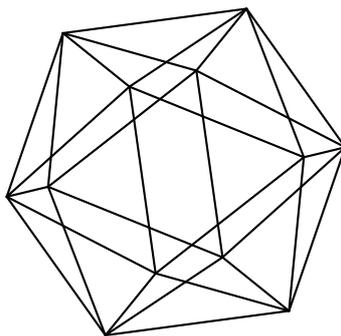


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by

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Locally conformally Kähler metrics obtained from pseudoconvex shells

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Abstract

A locally conformally Kähler (LCK) manifold is a complex manifold M admitting a Kähler covering \tilde{M} , such that its monodromy acts on this covering by homotheties. A compact LCK manifold is called **LCK with potential** if its covering admits an authomorphic Kähler potential. It is known that in this case \tilde{M} is an algebraic cone, that is, the set of all non-zero vectors in the total space of an anti-ample line bundle over a projective orbifold. We start with an algebraic cone C , and show that the set of Kähler metrics with potential which could arise from an LCK structure is in bijective correspondence with the set of pseudoconvex shells, that is, pseudoconvex hypersurfaces in C meeting each orbit of the associated $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ -action exactly once. This is used to produce explicit LCK and Vaisman metrics on Hopf manifolds, generalizing earlier work by Gauduchon-Ornea and Kamishima-Ornea.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Constructions of LCK metrics

Definition 1.1: A **locally conformally Kähler** (LCK) manifold is a complex manifold M , $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M > 1$, admitting a Kähler covering $(\tilde{M}, \tilde{\omega})$, with the deck transform group acting on $(\tilde{M}, \tilde{\omega})$ by holomorphic homotheties.

For equivalent definitions and examples, see [DO] or [OV6].

A (linear) Hopf manifold H is a quotient of $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus 0$ by an action of \mathbb{Z} generated by a linear map $A : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$, with all eigenvalues satisfying $|\alpha_i| < 1$. It is easy to see that the Hopf manifold is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^{2n-1}$. Since $b_1(H) = 1$ (an odd number), H is non-Kähler. In fact, this manifold is probably the earliest example of a non-Kähler complex manifold known in mathematics.

However, any Hopf manifold is locally conformally Kähler. This observation originated in works of Izu Vaisman of 1970-ies; Vaisman defined and studied a strictly smaller class of manifolds, called by him “generalized Hopf”. Now these manifolds are known as “Vaisman manifolds”, because the name “generalized Hopf manifold” was already used by Brieskorn and van de Ven (see [BV]) for some products of homotopy spheres which do not bear Vaisman’s structure. Besides, now it is known that not all Hopf manifolds belong to this smaller class.

These constructions are non-elementary. In fact, even the existence of locally conformally Kähler metrics on many Hopf surfaces is quite non-trivial. A clean but complicated argument was given in [GO], where such metrics were constructed in dimension 2; when the map A is diagonal, the constructed metric is Vaisman. For non-diagonal A the construction was much less explicit; in fact, the LCK metric on these Hopf surfaces was obtained only by deformation.

In the present paper we use the formalism of “locally conformally Kähler metrics with potential”, that we built in previous papers, *e.g.* [OV4], to obtain an explicit, computation-free and extremely simple construction of LCK metrics on manifolds which are obtained as \mathbb{Z} -quotients of algebraic varieties.

This gives, among other things, the first explicit (*i.e.* not by deformations) construction of an LCK metric on a non-diagonal Hopf manifolds.

1.2 LCK manifolds

This section contains the definitions to be used in the paper. Unless otherwise stated, we only refer to compact, connected manifolds (although the definitions work also for noncompact manifolds).

Definition 1.2: A complex Hermitian manifold (M, J, g) is **locally conformally Kähler** if its fundamental two-form $\omega := g \circ J$ satisfies

$$d\omega = \theta \circ \omega, \quad d\theta = 0;$$

here θ is called **the Lee form**. This definition is equivalent to the one given above.

A particular subclass of LCK manifolds is described in the following:

Definition 1.3: A **Vaisman manifold** is a LCK manifold whose Lee form is parallel with respect to the Levi Civita connection of g .

Compact Vaisman manifolds are equipped with a Riemannian submersion (a suspension in fact) to the circle with the fibers isometric to a Sasakian manifold N , see [OV1] (and see [BG] for an introduction to Sasakian geometry). Their universal coverings are Riemannian cones $N \times \mathbb{R}^{>0}$ on which the deck transform group, isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} , acts by $(x, t) \mapsto (\varphi(x), qt)$, where φ is a Sasakian automorphism of N and $q \in \mathbb{N}$. The diagonal Hopf manifold is a typical example, see §1.3. On the other hand, it is known, [B], that non-diagonal Hopf surfaces can never be Vaisman (although they are LCK, see [GO, OV4]).

