



Moduli of K3 via hyperKähler metrics

Mirror sym. conference
"at Kyoto"

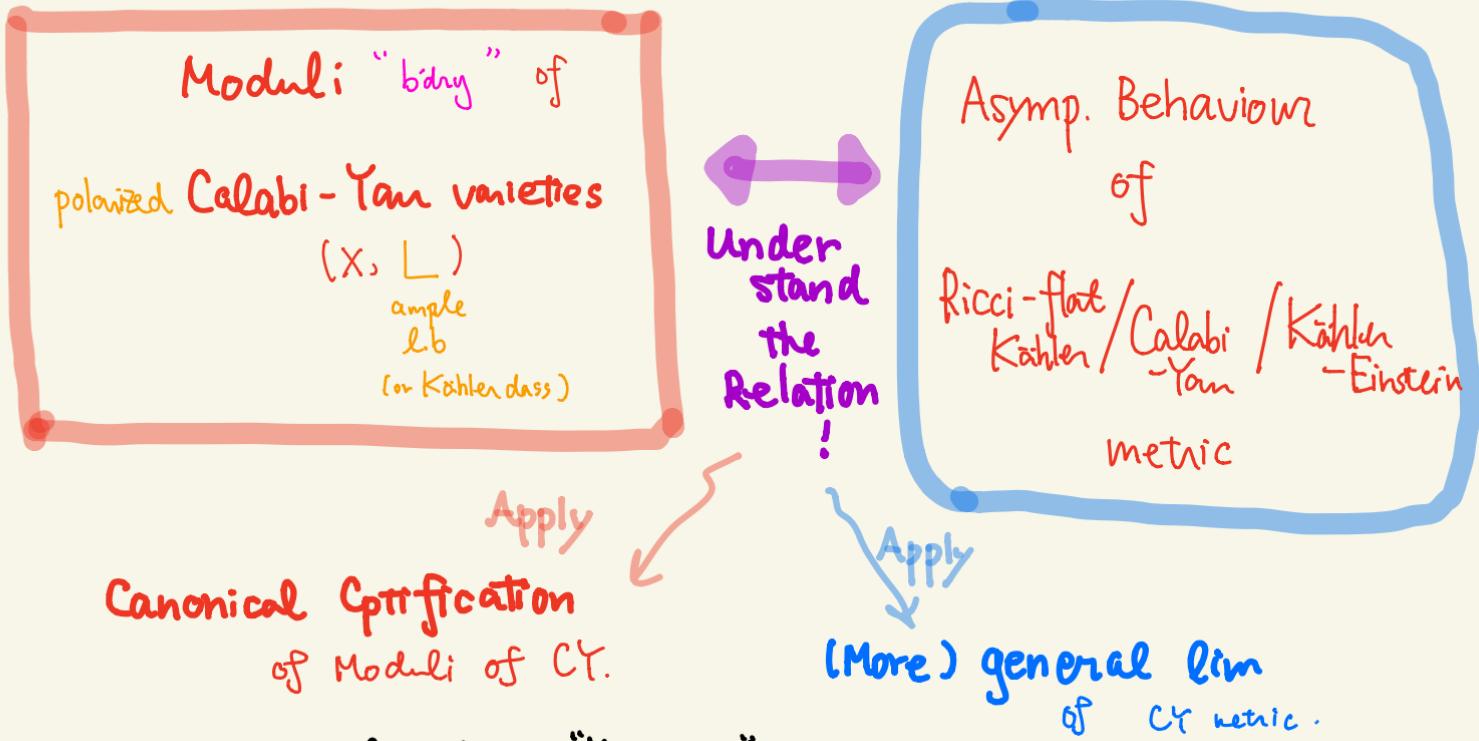
Yuji Odaka

10th Dec (2020)

J.w.w. Y.Oshima

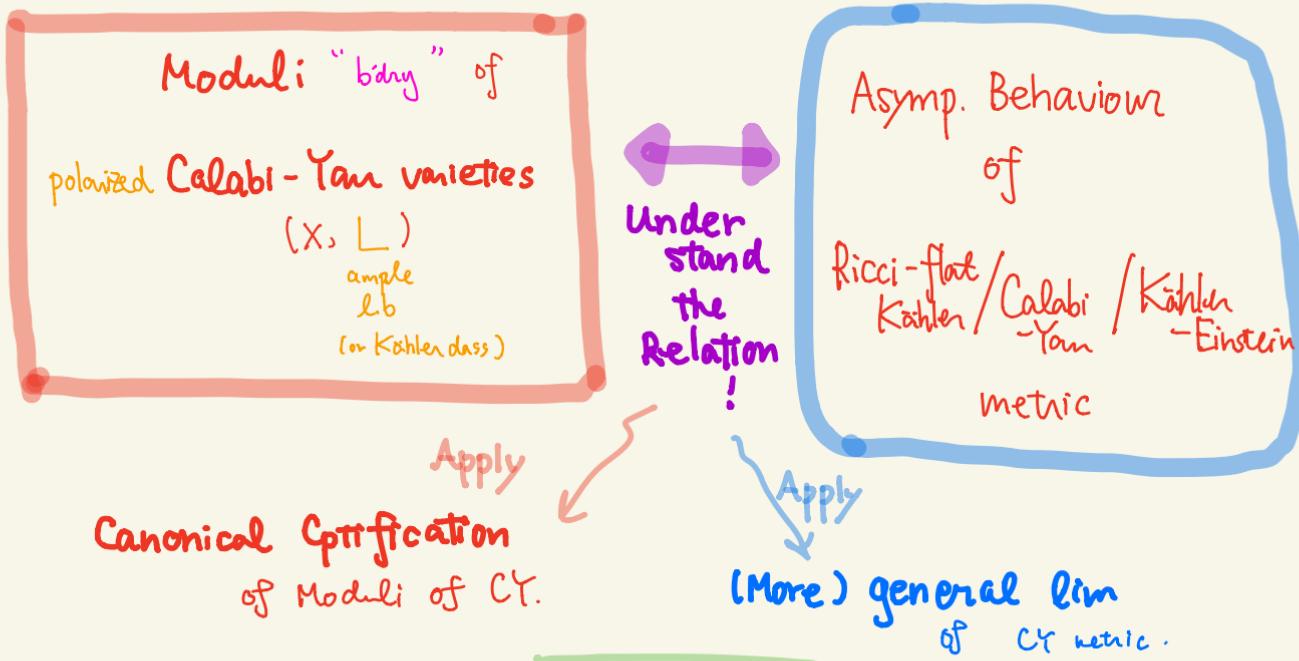
(arXiv: { 1805.01724 (announce/summary 12p)
1810.07685 175p
2010.00416 [Osh] in prep. } general prep
mainly K3 type III

Background idea



J.-W.W. Y. Oshima (arXiv: {1805.01724 [Osh] in prep.} 1810.07685 2010.00416) (announce/summary 12p)
 175p] general prep
 mainly K3 type III

Background idea



So far, most successful in HyperKähler case, notably K3.
 (E.g. KS conf for K3; new inv for type II degen ...)

