



Cotorsion pairs in the cluster category of a marked surface

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ABSTRACT

We study extension spaces, cotorsion pairs and their mutations in the cluster category of a marked surface without punctures. Under the one-to-one correspondence between the curves, valued closed curves in the marked surface and the indecomposable objects in the associated cluster category, we prove that the dimension of extension space of two indecomposable objects in the cluster categories equals to the intersection number of the corresponding curves. By using this result, we prove that there are no non-trivial t -structures in the cluster categories when the surface is connected. Based on this result, we give a classification of cotorsion pairs in these categories. Moreover we define the notion of paintings of a marked surface without punctures and their rotations. They are a geometric model of cotorsion pairs and of their mutations respectively.

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1. Introduction

The notion of torsion pairs (or torsion theory) in abelian categories was introduced by Dickson [14] (see [3] for further details). It is important in algebra and geometry [7] and plays an important role in

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representation theory of algebras, in particular in tilting theory [3]. The triangulated version of torsion pairs was introduced by Beligiannis and Reiten [7], and the mutation of cluster tilting subcategories was also studied by many people, see [16,23,19] for example. Cluster tilting objects (or subcategories) appear naturally in the study on the categorification of cluster algebras [10]. They have many nice algebraic and combinatorial properties which have been used in the categorification of cluster algebras [22,21]. In particular, there is bijection between cluster tilting objects in a cluster category of an acyclic quiver and clusters of the corresponding cluster algebra [30,22].

Cluster tilting subcategories in triangulated categories are the torsion classes of certain torsion pairs. In general, a triangulated category (even a 2-Calabi–Yau triangulated category) may not admit any cluster tilting subcategories [25,9]. However it always admits torsion pairs, for example, the trivial torsion pair: (the whole category, the zero category). Consequently triangulated categories admit cotorsion pairs, since in a triangulated category \mathcal{C} with shift functor [1], $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair in \mathcal{C} if and only if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}[1])$ is a torsion pair.

The geometric construction of cluster categories of type A was given by Caldero, Chapoton and Schiffler in [12], see also [31] for type D , [17] for type A_∞ , and [5] for (abelian) tube categories. Many algebraic properties (e.g. the extension dimensions, Auslander–Reiten triangles) of these cluster categories were studied in geometric terms. Torsion pairs in the cluster categories of A_∞ were classified by Ng in terms of Ptolemy diagrams of a ∞ -gon [28]. By using the idea of Ng, Holm–Jørgensen–Rubery [18] gave a classification of torsion pairs in the cluster categories of type A_n by the Ptolemy diagrams of a regular $(n+3)$ -gon. We also note that Baur, Buan and Marsh [4] gave a classification of torsion pairs in the (abelian) tube categories. Recently Holm, Jørgensen and Rubey announced a classification of torsion pairs in cluster tubes.

Let (S, M) be a pair consisting of a compact oriented Riemann surface S with non-empty boundary and a finite set M of marked points on the boundary of S , with at least one marked point on each component of the boundary. We do not assume the surface to be connected, but we assume that S has no component homeomorphic to a monogon, digon, or triangle. Let $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ be the generalized cluster category in the sense of Amiot [1] associated to (S, M) . It is a 2-Calabi–Yau triangulated category with cluster tilting objects. In [8] the authors proved that there is a bijection between the indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ and the curves, valued closed curves in (S, M) , they also gave a geometric description of Auslander–Reiten triangles. We note that the cluster algebras associated to a marked surface (with or without punctures) have been studied by Fomin, Shapiro and Thurston in [15] and many others.

Let \mathcal{C} be a 2-CY triangulated category, $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ a cotorsion pair in \mathcal{C} . Denote by I the core of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, i.e. the intersection of \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} . In [33], the authors defined the \mathcal{D} -mutation of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ for $\mathcal{D} \subset I$, and proved that the \mathcal{D} -mutation of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair.

In this paper, we prove that the dimension of extension spaces between two string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ equals to the intersection number of corresponding curves in (S, M) . By using this result, we show that there is no non-trivial t -structures in the cluster category $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ when (S, M) is connected. We give a classification of cotorsion pairs in the cluster category $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ by using the terms of curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) . Furthermore, we define the notion of paintings of (S, M) which serve as a geometric model of cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. We also define the rotation of paintings, which is proved to be compatible to the mutation of cotorsion pairs.

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, some basic definitions and results on cotorsion pairs are recalled in the first subsection. In the second subsection, we recall the Brüstle–Zhang’s bijection $X_?^{(S,M)}$ from the curves and valued closed curves in a marked surface (S, M) to the indecomposable objects in the associated cluster category $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$, and the geometric construction of Auslander–Reiten triangles in [8]. In the final subsection, we recall the Iyama–Yoshino reduction of 2-Calabi–Yau categories and its geometric interpretation given by Marsh and Palu for the cluster categories $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ in [26]. We prove that the extension space of two objects in the subfactor categories is isomorphic to the extension space of the corresponding objects in the original categories, which will be used later. In Section 3, by using Crawley-Boevey’s description of the basis of Hom-space of two string modules [13], we prove the main result (Theorem 3.4) in this section: the dimension of extension space between two string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ is the same as intersection number of the corresponding curves in (S, M) . In Section 4, the first main result is that when S is connected, the cluster category $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ has no non-trivial t -structure (Theorem 4.3). This allows us to give a classification of

cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ (Theorem 4.5), which is the second main result in this section. We define, in Section 5, the notion of painting of (S, M) and its rotation. Under a correspondence between cotorsion pairs and paintings of (S, M) , we give a geometric description of the mutation of cotorsion pairs by rotation of paintings.

Throughout this paper, k denotes an algebraic closed field.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Triangulated categories and the abelian quotients

In this section we recall some basic notations and facts on cotorsion pairs in a triangulated category \mathcal{C} with shift functor $[1]$. By $X \in \mathcal{C}$, we mean that X is an object of \mathcal{C} . For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{C} , denoted $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{C}$, we always assume that \mathcal{X} is a full subcategory and closed under taking isomorphisms, direct summands and finite direct sums. Moreover, let

$$\mathcal{X}^\perp = \{Y \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = 0 \text{ for any } X \in \mathcal{X}\}$$

and

$${}^\perp \mathcal{X} = \{Y \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X) = 0 \text{ for any } X \in \mathcal{X}\}.$$

For two subcategories \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} , by $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = 0$, we mean that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = 0$ for any $X \in \mathcal{X}$ and any $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. A subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{C} is said to be a rigid subcategory if $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X}[1]) = 0$. We denote by $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^n(X, Y)$ the space $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n])$. Let

$$\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} = \{Z \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{there exists a triangle } X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ in } \mathcal{C} \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y}\}.$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}$ is closed under taking isomorphisms and finite direct sums. A subcategory \mathcal{X} is said to be closed under extensions (or an extension-closed subcategory) if $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}$. Note that $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}$ is closed under taking direct summands by Proposition 2.1(1) in [19] if $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = 0$. Therefore, in this case $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}$ can be understood as a subcategory of \mathcal{C} . We recall the definition of cotorsion pairs in a triangulated category \mathcal{C} from [27,19].

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of a triangulated category \mathcal{C} .

