

MINIMAL SINGULAR METRICS OF A LINE BUNDLE ADMITTING NO ZARISKI DECOMPOSITION

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Abstract. We give a concrete expression of a minimal singular metric on a big line bundle on a compact Kähler manifold which is the total space of a toric bundle over a complex torus. In this class of manifolds, Nakayama constructed examples which have line bundles admitting no Zariski decomposition even after modifications. As an application, we discuss the Zariski closedness of non-nef loci.

1. Introduction. We consider the positivity of a big holomorphic line bundle over a compact Kähler complex manifold. Especially, we are interested in the information related to the obstruction to the nef-ness of the line bundle. Our main result is the explicit construction of a minimal singular metric, or a singular hermitian metric on L with minimal singularities, of a big line bundle L when the manifold X is the total space of a smooth projective toric bundle over a complex torus (Theorem 4.7).

In order to state our main theorem in general form, we have to define some terminology. So in this section, we introduce our result only when (X, L) is a Nakayama example ([14, IV §2.6]), which is one of the most important examples when we study the obstruction to the nef-ness of the line bundle, since it admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications. Let E_1 be a sufficiently general smooth elliptic curve such as $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + (\pi + \sqrt{-1})\mathbb{Z})$, E_2 a copy of E_1 , and z_j a coordinate of E_j for $j = 1, 2$. Let us fix an integer $a > 1$, points $p_1 \in E_1, p_2 \in E_2$, and define the three line bundles L_j ($j = 0, 1, 2$) over $V = E_1 \times E_2$ by

$$\begin{aligned}L_0 &= \mathcal{O}_V(2F_1 - 4F_2 + 2\Delta), \\L_1 &= \mathcal{O}_V((a-1)F_1 + (a-1)F_2 + (a+2)\Delta), \\L_2 &= \mathcal{O}_V((a+3)F_1 + (a-3)F_2 + a\Delta),\end{aligned}$$

where F_1 stands for the prime divisor $\{p_1\} \times E_2 \subset V$, F_2 stands for the prime divisor $E_1 \times \{p_2\} \subset V$, and Δ stands for the prime divisor $\{(x, y) \in E \times E \mid x = y\}$. Then there exists a hermitian metric h_j over L_j whose curvature tensor $\Theta_{h_j} \in c_1(L_j)$ is a harmonic form and each h_j can be denoted as $h_j(\xi, \eta)_{(z_1, z_2)} = e^{-\varphi_j(z_1, z_2)} \xi \bar{\eta}$, where

$$\varphi_0(z_1, z_2) = (z_1, z_2) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \overline{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(z_1, z_2) &= (z_1, z_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2a + 1 & -(a + 2) \\ -(a + 2) & 2a + 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{z_1} \\ \overline{z_2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \varphi_2(z_1, z_2) &= (z_1, z_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2a + 3 & -a \\ -a & 2a - 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{z_1} \\ \overline{z_2} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

on each small open subset U of V with appropriate local trivialization s^j of L_j on U . Let us define the variety X as the total space of a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle $\pi : \mathbb{P}(L_0 \oplus L_1 \oplus L_2) \rightarrow V$ over V and $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(L_0 \oplus L_1 \oplus L_2)}(1)$. Let U be a sufficiently small open set of V . We use the function

$$\begin{aligned} ([x_0; x_1; x_2], z_1, z_2) &\mapsto [x_0s_0(z_1, z_2); x_1s_1(z_1, z_2); x_2s_2(z_1, z_2)] \\ &\in (\mathbb{C}s^0(z_1, z_2) \oplus \mathbb{C}s^1(z_1, z_2) \oplus \mathbb{C}s^2(z_1, z_2))^*/\mathbb{C}^* = \pi^{-1}(z_1, z_2) \end{aligned}$$

as a coordinates system on $\pi^{-1}(U)$, where s_j is a dual section of s^j . Using these coordinates, our main result applied to this example can be stated as follows:

THEOREM 1.1. *Let (X, L) be the above example, which is introduced by Nakayama [14] and admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications. There is a minimal singular metric h_{\min} on L whose local weight function ψ is continuous on $X \setminus \mathbb{P}(L_0)$ and is written as*

$$\psi = \log \max_{(\alpha, \beta) \in H} (|x_1|^{2\alpha} \cdot |x_2|^{2\beta}) + O(1)$$

at each point in $\mathbb{P}(L_0)$ with local coordinates $(x_1, x_2, z_1, z_2) = ([1; x_1; x_2], z_1, z_2)$, where $H = \{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \alpha, \beta \geq 0, a^2(\alpha + \beta)^2 = (1 - \alpha)^2 + (1 - \beta)^2\}$.

This expression enables us to compute the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)$ for each positive number t , whose stalk at $x_0 \in X$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)_{x_0} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \mid |f|^2 e^{-t\varphi_{\min}} \text{ is integrable around } x_0\},$$

where φ_{\min} is the local weight function of h_{\min} around x_0 .

COROLLARY 1.2. *$\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)$ is trivial at any point in $X \setminus \mathbb{P}(L_0)$. For a point $x_0 \in \mathbb{P}(L_0)$, the stalk $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min})_{x_0}$ of the multiplier ideal sheaf is the ideal of \mathcal{O}_{X,x_0} which is generated by the polynomials*

$$\{x_1^p x_2^q \mid (p + 1, q + 1) \in \text{Int}(S_t) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2\},$$

where we denote by S_t the set $\{(t\alpha, t\beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \alpha, \beta \geq 0, a^2(\alpha + \beta)^2 \geq (1 - \alpha)^2 + (1 - \beta)^2\}$ (For the shape of S_t in this case, see Figure 1).

According to [14], this (X, L) is an example which admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications. So, it can be expected in this case that the behavior of this multiplier ideal sheaf is different from the algebraic cases. Indeed, the set of jumping numbers $\text{Jump}(\psi; x_0)$ for a point x in $\mathbb{P}(L_0)$ (see [9, Section 5] for definition) can be written as follows in this case;

$$\text{Jump}(\psi; x_0) = \left\{ \frac{p + \sqrt{2p^2a^2 - q^2}}{2} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq q < p, p - q \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \right\},$$

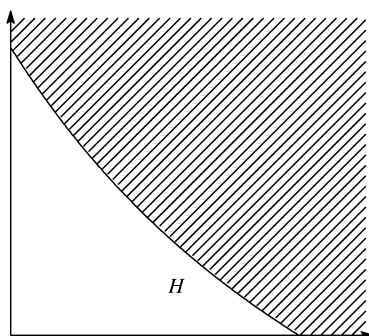


FIGURE 1. The shaded area of this figure represents the set S_1 . The set S_T is the set of points $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which satisfies $\frac{p}{T} \in S_1$.

which is the set of the largest roots of the quadratic equations $4T^2 - 4pT + (1 - 2a^2)p^2 + q^2 = 0$ of T , where integers p and q satisfy the above conditions. This set has different properties from algebraic multiplier ideal sheaves. For example, it seems difficult to expect the “periodicity” property, and does not have the “rationality” property in this case (For these property, see [9, 1.12] or Remark 6.3 below). Especially, the singularity exponent $c_{x_0}(\psi)$, which is the minimum number in the set of all jumping numbers, satisfies

$$c_{x_0}(\psi) = \sqrt{2}a + 1,$$

and it is clearly irrational.

More generally, we give a concrete expression of a minimal singular metric on a big line bundle L on the total space of such a toric bundle, see Theorem 4.7. As an application, we discuss Zariski closedness of the non-nef locus $\text{NNeF}(L)$ of L , see Corollary 5.5.

The organization of the paper is as follows. Let X be the total space of a smooth projective toric bundle over a complex torus, and L be a big line bundle over X . In Section 2, we recall some facts and notations related to analysis on X and L . In Section 3, we fix a way to coordinate X , and study how modifications of X or zeros of holomorphic sections of L can be treated by using this coordinates system. In Section 4, we construct a singular hermitian metric $\{e^{-\psi_\sigma}\}$ of L and show it is a minimal singular metric. In Section 5, we study some properties related to the positivity of L , as applications of the result in Section 4. Here we introduce how to calculate the Kiselman numbers and the Lelong numbers of minimal singular metrics, and study the non-nef locus of L and multiplier ideal sheaves associated to minimal singular metrics. In Section 6, we introduce three examples for (X, L) , all of which is based on the example introduced in [14], and apply our result to them.

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2. Preliminaries to analysis on toric bundles.

2.1. Analysis on compact Kähler manifolds. Let X be a compact Kähler manifold and L be a holomorphic line bundle on X . Let h be a singular hermitian metric on L . For each local trivialization of L on an open set of X , “the inner product” defined by h can be written as $(\xi, \eta)_z = e^{-\psi(z)} \xi \bar{\eta}$ where z is a point in the open set, ξ and η are points in \mathbb{C} , which we regard as the z -fiber of L , and ψ is a locally integrable function defined on the open set, which we call the local weight of h . The local currents written as $dd^c \psi$ for the local weight ψ of h glue together to define the curvature current associated to h . We denote it by Θ_h .

