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ON THE PLURICLOSED FLOW ON OELJEKLAUS-TOMA MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate the pluriclosed flow on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds. We parametrize left-invariant pluriclosed metrics on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds and we classify the ones which lift to an algebraic soliton of the pluriclosed flow on the universal covering. We further show that the pluriclosed flow starting from a left-invariant pluriclosed metric has a long-time solution ω_t which once normalized collapses to a torus in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense. Moreover the lift of $\frac{1}{1+t}\omega_t$ to the universal covering of the manifold converges in the Cheeger-Gromov sense to $(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, \tilde{\omega}_\infty)$ where $\tilde{\omega}_\infty$ is an algebraic soliton.

1. INTRODUCTION

Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds are a very interesting class of complex manifolds introduced and firstly studied in [17]. These manifolds are defined as compact quotients of the type

$$M = \frac{\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s}{U \ltimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}}$$

where $\mathbb{H} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is the upper half-plane, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ is the ring of algebraic integers of an algebraic extension $\mathbb{K}$ of $\mathbb{Q}$ satisfying $[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}] = r + 2s$ and U is a free subgroup of rank r of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+}$ satisfying some compatible conditions. The action of $U \ltimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ on $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ is defined via some embeddings of $\mathbb{K}$ in $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$. Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds have a rich geometric structure. For instance, they have a natural structure of $\mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$-torus bundle over a $\mathbb{T}^r$ and a structure of solvmanifold [13], i.e. they are always compact quotients of a solvable Lie group by a lattice. The Poincaré metric[1] $\omega_{\mathbb{H}^r} = \sqrt{-1}\sum_{a=1}^r \frac{dz_a \wedge d\bar{z}_a}{4(\Im\mathfrak{m}\,z_a)^2}$ induces a degenerate metric ω_∞ on M which has a central role in the study of geometric flows on these manifolds. The pair (r, s) is called the *type* of the manifold. The case of type $(r, s) = (1, 1)$ corresponds to the Inoue-Bombieri surfaces [11].

In [2, 7, 29, 32] the Chern-Ricci flow [10, 28] on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds M of type $(r, 1)$ is studied. Accordingly to the results in [2, 7, 29, 32], under some assumptions on the initial Hermitian metric, the flow has a long-time solution ω_t such that $(M, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense to an r-dimensional torus $\mathbb{T}^r$ as $t \to \infty$. The result can be adapted to Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds of arbitrary type by assuming the initial metric to be left-invariant with respect to the structure of solvmanifold. Moreover, a result of Lauret in [14] allows us to give a characterization of left-invariant Hermitian metrics on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold which lift to an algebraic soliton of the Chern-Ricci flow on the universal covering of the manifold (see Proposition 4.1 in the present paper).

Following the same approach, we focus on the pluriclosed flow on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds when the initial pluriclosed Hermitian metric is left-invariant. The pluriclosed flow is a geometric flow of pluriclosed metrics, i.e. of Hermitian metrics having the fundamental form $\partial\bar{\partial}$-closed, introduced by Streets and Tian in [21]. The flow belongs to the family of the Hermitian curvature flows [20] and evolves an initial pluriclosed metric along the $(1,1)$-component of the Bismut-Ricci form. Namely, on a Hermitian manifold (M, ω) there always exists a unique metric connection ∇^B, called the *Bismut connection*, preserving the complex structure and such that

$$\omega(T^B(\cdot, \cdot), J\cdot) \quad \text{is a 3-form},$$

---

[1]In the whole paper we identify a Hermitian metric with its fundamental form.

where T^B is the torsion of ∇^B. The *Bismut-Ricci form* of ω is then defined as

$$\rho_B(X,Y) := \sqrt{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} R_B(X,Y,X_i,\bar{X}_i)\,,$$

where R_B is the curvature tensor of ∇^B and $\{X_i\}$ is a unitary frame of ω. ρ_B is always a closed real form. Given a pluriclosed Hermitian metric ω on M, the *pluriclosed flow* is then defined as the geometric flow of pluriclosed metrics governed by the equation

$$\partial_t \omega_t = -\rho_B^{1,1}(\omega_t)\,, \quad \omega_{|t=0} = \omega\,.$$

The pluriclosed flow was deeply studied in literature, see for instance [3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27] and the references therein.

Our main result is the following

Theorem 1.1. *Let ω be a left-invariant pluriclosed Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold M. Then the pluriclosed flow starting from ω has a long-time solution ω_t such that $(M, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense to $(\mathbb{T}^s, d)$. Moreover, ω lifts to an expanding algebraic soliton on the universal covering of M if and only if it is diagonal and the first s diagonal components coincide. Finally, $(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges in the Cheeger-Gromov sense to $(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, \tilde{\omega}_\infty)$ where $\tilde{\omega}_\infty$ is an algebraic soliton.*

Here we recall that a left-invariant Hermitian metric ω on a Lie group G with a left-invariant complex structure is an *algebraic soliton* for a geometric flow of left-invariant Hermitian metrics if $\omega_t = c_t \varphi_t^*(\omega)$ solves the flow, where $\{c_t\}$ is a positive scaling and $\{\varphi_t\}$ is a family of automorphims of G preserving the complex structure. Moreover the distance d in the statement is the distance induced by $3\omega_\infty$ on the torus base of M. Now we describe the condition *diagonal* appearing in the statement of Theorem 1.1. The existence of a pluriclosed metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold imposes some restrictions, see [1, Corollary 3]. In particular, the manifold has type (s,s) and admits a left-invariant $(1,0)$-coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^s, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} d\omega^k = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^k \wedge \bar{\omega}^k & k = 1, \ldots, s\,, \\ d\gamma^i = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \lambda_{ki}\, \omega^k \wedge \gamma^i - \sum_{k=1}^{s}\lambda_{ki}\bar{\omega}^k \wedge \gamma^i & i = 1, \ldots, s\,, \end{cases}$$

with

$$\mathfrak{Im}\,\lambda_{ki} = -\frac{1}{4}\,\delta_{ik}\,.$$

By ω *diagonal* we mean that it takes a diagonal form with respect to such a coframe. The first part of Theorem 1.1 in the case of the Inoue-Bombieri surfaces is proved in [5, Corollary 3.18].

Theorem 1.1 provides a description of the long-time behavior of the solution ω_t to the pluriclosed flow as $t \to \infty$. For the definition of the convergence in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense we refer to Section 3 in the present paper, while here we briefly recall the definition of convergence in the Cheeger-Gromov sense: a sequence of pointed riemannian manifolds (M_k, g_k, p_k) *converges in the Cheeger-Gromov sense to a pointed riemannian manifold* (M, g, p) if there exists a sequence of open subsets A_k of M so that every compact subset of M eventually lies in some A_k, and a sequence of smooth maps $\phi_k \colon A_k \to M_k$ which are diffeomorphisms onto some open set of M_k which satisfy $\phi_k(p_k) = p$, such that

$$\phi_k^*(g_k) \to g \quad \text{smoothly on every compact subset, as } k \to \infty.$$

See [15, Section 6] for a deep analysis of Cheeger-Gromov convergence both in the general case and in the homogeneous one and [14, Section 5.1] for the case of Hermitian Lie groups.

2. DEFINITION OF OELJEKLAUS-TOMA MANIFOLDS

We briefly recall the construction of Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds [17].

Let $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{K}$ be an algebraic number field with $[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}] = r + 2s$ and $r, s \geq 1$. Let $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_r \colon \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the real embeddings of $\mathbb{K}$ and $\sigma_{r+1}, \ldots, \sigma_{r+2s} \colon \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{C}$ be the complex embeddings of $\mathbb{K}$ satisfying $\sigma_{r+s+i} = \bar{\sigma}_{r+i}$, for every $i = 1, \ldots, s$. We denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ the ring of algebraic integers of $\mathbb{K}$ and by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^*$ the group of units of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$. Let

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+} = \{u \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^* \mid \sigma_i(u) > 0, \quad \text{for every } i = 1, \ldots, r\}$$

be the group of totally positive units of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$. The groups $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+}$ act on $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ as

$$a \cdot (z_1, \ldots, z_r, w_1, \ldots, w_s) = (z_1 + \sigma_1(a), \ldots, z_r + \sigma_r(a), w_1 + \sigma_{r+1}(a), \ldots, w_s + \sigma_{r+s}(a)), \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$$

and

$$u \cdot (z_1, \ldots, z_r, w_1, \ldots, w_s) = (\sigma_1(u)z_1, \ldots, \sigma_r(u)z_r, \sigma_{r+1}(u)w_1, \ldots, \sigma_{r+s}(u)w_s), \quad \text{for every } u \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+}.$$

There always exists a free subgroup U of rank r of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+}$ such that $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbb{R}^r} \circ l(U)$ is a lattice of rank r in $\mathbb{R}^r$, where $l \colon \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^{*,+} \to \mathbb{R}^{r+s}$ is the logarithmic representation of units

$$l(u) = (\log \sigma_1(u), \ldots, \log \sigma_r(u), 2\log|\sigma_{r+1}(u)|, \ldots, 2\log|\sigma_{r+s}(u)|)$$

and $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbb{R}^r} \colon \mathbb{R}^{r+s} \to \mathbb{R}^r$ is the projection on the first r coordinates. The action of $U \ltimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ on $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ is free, properly discontinuous and co-compact. An *Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold* is then defined as the quotient

$$M := \frac{\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s}{U \ltimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}}$$

and it is a compact complex manifold having complex dimension $r + s$.