Asymp. Behaviour
of

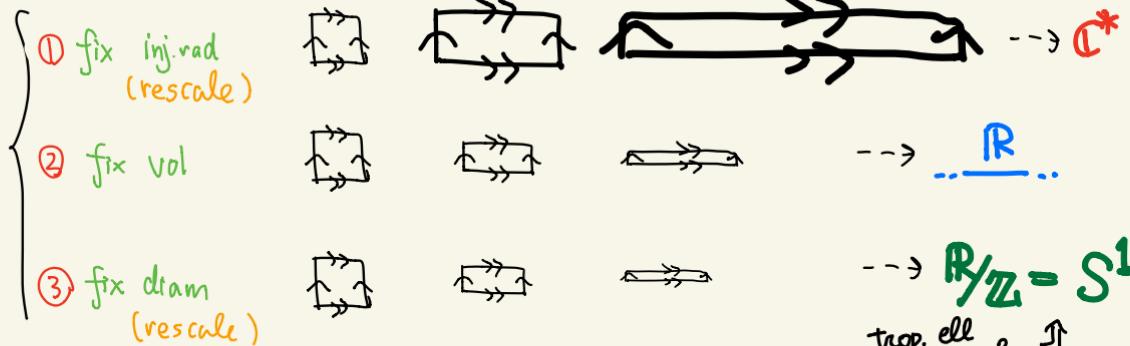
Ricci-flat
Kähler/Calabi/Yau
metric

Elliptic curve case

$$X_t = \mathbb{C}^*/t^{\mathbb{Z}} \quad (\text{for } |t| < 1) \quad \text{"Tate curve"}$$

$$= \mathbb{C}/2\pi i \mathbb{Z} + \log t \mathbb{Z}$$

for $t \rightarrow 0$



Konts
-Soib
-conj.

= dual int. cpx
(of In-degen)
= ess. skeleton

Focus on

§ K3 surface case.

Recall

$$\mathcal{F}_{2d} = \left\{ (X, L) \mid \begin{array}{l} X: \text{ADE K3} \\ \text{possibly} \\ L: \text{ample} \& \text{primitive.} \\ \sim (L^2) = 2d \end{array} \right\}$$

Zar
open dense.

$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2d}^\circ = \left\{ \text{..} \mid \begin{array}{l} X: \\ \text{smooth} \\ \text{K3} \end{array} \right\}$

$= \mathcal{F}_{2d} \setminus \text{finite Heegner divs.}$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\Omega}^+(\Lambda_{2d})$$

discrete arith. group

$$\boxed{\left\{ \mathbb{C}^\sigma \mid \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in \Lambda_{2d} \otimes \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \\ \sigma^2 = 0, (\sigma, \bar{\sigma}) > 0 \end{array} \right\}}^*$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\Lambda_{2d}}$$

loc. Herm. Sym. space of IV/orthog. tp

(Pyatetskii-Shapiro-Shafarevich "Torelli" type thm)

⑥ I. Satake constructed finite compactifications

around 1957-60

to each loc. sym. $\text{SP}\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \Gamma \backslash \Theta = G/K \end{array}\right)$ associated to "types" of (highest wt of)
irr. Rep. of G)

⑦ probably most famous example is "SBB"

when G/K is hermitian
(i.e. $\exists \mathbb{C}$ -str)

Baily-Borel
1964-66

(var)

--- the cptif is projective

$$\partial \overline{F}_{2d}^{\text{Sat, adjoint rep}} = \coprod_{l \in P_{2d} \cap \text{stab}(l)} \left\{ v \in \mathbb{H} \mid v^2 > 0 \right\}$$

ℓ : isospin
 line $\subset \Lambda_{2d+2}$

P : isospin
 plane $\subset \Lambda_{2d+2}$

"type III"
 "type II"

(real) 18-dim ball quot

..... () compare

SBB cptif

∂ \bar{f}_{2d} SBB

(variety)

II (1-pt)
L: isotropic
lineal
Audeo®

二

l: isodip
line <
radio

A diagram illustrating a relationship between two mathematical concepts. A dashed arrow originates from a red-outlined box labeled "1-pt $F_{2d}(p)$ " and points towards a blue-outlined box labeled "Modular curve". Inside the "Modular curve" box, the text "stab(p)" is written next to a small diagram of the complex plane \mathbb{H} . A vertical arrow points upwards from the "Modular curve" box.

Modular curve

$\text{Stab}(p) \setminus \Gamma$

Type II degeneracy

• 1 - pt

Type III degen.

Equivalent alternative to Sat, adj cptif.
(via "Tropical.")

Morgan-Shalen type compactif.

U^{an} MSBJ

11

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \text{Smooth} \end{array} \subset \begin{array}{c} (X, D) \\ \text{sm.} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad \text{SNC div} \quad} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{+} \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$$

/ G or nA field.

$$\left[U^{an} \subset U^{an} \amalg \Delta(D) \right]$$

dual int cpx

Equivalent alternative to Sat, adj cptif.

(via "Tropical.")

Morgan-Shalen type compactif.

\overline{U}^{an} MSBJ

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} U_{\text{smooth}} \subset (X, D) \\ \text{sm.} \quad \text{SNC div} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{/Q or nA field.} \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$$

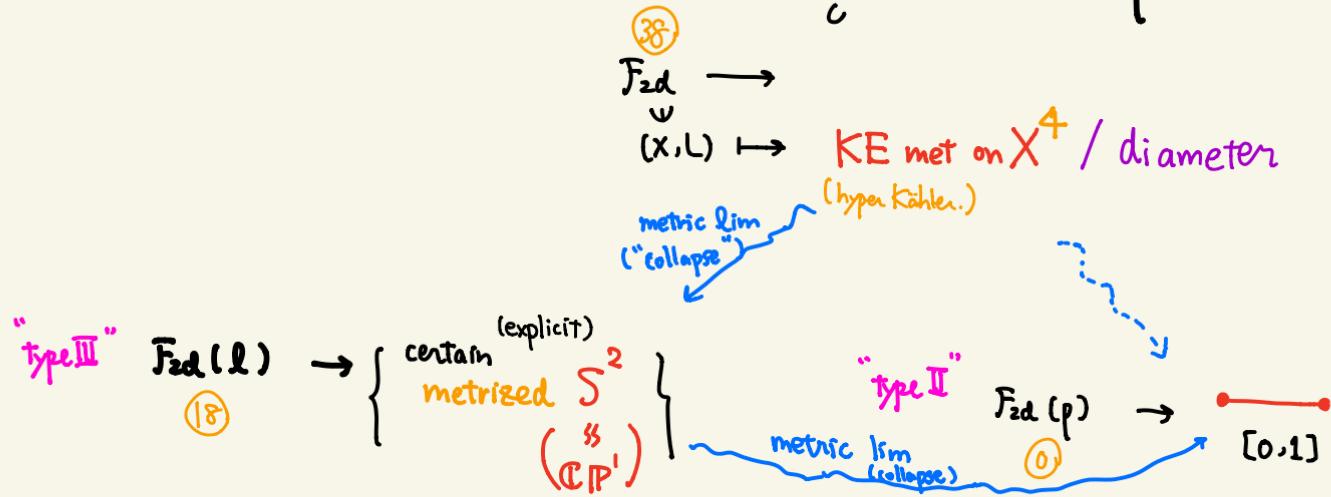
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} U^{\text{an}} \subset \overline{U}^{\text{an}} \\ \text{---} \\ \Delta(D) \\ \text{dual int cpx} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right]$$

