

Instantons and Khovanov skein homology on $I \times T^2$

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Abstract. Asaeda, Przytycki, and Sikora (2004) defined a generalization of Khovanov homology for links in I -bundles over compact surfaces. We prove that, for a link $L \subset (-1, 1) \times T^2$, the Asaeda–Przytycki–Sikora homology of L has rank 2 with $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -coefficients if and only if L is isotopic to an embedded knot in $\{0\} \times T^2$. We also prove that Asaeda–Przytycki–Sikora homology detects the unlink and torus links in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$.

1. Introduction

Khovanov [9] defined a bi-graded homology invariant for oriented links in S^3 that categorifies the Jones polynomial. Kronheimer and Mrowka [11] proved that Khovanov homology detects the unknot. A generalization of Khovanov homology was introduced by Asaeda, Przytycki, and Sikora [1] for links in I -bundles over compact surfaces (possibly with boundary). Asaeda–Przytycki–Sikora homology is a categorification of the Kauffman bracket skein module, and we will call it *Khovanov skein homology*.

In the case that the compact surface is an annulus and the I -bundle is trivial, Khovanov skein homology is also called *annular Khovanov homology*. In [18], the authors proved that annular Khovanov homology detects the trivial links and the closures of trivial braids. The current paper proves several detection results for Khovanov skein homology when the surface is a torus. We prove that for a link $L \subset (-1, 1) \times T^2$, the Khovanov skein homology of L with $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -coefficients has rank 2 if and only if L is isotopic to an embedded knot in $\{0\} \times T^2$. We also prove that Khovanov skein homology detects the unlink and torus links in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$.

To start, we briefly review the definition of Khovanov skein homology introduced by [1] for oriented framed links in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$. The Khovanov skein homology for links in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$ is graded over $\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} is the set of isotopy classes of un-oriented essential simple closed curves on T^2 . The gradings over the \mathbb{Z}^2 -factor are usually called the *homological grading* and the *quantum grading*.

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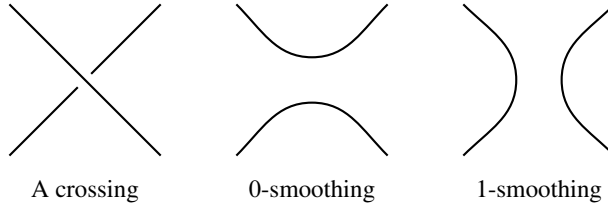


Figure 1. Two types of smoothings.

We will ignore these two gradings in the discussion here because they are not used in the main theorems. The Khovanov skein homology of L as a $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -graded group does not depend on the orientation and the framing of L , so we will also ignore the orientation and the framing of L in the following discussion.

Suppose L is given by a diagram D on T^2 with d crossings, and fix an order of the crossings. For $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d$, resolving the crossings of D by a sequence of 0-smoothings and 1-smoothings (see Figure 1) given by v changes D to a collection of circles on T^2 . There are two types of circles in the resolved diagram: circles that bound disks in T^2 and circles that are essential. We will call them the trivial circles and the essential circles respectively.

If γ is a circle on T^2 , we define a rank-2 free abelian group

$$V(\gamma) := \mathbb{Z}\{\mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+, \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-\}.$$

The group $V(\gamma)$ is graded over $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ as follows. If γ is a trivial circle, then $\deg \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_\pm = 0$; if γ is an essential circle, then $\deg \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_\pm = \pm[\gamma]$, where $[\gamma] \in \mathcal{C}$ is the isotopy class of γ . Given $v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, let S_v be the set of circles in the corresponding resolved diagram, define

$$\text{CKh}_v(L) = \bigotimes_{\gamma \in S_v} V(\gamma).$$

When a 0-smoothing is changed to a 1-smoothing, there are three possibilities for change on the resolved diagram:

- (1) two circles merge into one circle,
- (2) one circle splits into two circles,
- (3) one circle is modified by a surgery and changed into another circle.

In the third case above, the circle before and after the surgery must be given by the 0- and 1-smoothings of the diagram of a pair of circles whose projections intersect transversely at one point. Therefore, up to an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism of T^2 , the modified part of the resolved diagram in Case (3) is given by Figure 2 below.

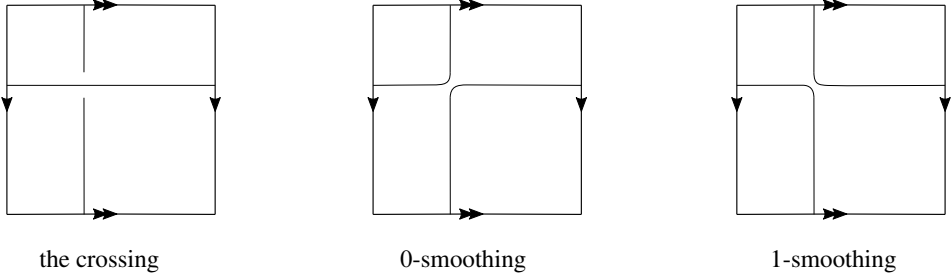


Figure 2. The change of smoothing that takes one circle to one circle.

Let $u \in \{0, 1\}^d$ be the label of the new resolution. One defines a map from $\text{CKh}_v(L)$ to $\text{CKh}_u(L)$ as follows. For Case (3), the map is defined to be zero. For Cases (1) and (2), it is sufficient to specify the maps between the abelian groups associated to the circles involved in the merging or splitting.

In the case that two circles are merged into one, let γ_1 and γ_2 be the two circles before the merging and let γ be the circle after the merging. The merge map is commutative on γ_1 and γ_2 . If γ_1 and γ_2 are both trivial circles, the map is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-, \\ \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto 0. \end{aligned}$$

If γ_1 is trivial and γ_2 is essential, the map is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-, \\ \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto 0, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto 0. \end{aligned}$$

If both γ_1 and γ_2 are essential, since they are disjoint circles on T^2 , we must have that γ_1 and γ_2 are isotopic to each other, and γ_3 is a trivial circle. The merge map for this case is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto 0, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-, \\ \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+ &\mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_-, & \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- &\mapsto 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the case that one circle splits into two circles, let γ be the circle that splits into γ_1 and γ_2 . If γ_1 and γ_2 are both trivial circles, the map is given by

$$\mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+ \mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- + \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+, \quad \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_- \mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_-.$$

If γ_1 is trivial and γ_2 is essential, the map is given by

$$\mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+ \mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+, \quad \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_- \mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_-.$$

If both γ_1 and γ_2 are essential, the map is given by

$$\mathbf{v}(\gamma)_+ \mapsto \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_- + \mathbf{v}(\gamma_1)_- \otimes \mathbf{v}(\gamma_2)_+, \quad \mathbf{v}(\gamma)_- \mapsto 0.$$

The definition above gives a map

$$d_{vu}: \text{CKh}_v(L) \rightarrow \text{CKh}_u(L),$$

whenever u is obtained from v by changing one coordinate from 0 to 1. It is straightforward to verify that d_{vu} preserves the gradings over $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$. Let e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of \mathbb{R}^c . Define

$$\text{CKh}(L) := \bigoplus_{v \in \{0,1\}^c} \text{CKh}_v(L),$$

and define an endomorphisms of $\text{CKh}(L)$ by

$$D := \sum_i \sum_{u-v=e_i} (-1)^{\sum_{i < j \leq c} v_j} d_{vu}.$$

Theorem 1.1 ([1]). *The map D satisfies $D^2 = 0$, and the homology of $(\text{CKh}(L), D)$ as a $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -graded group does not depend on the diagram D or the order of the crossings.*

We will use $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ to denote the homology group of $(\text{CKh}(L), D)$, and use $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ to denote the corresponding homology group with $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -coefficients. The main results of the paper are the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose $L \subset (-1, 1) \times T^2$ is a link, let c be an essential simple closed curve on T^2 . Then L can be isotoped to a link disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$ if and only if the $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -grading of $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ is supported in $\mathbb{Z}\{[c]\}$.*

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose L is a non-empty link in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$ such that*

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) \leq 2.$$

Then L is isotopic to a knot embedded in $\{0\} \times T^2$, and

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) = 2.$$

Theorem 1.2 and the detection results from [18] yield the following detection result for unlinks and torus links.

Corollary 1.4. *Let n be a positive integer. Let L_0 be an n -component oriented link in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$ that is either the unlink or a torus link. Let L be another n -component oriented link in $(-1, 1) \times T^2$. Then L is isotopic to L_0 if and only if $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ is isomorphic to $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L_0; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ as $\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -graded abelian groups.*

Proof. The “only if” part is obvious. Now, we assume

$$\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) \cong \Sigma\text{Kh}(L_0; \mathbb{Z}/2)$$

as $\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -graded abelian groups and prove that L is isotopic to L_0 .

Let c be an essential simple closed curve on T^2 such that L_0 is disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$. By Theorem 1.2 and the assumption above, we conclude that L is also disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$ after isotopy.

Let $A = T^2 - c$, then A is an annulus. View L as a link in the thickened annulus $(-1, 1) \times A$, and use $\text{AKh}(L)$ to denote the annular Khovanov homology of L . By definition, there is an isomorphism from $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ to $\text{AKh}(L)$ as abelian groups, such that the homological grading and the quantum grading are preserved, and the $\mathbb{Z}\{[c]\}$ -grading of $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ corresponds to the f -grading of $\text{AKh}(L)$. By [18, Corollary 1.4], annular Khovanov homology detects the unlink and the closure of the trivial n -braid, therefore L is isotopic to L_0 in $(-1, 1) \times A$, and the corollary is proved. ■

The proofs of Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3 rely heavily on the topological properties of the torus, and it is natural to ask the following question.

Question 1.5. Does Theorem 1.3 still hold for Khovanov skein homology on an arbitrary oriented compact surface?

The proofs of the main theorems follow the strategy of [11]: we establish a spectral sequence that relates $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ to a singular instanton Floer homology group, and then apply the excision properties of instanton Floer homology to obtain the desired results. Since $[-1, 1] \times T^2$ is not a priori a balanced sutured manifold in the sense of [8], the non-vanishing theorem for sutured singular instanton Floer homology [18, Theorem 7.12] cannot be applied in a straightforward way. This is discussed in Section 2, where we prove a similar non-vanishing theorem for singular instanton Floer homology on closed manifolds. In Section 3, we define an instanton Floer homology invariant $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ for links $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, where Σ is a closed oriented surface with arbitrary genus, and study the basic properties of this invariant. In Section 4 and Section 5, we show that when Σ is a torus, there exists a spectral sequence relating $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$. This spectral sequence, together with the properties of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ established in Section 3, will prove Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3.

2. A non-vanishing theorem for closed manifolds

This section establishes a non-vanishing theorem for singular instanton Floer homology on closed manifolds. The singular instanton Floer homology theory was developed by Kronheimer and Mrowka [11, 12], and the reader may refer to [18, Section 2]

for a brief review. Let Y be an oriented closed 3-manifold, $L \subset Y$ be a link, $(\omega, \partial\omega) \subset (Y, L)$ be a properly embedded 1-manifold, and suppose (Y, L, ω) forms an admissible triple as defined in [18, Section 2.1]. We use $I(Y, L, \omega)$ to denote the singular instanton Floer homology group of the triple (Y, L, ω) . All instanton Floer homology groups in this paper are defined with \mathbb{C} -coefficients unless otherwise specified.

The homology group $I(Y, L, \omega)$ is equipped with a relative $\mathbb{Z}/4$ grading. For each point $p \in Y$, there is an associated map

$$\mu(p): I(Y, L, \omega) \rightarrow I(Y, L, \omega)$$

with degree zero. For each oriented embedded closed surface $\Sigma \subset Y$, there is an associated map

$$\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma): I(Y, L, \omega) \rightarrow I(Y, L, \omega)$$

with degree 2. The map $\mu(p)$ is determined by the connected component of Y that contains p , and the map $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ is determined by the fundamental class of Σ in $H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z})$. All the μ maps are complex linear and are commutative to each other. The reader may refer to [18, Section 2.1] for a brief review of the μ maps.

Let $I(Y, L, \omega)_{(2)}$ be the intersection of the generalized eigenspaces of $\mu(p)$ with eigenvalue 2 for all points $p \in Y$. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is an embedded oriented surface with genus g that intersects L transversely at n points, we use $I(Y, L, \omega|_{\Sigma})$ to denote the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ in $I(Y, L, \omega)_{(2)}$ with eigenvalue $2g + n - 2$.

If Σ is a compact surface possibly with boundary, we use $x(\Sigma)$ to denote the Thurston norm [15] of Σ . Namely, if Σ is connected, then $x(\Sigma)$ is defined to be $\max\{0, -\chi(\Sigma)\}$, where $\chi(\Sigma)$ is the Euler characteristic of Σ ; if Σ is not connected, let $\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_k$ be the connected components of Σ , then $x(\Sigma)$ is defined to be $\sum_{i=1}^k x(\Sigma_i)$. Let Y be an oriented compact 3-manifold possibly with boundary, and suppose $a \in H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$, then the *Thurston norm of a* is defined to be the minimum value of $x(\Sigma)$ for all oriented, properly embedded surfaces $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ whose fundamental classes are equal to a . We use $x(a)$ to denote the Thurston norm of a .

Let $L \subset Y$ be a link in the interior of Y , Scharleman [14] introduced a generalized Thurston norm $x_L(\cdot)$ with respect to L as follows. Suppose $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ is a properly embedded surface that is transverse to L and intersects L at n points, let $\chi_L(\Sigma) = n - \chi(\Sigma)$. In other words, $\chi_L(\Sigma)$ is the Euler characteristic of $\Sigma - L$. If Σ is connected, let $x_L(\Sigma) = \max\{0, \chi_L(\Sigma)\}$; if Σ is not connected, let $\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_k$ be the connected components of Σ , define $x_L(\Sigma)$ to be $\sum_{i=1}^k x_L(\Sigma_i)$. Let $a \in H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$, the *generalized Thurston norm of a with respect to L* , which is denoted by $x_L(a)$, is defined to be the minimum value of $x_L(\Sigma)$ for all oriented, properly embedded surfaces $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ that are transverse to L and have fundamental classes equal to a .

Suppose $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ is a properly embedded oriented surface, and let $[\Sigma] \in H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$ be the fundamental class of Σ , we say that Σ *minimizes the Thurston norm*, or Σ is *norm-minimizing*, if $x(\Sigma) = x([\Sigma])$. Similarly, if L is a link in the interior of Y that is transverse to Σ , we say that Σ *minimizes the generalized Thurston norm with respect to L* , or Σ is *L -norm-minimizing*, if $x_L(\Sigma) = x_L([\Sigma])$.

