



Toric Sasaki–Einstein metrics with conical singularities

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Abstract

We show that any toric Kähler cone with smooth compact cross-section admits a family of Calabi–Yau cone metrics with conical singularities along its toric divisors. The family is parametrized by the Reeb cone and the angles are given explicitly in terms of the Reeb vector field. The result is optimal, in the sense that any toric Calabi–Yau cone metric with conical singularities along the toric divisor (and smooth elsewhere) belongs to this family. We also provide examples and interpret our results in terms of Sasaki–Einstein metrics.

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1 Introduction

Kähler–Einstein metrics with conical singularities along divisors are canonical differential geometric structures on pairs of algebraic varieties endowed with real coefficient divisors. More precisely, the natural algebro-geometric framework in which their theory develops, is on the setting of klt pairs. From the analytic side, there is a general existence theory of weak Kähler–Einstein metrics on klt pairs, see [20]. In particular, one is interested in describing the tangent cones of these singular Kähler–Einstein metrics. The theory of normalized volumes of valuations [31] associates, by purely algebraic methods, affine cones to klt pair singularities. It is expected that these algebraic cones agree with the tangent cones of the appropriate singular Kähler–Einstein metrics. This expectation has been verified in a few cases; in the absolute setting – which means no cone singularities along divisors—see [24]. However, such results in the logarithmic/cone singularities along divisors case are rare.

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In this paper, extending famous results of Martelli–Sparks–Yau [33] and Futaki–Ono–Wang [18], we endow affine toric pairs with Calabi–Yau cone metrics with conical singularities along the invariant divisors, which serve as natural candidates for tangent cones in the toric setting. In particular, the metrics that we produce, are plausible tangent cones of Kähler–Einstein metrics (as provided by [7]) on toric log Fano pairs at isolated singular points of the ambient variety, see [16, pp. 357–358] for a precise statement in the ‘absolute’ case with no boundary conical divisors. More generally, we would expect our metrics to arise as tangent cones of weak Kähler–Einstein metrics at isolated toric pair singularities of ambient (non-necessarily toric) varieties.

1.1 Main results

Let X be a toric Kähler cone of complex dimension $n + 1$ with smooth compact cross section. In what follows, $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^{n+1}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ denotes a compact torus of dimension $n + 1$ acting effectively and holomorphically on X . As we recall in Sect. 2.2, the associated moment cone is

$$C = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \text{ s.t. } \ell_a(p) \geq 0 \text{ for } a = 1, \dots, d \right\},$$

where ℓ_a are the linear functions defining the facets $F_a = \{\ell_a = 0\} \subset C$. We take inward normals to the facets, so ℓ_a is given by taking the Euclidean inner product against a primitive integer vector $v_a \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$,

$$\ell_a = \langle \cdot, v_a \rangle.$$

The Reeb cone is the interior of the dual cone C_0^* , where

$$\begin{aligned} C^* &= \left\{ q \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \text{ s.t. } \langle p, q \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \in C \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_a \lambda_a v_a \mid \lambda_a \geq 0 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We have an injective linear map $L : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ given by

$$p \rightarrow (\ell_1(p), \dots, \ell_d(p)). \quad (1.1)$$

The *angles’ cone* is the image of L intersected with the positive octant, that is

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d\} \cap \text{Image}(L).$$

Equivalently, $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$ belongs to \mathcal{B} if and only if there is a point p in the interior of C such that

$$\beta_a = \ell_a(p) \text{ for } a = 1, \dots, d. \quad (1.2)$$

The map (1.1) embeds the interior of the moment cone as $C_0 \cong \mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

As a general rule, we use X to denote the cone *without* its apex. In particular, X as well as its invariant divisors $D_a \subset X$ are smooth manifolds. We fix (X, ω) as a symplectic compact cone manifold and consider compatible Kähler cone structures on it, e.g. see [3, 33]. As a general fact, the corresponding compatible complex structures that we consider are all biholomorphic. We provide a notion of a toric Kähler cone metric on X with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a (Definition 2.8) by defining a suitable class of symplectic potentials (Definition 2.11). With these concepts, our main results are the following.

Theorem 1.1 *There is a $(n + 1)$ -family of \mathbb{T} -invariant compatible Calabi–Yau cone metrics on (X, ω) with cone singularities along its toric divisors. The family of metrics can be realized in the following two equivalent ways.*

- Fixing the Reeb vector field. *For every ξ in the interior of C^* there is a unique $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ such that X has a \mathbb{T} -invariant Calabi–Yau cone metric with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a and Reeb vector equal to ξ .*
- Fixing the cone angles. *For every β in \mathcal{B} there is a unique ξ in the interior of C^* such that X has a \mathbb{T} -invariant Calabi–Yau cone metric with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a and Reeb vector equal to ξ .*

In either case, the Calabi–Yau cone metric with prescribed Reeb vector or cone angles is unique up to isometry.

More precisely, the map $\xi \mapsto \beta \in \mathcal{B}$ of the first part of Theorem 1.1 is explicitly given by

$$\beta_a = \frac{1}{\int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}} \int_{P_\xi} \ell_a(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x},$$

where $d\tilde{x} = d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n$ and $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ are affine coordinates on the transversal polytope $P_\xi := \{x \in C \mid \langle \xi, x \rangle = 1/2\}$.

Theorem 1.1 admits a Sasakian reformulation that goes as follows. Write S for the link of the cone, so $X = C(S)$ is diffeomorphic to

$$X \cong \mathbb{R}_{>0} \times S$$

and S is a Sasaki manifold of dimension $2n + 1$. Let Σ_a the codimension two submanifolds of S cut out by D_a , so

$$D_a = C(\Sigma_a), \quad \text{with} \quad \Sigma_a \subset S.$$

We can restate Theorem 1.1 in terms of the existence of toric Sasaki–Einstein metrics on S with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along Σ_a . In particular, Theorem 1.1 asserts that *any* toric compact Sasaki manifold admits a family of Sasaki–Einstein metrics with conical singularities in real codimension two.

Theorem 1.1 provides a complete family, in the sense that if there is a Calabi–Yau cone metric on X with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a , then the cone angles must necessarily satisfy Eq. (1.2) and the metric must be isometric to one given by Theorem 1.1.

The next result translates our condition $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ given by Eq. (1.2) in cohomological terms.

Theorem 1.2 *Let (X, ω) be a toric Kähler cone with smooth compact cross section. The following statements are equivalent:*

1. *The cone angle condition given by Eq. (1.2) holds, i.e. $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$.*
2. *There is a compatible toric Calabi–Yau cone metric on (X, ω) with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a .*
3. *For any compatible toric Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a , there exists a smooth function h on X such that the associated Ricci form satisfies $\rho^\omega = i\partial\bar{\partial}h$ on $X \setminus \cup_a D_a$.*
4. *$(\bar{X}, \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) \bar{D}_a)$ is a klt log pair; where $\bar{X} = X \cup \{o\}$, $\bar{D}_a = D_a \cup \{o\}$ and $\{o\}$ is the apex of the cone.*
5. *$c_1(H) = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]$ and $c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B > 0$, where $H \subset TS$ is the contact distribution, $[\Sigma_a] \in H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$ are the Poincaré duals of the smooth toric submanifolds $\Sigma_a \subset S$ and c_1^B is the basic first Chern class.*

Recall that $\bar{X} = X \cup \{o\}$ has the structure of an affine toric algebraic variety, homeomorphic to

$$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times S / (\{0\} \times S).$$

Its apex $\{o\}$ is characterized as being the only fixed point of the torus action and the variety \bar{X} is singular at $\{o\}$, unless $\bar{X} = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. The definition of a klt log pair will be recalled in Sect. 4.2; it involves two conditions, which can be paired with their corresponding Sasakian analogues as follows

$$K_{\bar{X}} + \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) \bar{D}_a \text{ is } \mathbb{R}\text{-Cartier} \iff c_1(H) = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]$$

the log discrepancies are $> -1 \iff c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B > 0$.

From the algebraic point of view, the constraint on the cone angles given by Eq. (1.2) is equivalent to $K_{\bar{X}} + \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) \bar{D}_a$ being \mathbb{R} -Cartier. On the other hand, from the Sasakian perspective, Eq. (1.2) is equivalent to the vanishing of the ‘logarithmic’ first Chern class $c_1(H) - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]$. In the toric case we consider, it is a general fact that if $K_{\bar{X}} + \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) \bar{D}_a$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier then the log pair $(\bar{X}, \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) \bar{D}_a)$ is automatically klt. Similarly, if $c_1(H) = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]$, then the basic logarithmic first Chern class $c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B$ is automatically positive. The klt property of the pair/positivity of the logarithmic basic first Chern class are natural necessary assumptions in the search of conically singular Calabi–Yau metrics, as provided by Theorem 1.1.

1.2 Transversal polytopes, barycenters, Reeb vector fields and cone angles

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is a combination of the principal result of [25] and an adaptation of the variational characterization of the vanishing of the transversal Futaki

invariant [33]. In the recent years, thanks to the work of many people, e.g. [3, 5, 14, 21, 33], a precise dictionary between toric Kähler geometry and convex affine geometry over some convex polyhedral set (*rational polytopes*) has been established. This allows us to translate any torus invariant geometric PDE problem on a toric polarized complex manifold into a boundary value problem on a convex polytope P in an affine space H . The boundary conditions depend on a *labelling* $\tilde{\ell} = (\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d)$, that is a minimal set of fixed affine linear functions such that $P = \{x \in H \mid \tilde{\ell}_a(x) \geq 0, a = 1, \dots, d\}$.

An asset of this point of view is that given a Reeb vector, i.e. a toric polarized symplectic cone (X, ω, ξ) as above, we get a natural labelled polytope

$$\begin{aligned} P_\xi := & \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \langle \xi, x \rangle = 1/2 \text{ and } \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a(x) \geq 0, a = 1, \dots, d\} \\ & \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \langle \xi, x \rangle = 1/2\} =: H_\xi; \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

which is not necessarily rational but on which the PDE analogue to the Kähler–Einstein problem makes sense and its resolution, given by Wang–Zhu [37] in the smooth, non conical, compact toric case, still holds. Along these lines, a straightforward application of [25, Theorem 1.6 and § 6] is:

There exists a toric Calabi–Yau cone metric with Reeb vector field ξ and conical singularities of angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the toric divisors D_a if and only if the transversal polytope $P_\xi \subset C$ satisfies the following combinatorial condition:

$(\star)_\beta$ *The barycenter (with respect to any affine measure) of P_ξ , say $p \in P_\xi$, satisfies*

$$\beta_1^{-1} \ell_1(p) = \dots = \beta_d^{-1} \ell_d(p) = (n+1)^{-1}.$$

It turns out that the condition given by (1.2) is exactly the right one to run the variational principle established by Martelli–Sparks–Yau [33] in our generalized setting. Indeed, given $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, it is the image of a unique point $(n+1)p_\beta \in C_0$ via the map (1.1) and we can define the set Ξ_β of Reeb vector fields whose transversal polytope P_ξ contains p_β . That is

$$\Xi_\beta := \{\xi \in C_0^* \mid \langle \xi, p_\beta \rangle = 1/2\},$$

which is a cross section of C_0^* and a convex open polytope in the affine hyperplane defined by $\langle \cdot, p_\beta \rangle = 1/2$. Then, extending the main result of Martelli–Sparks–Yau [33], we prove

Lemma 1.3 *The volume functional*

$$vol : \Xi_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is strictly convex and its unique minimum $\xi_\beta \in \Xi_\beta$ is the only Reeb vector field in C_0^ satisfying the condition $(\star)_\beta$. In particular, ξ_β is the only Reeb vector field in C_0^* admitting a compatible toric Calabi–Yau cone metric with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the toric divisors D_a .*

The family of metrics given by Theorem 1.1 can be parametrized by either the Reeb vector field ξ or by the cone angles β along the toric divisors, thus providing a bijection between C_0^* and $\mathcal{B} \cong C_0$. This illustrates a natural bijection between the interior of a cone and the interior of its dual cone highlighted by Gigena in [19, Lemma 3.1]. The maps $\xi \rightarrow \beta$ and $\beta \rightarrow \xi$ are inverses of each other, are (-1) -homogeneous, and define an analytic bijection between the C_0^* and \mathcal{B} . In particular, it follows from the algebraic character of the volume function, that the components of $\xi(\beta)$ are algebraic numbers over $\mathbb{Q}(\beta)$ and vice-versa.