[Thm [0018, §2 Thm 2.1]]

For \forall Shimura var U
 $\subset \forall$ toroidal cptif (X, D) ,
(AMRT)

\overline{U}^{an} MSBJ $\stackrel{!}{=}$ Satake adj.
cptif

Geometric realization map $\Phi_{\text{alg}} : \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{2d}^{\text{Sat, adj}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cpt} \\ \text{metric sp} \\ (+ \text{additional str}) \end{array} \right\}$



Cor Gross-Wilson / Kontsevich-Soibelman

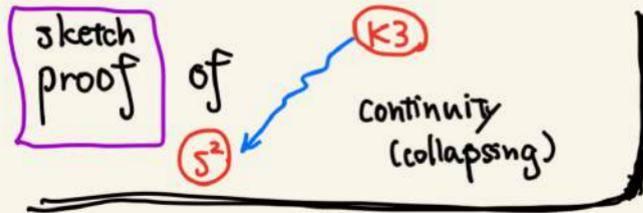
Conj. for
AV/K3.

[Conj] whole Φ_{alg} is

conti
l.w.r.t. GT top)

Thm (2018) true for
(also true for AV)

direction



If $(X_i, L_i) \in \mathcal{F}_{2d}$ approaches to $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_{2d}(l)$
 $i=1, 2, \dots$

e.g. type III degeneration

(e.g. $[x_0 x_1 x_2 x_3 + t F_4 = 0]$ $\square \rightsquigarrow \triangle$)

\Rightarrow for $i \gg 0$ (canonical)
 \exists special Lagrangian fibration
 $X_i \rightarrow S^2$
 $(\Leftrightarrow "hK" \text{ not } "X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1")$
 ellip. K3
 T_{L_i}

(as expected in Mirror symmetry)

Moreover we can specify
 Explicit nbhd of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_{2d}(l)$

[0018, §4.4 4.14, 4.18]

sketch proof of S^2 continuity (collapsing) K3

If $(X_i, L_i) \in \mathcal{F}_{2d}$ approaches to $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{2d}(l)$
 $i=1, 2, \dots$

e.g. type III degeneration

(e.g. $[x_0x_1x_2x_3 + t F_4 = 0]$ $\square \rightsquigarrow \triangle$)

\Rightarrow

for $i \gg 0$ (canonical)

\exists special Lagrangian fibration

$$X_i \xrightarrow{\pi_i} S^2 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ X_i \xrightarrow{\pi_i} \mathbb{CP}^1$$

(as expected in Mirror symmetry)

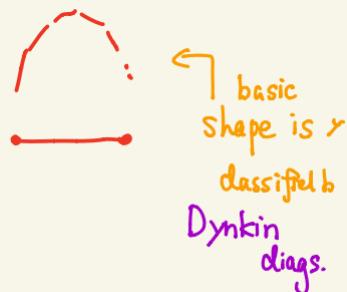
\Rightarrow if $i \rightarrow \infty$, the π_i -fibers shrink! $\rightarrow S^2!$

after Yau,
 Gross-Wilson / Gross-Tosatti-Zhang...
 geom. analysis

Recent developments : "type II" case
(w/ Oshima)

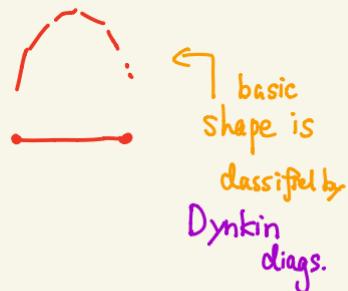
(cf. arXiv: 2010.00416 (0)
& [Osh, in preparation])

- ⊗ associate $\boxed{\begin{matrix} \text{(explicit)} & \text{convex} \\ \text{PL density fun} & V: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \end{matrix}}$
to type II degen family / seq.
- ⊗ partially prove it captures limit measure
of the KE seq



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PL density fun $V: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ convex
- { to type II degen family / seq.
- ② partially prove it captures limit measure
 of the KE seq



Abst. Existence Thm (Honda-Sun-Zhang '19)

For $\{X_i : K3\}_{i=1,2,\dots} \xrightarrow[\lim]{\text{mGH}} X_\infty \subset [0,1]$ (roughly, $\exists \varphi_i: X_i \rightarrow X_\infty$ map)

almost keeping {measure metric}

$$\exists \text{ PL fun } V \text{ s.t. } \text{limit metric} = \sqrt{V} dx$$

$$\exists \text{ not aff str } \nabla_{HSZ} (\Leftrightarrow dx) \quad \text{limit measure} = V dx.$$

Recent developments : "type II" case
 (w/ Oshima) (cf. arXiv:2010.00416 (0)
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convex
PL density fun $V: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
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- to type II degen family / seq.

basic shape is classified by Dynkin diag.

Abst. Existence Thm (Honda-Sun-Zhang '19)

$$\text{For } \{X_i : K3\}_{i=1,2,\dots} \xrightarrow{\text{mGH}} \varinjlim_{[0,1]} X_\infty \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{roughly,} \\ \exists \varphi_i : X_i \rightarrow X_\infty \end{array} \right)$$

map

almost keeping {measure metric}

mirror?
 ↕
 (Berkovich type
 aff. str. \neq)

$$\exists \text{ PLfun } V \text{ s.t. } \begin{aligned} \text{limit metric} &= \sqrt{V} dx \\ \nabla_{HSZ} (\leftrightarrow dx) \quad \text{limit measure} &= V dx. \end{aligned}$$

What we did:

