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The classification of universal Jacobians over the moduli space of curves

Gavril Farkas and Alessandro Verra

Abstract. We complete the classification by Kodaira dimension of the moduli space of degree g line bundles over curves of genus g , for all genera.

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A well-established principle of Mumford asserts that all moduli spaces of curves of genus $g > 2$ (with or without marked points), are varieties of general type, except a finite number of cases occurring for relatively small genus, when these varieties tend to be unirational, or at least uniruled, see [HM], [EH1], [FL], [Log], [V] for illustrations of this fact. In all known cases, the transition from uniruledness to being of general type is quite sudden. The aim of this paper is to determine the Kodaira dimension of the universal Jacobian of degree g over $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ for any genus g , in particular to highlight the surprising transition cases $g = 10, 11$.

Let $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n} := \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}/\mathfrak{S}_n$ be the universal symmetric product of degree n . Since the fibre of the projection map $\varphi: \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ over a smooth curve $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g$ is birational to the n -th symmetric product C_n , it follows trivially that $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ is uniruled when $n > g$. The global Abel–Jacobi map

$$\alpha_g: \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g} \dashrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g,$$

establishes a birational isomorphism between $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ and (a compactification of) the degree g universal Picard variety $\alpha_g: \overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$. For a smooth curve C of genus g , the map $\varphi^{-1}([C]) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^{g-1}(C)$ factors through C_g : the Abel–Jacobi map $C_g \rightarrow \text{Pic}^g(C)$ is the blow-up of $\text{Pic}^g(C)$ along the Fitting ideal corresponding to the subscheme $W_g^1(C)$, whereas $\varphi^{-1}([C]) \rightarrow C_g$ is an iterated blow-up along the diagonals. Thus, we may regard $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ as a global blow-up of $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g$. Applying the additivity of Kodaira dimensions for abelian fibrations [U] to the fibre space α_g , we obtain that $\kappa(\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g) = 3g - 3$ whenever $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is of general type. It is natural to wonder whether the equality $\kappa(\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ holds for every g . We answer this

question in the negative. Our most picturesque result, concerns the transition cases in the birational classification of universal Jacobians:

Theorem 0.1. *The universal Jacobian $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_{10}^{10}$ is a variety of Kodaira dimension zero. The Kodaira dimension of $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_{11}^{11}$ equals 19.*

It is well-known that both $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{10}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ are unirational varieties, see [AC2] and [CR] respectively. We note that when $g \leq 11$, these are the only cases when $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ has non-negative Kodaira dimension. Using the existence of certain *Mukai models* of the moduli space of curves of genus $g < 10$, it easily follows that $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g$ is unirational for $g \leq 9$. In fact more can be said:

Theorem 0.2. *The moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ is unirational for all $g < 10$ and $n \leq g$. Furthermore, $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{10,n}$ is uniruled for all $n \neq 10$; the space $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{11,n}$ is uniruled for all $n \neq 11$.*

For higher g , we show that $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ is of the maximal Kodaira dimension it could possibly have, in view of Iitaka's *easy addition* inequality for fibre spaces

$$\kappa(\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}) \leq \dim(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g) + \kappa(\varphi^{-1}([C])) = 3g - 3.$$

Theorem 0.3. *For $g > 11$, the Kodaira dimension of $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g$ is equal to $3g - 3$.*

Theorems 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 highlight the fact that $\overline{\mathfrak{Pic}}_g^g$ does not capture the intricate transition of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ from uniruledness to general type that occurs in the range $17 \leq g \leq 21$.

We describe the main steps in the proof of Theorems 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3. A key role is played by the effective divisor

$$\mathcal{D}_g := \{[C, x_1, \dots, x_g] \in \mathcal{M}_{g,g} : h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(x_1 + \dots + x_g)) \geq 2\}.$$

The class of the closure of \mathcal{D}_g inside $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$ has been computed, see [Log], Theorem 5.4, or [F1], Theorem 4.6, for an alternative proof:

$$\overline{\mathcal{D}}_g \equiv -\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^g \psi_i - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor g/2 \rfloor} \sum_{T \subset \{1, \dots, g\}} \binom{|\#(T) - i| + 1}{2} \delta_{i:T} \in \text{Pic}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}).$$

The divisor $\overline{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is \mathfrak{S}_g -invariant under the action permuting the marked points, thus if $\pi: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ is the quotient map, there exists an effective divisor $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g \in \text{Eff}(\overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$ such that $\overline{\mathcal{D}}_g = \pi^*(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g)$. Note that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is an exceptional divisor of the

rational Abel–Jacobi map $\alpha_g: \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{P}}ic_g^g$, and as such, it is uniruled and an extremal point of $\text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$ ¹.

In Theorem 1.1, we prove that for $g \geq 4$ pluri-canonical forms on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g,\text{reg}}$ extend to any desingularization of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$. Thus in order to bound $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$ from below, it suffices to exhibit sufficiently many global sections of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}}$. To that end, we choose an effective divisor class $D \equiv a\lambda - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor g/2 \rfloor} b_i \delta_i \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ of small slope

$$s(D) := a / \min_{i=0}^{\lfloor g/2 \rfloor} b_i.$$

For composite $g+1$, one can take $D = \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r$ to be the closure of the Brill–Noether divisor of curves with a g_d^r , where $\rho(g, r, d) = g - (r+1)(g-d+r) = -1$; there exists a constant $c_{g,r,d} > 0$, such that [EH2],

$$\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r \equiv c_{g,r,d} \cdot \text{bn}_g := c_{g,r,d} \left((g+3)\lambda - \frac{g+1}{6} \delta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor g/2 \rfloor} i(g-i) \delta_i \right) \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g),$$

where the previous formula is used to define the class bn_g proportional to *all* Brill–Noether divisors on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$. In particular $s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r) = 6 + 12/(g+1)$. By linear interpolation, we find an effective divisor E on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ supported along $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g, \varphi^*(D)$ and the boundary of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$, such that

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = (14 - 2s(D)) \varphi^*(\lambda) + E.$$

Whenever $s(D) < 7$ (and such a divisor $D \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ can be chosen exactly when $g \geq 12$, see [FV1], Theorem 6.1, for the particularly difficult case $g = 12$), the following inequality holds:

$$\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_g) \geq \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_g, (14 - 2s(D))\varphi^*(\lambda)) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g, \lambda) = 3g - 3.$$

Since the opposite inequality is immediate, this proves Theorem 0.3. We summarize this discussion by linking $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ to the slope $s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g) := \inf\{s(D) : D \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g)\}$ of the moduli space of curves.

Proposition 0.4. *Assume $s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g) < 7$ for a given genus g . Then $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}) = 3g - 3$.*

This highlights that the birational geometry of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ is governed by a linear series on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ of slope 7, rather than the canonical linear series, for which $s(K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g}) = 13/2$.

We discuss some of the cases $g \leq 11$. When $7 \leq g \leq 9$, there exists a birational contraction of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$ under a birational map

$$f_g: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g} \dashrightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,g},$$

¹We recall that if $f: X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a birational contraction between \mathbb{Q} -factorial normal projective varieties, the irreducible components of the exceptional locus of f give rise to edges of $\overline{NE}^1(X)$. In the case of the divisor $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ we shall also prove this assertion directly using the geometry of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$, see Proposition 1.2.

where $\mathfrak{M}_{g,g}$ is a GIT model of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$ emerging from Mukai's constructions of canonical curves as sections of homogeneous varieties [M1], [M3], [M4]. In genus 11, we prove a stronger result, concerning the birational type of both $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$ and its covering $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$:

Theorem 0.5. *One has that $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}) = 19$.*

Note that $\dim(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}) = 41$, and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ is the first example of a moduli space $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ with $g \geq 2$, having intermediate Kodaira dimension. It is known [Log] that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 10$ and of general type for $n \geq 12$. To interpret such results, for a genus $g \geq 2$ we define the invariant

$$\zeta(g) := \min\{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}) \geq 0\}.$$

We think of $\zeta(g)$ as measuring the *complexity* of the general curve of genus g . It is known that the relative dualizing sheaf of the forgetful map $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n-1}$ is big, see for instance [CHM], p. 19, thus it follows that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is of general type for $n > \zeta(g)$. Then results in [HM], [EH2], [F2] imply that $\zeta(g) = 0$, for $g \geq 22$. From [FP], Proposition 7.5, one obtains the value $\zeta(10) = 10$, whereas Theorem 0.5 implies that $\zeta(11) = 11$. This indicates, in precise terms, that counter-intuitively, algebraic curves of genus 10 are more complicated than curves of genus 11!

