Homology Smale-Barden Manifolds with K-Contact But Not Sasakian Structures

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Abstract. Kollár has found subtle obstructions to the existence of Sasakian structures on 5-dimensional manifolds. In the present article we develop methods of using these obstructions to distinguish K-contact manifolds from Sasakian ones. In particular, we find the first example of a closed 5-manifold $M$ with $H_1(M,\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ which is K-contact but which carries no semi-regular Sasakian structures.

1. Introduction

Sasakian geometry has become an important and active subject, especially after the appearance of the fundamental treatise of Boyer and Galicki [4]. Chapter 7 of this book contains an extended discussion of the topological problems in the theory of Sasakian, and, more generally, K-contact manifolds. These are odd-dimensional analogues to Kähler and symplectic manifolds, respectively.

The precise definition is as follows. Let $(M, \eta)$ be a co-oriented contact manifold with a contact form $\eta \in \Omega^1(M)$, that is $\eta \wedge (d\eta)^n > 0$ everywhere, with $\dim M = 2n + 1$. We say that $(M, \eta)$ is K-contact if there is an endomorphism $\Phi$ of $TM$ such that:

- $\Phi^2 = -\text{Id} + \xi \otimes \eta$, where $\xi$ is the Reeb vector field of $\eta$ (that is $i_\xi \eta = 1$, $i_\xi (d\eta) = 0$),
- the contact form $\eta$ is compatible with $\Phi$ in the sense that $d\eta(\Phi X, \Phi Y) = d\eta(X, Y)$, for all vector fields $X, Y$,
- $d\eta(\Phi X, X) > 0$ for all nonzero $X \in \ker \eta$, and
- the Reeb field $\xi$ is Killing with respect to the Riemannian metric defined by the formula $g(X, Y) = d\eta(\Phi X, Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)$.

In other words, the endomorphism $\Phi$ defines a complex structure on $\mathcal{D} = \ker \eta$ compatible with $d\eta$, hence $\Phi$ is orthogonal with respect to the metric $g|_{\mathcal{D}}$. By definition, the Reeb vector field $\xi$ is orthogonal to $\ker \eta$, and it is a Killing vector field.

Let $(M, \eta, g, \Phi)$ be a K-contact manifold. Consider the contact cone as the Riemannian manifold $C(M) = (M \times \mathbb{R}^{>0}, dt^2 + t^2 g)$. One defines the almost complex structure $I$ on $C(M)$ by:

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\[ I(X) = \Phi(X) \text{ on } \ker \eta, \]
\[ I(\xi) = t \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, I(t \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) = -\xi, \text{ for the Killing vector field } \xi \text{ of } \eta. \]

We say that \((M, \eta, \Phi, g, I)\) is Sasakian if \(I\) is integrable. Thus, by definition, any Sasakian manifold is K-contact.

There is much interest on constructing K-contact manifolds which do not admit Sasakian structures. The odd Betti numbers up to dimension \(n\) of Sasakian \(2n+1\)-manifolds must be even. The parity of \(b_1\) was used to produce the first examples of K-contact manifolds with no Sasakian structure [4 example 7.4.16]. More refined tools are needed in the case of even Betti numbers. The cohomology algebra of a Sasakian manifold satisfies a hard Lefschetz property [7]. Using it examples of K-contact non-Sasakian manifolds are produced in [8] in dimensions 5 and 7. These examples are nilmanifolds with even Betti numbers, so in particular they are not simply connected.

The fundamental group can also be used to construct K-contact non-Sasakian manifolds. Fundamental groups of Sasakian manifolds are called Sasaki groups, and satisfy strong restrictions. Using this it is possible to construct (non-simply connected) compact manifolds which are K-contact but not Sasakian [11]. Also it has been used to provide an example of a solvmanifold of dimension 5 which satisfies the hard Lefschetz property and which is K-contact and not Sasakian [9].

When one moves to the case of simply connected manifolds, K-contact non-Sasakian examples of any dimension \(\geq 9\) were constructed in [15] using the evenness of the third Betti number of a compact Sasakian manifold. Alternatively, using the hard Lefschetz property for Sasakian manifolds there are examples [20] of simply connected K-contact non-Sasakian manifolds of any dimension \(\geq 9\).

In [24] and in [2] the rational homotopy type of Sasakian manifolds is studied. In [2] it is proved that all higher order Massey products for simply connected Sasakian manifolds vanish, although there are Sasakian manifolds with non-vanishing triple Massey products. This yields examples of simply connected K-contact non-Sasakian manifolds in dimensions \(\geq 17\). However, Massey products are not suitable for the analysis of lower dimensional manifolds.

The problem of the existence of simply connected K-contact non-Sasakian compact manifolds (open problem 7.4.1 in [4]) is still open in dimension 5. It was solved for dimensions \(\geq 9\) in [7, 8, 15] and for dimension 7 in [21] by a combination of various techniques based on the homotopy theory and symplectic geometry. In the least possible dimension the problem appears to be much more difficult. Here one has to use the arguments of [15] which give subtle obstructions associated to the classification of Kähler surfaces. By definition, a simply connected compact oriented 5-manifold is called a Smale-Barden manifold. These manifolds are classified topologically by \(H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})\) and the second Stiefel-Whitney class. Chapter 10 of the book by Boyer and Galicki is devoted to a description of some Smale-Barden manifolds which carry Sasakian structures. The following problem is still open (open problem 10.2.1 in [4]).
Do there exist Smale-Barden manifolds which carry K-contact but do not carry Sasakian structures?

In [17] it is claimed a solution of this question, but unfortunately the main result of that paper is flawed, as we explain in Remark [22].

In the present paper we make the first step towards a positive answer for the above question. A homology Smale-Barden manifold is a compact 5-dimensional manifold with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. A Sasakian structure is regular if the leaves of the Reeb flow are a foliation by circles with the structure of a circle bundle over a smooth manifold. The Sasakian structure is quasi-regular if the foliation is a Seifert circle bundle over a (cyclic) orbifold. It is semi-regular if this foliation has only locus of non-trivial isotropy of codimension 2, that is, if the base orbifold is a topological manifold. Any manifold admitting a Sasakian structure has also a quasi-regular Sasakian structure. Semi-regularity is only a small extra requirement. With this notions, our main result is:

**Theorem 1.** There exists a homology Smale-Barden manifold which admits a semi-regular K-contact structure but which does not carry any semi-regular Sasakian structure.

In order to put our result into a general context, it is worth recalling Kollár’s obstructions to Sasakian structures [18]. If a 5-dimensional manifold $M$ has a Sasakian structure, then it has a quasi-regular Sasakian structure. Then it is a Seifert bundle structure over a Kähler orbifold $X$ with isotropy locus a collection of complex curves. If $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, then these curves span $H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})$. The second homology $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ allows to recover the genus of these curves, if they are disjoint. In [18], 5-manifolds $M$ are constructed which are Seifert bundles over 4-orbifolds $X$ with isotropy being surfaces not satisfying the adjunction equality, hence $X$ cannot be Kähler and $M$ cannot be Sasakian.

To produce K-contact 5-dimensional manifolds we need to produce symplectic 4-dimensional orbifolds with suitable symplectic surfaces spanning the second homology. Such K-contact 5-manifold cannot admit a Sasakian structure if we prove that such configuration of surfaces (genus, disjointness condition and spanning the second homology) cannot be produced for a Kähler orbifold with complex curves. We propose the following conjecture:

*There does not exist a Kähler manifold or a Kähler orbifold $X$ with $b_1 = 0$ and with disjoint complex curves spanning $H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})$, all of genus $g \geq 1$.*

We give the first result in this direction (Theorem 32). Our construction of a K-contact 5-manifold which does not admit a Sasakian structure relies on producing a symplectic 4-manifold with disjoint symplectic surfaces spanning the second homology, of genus $g \geq 1$, but also with genus $g \leq 3$, to fit with our needs in Theorem 32. This is the content of the delicate construction in Section 5.

Finally, our examples are K-contact manifolds which are quasi-regular but do not admit a regular K-contact structure (Remark 30). There are examples of Sasakian quasi-regular manifolds in [5] which do not admit regular structures. These are
spin Smale-Barden manifolds with $H_2(X,\mathbb{Z})$ torsion and non-zero, and by Remark 17 they can not admit regular Sasakian (or K-contact) structures.

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## 2. 4-DIMENSIONAL CYCLIC ORBIFOLDS

An $n$-dimensional (differentiable) orbifold is a space endowed with an atlas \{$(U_\alpha,\phi_\alpha,\Gamma_\alpha)$\}, where $U_\alpha \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Gamma_\alpha < \text{GL}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a finite group acting linearly, and $\phi_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow U_\alpha \subset X$ is a $\Gamma_\alpha$-invariant map which induces a homeomorphism $\tilde{U}_\alpha/\Gamma_\alpha \cong U_\alpha$ onto an open set $U_\alpha$ of $X$. There is also a condition of compatibility of charts: for each point $p \in U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ there is some $U_\gamma \subset U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ with $p \in U_\gamma$, monomorphisms $\iota_{\gamma\alpha} : \Gamma_\gamma \hookrightarrow \Gamma_\alpha$, $\iota_{\gamma\beta} : \Gamma_\gamma \hookrightarrow \Gamma_\beta$, and open embeddings $f_{\gamma\alpha} : \tilde{U}_\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{U}_\alpha$, $f_{\gamma\beta} : \tilde{U}_\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{U}_\beta$, which satisfy $\iota_{\gamma\alpha}(g)(f_{\gamma\alpha}(x)) = f_{\gamma\alpha}(g(x))$ and $\iota_{\gamma\beta}(g)(f_{\gamma\beta}(x)) = f_{\gamma\beta}(g(x))$, for $g \in \Gamma_\gamma$.

As the groups $\Gamma_\alpha$ are finite, we can arrange (after a suitable conjugation) that $\Gamma_\alpha < O(n)$. The orbifold is orientable if all $\Gamma_\alpha < SO(n)$ and the embeddings $f_{\gamma\alpha}$ preserve orientation. Note that for any point $x \in X$, we can arrange always a chart $\phi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ with $\tilde{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a ball centered at 0 and $\phi(0) = x$, and $\tilde{U}/\Gamma \cong U$, with $\Gamma < SO(n)$. In this case, we call $\Gamma$ the isotropy group at $x$. A cyclic orbifold has all isotropy groups which are cyclic groups $\Gamma \cong \mathbb{Z}_m$, and $m = m(x)$ is the order of the isotropy at $x$. In this paper, all we shall work exclusively with 4-dimensional cyclic oriented orbifolds, which we shall address just as orbifolds.

Let $X$ be such an orbifold. Take $x \in X$ and a chart $\phi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ around $x$. Let $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_m < SO(4)$ be the isotropy group. Then $U$ is homeomorphic to an open neighbourhood of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^4/\mathbb{Z}_m$. A matrix of finite order in $SO(4)$ is conjugate to a diagonal matrix in $U(2)$ of the type $(\exp(2\pi ij_1/m),\exp(2\pi ij_2/m)) = (\xi^{j_1},\xi^{j_2})$, where $\xi = e^{2\pi i/m}$. Therefore we can suppose that $\tilde{U} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ and $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_m = \langle \xi \rangle \subset U(2)$ acts on $\tilde{U}$ as

$$\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) := (\xi^{j_1}z_1, \xi^{j_2}z_2).$$

(1)

Here $j_1, j_2$ are defined modulo $m$. As the action is effective, we have $\gcd(j_1, j_2, m) = 1$. Let us list the possible local models for an action given by the formula (1).

We call $x \in X$ a regular point if $m(x) = 1$, otherwise we call it a (non-trivial) isotropy point. We say that $D \subset X$ is an isotropy surface of multiplicity $m$ if $D$ is closed, and there is a dense open subset $D^0 \subset D$ which is a surface and $m(x) = m$, for $x \in D^0$. From the topological point of view, we call $x \in X$ a smooth point if a neighbourhood of $x$ is homeomorphic to a ball in $\mathbb{R}^4$, and singular otherwise. Clearly a regular point is smooth, but not conversely as we shall see next.
Proposition 2. Let $X$ be a (cyclic, oriented, 4-dimensional) orbifold and $x \in X$ with local model $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_m$. Then there are at most two isotropy surfaces $D_i$, with multiplicity $m_i|m$, through $x$. If there are two such surfaces $D_i, D_j$, then they intersect transversely and $\gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1$. The fundamental group of the link of $x$ has order $d$ with $(\prod m_i) d = m$, the product over all $m_i$ such that $x \in D_i$. So the point is smooth if and only if $\prod m_i = m$.

Proof. For an action given by (1), we set $m_1 := \gcd(j_1, m)$, $m_2 := \gcd(j_2, m)$. Note that $\gcd(m_1, m_2) = 1$, so we can write $m_1m_2d = m$, for some integer $d$. Put $j_1 = m_1e_1$, $j_2 = m_2e_2$, $m = m_1c_1 = m_2c_2$. Clearly $c_1 = m_2d$ and $c_2 = m_1d$ and $d = \gcd(c_1, c_2)$.

We have five cases:

(a) $x$ is an isolated singular point. This corresponds to $m_1 = m_2 = 1$. As $\gcd(j_1, m) = \gcd(j_2, m) = 1$, the only fixed point is $(0, 0)$ since any power of $\xi$ rotates both copies of $\mathbb{C}$ non trivially. In this case the quotient space is singular, and the singularity is a cone over a lens space $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_m$, which is the link of the origin. Note that $d = m$.

(b) Two isotropy surfaces and $x$ is a smooth point, $m_1, m_2 > 1$, $d = 1$. Let us see that the action is equivalent to the product of one action on each factor $\mathbb{C}$. In this case $c_2 = m_1$ and $c_1 = m_2$. So $\gcd(c_1, c_2) = 1$ and $m = c_1c_2$. The action is given by $\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) := (\exp(2\pi i c_1/1)z_1, \exp(2\pi i c_2/2)z_2)$. We see that

$$\xi^{c_1} \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (z_1, \exp(2\pi ic_1c_2/c_2)z_2),$$

$$\xi^{c_2} \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\exp(2\pi ic_1c_2/c_1)z_1, z_2),$$

so the surfaces $D_1 = \{(z_1, 0)\}$ and $D_2 = \{(0, z_2)\}$ have isotropy groups $\langle \xi^{c_1} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{m_1}$ and $\langle \xi^{c_2} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{m_2}$, respectively. In this case $m = m_1m_2$, $d = 1$.