- (1) The pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair if

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}[1].$$

- (2) A t -structure $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ in \mathcal{C} is a cotorsion pair such that \mathcal{X} is closed under $[1]$ (equivalently \mathcal{Y} is closed under $[-1]$). In this case $\mathcal{X} \cap \mathcal{Y}[2]$ is an abelian category, which is called the heart of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ [6,7].
- (3) The subcategory \mathcal{X} is said to be a cluster tilting subcategory if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X})$ is a cotorsion pair [10]. We say that a basic object T is a cluster tilting object if its additive closure $\text{add } T$ is a cluster tilting subcategory.

Moreover, we call the subcategory $I = \mathcal{X} \cap \mathcal{Y}$ the core of the cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$.

Remark 2.2. A pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ of subcategories of \mathcal{C} is said to be a torsion pair if $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = 0$ and $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}$. In this case, $I = \mathcal{X} \cap \mathcal{Y}[-1]$ is called the core of the torsion pair. Moreover, a pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair if and only if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}[1])$ is a torsion pair in the sense of [19].

Recall that a subcategory \mathcal{X} is said to be contravariantly finite in \mathcal{C} , if any object $M \in \mathcal{C}$ admits a right \mathcal{X} -approximation $f : X \rightarrow M$, which means that any map from $X' \in \mathcal{X}$ to M factors through f . The left \mathcal{X} -approximation of M and covariantly finiteness of \mathcal{X} can be defined dually. \mathcal{X} is called functorially finite in \mathcal{C} if \mathcal{X} is both covariantly finite and contravariantly finite in \mathcal{C} . Note that if $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a torsion pair, then $\mathcal{X} = {}^\perp\mathcal{Y}$, $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{X}^\perp$, and it follows that \mathcal{X} (or \mathcal{Y}) is a contravariantly (covariantly, respectively) finite and extension-closed subcategory of \mathcal{C} .

For subcategories $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ of \mathcal{C} , the quotient category \mathcal{X}/\mathcal{D} of \mathcal{X} by \mathcal{D} has the same objects as \mathcal{X} , and its morphism spaces are defined by

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)/\mathcal{D}(X, Y),$$

where $\mathcal{D}(X, Y)$ is the subset of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ consisting of morphisms which factor through some object in \mathcal{D} . In particular, we have the quotient category \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{D} which is an additive category.

2.2. The cluster category of a marked surface

Let (S, M) be a marked surface without punctures, i.e. S is a compact oriented Riemann surface with $\partial S \neq \emptyset$ and M is a finite set of marked points on the boundary of S such that there is at least one marked point on each connected component of boundary of S . Note that the cluster algebras associated to (S, M) have been studied by many papers, see for example, [15]. We also note that we do not assume the surface to be connected.

By a curve γ in (S, M) , we mean the image of a continuous function $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ such that $\gamma(0), \gamma(1) \in M$ and $\gamma(t) \notin M$ for $0 < t < 1$, which is not homotopic to a boundary segment. By a closed curve b in (S, M) , we mean the image of a non-contractible continuous function $b : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow S \setminus \partial S$ where \mathbb{S}^1 denotes the unit circle in the complex plane, a pair (b, λ) with $\lambda \in k^*$ is said to be a valued closed curve.

We say two curves γ and δ are homotopic if they are homotopic relative to M . Two valued closed curves (b_0, λ_0) and (b_1, λ_1) are called homotopic if b_0 and b_1 are homotopic and $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1$. Each curve γ or valued closed curve (b, λ) is considered up to homotopy. For two curves γ and δ in (S, M) , we denote by $\text{Int}(\gamma, \delta)$ the minimal intersection number of two representatives of the homotopy classes of γ and δ (the intersection at the endpoints does not count). An arc is a curve γ in (S, M) such that $\text{Int}(\gamma, \gamma) = 0$. Two arcs γ, δ are called compatible if $\text{Int}(\gamma, \delta) = 0$. A triangulation Γ of (S, M) is any maximal collection of compatible arcs.

Recall that each triangulation Γ yields a quiver with potential (Q_Γ, W_Γ) :

- (1) $Q_\Gamma = (Q_0, Q_1)$ where the set of vertices Q_0 are indexed by the arcs of Γ . Whenever there is a triangle Δ having i and j in Γ as edges, with j following i in the clockwise orientation (which is induced by the orientation of S), then there is an arrow from i to j .
- (2) Each internal triangle Δ whose edges are all in Γ yields a unique 3-cycle $\alpha_\Delta \beta_\Delta \gamma_\Delta$ (up to cyclic permutation), the potential W_Γ is then defined as the sum of all 3-cycles arising from internal triangles:

$$W_\Gamma = \sum_{\Delta} \alpha_\Delta \beta_\Delta \gamma_\Delta.$$

It is proved in [20,2] that the Jacobian algebra $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$ is a finite-dimensional string algebra (see more details in [11] or in Section 3.1 for string algebras).

The cluster category of a marked surface is defined by [1]. In fact, since the Jacobian algebra $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$ is finite-dimensional, then there is a generalized cluster category $C_{(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)}$ associated to $(Q_\Gamma^{op}, W_\Gamma^{op})$ which is 2-CY, Hom-finite and admits a cluster tilting object T_Γ such that

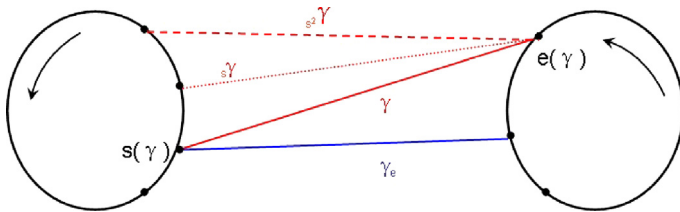
$$C_{(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)}/T_\Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{mod } J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$$

under the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{(Q_{\Gamma}, W_{\Gamma})}}(T_{\Gamma}[-1], -)$ (see [23,25]). This cluster category is in fact independent of the choice of the triangulation Γ [24], since any two triangulations are related by flips which correspond to mutations of the corresponding quivers with potential. We can denote it by $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$.

Recall that by using the above equivalence of two categories, the indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ are indexed by curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) which are called string objects and band objects respectively [8].

We denote the indecomposable object in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ corresponding to a curve γ or a valued closed curve (b, λ) by $X_{\gamma}^{(S,M)}$ or $X_{(b,\lambda)}^{(S,M)}$, respectively. When no confusion can arise, we omit the superscript (S, M) . Since any subcategories which we consider are closed under taking isomorphisms, finite direct sums and direct summands, so each of them is determined by its indecomposable objects. Therefore there is a bijection $V \mapsto \mathcal{X}_V$ from the collections V of curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) to the subcategories \mathcal{X}_V of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. Under this bijection, the collections I of compatible arcs correspond to rigid subcategories \mathcal{X}_I .

The irreducible morphisms in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ are also described in [8] by elementary pivot moves: For a curve γ in (S, M) , we denote the endpoints of γ by $s(\gamma)$ and $e(\gamma)$ respectively. Note that the orientation of S induces an orientation on each boundary component of S . The curve which is obtained from γ by moving $s(\gamma)$ anticlockwise (resp. $e(\gamma)$) to the next k -th point is denoted by ${}_s\gamma$ (resp. γ_{e^k}) on the same boundary (see the following picture).



