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► **To cite this version:**

Tran-Trung Nghiem. Spherical cones: classification and a volume minimization principle. 2022. hal-03863444

HAL Id: hal-03863444

<https://hal.science/hal-03863444v1>

Preprint submitted on 21 Nov 2022

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SPHERICAL CONES: CLASSIFICATION AND A VOLUME MINIMIZATION PRINCIPLE

TRAN-TRUNG NGHIEM

ABSTRACT. Using a variational approach, we establish the equivalence between a weighted volume minimization principle and the existence of a conical Calabi-Yau structure on horospherical cones with mild singularities. This allows us to do explicit computations on the examples arising from rank-two symmetric spaces, showing the existence of many irregular horospherical cones.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background, motivation and main results. Since the resolution of the Calabi conjecture by Yau and Aubin, the problem of finding canonical metrics has been essential in Kähler geometry. It has been formulated and shown by various authors in the last three decades that the existence of Kähler-Einstein metrics on Fano manifolds is equivalent to a purely algebro-geometric condition called K-stability [Tia97, Don02, CDS15a, CDS15b, CDS15c]. Even if the corresponding picture of non-compact varieties is still largely unexplored, partial results have been made in the case of normal affine varieties.

A normal \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein affine variety with klt singularities and a good action of a complex torus T is often called a *Fano cone* (or a Fano cone singularity as in [LWX21]). Here, by a *good action*, we mean that the action of the torus is effective with a unique fixed point that is contained in the closure of any T -orbit.

Consider a Fano cone X with a unique singularity at the fixed point $\{0_X\}$. Let ξ be a vector in the Lie algebra of the maximal compact torus $T_c \subset T$ such that $-J\xi$ is a homothetic-scaling vector field on X . The element ξ is said to be a *Reeb vector*. A *conical Calabi-Yau metric* on (X, ξ) is a Kähler metric ω on $X \setminus \{0_X\}$ which is Ricci-flat and two-homogeneous under $-J\xi$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}\omega = 2\omega$$

When X is toric, a result of Martelli-Sparks-Yau relates the existence of a conical Calabi-Yau metric to a *volume minimizing* condition [MSY08]. This was generalized to any Fano cone with an isolated singularity by Collins and Székelyhidi [CS19], broadening the volume minimization principle (as ξ varies) to a suitable notion of K-stability for the pair (X, ξ) . The Fano toric case with non-isolated singularities was settled recently by Berman [Ber20], recovering and extending the main result of [MSY08]. Finally, a generalized notion of volume minimization was obtained by Li for *any* Fano cone and shown to be in fact equivalent to K-semistability [Li17]. Interestingly, a conical Calabi-Yau structure on a Fano cone can be translated to a

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14M27, 32Q25, 32Q26, 35J96.

Key words and phrases. Spherical cones, Conical Calabi-Yau metrics, Real Monge-Ampère equations, Variational approach, Weighted volume minimization.

particular g -soliton structure on quasi-regular quotient orbifolds [LH21]. In algebro-geometric words, the K-stability of the cone is equivalent to the g -weighted K-stability of any quotient orbifold. Both conditions can be verified over special test configurations only [Li21, Theorem 2.9].

Even then, the K-stability condition still remains hard to be checked in practice, since there is generally an infinite number of special test configurations to consider. However, on varieties with low-complexity group actions (e.g. toric varieties), the condition becomes more or less simplified. For instance, the central fiber of any test configuration of a toric Fano variety is always isomorphic to the variety itself, hence the vanishing of the Futaki invariant (which is equivalent to the barycenter of a polytope being zero) is necessary and sufficient for K-stability. The main objective of this article is to conduct a case study of conical Calabi-Yau metrics on a class of spherical cones, called *horospherical cones*, and find an equivalent combinatorial K-stability notion for these cones.

To do this, we first provide a classification of conical embeddings using ingredients from the Luna-Vust theory. Before stating the classification theorem, let us give some preliminaries. Let G be a complex connected linear reductive group.

Definition 1.1. *A spherical space is a homogeneous space G/H containing a Zariski-open orbit of a Borel subgroup B . A G/H -spherical embedding is a pair (X, x) where X is a normal G -variety such that $G \cdot x$ is an open G -orbit in X and H is the stabilizer of x .*

Such variety is called *spherical*. A *spherical cone* is a spherical affine variety with a fixed point under the action by automorphisms of a non-trivial torus that commutes with G . If a spherical embedding $G/H \subset X$ is moreover a spherical cone, then X is said to be a *conical embedding* of G/H . Spherical cones form a large class of affine cones which contains notably the toric cones. The description of the latter is very simple: a toric cone can be completely characterized by a polyhedral convex cone of maximal dimension.

Analogously, the spherical embeddings of G/H are classified by combinatorial objects in a vector space, called *colored fans*. A colored fan is a collection of strongly convex and polyhedral colored cones satisfying certain compatibility conditions (see Defn. 2.12, Defn. 2.15 for the precise definitions). A color in G/H is an irreducible B -stable divisors in G/H .

Theorem 1.2. *Let Y be a conical embedding of a spherical space G/H . Let $\mathcal{V}(G/H)$ be the valuation cone of G/H , i.e. the set of G -invariant valuations on the rational functions of G/H . Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) Y is a spherical cone.
- (ii) Y has a unique fixed point under the action of G .
- (iii) The valuation cone $\mathcal{V}(G/H)$ contains a line, and the colored cone of Y is $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D})$ where \mathcal{C}_Y is a strictly convex polyhedral cone of maximal dimension, and \mathcal{D} is the set of all colors of G/H .

A horospherical variety is a spherical variety whose open G -orbit is an equivariant torus bundle over a flag variety. The class of horospherical cones, which has a rather simple description, contains strictly the class of toric cones. Moreover, horospherical cones can be shown to satisfy a Yau-Tian-Donaldson correspondence.

Theorem 1.3. *Let Y be a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein G -horospherical cone and T_H the connected component of the group of automorphisms commuting with G . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Y admits a ξ -conical Calabi-Yau metrics.
- (ii) (Y, T_H, ξ) is K -stable.
- (iii) ξ minimizes the normalized Duistermaat-Heckman volume of Y .

Our proof of the theorem, which is based on [Ber20], uses the variational approach by Berman-Berndtsson [BB13] to solve a weighted real Monge-Ampère equation with exponential right-hand side and a relatively gentle condition on weight. The combinatorial condition is then equivalent to the existence of a locally bounded solution on the open dense orbit G/H . This solution is actually smooth if the weight is smooth (see Thm. 3.21), and extends to a locally bounded conical Calabi-Yau potential over all Y (thanks to a C^0 -estimate). We then use a regularity result, shown in a companion paper [Ngh22], to conclude.

The volume minimization principle implies that there is a unique choice of a Reeb vector giving rise to a conical Calabi-Yau structure on the horospherical cone. This allows us to verify K -stability by explicit computations, thus producing many new examples of irregular Calabi-Yau cones. In the context of string theory, an infinite family of irregular toric cones (with an isolated singularity) was constructed by Gauntlett-Martelli-Sparks-Waldram [GMSW04]. These are the first examples of irregular Sasaki-Einstein manifolds, contradicting a conjecture of Cheeger and Tian that such manifolds do not exist. In our article, we construct a possibly infinite family of irregular \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein horospherical cones, arising more or less unexpectedly from symmetric spaces.

Theorem 1.4. *There exist irregular Calabi-Yau horospherical cones arising from irreducible rank-two symmetric spaces of type BC_2 .*

In fact, another motivation of our result comes from the problem of finding asymptotic cones for Ricci-flat symmetric spaces. It turns out that we can build horospherical cones from combinatorial data associated to rank-two symmetric spaces. Such conical embeddings, endowed with their conical Calabi-Yau metrics, are expected to be asymptotic cones of suitable Ricci-flat metrics on the symmetric spaces considered in this article. This will be studied in a future paper.

1.2. Organization.

- We start in Section 2 with generalities on the theory of equivariant embeddings of spherical spaces, as well as a brief description of the canonical divisor and \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein singularities. We then give a combinatorial necessary and sufficient condition for a spherical embedding to be a cone, and show that a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein spherical cone is a Fano cone. Several examples of homogeneous spaces (not) admitting conical embeddings are gathered at the end of the section.
- Section 3 aims to study conical Calabi-Yau metrics on \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein horospherical cones. We derive an explicit expression of the canonical volume form. The conical Calabi-Yau problem is then translated into a weighted real Monge-Ampère equation with exponential right-hand side, which can be solved using the variational approach of [BB13].
- In Section 4, we provide examples of regular and irregular cones arising from irreducible symmetric spaces of rank 2.

1.3. Notations.

- In this text, G is a complex simply connected linear reductive group, while B , T , U denote respectively the Borel subgroup, maximal torus of G and maximal unipotent subgroup of B . Under an embedding of G into GL_n ,

B, T, U can be identified with subgroups of upper-triangular, diagonal, and upper-triangular matrices with ones on the diagonal, respectively. Likewise, the opposite Borel subgroup B^- (resp. opposite maximal unipotent subgroup U^-) can be identified with subgroups of lower-triangular matrices (resp. lower-triangular matrices with ones on the diagonal).

- G^0 denotes the connected component of a group G .
- A (G, B, T) -root system is a root system (G, T) whose positive roots are the roots of (B, T) .
- Letters in fraktur are used to denote the corresponding Lie algebras. The reductivity of G is equivalent to the existence of a real maximal compact subgroup K such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus i\mathfrak{k}$.
- Throughout the article, by a variety we mean an *irreducible complex algebraic variety* (or an integral separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C}). A smooth point on the variety is understood to be smooth in the algebraic sense (hence smooth in the analytic sense).
- Recall that a variety is complete (in the algebraic sense) if and only if it is compact for the Euclidean topology. To avoid confusion with the metric notion of completeness, a complete algebraic variety will be called a compact variety in this paper.
- Given a set E in a real vector space, the *cone generated by E* , denoted by $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}E$, is the set of all finite nonnegative linear combinations of elements in E .
- Given a lattice \mathcal{M} and its dual lattice $\mathcal{N} = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{Z})$, we denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the natural pairing between them.

Acknowledgements. This paper is part of a thesis prepared under the supervision of Thibaut Delcroix and Marc Herzlich, partially supported by ANR-21-CE40-0011 JCJC project MARGE. I would like to thank Thibaut Delcroix for many illuminating discussions and remarks.

2. SPHERICAL VARIETIES

Our main references in this section are [Bri97], [Kno91]. Recall that a spherical space is a homogeneous space G/H containing a Zariski-open orbit of a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$. The only new results in this section are Thm. 2.35 and Prop. 2.37.

2.1. Classification of embeddings.

2.1.1. *Combinatorial data of a spherical space.* Let G/H be a spherical space. By a theorem of Chevalley, we may view G/H as a smooth quasiprojective variety. Let $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$ be the set of rational functions on G/H which are eigenvectors of B . An element of $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$ is called a B -semi-invariant function. The set of B -invariant rational functions $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^B$ is actually \mathbb{C} by Rosenlicht's theorem.

Definition 2.1. *To a spherical space are associated two lattices.*

- *The weights \mathcal{M} of $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$, called the weight lattice.*
- *The dual lattice $\mathcal{N} := \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{Z})$, called the coweight lattice.*

We will use $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$ to denote the real vector spaces $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{N} \otimes \mathbb{R}$. The dimension of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is called the rank of G/H .

Remark that there exists a natural bijection between \mathcal{M} and $\mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}/\mathbb{C}^*$, which sends a weight to its eigenvector. Indeed, let f, g be two functions of the same weight, then f_1/f_2 is a B -invariant rational function, hence constant.

The open B -orbit in G/H , which is isomorphic (as an affine variety) to $(\mathbb{C}^*)^k \times \mathbb{C}^m$ [Ros63, Theorem 5], is an open affinet subset of G/H , hence its complement in G/H is a collection of B -stable irreducible divisors. They are the only B -stable irreducible divisors of G/H .

Definition 2.2. *The set \mathcal{D} of irreducible B -stable divisors of G/H is called the set of colors of G/H .*

After perhaps conjugating H , we can identify the open B -orbit with BH/H .

Recall that a *valuation* of a normal variety X is a map $\nu : \mathbb{C}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ satisfying:

- $\nu(f_1 + f_2) \geq \nu(f_1) + \nu(f_2)$, for all $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{C}(X) \setminus \{0\}$ such that $f_1 + f_2 \neq 0$.
- $\nu(f_1 f_2) = \nu(f_1) + \nu(f_2)$ for all $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{C}(X) \setminus \{0\}$.
- $\nu(f) = 0$ if and only if f is constant.

If X is a G -variety, the valuation is said to be G -invariant if $\nu(g.f) = \nu(f)$ for all $g \in G$ and $f \in \mathbb{C}(X)$, where $(g.f)(\cdot) := f(g^{-1}\cdot)$.

Proposition 2.3. [Kno91] Denote by \mathcal{V} the set of G -invariant rational valuations of G/H .

- The natural mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : \mathcal{V} &\rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ \nu &\rightarrow (\chi \rightarrow \nu(f_{\chi})) \end{aligned}$$

is a well-defined injection. In particular, we can identify \mathcal{V} with a cone in $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$, called the *valuation cone* of G/H .

- The valuation cone \mathcal{V} is a strictly convex and polyhedral cone in $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Definition 2.4. *Each element in \mathcal{D} induces a valuation of $\mathbb{C}(G/H)$, hence a natural map $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ as above, still denoted by ρ . We call $\rho(\mathcal{D})$ the images of the colors of G/H .*

Remark. Note however that in general, ρ is not injective on \mathcal{D} . Indeed, for a flag variety, \mathcal{D} is generally of cardinality > 1 by Bruhat's decomposition, but the image of \mathcal{D} by ρ is identically zero since the set of B -semi-invariant functions on a flag variety is trivially \mathbb{C} .

Definition 2.5. *Let G/H be a spherical space. We call $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D})$ the combinatorial data associated to G/H .*

Example 2.6. Let $G = SL_2$ act on \mathbb{C}^2 on the left. The stabilizer H of $(1, 0)$ is then U . Let $B \subset SL_2$ be the Borel subgroup and α the unique positive root corresponding to B with coroot α^{\vee} . Let B^- be the opposite Borel subgroup of B . The open G -orbit is isomorphic to $SL_2/U \simeq \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, with open dense B^- -orbit isomorphic to B^-/U . The fundamental weight of B^- is

$$\omega(b_{ij}) = b_{11}$$

The H -right-invariant eigenvector of B^- with weight ω is then $f(A \in SL_2) = a_{22}$. It follows that $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{Z}\omega$. The coweight lattice \mathcal{N} is $\mathbb{Z}(\alpha^{\vee}|_{\mathcal{M}})$, and $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$ coincides with the valuation cone \mathcal{V} . The unique color of G/H is $D = \{f = 0\}$. Since $\rho(D)(f) = \nu_D(f) = 1$, we have that $\rho(D) = \alpha^{\vee}|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Example 2.7. Now let $G = SL_3$ and $H = U^-$. The space G/H is a fibration over the flag G/B^- with fiber the torus $B^-/U^- \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$. The open B -orbit of SL_3/U^- is isomorphic to B/U^- . Let $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ be the positive simple roots corresponding to (G, B, T) . The fundamental weights ω_1, ω_2 of B are

$$\omega_1(b_{ij}) = b_{11}, \quad \omega_2(b_{ij}) = b_{11}b_{22}$$

Let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$ be two eigenvectors of B with weights $\omega_{1,2}$, defined by H -invariant functions on G :

$$f_1(A \in SL_3) = a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}, \quad f_2(A) = a_{33}$$

The B -stable sets $D_i = \{f_i = 0\}$ are the colors of SL_3/U^- . The lattice \mathcal{M} is then identified with $\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$ and its dual \mathcal{N} is the lattice $\mathbb{Z}\alpha_1^\vee \oplus \mathbb{Z}\alpha_2^\vee$ generated by coroots. In particular, $\text{rank}(SL_3/U^-) = 2$. Moreover, $\rho(D_i)(f_j) = \nu_{D_i}(f_j) = \delta_{ij}$. It follows that $\rho(D_i) = \alpha_i^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

2.1.2. The Luna-Vust theory of spherical embeddings. Recall that a spherical embedding is a G -equivariant embedding of a spherical space G/H . It is clear that a spherical embedding is a spherical variety. Conversely, let X be a spherical variety with an open orbit $G.x$. Then we can always choose a stabilizer H of x such that BH/H is open in G/H , hence (X, x) is a G/H -spherical embedding. When there is no confusion, we remove x and simply say that $G/H \subset X$ is a spherical embedding.