We make a few comments on Theorem 0.5. We note that $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}$ is an effective combination of the pull-back to $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ of the 6-gonal divisor $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,6}^1$ on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$, the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$, and certain boundary classes $\delta_{i;S}$. Then we construct (cf. Proposition 1.4), rational curves $R \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ passing through a general point of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$, such that (i) $-R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} > 0$ equals precisely the multiplicity of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ in the above mentioned expression of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}$, and (ii) R is disjoint from all boundary divisors $\Delta_{i;T}$. Therefore, $n\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ is a fixed component of the pluri-canonical linear series $|nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}|$ for all $n \geq 1$. The equality $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}) = 19$ is related to the Mukai fibration

$$q_{11}: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{11},$$

over the 19-dimensional moduli space $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{11}$ of polarized K3 surfaces of degree 20. The map q_{11} associates to a general element $[C, x_1, \dots, x_{11}] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ the unique K3 surface S containing C , see [M2]. According to Mukai, S is precisely the Fourier–Mukai dual K3 surface to the non-abelian Brill–Noether locus corresponding to semistable vector bundles of rank 2

$$S^\vee = \mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}_C(2, K_C, 7) := \{E \in \mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}_C(2, K_C) : h^0(C, E) \geq 7\}.$$

An analysis of the fibration q_{11} shows that the difference $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} - \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ is essentially the pull-back of an ample class on $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{11}$. Eventually, this leads to the equality

$\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}, \mathfrak{bn}_{11}) = 19$, where the last symbol stands for the Iitaka dimension of the linear system generated by the Brill–Noether divisors $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,6}^1$ and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,9}^2$ on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$.

In the final section of this paper we study the uniruledness of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ when $g \leq 9$.

Theorem 0.6. *The space $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq f(g)$, where $f(g)$ is given in the table below:*

g	5	7	8	9	10
$f(g)$	13	13	12	10	9
$h(g)$	15	15	14	13	11

New here is the statement regarding the uniruledness of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$. For the sake of comparison, we have copied from [Log] and [F1], Theorem 1.10, the bound $h(g)$, for which $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is known to be of general type when $n \geq h(g)$. We note that moreover, $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,14}) \geq 2$, thus $\zeta(7) = 14$. Nothing appears to be known about the Kodaira dimension of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,14}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,13}$, which are the missing cases from the classification, when $g \leq 8$. The case $g = 6$, where a complete solution is known, cf. [Log], [CF], is omitted from the table.

In order to prove Theorem 0.6, it suffices to establish that $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}}$ is not pseudo-effective and then use [BDPP] (see also [L], Section 11.4.C, for a transparent presentation), to conclude that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is uniruled. The non-effectiveness of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}}$ is established by exhibiting *one or two extremal uniruled* divisors on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$, satisfying certain numerical properties, see Proposition 5.2.

We close the introduction by pointing out that, shortly after this paper was published on arXiv, the paper [BFV] by Bini, Fontanari and Viviani appeared, where the Kodaira dimension of Caporaso’s [C] compactification $P_{d,g}$ of the universal Picard variety \mathfrak{Pic}_g^d is determined for all $g \geq 4$ and degrees d such that

$$\gcd(d + g - 1, 2g - 2) = 1.$$

In the case $d = g$, the result from [BFV] overlaps with our Theorem 0.3. Their methods are however quite different from ours. The difference lies in that *two different* birational models are used to compactify the universal Jacobian. These models are related via the birational Abel–Jacobi map $\alpha_g: \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g} \dashrightarrow P_{g,g}$, which is a blow-up of a codimension 2 locus in $P_{g,g}$ and has $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ as its exceptional divisor. This also explains the discrepancy between the canonical classes $K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}}$ and $K_{P_{g,g}}$ (cf. [BFV], Theorem 1.4) respectively. In view of [BFV], we would also like to point out the existence of our earlier preprint [FV2]. In the second half of [FV2] (which will not be published having been incorporated in Sections 3–5 of this paper), the birational classification of \mathfrak{Pic}_d^g for $g \leq 11$ is carried out to a very large extent. In particular, the intermediate case $g = 11$ and the connection to the Mukai fibration $q_{11}: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{11}$, appears already in [FV2], Theorem 0.3.

1. An extremal effective divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$

We begin by setting notation and terminology. If \mathbf{M} is a Deligne–Mumford stack we denote by \mathcal{M} its associated coarse moduli space. Whenever we refer to the Picard group of one of the moduli spaces $\mathcal{M} \in \{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}, \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}\}$, to keep things simple we denote $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{M}) := \text{Pic}(\mathcal{M})_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Pic}(\mathbf{M})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ for the rational Picard group. This allows us to make no distinction between divisor classes on the stack and the associated coarse moduli space.

Let X be a complex \mathbb{Q} -factorial variety. A \mathbb{Q} -Weil divisor D on X is said to be *movable* if $\text{codim}(\bigcap_m \text{Bs}|mD|, X) \geq 2$, where the intersection is taken over all m which are sufficiently large and divisible. We say that D is *rigid* if $|mD| = \{mD\}$, for all $m \geq 1$ such that mD is an integral Cartier divisor. The *Kodaira–Iitaka dimension* of a divisor D on X is denoted by $\kappa(X, D)$. As usual, we set $\kappa(X) := \kappa(X, K_X)$. We say that a curve $\Gamma \subset X$ is a *covering curve* for a divisor $D \subset X$, when Γ deforms in a family of 1-cycles $\{\Gamma_t\}_{t \in T}$, such that $\bigcup_{t \in T} \overline{\Gamma_t} = D$.

We recall the notation for boundary divisor classes on the moduli space $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$, cf. [ACI]. For an integer $0 \leq i \leq [g/2]$ and a set of labels $T \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, we denote by $\Delta_{i:T}$ the closure in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ of the locus of n -pointed curves $[C_1 \cup C_2, x_1, \dots, x_n]$, where C_1 and C_2 are smooth curves of genera i and $g-i$ respectively, and the marked points lying on C_1 are precisely those labeled by T . As usual, we define $\delta_{i:T} := [\Delta_{i:T}] \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$. For $0 \leq i \leq [g/2]$ and $0 \leq c \leq g$, we set

$$\Delta_{i:c} := \sum_{\#(T)=c} \delta_{i:T}, \quad \delta_{i:c} := [\Delta_{i:c}]_{\mathbb{Q}} \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}).$$

By convention, $\delta_{0:c} := \emptyset$, for $c < 2$. If $\phi: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is the morphism forgetting the marked points, we set $\lambda := \phi^*(\lambda) \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$ and $\delta_{\text{irr}} := \phi^*(\delta_{\text{irr}}) \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$, where $\delta_{\text{irr}} := [\Delta_{\text{irr}}] \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ denotes the class of the locus of irreducible nodal curves. Furthermore, $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$ are the cotangent classes corresponding to the marked points. The canonical class of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ can be computed by using Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch for the universal curve over $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$:

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \equiv 13\lambda - 2\delta_{\text{irr}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i - 2 \sum_{\substack{T \subset \{1, \dots, n\} \\ i \geq 0}} \delta_{i:T} - \delta_{1:\emptyset}. \quad (1)$$

On the universal symmetric product $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$, we denote by $\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\delta}_{\text{irr}}, \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} := [\tilde{\Delta}_{i:c}] \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n})$ the divisor classes corresponding to the same symbols on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$. The general point from the $\tilde{\Delta}_{0:2}$ corresponds to a marked curve with automorphism group isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, therefore $\tilde{\delta}_{0:2} = [\tilde{\Delta}_{0:2}]_{\mathbb{Q}} = [\tilde{\Delta}_{0:2}]/2$. Let $\pi: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ and $\varphi: \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ be the quotient and forgetful maps respectively, thus $\phi = \varphi \circ \pi$. Clearly, $\pi^*(\tilde{\lambda}) = \lambda$, $\pi^*(\tilde{\delta}_{\text{irr}}) = \delta_{\text{irr}}$, $\pi^*(\tilde{\delta}_{i:c}) = \delta_{i:c}$, where the last formula, in the

case $i = 0, c = 2$, takes into account the branching of the map π along the divisor $\tilde{\Delta}_{0:2} \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$.

We introduce the tautological line bundle \mathbb{L} on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$, having fibre

$$\mathbb{L}[C, x_1 + \cdots + x_n] = T_{x_1}^\vee(C) \otimes \cdots \otimes T_{x_n}^\vee(C),$$

over a point $[C, x_1 + \cdots + x_n] := \pi([C, x_1, \dots, x_n]) \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$. We set $\tilde{\psi} := c_1(\mathbb{L})$, and let $\pi_i: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}$ be the morphism forgetting all expect the i -th marked point. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^*(\tilde{\psi}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i^*(\psi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\psi_i - \sum_{i \in T \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} \delta_{0:T} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i - \sum_{c=2}^n c \delta_{0:c} \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

From the Riemann–Hurwitz formula $K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} = \pi^*(K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}}) + \delta_{0:2}$ applied to the quotient map π , after observing that the pull-back map $\pi^*: \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$ is injective, we obtain the formula:

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}} \equiv 13\tilde{\lambda} - 2\tilde{\delta}_{\text{irr}} + \tilde{\psi} - 2 \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1, c \geq 0 \\ (i,c) \neq (1,0)}} \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} - 3\tilde{\delta}_{1:0} - \tilde{\delta}_{0:2} + \sum_{c=3}^n (c-2) \tilde{\delta}_{0:c} \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}). \quad (3)$$

In order to obtain lower bounds on the Kodaira dimension of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$, we need to control its singularities. We fix a point $[C, x_1 + \cdots + x_n] \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$, and denote by $\text{Def}(C, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ the versal deformation space of the n -pointed curve (C, x_1, \dots, x_n) , viewed as an open neighborhood of the origin in the tangent space to the moduli stack $T_{[C, x_1, \dots, x_n]}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}) = \text{Ext}^1(\Omega_C^1, \mathcal{O}_C(-x_1 - \cdots - x_n))$. We set

$$\text{Aut}(C, \bar{x}) := \{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(C) : \sigma(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}\}.$$

An analytic neighbourhood of $[C, x_1 + \cdots + x_n] \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ is isomorphic to the space

$$\text{Def}(C, x_1, \dots, x_n) / \text{Aut}(C, \bar{x}) \subset H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1(x_1 + \cdots + x_n))^\vee / \text{Aut}(C, \bar{x}),$$

where the last identification uses Serre duality. To describe the action of $\text{Aut}(C, \bar{x})$ on the tangent space of the moduli stack, we recall the concept of age.