In order to define the minimal singular metric, let us recall how to compare the singularities of plurisubharmonic functions.

DEFINITION 2.1 ([8, 1.4]). Let φ and ψ be plurisubharmonic functions defined on a neighborhood of $x \in X$. We write $\psi \prec_{\text{sing}} \varphi$ at x when there exists a positive constant C such that the inequality $e^{-\varphi} \leq C e^{-\psi}$ holds for each point sufficiently near to x . We denote $\varphi \sim_{\text{sing}} \psi$ at x if $\varphi \prec_{\text{sing}} \psi$ and $\varphi \succ_{\text{sing}} \psi$ holds at x .

By using this notation, we can define the minimal singular metric as follows.

DEFINITION 2.2. Let h_{\min} be a singular hermitian metric on L which satisfies $\Theta_{h_{\min}} \geq 0$. We call h_{\min} a minimal singular metric if $\psi \prec_{\text{sing}} \varphi_{\min}$ holds at any point $x \in X$ for all singular hermitian metric h satisfying $\Theta_h \geq 0$, where φ_{\min} and ψ stand for the local weight functions of h_{\min} and h , respectively, with respect to a local trivialization of L around the point $x \in X$.

It is known that there exists a minimal singular metric on every pseudo-effective line bundle. This fact is proved by considering the upper semi-continuous regularization of the supremum of the all appropriately normalized ψ 's, where ψ is as in Definition 2.2 (see [8, 1.5] for details).

Let L be a big line bundle. We denote by $N(L)$ the negative part $\sum_{\Gamma: \text{prime divisor}} \nu(\varphi_{\min}, \Gamma) \Gamma$ of L in the sense of the divisorial Zariski decomposition [3], where φ_{\min} is the local weight of a minimal singular metric on L and $\nu(\varphi_{\min}, \Gamma)$ is the Lelong number of φ_{\min} at the divisor Γ . We say that L admits a Zariski decomposition if the positive part $P(L) := c_1(L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(L))$ is nef class. We here remark that this definition of the Zariski-decomposability coincides with Nakayama's algebraic one [14].

2.2. Complex tori. Here, let us recall some fundamental terminologies related to complex tori. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a lattice. We denote \mathbb{C}^d / Λ by V and the natural map $\mathbb{C}^d \rightarrow V$ by p .

PROPOSITION 2.3 ([2, Chapter 3]). *Following four propositions hold for above d, V , and Λ as above. Here, let us denote by \mathbb{H}_d the set of all hermitian matrices of size $d \times d$ with \mathbb{C} -coefficients.*

- (1) *There exists an injective \mathbb{R} -linear map $\text{NS}(V) \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_d$.*
- (2) *By this linear map, $\text{NS}(V)$ is identified with $\{H \in \mathbb{H}_d \mid \forall \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda, \text{Im}(\lambda H \bar{\mu}) \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.*
- (3) *By this linear map, the nef cone $\text{Nef}(V) \subset \text{NS}(V)$ is identified with*

$$\{H \in \mathbb{H}_d \mid H \geq 0 \text{ and } H \text{ is an element of the image of the set } \text{NS}(V) \otimes \mathbb{R}\}.$$

(4) *Let $c_1(E)$ be identified with $H_E \in \mathbb{H}_d$ by this linear map for a line bundle E on V . Fix a metric h_E of E whose curvature form is a harmonic form with respect to the Euclidean metric (such h_E always exists and is unique up to scale). Here we fix a point of V and denote by $z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d)$ the local coordinates of V around the point induced by the map p and the usual coordinates of \mathbb{C}^d . Then, there exists a canonically determined local frame e of E on the neighborhood of the point such that, with respect to this local trivialization, the local weight function φ_E of h_E can be written as*

$$\varphi_E(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d) = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d) H_E \overline{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_d \end{pmatrix}}.$$

2.3. Toric bundles. Here, we review fundamental terminology related to toric bundles. We follow [14, IV] basically. Let us denote by V a base complex manifold. For simplicity, we restrict ourselves to the case where V is a complex torus. Let N be a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank n , and M be the dual module $\text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$. We denote by e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n generators of N , and by e^1, e^2, \dots, e^n the dual generators of M . We write $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ for $N \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and $M \otimes \mathbb{R}$, respectively. We fix a group homomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}: M \rightarrow \text{Pic}(V)$$

and a fan Σ of N , and construct a toric bundle $\pi: \mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow V$. We assume the fan Σ is smooth projective, which means that the fan is defined by a smooth full-dimensional lattice polytope. Under this assumption, the toric variety $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma)$ is a smooth projective variety. We denote by $\mathcal{L}^m \in \text{Pic}(V)$ the image of $m \in M$. For simplicity, we also denote by \mathcal{L}^m the image of $m \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$ with respect to the linear map

$$\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathbb{R}: M_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \text{Pic}(V) \otimes \mathbb{R}.$$

DEFINITION 2.4. For $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we define the affine toric bundle $\pi: \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow V$ by

$$\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L}) = \text{Spec}_V \bigoplus_{m \in \sigma^\vee \cap M} \mathcal{L}^m$$

with the canonical morphism to V , and the toric bundle $\pi: \mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow V$ by gluing $\{\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow V\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ in the natural way.

For each cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there exists a corresponding $\mathbb{T} := \text{Hom}(M, \mathbb{C}^*)$ -orbit $\mathbb{O}_\sigma(\mathcal{L})$ as the case of toric varieties. Let us denote by $\mathbb{V}(\sigma, \mathcal{L})$ the closure of $\mathbb{O}_\sigma(\mathcal{L})$ as the subset of $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$. Just as the case of toric varieties, the codimension of $\mathbb{V}(\sigma, \mathcal{L})$ coincides with the

dimension of σ . In particular, for each 1-dimensional $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $\mathbb{V}(\sigma, \mathcal{L})$ is a prime divisor of $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$.

DEFINITION 2.5. We denote by $\text{Ver}(\Sigma)$ the set of the whole primitive generators $v \in N$ of one-dimensional cones of Σ . For $v \in \text{Ver}(\Sigma)$, we denote by Γ_v the prime divisor $\mathbb{V}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}v, \mathcal{L})$. Let us set

$$\text{PL}_N(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z}) = \{h: N_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{for each } \sigma \in \Sigma, h|_{\sigma} \text{ is linear, and } h(N) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

For $h \in \text{PL}_N(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$, we define the divisor D_h by

$$D_h = \sum_{v \in \text{Ver}(\Sigma)} (-h(v))\Gamma_v.$$

It is known that any line bundle over $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ can be written by adding a divisor of the form D_g to the pull-back of a line bundle over V ([14, 2.3]).

EXAMPLE 2.6. The cone $\{0\}$ is always an element of the fan Σ . Here we consider the affine toric bundle $\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})$. Fix a metric on \mathcal{L}^{e^j} whose curvature form is a harmonic form with respect to the Euclidean metric for each j . Let U be a sufficiently small open set in V and $z \mapsto s^j(z)$ be such a local trivialization of \mathcal{L}^{e^j} on U as in Proposition 2.3, and $z \mapsto s_j(z)$ be the dual frame of the local frame $z \mapsto s^j(z)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. It can be easily checked that the frame $z \mapsto s_j(z)$ is also such a section of $\mathcal{L}^{-e^j} = (\mathcal{L}^{e^j})^{-1}$ as in Proposition 2.3. Here,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}} &= \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[s^1(z), s^2(z), \dots, s^n(z), (s^1)^{-1}(z), (s^2)^{-1}(z), \dots, (s^n)^{-1}(z)] \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{C}^* \cdot s_j(z) \end{aligned}$$

for $z \in U$. Thus, it follows that the affine toric bundle $\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})$ can be considered as the $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ -bundle on V of which the system $\{s_j\}_j$ works as a local trivialization on U .