If L is oriented, we use $\Sigma \cdot L$ to denote the algebraic intersection number of Σ and L .

From now on, all the curves, surfaces, and 3-manifolds are assumed to be oriented unless otherwise specified, and all the maps are assumed to be smooth.

The main result of this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let Y be a connected closed 3-manifold, let $L \subset Y$ be a link such that $Y - L$ is irreducible, and let $\omega \subset Y - L$ be an embedded closed 1-manifold. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is a closed connected L -norm-minimizing surface in Y such that $|\Sigma \cdot L|$ is odd and at least 3. Then*

$$I(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma) \neq 0.$$

Remark 2.2. If $Y - L$ is reducible, then the statement of Theorem 2.1 does not always hold. For example, let $L_0 \subset Y_0$ be a link in a closed 3-manifold, and let $K \subset S^1 \times S^2$ be the knot given by $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}$. Let $Y = Y_0 \# S^1 \times S^2$, let $L \subset Y$ be given by the disjoint union of L_0 and K , and let $\omega \subset Y_0$. Then the Chern-Simons functional has no critical points because there is no $SU(2)$ -representation of $\pi_1(Y - L - \omega)$ satisfying the required holonomy conditions. Hence, $I(Y, L, \omega) = 0$.

Remark 2.3. Recall that by our convention, all links and surfaces are assumed to be oriented, so $|\Sigma \cdot L|$ is well defined. Since $I(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma)$ does not depend on the orientation of L , the non-vanishing of $I(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma)$ holds as long as $|\Sigma \cdot L|$ is odd and at least 3 for *some* orientation of L . The assumption on $|\Sigma \cdot L|$ is necessary for our proof of the theorem because this is needed for the singular excision formula [18, Theorem 6.4]. It is not clear to the authors whether the theorem still holds without this assumption.

Theorem 2.1 is analogous to the following result of Kronheimer and Mrowka.

Theorem 2.4 ([10, Theorem 7.21]). *Let Y be a connected closed irreducible 3-manifold, and let $\omega \subset Y$ be an embedded closed 1-manifold. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is a connected, closed, norm-minimizing surface in Y with genus at least 1 such that $\Sigma \cdot \omega$ is odd, then*

$$I(Y, \emptyset, \omega | \Sigma) \neq 0.$$

Remark 2.5. The statement of Theorem 2.4 does not always hold when Y is reducible. Let Y_0 be a connected closed oriented 3-manifold, let $Y = Y_0 \# S^1 \times S^2$, let

$\omega \subset Y$ be given by $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\} \subset S^1 \times S^2$. Similar to Remark 2.2, the instanton homology group $I(Y, \emptyset, \omega)$ vanishes because there is no $SU(2)$ representation of $\pi_1(Y - \omega)$ satisfying the required holonomy conditions.

Our strategy of proving Theorem 2.1 is to use the various excision formulas of singular instanton Floer homology to reduce the statement to Theorem 2.4. In order to apply the excision formulas, we need to show that the irreducibility of $Y - L$ and the L -norm-minimizing property of Σ are preserved under the relevant excisions. This will be established in Section 2.1 and Section 2.2. Most of the results in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 follow from standard techniques and some of them may be well known to experts. Nevertheless, we will present the proofs of these results for the sake of completeness.

2.1. Excisions and irreducibility

Recall the following definition from [14, Definition 1.2 (c)].

Definition 2.6. Let Y be a compact manifold possibly with boundary. Let $L \subset Y$ be a link in the interior of Y , and let $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ be a properly embedded surface that is transverse to L . The surface Σ is called *L -compressible* if there exists an embedded closed disk $D \subset Y - L$ such that $\partial D = D \cap (\Sigma - L)$ and ∂D does not bound a disk in $\Sigma - L$. If Σ is not L -compressible, then it is called *L -incompressible*.

Remark 2.7. By Dehn's lemma, Σ is L -incompressible if and only if the map

$$\pi_1(\Sigma - L) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y - L)$$

induced by inclusion is injective (see, for example, [7, Corollary 3.3]).

If Y is a reducible 3-manifold, then an embedded sphere in Y that does not bound a ball is called a *reducing sphere* of Y .

Lemma 2.8. *Suppose Y is a closed 3-manifold, let $L \subset Y$ be a link, and let $\Sigma \subset Y$ be an L -incompressible surface. Suppose $Y - L$ is reducible. Then there exists a reducing sphere of $Y - L$ that is disjoint from Σ .*

Proof. Let S be a reducing sphere of $Y - L$ that intersects Σ transversely, and choose S such that $S \cap \Sigma$ has the minimum number of components. Suppose $S \cap \Sigma \neq \emptyset$. Since Σ is L -incompressible, every component of $S \cap \Sigma$ bounds a disk in $\Sigma - L$. Take an innermost component of $S \cap \Sigma$, we obtain a disk $D \subset \Sigma - L$ such that $D \cap S = \partial D$. The curve ∂D divides S into two closed disks D_1 and D_2 , let $S_1 = D \cup D_1$, $S_2 = D \cup D_2$. Since S is a reducing sphere, at least one of S_1 and S_2 is a reducing sphere. Perturbing S_1 and S_2 produces spheres that intersect Σ at fewer components, which is contradictory to the definition of S . Therefore, $S \cap \Sigma = \emptyset$. ■

Lemma 2.9. *Let Y be an irreducible 3-manifold with boundary, and let R_1 and R_2 be two components of ∂Y endowed with the boundary orientation. Suppose R_1 and R_2 are both incompressible. Let $\varphi: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ be an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism, and let Y' be the manifold obtained from Y by gluing R_1 and R_2 via φ . Then Y' is also irreducible.*

Proof. Let $R' \subset Y'$ be the image of R_1 and R_2 in Y' . Then R' is incompressible. Suppose Y' is reducible. By Lemma 2.8 with $L = \emptyset$, there exists a reducing sphere $S \subset Y'$ that is disjoint from R' . The pre-image of S in Y is then a reducing sphere of Y , contradicting the irreducibility of Y . ■

Suppose Y is a connected 3-manifold and $\Sigma \subset Y$ is a properly embedded connected surface. We say that Σ is *non-separating*, if $Y - \Sigma$ is connected. Otherwise, we say that Σ is *separating*.

Lemma 2.10. *Suppose Y is a connected closed 3-manifold and $L \subset Y$ is a link. Suppose Σ is L -incompressible and non-separating in Y . Let $\varphi: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ be an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism of Σ that maps $\Sigma \cap L$ to $\Sigma \cap L$, and let Y' be the closed 3-manifold obtained by cutting Y open along Σ and gluing back via φ , let L' be the image of L in Y' . If $Y - L$ is irreducible, then $Y' - L'$ is also irreducible.*

Proof. Since Σ is L -incompressible in Y , the surface Σ' is L' -incompressible in Y' . If $Y' - L'$ is reducible, then by Lemma 2.8, there is a reducing sphere S' of $Y' - L'$ that is disjoint from Σ' . By the irreducibility of $Y - L$, the pre-image of S' in Y bounds a 3-ball B in $Y - L$. Since S' does not bound a ball in $Y' - L'$, we have $\Sigma \subset B$, which contradicts the assumption that Σ is non-separating. ■

Lemma 2.11. *Suppose Y is a connected closed 3-manifold, and $L \subset Y$ is a non-empty link such that $Y - L$ is irreducible. Let $N(L)$ the open tubular neighborhood of L . Furthermore, if L has only one component, we assume that $Y - N(L)$ is not diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$. Then the boundary of the tubular neighborhood of $\partial N(L)$ is incompressible in $Y - L$.*

Proof. When K is a component of L , let $N(K)$ be the corresponding component of $N(L)$. If $\partial N(L)$ is compressible in $Y - L$, then there is a component K of L and a closed disk $D \subset Y - L - N(K)$ such that $D \cap \partial N(K) = \partial D$ and ∂D is essential on $\partial N(K)$. Let R be a regular neighborhood of $N(K) \cup D$. Then $\partial R \cong S^2$. By the irreducibility of $Y - L$, ∂R bounds a ball in $Y - L$. Since Y is assumed to be connected, we conclude that K is the only component of L , and $Y - N(K)$ is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$, which contradicts the assumptions. ■

Lemma 2.12. *Suppose Y is a connected closed 3-manifold, and let $L \subset Y$ be a link such that $Y - L$ is irreducible. Suppose L has at least two components. Let K be a component of L , let $L' \subset Y$ be obtained from L by adding a parallel copy of K using an arbitrary framing of L . If $Y - L$ is irreducible, then $Y - L'$ is also irreducible.*

Proof. Let $N(K)$ be a tubular neighborhood of K . Then $Y - L'$ is obtained from $Y - L$ by removing $N(K) - K$ and gluing back a copy of $S^1 \times (D^2 - \{p_1, p_2\})$. By the assumptions, $Y - L - N(K)$ is irreducible. By Lemma 2.11, $\partial N(K)$ is incompressible in $Y - L - N(K)$. Notice that $S^1 \times (D^2 - \{p_1, p_2\})$ is an irreducible manifold with incompressible boundary. Therefore, by Lemma 2.9, $Y - L'$ is also irreducible. ■

Lemma 2.13. *Suppose Y is a connected closed 3-manifold, and $L \subset Y$ is a non-empty link. Moreover, if $Y \cong S^1 \times S^2$, we assume that L is not isotopic to the knot given by $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}$. Let K be a component of L , let $m \subset Y$ be a meridian of K . If $Y - L$ is irreducible, then $Y - L - m$ is also irreducible.*

Proof. Let $N(K) \subset Y$ be an open tubular neighborhood of K such that $\overline{N(K)} \cap L = K$. We discuss two cases.

If $\partial N(K)$ is incompressible in $Y - L$, we isotope m such that $m \subset N(K)$. Then $N(K) - K - m$ is irreducible with incompressible boundary. By the assumptions, $Y - L - N(K)$ is irreducible. Therefore, by Lemma 2.9,

$$Y - L - m = (N(K) - K - m) \cup_{\partial N(K)} (Y - L - N(K))$$

is irreducible.

If $\partial N(K)$ is compressible in $Y - L$, then by Lemma 2.11, L has one component and $Y - N(K)$ is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$. Since $S^1 \times D^2$ is irreducible, $Y - L - m$ is irreducible as long as m is not contractible in $Y - L$. If m is contractible in $Y - L$, then $Y \cong S^1 \times S^2$ and L is isotopic to the knot given by $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}$, which contradicts the assumptions. ■

2.2. Excisions and the generalized Thurston norm

The following lemma was explained to the authors by Maggie Miller.

Lemma 2.14 ([13]). *Let Y be a closed 3-manifold, let $\Sigma \subset Y$ be a closed, connected, norm-minimizing surface, and let $\varphi: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ be an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism of Σ . Suppose Y' is the closed 3-manifold obtained by cutting Y open along Σ and gluing back via φ , and suppose Σ' is the image of Σ in Y' . Then Σ' is norm-minimizing in Y' .*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that Y is connected.

If $x(\Sigma) = x(\Sigma') = 0$, then Σ' is obviously norm-minimizing. In particular, if $Y \cong S^1 \times S^2$, then $x(\Sigma) = 0$ and Σ' is norm-minimizing. In the following, we assume that $x(\Sigma) > 0$, so that Σ being norm-minimizing implies that it is incompressible.

If Y is irreducible, then by [5, Theorem 5.5], there exists a taut foliation on Y such that Σ is a closed leaf. Therefore, there is a taut foliation on Y' such that Σ' is a closed leaf. By [15, Corollary 2], Σ' is norm-minimizing in Y' .

In general, we apply induction on the number of components in the prime decomposition of Y . If Y is prime, the result follows from the previous arguments. If Y is not prime, then by Lemma 2.8, there is a reducing sphere $S \subset Y$ such that $S \cap \Sigma = \emptyset$.

If S is separating in Y , then S decomposes Y into $Y = Y_1 \# Y_2$, and Σ is contained in one of the components. Assume Σ is contained in the component given by Y_1 , let Y'_1 be the manifold obtained by cutting Y_1 open along Σ and gluing back via the map φ , we have $Y' \cong Y'_1 \# Y_2$. By the induction hypothesis, Σ' is norm-minimizing in Y'_1 . Therefore, it is also norm-minimizing in $Y'_1 \# Y_2$ by the additivity of Thurston norm under connected sums.

If S is non-separating in Y , recall that Σ is norm-minimizing and we are assuming $x(\Sigma) > 0$, so Σ is not homologous to S . As a consequence, there is an embedded circle in Y that intersects S transversely at one point and is disjoint from Σ . In this case, Y can be decomposed as $Y = Y_1 \# S^1 \times S^2$ such that $\Sigma \subset Y_1$, and the desired result follows from the induction hypothesis on Y_1 . ■

Lemma 2.15. *Let Y be a compact 3-manifold possibly with boundary, let $L \subset Y$ be a link in the interior of Y . Let $T = T_1 \cup \cdots \cup T_k \subset Y - L$ be a disjoint union of tori, such that for each i , the torus T_i is either an incompressible embedded torus in the interior of $Y - L$ or a component of ∂Y . Then, given $a \in H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$, there exists a properly embedded surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ whose fundamental class equals a , such that S is L -norm-minimizing, S and T intersect transversely, and for each i , $S \cap T_i$ (possibly being empty) consists of parallel and coherently oriented essential curves on T_i , where $S \cap T_i$ is oriented by the orientations of Y , S and T_i .*

Remark 2.16. The surface S given by Lemma 2.15 is not necessarily connected.

Proof. Let $(S, \partial S) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ be an L -norm-minimizing surface with fundamental class equal to a that intersects T transversely. Choose S such that $S \cap T$ has the minimum number of connected components. Given i , if $S \cap T_i$ contains a trivial circle in T_i , let $c \subset S \cap T_i$ be an innermost circle. Then c bounds a closed disk D on T_i such that $D \cap S = c$. Compressing S along D yields a surface S' such that S' is homologous to S , $x_L(S') \leq x_L(S)$, and S' intersects T transversely at fewer components, which is contradictory to the definition of S . Therefore, $S \cap T_i$ consists of parallel essential curves on T_i .