Let (V, ρ) be a finite dimensional complex representation of a finite group G . If the eigenvalues of $\rho(g) \in \text{GL}(V)$ are $\exp(2\pi i r_i)$, where $0 \leq r_i < 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$, then following [R], we define *the age* of the element $g \in G$ as

$$\text{age}(g) := r_1 + \cdots + r_d.$$

According to the *Reid–Tai criterion*, the singularities of V/G are canonical, if and only if for each element $g \in G$ which does not act as a quasi-reflection, the inequality $\text{age}(g) \geq 1$ holds, cf. [HM], p. 27. Next we show that the singularities of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ are no worse than those of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$. In particular, one can bound the Kodaira dimension of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ by bounding the number of global sections of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}}$.

Theorem 1.1. *Fix integers $g \geq 4$ and $n, l \geq 0$, and let $\epsilon: \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ be any resolution of singularities. Then l -canonical forms of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n,\text{reg}}$ extend, that is, there are group isomorphisms*

$$\epsilon^*: H^0(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n,\text{reg}}, K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}}^{\otimes l}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}, K_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}}^{\otimes l}).$$

Proof. Let us choose a point $[C, x_1 + \cdots + x_n] \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ which violates the Reid–Tai criterion, that is, there exists an automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(C, \bar{x})$ which permutes the points x_1, \dots, x_n , such that with respect to the action of σ on the space $H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1(x_1 + \cdots + x_n))$, we have that $\text{age}(\sigma) < 1$. If $\{C_\alpha\}_\alpha$ are the normalizations of the components of C and $\{p_{\alpha\beta}\}_\beta$ are the points on C_α whose images in C are either nodes of C or marked points x_1, \dots, x_n , we recall that there exists an exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \in \text{Sing}(C)} \text{Tor}_p \rightarrow H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1(x_1 + \cdots + x_n)) \\ \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\alpha} H^0(C_\alpha, \omega_{C_\alpha}^{\otimes 2}(\sum_{\beta} p_{\alpha\beta})) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\text{Tor}_p \subset H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1(x_1 + \cdots + x_n))$ is the 1-dimensional space of torsion differentials based at $p \in \text{Sing}(C)$. It is proved in [HM], p. 34, that Tor_p contributes at least $1/\text{ord}(\sigma)$ to $\text{age}(\sigma)$, for each node $p \in \text{Sing}(C)$. We distinguish two cases:

(i) σ acts non-trivially only on *exceptional components* R of C , which are smooth rational curves such that $\#(R \cap (\overline{C - R})) \leq 2$. In other words, σ induces the trivial automorphism on the stable model of C . Let R be an exceptional component, and for simplicity we assume that R meets the rest of C at only one point. We set $\{p\} := R \cap C$ and denote by $P \subset R - \{p\}$ the marked points lying on R . Since $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(R)$ has finite order, say l , one finds that σ has precisely two fixed points $p = 0, \infty \in R$, and that $\sigma(z) = \zeta \cdot z$, where $\zeta \neq 1$ is an l -th root of unity. The points in $P - \{\infty\}$ can be grouped in orbits of l elements, and an immediate calculation shows that the contribution to $\text{age}(\sigma)$ coming from $H^0(R, \omega_R^{\otimes 2}(p + P))$ is at least $(l-1)/l + \binom{l-3}{2}$. Since as mentioned above, there is a further contribution to $\text{age}(\sigma)$ of at least $1/l$, coming from $\text{Tor}_p(\omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1(x_1 + \cdots + x_n))$, it follows that $\text{age}(\sigma) \geq 1$, and this case corresponds to a canonical singularity. The case $\#(R \cap (\overline{C - R})) = 2$ is analogous, also leading to a canonical singularity.

(ii) There exists a *non-exceptional component* of C on which σ acts non-trivially. Since $\text{age}(\sigma_C)$ (with respect to the action on $H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \Omega_C^1)$) cannot exceed $\text{age}(\sigma) < 1$, the analysis from [HM], pp. 34–40, shows that in this case $C = C_1 \cup E$, $C_1 \cap E = \{p\}$, where C_1 is a smooth curve of genus $g - 1$ and E is an elliptic curve. Moreover $\sigma_{C_1} = \text{Id}_{C_1}$, and one distinguishes between the cases when $\text{ord}(\sigma_E) = 2, 4, 6$. If at least one of the points x_i lies on E , an immediate calculation shows that $\text{age}(\sigma) \geq 1$, thus this case too corresponds to a canonical singularity. When $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subset C_1 - \{p\}$, then if $U \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is the analytic neighbourhood of $[C_1 \cup_p E]$ constructed in [HM], p. 41–43, any pluri-canonical form defined on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n,\text{reg}}$ extends over $\varphi^{-1}(U)$. This completes the proof. \square

We turn to the study of the divisor $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ defined as the closure of the locus of points $[C, x_1 + \dots + x_g] \in \mathcal{C}_{g,g}$ moving in a pencil. First we note that its class is given by

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g \equiv -\tilde{\lambda} + \tilde{\psi} - \sum_{i \geq 1, c \geq 0} \binom{|c-i|+1}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} - \sum_{c=2}^g \binom{c}{2} \tilde{\delta}_{0:c} \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}). \quad (5)$$

We construct rational curves $\ell \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ sweeping-out the divisor $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$: We fix a curve $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g$, a complete base point free pencil $A \in W_g^1(C)$, and define $\ell \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ as being the closure in moduli of the locus

$$\{[C, x_1 + \dots + x_g] \in \mathcal{C}_{g,g} : h^0(C, A(-x_1 - \dots - x_g)) \geq 1\} \subset \mathcal{C}_{g,g}.$$

Proposition 1.2. *One has that $\ell \cdot \tilde{\psi} = 2g - 2$, $\ell \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:2} = 2g - 1$, whereas ℓ has intersection number 0 with all remaining standard generators of $\text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$. It follows that $\ell \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = \ell \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g = -1$. It follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is an extremal non-movable divisor in $\text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{\ell} \subset C_g$, be the image of ℓ under the blow-up map $\varphi^{-1}([C]) \rightarrow C_g$ of the diagonals. Then, using e.g. [K], Proposition 2.6, we have that $\tilde{\ell} \cdot K_{C_g} = -1$. On the other side, $\tilde{\ell} \cdot K_{C_g} = \ell \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = \ell \cdot \tilde{\psi} - \ell \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:2}$ (one may assume that $A \in W_g^1(C)$ has only simple ramification points, hence $\ell \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:c} = 0$ for $c \geq 3$). Furthermore, $\ell \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:2}$ equals the half of the number of ramification points of A , that is, $2g - 1$, and the rest is immediate. \square

As explained in the Introduction, for $g \geq 12$ the estimate $s(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g) < 7$ holds, and from (5) one finds that

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0} \langle \tilde{\lambda}, [\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g], \{\tilde{\delta}_{i:c}\}_{(i,c) \neq (0,2)}, \varphi^* \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g) \rangle. \quad (6)$$

Coupled with Theorem 1.1, this implies that $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}) = 3g - 3$. Furthermore, we note that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ appears with multiplicity 1 in the stable base locus of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_g}$.

Proposition 1.3. *Set $g \geq 11$. Then $|nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}}| = n\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g + |nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} - n\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g|$, for all $n \geq 1$.*

Proof. The coefficient of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ in the expression (6) is equal to 1. Since $\ell \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is a covering curve, such that $\ell \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = \ell \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g = -1$, whereas ℓ has intersection number zero with the remaining classes appearing in (6), the conclusion follows. \square

We are thus left with the study of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g := \pi^*(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_g) \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$, in the range $g \leq 11$.

