

RICCI-FLAT METRICS AND DYNAMICS ON $K3$ SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. We give an overview of some recent interactions between the geometry of $K3$ surfaces and their Ricci-flat Kähler metrics and the dynamical study of $K3$ automorphisms with positive entropy.

1. INTRODUCTION

$K3$ surfaces form a distinguished class of compact complex surfaces which has received a tremendous amount of attention in several branches of mathematics. Our interest in $K3$ surfaces stems from the fact that they are 2-dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold and hence admit Ricci-flat (but not flat) Kähler metrics, as we will explain below. The geometry of these metrics is still not completely understood, especially when families of such metrics degenerate. In a seemingly unrelated direction, $K3$ surfaces have also been studied in holomorphic dynamics. The theory of holomorphic dynamics in 1 complex variable (on the Riemann sphere) is of course an enormous research area, and when one passes to 2 complex variables, it turns out that the only dynamically interesting automorphisms exist on $K3$ and rational surfaces (see [10] for the precise statement), and interesting $K3$ automorphisms are relatively easy to construct. The dynamical study of such automorphisms was initiated by Cantat [11], and we refer the reader to the survey articles [12, 13, 14] and lecture notes [21] for a broader overview.

The goal of this article will be to give an introduction to both of these aspects related to $K3$ surfaces and to explain some recent work by Filip and the author [22, 23] that exploits Ricci-flat metrics to prove results in dynamics and vice versa.

In section 2 we give an introduction to $K3$ surfaces, including basic examples, the conjectures of Andreotti and Weil and their solutions. In section 3 we discuss Yau's Theorem [54] on the existence of Ricci-flat Kähler metrics on $K3$ surfaces. Section 4 gives an overview of the dynamical study of automorphisms of $K3$ surfaces, including basic properties and examples. Section 5 discusses the recent Kummer rigidity theorem of Cantat-Dupont [15] and Filip and the author [23], with an emphasis on the application of Ricci-flat metrics to this result that was found in [23]. In section 6 we discuss applications of dynamics (in particular of Kummer rigidity) to the problem of understanding the behavior of Ricci-flat Kähler metrics on $K3$ surfaces when the Kähler class degenerates, following our work in [22]. Lastly, in

section 7 we discuss a few related open problems.

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2. $K3$ SURFACES

2.1. Complex manifolds. The main object of study in this article are $K3$ surfaces (over the complex numbers). Before we get to the definition, let us briefly recall the basic definition of complex manifold. A complex n -dimensional manifold is a real manifold X (of real dimension $2n$) which admits an atlas with charts with values in $\mathbb{C}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ whose transition maps are *holomorphic* (i.e. complex analytic). We will implicitly assume that all our manifolds are Hausdorff, second-countable and connected.

The first examples of complex manifolds are Riemann surfaces, which are 1-dimensional complex manifolds. Some basic examples of compact complex manifolds include complex tori $X = \mathbb{C}^n/\Lambda$, where $\Lambda \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2n}$ is a lattice in \mathbb{C}^n , complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n = (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{C}^*$ (acting diagonally), and smooth projective varieties $X = \{P_1 = \cdots = P_m = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^N$, where the P_j 's are homogeneous polynomials (and we assume of course that X is a manifold). On the other hand, a compact complex manifold is called projective if it admits a holomorphic embedding into $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^N$ for some N , and thanks to a classical theorem of Chow its image is cut out by finitely many polynomial equations, thus giving us a smooth projective variety.

2.2. $K3$ surfaces. Complex tori $X = \mathbb{C}^n/\Lambda$ have a special property: they admit a never-vanishing holomorphic n -form Ω , which is induced by $dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n$ on \mathbb{C}^n (which is obviously translation-invariant). It is a classical result in the theory of Riemann surfaces that when $n = 1$ the property of admitting a never-vanishing holomorphic 1-form characterizes 1-dimensional tori (elliptic curves) among compact Riemann surfaces. However, this is not true anymore for compact complex manifolds of dimension $n \geq 2$, and indeed our main object of study is the following:

Definition 2.1. A compact complex manifold X of complex dimension 2 is called a $K3$ surface if X is simply connected and it admits a never-vanishing holomorphic 2-form Ω .

The first examples of $K3$ surfaces were studied in the 19th century by Kummer, Cayley, Schur and others, and later by the Italian school of algebraic geometry, in particular by Enriques and Severi. After work of Andreotti and Atiyah in the early 1950s, these surfaces were given their name by Weil [53], who in a grant report laid out four basic conjectures about $K3$ surfaces, that were also independently formulated by Andreotti, and that shaped the research in the field for the coming decades.

Before we get to that, let us give some basic examples of $K3$ surfaces. The reader is referred to the classic textbooks [1, 24] and the more recent [30, 32] for details.

2.3. Examples.

Example 2.2 (Quartic surfaces). Every smooth hypersurface $X = \{P = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^3$ with $\deg P = 4$ is a $K3$ surface. Perhaps the simplest quartic surface is the Fermat quartic given by

$$z_0^4 + z_1^4 + z_2^4 + z_3^4 = 0.$$

Example 2.3 (Complete intersections in products of projective spaces). More generally, we can consider smooth complete intersections in a product of k projective spaces,

$$X = \{P_1 = \dots = P_m = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n_k},$$

where each P_j is a multihomogeneous polynomial (i.e. homogeneous separately in the homogeneous coordinates of each of the $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n_p}$ factors) of multidegree $\deg P_j = (d_1^{(j)}, \dots, d_k^{(j)})$ so that we have $\sum_{p=1}^k n_p = m + 2$ (hence X is complex 2-dimensional) and

$$\sum_{j=1}^m d_p^{(j)} = n_p + 1,$$

for all $1 \leq p \leq k$.

Some explicit examples are:

- The complete intersection of a quadric and a cubic in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^4$ ($k = 1, m = 2, d_1^{(1)} = 2, d_1^{(2)} = 3$)
- The complete intersection of three quadrics in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^5$ ($k = 1, m = 3, d_1^{(1)} = d_1^{(2)} = d_1^{(3)} = 2$)
- Smooth hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ of multidegree $(3, 2)$ ($k = 2, n_1 = 2, n_2 = 1, m = 1, d_1^{(1)} = 3, d_2^{(1)} = 2$)
- Smooth hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ of multidegree $(2, 2, 2)$ ($k = 3, n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 1, m = 1, d_1^{(1)} = d_2^{(1)} = d_3^{(1)} = 2$)
- Complete intersections of two hypersurfaces of bidegrees $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$ respectively in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ ($k = 2, n_1 = n_2 = 2, m = 2, d_1^{(1)} = d_2^{(1)} = 1, d_1^{(2)} = d_2^{(2)} = 2$).

