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We enumerate smooth rational curves on very general Weierstrass fibrations over hypersurfaces in projective space. The generating functions for these numbers lie in the ring of classical modular forms. The method of proof uses topological intersection products on a period stack and the cohomological theta correspondence of Kudla and Millson for special cycles on a locally symmetric space of orthogonal type. The results here apply only in base degree 1, but heuristics for higher base degree match predictions from the topological string partition function.

1. Introduction

Locally symmetric spaces of noncompact type are special Riemannian manifolds which serve as classifying spaces for (torsion-free) arithmetic groups. As such, their geometry has been studied intensely from several different perspectives. By a well known theorem of Baily and Borel, if such a manifold admits a parallel complex structure, then it is a complex quasiprojective variety. In this paper, we study more general indefinite orthogonal groups, which act on Hodge structures of even weight, and draw some conclusions about holomorphic curve counts.

Let Λ be an integral lattice inside $\mathbb{R}^{2,l}$, and Γ a congruence subgroup of $O(\Lambda)$. The Baily–Borel theorem [1966] implies that the double quotient $\Gamma \backslash O(2, l)/O(2) \times O(l)$ is a quasiprojective variety. These Hermitian symmetric examples have played a central role in classical moduli theory. For instance, moduli spaces of polarized K3 surfaces, cubic fourfolds, and holomorphic symplectic varieties are all contained within these Baily–Borel varieties as Zariski open subsets. Automorphic forms provide natural compactifications for these moduli spaces and bounds on their cohomology.

One can interpret $O(2, l)/O(2) \times O(l)$ as the set of 2-planes in $\mathbb{R}^{2,l}$ on which the pairing is positive definite. The presence of the integral lattice Λ allows us to define a sequence of \mathbb{R} -codimension 2 submanifolds, indexed by $n \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ and $\alpha \in \Lambda^\vee/\Lambda$, where Λ^\vee is the dual lattice of covectors taking integral values on Λ .

$$C_{n,\alpha} := \Gamma \backslash \left(\bigcup_{\substack{v \in \Lambda^\vee, v + \Lambda = \alpha \\ (v, v) = -n}} v^\perp \right) \subset \Gamma \backslash O(2, l)/O(2) \times O(l).$$

Borel [1969] showed that there are finitely many Γ -orbits of lattice vectors with fixed norm, so the above union is finite in the quotient space. Each $C_{n,\alpha}$ is isomorphic to a locally symmetric space for $O(2, l-1)$,

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so it is actually an algebraic subvariety of \mathbb{C} -codimension 1 called a *Heegner divisor*. The classes of these divisors in the Picard group satisfy nontrivial relations from the Howe theta correspondence between orthogonal and symplectic groups:

Theorem 1 [Borcherds 1999]. *The formal q -series with coefficients in*

$$\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Gamma \backslash O(2, l)/O(2) \times O(l)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda]$$

given by

$$e(V^\vee)e_0 + \sum_{n,\alpha} [C_{2n,\alpha}] e_\alpha q^n$$

transforms like a $\mathbb{Q}[\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda]$ -valued modular form with respect to the Weil representation of the metaplectic group $\mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Here $\{e_\alpha\}$ denotes the standard basis for $\mathbb{Q}[\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda]$, and $e(V^\vee)$ is the Euler class of the (dual) tautological bundle of positive definite 2-planes.

In other words, the q -series above lies in the finite dimensional subspace

$$\mathrm{Mod}\left(1 + \frac{l}{2}, \mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}[\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda]\right) \otimes \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Gamma \backslash O(2, l)/O(2) \times O(l)).$$

Theorem 1 has been used to describe the Picard group of moduli spaces [Greer et al. 2015], and also has applications to enumerative geometry, initiated by [Maulik and Pandharipande 2013]. In this paper, we move beyond the Hermitian symmetric space to more general symmetric spaces of orthogonal type. These no longer have a complex structure, and their arithmetic quotients are no longer algebraic, but they still have a theta correspondence, and thus an analogous modularity statement for special cycles in singular cohomology:

Theorem 2 [Kudla and Millson 1990]. *Assume for convenience of this exposition that $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^{p,l}$ is even and unimodular. Then the formal q -series*

$$e(V^\vee) + \sum_{n \geq 1} [C_{2n}] q^n \in \mathbb{Q}[[q]] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H^p(\Gamma \backslash O(p, l)/O(p) \times O(l), \mathbb{Q})$$

lies in the finite-dimensional subspace of modular forms:

$$\mathrm{Mod}\left(\frac{p+l}{2}, \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})\right) \otimes H^p(\Gamma \backslash O(p, l)/O(p) \times O(l), \mathbb{Q}).$$

Here $e(V^\vee)$ is the Euler class of the dual tautological bundle of p -planes. See Remark 35 for a justification of the level group $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 2 will be used to enumerate smooth rational curves on certain elliptically fibered varieties $X \rightarrow Y$. We give a general formula which applies to Weierstrass fibrations over hypersurfaces in projective space. The answers are honest counts, not virtual integrals, and are expressed in terms of q -expansions of modular forms.

All period domains D for smooth projective surfaces with positive geometric genus admit smooth proper fibrations

$$D \rightarrow O(p, l)/O(p) \times O(l).$$

The Noether–Lefschetz loci in D are the preimages of special subsymmetric spaces of \mathbb{R} -codimension p . This provides a valuable link between moduli theory and the cohomology of locally symmetric spaces. We expect the ideas developed in this paper to compute algebraic curve counts on a broad class of varieties. The results are consistent with general conjectures in [Oberdieck and Pixton 2019] for elliptic fibrations.

Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ be a smooth hypersurface of degree d and dimension $m \geq 2$. For an ample line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_Y(k)$, a Weierstrass fibration over Y is a hypersurface

$$X \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y)$$

cut out by a global Weierstrass equation (see [Section 2](#) for details). For general choice of coefficients, X is smooth of dimension $m + 1$, and the morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is flat with generic fiber of genus one. Since π admits a section $i : Y \rightarrow X$, the generic fiber is actually an *elliptic* curve.

The second homology group of X is given by

$$H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_2(Y) \oplus \mathbb{Z}f = \mathbb{Z}\ell + \mathbb{Z}f,$$

where ℓ is the line class on Y pushed forward via i , and f is the class of a fiber. We begin by posing the naive:

Question 3. How many smooth rational curves are there on X in the homology class $\ell + nf$?

The deformation theory of curves $C \subset X$ allows us to estimate when this question has a finite answer. The expected dimension of the moduli space of curves in X is given by the Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch formula:

$$h^0(C, N_{C/X}) - h^1(C, N_{C/X}) = \int_C c_1(T_X) + (1 - g)(\dim X - 3).$$

The adjunction formula gives $-c_1(T_X) = K_X = \pi^*(K_Y + c_1(\mathcal{L}))$.

Remark 4. Since K_X is pulled back from Y , we have $K_X \cdot f = 0$, so our dimension estimate is independent of n . This feature holds more generally for any morphism π with K -trivial fibers.

We expect a finite answer to [Question 3](#) whenever

$$0 = -K_X \cdot (\ell + nf) + (m - 2) \iff k = 2m - d.$$

Recall that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_Y(k)$ was the ample line bundle used to construct the Weierstrass fibration $X \rightarrow Y$, so for the rest of the paper, we require that $k = 2m - d > 0$. Note that X is Calabi–Yau if and only if $\dim(X) = 3$. Our main result is:

Theorem 5. *A very general Weierstrass model $X \rightarrow Y$ constructed using $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_Y(k)$ contains finitely many smooth rational curves in the class $\ell + nf$, whose count we denote $r_X(n)$. For $k \leq 4$, the generating series is given by*

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} r_X(n)q^n = \varphi(q) - \Theta(q),$$

where $\varphi(q) \in \text{Mod}(6k - 2, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$, and $\Theta(q) \in \mathbb{Q}[\theta_{A_1}, \theta_{A_2}, \theta_{A_3}]_{<k}$, a polynomial of weighted degree $< k$.

Recall that for a lattice A , the associated theta series is given by

$$\theta_A(q) = \sum_{v \in A} q^{(v, v)/2},$$

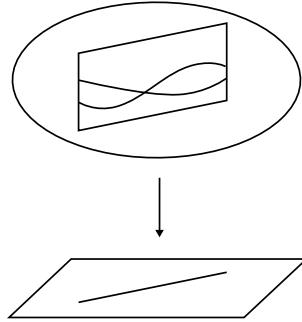
and we assign the weight ρ to the series θ_{A_ρ} for the root lattice A_ρ .

In short, the curve counts $r_X(n)$ are controlled by a finite amount of data, since $\text{Mod}(6k - 2, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$ and $\mathbb{Q}[\theta_{A_1}, \theta_{A_2}, \dots]_{<k}$ are finite-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. The series can be explicitly computed when $k \leq 3$. We record some numerical examples in [Section 7](#) to illustrate the scope of [Theorem 5](#).

Remark 6. We expect that [Theorem 5](#) can be extended to $k \leq 8$, but the statement is less tidy and involves the root systems D_4 , E_6 , and E_7 . For $k > 8$, the elliptic surfaces involved will have singularities worse than ADE, so more sophisticated techniques are needed.

The argument proceeds roughly as follows. The curves C that we wish to count have the property that $\pi(C) \subset Y$ is a line. In other words, they can be viewed as sections of the elliptic fibration

$$\pi^{-1}(\pi(C)) \rightarrow \pi(C) \simeq \mathbb{P}^1.$$



As the line $L \subset Y$ varies, this construction produces a family of elliptic surfaces over the Fano variety of lines in Y :

$$\nu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y).$$

We wish to count points $[L] \in F(Y)$ such that $\mathcal{S}_{[L]} = \pi^{-1}(L)$ contains a section curve other than the identity section, i.e., a nontrivial Mordell–Weil group. The Shioda–Tate sequence expresses the Mordell–Weil group of an elliptic surface in terms of its Néron–Severi lattice and the sublattice $V(S)$ spanned by vertical classes and the identity section:

$$0 \rightarrow V(S) \rightarrow \text{NS}(S) \rightarrow \text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow 0. \quad (1)$$

The period domain for a given class of elliptic surfaces is related to a locally symmetric space, whence the modular form $\varphi(q)$, which counts surfaces with jumping Picard rank. To obtain the counts $r_X(n)$ we subtract contributions $\Theta(q)$ from surfaces with jumping $V(S)$, which are precisely those with A_ρ singularities. The terms in the difference formula of [Theorem 5](#) are matched to the groups in the short exact sequence [\(1\)](#).

The paper is organized as follows. In [Section 2](#), we review the basic theory of elliptic fibrations and set up the tools for proving transversality of intersections in moduli. In [Section 3](#), we review the theory of period domains and lattices in the cohomology of elliptic surfaces. [Section 4](#) is devoted to the deformation and resolution of A_ρ singularities in families of surfaces, and we introduce the monodromy stack of such a family. [Section 5](#) explains how Noether–Lefschetz intersection numbers on the period stack satisfy a modularity statement from [Theorem 2](#). In [Section 6](#), we use the fact that $k \leq 4$ to classify the singularities which occur in the family ν at various codimensions, and compute their degrees in terms of Schubert intersections. Finally, [Section 7](#) explains how to compute the modular form $\varphi(q)$ when $k \leq 3$, and the general form of the correction term $\Theta(q)$.