Definition 2.8. Let $G/H \subset (X, x)$ be a spherical embedding.

- The divisors of \mathcal{D} whose closure in X contains a closed orbit are called the colors of X . The set of colors of X is denoted by \mathcal{D}_X .
- We set \mathcal{V}_X to be the G -stable divisors of X , which are the irreducible components of $X \setminus Gx$. If D is a G -invariant divisor, then by normality of X , we can associate to it a unique primitive G -invariant valuation ν_D , hence under the map ρ , \mathcal{V}_X injects to a finite subset of \mathcal{V} .

Remark. We distinguish between *the colors of G/H* and *the colors of G/H as a trivial embedding of itself*. The latter is always empty.

Definition 2.9. A spherical variety is said to be simple if it contains a unique closed G -orbit.

Proposition 2.10. [BLV86]

- Let X be a simple spherical variety with the unique closed G -orbit Y . There exists a unique B -stable affine subset $X_{Y,B} \subset X$, which meets Y along a Zariski-open B -orbit in Y . Moreover, $X = GX_{Y,B}$.
- $X \setminus X_{Y,B} = \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_X$ is a union of B -stable Cartier divisors, generated by global sections, and do not intersect Y .
- Every G -spherical variety admits a finite cover by simple spherical varieties.

Example 2.11. Consider Ex. 2.6. The natural embedding $X = \mathbb{C}^2 \supset G/H$ is an affine simple embedding with the unique closed G -orbit $Y = \{0\}$. The unique open affine B^- -stable subset X_{Y,B^-} containing $\{0\}$ is X itself.

If we identify the elements in \mathcal{D} with their closure in X , then the elements of $\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_X$ correspond to B -stable divisors of X not containing any G -orbit.

Definition 2.12. Let G/H be a spherical space. A colored cone is a couple $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F})$ where $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{D}$ that verifies:

- $0 \notin \rho(\mathcal{F})$ and \mathcal{C} is a strictly convex polyhedral cone generated by $\rho(\mathcal{F})$ (which might be empty) and a finite number of elements of \mathcal{V} .
- The relative interior of \mathcal{C} meets \mathcal{V} .

A face of the colored cone $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F})$ is a couple $(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{F}')$ such that \mathcal{C}' is a face of the cone \mathcal{C} , the relative interior of \mathcal{C}' meets \mathcal{V} , and $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \cap \rho^{-1}(\mathcal{C}')$.

The following theorem classifies all the simple embeddings in terms of colored cones.

Theorem 2.13. [Kno91] Let G/H be a spherical space and $G/H \subset X$ a spherical embedding with $\mathcal{V}_X, \mathcal{D}_X$ as in Defn. 2.8. Let \mathcal{C}_X be the cone generated by $\mathcal{V}_X, \rho(\mathcal{D}_X)$.

The map $X \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_X, \mathcal{D}_X)$ is a one-to-one correspondence between isomorphism classes of G -equivariant simple embeddings of G/H and colored cones.

Example 2.14. Consider the action of SL_2 in Ex. 2.6. Apart from the trivial embedding, all possible colored cones are

- $\{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\rho(D), \emptyset\}$, which is $X = \text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)$.
- $\{\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}\rho(D), \emptyset\}$. The corresponding embedding is $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \setminus [1 : 0 : 0]$.
- $\{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\rho(D), \rho(D)\}$, with $X = \mathbb{C}^2$ as the embedding.

Remark that \mathbb{C}^2 has no SL_2 -stable divisor and $\text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)$ has no color.

Definition 2.15. A colored fan is a finite collection \mathbb{F} of colored cones such that:

- Every face of a colored cone in \mathbb{F} belongs to \mathbb{F} .
- For all $v \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists at most one $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $v \in \text{RelInt}(\mathcal{C})$.

The support of \mathbb{F} is defined as:

$$\text{Supp}(\mathbb{F}) = \mathcal{V} \cap \bigcup_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathbb{F}} \text{Supp}(\mathcal{C})$$

Theorem 2.16. [Kno91] Given a spherical space G/H , there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the isomorphism classes of G -equivariant embeddings $X \supset G/H$ and the set of colored fans.

Moreover, X is compact if and only if the support of the fan $\mathbb{F}(X)$ coincides with the valuation cone \mathcal{V} .

Example 2.17. Let us come back to Ex. 2.6. The colored fans of non-simple embeddings of SL_2/U_2 are

- $\{\{0, \emptyset\}, \{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\rho(D), \rho(D)\}, \{\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}\rho(D), \emptyset\}\}$
- $\{\{0, \emptyset\}, \{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\rho(D), \emptyset\}, \{\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}\rho(D), \emptyset\}\}$

The associated embeddings are \mathbb{P}^2 and $\text{Bl}_0\mathbb{P}^2$.

Let X be a spherical variety. Any G -orbit Y is contained in a unique simple spherical variety X_Y , which is a union of the orbits whose closure contains Y . By the classification of simple embeddings, X_Y corresponds to a colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_{X_Y}, \mathcal{D}_{X_Y})$.

Proposition 2.18. [Kno91] Let Y be any G -orbit in a spherical variety X . There exists a bijection between the G -orbits in X whose closure contains the G -orbit Y and the faces of the colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_{X_Y}, \mathcal{D}_{X_Y})$, given by $Z \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_{X_Z}, \mathcal{D}_{X_Z})$.

Let $D \in \mathcal{D}$ be a color of G/H . Its stabilizer $P_D \supset B$ is a parabolic subgroup of G . For all subset $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{D}$, let $P_{\mathcal{F}} := \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{F}^c} P_D$. In particular, $P_{\mathcal{D}} = G$. The following is a quite simple dimension formula for a closed orbit of a spherical embedding.

Proposition 2.19. [Kno91, Theorem 7.6] Let X be a simple spherical embedding with a unique closed G -orbit Z . Let $(\mathcal{C}_X, \mathcal{D}_X)$ be the colored cone of X . Then

$$\dim Z = \text{rank}(X) - \dim \mathcal{C}_X + \dim G/P_{\mathcal{D}_X}$$

If X is non-simple then we have the same equality for every colored cone in the colored fan of X .

2.1.3. *Some classes of spherical varieties.*

Definition 2.20. Let X be a spherical variety. If $\mathcal{D}_X = \emptyset$, we say that X is a toroidal variety.

Proposition 2.21. [Bri91, 3.3] Every G -spherical variety X with colored fan \mathcal{F}_X is dominated by a G -toroidal variety \tilde{X} with colored fan $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \cup_{\mathcal{C}_X \in \mathcal{F}_X} (\mathcal{C}_X, \emptyset)$, i.e. there exists a proper birational G -equivariant map $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$. The datum (\tilde{X}, π) is called the *decoloration* of X .

Example 2.22. In Ex. 2.14, the toroidal embedding $\text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is the decoloration of \mathbb{C}^2 .

Definition 2.23. A spherical space G/H is called *horospherical* if H contains a maximal unipotent subgroup of G .

Proposition 2.24. [BP87] [Pas08] Let (G, B, T) be a root system. Let $\mathcal{M}(B) = \mathcal{M}(T)$ be the weight lattice of B .

- A horospherical space G/H is uniquely determined by a couple (\mathcal{M}_I, P_I) where P_I is a parabolic subgroup of G associated to a subset I of simple roots of G , and \mathcal{M}_I is the sublattice of $\mathcal{M}(B)$ vanishing on coroots of I .
- A spherical space G/H is horospherical if and only if the valuation cone \mathcal{V} is the whole vector space $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$.
- Moreover, let Q be the left-stabilizer of the open Borel orbit and P its opposite parabolic subgroup. Then $P = P_I = N_G(H)$ and G/H is a equivariant torus bundle over the flag variety G/P with fiber the torus P/H .

Remark. Let U be a maximal unipotent subgroup of B . If $H \supset U$, then the horospherical space G/H has an open dense orbit under B^- , isomorphic to $B^-/B^- \cap H$.

Example 2.25. The spaces SL_2/U and SL_3/U^- in Examples 2.6, 2.7 are all horospherical.

2.1.4. Affine embeddings.

Proposition 2.26. [Kno91, Theorem 7.7]

- (i) A spherical space G/H is quasiaffine if and only if $\rho(\mathcal{D})$ does not contain 0 and generate a strongly convex cone.
- (ii) Let X be a spherical embedding of G/H . Then X is affine if and only if X is simple and that there exists $\chi \in \mathcal{M}$ satisfying

$$\chi|_{\mathcal{V}} \leq 0, \quad \chi|_{\mathcal{C}_X} = 0, \quad \chi|_{\rho(\mathcal{D}_X^c)} > 0$$

In particular, G/H is affine if and only \mathcal{V} and $\rho(\mathcal{D})$ are separated by a hyperplane.

Example 2.27. Following Ex. 2.14, the only affine embeddings of the spherical space are the trivial embedding $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ and \mathbb{C}^2 , as one can readily check from the previous criterion.

2.2. Automorphisms group and canonical divisor.

2.2.1. *Automorphisms group.* Let G/H be a spherical homogeneous space. We denote by $N_G(H)$ the normalizer of H in G , which acts on H on the right by $p.gH = gp^{-1}H$. The quotient $N_G(H)/H$ is then identified with a subgroup of G -equivariant automorphisms of G/H as follows.

Let $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_G(G/H)$ and $G/H \subset (X, x)$ be a spherical embedding, then H is also the stabilizer of $\sigma(x)$. However, σ is only a bijection between the colors of $(G/H, x)$ and the colors of $(G/H, \sigma(x))$ (see [Los09]), but if $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_G^0(G/H)$, then it is exactly the identity mapping between these sets of colors, therefore (X, x) and

$(X, \sigma(x))$ are determined by the same colored fan. It follows that σ extends to a G -equivariant automorphism of X by the classification theorem 2.16. Moreover, by [Tim11, Proposition 1.8], we have $\text{Aut}_G(G/H) \simeq N_G(H)/H$. In particular,

Proposition 2.28. Let X be a spherical embedding of G/H . Then

$$\text{Aut}_G^0(X) \simeq \text{Aut}_G^0(G/H) \simeq (N_G(H)/H)^0$$

Proposition 2.29. [BP87, 5.2] Let $\text{lin}\mathcal{V}$ be the linear part of the valuation cone \mathcal{V} . The group $N_G(H)/H$ is diagonalizable, of dimension equal to $\dim \text{lin}\mathcal{V}$.

2.2.2. *Canonical divisor.*

Definition 2.30. A normal variety X is said to be *Gorenstein* (resp. \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein) if the canonical divisor \mathcal{K}_X is Cartier (resp. \mathbb{Q} -Cartier, i.e. $m\mathcal{K}_X$ is Cartier for some integer $m > 0$).

Now let $G/H \subset X$ be a spherical embedding. Recall that \mathcal{V}_X and \mathcal{D} denote the set of G -stable divisors of X and colors of G/H , respectively. The following description of the canonical divisor in terms of those data is due to Brion.

Proposition 2.31. [Bri89] The canonical divisor of X can be represented by

$$\mathcal{K}_X = - \sum_{D_\nu \in \mathcal{V}_X} D_\nu - \sum_{D \in \mathcal{D}} a_D \overline{D}$$

where \overline{D} denotes the closure of the color in X and a_D depends only on the spherical space G/H .

The property of being Cartier for \mathcal{K}_X can be determined by a linear function.

Proposition 2.32. [Bri89] Let $G/H \subset X$ be a simple embedding with colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_X, \mathcal{D}_X)$. Then X is Gorenstein (resp. \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein) if and only if there exists $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}}$) such that for every $D_\nu \in \mathcal{V}_X$ and every $D \in \mathcal{D}_X$,

$$\langle \beta, \rho(D_\nu) \rangle = 1, \quad \langle \beta, \rho(D) \rangle = a_D$$

If X is a non-simple embedding with colored fan $\mathbb{F}(X)$, then X is (\mathbb{Q}) -Gorenstein iff the property above holds for every colored cone in the fan $\mathbb{F}(X)$.

2.3. Classification of spherical cones. If G/H admits a conical embedding, then it is necessarily quasi-affine. In what follows, we shall consider only quasi-affine spherical spaces, unless mentioned otherwise.

2.3.1. *Classification and properties.*

Definition 2.33. A spherical cone is an affine spherical G -variety Y that contains a (necessarily unique) fixed point under the right-action of a (non-trivial) torus in $\text{Aut}_G^0(Y) \simeq (N_G(H)/H)^0$.

The fixed point, denoted by $\{0_Y\}$, is called the vertex of Y . If Y is the embedding of a spherical space G/H , then Y is said to be a conical embedding of G/H .

Proposition 2.34. [Sum74] [KKLV89] For any spherical cone Y , there exists a G -equivariant embedding of Y in an affine space \mathbb{C}^N such that $\{0_Y\}$ is sent to $\{0\}$, K corresponds to a subgroup of SU_N with its standard action on \mathbb{C}^N , and the torus corresponds to the standard right-action of a diagonal group.

Notation In what follows, we will denote the neutral component of $N_G(H)/H$ by T_H .

Theorem 2.35. *Let Y be a spherical embedding of G/H with colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D}_Y)$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- i) Y is a spherical cone.
- ii) The valuation cone \mathcal{V} contains a line, the cone \mathcal{C}_Y is of maximal dimension and $\mathcal{D}_Y = \mathcal{D}$.

Remark. Since $\dim \operatorname{lin} \mathcal{V} \geq 1$, the rank of a conical embedding is always positive.