Example 2.4 (Kummer surfaces). Here we start with a 2-torus $T = \mathbb{C}^2/\Lambda$ and consider the involution ι of T which is induced by $\iota(z_1, z_2) = (-z_1, -z_2)$. The involution has 16 fixed points, which become 16 singularities of the quotient $Y = T/\iota$. These singularities are rational double points (orbifold points with orbifold group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$) which can be resolved by a simple blowup, to obtain $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ where X is a smooth compact complex surface. It is not hard to verify (see e.g. [1, 24, 30, 32]) that X is $K3$, the Kummer surface associated to T . The preimage under π of the 16 singular points of Y are 16 rational curves in X with self-intersection -2 .

2.4. The conjectures of Andreotti and Weil. As mentioned above, in the 1950s the study of $K3$ surfaces shifted its focus from specific examples to a general theory. The following 4 basic conjectures were made independently by Andreotti and Weil [53]:

(I) All $K3$ surfaces form one connected (complex-analytic) family. In particular they are all diffeomorphic the same smooth 4-manifold. This conjecture was proved by Kodaira [31] in 1964.

It is interesting to remark that the family of projective $K3$ surfaces is 19-dimensional (this is the same dimension as the space of smooth quartics in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^3$) while the family of all $K3$ surfaces is 20-dimensional, so in a sense most $K3$ surfaces are not projective.

For every $K3$ surface X , the cohomology $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ equipped with the intersection form is isomorphic to a fixed lattice Λ , which is the unique even unimodular lattice of signature $(3, 19)$. A marking on X is then a choice of isomorphism of lattices $\iota : \Lambda \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Now on X the never-vanishing holomorphic 2-form Ω is unique up to scaling, and it satisfies $\Omega \wedge \Omega = 0$ while $\Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$ is a smooth positive volume form on X , so that $\int_X \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega} > 0$. Thus, if we denote also by $\iota : \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{C})$ the induced isomorphism, then $\iota^{-1}([\Omega])$ gives a well-defined point $\mathcal{P}(X, \iota)$ in the period domain

$$\mathcal{D} = \{c \in \mathbb{P}(\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{C}) \mid c \cdot c = 0, \quad c \cdot \bar{c} > 0\}.$$

The map \mathcal{P} that associates to a marked $K3$ surface (X, ι) its period point $\mathcal{P}(X, \iota)$ is called the period map. The second conjecture is then:

(II) (Torelli Theorem) If two marked $K3$ surfaces $(X, \iota), (X', \iota')$ determine the same period point $\mathcal{P}(X, \iota) = \mathcal{P}(X', \iota')$, then X and X' are biholomorphic. This conjecture was proved by Pjateckiĭ-Šapiro-Šafarevič [43] in 1971 for projective $K3$ surfaces and by Burns-Rapoport [7] in 1975 in general.

To state the next conjecture, we need another basic definition. A Hermitian metric g on a complex manifold X^n is a smoothly-varying family of Hermitian inner products on the holomorphic tangent spaces $T_x^{1,0}X$, which in local holomorphic coordinates is thus given by an $n \times n$ positive definite

Hermitian matrix $(g_{j\bar{k}}(x))_{j,k=1}^n$ which varies smoothly in x . Every complex manifold admits Hermitian metrics, as can be seen for example by patching together local Euclidean inner products using a partition of unity. To a Hermitian metric g one then associates a smooth real $(1, 1)$ -form ω which in local coordinates is given by

$$\omega = i \sum_{j,k=1}^n g_{j\bar{k}} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k,$$

and we say that g (or ω) is Kähler if $d\omega = 0$. This can be viewed as a system of first-order linear PDEs for the coefficients $g_{j\bar{k}}$, and the existence of a Kähler metric on a compact complex manifold implies several nontrivial global constraints (for example the even Betti numbers of X must be nonzero, and the odd Betti numbers must be even). The restriction of a Kähler metric to a complex submanifold is still Kähler, and since $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ admits the explicit Fubini-Study Kähler metric, it follows that all projective manifolds admit Kähler metrics.

(III) Every $K3$ surface admits a Kähler metric. This was proved by Siu [45] in 1983.

Combined with earlier work of Kodaira [31] and Miyaoka [41], this result implies that a compact complex surface is Kähler if and only if its first Betti number is even. New proofs of this result were later found by Buchdahl [6] and Lamari [34] independently.

(IV) (Surjectivity of the period map) Every point in \mathcal{D} is the period point of some marked $K3$ surface. This was proved by Kulikov [33] in 1977 for projective $K3$ surfaces and by Todorov [47] in 1980 in general.

Lastly, we mention that there is a refined Torelli Theorem, which is also proved in [7, 43]. For a $K3$ surface X , the set \mathcal{C}_X of all cohomology classes of Kähler metrics is a cone inside $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. The refined Torelli Theorem then states that if two marked $K3$ surfaces $(X, \iota), (X', \iota')$ determine the same period point $\mathcal{P}(X, \iota) = \mathcal{P}(X', \iota')$ and furthermore $\iota \circ \iota'^{-1}$ takes $\mathcal{C}_{X'}$ to \mathcal{C}_X , then there is a unique biholomorphism $F : X \rightarrow X'$ such that $F^* = \iota \circ \iota'^{-1}$.

3. RICCI-FLAT KÄHLER METRICS

3.1. Ricci curvature. Thanks to the aforementioned theorem of Siu, every $K3$ surface admits a Kähler metric. As we will now see, they admit rather special Kähler metrics.

Recall that given a Kähler metric g , one has the associated Ricci curvature tensor $R_{j\bar{k}}$, which as in Riemannian geometry is the trace of the Riemann curvature tensor. The fact that g is Kähler implies that the Ricci tensor is

Hermitian (i.e. $\overline{R_{j\bar{k}}} = R_{k\bar{j}}$) and that the associated real $(1, 1)$ -form

$$\text{Ric}(g) = i \sum_{j,k=1}^n R_{j\bar{k}} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k,$$

is closed, $d\text{Ric}(g) = 0$, and it is locally given by

$$\text{Ric}(g) = -i\partial\bar{\partial} \log \det(g_{j\bar{k}}),$$

where $d = \partial + \bar{\partial}$ is the usual splitting of the exterior derivative on a complex manifold.

3.2. Ricci-flatness. Let X be a $K3$ surface. Since the never-vanishing holomorphic 2-form Ω is unique up to scaling, we will assume from now on that it has been scaled so that the smooth positive volume form $d\text{Vol} := \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$ satisfies $\int_X d\text{Vol} = 1$.

