

Classifications of Elliptic Fibrations of a Singular K3 Surface

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Abstract We classify, up to automorphisms, the elliptic fibrations on the singular K3 surface X whose transcendental lattice is isometric to $\langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$.

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1 Introduction

We classify elliptic fibrations on the singular K3 surface X associated with the Laurent polynomial

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$$x + \frac{1}{x} + y + \frac{1}{y} + z + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{z}.$$

In order to compute the Néron–Severi lattice, the Picard number, and other basic properties of an algebraic surface, it is useful to identify an elliptic fibration on the surface. Moreover, in view of different applications, one may be interested in finding all the elliptic fibrations of a certain type. The fibrations of rank 0 and maximal torsion lead more easily to the determination of the L -series of the variety (Bertin 2010). Those of positive rank lead to symplectic automorphisms of infinite order of the variety. Lenstra’s Elliptic Curve Method (ECM) for finding small factors of large numbers originally used elliptic curves on \mathbb{Q} with a torsion-group of order 12 or 16 and rank ≥ 1 on \mathbb{Q} (Montgomery 1987; Atkin and Morain 1993). One way to obtain infinite families of such curves is to use fibrations of modular surfaces, as explained by Elkies (2007).

If the Picard number of a K3 surface is large, there may be an infinite number of elliptic fibrations, but there is only a finite number of fibrations up to automorphisms, as proved by Sterk (1985). Oguiso used a geometric method to classify elliptic fibrations in Oguiso (1989). Some years later, Nishiyama (1996) proposed a lattice-theoretic technique to produce such classifications, recovering Oguiso’s results and classifying other Kummer and K3 surfaces. Since then, results of the same type have been obtained by various authors (Kumar 2014; Elkies and Schütt 2014; Bertin and Lecacheux 2013).

Recently, the work of Braun et al. (2013) described three possible classifications of elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface, shining a new light on the meaning of what is a class of equivalence of elliptic fibrations. In particular, they proposed a \mathcal{J}_1 -classification of elliptic fibrations up to automorphisms of the surface and a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of the frame lattices of the fibrations. For our K3 surface, the two classifications coincide. Thus, it is particularly interesting to exhibit here an \mathcal{J}_2 -classification by the Kneser–Nishiyama method, since in general it is not easy to obtain the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification. This topic will be explained in detail in Section 2.

Section 3 is devoted to a toric presentation of the surface X , following ideas of Karp et al. (2013), based on the classification of reflexive polytopes in dimension 3. More precisely, the Newton polytope of X is in the same class as the reflexive polytope of index 1529. Since, according to Karp et al. (2013), there is an S_4 action on the vertices of polytope 1529 and its polar dual, there is a symplectic action of S_4 on X . This action will be described on specific fibrations. One of them gives the transcendental lattice $T_X = \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$. We may use these fibrations to relate X to a modular elliptic surface analyzed by Beauville in Beauville (1982). We also describe a presentation of X found in Garbagnati and Sarti (2009), which represents X as a K3 surface with a prescribed abelian symplectic automorphism group.

The main results of the paper are obtained by Nishiyama’s method and are summarized in Section 4, Theorem 4.2.

Theorem 1.1. *The classification up to automorphisms of the elliptic fibrations on X is given in Table 1. Each elliptic fibration is given with the Dynkin diagrams*

characterizing its reducible fibers and the rank and torsion of its Mordell–Weil group. More precisely, we obtained 52 elliptic fibrations on X , including 17 fibrations of rank 2 and one of rank 3.

Due to the high number of different elliptic fibrations, we give only a few cases of computing the torsion. These cases have been selected to give an idea of the various methods involved. Notice the case of fibrations #22 and #22b exhibiting two elliptic fibrations with the same singular fibers and torsion but not isomorphic. Corresponding to these different fibrations we give some particularly interesting Weierstrass models; it is possible to make an exhaustive list.

2 Classification of Elliptic Fibrations on K3 Surfaces

Let S be a smooth complex compact projective surface.

Definition 2.1. A surface S is a K3 surface if its canonical bundle and its irregularity are trivial, that is, if $\mathcal{K}_S \simeq \mathcal{O}_S$ and $h^{1,0}(S) = 0$.

Definition 2.2. A flat surjective map $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is called an *elliptic fibration* if:

- 1) the generic fiber of \mathcal{E} is a smooth curve of genus 1;
- 2) there exists at least one section $s : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow S$ for \mathcal{E} .

In particular, we choose one section of \mathcal{E} , which we refer to as the zero section. We always denote by F the class of the fiber of an elliptic fibration and by O the curve (and the class of this curve) which is the image of s in S .

The group of the sections of an elliptic fibration \mathcal{E} is called the Mordell–Weil group and is denoted by $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})$.

A generic K3 surface does not admit elliptic fibrations, but if the Picard number of the K3 is sufficiently large, it is known that the surface must admit at least one elliptic fibration (see Proposition 2.3). On the other hand, it is known that a K3 surface admits a finite number of elliptic fibrations up to automorphisms (see Proposition 2.5). Thus, a very natural problem is to classify the elliptic fibrations on a given K3 surface. This problem has been discussed in several papers, starting in the Eighties. There are essentially two different ways to classify elliptic fibrations on K3 surfaces described in Oguiso (1989) and Nishiyama (1996). In some particular cases, a third method can be applied; see Kumar (2014). First, however, we must introduce a different problem: “What does it mean to ‘classify’ elliptic fibrations?” A deep and interesting discussion of this problem is given in Braun et al. (2013), where the authors introduce three different types of classifications of elliptic fibrations and prove that under certain (strong) conditions these three different classifications collapse to a unique one. We observe that it was already known by Oguiso (1989) that in general these three different classifications do not collapse to a unique one. We now summarize the results by Braun et al. (2013) and the types of classifications.

2.1 Types of Classifications of Elliptic Fibrations on K3 Surfaces

In this section we recall some of the main results on elliptic fibrations on K3 surfaces (for example, compare Schütt and Shioda 2010), and we introduce the different classifications of elliptic fibrations discussed in Braun et al. (2013).

2.1.1 The Sublattice U and the \mathcal{J}_0 -Classification

Let S be a K3 surface and $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be an elliptic fibration on S . Let $F \in NS(S)$ be the class of the fiber of \mathcal{E} . Then F is a nef divisor which defines the map $\phi_{|F|} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, F)^*)$ which sends every point $p \in S$ to $(s_0(p) : s_1(p) : \dots : s_r(p))$, where $\{s_i\}_{i=1, \dots, r}$ is a basis of $H^0(S, F)$, i.e. a basis of sections of the line bundle associated to the divisor F . The map $\phi_{|F|}$ is the elliptic fibration \mathcal{E} . Hence, every elliptic fibration on a K3 surface is uniquely associated with an irreducible nef divisor (with trivial self-intersection). Since $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ admits a section, there exists a rational curve which intersects every fiber in one point. Its class in $NS(S)$ is denoted by O and has the following intersection properties $O^2 = -2$ (since O is a rational curve) and $FO = 1$ (since O is a section). Thus, the elliptic fibration $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ (with a chosen section, as in Definition 2.2) is uniquely associated with a pair of divisors (F, O) . This pair of divisors spans a lattice which is isometric to U , represented by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, (considering the basis $F, F + O$). Hence each elliptic fibration is associated to a chosen embedding of U in $NS(S)$.

On the other hand, the following result holds:

Proposition 2.3 (Kondo (1992, Lemma 2.1) and Nikulin (1980a, Corollary 1.13.15)). *Let S be a K3 surface, such that there exists a primitive embedding $\varphi : U \hookrightarrow NS(S)$. Then S admits an elliptic fibration.*

Let S be a K3 surface with Picard number $\rho(S) \geq 13$. Then, there is a primitive embedding of U in $NS(S)$ and hence S admits at least one elliptic fibration.

A canonical embedding of U in $NS(S)$ is defined as follows: Let us denote by b_1 and b_2 the unique two primitive vectors of U with trivial self-intersection. An embedding of U in $NS(S)$ is called *canonical* if the image of b_1 in $NS(S)$ is a nef divisor and the image of $b_2 - b_1$ in $NS(S)$ is an effective irreducible divisor.

The first naive classification of the elliptic fibrations that one can consider is the classification described above, roughly speaking: two fibrations are different if they correspond to different irreducible nef divisors with trivial self-intersections. This essentially coincides with the classification of the canonical embeddings of U in $NS(S)$.

Following Braun et al. (2013) we call this classification the \mathcal{J}_0 -classification of the elliptic fibrations on S .

Clearly, it is possible (and indeed likely, if the Picard number is sufficiently large) that there is an infinite number of irreducible nef divisors with trivial self-intersection and also infinitely many copies of U canonically embedded in $NS(S)$. Thus, it is possible that there is an infinite number of fibrations in curves of genus 1 on S and moreover an infinite number of elliptic fibrations on S .

2.1.2 Automorphisms and the \mathcal{J}_1 -Classification

The automorphism group of a variety transforms the variety to itself preserving its structure, but moves points and subvarieties on the variety. Thus, if one is considering a variety with a nontrivial automorphism group, one usually classifies objects on the variety up to automorphisms.

Let S be a K3 surface with a sufficiently large Picard number (at least 2). Then the automorphism group of S is in general nontrivial, and it is often of infinite order. More precisely, if $\rho(S) = 2$, then the automorphism group of S is finite if and only if there is a vector with self-intersection either 0 or -2 in the Néron–Severi group. If $\rho(S) \geq 3$, then the automorphism group of S is finite if and only if the Néron–Severi group is isometric to a lattice contained in a known finite list of lattices, cf. Kondo (1989). Let us assume that S admits more than one elliptic fibration (up to the \mathcal{J}_0 -classification defined above). This means that there exist at least two elliptic fibrations $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\mathcal{E}' : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $F \neq F' \in NS(S)$, where F (resp. F') is the class of the fiber of the fibration \mathcal{E} (resp. \mathcal{E}'). By the previous observation, it seems very natural to consider \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' equivalent if there exists an automorphism of S which sends \mathcal{E} to \mathcal{E}' . This is the idea behind the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification of the elliptic fibrations introduced in Braun et al. (2013).

Definition 2.4. The \mathcal{J}_1 -classification of the elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface is the classification of elliptic fibrations up to automorphisms of the surface. To be more precise: \mathcal{E} is \mathcal{J}_1 -equivalent to \mathcal{E}' if and only if there exists $g \in \text{Aut}(S)$ such that $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}' \circ g$.

We observe that if two elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface are equivalent up to automorphism, then all their geometric properties (the type and the number of singular fibers, the properties of the Mordell–Weil group and the intersection properties of the sections) coincide. This is true essentially by definition, since an automorphism preserves all the “geometric” properties of subvarieties on S .

The advantages of the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification with respect to the \mathcal{J}_0 -classification are essentially two. The first is more philosophical: in several contexts, to classify an object on varieties means to classify the object up to automorphisms of the variety. The second is more practical and is based on an important result by Sterk: the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification must have a finite number of classes:

Proposition 2.5 (Sterk (1985)). *Up to automorphisms, there exists a finite number of elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface.*

2.1.3 The Frame Lattice and the \mathcal{J}_2 -Classification

The main problem of the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification is that it is difficult to obtain a \mathcal{J}_1 -classification of elliptic fibrations on K3 surfaces, since it is in general difficult to give a complete description of the automorphism group of a K3 surface and the orbit of divisors under this group. An intermediate classification can be introduced, the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification. The \mathcal{J}_2 -classification is not as fine as the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification, and its geometric meaning is not as clear as the meanings of the classifications introduced above. However, the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification can be described in a very natural way in the context of lattice theory, and there is a standard method to produce it.