A still wider subclass is the following:

Definition 1.4: An LCK manifold M which admits a Kähler covering $(\tilde{M}, \tilde{\omega})$ with the Kähler form $\tilde{\omega}$ having a global, automorphic potential is called **LCK manifold with potential**. Here, by **an automorphic potential** we understand a function $\psi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $dd^c\psi = \tilde{\omega}$, with the monodromy of \tilde{M} mapping ψ to $\text{const} \cdot \psi$.

All Vaisman manifolds are LCK with potential (given by the squared norm of the Lee form with respect to the Kähler metric). As for Vaisman manifolds, the monodromy of LCK with potential manifolds is isomorphic

to \mathbb{Z} . And hence this subclass is strict, as shown by the example of the LCK Inoue surfaces and of the LCK Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds (see [OT]).

In this paper we shall be concerned with the **linear Hopf manifolds**. These are quotients of $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ by the cyclic group generated by a linear operator with eigenvalues strictly smaller than 1 in absolute value. It is known that Hopf manifolds are LCK with potential, see [OV4], and Vaisman if the operator is diagonal.

1.3 Survey of literature

There are several papers where explicit constructions of LCK metric on diagonal Hopf manifolds appear.

The first one is [Va], where the metric (therein named after W. Boothby) $\frac{\sum dz_i \otimes dz_i}{|\sum z_i \bar{z}_i|^2}$ was considered on $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} / \langle z_i \mapsto 2z_i \rangle$.

More than twenty years took to pass from operators $A = \alpha \cdot I_n$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, to diagonal operators with complex non-equal eigenvalues. In [GO], a LCK metric was constructed on diagonal Hopf surfaces $H_{\alpha,\beta} := \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\} / \langle (u, v) \mapsto (\alpha u, \beta v) \rangle$. The construction is based on finding a Kähler potential on $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ in terms of α, β , but the formula is only implicit. This procedure was generalized in [B]. The construction of Vaisman metrics in the present paper can also be considered as a generalization of [GO] to arbitrary dimensions.

In [KO] a construction was done for LCK metrics on $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} / \langle z_i \mapsto \alpha_i z_i \rangle$, starting from a deformation of the standard Sasakian structure of S^{2n-1} according to the S^1 action with weights α_i (cf. also [GO, Section 3]). The paper [KO] also contains a very useful criterion to decide when a conformal class of LCK metrics on a complex manifold contains a Vaisman representative, in terms of the existence of a holomorphic flow which lifts to a non-trivial flow of homotheties of the Kähler covering.

A different construction on the same manifold, writing explicitly a Kähler potential on $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$, appeared in [Ve] and since then it was cited in almost all our subsequent papers. However, as observed by Matei Toma and Ryushi Goto, that metric is singular.

To correct this error we provide here a general construction of LCK metrics on Hopf manifolds. Our approach works for LCK manifolds with potential, giving a complete list of LCK metrics with potential in terms of a pseudoconvex shells in the covering (Definition 2.14).

For the time being, we don't know whether is it possible or not to write a formula for a potential for an LCK metric on a Hopf manifold; in the

present paper, as well as in [GO], the potential is written as a solution of a certain differential equation.

2 Algebraic cones and LCK manifolds with potential

2.1 Algebraic cones

Definition 2.1: A **closed algebraic cone** is an affine variety C admitting a \mathbb{C}^* -action τ with a unique fixed point x_0 (called **the origin**), which satisfies the following.

1. C is smooth outside of x_0 .
2. τ acts on the Zariski tangent space $T_{x_0}C$ diagonally, with all eigenvalues $|\alpha_i| < 1$.

An **open algebraic cone** is a closed algebraic cone with the origin removed: $C \setminus \{x_0\}$.

Definition 2.2: Let X be a projective orbifold, and let L be an ample line bundle on X . Assume that the total space of L is smooth outside of the zero divisor. The **algebraic cone $\mathcal{C}(X, L)$ of X, L** is the total space of non-zero vectors in L^* . A **cone structure** on $\mathcal{C}(X, L)$ is the \mathbb{C}^* -action arising this way (by fiberwise multiplication).

