THE COLLAPSING RATE OF THE KÄHLER-RICCI FLOW
WITH REGULAR INFINITE TIME SINGULARITY

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Abstract. We study the collapsing behavior of the Kähler-Ricci flow on a compact Kähler manifold $X$ admitting a holomorphic submersion $X \to \Sigma$ coming from its canonical class, where $\Sigma$ is a Kähler manifold with $\dim \mathbb{C} \Sigma < \dim \mathbb{C} X$. We show that the flow metric degenerates at exactly the rate of $e^{-t}$ as predicted by the cohomology information, and so the fibers $\pi^{-1}(z), z \in \Sigma$ collapse at the optimal rate $\text{diam}_t(\pi^{-1}(z)) \simeq e^{-t/2}$. Consequently, it leads to some analytic and geometric extensions to the regular case of Song-Tian’s works [ST1, ST2]. Its applicability to general Calabi-Yau fibrations will also be discussed in local settings.

1. Introduction

In this note, we let $X$ be a closed connected Kähler manifold with $\dim \mathbb{C} X = n$ which admits the following fibration. Let $(\Sigma, \omega_\Sigma)$ be a Kähler manifold with $\dim \mathbb{C} \Sigma = n - r < n$ and $X \to \Sigma$ is a surjective holomorphic submersion. This submersion gives a smooth fibration structure by classical results due to Ehresmann [Eh] and Fischer-Grauert [FG]. For each $z \in \Sigma$, we call $\pi^{-1}(z)$ a fiber based at $z$, which is a complex submanifold of $X$ with $\dim \mathbb{C} \pi^{-1}(z) = r$. $X$ is a smooth fiber bundle over $\Sigma$, but the induced complex structure on each fiber may vary. In the case where the fibers are isomorphic, $X$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle over $\Sigma$. Here, we allow $\Sigma$ to be a point, i.e. $r = n$.

Throughout the note, we assume that the first Chern class $c_1(X) = -\pi^*\alpha$ for some Kähler class $\alpha$ on $\Sigma$, and so each fiber $\pi^{-1}(z)$ is a Calabi-Yau manifold. We consider the following normalized Kähler-Ricci flow on $X$, defined by

(1.1) \[ \frac{\partial \omega_t}{\partial t} = -\text{Ric}(\omega_t) - \omega_t, \quad \omega_t|_{t=0} = \omega_0, \]

with any Kähler metric $\omega_0$ as the initial metric.

The Kähler class $[\omega_t]$ at time $t$ is precisely given by $-c_1(X) + e^{-t}([\omega_0] + c_1(X))$, where we have chosen the convention $c_1(X) = [\text{Ric}(\omega)]$ for any Kähler metric $\omega$ on $X$. The maximal existence time $T$ of (1.1) is uniquely determined by the optimal existence result due to Tian and the second-named author in [TZ], namely

$T = \sup\{t : -c_1(X) + e^{-t}([\omega_0] + c_1(X)) \text{ is Kähler}\}.$

The infinite time singularity case (i.e. $T = \infty$) in this note is as follows. We have a surjective holomorphic submersion $\pi$ as described above. Moreover, $\pi^*[\omega_\Sigma] = \ldots$
Theorem 1.1. The following is the main result of this paper:

\( \partial_t \) satisfies the normalized \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Ricci flow and has regular infinite time singularity and the \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class \( C \) rescaling property allows us to make use of Theorem 1.1 to further strengthen the collapsing behavior of Ricci-flat metrics on toric fibrations with a good rescaling property allows us to make use of Theorem 1.1 to further strengthen the \( C^{1,\alpha} \)-convergence. Using a parabolic analogue of Gross-Tosatti-Y.Zhang’s argument, we show that on toric fibrations if the initial \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class is rational, then the limiting \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class as \( t \to \infty \) is exactly \( -c_1(X) \). We call this regular infinite time singularity.

Define \( \omega_\infty = \pi^* \omega_\Sigma \) and set

\[
\hat{\omega}_t = \omega_\infty + e^{-t}(\omega_0 - \omega_\infty).
\]

Then \( \hat{\omega}_t \) is a reference metric in the same \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class as the flow metric \( \omega_t \). The following is the main result of this paper:

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( X \xrightarrow{\pi} \Sigma \) be a holomorphic submersion described above and \( \omega_t \) satisfies the normalized \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Ricci flow \( \partial_t \omega_t = -\text{Ric}(\omega_t) - \omega_t \) on \( X \). Assume we have regular infinite time singularity and the \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class \( [\omega_t] \) limits to \( \pi^* [\omega_\Sigma] \) for some \( K\ddot{a}hler \) metric \( \omega_\Sigma \) on \( \Sigma \) (i.e. \( c_1(K_X) = \pi^* [\omega_\Sigma] \)). Then, using the notations introduced above, we have

\[
C^{-1} \omega_t \leq \omega_t \leq C \hat{\omega}_t
\]

where \( C \) is a uniform constant depending only on \( n, r, \omega_0, \) and \( \omega_\Sigma \). Hence, \( \omega_t \simeq e^{-t}\omega_0 \) along fibers and the fibers have diameters uniformly bounded from above and below by exponentially decaying terms, i.e.

\[
C^{-1} e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \leq \text{diam}_t(\pi^{-1}(z)) \leq C e^{-\frac{t}{4}}, \quad \text{for any } z \in \Sigma.
\]

This result shares the same theme with several related works in the current literature. In [ST1, ST2], Song and Tian studied the collapsing behavior of elliptic and Calabi-Yau fibrations with non-big semi-ample canonical bundle under the normalized \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Ricci flow (1.1), and showed that the metric on the regular part converges, as a current, to a generalized \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Einstein metric on the base manifold. In case of elliptic fibrations, it was proved in [ST1] that the convergence is in \( C^{1,\alpha} \)-sense for any \( \alpha < 1 \) on the potential level. Theorem 1.1 in this note asserts if the fibration is regular then one can obtain an optimal fiber-collapsing rate \( \text{diam}_t \simeq e^{-t/2} \), and more importantly, shows that the \( C^{1,\alpha} \)-convergence also holds for smooth Calabi-Yau fibrations of general dimensions (see Corollary 1.2).

There are analogous collapsing results for the unnormalized \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Ricci flow \( \partial_t \omega_t = -\text{Ric}(\omega_t) \) with finite time singularity. For instance, the collapsing behavior of \( CP^1 \)-bundles was studied by Song, Székelyhidi and Weinkove in [SW1] and [SSW] (see also [F1] by the first-named author). The collapsing behavior of Ricci-flat metrics on Calabi-Yau manifolds is also studied in [GTZ] by Gross, Tosatti and Y. Zhang. The common theme shared by all the aforesaid works is that the limiting behavior of the \( K\ddot{a}hler \) metric can be read off by the cohomological data.