Since the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification is essentially the classification of certain lattices strictly related to the elliptic fibrations, we recall here some definitions and properties of lattices related to an elliptic fibration.

We have already observed that every elliptic fibration on S is associated with an embedding $\eta : U \hookrightarrow NS(S)$.

Definition 2.6. The orthogonal complement of $\eta(U)$ in $NS(S)$, $\eta(U)^\perp_{NS(S)}$, is denoted by $W_{\mathcal{E}}$ and called the frame lattice of \mathcal{E} .

The frame lattice of \mathcal{E} encodes essentially all the geometric properties of \mathcal{E} , as we explain now. We recall that the irreducible components of the reducible fibers which do not meet the zero section generate a root lattice, which is the direct sum of certain Dynkin diagrams. Let us consider the root lattice $(W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}$ of $W_{\mathcal{E}}$. Then the lattice $(W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}$ is exactly the direct sum of the Dynkin diagram corresponding to the reducible fibers. To be more precise if the lattice E_8 (resp. $E_7, E_6, D_n, n \geq 4, A_m, m \geq 3$) is a summand of the lattice $(W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}$, then the fibration \mathcal{E} admits a fiber of type II^* (resp. $IV^*, III^*, I_{n-4}^*, I_{m+1}$). However, the lattices A_1 and A_2 can be associated with two different types of reducible fibers, i.e. with I_2 and III and with I_3 and IV , respectively. We cannot distinguish between these two different cases using lattice theory. Moreover, the singular non-reducible fibers of an elliptic fibration can be either of type I_1 or of type II .

Given an elliptic fibration \mathcal{E} on a K3 surface S , the lattice $Tr(\mathcal{E}) := U \oplus (W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}$ is often called the *trivial lattice* (see Schütt and Shioda 2010, Lemma 8.3 for a more detailed discussion).

Let us now consider the Mordell–Weil group of an elliptic fibration \mathcal{E} on a K3 surface S : its properties are also encoded in the frame $W_{\mathcal{E}}$, indeed $MW(\mathcal{E}) = W_{\mathcal{E}} / (W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank}(MW(\mathcal{E})) &= \text{rank}(W_{\mathcal{E}}) - \text{rank}((W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}) \text{ and} \\ (MW(\mathcal{E}))_{\text{tors}} &= \overline{(W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}} / (W_{\mathcal{E}})_{\text{root}}, \end{aligned}$$

where, for every sublattice $L \subset NS(S)$, \bar{L} denotes the primitive closure of L in $NS(S)$, i.e. $\bar{L} := (L \otimes \mathbb{Q}) \cap NS(S)$.

Definition 2.7. The \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface is the classification of their frame lattices.

It appears now clear that if two elliptic fibrations are identified by the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification, they have the same trivial lattice and the same Mordell–Weil group (since these objects are uniquely determined by the frame of the elliptic fibration).

We observe that if \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' are identified by the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification, then there exists an automorphism $g \in \text{Aut}(S)$, such that $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}' \circ g$. The automorphism g induces an isometry g^* on $NS(S)$ and it is clear that $g^* : W_{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow W_{\mathcal{E}'}$ is an isometry. Thus the elliptic fibrations \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' have isometric frame lattices and so are \mathcal{J}_2 -equivalent.

The \mathcal{J}_2 -classification is not as fine as the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification; indeed, if $h : W_{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow W_{\mathcal{E}'}$ is an isometry, a priori there is no reason to conclude that there exists an automorphism $g \in \text{Aut}(S)$ such that $g^*_{|W_{\mathcal{E}}} = h$; indeed, comparing the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification given in Oguiso (1989) and the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification given in Nishiyama (1996) for the Kummer surface of the product of two non-isogenous elliptic curves, one can check that the first one is more fine than the second one.

The advantage of the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification sits in its strong relation with the lattice theory; indeed, there is a method which allows one to obtain the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of elliptic fibration on several K3 surfaces. This method is presented in Nishiyama (1996) and will be described in this paper in Section 4.1.

2.1.4 Results on the Different Classification Types

One of the main results of Braun et al. (2013) is about the relations among the various types of classifications of elliptic fibrations on K3 surfaces. First we observe that there exists two surjective maps $\mathcal{J}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_1$ and $\mathcal{J}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_2$, which are in fact quotient maps (cf. Braun et al. 2013, Formulae (54) and (57)). This induces a map $\mathcal{J}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_2$ which is not necessarily a quotient map.

The Braun et al. (2013, Proposition C') gives a bound for the number of different elliptic fibrations up to the \mathcal{J}_1 -classification, which are identified by the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification. As a Corollary the following is proved:

Corollary 2.8 (Braun et al. (2013, Corollary D)). *Let $S_{(a,b,c)}$ be a K3 surface such that the transcendental lattice of S is isometric to $\begin{bmatrix} 2a & b \\ b & 2c \end{bmatrix}$. If (a, b, c) is one of the following $(1, 0, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1)$, $(2, 0, 1)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(3, 0, 1)$, $(3, 1, 1)$, $(4, 0, 1)$, $(5, 1, 1)$, $(6, 1, 1)$, $(3, 2, 1)$, then $\mathcal{J}_1 \simeq \mathcal{J}_2$.*

2.2 A Classification Method for Elliptic Fibrations on K3 Surfaces

The first paper about the classification of elliptic fibrations on K3 surfaces is due to Oguiso (1989). He gives a \mathcal{J}_1 -classification of the elliptic fibrations on the Kummer surface of the product of two non-isogenous elliptic curves. The method

proposed in Oguiso (1989) is very geometric: it is strictly related to the presence of a certain automorphism (a non-symplectic involution) on the K3 surface. Since one has to require that the K3 surface admits this special automorphism, the method suggested in Oguiso (1989) can be generalized only to certain special K3 surfaces (see Kloosterman 2006; Comparin and Garbagnati 2014).

Seven years after the paper (Oguiso 1989), a different method was proposed by Nishiyama in Nishiyama (1996). This method is less geometric and more related to the lattice structure of the K3 surfaces and of the elliptic fibrations. Nishiyama applied this method in order to obtain a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of the elliptic fibrations, both on the K3 surface already considered in Oguiso (1989) and on other K3 surfaces (cyclic quotients of the product of two special elliptic curves) to which the method by Oguiso cannot be applied. Later, in Bertin and Lecacheux (2013), the method is used to give a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of elliptic fibrations on a K3 surface whose transcendental lattice is $\langle 4 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$.

The main idea of Nishiyama's method is the following: we consider a K3 surface S and its transcendental lattice T_S . Then we consider a lattice T such that: T is negative definite; $\text{rank}(T) = \text{rank}(T_S) + 4$; the discriminant group and form of T are the same as the ones of T_S . We consider primitive embeddings of $\phi : T \hookrightarrow L$, where L is a Niemeier lattice. The orthogonal complement of $\phi(T)$ in L is in fact the frame of an elliptic fibration on S .

The classification of the primitive embeddings of T in L for every Niemeier lattice L coincides with the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of the elliptic fibrations on S . We will give more details on Nishiyama's method in Section 4.1.

Since this method is related only to the lattice properties of the surface, a priori one cannot expect to find a \mathcal{J}_1 -classification by using only this method.

Thanks to Corollary 2.8, (see Braun et al. 2013) the results obtained by Nishiyama's method are sometimes stronger than expected. In particular, we will see that in our case (as in the case described in Bertin and Lecacheux 2013) the classification that we obtain for the elliptic fibrations on a certain K3 surface using the Nishiyama's method is in fact a \mathcal{J}_1 -classification (and not only a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification).

2.3 *Torsion Part of the Mordell–Weil Group of an Elliptic Fibration*

In Section 4.2, we will classify elliptic fibrations on a certain K3 surface, determining both the trivial lattice and the Mordell–Weil group. A priori, steps (8) and (9) of the algorithm presented in Section 4.1 completely determine the Mordell–Weil group. In any case, we can deduce some information on the torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group by considering only the properties of the reducible fibers of the elliptic fibration. This makes the computation easier, so here we collect some results on the relations between the reducible fibers of a fibration and the torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group.

First, we recall that a section meets every fiber in exactly one smooth point, so a section meets every reducible fiber in one point of a component with multiplicity 1 (we recall that the fibers of type I_n^* , II^* , III^* , IV^* have reducible components with multiplicity greater than 1). We will call the component of a reducible fiber which meets the zero section the *zero component* or *trivial component*.

Every section (being a rational point of an elliptic curve defined over $k(\mathbb{P}^1)$) induces an automorphism of every fiber, in particular of every reducible fiber. Thus, the presence of an n -torsion section implies that all the reducible fibers of the fibration admit $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup of the automorphism group. In particular, this implies the following (well-known) result:

Proposition 2.9 (cf. Schütt and Shioda (2010, Section 7.2)). *Let $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be an elliptic fibration and let $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$ the torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group.*

If there is a fiber of type II^ , then $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}} = 0$.*

If there is a fiber of type III^ , then $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}} \leq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.*

If there is a fiber of type IV^ , then $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}} \leq (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})$.*

If there is a fiber of type I_n^ and n is an even number, then $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}} \leq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$.*

If there is a fiber of type I_n^ and n is an odd number, then $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}} \leq (\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z})$.*

2.3.1 Covers of Universal Modular Elliptic Surfaces

The theory of universal elliptic surfaces parametrizing elliptic curves with prescribed torsion can also be useful when finding the torsion subgroup of a few elliptic fibrations on the list. It relies on the following definition/proposition.

Proposition 2.10 (See Couveignes and Edixhoven (2011, 2.1.4) or Shioda (1972)). *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ be an elliptic fibration on a surface X . Assume π has a section of order N , for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, with $N \geq 4$. Then X is a cover of the universal modular elliptic surface, \mathcal{E}_N , of level N .*

After studying the possible singular fibers of the universal surfaces above, one gets the following.

Proposition 2.11. *Let \mathcal{E}_N be the universal modular elliptic surface of level N . The following hold:*

i) *If $N \geq 5$, then \mathcal{E}_N admits only semi-stable singular fibers. They are all of type I_m with $m|N$.*

ii) *The surface \mathcal{E}_4 is a rational elliptic surface with singular fibers I_1^* , I_4 , I_1 .*

2.3.2 Height Formula for Elliptic Fibrations

The group structure of the Mordell–Weil group is the group structure of the rational points of the elliptic curve defined over the function field of the basis of the fibration. It is also possible to equip the Mordell–Weil group of a pairing taking values in

\mathbb{Q} , which transforms the Mordell–Weil group to a \mathbb{Q} -lattice. Here we recall the definitions and the main properties of this pairing. For a more detailed description, we refer to Schütt and Shioda (2010) and to the original paper (Shioda 1990).

Definition 2.12. Let $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow C$ be an elliptic fibration and let O be the zero section. The height pairing is the \mathbb{Q} -valued pairing, $\langle -, - \rangle : \text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) \times \text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ defined on the sections of an elliptic fibration as follows:

$$\langle P, Q \rangle = \chi(S) + P \cdot O + Q \cdot O - \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \text{contr}_c(P, Q),$$

where $\chi(S)$ is the holomorphic characteristic of the surface S , \cdot is the intersection form on $NS(S)$, $\mathcal{C} = \{c \in C \text{ such that the fiber } \mathcal{E}^{-1}(c) \text{ is reducible}\}$ and $\text{contr}_c(P, Q)$ is a contribution which depends on the type of the reducible fiber and on the intersection of P and Q with such a fiber as described in Schütt and Shioda (2010, Table 4).

The value $h(P) := \langle P, P \rangle = 2\chi(S) + 2P \cdot O - \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \text{contr}_c(P, P)$, is called the *height* of the section P .

We observe that the height formula is induced by the projection of the intersection form on $NS(S) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ to the orthogonal complement of the trivial lattice $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{E})$ (cf. Schütt and Shioda 2010, Section 11).

