

# REDUCED GW INVARIANTS FROM CUSPIDAL CURVES

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**ABSTRACT.** We prove that the 1-stabilisation morphism, replacing elliptic tails with cusps, is well-defined at the level of genus 1 weighted-stable curves. We use this to endow a substack of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$  with a virtual class that ignores the boundary contribution of maps with a contracted elliptic tail. We thus prove that Vakil-Zinger's reduced invariants of the quintic threefold can be computed as Smyth-Viscardi's 1-stable (i.e. cuspidal) invariants. To do so we adapt Jun Li's techniques of  $p$ -fields and local equations for the moduli space.

## INTRODUCTION

The moduli stack of stable maps to the projective space  $\mathbb{P}^r$  is of fundamental importance in Gromov-Witten theory, since any moduli space of maps to a projective variety  $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^r$  is cut inside the former by a number of equations induced by generators of  $\mathcal{I}_{X/\mathbb{P}^r}$ . Yet its structure in higher genus is still largely mysterious.

Recall that in genus zero  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  is a smooth stack of the expected dimension  $r - 3 + d(r + 1) + n$ . Furthermore the rational Gromov-Witten theory of a complete intersection  $i: X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$  of degree  $(l_1, \dots, l_k)$  can be determined as a twisted theory for  $\mathbb{P}^r$  and thus computed via localisation: for any split vector bundle  $E = \oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(l_i)$  the sheaf  $\pi_* f^* E$  is a vector bundle on  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ , where we have denoted by  $\pi$  the projection from the universal curve and by  $f$  the universal stable map. It is a matter of functoriality of virtual fundamental classes [Kon95] [CKL01] [KKP03] that the following *hyperplane property* holds

$$j_* \left[ \bigsqcup_{\beta \in A_1(X): i_*(\beta)=d} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(X, \beta) \right]^{\text{vir}} = c_{\text{top}}(E) \cap [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)].$$

For  $g \geq 1$  the moduli space  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  is neither irreducible, nor pure dimensional, and the sheaf  $\pi_* f^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(l)$  is not a vector bundle. The enumerative meaning of the invariants is spoilt by degenerate contributions from curves of lower genera, represented by boundary components of the moduli space where a subcurve of positive genus is contracted.

The situation in genus 1 is better understood: the geometry of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  has been widely studied since [Vak00]. Contrary to higher genus, the closure of the locus of maps the source of which is a smooth elliptic curve is

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an irreducible component of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ , which is usually called the *main component*. Its boundary points were characterised in [Vak00] as follows:  $[f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r] \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  is smoothable, i.e. it can be made into the special fiber of a 1-dimensional family the generic fiber of which is a non-constant map from a smooth elliptic curve, if and only if either  $f$  is not constant on the minimal genus 1 subcurve  $E$  of  $C$ , or the image of the tangent vectors to the rational tails are linearly dependent in  $T_{f(E)}\mathbb{P}^r$ . In Section 1 we give a new proof of this fact 1.2 using Hu-Li's local equations for the moduli space; furthermore we provide a different characterisation of the smoothable maps as those that factor through a non-degenerate map from a Cohen-Macaulay genus 1 singularity 1.7, which we classify extending an argument due to Smyth.

From the enumerative point of view, it would be ideal to isolate the contribution to the invariants given by the main component. In an attempt to extract this information hidden within Kontsevich's moduli space, Vakil and Zinger managed to desingularise the main component by performing a sequence of blow-ups on an underlying space of weighted curves [VZ07] [VZ08] (see also [HL10]). The end result  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)^{\text{main}}$  is a smooth and irreducible stack on which  $\tilde{\pi}_* \tilde{f}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(l)$  is a vector bundle. This fact allowed them to define a notion of *reduced invariants* for complete intersections in  $\mathbb{P}^r$  by mimicking the hyperplane property of the genus 0 theory.

**Definition 0.1.** Let  $X$  be a complete intersection of degree  $(l_1, \dots, l_k)$  in  $\mathbb{P}^r$ . The genus 1 reduced invariants of  $X$  are defined by integrating against:

$$c_{\text{top}}(\tilde{\pi}_* \tilde{f}^*(\oplus_{i=1}^k \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(l_i))) \cap [\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)^{\text{main}}].$$

Recently there has been a different attempt to discard some of the boundary components. Based on Smyth's work on the birational geometry of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}$  [Smy11a, Smy11b], Viscardi [Vis12] has introduced a series of *alternate compactifications* of the moduli space of maps from smooth elliptic curves. Compared to Kontsevich's space of stable maps, in Viscardi's space  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(m)}(X, \beta)$  maps that contract a genus 1 curve with at most  $m$  rational tails are destabilised, and replaced by maps from  $l$ -elliptic singularities with  $l \leq m$ .

The main result of the present paper is that reduced invariants of the quintic threefold can be recovered from Viscardi's alternate compactifications.

**Theorem 0.2.** Let  $X_5 \subseteq \mathbb{P}^4$  be a generic smooth quintic threefold. Then:

$$N_1^{\text{red}}(X_5, d) = N_1^{\text{cusp}}(X_5, d),$$

where:

$$N_1^{\text{red}}(X_5, d) := \deg \left( c_{\text{top}}(\tilde{\pi}_* \tilde{f}^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5))) \cap [\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^{\text{main}}] \right)$$

and

$$N_1^{\text{cusp}}(X_5, d) := \deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X_5, d)]^{\text{vir}}.$$

Below we will suppress the subscript 5 from  $X_5$ . The insight for this theorem comes from the following formula, the proof of which was first given by J. Li and A. Zinger [LZ07] in the symplectic category:

$$(1) \quad N_1(X, d) = N_1^{\text{red}}(X, d) + \frac{1}{12}N_0(X, d).$$

The first proof of Li-Zinger's formula in the algebro-geometric setting is due to H.-W. Chang and J. Li in [CL15]. Their splitting of the intrinsic normal cone makes it patent that the genus 0 contribution to the right hand side only comes from the boundary component with a single rational tail of degree  $d$ . This suggests that removing such a component would provide a more direct approach to reduced invariants for the quintic threefold. This is precisely what Viscardi's space of 1-stable maps does.

The proof of our main theorem follows from adapting the techniques of Chang and Li to Viscardi's moduli spaces. Here is an outline of the proof.

We first consider a moduli space of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$ . In the work of Chang and Li,  $p$ -fields provide a way around the fact that we cannot control the geometry of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(X, d)$  and there is no compatible perfect obstruction theory relative to the inclusion  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(X, d) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$ . By introducing the moduli space of maps with  $p$ -fields the authors manage to include the unwanted part of the obstruction theory into the moduli space, and to endow a well-understood space (indeed very similar to  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$ ) with an obstruction theory counting genus 1 curves in the quintic. Parallelising their proof, i.e. using cosection localised virtual cycles [KL13] and the deformation to the normal cone  $(X_5 \subseteq \mathbb{P}^4) \rightsquigarrow (X_5 \subseteq N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4})$ , we see that:

**Proposition 0.3.**  $\deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{vir}} = \deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)]^{\text{vir}}.$

Indeed it is enough to notice that all the constructions in [CL12] carry over to the setting of a family of Gorenstein (not necessarily nodal) curves.

We then need the following comparison morphism.

**Proposition 0.4.** *There exists a well-defined 1-stabilisation morphism at the level of weighted-stable curves:*

$$\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}}(1)$$

The fiber product

$$\mathcal{Z} := \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$$

is a substack of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$  avoiding the boundary component with one rational tail of degree  $d$ .

It is harder to compare the fiber product

$$\mathcal{Z}^p := \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt},\text{st}}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$$

with  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$ . Yet  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  is endowed with a cosection-localised virtual class counting 1-stable maps to the quintic threefold (by cosection-localised virtual

pullback). The same splitting arguments as in [CL12] allow us to evince a main contribution which coincides with Vakil-Zinger's reduced invariants. On the other hand a dimensional computation shows that this is the only enumeratively meaningful component.

### Future directions.

### Outline of the paper.

**Notations and conventions.** We work over an algebraically closed field  $\mathbf{k}$  of characteristic 0.

Throughout the paper we shall have fixed a homogeneous polynomial  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbf{k}[x_0, \dots, x_4]_5$  of degree 5 such that  $X = V(\mathbf{w}) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^4$  is a generic smooth quintic threefold. Furthermore let us consider a fixed positive integer  $d$  determining all the homology classes  $\beta = d[\ell] \in A_1(\mathbb{P}^4)$ , line bundle weights, etc. that we shall take into account.

Let  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(X, \beta)$  denote Kontsevich's moduli stack of  $n$ -pointed genus 1 stable maps to  $X$  in the homology class  $\beta$ . We may use the shorthand  $\mathbf{M}$  for a moduli space of stable maps, and always denote by  $(\pi, f): \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{M}} \rightarrow \mathbf{M} \times X$  the universal curve and stable map. Similarly let  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(1)}(X, \beta)$  denote Viscardi's moduli stack of 1-stable maps to  $X$ , with universal curve and stable map  $(\widehat{\pi}, \widehat{f}): \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbf{M}} \times X$ .

Let  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}$  denote the algebraic stack of prestable  $n$ -marked curves of arithmetic genus 1. In the following definitions, by *special point* we mean the preimage of a node or a marking in the normalisation.

**Definition 0.5.** Let  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$  be the stack of *weighted-stable* curves of genus 1 with  $n$  markings and total weight  $d$ : every geometric point of  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$  represents a connected, reduced, nodal, projective curve of arithmetic genus 1 with  $n$  distinct smooth markings and an integer-valued function  $\text{wt}$  on the dual graph. Such a function assumes only nonnegative values, the sum of which on all the vertices of the dual graph is  $d$ ;  $\text{wt}$  is compatible with the specialisation maps, and we further impose the following stability condition: every  $p_a = 0$  component of weight 0 has at least three special points (every  $p_a = 1$  component of weight 0 has at least one special point).

There is an étale non-separated morphism  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}$  and the stability condition is such that the forgetful map  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}$  factors through  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$ , the weight coming from the degree of the map to  $\mathbb{P}^r$ . We shall denote by  $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}$  the universal curve (and use similar notation for its pullbacks). We shall also consider the universal Picard stack  $\mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}}$  of  $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}$  with universal line bundle  $\mathcal{L}$ , subject to the stability condition that  $\omega_{\pi}^{\log} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3}$  is  $\pi$ -ample, and the requirement that the total degree of  $\mathcal{L}$  on the fibers of  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $d$ . Let  $\lambda$  denote the projection  $\mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$ , where the weight comes from the degree of the line

bundle. The forgetful map  $M = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$  factors through  $\lambda$  by declaring  $\mathcal{L}_M := f^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1)$ . We shall often use shorthand notation  $\mathfrak{M}$  for  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$  and  $\mathfrak{P}$  for  $\mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}}$ .

**Definition 0.6.** Let  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}(1)$  be the stack of *at worst cuspidal* projective connected, reduced,  $n$ -marked, projective curves of arithmetic genus 1 that are weighted-stable with total weight  $d$ , i.e. the weight is nonnegative, and every  $p_a = 0$  component of weight 0 has at least three special points (every  $p_a = 1$  component of weight 0 has at least *two* special points).

**Remark 0.7.** It follows from the miniversal deformation of the cusp that being at worst cuspidal (i.e. having only nodes and cusps as singularity) is an open condition on the base of any family of curves.

We shall denote by  $\hat{\pi}: \hat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}(1)$  the universal curve (and use similar notation for its pullbacks). We shall also consider the universal Picard stack  $\mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}}(1)$  of  $\hat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}(1)$  with universal line bundle  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$  subject to similar stability conditions to the one spelled out for nodal curves. We shall often use shorthand notation  $\hat{\mathfrak{M}}$  for  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}(1)$  and  $\hat{\mathfrak{P}}$  for  $\mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}}(1)$ . Let  $\hat{\lambda}$  denote the projection  $\hat{\mathfrak{P}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathfrak{M}}$ .

We sometimes work on  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{div}}$ , parametrising families of nodal curves with a relative Cartier divisor, which we may ask to be weighted stable in order to make this space compatible with  $\mathfrak{M}$  and  $\mathfrak{P}$  above. More precisely  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{div}}$  can be thought of as the open inside  $C(\pi_* \mathcal{L}) = \underline{\text{Spec}}_{\mathfrak{P}}(\mathbb{R}^1 \pi_* \mathcal{L})$  (see [CL12] and Section 2 below), where the section of  $\mathcal{L}$  is not 0 on any irreducible component of the curve. Alternatively this is the moduli functor of a prestable curve with a line bundle and a section up to scalar, which can be thought of as the hom-stack  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{M}_1}(\mathcal{C}, [\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_m])$ ; then we pick the connected component where the line bundle has total degree  $d$ , and the open substack obtained by requiring weighted stability and the section not to vanish on any irreducible component of the curve. The morphism  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{div}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{P}$  is obtained by declaring  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{div}}} := \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D})$ , where  $\mathcal{D}$  is the universal Cartier divisor.  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{div}}(1)$  is defined similarly starting with weighted 1-stable curves.

We shall always denote the spectrum of a discrete valuation ring (DVR) by  $\Delta$ , with closed point 0 and generic point  $\eta$ .

Subcurves are always connected.

## 1. $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ - COMPONENTS, EQUATIONS AND ALTERNATE COMPACTIFICATIONS

**1.1. Local equations and components.** We start by recalling a description of the global geometry of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ . Besides the main component, which was defined in the Introduction, for every positive integer  $k$  and partition  $\lambda \vdash d$  into  $k$  parts such that no  $\lambda_i = 0$ , there is an irreducible *boundary component*  $D_\lambda(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  defined to be the closure of the locus where:

- i: the source curve is obtained by gluing a smooth elliptic curve  $E$  with  $k$  many  $\mathbb{P}^1$ 's as rational tails  $R_i$ ,
- ii: the map contracts the elliptic curve  $E$  to a point, and
- iii: the map has degree  $\lambda_i$  on the rational tail  $R_i$ .

Indeed  $D_\lambda(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  is the image of the gluing morphism from the fiber product:

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,k}(\mathbb{P}^r, 0) \times_{\mathbb{P}^r} \prod_{i=1}^k \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\mathbb{P}^r, \lambda_i).$$

The *minimal* arithmetic genus 1 subcurve is called the *core* or the *circuit*.

**Proposition 1.1.** (1) *All the irreducible components of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  have been described above:*

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d) = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)^{\text{main}} \cup \bigcup_{\lambda} D_\lambda(\mathbb{P}^r, d).$$

(2) *A map  $[f]$  lies in the boundary of the main component if and only if:*

- *either  $f$  is non-constant on at least one irreducible component of the core,*
- *or if  $(E \sqcup_{\mathbf{p} \sqcup_{\mathbf{q}}} \bigsqcup_{i=1}^k R_i, f)$  is a stable map with  $k$  rational tails, where  $E$  is the maximal contracted genus 1 subcurve, then  $\{\text{df}(T_{q_i} R_i)\}_{i=1}^k$  are linearly dependent in  $T_{f(E)} \mathbb{P}^r$ .*

This is due to R. Vakil and A. Zinger in [Vak00, VZ07]. We shall later discuss a different proof of this fact based on local equations for the moduli space.

We now review Hu-Li's procedure for finding local equations of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  in a smooth ambient space [HL10]. They will be useful when describing the structure of the intrinsic normal cone and its splitting.

Recall that a map  $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$  is given by a line bundle  $L$  on  $C$  together with  $r+1$  sections in  $H^0(C, L)$  that generate the line bundle. It is therefore natural to embed the space of stable maps as an open inside  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}^{\oplus r+1}$  on the universal Picard stack  $\mathfrak{P}_1 = \mathfrak{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1)$ . Hu and Li actually work over a local chart of the algebraic stack  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ , parametrising families of prestable curves with a relative Cartier divisor (of total degree  $d$ ).

Let  $[f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r]$  be a point of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ : we may fix homogeneous coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}^r$  in such a way that  $D_0 := f^{-1}\{x_0 = 0\}$  is a simple divisor contained supported on the smooth locus of  $C$  (i.e. a  $d$ -uple of smooth points); this property will then hold in a neighbourhood of  $[f]$ . This gives a morphism from an étale chart  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  to an étale chart  $\mathcal{V}$  of  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ , that we may assume to land in the locus where the divisor consists of  $d$  distinct smooth points. Notice that this locus is smooth over  $\mathfrak{M}_1$  by the deformation theory of smooth subschemes. A map to  $\mathbb{P}^r$  shall now be thought of as a curve-divisor pair  $(C, D)$  together with  $r$  sections of  $\mathcal{O}_C(D)$ : the map can be written as  $[1 : u_1 : \dots : u_r]$ , where 1 denotes the given section of  $\mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(D)$ .

Furthermore, étale locally on  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ , we may pick extra sections  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  of  $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  such that:

- (1) they pass through the core genus 1 curve;
- (2) they are distinct smooth points disjoint from the support of  $\mathcal{D}_0$ .

Now  $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})$  is a vector bundle on  $\mathcal{V}$  and  $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D})$  is carved inside it by requiring that the restriction map  $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{A}}$  be zero.

**Proposition 1.2.** (1) *Étale locally on  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ , there is a locally closed embedding of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  inside the vector bundle  $V := \underline{\text{Spec}}(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})^{\oplus r})$  over  $\mathcal{V}$ :*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^r, d) & \xleftarrow{\text{ét}} & \mathcal{U} & \hookrightarrow & V \\ & & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} & \xleftarrow{\text{ét}} & \mathcal{V} & & \end{array}$$

Notice that  $V$  is smooth since  $\mathcal{V}$  is.