We say γ_e or ${}_s\gamma$ is obtained from γ by elementary pivot moves. We summarize some more results in [8] which will be mentioned in the following sections:

- The shift functor in \mathcal{C} can be described as $X_{\gamma}[1] = X_{s\gamma_e}$, then it makes sense that we denote ${}_s\gamma_{e^k}$ by $\gamma[k]$. Moreover, the AR-triangles between string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ can be described as

$$X_{s\gamma_e} \rightarrow X_{s\gamma} \oplus X_{\gamma_e} \rightarrow X_{\gamma} \rightarrow X_{s\gamma_e}[1]$$

and band objects are stable under shift functor, that is $X_{(\lambda,b)} = X_{(\lambda,b)}[1]$.

- For a curve γ in (S, M) , γ has no self-intersections if and only if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}}^1(X_{\gamma}, X_{\gamma}) = 0$ [8, Theorem 5.1]. If we take two different curves γ and δ , then $\text{Int}(\gamma, \delta) \neq 0$ implies $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}}^1(X_{\gamma}, X_{\delta}) \neq 0 \neq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}}^1(X_{\delta}, X_{\gamma})$.

2.3. Compatibility between IY subfactor triangulated categories and Cutting along arcs

Let \mathcal{C} be a 2-CY triangulated k -category and \mathcal{D} a functorially finite rigid subcategory of \mathcal{C} . Denote $\mathcal{Z} = {}^{\perp}\mathcal{D}[1] = \mathcal{D}[-1]^{\perp}$. Iyama and Yoshino [19] proved that the quotient category \mathcal{Z}/\mathcal{D} is a triangulated category. The shift functor $\langle 1 \rangle$ is induced by the triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} D_X \xrightarrow{g} X\langle 1 \rangle \rightarrow X[1]$ in \mathcal{C} for $X \in \mathcal{C}$, where the morphism f is a left \mathcal{D} -approximation of X and g is a right \mathcal{D} -approximation of $X\langle 1 \rangle$. This triangulated category, denoted by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{D}}$, is called subfactor triangulated category of \mathcal{C} .

The following lemma used in the next section follows straightly from the structure of subfactor category. We give a proof here for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 2.3. *Keep notations above. For any two objects $X, Y \in \mathcal{Z}$,*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(Y, X) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{D}}}^1(Y, X)$$

as k -vector spaces.

Proof. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, -)$ to the triangle $X \xrightarrow{f} D_X \xrightarrow{g} X\langle 1 \rangle \rightarrow X[1]$, we get an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, f)} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, D_X) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, g)} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \rightarrow 0$$

where $0 = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, D_X[1])$ by $D_X \in \mathcal{D}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Z}$. Therefore

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) / \text{Im}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, g))$$

as k -vector spaces. Since g is a right \mathcal{D} -approximation of $X\langle 1 \rangle$, every morphism from Y to $X\langle 1 \rangle$ factoring through \mathcal{D} factors through g . Then $\text{Im}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, g)) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle)$. So

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{D}}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle)$$

which means that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(Y, X) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{D}}}^1(Y, X)$. \square

Let (S, M) be a marked surface without punctures and $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ be the associated cluster category. Given a rigid subcategory \mathcal{X}_I of $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ where I is a collection of some compatible arcs in (S, M) . We denote by $(S, M)/I$ the new marked surface obtained from (S, M) by cutting successively along each arc in I and then removing components which are homeomorphic to a triangle. We denote by $\mathcal{Y}(S, M)$ the collection of all curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) . By $\mathcal{Y}_I(S, M)$, we mean the collection of all curves and closed curves in (S, M) which do not belong to I such that they do not cross any arcs in I .

Proposition 2.4. (See [26].) *There is an equivalence of categories*

$$\pi_I : \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_I} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_{(S, M)/I}$$

such that

$$\pi_I(X_{\gamma}^{(S, M)}) = X_{\gamma}^{(S, M)/I} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_I(X_{(b, \lambda)}^{(S, M)}) = X_{(b, \lambda)}^{(S, M)/I}$$

for any $\gamma, (b, \lambda) \in \mathcal{Y}_I(S, M)$.

3. Intersection number and extension dimension

We consider in this section curves in (S, M) or string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$, and reveal a link between the intersection number of two curves and extension dimension of two corresponding string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$. We first recall a construction of a basis of the Hom-space between string modules [32,13].

3.1. Maps between string modules

Recall from [11] that a finite-dimensional algebra A is a string algebra if there is a quiver Q and an admissible ideal I such that $A = kQ/I$ and the following conditions hold:

- (S1) At each vertex of Q start at most two arrows and stop at most two arrows.
- (S2) For each arrow α there is at most one arrow β and at most one arrow δ such that $\alpha\beta \notin I$ and $\delta\alpha \notin I$.

For each arrow β , $s(\beta)$ (resp. $e(\beta)$) denotes its starting point (resp. its ending point). We denote by β^{-1} the formal inverse of β with $s(\beta^{-1}) = e(\beta)$ and $e(\beta^{-1}) = s(\beta)$. A word $w = \alpha_n\alpha_{n-1}\cdots\alpha_1$ of arrows and their formal inverses is called a string if $\alpha_{i+1} \neq \alpha_i^{-1}$, $e(\alpha_i) = s(\alpha_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and no subword nor its inverse is in I . Hence, a string can be viewed as a walk in Q :

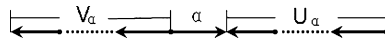
$$w : x_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} x_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots x_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} x_n \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} x_{n+1}$$

where x_i are vertices of Q and α_i are arrows in either direction. We denote its length by $l(w) = n$.

A band $b = \alpha_n\alpha_{n-1}\cdots\alpha_2\alpha_1$ is defined to be a string b with $e(\alpha_1) = s(\alpha_n)$ such that each power b^m is a string, but b itself is not a proper power of any string.

Recall in [11] that each string w defines a unique string module $M(w)$, each band b yields a family of band modules $M(b, n, \phi)$ with $n \geq 1$ and $\phi \in \text{Aut}(k^n)$. We refer [11] for more definitions on string modules and band modules.

A string $w = \alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_n$ with all $\alpha_i \in Q_1$ is called direct string, and a string of the form w^{-1} where w is a direct string is called inverse string. We denote by \mathcal{S} the set of all strings. For each arrow $\alpha \in Q_1$, let U_α and V_α be inverse strings (as long as possible) such that $N_\alpha = U_\alpha\alpha V_\alpha$ is a string, see the following figure:



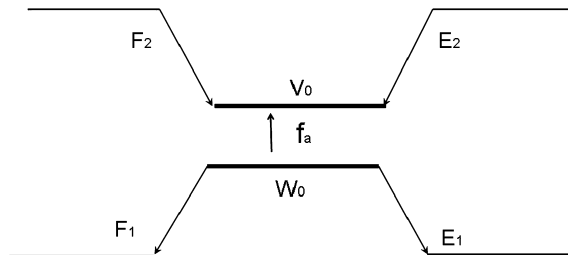
For a string $w \in \mathcal{S}$, define $\mathcal{S}_w = \{(E, w', F) \mid E, w', F \in \mathcal{S}, w = Ew'F\}$, we call (E, w', F) a factor string of w if

- $l(E) = 0$ or $E = \alpha_1\cdots\alpha_n$ with $\alpha_n \in Q_1$,
- $l(F) = 0$ or $F = \beta_1\cdots\beta_m$ with $\beta_1^{-1} \in Q_1$.