Note that $\mathbb{Z}_m = \langle \xi^{c_1} \rangle \times \langle \xi^{c_2} \rangle$ if and only if $d = \gcd(c_1, c_2) = 1$. In this case the action of $\mathbb{Z}_m$ decomposes as the product of the actions of $\mathbb{Z}_{m_1}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{m_2}$ on each of the factors $\mathbb{C}$. The quotient space is $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_m \cong \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \times \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_1}$, which is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$, and hence $x$ is a smooth point (its link is $S^3$).

(c) Two isotropy surfaces intersect at $x$ and $x$ is a singular point. In this case $d = \gcd(c_1, c_2) > 1$ and $m_1, m_2 > 1$. Now $\langle \xi^{c_1}, \xi^{c_2} \rangle = \langle \xi^d \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_{m'}$ with $d m' = m$. As $m' = m_1m_2$, case (b) applies to the action of $\xi^d$ and the quotient space is $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_{m'} \cong \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \times \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_1}$, which is homeomorphic to a ball in $\mathbb{C}^2$ via the map $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (w_1, w_2) = (z_1^{m_2}, z_2^{m_1})$. The points of $D_1 = \{(w_1, 0)\}$ and $D_2 = \{(0, w_2)\}$ define two surfaces intersecting transversely, and with multiplicities $m_1, m_2$, respectively.

Now $\xi$ acts on $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_{m'}$ by the formula $\xi \cdot (w_1, w_2) = (\xi^{m_2j_1}w_1, \xi^{m_1j_2}w_2) = (\exp(2\pi i e_1/d)w_1, \exp(2\pi i e_2/d)w_2)$, where $\gcd(e_1, d) = \gcd(e_2, d) = 1$. Therefore this action falls into case (a). The quotient is therefore $\mathbb{C}^2/\langle \xi \rangle \cong (\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \times \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}_{m_1})/\mathbb{Z}_d$, the point $x$ has as link a lens space $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_d$, and the images of $D_1$ and $D_2$ are the points with non-trivial isotropy, with multiplicities $m_1, m_2$, respectively.
(d) One isotropy surface and \( x \) is a smooth point. In this case \( m_2 = 1 \) and \( m_1 = m \). As \( d = 1 \), this is basically as case (b). The action is \( \xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (z_1, \exp(2\pi j_2/m)z_2) \). There is only one surface \( D_1 = \{(z_1, 0)\} \) with non-trivial isotropy \( m \), and all its points have the same isotropy. The quotient \( \mathbb{C}^2/Z_m = \mathbb{C} \times (\mathbb{C}/Z_m) \) is topologically smooth.

(e) One isotropy surface and \( x \) is a singular point. In this case \( m_2 = 1 \), \( m_1d = m \) and \( d > 1 \). This is basically as case (c). Now \( c_2 = m \) and \( c_1 = d \). Let \( dm' = m \) so \( m' = m_1 \). The quotient space \( \mathbb{C}^2/Z_{m'} \cong \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}/Z_{m_1} \) is homomorphic to a ball in \( \mathbb{C}^2 \) and the points of \( D_1 = \{(z_1, 0)\} \) define a surface with isotropy \( m_1 \). Now for the quotient \( \mathbb{C}^2/Z_m = (\mathbb{C} \times (\mathbb{C}/Z_{m_1}))/Z_d \), the image of \( D_1 \) consists of points with isotropy \( m_1 \), except for the origin which has isotropy \( m = m_1d \). The link around \( x \) is the lens space \( S^3/Z_d \), hence it is singular. The rest of the points of \( D_1 \) are smooth.

\[ \square \]

**Definition 3.** We say that an orbifold \( X \) is smooth if all its points are smooth. That is, all points of \( X \) fall into cases (b) or (d) in Proposition 3. This is equivalent to \( X \) being a topological manifold.

Note that in case (b), we can change the generator \( \xi = e^{2\pi i/m} \) of \( \mathbb{Z}_m \) to \( \xi' = \xi^k \) for \( k \) such that \( ke_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i} \), \( i = 1, 2 \), so that \( \xi' \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\exp(2\pi i/m_2)z_1, \exp(2\pi i/m_2)z_2) \).

With this new generator, the action has model \( \mathbb{C}^2 \) with the action \( \xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\xi^{m_1}z_1, \xi^{m_2}z_2) \), \( \xi = e^{2\pi i/m} \). Similar remark applies to case (d).

Note that according to Definition 3, a smooth orbifold is not a smooth manifold. However, there is a mechanism to produce a smooth orbifold from a smooth manifold. This is a standard result, but we include the proof since we have not found it in the literature.

**Proposition 4.** Let \( X \) be a smooth (oriented) 4-manifold with embedded surfaces \( D_i \) intersecting transversely, and coefficients \( m_i > 1 \) such that \( \gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1 \) if \( D_i, D_j \) intersect, then there is a smooth orbifold \( X \) with isotropy surfaces \( D_i \) of multiplicities \( m_i \).

**Proof.** We consider \( X \) with its atlas as smooth manifold. We start by fixing a Riemannian metric such that in a neighbourhood of the (finitely many) points which are in the intersection of two of the \( D_i \)'s, it is standard, that is, for \( x \in D_i \cap D_j \) there is a chart \( f : B_\varepsilon(0) \times B_\delta(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow U \), with \( f(0, 0) = x \), \( D_i \cap U = f(B_\varepsilon(0) \times \{0\}) \), \( D_j \cap U = f(\{0\} \times B_\delta(0)) \), and \( g \) is the standard metric on \( U \).

Now let \( x \in X \) be a point. If \( x \) does not lie in any \( D_i \), take a smooth chart \( f : B_\varepsilon(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow U \) to a neighbourhood \( U \) of \( x \) not touching any \( D_i \). Then we consider the orbifold chart \( (B_\varepsilon(0), f, \{1\}) \).

If \( x \) lies in only one \( D = D_i \) with \( m = m_i \), take a chart as follows. Take a small neighbourhood \( V \subset D \) of \( x \), and by using coordinates we identify \( V \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \). Consider the exponential map from the normal bundle (on \( V \)) \( N_D \) to \( X \), \( \exp : N_D \rightarrow X \).
For small $\epsilon > 0$, $\exp : N_D^\epsilon = \{(x,v)|x \in V, v \in (T_xD)^\perp, |v| < \epsilon\} \to X$ is a diffeomorphism onto its image. Trivialize the normal bundle, so that $N_D^\epsilon \cong V \times B_\epsilon(0)$. This gives a smooth chart $f : V \times B_\epsilon(0) \to U$, $f(w_1, w_2) = \exp_{w_1}(w_2)$, with coordinates $(w_1, w_2)$. We define the following orbifold chart: consider $\tilde{U} = V \times B_\epsilon(0)$ and $\phi : \tilde{U} = V \times B_\epsilon(0) \to U$, by $\phi(z_1, z_2) = f(z_1, re^{2\pi i m_1 \theta})$, for $z_2 = re^{2\pi i \theta}$. The action of $\mathbb{Z}_m$ is given by $\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (z_1, \xi z_2)$, $\xi = e^{2\pi i / m}$. This defines a chart $(\tilde{U}, \phi, \mathbb{Z}_m)$ at $x$.

If $x$ lies in the intersection of two surfaces, say $D_1, D_2$, with coefficients $m_1, m_2$, then $\gcd(m_1, m_2) = 1$, by assumption. Take small neighbourhoods $V_1 \subset D_1, V_2 \subset D_2$ of $x$, which we identify with balls $B_\epsilon(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. Consider a smooth chart $f : B_\epsilon(0) \times B_\epsilon(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to U$, with $f(0,0) = x$, $D_1 \cap U = f(B_\epsilon(0) \times \{0\})$, $D_2 \cap U = f(\{0\} \times B_\epsilon(0))$, and $g$ is the standard metric on $U$. We define the orbifold chart as follows: consider $\tilde{U} = B_\epsilon(0) \times B_\epsilon(0)$ and $\phi : \tilde{U} \to U$, $\phi(z_1, z_2) = \phi(r_1 e^{2\pi i \theta_1}, r_2 e^{2\pi i \theta_2}) = f(r_1 e^{2\pi i m_1 \theta_1}, r_2 e^{2\pi i m_2 \theta_2})$. The action of $\mathbb{Z}_m = \mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \times \mathbb{Z}_{m_1}$, $m = m_1 m_2$, is given by $\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\xi^{m_1} z_1, \xi^{m_2} z_2)$, where $\xi = e^{2\pi i / m}$. Then $(\tilde{U}, \phi, \mathbb{Z}_m)$ is a chart at $x$.

It is easy to see that these charts are compatible with the $\mathbb{Z}_m$-actions. We only need to check this near a surface $D$, where the change of charts are those of the respective normal bundle $N_D$. So, if the changes of charts for the smooth structure of $X$ near the $D$ are of the form $(w_1, w_2) \mapsto (w'_1, w'_2) = (\varphi(w_1), h(w_1)w_2)$, for some smooth maps $\varphi : V_\alpha \subset \mathbb{C} \to V_\beta \subset \mathbb{C}, h : V_\alpha \to S^1$, then the changes of charts for the orbifold structure of $X$ are of the form $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z'_1, z'_2) = (\varphi(z_1), h(z_1)^{1/m} z_2)$, for some $m$-th root of $h$, and so they are smooth and $\mathbb{Z}_m$-equivariant. □

Note that we have not introduced the freedom of choosing coefficients $j_i$ for each $D_i$. We claim that one can always arrange so that the local actions are as above. First take a neighborhood that intersects just one isotropy surface $D_i$. As $\gcd(j_i, m_i) = 1$, changing the generator of $\mathbb{Z}_m$, we can arrange that the action of $\mathbb{Z}_{m_i}$ has $j_i = 1$, so it is given by $\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (z_1, \xi z_2)$. Finally, whenever $D_i, D_j$ intersect, as $\gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1$, we can arrange simultaneously $j_i = m_i, j_j = m_j$ at $x$ (by (b) of Proposition 2). This means that using a different set of $j_i$ does not change the resulting orbifold.

Also a smooth (cyclic, oriented) 4-orbifold $X$ can be converted into a smooth manifold with the same underlying space such that the isotropy surfaces are embedded submanifolds intersecting transversely. As we shall not use this construction, we do not include the proof.

Let $X$ be an orbifold with atlas $\{(\tilde{U}_\alpha, \phi_\alpha, \Gamma_\alpha)\}$. An orbi-tensor on $X$ is a collection of tensors $T_\alpha$ on each $\tilde{U}_\alpha$ which are $\Gamma_\alpha$-equivariant, and which agree under the changes of charts. In particular, we have orbi-differential forms $\Omega^p_{\text{ort}}(X)$, orbi-Riemannian metrics $g$, and orbi-almost complex structures $J$. The exterior differential, covariant derivatives, Lie bracket, Nijenhuis tensor, etc, are defined in the usual fashion.
Definition 5. A symplectic orbifold \((X, \omega)\) is an orbifold \(X\) with a \(\omega \in \Omega^2_{orb}(X)\) such that \(d\omega = 0\) and \(\omega^n > 0\), where \(2n = \dim X\).

An almost Kähler orbifold \((X, J, \omega)\) consists of an orbifold \(X\), and orbi-almost complex structure \(J\) and an orbi-symplectic form \(\omega\) such that \(g(u, v) = \omega(u, Jv)\) defines an orbi-Riemannian metric.

A Kähler orbifold is an almost Kähler orbifold satisfying the integrability condition that the Nijenhuis tensor \(N_J = 0\). This is equivalent to requiring that the changes of charts are biholomorphisms of open sets of \(\mathbb{C}^n\).

The following (presumably well-known) result will be useful in the following. It allows to have a nice local picture of the intersection of two symplectic surfaces in a symplectic 4-manifold.

Lemma 6. Let \((X, \omega)\) be a symplectic 4-manifold, and suppose that \(S, N \subset X\) are symplectic surfaces intersecting transversely and positively. Then we can perturb \(S\) (small in the \(C^0\)-sense) so that \(S\) is symplectic, \(S\) \(N\) intersect \(\omega\)-orthogonally, and the perturbation only changes \(S\) near the points of intersection with \(N\).

Moreover, once we perturb \(S\), there are Darboux coordinates \((z, w)\) near all the intersection points of \(N\) \(S\) in which \(N = \{z = 0\}\) \(S = \{w = 0\}\).

Proof. We can arrange that the intersection becomes orthogonal after a small symplectic isotopy around the intersection point. Suppose we are working in a Darboux chart \((z, w)\) with symplectic form \(\omega = -\frac{i}{2}(dz \wedge d\bar{z} + dw \wedge d\bar{w})\), let \(N\) be given by the equation \(N = \{z = 0\}\), and \(S\) be given as the graph of a map \(w = az + \bar{b}z + g(z)\), where \(a, b \in \mathbb{C}, |g(z)| \leq C|z|^2, |\partial_z g(z)| + |\partial_{\bar{z}} g(z)| \leq C|z|\). The condition for \(S\) to be symplectic and intersect positively \(N\) is that \(|a|^2 - |b|^2 + 1 > 0\).