- (2) Assume furthermore that  $\mathcal{V}$  is affine; then on  $\mathcal{V}$  we have

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A}) \cong \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}) \oplus \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{B}}$$

and the restriction-to- $\mathcal{A}$  map is zero on the second factor.

- (3) Call  $\varphi: \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{A}}$  the map induced on the first factor by restricting to  $\mathcal{A}$ . Locally on  $\mathcal{V}$ ,  $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})$  can be written as a sum of line bundles: let  $D = \sum_{i=1}^d \delta_i$ , then

$$\varphi = \oplus \varphi_i: \oplus_{i=1}^d \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\delta_i + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

After choosing a trivialisation for each of the line bundles above,  $\varphi_i: \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}}$  is given by multiplication by

$$\prod_{q \in [\mathcal{A}, \delta_i]} \zeta_q,$$

where  $\zeta_q$  is the smoothing coordinate on  $\mathfrak{M}_1$  corresponding to the node  $q$ , and  $[\mathcal{A}, \delta_i]$  denotes the set of nodes separating  $\mathcal{A}$  (the core) from the point  $\delta_i$ .

We refer the reader to [HL10, Lemma 4.10, Proposition 4.13] for the details; we are going to review the key ideas in §4, where we find local equations for  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ . We include here a proof of Proposition 1.1-(2) based on Hu-Li's equations.

*Proof.* Let us start with the easiest degenerate situation: a contracted elliptic curve attached to a  $\mathbb{P}^1$  of degree  $d$  at a single node  $q$ . Equations for the moduli space of maps around such a point look like

$$\zeta_q \sum_{i=1}^d w_i^j = 0, \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, r$$

where the  $w_i$  are coordinates on the fibers of  $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(D + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})$  in the basis given by  $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(\delta_i + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, d$ .

Our point corresponds to a smoothable map if and only if the equations admit a solution with  $\zeta_q \neq 0$ , hence it must be  $\sum_{i=1}^d w_i^j = 0$  for every  $j$ . Taking a coordinate  $z$  on  $\mathbb{P}^1$  centred at the node  $q$ , we see that the  $i$ -th basis vector corresponds to a polynomial vanishing at  $q$  and at  $\delta_j$ ,  $\forall j \neq i$ . This can be written as

$$e_i(z) = z \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{(z - \delta_j)}{-\delta_j},$$

where we have chosen a convenient normalisation. So the restriction to the rational tail of the map corresponding to the point of coordinates  $(w_i^j)_{i=1, \dots, d}^{j=1, \dots, r}$  can be written as

$$[1 : \sum_{i=1}^d w_i^1 e_i(z) : \dots, \sum_{i=1}^d w_i^r e_i(z)].$$

Differentiating with respect to  $z$  we see that the image of the tangent vector at  $q$  is given in affine coordinates around  $f(E)$  by:

$$(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i^1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^d w_i^r).$$

Hence smoothability is equivalent to the image of the tangent vector being zero.

More generally we may assume that the dual graph is terminally weighted [HL10, §3.1]. Assume there are  $k$  positive-weighted rational tails and denote by  $D(h)$ ,  $h = 1, \dots, k$ , the set of indices  $i$  s.t.  $\delta_i$  belongs to the  $h$ -th rational tail, by  $E(h)$  the set of nodes separating the core from the  $h$ -th rational tail. The equations will then take the following form:

$$\sum_{h=1}^k \left( \prod_{q \in E(h)} \zeta_q \right) \left( \sum_{i \in D(h)} w_i^j \right) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, r,$$

which can be assembled in matrix form as follows:

$$W \cdot \underline{\zeta} := \left( \sum_{i \in D(h)} w_i^j \right)_{j,h} \cdot \left( \prod_{q \in E(h)} \zeta_q \right)_h = 0.$$

We see that smoothability is equivalent to the linear dependence of the rows of the above matrix  $W$ . On the other hand, on every positive-weighted rational tail  $R_h$ , we can choose a suitable coordinate  $z_h$  around the node  $q_h$  and write the map as

$$[1 : p_h^1(z_h) : \dots : p_h^r(z_h)],$$



where:

$$p_h^j(z_h) = \sum_{i \in D(h)} w_i^j e_i^h(z_h) \quad \text{and} \quad e_i^h(z_h) = z_h \prod_{l \in D(h) \setminus \{i\}} \frac{(z_h - \delta_l)}{-\delta_l}.$$

The elliptic curve is contracted to the point  $[1 : 0 : \dots : 0]$  and the tangent vector to  $R_h$  at  $q_h$  is mapped to the  $h$ -th row of  $W$  (in affine coordinates around  $f(E)$ ). Again we see that the map is smoothable if and only if the image of the tangent vectors to the rational tails at the nodes are linearly dependent in  $T_{f(E)}\mathbb{P}^r$ .  $\square$

**1.2. Smyth-Viscardi's compactifications.** For any homology class  $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ , let  $\mathcal{M}_{1,n}(X, \beta)$  be the stack of maps  $f: C \rightarrow X$  from a *smooth* elliptic curve with  $n$  marked points, satisfying  $f_*[C] = \beta$ . The moduli spaces of  $m$ -stable maps give alternate compactifications of  $\mathcal{M}_{1,n}(X, \beta)$ .

**Definition 1.3.** Let  $C$  be a reduced, connected, projective curve of arithmetic genus 1 over  $\mathbf{k}$ , and let  $p_1, \dots, p_n \in C$  be smooth, distinct points. A map  $f: C \rightarrow X$  is said to be *m-stable* if the following conditions hold:

- (1)  $C$  has only nodes and elliptic  $l$ -fold points,  $l \leq m$ , as singularities.
- (2) For any connected subcurve  $E \subset C$  of arithmetic genus 1 on which  $f$  is constant,

$$\left| \left\{ E \cap \overline{C \setminus E} \right\} \cup \{p_i : p_i \in E\} \right| > m.$$

- (3)  $f$  has no non-trivial infinitesimal automorphisms.

Recall that a  $\mathbf{k}$ -rational  $p \in C$  is called an *elliptic m-fold point* if:

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,p} \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}[[x, y]]/(y^2 - x^3) & m = 1 \\ \mathbf{k}[[x, y]]/(x(x - y^2)) & m = 2 \\ \mathbf{k}[[x, y]]/I_m & m \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

where  $I_m = (x_h x_i - x_h x_j : i, j, h \in \{1, \dots, m-1\})$  and  $i, j, h$  are distinct.

Viscardi's main result [Vis12, Thm. 3.6] is the following:

**Theorem 1.4.** *The moduli functor of m-stable maps  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(m)}(X, \beta)$  is represented by a proper Deligne-Mumford stack of finite type over  $\mathbf{k}$ .*

**Remark 1.5.** We think that the algorithm proposed by Viscardi to prove the properness of his moduli spaces oversees a case. The issue is that, given a map  $f: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_T^r$  over a DVR scheme  $T$  such that  $\mathcal{C}_\eta$  is smooth and  $f_0$  is constant on a genus 1 connected subcurve  $E \subseteq \mathcal{C}_0$ , it is not always true that  $f$  descends to a map  $\hat{f}: \hat{\mathcal{C}}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_T^r$ , where  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$  has a genus 1 *Gorenstein* singularity.

Consider the stable map  $[f]$  in  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^3, 4)$  from an elliptic bridge  $C := R_{1q_1} \sqcup E \sqcup_{q_2} R_2$  to  $\mathbb{P}^3$  that maps  $R_1$  to the  $z$ -axis, contracts  $E$  to the origin,

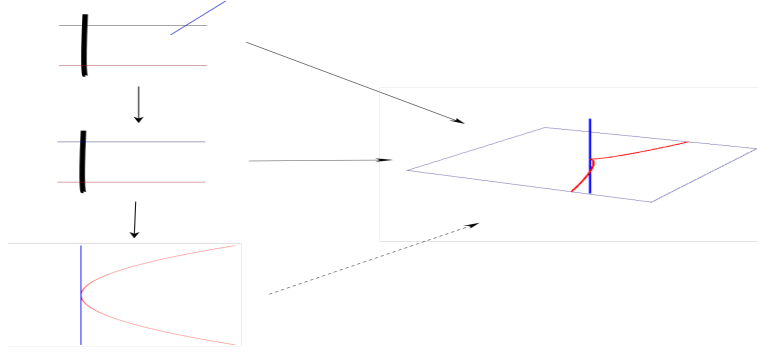
and makes  $(R_2, q_2)$  into the normalisation of a cusp in the  $(x, y)$ -plane, i.e. its image is the non-Gorenstein singularity:

$$D := \underline{\text{Spec}}(\mathbf{k}[x, y, z]/(x, y)) \cup \underline{\text{Spec}}(\mathbf{k}[x, y, z]/(z, y^2 - x^3)).$$

Notice that  $\text{df}(T_{q_2} R_2) = 0$ , so there is a non-trivial linear relation:

$$0 \cdot \text{df}(T_{q_1} R_1) + 1 \cdot \text{df}(T_{q_2} R_2) = 0,$$

and hence the map is smoothable. Viscardi claims that the map factors through the family  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_T$ , obtained by contracting  $E$  to a tacnode. Notice that the image of  $\hat{f}$  would still be  $D$ , since there is at most one indeterminacy point of  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_T \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_T^r$ , located at the singularity. However in our example  $f$  cannot factor through the tacnode. Indeed in that case we would have a birational morphism between two singular curves with the same  $\delta$  invariant and the same normalisation, so  $\hat{f}: \hat{C} \rightarrow D$  would be an isomorphism, which is a contradiction. We suggest that in this case the correct procedure would be to sprout  $(R_1, q_1)$ .



However Viscardi's argument can be fixed. Let  $(\mathcal{C}_\eta, F_\eta)$  be a stable map to  $\mathbb{P}^r$ , defined on the generic point of a DVR scheme  $T$ ; we may assume that  $\mathcal{C}_\eta$  is smooth [Vis12, Section 3.2.1]. As described in [Vis12, Theorem 3.6, Step 1], after applying nodal reduction we get a map  $F: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_T^r$ , for which we may suppose that  $C := \mathcal{C}_0$  is and nodal and reduced  $f := F_0$  is stable.

If  $f$  is not constant on the minimal genus 1 subcurve, then it is already  $m$ -stable and there is nothing to say. Otherwise let  $E \subset C$  be the maximal connected genus 1 subcurve where  $f$  is constant and let  $R_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup R_m = \overline{C/E}$ .

By Proposition 1.1 (2) we know there is a non-trivial linear relation among the  $\text{df}(T_{q_i} R_i)$ 's. Consider a maximal one with all non-zero coefficients. Possibly after relabelling, such a relation looks like:

$$\alpha_1 \text{df}(T_{q_1} R_1) + \dots + \alpha_j \text{df}(T_{q_j} R_j) = 0.$$

In this case we blow-up  $\mathcal{C}_T$  in  $q_{j+1}, \dots, q_m$ . The induced map  $\tilde{F}_0$  is constant on the exceptional divisors  $G_{j+1}, \dots, G_m$  and we can complete the above linear relation to

$$\alpha_1 \text{df}(T_{q_1} \tilde{R}_1) + \dots + \alpha_j \text{df}(T_{q_j} \tilde{R}_j) + \beta_{j+1} \text{df}(T_{q_{j+1}} E_{j+1}) + \dots + \beta_m \text{df}(T_{q_m} E_m) = 0$$

with any choice of non-zero coefficients  $\beta$ . Now this *sprouting* [Smy11b, Section 2.3] ensures that the sections descend to the corresponding elliptic  $m$ -fold singularity. Notice that, for every  $m_1 \leq m_2$ , there is a morphism from an  $m_2$ -elliptic singularity to an  $m_1$ -elliptic point that is birational on the target and contracts  $m_2 - m_1$  branches of the source to the singular point. At this point proceed with Step 2 of Viscardi's algorithm.

The irreducible components of Viscardi's moduli space  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(m)}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  are also well understood [Vis12, Thm. 5.9]; indeed they have a similar description to the ones of Kontsevich's space. The main advantage of the  $m$ -stable compactification is that the number of components drops as  $m$  increases.

In particular the space  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  we will consider in the next sections has not got the boundary component  $D_{(d)}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ .

**1.3. A different characterisation of smoothability.** Inspired by Viscardi's alternate compactification, we give yet another characterisation of smoothable maps in genus 1.

**Definition 1.6.** Let  $C$  be a reduced curve over  $\mathbf{k}$  and  $p \in C$  a singular point. We define the *genus of the singularity* in  $p$  to be the quantity:

$$g(p) = \delta(p) - b(p) + 1,$$

where  $\delta(p) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\nu_* \mathcal{O}_{\overline{C}} / \mathcal{O}_C) \otimes k(p)$ ,  $\nu: \overline{C} \rightarrow C$  is the normalisation of  $C$  at  $p$ , and  $b(p)$  is the number of branches of  $C$  at  $p$ .

**Proposition 1.7.** *Let  $[f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r]$  be a stable map from a genus 1 curve  $C = E_{\mathbf{p}} \sqcup_{\mathbf{q}} \bigsqcup_{i=1}^m R_i$ , where  $E$  is the maximal genus 1 subcurve contracted by  $f$ , and the  $R_i$ 's are rational tails on which  $f$  has positive degree.*

*Then  $f$  is smoothable if and only if it factors through a Cohen-Macaulay genus 1 singularity with positive degree on at least one of its branches.*

**Lemma 1.8.** *(Classification of Cohen-Macaulay genus 1 singularities) The CM (i.e. reduced) genus 1 singularities with  $m$  branches are obtained by gluing a genus 0 singularity with  $k$  branches together with a Smyth's  $(m-k)$ -elliptic fold. Notice that  $k$  may be 0 (i.e. a point) or 1 (i.e. a smooth rational curve).*

*Proof.* We extend the argument given by Smyth [Smy11a, Appendix A] to classify the Gorenstein genus 1 singularities. We study the analytic germ of the singularity and we adopt Smyth's notation:  $R$  denotes the completion of the local ring of  $C$  at the singularity;  $\tilde{R} = \mathbf{k}[[t_1]] \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{k}[[t_m]]$  its integral closure;  $\mathfrak{m}_R$  the maximal ideal of  $R$  and  $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}$  that of  $\tilde{R}$ .

Let us recall that to describe  $R$  as a quotient polynomial ring, it is enough to find a  $\mathbf{k}$ -basis for  $\mathfrak{m}_R / \mathfrak{m}_R^2 = \langle e_1, \dots, e_s \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}$  where the  $e_i$ 's are some elements in  $\tilde{R}$ . Indeed, once given such a basis, it is a consequence of completeness that  $R$  can be recognized as  $\mathbf{k}[[x_1, \dots, x_s]] / I$ , where  $I$  is the kernel of the

ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}[[x_1, \dots, x_s]] &\rightarrow R \subset \mathbf{k}[[t_1]] \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{k}[[t_m]] \\ x_i &\mapsto e_i \end{aligned}$$

Smyth observes that  $\tilde{R}/R$  is graded by:

$$(\tilde{R}/R)_i := \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^i / (\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^i \cap R) + \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^{i+1}$$

Furthermore:

- (1)  $m = \delta(p) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{R}/R)_i$ ;
- (2)  $1 = g(p) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{R}/R)_i$ ;
- (3) if  $(\tilde{R}/R)_i = (\tilde{R}/R)_j = 0$  then  $(\tilde{R}/R)_{i+j} = 0$ .

From (3) and (2) it follows that  $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{R}/R)_1 = 1$  and  $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{R}/R)_i = 0$  for  $i \geq 2$ . Then the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2}{\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 \cap R} \rightarrow \frac{\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}}{\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}} \cap R} \rightarrow (\tilde{R}/R)_1 \rightarrow 0$$

entails that:

$$\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_R, \quad \mathfrak{m}_R / \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}} / \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 \text{ is a codimension 1 } \mathbf{k}\text{-subspace.}$$

Obviously  $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_R^2$ . Hence  $s$  is at least  $m - 1$ . After relabelling we may assume  $e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}$  generate  $\mathfrak{m}_R / \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2$ , and after Gaussian elimination they take the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= (t_1, 0, \dots, 0, a_1 t_m) \\ e_2 &= (0, t_2, \dots, 0, a_2 t_m) \\ &\dots \\ e_{m-1} &= (0, 0, \dots, t_{m-1}, a_{m-1} t_m) \end{aligned}$$

with  $a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} \in \mathbf{k}$ . At this point Smyth restricts his attention to Gorenstein singularities and shows that under this assumption he can choose all the  $a_i$  to be 1; furthermore  $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 = \mathfrak{m}_R^2$  holds if  $m \geq 3$ , thus the above are generators for  $\mathfrak{m}_R / \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2$  and the goal is reached. For  $m = 1$  (resp. 2) he finds extra generators and shows they satisfy the equation of a cusp (resp. a tacnode).

Removing the Gorenstein restriction we have three possibilities for  $m \geq 3$ :

- (1) At least two of the  $a_i$ 's are non-zero, say  $i = 1, 2$ : then  $a_1 a_2 t_m^2 = e_1 \cdot e_2$  so  $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 = \mathfrak{m}_R^2$  and we are done as above. It is easily seen that  $e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}$  satisfy the equations of a  $(k, m - k)$  singularity where  $k$  is the number of  $a_i$ 's that are zero.
- (2) Only one of the  $a_i$ 's is non-zero, say  $a_1 = 1$ : then  $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2 = \mathfrak{m}_R^2 + (t_m^2)$  and by adjoining  $e_m = t_m^2$  to the  $e_i$ 's we see that they generate  $\mathfrak{m}_R / \mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{R}}^2$  and they satisfy the equation of a tacnode  $(e_1^2 - e_m)e_m = 0$

and  $e_i e_j = 0$  for  $i \neq j$  and  $(i, j) \neq (1, m)$ , so this is an  $(m - 2, 2)$  singularity.