- Consider the real (17)-dim ball quot



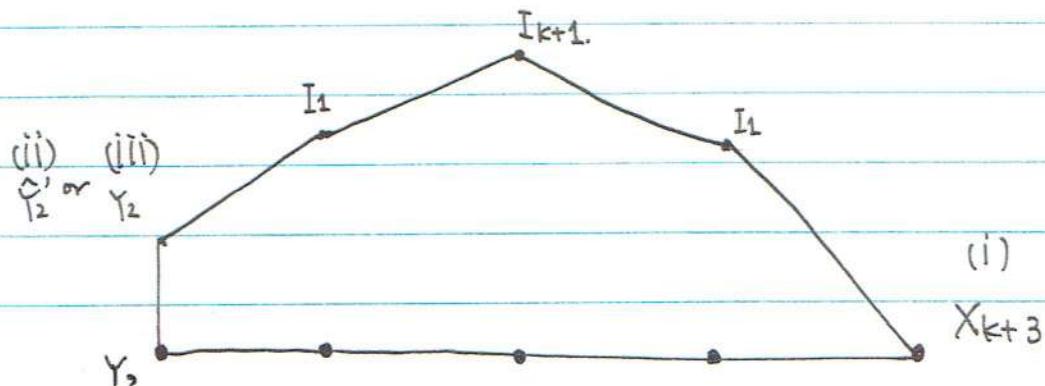
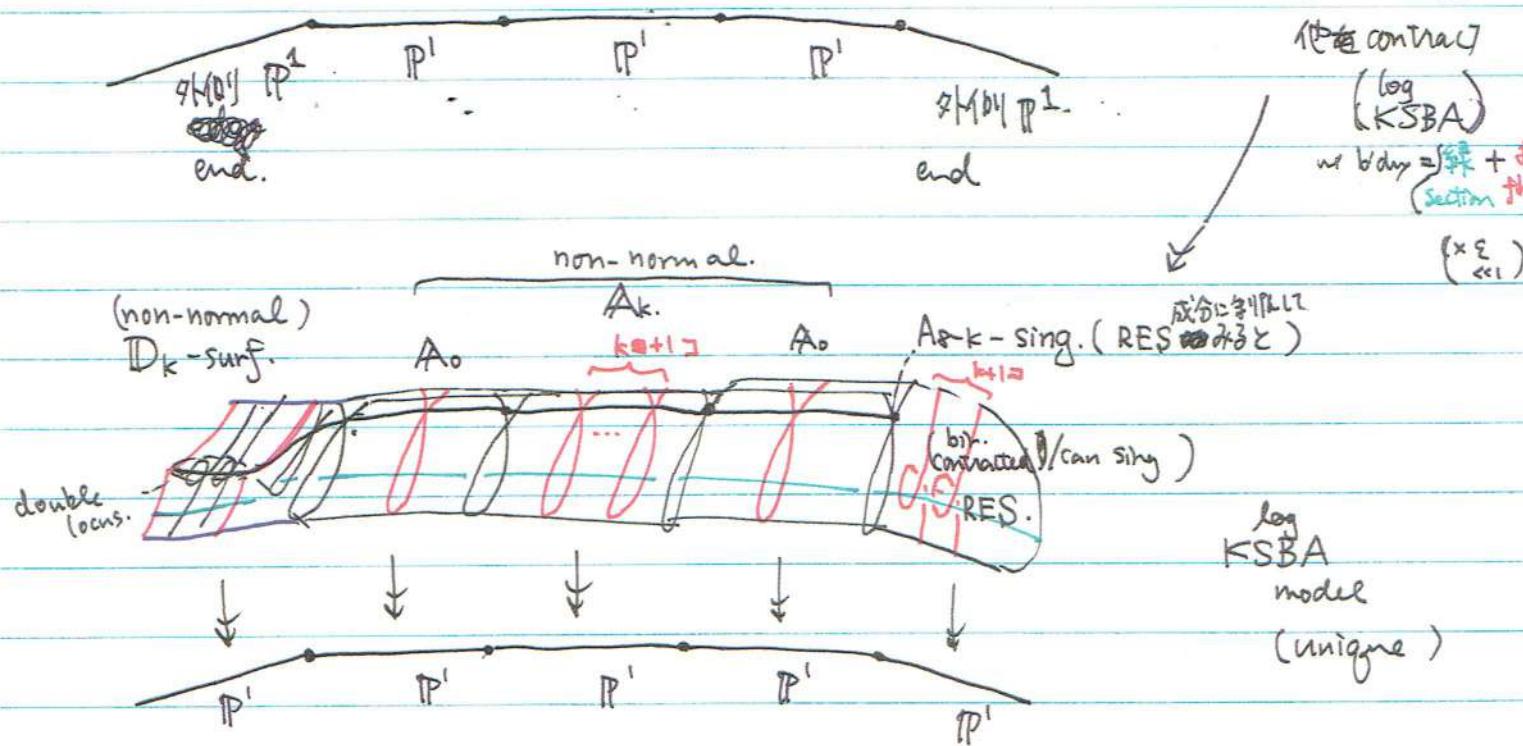
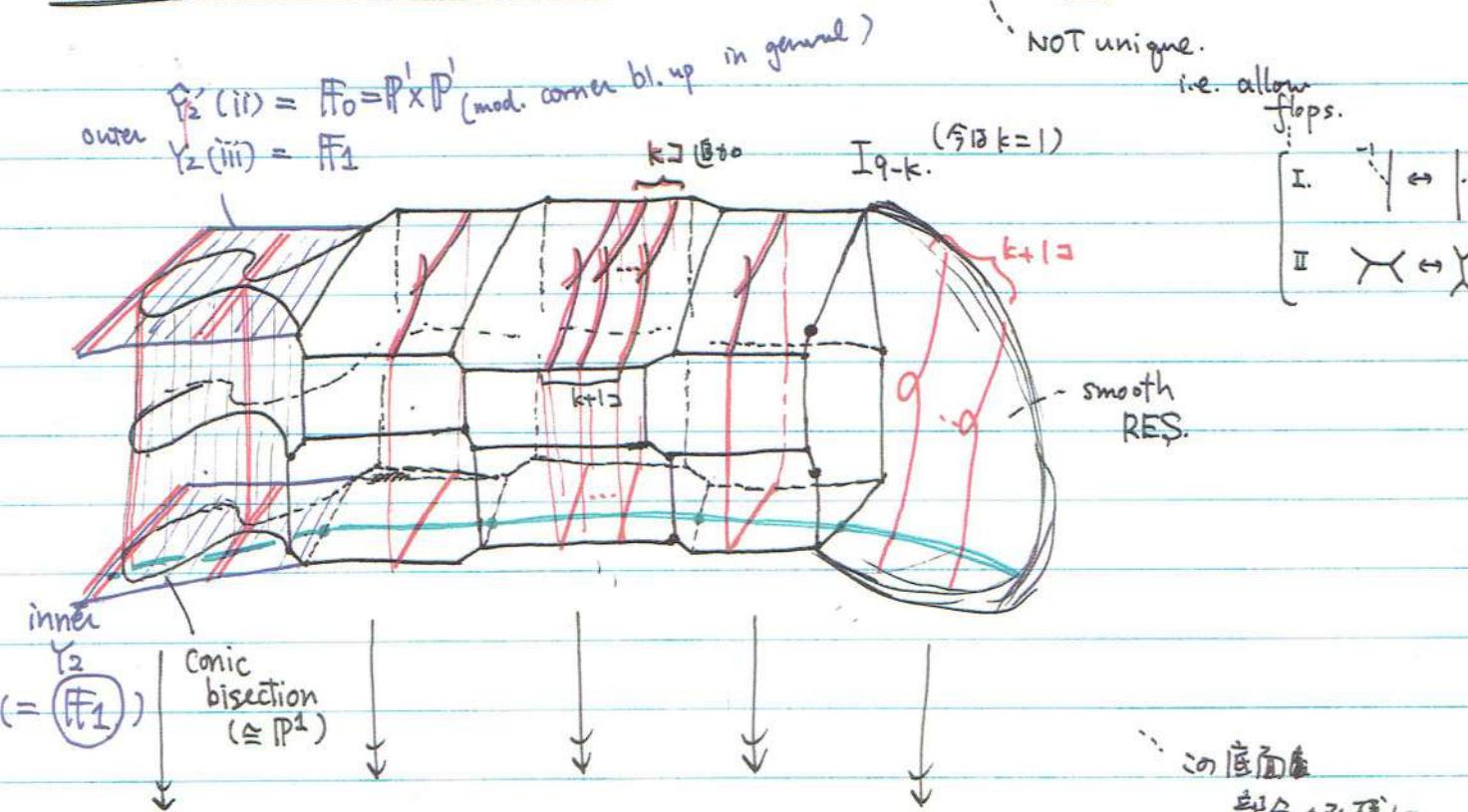
$$\begin{aligned} \text{isot. plane } p &\subset \Lambda_{K3.} \\ (3, 19) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{seg} &:= p^\perp / p \\ &= \mathbb{I}_{1,17} \end{aligned}$$