2. Elliptic fibrations

We begin by reviewing the Weierstrass equation for elliptic curves in \mathbb{P}^2 :

$$y^2z = x^3 + Axz^2 + Bz^3. \quad (2)$$

This cubic curve has a flex point at $[0 : 1 : 0]$, which serves as the identity of a group law in the smooth case. The curve is singular if and only if the right-hand side has a multiple root, which occurs when $\Delta = 4A^3 + 27B^2 = 0$. These singular curves are all isomorphic to the nodal cubic, except for when $A = B = 0$, which corresponds to the cuspidal cubic.

To replicate this construction in the relative case, let Y be a smooth projective variety, and $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(Y)$ an ample line bundle. We form the \mathbb{P}^2 bundle

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y) \rightarrow Y.$$

The same Weierstrass equation [\(2\)](#) makes sense for x, y, z fiber coordinates, and

$$A \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 4}), \quad B \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6}).$$

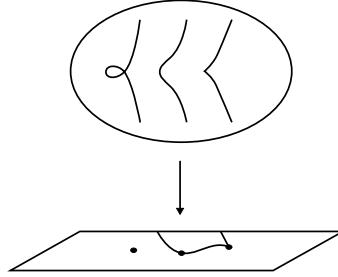
Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -3} \oplus \mathcal{O})$ be the solution of the global Weierstrass equation and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ the morphism to the base. The fibers of π are elliptic curves in Weierstrass form, and there is a global section $i : Y \rightarrow X$ given in coordinates by $[0 : 1 : 0]$, which induces a group law on each smooth fiber. Now,

$$\Delta = 4A^3 + 27B^2 \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 12})$$

cuts out a hypersurface in Y whose generic fiber is a nodal cubic. The singularities of Δ occur along the smooth complete intersection $(A) \cap (B)$, and are analytically locally isomorphic to

$$(\text{cusp}) \times \mathbb{C}^{m-2}.$$

The case of $m = 2$ and $d = 1$ is pictured below, with three fibers drawn over points in \mathbb{P}^2 in different singularity strata of Δ .



By the adjunction formula applied to $X \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y)$,

$$\begin{aligned} K_X &= (K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -3} \oplus \mathcal{O})} + [X])|_X \\ &= (\pi^* K_Y - 5\pi^* c_1(\mathcal{L}) - 3\zeta) + (3\zeta + 6\pi^* c_1(\mathcal{L})) \\ &= \pi^*(K_Y + c_1(\mathcal{L})), \end{aligned}$$

so the relative dualizing sheaf $\omega_{X/Y}$ is isomorphic to $\pi^*\mathcal{L}$. By the adjunction formula applied to $Y \subset X$ through the section i ,

$$K_Y = (K_X + [Y])|_Y = K_Y + c_1(\mathcal{L}) + c_1(N_{Y/X}),$$

so the normal bundle $N_{Y/X}$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}^\vee .

Definition 7. The parameter space for Weierstrass fibrations over Y is given by the weighted projective space

$$W(Y, \mathcal{L}) := (H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 4}) \oplus H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6}) - \{0\})/\mathbb{C}^\times,$$

where \mathbb{C}^\times acts on the direct summands with weight 2 and 3, respectively.

In this paper, X is always a general member of $W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$, where $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ is a smooth hypersurface of degree d , and $k = 2m - d$. Since we are interested in counting curves in X which lie over lines in Y , we will also consider elliptic surfaces $S \in W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k))$. For convenience, we gather some properties of these surfaces.

Proposition 8. For $S \in W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k))$ a smooth surface, its Hodge numbers are

$$h^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) = 0, \quad h^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S) = k - 1, \quad h^1(S, \Omega_S) = 10k.$$

As a result, $e(S) = 12k$, which is the number of singular fibers, and the canonical line bundle is given by

$$\omega_S \simeq \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - 2).$$

Proof. These are standard computations using Noether's formula and the Leray spectral sequence for π ; see Lecture III of [Miranda 1989]. \square

Theorem 9. Any elliptic surface $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is birational to a Weierstrass surface. Furthermore, there is a bijection between (isomorphism classes of) smooth relatively minimal surfaces and Weierstrass fibrations with rational double points.

Proof. This uses Kodaira’s classification of singular fibers; see Lecture II of [Miranda 1989]. \square

It will be convenient for us to take a further quotient of $W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k))$ to account for changes of coordinates on the base.

Definition 10. The moduli space for Weierstrass surfaces over \mathbb{P}^1 is given by the (stack) quotient

$$\mathcal{W}_k := W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k)) / \mathrm{PGL}(2).$$

Remark 11. Miranda [1981] showed that $[S] \in W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k))$ is GIT stable with respect to $\mathrm{PGL}(2)$ if and only if it has rational double points, so \mathcal{W}_k has a quasiprojective coarse space with good modular properties.

For any variety $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$, the locus of lines contained in Y is called the Fano scheme¹ of Y , and is denoted

$$F(Y) \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m+1).$$

Theorem 12. For a general hypersurface $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ of degree d , the Fano scheme is smooth of dimension $2m - d - 1 = k - 1$, for $k > 0$.

Proof. To study the general behavior, we construct an incidence correspondence

$$\Omega = \{(L, Y) : L \subset Y\} \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m+1) \times \mathbb{P}^N.$$

The first projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$ is surjective and has linear fibers of dimension $N - d - 1$, so Ω is smooth and irreducible of dimension $N + 2m - d - 1$. The second projection has fiber $F(Y)$ over $[Y] \in \mathbb{P}^N$. To get the desired dimension, it suffices to show that a general hypersurface Y contains a line, so that the second projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is surjective. This can be done by constructing a smooth hypersurface containing a line whose normal bundle is balanced as in [Eisenbud and Harris 2016]. \square

Moreover, if we vary the hypersurface Y , then $F(Y)$ varies freely inside $\mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$. To be precise:

Definition 13. Let $Z \rightarrow B$ be a submersion of complex manifolds, and let $f : Z \rightarrow P$ be a family of immersions $\{f_b : Z_b \rightarrow P\}$. This deformation is called *freely movable* if for any $x_0 \in Z_0$ and any $v \in T_{f(x_0)} P$, there exists a 1-parameter subfamily $T \subset B$ and a section $x(t) \in Z_t$ such that $x(0) = x_0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} \big|_{t=0} (f \circ x) = v$.

The second projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ from Theorem 12 is generically smooth, and the family of embeddings $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$ is freely movable because for any line $L \in F(Y_0)$ and tangent vector $v \in T_{[L]} \mathbb{G}$, there is a curve of lines $\{L_t\}$ in the direction v . Since every line lies on a hypersurface, there is a deformation Y_t such that $[L_t] \in F(Y_t)$. This property is useful for proving transversality statements, using:

¹There is a natural scheme structure on $F(Y)$ coming from its defining equations in the Grassmannian, but for our purposes Y is general, so $F(Y)$ is a variety.

Lemma 14. *Let $(Z \rightarrow B, f : Z \rightarrow P)$ be freely movable, and fix some subvariety $\Pi \subset P$. Then for general $b \in B$, Z_b intersects Π transversely.*

Proof. We argue using local holomorphic coordinates. Suppose that $\Pi \subset P$ is simply $\mathbb{C}^\ell \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, and that $f_b : D^r \rightarrow P$ is an embedding. Assume for the sake of contradiction that the locus $\Sigma \subset D^r \times B$ where f_b is not transverse to Π surjects onto B . We may choose $0 \in B$ such that $\Sigma \rightarrow B$ does not have a multiple fiber over 0. If f_0 is nontransverse to Π at $p \in D^r$, then we have

$$\mathbb{C}^\ell + df_0(T_p D^r) \subsetneq \mathbb{C}^n.$$

Let \vec{v} be a vector outside the subspace above, and use the hypothesis of free movability to find a subfamily $f_t : D^r \rightarrow P$ and section $x(t) \in D^r$ such that $x(0) = p$ and $\frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0}(f \circ x) = v$. Since Σ does not have a multiple fiber, there exists another section $y(t) \in D^r$ such that $y(0) = p$ and $f_t(y(t))$ meets Π nontransversely. Now

$$f_t(y(t)) - f_0(p) = (f_t(y(t)) - f_t(x(t))) + (f_t(x(t)) - f_0(p)).$$

At first order in t , the left-hand side lies in \mathbb{C}^ℓ , the first term on the right-hand side lies in the image of df_0 , and the second term on the right-hand side lies in the span of \vec{v} . This contradicts our choice of v . Since transversality is Zariski open, we obtain the statement for general $b \in B$. \square

Any smooth curve $C \subset X$ with class $\ell + nf$ maps isomorphically to a line $L \subset Y$. The preimage $\pi^{-1}(L)$ will contain C , so to set up the enumerative problem, we consider the family of all elliptic surfaces over lines in Y .

Definition 15. Let $U \rightarrow F(Y) \times Y$ be the universal line, and form the fibered product

$$\mathcal{S} := X \times_Y U.$$

The natural morphism $v : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ is flat by base change and composition:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{S} & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \swarrow v & \downarrow \pi' & & \downarrow \pi \\ F(Y) & \longleftarrow U & \longrightarrow & Y & \end{array}$$

The family v will be our primary object of study. Its fiber over a line $[L] \in F(Y)$ is simply $\pi^{-1}(L)$. [Proposition 38](#) shows that for $k \leq 4$, the fibers of v have no worse than isolated A_ρ singularities. We have an associated moduli map to the Weierstrass moduli space

$$\mu_X : F(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_k$$

by restricting the global Weierstrass equation from Y to L .

Lemma 16. *The map μ_X is an immersion for general Y and $X \in W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$.*

Proof. This is a statement about unordered point configurations on \mathbb{P}^1 . The argument is rather technical and is relegated to [Appendix B](#). \square

If we fix Y and vary $X \in W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$, we obtain a family of immersions μ_X .

Proposition 17. *The family of immersions given by $F(Y) \times W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k)) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_k$ is freely movable in the sense of [Definition 13](#).*

Proof. This follows from surjectivity of the restriction map

$$H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}(4k)) \oplus H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}(6k)) \rightarrow H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(4k)) \oplus H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(6k)).$$

There is no need to vary the line L , only $[A : B] \in W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$. \square

By [Lemma 14](#), we may assume after deformation that μ_X is transverse to any fixed subvariety of \mathcal{W}_k . This will be applied to the Noether–Lefschetz loci inside \mathcal{W}_k . The intersection of μ_X with the discriminant divisor in \mathcal{W}_k is responsible for the correction term $\Theta(q)$ in [Theorem 5](#).

3. Noether–Lefschetz theory

Let $S \in \mathcal{W}_k$ be an elliptic surface. Its Picard rank is automatically ≥ 2 because its Néron–Severi group $\text{NS}(S)$ contains the fiber class f and the class of the identity section z . Any section class has self-intersection $-k$ by adjunction, so $\text{NS}(S)$ contains the rank 2 lattice:

$$\langle f, z \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -k \end{pmatrix}.$$

We refer to this sublattice as the polarization, and it comes naturally from the elliptic fibration structure.

Remark 18. Except for the K3 case ($k = 2$), the elliptic fibration structure on S is canonical because K_S is a nonzero multiple of the fiber class.

Definition 19. An elliptic surface $S \in \mathcal{W}_k$ is called Noether–Lefschetz special if its relatively minimal resolution has Picard rank > 2 .

