Heisenberg-invariant Kummer surfaces

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We study, from the point of view of abelian and Kummer surfaces and their moduli, the special quintic threefold known as Nieto's quintic. It is in some ways analogous to the Segre cubic and the Burkhardt quartic and can be interpreted as a moduli space of certain Kummer surfaces. It contains 30 planes and has 10 singular points: we describe how some of these arise from bielliptic and product abelian surfaces and their Kummer surfaces.

In this paper we study, from the point of view of abelian surfaces and their moduli, the special quintic threefold N first described in [Ni1] and [BN], known as Nieto's quintic[1]. Nieto's quintic is in some ways analogous to the Segre cubic and the Burkhardt quartic and has a rich but still largely unexplored geometry. It has a double cover $\tilde{N}$ which is birationally equivalent to the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ of $(1,3)$-polarised abelian surfaces with a level-2 structure. N contains 30 planes and has 10 singular points: we aim to understand how these arise from the abelian surfaces and their Kummer surfaces. It turns out that 15 of the planes are related to degenerate abelian surfaces and this aspect is studied in the companion paper [HNS]. The other 15 planes come from a certain (reducible) Humbert surface in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. The 10 singular points arise similarly from another such Humbert surface. These two Humbert surfaces correspond to precisely those abelian surfaces whose minimally resolved Kummer surface is not embedded by the anti-invariant part of twice the polarisation.

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[1] This terminology is used in [Hun] and elsewhere and is adopted here by a majority vote of the authors.

1. Background and notation

We need to fix some notation for the projective varieties discussed in [BN] and we also need to make careful definitions concerning moduli of abelian surfaces.

N is most conveniently defined as the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^5$ given by

$$\sum_{i=0}^{5} u_i = \sum_{i=0}^{5} u_i^{-1} = 0$$

where the u_i are homogeneous coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^5$. As is shown in [BN], N is singular at the ten points which are equivalent to $(1:1:1:-1:-1:-1)$ under the permutation action of the symmetric group $\mathbb{S}_6$, and along the twenty lines L_{ijk} given by $u_i = u_j = u_k = 0$ which we will call desmic lines or D-lines.

N contains 30 planes forming two $\mathbb{S}_6$-orbits of size 15: the planes

$$u_{\sigma(0)} + u_{\sigma(1)} = u_{\sigma(2)} + u_{\sigma(3)} = u_{\sigma(4)} + u_{\sigma(5)} = 0, \qquad \sigma \in \mathbb{S}_6$$

which we call the S-planes, and the planes F_{ij} given by

$$u_i = u_j = 0$$

which we call the V-planes.

The double cover $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^5 \to \mathbb{P}^5$ branched along the coordinate hyperplanes induces by pullback a double cover $\nu : \tilde{N} \to N$ which is branched only along the V-planes.

We recall the definition of the Heisenberg group $H_{2,2}$. It is a central extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mu_2 \longrightarrow H_{2,2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus 4} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where μ_2 is the group of square roots of unity, which acts on $V_{2,2} = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{C})$ via the usual Schrödinger representation.

This induces an action of $H_{2,2}$ on $\mathbb{P}^3$. As explained in [BN], N is the closure of the locus in $\mathbb{P}^4 = \{\sum u_i = 0\}$ that parametrises smooth $H_{2,2}$-invariant quartic surfaces $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$ that contain a line. The S- and V-planes correspond to singular quartic surfaces X. In this paper we shall be concerned mainly with the V-planes.

We also consider the threefold $M \subseteq \mathrm{Grass}(2,4)$ which parametrises lines in $\mathbb{P}^3$ contained in some Heisenberg-invariant quartic surface $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$. In appropriate homogeneous coordinates x_i on $\mathbb{P}^5$ it is given by

$$\sum_{i=0}^{5} x_i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{5} x_i^{-2} = 0$$

and has an action of $H_{2,2}$, as well as a map $M \to N$ given by $u_i = x_i^2$.

Turning to abelian surfaces, it is necessary to be careful with definitions. What follows is all standard but is restated here for clarity. An abelian surface is a projective algebraic group of dimension 2. It is thus a projective complex torus A with a group structure, including in particular a distinguished point $0 \in A$ and an involution $\iota : A \to A$ as well as a multiplication law. A polarisation of type (d_1, d_2) on A, where d_1, d_2 are positive integers and $d_1 | d_2$, is an algebraic equivalence class (or cohomology class) $H \in \mathrm{NS}(A) \subseteq H^2(A, \mathbb{Z})$ which is the first Chern class of an ample line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ of type (d_1, d_2). This makes sense even if we do not fix an origin $0 \in A$. The class $\frac{1}{d_1}H$ is also an integral class and defines a polarisation of type $(1, d_2/d_1)$, but $\mathcal{L}^{1/d_1}$ is not well defined: if $\mathcal{M}$ is a line bundle such that $\mathcal{M}^{d_1} \cong \mathcal{L}$ then $(t_{\mathbf{x}}^* \mathcal{M}^{d_1}) \cong \mathcal{L}$ also for any d_1-torsion point $\mathbf{x} \in A$.

An abelian torsor is a principal homogeneous space for an abelian variety. By a symmetric torsor we mean a torsor Y for an abelian variety A on which a faithful action of $\mathrm{Aut}\, A$ is also specified; in particular, there is an involution -1 on Y with 16 fixed points, which one might refer to as possible origins (in that the choice of one of them as origin would make Y into an abelian variety) or 2-torsion points. An example of a symmetric torsor is $Y = \mathrm{Pic}^H A$, for a general $H \in NS(A)$: if $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}\, A$ then it acts on Y by pullback.

The following easy fact will be useful to us.