The structure of torus bundle of an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold can be seen as follows: we have

$$\frac{\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s}{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}} = \mathbb{R}_+^r \times \mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$$

and that the action of U on $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ induces an action on $\mathbb{R}_+^r \times \mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$ such that, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^r$ and $u \in U$, the induced map

$$u \colon (x, \mathbb{T}^{r+2s}) \mapsto (\sigma_1(u)x_1, \ldots, \sigma_r(u)x_r, \mathbb{T}^{r+2s})$$

is a diffeomorphism. Hence

$$M = \frac{\mathbb{R}_+^r \times \mathbb{T}^{r+2s}}{U}$$

inherits the structure of a $\mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$-bundle over $\mathbb{T}^r$. We denote by π and F the projections

$$\pi \colon \mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s \to M, \quad F \colon M \to \mathbb{T}^r.$$

From the viewpoint of Lie groups, the universal covering of an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold M has a natural structure of solvable Lie group G and the complex structure on M lifts to a left-invariant complex structure [13]. Therefore, Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds can be seen as compact solvmanifolds with a left-invariant complex structure. The solvable structure on the universal covering of M can be described in terms of the existence of a left-invariant $(1,0)$-coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^r, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ such that

(1)
$$\begin{cases} d\omega^k = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^k \wedge \bar{\omega}^k & k = 1, \ldots, r, \\ d\gamma^i = \sum_{k=1}^r \lambda_{ki}\,\omega^k \wedge \gamma^i - \sum_{k=1}^r \lambda_{ki}\bar{\omega}^k \wedge \gamma^i & i = 1, \ldots, s, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\lambda_{ki} = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4}b_{ki} - \frac{1}{2}c_{ki}$$

and $b_{ki}, c_{ki} \in \mathbb{R}$ depend on the embeddings σ_j as

(2)
$$\sigma_{r+i}(u) = \left(\prod_{k=1}^r (\sigma_k(u))^{\frac{b_{ki}}{2}}\right) e^{\sqrt{-1}\sum_{k=1}^r c_{ki} \log \sigma_k(u)},$$

for any $u \in U$, $k = 1, \ldots, r$ and $i = 1, \ldots, s$. Since $U \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}^*$, it is easy to see that

$$l(U) \subseteq \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{r+s} \;\middle|\; \sum_{i=1}^{r+s} x_i = 0 \right\}.$$

This fact together with (2) implies that, for every $u \in U$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r} \log \sigma_i(u) \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{ik} \right) = 0,$$

which, since $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbb{R}^r} \circ l(U)$ is a lattice of rank r in $\mathbb{R}^r$, is equivalent to

(3) $$\sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{ik} = -1, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \ldots, r.$$

The dual frame $\{Z_1, \ldots, Z_r, W_1, \ldots, W_s\}$ to $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^r, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfies the following structure equations:

$$[Z_k, \bar{Z}_k] = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(Z_k + \bar{Z}_k), \quad [Z_k, W_i] = -\lambda_{ki} W_i, \quad [Z_k, \bar{W}_i] = \bar{\lambda}_{ki} \bar{W}_i,$$

for $k = 1, \ldots, r$, $i = 1, \ldots, s$. Consequently the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of the universal covering of M splits as vector space as

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{J}$$

where $\mathfrak{J}$ is an abelian ideal and $\mathfrak{h}$ is a subalgebra isomorphic to $\underbrace{\mathfrak{f} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{f}}_{r\text{-times}}$, where $\mathfrak{f}$ is the *filiform* Lie

algebra $\mathfrak{f} = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$, $[e_1, e_2] = -\frac{1}{2}e_1$. The complex structure J induced on $\mathfrak{g}$ preserves both $\mathfrak{h}$ and $\mathfrak{J}$ and its restriction $J_{\mathfrak{h}}$ on $\mathfrak{h}$ satisfies

$$J_{\mathfrak{h}} = \underbrace{J_{\mathfrak{f}} \oplus \cdots \oplus J_{\mathfrak{f}}}_{r\text{-times}},$$

where $J_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is the complex structure on $\mathfrak{f}$ defined by $J_{\mathfrak{f}}(e_1) = e_2$. Moreover

$$[\mathfrak{h}^{1,0}, \mathfrak{J}^{0,1}] \subseteq \mathfrak{J}^{0,1}.$$

3. Convergence in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense

We briefly recall Gromov-Hausdorff convergence of metric spaces. The *Gromov-Hausdorff distance* between two metric spaces (X, d_X), (Y, d_Y) is the infimum of all positive ϵ for which there exist two functions $F\colon X \to Y$, $G\colon Y \to X$, not necessarily continuous, satisfying the following four properties

$$|d_X(x_1, x_2) - d_Y(F(x_1), F(x_2))| \leq \epsilon, \quad d_X(x, G(F(x))) \leq \epsilon,$$
$$|d_Y(y_1, y_2) - d_X(G(y_1), G(y_2))| \leq \epsilon, \quad d_Y(y, F(G(y))) \leq \epsilon,$$

for all $x, x_1, x_2 \in X$ and $y, y_1, y_2 \in Y$. If $\{d_t\}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ is a 1-parameter family of distances on X, (X, d_t) *converges to (Y, d_Y) in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense* if the Gromov-Hausdorff distance between (X, d_t) and (Y, d) tends to 0 as $t \to \infty$.

Let $\{\omega_t\}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ be a smooth curve of Hermitian metrics on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold and let d_t be the induced distance on M. For a smooth curve γ on M, let $L_t(\gamma)$ be the length of γ with respect to ω_t. We further denote by $\mathcal{H}$ the foliation induced by $\mathfrak{h}$ on M.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\{\omega_t\}_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ be a smooth curve of Hermitian metrics on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold such that*

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \omega_t = \omega_\infty$$

pointwise. Assume that there exist $T \in (0, \infty)$ and $C > 0$ such that

1. *$L_t(\gamma) \leq CL_0(\gamma)$, for every smooth curve γ in M;*

2. *$L_t(\gamma) \leq (C/\sqrt{t})L_0(\gamma)$, for every smooth curve γ in M such that $\dot{\gamma} \in \ker \omega_\infty$.*

Assume further

3. *for every $\epsilon, \ell > 0$, there exists $T > 0$ such that $|L_t(\gamma) - L_\infty(\gamma)| < \epsilon$, for every $t > T$ and every curve γ in M tangent to $\mathcal{H}$ and such that $L_\infty(\gamma) < \ell$.*

Then (M, d_t) converges in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense to $(\mathbb{T}^r, d)$, where d is the distance induced by ω_∞ onto $\mathbb{T}^r$.

Proof. We follow the approach in [29, Section 5] and in [32, Proof of Theorem 1.1]. Let M be an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold. Consider the structure of M as $\mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$-bundle over a $\mathbb{T}^r$. Let $F\colon M \to \mathbb{T}^r$ be the projection onto the base and let $G\colon \mathbb{T}^r \to M$ be an arbitrary map such that $F \circ G = \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{T}^r}$. We show that, for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $T > 0$ such that

$$(4) \qquad |d_t(p, q) - d(F(p), F(q))| \leq \epsilon \,,$$
$$(5) \qquad |d(a, b) - d_t(G(a), G(b))| \leq \epsilon \,,$$
$$(6) \qquad d_t(p, G(F(p))) \leq \epsilon \,,$$
$$(7) \qquad d(a, F(G(a))) \leq \epsilon \,,$$

for every $t \geq T$, $p, q \in M$, $a, b \in \mathbb{T}^r$ which implies the statement.

Note that (7) is trivial since

$$d(a, F(G(a))) = 0 \,,$$

for every $a \in \mathbb{T}^r$.

Then, we show that (6) is satisfied. Let $p, q \in M$ be two points in the same fiber over $\mathbb{T}^r$. Assume $p = \pi(z, w)$. We denote with $\mathcal{L}_{(z,w)}$ the leaf of the foliation $\ker \omega_\infty$ on the universal covering of M passing through (z, w). We easily see that, for all $(z, w) \in \mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$, $\mathcal{L}_{(z,w)} = \{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^s$. In view of [30, Section 2], for every $z \in \mathbb{H}^r$, $\pi(\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}^s)$ is the leaf of the foliation $\ker \omega_\infty$ on M passing through p and it is dense in the fiber $F^{-1}(F(p))$. Let B_R be the standard ball in $\mathbb{C}^s$ about the origin having radius R. We can choose R so that every point in $F^{-1}(F(p))$ has distance with respect to d_0 less than $\epsilon/2C$ to $\pi(\{z\} \times \bar{B}_R)$. On the other hand, given two points in $\pi(\{z\} \times \bar{B}_R)$, they can be joined with a curve γ in $F^{-1}(F(p))$ which is tangent to $\ker \omega_\infty$. Hence, for any such curve, condition 2. implies

$$L_t(\gamma) \leq \frac{C'}{\sqrt{t}} \,,$$

for a uniform constant C' depending only on R. Let $p_0 = \pi(z, 0)$, γ_1 be a curve in $F^{-1}(F(p))$ connecting p with p_0 tangent to $\ker \omega_\infty$ and γ_2 be a curve connecting p_0 with q having minimal length with respect to d_0. Hence, by using 1., for t sufficiently large, we have

$$d_t(p, q) \leq L_t(\gamma_1) + L_t(\gamma_2) \leq \frac{C'}{\sqrt{t}} + C L_0(\gamma_2) \leq \frac{C'}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq \epsilon \,,$$

i.e.

$$d_t(p, q) \leq \epsilon$$

and (6) follows.