log KSBA
for Moduli optif
of Ellip. K3s.
↓

$$\text{and } O(U_{seg}) \setminus \{v \in \Lambda_{seg} \otimes \mathbb{R} \mid v^2 > 0, |v|_R > 0\} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\Phi}} \{v\} \quad (=: M_{K3}(d)^\tau \text{ in op. cit})$$

def by Alexeev-Brunyate-Engel '20
& Osh
(independent)

for this
(lim. measure) purpose.

(NOT dual) intersection complex of Kulikov model

What we did:

- Consider the real 17-dim ball quot

$O(\Lambda_{\text{seg}})$

$$\left\{ v \in \Lambda_{\text{seg}} \otimes \mathbb{R} \mid v^2 > 0 \right.$$

$$/ R > 0$$

isot. plane
 $P \subset \Lambda_{K3}$
(3, 19)

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_{\text{seg}} &:= P^\perp / P \\ &= \mathbb{I}_{1,17}\end{aligned}$$

($= \mathcal{M}_{K3}(d)^T$ in op. cit.)

and $O(\Lambda_{\text{seg}}) \setminus \left\{ v \in \Lambda_{\text{seg}} \otimes \mathbb{R} \mid v^2 > 0 \right. / R > 0$
real 17-dim ball quot

$$\xrightarrow{\tilde{\Phi}} \{v\}$$

def by Alexeev-Bryantsev-Engel 20
& Osh
(independent)

$(\mathbb{X}^*, \mathbb{L}^*)$ $\{X_i\}$

pol./neutralized

- for any type II degen / seg (of K3)

→ we take limit in \square &

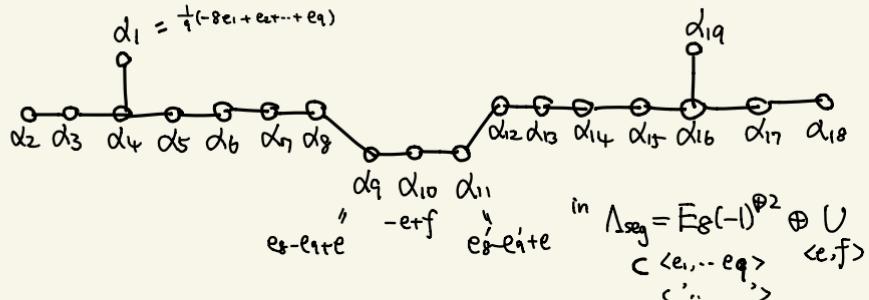
$$V(\mathbb{X}_\infty^*, \mathbb{L}_\infty^*) := \tilde{\Phi}(X_\infty)$$

Some picture of Φ

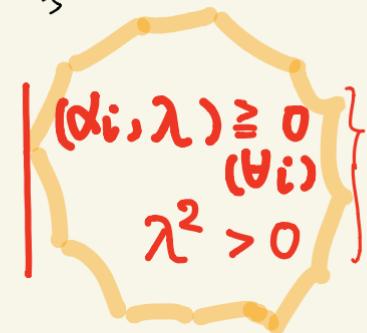
.. controlled by
the roots

&

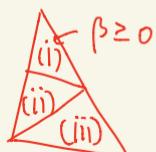
$$3\beta := \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3.$$



- we identify $\Lambda_{\text{seg}} \setminus \{\lambda \in \Lambda_{\text{seg}} \mid \lambda^2 > 0\}$ = Left-Right invol \{ $\lambda \in \Lambda_{\text{seg}, \mathbb{R}}$ | $(\lambda_i, \lambda) \geq 0$, $(\lambda_i) \geq 0$, $\lambda^2 > 0$



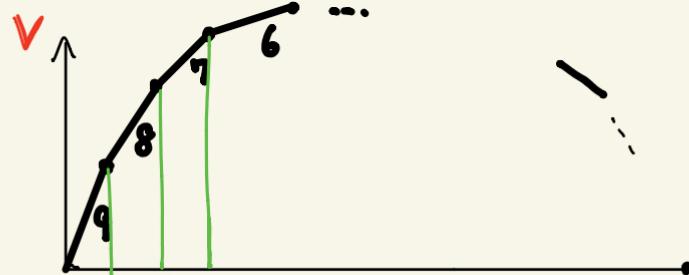
- divide  into 3×3 chambers.



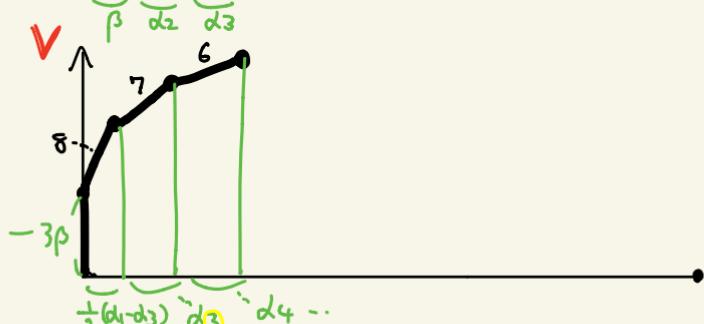
$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} (i)_L \\ (ii)_L \\ (iii)_L \end{matrix} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{matrix} (i)_R \\ (ii)_R \\ (iii)_R \end{matrix} \right\}$$

(L) decides left end of V
(R) " right "

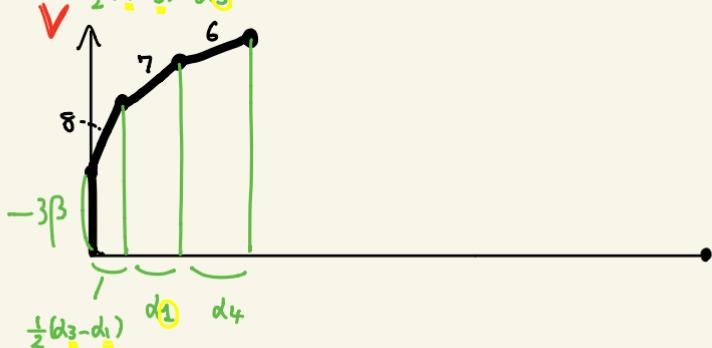
part (i) L
 $(\beta, \lambda) \geq 0$



(ii) L



(iii) L



Rmk
[ABE] used



"dumpling"

for Ellip K3 degen.

the same
for
Right side.