Lemma 1.1. *If H is a polarisation of type $(2, 2d)$ then there is a unique symmetric line bundle $\mathcal{L}_H$ with $c_1(\mathcal{L}_H) = H$ such that $\mathcal{L}$ is totally symmetric, that is, the square of a symmetric line bundle of type $(1, d)$.* ■

Suppose we have an abelian variety A and a symmetric line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ on A such that the group $K(\mathcal{L}) = \{\mathbf{x} \in A | t_{\mathbf{x}}^* \mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{L}\}$ contains the group ${}_2A$ of 2-torsion points of A. As in [Mu] and [LB], we define a theta structure of level $(2, 2)$ on A to be an isomorphism between the Heisenberg group $\overline{H}_{2,2}$, which is an extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \overline{H}_{2,2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus 4} \longrightarrow 0,$$

and the group $\mathcal{G}_{2,2}(\mathcal{L})$ of theta characteristics for $\mathcal{L}$, given by

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{2,2} \longrightarrow {}_2A \longrightarrow 0,$$

which is the identity on $\mathbb{C}^*$. Such a choice induces an action of $H_{2,2}$ on $\mathcal{L}$ via the Schrödinger representation of $H_{2,2}$ and also a choice of symplectic basis for ${}_2A$ over $\mathbb{Z}_2$ with respect to the symplectic (Weil) form induced by $H = c_1(\mathcal{L})$. In particular it depends only on

$c_1(\mathcal{L})$, not on $\mathcal{L}$ itself. The choice of symplectic basis is a level-$(2,2)$ structure in the sense of [Mu], often called simply a level-2 structure. We shall sometimes abuse notation by speaking of a level-2 structure for an abelian surface with a polarisation of type $(1,3)$, when in fact $K(\mathcal{L})$ does not contain ${}_2A$. If we do so we mean a level-2 structure for A with the polarisation $c_1(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2})$, which makes sense.

We denote by $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ the (coarse) moduli space of abelian surfaces with a polarisation of type $(1,3)$ and a level-2 structure. It makes no difference to the moduli space whether we speak of polarisations of type $(1,3)$ or $(2,6)$. We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$ a toroidal compactification of $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. In this paper it will not matter which toroidal compactification we take but in [HNS] we shall be more specific.

If (A,H,α) is a general $(1,3)$-polarised abelian surface with a level-2 structure α then (cf [BN], 6.1) the blown-up Kummer surface $\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A$ has an embedding into $\mathbb{P}^3$ whose image is a Heisenberg-invariant quartic surface.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose $(A,H,\alpha) \in \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. Let $\sigma : \tilde{A} \to A$ be the blow-up of A in the sixteen 2-torsion points and let $f : \tilde{A} \to \widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A = \tilde{A}/\tilde{\iota}$ be the quotient by the involution on $\tilde{A}$ induced by ι on A. Take $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{2H}$ as in Lemma 1.1 and let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \sigma^*\mathcal{L}$. Then the linear system $|\mathcal{L}|^-$ of $\tilde{\iota}$-anti-invariant sections induces a rational map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} : \widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$: as long as (A,H) is not a product, $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is a morphism and the image is a quartic surface containing a line. Moreover, α induces an $H_{2,2}$-action on $\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ and $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is equivariant for these actions.*

Proof: This is merely an assemblage of known results, restated here in a form convenient for us. The existence of the map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ may be found in [Na], [Ni1] and [Ba]. In all these places it is also shown that the image is a quartic surface. The choice of a symmetric line bundle $\mathcal{M}$ such that $\mathcal{M}^2 \cong \mathcal{L}$ determines a symmetric divisor M_0 on A given by the vanishing of an anti-invariant section of $\mathcal{M}$. The image of σ^*M_0 in $\mathbb{P}^3$ is a line ([BN], p.194) and the $H_{2,2}$-equivariance is also proved in [BN]. ■

Corollary 1.3. *There is a dominant rational map $\psi : \overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2) \dashrightarrow N$ which is a morphism on $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$.*

Proof: The map ψ is defined by $\psi(A,H,\alpha) = \phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}(\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A)$, which, by Theorem 1.2 and [BN], Theorem 8.1, gives a point of N as long as the 16 lines coming from the 16 choices for $\mathcal{M}$ are skew. This is true for general A so ψ extends to an open subset of $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$ and also the general point of any of the Humbert surfaces that parametrise product abelian surfaces. We shall see below (Theorem 3.2) that these Humbert surfaces are contracted to points so ψ extends to every point of the Humbert surfaces and hence to the whole of

$\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. The closure of the image of ψ is an irreducible subvariety of N and has dimension 3, so ψ is dominant. ■

In [HNS] we describe an extension of ψ to part of the boundary.

2 Moduli

In this section we shall describe the relationships between the projective varieties such as N and M on the one hand and moduli spaces for abelian and Kummer surfaces on the other. We begin by restating a main result from [BN].

Proposition 2.1. *There is a double cover $\tilde{N} = M/H_{2,2}$ of N such that $\tilde{N}$ is birationally equivalent to $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$.* ■

If we identify $(\sum x_i = 0)$ with the Plücker quadric of lines in $\mathbb{P}^3$ then M parametrises those lines that lie on some $H_{2,2}$-invariant quartic surface $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$. For a general $\ell \in M$ this X is unique. The action of $H_{2,2}$ on M is described in [BN]: every element of $H_{2,2}$ changes the signs of an even number of the coordinates x_i. Of course $-1 \in H_{2,2}$ acts trivially in projective space, so $H_{2,2}$ acts on M via the quotient and the morphism $M \to \tilde{N}$ is of degree 16.

