

Kähler–Ricci flow, Kähler–Einstein metric, and K–stability

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We prove the existence of a Kähler–Einstein metric on a K–stable Fano manifold using the recent compactness result on Kähler–Ricci flows. The key ingredient is an algebrogeometric description of the asymptotic behavior of Kähler–Ricci flow on Fano manifolds. This is in turn based on a general finite-dimensional discussion, which is interesting on its own and could potentially apply to other problems. As one application, we relate the asymptotics of the Calabi flow on a polarized Kähler manifold to K–stability, assuming bounds on geometry.

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1. Introduction	3145
2. Finite-dimensional results	3148
3. Asymptotics of Kähler–Ricci flow	3155
4. The Calabi flow and stability	3167
References	3171

1 Introduction

Let X be an n -dimensional Fano manifold. It was first conjectured by Yau [45] that the existence of a Kähler–Einstein metric on X is equivalent to a certain algebrogeometric stability of X . In 2012, this conjecture was proved by Chen, Donaldson and Sun [3; 4; 5]. The precise notion of stability is the so-called K–stability, defined by Tian [39] and Donaldson [16]. The proof depends on a deformation method involving Kähler–Einstein metrics with cone singularities, which was introduced by Donaldson [18] in 2011.

There are also other approaches to studying the existence problem of Kähler–Einstein metrics on Fano manifolds. In general to make these work two key ingredients are needed, namely the *partial C^0 -estimate* and the construction of a *destabilizing test configuration*. The first is analytic and the second is algebraic in nature.

The partial C^0 -estimate was proved by Székelyhidi [38] for the classical Aubin–Yau continuity path, by adapting the results of Chen, Donaldson and Sun [4; 5] and Donaldson and Sun [20]; it was proved, for the approach using Ricci flow, by Chen and Wang [9; 10] in dimension two, by Tian and Zhang [40] in dimension three, and by Chen and Wang [11; 12] in all dimensions as a consequence of the resolution of the Hamilton–Tian conjecture. We note that these results together with the work of S Paul [28; 29; 30] already imply that on a Fano manifold without nontrivial holomorphic vector fields, the existence of a Kähler–Einstein metric is equivalent to the notion of stability defined by Paul.

Regarding the second ingredient, very recently Datar and Székelyhidi [15] have adapted the results of [5] to the Aubin–Yau continuity path, which gives a new proof of the theorem of Chen, Donaldson and Sun. Our focus in this paper is to give yet another proof using the Ricci flow, which means that technically we will address the issue of constructing a destabilizing test configuration. Notice this can not be naively adapted from [5] and requires a new strategy to understand the relation between the asymptotic behavior of the Kähler–Ricci flow and algebraic geometry. Our argument is motivated by the work of Donaldson and Sun [21], which studies tangent cones of noncollapsed Kähler–Einstein limit spaces.

We now recall the basic setup. Let X be a Fano manifold, and $\omega(0)$ be a smooth Kähler metric in $2\pi c_1(X)$. The normalized Kähler–Ricci flow equation has the form

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega(t) = \omega(t) - \text{Ric}(\omega(t)).$$

It is well known that for any smooth $\omega(0)$, Equation (1) has a smooth solution $\omega(t)$ for all $t \in [0, \infty)$ and the fundamental question is to understand what happens as t tends to infinity. As a consequence of the Hamilton–Tian conjecture proved by Chen and Wang [11; 12], we have:

Theorem 1.1 [11; 12] *As $t \rightarrow \infty$, a sequential Gromov–Hausdorff limit of $(X, \omega(t))$ is naturally a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety endowed with a weak Kähler–Ricci soliton.*

Actually, the convergence happens in smooth topology away from the singularities of the limit variety. The precise statement can be found in [11; 12]. We will also summarize in Section 3.2 the input that we will need from [12], which we emphasize is indeed a stronger result than Theorem 1.1, concerning local *uniform* convergence of Kähler–Ricci flow. This says that for any fixed $T > 0$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$, the flow over the interval $[t - T, t + T]$ converges (by passing to subsequences) *naturally* to a limit

flow, which is induced by a Kähler–Ricci soliton (hence is self-similar). This is a crucial ingredient for us, in analogy with the important fact used in [21] that when we rescale the metric at a fixed point, we always get the same tangent cone if we use two equivalent rescaling sequences (see Lemma 3.1 in [21]).

The main result we shall prove in this article is:

Theorem 1.2 *There is a unique Gromov–Hausdorff limit Z of $(X, \omega(t))$, as a \mathbb{Q} –Fano variety endowed with a weak Kähler–Ricci soliton. Moreover, if X is K–stable, then Z is isomorphic to X endowed with a smooth Kähler–Einstein metric. In particular, X admits a Kähler–Einstein metric if it is K–stable.*

If we assume one of the Gromov–Hausdorff limits is smooth, then the uniqueness statement follows from the main result of Sun and Wang [34] (based on the Łojasiewicz–Simon technique). The part on the relation with K–stability is new even if we assume the curvature of $\omega(t)$ is uniformly bounded, under which Székelyhidi [36] and Tosatti [42] have obtained some partial results with extra assumptions.

Theorem 1.2 follows from a finite-dimensional result that we will elaborate in Section 2. The proof has its own interest. Notice when X does not admit a Kähler–Einstein metric, in Chen, Donaldson and Sun [5] (hence also in Datar and Székelyhidi [15]), the destabilizing test configuration is constructed *abstractly* using the theory of Luna slices, so is in general not canonical. In our proof of Theorem 1.2, when X is K–unstable, we will construct a destabilizing test configuration (to be more precise, a filtration) *naturally* out of the Kähler–Ricci flow $\omega(t)$. We expect this is the unique optimal degeneration in an appropriate sense, and we will discuss this further in Section 3.

We believe that the strategy developed here should apply to a wider class of problems. As an example, we will discuss an application to the Calabi flow in Section 4.

As a direct corollary of the proof of Theorem 1.2, we also obtain a corresponding result for Kähler–Ricci solitons. This has been recently proved by Datar and Székelyhidi [15], using the classical continuity path. Again the Kähler–Ricci flow proof seems more intrinsic.

Corollary 1.3 *Let V_X be a holomorphic vector field on X . Then (X, V_X) admits a Kähler–Ricci soliton if and only if it is relatively K–stable in the sense of Berman and Witt Nyström [1].*

The “only if” direction is proved in [1], and the “if” direction is a conjecture in [1].

1.1 Organization of the paper

In [Section 2](#) we prove a very general result in the finite-dimensional setting concerning uniqueness of limiting points of certain sequences in a reductive group orbit. The key is a convexity lemma ([Lemma 2.2](#)). [Section 3](#) is devoted to the proof [Theorem 1.2](#): in [Section 3.1](#) we discuss the algebrogeometric degeneration associated to a smooth family of Kähler metrics on a fixed polarized Kähler manifold under two hypotheses (H1) and (H2); in [Section 3.2](#) we verify these hypotheses for Kähler–Ricci flow on a K–unstable Fano manifold, using [Theorem 1.1](#). In [Section 4](#) we apply the same technique to an analogous problem for Calabi flow under the assumptions of long-time existence and uniformly bounded geometry.

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2 Finite-dimensional results

The results of this section are motivated by [\[21\]](#). The discussion here focuses on a finite-dimensional problem, so is technically simpler than the situation studied in [\[21\]](#). For this reason we write down a self-contained argument.

Fix a finite-dimensional Hermitian vector space E . We write $K = U(E)$ and $G = GL(E)$. Let $\underline{A} = \{A_i\}$ be a sequence of elements in G with $A_0 = \text{Id}$. Let $B_i = A_i A_{i-1}^{-1}$. We assume there is an element Λ in $\sqrt{-1} \text{Lie}(K)$ with spectrum $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that the following holds:

- (*) For any subsequence $\{\alpha\} \subset \{i\}$, passing to a further subsequence, $B_{\alpha+1}$ and $B_{\alpha+2}$ both converge uniformly to a limit $ge^{\Lambda}g^{-1}$ for some $g \in K$.

Notice the element $g \in K$ is determined by the subsequence up to right multiplication by an element in $K_{\Lambda} = \{h \in K \mid h\Lambda h^{-1} = \Lambda\}$. It is easy to see (*) is equivalent to:

- (*)' There is a sequence $g_i \in K$ with $g_0 = \text{Id}$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} B_i g_i e^{-\Lambda} g_i^{-1} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} g_{i-1}^{-1} g_i = \text{Id}.$$

Actually, by the compactness of K , the two identities in (*)' imply (*). On the other hand, if (*) holds, then we can find a sequence $g_i \in K$ which satisfies (*)' except the

last condition $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} g_{i-1}^{-1} g_i = \text{Id}$ is replaced by that $g_{i-1}^{-1} g_i$ converges by sequence to elements in K_Λ . Then we can simply change g_i to $g_i u_i$ for an appropriate choice of sequence $u_i \in K_\Lambda$.

A special case is when $A(i) = \exp(i\Lambda)$. This corresponds to a sequence of points on a geodesic ray in the symmetric space G/K . Condition (*) roughly means that we are close to this special case in a certain way. The motivation for condition (*) will be seen more clearly in the next section, where we evolve geometric structures naturally towards limits that are self-similar. In general we have to allow the “gauge transformation” g , and for different subsequences we may get different g .