Proof. $i) \Rightarrow ii)$.

a) *The valuation cone contains a line.*

If Y is a cone, then it admits a unique fixed point $\{x\}$ under the action of $N_G(H)/H$, so by 2.29, $\dim N_G(H)/H = \dim \operatorname{lin} \mathcal{V}(G/H) \geq 1$. It follows that \mathcal{V} contains a line.

b) *\mathcal{C}_Y is of maximal dimension.*

The unique fixed point $\{x\}$ is also a fixed point of G . Indeed, for all $t \in N_G(H)/H$ and $g \in G$,

$$t.g.x = g.t.x = g.x,$$

hence $g.x = x$ by uniqueness of the fixed point. The closed orbit $\{x\}$ of G is of dimension 0, hence by 2.19,

$$0 = \operatorname{rank}(Y) - \dim \mathcal{C}_Y + \dim G/P_{\mathcal{D}_Y}$$

This combined with the dimensional equality $\dim \mathcal{C}_Y + \dim \mathcal{C}_Y^\perp = \operatorname{rank}(Y)$ implies that $\dim \mathcal{C}_Y^\perp = \dim G/P_{\mathcal{D}_Y} = 0$, hence $\dim \mathcal{C}_Y = \operatorname{rank}(Y)$.

c) *The colors of Y are $\mathcal{D}_Y = \mathcal{D}$*

Since Y is affine, by 2.26, there exists $\chi \in \mathcal{C}_Y^\perp = \{0\}$ such that $\chi|_{\mathcal{V}(G/H)} \geq 0$ and $\chi|_{\rho(\mathcal{D}_Y)^c} < 0$. These last conditions are simultaneously possible only if $\rho(\mathcal{D}_Y^c) = \emptyset$, or equivalently $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_Y$.

$ii) \Rightarrow i)$.

By assumption, we have $\mathcal{C}_Y^\perp = \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_Y$, hence the affineness criterion 2.26 is automatically satisfied for Y . It follows that Y is a simple embedding, hence contains a unique closed orbit Z . Since $P_{\mathcal{D}_Y} = P_{\mathcal{D}} = G$, by the dimension formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \dim Z &= \operatorname{rank}(Y) - \dim \mathcal{C}_Y + \dim G/P_{\mathcal{D}_Y} \\ &= \operatorname{rank}(Y) - \dim \mathcal{C}_Y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $Z = \{x\}$ is the unique fixed point of Y under the action of G . Again by assumption, the linear part of \mathcal{V} is non-empty, hence $N_G(H)/H$ contains a torus which commutes with G , so fixes $\{x\}$. \square

Proposition 2.36. Let $G/H \subset Y$ be a conical embedding and $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ the ring of regular functions, viewed as a rational G -module. We have the following decomposition:

$$\mathbb{C}[Y] = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee \cap \mathcal{M}} \mathbb{C}[Y]_\lambda$$

where the $\mathbb{C}[Y]_\lambda$ are pairwise distinct simple G -modules with dominant weights λ , and \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee is a strictly convex, polyhedral cone of maximal dimension in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Let us first give some preliminaries. Recall that a *dominant B -weight* is a lattice point in the positive Weyl chamber of a root system (G, B, T) . The simple G -modules are classified by dominant B -weights (see e.g. [Hum75, 31.3]). More precisely, a G -module V is simple if and only if the set of B -eigenvectors $V^{(B)}$ is a B -stable line $V_\lambda^{(B)}$ with dominant B -weight λ . Conversely, a dominant weight λ determines a simple G -module V_λ up to G -isomorphisms.

A G -module V is said to be *multiplicity-free* if V is a direct sum of pairwise distinct simple G -modules V_λ (or equivalently $\dim V_\lambda^{(B)} \leq 1$ for all V_λ). A G -affine variety Y is spherical if and only if $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ is multiplicity-free [VK78, Theorem 2]. In particular, $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ decomposes into pairwise distinct simple G -modules.

Proof. Denote by $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{(B)}$ the set of all B -eigenvectors of $\mathbb{C}[Y]$. We have the following decompositions:

$$\mathbb{C}[Y] = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}} \mathbb{C}[Y]_\lambda, \quad \mathbb{C}[Y]^{(B)} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}} \mathbb{C}[Y]_\lambda^{(B)}$$

where \mathcal{B} is a subset of \mathcal{M} . Let $f \in \mathbb{C}(G/H)^{(B)}$ with weight λ_f , then $f \in \mathbb{C}[Y]$ if and only if $\langle \lambda_f, \nu \rangle \geq 0$ for all $\nu \in \mathcal{V}_Y \cup \rho(\mathcal{D}_Y)$ (recall that $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_Y$ for a cone), i.e. $\lambda_f \in \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee$, hence $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee \cap \mathcal{M}$.

Finally, since \mathcal{C}_Y is strictly convex, polyhedral of maximal dimension, its dual cone \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee also has these properties. This completes our proof. \square

Remark. The monoid $\Gamma_Y := \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee \cap \mathcal{M}$ is of finite type as follows from Gordan's lemma. It is moreover saturated (i.e. Γ_Y coincides with the lattice points of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\Gamma_Y$) since Y is normal (cf. [Vus76, 1.2, Thm 1] and [KKMSD73, Ch. 1, §1, Lemma 1]).

2.4. Proof of Theorem 1.2. In the demonstration of our classification theorem 2.35, we have shown that a spherical cone has a unique fixed point under the action of G . In fact, the converse is also true.

Proposition 2.37. Let Y be an affine spherical G -variety. Then Y is a cone if and only if $Y \neq \{0_Y\}$ and contains a fixed point under the action of G .

Before giving the proof, we will need some preliminaries. Let X be a normal G -variety and ν a valuation on $\mathbb{C}(X)^*$. The *center* of ν is a closed subvariety Z of X such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,Z} \subset \mathcal{O}_\nu = \{\nu \geq 0\}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_{X,Z} \subset \mathfrak{m}_\nu = \{\nu > 0\}$. Here $\mathcal{O}_{X,Z} = \{f/g, f, g \in \mathbb{C}[X], g|_Z \neq 0\}$ is a local ring and $\mathfrak{m}_{X,Z}$ is the unique maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{X,Z}$.

Definition 2.38. Let B be a Borel subgroup of G . A G -invariant discrete \mathbb{Q} -valuation of $\mathbb{C}(X)$ is said to be *central* if it vanishes on $\mathbb{C}(X)^B \setminus \{0\}$. A *proper source* of X is a G -stable proper subvariety of X which is the center of a central valuation.

Given a normal G -variety X , every closed G -stable subvariety Z is the center of some G -invariant valuation of $\mathbb{C}(X)$. Indeed let (\tilde{X}, π) be the blow-up of X along Z , then \tilde{X} is still a normal variety. Now let \tilde{Z} be an irreducible component of $\pi^{-1}(Z)$. By normality of \tilde{X} , there exists a natural valuation $\nu_{\tilde{Z}}$ of $\mathbb{C}(\tilde{X}) = \mathbb{C}(X)$ associated to \tilde{Z} . The center of $\nu_{\tilde{Z}}$ in X is then Z .

Proposition 2.39. [Kno93, Theorem 8.2], [Kno94, Corollary 7.9] Let X be a normal affine G -variety containing a proper source. Then there exists a non-trivial positive grading of $\mathbb{C}[X]$ induced by the action of a subtorus $\mathbb{C}^* \subset \text{Aut}_G(X)$, where $\text{Aut}_G(X)$ is the group of automorphisms of X commuting with G .

Corollary 2.40. If X is a G -spherical affine variety, containing a proper and closed G -stable subvariety then $\text{Aut}_G(X)$ contains a non-trivial subtorus.

Proof. Indeed, in the spherical case $\mathbb{C}(X)^B = \mathbb{C}$, hence every G -invariant valuation of $\mathbb{C}(X)$ is central. It follows that every proper closed G -stable subvariety of X is a proper source. We conclude by the preceding proposition. \square

We now proceed to the proof of Prop. 2.37

Proof of Prop. 2.37. If Y is a spherical cone then Y contains a fixed point under the action of G by the proof of the part “ $i) \Rightarrow ii), (b)$ ” in Thm. 2.35. Conversely, the fixed point of G in Y is a proper subvariety of Y , hence by the previous corollary, $\text{Aut}_G(Y)$ contains a non-trivial torus. It follows that $\dim \text{lin } \mathcal{V} = \dim N_G(H)/H = \dim \text{Aut}_G(Y) \geq 1$, hence \mathcal{V} contains a line. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Direct consequence of Prop. 2.16 and Prop. 2.37. \square

2.5. Relation with Fano cones. Recall that a T -affine cone is a normal affine variety with a good action of T (i.e. T acts with a fixed point, contained in the closure of any orbit). A Fano cone is a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein T -affine cone with klt singularities.

Proposition 2.41. Let Y be a spherical cone. Then Y is a normal T_H -affine cone. If moreover Y is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein, then Y is a Fano cone.

Proof. It is clear by definition that T_H acts effectively and holomorphically on Y with a unique fixed point $\{0_Y\}$.

Next, let us show that T_H defines a good action. Let $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ be the ring of regular functions on Y and $\mathcal{M}(T_H)$ be the weight lattice of T_H , with dual lattice being $\mathcal{N}(T_H)$. Under the *right-action* of T_H , we have a decomposition

$$\mathbb{C}[Y] = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Gamma} R_\alpha, \quad \Gamma := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{M}(T_H), R_\alpha \neq 0\}$$

where R_α is a simple T_H -module of $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ with weight α . The cone $\sigma^\vee \subset \mathcal{M}(T_H)_\mathbb{R}$ generated by Γ is strictly convex by Sjammam’s criterion [Bri97, 1.2, Corollaire], and of maximal dimension since Y has a fixed point under T_H (see [AH06]).

It follows from the orbit-faces correspondence for T_H -affine varieties that $\{0_Y\}$ corresponds to σ^\vee , and that the closure of any orbit of T_H in Y contains the fixed point [Bri97, 1.2, Remarque].

Finally, since any \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein spherical cone has klt singularities (cf. e.g. [Pas17, Proposition 5.6] for a short proof), this completes our proof. \square

By duality, the cone $\sigma = (\sigma^\vee)^\vee$ is also strictly convex, of maximal dimension, and is said to be the *Reeb cone*. In particular, the interior of σ is non-empty and coincides with its relative interior:

$$\text{Int}(\sigma) = \{\xi \in \mathcal{N}(T_H)_\mathbb{R}, \langle \xi, \alpha \rangle > 0, \forall \alpha \in \Gamma\}$$

Definition 2.42. The set $\text{Int}(\sigma)$ is called the set of Reeb vectors of Y . A couple (Y, ξ) , $\xi \in \text{Int}(\sigma)$, is said to be a polarized cone.

If $\xi \in \mathcal{N}(T_H)_\mathbb{Q}$, then it is called quasi-regular, otherwise it is said to be irregular. A polarized cone with a quasi-regular (resp. irregular) Reeb vector is called a quasi-regular (resp. irregular) cone.

2.6. Examples.

Example 2.43. Every normal affine toric variety defined by a strictly convex cone of maximal dimension is a toric cone. On the other side, flag varieties are projective, hence never admit any conical embedding.

Example 2.44. Consider the spherical space SL_2/U of Ex. 2.6. From the colored fans of all spherical embeddings of SL_2/U (cf. Examples 2.14, 2.17), we see that the only conical embedding is \mathbb{C}^2

Example 2.45. Now consider $G = SL_3$ and $H = U^-$ as in Ex. 2.7. Since H is maximal unipotent, it is a horospherical subgroup of G .

The embedding defined by the colored cone

$$(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(\alpha_1^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}, \alpha_2^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}), (\alpha_1^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}, \alpha_2^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}))$$

clearly satisfies the criterion 2.35, hence is a conical embedding. The automorphism group T_H is exactly the maximal torus T acting on the right.

We can identify this embedding with the 5-dimensional affine quadric

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, y_1, y_2, y_3) \in (\mathbb{C})^6, \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i y_i = 0 \right\}$$

The SL_3 -orbits of \mathcal{Q} , which correspond to the faces of the colored cone, are the open dense orbit SL_3/U^- , two copies of \mathbb{C}^3 , and the unique fixed point $\{0\}$. In fact, \mathcal{Q} is the affine cone over the complex grassmannian $G(2, 4)$. In particular, \mathcal{Q} is a cone with a unique isolated singularity.

We also have that \mathcal{Q} is Gorenstein, since the element $\beta = 2\omega_1 + 2\omega_2$ clearly satisfies $\langle \beta, \alpha_i^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}} \rangle = 2, i \in \{1, 2\}$.

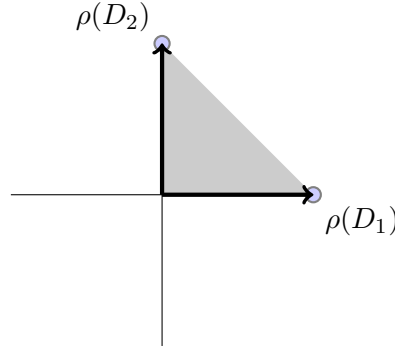


FIGURE 1. Colored cone of a horospherical conical embedding.

Horospherical spaces of rank 0 are flag varieties, hence never embed into spherical cones. Below is an example of a rank-one horospherical space not having any conical embeddings. This behavior is completely different from toric spaces, which always admit conical embeddings.

Example 2.46. Again we consider $G = SL_3$. Fix a root system with simple roots (α_1, α_2) and fundamental weights (ω_1, ω_2) (see Ex. 2.7 for their expressions). Let $H = \ker(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$. In particular,

$$H = \{(b_{ij}) \in SL_3, b_{22} = 1\}$$

Clearly, $H \supset U$, so it is a horospherical subgroup. The weight and coweight lattices are $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1$ and $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{Z}\alpha_1^\vee$. The images of colors are easily determined to be $-\alpha_1^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}, \alpha_1^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}$. From these data, one can see that the only embedding with all colors is determined by the colored fan

$$\{(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(\alpha_1^\vee), \alpha_1^\vee), (\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(-\alpha_1^\vee), -\alpha_1^\vee)\},$$

This is a compact embedding by Thm. 2.16, hence non-conical.



FIGURE 2. Horospherical space without conical embeddings.

Not all open orbits of conical embeddings are horospherical, as the following example shows.

Example 2.47. Let $G = SL_2 \times \mathbb{C}^*$ and $H = N \times \{1\}$ where N is the normalizer of the maximal torus in G . The homogeneous space G/H is then a reducible symmetric space. Fix a root system of SL_2 with α as the unique simple root. Let e be a primitive character of \mathbb{C}^* . The weight lattice is $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{Z}\gamma \oplus \mathbb{Z}e$, where $\gamma = 2\alpha$. Let $(\gamma^* = \omega^\vee/2, e^*)$ be the dual basis, where ω^\vee is the unique coweight. Then $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{Z}\gamma^* \oplus \mathbb{Z}e^*$, and there exists a unique color D whose image in \mathcal{N} is $\rho(D) = 2\gamma^*$.

The valuation cone of G/H is a half-space defined by the hyperplane

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}, x \leq 0\},$$

Consider the embedding defined by $(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \{2\gamma^*, e^* - 2\gamma^*\}, 2\gamma^*)$. This colored cone is clearly of maximal dimension and contains the unique color, so defines a conical embedding of G/H , which is symmetric and non-horospherical (since the valuation cone is not a vector space).