Next we show (4) and (5). First of all, we denote with g the riemannian metric on $\mathbb{T}^r$ induced by ω_∞, for an explicit expression of g see [32, Section 2], and we observe that

$$(8) \qquad L_g(F(\gamma)) \leq L_\infty(\gamma) \,, \text{ for every curve } \gamma \text{ in } M,$$

and the equality holds if and only if

$$\dot{\gamma} \in \mathcal{Y} = \mathrm{span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1}} \left(Z_i - \bar{Z}_i \right) \;\middle|\; i = 1, \ldots, r \right\}.$$

Let $p, q \in M$. We can find a curve γ in M connecting p with a point $\tilde{q}$ in the $\mathbb{T}^{r+2s}$-fiber containing q which is tangent to $\mathcal{Y}$ and such that $F(\gamma)$ is a minimal geodesic on $(\mathbb{T}^r, g)$, see for instance [29, Proof of Theorem 5.1] or [32, Proof of Theorem 1.1]. By applying 3. we have

$$d_t(p, q) \leq d_t(p, \tilde{q}) + d_t(\tilde{q}, q) \leq d_t(p, \tilde{q}) + \epsilon \leq L_t(\gamma) + \epsilon \leq L_\infty(\gamma) + 2\epsilon = L_g(F(\gamma)) + 2\epsilon = d(F(p), F(q)) + 2\epsilon \,,$$

for t big enough, i.e.

$$(9) \qquad\qquad d_t(p,q) - d(F(p), F(q)) \leq 2\epsilon \,,$$

for t sufficiently large.

Next, using again (8), we obtain, for $p, q \in M$,

$$d(F(p), F(q)) \leq L_g(F(\gamma)) \leq L_\infty(\gamma) \leq L_t(\gamma) + \epsilon = d_t(p,q) + \epsilon \,,$$

for t big enough, where γ is curve which realizes the distance $d_t(p,q)$. Hence we obtain

$$(10) \qquad\qquad d(F(p), F(q)) - d_t(p,q) \leq \epsilon \,.$$

By substituting $p = G(a)$ and $q = G(b)$ in (9) and (10) we infer

$$-\epsilon \leq d_t(G(a), G(b)) - d(a,b) \leq 2\epsilon$$

and (4) and (5) follow. $\square$

4. THE LEFT-INVARIANT CHERN-RICCI FLOW ON OELJEKLAUS-TOMA MANIFOLDS

Given a Hermitian manifold (M, ω), the Chern connection of ω is the unique connection ∇ on (M, ω) preserving both ω and the complex structure such that the $(1,1)$-component of its torsion tensor is vanishing. The *Chern-Ricci form* of ω is the real closed $(1,1)$-form

$$\rho_C(X,Y) := \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} R_C(X, Y, X_i, \bar{X}_i) \,,$$

where R_C is the curvature tensor of ∇ and $\{X_i\}$ is a unitary frame of ω. The *Chern-Ricci flow* is then defined as the geometric flow

$$\partial_t \omega_t = -\rho_C(\omega_t) \,, \quad \omega_{|t=0} = \omega \,.$$

In this section we prove the following

Proposition 4.1. *Let ω be a left-invariant Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold M. Then ω lifts to an expanding algebraic soliton for the Chern-Ricci flow on the universal covering of M if and only if it takes the following expression with respect to the coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^r, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying (1):*

$$(11) \qquad\qquad \omega = \sqrt{-1} \left(A \sum_{i=1}^{r} \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i + \sum_{i,j=1}^{s} g_{r+i\,\overline{r+j}} \gamma^i \wedge \bar{\gamma}^j \right) .$$

Moreover, the Chern-Ricci flow starting from ω has a long-time solution $\{\omega_t\}$ such that $(M, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges as $t \to \infty$ in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense to $(\mathbb{T}^r, d)$, where d is the distance induced by ω_∞ onto $\mathbb{T}^r$. Finally, $(\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges in the Cheeger-Gromov sense to $(\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s, \tilde{\omega}_\infty)$ where $\tilde{\omega}_\infty$ is an algebraic soliton.

The proof of Proposition 4.1 is based on the following Theorem of Lauret

Theorem 4.2 (Lauret [14]). *Let (G, J) be a Lie group with a left-invariant complex structure. Then the Chern-Ricci form of a left-invariant Hermitian metric ω on (G, J) does not depend on the Hermitian metric. Moreover, if $P \neq 0$ is the endomorphism associated to ρ_C with respect to ω, then the following are equivalent:*

   (1) *ω is an algebraic soliton of the Chern-Ricci flow,*
   (2) *$P = cI + D$, for some $D \in \mathrm{Der}(\mathfrak{g})$,*
   (3) *The eigenvalues of P are either 0 or c, for some $c \in \mathbb{R}$ with $c \neq 0$, $\ker P$ is an abelian ideal of the Lie algebra of G and $(\ker P)^\perp$ is a subalgebra.*

Proof of Proposition 4.1. Let M be an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold. Since the Chern-Ricci form does not depend on the choice of the left-invariant Hermitian metric, it is enough to compute ρ_C for the "canonical metric"

$$
(12) \qquad \omega = \sqrt{-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i + \sum_{j=1}^{s} \gamma^j \wedge \bar{\gamma}^j \right) .
$$

We recall that the Chern-Ricci form of a left-invariant Hermitian metric $\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{a=1}^{n} \alpha^a \wedge \bar{\alpha}^a$ on a Lie group G^{2n} with a left-invariant complex structure takes the following algebraic expression:

$$
(13) \qquad \rho_C(X,Y) = - \sum_{a=1}^{n} (\omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, X_a], \bar{X}_a) + \omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, \bar{X}_a], X_a)),
$$

for every left-invariant vector fields X, Y on G, where $\{\alpha^i\}$ is a left-invariant unitary $(1,0)$-coframe with dual frame $\{X_a\}$ (see e.g. [31]). By applying (13) to the canonical metric (12) we have

$$
\rho_C(X,Y) = - \sum_{a=1}^{r} \{ \omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, Z_a], \bar{Z}_a) + \omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, \bar{Z}_a], Z_a) \}
$$

$$
- \sum_{b=1}^{s} \{ \omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, W_b], \bar{W}_b) + \omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, \bar{W}_b], W_b) \} .
$$

Clearly,

$$
\rho_C(Z_i, \bar{Z}_j) = 0, \quad \text{for all } i \neq j, \quad \rho_C(W_i, \bar{W}_j) = 0, \quad \text{for every } i, j = 1, \dots, s.
$$

Moreover, since $\mathfrak{J}$ is an abelian ideal and ω makes $\mathfrak{J}$ and $\mathfrak{h}$ orthogonal, we have:

$$
\rho_C(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = 0, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, r, \quad j = 1, \dots, s.
$$

Moreover we have

$$
\omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{0,1}, Z_a], \bar{Z}_a) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} \delta_{ia}, \quad \omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{1,0}, \bar{Z}_a], Z_a) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} \delta_{ia}
$$

and

$$
\omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{0,1}, W_b], \bar{W}_b) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ib}, \quad \omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{1,0}, \bar{W}_b], W_b) = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\lambda}_{ib}
$$

which imply

$$
\rho_C(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = -\sqrt{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{b=1}^{s} \mathfrak{Im}(\lambda_{ib}) \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} .
$$

and, consequently,

$$
\rho_C = -\omega_\infty,
$$

where ω_∞ is the degenerate metric induced on M by the Poincaré metric on $\mathbb{H}^r$, namely,

$$
\omega_\infty = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i .
$$

In general, we have that

$$
P_i^j = (\rho_C)_{i\bar{k}} g^{\bar{k}j} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4} g^{\bar{i}j} & \text{if } i \in \{1, \dots, r\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}
$$

Then, part (3) of Theorem 4.2 readily implies that any left-invariant Hermitian metrics of the form (11) lifts to an expanding algebraic soliton on the universal covering of M with cosmological constant $c = \frac{1}{4A}$. Conversely, let ω be an algebraic soliton for the Chern-Ricci flow. Then, thanks to part (2) of Theorem 4.2, we have that

$$
P - cI \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}).
$$

On the other hand, we can easily see that, if $D \in \mathrm{Der}(\mathfrak{g})$, then $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \ker D$, see proof of Corollary 5.4 in the present paper for the details. This readily implies that

$$-\frac{1}{4}g^{i\bar{i}} = -\frac{1}{4}g^{\bar{j}j} = c, \quad \text{for all } i,j = 1,\ldots,r, \quad g^{\bar{i}j} = 0, \quad \text{for all } i \in \{1,\ldots,r\}, j \neq i,$$

from which the claim follows.

Moreover, the Chern-Ricci flow evolves an arbitrary left-invariant Hermitian metric ω as $\omega_t = \omega + t\omega_\infty$ and $\frac{\omega_t}{1+t} \to \omega_\infty$ as $t \to \infty$. In order to obtain the claim regarding the Gromov-Hausdorff convergence, we show that $\frac{\omega_t}{1+t}$ satisfies conditions 1,2,3 in Proposition 3.1. Here we denote by $|\cdot|_t$ the norm induced by ω_t.

Condition 2 is trivially satisfied since $\omega_{t|\mathfrak{J}\oplus\mathfrak{J}} = \omega_0$, for every $t \geq 0$, and

$$L_t(\gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}L_0(\gamma),$$

for every curve γ in M tangent to $\ker\omega_\infty$.