Let V be a complex representation of G , and $\mathcal{S}(V)$ the spectrum of the Λ -action on V . Our goal is to understand the limit set of $\{[A_i.v]\}$ in $\mathbb{P}(V)$, for a nonzero vector v . The main results are Propositions 2.10 and 2.11 and Theorem 2.12.

In our discussion below, we will choose a K -invariant metric on V , but it is not hard to see in the end the results are independent of the particular choice of the metric.

Lemma 2.1 For any $v \in V \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\log |e^{2\Lambda}.v| + \log |v| \geq 2 \log |e^\Lambda.v|,$$

with equality holding if and only if v is an eigenvector of Λ .

This follows from the convexity of the function $\log |e^{t\Lambda}.v|$. This elementary result is the key to the following discussion.

Denote $f_i(v) = \log |A_i.v|$. Then we have:

Lemma 2.2 Given $\mu \notin \mathcal{S}(V)$, there is an $I = I(\mu)$ such that for all $v \neq 0$ and $j > i \geq I$, if $f_{i+1}(v) \geq f_i(v) + \mu$, then $f_{j+1}(v) > f_j(v) + \mu$.

Proof If this is not true, then we may find subsequences $\{\alpha\}$ tending to infinity and $v_\alpha \in V$ such that

$$f_{\alpha+1}(v_\alpha) \geq f_\alpha(v_\alpha) + \mu \quad \text{and} \quad f_{\alpha+2}(v_\alpha) \leq f_{\alpha+1}(v_\alpha) + \mu.$$

Note that we have adjusted the sequence to obtain the above inequalities. Without loss of generality we may normalize v_α such that $|A_\alpha.v_\alpha| = 1$. By (*) and by passing to a subsequence, we may assume $A_{\alpha+k}A_\alpha^{-1}$ converges to $g e^{k\Lambda} g^{-1}$ for $k = 0, 1, 2$

and some $g \in K$. Passing to a further subsequence we may also assume $A_{\alpha+k} \cdot v_\alpha$ converges to w_k , with $w_k = g e^{k\Lambda} g^{-1} \cdot w_0$. Let $w = g^{-1} \cdot w_0$. Then by our assumption we have

$$\log |e^{2\Lambda} \cdot w| - \log |e^\Lambda \cdot w| \leq \mu \leq \log |e^\Lambda \cdot w| - \log |w|.$$

By [Lemma 2.1](#) we conclude w is an eigenvector of Λ , with eigenvalue μ . This contradicts our choice of μ . □

Lemma 2.3 $d(v) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} i^{-1} f_i(v)$ is well defined and belongs to $\mathcal{S}(V)$.

Proof It follows from [Lemma 2.2](#) that the limit

$$(2) \quad \tilde{d}(v) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (f_{i+1}(v) - f_i(v))$$

exists and $\tilde{d}(v) \in \mathcal{S}(V)$. It is then an elementary exercise to show that

$$(3) \quad d(v) = \tilde{d}(v). \quad \square$$

Remark 2.4 If $A_i = \exp(i\Lambda)$ then $d(v)$ is the well-known weight function associated to a geodesic ray, as the slope at infinity of the Kempf–Ness function.

For $v \in V \setminus \{0\}$, we denote by $[v]$ the corresponding point in $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Let U be the eigenspace of Λ with eigenvalue $d(v)$.

Lemma 2.5 Given any subsequence $\{\alpha\}$ such that $B_{\alpha+1}$ converges to $g e^\Lambda g^{-1}$, if we pass to a further subsequence $\{\beta\}$, then $[A_\beta \cdot v]$ converges to a limit $[w]$ with $g^{-1} \cdot w \in U$.

Proof From the above discussion, we have

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (f_{\alpha+2}(v) - f_{\alpha+1}(v)) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (f_{\alpha+1}(v) - f_\alpha(v)) = d(v).$$

Then the conclusion follows from the proof of [Lemma 2.2](#). □

In terms of condition $(*)'$, this means that $[g_\beta^{-1} A_\beta \cdot v]$ converges to $[g^{-1} \cdot w] \in \mathbb{P}(U)$. Then we define the limit set $\text{Lim}(v)$ to be the union of the K_Λ -orbits of all possible sequential limits of $[g_i^{-1} A_i \cdot v]$. By the above lemma, $\text{Lim}(v)$ is a subset of $\mathbb{P}(U)$, and it is independent of the choice of g_i in $(*)'$. Notice by definition any sequential limit of $[A_i \cdot v]$ is in the K -orbit of some element in $\text{Lim}(v)$.

Lemma 2.6 $\text{Lim}(v)$ is compact and connected.

Proof The compactness is clear. If $\text{Lim}(v)$ is not connected, then we may write $\text{Lim}(v) = O_1 \cup O_2$, with O_1 and O_2 compact and K_Λ -invariant, and

$$d_{\text{FS}}(O_1, O_2) \geq \epsilon > 0,$$

where d_{FS} denotes the Fubini–Study metric on $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Note that K_Λ is connected. By definition we can find a subsequence $\{\alpha\} \subset \{i\}$ such that

$$(4) \quad d([g_\alpha^{-1} A_\alpha \cdot v], O_1) \leq \epsilon/2 \quad \text{and} \quad d([g_{\alpha+1}^{-1} A_{\alpha+1} \cdot v], O_1) > \epsilon/2.$$

Passing to a subsequence we may assume $[g_\alpha^{-1} A_\alpha \cdot v]$ converges to $[w]$. By our choice of $\{\alpha\}$ we know $[w] \notin O_2$, so $[w] \in O_1$. By $(*)'$ we know $g_{\alpha+1}^{-1} B_{\alpha+1} g_\alpha$ converges to e^Λ , so $[g_{\alpha+1}^{-1} A_{\alpha+1} \cdot v]$ also converges to $[w] \in O_1$. This contradicts the second inequality of (4). \square

Now we assume $V = E$, the standard representation of G . We list the elements in \mathcal{S} in decreasing order as $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_r$. Then we have an orthogonal decomposition

$$E = \bigoplus_{s=1}^r U_s,$$

where U_s is the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue λ_s . We also write $n_s = \dim U_s$. The sequence \underline{A} defines a filtration

$$(5) \quad E = V_1 \supset \dots \supset V_r \supset V_{r+1} = \{0\},$$

where V_s consists of vectors v with $d(v) \leq \lambda_s$ and we follow the convention that $d(0) = -\infty$.

For any $p \leq m$, recall we have the Plücker embedding of the Grassmannian $G(p; E)$ into $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^p E)$ as a closed subvariety. Given a p -dimensional subspace $W \subset E$, we choose an element $\widehat{W} \in \wedge^p E$ representing W . Then we apply the above discussion to $V = \wedge^p E$, and define $d(W) := d(\widehat{W})$. This is independent of the particular choice of \widehat{W} . For simplicity of notation, we will simply denote \widehat{W} also by W , and the meaning will be clear from the context. For example, when we say a sequence $[W_i]$ converges to $[W_\infty]$, we mean that the corresponding $[\widehat{W}_i]$ converges to $[\widehat{W}_\infty]$ in $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^p E)$. This is also equivalent to saying that the corresponding sequence converges in $G(p; E)$.

Proposition 2.7 *For all s we may find a subspace $W_s \subset E$ such that $V_s = W_s \oplus V_{s+1}$ and $\text{Lim}(W_s) = [U_s]$.*

This is a consequence of the following two lemmata. For $s = 1, \dots, r$, we define the following numbers for the simplicity of notation:

$$p_s \triangleq \sum_{k \leq s} n_k, \quad q_s \triangleq \sum_{k \geq s} n_k, \quad \mu_s \triangleq \sum_{k \leq s} n_k \lambda_k, \quad \nu_s \triangleq \sum_{k \geq s} n_k \lambda_k.$$

Lemma 2.8 *For all s , there is a subspace $R_s \subset E$ of dimension p_s such that $\text{Lim}(R_s) = [\bigoplus_{k \leq s} U_k]$.*

Proof Fix a subsequence $\{\alpha\}$ such that $B_{\alpha+1}$ converges uniformly to $ge^\Lambda g^{-1}$ for some $g \in K$. Fix any number $\mu \in (\mu_s + \lambda_{s+1} - \lambda_s, \mu_s)$. Notice for any s , we have by definition $\log |e^\Lambda \cdot U_s| = n_s \lambda_s \log |U_s|$. If we let $R_s = A_\alpha^{-1} g \cdot \bigoplus_{k \leq s} U_k$ for α large, then $f_{\alpha+1}(R_s) \geq f_\alpha(R_s) + \mu$. So by [Lemma 2.2](#) if we choose $\alpha > I(\mu)$, then indeed we obtain $d(R_s) > \mu$. It is easy to see that $\bigwedge^{p_s} (\bigoplus_{k \leq s} U_k) \subset \bigwedge^{p_s} \mathbb{C}^m$ is the unique one-dimensional eigenspace of Λ with eigenvalue bigger than μ . By [Lemma 2.5](#), we know $d(R_s) = \mu_s$ and $\text{Lim}(R_s) = [\bigoplus_{k \leq s} U_k]$. □