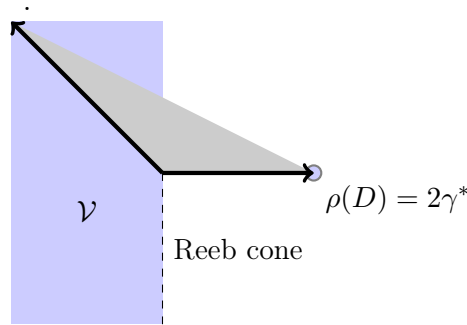


FIGURE 3. Conical embedding of a symmetric space. The dashed half-line represents the Reeb cone

While many familiar spherical spaces admit conical embeddings, there exists a large class which does not, as shown by the following example.

Example 2.48. A spherical space G/H is said to be *sober* if H is of finite index in $N_G(H)$. This is equivalent to the fact that $\mathcal{V}(G/H)$ is a strictly convex cone (cf. Prop. 2.29), hence does not contain any line. It follows that sober spaces never admit any conical embedding. In particular, semisimple symmetric spaces do not embed equivariantly into any symmetric cone, since their valuation cone is the restricted negative Weyl chamber, which is strictly convex.

On the other hand, notice that sober spaces always embed into a canonical compact and toroidal embedding, whose colored cone is exactly the valuation cone. When the embedding is smooth, it is called a *wonderful embedding*.

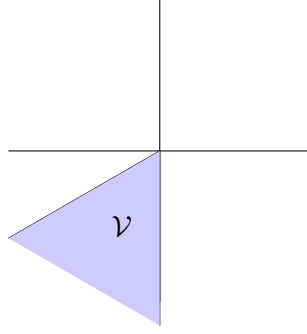


FIGURE 4. Valuation cone of a semisimple symmetric space.

3. CONICAL CALABI-YAU METRICS ON HOROSPHERICAL CONES

3.1. Preliminaries.

3.1.1. *Structure of horospherical cones.* Let us recall some basic properties of horospherical varieties. For more information, the reader might consult Pasquier's thesis [Pas08].

Definition 3.1. *A horospherical cone is a conical embedding of a horospherical space.*

Consider a conical embedding $G/H \subset Y$ of a horospherical space of rank $r > 0$ with colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D}_Y)$. Let K be the maximal compact subgroup of G and T be a maximal torus of G such that $T \cap K$ is the maximal compact subtorus of T .

Denote by (\cdot, \cdot) the Weyl-invariant scalar product on \mathfrak{t} , whose restriction to the semisimple part $\mathfrak{t} \cap [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$ coincides with the Killing form. For all $m_1, m_2 \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, we denote by t_{m_2} the unique element in \mathfrak{t} such that

$$(m_1, m_2) = \langle m_1, t_{m_2} \rangle$$

Recall that the connected automorphism group compatible with G is isomorphic to the torus $T_H := (N_G(H)/H)^0$. In the horospherical case, $N_G(H) = P$ (see Prop. 2.24), so $T_H = P/H$. In particular, P is the right-stabilizer of the open Borel-orbit. After choosing an adapted Lévi subgroup of Q , (cf. [Bri97, 2.4, Proposition 2]), we have $Q/H = T/T \cap H = T_H$. We can thus identify T_H with $T/T \cap H$ as a group, and the weight lattice $\mathcal{M}(G/H)$ with the weight lattice $\mathcal{M}(T_H)$ of the torus T_H . Moreover, $r = \text{rank}(G/H) = \dim T_H$.

Remark. We emphasize here the fact that T_H acts on G/H in two different ways: on the left and on the right. In the rest of this article, unless stated otherwise, by an action of T_H , we mean its action on the right, i.e.

$$p.(gH) = gp^{-1}H, \quad \forall g \in G, p \in T_H$$

By a $G \times T_H$ action, we mean the combined action of G on the left and T_H on the right.

Let \mathfrak{t}_H be the Lie algebra of T_H . The compact and non-compact part of \mathfrak{t}_H are denoted by $\mathfrak{t}_{H,c}$ and $\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$. They are respectively the Lie algebras of the compact real torus $T_{H,c} \simeq (\mathbb{S}^1)^r$ and $T_{H,nc} \simeq (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^r$ in the decomposition $T_H = T_{H,c} \times T_{H,nc}$. Moreover, we can choose the maximal compact subgroup K such that $T_{H,c} = T_H \cap K$.

Recall that there exists a natural isomorphism between $\mathfrak{t}_{H,c}$ and $\mathcal{N}(T_H)_{\mathbb{R}}$. We identify an element $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,c}$ in the Reeb cone with the vector field it generates (called the Reeb vector field). Let J be the complex structure on Y_{reg} . The vector field generated by $-J\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$ defines a radial right-action of \mathbb{R}_+^* on Y .

Remark. The reader should be aware that for a horospherical cone, the Reeb cone is exactly the opposite of the cone \mathcal{C}_Y . Indeed, if we look at the decomposition of $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ into T_H -modules with respect to the left-action of T_H , then the cone generated by the weights is exactly \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee . However, with respect to the right-action, it is $-\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee$. Below is the Reeb cone for the conical embedding in Ex. 2.45.

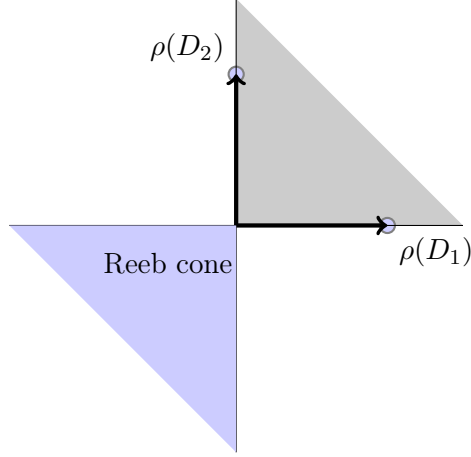


FIGURE 5. The Reeb and colored cones of a SL_3/U^- -conical embedding.

Denote by T_ξ the compact torus generated by ξ , which is the closure of $\exp(\mathbb{R}\xi)$ in $\text{Aut}_G(Y_{\text{reg}})^0$. In particular, T_ξ is a compact subtorus of $T_{H,c}$. If $\dim T_\xi = 1$, or equivalently $\xi \in \mathcal{N}(T_H)_\mathbb{Q}$, we say that ξ is *quasi-regular*. If $\dim T_\xi > 1$ it is called *irregular*.

Let Φ be the root system corresponding to (G, T) . Let us denote by Φ^+ the set of positive roots (with respect to a choice of the Borel subgroup) and S the positive simple roots. Let P^u (resp. Q^u) be the nilpotent radicals of P (resp. Q). The choice of the parabolic group $P = N_G(H)$ is equivalent to the choice of a subset $I \subset S$ (cf. Prop. 2.24). Moreover, let Φ_I be the root system generated by I , the set of P^u -roots is then $\Phi_{P^u} := \Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_I$. In particular, $\Phi_{P^u} = -\Phi_{Q^u}$. The Lie algebra of G can be decomposed as:

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{q}^u \oplus \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{p}^u$$

where \mathfrak{q}^u , \mathfrak{p}^u and \mathfrak{l} are the Lie algebras of Q^u , P^u , and the adapted Lévi subgroup $L = P \cap Q$. Since G/H is a bundle with fiber $P/H \simeq T_H$ over G/P , we have:

$$n = r + |\Phi_{P^u}|$$

We will denote by $S_{P^u} := \Phi_{P^u} \cap S = S \setminus I$ the set of simple roots of P^u and (two times) the sum of roots in Q^u (resp. P^u) by:

$$\varpi_Q = 2 \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Q^u}} \alpha = -\varpi_P$$

The following proposition describes the colors in a horospherical space in terms of coroots.

Proposition 3.2. [Pas08] The images of the colors \mathcal{D} in a horospherical space are exactly the restriction to \mathcal{M} of the coroots associated to S_{P^u} :

$$\rho(\mathcal{D}) = \{\alpha^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}}, \alpha \in S_{P^u}\}$$

Since we only work with quasi-affine spherical spaces, $\rho(\mathcal{D})$ does not contain 0, i.e. for all $\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}$, $\alpha^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}} \neq 0$. Moreover, $\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}\rho(\mathcal{D})$ is a strictly convex cone, i.e. its dual cone is of maximal dimension equal to r .

The following proposition follows straightforwardly from our criterion in Thm. 2.35.

Proposition 3.3. Let Y be a horospherical affine variety with open G -orbit G/H and colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D}_Y)$. The following assertions are equivalent :

- (i) Y is a cone.
- (ii) \mathcal{C}_Y is full dimensional and $\mathcal{D}_Y = \mathcal{D}$.
- (iii) G acts on Y with a fixed point.
- (iv) T_H acts on Y with a fixed point.

Example 3.4. The spaces SL_2/U and SL_3/U^- in Examples 2.6, 2.7 are all horospherical. The parabolic subgroups $P = N_G(H)$ are respectively the Borel subgroups of upper-triangular matrices $B \subset SL_2$ and lower-triangular matrices $B^- \subset SL_3$. The torus T_H in both cases is exactly the maximal torus of diagonal matrices.

Both spaces admit conical embeddings as in Examples 2.44, 2.45.

3.1.2. *Conical Calabi-Yau metrics on horospherical cones.* Let Y be a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein horospherical cone of rank r and of dimension n , which is $G \times T_H$ -equivariantly embedded in \mathbb{C}^N . Let us first state a useful remark.

Remark. By the Iwasawa decomposition of G , cf. [Del20a, Prop. 2.7], $\exp(\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc})H = T_H$ defines a fundamental domain for the K -action on G/H , i.e. G/H can be written as a disjoint union of K -translated copies of T_H . It follows that every K -invariant function u on G/H restricts on T_H to a function left-invariant by $T_{H,c}$. In particular, in the coordinates (z_1, \dots, z_r) of T_H ,

$$u(z_1, \dots, z_r) = u(\log |z_1|^2, \dots, \log |z_r|^2)$$

As a consequence, u is also right-invariant by $T_{H,c}$. Therefore every K -invariant function on G/H is automatically $(K \times T_{H,c})$ -invariant. The same goes for K -invariant forms on G/H .

Definition 3.5. A K -invariant plurisubharmonic (psh) function on Y is a function f such that for every local K -equivariant embedding of Y , f is the restriction of a global SU_N -invariant psh function on \mathbb{C}^N .

Definition 3.6. Let (Y, ξ) be a polarized horospherical cone. A K -invariant ξ -radial function (or ξ -conical potential) on Y is a positive K -invariant strictly psh function $\rho^2 : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $\rho^2|_{G/H}$ is smooth and

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}\rho^2 = 2\rho^2$$

on Y_{reg} . If moreover ρ^2 is locally bounded on Y , the K -invariant Kähler $(1,1)$ -current defined as

$$\omega := dd^c \rho^2$$

is then called a Kähler cone current.

Note that ω is well-defined by the local theory of Bedford-Taylor [BT76]. Since $T_\xi \subset T_{H,c}$, a K -invariant ξ -radial function is automatically ξ -invariant. Before stating the definition of conical Calabi-Yau metrics on Y , let us first make some digressions on linearized line bundles.

Definition 3.7. Let G be a linear algebraic group and X be any G -variety. A G -linearized line bundle on X is a line bundle \mathcal{L} over X endowed with an action of G such that (i) the projection $\pi : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow X$ is G -equivariant and that (ii) G acts linearly on the fibers of \mathcal{L} .

For all section $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ and $x \in X$, G induces an action on $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ by:

$$(g.s)(x) = g.s(g^{-1}x)$$

The group G then acts on $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ and the latter is a rational G -module. For every reductive group G and every line bundle \mathcal{L} over a normal G -variety, there exists a positive integer $m > 0$ such that $m\mathcal{L}$ is G -linearized. If in addition $\mathbb{C}[G]$ is factorial, then one can choose $m = 1$. Every G -linearized line bundle over G is trivial. We refer the reader to [KKLV89] for proofs of these assertions.

Example 3.8. Let H be any closed subgroup of G . Every G -linearized line bundle \mathcal{L} over G/H is determined by a character χ_H of H . Indeed, given χ_H , the quotient \mathcal{L}_{χ_H} of $G \times \mathbb{C}$ by the action:

$$h(g, z) = (gh^{-1}, \chi_H(h)z)$$

is a G -linearized line bundle over G/H . Conversely, if \mathcal{L} is G -linearized, then H acts on the fiber \mathcal{L}_{eH} by a character χ_H . We can then directly prove that $G \times \mathcal{L}_{eH} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$, $(g, z) \rightarrow (gH, g.z)$ induces an isomorphism between \mathcal{L}_{χ_H} and \mathcal{L} .

Let us come back to the setting of our cone Y . Since Y is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein, the canonical bundle $m\mathcal{K}_Y$ is a well-defined Cartier divisor and naturally $(G \times T_H)$ -linearized for some integer $m > 0$.

Note that the Picard group of Y is trivial (since $Y = Y_{\{0_Y\}, B}$ by Thm. 2.10, and $\text{Pic}(Y_{\{0_Y\}, B}) = 0$ by [Bri91, 2.1, Proposition]). It follows that there exists a nowhere vanishing holomorphic $(G \times T_H)$ -invariant section s of $m\mathcal{K}_Y$, and a K -invariant volume form dV_Y defined by

$$dV_Y = (\sqrt{-1}^{mn^2} s \wedge \bar{s})^{1/m}$$

Remark. To simplify the notation, we will sometimes abuse the language and say that s is a “multivalued” holomorphic section of \mathcal{K}_Y and simply write $dV_Y = i^{n^2} s \wedge \bar{s}$.

The \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein singularities of Y implies the existence of a linear function $l : (-\mathcal{C}_Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ (which is $-\beta$ in Prop. 2.32) such that for all $D_\nu \in \mathcal{V}_Y$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}$:

$$\langle l, \rho(D_\nu) \rangle = -1, \quad \langle l, \rho(D) \rangle = -a_D$$

where a_D is the coefficient of D in the expression of \mathcal{K}_Y .

Definition 3.9. A $T_{H,c}$ -invariant nowhere-vanishing section $s_Y \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{K}_Y)$ is said to be a canonical section if

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} s_Y = \langle l, \xi \rangle s_Y$$

on Y_{reg} for all $\xi \in \text{Int}(-\mathcal{C}_Y)$, where $-\mathcal{C}_Y$ is the Reeb cone of Y and $\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}$ is the Lie derivative for the right-action of $-J\xi$.

A volume form dV_Y on Y is called canonical if on Y_{reg} ,

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} dV_Y = 2 \langle l, \xi \rangle dV_Y$$

Remark. Since every \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein spherical variety has klt singularities [Pas17], it follows from [MSY08] (see also [CS19, Lemma 6.2]) that a canonical volume form always exists. In the subsequent, we will give an explicit expression of the canonical volume form on Y .

Remark. A canonical section s_Y determines a canonical volume form by setting $dV_Y := i^{n^2} s_Y \wedge \bar{s}_Y$. Conversely, let dV_Y be a canonical volume form determined by a multivalued holomorphic section s . For each ξ , there exists a real function f_ξ such that

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}s = f_\xi s$$

It follows that $\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}dV_Y = 2f_\xi i^{n^2} s \wedge \bar{s}$, hence $f_\xi = \langle l, \xi \rangle$ for all $\xi \in -\mathcal{C}_Y$.

Remark. A canonical section is unique up to a constant. Indeed, for any two canonical sections, there exists $f \in \mathbb{C}[Y]^* = \mathbb{C}$ such that $s_1 = fs_2$. In particular, a canonical volume form is unique up to a constant.