Dually, (E, w', F) is said to be a substring of w if the following hold:

- $l(E) = 0$ or $E = \alpha_1\cdots\alpha_n$ with $\alpha_n^{-1} \in Q_1$,
- $l(F) = 0$ or $F = \beta_1\cdots\beta_m$ with $\beta_1 \in Q_1$.

Denote by $\mathfrak{F}(w)$ and $\mathfrak{S}(w)$ the set of all factor strings and substrings of w respectively, and we define $\mathfrak{F}(0) = \mathfrak{S}(0) = \emptyset$ for a zero module. Let w and v be two strings, a pair $(E_1, w_0, F_1) \times (E_2, v_0, F_2) \in \mathfrak{F}(w) \times \mathfrak{S}(v)$ is said to be an admissible pair if $w_0 = v_0$ or $w_0^{-1} = v_0$. It is easy to understand the admissible pair if one has the following picture in mind.

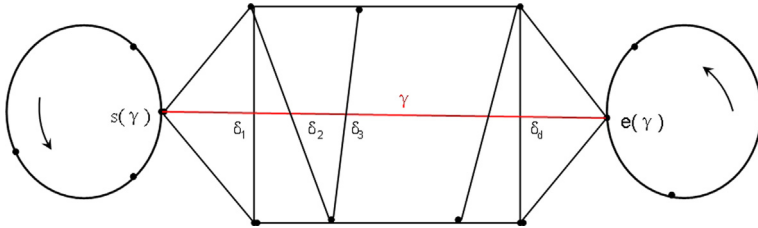


Recall that each admissible pair $a \in \mathfrak{F}(w) \times \mathfrak{S}(v)$ as above yields a canonical module homomorphism $f_a : M(w) \rightarrow M(v)$ by identifying factor module $M(w_0)$ of $M(w)$ given by factor string w_0 to submodule $M(v_0)$ of $M(v)$ related to substring v_0 of v . A basis of Hom-space of two string modules can be described as follows:

Theorem 3.1. (See [13].) Consider two strings w and v . Then $\{f_a \mid a \in \mathfrak{F}(w) \times \mathfrak{S}(v)\}$ is a basis of $\text{Hom}(M(w), M(v))$.

3.2. Relation between intersection number and extension dimension

Let Γ be a triangulation of (S, M) and $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$ be the associated string algebra defined in Section 2.2. For each curve γ with $d = \sum_{\delta \in \Gamma} \text{Int}(\delta, \gamma)$, let $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_d$ be the arcs of Γ that intersect γ in a fixed orientation of γ . See the following picture:

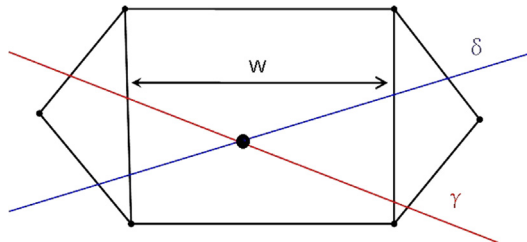


Then we obtain a string $w(\Gamma, \gamma)$ as follows

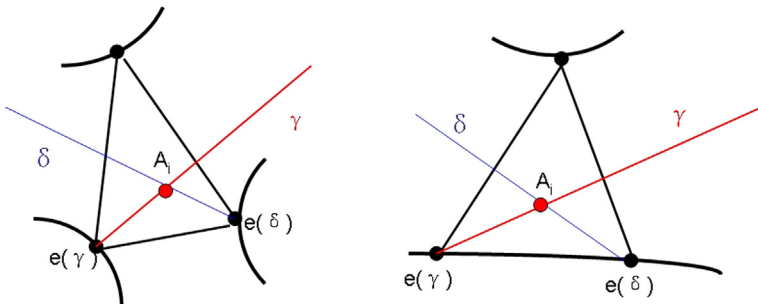
$$\delta_1 \text{ --- } \delta_2 \text{ --- } \dots \text{ --- } \delta_d$$

in $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$. We denote by $M(\Gamma, \gamma)$ the corresponding string module. Recall that the map $\gamma \rightarrow M(\Gamma, \gamma)$ gives a bijection between the homotopy classes of curves in (S, M) which are not in Γ and the isoclasses of string modules of $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$ [2]. Analogously, there is a bijection between powers b^n of bands b of $J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$ and the homotopy classes of closed curves in (S, M) .

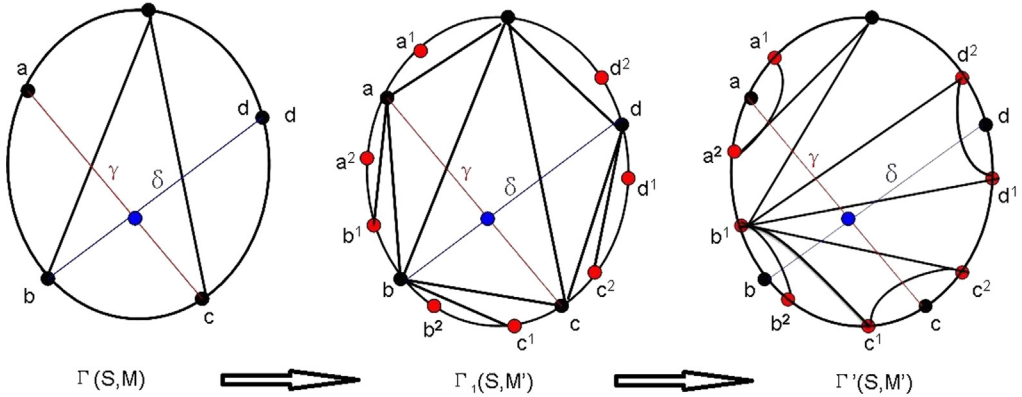
Let $M(\Gamma, \gamma), M(\Gamma, \delta)$ be the corresponding string modules in $\text{mod } J(Q_\Gamma, W_\Gamma)$. We assume that γ intersects δ at A_1, \dots, A_d with $d = \text{Int}(\gamma, \delta)$. It is easy to imagine that most intersections yield a common subword w for $w(\Gamma, \gamma)$ and $w(\Gamma, \delta)$ as follows:



However, by definition of triangulation, it is not true when the segment between A_i to the endpoints of γ or δ does not cross any arcs of Γ . See for example,



To avoid this, we add two more marked points p^1, p^2 lying on the same boundary for each endpoint $p \in \{e(\gamma), s(\gamma), e(\delta), s(\delta)\}$. Therefore, we get a new set of marked points M' , then we form a new triangulation $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma \cup \Gamma_0$ where Γ_0 contains arcs in (S, M') which are homotopic to boundary segments in (S, M) . See the following picture for example:



Let $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}$ be the cluster category corresponding to (S, M') , X'_γ and X'_δ be the string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}$ corresponding to γ and δ . Then by Proposition 2.4, we have

$$\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)} \cong \mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}/\Gamma_0.$$

Then Lemma 2.3 implies

$$\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}}(X_\gamma, X_\delta) \simeq \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}}(X'_\gamma, X'_\delta).$$

