

COLLAPSING MANIFOLDS OBTAINED BY KUMMER-TYPE CONSTRUCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We construct \mathcal{F} -structures on a Bott manifold and on some other manifolds obtained by Kummer-type constructions. We also prove that if $M = E \# X$ where E is a fiber bundle with structure group G and a fiber admitting a G -invariant metric of non-negative sectional curvature and X admits an \mathcal{F} -structure with one trivial covering, then one can construct on M a sequence of metrics with sectional curvature uniformly bounded from below and volume tending to zero (i.e. $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$). As a corollary we prove that all the elements in the Spin cobordism ring can be represented by manifolds M with $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper is concerned with the following invariants of closed smooth manifolds. Given a closed connected smooth n -manifold M and a smooth Riemannian metric g , let $\text{Vol}(M, g)$ be the volume of g and let K_g be its sectional curvature. Consider the following minimal volumes [5]:

$$\text{MinVol}(M) := \inf_g \{\text{Vol}(M, g) : |K_g| \leq 1\}$$

and

$$\text{Vol}_K(M) := \inf_g \{\text{Vol}(M, g) : K_g \geq -1\}.$$

A fundamental theorem of J. Cheeger and M. Gromov [2] asserts that if M admits a *polarized \mathcal{F} -structure*, then $\text{MinVol}(M) = 0$, that is, we can collapse volume with bounded sectional curvature. An \mathcal{F} -structure is a collection of tori acting on finite Galois coverings of open subsets of the manifold. The actions are virtually effective, compatible with the finite group of deck transformations of the coverings, and also compatible between themselves on the overlap of the open subsets. These compatibility conditions ensure that M is partitioned into orbits which are flat manifolds. The structure is said to be *polarized* if the dimension of the orbits is locally constant, in a certain precise way. The \mathcal{F} -structure is said to be a *\mathcal{T} -structure* if the Galois coverings can all be taken to be trivial. (We review these definitions in Section 2.)

The vanishing of $\text{MinVol}(M)$ implies, via Chern-Weil theory, that the Euler characteristic and all the Pontryagin numbers of M are zero. The vanishing of $\text{Vol}_K(M)$ implies that the *simplicial volume* of M is zero. Recall that the simplicial volume $\|M\|$ of a closed orientable manifold M is defined as the infimum of $\sum_i |r_i|$ where r_i are the coefficients of a *real* cycle representing the fundamental class of M . In fact, $\|M\| = 0$

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if there exists a sequence of metrics g_i with $\text{Vol}(M, g_i) \rightarrow 0$ and $\text{Ric}_{g_i} \geq -(n-1)$ [5]. The vanishing of the simplicial volume is the only known topological obstruction to $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$. The topology of closed orientable 3-manifolds with $\text{Vol}_K = 0$ has been determined by T. Shioya and T. Yamaguchi [15, 16]. However, there could be smooth obstructions, as it occurs in dimension 4. It is a striking consequence of Seiberg-Witten theory [10, 11] that if M is a minimal compact complex surface of general type then

$$\inf_g \left\{ \text{Vol}(M, g) : \frac{s_g}{12} \geq -1 \right\} = \frac{2\pi^2}{9} c_1^2(M),$$

where s_g is the scalar curvature of g and $c_1(M)$ is the first Chern class of M .

In [13] we showed that if M admits an arbitrary \mathcal{F} -structure, then $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$. We also constructed \mathcal{T} -structures on several classes of manifolds, including compact complex elliptic surfaces and any closed simply connected 5-manifold.

In [14] the second author showed that if M is a closed simply connected manifold of dimension ≥ 5 , then

$$\inf_g \left\{ \text{Vol}(M, g) : \frac{s_g}{n(n-1)} \geq -1 \right\} = 0.$$

More recently, C. Sung [18] extended this result by showing that

$$\inf_g \left\{ \text{Vol}(M, g) : \lambda K_g + (1-\lambda) \frac{s_g}{n(n-1)} \geq -1 \right\} = 0$$

for any $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. All these results naturally raise the following question:

Question 1. *Let M be a closed simply connected manifold of dimension $n \geq 5$. Is it true that $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$?*

Since every closed simply connected 5-manifold admits a \mathcal{T} -structure, we know that Question 1 has a positive answer for $n = 5$. One can also speculate that if M is odd-dimensional or if all its characteristic numbers are zero, then $\text{MinVol}(M) = 0$. For a large class of highly connected manifolds, including certain exotic spheres which do not bound spin manifolds, this has been verified by C.Z. Tan [19].

Here we show:

Theorem A. *Any closed connected spin manifold M is spin cobordant to a manifold N with $\text{Vol}_K(N) = 0$.*

We remark that Gromov and Lawson [6] proved that if M and N are spin cobordant and M is simply connected and of dimension ≥ 5 , then M is obtained from N by performing surgery on spheres of codimension ≥ 3 . If M is not spin and in the same oriented cobordism class as N , then M can also be obtained from N by performing surgery on spheres of codimension ≥ 3 [6, Proof of Theorem C]. It follows easily from the description of the generators of Ω_*^{SO} as explained in [6, Proof of Theorem C] that every class in Ω_*^{SO} contains a manifold N with $\text{Vol}_K(N) = 0$. Thus if one can show that the vanishing of Vol_K is invariant under surgery on spheres of codimension ≥ 3 ,

Theorem A would imply that Question 1 has an affirmative answer. We explicitly state this problem:

Question 2. *Let M and N be closed connected manifolds of dimension $n \geq 5$. Suppose $\text{Vol}_K(N) = 0$ and M is obtained from N by performing surgery on a sphere of codimension ≥ 3 . Is it true that $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$?*

The proof of Theorem A is based on two novel ingredients. The first ingredient is the description of an \mathcal{F} -structure on an 8-manifold J_8 with \hat{A} -genus equal to 1 (a *Bott manifold*). The manifold J_8 is one of the examples of 8-manifolds with special holonomy $\text{Spin}(7)$ constructed by D. Joyce in [9]. In fact, we exhibit \mathcal{F} -structures on several manifolds with special holonomy. These manifolds are all obtained by Kummer-type constructions, desingularizing a torus orbifold. Besides the $K3$ and J_8 we exhibit polarized \mathcal{F} -structures on a Calabi-Yau 3-fold with zero Euler characteristic and on a 7-manifold with holonomy G_2 . The case of the Calabi-Yau 3-fold is particularly interesting because it provides an example of a closed simply connected 6-manifold manifold $M = X \# Y$ with $\text{MinVol}(M) = 0$, but with $\text{MinVol}(X)$ and $\text{MinVol}(Y)$ non-zero. Also X is obtained from S^6 by surgery on a complicated configuration of 3-spheres. We explain these observations in Remark 3.4.