One can deform \(S\) locally to \(S' = \{(z, \rho((|z|/\epsilon)^{2\alpha})(az + b\bar{z} + g(z))\}\},\)

for some \(\epsilon > 0\) and \(\alpha > 0\) to be determined later, where \(\rho(t)\) is a bump function which is 0 on \([0, 1]\) and 1 on \([2, \infty)\). Clearly \(S'\) intersects \(N\) at \((0, 0)\) orthogonally with respect to \(\omega\). An easy calculation gives that

\[
\omega|_{S'} = -\frac{i}{2}(dz \wedge d\bar{z} + dw \wedge d\bar{w})
= \left(1 + \left(2\alpha \rho \rho' \cdot \left(\frac{|z|}{\epsilon}\right)^{2\alpha} + \rho^2\right)(|a|^2 - |b|^2) + O\left(\frac{|z|^{2\alpha+1}}{\epsilon^{2\alpha}} + |z|\right)\right)\frac{-idz \wedge d\bar{z}}{2},
\]

where \(\rho = \rho((|z|/\epsilon)^{2\alpha}), \rho' = \rho'((|z|/\epsilon)^{2\alpha}).\) Now

\[2\alpha \rho \rho' \cdot \left(\frac{|z|}{\epsilon}\right)^{2\alpha} \leq \alpha C 2^{2\alpha+1} < \delta,\]

for any small \(\delta > 0\), by choosing \(\alpha\) small enough. If \(|a|^2 - |b|^2 \geq 0\), clearly

\[1 + \left(2\alpha \rho \rho' \cdot \left(\frac{|z|}{\epsilon}\right)^{2\alpha} + \rho^2\right)(|a|^2 - |b|^2) > 0.\]
If $0 > |a|^2 - |b|^2 > -1$, then
$$1 + \left(2\alpha\rho' \cdot \left(\frac{|z|}{\epsilon}\right)^{2\alpha} + \rho^2\right) (|a|^2 - |b|^2) > 1 + (\delta + 1)(|a|^2 - |b|^2) > 0,$$
choosing $\delta > 0$ small enough. The error term in \((2)\) is $O(\epsilon)$, so it can be neglected for $\epsilon$ small enough. This completes the proof that $S'$ is a symplectic surface. Clearly, close to $(0,0)$, $S'$ is given by the equation $w = 0$. \hfill \qed

For constructing symplectic orbifolds, we have the following result. Again, this seems to be fairly well-known, but we have not been able to find a proof in the literature.

**Proposition 7.** Let $X$ be a symplectic smooth (oriented) 4-manifold with symplectic surfaces $D_i$ intersecting transversely and positively, and coefficients $m_i > 1$ such that $\gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1$ if $D_i, D_j$ intersect. Then there is a smooth symplectic orbifold $X$ with isotropy surfaces $D_i$ of multiplicities $m_i$.

**Proof.** By Lemma \([\text{6}]\) we can assume that the surfaces $D_i$ intersect orthogonally. As in the proof of Proposition \([\text{4}]\) we start by fixing a metric. We do this as follows. First at each point at an intersection $D_i \cap D_j$, fix a Darboux chart $f : B_\epsilon(0) \times B_\epsilon(0) \to U$ with $D_i \cap U = f(B_\epsilon(0) \times \{0\})$ and $D_j \cap U = f(\{0\} \times B_\epsilon(0))$. Take a standard metric on $U$, and the corresponding almost complex structure $J_U$ on $U$. Fix now compatible almost complex structures $J_i$ on each $D_i$ (that is, $J_i : T_x D_i \to T_x D_i$ at each $x \in D_i$), which agree on $U$ with $J_U$. The normal bundle $N_{D_i}$ over $D_i$ is a symplectic bundle. Take a Riemannian metric on $N_{D_i}$ compatible with its symplectic structure, and define a Riemannian metric on each $T_x X = T_x D_i \oplus N_{D_i, x}$, $x \in D_i$, by declaring the direct sum orthogonal. We extend this metric $g$ on $\bigcup D_i$ to a Riemannian metric on the whole of $X$ compatible with the symplectic form. This produces an almost Kähler structure on the whole of $X$ for which each $D_i$ is a $J$-invariant surface.

Now we use this metric $g$ for producing the atlas of Proposition \([\text{4}]\) that gives $X$ the structure of a smooth orbifold. Let us now construct the orbifold symplectic form. We need first to modify $\omega$ to a nearby $\omega'$ as follows.

Let $D = D_i$ be one of the isotropy surfaces. On $N_D$ we have a radial coordinate $r$, and an angular coordinate $\theta$, well-defined in every chart up to addition of a function on $D$. By construction, we have $\omega = \omega|_D + r \, dr \wedge d\theta$ along $D$. For the bundle $N_D \to D$, consider a connection 1-form $\eta \in \Omega^1(N_D - D)$, and let $F = d\eta \in \Omega^2(N_D)$ be its curvature. Thus $\Omega = rdr \wedge \eta - \frac{1}{2}r^2 F + \omega|_D$, is a closed form on $N_D$ that coincides with $\omega$ along $D$. In the last expression, $\omega|_D$ stands for the pull-back of $\omega|_D$ by the bundle projection. Now $|\Omega - \omega| \leq Cr$, where $C$ is a constant independent of $r$. On $N_D$, $\Omega - \omega$ is closed so (being zero on $D$) it is exact, say $\Omega - \omega = d\beta$.

We can choose the 1-form $\beta$ so that it satisfies $|\beta| \leq Cr^2$, by the usual standard procedure to produce a primitive of an exact form. Indeed, if $\Omega - \omega = \alpha_0 \wedge dr + \alpha_1$, one takes $\beta = \int_0^r \alpha_0 dr$, which is smooth (see \([\text{13}]\) p. 542)].
We also arrange the 1-form $\eta$ to be equal to $d\theta$ on $U \cap N'_{D_i}$, so that $F = 0$ on $U \cap N'_{D_i}$ and so $\Omega = \omega$ on $U \cap N'_{D_i}$. These forms $\Omega$'s for the different $D$'s paste to a globally defined $\Omega$ on a neighbourhood of $\bigcup D_i$.

Take a cut-off function $\rho : [0, \mu] \to [0, 1]$ with $\rho(r) \equiv 1$ for $r \in [0, \frac{1}{3}\mu]$, and $\rho(r) \equiv 0$ for $r \in [\frac{2}{3}\mu, \mu]$, and $|\rho'| \leq C/\mu$. Hence $\omega' = \omega + d(\rho \beta)$ satisfies that it is equal to $\Omega$ for $|r| \leq \frac{1}{3}\mu$, equal to $\omega$ for $|r| \geq \frac{2}{3}\mu$, and $|\omega' - \omega| = |d(\rho \beta)| = |d\rho \wedge \beta + \rho d\beta| \leq C\epsilon$. This produces a globally defined 2-form $\omega'$ on $X$. For $\epsilon$ small enough, $\omega'$ is symplectic.

Now let us define our orbi-symplectic form. Take first a point $x$ in some $D = D_i$ and not in $U$. We have smooth coordinates $(w_1, w_2)$, and orbifold coordinates $(z_1, z_2)$, $z_1 = w_1$ and $z_2 = re^{2\pi i\vartheta}$, $\theta = m\vartheta$. The action is $\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (z_1, z_2)$. Here $\omega' = \Omega = \alpha + r dr \wedge d\theta + r dr \wedge \gamma$, where $\alpha$ is a 2-form and $\gamma$ is a 1-form, and both $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ are invariant in the fiber direction, in particular $\mathrm{SO}(2)$-equivariant (recall that the connection 1-form is $\eta = d\theta + \gamma$).

We set, in the orbifold coordinates $(z_1, r, \vartheta)$,

$$\hat{\omega} = \alpha + m r dr \wedge d\vartheta + r dr \wedge \gamma.$$ 

This is closed, smooth, symplectic and $\mathbb{Z}_m$-invariant. Moreover, $\hat{\omega}$ agrees with the pull-back of $\omega'$ via the orbifold chart $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (w_1, w_2)$, and this implies that $\hat{\omega}$ is invariant by the orbifold change of charts.

Finally, on $U$, we take smooth coordinates $(w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 = r_1 e^{2\pi i\vartheta_1}$, $w_2 = r_2 e^{2\pi i\vartheta_2}$, and orbifold coordinates are $z_1 = r_1 e^{2\pi i\vartheta_1}$, $z_2 = r_2 e^{2\pi i\vartheta_2}$, with $\vartheta_1 = m_1 \vartheta_1$, $\vartheta_2 = m_2 \vartheta_2$. Here $\omega' = r_1 dr_1 \wedge d\vartheta_1 + r_2 dr_2 \wedge d\vartheta_2$. We set

$$\hat{\omega} = m_2 r_1 dr_1 \wedge d\vartheta_1 + m_1 r_2 dr_2 \wedge d\vartheta_2,$$

which defines an orbifold symplectic form on $U$. \hfill \Box

**Remark 8.** Consider the orbifold forms $(\Omega^*_{\text{orb}}(X), d)$. Their cohomology is denoted $H^*_\text{orb}(X)$. This is isomorphic to the usual De Rham cohomology [10, p. 8], $H^*_\text{orb}(X) \cong H^*_\text{DR}(X)$. The isomorphism can be explicitly constructed as follows: take a smooth map $\varphi : X \to X$ such that it is the identity off a neighbourhood of $\bigcup D_i$, and contracts radially a smaller neighbourhood of each $D_i$ to $D_i$, followed by a map that contracts a neighbourhood of each point in an intersection $D_i \cap D_j$ to the point. Then the map $\varphi^* : \Omega^*_{\text{orb}}(X) \to \Omega^*(X)$ gives the isomorphism $\varphi^* : H^*_\text{orb}(X) \to H^*_\text{DR}(X)$.

The orbifold form $\hat{\omega}$ defines a class in $H^2_{\text{orb}}(X)$ and this is $[\hat{\omega}] = [\omega']$ under the above isomorphism.

**Lemma 9.** Let $(X, \omega)$ be a symplectic orbifold. Then $(X, \omega)$ admits the structure of an almost Kähler orbifold.

**Proof.** We have to adapt the usual construction of an almost Kähler structure for a symplectic manifold. This can be found in [10, p. 68]. Choose an orbifold metric $g'$, and define the orbifold $(1, 1)$-tensor $A$ by $g'(AX, Y) = \omega(X, Y)$. Then $AA^*$ is positive definite and symmetric and hence it is has the well-defined square root $\sqrt{AA^*}$. Thus, it is an orbifold section of $\mathrm{End}_{\text{orb}}(TM)$. Then $J = (\sqrt{AA^*})^{-1}A$ is
an orbifold \((1,1)\)-tensor (i.e. \(J \in \text{End}_{\text{orb}}(TM)\)) and it clearly satisfies \(J^2 = -\text{id}\).

Recall that \(\omega(JX, JY) = \omega(X, Y)\), and \(\omega(X, JX) = g'(\sqrt{AA^*}X, X)\), so the orbimetric \(g\) compatible with \((\omega, J)\) is \(g(X, Y) = g'(\sqrt{AA^*}X, Y)\).

Since this local construction of \(J\) and \(g\) is canonical (once we have chosen the orbimetric \(g'\)), it is compatible with change of charts, so this defines an orbifold almost Kähler structure. □

**Proposition 10.** If \(X\) is a smooth Kähler cyclic orbifold, then \(X\) is a smooth complex manifold and \(D_i\) are complex curves intersecting transversely.

**Proof.** As the almost-complex structure is integrable, we can take the orbifolds charts \(\phi: \tilde{U} \to U \subset X\) to be holomorphic, with \(\tilde{U} \subset \mathbb{C}^2\). The group \(\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_m\) acts by a biholomorphism \(f: \tilde{U} \to U\). The map \(\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f^k(d_0f^{-k}(z))\) defines a new chart \(\varphi' = \phi \circ \varphi\), where the action of \(\Gamma\) is linear, since \(\varphi(d_0f(z)) = f(\varphi(z))\).

So \(\Gamma < \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})\) acts by complex transformations, and the quotient \(\tilde{U}/\Gamma\) has a natural complex structure (that is, the complex structure on the complement of \(\bigcup D_i\) extends naturally to \(\bigcup D_i\)). The induced map \(\bar{\phi}: \tilde{U}/\Gamma \to U\) is holomorphic, and thus biholomorphic since it is bijective. These maps define an atlas as a complex manifold. Note that if \((z_1, z_2)\) are the coordinates for an orbifold holomorphic chart, with action \(\xi \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\xi^{m_1}z_1, \xi^{m_2}z_2)\), \(\xi = e^{2\pi i/m}\), \(m = m_1m_2\), then \(w_1 = z_1^{m_1}\), \(w_2 = z_2^{m_2}\) define holomorphic coordinates for the quotient. The surfaces \(D_i\) are defined by the equations \(w_1 = 0\) or \(w_2 = 0\) in such charts, therefore they are smooth complex curves intersecting transversely. □

### 3. Seifert bundles

A Seifert bundle is a space fibered by circles over an orbifold. We give a precise definition.

**Definition 11.** Let \(X\) be a cyclic, oriented \(n\)-dimensional orbifold. A Seifert bundle over \(X\) is an oriented \((n + 1)\)-dimensional manifold \(M\) equipped with a smooth \(S^1\)-action and a continuous map \(\pi: M \to X\) such that for an orbifold chart \((\tilde{U}, \phi, \mathbb{Z}_m)\), there is is a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(S^1 \times \tilde{U})/\mathbb{Z}_m & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \pi^{-1}(U) \\
\downarrow\pi & & \downarrow\pi \\
\tilde{U}/\mathbb{Z}_m & \cong & U
\end{array}
\]

where the action of \(\mathbb{Z}_m\) on \(S^1\) is by multiplication by \(\xi = e^{2\pi i/m}\) and the top diffeomorphism is \(S^1\)-equivariant.

**Proposition 12.** An oriented \((n + 1)\)-manifold endowed with a fixed point free action of \(S^1\) is a Seifert bundle over a cyclic, oriented \(n\)-orbifold.

**Proof.** Let \(M\) be a manifold endowed with a fixed point free action of \(S^1\). Then \(X\) will be the space of leaves of the \(S^1\)-action. The orbifold structure on \(X\) is obtained...
as follows. Take an auxiliary Riemannian metric \( g \) and average it over \( S^1 \) to make it \( S^1 \)-invariant. For a point \( p \in M \), let \( O(p) \) be the orbit of \( p \). Let \( I(p) = \mathbb{Z}_m = \langle \xi \rangle \), \( \xi = e^{2\pi i/m} \), be the isotropy of \( p \). Then the action of \( \xi \), say \( f : M \to M \), fixes \( p \) and the tangent direction \( R_p \) to the orbit \( O(p) \). Hence the differential of \( d_p f \) fixes the orthogonal hyperplane \( H_p = R_p^\perp \), inducing an action of \( \mathbb{Z}_m \) on it. Since \( M \) is oriented, \( d_p f \) preserves orientation, so \( \mathbb{Z}_m = \langle d_p f \rangle < \text{SO}(n) \).

