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CLOSED WARPED G_2 -STRUCTURES EVOLVING UNDER THE LAPLACIAN FLOW

ANNA FINO AND ALBERTO RAFFERO

ABSTRACT. We study the behaviour of the Laplacian flow evolving closed G_2 -structures on warped products of the form $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, where the base M^6 is a compact 6-manifold endowed with an $SU(3)$ -structure. In the general case, we reinterpret the flow as a set of evolution equations on M^6 for the differential forms defining the $SU(3)$ -structure and the warping function. When the latter is constant, we find sufficient conditions for the existence of solutions of the corresponding coupled flow. This provides a method to construct immortal solutions of the Laplacian flow on the product manifolds $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. The application of our results to explicit cases allows us to obtain new examples of expanding Laplacian solitons.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let (M^m, g_m) and (N^n, g_n) be two compact, connected Riemannian manifolds. Assume that g_n is Ricci-flat, so that $g_n(t) = g_n$ is a stationary solution of the Ricci flow on N^n . Consider a positive function $f \in C^\infty(M^m)$ and the product manifold $M^m \times N^n$ endowed with the Riemannian metric $g := g_m + f^2 g_n$. Then, $(M^m \times N^n, g)$ is a warped product, and the Ricci flow on it starting from $g(0) = g$ can be considered as a coupled flow for the metric g_m and the warping function f on the base manifold M^m :

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_m(t) &= -2 \operatorname{Ric}(g_m(t)) + 2 \frac{n}{f(t)} \operatorname{Hess}_m(f(t)), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) &= \Delta_m f(t) + (n-1) \frac{1}{f(t)} |\nabla f(t)|_{g(t)}^2, \\ g_m(0) &= g_m, \\ f(0) &= f, \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_m = \operatorname{div}_m \circ \operatorname{grad}_m$ and Hess_m are the Laplacian and the Hessian on $(M^m, g_m(t))$, respectively (see for instance [35, 42]). In particular, the Ricci flow preserves the warped product structure in the following sense: if $(g_m(t), f(t))$ is the solution of (1.1) starting from (g_m, f) at $t = 0$, then $g(t) = g_m(t) + [f(t)]^2 g_n$ is the solution of the Ricci flow on $M^m \times N^n$ with initial condition $g(0) = g_m + f^2 g_n$.

In the study of special geometric structures on Riemannian manifolds, warped products are a useful tool to construct new examples starting from known ones. Consider for instance a 6-manifold M^6 endowed with an $SU(3)$ -structure, namely a pair of differential forms $\omega \in \Omega^2(M^6)$, $\psi_+ \in \Omega^3(M^6)$ which are stable in the sense of [22] and satisfy certain compatibility

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conditions. Then, there are various methods to define a G_2 -structure on the product $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ by means of the $SU(3)$ -structure on M^6 , and in each case this 7-manifold turns out to be a Riemannian product or a warped product (see e.g. [6, 8, 25]).

Recall that a G_2 -structure on a 7-manifold M^7 is defined by a stable 3-form φ giving rise to a Riemannian metric g_φ and to a volume form dV_φ . The intrinsic torsion of a G_2 -structure φ is completely determined by $d\varphi$ and $d*_{\varphi}\varphi$, $*_{\varphi}$ being the Hodge operator defined by g_φ and dV_φ , and it vanishes identically if and only if both φ and $*_{\varphi}\varphi$ are closed [3, 17]. When this happens, the Riemannian holonomy group $\text{Hol}(g_\varphi)$ is a subgroup of G_2 , and g_φ is Ricci-flat. G_2 -structures whose defining 3-form is both closed and co-closed are called *torsion-free*, and they play a central role in the construction of metrics with holonomy G_2 . The first complete examples of such metrics were obtained by Bryant and Salamon in [4], while compact examples of Riemannian manifolds with holonomy G_2 were constructed first by Joyce [23], and then by Kovalev [26], and by Corti, Haskins, Nordström, Pacini [12]. A potential method to obtain new results in this direction is represented by geometric flows evolving G_2 -structures.

Let M^7 be a 7-manifold endowed with a *closed* G_2 -structure φ , i.e., satisfying $d\varphi = 0$. The *Laplacian flow* starting from φ is the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\varphi(t) = \Delta_{\varphi(t)}\varphi(t), \\ d\varphi(t) = 0, \\ \varphi(0) = \varphi, \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_{\varphi(t)}$ denotes the Hodge Laplacian of the Riemannian metric $g_{\varphi(t)}$ induced by $\varphi(t)$. This geometric flow was introduced by Bryant in [3] as a tool to find torsion-free G_2 -structures on compact manifolds. Short-time existence and uniqueness of the solution when M^7 is compact were proved by Bryant and Xu in the unpublished paper [5]. Recently, Lotay and Wei investigated the properties of the Laplacian flow in the series of papers [32, 33, 34].

In [25], a flow evolving the 4-form $*_{\varphi}\varphi$ in the direction of minus its Hodge Laplacian was introduced, and its behaviour on warped products with base manifold \mathbb{S}^1 and fibre a 6-manifold endowed with a nearly Kähler or a torsion-free $SU(3)$ -structure was investigated.

In the recent paper [19], Fine and Yao studied the evolution of a hypersymplectic structure $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3)$ on a compact 4-manifold M^4 , assuming that the closed G_2 -structure induced by it on the 7-manifold $M^4 \times \mathbb{T}^3$ evolves under the Laplacian flow.

Let M^6 be a compact 6-manifold endowed with an $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) , and denote by h the associated Riemannian metric. Motivated by the results recalled so far, in this paper we are interested in studying the behaviour of the Laplacian flow on warped products of the form $(M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1, \varphi)$, where the fibre is the circle \mathbb{S}^1 , and the G_2 -structure is defined by

$$(1.2) \quad \varphi = f\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+,$$

with $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$ a positive function, and s the angle coordinate on \mathbb{S}^1 . We call a G_2 -structure given by (1.2) *warped*, as it induces the warped product metric $g_\varphi = h + f^2 ds^2$.

Since $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is compact, the Laplacian flow starting from a closed warped G_2 -structure has a unique solution defined for short times. It is then natural to investigate whether there

exists a relation between the Laplacian flow on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ and a coupled flow for the $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) and the warping function f on M^6 , and to study under which conditions the Laplacian flow preserves the expression (1.2) of φ .

The present paper begins with a review of basic facts about $SU(3)$ - and G_2 -structures in Section 2. In Section 3, we study the properties of warped G_2 -structures. In particular, we observe that a warped G_2 -structure is closed if and only if the underlying $SU(3)$ -structure satisfies the equations $d\psi_+ = 0$ and $d\omega = \theta \wedge \omega$, where $\theta = -d \log(f)$. Then, we provide a method to construct such type of $SU(3)$ -structures, and we use it to obtain an explicit example on the 6-torus. Section 4 is devoted to investigate the equivalence between the Laplacian flow evolving closed warped G_2 -structures and a coupled flow for the $SU(3)$ -structure and the warping function f on M^6 (Proposition 4.1). In Section 5, we restrict our attention to Riemannian product manifolds by assuming that the function f is constant. In this case, the G_2 -structure given by (1.2) on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is closed if and only if the $SU(3)$ -structure is *symplectic half-flat*, namely if and only if both ω and ψ_+ are closed. Under this hypothesis, the coupled flow obtained in Section 4 has a simpler expression, and we are able to get sufficient conditions on the initial datum (ω, ψ_+) guaranteeing the (long-time) existence of solutions (Theorem 5.5). This provides a method to construct solutions of the Laplacian flow on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ defined on a maximal interval of time $(T, +\infty)$, with $T < 0$. In the last section, we apply our results to explicit examples. Starting with the classification of unimodular solvable Lie groups G admitting a left-invariant symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure [18], we show that each one of them admits an $SU(3)$ -structure satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem 5.5. It turns out that in some cases the corresponding closed G_2 -structure φ is a *Laplacian soliton*, i.e., it satisfies the equation $\Delta_\varphi \varphi = \mathcal{L}_X \varphi + \lambda \varphi$, for some vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(G \times \mathbb{R})$ and some real number λ . This gives new examples of Laplacian solitons on solvable Lie groups in addition to those obtained in [16, 27, 28, 29, 38]. We conclude the section describing the solution of the Laplacian flow on the product of a twistor space endowed with a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure and the circle, and giving two examples of non-flat closed G_2 -structures on the 7-torus.

2. PRELIMINARIES ON $SU(3)$ - AND G_2 -STRUCTURES

A G -structure on an m -dimensional smooth manifold M^m is a reduction of the structure group of the frame bundle from $GL(m, \mathbb{R})$ to a subgroup G . It is known, see e.g. [11, 21, 22, 40], that when $G = SU(3)$ and $G = G_2$, the existence of a G -structure is equivalent to the existence of suitable differential forms on M^m satisfying the following non-degeneracy condition: at each point p of M^m , their orbit under the natural action of the group $GL(T_p M^m)$ is open. Such forms are usually called *stable* in literature. It is clear that being stable is an open property. Thus, small perturbations of a stable form are stable, too. For the sake of convenience, we briefly recall the algebraic description of those stable forms which are of interest for us in the next propositions.

Proposition 2.1 ([11, 21, 22]). *Let V be an oriented, six-dimensional real vector space. Then*

- a 2-form $\omega \in \Lambda^2(V^*)$ is stable if and only if it is non-degenerate, i.e., $\omega^3 \neq 0$;
- every 3-form $\psi \in \Lambda^3(V^*)$ gives rise to an irreducible polynomial $P(\psi)$ of degree 4 which vanishes identically if and only if ψ is not stable.

$P(\psi)$ is defined as follows. Fix a volume form $\nu \in \Lambda^6(V^*)$ on V , consider the isomorphism $A : \Lambda^5(V^*) \rightarrow V \otimes \Lambda^6(V^*)$ induced by the wedge product $\wedge : \Lambda^5(V^*) \otimes V^* \rightarrow \Lambda^6(V^*)$, and let $K_\psi : V \rightarrow V$ be the linear map defined via the identity $K_\psi(v) \otimes \nu = A(\iota_v \psi \wedge \psi)$, $\iota_v \psi$ being the contraction of ψ by the vector $v \in V$. Then, $P(\psi) := \frac{1}{6} \text{tr}(K_\psi^2)$.

We denote by $\Lambda_+^3(V^*)$ the open orbit of stable 3-forms satisfying $P(\psi) < 0$. The $\text{GL}^+(V)$ -stabilizer of a 3-form lying in this orbit is isomorphic to $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$. As a consequence, every $\psi \in \Lambda_+^3(V^*)$ gives rise to a complex structure

$$J_\psi : V \rightarrow V, \quad J_\psi := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|P(\psi)|}} K_\psi,$$

which depends only on ψ and on the volume form ν . Moreover, the complex form $\psi + iJ_\psi\psi$ is of type $(3, 0)$ with respect to J_ψ , and the real 3-form $J_\psi\psi$ is stable, too.