2 Toric conical Kähler metrics in action-angle coordinates

2.1 Basic example

We start by looking at \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , we begin first with \mathbb{C} . Let $\beta > 0$ and write $\mathbb{C}_\beta = (\mathbb{C}, g_\beta)$ for the complex numbers endowed with the singular metric $g_\beta = \beta^2 |z|^{2\beta-2} |dz|^2$. Writing $z = r^{1/\beta} e^{i\theta}$, we have

$$g_\beta = dr^2 + \beta^2 r^2 d\theta^2$$

which we recognize as the cone over a circle of length $2\pi\beta$. Its Reeb vector field is

$$I(r\partial_r) = \beta^{-1} \partial_\theta$$

and the symplectic form is $\omega_\beta = \beta r dr \wedge d\theta$. The vector field ∂_θ generates a circle action by holomorphic isometries, with Hamiltonian

$$x = \frac{\beta r^2}{2}.$$

In action angle coordinates (x, θ) , we have $\omega_\beta = dx \wedge d\theta$ and

$$\begin{aligned} g_\beta &= \frac{1}{2\beta x} dx^2 + 2\beta x d\theta^2 \\ &= G'' dx^2 + (G'')^{-1} d\theta^2, \end{aligned}$$

with symplectic potential

$$G = \frac{1}{2\beta} x \log x.$$

Consider next the product of two cones $dr_1^2 + \beta_1^2 r_1^2 d\theta_1^2$ and $dr_2^2 + \beta_2^2 r_2^2 d\theta_2^2$. We introduce variables $(r, \psi) \in (0, \infty) \times (0, \pi/2)$ defined by $r_1 = r \cos(\psi)$ and $r_2 = r \sin(\psi)$. It is then easy to check that $\mathbb{C}_{\beta_1} \times \mathbb{C}_{\beta_2}$ is a cone, in the sense that $g_{\mathbb{C}_{\beta_1} \times \mathbb{C}_{\beta_2}} = dr^2 + r^2 g_{S^3_{(\beta)}}$, with link

$$g_{S^3_{(\beta)}} = d\psi^2 + \beta_1^2 \cos^2(\psi) d\theta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \sin^2(\psi) d\theta_2^2.$$

We see that $g_{S^3_{(\beta)}}$ defines a Sasaki metric on the three-sphere, with constant sectional curvature 1 and cone angles $2\pi\beta_1$ and $2\pi\beta_2$ along the Hopf circles defined by intersecting $\{z_1 = 0\}$ and $\{z_2 = 0\}$ with the unit three-sphere.

Same way, the metric product $\mathbf{C}_{\beta_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{C}_{\beta_{n+1}}$ defines a Calabi–Yau (indeed flat) cone metric on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along $\{z_a = 0\}$. Its link is the $(2n+1)$ -sphere, endowed with a Sasaki–Einstein metric of constant sectional curvature 1 and cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the $(2n-1)$ -spheres cut out by $\{z_a = 0\} \cap S^{2n+1}$. Its Reeb vector field is

$$\frac{1}{\beta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\beta_{n+1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{n+1}}.$$

The diagonal action of \mathbb{T} on $\mathbb{C}_{\beta_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{C}_{\beta_{n+1}}$ is by Hamiltonian isometries. We have action angle coordinates (x, θ) with components $x_i = \beta_i r_i^2/2$. The moment cone is $\cap_i \{x_i > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and the symplectic potential is

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} x_a \log x_a.$$

The Reeb vector/cone angles correspondence of Theorem 1.1 in this case is simply

$$\xi(\beta) = (\beta_1^{-1}, \dots, \beta_{n+1}^{-1}).$$

2.2 Symplectic potentials

The goal of this section is to describe Kähler toric metrics with conical singularities in terms of their symplectic potentials. To this end we need to review a bit action-angle and complex coordinates on toric Kähler manifolds.

Remark 2.1 Since most of the content of the paper is differential-geometric, we use X to denote the cone without its apex.

2.2.1 Symplectic potentials of smooth Kähler toric metrics

Let (X^{n+1}, J, ω) be a smooth Kähler cone over a compact base with radial vector field, classically denoted $r\partial_r \in \Gamma(TX)$. Recall that it means that $r\partial_r$ induces a free, holomorphic and proper action of \mathbb{R}^+ and ω is homogeneous of order 2 (i.e. $\mathcal{L}_{r\partial_r} \omega = 2\omega$) and that $X/\mathbb{R}^+ =: S$ is compact. The Reeb vector field is, by definition, $\xi := J r\partial_r$.

In what follows we assume moreover that (X, J, ω) is *toric* meaning that a $(n+1)$ -dimensional compact torus \mathbb{T} acts effectively on X in a Hamiltonian fashion and holomorphically. In that case, there is a unique momentum map $\mu : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$, homogeneous of order 2 with respect to the \mathbb{R}^+ -action where $\mathfrak{t} = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{T})$ and \mathfrak{t}^* is its dual.

According to [29], the *moment cone* $C = \mu(X)$ is then a strictly convex rational polyhedral cone (without its apex) that can be written as

$$C = \{x \in \mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \{0\} \mid \langle x, \ell_a \rangle \geq 0, a = 1, \dots, d\}$$

where d is the number of facets of C and $2\pi\ell_1, \dots, 2\pi\ell_d \in \Lambda \subset \mathfrak{t}$ are primitives in the lattice of circle subgroups of $\mathbb{T} = \mathfrak{t}/\Lambda$.

Remark 2.2 In most of the paper, we identify $\mathfrak{t} \cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $\Lambda \cong 2\pi\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. We also use the Euclidean inner product to identify $\mathfrak{t} \cong \mathfrak{t}^* \cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

The fact that the cross section of the cone $C(S)$ is a smooth manifold, amounts to C being *good* in the sense of Lerman [29]. We let $\mathfrak{t} \cong \mathfrak{t}^* \cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, then we have primitive inward normals $v_a \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ such that $\ell_a(\cdot) = \langle v_a, \cdot \rangle$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the Euclidean inner product. The good condition on C means that, for any face $F = \cap_{A=1}^N \{\ell_{a_A} = 0\}$, the following holds

$$\left\{ \sum_{A=1}^N v_A v_{a_A}, \quad v_A \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{n+1} = \left\{ \sum_{A=1}^N v_A v_{a_A}, \quad v_A \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Conversely, any good strictly convex rational polyhedral cone is the moment cone of a smooth toric Kähler cone.

Let C_0 be the interior of C , so

$$X_0 = \mu^{-1}(C_0) \cong C_0 \times \mathbb{T} \quad (2.1)$$

is the set of points where the action is free [29]. The coordinates on X_0 given by the r.h.s. of (2.1) are called the *action-angle coordinates*, see [9, 21, 33]. Locally, it gives coordinates $(x_0, \dots, x_n, \theta_0, \dots, \theta_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+2} \cong \mathfrak{t}^* \times \mathfrak{t}$ on X_0 where the class $[\theta]$ -with $\theta_i \sim \theta_i + 2\pi$ - parametrizes \mathbb{T} . Guillemin [21] proved that any \mathbb{T} -invariant Kähler structure (ω, J, g) in action-angle coordinates $(x, [\theta])$ (thus on X_0), is of the form

$$\omega = \sum_{i=0}^n dx_i \wedge d\theta_i,$$

with $g = g_G$ and $J = J_G$ given by

$$g_G := G_{ij} dx_i \otimes dx_j + G^{ij} d\theta_i \otimes d\theta_j, \quad (2.2)$$

$$J_G \partial_{x_i} = G_{ij} \partial_{\theta_j}, \quad J_G \partial_{\theta_i} = -G^{ij} \partial_{x_j}. \quad (2.3)$$

Here, $G_{ij} = \partial^2 G / \partial x_i \partial x_j$ are the entries of the Hessian of a smooth strictly convex function $G : C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and G^{ij} are the entries of the inverse matrix. It is common to call G a *symplectic potential* of g_G . Observe that we need action-angle coordinates (therefore momentum map and a fixed symplectic form) to interpret G or g_G as a

metric on X_0 . The resulting metric does not depend on the choice of these coordinates see [5].

The condition for a smooth strictly convex function $G : C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to define a smooth Kähler cone metrics are well-known as we recall now.

Proposition 2.3 [2, 5, 21, 33] *The tensor (2.2) extends as a smooth compatible Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) if and only if*

(i) *the restriction of G to the interior of C -and to the interior of any of its faces of positive dimension- is smooth, strictly convex and such that*

$$G - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^d \ell_a \log \ell_a \in C^\infty(C); \quad (2.4)$$

(ii) *the Hessian of G is homogeneous of order -1 with respect to the natural \mathbb{R}^+ -action on \mathfrak{t}^* (i.e. radial vector field $\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$).*

In that case, the Reeb vector field $\xi = (\xi_0, \dots, \xi_n) \in C_0^* \subset \mathfrak{t} \cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of g_G is given in coordinates as

$$\xi_j = 2G_{ij}x_i.$$

Definition 2.4 We denote

$$\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell) := \{G : C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid G \text{ satisfies (i), (ii) and } \xi_j = 2G_{ij}x_i \text{ as in Proposition 2.3}\}$$

the space of ξ -symplectic potentials on C with respect to ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d .

A nice fact (see again [9, 21, 33]) is that $(x, \theta) \mapsto (y = DG(x), \theta)$ are complex coordinates on the tangent space, meaning that $z = y + i\theta$ are local holomorphic coordinates on X_0 . If we let

$$z_k = \log w_k = y_k + i\theta_k,$$

then (w_0, \dots, w_n) are global coordinates on $X_0 \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1}$. The Legendre transform F of G , defined by

$$F(y) + G(x) = \langle x, y \rangle, \quad \forall (x, y) \in C_0 \times \mathfrak{t},$$

is a Kähler potential of ω . Indeed

$$\omega = \sum_{k=0}^n dx_k \wedge d\theta_k = \sum_{k=0}^n d\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y_k}\right) \wedge d\theta_k = \sum_{j,k=0}^n \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y_j \partial y_k} dy_j \wedge d\theta_k = 2i \partial \bar{\partial} F;$$

as follows from the identity $x = DF(y)$.

Remark 2.5 Given another symplectic potential $\tilde{G} \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell)$, the map

$$\Phi_{G\tilde{G}} := (D\tilde{G})^{-1} \circ (DG) : C_0 \rightarrow C_0$$

extends as a smooth \mathbb{T} -equivariant diffeomorphism of X such that $\Phi_{G\tilde{G}}^* J_G = J_{\tilde{G}}$ and $\Phi_{G\tilde{G}}^* \omega = \omega + 2i\partial\bar{\partial}f$ where f is a smooth homogeneous (degree 0) \mathbb{T} -invariant function on X , see [5, 14, 33]. This is one way to get that any two \mathbb{T} -invariant smooth complex structures on a toric symplectic cone manifold (X, ω) are biholomorphic.

Definition/Proposition 2.6 The *Reeb cone* C_0^* is the interior of the dual moment cone, that is $C_0^* := \{\xi \in \mathfrak{t} \mid \langle \xi, x \rangle > 0, \forall x \in C\}$. Any smooth toric Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) has a Reeb vector field lying in C_0^* and any $\xi \in C_0^*$ is the Reeb vector field of a smooth toric Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) .

2.2.2 Toric Kähler metric with conical singularities along a divisor

For any $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ we denote the divisor $D_a := \mu^{-1}(\ell_a^{-1}(0) \cap C)$ in X . Recall that, as proved in [25, § 6.3], for any fixed $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, the tensor g_G given by Eq. (2.2) extends as a metric on $X_0 \cup D_a$ with cone angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisor D_a provided that

$$G - \frac{1}{2}\beta_a^{-1}\ell_a \log \ell_a \in C^\infty\left(C_0 \cup \left(\ell_a^{-1}(0) \setminus \cup_{b \neq a} \ell_b^{-1}(0)\right)\right). \quad (2.5)$$

Precisely, assuming that

$$G = \frac{1}{2}\beta_a^{-1}\ell_a \log \ell_a + f$$

is convex on $C_0 \cup \left(\ell_a^{-1}(0) \setminus \cup_{b \neq a} \ell_b^{-1}(0)\right)$ with f smooth on $C_0 \cup (\ell_a^{-1}(0) \setminus \cup_{b \neq a} \ell_b^{-1}(0))$, then

$$g_G = \frac{1}{2\beta_a x_a} dx_a^2 + 2\beta_a x_a d\theta_a^2 + C^\infty = \beta_a^2 |z_0|^{2(\beta_a-1)} dz_0 \wedge d\bar{z}_0 + C^\infty.$$

Here, up to a linear change of coordinates, we put $x_a := \ell_a(x)$, $\theta_a = \langle \ell_a, \theta \rangle$ and $z_0 = (2x_a/\beta_a)^{1/2\beta_a} e^{i\theta_a}$. The C^∞ term on the r.h.s. is understood as smooth in terms of $(|z_0|^{\beta_a-1} z_0, z_1, \dots, z_n)$. The same comments apply at the intersection of two or more divisors $D_{a_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{a_k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$.

In this paper, we say that the toric metric g_G has cone angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a if its symplectic potential satisfies the smoothness condition in Eq. (2.5). In practice, when proving existence theorems, one has to relax the smoothness condition (see [25, 35]) and consider $C^{k,\alpha}$ metrics. At the end, regularity results show that these weaker notions of conical singularities satisfy the smoothness condition provided they solve the Kähler–Einstein equations on the complement of the conical divisors.