Theorem 20 [Cox 1990]. *All components of the Noether–Lefschetz locus in \mathcal{W}_k are reduced of codimension $k - 1$, except for the discriminant divisor, which is codimension 1.*

Noether–Lefschetz theory is the study of Picard rank jumping in families of surfaces. The short exact sequence of Shioda–Tate for an elliptic surface clarifies the two potential sources of jumping:

$$0 \rightarrow V(S) \rightarrow \text{NS}(S) \rightarrow \text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow 0. \quad (3)$$

Here $V(S)$ is the sublattice spanned by the zero section class and all vertical classes, and $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ is the Mordell–Weil group of the generic fiber, which is an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. If S is a smooth Weierstrass fibration, then all fibers are integral, so $V(S)$ is simply the polarization sublattice. The group $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ will be torsion-free in the cases that concern us (see [Appendix A](#)), so the intersection form on $\text{NS}(S)$ splits the short exact sequence (3). In particular, the orthogonal projection $\Pi : \text{NS}(S) \rightarrow V(S)^\perp$ induces an isomorphism of groups

$$\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow V(S)^\perp.$$

Lemma 21. *If $\sigma \in \mathrm{NS}(S)$ is the class of a section curve, then its orthogonal projection to $V(S)^\perp$ has self-intersection*

$$-2(z \cdot \sigma + k).$$

Proof. Since $\mathrm{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ is torsion-free, σ is orthogonal to all the exceptional curves. The projection can be computed by applying Gram–Schmidt to the polarization sublattice $\langle f, z \rangle$. \square

Lemma 22. *If σ is a section curve, and σ^{*m} its m -th power with respect to Mordell–Weil group law, then the class of σ^{*m} in $\mathrm{NS}(S)$ is given by*

$$[\sigma^{*m}] = m\sigma - (m-1)z + (z \cdot \sigma + k)m(m-1)f.$$

*In particular $(\sigma^{*m}) \cdot z$ grows quadratically with m .*

Proof. The class on the generic fiber is computed using the Abel–Jacobi map for elliptic curves. To determine the coefficient of f , use the fact that any section curve has self-intersection $-k$ in $\mathrm{NS}(S)$. \square

Lemma 23. *If σ is the class of a section curve, and $\iota : S \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion morphism, then*

$$\iota_*(\sigma) = \ell + (z \cdot \sigma + k)f \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Proof. The class can be computed by intersecting with complementary divisors. The global section $i(Y) \subset X$ has normal bundle $\mathcal{O}_Y(-k)$, whence the shift. \square

Setting $\mathrm{NS}_0(S) := \langle f, z \rangle^\perp \subset \mathrm{NS}(S)$ and $V_0(S) := \mathrm{NS}_0(S) \cap V(S)$, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V_0(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{NS}_0(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow 0$$

is also split exact. The lattice $V_0(S)$ will be a root lattice spanned by the classes of exceptional curves.

To set up the Noether–Lefschetz jumping phenomenon, we consider the full polarized cohomology lattice

$$\Lambda(S) := \langle f, z \rangle^\perp \subset H^2(S, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Theorem 24. *As abstract lattices, $\Lambda(S) \simeq H^{\oplus 2k-2} \oplus E_8(-1)^{\oplus k}$, where H denotes the rank 2 hyperbolic lattice, and $E_8(-1)$ denotes the E_8 lattice with signs reversed.*

Proof. By Poincaré duality, the pairing on $H^2(S, \mathbb{Z})$ is unimodular, and the Hodge index theorem gives its signature to be $(2k-1, 10k-1)$. The polarization sublattice $\langle f, z \rangle$ is unimodular, so its orthogonal complement is as well. The Wu formula for Stiefel–Whitney classes reads

$$\alpha \cdot \alpha \equiv \alpha \cdot K_S \pmod{2},$$

so $\alpha \cdot \alpha \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for $\alpha \in \langle z, f \rangle^\perp$. By the classification of indefinite unimodular lattices, there is a unique even lattice of signature $(2k-2, 10k-2)$, namely the one above. \square

By the Lefschetz (1, 1) theorem, we have

$$\mathrm{NS}_0(S) \simeq (H^{2,0}(S) \oplus H^{0,2}(S))_{\mathbb{R}}^{\perp} \cap \Lambda(S),$$

so the Picard rank jumping can be detected from the Hodge structure of S . There is a period domain which parametrizes polarized² Hodge structures on the abstract lattice Λ . A weight 2 Hodge structure can be interpreted as a representation of the Deligne torus $\mathbb{S}^1 = \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}^{\times}$, valued in the orthogonal group $O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}})$:

$$\psi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}),$$

such that $\psi(t) = t^2$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}^{\times}$. The Hodge decomposition comes from extending linearly to $\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}$, and setting

$$H^{p,q}(\psi) = \{v \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{C}} : \psi(z) \cdot v = z^p \bar{z}^q v\}.$$

For fixed Hodge numbers, the group $O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}})$ acts transitively via conjugation on the set of such representations. This realizes the relevant period domain as a homogeneous space:

$$D \simeq O(2k-2, 10k-2) / \pm U(k-1) \times O(10k-2).$$

This can alternatively be viewed as an open orbit inside a complex flag variety, so in particular it has a complex structure. It contains a sequence of Noether–Lefschetz loci, which are given by

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n} := \bigcup_{\beta \in \Lambda, (\beta, \beta) = -2n} \{\psi \in D : H^{2,0}(\psi) \subset \beta^{\perp}\},$$

each of which is simultaneously a homogeneous space

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n} \simeq O(2k-2, 10k-3) / \pm U(k-1) \times O(10k-3)$$

and a complex submanifold of \mathbb{C} -codimension $k-1$. These loci parametrize Hodge structures on Λ which potentially come from a surface S with $\mathrm{NS}_0(S) \neq 0$, since $\beta \in \mathrm{NS}_0(S)$.

The family $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ is generically smooth, so we have a holomorphic period map

$$j : F(Y) \dashrightarrow \Gamma \backslash D,$$

defined away from the singular locus, where Γ is the image of monodromy for the smooth family, which lies in the arithmetic group $O(\Lambda) \subset O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}})$.

Proposition 25. *The period map j is an immersion away from the singular locus.*

Proof. Combine Lemma 16 with the infinitesimal Torelli theorem of M. Saito [1983] for deformations of smooth elliptic surfaces. \square

By Proposition 38, singularities in the fibers of ν are ADE type when $k \leq 4$, so the local monodromy of the smooth family is finite order. This allows us to extend j over all of $F(Y)$ on general grounds [Schmid 1973]. The extension can be understood explicitly in terms of a simultaneous resolution (see Theorem 26). The period image of a singular surface is the Hodge structure of its minimal resolution.

²For the rest of the paper, all Hodge structures are assumed to be polarized.

The Noether–Lefschetz numbers of the family $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ are morally the intersections of $j_*[F(Y)]$ with

$$\text{NL}_{2n} := \Gamma \backslash \widetilde{\text{NL}}_{2n} \subset \Gamma \backslash D.$$

However, since Γ contains torsion elements, the period space $\Gamma \backslash D$ has singularities. To compute the topological intersection product we consider instead the smooth analytic stack quotient $[\Gamma \backslash D]$. The period map j does not lift to this stack, so in [Section 4](#) we construct a stack $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ with coarse space $F(Y)$, admitting a map

$$j : \mathfrak{F}(Y) \rightarrow [O(\Lambda) \backslash D].$$

lifting the classical period map, which extends to all of $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$.

Lastly, we note that the Noether–Lefschetz loci $\text{NL}_{2n} \subset [O(\Lambda) \backslash D]$ are irreducible after fixing the divisibility of the lattice vector. This follows from a uniqueness theorem for embeddings of rank 1 lattices into a unimodular lattice; see Theorem 1.1.2 of [\[Nikulin 1979\]](#). The locus $\text{NL}_{2n} \subset [O(\Lambda) \backslash D]$ decomposes into components indexed by $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m^2 \mid n$. Let $v_m \in \Lambda$ be a lattice vector of self-intersection $2n/m^2$ so that mv_m has self-intersection $2n$. Then we can write

$$\text{NL}_{2n} = \bigcup_{m^2 \mid n} O(\Lambda) \backslash \{ \psi \in D : H^{2,0}(\psi) \subset v_m^\perp \}.$$

4. Simultaneous resolution

In this section, we study flat families of surfaces with rational double points, focusing on the A_ρ case.

Theorem 26 [\[Brieskorn 1968\]](#). *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ be a flat family of surfaces over a smooth variety B , such that each fiber X_b has at worst ADE singularities. Then after a finite base change $B' \rightarrow B$ in the category of analytic spaces, the new family $\pi' : X' \rightarrow B'$ admits a **simultaneous resolution**, a proper birational morphism $\tilde{X}' \rightarrow X'$ which restricts to a minimal resolution on each fiber of π .*

Étale locally it suffices to consider a versal family. In the case of the A_ρ singularity ($x^2 + y^2 = z^{\rho+1}$), this family is given by

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^{\rho+1} + s_1 z^{\rho-1} + s_2 z^{\rho-2} + \cdots + s_\rho \quad (4)$$

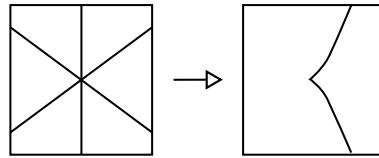
in the deformation coordinate $\vec{s} \in S = \mathbb{C}^\rho$. The base change required is given by the elementary symmetric polynomials

$$s_i = \sigma_{i+1}(\vec{t}),$$

where $\vec{t} \in T = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t_0, t_1, \dots, t_\rho] / \sum t_i \simeq \mathbb{C}^\rho$. The cover is Galois with deck group $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$, branched over the discriminant hypersurface. After base change, the equation can be factored

$$x^2 + y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{\rho} (z + t_i).$$

Singularities in the fibers occur over the big diagonal in T , which is the hyperplane arrangement dual to the root system $A_\rho \simeq \mathbb{Z}^\rho \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. The $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ covering $T \rightarrow S$ in the case of A_2 is pictured below.



A simultaneous resolution can be obtained by taking a small resolution of the total space. This is far from unique; one can write the total space as an affine toric variety, and then choose any simplicial subdivision of the single cone:

$$\mathbb{Z}_+ \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_{\rho+2}, \vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_4, \dots, \vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_{\rho+2} \rangle \subset \mathbb{Z}^{\rho+2}.$$

The smooth fiber in both families is diffeomorphic to a resolved A_ρ singularity, and therefore has cohomology lattice

$$H^2(X_s, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq A_\rho(-1).$$

The Gauss–Manin local system on $S - \Delta$ corresponds to the representation

$$\pi_1(S - \Delta) \simeq \text{Br}_{\rho+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1} \rightarrow O(A_\rho),$$

where $\text{Br}_{\rho+1}$ denotes the braid group, and $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ is the Weyl group of A_ρ acting by reflections. The base change morphism $T \rightarrow S$ can be interpreted as the quotient $\mathbb{C}^\rho \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\rho / \mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1} \simeq \mathbb{C}^\rho$ by extending the Weyl group action \mathbb{C} -linearly to $A_\rho \otimes \mathbb{C}$. The quotient map is ramified along the dual hyperplane arrangement and branched over the discriminant Δ .

Artin framed [Theorem 26](#) in the language of representable functors.