Proposition 2.2 ([11, 22]). *Let W be an oriented, seven-dimensional real vector space. Consider a 3-form $\varphi \in \Lambda^3(W^*)$ and the symmetric bilinear map*

$$b_\varphi : W \times W \rightarrow \Lambda^7(W^*), \quad b_\varphi(v, w) = \frac{1}{6} \iota_v \varphi \wedge \iota_w \varphi \wedge \varphi.$$

Then, φ is stable if and only if $\det(b_\varphi)^{\frac{1}{9}} \in \Lambda^7(W^)$ defines a volume form on W .*

We use the notation $\Lambda_+^3(W^*)$ to indicate the open orbit of stable 3-forms for which the symmetric bilinear map $g_\varphi := \det(b_\varphi)^{-\frac{1}{9}} b_\varphi : W \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is positive definite. The $\text{GL}^+(W)$ -stabilizer of a 3-form belonging to this orbit is isomorphic to the exceptional Lie group G_2 .

Notation. In what follows, we denote by $\Omega_+^k(M^m)$ the space of sections of the open sub-bundle of $\Lambda^k(T^*M^m)$ whose fibre over each point $p \in M^m$ is given by $\Lambda_+^k(T_p^*M^m)$.

2.1. SU(3)-structures on six-dimensional manifolds. Let M^6 be a six-dimensional manifold, and let $\omega \in \Omega^2(M^6)$, $\psi_+ \in \Omega_+^3(M^6)$ be a pair of stable forms satisfying the compatibility condition

$$(2.1) \quad \omega \wedge \psi_+ = 0.$$

Consider the almost complex structure $J = J_{\psi_+}$ determined by ψ_+ and the volume form $\frac{\omega^3}{6}$. Then, the 3-form ψ_+ is the real part of a nowhere vanishing $(3, 0)$ -form $\Psi := \psi_+ + i\psi_-$ with $\psi_- := J\psi_+ = \psi_+(J\cdot, J\cdot, J\cdot) = -\psi_+(J\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$, where the last identity holds since ψ_+ is of type $(3, 0) + (0, 3)$ with respect to J . Moreover, ω is of type $(1, 1)$ and, as a consequence, the 2-covariant tensor $h(\cdot, \cdot) := \omega(\cdot, J\cdot)$ is symmetric. Under these assumptions, the pair (ω, ψ_+) defines an $\text{SU}(3)$ -structure on M^6 provided that h is a Riemannian metric and the following normalization condition is satisfied

$$(2.2) \quad \psi_+ \wedge \psi_- = \frac{2}{3} \omega^3.$$

Conversely, every $\text{SU}(3)$ -structure on a 6-manifold arises in this fashion (cf. [22]).

We denote by $|\cdot|_h$ the pointwise norm induced by h , by $dV_h = \frac{\omega^3}{6}$ the Riemannian volume form of h , and by $*_h$ the Hodge operator defined by h and dV_h . The Hodge duals of ω and

ψ_+ are given by

$$(2.3) \quad *_h \omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2, \quad *_h \psi_+ = \psi_-.$$

By [6, Thm. 1.1], the intrinsic torsion of an $SU(3)$ -structure is determined by $d\omega$, $d\psi_+$, and $d\psi_-$. More precisely, the $SU(3)$ -irreducible decompositions of the modules $\Lambda^k((\mathbb{R}^6)^*)$, $k = 3, 4$, induce on M^6 the h -orthogonal splittings

$$(2.4) \quad \Omega^3(M^6) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6) \psi_+ \oplus \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6) \psi_- \oplus \Omega_{12}^3(M^6) \oplus \Omega^1(M^6) \wedge \omega,$$

$$(2.5) \quad \Omega^4(M^6) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6) \omega^2 \oplus \Omega_8^2(M^6) \wedge \omega \oplus \Omega^1(M^6) \wedge \psi_+,$$

where, following the notation of [1],

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_8^2(M^6) &:= \{ \beta \in \Omega^2(M^6) \mid \beta \wedge \omega^2 = 0, J\beta = \beta \}, \\ \Omega_{12}^3(M^6) &:= \{ \beta \in \Omega^3(M^6) \mid \beta \wedge \omega = 0, \beta \wedge \psi_\pm = 0 \}. \end{aligned}$$

The differential forms $d\omega$, $d\psi_+$, $d\psi_-$ decompose accordingly, and each of their summands corresponds to a component of the intrinsic torsion in the $SU(3)$ -irreducible splitting of $(\mathbb{R}^6)^* \otimes \mathfrak{su}(3)^\perp$. In particular, the intrinsic torsion vanishes identically if and only if ω , ψ_+ , and ψ_- are all closed. Moreover, $SU(3)$ -structures can be divided into classes according to the vanishing of the components of $d\omega$, $d\psi_+$, $d\psi_-$.

We shall review the properties of those $SU(3)$ -structures which are of interest for us in due course, while we refer the reader to [1, 6] for a more detailed description.

2.2. G_2 -structures on seven-dimensional manifolds. A G_2 -structure on a 7-manifold M^7 is characterized by the existence of a stable 3-form $\varphi \in \Omega_+^3(M^7)$ giving rise to a Riemannian metric g_φ and to a volume form dV_φ on M^7 via the identity

$$g_\varphi(X, Y) dV_\varphi = \frac{1}{6} \iota_X \varphi \wedge \iota_Y \varphi \wedge \varphi, \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(M^7).$$

We denote by $*_\varphi$ the Hodge operator defined by g_φ and dV_φ , and by $|\cdot|_\varphi$ the pointwise norm induced by g_φ .

Consider the Levi Civita connection ∇^φ of g_φ . By [3, 17], the intrinsic torsion of the G_2 -structure φ can be identified with $\nabla^\varphi \varphi$, and it is completely determined by the exterior derivatives $d\varphi$ and $d*_\varphi \varphi$. If both φ and $*_\varphi \varphi$ are closed, the intrinsic torsion vanishes identically, the Riemannian holonomy group $\text{Hol}(g_\varphi)$ is a subgroup of G_2 , and g_φ is Ricci-flat. When this happens, the G_2 -structure is said to be *torsion-free*.

In this paper, we focus only on the class of *closed* G_2 -structures φ , i.e., satisfying $d\varphi = 0$. In this case, there exists a unique 2-form $\tau \in \Omega_{14}^2(M) := \{ \beta \in \Omega^2(M) \mid \beta \wedge *_\varphi \varphi = 0 \}$ such that $d*_\varphi \varphi = \tau \wedge \varphi$ (cf. [3, Prop. 1]). The 2-form τ is known as *intrinsic torsion form* of φ . Examples of closed G_2 -structures were obtained for instance in [7, 9, 15].

3. CLOSED WARPED G_2 -STRUCTURES

Let M^6 be a connected six-dimensional manifold endowed with an $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) .

Definition 3.1. A G_2 -structure on the 7-manifold $M^7 := M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is *warped* if it is of the form $\varphi = f \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$, for some positive function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$.

The Riemannian metric induced by a warped G_2 -structure φ is $g_\varphi = h + f^2 ds^2$, and the associated volume form is $dV_\varphi = f dV_h \wedge ds$. Therefore, (M^7, g_φ) is a warped product with warping function f , base manifold M^6 and fibre \mathbb{S}^1 .

The Hodge dual of the 3-form φ defined by (1.2) is

$$(3.1) \quad *_\varphi \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 + f \psi_- \wedge ds.$$

This can be checked using (2.3) and the next result, whose proof is an immediate consequence of the definition of the Hodge operator.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\beta \in \Omega^k(M^6)$ be a differential k -form on M^6 , and let $*_h$ and $*_\varphi$ be the Hodge operators determined by (h, dV_h) and (g_φ, dV_φ) , respectively. Then*

- i) $*_\varphi \beta = f *_h \beta \wedge ds$;
- ii) $*_\varphi(\beta \wedge ds) = (-1)^k f^{-1} *_h \beta$.

Remark 3.3. It is worth observing here that the 3-form φ given by (1.2) defines a different type of warped G_2 -structure when the base manifold is \mathbb{S}^1 and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1)$. Such kind of warped G_2 -structures were considered for instance in [8, 25].

Notation. For the sake of clarity, from now on we shall denote the exterior derivative and its formal adjoint on an m -dimensional oriented Riemannian manifold (M^m, g, dV) by d_m and d_m^* , respectively. Recall that for any k -form $\beta \in \Omega^k(M^m)$ it holds $d_m^* \beta = (-1)^{m(k+1)+1} * d_m * \beta$, where $*$ is the Hodge operator determined by (g, dV) .

Let us focus on closed warped G_2 -structures. First of all, observe that it is possible to characterize them in terms of $d_6 \omega$ and $d_6 \psi_+$.

Lemma 3.4. *A warped G_2 -structure $\varphi = f \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ on $M^7 = M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is closed if and only if (ω, ψ_+) satisfies*

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{cases} d_6 \omega = \theta \wedge \omega, \\ d_6 \psi_+ = 0, \\ d_6 \psi_- = w_2^- \wedge \omega, \end{cases}$$

where $\theta := -d_6 \log(f)$ and $w_2^- \in \Omega_8^2(M^6)$ are the intrinsic torsion forms of (ω, ψ_+) .

Proof. The assertion follows from the identity $d_7 \varphi = (d_6 f \wedge \omega + f d_6 \omega) \wedge ds + d_6 \psi_+$, and the results of [1, Sect. 2.5]. Notice that the third equation in (3.2) is automatically implied by the first two. \square

Remark 3.5.

- i) Following the notation of [6], the intrinsic torsion of an $SU(3)$ -structure satisfying (3.2) belongs to $\mathcal{W}_2^- \oplus \mathcal{W}_4$.
- ii) Since $\theta = -d_6 \log(f)$ is an exact 1-form, the first equation in (3.2) implies that ω is *globally conformal symplectic*. More precisely, the global conformal change $f\omega$ defines a symplectic form on M^6 . Furthermore, the pair

$$\tilde{\omega} := f\omega, \quad \tilde{\psi}_+ := f^{\frac{3}{2}} \psi_+,$$

defines an $SU(3)$ -structure such that $d_6 \tilde{\omega} = 0$ and whose intrinsic torsion belongs to $\mathcal{W}_2^- \oplus \mathcal{W}_5$.

- iii) θ is the *Lee form* of the almost Hermitian structure (ω, J) , thus $d_6^* \omega = 2J\theta$.
- iv) w_2^- is a primitive 2-form of type $(1, 1)$. Hence, it satisfies the identities $w_2^- \wedge \psi_\pm = 0$, $w_2^- \wedge \omega^2 = 0$, and $w_2^- \wedge \omega = - *_{\mathfrak{h}} w_2^-$. Consequently, $w_2^- = d_6^* \psi_+$ when (3.2) holds.
- v) When f is constant, the 1-form θ vanishes identically and both ω and ψ_+ are closed. In such a case, (ω, ψ_+) is a *symplectic half-flat* SU(3)-structure ([10, 13, 41]). The converse is also true: if $\varphi = f \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ is closed and (ω, ψ_+) is symplectic half-flat, then $d_6 f \wedge \omega = 0$, which implies that $d_6 f = 0$.