The squaring map $M \to N$ of degree 32 may be interpreted as the quotient map under the action of the group generated by $H_{2,2}$ and $\epsilon : (x_0 : x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : x_5) \mapsto (-x_0 : x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : x_5)$. It factors through $M \to \tilde{N}$, the remaining part being the double cover $\nu : \tilde{N} \to N$ given by taking the double cover $\nu : \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^5 \to \mathbb{P}^5$ branched along the hyperplane sections, so $\tilde{N} = \nu^{-1}(N)$. Thus ν is induced by the squaring map: as is pointed out in [BN], the spaces $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$ and $\tilde{N}$ are birationally equivalent but the generically 2-to-1 rational map $\psi : \overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2) \dashrightarrow N$ is completely different from ν.

We now restate the theorem from [BN] giving moduli descriptions of M and $\tilde{N}$.

Theorem 2.2. *$\tilde{N}$ is birationally equivalent to a compactification of the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ of abelian surfaces A with a polarisation H of type $(1,3)$ and a level-2 structure α. M is birationally equivalent to a compactification of the moduli space of abelian surfaces with a symmetric bundle $\mathcal{L}$ of type $(1,3)$ and a level-2 structure.* ■

Remarks. i) The result proved in [BN] is rather more precise, specifying open sets M^s and $M^s/H_{2,2}$ in M and $\tilde{N}$ and open sets in the moduli spaces where the birational equivalences are isomorphisms.

ii) In view of Lemma 1.1, an alternative birational way of describing $\tilde{N}$ is as the moduli space of abelian surfaces with a totally symmetric line bundle $\mathcal{M}$ of type $(2,6)$ and a level-2 structure.

iii) There is no need to speak of the moduli of $(2,6)$-polarised abelian surfaces. The version of this theorem in [Hun] (Theorem 3.4.16 and Corollary 3.4.17) is wrong, because $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ and $\mathcal{A}_{2,6}(2)$ are the same (and so are $,_{1,3}$ and $,_{2,6}$); however, Hunt's discussion of the situation is scarcely affected by this slip.

iv) There is no preferred choice of $\mathcal{L}$: thus M is a principal ${\mathbb{Z}_2}^{\oplus 4}$-bundle over $\tilde{N}$. Over a point of $M^s/H_{2,2}$ which is the moduli point of (A,H,α) the fibre may be thought of as the principal ${}_2A$-space of all (sixteen) symmetric line bundles of Chern class H, acted on by translation.

Strictly speaking the procedure used in [BN] to prove Theorem 2.2 constructs a family of abelian torsors, not abelian surfaces, over M^s, since Nikulin's construction does not select a distinguished origin but only picks out the sixteen fixed points of -1. But this is good enough because one can replace the family by its double dual.

The moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ of $(1,3)$-polarised abelian surfaces is $\mathbb{H}_2/,_{1,3}$ where

$$\mathbb{H}_2 = \left\{ Z = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 & \tau_2 \\ \tau_2 & \tau_3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{C}) \mid Z = {}^tZ, \quad \operatorname{Im} Z > 0 \right\}$$

and $,_{1,3}$ is the paramodular group in the sense of [GH], that is

$$,_{1,3} = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Q}) \mid \gamma \in \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & 3\mathbb{Z} \\ 3\mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & 3\mathbb{Z} & 3\mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & 3\mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

$,_{1,3}$ acts on $\mathbb{H}_2$ by fractional linear transformations, $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} : Z \mapsto (AZ+B)(CZ+D)^{-1}$.

In the case of polarisation of type $(1,3)$ (or type $(1,t)$ in fact) it makes sense to speak of a dual polarised variety: according to [GH] one has a map $\Phi(3) : \mathcal{A}_{1,3} \to \mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ which sends (A,H) to $(\hat{A},\hat{H})$ where $\hat{A} = \mathrm{Pic}^0 A$ and $\hat{H}$ is of type $(1,3)$. It is induced ([GH], Proposition 1.6) by the element of order 2

$$V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3}^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{R})$$

also acting on $\mathbb{H}_2$ by a fractional linear transformation.

$\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ is the quotient $\mathbb{H}_2/,_{1,3}(2)$, where $,_{1,3}(2) < \mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Z})$ is given by

$$,_{1,3}(2) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Q}) \mid \gamma - I \in \begin{pmatrix} 2\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 6\mathbb{Z} \\ 6\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 6\mathbb{Z} & 6\mathbb{Z} \\ 2\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 6\mathbb{Z} \\ 2\mathbb{Z} & \frac{2}{3}\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} & 2\mathbb{Z} \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

V_3^{-1}, $_{1,3}(2)V_3 =$, $_{1,3}(2)$ so the involution $\Phi(3)$ induces an involution on $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ with the same properties: we shall call this $\Phi(3)$ also.

There is an alternative moduli description of $\tilde{N}$ as a space of torsors. Because we start with an $H_{2,2}$ orbit of lines, rather than a particular one, this is what the geometry really produces.

Proposition 2.3. *$\tilde{N}$ is birationally equivalent to a compactification of the moduli space of symmetric abelian torsors Y of dimension 2 with a symmetric bundle $\mathcal{L}$ of type $(1,3)$ and a level-2 structure α.*

