

A construction of Calabi-Yau manifolds with non-trivial finite fundamental groups

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to construct Calabi-Yau manifolds with non-trivial finite fundamental groups. Throughout this paper, a Calabi-Yau manifold is a smooth projective variety X of dimension 3 defined over the complex number field $\mathbf{C}$ such that its canonical line bundle is trivial and $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. It is an interesting but difficult problem to find a Calabi-Yau manifold with a non-abelian finite fundamental group. But Beauville constructed a Calabi-Yau manifold whose fundamental group is the quaternionic group $H = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ in the following way;

Example. ([Be]) Let V be the regular representation of H . Then using characters of V , we can find a subvariety $\tilde{X}$ in $\mathbf{P}(V) = \mathbf{P}^7$ defined by four equations of degree 2 such that H acts on $\tilde{X}$ freely. Hence if let $X = \tilde{X}/H$, then X is a Calabi-Yau manifold with $\pi_1(X) = H$.

In this paper, we shall construct Calabi-Yau manifolds with $\pi_1 = H$ in a quite different manner. We use a flat deformation of a normal crossing variety. This idea stems from the work by Friedman [Fr]. Friedman introduced the concept of d-semi-stability for simple normal crossing varieties and showed that every d-semi-stable simple normal crossing K3 surface is smoothable by a flat deformation. In higher dimensional case, the following theorem is shown by Kawamata and Namikawa.

Theorem 2.1. ([Ka-Na] Theorem 4.2) *Let X be a compact Kähler d-semi-stable normal crossing variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ and let $\tilde{X}$ be the normalization of X . Assume the following conditions:*

- (a) $\omega_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X$,
- (b) $H^{n-1}(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$, and
- (c) $H^{n-2}(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}) = 0$.

Then X is smoothable by a flat deformation. $\square$

Let X_t be the smooth variety given by Theorem 2.1. Here we call X_t the smoothing of X . Then there is a natural map $\pi_1(X_t) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$ is surjective (see [Ko] Lemma 5.2.2). Starting with a 3-dimensional normal crossing variety X with $\pi_1(X) = H$, we shall construct a Calabi-Yau manifold X_t by deforming X . In own case, the natural map $\pi_1(X_t) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$ is an isomorphism; hence $\pi_1(X_t) = H$. We shall briefly sketch the construction.

The quaternionic group H acts freely on a 3-dimensional sphere S^3 . The quotient space S^3/H called a quaternionic space is given by identifying certain boundaries of the fundamental domain by the action of H on S^3 . We will take the triangulation of S^3/H and construct a normal crossing variety X whose dual graph is the triangulation. Then the fundamental group of X is isomorphic to H . However, X is not d-semi-stable. In order to make it d-semi-stable, we must take the blowing-up of X along a suitable curve on the singular locus. If let Y be the blowing-up of X , then we can deform Y to a smooth Calabi-Yau manifold Y_t by Theorem 2.1. We can calculate its Euler number, Betti number and fundamental group. In fact, we have a Calabi-Yau manifold Y_t with

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{the Euler number } e(Y_t) = 0, \\ &\text{the Picard number } \rho(Y_t) = 2, \text{ and} \\ &\text{the fundamental group } \pi_1(Y_t) = H. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover we can find a birational map $\varphi : Y_t \rightarrow Z$ contracting a del Pezzo surface to a point. Deforming Z , we have a Calabi-Yau manifold Z_s with

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{the Euler number } e(Z_s) = -16, \\ &\text{the Picard number } \rho(Z_s) = 1, \text{ and} \\ &\text{the fundamental group } \pi_1(Z_s) = H. \end{aligned}$$

$e(Z_s) = -16$ is equal to the Euler number of Beauville's example. It would be interesting to know if our manifold Z_s is deformation equivalent to Beauville's one.