Inspired by GTZ, we deduce several geometric and analytic consequences of Theorem 1.1 on toric fibrations, a special case of Calabi-Yau fibrations with complex tori as fibers. The existence of semi-flat forms on toric fibrations with a good rescaling property allows us to make use of Theorem 1.1 to further strengthen the \( C^{1,\alpha} \)-convergence. Using a parabolic analogue of Gross-Tosatti-Y.Zhang’s argument, we show that on toric fibrations if the initial \( K\ddot{a}hler \) class is rational, then along the \( K\ddot{a}hler\)-Ricci flow we have (see Propositions 5.3, 5.6 and 5.8):
(i) the Riemann curvature $\|Rm\|_{\omega_t}$ is uniformly bounded;
(ii) $\omega_t$ converges smoothly to a generalized Kähler-Einstein metric on $\Sigma$; and
(iii) when restricted to each torus fiber, $e^{t} \omega_t$ converges smoothly to a flat metric
on the fiber.

Some of the above statements, particularly (ii), were conjectured in [ST1,ST2] (see
also [SW2]) on regular Calabi-Yau fibrations, and on general Calabi-Yau fibrations
away from singular fibers. A recent preprint [Gi] by Gill gives an affirmative answer
to the case where $X$ is a Cartesian product of a complex torus and a compact
Kähler manifold with negative first Chern class. Our results hence further affirm
these conjectures on a wider class of regular toric fibrations. One fundamental
assumption in Propositions 5.5, 5.6 and 5.8 is that the initial Kähler class is rational.
It guarantees the existence of a suitable semi-flat form explicitly constructed by
Gross-Tosatti-Y.Zhang in [GTZ]. We hope that this technical assumption can be
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2. Some Estimates on Decay Rates

In this section, we prove the necessary estimates for establishing Theorem 1.1.

We adopted the techniques developed in [TZ,ST1,ST2] etc. Once the pointwise
decay of the volume form $\omega_t^n$ is established, the rest of the argument will follows
similarly as in [F2] by the first-named author (see also [To] for an elliptic analogue
of the argument).

We rewrite the Kähler-Ricci flow (1.1) as a parabolic complex Monge-Ampère
equation in the same way as in [TZ,ST1] etc. We use the family of reference metrics
$\hat{\omega}_t$ defined before, which is in the same Kähler class as $\omega_t$. By the $\partial \bar{\partial}$-lemma, there
exists a family of smooth functions $\varphi_t$ such that $\omega_t = \hat{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_t$. Let $\Omega$ be a
volume form on $X$ such that

\begin{equation}
\sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \Omega = \omega_{\infty} = \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma},
\end{equation}

whose existence is clear from the cohomology cosideration.

Then it is easy to check that the Kähler-Ricci flow (1.1) is equivalent to the
following scalar evolution equation (with a complex Monge-Ampère looking):

\begin{equation}
\frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} = \log \left( \frac{\hat{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_t}{e^{-\varphi_t} \Omega} \right) - \varphi_t, \ \varphi_0 = 0,
\end{equation}

and so the solution $\varphi_t$ also exists forever.
 Convention: in this note, we denote $C > 0$ to be a uniform constant which depends only on $n, r, \omega_0, \omega_\Sigma$, and may change from line to line. $\Delta$ stands for Laplacian with respect to the flow metric $\omega_t$.

We begin with the following 0th-order estimates.

**Lemma 2.1.** For (2.2), there exists a uniform constant $C = C(n, r, \omega_0, \omega_\Sigma)$ such that

$$|\varphi_t| \leq C, \quad \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} \right| \leq C$$

**Proof.** Because $\pi : X \to \Sigma$ is a fiber bundle structure and that $\hat{\omega}_t^n \simeq e^{-rt}\Omega$, by a straightforward Maximum Principle argument, we have $|\varphi_t| \leq C$.

Next we derive the bound for $\frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t}$. Taking $t$-derivative of (2.2) we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \partial \varphi_t \partial t \right) = \Delta \left( \partial \varphi_t \partial t \right) - e^{-t} \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}(\omega_0 - \omega_\infty) - \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + r.$$

We can also reformulate it to the following two equations:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( e^t \partial \varphi_t \partial t \right) = \Delta \left( e^t \partial \varphi_t \partial t \right) - \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}(\omega_0 - \omega_\infty) + re^t, \tag{2.3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \partial \varphi_t + \varphi_t \right) = \Delta \left( \partial \varphi_t + \varphi_t \right) - n + r + \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\omega_\infty.$$

The difference of these two is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( e^t - 1 \right) \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - \varphi_t = \Delta \left( e^t - 1 \right) \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - \varphi_t - \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\omega_0 + re^t + n - r.$$  

Applying Maximum Principle and the bounds for $\varphi_t$, we have

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} \leq \frac{(n - r)t + re^t + C}{e^t - 1} \leq C.$$  

For the lower bound, we can mimic the argument in [ST1] as follows.

$$n^{-n} \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\hat{\omega}_t \geq \frac{\hat{\omega}_t^n}{\omega_t^n} \geq \frac{\hat{\omega}_t^n}{e^{\frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - \Delta - \varphi_t}} \geq Ce^{-\frac{\varphi_t}{C}}.$$  

We can then combine

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta \right) \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) = -n + r + \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\omega_\infty \geq -n + r$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta \right) \varphi_t = \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - n + \text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\hat{\omega}_t \geq \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - n + C e^{-\frac{\varphi_t}{C}},$$

to arrive at

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta \right) \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + 2\varphi_t \right) \geq \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - C + C e^{-\frac{\varphi_t}{C}}.$$  

Again applying Maximum Principle and the bounds of $\varphi_t$, we can conclude the lower bound for $\frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t}$.

**Remark 2.2.** For the unnormalized Kähler-Ricci flow with finite time singularity, the first-named author has to assume in [F2] a uniform bound on $\text{Tr}_{\omega_t}\text{Ric}(\omega_t)$ in order to derive an appropriate pointwise decay of the volume form $\omega_t^n$. Note that such an assumption is not needed in the setting of this note.

In [ST3], there is a delicate argument to establish the same results as in Lemma 2.1 when the $\pi$ is not assumed to be regular.
These 0th-order bounds provide the exact setting as in \cite{Z3} and \cite{ST3}, and lead
to a sequence of estimates which eventually prove the uniform bound of the scalar curvature. Among those estimates, there is one which is useful for our purpose of
this note:
\begin{equation}
\text{Tr}_{\omega_t} \pi^* \omega_S = \text{Tr}_{\omega_t} \omega_\infty \leq C,
\end{equation}
uniformly for \( t \in [0, \infty) \).

Lemma 2.4 tells us that the volume form of \( \omega_t \) behaves exactly as predicted by
the cohomology information. Since it is useful for establishing the main theorem,
we summarize it in the following lemma:

**Lemma 2.3.** There exists a uniform constant \( C = C(n, r, \omega_0, \omega_S) > 0 \) such that for
any \( t \in [0, \infty) \), we have
\begin{equation}
C^{-1} e^{-rt} \Omega \leq \omega_t^n \leq C e^{-rt} \Omega.
\end{equation}

We now show the Kähler potential \( \varphi_t \) decays at a rate of \( e^{-t} \) after a suitable
normalization described below.