Proposition 1.4. *For $3 \leq g \leq 11$, the irreducible divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is filled up by rational curves $R \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$ such that $R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_g < 0$. It follows that $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g})$ is an extremal rigid divisor. Moreover, when $g \neq 10$, one can assume that $R \cdot \delta_{i:T} = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$ and $T \subset \{1, \dots, g\}$.*

Proof. We first treat the case $g \neq 10$, and start with a general point $[C, x_1, \dots, x_g] \in \mathcal{D}_g$. We assume that the points $x_1, \dots, x_g \in C$ are distinct and that

$$h^0(C, K_C(-x_1 - \dots - x_g)) = 1.$$

Let us consider the $(g-2)$ -dimensional linear space

$$\Lambda := \langle x_1, \dots, x_g \rangle \subset \mathbf{P}(H^0(C, K_C)^\vee) = \mathbf{P}^{g-1}.$$

Since $\phi(\mathcal{D}_g) = \mathcal{M}_g$, we may assume that $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g$ is a general curve. In particular, C lies on a K3 surface $S \xrightarrow{|\mathcal{O}_S(C)|} \mathbf{P}^g$, which admits the canonical curve C as a hyperplane section, cf. [M1]. We intersect S with the pencil of hyperplanes $\{H_\lambda \in (\mathbf{P}^g)^\vee\}_{\lambda \in \mathbf{P}^1}$ such that $\Lambda \subset H_\lambda$. Since (i) the locus of hyperplanes $H \in (\mathbf{P}^g)^\vee$ such that the intersection $S \cap H$ is not nodal has codimension 2 in $(\mathbf{P}^g)^\vee$, and (ii) the pencil $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \mathbf{P}^1}$ can be viewed as a general pencil of hyperplanes containing $\mathbf{P}(H^0(C, K_C)^\vee)$ as a member, we may assume that all the curves $H_\lambda \cap S$ are nodal and that the nodes stay away from the fixed points x_1, \dots, x_g . In this way we obtain a family in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$

$$R := \{[C_\lambda := H_\lambda \cap S, x_1, \dots, x_g] : \Lambda \subset H_\lambda, \lambda \in \mathbf{P}^1\},$$

inducing a fibration $f: \tilde{S} := \text{Bl}_{2g-2}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, obtained by blowing-up the base points of the pencil, together with g sections given by the exceptional divisors $E_{x_i} \subset \tilde{S}$ corresponding to the base points x_1, \dots, x_g . The numerical parameters of R are computed using, for instance, [FP], Section 2. Precisely, one writes that

$$R \cdot \lambda = (\phi_*(R) \cdot \lambda)_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g} = g+1, \quad R \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = (\phi_*(R) \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}})_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g} = 6g+18, \quad R \cdot \delta_{i:T} = 0, \quad (7)$$

for $i \geq 0$ and $T \subset \{1, \dots, g\}$. Finally, from the adjunction formula, $R \cdot \psi_i = -(E_{x_i}^2)_{\tilde{S}} = 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq g$. Thus, $R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_g = -1$. Since R is a covering curve for the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$, it follows that $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$ is a rigid divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$.

We turn to the case $g = 10$, when the previous argument breaks down because the general curve $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_{10}$ no longer lies on a K3 surface, see [M1], Theorem 0.7. More generally, we fix a genus $g < 11$, $g \neq 9$ and pick a general point $[C, x_1, \dots, x_g] \in \mathcal{D}_g$. We denote by $X := C_{ij}$ the nodal curve obtained from C by identifying x_i and x_j , where $1 \leq i < j \leq g$. Since $[X] \in \Delta_0 \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1}$ is a general 1-nodal curve of genus $g + 1$, using e.g. [FKPS], there exists a smooth K3 surface S containing X . We denote by $\nu: C \rightarrow X \subset S$ the normalization map and set $\nu(x_i) = \nu(x_j) = p$. The linear system $|\mathcal{O}_S(X)|$ embeds S in \mathbf{P}^{g+1} and $\nu^*(\mathcal{O}_S(X)) = K_C(x_i + x_j)$. Let $\epsilon: S' := \text{Bl}_p(S) \rightarrow S$ be the blow-up of S at p and $E \subset S'$ the exceptional divisor. Note that C viewed as an embedded curve in S' belongs to the linear system $|\epsilon^*\mathcal{O}_S(1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{S'}(-2E)|$ and $C \cdot E = x_i + x_j$. Let $Z \subset S'$ the reduced 0-dimensional scheme consisting of marked points of C with support $\{x_i, x_j\}^c$.

Since $h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(x_1 + \dots + x_g)) = 2$, we find that Z together with the tangent plane $\mathbb{P}_p(X) = \mathbb{P}_p(S)$ span a $(g - 1)$ -dimensional linear space $\Lambda \subset \mathbf{P}^{g+1}$. We obtain a 1-dimensional family in $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$ by taking the normalization of the intersection curves on S with hyperplanes $H \in (\mathbf{P}^{g+1})^\vee$ passing through Λ . Equivalently, we note that

$$h^0(S', \mathcal{I}_{Z/S'}(C)) = h^0(S', \mathcal{O}_{S'}) + h^0(C, K_C(-x_1 - \dots - x_g)) = 2,$$

that is, $|\mathcal{I}_{Z/S'}(C)|$ is a pencil of curves on S' . We denote by $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{S} := \text{Bl}_{2g-4}(S') \rightarrow S'$ the blow-up of S' at the $(\epsilon^*(H) - 2E)^2 = 2g - 4$ base points of $|\mathcal{I}_{Z/S'}(C)|$, by $f: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ the induced fibration with $(g - 2)$ sections corresponding to the points of Z , as well as with a 2-section given by the divisor $E := \tilde{\epsilon}^{-1}(E)$. Since $\deg(f_E) = 2$, there are precisely two fibres of f , say C_1 and C_2 , which are tangent to E . We make a base change of order 2 via the morphism $f_E: E \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, and consider the fibration

$$q': Y' := \tilde{S} \times_{\mathbf{P}^1} E \rightarrow E.$$

Thus $p: Y' \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ is the double cover branched along $C_1 + C_2$. Clearly q' admits two sections $E_1, E_2 \subset Y'$ such that $p^*(E) = E_1 + E_2$ and $E_1 \cdot E_2 = 2$. By direct calculation, it follows that $E_1^2 = E_2^2 = -3$. To separate the sections E_1 and E_2 , we blow-up the two points of intersection $E_1 \cap E_2$ and we denote by $q: Y := \text{Bl}_2(Y') \rightarrow E$ the resulting fibration, which possesses everywhere distinct sections $\sigma_i: E \rightarrow Y'$ for $1 \leq i \leq g$, given by the proper transforms of E_1 and E_2 as well as the proper transforms of the exceptional divisors corresponding to the points in Z . The numerical characters of the family $\Gamma_{ij} := \{[q^{-1}(t), \sigma_1(t), \dots, \sigma_g(t)] : t \in E\} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$ are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \lambda &= 2(g + 1), & \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} &= 2(6g + 17), & \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \psi_l &= 2 \quad \text{for } l \in \{i, j\}^c, \\ \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \psi_i &= \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \psi_j = -(E_i^2)_{Y'} + 2 = 5, \\ \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \delta_{0:\{i,j\}} &= 2, & \text{for } l \geq 0, T \subset \{i, j\}^c. \\ \Gamma_{ij} \cdot \delta_{l:T} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

We take the \mathfrak{S}_g -orbit of the 1-cycle Γ_{ij} with respect to permuting the marked points,

$$\Gamma := \frac{1}{g(g-1)} \sum_{i < j} \Gamma_{ij} \in NE_1(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}),$$

and note that $\Gamma \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_g = -1$. Each component Γ_{ij} fills-up $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$, which finishes the proof. \square

We keep all the notation from the proof of Proposition 1.4 and set $\tilde{R} := \pi_*(R)$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} := \pi_*(\Gamma) \in NE_1(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g})$. Note that $\tilde{\Gamma} = \pi_*(\Gamma_{ij})/2$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq g$.

Corollary 1.5. *The following intersection identities on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}$ hold true:*

$$\tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} = g + 1, \quad \tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{\text{irr}} = 6g + 18, \quad \tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{\psi} = g \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} = 0 \quad \text{for all pairs } (i, c),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} = g + 1, \quad \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{\text{irr}} = 6g + 17, \quad \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\psi} = g + 1 \\ \text{and} \quad \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:2} = 1, \quad \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{for } (i, c) \neq (0, 2).$$

It follows that $\tilde{R} \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = 2g - 23$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,g}} = 2g - 21$.

2. The Mukai model of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$

Having showed that the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g})$ is extremal when $g \leq 11$, our next aim is to construct a “modular” birational contraction of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$, such that $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$ appears among its exceptional divisors. We achieve this goal for $7 \leq g \leq 9$, using Mukai’s fundamental work on classification of Fano varieties. We recall that for $6 \leq g \leq 9$, there exists a n_g -dimensional Fano variety $V_g \subset \mathbf{P}^{N_g}$ of index $n_g - 2$ and $\rho(V_g) = 1$, where $N_g := g + n_g - 2$, such that general 1-dimensional complete intersections of V_g are canonical curves $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g$ with general moduli. One has the following table, see [M1] or [M3], p. 256:

g	n_g	N_g	V_g
6	5	9	Quadric section of $G(2, 5)$
7	10	15	Spinor variety $OG(5, 10)$
8	8	14	Grassmannian $G(2, 6)$
9	6	13	Symplectic Grassmannian $SG(3, 6)$

The automorphism group $\text{Aut}(V_g)$ acts in a natural way on the product V_g^g and we choose the polarization $\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{O}_{V_g}(1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{V_g}(1) \in \text{Pic}(V_g^g)$. For $7 \leq g \leq 9$, we call the GIT-quotient

$$\mathfrak{M}_{g,g} := (V_g^g)^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{L}) // \text{Aut}(V_g)$$

the *Mukai model* of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$. For $g = 6$, it is not clear that $\text{Aut}(V_6)$ is a reductive group and leave the question of the nature of $\mathfrak{M}_{6,6}$ aside for further study (We are grateful to the referee for pointing this issue out to us). When $7 \leq g \leq 9$, there exists a birational rational map

$$f_g: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g} \dashrightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,g}, \quad f_g([C, x_1, \dots, x_g]) := (x_1, \dots, x_g) \bmod \text{Aut}(V_g).$$

The inverse map is given by $f_g^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_g) := [\langle x_1, \dots, x_g \rangle \cap V_g, x_1, \dots, x_g]$. It is not hard to see that f_g contracts all boundary divisors $\Delta_{i:T}$, where $i \geq 1$. The point is that a stable curve with a disconnecting node cannot appear as a linear section of V_g , that is, stable curves from the divisors $\Delta_i \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ where $i > 0$, correspond to non-nodal curvilinear sections of V_g . Accordingly, the locus of planes $\Lambda \in G(g, N_g + 1)$ such that $\Lambda \cap V_g$ is not an irreducible curve with at worst nodal singularities, has codimension at least 2 in $G(g, N_g + 1)$ (see also [FV1], Proposition 4.2). From [M1], [M4], it also follows that f_g also blows-down the pull-back of the unique Brill–Noether divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_g$ when $g \neq 4, 6$ (respectively the *Petri divisor* on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_4$ and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_6$). By comparing Picard numbers, the exceptional divisor $\text{Exc}(f_g)$ must contain one extra component:

Proposition 2.1. *For $7 \leq g \leq 9$, the rational morphism f_g contracts the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_g$.*

Proof. It suffices to note that f_g blows-down the covering curves $R \subset \bar{\mathcal{D}}_g \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,g}$ constructed in the course of proving Proposition 1.4. \square

We use the existence of the Mukai variety V_g , to establish Theorem 0.2.