Therefore, we can study $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}}(X'_\gamma, X'_\delta)$ instead of $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}}(X_\gamma, X_\delta)$. For each endpoint $p \in \{e(\gamma), s(\gamma), e(\delta), s(\delta)\}$, we take an arc $p^1 p^2$ which forms a triangle with boundary arc pp^1 and pp^2 (see the above picture). By adding more arcs, we get a new triangulation Γ' of (S, M') where each intersection of γ and δ induces a common subword for $w(\Gamma', \gamma)$ and $w(\Gamma', \delta)$ in mod $J(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})$. Moreover,

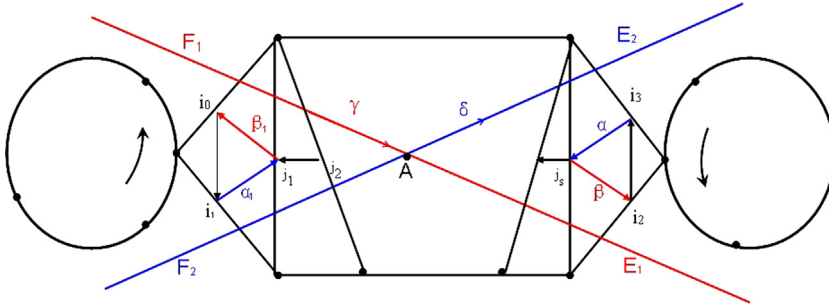
$$\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}}(X_\gamma, X_\delta) \simeq \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}}(X'_\gamma, X'_\delta) \simeq \text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})}}(X'_\gamma, X'_\delta).$$

To compare the intersection number of γ and δ with the dimension of $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}}(X_\gamma, X_\delta)$, we can study $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M')}$ instead of studying $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$.

Note that curves in (S, M) can be viewed as curves in (S, M') , and their intersection numbers do not change. For convenience, we denote $\mathfrak{F}(w(\Gamma', \gamma))$ (resp. $\mathfrak{S}(w(\Gamma', \gamma))$) by $\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{S}'(\gamma)$) for each curve γ in (S, M) .

Lemma 3.2. *Let γ and δ be two curves in (S, M) , then each intersection of γ and δ induces an admissible pair either in $\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta e)$ or in $\mathfrak{F}'(\delta) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\gamma e)$.*

Proof. We fix orientations of γ and δ , and take one intersection A of them. Note that γ and δ play a same role to each other, we only prove the case when γ and δ can be described locally as follows (related to A):



In the above situation, we are going to find an admissible pair in $\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)$ induced by A . By the construction of the triangulation Γ' , we have $\gamma, \delta \notin \Gamma'$, and $s \geq 1$ which means the intersection induces a common subword

$$w = j_1 \text{ --- } j_2 \text{ --- } \dots \text{ --- } j_s$$

of $w(\Gamma', \gamma)$ and $w(\Gamma', \delta)$. Assume $w(\Gamma', \gamma) = E_1 w F_1$ and $w(\Gamma', \delta) = E_2 w F_2$, then $l(E_1) \neq 0 \neq l(E_2)$ and $l(F_1) \neq 0 \neq l(F_2)$ by the construction of Γ' .

Note that $l(E_2) \neq 0 \neq l(F_2)$ implies that i_3 and i_1 are two arcs which induce two arrows α and α_1 such that we can write $w(\Gamma', \delta) = E_2 w F_2 = E_2' \alpha^{-1} w \alpha_1 F_2'$. Therefore $w(\Gamma', s\delta_e) = E'' w F_2''$ with $l(E_2'') \geq 0, l(F_2'') \geq 0$. And $l(E_2'') = 0$ (resp. $l(F_2'') = 0$) if and only if $E_2' = V(\alpha)^{-1}$ (resp. $F_2' = U(\alpha_1)$). Therefore $(E_2'', w, F_2'') \in \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)$. Hence the intersection A induces an admissible pair

$$(E_1, w, F_1) \times (E_2'', w, F_2'') \in \mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e). \quad \square$$

Remark 3.3. If $\text{Int}(\gamma, \delta) \neq 0$ with $s\delta_e \in \Gamma'$, then $s\gamma_e \notin \Gamma'$ and their intersections yield admissible pairs in $\mathfrak{F}'(\delta) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\gamma_e)$.

The following theorem is the main result in this section.

Theorem 3.4. Let γ, δ be curves (which are not necessarily different) in (S, M) , then

$$\dim_k \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(S, M)}^1(X_\gamma, X_\delta) = \text{Int}(\gamma, \delta).$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C}(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})$, it suffices to prove that

$$\dim_k \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}'}^1(X_\gamma, X_\delta) = \text{Int}(\gamma, \delta).$$

We know that

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}'}^1(X_\gamma, X_\delta) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(X_\gamma, X_\delta[1]) \cong (\text{add } T_{\Gamma'}) (X_\gamma, X_\delta[1]) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'/T_{\Gamma'}}(X_\gamma, X_\delta[1])$$

where $(\text{add } T_{\Gamma'}) (X_\gamma, X_\delta[1])$ is the subspace of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'}(X_\gamma, X_\delta[1])$ consisting of morphisms factoring through an object in $\text{add } T_{\Gamma'}$, and $T_{\Gamma'}$ is the cluster tilting object corresponding to Γ' in \mathcal{C}' .

It follows from Lemma 3.3 in [29] that

$$(\text{add } T_{\Gamma'}) (X_\gamma, X_\delta[1]) \cong D\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}'/T_{\Gamma'}}(X_\delta, X_\gamma[1]).$$

Therefore $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}'}^1(X_\gamma, X_\delta)$ can be decomposed as k -vector space as follows

$$\text{Hom}_{J(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})}(M(\Gamma', \gamma), M(\Gamma', s\delta_e)) \oplus D\text{Hom}_{J(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})}(M(\Gamma', \delta), M(\Gamma', s\gamma_e)).$$

Note that the definition of $w(\Gamma', \gamma)$ and $w(\Gamma', \delta)$ guarantees that different intersections of γ and δ yield different admissible pairs in $\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)$ or $\mathfrak{F}'(\delta) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\gamma_e)$.

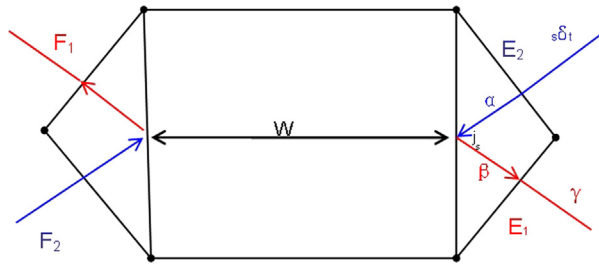
It follows from Theorem 3.1 that

$$\dim_k \text{Hom}_{J(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})}(M(\Gamma', \gamma), M(\Gamma', s\delta_e)) = |\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)|$$

and

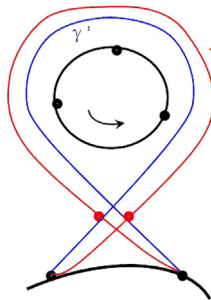
$$\dim_k \text{Hom}_{J(Q_{\Gamma'}, W_{\Gamma'})}(M(\Gamma', \delta), M(\Gamma', s\gamma_e)) = |\mathfrak{F}'(\delta) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\gamma_e)|.$$

By Lemma 3.2, it suffices to show that each admissible pair in $\mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)$ or $\mathfrak{F}'(\delta) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\gamma_e)$ can be induced by an intersection of γ and δ . Without loss of generality, we take an admissible pair $(E_1, w, F_1) \times (E_2, w, F_2) \in \mathfrak{F}'(\gamma) \times \mathfrak{S}'(s\delta_e)$. By the orientation of the surface, we can have the following picture in mind.