Proposition 2.13 (Schütt and Shioda (2010, Section 11.6)). *Let $P \in \text{MW}(\mathcal{E})$ be a section of the elliptic fibration $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow C$. The section P is a torsion section if and only if $h(P) = 0$.*

3 The K3 Surface X

The goal of this paper is the classification of the elliptic fibrations on the unique K3 surface X such that $T_X \simeq \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$. This surface is interesting for several reasons, and we will present it from different points of view.

3.1 A Toric Hypersurface and the Symmetric Group \mathcal{S}_4

Let N be a lattice isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n . The dual lattice M of N is given by $\text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$; it is also isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n . We write the pairing of $v \in N$ and $w \in M$ as $\langle v, w \rangle$.

Given a lattice polytope \diamond in N , we define its *polar polytope* \diamond° to be $\diamond^\circ = \{w \in M \mid \langle v, w \rangle \geq -1 \forall v \in K\}$. If \diamond° is also a lattice polytope, we say that \diamond is a reflexive polytope and that \diamond and \diamond° are a mirror pair. A reflexive polytope must contain $\mathbf{0}$; furthermore, $\mathbf{0}$ is the only interior lattice point of the polytope.

Reflexive polytopes have been classified in one, two, three, and four dimensions. In three dimensions, there are 4319 reflexive polytopes, up to an overall isomorphism preserving lattice structure (Kreuzer and Skarke 1998, 2000). The database of reflexive polytopes is incorporated in the open-source computer algebra software (Stein et al. 2014).

Now, consider the one-parameter family of K3 surfaces given by

$$x + \frac{1}{x} + y + \frac{1}{y} + z + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y} + \lambda. \tag{1}$$

This family of K3 surfaces was first studied in Verrill (1996), where its Picard–Fuchs equation was computed. A general member of the family has Picard lattice given by $U \oplus \langle 6 \rangle$.

The Newton polytope \diamond° determined by the family of polynomials in Equation 1 is a reflexive polytope with 12 vertices and 14 facets. This polytope has the greatest number of facets of any three-dimensional reflexive polytope; furthermore, there is a unique three-dimensional reflexive polytope with this property, up to isomorphism. In the database of reflexive polytopes found in Stein et al. (2014), this polytope has index 1529.

We illustrate its polar polytope \diamond next to \diamond° in Figures 1 and 2.

Let us recall some standard constructions and notations involving toric varieties. A *cone* in N is a subset of the real vector space $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes \mathbb{R}$ generated by nonnegative \mathbb{R} -linear combinations of a set of vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \subset N$. We assume that cones are strongly convex, that is, they contain no line through the origin. Note that each face of a cone is a cone. A *fan* Σ consists of a finite collection of cones such that each face of a cone in the fan is also in the fan, and any pair of cones in the fan intersects in a common face. We say Σ is *simplicial* if the generators of

Fig. 1 \diamond (reflexive polytope 2355)

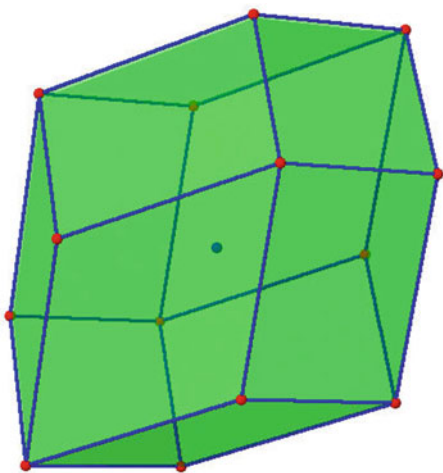
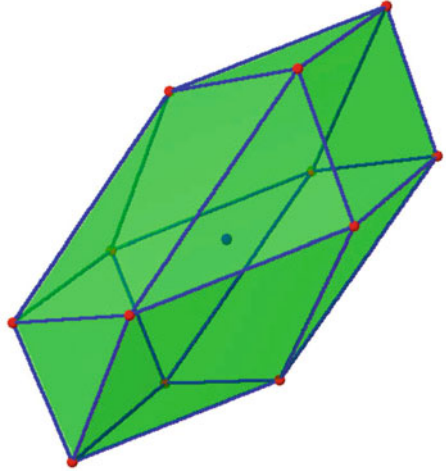


Fig. 2 \diamond° (reflexive polytope 1529)



each cone in Σ are linearly independent over \mathbb{R} . If every element of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ belongs to some cone in Σ , we say Σ is *complete*. A fan Σ defines a toric variety V_{Σ} . If the fan is complete, we may describe V_{Σ} using homogeneous coordinates, in a process analogous to the construction of \mathbb{P}^n as a quotient space of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. The homogeneous coordinates have one coordinate z_j for each generator of a one-dimensional cone of Σ .

We may obtain a fan R from a mirror pair of reflexive polytopes in two equivalent ways. We may take cones over the faces of $\diamond \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$, or we may take the *normal fan* to the polytope $\diamond^\circ \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let Σ be a simplicial refinement of R such that the one-dimensional cones of Σ are generated by the nonzero lattice points $v_k, k = 1 \dots q$, of \diamond ; we call such a refinement a *maximal projective subdivision*. Then the variety V_{Σ} is an orbifold. Then in homogeneous coordinates, we have one coordinate z_k for each nonzero lattice point in \diamond . We may describe the anticanonical hypersurfaces in homogeneous coordinates using polynomials of the form:

$$p = \sum_{x \in \diamond^\circ \cap M} c_x \prod_{k=1}^q z_k^{(v_k \cdot x) + 1}. \quad (2)$$

Here the c_x are arbitrary coefficients. Note that p has one monomial for each lattice point of \diamond° . If the reflexive polytope \diamond is three-dimensional, V_{Σ} is smooth and smooth anticanonical hypersurfaces in V_{Σ} are K3 surfaces (see Cox and Katz 1999 for details).

The orientation-preserving symmetry group of \diamond and \diamond° is the symmetric group S_4 . This group acts transitively on the vertices of \diamond° . As the authors of Karp et al. (2013) observe, by setting the coefficients c_x corresponding to the vertices of \diamond° to 1 and the coefficient corresponding to the origin to a parameter λ , we obtain a naturally one-parameter family of K3 hypersurfaces with generic Picard rank 19:

$$p = \left(\sum_{x \in \text{vertices}(\diamond^\circ)} \prod_{k=1}^q z_k^{(v_k, x)+1} \right) + \lambda z_1 \dots z_q. \quad (3)$$

Equation 3 is simply Equation 1 in homogeneous coordinates.

If we view \mathcal{S}_4 as acting on the vertices of \diamond rather than the vertices of \diamond° , we obtain a permutation of the homogeneous coordinates z_k . The authors of Karp et al. (2013) show that this action of \mathcal{S}_4 restricts to a symplectic action on each K3 surface in the pencil given by Equation 3; in particular, we have a symplectic action of \mathcal{S}_4 on X . In the affine coordinates of Equation 1, the group action is generated by an element s_2 of order 2 which acts by $(x, y, z) \mapsto (1/x, 1/z, 1/y)$ and an element s_4 of order 4 which acts by $(x, y, z) \mapsto (x/y, x/z, x)$.

3.2 The K3 Surface X

Definition 3.1. Let X be the K3 surface defined by $F = 0$, where F is the numerator of

$$x + \frac{1}{x} + y + \frac{1}{y} + z + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{x}.$$

The K3 surface X is the special member of the family of K3 surfaces described in (1) which is obtained by setting $\lambda = 0$.

We will use three elements of the symplectic group \mathcal{S}_4 : the three-cycle s_3 given by $(x, y, z) \mapsto (y, z, x)$, the four-cycle s_4 and the two-cycle s_2 .

We describe explicitly a first elliptic fibration, which gives the main properties of X .

3.3 A Fibration Invariant by s_3

We use the following factorizations

$$F = (x + y + z + 1)(xy + yz + zx) + (x + y + z - 3)xyz \quad (4)$$

$$F(x + y + z) = (x + y + z - 1)^2 xyz + (x + y + z + 1)(x + y)(y + z)(z + x). \quad (5)$$

If $w = x + y + z$, we see that w is invariant under the action of s_3 . If we substitute $w - x - y$ for z , we obtain the equation of an elliptic curve, so the morphism

$$\mathcal{E} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_w^1 \quad (6)$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto w = x + y + z$$

is an elliptic fibration of X .

We use the birational transformation

$$x = -\frac{v + (w + 1)u}{u(w - 3)}, \quad y = -\frac{v(w + 1) - u^2}{v(w - 3)}$$

with inverse

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -((w - 3)x + (w + 1))((w - 3)y + (w + 1)), \\ v &= ((w - 3)x + (w + 1))^2((w - 3)y + (w + 1)) \end{aligned}$$

to obtain the Weierstrass equation

$$v^2 + (w^2 + 3)uv + (w^2 - 1)^2v = u^3. \quad (7)$$

Notice the torsion points $(u = 0, v = 0)$ and $(u = 0, v = -(w^2 - 1)^2)$ of order 3 and the 3 points of order 2 with u -coordinate $\frac{-1}{4}(w^2 - 1)^2, -(w - 1)^2,$ and $-(w + 1)^2$.

We use also the Weierstrass form

$$\xi^2 = \eta \left(\eta - (w - 3)(w + 1)^3 \right) \left(\eta - (w + 3)(w - 1)^3 \right) \quad (8)$$

with

$$u = \frac{1}{4} \left(\eta - (w^2 - 1)^2 \right), \quad v = \frac{1}{8} \left(\xi - (w^2 + 3)\eta + (w^2 - 1)^3 \right).$$

The singular fibers are of type I_6 for $w = -1, 1, \infty$ and I_2 for $w = 3, -3, 0$. So the trivial lattice of this fibration is $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{E}) = U \oplus A_5^{\oplus 3} \oplus A_1^{\oplus 3}$. Hence the Picard number of X is 20 and $\text{rank}(\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})) = 0$. So X is a singular K3 surface. This elliptic fibration is contained in the Shimada and Zhang (2001, Table 2 line 4) and thus its transcendental lattice is $\langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$.

Moreover, all the fibers have split multiplicative reduction and thus the Néron Severi group is generated by curves defined on \mathbb{Q} .

Remark 3.2. We have already observed that X is a special member of the one-dimensional family of K3 surfaces defined by Equation 1. Indeed, the transcendental lattice of X is primitively embedded in $U \oplus \langle 6 \rangle$ by the vectors $(1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$.

This gives the following proposition:

Proposition 3.3. *The Néron–Severi group of the K3 surface X has rank 20 and is generated by divisors which are defined over \mathbb{Q} . The transcendental lattice of X is*

$$T_X \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Remark 3.4. The equation (8) is the universal elliptic curve with torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$ and is in fact equivalent to the equation given in Kubert (1976). Thus this fibration can be called modular: we can view the base curve (\mathbb{P}_w^1) as the modular curve X_Γ with $\Gamma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in Sl_2(\mathbb{Z}), a \equiv 1 \pmod{6}, c \equiv 0 \pmod{6}, b \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \right\}$. By (5) we can easily obtain the equation

$$(w-1)^2xyz + (w+1)(x+y)(y+z)(z+x) = 0$$

and realize X by a base change of the modular rational elliptic surface \mathcal{E}_6 described by Beauville in Beauville (1982). We can prove that on the fiber, the automorphism s_3 corresponds to adding a 3-torsion point.

3.4 A Fibration Invariant by s_4

If $t = \frac{y}{zx}$, we see that t is invariant under the action of s_4 . Substituting tzx for y in F , we obtain the equation of an elliptic curve. Using standard transformations (as in Kumar 2014(39.2); Atkin and Morain 1993 or Cassels 1991) we obtain the Weierstrass model

$$v^2 = u(u^2 - 2t(t^2 + 1)u + t^2(t + 1)^4).$$

The point $Q_t = (u = t(t + 1)^2, v = 2t^2(t + 1)^2)$ is of order 4.