In [OV3, Section 4], it was shown that any open algebraic cone C is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X, L)$, for appropriate X and L . This was shown by the following argument. Given the algebraic cone C , one obtains X as the quotient of C by \mathbb{C}^* , and then the cone C is naturally identified with the total space of a principal \mathbb{C}^* -bundle L_1 . Ampleness of this bundle follows, because the corresponding closed algebraic cone C_c is an affine variety, and algebraic functions on C_c are identified with the section of the line bundle L associated with L_1 .

Definition 2.3: Let γ be an automorphism of a closed algebraic cone. It is called a **holomorphic contraction** if for any compact subset $K \subset C$, and any open neighbourhood U of the origin, there exists a number N sufficiently big such that $\gamma^N(K) \subset U$.

Definition 2.4: Let C be a closed algebraic cone, and $\rho : \mathbb{R}^{>0} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C)$ a $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ -action. We say that $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ acts **by holomorphic contractions**, if $\rho(t)$ is a holomorphic contraction for all $t < 1$.

Example 2.5: Let $C = \mathbb{C}^n = \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}(1))$. Then any linear automorphism of C with all eigenvalues $|\alpha_i| < 1$ acts on C by holomorphic contractions.

Example 2.6: Let $\rho := \tau|_{\mathbb{R}^{>0}}$ be the action of $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ on an algebraic cone provided by the cone structure, $\mathbb{R}^{>0} \subset \mathbb{C}^*$. Since ρ acts on the tangent space $T_c C$ to the origin with eigenvalues smaller than 1, it acts on C by holomorphic contractions ([OV4, Theorem 3.3]).

Remark 2.7: As shown in [OV4, Theorem 3.3], the quotient of an algebraic cone by a contraction is an LCK manifold with potential, and, conversely, any LCK manifold with potential is obtained by taking the quotient of an open algebraic cone by a holomorphic contraction. Such a contraction being *a priori* a \mathbb{Z} -action can be extended to a $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ -action by holomorphic contractions.

Further on, we use the following version of this result.

Theorem 2.8: Let M be a locally conformally Kähler manifold with potential. Then \tilde{M} , as a complex manifold, is isomorphic to an open algebraic cone C , equipped with an action ρ of $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ by holomorphic contractions, and the quotient $\tilde{M}/\langle \rho(2^n) \rangle$ is isomorphic (as a complex manifold) to M .

Proof: In [OV5, Theorem 2.1], it is shown that M can be deformed into a Vaisman manifold. From its proof it is apparent that this deformation preserves \tilde{M} (in fact, only the \mathbb{Z} -action is deformed). Therefore, \tilde{M} is a covering of a Vaisman manifold. Then, it is an algebraic cone, as follows from [OV2, Proposition 4.6]. ■

2.2 CR-geometry and Sasakian manifolds

In this subsection, we introduce the Sasakian manifolds and some related notions of CR-geometry. We follow [OV3].

Definition 2.9: A **CR-structure** (Cauchy-Riemann structure) on a manifold M is a subbundle $H \subset TM \otimes \mathbb{C}$ of the complexified tangent bundle,

which is closed under commutator: $[H, H] \subset H$ and satisfies $H \cap \overline{H} = 0$.

A function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is **CR-holomorphic** if $D_V f = 0$ for any vector field $V \in \overline{H}$.

On a CR manifold (M, H) , the bundle $H \oplus \overline{H}$ is preserved by complex conjugation and hence it is obtained as a complexification of a real subbundle $H_{\mathbb{R}}$. Then $I_H := -\sqrt{-1}\text{Id}_{\overline{H}}$ defines a complex structure on $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ and H is its $\sqrt{-1}$ -eigenspace of its extension to the complexification $H_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \mathbb{C}$.

If $\text{codim}_{TM} H_{\mathbb{R}} = 1$, and the *Frobenius tensor* $L : H_{\mathbb{R}} \times H_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow TM/H_{\mathbb{R}}$, $L(X, Y) = [X, Y] \bmod H_{\mathbb{R}}$ is nondegenerate, then (M, H) is a **CR contact manifold** and $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ is its contact structure (or distribution). In this context, L is called the **Levi form**.

As L vanishes on H and \overline{H} , L is $(1, 1)$ with respect to I_H .

Definition 2.10: A contact CR-manifold $(M, H_{\mathbb{R}}, I_H)$ is called **pseudoconvex** if the Levi form is positive or negative, depending on the choice of orientation. If this form is also sign-definite, then $(M, H_{\mathbb{R}}, I_H)$ is called **strictly pseudoconvex**.

