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Moduli spaces of rank two aCM bundles on the Segre product of three projective lines [☆]



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ABSTRACT

Let $F \subseteq \mathbb{P}^7$ be the image of the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. In the present paper we deal with the moduli spaces of locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $h^i(F, \mathcal{E}(t)) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, on F .

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1. Introduction

Let \mathbb{P}^N be the projective space of dimension N over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0. If $F \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$ is an n -dimensional projective variety, i.e. an integral connected closed subscheme, we set $\mathcal{O}_F(h) := \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$. We say that F is arithmetically Cohen–Macaulay (aCM for short) if the natural restriction maps $H^0(\mathbb{P}^N, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(t)) \rightarrow H^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(th))$ are surjective and $H^i(F, \mathcal{O}_F(th)) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. From now on we will assume $n \geq 2$. A vector bundle \mathcal{E} over an aCM variety F of dimension n is called aCM if all the intermediate cohomology groups of \mathcal{E} vanish, namely if $H^i(F, \mathcal{E}(th)) = 0$ for $0 < i < n$ and $t \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If F is just \mathbb{P}^n , then a well-known theorem of Horrocks (see [30] and references therein) states that \mathcal{E} is aCM if and only if \mathcal{E} splits as direct sum of invertible sheaves.

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When F is a smooth quadric hypersurface, Knörrer’s theorem (see [24]) asserts that an indecomposable aCM bundle \mathcal{E} on F is either \mathcal{O}_F or a spinor bundle, up to twist by multiples of $\mathcal{O}_F(h)$ (see [31] for the definition of the spinor bundles on F and their properties).

The case of hypersurfaces of higher degree is very interesting. Indeed, an important theorem of [4] states that such an F supports infinitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable aCM bundles of arbitrary rank. These families have been studied by many authors: see for instance [5].

Another interesting direction is to look at Fano varieties i.e. smooth varieties such that the anticanonical sheaf ω_F^{-1} is ample (see [21] for a review about Fano varieties). The greatest positive integer r such that $\omega_F \cong \mathcal{L}^{-r}$ for some ample $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(F)$ is called the index of F . It is known that $1 \leq r \leq n + 1$ and $r = n + 1$ (resp. $r = n$) if and only if $F = \mathbb{P}^n$ (resp. F is a smooth quadric hypersurface). This case is settled by the theorem of Horrocks (resp. Knörrer).

Let us look at the next case $r = n - 1$. In this case F is called a del Pezzo variety. Let \mathcal{L} be very ample on F and consider the corresponding embedding $F \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$. Then $3 \leq \text{deg}(F) \leq 9$ and we know that such an F is also of “almost minimal degree”. Indeed $\text{deg}(F) = N - n + 2$.

According to Eisenbud–Herzog classification theorem (see [12]) n -dimensional non-degenerate subvarieties of \mathbb{P}^N supporting only finitely many indecomposable aCM bundles (up to twist and isomorphism) all have minimal degree $N - n + 1$ (although not all varieties of minimal degree have this property, see [15] for a detailed treatment). So again del Pezzo manifolds seem to be one of the most interesting benchmarks to study aCM bundles. Some results on vector bundles on del Pezzo surfaces are known (e.g. see [9,13]). We focus our attention on the case $n = 3$, i.e. the case of threefolds. The first non-trivial bundles appear in rank two and we will particularly study this case.

When the Picard number $\rho(F)$ is 1, a complete classification of indecomposable aCM bundles of rank 2 on F has been given by E. Arrondo and L. Costa (see [2]) using the so-called Hartshorne–Serre correspondence between vector bundles of rank 2 and subvarieties of codimension 2 satisfying an extra technical condition (see [34,18,1] for details on the correspondence). More precisely they showed that if one twists a bundle \mathcal{E} by $\mathcal{O}_F(th)$ in such a way that $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) \neq 0$ and $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-h)) = 0$ (we briefly say that \mathcal{E} is initialized) and $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1h$, then $0 \leq c_1 \leq 2$ and it is possible to characterize \mathcal{E} in terms of the zero-locus of a general section in $H^0(F, \mathcal{E})$.