If the curves in $S \cap T_i$ are not all coherently oriented, then there exists a pair of circles in $S \cap T_i$ that are oriented reversely and bound a closed annulus $A \subset T_i$ such that $A \cap S = \partial A$. Compressing S along A yields a surface that is homologous to S and intersects T at fewer components. Since T_i is either incompressible in $Y - L$ or is a boundary component of Y , the resulting surface does not increase the generalized Thurston norm with respect to L , which is contradictory to the definition of S . In conclusion, $S \cap T_i$ consists of parallel and coherently oriented essential curves on T_i . ■

Lemma 2.17. *Let Y be a compact 3-manifold with boundary, and let L be a link in the interior of Y . Suppose T_1, T_2 are two distinct torus components of ∂Y that are both incompressible in $Y - L$. Suppose $(S, \partial S) \subset (Y, \partial Y)$ is L -norm-minimizing such that for $i = 1, 2$, $\partial S \cap T_i$ consists of a (possibly empty) family of parallel, coherently oriented, essential circles, and suppose $\partial S \cap T_1$ and $\partial S \cap T_2$ have the same number of components. Let $\varphi: T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ be an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism such that $\varphi(S \cap T_1) = S \cap T_2$, and that $\varphi|_{S \cap T_1}$ is orientation-preserving with respect to the boundary orientation of ∂S . Let $Y' = Y/\varphi$, let S' be the image of S in Y' , and let L' be the image of L in Y' . Then S' is L' -norm-minimizing.*

Proof. Let T be the image of T_1 and T_2 in Y' . Then T is incompressible in Y' . Assume S' is not L' -norm-minimizing. Then, by Lemma 2.15, there is a surface \tilde{S} in Y' that is homologous to S' , such that $x_{L'}(\tilde{S}) < x_{L'}(S')$, and S' intersects T transversely at a family of parallel, coherently oriented, essential circles. Therefore, after an isotopy of \tilde{S} , we may assume $\tilde{S} \cap T = S' \cap T$. Notice that the fundamental class of S in $H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$ is given by the image of $[S'] \in H_2(Y', \partial Y'; \mathbb{Z})$ via the map

$$H_2(Y', \partial Y') \rightarrow H_2(Y', T \cup \partial Y') \cong H_2(Y, \partial Y).$$

Therefore, the pre-image of \tilde{S} in Y is homologous to S , and it has a smaller generalized Thurston norm with respect to L , which contradicts the L -norm-minimizing property of S . ■

Lemma 2.18. *Let Y be a connected 3-manifold, and let $L \subset Y$ be a link in the interior of Y . Let T be a separating torus in the interior of Y that is disjoint from L . Let Y_1 and Y_2 be the closures of the two components of $Y - T$, and let $L_1 = L \cap Y_1$, $L_2 = L \cap Y_2$. Let $a \in H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$, and let a_1, a_2 be the images of a under the restriction maps*

$$H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(Y, \partial Y \cup Y_2; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_2(Y_1, \partial Y_1; \mathbb{Z})$$

and

$$H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(Y, \partial Y \cup Y_1; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_2(Y_2, \partial Y_2; \mathbb{Z})$$

respectively. Then

$$x_L(a) \leq x_{L_1}(a_1) + x_{L_2}(a_2).$$

Moreover, if we further assume that T is incompressible in $Y - L$, then

$$x_L(a) = x_{L_1}(a_1) + x_{L_2}(a_2).$$

Proof. Let $(S_1, \partial S_1) \subset (Y_1, \partial Y_1)$, $(S_2, \partial S_2) \subset (Y_2, \partial Y_2)$ be surfaces whose fundamental classes are a_1 and a_2 that realize the generalized Thurston norm with respect to L_1 and L_2 respectively. By Lemma 2.15, we may take S_1, S_2 such that $T \cap \partial S_i$ consists of coherently oriented parallel essential simple closed curves on T . By the Mayer–Vietoris sequence, the fundamental classes of ∂S_1 and ∂S_2 are negative to each other in $H_1(T, \mathbb{Z})$, and hence one can isotope S_1 and S_2 such that $\partial S_1 = \partial S_2$ with opposite orientations. Gluing S_1 and S_2 gives a properly embedded surface S in Y . Since $H_2(T, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, by the Mayer–Vietoris sequence again, the kernel of the map

$$H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(Y_1, \partial Y_1; \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H_2(Y_2, \partial Y_2; \mathbb{Z})$$

is generated by the fundamental class of T , and hence there is an integer m such that $[S] = a + m[T]$ in $H_2(Y, \partial Y; \mathbb{Z})$. Since $x_L([T]) = 0$, we have $x_L(a) = x_L([S])$, therefore $x_L(a) \leq x_L(S) \leq x_{L_1}(S_1) + x_{L_2}(S_2) = x_{L_1}(a_1) + x_{L_2}(a_2)$.

If we further assume that T is incompressible in $Y - L$, then $x_L(S) = x_{L_1}(S_1) + x_{L_2}(S_2)$, and by Lemma 2.17, $x_L(S) = x_L([S]) = x_L(a)$. Therefore, we get $x_L(a) = x_L(S) = x_{L_1}(S_1) + x_{L_2}(S_2) = x_{L_1}(a_1) + x_{L_2}(a_2)$. ■

Lemma 2.19. *Let Y be a compact 3-manifold, and let $L_1, L_2 \subset Y$ be two disjoint links in the interior of Y . Let $L = L_1 \cup L_2$. Let $\Sigma \subset Y$ be an embedded closed surface that intersects L transversely. Let $N(L_1)$ be an open tubular neighborhood of L_1 such that $L_2 \cap N(L_1) = \emptyset$, and $\partial N(L_1)$ intersects Σ transversely, and $N(L_1) \cap \Sigma$ is a disjoint union of meridional disks. Then Σ is L -norm-minimizing in Y if and only if $\Sigma - N(L_1)$ is L_2 -norm-minimizing in $Y - N(L_1)$.*

Proof. Suppose Σ is not L -norm-minimizing. Then there is a properly embedded surface $\Sigma' \subset Y$, such that Σ' is homologous to Σ , and Σ' intersects L transversely, and $x_L(\Sigma') < x_L(\Sigma)$. After an isotopy of Σ' , we may assume that $\partial N(L_1)$ intersects Σ' transversely and $N(L_1) \cap \Sigma'$ is a disjoint union of meridional disks. Therefore, $x_{L_2}(\Sigma' - N(L_1)) = x_L(\Sigma') < x_L(\Sigma) = x_{L_2}(\Sigma - N(L_1))$, and $\Sigma' - N(L_1)$ is homologous to $\Sigma - N(L_1)$ in $Y - N(L_1)$, and hence $\Sigma - N(L_1)$ is not L_2 -norm-minimizing in $Y - N(L_1)$.

Conversely, suppose $\Sigma - N(L_1)$ is not L_2 -norm-minimizing in $Y - N(L_1)$. Then there exists a surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (Y - N(L_1), \partial N(L_1))$ such that $(S, \partial S)$ is homologous to $(\Sigma - N(L_1), \partial N(L_1))$ in $(Y - N(L_1), \partial N(L_1))$, and

$$x_{L_2}(S) < x_{L_2}(\Sigma - N(L_1)).$$

By Lemma 2.15, we may choose S such that ∂S is a disjoint union of coherently oriented meridian circles on $\partial N(L_1)$. Let $\Sigma' \subset Y$ be the closed surface obtained by filling S with meridional disks in $N(L_1)$. Then Σ' is homologous to Σ in Y , and

$$x_L(\Sigma') = x_{L_2}(S) < x_{L_2}(\Sigma - N(L_1)) = x_L(\Sigma),$$

and hence Σ is not L -norm-minimizing in Y . Therefore, the lemma is proved. ■

Lemma 2.20. *Let Y be a connected closed 3-manifold, let $L \subset Y$ be a link such that $Y - L$ is irreducible, and suppose L has at least two components. Let Σ be a connected, L -norm-minimizing surface. Let K be a component of L , let K' be a parallel copy of K with respect to an arbitrary framing of K , let $L' = L \cup K'$. If Σ is L -norm-minimizing. Then Σ is also L' -norm-minimizing.*

Proof. Let $N(K)$ be a small open tubular neighborhood of K , then (Y, L') is obtained from (Y, L) by removing $(N(K), K)$ and gluing back a copy of $(S^1 \times D^2, S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\})$. Notice that by Lemma 2.19 and [15, Theorem 3], $\{\text{pt}\} \times D^2 \subset S^1 \times D^2$ minimizes the generalized Thurston norm with respect to $S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\}$. By Lemma 2.19, $\Sigma - N(K) \subset Y - N(K)$ minimizes the generalized Thurston norm with respect to $L - K$. By Lemma 2.11, $\partial N(K)$ is incompressible in $Y - L - N(K)$. Hence, by Lemma 2.17, Σ is L' -norm-minimizing in Y . ■

Definition 2.21. Let Y be an oriented 3-manifold, let $L \subset Y$ be a link in the interior of Y . Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is an oriented embedded surface that intersects L transversely. We say that Σ intersects L with the same sign, if there exists an orientation of L such that all the intersection points of Σ and L are positive.

Lemma 2.22. *Let Y be a closed oriented 3-manifold, and let $L \subset Y$ be a link. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is a connected, oriented, closed surface in Y that intersects L transversely with the same sign, and suppose that Σ is L -norm-minimizing. Let $\varphi: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ be an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism of Σ that maps $\Sigma \cap L$ to $\Sigma \cap L$. Let Y' be the closed 3-manifold obtained by cutting Y open along Σ and gluing back via φ , let Σ' be the image of Σ in Y' , and let L' be the image of L in Y' . Then Σ' is L' -norm-minimizing.*

Proof. If $x_L(\Sigma) = 0$, then $x_{L'}(\Sigma') = 0$, and the result is obvious. From now on, we assume $x_L(\Sigma) > 0$ and hence $H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \neq 0$ and $(Y, L) \neq (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\})$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.11, $\partial N(L)$ is incompressible in $Y - N(L)$.

Let $N(L)$ be a small open tubular neighborhood of L . Construct a manifold \bar{Y} as follows. Let K_1, \dots, K_m be the connected components of L . For each component K_i , let $N(K_i)$ be the corresponding component of $N(L)$. Let F be a torus with an open disk removed. Remove $N(K_i)$ from Y and glue back a copy of $S^1 \times F$, such that $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\} \subset S^1 \times \partial F$ is glued to a longitude of K_i , and $\{\text{pt}\} \times \partial F$ is glued to a meridian

of K_i . Let $\bar{\Sigma}$ be the closed surface in \bar{Y} obtained by replacing every meridional disk in $N(L) \cap \Sigma$ with a copy of F .

Similarly, construct a manifold \bar{Y}' from (Y', L') and a closed surface $\bar{\Sigma}' \subset \bar{Y}'$ from Σ as above.

Since $S^1 \times F$ is foliated by parallel copies of F , $\{\text{pt}\} \times F$ minimizes the Thurston norm in $S^1 \times F$ [15, Theorem 3]. By Lemma 2.19, $\Sigma - N(L)$ minimizes the Thurston norm in $Y - N(L)$. Since Σ intersects L with the same sign and $\partial N(L)$ is incompressible in $Y - N(L)$, by Lemma 2.17, $\bar{\Sigma}$ minimizes the Thurston norm in \bar{Y} . By Lemma 2.14, $\bar{\Sigma}'$ minimizes the Thurston norm in \bar{Y}' , namely $x([\bar{\Sigma}']) = x(\bar{\Sigma}')$.

Write \bar{Y}' as $\bar{Y}'_1 \cup_{\partial N(L')} \bar{Y}'_2$, where $\bar{Y}'_1 = Y' - N(L')$, and \bar{Y}'_2 is the disjoint union of copies of $S^1 \times F$. By Lemma 2.18, we have

$$x([\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_1]) + x([\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_2]) \geq x([\bar{\Sigma}']),$$

and by [15, Theorem 3], we have $x([\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_2]) = x(\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_2)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} x([\Sigma' - N(L')]) &= x([\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_1]) \geq x(\bar{\Sigma}') - x(\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_2) \\ &= x(\bar{\Sigma}' \cap \bar{Y}'_1) \\ &= x(\Sigma' - N(L')), \end{aligned}$$

and hence $\Sigma' - N(L')$ is norm-minimizing in $Y' - N(L')$. By Lemma 2.19 again, this implies Σ' is L' -norm-minimizing in Y' . ■

2.3. Proof of Theorem 2.1

We first prove a non-vanishing theorem when L is disjoint from Σ .

Theorem 2.23. *Let Y be a connected closed 3-manifold, and let $\omega \subset Y$ be an embedded closed 1-manifold. Let L be a link disjoint from ω such that $Y - L$ is irreducible and $(Y, L) \not\cong (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\})$. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y - L$ is a connected closed surface with genus at least 1, such that the algebraic intersection number $\Sigma \cdot \omega$ is odd, and that Σ is L -norm-minimizing. Then*

$$I(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma) \neq 0.$$

Proof. Let $\hat{Y} = S^1 \times S^2$, take $\{p_1, p_2\} \subset S^2$, let $\hat{L} = S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\} \subset \hat{Y}$, let $\hat{\omega}$ be an arc in $\{\text{pt}\} \times S^2 \subset Y$ joining (pt, p_1) and (pt, p_2) . Recall that $I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})_{(2)}$ denotes the generalized eigenspace of $\mu(\text{pt})$ on $I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})$ with eigenvalue 2. By [18, Proposition 2.1, Lemma 5.1], we have

$$I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}) \cong I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})_{(2)} \cong \mathbb{C}. \quad (2.1)$$

Let K_1, \dots, K_s be the connected components of L . For each $i = 1, \dots, s$, let m_i be a small meridian around K_i , and let u_i be an arc that connects K_i and m_i . Let $m = \bigcup_{i=1}^s m_i$, let $u = \bigcup_{i=1}^s u_i$. Applying the un-oriented skein exact triangle [11, Proposition 6.11] to a crossing between K_1 and m_1 , we obtain an exact triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{I}(Y, L \cup m_1, \omega \cup u_1 | \Sigma) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{I}(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma) \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ & & \mathrm{I}(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma) \end{array}$$

Therefore, $\mathrm{I}(Y, L \cup m_1, \omega \cup u_1 | \Sigma) \neq 0$ implies $\mathrm{I}(Y, L, \omega | \Sigma) \neq 0$. Repeating this argument on m_2, \dots, m_s , we conclude that one only needs to prove

$$\mathrm{I}(Y, L \cup m, \omega \cup u | \Sigma) \neq 0.$$

For each $i = 1, \dots, s$, let $N(K_i)$ and $N(m_i)$ be small tubular neighborhoods of K_i and m_i respectively, such that $N(K_i) \cup N(m_i)$ is disjoint from ω and $u - u_i$, and $\partial N(K_i)$ and $\partial N(m_i)$ intersect u_i transversely at one point. Moreover, suppose $N(K_1), \dots, N(K_s), N(m_1), \dots, N(m_s)$ are disjoint from each other and from Σ . Let $\varphi_i: \partial N(K_i) \rightarrow \partial N(m_i)$ be an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism that maps a meridian of $\partial N(K_i)$ to a meridian to $\partial N(m_i)$, and maps $\partial N(K_i) \cap u_i$ to $\partial N(m_i) \cap u_i$.