To our knowledge these examples of \mathcal{F} -structures on manifolds with special holonomy constitute the first ones, besides the motivating case of flat manifolds, in which one can really appreciate the advantage of the concept of \mathcal{F} -structure as opposed to the simpler concept of \mathcal{T} -structure. On the other hand we do not know of an example of a manifold which carries an \mathcal{F} -structure but not a \mathcal{T} -structure.

We observe that the existence of \mathcal{F} -structures on $K3$ and J_8 implies right away by our results in [13] that $\text{Vol}_K(K3) = \text{Vol}_K(J_8) = 0$. This fact seems to simplify some of the proofs of the main results in [14, 18].

The second novel ingredient in the proof of Theorem A is the following:

Theorem B. *Let $M = X \# E$ where X is an n -manifold, $n \geq 3$, which admits an \mathcal{F} -structure with one trivial Galois covering and E is the total space of a fiber bundle with fiber F and structure group G , where F has a G -invariant metric of non-negative sectional curvature and G is a compact connected Lie group. Then $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$.*

In fact, it seems plausible that a manifold like E might always admit an \mathcal{F} -structure. If that were the case, then we could deduce the vanishing of $\text{Vol}_K(X \# E)$ from [13, Theorem 5.9] which asserts that the connected sum of two manifolds with \mathcal{F} -structures admits an \mathcal{F} -structure, provided that the \mathcal{F} -structures have at least one open set with a trivial Galois covering. The proof of Theorem B uses a mixture of the collapsing techniques of Cheeger and Gromov with computations of K. Fukaya and T. Yamaguchi [4, Theorem 0.18] (see also [21, Example 1.2]) for the case of bundles like E . One can see why Theorem B is important in the proof of Theorem A by recalling a celebrated result of S. Stolz [17]: a closed spin manifold M with zero KO -characteristic number $\alpha(M) \in KO_*(\text{point})$ is spin cobordant to the total space of a fibre bundle with fibre \mathbb{HP}^2 and structure group $\text{PSp}(3)$.

It is also important to note that in the condition $\text{Vol}_K = 0$ there is no implication on the diameter of the manifold; there are plenty of examples of manifolds which are not almost non-negatively curved but nevertheless can be volume-collapsed with curvature bounded from below (note for instance that for any closed manifold M , $\text{Vol}_K(S^2 \times M) = 0$). One does not expect spin manifolds with non-zero \hat{A} -genus like $K3$ and J_8 to be almost non-negatively curved (see [12]) nor do we expect such a conclusion for manifolds obtained as connected sums as in the previous paragraph.

Finally we mention that the existence of \mathcal{F} -structures also implies the vanishing of the *minimal entropy* $h(M)$ which is given by the infimum of the topological entropy of the geodesic flow of a metric g , as g ranges over all metrics with volume 1 [13]. Most likely Theorem A holds also for $h(M)$, but this would require to prove a result like Theorem B for minimal entropy. We do not pursue this issue here. What we do obtain right away is $h(K3) = h(J_8) = 0$ as well as zero minimal entropy for all the manifolds with special holonomy described in Section 3.

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2. PRELIMINARIES ON \mathcal{F} -STRUCTURES

The notion of an \mathcal{F} -structure was first introduced by J. Cheeger and M. Gromov in [5, 2, 3]. Although the definition is more elegantly expressed in terms of sheaves of tori and local actions of them, in order to construct examples one usually uses equivalent definitions in terms of an open cover of the manifold and torus actions on finite Galois coverings of them. Since an important part of this article will be devoted to explicit constructions of \mathcal{F} -structures we begin by giving the definition that we will use.

An \mathcal{F} -structure on a closed manifold M is given by the following data and conditions:

- (1) a finite open cover $\{U_1, \dots, U_N\}$ of M ;
- (2) $\pi_i : \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow U_i$ is a finite Galois covering with group of deck transformations Γ_i , $1 \leq i \leq N$;
- (3) a smooth torus action with finite kernel of the k_i -dimensional torus, $\phi_i : T^{k_i} \rightarrow \text{Diff}(\tilde{U}_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq N$;
- (4) a homomorphism $\Psi_i : \Gamma_i \rightarrow \text{Aut}(T^{k_i})$ such that

$$\gamma(\phi_i(t)(x)) = \phi_i(\Psi_i(\gamma)(t))(\gamma x)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma_i$, $t \in T^{k_i}$ and $x \in \tilde{U}_i$;

- (5) for any finite sub-collection $\{U_{i_1}, \dots, U_{i_l}\}$ such that $U_{i_1 \dots i_l} := U_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap U_{i_l} \neq \emptyset$ the following compatibility condition holds: let $\tilde{U}_{i_1 \dots i_l}$ be the set of all points $(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_l}) \in \tilde{U}_{i_1} \times \dots \times \tilde{U}_{i_l}$ such that $\pi_{i_1}(x_{i_1}) = \dots = \pi_{i_l}(x_{i_l})$. The set $\tilde{U}_{i_1 \dots i_l}$ covers $\pi_{i_j}^{-1}(U_{i_1 \dots i_l}) \subset \tilde{U}_{i_j}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq l$. Then we require that ϕ_{i_j}

leaves $\pi_{i_j}^{-1}(U_{i_1 \dots i_l})$ invariant and it lifts to an action on $\tilde{U}_{i_1 \dots i_l}$ such that all lifted actions commute.