It is also natural to analyze aCM bundles in terms of semistability and μ -semistability (see [20] as a reference for semistable bundles and their moduli spaces). It is possible to show the following facts for each del Pezzo threefold F with $\text{Pic}(F)$ generated by $\mathcal{O}_F(h)$.

- If $c_1 = 0$, then \mathcal{E} is never semistable (though μ -semistable).
- If $c_1 = 1$, then \mathcal{E} is stable: M. Szurek and J. Wiśniewski proved in [33] that the corresponding moduli space is an irreducible projective variety of dimension $5 - \text{deg}(F)$.
- If $c_1 = 2$, then again \mathcal{E} is stable: moreover the corresponding moduli space was proved to be irreducible of dimension 5 by S. Druel when $\text{deg}(F) = 3$ in [10], by A. Kuznetsov and by D. Faenzi independently when $\text{deg}(F) = 4, 5$ in [25] and [14] respectively.

When $\rho(F) > 1$ the only known results are due to the authors of the present paper when $\rho(F) = 3$ (see [7]). In this case F is exactly the image inside \mathbb{P}^7 of the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$: in this case $\text{deg}(F) = 6$. Denote by $\pi_i: F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ the i th-projection and let $\mathcal{O}_F(h_i) := \pi_i^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$: then the intersection ring $A(F)$ of F is isomorphic to $A(\mathbb{P}^1) \otimes A(\mathbb{P}^1) \otimes A(\mathbb{P}^1)$ (see [16], Example 8.3.7). In particular

$$A(F) \cong \mathbb{Z}[h_1, h_2, h_3]/(h_1^2, h_2^2, h_3^2).$$

Now let \mathcal{E} be an indecomposable, initialized, aCM bundle of rank 2 on F and set $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \alpha_1 h_1 + \alpha_2 h_2 + \alpha_3 h_3$. In the aforementioned paper it is proved that, up to permutations of h_i 's, only the following cases are possible (and actually occur) for $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$:

$$(0, 0, 0), \quad (0, 0, 1), \quad (2, 2, 1), \quad (1, 2, 3), \quad (2, 2, 2).$$

Notice that there exist initialized, aCM bundles \mathcal{E} of rank 2 on F with $\det(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_F(h)$, but they are always decomposable as $\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + h_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_F(h_3)$, up to permutations of the h_i 's, thus they are not μ -semistable (or, in a more suggestive form inspired by the lower degree cases, the locus of these bundles has dimension $-1 = 5 - 6$).

The aim of the present paper is to construct and describe the moduli spaces of such bundles in the above cases, when they are semistable. We are able to prove the following statement in Section 3.

Theorem A. *Let \mathcal{E} be an indecomposable, initialized, aCM bundle of rank 2 on F and let $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \alpha_1 h_1 + \alpha_2 h_2 + \alpha_3 h_3$. Then the following assertions hold.*

- (1) *If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0)$, then \mathcal{E} is strictly μ -semistable.*
- (2) *If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ is either $(0, 0, 1)$ or $(2, 2, 1)$, then \mathcal{E} is μ -stable.*
- (3) *If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (2, 2, 2)$, then \mathcal{E} is μ -stable, unless it fits into an exact sequence of the form*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3 - 2h_i) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_i + h_3) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $i = 1, 2$, in which case it is strictly semistable.

- (4) *If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$, then \mathcal{E} is μ -stable, unless it fits into an exact sequence of the form*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow 0,$$

in which case it is strictly semistable.

In view of the above theorem, it is interesting to understand the structure of the moduli spaces corresponding to semistable bundles. To this purpose we first need to prove they are non-empty. In [7] also the second Chern class of the bundle is computed. We obtain the following results.