Theorem 27 [Artin 1974]. *For $X \rightarrow B$ as above, let $\text{Res}_{X/B}$ be the functor from $\text{Sch}/B \rightarrow \text{Set}$ which sends*

$$[B' \rightarrow B] \mapsto \{\text{simultaneous resolutions } \tilde{X}' \rightarrow X' = X \times_B B'\}.$$

Then $\text{Res}_{X/B}$ is represented by a locally quasiseparated algebraic space.

The space is often not separated, even in the case of an ordinary double point A_1 :

Example 28. Let $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the versal deformation of A_1 : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t$. To build a simultaneous resolution, we base change by $t \mapsto t^2$, and then take a small resolution of the threefold singularity $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2$. There are two choices of small resolution, differing by the Atiyah flop. Hence, the algebraic space $\text{Res}_{X/\mathbb{C}}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{A}^1 , with the étale equivalence relation

$$\mathcal{R} = \Delta \cup \{(x, -x) : x \neq 0\} \subset \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1.$$

To do intersection theory, we want a nicer base for the simultaneous resolution, namely a smooth Deligne–Mumford stack. From the perspective of periods we only need a resolution at the level of cohomology lattices. Let $\Delta \subset B$ be the discriminant locus of the family, and $j : U \hookrightarrow B$ its complement. Assuming that U is nonempty, we have a Gauss–Manin local system $R^2\pi_{U*}(\mathbb{Z})$ on $U(\mathbb{C})$ whose stalk at $b \in U$ is $H^2(X_b, \mathbb{Z})$ equipped with the cup product pairing.

Remark 29. In our situation, we will consider instead the primitive cohomology $R^2\pi_{U*}(\mathbb{Z})_{\text{prim}} \subset R^2\pi_{U*}(\mathbb{Z})$ whose stalk at $b \in U$ is isomorphic to the orthogonal complement of the polarization sublattice $\langle f, z \rangle$ as defined in [Section 3](#). This is well-defined over U because $\langle f, z \rangle$ is monodromy invariant.

The pushforward sheaf

$$\mathcal{H} := j_* R^2\pi_{U*}(\mathbb{Z})_{\text{prim}}$$

is a constructible sheaf on $B(\mathbb{C})$ whose stalk at $b \in \Delta(\mathbb{C})$ consists of classes invariant under the local monodromy action.

Definition 30. Let Λ be the stalk of \mathcal{H} over a smooth point $b \in U(\mathbb{C})$. A cohomological simultaneous resolution is an embedding $\mathcal{H} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{L}$ into a local system \mathbb{L} on $B(\mathbb{C})$ with stalk Λ .

If $X \rightarrow B$ admits a simultaneous resolution, then the local monodromy action is trivial so \mathcal{H} is a local system already. If it does not, then the cohomological resolutions are representable by a stack:

Definition 31. The monodromy stack \mathfrak{B} over B is the following category fibered in groupoids. An object of \mathfrak{B} is given by a pair

$$(f : B' \rightarrow B, i' : f^*\mathcal{H} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{L}'),$$

where \mathbb{L}' is a local system on $B'(\mathbb{C})$ with stalk Λ . A morphism from (B', f, \mathbb{L}', i') to $(B'', g, \mathbb{L}'', i'')$ is a map $h : B' \rightarrow B''$ such that $f = g \circ h$, and an isomorphism $\phi : h^*\mathbb{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}$ such that $i' = \phi \circ h^*i''$.

To check that \mathfrak{B} is a stack for the étale topology on B , we must verify that isomorphisms form a sheaf, and that objects satisfy descent. Both of these follow from the corresponding facts for local systems and the fact that étale morphisms of \mathbb{C} -schemes induce local isomorphisms on their underlying analytic spaces. Automorphisms of an object (B', f, \mathbb{L}', i') are the automorphisms of \mathbb{L}' which fix $i'(f^*\mathcal{H})$. When B' is a point p , then \mathcal{H}_p is the space of local invariant cycles, so the automorphism group is generated by reflections in the vanishing cycle classes.

Theorem 32. *The stack \mathfrak{B} is Deligne–Mumford.*

Proof. We have natural morphisms

$$\text{Res}_{X/B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow B,$$

since a simultaneous resolution induces a cohomological one. Hence, \mathfrak{B} is an algebraic stack by [Theorem 27](#). The Deligne–Mumford property follows from the fact that simple surface singularities have finite monodromy. \square

Proposition 33. *If $X \rightarrow S$ is the versal family of the A_ρ singularity as described in (4), then its monodromy stack is isomorphic to*

$$[T/\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}],$$

which has coarse space S .

Proof. We define an equivalence of categories fibered over Sch/S . An object of $[T/\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}](Y)$ consists of a principal $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ -bundle $E \rightarrow Y$ with an equivariant map $\tilde{f} : E \rightarrow T$. Composing with the coarse space map $[T/\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}] \rightarrow S$ produces a map $f : Y \rightarrow S$. Let \mathbb{L} be the sheaf of sections of the associated bundle

$$E \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} A_\rho \rightarrow Y,$$

which has fiber A_ρ . We can describe \mathcal{H} as the sheaf of sections of

$$T \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} A_\rho \rightarrow S.$$

To be single-valued in a neighborhood of $s \in S$, a section of \mathcal{H} must send s to the class of (t, a) , where a is fixed by all $g \in \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}}(t)$. Since the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ is generated by reflections in the roots $R(A_\rho) \subset A_\rho$, this condition is equivalent to

$$a \in (t^\perp \cap R(A_\rho))^\perp.$$

With this in mind, we define

$$\tilde{F} := \{(e, a) : a \in (\tilde{f}(e)^\perp \cap R(A_\rho))^\perp\} \subset E \times A_\rho.$$

This is $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ -invariant, so it descends to

$$F \subset E \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} A_\rho$$

over Y . The equivariant map $\tilde{f} : E \rightarrow T$ induces a map

$$E \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} A_\rho \rightarrow (T \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} A_\rho) \times_S Y. \tag{5}$$

If \mathcal{F} is the sheaf of sections of $F \rightarrow Y$, then (5) gives an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{F} \rightarrow f^* \mathcal{H}.$$

Morphisms in $[T/\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}]$ are Cartesian diagrams of principal bundles with commuting equivariant maps, which induce morphisms of the above data. This defines a functor from $[T/\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}]$ to the monodromy stack. Recall that the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ on A_ρ gives an equivalence from the category of principal $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ -bundles to the category of A_ρ -local systems. The data of commuting maps to T corresponds to the coincidence of cohomology subsheaves, so our functor is fully faithful.

To show essential surjectivity, let $(f : Y \rightarrow S, i : f^* \mathcal{H} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{L})$ be an object of the monodromy stack. The bundle E of Weyl chambers in the stalks of \mathbb{L} is a principal $\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$ -bundle over Y . Let $\Delta' \subset \Delta$ be the smallest singular stratum containing the image of f , which corresponds to a partition of $\rho+1$, or equivalently a conjugacy class of subgroup $G \subset \mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}$. The general stalk of $f^* \mathcal{H}$ is isomorphic to the invariant sublattice $(A_\rho)^G$. We can form the associated bundle

$$\bar{E} := E \times_{\mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}} \mathfrak{S}_{\rho+1}/G.$$

The fact that $f^* \mathcal{H}$ extends to a local system over Y implies that it is trivial, so \bar{E} is a trivial bundle. Any choice of lift $Y \rightarrow T$ gives rise to an equivariant map from $\bar{E} \rightarrow T$. Lifting this to an equivariant map $E \rightarrow T$ is automatic because each G -coset maps to the same point of T . \square

More generally, if $X \rightarrow B$ has only A_ρ singularities in the fibers, then étale locally on B , we have a morphism

$$B \rightarrow \prod_j S_j$$

to the versal bases of the isolated singularities in the central fiber. There is an embedding of the associated root lattice $A \subset \Lambda$, which induces an embedding of the Weyl group $W(A) \subset O(\Lambda)$. The monodromy of the family lies in $W(A)$, which implies that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{B} & \longrightarrow & \prod_j [T_j / \mathfrak{S}_{\rho_j+1}] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & \prod_j S_j \end{array}$$

of stacks is 2-Cartesian. In particular, B is the coarse space of \mathfrak{B} . If the family has maximal variation at each singularity then \mathfrak{B} is smooth.

We apply [Theorem 32](#) to the family $v : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ to obtain a Deligne–Mumford stack $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ such that the (primitive) Gauss–Manin system on the smooth locus extends to a local system \mathbb{L} on all of $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ with stalk Λ . Let \mathfrak{E} be the principal $O(\Lambda)$ -bundle on $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ of isomorphisms from \mathbb{L} to the constant sheaf $\underline{\Lambda}$. There is an equivariant map from $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow D$ sending a point in \mathfrak{E} to the Hodge structure on Λ obtained by identifying the stalk of \mathbb{L} with Λ via the isomorphism. This data gives the desired stacky period map

$$j : \mathfrak{F}(Y) \rightarrow [O(\Lambda) \backslash D]$$

extending $j : F(Y) \dashrightarrow O(\Lambda) \backslash D$.

5. Modularity statement

The work of Kudla and Millson produces a modularity statement for intersection numbers in a general class of locally symmetric spaces M of orthogonal type. In this section, we summarize the material in [\[Kudla and Millson 1990\]](#),³ and adapt it to our situation.

Let M be the double quotient $\Gamma \backslash O(p, l) / K$ of an orthogonal group on the left by a torsion-free arithmetic subgroup preserving an even unimodular lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^{p+l}$, and on the right by a maximal compact subgroup. This is automatically a manifold, since any torsion-free discrete subgroup acts freely on the compact cosets. We can interpret $O(p, l) / K$ as an open subset of the real Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(p, p+l)$

³We match the notation of [\[Kudla and Millson 1990\]](#) for the most part, but all instances of positive and negative definiteness are switched.

consisting of those p -planes $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^{p+l}$ on which the form is positive definite. For any negative definite line $\langle v \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^{p+l}$, set

$$\tilde{C}_{\langle v \rangle} := \{Z \in O(p, l)/K : Z \subset \langle v \rangle^\perp\}$$

which is \mathbb{R} -codimension p . Indeed, the normal bundle to $\tilde{C}_{\langle v \rangle}$ has fiber at Z equal to $\text{Hom}(Z, \langle v \rangle)$. While the image of $\tilde{C}_{\langle v \rangle}$ in M may be singular, it can always be resolved if we instead quotient by a finite index normal subgroup of Γ . Furthermore, [Kudla and Millson 1990] gives a coherent way of orienting the $\tilde{C}_{\langle v \rangle}$, so that it makes sense to take their classes in the Borel–Moore homology group $H_{pl-p}^{BM}(M) \simeq H^p(M)$.

For any positive integer n , the action of Γ on the lattice vectors in Λ of norm $-2n$ has finitely many orbits [Borel 1969]. Choose orbit representatives $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$, and set

$$\tilde{C}_{2n} := \bigcup_{i=1}^k \tilde{C}_{\langle v_i \rangle}.$$

The image of \tilde{C}_{2n} in the arithmetic quotient M is denoted by C_{2n} . Locally, \tilde{C}_n is a union of smooth (real) codimension p cycles meeting pairwise transversely, one for each lattice vector of norm $-2n$ orthogonal to Z . We quote the following result directly from [Kudla and Millson 1990], in the case of $\text{Sp}(1) \simeq \text{SL}(2)$:

Theorem 34. *For any homology class $\alpha \in H_p(M)$, the series*

$$\alpha \cap e(V^\vee) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha \cap [C_{2n}] e^{2\pi i n \tau}$$

is a classical modular form for $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ of weight $(p+l)/2$. The constant term is the integral of the Euler class of the (dual) tautological bundle of p -planes.