For a small \( \bar{U} \subset H_p \), the exponential map and the \( S^1 \)-action give a local diffeomorphism \( \varphi : S^1 \times \bar{U} \to M \), \( \varphi(u, z) = u \cdot \exp_p(z) \). On \( S^1 \times \{0\} \) the isotropy is \( \mathbb{Z}_m \), hence a neighbourhood of \( O(p) = \varphi(S^1 \times \{0\}) \) is modelled on \((S^1 \times \bar{U})/\mathbb{Z}_m \). This action is by multiplication by \( \xi \) on the \( S^1 \)-factor, and by the action of \( d_p f \) on \( \bar{U} \). The space of leaves is identified with \( \bar{U}/\mathbb{Z}_m \), and \((\bar{U}, \varphi, \mathbb{Z}_m) \) gives the desired orbifold chart, \( \bar{\varphi} : \bar{U} \to \bar{U}/\mathbb{Z}_m \subset X \).

Suppose in the following that \( X \) is a 4-dimensional orbifold and \( \pi : M \to X \) is a Seifert bundle over \( X \). According to the normal form of the \( \mathbb{Z}_m \)-action given in (1), the open subset \( \pi^{-1}(U) \cong (S^1 \times \bar{U})/\mathbb{Z}_m \) is parametrized by \((u, z_1, z_2) \in S^1 \times \mathbb{C}^2 \), modulo the \( \mathbb{Z}_m \)-action \( \xi \cdot (u, z_1, z_2) = (\xi u, \xi^{j_1} z_1, \xi^{j_2} z_2) \), for some integers \( j_1, j_2 \), where \( \xi = e^{2\pi i/m} \). The \( S^1 \)-action is given by \( s \cdot (u, z_1, z_2) = (su, z_1, z_2) \), so \( \mathbb{Z}_m \subset S^1 \) is the isotropy group of \( O(p) \subset M \), and the exponents \( j_1, j_2 \) are determined by the \( S^1 \)-action.

We say that \( \{(D_i, m_i, j_i)\} \) are the orbit invariants of the Seifert bundle if \( D_i \subset X \) are the isotropy surfaces, with multiplicities \( m_i \), and the local model around a point \( p \in D_i^0 = D_i - \bigcup_{j \neq i} (D_i \cap D_j) \) is of the form \((S^1 \times \bar{U})/\mathbb{Z}_{m_i} \) with action \( \xi \cdot (u, z_1, z_2) = (\xi u, \xi^{j_i} z_1, \xi^{j_i} z_2) \), \( D_i = \{ z_2 = 0 \} \). If the orbifold is smooth, then for a point \( p \in D_i \cap D_j \), the local model is of the form \((S^1 \times \bar{U})/\mathbb{Z}_{m_i} \) with action \( \xi \cdot (u, z_1, z_2) = (\xi u, \xi^{j_i} z_1, \xi^{j_i} z_2) \), \( D_i = \{ z_2 = 0 \} \), \( D_j = \{ z_1 = 0 \} \).

**Definition 13.** For a Seifert bundle \( \pi : M \to X \), we define its Chern class as follows. Let \( \mu = \mathbb{Z}_{m(X)} \), where \( m(X) = \text{lcm}\{m(x) \mid x \in X\} \). Consider the circle fiber bundle \( M/\mu \to X \) and its Chern class \( c_1(M/\mu) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \). We define

\[
    c_1(M/X) = \frac{1}{m(X)}c_1(M/\mu) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Q}).
\]

The next proposition shows that the orbit invariants determine the Seifert bundle globally when \( X \) is smooth.

**Proposition 14.** Let \( X \) be an oriented 4-manifold and \( D_i \subset X \) oriented surfaces of \( X \) which intersect transversely. Let \( m_i > 1 \) such that \( \gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1 \) if \( D_i \) and \( D_j \) intersect. Let \( 0 < j_i < m_i \) with \( \gcd(j_i, m_i) = 1 \) for every \( i \). Let \( 0 < b_i < m_i \) such that \( j_i b_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i} \). Finally, let \( B \) be a complex line bundle on \( X \). Then there is a Seifert bundle \( f : M \to X \) with orbit invariants \( \{(D_i, m_i, j_i)\} \) and first Chern class

\[
    c_1(M/X) = c_1(B) + \sum_i \frac{b_i}{m_i}[D_i].
\]
The set of all such Seifert bundles forms a principal homogeneous space under \( H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \), where the action corresponds to changing \( B \).

**Proof.** The orbit invariants determine uniquely the structure of smooth orbifold for \( X \). Let \( \{(\tilde{U}_1, \phi_1, \Gamma_1), \ldots, (\tilde{U}_n, \phi_n, \Gamma_n)\} \) be a covering of \( X \) by orbifold charts. The orbit invariants determine the local model of the Seifert bundle, so the possible Seifert bundles with these orbifold invariants are given by the gluing of the local models. This is defined by transition functions \( g_{\alpha \beta} : \tilde{U}_\alpha \cap \tilde{U}_\beta \to S^1 \) which are \( \Gamma_\gamma \)-invariant for \( \tilde{U}_\gamma \subset \tilde{U}_\alpha \cap \tilde{U}_\beta \). Therefore it is defined by a 1-cocycle in \( C^\infty_{\text{orb}}(S^1) \), the orbifold functions with values in \( S^1 \). Using the exponential short exact sequence of sheaves \( 0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to C^\infty_{\text{orb}} \to C^\infty_{\text{orb}}(S^1) \to 0 \), where the sheaf of orbifold real functions \( C^\infty_{\text{orb}} \) is a fine sheaf, we have that the possible Seifert bundles are parametrized by \( H^1(X, C^\infty_{\text{orb}}(S^1)) \cong H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \). We can tensor \( M \otimes B \), for a line bundle \( B \to X \), by multiplying the transition functions. Therefore the set of Seifert bundles forms a homogeneous space under \( H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \).

For \( M \otimes B \), we have that \( (M \otimes B)/\mu = (M/\mu) \otimes B^{\otimes m} \), since the quotient is given locally by \((u, z_1, z_2) \mapsto (u^m, z_1, z_2)\), where \( m = m(X) \). So

\[
c_1((M \otimes B)/X) = \frac{1}{m} c_1((M \otimes B)/\mu) = \frac{1}{m} (c_1(M/\mu) + m c_1(B)) = c_1(M/X) + c_1(B).
\]

To prove (3) is equivalent to prove that \( c_1(M/\mu) = m c_1(M/X) \equiv \sum_i b_i \frac{m}{m_i} [D_i] \) (mod \( m \)). For this we take a 2-cycle \( S \subset X \), that we can assume that it intersects transversely the \( D_j \)'s, and compute \( \langle c_1(M/\mu), S \rangle \). To compute \( c_1(M/\mu) \), we fix a transverse section \( s \) of the line bundle associated to \( M/\mu \).

In \( \langle c_1(M/\mu), S \rangle \) there is a contribution coming from balls \( B_p \subset S \) around each intersection point \( p \in S \cap \bigcup D_i \) and a contribution from \( S^o = S - \bigcup B_p \). The second one is \( \langle c_1(M/\mu), S^o \rangle = \langle m c_1(M/X), S^o \rangle \in m \mathbb{Z} \), since \( M \to X \) is an honest circle bundle over the locus \( S^o \). For this equality we choose \( s \) to be the image of a section of the line bundle associated to the circle bundle \( M \to S^o \).

Now we look at the circle bundle \( M/\mu \to X \) at a point \( p \in S \cap D_i \). We can arrange orbifold coordinates \( (z_1, z_2) \) such that \( D_i = \{ z_2 = 0 \} \) and \( S = \{ z_1 = 0 \} \). The Seifert bundle is given by coordinates \( (u, z_1, z_2) \) modulo \( \xi \cdot (u, z_1, z_2) = (\xi u, z_1, \xi^h z_2) \), \( \xi = e^{2\pi i / m_i} \). Equivalently, modulo \( (u, z_1, z_2) \mapsto (\xi^h u, z_1, \xi z_2) \). The circle bundle \( M/\mu \) is parametrized by \((v = u^m, z_1, z_2) \) modulo \((v, z_1, z_2) \mapsto (v, z_1, \xi z_2) \). The section \( s \) lifts to a section \( \tilde{s} \) of \( M \) over \( \partial B_p \). In orbifold coordinates of \( X \), it is of the form \( \tilde{s}(z_1, z_2) = (u(z_1, z_2), z_1, z_2) \), with \( u(z_1, \xi z_2) = \xi^h u(z_1, z_2) \). This means that we can choose \( u(z_1, z_2) = z_2^b \). Therefore, the section \( s \) is locally \( s(z_1, z_2) = (v, z_1, z_2) \) with \( v = z_2^m \). Going back to smooth coordinates \( w_1 = z_1, w_2 = z_2^m \), the section is written as \( s(w_1, w_2) = (w_2^b w^m, w_1, w_2) \). Therefore the zero set of \( s \) along \( S = \{ w_1 = 0 \} \) has multiplicity \( b_i m / m_i \). Adding the contributions of all points \( p \in S \cap D_i \), we get the contribution \( \sum \frac{b_i m}{m_i} [D_i] \) to \( \langle c_1(M/\mu), S \rangle \). This proves the sought formula. \( \Box \)
Let $\pi : M \to X$ be a Seifert bundle, $p \in M$ and $x = \pi(p)$. The fiber over $x$ is the orbit $O(p)$, which is of the form $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_m$, where $m = m(x) = m(p)$ is both the isotropy of $x$ (as orbifold point) and the isotropy of $p$ (for the $S^1$-action on $M$). We call the orbit $O(p)$ semi-regular if the orbifold point $x = \pi(p)$ is smooth. This means that the local model in Proposition 2 is of type (b) or (d). In the case (d), we call the orbit $O$ means that the local model in Proposition 2 is of type (b) or (d). In the case (d), $O$ has nearby orbits $O(p')$ with multiplicity $m(p') = m(p)$. In case (b), $m = m_1m_2$ and gcd$(m_1, m_2) = 1$, and $O(p)$ has nearby orbits $O(p_1)$ and $O(p_2)$ of multiplicities $m_1, m_2$, respectively.

**Definition 15.** We say that a Seifert bundle is semi-regular if the base orbifold $X$ is smooth, that is all orbits are semi-regular.

Now we want to relate the homology of $M$ with that of $X$ for a Seifert bundle $\pi : M \to X$. We only need the case of a semi-regular Seifert bundle, and we are interested in the case where $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. We have the following result.

**Theorem 16.** Suppose that $\pi : M \to X$ is a semi-regular Seifert bundle with isotropy surfaces $D_i$ with multiplicities $m_i$. Then $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ if and only if

1. $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$,
2. $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \to \sum H^2(D_i, \mathbb{Z}/m_i)$ is surjective,
3. $c_1(M/\mu) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is primitive.

Moreover, $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^k \oplus \bigoplus (\mathbb{Z}/m_i)^{2g_i}, g_i = \text{genus of } D_i, k + 1 = b_2(X)$.

**Proof.** First, suppose that $X$ is smooth and satisfies (1)–(3). We have $H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, by Poincaré duality. By [18, Proposition 26(3)], we get $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Now [18, Corollary 27] gives that $b_2(M) = k$ and [18, Proposition 28] gives that $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})_{\text{tors}} = \bigoplus (\mathbb{Z}/m_i)^{2g_i}$.

Conversely, if $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ then the argument in [18, §25] gives that $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Then [18, Proposition 26(3)] implies conditions (2)–(3). \hfill $\square$

**Remark 17.** If $X$ is a smooth 4-manifold and $\pi : M \to X$ is a circle bundle, then Theorem 16 also applies, just taking empty isotropy locus. Then $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ if and only if $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $c_1(M)$ is primitive, and in that case $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^k$ with $k = b_2(X) - 1$. Note that $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion-free.

**Corollary 18.** Suppose that $M$ is a 5-manifold with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^k \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k+1} (\mathbb{Z}/p^i)^{2g_i}, k \geq 0, p$ a prime, and $g_i \geq 1$. If $M \to X$ is a semi-regular Seifert bundle, then $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{k+1}$, and the ramification locus has $k + 1$ disjoint surfaces $D_i$ linearly independent in rational homology, and of genus $g(D_i) = g_i$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 16, $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{k+1}$. Let $D_1, \ldots, D_m$ be the isotropy surfaces of positive genus, and let $D_{m+1}, \ldots, D_l$ be the isotropy spheres with coefficients $m_j$. For each coefficient $p^i, 1 \leq i \leq k + 1$, there is at least one $D_i$
with isotropy $p^i$, hence it must be $m \geq k + 1$. Now recall that the map
\[ \mathbb{Z}^{k+1} \to \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} H^2(D_i, \mathbb{Z}/p^i) + \sum_{j=k+2}^{m} H^2(D_j, \mathbb{Z}/p^j) + \sum_{j=m+1}^{l} H^2(D_j, \mathbb{Z}/m_j) \]
is surjective. In particular, it cannot be $m > k + 1$, so there are exactly $k + 1$ surfaces $D_i$, and they have each a different isotropy coefficient $p^i$. It follows that $g(D_i) = g$, and that $D_i$ and $D_j$ are disjoint for $i \neq j$.

Let us see that the classes $[D_i]$ are independent. The above map is given by
\[ H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{k+1} \to \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} H^2(D_i, \mathbb{Z}/p^i) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \mathbb{Z}/p^i \]
\[ [S] \mapsto ([S] \cdot [D_i] \pmod{p^i}) \]
As this map is surjective, for each $[D_i]$ there exists an element $[S_i] \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ so that $[S_i] \cdot [D_i] \equiv 1 \pmod{p^i}$ and $[S_i] \cdot [D_j] \equiv 0 \pmod{p^j}$ for $j \neq i$. Thus $[S_i] \cdot [D_i] \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ and $[S_i] \cdot [D_j] \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $j \neq i$. If the $[D_i]$ are not linearly independent then there exists integers $b_i$ so that $\sum b_i[D_i] = 0$. We can choose $b_i$ that are coprime. Multiplying by $[S_j]$ we get $\sum b_i[S_i] \cdot [S_j] = 0$, for $1 \leq j \leq k + 1$. Reducing modulo $p$, we have $b_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, which is a contradiction. \[ \square \]

4. K-contact and Sasakian 5-manifolds

A Sasakian or a K-contact structure on a compact manifold $M$ is called quasi-
regular if there is a positive integer $\delta$ satisfying the condition that each point of $M$
has a neighbourhood such that each leaf for $\xi$ passes through $U$ at most $\delta$ times. If $\delta = 1$, then the Sasakian or K-contact structure is called regular (see [4, p. 188]).