- If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (0, 0, 1)$, then $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ is either $h_2 h_3$, or $h_1 h_3$.
- If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (2, 2, 1)$, then $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ is either $h_2 h_3 + 2h_1 h_3 + 2h_1 h_2$, or $2h_2 h_3 + h_1 h_3 + 2h_1 h_2$.
- If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$, then either $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 4h_2 h_3 + h_1 h_3 + 2h_1 h_2$ or $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 3h_2 h_3 + 3h_1 h_3 + h_1 h_2$.
- If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (2, 2, 2)$, then, up to permutations of the h_i 's, either $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 2h_2 h_3 + 3h_1 h_3 + 3h_1 h_2$ or $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 2h_2 h_3 + 2h_1 h_3 + 4h_1 h_2$.

We first construct, in Section 4, the Hilbert schemes of curves inside F associated with such bundles via the aforementioned Hartshorne–Serre correspondence. Then we show how to define a universal family parameterizing these bundles in Section 5 by using a relative version of the Hartshorne–Serre correspondence.

Finally, in Sections 6, 7 and 8, we use such a family to show the irreducibility and unirationality of the corresponding moduli spaces. We can roughly summarize what we are able to prove in the following statement.

Theorem B. Let $c_1 := \alpha_1 h_1 + \alpha_2 h_2 + \alpha_3 h_3$ and $c_2 := \beta_1 h_2 h_3 + \beta_2 h_1 h_3 + \beta_3 h_1 h_2$. If $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ is one of the following

$$(0, 0, 1), \quad (2, 2, 1), \quad (1, 2, 3), \quad (2, 2, 2),$$

then the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(c_1, c_2)$ of indecomposable, initialized, aCM semistable bundles \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = c_2$ exists and it is irreducible. Moreover the following assertions hold.

- (1) Let $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ be either $(0, 0, 1)$ or $(2, 2, 1)$. Then $\mathcal{M}(c_1, c_2) \cong \mathbb{P}^1$.
- (2) Let $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1, 2, 3)$.
 The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(c_1, 4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2)$ is a single point, representing the equivalence class of all the strictly semistable bundles with such a c_1 .
 The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(c_1, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)$ is smooth and unirational of dimension 3: its points correspond to stable bundles.
- (3) Let $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (2, 2, 2)$.
 The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(c_1, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ is generically smooth and rational of dimension 5: its general point corresponds to a stable bundle and it also contains exactly one point representing the equivalence class of all the strictly semistable bundles with such a c_1 .
 The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(c_1, 2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2)$ is smooth and unirational of dimension 5: its points correspond to stable bundles.

We conclude this introduction by expressing our thanks to the referee for her/his comments that allowed us to considerably improve the exposition of the paper.

2. aCM and semistable bundles on F

If \mathcal{E} is an aCM bundle on the aCM variety F of dimension at least 2, then the minimal number of generators of $H_*^0(F, \mathcal{E})$ as a module over the graded coordinate ring of F is $\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}) \deg(F)$ at most (e.g. see [5]). For the above reason we introduce the following definition (for the notion of Ulrich bundle see [6], Definition 2.1 and Lemma 2.2: see also [5], Definition 3.3 which is slightly weaker).

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on F . We say that \mathcal{E} is *initialized* if

$$\min\{ t \in \mathbb{Z} \mid h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(th)) \neq 0 \} = 0.$$

We say that \mathcal{E} is *Ulrich* if it is initialized, aCM and $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) = \text{rk}(\mathcal{E}) \deg(F)$.

It follows immediately from the above definition that Ulrich bundles are globally generated.

Let us now recall the various notions of stability of torsion free coherent sheaves. First we define the slope $\mu(\mathcal{E})$ and the reduced Hilbert polynomial $p_{\mathcal{E}}(t)$ of a torsion free coherent sheaves \mathcal{E} over F as:

$$\mu(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(\mathcal{E})h^2/\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}), \quad p_{\mathcal{E}}(t) = \chi(\mathcal{E}(th))/\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}).$$

The sheaf \mathcal{E} is called μ -semistable (with respect to h) if for all torsion-free quotient sheaves \mathcal{G} with $0 < \text{rk}(\mathcal{G}) < \text{rk}(\mathcal{E})$

$$\mu(\mathcal{G}) \geq \mu(\mathcal{E}),$$

and μ -stable if the inequality is always strict. The sheaf \mathcal{E} is called semistable (or, more precisely, Gieseker-semistable with respect to h) if for all \mathcal{G} as above

$$p_{\mathcal{G}}(t) \geq p_{\mathcal{E}}(t),$$

and (Gieseker) stable again if the inequality is always strict.