The fundamental group of a Calabi-Yau manifold in our construction acts on S^3 freely. As such non-abelian finite groups, there are so-called binary polyhedral groups. Hence, starting another binary polyhedral group G instead of H , it is possible to construct a Calabi-Yau manifold with $\pi_1 = G$.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to thank Y.Namikawa for many helpful advices and encouragements, and K.Arima and T.Kishimoto for discussions about contractions. Also he would like to thank organizers for the opportunity for this talk.

2 Deformation theory of normal crossing varieties

The purpose of this section is to describe Theorem 2.1 about the deformation of normal crossing varieties.

Definition. A reduced complex analytic space X of dimension n is a *normal crossing variety* (or *n.c.variety*) if for each point $p \in X$,

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,p} \cong \mathbb{C}\{x_0, \dots, x_n\}/(x_0 \cdots x_r) \quad (0 \leq r = r(p) \leq n).$$

In addition, if every component X_i of X is smooth, then X is called a *simple normal crossing variety* (or *s.n.c.variety*).

Let X be a normal crossing variety and assume that the smoothing of X exists. Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the smooth total space and $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \Delta$ the deformation of X . Then the normal bundle $\mathcal{N}_{X/\mathcal{X}}$ of X is trivial. In general, $\mathcal{N}_{X/\mathcal{X}}$ depends on $\mathcal{X}$, but $\mathcal{N}_{X/\mathcal{X}}|_{\text{Sing}(X)}$ does not depend on $\mathcal{X}$. It is determined by only the structure of X .

Definition. Let X be a n.c.variety of dimension n and $D = \text{Sing}(X)$. Then there is a partial open covering of X with holomorphic functions $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\lambda, z_0^{(\lambda)}, \dots, z_n^{(\lambda)}\}$ such that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $\{U_\lambda\}$ is a partial open covering containing D .

(2) For each λ , there are integers $r = r(\lambda)$ and an isomorphism

$$\varphi_\lambda : U_\lambda \xrightarrow{\sim} V_\lambda = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}; x_0 \cdots x_r = 0\}$$

$$\text{such that } z_j^{(\lambda)} = \begin{cases} \varphi_\lambda^*(x_j) & (0 \leq j \leq r) \\ \text{invertible} & (r+1 \leq j \leq n). \end{cases}$$

(3) For λ, μ with $U_\lambda \cap U_\mu \neq \emptyset$, there are invertible holomorphic functions $u_j^{(\lambda\mu)}$ ($0 \leq j \leq n$) on $U_\lambda \cap U_\mu$ and a permutation $\sigma = \sigma(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathfrak{S}_{n+1}$ satisfying

$$z_{\sigma(j)}^{(\lambda)} = u_j^{(\lambda\mu)} z_j^{(\mu)}$$

Define by $\mathcal{O}_D(-X)$ the line bundle on D induced by the invertible holomorphic functions $\{u_0^{(\lambda\mu)} \cdots u_n^{(\lambda\mu)}|_D\}$ and $\mathcal{O}_D(X) := \mathcal{O}_D(-X)^\vee$, which is called the *infinitesimal normal bundle* on D .

Remark. In the above definition, invertible holomorphic functions $\{u_j^{(\lambda\mu)}\}$ are not uniquely determined. If let

$$u'_j{}^{(\lambda\mu)} = u_j^{(\lambda\mu)} + a_j^{(\lambda\mu)} z_0^{(\mu)} \cdots z_j^{(\mu)} \cdots z_n^{(\mu)} \quad (a_j^{(\lambda\mu)} \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{U_\lambda \cap U_\mu})),$$

$\{u'_j{}^{(\lambda\mu)}\}$ also satisfies the condition (3a). But restricting these functions to D ,

$$u_0^{(\lambda\mu)} \cdots u_d^{(\lambda\mu)}|_D = u'_0{}^{(\lambda\mu)} \cdots u'_n{}^{(\lambda\mu)}|_D \quad \text{on } D$$

Hence $\mathcal{O}_D(-X)$ is uniquely determined up to isomorphism.