Proof of Theorem 0.2. In the range $6 \leq g \leq 9, n \leq g$, the unirationality of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ follows from that of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$. Indeed, the parameter space

$$\Sigma := \{((x_1, \dots, x_n), \Lambda) \in V_g^n \times G(g, N_g + 1) : x_i \in \Lambda, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

maps dominantly onto $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ via the map $((x_1, \dots, x_n), \Lambda) \mapsto [V_g \cap \Lambda, x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Since Σ is a Grassmann bundle over the rational variety V_g^n , the conclusion follows. It is proved in [FP] that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,n}$ (thus $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ as well), is uniruled for $n \leq 10$. Similarly, $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 9$, cf. *loc. cit.* \square

These results can be improved when $g \leq 6$ using plane models of minimal degree:

Proposition 2.2. *$\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{g,n}$ is unirational for all $g \leq 6$ and $n \geq 0$.*

Proof. One used the representation of the general curve $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g$ as a plane model of degree $d := \lfloor (2g + 8)/3 \rfloor$ with $\delta := \binom{d-1}{2} - g$ nodes in general position, cf. [AC2]. We describe the details for the case $g = d = 6$. We choose general points

$p_1, \dots, p_4 \in \mathbf{P}^2$ and fix an integer $l \geq 3$ such that $6l - 20 < n \leq 6l - 14$. On the normalization C of a curve $\Gamma \in |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(6)(-2 \sum_{i=1}^4 p_i)|$, the complete linear series $K_C(l-3) = \mathfrak{g}_{6l-8}^{6l-14}$ is cut out by degree l curves passing through p_1, \dots, p_4 . We define the incidence correspondence

$\mathcal{U} :=$

$$\left\{ (\Gamma, X_l, \{a_i\}_{i=1}^{6l-8-n}) \in \left| \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(6) \left(-2 \sum_{i=1}^4 p_i \right) \right| \times \left| \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(l) \left(-\sum_{i=1}^4 p_i \right) \right| \times (\mathbf{P}^2)^{6l-8-n} : \right. \\ \left. \Gamma \cdot X_l \geq 2(p_1 + \dots + p_4) + a_1 + \dots + a_{6l-8-n} \right\}.$$

We note that \mathcal{U} is rational. The residuation map $r: \mathcal{U} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{6,n}$ defined by

$$r(\Gamma, X_l, \{a_i\}_{i=1}^{6l-8-n}) := [C, D], \quad \text{where } \Gamma \cdot X_l = 2 \sum_{i=1}^4 p_i + \sum_{i=1}^{6l-8-n} a_i + D,$$

and $C \rightarrow \Gamma$ is the normalization map, is dominant. Thus $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{6,n}$ is unirational. \square

3. The Kodaira dimension of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$

On $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ there exist two divisors of Brill–Noether type consisting of curves with special linear series, namely the closure of the locus of 6-gonal curves

$$\mathcal{M}_{11,6}^1 := \{[C] \in \mathcal{M}_{11} : G_6^1(C) \neq \emptyset\}$$

and the closure of the locus $\mathcal{M}_{11,9}^2 := \{[C] \in \mathcal{M}_{11} : G_9^2(C) \neq \emptyset\}$. The divisors $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,6}^1$ and $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,9}^2$ are irreducible, distinct, and their classes are proportional, cf. [EH2]. Precisely, there are explicit constants $c_{11,1,6}, c_{11,2,9} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, such that

$$\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{n}_{11}} := \frac{1}{c_{11,1,6}} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,6}^1 \equiv \frac{1}{c_{11,2,9}} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,9}^2 \\ \equiv 7\lambda - \delta_0 - 5\delta_1 - 9\delta_2 - 12\delta_3 - 14\delta_4 - 15\delta_5 \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}).$$

By interpolating, we find the following explicit canonical divisor:

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} \equiv \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} + 2 \cdot \phi^*(\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{n}_{11}}) + \sum_{i=0}^5 \sum_{c=0}^{11} d_{i:c} \delta_{i:c}, \quad (8)$$

where

$$d_{0:c} = \frac{c^2 + c - 4}{2} \quad \text{for } c \geq 2, \quad d_{1:c} = 8 + \binom{|c-1|+1}{2} \quad \text{for } c \geq 1,$$

$$d_{1:0} = 7, \quad d_{2:c} = 16 + \binom{|c-2|+1}{2}, \quad d_{3:c} = 22 + \binom{|c-3|+1}{2},$$

$$d_{4:c} = 26 + \binom{|c-4|+1}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad d_{5:c} = 28 + \binom{|c-5|+1}{2}.$$

Similarly, at the level of the universal symmetric product $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$ one has the relation

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}} \equiv \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{11} + 2 \cdot \varphi^*(\mathfrak{bn}_{11}) + \sum_{(i,c) \neq (0,2)} d_{i:c} \tilde{\delta}_{i:c}. \quad (9)$$

One already knows that multiples of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ are non-moving divisors on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$. We show that $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ does not move in any multiple of the canonical linear system on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$.

Proposition 3.1. *For each integer $n \geq 1$, one has an isomorphism*

$$H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}(nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}})) \cong H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}(nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} - n\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11})).$$

In particular, $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} - \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11})$. Furthermore, on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$, one has that $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}, K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}} - \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{11})$.

Proof. Using the notation and results from Proposition 1.4, we recall that we have constructed a curve $R \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ moving in a family which fills-up the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$, such that $R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} = -1$ and $R \cdot \delta_{i:S} = 0$, for all $i \geq 0$ and $T \subset \{1, \dots, g\}$. All points in R correspond to nodal curves lying on a fixed K3 surface S , which by the generality assumptions, can be chosen such that $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}$. Applying [Laz], all underlying genus 11 curves corresponding to points in R satisfy the Brill–Noether theorem, in particular $R \cdot \phi^*(\mathfrak{bn}_{11}) = 0$, that is, $R \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} = R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} = -1$. It follows that for any effective divisor E on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ such that $E \equiv nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}$, one has that $R \cdot E = -n$. Moreover, the class $E - n\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$ is still effective and then $|nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}| = n\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} + |nK_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} - n\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}|$. The proof in the case of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$ is similar. One uses that $\pi^*(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{11}) = \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11}$, hence $\tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{11} = R \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} = -1$, as well as $\tilde{R} \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}} = -1$. The rest of the argument is identical. \square

We are in a position to complete the proof of Theorem 0.5:

Theorem 3.2. *We have that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, 2 \cdot \phi^*(\mathfrak{bn}_{11}) + \sum_{i,c} d_{i:c} \cdot \delta_{i:c}) \\ &= \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}, 2 \cdot \varphi^*(\mathfrak{bn}_{11}) + \sum_{(i,c) \neq (0,2)} d_{i:c} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{i:c}) = 19. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the Kodaira dimension of both $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$ equals 19.

Proof. To simplify the proof, we define a few divisors classes on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$:

$$A := 2 \cdot \phi^*(\mathfrak{b}\pi_{11}) + \sum_{i \geq 0, c} d_{i:c} \delta_{i:c} \equiv K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}} - \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{11} \quad \text{and} \quad A' := A - \sum_{c=2}^{11} d_{0:c} \delta_{0:c},$$

as well as, $B := \mathfrak{b}\pi_{11} + 4\delta_3 + 7\delta_4 + 8\delta_5 \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11})$.