Let \bar{Y} be the manifold obtained from Y by removing $N(K_i)$ and $N(m_i)$ for all i , and gluing the resulting boundaries using the maps φ_i . Let $\bar{\omega}$ and $\bar{\Sigma}$ be the images of ω and Σ in \bar{Y} respectively. The torus excision theorem states that the group $\mathrm{I}(Y, L, \omega)_{(2)}$ is invariant under excisions tori as long as the excision surfaces both intersect ω transversely at an odd number of points, and the isomorphism map is induced by the excision cobordism (see [10, Corollary 7.2 and Theorem 7.7] and [2, 3]). Therefore, by (2.1), we have

$$\mathrm{I}(Y, L \cup m, \omega \cup u | \Sigma) \cong \mathrm{I}(\bar{Y}, \emptyset, \bar{\omega} | \bar{\Sigma}) \otimes (\mathrm{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})_{(2)})^{\otimes s} \cong \mathrm{I}(\bar{Y}, \emptyset, \bar{\omega} | \bar{\Sigma}).$$

Let $Y' = Y - \bigcup_{i=1}^s N(K_i) - \bigcup_{i=1}^s N(m_i)$. By Lemma 2.13, Y' is irreducible. By Lemma 2.11, both $\partial N(K_i)$ and $\partial N(m_i)$ are incompressible in Y' , and hence by Lemma 2.9, \bar{Y} is irreducible. Since Σ is L -norm-minimizing in Y , it is norm-minimizing in Y' . By Lemma 2.17, $\bar{\Sigma}$ is norm-minimizing in \bar{Y} . Notice that $\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{\Sigma}$ and $\omega \cdot \Sigma$ have the same parity, so $\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{\Sigma}$ is odd. Therefore, it follows from Theorem 2.4 that $\mathrm{I}(\bar{Y}, \emptyset, \bar{\omega} | \bar{\Sigma}) \neq 0$, and the theorem is proved. ■

We also need the following technical lemma.

Lemma 2.24. *Let Y be a connected closed 3-manifold, let $L \subset Y$ be a link, assume $Y - L$ is irreducible. Let $(\omega, \partial\omega) \subset (Y, L)$ be a properly embedded 1-manifold with boundary. Suppose $\Sigma \subset Y$ is a connected closed surface in Y , such that Σ is L -norm-minimizing and satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) the link L can be decomposed as $L = L^{(1)} \sqcup L^{(2)}$, such that every component of $L^{(1)}$ intersects Σ transversely at one point, and $L^{(2)}$ is disjoint from Σ ;
- (2) $L^{(1)}$ is non-empty;
- (3) the interior of ω is disjoint from $L^{(1)}$. For each component K of $L^{(1)}$, $\partial\omega$ and K intersect at one point;
- (4) $L^{(2)}$ is disjoint from ω ;
- (5) $x_L(\Sigma) > 0$.

Then

$$I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma) \neq 0.$$

Proof. Let $K_1^{(1)}, \dots, K_s^{(1)}$ be the components of $L^{(1)}$, and let $K_1^{(2)}, \dots, K_t^{(2)}$ be the components of $L^{(2)}$. Conditions (2)–(4) above imply that s is even and $s \geq 2$. Write $s = 2s'$. Since each $K_i^{(1)}$ contains one boundary point of ω , we can homotope ω (without fixing the boundary of ω but keeping $\partial\omega \subset L$) such that ω and Σ intersect transversely at an odd number of points. Let $N(K_i^{(1)})$ be tubular neighborhoods of $K_i^{(1)}$, such that for each i , $N(K_i^{(1)})$ intersects Σ at a meridional disk, $\partial N(K_i^{(1)})$ intersects ω and transversely at one point, and $N(K_i^{(1)})$ is disjoint from $L^{(2)}$.

For $i = 1, \dots, s'$, let φ_i be an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism from $\partial N(K_i^{(1)})$ to $\partial N(K_{i+s'}^{(1)})$, such that

$$\varphi_i(\partial N(K_i^{(1)}) \cap \Sigma) = \partial N(K_{i+s'}^{(1)}) \cap \Sigma,$$

and

$$\varphi_i(\partial N(K_i^{(1)}) \cap \omega) = \partial N(K_{i+s'}^{(1)}) \cap \omega.$$

Let \bar{Y} be the manifold obtained from Y by removing $N(K_i^{(1)})$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$, and gluing the resulting boundaries by φ_i for $i = 1, \dots, s'$. Let \bar{L} be the image of $L^{(2)}$ in \bar{Y} , and let $\bar{\omega}, \bar{\Sigma}$ be the images of ω, Σ in \bar{Y} respectively.

Let $\hat{Y} = S^1 \times S^2$, take $\{p_1, p_2\} \subset S^2$, let $\hat{L} = S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\} \subset \hat{Y}$, let $\hat{\omega}$ be an arc in $\{\text{pt}\} \times S^2 \subset \hat{Y}$ joining (pt, p_1) and (pt, p_2) . By the torus excision theorem and (2.1), we have

$$I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma) \cong I(\bar{Y}, \bar{L}, \bar{\omega}|\bar{\Sigma}) \otimes (I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})_{(2)})^{\otimes s'} \cong I(\bar{Y}, \bar{L}, \bar{\omega}|\bar{\Sigma}).$$

Since $Y - L$ is irreducible, by Lemma 2.11, $\partial N(K_i^{(1)})$ and $\partial N(K_j^{(2)})$ are incompressible in $Y - L$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.17 and Lemma 2.19, $\bar{\Sigma}$ is \bar{L} -norm-minimizing in \bar{Y} . By Condition (4), $\bar{\omega}$ is a closed 1-manifold in $\bar{Y} - \bar{L}$. Since we have homotoped ω so that ω and Σ intersect transversely at an odd number of points, $\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{\Sigma}$ is odd. By Condition (5), $x_{\bar{L}}(\bar{\Sigma}) = x(\bar{\Sigma}) = x_L(\Sigma) > 0$. Since $\bar{\Sigma}$ is \bar{L} -norm-minimizing, $x_{\bar{L}}(\bar{\Sigma}) > 0$ implies $(\bar{Y}, \bar{L}) \neq (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\})$. By Theorem 2.23, we have $I(\bar{Y}, \bar{L}, \bar{\omega}|\bar{\Sigma}) \neq 0$, and hence the lemma is proved. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 2.1. If Σ and L do not intersect with the same sign, we can take two consecutive points of $\Sigma \cap L$ on L with opposite signs, and attach a tube to Σ along the segment of L bounded by the two intersection points. This gives a connected surface Σ' , such that $[\Sigma'] = [\Sigma]$, $x_L(\Sigma') = x_L(\Sigma)$, and Σ' intersects L at fewer points. Notice that $I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma)$ only depends on $[\Sigma]$ and $x_L(\Sigma)$, therefore $I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma) = I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma')$. By repeating this process, we may assume Σ intersects L with the same sign without loss of generality.

Let p_1, \dots, p_n be intersection points of Σ and L . By the assumptions, $n \geq 3$ and n is odd. Since $n \geq 3$, we have $x_L(\Sigma) > 0$, therefore Σ being L -norm-minimizing implies that Σ is non-separating in Y and is L -incompressible. By Lemma 2.10, Lemma 2.22 and [18, Theorem 6.6], after taking an excision along Σ if necessary, we may assume that p_1, \dots, p_n belong to distinct components of L without loss of generality. Let K_1, \dots, K_n be the components of L that contain p_1, \dots, p_n respectively.

Recall that $n \geq 3$ and n is odd; let $n = 2k + 1$. Let u_1, \dots, u_k be disjoint arcs on $\Sigma - \{p_n\}$ such that $\partial u_i = \{p_{2i}, p_{2i+1}\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Let $u = \bigcup_{i=1}^k u_i$. Excision along Σ and [18, Proposition 6.7] yields

$$I(Y, L, \omega|\Sigma) \cong I(Y, L, \omega \cup u|\Sigma).$$

Let $N(K_1)$ be a tubular neighborhood of K_1 such that the intersection of $N(K_1)$ and Σ is a meridional disk, $N(K_1)$ is disjoint from $L - K_1$ and ω , and $\partial N(K_1)$ intersects $\omega \cup u$ transversely at one point. Fix a framing of K_1 , let $K_1^{(1)}, K_1^{(2)}$ be two parallel copies of K_1 in $N(K_1)$ that are disjoint from u .

Let $\hat{Y} = S^1 \times S^2$, let $\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\} \subset S^2$, and define $\hat{L}_2, \hat{L}_3, \hat{L}_4 \subset \hat{Y}$ by $\hat{L}_2 = S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}$, $\hat{L}_3 = S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\hat{L}_4 = S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$. Let $c_1 \subset S^2 - \{q_3, q_4\}$ be an arc joining q_1 and q_2 , let $c_2 \subset S^2$ be a circle that intersects c_1 transversely at one point and separates $\{q_1\}$ and $\{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$. Let $\hat{\omega} = \{\text{pt}\} \times c_1 \subset \hat{Y}$, let $\hat{T} = S^1 \times c_2 \subset \hat{Y}$, let $\hat{\Sigma} = \{\text{pt}\} \times S^2 \subset \hat{Y}$.

Conducting excision on $(Y, L, \omega \cup u) \sqcup (\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_4, \hat{\omega})$ along $\partial N(K_1) \sqcup \hat{T}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & I(Y, L, \omega \cup u|\Sigma) \otimes I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_4, \hat{\omega}|\hat{\Sigma}) \\ & \cong I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u|\Sigma) \otimes I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega}|\hat{\Sigma}). \end{aligned}$$

By [18, Lemma 5.1], we have

$$I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega}|\hat{\Sigma}) \cong I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_3, \hat{\omega}|\hat{\Sigma}) \cong I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_4, \hat{\omega}|\hat{\Sigma}) \cong \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.2)$$

and hence

$$I(Y, L, \omega \cup u|\Sigma) \cong I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u|\Sigma).$$

Let $p_1^{(1)} = K_1^{(1)} \cap \Sigma$, $p_1^{(2)} = K_1^{(2)} \cap \Sigma$. Let v be an arc on Σ connecting $p_1^{(1)}$ and $p_1^{(2)}$ such that v is disjoint from $\omega \cup u$. Excision along Σ and [18, Proposition 6.7] then yields

$$I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u | \Sigma) \cong I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma).$$

Let $N'(K_1) \subset N(K_1)$ be a solid torus that contains K_1 and $K_1^{(2)}$, such that $N'(K_1)$ is disjoint from $K_1^{(1)} \cup \omega \cup v$, and that $\partial N'(K_1)$ intersects u transversely at one point. Conducting excision on $(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u \cup v) \sqcup (\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega})$ along $\partial N'(K_1) \sqcup \hat{T}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} & I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma) \otimes I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega}) \\ & \cong I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma) \otimes I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_3, \hat{\omega}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by (2.2),

$$I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)} \cup K_1^{(2)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma) \cong I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma).$$

By Lemma 2.12, $Y - L - K_1^{(1)}$ is irreducible. By Lemma 2.20, Σ minimizes the generalized Thurston norm with respect to $L \cup K_1^{(1)}$. Since $n \geq 3$, we have that $x_{L \cup K_1^{(1)}}(\Sigma) > 0$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.24, $I(Y, L \cup K_1^{(1)}, \omega \cup u \cup v | \Sigma) \neq 0$, and the theorem is proved. ■

3. Instanton Floer homology for links in thickened surfaces

In this section, let Σ be a connected oriented closed surface, and let L be a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. The link L defines a link in $([-1, 1]/\{-1, 1\}) \times \Sigma \cong S^1 \times \Sigma$ by taking its image in the quotient space. When there is no risk of confusion, we will abuse notation and use L to denote the image of L in $S^1 \times \Sigma$, and use $\{1\} \times \Sigma$ or Σ to denote the image of $\{1\} \times \Sigma$ in $S^1 \times \Sigma$.

Recall that all curves, surfaces, and 3-manifolds are assumed to be oriented unless otherwise specified, and all maps are assumed to be smooth.

Definition 3.1. Let L be a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. Define

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L) := I(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} | \Sigma),$$

where p is a point on Σ such that $(S^1 \times \{p\}) \cap L = \emptyset$.

Remark 3.2. The fundamental class of $S^1 \times \{p\}$ in $H_1(S^1 \times \Sigma; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ does not depend on p , therefore $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is independent of the choice of p .

Remark 3.3. By [10, Proposition 7.4], we have $\Sigma\text{HI}(\emptyset) \cong \mathbb{C}$.

Definition 3.4. Given a (not necessarily oriented) link cobordism $S: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ in $[-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, define $\Sigma\text{HI}(S)$ to be the induced map on the instanton Floer homology

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S) = \text{I}([-1, 1] \times S^1 \times \Sigma, S, [-1, 1] \times S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}): \Sigma\text{HI}(L_1) \rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(L_2).$$

Remark 3.5. Since the cobordism maps are only defined up to signs, $\Sigma\text{HI}(S)$ is a priori only well defined up to an overall sign. However, if S is an oriented cobordism between oriented links, there is a canonical choice of homology orientation that fixes the sign of $\Sigma\text{HI}(S)$ such that it satisfies the usual functoriality property. The reader may refer to [11, Section 4.4] for more details.

Lemma 3.6. *Let Σ, L, p be as in Definition 3.1, let $c \subset \Sigma$ be an embedded closed 1-manifold such that $p \notin c$, let ω be the image of $[-1, 1] \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c$ in $S^1 \times \Sigma$. Then*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L) \cong \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, \omega|\Sigma).$$

Proof. Let $\omega_1 = S^1 \times \{p\} \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$, and let $\omega_2 \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$ be the image of $\{1\} \times c$. Then $\omega = \omega_1 \cup \omega_2$. By Definition 3.1, $\Sigma\text{HI}(L) = \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, \omega_1)$. Since the image of $\{1\} \times \Sigma$ is disjoint from L and intersects ω_0 transversely at one point, the excision formula [10, Theorem 7.7] yields

$$\text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, \omega_1|\Sigma) \otimes \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, \omega_1 \cup \omega_2|\Sigma) \cong \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, \omega|\Sigma).$$

By [10, Proposition 7.8], we have

$$\text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, \omega_1 \cup \omega_2|\Sigma) \cong \mathbb{C},$$

and the lemma is proved. ■

Definition 3.7. Suppose L_1 and L_2 are two links in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. Isotope L_1 such that $L_1 \subset (-1, 0) \times \Sigma$, and isotope L_2 such that $L_2 \subset (0, 1) \times \Sigma$. Define $L_1 \sqcup L_2$ to be link given by the disjoint union of L_1 and L_2 after the isotopies.