Remark 35. The statement in [Kudla and Millson 1990] does not specify the level, but when the lattice Λ is even and unimodular, we will see that the level group is the full modular group $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The proof of Theorem 34 proceeds by considering the functional $\Theta : \mathcal{S}(\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on Schwartz functions given by a sum of delta functions supported at lattice points:

$$\Theta = \sum_{v \in \Lambda} \delta_v.$$

Now $\mathcal{S}(\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R})$ admits an action of $O(\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R}) \times \text{Mp}_2(\mathbb{R})$, where the first factor acts by precomposition, and the second factor acts via the Weil representation. Explicitly, the generators S and T of $\text{Mp}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ act via

$$(T \cdot f)(x) = e^{\pi i(x, x)} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad (S \cdot f)(x) = \frac{e^{\text{sgn}(\Lambda)\pi i/4}}{\sqrt{\det(\Lambda^\vee)}} \hat{f}(x),$$

where \hat{f} denotes the Fourier transform. Since $\Gamma \subset O(\Lambda)$, we see that Θ is Γ -invariant. Observe that Θ is also $\text{Mp}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -invariant, using the Poisson summation formula combined with the fact that Λ is even (for T), unimodular (for S), and $\text{sgn}(\Lambda)$ is divisible by 8. Kudla and Millson then defined the composition

$$\theta : H_{cts}^*(O(\Lambda_\mathbb{R}), \mathcal{S}(\Lambda_\mathbb{R})) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H^*(\Gamma, \mathcal{S}(\Lambda_\mathbb{R})) \xrightarrow{\Theta} H^*(\Gamma, \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^*(M, \mathbb{C}).$$

The cohomological theta correspondence is a morphism:

$$H_c^i(M, \mathbb{C}) \otimes H_{cts}^{a-i}(O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}), \mathcal{S}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}})) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{R})), \quad (\mu, \nu) \mapsto \varphi(g) = \int_M \mu \wedge \theta(g \cdot \nu),$$

for $g \in \mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{R})$. The action of $\mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{R})$ on $H_{cts}^*(O(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}), \mathcal{S}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}))$ induces an action of its complexified Lie algebra, which splits into $\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{p}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{p}_-$ (the Cartan, holomorphic, and antiholomorphic parts). If ν is annihilated by \mathfrak{p}_- , and \mathfrak{h} acts on ν with weight w , then φ descends to a holomorphic modular form of weight $w/2$ for $\mathrm{Mp}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. If m is even, then this modular form descends to $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Kudla and Millson constructed special classes ν such that the resulting φ has only positive Fourier coefficients controlled by intersection numbers with the special cycles C_{2n} .

To apply this statement to our situation, we note that the further quotient map

$$g : D \rightarrow O(2k-2, 10k-2)/O(2k-2) \times O(10k-2)$$

is a smooth proper fiber bundle with fiber $SO(2k-2)/U(k-1)$. Given a positive definite real $(2k-2)$ -plane $Z \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$, a polarized Hodge structure is given by a choice of splitting

$$Z_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq H^{0,2} \oplus H^{2,0} \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}$$

into a pair of conjugate complex subspaces, isotropic with respect to the form. A fiber of g over $[Z]$ corresponds to this choice, which does not affect the orthogonal complement of Z . Thus, the Noether–Lefschetz loci in D are pulled back from the symmetric space:

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n} = g^{-1}(\widetilde{C}_{2n}).$$

The constant term of the series can be interpreted in terms of the Hodge bundle on $\Gamma \backslash D$. Indeed, if V is the tautological bundle of p -planes,

$$g^*V \otimes \mathbb{C} = V^{0,2} \oplus V^{2,0},$$

where each summand is isomorphic to g^*V as a real vector bundle. There is a natural complex structure on $V^{2,0}$ coming from the Hodge filtration, so we can take its Chern class:

$$c_{\mathrm{top}}(V^{2,0}) = g^*e(V).$$

Theorem 34 is only proved for Γ torsion-free, so that M is a manifold. For our application, we need to allow torsion elements, since ADE singularities have finite order monodromy. For convenience, we will take $\Gamma = O(\Lambda)$.

Lemma 36. $O(\Lambda)$ contains a finite index normal subgroup which is torsion-free.

Proof. This is a well-known result of Selberg; see for instance Corollary 17.7 in [Borel 1969]. \square

We denote the torsion-free subgroup by $\Gamma_{\text{tf}} \subset O(\Lambda)$. The analytic stack $[O(\Lambda) \backslash D]$ can be realized as the quotient of a complex manifold by a finite group $G \simeq O(\Lambda) / \Gamma_{\text{tf}}$. The spaces described above are related by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \bar{D} := \Gamma_{\text{tf}} \backslash D & \\ h \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ [O(\Lambda) \backslash D] & & M \end{array}$$

where h is a G -cover, and g is a proper fiber bundle. The modularity statement carries over to intersections on the stack as follows. If $\alpha \in H_p([O(\Lambda) \backslash D], \mathbb{Q})$ is a rational homology class, and $\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n} \subset \bar{D}$ is the Noether–Lefschetz locus in the manifold \bar{D} ,

$$\alpha \cap h_*[\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}] = h^* \alpha \cap [\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}] = h^* \alpha \cap g^* [C_{2n}] = g_* h^* \alpha \cap [C_{2n}],$$

by repeated applications of the push-pull formula, which is valid for smooth stacks of Deligne–Mumford type in the sense of [Behrend 2004]. Since the locus $\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}$ inside \bar{D} is $O(\Lambda)$ -invariant, its pushforward under h acquires a multiplicity of $|G|$. This overall factor can be divided out from the generating series. With these adjustments, we modify [Theorem 34](#) to fit our Hodge theoretic situation:

Theorem 37. *For any homology class $\alpha \in H_p([O(\Lambda) \backslash D], \mathbb{Q})$, the series*

$$\varphi(q) = \alpha \cap c_{\text{top}}(\lambda^\vee) + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \alpha \cap [\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}] q^n$$

is a modular form of weight $6k - 2$ and level $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The constant term is the integral of the top Chern class of the dual Hodge bundle.

We apply this statement to the $\alpha = j_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)]$, as defined in [Section 4](#). To compute the intersection product, we spread out the period map to a section of a smooth fiber bundle over $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$. Using the principal $O(\Lambda)$ -bundle $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}(Y)$ in the definition of j , we set

$$\bar{D}(\mathbb{L}) := \bar{D} \times_{O(\Lambda)} \mathfrak{E} = [(\bar{D} \times \mathfrak{E}) / O(\Lambda)],$$

which admits a section $s : \mathfrak{F}(Y) \rightarrow \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})$ coming from the graph of the period map. The Noether–Lefschetz loci can be spread out similarly

$$\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L}) := \overline{\text{NL}}_{2n} \times_{O(\Lambda)} \mathfrak{E}.$$

By Lemma 2.1 of [\[Kudla and Millson 1990\]](#), after further shrinking Γ_{tf} , we may assume that $\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n} \subset \bar{D}$ has only normal crossing singularities. As a result, the map from the normalization $\overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})^{\text{norm}} \rightarrow \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})$ is a local regular embedding. The section $s : \mathfrak{F}(Y) \rightarrow \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})$ is also local regular embedding of stacks, and it fits into the 2-Cartesian square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{s'} & \overline{\text{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})^{\text{norm}} \\ g' \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \mathfrak{F}(Y) & \xrightarrow{s} & \bar{D}(\mathbb{L}) \end{array}$$

The desired intersection number is given by

$$j_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)] \cap [\mathrm{NL}_{2n}] = s_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)] \cap [\overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})^{\mathrm{norm}}] = \deg s^![\overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})^{\mathrm{norm}}] = \deg g^![\mathfrak{F}(Y)].$$

We use Vistoli's formalism [1989] to write the Gysin map $g^!$ in terms of a normal cone. Let $N = (s')^*N_g$, a vector bundle containing the normal cone $C_{W/\mathfrak{F}(Y)}$. Since $W \subset \mathfrak{F}(Y)$ is a closed substack of a Deligne–Mumford stack, and N is the dual Hodge bundle on W , we are in the algebraic setting of Vistoli, so the intersection number is given by $0_N^![C_{W/\mathfrak{F}(Y)}]$. This can be computed étale locally on $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$. If $f : Z \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}(Y)$ is an étale morphism from a scheme, we can form the fibered product

$$\bar{D}(\mathbb{L})_Z := Z \times_{\mathfrak{F}(Y)} \bar{D}(\mathbb{L}) \rightarrow Z$$

which also admits a section $s_Z : Z \rightarrow \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})_Z$. Lastly, we form $W_Z = Z \times_{\mathfrak{F}(Y)} W$ and $\overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})_Z = \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})_Z \times_{\bar{D}(\mathbb{L})} \overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})$. These spaces fit into the cubic diagram below, where each face is 2-Cartesian.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W_Z & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L})_Z & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow f' & \downarrow & \searrow g_Z & \\ W & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \overline{\mathrm{NL}}_{2n}(\mathbb{L}) & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\quad s_Z \quad} & \bar{D}(\mathbb{L})_Z & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bar{D}(\mathbb{L}) \\ \downarrow & \searrow f & \downarrow & \searrow s & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{F}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bar{D}(\mathbb{L}) & & \end{array}$$

The front and lateral sides are 2-Cartesian by construction, the bottom uses the fact that s is a monomorphism, and the top and back are proven by repeated application of the universal property. All the diagonal morphisms are étale, by stability of the étale property under base change. The normal cones are related by

$$C_{W_Z/Z} = (f')^*C_{W/\mathfrak{F}(Y)}.$$

Assuming that Z covers the support of W in $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$, we have

$$\deg g_Z^![Z] = \deg(f) \cdot \deg g^![\mathfrak{F}(Y)].$$

We use this formula in Section 7 to compute the contributions of 0-dimensional intersections to the $\Theta(q)$ correction term.

6. Discriminant hypersurfaces

Consider the cuspidal hypersurface cut out by $\Delta = 4A^3 + 27B^2$ of degree $12k$ inside \mathbb{P}^{m+1} . The intersection multiplicity of a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ with Δ dictates the singularities in the surface $\pi^{-1}(L)$. Mildly singular elliptic surfaces still have pure Hodge structures (given by a minimal resolution), and the presence of

exceptional curves makes these surfaces Noether–Lefschetz special. The contributions of such singular surfaces to the modular form $\varphi(q)$ are enough to determine it uniquely. In this section, we compute those contributions using classical enumerative geometry.

Proposition 38. *The fibers of $\nu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ have isolated rational double points of type A_ρ .*

Proof. The surface $\pi^{-1}(L)$ can only be singular at the singular points of the cubic fibers, since elsewhere it is locally a smooth fiber bundle.

- If L intersects Δ_{sm} at a point p with multiplicity μ , then the local equation of $\pi^{-1}(L)$ near the node in the fiber $\pi^{-1}(p)$ is

$$x^2 + y^2 = t^\mu.$$

This is an $A_{\mu-1}$ singularity.⁴ We refer to such lines as Type I.