A result of [23] says that if $M$ admits a Sasakian structure, then it admits also a quasi-regular Sasakian structure. Also, if a compact manifold $M$ admits a K-contact structure, it admits a quasi-regular contact structure [21].

**Theorem 19.** Let $(M, \eta, \Phi, \xi, g)$ be a quasiregular K-contact manifold. Then the space of leaves $X$ has a natural structure of an almost Kähler cyclic orbifold where the projection $M \to X$ is a Seifert bundle.

Furthermore, if $(M, \eta, \Phi, \xi, g)$ is Sasakian, then $X$ is a Kähler orbifold.

**Proof.** Take a point $p \in M$, and let $O(p)$ be the orbit through $p$. Since $O(p)$
intersects finitely many times every small neighbourhood, then $O(p)$ must be a
circle. Let $\phi_t$ be the Reeb flow, and consider $t_p$ the period of $\phi_t(p)$. Let $f = \phi_{t_p}$,
$H_p = \langle \xi_p \rangle^\perp = \ker \eta|_p$, and $d_pf : H_p \to H_p$. For $\epsilon > 0$ small, take $B_\epsilon(0) \subset H_p$. Then
$\varphi : R \times B_\epsilon(0) \to X, \varphi(t, w) = \phi_t(\exp_p(w))$, is an open embedding whose image $W$ is a neighbourhood of $O(p)$ consisting of orbits of the Reeb flow (recall that the Reeb flow is by isometries, so it preserves the distances to $O(p)$). Since $\xi$ is a quasi-regular vector field, the orbits intersect $S_p = \varphi(\{0\} \times B_\epsilon(0))$ at finitely many points. For $q = \varphi(0, w)$, the points of intersection are $f^k(q) = \varphi(kt_p, w), k \in \mathbb{Z}$. So
there is some \( k \) such that \( f^k(q) = q \), i.e., \( d_p f^k(w) = w \). Therefore \( d_p f : H_p \to H_p \) is of finite order. Let \( m \) be its order. So \( d_p f^m = \text{Id} \), hence \( f^m = \text{Id} \). Therefore \( \phi_t \) gives an \( S^1 \)-action with period \( mt_p \).

By Proposition 12 we have a Seifert bundle \( \pi : M \to X \), over the space of leaves \( X \), which is a cyclic orbifold. Let us see that \( X \) has the structure of an almost Kähler orbifold. The open set \( W = (S^1 \times B_\varepsilon(0))/\mathbb{Z}_m \), and the orbifold chart is \( (\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = B_\varepsilon(0), \varphi, \mathbb{Z}_m) \), where \( \tilde{\varphi} : B_\varepsilon(0) \to X \), \( \tilde{\varphi}(w) = \pi(\varphi(0, w)) = \pi(\exp_p(w)) \). Then the orbifold tangent space at \( \bar{p} = \pi(p) \) is identified with \( T_0 \tilde{U} \cong H_p \). We put at \( \bar{p} \) the complex and symplectic structures \( J, \omega \) by the Reeb flow \( f \). This means that the Nijenhuis tensor vanishes, i.e.,

\[
N(f\xi, \partial_t) = -[X, \partial_t] + \Phi(X, \partial_t) = 0
\]

Take an orbifold chart \((\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\varphi}, Z_m)\) as above with \( W = (S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2)/\mathbb{Z}_m \), \( \bar{p} = \varphi(0) \). Take \( X, Y \) two \( Z_m \)-equivariant vector fields on \( \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \). Let us see that \( N_\pi(X, Y)p \) vanishes. The vector fields \( X, Y \) define vector fields, that we denote \( X, Y \), again, on \( W \times \mathbb{R}^2 = ((S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2)/\mathbb{Z}_m) \times \mathbb{R}^2 = (S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2)/\mathbb{Z}_m \) (defining them as zero along the coordinates \( S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \)). We write \( X = X' + f\xi \), \( Y = Y' + g\xi \), where \( X_x', Y_x' \in H_x \), for all points \( x \in W \), \( f, g \) smooth functions with \( f(p) = g(p) = 0 \). We expand \( N(X, Y) \) given in (3), substitute at \( p \), and discard the components with \( \xi, \partial_t \) (that is, project down to \( H_p \)).

We get

\[
-[X', Y'] + \Phi(X', Y') + \Phi(X, \Phi Y') = 0
\]

at \( p \). Using the projection \( h : S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \), and that the Lie bracket is preserved \( (h_*[X, Y]) = [X, Y] \), we have

\[
-[X, Y] + [JX, Y] + J[X, Y] = 0
\]

We get

\[
[X', Y'] + \Phi(X', Y') = 0
\]

Lemma 20. Let \((X, \omega)\) be a symplectic 4-manifold with a collection of embedded symplectic surfaces \( D_i \) intersecting transversely and positively, and integer numbers \( m_i > 1 \), with \( \gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1 \) whenever \( D_i \cap D_j \neq \emptyset \). Then there is a Seifert bundle \( \pi : M \to X \) such that:

1. It has Chern class \( c_1(M/X) = [\hat{\omega}] \) for some orbifold symplectic form \( \hat{\omega} \) on \( X \).
2. If \( \sum \frac{\omega_i}{m_i} [D_i] \) is primitive and the second Betti number \( b_2(X) \geq 3 \), then then we can further have that \( c_1(M/\mu) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \) is primitive.

Proof. Consider the Seifert bundle \( \tilde{\pi} : \tilde{M} \to X \) given by some orbit invariants \( \{(D_i, m_i, j_i)\} \), \( m = m(X) \), with \( c_1(\tilde{M}/\mu) = m \sum \frac{\omega_i}{m_i} [D_i] \), possible by Proposition
The set of elements
\[
\left\{ \frac{1}{mk+1}a + \frac{1}{mk+1}c_1(\tilde{M}/X) \mid a \in H^2(X,\mathbb{Z}), k \geq 1 \right\} \subset H^2(X,\mathbb{R}) \tag{5}
\]
is dense. So we can perturb \( \omega \) slightly so that \( [\omega] = \frac{1}{mk+1}a + \frac{1}{mk+1}c_1(\tilde{M}/X) \), for some \( a \in H^2(X,\mathbb{Z}) \) and \( k \geq 1 \). Then the symplectic form \( \tilde{\omega} = (mk+1)\omega \) satisfies that \( [\tilde{\omega}] = a + c_1(\tilde{M}/X) \). Choosing a line bundle \( B \) with \( c_1(B) = a \), we have a Seifert bundle \( M = \tilde{M} \otimes B \) with \( c_1(M/X) = [\tilde{\omega}] \). Now the process of Proposition \( \ref{prop:seifert} \) gives an orbifold symplectic form \( \tilde{\omega} \) on the orbifold \( X \) with isotropy surfaces \( D_i \) with multiplicities \( m_i \). This has \( [\omega] = [\tilde{\omega}] = c_1(M/X) \). This proves (1).

Now let us see (2). Take a primitive class \( b_1 \in H^2(X,\mathbb{Z}) \) with \( c_1(\tilde{M}/\mu) \cdot b_1 = 0 \). Then there exists \( a_0 \in H^2(X,\mathbb{Z}) \) with \( a_0 \cdot b_1 = 1 \). Now take a primitive \( b_2 \in H^2(X,\mathbb{Z}) \) with \( c_1(\tilde{M}/\mu) \cdot b_2 = 0 \) and \( a_0 \cdot b_2 = 0 \), possible since \( b_2(X) \geq 3 \). Then let us see that the elements of (5) with \( \gcd(a \cdot b_1, a \cdot b_2) = 1 \) are dense. Take any element \( x \) in (5) given by some \( a \) and \( k \geq 1 \). Let \( k_1 = a \cdot b_1, k_2 = a \cdot b_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \).

Consider \( k_0 \) a large integer containing all prime factors of both \( k_1, k_2 \). Then take the element \( x' \) given by \( a' = k_0a + a_0, k' = k_0k \), such satisfies \( |x' - x| \leq C|x|/k \).

Note that we can suppose that \( k \) is arbitrarily large in the expression of \( x \). Thus the set of such \( x' \) is dense.

So consider an element \( a \) with \( \gcd(a \cdot b_1, a \cdot b_2) = 1 \) and a Seifert bundle \( M \) with \( c_1(M/\mu) = ma + c_1(\tilde{M}/\mu) = m[\omega] \) as above. Then \( c_1(M/\mu) \cdot b_j = m(a \cdot b_j), j = 1, 2 \).

Therefore if \( c_1(M/\mu) \) is divisible by some \( \ell \), then \( \ell | m \). So \( c_1(M/\mu) = c_1(M/\mu) - ma \) is divisible by \( \ell \), and hence it is not a primitive class, contrary to hypothesis. \( \square \)

Let \( \pi : M \to X \) be any Seifert bundle. We construct a connection 1-form on \( M \to X \) as follows. Take an orbifold covering \( X = \bigcup U_\alpha \), with an orbifold partition of unity \( \{ \rho_\alpha \} \). For each \( U_\alpha = \tilde{U}_\alpha/\mathbb{Z}_{m_\alpha} \) we have \( \pi^{-1}(U_\alpha) = (S^1 \times \tilde{U}_\alpha)/\mathbb{Z}_{m_\alpha} \). Let \( \eta_\alpha = u_\alpha^{-1}du_\alpha \), where \( u_\alpha \) is the \( S^1 \)-coordinate. Define
\[
\eta = \sum (\pi^* \rho_\alpha)\eta_\alpha.
\]
This is an orbifold 1-form and \( F = d\eta = \sum d\rho_\alpha \wedge \eta_\alpha \) is the (orbifold) curvature 2-form of \( M \to X \).

For the circle fiber bundle \( M/\mu \to X \), \( \eta \) descends to a 1-form \( \tilde{\eta} \) on \( M/\mu \). The fiber of \( M/\mu \) is parametrized by \( \tilde{u}_\alpha = u_\alpha^{m_\alpha}, m = m(X) \). So the connection 1-form on \( M/\mu \) equals \( \tilde{\eta} = m\eta \). Its curvature is \( mF \) and thus \( c_1(M/\mu) = [mF] \). This implies that
\[
c_1(M/X) = \frac{1}{m}c_1(M/\mu) = [F].
\]

The following result appears in \( \ref{ref:smale-barden} \) p. 211, where it is refered to \( \ref{ref:k-contact} \). However the proof in \( \ref{ref:k-contact} \) does not cover the orbifold case. So we have included a proof.

**Theorem 21.** Let \( (X,\omega,J,g) \) be an almost Kähler cyclic orbifold with \( [\omega] \in H^2(X;\mathbb{Q}) \), and let \( \pi : M \to X \) be a Seifert bundle with \( c_1(M/X) = [\omega] \). Then \( M \) admits a K-contact structure \( (\xi,\eta,\Phi,g) \) such that \( \pi^*(\omega) = d\eta \).
Proof. Take the (orbifold) connection 1-form constructed above, and let \( F = d\eta \) be its curvature. As \( [F] = c_1(M/X) = [\omega] \), we have that \( F - \omega = d\beta \), for some orbifold 1-form \( \beta \). Then we can change \( \eta \) to \( \eta' = \eta - \beta \), so that its curvature is \( F' = F - d\beta = \omega \).

Now the 1-form \( \eta \) is a smooth form on the total space \( M \). On each \( \pi^{-1}(U) = (S^1 \times \hat{U}) / \mathbb{Z}_m \), we have that \( d\eta = \omega \) is the 2-form coming from \( \hat{U} \). So \( \eta \wedge (d\eta)^2 > 0 \), and \( \eta \) is a contact form. Now define the Reeb vector field \( \xi \) as the one given by the \( S^1 \)-action, which clearly preserves \( \eta \). Define \( H_p = \ker \eta_p \), and \( \Phi : T_p \hat{M} \to T_p \hat{M} \) by \( \Phi(\xi) = 0 \) and \( \Phi : H_p \to H_p \) as the almost complex structure \( J_x : T_x \hat{U} \to T_x \hat{U} \), for \( x = \pi(p) \), under the isomorphism \( H_p \cong T_x \hat{U} \). This is well-defined since the \( S^1 \)-flow preserves the horizontal subspaces \( H_p \). Clearly the Reeb flow preserves \( \Phi \).

Finally define the metric \( g \) by declaring \( H_p \) and \( \xi_p \) orthogonal, \( \xi_p \) unitary and \( g \) is the metric on \( H_p \) given by \( \Phi \) and \( \omega \). Then the Reeb flow preserves \( g \), i.e., it acts by isometries. This means that \( (M, \xi, \eta, \Phi, g) \) is a K-contact manifold. \( \square \)

Remark 22. Theorem \( \cite{27} \) corrects a statement of \( \cite{17} \), where it is claimed that a K-contact structure can be constructed from an orbifold where the isotropy locus is not a symplectic surface. This is wrongly used to construct examples of K-contact manifold, and to conclude that the manifolds of \( \cite{18} \) admit K-contact structures, which is the main result of \( \cite{17} \).

5. A SYMPLECTIC 4-MANIFOLD WITH MANY DISJOINT SYMPLECTIC SURFACES

Now we move to the construction of a K-contact manifold which cannot admit a semi-regular Sasakian structure (Theorem \( \cite{1} \)). For this, we need a symplectic manifold with many disjoint symplectic surfaces which will be used to construct a Seifert bundle.