It is easy to see that if $E_1 = E_2$ or $E_2 = F_2$, then $t(\gamma) = t(s\delta_e)$ or $s(\gamma) = s(s\delta_e)$ which is impossible, since $e(\gamma), s(\gamma) \in M$ but $e(s\delta_e), s(s\delta_e) \in M' \setminus M$. So $E_1 \neq E_2$ and $F_1 \neq F_2$, then the admissible pair is induced by an intersection of γ and $s\delta_e$ which can also be viewed as an intersection of γ and δ by definition of elementary pivot move and the structure of Γ' . This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.5. let γ be a curve with self-intersection in (S, M) as follows. Then $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(S, M)}^1(X_\gamma, X_\gamma) = \text{Int}(\gamma, \gamma) = 2$,



where γ' is a curve in homotopy class of γ such that the intersection number of γ and γ' is minimal. Note that $\text{Int}(\gamma, \gamma)$ may be different from the ordinary notion of self-intersection number of γ .

4. Classification of cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$

Let (S, M) be a marked surface without punctures and $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ be the corresponding cluster category. We show in this section that there is no non-trivial t -structures in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ when S is connected. Moreover, we give a classification of cotorsion pairs with a fixed core in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. Recall that we denote by \mathcal{X}_V the subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ corresponding to a collection V of curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) .

Lemma 4.1. *Let \mathcal{X}_V be a subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ closed under extensions and the shift functor [1]. Then for any curve $\gamma \in V$ and any positive integer m , ${}_s\gamma_{e^m}$, ${}_s^m\gamma$, γ_{e^m} are also in V .*

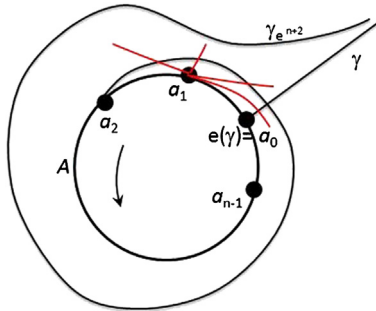
Proof. Since \mathcal{X}_V is closed under the shift functor [1], then for any curve $\gamma \in V$, $X_{s\gamma_e} = X_\gamma[1]$ is also in \mathcal{X} . Then the objects $X_{s\gamma}$ and X_{γ_e} are also in \mathcal{X} since \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions, and $X_{s\gamma_s} \oplus X_{\gamma_e}$ is the middle item of the AR-triangle ending at X_γ . By induction on m , we have the assertion. \square

For any curve γ in (S, M) , we denote by $\mathcal{B}(\gamma)$ the set of boundaries where the endpoints of γ lie on. Set $\mathcal{B}(b, \lambda) := \emptyset$ for a closed curve b . For a collection V of curves and valued closed curves, let

$$\mathcal{B}(V) = \bigcup_{\delta \in V} \mathcal{B}(\delta).$$

Lemma 4.2. *Let $(\mathcal{X}_V, \mathcal{X}_W)$ be a t -structure in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. Then $\mathcal{B}(V) \cap \mathcal{B}(W) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathcal{B}(V) \cap \mathcal{B}(W) \neq \emptyset$. Then there are two curves $\gamma \in V$, $\delta \in W$ and a boundary B such that $B \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma) \cap \mathcal{B}(\delta)$. Let $a_0 = e(\gamma), a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}$ be all the marked points on B with anti-clockwise order. Then the definition of pivot moves implies $e(\gamma_{e^i}) = a_i = a_{i+n}$. Then any curve with endpoint a_i crosses $\gamma_{e^{i-1}}$ or $\gamma_{e^{i+n+1}}$ for $i \geq 1$ (see the following figure for the case $i = 1$).



By Lemma 4.1, both $\gamma_{e^{i-1}}$ and $\gamma_{e^{i+n+1}}$ are in V . Hence, there exists $m \geq 0$ such that $\text{Int}(\gamma_{e^m}, \delta) \neq \emptyset$, where $\gamma_{e^m} \in V$. Theorem 3.4 implies $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}}(X_{\gamma_{e^m}}, X_\delta) \neq 0$ which contradicts to the definition of t -structure. \square

The following theorem is the first main result in this section.

Theorem 4.3. *If S is connected, then the t -structures in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ are $(\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}, 0)$ or $(0, \mathcal{C}_{(S,M)})$.*

Proof. Suppose that $(\mathcal{X}_V, \mathcal{X}_W)$ is a t -structure in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. We first prove

$$\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{X}_W[1], \mathcal{X}_V) = 0$$

in the following three cases:

- (1) Let X_γ and X_δ be two string objects in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ with $\gamma \in V$ and $\delta \in W$. Since $\text{Ext}^1(X_\gamma, X_\delta) = 0$ by the definition of t -structure, γ does not cross δ by Theorem 3.4. Then γ does not cross ${}_s\delta_e$ neither, since $\mathcal{B}(\gamma) \cap \mathcal{B}(\delta) = \emptyset$ by Lemma 4.2 and ${}_s\delta_e$ is obtained from δ by moving the endpoints of δ along the boundary. Then $\text{Ext}^1(X_\delta[1], X_\gamma) = 0$ by Theorem 3.4.
- (2) For any band object X in \mathcal{X}_V and any object Y in \mathcal{X}_W , $\text{Ext}^1(X, Y) = 0$ implies that

$$\text{Ext}^1(Y[1], X) \cong D \text{Ext}^1(X, Y[1]) \cong D \text{Ext}^1(X[-1], Y) \cong D \text{Ext}^1(X, Y) = 0$$

since the band object is invariant under $[-1]$.

- (3) For any object X in \mathcal{X}_V and any band object Y in \mathcal{X}_W , $\text{Ext}^1(X, Y) = 0$ implies that

$$\text{Ext}^1(Y[1], X) \cong D \text{Ext}^1(X, Y[1]) \cong D \text{Ext}^1(X, Y) = 0$$

since the band object is invariant under $[1]$.

Therefore $\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{X}_W[1], \mathcal{X}_V) = 0$. Then any indecomposable object in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ is either in \mathcal{X}_V or in $\mathcal{X}_W[1]$. Hence any curve is either in V or in W . Since $\mathcal{B}(V) \cap \mathcal{B}(W) = \emptyset$ and S is connected, we have that either V or W contains all curves in (S, M) . Without loss of generality, we assume that V contains all curves in (S, M) . In particular, all arcs in Γ are in V . So there is a cluster tilting object $T = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} X_\gamma$ in \mathcal{X}_V . Then $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)} = \text{add } T * \text{add } T[1] \subset \mathcal{X}_V$. This completes the proof. \square

If the surface (S, M) has m connected components (S_j, M_j) , then the corresponding cluster category $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ is equivalent to the direct sum of cluster categories $\mathcal{C}_{(S_j, M_j)}$. So we have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.4. *Let (S, M) be a marked surface with m connected components (S_j, M_j) , $1 \leq j \leq m$. Then there are 2^m t -structures in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$, and they are of the form*

$$\left(\bigoplus_{j \in J} \mathcal{C}_{(S_j, M_j)}, \bigoplus_{j \notin J} \mathcal{C}_{(S_j, M_j)} \right)$$

where $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$.