- (3) Finally all the  $a_i$ 's are zero: then we have to add  $t_m^2, t_m^3$  to generate  $\mathfrak{m}_R/\mathfrak{m}_R^2$  and we obviously find an  $(m - 1, 1)$  singularity.

Similarly for  $m = 2$  there are two possibilities: the tacnode (corresponding to  $a_1 \neq 0$ ) and the union of a cusp with a non-coplanar line (for  $a_1 = 0$ ), with equations:

$$\mathbf{k}[[x, y, z]]/(xz, yz, y^2 - x^3)$$

For  $m = 1$  the only possible singularity is the cusp: indeed it can be proven that  $\mathfrak{m}_R^2 = \mathfrak{m}_R$ .  $\square$

**Remark 1.9.** The genus and number of branches are not sufficient to tell these singularities apart anymore, neither is the embedding dimension. A numerical invariant that distinguishes them is:

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}} R/I_p$$

where

$$I_p = \text{Ann}_R(\tilde{R}/R) = \left\{ f \in R \mid f \cdot \tilde{R} \subseteq R \right\}$$

is the conductor ideal at the singular point. Using the explicit description of  $R$  given in the lemma above, we can easily find generators of  $I_p$  and check that for a  $(k, m - k)$  singularity we have:

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}} R/I_p = m - k.$$

**Lemma 1.10.** *Every Cohen-Macaulay genus 1 singularity is smoothable.*

*Proof.* We exhibit explicit smoothings for the above singularities. Start with two families  $(\mathcal{C}^0; \sigma_0, p_1, \dots, p_k) \rightarrow T$  and  $(\mathcal{C}^1; \sigma_1, q_{k+1}, \dots, q_m) \rightarrow T$  respectively of smooth  $(k + 1)$ -pointed rational curves and smooth  $(m - k + 1)$ -pointed elliptic curves over a DVR scheme  $T$ , e.g. consider two trivial families.

Then perform a blow-up along the trace of  $p_1, \dots, p_k$  and  $q_{k+1}, \dots, q_m$  on the central fibers  $(\mathcal{C}^0)_0$  and  $(\mathcal{C}^1)_0$  to get families  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^0 \xrightarrow{\pi_0} \mathcal{C}^0$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^1 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \mathcal{C}^1$  respectively.

We can now find semi-ample line bundles which are trivial on the strict transform of the central fiber and ample everywhere else, namely

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0 &= \pi_0^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}^0}(p_1 + \dots + p_k)(-F_1 - \dots - F_k), \\ \mathcal{L}_1 &= \pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}^1}(q_{k+1} + \dots + q_m)(-F_{k+1} - \dots - F_m) \end{aligned}$$

where we denoted by  $F_j$  the exceptional divisors of the blow-ups.

We can then use them to give contraction maps. The contracted families  $\mathcal{C}^0 \rightarrow T$  and  $\mathcal{C}^1 \rightarrow T$  still have smooth generic fibers of genus 0 and 1 respectively and, by construction,  $(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^0)_0$  has a genus 0 singularity with  $k$  branches and  $(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^1)_0$  has a Smyth's  $(m - k)$ -elliptic point [Smy11a, Lemma 2.12].

Observe now that  $\sigma_0$  and  $\sigma_1$  induce sections of the contracted curves  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^0 \rightarrow T$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^1 \rightarrow T$  passing through the singular points of the central fiber. Let  $\hat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow T$  the family of curves obtained by gluing  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^0 \rightarrow T$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^1 \rightarrow T$  along  $\sigma_0$  and  $\sigma_1$  (pushout). Then  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$  has a nodal generic fiber which clearly can be further smoothed.  $\square$

*Proof.* 1.7 The argument that if  $f$  is smoothable then it has to factor through a genus 1 singularity was given by Vakil when he showed that the tangent vectors have to be linearly dependent in the image [Vak00, Lemma 5.9].

Viceversa, let us suppose that  $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$  factors through  $\hat{f}: \hat{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$  with  $\hat{C}$  a genus 1 singularity in a way that at least one branch is not contracted.

We first show that:

**Claim 1.** *We can produce smoothings  $\mathcal{C}$  of  $C$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$  of  $\hat{C}$  with a contraction map  $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$  compatible with the given  $C \rightarrow \hat{C}$ . See Remark 1.11 below*

*Proof.* Assume that  $\hat{C}$  has a  $(k, m-k)$ -singularity. Pick a smoothing  $\mathcal{C}$  of  $C$  such that after resolving the  $A_n$  singularities at the nodes, i.e. when looking at the semistable model with regular total space  $\mathcal{C}^{\text{ss}}$ , the following holds: call  $E$  the maximal *balanced* genus 1 subcurve [Smy11a, Proposition 2.11] contracted by  $f^{\text{ss}}$ , then there are  $m-k$  rational tails of positive degree directly adjacent to  $E$  and the other  $k$  rational tails are further away, possibly at different distances.

We may then perform a two-step contraction: by the work of Smyth we can find a line bundle contracting  $E$ , namely:

$$\mathcal{L} = \omega_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{ss}}/T} \left( \sum_{F \subseteq E} (l + 1 - l(F, Z)F) \right),$$

where  $Z$  is the core,  $l(\cdot, \cdot)$  is the distance function on the dual graph and  $l$  is the maximum value attained by  $l(\cdot, Z)$  on  $E$ . Let us call  $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$  the family of curves obtained from this contraction; notice that  $f^{\text{ss}}$  descends to a  $\bar{f}: \bar{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$ . The central fiber  $\bar{C}$  has an  $(m-k+h)$ -fold elliptic point with  $h \leq k$ , and it still has a contraction map  $\rho$  to  $\hat{C}$ .

If necessary we may add markings  $p_1 + \dots + p_N = \Sigma$  on all the  $f$ -contracted rational components away from the genus 1 singularity, and on the branches of the  $(m-k+h)$ -fold that are not contracted by  $\rho$ . Now use  $\hat{f}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1)(\Sigma)$  to perform a second contraction. Since it has no  $H^1$ , it satisfies cohomology and base change, and we can check that the result of this second contraction is a  $(k, m-k)$ -singularity simply by looking at the vanishing orders of the sections on  $\bar{C}$ .  $\square$

Let  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$  an extension of  $\hat{L} := \hat{f}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1)$  on  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ , which exists because deforming line bundles on curves is unobstructed. In order to extend  $\hat{f}$  to  $\hat{F}: \hat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$  all we have to show is that the  $r+1$  sections  $\hat{s}_0, \dots, \hat{s}_{r+1}$  representing the map  $\hat{f}$  extend to sections of  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ . Thus it is enough to verify

that  $H^1(\hat{C}, \hat{L}) = 0$  [Wan12]. Once this is done we are going to obtain the smoothing of the original map by precomposing with the contraction  $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}} \xrightarrow{\hat{F}} \mathbb{P}^r$ .

Since all the curves we are considering are Cohen-Maculay, they have a dualising sheaf  $\omega_{\hat{C}}$  such that for any line bundle  $\hat{L}$

$$H^1(\hat{C}, \hat{L}) = (H^0(\hat{C}, \hat{L}^{-1} \otimes \omega_{\hat{C}}))^{\vee}.$$

It is known [Ser00, IV, § 3] that  $\omega_{\hat{C}}$  can be described as the subsheaf of  $\nu_* \omega_{\bar{C}} \otimes K(\bar{C})$  (where  $\nu: \bar{C} \rightarrow \hat{C}$  is the normalisation) satisfying: for every open  $U \subseteq \hat{C}$  a rational 1-form  $\omega \in \nu_* (\omega_{\bar{C}} \otimes K(\bar{C}))(U)$  is a section of  $\omega_{\hat{C}}(U)$  iff

$$\sum_{q \in \nu^{-1}(0)} \text{Res}(\nu^*(f)\omega) = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{O}_{\hat{C}}(U)$$

From this description it is patent that the pullback of  $\omega_{\hat{C}}$  to the normalisation restricts to a line bundle of degree  $-1$  or  $0$  on every branch, according to it being one of the  $k$  or  $m - k$  components. Hence it can be seen from the normalisation exact sequence and Serre duality that  $H^1(\hat{C}, \hat{L}) = 0$  as soon as  $\hat{L}$  has positive degree on one of the branches.  $\square$

**Remark 1.11.** In general is not possible to find compatible smoothings as above: pick any genus 2 curve with a rational tail and map it to the ramphoid cusp, a planar singularity with local equation  $y^2 - x^5 = 0$ . Then a compatible smoothing can be found only if the rational tail is attached to a Weierstrass point of the genus 2 curve, as can be seen by computing the semi-stable model of the ramphoid cusp. This example was kindly suggested to us by Prof. D.I. Smyth.

**Remark 1.12.** It is not hard to adapt Vakil's argument [Vak00] to show that factoring through a genus 1 singularity is equivalent to the tangent vectors being linearly dependent in the image.

**Remark 1.13.** The ideas above are similar to those employed in [RSW17, Theorem 4.5.1] to show that  $\mathcal{VZ}_{1,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$  is smooth, where the latter is defined by requiring the factorisation property for the map through a Smyth's singularity after sprouting.

## 2. FROM $p$ -FIELDS TO THE QUINTIC THREEFOLD

We introduce the moduli space  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  of 1-stable curves with  $p$ -fields, we endow it with a cosection-localised 0-dimensional virtual class supported on a proper substack (depending on the polynomial  $\mathbf{w}$ ), and we show that its degree coincides with the genus 1 cuspidal invariants of the quintic threefold  $X$  up to a sign. This is a word-by-word repetition of the arguments in [CL12] once noticed that they carry over to the situation where we work with a family of Gorenstein (not necessarily nodal) curves. Our aim in this section is to improve the legibility of this paper by providing the non-expert

reader with a résumé of some of the key ideas contained in [CL12]; it can otherwise be skipped.

### 2.1. Moduli of sections.

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $B$  be an algebraic stack and let  $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow B$  be a flat proper morphism of finite presentation which is representable by algebraic spaces and whose geometric fibers are reduced l.c.i. curves. Let  $\mathcal{Z}$  be an algebraic stack smooth representable and quasi-projective over  $\mathcal{C}$ . The *cone of sections* of  $\mathcal{Z}$  over  $\mathcal{C}$  is a  $B$ -stack  $\mathfrak{S}$  defined by:

$$\mathfrak{S}(S \rightarrow B) = \{\text{sections of } \mathcal{Z}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_S\};$$

The groupoid  $\mathfrak{S}$  is an algebraic stack representable and quasi-projective over  $B$  [CL15, Proposition 2.3].

To fix the notation let us draw the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathfrak{e} \nearrow & \mathcal{Z} \\ \mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{S}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow \pi_{\mathfrak{S}} & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathfrak{S} & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

where  $\mathfrak{e}$  denotes the universal section. Let us see some examples of the above construction we will be interested in.

*Direct image cones.* When  $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Vb}(\mathcal{L})$  for a line bundle  $\mathcal{L}$  on  $\mathcal{C}$ , the algebraic stack  $\mathfrak{S} \rightarrow B$  representing sections of  $\mathcal{L}$  can be constructed as:

$$C(\pi_* \mathcal{L}) = \underline{\text{Spec}}_B(R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{L}).$$

This is essentially because  $R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{L}$  commutes with pullback, and it has got the desired modular interpretation by Serre duality.

*Moduli of stable maps and 1-stable maps.* Let  $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^r$  be a projective variety and let  $\mathcal{Z}_X$  be defined by the following cartesian diagram over  $\mathcal{C}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z}_X & \xrightarrow{/\mathbb{G}_m} & X \times \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{L}^{\oplus r+1} \setminus 0_{\mathcal{C}} & \xrightarrow{/\mathbb{G}_m} & \mathbb{P}^r \times \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

Then  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(X, \beta)$ , the moduli space of stable maps to  $X$ , is an open substack of the moduli space  $\mathfrak{S}_X$  of sections of  $\mathcal{Z}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ : the morphism  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(X, \beta) \rightarrow \mathfrak{P}$  is given by the line bundle  $f^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1)$  on the universal curve over  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(X, \beta)$ , that to  $\mathfrak{S}_X$  by its sections  $[s_0 : \dots : s_r]$  corresponding to the universal stable map  $f$ , and the stability condition is an open one. This is the point of view we have already taken for  $X = \mathbb{P}^n$  in Proposition 1.2 to describe the local equations of the moduli space of maps.



Analogously the moduli space of 1-stable maps  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, \beta)$  can be thought of as an open inside the moduli space of sections of

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_X = (\mathrm{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus r+1}) \setminus 0_{\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}}) \times_{\mathbb{P}^r} X$$

over  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$ .

*Moduli of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields.* In this section we denote by  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}}$  the moduli space of 1-stable maps  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$  and by  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}} = \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}^{\otimes -5} \otimes \omega_{\widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}}$ .

The moduli space of  $p$ -fields is defined as the cone of sections of the line bundle  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}$  over  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}$ .

**Definition 2.2.** The moduli space of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p := C(\widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}))$$

parametrises 1-stable maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S & \xrightarrow{\hat{f}_S} & \mathbb{P}^4 \\ \downarrow \hat{\pi}_S & & \\ S & & \end{array}$$

with a  $p$ -field  $\hat{\psi} \in H^0(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S, \hat{f}_S^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(-5) \otimes \omega_{\widehat{\pi}_S})$ .

We abbreviate  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$ . Employing the above description of the moduli space of 1-stable maps,  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$  can also be thought as an open in the moduli space of sections of the vector bundle  $\mathrm{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}})$ .

**2.2. Obstruction theories.** Sticking to the same notation as above, the morphism  $\mathfrak{S} \rightarrow B$  admits a relative dual perfect obstruction theory:

$$\phi_{\mathfrak{S}/B}: \mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{S}/B} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\mathfrak{S}/B} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \pi_{\mathfrak{S},*} \mathfrak{e}^* T_{\mathcal{Z}/\mathcal{C}}$$

The proof of this fact is given in [CL12, Proposition 2.5]. We notice at this point that this results applies as well when the fibers of  $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow B$  are l.c.i curves, since the proof relies on general properties of obstruction theories and the cotangent complex and the fact that  $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is smooth, but never on the specification that  $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow B$  be a family of *nodal* curves.

Let us review the examples above:

- for the direct image cone of a line bundle  $\mathcal{L}$  the dual obstruction theory is  $\mathbb{E}_{C(\pi_* \mathcal{L})/B} = \mathbf{R}^\bullet \pi_* \mathcal{L}$ ;
- the moduli space  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$  has a dual obstruction theory relative to  $\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$  given by  $\mathbf{R}^\bullet \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\bigoplus_0^4 \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}})$ ;
- in the case of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  we get  $\mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} = \mathbf{R}^\bullet \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}})$ .

There is a different obstruction theory on the moduli space of 1-stable maps relative to  $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ , which is the one introduced by Behrend and Fantechi for spaces of morphisms [BF97, Proposition 6.3]. The two obstruction theories are compatible.

**Lemma 2.3.**  *$\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$  is a smooth Artin stack of dimension 0. Furthermore there is a compatible triple of dual perfect obstruction theories:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \hat{\lambda}^* \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}[-1] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}} & \xrightarrow{[1]} & \longrightarrow \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\bigoplus_0^4 \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(f_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}^* T_{\mathbb{P}^4}) & \xrightarrow{[1]} & \longrightarrow \end{array}$$

implying that  $\mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\bigoplus_0^4 \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}})$  gives the standard Behrend-Fantechi-Viscardi virtual class on  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}}$ .

*Proof.* The first statement follows from deformation theory: the projection  $\hat{\lambda}: \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$  is unobstructed of relative dimension 0 and  $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$  is a smooth Artin stack of dimension 0, since both nodal and cuspidal singularities are l.c.i., so obstructions to their deformations are contained in  $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}}^2(\Omega_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}, \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}) = 0$ .

The fact that  $\mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(f_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}}^* T_{\mathbb{P}^4})$  is a perfect obstruction theory when  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbf{M}}$  is a family of Gorenstein curves is proved in [BF97, Proposition 6.3].

The lower row in the above diagram is induced by the Euler sequence of  $\mathbb{P}^4$ . The middle column comes from identifying the space of stable maps as an open substack of the cone of sections (see above) of  $\text{Vb}(\bigoplus_0^4 \mathcal{L})$  over  $\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$ . The existence of such a commutative diagram is [CL12, Lemma 2.8].

Finally the fact that  $\mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}},*}(\bigoplus_0^4 \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{M}}})$  gives the standard virtual class for the moduli space of maps follows from functoriality of virtual pullbacks [Man12].  $\square$

Next consider the moduli space of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ .

**Lemma 2.4.** *There is a compatible triple of dual perfect obstruction theories*

$$(\mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\mathcal{P}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}), \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\mathcal{L}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}), \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\mathcal{L}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}^{\oplus 5}))$$

for the triangle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{P}} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\lambda}} & \widehat{\mathbf{M}} \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} & \end{array}$$

This follows from the general theory of moduli of sections recalled above.