Remark 3.8. If the genus of Σ is positive, then $L_1 \sqcup L_2$ may be non-isotopic to $L_2 \sqcup L_1$.

Lemma 3.9. *Suppose L_1 and L_2 are two links in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. Then*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L_1 \sqcup L_2) \cong \Sigma\text{HI}(L_1) \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(L_2).$$

Moreover, if $c \subset \Sigma$ is a simple closed curve, let $T_c = S^1 \times c \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$, then the isomorphism above is given by a map

$$\phi: \Sigma\text{HI}(L_1 \sqcup L_2) \rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(L_1) \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(L_2)$$

such that $\phi \circ \mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c) = (\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c) \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)) \circ \phi$.

Proof. Let $p \in \Sigma$ such that $S^1 \times \{p\}$ is disjoint from L_1 and L_2 . Excision on $(S^1 \times \Sigma, \beta L_1, S^1 \times \{p\}) \sqcup (S^1 \times \Sigma, L_2, S^1 \times \{p\})$ along $\{1\} \times \Sigma \sqcup \{1\} \times \Sigma$ yields

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L_1 \sqcup L_2) \cong \Sigma\text{HI}(L_1) \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(L_2).$$

The isomorphism is induced by a cobordism map from $S^1 \times \Sigma$ to $S^1 \times \Sigma \sqcup S^1 \times \Sigma$ where T_c is cobordant to $T_c \sqcup T_c$, therefore the isomorphism intertwines the action of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on the left with $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c) \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on the right. ■

Let $A \cong [-1, 1] \times S^1$ be an annulus, recall that annular instanton Floer homology was defined by [16, Definition 4.1] for a link $L \subset (-1, 1) \times A$. Here we give a brief review of the definition. Let L be a link in the solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$. The annular instanton Floer homology $\text{AHI}(L)$ is defined by the following procedure:

- (1) let \mathcal{K}_2 be the product link $S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\}$ in $S^1 \times D^2$, and let u be an arc in $S^1 \times D^2$ connecting $S^1 \times \{p_1\}$ and $S^1 \times \{p_2\}$;
- (2) form the new link $L \cup \mathcal{K}_2$ in

$$S^1 \times S^2 = S^1 \times D^2 \cup_{S^1 \times S^1} S^1 \times D^2,$$

where L lies in the first copy of $S^1 \times D^2$, and \mathcal{K}_2 lies in the second copy;

- (3) define

$$\text{AHI}(L) := \text{I}(S^1 \times S^2, L \cup \mathcal{K}_2, u).$$

Lemma 3.10. *Suppose Σ has genus 1; let $c \subset \Sigma$ be an essential simple closed curve; let $N(c) \subset \Sigma$ be an open tubular neighborhood of c . Suppose $L \subset (-1, 1) \times N(c)$. Let $L_{N(c)}$ be the link L viewed as a link in $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$. Then*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L) \cong \text{AHI}(L_{N(c)}).$$

Proof. Let $p \in \Sigma - N(c)$. Let c_1 be one of the connected components of $\partial N(c)$, let $c_2 \subset \Sigma$ be a simple closed curve that intersects c_1 transversely at one point. Let $T = S^1 \times c_1 \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$.

Let $\hat{Y} = S^1 \times S^2$. Write S^2 as the union of two copies of disks glued along the boundary, and label the two disks as $D^{(1)}$ and $D^{(2)}$. Let q_1, q_2 be two distinct points in the interior of $D^{(1)}$. Let $\hat{L}_1 \subset S^1 \times D^{(1)} \subset \hat{Y}$ be the link given by $S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}$. Let \hat{c} be a circle in $D^{(1)}$ separating q_1 and q_2 , and let $\hat{T} = S^1 \times \hat{c} \subset \hat{Y}$. Let \hat{w} be an arc in $S^1 \times D^{(1)}$ connecting the two components of \hat{L}_1 and intersecting \hat{T} transversely at one point. Let $\hat{\Sigma} = \{\text{pt}\} \times S^2 \subset \hat{Y}$.

Notice that $N(c)$ is diffeomorphic to $(-1, 1) \times S^1$. Choosing a diffeomorphism from $(-1, 1) \times (-1, 1)$ to $D^{(2)}$, one obtains a diffeomorphism φ from $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$ to $D^{(2)} \times S^1 \cong S^1 \times D^{(2)}$. Let $\hat{L}_2 \subset S^1 \times D^{(2)}$ be the link given by $\varphi(L)$.

Recall that Σ is a torus, and we identify S^1 with $[-1, 1]/\{-1, 1\}$. Excision on $(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_2) \sqcup (\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_1, \hat{\omega})$ along $T \sqcup \hat{T}$ yields

$$\mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_2 | \Sigma) \otimes \mathbf{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_1, \hat{\omega} | \hat{\Sigma}) \cong \mathbf{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_1 \cup \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega} | \hat{\Sigma}).$$

By Lemma 3.6, $\mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_2 | \Sigma) \cong \Sigma \mathbf{HI}(L)$. By [18, Proposition 5.1], $\mathbf{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_1, \hat{\omega} | \hat{\Sigma}) \cong \mathbb{C}$. By definition [16, Definition 4.1], $\mathbf{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}_1 \cup \hat{L}_2, \hat{\omega} | \hat{\Sigma}) \cong \mathbf{AHI}(L_{N(c)})$, therefore the lemma is proved. ■

Lemma 3.10 also holds for surfaces with higher genera.

Lemma 3.11. *Suppose Σ has genus $g \geq 1$. Let $c \subset \Sigma$ be a non-separating simple closed curve. Let $N(c) \subset \Sigma$ be an open tubular neighborhood of c . Suppose $L \subset (-1, 1) \times N(c)$. Let $L_{N(c)}$ be the link L viewed as an annular link in $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$. Then $\Sigma \mathbf{HI}(L) \cong \mathbf{AHI}(L_{N(c)})$.*

Proof. Let c_1, c_2 be the two components of $\partial N(c)$, let c_3 be a simple closed curve on Σ that intersects c_1 and c_2 transversely at one point. Let $p \in \Sigma - (N(c) \cup c_3)$.

Let T be an (abstract) torus, let $c' \subset T$ be an essential simple closed curve on T , let $p' \in T - c'$ be a point. Let $N(c')$ be an open tubular neighborhood of c' in T , fix a diffeomorphism from $N(c)$ to $N(c')$, one obtains a diffeomorphism φ from $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$ to $(-1, 1) \times N(c')$. Let $c'_1 \subset T$ be a simple closed curve that intersects c transversely at one point. Let $L' = \varphi(L)$.

As before, we identify S^1 with $[-1, 1]/\{-1, 1\}$. Excision on $(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_3)$ along $S^1 \times c_1 \sqcup S^1 \times c_2$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_3) \\ & \cong \mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_3) \otimes \mathbf{I}(S^1 \times T, L', \{1\} \times c'_1). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.6, $\mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_3) \cong \Sigma \mathbf{HI}(L)$. By Remark 3.3 and Lemma 3.6, $\mathbf{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\} \cup \{1\} \times c_3) \cong \Sigma \mathbf{HI}(\emptyset) \cong \mathbb{C}$. Notice that the triple $(S^1 \times T, L', \{1\} \times c'_1)$ is diffeomorphic to the triple $(S^1 \times T, L', S^1 \times p')$, therefore by Lemma 3.10, $\mathbf{I}(S^1 \times T, L', \{1\} \times c'_1) \cong \mathbf{AHI}(L_{N(c)})$, and the lemma is proved. ■

Lemma 3.11 has the following immediate consequences.

Lemma 3.12. *Let $c \subset \Sigma$ be a contractible or non-separating simple closed curve, and let $K = \{0\} \times c \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$. Then $\Sigma \mathbf{HI}(K) \cong \mathbb{C}^2$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from Lemma 3.11 and [16, Example 4.2]. ■

Lemma 3.13. *If $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ is a link contained in a 3-ball, then*

$$\dim \Sigma \mathbf{HI}(L) \geq 2^n,$$

where n is the number of components of L .

Proof. The result follows from Lemma 3.11 and [18, Lemma 8.1] ■

The following lemma is a useful property of the μ^{orb} -map.

Lemma 3.14. *Let (Y, L, ω) be admissible, and let $\Sigma \subset Y$ be a surface. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then the dimension of the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ on $\mathbf{I}(Y, L, \omega)$ with eigenvalue λ is the same as the dimension of the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ on $\mathbf{I}(Y, L, \omega)$ with eigenvalue $-\lambda$.*

Proof. Recall that $\mathbf{I}(Y, L, \omega)$ is a relatively $\mathbb{Z}/4$ -graded vector space over \mathbb{C} , and $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ is an operator with degree 2. Decompose $\mathbf{I}(Y, L, \omega)$ as $I_1 \oplus I_2 \oplus I_3 \oplus I_4$ with respect to the relative $\mathbb{Z}/4$ -gradings, let φ be an automorphism of $\mathbf{I}(Y, L, \omega)$ such that $\varphi = \text{id}$ on $I_1 \oplus I_2$ and $\varphi = -\text{id}$ on $I_3 \oplus I_4$. Then φ gives an isomorphism from the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ with eigenvalue λ to the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\Sigma)$ with eigenvalue $-\lambda$. ■

Lemma 3.15. *Suppose Σ has genus $g \geq 1$, let $c_0 \subset \Sigma$ be a non-separating simple closed curve, let $K = \{0\} \times c_0 \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$. Let c be a simple closed curve on Σ that intersects c_0 transversely at one point, and let $T_c = S^1 \times c$. Then the eigenvalues of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(K)$ are $\{-1, 1\}$. Moreover, for each $\lambda \in \{-1, 1\}$, the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(K)$ with eigenvalue λ has dimension one.*

Proof. By [18, Proposition 6.1], the spectrum of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(K)$ is a subset of $\{-1, 1\}$. By Lemma 3.12, $\dim \Sigma\text{HI}(K) = 2$. Therefore, by Lemma 3.14, for each $\lambda \in \{-1, 1\}$, the generalized eigenspace with eigenvalue λ has dimension one. ■

Lemma 3.16. *Let c be a simple closed curve on Σ , and let $T_c = S^1 \times c$. Consider the operator $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$. If T_c intersects L transversely at n points, then the spectrum of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is a subset of $\{-n + 2i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq i \leq n\}$.*

Proof. If n is odd, then the result is a special case of [18, Proposition 6.1]. If n is even and c is null-homologous, then $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ is zero and the statement is obvious. If n is even and c has a non-trivial fundamental class, then there exists a simple closed curve $c_1 \subset \Sigma$ that intersects c transversely at one point. Let $K_1 = \{0\} \times c_1$. By the previous argument, the desired property holds for $L \sqcup K_1$. The result for L then follows from Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.15. ■

Definition 3.17. Let c be a simple closed curve on Σ , define the c -grading on $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ to be the grading given by the generalized eigenspace decomposition of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ with respect to $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$.

Remark 3.18. By Lemma 3.16, if T_c intersects L transversely at n points, then the c -grading of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is supported in $\{-n + 2i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq i \leq n\}$. The second part of Lemma 3.9 implies that the decomposition in Lemma 3.9 respects the c -grading.

Proposition 3.19. *Suppose Σ is a torus, let c be a simple closed curve on Σ . Let L be a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. Suppose the c -grading of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is supported at zero. Then L can be isotoped so that it is disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$.*

Proof. The statement is obvious if c is null-homotopic. In the following, assume c is an essential curve on Σ . Using the prime decomposition of the complement of L , it is clear that L can be decomposed as $L = L^{(1)} \sqcup L^{(2)}$, where $L^{(2)}$ is contained in a 3-ball in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, and $((-1, 1) \times \Sigma) - L^{(1)}$ is irreducible. By Lemma 2.9, $(S^1 \times \Sigma) - L^{(1)}$ is also irreducible.

By Lemma 3.13, $\Sigma\text{HI}(L^{(2)}) \neq 0$. By Lemma 3.16, the c -grading of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L^{(2)})$ is supported at degree zero, therefore by Lemma 3.9 and the assumptions, $\Sigma\text{HI}(L^{(1)})$ is supported at c -degree zero. We only need to show that $L^{(1)}$ can be isotoped so that it is disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$.

Let c_1 be a simple closed curve on Σ that intersects c transversely at one point. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, let $L_n \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$ be the link contained in $\{1\} \times \Sigma$ given by n parallel copies of c_1 . Since every component of L_n is non-contractible and $S^1 \times \Sigma$ is irreducible, we have $(S^1 \times \Sigma) - (L^{(1)} \sqcup L_n)$ is irreducible for all n .

Now, let $(S, \partial S) \subset ([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$ be a properly embedded surface such that S is homologous to $[-1, 1] \times c$ in $H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$, S is transverse to $L^{(1)}$, and S minimizes the generalized Thurston norm with respect to $L^{(1)}$. By Lemma 2.15, one can choose S such that $\partial S = \{-1, 1\} \times c$. Notice that the surface S may be non-connected. Since the fundamental classes of $\{-1\} \times c$ and $\{1\} \times c$ are both non-trivial in $H_1([-1, 1] \times \Sigma)$, the two boundary components of S must belong to the same component. Let S_0 be the connected component of S such that $\partial S_0 = \partial S$. Then S_0 is also $L^{(1)}$ -norm-minimizing. Since the map

$$H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma) \rightarrow H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$$

is zero, every closed component of S is null-homologous in $H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$, therefore S_0 is homologous to S in $H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$.

Let $\overline{S_0}$ be the image of S_0 in $S^1 \times \Sigma$, let $T_c = S^1 \times c$. Notice that the kernel of the map

$$H_2(S^1 \times \Sigma) \rightarrow H_2(S^1 \times \Sigma, \{1\} \times \Sigma) \cong H_2([-1, 1] \times \Sigma, \{-1, 1\} \times \Sigma)$$

is generated by the fundamental class of $\{1\} \times \Sigma$. Therefore, there is an integer m such that $[\overline{S_0}] = [T_c] + m \cdot [\{1\} \times \Sigma]$. Recall that Σ is a torus and c_1 is a simple closed curve on Σ that intersects c transversely at one point. By twisting $[-1, 1] \times \Sigma$ near $\{1\} \times \Sigma$ in the direction of c_1 , one can find a surface S'_0 such that $\partial S'_0 = \partial S_0$, and S'_0 is isotopic to S_0 in $[-1, 1] \times \Sigma$ (without fixing the boundary), $x_{L^{(1)}}(S'_0) = x_{L^{(1)}}(S_0)$, and the image of S'_0 in $S^1 \times \Sigma$ is homologous to T_c . Let $\overline{S'_0}$ be the image of S'_0 in $S^1 \times \Sigma$. By Lemma 2.17, $\overline{S'_0}$ is $L^{(1)}$ -norm-minimizing in $S^1 \times \Sigma$.