A subset $S \subset M$ is called *invariant* if for any $y \in S \cap U_i$, any $x \in \tilde{U}_i$ with $\pi_i(x) = y$ and any $t \in T^{k_i}$, we have $\pi_i(\phi_i(t)(x)) \in S$. The *orbit* of a point in M is the minimal invariant set containing the point. The \mathcal{F} -structure is called *polarized* if given any subset $I \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$, if U is the intersection of the U'_i 's with $i \in I$ (assumed non-empty) and V is the union of the U'_i 's with $i \in I^c$, then the dimension of the orbits is constant in $U - V$. The simplest case in which the structure is polarized is when all the torus actions appearing in the definition are locally free. An \mathcal{F} -structure is called a \mathcal{T} -structure if all the Galois coverings are trivial.

We know of no previous example of an \mathcal{F} -structure which is not a \mathcal{T} -structure or the \mathcal{F} -structure on a flat manifold given by the holonomy covering. We will construct in the following section a number of \mathcal{F} -structures on some interesting manifolds for which one of the Galois coverings is not trivial. It is also not known to the authors if those manifolds admit any \mathcal{T} -structure, except for the case of the $K3$ surface for which a \mathcal{T} -structure has been constructed in [13, Theorem 5.10]). It is important to note that in all these examples some of the Galois coverings (actually all but one) are trivial: this is needed in order to be able to construct \mathcal{F} -structures on their connected sums as in [13, Theorem 5.9].

3. AN EXHIBITION OF \mathcal{F} -STRUCTURES

All the examples below will be desingularizations of torus orbifolds as in [7, 8, 9]. The singularities will be resolved using exclusively the *Eguchi-Hanson space* X which is just a 4-manifold diffeomorphic to T^*S^2 or to the blow up of $\mathbb{C}^2/\{\pm 1\}$. For the sake of clarity we will display the \mathcal{F} -structures in explicit cases although one can proceed in essentially the same way in more general cases.

3.1. The $K3$ surface. The first exhibit in our gallery is the $K3$ surface. It is already known that the $K3$ surface, as any compact complex elliptic surface, admits a \mathcal{T} -structure [13, Theorem 5.10]. In this subsection we will put an \mathcal{F} -structure on the $K3$ surface described by the Kummer construction. This will give a simpler way to see such a structure on the surface and will also provide a simple example for the constructions in the following sections.

The $K3$ surface can be obtained as follows: first consider the map $J = -1 : \mathbb{T}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^4$, an involution of the four-dimensional torus $\mathbb{T}^4 = \mathbb{R}^4/\mathbb{Z}^4$. The involution has 16 fixed points, those which have each coordinate equal to 0 or $1/2$. Let P be the fixed point set of J . Then $\mathbb{T}^4 - P$ is invariant through J and J acts there without fixed points. The quotient $(\mathbb{T}^4 - P)/J$ is a smooth manifold with 16 ends diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{RP}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$. The $K3$ surface is obtained by attaching a copy of $X = T^*S^2$ to each one of the ends.

We describe an \mathcal{F} -structure on the $K3$ surface. Let A_1 be the circle action on \mathbb{T}^4 given by $x_1 \mapsto x_1 + \theta$ where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. For $\varepsilon > 0$ small, let

$$\hat{U} := \{(x_1, \dots, x_4) \in \mathbb{T}^4 : d((x_2, x_3), (p_1, p_2)) > \varepsilon/2 \text{ with } p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2\}.$$

The open set \hat{U} is invariant through J and A_1 . Let $U := \hat{U}/J$. The set U is an open subset of $K3$ and \hat{U} is a $2 : 1$ covering of U . The homomorphism $\Psi : \{Id, J\} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(S^1)$ given by

$$\Psi(J)(t) = -t$$

satisfies condition (4) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure.

Let

$$V_1 := \{(x_1, \dots, x_4) \in \mathbb{T}^4 : d((x_2, x_3), (0, 0)) < \varepsilon\}.$$

And define also V_2, V_3 and V_4 replacing $(0, 0)$ by $(0, 1/2), (1/2, 0)$ and $(1/2, 1/2)$. Each V_i is an open set of \mathbb{T}^4 diffeomorphic to $D^2 \times \mathbb{T}^2$. Let B_i be the circle action on V_i given by the obvious action on the D^2 -factor. The action B_i commutes with the action A_1 and with J , and so it gives an action on $(V_i - P)/J$, which we will also call B_i . The set $(V_i - P)/J$ is an open subset of $K3$ with 4 ends diffeomorphic to \mathbb{RP}^3 . On each of these ends the action of B_i is just the multiplication on two coordinates of S^3 which descends to an action on \mathbb{RP}^3 .

Finally in a small metric ball around each of the points in P consider the usual Hopf action on S^3 which descends to \mathbb{RP}^3 . Call this action C_i ; it commutes with B_i and it extends to the whole X .

The open subsets U, V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 and the 16 copies of X cover the whole $K3$ and the circle actions A_1, B_i, C_j define an \mathcal{F} -structure.

3.2. An \mathcal{F} -structure on J_8 . This would be the main attraction of our exhibition. The existence of such a structure plays a key role in the proof of Theorem A as we explained in the introduction.