- If L intersects $\Delta_{\text{sing}} = (A) \cap (B)$ at a point p , then the fiber $\pi^{-1}(p)$ has a cusp. The local equation of $\pi^{-1}(L)$ there depends on the intersection multiplicity α (resp. β) of L the hypersurface (A) (resp. (B)):

$$x^3 + y^2 = t^\alpha x + t^\beta.$$

This singularity can be wild for large values of α and β , but the codimension of this phenomenon is $\alpha + \beta - 1$. For $k \leq 4$, only A_1 and A_2 singularities can occur for $L \in F(Y)$ since the latter has dimension $k - 1$. We refer to such lines as Type II.

α	β	Type
$n \geq 1$	1	A_0
1	$n > 1$	A_1
2	2	A_2

Lastly, we must rule out the possibility of lines $L \subset Y$ lying completely inside Δ , because otherwise $\pi^{-1}(L)$ would not be normal. For this, consider the incidence correspondence

$$\Omega = \{(L, [A : B]) : (4A^3 + 27B^2)|_L = 0\} \subset F(Y) \times W(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}(k)).$$

The first projection $\Omega \rightarrow F(Y)$ is surjective and has irreducible fibers. To see this, note that if $(4A^3 + 27B^2)|_L = 0$, then

$$A|_L = -3f^2, \quad B|_L = 2f^3$$

for some $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2k))$, by unique factorization. The codimension of this locus in $W(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(k))$ is greater than

$$8k > k - 1 = \dim F(Y).$$

Hence, the second projection is not dominant, so for general A and B , there are no lines on Y contained inside the discriminant hypersurface. \square

⁴By convention, A_0 means a smooth point.

We introduce tangency schemes to record how these A_ρ singularities appear,

Definition 39. Given a partition μ of $12k$, let

$$T_\mu(\Delta) := \overline{\left\{ L : \Delta_{sm} \cap L = \sum \mu_j p_j \right\}} \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m+1).$$

Proposition 40. For general A and B , $T_\mu(\Delta)$ has codimension

$$\sum_{j=1}^l (\mu_j - 1)$$

when the latter is $\leq k \leq 4$.

Proof. For the partition $(\mu_1, 1, \dots, 1)$, consider the incidence correspondence

$$\Omega_{\mu_1} = \{(L, p, [A : B]) : p \in L, \text{mult}_p(A^3 + B^2)|_L \geq \mu_1\} \subset U \times W(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}(k)),$$

The first projection $\Omega_{\mu_1} \rightarrow U$ has fiber cut out by μ_1 equations on W , which we wish to be independent. Setting $A(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + \dots$ and $B(t) = b_0 + b_1 t + \dots$ for t the uniformizer at p , the differential of the multiplicity condition is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3a_0^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2b_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 6a_0 a_1 & 3a_0^2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2b_1 & 2b_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 6a_0 a_2 + 3a_1^2 & 6a_0 a_1 & 3a_0^2 & 0 & \dots & 2b_2 & 2b_1 & 2b_0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & & & & & \dots & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

The rows are independent unless $a_0 = b_0 = 0$. In this case, comparing the t -valuations of A , B , and $A^3 + B^2$, we see that $A(t)$ (resp. $B(t)$) is actually divisible by $t^{\lceil \mu_1/3 \rceil}$ (resp. $t^{\lceil \mu_1/2 \rceil}$) when $\mu_1 \leq 6$. There is an entire irreducible component

$$\Omega_{\mu_1, \text{II}} = \{(L, p, A, B) : p \in L, \text{mult}_p(A) \geq \lceil \mu_1/3 \rceil, \text{mult}_p(B) \geq \lceil \mu_1/2 \rceil\} \subset \Omega$$

whose fiber a pair (L, p) is a linear subspace of W . For $\mu_1 < 6$, Ω_{μ_1} is equidimensional with two irreducible components of dimension $\dim \mathbb{G} + 1 + \dim W - \mu_1$:

$$\Omega = \Omega_{\mu_1, \text{I}} \cup \Omega_{\mu_1, \text{II}}.$$

Note that $\Omega_{\mu_1, \text{II}}$ consists of lines with points which lie in the *singular locus* of Δ , where $A = B = 0$. Since we are ultimately interested in $T_\mu(\Delta)$, which is defined in terms of tangency at *smooth* points of Δ , we focus on $\Omega_{\mu_1, \text{I}}$. Consider the second projection $\Omega_{\mu_1, \text{I}} \rightarrow W$. It is dominant by a dimension count, so the general fiber must have codimension $\mu_1 - 1$.

The case of a general partition μ is similar; gather only the multiplicities μ_j ($1 \leq j \leq l$) which are greater than 1, and consider

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_\mu &= \left\{ (L, p_1, \dots, p_l, A, B) : p_j \in L, (A^2 + B^3)|_L = \sum \mu_j p_j \right\} \subset (U \times_{\mathbb{G}} \dots \times_{\mathbb{G}} U) \times W(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}(k)) \\ &=: \mathcal{U} \times W. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the fiber at $(L, p_1, \dots, p_l) \in \mathcal{U}$ for distinct points $p_j \in L$. If A and B do not simultaneously vanish at any of the points, then the matrix of differentials can be row reduced to a matrix with blocks of the form

$$\frac{1}{n!} \partial_x^n (1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots) \big|_{x=p_j} \quad (0 \leq n \leq \mu_j).$$

This is a generalized Vandermonde matrix which has independent rows since the points are distinct. If A and B vanish simultaneously at some p_j , then in fact they vanish maximally, which is a linear condition on W of the expected codimension. Hence, the general fiber of $\Omega_\mu \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ has 2^l irreducible components, which collapse over the big diagonal. Since the monodromy is trivial, we conclude that Ω_μ itself has 2^l components. We are only interested in one of them, $\Omega_{\mu, I}$, which gives the desired codimension for $T_\mu(\Delta)$. \square

Next, we will show that Type II lines $L \in F(Y)$ are always limits of Type I lines (when $k \leq 4$), so we can effectively ignore them. Trailing 1's in the partitions are suppressed for convenience.

Lemma 41. *Let $J_{\alpha, \beta}(A, B) \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$ be the locus lines L meeting (A) (resp. (B)) with multiplicity α (resp. β) at a common point $p \in (A) \cap (B)$. Then we have*

$$J_{1,2}(A, B), J_{1,3}(A, B) \subset T_2(\Delta); \quad J_{2,2}(A, B) \subset T_3(\Delta).$$

These are the only Type II lines which remain after intersecting with $F(Y)$.

Proof. Since $J_{1,2}(A, B)$ is codimension 2, we intersect Δ with a general $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ containing p . The Type II lines are those which pass through the cusps of $\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \Delta$ in the preferred (cuspidal) direction. They lie in the dual plane curve to $\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \Delta$. Since $J_{2,2}(A, B)$ and $J_{1,3}(A, B)$ are codimension 3, we intersect Δ with a general $\mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ containing p . The lines in $J_{2,2}(A, B)$ are those tangent to the curve $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap (A) \cap (B)$. They are always limits of flex lines at smooth points of $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap \Delta$, by a local calculation. The lines in $J_{1,3}(A, B)$ are those meeting $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap (A) \cap (B)$, while being flex to $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap (B)$. They are always limits of tangent lines at smooth points of $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap \Delta$, by a local calculation. \square

With these dimension results in hand, we turn to degree computations. The main tools are the Plücker formulas relating degree, # of nodes, and # of cusps for a plane curve (d, δ, c) with those three numbers for the dual curve (d^*, δ^*, c^*) . Note that δ^* (resp. c^*) is the number of bitangent (resp. flex) lines to the original curve.

Proposition 42. *The class of $T_2(\Delta)$ in $H_{4m-2}(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1))$ is Poincaré dual to*

$$12k(6k-1) \cdot \sigma_1 \in H^2(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1)).$$

Proof. We intersect $[T_2(\Delta)]$ with the complementary Schubert class σ^1 , which is represented by a pencil of lines in a general $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$. Since $\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \Delta$ is a curve of degree $d = 12k$ with $c = 4k \cdot 6k$ cusps, the intersection number is given by the Plücker formula for the dual degree:

$$d^* = d(d-1) - 3c. \quad \square$$

Proposition 43. *The class of $T_3(\Delta)$ in $H_{4m-4}(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1))$ is Poincaré dual to*

$$24k(10k-3) \cdot \sigma_{11} + 24k(6k-1)(4k-1) \cdot \sigma_2 \in H^4(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1)).$$

Proof. First, we intersect $[T_3(\Delta)]$ with the class σ^{11} , which is represented by all the lines in a general $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. The intersection number is again given by the Plücker formula for flex lines applied to $\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \Delta$:

$$c^* = 3d(d-2) - 8c.$$

Next, we intersect with the class σ^2 , which is represented by all lines through a point in a general $\mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. To compute this number we find the top Chern class of a bundle of principal parts. Consider the universal line $U \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, 3) \times \mathbb{P}^3$, and let \mathcal{P} denote the bundle whose fiber at a point (L, p) is the space of 2nd order germs at p of sections of $\mathcal{O}_L(12k)$. The surface $\mathbb{P}^3 \cap \Delta$ induces a section of \mathcal{P} , by restriction, vanishing at each flex. By standard arguments in [Eisenbud and Harris 2016], \mathcal{P} admits a filtration with successive quotients given by

$$\pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(12k), \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(12k) \otimes \Omega_{U/\mathbb{G}}^1, \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(12k) \otimes \text{Sym}^2 \Omega_{U/\mathbb{G}}^1.$$

By the Whitney sum formula, its top Chern class is given by

$$\begin{aligned} c_3(\mathcal{P}) &= (12k\zeta)((12k-2)\zeta + \sigma_1)((12k-4)\zeta + 2\sigma_1) \\ &= 96k(6k-1)(3k-1)\zeta^3 + 48k(9k-2)\zeta^2\sigma_1 + 24k\zeta\sigma_1^2, \end{aligned}$$

where ζ denotes the relative hyperplane class on $U \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, 3)$ as a projective bundle. We intersect this class with $\sigma_2 \in H^4(\mathbb{G}(1, 3))$ to get the number of flex lines for Δ passing through a general point in \mathbb{P}^3 .

$$c_3(\mathcal{P}) \cdot \sigma_2 = 96k(6k-1)(3k-1) + 48k(9k-2) + 24k.$$

This number is too high, since lines meeting $(A) \cap (B)$ tangent to (B) have vanishing principal part, and each contribute multiplicity 8 by a local calculation. If $\theta : (B) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3*}$ is the Gauss map associated the hypersurface (B) , the number of such lines is

$$\deg(\theta|_{(A) \cap (B)}) = 4k \cdot 6k(6k-1).$$

Subtracting this cuspidal correction from the Chern class gives the desired number. \square

Proposition 44. *The class of $T_{2,2}(\Delta)$ in $H_{4m-4}(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1))$ is Poincaré dual to*

$$108k(3k-1)(8k^2-1) \cdot \sigma_{11} + 36k(6k-1)(4k-1)(3k-1) \cdot \sigma_2 \in H^4(\mathbb{G}(1, m+1)).$$