Lemma 2.9 *For all s , there is a subspace $Q_s \subset E$ of dimension q_s such that $\text{Lim}(Q_s) = [\bigoplus_{k \geq s} U_k]$.*

Proof We use the same subsequence $\{\alpha\}$ as in the proof of previous lemma, and let $\mu \in (\nu_s, \nu_s + \lambda_{s-1} - \lambda_s)$. We define $S_\alpha = A_\alpha^{-1} g \cdot \bigoplus_{k \geq s} U_k$, and then for α large we have $f_{\alpha+1}(S_\alpha) \leq f_\alpha(S_\alpha) + \mu$. Now applying [Lemma 2.2](#), we see that for all $i \in [I(\mu), \alpha)$, we have

$$(6) \quad f_{i+1}(S_\alpha) \leq f_i(S_\alpha) + \mu.$$

Letting α tend to infinity, we may pass to a subsequence and assume $[S_\alpha]$ converges to a limit, which we denote by $[Q_s]$. Combining (2), (3) and (6), we obtain $d(Q_s) \leq \mu$. Hence $d(Q_s) = \nu_s$, by an argument similar to the proof of [Lemma 2.8](#). Then we apply [Lemma 2.5](#) to obtain $\text{Lim}(Q_s) = [\bigoplus_{k \geq s} U_k]$. □

Proof of Proposition 2.7 It follows easily from [Lemma 2.8](#) and [Lemma 2.9](#) that for all s , we have $R_s \cap V_{s+1} = 0$ and $Q_s \subset V_s$, by their definitions. So we have

$$q_s = \dim Q_s \leq \dim V_s \leq \sum_s n_s \lambda_s - \dim R_{s-1} = \sum_s n_s \lambda_s - \mu_{s-1} = q_s.$$

Therefore, all the inequalities in the above line become equalities. In particular, we have $V_s = Q_s$. Define $W_s = R_s \cap Q_s$. Then we have

$$\text{Lim}(W_s) = \text{Lim}(R_s) \cap \text{Lim}(Q_s) = [U_s].$$

It follows from definitions and the above equalities that $W_s \subset V_s$ and $W_s \cap V_{s+1} = 0$. Moreover, the above equalities imply that $\dim W_s = n_s$ and consequently

$$\dim W_s + \dim V_{s+1} = \dim V_s.$$

This yields that $V_s = W_s \oplus V_{s+1}$. □

Now fix a choice of W_s in Proposition 2.7. Then we can define a (real) one-parameter subgroup $\lambda(t) = \exp(t\xi)$ of G , where ξ acts on W_s by multiplication by λ_s . Since $\text{Lim}(W_s) = [U_s]$, we may find a sequence $C_i \in G$ such that C_i converges uniformly to the identity, and C_i identifies $g_i^{-1}A_i.W_s$ with U_s for all s . Let $\tilde{A}_i = C_i g_i^{-1} A_i C_0^{-1}$ and $\tilde{B}_i = \tilde{A}_i \tilde{A}_{i-1}^{-1}$. By construction, $\tilde{A}_i, \tilde{B}_i \in G_\Lambda$, where $G_\Lambda = \{g \in G \mid g\Lambda g^{-1} = \Lambda\}$, and by our choice of g_i we have

$$(7) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{B}_i = e^\Lambda.$$

Moreover, $\lambda(t) = C_0^{-1} e^{t\Lambda} C_0$.

Now we return to a general representation V . Let $V = \bigoplus_{j=1}^e \mathcal{U}_j$, where \mathcal{U}_j is the eigenspace of Λ associated to the eigenvalue τ_j , and τ_j is arranged in a decreasing order. We also have the filtration

$$V = \mathcal{V}_1 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{V}_e \supset \mathcal{V}_{e+1} = \{0\},$$

where \mathcal{V}_j consists of elements v with $d(v) \leq \tau_j$. Given $[v] \in \mathbb{P}(V)$, we write $[\bar{v}] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C_0 \lambda(t).[v] \in \mathbb{P}(V)$. Then $[\bar{v}]$ is fixed by Λ .

Proposition 2.10 *Any point $[w] \in \text{Lim}(v)$ is in the closure of the G_Λ -orbit of $[\bar{v}]$.*

Proof Suppose for some subsequence $\{\alpha\}$ that $g_\alpha^{-1} A_\alpha.[v]$ converges to $[w]$. Then

$$[v_\alpha] \triangleq [\tilde{A}_\alpha C_0.v] = [C_\alpha g_\alpha^{-1} A_\alpha.v]$$

also converges to $[w]$. Suppose that $[w] \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{U}_j)$. Then $C_0.v \in \bigoplus_{k \geq j} \mathcal{U}_k$ by (7). Therefore $[\bar{v}]$ is the projection of $[C_0.v]$ to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{U}_j)$. Since $\tilde{A}_\alpha \in G_\Lambda$, we have that $\tilde{A}_\alpha.[\bar{v}]$ is the projection of $[v_\alpha]$ to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{U}_j)$. Since the projection map to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{U}_j)$ is continuous in a neighborhood of $[w]$, it follows that $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{A}_\alpha.[\bar{v}] = [w]$. □

In general the above $\lambda(t)$ depends on the choice of W_s . Let $P(\xi)$ be the parabolic subgroup of G consisting of elements p such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(t) p \lambda(t)^{-1}$ exists. If we are given another choice of complementary subspaces W'_s , then we have $\xi' = p \xi p^{-1}$

for some $p \in P(\xi)$. In particular, the conjugacy class of ξ under the action of $P(\xi)$ is independent of the particular choice of W_s , so is uniquely determined by the filtration (5). This equivalence relation is well studied in geometric invariant theory; see for example [24, Appendix C]. We also have:

Proposition 2.11 *The G_Λ -orbit of $[\bar{v}]$ is uniquely determined by \underline{A} and $[v]$.*

Proof This is not hard to see. The point is that the choice of C_0 identifying W_s with U_s for all s is unique up to the action of G_Λ . □

Now we introduce the following property on $[v]$:

- (R) Every element $[w] \in \text{Lim}(v)$ has a reductive stabilizer group in G_Λ , and $G_\Lambda \cdot [w] = K_\Lambda \cdot [w]$.

This is often satisfied in the concrete geometric situation, as we shall see later.

Theorem 2.12 *Suppose v satisfies property (R). Then $\text{Lim}(v) = K_\Lambda \cdot [v_\infty]$ for a unique element $[v_\infty] \in \mathbb{P}(V)$. Moreover, there is an algebraic one-parameter subgroup $\phi: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow G_\Lambda$ that degenerates $[\bar{v}]$ to $[v_\infty]$, ie $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi(t) \cdot [\bar{v}] = [v_\infty]$.*

Proof This follows from exactly the same arguments as in [21] (the discussion before Remark 3.18). For the convenience of readers we repeat the proof here. Let $[v_\infty]$ be a point in $\text{Lim}(v)$ whose stabilizer group in G_Λ has minimal dimension. By [19] we can find an equivariant slice \mathbb{P}' at $[v_\infty]$ for the action of G_Λ . Let O be the G_Λ -orbit of $[w]$, and $O' = O \cap \mathbb{P}'$. Notice by general theory the closure \bar{O}' is a (possibly reducible) algebraic variety. By Proposition 2.10 we have $[v_\infty] \in \bar{O}'$. So from the construction of \mathbb{P}' in [19] we can find a small neighborhood \mathcal{W} of $[v_\infty]$ in \mathbb{P} such that each component of $O' \cap \mathcal{W}$ is contained in a single G_Λ -orbit. Moreover any point in $\bar{O}' \cap \mathcal{W}$ is in the G_Λ -orbit of a point in $\bar{O}' \cap \mathcal{W}$. In particular, $[v_\infty] \in \bar{O}'$.

Now we can choose an open neighborhood N of $[v_\infty]$ in $\text{Lim}(v)$ such that $N \subset \mathcal{W}$. By connectedness of $\text{Lim}(v)$ it suffices to show that $N \subset K_\Lambda \cdot [v_\infty]$. Now for any $[v'_\infty] \in N$, by the construction of the slice we may find $g \in G_\Lambda$ such that $g \cdot [v'_\infty] \in \bar{O}' \cap \mathcal{W}$. Then by classical geometric invariant theory we know $[v_\infty]$ is in the closure of the K_Λ -orbit of $g \cdot [v'_\infty]$. Therefore $[v_\infty]$ and $[v'_\infty]$ must be in the same G_Λ -orbit, since otherwise $[v'_\infty]$ would have a stabilizer group in G_Λ with smaller dimension, which contradicts our choice of $[v_\infty]$. By property (R) again we conclude $[v'_\infty] \in K_\Lambda \cdot [v_\infty]$. □

In particular, this says that there is a two-step degeneration from $[v]$ to $[v_\infty]$, through $[\bar{v}]$. Notice in contrast to $\lambda(t)$, the above algebraic one-parameter subgroup $\phi(t)$ is constructed using abstract theory, so is in general not canonically defined.