Remark. For a s.n.c. variety X , Friedman defines $\mathcal{O}_D(-X)$ in his paper as follows [Fr];

Let X_i be a component of X and let I_{X_i} (resp. I_D) be the defining ideal of X_i (resp. D) in X . Then define

$$\mathcal{O}_D(-X) := I_{X_1}/I_{X_1}I_D \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_D} \cdots \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_D} I_{X_m}/I_{X_m}I_D.$$

If X is a s.n.c. variety, Friedman's definition coincides with our definition.

Definition. A n.c. variety X is *d-semi-stable* if its infinitesimal normal bundle $\mathcal{O}_D(X)$ is trivial.

Theorem 2.1. ([Ka-Na] Theorem 4.2) *Let X be a compact Kähler d-semi-stable n.c. variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ and let $X^{[0]}$ be the normalization of X . Assume the following conditions:*

- (a) $\omega_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X$,
- (b) $H^{n-1}(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$, and
- (c) $H^{n-2}(X^{[0]}, \mathcal{O}_{X^{[0]}}) = 0$.

Then X is smoothable by a flat deformation. $\square$

3 Example of normal crossing varieties

In this section, we construct a n.c. variety whose fundamental group is the quaternionic group H . The quaternionic group acts S^3 freely. So we should just give a triangulation to the quotient S^3/H , and construct a n.c. variety whose dual graph is the triangulation.

Write $S^3 = \{x \in \mathbf{H}; \|x\| = 1\}$ where $\mathbf{H}$ is a set of quaternions. Then the action of $H = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ on S^3 is given by

$$\begin{aligned} S^3 &\longrightarrow S^3 \\ x &\longmapsto hx \quad (h \in H). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the fundamental domain for the quotient space S^3/H is given as a cube. Opposite faces of the cube are identified under a right-helix turn of angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$ as in Figure 1. (see [Mo] Ch.3) So we take a triangulation for S^3/H as in Figure 2. At first, put the points, circles and triangles, on the vertices of the cube. Circles and triangles are identified by right-helix turns respectively. Next, connect a circle to a triangle on a edge and circles on a face. Finally, put the point, a square, on the center of the cube and connect a square to circles and triangles. This gives a triangulation of S^3/H . (Figure 2)

We shall construct a n.c. variety whose dual graph is the above triangulation. Let X_2 and X_3 be the blowing-ups of $\mathbf{P}^3 = \text{Proj} \mathbf{C}[T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3]$ along four points $(1 : 0 : 0 : 0), (0 : 1 : 0 : 0), (0 : 0 : 1 : 0)$ and $(0 : 0 : 0 : 1)$. Let X_1 be the blowing-up of X_2 along the proper transforms of six lines $\{T_i = T_j = 0\}$ ($0 \leq i < j \leq 3$). Moreover let $D_{ij}^{(k)}$ be the plane in X_i as in

Figure 3. The isomorphism $\varphi_{ij}^{(k)} : D_{ij}^{(k)} \rightarrow D_{ji}^{(k)}$ gluing X_i to X_j are defined as canonical identifications of local coordinates by the correspondence of same numbers in Figure 3.

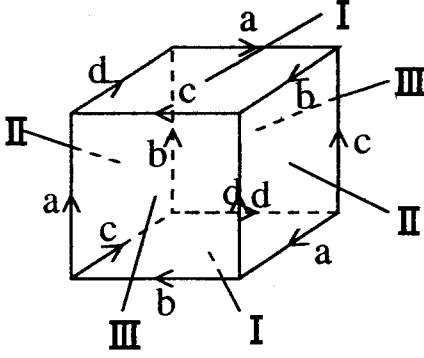


Figure 1.