On the other hand, for a vector $v \in \mathfrak{h}$, we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}|v|_t \leq C|v|_0,$$

for a constant $C > 0$ independent on v. This, together with condition 2, guarantees condition 1.

In order to prove condition 3, let $\epsilon, \ell > 0$ and $T > 0$ be such that

$$\left|\frac{|v|_t}{\sqrt{1+t}} - |v|_\infty\right| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\ell},$$

for every $v \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $t \geq T$. Let γ be a curve in M tangent to $\mathcal{H}$ which is parametrized by arclength with respect to ω_∞ and such that $L_\infty(\gamma) < \ell$. Then

$$|L_t(\gamma) - L_\infty(\gamma)| \leq \int_0^b \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}|\dot\gamma|_t - |\dot\gamma|_\infty\right| da \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\ell}b \leq \epsilon,$$

since $b \leq \ell$.

For the last statement, we identify ω_t with its pull-back onto $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ and we fix as base point the identity element of $\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$. Firstly, we observe that the endomorphism D represented with respect to the frame $\{Z_1, \ldots, Z_r, W_1, \ldots, W_s\}$ by the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathrm{I}_\mathfrak{J} \end{pmatrix}$$

is a derivation of $\mathfrak{g}$. Moreover, we can construct

$$\exp(s(t)D) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{I}_\mathfrak{h} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{s(t)}\mathrm{I}_\mathfrak{J} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}, J), \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0,$$

where $s(t) = \log(\sqrt{1+t})$ and define the 1-parameter family $\{\varphi_t\} \subseteq \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{H}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s, J)$ such that

$$d\varphi_t = \exp(s(t)D), \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0.$$

Trivially, we see that

$$\varphi_t^* \frac{\omega_t}{1+t}(Z_i, \bar{Z}_j) = \sqrt{-1}\frac{1}{1+t}\left(g_{i\bar{j}} + \frac{t}{4}\delta_{ij}\right) \to \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4}\delta_{ij} \quad \text{as } t \to \infty,$$

$$\varphi_t^* \frac{\omega_t}{1+t}(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = \sqrt{-1}\frac{e^{s(t)}}{1+t}g_{i\overline{r+j}} \to 0 \quad \text{as } t \to \infty,$$

$$\varphi_t^* \frac{\omega_t}{1+t}(W_i, \bar{W}_j) = \sqrt{-1}\frac{e^{2s(t)}}{1+t}g_{r+i\overline{r+j}} \to \sqrt{-1}g_{r+i\overline{r+j}} \quad \text{as } t \to \infty.$$

These facts guarantee that

$$\varphi_t^* \frac{\omega_t}{1+t} \to \omega_\infty + \omega_{\mathfrak{J}\oplus\mathfrak{J}} \quad \text{as } t \to \infty,$$

hence, the assertion follows. □

5. Proof of the main result

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1.

The existence of pluriclosed metrics on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds was studied in [1], [8] and [18]. In particular from [1] it follows the following result.

Theorem 5.1 (Corollary 3, [1]). *An Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold of type (r, s) admits a pluriclosed metric if and only if $r = s$ and*

$$(14) \qquad \sigma_j(u)|\sigma_{r+j}(u)|^2 = 1, \quad \text{for every } j = 1, \dots, s \text{ and } u \in U.$$

Condition (14) in the previous Theorem can be rewritten in terms of the structure constants appearing in (1). Indeed, (1) together with (14) forces $b_{ki} \in \{0, -1\}$ and $b_{ki}b_{li} = 0$, for every $i, k, l = 1, \dots, s$ with $k \neq l$. In particular, using (3), for every fixed index $k \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, there exists a unique $i_k \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ such that

$$b_{ki_k} = -1, \quad b_{ki} = 0,$$

for all $i \neq i_k$ and, if $k \neq l$, then $i_k \neq i_l$. Hence, up to a reorder of the γ_j's, we may and do assume, without loss of generality, $i_k = k$, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, i.e.

$$(15) \qquad \lambda_{ki} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}c_{ki} & \text{if } i \neq k, \\ -\frac{1}{2}c_{kk} - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} & \text{if } i = k. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 5.2 (Characterization of left-invariant pluriclosed metrics on Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds). *A left-invariant metric ω on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold admitting pluriclosed metrics is pluriclosed if and only if it takes the following expression with respect to a coframe $\{\omega^1, \dots, \omega^s, \gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying (1) and (15):*

$$(16) \qquad \omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s} A_i \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i + B_i \gamma^i \wedge \bar{\gamma}^i + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{k} \left(C_r \omega^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\gamma}^{p_r} + \bar{C}_r \gamma^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\omega}^{p_r} \right)$$

for some $A_1, \dots, A_s, B_1, \dots, B_s \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $C_1, \dots, C_k \in \mathbb{C}$, where $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, s\}$ are such that

$$\lambda_{jp_i} = 0, \quad \text{for all } j \neq p_i, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Proof. We assume $s > 1$ since the case $s = 1$ is trivial. Let

$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{p,q=1}^{s} A_{p\bar{q}} \omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^q + B_{p\bar{q}} \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + C_{p\bar{q}} \omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \bar{C}_{p\bar{q}} \gamma^q \wedge \bar{\omega}^p$$

be an arbitrary real left-invariant $(1,1)$-form on M, with $A_{p\bar{p}}, B_{p\bar{p}} \in \mathbb{R}$, for every $p = 1, \dots, s$, $A_{p\bar{q}}, B_{p\bar{q}} \in \mathbb{C}$, for all $p, q = 1, \dots, s$ with $p \neq q$, and $C_{p\bar{q}} \in \mathbb{C}$, for every $p, q = 1, \dots, s$.

From the structure equations (1), it easily follows

$$(17) \qquad \begin{cases} \partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^q) \in \langle \omega^p \wedge \omega^q \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^q \rangle \\ \partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) \in \langle \omega^i \wedge \omega^j \wedge \bar{\omega}^l \wedge \bar{\gamma}^m \rangle \\ \partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) \in \langle \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^j \wedge \gamma^l \wedge \bar{\gamma}^m \rangle \end{cases}$$

and that ω is pluriclosed if and only if the following three conditions are satisfied

$$(18) \qquad \sum_{p,q=1}^{s} A_{p\bar{q}} \partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^q) = 0;$$

$$(19) \qquad \sum_{p,q=1}^{s} B_{p\bar{q}} \partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = 0;$$

$$(20) \qquad \sum_{p,q=1}^{s} C_{p\bar{q}} \partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = 0.$$

The first relation in (17) yields that (18) is satisfied if and only if

$$A_{p\bar{q}} = 0\,, \text{ for all } p \neq q\,.$$

Next we focus on (19). We have

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \partial\left(-\sum_{\delta=1}^s \lambda_{\delta p}\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q - \gamma^p \wedge \sum_{\delta=1}^s \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\right)$$

and

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\left(\partial\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q - \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \partial\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \partial\bar{\gamma}^q\right)$$

which implies

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\delta=1}^s \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q - \sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \left(\sum_{a=1}^s \lambda_{ap}\omega^a \wedge \gamma^p\right) \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$

$$+ \sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \left(-\sum_{a=1}^s \bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\delta=1}^s \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\delta,a}(\lambda_{ap} - \bar{\lambda}_{aq})(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^a \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\,.$$

Finally, we get

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{\delta p} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\right)\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$

$$+ \sum_{\delta \neq a}(\lambda_{ap} - \bar{\lambda}_{aq})(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^a \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \gamma^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$

and that condition (19) is equivalent to

$$B_{p\bar{q}}\left(\sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{\delta p} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\right)\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta + \sum_{\delta \neq a}(\lambda_{ap} - \bar{\lambda}_{aq})(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^a \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta\right) = 0\,,$$

for every $p, q = 1, \dots, s$.

By using our conditions on the b_{ki}'s, it is easy to show that the quantity

$$\sum_{\delta=1}^s (\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{\delta p} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\right)\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta + \sum_{\delta \neq a}(\lambda_{ap} - \bar{\lambda}_{aq})(\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\omega^a \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta$$

is vanishing for $p = q$ and, consequently, there are no restrictions on the $B_{q\bar{q}}$'s. Now we observe that the real part of

$$(\bar{\lambda}_{pq} - \lambda_{pp})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{pp} - \bar{\lambda}_{pq}\right)$$

is different from 0, for every p, q with $p \neq q$, which forces $B_{p\bar{q}} = 0$, for $p \neq q$. Indeed, we have

$$\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p} = \frac{1}{2}(c_{\delta p} - c_{\delta q}) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4}(b_{\delta p} + b_{\delta q})\,,$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{\delta p} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} = -\frac{1}{2}(c_{\delta p} - c_{\delta q}) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\left(1 + \frac{b_{\delta p} + b_{\delta q}}{2}\right)$$

which implies

$$(21) \qquad \mathfrak{Re}\left((\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} - \lambda_{\delta p})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{\delta q} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta p}\right)\right) = -\frac{(c_{\delta p} - c_{\delta q})^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{b_{\delta p} + b_{\delta q}}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{b_{\delta p} + b_{\delta q}}{2}\right)\,.$$