The point $P_t = (u = (t + 1)^2, v = (t^2 + 1)(t + 1)^2)$ is of infinite order.

The singular fibers are $2I_1^*(t = 0, \infty) + I_8(t = -1) + 2I_1(t^2 + t + 1 = 0)$.

One can prove that on the fiber, s_4 corresponds to the translation by a 4-torsion point. Moreover, the translation by the point P_t defines an automorphism of infinite order on X .

Remark 3.5. If we compute the height of P_t we can show, using Shioda formula, Shioda (1990) that P_t and Q_t generate the Mordell–Weil group.

3.5 A Fibration Invariant by s_2

If $r = \frac{y}{z}$, we see that r is invariant under the action of s_2 . Substituting rz for y we obtain the equation of an elliptic curve and the following Weierstrass model

$$v^2 - (r^2 - 1)vu = u(u - 2r(r + 1))(u - 2r^2(r + 1)).$$

The point $(0, 0)$ is a two-torsion point. The point $(2r(r + 1), 0)$ is of infinite order.

The singular fibers are

$$2I_6(r = 0, \infty) + I_0^*(r = -1) + I_4(r = 1) + 2I_1(r^2 - 14r + 1 = 0).$$

Remark 3.6. From Elkies results (Elkies 2010; Schütt 2010) there is a unique K3 surface X/\mathbb{Q} with Néron–Severi group of rank 20 and discriminant -12 that consists entirely of classes of divisors defined over \mathbb{Q} . Indeed it is X . Moreover, in Elkies (2010) a Weierstrass equation for an elliptic fibration on X defined over \mathbb{Q} , is given:

$$y^2 = x^3 - 75x + (4t - 242 + \frac{4}{t}).$$

Remark 3.7. The surface X is considered also in a slightly different context in Garbagnati and Sarti (2009) because of its relation with the study of the moduli space of K3 surfaces with a symplectic action of a finite abelian group. Indeed, the aim of the paper (Garbagnati and Sarti 2009) is to study elliptic fibrations $\mathcal{E}_G : S_G \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ on K3 surfaces S_G such that $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_G) = G$ is a torsion group. Since the translation by a section is a symplectic automorphism of S_G , if $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_G) = G$, then G is a group which acts symplectically on S_G . In Garbagnati and Sarti (2009) it is shown how one can describe both a basis for the Néron–Severi group of S_G and the action induced by the symplectic action of G on this basis. In particular, one can directly compute the lattices $NS(S_G)^G$ and $\Omega_G := NS(S_G)^\perp$. The latter does not depend on S_G but only on G and its computation plays a central role in the description of the moduli space of the K3 surfaces admitting a symplectic action of G (see Nikulin 1979; Garbagnati and Sarti 2009). In particular, the case $G = \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is considered: in this case, the K3 surface S_G is X , and the elliptic fibration \mathcal{E}_G is (6). Comparing the symplectic action of $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ on X given in Garbagnati and Sarti (2009) with the symplectic group action of S_4 described in Section 3.1, we find that the two groups intersect in the subgroup of order 3 generated by the map s_3 given by $(x, y, z) \mapsto (z, y, x)$.

4 Main Result

This section is devoted to the proof of our main result:

Theorem 4.2. *The classification up to automorphisms of the elliptic fibrations on X is given in Table 1. Each elliptic fibration is given with the Dynkin diagrams characterizing its reducible fibers and the rank and torsion of its Mordell–Weil group. More precisely, we obtained 52 elliptic fibrations on X , including 17 fibrations of rank 2 and one of rank 3.*

We denote by r the rank($\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})$), and we use Bourbaki notations for A_n, D_n, E_k as in Bertin and Lecacheux (2013).

Outline of the Proof The proof consists of an application of Nishiyama’s method: the details of this method will be described in Section 4.1. Its application to our case is given in Section 4.2. The application of Nishiyama’s method gives us a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification, which coincides in our cases with a classification up to automorphisms of the surface by Corollary 2.8.

Table 1 The elliptic fibrations of X

L_{root}	No.			N_{root}	r	$\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$
E_8^3	1	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset E_8$		$A_1 E_8 E_8$	1	(0)
	2	$A_1 \subset E_8$	$A_5 \subset E_8$	$A_1 A_2 E_7 E_8$	0	(0)
$E_8 D_{16}$	3	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset E_8$		$A_1 D_{16}$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	4	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_{16}$		$A_1 D_8 E_8$	1	(0)
	5	$A_5 \subset E_8$	$A_1 \subset D_{16}$	$A_1 A_1 A_2 D_{14}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
$E_7^2 D_{10}$	6	$A_1 \subset E_8$	$A_5 \subset D_{16}$	$E_7 D_{10}$	1	(0)
	7	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset E_7$		$E_7 D_{10}$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	8	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_{10}$		$A_1 A_1 A_1 E_7 E_7$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	9	$A_1 \subset E_7$	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$D_6 A_1 D_{10}$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	10	$A_1 \subset E_7$	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$D_6 A_2 D_{10}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	11	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$A_1 \subset D_{10}$	$A_1 A_1 D_8 E_7$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
$E_7 A_{17}$	12	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$A_1 \subset D_{10}$	$A_1 A_2 D_8 E_7$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	13	$A_1 \subset E_7$	$A_5 \subset D_{10}$	$E_7 D_6 D_4$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	14	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset E_7$		A_{17}	1	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
	15	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_{17}$		$A_9 E_7$	2	(0)
	16	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$A_1 \subset A_{17}$	$A_1 A_{15}$	2	(0)
	17	$A_5 \subset E_7$	$A_1 \subset A_{17}$	$A_2 A_{15}$	1	(0)
	18	$A_1 \subset E_7$	$A_5 \subset A_{17}$	$D_6 A_{11}$	1	(0)
D_{24} D_{12}^2	19	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_{24}$		$A_1 D_{16}$	1	(0)
	20	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_{12}$		$A_1 D_4 D_{12}$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	21	$A_1 \subset D_{12}$	$A_5 \subset D_{12}$	$A_1 D_{10} D_6$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
D_8^3	22	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_8$		$A_1 D_8 D_8$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	22(b)	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_8$		$A_1 D_8 D_8$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	23	$A_1 \subset D_8$	$A_5 \subset D_8$	$A_1^3 D_6 D_8$	1	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$
$D_9 A_{15}$	24	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset D_9$		$A_1 A_{15}$	2	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	25	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_{15}$		$D_9 A_7$	2	(0)
	26	$A_5 \subset D_9$	$A_1 \subset A_{15}$	$A_3 A_{13}$	2	(0)
	27	$A_1 \subset D_9$	$A_5 \subset A_{15}$	$A_1 A_9 D_7$	1	(0)
E_6^4	28	$A_1 \subset E_6$	$A_5 \subset E_6$	$A_1 A_5 E_6^2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
$A_{11} E_6 D_7$	29	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_{11}$		$A_3 D_7 E_6$	2	(0)
	30	$A_5 \subset E_6$	$A_1 \subset D_7$	$A_1^2 A_{11} D_5$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$
	31	$A_5 \subset E_6$	$A_1 \subset A_{11}$	$A_1 A_9 D_7$	1	(0)
	32	$A_1 \subset E_6$	$A_5 \subset D_7$	$A_5 A_{11}$	2	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
	33	$A_5 \subset D_7$	$A_1 \subset A_{11}$	$A_9 E_6$	3	(0)
	34	$A_1 \subset D_7$	$A_5 \subset A_{11}$	$A_1 A_5 D_5 E_6$	1	(0)
	35	$A_1 \subset E_6$	$A_5 \subset A_{11}$	$A_5^2 D_7$	1	(0)
	D_6^4	36	$A_1 \subset D_6$	$A_5 \subset D_6$	$A_1 D_4 D_6^2$	1

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

L_{root}	No.			N'_{root}	r	$\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$
$D_6A_9^2$	37	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_9$		$A_1A_9D_6$	2	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	38	$A_5 \subset A_9$	$A_1 \subset A_9$	$A_3A_7D_6$	2	(0)
	39	$A_5 \subset A_9$	$A_1 \subset D_6$	$A_1A_3A_9D_4$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	40	$A_1 \subset A_9$	$A_5 \subset D_6$	A_7A_9	2	(0)
$D_5^2A_7^2$	41	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_7$		$A_7D_5^2$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$
	42	$A_5 \subset A_7$	$A_1 \subset A_7$	$A_1A_5D_5^2$	2	(0)
	43	$A_5 \subset A_7$	$A_1 \subset D_5$	$A_1^2A_3A_7D_5$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$
A_8^3	44	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_8$		A_8^2	2	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
	45	$A_1 \subset A_8$	$A_5 \subset A_8$	$A_2A_6A_8$	2	(0)
A_{24}	46	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_{24}$		A_{16}	2	(0)
A_{12}^2	47	$A_5 \oplus A_1 \subset A_{12}$		A_4A_{12}	2	(0)
	48	$A_5 \subset A_{12}$	$A_1 \subset A_{12}$	A_6A_{10}	2	(0)
$D_4A_5^4$	49	$A_5 = A_5$	$A_1 \subset A_5$	$A_3A_5^2D_4$	1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
	50	$A_5 = A_5$	$A_1 \subset D_4$	$A_1^3A_5^3$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$
A_6^4	51	$A_5 \subset A_6$	$A_1 \subset A_6$	$A_4A_6^2$	2	(0)

Remark 4.2. The fibration given in Section 3.3 is # 50 in Table 1, the one given in Section 3.4 is # 41, the one given in Section 3.5 is # 49, the one given in Remark 3.6 is #1. The fibrations of rank 0 may be found also in Shimada and Zhang (2001).

Remark 4.3. We observe that there exists a primitive embedding of $T_X \simeq \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$ in $U(2) \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$ given by the vectors $\langle (1, 1, 1), (0, -1, 1) \rangle$. Thus, X is a special member of the one-dimensional family of K3 surfaces whose transcendental lattice is isometric to $U(2) \oplus \langle 2 \rangle$. The elliptic fibrations on the generic member Y of this family have already been classified (cf. Comparin and Garbagnati 2014), and indeed the elliptic fibrations in Table 1 specialize the ones in Comparin and Garbagnati (2014, Table 4.5 and Section 8.1 case $r = 19$), either because the rank of the Mordell–Weil group increases by 1 or because two singular fibers glue together producing a different type of reducible fiber.

4.1 Nishiyama’s Method in Detail: An Algorithm

This section is devoted to a precise description of Nishiyama’s method. Since the method is very well described both in the original paper (Nishiyama 1996) and in some other papers where it is applied, e.g. Bertin and Lecacheux (2013) and Braun et al. (2013), we summarize it in an algorithm which allows us to compute all the results given in Table 1. In the next section we will describe in detail some peculiar cases, in order to show how this algorithm can be applied.

Definition 4.4. A Niemeier lattice is an even unimodular negative definite lattice of rank 24.

There are 24 Niemeier lattices. We will denote by L an arbitrary Niemeier lattice. Each of them corresponds uniquely to its root lattice L_{root} .