Proof: Given a triple $(A, H, \alpha) \in \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$, where A is an abelian variety we associate to it $(\hat{A}, \mathcal{L}, \hat{\alpha})$, where $\hat{A}$ is the torus obtained by forgetting the origin of A, and $\mathcal{L}$ is a symmetric line bundle representing H. If we choose another symmetric line bundle $\mathcal{L}'$ with $c_1(\mathcal{L}') = H$, then there is a 2-torsion point $\mathbf{x}$ with $t_{\mathbf{x}}^*\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}'$. This translation defines an automorphism of the torsor and hence this map is well defined up to isomorphism. The level-2 structure $\hat{\alpha}$ is simply a level-2 structure on the underlying abelian surface. Inversely, starting with $(Y, \mathcal{L}, \hat{\alpha})$ with Y a symmetric torsor, we make Y into an abelian surface A by choosing one of the sixteen fixed points of the involution -1, say $\mathbf{x}$, as the origin. We take $H = c_1(\mathcal{L})$ and $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}$. We must check that this definition does not depend on the choice of $\mathbf{x}$. If we choose a different 2-torsion point $\mathbf{x}'$ instead of $\mathbf{x}$ we get an abelian surface A', and the translation $t_{\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}}$ defines an isomorphism from A to A'. It maps $\mathcal{L}$ to a different line bundle $\mathcal{L}'$, but $c_1(\mathcal{L}) = c_1(\mathcal{L}')$ so again at the level of isomorphism classes the map is well defined and the two maps are obviously inverse to each other. ■

The above argument works for any polarisation (and indeed any dimension). In our case it is also possible to use $\Phi(3)$ and the totally symmetric bundle of class $2H$ to induce an isomorphism.

A symmetric bundle of type $(1,3)$ even determines a unique divisor on Y, because the space of anti-invariant sections under the action of -1 is 1-dimensional. So Y is very like a Jacobian but the "theta divisor" gives a non-principal polarisation.

The relevance of $\Phi(3)$ is that it gives rise to ψ.

Proposition 2.4. *There exists $g \in$, $_{1,3}/$, $_{1,3}(2)$ such that if x_1, $x_2 \in \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ and $\psi(x_1) = \psi(x_2)$ then $\Phi(3)(gx_1) = x_2$.*

Proof: Suppose $x_i = (A_i, H_i, \alpha_i)$ are such that $\psi(x_1) = \psi(x_2)$. For general x_i we know that $\mathrm{Km}\, A_1 \cong \mathrm{Km}\, A_2$, since $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is an isomorphism onto its image. By Theorem 1.5 of [GH], we also know that, for general A_i, if $\mathrm{Km}\, A_1 \cong \mathrm{Km}\, A_2$ then $(A_2, H_2) = (\hat{A}_1, \hat{H}_1)$.

So the map $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \to \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ induced by ψ agrees with V_3 up to a possible change of the level structure, that is, up to the action of $, _{1,3}/, _{1,3}(2)$. ■

The element gV_3 is an involution modulo $, _{1,3}(2)$. There are, in principle, two possibilities. One is that gV_3 itself is an involution. (This happens if $g = 1$, but also for some other g.) By [GH], Corollary 3.9, there is exactly one involution in $, _{1,3}V_3$ up to conjugation with $, _{1,3}$. The fixed locus of such an involution is a Humbert surface of discriminant 12 in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. For a general element of this Humbert surface the linear system $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is an embeddding. But then this would contradict the statement 8.4 of [BN], which says that ψ is unbranched on $M^s/H_{2,2}$. In particular we see that $g \neq 1$. The other possibility is that $(gV_3)^2 \in , _{1,3}(2)$, but $(gV_3)^2 \neq 1$. It follows, again by [GH], Corollary 3.9 that the map ψ is not branched along a Humbert surfaces of discriminant 4. On the other hand the branch locus of the map ν is the image of the locus of bielliptic abelian surfaces (see below). These surfaces are parametrized by a Humbert surface of discriminant 4. Hence we can see directly from moduli that the two maps ψ and ν do not agree.

3 Branching and special abelian surfaces

In this section we study the branch locus of ν below $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ and the corresponding abelian surfaces. Recall that we define $\psi : \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \to |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(4)|$ by $\psi(A, H, \alpha) = X = \operatorname{Im} \phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$. By continuity $\psi(A, H, \alpha) \in N$, even if X is singular.

The image of the map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ was studied by Bauer [Ba]. There is a classical study of quartic surfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3$ with singularities by Jessop [J]. We begin, though, with the double points of N. These are in the S-planes but, unlike other points in the S-planes, they can arise from smooth abelian surfaces. According to the main theorem of [Ba] the map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} : \widetilde{\operatorname{Km}} A \to \mathbb{P}^3$ is usually an isomorphism onto its image (this is also shown in [BN] and [Na]) but there are exceptional cases, numbered (III), (IV) and (V) in §5 of [Ba].

III. The $(1,3)$-polarisation H is given by $\mathcal{O}_A(G + E)$ with E elliptic and G an irreducible genus 2 curve with $G.E = 2$. In this case $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is birational and the image X has four nodes.

IV. H is given by $\mathcal{O}_A(E_1 + E_2 + E_3)$, E_i elliptic, $E_i.E_j = 1 - \delta_{ij}$. This is a degenerate case of (III) and the image X has twelve nodes. $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is still birational.

V. $A = E_1 \times E_2$ and $H = c_1(\mathcal{O}_A(E_1 + 3E_2))$, E_i elliptic. The image X is smooth but $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ is 2-to-1.

Lemma 3.1. *If a group G acts transitively on a set $X \ni x_0$ and G' is a normal subgroup of G of finite index, and if S and S' are the stabilisers of x_0 in G and G' respectively, then the number of G'-orbits in X is equal to $[G : G']/[S : S']$.*

Proof: This is an elementary calculation (cf. Lemma 2.2 of [HW]). ■

Theorem 3.2. *The nodes in N correspond to points of $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ where $A = E_1 \times E_2$ and $H = c_1(\mathcal{O}_A(E_1 + 3E_2))$. These points form a surface with twenty irreducible components, which are contracted by $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \to N$ to the 10 nodes of N.*

Proof: The 10 nodes of N are the $\mathbb{S}_6$-translates of $(1 : 1 : 1 : -1 : -1 : -1) \in \mathbb{P}^4$ and they correspond to nonreduced quartic surfaces, namely the squares of the fundamental quadrics. This is checked for the point $(-1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : -1 : -1)$ (which is enough) in [BN], p.190. As there are no other Heisenberg-invariant quadrics, any nonreduced $H_{2,2}$-invariant quartic in $\mathbb{P}^4$ is the square of a fundamental quadric and corresponds to a node of N.