Since $p \neq q$, we have

$$b_{pp} = -1, \quad b_{pq} = 0,$$

and so (21) computed for $\delta = q$ gives

$$\Re\mathfrak{e}\left((\bar{\lambda}_{pq} - \lambda_{pp})\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \lambda_{pq} - \bar{\lambda}_{pp}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{4}\left(-(c_{pp} - c_{pq})^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \neq 0,$$

as required. Therefore equation (19) is satisfied if and only if

$$B_{p\bar{q}} = 0, \quad \text{for all } p \neq q.$$

Next we focus on (20). We have

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \partial\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q - \omega^p \wedge \left(\sum_{\delta=1}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\right)\right)$$

and

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^p \wedge \omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \left(-\sum_{\delta=1}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\right)\right)$$
$$+ \sum_{\delta=1}^{s}\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\delta=1}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \left(\sum_{a=1}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q\right).$$

Hence we get

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$
$$+ \sum_{\substack{\delta,a\\a\neq p}}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$

and

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\substack{a=1\\a\neq p}}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{pq}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$
$$+ \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\omega^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\substack{\delta,a\\\delta\neq p\\a\neq p}}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q.$$

Therefore

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(\omega^p \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q) = \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \bar{\lambda}_{pq}\right)\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q +$$
$$\sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\right)\omega^p \wedge \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q + \sum_{\substack{\delta\neq a\\\delta\neq p\\a\neq p}}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\omega^p \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \omega^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^q$$

and (20) is equivalent to

$$C_{p\bar{q}}\left(\sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \bar{\lambda}_{pq}\right)\bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^\delta + \sum_{\substack{\delta=1\\\delta\neq p}}^{s}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\right)\omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta + \sum_{\substack{\delta\neq a\\\delta\neq p\\a\neq p}}\bar{\lambda}_{\delta q}\bar{\lambda}_{aq}\bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \omega^a\right) = 0,$$

for every $p, q = 1, \ldots, s$. Since

$$\lambda_{pq} \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}, \quad \text{for all} \quad p, q = 1, \ldots, s,$$

the quantity

$$E_{p\bar{q}} := \sum_{\substack{\delta=1 \\ \delta \neq p}}^{s} \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \bar{\lambda}_{pq} \right) \bar{\omega}^p \wedge \omega^\delta + \sum_{\substack{\delta=1 \\ \delta \neq p}}^{s} \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} \right) \omega^\delta \wedge \bar{\omega}^\delta + \sum_{\substack{\delta \neq a \\ \delta \neq p \\ a \neq p}} \bar{\lambda}_{\delta q} \bar{\lambda}_{aq} \bar{\omega}^\delta \wedge \omega^a$$

is vanishing if and only if

$$\lambda_{\delta q} = 0, \quad \text{for all } \delta \neq p.$$

Since $\lambda_{qq} \neq 0$, it follows

$$E_{p\bar{q}} \neq 0, \quad \text{for every } p, q \text{ with } p \neq q$$

and

$$E_{p\bar{p}} = 0 \text{ if and only if } c_{\delta p} = 0, \text{ for all } \delta \neq p.$$

Hence the claim follows. $\qquad\square$

Proposition 5.3. *Let*

(22)
$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s} A_i \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i + B_i \gamma^i \wedge \bar{\gamma}^i + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{k} \left(C_r \omega^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\gamma}^{p_r} + \bar{C}_r \gamma^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\omega}^{p_r} \right)$$

be a left-invariant pluriclosed Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold, where the components are with respect to a coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^s, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying (1) and (15) and $\{p_1, \ldots, p_k\} \subseteq \{1, \ldots, s\}$ are such that

$$\lambda_{jp_i} = 0, \text{ for all } j \neq p_i, \text{ for all } i = 1, \ldots, k.$$

Then, the $(1,1)$-part of the Bismut-Ricci form of ω takes the following expression:

$$\rho_B^{1,1} = -\sqrt{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{k} \frac{3}{4} \left(1 + \frac{|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r} B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2} \right) \omega^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\omega}^{p_r} - \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}} \frac{3}{4} \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i$$

$$-\sqrt{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{k} \left(-\frac{3}{16} - \frac{c_{p_r p_r}^2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{-1} c_{p_r p_r}}{4} \right) \frac{B_{p_r} C_r}{A_{p_r} B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2} \omega^{p_r} \wedge \bar{\gamma}^{p_r} + \quad \text{conjugates}.$$

Proof. We recall that the Bismut-Ricci form of a left-invariant Hermitian metric $\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{a,b=1}^{n} g_{a\bar{b}} \alpha^a \wedge \bar{\alpha}^b$ on a Lie group G^{2n} with a left-invariant complex structure takes the following algebraic expression:
(23)
$$\rho_B(X, Y) = -\sum_{a,b=1}^{n} g^{a\bar{b}} \omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, X_a], \bar{X}_b) + g^{\bar{a}b} \omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, \bar{X}_a], X_b) + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{a,b=1}^{n} g^{a\bar{b}} \omega([X,Y], J[X_a, \bar{X}_b]),$$

for every left-invariant vector fields X, Y on G, where $\{\alpha^i\}$ is a left-invariant $(1,0)$-coframe with dual frame $\{X_a\}$ and $(g^{\bar{b}a})$ is the inverse matrix to $(g_{i\bar{j}})$ (see e.g. [31]). We apply (23) to a left-invariant Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold of the form (22).

We have

$$g^{\bar{i}s+i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}, \\ -\frac{C_i}{A_i B_i - |C_i|^2} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \qquad g^{\bar{i}i} = \frac{B_i}{A_i B_i - |C_i|^2}, \qquad g^{\overline{s+i}s+i} = \frac{A_i}{A_i B_i - |C_i|^2}$$

and taking into account that the ideal $\mathfrak{J}$ is abelian, we have

$$\rho_B(X, Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{4} \rho_i(X, Y),$$

where

$$\rho_1(X,Y) = \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{a\bar{a}}(\omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, Z_a], \bar{Z}_a) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega([X,Y], Z_a - \bar{Z}_a) + \omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, \bar{Z}_a], Z_a)),$$

$$\rho_2(X,Y) = \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{s+a\overline{s+a}}(\omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, W_a], \bar{W}_a) + \omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, \bar{W}_a], W_a)),$$

$$\rho_3(X,Y) = \sum_{r=1}^{k} g^{p_r\overline{s+p_r}}\left(\omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, Z_{p_r}], \bar{W}_{p_r}) - \omega([X,Y], [Z_{p_r}, \bar{W}_{p_r}])\right) + g^{\overline{p_r}s+p_r}\omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, \bar{Z}_{p_r}], W_{p_r}),$$

$$\rho_4(X,Y) = \sum_{r=1}^{k} g^{s+p_r\bar{p}_r}\left(\omega([[X,Y]^{1,0}, W_{p_r}], \bar{Z}_{p_r}) + \omega([X,Y], [W_{p_r}, \bar{Z}_{p_r}])\right) + g^{\overline{s+p_r}p_r}\omega([[X,Y]^{0,1}, \bar{W}_{p_r}], Z_{p_r}).$$

Next we focus on the computation of $\rho_B(Z_i, \bar{Z}_j)$. Thanks to (1), we easily obtain that

$$\rho_B(Z_i, \bar{Z}_j) = 0, \quad \text{for every } i, j = 1, \ldots, s, \ i \neq j.$$

On the other hand,

$$\rho_1(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{a\bar{a}}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega(Z_i + \bar{Z}_i, Z_a - \bar{Z}_a)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} g^{i\bar{i}}A_i = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\left(\frac{A_i B_i}{A_i B_i - |C_i|^2}\right).$$

Moreover, we have

$$\rho_2(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{s+a\overline{s+a}}(\omega([Z_i, W_a], \bar{W}_a) + \omega([\bar{Z}_i, \bar{W}_a], W_a)$$

$$= -\sqrt{-1} \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{s+a\overline{s+a}}\mathfrak{Re}\,\omega([Z_i, W_a], \bar{W}_a).$$

Using (1), we have

$$\omega([Z_i, W_a], \bar{W}_a) = -\sqrt{-1}\lambda_{ia}B_a,$$

$$\mathfrak{Re}\,\omega([Z_i, W_a], \bar{W}_a) = \frac{B_a b_{ia}}{4} = -\frac{B_a}{4}\delta_{ia}.$$

Then,

$$\rho_2(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = \sqrt{-1}\frac{g^{s+i\overline{s+i}}B_i}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4}\frac{A_i B_i}{A_i B_i - |C_i|^2}.$$

Next we observe that

$$\rho_3(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) + \rho_4(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = 0$$

which implies

$$(24) \qquad \rho_B(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{-1}\frac{3}{4}\left(1 + \frac{|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2}\right) & \text{if there exists } r = 1, \ldots, k \text{ such that } i = p_r, \\ -\sqrt{-1}\frac{3}{4} & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}. \end{cases}$$

We have

$$\rho_3(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{p_j\overline{s+p_j}}\omega([Z_i, \bar{Z}_i], [Z_{p_j}, \bar{W}_{p_j}]) = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{p_j\overline{s+p_j}}\bar{\lambda}_{p_j p_j}\omega(Z_i + \bar{Z}_i, \bar{W}_{p_j})$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}g^{i\overline{s+i}}\bar{\lambda}_{ii}C_i & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

We compute the three addends in the expression of ρ_4 separately:

$$\omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{1,0}, W_{p_j}], \bar{Z}_{p_j}) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ip_j}\bar{C}_{p_j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\} \quad \text{or } i \neq p_j, \\ -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ii}\bar{C}_i & \text{otherwise ;} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega([Z_i, \bar{Z}_i], [W_{p_j}, \bar{Z}_{p_j}]) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{p_j p_j}g_{\bar{i}s+p_j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\} \quad \text{or } i \neq p_j, \\ \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ii}\bar{C}_i & \text{otherwise ;} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega([[Z_i, \bar{Z}_i]^{0,1}, \bar{W}_{p_j}], Z_{p_j}) = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{ip_j}g_{\overline{s+p_j}p_j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq p_j, \\ \frac{1}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{ii}C_i & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