Notice that the virtual rank of  $\mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\mathcal{L}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}})$  is 0, hence it endows the moduli space of 1-stable maps with  $p$ -fields with a cycle class

of dimension 0. However  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$  is not proper. In the next section we describe Chang-Li's cosection (depending on the choice of  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbf{k}[x_0, \dots, x_4]_5$ ) of the obstruction bundle, and show that the corresponding localised cycle is supported on the proper substack  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)$  where  $X = V(\mathbf{w})$  is the quintic threefold, that is the degeneracy locus of the cosection.

**2.3. Cosection localisation.** Recall Kiem-Li's machinery of cosection localised virtual classes [KL13, Theorem 1.1]:

**Theorem** (Localization by cosection). *Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a Deligne-Mumford stack endowed with a perfect obstruction theory. Suppose the obstruction sheaf  $\text{Ob}_{\mathcal{M}}$  admits a surjective homomorphism  $\sigma : \text{Ob}_{\mathcal{M}}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_U$  over an open  $U \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ . Let  $\mathcal{M}(\sigma) = \mathcal{M} \setminus U$ . Then  $(\mathcal{M}, \sigma)$  has a localized virtual cycle*

$$[\mathcal{M}]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{virt}} \in A_*\mathcal{M}(\sigma).$$

*This cycle enjoys the usual properties of the virtual cycles; it relates to the usual virtual cycle  $[\mathcal{M}]^{\text{virt}}$  via  $[\mathcal{M}]^{\text{virt}} = \iota_*[\mathcal{M}]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{virt}} \in A_*\mathcal{M}$ , where  $\iota : \mathcal{M}(\sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  is the inclusion.*

We are going to construct the cosection paralleling [CL12, §§3.2-3.4]. There is a morphism of vector bundles on  $\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$  induced by iterated tensoring of line bundles:

$$h_1 : \text{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}) \rightarrow \text{Vb}(\omega_{\widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}}), \quad h_1(z, p) = p\mathbf{w}(z_0, \dots, z_4)$$

By differentiating it and pulling it back along the universal evaluation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\quad \epsilon \quad} & \text{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus 5}) \setminus \{0\} \oplus \text{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \\ \downarrow \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}} & & \downarrow \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \\ \widehat{\mathcal{P}} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad} & \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \end{array}$$

we obtain a cosection of the relative obstruction sheaf

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 : \text{Ob}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} &= R^1 \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}) \rightarrow R^1 \widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}},*}(\omega_{\widehat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}} \\ (2) \quad \sigma_{1|(u,\psi)}(x, p) &= p\mathbf{w}(u) + \psi \sum_{i=0}^4 \partial_i \mathbf{w}(u) x_i \end{aligned}$$

The degeneracy locus of this cosection is  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)$ : by Serre duality if  $\mathbf{w}(u) \neq 0$  then we can find a  $p$  such that the cosection does not vanish; similarly we can do if  $\psi \sum_{i=0}^4 \partial_i \mathbf{w}(u) \neq 0$ . But  $\mathbf{w}(u) = 0$  and  $\partial_i \mathbf{w}(u) = 0$  never happen simultaneously by smoothness of  $X$ , so it has to be  $\psi = 0$ .

Moreover Chang and Li prove that  $\sigma_1$  lifts to a cosection of the absolute obstruction bundle  $\text{Ob}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}}$  with the same degeneracy locus. This is a

technical expedient to show that the relative intrinsic normal cone is contained in the closed substack of the obstruction bundle determined by the cosection.

We may thus endow  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  with a localised virtual cycle:

$$[\widehat{\mathcal{P}}]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{vir}} = 0_{\sigma_1, \text{loc}}^! [\mathfrak{C}_{\widehat{\mathcal{P}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}] \in A_0 \left( \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d) \right).$$

We want to show that it gives the same numerical invariants as the cuspidal Gromov-Witten theory of  $X$ , up to a sign:

**Theorem 2.5.**

$$\deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{vir}} = (-1)^{5d} \deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)]^{\text{vir}}$$

**2.4. Sketch of the proof.** This is achieved in two steps: we first compare the invariants of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  with the ones coming from  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p$ , where  $N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}$  is the normal bundle of the quintic in  $\mathbb{P}^4$ .

Second we compare the latter invariants with  $\deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)]^{\text{vir}}$ .

*Step 1.* This is attained in [CL12, §§4-5] by a family version of the  $p$ -fields construction applied to the deformation to the normal cone of  $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^4$ ; let us denote the latter by  $V \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_t^1$ , so that  $V_{t \neq 0} = \mathbb{P}^4$  and  $V_0 = N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}$ .

**Lemma 2.6.** *The deformation to the normal cone  $V$  is cut inside  $\text{Vb}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5)) \times \mathbb{A}_t^1$  with basis coordinates  $[x_0 : \dots : x_4]$  and fiber coordinate  $y$  by the equation  $\mathbf{w}(x) - ty = 0$ . If  $C(V)$  denotes the affine cone over  $V$ , then its tangent bundle is determined by the following exact sequences:*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow T_{C(V)/\mathbb{A}_t^1} &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C(V)}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C(V)} \xrightarrow{\sum_i \partial_i \mathbf{w}(x) x_i - t y} \mathcal{O}_{C(V)} \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \rightarrow T_{C(V)} &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C(V)}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C(V)} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C(V)} \xrightarrow{\sum_i \partial_i \mathbf{w}(x) x_i - t y - y t} \mathcal{O}_{C(V)} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

This allows a description of the moduli space of maps to  $V$  as the cone of sections of a certain smooth object  $\mathcal{Z}'$  over  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{Z}' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & V \\ & \nearrow \epsilon & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Vb}(\mathcal{L}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus 5}) \setminus \{0\} \oplus \text{Vb}(\mathcal{L}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\otimes 5}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Vb}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5)) \times \mathbb{A}_t^1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(V)} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1} & & \\ \downarrow \hat{\pi}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(V)} & & \downarrow \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1} & & \\ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(V, (d, 0)) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1 & & \end{array}$$

Similarly  $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(V, (d, 0))^p$  can be defined as the cone of sections of  $\mathcal{Z} := \mathcal{Z}' \oplus \text{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}})$ . The general theory explained above provides an obstruction theory for  $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1$  [CL12, Proposition 4.2]:

**Lemma 2.7.** *A dual perfect obstruction theory is given by:*

$$\phi_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1} : \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}^*(f_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}^* \mathcal{H} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}})$$

where  $f_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}} : \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}} \rightarrow V$  is the universal map and  $\mathcal{H}$  is the vector bundle on  $V$  defined by the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \text{pr}_{\mathbb{P}^4}^* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(1)^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5)) \xrightarrow{\sum_i \partial_i \mathbf{w}(x) \dot{x}_i - t \dot{y}} \text{pr}_{\mathbb{P}^4}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5) \rightarrow 0.$$

The restriction of  $\phi_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1}$  to a fiber

$$\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c = \begin{cases} \widehat{\mathcal{P}} & c \neq 0 \\ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p & c = 0 \end{cases}$$

gives the standard obstruction theory of  $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$ .

We would like to conclude that the restriction of the virtual cycle to the fibers is the standard virtual cycle on the fiber. The techniques of functoriality in intersection theory teach us that we should look for a triple of compatible obstruction theories for the triangle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{V}}_t & \xleftarrow{\iota_t} & \widehat{\mathcal{V}} \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} & \end{array}$$

The cone of sections interpretation provides us with an obstruction theory relative to  $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$  given by:

$$\mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}^*(f_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}^* \mathcal{H} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}})$$

where  $\mathcal{H}$  is determined by the following exact sequence on  $V$ :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \text{pr}_{\mathbb{P}^4}^* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(1)^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}) \xrightarrow{\sum_i \partial_i \mathbf{w}(x) \dot{x}_i - t \dot{y} - y \dot{t}} \text{pr}_{\mathbb{P}^4}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5) \rightarrow 0$$

Of course  $h^0(\mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}) \simeq \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$ , but the previous lemma and the difference between  $\mathcal{H}$  and  $\mathcal{H}$  hint at the fact that the obstruction sheaf  $h^1(\mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}})$  contains one factor  $\mathbf{R}^1 \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}},*} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}$  too many, so that restricting  $\mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$  to the fibers we would not find their standard obstruction theory. A confirmation of this fact is given by observing that  $\mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$  equips  $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$  with a 0-dimensional cycle, while we are looking for a 1-dimensional cycle such that restricting to any fiber, i.e. applying  $\iota_t^!$ , we get  $[\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_t]^{\text{vir}} \in A_0(\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_t)$ .

This issue is solved in [CL12, §§4.5-6] by lifting the standard obstruction theory  $\phi'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$  to a different, specifically tailored one:

$$\phi_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}: \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}},$$

where the latter two-term complex fits into an exact triangle:

$$R^1 \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}},*} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}}[-2] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \xrightarrow{\nu} \mathbb{E}'_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} \xrightarrow{[1]} \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}$$

Furthermore the lifted obstruction theory is compatible with the standard one for the fibers.

the lower one is not exact

**Lemma 2.8.** *For every  $c \in \mathbf{k}$  we have a commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c,*} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c}}[-1] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}} |_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c/\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}^{\geq 1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\geq 1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}/\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\geq 1} |_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_c} \end{array}$$

For the proof see [CL15, § 4.6].

A family version of the cosection is induced by differentiating the following vector bundle morphism on  $\widehat{\mathfrak{P}} \times \mathbb{A}_t^1$ :

$$\mathrm{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}) \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{pr}_2, \mathrm{pr}_3)} \mathrm{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}) \xrightarrow{\cdot} \mathrm{Vb}(\omega_{\hat{\pi}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}})$$

The cosection takes then the following form:

$$\bar{\sigma}_1|_{(u,v,\psi)}(\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{p}) = \psi \dot{y} + v \dot{p}$$

It is showed in [CL12, §4.7] that  $\bar{\sigma}_1$  lifts to a cosection  $\bar{\sigma}: \mathrm{Ob}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}}$  and that the degeneracy locus of  $\bar{\sigma}$  is

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d) \times \mathbb{A}_t^1.$$

Recall that the sections  $(x, y)$  are required to satisfy  $\mathbf{w}(x) - ty = 0$ . So  $\bar{\sigma}_1$  coincides up to a non-zero scalar with the above defined cosection  $\sigma_1$  for  $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$  when  $t \neq 0$ . It is proved in [KL13, Theorem 5.2] that, given compatible perfect obstruction theories, the construction of a cosection localised virtual cycle is compatible with Gysin pullbacks, so that by [CL12, Proposition 4.9]:

$$\iota_{t \neq 0}^! [\widehat{\mathcal{V}}]_{\bar{\sigma}}^{\mathrm{vir}} = [\widehat{\mathcal{P}}]_{\sigma}^{\mathrm{vir}} \in A_0(\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}), \quad \iota_0^! [\widehat{\mathcal{V}}]_{\bar{\sigma}}^{\mathrm{vir}} = [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p]_{\bar{\sigma}_0}^{\mathrm{vir}} \in A_0(\widehat{\mathcal{Q}})$$

where we have denoted by  $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)$ .

*Step 2.* We are left with proving that  $\deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p]_{\bar{\sigma}_0}^{\mathrm{vir}}$  coincides up to sign with  $\deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}$ . In the rest of the section we use the following notation:  $\widehat{\mathcal{N}} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p$ , and  $\hat{v}: \widehat{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ . We now find a perfect obstruction theory for  $\hat{v}: \widehat{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$  compatible with the ones of  $\widehat{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$  and  $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}$ , and then use a cosection-localised version of Manolache's virtual pullback construction [Man12].

Indeed Chang and Li proved that there is a perfect obstruction theory

$$\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}} := \mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}},*}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}}^{\otimes 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}})$$

compatible with  $\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathfrak{P}}}$  and  $\hat{v}^* \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{Q}}/\hat{\mathfrak{P}}}$ , so that  $\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}}$  inherits a cosection  $\sigma'_0$  with degeneracy locus  $D(\sigma'_0) = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$ . Then in [CL12, Lemma 5.5] they show by using the techniques of [KKP03] that  $\mathfrak{C}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}}$  is supported inside

$$h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}})_{\sigma'_0} := \text{Ker}(\sigma'_0) \cup h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}})|_{D(\sigma'_0)}$$

so that they may combine the techniques of virtual pullback [Man12] and localisation by cosection [KL13] to define:

$$\hat{v}_{\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}}, \text{loc}}^! : A_*(\hat{\mathcal{Q}}) \rightarrow A_*(D(\sigma'_0) = \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$$

sending  $[\hat{\mathcal{Q}}]^{\text{vir}}$  to  $[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^4}, d)^p]_{\sigma'_0}^{\text{vir}}$ .

To conclude it is now enough to compute the degree of  $\hat{v}_{\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}}, \text{loc}}^!$ . Since we are only interested in what happens to  $A_0(\hat{\mathcal{Q}})$ , we just need to compute  $\deg(\hat{v}_{\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathcal{N}}/\hat{\mathcal{Q}}}, \text{loc}}^![\zeta])$  for a closed point  $\zeta$ . This is done in [CL12, Theorem 5.7] and the same considerations work in our case.

Hopefully we have managed to convince the reader that the subtle intersection theory perpetuated in [CL12] does not rely at all on the hypothesis that the families of curves we are working with are *nodal*, but *l.c.i.* curves are well-behaved enough so that all the proofs carry over to the situation of our interest.

### 3. THE COMPARISON MORPHISM

In this section we shall:

- argue in two different ways that there is a natural fashion to associate a weighted 1-stable (i.e. at worst cuspidal) curve to a weighted-stable (nodal) curve of genus 1, replacing elliptic tails of weight 0 by cusps, which results in a morphism:

$$\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}}(1)$$

extending the identity on the locus of smooth elliptic curves;

- introduce the fiber product:

$$\mathcal{Z} := \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}}(1)} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$$

and show that it is a closed substack of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$ , isomorphic to it outside the boundary divisor with a contracted elliptic tail;

- introduce the fiber product:

$$\mathcal{Z}^p := \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}, \text{st}}(1)} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$$

and endow it with an obstruction theory and a cosection thereof, which are pulled back from  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$ . Unfortunately we will not

be able to compare them directly with  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$ ; nonetheless in the next sections we will manage to approach the localised virtual class of  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  directly by adapting Chang and Li's techniques [CL15].

**Theorem 3.1.** *There exists a morphism  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}(1)$  which extends the identity on the smooth locus.*

As anticipated we explain two different approaches to the proof:

- (1) we first construct a substack of the product  $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}(1)$  which plays the role of the graph of such a morphism, and then check that the projection onto the first factor is an isomorphism;
- (2) we prove that the 1-stabilisation exists at the level of curves with a divisor constructing the contraction directly, then argue that it descends to a morphism between moduli spaces of weighted curves.

**3.1. First approach: the graph.** Recall the shorthand notation  $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}$  and  $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}} = \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{wt}=d, \text{st}}(1)$ , with universal curves  $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  and  $\hat{\pi}: \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$  respectively. Abusing notation we will still write  $\mathcal{C}$  and  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  for their pullbacks to the product  $\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$  along the two projections. The proof of the theorem follows from two Lemmas:

**Lemma 3.2.** *There is a locally closed substack  $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$  representing morphisms  $C \rightarrow \widehat{C}$  that contract elliptic tails of weight 0 to cusps and are weight-preserving isomorphisms everywhere else.*

**Lemma 3.3.** *The first projection  $\text{pr}_1: \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  restricted to  $\mathcal{X}$  is an isomorphism with  $\mathfrak{M}$ .*

*Proof.* 3.2 Recall that  $\text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$  is an algebraic stack; in fact the map to  $\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$  is representable by algebraic spaces [Ols06]. Let  $\phi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  denote the universal morphism. We now proceed to construct  $\mathcal{X}$  as a locally closed substack in the space of morphisms.

**Step 1:** We first lift the problem to the level of Picard stacks in order to transmute the property of being weight-preserving into the more manageable one of preserving the line bundles. Recall the notation:

$$\lambda: \mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}, \quad \hat{\lambda}: \widehat{\mathfrak{P}} = \mathfrak{Pic}_{1,n}^{\text{totdeg}=d, \text{st}}(1) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$$

for the Picard stacks of  $\pi$  and  $\hat{\pi}$  respectively, with universal line bundles  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}$ . The projections  $\lambda$  and  $\hat{\lambda}$  are defined by taking the multi-degree of a line bundle. We can now look at the algebraic stack  $\text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{P} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$  with universal morphism  $\Phi$  and natural projection  $\Pi$  to  $\text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$ . There exists a locally closed substack  $\mathcal{Y}' \subseteq \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{P} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$  representing those morphisms that *preserve the line bundles*. Indeed, given a smooth chart  $S \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{P} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$ , the locus of  $s \in S$  where  $\Phi_s^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_s \cong \mathcal{L}_s$  is nothing



but the locus  $T$  where the two sections  $\mathcal{L}_S$  and  $\Phi_S^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_S$  of  $\mathfrak{P}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(S)$  are isomorphic. In other words we are looking at the fiber product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{P} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \Delta \\ S & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{P} \times_{\mathfrak{M}} \mathfrak{P} \end{array}$$

Being  $\mathfrak{P} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  representable by locally separated algebraic spaces [BLR12, Theorem 8.3.1],  $\Delta$  is a quasi-compact locally closed immersion [Sta16, Tag 04YU], so in particular  $T \subseteq S$  is locally closed.

**Step 2:** Furthermore there is a closed substack  $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}'$  representing *surjective morphisms that preserve the markings*.

Given a chart  $S \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{P} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{P}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$ , the locus of  $s \in S$  where  $\Phi_s$  is marking-preserving is the equaliser of the two sections:

$$S \xrightarrow[\times \Phi \circ \sigma_i]{\times \hat{\sigma}_i} \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S \times_S \dots \times_S \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S$$

This defines a closed subscheme of  $S$ , since  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S \rightarrow S$  is separated.