Suppose $A = E_1 \times E_2$ and $H = c_1\big(\mathcal{O}_{E_1}(3) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{E_2}(1)\big)$ is a product polarisation of type $(1,3)$ on A. Then we are in case (V) of [Ba] and therefore by the main theorem of [Ba] the rational map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} : \tilde{A} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ is not defined on certain base curves of $|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-$, namely the symmetric translates of E_2. However, away from these base curves $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ coincides with the morphism $\tilde{A} \to \mathbb{P}^3$ coming from the polarisation $c_1\big(\mathcal{O}_{E_1}(2) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{E_2}(2)\big)$ of type $(2,2)$, which is of degree 2. So the closure of the image of $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}$ in $\mathbb{P}^3$ is a (double) quadric: if we make a choice of level-2 structure so as to fix an $H_{2,2}$-action the image will then be $H_{2,2}$-invariant so it must be one of the ten fundamental quadrics. So the image of the locus

$$\big\{(A, H, \alpha) \in \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \mid (A, H) \cong (E_1 \times E_2, c_1(\mathcal{O}_{E_1}(3) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{E_2}(1)))\big\},$$

of product surfaces with product polarisation, in N is contained in the 10 nodes. Since the nodes are permuted transitively by the action of $\mathbb{S}_6$, the image must be all the nodes.

Conversely, if $\psi(A, H, \alpha)$ is one of the nodes then (A, H, α) must be a product since (by [Ba]) in other cases the map $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} : \widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}(A) \to \mathbb{P}^3$ is birational onto its image, which is therefore irreducible and birationally a K3 surface.

To prove the rest of the theorem we need to count the number of irreducible components of the space

$$\big\{(A, H, \alpha) \mid (A, H) \text{ a product, } H \text{ of type } (1,3),\ \alpha \text{ a level-2 structure}\big\}$$

in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. We use the same method as [HW], making use of the description of $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ as a Siegel modular variety.

Consider the surface $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_1 = \{Z \in \mathbb{H}_2 \mid \tau_2 = 0\}$ and its image $\mathcal{H}_1$ in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$. It is shown in [HW] that $\mathcal{H}_1$ parametrises abelian surfaces of type $(1,3)$ which split as polarised abelian surfaces, that is, product surfaces with the product polarisation. $\mathcal{H}_1$ is irreducible, because $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_1$ is. We want to know the number of components of $\pi^*(\mathcal{H}_1)$, where $\pi : \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \to \mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ is the quotient map by the action of $\Gamma_{1,3}/\Gamma_{1,3}(2) \cong \mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Z}_2)$ (which is $\mathbb{S}_6$ as an abstract group).

We look at the stabilisers $S_1 = \{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1,3} \mid \gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1) = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1\}$ and $S_1(2) = \{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1,3}(2) \mid \gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1) = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1\}$. As in [HW] one has

$$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a' & 0 & b' \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & c' & 0 & d' \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}) \right\}$$

so $S_1 \cong \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}) \times \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})$, and an element of S_1 is in $\Gamma_{1,3}(2)$, and hence in $S_1(2)$, if and only if $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix}$ are both congruent to the identity mod 2. So $S_1/S_1(2) \cong \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}_2) \times \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}_2)$.

Now we can conclude the proof of Theorem 3.2 by applying Lemma 3.1. We take $G = \Gamma_{1,3}$, $G' = \Gamma_{1,3}(2)$, and $X = \{\gamma\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1 \mid \gamma \in \Gamma_{1,3}\}$, the set of $\Gamma_{1,3}$-translates of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_1$ or of preimages of $\mathcal{H}_1$ in $\mathbb{H}_2$. The set X/G' is precisely the set of preimages of $\mathcal{H}_1$ in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$, and by Lemma 3.1 it has

$$[\Gamma_{1,3} : \Gamma_{1,3}(2)]/[S_1 : S_1(2)] = |\mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Z}_2)|/|\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}_2) \times \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})| = 720/36 = 20$$

elements. This is therefore the number of irreducible surfaces in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ corresponding to product surfaces. ■

The nodes lie in the S-planes in N. We have said that in general points in the S-planes will correspond to degenerate abelian surfaces, but here the closure of an Humbert surface in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$ is contracted by ψ to a point which we may also think of as coming from the boundary $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2) \setminus \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$. Of course other components in the boundary may also be contracted to the nodes (this will depend on our choice of toroidal compactification), but only the nodes come from both degenerate and nondegenerate abelian surfaces.

Theorem 3.3. *If* $\mathbf{u} \in N$ *is a point in some S-plane and there is an abelian surface* $(A,H,\alpha) \in \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ *such that* $\psi(A,H,\alpha) = \mathbf{u}$, *then* $\mathbf{u}$ *is a node and* (A,H,α) *is a product.*

Proof: If (A,H,α) is not a product then $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-} : \widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}(A) \dashrightarrow X$ is birational onto its image, which is therefore an irreducible variety which is birationally a K3 surface. But for any $\mathbf{u}$ on a S-plane the corresponding quartic surface contains a double line (actually a pair

of double lines). Following [J], Chapter VI, §77, we observe that a plane containing this line cuts out a conic on X. So X is covered by a family of rational curves and is therefore ruled. ■

Now we turn to the V-planes F_{ij}, defined by $u_i = u_j = 0$, which form the branch locus of $\nu : \tilde{N} \to N$. There are fifteen of these planes, equivalent under the $\mathbb{S}_6$-action on $\mathbb{P}^5$: we may choose one of them to work with and we use F_{45}. F_{45} determines the family

$$\mathcal{F}_{AE} = \{B(z_0^2 z_1^2 + z_2^2 z_3^2) + C(z_0^2 z_2^2 + z_1^2 z_3^2) + D(z_0^2 z_3^2 + z_1^2 z_2^2) = 0\}$$

which is studied in [Ni2].