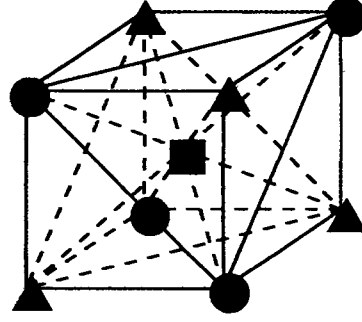
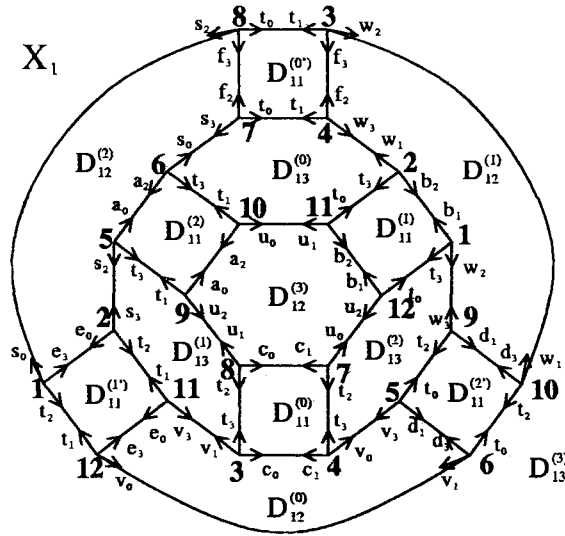


Figure 2.



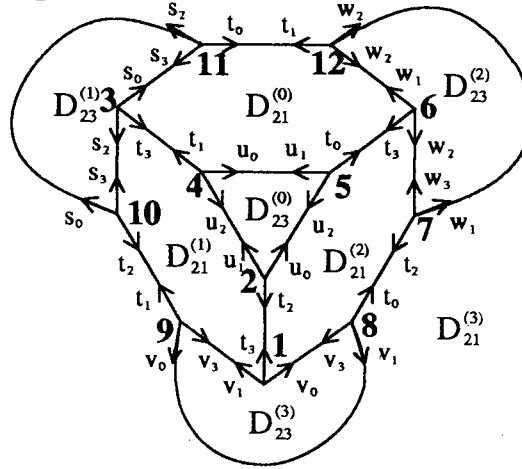
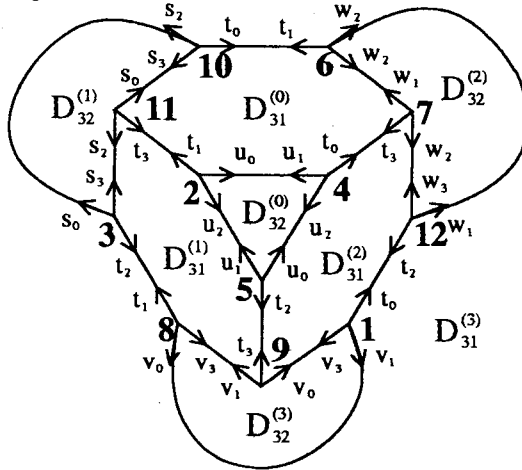
X_2  X_3 

Figure 3.

For example, $\varphi_{12}^{(0)} : D_{12}^{(0)} \rightarrow D_{21}^{(0)}$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{12}^{(0)}(c_0) &= t_3, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(c_1) = t_1, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_0) = u_0, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_3) = u_1, \\ \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(d_1) &= t_0, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(d_3) = t_3, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_1) = w_1, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_0) = w_2, \\ \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(e_3) &= t_1, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(e_0) = t_0, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_3) = s_3, \quad \varphi_{12}^{(0)}(v_1) = s_0.\end{aligned}$$

Then by these isomorphisms $\varphi_{ij}^{(k)}$, we can glue X_i together. Let X'_1 be the variety given by the gluing of X_1 on $D_{11}^{(k)}$ and $D_{11}^{(k')}$ by $\varphi_{11}^{(k)}$ and let X be the variety given by the gluing of X_i by $\varphi_{ij}^{(k)}$. Note by D the singular locus of X . For these X and D , it follows from van Kampen Theorem that $\pi_1(X) = \pi_1(D) = H$.