In Table 2 we list the Niemeier lattices, giving both the root lattices of each one and a set of generators for L/L_{root} . To do this we recall the following notation, introduced in Bertin and Lecacheux (2013):

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \alpha_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^n (n-j+1)a_j & \delta_l = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{l-2} id_i + \frac{1}{2}(l-2)d_{l-1} + \frac{1}{2}ld_l \right) \\ \bar{\delta}_l = \sum_{i=1}^{l-2} d_i + \frac{1}{2}(d_{l-1} + d_l) & \tilde{\delta}_l = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{l-2} id_i + \frac{1}{2}ld_{l-1} + \frac{1}{2}(l-2)d_l \right) \\ \eta_6 = -\frac{2e_1+3e_2+4e_3+6e_4+5e_5+4e_6}{3} & \eta_7 = -\frac{(2e_1+3e_2+4e_3+6e_4+5e_5+4e_6+3e_7)}{2} \end{array}$$

Now let us consider a K3 surface S such that $\rho(S) \geq 12$. Let us denote by T_S its transcendental lattice. We describe an algorithm which gives a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of the elliptic fibration on S .

- (1) **The lattice T :** We define the lattice T to be a negative definite lattice such that $\text{rank}(T) = \text{rank}(T_S) + 4$ and the discriminant group and form of T are the same as the ones of T_S . The lattice T is not necessarily unique. If it is not, we choose one lattice with this property (the results obtained do not depend on this choice).
- (2) **Assumption:** We assume that one can choose T to be a root lattice.
- (3) **The embeddings ϕ :** Given a Niemeier lattice L we choose a set of primitive embeddings $\phi : T \hookrightarrow L_{\text{root}}$ not isomorphic by an element of the Weyl group.
- (4) **The lattices N and N_{root} :** Given a primitive embedding ϕ we compute the orthogonal complement N of $\phi(T)$ in L_{root} , i.e. $N := \phi(T)^{\perp_{L_{\text{root}}}}$ and N_{root} its root lattice.
- (5) **The lattices W and W_{root} :** We denote by W the orthogonal complement of $\phi(T)$ in L , i.e. $W := \phi(T)^{\perp_L}$ and by W_{root} its root lattice. We observe that $N_{\text{root}} = W_{\text{root}}$ and $N \hookrightarrow W$ with finite index.
- (6) **The elliptic fibration \mathcal{E}_ϕ :** The frame of any elliptic fibration on S is a lattice W obtained as in step 5. Moreover, the trivial lattice of any elliptic fibration on S is of the form $U \oplus N_{\text{root}} = U \oplus W_{\text{root}}$ where W_{root} and N_{root} are obtained as above. Hence, we find a \mathcal{J}_2 -classification of the elliptic fibration on S . In particular every elliptic fibration on S is uniquely associated with a primitive embedding $\phi : T \hookrightarrow L$. Let us denote by \mathcal{E}_ϕ the elliptic fibration associated with ϕ .
- (7) **The singular fibers:** We already observed (cf. Section 2.1) that almost all the properties of the singular fibers are encoded in the trivial lattice, so it is clear that every $N_{\text{root}} := (\phi(T)^{\perp_{L_{\text{root}}}})_{\text{root}}$ determines almost all the properties of the reducible fibers of \mathcal{E}_ϕ .
- (8) **The rank of the Mordell–Weil group:** Let ϕ be a given embedding. Let $r := \text{rank}(\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_\phi))$. Then $r = \text{rank}(NS(S)) - 2 - \text{rank}(N_{\text{root}}) = 20 - \text{rank}(T_S) - \text{rank}(N_{\text{root}})$.
- (9) **The torsion of the Mordell–Weil group:** The torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group is $\overline{W_{\text{root}}}/W_{\text{root}} \subset W/N$ and can be computed in the following way: let

Table 2 The Niemeier lattices L : L_{root} and L/L_{root}

L_{root}	L/L_{root}
E_8^3	$\langle (0) \rangle$
$E_8 D_{16}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle \delta_{16} \rangle$
$E_7^2 D_{10}$	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 = \langle \eta_7^{(1)} + \delta_{10}, \eta_7^{(1)} + \eta_7^{(2)} + \bar{\delta}_{10} \rangle$
$E_7 A_{17}$	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} = \langle \eta_7 + 3\alpha_{17} \rangle$
D_{24}	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle \delta_{24} \rangle$
D_{12}^2	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 = \langle \delta_{12}^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_{12}^{(2)}, \bar{\delta}_{12}^{(1)} + \delta_{12}^{(2)} \rangle$
D_8^3	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3 = \langle \delta_8^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_8^{(2)} + \bar{\delta}_8^{(3)}, \bar{\delta}_8^{(1)} + \delta_8^{(2)} + \bar{\delta}_8^{(3)}, \bar{\delta}_8^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_8^{(2)} + \delta_8^{(3)} \rangle$
$D_9 A_{15}$	$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} = \langle \delta_9 + 2\alpha_{15} \rangle$
E_6^4	$(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^2 = \langle \eta_6^{(1)} + \eta_6^{(2)} + \eta_6^{(3)}, -\eta_6^{(1)} + \eta_6^{(3)} + \eta_6^{(4)} \rangle$
$A_{11} E_6 D_7$	$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z} = \langle \alpha_{11} + \eta_6 + \delta_7 \rangle$
D_6^4	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4 = \langle \delta_6^{(2)} + \bar{\delta}_6^{(3)} + \tilde{\delta}_6^{(4)}, \delta_6^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_6^{(2)} + \delta_6^{(4)}, \delta_6^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_6^{(2)} + \tilde{\delta}_6^{(4)}, \delta_6^{(1)} + \bar{\delta}_6^{(3)} + \bar{\delta}_6^{(4)} \rangle$
$D_6 A_9^2$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z} = \langle \delta_6 + 5\alpha_9, \delta_6 + \alpha_9 + 2\alpha_9^{(2)} \rangle$
$D_5^2 A_7^2$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} = \langle \delta_5^{(1)} + \delta_5^{(2)} + 2\alpha_7, \delta_5^{(1)} + 2\delta_5^{(2)} + \alpha_7^{(1)} + \alpha_7^{(2)} \rangle$
A_3^3	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} = \langle 3\alpha_8^{(1)} + 3\alpha_8^{(2)}, \alpha_8^{(1)} + 2\alpha_8^{(2)} + 2\alpha_8^{(3)} \rangle$
$A_3^4 D_4$	$(\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z})^2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle 5\alpha_5^{(1)} + 2\alpha_5^{(2)} + \alpha_5^{(3)} + \bar{\delta}_4, 5\alpha_5^{(1)} + 3\alpha_5^{(2)} + 2\alpha_5^{(3)} + 4\alpha_5^{(4)} + \delta_4, 3\alpha_5^{(1)} + 3\alpha_5^{(4)} + \tilde{\delta}_4 \rangle$
A_6^4	$(\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z})^2 = \langle \alpha_6^{(1)} + 2\alpha_6^{(2)} + \alpha_6^{(3)} + 6\alpha_6^{(4)}, \alpha_6^{(1)} + 6\alpha_6^{(2)} + 2\alpha_6^{(3)} + \alpha_6^{(4)} \rangle$
D_4^6	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^6 = \langle \delta_4^{(1)} + \delta_4^{(i)}, i = 1, \dots, 5, \sum_{i=1}^6 \delta_4^{(i)} \rangle$
A_{24}	$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} = \langle 5\alpha_{24} \rangle$
A_{12}^2	$\mathbb{Z}/13\mathbb{Z} = \langle 2\alpha_{13}^{(1)} + 3\alpha_{13}^{(2)} \rangle$
A_6^6	$(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z})^3 = \langle \alpha_4^{(1)} + \alpha_4^{(2)} + \alpha_4^{(3)} + 4\alpha_4^{(4)} + 4\alpha_4^{(5)}, \alpha_4^{(1)} + \alpha_4^{(2)} + 4\alpha_4^{(3)} + \alpha_4^{(5)} + 4\alpha_4^{(6)}, \alpha_4^{(1)} + 4\alpha_4^{(3)} + \alpha_4^{(4)} + 4\alpha_4^{(5)} + \alpha_4^{(6)} \rangle$
A_3^8	$(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z})^4 = \langle 3\alpha_3^{(1)} + \sum_{i=2}^8 c_i \alpha_3^{(i)} \text{ such that } (c_2, \dots, c_8) \text{ is a cyclic permutation of } (2001011) \rangle$
A_{12}^{12}	$(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^6 = \langle 2\alpha_2^{(1)} + \sum_{i=2}^{12} c_i \alpha_2^{(i)} \text{ such that } (c_2, \dots, c_{12}) \text{ is a cyclic permutation of } (11211122212) \rangle$
A_{14}^{24}	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{12} = \langle \alpha_1^{(1)} + \sum_{i=2}^{24} c_i \alpha_2^{(i)} \text{ such that } (c_2, \dots, c_{24}) \text{ is a cyclic permutation of } (00000101001100110101111) \rangle$
—	$\Lambda_{24} \simeq L$

$l + L_{\text{root}}$ be a non-trivial element of L/L_{root} . If there exist $k \neq 0$ and $u \in L_{\text{root}}$ such that $k(l+u) \in N_{\text{root}}$, then $l+u \in W$ and the class of l is a torsion element.

Remark 4.5. It is not always true that the lattice T can be chosen to be a root lattice, and the method can be applied with some modifications without this assumption, see Braun et al. (2013). Since everything is easier under this assumption and in our case we can require that T is a root lattice, we described the method with the assumption (2). In particular, if T is not a root lattice, then one has to consider the

primitive embeddings of T in L , but one cannot use the results in Nishiyama (1996, Sections 4 and 5), so the points (3), (4), and (5) are significantly more complicated.

4.2 Explicit Computations

Here we apply the algorithm described in Section 4.1 to the K3 surface X .

4.2.1 Step 1

From Proposition 3.3, we find that the transcendental lattice of X is

$$T_X = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

According to Nishiyama (1996), Schütt and Shioda (2010) and Bertin and Lecacheux (2013), $T_X(-1)$ admits a primitive embedding in E_8 and we can take T as its orthogonal complement in E_8 , that is

$$T = A_5 \oplus A_1.$$

4.2.2 Step 2

We observe that T is a root lattice.

4.2.3 Step 3

We must find all the primitive embeddings $\phi : T \hookrightarrow L_{\text{root}}$ not Weyl isomorphic. This has been done by Nishiyama (1996) for the primitive embeddings of A_k in A_m , D_n , E_l and for the primitive embeddings of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ into E_7 and E_8 . So we have to determine the primitive embeddings not isomorphic of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in A_m and D_n . This will be achieved using Corollary 4.7 and Lemma 4.10. First we recall some notions used in order to prove these results.

Let B be a negative-definite even lattice, let $a \in B_{\text{root}}$ a root of B . The reflection R_a is the isometry $R_a(x) = x + (a \cdot x)a$ and the Weyl group of B , $W(B)$, is the group generated by R_a for $a \in B_{\text{root}}$.

Proposition 4.6. *Let A be a sublattice of B . Suppose there exists a sequence of roots x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n of A^{\perp_B} with $x_i \cdot x_{i+1} = \varepsilon_i$ and $\varepsilon_i^2 = 1$ then the two lattices $A \oplus \langle x_1 \rangle$ and $A \oplus \langle x_n \rangle$ are isometric by an element of the Weyl group of B .*

Proof. First we prove the statement for $n = 2$. Since the two sublattices $A \oplus \langle x_1 \rangle$ and $A \oplus \langle -x_1 \rangle$ are isometric by R_{x_1} we can suppose that $x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1$ (i.e. $\varepsilon_1 = 1$).