We describe now a possible strategy to construct examples of SU(3)-structures satisfying (3.2). Assume that M^6 is endowed with a symplectic 2-form ω and a closed stable 3-form $\rho \in \Omega_+^3(M^6)$ inducing an almost complex structure J which is *calibrated* by ω , i.e., ω is of type $(1, 1)$ with respect to J and the symmetric tensor $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot)$ defines a Riemannian metric. Then, $\rho + iJ\rho$ is a nowhere vanishing complex $(3, 0)$ -form. In general, the normalization condition (2.2) is not satisfied by the pair (ω, ρ) . Nevertheless, there exists a positive function $u \in C^\infty(M^6)$ such that

$$u^3 \rho \wedge J\rho = \frac{2}{3} \omega^3.$$

The desired SU(3)-structure is then given by $(\hat{\omega} := u^{-1}\omega, \rho)$.

Example 3.6. In [41], an example of a family of symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structures on the 6-torus $\mathbb{T}^6 = \mathbb{R}^6/\mathbb{Z}^6$ was given. Let us recall it. Denote by (x^1, \dots, x^6) the standard coordinates on \mathbb{R}^6 , let $a(x^1)$, $b(x^2)$ and $c(x^3)$ be three \mathbb{Z}^6 -periodic and nonconstant smooth functions on \mathbb{R}^6 , and let

$$\ell_1 := b(x^2) - c(x^3), \quad \ell_2 := c(x^3) - a(x^1), \quad \ell_3 := a(x^1) - b(x^2).$$

Then, for each $r > 0$ the symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structure on \mathbb{T}^6 is given by the following pair of \mathbb{Z}^6 -invariant differential forms

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega &= dx^{14} + dx^{25} + dx^{36}, \\ \psi_+(r) &= -e^{r\ell_3} dx^{126} + e^{r\ell_2} dx^{135} - e^{r\ell_1} dx^{234} + dx^{456}, \end{aligned}$$

where $dx^{ijk\dots}$ is a shorthand for the wedge product $dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k \wedge \dots$. The almost complex structure J_r induced by $(\omega, \psi_+(r))$ is the following

$$J_r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right) = e^{-r\ell_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k+3}}, \quad J_r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k+3}} \right) = -e^{r\ell_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3.$$

Consider three positive, \mathbb{Z}^6 -periodic smooth functions $\kappa_1(x^1, x^4)$, $\kappa_2(x^2, x^5)$, $\kappa_3(x^3, x^6)$, and the closed, \mathbb{Z}^6 -invariant 2-form

$$(3.4) \quad \tilde{\omega} := (\kappa_1)^3 dx^{14} + (\kappa_2)^3 dx^{25} + (\kappa_3)^3 dx^{36}.$$

$\tilde{\omega}$ is a symplectic form on \mathbb{T}^6 , it is of type $(1, 1)$ with respect to the almost complex structure J_r , since $\tilde{\omega}(J_r \cdot, J_r \cdot) = \tilde{\omega}$, and the symmetric tensor $\tilde{\omega}(\cdot, J_r \cdot)$ is given by

$$e^{-r\ell_1} \kappa_1^3 (dx^1)^2 + e^{-r\ell_2} \kappa_2^3 (dx^2)^2 + e^{-r\ell_3} \kappa_3^3 (dx^3)^2 + e^{r\ell_1} \kappa_1^3 (dx^4)^2 + e^{r\ell_2} \kappa_2^3 (dx^5)^2 + e^{r\ell_3} \kappa_3^3 (dx^6)^2.$$

Hence, J_r is $\tilde{\omega}$ -calibrated. Moreover,

$$\frac{2}{3} \tilde{\omega}^3 = \frac{2}{3} (\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3)^3 \omega^3 = (\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3)^3 \psi_+(r) \wedge \psi_-(r).$$

Therefore, the pair $(\widehat{\omega} := \frac{1}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3} \widetilde{\omega}, \psi_+(r))$ defines a family of $SU(3)$ -structures on \mathbb{T}^6 satisfying (3.2) with $\theta = -d_6 \log(\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3)$.

The intrinsic torsion forms θ, w_2^- of an $SU(3)$ -structure fulfilling (3.2) completely determine the intrinsic torsion form τ of the corresponding closed warped G_2 -structure. In the next lemma, we summarize some identities which are useful to show this assertion.

Lemma 3.7. *Let (ω, ψ_+) be an $SU(3)$ -structure on a 6-manifold M^6 , and consider a 1-form $\beta \in \Omega^1(M^6)$. Then*

$$(3.5) \quad *_h(\beta \wedge \psi_-) = \iota_{\beta^{\sharp h}} \psi_+,$$

where $\beta^{\sharp h}$ is the h -dual vector field of β . As a consequence, the following identities hold

- i) $*_h(\beta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \omega = J\beta \wedge \psi_+ = \beta \wedge \psi_-;$
- ii) $*_h(\beta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \omega^2 = 0;$
- iii) $*_h(\beta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \psi_+ = -*_h(\beta \wedge \psi_+) \wedge \psi_- = \beta \wedge \omega^2 = 2*_h(J\beta);$
- iv) $*_h(\beta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \psi_- = *_h(\beta \wedge \psi_+) \wedge \psi_+ = -J\beta \wedge \omega^2 = 2*_h\beta.$

Proof. (3.5) is a consequence of the identity

$$(3.6) \quad *(\beta \wedge \sigma) = (-1)^k \iota_{\beta^{\sharp}} * \sigma,$$

which holds for any 1-form β and any k -form σ on an oriented Riemannian manifold (see e.g. [24]). To show i), it is sufficient to consider the contraction of $\omega \wedge \psi_+ = 0$ by $\beta^{\sharp h}$ and to notice that $\iota_{\beta^{\sharp h}} \omega = -J\beta$. ii) follows immediately from i). iii) and iv) can be proved in a similar way. First, starting from the $(3,0)$ -form $\Psi = \psi_+ + i\psi_-$, the general equation $\iota_X \Psi \wedge \Psi = 0$ gives

$$\iota_X \psi_+ \wedge \psi_+ = \iota_X \psi_- \wedge \psi_-, \quad \iota_X \psi_+ \wedge \psi_- = -\iota_X \psi_- \wedge \psi_+.$$

Using these equations and (3.6), the first identities in iii) and in iv) follow. The remaining identities can be obtained contracting both members of the normalization condition (2.2) by $J\beta^{\sharp h}$ and observing that $\iota_X \psi_+ = \iota_{JX} \psi_-$ holds for any vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M^6)$. \square

Proposition 3.8. *The intrinsic torsion form $\tau \in \Omega_{14}^2(M^7)$ of a closed warped G_2 -structure $\varphi = f\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ on $M^7 = M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ has the following expression*

$$(3.7) \quad \tau = w_2^- + *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) + 2fJ\theta \wedge ds.$$

Proof. By the uniqueness of τ , it is sufficient to show that the 2-form (3.7) belongs to $\Omega_{14}^2(M^7)$ and satisfies $d_7 *_\varphi \varphi = \tau \wedge \varphi$. Using the expression (3.1) of $*_\varphi \varphi$, the identities $w_2^- \wedge \psi_- = 0$ and $w_2^- \wedge \omega^2 = 0$, and points ii) and iv) of Lemma 3.7, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \wedge *_\varphi \varphi &= f *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \psi_- \wedge ds + \frac{1}{2} *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \omega^2 + fJ\theta \wedge ds \wedge \omega^2 \\ &= -fJ\theta \wedge \omega^2 \wedge ds + fJ\theta \wedge \omega^2 \wedge ds \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

This proves that $\tau \in \Omega_{14}^2(M^7)$. From (3.2), we have

$$d_7 *_\varphi \varphi = d_6 f \wedge \psi_- \wedge ds + f w_2^- \wedge \omega \wedge ds + \theta \wedge \omega^2.$$

Now, from the identity $w_2^- \wedge \psi_+ = 0$ and points i), iii) of Lemma 3.7, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \wedge \varphi &= f w_2^- \wedge \omega \wedge ds + f *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \omega \wedge ds + *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) \wedge \psi_+ + 2fJ\theta \wedge ds \wedge \psi_+ \\ &= f w_2^- \wedge \omega \wedge ds + f \theta \wedge \psi_- \wedge ds + \theta \wedge \omega^2 - 2f \theta \wedge \psi_- \wedge ds \\ &= d_7 *_\varphi \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

□

Using point iii) of Lemma 3.7, the identity (3.5), and $\theta \wedge \omega^2 = d *_h \omega$, we obtain the following equivalent expressions of τ :

$$\tau = w_2^- + *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) - f *_h(\theta \wedge \omega^2) \wedge ds = w_2^- + \iota_{\theta^\sharp} \psi_+ + f d_6^* \omega \wedge ds.$$

By Lemma 3.2, the Hodge dual of τ is

$$*_\varphi \tau = f *_h w_2^- \wedge ds + f \theta \wedge \psi_- \wedge ds - \theta \wedge \omega^2.$$

As a consequence, the norm $|\tau|_\varphi^2 = |w_2^-|_h^2 + |\theta \wedge \psi_-|_h^2 + |\theta \wedge \omega^2|_h^2$ is a function on M^6 . Notice that from point iv) of Lemma 3.7 we have

$$|\theta \wedge \psi_-|_h^2 dV_h = \theta \wedge \psi_- \wedge *_h(\theta \wedge \psi_-) = \theta \wedge (2 *_h \theta) = 2 |\theta|_h^2 dV_h.$$

Similarly, using point iii) of the same lemma, we see that

$$(3.8) \quad |\theta \wedge \omega^2|_h^2 = 4 |\theta|_h^2.$$

Hence, we get

$$(3.9) \quad |\tau|_\varphi^2 = |w_2^-|_h^2 + 6 |\theta|_h^2.$$

Let $\Delta_\varphi := d_7 d_7^* + d_7^* d_7$ denote the Hodge Laplacian on M^7 with respect to the Riemannian metric g_φ induced by φ . We can use Proposition 3.8 to compute the expression of $\Delta_\varphi \varphi$ for a closed warped G₂-structure φ . First, notice that in such a case $\Delta_\varphi \varphi = -d *_\varphi d *_\varphi \varphi = d_7 \tau$. Thus, we get

$$(3.10) \quad \Delta_\varphi \varphi = d_6 w_2^- + d_6(\iota_{\theta^\sharp} \psi_+) + d_6(f d_6^* \omega) \wedge ds.$$

In the next result, we prove that some summands appearing in the right-hand side of the above identity can be obtained by applying suitable second order differential operators to ω and to ψ_+ . In what follows, Δ_h denotes the Hodge Laplacian of h on M^6 . Recall that for every $\beta \in \Omega^k(M^6)$

$$\Delta_h \beta = (d_6 d_6^* + d_6^* d_6) \beta = (-d_6 *_h d_6 *_h - *_h d_6 *_h d_6) \beta.$$