Theorem 23. There exists a simply connected symplectic 4-manifold \( X \) with \( b_2 = 36 \) and with 36 disjoint surfaces \( S_1, \ldots, S_{36} \) such that

1. \( g(S_1) = \ldots = g(S_9) = 1, g(S_{11}) = \ldots = g(S_{19}) = 1, g(S_{21}) = \ldots = g(S_{29}) = 1, \) and \( S_i \cdot S_i = -1, \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, 9, 11, \ldots, 19, 21, \ldots, 29; \)
2. \( g(S_{10}) = 3, g(S_{20}) = 3, g(S_{30}) = 3, \) and \( S_j \cdot S_j = 1, \) for \( j = 10, 20, 30; \)
3. \( g(S_{31}) = 1, g(S_{32}) = 1, g(S_{33}) = 2, \) and \( S_{31} \cdot S_{31} = -1, S_{32} \cdot S_{32} = -1, S_{33} \cdot S_{33} = 1; \)
4. \( g(S_{34}) = 1, g(S_{35}) = 1, g(S_{36}) = 2, \) and \( S_{34} \cdot S_{34} = -1, S_{35} \cdot S_{35} = -1, S_{36} \cdot S_{36} = 1. \)

The homology classes \( [S_j], j = 1, \ldots, 36, \) generate \( H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}). \)

In the subsequent subsections we will construct such \( X \). Our basic tools are Gompf symplectic sum, symplectic blow-up, elliptic and Lefschetz fibrations, and symplectic resolution of transverse intersections. We recall these tools following \( \cite{14} \).
5.1. **Symplectic resolution of transverse intersections.** Let $X$ be a symplectic 4-manifold and let $\Sigma_1$ and $\Sigma_2$ be embedded symplectic surfaces intersecting transversely and positively at a point $q \in X$. Then $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ determines the homology class $[\Sigma_1] + [\Sigma_2] \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. By Lemma 6, after slightly perturbing $\Sigma_1$ we can take Darboux coordinates $(z_1, z_2)$ in a 4-ball neighbourhood $D$ of $q$, so that $\Sigma_1 = \{z_1 = 0\}$ and $\Sigma_2 = \{z_2 = 0\}$. Then the union $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ is described locally as

$$F = \{(z_1, z_2) \in D \mid z_1 z_2 = 0, |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 \leq 1\}.$$ 

Cut out the pair $(D, F)$ and replace it with $(D, R)$, where $R \subset D$ is obtained by perturbing the subset

$$R' = \{(z_1, z_2) \mid z_1 z_2 = \varepsilon, |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 \leq 1\},$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, to achieve that $\partial F = \partial R \subset \partial D$. This construction replaces $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ by a smooth symplectic surface of genus $g(\Sigma_1) + g(\Sigma_2)$, representing the homology class $[\Sigma_1] + [\Sigma_2]$. It does not change the ambient manifold. We call this construction the resolution of the transverse intersection.

5.2. **Symplectic blow-up.** Let $X$ be a symplectic 4-manifold and $q \in X$. The symplectic blow-up of $X$ at $q$ is defined as follows. Take the Darboux coordinates $(z_1, z_2)$ in a 4-ball neighbourhood $D$ of $q$, and put the standard complex structure $J$ on $D$. Consider

$$\tilde{D} = \{((z_1, z_2), [w_1, w_2]) \in D \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \mid z_1 w_2 = z_2 w_1\}.$$

Then there is a natural projection $q : \tilde{D} \to D$, such that $q : \tilde{D} - E \to D - \{0, 0\}$ is a biholomorphism, where $E = \{(0, 0)\} \times \mathbb{C}P^1$, $q(E) = \{(0, 0)\}$. We cut out $D$ from $X$ and replace it with $\tilde{D}$, obtaining the manifold $\tilde{X}$. The symplectic form of $X$ and the natural symplectic form of $\tilde{D}$ (coming from its Kähler structure) can be glued to give a symplectic structure for $\tilde{X}$. As a smooth 4-manifold, $\tilde{X} = X \# \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $E = \mathbb{C}P^1 \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$ is called the exceptional sphere. Its homology class $[E]$ is denoted by $e \in H_2(X', \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H_2(\mathbb{C}P^2, \mathbb{Z})$ and satisfies $e \cdot e = -1$.

Now consider a symplectic surface $\Sigma \subset X$ and blow up a point $p \in \Sigma$. Then we can take coordinates $(z_1, z_2)$ such that $\Sigma = \{z_1 = 0\}$. The surface $\Sigma \subset \tilde{X}$ defined in $\tilde{D}$ by the equations $z_1 = w_1 = 0$ is called the proper transform of $\Sigma$. It is symplectic, and $[\tilde{\Sigma}] = [\Sigma] - e$. Therefore $[\tilde{\Sigma}]^2 = [\Sigma]^2 - 1$. Moreover, the exceptional divisor $E$ is symplectic and intersects $\tilde{\Sigma}$ transversely. Actually, the symplectic resolution of the intersection of $\tilde{\Sigma} \cup E$ is $\Sigma$.

If $\Sigma_1$ and $\Sigma_2$ are two symplectic surfaces in $X$ intersecting transversely and positively at a point $p$, blowing-up at $p$ and taking the proper transforms, we get two disjoint symplectic surfaces $\tilde{\Sigma}_1, \tilde{\Sigma}_2 \subset \tilde{X}$. This is proved by taking a Darboux chart such that $\Sigma_1 = \{z_1 = 0\}$ and $\Sigma_2 = \{z_2 = 0\}$, which is possible since $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$ intersect transversely and positively.
5.3. Gompf symplectic sum. The following construction is introduced in \cite{13}. Let \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) be closed symplectic 4-manifolds, and \( N_1 \subset M_1, N_2 \subset M_2 \) symplectic surfaces of the same genus and with \( N_1^2 = -N_2^2 \). Fix a symplectomorphism \( N_1 \cong N_2 \). If \( \nu_j \) is the normal bundle to \( N_j \), then there is a reversing-orientation bundle isomorphism \( \psi : \nu_1 \to \nu_2 \). Identifying the normal bundles \( \nu_i \) with the tubular neighbourhoods \( \nu(N_j) \) of \( N_j \) in \( M_i \), one has a symplectomorphism \( \phi : \nu(N_1) - N_1 \to \nu(N_2) - N_2 \) by composing \( \psi \) with the diffeomorphism \( x \mapsto \frac{x}{||x||^2} \) that turns each punctured normal fiber inside out. The Gompf symplectic sum \( M_1 \#_N M_2 \) is the manifold obtained from \((M_1 - N_1) \cup (M_2 - N_2)\) by gluing with \( \phi \) above. It is proved in \cite{13} that this surgery yields a symplectic manifold, denoted \( M = M_1 \#_{N_1=N_2} M_2 \). The Euler characteristic of the Gompf symplectic sum is given by \( \chi(M) = \chi(M_1) + \chi(M_2) - 2\chi(N) \), where \( N = N_1 = N_2 \).

**Lemma 24.** Suppose that \( S_1 \subset M_1 \) and \( S_2 \subset M_2 \) are symplectic surfaces intersecting transversely and positively with \( N_1, N_2 \), respectively, such that \( S_1 \cdot N_1 = S_2 \cdot N_2 = d \). Then \( S_1, S_2 \) can be glued to a symplectic surface \( S = S_1 \# S_2 \subset M_1 \#_{N_1=N_2} M_2 \) with self-intersection \( S^2 = S_1^2 + S_2^2 \) and genus \( g(S) = g(S_1) + g(S_2) + 1 \).

**Proof.** When doing the Gompf symplectic sum of \( M_1, M_2 \) along \( N_1, N_2 \), we arrange the symplectomorphism \( N_1 \cong N_2 \) to take the intersection points \( S_1 \cap N_1 \) to the points \( S_2 \cap N_2 \). Then we have to take tubular neighbourhoods of \( N_j \) by using the symplectic orthogonal to \( T_p N_j \) at each \( p \in N_j \cap S_j \). If \( S_j \) and \( N_j \) intersect orthogonally with respect to the symplectic form, then \( S_1 \) and \( S_2 \) glue nicely to give a symplectic surface \( S \) in the Gompf connected sum. We can arrange that the intersection becomes orthogonal after a small symplectic isotopy around the intersection point, as done in Lemma \cite{6}. The claim about the self intersection and the genus are straightforward. \( \square \)

5.4. Elliptic fibrations. We begin with some recollections on elliptic and Lefschetz fibrations from \cite{13,14}. A complex surface \( S \) is an elliptic fibration if there is a holomorphic map \( f : S \to C \) to a complex curve \( C \) such that for generic \( t \in C \) the preimages \( f^{-1}(t) \) are smooth elliptic curves. The elliptic fibration \( E(1) \) is defined on \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \) blown-up at 9 points as follows. Take two generic cubics in \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \) given by polynomials \( p_0([x : y : z]) = 0, p_1([x : y : z]) = 0 \). These cubics intersect in 9 points \( p_1, \ldots, p_9 \). Consider the pencil of cubics \( t_0p_0 + t_1p_1 \) parametrized by \([t_0 : t_1] \in \mathbb{CP}^1\). For any point \( q \in \mathbb{CP}^2 - \{p_1, \ldots, p_9\} \) there is only one cubic \( t_0p_0 + t_1p_1 \) going through \( q \). This defines a map

\[
f : \mathbb{CP}^2 - \{p_1, \ldots, p_9\} \to \mathbb{CP}^1, \quad f(q) = [t_0 : t_1].
\]

Blowing up \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \) at \( p_1, \ldots, p_9 \), we get a Kähler surface \( E(1) = \mathbb{CP}^2 \#_9 \mathbb{CP}^2 \) and the map \( f \) extends to a \( f : E(1) \to \mathbb{CP}^1 \), which is an elliptic fibration.

We will use the notion of vanishing cycle. Let \( X \) be a Kähler manifold. A Lefschetz fibration on \( X \) is a holomorphic map \( f : X \to \Sigma \), where \( \Sigma \) is a complex curve such that each critical point of \( f \) has a local (complex) coordinate chart on which \( f(z_1, z_2) = z_1^2 + z_2^2 \). Hence a regular fiber \( F_t = f^{-1}(t) \) of the Lefschetz
fibration is given locally by the equation $z_1^2 + z_2^2 = t$, and we can suppose $t > 0$ multiplying $(z_1, z_2) \in F_t$ by some complex number.

For $\epsilon > 0$ real and positive, the intersection $F_t \cap \mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ yields a circle $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \epsilon$ (here $z_j = x_j + iy_j$). This circle bounds a disc $D_\epsilon$ in $X$ defined by $\{(z_1, z_2) \in F_t \cap \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t \in [0, \epsilon]\} = X \cap \mathbb{R}^2 \cap B_\epsilon(0)$, which is called the vanishing cycle of the critical point. This is an embedded disc of self-intersection $-1$ and Lagrangian with respect to the symplectic structure of $X$. We refer to [14] for the detailed exposition of the theory of elliptic and Lefschetz fibrations.

Let us summarize the properties of $E(1)$ which will be used later, from [1] [14].

**Proposition 25.** The elliptic fibration $E(1)$ has the following properties.

1. $\pi_1(E(1)) = \{e\}, \chi(E(1)) = 12$, $b_2(E(1)) = 10$.
2. Every exceptional sphere $E_i$ of the blow-up at a point $p_i$ is a section of the elliptic fibration $f : E(1) \to \mathbb{C}P^1$, hence there are 9 disjoint sections.
3. Let $h \in H_2(\mathbb{C}P^2, \mathbb{Z})$ be the homology class of the line $L \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$, and $e_i$ are homology classes of exceptional spheres $E_i$, then $H_2(E(1), \mathbb{Z}) = \langle h, e_1, \ldots, e_9 \rangle$.
4. Let $F$ be a generic fiber of $f : E(1) \to \mathbb{C}P^1$. Then $\pi_1(E(1) - F) = \{e\}$.
5. The homology class of $F$ is $[F] = 3h - e_1 - \ldots - e_9$. Hence a generic line $L \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$ intersects $F$ transversely in 3 points.
6. For generic cubics, $f : E(1) \to \mathbb{C}P^1$ is a Lefschetz fibration.
7. In a fiber $F$ there are 12 vanishing cycles; they come in two packets of six 1-cycles homologous to a and six 1-cycles homologous to $b$, where $\{a, b\}$ is a basis of $H_1(F, \mathbb{Z})$.

We have the following result.

**Lemma 26.** Let $X$ be a symplectic 4-manifold with an embedded symplectic surface $T \subset X$ of self-intersection zero and genus 1. Then the Gompf connected sum $X' = X \#_{T=F} E(1)$ has fundamental group $\pi_1(X') = \pi_1(X)/H$, where $H$ is the normal subgroup generated by the image of $\pi_1(T) \to \pi_1(X)$.

**Proof.** By definition $X' = (X - \nu(T)) \cup_B (E(1) - \nu(F))$, where $B = \partial(X - \nu(T)) = \partial(E(1) - \nu(F)) \cong \mathbb{T}^3$. Applying Seifert-Van Kampen theorem, $\pi_1(X')$ is isomorphic to the amalgamated product $\pi_1(X - \nu(T)) \ast_{\pi_1(B)} \pi_1(E(1) - \nu(F))$. Since $\pi_1(E(1) - \nu(F)) = \{1\}$, this is isomorphic to the quotient of $\pi_1(X - \nu(T))$ by the image of $\pi_1(B)$. Using Seifert-Van Kampen theorem for $X = (X - \nu(T)) \cup_B \nu(T)$, $\pi_1(X)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_1(X - \nu(T)) \ast_{\pi_1(B)} \pi_1(\nu(T))$. Therefore the quotient of $\pi_1(X)$ by the image of $\pi_1(T)$ equals the quotient of $\pi_1(X - \nu(T))$ by the image of $\pi_1(T)$. The result follows. \qed

### 5.5. Making Lagrangian submanifolds symplectic.

We will need a slight modification of Lemma 1.6 in [13].

**Lemma 27.** Let $(M, \omega)$ be a 4-dimensional compact symplectic manifold. Assume that $[F_1], \ldots, [F_k] \in H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ are linearly independent homology classes represented by $k$ Lagrangian surfaces $F_1, \ldots, F_k$ which intersect transversely and not
three of them intersect in a point. Then there is an arbitrarily small perturbation \( \omega' \) of the symplectic form \( \omega \) such that all \( F_1, \ldots, F_k \) become symplectic.