the way of taking limit in \square_{x_0}

... Consider in

general Kähler setting:

$$\mathcal{F}_{2d} \stackrel{(38)}{\rightarrow} \mathcal{M}_{K3} \stackrel{(57)}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all (KE-metrized} \\ \text{possibly ADE)} \\ \text{Kähler K3} \end{array} \right\} / \begin{array}{l} \text{certain} \\ \text{change of } \mathbb{C}\text{-su} \\ (\text{hK rot}) \end{array}$$

$$\cong \frac{SO(3,19)}{SO(3) \times SO(19)}$$

(Kobayashi-Todorov)

$\bigcup_{\substack{\text{all} \\ \text{K3}}} \text{Kähler cone} / \sim$
"

the way of taking limit in \square
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$

--- Consider in

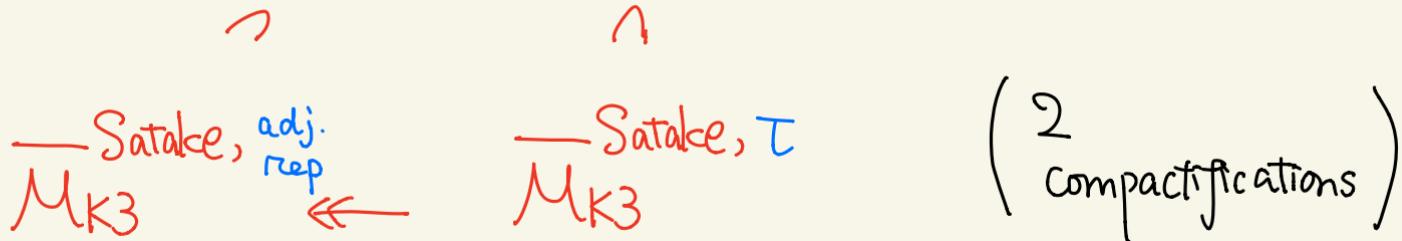
general Kähler setting:

$$F_{2d}^{(38)} \rightarrow M_{K3}^{(57)} := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all KE-mixed} \\ \text{possibly ADE} \end{array} \right\} / \text{certain change of } \mathbb{C}\text{-str} \text{ (hK rot)}$$

(O: R-dim)

$$\simeq SO^0(3,19) / SO(3) \times SO(19)$$

(Kobayashi-Todorov)



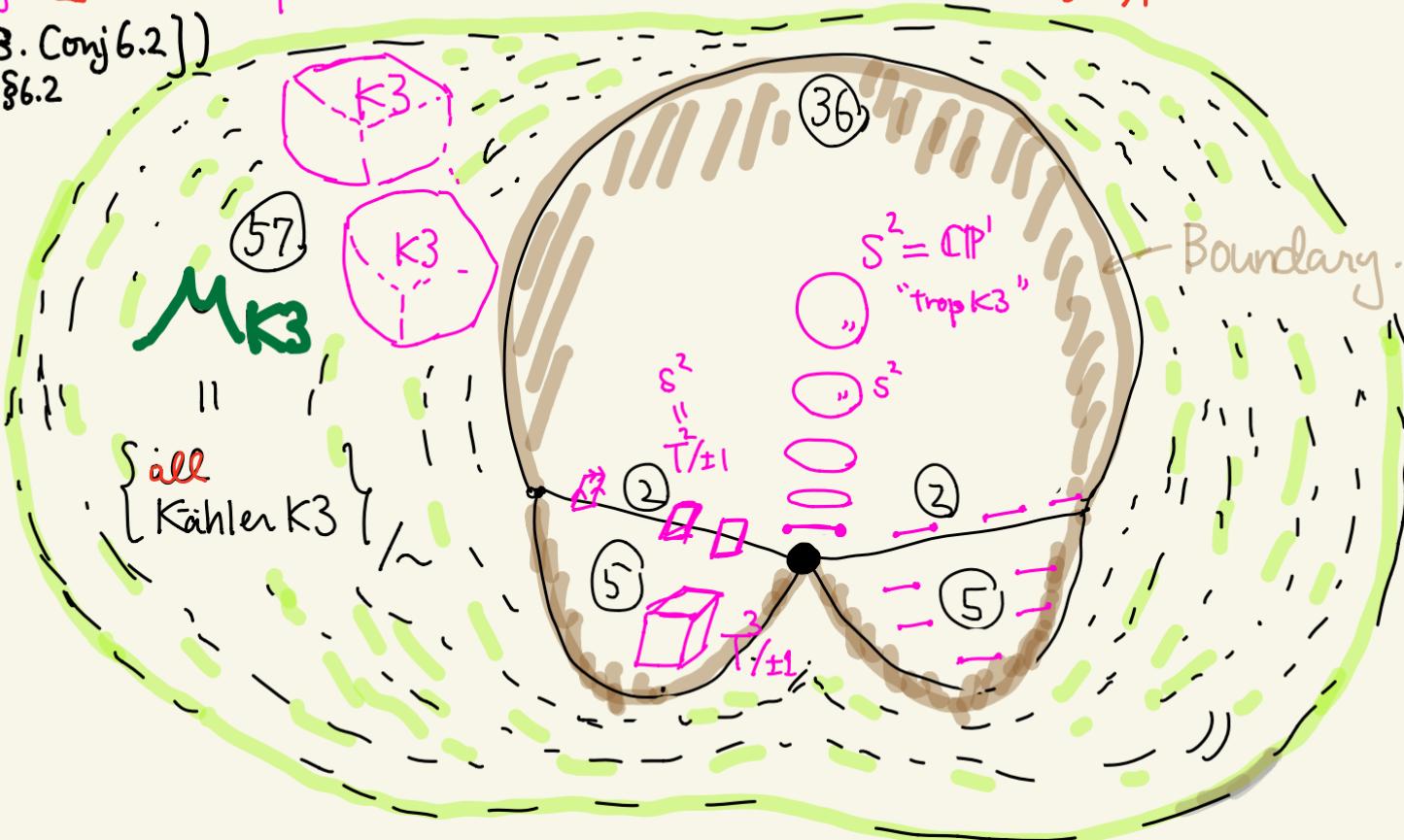
Geometric realization
of ALL K3 collapse.