It follows
$$\rho_3(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = \rho_4(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = 0 \quad \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\},$$

and, for $i \in \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$,

$$\rho_3(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) + \rho_4(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = -\frac{1}{2}g^{\overline{is+i}}\bar{\lambda}_{ii}C_i - g^{s+i\bar{i}}\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ii}\bar{C}_i + g^{s+i\bar{i}}\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ii}\bar{C}_i + g^{\overline{s+ii}}\frac{1}{2}\bar{\lambda}_{ii}C_i = 0.$$

Now, we focus on the calculation of $\rho_B(Z_i, \bar{W}_j)$. We have

$$\rho_1(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = \sum_{a=1}^{s} g^{a\bar{a}}\bar{\lambda}_{ij}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega(\bar{W}_j, Z_a - \bar{Z}_a) + \omega([\bar{W}_j, \bar{Z}_a], Z_a)\right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise,} \\ \sqrt{-1}g^{i\bar{i}}C_i\bar{\lambda}_{ii}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{ii}\right) & \text{if } i = j \in \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}, \end{cases}$$

and since $\mathfrak{J}$ is abelian
$$\rho_2(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = 0.$$

Furthermore

$$\rho_3(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{\overline{p_j}s+p_j}\omega([[Z_i, \bar{W}_j]^{0,1}, \bar{Z}_{p_j}], W_{p_j}) = -\sqrt{-1}\sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{\overline{p_j}s+p_j}\bar{\lambda}_{ij}\bar{\lambda}_{p_j p_j}g_{\overline{s+j}s+p_j}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise,} \\ -\sqrt{-1}\bar{\lambda}_{jj}^2 g^{\bar{j}s+j}B_j & \text{if } i = j \in \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\rho_4(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{s+p_j\bar{p}_j}\omega([Z_i, \bar{W}_j], [W_{p_j}, \bar{Z}_{p_j}]) = \sqrt{-1}\sum_{j=1}^{k} g^{s+p_j\bar{p}_j}\bar{\lambda}_{ij}\lambda_{p_j p_j}g_{\overline{s+j}s+p_j}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise,} \\ \sqrt{-1}g^{s+j\bar{j}}\bar{\lambda}_{jj}\lambda_{jj}B_j & \text{if } i = j \in \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}. \end{cases}$$

It follows that $\rho_B(Z_i, \bar{W}_j) \neq 0$ if and only if $i = j \in \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$. In such a case, we have

$$\rho_B(Z_j, \bar{W}_j) = -\sqrt{-1}\left(g^{s+j\bar{j}}B_j\left(|\lambda_{jj}|^2 - \bar{\lambda}_{jj}^2\right) + g^{j\bar{j}}C_j\bar{\lambda}_{jj}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{jj}\right)\right).$$

Since
$$g^{s+j\bar{j}}B_j = -\frac{B_jC_j}{A_jB_j - |C_j|^2} \quad \text{and} \quad g^{j\bar{j}}C_j = \frac{B_jC_j}{A_jB_j - |C_j|^2},$$

we infer
$$\rho_B(Z_j, \bar{W}_j) = -\sqrt{-1}\left(\bar{\lambda}_{jj}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} - \bar{\lambda}_{jj}\right) - \left(|\lambda_{jj}|^2 - \bar{\lambda}_{jj}^2\right)\right)\frac{B_jC_j}{A_jB_j - |C_j|^2}.$$

Taking into account that $\lambda_{jj} = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4} - \frac{c_{jj}}{2}$, we obtain

$$\rho_B(Z_j, \bar{W}_j) = -\sqrt{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{16} - \frac{c_{jj}^2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{-1}c_{jj}}{4}\right)\frac{B_jC_j}{A_jB_j - |C_j|^2}$$

and the claim follows. $\qquad\square$

Corollary 5.4. *Let ω be a left-invariant pluriclosed Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold M. Then ω lifts to an algebraic expanding soliton of the pluriclosed flow on the universal covering of M if and only if it takes the following diagonal expression with respect to a coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^s, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying (1) and (15):*

$$(25) \qquad \omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^s A\omega^i \wedge \bar\omega^i + B_i \gamma^i \wedge \bar\gamma^i .$$

Proof. Let ω be a pluriclosed left-invariant metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold M. In view of [14, Section 7], ω lifts to an algebraic expanding soliton of the pluriclosed flow on the universal covering of M if and only if

$$\rho_B^{1,1}(\cdot, \cdot) = c\omega(\cdot, \cdot) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(D\cdot, \cdot) + \omega(\cdot, D\cdot)\right) ,$$

for some $c \in \mathbb{R}_-$ and some derivation D of $\mathfrak{g}$ such that $DJ = JD$.

Assume that ω takes the expression in formula (25). Proposition 5.3 implies that ρ_B is represented with respect to the basis $\{Z_1, \ldots, Z_s, W_1, \ldots, W_s\}$ by the matrix

$$P = -\frac{3}{4A}\begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathfrak{h}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} .$$

Since

$$\frac{3}{4A}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{\mathfrak{J}} \end{pmatrix}$$

induces a symmetric derivation on $\mathfrak{g}$, ω lifts to an algebraic expanding soliton of the pluriclosed flow on the universal covering of M and the first part of the claim follows.

In order to prove the second part of the statement, we need some preliminary observations on derivations D of $\mathfrak{g}$ that commute with J, i.e. such that

$$D(\mathfrak{g}^{1,0}) \subseteq \mathfrak{g}^{1,0}, \quad D(\mathfrak{g}^{0,1}) \subseteq \mathfrak{g}^{0,1} .$$

We can write

$$DZ_i = \sum_{j=1}^s k_j^i Z_j + m_j^i W_j \quad \text{and} \quad D\bar Z_i = \sum_{j=1}^s l_j^i \bar Z_j + r_j^i \bar W_j .$$

Since D is a derivation, we have, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$,

$$D[Z_i, \bar Z_i] = [DZ_i, \bar Z_i] + [Z_i, D\bar Z_i] .$$

On the other hand

$$D[Z_i, \bar Z_i] = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\left(\sum_{j=1}^s k_j^i Z_j + l_j^i \bar Z_j + m_j^i W_j + r_j^i \bar W_j\right) ,$$

$$[DZ_i, \bar Z_i] = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}k_i^i(Z_i + \bar Z_i) - \sum_{j=1}^s m_j^i \lambda_{ij} W_j ,$$

$$[Z_i, D\bar Z_i] = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}l_j^i(Z_i + \bar Z_i) + \sum_{j=1}^s r_j^i \bar\lambda_{ij} \bar W_j$$

and

$$0 = D[Z_i, \bar Z_i] - [DZ_i, \bar Z_i] - [Z_i, D\bar Z_i]$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\sum_{j\neq i} k_j^i Z_j + l_j^i \bar Z_j + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}l_i^i Z_i + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}k_i^i \bar Z_i + \sum_{j=1}^s m_j^i\left(\lambda_{ij} - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\right)W_j - r_j^i\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} + \bar\lambda_{ij}\right)\bar W_j$$

which forces $DZ_i, D\bar Z_i = 0$, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$. It follows that $D_{|\mathfrak{h}} = 0$.

Moreover, for all $I, I' \in \mathfrak{J}$, we have

$$0 = D[I, I'] = [DI, I'] + [I, DI'],$$

which implies

$$[DI, I'] = -[I, DI'].$$

Assume

$$DW_i = \sum_{j=1}^{s} k_j^{s+i} Z_j + m_j^{s+i} W_j \quad \text{and} \quad D\bar{W}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_j^{s+i} \bar{Z}_j + r_j^{s+i} \bar{W}_j,$$

then

$$[DW_i, \bar{W}_i] = \sum_{j=1}^{s} k_j^{s+i} [Z_j, \bar{W}_i] \in \mathfrak{J}^{0,1} \quad \text{and} \quad [W_i, D\bar{W}_i] = \sum_{j=1}^{s} l_j^{s+i} [W_i, \bar{Z}_j] \in \mathfrak{J}^{1,0}.$$

This implies

$$DW_i = \sum_{j=1}^{s} m_j^{s+i} W_j, \quad D\bar{W}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{s} r_j^{s+i} \bar{W}_j,$$

i.e. $D(\mathfrak{J}) \subseteq \mathfrak{J}$. Moreover, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$, we have that

$$D[Z_i, W_i] = -\lambda_{ii} DW_i = -\sum_{j=1}^{s} \lambda_{ii} m_j^{s+i} W_j,$$

while $[DZ_i, W_i] = 0$ and

$$[Z_i, DW_i] = -\sum_{j=1}^{s} m_j^{s+i} \lambda_{ij} W_j.$$

Using again the fact that D is a derivation, we have

$$DW_i = \sum_{j \in J_i} m_j W_j$$

where

$$J_i = \{j \in \{1, \ldots, s\} \mid \lambda_{ii} = \lambda_{ij}\}.$$

With analogous computations, we infer

$$D\bar{W}_i = \sum_{j \in J_i} r_j^{s+i} \bar{W}_j.$$

Clearly, $i \in J_i$. On the other hand, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$, we know that $\mathfrak{Im}(\lambda_{ii}) \neq 0$, while, for all $i \neq j$, $\lambda_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$. This guarantees that, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$,

$$J_i = \{i\}.$$

This allows us to write

$$DW_i = m_i^{s+i} W_i, \quad D\bar{W}_i = r_i^{s+i} \bar{W}_i.$$

From the relations above, we obtain that

$$\mathrm{Der}(\mathfrak{g})^{1,0} = \{E \in \mathrm{End}(\mathfrak{g})^{1,0} \mid \mathfrak{h} \subseteq \ker(E), \ E(\langle W_i \rangle) \subseteq \langle W_i \rangle, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \ldots, s\}.$$