In practice there are possible variants of the above discussion. We often have, instead of a sequence $\{A_i\}$, a continuous path

$$\{A(t) \mid t \in [0, \infty)\}.$$

The property $(*)$ is then replaced by:

$(**)$ For any sequence $t_i \rightarrow \infty$, passing to a subsequence, the path

$$[0, 2] \rightarrow G; \quad t \mapsto A(t_i + t)A^{-1}(t_i)$$

converges uniformly to a limit $ge^{t\Lambda}g^{-1}$ for some $g \in K$.

In this case one can similarly prove that

$$(8) \quad d(v) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \log |A(t).v|$$

is well defined, and agrees with the definition using $A(i)$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then we can repeat the above discussion, and we also have a filtration of \mathbb{C}^m defined by $A(t)$, just as in (5).

3 Asymptotics of Kähler–Ricci flow

3.1 A general discussion

Let (X, L) be an n -dimensional polarized Kähler manifold. Let $h(t)$ be a smooth family of Hermitian metrics on L with induced Kähler metrics $\omega(t) \in 2\pi c_1(L)$. We define a family of Hermitian inner products H_t on $H^0(X, L)$ by

$$(9) \quad H_t(s_1, s_2) := \int_X \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle_{h(t)} \omega^n(t).$$

We assume L is very ample, ie the natural map $F: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*)$ is an embedding and moreover we assume that the natural map $\iota_k: \text{Sym}^k H^0(X, L) \rightarrow H^0(X, L^k)$ is surjective for all $k \geq 1$. Notice both can be achieved by replacing L with L^a for sufficiently big a . Let E be $H^0(X, L)^*$ endowed with the metric induced by H_0 . Following the notation of Section 2 we write $G = \text{GL}(E)$ and $K = U(E)$. The path H_t determines a smooth path $\tilde{A}(t)$ in G/K with $\tilde{A}(0) = \text{Id}$. Let $A(t)$ be the parallel lift of $\tilde{A}(t)$ to G , with respect to the natural connection when we view G as a

principal K bundle over G/K . This means for each t that $\dot{A}(t)A(t)^{-1}$ is Hermitian symmetric with respect to the metric induced by H_0 .

More concretely, choosing an orthonormal basis $\{s_\alpha\}$ of $H^0(X, L)$ with respect to H_0 , we obtain a smooth family of orthonormal bases of $\{s_\alpha(t)\}$ of $H^0(X, L)$ with respect to H_t , by solving the ODE

$$(10) \quad \frac{\partial s_\alpha(t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{H}_t(s_\alpha(t), s_\beta(t))s_\beta(t)$$

with initial value $s_\alpha(0) = s_\alpha$. It is easy to see the linear transformation on E that maps the corresponding dual basis s^α to $s^\alpha(t)$ is independent of the choice of $\{s_\alpha\}$, and agrees with the above $A(t)$. Indeed, with respect to the basis $\{s^\alpha\}$ we have

$$(\dot{A}(t)A(t)^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{H}_t(s_\beta(t), s_\alpha(t)),$$

which is Hermitian symmetric. Notice for any $s \in E^*$, we have

$$(11) \quad \|A(t).s\|_{H_0} = \|s\|_{H_t}.$$

The path $A(t)$ generates a family of embeddings $F_t: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(E)$, with $F_t = A(t) \circ F$. Let **Hilb** be the Hilbert scheme parametrizing subschemes of $\mathbb{P}(E)$ with the same Hilbert polynomial as (X, L) . By construction it is a closed subscheme of some $\mathbb{P}(V)$, where V is a natural representation of G and **Hilb** is G -invariant. Then the above F_t gives rise to a continuous path $[X_t]$ in **Hilb** satisfying $[X_t] = A(t).[X_0]$.

In what follows we shall assume:

(H1) There is an element $\Lambda \in \sqrt{-1}\text{Lie}(K)$ such that $\{A(t)\}$ satisfies (**).

We can then apply the discussion of Section 2 to the path $\{A(t)\}$ and the representation V , with $[v]$ replaced by the point $[X]$ in **Hilb** $\subset \mathbb{P}(V)$. Since **Hilb** is closed and G -invariant, the limit set $\text{Lim}(X)$ and the point $[\bar{X}]$ are both contained in **Hilb** $^\Lambda$, the subscheme of **Hilb** parametrizing Λ -invariant subschemes.

We also know the G_Λ -isomorphism class of $[\bar{X}] \in \text{Hilb}^\Lambda$ is uniquely determined by $A(t)$. It is interesting to understand the coordinate ring of \bar{X} in terms of the language of filtrations introduced in [44]. For all $k \geq 1$, G acts naturally on $\text{Sym}^k R_1$, which is $(\otimes^k R_1)/S_k$ with the symmetric group S_k naturally acting on $\otimes^k R_1$. By Section 2, we see that $\{A(t)\}$ generates a filtration of $\text{Sym}^k R_1$. Then it also induces a filtration of $R_k = H^0(X, L^k)$ under the map $\iota_k: \text{Sym}^k R_1 \rightarrow R_k$. More precisely, for $s \in R_k$, we define

$$d(s) \triangleq \inf\{d(f) \mid f \in \text{Sym}^k R_1 \text{ and } \iota_k(f) = s\},$$

where $d(f)$ is defined in Lemma 2.3. Notice each H_t defines a natural metric on $\text{Sym}^k R_1$, so induces a metric on R_k

$$\|s\|_{H_t^*}^2 = \inf\{\|f\|_{H_t}^2 \mid f \in \text{Sym}^k R_1 \text{ and } \iota_k(f) = s\}.$$

Using (11) we have

$$(12) \quad d(s) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \log \|s\|_{H_t^*}.$$

We follow the convention that $d(s) = 0$ for $s \in H^0(X, L^0) \simeq \mathbb{C}$. For all $d \in \mathbb{R}$, we set

$$\mathcal{F}_d R_k \triangleq \{s \in R_k \mid d(s) \leq d\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_d R \triangleq \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{F}_d R_k.$$

Let $R = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^0(X, L^k) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} R_k$ be the homogeneous coordinate ring of (X, L) . Then $\mathcal{F} := \{\mathcal{F}_d\}_{d \in \mathbb{R}}$ is an increasing filtration of subspaces of R . It is multiplicative in the sense that $\mathcal{F}_d R_k \cdot \mathcal{F}_e R_l \subset \mathcal{F}_{d+e} R_{k+l}$. This follows from the simple fact that for any $f_1 \in \text{Sym}^k R_1$ and $f_2 \in \text{Sym}^l R_1$ we have $d(f_1 \cdot f_2) = d(f_1) + d(f_2)$.

Clearly \mathcal{F} is only discontinuous at a discrete set of values $d \in \mathbb{R}$, which is contained in the subsemigroup of \mathbb{R} generated by the spectrum of the Λ -action on E^* . We denote these by $\dots < d_{i-1} < d_i < \dots$, and define the associated ring

$$\bar{R} \triangleq \bigoplus_i \mathcal{F}_{d_i} R / \mathcal{F}_{d_{i-1}} R.$$

It is endowed with two gradings, one by $\{k\}$ and the other by $\{d_i\}$.

Proposition 3.1 *The coordinate ring of \bar{X} is isomorphic to \bar{R} , and the action of Λ is encoded in the grading by $\{d_i\}$.*

Proof The discussion of Section 2 produces an element $C_0 \in G$ which identifies each W_s with U_s in E (we adopt the notation there) such that

$$C_0^{-1} \cdot [\bar{X}] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} C_0^{-1} e^{t\Lambda} C_0 \cdot [X].$$

The action of $C_0^{-1} \Lambda C_0$ defines a new grading $\{d\}$ on the ring $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k R_1$. Namely, for each k , we have a weight decomposition

$$\text{Sym}^k R_1 = \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{R}} V_{k,d}.$$

It is easy to see from the definition that for any $f \in \text{Sym}^k R_1$ with a weight decomposition $f = \sum_d f_d$ (this is of course always a finite sum), we have

$$d(f) = \sup\{d \mid f_d \neq 0\}.$$

Now we define a map

$$\Phi: \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k R_1 \rightarrow \bar{R}$$

sending an element $f \in \text{Sym}^k R_1$ to the corresponding class $[\iota_k(f)]$ in $\mathcal{F}_{d_i} R / \mathcal{F}_{d_i-1} R$ for $d_i = d(f)$. By the above discussion Φ is surjective. Let I be the saturated ideal defining X . Then the kernel of Φ is exactly the *initial ideal* of I , ie the ideal generated by the initial terms of elements in I , with respect to the above new grading on $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k R_1$. We denote the initial ideal mentioned above by \bar{I} . Then we have $\bar{R} = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k R_1 / \bar{I}$. From the construction of the Hilbert scheme, the latter is exactly the homogeneous coordinate ring of $C_0^{-1} \cdot \bar{X}$, and the grading by $\{d_i\}$ on \bar{R} corresponds to the action of $C_0^{-1} \Lambda C_0$ on $C_0^{-1} \cdot \bar{X}$.