EXAMPLE 2.7. Second example is a case where $n = 2$. Let L_0, L_1, L_2 be line bundles over V . Let \mathcal{L} be a map defined by $e^j \mapsto L_j \otimes L_0^{-1}$ ($j = 1, 2$) and Σ be the fan generated by the three cones

$$\sigma_1 = \text{Cone}\{e_1, e_2\}, \quad \sigma_2 = \text{Cone}\{e_2, -(e_1 + e_2)\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_3 = \text{Cone}\{-(e_1 + e_2), e_1\}.$$

Fix a metric on \mathcal{L}^{e^j} whose curvature form is a harmonic form with respect to the Euclidean

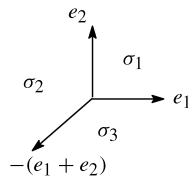


FIGURE 2. Σ .

metric for each j . Let U be a sufficiently small open set in V and $z \mapsto s_1(z), z \mapsto s_2(z)$ be such local trivializations of $(L_1 \otimes L_0^{-1})^{-1}, (L_2 \otimes L_0^{-1})^{-1}$ of U as in Proposition 2.3, respectively, and s^j be the dual of s_j for $j = 1, 2$. Here,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma_1, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}} &= \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[s^1(z), s^2(z)], \\ \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma_2, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}} &= \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[(s^1(z))^{-1}s^2(z), (s^1(z))^{-1}], \\ \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma_3, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}} &= \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[(s^2(z))^{-1}, s^1(z)(s^2(z))^{-1}], \end{aligned}$$

for $z \in U$. Using this expressions, we can calculate that

$$\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L}) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_V \oplus (L_1 \otimes L_0^{-1}) \oplus (L_2 \otimes L_0^{-1})) \cong \mathbb{P}(L_0 \oplus L_1 \oplus L_2).$$

In this case, $\text{Ver}(\Sigma)$ is the set consisting of the following three elements; $v_0 = -(e_1 + e_2)$, $v_1 = e_1$, and $v_2 = e_2$. Let us define $h \in \text{PL}_N(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$ by $v_0 \mapsto -1, v_1 \mapsto 0$, and $v_2 \mapsto 0$. Then the line bundle $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(L_0 \oplus L_1 \oplus L_2)}(1)$ can be written as

$$L \cong \pi^* L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h).$$

3. Toric bundles over complex tori.

3.1. Holomorphic sections and local coordinates. Let V be a smooth projective variety and Σ be the fan defined by a smooth full-dimensional lattice polytope of M just as in the previous section. We denote by X the total space of the toric bundle $\pi : \mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow V$. Here we consider holomorphic sections of a line bundle L over X . According to ([14, 2.3]), without loss of generality, we may assume $L = \pi^* L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$, where L_0 is a holomorphic line bundle over V , and h is an element of $\text{PL}_N(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$.

DEFINITION 3.1. We denote by \square_h the set $\{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \forall x \in N_{\mathbb{R}}, \langle m, x \rangle \geq h(x)\}$, and by $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ the set $\{m \in \square_h \mid L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m \text{ is nef}\}$ for a line bundle L_0 over V and an element $h \in \text{PL}_N(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$.

Since \square_h is a bounded closed convex set, we clearly obtain the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.2. $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is a bounded closed convex subset of $M_{\mathbb{R}}$.

DEFINITION 3.3. Here we use notations in Example 2.6. For $m \in M$, we define the meromorphic section χ^m of $\pi^* \mathcal{L}^{-m}$ on $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ by

$$(x_j \cdot s_j(z))_j \mapsto \prod_{j=1}^n (x_j \cdot s_j(z))^{m_j} = (x_1)^{m_1} \cdot (x_2)^{m_2} \cdot \dots \cdot (x_n)^{m_n} \cdot \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (s^j)^{-m_j} \right)(z)$$

on $\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})|_U$, where $m_j = \langle m, e_j \rangle$.

$\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})$, which we considered in Example 2.6, is always a dense subset of $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$. In the case of toric varieties, or the case that V is the “0-dimensional complex torus”, regular functions on $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ can be regarded as meromorphic functions on $\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})$. There is an analogue of this fact in the general setting.

PROPOSITION 3.4 ([14, 2.3, 2.4]). *The line bundle $L = \pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$ is pseudo-effective if and only if the set $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is non-empty. In this case, we obtain the equation*

$$H^0(X, L) = \bigoplus_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h) \cap M} \chi^m \cdot \pi^* H^0(V, L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m).$$

In the following, we assume that V is a complex torus.

OBSERVATION 3.5. Here we rewrite the meromorphic function $\chi^m \cdot \pi^* f$ in Proposition 3.4 by using notations in Example 2.6. Let U be a sufficiently small open set in V and $z \mapsto s^0(z)$ be such a local trivialization of L_0 on U as in Proposition 2.3. Under the local trivialization $z \mapsto (s^0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n s^j)(z)$ of $L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m$, we may assume f is written as

$$f|_U(z) = \eta(z) \cdot \left(s^0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n (s^j)^{(m, e_j)} \right) (z)$$

on U for some holomorphic function η on U . Since

$$\chi^m \cdot \pi^* f((x_j \cdot s_j(z))_j) = \chi^m((x_j \cdot s_j(z))_j) \cdot f(z) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (x_j)^{(m, e_j)} \right) \eta(z) \cdot s^0(z)$$

holds, it can be checked that $\chi^m \cdot \pi^* f$ is a meromorphic section of π^*L_0 , indeed. Moreover we can check that it is an element of $H^0(X, L) = H^0(X, \pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h))$, since m is an element of \square_h .

In Observation 3.5, we calculated $\chi^m \cdot \pi^* f$ as a meromorphic section of π^*L_0 . We can rewrite it as a holomorphic section of $\pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$ by using following *canonical local coordinates*.

DEFINITION 3.6. Let σ be an element of $\Sigma_{\max} := \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \dim \sigma = n\}$. Since the fan Σ is smooth, there exists $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \in \text{Ver}(\Sigma)$ such that $\sigma = \text{Cone}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n generates N . We call such v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n N -minimal generators of σ .

Let v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n be the dual generators of v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . Then the dual cone of σ can be written as $\sigma^\vee = \text{Cone}\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$. Fix a metric h_{v_j} of \mathcal{L}^{v_j} whose curvature form is a harmonic form with respect to the Euclidean metric for each j . Let U be a sufficiently small open set in V . Let us fix such a local trivializations $z \mapsto t^j(z)$ of \mathcal{L}^{v_j} on U as in Proposition 2.3, and the dual section t_j of t^j for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Using these notations, we can calculate

$$\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}} = \text{Spec} \bigoplus_{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0} \mathcal{L}^{\sum_j a_j v^j} \Big|_{\{z\}} = \text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t^1(z), t^2(z), \dots, t^n(z)]$$

for $z \in U$. So, it turns out that $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})$ is a \mathbb{C}^n -bundle which t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n gives a local trivialization on U . So, we can regard the map

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \mapsto (x_j \cdot t_j(z))_j \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z\}}$$

as a local coordinates system on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$. We call this local coordinate system the canonical one of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to the N -minimal generator v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of σ .

As it is clear from the definition, the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to the N -minimal generator v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of σ depends on the choice of the metrics $\{h_{v_j}\}_j$. In the following, we fix basis e^1, e^2, \dots, e^n of M and a metric h_{e^j} of \mathcal{L}^{e^j} whose curvature form is a harmonic form with respect to the Euclidean metric for each j , and we always choose the metric $h_{e^1}^{\otimes a_1^j} \otimes h_{e^2}^{\otimes a_2^j} \otimes \dots \otimes h_{e^n}^{\otimes a_n^j}$ for h_{v_j} , where $v^j = \sum_k a_k^j e^k$. By using this metric, we can say that the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to the N -minimal generator v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n is uniquely determined.

REMARK 3.7. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . Then, $\{x_j = 0\} = \Gamma_{v_j}$ holds for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$.

DEFINITION 3.8. For $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$, we denote by $m_\sigma \in M$ the point which satisfies $h(w) = \langle m_\sigma, w \rangle$ for all $w \in \sigma$. We call $\{m_\sigma\}_\sigma$ the Cartier data of D_h .

OBSERVATION 3.9. Let σ be an element of Σ_{\max} , v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . In $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$, the map

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \mapsto \prod_{j=1}^n (x_j)^{\langle m_\sigma, v_j \rangle}$$

gives a local trivialization of $\mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$, where $\{m_\sigma\}_\sigma$ is the Cartier data of D_h . So, by using notations in Observation 3.5,

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \mapsto \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (x_j)^{\langle m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} \right) \cdot s^0(z)$$

gives a local trivialization of L . Under this trivialization, $\chi^m \cdot \pi^* f \in H^0(X, L)$ can be regarded as the holomorphic function

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \mapsto \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (x_j)^{\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} \right) \cdot \eta(z)$$

on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$.

The projective line $\mathbb{P}^1 = \{[z; w]\}$ can be regarded as the union of two disks $\{[z; 1] \mid |z| \leq 1\}$ and $\{[1; w] \mid |w| \leq 1\}$ with radius 1. The following proposition is an analogy of this fact.

PROPOSITION 3.10. Let U be a sufficiently small open set in V , z_0 be a point in U , σ be an element of Σ_{\max} , v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . We set

$$K_{\sigma, z_0} = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L}) \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |x_j| \leq 1\}.$$

Then,

$$\bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}} K_{\sigma, z_0} = \pi^{-1}(z_0)$$

holds.