Let \mathcal{X}_I be a rigid subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. For a subcategory $\mathcal{X}_V \supset \mathcal{X}_I$, we denote by $\overline{\mathcal{X}}_V = \mathcal{X}_V / \mathcal{X}_I$, the subcategory of the triangulated category ${}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1] / \mathcal{X}_I$. Recall Theorem 3.5 of [33] in our setup: a pair $(\mathcal{X}_{V^1}, \mathcal{X}_{V^2})$ of subcategories is a cotorsion pair with core \mathcal{X}_I in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ if and only if $\mathcal{X}_I \subset \mathcal{X}_{V^i} \subset {}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1]$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_{V^1}, \overline{\mathcal{X}}_{V^2})$ is a t -structure in ${}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1] / \mathcal{X}_I$. This theorem allows us to give a classification of cotorsion pairs with a fixed core in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. We recall that $\mathcal{V}(S, M)$ is the collection of all curves and valued closed curves in (S, M) . By $\mathcal{V}_I(S, M)$, we mean the collection of all curves and closed curves in (S, M) which do not belong to I such that they do not cross any arcs in I .

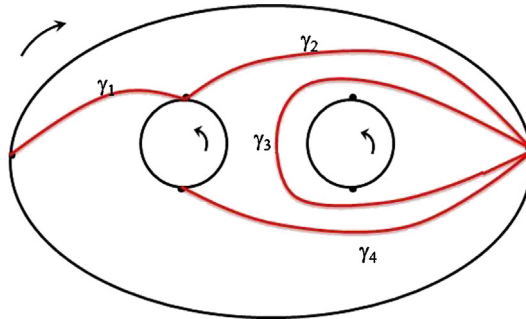
Theorem 4.5. *Let \mathcal{X}_I be a rigid subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ such that $(S, M)/I$ has m connected components (S_j^I, M_j^I) , $1 \leq j \leq m$. Then there is a bijection from the power set of $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ to the set of cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ with core \mathcal{X}_I :*

$$J \mapsto (\mathcal{X}_{I \cup \bigcup_{j \in J} \mathcal{V}(S_j^I, M_j^I)}, \mathcal{X}_{I \cup \bigcup_{j \in J^c} \mathcal{V}(S_j^I, M_j^I)}) = (\mathcal{X}(J), \mathcal{X}(J^c))$$

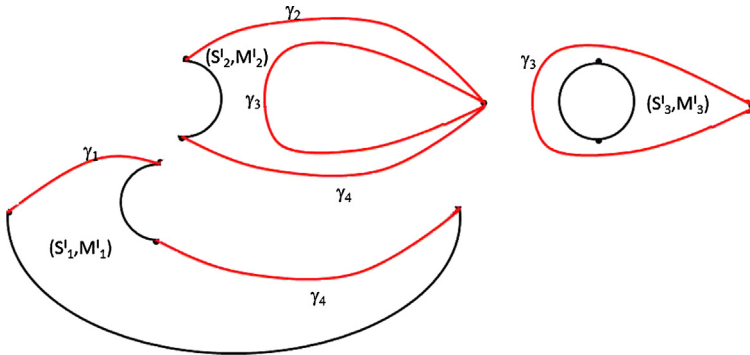
where $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $J^c = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \setminus J$. In particular, there are exactly 2^m cotorsion pairs with core \mathcal{X}_I in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$.

Proof. Note that $\mathcal{V}_I(S, M) = \bigcup_{j=1}^m \mathcal{V}(S_j^I, M_j^I)$ and ${}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1] = \mathcal{X}_{I \cup \mathcal{V}_I(S, M)}$ by definition. Therefore $I \subset V \subset I \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^m \mathcal{V}(S_j^I, M_j^I)$ if and only if $\mathcal{X}_I \subset \mathcal{X}_V \subset {}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1]$. On the other hand, the equivalent functor in Proposition 2.4 implies a bijection between t -structures $(\overline{\mathcal{X}_{V^1}}, \overline{\mathcal{X}_{V^2}})$ in ${}^\perp \mathcal{X}_I[1]/\mathcal{X}_I$ and t -structures $(\mathcal{X}_{V^1 \setminus I}, \mathcal{X}_{V^2 \setminus I})$ in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)/I}$. Combine this together with Corollary 4.4 and Theorem 3.5 in [33], we get the proof. \square

Example 4.6. Let (S, M) be obtained from a sphere by removing 3 disks, with two marked points on each boundary component, and $I = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4\}$ be a collection of arcs in (S, M) . See the following figure.



Therefore $(S, M)/I$ have three connected components:



The above theorem implies that there are eight cotorsion pairs with core \mathcal{X}_I in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$.

Since the two parts of a cotorsion pair have the same form, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.7. If $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$, then so is $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$, and they have the same core.

Recall that a co- t -structure $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair with $\mathcal{X}[-1] \subset \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}[1] \subset \mathcal{Y}$.

Corollary 4.8. There is no non-trivial co- t -structures in the cluster category of a connected marked surface.

Proof. Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ be a co- t -structure. Then $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a cotorsion pair which implies $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$ is also a cotorsion pair by the above corollary. Therefore $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$ is a t -structure. By Theorem 4.3, $\mathcal{X} = 0$ or \mathcal{C} . \square

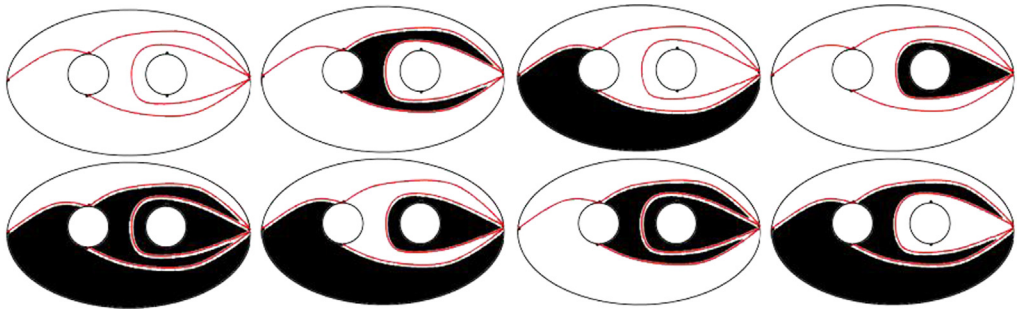
5. A geometric model of cotorsion pairs and their mutations in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$

Let (S, M) be a marked surface without punctures and $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ be the corresponding cluster category. We give in this section a geometric description of mutations of cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$.

By the structure of cotorsion pairs given in Theorem 4.5, we provide a geometric model of cotorsion pairs.

Definition 5.1. Let I be a collection of pairwise compatible arcs such that $(S, M)/I$ has m components $(S_1^I, M_1^I), \dots, (S_m^I, M_m^I)$. For each $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, an I_J -painting of (S, M) is obtained from (S, M) by filling black in (S_i^I, M_i^I) for each $i \in J$ and leaving other components white.