If ω is a Kähler metric on X , then its volume form ω^2 can be written as $\omega^2 = f d\text{Vol}$ for some smooth positive function f on X . In local holomorphic coordinates we can write $\omega = i g_{j\bar{k}} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k$ (using now the Einstein summation convention) and $\Omega = h dz_1 \wedge dz_2$, where h is a locally-defined never-vanishing holomorphic function. It then follows that

$$\det(g_{j\bar{k}}) = f |h|^2,$$

and taking $-i\partial\bar{\partial} \log$ of this, and using that $i\partial\bar{\partial} \log |h|^2 = 0$ (an elementary computation), we get

$$\text{Ric}(g) = -i\partial\bar{\partial} \log f.$$

From this we see that if f is constant then $\text{Ric}(g)$ vanishes identically, and the converse is also true since if $i\partial\bar{\partial} \log f = 0$ then the strong maximum principle implies that f is constant. Thus, ω is a Kähler metric with vanishing Ricci curvature if and only if its volume form is a constant multiple of $d\text{Vol}$,

$$(3.1) \quad \omega^2 = c d\text{Vol}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0},$$

and of course integrating this identity we see that $c = \int_X \omega^2$.

3.3. Yau's Theorem. Now, if we start with a Kähler metric ω on a $K3$ surface X , and write $\omega^2 = f d\text{Vol}$ as above (with f not necessarily constant), it is then clear that the conformally rescaled Hermitian metric $\tilde{\omega} = e^{-\frac{f}{2}} \omega$ satisfies $\tilde{\omega}^2 = d\text{Vol}$, which is the equation we want, but it is easy to see that $\tilde{\omega}$ will not be closed (and so the corresponding Hermitian metric will not be Kähler) unless f is a constant.

On the other hand, if $\tilde{\omega}$ and ω are two Kähler metrics on X , they define cohomology classes $[\tilde{\omega}]$ and $[\omega]$ in $H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$, the subspace of $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ of de Rham cohomology classes which admit a representative which is a closed real $(1, 1)$ -form. The basic $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -Lemma of Kodaira shows that if $[\tilde{\omega}] = [\omega]$ in $H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$, then there exists $\varphi \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, unique up to an additive constant, such that

$$\tilde{\omega} = \omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial\bar{\partial} \varphi,$$

which in local coordinates translates to

$$\tilde{g}_{j\bar{k}} = g_{j\bar{k}} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z_j \partial \bar{z}_k}.$$

Thus, to find a Ricci-flat Kähler metric $\tilde{\omega}$ with $[\tilde{\omega}] = [\omega]$, it suffices to find $\varphi \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ such that

$$(3.2) \quad \omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi > 0, \quad (\omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi)^2 = \left(\int_X \omega^2 \right) \text{dVol},$$

where we used Stokes's Theorem $\int_X \tilde{\omega}^2 = \int_X (\omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi)^2 = \int_X \omega^2$. In local coordinates, (3.2) becomes a fully nonlinear PDE of complex Monge-Ampère type

$$\left(g_{j\bar{k}} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z_j \partial \bar{z}_k} \right) > 0 \quad \det \left(g_{j\bar{k}} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z_j \partial \bar{z}_k} \right) = \left(\int_X \omega^2 \right) |h|^2,$$

where h is a local never-vanishing holomorphic function as above. The fundamental result is then:

Theorem 3.1 (Yau 1976 [54]). *Let X be a K3 surface equipped with a Kähler metric ω , and let Ω be the never-vanishing holomorphic 2-form on X normalized so that $\text{dVol} = \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$ has integral 1. Then there exists $\varphi \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, unique up to an additive constant, such that (3.2) holds. The Kähler metric $\tilde{\omega} = \omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$ is then a Ricci-flat Kähler metric on X , the unique such metric with $[\tilde{\omega}] = [\omega]$.*

This is a special case of Yau's solution [54] of the Calabi Conjecture [8], which solves an equation analogous to (3.2) on arbitrary compact Kähler manifolds.

3.4. The Hyperkähler property. The Ricci-flat Kähler metrics \tilde{g} that are produced by Theorem 3.1 are not explicit, as is often the case for solutions of nonlinear PDEs. On the other hand, it is not hard to see (see e.g. [2]) that these metrics have restricted holonomy: the holonomy group $\text{Hol}(\tilde{g})$ of linear transformations of $T_x X$ obtained by \tilde{g} -parallel transport along loops based at x (an arbitrary basepoint) is precisely equal to $SU(2) = Sp(1)$. This implies that the metric \tilde{g} are hyperkähler: the manifold X admits a triple of complex structures I, J, K , which satisfy the quaternionic relations ($I \circ J = K$, etc.) such that \tilde{g} is Kähler with respect to I, J and K . This last condition means that \tilde{g} satisfies the Hermitian property $\tilde{g}(I \cdot, I \cdot) = \tilde{g}(\cdot, \cdot)$ (and the same for J, K), and the Kähler form $\tilde{\omega}_I(\cdot, \cdot) = \tilde{g}(I \cdot, \cdot)$ is closed (and the same for J, K). We may assume that I is the same complex structure as the one that we had fixed earlier on X , so that with our notation we have $\tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_I$, and then if Ω is as before a holomorphic 2-form on X (with the complex structure I), then after suitable rescaling we have $\tilde{\omega}_J = \text{Re} \Omega$ and $\tilde{\omega}_K = \text{Im} \Omega$.

It follows immediately that \tilde{g} is also Kähler with respect to all the complex structures of the form $aI + bJ + cK$ with $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$, which

is an S^2 -worth of complex structures called the twistor sphere of X . Passing from one of these complex structures to another one is usually referred to as hyperkähler rotation, and while this changes the complex structure and the Kähler form, it does not change the Hermitian metric \tilde{g} .

4. DYNAMICS OF $K3$ AUTOMORPHISMS

4.1. $K3$ automorphisms. We now shift our attention to the group $\text{Aut}(X)$ of automorphisms (i.e. biholomorphisms) of a $K3$ surface X . This is in general a discrete group, in fact it embeds as a subgroup of the orthogonal group of $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ equipped with the intersection form, but it can still be quite large, as we will see later (cf. Examples 4.4 and 4.5).

First, let us make the following observation. Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of a $K3$ surface X , equipped with its normalized holomorphic 2-form Ω . Then the pullback $T^*\Omega$ is also a never-vanishing holomorphic 2-form on X , and so it must be a constant multiple of Ω , $T^*\Omega = c\Omega$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. But since $d\text{Vol} = \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$ is a positive volume form, and T is an automorphism, we see that

$$\int_X \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega} = \int_X T^*(\Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}) = |c|^2 \int_X \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega},$$

so $|c|^2 = 1$, and therefore we see that

$$T^*d\text{Vol} = d\text{Vol},$$

i.e. the volume form $d\text{Vol}$ is $\text{Aut}(X)$ -invariant.