First of all, we suppose that ω is a pluriclosed Hermitian metric which takes the following diagonal expression with respect to a coframe $\{\omega^1, \ldots, \omega^s, \gamma^1, \ldots, \gamma^s\}$ satisfying (1) and (15):

$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s} A_i \omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i + B_i \gamma^i \wedge \bar{\gamma}^i.$$

such that there exist $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, s\}$ such that $A_i \neq A_j$ and we suppose that ω is an algebraic soliton. Thanks to the facts regarding derivations proved before, we have that

$$-\sqrt{-1}\frac{3}{4} = \rho_B(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = c\omega(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(DZ_i, \bar{Z}_i) + \omega(Z_i, D\bar{Z}_i)\right) = \sqrt{-1}cA_i \, ,$$

$$-\sqrt{-1}\frac{3}{4} = \rho_B(Z_j, \bar{Z}_j) = c\omega(Z_j, \bar{Z}_j) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(DZ_j, \bar{Z}_j) + \omega(Z_j, D\bar{Z}_j)\right) = \sqrt{-1}cA_j \, ,$$

which is impossible, since $A_i \neq A_j$.

Now suppose that ω is a pluriclosed metric on M which is not diagonal. So, we suppose that there exists $\tilde{j} = 1, \ldots, s$ such that $C_{\tilde{j}} \neq 0$. Then, assume that there exist a constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $D \in \mathrm{Der}(\mathfrak{g})$ such that

$$(\rho_B)^{1,1}(\cdot, \cdot) = c\omega(\cdot, \cdot) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(D\cdot, \cdot) + \omega(\cdot, D\cdot)\right) \, , \quad DJ = JD \, .$$

On the other hand

$$0 = \rho_B(W_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) = c\omega(W_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(DW_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) + \omega(W_{\tilde{j}}, D\bar{W}_{\tilde{j}})\right) = \sqrt{-1}cB_{\tilde{j}} + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(r_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}} + m_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}})B_{\tilde{j}} \, ,$$

$$\rho_B(Z_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) = c\omega(Z_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(DZ_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) + \omega(Z_{\tilde{j}}, D\bar{W}_{\tilde{j}})\right) = \sqrt{-1}cC_{\tilde{j}} + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}r_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}}C_{\tilde{j}} \, ,$$

$$\rho_B(\bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}, W_{\tilde{j}}) = c\omega(\bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}, W_{\tilde{j}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(D\bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}, W_{\tilde{j}}) + \omega(\bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}, DW_{\tilde{j}})\right) = -\sqrt{-1}c\bar{C}_{\tilde{j}} - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}m_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}}\bar{C}_{\tilde{j}} \, ,$$

which implies that

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}(r_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}} + m_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}}) \, ,$$

On the other hand,

$$\rho_B(Z_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{W}_{\tilde{j}}) = \sqrt{-1}KC_{\tilde{j}} \, ,$$

where

$$K = \left(\frac{3}{16} + \frac{c_{\tilde{j}\tilde{j}}^2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{-1}c_{\tilde{j}\tilde{j}}}{4}\right)\frac{B_{\tilde{j}}}{A_{\tilde{j}}B_{\tilde{j}} - |C_{\tilde{j}}|^2} \, .$$

Then,

$$K = c + \frac{1}{2}r_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}} = -\frac{1}{2}m_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}}$$

and

$$\bar{K} = c + \frac{1}{2}m_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}} = -\frac{1}{2}r_{\tilde{j}}^{s+\tilde{j}} \, .$$

From this we obtain that

$$c = K + \bar{K} = 2\mathfrak{Re}(K) > 0 \, .$$

On the other hand, we have

$$-\sqrt{-1}\frac{3}{4}\left(1 + \frac{|C_{\tilde{j}}|^2}{A_{\tilde{j}}B_{\tilde{j}} - |C_{\tilde{j}}|^2}\right) = \rho_B(Z_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}) = c\omega(Z_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\omega(DZ_{\tilde{j}}, \bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}}) + \omega(Z_{\tilde{j}}, D\bar{Z}_{\tilde{j}})\right) = \sqrt{-1}cA_{\tilde{j}} \, ,$$

which implies that c must be negative. From this the claim follows. $\qquad\square$

Corollary 5.5. *Let ω be a pluriclosed Hermitian metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold which takes the form (16). Then the pluriclosed flow starting from ω is equivalent to the following system of ODEs:*

$$(26) \quad \begin{cases} A_i' = \frac{3}{4} & \text{if } i \notin \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\} \, , \\ A_{p_r}' = \frac{3}{4}\left(1 + \frac{|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2}\right) & \text{for all } r = 1, \ldots, k \, , \\ B_j' = 0 & \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, s \, , \\ C_r' = -\left(\frac{3}{16} + \frac{c_{p_r p_r}^2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{-1}c_{p_r p_r}}{4}\right)\frac{B_{p_r}C_r}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2} & \text{for all } r = 1, \ldots, k \, . \end{cases}$$

Moreover, $|C_r|$ is bounded, for all $r = 1, \ldots, k$, the solution exists for all $t \in [0, +\infty)$ and $A_i \sim \frac{3}{4}t$, as $t \to +\infty$, for all $i = 1, \ldots, s$.

In particular,

$$\frac{\omega_t}{1+t} \to 3\omega_\infty$$

as $t \to \infty$.

Proof. Observe that, for every $r \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$,

$$(|C_r|^2)' = -\left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{c_{p_r p_r}^2}{2}\right) \frac{B_{p_r}|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2} \leq 0,$$

which guarantees that $|C_r|^2$ is bounded. On the other hand, denote, for all $r = 1, \ldots, k$,

$$u_r = A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2.$$

We have that

$$u_r' = A_{p_r}'B_{p_r} - (|C_r|^2)' = \frac{3}{4}B_{p_r} + \left(\frac{9}{8} + \frac{c_{p_r p_r}^2}{2}\right) \frac{B_{p_r}|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2} \geq 0.$$

This guarantees

$$A_{p_r}' = \frac{3}{4}\left(1 + \frac{|C_r|^2}{A_{p_r}B_{p_r} - |C_r|^2}\right) \leq \frac{3}{4}\left(1 + \frac{K}{u_r(0)}\right),$$

where $K > 0$ such that $|C_r|^2 \leq K$, for all $t \geq 0$. This implies the long-time existence. As regards the last part of the statement, it is sufficient to prove that

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{|C_r|^2}{u_r} = 0.$$

But,

$$u_r' \geq \frac{3}{4}B_{p_r}.$$

So,

$$u_r \geq \frac{3}{4}B_{p_r}t + u_r(0) \to +\infty, \quad t \to +\infty.$$

Then,

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} u_r(t) = +\infty,$$

and, since $|C_r|^2$ is bounded, the assertion follows. $\qquad\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let ω be a left-invariant pluriclosed metric on an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold. Corollary 5.5 implies that pluriclosed flow starting from ω has a long-time solution ω_t such that

$$\frac{\omega_t}{1+t} \to 3\omega_\infty \quad \text{as} \quad t \to \infty.$$

We show that $\frac{\omega_t}{1+t}$ satisfies conditions 1,2,3 in Proposition 3.1. Here we denote by $|\cdot|_t$ the norm induced by ω_t.

Taking into account that

$$\omega_{t|\mathfrak{I}\oplus\mathfrak{I}} = \omega_{0|\mathfrak{I}\oplus\mathfrak{I}},$$

condition 2 follows.

Thanks to the fact that condition 2 holds,

$$\omega_{t|\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{h}} = \sum_{i=1}^{s} A_i(t)\omega^i \wedge \bar\omega^i$$

with $\frac{A_i(t)}{1+t} \to \frac{3}{4}$ as $t \to \infty$ and there exist $C, T > 0$ such that, for every vector $v \in \mathfrak{h}$,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}|v|_t \leq C|v|_0,$$

for every $t \geq T$, condition 1 is satisfied.

In order to prove Condition 3, let $\epsilon, \ell > 0$ and let γ be a curve in M tangent to $\mathcal{H}$ which is parametrized by arclength with respect to $3\omega_\infty$ and such that $L_\infty(\gamma) < \ell$. Let $v = \dot{\gamma}$ and $T > 0$ such that

$$\left| \frac{A_i(t)}{1+t} - \frac{3}{4} \right| \leq \frac{3\epsilon^2}{4\ell^2} \,,$$

for $t \geq T$. Then

$$\left| \frac{1}{1+t}|v|_t^2 - |v|_\infty^2 \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{s} \left| \frac{A_i(t)}{1+t} - \frac{3}{4} \right| |v_i|^2 \leq \frac{\epsilon^2}{\ell^2}$$

and

$$|L_t(\gamma) - L_\infty(\gamma)| \leq \int_0^b \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}|\dot{\gamma}|_t - |\dot{\gamma}|_\infty \right| da \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\ell} b \leq \epsilon \,,$$

since $b \leq \ell$.