Now the conclusion follows from the fact that (\bar{X}, Λ) and $(C_0^{-1} \cdot \bar{X}, C_0^{-1} \Lambda C_0)$ have isomorphic graded homogeneous rings. □

For our purposes, it is often convenient to regrade \mathcal{F} . Let $\underline{\lambda}$ be a number smaller than the smallest eigenvalue of the Λ -action on R_1 . Then we define

$$\mathcal{F}'_d R_k \triangleq \mathcal{F}_{d-\underline{\lambda}k} R_k \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}'_d R \triangleq \bigoplus_k \mathcal{F}'_d R_k.$$

Then the new filtration $\mathcal{F}' = \{\mathcal{F}'_d R\}$ is again multiplicative. Moreover, it is “positive” in the sense that $\mathcal{F}'_0 R = \mathbb{C}$. It is easy to see the graded ring associated to \mathcal{F}' only differs from \bar{R} by a shift of the grading, and geometrically, it defines the same variety \bar{X} with the same projective action of Λ , with a different choice of *linearization* on R_1 by $\Lambda' = \Lambda - \underline{\lambda} \text{Id}$.

We say the filtration \mathcal{F} is *rational* if we can find $\underline{\lambda}$ such that Λ' has rational spectrum. In this case, we can find a smallest integer D and some $\underline{\lambda}$ such that $D \cdot \mathcal{S}(\Lambda') \subset \mathbb{Z}$. Then we define a new filtration $\{\mathcal{F}''_j R\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$ by setting

$$\mathcal{F}''_j R = \bigcup_{d \leq D^{-1}j} \mathcal{F}'_d R.$$

The associated graded ring again defines the same variety \bar{X} , but the induced action has been rescaled to $D\Lambda'$.

As in [44; 37] we form the Rees algebra

$$\text{Rees}(\mathcal{F}'') = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{F}''_k t^k \subset R[t],$$

which gives rise to a test configuration for X with central fiber \bar{X} . Geometrically, the rationality of \mathcal{F} means that Λ generates an algebraic one-parameter subgroup $\chi : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow G$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \chi(t) \cdot [X] = C_0^{-1} \cdot [\bar{X}]$.

When \mathcal{F} is not rational, $\sqrt{-1}\Lambda$ generates a compact subtorus $T \subset K$, with rank bigger than one. Then we can still construct a test configuration in a noncanonical way. More precisely, we want to perturb Λ within $\sqrt{-1}\text{Lie}(T)$, while keeping the associated ring \bar{R} invariant (of course the grading will change). Notice when we vary Λ in $\sqrt{-1}\text{Lie}(T)$, we actually change the grading on $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k R_1$; indeed we are *weakening* the grading in that a graded piece does not split but different graded pieces can emerge. Now suppose \bar{I} is generated by the g_1, \dots, g_p , where each g_i is the initial term of some $f_i \in I$ with respect to the grading defined by $C_0^{-1}\Lambda C_0$. Then it follows for a rational $\Gamma \in \text{Lie}(T)$ close to Λ that g_i is also the initial term of f_i with respect to the grading defined by $C_0^{-1}\Gamma C_0$. This implies that the initial ideal J of I with respect to the new grading contains \bar{I} . By the proof of Proposition 3.1 we know for all $k \geq 1$,

$$\dim \text{Sym}^k R_1 / \bar{I}_k = \dim \bar{R}_k = \dim R_k.$$

Similarly,

$$\dim \text{Sym}^k R_1 / J_k = \dim R_k.$$

This implies $J = \bar{I}$. It follows that we can use the filtration defined by Γ to construct a test configuration for X with central fiber \bar{X} , and the induced \mathbb{C}^* -action is generated by Γ .

Now we come back to the filtration \mathcal{F} . For all $k \geq 1$, we have a natural L^2 inner product H_t on R_k , defined just like (9). Suppose $(X, h(t))$ satisfies an extra hypothesis:

(H2) For all $k \geq 1$, there is a constant $C_k > 0$ such that for all $t \geq 0$, we have on R_k ,

$$C_k^{-1} H_t \leq H_t^* \leq C_k H_t.$$

Then by (12), we have

$$d(s) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \log \|s\|_{H_t}.$$

In particular, the filtration \mathcal{F} , and hence (\bar{X}, Λ) , is intrinsically defined by $(X, h(t))$. In other words, suppose we replace L by L^k for some $k \geq 1$ in the above discussion, and suppose again (H1) holds; then we will end up with the same filtration.

3.2 Kähler–Ricci flow on Fano manifolds

Now we prove [Theorem 1.2](#), so we assume X is Fano. Let $\omega(t)$ be a solution of [\(1\)](#) with $\omega(0) \in 2\pi c_1(X)$. To obtain the corresponding family of Hermitian metrics $h(t)$ on K_X^{-1} , we use the normalization

$$(13) \quad \int_X \Omega_{h(t)} = \int_X \omega^n(t),$$

where $\Omega_{h(t)}$ is the volume form on X naturally associated to $h(t)$. The corresponding Kähler potential $\phi(t) = -\log(h(t)h(0)^{-1})$ satisfies the usual normalized equation,

$$\dot{\phi} = \log \frac{\omega^n_\phi}{\omega^n} + \phi - u_\omega,$$

where u_ω is the Ricci potential with condition $\int_M e^{-u_\omega} (\omega^n/n!) = (2\pi)^n$.

We first summarize the relevant results proved in [\[12\]](#). First of all, as $t \rightarrow \infty$, one can take sequential polarized Gromov–Hausdorff limits, in the sense of [\[20\]](#). Such a limit Z is naturally a \mathbb{Q} –Fano variety, endowed with a weak Kähler–Ricci soliton metric ω_Z , in the sense of [\[1\]](#) (see the remark after Proposition 4.15 of [\[20\]](#) for a similar discussion). In particular, there is a continuous Hermitian metric h_Z on the \mathbb{Q} –line bundle K_Z^{-1} which is smooth on the smooth locus Z^s of Z , with curvature form $-\sqrt{-1}\omega_Z$. Moreover, ω_Z is a genuine Kähler form on Z^s , and there is a holomorphic vector field V_Z on Z such that JV_Z generates holomorphic transformations of Z that preserve ω_Z and such that the equation $\text{Ric}(\omega_Z) = \omega_Z + \mathcal{L}_{V_Z}\omega_Z$ holds on Z^s .

Let \mathcal{C} be the set of all such sequential limits, and let $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ be the union of \mathcal{C} and the set $\{X_t = (X, J, \omega(t)) \mid t \geq 0\}$. Then $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is endowed with the polarized Gromov–Hausdorff topology, in the sense of [\[20\]](#). It is easy to see both \mathcal{C} and $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ are compact and connected (we refer the reader to [\[21, Lemma 2.7 and Lemma 3.2\]](#) for proofs of similar results).

As a consequence of the main result of [\[12\]](#) and the discussion in [\[20\]](#), there are positive integers r and m (depending only on $(X, \omega(0))$) such that any $Z \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is holomorphically embedded into \mathbb{P}^{m-1} by L^2 orthonormal sections of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$, and the image lies in a fixed Hilbert scheme **Hilb**. Moreover, the natural map $\bar{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Hilb}/U(m)$ is continuous. We may also assume that the map $\iota_k: \text{Sym}^k H^0(X, K_X^{-r}) \rightarrow H^0(X, K_X^{-rk})$ is surjective for all $k \geq 1$. We are therefore in the setting of [Section 3.1](#), with $L = K_X^{-r}$, and we obtain the corresponding path $A(t)$.

Case I Every $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ is a nontrivial Kähler–Ricci soliton, ie $V_Z \neq 0$. This is our main interest in this paper — the other case is easier and will be treated later.

Proposition 3.2 *Property (H1) holds in Case I.*

We need to first determine the element Λ . Given $Z \in \mathcal{C}$, the vector field JV_Z generates a real one-parameter group of holomorphic isometric actions of Z . It induces naturally a one-parameter subgroup $\chi(t)$ of the group \mathbb{U} of unitary transformations of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$ (with respect to the natural L^2 –Hermitian inner product defined by h_Z). Taking the closure of $\chi(t)$, we obtain a torus $T(Z) \subset \mathbb{U}$. Then under the natural embedding of $Z \subset \mathbb{P}(H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*)$, the action of $T(Z)$ keeps Z invariant.

We have a weight-space decomposition

$$(14) \quad H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^* = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} H_\lambda^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$$

such that the V_Z –action on $H_\lambda^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$ is given by multiplication by λ . Clearly different weight spaces are L^2 –orthogonal. We list the nontrivial weights as $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots$, and choose an L^2 –orthonormal basis of $H_{\lambda_i}^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$ for each i . Then we put these together in order of decreasing weight and form an orthonormal basis of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$. For simplicity we call such a basis *compatible*.

Given a compatible basis we can identify $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$ with \mathbb{P}^{m-1} . Then we can view the torus $T(Z)$ as a subgroup of \mathbb{T} , the diagonal maximal torus in $U(m)$, and JV_Z as an element in $\text{Lie}(T) = \mathbb{R}^k \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. Notice these do not depend on the choice of a compatible basis.