Let \mathcal{E} be a torsion free coherent sheaves on F of rank r with Hilbert polynomial $\chi(t) := \chi(\mathcal{E}(th))$. Recall that there exists the coarse moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss}(\chi)$ parameterizing S -equivalence classes of semistable rank r torsion free coherent sheaves on F with Hilbert polynomial $\chi(t)$ (see Section 1.5 of [20] for details about S -equivalence of semistable sheaves). We will denote by $\mathcal{M}_F^s(\chi)$ the open locus inside $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss}(\chi)$ of stable sheaves.

The scheme $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss}(\chi)$ is the disjoint union of open and closed subsets $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss}(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$ whose points represent S -equivalence classes of semistable rank r torsion free coherent sheaves with fixed Chern classes $c_i \in A^i(F)$ ($A^i(F)$ denotes the degree i th component of the intersection ring $A(F)$ of F). Similarly $\mathcal{M}_F^s(\chi)$ is the disjoint union of open and closed subsets $\mathcal{M}_F^s(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$.

By semicontinuity we can define open loci $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,aCM}(\chi)(r; c_1, \dots, c_r) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_F^{ss}(\chi)(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$ and $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(\chi)(r; c_1, \dots, c_r) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_F^s(\chi)(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$ parameterizing respectively S -equivalence classes of semistable and stable aCM bundles of rank r on F with Chern classes c_1, \dots, c_r .

The case of Ulrich bundles is particularly interesting. Indeed they are semistable (see [6], Theorem 2.9), hence μ -semistable. For the following proposition see [6].

Proposition 2.2. *There exist coarse moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$ and $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,U}(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$ for respectively semistable and stable Ulrich bundles of rank r on F with Chern classes c_1, \dots, c_r .*

A helpful result about Ulrich bundles is the following.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $F \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$ be a del Pezzo threefold. If \mathcal{E} is an Ulrich bundle of rank r on F , then*

$$\begin{aligned} h^2(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) &= 0, & t \geq 0, \\ h^3(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) &= 0, & t \geq -1. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, stable Ulrich bundles with Chern classes c_1, \dots, c_r , if any, correspond to smooth points of $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,U}(r; c_1, \dots, c_r)$.

Proof. If \mathcal{E} is Ulrich, then there exists a presentation of the form

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^{\oplus \beta_1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^{\oplus \beta_0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0$$

(see [11]). Twisting the above sequence by \mathcal{O}_F we obtain an exact sequence of the form

$$\mathcal{O}_F(-h)^{\oplus \beta_1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus \beta_0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If we denote by \mathcal{K} the image of $\mathcal{O}_F(-h)^{\oplus \beta_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus \beta_0}$, then we finally obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus \beta_0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0.$$

The sheaf \mathcal{K} is locally free on F , because the same is true for both $\mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus \beta_0}$ and \mathcal{E} .

Twisting the above sequence by $\mathcal{E}^\vee(th)$ and taking its cohomology, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^3(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) &\leq \beta_0 h^3(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) = \beta_0 h^0(F, \mathcal{E}((-t-2)h)), \\ h^2(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) &\leq h^3(F, \mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{K}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}((-t-2)h)), \end{aligned}$$

because \mathcal{E} is aCM and F has dimension 3. If $t \geq -1$, then $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}((-t-2)h)) = 0$ because \mathcal{E} is initialized. Thus $h^3(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee(th)) = 0$ in the same range.