We claim that for all integers $n \geq 1$, one has isomorphisms,

$$H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}(nA)) \cong H^0(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}}(nA')).$$

Indeed, we fix a set of labels $T \subset \{1, \dots, 11\}$ such that $\#(T) \geq 2$ and consider a pencil

$$\{[C_t, x_i(t), p(t) : i \in T^c]\}_{t \in \mathbf{P}^1} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,12-\#(T)},$$

of $(12 - \#(T))$ -pointed curves of genus 11 on a general K3 surface S , with marked points being labeled by elements in T^c as well by another label $p(t)$. The pencil is induced by a fibration obtained from a Lefschetz pencil of genus 11 curves on S , with regular sections given by $(12 - \#(T))$ of the exceptional divisors obtained by blowing-up S at the $(2g - 2)$ base points of the pencil. To each element in this pencil, we attach at the marked point labeled by $p(t)$, a fixed copy of \mathbf{P}^1 together with fixed marked points $x_i \in \mathbf{P}^1 - \{\infty\}$, for $i \in T$. The gluing identifies the point $p(t) \in C_t$ with $\infty \in \mathbf{P}^1$. If $R_T \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ denotes the resulting family, we compute

$$R_T \cdot \lambda = g + 1, \quad R_T \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = 6(g + 3), \quad R_T \cdot \delta_{0:T} = -1, \quad R_T \cdot \psi_i = 1 \quad \text{for } i \in T^c,$$

$$R_T \cdot \psi_i = 0 \quad \text{for } i \in T.$$

Moreover, R_T is disjoint from all remaining boundary divisors of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$. One finds that $R_T \cdot \phi^*(\mathfrak{b}\pi_{11}) = 0$. Thus for any effective divisor $E \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}$ such that $E \equiv nA$, we find that $R_T \cdot E = -nd_{0,c}$.

Since for all T , the pencil R_T fills-up the divisor $\Delta_{0:T}$, we can deform the curves $R_T \subset \Delta_{0:T}$, to find that $E - \sum_{c=2}^{11} nd_{0:c} \cdot \delta_{0:c}$ is still an effective class, that is,

$$|nA| = \sum_{c=2}^{11} nd_{0:c} \cdot \Delta_{0:c} + |nA'|,$$

which proves the claim. Next, by direct calculation we observe that the class $A' - 2\phi^*(B)$ is effective. Zariski's Main Theorem gives that $\phi_*\phi^*\mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}}(B) = \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}}(B)$, thus

$$\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, A') \geq \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \phi^*(B)) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}, B) = 19.$$

The last equality comes from [FP], Proposition 6.2: The class B contains the pull-back of an ample class under the Mukai map [M2]

$$q_{11} : \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11} \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{11}, \quad [C, x_1, \dots, x_{11}] \mapsto [S \supset C, \mathcal{O}_S(C)],$$

to a compactification of the moduli space of polarized K3 surfaces of degree 20.

On the other hand, since $\phi^*(\delta_i) = \sum_S \delta_{i:S}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 5$, there is a divisor class on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ of type $B' := 2 \cdot \text{bn}_{11} + \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i \delta_i \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11})$, with $a_i \geq 0$, such that $\phi^*(B') - A'$ is an effective divisor. It follows that

$$\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, A') \leq \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11,11}, \phi^*(B')) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}, B').$$

If $R_{11} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ is the family corresponding to a Lefschetz pencil of curves of genus 11 on a fixed K3 surface, then $R_{11} \cdot B' = 0$. The pencil R_{11} moves in a 11-dimensional family inside $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ which is contracted to a point by any linear series $|nB'|$ on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}$ with $n \geq 1$ (in fact a general curve R_{11} is *disjoint* from the base locus of $|nB'|$). One finds that $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{11}, B') \leq 19$, which completes the proof. The case of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{11,11}$ proceeds with obvious modifications. \square

4. The Kodaira dimension of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}$

The geometry of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10}$ is governed to a large extent by the divisor $\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}$ of curves lying on K3 surfaces. It is shown in [FP] that $\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}$ is an irreducible divisor of class

$$\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10} \equiv 7\lambda - \delta_0 - 5\delta_1 - 9\delta_2 - 12\delta_3 - 14\delta_4 - b_5\delta_5 \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10}),$$

where $b_5 \geq 6$. Furthermore, $s(\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}) = 7$ is the minimal slope of an effective divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10}$. The irreducible divisor $\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}$ is rigid. Indeed, if $R_{10} \subset \bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}$ is the covering family obtained by blowing-up the base points of a pencil of curves of genus 10 on a fixed K3 surface, then $R_{10} \cdot \bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10} = -1$ (see [FP] Lemma 2.1). Since $R_{10} \cdot \delta_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq 5$, this argument proves that any divisor $D \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10})$ with $s(D) = s(\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10})$, is rigid as well.

Comparing the expression of $[\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}]$ with that of $K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}$, we obtain the formula

$$K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}} \equiv \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10} + 2 \cdot \varphi^*(\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}) + \sum_{(i,c) \neq (0,2)} d_{i:c} \tilde{\delta}_{i:c}, \quad (10)$$

where remarkably, the coefficients $d_{i:c}$ have exactly the same values as in formula (10) for $1 \leq i \leq 4$, while $d_{5:c} = 2b_5 - 2 + \binom{c-5+1}{2}$, for $0 \leq c \leq 10$. We point out that the coefficient $d_{0:2}$ of $\tilde{\delta}_{0:2}$ in formula (10), equals 0.

Theorem 4.1. *For each $n \geq 1$, there is an isomorphism of groups*

$$H^0(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}(nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}})) \cong H^0(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}(nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}} - n\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10})).$$

Proof. We use Corollary 1.5. Through a general point of the divisor $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10}$ on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10,10}$ there passes a curve $\tilde{\Gamma} \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}$ such that $\tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10} = \tilde{\Gamma} \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}} = -1$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} = 0$ for $(i, c) \neq (0, 2)$. One obtains that $|nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}| = n\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10} + |nK_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}} - n\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10}|$. \square

End of proof of Theorem 0.1 when $g = 10$. We define the following divisor classes on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}$:

$$A := 2 \cdot \varphi^*(\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}) + \sum_{(i,c) \neq (0,2)} d_{i:c} \tilde{\delta}_{i:c} \equiv K_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}} - \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{10} \quad \text{and} \quad A' := A - \sum_{c=3}^{10} d_{0:c} \tilde{\delta}_{0:c}.$$

We claim that $H^0(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}(nA)) \cong H^0(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}}(nA'))$ for all $n \geq 1$. Indeed, we fix a set of labels $T \subset \{1, \dots, 10\}$ with $c := \#(T) \geq 3$, as well as two indexes $i, j \in T^c$ and consider the 1-cycle $\Gamma_{ij} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10,11-c}$ constructed in Proposition 1.4. We label by $\{p(t), x_l(t) : t \in \mathbf{P}^1\}_{l \in T^c}$ the sections of the family. We obtain a covering curve Γ'_{ij} for the divisor $\Delta_{0:T} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10,10}$, by attaching along the section $p(t)$ a fixed $(c+1)$ -pointed rational curve to each of the curves in Γ_{ij} , in a way that the marked points labeled by T are precisely those lying on the rational component. Then $\tilde{\Gamma}_{0:c} := \pi_*(\Gamma'_{ij}) \subset \bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}$ is a covering curve for $\tilde{\Delta}_{0:c}$. From Corollary 1.5, $\tilde{\Gamma}_{0:c} \cdot \tilde{\delta}_{0:c} < 0$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}_{0:c}$ has intersection number 0 with all the components of $\text{supp}(A) - \tilde{\Delta}_{0:c}$ (Note that $\tilde{\Delta}_{0:2}$ does not appear among these components). We repeat this argument for all divisors $\tilde{\Delta}_{0:c}$, where $3 \leq c \leq g$, and the claim becomes obvious. We finish the proof by using the same argument as at the end of the proof of Theorem 3.1: There exists an effective class $B' \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10})$ such that $B' - \bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}$ is effective, $s(B') = s(\bar{\mathcal{K}}_{10}) = 7$, and such that $\varphi^*(B') - A'$ is effective. Then $\kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, A') \leq \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{C}}_{10,10}, \varphi^*(B')) = \kappa(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{10}, B') = 0$. \square

5. The uniruledness of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$

We formulate two general principles which we use in proving the uniruledness of some moduli spaces $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$. We begin with the following consequence of [BDPP]:

Proposition 5.1. *Let X be a normal projective \mathbb{Q} -factorial variety and $D \subset X$ an irreducible divisor filled-up by curves $\Gamma \subset X$, such that $\Gamma \cdot D \geq 0$ and $\Gamma \cdot K_X < 0$. Then X is uniruled.*

Proof. First note that K_X is not pseudo-effective. Assume that on the contrary, K_X lies in the closure $\overline{\text{Eff}}(X)$ of the effective cone of X , set

$$\alpha := \sup\{t \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0} : K_X - tD \in \overline{\text{Eff}}(X)\},$$

and write $A := K_X - \alpha D \in \overline{\text{Eff}}(X)$. The curve Γ deforms in a family filling-up D , so because of the maximality of α , one has $\Gamma \cdot A \geq 0$ and $\Gamma \cdot K_X = \alpha \Gamma \cdot D + \Gamma \cdot A \geq 0$, which is a contradiction. Thus $K_X \notin \overline{\text{Eff}}(X)$ and we claim that this implies that X is uniruled. Indeed, let us consider a resolution $\mu: X' \rightarrow X$ of X . It is enough to prove that X' is uniruled and according to [BDPP] this is equivalent to showing that

$K_{X'}$ is not pseudo-effective. But $K_{X'} \equiv \mu^*(K_X) + \sum_i a_i E_i$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ and the divisors $E_i \subset X'$ are the components of the exceptional locus $\text{Exc}(\mu)$. Since the divisors E_i are μ -exceptional and K_X is not pseudo-effective, we find that no divisor of the form $\mu^*(K_X) + \sum_i a'_i E_i$, where $a'_i \geq 0$, can be pseudo-effective either. In particular, $K_{X'}$ is not pseudo-effective, hence X' is uniruled. \square

We can extend this principle to the case of several divisors as follows:

Proposition 5.2. *Let X be a normal projective \mathbb{Q} -factorial variety and suppose $D_1, D_2 \subset X$ are irreducible effective \mathbb{Q} -divisors such that there exist covering curves $\Gamma_i \subset D_i$, with $\Gamma_i \cdot D_i < 0$ for $i = 1, 2$ (in particular both $D_i \in \text{Eff}(X)$ are non-movable divisors). Assume furthermore that*

$$\begin{vmatrix} \Gamma_1 \cdot D_1 & \Gamma_1 \cdot D_2 \\ \Gamma_2 \cdot D_1 & \Gamma_2 \cdot D_2 \end{vmatrix} \leq 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} \Gamma_1 \cdot K_X & \Gamma_1 \cdot D_1 \\ \Gamma_2 \cdot K_X & \Gamma_2 \cdot D_1 \end{vmatrix} < 0. \quad (11)$$

Then X is uniruled.