Remark 2.7 Note that for making sense of g_G as a metric on X_0 we are using the action-angle coordinates of a fixed symplectic form ω which admits a smooth extension to X . There are two differential structures on X , meaning that there are two atlases; one in which our fixed symplectic form extends smoothly and the other in which the complex structure does. The last differential structure depends on the cone angles $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$. These two differential structures are equivalent, by diffeomorphisms modelled on $re^{i\theta} \rightarrow r^{1/\beta} e^{i\theta}$ in transverse directions to the conical divisors. In the paper, when we say smooth, we mean smooth with respect to the atlas of our fixed symplectic manifold.

Definition 2.8 Let (X, ω) be a toric symplectic cone whose moment cone (C, ℓ) is strictly convex. A compatible toric Kähler metric g with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisors D_a is a toric Kähler cone metric on $X_0 \cong C_0 \times \mathbb{T}^{n+1}$ such that for each $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$

$$g - \left(\frac{1}{2\beta_a \ell_a(x)} d\ell_a^2 + 2\beta_a \ell_a(x) d\theta_a^2 \right),$$

where $\theta_a = \langle \ell_a, \theta \rangle$, extends smoothly (in the symplectic sense) over $X_0 \cup (D_a \setminus \cup_{b \neq a} D_b)$ and restricts to a positive definite tensor on TD_a . Similarly, for $1 \leq k \leq n$ and $I = \{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subset \{1, \dots, d\}$ with $D_{a_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{a_k}$ non-empty, we require

$$g - \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{2\beta_{a_j} \ell_{a_j}(x)} d\ell_{a_j}^2 + 2\beta_{a_j} \ell_{a_j}(x) d\theta_{a_j}^2 \right)$$

to extend smoothly over $X_0 \cup (\cup_{a \in I} D_a \setminus \cup_{b \neq I} D_b)$.

By the observation above and putting together the work of many people (in the compact Kähler case [1, 2, 5, 13–15, 21, 25], made clear in the Kähler cone case by [33], see also [3, 26]) we get that

Proposition 2.9 Let $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. For $G \in C^0(C) \cap C^\infty(C_0)$, the tensor g_G of (2.2) is a toric Kähler cone metric with conical singularities of angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisors D_a if and only if:

(i) the restriction of G to the interior of C , and to the interior of any of its faces of positive dimension, is smooth and strictly convex and such that

$$G - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=0}^d \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a \log \ell_a \in C^\infty(C); \quad (2.6)$$

(ii) the Hessian of G is homogeneous of order -1 with respect to the natural \mathbb{R}^+ -action on \mathfrak{t}^* (i.e. radial vector field $\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$).

In that case the Reeb vector field $\xi = (\xi_0, \dots, \xi_n) \in C_0^* \subset \mathfrak{t} \cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of g_G is given in coordinates as

$$\xi_j = 2 \sum_{i=0}^n G_{ij} x_i.$$

Remark 2.10 The Reeb vector field ξ extends smoothly to the whole manifold X . Following standard terminology, we say that (X, ω, ξ) is quasi-regular if ξ generates a circle action (regular if the circle action is free) and irregular if ξ has at least one non-closed orbit.

This prompts us to define the following set of functions

Definition 2.11 We denote

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta) := \{G \in C^0(C) \cap C^\infty(C_0) \mid G \text{ satisfies (i), (ii) of Proposition 2.9} \\ \text{and } \xi_j = 2G_{ij}x_i\} \end{aligned}$$

the space of ξ -symplectic potentials on C with respect to ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d and cone angles $2\pi\beta_1, \dots, 2\pi\beta_d$.

Remark 2.12 In Definition 2.11 we have distinguished the natural integer labelling ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d determined by the geometric (complex, algebraic or symplectic) structure of X - from the cone angles β_1, \dots, β_d . Alternatively, one can mix these, by letting $\tilde{\ell}_a = \beta_a^{-1}\ell_a$ for $a = 1, \dots, d$. This way $\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d$ gives another labelling of C , and we will also write $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \tilde{\ell}) = \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$.

We define the β -Guillemin potential as

$$G^{can} := \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a \log \ell_a$$

and we observe that $G^{can} \in \mathcal{S}_{\xi^{can}}(C, \ell, \beta)$ for

$$\xi^{can} = \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a.$$

For later use, we record the following

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} G^{can} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} (1 + \log \ell_a) v_i^a, \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} G^{can} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} v_i^a v_j^a \ell_a^{-1}. \quad (2.8)$$

Remark 2.13 In the case where $\beta_1 = \dots = \beta_d = 1$, it was shown in [21], see also [9], that G^{can} is the symplectic potential of the toric Kähler metric obtained as the Kähler reduction of the flat metric on \mathbb{C}^d through the Delzant construction. It seems natural to think that for general angles $\beta \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$, the β -Guillemin potential is the symplectic potential of the toric Kähler metric obtained as the Kähler reduction of the flat metric on \mathbb{C}_β^d of § 2.1 this way.

Let us set

$$\ell_\infty = \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a$$

and, for $\xi \in C_0^*$,

$$G_\xi = \frac{1}{2} \ell_\xi \log \ell_\xi - \frac{1}{2} \ell_\infty \log \ell_\infty.$$

We introduce a canonical symplectic potential with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a and prescribed Reeb vector,

$$G_\xi^{can} := G^{can} + G_\xi \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta). \quad (2.9)$$

The conditions (i) and (ii) defining $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ translate as

Corollary 2.14 $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ coincides with the subspace of strictly convex functions on the interior of C (and interior of faces of C) that can be written as

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^d \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a \log \ell_a - \frac{1}{2} \ell_\infty \log \ell_\infty + \frac{1}{2} \xi \log \xi + f$$

where $\ell_\infty = \sum_{a=1}^d \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a$ and $f \in C^\infty(C)$ is homogeneous of order 1 with respect to the radial vector field $\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$.

Symplectic potentials in $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ correspond to symplectic potentials on compact cross section labelled polytopes P_ξ . This will be crucial in our application. We recall the following notion.

Definition 2.15 Given a convex compact polytope P in an affine space H given by $P := \{x \in H \mid \tilde{\ell}_1(x) \geq 0, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d(x) \geq 0\}$, a *symplectic potential* on P with respect to $\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d$ is a continuous function $u \in C^0(P)$ such that its restriction to the interior of P , or any of its faces, is smooth and convex and such that

$$u - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^d \tilde{\ell}_a \log \tilde{\ell}_a$$

is smooth on P . We denote $\mathcal{S}(P, \tilde{\ell})$ the space of *symplectic potentials* on P with respect to $\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d$.

Note that, as linear functions on \mathfrak{t}^* , $\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d \in \mathfrak{t}$ define affine functions on the affine hyperplane $\{x \in \mathfrak{t}^* \mid \langle x, \xi \rangle = 1/2\}$ which plays the role of H in the Definition 2.15.

Corollary 2.16 *A ξ -symplectic potential $G \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ on C is uniquely determined by its restriction to $P_\xi := C \cap \{x \in \mathfrak{t}^* \mid \langle x, \xi \rangle = 1/2\}$, which turns out to be a symplectic potential on P_ξ with respect to the labelling induced by $\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d$.*

Remark 2.17 For any $\beta \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$ and potential $G \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$, (g_G, ω) is a \mathfrak{t} -invariant Kähler cone structure on $(C_0 \times \mathfrak{t}, \omega)$ with Reeb vector field $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}$ over the non compact Sasakian manifold obtained as the link $\{r = 1\} \cong \mathring{P}_\xi \times \mathfrak{t}$ where $r^2 = g(\xi, \xi)$. Of course, any local computation in the Kähler cone/Sasaki context is still valid here and thus, for example

$$\omega = \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} r^2$$

which implies that $r^2/4$ is, up to addition by an affine-linear function of the complex coordinates $y = d_x G$, the Legendre transform of G . In this situation, there is no preferred lattice and no equivariant torus compactification of $\mathring{P}_\xi \times \mathfrak{t}$ into a smooth manifold, but we always have a (non-compact) Kähler reduction $(\mathring{P}_\xi \times (\mathfrak{t}/\mathbb{R}\xi), \check{\omega}, \check{J})$ so that

$$\mathring{P}_\xi \times (\mathfrak{t}/\mathbb{R}\xi) = x^{-1}(1/2)/\mathbb{R}\xi = \{r = 1\}/\mathbb{R}\xi$$

and the pull back of $\check{\omega}$ on $\{r = 1\}$ is the restriction of $\frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} r^2$ which coincides with $i \partial \bar{\partial} \log r^2$ on $\{r = 1\}$.

2.3 Scalar and Ricci curvature of symplectic potentials and log Futaki invariant

Each Reeb vector field $\xi \in C_0^*$, determines a hyperplane $H_\xi = \{2\langle \xi, x \rangle = 1\}$ and a corresponding polytope P_ξ which is labelled by $\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d$. In this section we recall the *Futaki invariant of the labelled polytope* $(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ which provides an obstruction to the existence of scalar-flat metric on (X, ω, ξ) with conical angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a , [18, 25, 26]. Equivalently, this is an obstruction to the existence of scalar-flat potential in $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$. Note that this is just a convex affine translation of the classical Futaki invariant [17]. It agrees with the *log Futaki invariant*, which arises in the more general setting of metrics with cone singularities along divisors (not necessarily toric) see [22].

In the next statement, we denote (G^{ij}) the inverse Hessian of a potential $G \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$. It is a smooth matrix valued function on C by [5] and we recall the so-called Abreu formula which expresses the scalar curvature of the metric associated to a potential G on X as

$$R_X = - \sum_{i,j=0}^n \frac{\partial^2 G^{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}.$$

The scalar curvature R_X can be, and will be, seen as a smooth function on C or sometimes identified with its pull back on X , as a smooth \mathbb{T} -invariant function. In the next claim, we state straightforward consequences of the computations in [3], see also [26, 33], which hold on X_0 and then apply directly on the singular toric Kähler metric of Definition 2.8.

Proposition 2.18 *A toric Kähler cone (X^{n+1}, J, ω) with Reeb vector field ξ and conical singularity of angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisor D_a is scalar flat if and only if the corresponding potential G on C satisfies*

$$R_X = - \sum_{i,j=0}^n \frac{\partial^2 G^{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

and this happens if and only if the corresponding potential $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \ell)$ on P_ξ satisfies

$$- \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u^{ij}}{\partial \tilde{x}_i \partial \tilde{x}_j} = n(n+1), \quad (2.11)$$

where $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ are coordinates on the affine hyperplane $H_\xi = \{2\langle \xi, x \rangle = 1\}$.

Formula (2.11) is the usual Abreu formula with a specific constant $n(n+1)$.

Via the correspondence between metrics and symplectic potentials and thanks to Proposition 2.18, it makes sense to define *scalar-flat symplectic potential* (respectively *csc symplectic potential*) as a potential satisfying Eq. (2.10) (respectively (2.11)). It also makes sense to say that a *symplectic potential is Kähler–Einstein*, as the Ricci form ρ^G of the associate metric g_G on $C_0 \times \mathbb{T}$, see (2.1), is

$$\text{Ric}(g_G) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G^{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} dx_j \wedge d\theta_k$$

with respect to action-angle coordinates. Using the computations in [3] we can therefore specialize the latter Proposition to Ricci-flat metrics on X as follows.

Proposition 2.19 *A toric Kähler cone (X^{n+1}, J, ω) with Reeb vector field ξ and conical singularity of angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisor D_a is Ricci-flat if and only if the corresponding potential $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \ell, \beta)$ on P_ξ is a Kähler–Einstein potential with scalar curvature $n(n+1)$, that is satisfies*

$$- \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u^{ij}}{\partial \tilde{x}_i \partial \tilde{x}_k} = (n+1)\delta_{jk}, \quad (2.12)$$

where $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ are coordinates on the affine hyperplane $H_\xi = \{2\langle \xi, x \rangle = 1\}$.

Next, we note that the integral of the scalar curvature of a toric Sasakian metric with conical singularities, depends only on the Reeb vector and the cone angles. The

link $S = X|_{r=1}$ corresponds, under the moment map, to

$$P_\xi := \{\langle \xi, x \rangle = 1/2\} \cap C.$$

Similarly, $\mu(X_1) = \Delta_\xi$, with $X_1 = X|_{r \leq 1}$ and Δ_ξ is the polytope

$$\Delta_\xi = \{x \in C \text{ s.t. } 2\langle \xi, x \rangle \leq 1\}.$$

We let D_a be the divisor corresponding to $\{\ell_a = 0\}$. Set $\Sigma_a \subset S$, so $D_a = C(\Sigma_a)$. Also, let $F_a = \Delta_\xi \cap \{\ell_a = 0\}$.