As regards surjectivity, since  $\Phi$  is proper and the dimension of the fiber is upper semicontinuous [Sta16, Tag 0D4I], the locus in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S$  where the fiber of  $\Phi$  is empty is open. Its image in  $S$  is open by flatness of  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S \rightarrow S$  [Sta16, Tag 01UA], and the complement of the latter is the locus we need.

**Step 3:** We may now get back to  $\text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$ . Let  $\mathcal{X}'$  be the image of  $\mathcal{Y}$  under  $\Pi$ . This is a constructible substack of  $\text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$  by Chevalley's theorem [LMB00, Theorem 5.9.4]. Recall that to show that a constructible set is open (respectively closed) it is enough to check that it contains all the generisations of its points (respectively all the specialisations) [Sta16, Tag 0DQNTag 0903]. Finally, under Noetherian assumptions, two points related by specialisation/generisation are contained in the image of a DVR scheme [Sta16, Tag 054F].

It can be shown as above that being surjective and marking-preserving are closed conditions. The requirement that  $\phi$  can be covered by a line bundle-preserving morphism can be translated into the following combinatorial conditions:

- (1)  $\phi$  contracts only components of weight 0. We show that this is open. Assume that  $\Delta$  is a DVR scheme with closed point 0 and generic point  $\eta$ , and we are given  $\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$  such that  $\phi_0: \mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_0$  does not contract any component of positive weight. Suppose there exists an irreducible component  $D_\eta \subseteq \mathcal{C}_\eta$  of positive weight  $d_D$  which is contracted by  $\phi_\eta$ . The contracted locus, i.e.  $\{c \in \mathcal{C}_\Delta \mid \dim_c \phi^{-1}(\phi(c)) \geq 1\}$ , is closed by semicontinuity of fiber dimension, hence it contains all the components  $D_i \subseteq \mathcal{C}_0$  to which  $D_\eta$  specialises. At least one of them has positive weight, since the sum of their weights is  $d_D$ , which is a contradiction.

- (2)  $\phi$  has degree 1 on every non contracted component or, equivalently, for every  $S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$  there is an  $S$ -dense open in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S$  such that the restriction of  $\phi_S$  to its preimage is an isomorphism. This is an open and closed condition; we show it is open. Let  $\Delta$  be a DVR scheme as above and assume that  $\phi_0$  satisfies the property. Since  $\phi_\Delta$  is proper, we may consider

$$\phi_{\Delta,*}[\mathcal{C}_\Delta] = \sum n_i[\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_{\Delta,i}] \in A_2(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta).$$

Applying Gysin pull-back to 0 (which is a regular closed point of the base) [Ful98, Prop. 10.1(a)], we see that all the  $n_i$ 's are 1 for those  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_i$ 's such that  $0^![\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_i] \neq 0$ . On the other hand there is no irreducible component of  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  supported on  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\eta$ .

- (3)  $\phi$  is weight-preserving. This is again an open condition, as we can see from the weighted dual graphs. Let  $\Gamma(\phi)$  be the map induced at the level of weighted dual graphs  $\Gamma(\mathcal{C}_\Delta) \rightarrow \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta)$ . It is compatible with the specialisation maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\mathcal{C}_0) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma(\phi_0)} & \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_0) \\ \downarrow \text{sp} & & \downarrow \text{sp} \\ \Gamma(\mathcal{C}_\eta) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma(\phi_\eta)} & \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\eta) \end{array}$$

Since the weight of a component of the generic fiber is determined by those of the components to which it specialises

$$\deg(v) = \sum_{w \in \text{sp}^{-1}(v)} \deg(w)$$

$\Gamma(\phi_\eta)$  has to be weight-preserving as well.

**Step 4:** We have imposed that, if  $\phi$  contracts a subcurve  $E$  of the fiber, it must have weight 0. Since the fibers of  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  only have nodes and cusps as singularities, and the markings are required to be smooth points, we observe that  $E$  must be unmarked and have arithmetic genus 1 by weighted stability; furthermore  $|E \cap \overline{C \setminus E}| \leq 2$ , i.e.  $E$  is either an elliptic tail or an elliptic bridge. There are basically two possibilities:

- (1)  $\phi$  contracts an elliptic tail to a cusp and is an isomorphism everywhere else, or there is no elliptic tail to start with and  $\phi$  is an isomorphism;
- (2) the elliptic tail/bridge is contracted to a smooth point/node, then a non-separating node or a cusp must appear somewhere else in the fiber of  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  in order to preserve the arithmetic genus.

We want to avoid the second scenario, so we define the open substack  $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{X}'$  as follows. Given  $\mathcal{C}_S \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S \in \mathcal{X}'(S)$ , let  $U \subseteq \widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  be the *maximal*  $S$ -dense open subset such that  $\phi_S|_{\phi_S^{-1}(U)}: \phi_S^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$  is an isomorphism, and  $V$  its closed complement in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S$ . Then  $\mathcal{X}$  is the open locus [Sta16,

Tag 055G] where the fibers of  $\pi|_{\phi^{-1}(V)}: \phi^{-1}(V) \rightarrow S$  are geometrically connected.

This concludes the construction of the locally closed substack  $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Mor}_{\mathfrak{M} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}}(\mathcal{C}, \widehat{\mathcal{C}})$ .  $\square$

*Proof.* 3.3 This result will follow from an application of Zariski's Main Theorem for algebraic spaces. First we claim that the projection  $\text{pr}_{1|\mathcal{X}}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  is *representable by algebraic spaces*: by [Sta16, Tag 04Y5] we only need to check that it is faithful, and by [Con07, Theorem 2.2.5] it is enough to look at geometric points. Hence we need to say that, given  $\phi: C \rightarrow \widehat{C}$  a  $K$ -point of  $\mathcal{X}$ , we have  $\text{Aut}(\phi) \subseteq \text{Aut}(C)$ . Recall that automorphisms of  $\phi$  are commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \widehat{C} \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \hat{\psi} \\ C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \widehat{C} \end{array}$$

Now  $\hat{\psi}$  is determined by  $\psi$  due to how  $\phi$  behaves (contracting elliptic tails and being an isomorphism everywhere else).

Secondly  $\text{pr}_{1|\mathcal{X}}$  is *proper*: this can be seen using the valuative criterion:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \eta' = \text{Spec}(K') & \longrightarrow & \eta = \text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed } \exists? & \downarrow \\ \Delta' = \text{Spec}(R') & \longrightarrow & \Delta = \text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M} \end{array}$$

Let  $\pi: \mathcal{C}_\Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  be the family of nodal curves on  $\Delta$ ; there are three cases to consider:

- (a) the central fiber contains no elliptic tail, then the same is true for  $\mathcal{C}_\eta$ , hence  $\phi_\eta$  is an isomorphism. We can extend  $\phi_\eta$  as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_\eta & \xrightarrow[\phi_\eta]{\sim} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\eta \\ \downarrow \iota & & \downarrow \iota \circ \phi_\eta^{-1} \\ \mathcal{C}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}} & \mathcal{C}_\Delta =: \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta \end{array}$$

Another extension  $\phi': \mathcal{C}_\Delta \cong \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta$  would be isomorphic to the previous one via:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow (\phi')^{-1} \\ \mathcal{C}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \mathcal{C}_\Delta \end{array}$$

If instead  $\mathcal{C}_0$  has got an elliptic tail, then we have two possibilities:

- (b)  $\mathcal{C}_\eta$  has got an elliptic tail as well; that is the image of  $\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  is contained in the boundary, so we can find a lift

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \mathfrak{M}_{1,1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{0,1+n}^{\text{wt}=\text{d,st}} & & \\
& \nearrow & \downarrow & & \\
\Delta & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{D}_{\{1,\emptyset\},\{0,n\}} & \hookrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}.
\end{array}$$

Then  $\mathcal{C}_\Delta$  is the pushout of a family of rational curves  $\mathcal{R}_\Delta$  and a family of genus one curves  $\mathcal{Z}_\Delta$ :

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Delta & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_\Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{Z}_\Delta & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_\Delta \end{array}$$

Recall that the cuspidal curve  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_K$  can be characterised as the pushout of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2K & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_K \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_K. \end{array}$$

Since the smooth section  $\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_\Delta$  defines a Cartier divisor, it makes sense to take its double and we can thus define  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta$  by means of the similar diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2\Delta & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_\Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta \end{array}$$

The morphism  $\phi_\Delta: \mathcal{C}_\Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta$  extending  $\phi_\eta$  is then defined by exploiting the description of  $\mathcal{C}_\Delta$  as a pushout (3), and the morphisms  $\text{id}: \mathcal{R}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_\Delta$  and  $\text{pr}_{\mathcal{Z}_\Delta}: \mathcal{Z}_\Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  to the upper right and bottom left corners of the last diagram respectively.

- (c) If  $\mathcal{C}_\Delta$  does smooth the elliptic tail, then  $\phi_\eta$  is an isomorphism. We may assume that  $\Delta$  is the spectrum of a complete DVR with algebraically closed residue field [LMB00, Theorem 7.10]. Then we may pick a smooth section for each rational component of  $\mathcal{C}_0$  and extend them to sections of  $\mathcal{C}_\Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  by Grothendieck's existence theorem; let us denote by  $\Sigma$  the Cartier divisor that is the sum of all such sections. Let  $Z$  be the elliptic tail in the central fiber; then we claim that  $\omega_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta/\Delta}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta}(3\Sigma)$  is  $\pi_\Delta$  semi-ample, ample on the generic fiber, and gives the contraction of the elliptic tail to the cusp in the central fiber. We shall not prove the claim here, since this is the core of the second approach.

Finally observe that the map is bijective by construction and  $\mathfrak{M}$  is normal, hence  $\pi|_{\mathcal{X}}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$  is an isomorphism by Zariski's main theorem (as in [Sta16, Tag 082I]).  $\square$

**3.2. Second approach: constructing the contraction.** The idea behind this construction is essentially due to Hassett [HH09, §2] and it has recently been reviewed and simplified in [RSW17, §3.7]. For simplicity we will work with unmarked curves, which is indeed the case of interest when looking at the Gromov-Witten theory of a Calabi-Yau threefold.

We shall construct the contraction over  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$  first, and then show that it descends to  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}$ .

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the locus inside the universal curve spanned by elliptic tails of weight 0; this is a Cartier divisor in the universal curve over  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}$ , which we shall freely pullback and keep denoting by  $\mathcal{E}$ . We shall also denote by  $\mathfrak{D}^1$  its image in  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}$  (and its various pullbacks), which is a Cartier divisor as well.

Consider the following line bundle on the universal curve over  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ :

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{N} := \omega_\pi(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}(3\mathcal{D}),$$

where  $\mathcal{D}$  is the universal Cartier divisor over  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ . Notice that  $\mathcal{N}$  is trivial on the locus of elliptic tails, so the Proj construction applied to  $\mathcal{N}$  will contract this locus.

**Proposition 3.4.** *In the following diagram  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  is a family of weighted 1-stable curves and  $\phi$  is a regular morphism:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & (\widehat{\mathcal{C}} = \text{Proj}_{\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}}(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \pi_* \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}), \phi(\mathcal{D})) \\ & \searrow \pi & \swarrow \hat{\pi} \\ & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} & \end{array}$$

This defines the 1-stabilisation morphism  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}(1)$ .

We need to prove that  $\mathcal{N}$  is  $\pi$ -semi-ample (regularity of  $\phi$ ) and that  $\pi_* \mathcal{N}$  is locally free (flatness of  $\hat{\pi}$ ). Both these facts are clear generically, but less so on points of  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathfrak{D}^1$ . We shall check this by exploiting the next lemma, which is a nice technical gadget taken from [RSW17]: the Proj construction we are interested in commutes with base-change to generically chosen curves inside  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ , allowing us to work with a smoothing of the elliptic tail over a DVR scheme  $\Delta$ .

**Lemma 3.5** (pullback with a boundary). *Let  $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S$  be a proper family of curves over a smooth basis, and let  $\mathcal{N}$  be a line bundle on  $\mathcal{C}$  such that  $R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{N}$  is a line bundle supported on a Cartier divisor  $\mathfrak{D} \subseteq S$ . Then for every spectrum of a DVR  $\Delta$  with closed point 0 and generic point  $\eta$ , and for every morphism  $f: \Delta \rightarrow S$  such that  $f(0) \in \mathfrak{D}$  and  $f(\eta) \in S \setminus \mathfrak{D}$  we have*

$$f^* \pi_* \mathcal{N} \cong \pi_{\Delta,*} f_{\mathcal{C}}^* \mathcal{N}.$$

*Proof.* The argument can be found in [RSW17, Lemmma 3.7.2.2].  $\square$

Now recall that in our case  $\mathcal{N}$  is trivial on elliptic tails and of positive degree everywhere else. The rank of  $R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{N}$  can be checked on the fibers [Har77, Theorem III.12.11], so we see that it is 0 outside  $\mathfrak{D}^1$  and 1 on it.

**Lemma 3.6.** *The line bundle  $\mathcal{N}$  is  $\pi$ -semi-ample, i.e. the natural map*

$$\pi^* \pi_* \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}$$

*is surjective for  $n \gg 0$  (in fact  $n = 1$  suffices).*

*Proof.* Outside the locus of elliptic tails  $\mathcal{N}$  is  $\pi$ -ample. We are left to check on points belonging to an elliptic tail; thanks to the above Lemma we can reduce to the case that  $C$  is the central fiber of a one-parameter smoothing of the elliptic tail. This has been dealt with by Smyth [Smy11a, Lemma 2.12].  $\square$

**Lemma 3.7.**  *$\pi_* \mathcal{N}$  is locally free on  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ .*

*Proof.* [RSW17, Proposition 3.7.2.1] We have to check that  $\pi_* \mathcal{N}$  has constant rank. On  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} \setminus \mathfrak{D}^1$  we see that  $R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{N} = 0$ , so  $\pi_* \mathcal{N}$  satisfies Cohomology and Base Change and its rank is determined by Riemann-Roch. Given a point  $x$  on the boundary  $\mathfrak{D}^1$ , we can pick a DVR scheme  $\Delta$  whose closed point maps to  $x$  and whose generic point maps to  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} \setminus \mathfrak{D}^1$ . Then we are in the hypotheses of Lemma 3.5 and we can check the rank at  $x$  by looking at  $\pi_* f^* \mathcal{N}$  over  $\Delta$ . Now  $f^* \mathcal{N}$  is flat over  $\Delta$ , so  $\pi_* f^* \mathcal{N}$  is as well, which implies torsion-free (constant rank).  $\square$

*Proof.* 3.4 Let  $S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$  be a smooth atlas, then we have:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{C}_S, \mathcal{D}_S) & \xrightarrow{\phi_S} & (\hat{\mathcal{C}}_S = \text{Proj}_S(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \pi_{S,*} \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}), \phi(\mathcal{D}_S)) \\ & \searrow \pi_S & \swarrow \hat{\pi}_S \\ & S & \end{array}$$

where  $\phi_S$  is a proper and birational morphism since  $\mathcal{N}$  is  $\pi_S$ -semi-ample and  $\hat{\pi}_S$  is flat since  $\pi_{S,*} \mathcal{N}$  is locally free. To verify that this defines a morphism  $S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}(1)$  we have to argue that  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_S$  has reduced fibers and only nodes and cusps as singularities.

Since these properties only concern the fibers of  $\hat{\pi}$  we can verify them after base change to a DVR scheme  $\Delta$  chosen as in Lemma 3.5, so that the construction commutes with base-change. Furthermore we can pick  $f: \Delta \rightarrow S$  such that the total space  $\mathcal{C}_\Delta$  is regular, so we may just apply Smyth's Contraction Lemma [Smy11a, Lemma 2.13].

Finally to conclude that this defines a morphism

$$\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}(1)$$

it is enough to verify that there is an isomorphism  $\text{pr}_1^* \hat{\mathcal{C}}_S \cong \text{pr}_2^* \hat{\mathcal{C}}_S$  satisfying the cocycle condition, where  $\text{pr}_i: S' = S \times_{\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}} S \rightrightarrows S$ .

This follows from the fact that  $\text{pr}_i^* \hat{\mathcal{C}}_S$  are obtained from applying the Proj construction to  $\text{pr}_i^* \pi_{S,*} \mathcal{N} \cong \pi_{S',*} \text{pr}_i^* \mathcal{N}$ , by flatness of  $S' \rightarrow S$ . Thus it is enough to show that

$$\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{N} \cong \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{N}.$$

But  $\mathcal{N}$  is the pullback of a line bundle on  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ , thus the desired isomorphism follows from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \times_{\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}} S & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_1} & S \\ \downarrow \text{pr}_2 & & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} \end{array}$$

The cocycle condition is derived similarly.  $\square$

**Proposition 3.8.** *The 1-stabilisation just defined for curves with a divisor induces an analogue morphism on weighted curves:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}(1) \\ \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}} & \xrightarrow{\exists} & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1) \end{array}$$

*Proof.* Étale locally on  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}$  we can choose smooth sections  $s_i$  of the universal curve in a way that their sum as a relative Cartier divisor  $\mathcal{D}$  has degree compatible with the weight function, so in particular it makes  $\omega_\pi(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(3\mathcal{D})$  trivial on the elliptic tails and  $\pi$ -ample elsewhere. If  $S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}$  is a smooth atlas, this observation allows us to define a lifting  $S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$ , and thus a morphism  $\xi: S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1)$  through the construction of Proposition 3.4.