PROOF. Since $\overline{\mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z_0\}}} = \pi^{-1}(z_0)$, it is sufficient to show that

$$\bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}} K_{\sigma, z_0} \supset \mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z_0\}}.$$

Let us fix a point $y_0 \in \mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})|_{\{z_0\}}$ and an element $\tau \in \Sigma_{\max}$. Let u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n be N -minimal generators of τ , and $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\tau, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n . In this coordinates system, assume y_0 is written as $((y_0)_1, (y_0)_2, \dots, (y_0)_n, z_0)$. Since $y_0 \in \mathbb{T}_N(\{0\}, \mathcal{L})$, it turns out that $(y_0)_j \neq 0$ for all j . Thus, $w_0 = -\sum_{j=1}^n \log |(y_0)_j| \cdot u_j$ defines a point of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Since Σ is complete, there exists an element $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$ such that $n_0 \in \sigma$. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . In this coordinates system, y_0 can be written as

$$y_0 = \left(\left(\prod_{k=1}^n ((y_0)_k)^{\langle v^j, u_k \rangle} \right)_j, z_0 \right),$$

where v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n is the dual basis of v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . On the other hands, w_0 can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= -\sum_{k=1}^n \log |(y_0)_k| \cdot u_k = -\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \log |(y_0)_k| \langle v^j, u_k \rangle \cdot v_j \\ &= -\sum_{j=1}^n \log \left| \prod_{k=1}^n ((y_0)_k)^{\langle v^j, u_k \rangle} \right| \cdot v_j. \end{aligned}$$

Since we have chosen σ as the condition $n_0 \in \sigma$ holds, $-\log \left| \prod_{k=1}^n ((y_0)_k)^{\langle v^j, u_k \rangle} \right| \geq 0$, or $\left| \prod_{k=1}^n ((y_0)_k)^{\langle v^j, u_k \rangle} \right| \leq 1$ holds for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. We thus obtain $y_0 \in K_{\sigma, z_0}$, which proves the proposition. \square

3.2. Modifications. Let Σ be a smooth projective fan of the n -dimensional lattice N . Here we fix a smooth subdivision fan $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of Σ , and consider a toric bundle $\tilde{X} = \mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\Sigma}, \mathcal{L})$ and the canonical morphism $\mu: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$. As in the case of toric varieties, $\mu: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is a proper modification of X . From this section, we use letters with subscripts such as v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n for generators of N , and we denote the dual generators by the same letters with superscripts, such as v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n , throughout this paper.

First of all, we obtain the following result by simple computations.

LEMMA 3.11. *Let $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$, $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_{\max}$ be cones such that $\tilde{\sigma} \subset \sigma$, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$ be N -minimal generators of $\tilde{\sigma}$. We denote by $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ and $(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z)$ the canonical coordinates systems of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$*

and $\mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L})|_U$, respectively. In these coordinates, the morphism $\mu: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ can be written as

$$\mu(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z) = \left(\left(\prod_{k=1}^n (\tilde{x}_k)^{\langle v^j, \tilde{v}_k \rangle} \right)_j, z \right).$$

Lemma 3.11 immediately implies the following corollary.

COROLLARY 3.12. *For $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, there exists a subset $J_{v_j} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $\mu^* \Gamma_{v_j} = \bigcup_{k \in J_{v_j}} \{\tilde{x}_k = 0\}$ in $\mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L})|_U$.*

REMARK 3.13. For Corollary 3.12, the set J_{v_j} can be written as

$$J_{v_j} = \{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \mid \langle v^j, \tilde{v}_k \rangle \neq 0\}.$$

For $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$, we define the set $\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma$ by $\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma := \{\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma} \mid \tilde{\sigma} \subset \sigma\}$, and we denote by $(\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma)_{\max}$ the set $\{\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma \mid \dim \tilde{\sigma} = n\}$. By using the expression of μ in Lemma 3.11, we can get the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.14. *Fix a point $z_0 \in U$, a set $I \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, and a cone $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$. Denote by W_{I, σ, z_0} the set*

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L}) \mid \forall j \in I, |x_j| \leq 1, \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, x_j \neq 0\},$$

and by $W_{I, \tilde{\sigma}, z_0}$ the set

$$\{(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L}) \mid \forall k \in \cup_{j \in I} J_{v_j}, |\tilde{x}_k| \leq 1, \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \tilde{x}_j \neq 0\}$$

for each $\tilde{\sigma} \in (\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma)_{\max}$. Then,

$$\mu \left(\bigcup_{\tilde{\sigma} \in (\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma)_{\max}} W_{I, \tilde{\sigma}, z_0} \right) = W_{I, \sigma, z_0}$$

holds.

This lemma can be proved in the almost same way as those used in Lemma 3.10. Applying this lemma with $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we obtain the next corollary.

COROLLARY 3.15. *Here we use notations in Lemma 3.14. Denote by K_σ the set*

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{U}} \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |x_j| \leq 1\}$$

and by $K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$ the set

$$\{(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{U}} \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |\tilde{x}_j| \leq 1\}$$

for each n -dimensional cone $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma$. Then,

$$\mu \left(\bigcup_{\tilde{\sigma} \in (\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma)_{\max}} K_{\tilde{\sigma}} \right) = K_\sigma$$

holds.

3.3. Convex subsets of M . Let Σ be a smooth projective fan of the n -dimensional lattice N , $\sigma \in \Sigma$ be an n -dimensional cone, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n , where U is a sufficiently small open set in V .

DEFINITION 3.16. For $A \subset \sigma^\vee$, we denote by $\overline{\overline{A}}$ the set

$$\{m \in \sigma^\vee \mid \forall w \in \sigma, \min_{m' \in A} \langle m', w \rangle \leq \langle m, w \rangle\}.$$

When $A = \emptyset$, we formally regards $\overline{\overline{\emptyset}}$ as σ^\vee .

DEFINITION 3.17. Let m_σ be an element of the Cartier data D_h which is associated to σ . We denote by $S(L_0, h)_\sigma$ the subset $\overline{\overline{\{m - m_\sigma \mid m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)\}}} \subset \sigma^\vee$.

REMARK 3.18. In $\prod_{j \in I} \{|x_j| < 1\} \times \prod_{j \notin I} \{x_j \in \mathbb{C}\} \times U$,

$$\max_{m \in S(L_0, h)_\sigma} \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle} = \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle}$$

for any $I \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where m_σ is an element of the Cartier data D_h which is associated to σ .

DEFINITION 3.19. For a point $((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$, let us denote by I the set $\{j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \mid x_0^j = 0\}$. We define the set $P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$ for $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l \in \mathcal{O}_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$ as follows. Let

$$f_v(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{\alpha \geq 0} (x_I)^\alpha A_{v, \alpha}(x_{I^c}, z),$$

be the Taylor expansion of each f_v ($v = 1, 2, \dots, l$) around the point $((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)$ for variables $\{x_j\}_{j \in I}$, where $\alpha = (a_j)_{j \in I}$ is a multi-index, the signature “ $(x_I)^\alpha$ ” stands for $\prod_{j \in I} (x_j)^{a_j}$, and $A_{v, \alpha}$ is the germ of a holomorphic function with $(n - \#I + d)$ -variables $(x_{I^c}, z) = ((x_j)_{j \notin I}, z)$. We define $P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$ by

$$P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)} = \overline{\overline{\bigcup_{v=1}^l \left\{ \sum_{j \in I} a_j \cdot v^j \mid A_{v, (a_j)_j} \neq 0 \right\}}} \subset \sigma^\vee.$$

REMARK 3.20. Here, we use notations in Definition 3.19. Set

$$P_\sigma = P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)}$$

for $(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$. Let $\tilde{\Sigma}$ be a smooth complete fan which is a subdivision of Σ , $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_{\text{max}}$ be a cone such that $\tilde{\sigma} \subset \sigma$, $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$ be N -minimal generators of $\tilde{\sigma}$, and $(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$. For the point $(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)$, let us set

$$P_{\tilde{\sigma}} = P(\mu^* f_1, \mu^* f_2, \dots, \mu^* f_l)_{(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)},$$

and assume that f_ν is expanded as

$$f_\nu(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z) = \sum_{(a_j)_{j \geq 0}} \prod_{j=1}^n (x_j)^{a_j} A_{\nu, (a_j)_j}(z)$$

around $(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)$. Then, by Lemma 3.11, $\mu^* f_\nu$ can be written as

$$\mu^* f_\nu(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z) = \sum_{(a_j)_{j \geq 0}} \prod_{k=1}^n (\tilde{x}_k)^{\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \langle v^j, \tilde{v}_k \rangle} A_{\nu, (a_j)_j}(z)$$

around $(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)$. Thus, it follows that the following two sets are same;

$$\bigcup_{\nu=1}^l \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \cdot v^j \Big| A_{\nu, (a_j)_j} \neq 0 \right\} = \bigcup_{\nu=1}^l \left\{ \sum_{j,k=1}^n a_j \langle v^j, \tilde{v}_k \rangle \cdot \tilde{v}^k \Big| A_{\nu, (a_j)_j} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

However, since the two signature $\bar{\cdot}$ appeared in the definition of P_σ and $P_{\tilde{\sigma}}$ are different from each other, we can not say nothing more than $P_\sigma \subset P_{\tilde{\sigma}}$ in general.