Now we show the last part of the statement, using the same argument as in Proposition 4.1, and we prove that $(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, \frac{\omega_t}{1+t})$ converges in the Cheeger-Gromov sense to $(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, \tilde{\omega}_\infty)$ where $\tilde{\omega}_\infty$ is an algebraic soliton. Again, here we are identifying ω_t with its pull-back onto $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s$ and we are fixing as base point the identity element of $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s$. It is enough to construct a 1-parameter family of biholomorphisms $\{\varphi_t\}$ of $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s$ such that

$$\varphi_t^* \frac{\omega_t}{1+t} \to \tilde{\omega}_\infty \,.$$

As we already observed, since $\mathfrak{I}$ is abelian the endomorphism represented by the matrix

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{\mathfrak{I}} \end{pmatrix}$$

is a derivation of $\mathfrak{g}$ that commutes with the complex structure J. Then, we can consider

$$d\varphi_t = \exp(s(t)D) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathfrak{h}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{s(t)}I_{\mathfrak{I}} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}, J)$$

where $s(t) = \log(\sqrt{1+t})$. Using $d\varphi_t$, we can define

$$\varphi_t \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^s, J) \,.$$

For $i = 1, \ldots, s$ we have

$$\frac{1}{1+t}(\varphi_t^* \omega_t)(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = \frac{1}{1+t}\omega_t(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) \to \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{-1}, \quad \text{as } t \to \infty \,,$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t}(\varphi_t^* \omega_t)(Z_i, \bar{W}_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}\omega_t(Z_i, \bar{W}_i) \to 0, \quad \text{as } t \to \infty \,,$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t}(\varphi_t^* \omega_t)(W_i, \bar{W}_i) = \omega_t(W_i, \bar{W}_i) = \sqrt{-1}B_i(0) \,.$$

Then,

$$\frac{1}{1+t}\varphi_t^* \omega_t \to \tilde{\omega}_\infty, \quad \text{as } t \to \infty \,,$$

where

$$\tilde{\omega}_\infty = 3\,\omega_\infty + \omega_{|\mathfrak{I} \oplus \mathfrak{I}} \,.$$

Notice that $\tilde{\omega}_\infty$ is an algebraic soliton diagonal since $\omega_{|\mathfrak{I} \oplus \mathfrak{I}}$ is diagonal in view of Proposition 5.2. $\square$

6. A generalization to semidirect product of Lie algebras

From the viewpoint of Lie groups, the algebraic structure of Oeljeklaus-Toma manifolds is quite rigid and some of the results in the previous sections can be generalized to semidirect product of Lie algebras.

In this section we consider a Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ which is a semidirect product of Lie algebras

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \ltimes_\lambda \mathfrak{I} \,,$$

where $\lambda \colon \mathfrak{h} \to \mathrm{Der}(\mathfrak{I})$ is a representation. We further assume that $\mathfrak{g}$ has a complex structure of the form

$$J = J_\mathfrak{h} \oplus J_\mathfrak{I}$$

where $J_\mathfrak{h}$ and $J_\mathfrak{I}$ are complex structures on $\mathfrak{h}$ and $\mathfrak{I}$, respectively.

The following assumptions are all satisfied in the case of an Oeljeklaus-Toma manifold:

  i. $\mathfrak{h}$ has $(1,0)$-frame such that $\{Z_1, \ldots, Z_r\}$ such that $[Z_k, \bar{Z}_k] = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(Z_k + \bar{Z}_k)$, for all $k = 1, \ldots, r$ and the other brackets vanish;

  ii. $\mathfrak{I}$ is a $2s$-dimensional abelian Lie algebra and $J_\mathfrak{I}$ is a complex structure on $\mathfrak{I}$;

  iii. $\lambda(\mathfrak{h}^{1,0}) \subseteq \mathrm{End}(\mathfrak{I})^{1,0}$;

  iv. $\mathfrak{I}$ has a $(1,0)$-frame $\{W_1, \ldots W_s\}$ such that $\lambda(Z) \cdot \bar{W}_r = \lambda_r(Z)\bar{W}_r$, for every $r = 1, \ldots, s$, where $\lambda_r \in \Lambda^{1,0}(\mathfrak{h})$;

  v. $\sum_{a=1}^s \mathfrak{Im}(\lambda_a(Z_i))$ is constant on i.

  vi. $\mathfrak{I}$ has a $(1,0)$-frame $\{W_1, \ldots W_s\}$ such that $\lambda(Z) \cdot W_r = \lambda'_r(Z)W_r$, for every $r = 1, \ldots, s$, where $\lambda'_r \in \Lambda^{1,0}(\mathfrak{h})$ and $\sum_{a=1}^s \mathfrak{Im}(\lambda'_a(Z_i))$ is constant on i.

Note that condition i. is equivalent to require that $\mathfrak{h} = \underbrace{\mathfrak{f} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{f}}_{r\text{-times}}$ equipped with the complex structure $J_\mathfrak{h} = \underbrace{J_\mathfrak{f} \oplus \cdots \oplus J_\mathfrak{f}}_{r\text{-times}}$, while in condition iv. the existence of $\{W_r\}$ and λ_r is equivalent to require that

$$\lambda(Z) \circ \lambda(Z') = \lambda(Z') \circ \lambda(Z) \,,$$

for every $Z, Z' \in \mathfrak{h}^{1,0}$.

The computations in Section 5 can be used to study solutions to the flow

$$\tag{27} \partial_t \omega_t = -\rho_B^{1,1}(\omega_t)$$

in semidirect products of Lie algebras (this flow coincides to the pluriclosed flow only when the initial metric is pluriclosed). We have the following

Proposition 6.1. *Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \ltimes_\lambda \mathfrak{I}$ be a semidirect product of Lie algebras equipped with a splitting complex structure $J = J_\mathfrak{h} \oplus J_\mathfrak{I}$ and let ω be a Hermitian metric on $\mathfrak{g}$ making $\mathfrak{h}$ and $\mathfrak{I}$ orthogonal. Then the Bismut Ricci-form of ω satisfies $\rho_{B|\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{I}}^{1,1} = \rho_{B|\mathfrak{I} \oplus \mathfrak{I}}^{1,1} = 0$.*

If i-iv hold and $\omega_{|\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{h}}$ is diagonal with respect to the frame $\{Z_i\}$ then the $(1,1)$-component of the Bismut-Ricci form of ω does not depend on ω and the solution to the flow (27) starting from ω takes the following expression

$$\omega_t = \omega - t\rho_B^{1,1}(\omega) \,.$$

If i $-$ iv and vi hold and $\omega_{|\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{h}}$ is a multiple of the canonical metric with respect to the frame $\{Z_i\}$, then ω is a soliton for flow (27) with cosmological constant $c = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{a=1}^s \mathfrak{Im}(\lambda'_a(Z_i))$.

The previous Proposition does not cover the case when properties i-iv are satisfied and the restriction to $\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$ of the initial Hermitian inner product

$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{a,b=1}^r g_{a\bar{b}} \omega^a \wedge \bar{\omega}^b + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{a,b=1}^s g_{r+a\overline{r+b}} \gamma^a \wedge \bar{\gamma}^b$$

is not diagonal with respect to $\{Z_i\}$. In this case flow (27) evolves only the components $g_{i\bar{i}}$ of ω along $\omega^i \wedge \bar{\omega}^i$ via the ODE

$$\partial_t g_{i\bar{i}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{a=1}^{r} g^{\bar{a}a} \Re\mathfrak{e} \, g_{i\bar{a}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c,d=1}^{s} g^{\overline{r+d}r+c} \left\{ \omega([Z_i, W_c], \bar{W}_d) + \omega([\bar{Z}_i, \bar{W}_c], W_d) \right\}$$

where $g_{i\bar{i}}$ depends on t. Note that the quantities $-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{c,d=1}^{s} g^{\overline{r+d}r+c} \left\{ \omega([Z_i, W_c], \bar{W}_d) + \omega([\bar{Z}_i, \bar{W}_c], W_d) \right\}$ appearing in the evolution of $g_{i\bar{i}}$ are independent on t.

The same computations as in Section 4 imply the following

Proposition 6.2. *Let* $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \ltimes_\lambda \mathfrak{I}$ *be a semidirect product of Lie algebras equipped with a splitting complex structure* $J = J_\mathfrak{h} \oplus J_\mathfrak{I}$*. Assume that properties* i, ii, iii *are satisfied and let* ω *be a left-invariant Hermitian metric on* $\mathfrak{g}$*. Then*

$$\rho_{C|\mathfrak{I}\oplus\mathfrak{I}} = \rho_{C|\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{I}} = 0 \, ,$$

while $\rho_{C|\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{h}}$ *is diagonal with respect to* $\{Z_1, \ldots, Z_r\}$*.*

If further also iv. *holds, then*

$$\rho_C(Z_i, \bar{Z}_i) = -\sqrt{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \sum_{a=1}^{s} \Im\mathfrak{m}(\lambda_a(Z_i)) \right), \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \ldots, r \, .$$

If, in addition, v. *holds, then* ω *is a soliton for the Chern-Ricci flow with cosmological constant* $c = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{a=1}^{s} \Im\mathfrak{m}(\lambda_a(Z_i))$ *if and only if* $\omega_{\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{h}}$ *is a multiple of the canonical metric on* $\mathfrak{h}$ *with respect to the frame* $\{Z_i\}$ *and* $\omega_{\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{I}} = 0$*.*

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