Proposition 3.9. *Let $\varphi = f \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ be a closed warped G₂-structure on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, where (ω, ψ_+) is an SU(3)-structure on M^6 fulfilling (3.2). Then*

$$(3.11) \quad \Delta_\varphi \varphi = \Delta_h \psi_+ + d_6(\iota_{\theta^\sharp} \psi_+) + f \left(d_6 d_6^* \omega + \frac{1}{2} (J d_6^* \omega) \wedge d_6^* \omega \right) \wedge ds.$$

In particular, when the warping function f is constant, we have

$$\Delta_\varphi \varphi = \Delta_h \psi_+.$$

Proof. Consider equation (3.10). From $d_6\psi_- = w_2^- \wedge \omega$, and the identities $\psi_- = *_h\psi_+$, $*_h(w_2^- \wedge \omega) = -w_2^-$, we have $*_hd_6*_h\psi_+ = -w_2^-$. Thus, as $d_6\psi_+ = 0$, it holds

$$d_6w_2^- = \Delta_h\psi_+.$$

Observe now that θ is the Lee form of (ω, J) . Hence, $\theta = -\frac{1}{2}Jd_6^*\omega$, and we get

$$d_6(f d_6^*\omega) = d_6f \wedge d_6^*\omega + f d_6d_6^*\omega = \frac{1}{2}f(Jd_6^*\omega) \wedge d_6^*\omega + f d_6d_6^*\omega.$$

This proves (3.11). The last assertion follows observing that f is constant if and only if $\theta = 0$ and that this happens if and only if $d_6^*\omega = 0$. \square

4. LAPLACIAN FLOW FOR CLOSED WARPED G_2 -STRUCTURES

4.1. Laplacian flow and Laplacian solitons. Let M^7 be a compact 7-manifold endowed with a closed G_2 -structure φ . The *Laplacian flow* starting from φ is the initial value problem

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\varphi(t) = \Delta_{\varphi(t)}\varphi(t), \\ d_7\varphi(t) = 0, \\ \varphi(0) = \varphi, \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_{\varphi(t)}$ denotes the Hodge Laplacian of the Riemannian metric $g_{\varphi(t)}$ induced by $\varphi(t)$. In [5, Thm. 0.1], it was proved that there exists a unique solution of (4.1) defined for a short time $t \in [0, \varepsilon)$, with ε depending on the initial datum φ . The evolution equation of $g_{\varphi(t)}$ can be deduced from that of $\varphi(t)$ (cf. [3, 24]). It is

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}g_{\varphi(t)} = -2\text{Ric}(g_{\varphi(t)}) - \frac{1}{3}|\tau|_{\varphi(t)}^2 g_{\varphi(t)} - \tilde{\tau},$$

where $|\tau|_{\varphi}^2 = g_{\varphi}(\tau, \tau) = \frac{1}{2}\tau_{ij}g_{\varphi}^{ik}g_{\varphi}^{jl}\tau_{kl}$, and $\tilde{\tau}$ is the symmetric $(2, 0)$ -tensor defined locally by $\tilde{\tau}_{ij} := \tau_{ik}g_{\varphi}^{kr}\tau_{rj}$, g_{φ}^{kr} being the components of the inverse matrix of g_{φ} . Hence, (4.2) corresponds to the Ricci flow for $g_{\varphi(t)}$ up to lower order terms.

Explicit examples of solutions of the Laplacian flow were worked out in [16, 27, 28, 29, 38]. All of them are obtained on homogeneous spaces, and most of them consist of *self-similar solutions* of (4.1), namely solutions of the form

$$\varphi(t) = \varrho(t)F_t^*\varphi,$$

where $F_t \in \text{Diff}(M^7)$ is a one-parameter family of diffeomorphisms, and $\varrho(t) = (1 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, is a scaling factor. It can be shown that the solution of the Laplacian flow is self-similar if and only if the initial datum φ satisfies the equation

$$(4.3) \quad \Delta_{\varphi}\varphi = \mathcal{L}_X\varphi + \lambda\varphi,$$

for some vector field X on M^7 (see e.g. [31, 32]). A closed G_2 -structure for which (4.3) holds is called a *Laplacian soliton*. Depending on the sign of λ , a Laplacian soliton is said to be *shrinking* ($\lambda < 0$), *steady* ($\lambda = 0$), or *expanding* ($\lambda > 0$), and the corresponding self-similar solution exists on the maximal time interval $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2\lambda})$, $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $(-\frac{3}{2\lambda}, +\infty)$, respectively. We shall recall some facts about Laplacian solitons on Lie groups in Section 6, while we refer the reader to [28, 31, 32] for more details on this topic.

4.2. The Laplacian flow starting from a closed warped G₂-structure. From now on, we assume that M^6 is a compact, connected 6-manifold endowed with an SU(3)-structure (ω, ψ_+) . Consider a positive function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$ and the warped G₂-structure $\varphi = f\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ on $M^7 = M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. When φ is closed, it is natural to ask under which conditions the solution $\varphi(t)$ of the Laplacian flow (4.1) starting from it remains a closed warped G₂-structure. If this happens, then we have

$$(4.4) \quad \varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t),$$

for a family of SU(3)-structures $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ on M^6 and a t -dependent function $f(t) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$ such that $\omega(0) = \omega$, $\psi_+(0) = \psi_+$, and $f(0) = f$.

Notation. Since the SU(3)-structure $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ depends on t , so does the decomposition of the spaces $\Omega^k(M^6)$. We shall emphasize this fact by using the notation $\Omega_r^k(M^6, t)$ for the summands of such decomposition, while we reserve the symbol $\Omega_r^k(M^6)$ for $\Omega_r^k(M^6, 0)$. The tensors defined by the pair $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ as explained in Section 2 will be denoted by J_t , $h(t)$, $\psi_-(t)$, $dV_{h(t)}$. Moreover, we will denote by d_6^{*t} the formal adjoint of d_6 on $(M^6, h(t), dV_{h(t)})$.

As the warped G₂-structure (4.4) is closed, it follows from (3.2) that the differential forms $\omega(t)$, $\psi_+(t)$, $\psi_-(t)$ satisfy

$$\begin{cases} d_6\omega(t) = \theta(t) \wedge \omega(t), \\ d_6\psi_+(t) = 0, \\ d_6\psi_-(t) = w_2^-(t) \wedge \omega(t), \end{cases}$$

where $\theta(t) = -\frac{1}{2}J_t d_6^{*t}\omega(t) = -d_6 \log(f(t))$, and $w_2^-(t) \in \Omega_8^2(M^6, t)$ for each t .

Let us assume that the solution of (4.1) starting from a warped closed G₂-structure stays warped under the Laplacian flow. Following the approach used in [35, 42] to study the Ricci flow on warped products, we can exploit the results of Section 3 to deduce the evolution equations of $\omega(t)$, $\psi_+(t)$, $h(t)$ and $f(t)$ from the flow of $\varphi(t)$. Let us begin with those of $\omega(t)$ and $\psi_+(t)$.

Differentiating both sides of (4.4) with respect to t , we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\varphi(t) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t)\omega(t) + f(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\omega(t) \right) \wedge ds + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi_+(t).$$

Comparing this with the expression (3.11) of $\Delta_\varphi\varphi$ gives

$$(4.5) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\omega(t) = d_6 d_6^{*t}\omega(t) + \frac{1}{2} (J_t d_6^{*t}\omega(t)) \wedge d_6^{*t}\omega(t) - \left(\frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) \right) \omega(t),$$

and

$$(4.6) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)}\psi_+(t) + d_6 \left(\iota_{\theta(t)\sharp_{h(t)}} \psi_+(t) \right).$$

Starting from $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t)) = 0$, by (4.5), (4.6), (3.5), point i) of Lemma 3.7, and using the identity $d_6^* \omega(t) = 2 J_t \theta(t)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) + \omega(t) \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) \\ &= d_6 d_6^* \omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) + \omega(t) \wedge \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t) + \omega(t) \wedge d_6 *_{h(t)} (\theta(t) \wedge \psi_-(t)) \\ &= 2 d_6 (J_t \theta(t) \wedge \psi_+(t)) - d_6 \omega(t) \wedge w_2^-(t) + d_6 (\omega(t) \wedge *_{h(t)} (\theta(t) \wedge \psi_-(t))) \\ &= 2 d_6 (\theta(t) \wedge \psi_-(t)) - \theta(t) \wedge d_6 \psi_-(t) + d_6 (\theta(t) \wedge \psi_-(t)) \\ &= 4 d_6 (\theta(t) \wedge \psi_-(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, for any t it must hold

$$(4.7) \quad 0 = \theta(t) \wedge d_6 \psi_-(t) = \theta(t) \wedge w_2^-(t) \wedge \omega(t) = d_6 \omega(t) \wedge w_2^-(t).$$

Let us focus now on the evolution equation (4.2) for the metric $g_{\varphi(t)} = h(t) + [f(t)]^2 ds^2$ induced by $\varphi(t)$. First of all, observe that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{\varphi(t)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} h(t) + 2f(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) ds^2.$$

In order to obtain the evolution equations for $h(t)$ and $f(t)$ following the strategy used before, we need to write the right-hand side of (4.2) as the sum of a symmetric $(2, 0)$ -tensor on M^6 and a summand of the form $u ds^2$, for some function $u \in C^\infty(M^6)$. By standard results on warped product metrics (see e.g. [39]), the Ricci tensor of $g_\varphi = h + f^2 ds^2$ is

$$\text{Ric}(g_\varphi) = \left(\text{Ric}(h) - \frac{1}{f} \text{Hess}(f) \right) + (-f \Delta f) ds^2,$$

where $\Delta = -\Delta_h$ is the Laplacian acting on functions, and Hess is the Hessian on (M^6, h) . Hence

$$-2 \text{Ric}(g_\varphi) - \frac{1}{3} |\tau|_\varphi^2 g_\varphi = \left(-2 \text{Ric}(h) + \frac{2}{f} \text{Hess}(f) - \frac{1}{3} |\tau|_\varphi^2 h \right) + \left(2f \Delta f - \frac{1}{3} |\tau|_\varphi^2 f^2 \right) ds^2.$$

What we need to check is then whether

$$\tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau}_6 + \tilde{\tau}_{77} ds^2,$$

where the first summand is given locally by $\tilde{\tau}_6 := \sum_{i,j=1}^6 \tilde{\tau}_{ij} dx^i dx^j \in \mathcal{S}^2(M^6)$, (x^1, \dots, x^6) being local coordinates on M^6 , and $x^7 = s$. This happens if and only if the following components of $\tilde{\tau}$ vanish for each $i = 1, \dots, 6$:

$$(4.8) \quad \tilde{\tau}_{i7} = \tilde{\tau}_{7i} = \sum_{k,j=1}^6 \tau_{ik} h^{kj} \tau_{j7},$$

where h^{kj} are the components of the inverse of h in local coordinates. Comparing the above expression with (3.7), and using point iii) of Lemma 3.7, we obtain that (4.8) are proportional to the components of the following 1-form

$$(4.9) \quad \iota_{[f *_{h(\theta \wedge \omega^2)}]^\sharp h} (w_2^- + *_{h(\theta \wedge \psi_-)}).$$