Definition 2.11: Let S be a CR-manifold. A CR-holomorphic vector field $v \in TS$ is called **transversal** if it is transversal to the CR-distribution $H_{\mathbb{R}} \subset TS$.

Theorem 2.12: [OV3, Theorem 1.2] Let M be a compact pseudoconvex contact CR-manifold. Then the following conditions are equivalent.

- (i) M admits a Sasakian metric, compatible with the CR-structure.
- (ii) M admits a proper, transversal CR-holomorphic S^1 -action.
- (iii) M admits a nowhere degenerate, transversal CR-holomorphic vector field.

Theorem 2.13: [OV3, Theorem 1.3] Let M be a compact, strictly pseudoconvex CR-manifold admitting a proper, transversal CR-holomorphic S^1 -action. Then M admits a unique (up to an automorphism) S^1 -invariant CR-embedding into an algebraic cone (\mathcal{C}, τ) . Moreover, a Sasakian metric on M can be induced from a Kähler metric $\tilde{\omega}$ on this cone, which is automorphic in the following sense: for some constant $c > 1$, one has $\tau(t)^*\tilde{\omega} = |t|^c \tilde{\omega}$.

2.3 Pseudoconvex shells in algebraic cones

Definition 2.14: Let C be an algebraic cone, equipped with an action ρ of $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ by holomorphic contractions. A **pseudoconvex shell** in C is a strictly pseudoconvex submanifold in C , intersecting each orbit of ρ exactly once.

Remark 2.15: Please note that the action of ρ may bear no relation to the cone action $\tau : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C)$.

Theorem 2.16: Let $M = C/\langle \rho(q) \rangle$ where (C, τ) is an algebraic cone, equipped with the action ρ of $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ by holomorphic contractions and $q > 1$. Then the LCK metrics with ρ -equivariant potential on M are in natural bijective correspondence with pseudoconvex shells in C .

Proof: Indeed, for each ρ -orbit and each ρ -equivariant potential φ , one has:

$$\rho(t) \cdot \varphi = t\varphi, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}.$$

Let S be a pseudoconvex shell in C . Then $S \times \mathbb{R}^{>0} \xrightarrow{\sim} C$, as orbits intersect the shell only once. Hence for any $s \in S$ and for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$ we have:

$$\varphi(\rho(t) \cdot s) = t, \tag{2.1}$$

and this equation uniquely defines φ .

On the other hand, the function φ thus defined is plurisubharmonic because all its level sets are shells, *i.e.* pseudoconvex by definition. ■

Example 2.17: Let A be a linear operator on \mathbb{C}^n with eigenvalues of absolute values strictly smaller than 1. Let $C = \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and let $\rho(t) = e^{t \log A}$. Take a sphere $S = S^{2n-1} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$; it is easy to see that S is a pseudoconvex shell. Applying Theorem 2.16, we obtain an automorphic potential φ on $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus 0$, giving an LCK metric on $M = (\mathbb{C}^n \setminus 0)/\langle A \rangle$.

Remark 2.18: When $n = 2$ and A is diagonal, the same potential was obtained in [GO].

In particular, we recover the result proven in [GO, KO, OV4] that *all Hopf manifolds $(\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\})/\langle A \rangle$ are LCK.*

2.4 Vaisman metrics and pseudoconvex shells

Remark 2.19: Vaisman manifolds are LCK with potential and hence they have canonical pseudoconvex shells (levels of the potential).

Definition 2.20: Let (M, I, g) be a Vaisman manifold, let (C, ρ) be the associated algebraic cone, equipped with the action ρ of $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ by holomorphic contractions, and let S be its pseudoconvex shell. The **Reeb field** of M is the CR-holomorphic vector field $I\theta^\sharp \in TS$ obtained from ρ by complex conjugation.

Remark 2.21: For Vaisman manifolds, the Reeb field is always transversal ([OV3]).

Proposition 2.22: Let $v \in TS$ be a CR-holomorphic vector field on S , where S is a pseudoconvex shell in an algebraic cone C . Then v can be uniquely extended to a holomorphic vector field on the whole of C .¹

Proof: Let \mathcal{O}_S , respectively \mathcal{O}_{S° be the ring of CR-holomorphic functions on S , respectively on the interior S° of the shell S . By the solution of the Neumann problem, $L^2(\mathcal{O}_S) = L^2(\mathcal{O}_{S^\circ})$ and hence, if we restrict to bounded functions, $\mathcal{O}_{S^\circ} = \mathcal{O}_S$ as rings. As vector fields on S and S° are derivations of the above rings, the result follows. ■

Theorem 2.23: Let (M, I, g) be an LCK manifold obtained (as in Theorem 2.16) from an algebraic cone C and a pseudoconvex shell S , and let $\gamma : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C)$ be the deck transform map. Then the Hermitian manifold (M, I, g) is conformally equivalent to a Vaisman one if and only if S admits a transversal CR-holomorphic vector field ξ , such that its holomorphic extension to C is $\gamma(1)$ -invariant and $\exp(-I\xi) \cdot \gamma(1)$ preserves S .