For each \( z \in \Sigma \) and \( t \in [0, T) \), we denote \( \omega_{t,z} \) to be the restriction of \( \omega_t \) on the
fiber \( \pi^{-1}(z) \). For each \( t \in [0, T) \), we define a function \( \Phi_t : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R} \) by
\[
\Phi_t(z) = \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_{\omega_0}(\pi^{-1}(z))} \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \varphi_t \omega_0^{n,z}
\]
which is the average value of \( \varphi_t \) over each fiber \( \pi^{-1}(z) \). The pull-back \( \pi^* \Phi_t \) is then
a function defined on \( X \). For simplicity, we also denote \( \pi^* \Phi_t \) by \( \tilde{\Phi}_t \).

**Lemma 2.4.** There exists a uniform constant \( C = C(n, r, \omega_0, \omega_S) \) such that for
any \( t \in [0, \infty) \), we have
\begin{equation}
|e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t)| \leq C.
\end{equation}

**Proof.** Denote \( \tilde{\varphi}_t = e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t) \). For each \( z \in \Sigma \), we have \( \tilde{\omega}_{t,z} = e^{-t} \omega_{0,z} \), and so
\[
\omega_{t,z} = e^{-t} \omega_{0,z} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}.
\]

Since \( \Phi_t \) depends only on \( z \in \Sigma \), we have \( \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \Phi_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} = 0 \). By rearranging,
we have
\begin{equation}
e^t \omega_{t,z} = \omega_{0,z} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \tilde{\varphi}_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}.
\end{equation}

Regard (2.7) to be a metric equation on the manifold \( \pi^{-1}(z) \), and we have
\begin{equation}
(\omega_{0,z} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \tilde{\varphi}_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)})^r = (e^t \omega_{t,z})^r.
\end{equation}

Using Lemma 2.3 we can see along \( \pi^{-1}(z) \),
\begin{equation}
\frac{\omega_{t,z}^r}{\omega_{0,z}^r} = \frac{\omega_t^r \wedge (\pi^* \omega_S)^{n-r}}{\omega_0^r \wedge (\pi^* \omega_S)^{n-r}} = \frac{\omega_t^r}{\omega_0^r} \cdot \frac{\omega_t^n}{\omega_0^n} \wedge (\pi^* \omega_S)^{n-r} \leq C(\text{Tr}_{\omega_t} \pi^* \omega_S)^{n-r} \cdot e^{-rt}.
\end{equation}

Combining (2.4) with (2.9), we see that (2.8) can be restated as
\begin{equation}
(\omega_{0,z} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \tilde{\varphi}_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)})^r = F_z(\xi, t) (\omega_{0,z})^r.
\end{equation}
where $F_z(\xi, t): \pi^{-1}(z) \times [0, T) \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is uniformly bounded from above.

Since $\int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \hat{\varphi} t \omega_{0,z} = 0$, by applying Yau’s $L^\infty$-estimate (see [Y]) on (2.7), we then have

\begin{equation}
(2.11) \sup_{\pi^{-1}(z) \times [0, T)} |\hat{\varphi} t| \leq C_z,
\end{equation}

where $C_z$ depends on $n, r, \omega_0, \omega_\Sigma, \sup_{\pi^{-1}(z) \times [0, T)} F_z, \text{Vol}_{\omega_0, z}(\pi^{-1}(z))$, the Sobolev and Poincaré constants of $\pi^{-1}(z)$ with respect to metric $\omega_{0,z}$, all of which can be bounded uniformly independent of $z$. It completes the proof of the lemma. □

**Remark 2.5.** Yau’s $L^\infty$-estimate was proved by a Moser’s iteration argument. Readers may refer to Chapter 2 of [S] for an exposition of the proof.

**Remark 2.6.** In our setting, the uniform boundedness of Sobolev and Poincaré constants of $(\pi^{-1}(z), \omega_0, z)$ follows from the compactness of $\Sigma$ and the absence of singular fibers. With the presence of singular fibers, there is a detail discussion in [To] in this regard. The bounds of these constants can be derived using the fact that $\pi^{-1}(z)$’s are minimal submanifolds of $X$ and the classical results in [MS, Ch, LY].

### 3. Proof of Theorem 1.1

Now we can proceed to the proof of the main result about the collapsing rate.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** We apply Maximum Principle to the following quantity

\[ Q := \log(e^{-t} \text{Tr}_{\omega} \omega_0) - A e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t), \]

where $A$ is a positive constant to be chosen. Denote $\square = \partial_t - \Delta$, and we have

\begin{equation}
(3.1) \quad \square \log(e^{-t} \text{Tr}_{\omega} \omega_0) \leq C + C \text{Tr}_{\omega} \omega_0 \tag{3.1}
\end{equation}

where $C$ depends on the curvature of $\omega_0$.

We also need to compute the evolution equation for the second term in $Q$.

\[ \square A e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t) = A e^t \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \Phi_t}{\partial t} \right) + A e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t) - A e^t (\Delta \varphi_t - \Delta \Phi_t) \]

\[ \geq A e^t \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} - \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} \omega_{0,z} \right) - CA \]

\[ - A e^t (n - \text{Tr}_{\omega} \hat{\omega}_t - \Delta \Phi_t). \]

Using the lower bound of $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$ given by Lemma 2.1 we have

\begin{equation}
(3.2) \quad \square A e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t) \geq -CA e^t + A e^t \text{Tr}_{\omega} \hat{\omega}_t
\end{equation}

\[ + A e^t \left( \Delta \Phi_t - \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} \omega_{0,z} \right), \]
Combining (3.1) and (3.2), we have

\[ \Box Q \leq C Ae^t + C \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \omega_0 - Ae^t \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} (e^{-t} \omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t}) \omega_\infty) \]

\[ - Ae^t \left( \Delta \Phi_t - \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} \omega_0^r \right) \]

\[ \leq C Ae^t + (C - A) \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \omega_0 \]

\[ - Ae^t \left( \Delta \Phi_t - \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} \omega_0^r \right). \]

By Lemma 2.1, we have \( \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} \leq C \) for some uniform constant \( C \). It follows that

\[ \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} \omega_0^r \leq C. \]

Note that \( \text{Vol}_{\omega_0, z}(\pi^{-1}(z)) \) is actually independent of \( z \).

For the Laplacian term of \( \Phi_t \), we have

\[ \Delta \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \varphi_t \omega_0^r = \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_t \wedge \omega_0^r \]

\[ = \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} (\omega_t - \hat{\omega}_t) \wedge \omega_0^r \]

\[ \geq -\text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \hat{\omega}_t \wedge \omega_0^r \]

\[ \geq -\text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} (\omega_0 \wedge \omega_0^r + \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \wedge \omega_0^r). \]

Since \( \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \leq C \) and \( \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} (\omega_0 \wedge \omega_0^r + \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \wedge \omega_0^r) \) is a smooth \((1,1)\)-form on \( \Sigma \) independent of \( t \), we have

\[ \Delta \int_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \varphi_t \omega_0^r \geq -C \]

for some uniform constant \( C \). Back to (3.3), we have

\[ \Box Q \leq C Ae^t + (C - A) \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \omega_0 \leq C Ae^t - \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} \omega_0 \]

if we choose \( A \) sufficiently large such that \( C - A \leq -1 \).