Theorem 3.4. *Let $\mathbf{u} \in N$ be a point of a V-plane, not lying on an S-plane nor on one of the D-lines $\{u_i = u_j = u_k = 0\}$. Then there exists an abelian variety A with a polarisation H of type $(1,3)$ and a level-2 structure α, such that $\psi(A, H, \alpha) = \mathbf{u}$ and (A, H) is a bielliptic abelian surface in the sense of [HW]. In particular A is isomorphic to $E_1 \times E_2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ for some elliptic curves E_1, E_2 and some action of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.*

Proof: The conditions on $\mathbf{u}$ imply that the corresponding quartic surface $X_{\mathbf{u}} = X$ (given by $B = \frac{1}{2}(-u_0 - u_1 + u_2 + u_3)$, etc; see [BN], [Ni2]) has four simple nodes and no other singularities. As in [Ni2] we can use the theorem of Nikulin [N] to construct a diagram

$$A \xleftarrow{\sigma} \tilde{A} \xrightarrow{f} \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{\beta} X$$

where β is the blow-up of the four nodes of X and $f : \tilde{A} \to \tilde{X}$ is the double cover branched along a set $\mathbf{L}_0$ of sixteen disjoint smooth rational curves. $\mathbf{L}_0$ is the pullback to $\tilde{X}$ of one of the two $H_{2,2}$-orbits of lines in X, which become disjoint after the blow-up β. We consider the curve $E_0 = \sigma_* f^* \big(\beta^{-1}(p_0)\big)$, where p_0 is one of the nodes, and $\Theta = \sigma_* f^* \beta^* L'$, where L' is another line on X. Then ([Ni2], Lemma 6-3) $g(E_0) = 1$ and $g(\Theta) = 2$.

For reasons explained below we now diverge from the line of argument given in [Ni2]. We have $E_0.\Theta = 2$ and there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow E_0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow E_0' \longrightarrow 0$$

for some elliptic curve E_0'. So the map $\pi : A \to E_0'$ induces a double cover $\Theta \to E_0'$. By Torelli, $(A, \mathcal{O}_A(\Theta)) = (\mathrm{Jac}\,\Theta, \Theta)$ so A is the Jacobian of a bielliptic genus 2 curve, i.e., a principally polarised bielliptic abelian surface. By [HW], Proposition 4.1, it follows that $A = E_1 \times E_2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ for suitable elliptic curves E_1, E_2.

The polarisation which we are really interested in, however, is $H = E_0 + \Theta$, which is of type $(1,3)$. The bielliptic involution $j : \Theta \to \Theta$ induces $j_A : (A, \Theta) \to (A, \Theta)$ and

$\pi : A \to E_0'$ factors through j_A. Therefore j_A preserves E_0, which is a fibre of π, so j_A induces an involution of (A, H) as well. Hence (cf. [HW]) (A, H) either splits as a polarised abelian surface or else is a bielliptic $(1,3)$-polarised abelian surface. The first case can be excluded, because we already know that the linear system $|2H|^-$ induces a map of $\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A$ which is birational onto its image. (Looking carefully at the proof of Proposition 4.4 of [HW] one can show that every bielliptic $(1,3)$-polarised abelian surface contains a bielliptic genus 2 curve, and conversely.) The level-2 structure on (A, H) is simply induced by the $H_{2,2}$-action on X. ■

Remark. In [Ni2] the second elliptic curve and the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$-action are constructed more directly, but under the additional assumption that $\rho = \mathrm{rk}\,\mathrm{NS}(A) = 2$. Also, there is a gap in the proof of Lemma 6-3(2) of [Ni2]. Nevertheless, we could have used this method. The restriction $\rho = 2$ is harmless to us because it is true for almost all bielliptic surfaces, and the gap can easily be filled. We take the opportunity to do this.

In $\mathrm{NS}(A)$ we have ([Ni2], p.333) inequivalent elliptic curves E, E' and a genus 2 curve Θ' with $E.\Theta' = 2$. So in $\mathrm{NS}(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ we have $E' = n_0 E + n_1 \Theta'$ and therefore $n_1 = -2n_0 \neq 0$. It does not follow at once, as asserted in [Ni2], that $n_0 = \pm 1$, because we do not know that $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$. The elliptic curves, however, are not divisible in $NS(A)$, because topologically $A = E \times T$ for some real subtorus $T \subset A$. So the denominator of n_0 is at most 2, otherwise E' is divisible, and if $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $n_0 = \pm 1$. So suppose $n_0 = k + \frac{1}{2}$. Then $2E' = (2k+1)E - (4k+2)\Theta'$ so $E = 2\big(E' + (2k+1)\Theta' - kE\big)$ is divisible. So n_0 and n_1 are in fact integers and the argument in [Ni2] can be used.

Corollary 3.5. *The closures of the following three loci in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{1,3}(2)$ coincide:*
(i) the locus of (A, H, α) such that (A, H) is a $(1,3)$-polarised bielliptic abelian surface;
(ii) the locus of (A, H, α) such that $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}(\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A) = X_{\mathbf{u}}$ for some $\mathbf{u}$ in a V-plane, not in a S-plane or on a D-line;
(iii) the locus of (A, H, α) such that $H = c_1(\mathcal{O}_A(E + \Theta))$ with $E.\Theta = 2$ and $\Theta \subseteq A$ a symmetric irreducible curve of genus 2.
Moreover, the loci in (ii) and (iii) coincide precisely.