Lemma 2.20 *With the above notation*

$$\text{Vol}(S) = 2(n+1)(2\pi)^{n+1} \text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi), \quad \text{Vol}(\Sigma_a) = 2n(2\pi)^n |v_a|^{-1} \text{Vol}(F_a), \quad (2.13)$$

where on the left hand sides the volume is computed with respect to the symplectic form ω on S and the toric contact form η_ξ form induced by ξ , and on the right hand side the volume and the norm are computed with respect to the standard Lebesgue measure on Euclidean space.

Proof The key point here is that (X, ω) is a smooth symplectic manifold,¹ so the conical singularities of the metric have no influence and the integral of the volume form $\omega^n/n!$ proceeds as in the smooth case. Following [33, p. 51], we compute the volume of $X_1 = \{r \leq 1\}$ in two different ways. First, using spherical coordinates

$$\text{Vol}(X_1) = \text{Vol}(S) \int_0^1 r^{2n+1} dr = \frac{\text{Vol}(S)}{2n+2}. \quad (2.14)$$

In action-angle coordinates,

$$\text{Vol}(X_1) = \int_{\mu^{-1}(\Delta_\xi)} \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = (2\pi)^{n+1} \text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi). \quad (2.15)$$

Equating the right hand sides of Eqs. (2.14) and (2.15) results into the first equation in (2.13). The other equation follows the same way. \square

Proposition 2.21 *We have*

$$\int_{\mu^{-1}(\Delta_\xi)} R_X dx = \frac{2\pi}{n} \sum_a \beta_a \text{Vol}(\Sigma_a) - 2(n+1) \text{Vol}(S). \quad (2.16)$$

In particular, if $R_X = 0$, then

$$\pi \sum_a \beta_a \text{Vol}(\Sigma_a) = n(n+1) \text{Vol}(S). \quad (2.17)$$

¹ Recall that smoothness is understood with respect to the symplectic coordinates, see Remark 2.7.

Proof We follow [33,p. 52], incorporating the boundary conditions given by the cone angles. We let $d\sigma$ be the induced Lebesgue measure on the boundary of Δ_ξ , integrate by parts and use Eq. (2.7) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mu^{-1}(\Delta_\xi)} R_X dx &= (2\pi)^{n+1} \sum_a \int_{F_a} G_i^{ij} v_j^a |v_a|^{-1} d\sigma - (2\pi)^{n+1} \int_{P_\xi} G_i^{ij} \xi_j |\xi|^{-1} d\sigma \\ &= (2\pi)^{n+1} \sum_a 2\beta_a |v_a|^{-1} \text{Vol}(F_a) - (2\pi)^{n+1} \frac{2(n+1)}{|\xi|} \text{Vol}(P_\xi) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{n} \sum_a \beta_a \text{Vol}(\Sigma_a) - 2(n+1) \text{Vol}(S). \end{aligned}$$

In the last equality we have used Eq. (2.13) together with the identity $\text{Vol}(P_\xi) = 2(n+1)|\xi| \text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi)$. \square

Example 2.22 Let S be the three-sphere equipped with the metric $g_{S^3_{(\beta)}}$ (Sect. 2.1), which constant curvature 1 and two Hopf circles with cone angles $2\pi\beta_1, 2\pi\beta_2$ of respective lengths $2\pi\beta_2$ and $2\pi\beta_1$. We have $\text{Vol}(S) = \beta_1\beta_2 2\pi^2$ and Eq. (2.17) reads

$$\pi(\beta_1 2\pi\beta_2 + \beta_2 2\pi\beta_1) = 2\beta_1\beta_2 2\pi^2.$$

We link Eq. (2.17) with a previous observation of [13] and introduce the (transversal) log Futaki invariant. As shown in [3], the scalar curvature of a Sasaki metric g_u , associated to $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$, on the link $S = \{z \in X \mid \langle \mu(z), \xi \rangle = 1/2\}$ is the pull back of

$$\text{scal}_{g_u} = -2n - 4 \sum_{i,j=0}^n \frac{\partial^2 u^{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = R_X + 2n(2n+1).$$

A simple but useful calculation of [13, Lemma 3.3.5] using the boundary conditions satisfied by $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ shows that, what we call the *total transversal scalar curvature* is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}(\xi) &:= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^n} \int_S (\text{scal}_{g_u} + 2n) d\text{vol}_{g_u} \\ &= 2 \sum_a \int_{\partial P_\xi} \sigma_{\xi, \beta} = 2 \sum_a \beta_a \int_{F_a} \sigma_{\xi, 1} \end{aligned} \tag{2.18}$$

where $\sigma_{\xi, \beta}$ is the volume form on ∂P_ξ defined by

$$\beta_a^{-1} d\ell_a \wedge \sigma_{\xi, \beta} = -d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \quad \text{on the facet } F_a \cap P_\xi; \tag{2.19}$$

where the fibers of the cotangent space of \mathfrak{t}^* are naturally identified to \mathfrak{t} and $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ are affine coordinates on the hyperplane H_ξ . Actually, the calculation

[13, Lemma 3.3.5] shows more, namely that for any $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$, we have

$$\int_{P_\xi} \left(- \sum_{i,j=1}^n u_{ij}^{ij} \right) f(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x} = 2 \int_{\partial P_\xi} f(\tilde{x}) \sigma_{\xi, \beta},$$

for any affine function f . Which in turn implies that the $L^2(P_\xi, d\tilde{x})$ -projection of the transversal scalar curvature

$$- \sum_{i,j=1}^n u_{ij}^{ij}$$

on the space of affine functions, does not depend on the potential $u \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ but only on P_ξ and the labelling $\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d$. We call this affine function A_β . We have $A_\beta(\tilde{x}) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \tilde{x}_i$ on P_ξ with the constants A_j given by

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \left(\int_{P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j d\tilde{x} \right) A_j = 2 \int_{\partial P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \sigma_{\xi, \beta}, \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, n;$$

in particular $A_0 = \frac{\int_{\partial P_\xi} \sigma_{\xi, \beta}}{\int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}}$. The (transversal) log Futaki invariant is the linear function on $\mathfrak{t} \cong \text{Aff}(H_\xi, \mathbb{R})$ given by

$$L_{\xi, \beta}(f) = \int_{\partial P_\xi} f \sigma_{\xi, \beta} - \frac{\int_{\partial P_\xi} \sigma_{\xi, \beta}}{\int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}} \int_{P_\xi} f d\tilde{x}. \quad (2.20)$$

We recall the following well-known obstruction.

Corollary 2.23 *The log Futaki invariant $L_{\xi, \beta}$ vanishes if and only if $A_\beta \equiv A_0$. Equivalently, the log Futaki invariant vanishes if and only if the barycenter of $(P_\xi, d\tilde{x})$ agrees with the barycenter of $(\partial P_\xi, \sigma_{\xi, \beta})$. In particular, if there exists a compatible scalar-flat Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) with Reeb vector field ξ and conical singularities of angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a then $L_{\xi, \beta} \equiv 0$.*

Of course the (log) Futaki invariant is an obstruction to constant scalar curvature Sasaki metrics not only those for which $R_X \equiv 0$.

Remark 2.24 Whenever ξ is regular, P_ξ is a Delzant polytope associated to the smooth toric symplectic reduction of (X, ω) at the level $1/2$. In that case, it is easy to show that (2.20) is, up to a positive dimensional constant, the log Futaki invariant of [22].

3 Proof of Theorem 1.1

The first part of Theorem 1.1 is proved in Corollary 3.4 below and the second part follows from Corollary 3.13.

3.1 Fixing the Reeb vector field

Summarizing the discussion of Sects. 2.2, 2.3 and in particular Proposition 2.19, the search of Ricci-flat toric Kähler cone metric with conical singularities along the invariant divisors boils down to the study of symplectic potentials on (labelled) polytopes solving Eq. 2.12. This last problem has been studied in [25] for compact simple polytope after a suggestion made in [15]. We recall the main result.

Proposition 3.1 [25] *Let P be a simple compact convex polytope with d -facets (ordered F_1, \dots, F_d) and labelling ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d . Given a set $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $\mathcal{S}(P, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ contains a KE symplectic potential if and only if there exists $\lambda > 0$ and $p \in \mathring{P}$ such that $\lambda\beta_a = \ell_a(p)$ for $a = 1, \dots, d$ where p is the barycenter of P , up to an overall homothety.*

In [25], the last statement is expressed in terms of *monotone labelled polytopes*, which are defined just below. It says that a labelled polytope (P, ℓ) admits a KE potential in $\mathcal{S}(P, \ell)$ if and only if it is monotone and its log Futaki invariant vanishes.

Definition 3.2 A labelled compact polytope $(P, \tilde{\ell})$ is monotone if and only if there exist $p \in \mathring{P}$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that $\tilde{\ell}_1(p) = \dots = \tilde{\ell}_d(p) = \lambda$.

Remark 3.3 To explain why the monotone condition is a necessary condition, we recall that a compact symplectic orbifold (W, ω) is called monotone if $\exists \lambda > 0$ such that

$$\lambda[\omega] = 2\pi c_1(W)$$

in de Rham cohomology. In particular this condition is necessary to have a ω -compatible Kähler–Einstein metric of positive scalar curvature. In the toric setting, (W, ω) is monotone if and only the associated labelled polytope $(P, \tilde{\ell})$ is monotone in the sense of Definition 3.2. The proof of this fact works for non-Delzant labelled polytope, see eg [14] and [27, Lemma 2.4], as it amounts to compare the Ricci potential and the Kähler potential as functions on the moment polytope. That is, to check if there exist $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, $\lambda > 0$ such that

$$x \mapsto -\frac{1}{2} \log \det(u_{ij})_x - \lambda(\langle x - p, d_x u \rangle - u(x)) \quad (3.1)$$

is smooth on P for some (and then any) $u \in \mathcal{S}(P, \tilde{\ell})$. In Proposition 4.1, we give a cone version of this monotone condition.

Proposition 3.1 applies directly to Kähler cone metrics thanks to Corollary 2.16 and Proposition 2.19 and we get the following existence result where we denote for a facet $F_a = \{\ell_a^{-1}(0)\} \cap C$, the corresponding divisor $D_a \subset X$.

Corollary 3.4 Let (X^{n+1}, J, ω) be a toric Kähler cone with Reeb vector field ξ and moment cone C with primitive inward normals $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. There are $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in \mathbb{R}^+$, unique up to an overall homothety, such that $\mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ contains a KE symplectic potential. In particular, given any Reeb vector field ξ there exists a unique Ricci-flat Kähler cone metric on X with conical singularities along $\cup D_a$ (but the angles might be greater than 2π).

This finishes the proof of the first item in Theorem 1.1.

Remark 3.5 The family of metrics in Theorem 1.1, parametrized by the Reeb cone, has a natural ‘Weil–Petersson’ type metric. We can associate for any $\xi \in C_0^*$ a conically singular Sasaki–Einstein metric $g_{SE}(\xi)$. Up to a constant dimensional factor, the total volume of $g_{SE}(\xi)$ is equal to $\text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi)$. The Hessian of the convex function

$$\xi \rightarrow \log(\text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi))$$

defines a canonical complete metric on the interior of the Reeb cone [34, Appendix A.1], hence on our parametrized family of Calabi–Yau cone metrics. It is interesting to ask what is the behaviour of the Calabi–Yau/Sasaki–Einstein cone metrics as the parameter β approaches $\partial\mathcal{B}$. We expect that if one of the cone angles goes to zero, then the corresponding divisor is pushed to infinity, modelled in transverse directions by a flat cone \mathbb{C}_β that converges to a cylinder as $\beta \rightarrow 0$. More interestingly, if we approach a point in $\partial\mathcal{B}$ for which none of the cone angles vanishes, then we would expect that only the vertex of Calabi–Yau cone metrics is pushed to infinity by developing a single cuspidal point.

3.2 Fixing the cone angles

Consider a toric Kähler cone (X^{n+1}, J, ω_0) with moment cone C and primitive inward normals $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. Let $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be a set of positive real numbers. We wonder if there exists a Ricci-flat \mathbb{T} -invariant toric Kähler cone metric ω which is smooth on $X \setminus \cup_a D_a$ and has conical singularities of angle $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a . That is, according to Proposition 2.19, if there exists a KE potential in $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ for some $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_+$.

Lemma 3.6 If there exists $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_+$ such that $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ contains a KE potential then there exists a ray $E_\beta \subset C$ such that $\forall p \in E_\beta$,

$$\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1(p) = \dots = \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d(p).$$

In particular, $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d) \in \mathcal{B}$.