4.2. Hyperbolic geometry. Since T is holomorphic, pullback by T gives a linear map $T^* : H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$, which preserves the intersection pairing on $H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$ (which has signature $(1, 19)$). Let us consider the 2-sheeted hyperboloid

$$\{c \in H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \mid c \cdot c = 1\}.$$

Then T^* preserves this hyperboloid, and it also preserves its two sheets. Let \mathcal{H} be the sheet which contains the cohomology class $\frac{[\omega]}{\int_X \omega^2}$ of some (and hence any) Kähler metric ω , then \mathcal{H} with its intersection form is a model of hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^{19} and $T^* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ gives an isometry of hyperbolic space.

Isometries of hyperbolic space can be divided into three classes: elliptic if they admit a fixed point in \mathcal{H} , parabolic if they admit a unique fixed point on the ideal boundary $\partial\mathcal{H}$, and hyperbolic if they admit two fixed points on $\partial\mathcal{H}$. We then have the following remarkable result:

Theorem 4.1 (Cantat 1999 [11]). *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a $K3$ automorphism, and $T^* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ the corresponding isometry of hyperbolic 19-space. Then*

- T^* is elliptic $\Leftrightarrow T$ is of finite order (i.e. $T^k = \text{Id}$ for some $k \geq 1$)
- T^* is parabolic $\Leftrightarrow T$ is of infinite order and it preserves an elliptic fibration $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$

Here an elliptic fibration on a $K3$ surface X is a surjective holomorphic map $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ with connected fibers and with generic fibers elliptic curves. Such elliptic fibrations have a nonzero and finite number of singular/multiple fibers. An automorphism T of X is said to preserve an elliptic fibration π if it maps every fiber of π to itself.

4.3. Hyperbolic automorphisms and entropy. It is then natural to ask what happens when T^* is hyperbolic. From the definition it follows that T^* is hyperbolic if and only if the spectral radius ρ of $T^* : H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$ is strictly larger than 1.

This spectral radius turns out to be related to a basic quantity in the study of the dynamical behavior of iterates T^n of T , $n \geq 1$: the topological entropy. This can be defined as follows. Fix any Kähler metric on X , denote by d its induced distance function on X , and for $n \geq 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ we say that a subset $A \subset X$ is (n, ε) -separated if for all distinct $x, y \in A$ there is some $0 \leq j \leq n$ such that $d(T^j(x), T^j(y)) > \varepsilon$. Since X is compact, every (n, ε) -separated subset must be finite and we let $r(n, \varepsilon)$ to be the maximal cardinality of an (n, ε) -separated subset of X . We then define the topological entropy $h(T)$ of T by

$$h(T) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log r(n, \varepsilon) \in [0, +\infty).$$

It is clear that this does not depend on the choice of metric on X . Informally, $h(T)$ measures the exponential growth rate of distinguishable orbits of T when we observe the dynamics only up to n iterates. The quantity inside the $\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0}$ is the same growth rate when we are only able to make measurements with precision ε . If the entropy is strictly positive, there is a very strong “dependence on the initial conditions”, and we will think of this as one of the incarnations of a chaotic dynamical system.

The fundamental result is then the following:

Theorem 4.2 (Gromov 1976 [26], Yomdin 1987 [55]). *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of a $K3$ surface, and let ρ be the spectral radius of $T^* : H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$. Then the topological entropy $h(T)$ of T equals*

$$h(T) = \log \rho.$$

This theorem combines the inequality $h(T) \geq \log \rho$ due to Yomdin [55] in much greater generality, and the reverse inequality by Gromov [26]. The theorem remains true for holomorphic self-maps $T : X \rightarrow X$ of any compact Kähler manifold X^n , with ρ now being the maximum for $1 \leq k \leq n$ of the spectral radius of T^* on $H^{k,k}(X, \mathbb{R})$.

4.4. Examples. By the Gromov-Yomdin Theorem, hyperbolic automorphisms of $K3$ surfaces are exactly those with positive topological entropy. Here we give some examples of such automorphisms.

Example 4.3 (Kummer examples). Let $Y = \mathbb{C}^2/\Lambda$ be a 2-torus with an automorphism T_Y with positive topological entropy $h(T_Y) > 0$. Note that the automorphism T_Y is induced by an affine linear map on \mathbb{C}^2 . Then if X is the Kummer $K3$ surface associated to Y , then T_Y lifts to an automorphism T of X , which satisfies $h(T) = h(T_Y)$. We will refer to such (X, T) as Kummer examples.

For an explicit construction, one can take $\Lambda = (\mathbb{Z} \oplus i\mathbb{Z})^2$ the “square” lattice, and T_Y induced by “Arnol’d’s cat map” $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Then one can compute that the spectral radius equals $\rho = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2$, and so $h(T) \sim 1.92$.

Example 4.4 (Wehler [52]). Consider a $K3$ surface X which is a complete intersection of two general hypersurfaces of bidegrees $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$ in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. The two projection maps to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ exhibit X as a ramified double cover of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, let σ_1, σ_2 be the two covering involutions, and $T = \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2$. Then T is an automorphism of X with $h(T) = \log\left(\frac{13+\sqrt{165}}{2}\right) \sim 2.56$ (see [9]). It is shown in [52] that $\text{Aut}(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, the free product generated by these two involutions.

Example 4.5 (Mazur [37]). Let now X be a $K3$ surface which is a generic hypersurface of multidegree $(2, 2, 2)$ in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$. Now we have three projection maps to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ (by forgetting one of the factors), which exhibit X as a ramified double cover of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$. The three covering involutions are now denoted by $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$, and $T = \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3$ is an automorphism of X with $h(T) = \log(9 + 4\sqrt{5}) \sim 2.88$ (see [11]). Together they generate a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$ isomorphic to the free product $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Example 4.6 (McMullen [38]). Using the refined Torelli Theorem, and substantial work, McMullen has constructed [38] examples of non-projective $K3$ surfaces X with automorphisms T with $h(T) > 0$ which admit a Siegel disc: this is an open subset $\Delta \subset X$ preserved by T and biholomorphic to the bidisc in \mathbb{C}^2 , such that in Δ the automorphism T is holomorphically conjugate to an irrational rotation $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (az_1, bz_2)$ of the bidisc (which means that $|a| = |b| = 1$ and a, b and ab are not roots of unity).

It is also worth remarking here that a result of Cantat [10] shows that the only compact complex surfaces which admit automorphisms with positive topological entropy are $K3$, Enriques, 2-tori, iterated blowups of these, and blowups of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ at k points with $k \geq 10$. The dynamical study of such automorphisms on 2-tori is elementary, on Enriques surfaces it can be reduced to the $K3$ surface that is its double cover, and on blowups of $K3$, Enriques and tori it can be reduced to the base case. Thus, the only “interesting” cases are $K3$ surfaces and blowups of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. See e.g. [9, 40] and references therein for more on automorphisms of rational surfaces.