Then $x_1 + x_2$ is also a root and is in $A^{\perp B}$. So the reflection $R_{x_1+x_2}$ is equal to I_d on A . Let $g := R_{x_1} \circ R_{x_1+x_2}$ then $g \in W(B)$ is equal to I_d on A . Moreover $g(x_2) = R_{x_1}(x_2 + ((x_1 + x_2) \cdot x_2)(x_1 + x_2)) = x_1$, and so g fits. The case $n > 2$ follows by induction. \square

Corollary 4.7. *Suppose $n \geq 9$, $p \geq 6$, up to an element of the Weyl group $W(D_n)$ or $W(A_p)$ there is a unique primitive embedding of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in D_n or A_p .*

Proof. From Nishiyama (1996) up to an element of the Weyl group there exists one primitive embedding of A_5 in D_n or A_p . Fix this embedding. If M is the orthogonal of this embedding then M_{root} is D_{n-6} or A_{p-6} . So for two primitive embeddings of A_1 in M_{root} we can apply the previous proposition. \square

We study now the primitive embeddings of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in D_8 (which are not considered in the previous corollary, since the orthogonal complement of the unique primitive embedding of A_5 in D_8 is $\langle -6 \rangle \oplus \langle -2 \rangle^2$).

We denote by $\{\varepsilon_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^n .

We can identify $D_n(-1)$ with \mathbb{D}_n , the set of vectors of \mathbb{Z}^n whose coordinates have an even sum.

First we recall the two following propositions, see, for example, Martinet (2002).

Proposition 4.8. *The group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ is isomorphic to the semi-direct product $\{\pm 1\}^n \rtimes S_n$, where the group S_n acts on $\{\pm 1\}^n$ by permuting the n components.*

Proposition 4.9. *If $n \neq 4$, the restriction to \mathbb{D}_n of the automorphisms of \mathbb{Z}^n induces an isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ onto the group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_n)$. The Weyl group $W(\mathbb{D}_n)$ of index two in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_n)$ corresponds to those elements which induce an even number of changes of signs of the ε_i .*

Lemma 4.10. *There are two embeddings of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in D_8 non-isomorphic up to $W(D_8)$.*

Proof. Let $d_8 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$ and $d_{8-i+1} = -\varepsilon_{i-1} + \varepsilon_i$ with $2 \leq i \leq 8$ a basis of \mathbb{D}_8 . We consider the embedding

$$A_5 \hookrightarrow \langle d_7, d_6, d_5, d_4, d_3 \rangle.$$

By Nishiyama's results (Nishiyama 1996), this embedding is unique up to an element of $W(D_8)$ and we have $(A_5)^{\perp D_8} = \langle \sum_{i=1}^6 \varepsilon_i \rangle \oplus \langle x_7 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle$ with $x_7 = \varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8$. We see that $\pm x_7$ and $\pm d_1$ are the only roots of $(A_5)^{\perp D_8}$.

We consider the two embeddings

$$A_5 \oplus A_1 \hookrightarrow \langle d_7, d_6, d_5, d_4, d_3 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7 \rangle$$

$$A_5 \oplus A_1 \hookrightarrow \langle d_7, d_6, d_5, d_4, d_3 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle.$$

Suppose there exists an element R' of $W(D_8)$ such that $R'(x_7) = d_1$ and $R'(A_5) = A_5$, we shall show that $R'(d_1) = \pm x_7$. If $z := R'(d_1)$, then as R' is an isometry $z \cdot d_1 = R'(d_1) \cdot R'(x_7) = d_1 \cdot x_7 = 0$. Moreover, $z \in (A_5)^{\perp D_8}$ and so $z = \pm x_7$.

Since $R'(A_5) = A_5$, we see that $R'|_{A_5}$ is an element of $O(A_5)$, the group of isometries of A_5 . We know that $O(A_5)/W(A_5) \sim \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, generated by the class of $\mu : d_7 \leftrightarrow d_3, d_6 \leftrightarrow d_4, d_5 \leftrightarrow d_5$.

Thus, we have $R'|_{A_5} = \rho \in W(A_5)$ or $R'|_{A_5} = \rho\mu$ with $\rho \in W(A_5)$. We can also consider ρ as an element of the group generated by reflections R_u of D_8 with $u \in A_5$. So, for v in $(A_5)^{\perp D_8}$ we have $R_u(v) = v$ if $u \in A_5$ and then $\rho(v) = v$.

Let $R = \rho^{-1}R'$ then $R = R'$ on $(A_5)^{\perp D_8}$. Since $R'(d_1) = \pm x_7$ and $R'(x_7) = d_1$ we have $R'|_{(\varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_8)} = (\varepsilon_7 \rightarrow \varepsilon_8, \varepsilon_8 \rightarrow -\varepsilon_7)$ or $(\varepsilon_7 \rightarrow \varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_8 \rightarrow -\varepsilon_8)$. Also we have $R|_{(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_6)} = I_d$ or $\varepsilon_i \leftrightarrow \varepsilon_{7-i}$.

In the second case R corresponds to a permutation of ε_i with only one sign minus; thus, R is not an element of $W(D_8)$.

4.2.4 Step 4

For each primitive embedding of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in L_{root} , the computations of N and N_{root} are obtained in almost all the cases by Nishiyama (1996, Section 5). In the few cases not considered by Nishiyama, one can make the computation directly. The results are collected in Table 3, where we use the following notation. The vectors x_3, x_7, z_6 in D_n are defined by

$$x_3 := d_{n-3} + 2d_{n-2} + d_{n-1} + d_n,$$

$$x_7 := d_{n-7} + 2(d_{n-6} + d_{n-5} + d_{n-4} + d_{n-3} + d_{n-2}) + d_{n-1} + d_n,$$

$$x'_7 := 2(d_{n-6} + d_{n-5} + d_{n-4} + d_{n-3} + d_{n-2}) + d_{n-1} + d_n,$$

$$z_6 := d_{n-5} + 2d_{n-4} + 3d_{n-3} + 4d_{n-2} + 3d_{n-1} + 2d_n,$$

$$\tilde{z}_6 := d_{n-5} + 2d_{n-4} + 3d_{n-3} + 4d_{n-2} + 2d_{n-1} + 3d_n,$$

and the vectors x, y in E_p are

$$x := e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3 + 2e_4 + e_5, \quad y := e_1 + 2e_2 + 2e_3 + 3e_4 + 2e_5 + e_6.$$

4.2.5 Step 5 (An Example: Fibrations 22 and 22(b))

In order to compute W we recall that W is an overlattice of finite index of N ; in fact, it contains the non-trivial elements of L/L_{root} which are orthogonal to $\phi(A_5 \oplus A_1)$. Moreover, the index of the inclusion $N \hookrightarrow W$ depends on the discriminant of N . Indeed $|d(W)| = |d(NS(X))| = 12$, so the index of the inclusion $N \hookrightarrow W$ is $\sqrt{|d(N)|/12}$.

As example we compute here the lattices W for the two different embeddings of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in D_8 (i.e., for the fibrations 22 and 22(b)). Thus, we consider the Niemeier

Table 3 The orthogonal complement of the primitive embeddings $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in L_{root}

No.	Primitive Embedding	Orthogonal Complement
1	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, e_3^{(1)}, \dots, e_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_8^{(1)} \rangle$	$\langle 4e_1^{(1)} + 6e_2^{(1)} + 8e_3^{(1)} + 12e_4^{(1)} + 10e_5^{(1)} + 8e_6^{(1)} + 6e_7^{(1)} + 3e_8^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle y^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_8^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(3)}, \dots, e_8^{(3)} \rangle$
2	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, e_3^{(1)}, \dots, e_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\langle e_8^{(1)}, 2e_1^{(1)} + 3e_2^{(1)} + 4e_3^{(1)} + 6e_4^{(1)} + 5e_5^{(1)} + 4e_6^{(1)} + 3e_7^{(1)} + 2e_8^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle y^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x^{(2)}, e_2^{(2)}, e_4^{(2)}, \dots, e_8^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(3)}, \dots, e_8^{(3)} \rangle$
3	$\langle e_1, e_3, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle e_8 \rangle$	$\langle y \rangle \oplus \langle 4e_1 + 6e_2 + 8e_3 + 12e_4 + 10e_5 + 8e_6 + 6e_7 + 3e_8 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_{16} \rangle$
4	$\langle d_{16}, d_{14}, \dots, d_{11} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7, d_9, \dots, d_3, 2d_2 + d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1, \dots, e_8 \rangle$
5	$\langle e_1, e_3, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle d_{16} \rangle$	$\langle y \rangle \oplus \langle e_8, 2e_1 + 3e_2 + 4e_3 + 6e_4 + 5e_5 + 4e_6 + 3e_7 + 2e_8 \rangle \oplus \langle d_{15} \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_{13}, \dots, d_1 \rangle$
6	$\langle d_{16}, d_{14}, \dots, d_{11} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7, d_9, \dots, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle x, e_2, e_4, \dots, e_8 \rangle$
7	$\langle e_2^{(1)}, e_4^{(1)}, \dots, e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(1)} \rangle$	$\langle 3e_1^{(1)} + 4e_2^{(1)} + 6e_3^{(1)} + 8e_4^{(1)} + 6e_5^{(1)} + 4e_6^{(1)} + 2e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_{10} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle$
8	$\langle d_{10}, d_8, \dots, d_5 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7 \rangle \oplus \langle d_3 \rangle \oplus \langle d_3 + x_7 + 2d_2 + d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(1)}, \dots, e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle$
9	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, e_3^{(1)}, \dots, e_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\langle 2e_1^{(1)} + 3e_2^{(1)} + 4e_3^{(1)} + 6e_4^{(1)} + 5e_5^{(1)} + 4e_6^{(1)} + 3e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle y^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x^{(2)}, e_2^{(2)}, e_4^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_{10} \rangle$
10	$\langle e_2^{(1)}, e_4^{(1)}, \dots, e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, 2e_1^{(1)} + 2e_2^{(1)} + 3e_3^{(1)} + 4e_4^{(1)} + 3e_5^{(1)} + 2e_6^{(1)} + e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x^{(2)}, e_2^{(2)}, e_4^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_{10} \rangle$
11	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, e_3^{(1)}, \dots, e_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_{10} \rangle$	$\langle 2e_1^{(1)} + 3e_2^{(1)} + 4e_3^{(1)} + 6e_4^{(1)} + 5e_5^{(1)} + 4e_6^{(1)} + 3e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_9 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_7, \dots, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle y^{(1)} \rangle$
12	$\langle e_2^{(1)}, e_4^{(1)}, \dots, e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_{10} \rangle$	$\langle e_1^{(1)}, 2e_1^{(1)} + 2e_2^{(1)} + 3e_3^{(1)} + 4e_4^{(1)} + 3e_5^{(1)} + 2e_6^{(1)} + e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_9 \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_7, \dots, d_1 \rangle$
13	$\langle d_{10}, d_8, \dots, d_5 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(1)} \rangle$	$\langle x_7, d_3, d_2, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle x^{(1)}, e_2^{(1)}, e_4^{(1)}, \dots, e_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(2)}, \dots, e_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle z_6 \rangle$