Proof. According to [BDPP], it suffices to prove that K_X is not pseudo-effective. By contradiction, we choose $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ maximal such that $K_X - \alpha D_1 - \beta D_2 \in \overline{\text{Eff}}(X)$. Then we can write down the inequalities

$$\Gamma_1 \cdot K_X \geq \alpha(\Gamma_1 \cdot D_1) + \beta(\Gamma_1 \cdot D_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_2 \cdot K_X \geq \alpha(\Gamma_2 \cdot D_1) + \beta(\Gamma_2 \cdot D_2).$$

Eliminating α , the resulting inequality contradicts the assumption $\beta \geq 0$. \square

We turn our attention to the proof of Theorem 0.6 which we split in three parts:

Theorem 5.3. $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 13$.

Proof. A general 2-pointed curve $[C, x, y] \in \mathcal{M}_{5,2}$ carries a finite number of linear series $L \in W_6^2(C)$, such that if $v_L: C \xrightarrow{|L|} \Gamma \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is the induced plane model, then $v_L(x) = v_L(y) = p_1$. Note that Γ has nodes, say p_1, \dots, p_5 , and $\dim |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(\Gamma)(-2 \sum_{i=1}^5 p_i)| = 12$.

We pick general points $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^{11}$ and $\{p_j\}_{j=1}^5 \subset \mathbf{P}^2$, then consider the pencil of sextics passing with multiplicity 1 through x_1, \dots, x_{11} and having nodes (only) at p_1, \dots, p_5 . The pencil induces a fibration $f': S \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, where $S := \text{Bl}_{21}(\mathbf{P}^2)$ is obtained from \mathbf{P}^2 by blowing-up $p_1, \dots, p_5, x_1, \dots, x_{11}$, as well as the remaining unassigned base points of the pencil. The exceptional divisors $E_{x_i} \subset S$ provide 11 sections of f' . The exceptional divisor E_{p_1} induces a 2-section. Making a base change via the map $f'_{E_{p_1}}: E_{p_1} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, the 2-section E_{p_1} splits into two sections E_x and E_y meeting at 2 points. Blowing these points up, we arrive at a fibration $f: Y \rightarrow E_{p_1}$, carrying 13 everywhere disjoint sections, $\tilde{E}_x, \tilde{E}_y, \tilde{E}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{E}_{x_{11}}$,

where $\tilde{E}_{x_i} \subset Y$ denotes the inverse image of E_{x_i} , and \tilde{E}_x, \tilde{E}_y denote the proper transforms of E_x and E_y respectively. This induces a family of pointed stable curves

$$\Gamma := \{[C_\lambda := f^{-1}(\lambda), \tilde{E}_x \cdot C_\lambda, \tilde{E}_y \cdot C_\lambda, \tilde{E}_{x_1} \cdot C_\lambda, \dots, \tilde{E}_{x_{11}} \cdot C_\lambda] : \lambda \in E_{p_1}\} \\ \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,13}.$$

We compute the numerical characters of Γ (see also the proof of Proposition 1.4):

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \cdot \lambda &= \deg(f_{E_{p_1}})(\chi(S, \mathcal{O}_S) + g - 1) = 10, \\ \Gamma \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} &= \deg(f_{E_{p_1}})(c_2(S) + 4g - 4) = 80, \\ \Gamma \cdot \psi_x &= \Gamma \cdot \psi_y = 5, \quad \Gamma \cdot \psi_{x_1} = \dots = \Gamma \cdot \psi_{x_{11}} = 2, \quad \Gamma \cdot \delta_{0:xy} = 2, \end{aligned}$$

whereas Γ is disjoint from the remaining boundary divisors. One finds, $\Gamma \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,13}} = -2$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 5.4. It is known that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,15}$ is of general type, [F1], p. 865. Using the fact that 12 general points in \mathbf{P}^4 determine a canonical curve of genus 5, it is proved in [CF] that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,n}$ is rational when $n \leq 12$. Hence Theorem 5.3 settles the cases $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{5,13}$.

Theorem 5.5. $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 12$.

Proof. We apply Proposition 5.2 when D_1 is a suitable multiple of the Brill–Noether divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_8$ consisting of curves with a g_7^2 , that is,

$$D_1 \equiv 2 \cdot \text{bn}_8 := \frac{2}{c_{8,2,7}} \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,7}^2 \equiv 22\lambda - 3\delta_0 - 14\delta_1 - 24\delta_2 - 30\delta_3 - 32\delta_4 \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_8).$$

We also set $D_2 := \Delta_{\text{irr}} \in \text{Eff}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n})$. To construct a covering curve $\Gamma_1 \subset D_1$, we lift to $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}$ a Lefschetz pencil of 7-nodal plane septic. The fibration $f: \text{Bl}_{28}(\mathbf{P}^2) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ obtained by blowing-up the 21 + 7 base points of a general pencil of 7-nodal plane septic, induces a covering curve $m: \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_8$ for the irreducible divisor $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,7}^2$. The numerical invariants of this pencil are

$$m^*(\lambda) = \chi(S, \mathcal{O}_S) + g - 1 = 8 \quad \text{and} \quad m^*(\delta_0) = c_2(S) + 4(g - 1) = 59,$$

while $m^*(\delta_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, 4$. Moreover, for n as above, f carries n sections given by the exceptional divisors corresponding to n of the unassigned base points. If $\Gamma_1 \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}$ denotes the resulting, then

$$\Gamma_1 \cdot \lambda = \phi_*(\Gamma_1) \cdot \lambda = 8, \quad \Gamma_1 \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = \phi_*(\Gamma_1) \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = 59, \quad \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_i = 1 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n,$$

and $\Gamma_1 \cdot \delta_{i:T} = 0$. It follows that $\Gamma_1 \cdot D_1 = -1$, $\Gamma_1 \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}} = n - 14$ and $\Gamma_1 \cdot D_2 = 59$.

We construct a covering curve $\Gamma_2 \subset D_2$ and start with a general pointed curve $[C, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n+1}$. We identify x_{n+1} with a moving point $y \in C$, that is, take

$$\Gamma_2 := \left\{ \left[\frac{C}{y \sim x_{n+1}}, x_1, \dots, x_n \right] : y \in C \right\} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}.$$

It is easy to compute that $\Gamma_2 \cdot \lambda = 0$, $\Gamma_2 \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = -2g(C) = -14$, $\Gamma_2 \cdot \delta_{1;\emptyset} = 1$, $\Gamma_2 \cdot \psi_i = 1$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $\Gamma_2 \cdot \delta_{i;T} = 0$ for $(i, T) \neq (1, \emptyset)$. Therefore $\Gamma_2 \cdot D_1 = 28$ and $\Gamma_2 \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}} = 25 + n$. The assumptions of Proposition 5.2 are satisfied when $n \leq 12$. \square

Remark 5.6. The results of Theorem 5.5 are almost optimal. The space $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,14}$ is of general type, [Log]. Note that it was already known [Log], [CF], that $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,n}$ is unirational for $n \leq 11$, thus the improvement here is the case $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{8,12}$.

Proposition 5.7. $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 10$ (in fact unirational for $n \leq 9$).

Proof. We apply Proposition 5.1, when $D := \phi^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,5}^1)$ is the pull-back of the 5-gonal locus inside $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_9$. If $[C] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,5}^1$ is a general 5-gonal curve and $A \in W_5^1(C)$, then there exists an effective divisor $D \in C_3$, such that $h^0(C, A \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(D)) \geq 3$, cf. [AC2]. In particular, $A \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(D) \in W_8^2(C)$ induces a plane model of C having a 3-fold point, such that $|A|$ can be retrieved by projecting from this point.