Definition 3.10. Let (Y, ξ) be a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein polarized horospherical cone of dimension n and dV_Y its canonical volume form. A K -invariant conical Calabi-Yau metric on Y is a K -invariant Kähler cone current ω on Y satisfying

$$\omega^n = (dd^c \rho^2)^n = dV_Y$$

such that the ξ -radial function ρ^2 is smooth on the regular locus Y_{reg} . The function ρ^2 is then said to be a conical Calabi-Yau potential.

As one will see, the above equation takes the form of a real Monge-Ampère equation due to symmetry by K .

3.2. Curvature and canonical volume form.

3.2.1. *Curvature form.* The expression of a K -invariant Kähler form ω on G/H was given by Delcroix [Del20a]. Let us first introduce some terminologies.

Recall that $\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \simeq \mathbb{R}^r$ is the Lie algebra of T_H . Let \mathfrak{p}^u be the Lie algebra of the unipotent radical P^u . Denote by J the complex structure of G/H , and $\sqrt{-1}$ the complex structure coming from the complexification of the real vector space $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}$, which can be decomposed as

$$\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h} \simeq \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{q}^u} \mathbb{C}u_\alpha \bigoplus \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \bigoplus \sqrt{-1}\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$$

Here u_α is the eigenvector with weight α of \mathfrak{q}^u .

Let us come back to our conical embedding $G/H \hookrightarrow Y$. Consider a $(G \times T_H)$ -linearized line bundle \mathcal{L} over G/H with a K -invariant hermitian metric h . Let $i^*\mathcal{L}$ be the line bundle over T_H induced by the natural inclusion $i : T_H \hookrightarrow G/H$, endowed with the $T_{H,c}$ -invariant metric i^*h .

After replacing $i^*\mathcal{L}$ by a multiple large enough, we can suppose that $i^*\mathcal{L}$ is T_H -linearized and trivial over T_H . In particular, the metric i^*h is the curvature form of a $T_{H,c}$ -invariant global potential u .

By pullback using the map $\exp : \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \rightarrow T_H$, we can consider u as a function $u : \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \simeq \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. This potential in turn defines the metric, as shown by Delcroix.

Proposition 3.11. [Del20a, Proposition 2.7] The metric h is completely determined by the global potential $u : \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the metric i^*h , called the *toric potential*.

By the Iwasawa decomposition in *loc. cit.*, the K -invariant curvature form of h , denoted by ω , is uniquely determined by its restriction to T_H .

Let $(l_j)_{1 \leq j \leq r}$ be a real basis of $\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$, $(Jl_j)_{1 \leq j \leq r}$ a basis of $J\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$, $(u_{-\alpha})_{\alpha \in \Phi_{P^u}}$ the basis of the root decomposition in \mathfrak{q}^u .

Consider the associated holomorphic vector

$$\zeta_j := \frac{1}{2}(l_j - \sqrt{-1}Jl_j), \quad w_\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(u_{-\alpha} - \sqrt{-1}Ju_{-\alpha})$$

and associate to them the T_H -invariant holomorphic vector fields of the tangent bundle of G/H by translation under the action of T_H , i.e. for all $p \in T_H$, we define:

$$\mathfrak{z}_j : p \rightarrow (R_{p-1})_* \zeta_j, \quad \mathfrak{w}_\alpha : p \rightarrow (R_{p-1})_* w_\alpha$$

Let $\left\{ \mathfrak{z}_j^* \right\}_{1 \leq j \leq r} \cup \{ \mathfrak{w}_\alpha^* \}_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}}$ be the dual $(1,0)$ -forms of the vector fields $\{ \mathfrak{z}_j \} \cup \{ \mathfrak{w}_\alpha \}$.

Proposition 3.12. [Del20a] For all $x \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$,

$$\omega_{\exp(x)H} = \sum_{1 \leq j_1, j_2 \leq r} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_{j_1} \partial x_{j_2}} i \mathfrak{z}_{j_1}^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{z}_{j_2}^*} + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} e^{-2\langle \alpha, x \rangle} (\alpha, d_x u + \varpi) \frac{i}{2} \mathfrak{w}_\alpha^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{w}_\alpha^*}$$

where $(d_x u + \varpi_Q, \alpha) = \langle \nabla u(x) + t_{\varpi_Q}, \alpha \rangle$. In particular, the volume form defined by ω is:

$$\omega_{\exp(x)H}^n = \frac{n!}{2^r} e^{-\langle \varpi_Q, x \rangle} \det(d_x^2 u) \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} (\alpha, d_x u + \varpi_Q) \bigwedge_{1 \leq j \leq r} \frac{i}{2} \mathfrak{z}_j^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{z}_j^*} \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} \frac{i}{2} \mathfrak{w}_\alpha^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{w}_\alpha^*}$$

3.2.2. *Canonical volume form.* We provide in this part an expression of the canonical volume form of a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein horospherical cone.

Proposition 3.13. The canonical volume form on Y is K -invariant on G/H and writes in T_H as (up to a constant):

$$(dV_Y)_{\exp(x)H} = e^{\langle \beta - \varpi_Q, x \rangle} \bigwedge_{1 \leq j \leq r} \frac{i}{2} \mathfrak{z}_j^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{z}_j^*} \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} \frac{i}{2} \mathfrak{w}_\alpha^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{w}_\alpha^*}$$

for all $x \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$.

Proof. Let dV_Y be the canonical section of Y (which always exists, cf. the remark that follows Defn. 3.9). Consider the following K -invariant volume form of G/H as constructed in [Del20b, Prop 2.6]:

$$dV_{\exp(x)H} := e^{\langle -\varpi_Q, x \rangle} \bigwedge_{1 \leq j \leq r} \frac{i}{2} \left(\mathfrak{z}_j^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{z}_j^*} \right)_{\exp(x)H} \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} \frac{i}{2} \left(\mathfrak{w}_\alpha^* \wedge \overline{\mathfrak{w}_\alpha^*} \right)_{\exp(x)H}$$

Now for all $(z_1, \dots, z_r) \in T_H$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{Q}^r$, let $z^\alpha := z_1^{\alpha_1} \dots z_r^{\alpha_r}$ and $x_j = \log |z_j|^2$. Consider the following K -invariant volume form:

$$(dV'_Y)_{\exp(x)H} := |z|^{2\beta} dV_{\exp(x)H}$$

Let us prove that dV_Y restricts to dV'_Y on G/H . Indeed, since dV is K -invariant, $\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} dV = 0$, hence:

$$\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} dV'_Y = (\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} |z|^{2\beta}) dV$$

By embedding equivariantly T_H into $(\mathbb{C}^*)^r$ with coordinates (z_1, \dots, z_r) , one can identify $-J\xi$ with

$$\sum_{j=1}^r \xi_j \Re(z_j \partial_{z_j}), \quad \xi_j > 0$$

where ξ_j is the weight of $v_\xi = (-J\xi - \sqrt{-1}\xi)/2$ on z_j . By integration, one finds that the one-parameter right-action generated by $-J\xi$ is

$$\varphi_t^{-J\xi}(z_1, \dots, z_r) = (e^{-t\xi_1} z_1, \dots, e^{-t\xi_r} z_r)$$

A computation on T_H then yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{-J\xi} |z|^{2\beta} &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} e^{-2t \sum_{j=1}^r \beta_j \xi_j} \prod_{j=1}^r |z_j|^{2\beta_j} \\ &= 2 \langle -\beta, \xi \rangle |z|^{2\beta} \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}dV'_Y = 2\langle l, \xi \rangle dV'_Y$, where $l = -\beta$ as in Defn. 3.9. There exists thus a $K \times (-J\xi)$ -invariant smooth non-vanishing function f on G/H such that $dV_Y|_{G/H} = f dV'_Y$. In particular, f is also ξ -invariant for all ξ . Since $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in -\mathcal{C}_Y}$ generate the action of T_H , f is T_H -invariant and thus descends to a K -invariant function on the K -homogeneous manifold G/P , whence f is constant. The canonical volume form restricted to G/H is therefore (up to a constant)

$$(dV_Y)_{\exp(x)H} = |z|^{2\beta} dV_{\exp(x)H}$$

Since $|z|^{2\beta} = e^{\langle \beta, x \rangle}$, this completes our proof. \square

3.2.3. Real Monge-Ampère equation. Let $G/H \subset Y$ be a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein horospherical cone of dimension n , with colored cone $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D}_Y)$ and canonical volume form dV_Y , as constructed in the previous part.

The Duistermaat-Heckman polynomial P_{DH} associated to G/H is defined as

$$P_{DH}(p) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} (\alpha, p)$$

for every $p \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}^*$.

Lemma 3.14. Let ξ be a Reeb vector and ρ a ξ -conical potential on Y . Then ρ is uniquely determined by a smooth and strictly convex positive function $u_\varpi = \exp^*(\rho|_{T_H}) := u + \varpi_Q|_{\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}} : \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, satisfying

$$u_\varpi(x - t\xi) = e^t u_\varpi(x)$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Here, u is a smooth, strictly convex function $\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We shall call u_ϖ a ξ -horospherical cone potential and u a ξ -toric cone potential.

Proof. By the Iwasawa decomposition and K -invariance, ρ is uniquely determined by its restriction on T_H . Following [Del20a, Proposition 2.7], for all $x \in \mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}$:

$$\rho^2|_{T_H}(\exp(x)H) = u(x) + \varpi_Q(x) (:= u_\varpi(x))$$

hence $\mathcal{L}_{-J\xi}\rho^2 = 2\rho^2$ if and only if $u_\varpi(x - t\xi) = e^t u_\varpi(x)$. It is clear that ρ is positive and smooth over G/H iff u_ϖ is also positive and smooth on T_H . In particular, u is smooth.

In the local coordinates z of T_H , by $T_{H,c}$ -invariance, we have

$$\rho^2(z) = \rho^2(\log |z_1|^2, \dots, \log |z_r|^2)$$

Since ρ^2 is smooth and strictly psh on T_H , a direct computation of the Levi form shows that the function $u_\varpi = \rho^2(\exp(\cdot)H)$ is strictly convex. In particular, u is also strictly convex since ϖ_Q is linear. \square

Proposition 3.15. Let ω be a K -invariant Kähler cone current defined by a horospherical cone potential $u_\varpi = u + \varpi_Q$ on $\mathfrak{t}_{H,nc}^*$. The Calabi-Yau equation on G/H is equivalent to the real Monge-Ampère equation

$$(1) \quad \det(d^2u) \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} (\alpha, du + \varpi_Q) = C e^\beta$$

where C is a constant depending only on the dimension n . Moreover, u is a solution of (1) iff $u_\varpi = u + \varpi_Q$ is a solution of

$$(2) \quad \det(d^2u_\varpi) P(du_\varpi) = e^\beta$$

Remark. By rescaling of variables and using homogeneity of P_{DH} , we see that solving (2) is equivalent to solving

$$\det(d^2v)P_{DH}(dv) = Ce^{\lambda\langle\beta,x\rangle}$$

for all real positive λ and some positive constant $C > 0$ depending only on λ .

Proof. Indeed, using the expressions of the curvature and volume forms as in Prop. 3.12 and 3.13, we have

$$\omega^n = dV_Y \iff n! \det(d^2u) \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_{Pu}} (\alpha, du + \varpi_Q) = 2^r e^\beta$$

Since the real Monge-Ampère operator (in Alexandrov's sense) is invariant under translation by an affine function, we obtain the equivalence between (1) for u and equation (2) for u_ϖ up to a positive constant C . Since C depends only on G/H , rescaling by a positive constant and using homogeneity of P_{DH} , we can suppose that $C = 1$. \square

Example 3.16. Consider the unique conical embedding \mathbb{C}^2 of SL_2/U (cf. Examples 2.14, 2.44). Let α be the unique positive simple root of the system (SL_2, B, T) , defined on $\mathfrak{t} := \{\text{diag}(z, -z), z \in \mathbb{C}\}$ by :

$$\langle\alpha, z\rangle := \alpha(\text{diag}(z, -z)) = 2z$$

We have $(\alpha, \alpha) = 1$; $Q = B^-$ is the stabilizer on the left of the open B -orbit, hence $P = B$, and $\varpi_Q = -\varpi_P = -2\alpha$. Recall that the image of the unique color is α^\vee , hence $\beta = \alpha$ is the linear function associated to $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbb{C}^2}$. Next, we have the Duistermaat-Heckman polynomial:

$$P_{DH}(p) = p(\alpha, \alpha) = p, \quad \forall t \in \mathfrak{t}_{nc}^* \simeq \mathbb{R}^*$$

In the basis $\{\alpha\}$ of \mathfrak{t}_{nc}^* , one has $d_x u = u'(x)\alpha$, and the Calabi-Yau equation becomes

$$u''(x)(u'(x) - 2) = e^{\langle\alpha, x\rangle} = e^{2x}$$

A solution is then

$$u(x) = e^x + 2x$$

This defines a SU_2 -invariant conical potential with with Reeb vector $\xi = -\alpha^\vee/2$.

3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $(\mathcal{C}_Y, \mathcal{D}_Y)$ be the colored cone of Y . Since the support of \mathcal{C}_Y contains $\rho(\mathcal{D})$, the dual cone \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee is then contained in

$$\{m \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}, \langle m, \rho(\mathcal{D}) \rangle\} \geq 0$$

It follows that

$$P_{DH}|_{\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee} \geq 0, \quad P_{DH}|_{\text{Int}(\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee)} > 0$$

Recall that β is the linear function on \mathcal{C}_Y corresponding to the \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor \mathcal{K}_Y . In what follows, $d\lambda$ will denote the Lebesgue measure on an appropriate affine space (which will be clear in the context).

Remark. To simplify our exposition and to avoid confusion due to T_H acting in two different ways, we will work on the cone \mathcal{C}_Y of *opposite Reeb vectors* and consider the *normalized opposite Reeb vectors* defined by

$$\langle\beta, \xi_-\rangle = 1, \quad \xi_- \in \mathcal{C}_Y$$

Note that the conical condition of u_ϖ under $-J\xi$, where $\xi \in -\mathcal{C}_Y$, then becomes

$$u_\varpi(x + t\xi_-) = e^t u_\varpi(x), \quad \text{for } \xi_- \in \mathcal{C}_Y$$

Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be the natural bilinear form on $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{N}$, and $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{r-1}, \beta)$ a basis of \mathcal{M} such that :

$$\langle \delta_j, \xi_- \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq r-1$$

We will denote as in Hamiltonian mechanics the coordinates of $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ by (x, p) respectively. Consider the polytopes

$$\Delta_\xi = \{p \in \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee, \langle p, \xi_- \rangle = 1\}, \quad \Delta_\xi^0 := \Delta_\xi - \beta$$

with Duistermaat-Heckman barycenters $\text{bar}_{DH}(\Delta_\xi)$ and $\text{bar}_{DH}(\Delta_\xi^0)$. Let

$$\varphi_{\Delta_\xi^0}(x) := \sup_{p \in \Delta_\xi^0} \langle x, p \rangle, \quad \varphi_{\Delta_\xi} = \varphi_{\Delta_\xi^0} + \beta$$

be the support function of the polytopes Δ_ξ^0 and Δ_ξ .