REMARK 3.21. Here, we use notations in Definition 3.19. We remark that $P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$ is finitely generated in the following sense; There exists a finite subset

$$\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l\} \subset P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)} \cap \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} v^j$$

of the lattice such that the equation

$$P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_l)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)} = \overline{\overline{\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l\}}}$$

holds. More generally, for any subset $A \subset \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} v^j$, there exists a finite subset

$$\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l\} \subset \overline{A} \cap \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} v^j$$

of lattice points such that the equation $\overline{A} = \overline{\overline{\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l\}}}$ holds.

LEMMA 3.22. For each finite set $A \subset \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0} v^j$ of rational points, there exists a smooth complete cone $\tilde{\Sigma}$ which satisfies the following two conditions (i) and (ii). (i) $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is a subdivision of Σ . (ii) For all n -dimensional cone $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\Sigma}$ satisfying $\tilde{\sigma} \subset \sigma$, there exists an element $m_0 \in A$ such that $\min_{m \in A} \langle m, w \rangle = \langle m_0, w \rangle$ holds for all $w \in \tilde{\sigma}$, where $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$ is N -minimal generators of $\tilde{\sigma}$.

PROOF. Let $\tilde{\Sigma}$ be a fan which is made by cutting all cones of Σ by the all hyperplanes

$$\{w \in N_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \langle m_j, w \rangle = \langle m_k, w \rangle\} \quad (m_j, m_k \in A)$$

of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Since $A \subset \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0} v^j$, each cone of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is rational. Moreover, for all n -dimensional cone of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ satisfying $\tilde{\sigma} \subset \sigma$, there exists an element $m_{\tilde{\sigma}} \in A$ such that $\min_{m \in A} \langle m, w \rangle =$

$\langle m_{\tilde{\sigma}}, w \rangle$ holds for all $w \in \tilde{\sigma}$. Let $\tilde{\Sigma}'$ be a smooth fan which is a subdivision of $\tilde{\Sigma}$. This fan $\tilde{\Sigma}'$ is what we desired. \square

4. Construction of minimal singular metrics. Here, we use notations in the previous section. In this section, we construct a minimal singular metric on the big line bundle $L = \pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$ over the total space of a toric bundle $X = \mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ over a complex torus V , where Σ is a smooth projective fan in an n -dimensional fan N . According to Proposition 3.4, it is clear that the set $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h) = \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is not empty in this setting.

First of all, we define the singular hermitian metric $e^{-\psi_{\sigma,m}}$ for each $m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let m be an element of $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$, σ be an element of Σ_{max} , v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $\{m_\sigma\}_\sigma$ be the Cartier data of D_h . Here, we define the plurisubharmonic function $\psi_{\sigma,m}$ on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ by

$$\psi_{\sigma,m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) = \log \left(\prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2(m-m_\sigma, v_j)} \right) + \varphi_{L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m}(z),$$

where U is a sufficiently small open set in V and $\varphi_{L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m} = \varphi_{L_0} + \sum_{j=1}^n \langle m, v_j \rangle \varphi_{\mathcal{L}^{v_j}}$. For the definition of φ_{L_0} and $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}^{v_j}}$, see Proposition 2.3. And here, we formally regard 0^0 as 1.

REMARK 4.2. In Definition 4.1, the first term of the defining equation of $\psi_{\sigma,m}$ is clearly plurisubharmonic. According to Proposition 2.3, the second term is also turned out to be plurisubharmonic. Thus $\psi_{\sigma,m}$ is also a plurisubharmonic function, indeed.

REMARK 4.3. The functions $\{e^{-\psi_{\sigma,m}}\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{\text{max}}}$ glue together to give a singular hermitian metric on L . Here, we explain this fact when m is a rational point of $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ for simplicity.

Let v be a natural number such that $vm \in M$. By Observation 3.5, $v\psi_{\sigma,m}$ can be rewritten as

$$v\psi_{\sigma,m} = \log |\chi^{vm}|^2 + v\varphi_{L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m}.$$

Since χ^{vm} can be regarded as a meromorphic section of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(D_{vh}) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{L}^{-vm}$, the first term of the right hand side of the above equation is turned out to be a local weight of a singular hermitian metric which is defined globally on $\mathcal{O}_X(D_{vh}) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{L}^{-vm}$. Since the second term is also a local weight of the hermitian metric globally defined on $\pi^*(L_0^v \otimes \mathcal{L}^{vm})$, the sum $v\psi_{\sigma,m}$ is a local weight of a singular hermitian metric globally defined on $vL = \pi^*L_0^v \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_{vh})$.

This explanation also makes sense in the general case, by considering formally with \mathbb{R} -line bundles.

DEFINITION 4.4. We define the plurisubharmonic function ψ_σ on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ by

$$\psi_\sigma(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) = \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \psi_{\sigma,m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$$

for a sufficiently small open set U of V and $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\text{max}}$.

REMARK 4.5. Since each $\psi_{\sigma,m}$ is plurisubharmonic, it is clear that the upper envelope

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \mapsto \limsup_{(\xi^1, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^n, \zeta) \rightarrow (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)} \psi_{\sigma}(\xi^1, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^n, \zeta)$$

of ψ_{σ} is a plurisubharmonic function. Now let us consider the function

$$((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z), m) \mapsto e^{\psi_{\sigma,m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)} = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} \right) \cdot e^{\varphi_{L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m}(z)}.$$

This function is a continuous function defined on $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U \times \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$. Since $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is compact (Lemma 3.2), the function

$$((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z), m) \mapsto e^{\psi_{\sigma}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)} = \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} e^{\psi_{\sigma,m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)},$$

is also continuous. Therefore, ψ_{σ} itself is also a plurisubharmonic function.

REMARK 4.6. Remark 4.3 yields that $\{e^{-\psi_{\sigma}}\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}}$ glue together to give a singular hermitian metric on L whose curvature current is semi-positive.

THEOREM 4.7. Assume that L is a big line bundle, then the singular hermitian metric $e^{-\psi_{\sigma}}$ of L is a minimal singular metric.

From now on, we will prepare for the proof of Theorem 4.7. Let $\sigma \in \Sigma$ be an n -dimensional cone, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be N -minimal generators of σ , and $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n , where U is a sufficiently small open set in V . We use these notations throughout this section.

LEMMA 4.8. Let us fix a point $((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$, and denote by I the set $\{j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \mid x_0^j = 0\}$. Then, there exist constants C_1 and C_2 such that

$$\max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} + C_1 \leq \psi_{\sigma} \leq \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} + C_2$$

holds on $\prod_{j \in I} \{|x_j| \leq 1\} \times \prod_{j \notin I} \{|x_j - x_0^j| \leq \delta_j\} \times \overline{U}$, where $\{\delta_j\}_{j \notin I}$ is a system of sufficiently small positive numbers such that $0 \notin \{|x_j - x_0^j| \leq \delta_j\}$ for all $j \notin I$, and m_{σ} is the element of the Cartier data of D_h which is associated to σ .

PROOF. The function

$$(m, (x_j)_{j \notin I}, z) \mapsto \log \prod_{j \notin I} |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} + \varphi_{L_0 \otimes \mathcal{L}^m}(z)$$

defined on $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h) \times \prod_{j \notin I} \{|x_j - x_0^j| \leq \delta_j\} \times \overline{U}$ is continuous. According to Lemma 3.2, $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h) \times \prod_{j \notin I} \{|x_j - x_0^j| \leq \delta_j\} \times \overline{U}$ is compact, which yields that this function has both the maximum value and the minimum value, which we denote by C_1 and C_2 respectively. Therefore, the inequality

$$\log \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} + C_1 \leq \psi_{\sigma,m} \leq \log \prod_{j \in I} |x_j|^{2(m-m_{\sigma}, v_j)} + C_2$$

follows, which proves the lemma. □

As we have assumed that L is big thus in particular pseudo-effective, there must be a minimal singular metric on L . We fix one of these and denote it by h_{\min} .

LEMMA 4.9. *Let σ be an element of Σ_{\max} , and we denote the weight function of h_{\min} around $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{U}}$ with respect to the local trivialization of L as in Observation 3.5 by $\varphi_{\min, \sigma}$. Then, there exists a constant C_σ such that*

$$\varphi_{\min, \sigma} \leq \psi_\sigma + C_\sigma$$

holds on the set $K_\sigma = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{U}} \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |x_j| \leq 1\}$.

PROOF. Let us denote by m_σ the element of the Cartier data of D_h associated to σ . Applying Lemma 4.8 with $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, it follows that there exists a constant C such that

$$\max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} \leq \psi_\sigma + C$$

holds on K_σ .

Thus here, we compare $\varphi_{\min, \sigma}$ with $\max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle}$.