Hence, for any \( S > 0 \), at the point where \( Q \) achieves its maximum over \( X \times [0, S] \), we have \( \text{Tr}_{\omega_0} (e^{-t} \omega_0) \leq C \) for some uniform constant \( C \) independent of \( S \). Together with Lemma 2.4 it follows that for any \( t \in [0, \infty) \) we have

\[ C^{-1} e^{-t} \omega_0 \leq \omega_t. \]

Combining with the fact from (2.4) that \( \omega_t \geq C^{-1} \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \), we have

\[ C^{-1} \hat{\omega}_t \leq \omega_t. \]

Together with Lemma 2.3 which indicates \( \omega^n_t \leq C \hat{\omega}^n_t \), we also have \( \omega_t \leq C \hat{\omega}_t \) for any \( t \in [0, \infty) \).

It completes the proof of the theorem. \( \square \)
4. Convergence at Time Infinity

The argument in [ST1] can be applied to our regular infinite time singularity case for general dimension and show that the Kähler-Ricci flow converges to the commonly called generalized Kähler-Einstein metric.

We focus on the nontrivial case \( \dim \Sigma \geq 1 \). The fibers of the map \( \pi : X \to \Sigma \) are all smooth Calabi-Yau manifolds, and so there is a Ricci-flat metric \( \omega_{0,z} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \Psi(z) \) for each \( z \in \Sigma \). After normalizing \( \Psi(z) \) to have \( \int_{\Sigma} \Psi(z) \omega_{0,z}^n = 0 \), we have a smooth function \( \Psi \) over \( X \) with the smooth closed \((1,1)\)-form

\[
\omega_{SF} = \omega_0 + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \Psi
\]

being Ricci flat on each fiber. We further define the following smooth function \( a \) priori on \( X \),

\[
F = \frac{\Omega}{\langle \omega_0 \rangle^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^{r}}
\]

which makes sense despite of the fact that \( \omega_{SF} \) might not be a metric over \( X \).

Since \( \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \Omega = \omega_\infty = \pi^* \omega_\Sigma \) and \( \omega_{SF} \) is a Ricci-flat metric along each fiber, we know that \( F \) is constant along each fiber and so is the pull-back of a smooth function over \( \Sigma \).

Over \( \Sigma \), we always have a unique and smooth solution \( u \) to the following complex Monge-Ampère equation, which is a classic elliptic equation when \( \dim \Sigma = 1 \),

\[
(\omega_\Sigma + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u)^{n-r} = F e^u \omega_\Sigma^{n-r},
\]

and we use the same notation for its pull-back on \( X \).

Denote \( \omega_{GKE} = \omega_\Sigma + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u \). Direct computation as in [ST1] then shows that this metric satisfies

\[
\text{Ric}(\omega_{GKE}) = -\omega_{GKE} + \omega_{WP}
\]

where \( \omega_{WP} \) is the Weil-Petersson metric determined by the fibration \( \pi : X \to \Sigma \). We also use \( \omega_{GKE} \) for its pull-back on \( X \), and so on \( X \), \( \omega_{GKE} = \omega_\infty + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u \).

Our main result in this section is the following.

**Theorem 4.1.** The solution \( \varphi_t \) for (4.2) converges uniformly to \( u \) as \( t \to \infty \).

**Proof.** Set \( v_t = \varphi_t - u - e^{-t} \Psi \). Since the flow metric \( \omega_t = \hat{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_t \) and \( \hat{\omega}_t = \omega_\infty + e^{-t} (\omega_0 - \omega_\infty) \), we have

\[
\omega_t = (\omega_{GKE} - e^{-t} \omega_\infty) + e^{-t} \omega_{SF} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} v_t.
\]

Meanwhile, since \( \omega_{GKE}^{n-r} = F e^u \omega_{\infty}^{n-r} \) and \( F = \frac{\Omega}{\langle \omega_0 \rangle^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^r} \), we have

\[
\langle \omega_{GKE}^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^r \rangle = \Omega e^u.
\]

Combine this to compute the evolution of \( v \) as follows

\[
\frac{\partial v_t}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + e^{-t} \Psi
\]

\[
= \log \frac{e^{rt}}{\Omega} \left( (\omega_{GKE} - e^{-t} \omega_\infty) + e^{-t} \omega_{SF} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} v_t \right)^{n-r} - \varphi + e^{-t} \Psi
\]

\[
= \log \frac{e^{rt}}{\langle \omega_{GKE}^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^r \rangle} \left( (\omega_{GKE} - e^{-t} \omega_\infty) + e^{-t} \omega_{SF} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} v_t \right)^{n-r} + u - \varphi + e^{-t} \Psi
\]

\[
= \log \frac{e^{rt}}{\langle \omega_{GKE}^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^r \rangle} - v_t.
\]

\[
(4.1)
\]
Now we apply the standard Maximum Principle argument for $v_t$ by looking at the spatial extremal value as a function of $t$.

The following observation is very useful

$$-Ce^{-t} \leq \log \frac{e^{tr} (\omega_{GKE} - e^{-t} \omega_\infty) + e^{-t} \omega_{SF}}{(n) \omega_{GKE}^{n-r} \wedge \omega_{SF}^r} \leq Ce^{-t}.$$ 

Set $A(t) = \max_X v_t$ and we have

$$\frac{dA}{dt} \leq Ce^{-t} - A$$

and so $v_t \leq Cte^{-t} + Ce^{-t}$. Similarly $v_t \geq -Cte^{-t} - Ce^{-t}$.

Hence we conclude $|\varphi_t - u| \leq Ce^{-t}$, and $\varphi_t \to u$ exponentially.

Recall that Theorem 1.1 proves $\omega_t$ and $\tilde{\omega}_t$ are uniformly equivalent. Combining with the fact that $\text{Tr}_{\omega_t} \omega_t \leq C$, one can show $|\Delta_{\omega_t} \varphi_t| \leq C$ and hence we have

**Corollary 4.2.** Kähler-Ricci flow $\omega_t$ converges to $\omega_{GKE}$ as $t \to \infty$ in the sense that the metric potential $\varphi_t \to u$ in $C^{1,\alpha}$-norm for any $\alpha < 1$.

### 5. Type III singularity of Toric Fibrations

In this section, we specialize on one category of Calabi-Yau fibrations, namely toric fibrations, where all fibers $\pi^{-1}(z)$ are complex tori $\mathbb{C}^r / \Lambda_z$. We again focus on regular fibrations. We will provide another geometric application to the collapsing rate result (Theorem 1.1), obtaining the uniform boundedness of $||Rm||_{\omega_t}$ when the initial Kähler class $[\omega_0]$ is rational. A solution $\tilde{\omega}_s$ to the unnormalized Ricci flow $\partial_s \tilde{\omega}_s = -\text{Ric}(\tilde{\omega}_s)$ is called **Type III** if $||Rm||_{\tilde{\omega}_s} \leq C/s$ for some uniform constant $C > 0$. One can easily verify by the correspondence $\omega_t = e^{-t} \tilde{\omega}_{(e^t - 1)}$ between normalized and unnormalized flows that Type III singularity is equivalent to saying $||Rm||_{\omega_t}$ is uniformly bounded in the normalized flow. Furthermore, we will show that in this special case the convergence of both $\varphi_t$ and $\omega_t$ is in fact in $C^\infty$-topology which strengthened the result showed in Corollary 1.2.