4.5. Eigenclasses. From now on we assume that $T : X \rightarrow X$ is a $K3$ automorphism with $h(T) > 0$. Since $T^* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is a hyperbolic isometry,

it has two fixed points on its ideal boundary $\partial\mathcal{H}$, which correspond to two nontrivial eigenclasses $[\eta_+]$ and $[\eta_-] \in H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$ which satisfy

$$T^*[\eta_{\pm}] = e^{\pm h}[\eta_{\pm}], \quad \int_X [\eta_{\pm}]^2 = 0,$$

and up to rescaling these classes if necessary we may assume also that

$$\int_X [\eta_+] \wedge [\eta_-] = 1.$$

Using the Gromov-Yomdin Theorem $h = h(T) = \log \rho$, it follows easily that for any given Kähler metric ω on X ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(T^n)^*[\omega]}{e^{nh}} = \left(\int_X [\omega] \wedge [\eta_-] \right) [\eta_+], \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(T^{-n})^*[\omega]}{e^{nh}} = \left(\int_X [\omega] \wedge [\eta_+] \right) [\eta_-].$$

This implies that the classes $[\eta_{\pm}]$ belong to $\partial\mathcal{C}_X$, where recall that \mathcal{C}_X is the cone in $H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$ of cohomology classes of the form $[\omega]$ for some Kähler metric ω on X . These classes are irrational in a strong sense, namely that the line $\mathbb{R}[\eta_+]$ intersects $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ only in the origin (and the same holds for $[\eta_-]$).

4.6. Eigencurrents. Let us now look in more detail at the eigenclasses $[\eta_{\pm}]$. Fix two closed real $(1,1)$ -forms α_+ and α_- with $[\alpha_{\pm}] = [\eta_{\pm}]$. Every closed real $(1,1)$ -form β in the cohomology class $[\eta_+]$ can therefore be written as $\beta = \alpha_+ + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ for some smooth function φ . We will write $\beta \geq 0$ if β is Hermitian semipositive at every point. Given that the class $[\eta_+]$ is on the boundary of the Kähler cone \mathcal{C}_X , and that classes inside this cone contain representatives which are smooth and strictly positive, one might naively expect that the classes $[\eta_{\pm}]$ might contain smooth semipositive representatives. This is in general not the case, as we shall see below (cf. Theorem 4.7), however it is possible to find a semipositive representative if one is willing to relax smoothness.

More precisely, a closed positive $(1,1)$ -current β in the class $[\eta_+]$ is a $(1,1)$ -form with distributional coefficients which can be written as $\beta = \alpha_+ + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ where φ is quasi-psh (i.e. in local charts it equals the sum of a plurisubharmonic function and a smooth function), such that $T \geq 0$ holds in the weak sense (which means that $\langle \beta, i\xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle \geq 0$ for all smooth $(1,0)$ -forms ξ). Such currents can be pulled back via T by defining $T^*\beta = T^*\alpha_+ + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\varphi \circ T)$, and the pullback is a closed positive $(1,1)$ -current in the class $[T^*\eta_+]$. We then have the following crucial result:

Theorem 4.7 (Cantat [11]). *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of a K3 surface with $h(T) > 0$. Then*

- (a) *The classes $[\eta_{\pm}]$ contain a unique closed positive $(1,1)$ -current η_{\pm}*
- (b) *These currents satisfy $T^*\eta_{\pm} = e^{\pm h}\eta_{\pm}$*
- (c) *(Dinh-Sibony [20]) We can write $\eta_{\pm} = \alpha_{\pm} + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\pm}$ where φ_{\pm} is quasi-psh and $C^{\alpha}(X)$ for some $\alpha > 0$*

- (d) *The wedge product $\mu = \eta_+ \wedge \eta_-$ exists by Bedford-Taylor [3] and (c), and is a T -invariant probability measure on X*
- (e) *μ is mixing, hence ergodic, and is the unique measure of maximal entropy*

Let us give a few explanations about this result. About part (c), the fact that φ_{\pm} is continuous was proved earlier in [11] when X is projective, see also [19] for a concise exposition of the Hölder regularity result of Dinh-Sibony. In part (d), the wedge product of Bedford-Taylor [3] is defined as $\mu = \eta_+ \wedge \alpha_- + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial}(\varphi_- \eta_+)$, which is well-defined since the distributional coefficients of η_+ are in fact measures and φ_- is Hölder. About part (e), μ being mixing means that for every f, g μ -measurable functions,

$$\int_X f(T^n(x))g(x)d\mu(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \int_X f d\mu \int_X g d\mu,$$

which implies that μ is ergodic (every T -invariant μ -measurable subset of X has either zero or full measure). Lastly, for every T -invariant (Borel) probability measure ν on X , one has (see e.g. [42]) the Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy $h_{\nu}(T)$ of ν , which is always bounded above by the topological entropy $h(T)$. If $h_{\nu}(T) = h(T)$, then ν is called a measure of maximal entropy. Ergodic measures of maximal entropy always exist in our setting by a general result of Newhouse [42], and part (e) then asserts that there is only one such measure, μ . Part (e) was proved in [11] for projective $K3$ surfaces, and in [18] in general.

5. FROM GEOMETRY TO DYNAMICS: KUMMER RIGIDITY

5.1. Two invariant measures. As discussed in the previous section, for an automorphism $T : X \rightarrow X$ of a $K3$ surface with positive topological entropy, one obtains two natural T -invariant probability measures on X , the “Lebesgue” measure $d\text{Vol} = \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega}$ (it is in fact equal to the Lebesgue measures in suitable local coordinate charts) and the measure μ of maximal entropy. It is then natural to ask about the relation between them.

We see from Example 4.6 that in general $\mu \neq d\text{Vol}$, since μ is ergodic but in Example 4.6 the Lebesgue measure cannot be ergodic since T is a rotation on the Siegel disc. On the other hand, it is not hard to check that if (X, T) is a Kummer example (see Example 4.3) then we do indeed have $\mu = d\text{Vol}$.

5.2. Kummer rigidity. Cantat [9, p.162] and McMullen [39, Conjecture 3.31] had conjectured the following:

Conjecture 5.1. *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a $K3$ automorphism with positive topological entropy. Then $\mu \ll d\text{Vol}$ if and only if (X, T) is a Kummer example.*

In other words, μ being absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue suffices to conclude that (X, T) is a Kummer example, and then *a posteriori*

$\mu = \text{dVol}$. This ‘‘Kummer rigidity’’ conjecture is analogous to a rigidity theorem for rational maps of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ of Zdunik [56], and for general endomorphisms of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ in [4, 5], where the role of Kummer example is played by Lattès maps.