Example 5.2. Let (S, M) and I be the same as in Example 4.6. Then there are 8 I_J -paintings of (S, M) , see the following figure.



Note that Theorem 4.5 implies that there is a bijection between the set of I_J -paintings of (S, M) and cotorsion pairs with core \mathcal{X}_I in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$. The bijection sends the black components in an I_J -painting of (S, M) to the left part $\mathcal{X}(J)$ of a cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{X}(J), \mathcal{X}(J^c))$, and the white components go to $\mathcal{X}(J^c)$.

Remark 5.3. When S is a disk, the definition of paintings of (S, M) is the same as the definition of Ptolemy diagrams in [18] (see Theorem A(ii) and Remark 2.6 in [18]).

Let $(\mathcal{X}_{V1}, \mathcal{X}_{V2})$ be a cotorsion pair in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ with core \mathcal{X}_I and \mathcal{X}_D be a subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ with $D \subset I$. Recall that the \mathcal{X}_D -mutation $(\mu^{-1}((\mathcal{X}_{V1}, \mathcal{X}_{V2}); \mathcal{X}_D))$ of $(\mathcal{X}_{V1}, \mathcal{X}_{V2})$, introduced in [33], is defined as a new cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{X}_D * \mathcal{X}_{V1}[1] \cap^\perp (\mathcal{X}_D[1]), (\mathcal{X}_D * \mathcal{X}_{V2}[1] \cap^\perp (\mathcal{X}_D[1]))$. In particular, 0-mutation of $(\mathcal{X}_{V1}, \mathcal{X}_{V2})$ is just the cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{X}_{V1}[1], \mathcal{X}_{V2}[1])$. Let

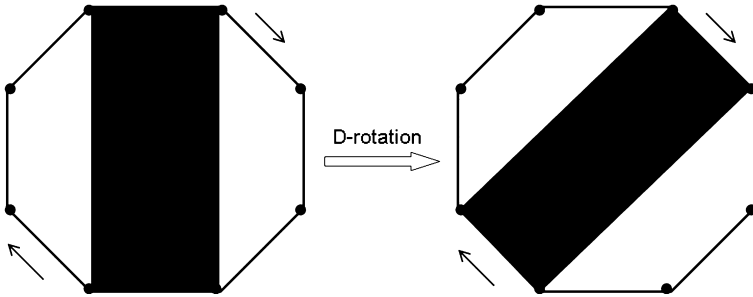
$$\mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}_{Vi}; \mathcal{X}_D) = (\mathcal{X}_D * \mathcal{X}_{Vi}[1]) \cap^\perp (\mathcal{X}_D[1]),$$

for $i = 1, 2$, the pairs $(\mathcal{X}_{Vi}, \mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}_{Vi}; \mathcal{X}_D))$ are called \mathcal{X}_D -mutation pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)}$ (see Definition 2.5 in [19]).

In the following, we define the rotation of I_J -paintings.

Definition 5.4. Let I be a collection of pairwise compatible arcs in (S, M) such that $(S, M)/I$ has m components $(S_1^I, M_1^I), \dots, (S_m^I, M_m^I)$, and D be a subcollection of I . Note that each component (S_j^D, M_j^D) of $(S, M)/D$ inherits an orientation from the orientation of S , and contains several components $(S_{j_i}^I, M_{j_i}^I)$ of $(S, M)/I$ where $j_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. The D -rotation of $(S_{j_i}^I, M_{j_i}^I)$ is induced by applying elementary pivot moves on both endpoints of each curve in $(S_{j_i}^I, M_{j_i}^I)$, but along the boundary of (S_j^D, M_j^D) .

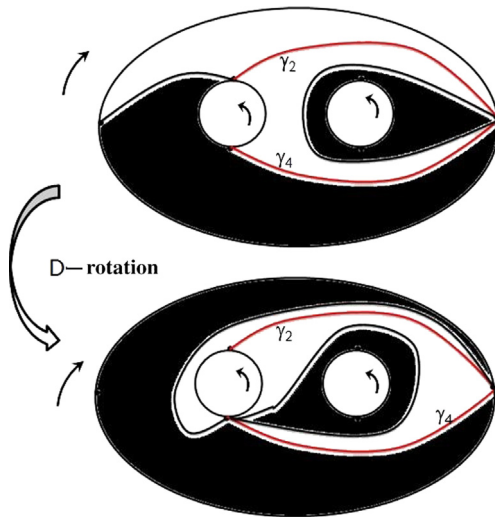
See the following picture:



where on the left side, the black quadrangle is $(S_{j_i}^I, M_{j_i}^I)$ in (S_j^D, M_j^D) denoted by the octagon, then the D -rotation of $(S_{j_i}^I, M_{j_i}^I)$ is the black quadrangle on the right side of the above figure.

Definition 5.5. The D -rotation of an I_J -painting of (S, M) is defined to be a new painting of (S, M) induced by the D -rotation of all components (S_i^I, M_i^I) of $(S, M)/I$.

Example 5.6. We take one I_J -painting in Example 4.6 where $J = \{1, 3\}$. Let $D = \{\gamma_2, \gamma_4\}$. Then the D -rotation of this I_J -painting can be described as follows:



Finally, we show the rotations of paintings of (S, M) provide a geometric model of mutations of cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$.

Theorem 5.7. Let \mathcal{X}_I be a rigid subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ such that $(S, M)/I$ has m connected components (S_j^I, M_j^I) , $1 \leq j \leq m$, and \mathcal{X}_D be a subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ with $D \subset I$. Then the \mathcal{X}_D -mutations of cotorsion pairs $(\mathcal{X}(J), \mathcal{X}(J^c))$ are compatible with the D -rotations of I_J -paintings of (S, M) , under the bijection between cotorsion pairs in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ and paintings of (S, M) .

Proof. Assume $(\mathcal{X}(J), \mathcal{X}(J^c))$ is a cotorsion pair in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$ with core \mathcal{X}_I , where $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. Then Proposition 4.9 in [19] implies that for any \mathcal{X}_D -mutation pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}; \mathcal{X}_D))$ in $\mathcal{C}_{(S, M)}$, $(\overline{\mathcal{X}}, \overline{\mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}; \mathcal{X}_D)})$ forms a 0-mutation pair in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_D} = {}^\perp \mathcal{X}_D[1]/\mathcal{X}_D$. Hence,

$$\overline{\mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}(J); \mathcal{X}_D)} = \overline{\mathcal{X}(J)\langle 1 \rangle}, \quad \overline{\mu^{-1}(\mathcal{X}(J^c); \mathcal{X}_D)} = \overline{\mathcal{X}(J^c)\langle 1 \rangle}$$

where $\langle 1 \rangle$ is the shift functor in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_D}$. It follows from the equivalence between $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_D}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{(S,M)/D}$ (compare Proposition 2.4) that the functor $\langle 1 \rangle$ corresponds to the pivot elementary moves on both endpoints in $(S, M)/D$. Therefore the \mathcal{X}_D -mutation of $(\mathcal{X}(J), \mathcal{X}(J^c))$ is compatible with the D -rotation of the corresponding I_J -painting of (S, M) . \square

Remark 5.8. The above theorem is a generalization of Theorem 4.4 in [33]. When S is a disk, the rotation of paintings is the mutation of Ptolemy diagrams in [33].

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