Here is the setting in this section. Let $X^n \xrightarrow{\pi} \Sigma^{n-r}$ be a holomorphic submersion fibered by complex tori such that $c_1(X) = -[\pi^* \omega_S]$ for some Kähler metric $\omega_S$ on $\Sigma$. For each point $z \in \Sigma$, there exists a neighborhood $z \in B \subset \Sigma$ such that $\pi^{-1}(B) \subset X$ is trivialized: i.e. there exists a lattice section $\Lambda_z$ varying over $z \in B$ such that $(B \times \mathbb{C}^r)/\Lambda_z$ is biholomorphic to $\pi^{-1}(B)$.

From now on we assume the initial Kähler class $[\omega_0]$ is rational, i.e. $[\omega_0] \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$, and hence $X$ must be projective. Then there exists a closed nonnegative semi-flat form $\omega_{SF}$ on $\pi^{-1}(B)$, with a good rescaling property, such that on each fiber $\pi^{-1}(z)$ we have $\omega_{SF}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}$ cohomologous to $\omega_0|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}$. The semi-flat form $\omega_{SF}$ is a $(1,1)$-form such that for each $z \in B$ the restriction $\omega_{SF}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}$ on the fiber $\pi^{-1}(z)$ is flat.

**Lemma 5.1** (Gross-Tosatti-Y.Zhang [GTZ]). Given that $X$ is projective and $[\omega_0]$ is rational, then one can find a closed nonnegative $(1,1)$-form $\omega_{SF}$ such that there exists a smooth function $f : \pi^{-1}(B) \to \mathbb{R}$ with

$$\omega_{SF} - \omega_0 = \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} f$$
and passing to the universal cover \( p : B \times \mathbb{C}^r \rightarrow B \times (\mathbb{C}^r/\Lambda_z) \), we have
\[
p^*\omega_{SF} = \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\psi
\]
where \( \psi : B \times \mathbb{C}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is a smooth function with the following rescaling property:
\[
\psi(z, \lambda \xi) = \lambda^2 \psi(z, \xi) \quad \text{for any} \ (z, \xi) \in B \times \mathbb{C}^r \text{ and } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.
\]
Denote \( \lambda_t : B \times \mathbb{C}^r \rightarrow B \times \mathbb{C}^r \) to be the rescaling map \( (z, \xi) \mapsto (z, e^{t/2}\xi) \). One can easily verify that
\[
e^{-t}\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_{SF} = e^{-t}\lambda_t^*\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\psi = e^{-t}\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\psi \circ \lambda_t) = \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\psi = p^*\omega_{SF}.
\]
As before, we rewrite the normalized Kähler-Ricci flow \( \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -\text{Ric}(\omega_t) - \omega_t \) as the following complex Monge-Ampère equation (2.2)
\[
\frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} = \log \left( (\dot{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\phi_t)^n \right) - \phi_t,
\]
where \( \dot{\omega}_t = e^{-t}\omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t})\pi^*\omega_\Sigma \) and \( \omega_t = \dot{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\phi_t \). Here \( \Omega \) is a volume form on \( X \) such that \( \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\log \Omega = \pi^*\omega_\Sigma \). We first establish the following lemma using Theorem 1.1.

**Lemma 5.2.** There is a constant \( C > 0 \) such that on \( B \times \mathbb{C}^r \) we have
\[
C^{-1}p^*(\pi^*\omega_\Sigma + \omega_{SF}) \leq \lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t \leq Cp^*(\pi^*\omega_\Sigma + \omega_{SF}) \quad \text{for any} \ t \geq 1.
\]

**Proof.** First we use the metric equivalence of \( \omega_t \) and \( \dot{\omega}_t \) established in Theorem 1.1:
\[
C^{-1}\dot{\omega}_t \leq \omega_t \leq C\dot{\omega}_t.
\]
For the sake of simplicity, we denote \( \omega_t \simeq \dot{\omega}_t \) for the above metric equivalence (and for any other pair of metrics). Then,
\[
\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t \simeq \lambda_t^*p^*\dot{\omega}_t = \lambda_t^*p^*(e^{-t}\omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t})\pi^*\omega_\Sigma)
\]
\[
= e^{-t}\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t})p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma.
\]
Note that \( \lambda_t^*p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma = p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma \) since \( \lambda_t \) rescales the fiber directions only. As \( \omega_0 \simeq \omega_{SF} + \pi^*\omega_\Sigma \), we have
\[
\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t \simeq e^{-t}\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_{SF} + (1 - e^{-t})p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma
\]
\[
\simeq p^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^*\omega_\Sigma)
\]
\[
\simeq p^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^*\omega_\Sigma) \quad \text{for} \ t \geq 1.
\]
\[\square\]

Next we show \( \lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t \) is locally cohomologous to \( p^*(\omega_\Sigma + \omega_{SF}) \) in \( B \times \mathbb{C}^r \):
\[
\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t = \lambda_t^*p^*(e^{-t}\omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t})\pi^*\omega_\Sigma) + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\phi_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t)
\]
\[
= e^{-t}\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_0 + (1 - e^{-t})p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\phi_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t)
\]
\[
= e^{-t}\lambda_t^*p^*(\omega_{SF} - \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}f) + (1 - e^{-t})p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\phi_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t)
\]
\[
= p^*\omega_{SF} - \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(e^{-t}f \circ p \circ \lambda_t) + (1 - e^{-t})p^*\pi^*\omega_\Sigma + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}(\phi_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t).
\]
On the open ball \( B \subset \Sigma \), the Kähler metric \( \omega_{\Sigma} \) can be locally expressed as \( \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\zeta \) for some smooth function \( \zeta : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \). Therefore, we have
\[
\lambda_t^*p^*\omega_t = p^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^*\omega_\Sigma) + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}u_t,
\]
where $u_t = \varphi_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t - e^{-t}(f \circ p \circ \lambda_t) - e^{-t}(\zeta \circ p)$. As $\varphi_t$ is uniformly bounded on $X$, we have $u_t$ being uniformly bounded on $B \times \mathbb{C}^r$.

One can show the following higher-order estimates using Evans-Krylov’s and Schauder’s estimates:

**Lemma 5.3.** Given any compact set $K \subset B \times \mathbb{C}^r$ and any $k \geq 0$, there exists a constant $C = C(K, k)$ such that

$$\|\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t\|_{C^k(K, \delta)} \leq C$$

where $\delta$ is the Euclidean metric of $B \times \mathbb{C}^r$.

**Proof.** We first derive a complex Monge-Ampère equation for $u_t$: from the Kähler-Ricci flow equation, we have

$$\omega^n_t = e^{\kappa \phi_t + \phi_t - rt} \Omega.$$

By rescaling, we have

$$(\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t)^n = \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t^n = (e^{\kappa \phi_t + \phi_t - rt} \circ p \circ \lambda_t) \cdot \lambda_t^* p^* \Omega.$$

Since $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\log \Omega = \pi^* \omega_\Sigma$ and so $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\log \Omega|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} = 0$ for each $z \in \Sigma$.