To obtain a covering curve for D , we start with general points $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_9 \in \mathbf{P}^2$ and consider the surface $\epsilon: S := \text{Bl}_{p_0, \dots, p_9}(\mathbf{P}^2) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ together with the line bundle $\mathcal{L} := \epsilon^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(8) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-3E_{p_0} - \sum_{i=1}^9 E_{p_i}) \in \text{Pic}(S)$. Note that $\dim |\mathcal{L}| = 11$. We fix 10 general points $x_1, \dots, x_{10} \in S$, hence the pencil $|\mathcal{I}_{\{x_1, \dots, x_{10}\}/S} \otimes \mathcal{L}|$ induces a curve $\Gamma \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,10}$. Standard calculations yield that $\Gamma \cdot \lambda = 9$, $\Gamma \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = 64$ and $\Gamma \cdot \psi_i = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, 10$. Therefore $\Gamma \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,10}} = -1$, while $\Gamma \cdot \phi^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,5}^1) > 0$. Since $\Gamma \subset \phi^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{9,5}^1)$ is a covering curve, this finishes the proof. \square

Finally, we turn to the case of genus 7. In order to establish the uniruledness of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n}$, we consider the following effective divisors on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n}$:

$$\mathcal{D}_1 := \{[C, x_1, \dots, x_n] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n} : \exists L \in W_7^2(C) \text{ with } h^0(C, L(-x_1 - x_2)) \geq 1\},$$

and $D_2 := \frac{3}{2c_{7,1,4}} \phi^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,4}^1) \equiv 15\lambda - 2\delta_0 - 9\delta_1 - 15\delta_2 - 18\delta_3 \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_7)$ is (a rational multiple of) the divisor of 4-gonal curves on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_7$. Before computing the class $[\mathcal{D}_1]$, we need a calculation, which may be of independent interest:

Proposition 5.8. Let $g \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ be a fixed integer and set $d := (2g + 7)/3$, so that the Brill–Noether number $\rho(g, 2, d) = 1$. One considers the effective divisor of nodes of plane curves

$$\mathfrak{Node}_g := \{[C, x, y] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2} : \exists L \in W_d^2(C) \text{ such that } h^0(C, L(-x - y)) \geq 2\}.$$

The class of its closure in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2}$ is given by the formula

$$\overline{\mathfrak{N}\mathrm{ode}}_g \equiv c_g \left((g+4)\lambda + \frac{g+2}{6}(\psi_1 + \psi_2) - \frac{g+2}{6}\delta_{\mathrm{irr}} - g\delta_{0:\{1,2\}} - \cdots \right) \in \mathrm{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2}),$$

where

$$c_g := \frac{24(g-2)!}{(g-d+5)!(g-d+3)!(g-d+1)!}.$$

Proof. We denote by $\phi_1: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}$ the morphism forgetting the second marked point. The divisor $\overline{\mathfrak{C}\mathrm{u}}_g := (\phi_1)_*(\overline{\mathfrak{N}\mathrm{ode}}_g \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}})$ coincides with the cusp locus in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}$, that is, the locus of pointed curves $[C, x] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}$, such that there exists $L \in W_d^2(C)$ with $h^0(C, L(-2x)) \geq 2$.

In order to compute its class, we fix a general elliptic curve $[E, x] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ and consider the map $j: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1}$, given by $j([C, x]) := [C \cup_x E]$. Then

$$\overline{\mathfrak{C}\mathrm{u}}_g = j^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1,d}^2),$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1,d}^2$ is the Brill–Noether divisor on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1}$ consisting of curves with a g_d^2 . Since the class $[\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1,d}^2] \in \mathrm{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g+1})$ is known, cf. [EH2], and $j^*(\lambda) = \lambda$, $j^*(\delta_{\mathrm{irr}}) = \delta_{\mathrm{irr}}$, $j^*(\delta_1) = -\psi + \delta_{g-1:1}$, we find the following expression:

$$\overline{\mathfrak{C}\mathrm{u}}_g \equiv c_g \left((g+4)\lambda + g\psi - \frac{g+2}{6}\delta_{\mathrm{irr}} - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1} (i+1)(g-i)\delta_{i:1} \right) \in \mathrm{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}).$$

Using the formulas

$$(\phi_1)_*(\lambda \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}}) = \lambda, \quad (\phi_1)_*(\delta_{0:\{1,2\}}^2) = -\psi, \quad (\phi_1)_*(\delta_{\mathrm{irr}} \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}}) = \delta_{\mathrm{irr}}$$

and

$$(\phi_1)_*(\psi_i \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}}) = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2,$$

one finds that the $\delta_{0:\{1,2\}}$ -coefficient of $\overline{\mathfrak{N}\mathrm{ode}}_g$ equals the ψ_1 -coefficient of $\overline{\mathfrak{C}\mathrm{u}}_g$, while the $\lambda, \delta_{\mathrm{irr}}$ -coefficients coincide.

One still has to determine the ψ_1 -coefficient in $[\overline{\mathfrak{N}\mathrm{ode}}_g]$. To this end, we fix a general point $[C, q] \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2}$ and consider the test curve $C_2 := \{[C, q, y] : y \in C\} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,2}$. Then, $C_2 \cdot \psi_1 = 1$, $C_2 \cdot \psi_2 = 2g - 1$ and obviously $C_2 \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}} = 1$. On the other hand, $C_2 \cdot \overline{\mathfrak{N}\mathrm{ode}}_g$ equals the number of points $y \in C$, such that for some (necessarily complete and base point free) $L \in W_d^2(C)$, the morphism

$$\chi(L, y) : L_{|y+q}^\vee \rightarrow H^0(C, L)^\vee$$

fails to be injective. The map $\chi(L, y)$ globalizes to a morphism of vector bundles over $C \times W_d^2(C)$, and the number in question is the Chern number of the top degeneracy locus of χ and is computed using [HT]. We omit the details. \square

Proposition 5.9. *The class of the closure of \mathcal{D}_1 in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n}$ is given by the formula*

$$\bar{\mathcal{D}}_1 \equiv 44\lambda + 6(\psi_1 + \psi_2) - 6\delta_{\text{irr}} - 28\delta_{0:\{1,2\}} - 6 \sum_{j=3}^n (\delta_{0:\{1,j\}} + \delta_{0:\{2,j\}}) - \cdots \in \text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n}).$$

Proof. We denote by $\phi_{12}: \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,2}$ the morphism retaining the first two marked points. Then $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_1 = \phi_{12}^*(\bar{\mathcal{N}}_{\text{ode}_7})$, and the conclusion follows from Proposition 5.8 using the pull-back formulas for generators of $\text{Pic}(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,2})$, see e.g. [Log], Theorem 2.3. \square

Theorem 5.10. *$\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,n}$ is uniruled for $n \leq 13$.*

Proof. We start by constructing a covering curve for $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_1$. Choose general points $p_1, \dots, p_8, x_3, \dots, x_{12} \in \mathbf{P}^2$, and a general line $l \subset \mathbf{P}^2$. Then consider the pencil of plane septics of geometric genus 7 passing through x_3, \dots, x_{12} and having nodes at p_1, \dots, p_8 . Blowing-up the nodes as well as the base points of the pencil, we obtain a fibration $f: S \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, where $S := \text{Bl}_{25}(\mathbf{P}^2)$. We observe that f has sections $\{E_{x_i}\}_{i=3,\dots,12}$, given by the respective exceptional divisors, a 2-section given by E_{p_1} and a 7-section induced by the proper transform of l . We make base changes of order 2 and 7 respectively, to arrive at the 1-cycle

$$\Gamma_1 := \{[C_t, x_1(t), \dots, x_{13}(t)] : t \in \mathbf{P}^1\} \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,13},$$

where $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ map to the fixed node $p_1 \in \mathbf{P}^2$, whereas the image of $x_{13}(t)$ lies on the line l . One finds that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 \cdot \lambda &= 14 \cdot g = 98, & \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_1 &= \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_2 = 35, \\ \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_3 &= \cdots = \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_{12} = 14, & \Gamma_1 \cdot \psi_{13} &= 22. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, $\Gamma_1 \cdot \delta_{0:\{1,2\}} = 14$, $\Gamma_1 \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = 14 \cdot 52 = 728$, and finally $\Gamma_1 \cdot \delta_{j:T} = 0$ for all pairs $(j, T) \neq (0, \{1, 2\})$. Clearly Γ_1 is a covering curve for $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_1$.

Next, we construct a covering curve for \mathcal{D}_2 and use that if $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_{7,4}^1$ and $A \in W_4^1(C)$ is the corresponding pencil, then there exists a divisor $D \in C_3$ such that $A \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(D) \in W_7^2(C)$. One fixes general points $p, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^5, \{x_j\}_{j=1}^{13} \in \mathbf{P}^2$ and considers the pencil of genus 7 septics with a 3-fold point at p , nodes at p_1, \dots, p_5 and passing through x_1, \dots, x_{13} . This induces a covering curve $\Gamma_2 \subset \phi^*(\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,4}^1)$ with the following invariants:

$$\Gamma_2 \cdot \lambda = 7, \quad \Gamma_2 \cdot \delta_{\text{irr}} = 53, \quad \Gamma_2 \cdot \psi_i = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, 13,$$

and

$$\Gamma_2 \cdot \delta_{j:T} = 0 \quad \text{for all } (j, T).$$

Thus, $\Gamma_1 \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_1 = -28$, $\Gamma_2 \cdot D_2 = -1$, $\Gamma_1 \cdot D_2 = 14$, $\Gamma_2 \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}}_1 = 2$, as well as $\Gamma_1 \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,13}} = 22$ and $\Gamma_2 \cdot K_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{7,13}} = -2$. The assumptions of Proposition 5.2 are thus fulfilled. \square

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