In order to show that this descends to a morphism  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1)$  we need to verify that  $\text{pr}_1^*(\xi) \cong \text{pr}_2^*(\xi)$  and the cocycle condition is satisfied, where  $\text{pr}_i: S' = S \times_{\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}} S \rightrightarrows S$ .

This boils down to checking that for two different choices of a lifting  $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2: S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{div}}$  there exists a unique isomorphism

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_1 = \underline{\text{Proj}}_S \left( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \pi_*(\omega_\pi(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(3\mathcal{D}_1))^{\otimes n} \right) \cong \underline{\text{Proj}}_S \left( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \pi_*(\omega_\pi(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(3\mathcal{D}_2))^{\otimes n} \right) = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_2.$$

By construction there is a birational map  $\psi$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E}_S & \\ \phi_1 \swarrow & & \searrow \phi_2 \\ \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_1 & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_2. \end{array}$$

We want to show that  $\psi$  extends to a regular morphism. Notice that  $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_i$  is normal,  $i = 1, 2$ . Indeed since  $S$  is smooth and the singularities of the fibers are in codimension 1,  $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_i$  is regular in codimension 1. Moreover since both  $S$  (smooth) and the fibers (Cohen-Macaulay) satisfy Serre's condition  $S_2$ , so does the total space of  $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_i$  by [Mat89, Theorem 23.9]. Then, since the

geometric fibers of  $\phi_i$  are either points or  $p_a = 1$  subcurves, and in either case connected, Zariski's connectedness theorem implies that

$$\phi_{i,*}\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_S} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_i}.$$

Moreover by construction  $\text{Exc}(\phi_1) = \text{Exc}(\phi_2)$  is the locus of elliptic tails of weight 0, so in particular  $\phi_2$  contracts all fibers of  $\phi_1$ . Then [Deb13, Lemma 1.15] implies that  $\phi_2$  factors through  $\phi_1$ , and viceversa. This proves the regularity of  $\psi$  and its inverse. Notice that  $\psi$  is unique as it is the only extension of  $\phi_2 \circ \phi_1^{-1}$ .  $\square$

**3.3. Fiber products and induced obstruction theories.** In this last part of the section we exploit the 1-stabilisation morphism to introduce some auxiliary spaces with a virtual class that are going to be useful in comparing cuspidal with reduced invariants of the quintic threefold. Let  $\mathcal{Z}$  be defined by the pullback diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d) \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1) \end{array}$$

Objects of  $\mathcal{Z}$  over a scheme  $S$  consist of diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \widehat{C} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}^4 \\ & \searrow \pi & \swarrow \hat{\pi} & & \\ & & S & & \end{array}$$

where  $f$  is a 1-stable map and  $\phi$  is the weighted 1-stabilisation (i.e. contraction of elliptic tails of weight 0); arrows over  $\text{id}_S$  are commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \widehat{C} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}^4 \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \hat{\psi} & & \downarrow \text{id}_{\mathbb{P}} \\ C' & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & \widehat{C}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathbb{P}^4 \end{array}$$

where  $\psi$  and  $\hat{\psi}$  are isomorphisms. Recall that  $\hat{\psi}$  is determined by  $\psi$ .

Forgetting  $\widehat{C}$  and keeping  $f \circ \phi: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ , we obtain a morphism

$$i: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d).$$

**Lemma 3.9.** *The morphism  $i: \mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$  is a closed immersion. In particular  $\mathcal{Z}$  is a proper DM stack.*

*Proof.* From the above description of arrows in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ,  $i$  is representable (i.e. faithful) and a monomorphism (i.e. full).

We can check properness using the valuative criterion. We argue as in [RSW17, Theorem 4.3]. Let  $\Delta$  be a DVR scheme with generic point  $\eta$ ; consider a diagram:



$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{C}_\eta & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}^4 \\
\phi_\eta \downarrow & & \phi_\Delta \downarrow & \nearrow & \uparrow \\
\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\eta & \xrightarrow{j} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{P}^4
\end{array}$$

Notice that there is an open dense substack of  $\mathcal{Z}$  where  $\phi$  is an isomorphism. Indeed the generic point of either the main component or any boundary component is already 1-stable. Thus we can assume that  $\phi_\eta$  in the above diagram is an isomorphism.

Observe that  $f$  is constant on the fibers of  $\phi_\Delta$ , so it factors topologically through  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ . We can conclude as in [RSW17] or appeal to [Deb13, Lemma 1.15] using  $\phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta}$ . To see this consider the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta} \rightarrow \phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta} \rightarrow \phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta}/\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta} \rightarrow 0$$

Since  $\phi$  is an isomorphism away from the cuspidal point, the cokernel is supported in dimension 0. However  $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta}) = \chi(\phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta})$  implies the same equality holds on the whole of  $\Delta$ , since the Euler characteristic is constant in flat families. So  $\chi(\phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta}/\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta}) = \text{length}(\phi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_\Delta}/\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_\Delta}) = 0$ .  $\square$

So we may add the commutative diagram to the left:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d) & \xleftarrow{i} & \mathcal{Z} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\
\mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1)
\end{array}$$

A description of the irreducible components of  $\mathcal{Z}$  can be easily obtained from the inclusion  $i$ : there is a main component  $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{main}}$  which is the closure of the locus of maps from a smooth elliptic curve, and for every  $k \geq 2$  a boundary component  $D^k\mathcal{Z}$ , whose general point represents a contracted elliptic curve with  $k$ -many rational tails of positive degree.

Notice that the above lemma means that each and every component of  $\mathcal{Z}$  is isomorphic to the corresponding one in  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$ . Indeed given any stable map there is at most one factorisation through the weighted 1-stabilisation of the curve: objects of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d) \setminus D^1$  are 1-stable already; objects of  $D^1 \cap \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^{\text{main}}$  do factor through the cusp thanks to Vakil's criterion, which implies the node joining the elliptic tail to the rational tail of positive degree is a ramification point of the map; and objects of  $D^1 \cap D^k$  ( $k \geq 2$ ) do factor through a map which is constant on the cusp. On the other hand, objects of  $D^{1,\circ} = D^1 \setminus (\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^{\text{main}} \cup \bigcup_{k \geq 2} D^k)$  do not admit any factorisation, so  $\mathcal{Z}$  has no corresponding component.

We introduce two more spaces: let  $\mathcal{XP}$  and  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  be the algebraic stacks defined by the following cartesian diagram:

insert figure of a typical element of  $D^1 \cap D^2$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{Z}^p & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p \\
\downarrow \gamma & \square & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{XP} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Pic}_1(1) \\
\downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_1^{\text{wt}}(1)
\end{array}$$

The obstruction theory  $\mathbf{R}^\bullet \hat{\pi}_*(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}})$  for the morphism  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p \rightarrow \mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)$  together with its cosection induce a localised virtual class on  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  by localised virtual pullback of  $[\mathcal{XP}]$ .

**Remark 3.10.** The stack  $\mathcal{XP}$  parametrises

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{C}_S & \xrightarrow{\phi_S} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S \\
& \searrow & \swarrow \\
& S &
\end{array}$$

with a line bundle  $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_S$  on  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S$ . Notice that by pulling back  $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_S$  via  $\phi_S$  we obtain a line bundle on  $\mathcal{C}_S$ , hence a morphism  $\mathcal{XP} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Pic}_1$ . This is generically an isomorphism, but has 1-dimensional fibers over the locus of elliptic tails, due to the fact that  $\text{Pic}(\widehat{C}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(C)$  has kernel  $\mathbb{G}_a$  when  $\widehat{C}$  has a cusp.

**Remark 3.11.** Similarly the stack  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  parametrises

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{C}_S & \xrightarrow{\phi_S} & \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S & \xrightarrow{f_S} & \mathbb{P}_S^4 \\
& \searrow \pi_S & \swarrow \hat{\pi}_S & & \\
& & S & &
\end{array}$$

with a  $p$ -field  $\psi \in H^0(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_S, f_S^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(-5) \otimes \omega_{\hat{\pi}_S})$ .

We were not able to compare  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  with  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  directly, since denoting by  $\widehat{\mathcal{L}} = f^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(1)$  and by  $\mathcal{L} = \phi^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}$  we only have a map  $\mathbf{R}^1 \hat{\pi}_* \widehat{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^1 \pi_* \mathcal{L}$  on  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  which is not an isomorphism (dually, since  $\phi^* \omega_{\hat{\pi}} = \omega_{\pi}(\mathcal{E})$ , the  $p$ -fields on  $\mathcal{C}$  that we get by pulling back from  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  vanish on elliptic tails).

**3.4. Cosection-localised virtual pullback.** In this section we slightly generalise the notion of virtual pullback [Man12] to localised cycles and we show that this operation commutes with proper pushforward. We start by recalling the construction of [KL13] for the benefit of the non-expert reader.

Let  $Y \rightarrow S$  be a morphism of algebraic stacks of DM type and let  $E$  be a vector bundle over  $Y$  admitting a cosection

$$E \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{O}_Y$$

surjective on an open  $U \subseteq Y$ ; denote by  $Y(\sigma)$  the complement  $Y \setminus U$ . Recall the following notation from [KL13]:

$$G = \text{Ker}(E|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y|_U), \quad E(\sigma) = E|_{Y(\sigma)} \cup G.$$

Kiem and Li define a localized Gysin map:

$$s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^! : A_*(E(\sigma)) \rightarrow A_*(Y(\sigma)).$$

Let  $[B] \in Z_*(E(\sigma))$  be a cycle represented by a closed integral substack. If  $B \subset E|_{Y(\sigma)}$  then they just consider the standard Gysin morphism:

$$s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^![B] := s_{E|_{Y(\sigma)}}^![B] \in A_*(Y(\sigma)).$$

Suppose now that  $B$  is not contained in  $E|_{Y(\sigma)}$ . Then we may choose a variety  $X \xrightarrow{\nu} Y$  such that:

- $\nu$  is proper and  $\nu(X) \cap U \neq \emptyset$ ;
- the pullback along  $\nu$  of the cosection  $\nu^*\sigma =: \tilde{\sigma}$  extends to a surjective morphism

$$\nu^*E \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} \mathcal{O}_X(D) \rightarrow 0$$

for a Cartier divisor  $D \subseteq X$ . The restriction of  $\nu$  to the divisor gives a proper morphism  $\nu(\sigma) : D \rightarrow Y(\sigma)$ ;

- there is a closed integral  $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{G} = \text{Ker}(\tilde{\sigma})$  such that  $\tilde{\nu}_*[\tilde{B}] = k[B]$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

The localised Gysin pullback is then defined as:

$$s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^![B] := \frac{1}{k} \nu(\sigma)_* \left( [D] \cdot s_{\tilde{G}}^![\tilde{B}] \right) \in A_*(Y(\sigma)).$$

In [KL13, § 2] they prove that: such  $(X, \nu, \tilde{B})$  always exist; the cycle  $s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^![B]$  is independent of the above choices; the construction preserves rational equivalences and thus defines the desired morphism on Chow groups.

**Remark 3.12.** If we consider  $[Y]$  as a cycle in  $E(\sigma)$ , thought of as the zero section of  $E$ , notice that a natural choice for  $X$  is  $\text{Bl}_{Y(\sigma)} Y$ .

Kiem and Li then proceed to extend the cosection-localised Gysin pullback to vector bundle stacks  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E})$  (this is relatively easy in the presence of a global resolution, which is the case in the situation at hand); they show that the intrinsic normal cone  $\mathfrak{C}_{Y/S}$  is contained in the closed substack  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E})(\sigma)$ , at least when the cosection of the relative obstruction bundle lifts to a cosection of the absolute obstruction bundle [KL13, Corollary 4.5].

**Definition-Proposition 3.13.** *Consider a cartesian diagram of stacks:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & Y \\ \downarrow \rho' & \square & \downarrow \rho \\ S' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & S \end{array}$$

*such that  $\rho$  is a morphism of DM type admitting a perfect obstruction theory  $\mathbb{E}_{Y/S}$ . Assume furthermore that we have a cosection*

$$\mathcal{O}b_{Y/S} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$$

that lifts to a cosection of the absolute obstruction sheaf  $\mathcal{O}b_Y$ . Then we can define a localised virtual pullback operation:

$$(\rho')^!_{\mathbb{E}_{Y'/S'}, \sigma'}: A_*(S') \rightarrow A_{*-rk(\mathbb{E})}(Y'(\sigma'))$$

where  $\sigma' = (\varphi')^*(\sigma)$  and  $Y'(\sigma') = Y(\sigma) \times_Y Y'$ .

Replace  $S'$  by a primitive cycle in it, i.e. assume that  $S'$  is irreducible and reduced. Recall that pulling back  $\mathbb{E}_{Y/S}$  along  $\varphi'$  endows  $\rho'$  with a relative perfect obstruction theory  $\mathbb{E}_{Y'/S'} := (\varphi')^* \mathbb{E}_{Y/S}$ . Furthermore notice that we can pullback the cosection:

$$\mathcal{O}b_{Y'/S'} \cong \varphi^* \mathcal{O}b_{Y/S} \xrightarrow{\sigma'} \mathcal{O}_{Y'}.$$

Notice that since  $\sigma$  lifts to the absolute obstruction sheaf,  $\sigma'$  does as well. The degeneracy locus of  $\sigma'$  is  $Y'(\sigma') = Y(\sigma) \times_Y Y'$ , which in turns implies that:

$$h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{Y'/S'})(\sigma') = (\varphi')^* h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{Y/S})(\sigma).$$

By [KL13, Corollary 4.5] and by the cartesian diagram above,

$$\mathfrak{C}_{Y'/S'} \subseteq \varphi'^* \mathfrak{C}_{Y/S} \subseteq \mathbb{E}_{Y'/S'}(\sigma')$$

thus we can define the localised virtual pullback of  $[S']$  to be:

$$(\rho')^!_{\mathbb{E}_{Y'/S'}, \sigma'}[S'] = s_{\sigma', \text{loc}}^![\mathfrak{C}_{Y'/S'}].$$

The above construction applies to  $\mathcal{Z}^p$ . Indeed consider on  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  the perfect obstruction theory:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{X}^p} := \alpha^* \left( \mathbb{E}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p/\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)} \right)$$

and the induced cosection  $\alpha^* \sigma: \mathcal{O}b_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{X}^p} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^p$  with degeneracy locus:

$$\mathcal{D}(\alpha^* \sigma) = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(X, d) \times_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p} \mathcal{Z}^p.$$

Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{X}^p} &\subseteq \alpha^* \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p/\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)} \\ &\subseteq \alpha^* h^1/h^0 \left( \mathbb{E}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p/\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)} \right) (\sigma) \\ &\cong h^1/h^0 \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{X}^p} \right) (\alpha^* \sigma) \end{aligned}$$

and we can thus define  $[\mathcal{Z}^p]_{\alpha^* \sigma, \text{loc}}^{\text{vir}} := \gamma_{\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{X}^p}, \alpha^* \sigma}^![\mathcal{X}^p]$ .

**Lemma 3.14.** *With the same setup and notation as in the definition of localised virtual pullback, suppose furthermore that  $\varphi$  is proper and  $\varphi'(Y') \cap U \neq \emptyset$ . then for any  $[B'] \in A_*(\varphi'^* \mathbb{E}(\sigma'))$*

$$(5) \quad \varphi'_*(s_{\sigma', \text{loc}}^![B']) = s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^! \left( \varphi_*^{\mathbb{E}}[B'] \right) \in A_*(Y(\sigma))$$

where  $\varphi_*^{\mathbb{E}}: \varphi'^* \mathbb{E}(\sigma') \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\sigma)$  is the natural induced morphism.

*Proof.* If  $B' \subset \mathbb{E}|_{Y'(\sigma')}$  then  $\varphi(\sigma)(B') \subset \mathbb{E}|_{Y(\sigma)}$  thus the localised Gysin morphism are just  $s_{\mathbb{E}|_{Y'(\sigma')}}^!$ ,  $s_{\mathbb{E}|_{Y(\sigma)}}^!$  and the fact they commute with proper push-forward is already well known, see [?] or simply [?, Chapter 4] if we assume the existence of global resolutions.