Theorem 3.1. *X is a projective n.c. variety.*

Proof. We can construct an divisor L on X such that $L|_{X_i}$ is an ample divisor for all i . $\square$

4 Trivialization of infinitesimal normal bundle

In section 3, we constructed a n.c. variety X with $\pi_1(X) = H$. But X is not d-semi-stable. To apply Theorem 2.1 to X , we will blow-up X along the divisor C on $D = \text{Sing}(X)$ associated to $\mathcal{O}_D(X)$. At first, we must construct the divisor C .

Define the hypersurface R in $\mathbf{P}^3$ by $R = \{\sum_{i < j} T_i T_j = 0\} \subset \mathbf{P}^3$. Let R_i be the proper transform of R in X_i and let

$$\begin{aligned}D_i &= \bigcup_{j,k} D_{ij}^{(k)} \subset X_i, \quad \text{the anti canonical divisor on } X_i \\ C_i &= R_i|_{D_i} \text{ and } C_{ij}^{(k)} = C_i|_{D_{ij}^{(k)}}.\end{aligned}$$

Then C_i are patched each other by $\varphi_{ij}^{(k)}$, so define by it a Cartier divisor C on D .

Proposition 4.1 $\mathcal{O}_D(C) \cong \mathcal{O}_D(X)$.

Proof. To show this, we may observe invertible holomorphic functions defining $\mathcal{O}_D(X)$. $\square$

Next, by blowing-up X along C , we construct a d-semi-stable n.c. variety. To preserve the projectivity, we must blow-up X according to the order of indices of components of X . This operation is as follows. (locally, in Figure 4)

step1 Blow up X_1 along C_1 .

step2 Blow up X_2 along $C_{23}^{(k)}$.

step3 Blow up X_1 along the proper transform of $D_{12}^{(k)}$ to resolve ordinary double points.

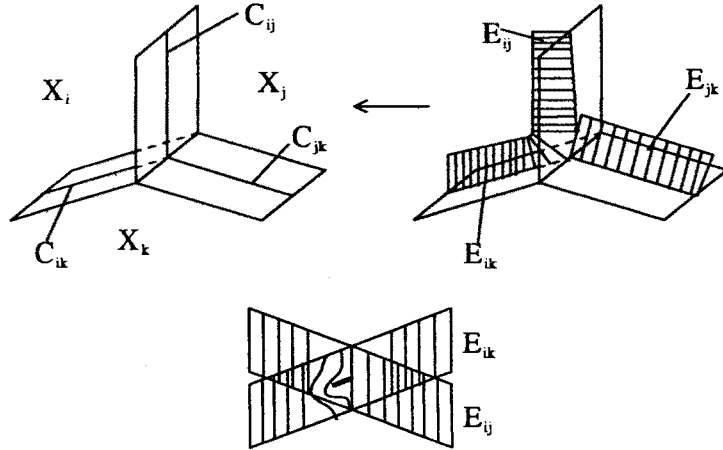


Figure 4.

Let Y_i be the blowing-up of X_i and let $E_{ij}^{(k)}$ be the exceptional divisor over $C_{ij}^{(k)}$. Replace D (resp. D_i, D_{ij}) by the proper transform of D (resp. D_i, D_{ij}). Let $Y = Y_1 \cup Y_2 \cup Y_3$, then Y is a d-semi-stable n.c. variety and there is a birational map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$.

Theorem 4.2. *Y is a projective d-semi-stable n.c. variety satisfying all of the assumptions in Theorem 2.1. $\square$*

5 Smoothing

By Theorem 2.1, Y is smoothable by a flat deformation. Let $f : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \Delta$ be this deformation, $Y = f^{-1}(0)$ and $Y_t = f^{-1}(t)$ ($t \neq 0$) the general fiber of f . Then Y_t is a Calabi-Yau manifold. We can calculate topological invariants of Y_t such as the Euler number, the Betti number and the fundamental group.