Furthermore, McMullen [39] also formulated an extension of this conjecture to automorphisms with positive topological entropy of general compact complex surfaces (which are necessarily Kähler), where the unique measure of maximal entropy μ still exists [18], and he again conjectured that μ is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure if and only if (X, T) is a generalized Kummer example (which need not be a K3 surface). Since this survey focuses on K3 surfaces, we refer the reader to [15] for more details.

Conjecture 5.1, together with the more general one for other surfaces, was settled by Cantat-Dupont [15] when X is projective. In [23], Filip and the author gave a different proof for K3 surfaces, which does not require projectivity, and uses the Ricci-flat metrics:

Theorem 5.2 (Filip-T. [23], Cantat-Dupont [15] when X projective). *Conjecture 5.1 is true, and in fact the following are equivalent for K3 automorphisms with positive topological entropy:*

- (a) $\mu \ll \text{dVol}$
- (b) $\mu = \text{dVol}$
- (c) *The eigencurrents η_{\pm} are smooth (or just continuous off a closed analytic subset)*
- (d) *(X, T) is a Kummer example*

Combining the results in [15] and [23], one also obtains the proof of the more general conjecture for arbitrary surfaces, since projective surfaces are covered in [15], and the only non-projective ones which need to be dealt with are K3 for which [23] applies.

As a corollary of Theorem 5.2, it follows that in Example 4.6, the measure μ cannot be absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue, since as we remarked earlier $\mu \neq \text{dVol}$. In this case in fact it is easy to see that η_{\pm} (and so also μ) vanish on the Siegel disc (see [38, Theorem 11.4]).

5.3. Ricci-flat metrics and rigidity. Let us give a sketch of proof of (part of) Theorem 5.2. It is easy to see that $(d) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (a)$, and we will discuss the proof that $(b) \Rightarrow (d)$ under the extra assumption that X contains no T -periodic curves. When X contains periodic curves, these can be contracted to obtain an orbifold K3 surface with an induced automorphism with the same positive entropy, and the arguments we will describe have to be applied on the orbifold. We will not discuss here the implication $(a) \Rightarrow (b)$, which involves other ingredients.

To start, let us look at the cohomology class $[\eta_+] + [\eta_-]$. It belongs to the closure of the Kähler cone, and it satisfies

$$(5.1) \quad \int_X ([\eta_+] + [\eta_-])^2 = 2 \int_X [\eta_+] \wedge [\eta_-] = 2,$$

so it is a *nef and big* class using terminology borrowed from algebraic geometry. Consider the *null locus* of $[\eta_+] + [\eta_-]$,

$$\text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = \bigcup_{\int_C([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = 0} C,$$

where the union is over all irreducible (complex) curves $C \subset X$ with $\int_C([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = 0$. By general results of Collins and the author [17] (which hold for nef and big classes on arbitrary compact Kähler manifolds) the null locus is a closed analytic subset of X , and so it consists of the union of finitely many irreducible curves.

In fact, $\text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-])$ is the same as the union of the T -periodic curves. Indeed, if $C \subset X$ is any irreducible curve, we have

$$(5.2) \quad \int_C [\eta_{\pm}] = \int_{T^{-N}(C)} (T^N)^* [\eta_{\pm}] = e^{\pm Nh} \int_{T^{-N}(C)} [\eta_{\pm}],$$

for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, from which it follows that if C is periodic ($T^{-N}(C) = C$ for some $N \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$) then $\int_C [\eta_{\pm}] = 0$ so $C \subset \text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-])$. Conversely, if $C \subset \text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-])$, then $\int_C([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = 0$ and $\int_C [\eta_{\pm}] \geq 0$ since $[\eta_{\pm}]$ belong to the closure of \mathcal{C}_X , and so $\int_C [\eta_{\pm}] = 0$, and from (5.2) we get $\int_{T^{-N}(C)} [\eta_{\pm}] = 0$ for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, so all the irreducible curves $T^{-N}(C)$ are contained in $\text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-])$. Since this consists of finitely many irreducible curves, we get $T^{-N}(C) = T^{-M}(C)$ for some distinct integers N, M , and so C is T -periodic.

Going back to our main argument, since we assume that there are no T -periodic curves, we have $\text{Null}([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = \emptyset$, which e.g. by [17] implies that the class $[\eta_+] + [\eta_-]$ is Kähler, and by Yau's Theorem 3.1 we can fix a Ricci-flat Kähler metric ω on X in this class. Thanks to (5.1), it satisfies

$$\omega^2 = 2\text{dVol}.$$

Then for $N \geq 1$, we let

$$\omega_N = (T^N)^* \omega,$$

which is the unique Ricci-flat Kähler metric in the class

$$(T^N)^*([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) = e^{Nh}[\eta_+] + e^{-Nh}[\eta_-],$$

and also satisfies

$$\omega_N^2 = 2\text{dVol}.$$

For each $N \geq 1$, define now a function $\lambda(x, N)$, which is continuous in x , so that the largest eigenvalue of $\omega_N(x)$ with respect to $\omega(x)$ is equal to $e^{2\lambda(x, N)}$. Since $\omega^2 = \omega_N^2$, it follows that $\lambda(x, N) \geq 0$ and that the smallest eigenvalue

of $\omega_N(x)$ with respect to $\omega(x)$ is equal to $e^{-2\lambda(x,N)}$, and so the trace of $\omega_N(x)$ with respect to $\omega(x)$ equals

$$\mathrm{tr}_\omega \omega_N(x) = 2 \frac{\omega \wedge \omega_N}{\omega^2}(x) = e^{2\lambda(x,N)} + e^{-2\lambda(x,N)}.$$

Before we continue with our arguments, we need the following crucial claim:

$$(5.3) \quad 2 \int_X \lambda(x, N) \mathrm{dVol}(x) \geq Nh,$$

for all $N \geq 1$. To see this, first note that $\lambda(x, N) = \log \|D_x T^N\|_\omega$ from which a standard argument (see [23, §2.2]) shows that $I_N = \int_X \lambda(x, N) \mathrm{dVol}(x)$ is subadditive and so $\Lambda = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_N}{N}$ exists and satisfies

$$(5.4) \quad \Lambda \leq \frac{I_N}{N},$$

for all N . The number Λ is in fact the largest *Lyapunov exponent* of dVol , since we assume that $\mathrm{dVol} = \mu$, and we know that in general μ is ergodic (Theorem 4.7 (e)). The Ledrappier-Young formula [36] then gives that the topological entropy h , which equals the Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy of $\mu = \mathrm{dVol}$ (recall again Theorem 4.7 (e)), is equal to

$$(5.5) \quad h = \Lambda \cdot \dim_+(\mu) = 2\Lambda,$$

since $\dim_+(\mu)$ (the dimension of μ along the unstable directions) equals 2 because $\mu = \mathrm{dVol}$. Combining (5.4) and (5.5) gives (5.3).