Consider the following involutions of the torus $\mathbb{T}^8 = \mathbb{R}^8/\mathbb{Z}^8$:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(x_1, \dots, x_8) &= (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8), \\ \beta(x_1, \dots, x_8) &= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, -x_5, -x_6, -x_7, -x_8), \\ \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_8) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_1, \frac{1}{2} - x_2, x_3, x_4, \frac{1}{2} - x_5, \frac{1}{2} - x_6, x_7, x_8 \right) \\ \delta(x_1, \dots, x_8) &= \left(-x_1, x_2, \frac{1}{2} - x_3, x_4, \frac{1}{2} - x_5, x_6, \frac{1}{2} - x_7, x_8 \right). \end{aligned}$$

The fixed point sets of these involutions are:

$$\begin{aligned} S_\alpha &= \{(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8) : p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2\}, \\ S_\beta &= \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, p_5, p_6, p_7, p_8) : p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2\}, \\ S_\gamma &= \{(q_1, q_2, x_3, x_4, q_5, q_6, x_7, x_8) : q_i = 1/4 \text{ or } 3/4\}, \\ S_\delta &= \{(p_1, x_2, q_3, x_4, q_5, x_6, q_7, x_8) : p_1 = 0 \text{ or } 1/2, q_i = 1/4 \text{ or } 3/4\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is also easy to see that the involutions commute and generate a group Γ isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$. The fixed point set of $\alpha\beta$ is $S_\alpha \cap S_\beta$ while all the other elements of Γ are fixed point free [9, Example 1]. We will call J_8 the manifold obtained by resolving the singularities \mathbb{T}^8/Γ as below.

The set S_γ is given by 16 copies of \mathbb{T}^4 and the group generated by α, β and δ divides these into 2 groups of 8. Note also that S_γ is disjoint from S_α, S_β and S_δ . A neighbourhood of S_γ then projects to \mathbb{T}^8/Γ onto 2 copies of $\mathbb{T}^4 \times (B^4/\pm 1)$. This singularity will be resolved by replacing this open subset by $\mathbb{T}^4 \times X$. We will then have 2 open subsets V_1, V_2 on J_8 which are diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{T}^4 \times X$. Note that if Z is the zero section of $X = T^*S^2$ then $\mathbb{T}^4 \times (X - Z)$ lifts via the projection to 8 disjoint copies of $\mathbb{T}^4 \times (B^4 - \{0\})$ in \mathbb{T}^8 . The circle action on the last coordinate of the \mathbb{T}^4 -factor will lift to each of the connected components as either as \pm the circle action A_8 on the last coordinate of \mathbb{T}^8 (A_8 is given by $x_8 \mapsto x_8 + \theta$ where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$).

The set S_δ is resolved in the same way, producing open subsets V_3 and V_4 of J_8 where we also consider the circle action induced by A_8 .

The sets S_α and S_β are also each of them equal to 16 copies of \mathbb{T}^4 . The 16 \mathbb{T}^4 's corresponding to S_α are divided into 4 groups of 4 by the action of the group generated by γ and δ ; and the same happens with S_β . The sets S_α and S_β intersect in 256 points which are divided into 64 groups of 4 points by the action of γ and δ . Each of the components of S_α is invariant by β and β acts on them as multiplication by -1 ; and the same is true interchanging α and β . Therefore in resolving the singularities S_α we obtain 4 copies of $X \times K3$ and resolving S_β we obtain 4 copies of $K3 \times X$ (see the construction of $K3$ in the previous section). A connected component of the first type will intersect a connected component of the second in 4 copies of $X \times X$.

Consider the open subset $\hat{U} \subset \mathbb{T}^8$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{U} = & \{x \in \mathbb{T}^8 : d((x_1, x_2, x_5, x_6), (q_1, q_2, q_5, q_6)) > \varepsilon/2, \\ & d((x_1, x_3, x_5, x_7), (p_1, q_3, q_5, q_7)) > \varepsilon/2, \\ & d((x_1, x_3), (p_1, p_3)) > \varepsilon/2 \text{ and} \\ & d((x_5, x_7), (p_5, p_7)) > \varepsilon/2, \text{ where} \\ & p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2, q_i = 1/4 \text{ or } 3/4\}. \end{aligned}$$

The set \hat{U} is an open subset of \mathbb{T}^8 which is disjoint from $S_\alpha, S_\beta, S_\gamma$ and S_δ and is invariant through A_8 and Γ . Then $U = \hat{U}/\Gamma$ is an open subset of J_8 and $\pi : \hat{U} \rightarrow U$ is an 8 : 1 covering with deck transformation group Γ . We consider the action A_8 on \hat{U} . The homomorphism $\Psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(S^1)$ given by $\Psi(\alpha) = \Psi(\gamma) = \Psi(\delta) = Id$ and $\Psi(\beta)(t) = -t$ will satisfy the compatibility condition (4) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure.

As we mentioned before, the action A_8 will give a circle action on the open subsets corresponding to the resolutions of S_γ and S_δ ; the preimage of the end of each $X \times \mathbb{T}^4$ (or $\mathbb{T}^4 \times X$) under the projection will have 8 connected components: in some of them

we will have the action of A_8 and in some of them we will have $-A_8$. Alternatively, one could also put the Hopf action on X .

Fix $p_i = 0$ or $1/2$ and consider a small ball V around $(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \in \mathbb{T}^4$. Then $V \times \mathbb{T}^4$ contains one of the components of S_α . Note that β will act here as multiplication by -1 in the \mathbb{T}^4 factor. After resolving the singularities in the projection \mathbb{T}^8/Γ we will have an open subset of J_8 diffeomorphic to $X \times K3$. In J_8 there are 4 open subsets of this type. Call them W_1, W_2, W_3 and W_4 . And consider on them the Hopf action on the X -factor. By considering the last 4 coordinates instead of the first, we obtain open subsets W_5, W_6, W_7 and W_8 which contain (the resolutions of) the singularities S_β . And we put again the Hopf action on the X -factor. For each $i \leq 4, j \geq 5$, W_i will intersect W_j in 4 copies of $X \times X$, which will be invariant through both actions. These actions clearly commute.