By the compactness of the toric fibers $\pi^{-1}(z)$, we have $\Omega$ depends only on $z \in \Sigma$ and hence $e^{-rt} \lambda_t^* p^* \Omega = p^* \Omega$. Therefore, from (5.2) the potential $u_t$ satisfies the following equation:

$$\log(p^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^* \omega_\Sigma)) + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial} u_t)^n = \left(\frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t\right) \circ p \circ \lambda_t + \log(p^* \Omega).$$

The following quantities are uniformly bounded according to the gradient and Laplacian estimates due to [CY, LY] (see also [SeT, ST1, ST2, Z2] etc.)

$$\|\nabla_\omega(\phi_t + \varphi_t)\|_{\omega_t} \leq C, \ \|\Delta(\phi_t + \varphi_t)\| \leq C.$$

Hence,

$$\|\nabla_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t}(\phi_t + \varphi_t) \circ p \circ \lambda_t\|_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t} \leq C,$$

$$|\Delta_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t}(\phi_t + \varphi_t) \circ p \circ \lambda_t| \leq C.$$

By Lemma 5.2, we have $\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t \simeq p^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^* \omega_\Sigma) \simeq \delta$ on $K \subset B \times \mathbb{C}^r$. Hence, apply Evans-Krylov’s theory (see [Ev, Ki]) on (5.4) one can get a uniform $C^{2, \alpha}$-estimate on $u_t$. Finally, by the Schauder’s estimate (see e.g. [GT]) and a bootstrapping argument, one can complete the proof of the lemma. Here we supply the detail of the bootstrapping argument:

Let $D$ be any first-order differential operator on $B \times \mathbb{C}^r$. Differentiating (5.4) by $D$ gives

$$\Delta_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t}(Du_t) = -\text{Tr}_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t} Dp^*(\omega_{SF} + \pi^* \omega_\Sigma)$$

$$+ D \left\{ \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \right\} + D \log(p^* \Omega).$$
From (2.3), one can show using the chain rule that
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \right\} = \lambda_t^* p^* \left\{ \Delta_{\omega_t} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) - n + r + \text{Tr}_{\omega_t} \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \right\} \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{r} \lambda_t^* p^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \xi_j^2 \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{r} \lambda_t^* p^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \xi_j^2 \\
= \Delta \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) - n + r + \text{Tr}_{\lambda_t^* p^*} \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma} \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left\{ \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \right\} \cdot \xi_j \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left\{ \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \right\} \cdot \xi_j
\]

Hence, \( \lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \) satisfies the following parabolic equation:

\[
(5.6) \quad \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t \right) H = \langle \delta \xi H, \delta \xi + \bar{\delta} \xi \rangle \delta - n + r + \text{Tr}_{\lambda_t^* p^*} \pi^* \omega_{\Sigma}
\]

where \( \delta \xi \) denotes the flat connection on \( B \times \mathbb{C}^r \) and \( \bar{\delta} \xi = (\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r \).

Assume that \( u_t \in C^{k,\alpha} \) for some \( k \geq 2 \) and \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \). Then by (5.2) we have \( \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t \in C^{k-2,\alpha} \). By the uniform bound of \( \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t \), one also has \( \lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t^{-1} \in C^{k-2,\alpha} \). Hence applying parabolic Schauder’s estimate on (5.6) one get
\[
\lambda_t^* p^* \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_t}{\partial t} + \varphi_t \right) \in C^{k,\alpha}
\]

The controls are uniform in time because we already have uniform controls on the metric and \( C^0 \) norm of the evolution term.

Hence the coefficients of the elliptic equation (5.5) are in \( C^{k-2,\alpha} \), and applying elliptic Schauder’s estimate one has \( Du_t \in C^{k+1,\alpha} \) which is one higher-order up than our assumption. Since Evans-Krylov’s theory asserts that \( u_t \in C^{2,\alpha} \), this bootstrapping argument implies \( u_t \in C^\infty \) which completes the proof of the lemma.

Lemma 5.3 proves smooth convergence of the modified potential \( u_t \). The uniform bound on \( \| \text{Rm} \|_{\omega_t} \) can hence be established by the following argument.

Remark 5.4. In fact, a uniform bound for \( C^4 \)-norm of \( u_t \) is sufficient to prove the uniform boundedness of \( \| \text{Rm} \|_{\omega_t} \). The higher order estimates will be used in obtaining later results.

For each point \( x \in X \), find a compact subset \( K \) containing \( x \) such that \( K \subset \pi^{-1}(B) \equiv B \times (\mathbb{C}^r/\Lambda_x) \) for some small open ball \( B \subset \Sigma \). We then get
\[
\sup_{K} \| \text{Rm} \|_{\omega_t} = \sup_{K'} \| \text{Rm} \|_{\pi^* \omega_t}
\]
for some $K' \subset B \times \mathbb{C}^r$ such that $p(K') = K$. Therefore,
\[
\sup_{K} \| Rm \|_{\omega_t} = \sup_{\lambda_t^{-1}(K')} \| Rm \|_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t}.
\]
As $\lambda_t^{-1}(K') = \{(z, e^{-t/2} \xi) : (z, \xi) \in K',\}$, one can easily see $\cup_{t \geq 0} \lambda_t^{-1}(K')$ is pre-compact. By Lemma 5.3 one has $\sup_{\lambda_t^{-1}(K')} \| Rm \|_{\lambda_t^* p^* \omega_t} \leq C_K$ where $C_K$ depends on $K$. By covering the compact manifold $X$ by finitely many such $K$’s we have proved:

**Proposition 5.5.** Suppose $\pi : X \to \Sigma$ is a smooth holomorphic submersion fibered by complex tori such that the initial Kähler class $[\omega_0]$ is rational. Then along the normalized Kähler-Ricci flow (1.1), we have $\| Rm \|_{\omega_t} \leq C$ for some constant $C > 0$ independent of $t$, i.e. the flow encounters Type III singularity.

Another consequence of Lemma 5.3 is the $C^\infty$-convergence of $\omega_t$ to the generalized Kähler-Einstein metric, which strengthened the $C^{1,\alpha}$-convergence result (on the potential level) in Corollary 1.1. Recall that $\varphi_t \to u$ as $t \to \infty$ where $u : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ is the potential function such that $\omega_{GKE} = \omega_{\Sigma} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u$. Under the setting in this section, we have the following proposition:

**Proposition 5.6.** Under the same assumption as in Proposition 5.5, we have

(i) $\varphi_t \to u$ in $C^\infty(X, \omega_0)$-topology, and

(ii) $\omega_t \to \pi^* \omega_{GKE}$ in $C^\infty(X, \omega_0)$-topology.

**Remark 5.7.** From now on all the $C^k$-norms below are with respect to a time-independent metric. Also, by uniform bounds on $C^k$-norms we mean that the bounds are independent of $t$ but may depend on $k$.