**Proof.** Since \([F_1], \ldots, [F_k]\) are linearly independent, there exists a closed 2-form \( \eta \) such that \( \int_{F_i} \eta = 1 \), for all \( i = 1, \ldots, k \). Take symplectic (volume) forms \( \omega_i \) on \( F_i \) such that \( \int_{F_i} \omega_i = 1 \). Then \( \int_{F_i} (\omega_i - j_i^* \eta) = 0 \) so there are 1-forms \( \alpha_i \) on \( F_i \) such that \( \omega_i - j_i^* \eta = d\alpha_i \).

We extend \( \alpha_i \) to a tubular neighbourhoods \( U_i \) of \( F_i \) by pulling-back via a projection \( p_i : U_i \to F_i \). We arrange this projection to project any surface intersecting \( F_i \) to a point. Then we extend \( p_i^* \alpha_i \) to the whole of \( M \) by multiplying with a cut-off function \( \rho_i \) which is 0 off a neighbourhood of \( F_i \) and 1 in a smaller neighbourhood. Set \( \eta' = \eta + \sum_j d(\rho_j (p_j^* \alpha_j)) \). Clearly, \( d\eta' = d\eta = 0 \) and \( j_i^* \eta' = \omega_i \), for all \( i \). The form \( \omega = \omega + \epsilon \eta' \) is symplectic for small \( \epsilon > 0 \), and all \( F_i \) are symplectic with respect to \( \omega' \). \( \square \)

### 5.6. First step: a configuration of tori in \( T^4 \).

Let \( T^4 = \mathbb{R}^4 / \mathbb{Z}^4 \), with coordinates \( x_1, \ldots, x_4 \). There are six embedded tori:

\[
T_{12} = \{(x_1, x_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)\} \subset T^4, \quad T_{34} = \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, x_3, x_4)\} \subset T^4,
\]
\[
T_{23} = \{(\beta_1, x_2, x_3, \beta_4)\} \subset T^4, \quad T_{14} = \{(x_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, x_4)\} \subset T^4,
\]
\[
T_{13} = \{(x_1, \gamma_2, x_3, \gamma_4)\} \subset T^4, \quad T_{24} = \{(\gamma_1, x_2, \gamma_3, x_4)\} \subset T^4,
\]
where \( \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i \) are generic numbers which may be fixed when necessary. We get a configuration of six tori intersecting transversely in pairs \( T_{12} \cap T_{34}, T_{23} \cap T_{14} \) and \( T_{13} \cap T_{24} \), each pair intersects in a single point. The choice of the generic numbers ensures that one can have “parallel” disjoint copies \( T_{ij}' \) of \( T_{ij} \).

Consider a symplectic form

\[
\omega = dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + dx_3 \wedge dx_4 + dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + \delta dx_1 \wedge dx_4 + dx_2 \wedge dx_4 - \delta dx_1 \wedge dx_3,
\]
where \( \delta > 0 \) is small. Note that all \( T_{ij} \) are symplectic with respect to \( \omega \), where \( T_{13} \) is given the reversed orientation. From here we easily see that the following intersections are positive \([T_{12}] \cdot [T_{34}] > 0\), \([T_{13}] \cdot [T_{24}] > 0\), \([T_{14}] \cdot [T_{23}] > 0\).

Consider now the following specific collection of three disjoint 2-tori, which are symplectic in \((T^4, \omega)\),

\[
T_{12} = \{(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)\} \subset T^4,
\]
\[
T_{13} = \{(x_1, 0, x_3, \frac{1}{2})\} \subset T^4,
\]
\[
T_{14} = \{(x_1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, x_4)\} \subset T^4.
\]
We shall do a Gompf connected sum along each of $T_2, T_3$ and $T_4$. For this, we cut out tubular neighbourhoods of $T_2, T_3$ and $T_4$ of some small radius $\varepsilon > 0$.

\[ Y = \mathbb{T}^4 - (\nu(T_2) \cup \nu(T_3) \cup \nu(T_4)) \]

\[ = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid |(x_3, x_4)| \geq \varepsilon, |(x_2, x_4 - \frac{1}{2})| \geq \varepsilon, |(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}, x_3 - \frac{1}{2})| \geq \varepsilon\}. \]

We shall denote $\partial_j Y = \partial \nu(T_j)$, $j = 2, 3, 4$, the three connected components of the boundary $\partial Y$.

Let us describe a configuration of certain Lagrangian tori and cylinders in $Y$ to be used later.

\[ C_1 = \left\{ (x_1, -\delta(\frac{1}{2} - 2\varepsilon)(t - 1), 0, \varepsilon + (\frac{1}{2} - 2\varepsilon)t) \mid t \in [0, 1] \right\}, \]

\[ C_2 = \left\{ (x_1, \frac{1}{2} + \delta(\frac{1}{2} - 2\varepsilon)(t - 1), \varepsilon + (\frac{1}{2} - 2\varepsilon)t, 0) \mid t \in [0, 1] \right\}, \]

\[ T_1 = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta), \varepsilon \cos \theta, x_3, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \sin \theta \right) \mid \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \right\}, \]

\[ T_2 = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta), \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \cos \theta, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \sin \theta, x_4 \right) \mid \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \right\}. \]

**Proposition 28.** If we choose $\delta$ and $\varepsilon$ small enough, the cylinders $C_1, C_2$ and the tori $T_1, T_2$ satisfy the following:

1. $C_1, C_2 \subset Y$, $T_1 \subset \partial_3 Y$, $T_2 \subset \partial_4 Y$,
2. $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$, $C_1 \cap T_2 = \emptyset$, $C_2 \cap T_1 = \emptyset$, $T_1 \cap T_2 = \emptyset$,
3. $C_1$ and $T_1$ intersect transversely in one point, and the same holds for $C_2$ and $T_2$,
4. $C_1, C_2, T_1, T_2$ are Lagrangian,
5. $\partial C_1 \subset \partial Y$ consists of two circles, one contained in $\partial_3 Y$ and another in $\partial_3 Y$, $\partial C_2 \subset \partial Y$ consists of two circles, one contained in $\partial_2 Y$ and another in $\partial_4 Y$.

**Proof.** The proof is obtained by a straightforward check up. It is easy to see that all of them are Lagrangian. For instance, for $T_1$, the tangent space is generated by $-\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \varepsilon \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \varepsilon \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_4}$, and

\[ \omega \left( -\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \varepsilon \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \varepsilon \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} \right) = 0. \]

The torus $T_1 \subset \partial_3 Y$ since its coordinates satisfy $|(x_2, x_4 - \frac{1}{2})| = \varepsilon$. Analogously $T_2 \subset \partial_4 Y$.

Now, $\partial C_1 = \{(x_1, 0, 0, \varepsilon)\} \cup \{(x_1, -\delta(\frac{1}{2} - 2\varepsilon), 0, \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon)\} \subset \partial_1 Y \cup \partial_3 Y$, and clearly $C_1 \subset Y$ since $x_3 = 0$ assures that it is well away from $\nu(T_{14})$. The statement for $C_2$ is similar.

It is clear that $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$. For $T_1 \cap T_2 = \emptyset$, it follows since they are in different boundary components. Also $C_1 \cap T_2 = \emptyset$ since $T_2 \subset \partial_4 Y$ and $\partial C_1 \subset \partial_2 Y \cup \partial_3 Y$. Similarly, $C_2 \cap T_1 = \emptyset$. To compute $C_1 \cap T_1$, looking at the fourth coordinate we see
that they coincide only for \( t = 1, \theta = -\pi/2 \) so there is only one point in \( C_1 \cap T_1 \). In the same way, \( C_2 \cap T_2 \) consists of one point (looking at the third coordinate). It is easy to check that these intersections are transverse.

5.7. Second step: The symplectic manifold \( Z \). The normal bundles of \( T_{1j} \subset \mathbb{T}^4 \) are trivial. Therefore we can take three copies of the elliptic surface \( E(1) \), call them \( E(1)_2, E(1)_3 \) and \( E(1)_4 \), with generic fibers \( F_2, F_3, F_4 \), respectively, and form the Gompf symplectic sum

\[
Z = \mathbb{T}^4 \#_{T_{12} = F_2} E(1)_2 \#_{T_{13} = F_3} E(1)_3 \#_{T_{14} = F_4} E(1)_4.
\]

Using Lemma 26 we have that \( \pi_1(Z) \) is isomorphic to the quotient of \( \pi_1(\mathbb{T}^4) \) by the images of \( \pi_1(T_{12}), \pi_1(T_{13}), \pi_1(T_{14}) \), hence \( Z \) is simply-connected. Using the formula for the Euler characteristic of the Gompf symplectic sum in Subsection 5.3, one obtains

\[
\chi(Z) = 36, \ b_2(Z) = 34.
\]

Now we are going to construct 34 symplectic surfaces in \( Z \). This will be done in several steps. First, let us focus on the first Gompf symplectic sum \( \mathbb{T}^4 \#_{T_{12} = F_2} E(1)_2 \). Call \( E(1) = E(1)_2, F = F_{12}, T = T_{12} \). By Proposition 25 there are 9 sections \( E_1, \ldots, E_9 \) of \( E(1) \) which are spheres of self-intersection numbers \((-1)\) intersecting \( F \) transversely at one point. By Lemma 24 we can glue them to (disjoint parallel copies of) \( T_{34} \), to get \( S_1 = E_1 \# T_{34}, \ldots, S_9 = E_9 \# T_{34} \), which are disjoint symplectic tori of self-intersection \(-1\). Now take a generic line \( L \subset E(1) \) provided by Proposition 25, which intersects \( F \) in three points (and does not intersect any of the exceptional spheres \( E_i \)). This is a symplectic sphere which can be glued, by Lemma 24, to three parallel copies of \( T_{34} \), to get a symplectic surface \( S_{10} = L \# 3 T_{34} \) of genus 3 and self-intersection 1, which is moreover disjoint from all the previous ones.

When doing the second and third Gompf symplectic sums in (6), we construct similar collections \( S_{11}, \ldots, S_{19}, S_{20} \) and \( S_{21}, \ldots, S_{29}, S_{30} \) of symplectic surfaces in \( Z \), so that

- \( g(S_1) = \ldots = g(S_9) = 1, \ g(S_{11}) = \ldots = g(S_{19}) = 1, \ g(S_{21}) = \ldots = g(S_{29}) = 1, \ g(S_{10}) = g(S_{30}) = 3 \).
- \( S_k \cdot S_k = -1, \ 1 \leq k \leq 9, \ S_{10} \cdot S_{10} = 1, \ S_{10+k} \cdot S_{10+k} = -1, \ 1 \leq k \leq 9, \ S_{20} \cdot S_{20} = 1, \ S_{20+k} \cdot S_{20+k} = -1, \ 1 \leq k \leq 9, \ S_{30} \cdot S_{30} = 1 \).

All of them are disjoint since for constructing \( S_{10+k}, \ k = 1, \ldots, 10 \), we glue with parallel copies of \( T_{21} \), and for constructing \( S_{20+k}, \ k = 1, \ldots, 10 \), we glue with parallel copies of \( T_{23} \). We can arrange as many copies as we wish of \( T_{34}, T_{24}, T_{23} \) which do not intersect.

The four remaining surfaces are constructed as follows. Consider the (Lagrangian) cylinders \( C_1, C_2 \) and tori \( T_1, T_2 \) from Proposition 28. Recall that they are contained in \( Y \), so they are disjoint with the tori \( T_{1j}, \ j = 2, 3, 4 \). Moreover, we can take collections of parallel copies of \( T_{34}, T_{24}, T_{23} \) which do not intersect any of
$C_1, C_2, T_1, T_2$. Therefore we can assume that $C_1$ and $T_1$ are disjoint from $S_1, \ldots, S_{30}$ in $Z$.

We use the cylinder $C_1$ to construct Lagrangian spheres in $Z$ as follows. The boundary of $\partial C_1$ in $\partial_{12}Y$ is a circle $\gamma$. We arrange the identification $\partial(E(1)_2 - \nu(F_2)) = F_2 \times S^1 \cong \partial_{12}Y = T_{12} \times S^1$ to match this circle with a vanishing cycle of the elliptic fibration $E(1)_2$ (see Subsection 5.4). Let $V$ be the vanishing disk in $E(1)_2$, which is a Lagrangian $(-1)$-disk. This can be glued to $C_1$ to obtain a Lagrangian submanifold $V \cup C_1$ of self-intersection $-1$. To make the gluing smooth, we may need to change the gluing in the Gompf connected sum as follows: the gluing region is a neighbourhood of $Y$. To make the gluing smooth, we may need to change the gluing in the Gompf connected sum as follows: the gluing region is a neighbourhood of $Y$. The symplectic form is $\omega$ and a vector $a \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. A diffeomorphism of the form $(\theta, s) \mapsto (\theta + g(s), s)$ can serve to arrange $a = 0$, so that the Lagrangian enters the gluing region in the radial direction and thus can be glued without corner. Finally, gluing the other boundary component of $\partial C_1$ with a vanishing disk in $E(1)_3$, we get a Lagrangian $(-2)$-sphere $L_1$. This intersects $T_1$ transversely at one point.

In a similar way we obtain another pair $L_2, T_2$ of a Lagrangian $(-2)$-sphere and Lagrangian torus of self-intersection $0$, both intersecting transversely at one point. We can arrange that $L_1, L_2$ are disjoint, because by Proposition 25 we can choose two different vanishing cycles (hence disjoint) in $E(1)_2$, to match the two boundary components of $C_1, C_2$ in $\partial_{12}Y$, which are homologous cycles.

Looking at the intersection form, we see that the 34 surfaces $S_1, \ldots, S_{30}$ and $L_1, L_2, T_1, T_2$ are independent in homology, hence they span $H_2(Z, \mathbb{Q})$. Finally, we apply Lemma 27 to change slightly the symplectic form so that all these Lagrangian surfaces become symplectic. Moreover, the proof of Lemma 27 shows that we can deform the symplectic form so that both pairs $(L_1, T_1)$ and $(L_2, T_2)$ intersect positively, so we assume this.