Definition 3.17. *The P_{DH} -weighted volume function, or Duistermaat-Heckman volume, is defined over the normalized opposite Reeb vectors as:*

$$\xi_- \rightarrow \text{vol}_{DH}(\xi_-) := \text{vol}_{DH}(\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee \cap \{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle \leq 1\})$$

Lemma 3.18. *The P_{DH} -weighted volume function has the following global expression:*

$$n! \text{vol}_{DH}(\xi_-) = \int_{\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee} e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} P_{DH}(p) d\lambda(p),$$

In particular, vol_{DH} is smooth and strictly convex, and its minimum is attained in $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C}_Y)$.

Proof. Let $g := P_{DH}$ and $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_Y$. By the $(m-r)$ -homogeneity of g :

$$\int_{\{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle < s\}} 1_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} g(p) d\lambda(p) = s^m \int_{\{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle < 1\}} 1_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} g(p) d\lambda(p)$$

From this, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} g(p) d\lambda(p) &= \int_{\{s>0\}} e^{-s} \frac{d}{ds} \left(\int_{\{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle < s\}} 1_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} g(p) d\lambda(p) \right) ds \\ &= \int_{\{s>0\}} n e^{-s} s^{n-1} \text{vol}_g(\xi_-) ds = m! \text{vol}_g(\xi_-) \end{aligned}$$

It follows that vol_g is continuous and convex as the average by the positive measure $gd\lambda$ of the continuous and convex function $p \rightarrow e^{-\langle p, \xi_- \rangle}$. To show that vol_g attains its minimum in the interior of the cone, it is enough to show that $\text{vol}_g(\xi_-) \rightarrow \infty$ when $\xi_- \rightarrow \xi_0 \in \partial\mathcal{C}$. Indeed, since $\xi_0 \in (\mathcal{C}^*)^\perp$ and that ξ_- is normalized, there exists $p_0, p_1 \in \mathcal{C}^*$ such that $\langle \xi_0, p_0 \rangle = 0, \langle \xi_0, p_1 \rangle = 1$. It follows that the polyhedra $P_{\xi_0} := \{\langle \xi_0, \cdot \rangle = 1\}$ is not bounded since it contains $p_1 + cp_0, \forall c > 0$, hence $\text{vol}_g(\xi_0) \geq \int_{P_{\xi_0}} gd\lambda = \infty$, which finishes our proof. \square

Since we want the conical condition $u_{\varpi}(x + t\xi_-) = e^t u_{\varpi}(x)$ for all $\xi_- \in \mathcal{C}_Y$, it is natural to impose that $du_{\varpi}(\mathbb{R}^r) = \text{Int}(\mathcal{C}_Y^\vee)$, or a relatively weaker one as follows.

Proposition 3.19. *Let $\xi \in -\mathcal{C}_Y$ be a Reeb vector and ξ_- its opposite. The following assertions are equivalent*

- (i) There exists uniquely up to translation a strictly convex smooth function $u : \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that satisfies $u_{\varpi}(x + t\xi_-) = e^t u_{\varpi}(x)$ and
- (3) $P_{DH}(du_{\varpi}) \det(d^2 u_{\varpi}) = e^\beta, \overline{du_{\varpi}(\mathbb{R}^r)} = \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee,$
- (ii) $\text{bar}_{DH}(\Delta_\xi) = \beta.$

- (iii) The normalized opposite Reeb vector ξ_- is the unique minimizer of the volume vol_{DH} .

Proof. Let $v := u_\varpi, g := P_{DH}$ and $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_Y$. Set $v = e^\psi = e^{\varphi+\beta}$. The asymptotic condition $\overline{dv(\mathbb{R}^r)} = \mathcal{C}^\vee$ and the fact that $v(x + t\xi_-) = e^t v(x)$ gives $d\psi(\mathbb{R}^r) \subset \text{Int}(\mathcal{C}^\vee)$ and $\langle d\psi(\cdot), \xi_- \rangle = 1$, hence

$$\overline{d\psi(\mathbb{R}^r)} = \Delta_\xi, \quad \overline{d\varphi(\mathbb{R}^{r-1})} = \Delta_\xi^0$$

It is immediate to check that the function φ is strictly convex, smooth and satisfies as a function on \mathbb{R}^r :

$$\varphi(x + t\xi_-) = \varphi(x) + t - t \langle \beta, \xi_- \rangle = \varphi(x)$$

by the normalization condition on ξ_- . It follows that φ depends only on the coordinates δ . A straightforward but tedious computation gives us:

$$\det(d^2 v) = \det(d_{\delta, \beta}^2(e^{\varphi+\beta})) = e^{(r\beta+r\varphi)} \det(d_\delta^2 \varphi)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} g(dv) &= g(d_{\delta, \beta} e^{\varphi+\beta}) \\ &= e^{(m-r)(\varphi+\beta)} g(d_\delta \varphi + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

We then obtain the following equivalence under the conical condition

$$\begin{aligned} \det(d^2 v)g(dv) = e^{m\beta}, \quad \overline{dv(\mathbb{R}^r)} = \mathcal{C}^\vee &\iff \\ \det(d_\delta^2 \varphi)g(d_\delta \varphi + \beta) = e^{-m\varphi}, \quad \overline{d\varphi(\mathbb{R}^{r-1})} = \Delta_\xi^0 & \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{bar}_g(\Delta_\xi^0) = 0$ iff $\text{bar}_g(\Delta_\xi) = \beta$, the equivalence between (i) and (ii) is a direct consequence of Thm. 3.21.

For the equivalence between (ii) and (iii), first remark that:

$$-d_\xi \log(m! \text{vol}_g(\xi_-)) = \frac{\int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} p e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} g(p) d\lambda(p)}{\int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} g(p) d\lambda(p)} = \text{bar}_g(\Delta_\xi)$$

Indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} p e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} g(p) d\lambda(p) &= \int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee \cap \{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle = s\}} \int_{\{s > 0\}} p e^{-s} g(p) d\lambda(p) ds \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee \cap \{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle = 1\}} p g(p) d\lambda(p) \int_{\{s > 0\}} s^m e^{-s} ds \end{aligned}$$

By the same token,

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee} e^{-\langle \xi_-, p \rangle} g(p) d\lambda(p) = \int_{\mathcal{C}^\vee \cap \{\langle \xi_-, \cdot \rangle = 1\}} g(p) d\lambda(p) \int_{\{s > 0\}} s^m e^{-s} ds$$

Since $\xi_- \rightarrow -\log m! \text{vol}_g(\xi_-)$ is a convex function, going to ∞ when $\xi_- \rightarrow \xi_0 \in \partial\mathcal{C}$, its unique minimizer belongs to \mathcal{C} and coincides with the critical point. As a consequence, ξ_- is the unique minimizer of vol_g if and only if $\text{bar}_g(\Delta_\xi) = \beta$. \square

Proposition 3.20. The following are equivalent:

- 1) The polarized horospherical cone (Y, ξ) admits a unique K -invariant conical Calabi-Yau metric.
- 2) There exists uniquely up to translation a strictly convex smooth function $u : \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that satisfies $u_\varpi(x + t\xi_-) = e^t u_\varpi(x)$ and

$$P_{DH}(du_\varpi) \det(d^2 u_\varpi) = e^\beta, \quad \overline{du_\varpi(\mathbb{R}^r)} = \mathcal{C}_Y^\vee,$$

Proof. The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) is obvious.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). From the assumption, the function u_ϖ corresponds to a conical Calabi-Yau potential smooth over G/H . Let us show that it can be extended to a locally bounded function over Y . First, by Prop. 2.21 there exists a proper and birational morphism d and a toroidal horospherical variety \tilde{Y} such that

$$d : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$$

The torus T_H is identified under pullback by this morphism to the open dense orbit of a toric variety Z whose fan \mathcal{C}_Z (in the toric sense) corresponds exactly to the opposite of \mathcal{C}_Y with its colors removed. In particular Z is a toric cone by our criterion 2.35. The toric cone potential u then corresponds to a potential, still denoted by u , over the open dense orbit $T_H \subset Z$.

By the C^0 -estimate in Thm. 3.21, one obtains:

$$u_\varpi \leq \exp(\varphi_{\Delta_\xi}) = \exp\left(\varphi_{\Delta_\xi^0} + \beta\right),$$

It is then enough to show that the function $\exp(\sup_{p \in \Delta_\xi^0} \langle x, p \rangle)$ pulled back by $\text{Log} : T_H \rightarrow t_{H,nc}$ extends to a continuous function over Z . This is well-known in the toric situation (cf. e.g. [BB13, Proposition 3.3], [Ber20, 3.3]). We provide a proof here for the reader's convenience. The toric variety Z is endowed with an action of \mathbb{R}_+^* generated by $-J\xi$. Let $(n_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ be a collection of lattice points of \mathcal{C}_Z^\vee , satisfying $\langle n_i, \xi \rangle \leq C$, where C is a positive constant. Consider an action of \mathbb{R}_+^* on $\mathbb{C}_{Z_1, \dots, Z_N}^N$ defined by:

$$c \cdot Z_i := c^{-\langle \xi, n_i \rangle} Z_i$$

Since Z is a T_H -toric affine variety, for C sufficiently large, we have a T_H -equivariant (hence \mathbb{R}_+^* -equivariant) embedding:

$$F_p : T_H \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^r \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N, z \rightarrow (z^{n_1}, \dots, z^{n_N})$$

such that the closure of its image coincides with Z . Now by Kakutani's theorem, there exists a finite number of elements p_1, \dots, p_M , which are the vertices of Δ_ξ^0 , satisfying

$$\exp\left(\sup_{p \in \Delta_\xi^0} \langle x, p \rangle\right) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq M} \exp \langle x, p_i \rangle$$

It is then enough to show that for all p_i , $\text{Log}^* \exp \langle x, p_i \rangle$ extends continuously over Z . We remove the index i in what follows. Since $p \in \mathcal{M}(T_H) \cap \mathcal{C}_Z^\vee$ and that \mathcal{C}_Z^\vee is of maximal dimension, there exists lattice points $n_{i_1}, \dots, n_{i_L} \in \mathcal{M}(T_H) \cap \mathcal{C}_Z^\vee$ such that $p = a_1 n_{i_1} + \dots + a_L n_{i_L}$. Under push-forward by F_p , the function $\text{Log}^* \exp \langle x, p \rangle$ then corresponds to:

$$|Z_{i_1}|^{2a_1} \dots |Z_{i_L}|^{2a_L}$$

which is clearly continuous on \mathbb{C}^N . As a consequence, $\exp \varphi_{\Delta_\xi^0}$ extends to a continuous function on Z . Finally, we obtain a locally bounded (in fact continuous) conical Calabi-Yau potential u_ϖ over Y . This completes our proof of the (2) \Rightarrow (1) direction, except the smoothness of the radial function on the regular locus of Y . The smoothness over the regular locus results from [Ngh22]. \square

Proof of main Theorem 1.3. We shall prove that (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) and (i) \Leftrightarrow (iii).

It is known that existence of a ξ -conical Calabi-Yau metric implies K -stability for (Y, T_H, ξ) (cf. [LWX21, Corollary A.4]). From [CS18, Theorem 6.1] (see also [LX18, Remark 2.27]) if (Y, T_H, ξ) is K -stable, then ξ minimizes the volume functional on

the space of normalized Reeb vectors (i.e. ξ_- is a minimizer of the P_{DH} -weighted volume functional in our case).

The equivalence between conical Calabi-Yau metrics existence and volume minimization is a direct consequence of Prop. 3.19 and Prop. 3.20. \square

3.4. Variational approach on weighted real Monge-Ampère equations.

3.4.1. *Existence condition on a Kähler-Einstein-related equation.* We have shown that the study of (2) is equivalent to solving an equation of the type :

$$(4) \quad g(d\varphi + \beta) \text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) = e^{-m\varphi}, \quad \overline{d\varphi(\mathbb{R}^{r-1})} = \Delta_{\xi}^0$$

where $\text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}$ denotes the real Monge-Ampère operator in the sense of Alexandrov. It is clear that $g \geq 0$ on Δ_{ξ}^0 and $g > 0$ on $\text{Int}(\Delta_{\xi}^0)$.

In the next part, we will study (4) in the more general setting where Δ is any convex body and g a bounded function satisfying.

$$g|_{\Delta} \geq 0, \quad g|_{\text{Int}(\Delta)} > 0$$

Theorem 3.21. *Let Δ be a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^m, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $0 \in \text{Int}(\Delta)$. Let g be a bounded function, ≥ 0 on Δ and > 0 on $\text{Int}(\Delta)$. Then there exists a strictly convex function φ , unique up to translation, satisfying :*

$$(5) \quad g(d\varphi) \text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) = e^{-\varphi}, \quad \overline{d\varphi(\mathbb{R}^m)} = \Delta$$

in the weak sense if and only if $\text{bar}_g(\Delta) = 0$. Moreover, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{\mathbb{R}^r} |\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}| \leq C$$

If g is smooth, then the weak solution φ is actually a smooth solution.

Proof. In [BB13], the weight g is supposed to be > 0 everywhere, but the proof can be adapted almost word to word from [BB13, Theorem 1.1] to our setting, except the regularity of φ , as remarked after formula (2.1) in *ibid.*. Instead of repeating the authors' proof, we indicate below the places where the arguments involving g are used, and show that our assumptions on g do not affect the validity of the theorem. For regularity of the solution when g is smooth and the C^0 -estimate, see Lem. 3.23 and Lem. 3.24.

Let $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty[$ be a convex proper function (i.e. non identically equal to $-\infty$). The *subdifferential* $\partial\varphi$ of φ is defined as :

$$\partial\varphi(x_0) := \{z \in \mathbb{R}^r, \varphi(x_0) + \langle z, x - x_0 \rangle \leq \varphi(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^r\}$$

Denote by $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$ and $\mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$ the set of proper convex functions φ in \mathbb{R}^r such that $\partial\varphi(\mathbb{R}^r) \subset \Delta$ and $\partial\varphi(\mathbb{R}^r) = \text{Int}(\Delta)$, respectively.

- The g -weighted Monge-Ampère measure in Alexandrov's sense is again well-defined: for every Borel subset $E \subset \mathbb{R}^r$ and convex proper function φ :

$$\int_E \text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \int_{\partial\varphi(E)} g(p) d\lambda(p)$$

This still makes sense even if g is any $L^1(\mathbb{R}^m)$ function.

- The measure $gd\lambda$ still defines a positive finite Borel measure on Δ because g vanishes only on $\partial\Delta$ and that $d\lambda$ does not put mass on $\partial\Delta$. In particular, for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^r} \text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \int_{\text{Int}(\Delta)} gd\lambda = \text{vol}_g(\Delta) > 0$$

- There exists a unique functional \mathcal{E}_g , called *g-energy*, defined on $\mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$ such that

$$d_\varphi \mathcal{E}_g = \text{MA}_g(\varphi)$$

The proof is the same as in [BB13, Proposition 2.9]. A fact used by the authors in the proof is the following: for all non-negative continuous function f ,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^r} f \text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \int_{\Delta} f(d\varphi^*|_p)g(p)d\lambda(p)$$

where φ^* is the Legendre transform of φ . The equality still makes sense in our setting since $d\varphi^*$ exists $d\lambda$ -a.e., hence $gd\lambda$ -a.e..