Suppose $\overline{S'_0}$ has genus g . Then $g \geq 1$. Suppose S'_0 and $L^{(1)}$ intersect transversely at n_1 points. Let $n_2 \geq 0$ be an integer such that $n_1 + n_2$ is odd and at least 3. Since $\overline{S'_0}$ is $L^{(1)}$ -norm-minimizing, it is also $(L^{(1)} \sqcup L_{n_2})$ -norm-minimizing. Let $p \in \Sigma$ be a point such that $S^1 \times p$ is disjoint from $L^{(1)} \sqcup L_{n_2}$. By Theorem 2.1,

$$I(S^1 \times \Sigma, L^{(1)} \sqcup L_{n_2}, S^1 \times \{p\} | \overline{S'_0}) \neq 0.$$

By definition, this means the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(\overline{S'_0})$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(K \sqcup L_{n_2})$ with eigenvalue $2g + n_1 + n_2 - 2$ is non-trivial. Since $\overline{S'_0}$ is homologous to T_c , we have $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c) = \mu^{\text{orb}}(\overline{S'_0})$, therefore by Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.15, we conclude that the generalized eigenspace of $\mu^{\text{orb}}(T_c)$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(L^{(1)})$ with eigenvalue $2g + n_1 - 2$ is non-trivial. Since the c -grading of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L^{(1)})$ is supported at degree zero, this implies $2g + n_1 - 2 = 0$, and hence $g = 1, n_1 = 0$. In conclusion, S'_0 is an annulus such that $\partial S_0 = \{-1, 1\} \times c$, and $S'_0 \cap L^{(1)} = \emptyset$.

Notice that $[-1, 1] \times \Sigma$ can be viewed as an S^1 -fiber bundle with fibers parallel to c . By a standard property of Seifert-fibered spaces (see, for example, [7, Proposition 1.11]), S'_0 can be isotoped to a surface that is either tangent to the fibers or transverse to the fibers. Since $\partial S'_0 = \{-1, 1\} \times c$, it cannot be isotoped to a surface that is transverse to the fibers, therefore S_0 is isotopic to $[-1, 1] \times c$, and the result is proved. ■

Proposition 3.20. *Suppose Σ is a torus, $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ is a link, and*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Sigma\text{HI}(L) \leq 2.$$

Then there is an essential simple closed curve c on Σ , such that L can be isotoped so that it is disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$.

Proof. Let c_1, c_2 be a pair of essential simple closed curves on Σ such that c_1 and c_2 intersect transversely at one point. If $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is supported at degree zero with respect to either the c_1 -grading or the c_2 -grading, then the result follows from Proposition 3.19. Otherwise, by Lemma 3.14, we must have $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Sigma\text{HI}(L) = 2$. Moreover, since $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_1)$ and $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_2)$ commute, the simultaneous eigenvalues of $(\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_1), \mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_2))$ on $\Sigma\text{HI}(K)$ can be written as (λ_1, λ_2) and $(-\lambda_1, -\lambda_2)$. By Lemma 3.16, there is a coprime pair of integers (p, q) such that $p\lambda_1 + q\lambda_2 = 0$. Let c be a simple closed curve on Σ with the homology class $p[c_1] + q[c_2]$. Then $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c) = p\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_1) + q\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c_2)$ is identically zero on $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$, and the result follows from Proposition 3.19. ■

We will also need the following technical result.

Lemma 3.21. *Let Σ be a torus, and let $c_0, c_1 \subset \Sigma$ be the circles given by the 0- and 1-smoothings in Figure 2. Let S be the cobordism from c_0 to c_1 induced by the change of smoothing, and let \bar{S} be the reversed cobordism from c_1 to c_0 . Then the maps*

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma\text{HI}(S): \Sigma\text{HI}(c_0) &\rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(c_1), \\ \Sigma\text{HI}(\bar{S}): \Sigma\text{HI}(c_1) &\rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(c_0)\end{aligned}$$

are both zero.

Proof. Suppose c is a simple closed curve on Σ . Since $\{-1\} \times S^1 \times c$ is homologous to $\{1\} \times S^1 \times c$ in the product manifold $[-1, 1] \times S^1 \times \Sigma$, the cobordism maps $\Sigma\text{HI}(S)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}(\bar{S})$ preserve the c -grading.

Let c be the curve on Σ that is parallel to c_1 and intersects c_0 transversely at two points. Since the algebraic intersection number of c_0 and c_1 is non-zero, by Proposition 3.19, the group $\Sigma\text{HI}(c_0)$ cannot be supported at c -grading 0. Lemmas 3.12, 3.14, and 3.16 then imply that $\Sigma\text{HI}(c_0)$ is supported at c -gradings 2 and -2 . At the same time, Lemma 3.16 implies that $\Sigma\text{HI}(c_1)$ is supported at c -grading zero. Therefore, the maps $\Sigma\text{HI}(S)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}(\bar{S})$ must be zero. ■

4. Canonical isomorphisms of instanton Floer homology

This section constructs several maps explicitly that realize the isomorphisms given by Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.10. These maps will play an important role in the computation of the spectral sequence in Section 5. Recall that all curves, surfaces, and 3-manifolds are assumed to be oriented unless otherwise specified, and all maps are assumed to be smooth. Throughout this section, Σ will denote a torus. We start with the following definition.

Definition 4.1. Let p_1, p_2 be two distinct points on S^2 , let (\hat{Y}, \hat{L}) be given by $(S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\})$, and let $\hat{\omega}$ be an arc connecting the two components of \hat{L} . The critical set of the unperturbed Chern–Simons functional of $(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega})$ consists of one regular point. Fixing a choice of orientation, let \mathbf{u}_0 be the generator of $I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}) \cong \mathbb{C}$ represented by the critical point.

Remark 4.2. The choice of \mathbf{u}_0 is unique up to a sign. By definition $I(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}) = \text{AHI}(\emptyset)$, and the \mathbf{u}_0 defined above agrees with the choice of the generator of $\text{AHI}(\emptyset)$ in [16], which was also denoted by \mathbf{u}_0 .

Recall that Σ is an (oriented) torus. Let $c \subset \Sigma$ be an (oriented) essential simple closed curve, let $c' \subset \Sigma$ be an (oriented) essential simple closed curve that intersects c transversely at one point so that the algebraic intersection number $c \cdot c' = +1$. Let

$N(c) \subset \Sigma$ be a tubular neighborhood of c . After an isotopy of Σ , we may assume that c , $\partial N(c)$, and c' are all linearly embedded. Let $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be a link embedded in $\{0\} \times N(c)$. Let $p \in \Sigma - N(c)$. Then $\Sigma\text{HI}(L) = \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\}|\Sigma)$.

Let $T \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$ be a linearly embedded torus such that its fundamental class is $[S^1 \times c] + [\Sigma]$ and that it is disjoint from $\{0\} \times N(c)$. Let $\pi: S^1 \times \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the projection map.

Let $L_{N(c)}$ be the link L viewed as an annular link in $(-1, 1) \times N(c) \cong (-1, 1) \times A$, where the diffeomorphism from $N(c)$ to A takes $N(c) \cap c'$ to $[-1, 1] \times \{\text{pt}\}$.

Let $\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}, p_1, p_2$ be as in Definition 4.1. Let $\hat{c} \subset S^2$ be an (oriented) circle separating p_1 and p_2 such that $S^1 \times \hat{c}$ intersects $\hat{\omega}$ transversely at one point. Let $\hat{T} = S^1 \times \hat{c}$.

Take the excision on $(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}) \sqcup (S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\})$ along $\hat{T} \sqcup T$ using a diffeomorphism from T to \hat{T} , which maps $T \cap (\{0\} \times \Sigma)$ to $S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\} \subset \hat{T} = S^1 \times \hat{c}$, maps $T \cap \pi^{-1}(c')$ to $\{\text{pt}\} \times \hat{c} \subset \hat{T} = S^1 \times \hat{c}$, and preserves the orientations of c' and \hat{c} . Define $\Phi_{c,c'}$ to be the composition map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}|\Sigma) &\xrightarrow{\otimes \mathbf{u}_0} \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}|\Sigma) \otimes \text{I}(\hat{Y}, \hat{L}, \hat{\omega}) \\ &\longrightarrow \text{AHI}(L_{N(c)}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where the second map is induced by the excision cobordism above and the image of $\{0\} \times N(c)$ is identified with the annulus $\{0\} \times A \subset (-1, 1) \times A$.

Since the cobordism maps are defined up to a sign, the map $\Phi_{c,c'}$ is well defined up to a multiplication by ± 1 . By the torus excision theorem, $\Phi_{c,c'}$ is an isomorphism. It is straightforward to verify that $\Phi_{c,c'}$ is determined by the isotopy classes of c, c' , and the embedding of L in $\{0\} \times N(c)$.

Definition 4.3. Suppose Σ is a torus, recall that \mathcal{C} denotes the set of isotopy classes of un-oriented essential simple closed curves on Σ . Define τ and \mathfrak{o} as follows.

- (1) Let $\tau: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a fixed map, such that for each $[\gamma] \in \mathcal{C}$, the algebraic intersection number of $[\gamma]$ and $\tau([\gamma])$ is ± 1 .
- (2) For each $[\gamma] \in \mathcal{C}$, let $\mathfrak{o}([\gamma])$ be a fixed choice of orientation of $[\gamma]$.

Definition 4.3 allows us to define the following two canonical maps. Recall that we use $\mathcal{U}_1 \subset (-1, 1) \times A$ to denote the trivial annular knot and use $\mathcal{K}_1 \subset (-1, 1) \times A$ to denote the annular knot given by the closure of a 1-braid. In the following, we also require that \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{K}_1 are both included in $\{0\} \times A$.

Definition 4.4. Let $c_0 \subset \Sigma$ be a simple closed curve, and let $K = \{0\} \times c_0$.

- (1) If c_0 is an essential curve, define

$$\Phi: \Sigma\text{HI}(K) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)$$

to be the map $\Phi_{c,c'}$ given by (4.1) such that c is parallel to c_0 , and c' is in the isotopy class of $\tau([c])$.

(2) If c_0 is a trivial curve, define

$$\Phi: \Sigma\text{HI}(K) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1)$$

to be the map $\Phi_{c,c'}$ given by (4.1) such that (c, c') is an arbitrary pair of curves that intersect positively at one point and $c_0 \subset N(c)$.

Remark 4.5. The map Φ is well defined up to a multiplication by ± 1 . Lemma 4.7 below will show that the map Φ in Part (2) of the definition does not depend on the choice of c and c' .

Recall that by Definition 4.1 and Remark 4.2, we have chosen a fixed generator \mathbf{u}_0 of $\text{AHI}(\emptyset) \cong \mathbb{C}$.

Let E^+ be an (oriented) disk in $[-1, 1] \times S^1 \times D^2$ that gives a cobordism from the empty link to \mathcal{U}_1 . Let E^- be obtained from E^+ by taking connected sum with a torus that is contained in a small solid ball. Let $\mathbf{v}_+, \mathbf{v}_- \in \text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1)$ be defined by

$$\mathbf{v}_+ = \text{AHI}(E^+)(\mathbf{u}_0), \quad \mathbf{v}_- = \frac{1}{2} \text{AHI}(E^-)(\mathbf{u}_0),$$

where the signs of $\text{AHI}(E^\pm)$ are given as in Remark 3.5. If \bar{E}^+ is an (oriented) disk in $[-1, 1] \times S^1 \times D^2$ that gives a cobordism from \mathcal{U}_1 to the empty link, then we have

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \text{AHI}(\bar{E}^+)(\mathbf{v}_-)$$

according to [16, Proposition 5.9] (we need the $\frac{1}{2}$ factor in the definition of \mathbf{v}_- to guarantee this). By [16, Proposition 5.9], we have

$$\text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1) = \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_-. \tag{4.2}$$

Since Σ is a torus, we have

$$\mathbb{C} \cong \Sigma\text{HI}(\emptyset) = \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\} | \Sigma) = \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\})_{(2)}.$$

The representation variety of the admissible triple $(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\})$ consists of two regular points differ by degree 4. Hence, there is no differential in the Floer chain complex and $\text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{p\})$ is freely generated by the two points. Denote the critical points by ρ, ρ' . By abuse of notation, define

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho + \frac{1}{2} \mu(\text{pt})(\rho) \right) \in \Sigma\text{HI}(\emptyset)$$

as a generator of $\Sigma\text{HI}(\emptyset)$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let*

$$\Phi_{c,c'}: \Sigma\text{HI}(\emptyset) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(\emptyset)$$

be the map given by (4.1). We have

$$\Phi_{c,c'}(\mathbf{u}_0) = \pm \mathbf{u}_0$$

for every choice of c, c' .

Proof. The map $\Phi_{c,c'}$ is induced by the excision cobordism from

$$(S^1 \times T^2, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}) \sqcup (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}, u)$$

to

$$(S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}, u),$$

where u is an arc on $\{\text{pt}\} \times S^2$ connecting $S^1 \times \{q_1\}$ and $S^1 \times \{q_2\}$. This cobordism is obtained by attaching

$$T^2 \times [-1, 1]^2$$

to

$$[-1, 1] \times ((S^1 \times T^2, \emptyset, \{q\} \times S^1) \sqcup (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}, u)),$$

and identifying

$$T^2 \times [-1, 1] \times \{+1\}$$

with

$$N(\{1\} \times T) \subset \{1\} \times S^1 \times \Sigma,$$

and identifying

$$T^2 \times [-1, 1] \times \{-1\}$$

with

$$N(\{1\} \times \widehat{T}) \subset \{1\} \times S^1 \times S^2.$$

A direct calculation shows that the moduli space of flat connections on this cobordism consists of two points whose restriction to $S^1 \times T^2$ are ρ and ρ' respectively. Therefore, the cobordism map takes the elements

$$[\rho] \otimes \mathbf{u}_0, [\rho'] \otimes \mathbf{u}_0 \in (S^1 \times T^2, \emptyset, S^1 \times \{\text{pt}\}) \sqcup (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}, u)$$

to

$$\pm \mathbf{u}_0 \in (S^1 \times S^2, S^1 \times \{q_1, q_2\}, u).$$

Hence, we have $\Phi_{c,c'}(\mathbf{u}_0) = \pm \mathbf{u}_0$. ■

Let U_1 be an (oriented) unknot in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. By abuse of notation, let E^+ be an (oriented) disk in $[-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ that gives a cobordism from the empty link to U_1 , and let E^- be obtained from E^+ by taking connected sum with a torus that is contained in a small solid ball. Define $\mathbf{v}_+, \mathbf{v}_- \in \Sigma\text{HI}(U_1)$ by

$$\mathbf{v}_+ = \Sigma\text{HI}(E^+)(\mathbf{u}_0), \quad \mathbf{v}_- = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma\text{HI}(E^-)(\mathbf{u}_0),$$

where the signs of \mathbf{v}_\pm are fixed as in Remark 3.5. Lemma 4.6 and the functoriality of instanton Floer homology yield the following result.