([0018. Conj 6.2])
§6.2

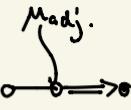
Thm 6.5
6.8

Satake, adj.
 M_{K3} rep

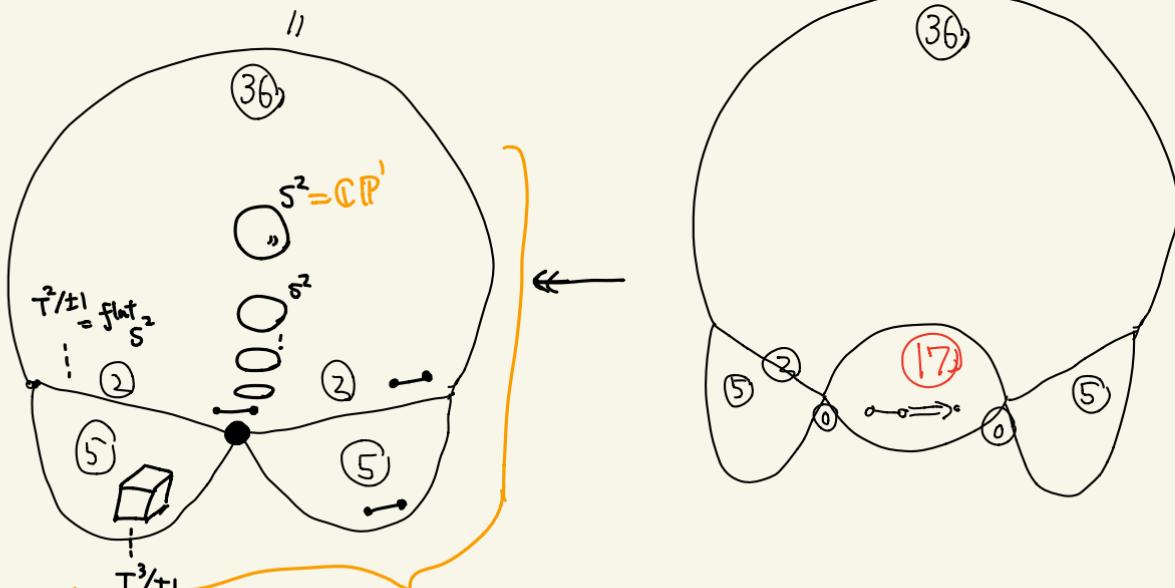
(Satake cptif)
adj. type



picture



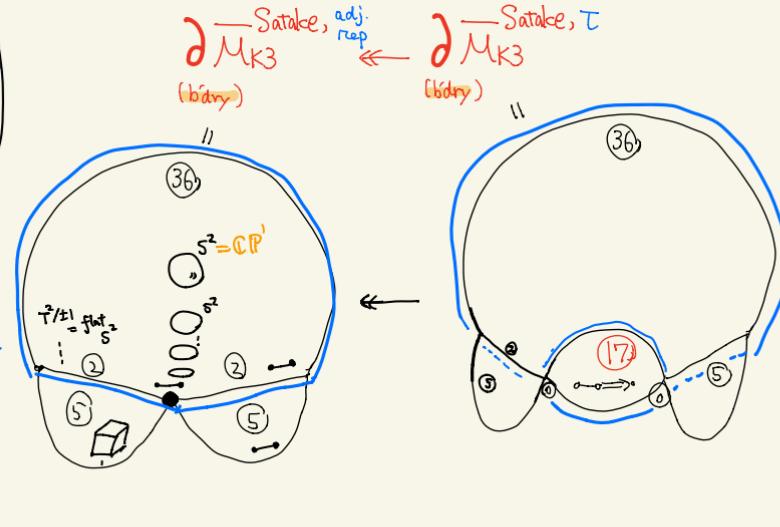
$$\partial \overline{M}_{K3} \xleftarrow[\text{(bdry)}]{\text{Satake, adj. rep}} \partial \overline{M}_{K3} \xleftarrow[\text{(bdry)}]{\text{Satake, } T}$$



[00'18 § 6] gives this geometric realization.
(as proved continuity at (36))

Extract Blue parts

Identify



(Weierstrass)

Ellip. K3's Moduli

Mw

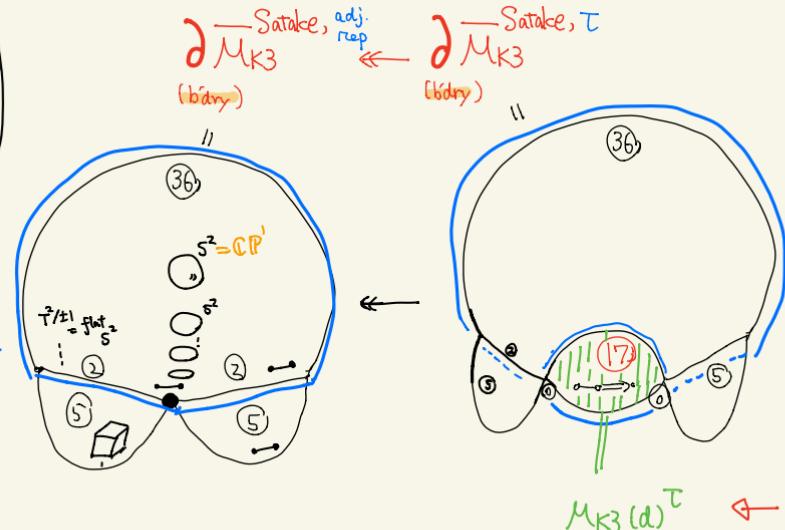
18-dim normal g-pr. von.
(loc. HSD)

& its Satake-Baily-Borel
Compactification!

(GIT
↑ 0018 §7)

Extract Blue parts

Identify



(Weierstrass)

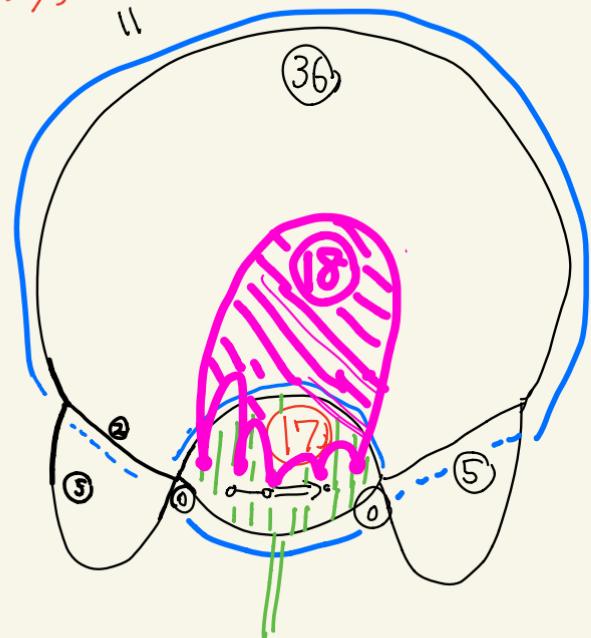
Ellip. K3's Moduli

M_w

18-dim normal g-pr. var.
(loc.HSD)

$\partial M_{K3}^{(d)^\tau}$ ← Nothing but
our concerned
parameter sp of V

∂M_{K3}
 (bdry)



$M_{K3}(d)^T$

Limit locus of
 \mathcal{F}_{2d} (Alg. K3s)



(Its \cap w/ 11)
 $< \infty$

• but become dense when $d \rightarrow \infty$

\bigcup_d

Associated lattice

("weaker info than V")

Δ_{per} for type II degen $(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{L}^*) \subset (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$

$$\Delta^* \subset \Delta$$



[$v_{2d} \in P^{\perp}/p$]

$$:= (v_{2d}^\perp \subset p^\perp/p \simeq \Lambda_{\text{seg}})$$

\cup
 $DAA \dashv AD$
 or
 $DA \dashv AE$
 or
 $EA \dashv AE$

Speculated
 Geom. meaning (7.1 of op cit [O'201000416])
 $\frac{V_0}{V_i} = \mathcal{X}_0$, then term. obj ('s dim) of MMP w/ scaling
 $\mathcal{L}|_{V_i}$
 on V_i
 may decide D or E ?
 (OK for $d=1$: Friedman 80s)