We choose an infinite subsequence $\{v\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a finite subset $\{f_j^{(v)}\}_{1 \leq j \leq N_v}$ of $H^0(X, \nu L)$ for each v satisfying the following condition; The function

$$\varphi_v = \frac{1}{v} \log \sum_{j=1}^{N_v} |f_j^{(v)}|^2$$

converges pointwise to $\varphi_{\min, \sigma}$ on X except a subset of measure 0 as $v \rightarrow \infty$, and the maximum value M_{φ_v} of φ_v on K_σ also converges to $M_{\varphi_{\min, \sigma}} = \max_{K_\sigma} \varphi_{\min, \sigma}$ as $v \rightarrow \infty$. The existence of these functions can be immediately shown by applying [6, Theorem (13.21)] regarding φ in the theorem as $(1 - \frac{1}{k})\varphi_{\min} + \frac{1}{k}\varphi_+$ for each natural number k , where φ_+ is the local weight of a singular hermitian metric h_+ on L which satisfies $\mathcal{O}_{h_+} \geq \varepsilon\omega$ for some positive number ε and a Kähler metric ω on X .

Then, according to the next Lemma 4.10, an inequality

$$\varphi_v \leq \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_v}$$

holds on K_σ . Considering this inequality as $v \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain

$$\varphi_{\min, \sigma} \leq \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_{\min, \sigma}}$$

on K_σ except the subset of measure 0. Since the both hand sides are plurisubharmonic, this inequality holds on whole K_σ .

According to the above argument, we obtain the inequality

$$\varphi_{\min, \sigma} \leq \psi_\sigma + C + M_{\varphi_{\min, \sigma}}$$

on K_σ , which proves the lemma. □

LEMMA 4.10. *Here we use notations in the proof of Lemma 4.9. The inequality*

$$\varphi_\nu \leq \max_{m \in \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m - m_\sigma, v_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_\nu}$$

holds on K_σ .

PROOF. Let $P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma := \frac{1}{\nu} P(f_1^{(\nu)}, f_2^{(\nu)}, \dots, f_{N_\nu}^{(\nu)})(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)$. According to Proposition 3.4 and Observation 3.9, $\nu P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma$ is a subset of $S(L_0^\nu, \nu h)_\sigma$. Since $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0^\nu, \nu h) = \nu \square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ holds, it turns out that $S(L_0^\nu, \nu h)_\sigma = \nu S(L_0, h)_\sigma$, thus we obtain

$$P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma \subset S(L_0, h)_\sigma.$$

Therefore, according to Remark 3.18, it is sufficient to show the inequality

$$\varphi_\nu \leq \max_{m \in P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_\nu}$$

on K_σ .

According to Remark 3.21, there exists a finite subset A of $P(\varphi_\nu)$ whose elements are rational and which satisfies $P(\varphi_\nu) = \overline{A}$. For this set A , we fix such a subdivision $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of Σ as in Lemma 3.22. In the following, we use notations we used in Section 4.2. According to Corollary 3.15, it is sufficient to show that

$$\mu^* \varphi_\nu \leq \mu^* \left(\max_{m \in P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle} \right) + M_{\varphi_\nu}$$

on $K_{\tilde{\sigma}} = \{(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, z) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\tilde{\sigma}, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{\mathcal{T}}} \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |\tilde{x}_j| \leq 1\}$ for each $\tilde{\sigma} \in (\tilde{\Sigma}_\sigma)_{\max}$.

Since

$$\log \prod_{j=1}^n |\mu^* x_j|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle} = \log \prod_{j=1}^n \prod_{k=1}^n |\tilde{x}_k|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle \langle v^j, \tilde{v}_k \rangle} = \sum_{k=1}^n \langle m, \tilde{v}_k \rangle \log |\tilde{x}_k|^2$$

holds, we obtain

$$\mu^* \left(\max_{m \in P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma} \log \prod_{j=1}^n |x_j|^{2\langle m, v_j \rangle} \right) = \max_{m \in P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n \langle m, \tilde{v}_j \rangle \log |\tilde{x}_j|^2.$$

As $\log |\tilde{x}_j|^2 \leq 0$ holds for all j on $K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$, the equation we desire can be rewritten as

$$\mu^* \varphi_\nu \leq \log \prod_{j=1}^n |\tilde{x}_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_\nu},$$

where $m_0 \in P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma$ is such an element as in Lemma 3.22.

Let $P(\varphi_\nu)_{\tilde{\sigma}} := \frac{1}{\nu} P(\mu^* f_1^{(\nu)}, \mu^* f_2^{(\nu)}, \dots, \mu^* f_{N_\nu}^{(\nu)})(0, 0, \dots, 0, z_0)$. According to Remark 3.20, and since both $P(\varphi_\nu)_{\tilde{\sigma}}$ and $P(\varphi_\nu)_\sigma$ are generated by the same set, it turns out that $\mu^* f_j^{(\nu)}$ can

be divided by the function $\prod_{k=1}^n (x_k)^{\langle vm_0, \tilde{v}_k \rangle}$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N_v\}$. Denoting the quotient by $g_j^{(v)}$, the function $\mu^* \varphi_v - \log \prod_{j \in I} |\tilde{x}_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle}$ can be rewritten as

$$\mu^* \varphi_v - \log \prod_{j=1}^n |\tilde{x}_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle} = \frac{1}{v} \log \sum_{j=1}^{N_v} |g_j^{(v)}|^2.$$

Thus, this function is a plurisubharmonic function on $K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$, and it has the maximum value on $K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$, which we denote by $M_{\varphi_v, \tilde{\sigma}}$. Then, since

$$\mu^* \varphi_v \leq \log \prod_{j=1}^n |\tilde{x}_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle} + M_{\varphi_v, \tilde{\sigma}}$$

holds on $K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$. Therefore, it remains to prove that $M_{\varphi_v, \tilde{\sigma}} \leq M_{\varphi_v}$.

Assume that the plurisubharmonic function $\mu^* \varphi_v - \log \prod_{j \in I} |\tilde{x}_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle}$ has the maximum value at the point $((\tilde{x}_0)_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0) \in K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$. We may assume $|(\tilde{x}_0)_j| = 1$ for all j after we change the point $((\tilde{x}_0)_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0) \in K_{\tilde{\sigma}}$ if necessary. It is because, in the case when $|(\tilde{x}_0)_1| < 1$ for example, by considering the plurisubharmonic function

$$\tilde{x}_1 \mapsto \mu^* \varphi_v(\tilde{x}_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, (\tilde{x}_0)_3, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0) - \log \left(|\tilde{x}_1|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_1 \rangle} \cdot \prod_{j=2}^n |(\tilde{x}_0)_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle} \right)$$

defined on $\{|\tilde{x}_1| < 1\}$, the value of the function above must constantly be $M_{\varphi_v, \tilde{\sigma}}$.

Then, we can calculate that

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\varphi_v, \tilde{\sigma}} &= \mu^* \varphi_v((\tilde{x}_0)_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0) - \log \prod_{j=1}^n |(\tilde{x}_0)_j|^{2\langle m_0, \tilde{v}_j \rangle} \\ &= \varphi_v(\mu((\tilde{x}_0)_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mu((\tilde{x}_0)_1, (\tilde{x}_0)_2, \dots, (\tilde{x}_0)_n, z_0) \in K_{\sigma}$, the value is at most M_{φ_v} . □

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.7. Let us denote by h the singular hermitian metric defined by $\{e^{-\psi_{\sigma}}\}_{\sigma}$, and by h_{∞} a smooth hermitian metric on L . Then, there exist upper semi-continuous functions φ'_{\min} and ψ' on X such that

$$h_{\min} = h_{\infty} e^{-\varphi'_{\min}}, \quad h = h_{\infty} e^{-\psi'}$$

hold. Here, it is sufficient to prove that there exists a constant C such that

$$\varphi'_{\min} \leq \psi' + C$$

holds on $\pi^{-1}(\overline{U}) \subset X$.

According to Lemma 4.9, for each $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$, there exists a constant C_{σ} such that

$$\varphi'_{\min} \leq \psi' + C_{\sigma}$$

holds on the set $K_{\sigma} = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})|_{\overline{U}} \mid \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |x_j| \leq 1\}$.

Thus, according to Lemma 3.10,

$$\varphi'_{\min} \leq \psi' + C$$

holds on $\pi^{-1}(\overline{U}) \subset X$, where $C = \max_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}} C_{\sigma}$. □

5. Properties related to the singularities of minimal singular metrics.

5.1. Kiselman numbers and Lelong numbers of minimal singular metrics and non-nef loci. Let X be a smooth projective variety and L be a holomorphic line bundle over X . According to [3, 3.6], the next proposition follows.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *If L is big, then the non-nef locus $\text{NNeF}(L)$ of L can be written as*

$$\text{NNeF}(L) = \{x \in X \mid \nu(\varphi_{\min}, x) > 0\},$$

where $e^{-\varphi_{\min}}$ is a minimal singular metric on L .