Proof: We have shown that (ii) implies (i) in Theorem 3.4. By the main theorem of [Ba], the hypotheses of (iii) imply that $|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-$ contracts the images in $\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A$ of the four symmetric translates of E and no more, so that $\phi_{|\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|^-}(\widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A)$ is an $H_{2,2}$-invariant quartic surface with 4 nodes. These are precisely those parametrised by the points of the V-planes with the exceptions given in (ii), so (ii) and (iii) are the same. Finally, the locus of bielliptic surfaces without level structure in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ and the locus of Jacobians of bielliptic genus 2 curves in the moduli space of principally polarised abelian surfaces are both irreducible surfaces, as is

shown in [HW]. The locus of such Jacobians can also be thought of as a subvariety of $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$, by replacing the principal polarisation Θ by $E_0 + \Theta$ as above: there is a unique way to do this. The two irreducible surfaces in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ must therefore coincide, so the closures of the loci in (i) and (iii) are the same. In fact the loci in (i) and (iii) coincide precisely of we drop the irreducibility condition from (iii), as one can deduce from the proof of Proposition 1.4 of [HW]. ■

Now we know that the V-planes in N are precisely the image under ψ of the surface in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ parametrising bielliptic surfaces of type $(1,3)$; that is, of $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_2)$, where $\pi : \mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2) \to \mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ is the quotient map by $\mathrm{Sp}(4,\mathbb{Z}_2)$ as before and $\mathcal{H}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ parametrises bielliptic abelian surfaces. We can count the irreducible components of $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_2)$ just as we did for $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_1)$.

Theorem 3.6. *The surface in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}(2)$ parametrising triples (A, H, α) for which (A, H) is bielliptic has 15 irreducible components.*

Proof: We put $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_2 = \{Z \in \mathbb{H}_2 \mid 3\tau_1 = 2\tau_2\}$ as in [HW]. We know, also from [HW], that the image of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_2$ in $\mathcal{A}_{1,3}$ is $\mathcal{H}_2$, so according to Lemma 3.1 and the same reasoning as in Theorem 3.2 the number of components of $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_2)$ is

$$[\,,_{1,3} : \,,_{1,3}(2)]/[S_2 : S_2'] = 720/[S_2 : S_2(2)]$$

where S_2 and S_2' are the stabilisers of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_2$ in $\,,_{1,3}$ and $\,,_{1,3}(2)$ respectively. From [HW] we have

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2b & 3b \\ 3(a-a')/2 & a' & 3b & 3(3b+b')/2 \\ (3c'+c)/2 & -c' & d & 3(d-d')/2 \\ -c' & 2c'/3 & 0 & d' \end{pmatrix} \right.$$
$$\left. \Bigg| \; M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, M' = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}), M \equiv M' \bmod 2 \right\}$$
$$\cong \left\{ (M, M') \in \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}) \times \mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z}) \mid M \equiv M' \bmod 2 \right\}.$$

Such a matrix will be in $\,,_{1,3}(2)$ if and only if $M \equiv M' \equiv I \bmod 2$ and $M \equiv M' \bmod 4$, because we need a, a', d, d' odd, b, c' even (so b' and c also even) and $3(a-a')/2$, $3(3b+b')/2$, $(3c'+c)/2$ and $3(d-d')/2$ all even.

Now consider the tower of groups

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{S}_2 &= \{(M, M') \mid M \equiv M' \bmod 2\} \\
&\bigcup \\
\tilde{S}_2'' &= \{(M, M') \mid M \equiv M' \equiv I \bmod 2\} \\
&\bigcup \\
\tilde{S}_2' &= \{(M, M') \mid M \equiv M' \equiv I \bmod 2,\ M \equiv M' \bmod 4\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then the map

$$(M, M') \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2b & 3b \\ 3(a-a')/2 & a' & 3b & 3(3b+b')/2 \\ (3c'+c)/2 & -c' & d & 3(d-d')/2 \\ -c' & 2c'/3 & 0 & d' \end{pmatrix}$$

induces isomorphisms between S_2 and $\tilde{S}_2$ and S_2' and $\tilde{S}_2'$, so $[S_2 : S_2'] = [\tilde{S}_2 : \tilde{S}_2']$. Now $\tilde{S}_2''$ is a normal subgroup of $\tilde{S}_2$ and the quotient is isomorphic to $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, of order 6, and the cosets of $\tilde{S}_2'$ in $\tilde{S}_2''$ are determined by the residue class of M mod 4. There are eight of these: the off-diagonal elements may be 0 or 2 mod 4, and the diagonal ones are either both 1 or both -1. So $[\tilde{S}_2'' : \tilde{S}_2'] = 8$, so $[\tilde{S}_2 : \tilde{S}_2'] = [\tilde{S}_2 : \tilde{S}_2''][\tilde{S}_2'' : \tilde{S}_2'] = 48$. So the number of irreducible components is $720/48 = 15$. ■

Finally, we consider the D-lines $L_{ijk} = \{u_i = u_j = u_k = 0\} \subseteq N$ and examine the abelian surfaces that live over them. We work with the line L_{045}. On this line the quintic surface X has the equation

$$C(z_0^2 - z_3^2)(z_1^2 - z_2^2) + D(z_0^2 - z_2^2)(z_3^2 - z_1^2) = 0.$$

These are the surfaces known as desmic[2] surfaces in [Hud] and [J].

The surface $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ given by the equation above is singular at twelve points and contains 32 lines. Sixteen of these lines are common to all the surfaces in the pencil. More precisely we have the following result.

[2] Greek $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, a band or tie, from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to bind.