Now consider

$$\hat{V}_{1,3} = \{x \in \mathbb{T}^8 : d((x_1, x_3), (p_1, p_3)) < \varepsilon, p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2\} - S,$$

where S is the union of S_α and S_β . And let

$$\hat{V}_{5,7} = \{x \in \mathbb{T}^8 : d((x_5, x_7), (p_5, p_7)) < \varepsilon, p_i = 0 \text{ or } 1/2\} - S.$$

Note that $\hat{V}_{1,3}$ and $\hat{V}_{5,7}$ are invariant through Γ .

Then $\hat{V}_{1,3}/\Gamma$ and $\hat{V}_{5,7}/\Gamma$ together with $U, V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, W_1, \dots, W_8$ cover the whole of J_8 . The set $\hat{V}_{1,3}/\Gamma$ is diffeomorphic to

$$(D^2 \times \mathbb{T}^2)/\{\pm 1\} \times \mathbb{T}^4/\{\pm 1\} - S/\Gamma$$

and we put in this set the canonical circle action on the D^2 -factor (it clearly leaves $(D^2 \times \mathbb{T}^2)/\{\pm 1\} \times \mathbb{T}^4/\{\pm 1\} \cap S/\Gamma$ invariant).

This action lifts to the corresponding open subset of \hat{U} and commutes there with the A_8 -action. We do the same thing for $\hat{V}_{5,7}/\Gamma$. It is easy to see that these two actions will commute between themselves and with the actions on the W_i 's in the corresponding intersections.

In summary: we covered J_8 with 15 open subsets. The sets $U, \hat{V}_{1,3}/\Gamma$ and $\hat{V}_{5,7}/\Gamma$ are obtained as quotients of \mathbb{T}^8 by Γ (away from fixed points). On U we have the only non-trivial covering for the \mathcal{F} -structure. The sets V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 are open neighbourhoods of the resolutions of the singularities S_γ and S_δ . They intersect U but are disjoint from $\hat{V}_{1,3}/\Gamma$ and $\hat{V}_{5,7}/\Gamma$. The sets W_1, \dots, W_8 cover the resolutions of the singularities S_α and S_β . They only intersect $\hat{V}_{1,3}/\Gamma$ and $\hat{V}_{5,7}/\Gamma$.

3.3. A polarized \mathcal{F} -structure on a closed 7-manifold with special holonomy G_2 . An interesting addition to the collection.

Let (x_1, \dots, x_7) be coordinates in $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^7/\mathbb{Z}^7$ where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Let α, β and γ be involutions of \mathbb{T}^7 defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_7) &= (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7), \\ \beta(x_1, \dots, x_7) &= \left(-x_1, \frac{1}{2} - x_2, x_3, x_4, -x_5, -x_6, x_7\right), \\ \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_7) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_1, x_2, \frac{1}{2} - x_3, x_4, -x_5, x_6, -x_7\right).\end{aligned}$$

One can easily check that α, β and γ commute and hence they generate a group of isometries Γ of the flat torus \mathbb{T}^7 which is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2^3 . The following elementary properties of the action of Γ are proved in [7]. The only non-trivial elements of Γ that have fixed points are α, β and γ . The fixed points of α in \mathbb{T}^7 are 16 copies of \mathbb{T}^3 and the group generated by β and γ acts freely on the set of 16 tori fixed by α . Similarly the fixed points of β, γ in \mathbb{T}^7 are each 16 copies of \mathbb{T}^3 , and the groups $\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle$ and $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$ act freely on the sets of 16 tori fixed by β and γ respectively.

Note that the 48 tori that make the set S of points that are fixed by some non-trivial element in Γ are all disjoint. The singular set S/Γ in the orbifold \mathbb{T}^7/Γ is exactly the image of S and consists of 12 copies of \mathbb{T}^3 . For ε sufficiently small each component of S/Γ has a neighbourhood isometric to $\mathbb{T}^3 \times B_\varepsilon^4/\{\pm 1\}$. If we now resolve the singularities by replacing $\mathbb{T}^3 \times B_\varepsilon^4/\{\pm 1\}$ by $\mathbb{T}^3 \times X$, where X is the Eguchi-Hanson space, we obtain a closed simply connected 7-manifold M which admits a family of metrics with holonomy G_2 [8]. The manifold M has betti numbers $b_2 = 12$, $b_3 = 43$ and non-zero Pontryagin class $p_1(M) \in H^4(M, \mathbb{Z})$.

Consider the following open sets in \mathbb{T}^7 :

$$\begin{aligned}W^\alpha(\varepsilon) &:= \{(x_1, \dots, x_7) \in \mathbb{T}^7 : d((x_1, x_2, x_3), (a_1, a_2, a_3)) < \varepsilon \\ &\quad \text{and } a_i = 0, 1/2, \ i = 1, 2, 3\};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}W^\beta(\varepsilon) &:= \{(x_1, \dots, x_7) \in \mathbb{T}^7 : d((x_1, x_2, x_5, x_6), (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)) < \varepsilon \\ &\quad \text{and } a_i = 0, 1/2, \ i = 1, 5, 6, \ a_2 = 1/4, 3/4\};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}W^\gamma(\varepsilon) &:= \{(x_1, \dots, x_7) \in \mathbb{T}^7 : d((x_1, x_3, x_5), (a_1, a_3, a_5)) < \varepsilon \\ &\quad \text{and } a_i = 1/4, 3/4, \ i = 1, 3, \ a_5 = 0, 1/2\}.\end{aligned}$$

Note that for ε small these sets are pairwise disjoint. Note also that Γ leaves the 3 sets invariant. The sets $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ and $W^\beta(\varepsilon)$ both have 8 connected components which are copies of $\mathbb{T}^4 \times B_\varepsilon^3$, while $W^\gamma(\varepsilon)$ has 16 connected components which are copies of $\mathbb{T}^3 \times B_\varepsilon^4$.

Now consider the open set V in \mathbb{T}^7 given by the complement of the closure of $W^\alpha(\varepsilon/2) \cup W^\beta(\varepsilon/2) \cup W^\delta(\varepsilon/2)$. Observe that Γ acts freely on V and V/Γ is an open set in M .