Proof: Suppose (M, I, g) is Vaisman. Then $\xi = I\theta^\sharp$ is an isometry of the LCK metric. The Kähler metric on C is $dd^c\varphi$, with φ given by the equation

$$e^{t\theta^\sharp}(S) = \varphi^{-1}(t),$$

where S is the level set of φ . Then S is Sasakian and $I\theta^\sharp$ is the Reeb field of the underlying contact structure, hence it is transversal by definition. By construction, $M = C/\langle\gamma(1)\rangle$, and the extension of ξ to C is the lift to C

¹This is called **the holomorphic extension** of v .

and is $\gamma(1)$ invariant by definition. We have checked all the conditions of Theorem 2.23, except the last one: $\exp(-I\xi) \cdot \gamma(1)(S) = S$.

The Lee field $-I\xi = \theta^\sharp$ acts by homotheties on the potential φ , hence $\text{Lie}_{\exp(-I\xi)} \varphi = c\varphi$ for some constant c . The monodromy map $\gamma(1)$ also acts by homotheties on φ : $\text{Lie}_{\rho(1)} \varphi = c'\varphi$ for another constant c' . What we have to do is to homothetically modify the initial metric g such that c becomes $1/c'$; in this case $\exp(-I\xi) \cdot \gamma(1)$ will preserve the potential φ and hence will preserve S .

Conversely, the vector field ξ is tangent to S and its flow $\exp(t\xi)$ acts by contractions, hence defining a metric on the cone C over S . As $\gamma(1)$ maps a shell S_λ to $S_{\text{const} \cdot \lambda}$, it follows that $\gamma(1)$ acts by homotheties on C . This means that the complex flow generated on $M = C/\langle \gamma(1) \rangle$ by ξ and $I\xi$ lifts to a flow of non-trivial homotheties on the cone. By [KO] this ensures the existence of a Vaisman metric in the conformal class of g . ■

2.5 Examples and *erratum*

As an application, we add an *erratum* to several papers where we have given a wrong formula for an LCK-metric on diagonal Hopf manifolds (*e.g.* [Ve], [O]), and give a general and almost explicit construction of a Vaisman metric on any diagonal Hopf manifold. This construction originates in the ones in [GO, B, KO], but unifies them and presents them in a much more synthetic and transparent way.

We apply Theorem 2.23. The data to start with are the cone C , the shell S , the vector field ξ and the monodromy γ .

Let $A = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, with $0 < |\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha_2| \leq \dots \leq |\alpha_n| < 1$. Denote by $A_{|\cdot|}$ the matrix $\text{diag}(|\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_n|)$ (in the same basis).

Let C be $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$. As a shell S , we take the sphere S^{2n-1} , but one can take for S the boundary of any strictly pseudoconvex body containing 0 and satisfying $A_{|\cdot|}A^{-1}(S) = S$.

The transversal CR-holomorphic vector field ξ is

$$\xi = \sqrt{-1} \Re \text{Log} A = \sqrt{-1} \log \text{diag}(|\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_n|) \quad (2.2)$$

and the monodromy map γ is given by $\gamma(z) = A \cdot z$, $z \in C$.

To apply Theorem 2.23 we need to verify that ξ is $\gamma(1)$ -invariant and $\exp(-I\xi) \cdot \gamma(1)$ preserves S . An easy computation shows that $\exp(-I\xi) \cdot \gamma(1)$ acts as $A_{|\cdot|}A^{-1} = \text{diag}(\frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_n}{|\alpha_n|})$ and thus it preserves the norm of vectors, hence preserving the spheres. Finally, as the action of $\gamma(1)$ is linear,

the $\gamma(1)$ -invariance of ξ amounts to $A \cdot \xi_z = \xi_{A \cdot z}$ which is immediate from (2.2).

This gives an explicit construction of Vaisman structure on diagonal Hopf manifolds. On the other hand, Theorem 2.16 provides a rather explicit construction of LCK metrics on non-diagonal Hopf manifolds, avoiding the argument by deformations in [OV4].

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