Applying identity (3.6) to (4.9), we get

$$*_h [f *_{h(\theta \wedge \omega^2)} \wedge (*_{h(\theta \wedge \psi_-)} + \theta \wedge \psi_-)].$$

Using points i) and iii) of Lemma 3.7, the identity $*_h w_2^- = -w_2^- \wedge \omega$, and recalling that both ω and w_2^- are of type $(1, 1)$ with respect to J , we can rewrite the above 1-form as

$$2f *_h J(\theta \wedge w_2^- \wedge \omega).$$

Therefore, when we consider the metric induced by the solution (4.4) of the Laplacian flow, the components (4.8) of $\tilde{\tau}$ must be zero by (4.7). Summing up, we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} h(t) = -2 \operatorname{Ric}(h(t)) + \frac{2}{f(t)} \operatorname{Hess}(f(t)) - \frac{1}{3} |\tau|_{\varphi(t)}^2 h(t) - \tilde{\tau}_6(t),$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) = \Delta f(t) - \frac{1}{6} |\tau|_{\varphi(t)}^2 f(t) - \frac{1}{2f(t)} \tilde{\tau}_{\tau\tau}(t).$$

Observe that the evolution equations for $h(t)$ and $f(t)$ are both defined on M^6 , since by (3.9)

$$|\tau|_{\varphi(t)}^2 = |w_2^-(t)|_{h(t)}^2 + 6|\theta(t)|_{h(t)}^2,$$

and by (3.8)

$$\tilde{\tau}_{\tau\tau}(t) = \sum_{i,j=1}^6 \tau_{\tau i} h^{ij} \tau_{j\tau} = -f(t)^2 |\theta(t) \wedge \omega(t)|_{h(t)}^2 = -4f(t)^2 |\theta(t)|_{h(t)}^2,$$

We can summarize the previous results in the following.

Proposition 4.1. *Assume that $\varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t)$ is the solution of the Laplacian flow on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ starting from the closed warped G_2 -structure $\varphi = f\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ at $t = 0$, where (ω, ψ_+) is an $SU(3)$ -structure on M^6 satisfying (3.2). Then, the evolution of the family of $SU(3)$ -structures $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ on M^6 is described by the equations*

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega(t) &= d_6 d_6^{*t} \omega(t) + \frac{1}{2} (J_t d_6^{*t} \omega(t)) \wedge d_6^{*t} \omega(t) - \left(\frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) \right) \omega(t), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) &= \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t) + d_6 \left(\iota_{\theta(t)} \sharp_{h(t)} \psi_+(t) \right), \end{cases}$$

where $\theta(t) = -d_6 \log(f(t))$, and

$$(4.11) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) = \Delta f(t) + \left(|\theta(t)|_{h(t)}^2 - \frac{1}{6} |w_2^-(t)|_{h(t)}^2 \right) f(t).$$

Moreover, the 1-form $\theta(t)$ satisfies the equation

$$\theta(t) \wedge d_6 \psi_-(t) = 0.$$

Finally, the metric $h(t)$ induced by $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ evolves as follows

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} h(t) = -2 \operatorname{Ric}(h(t)) + \frac{2}{f(t)} \operatorname{Hess}(f(t)) - \frac{1}{3} |\tau|_{\varphi(t)}^2 h(t) - \tilde{\tau}_6(t).$$

By reversing the argument, it is possible to check that the existence of a family of $SU(3)$ -structures $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ satisfying (4.10) and a t -dependent function $f(t)$ solving (4.11) implies that the family of closed warped G_2 -structures $\varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t)$ is the solution of the Laplacian flow on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ starting from $\varphi(0) = f\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$. However, it seems difficult to establish whether solutions of an initial value problem for the evolution equations (4.10) and (4.11) always exist.

5. LAPLACIAN FLOW ON RIEMANNIAN PRODUCT MANIFOLDS

In this section, we assume that the warping function f in (1.2) is identically constant, $f \equiv a \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Under this hypothesis, $(M^7 = M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1, h + a^2 ds^2)$ is a Riemannian product manifold, and the 3-form $\varphi = a\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ defines a closed G_2 -structure on it if and only if the $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) is symplectic half-flat. Recall that, in such a case,

$$d_6\omega = 0, \quad d_6\psi_+ = 0, \quad d_6\psi_- = w_2^- \wedge \omega,$$

where $w_2^- \in \Omega_8^2(M^6)$. The intrinsic torsion form $\tau \in \Omega_{14}^2(M^7)$ of the closed G_2 -structure coincides with w_2^- , and its norm is proportional to the scalar curvature of the metric h induced by (ω, ψ_+) . Indeed, $|\tau|_\varphi^2 = |w_2^-|_h^2$ (cf. (3.9)), and

$$(5.1) \quad \text{Scal}(h) = -\frac{1}{2} |w_2^-|_h^2,$$

by [1, Thm. 3.4]. In the next lemma, we collect some useful properties of w_2^- .

Lemma 5.1. *Let (ω, ψ_+) be a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure. Then, the intrinsic torsion form w_2^- is coclosed, and its exterior derivative has the following expression*

$$(5.2) \quad d_6 w_2^- = \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{4} \psi_+ + \gamma,$$

for some $\gamma \in \Omega_{12}^3(M^6)$. As a consequence, the following identities hold

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} d_6 w_2^- \wedge \psi_+ &= *_h d_6 w_2^- \wedge \psi_- = 0, \\ d_6 w_2^- \wedge \psi_- &= \psi_+ \wedge *_h d_6 w_2^- = |w_2^-|_h^2 *_h 1. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, if γ vanishes identically, then $|w_2^-|_h$ is constant.

Proof. In point iv) of Remark 3.5, we observed that $w_2^- = d_6^* \psi_+$. Hence, the 2-form w_2^- is clearly coclosed. By the decomposition (2.4) of $\Omega^3(M^6)$, there exist unique functions $k^+, k^- \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$ and differential forms $\gamma \in \Omega_{12}^3(M^6)$, $\beta \in \Omega^1(M^6)$ such that

$$d_6 w_2^- = k^+ \psi_+ + k^- \psi_- + \gamma + \beta \wedge \omega.$$

Since $d_6 w_2^- \wedge \omega = d_6(d_6 \psi_-) = 0$, we have $\beta \wedge \omega^2 = 0$, which implies $\beta = 0$. Differentiating the identity $w_2^- \wedge \psi_+ = 0$, we get $k^- = 0$. Finally, taking the exterior derivative of $w_2^- \wedge \psi_- = 0$, we obtain

$$0 = d_6 w_2^- \wedge \psi_- + w_2^- \wedge w_2^- \wedge \omega = k^+ \psi_+ \wedge \psi_- - w_2^- \wedge *_h w_2^- = \left(\frac{2}{3} k^+ - \frac{1}{6} |w_2^-|_h^2 \right) \omega^3,$$

from which the second assertion follows. When $\gamma \equiv 0$, we have

$$0 = d_6(d_6 w_2^-) = \frac{1}{4} d_6 |w_2^-|_h^2 \wedge \psi_+.$$

Since wedging 1-forms by ψ_+ is injective, this implies that $|w_2^-|_h$ is constant. \square

Remark 5.2. Note that the identity (5.2) also holds for the warped solution $\varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t)$ of the Laplacian flow even when $f(t)$ is not constant. This is an easy consequence of (4.7).

Using the results of the previous sections, we immediately obtain the following.

Proposition 5.3. *Assume that $\varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t)$ is the solution of the Laplacian flow on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ starting from the closed G₂-structure $\varphi = a\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ at $t = 0$. Then, the function $f(t)$ is constant on M^6 for each t , i.e., $d_6 f(t) = 0$, if and only if the SU(3)-structure $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ is symplectic half-flat. In this case, the evolution equations are*

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega(t) = - \left(\frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{d}{dt} f(t) \right) \omega(t), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t), \end{cases}$$

and

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = -\frac{1}{6} |d_6^* \psi_+(t)|_{h(t)}^2 f(t).$$

In particular, (5.5) implies that $|d_6^* \psi_+(t)|_{h(t)}^2 = -2 \text{Scal}(h(t))$ is constant for each t .

Proof. The assertion follows from point v) of Remark 3.5, and from Proposition 4.1. \square

Observe that the solution of the first equation in (5.4) is

$$(5.6) \quad \omega(t) = \exp \left(- \int_0^t \frac{d}{dr} \log(f(r)) dr \right) \omega(0) = \frac{f(0)}{f(t)} \omega(0).$$

Consequently, the 2-form $\omega(t)$ is stable and closed for each t , and it is completely determined once that $f(t)$ is known.

Let us now focus on the evolution equations for the function $f(t)$ and the 3-form $\psi_+(t)$. Changing our point of view, it would be interesting to study the short-time existence and uniqueness of the solution for the problem

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t), \\ \omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) = 0, \\ \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{1}{3} \text{Scal}(h(t)) f(t), \\ \psi_+(0) = \psi_+, \\ f(0) = a, \end{cases}$$

where (ω, ψ_+) is a symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structure whose associated metric has constant scalar curvature, $\omega(t)$ is given by (5.6) with $\omega(0) = \omega$, and $a \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Since ψ_+ is a stable closed 3-form, it would be desirable that these properties were satisfied also by a possible solution $\psi_+(t)$. If this happens, then we would get a family of symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structures $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ on M^6 together with a function $f(t)$ such that the family of closed G₂-structures $\varphi(t) = f(t)\omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t)$ on $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is the solution of the Laplacian flow starting from the closed G₂-structure $\varphi(0) = a\omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$. Following the general approach outlined in [2, Sect. 3.1], it seems natural to focus on the problem

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t), \\ \omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) = 0, \\ d_6 \psi_+(t) = 0, \\ \psi_+(0) = \psi_+, \end{cases}$$

and look for solutions in the space

$$\mathcal{O} := \{\psi_+ + d_6\beta \mid \beta \in \Omega^2(M^6), d_6\beta \wedge \omega = 0\} \cap \Omega_+^3(M^6).$$

In this way, the definition of the Hodge Laplacian with respect to the metric $h(t)$ induced by $\omega(t) = \frac{a}{f(t)}\omega$ and $\psi_+(t) \in \mathcal{O}$ makes sense, and one can investigate whether it is possible to prove short-time existence and uniqueness of the solution of (5.8) using [2, Thm. 3.2].

In the remainder of this section, we show that there exist a solution of (5.8) belonging to \mathcal{O} when the initial datum (ω, ψ_+) is a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure satisfying some additional properties, while we reserve the study of the general problem for future work. Let us begin considering an explicit example.