Let $\pi : \mathbb{T}^7 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^7/\Gamma$ be the projection map. The set $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ will be an open set with 2 connected components which contain the 4 singular 3-tori corresponding to α . When we resolve these singularities, $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ is modified into an open set $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ of M . Similarly we obtain open sets $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$ and $U^\delta(\varepsilon)$ in M . By construction, the open sets U^α , U^β , U^δ and V/Γ cover M .

We now describe the torus actions. Let A_i be the circle action on \mathbb{T}^7 given by $x_i \mapsto x_i + \theta$ where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Observe that the action of T^2 given by $A_4 \times A_7$ leaves invariant $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$, $W^\beta(\varepsilon)$, $W^\delta(\varepsilon)$ and V (in fact, this property explains why we have taken the above as relevant open sets).

Let us describe the circle action on $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$. Note that A_7 commutes with α and β . Since δ swaps the connected components of $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ we can define using A_7 and $x_7 \mapsto x_7 - \theta$ a circle action on $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ that will commute also with δ . This action descends to $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ and since the resolution of the singularities only affects the first 4 coordinates we obtain a circle action ϕ_α on $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$.

Arguing similarly with A_4 and α for the sets $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$ and $U^\delta(\varepsilon)$ we obtain circle actions ϕ_β and ϕ_δ on $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$ and $U^\delta(\varepsilon)$ respectively.

On the set V/Γ we consider the action of $A_4 \times A_7$ on V . The homomorphism $\Psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(T^2)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\alpha)(t_1, t_2) &= (-t_1, t_2), \\ \Psi(\beta)(t_1, t_2) &= (t_1, t_2), \\ \Psi(\delta)(t_1, t_2) &= (t_1, -t_2)\end{aligned}$$

will clearly satisfy condition (4) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure.

Condition (5) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure follows quite easily from the fact that the only possible overlaps are $(V/\Gamma) \cap U^\alpha$, $(V/\Gamma) \cap U^\beta$, $(V/\Gamma) \cap U^\delta$ and on them the actions lift and commute.

Finally, all actions are locally free and hence the \mathcal{F} -structure is polarized.

3.4. A polarized \mathcal{F} -structure on a Calabi-Yau 3-fold.

The final exhibit.

Let (x_1, \dots, x_6) be coordinates in $\mathbb{T}^6 = \mathbb{R}^6/\mathbb{Z}^6$ where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Let α and β be involutions of \mathbb{T}^6 defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_6) &= (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, x_5, x_6), \\ \beta(x_1, \dots, x_6) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_1, -x_2, x_3, x_4, -x_5, -x_6\right).\end{aligned}$$

As before, one can easily check that α and β commute and hence they generate a group of isometries Γ of the flat torus \mathbb{T}^6 which is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2^4 . The singular set of \mathbb{T}^6/Γ consists of 16 copies of \mathbb{T}^2 each with a neighbourhood isometric to $\mathbb{T}^2 \times B_\varepsilon^4/\{\pm 1\}$.

Desingularizing these using the Eguchi-Hanson space yields a closed simply connected 6-manifold M which carries a family of metrics with holonomy $SU(3)$ [8, Example 2]. The manifold M has betti numbers $b_2 = 19$, $b_3 = 40$ and thus zero Euler characteristic.

Consider the following open sets in \mathbb{T}^6 :

$$W^\alpha(\varepsilon) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_6) \in \mathbb{T}^6 : d((x_1, x_2, x_3), (a_1, a_2, a_3)) < \varepsilon \text{ and } a_i = 0, 1/2, i = 1, 2, 3\};$$

$$W^\beta(\varepsilon) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_6) \in \mathbb{T}^6 : d((x_1, x_2, x_5), (a_1, a_2, a_5)) < \varepsilon \text{ and } a_i = 0, 1/2, i = 2, 5, a_1 = 1/4, 3/4\};$$

Note that for ε small these sets are disjoint and Γ leaves them invariant. The sets $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ and $W^\beta(\varepsilon)$ both have 8 connected components which are copies of $\mathbb{T}^3 \times B_\varepsilon^3$.

Now consider the open set V in \mathbb{T}^6 given by the complement of the closure of $W^\alpha(\varepsilon/2) \cup W^\beta(\varepsilon/2)$. Observe that Γ acts freely on V and V/Γ is an open set in M .

Let $\pi : \mathbb{T}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^6/\Gamma$ be the projection map. The set $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ will be an open set with 4 connected components which contain the 8 singular 2-tori corresponding to α . When we resolve these singularities, $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ is modified into an open set $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ of M . Similarly we obtain an open set $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$ in M . By construction, the open sets U^α , U^β and V/Γ cover M .

We now describe the torus actions. Observe that the action of T^2 given by $A_4 \times A_6$ leaves invariant $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$, $W^\beta(\varepsilon)$ and V .

As before we get a circle action on $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ as follows. Note that A_6 commutes with α . Since β swaps the connected component of $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ we can define using A_6 and $x_6 \mapsto x_6 - \theta$ a circle action on $W^\alpha(\varepsilon)$ that will commute also with β . This action descends to $\pi(W^\alpha(\varepsilon))$ and since the resolution of the singularities only affects the first 4 coordinates we obtain a circle action ϕ_α on $U^\alpha(\varepsilon)$.

Arguing similarly with A_4 and α for the set $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$ we obtain a circle action ϕ_β on $U^\beta(\varepsilon)$.

On the set V/Γ we consider the action of $A_4 \times A_6$ on V . The homomorphism $\Psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(T^2)$ given by

$$\Psi(\alpha)(t_1, t_2) = (-t_1, t_2),$$

$$\Psi(\beta)(t_1, t_2) = (t_1, -t_2).$$

will clearly satisfy condition (4) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure.