Let now  $B'$  be a (integral) cycle in  $\mathbb{E}(\sigma')$  not contained in the restriction of the vector bundle stack to the degeneracy locus of  $\sigma'$ . Then, accordingly to the construction recalled at the beginning of this section,

$$s_{\sigma', \text{loc}}^![B'] := k^{-1}\nu'(\sigma')_* \left( [D] \cdot s_{\tilde{G}}^![\tilde{B}] \right) \in A_*(Y'(\sigma')).$$

where  $\nu': X \rightarrow Y'$  and  $\nu' * \sigma'$  satisfy conditions (3.4). Notice that if we consider the composition  $\nu: X \xrightarrow{\nu'} Y' \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y$  and the pull-back  $\nu^*\sigma$ , the first two conditions in (3.4) are satisfied for any  $B \in A_*(\mathbb{E}(\sigma))$ . Consider

$$\tilde{B} \rightarrow B' \rightarrow \varphi^{\mathbb{E}}(B') := B.$$

Suppose first that  $B' \rightarrow B$  is generically finite of degree  $h$ , then  $\tilde{B} \rightarrow B$  satisfy the last condition in (3.4) and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'_*(s_{\sigma', \text{loc}}^![B']) &= k^{-1}\varphi'_* \nu'(\sigma')_* \left( [D] \cdot s_{\tilde{G}}^![\tilde{B}] \right) \\ &= k^{-1}\nu(\sigma)_* \left( [D] \cdot s_{\tilde{G}}^![\tilde{B}] \right) \\ &= h s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^![B] \\ &= s_{\sigma, \text{loc}}^!(\varphi_*^{\mathbb{E}}[B']) \end{aligned}$$

If instead  $B' \rightarrow B$  is not generically finite, then the RHS in (5) is zero. Let us show that the same is true for the LHS. By [KL13, Lemma 2.7], to show that

$$\text{LHS} = \nu(\sigma)_* \left( [D] \cdot s_{\tilde{G}}^![\tilde{B}] \right) = 0 \in A_*(Y(\sigma)),$$

with  $[\tilde{B}] \in Z_*(G)$ , it is enough to show that  $\nu_*^{\mathbb{E}}[\tilde{B}]$  is zero in  $A_*(\mathbb{E})$  where  $\nu^{\mathbb{E}}$  is the natural morphism induced by  $\nu$ . Then it is immediate, indeed since  $\nu^{\mathbb{E}} = \varphi^{\mathbb{E}} \circ \nu'^{\mathbb{E}}$  and we assumed  $\varphi^{\mathbb{E}}: B' \rightarrow B$  has fibers of positive dimension,  $\nu_*^{\mathbb{E}}[\tilde{B}] = 0$  by definition of proper push-forward.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.15.**  $\deg[\mathcal{Z}^p]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{vir}} = \deg[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p]_{\text{loc}}^{\text{vir}}$

*Proof.* We show that

$$\alpha_*[\mathcal{Z}^p]_{\text{loc}}^{\alpha^*\sigma_1, \text{vir}} = [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p]_{\sigma_1, \text{loc}}^{\text{vir}},$$

then the statement follow given that  $\alpha$  is generically 1 to 1. Notice first of all that the 1-stabilisation  $\mathfrak{M}_1^w \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{1,w}$  is proper. As usual, we use the lifting criterion and thus we have to show that, up to a base change, the dashed arrow and the  $\mathcal{C}$  in the following commutative diagram exist

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{C}_\eta & \dashrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\
\downarrow \phi_\eta & & \downarrow \phi \\
\hat{\mathcal{C}}_\eta & \longrightarrow & \hat{\mathcal{C}}
\end{array}$$

where the family are over a DVR  $T$  and  $\eta$  is its generic point. We can in fact assume that  $\phi_\eta$  is an isomorphism and then notice that it is enough to consider the semi-stable model of  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ . Thus, since the 1-stabilisation  $\phi$  is generically an isomorphism it follows that

$$\phi_*[\mathfrak{M}_1^w] = [\mathfrak{M}_1^{1,w}]$$

and analogously,

$$\phi_*[\mathcal{XP}] = [\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)]$$

Finally, recall that the deformation to the normal cone construction ensures the commutativity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A_*(\mathcal{XP}) & \xrightarrow{\zeta'} & A_*(\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{XP}}) \\
\downarrow \phi_* & & \downarrow \phi(\sigma)_* \\
A_*(\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)) & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & A_*(\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{M}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p/\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)})
\end{array}$$

and thus

$$\phi(\sigma)_*[\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{XP}}] \cong [\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{M}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p/\mathfrak{Pic}_1(1)}].$$

The identity at the level of virtual classes now follows from the definition of cosection localised virtual class and Lemma 3.14.  $\square$

#### 4. LOCAL EQUATIONS AND DESINGULARISATION

**4.1. Equations for  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  relative to  $\mathcal{XP}$ .** We are going to need a description of the normal cone  $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{Z}^p/\mathcal{XP}}$  in order to perform a splitting.

Since  $\mathcal{Z}^p$  simply is a line bundle over the boundary of  $\mathcal{Z}$ , we may instead find equations for the latter.

Recall that  $\mathcal{Z}$  can be embedded as an open inside  $C(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5})$  over  $\mathcal{XP}$ . We are going to find an embedding of  $C(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5})$  in a smooth ambient space over  $\mathcal{XP}$ , that will be a vector bundle obtained by suitably twisting  $\mathcal{L}$ .

Following [HL10], we work locally on  $\mathcal{Z}$ : start with a point  $\xi = [(C \xrightarrow{\phi} \hat{C} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{P}^4) \in \mathcal{Z}]$  and choose coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}^4$  such that  $f^{-1}\{x_0 = 0\}$  is a simple smooth divisor  $D = \sum_{i=1}^d \delta_i$  on  $\hat{C}$ . This continues to be true on a neighbourhood  $U$ .

Locally the morphism  $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{XP}$  can be written as  $\xi \mapsto [C \rightarrow \hat{C}, \mathcal{O}_{\hat{C}}(D)]$ , which admits a local lifting  $U \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1^{(1), \text{div}}$  and in fact hits the smooth locus of the latter.

Notice though that the projection  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{(1), \text{div}} \rightarrow \mathcal{XP}$  (or to  $\text{Pic}_1^{(1)}$  for what it is worth) is *not* smooth. In fact, when the line bundle is trivial on the

minimal elliptic subcurve  $E$ , it may be deformed to a degree 0, non-effective line bundle on such a subcurve, so that sections of  $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{C}}(D)$  which are constant and non-zero on  $E$  are obstructed.

There is a way around this: in a neighbourhood  $V \subseteq \mathcal{XP}$  of  $[C \rightarrow \hat{C}, \mathcal{O}_{\hat{C}}(D)]$  we can write the universal line bundle  $\mathcal{L}_V$  as  $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_V}(\mathcal{D} + p - p_0)$ . Indeed we can pick a local section  $p_0$  through the minimal genus 1 subcurve, so that  $\mathcal{L}_V(p_0)$  becomes effective. We should then think of  $p$  as a local coordinate on  $\mathcal{XP}$  relative to  $\mathcal{X}$ .

Locally on  $V$  we can pick another smooth section  $\mathcal{A}$  of the minimal genus 1 subcurve not intersecting  $p_0$ , neither the support of  $\mathcal{D} + p$ .

**Lemma 4.1.**  *$C(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L})$  is the kernel of the vector bundle map:*

$$\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{D} + p - p_0) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{A})$$

Up to shrinking  $V$  we may write:

$$\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{D} + p - p_0) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathcal{A} + \delta_i + p - p_0) \oplus \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathcal{A} + p - p_0)$$

Compare with [HL10, Lemma 4.10]. Denote by

$$\varphi_i: \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathcal{A} + \delta_i + p - p_0) \rightarrow \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{A})$$

(and similarly  $\varphi_p$ ) the composite of the inclusion with  $\varphi$ .

Let us introduce some more notation: around a point  $[\hat{C}] \in \mathfrak{M}_1^{(1),\text{wt}}$ , for every node  $q$  of  $\hat{C}$  there is a coordinate  $\zeta_q$  whose vanishing locus is the divisor where such a node is *not* smoothed. These functions can be pulled back to  $V$ . Denote by

$$\zeta_{[\delta_i, a]} = \prod \zeta_q$$

where the product runs over all the nodes separating  $\delta_i$  from the minimal genus 1 curve.

**Lemma 4.2.** *We may find an explicit local expression for  $\varphi_i$  and  $\varphi_p$  after trivialising the relevant line bundles:*

$$\varphi_i = \zeta_{[\delta_i, a]}, \quad \varphi_p = (p - p_0)$$

Compare with [HL10, Proposition 4.13].

**Remark 4.3.** The vanishing locus of  $(p - p_0)$  on the boundary means that the line bundle restricts to the trivial one on the minimal genus 1 subcurve. The meaning of it is not clear outside the boundary.

**Lemma 4.4.** *A local chart  $U$  for  $\mathcal{Z}$  can be embedded as an open inside:*

$$(F_0 = \dots = F_4 = 0) \subseteq \text{Vb}(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5})$$

where

$$F_j = \sum_{i=1}^d \zeta_{[\delta_i, a]} w_i^j + (p - p_0) w_{d+1}^j$$

and  $w_i^j$  are coordinates on the fiber of the  $j$ -th copy of  $\mathrm{Vb}(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L})$  over  $\mathcal{XP}$ .

Compare with [HL10, Theorems 2.17-19].

**4.2. Hu-Li blow-up and desingularisation.** We perform a modular blow-up of  $\mathfrak{M}_1^{1,\mathrm{wt}}$ : we successively blow up  $\hat{\Theta}_k$ ,  $k \geq 2$  defined as the closure of the loci where the minimal elliptic subcurve  $E$  has weight 0 and  $|\overline{C \setminus E} \cap E| = k$ .

Notice that after the  $k$ -th blow-up, the strict transform of  $\Theta_{k+1}$  is smooth, so the final result  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{1,\mathrm{wt}}$  is smooth as well.

**Remark 4.5.** The fiber product

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{1,\mathrm{wt}} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_1^{1,\mathrm{wt}}} \mathfrak{M}_1^{\mathrm{wt}}$$

recovers the Hu-Li blow-up  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{\mathrm{wt}}$ . The key observation is that  $\Theta_1$  is already a Cartier divisor and the pullback of  $\hat{\Theta}_k$  is precisely  $\Theta_k$ .

**Remark 4.6.** After blowing up, the equations in 4.4 are simplified and assume the following form:

$$\tilde{\zeta}\tilde{w} + (p - p_0)w_{d+1} = 0$$

where  $\tilde{\zeta}$  is one of the newly created boundary divisors  $\widetilde{\Theta}_k$  from  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{\mathrm{wt}}$  (i.e. one of the exceptional divisors produced by the blow-up process), and  $\tilde{w}$  is a suitably defined coordinate on the fiber of  $\mathrm{Vb}(\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}) \times_{\mathcal{XP}} \mathcal{XP}$ .

Summing up, we get:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p \\ & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d) & \xleftarrow{i} & \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{Pic}}_1 & \longleftarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{XP}} & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathfrak{Pic}}_1^{(1)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{\mathrm{wt}} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \tilde{\mathcal{X}} & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_1^{(1),\mathrm{wt}} \end{array}$$

We conclude this brief section remarking that the blow up procedure does not affect the invariants:

**Lemma 4.7.** *We have the identity:*

$$\deg[\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p]_{\mathrm{loc}}^{\mathrm{vir}} = \deg[\mathcal{Z}^p]_{\mathrm{loc}}^{\mathrm{vir}}$$

Compare with [CL15, Proposition 2.5].

you can use the universal property of the blow up to show there are maps in both directions. Check the statement about the  $\Theta_k$



## 5. SPLITTING THE CONE AND PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We are finally in a position to study the cone  $\mathfrak{C}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}}$ . This is essentially going to be a word-by-word repetition of the arguments in [CL12].

**Lemma 5.1.** *Let  $\tilde{\rho}: \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}$  be the natural map and  $\mathbb{E}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}} = \mathbf{R}\hat{\pi}_*(\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}})$  the relative perfect obstruction theory for  $\tilde{\rho}$ , then  $\mathfrak{C}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}}$  has the following properties:*

- (1) *Its restriction to  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\circ} = \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}} \setminus \bigcup_{k \geq 2} D^k \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$  can be described as the zero section of  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}})|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\circ}}$*
- (2) *Its restriction to  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst},\circ} = \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p - \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}$  is a rank 2 subbundle stack of  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}})|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst},\circ}}$*

*Proof.* Compare with [CL12, Lemma 4.3]

- (1) Observe that  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\circ} \cong \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^\circ$  because here  $H^0(\hat{C}, L^{\otimes -5} \otimes \omega_{\hat{C}}) = 0$ . Moreover  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^\circ$  is unobstructed on its image, which is an open of  $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}$ , because  $\mathbf{R}^1 \hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L} = 0$ . So the normal cone is  $[\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\circ}/\hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5}]$ , which is the zero section of  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}})|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\circ}} = [0 \oplus \mathbf{R}^1 \hat{\pi}_* \widehat{\mathcal{P}}/\hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5} \oplus 0]$ .
- (2) We know that  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst},\circ}$  is a line bundle over  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst},\circ}$ . From the equations 4.6 we see that the latter is smooth over its image  $\mathcal{W}$  in  $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}$ , which is the codimension 2 locus where the minimal genus 1 subcurve has weight 0 and the line bundle is trivial on it. Recall that every smooth morphism  $A \rightarrow B$  factors as  $A \xrightarrow{\text{ét}} B \times \mathbb{A}^n \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_1} B$ . So we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst},\circ} & \xrightarrow{\text{ét}} & \mathcal{W} \times \mathbb{A}^{5d+5} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}} \times \mathbb{A}^{5d+5} \\ & & \downarrow q \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{W} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}} \end{array}$$

where the bottom horizontal arrow is a codimension 2 regular embedding. Thus

$$\mathfrak{C}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}}|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst},\circ}} \cong \left[ q^* C_{\mathcal{W}/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}} / \hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5} \right]$$

is a rank 2 subbundle stack of  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}})|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst},\circ}}$ . □

Notice that the image of  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Z}}^\circ$  in  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4)$  contains  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4)^{\text{main}} \cap \tilde{D}^1$ .

Recall the definition of the *closure of the zero section of a vector bundle stack*: let  $B$  be an integral algebraic stack and let  $[F_0 \xrightarrow{d} F_1]$  be a complex of locally free sheaves on  $B$ . The zero section is  $0_{\mathbf{F}}: [F_0/F_0] \rightarrow \mathbf{F} = [F_1/F_0]$  (notice that it is not in general a closed embedding); the closure of the zero section is then defined as:

$$\bar{0}_{\mathbf{F}} = [\text{cl}(dF_0)/F_0]$$

$\bar{0}_{\mathbf{F}}$  is an integral stack.

**Example 5.2.** When  $h^0(F_{\bullet}) = 0$ , the closure of the zero section looks like  $B$  with some stacky structure on the vanishing locus of  $d$ . Consider for example  $B = \mathbb{P}^1$  and  $F_{\bullet} = [\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \xrightarrow{x} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)]$ . Then the action of  $e \in F_0$  on  $F_1$  is by  $f \mapsto f + xe$ . Clearly  $\text{cl}(dF_0)$  is the whole line bundle  $F_1$ ; the  $F_0$ -action is transitive on the fibers over  $\{x \neq 0\}$  and trivial on the  $\{x = 0\}$ -fiber. Hence  $\bar{0}_{\mathbf{F}}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{x = 0\}$  with a gerbe  $[\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_a]$  replacing the point  $\{x = 0\}$ .

We may now split the cone  $\mathfrak{C}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}}$  in the following manner: we denote by  $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{main}}$  the closure of the zero section of  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}})|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}$ , which is an irreducible cone supported on the main component; all the rest is supported on the boundary components, possibly on their intersection with the main one, and we are going to pack all the components supported on  $D^k \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$  together and label them  $\mathfrak{C}^k$  accordingly, so in the end we obtain a splitting:

$$\mathfrak{C}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\widetilde{\mathcal{X}\mathcal{P}}} = \mathfrak{C}^{\text{main}} + \sum_{k \geq 2} \mathfrak{C}^k$$

We are going to show that:

- (1) the contribution of  $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{main}}$  is exactly the reduced invariants of  $X$ ;
- (2) the other cones  $\mathfrak{C}^k$ ,  $k \geq 2$ , are enumeratively meaningless.

In order to prove the first we proceed as in [CL12, §5]: notice that the obstruction theory  $\mathbb{E}$  splits as  $\mathbb{E}_1 \oplus \mathbb{E}_2$  where  $\mathbb{E}_1 = \mathbf{R}\hat{\pi}_*(\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5})$  and  $\mathbb{E}_2 = \mathbf{R}\hat{\pi}_*(\widehat{\mathcal{P}})$ . When we restrict ourselves to  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}$  we see that  $\mathbb{E}_1$  is the closure of its own zero section; it follows that:

$$\mathfrak{C}^{\text{main}} = \bar{0}_{\mathbb{E}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}} = \mathbb{E}_1|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}} \oplus \bar{0}_{\mathbb{E}_2|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}}$$

Then by excess intersection:

$$0_{\mathbb{E}}^![\mathfrak{C}^{\text{main}}] = 0_{\mathbb{E}_2}^![\bar{0}_{\mathbb{E}_2|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}}]$$

At this point we recall the following [CL12, Lemma 5.3]:

**Lemma 5.3.** *Let  $\mathbb{E} = [E_0 \rightarrow E_1]$  be a complex of locally free sheaves on an integral Deligne-Mumford stack  $B$  such that  $H^1(\mathbb{E})$  is a torsion sheaf on  $B$  and the image sheaf of  $E_0 \rightarrow E_1$  is locally free. Let  $U \subseteq B$  be the complement of the support of  $H^1(\mathbb{E})$ , and let  $\mathbf{B} \subseteq h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}^{\vee}[-1])$  be the closure of the zero section of the vector bundle  $h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}^{\vee}[-1]|_U) = H^0(\mathbb{E}|_U)^{\vee}$ . Then*

$$0^![\mathbf{B}] = e(H^0(\mathbb{E})^{\vee}) \in A_*(B).$$

We apply this lemma to  $\mathbb{E} = \mathbf{R}\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}$ . Notice that it satisfies the hypotheses by virtue of the equations in Remark 4.6: indeed the question may be addressed locally; looking at the resolution of  $\mathbb{E}$ :

$$\hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\pi}_*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}(\mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{A}}$$

we deduce from the equation that the image sheaf of this map is  $\pi_* \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}(\mathcal{A})|_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}(-\Delta)}$ , where  $\Delta$  denotes the boundary of the main component  $\Delta = \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}} \cap \left( \bigcup_{k \geq 2} D^k \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p \right)$ . Then  $\hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}$  is a vector bundle.