Proof If there exists a KE potential in $\mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d\ell_d)$ it implies [14, 25] that $(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ is monotone in the sense of Definition 3.2. That is, there exists $p \in P_\xi$ such that

$$\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1(p) = \dots = \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d(p).$$

This condition holds for any point in the ray passing through $p \in P_\xi \subset C$ by linearity. \square

Given a point p lying in the interior of C the set of angles $\beta_a = \ell_a(p)$ satisfy the claim of the last Lemma. It is easy to see that any set of angles satisfying the condition is obtained this way. We conclude

Corollary 3.7 *The set of angles $\beta \in \mathbb{R}_+^d$ satisfying the condition of Lemma 3.6 is a $(n+1)$ -dimensional cone which agrees with the angles' cone $\mathcal{B} \cong C_0$ defined in the Introduction.*

Since $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, there is a ray $E_\beta \subset C$ and a constant λ_ξ depending on $\xi \in C_0^*$ such that

$$\beta_1^{-1}\ell_1(p) = \cdots = \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d(p) = \lambda_\xi$$

where p is the single point lying in $P_\xi \cap E_\beta$. Denote $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ the expression of p in the coordinates $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ of the hyperplane $H_\xi := \{x \in \mathfrak{t}^* \mid \langle \xi, x \rangle = 1/2\}$ and put

$$\sigma_{\xi, \beta} := \frac{1}{\lambda_\xi} \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} (\tilde{x}_i - p_i) d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{d\tilde{x}_i} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \quad (3.2)$$

where $\widehat{d\tilde{x}_i}$ means that $d\tilde{x}_i$ is omitted.

Lemma 3.8 *Assume that $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$. Then $\sigma_{\xi, \beta}$ as defined in (3.2) satisfies Eq. (2.19).*

Proof Pick $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, restricted on H_ξ , ℓ_a is an affine linear function so that $\beta_a^{-1}\ell_a(\tilde{x}) = c_a + \langle \beta_a^{-1}d\ell_a, \tilde{x} \rangle$ for some constant c_a . Identifying the fibers of the cotangent space of \mathfrak{t}^* to \mathfrak{t} , we have $\beta_a^{-1}d\ell_a = \sum_{i=1}^n s_{a,i} d\tilde{x}_i$ for some constants $s_{a,i}$. For $\tilde{x} \in F_a \cap P_\xi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_a^{-1}d\ell_a \wedge \sigma_{\xi, \beta} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_\xi} \sum_{i=1}^n s_{a,i} (\tilde{x}_i - p_i) d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda_\xi} \langle \beta_a^{-1}d\ell_a, (\tilde{x} - p) \rangle d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda_\xi} \left(\beta_a^{-1}\ell_a(\tilde{x}) - \beta_a^{-1}\ell_a(p) \right) d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \\ &= -d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

using that $\beta_a^{-1}\ell_a(p) = \lambda_\xi$ for any $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. \square

Recall that the volume of the Sasaki metric g_ϕ , associated to $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(P_\xi, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$, on the link $N_\xi = \{z \in X \mid \langle \mu(z), \xi \rangle = 1/2\}$ is given by $(2\pi)^n \text{vol}(\xi)$ where

$$\text{vol}(\xi) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{N_\xi} \varpi_{g_\phi} = \int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n.$$

Using Stokes' Theorem we have

Lemma 3.9 *Assume that $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$. Then $\sigma_{\xi, \beta}$ as defined in (3.2) is globally defined on the hyperplane H_ξ and*

$$d\sigma_{\xi, \beta} = \frac{n}{\lambda_\xi} d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n.$$

In particular $S(\xi) = 2\frac{n}{\lambda_\xi} \text{vol}(\xi)$.

We are interested in the case $S(\xi) = 2n(n+1)\text{vol}(\xi)$ because we want Kähler–Ricci-flat cones. By the latter Lemma 3.9 this coincides with the condition $\lambda_\xi = (n+1)^{-1}$. Therefore, we pick the unique $q_\beta \in E_\beta$ such that

$$\beta_1^{-1} \ell_1(q_\beta) = \cdots = \beta_d^{-1} \ell_d(q_\beta) = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

and define the set of Reeb vector fields $\xi \in C_0^*$ whose polytope P_ξ contains q_β , that is

$$\Xi_\beta := \{\xi \in C_0^* \mid \langle \xi, q_\beta \rangle = 1/2\}. \quad (3.4)$$

Pick $\xi \in \Xi_\beta$, then $\Xi_\beta = C_0^* \cap \{\xi + v \mid \langle v, q_\beta \rangle = 0\}$ and so Ξ_β is an open convex set in the hyperplane $\{\xi + v \mid \langle v, q_\beta \rangle = 0\}$. Observe also that

$$\Xi_\beta = \{\xi \in C_0^* \mid P_\xi \cap E_\beta = \{q_\beta\}\} = \{\xi \in C_0^* \mid \lambda_\xi = (n+1)^{-1}\}.$$

In particular, for $\xi \in \Xi_\beta$ we have $S(\xi) = 2n(n+1)\text{vol}(\xi)$ and

$$\int_{\partial P_\xi} \sigma_{\xi, \beta} = n(n+1) \int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n. \quad (3.5)$$

This will be used in the proof of the following Lemma.

Lemma 3.10 *Assume that $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$. Then the volume functional $\text{vol} : \Xi_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and proper and its unique critical point $\xi \in \Xi_\beta$ is characterized by the condition that the barycenter of P_ξ coincides with the one of $(\partial P_\xi, \sigma_{\xi, \beta})$. In particular, the critical point of vol in Ξ_β is the unique $\xi \in \Xi_\beta$ with vanishing transversal Futaki invariant.*

Proof Let $\xi_t = \xi + tv$ be a small path in Ξ_β , so that $v \in \mathfrak{t}$ is such $\langle v, q_\beta \rangle = 0$. As before we use that any $\ell \in \mathfrak{t}$ defines naturally, by restriction, an affine linear on the affine hyperplane on $H_\xi \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ in which lies P_ξ , so we may write $\ell(\tilde{x})$ for $\tilde{x} \in H_\xi$ to emphasize that it is not linear in $\tilde{x} \in H_\xi$. We pick again coordinates $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$ on H_ξ .

One easily shows, see [32, 33], that

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \text{vol}(\xi_t) \right)_{t=0} = -(n+1) \int_{P_\xi} v(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n.$$

It readily infers that $\xi \in \text{crit vol}$ if and only if q_β is the barycenter of (P_ξ, ϖ) . Indeed, as a linear function on H_ξ , since $\langle v, q_\beta \rangle = 0$, v is linear in $\tilde{x} - q_\beta$.

Writing $\varpi = d\tilde{x}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\tilde{x}_n$, $\sigma = \sigma_{\xi, \beta}$ and $q_\beta = (q_{\beta,1}, \dots, q_{\beta,n})$, we have for $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \varpi &= \frac{\lambda_\xi}{n} \int_{P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i d\sigma \\ &= \frac{\lambda_\xi}{n} \int_{\partial P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \sigma - \frac{\lambda_\xi}{n} \int_{P_\xi} d\tilde{x}_i \wedge \sigma \\ &= \frac{\lambda_\xi}{n} \int_{\partial P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \sigma - \frac{1}{n} \int_{P_\xi} (\tilde{x}_i - q_{\beta,i}) \varpi. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Now using (3.5) and $\lambda_\xi = (n+1)^{-1}$ because $\xi \in \Xi_\beta$, we get that

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{\int_{P_\xi} \varpi} \int_{P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \varpi = \frac{1}{\int_{\partial P_\xi} \sigma} \int_{\partial P_\xi} \tilde{x}_i \sigma + \frac{q_{\beta,i}}{n} \quad (3.7)$$

using (3.5). This shows that q_β is the barycenter of (P_ξ, ϖ) if and only if $\text{bar}(P_\xi, \varpi) = \text{bar}(\partial P_\xi, \sigma)$.

Moreover, it is straightforward to check that

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \text{vol}(\xi_t) \right)_{t=0} = (n+1)(n+2) \int_{P_\xi} v(\tilde{x})^2 \varpi$$

which proves that vol is convex on Ξ_β . The properness of vol along the boundary of the cone C_0^* , see [33, 34], implies the properness on Ξ_β . \square

Remark 3.11 The map $\xi \rightarrow \text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi)$, is also known as the *characteristic function* of C^* . Up to a constant dimensional factor, it is also given by

$$\xi \rightarrow \int_C e^{-\langle \xi, x \rangle} dx.$$

The convexity and properness along the boundary are classical results, see [34, Proposition A.10].

Combined with the existence result in [25] we have the next

Corollary 3.12 *If $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, then there exists one and only one Reeb vector field $\xi \in C_0^*$ such that $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \beta_1^{-1}\ell_1, \dots, \beta_d^{-1}\ell_d)$ contains a KE potential.*

Using the correspondence recalled in Proposition 2.9 it yields to the following

Corollary 3.13 *Let (X^{n+1}, J, ω) be toric Kähler cone (over a compact link) with labelled cone $(C, \ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)$. There exists a $(n+1)$ -dimensional set of angles $\beta \in \mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}_+^d$ for which there is a unique (up to isometry) Calabi–Yau cone metric $\omega(\beta)$, compatible with the complex structure J , which is smooth on the open dense*

set where the torus action is free and has cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along the divisors $\ell_a^{-1}(0)$. Moreover, the Reeb vector field of $\omega(\beta)$ is the unique critical point of the volume functional in the set of β -normalized Reeb vector fields $\Xi_\beta \subset \mathfrak{t}_+$.

We have now completed the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Example 3.14 As explained in the Introduction, our conically singular Calabi–Yau cone metrics provide tangent cone models for singular Kähler–Einstein metrics on toric klt pairs. We see how this works in the toy example of projective cones [30, Section 3.2]. It is a general fact, that if $\omega_C = (i/2)\partial\bar{\partial}r^2$ is a Calabi–Yau cone, then $\omega_{KE} := (i/2)\partial\bar{\partial}\log(1+r^2)$ defines a Kähler–Einstein metric with positive Ricci and its tangent cone at the apex is the given Calabi–Yau cone, $T_0(\omega_{KE}) = \omega_C$. The metric ω_{KE} has finite diameter. If ω_C is quasiregular then ω_{KE} can be compactified by introducing a suitable cone angle along a copy of the base as a divisor at infinity, see [30, Proposition 3.3]. In the toric irregular case we can still think of ω_{KE} as a solution to the Kähler–Einstein equation on the polytope Δ_ξ .

4 Proof of Theorem 1.2

In this section we provide a geometric interpretation of the cone angle constraints defining the angles’ cone \mathcal{B} , leading to the proof of Theorem 1.2. If Eq. 1.2 holds, then Theorem 1.1 guarantees the existence of a Calabi–Yau metric on X with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a , so (1) \implies (2) in Theorem 1.2. Clearly, (2) \implies (3). From Proposition 4.1 below we get that (3) \implies (1), so we conclude that the first three items in Theorem 1.2 are equivalent. The equivalence (1) \iff (4) follows from Propositions 4.3 and 4.4. Similarly, (1) \iff (5) follows from Propositions 4.6 and 4.8.

4.1 Smooth Ricci potential and the monotone condition

Lemma 3.6 above, shows that the angle constraints $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, expressed by Eq. (1.2), is a necessary condition for the existence of a Calabi–Yau cone metric on X with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along its toric divisors D_a . Coming up next, we strength this result showing that the angle constraints $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ is equivalent to the existence of a smooth potential for the associated Ricci form on X . Precisely we have the following.

Proposition 4.1 *Let $G \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ define a toric Kähler cone metric on (X, ω) with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along its toric divisors D_a and let ρ be its associated Ricci form. There is a function h , smooth outside the apex, which satisfies $\rho = i\partial\bar{\partial}h$ on $X_0 := X \setminus \cup_a D_a$ if and only if $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$.*

We note here that h assumed to be smooth with respect to the differential structure of the fixed smooth symplectic manifold (X, ω) and ρ is the Ricci form of the Kähler structure defined by G via. The argument of the next proof goes along the lines of [18, Proposition 6.8].

Proof Since ρ is invariant under \mathbb{T} and the \mathbb{R}^+ action by dilations, that is $\mathcal{L}_{\partial_{\theta_i}}\rho = 0$ for all i and $\mathcal{L}_{r\partial_r}\rho = 0$, we can assume that the same holds for h . On the pre-image

of the interior of the moment cone, $X_0 = \mu^{-1}(C_0) \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1}$, we have a Kähler potential F given by the Legendre transform of the symplectic potential G . The Ricci form is

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= -i\partial\bar{\partial} \log \det F_{ij} \\ &= i\partial\bar{\partial} h.\end{aligned}$$

We use logarithmic complex coordinates $z_j = \log w_j = y_j + i\theta_j$ with $(w_0, \dots, w_n) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1} \cong X \setminus \cup_a D_a$. Any \mathbb{T} -invariant pluri-harmonic function on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1}$ is an affine function of (y_0, \dots, y_n) . Therefore, up to subtracting a constant from h , we have

$$\log \det F_{ij} = -2\gamma_i y_i - h$$

with $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Equivalently,

$$\det G_{ij} = \exp\left(2\gamma_i \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} + h\right). \quad (4.1)$$

Taking the derivative with respect to $x_j \partial_{x_j}$, we get

$$\langle \gamma, \xi \rangle = -n - 1.$$

Write

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^d \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a \log \ell_a - \frac{1}{2} \ell_\infty \log \ell_\infty + \frac{1}{2} \xi \log \xi + f$$

as in Corollary 2.14.