According to this proposition, we can specify the non-nef locus of a big line bundle by calculating the Lelong number of a minimal singular metric. It can be done, actually, in our setting.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *Let X be the total space of a toric bundle $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ over a complex torus and $L = \pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$ be a big line bundle over X , where Σ is a smooth projective fan in an n -dimensional lattice N . The Kiselman number*

$$\nu_{\zeta, w}^K(\varphi_{\min}, x_0) = \sup \left\{ t \geq 0 \mid \varphi_{\min} \leq t \log \sum_{j=1}^{n+d} |\zeta_j|^{2w_j} + O(1) \text{ around } x_0 \right\}$$

associated to the coordinates system

$$\zeta = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_{n+d}) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d)$$

and $w = (w_j) \in \bigoplus_{j \in I} \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ of a minimal singular metric $e^{-\varphi_{\min}}$ at a point $x_0 = ((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0) \in \mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})$ (see [1, Section 5.2] for the definition) can be calculated by using notations in the previous section that

$$\nu_{\zeta, w}^K(\varphi_{\min}, x_0) = \min_{m \in S(L_0, h)_{\sigma}} \left\langle m, \sum_{j \in I} \frac{v_j}{w_j} \right\rangle,$$

where we denote by I the set $\{j \mid x_0^j = 0\}$ and by $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d)$ the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to N -minimal generators v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of σ . Especially, the Lelong number at x_0 can be calculated that

$$\nu(\varphi_{\min}, x_0) = \min_{m \in S(L_0, h)_{\sigma}} \sum_{j \in I} \langle m, v_j \rangle.$$

COROLLARY 5.3. *Let X, L be as that of the previous proposition. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $\varphi_{\min}(x_0)(= \psi_{\sigma}(x_0)) = -\infty$.
- (2) ψ_{σ} is not continuous at x_0 .
- (3) $\nu(\varphi_{\min}, x_0)(= \nu(\psi_{\sigma}, x_0)) > 0$.

Epecially,

$$\varphi_{\min}^{-1}(-\infty) = \text{Pole}(\varphi_{\min})$$

holds, where we denote by $\text{Pole}(\varphi_{\min})$ the set $\{x \in X \mid v(\varphi_{\min}, x) > 0\}$.

The next proposition is also obtained easily by Theorem 4.7.

PROPOSITION 5.4. *Let X, L be as that of Proposition 5.2. Then, $\text{Pole}(\varphi_{\min})$ is a Zariski closed set.*

According to these argument, we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 5.5. *Let X be the total space of a toric bundle $\mathbb{T}_N(\Sigma, \mathcal{L})$ over a complex torus and $L = \pi^*L_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_h)$ be a big line bundle over X , where Σ is a smooth projective fan. Then, the set $\text{NNeft}(L)$ is a Zariski closed subset of X .*

5.2. Multiplier ideal sheaves. Let Σ be a smooth projective fan of an n -dimensional lattice N . Fix N -minimal generators v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\max}$. Let $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z)$ be the canonical coordinates system of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$ associated to v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n , where U is a sufficiently small open set in V . In this section, we consider the condition

$$f \in \mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)},$$

where $((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)$ is a point of $\mathbb{T}_N(\sigma, \mathcal{L})|_U$, f is an element of $\mathcal{O}_{X, ((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z)} \setminus \{0\}$, t is a positive real number, and h_{\min} is a minimal singular metric on L . In the following, we also denote by $\mathcal{J}(t\varphi_{\min})$ the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)$ by using the local weight function φ_{\min} of the singular hermitian metric h_{\min} .

Let $I := \{j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \mid (x_0)_j = 0\}$. For this set I , let us denote the expansion appeared in Definition 3.19 by

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) = \sum_{m \in \text{Pr}^I(\sigma^\vee \cap M)} \prod_{j \in I} (x_j)^{\langle m, v_j \rangle} A_m(x_{I^c}, z),$$

where the map Pr^I is the projection from $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ to $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}\{v^j\}_{j \in I}$. As the dual version of this map, we denote the projection from $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ to $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}\{v_j\}_{j \in I}$ by Pr_I in the following. Fix a set $A \subset P(f)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$ of lattice points such that

$$P(f)_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)} = \overline{A}$$

holds.

COROLLARY 5.6. *The followings are equivalent.*

- (1) $f \in \mathcal{J}(t\varphi_{\min})_{((x_0)_1, (x_0)_2, \dots, (x_0)_n, z_0)}$.
- (2) $\min_{m \in tS(L_0, h)_\sigma} \langle m, w \rangle < \left\langle m_0 + \sum_{j \in I} v^j, w \right\rangle$ for all $m_0 \in A$ and $w \in \text{Pr}_I(\sigma) \setminus \{0\}$.

Corollary 5.6 immediately follows from Theorem 4.7 and the result of Guenancia [10] referring to the way to compute the multiplier ideal sheaves associated to “toric plurisubharmonic functions”, which can be regarded as a generalization of the famous Howald’s result ([11, Theorem 11]) in algebraic setting.

According to Corollary 5.6, [5, 1.10, 1.11], and [13, 11.2.12 (ii)], we obtain next corollary.

COROLLARY 5.7. *Let X be the total space of a smooth projective toric bundle over a complex torus, D a big divisor on X , and $e^{-\varphi_{\min}}$ be a minimal singular metric on the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$.*

(1) *If $f \in \mathcal{J}(t\varphi_{\min})_{x_0}$ at the point x_0 , then $f \in \mathcal{J}((1 + \varepsilon)t\varphi_{\min})_{x_0}$ holds for sufficiently small positive number ε and any positive real number t . Especially, since the sheaf $\mathcal{J}(t\varphi_{\min})$ is coherent, it follows that*

$$\mathcal{J}(t\varphi_{\min}) = \mathcal{J}_+(t\varphi_{\min}).$$

(2) *Let P be a nef big divisor on X , then*

$$H^j(X, \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + P + L) \otimes \mathcal{J}(\varphi_{\min})) = 0$$

holds for all $j > 0$.

6. Some examples. In this section, we will introduce three examples for X and L in the previous sections. We construct them as \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles over abelian surfaces, by following [14, CHAPTER IV §2.6] basically. In this section, we use notations in Example 2.7.

As a preparation, we first recall a useful lemma to see L is big.

LEMMA 6.1. *In the setting of Example 2.7, L is big if and only if there exists a triple (a, b, c) of nonnegative integers such that $L_0^a \otimes L_1^b \otimes L_2^c$ is ample line bundle over V .*

This lemma can be easily shown by applying the result known by Cutkosky ([12, Lemma 2.3.2]) and the fact that the ample cones of complex tori coincide with these big cones.

Let E be a sufficiently general smooth elliptic curve and o be a point of E . For example, you can choose $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + (\pi + \sqrt{-1})\mathbb{Z})$ for E . Let

$$V = E \times E.$$

It is known that the rank of the Neron-Severi group $\text{NS}(V)$ of V is three and this group is generated by the following three classes ([12, Chapter 1.5.B]).

- $f_1 = c_1(\mathcal{O}_V(F_1))$, where F_1 stands for the prime divisor $\{o\} \times E \subset V$.
- $f_2 = c_1(\mathcal{O}_V(F_2))$, where F_2 stands for the prime divisor $E \times \{o\} \subset V$.
- $\delta = c_1(\mathcal{O}_V(\Delta))$, where Δ stands for the prime divisor $\{(x, y) \in E \times E \mid x = y\}$.

By using these three classes, the nef cone $\text{Nef}(V)$ of V can be written as

$$\text{Nef}(V) = \{af_1 + bf_2 + c\delta \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, ab + bc + ca \geq 0, a + b + c \geq 0\}.$$

In order to obtain more useful expression of $\text{Nef}(V)$, let us define the other basis of $\text{NS}(V) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ by

$$l_1 = \frac{1}{6}(f_1 + f_2 - 2\delta), \quad l_2 = \frac{1}{6}(-\sqrt{3}f_1 + \sqrt{3}f_2), \quad \text{and } l_3 = \frac{1}{6}(f_1 + f_2 + \delta).$$

By using these classes, $\text{Nef}(V)$ can be written as

$$\text{Nef}(V) = \{al_1 + bl_2 + cl_3 \mid c^2 \geq a^2 + b^2, c \geq 0\}.$$

This expression of $\text{Nef}(V)$ makes it easy to judge the nef-ness of line bundles.

EXAMPLE 6.2. The first example is an example which admits a Zariski decomposition after appropriate modifications. Let us fix two positive integers $u < v$. Let $L_0 := \mathcal{O}_V(-uF_1 - uF_2 - u\Delta)$, $L_1 := \mathcal{O}_V((u + v)F_1 + (u + v)F_2 + (-2u + v)\Delta)$, and $L_2 := \mathcal{O}_V((-u + v)F_1 + (-u + v)F_2 + (2u + v)\Delta)$. Then $c_1(L_0) = -6ul_3$, $c_1(L_1) = 6(ul_1 + vl_3)$, and $c_1(L_2) = 6(-ul_1 + vl_3)$ hold. These expressions make it clear that the line bundle $L_1 \otimes L_2$ is ample and, according to Lemma 6.1, that L is a big line bundle in this case.