**Lemma 5.4.** *If we let  $i$  be the inclusion of  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$  in  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)$ , then:*

$$i_*(c_{\text{top}}(\hat{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}) \cap [\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}]) = c_{\text{top}}(\pi_* \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 5}) \cap [\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^{p,\text{main}}]$$

*Proof.* Obviously  $i_*[\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}] = [\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^{p,\text{main}}]$ . On the other hand notice that on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}$  we have:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L} = \hat{\pi}_* \phi_* \phi^* \hat{\mathcal{L}} = \hat{\pi}_* \hat{\mathcal{L}}$$

by projection formula and since  $\phi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}} = \mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}}}$ . The result follows then from the projection formula for Chern classes.  $\square$

We are left with showing that the rest of the  $\mathfrak{C}^k$ 's do not contribute to the invariants. This is essentially a dimensional computation. The arguments of [CL12, SS6-8] may be directly applied; we shall outline them for the benefit of the reader. We introduce the notation  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} := \bigcup_{k \geq 2} D^k \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$  for the union of the boundary components, and  $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{gst}} = \bigcup_{k \geq 2} \mathfrak{C}^k$ .

**Step I: reduction to the case of a cone inside a vector bundle and homogeneity.** This section deals with removing the technicalities of working with a cone stack inside a vector bundle stack.

The key point is that  $\mathbb{E}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}$  has locally free  $h^0$  and  $h^1$ , as can be seen from the equations. Then, when we pick a resolution by locally free sheaves  $\mathbb{E} = [F_0 \xrightarrow{d} F_1]$ , the image sheaf  $d(F_0)$ , which is the kernel of  $F_1 \rightarrow h^1(\mathbb{E}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}})$ , is really a sub-vector bundle of  $F_1$ . Then the projections:

$$\beta: F_1 \rightarrow h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta': F_1 \rightarrow \tilde{V} := R^1 \hat{\pi}_*(\hat{\mathcal{L}}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \hat{\mathcal{P}})$$

are both flat. The cone stack  $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{gst}}$  can be descended to a cone  $C^{\text{gst}}$  by means of taking the quotient of  $\beta^{-1} \mathfrak{C}^{\text{gst}}$  by the free action of  $d(F_0)$ ;  $C^{\text{gst}}$  should then be thought of as the coarse moduli of  $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{gst}}$ . Recall that the cosection  $\sigma$  is induced by a cosection  $\sigma_1$  of  $\tilde{V}$  (see Eq. (2)). It follows from the commutativity of localised Gysin pullback with flat pullback that:

$$0_{h^1/h^0(\mathbb{E}), \sigma}^! (\mathfrak{C}^{\text{gst}}) = 0_{\tilde{V}, \sigma_1}^! (C^{\text{gst}})$$

See [CL12, Proposition 6.3].

They then introduce the notion of *homogeneity* for substacks of  $\tilde{V}$ : write

$$\tilde{V} = \tilde{V}_1 \oplus \tilde{V}_2 \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{V}_1 = R^1 \hat{\pi}_*(\hat{\mathcal{L}}^{\oplus 5}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{V}_2 = R^1 \hat{\pi}_*(\hat{\mathcal{P}}),$$

and  $\gamma: \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$  the projection. Since  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$  is the total space of a line bundle over  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$ , it comes with a natural  $\mathbb{G}_m$ -action on the fibers of  $\gamma$ . Moreover, since

$$\tilde{V}_i = \gamma^* V_i$$

for the corresponding vector bundles  $V_i$  on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$ , the total space of  $\tilde{V}_i$  can be

rewrite what they are

say few words, that is not the definition of  $\tilde{V}_i$  but a property (Lemma 6.1)

endowed with a  $\mathbb{G}_m$ -action that makes the projection to  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$  equivariant. A closed substack of  $\tilde{V}$  is 0-homogeneous if it is the pullback of a closed substack of  $V$  along  $\gamma$ . In fact the  $\tilde{V}_i$ 's can be endowed with different  $\mathbb{G}_m$  actions that make the projection to  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$  equivariant by twisting with two characters of  $\mathbb{G}_m$ , one for each  $\tilde{V}_i$ ; this defines the concept of  $(l_1, l_2)$ -homogeneous substacks of  $\tilde{V}$ . Here is how we are going to use the homogeneity:

**Lemma 5.5.** *Let  $\tilde{C} \subseteq \tilde{V}$  be an  $(l_1, l_2)$ -homogeneous subcone of  $\tilde{V}$ ; then the cone  $\tilde{C} \cap (0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2)$  is pulled back from a cone in  $V_2$ .*

*Proof.* Locally we may pick coordinates  $t$  on the fibers of  $\gamma$ ,  $x_1, \dots, x_5$  on the fibers of  $\tilde{V}_1$ , and  $y_1, \dots, y_{5d+5}$  on the fibers of  $\tilde{V}_2$ , such that the ideal of  $\tilde{C}$  is generated by homogeneous polynomials  $p_j$  in  $t^{-l_1}x_i$  and  $t^{-l_2}y_i$ . The ideal of  $\tilde{C} \cap (0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2)$  is then given by  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_5, p_j(0, t^{-l_2}y) \rangle_j$ , where  $p_j(0, t^{-l_2}y)$  results from setting  $x_i = 0$  in  $p_j$ ; notice now that  $\tilde{C}$  being a cone, it is invariant by scalar multiplication on the fibers of  $\tilde{V}$ , so we may as well say that  $\tilde{C} \cap (0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2)$  is cut by the ideal  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_5, p_j(0, y) \rangle_j$ . This makes it clear that  $\tilde{C} \cap (0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2)$  is pulled back from  $(0 \oplus V_2)$  on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$ .  $\square$

Finally Chang and Li point out that the coarse moduli cone  $C^{\text{gst}}$  is  $(0, 1)$ -homogeneous [CL12, Proposition 6.7]: recalling the interpretation of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  as an open inside the cone of sections of  $\mathcal{V} = \text{Vb}(\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}})$  over  $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathfrak{Pic}_1^{(1)}}$ , the desired  $\mathbb{G}_m$ -action on the fibers of  $\gamma: \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$  is induced by endowing  $\text{Vb}(\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 5} \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{P}})$  with the  $\mathbb{G}_m$ -action that is trivial on the fibers of every copy of  $\text{Vb}(\mathcal{L})$ , and has character 1 on those of  $\text{Vb}(\widehat{\mathcal{P}})$ , with an underlying trivial action on  $\mathfrak{Pic}_1^{(1)}$ . This influences the obstruction theory  $R^\bullet \hat{\pi}_* \left( \epsilon^* T_{\mathcal{V}/\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathfrak{Pic}_1^{(1)}}} \right)$  of  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1^{(1)}(\mathbb{P}^4, d)^p$  in the obvious way, and consequently  $\mathbb{E}$  on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$ .

**Step II: from cosection localized to standard Gysin map.** Recall that when we are working on a proper DM stack  $\mathcal{M}$  endowed with a perfect obstruction theory and admitting a cosection  $\sigma$ , then the cosection localized Gysin map can be reduced to the ordinary Gysin map, i.e.

$$\iota_* \circ 0_{E, \sigma}^! = 0_E^! \circ \tilde{\iota} \quad \text{where } \iota: D(\sigma) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}, \quad \tilde{\iota}: E(\sigma) \hookrightarrow E$$

and  $E$  is the vector bundle containing the cone.

Then to compute  $0_{\tilde{V}, \sigma_1}^!(C^{\text{gst}})$  we plan to compactify  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$ , extend the cone, the vector bundle and the section over it and then make use of the fact we just recalled.

Since  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} \cong \text{Tot}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}} \left( R^1 \hat{\pi}_* \widehat{\mathcal{P}} \right)$  we compactify considering

$$\bar{\gamma}: \overline{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}} := \mathbb{P} \left( R^1 \hat{\pi}_* \widehat{\mathcal{P}} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}} \right) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$$

and extend  $\tilde{V}_1, \tilde{V}_2$  via:

$$\tilde{V}_1^{\text{cpt}} = \bar{\gamma}V_1(-D_\infty), \quad \tilde{V}_2^{\text{cpt}} = \bar{\gamma}V_2.$$

Finally, let us extend the cosection as well. From the cosection  $\sigma$  defined by 2 we clearly get a cosection on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$  by pull-back and again a

$$\tilde{\sigma}: \mathcal{O}b_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p}$$

on the blow-up. Let us denote by  $\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}}$  its restriction to  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$ . Writing down what  $\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}}$  looks like on points [CL15, Lemma 6.2], we see that it extend to a homomorphism of vector bundles:

$$\bar{\sigma}: \tilde{V}^{\text{cpt}} = \tilde{V}_1^{\text{cpt}} \oplus \tilde{V}_2^{\text{cpt}} \rightarrow \overline{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}.$$

**Proposition 5.6.** *Let  $\iota!: Z_*(\tilde{V}(\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}})) \rightarrow Z_*(\tilde{V}^{\text{cpt}})$  be defined by  $\iota! [C] = [\bar{C}]$ . And  $i: D(\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}}) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{gst}}$  the inclusion. Then*

$$\bar{\gamma}_* \circ 0_{\tilde{V}^{\text{cpt}}}^! \circ \iota! = i \circ 0_{\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}}, \text{loc}}^!: Z_*(\tilde{V}(\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{gst}})) \rightarrow A_*(\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{gst}}).$$

This follows essentially from the property of cosection localized cycles recalled at the beginning of the section; see [CL15, Proposition 6.4] for full details.

**Step III: reduction of the support of the cone.** We now explain a key technical lemma which will enable us to show that  $C^{\text{gst}}$  pushes forward to zero under a suitably defined morphism. It is basically reducing the support of  $C^{\text{gst}} \cap 0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2$  to a manageable substack of  $\tilde{V}_2$ , that is the union of the zero-section (i.e.  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p$ ) and a sub-line bundle of  $\tilde{V}_2$  supported on  $\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{main}} \cap \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$ . Even better, using the homogeneity we can show that such a line bundle comes from  $\Delta = \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{main}} \cap \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$ . This is [CL12, Proposition 7.1].

**Lemma 5.7.** *There is a sub-line bundle  $F$  of  $V_2|_\Delta$  such that:*

$$C^{\text{gst}} \cap 0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2 \subseteq 0_{\tilde{V}_2} \cup \tilde{F} := \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} \cup \gamma^* F$$

First they use the fact that there is a triple of compatible obstruction theories for the triangle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \\ & \searrow \gamma & \swarrow \\ & \mathcal{XP} & \end{array}$$

such that their restrictions to  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$  have locally free  $h^0$  and  $h^1$ . To the effect that by taking  $h^1$  of the dual obstruction theories we obtain a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} h^1(\mathbb{L}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}}^\vee|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}) & \longrightarrow & h^1(\mathbb{L}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\mathcal{XP}}^\vee|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}) & \longrightarrow & h^1(\gamma^*\mathbb{L}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}/\mathcal{XP}}^\vee|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{V}_2 & \xrightarrow{i_2} & \tilde{V}_1 \oplus \tilde{V}_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_1} & \tilde{V}_1 \end{array}$$

The vertical arrows are injective by the definition of an obstruction theory, and the bottom triangle is exact. Notice that  $0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2$  is precisely the kernel of  $\text{pr}_1$ . It follows that, in order to understand the support of  $C^{\text{gst}} \cap 0 \oplus \tilde{V}_2$ , it is enough to study that of  $N$ , where  $N$  is the coarse moduli cone of  $\mathfrak{C}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}}$ , living in the upper left corner of the above diagram.

This is an easier task, since we know that  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$  is a line bundle on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$  and an isomorphism on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{main},\circ}$ . Hence we can always find a local chart  $S \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$  such that the following diagram holds:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p & \longleftarrow & T & \xrightarrow{V(\zeta t)} & S \times \mathbb{A}_t^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} & \xleftarrow{\text{ét}} & S & & \end{array} \quad \square$$

where  $\zeta$  is a local equation for the boundary. Then  $\tau^{\geq -1} \mathbb{L}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}|T} = [I/I^2 \xrightarrow{\delta} \Omega_{\mathbb{A}_S^1/S}]$ ;  $I$  is generated by  $\zeta t$ , whose image under  $\delta$  is  $\zeta dt$ , which restricts to 0 on  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}} \times_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p} T = \{\zeta = 0\}$ . So the action is trivial, and in fact the restriction of the coarse moduli cone is precisely  $\underline{\text{Spec}}_{T^{\text{gst}}} \text{Sym}^\bullet I/I^2$ , which is a line bundle supported on  $\tilde{\Delta} \times_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p} T$  and trivial otherwise. By gluing different charts we get the line bundle  $\tilde{F}$  on  $\tilde{\Delta}$ .

The last part of the statement, namely that  $\tilde{F}$  descends to a line bundle  $F$  on  $\Delta$  is proved by homogeneity: the normal cone of  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p/\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$  is homogeneous with respect to the  $\mathbb{G}_m$ -action with character 1 on the fibers of  $\tilde{V}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$ , but being a cone it is 0-homogeneous as well (see the above discussion of homogeneity), so it is  $\gamma^* F$  for some line bundle  $F$  on  $\Delta \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$ .

**Step IV: pushing forward to zero.** Recall from the previous sections that we need to show that the degree of the following class is 0:

$$0_V^! [\overline{C}^{\text{gst}}] = 0_{\overline{V}_2}^! (0_{\overline{V}_1}^! [\overline{C}^{\text{gst}}]) = 0_{\overline{V}_2}^! ([N_{\overline{C}^{\text{gst}} \cap (0 \oplus \overline{V}_2)} \overline{C}^{\text{gst}}])$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} ? & \longrightarrow & X & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \overline{C}^{\text{gst}} \cap (0 \oplus \overline{V}_2) & \longrightarrow & \overline{V}_2 & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \overline{C}^{\text{gst}} & \longrightarrow & \overline{V} & \longrightarrow & \overline{V}_1 \end{array}$$

We know from the previous section that the cycle in the last bracket can be split into two parts, one (call it  $N_1$ ) supported on a sub-line bundle of  $\overline{V}_2$  on  $\tilde{\Delta}$ , the other one (call it  $N_2$ ) supported on the zero section of  $\overline{V}_2$ .

**Lemma 5.8.** *Both  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are  $5d+1$ -dimensional cycles, and  $\deg(0_{\overline{V}_2}^! [N_i]) = 0$  for  $i = 1, 2$ .*

*Proof.* Compare with [CL12, Lemma 8.1]. The dimension of  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{\text{gst}}$  is  $5d + 3$ , being locally a  $5(d + 1)$  vector bundle over a dimension  $-2$  stack; so  $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}$ , which is a line bundle on the former, has dimension  $5d + 4$ . The coarse moduli cone has then dimension  $5d + 6$ , as can be argued from Lemma 5.1.  $\bar{V}_1|_{\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{p,\text{gst}}}$  has rank 5, so  $0_{\bar{V}_1}^![\bar{C}^{\text{gst}}]$  is represented by a cycle of dimension  $5d + 1$ . We shall exploit the commutativity of Gysin pullback with proper pushforward.

For  $N_1$  we conclude easily from the above facts, since  $\deg(0_{\bar{V}_2}^! [N_1]) = \deg(0_{V_2}^! \gamma_* [N_1])$ , but  $\gamma_* [N_1] \in A_{5d+1}(F)$  must be trivial, since  $F$  has dimension  $5d$ , being a line bundle on  $\Delta$  which is a divisor in  $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{main}}$ .

On the other hand  $N_2 \subseteq \bar{V}_2$  admits a further splitting into  $N_{2,\mu} \subseteq \bar{V}_{2,\mu}$  according to the number  $k$  of rational tails of the generic element of the boundary component on which they are supported and a partition of the degree  $\mu \vdash d$  in  $k$  many parts. There exists a comparison morphism:

$$\beta_\mu: D^\mu \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^p \rightarrow D^\mu \mathcal{Z} = D^\mu \bar{\mathcal{M}}_1(\mathbb{P}^4, d) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_\mu$$

where  $\mathcal{W}_\mu \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^k \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}(\mathbb{P}^4, d_i)$  is defined by requiring that the maps do attain the same value at the markings.  $\beta_\mu$  is obtained by forgetting the  $p$ -field, the Vakil-Zinger blow-up and the  $k$ -pointed elliptic curve contracted by the map to  $\mathbb{P}^4$ . This has the nice property that  $\bar{V}_2$  is the pullback along  $\beta_\mu$  of a vector bundle on  $\mathcal{W}_\mu$ . Namely the universal curve over each factor can be glued to the other ones along the given sections, producing a genus 0 non-Gorenstein (unless  $k = 2$ ) singularity to which the universal maps to  $\mathbb{P}^4$  descend by the property of pushouts:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{\mathcal{C}}_\mu & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \mathbb{P}^4 \\ \downarrow \bar{\pi} & & \\ \mathcal{W}_\mu & & \end{array}$$

The sheaf  $V_\mu := \bar{\pi}_* \bar{f}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5)$  is indeed a vector bundle of rank  $5d + 1$  on  $\mathcal{W}_\mu$ , as can be checked by Riemann-Roch and the normalisation sequence (the topological type of the curve is constant near the singularity), and  $\bar{V}_{2,\mu} = \beta_\mu^* V_\mu$ . Finally the actual dimension of  $\mathcal{W}_\mu$  is  $5d + 4 - 2k < 5d + 1$  for  $k \geq 2$  by Kleiman-Bertini theorem, so  $\beta_{\mu,*} [N_{2,\mu}] = 0$ . □

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