[EAE-type]

Ex

If $\mathcal{X}_0 = V_0 \cup \dots \cup V_1$

$\curvearrowleft V_i$: (Anti-can) Del Pezzo Surf

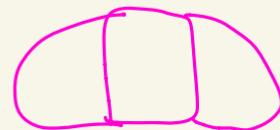
$\Rightarrow \mathcal{X}_t$: (probably)
close to

glued HK space

by Hein-Sun-Viaclovsky
- Zhang '18

Rem
Around the Ends compo
 $V_0, V_1,$

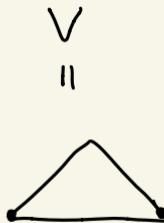
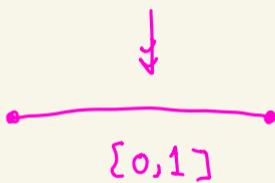
k_3



the metric & phenomenon
(rel. w [ABE])

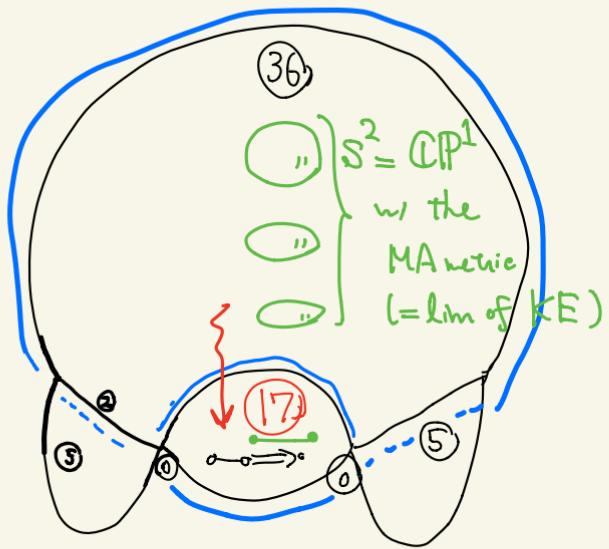
we observe

should be conn to
Y-S.Lin's talk.



Main Thm (of Part II of op.cit)

also [Osh]



$\tilde{\Psi}$ i.e. the V -funs

indeed describes (at least)

the **limit measure** (on $\bullet \bullet$)

of $(S^2, \text{MA met})$ seq.

[conj: of $(K3, KE)$ as well]
 $\in \mathcal{M}_{K3}$.

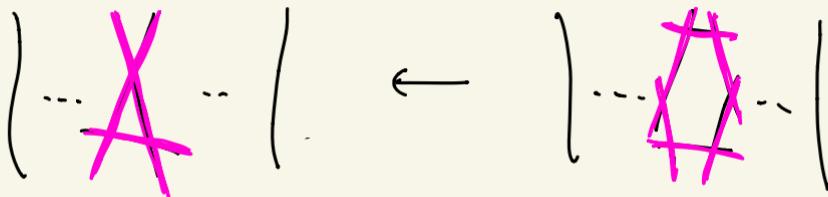
proof ingredients

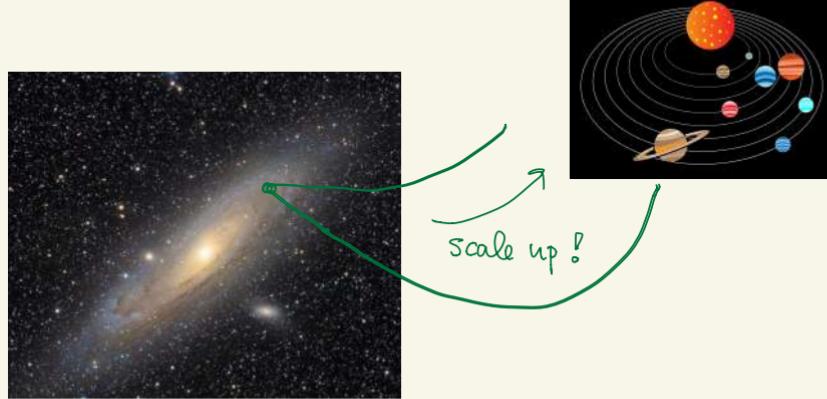
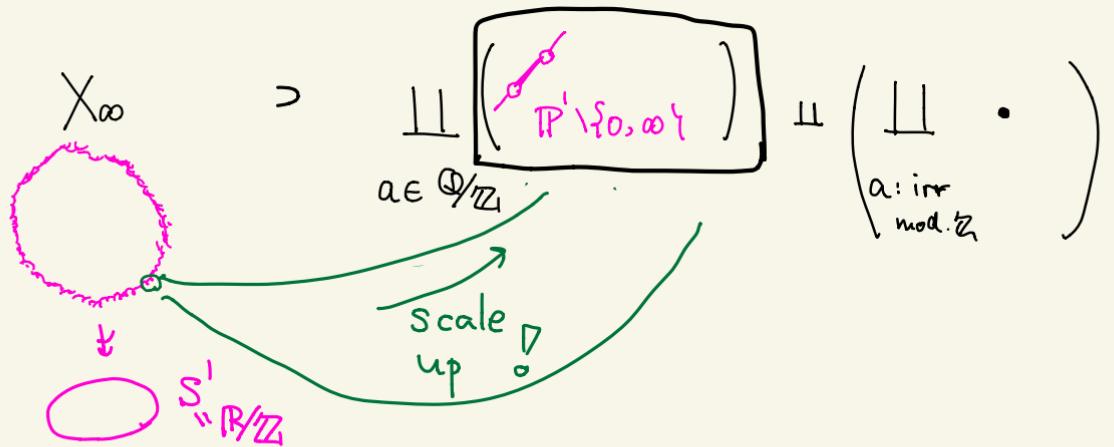
- Asym. behaviour of MA metrics (cf. [0018, §7], [Osh])
- (17-dim open) $=$ dual int. of $\partial \overset{\text{ABE}, v}{M_w}$ (toroidal)
- $\text{[ABE]} \& \text{[O, Part I]}$
stable reduction.

§ Brief intro to "Galaxy" (arXiv : 2011.12748)

For **Id-degen** (in Kodaira's sense)
of Ellip. curve

Ind-degen.





Brief intro to

§ Open K-polystability

(arXiv: 2009.13876)

-- Non-cpt version of K-polystability

More precisely, motivated by many

Complete Ricci-flat Kähler metrics

(KE)

(e.g. ALG, ALH
 $\dim \mathbb{C} = 2$, grav. instantons)

on (X°, L°)

$\underbrace{((X, D), L)}_{\log CY}$

w/ vol. growth dom
 $\leq \dim \mathbb{C} \cdot X^\circ$

Thm
Seems true
for many known
examples

? \Updownarrow ?

We introduced Open K-polystabilities of (X°, L°)



Thank you
for listening.

Please keep
safe & healthy

until "the next spring"

春