Condition (5) in the definition of \mathcal{F} -structure follows quite easily from the fact that the only possible overlaps are $(V/\Gamma) \cap U^\alpha$ and $(V/\Gamma) \cap U^\beta$ and on them the actions lift and commute.

Finally, all actions are locally free and hence the \mathcal{F} -structure is polarized.

Remark 3.1. By Wall's splitting theorem for simply connected 6-manifolds [20, Theorem 1], M can be written as $M = X \# Y$, where X has $b_3 = 0$ and Y is a connected sum of 20 copies of $S^3 \times S^3$. Clearly X has positive Euler characteristic and Y has negative Euler characteristic. Hence the minimal volumes MinVol of X and Y are non-zero, but $\text{MinVol}(M) = 0$ since M admits a polarized \mathcal{F} -structure. Note that $S^3 \times S^3 \# S^3 \times S^3$ gives an example of manifold with non-zero minimal volume, but $\text{MinVol}(S^3 \times S^3) = 0$. We conclude that the minimal volume does not behave well under connected sums. According to Wall [20, Theorem 2], the manifold X can be obtained from S^6 by performing surgery on a disjoint set of (framed) embedded 3-spheres. The spheres produce a link in S^6 and one can read off the cup form on X (or M) from certain link invariants associated with the link ([20, Theorem 4]). The group $H^2(M, \mathbb{R})$ admits a basis with 19 elements, 16 of which come from the desingularization of $\mathbb{T}^2 \times B_\varepsilon^4 / \{\pm 1\}$, and the other 3 come from Γ -invariant constant 2-forms in \mathbb{T}^6 [8, Section 2.3]. If e_i is any of these 19 elements, one can check that $e_i^3 = 0$. Since M is a Calabi-Yau 3-fold, the first Pontryagin class p_1 of M is $-2c_2$ where c_2 is the second Chern class of M and the latter must be non-zero. If we consider p_1 as a linear form on $H^2(M, \mathbb{R})$ we conclude that $p_1(e_i)$ is not zero for some i and by [20, Theorem 4], the class e_i gives a rise to an embedding of S^3 in S^6 which is knotted. In principle one could compute completely the cup form for this example as well as all the link invariants, but we do not pursue this matter here.

4. COLLAPSING VOLUME WITH CURVATURE BOUNDED FROM BELOW

In this section we prove Theorem B.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $s : [2, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an non-decreasing smooth function which vanishes close to 2, is equal to 1 close to 4, $s' \leq 1$ and $s'' \geq -2$. Let h be a metric of non-negative sectional curvature on a manifold F . For a small positive number δ , the metric $g = dt^2 + \delta^s h$ on $X = [2, 4] \times F$ has sectional curvature bounded from below by $-4 \log^2(\delta)$.*

Proof. The metric g is a warped product metric. Every plane $P \subset TX$ has a g -orthonormal basis of the form $x + v, w$, where v and w are tangent to F and x is horizontal. Let $f = \delta^s$. The sectional curvature $K_g(P)$ is then computed by Bishop and O'Neill [1, page 27]:

$$K_g(P) = -\frac{f''(t)}{f(t)} g(x, x) + \frac{K_h(Q) - (f'(t))^2}{f^2(t)} g(v, v)$$

where Q is the plane spanned by v and w . It follows that

$$K_g(P) \geq -\frac{f''(t)}{f(t)} - \frac{(f'(t))^2}{f^2(t)}.$$

Now $f' = s' \log(\delta) f$ and $f'' = s'' \log(\delta) f + s'^2 \log^2(\delta) f$. The lemma follows. \square

Let G be a compact connected Lie group and E be the total space of a fiber bundle with structure group G and fiber F such that F admits a G -invariant metric g_F of non-negative sectional curvature. Then there is a metric on E for which the G -action is isometric and the fibers are totally geodesic and have non-negative sectional curvature. If we do not consider the diameters of the manifolds, the computations of K. Fukaya and T. Yamaguchi [4, Theorem 0.18] show that by shrinking the fibers one obtains a sequence of metrics on E with sectional curvature uniformly bounded from below and collapsing volume. In [13] the authors showed that the same is true for manifolds which admit an \mathcal{F} -structure; the sequence of metrics is obtained by shrinking the orbits of the \mathcal{F} -structure (away from the fixed points of the local torus actions). In the next lemma we will prove that one can combine both cases at least when in one of the open subsets of the \mathcal{F} -structure the covering is trivial (i.e. on one of the open subsets there is a torus acting). Note that one can assume in this case that the torus acting is 1-dimensional.

Theorem B. *Let $M = X \# E$ where X is an n -manifold, $n \geq 3$, which admits an \mathcal{F} -structure with one trivial covering and E is the total space of a fiber bundle with fiber F and structure group G , where F has a G -invariant metric of non-negative sectional curvature and G is a compact connected Lie Group. Then $\text{Vol}_K(M) = 0$.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{g} be a metric on E such that all the fibers are totally geodesic and isometric to some fixed Riemannian manifold (F, g_F) of non-negative sectional curvature (on which G acts by isometries). We will moreover assume that over some disk B^k in the base space, the bundle is trivial and the metric is a nice Riemannian product; namely, there is an open subset of E which is diffeomorphic to $B^k \times F$ and the restriction of \mathbf{g} is the product of g_F and a metric of non-negative sectional curvature on B^k for which the end is isometric to $[1, 5] \times S^{k-1}$.

Inside B^k consider the sets $V_1 = [4, 5] \times S^{k-1}$, $V_2 = [2, 4] \times S^{k-1}$, $V_3 = [1, 2] \times S^{k-1}$ and $B_2 = B(0, 2) \subset B^k$.