We now use (5.3) for our main computation as follows: by Stokes's Theorem, the integral $\int_X \omega \wedge \omega_N$ can be compute in cohomology as

$$\int_X \omega \wedge \omega_N = \int_X ([\eta_+] + [\eta_-]) \wedge (e^{Nh}[\eta_+] + e^{-Nh}[\eta_-]) = e^{Nh} + e^{-Nh},$$

and so using Jensen's inequality

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \log(e^{Nh} + e^{-Nh}) &= \log \left(\int_X \omega \wedge \omega_N \right) \geq \int_X \log \left(\frac{\omega \wedge \omega_N}{\mathrm{dVol}} \right) \mathrm{dVol} \\ &= \int_X \log \left(\frac{2\omega \wedge \omega_N}{\omega^2} \right) \mathrm{dVol} \\ &= \int_X \log \left(e^{2\lambda(x,N)} + e^{-2\lambda(x,N)} \right) \mathrm{dVol}(x), \end{aligned}$$

but noting that $t \mapsto \log(e^t + e^{-t})$ is convex and increasing for $t \geq 0$, we can apply Jensen's inequality again and (5.3) to get

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_X \log \left(e^{2\lambda(x,N)} + e^{-2\lambda(x,N)} \right) \mathrm{dVol}(x) &\geq \log \left(e^{2 \int_X \lambda(x,N) \mathrm{dVol}(x)} + e^{-2 \int_X \lambda(x,N) \mathrm{dVol}(x)} \right) \\ &\geq \log(e^{Nh} + e^{-Nh}), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that all the inequalities in (5.6) and (5.7) must be equalities and so $\lambda(x, N) = \frac{Nh}{2}$ holds for all $x \in X$ and $N \geq 1$. Going back to

the definition of $\lambda(x, N)$, this means that we obtain two ω -orthogonal T -invariant line subbundles of TX , one expanded and one contracted by T . By Ghys [25, Proposition 2.2], these give two holomorphic foliations on X which are preserved by T , which is already enough to conclude that (X, T) is a Kummer example by Cantat [11, Theorem 7.4] (or [16, Theorem 3.1] which only needs one invariant foliation). Alternatively, one can directly use these two invariant foliations to show that ω must be flat, and then that (X, T) is Kummer, see [23, §3.2]. This concludes our sketch of the proof that $(b) \Rightarrow (d)$ in Theorem 5.2.

6. FROM DYNAMICS TO GEOMETRY: LIMITS OF RICCI-FLAT METRICS

In the previous section we saw an application of the Ricci-flat Kähler metrics on $K3$ surfaces to dynamics. Here we go in the opposite direction, and use dynamics to prove results about the Ricci-flat metrics.

Let X be a $K3$ surface. Recall that thanks to Yau's Theorem 3.1 for every Kähler class $[\alpha] \in \mathcal{C}_X \subset H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$ (an open convex cone in this cohomology group) there is a unique Ricci-flat Kähler metric ω with $[\omega] = [\alpha]$. A natural question to ask is how do these metrics behave as the class $[\alpha]$ varies. It is easy to see (either from Yau's explicit estimates, or using the implicit function theorem) that the Ricci-flat metrics vary continuously in the smooth topology as long as their cohomology class is contained in a fixed relatively compact subset of \mathcal{C}_X . We would then like to know what happens when we approach a limiting class $[\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$.

This is a problem that has received much attention recently, see for example the author's surveys [49, 50, 51] and references therein. We will just focus on the following basic setup: given a class $[\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$, and a fixed Ricci-flat Kähler metric ω on X , let $\omega_t, 0 < t \leq 1$ be the unique Ricci-flat Kähler metric on X cohomologous to $[\alpha] + t[\omega]$. What is the behavior of ω_t as $t \rightarrow 0$?

6.1. Noncollapsed limits. Suppose first that $\int_X [\alpha]^2 > 0$. In this case, as discussed earlier, the null locus $\text{Null}([\alpha])$ of $[\alpha]$, which is the union of all irreducible curves which intersect trivially with $[\alpha]$, is a closed analytic subset of X . Then, as shown in [48] and [17], the Ricci-flat metrics ω_t converge locally smoothly (as tensors) on compact sets away from $\text{Null}([\alpha])$ to a Ricci-flat Kähler metric ω_0 on $X \setminus \text{Null}([\alpha])$. See [51] for more information and higher-dimensional generalizations.

6.2. Collapsed fibrations limits. Suppose next that $\int_X [\alpha]^2 = 0$ and that $[\alpha] = \pi^*[\omega_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1}]$ is the pullback of a Kähler class on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ via an elliptic fibration $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$. Then, as shown in [28] when π has 24 singular fibers of type I_1 and in [27, 29] in general, the Ricci-flat metrics ω_t again converge locally smoothly (as tensors) on compact sets away from the singular fibers $S \subset X$ (a closed analytic subset of X) to the pullback of a Kähler metric

ω_0 on $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \pi(S)$. The limiting metric ω_0 is not Ricci-flat, its Ricci curvature is a Weil-Petersson semipositive form that measures the variation of complex structure of the smooth fibers. See again [51] for more details and generalizations.

It is also interesting to note that if $0 \neq [\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$ satisfies $\int_X [\alpha]^2 = 0$ and $[\alpha] \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$, then in fact $[\alpha] = \pi^*[\omega_{\mathbb{C}P^1}]$ for some elliptic fibration on X (see [22, Proposition 1.4]).

6.3. Enter dynamics. Based on the two previous results, the author had conjectured in [49, 50] that for arbitrary classes $[\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$, the Ricci-flat metrics ω_t should converge locally smoothly on compact sets away from some closed analytic subset S of X . However, this turns out to be false, as observed by Filip and the author [22]:

Theorem 6.1. *Let X be a K3 surface with an automorphism T with positive topological entropy such that (X, T) is not a Kummer example (for example, those described in Examples 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6), let $[\alpha] = [\eta_+]$ and ω_t the Ricci-flat Kähler metric on X cohomologous to $[\eta_+] + t[\omega]$, $0 < t \leq 1$. Then as $t \rightarrow 0$ the metrics ω_t cannot converge in C_{loc}^0 on the complement of any closed analytic subset of X .*

Indeed, this is essentially a corollary of Theorem 5.2: by weak compactness of currents, it is easy to show that the metrics ω_t must converge in the weak topology of currents to the eigencurrent η_+ as $t \rightarrow 0$ (here we use that η_+ is the unique closed positive current in its class by Theorem 4.7 (a)), so if ω_t was also converging in $C_{\text{loc}}^0(X \setminus S)$ for some closed analytic subset S , then η_+ would be continuous on $X \setminus S$. Now, if this was true for both η_+ and η_- , then Theorem 5.2 would immediately give a contradiction (so Theorem 6.1 follows if we allow perhaps replacing $[\eta_+]$ by $[\eta_-]$). To show that just continuity of η_+ on $X \setminus S$ is enough to conclude that $\mu \ll \text{dVol}$ (and hence derive a contradiction by Theorem 5.2 again) one needs to work just a little bit more, using [18, 35], see [22, Theorem 3.3 (3)].