Theorem 3.7. ([Hud], [J]) *If $CD \neq 0$ then $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ has ordinary double points at the four poles $P_0, \ldots, P_3$ $(= (1:0:0:0)$, etc) and at the eight points $(\pm 1 : \pm 1 : \pm 1 : \pm 1)$ forming the vertices of a cube, and no other singularities. A vertex is said to be even or odd according to whether the number of coordinates equal to -1 is even or odd. The sixteen lines $L_1, \ldots, L_{16}$ which are the edges and main diagonals of the cube lie in $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$: each passes through exactly one pole, one even point and one odd point.*

The configuration of lines and points is the well-known Reye configuration: see also in this context [Ni2], §§6–7.

We can resolve the singularities of $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ by blowing up the nodes. Let $\beta : \tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)} \to \Sigma_{(C:D)}$ be this blow up and let $\tilde{L}_j$ be the proper transform of L_j in $\tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)}$. Denote by C_i^0, C_i^+ and C_i^- the exceptional curve in $\tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)}$ coming from the ith pole, even and odd vertex respectively.

Lemma 3.8. *$\tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)}$ is a smooth K3 surface.*

Proof: $K_{\Sigma_{(C:D)}} = 0$ by adjunction, and blowing up nodes does not change this. ■

The sixteen rational curves $\tilde{L}_j$ are smooth and disjoint, so we can apply Nikulin's construction from [N] as before, obtaining

$$A_{(C:D)} \xleftarrow{\sigma} \tilde{A}_{(C:D)} \xrightarrow{f} \tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)} \xrightarrow{\beta} \Sigma_{(C:D)}$$

where f is a double cover branched along $\tilde{L}_j$ only, σ is the blow-down of the sixteen rational curves $f^{-1}(\tilde{L}_j)$ and $A_{(C:D)}$ is (after choosing an origin) an abelian surface. Furthermore, $\tilde{\Sigma}_{(C:D)} = \widetilde{\mathrm{Km}}\, A_{(C:D)}$ and f is the Kummer map.

Theorem 3.9. *$A_{(C:D)} \cong E \times E$, where E is the elliptic curve whose j-invariant is $j(C/D) = 2^8(C^2 - CD + D^2)^3/C^2D^2(C-D)^2$.*

Proof: Consider the curves $\tilde{E}_i^0 = f^{-1}(\tilde{C}_i^0)$, etc. Each of these is an elliptic curve since $f : \tilde{E}_i^0 \to \tilde{C}_i^0$ is a double cover branched at the four points corresponding to the four lines L_j passing through P_i, and similarly for the odd and even vertices. These twelve elliptic curves are disjoint in $\tilde{A}_{(C:D)}$ but their images E_i^0, $E_i^\pm$ in $A_{(C:D)}$ have intersection numbers $E_i^0 E_j^0 = 0$, $E_i^0 E_j^+ = E_j^+ E_k^- = E_k^- E_i^0 = 1$. Indeed E_i^0, E_j^+ and E_k^- are concurrent.

There is an exact sequence of abelian varieties

$$0 \longrightarrow E_0^0 \longrightarrow A_{(C:D)} \longrightarrow E_0^{0*} \longrightarrow 0$$

where E_0^{0*} is an elliptic curve. Since $E_0^0 E_j^+ = 1$ it follows that $E_j^+ \cong E_0^{0*}$ and similarly $E_k^- \cong E_0^{0*}$ for all j, k. Similarly $E_i^0 \cong E_0^{+*} \cong E_0^-$ for all i, so all the elliptic curves

$E_i^0, E_j^+, E_k^-, E_i^{0*}, E_j^{+*}, E_k^{-*}$ are isomorphic to one another. Moreover, E_0^+ defines a section of $A_{(C:D)} \to E_0^{0*}$ so $A_{(C:D)} \cong E_0^0 \times E_0^+ \cong E \times E$.

To calculate the j-invariant of E we need to know the cross-ratio of the four branch points of $f : \tilde{E}_0^0 \to \tilde{C}_0^0$. We use z_1, z_2 and z_3 as affine coordinates in the affine piece $z_0 = 1$ of $\mathbb{P}^3$, so that P_0 is the origin of $\mathbb{A}^3$ and $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ has the affine equation

$$C(1 - z_3^2)(z_1^2 - z_2^2) + D(1 - z_2^2)(z_3^2 - z_1^2) = 0.$$

The tangent cone to $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ at $(0,0,0)$ has the equation

$$C(z_1^2 - z_2^2) + D(z_3^2 - z_1^2) = 0$$

and this can also be thought of as the equation of $\tilde{C}_0^0$ in the $\mathbb{P}^2$ which is the set of lines in $\mathbb{A}^3$ through the origin. The branch points are given by the lines joining P_0 to the even points, which are $(1 : \pm 1 : \pm 1)$ (the vertices of a square). In the affine piece of $\mathbb{P}^2$ given by $z_1 = 1$ these points are simply $(\pm 1, \pm 1)$ and $\tilde{C}_0^0$ has the affine equation

$$C(1 - z_2^2) + D(z_3^2 - 1) = 0.$$

If we take the isomorphism $\tilde{C}_0^0 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ given by projection from $(-1, 1)$ we find that the four points are mapped to 0, 1, ∞ and C/D. ■

In fact the elliptic curves E_i^0, E_j^+ and E_k^- are isomorphic for reasons of projective geometry, because there is an action of $\mathbb{S}_6$ that preserves $\Sigma_{(C:D)}$ and permutes the three tetrahedra parametrised by poles, odd vertices and even vertices.

This is case (IV) (the diagonal case) of [Ba], §5. The $(1,3)$-polarisation is given by $\mathcal{O}(E \times \{0\} + \{0\} \times E + \Delta)$, where Δ is the diagonal. The result has a long history: compare [Hun], p. 313, where another proof of part of this appears, or indeed [J].

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