Example 5.4. Let $\mathfrak{g} := A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ be the six-dimensional, decomposable, solvable Lie algebra with structure equations

$$(e^{15}, -e^{25}, -e^{35}, e^{45}, 0, 0).$$

Recall that the above notation means that there exists a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_6\}$ of \mathfrak{g} whose dual basis $\{e^1, \dots, e^6\}$ satisfies

$$de^1 = e^{15}, \quad de^2 = -e^{25}, \quad de^3 = -e^{35}, \quad de^4 = e^{45}, \quad de^5 = 0, \quad de^6 = 0,$$

where d is the Chevalley-Eilenberg differential of \mathfrak{g} , and $e^{ij\dots}$ is a shorthand for the wedge product $e^i \wedge e^j \wedge \dots$. It is known (see [18, 20]) that on \mathfrak{g} there exists a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure defined by the differential forms

$$\omega = -e^{13} + e^{24} + e^{56}, \quad \psi_+ = -e^{126} - e^{145} - e^{235} - e^{346}.$$

The almost complex structure J induced by ψ_+ and the volume form $\frac{\omega^3}{6}$ is the following

$$Je_1 = -e_3, \quad Je_2 = e_4, \quad Je_5 = e_6,$$

the inner product associated with (ω, ψ_+) is $h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2$, and the imaginary part of the complex volume form $\Psi = \psi_+ + i\psi_-$ is

$$\psi_- = e^{125} - e^{146} - e^{236} + e^{345}.$$

Consequently, $w_2^- = 2e^{14} - 2e^{23}$. Notice that $\Delta_h w_2^- = 4w_2^-$, and that $|d_6 w_2^-|_h^2 = 4|w_2^-|_h^2$.

Let $f(t)$ be a positive function such that $f(0) = a \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and let $\omega(t) = \frac{a}{f(t)}\omega$. We consider the following Ansatz for the solution of (5.8):

$$\psi_+(t) = \psi_+ + k(t)dw_2^-,$$

where $k(t)$ is an unknown function satisfying $k(0) = 0$. Clearly, $\psi_+(t)$ is closed, and $\omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) = 0$. Moreover, $\psi_+(t)$ is stable for each value of $k(t)$ but $-\frac{1}{4}$, since

$$P(\psi_+(t)) = -4(1 + 4k(t))^2.$$

Therefore, the pair $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ defines a family of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures provided that the symmetric bilinear form $h(t) := \omega(t)(\cdot, J_t \cdot)$ is positive definite, the normalization condition is satisfied, and $k(t) \neq -\frac{1}{4}$. The matrix associated with $h(t)$ with respect to the basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_6\}$ is

$$\frac{1 + 4k(t)}{|1 + 4k(t)|} \frac{a}{f(t)} \text{diag} \left(1, 1, 1, 1, 1 + 4k(t), \frac{1}{1 + 4k(t)} \right).$$

Since both a and $f(t)$ are positive, it follows that $h(t)$ is positive definite if and only if $1 + 4k(t) > 0$. We can determine explicitly the expression of $\psi_-(t)$, obtaining

$$\psi_-(t) = (1 + 4k(t))e^{125} - e^{146} - e^{236} + (1 + 4k(t))e^{345}.$$

Imposing the normalization condition (2.2), we get

$$k(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{f(t)^3 - a^3}{f(t)^3}.$$

Now, we can compute the expression of $w_2^-(t)$ and its norm:

$$w_2^-(t) = 2 \frac{f(t)}{a} e^{14} - 2 \frac{f(t)}{a} e^{23}, \quad |w_2^-(t)|_{h(t)}^2 = 8 \frac{f(t)^4}{a^4}.$$

From the equation $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t) = dw_2^-(t)$, which is now an ODE, and the identity relating $k(t)$ and $f(t)$, we deduce that $f(t)$ has to solve the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{f(t)^5}{a^4}, \\ f(0) = a. \end{cases}$$

A standard computation gives

$$f(t) = a \left(\frac{16}{3}t + 1 \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}.$$

Observe that the same ODE for $f(t)$ is obtained considering the equation (5.5).

Summing up, the family of symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structures $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ starting from (ω, ψ_+) at $t = 0$ and solving the evolution equations (5.4) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(t) &= \left(\frac{16}{3}t + 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} (-e^{13} + e^{24} + e^{56}), \\ \psi_+(t) &= -e^{126} - \left(\frac{16}{3}t + 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{145} - \left(\frac{16}{3}t + 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{235} - e^{346}, \quad t \in \left(-\frac{3}{16}, +\infty \right). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the product algebra $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{R}e_7$ admits a family of closed G₂-structures

$$\varphi(t) := f(t)\omega(t) \wedge e^7 + \psi_+(t) = a\omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+(t),$$

which is the solution of the Laplacian flow starting from $\varphi(0) = a\omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+$.

In the light of the previous example, we may investigate whether there exist some conditions on the initial datum (ω, ψ_+) guaranteeing that the Ansatz $\psi_+(t) = \psi_+ + k(t)d_6w_2^-$ for the solution of (5.8) is valid in greater generality. The next result gives a positive answer. Moreover, we shall see in Section 6 that there are many examples where it applies.

Theorem 5.5. *Let M^6 be a compact, six-dimensional manifold endowed with a symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structure (ω, ψ_+) . Assume that both $|w_2^-|_h$ and $|d_6w_2^-|_h$ are constant, that $d_6w_2^- \wedge w_2^- = 0$, and that there exists a positive real number c such that*

$$\Delta_h w_2^- = c w_2^-.$$

Then, $c \geq \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{4}$, and for any real constant $a > 0$, the solution of (5.7) satisfying $f(0) = a$ and $(\omega(0), \psi_+(0)) = (\omega, \psi_+)$ is given by the function

$$f(t) = a \left(\frac{6c - |w_2^-|_h^2}{3} t + 1 \right)^{\frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{2|w_2^-|_h^2 - 12c}},$$

and the family of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures on M^6

$$\omega(t) = \frac{a}{f(t)} \omega, \quad \psi_+(t) = \psi_+ + k(t) d_6 w_2^-,$$

where

$$k(t) = \frac{1}{c} \left[\left(\frac{a}{f(t)} \right)^{\frac{6c}{|w_2^-|_h^2}} - 1 \right].$$

Consequently, the solution of the Laplacian flow

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(t) = \Delta_{\varphi(t)} \varphi(t), \\ d_7 \varphi(t) = 0, \\ \varphi(0) = a \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+, \end{cases}$$

on the compact 7-manifold $M^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is given by

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) \omega(t) \wedge ds + \psi_+(t),$$

and its maximal interval of existence is $(T, +\infty)$, where $T := \frac{3}{|w_2^-|_h^2 - 6c} < 0$.

Proof. First of all, let us observe that the hypothesis on w_2^- imply

$$(5.9) \quad |d_6 w_2^-|_h^2 = c |w_2^-|_h^2.$$

Indeed, denoted by (\cdot, \cdot) the L^2 inner product on $\Omega^k(M^6)$ and by $\|\cdot\|$ the associated norm, we have

$$\|d_6 w_2^-\|^2 = (d_6 w_2^-, d_6 w_2^-) = (d_6^* d_6 w_2^-, w_2^-) = (\Delta_h w_2^-, w_2^-) = c |w_2^-|_h^2 \text{Vol}(M^6),$$

and

$$\|d_6 w_2^-\|^2 = |d_6 w_2^-|_h^2 \text{Vol}(M^6),$$

since $|d_6 w_2^-|_h$ is constant. This proves (5.9). Furthermore, from Lemma 5.1, we get

$$|d_6 w_2^-|_h^2 = \frac{|w_2^-|_h^4}{4} + |\gamma|_h^2 \geq \frac{|w_2^-|_h^4}{4},$$

from which follows that $c = \frac{|d_6 w_2^-|_h^2}{|w_2^-|_h^2} \geq \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{4}$.

We already know that the 2-form $\omega(t) = a f(t)^{-1} \omega$ is stable and closed for every t . Let us consider the 3-form

$$\psi_+(t) := \psi_+ + k(t) d_6 w_2^-,$$

where $k(t)$ is a function depending only on t and such that $k(0) = 0$. As $\psi_+(0) = \psi_+ \in \Omega_+^3(M^6)$, we can assume that $\psi_+(t) \in \Omega_+^3(M^6)$ for $t \in [0, \varepsilon)$, with $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. Since $k(t)$ is constant on M^6 , the 3-form $\psi_+(t)$ is closed. Moreover, the compatibility

condition $\omega(t) \wedge \psi_+(t) = 0$ is satisfied by (5.2). Hence, the pair $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$ defines a family of symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structures on M^6 . We claim that

$$\psi_-(t) = \frac{a^3}{f(t)^3} \left(\psi_- - \frac{k(t)}{1 + ck(t)} *_h d_6 w_2^- \right).$$

Indeed, since $\omega(t)$ is proportional to ω , the identity (5.2) implies that $\psi_-(t) \wedge \omega(t) = 0$. Moreover, using identities (5.3) and (5.9), we have

$$\psi_+(t) \wedge \psi_-(t) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{a^3}{f(t)^3} \omega^3 = \frac{2}{3} \omega(t)^3.$$

Our claim follows then from the results of [1, Sect. 2.1]. Now, there exists a unique $w_2^-(t) \in \Omega_8^2(M^6, t)$ such that

$$d_6 \psi_-(t) = w_2^-(t) \wedge \omega(t).$$

By the decomposition (2.5) of $\Omega^4(M^6)$, we can write

$$d_6(*_h d_6 w_2^-) = \beta_0 \omega^2 + \beta_2 \wedge \omega + \beta_1 \wedge \psi_+,$$

for unique $\beta_0 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M^6)$, $\beta_2 \in \Omega_8^2(M^6)$ and $\beta_1 \in \Omega^1(M^6)$. The hypothesis $\Delta_h w_2^- = c w_2^-$ implies that both β_0 and β_1 are zero, and that $\beta_2 = c w_2^-$. Consequently, we get

$$d_6 \psi_-(t) = \frac{a^2}{f(t)^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ck(t)} \right) w_2^- \wedge \omega(t).$$

Using $\psi_+(t) = \psi_+ + k(t) d_6 w_2^-$ and $\omega(t) = af(t)^{-1} \omega$, we see that the equation $dw_2^- \wedge w_2^- = 0$ implies $w_2^- \wedge \psi_+(t) = 0$ and that $w_2^- \wedge \omega(t)^2 = 0$, whence

$$w_2^-(t) := \frac{a^2}{f(t)^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ck(t)} \right) w_2^- \in \Omega_8^2(M^6, t).$$

Now, from the equation $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_+(t) = \Delta_{h(t)} \psi_+(t) = d_6 w_2^-(t)$, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} k(t) = \frac{a^2}{f(t)^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ck(t)} \right).$$

Albeit we have not computed the explicit expression of the metric $h(t)$, we can deduce the norm of $w_2^-(t)$ from the identity

$$-w_2^-(t) \wedge w_2^-(t) \wedge \omega(t) = |w_2^-(t)|_{h(t)}^2 \frac{\omega(t)^3}{6}.$$