To perform the connected sum of X and E we will pick a point $e \in V_3 \times F$ and a point x in the open subset of X with a trivial covering, x a regular point for the corresponding circle action. Pick any linear circle action on S^{k-1} and use it to define a circle action on $B^k \times F$. Assume that e lies on a regular orbit for this action. On the connected sum of X with $B_2 \times F$ we construct an \mathcal{F} -structure as in [13, Theorem 5.9]: consider tubular neighbourhoods of the orbits through x and e , $S^1 \times B_X$ and $S^1 \times B_E$. One then uses that $S^1 \times B^{k-1} \# S^1 \times B^{k-1}$ is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times B^{k-1} - S^{k-2} \times B^2$ to construct an \mathcal{F} -structure on the connected sum of $S^1 \times B_X$ and $S^1 \times B_E$ which will match the original actions on both connected components of the boundary.

Define a Riemannian metric \mathbf{h} on M so that it coincides with \mathbf{g} away from $V_3 \times F$ and is invariant for the \mathcal{F} -structure above. This is achieved by the same procedure as in [2, Lemma 1.3], averaging by the local torus actions a metric which coincides with \mathbf{g} away from $V_3 \times F$.

Fix δ small. We are going to construct a metric \mathbf{h}_δ on M .

Let us denote by X^* the part of M where we have the \mathcal{F} -structure; namely, the connected sum of $B_2 \times F$ with X . On X^* we proceed as in [13]: we consider $X^* \times T^N$ (for some appropriate N) and define a diagonal polarized \mathcal{F} -structure on $X^* \times T^N$. Namely, if for the \mathcal{F} -structure we have open subsets U_1, \dots, U_l where the corresponding local torus action is not locally free we put $N = k_1 + \dots + k_l$ and on each $U_i \times T^N$ we consider the corresponding diagonal action. On $X^* \times T^N$ all the local actions are locally free and we can perform the construction of Cheeger and Gromov [2, Section 3] obtaining a sequence of metrics with bounded sectional curvature. Recall that the sequence of metrics is obtained by first multiplying the metric by $\log^2(\delta)$ and then multiplying by δ (or more precisely by some appropriate function of δ) in the direction of the orbits. Then we take the quotient by the T^N -action. The result is a sequence of metrics \mathbf{h}_δ^0 on X^* so that $\text{Vol}(X^*, \mathbf{h}_\delta^0) \rightarrow 0$ while the sectional curvature remains bounded from below (this computation is carried out in [13]). Moreover on the boundary the metric \mathbf{h}_δ^0 will be the Riemannian quotient by the S^1 action of

$$\log^2(\delta) (g_F \times dt^2|_{[2-\varepsilon, 2]} \times q_\delta),$$

where q_δ is the metric on $S^{k-1} \times S^1$ obtained from the product metric by multiplying by δ in the tangent space of the diagonal action.

Away from $B^k \times F$ we put the metric \mathbf{h}_δ^1 obtained from $\log^2(\delta)g$ by multiplying the metric by δ in the directions of the fiber. The fact that the curvature remains bounded from below follows from the O'Neill formulas as shown in [4, Theorem 0.18] (see also [21, Example 1.2]). It is also clear that the volume of this region also goes to 0 with δ .

Finally we have to join \mathbf{h}_δ^0 and \mathbf{h}_δ^1 along $[2, 5] \times S^{k-1} \times F$. On $V_1 \times F$ we leave the metric equal to $\delta \log^2(\delta)g_F$ on the F -factor and we modify the metric on $[4, 5] \times S^{k-1}$: let $s_1 : [4, 5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function which is equal to 0 near 5 and equal to 1 near 4, consider the product metric on $[4, 5] \times S^{k-1} \times S^1$ and multiply by δ^{s_1} the tangent space of the diagonal action. Multiplying by $\log^2(\delta)$ and taking the quotient by the S^1 -factor we obtain a metric which glues well with \mathbf{h}_δ^1 on one extreme and on the other extreme will coincide with \mathbf{h}_δ^0 on the V_1 -factor. It is trivial that the volume of this region will go to 0 with δ . Cheeger and Gromov [2, Theorem 3.1] prove that the sequence of metrics on $V_1 \times S^1$ have bounded sectional curvature as δ tends to 0. Since the sectional curvature does not decrease by Riemannian submersions, the sectional curvature of the metric on V_1 will remain bounded from below.

Now we modify the metric on $V_2 \times F$: here we prolong the metric defined at $t = 4$ in the previous paragraph on the S^{k-1} -factor and on the $[2, 4] \times F$ -factor we put the metric $\log^2(\delta)(dt^2 + \delta^{s_2}g_F)$, where $s_2 : [2, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function as in Lemma 4.1. The fact that in this region the curvature remains bounded from below follows from Lemma 4.1. The fact that the volume collapses is clear since the volume of the S^{k-1} -factor is already collapsed. This metric will glue well with the previous one where $s_2 = 1$ and will glue well with \mathbf{h}_δ^0 when $s_2 = 0$. □

5. PROOF OF THEOREM A

We need to show that every element of the Spin cobordism ring Ω_*^{Spin} can be represented by a manifold N with $\text{Vol}_K(N) = 0$. There is a surjective ring homomorphism $\alpha : \Omega_*^{\text{Spin}} \rightarrow KO_*(\text{point})$. S. Stolz [17] proved that every element in the kernel of α is represented by the total space of a fiber bundle with fiber $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{P}^2$ and structure group $\text{PSp}(3)$.

On the other hand if $a \in KO_n$ then there exists a closed spin manifold X with an \mathcal{F} -structure with one trivial Galois covering such that $\alpha[X] = a$: if B is a Bott manifold, multiplication by $\alpha([B])$ gives an isomorphism between KO_n and KO_{n+8} . Then the construction in Subsection 3.2 proves the claim in dimension ≥ 8 and the low dimensions can be easily dealt with by hand as in [14, Theorem 2].

Therefore every element of Ω_*^{Spin} can be represented by a manifold of the form $N = E \# X$ where X admits an \mathcal{F} -structure with one trivial Galois covering and E is the total space of a fiber bundle with fiber $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{P}^2$ and structure group $\text{PSp}(3)$. The theorem follows from Theorem B.

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