5.8. Making all symplectic surfaces disjoint. To make the surfaces in $Z$ disjoint we have to do the following process with both pairs $L_1, T_1$ and $L_2, T_2$. Let $L, T$ a pair of a symplectic sphere and a symplectic torus with $L \cdot L = -2, L \cdot T = 1, T \cdot T = 0$. Take a parallel copy of $T$, call it $T'$, displacing via the normal bundle. Resolve the intersection point $T' \cap L$ with the process of Subsection 5.4 to get a torus $T''$ homologous to $T' + L$. Hence $T'' \cdot T'' = (T + L)^2 = 0$ and $T'' \cdot T = (T + L) \cdot T = 1$. Therefore $T$ and $T''$ intersect at one point, say $p$. Locally, the model around $p$ is determined by the equation $z \cdot w = 0$, where $T = \{z = 0\}$, and $T'' = \{w = 0\}$. Consider $T + T''$ and resolve the singularity producing a symplectic genus 2 surface $\Sigma$. We move it to intersect $T$ and $T''$ in the same point $p$. Locally, it is the same as to write down the equation $(z - \varepsilon) \cdot (w - \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2$. The equalities

$$\Sigma \cdot T = (T + T'') \cdot T = 1, \Sigma \cdot T'' = (T + T'') \cdot T'' = 1,$$

show that $p$ is the only intersection point of the three surfaces $T, T'', \Sigma$, and that they intersect transversely. Moreover, $\Sigma^2 = (T + T'')^2 = 2$. Blowing up at $p$ we get a symplectic manifold $\tilde{Z} = Z \# \mathbb{CP}^2$, where the proper transforms $\tilde{T}, \tilde{T}'', \tilde{\Sigma}$ are
disjoint symplectic surfaces of genus 1, 1, 2 and self-intersection numbers $-1, -1, 1$ (see Subsection 5.2). They generate the same 3-dimensional space in homology, as $T, T'$ and the exceptional sphere $E \in H_2(\widetilde{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$.

Using this method for both pairs $L_1, T_1$ and $L_2, T_2$, we end up with the symplectic manifold $X = \mathbb{Z} \# 2\mathbb{CP}^2$, with $b_2(X) = 36$, and with 36 disjoint symplectic surfaces $S_1, \ldots, S_{36}, \tilde{T}_1, \tilde{T}'_1, \tilde{\Sigma}_1, \tilde{T}_2, \tilde{T}'_2, \tilde{\Sigma}_2$. This forces that these 36 surfaces generate the homology of $X$. The genus and self-intersections of the surfaces are those stated in Theorem 23. This finishes the proof.

**Corollary 29.** Take a prime $p$, and $g_i = g(S_i)$ as given in Theorem 23. Then there is a 5-dimensional K-contact manifold $M$ with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and

$$H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{36} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{36} (\mathbb{Z}/p^j)^{2g_i}.$$ 

**Proof.** Consider the symplectic manifold $(X, \omega)$ provided by Theorem 23, and let $S_i$, $1 \leq i \leq 36$, be the collection of disjoint symplectic surfaces. Put coefficients $m_i = p^j$ for $S_i$. Using Proposition 7, we give $X$ the structure of a symplectic orbifold with isotropy surfaces $S_i$ of multiplicities $m_i$. By Lemma 9, $X$ admits an almost Kähler orbifold structure. Lemma 20 implies that there exists a Seifert bundle $M \to X$ such that $c_1(M/X) = [\omega]$, and by Theorem 21, $M$ admits a K-contact structure.

We compute the homology of $M$ using Theorem 16. As $X$ is simply connected, $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. By Lemma 20, we can arrange that $c_1(M/\mu) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is primitive. Now $k+1 = b_2(X) = 36$, so $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{36}$. The map $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \to H^2(S_i, \mathbb{Z})$ sends $[S_j]$ to zero, $j \neq i$, since all $S_i$ are disjoint. It sends $[S_i]$ to $S_i^2$, hence $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \to H^2(S_i, \mathbb{Z}/p^{e_i})$ sends $[S_i]$ to $S_i^2$ (mod $p^j$). Given the self-intersection numbers in Theorem 23, this is $+1$ or $-1$. So

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \to \sum H^2(S_i, \mathbb{Z}/p^j)$$

is surjective. Hence $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. The result follows. 

**Remark 30.** The manifold $M$ of Corollary 29 does not admit a regular K-contact structure. This follows from Remark 17 since $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ has torsion.

### 6. Kähler surfaces with many disjoint complex curves

Now we want to find obstructions for the existence of Sasakian 5-dimensional manifolds. In particular, we aim to prove that the 5-manifold constructed in the previous section, which admits a K-contact structure, cannot admit a Sasakian structure.

The proof of Theorem 1 follows from Corollary 29 and the following:
Proposition 31. Let $M$ be a 5-dimensional manifold with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and

$$H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{35} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{36} (\mathbb{Z}/p_i^{g_i})^2.$$  

where $g_i = g(S_i)$ are the numbers given in Theorem 23, and $p$ is a prime number. Then $M$ does not admit a semi-regular Sasakian structure.

Proof. Let $M$ be a 5-dimensional manifold with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ which admits a Sasakian structure. Then it also admits a quasi-regular Sasakian structure. This means that $M$ is a Seifert bundle over a Kähler orbifold $\pi : M \to X$, by Theorem 19. By Corollary 18, $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{36}$ and the ramification locus contains a collection of 36 disjoint surfaces $D_i$ with $g(D_i) = g_i$.

If the Sasakian structure is semi-regular, then $X$ is a smooth Kähler manifold. By Proposition 10, the ramification locus consists of smooth Kähler curves which span the second homology (again, see Corollary 18). We see in Theorem 32 below that this is not possible. □

A smooth Kähler manifold with disjoint complex curves spanning its second homology is a rare phenomenon. We have the following first result in this direction.

Theorem 32. Let $S$ be a smooth Kähler surface with $H_1(S, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ and containing $D_1, \ldots, D_b$, $b = b_2(S)$, smooth disjoint complex curves with $g(D_i) = g_i > 0$, and spanning $H_2(S, \mathbb{Q})$. Assume that:

- at least two $g_i$ are bigger than 1,
- $g = \max\{g_i\} \leq 3$.

Then $b \leq 2g + 3$.

Proof. First, it is clear that $[D_1], \ldots, [D_b]$ are a basis of $H^2(S, \mathbb{Q})$. As these are classes of type $(1, 1)$, we have that $h^{1,1} = b$ and geometric genus $p_g = h^{2,0} = 0$. The irregularity is $q = h^{1,0} = 0$ since $b_1 = 0$. Therefore Noether’s formula (1) says that

$$\frac{1}{12}(K_S^2 + c_2) = \chi(O_S) = 1 - q + p_g = 1.$$  

Note that $c_2(S) = \chi(S) = 2 + b$, since $b = b_2$ and $b_1 = b_3 = 0$. Therefore $K_S^2 = 10 - b$, where $K_S$ is the canonical divisor of $S$.

By the Riemann-Hodge relations, the signature of $H^{1,1}(S)$ is $(1, b-1)$. Therefore, we can suppose $D_1^2 = m_1$, $D_i^2 = -m_i$, $i = 2, \ldots, b$, where all $m_i$ are positive integer numbers. By the adjunction equality, we have

$$K_S \cdot D_i + D_i^2 = 2g_i - 2,$$

so $K_S \cdot D_i = 2g_i - 2 - D_i^2$, and hence

$$K_S = \sum_{i=1}^{b} \frac{2g_i - 2 - D_i^2}{D_i^2} D_i.$$
and

\[ K_S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{b} \frac{(2g_i - 2 - D_i^2)^2}{D_i^2}. \]

For \( i \geq 2 \), we have

\[ \frac{(2g_i - 2 - D_i^2)^2}{D_i^2} = \frac{(2g_i - 2 + m_i)}{m_i} (2g_i - 2 + m_i) \leq -(2g_i - 2 + m_i) \leq -1, \]

since \( 2g_i - 2 \geq 0 \). Then

\[ 10 - b = K_S^2 \leq \frac{(2g_1 - 2 - D_1^2)^2}{D_1^2} - (b - 1). \]

With the hypothesis that at least one \( g_i, i \geq 2 \), satisfies that \( g_i > 1 \), we have an strict inequality. So

\[ \frac{(2g_1 - 2 - m_1)^2}{m_1} \geq 10. \]

This is rewritten as \( m_1^2 - (4g_1 + 6)m_1 + 4(g_1 - 1)^2 \geq 0 \). Hence

\[ m_1 \geq 2g_1 + 3 + \sqrt{20g_1 + 5} \quad \text{or} \quad m_1 \leq 2g_1 + 3 - \sqrt{20g_1 + 5}. \]

For \( g_1 \leq 3 \), we have that the second inequality is impossible (since \( m_1 \geq 1 \)). Hence \( m_1 \geq 2g_1 + 3 \).

Now we have that there is a curve \( D_1 \) of genus \( g_1 \) with self-intersection \( D_1^2 \geq 2g_1 - 1 \). Take the line bundle \( L = \mathcal{O}(D_1) \). This has \( m_1 = \text{deg}(L|_{D_1}) \geq 2g_1 - 1 \), so \( L|_{D_1} \) is very ample. In particular, there is a section \( s \in H^0(L|_{D_1}) \) vanishing exactly at \( m_1 \) distinct points \( Z \subset D_1 \). The long exact sequence in cohomology associated to \( 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow L \rightarrow L|_{D_1} \rightarrow 0 \), together with the fact that \( H^1(\mathcal{O}) = H^{0,1}(S) = 0 \), gives an exact sequence

\[ 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(L|_{D_1}) \rightarrow 0, \]

Take the preimage of the section \( s \in H^0(L|_{D_1}) \). This is a 2-dimensional subspace of \( H^0(L) \). It gives a Lefschetz pencil \( \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}(H^0(L)) \) of sections whose zero sets are curves going through \( Z \). Blow-up \( Z \) to get a smooth complex surface \( \tilde{S} \) and a Lefschetz fibration

\[ \pi : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \]

with the proper transform of \( D_1 \), say \( C_1 = \tilde{D}_1 \) as one smooth fiber of genus \( g_1 \). The other \( D_i, 2 \leq i \leq b \), are not touched by the blow-up loci, so we do not change their name.

Now let \( E_j, j = 1, \ldots, m_i \), be the exceptional divisors of the blow-up map \( \tilde{S} \rightarrow S \). These are sections of \( \pi \). Note that \( C_1, E_1, \ldots, E_{m_1}, D_2, \ldots, D_b \) are a basis of \( H_2(\tilde{S}, \mathbb{Q}) \). Since \( D_j \cdot E_1 = 0 \), we have that \( D_j \) is contained in a fiber for all \( i = 2, \ldots, b \). Note that it follows that \( g_i \leq g_1 \), for \( i \geq 2 \), since the genus of a component of a singular fiber cannot be bigger than the genus of the generic fiber. So \( g = g_1 \).

Let us see that \( \pi \) is a relatively minimal fibration. This means that there are no \((-1)\)-rational curves contained in a fiber. Suppose that \( B \) is such a curve. If \( B \)
intersects a section say $E_1$, then $B + E_1$ is a rational nodal curve of self-intersection zero. This implies that there is a linear system of rational curves of self-intersection zero and hence $\tilde{S}$ is ruled. Now note that there cannot be more than $g$ curves of genus $\geq 1$ in a fiber (since $g$ is the genus of a generic fiber). If $b_2 \leq g + 1$ then automatically $b_2 \leq 2g + 3$. Otherwise $b_2 \geq g + 2$ and then there must be a curve $D_3$ not lying in the fiber of $B$. Then $(B + E_1) \cdot D_3 = 0$, and $D_3$ has positive genus. This is not possible (a curve of positive genus survives in a minimal model of $\tilde{S}$, hence it should be intersected by the ruling).

Suppose that $B$ does not intersect any section. Then $B$ is contained in a fiber. If $B$ does not intersect any $D_j$ then it is homologically trivial. Suppose it intersect some $D_k$ in some fiber $F$. Let $F_1, \ldots, F_k$ be the irreducible components of $F$. By [1] (III.8.2), the span of $\langle F_1, \ldots, F_k \rangle$ has dimension $k$, and subject to the only relation $C_1 = F = \sum a_i F_i$, for some $a_i$. Removing the components that do intersect the exceptional divisors, the rest of the components, together with the $D_i$ and the $E_j$, should be independent. Therefore there cannot be more components not intersecting the $E_j$ than those provided by the $D_k$ in the fiber, hence such $B$ does not appear.

Now, as in [25] and [11], write

$$K^2_{\tilde{S}/P_1} = K^2_S - 8(g - 1)(-1) = 10 - b - m_1 + 8g - 8,$$
$$\chi_\pi = \chi(\mathcal{O}_S) - (g - 1)(-1) = 1 + g - 1 = g,$$
$$\lambda_\pi = K^2_{\tilde{S}/P_1}/\chi_\pi = (2 - b - m_1 + 8g)/g.$$

By [25], for any relatively minimal fibration of genus $g \geq 2$, we have $4 - 4/g \leq \lambda_\pi \leq 12$. The first inequality implies that $4g - 4 \leq 2 - b - m_1 + 8g \leq 2 - b - (2g + 3) + 8g$ hence $b \leq 2g + 3$.

**Remark 33.** The proof of Theorem [32] also works when we have all complex curves spanning the second homology of genus $g_i = 1$. We only have to note that automatically $m_1 \geq 1$, and this is enough to construct a Lefschetz fibration.

To extend the arguments of this paper to quasi-regular Sasakian manifolds (and hence to all Sasakian manifolds), we need a version of Theorem [32] that covers the case that $S$ is a cyclic Kähler orbifold. The argument should run as follows: desingularize each orbifold point (this is a Hirzebruch-Jung desingularisation [1]), creating a tree of rational curves of negative self-intersection, and bound $K^2_S$ for the desingularisation $\tilde{S} \to S$. The authors have only managed to make this argument work for the case where all complex curves are of genus $g_i = 1$. Unfortunately, we have not been able to construct a symplectic manifold $X$ with $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $b = b_2(X)$ disjoint symplectic tori in $X$ spanning $H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})$.

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