Proof. The intersection of $[T_{2,2}(\Delta)]$ with the class σ^{11} is given by the Plücker formula for bitangent lines applied to $\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \Delta$:

$$\delta^* = \frac{d^*(d^*-1) - d - 3c^*}{2}.$$

Next, we intersect with the class σ^2 , which counts bitangent lines to $S = \mathbb{P}^3 \cap \Delta$ passing through a general point $p \in \mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. Consider the projection from p

$$\Pi_p : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2.$$

The normalization of S is a smooth surface \tilde{S} , and we write

$$\tilde{\Pi}_p : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$

for the composition. The ramification curve $R = R' \cup R''$ has two components: R' is the preimage of the cusp curve, and R'' is the closure of the ramification locus for $\Pi_p : S_{sm} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$. These lie over the branch locus $B = B' \cup B'' \subset \mathbb{P}^2$. The degree of B'' was already computed in [Proposition 42](#),

$$\deg(B'') = 12k(6k - 1),$$

so we know its arithmetic genus. Nodes of B'' correspond to a bitangent lines to S through p , and cusps of B'' correspond to a flex lines to S through p , which we already counted in [Section 6](#). There are no worse singularities in B'' for a general choice of p , so it suffices to compute

$$\delta(B'') = p_a(B'') - g(R'').$$

The Riemann–Hurwitz formula says that

$$K_{\tilde{S}} = \tilde{\Pi}_p^* K_{\mathbb{P}^2} + R = -3H + R.$$

Realizing \tilde{S} inside the blow up of \mathbb{P}^3 along $\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^3 \cap (A) \cap (B)$, the adjunction formula reads

$$K_{\tilde{S}} = (12k - 4)H - E = (12k - 4)H - 2R'.$$

Combining these equations, we deduce that

$$R'' = (12k - 1)H - 3R'.$$

This is enough to determine the genus of R'' , using

$$H \cdot H = 12k; \quad H \cdot R' = 24k^2; \quad R' \cdot R' = 48k^3.$$

The latter can be computed inside the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}N_{\Sigma/\mathbb{P}^3}$, where R' is the class of $\mathbb{P}N_{\Sigma/(B)}$. As an additional check, observe that

$$R' \cdot R'' = 24k^2(6k - 1) = \deg(\theta|_{(A) \cap (B)}),$$

which agrees with the cuspidal correction from [Section 6](#). Finally, we use the genus formula on R'' :

$$2g - 2 = (K_{\tilde{S}} + R'') \cdot R''; \quad \delta(B'') = 12k(9k - 1)(6k - 1)(4k - 1).$$

Subtracting the flex line count from [Section 6](#) leaves the desired number. □

In the sequel, we will use the notation

$$t_\mu := [T_\mu(\Delta)] \cdot F(Y)$$

when this intersection is 0-dimensional, that is,

$$\sum_{j=1}^l (\mu_j - 1) = k - 1.$$

By the results of [Section 4](#), the stack $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ will have isotropy group

$$\prod_{j=1}^l \mathfrak{S}_{\mu_j}$$

at these isolated points.

7. Counting curves

We begin by discussing the case $k = 1$, which is trivial because the period domain is a point. Since $F(Y)$ is 0-dimensional, let $N_m = \#F(Y)$, and we may assume that for each $[L] \in F(Y)$, the rational elliptic surface $S = \pi^{-1}(L)$ is smooth. Every class in the polarized Néron–Severi lattice $\mathrm{NS}_0(S) \simeq E_8$ is the orthogonal projection of a section curve. The degree shifts from [Lemmas 21](#) and [23](#) match, so we have

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} r_X(n)q^n = N_m \theta_{E_8}(q) - N_m$$

and $\theta_{E_8}(q)$ is the modular form of weight 4, as desired.

For $2 \leq k \leq 4$, recall the family of elliptic surfaces $\nu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ defined by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{S} & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \swarrow \nu & \downarrow \pi' & & \downarrow \pi \\ F(Y) & \longleftarrow & U & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

The period map $j : F(Y) \rightarrow O(\Lambda) \setminus D$ lifts to an immersion of stacks $j : \mathfrak{F}(Y) \rightarrow [O(\Lambda) \setminus D]$ of Deligne–Mumford type. [Theorem 37](#) applied to $\alpha = j_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)]$ yields a classical modular form $\varphi(q)$ of weight $6k - 2$ and full level. Our first task is to determine this modular form. We start by computing the constant term as the top Chern class of the dual Hodge bundle:

Definition 45. The Hodge bundle of the family $\nu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow F(Y)$ is defined as the pushforward of the relative dualizing sheaf:

$$\lambda := \nu_*(\omega_{\mathcal{S}/F(Y)}).$$

Proposition 46. Let S be the tautological rank 2 bundle on $F(Y)$. Then

$$\lambda \simeq \mathrm{Sym}^{k-2}(S^\vee) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F(Y)}(\sigma_1).$$

Proof. Writing v as the composition $u \circ \pi'$, we compute the pushforward in stages.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi'_*(\omega_{\mathcal{S}/F(Y)}) &= \pi'_*(\omega_{\mathcal{S}/U} \otimes \pi'^*\omega_{U/F(Y)}) \\ &= \pi'_*(\omega_{\mathcal{S}/U}) \otimes \omega_{U/F(Y)} \\ &= \mathcal{O}_U(k\zeta) \otimes \omega_{U/F(Y)} \\ &= \mathcal{O}_U(k\zeta) \otimes \mathcal{O}_U(-2\zeta) \otimes u^*\mathcal{O}_{F(Y)}(\sigma_1)\end{aligned}$$

using the fact that π' is a Weierstrass fibration, and u is the restriction to $F(Y)$ of the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$. Next, we compute

$$u_*(\mathcal{O}_U((k-2)\zeta) \otimes u^*\mathcal{O}_{F(Y)}(\sigma_1)) = \text{Sym}^{k-2}(S^\vee) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F(Y)}(\sigma_1) \quad \square$$

The top Chern class of λ is enough to determine the constant term of $\varphi(q)$ when $k=2$. Indeed:

Proposition 47. *For $k=2, 3, 4$, the space of modular forms $\text{Mod}(6k-2, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$ has dimension 1, 2, 2, respectively.*

Proof. This follows from the presentation of the ring $\text{Mod}(\bullet, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$ as a free polynomial ring on the Eisenstein series E_4 and E_6 . \square

The positive degree terms of $\varphi(q)$ are Noether–Lefschetz intersections. By the split sequence of Shioda–Tate, there are two sources of jumping Picard rank in the family of Hodge structures.

- Resolved singular surfaces have nontrivial $V_0(S)$. If e is the class of an exceptional curve, then $\langle f, z, e \rangle$ has intersection matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Surfaces with extra sections have nontrivial Mordell–Weil group $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$. If σ is the class of a section, then $\langle f, z, \sigma \rangle$ has intersection matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -k & z \cdot \sigma \\ 1 & z \cdot \sigma & -k \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the shift in [Lemma 21](#), the Mordell–Weil jumping starts to contribute at order q^k , which matches the shift in [Lemma 23](#) for the rational curve class on X . Thus, terms of order $< k$ are determined by enumerating the singular surfaces.

Remark 48. Every vector in the sublattice $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ corresponds to the class of some section curve. On the other hand, classes in $V_0(S)$ are less geometric: they are arbitrary \mathbb{Z} -linear combinations of exceptional curve classes, which are accounted for by the theta series $\Theta(q)$.

For $k = 3$, we can compute the full generating series. The q^1 term is given by

$$[\varphi]_1 = j_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)] \cdot [\mathrm{NL}_2],$$

which is an excess intersection along $T_2(\Delta) \cap F(Y)$. If $v \in \Lambda$ lies in Z^\perp with $v^2 = -2$, then any integer multiple $mv \in \Lambda$ lies in Z^\perp with $(mv)^2 = -2m^2$, and the corresponding component of NL_{2m^2} meets $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ with isomorphic normal cone. As a result this excess intersection contributes $\theta_1(q)$ to the generating series $\varphi(q)$. Next, the q^2 term is given by

$$[\varphi]_2 = j_*[\mathfrak{F}(Y)] \cdot [\mathrm{NL}_4],$$

which is a 0-dimensional intersection along $T_{2,2}(\Delta) \cap F(Y)$. Since $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ has isotropy group $\mathfrak{S}_2 \times \mathfrak{S}_2$ there, we can compute

$$[\varphi]_2 = \frac{1}{4}t_{2,2}.$$

This completely determines the modular form $\varphi(q)$, so we can solve for $[\varphi]_1$. The only remaining singular surfaces which contribute are the 0-dimensional intersection along $T_3(\Delta) \cap F(Y)$. Since $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ has isotropy group \mathfrak{S}_3 there, we have

$$\varphi(q) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi]_1\theta_1(q) + \frac{1}{4}t_{2,2}(\theta_1(q)^2 - 2\theta_1(q)) + \frac{1}{6}t_3(\theta_2(q) - 3\theta_1(q)) + \sum_{n \geq 3} r_X(n)q^n$$

For each successive singular stratum, we subtract the root lattice vectors which are limits of previous strata. There are 3 copies of A_1 in A_2 , and there are 2 copies of A_1 in $A_1 \times A_1$, so we subtract the double counted exceptional classes.

For $k = 4$, there are too many undetermined excess intersections (denoted a_i) to determine $\varphi(q)$, but we still have the general form

$$\varphi(q) = \Theta(q) + \sum_{n \geq 4} r_X(n)q^n,$$

where the theta correction term is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(q) = & a_1\theta_1(q) + a_2(\theta_1(q)^2 - 2\theta_1(q)) + a_3(\theta_2(q) - 3\theta_1(q)) + t_4(\theta_3(q) - 4\theta_2(q) - 3\theta_1(q)^2 + 18\theta_1(q)) \\ & + t_{2,2,2}(\theta_1(q)^3 - 3\theta_1(q)) + t_{2,3}(\theta_1(q)\theta_2(q) - 4\theta_1(q)). \end{aligned}$$

We conclude with two examples of the full computation:

Example 49. $m = d = 2$.

The quadric surface $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and the Weierstrass model X is a Calabi–Yau threefold sometimes called the STU model. Its curve counts were computed previously, and can be found in [Klemm et al. 2010].

$$\varphi(q) = -2E_4E_6; \quad \Theta(q) = -266 + 264\theta_1.$$

Example 50. $m = 2, d = 1$.

The hyperplane $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^2 , and the Weierstrass model X is a Calabi–Yau threefold, which can also be realized as the resolution of the weighted hypersurface

$$X_{18} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 6, 9).$$

The topological string partition function of X is computed in [Huang et al. 2015], but our formula is the first in the mathematical literature.

$$\varphi(q) = \frac{31}{48}E_4^4 + \frac{113}{48}E_4E_6^2; \quad \Theta(q) = 47253 - 93582\theta_1 + 46008\theta_1^2 + 324\theta_2.$$

Example 51. $m = 3, d = 3$.

The hypersurface $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ is a cubic threefold, and the Weierstrass model Y is a (non-CY) fourfold.

$$\varphi(q) = \frac{433}{16}E_4^4 + \frac{1439}{16}E_4E_6^2; \quad \Theta(q) = 2089215 - 4107510\theta_1 + 1969272\theta_1^2 + 49140\theta_2.$$

8. Future directions

[Theorem 5](#) gives a generating series for true counts of smooth rational curves on X lying over lines in Y . One can ask how this relates to the generating series for genus 0 Gromov–Witten invariants, which virtually count nodal rational curves. When X is a threefold, the work of Oberdieck and Shen [2020] on stable pairs invariants of elliptic fibrations implies via the GW/pairs correspondence [Pandharipande and Pixton 2014] that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{GW}_0^X(\ell + nf)q^n = \varphi(q) \cdot \eta(q)^{-12k},$$

where $\eta(q)$ is the Dedekind eta function. We can recover this formula in the case $k = 2$, and for general k the $\Theta(q)$ correction term from [Theorem 5](#) yields formulas for the local contributions of A_ρ singular surfaces $S \subset X$ to the stable pairs moduli space; compare with [Toda 2015].