Lemma 3.3 *The map $\mathcal{V}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ sending Z to JV_Z is continuous. In particular, the image of \mathcal{V} is compact and connected.*

Proof Suppose we have a sequence $Z_i \in \mathcal{C}$ converging to Z_∞ . Let $\{s_{i\alpha}\}$ be a compatible basis of $H^0(Z_i, K_{Z_i}^{-r})$. Passing to a subsequence we may assume $\{s_{i\alpha}\}$ converges to an orthonormal basis $\{s_{\infty\alpha}\}$ of $H^0(Z_\infty, K_{Z_\infty}^{-r})$, under the polarized Gromov–Hausdorff convergence. Given any smooth point $p \in Z_\infty$, we may view the convergence in a neighborhood of p as the smooth convergence of the metric tensors ω_{Z_i} to ω_{Z_∞} on a fixed ball $B \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. Writing $\text{Ric}(\omega_{Z_i}) = \omega_{Z_i} + i\partial\bar{\partial}h_i$ and using standard elliptic estimates we may assume h_i converges smoothly to h_∞ on the half-ball $B/2$. Therefore $V_{Z_i} = \nabla_{\omega_{Z_i}} h_i$ converges smoothly to V_{Z_∞} on any compact subsets of Z_∞ . Suppose $\mathcal{L}_{V_{Z_i}} s_{i\alpha} = \mu_{i,\alpha} s_{i\alpha}$. Then passing to a subsequence, $\mu_{i,\alpha}$ converges to a limit $\mu_{\infty,\alpha}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{V_{Z_\infty}} s_{\infty\alpha} = \mu_{\infty,\alpha} s_{\infty\alpha}$ over Z_∞^s . Since Z_∞^s is normal we know $s_{\infty\alpha} \in H_{\mu_{\infty,\alpha}}^0(Z_\infty, K_{Z_\infty}^{-r})$. This shows that $\{s_{\infty\alpha}\}$ is a compatible basis, and the map \mathcal{V} is continuous. \square

Lemma 3.4 *There is a unique element $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that $JV_Z = \xi$ for all $Z \in \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof It suffices to show the image of \mathcal{V} is a countable set. To see this we notice that there are countably many subtori of T , and for a given subtorus T' of \mathbb{T} , the fixed point set $\mathbf{Hilb}^{T'}$ of T' -actions on \mathbf{Hilb} is a projective subscheme and thus has finitely many connected components. Therefore we only need to show for a given T' and connected component $\widetilde{\mathbf{Hilb}}$ of $\mathbf{Hilb}^{T'}$, for all $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ with $T(Z) = T'$ and $[Z] \in \widetilde{\mathbf{Hilb}}$, that JV_Z gives rise to the same element in $\text{Lie}(T')$. By [1] we know for a given Z that V_Z is characterized as the unique vector in \mathbb{R}^k satisfying

$$(15) \quad \text{Fut}_{JV_Z}(V') = - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (mk)^{-n-1} \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \text{Tr}(e^{JV_Z + tV'})|_{H^0(Z, K_Z^{-mk})} = 0$$

for all $V' \in \text{Lie}(T')$. Now since $\widetilde{\mathbf{Hilb}}$ is connected, the weight decomposition of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-mr})$ with respect to T' is the same for all $Z \in \widetilde{\mathbf{Hilb}}$, hence equation (15) is also. In particular, $JV_Z \in \text{Lie}(T')$ is also independent of Z . □

We define $\Lambda \in \sqrt{-1} \text{Lie}(U(m))$ to be the linear transformation of \mathbb{C}^m corresponding to $-J\xi$. For any $Z \in \mathcal{C}$, under the identification of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$ with \mathbb{C}^m using a compatible basis, Λ coincides with the natural action of V_Z on $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})^*$. For simplicity we may also simply view Λ as the holomorphic vector field on Z .

An important ingredient in the proof of Proposition 3.2 is the convergence of polarized Kähler–Ricci flows proved in [12], which we recall. For any sequence $t_i \rightarrow \infty$, by [12], passing to a subsequence, $(X, \omega(t_i), h(t_i))$ converges to some (Z, ω_Z, h_Z) in the polarized Gromov–Hausdorff topology. We can fix a metric on the disjoint union $\bigcup_i (X, \omega(t_i)) \cup (Z, \omega_Z)$ which realizes this convergence. By Theorem 1.6 of [12] and the normalization condition (13), we may assume $h(t_i + \tau)$ and $\omega(t_i + \tau)$ converge smoothly (as tensors) to $\Phi_\tau^* h_Z$ and $\Phi_\tau^* \omega_Z$ over compact subsets of Z^s , uniformly for $\tau \in [0, 2]$. Here Φ_τ is the one-parameter group of holomorphic transformations generated by V_Z . The key point is that the gauge transformation involved in the process of convergence is chosen uniformly for all s .

Proof of Proposition 3.2 We use the initial orthonormal basis $\{s^\alpha\}$ with respect to H_0 to identify E with \mathbb{C}^m , and hence G with $\text{GL}(m; \mathbb{C})$ and K with $U(m)$. Then we adopt the notation of Section 3.1, and write $A_i(\tau) = A_{i+\tau}$. Then we have

$$(\dot{A}_i(\tau)A_i(\tau)^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{H}_{i+\tau}(s_\beta(t_i + \tau), s_\alpha(t_i + \tau)).$$

The right-hand side is given by

$$\int_X \langle s_\alpha(t_i + \tau), s_\beta(t_i + \tau) \rangle (-r\dot{\phi}(t_i + \tau) + \Delta\dot{\phi}(t_i + \tau)) \omega_{\phi(t_i + \tau)}^n.$$

By Perelman’s estimate, which was written down by Tian and Sesum in [32] and improved by Phong, Sesum and Sturm in [31], we know $|\dot{\phi}(t)|$ and $|\Delta\dot{\phi}(t)|$ are uniformly bounded independent of t . Therefore A_i is uniformly Lipschitz in τ , so by passing to a subsequence we may assume A_i converges to a Lipschitz map A_∞ from $[0, 2]$ to G . From the definition of polarized convergence, we may also assume $\{A_{t_i}.s_\alpha\}$ converges to an orthonormal basis $\{s_\alpha(\infty)\}$ of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$ with respect to h_Z . Then for $\tau \in [0, 2]$, we have that $\{A_i(\tau).s_\alpha(t_i)\}$ converges to an orthonormal basis of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$ with respect to $\Phi_\tau^*h_Z$. Now we can find an element $h \in U(m)$ such that $\{h.s_\alpha(\infty)\}$ is a compatible orthonormal basis of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$. Then we easily see $\{e^{\tau\Lambda}h.s_\alpha(\infty)\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$ with respect to $\Phi_\tau^*h_Z$. So we have $A_\infty(\tau) = g(\tau)e^{\tau\Lambda}h$ for some $g(\tau) \in U(m)$. Using the fact that $\dot{A}_\infty(\tau)A_\infty^{-1}(\tau)$ is Hermitian symmetric, we see that g is independent of τ . Therefore $A_i(\tau)A(t_i)^{-1}$ converges uniformly to $ge^{\tau\Lambda}g^{-1}$. This proves that $A(t)$ satisfies (**). \square

From the above discussion it follows that $\text{Lim}(X)$ is exactly given by the union of the K_Λ –orbits of $[Z]$ (the image of Z under the embedding using a compatible basis of $H^0(Z, K_Z^{-r})$). We now claim $[X]$ satisfies property (R). Indeed for any $Z \in \mathcal{C}$, the stabilizer group of $[Z]$ in G_Λ is isomorphic to $\text{Aut}(Z, V_Z)$. The latter is reductive by Theorem 1.6 in [1]. Moreover, if $[Z]$ and $[Z']$ are in the same G_Λ –orbit, then Z and Z' are isomorphic as \mathbb{Q} –Fano varieties, and by Theorem 1.4 in [1], Z and Z' are indeed the same point in \mathcal{C} . Then it follows from Theorem 2.12 that $\text{Lim}(X) = K_\Lambda.[X_\infty]$ for a single $[X_\infty]$. This shows that for all $Z \in \mathcal{C}$, the underlying \mathbb{Q} –Fano variety (Z, V_Z) is isomorphic to X_∞ . Then by Theorem 1.4 of [1] the corresponding weak Kähler–Ricci soliton metric is also unique up to the action of $\text{Aut}(Z, V_Z)$. This is the precise meaning of the uniqueness statement in Theorem 1.2. Notice the definition of polarized Gromov–Hausdorff limit in [20] also involves a limit connection on $K_Z^{-r}|_{Z^s}$. This is irrelevant for our purposes in this paper and we leave this for future work.

The one-parameter subgroup $\phi: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow G$ constructed from Theorem 2.12 gives rise to a Λ –equivariant test configuration for \bar{X} with central fiber X_∞ . By the openness of normality in a flat family (see for example [25, Appendix E]), we conclude that \bar{X} is also normal.