**Proof.** First fix a compact set $K \subset M$ and find $K' \subset B \times \mathbb{C}^r$ such that $K'$ and $K$ are biholomorphic via $p$, i.e. $p(K') = K$. From Theorem 1.1 we already know that $\varphi_t \to u$ in $C^0$-norm, hence to prove (i) it suffices to establish uniform bounds on $\| \varphi_t \|_{C^{k}(K')}$. Note that
\[
p^* \omega_t = p^* \hat{\omega}_t + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} (\varphi_t \circ p)
\]
and it is straightforward to check that $\|p^* \hat{\omega}_t\|_{C^{k}(K')} \leq C(K', k)$ for some constant $C > 0$ depending only on $K'$ and $k$. We are left to show $\|p^* \omega_t\|_{C^{k}(K')} \leq C(K', k)$ is uniformly bounded independent of $t$.

Denote $\{z_i, \xi_\alpha\}$ to be the base-fiber coordinates on $B \times \mathbb{C}^r$, i.e. $i = 1, \ldots, n - r$ and $\alpha = 1, \ldots, r$. The local components of $p^* \omega_t$ and $\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t$ are related by
\[
(p^* \omega_t)_{ij}(z, \xi) = (\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t)_{ij}(z, e^{-t/2} \xi),
\]
\[
(p^* \omega_t)_{i\alpha}(z, \xi) = e^{-t/2} (\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t)_{i\alpha}(z, e^{-t/2} \xi),
\]
\[
(p^* \omega_t)_{j\beta}(z, \xi) = e^{-t/2} (\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t)_{j\beta}(z, e^{-t/2} \xi),
\]
\[
(p^* \omega_t)_{i\beta}(z, \xi) = e^{-t} (\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t)_{i\beta}(z, e^{-t/2} \xi).
\]
By Lemma 5.3 the local components of $\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t$ are uniformly bounded in every $C^k$-norm. It is easy to check from the above relations that the local components of $p^* \omega_t$ are also uniformly bounded in every $C^k$-norm. Combining with the uniform $C^k$-bounds on $p^* \hat{\omega}_t$, we establish the uniform bounds on $\|p^* \varphi_t\|_{C^{k}(K')}$. One can then prove (i) by covering $M$ by finitely many compact subsets $K$. 

and \( \hat{\omega} \to \pi^*\omega \) both in \( C^\infty \)-topology. Hence \( \omega \to \pi^*\omega \), \( \lambda \in \overline{\Omega_{\text{KKE}}} \), and \( \iota(z) \to \pi^*\omega \) in \( C^\infty \)-topology as \( t \to \infty \).

To finish this section, we prove a result concerning fiber-wise convergence. We establish that the flow metric restricted on each fiber converges smoothly, after a suitable rescaling, to a flat metric on the torus fiber. Precisely, we have

**Proposition 5.8.** Under the same assumption as in Proposition 5.3, we have

(i) \( u_t \to u \circ p \) in \( C^\infty_{\text{loc}}(B \times \mathbb{C}^r) \) as \( t \to \infty \),

(ii) \( e^{\lambda} \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \to \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \) in \( C^\infty(\pi^{-1}(z)) \)-topology.

**Proof.** By the proof of Lemma 5.3 we have uniform bounds on \( \|u_t\|_{C^k(K)} \) for any compact subset \( K \subset B \times \mathbb{C}^r \). Hence for (i) it suffices to show \( u_t \to u \circ p \) in \( C^0 \)-norm. Recall that \( u_t \) is defined by

\[
\omega_t = \rho \circ p \circ \lambda_t - e^{-t}(f \circ p \circ \lambda_t) - e^{-t}(\zeta \circ p)
\]

where \( f \) and \( \zeta \) are time-independent functions and hence are bounded on any compact subset of \( B \times \mathbb{C}^r \). It suffices to show \( \rho \circ p \circ \lambda_t \to u \circ p \) in \( C^0 \)-norm, it can be established by Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 4.1 as below:

\[
\|\omega_t \circ p \circ \lambda_t(z, \xi) - u \circ p(z, \xi)\| \\
\leq |\omega_t(z, e^{t/2}\xi) - \omega_t(z, \xi)| \circ p + |\omega_t(z, \xi) - u(z, \xi)| \circ p \\
= O(e^{-t}) + O(e^{-t/2}) = O(e^{-t/2}).
\]

Taking \( t \to \infty \) completes the proof of (i).

To prove (ii), we restrict (5.2) to the fibers,

\[
\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} = p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r}.
\]

Pulling-back by \( \lambda^{-1}_t \) defined by \( (z, \xi) \to (z, e^{-t/2}\xi) \) gives

\[
p^* \omega_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} = \lambda^*_t p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} + \lambda^*_t \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r}.
\]

By the rescaling property of \( \omega_{\text{SF}} \) given by 5.1, we have

\[
\lambda^*_t p^* \omega_{\text{SF}} = e^{-t} p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}.
\]

Note also that

\[
\lambda^*_t \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} = e^{-t} \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r}.
\]

Combining these, we have

\[
e^{\lambda} p^* \omega_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} = p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r}.
\]

From (i), we have \( u_t \to u \circ p \) in \( C^\infty_{\text{loc}}(B \times \mathbb{C}^r) \) and since \( u \circ p \) depends only on \( z \in B \), we have

\[
e^{-t} \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} u_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} \to 0
\]

as \( t \to \infty \) in \( C^\infty_{\text{loc}} \)-topology. Hence, we have \( e^{\lambda} p^* \omega_t|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} \to p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r} \) in \( C^\infty_{\text{loc}}(\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^r) \)-topology, and so

\[
e^\lambda p^* \omega_t|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \to p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)}
\]

in \( C^\infty(\pi^{-1}(z)) \)-topology. It completes the proof of (ii) since \( p^* \omega_{\text{SF}}|_{\pi^{-1}(z)} \) is a flat metric for each \( z \in \Sigma \). \( \square \)
6. Remarks

The totally collapsing case of Σ being a point (and so $c_1(X) = 0$) is considered in H.D. Cao’s work [Cao] on the Ricci flow proof of the Calabi-Yau Theorem. The convergence of flow metric to the point metric is certainly in very strong sense, and coincides with our scenario.

We briefly describe a possible approach to adjust the previous argument to the general situation allowing singular fibers. We use the same setting as in [To] as described below, and would stick to the existing notations in the current work.

In the general case, the smooth fibration $\pi : X \to \Sigma$ is replaced by a holomorphic map $F : X \to Y$ between complex manifolds with the image $\Sigma = F(X)$ being possibly singular. In practice, this map is generated by the line bundle $mK_X$ for some large positive integer $m$ and this manifold $Y$ is some complex projective space $\mathbb{CP}^N$.

There is a subvariety $S$ in $X$ with the restriction of $F$ to $X \setminus S \to \Sigma \setminus F(S)$ being a submersion. Now $\omega_\Sigma = \omega_Y|_\Sigma$ for some Kähler metric $\omega_Y$ over $Y$.

We still consider the collapsing case of $\dim \mathcal{C} X = n > n - r = \dim \mathcal{C} Y$, and then the restricted $F$ gives a smooth bundle over $\Sigma \setminus F(S)$ of fiber dimension $r$.