- \mathcal{E}_g extends uniquely to an increasing u.s.c. functional $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ by:

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{E}_g(\varphi) = -r! \int_{\Delta} \varphi^*(p)g(p)d\lambda(p)$$

The hypothesis $g \geq 0$ on Δ guarantees that \mathcal{E}_g is an increasing and u.s.c functional on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$. Indeed, since the Legendre transform is decreasing and $g \geq 0$, we see that \mathcal{E}_g is increasing. The upper-semicontinuity now follows from Fatou's lemma (which applies to the positive measure $gd\lambda$) and the fact that for every sequence $\varphi_i \rightarrow \varphi$ in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$, $\inf \varphi_i^* \geq \varphi^*$.

Let $E^1(\mathbb{R}^r)$ be the set of $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$ whose g -Monge-Ampère mass is $\text{vol}_g(\Delta)$ and whose g -energy is finite. Notice that $\mathcal{P}^+ \subset E^1$. Let

$$\mathcal{I}(\varphi) := -\log \int e^{-\varphi(x)} d\lambda(x) \in]-\infty, +\infty]$$

The *Ding functional* $\mathcal{D}_g : E^1 \rightarrow]-\infty, +\infty]$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,\Delta}(\varphi) = \frac{1}{r! \text{vol}_g(\Delta)} \mathcal{E}_g(\varphi) - \mathcal{I}(\varphi)$$

The *geodesic* between two strictly convex and smooth functions φ_0 and φ_1 in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$ is the function $t \in [0, 1] \rightarrow \varphi_t = (t\varphi_0 + (1-t)\varphi_1)^* \in \mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$.

The following properties of \mathcal{D}_g still hold in our setting:

- \mathcal{D}_g is *strictly concave* along geodesics in $\mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$, i.e. $t \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_g(\varphi_t)$ is a concave function which is affine iff the geodesic is a translation $\varphi_t(p) = \varphi(p + ta)$ [BB13, Proposition 2.15]. The proof uses the Prekopa-Leindler on $t \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\varphi_t)$, which is independent of g , and the affineness of \mathcal{E}_g along a geodesic (this is clear by equation (6))
- The *coercivity* of \mathcal{D}_g [BB13, Theorem 2.16]: for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}_g \leq (1 - \varepsilon)\mathcal{E}_g + C_\varepsilon$$

[BB13, Lemma 2.14, Theorem 2.16]. Here, the proof uses concavity of \mathcal{D}_g as well as affineness of \mathcal{E}_g along geodesics, and refinement by scaling of the functional $-\mathcal{I}$ (which is independent of g). The latter is based on the following inequality [BB13, Formula (2.16)]: for a well-chosen $\varphi_0 \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^r)$,

$$e^{-\varphi_0} \leq C \text{MA}_g(\varphi_0)$$

- \mathcal{D}_g is bounded iff $\mathcal{D}_g(\varphi(\cdot + a)) = \mathcal{D}_g(\varphi)$ iff $\text{bar}_g(\Delta) = 0$. Again, concavity of \mathcal{D}_g and affineness along geodesics of \mathcal{E}_g are used in the arguments. The proof for the direction " $\text{bar}_g(\Delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_g$ bounded" uses the coercivity of \mathcal{D}_g .

Conclusion: Suppose that $\text{bar}_g(\Delta) = 0$, then $\sup_{\varphi \in E^1} \mathcal{D}_g$ is attained. This can be seen by showing that \mathcal{D}_g is u.s.c. But since \mathcal{E}_g is already u.s.c. (the non-negativity of g is required for this property), it is enough to show that $-\mathcal{I}$ is u.s.c.. This functional is actually continuous and the proof is the same as in [BB13] because the expression of $-\mathcal{I}$ does not involve g . The maximizer of \mathcal{D}_g actually satisfies (5) in the weak sense, and is unique up to translation by strict concavity of \mathcal{D}_g .

Conversely, if there exists a maximizer φ satisfying (5) in the weak sense, then \mathcal{D}_g is bounded, hence $\text{bar}_g(\Delta) = 0$.

Finally, apply Lem. 3.24 for $\mu = e^{-\varphi}d\lambda$ yields the C^0 -estimate. The assertion on smoothness is proved in Lem. 3.23, which completes our proof of the theorem. \square

Let us recall the following regularity properties, which go back to Caffarelli [Caf90b, Caf90a] (see also [BB13, Theorem 2.24]):

Theorem 3.22. *Let Ω be an open bounded convex set in \mathbb{R}^r and $f > 0$. Then every convex solution φ on Ω of the equation:*

$$\text{MA}(\varphi) = fd\lambda(x), \quad \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega$$

is

- (i) *strictly convex and $C_{loc}^{1,\alpha}(\Omega)$ for every $\alpha > 0$ if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $1/C \leq f \leq C$.*
- (ii) *$W_{loc}^{2,p}(\Omega)$ for all $p > 1$ if f is in addition continuous.*

Lemma 3.23. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$ be a weak solution of $\text{MA}_g(\varphi) = e^{-\varphi}d\lambda$. If g is smooth, then φ is actually smooth.

Proof. Since φ is proper, $\Omega_R := \{\varphi < R\} \Subset \mathbb{R}^r$ are bounded convex and relatively compact domains in \mathbb{R}^r which cover \mathbb{R}^r . In particular, $e^{-\varphi}, e^\varphi \in L^\infty(B(0, R))$ for all $R > 0$. By assumption $g > 0$ on $\text{Int}(\Delta)$, hence :

$$C_g := \sup_{\Delta} g > 0$$

It follows that for all Borel set E ,

$$\begin{aligned} C_g \int_E \text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) &= C_g \int_{\partial\varphi(E)} d\lambda(p) \geq \int_{\partial\varphi(E)} g(p)d\lambda(p) \\ &= \int_E e^{-\varphi}d\lambda(x) \geq e^{-R} \int_E d\lambda(x) \end{aligned}$$

hence $\text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) \geq (e^{-R}/C_g)d\lambda(x) =: C_{R,g}d\lambda(x)$ on Ω_R in the sense of measures.

We assert that $\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R)$ is compact in $\text{Int}(\Delta)$ for all R . Indeed, by definition of subdifferential

$$\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R) = \cup_{x \in \overline{\Omega}_R} \partial\varphi(x) \subset \partial\varphi(\mathbb{R}^r) = \text{Int}(\Delta)$$

Since $\overline{\Omega}_R$ is compact, $\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R)$ is also compact (for a proof, see e.g. [Fig17, Lemma A.22]), so it is a compact of $\text{Int}(\Delta)$. By our assumption $g > 0$ on $\text{Int}(\Delta)$ and bounded on Δ , so we have:

$$\inf_{\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R)} g \geq \min_{\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R)} g > 0$$

As a consequence, there exists a constant $C_{\Delta,R} = 1/\inf_{\partial\varphi(\overline{\Omega}_R)} g > 0$ (depending only on Δ and R) such that :

$$\text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) \leq C_{\Delta,R}d\lambda(x)$$

on Ω_R in the sense of measures. It follows that

$$C_{R,g}d\lambda(x) \leq \text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) \leq C_{\Delta,R}d\lambda(x)$$

By Caffarelli's regularity results in Thm. 3.22, $\varphi \in C^{1,\alpha}(\Omega_R)$ for all $R > 0$, hence $d\varphi \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^r)$. Therefore :

$$\text{MA}_{\mathbb{R}}(\varphi) = hd\lambda$$

for the continuous function $h = e^{-\varphi}/g(d\varphi)$ on Ω_R satisfying $C_{R,g} \leq h \leq C_{\Delta,R}$. Finally, $\varphi \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,p}(\mathbb{R}^r)$ for all $p > 0$. A bootstrapping argument of Evans-Krylov and smoothness of g allow us to conclude that $\varphi \in C^\infty(\Omega_R)$ for all $R > 0$, hence $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^r)$. \square

Lemma 3.24. Let Δ be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^r and μ a measure of total mass $\text{vol}_g(\Delta)$ on \mathbb{R}^r . Suppose that there exists a weak convex solution $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the following problem:

$$(7) \quad \text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \mu, \quad (\partial\varphi)(\mathbb{R}^r) = \text{Int}(\Delta)$$

Then after normalizing φ such that $\sup_{\Delta}(\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}) = 0$, we have for all $q > r$ the following inequality:

$$\sup_{\mathbb{R}^r} |\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}| \leq C(q, r, \Delta, \mu)$$

where $C(q, r, \Delta, \mu)$ is a constant that depends only on q, r, Δ and the measure μ . More precisely:

$$C(q, r, \Delta, \mu) = \frac{d(\Delta)}{\text{vol}(\Delta)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x| \mu + C_{q,r} \frac{d(\Delta)^{(1-r/q)}}{\text{vol}(\Delta)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x|^q \mu \right)^{1/q}$$

where $d(\Delta)$ is the diameter of the convex body Δ . In particular, $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$, hence has full $gd\lambda$ -mass.

We will consider the following Sobolev space:

$$W^{1,q}(\Delta, gd\lambda) = \{h \in L^q(\Delta, gd\lambda), \text{ weak first derivatives of } h \text{ are in } L^q(\Delta, gd\lambda)\}$$

Proof. Let φ be a weak solution with $\sup_{\Delta}(\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}) = 0$. The Legendre transform $f := \varphi^*$ defines a convex function on $\text{Int}(\Delta)$. Since $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$, we have $f \in L^q(\Delta, gd\lambda)$ because the Legendre transform is a bijection between $\mathcal{P}^+(\mathbb{R}^r)$ and bounded convex functions on Δ [BB13, Proposition 2.3]. Using $\text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \mu = (d\varphi^*)_*(d\lambda)$ (cf. [BB13, Lemma 2.7]), we have

$$\int_{\Delta} |df(p)|^\alpha g(p) d\lambda(p) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x|^\alpha \text{MA}_g(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x|^\alpha \mu, \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

hence $f \in W^{1,q}(\Delta, gd\lambda)$.

If $q > r$, then by Sobolev's inequality for the continuous embedding $W^{1,q}(\Delta, g\lambda) \subset L^\infty(\Delta, gd\lambda)$, we have:

$$\sup_{\Delta} |f| \leq \frac{1}{\text{vol}(\Delta)} \int_{\Delta} |f| gd\lambda + C_{q,r} \frac{d(\Delta)^{(1-r/q)}}{\text{vol}(\Delta)} \left(\int_{\Delta} |df|^q gd\lambda \right)^{1/q}$$

The proof is exactly the same as in e.g. [Bre83, Theorem IX.12], where it is given when Δ is a cube of length d and containing 0 in the interior, but this generalizes word-by-word to any convex body of diameter d , containing 0 in its interior. The second integral term on the rhs is exactly

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x|^q \mu \right)^{1/q}$$

Now let φ_{Δ} the support function of Δ . Using that $-\sup(\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}) = \inf_{\Delta} f$ [BB13, Proposition 2.3] and the normalization condition $\sup(\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}) = 0$, we have:

$$-\sup(\varphi - \varphi_{\Delta}) = \inf_{\Delta} f = 0$$

Let $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^r$ such that $f(p_0) = \inf_{\Delta} f$. By the convexity of f , the differential exists Lebesgue-a.e. (hence $gd\lambda$ - a.e.), so we have $gd\lambda$ -a.e:

$$|f(p)| \leq df(p) \cdot (p - p_0),$$

which implies by Cauchy-Schwartz inequality:

$$\int_{\Delta} |f(p)| g(p) d\lambda(p) \leq d(\Delta) \int_{\Delta} |df(p)| g(p) d\lambda(p) = d(\Delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}^r} |x| \mu$$

This allows us to conclude. \square

4. EXAMPLES OF CALABI-YAU HOROSPHERICAL CONES

4.1. Regular Calabi-Yau cones.

4.1.1. An easy example.

Example 4.1. Consider the conical embedding of SL_3/U^- in Example 2.7. Fixing a root system (SL_3, B, T) with positive roots $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$. The linear function associated to the canonical divisor is $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

The cone admits a regular conical Calabi-Yau metric for the normalized (opposite) Reeb vector $\xi_- = (\alpha_1^\vee + \alpha_2^\vee)/4$. Although it is possible to prove this by direct computations, we will employ a symmetry argument. Note that the volume minimization condition is invariant by the symmetry exchanging two roots, hence by uniqueness of the solution, the opposite Reeb vector is also invariant by this symmetry. Therefore, letting $\xi_- = (x\alpha_1^\vee + \alpha_2^\vee)/4$, we have $x\alpha_1^\vee + \alpha_2^\vee = x\alpha_2^\vee + \alpha_1^\vee$, hence $x = 1$.

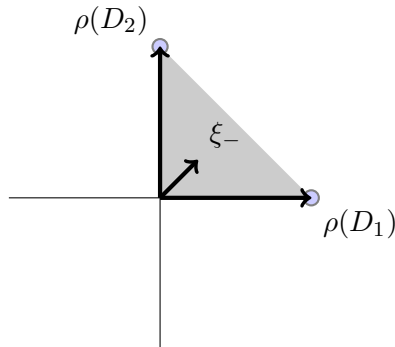


FIGURE 6

4.1.2. *Examples arising from symmetric spaces.* Let us give a brief overview about the structure of (algebraic) symmetric spaces. The reader may consult [Vus74], [Vus90] or [DCP83] for a detailed treatment. Let G be a complex connected semisimple group, endowed with an algebraic involution $\sigma \neq \text{Id}$. Let H be a closed subgroup such that $G^\sigma \subset H \subset N_G(G^\sigma)$. The homogeneous space G/H is called a *symmetric space*. It is well-known that a symmetric space is spherical (see [Vus74]).

Let $T_s \subset G$ be a maximal torus satisfying $\sigma(t) = t^{-1}$, $\forall t \in T_s$. The rank of the symmetric space coincides with the dimension of T_s . After choosing a Lévi subgroup adapted to H , we have an identification $\mathcal{M}(G/H) = \mathcal{M}(T_s/T_s \cap H)$. Moreover, $T_s/T_s \cap H$ is a subgroup of finite index in T_s (cf. [Vus90, 2.2]), whence

$$\mathcal{M}(G/H)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{M}(T_s)_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Let \mathfrak{t}_s be the Lie algebra of T_s . The non-compact part $\mathfrak{t}_{nc,s}$ of \mathfrak{t}_s is isomorphic to $\mathcal{N}(T_s)_{\mathbb{R}} \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^*, T_s) \otimes \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 4.2. [DCP83] [Vus76]

- There exists a σ -stable maximal torus T containing T_s .
- Let Φ the root system (G, T) . The restricted root system of G/H , which has the same rank as G/H , is defined by:

$$R := \{\bar{\alpha} \neq 0, \bar{\alpha} = \alpha - \sigma(\alpha), \alpha \in \Phi\}$$

In particular, $\bar{\alpha}|_{\mathfrak{t}_s} = 2\alpha|_{\mathfrak{t}_s}$.

- After fixing a restricted root system, the valuation cone \mathcal{V} of a symmetric space can be considered as the negative restricted Weyl chamber, which is always strictly convex (if G/H is semisimple) and polyhedral of maximal dimension.