Proposition 3.5 *In Case I, X is K–unstable.*

Proof Similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.4, we know

$$\text{Fut}(\bar{X}, \Lambda) = \text{Fut}(X_\infty, \Lambda).$$

Here the notation means the usual Futaki invariant computed using the holomorphic vector field Λ . Notice $\Lambda = V_{X_\infty}$. By the discussion in [1, Section 3], which generalizes the result of Tian and Zhu [41] to the case of \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties, we know on the space \mathfrak{t} of holomorphic vector fields on X_∞ that commute with V_{X_∞} , there is a strictly convex function F such that for any $V, W \in \mathfrak{t}$,

$$\text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, W) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} F(V + tW) \right|_{t=0}.$$

Note that Fut_V is the same as defined in [1] and [41]. Since (X_∞, V_∞) is a weak Kähler–Ricci soliton, V_∞ is a critical point of F . This implies

$$\text{Fut}(X_\infty, \Lambda) = \text{Fut}_0(X_\infty, V_\infty) < \text{Fut}_{V_\infty}(X_\infty, V_\infty) = 0.$$

Now as in Section 3.1 we choose a rational $\Gamma \in \text{Lie}(T)$ that is sufficiently close to Λ , and obtain a test configuration for X with central fiber \bar{X} . Since the Futaki invariant depends linearly on the holomorphic vector field, we can assume $\text{Fut}(\bar{X}, \Gamma) < 0$. Hence X is K-unstable. □

Proposition 3.6 $(X, h(t))$ satisfies property (H2).

Proof We have the natural map $\iota_{k,t}: \text{Sym}^k H^0(X, L) \rightarrow H^0(X, L^k)$, where both spaces are endowed with the L^2 -metric H_t . Given any sequence $t_i \rightarrow \infty$, by passing to a subsequence we may assume $(H^0(X, L^k), H_{t_i})$ converges naturally to $(H^0(Z, -K_Z^{kr}), H_Z)$, where H_Z is the L^2 inner product defined by h_Z , and ι_{k,t_i} converges to $\iota_{k,\infty}$, which is also surjective. The conclusion follows from this and the definition of H_t^* . □

In particular, by the discussion in Section 3.1, the filtration \mathcal{F} (and hence (\bar{X}, Λ)) are intrinsically defined by $(X, h(t))$.

Case II There is one limit in \mathcal{C} which is Kähler–Einstein. In this case, it is not hard to see that every $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ is Kähler–Einstein.

Actually, by the monotonicity of Perelman’s μ -functional along the Kähler–Ricci flow, we know that every limit in \mathcal{C} has the same μ -functional level μ_∞ , which is that of the Kähler–Einstein metric. Suppose $X_\infty \in \mathcal{C}$ and f_∞ is the Ricci potential on X_∞ .

By the soliton equation on the regular part of X_∞ , we have

$$R + \Delta f_\infty - n = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad R + 2\Delta f_\infty - |\nabla f_\infty|^2 + f_\infty - 2n = \mu_\infty.$$

Since μ_∞ is the μ –functional level of the weak Kähler–Einstein metric, it is easy to see that $\mu_\infty = -n + \log(\text{Vol}(X)/(2\pi)^n)$. Combining this with the above equations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(X_\infty) &= \int_{X_\infty} \{R + |\nabla f_\infty|^2 + f_\infty - 2n\} (2\pi)^{-n} e^{-f_\infty} \\ &= \int_{X_\infty} \{R + \Delta f_\infty + f_\infty - 2n\} (2\pi)^{-n} e^{-f_\infty} \\ &= -n + \log \frac{\text{Vol}(X)}{(2\pi)^n}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the integration by parts works here because of the high codimension of the singularity of X_∞ (Minkowski codimension strictly greater than 2; see [11, Section 2] for more details) and the uniform boundedness of f_∞ . It follows that

$$(2\pi)^{-n} \int_{X_\infty} f_\infty e^{-f_\infty} = -n \log 2\pi + \log \text{Vol}(X).$$

By Jensen’s inequality for the convex function $x \log x$, the above equality implies $f_\infty = \text{constant} = \log(\text{Vol}(X)/(2\pi)^n)$. Therefore X_∞ must be weak Kähler–Einstein.

Then by arguments similar to the proof of [Theorem 2.12](#) (indeed easier since there is no Λ involved), one can prove the uniqueness of the limits in \mathcal{C} . It also follows from [5] that in this case X is always K–semistable, and if X is K–stable, then $X_\infty = X$, and X admits a Kähler–Einstein metric.

To summarize, we have proved the following:

- If X is K–unstable, then the flow converges to a unique \mathbb{Q} –Fano variety X_∞ endowed with a nontrivial weak Kähler–Ricci soliton metric.
- If X is K–stable, then the flow converges to a unique Kähler–Einstein metric on X .
- If X is K–semistable but not K–stable, then the flow converges to a unique \mathbb{Q} –Fano variety X_∞ endowed with a weak Kähler–Einstein metric.

[Theorem 1.2](#) follows directly from this. [Proposition 3.6](#) motivates the following:

Conjecture 3.7 *When X is K -unstable, the geometric objects \bar{X} , \mathcal{F} and X_∞ are uniquely determined by X . In other words, these are independent of the choice of the initial metric ω_0 .*

This is also related to the work of Darvas and He [14], where it is shown that the Kähler–Ricci flow trajectories give rise to nontrivial geodesic rays in the space of Kähler potentials. If the conjecture is true, then we can ask a sensible algebrogeometric question:

Problem 3.8 Determine \bar{X} , \mathcal{F} and X_∞ in terms of the algebraic geometry of X ; for example, the filtration should maximize an appropriate notion of “normalized Futaki invariant”.

Now we prove Corollary 1.3. Suppose we are given a Fano manifold X together with a holomorphic vector field V such that JV generates a compact subgroup H of $\text{Aut}(X)$, and then we can assume the initial metrics $h(0)$ and $\omega(0)$ are H -invariant. It follows that V also induces a natural holomorphic vector field on \bar{X} and X_∞ . For simplicity of notation we also denote this by V . Then by the definition of relative K -stability, if (\bar{X}, Λ) is not isomorphic to (X, V) , then $\text{Fut}_V(\bar{X}, \Gamma) > 0$ for all rational $\Gamma \in \text{Lie}(T)$ close to Λ . This implies that $\text{Fut}_V(\bar{X}, \Lambda) \geq 0$. On the other hand, we can write

$$\text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, \Lambda) = \text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, \Lambda - V) + \text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, V).$$

Since (X_∞, Λ) is a Kähler–Ricci soliton and $[\Lambda, V] = 0$, by the results of [1] and discussion similar to that above, we know

$$\text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, \Lambda - V) \leq \text{Fut}_\Lambda(X_\infty, \Lambda - V) = 0$$

with equality if and only if $V = \Lambda$. Applying the relative K -stability of (X, V) to the product test configurations, we see $\text{Fut}_V(X, V) = 0$. Now we know X , \bar{X} and X_∞ all lie in the same component of the subscheme of **Hilb** fixed by V , so as in the proof of Lemma 3.4 we know $\text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, V)$ vanishes as well. Therefore we conclude that $\text{Fut}_V(X_\infty, \Lambda) \leq 0$, and hence $V = \Lambda$. This implies that (\bar{X}, Λ) is isomorphic to (X, V) . Then using relative K -stability again we conclude that (X_∞, Λ) is also isomorphic to (X, V) , which shows the existence of a Kähler–Ricci soliton on (X, V) .

Remark 3.9 If X is endowed with an action of a compact group H , then the above arguments can also be used to show that X admits a Kähler–Einstein metric if and only if X is H -equivariantly stable. This has been proved in [15], using the classical continuity path. It is further observed in [15] that the “equivariant K -stability” is

sometimes verifiable for manifolds with large symmetry, including toric Fano manifolds and Fano threefolds with an action of a two-dimensional torus.

Remark 3.10 For the limit Kähler–Ricci soliton X_∞ , it was proved in [12] that the smooth part of any tangent cone is Ricci-flat. Actually, in light of [12, Theorem 3.44], we can regard each tangent space Y of X_∞ as a limit of sequences satisfying the conditions of [12, Theorem 3.31]. It follows that the regular part of Y must be Ricci-flat by [12, Theorem 3.31 and Definition 2.1]. It follows from [12, Theorem 3.44 and Theorem 3.18] that Y is a metric cone. Using this the results of [21] can be extended to our case and we leave this for future work.

4 The Calabi flow and stability

Suppose (X, L) is a polarized Kähler manifold, with ω a background Kähler metric in $2\pi c_1(L)$. Starting from any metric $\omega(0) = \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi(0) \in 2\pi c_1(L)$, the Calabi flow $\omega(t) = \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi(t)$ is a fourth-order nonlinear parabolic equation on $\phi(t)$, given by

$$(16) \quad \frac{\partial\phi(t)}{\partial t} = S(\omega(t)) - \underline{S},$$

where $S(\omega(t))$ is the scalar curvature of $\omega(t)$, and \underline{S} is the average of $S(\omega(t))$ (independent of t). This is a promising approach to tackling the Yau–Tian–Donaldson conjecture relating existence of extremal Kähler metrics in $2\pi c_1(L)$ and K–stability of (X, L) ; see [35]. We will not discuss the analytic aspects of the Calabi flow, which has seen significant progress recently. For instance, one can check the work of Chen and He [6], Tosatti and Weinkove [43], He [26], Streets [33], Huang and Feng [22], Li, Wang and Zheng [27] for more information on recent developments. However, in the current paper, our focus is again on the relation with K–stability. In particular, we will prove:

Theorem 4.1 *Given a smooth solution $\omega(t)$ ($t \in [0, \infty)$) of (16). Suppose $\omega(t)$ has uniformly bounded curvature and diameter. Then:*

- (1) $(X, L, \omega(t))$ converges to a unique limit (X', L', ω') in the sense of Cheeger and Gromov, where $\omega' \in 2\pi c_1(L')$ is an extremal Kähler metric, ie $\nabla_{\omega'}^{1,0} S(\omega')$ is a holomorphic vector field.
- (2) If X is K–stable, then (X', L') is isomorphic to (X, L) and ω' has constant scalar curvature. In particular, (X, L) admits a constant scalar curvature Kähler metric.
- (3) If X is strictly K–semistable, then ω' has constant scalar curvature, and there is a test configuration for (X, L) with central fiber (X', L') .