(i) Incorporating the boundary behaviour (2.7), we see that $\exp\left(2\gamma_i \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} + h\right)$ equals (up to a constant factor)

$$\prod_a (\ell_a / \ell_\infty)^{\beta_a^{-1} \langle v_a, \gamma \rangle} \ell_\xi^{-n-1} \exp\left(2\gamma_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + h\right);$$

(ii) and $\det G_{ij} = f_0 \prod_a \ell_a^{-1}$ with f_0 smooth on C minus the apex, see [2].²

It follows from Eq. (4.1) together with (i) and (ii), that

$$\langle v_a, \gamma \rangle = -\beta_a \quad \text{for all } a. \quad (4.2)$$

We see that $p := -\gamma$ belongs to the interior of C and Eq. (1.2) holds.

² Indeed $f \in \mathcal{H}(d - n - 1)$ meaning that is homogeneous of degree $d - n - 1$.

Conversely, assume that $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ and $G \in \mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$. Same as before, $\det G_{ij} = f_0 \prod_a \ell_a^{-1}$ with f_0 smooth and positive on C . As usual,

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= i\partial\bar{\partial} \log \det(G_{ij}) \\ &= i\partial\bar{\partial} \left(S_1 - \sum_a \log \ell_a \right)\end{aligned}$$

with $S_1 = \log f_0$ smooth on C . On the other hand, we have complex coordinates (y, θ) for the Kähler structure defined by G , where $y_i = \partial G / \partial x_i$. Given $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, we have a pluriharmonic function on X_0

$$\begin{aligned}2\langle y, \gamma \rangle &= 2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} \gamma_i \\ &= \sum_a \beta_a^{-1} \langle v_a, \gamma \rangle \log \ell_a + S_2,\end{aligned}$$

where S_2 is smooth on C . If we take $\gamma = p$, so $\langle v_a, \gamma \rangle = \beta_a$, we see that $S_2 + \sum_a \log \ell_a$ is pluri-harmonic on X_0 . We conclude that $\rho = i\partial\bar{\partial}h$ on X_0 with $h = S_1 + S_2$ smooth on C . \square

In the setting of Porposition 4.1, the volume form $\omega^{n+1}/(n+1)!$ defines an Hermitian metric on K_X (outside the apex, of course) regarded as an holomorphic line bundle with the complex structure determined by G . This Hermitian metric is smooth on $X \setminus \cup_a D_a$ and $|dz_0 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n|^2 = (\det F_{ij})^{-1}$. The volume form $e^{-h} \omega^{n+1}/(n+1)!$ defines a flat smooth Hermitian metric on $K_X|_{X \setminus \cup_a D_a}$, which extends only continuously (w.r.t. to the complex atlas detrmined by G) over the invariant divisors outside the apex. On $X \setminus \cup_a D_a$, we can write a locally defined unitary section of K_X by

$$\Omega = e^{i\alpha} e^{-h/2} (\det F_{ij})^{1/2} dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n,$$

where α is a real valued function of the arguments $(\theta_0, \dots, \theta_n)$. If we set $\alpha = -\sum_i \gamma_i \theta_i$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &= e^{-\sum_i \gamma_i z_i} dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n \\ &= w_1^{-1-\gamma_1} \dots w_n^{-1-\gamma_n} dw_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dw_n\end{aligned}$$

is a unitary holomorphic (or equivalently, parallel) section of K_X . Up to a constant factor, the volume form of any Ricci flat Kähler cone metric on X with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ and Reeb vector ξ as above, is given by $\Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$.

Let ρ^T denote the transverse Ricci form, it is related to the Ricci curvature of the cone via

$$\rho = \rho^T - (n+1)d\eta. \quad (4.3)$$

The existence of a Ricci potential as above, where h is a smooth function on C , homogeneous of degree 0 and basic, that is

$$r \partial_r h = 0, \quad \xi(h) = 0;$$

is equivalent -as follows from Eq. (4.3)- to h being a transverse Ricci potential $\rho^T = (n+1)d\eta + i\partial_B\bar{\partial}_B h$ on the complement of the toric submanifolds $\Sigma_a \subset S$ of the Sasakian link. Here ∂_B denotes the basic ∂ -operator, see [18]. Globally, we have the current equation

$$\rho^T - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a] = (n+1)d\eta + i\partial_B\bar{\partial}_B h$$

on S . The existence of such a Ricci potential h is guaranteed if we assume that $c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B \in \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B \subset H_B^2(S)$. Indeed after a D -homothetic transformation one can always assume that the constant multiple of $[d\eta]_B$ is equal to $n+1$. Finally, we note that $c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B \in \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B \subset H_B^2(S)$ is equivalent to $c_1(H) = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]$ as cohomology classes in $H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$.

The content of Proposition 4.1 can also be interpreted in terms of *monotone labelled cones* as mentioned in Remark 3.3. More precisely, we let $(C, \tilde{\ell})$ with labelling $\tilde{\ell}_a := \beta_a^{-1} \ell_a$. We say that $(C, \tilde{\ell})$ is monotone if any of the following (equivalent) conditions holds

- (i) there exists a ray $E_{\tilde{\ell}} \subset C$ such that $\forall y \in E_{\tilde{\ell}}$,

$$\langle y, \tilde{\ell}_1 \rangle = \dots = \langle y, \tilde{\ell}_d \rangle;$$

- (ii) the inward normals $\tilde{\ell}_1, \dots, \tilde{\ell}_d$ are contained in an affine hyperplane of t ;
- (iii) $\exists \xi \in C_0^*$ such that $(P_\xi, \tilde{\ell})$ is a monotone labelled polytope;
- (iv) $\forall \xi \in C_0^*$, $(P_\xi, \tilde{\ell})$ is a monotone labelled polytope.

With this notion, the condition $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ is equivalent to $(C, \tilde{\ell})$ being monotone.

4.2 Algebraic point of view

We setup some standard algebraic geometry notation, following Cox–Little–Schenck’s book [11]. Our toric Kähler cone \bar{X} is isomorphic to a complex affine variety

$$\bar{X} = U_\sigma = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[S_\sigma]).$$

Here, $\sigma = C^*$ and S_σ is the semigroup given by $\Lambda^* \cap C$ where Λ^* is the dual lattice to the kernel of the exponential map $\Lambda = \ker(\exp) \subset t$.³ Our affine toric variety \bar{X} corresponds to the fan that consists of the single cone σ and all of its faces.

³ The standard algebraic notation ([11]) is $\Lambda = N$, $\Lambda^* = M$. So $t = N \otimes \mathbb{R}$, $t^* = M \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and our complexified torus $\mathbb{T} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ agrees with $T_N = (N \otimes \mathbb{C})/N$.

Remark 4.2 This is the only section of the paper with purely algebro-geometric content. For simplicity of notation, in this section we will write X for the cone with the apex. Similarly, we also write D_a for the invariant Weil divisors, so $o \in D_a$.

X is a normal affine variety with an isolated singularity at $\{o\}$, so K_X is well-defined as a Weil divisor, see [11, Definition 8.0.20]. We also have the toric Weil divisors D_1, \dots, D_d . The basic fact, [11, Theorem 8.2.3], is that

$$K_X = - \sum_{a=1}^d D_a,$$

meaning that $K_X + \sum_{a=1}^d D_a$ is the principal divisor of a meromorphic function. In particular, $K_X + \sum_{a=1}^d D_a$ is always Cartier.

Proposition 4.3 *The angle constraint expressed by Eq. (1.2) is equivalent to the log canonical divisor*

$$K_X + \sum_{a=1}^d (1 - \beta_a) D_a$$

being \mathbb{R} -Cartier.

Proof Given real coefficients c_a , the \mathbb{R} -divisor $E = \sum_{a=1}^d c_a D_a$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier if and only if, there is $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $c_a = -\langle p, v_a \rangle$, where $v_a \in \Lambda \subset \mathfrak{t}$ are the vectors corresponding to D_a in the fan description; see [11, Theorem 4.2.8]. In our notation, $\ell_a = \langle \cdot, v_a \rangle$ are the linear functions defining the facets of the moment cone C of X and $\Lambda^* \otimes \mathbb{R} = \mathfrak{t}^*$. We are interested in the case where

$$\begin{aligned} E &= K_X + \sum_{a=1}^d (1 - \beta_a) D_a \\ &= - \sum_{a=1}^d \beta_a D_a. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that the divisor E is \mathbb{R} -Cartier if and only if there is $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $\beta_a = \ell_a(p)$ for every $a = 1, \dots, d$. Since $\beta_a > 0$ we must necessarily have that p belongs to the interior of $C \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$. \square

Assume that $K_X + \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D_a$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier and write $\Delta = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D_a$, then (X, Δ) is said to be a log pair. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a log smooth resolution, that is a proper birational morphism with Y smooth and $\text{Exc}(\pi) \cup_a \pi^{-1}(D_a)$ a simple normal crossing divisor. Write Δ' for the proper transform of Δ , that is $\Delta' = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D'_a$ with D'_a equal to the closure of $\pi^{-1}(D_a \cap X^{\text{reg}})$, with $X^{\text{reg}} = X \setminus \{o\}$. Write E_i for the irreducible divisors lying on the exceptional locus of π , so $\text{Exc}(\pi) = \cup_i E_i$. Since

$K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier, we can pull-it back to the resolution and write

$$K_Y + \Delta' = \pi^*(K_X + \Delta) + \sum_i a_i E_i, \quad (4.4)$$

for some $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$. The numbers a_i are the (log) discrepancies. The pair (X, Δ) is klt if the discrepancies satisfy $a_i > -1$ for all i .⁴

Proposition 4.4 *If $K_X + \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D_a$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier, then the pair $(X, \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D_a)$ is klt.*

Proof Recall that, the fan of X consists of the single cone σ and all its faces, with $\sigma = \text{Cone}(v_1, \dots, v_d)$. The generating rays of σ are v_1, \dots, v_d and we write $\sigma(1) = \{v_1, \dots, v_d\}$. We take a toric log smooth resolution $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$. The variety Y is given by a fan Σ which is obtained by adding some vectors v' in the interior of the cone σ . That is, the generating rays of Σ are given by v_1, \dots, v_d together with some vectors v'_i lying on the interior of σ . We write $\Sigma(1) = \sigma(1) \cup \{v'_i\}$. The map π corresponds to the inclusion map of fans of Σ into σ and the v'_i correspond to the irreducible components $E_i \subset Y$ of the exceptional divisor.

Let $p \in C_0 \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ be as in the proof of Proposition 4.3, so $\langle p, v_a \rangle = \beta_a$ for $a = 1, \dots, d$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^*(K_X + \Delta) &= - \sum_{u \in \Sigma(1)} \langle p, u \rangle D_u \\ &= K_Y + \sum_{u \in \Sigma(1)} (1 - \langle p, u \rangle) D_u \\ &= K_Y + \tilde{\Delta} + E - \sum_{v'} \langle p, v' \rangle D_{v'}; \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta' = \sum_{u \in \sigma(1)} (1 - \langle p, u \rangle) D_u$ is the strict transform of $\Delta = \sum_{a=1}^d (1 - \beta_a) D_a$ and $E = \sum_{v'} D_{v'}$ is the exceptional divisor. Therefore,

$$K_Y + \Delta' + E = \pi^*(K_X + \Delta) + \sum_{v'} \langle p, v' \rangle D_{v'}.$$

For each $v' \in \Sigma(1) \setminus \sigma(1)$, we write $v' = \sum_a \lambda_a v_a$ with $\lambda_a \geq 0$. So, $\langle p, v' \rangle = \sum_a \lambda_a \beta_a$. Since $\beta_a > 0$ for all a , $\lambda_a \geq 0$ for all a and not all λ_a vanish, we see that $\langle p, v' \rangle > 0$ for all v' . We conclude that

$$K_Y + \Delta' = \pi^*(K_X + \Delta) + \sum_{v'} a_{v'} D_{v'},$$

with $a_{v'} = \langle p, v' \rangle - 1 > -1$. Hence, the pair (X, Δ) is klt. \square

⁴ We have assumed that $\beta_a > 0$ for all a , so the coefficients of Δ are always strictly less than one, and this avoids the log canonical case.

Proposition 4.4 is a pair version of the well known fact that toric \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein singularities are automatically klt.

Remark 4.5 It follows from Propositions 4.3 and 4.4 that, if $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$ belongs to the $n + 1$ -dimensional polytope $\mathcal{B} \cap (0, 1)^d$, where $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is the angles' cone, then the pair (X, Δ) is klt and $\Delta = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) D_a$ is effective.