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

No.	Primitive Embedding	Orthogonal Complement
14	$\langle e_2, e_4, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1 \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} 2e_1 + 3e_2 + 4e_3 + \\ 6e_4 + 5e_5 + 4e_6 + 3e_7 \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1, \dots, a_{17} \rangle$
15	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle a_7 \rangle$	$\langle e_1, \dots, e_7 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} a_9, \dots, a_{17}, \\ \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j - 6a_8, \\ a_7 + 2a_8 \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
16	$\langle e_1, e_3, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 \rangle$	$\langle y \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} 2e_1 + 3e_2 + 4e_3 + \\ 6e_4 + 5e_5 + 4e_6 + 3e_7 \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \\ \langle a_1 + 2a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{17} \rangle$
17	$\langle e_2, e_4, \dots, e_7 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} 2e_1 + 2e_2 + 3e_3 + \\ 4e_4 + 3e_5 + 2e_6 + e_7 \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \\ \langle a_1 + 2a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{17} \rangle$
18	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1 \rangle$	$\langle x, e_2, e_4, \dots, e_7 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j, \\ a_7, \dots, a_{17} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
19	$\langle d_{24}, d_{22}, \dots, d_{19} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7 + d_1 + 2d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{17} \rangle$
20	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_{12}^{(1)}, d_{10}^{(1)}, \dots, d_7^{(1)} \\ \oplus d_1^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_1^{(1)} + 2d_2^{(1)} + d_3^{(1)} + x_7^{(1)}, \\ d_3^{(1)}, d_4^{(1)}, d_5^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \\ \left\langle d_1^{(2)}, \dots, d_{12}^{(2)} \right\rangle \oplus \langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_7^{(1)} \rangle$
21	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_{12}^{(1)}, d_{10}^{(1)}, \dots, d_7^{(1)} \\ \oplus d_{12}^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_7^{(1)}, d_5^{(1)}, \dots, d_1^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \\ \langle d_{11}^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_3^{(2)}, d_9^{(2)}, \dots, d_1^{(2)} \rangle$
22	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_7^{(1)}, d_6^{(1)}, \dots, d_3^{(1)} \\ \oplus d_1^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \\ \langle d_1^{(2)}, \dots, d_8^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(3)}, \dots, d_8^{(3)} \rangle$
22 (b)	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_7^{(1)}, d_6^{(1)}, \dots, d_3^{(1)} \\ \oplus x_7^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \\ \langle d_1^{(2)}, \dots, d_8^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(3)}, \dots, d_8^{(3)} \rangle$
23	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} d_8^{(1)}, d_6^{(1)}, \dots, d_3^{(1)} \\ \oplus d_8^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_7^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \\ \langle x_3^{(2)}, d_5^{(2)}, \dots, d_1^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(3)}, \dots, d_8^{(3)} \rangle$
24	$\langle d_9, d_7, \dots, d_4 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_7, d_1 + 2d_2 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1, \dots, a_{15} \rangle$
25	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle a_7 \rangle$	$\langle d_1, \dots, d_9 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j - 6a_8, \\ a_7 + 2a_8, \\ a_9, \dots, a_{15} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
26	$\langle d_9, d_7, \dots, d_4 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, d_2, x_7 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} a_1 + 2a_2, \\ a_3, \dots, a_{15} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
27	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle d_9 \rangle$	$\langle d_8 \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_6, \dots, d_1 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j, \\ a_7, \dots, a_{15} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
28	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} e_1^{(1)}, e_3^{(1)}, \dots, e_6^{(1)} \\ \oplus e_2^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} e_2^{(2)} + e_3^{(2)} + 2e_4^{(2)} + e_5^{(2)}, \\ e_1^{(2)}, e_3^{(2)}, e_5^{(2)}, e_6^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \\ \langle e_1^{(3)}, \dots, e_6^{(3)} \rangle \oplus \langle e_1^{(4)}, \dots, e_6^{(4)} \rangle \oplus \langle y^{(1)} \rangle$

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

No.	Primitive Embedding	Orthogonal Complement
29	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle a_7 \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j - 6a_8, \\ a_7 + 2a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11} \end{array} \right\rangle \oplus$ $\langle d_1, \dots, d_7 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1, \dots, e_6 \rangle$
30	$\langle e_1, e_3, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle d_7 \rangle$	$\langle y \rangle \oplus \langle d_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_4, \dots, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1, \dots, a_{11} \rangle$
31	$\langle e_1, e_3, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 \rangle$	$\langle y \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_7 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 + 2a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{11} \rangle$
32	$\langle d_7, d_5, \dots, d_2 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x'_7 \rangle \oplus \langle x, e_2, e_4, e_5, e_6 \rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1, \dots, a_{11} \rangle$
33	$\langle d_7, d_5, \dots, d_2 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1 \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x'_7 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus$ $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} a_1 + 2a_2, \\ a_3, \dots, a_{11} \end{array} \right\rangle$
34	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle d_7 \rangle$	$\langle d_6 \rangle \oplus \langle x_3, d_4, \dots, d_1 \rangle$ $\oplus \langle e_1, \dots, e_6 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j, \\ a_7, \dots, a_{11} \end{array} \right\rangle$
35	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle e_1 \rangle$	$\langle x, e_2, e_4, e_5, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_7 \rangle \oplus$ $\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j, a_7, \dots, a_{11} \right\rangle$
36	$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} d_6^{(1)}, d_4^{(1)}, \dots, d_1^{(1)} \\ \oplus d_6^{(2)} \end{array} \right\rangle$	$\langle z_6^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_5^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(3)}, \dots, d_6^{(3)} \rangle \oplus$ $\langle x_3^{(2)}, d_3^{(2)}, d_2^{(2)}, d_1^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(4)}, \dots, d_6^{(4)} \rangle$
37	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_7^{(1)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} - 6a_8^{(1)}, \\ a_7^{(1)} + 2a_8^{(1)}, a_9^{(1)} \end{array} \right\rangle \oplus$ $\langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_9^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_6 \rangle$
38	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\langle d_1, \dots, d_6 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)}, \\ a_7^{(1)}, a_8^{(1)}, a_9^{(1)} \end{array} \right\rangle \oplus$ $\langle a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)}, a_3^{(2)}, \dots, a_9^{(2)} \rangle$
39	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_6 \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)}, a_7^{(1)}, a_8^{(1)}, a_9^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus \langle d_5 \rangle$ $\oplus \langle x_3, d_3, d_2, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_9^{(2)} \rangle$
40	$\langle d_5, \dots, d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(1)} \rangle$	$\langle z_6 \rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{array}{c} a_1^{(1)} + 2a_2^{(1)}, \\ a_3^{(1)}, \dots, a_9^{(1)} \end{array} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_9^{(2)} \rangle$
41	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_7^{(1)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} + 3a_7^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_7^{(2)} \rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, d_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(2)}, \dots, d_7^{(2)} \rangle$
42	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)}, a_7^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{array}{c} a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)}, \\ a_3^{(2)}, \dots, a_7^{(2)} \end{array} \right\rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, d_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(2)}, \dots, d_5^{(2)} \rangle$
43	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_5^{(1)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)}, a_7^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus \langle d_4^{(1)} \rangle \oplus$ $\langle x_3^{(1)}, d_2^{(1)}, d_1^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_7^{(2)} \rangle$
44	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_7^{(1)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)}, a_7^{(1)} + 2a_8^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus$ $\langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_8^{(2)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(3)}, \dots, a_8^{(3)} \rangle$

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

No.	Primitive Embedding	Orthogonal Complement
45	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} \\ a_7^{(1)}, a_8^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)} \\ a_3^{(2)}, \dots, a_8^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1^{(3)}, \dots, a_8^{(3)} \rangle$
46	$\langle a_1, \dots, a_5 \rangle \oplus \langle a_7 \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j - 6a_8, a_7 + 2a_8, a_9, \dots, a_{24} \right\rangle$
47	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_7^{(1)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} - 6a_8^{(1)} \\ a_7^{(1)} + 2a_8^{(1)} \\ a_9^{(1)}, \dots, a_{12}^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_{12}^{(2)} \rangle$
48	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} \\ a_7^{(1)}, \dots, a_{12}^{(1)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)} \\ a_3^{(2)}, \dots, a_{12}^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
49	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \begin{matrix} a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)} \\ a_3^{(2)}, a_4^{(2)}, a_5^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(3)}, \dots, a_5^{(3)} \rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1^{(4)}, \dots, a_5^{(4)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1, \dots, d_4 \rangle$
50	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_4 \rangle$	$\langle d_3 \rangle \oplus \langle x_3 \rangle \oplus \langle d_1 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)}, \dots, a_5^{(2)} \rangle$ $\oplus \langle a_1^{(3)}, \dots, a_5^{(3)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(4)}, \dots, a_5^{(4)} \rangle$
51	$\langle a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_5^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(2)} \rangle$	$\left\langle \sum_{j=1}^6 ja_j^{(1)} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \begin{matrix} a_1^{(2)} + 2a_2^{(2)} \\ a_3^{(2)}, \dots, a_6^{(2)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle \oplus$ $\left\langle a_1^{(3)}, \dots, a_6^{(3)} \right\rangle \oplus \langle a_1^{(4)}, \dots, a_6^{(4)} \rangle$

lattice L such that $L_{\text{root}} \simeq D_8^3$ and we denote the generators of L/L_{root} as follows:
 $v_1 := \delta_8^{(1)} + \overline{\delta_8^{(2)}} + \overline{\delta_8^{(3)}}$, $v_2 := \overline{\delta_8^{(1)}} + \delta_8^{(2)} + \overline{\delta_8^{(3)}}$, $v_3 := \overline{\delta_8^{(1)}} + \overline{\delta_8^{(2)}} + \delta_8^{(3)}$.

Fibration #22: We consider the embedding $\varphi_1 : A_5 \oplus A_1 \hookrightarrow L$ such that $\varphi_1(A_5 \oplus A_1) = \langle d_7^{(1)}, d_6^{(1)}, d_5^{(1)}, d_4^{(1)}, d_3^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_1^{(1)} \rangle$. The generators of the lattice N are described in Table 3 and one can directly check that $N \simeq \langle -6 \rangle \oplus A_1 \oplus D_8 \oplus D_8$. So, $|d(N)| = 6 \cdot 2^5$ and the index of the inclusion $N \hookrightarrow W$ is $2^2 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 2^5 / 12}$. This implies that there is a copy of $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \subset (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$ which is also contained in W and so in particular is orthogonal to $\varphi_1(A_5 \oplus A_1)$.

We observe that v_1 is orthogonal to the embedded copy of $A_5 \oplus A_1$, v_2 and v_3 are not. Moreover $v_2 - v_3$ is orthogonal to the embedded copy of $A_5 \oplus A_1$. Hence v_1 and $v_2 - v_3$ generates $W/N \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$. We just observe that $v_2 - v_3 \in W$ is equivalent mod W_{root} to the vector $w_2 := \delta_8^{(2)} + \delta_8^{(3)} \in W$, so $W/N \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \simeq \langle v_1, w_2 \rangle$. We will reconsider this fibration in Section 4.3 comparing it with the fibration #22b.

Fibration #22(b): We consider the other embedding of $A_5 \oplus A_1$ in L_{root} , i.e. $\varphi_2 : A_5 \oplus A_1 \hookrightarrow L$ such that $\varphi_2(A_5 \oplus A_1) = \langle d_7^{(1)}, d_6^{(1)}, d_5^{(1)}, d_4^{(1)}, d_3^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle x_7^{(1)} \rangle$.

The generators of the lattice N is described in Table 3 and one can directly check that $N \simeq \langle -6 \rangle \oplus A_1 \oplus D_8 \oplus D_8$. As above this implies that $W/N \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$ which is generated by elements in L/L_{root} which are orthogonal to $\varphi_2(A_5 \oplus A_1)$. In particular, $v_1 - v_2$ and $v_2 - v_3$ are orthogonal to $\varphi_2(A_5 \oplus A_1)$ so $v_1 - v_2 \in W$ and $v_2 - v_3 \in W$. Moreover, $v_2 - v_3 = \overline{\delta_8^{(2)}} + \delta_8^{(3)} \pmod{W_{\text{root}}}$. So, denoted by $w_2 := \overline{\delta_8^{(2)}} + \delta_8^{(3)}$, we

have that $W/N \simeq \langle v_1 - v_2, w_2 \rangle$. We will reconsider this fibration in Section 4.3 comparing it with the fibration #22.

4.2.6 Step 6

We recalled in Section 2.1 that each elliptic fibration is associated with a certain decomposition of the Néron–Severi group as a direct sum of U and a lattice, called W . In step 5 we computed all the admissible lattices W , so we classify the elliptic fibrations on X . We denote all the elliptic fibrations according to their associated embeddings; this gives the first five columns of the Table 1.

4.2.7 Step 7

Moreover, again in Section 2.1, we recalled that each reducible fiber of an elliptic fibration is uniquely associated with a Dynkin diagram and that a Dynkin diagram is associated with at most two reducible fibers of the fibration. This completes step 7.