The set $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ in this setting is rational polyhedral. More precisely, $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is the convex closure of the five points $e^1, e^2, \frac{u}{v}e^2, \frac{u}{2(u+v)}e^1 + \frac{u}{2(u+v)}e^2, \frac{u}{v}e^1$ in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. So, by applying Theorem 4.7, it immediately turns out that the weight of a minimal singular metric ψ_{σ_j} satisfies $\psi_{\sigma_j} \sim_{\text{sing}} 1$ at any points of X except for the locus $\mathbb{P}(L_0)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\sigma_1}(x_1, x_2, z) &\sim_{\text{sing}} \frac{u}{2v(u+v)} \log \max \{ |x_1|^{2(2u+2v)}, |x_2|^{2(2u+2v)}, |x_1|^{2v}|x_2|^{2v} \} \\ &\sim_{\text{sing}} \frac{u}{2v(u+v)} \log (|x_1|^{2(2u+2v)} + |x_2|^{2(2u+2v)} + |x_1|^{2v}|x_2|^{2v}) \end{aligned}$$

at a point $(0, 0, z_0) \in \mathbb{P}(L_0)$. Therefore, it follows that the non-nef locus $\text{Nef}(L)$ is a Zariski closed subset $\mathbb{P}(L_0)$ of X .

According to [14, 2.5], the fact that $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is a rational polyhedral yields that L admits a Zariski decomposition after appropriate proper modifications. Especially, when u and v can be written as

$$u = 1, \quad v = 2n - 2$$

for some integer $n > 1$, (X, L) is an example which admits a Zariski decomposition just after the n -time blow-up centered at the non-nef locus of the pull-back of L . It can be also checked out by using the above expression of the minimal singular metric on L .

According to the above expression of $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$, the result of Corollary 5.6 can be rewritten as follows. First, it is clear that $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)$ is trivial at any point in $X \setminus \mathbb{P}(L_0)$. Next, for a point $x_0 \in \mathbb{P}(L_0)$, the stalk of $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min})_{x_0}$ of the multiplier ideal sheaf at x_0 is the ideal of \mathcal{O}_{X, x_0} which is generated by the system of the polynomials

$$\{x_1^p x_2^q \mid (p + 1, q + 1) \in \text{Int}(S_t) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2\},$$

where we denote by $\text{Int}(S_t)$ the interior of the set

$$S_t = \{(\langle tm, e_1 \rangle, \langle tm, e_2 \rangle) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid m \in S(L_0, h)_{\sigma_1}\}.$$

For the detail shape of S_t , see Figure 3.

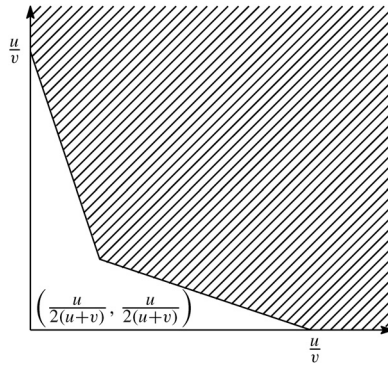


FIGURE 3. The shaded area of this figure represents the set S_1 . The set S_t is the set of points $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which satisfies $\frac{p}{t} \in S_1$.

The set of the whole jumping numbers $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_1}; x_0)$ at a point $x_0 \in \mathbb{P}(L_0)$ can be written as $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_1}; x_0) = \{2p + (p + q)\frac{v}{u} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq p \leq q\}$, and the singularity exponent $c_{x_0}(\psi_{\sigma_1})$, which is the least number in $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_1}; x_0)$, satisfies $c_{x_0}(\psi_{\sigma_1}) = 2(1 + \frac{v}{u})$.

REMARK 6.3. In Example 6.2, the behavior of the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(\psi_{\sigma_1})$ around a point of $\mathbb{P}(L_0)$ coincides with that of the (algebraic) multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)$, where \mathfrak{a} is an ideal generated by $(x_1^{2(u+v)}, x_2^{2(u+v)}, x_1^v x_2^v)$ and c is the rational number $\frac{u}{2v(u+v)}$.

This means that the analytic multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(\psi_{\sigma_1})_{x_0}$ has properties same as algebraic multiplier ideal sheaves. For example, it is known that, related to the algebraic multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)$, the set of the whole jumping numbers $\text{Jump}(\mathfrak{a}; x_0)$ is a discrete subset of the set of rational numbers \mathbb{Q} , and has the property so-called “periodicity” in a sufficiently big parts of this set (see [9, 1.12] for details). Indeed, it can be easily checked that $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_1}; x_0)$ is a discrete subset of \mathbb{Q} , and has a “period” $c^{-1} = 2v(1 + \frac{v}{u})$.

EXAMPLE 6.4. Second example is the example found out by Nakayama ([14]), which admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications.

Let us fix an integer $a > 1$ and set $L_0 := \mathcal{O}_V(2F_1 - 4F_2 + 2\Delta)$, $L_1 := \mathcal{O}_V((a - 1)F_1 + (a - 1)F_2 + (a + 2)\Delta)$, and $L_2 := \mathcal{O}_V((a + 3)F_1 + (a - 3)F_2 + a\Delta)$. Then $c_1(L_0) = -6(l_1 + \sqrt{3}l_2)$, $c_1(L_1) = 6(-l_1 + al_3)$, and $c_1(L_2) = 6(-\sqrt{3}l_2 + al_3)$ hold. By these expressions, it turns out that the line bundles L_1 and L_2 are ample and, according to Lemma 6.1, that L is also a big line bundle in this case. For this example, see Section 1.

EXAMPLE 6.5. Finally, we introduce an example which can be proved that admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications in the almost same way to the case of previous Nakayama example, however whose minimal singular metric can be expressed more easily.

Let $L_0 := \mathcal{O}_V(4F_1 + 4F_2 + \Delta)$, $L_1 := \mathcal{O}_V$, and $L_2 := \mathcal{O}_V(-F_1 + 9F_2 + \Delta)$. Then $c_1(L_0) = 6(l_1 + 3l_3)$, $c_1(L_1) = 0$, and $c_1(L_2) = 6l_1 + 10\sqrt{3}l_2 + 18l_3$ hold. By this expression,

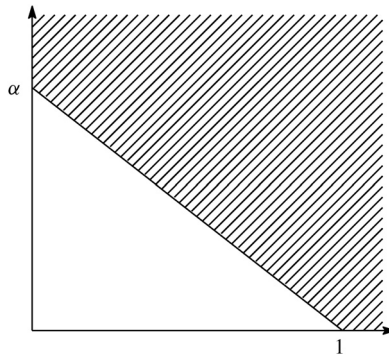


FIGURE 4. The shaded area of this figure represents the set S_1 . The set S_t is the set of points $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which satisfies $\frac{p}{t} \in S_1$.

it turns out that the line bundle L_0 is ample and, from Lemma 6.1, that L is also a big line bundle in this case.

The set $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ in this setting is not rational, but is polyhedral. More precisely, $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$ is the convex closure of the three points 0 , e^1 , and $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}e^2$ in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. So, applying Theorem 4.7, it immediately turns out that the weight of a minimal singular metric ψ_{σ_j} satisfies $\psi_{\sigma_j} \sim_{\text{sing}} 1$ at any points of X except for the locus $\mathbb{P}(L_2)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\sigma_3}(x_1, x_2, z) &\sim_{\text{sing}} \log \max \{|x_0|^{2\alpha}, |x_1|^2\} \\ &\sim_{\text{sing}} \log (|x_0|^{2\alpha} + |x_1|^2) \end{aligned}$$

at a point $(0, 0, z_0) \in \mathbb{P}(L_2)$, where we denote by α the positive irrational number $1 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$.

According to the above expression of $\square_{\text{Nef}}(L_0, h)$, the result of Corollary 5.6 can be rewritten as follows. First, it is clear that $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min}^t)$ is trivial at any point in $X \setminus \mathbb{P}(L_2)$. Next, for a point $x_0 \in \mathbb{P}(L_2)$, the stalk $\mathcal{J}(h_{\min})_{x_0}$ of the multiplier ideal sheaf at x_0 is the ideal of \mathcal{O}_{X, x_0} which is generated by the polynomials

$$\{x_1^p x_2^q \mid (p + 1, q + 1) \in \text{Int}(S_t) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2\},$$

where we denote by S_t the set $\{(\langle tm, e_1 \rangle, \langle tm, e_2 \rangle) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid m \in S(L_0, h)_{\sigma_3}\}$. For the detail shape of S_t in this case, see Figure 4.

Let x_0 be a point in $\mathbb{P}(L_2)$. In this case, $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_3}; x_0)$ can be calculated that $\text{Jump}(\psi_{\sigma_3}; x_0) = \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \oplus \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, and the singularity exponent can be calculated that $c_{x_0}(\psi_{\sigma_1}) = 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}$, which is not rational, too. It can easily be proved by using ([14, 2.11]) that L admits no Zariski decomposition even after modifications in this settings.

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