The above is an affine analogue of the fact that projective toric varieties are of ‘log Fano type’, see [11, Example 11.4.26]. Indeed, let Z be a projective toric variety, for simplicity, assume it is smooth. Let L be an ample line bundle on Z , so it gives a Delzant lattice polytope. Multiplying by a sufficiently large constant and translating we can assume that the origin is an interior point of the polytope, and this implies that $L = \sum_{\rho} a_{\rho} E_{\rho}$ where E_{ρ} are the toric divisors, and $a_{\rho} > 0$. If $\epsilon > 0$ is small so that $\epsilon a_{\rho} < 1$ for all ρ , then $\sum_{\rho} (1 - \epsilon a_{\rho}) E_{\rho}$ is effective and the pair $(Z, \sum_{\rho} (1 - \epsilon a_{\rho}) E_{\rho})$ is log Fano. The last assertion follows from the following

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(Z) - \sum_{\rho} (1 - \epsilon a_{\rho}) c_1(E_{\rho}) &= \epsilon \sum_{\rho} a_{\rho} c_1(E_{\rho}) \\ &= \epsilon c_1(L) \\ &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

4.3 Sasakian point of view

We denote by $[\Sigma_a] \in H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$ the Poincaré duals of the toric submanifolds $\Sigma_a \subset S$ and by $H = \xi^{\perp} = \ker(\eta) \subset TS$ the contact distribution, with first Chern class $c_1(H) \in H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$.

Proposition 4.6 *The angle constraint, given by Eq. (1.2) are equivalent to*

$$c_1(H) = \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) [\Sigma_a] \tag{4.5}$$

as de Rham co-homology classes in $H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$.

Proof The main ingredient is the following exact sequence, see [8, Equation 7.2.1],

$$H_B^0(S) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_B^2(S) \xrightarrow{\iota} H^2(S, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_B^1(S) \tag{4.6}$$

where $\alpha(a) = a[d\eta]_B$ and $\iota[\cdot]_B = [\cdot]$. On the other hand $H_B^1(S) \cong H^1(S, \mathbb{R})$, see [8, Proposition 7.2.3, item (v)]. A well known result of Lerman asserts that the fundamental group of S is finite, $\pi_1(S) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}}\{v_1, \dots, v_d\}/\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$, so $H^1(S, \mathbb{R})$ vanishes and the last term in the sequence (4.6) is 0. We can then split the sequence and write

$$H_B^2(S) = H^2(S, \mathbb{R}) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B.$$

We recall that $\iota(c_1^B) = c_1(H)$, see [18, proof of Proposition 4.3]. It follows that Eq. (4.5) is equivalent to

$$c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a) [\Sigma_a]_B \in \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B. \quad (4.7)$$

On the other hand, it follows from the formula for the transverse Ricci curvature, that

$$c_1^B = \sum_a [\Sigma_a]_B,$$

which is a Sasakian analogue to a well-known toric formula. It follows that Eq. (4.7) is equivalent to

$$\sum_a \beta_a [\Sigma_a]_B \in \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B. \quad (4.8)$$

Consider the linear map L from the vector space $\bigoplus_a \mathbb{R} \cdot [\Sigma_a] \cong \mathbb{R}^d$ to $H_B^2 / \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B \cong \mathbb{R}^{d-n-1}$ that sends $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)$ to $\Pi \circ (\sum_a \alpha_a [\Sigma_a]_B)$ where $\Pi : H_B^2 \rightarrow H_B^2 / \mathbb{R} \cdot [d\eta]_B$ is the quotient projection. The conclusion is that Eq. (4.5) is equivalent to $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$ belong to the kernel of the above linear map. Because the linear map is surjective, the dimension of its kernel is equal to $n + 1$.

Recall that $\bar{\partial} \partial \log \ell_a$ can be interpreted as the curvature of a smooth Hermitian metric on the line bundle associated to $D_a \subset X$, see [21]. (Here we are working on the outside the apex, so X and D_a are smooth.) We can restrict this line to a complex line bundle L_a on S . The pull-back of $\frac{i}{2\pi} \bar{\partial} \partial \log \ell_a$ by the inclusion $S \subset X$ gives a representative of $c_1(L_a) \cong [\Sigma_a] \in H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$, see [18] for a reference on Chern classes of basic complex vector bundles. On the other hand, if $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ then

$$\sum_a \langle p, v_a \rangle \bar{\partial} \partial \log \ell_a = 0 \quad (4.9)$$

on X . Indeed, we let $G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \ell_a \log \ell_a$, with $\ell_a = \langle v_a, \cdot \rangle$; so

$$\begin{aligned} y &= DG(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_a v_a (1 + \log \ell_a(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Given some fixed $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, the affine linear function of the y coordinates $\langle p, y \rangle$ is given by taking inner product with p in the above equation:

$$2\langle p, y \rangle = \sum_a \langle p, v_a \rangle \log \ell_a(x) + C,$$

with constant $C = \sum_a \langle p, v_a \rangle$. In particular, since affine linear functions of y are pluri-harmonic, (4.9) holds. Restricting Eq. (4.9) to S , we see that $\sum_a \beta_a [\Sigma_a] = 0$

in $H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$ (equivalently $\beta \in \ker(L)$) if there is some $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $\beta_a = \ell_a(p)$ for $a = 1, \dots, d$. By dimension counting, we conclude that if $\beta \in \ker(L)$ then there must be some $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $\beta_a = \ell_a(p)$ for all $a = 1, \dots, d$. Hence, the lemma follows. \square

Remark 4.7 The above proof shows that Eq. (4.5) is equivalent to $\sum_a \beta_a[\Sigma_a] = 0$ in $H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$. It is well known that if M is a compact toric manifold, then $H^2(M, \mathbb{R})$ is generated by the Poincaré duals of its toric divisors subject to the relations $\sum_a \langle v_a, p \rangle [D_a] = 0$ for every $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$. The above argument gives a Sasakian analogue, showing that $H^2(S, \mathbb{R})$ is generated by the Poincaré duals of Σ_a subject to $\sum_a \langle v_a, p \rangle [\Sigma_a] = 0$ for every $p \in \mathfrak{t}^*$.

We now prove that if the logarithmic first Chern class of the contact distribution vanishes, then the logarithmic basic first Chern class is automatically positive. This is a special feature of the toric set up, and it can be considered as a Sasakian analogue of Proposition 4.4.

Proposition 4.8 *If Eq. (4.5) holds, then*

$$c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B > 0. \quad (4.10)$$

Proof Combining the exact sequence (4.6), together with Eq. (4.5), we get that

$$c_1^B - \sum_a (1 - \beta_a)[\Sigma_a]_B = \tau[d\eta]_B,$$

for some $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. The fact that $\tau > 0$ follows by taking the wedge product with $(d\eta)^{n-1} \wedge \eta$ integrating over S . Up to positive dimensional factors, we have:

- The l.h.s. is the transverse scalar curvature, which is positive and given by the volume of the boundary of the cross section polytope determined by the Reeb vector.
- The r.h.s. is $\tau \text{ Vol}(S)$.

We deduce from the above two bullets that $\tau > 0$.

Alternatively, we can also argue as follows. If Eq. (1.2) holds, then the compact polytope P_ξ labelled by $\beta_a^{-1} \ell_a$ is monotone. The constant τ is given by evaluating $\beta_a^{-1} \ell_a$ at some interior point of P_ξ , so this number can only be positive. \square

5 Examples

In this section we provide examples and compare our work with previously known results about Kähler–Einstein metrics on toric manifolds with conical singularities, [12, 25].

We make explicit the cone angle constraints expressed by Eq. (1.2). In order to determine the angles’ cone $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, in the general context of Theorem 1.1, we

consider the linear map $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ given by the $d \times (n+1)$ matrix A whose d rows are the vectors v_1^T, \dots, v_d^T . Then $\mathcal{B} = \text{Image}(A) \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$. In practice, we find a basis $\{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{d-n-1}\}$ for the kernel of $A^T = (v_1, \dots, v_d)$ and then \mathcal{B} is the intersection of the positive octant $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$ with the linear space given by $\langle \beta, \eta_i \rangle = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, d-n-1$. The condition that \bar{X} admits a smooth Calabi–Yau cone metric, that is the affine toric singularity \bar{X} is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein, is equivalent to $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \times (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathcal{B}$, in other words the image of A contains the ray where all the entries are equal.

5.1 Cones over projective toric varieties

Let (M, L) be a compact polarized toric manifold, so it corresponds to a lattice Delzant polytope

$$P = \cap_{a=1}^d \{\hat{\ell}_a \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $\hat{\ell}_a = \langle \hat{v}_a, \cdot \rangle + \lambda_a$ with $\hat{v}_a \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ the primitive inward normals. Under this correspondence,

$$L = \sum_a \lambda_a \hat{D}_a,$$

where \hat{D}_a are the toric divisors corresponding to $\hat{\ell}_a$. We consider the cone over P , that is the affine toric manifold \bar{X} whose moment cone is

$$C = \{(p, s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid s \geq 0, p \in sP\}.$$

As an algebraic variety, \bar{X} is the Spec of the \mathbb{C} -algebra of the semi-group $C \cap \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$, and it is isomorphic to the total space of the dual of L with its zero section contracted to a point, $(L^*)^\times$. The facet normals to C are

$$v_a = (\hat{v}_a, \lambda_a).$$

A well-known family of examples is when P is the anticanonical polytope of a Fano variety, in which case P is reflexive and we can take $\lambda_a = 1$ for all a . Then, the singularity \bar{X} is Gorenstein and it admits a smooth Calabi–Yau cone metric by [18]. But in general, there is no reason for the vectors v_a to lie on a hyperplane, which correspond to the \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein condition, necessary to admit smooth Calabi–Yau cone metrics.

For any polytope P as above, not necessarily reflexive, there is one parameter family of toric Kähler–Einstein metrics ω_t , for $t > 0$, with cone angles $2\pi t \beta_a$ along \hat{D}_a and

$$\beta_a = \hat{\ell}_a(\hat{p}), \quad \text{with } \hat{p} = \text{Barycenter}(P).$$

The Kähler–Einstein equation is

$$\text{Ric}(\omega_t) = \alpha_t \omega_t + \sum_a (1 - t\beta_a) [\hat{D}]_a.$$

We recall that, up to 2π factors, the class of $\text{Ric}(\omega_t)$ is $c_1(M)$ and it is equal to $\sum_a [\hat{D}]_a$. On the other hand, for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ we have $\sum_a \hat{\ell}_a(p) [\hat{D}]_a = c_1(L)$. We conclude that $\alpha_t = t$. The supremum of $t > 0$ such that $t\beta_a \leq 1$ for all a is the invariant $R(M, L)$ studied by Datar–Guo–Song–Wang [12]. We can lift these conical Kähler–Einstein metrics on the polytope P to regular Calabi–Yau cone metrics on \bar{X} with cone angles $2\pi\beta_a$ along D_a . Recall that $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_+$ defines a cross section $\{\langle y, \xi \rangle = n+1\}$, so this cross section is equal to $P \times \{1\}$ for $\xi = (0, n+1)$. Note that $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \cdot (0, 1) \subset \mathfrak{t}_+$. The Reeb/cone angle correspondence restricted to this ray of regular structures is then

$$t(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d) = t(\hat{\ell}_1(\hat{p}), \dots, \hat{\ell}_d(\hat{p})) \leftrightarrow t^{-1}(0, n+1).$$

5.2 Three dimensional cones

Consider first the case when $\bar{X} = (K_M)^\times$ is the canonical bundle of a smooth del Pezzo surface M with its zero section contracted at the apex. The corresponding M is either \mathbb{CP}^2 , $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ or the blow ups of the projective plane at either one, two or three points: dP_1 , dP_2 , dP_3 . All the corresponding \bar{X} admit smooth Calabi–Yau cone metrics, the structure is irregular in the dP_1 and dP_2 cases and a regular lift of a smooth Kähler–Einstein metric on the base in the remaining cases. Since $K_{\bar{X}}$ is Cartier in all these cases, the angles’ cone is determined by the requirement that $\sum_a \beta_a \hat{D}_a$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier. The list of reflexive polygons, taken from [11, Section 8.3], and associated cones goes as follows.