4.2.8 Step 8

In order to compute the rank of the Mordell–Weil group it suffices to perform the suggested computation, so $r = 18 - \text{rank}(N_{\text{root}})$. This gives the sixth column of Table 1.

For example, in cases 22 and 22(b), the lattice N_{root} coincides and has rank 17, thus $r = 1$ in both the cases.

4.2.9 Step 9

In order to compute the torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group one has to identify the vectors $v \in W/N$ such that $kv \in N_{\text{root}}$ for a certain nontrivial integer number $k \in \mathbb{Z}$; this gives the last column of Table 1. We will demonstrate this procedure in some examples below (on fibrations #22 and #22(b)), but first we remark that in several cases it is possible to use an alternative method either in order to completely determine $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$ or at least to bound it. We already presented the theoretical aspect of these techniques in Section 2.3.

Probably the easiest case is the one where $r = 0$. In this case $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$. Since $r = 0$, this implies that $\text{rank}(N_{\text{root}}) = 18 = \text{rank}N$, so $N = N_{\text{root}}$. Hence $W/N = W/N_{\text{root}}$, thus every element $w \in W/N$ is such that a multiple is contained in N_{root} , i.e. every element of W/N contributes to the torsion. Thus, $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) = W/N = W/N_{\text{root}}$. This immediately allows to compute the torsion for the 7 extremal fibrations #2, 5, 10, 12, 28, 30, 50.

Fibration #50 $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_1^{\oplus 3} \oplus A_5^{\oplus 3}$ ($r = 0$) The lattice $N = N_{\text{root}}$ is $A_1^{\oplus 3} \oplus A_5^{\oplus 3}$, then $|d(N)| = 2^3 6^3$ and $|W/N| = 2 \times 6$. Moreover $W/N \subset L/L_{\text{root}} \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z})^2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. This immediately implies that $W/N = \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Fibration #1 $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_1 \oplus E_8^{\oplus 2}$ (**fibers of special type, Proposition 2.9**) The presence of the lattice E_8 as summand of N_{root} implies that the fibration has a fiber of type II^* (two in this specific case). Hence $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$ is trivial.

Fibration #29 $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_3 \oplus D_7 \oplus E_6$ (**fibers of special type, Proposition 2.9**) By Proposition 2.9 if a fibration has a fiber of type IV^* , then the Mordell–Weil group is a subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$. On the other hand, a fiber of type D_7 , i.e., I_3^* can only occur in fibrations with 4 or 2-torsion or trivial torsion group. Therefore $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$ is trivial.

Fibration #25 $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_7 \oplus D_9$ (**the height formula, Section 2.3.2**) Suppose there is a non-trivial torsion section P . Then, taking into account the possible contributions of the reducible fibers to the height pairing, there is $0 \leq i \leq 7$ such that one of the following holds:

$$4 = \frac{i(8-i)}{8} + 1 \text{ or } 4 = \frac{i(8-i)}{8} + 1 + 5/4.$$

After a simple calculation, one sees that neither of the above can happen and therefore the torsion group $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})_{\text{tors}}$ is trivial.

Fibration #22 $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_1 \oplus D_8 \oplus D_8$ We already computed the generators of W/N in Section 4.2.5, $W/N \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \simeq \langle v_1, w_2 \rangle$. A basis of N_{root} is $\langle x_7^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_i^{(j)} \rangle_{i=1, \dots, 8, j=2, 3}$. So

$$\begin{aligned} 2v_1 &= d_1^{(1)} + 2d_2^{(1)} + 3d_3^{(1)} + 4d_4^{(1)} + 5d_5^{(1)} + 6d_6^{(1)} + 2d_7^{(1)} + 3d_8^{(1)} \\ &+ \sum_{i=2}^3 \left(d_7^{(i)} + d_8^{(i)} + 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^7 d_j^{(i)} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and $2v_1 \notin N_{\text{root}}$ since $d_1^{(1)} + 2d_2^{(1)} + 3d_3^{(1)} + 4d_4^{(1)} + 5d_5^{(1)} + 6d_6^{(1)} + 2d_7^{(1)} + 3d_8^{(1)}$ is not a multiple of $x_7^{(1)}$. Vice-versa

$$2w_2 \subset D_8^{(2)} \oplus D_8^{(3)} \in N_{\text{root}}.$$

Thus $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Fibration #22(b) $N_{\text{root}} \simeq A_1 \oplus D_8 \oplus D_8$ Similarly, we consider the generators of $W/N \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \simeq \langle v_1 - v_2, w_2 \rangle$ computed in Section 4.2.5. A basis of N_{root} is $\langle d_1^{(1)} \rangle \oplus \langle d_i^{(j)} \rangle_{i=1, \dots, 8, j=2, 3}$. So

$$2w_1 \notin N_{\text{root}} \text{ and } 2w_2 \in N_{\text{root}}.$$

Thus also in this case $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

4.3 Again on Fibrations #22 and #22(b)

As we can check in Table 1 and we proved in the previous sections, the fibrations #22 and #22(b) are associated with the same lattice N and to the same Mordell–Weil group. However, we proved in Lemma 4.10 that they are associated to different (up to Weyl group) embeddings in the Niemeier lattices, so they correspond to fibrations which are not identified by the \mathcal{J}_2 -fibration and in particular they cannot have the same frame. The following question is now natural: what is the difference between these two fibrations? The answer is that the section of infinite order, which generates the free part of the Mordell–Weil group of these two fibrations, has different intersection properties, as we show now in two different ways and contexts.

Fibration #22: We use the notation of Section 4.2.5. Moreover we fix the following notation: $\Theta_1^1 := x_7^{(1)}$ and $\Theta_i^{(j)} := d_i^{(j)}$, $i = 1, \dots, 8$, $j = 2, 3$ are, respectively, the non trivial components of the fibers of type I_2 , I_4^* , and I_4^* , respectively.

The class $P := 2F + O - v_1$ is the class of a section of infinite order of the fibration, generating the free part of $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E})$ and the class $Q := 2F + O - w_2$ is the class of the 2-torsion section of the fibration. The section P meets the components Θ_1^1 , Θ_1^2 , Θ_1^3 and Q meets the components Θ_0^1 , Θ_7^2 , Θ_7^3 . We observe that $h(P) = 3/2$ and $h(Q) = 0$ which agree with Schütt and Shioda (2010, Formula 22) and the fact that Q is a torsion section, respectively. We also give an explicit equation of this fibration and of its sections, see (10).

Fibration #22(b): We use the notation of Section 4.2.5. Moreover we fix the following notation: $\Theta_1^1 := d_1^{(1)}$ and $\Theta_i^{(j)} := d_i^{(j)}$, $i = 1, \dots, 8$, $j = 2, 3$ are respectively the non-trivial components of the fibers of type I_2 , I_4^* , and I_4^* , respectively. The class $Q := 2F + O - w_2$ is the class of the 2-torsion section of the fibration. Observe that Q meets the components Θ_0^1 , Θ_7^2 , Θ_7^3 . The class

$$P = 2F + O + v_1 - v_2 - \Theta_1^2 - \Theta_2^2 - \Theta_3^2 - \Theta_4^2 - \Theta_5^2 - \Theta_6^2 - \Theta_7^2$$

is the class of a section of infinite order, which intersects the following components of the reducible fibers: Θ_1^1 , Θ_7^2 , Θ_0^3 . This agrees with the height formula. We also give an explicit equation of this fibration and of its sections, see (11).

Remark 4.11. The generators of the free part of the Mordell–Weil group is clearly defined up to the sum by a torsion section. The section $P \oplus Q$ intersects the reducible fibers in the following components Θ_1^1 , Θ_0^2 , Θ_7^3 (this follows by the group law on the fibers of type I_2 (or III) and I_4^*).

Remark 4.12. Comparing the sections of infinite order of the fibration 22 and the one of the fibration 22(b), one immediately checks that their intersection properties are not the same, so the frames of the elliptic fibration 22 and of elliptic fibration 22(b) are not the same and hence these two elliptic fibrations are in fact different under the \mathcal{J}_2 -classification.

We observe that both the fibrations #22 and #22(b) specialize the same fibration, which is given in Comparin and Garbagnati (2014, Section 8.1, Table $r = 19$,

case 11)). Indeed the torsion part of the Mordell–Weil group, which is already present in the more general fibrations analyzed in Comparin and Garbagnati (2014), are the same and the difference between the fibration 22 and the fibration 22(b) is in the free part of the Mordell Weil group, so the difference between these two fibrations involves exactly the classes that correspond to our specialization.

Here we also give an equation for each of the two different fibrations #22 and #22(b). Both these equations are obtained from the equation of the elliptic fibration #8 (9). So first we deduce an equation for #8: Let $c := \frac{v}{(w-1)^2}$. Substituting v by $c(w-1)^2$ in (7), we obtain the equation of an elliptic curve depending on c , which corresponds to the fibration #8 and with the following Weierstrass equation

$$E_c : \beta^2 = \alpha (\alpha^2 + 6c^2\alpha - c^3 (c-4)(4c-1)). \quad (9)$$

Fibration #22 Putting $n' = \frac{\alpha}{c^2(4c-1)}$, $\beta = \frac{yc^2(4c-1)}{4n'^3}$, $c = \frac{x}{4n'^3}$, in (9) we obtain

$$E_{n'} : y^2 = x (x^2 - n' (n'^2 - 6n') + 1) x + 16n'^4 \quad (10)$$

with singular fibers of type $2I_4^*(n=0, \infty) + I_2 + 2I_1$. We notice the point $P = ((n'-1)^2 n', -2n'^2(n'^2-1))$ of height $\frac{3}{2}$, therefore P and $Q = (0, 0)$ generate the Mordell–Weil group of $E_{n'}$. To study the singular fiber at $n' = \infty$ we do the transformation $N' = \frac{1}{n}$, $y = \frac{\beta_1}{N'^6}$, $x = \frac{\alpha_1}{N'^4}$ and $P = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ with $\alpha_1 = (N'-1)^2 N'$ and $\beta_1 = -2N'^2(N'^2-1)$. We deduce that the section P intersects the component of singular fibers at 0 and ∞ with the same subscript, so this fibration corresponds to fibration #22.

Fibration #22(b) Putting $n = \frac{2\alpha}{c(4c-1)}$, $\beta = \frac{yc(4c-1)}{4n}$, $c = \frac{-x}{2n}$ in (9) we obtain

$$E_n : y^2 = x (x^2 + 2n (n^2 + 3n + 4) + n^4) \quad (11)$$

with singular fibers of type $2I_4^*(n=0, \infty) + I_2 + 2I_1$. We notice the point $P = (4, 2(n+2)^2)$ of height $\frac{3}{2}$, therefore P and $Q = (0, 0)$ generate the Mordell–Weil group of E_n . Since P does not meet the node of the Weierstrass model at $n=0$, the section P intersects the component Θ_0 of the singular fiber for $n=0$, so this fibration corresponds to #22(b).

Remark 4.13. Let us denote by \mathcal{E}_9 and \mathcal{E}_{21} the elliptic fibrations #9 and #21, respectively. They satisfy $Tr(\mathcal{E}_9) \simeq Tr(\mathcal{E}_{21})$ and $MW(\mathcal{E}_9) \simeq MW(\mathcal{E}_{21})$, but \mathcal{E}_9 is not \mathcal{J}_2 -equivalent to \mathcal{E}_{21} since, as above, the infinite order sections of these two fibrations have different intersection properties with the singular fibers. Indeed these two fibrations correspond to different fibrations (Comparin and Garbagnati 2014, Case 10a) and case 10b), Section 8.1, Table $r = 19$) on the more general family of K3 surfaces considered in Comparin and Garbagnati (2014).

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