- (4) If X is K -unstable, then there is a test configuration \mathcal{X} for (X, L) with central fiber (X'', L'') , which is naturally associated to $\omega(t)$, with

$$\text{Fut}(\mathcal{X})/N_2(\mathcal{X}) = - \inf_{\omega \in 2\pi c_1(L)} \|S(\omega) - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}.$$

Here $N_2(\mathcal{X})$ is the norm defined in [17]. In particular, in view of [17], \mathcal{X} is an optimal test configuration with minimal Futaki invariant.

The proof of this is similar to that of Theorem 1.2, but simpler. We now briefly sketch the main arguments. We fix a Hermitian metric h on L with curvature $-\sqrt{-1}\omega$. Then $h(t) = he^{-\phi(t)}$ has curvature $-\sqrt{-1}\omega(t)$. By our assumption we may obtain polarized Cheeger–Gromov compactness. Namely, given any sequence $t_i \rightarrow \infty$, passing to a subsequence, we may obtain a polarized limit (X', L', ω', h') . We claim that ω' is an extremal Kähler metric. This follows from well-known arguments. Recall the Calabi functional is defined as

$$\text{Ca}(\omega) = \int (S(\omega) - \underline{S})^2 \omega^n.$$

Direct calculation (see for example Chen and He [6]) shows that

$$(17) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \text{Ca}(\omega(t)) = - \int |\bar{\partial}\nabla_t S(\omega(t))|^2 \omega(t)^n \leq 0.$$

This in particular implies that $\text{Ca}(\phi(t_i - 1)) - \text{Ca}(\phi(t_i + 1))$ converges uniformly to zero. By the parabolic curvature estimates in [7] we know the path

$$\{\phi_i(t) = \phi(t_i + t) - \phi(t_i) \mid t \in [-1, 1]\}$$

converges smoothly (with respect to both the time and space variables) to a path $\phi_\infty(t)$ and $\omega'(t) = \omega' + i\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}\phi_\infty(t)$ also solves the Calabi flow equation. Now, since

$$\text{Ca}(\phi(t_i - 1)) - \text{Ca}(\phi(t_i + 1)) = \int_{t_i-1}^{t_i+1} |\bar{\partial}\nabla_t S(\omega(t))|^2 \omega(t)^n dt,$$

we easily conclude that $\bar{\partial}\nabla S(\omega') = 0$, ie ω' is an extremal Kähler metric. This proves (1), except the uniqueness.

Then as in Section 3.2 we let \mathcal{C} be the set of all such sequential limits, and $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ be the union of \mathcal{C} and $\{(X, L, \omega(t)) \mid t \geq 0\}$. It is then easy to find r and m depending only on $(X, L, \omega(0))$ such that any $Z \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is holomorphically embedded into \mathbb{P}^{m-1} by L^2 -orthonormal sections of L^r , its image lies in a fixed Hilbert scheme **Hilb**, and the natural map $\bar{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Hilb}/U(m)$ is continuous. Then we can apply the discussion of Section 3.1, with L replaced by L^r , and get the path $A(t)$.

Again as in Section 3.2, it suffices to deal with the case that none of the limits in \mathcal{C} has constant scalar curvature (the other case is easier, and is already treated in [8]), so we will always assume this is case in the remainder of this subsection.

Proposition 4.2 *Property (H1) holds.*

Proof The key property is that by [23], the extremal vector field $V' = \nabla' S(\omega')$ is always rational, ie it always generates an S^1 –action on X' which also lifts to L' . This implies an analogous statement to Lemma 3.4 is true, and the proof is simpler (since there are at most countably many rational elements in the abelian Lie algebra). From here the proof of our claim is exactly the same as Proposition 3.2. \square

We first obtain that there is a unique element (X_∞, L_∞) in \mathcal{C} , by Calabi’s structure theorem for extremal metrics (which says that $\text{Aut}(X', L', V')$ is reductive) and the uniqueness of extremal Kähler metrics on a fixed polarized Kähler manifold. Then by similar arguments to Proposition 3.5 we know (X, L) is K–unstable and there is a test configuration \mathcal{X} for (X, L') with central fiber $(\bar{X}, \bar{L} := \mathcal{O}(1)|_{\bar{X}})$ with negative Futaki invariant. Again the proof is simpler since our assumptions rule out the appearance of possible singularities and by rationality of the extremal vector field we do not need to perturb the Λ . Moreover, as in Proposition 3.6, we know $(X, h(t))$ satisfies (H2), and so we obtain an intrinsic description of (\bar{X}, \bar{L}) as the scheme corresponding to the graded ring associated to the filtration of $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^0(X, L^{rk})$ defined by the Calabi–flow solution $\omega(t)$. Furthermore, \bar{X} is smooth since by Theorem 2.12 there is a Λ –equivariant test configuration for (\bar{X}, \bar{L}) with central fiber (X_∞, L_∞) , and smoothness is an open condition among a flat family.

Now it remains to prove the last statement in Theorem 4.1. For this we notice by definition

$$\text{Fut}(\mathcal{X}) = \text{Fut}(X_\infty, \Lambda) = -\|S(\omega') - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}^2.$$

By the smooth convergence we have

$$\|S(\omega') - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}^2 \geq \inf_{\omega \in 2\pi c_1(L)} \|S(\omega) - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}^2.$$

By the definition in [17] and the equivariant Riemann–Roch theorem, we have

$$N_2(\mathcal{X})^2 = \|S(\omega') - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}^2$$

Hence we have

$$\text{Fut}(\mathcal{X})/N_2(\mathcal{X}) \leq - \inf_{\omega \in 2\pi c_1(L)} \|S(\omega) - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}^2.$$

On the other hand, by Theorem 2 of [17], we also have

$$\|\mathcal{X}\|^{-1} \text{Fut}(\mathcal{X}) \geq - \inf_{\omega \in 2\pi c_1(L)} \|S(\omega) - \underline{S}\|_{L^2}.$$

Therefore the inequality holds. This finishes the proof of Theorem 4.1.

We conclude with some remarks:

(1) One can also formulate conjectures relating the above (\bar{X}, \bar{L}) with optimal degeneration, similar to Conjecture 3.7 and Problem 3.8. The difference is that here we can use the known notion of an “optimal degeneration”, as introduced in [17], and the moment-map interpretation of Calabi flow yields extra, useful geometric structures which enable us to obtain stronger results.

Suppose that we have two Calabi flows $\omega_1(t)$ and $\omega_2(t)$ in $2\pi c_1(L)$ both defined over $[0, \infty)$, with uniformly bounded diameter and curvature. Then we claim that they give rise to the same limit extremal Kähler manifold (X', L', ω') and the same filtration, hence the same (\bar{X}, \bar{L}) . To see this, define the space of all Kähler potentials

$$\mathcal{H} = \{\phi \in C^\infty(X; \mathbb{R}) \mid \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi > 0\}.$$

This is equipped with the well-known Mabuchi–Semmes–Donaldson metric $d_{\mathcal{H}}$. Writing $\omega_1(t) = \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi_1(t)$, and $\omega_2(t) = \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi_2(t)$, we obtain two smooth paths $\phi_1(t)$ and $\phi_2(t)$ in \mathcal{H} . By Theorem 1.3 of [2], we have $d_{\mathcal{H}}(\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t))$ is nonincreasing in t , hence uniformly bounded above. Now by the recent work of Darvas [13] (first inequality on page 7) we obtain

$$\int_X (\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t))^2 \omega_1(t)^n + \int_X (\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t))^2 \omega_2(t)^n \leq C.$$

By assumption $\omega_1(t)$ and $\omega_2(t)$ have uniformly bounded geometry, so we can apply Moser iteration to the inequalities

$$n + \Delta_{\omega_1(t)}(\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad n + \Delta_{\omega_2(t)}(\phi_1(t) - \phi_2(t)) \geq 0,$$

and conclude that $|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)|_{L^\infty}$ is uniformly bounded. Then it follows from standard arguments that $|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)|_{C^k(\omega_1(t))}$ is uniformly bounded for each k (see for example [6; 8]). The above claim follows easily from this uniform estimate.

(2) It seems also possible to allow suitable classes of singularities to occur, as in the case of Kähler–Ricci flow on Fano manifolds. This, together with an appropriate weak compactness theory, might lead to a proof of the Yau–Tian–Donaldson conjecture in some special cases. We will leave this for future work.

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