1. $M = \mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$, then

$$\text{vertices of } P = \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, 1), (1, -1)\}.$$

In the following we use $\sigma = C^*$ and $\sigma(1)$ is the set of facet normals to C , equivalently, the ray generators of σ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(1) &= \{v_1 = (1, 0, 1), v_2 = (0, 1, 1), v_3 = (-1, 0, 1), v_4 = (0, -1, 1)\} \\ \text{angles' cone } \mathcal{B} &= \{\beta_1 + \beta_3 = \beta_2 + \beta_4\} \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^4. \end{aligned}$$

The fan of \bar{X} is consists of the single cone σ with generating rays v_1, \dots, v_4 . There is a sub-cone $\sigma' \subset \sigma$ with generating rays

$$\{v'_1 = (0, 0, 1), v'_2 = (0, 1, 1), v'_3 = (1, 1, 1), v'_4 = (1, 0, 1)\}.$$

The toric variety associated to σ' is known as the conifold, or $T^{1,1}$ -singularity,

$$\mathcal{C} = U_{\sigma'} = \{UV = ZW\} \subset \mathbb{C}^4.$$

The variety \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to the total space of $\mathcal{O}(-1, -1)$ over $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ with its zero section contracted to a point. The inclusion $\sigma' \subset \sigma$ realizes a twofold covering map and $\tilde{X} = \mathcal{C}/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The base of the conifold, $S = \mathcal{C} \cap S^7$, is identified with $S^2 \times S^3$. The Kähler–Einstein product metric on $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ lifts to a smooth homogeneous Sasaki–Einstein metric, which leads to a regular Calabi–Yau cone on \mathcal{C} , known as the Stenzel metric. More generally, the ray of regular Calabi–Yau cone metrics on \mathcal{C} with equal cone angle $2\pi\beta$ along the four toric divisors, are lifts of $\mathbb{CP}_\beta \times \mathbb{CP}_\beta$. Here we have used \mathbb{CP}_β to denote the Riemann sphere endowed with the rugby ball metric with cone angles $2\pi\beta$ and polarized by $\mathcal{O}(1)$ (area = 2π), its symplectic potential is

$$\beta^{-1}y \log y + \beta^{-1}(1-y) \log(1-y).$$

The link S of \mathcal{C} can be identified with the set of unit vectors on $\mathcal{O}(-1, -1)$ on each factor. Write $\Sigma_i = D_i \cap S$ for the real codimension two submanifolds of S given by the intersection of the four toric divisors with the link. Each Σ_i is diffeomorphic to S^3 . We have $H^2(S) = \mathbb{R}$, and each of the Poincaré duals of Σ_i is a generator. Moreover $[\Sigma_1] = [\Sigma_3]$, $[\Sigma_2] = [\Sigma_4]$ and $[\Sigma_1] = -[\Sigma_2]$. On the other hand, $c_1(H) = 0$, where $H \subset TS$ is the contact distribution. We see that the requirement associated to the angles' cone condition: $\beta_1 + \beta_3 = \beta_2 + \beta_4$; is equivalent to $c_1(H) = \sum_i (1 - \beta_i)[\Sigma_i]$.

Up to a constant factor, the volume functional $\text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi)$ in σ' , with coordinates (ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3) , is equal to

$$\frac{\xi_3}{\xi_1 \xi_2 (\xi_3 - \xi_2)(\xi_3 - \xi_1)}.$$

Given $\beta = \beta(p) \in \mathcal{B}$, the Reeb vector is given by minimizing $\text{Vol}(\Delta_\xi)$ on $C^* \cap \{\langle \xi, p \rangle = 3\}$.

2. $M = dP_1$, the blow up of \mathbb{CP}^2 at one point, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vertices of } P &= \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (0, 1), (2, -1)\}, \\ \sigma(1) &= \{v_1 = (1, 0, 1), v_2 = (0, -1, 1), \\ &\quad v_3 = (-1, -1, 1), v_4 = (0, 1, 1)\} \\ \text{angles' cone } \mathcal{B} &= \{2\beta_1 + 2\beta_3 = 3\beta_2 + \beta_4\} \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^4. \end{aligned}$$

The barycenter of P is located at

$$P_c = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right).$$

The affine linear functions defining P are

$$\hat{\ell}_1 = x + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_2 = -y + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_3 = -x - y + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_4 = y + 1.$$

Evaluating at the barycenter, $\beta_a = \hat{\ell}_a(P_c)$, we have

$$\beta_1 = \frac{13}{12}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{7}{6}, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{13}{12}, \quad \beta_4 = \frac{5}{6}.$$

The vector $\beta = (13/12, 7/6, 13/12, 5/6)$ satisfies $2\beta_2 + 2\beta_3 = 3\beta_2 + \beta_4$. The family of Kähler–Einstein metrics ω_t on M , which solve

$$\text{Ric}(\omega_t) = t\omega_t + \sum_a (1 - t\beta_a)[\hat{D}_a],$$

lifts to a family of regular Calabi–Yau cone metrics on \bar{X} with Reeb vector field and cone angles related by

$$\xi = t^{-1}(0, 0, 3) \leftrightarrow t\beta.$$

The ‘upper Ricci lower bound invariant’ $R = R(M, K_M)$ is the supremum of all $t > 0$ such that the entries of $t\beta$ are all ≤ 1 , equivalently $R = (\max_a \beta_a)^{-1}$. In the case $M = dP_1$, we easily see that $R = 6/7$. On the other hand, the ray of angles $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)$ corresponds to a ray of irrational vector fields, see [32], which give rise, when all cone angles are equal to 2π , to a smooth irregular Sasaki–Einstein metric.

3. $M = dP_2$, the blow up of \mathbb{CP}^2 at two points, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vertices of } P &= \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, -1)\}, \\ \sigma(1) &= \{v_1, \dots, v_5\} \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1, 0, 1), \quad v_2 = (0, -1, 1), \quad v_3 = (0, 1, 1) \\ v_4 &= (-1, 0, 1), \quad v_5 = (-1, -1, 1) \\ \mathcal{B} &= \{\beta_1 + 3\beta_4 = 2\beta_3 + 2\beta_5, \quad \beta_2 + 2\beta_4 = \beta_3 + 2\beta_5\} \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^5. \end{aligned}$$

The barycenter of P is located at

$$P_c = \frac{2}{7} \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right).$$

The affine linear functions defining P are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\ell}_1 &= x + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_2 = -y + 1, \\ \hat{\ell}_3 &= y + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_4 = -x + 1, \quad \hat{\ell}_5 = -x - y + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Evaluating at the barycenter, $\beta_a = \hat{\ell}_a(P_c)$, we have

$$\beta_1 = \frac{19}{21}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{23}{21}, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{19}{21}, \quad \beta_4 = \frac{23}{21}, \quad \beta_5 = \frac{25}{21};$$

and $R = 21/25$. The same commentaries as in the dP_1 example apply, namely the metrics ω_t lift to regular Calabi–Yau cone metrics on \bar{X} with cone angles $2\pi t \beta_a$ along the toric divisors and Reeb vector $t^{-1}(0, 0, 3)$.

4. $M = dP_3$, the blow up of \mathbb{CP}^2 at three points, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vertices of } P &= \{(-1, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0), (0, -1)\}, \\ \sigma(1) &= \{v_1, \dots, v_6\} \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1, 0, 1), \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 1), \quad v_3 = (1, -1, 1) \\ v_4 &= (-1, 1, 1), \quad v_5 = (-1, 0, 1), \quad v_6 = (0, -1, 1). \\ \mathcal{B} &= \{\beta_1 + 3\beta_5 = 2\beta_4 + 2\beta_6, \quad \beta_2 + 2\beta_5 \\ &\quad = 2\beta_4 + \beta_6, \quad \beta_3 + 2\beta_5 = \beta_2 + 2\beta_6\} \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^6. \end{aligned}$$

The barycenter of P is located at zero and M admits a family of conical Kähler–Einstein metrics ω_t with cone angles $t \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$, smooth at $t = 1$. The ω_t lift to regular Calabi–Yau cone metrics on X with cone angles $2\pi t$ along the toric divisors and Reeb vector $t^{-1}(0, 0, 3)$.

In the previous examples we have considered the anti-canonical polarization and $\bar{X} = (K_M)^\times$. However, we can still apply Theorem 1.1 to $\bar{X} = (L^{-1})^\times$ where L is any polarization L on M . Taking different polarizations L we obtain different sets of inward normal vectors v_a and different toric varieties $(L^{-1})^\times$. In particular, if L is not a positive rational multiple of the anti-canonical, then the vertex singularity of \bar{X} is not \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein and its angles' cone \mathcal{B} does not contain the ray $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$. This situation is also contemplated by our Theorem 1.1 and the cohomological conditions on the angles given by Theorem 1.2 apply the same way. Following next, we provide a few examples.

1. If a and b are positive integers, with $a < b$, we can take $L = \mathcal{O}(a, b)$ over $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$. Its moment polytope is the rectangle $P = [0, a] \times [0, b]$ and $C = \text{Cone}(P \times \{1\})$ is the moment cone of \bar{X} , one easily checks that the facet normals of C do not lie on a hyperplane. The family of regular structures, with Reeb vector $t^{-1} \cdot (0, 0, 3)$ and cone angles $2\pi t(a/2, b/2, a/2, b/2)$, are lifts of products of two rugby ball metrics, $\mathbb{CP}_{\beta_1} \times \mathbb{CP}_{\beta_2}$ with $\beta_1 = ta/2$ and $\beta_2 = tb/2$ and polarizations $\mathcal{O}(a)$ on the first factor and $\mathcal{O}(b)$ on the second.
2. Let M be the blow up of \mathbb{CP}^2 at one point and take as a moment polytope P the convex hull of $(1, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (2, 0)$ with inward normals $\hat{v}_1 = (1, 0), \hat{v}_2 = (1, -1), \hat{v}_3 = (-1, 0), \hat{v}_4 = (0, 1)$. The Picard group of M has rank two, it is generated by $\hat{D}_1, \dots, \hat{D}_4$ subject to relations $\hat{D}_1 + \hat{D}_2 = \hat{D}_3$ and $\hat{D}_2 = \hat{D}_4$. The

anti-canonical class is $-K_M = \sum_a \hat{D}_a = 2\hat{D}_1 + 3\hat{D}_3$. On the other hand, the polarization on M associated to P , is $L = \hat{D}_1 + 2\hat{D}_2$. There is a family of Kähler–Einstein metrics ω_t , in the cohomology class $2\pi c_1(L)$, with $\text{Ric}(\omega_t) = t\omega_t$ on $M \setminus \cup_a \hat{D}_a \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ and cone angles $t(5/9, 7/9, 4/9, 7/9)$. In particular, at $t = 9/7$ (which is the invariant $R(M, L)$), the cone angles are $(5/7, 1, 4/7, 1)$. The metrics ω_t can be written explicitly, see [25, Section 6.4], and therefore so do their regular lifts to X .

There is no need for M to be Fano, so we can also consider polarized Hirzebruch surfaces (M, L) with $M = F_a = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(a))$. In general, \bar{X} does not have to be $(L^{-1})^\times$ with L an ample line bundle over a smooth compact toric surface. For example, the affine toric varieties \bar{X} corresponding to the $Y^{p,q}$ singularities, see [33]. These are Gorenstein and admit smooth Calabi–Yau cone metrics, our Theorem 1.1 realizes each of these metrics as a member in a three dimensional family by introducing cone angles. Following [33], the facet normals to the moment cone of the $Y^{p,q}$ singularity are

$$\sigma(1) = \{v_1 = (1, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, p-q-1, p-q), v_3 = (1, p, p), v_4 = (1, 1, 0)\}$$

and B given by $(p+q)\beta_1 + (p-q)\beta_3 = p\beta_2 + p\beta_4$.

5.2.1 Explicit formula for symplectic potentials

As a final remark we give a recipe to get explicit toric conically singular Calabi–Yau metric on Kähler cone whose moment cone has 4 facets. Recall that all the Kähler–Einstein potentials on convex quadrilateral are explicitly known by Apostolov–Calderbank–Gauduchon [4] and the second author [28]. To write down the explicit formula one needs to put suitable coordinates on the quadrilateral that depends on the type (trapezoids, parallelogram or generic) of the quadrilateral. Thus, given any Calabi–Yau cone metric as in Theorem 1.1 with a four faced good moment cone the associated potential on the transversal polytope has no choice to fall into the category of metrics studied by [4]. On the other hand, we note that any two strictly convex four faced cones in \mathbb{R}^3 are equivalent under $SL(3, \mathbb{R})$. Thus, the symplectic potential of a Calabi–Yau cone metric as in Theorem 1.1 with a four faced good moment cone can be realized (on the complement of the invariant divisors) as one of KE potential the family of a fixed cone C (with base a square, say) and various labelling. Let's do an example in detail. To simplify assume the Calabi–Yau metric we started with on X is a smooth one (i.e. $\beta_1 = \dots = \beta_4 = 1$) and the moment cone, image of $\mu : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, is some four face strictly convex cone $\tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with inwards primitive normals $w_1, \dots, w_4 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. There is a unique automorphism $\phi \in SL(3, \mathbb{R})$ sending \tilde{C} to $C := \{(x_0, x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_0 \pm x_1 \pm x_2 \geq 0\}$ and then $(\phi^{-1})^* w_a = r_a v_a$ for some $r_a > 0$ where the $v_1, \dots, v_4 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are the unique inwards primitive normals to C . Then the symplectic potential associated to the Calabi–Yau metric on X (with respect to the moment map $\phi \circ \mu$ and associated action-angle coordinates) is the only KE potential in $\mathcal{S}_\xi(C, \ell, \beta)$ where $\beta = (r_1^{-1}, \dots, r_4^{-1}) \in \mathcal{B}$, $\ell_a = v_a$ and ξ is the Reeb vector field. Moreover, this KE potential can be written down explicitly using Hamiltonian 2-form coordinates [4, 28].

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