It is

$$|w_2^-(t)|_{h(t)}^2 = \frac{a^2}{f(t)^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ck(t)} \right)^2 |w_2^-|_h^2.$$

Hence, the evolution equation (5.5) of the function $f(t)$ becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(t) = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2}{f(t)} \left(\frac{1}{1 + ck(t)} \right)^2 |w_2^-|_h^2.$$

Thus, we have to solve the following initial value problem:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}f(t) = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2}{f(t)} \left(\frac{1}{1+ck(t)} \right)^2 |w_2^-|_h^2, \\ \frac{d}{dt}k(t) = \frac{a^2}{f(t)^2} \left(\frac{1}{1+ck(t)} \right), \\ f(0) = a, \\ k(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

The two ODEs give

$$\frac{df}{dk} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{1+ck} f,$$

from which we get

$$k(t) = \frac{1}{c} \left[\left(\frac{a}{f(t)} \right)^{\frac{6c}{|w_2^-|_h^2}} - 1 \right].$$

Substituting this expression into the first ODE of the above system, we obtain the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}f(t) = -\frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{6} \left(a^{2-\frac{12c}{|w_2^-|_h^2}} \right) \left(f(t)^{\frac{12c}{|w_2^-|_h^2}-1} \right), \\ f(0) = a. \end{cases}$$

A standard computation gives the final expression of $f(t)$. \square

Corollary 5.6. *Theorem 5.5 holds true for every compact, six-dimensional manifold M^6 endowed with a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) whose intrinsic torsion form w_2^- satisfies the equation*

$$d_6 w_2^- = \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{4} \psi_+.$$

In this case, the function $f(t)$ has the following expression

$$f(t) = a \left(\frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{6} t + 1 \right)^{-1},$$

and the family of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures on M^6 evolves only by a rescaling of the initial datum:

$$\omega(t) = \left(\frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{6} t + 1 \right) \omega, \quad \psi_+(t) = \left(\frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{6} t + 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \psi_+.$$

Proof. By Lemma 5.1, the norm $|w_2^-|_h$ is constant. It is clear that $d_6 w_2^-$ has constant norm, too. Moreover, w_2^- is an eigenform of the Laplacian Δ_h corresponding to the eigenvalue $\frac{1}{4} |w_2^-|_h^2$. Finally, $dw_2^- \wedge w_2^- = 0$. Thus, all of the hypothesis of Theorem 5.5 are satisfied. \square

We conclude this section with some remarks on the hypothesis of Theorem 5.5. By (5.1), $|w_2^-|_h$ is constant if and only if the scalar curvature of h is constant. This request is motivated by the expression of the evolution equation (5.5) for $f(t)$. The closedness of $w_2^- \wedge w_2^-$ guarantees that the 2-form $w_2^-(t)$ appearing in the proof of the theorem belongs

to $\Omega_{\mathfrak{g}}^2(M^6, t)$. As we will see shortly, there are many examples where this condition is satisfied. Nevertheless, it does not need to hold in general, as one can check considering for instance the symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure on \mathbb{T}^6 described in Example 3.6. Finally, in the next section we will provide various examples of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures whose intrinsic torsion form w_2^- is an eigenform of the Hodge Laplacian. However, we point out that there exist examples where w_2^- does not satisfy this property (cf. Example 6.7).

6. EXAMPLES

In this section, we apply the results obtained so far to explicit examples.

6.1. Lie groups. The first class of examples we focus on is given by left-invariant $SU(3)$ - and G_2 -structures on simply connected Lie groups. It is well-known that the solution of the Laplacian flow starting from a left-invariant closed G_2 -structure on a simply connected Lie group G is left-invariant, and that the flow equation is equivalent to an ODE on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G (see [16, 27, 28]). Hence, short-time existence and uniqueness of the solution of the flow in the class of left-invariant G_2 -structures is always guaranteed.

Recall that an $SU(3)$ -structure on a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is defined by a pair of stable forms $\omega \in \Lambda^2(\mathfrak{g}^*)$, $\psi_+ \in \Lambda_+^3(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ satisfying the compatibility condition (2.1), the normalization condition (2.2), and inducing a positive definite inner product h on \mathfrak{g} . When both ω and ψ_+ are closed, the pair (ω, ψ_+) is a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure.

Starting with a six-dimensional Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} endowed with a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) , the *product algebra* $\hat{\mathfrak{g}} := \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ has a closed G_2 -structure given by

$$(6.1) \quad \varphi = \omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+,$$

where $\mathbb{R} = \text{span}(e_7)$, and e^7 denotes the dual of e_7 .

An $SU(3)$ -structure on a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} gives rise to a left-invariant $SU(3)$ -structure on the simply connected Lie group G with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Such correspondence is one-to-one. When G admits a lattice Γ , the left-invariant differential forms on G pass to the compact quotient $\Gamma \backslash G$, defining an invariant $SU(3)$ -structure on it. Similarly, the 3-form φ given by (6.1) corresponds to a left-invariant G_2 -structure on the simply connected Lie group \hat{G} with Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and from this it is possible to define an invariant G_2 -structure on the compact manifold $(\Gamma \backslash G) \times \mathbb{S}^1$, whenever a lattice $\Gamma \subset G$ exists.

It is well-known that if a Lie group admits a lattice, then it is unimodular (cf. [37]). Furthermore, a unimodular symplectic Lie algebra is necessarily solvable (see e.g. [30]).

Unimodular, solvable Lie algebras endowed with a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure were classified in [18]. Using the convention explained in Example 5.4 to denote the structure equations of a Lie algebra, the result can be stated as follows.

Theorem 6.1 ([18]). *Let \mathfrak{g} be a six-dimensional, unimodular, non-Abelian, solvable Lie algebra. Then, \mathfrak{g} is endowed with a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure if and only if it is*

isomorphic to one of the following

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{e}(1, 1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1, 1) &= (0, -e^{13}, -e^{12}, 0, -e^{46}, -e^{45}); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &= (0, 0, 0, 0, e^{12}, e^{13}); \\
A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &= (e^{15}, -e^{25}, -e^{35}, e^{45}, 0, 0); \\
A_{5,17}^{\alpha,-\alpha,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &= (\alpha e^{15} + e^{25}, -e^{15} + \alpha e^{25}, -\alpha e^{35} + e^{45}, -e^{35} - \alpha e^{45}, 0, 0), \quad \alpha > 0; \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,N3} &= (0, 0, 0, e^{12}, e^{13}, e^{23}); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,38}^0 &= (e^{23}, -e^{36}, e^{26}, e^{26} - e^{56}, e^{36} + e^{46}, 0); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1} &= (e^{16} + e^{35}, -e^{26} + e^{45}, e^{36}, -e^{46}, 0, 0); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,118}^{0,-1,-1} &= (-e^{16} + e^{25}, -e^{15} - e^{26}, e^{36} - e^{45}, e^{35} + e^{46}, 0, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 6.2. Observe that $\mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathfrak{g}_{6,N3}$ are the only nilpotent Lie algebras among those appearing in the previous theorem. Moreover, the first four in the list are decomposable, whereas the remaining ones are indecomposable. Finally, all of the corresponding simply connected solvable Lie groups admit a lattice (see [18] and the references therein).

In Table 1, an explicit example of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure for each Lie algebra of Theorem 6.1 is given. Most of them already appeared in [10, 18, 20, 41], while the one on $\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1}$ is new.

Let \mathfrak{g} be one of the unimodular solvable Lie algebras of Theorem 6.1, and assume that it is endowed with the symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure described in Table 1. Then, Theorem 5.5 can be adapted in the obvious way to this setting, allowing to find the solution of the Laplacian flow starting from the closed G_2 -structure given by (6.1) on $\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 6.3. *All of the symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures appearing in Table 1 satisfy the hypothesis of Theorem 5.5. Among them, the example on $\mathfrak{e}(1, 1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1, 1)$ is the only one satisfying the hypothesis of Corollary 5.6.*

Proof. It is sufficient to describe the expression of the inner product h and the intrinsic torsion form w_2^- . The properties can then be checked by straightforward computations.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{e}(1, 1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1, 1) : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^4 (e^i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=5}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = 2 (e^{26} + e^{25} + e^{36} - e^{35}); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = e^{26} - e^{35}; \\
A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = 2 (e^{14} - e^{23}); \\
A_{5,17}^{\alpha,-\alpha,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = -2\alpha (e^{12} + e^{34}); \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,N3} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^5 (e^i)^2 + 4(e^6)^2, \quad w_2^- = 4e^{16} - e^{25} + e^{34}; \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,38}^0 : \quad & h = 4(e^1)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = 4e^{16} - e^{25} + e^{34}; \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^5 (e^i)^2 + 2(e^6)^2, \quad w_2^- = \sqrt{2}e^{13} - e^{14} + e^{23} + \sqrt{2}e^{24}; \\
\mathfrak{g}_{6,118}^{0,-1,-1} : \quad & h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2, \quad w_2^- = 2 (e^{12} - e^{34}).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 6.4. The solution of the Laplacian flow on the seven-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra $\mathfrak{n}_2 := \mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ coming from the above result was previously obtained in [16, Thm. 4.2] using a different method.

Lie algebra	symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure	$\Delta_h w_2^- = c w_2^-$
$\mathfrak{e}(1,1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1,1)$	$\omega = e^{14} + e^{23} + 2e^{56}$ $\psi_+ = e^{125} - e^{126} - e^{135} - e^{136} + e^{245} + e^{246} + e^{345} - e^{346}$	$c = 2$
$\mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$	$\omega = e^{14} + e^{26} + e^{35}$ $\psi_+ = e^{123} + e^{156} + e^{245} - e^{346}$	$c = 2$
$A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$	$\omega = -e^{13} + e^{24} + e^{56}$ $\psi_+ = -e^{126} - e^{145} - e^{235} - e^{346}$	$c = 4$
$A_{5,17}^{\alpha,-\alpha,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$	$\omega = e^{13} + e^{24} + e^{56}$ $\psi_+ = e^{125} - e^{146} + e^{236} - e^{345}$	$c = 4\alpha^2$
$\mathfrak{g}_{6,N3}$	$\omega = 2e^{16} + e^{25} - e^{34}$ $\psi_+ = -e^{123} + e^{145} - 2e^{246} - 2e^{356}$	$c = 6$
$\mathfrak{g}_{6,38}^0$	$\omega = -2e^{16} + e^{34} - e^{25}$ $\psi_+ = -2e^{135} - 2e^{124} + e^{236} - e^{456}$	$c = 6$
$\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1}$	$\omega = e^{14} + e^{23} + \sqrt{2}e^{56}$ $\psi_+ = e^{125} - \sqrt{2}e^{136} + \sqrt{2}e^{246} + e^{345}$	$c = 2$
$\mathfrak{g}_{6,118}^{0,-1,-1}$	$\omega = e^{14} + e^{23} - e^{56}$ $\psi_+ = e^{126} - e^{135} + e^{245} + e^{346}$	$c = 4$

TABLE 1. Examples of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures on the Lie algebras listed in Theorem 6.1.