Proposition 5.1. ([Pe]) *Let $f : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \Delta$ be a flat deformation of a n.c. variety. Let $Y = f^{-1}(0)$ be a smoothable n.c. variety and let $Y_t = f^{-1}(t)$ be a smoothing of Y . Then*

$$e(Y_t) = e(Y) - e(\text{Sing}(Y))$$

Proof. Topologically, Y_t is given as a so-called real blowing-up of Y along $\text{Sing}(Y)$. $\square$

Proposition 5.2. *Let Y be a n.c. variety with a flat deformation $f : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \Delta$ and a smoothing Y_t . Assume that $H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0$ and $\omega_Y \cong \mathcal{O}_Y$. Then*

$$b_2(Y_t) = b_2(Y) + h^0(Y^{[0]}, \mathcal{O}_{Y^{[0]}}) - h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y). \quad \square$$

Theorem 5.3. *Let Y and Y_t be the above. Then*

$$\pi_1(Y_t) \cong \pi_1(Y) \cong H.$$

Proof. In general, there is a natural surjective map $s : \pi_1(Y_t) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$. ([Ko] Lemma 5.2.2) Now, $\text{Ker}(S)$ is generated by cycles in S^1 which is a fiber over $\text{Sing}(Y)$. By observing the relations among the cycles, we can show that $\text{Ker}(S) = \{1\}$. $\square$

Corollary 5.4. *Y_t is a Calabi-Yau manifold with*

$$e(Y_t) = 0, b_2(Y_t) = 2, b_3(Y_t) = 6, \text{ and} \\ \pi_1(Y_t) = H. \quad \square$$

6 Birational contraction map

In the previous sections, we constructed a Calabi-Yau manifold Y_t with $\pi_1(Y_t) = H$ and the Picard number $\rho(Y_t) = 2$. In this section, we find a birational contraction map of Y_t to a Calabi-Yau threefold with $\rho = 1$.

Let R_1 be the proper transform of $\{\sum_{i < j} T_i T_j = 0\} \subset \mathbf{P}^3$ in X_1 as in section 4. Let S be the proper transform of R_1 in Y . Then S is a del Pezzo surface of degree 4. There is an obstruction in $H^1(S, \mathcal{N}_{S/Y})$ to extending S to a subvariety in Y_t . ([Mu]) Since $S \cap \text{Sing}(Y) = \emptyset$ by the construction of Y ,

$$H^1(S, \mathcal{N}_{S/Y}) = H^1(S, \omega_S) = H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) = 0$$

by the adjunction formula. So S extends to a del Pezzo surface S_t in Y_t .

Proposition 6.1. *There is a birational map $\varphi : Y_t \rightarrow Z$ contracting S_t to a point $p \in Z$.*

Proof. This follows from contraction theorem and intersection theory. $\square$

Since S_t is del Pezzo surface of degree 4, the singularity (Z, p) is an isolated complete intersection singularity defined by two equations f and g in $\mathbf{C}^5$. Let f_0 and g_0 be the initial parts of f and g . f_0 and g_0 are homogenous of degree 2, so we may assume $f_0 = x_1^2 + \cdots + x_5^2$. It follows from the next

theorem by Namikawa that Z smooth by a flat deformation.

Theorem 6.2. ([Na] Theorem 5) *Let Z be a Calabi-Yau threefold with isolated rational Gorenstein singularities, that is, Z is a projective variety of dimension 3 with isolated rational Gorenstein singularities such that $\omega_Z \cong \mathcal{O}_Z$ and $H^1(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) = 0$. Assume that*

- (a) Z is $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial,
- (b) every singularity on Z is locally smoothable, and
- (c) Kuranishi space of every singularity on Z is smooth.

Then Z is smoothable by a flat deformation. $\square$

It is easy to show that Z satisfies all of the assumptions in Theorem 6.2. So Z is smoothable. Let Z_s be a smoothing of Z . Then Z is a Calabi-Yau manifold. Moreover, we can calculate topological invariants of Z_s .

Theorem 6.3. Z_s is a Calabi-Yau manifold with

$$e(Z_s) = -16, \quad b_2(Z_s) = 1 \text{ and } b_3(Z_s) = 20. \quad \square$$

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