The multiplicity of an element $\bar{\alpha}$ is

$$m_{\bar{\alpha}} := \#\{\gamma \in \Phi, \bar{\alpha} = \gamma - \sigma(\gamma)\}$$

The set of multiplicities of a symmetric space is defined as the set of multiplicities of its restricted root system. Let n and r be respectively the dimension and the rank of G/H ; we have:

$$n = r + \sum_{\bar{\alpha} \in R} m_{\bar{\alpha}}$$

Definition 4.3. [Vus90, Lemma 2.3] Let α be a root of Φ . The restricted coroot of $\bar{\alpha}$ is defined as

- $(\bar{\alpha})^\vee = \frac{1}{2}\alpha^\vee$ if $\sigma(\alpha) = -\alpha$
- $(\bar{\alpha})^\vee = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^\vee - \sigma(\alpha)^\vee)$, if $\langle \alpha^\vee, \sigma(\alpha) \rangle = 0$.
- $(\bar{\alpha})^\vee = \alpha^\vee - \sigma(\alpha)^\vee$, if $\langle \alpha^\vee, \sigma(\alpha) \rangle = 1$.

Proposition 4.4. [Vus90, 2.4, Proposition 1] The images of the colors in $\mathcal{N}(T_s/T_s \cap H)$ are in bijection with the restricted coroots of G/H . More precisely, let \mathcal{D} be the colors of G/H . Then

$$\rho(\mathcal{D}) = \{(\bar{\alpha})^\vee, \bar{\alpha} \in R\}$$

If G/H is not hermitian (i.e. the center of G^σ is discrete), then ρ is injective on \mathcal{D} ; if not, then each fiber of ρ contains at most two points.

We denote by

$$\varpi_R = \sum_{\bar{\alpha} \in R^+} m_{\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \alpha$$

the sum of positive restricted roots (counted with multiplicities). The Killing form κ of \mathfrak{t}_s , allows us to identify $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ with $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Now consider an irreducible semisimple symmetric space G/H of rank 2 with valuation cone \mathcal{V} . For all $\xi \in \text{Int}\mathcal{V}$, the colored cones generated by ξ and the images of the colors cover the whole valuation cone \mathcal{V} , hence define a compactification X^ξ (cf. Thm. 2.16). The unique G -stable divisor D_0^ξ of X^ξ corresponds to the ray generated by ξ .

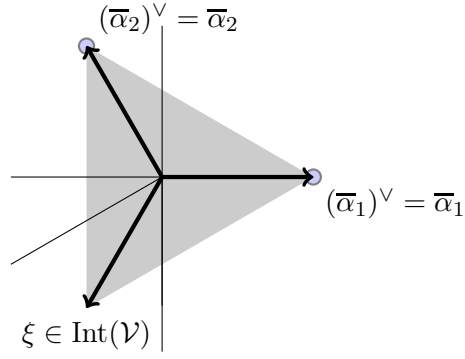


FIGURE 7. Compactification of A_2 -symmetric spaces with a unique G -stable divisor.

The open G -orbit of D_0^ξ is then G -isomorphic to a horospherical space G/H_0 . This can be seen from the combinatorial data $(\mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{N}_0, \mathcal{V}_0, \mathcal{D}_0)$ of G/H_0 , which in turn can be read from G/H thanks to the work of Brion-Pauer [BP87].

Let us briefly describe the combinatorial data of G/H_0 . Let \mathcal{M}_0 be the weight lattice of G/H_0 . Then

$$\mathcal{M}_0 = (\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathbb{Z}) \cap (\mathbb{N}\xi)^\perp$$

Let \mathcal{N}_0 be the lattice of coweights. Define:

$$\pi_0 : \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$$

as the natural dual application to the inclusion $\mathcal{M}_0 \subset \mathcal{M}$. We have $\mathcal{V}_0 = \pi_0(\mathcal{V}) = (\mathcal{N}_0)_\mathbb{Q}$ (cf. [BP87, Théorème 3.6]), so G/H_0 is horospherical. By *loc. cit.*, the (left)-stabilizer Q_0 of the open Borel-orbit of G/H_0 is exactly the stabilizer of the open Borel-orbit of G/H . Let P_0 be the opposite parabolic subgroup to Q_0 . Let I_0 be the positive simple roots in G associated to P_0 . We then have by Prop. 3.2:

$$\rho_0(\mathcal{D}_0) = \{\alpha^\vee|_{\mathcal{M}_0}, \alpha \in S \setminus I_0\}$$

where S is the set of positive simple roots of G , and one can show that $\rho_0(\mathcal{D}_0)$ actually consists of multiples of $\pi_0((\bar{\alpha}_1)^\vee)$ and $\pi_0((\bar{\alpha}_2)^\vee)$ (cf. [Vus90, 2.3, Remarques 2]).

Consider now the horospherical space $G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*$. It is immediate that $\mathcal{M}(G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*) = \mathcal{M}_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. Its dual lattice $\mathcal{N}(G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*)$ is then $\mathcal{N}_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. In particular $\mathcal{N}(G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*)_\mathbb{R} \simeq \mathcal{N}_\mathbb{R}$. The colors of $G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*$ are exactly $\mathcal{D}_0 \times \mathbb{C}^* := \{D \times \mathbb{C}^*, D \in \mathcal{D}_0\}$.

Let \mathcal{C}_0 be the colored cone generated by the images of $\mathcal{D}_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*$; then \mathcal{C}_0 coincides with the cone generated by restricted coroots. It follows that \mathcal{C}_0 does not depend on the choice of ξ . Denote by \mathcal{C}_0^\vee the dual cone, generated by primitive directions orthogonal to $\rho_0(\mathcal{D}_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*)$; then \mathcal{C}_0^\vee is exactly the negative Weyl chamber \mathcal{V} .

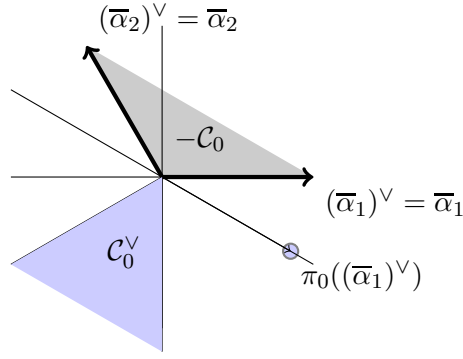


FIGURE 8. Horospherical cone constructed from a A_2 -symmetric space. Note that $\rho_0(\mathcal{D}_0)$ consists exactly of the images of the restricted coroots by π_0 .

Lemma 4.5. The embedding $G/H_0 \times \mathbb{C}^* \hookrightarrow Y_0$ associated to $(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{D}_0 \times \mathbb{C}^*)$ is a horospherical cone.

Proof. The cone \mathcal{C}_0 is a polyhedral cone of maximal dimension containing all the colors, hence defines a horospherical cone by Thm. 2.35. \square

Now consider the real vector space $\mathfrak{t}_{nc,s}^*$ with basis (δ, τ) where τ is in the interior of the positive Weyl chamber, such that:

$$\langle \tau, \xi \rangle = -1, \quad \kappa(\tau, \delta) = 0, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \delta) < 0$$

We are interested in finding a vector τ satisfying the barycenter condition for the existence of a conical Calabi-Yau metric on Y_0 . The vector τ might be interpreted as the opposite Reeb vector $-\xi$ as we explained in the previous section.

For practical reasons, we parametrize the orthogonal direction δ by:

$$\delta = -x\tilde{\alpha}_1 + \tilde{\alpha}_2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Here $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_2$ denote the directions of the Weyl wall orthogonal to $\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1$ defined as

$$\tilde{\alpha}_1 = \bar{\alpha}_1 - \frac{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_2)}\bar{\alpha}_2, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_2 = \bar{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_1)}\bar{\alpha}_1$$

It is then easy to see that τ belongs to the interior of the cone \mathcal{C}_0 iff $x > 0$.

Let

$$P(p) = \prod_{\bar{\alpha} \in R^+} \kappa(\bar{\alpha}, p\delta + \varpi_R)^{m_{\bar{\alpha}}}, \quad p \in \mathfrak{t}_{nc,s}^*$$

Consider the polytope $\Delta_\tau = [\lambda_-(x), \lambda_+(x)]$ where λ_- and λ_+ are the intersections with the Weyl walls of the line containing ϖ_R and orthogonal to τ . In more explicit terms:

$$\lambda_+(x) = \frac{-\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \varpi_R)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \delta)}, \quad \lambda_-(x) = \frac{-\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \varpi_R)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \delta)}$$

By our main theorem, the polarized cone (Y_0, ξ) admits a conical Calabi-Yau metric if and only if:

$$\text{bar}_P(\Delta_\tau) = \varpi_R$$

where bar_P is the barycenter with respect to the measure $P(p)dp$. Equivalently, we have:

Proposition 4.6. There exists conical Calabi-Yau metrics on Y_0 if and only if the polynomial equation equivalent to

$$(8) \quad \int_{\lambda_-(x)}^{\lambda_+(x)} pP(p)dp = 0$$

admits a (necessarily unique) positive root. In particular, Y_0 is a quasi-regular Calabi-Yau cone if and only if the root is positive and rational.

Example 4.7. Consider the symmetric spaces G/H of rank 2 whose root system is of type A_2 . The multiplicities of the two simple restricted roots $\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2$ all equal to m , hence

$$\varpi_R = 2m(\bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2)$$

We also have :

$$\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_1) = \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_2) = 1, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2) = -1/2, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_1) = \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \tilde{\alpha}_2) = 3/4$$

so $\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \varpi_R) = \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \varpi_R) = m$ and $\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2, \varpi_R) = 2m$. It follows that the polynomial equation (8) remains unchanged under the symmetry of $\mathfrak{t}_{nc,s}^*$ exchanging two roots, hence the (opposite) Reeb vector is fixed (by uniqueness of the volume minimization condition) and δ is sent to its opposite under this symmetry. It follows that

$$\delta = -x\tilde{\alpha}_1 + \tilde{\alpha}_2 = x\tilde{\alpha}_2 - \tilde{\alpha}_1$$

hence $x = 1$ and $\tau = \bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2$. As a consequence, the horospherical cones constructed from

$$SL_3/SO_3, SL_3 \times SL_3, SL_6/Sp_6, E_6/F_4$$

(which are symmetric spaces of type A_2 with multiplicities $m = 1, 2, 4, 8$ respectively) all have quasi-regular Calabi-Yau structures with a rational Reeb vector.

4.2. Irregular Calabi-Yau cones. We consider in this part rank-two symmetric spaces with root system of type $B(C)_2$ of multiplicities (m_1, m_2, m_3) . Let $(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2)$ be the simple restricted roots with multiplicities (m_1, m_2) . The positive roots of multiplicity m_1 are $(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_1 + 2\bar{\alpha}_2)$, the ones with multiplicity m_2 are $(\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2)$, and those with multiplicity m_3 are $(2\bar{\alpha}_2, 2\bar{\alpha}_1 + 2\bar{\alpha}_2)$.

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_1) &= 2, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2) = -1, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \bar{\alpha}_2) = 1, \\ \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_1) &= 1, \quad \kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \tilde{\alpha}_2) = 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\varpi_R = (2m_1 + 2m_2 + 4m_3)\bar{\alpha}_2 + (2m_1 + m_2 + 2m_3)\bar{\alpha}_1$$

A direct calculation gives us (up to multiplying by a constant) :

$$\begin{aligned} P(p) &= (2m_1 - px)^{m_1} (2m_1 + 2m_2 + 4m_3 + p(1-x))^{m_1} \\ &\quad (2m_2 + 4m_3 + p)^{m_2+m_3} (4m_1 + 2m_2 + 4m_3 + (1-2x)p)^{m_2+m_3} \end{aligned}$$

The vertices of the polytope Δ_τ have coordinates

$$\lambda_+(x) = \frac{-\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \varpi_R)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_1, \delta)} = \frac{2m_1}{x}, \quad \lambda_-(x) = \frac{-\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \varpi_R)}{\kappa(\bar{\alpha}_2, \delta)} = -(2m_2 + 4m_3)$$

Example 4.8. Let $\mathcal{G}_k := SL_k/SO_2 \times SL_{k-2}$ be the complex grassmannian of multiplicities $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (2, 2k-8, 1), k \geq 5$, which we can view as the tangent or cotangent bundle over a real grassmannian, endowed with an appropriate complex structure. If SL_k acts on \mathbb{C}^k on the left, then geometrically, \mathcal{G}_k is SL_k -isomorphic

to a pair (V, W) of vector subspaces of \mathbb{C}^k with dimensions $(2, k - 2)$ such that $\mathbb{C}^k = V \oplus W$.

Consider the complex grassmannian $\mathcal{G}_{k=5}$, with multiplicities $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (2, 2, 1)$. We have :

$$\varpi_R = 8\bar{\alpha}_1 + 12\bar{\alpha}_2, \quad \lambda_- = -6, \quad \lambda_+ = \frac{4}{x}$$

The polynomial P then becomes

$$P(p) = (4 - px)^2(12 + p(1 - x))^2(16 + p(1 - 2x))^3(8 - p)^3$$

and the barycenter condition is thus equivalent to the following polynomial equation

$$(1 + 2x)^{11}(-42 - 84x - 63x^2 + 60x^3 + 240x^4 + 336x^5 + 224x^6) = 0$$

This equation has a unique irrational positive root, as follows from the Eisenstein's criterion for the prime number 3. In particular, there exists no compactification with a unique SL_5 -stable Kähler-Einstein divisor, but the horospherical cone Y_0 still has an irregular conical Calabi-Yau structure.

We believe that the following holds.

Conjecture. For each $k \geq 5$, the horospherical cone constructed from \mathcal{G}_k has a irregular conical Calabi-Yau structure.

Example 4.9. Now consider the following symmetric spaces

$$SO_5 \times SO_5/SO_5, \quad Sp_8/Sp_4 \times Sp_4, \quad SO_{10}/GL_5, \quad E_6/SO_{10} \times SO_2,$$

They are respectively of multiplicities

$$(2, 2, 0), \quad (3, 4, 0), \quad (4, 4, 1), \quad (6, 8, 1),$$

The polynomial equations resulting from (8) are, respectively:

$$(1 + x)^9(-7 - 15x - 14x^2 + 2x^3 + 24x^4 + 28x^5) = 0$$

$$(3 + 4x)^{15}(-99 - 319x - 545x^2 - 549x^3 - 140x^4 + 616x^5 + 1296x^6 + 1360x^7 + 704x^8) = 0$$

$$(2 + 3x)^{19}(-6006 - 25025x - 55770x^2 - 80850x^3 - 69300x^4 + 4914x^5 + 134820x^6 + 264880x^7 + 314160x^8 + 240240x^9 + 96096x^{10}) = 0$$

$$(3 + 5x)^{31}(-6128925 - 38326211x - 129851491x^2 - 309121659x^3 - 563633385x^4 - 802569405x^5 - 849852729x^6 - 498060849x^7 + 375429054x^8 + 1679517840x^9 + 3059056000x^{10} + 4002942944x^{11} + 4101349824x^{12} + 3312646656x^{13} + 2032884480x^{14} + 859541760x^{15} + 191009280x^{16}) = 0$$

One can check directly using e.g. *Mathematica* that the unique positive solution of these polynomials are irrational. As a consequence, we obtain examples of irregular horospherical cones.

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