Lemma 4.7. *Let c_1 be an essential simple closed curve on Σ , let $N(c) \subset \Sigma$ be a tubular neighborhood of c , let $U_1 \subset \{0\} \times N(c)$ be an unknot. Let c' be a simple closed curve on Σ that intersects c positively at one point. Then there exists $h \in \{1, -1\}$, such that*

$$\Phi_{c,c'}(\mathbf{v}_\pm) = h\mathbf{v}_\pm,$$

where $\Phi_{c,c'}: \Sigma\text{HI}(U_1) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1)$ is the map given by (4.1). ■

As a consequence, we have

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(U_1) = \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_-. \tag{4.3}$$

Now, let $M \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be an unlink with n components K_1, \dots, K_n . By Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.12, we have $\Sigma\text{HI}(M) \cong \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$. We construct a canonical basis for $\Sigma\text{HI}(M)$ as follows. Let $\{v_1^+, \dots, v_n^+, v_1^-, \dots, v_n^-\}$ be a set of $2n$ elements. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, let V_i be the 2-dimensional \mathbb{C} -linear space generated by v_i^+ and v_i^- . Define the map

$$\Theta_M: \otimes_{i=1}^n V_i \rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(M).$$

by

$$\Theta_M(v_1^\pm \otimes \dots \otimes v_n^\pm) = \Sigma\text{HI}(E_1^\pm \sqcup \dots \sqcup E_n^\pm)(\mathbf{u}_0), \tag{4.4}$$

where E_i^+ are (oriented) disk cobordisms from the empty set to K_i , and E_i^- is obtained from E_i^+ by taking connected sum with a torus that is contained in a small solid ball. Notice that the map ϕ given by Lemma 3.9 is natural with respect to the maps induced by “split” cobordisms. By equation (4.3) and Lemma 3.9, the map Θ_M is an isomorphism.

Lemma 4.8. *The isomorphism Θ_M does not depend on the choices of E_i^\pm . Moreover, let $M_0 = K_1^{(0)} \cup \dots \cup K_n^{(0)}$ and $M_1 = K_1^{(1)} \cup \dots \cup K_n^{(1)}$ be two unlinks in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, and let S be an (oriented) link concordance from M_0 to M_1 consisting of the disjoint union of concordances from $K_i^{(0)}$ to $K_i^{(1)}$ for all i . Then we have*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S) \circ \Theta_{M_0} = \Theta_{M_1}.$$

Proof. The lemma is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.9 below. ■

Proposition 4.9. *Let n_0, n_1, m_0, m_1 be non-negative integers. For $i = 0, 1$, suppose K_{m_i} consists of m_i parallel copies of essential simple closed curves in $\{0\} \times \Sigma$, and U_{n_i} is an unlink with n_i components in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma - K_{m_i}$. Given two oriented cobordisms $S, S' \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ from $U_{n_0} \cup K_{m_0}$ to $U_{n_1} \cup K_{m_1}$. If S and S' are homotopic relative to the boundary, then*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S) = \Sigma\text{HI}(S').$$

Proof. We need to use the local system introduced in [12]. Let $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be a link, let \mathcal{R} be the ring $\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ and \mathcal{B} be the configuration space of orbifold connections on

$$(S^1 \times \Sigma, L, S^1 \times \{p\}).$$

Given any continuous function

$$s: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow S^1,$$

a local system of free rank-1 \mathcal{R} -modules on \mathcal{B} is defined in [12, Section 3.9]. Given any orbifold connection $[A] \in \mathcal{B}$, its holonomy along any component of L lies in a S^1 -subgroup of $\text{SU}(2)$. In particular, we can take s to be the product of holonomies along all the components of L . In this way we obtain a local system Γ and the corresponding Floer homology group

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L; \Gamma)$$

which is the homology of a chain complex of free \mathcal{R} -modules generated by the critical points of the Chern–Simons functional. A similar local system can also be defined for annular instanton Floer homology AHI . Moreover, Lemma 3.11 still holds when we use these local systems.

Now, take $L_i = U_{n_i} \sqcup K_{m_i}$ ($i = 0, 1$). We have

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L_i; \Gamma) \cong \text{AHI}(L_i; \Gamma) \cong \mathcal{R}^{2^{n_i+m_i}}$$

where the second isomorphism is from [17, Example 3.4]. Therefore, $\Sigma\text{HI}(L_i; \Gamma)$ ($i = 1, 2$) is a free \mathcal{R} -module.

We can view \mathbb{C} as the \mathcal{R} -module $\mathcal{R}/(t - 1)$. In order to show that

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S; \mathbb{C}) = \Sigma\text{HI}(S'; \mathbb{C})$$

it suffices to show

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S; \Gamma) = \Sigma\text{HI}(S'; \Gamma) \tag{4.5}$$

by the universal coefficient theorem. Since S and S' are homotopic, S' can be obtained from S by a sequence of the following moves:

- (1) an ambient isotopy of $[-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$,
- (2) a twist move that introduces a positive double point,
- (3) a twist move that introduces a negative double point,
- (4) a finger move that introduces two double points with opposite signs,

or their inverses [4]. Since both S and S' are embedded, they have the same number of positive double points (namely zero), therefore the signed count of moves (2) and (4) is zero. By [12, Proposition 5.2], there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(t^{-1} - t)^m \Sigma \text{HI}(S; \Gamma) = (t^{-1} - t)^m \Sigma \text{HI}(S'; \Gamma). \tag{4.6}$$

Since $\Sigma \text{HI}(L_i; \Gamma)$ are free \mathcal{R} -modules, (4.5) follows from (4.6) ■

Now, suppose L is a link embedded in $\{0\} \times \Sigma$, and let $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_m$ be the disjoint union of m parallel essential simple closed curves on Σ such that $\{0\} \times \gamma$ is disjoint from L . Suppose γ splits L into the disjoint union of (possibly empty) links L_1, \dots, L_m . Isotope Σ such that γ is linearly embedded. Let c be an oriented curve that is parallel to γ_i , where the orientation of c is given by \circ in Definition 4.3. Take a family of m linearly embedded tori $T_1, \dots, T_m \subset S^1 \times \Sigma$ with fundamental class $[S^1 \times c] + [\Sigma]$, such that $T_i \cap (\{0\} \times \Sigma) = \gamma_i$. We define

$$\Psi_\gamma: \Sigma \text{HI}(L) \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^m \Sigma \text{HI}(L_i) \tag{4.7}$$

to be the isomorphism given by the excision cobordism of cutting $S^1 \times \Sigma$ open along T_1, \dots, T_m and gluing the boundary using vertical translation maps. The map Ψ_γ is well defined up to a sign. Moreover, Ψ_γ is natural with respect to the maps induced by “split” cobordisms.

Remark 4.10. Let L and L_1, \dots, L_m be as above. Then Lemma 3.9 already proved

$$\Sigma \text{HI}(L) \cong \otimes_{i=1}^m \Sigma \text{HI}(L_i).$$

The purpose of (4.7) is to choose a canonical map that realizes this isomorphism.

Let c be a non-separating simple closed curve on Σ , we use K_m to denote m parallel copies of c in $\{0\} \times \Sigma$. Let γ be a union of m parallel essential curves on Σ such that $\{0\} \times \gamma$ is disjoint from K_m and it splits K_m into the disjoint union of m copies of K_1 . By (4.7), we have the following isomorphism

$$\Psi_\gamma: \Sigma \text{HI}(K_m) \rightarrow \Sigma \text{HI}(K_1)^{\otimes m}. \tag{4.8}$$

Suppose U_n is an n -component unlink in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma - K_m$, and fix an order of the components of U_n . We extend the definition of (4.4) to the link $U_n \cup K_m$. Let

$L = U_n \cup K_m \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, let V_1, \dots, V_n be as in (4.4). First define the map

$$F: \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(K_m) \rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(L)$$

by

$$F(v_1^\pm \otimes \dots \otimes v_n^\pm \otimes x) := \Sigma\text{HI}(E_1^\pm \sqcup \dots \sqcup E_n^\pm \sqcup [-1, 1] \times K_m)(x)$$

where $x \in \Sigma\text{HI}(K_m)$, and $v_i^\pm \in V_i$, $E_i^\pm \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma - [-1, 1] \times K_m$ are the same as in (4.4). Now, define

$$\Theta_L: \bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(K_1)^{\otimes l} \rightarrow \Sigma\text{HI}(L)$$

by

$$\Theta_L = F \circ (\text{id}_{\bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i} \otimes \Psi_\gamma^{-1}), \quad (4.9)$$

where Ψ_γ is the map given by (4.8). Since Ψ_γ is an isomorphism, it follows from equation (4.3) and Lemma 3.9 that Θ_L is an isomorphism.

Lemma 4.11. *The isomorphism Θ_L in (4.9) does not depend on the choices of E_i^\pm . Let K_m be the link as above and U_n, U'_n be two n -component unlinks in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma - K_m$. Denote $U_n \cup K_m$ and $U'_n \cup K_m$ by L and L' respectively. Fix an order of the components of U_n and U'_n . Let $S \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be a concordance from L to L' that is the product concordance on K_l and preserves the orders of the components of U_k and U'_k . Let $\Theta_L, \Theta_{L'}$ be the maps given by (4.9). Then we have*

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(S) \circ \Theta_L = \pm \Theta_{L'}.$$

Proof. The lemma is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.9. ■

Remark 4.12. The sign ambiguity of Lemma 4.11 comes from the fact that Ψ_γ is only well defined up to a sign.

A similar map can be defined for annular instanton Floer homology. Recall that A denotes the annulus. We use \mathcal{K}_m to denote the annular link given by the closure of a trivial m -braid, and we require that \mathcal{K}_m is included in $\{0\} \times A$. Let \mathcal{U}_n be an unlink in $(-1, 1) \times A - \mathcal{K}_m$, and let $L = \mathcal{U}_n \cup \mathcal{K}_m$.

Fix an order of the components of \mathcal{U}_n . Let $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be 2-dimensional complex vector spaces associated to the components of \mathcal{U}_n as in (4.4). Then the same construction as above gives an isomorphism

$$F^{\text{AHI}}: \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \otimes \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_m) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(L).$$

By [16, Proposition 4.3], there is an isomorphism

$$\Psi^{\text{AHI}}: \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_m) \rightarrow \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)^{\otimes m},$$

and we define

$$\Theta_L^{\text{AHI}}: \otimes_{i=1}^n V_i \otimes \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)^{\otimes m} \rightarrow \text{AHI}(L)$$

by

$$\Theta_L^{\text{AHI}} = F \circ (\text{id}_{\otimes_{i=1}^k V_i} \otimes (\Psi^{\text{AHI}})^{-1}). \tag{4.10}$$

5. The spectral sequence

Throughout this section, we will use Σ to denote an (oriented) 2-torus.

Given a link $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$, the Khovanov skein homology $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ is graded by $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} denotes the isotopy classes of essential simple closed curves on Σ . In order to establish a connection between $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$, we reduce the grading over $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ to a coarser grading system. Orient each element of \mathcal{C} using the orientation system \circ given by Definition 4.3. Let $c \subset \Sigma$ be an oriented essential simple closed curve. We define a group homomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad [\gamma] \mapsto \gamma \cdot c.$$

Recall that $\gamma \cdot c$ denotes the algebraic intersection number. This map reduces the $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{C}$ -grading on $\text{CKh}(L)$ and $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L)$ to a \mathbb{Z} -grading, which will be called the c -grading. By definition, the c -grading of the generator $v(\gamma)_{\pm}$ is given by $\pm\gamma \cdot c$. Recall that Definition 3.17 introduced a c -grading for $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$. Let $\Sigma\text{Kh}_c(L, i; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}_c(L, i)$ be the respective components of $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ and $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ with c -grading equal to i .

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose $L \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ is a link and $c \subset \Sigma$ is an oriented essential simple closed curve. Then*

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}_c(L, i; \mathbb{Z}/2) \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Sigma\text{HI}_c(L, i).$$

We can now prove the main results of Section 1 assuming Theorem 5.1.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose L is a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ and c is an oriented essential simple closed curve on Σ . Then L can be isotoped to a link disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$ if and only if $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ is supported at c -degree 0.*

Proof. The “only if” part is trivial, we only need to prove the “if” part. Suppose $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ is supported at c -degree 0, then by Theorem 5.1, $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$ is supported at c -degree 0, and the result follows from Proposition 3.19. ■

Theorem 1.3. Suppose L is a non-empty link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ such that

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) \leq 2.$$

Then L is isotopic to a knot embedded in $\{0\} \times \Sigma$, and hence

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) = 2.$$

Proof. By Theorem 5.1 and Proposition 3.20, there is an essential simple closed curve $c \subset \Sigma$ such that L can be isotoped to a link disjoint from $(-1, 1) \times c$. Therefore, L can be viewed as a link in $(-1, 1) \times (\Sigma - N(c)) \cong (-1, 1) \times A$, where A denotes an annulus.

By definition, $\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \text{AKh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$. On the other hand, $\text{AKh}(L; \mathbb{C})$ carries an $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ -action (see [6]) where the f -grading is the weight. Since

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{AKh}(L; \mathbb{C}) \leq \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \text{AKh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2) \leq 2,$$

this implies the top f -grading of $\text{AKh}(L; \mathbb{C})$ is no greater than 1. Therefore, by [18, Theorem 1.3], L is either a parallel copy of c , or is contained in a solid 3-ball. In the latter case, $\Sigma\text{Kh}(L; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ has the same rank as the Khovanov homology of L as a link in the 3-ball, therefore it follows from Kronheimer and Mrowka’s unknot detection theorem [11] that L is an unknot. Either way, L is isotopic to a knot embedded in $\{0\} \times \Sigma$. ■

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 5.1.