Counting curves in base degree $e > 1$ presents challenges involving degenerations of Hodge structures. The analog of the family ν in this situation is

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{S} & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \swarrow \nu & \downarrow \pi' & & \downarrow \pi \\ \overline{M}_0(Y, e) & \longleftarrow \mathcal{C} & \longrightarrow & Y & \end{array}$$

where the Fano variety is replaced by the Kontsevich space of stable maps. At nodal curves

$$C_1 \cup C_2 \rightarrow Y,$$

the fiber of ν is a surface with normal crossings,

$$S = \pi^{-1}(C_1) \cup \pi^{-1}(C_2),$$

which does not have a pure Hodge structure. Thus, the associated period map

$$\overline{M}_0(Y, e) \dashrightarrow \Gamma \backslash D$$

does not extend over all of $\overline{M}_0(Y, e)$. Since the Noether–Lefschetz loci in $\Gamma \backslash D$ are noncompact, we must compactify the period map to a larger target in order to have a topological intersection product. Such a target $(\Gamma \backslash D)^*$ is provided in [Green et al. 2017], which satisfies the Borel Extension property for all period maps coming from algebraic families. The boundary of the partial completion $(\Gamma \backslash D)^*$ consists of products of period spaces of lower dimension, whose Noether–Lefschetz classes satisfy a modularity statement. Motivated by this observation and computations in the Hermitian symmetric case, we make a conjecture for higher base degrees.

Let X be a Weierstrass fibration in $W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$, where $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ is a hypersurface of degree d , and

$$k = \left(\frac{e+1}{e}\right)m - d + \left(2 - \frac{2}{e}\right).$$

Note: $m \equiv 2 \pmod{e}$ is equivalent to integrality of this expression.

Conjecture 52. *Let $r_X(e, n)$ be the number of smooth rational curves on X in the homology class $e\ell + nf$. Then for $ke \leq 4$ or $m = 2$,*

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} r_X(e, n)q^n = \varphi(q) - \Theta(q),$$

where $\varphi(q) \in \text{QMod}(\bullet, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$, and $\Theta(q) \in \mathbb{Q}[\theta_1, \theta_3, \theta_3]_{<ke}$.

Recall that *quasimodular forms* are an enlargement of the algebra of modular forms to include the Eisenstein series E_2 :

$$\text{QMod}(\bullet, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})) = \mathbb{Q}[E_2, E_4, E_6].$$

Appendix A: Torsion in the Mordell–Weil group

Let $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a regular minimal elliptic surface. The vertical sublattice

$$V_0(S) \subset \text{NS}_0(S)$$

is a direct sum of ADE root lattices, one for each singular fiber. The discriminant group d_i of each root lattice is the component group of the Néron model for the degeneration. A torsion element of $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ restricts to a nonidentity component on some fiber, so we have an embedding of finite abelian groups

$$\text{TMW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1) \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_i d_i$$

Furthermore, $\text{TMW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ is totally isotropic with respect to the quadratic form on the discriminant group. For the surfaces appearing in this paper (with $k \leq 4$), the discriminant group is sufficiently small that there are no nontrivial isotropic subgroups, so $\text{MW}(S/\mathbb{P}^1)$ is torsion-free.

Appendix B: Configurations of points on a line

We study configurations of $6k$ unordered points on \mathbb{P}^1 . The moduli space of point configurations is given by

$$M_{6k} := \mathbb{P}^{6k} / \mathrm{PGL}(2).$$

We will often ignore phenomena in codimension $\geq k$, since $\dim F(Y) = k - 1$ and $F(Y) \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m + 1)$ is freely movable. Away from codimension k , there are at least

$$6k - 2(k - 1) = 4k + 2$$

singleton points. In particular, all such configurations are GIT-stable. For a fixed general hypersurface $B \subset \mathbb{P}^{m+1}$ of degree $6k$, we have a morphism

$$\phi_B : \mathbb{G}(1, m + 1) \rightarrow M_{6k},$$

given by intersecting with B . First we show that when m is large, ϕ_B has large rank.

Lemma 53. *If $2m \geq 4k$, then $d\phi$ has rank $\geq 2k$ at lines L meeting B in $\geq 4k + 2$ reduced points.*

Proof. Consider the incidence correspondence

$$\Omega := \{(B, L) : \mathrm{rank}(d\phi_B) < 2k\} \subset \mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{G}(1, m + 1).$$

The second projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m + 1)$ is dominant, and we study the fiber of this morphism. Assume that B intersects L transversely at $q, o, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{4k}$. Pick coordinates on \mathbb{P}^{m+1} such that $\mathbb{T}_q B \simeq \mathbb{P}^m$ is the hyperplane at infinity, o is the origin, and $T_o B$ is orthogonal to L . The remaining points are nonzero scalars, so we assume that $p_1 = 1$. Pick coordinates on $\mathbb{G}(1, m + 1)$ near L by taking pencils based at $q \in L$ and $o \in L$ in a set of m general \mathbb{P}^2 's containing L . At each marked point p_i , the transverse tangent space $T_{p_i} B$ is given by some slope vector

$$\vec{\lambda}_i \in \mathbb{C}^m.$$

The $(4k - 1) \times (2m)$ matrix for $d\phi$ restricted to these points is given by

$$d\phi = \begin{pmatrix} p_2\lambda_1^1 - \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_1^1 - \lambda_2^1 & p_2\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2 & \cdots & p_2\lambda_1^m - \lambda_2^m & \lambda_1^m - \lambda_2^m \\ p_3\lambda_1^1 - \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_1^1 - \lambda_3^1 & p_3\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_3^2 & \cdots & p_3\lambda_1^m - \lambda_3^m & \lambda_1^m - \lambda_3^m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ p_{4k}\lambda_1^1 - \lambda_{4k}^1 & \lambda_1^1 - \lambda_{4k}^1 & p_{4k}\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_{4k}^2 & \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_{4k}^2 & \cdots & p_{4k}\lambda_1^m - \lambda_{4k}^m & \lambda_1^m - \lambda_{4k}^m \end{pmatrix}.$$

The coordinates of $\vec{\lambda}_i$ are free, and the small rank variety is cut out by the $(2k) \times (2k)$ minors of this matrix. This is a linear section of a determinantal variety, defined by a 1-generic matrix of linear forms in the sense of [Eisenbud 1988]. By the principal result of [Eisenbud 1988], it has the expected codimension

$$c = (2k)(2m - 2k + 1) > 2m.$$

Hence, the projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is not dominant for dimension reasons. \square

To understand the tangent space to $F(Y)$ inside $\mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$, we use the short exact sequence of normal bundles

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow N_{L/Y} \rightarrow N_{L/\mathbb{P}^{m+1}} \rightarrow N_{Y/\mathbb{P}^{m+1}}|_L \rightarrow 0, \\ 0 &\rightarrow H^0(N_{L/Y}) \rightarrow H^0(N_{L/\mathbb{P}^{m+1}}) \rightarrow H^0(N_{Y/\mathbb{P}^{m+1}}). \end{aligned}$$

The tangent space $T_{[L]}F(Y) \simeq H^0(N_{L/Y})$ can be identified with the kernel of

$$H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus m}) \rightarrow H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(d)).$$

This linear map can be understood as follows: for a set of m general \mathbb{P}^2 's containing L , consider $Y \cap \mathbb{P}_i^2 = L \cup C_i$. The residual $C_i \cap L$ is a section of $g_i \in H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(d-1))$, and together they give the map. In coordinates, the matrix looks like

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & g_{21} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ g_{12} & g_{11} & g_{22} & g_{21} & \cdots & g_{m1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{1d} & g_{1(d-1)} & g_{2d} & g_{2(d-1)} & \cdots & g_{m(d-1)} \\ 0 & g_{1d} & 0 & g_{2d} & \cdots & g_{md} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Only the residuals matter when determining $H^0(N_{L/Y})$, and any set of residuals forms $g_i \in H^0(L, \mathcal{O}(d-1))$ comes from a hypersurface Y containing L .

Proposition 54. *When $2m \geq 4k$, the morphism*

$$\mu_X : F(Y) \rightarrow M_{6k}$$

is an immersion for general Y and $X \in W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$.

Proof. Consider the incidence correspondence

$$\Omega := \{(Y, L) : L \subset Y, d\mu_X \text{ is not an immersion}\} \subset \mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{G}(1, m).$$

The second projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$ is surjective, and we study the fiber of this morphism. The condition $Y \subset L$ is codimension $d+1$, so we need k more independent conditions for the codimension to exceed $2m$. For this, we use another incidence correspondence: let $K = \ker(d\phi_{[L]}) \subset \mathbb{C}^{2m}$ which has dimension $\leq 2m - 2k$ by [Lemma 53](#), and consider

$$\Omega' := \{(M, w) : w \subset \ker(M)\} \subset \mathbb{P}^{md-1} \times \mathbb{P}K,$$

where $\mathbb{C}^{md} \subset \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{2m}, \mathbb{C}^{d+1})$ is the subspace of matrices which come from residual forms. It suffices to prove that $\pi_1(\Omega') \subset \mathbb{P}^{md-1}$ has codimension $\geq k$. The fibers of the second projection $\Omega' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}K$ are cut out by $d+1$ linear conditions in md variables. In terms of the coordinates of w , the conditions are

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ w_2 & w_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & w_4 & w_3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & w_2 & w_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & w_4 & w_3 & 0 & \cdots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \end{pmatrix}.$$

The degeneracy loci of this matrix are high codimension in $\mathbb{P}K$ by explicit calculation with minors, so we have the dimension count:

$$\begin{aligned}\dim \Omega' &= \dim \mathbb{P}K + (md - 1) - (d + 1) \\ &\leq (2m - 2k - 1) + (md - 1) - (2m - k + 1), \\ \text{codim } \pi_1(\Omega') &\geq (2m - k + 1) - (2m - 2k - 1) = k + 2.\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 55. *When $2m < 4k$, the morphism*

$$\mu_X : F(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_k$$

is an immersion for general Y and $X \in W(Y, \mathcal{O}(k))$.

Proof. Since $2m - 6k - 1 < 2m - 4k - 1 < 0$, general forms $A \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, 4k)$ and $B \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^{m+1})$ do not vanish on any line. Hence, we have a morphism

$$\phi_{A,B} : \mathbb{G}(1, m+1) \rightarrow M_{4k} \times M_{6k}$$

which we claim is an immersion on $F(Y)$. Since $F(Y) \subset \mathbb{G}(1, m)$ is freely movable, we may assume that each line intersects A and B at $\geq 8k + 2$ reduced points. Consider the incidence correspondence

$$\Omega = \{([A : B], L) : d\mu_{[L]} \text{ is not injective}\} \subset W(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}(k)) \times \mathbb{G}(1, m+1).$$

The fiber of the second projection $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, m+1)$ is a linear section of a determinantal variety, as in [Lemma 53](#). By [\[Eisenbud 1988\]](#), it has the expected codimension:

$$c = (8k + 2) - 2m + 1 > 2m.$$

Hence, the projection $\Omega \rightarrow W(\mathbb{P}^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}(k))$ is not dominant for dimension reasons.

□

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