A further question arising in this setting is whether the left-invariant closed G_2 -structures considered above define a Laplacian soliton on \hat{G} . By [27, Thm. 4.10], a sufficient condition is given by the existence of a derivation $D \in \text{Der}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ and a real number λ such that

$$(6.2) \quad \Delta_\varphi \varphi = \mathcal{L}_{X_D} \varphi + \lambda \varphi,$$

where X_D is the vector field on \hat{G} induced by the one-parameter group of automorphisms with derivative $\exp(tD) \in \text{Aut}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$.

Proposition 6.5. *Let \mathfrak{g} be one of the unimodular solvable Lie algebras appearing in Theorem 6.1, and endow it with the symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure (ω, ψ_+) of Table 1. Then, the closed G_2 -structure $\varphi = \omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+$ on $\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ gives rise to a Laplacian soliton on \hat{G} when \mathfrak{g} is $\mathfrak{e}(1,1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1,1)$, $\mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, $A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, $A_{5,17}^{\alpha,-\alpha,1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, $\mathfrak{g}_{6,N3}$, $\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1}$.*

Proof. It is sufficient to check that the closed G_2 -structure $\varphi = \omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+$ satisfies (6.2) for a suitable derivation $D \in \text{Der}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ and a real number λ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{e}(1, 1) \oplus \mathfrak{e}(1, 1) &: D = \text{diag}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -2), \quad \lambda = 2; \\ \mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &: D = \text{diag}(-1, -1, -1, -2, -2, -2, -2), \quad \lambda = 5; \\ A_{5,7}^{-1,-1,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &: D = \text{diag}(-2, -2, -2, -2, 0, -4, -4), \quad \lambda = 8; \\ A_{5,17}^{\alpha,-\alpha,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} &: D = \alpha^2 \text{diag}(-2, -2, -2, -2, 0, -4, -4), \quad \lambda = 8\alpha^2; \\ \mathfrak{g}_{6,N3} &: D = \text{diag}(-3, -3, -3, -6, -6, -6, -6), \quad \lambda = 15; \\ \mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1} &: D = \text{diag}(-1, -1, 0, 0, -1, 0, -2), \quad \lambda = 3. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that in each case $2\lambda = 6c - |w_2^-|^2$. \square

Remark 6.6. Since the derivations appearing in the proof of the previous theorem are all symmetric, the closed G_2 -structures on $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ are all *algebraic solitons* in the sense of [27, 28]. Observe that the closed algebraic solitons on the nilpotent Lie algebras $\mathfrak{n}_2 := \mathfrak{g}_{5,1} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathfrak{n}_3 := \mathfrak{g}_{6,N3} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ were already obtained in [16, 27, 38]. Moreover, even if the Lie group \hat{G} admits a lattice Γ , the vector field X_D does not descend to the compact solvmanifold $\Gamma \backslash \hat{G}$. Hence, the invariant closed G_2 -structures on $\Gamma \backslash \hat{G}$ arising in this context are not necessarily Laplacian solitons. Finally, a straightforward computation shows that the two remaining examples of closed G_2 -structures on $\mathfrak{g}_{6,38}^0 \oplus \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathfrak{g}_{6,118}^{0,-1,-1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ are not algebraic solitons.

In the next example, we study the behaviour of the Laplacian flow when the initial datum is a symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure whose intrinsic torsion form w_2^- is not an eigenform of the Hodge Laplacian. In particular, we obtain that the metric $g_{\varphi(t)}$ induced by the solution is a Riemannian product for each t .

Example 6.7. Consider the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1}$ endowed with the symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structure described in [41, Ex. 3.1]

$$\omega = e^{14} + e^{23} + e^{56}, \quad \psi_+ = e^{125} - e^{136} + e^{246} + e^{345}.$$

The inner product induced by (ω, ψ_+) is $h = \sum_{i=1}^6 (e^i)^2$. A simple computation shows that w_2^- is not an eigenform of the Hodge Laplacian Δ_h . Indeed

$$w_2^- = e^{23} - e^{14} + 2e^{13} + 2e^{24}, \quad \Delta_h w_2^- = 2e^{23} - 2e^{14} + 8e^{13} + 8e^{24}.$$

Thus, we cannot apply Theorem 5.5 to obtain the solution of the Laplacian flow on $\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ starting from the closed G_2 -structure

$$\varphi = \omega \wedge e^7 + \psi_+ = e^{147} + e^{237} + e^{567} + e^{125} - e^{136} + e^{246} + e^{345}.$$

Anyway, we can find it following the approach used in the proof of [16, Thm. 4.2]. The idea is to consider a new basis of covectors $\tilde{e}^k := v_k e^k$, $k = 1, \dots, 7$, where $v_k = v_k(t)$ are nowhere vanishing real-valued functions satisfying $v_k(0) = 1$, and look for a solution of the following type

$$\varphi(t) = v_{147} e^{147} + v_{237} e^{237} + v_{567} e^{567} + v_{125} e^{125} - v_{136} e^{136} + v_{246} e^{246} + v_{345} e^{345},$$

where the notation v_{ijk} is used for the product of functions $v_i v_j v_k$. A straightforward computation gives

$$\varphi(t) = e^{147} + e^{237} + e^{567} + e^{125} - v_1^4 v_4^2 e^{136} + v_1^4 v_4^2 e^{246} + \left(\frac{v_4}{v_1}\right)^2 e^{345},$$

where v_1 and v_4 are the solutions of the following initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv_1}{dt} = \frac{2-v_1^{12}}{3v_1^5 v_4^2}, \\ \frac{dv_4}{dt} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1+v_1^{12}}{v_1^6 v_4}, \\ v_1(0) = v_4(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Observe that $\varphi(t)$ can be written as

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) \omega(t) \wedge e^7 + \psi_+(t),$$

where

$$\omega(t) = v_1 v_4 (e^{14} + e^{23} + e^{56}), \quad \psi_+(t) = e^{125} - v_1^4 v_4^2 e^{136} + v_1^4 v_4^2 e^{246} + \left(\frac{v_4}{v_1}\right)^2 e^{345},$$

is a family of symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structures on $\mathfrak{g}_{6,54}^{0,-1}$, and $f(t) = (v_1(t)v_4(t))^{-1}$. Hence, $g_{\varphi(t)} = h(t) + [f(t)]^2(e^7)^2$, where $h(t)$ is the metric induced by $(\omega(t), \psi_+(t))$.

6.2. Twistor spaces. Let (M^4, g_4, dV_4) be an oriented Riemannian 4-manifold, and denote by \mathcal{Z} its twistor space, namely the set of all almost complex structures on M^4 which are compatible with g_4 and preserve the orientation. \mathcal{Z} is a six-dimensional manifold, and it can be naturally endowed with a family of SU(3)-structures (see for instance [14]).

Assume that (M^4, g_4) is self-dual Einstein of negative scalar curvature. Up to scale g_4 , we can suppose that $\text{Scal}(g_4) = -48$. Then, \mathcal{Z} is endowed with a symplectic half-flat SU(3)-structure (ω, ψ_+) satisfying

$$d_6 w_2^- = \frac{|w_2^-|_h^2}{4} \psi_+,$$

where $|w_2^-|_h^2 = 96$ (see e.g. [43, Sect. 1.2] for explicit computations). Compact examples of this type can be obtained when M^4 is the compact quotient of the four-dimensional hyperbolic space by some discrete isometry group.

By Corollary 5.6, the solution of the system (5.7) with initial conditions $f(0) = 1$ and $(\omega(0), \psi_+(0)) = (\omega, \psi_+)$ is

$$f(t) = (16t + 1)^{-1}, \quad \omega(t) = (16t + 1) \omega, \quad \psi_+(t) = (16t + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \psi_+.$$

Therefore, the Laplacian flow on $\mathcal{Z} \times \mathbb{S}^1$ starting from the closed G₂-structure $\varphi = \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+$ has the following solution

$$\varphi(t) = \omega \wedge ds + (16t + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \psi_+,$$

and the associated Riemannian metric is $g_{\varphi(t)} = (16t + 1) h + (16t + 1)^{-2} ds^2$.

6.3. Non-flat closed G_2 -structures on the 7-torus. In Example 3.6, we considered two different families of $SU(3)$ -structures on the 6-torus \mathbb{T}^6 . Here, we use them to construct two examples of non-flat closed G_2 -structures on \mathbb{T}^7 .

Let us begin with the family of symplectic half-flat $SU(3)$ -structures introduced in [41]. It is defined for each $r > 0$ by the pair $(\omega, \psi_+(r))$ given in (3.3), and it induces the following Riemannian metric

$$h(r) = e^{-r\ell_1}(dx^1)^2 + e^{-r\ell_2}(dx^2)^2 + e^{-r\ell_3}(dx^3)^2 + e^{r\ell_1}(dx^4)^2 + e^{r\ell_2}(dx^5)^2 + e^{r\ell_3}(dx^6)^2.$$

Using identity (5.1), it is not difficult to check that the scalar curvature of $h(r)$ is non-constant:

$$\text{Scal}(h(r)) = -r^2 \left(\left(\frac{d}{dx^3} c(x^3) \right)^2 e^{r\ell_3} + \left(\frac{d}{dx^1} a(x^1) \right)^2 e^{r\ell_1} + \left(\frac{d}{dx^2} b(x^2) \right)^2 e^{r\ell_2} \right).$$

As observed in [36, Prop. 1.4.4], the 7-torus $\mathbb{T}^7 = \mathbb{T}^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is endowed with the family of closed G_2 -structures $\varphi(r) := \omega \wedge ds + \psi_+(r)$, whose associated Riemannian metric $g_{\varphi(r)} = h(r) + ds^2$ is non-flat.

The second family of $SU(3)$ -structures on \mathbb{T}^6 appearing in Example 3.6 is defined by the 3-form $\psi_+(r)$ and the 2-form $\widehat{\omega} = \frac{1}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3} \widetilde{\omega}$, where $\widetilde{\omega}$ is given by (3.4). Since $(\widehat{\omega}, \psi_+(r))$ satisfies (3.2) with $\theta = -d_6 \log(\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3)$, by Lemma 3.4 we know that the 3-form

$$\widehat{\varphi}(r) := (\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3) \widehat{\omega} \wedge ds + \psi_+(r)$$

defines a closed warped G_2 -structure on $\mathbb{T}^7 = \mathbb{T}^6 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Observe that the Riemannian metric induced by $\widehat{\varphi}(r)$ is

$$g_{\widehat{\varphi}(r)} = \widehat{h}(r) + (\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3)^2 ds^2,$$

$\widehat{h}(r)$ being the metric associated with the $SU(3)$ -structure $(\widehat{\omega}, \psi_+(r))$.

Having provided two examples of closed G_2 -structures on \mathbb{T}^7 , a challenging problem consists in studying the behaviour of the Laplacian flow (4.1) starting from one of them.

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