As in [To], there is a smooth function $H$ over $X$ defined by $\omega_a^{n-r} \wedge \omega_0^r = H \omega_0^n$ which vanishes exactly at $S$ and is locally comparable with a (finite) sum of the squares of the norms of holomorphic functions. Furthermore, one can have another smooth real non-negative function $\sigma$ over $Y$ vanishing exactly at $F(S)$. Obviously we have

$$\sqrt{-1} \partial \sigma \wedge \bar{\partial} \sigma \leq C \omega_Y, \quad -C \omega_Y \leq \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \sigma \leq C \omega_Y.$$  

We would also use $\sigma$ to denote its pull-back on $X$.

Now we consider the arguments in the previous sections in this general situation. Lemma 2.1 is still valid by the recent work [ST3] by Song-Tian, and so is (2.4). Thus Lemma 2.3 still holds.

The estimate in Lemma 2.4 needs to be replaced by

$$|e^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t)| \leq C e^{B \sigma - \lambda}$$

over $X \setminus S$ for some positive constants $C$, $B$ and $\lambda$. The exact same argument works except that at the end where the Poincaré constant and Green’s function bound would no longer be uniform, resulting in the degeneracy of the estimate. Please see [To] for detail.

For the Maximum Principle argument in Section 3, in the same spirit as [ST1], we consider the term $\overline{Q} = e^{-B \sigma - \lambda} \cdot Q$.

Clearly, $\nabla \overline{Q} = e^{-B \sigma - \lambda} \nabla Q + Q \nabla e^{-B \sigma - \lambda}$, and so $\nabla Q = e^{B \sigma - \lambda} \nabla \overline{Q} + B Q \nabla \sigma - \lambda$. In this work, $\nabla$ means $\partial$ and $(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the Hermitian product with respect to the flow.
We end up with

\[ \Box \bar{Q} = e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \Box Q - Q \Delta e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} - 2 \Re \left( \nabla Q, \nabla e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \right) \]

\[ = e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \Box Q - Q \left( -Be^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \Delta \sigma^{-\lambda} + B^2 e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} |\nabla \sigma^{-\lambda}|^2 \right) \]

\[ - 2 \Re \left( e^{B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \nabla \bar{Q} + BQ \nabla \sigma^{-\lambda}, -Be^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \nabla \sigma^{-\lambda} \right) \]

\[ = e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \Box Q + 2B \Re \left( \nabla \bar{Q}, \nabla \sigma^{-\lambda} \right) \]

\[ + BQ e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \Delta \sigma^{-\lambda} + B^2 Q e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} |\nabla \sigma^{-\lambda}|^2. \]

The following useful estimates can be established by the properties of \( \sigma \) summarized earlier.

\[ |\nabla \sigma^{-\lambda}|^2 = \lambda^2 \sigma^{-2\lambda-2} |\nabla \sigma|^2 \]

\[ = \lambda^2 \sigma^{-2\lambda-2} \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} (\sqrt{-1} \partial \sigma \wedge \bar{\partial} \sigma) \]

\[ \leq C \sigma^{-2\lambda-2} \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} (C \omega_\infty) \]

\[ \leq C \sigma^{-2\lambda-2}, \]

\[ |\Delta \sigma^{-\lambda}| \leq \lambda \sigma^{-\lambda-1} |\Delta \sigma| + |\lambda(\lambda + 1) \sigma^{-\lambda-2} |\nabla \sigma|^2| \]

\[ \leq \lambda \sigma^{-\lambda-1} |\text{Tr}_{\omega_1} (\sqrt{-1} \partial \sigma \wedge \bar{\partial} \sigma)| + \lambda(\lambda + 1) \sigma^{-\lambda-2} |\text{Tr}_{\omega_1} (\sqrt{-1} \partial \sigma \wedge \bar{\partial} \sigma)| \]

\[ \leq C \sigma^{-\lambda-2} |\text{Tr}_{\omega_1} (C \omega_\infty)| \]

\[ \leq C \sigma^{-\lambda-2}. \]

Meanwhile, the lower bound for \( \Delta \Phi_t \) is replaced by the degenerate term \(-C \sigma^{-\mu}\).

Combining all these, we have

\[ \Box \bar{Q} \leq e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \left( CAe^t \sigma^{-\mu} + CAe^t + (C - A) \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 \right) + 2B \Re \left( \nabla \bar{Q}, \nabla \sigma^{-\lambda} \right) \]

\[ + CBQ e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \sigma^{-\lambda-2} + CB^2 Q e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \sigma^{-2\lambda-2}. \]

Now we apply Maximum Principle to get an upper bound for the term

\[ \bar{Q} = e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \cdot Q = e^{-B\sigma^{-\lambda}} \cdot (\log \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 - t - Ae^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t)). \]

Clearly, we only need to consider the case \( Q > 0 \) at the point being considered. Then at the maximum value point in the region \( X \times [0, S] \) with \( t > 0 \) (which is clearly not in \( S \)), we have

\[ 0 \leq \left( CAe^t \sigma^{-\mu} + CAe^t + (C - A) \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 \right) + CBQ \sigma^{-\lambda-2} + CB^2 Q e^{-2\lambda-2} \]

Again, we take a sufficiently large \( A \) such that \( C - A < -1 \). Using

\[ Q = \log \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 - t - Ae^t (\varphi_t - \Phi_t) \leq \log \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 - t + CAe^{B\sigma^{-\lambda}}, \]

we end up with

\[ \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 \leq C \sigma^{-2\lambda-2} \log \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 + Ce^t e^{(B+\epsilon)\sigma^{-\lambda}} \]

for some \( \epsilon > 0 \). So we have

\[ \text{Tr}_{\omega_1} \omega_0 \leq Ce^t e^{(B0+\epsilon)\sigma^{-\lambda}}, \]

from which we conclude

\[ \bar{Q} \leq C. \]
Hence we have $e^{-t}\omega_0 \leq F(\sigma)\omega_t$ which is a degenerate analogue of (3.5). By the same argument as in Section 3, one conclude that $\frac{G(\sigma)}{G(\tau)} \omega_t \leq G(\tau)\omega_t$, indicating the metric collapses along fibers $\pi^{-1}(z)$ for $z \in \Sigma \setminus F(S)$.

For the discussion in Section 4, however, we have essential difficulty in adjusting the argument to the general case. The complex Monge-Ampère equation in the definition of $G(\sigma)$,

$$\left(\omega + \sqrt{-1}\partial\overline{\partial}u\right)^n = Fe^{n\omega_{ICKE}},$$

is now over a (possibly) singular variety $\Sigma$. We could put it back to the desingularization of $\Sigma$, and the results in [DP, EGZ, Z1] give a bounded weak solution which is also continuous by [Z1]. However, one can not apply the argument as in [ST1] for the flow convergence because of the lack of regularity even away from $S$.

The discussion in Section 5 is local, as primarily in the original work of [GTZ], and so the conclusion of Proposition [GTZ] is valid locally away from $S$. The lack of flow convergence is inherited from the above description.

The convergence we have so far is only sequential. It is certainly expected to be flow convergence (in some proper sense) to the generalized Kähler-Einstein metric, and we hope to address this in later works.

Nonetheless, the scalar curvature on the whole manifold remains to be uniformly bounded even with presence of singular fibers. See [Z2] for the non-collapsing case, and [ST3] for the general case including the collapsing case.

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