6.4. Other boundary classes. To conclude, we discuss briefly what is expected to happen to the Ricci-flat Kähler metrics ω_t when their cohomology class approaches $0 \neq [\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$ which satisfies $\int_X [\alpha]^2 = 0$ but does not come from the base of an elliptic fibration, and is not an eigenclass for an automorphism with positive entropy.

We fix a smooth representative α of its class, which is a closed real $(1, 1)$ -form. Since $[\alpha]$ is a limit of Kähler classes, weak compactness of currents easily shows that there are closed positive $(1, 1)$ -currents $\beta = \alpha + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_0$ in the class $[\alpha]$, with φ_0 quasi-psh normalized by $\sup_X \varphi_0 = 0$ say. This is again expected to be unique, see the ongoing work of Sibony-Verbitsky [44].

The Ricci-flat metrics ω_t in the class $[\alpha] + t[\omega]$, $0 < t \leq 1$, can be written as $\omega_t = \alpha + t\omega + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_t$, where φ_t are smooth functions which are uniquely determined if we normalize them by $\sup_X \varphi_t = 0$.

Conjecture 6.2. *Let X be a K3 surface, α a closed real $(1, 1)$ -form with $0 \neq [\alpha] \in \partial\mathcal{C}_X$ and $\int_X \alpha^2 = 0$. Let ω be a Kähler metric on X , and for $0 < t \leq 1$ let $\omega_t = \alpha + t\omega + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_t$ be the Ricci-flat Kähler metric in the class $[\alpha] + t[\omega]$ with normalization $\sup_X \varphi_t = 0$. Then there is a closed positive $(1, 1)$ -current $\beta = \alpha + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_0 \geq 0$ with $\varphi_0 \in C^0(X)$, $\sup_X \varphi_0 = 0$, and*

$$(6.1) \quad \varphi_t \rightarrow \varphi_0,$$

uniformly on X as $t \rightarrow 0$.

This conjecture is known in the case when $[\alpha]$ is an eigenclass for an automorphism with positive entropy, since in this case φ_0 is even γ -Hölder continuous for some $\gamma > 0$ by Theorem 4.7 (c), and the convergence of φ_t to φ_0 is easily seen to hold in $C^\gamma(X)$.

Interestingly, this conjecture is not known when $[\alpha]$ comes from the base of an elliptic fibration $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$: in this case we do know that $\varphi_0 \in C^\gamma(\mathbb{CP}^1)$ for some $\gamma > 0$ (since its Laplacian is globally in L^p for some $p > 1$ [46, Corollary 3.1]), but the global convergence in (6.1) uniformly on all of X (not just away from the singular fibers) is unknown.

And of course the most interesting case is when $[\alpha]$ is neither an eigenclass nor comes from an elliptic fibration, in which case even the existence of a continuous φ_0 as above is unknown.

7. SOME CONJECTURES

In this last section we briefly discuss a few open problems related to the dynamics of automorphisms of K3 surfaces that the author learned from S. Filip, see also Cantat's ICM paper [14] for many other problems.

7.1. Positive Lyapunov exponent. Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a K3 automorphism with positive topological entropy $h > 0$ and fix a Ricci-flat Kähler metric ω on X . The largest Lyapunov exponent of $d\text{Vol}$ (which appeared in section 5.3 in the special case when $d\text{Vol} = \mu$) is then defined as

$$\Lambda = \int_X \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{h}{2N} \log \|D_x T^N\|_\omega \right) d\text{Vol}(x).$$

This is easily seen to be finite, and if we let $\omega_N = (T^N)^*\omega$ then $\log \|D_x T^N\|_\omega$ is equal to the quantity $\lambda(x, N) \geq 0$ defined in section 5.3 (namely the largest eigenvalue of $\omega_N(x)$ with respect to $\omega(x)$ is $e^{2\lambda(x, N)}$). This shows that $\Lambda \geq 0$, and the major outstanding problem is then (see also the discussion in Cantat's thesis [9, Chapter 3]):

Conjecture 7.1. *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism with positive topological entropy of a projective K3 surface. Then we have $\Lambda > 0$.*

It would already be extremely interesting to show that in the setting of Conjecture 7.1 there is dense T -orbit. Furthermore, once $\Lambda > 0$ one expects more:

Question 7.2. *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a K3 automorphism with positive topological entropy and suppose that $\Lambda > 0$. Does it follow that $dVol$ is T -ergodic?*

Recall that the measure of maximal entropy μ is always T -ergodic (even mixing), and it also has positive Lyapunov exponent by the Ledrappier-Young formula [36], but in general μ is quite different from $dVol$ as shown in Theorem 5.2.

7.2. The support of μ . Let again $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a K3 automorphism with positive topological entropy $h > 0$, and let $\mu = \eta_+ \wedge \eta_-$ be the measure with maximal entropy from Theorem 4.7. By Theorem 5.2 we know that if (X, T) is not a Kummer example then $\text{Supp}(\mu)$ is a Lebesgue null-set. Nevertheless, this set should be quite fractal, and we expect that:

Conjecture 7.3. *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism with positive topological entropy of a projective K3 surface. Then $\text{Supp}(\mu)$ has full Lebesgue measure.*

Thanks to a result of Dinh-Sibony (see [13, Theorem 7.6]), an affirmative answer to this conjecture would give a negative answer to [14, Question 3.4]. Note that this conjecture is false when X is not projective, as shown by McMullen's examples of K3 automorphisms with Siegel discs in Example 4.6 (which are not projective): indeed, μ vanishes completely on the Siegel disc. It seems quite likely that in fact the Siegel disc, when it exists, is rather large:

Question 7.4. *Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism with positive topological entropy of a K3 surface which admits a Siegel disc $\Delta \subset X$. What is the Lebesgue measure of $\text{Supp}(\mu)$? Could it be zero?*

In other words, are there Siegel discs so that the Lebesgue measure of $X \setminus \Delta$ is zero?

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