5.1. Construction of the spectral sequence

Let L be a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ and D be a diagram of L with d crossings. Given any $v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, let $L_v \subset \{0\} \times \Sigma \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be the corresponding resolved diagram.

Let (C_v, d_v) be the Floer chain complex of

$$\Sigma\text{HI}(L_v) = \text{I}(S^1 \times \Sigma, L_v, S^1 \times \{p\}).$$

Let $C(L)$ be the Floer chain complex of $\Sigma\text{HI}(L)$.

For $v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, let $\|v\|_1$ be the sum of coordinates of v . If $u, v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, we write $v \geq u$ if all the coordinates of v are greater than or equal to the corresponding coordinates of u . There is a standard cobordism $S_{vu} \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ from L_v to L_u for any $v, u \in \{0, 1\}^d$ with $v \geq u$.

By [11, Section 6], we have the following result.

Proposition 5.2 ([11, Theorem 6.8]). *There exist linear maps $f_{vu}: C_v \rightarrow C_u$ for all $u, v \in \{0, 1\}^d$ with $v \geq u$, such that*

$$(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}) := \left(\bigoplus_{v \in \{0,1\}^d} C_v, \sum_{v \geq u} f_{vu} \right)$$

is a chain complex. For $v = u$, we have $f_{vv} = d_v$; for $v \geq u$ and $\|v - u\|_1 = 1$, we have f_{vu} is a chain map which induces $\pm \Sigma \text{HI}(S_{vu})$ in homology. Moreover, there is a chain map

$$\mathbf{H}: C(L) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$$

which induces an isomorphism on homology.

Let $c \subset \Sigma$ be an oriented essential simple closed curve. Let $r_v: C_v \rightarrow C_v$ be the chain map which defines the action $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c): \Sigma \text{HI}(L_v) \rightarrow \Sigma \text{HI}(L_v)$. The discussion in [16, Section 5] yields the following result.

Proposition 5.3 ([16, Proposition 5.7]). *There exists linear maps $r_{vu}: C_v \rightarrow C_u$ for all $v \geq u$ in $\{0, 1\}^d$ such that*

$$\mathbf{R} = \sum_{v \geq u} r_{vu}: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$$

is a chain map with respect to the differential \mathbf{D} in Proposition 5.2, and $r_{vv} = r_v$. Moreover, the isomorphism

$$\mathbf{H}_*: \Sigma \text{HI}(L) \rightarrow H_*(\mathbf{C})$$

intertwines $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c)$ on $\Sigma \text{HI}(L)$ with \mathbf{R}_ on $H_*(\mathbf{C})$.*

Taking generalized eigenspaces of the above operator \mathbf{R} defines a decomposition of \mathbf{C} . Now, we filter the cube \mathbf{C} with respect to the l^1 -norm on $\{0, 1\}^d$ and obtain a spectral sequence. Since \mathbf{R} respects the filtration on \mathbf{C} and is commutative with the differential \mathbf{D} , all the higher differentials in the spectral sequence preserve the generalized eigenspace decomposition of \mathbf{R} . Since the map \mathbf{H}_* intertwines $\mu^{\text{orb}}(S^1 \times c)$ with \mathbf{R}_* , the generalized eigenvalue decomposition for \mathbf{R} on $H_*(\mathbf{C})$ is identified with the c -grading decomposition of $\Sigma \text{HI}(L)$. Taking the graded components of the spectral sequence, we obtain the following result.

Lemma 5.4. *Let c be an essential simple closed curve on Σ and let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. There exists a spectral sequence which converges to $\Sigma \text{HI}_c(L, i)$ and whose E_1 -page is given by*

$$(E_1, d_1) = \left(\bigoplus_{v \in \{0,1\}^d} \Sigma \text{HI}_c(L_v, i); \sum_{\substack{v \geq u \\ \|v-u\|_1=1}} \pm \Sigma \text{HI}(S_{vu}) \right).$$

5.2. Differentials on the E_1 -page

In order to find the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence given by Lemma 5.4, we need to calculate the differentials on the E_1 -page. Our strategy is to use the isomorphisms in Section 4 to reduce the computation to a known result on annular instanton Floer homology from [16].

Proposition 5.5. *Let c be an essential simple closed curve on Σ ; let $N(c) \subset \Sigma$ be a tubular neighborhood of c ; let L be a link embedded in $\{0\} \times N(c) \subset (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. Suppose L has n contractible components and m essential components. Fix an order of the contractible components of L .*

Let $c' \subset \Sigma$ be an essential simple closed curve isotopic to $\tau([c])$, where τ is the map given by Definition 4.3. Let Θ_L^{AHI} be the map given by (4.10) when viewing L as an annular link in $\{0\} \times N(c)$, where $N(c)$ is identified with the standard annulus using the framing given by c' .

Let $\Phi_{c,c'}$, Φ , Θ_L be the isomorphisms defined in Section 4. We have

$$\Phi_{c,c'} \circ \Theta_L = \pm \Theta_L^{\text{AHI}} \circ (\text{id}_{\otimes_{i=1}^n V_i} \otimes (\Phi^{\otimes m})) \quad (5.1)$$

as maps from $(\otimes_{i=1}^n V_i) \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(\{0\} \times c)^{\otimes m}$ to $\text{AHI}(L)$.

Proof. The compositions of the cobordisms which induce the maps on the two sides of (5.1) are the diffeomorphic, therefore the result follows from the functoriality of instanton Floer homology. ■

For a given essential simple closed curve $c \subset \Sigma$, recall that we use $K_m \subset \{0\} \times \Sigma$ to denote the disjoint union of m parallel copies of c , and we view K_m as a link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$. We also use U_n to denote an n -component unlink in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma - K_m$.

We introduce six (oriented) cobordisms for links in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$.

- Let $S_1 \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from U_2 to U_1 , and \bar{S}_1 be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from U_1 to U_2 .
- Let $S_2 \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from $U_1 \sqcup K_1$ to K_1 , and \bar{S}_2 be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from K_1 to $U_1 \sqcup K_1$.
- Let $S_3 \subset [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from K_2 to U_1 and \bar{S}_3 be the standard pair-of-pants cobordism from U_1 to K_2 .

Notice that in the last two cobordisms, the two parallel components of K_2 are oriented oppositely. All these cobordisms can be included in $[-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times N(K_1) \cong [-1, 1] \times S^1 \times D^2$. Moreover, the signs of the cobordism maps induced by S_i and \bar{S}_i can be fixed as in Remark 3.5.

Recall that \mathcal{U}_1 denotes the trivial annular knot, and \mathcal{K}_1 denotes the annular knot given by the closure of a 1-braid embedded in $\{0\} \times A$. In the next proposition, we

will view $U_n \cup K_m$ as an annular link in $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$, and use the isomorphism Θ^{AHI} to identify $\text{AHI}(U_n \cup K_m)$ with $\text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1)^n \otimes \text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)^m$.

Also recall that by (4.2), we have

$$\text{AHI}(\mathcal{U}_1) = \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbf{v}_-.$$

Proposition 5.6 ([16, Propositions 5.9 and 5.14]). *For an appropriate choice of the sign of Θ^{AHI} , we have*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AHI}(S_1)(\mathbf{v}_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}_\pm) = \mathbf{v}_\pm, \\ \text{AHI}(S_1)(\mathbf{v}_\pm \otimes \mathbf{v}_+) = \mathbf{v}_\pm, \\ \text{AHI}(S_1)(\mathbf{v}_- \otimes \mathbf{v}_-) = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AHI}(\bar{S}_1)(\mathbf{v}_+) = \mathbf{v}_+ \otimes \mathbf{v}_- + \mathbf{v}_- \otimes \mathbf{v}_+, \\ \text{AHI}(\bar{S}_1)(\mathbf{v}_-) = \mathbf{v}_- \otimes \mathbf{v}_-. \end{array} \right.$$

Moreover, there are generators \mathbf{w}_\pm of $\text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)$ with f -degree ± 1 such that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AHI}(S_2)(\mathbf{v}_+ \otimes \mathbf{w}_\pm) = \mathbf{w}_\pm, \\ \text{AHI}(S_2)(\mathbf{v}_- \otimes \mathbf{w}_\pm) = 0, \\ \text{AHI}(\bar{S}_2)(\mathbf{w}_\pm) = \mathbf{v}_- \otimes \mathbf{w}_\pm, \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AHI}(S_3)(\mathbf{w}_+ \otimes \mathbf{w}_+) = 0, \\ \text{AHI}(S_3)(\mathbf{w}_- \otimes \mathbf{w}_-) = 0 \\ \text{AHI}(S_3)(\mathbf{w}_+ \otimes \mathbf{w}_-) = \mathbf{v}_-, \\ \text{AHI}(S_3)(\mathbf{w}_- \otimes \mathbf{w}_+) = \mathbf{v}_-, \\ \text{AHI}(\bar{S}_3)(\mathbf{v}_+) = \mathbf{w}_+ \otimes \mathbf{w}_- + \mathbf{w}_- \otimes \mathbf{w}_+, \\ \text{AHI}(\bar{S}_3)(\mathbf{v}_-) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Let \mathbf{w}_\pm be the generators of $\text{AHI}(\mathcal{K}_1)$ given by Proposition 5.6. Using the isomorphism Φ from Definition 4.4, we obtain generators $\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\pm)$ of $\Sigma\text{HI}(K_1)$. By abuse of notation, we will use \mathbf{w}_\pm to denote $\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\pm)$ when there is no risk of confusion.

Suppose c' is isotopic to $\tau([c])$ where τ is the map given by Definition 4.3, and orient c using the orientation system \circ in Definition 4.3, orient c' such that $c \cdot c' = 1$. Then the c' -grading of \mathbf{w}_\pm is given by ± 1 .

In the next proposition, we use the map Θ_L to identify $\Sigma\text{HI}(U_n \cup K_m)$ with $\Sigma\text{HI}(U_1)^{\otimes n} \otimes \Sigma\text{HI}(K_1)^{\otimes m}$.

Proposition 5.7. *For $i = 1, 2, 3$, there exist $h_i, h'_i \in \{1, -1\}$ such that $h_i \Sigma\text{HI}(S_i)$ and $h'_i \Sigma\text{HI}(\bar{S}_i)$ are given by the same formulas for $\text{AHI}(S_i)$ and $\text{AHI}(\bar{S}_i)$ as in Proposition 5.6.*

Proof. Let c be an essential curve on Σ such that $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ is contained in $(-1, 1) \times N(c)$, let c' be an essential curve isotopic to $\tau([c])$ that intersects c positively at one point. By the functoriality of instanton Floer homology, we have

$$\Phi_{c,c'} \circ \Sigma\text{HI}(S_1) = \pm \text{AHI}(S_1) \circ \Phi_{c,c'}.$$

Therefore, the conclusion follows from Lemma 4.7 and Proposition 5.5. ■

Now, let L be an arbitrary link in $(-1, 1) \times \Sigma$ that has a diagram with d crossings. Let $v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, and let $L_v \subset \{0\} \times \Sigma$ be the corresponding resolved diagram of L . Let $c_v \subset \Sigma$ be an essential simple closed curve that is parallel to all the essential components of L_v , then one can define the map Θ_{L_v} using (4.9) by taking $c = c_v$. The isotopy class of c_v is unique if L_v contains at least one essential component.

Lemma 5.8. *For each $v \in \{0, 1\}^d$, identify $\Sigma\text{HI}(L_v)$ with $\text{CKh}_v(\bar{L})$ using the map Θ_{L_v} and the decomposition $\Sigma\text{HI}(K_1) = \mathbb{C}\mathbf{w}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbf{w}_-$. Then up to signs, the differentials on the E_1 -page of the spectral sequence in Lemma 5.4 coincide with the differentials of the component of $\text{CKh}_v(\bar{L}; \mathbb{C})$ at each c -degree.*

Proof. Suppose $v \geq u$ and $\|v - u\|_1 = 1$. If the change of smoothing from u to v is described by Figure 2, then all the other circles in the resolved diagram must be trivial. By Lemma 3.21 and excision, the corresponding map that contributes to the E_1 page is zero, which agrees with the definition of the differential on CKh . From now on, we assume that the change from u to v is not given by Figure 2. In other words, the change from u to v induces a merging of two circles into one circle or a splitting of one circle to two circles.

If L_v contains at least one essential component, then all the essential components of L_u are parallel to c_v . If L_v only contains trivial components, then the map Θ_{L_v} is independent of the choice of c_v . Therefore, we may assume without loss of generality that $c = c_u = c_v$ in the definitions of Θ_{L_v} and Θ_{L_u} .

Suppose $L_v \cong U_n \cup K_m$ and $L_u \cong U_{n'} \cup K_{m'}$. For $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, let S_i and \bar{S}_i be the link cobordisms defined above. Since the change from u to v is not given by Figure 2, the cobordism S_{vu} is the union of a copy of S_i or \bar{S}_i and a product cobordism. By Proposition 4.9 and Lemma 4.11, we may assume without loss of generality that there is a tubular neighborhood $N(c)$ of c on Σ , such that $S - ([-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times N(c))$ is the trivial cobordism, and $S_{uv} \cap [-1, 1] \times (-1, 1) \times N(c)$ is given by S_i or \bar{S}_i . The conclusion then follows from Proposition 5.7 and the functoriality of instanton Floer homology. ■

Remark 5.9. It is not clear to the authors whether the signs of the differentials on the E_1 -page agree with the differentials of $\text{CKh}(\bar{L}; \mathbb{C})$ after a global conjugation. The answer to this question might require carefully fixing the signs of the maps defined in Section 4. Lemma 5.8 gives a weaker result that is sufficient for our purpose.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Although (E_1, d_1) is defined over \mathbb{C} , Lemma 5.8 implies that there is a chain complex (E'_1, d'_1) over \mathbb{Z} such that

$$(E_1, d_1) = (E'_1, d'_1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}.$$

Let $\beta_{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ be the rank of the homology of $(E'_1, d'_1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/2$ over $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and let $\beta_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the dimension of the homology of $(E'_1, d'_1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} = (E_1, d_1)$ over \mathbb{C} . By the universal coefficient theorem, we have

$$\beta_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \geq \beta_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

By Lemma 5.8,

$$(E'_1, d'_1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/2 \cong (\text{CKh}_c(\bar{L}, i; \mathbb{Z}/2), d),$$

therefore

$$\beta_{\mathbb{Z}/2} = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma \text{Kh}_c(\bar{L}, i; \mathbb{Z}/2) = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \Sigma \text{Kh}_c(L, i; \mathbb{Z}/2).$$

The spectral sequence in Lemma 5.4 implies

$$\beta_{\mathbb{C}} \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Sigma \text{HI}_c(L, i),$$

and hence the theorem is proved. ■

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