The epimorphism $\mathcal{O}_F(-1)^{\oplus \beta_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ induces by duality a monomorphism $\mathcal{K}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}((-t-2)h) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{E}((-t-1)h)^{\oplus \beta_1}$. Thus

$$h^0(F, \mathcal{K}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}((-t-2)h)) \leq \beta_1 h^0(F, \mathcal{E}((-t-1)h)) = 0$$

if $t \geq 0$, again because \mathcal{E} is initialized. \square

Now assume that \mathcal{E} has rank 2. If $s \in H^0(F, \mathcal{E})$, then its zero-locus $(s)_0 \subseteq F$ is either empty or its codimension is at most 2. Assume that we are in the second case and that the codimension is actually 2. Thus we can consider its Koszul complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C|F}(c_1) \rightarrow 0, \tag{1}$$

where $\mathcal{I}_{C|F}$ denotes the sheaf of ideals of $C := (s)_0$ inside F . Moreover we also have the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0. \tag{2}$$

The above construction can be reversed, giving rise to Hartshorne–Serre correspondence (for further details about the statement in the general case see [34,18,1]). We will inspect a relative form of such a correspondence later on in Section 5.

3. Semistability of aCM bundles on F of rank 2

Now we restrict our attention to rank 2 indecomposable, initialized, aCM vector bundles on the del Pezzo threefold $F := \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subseteq \mathbb{P}^7$.

We proved in [7] that each general section of such bundles vanishes exactly along a curve, i.e. a subscheme of pure codimension 2. Moreover, making use of this fact, we also classified therein all these bundles, obtaining the following proposition listing all the possible cases.

Proposition 3.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be an indecomposable, initialized, aCM vector bundle of rank 2 on $F := \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ with $c_1 := c_1(\mathcal{E})$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) := c_2$. Let C be the zero-locus of a general section of \mathcal{E} and denote by $p_C(t)$ its Hilbert polynomial. Then C is a curve and the following possibilities hold for \mathcal{E} , up permutations of the h_i 's.*

- (1) c_1 is either 0 or h_3 : then we can assume $c_2 = h_2h_3$. We have $p_C(t) = t + 1$ and C is a line. Moreover, each line can be obtained in this way.
- (2) $c_1 = 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3$: then we can assume $c_2 = h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$. We have $p_C(t) = 5t + 1$ and C is a possibly reducible quintic curve.
- (3) $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$: then either $c_2 = 4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$ or $c_2 = 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$. In this case \mathcal{E} is Ulrich, hence globally generated and $p_C(t) = 7t + 1$, thus C is a rational normal curve (in particular $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}^7$ is non-degenerate). Moreover, each such a curve can be obtained in this way.
- (4) $c_1 = 2h$: then we can assume either $c_2 = 2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2$ or $c_2 = 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$. In this case \mathcal{E} is Ulrich, hence globally generated and $p_C(t) = 8t$, thus C is an elliptic normal curve (in particular $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}^7$ is non-degenerate). Moreover, each such a curve can be obtained in this way.

We say that a pair (c_1, c_2) of Chern classes is *representative* if there exists an indecomposable, initialized, aCM bundle \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = c_2$.

We are interested in dealing with moduli spaces of rank 2 aCM semistable bundles on F . Thus the very first step in our study is to check whether such semistable bundles actually exist.

Assume c_1 is either $2h$ or $h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$. In this case \mathcal{E} is Ulrich. Theorem 2.9 (c) of [6] shows that \mathcal{E} is stable if and only if it is μ -stable. It is interesting to find a simple condition which guarantees the stability or strict semistability of such bundles.

Proposition 3.2. *The vector bundle \mathcal{E} is a strictly semistable Ulrich bundle of rank 2 if and only if, up to permutations of the h_i 's, it fits into an exact sequence of the form*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (3)$$

where \mathcal{L} is either $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)$ or $\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3)$ according to whether c_1 is either $2h$ or $h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$ respectively.

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{E} is an Ulrich bundle.

Let $c_1 = 2h$: hence c_2 can be assumed to be either $2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$ or $2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2$ (Proposition 3.1).

We already know that \mathcal{E} is semistable, hence μ -semistable. Assume it is not μ -stable. Therefore there are sheaves \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{M} of rank 1 with $\mu(\mathcal{M}) = \mu(\mathcal{E}) = 6$, \mathcal{M} torsion free, fitting into a sequence of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0.$$

By the additivity of the first Chern class we obtain that $\mu(\mathcal{L}) = 6$. Hence Theorem 2.8 of [6] implies that \mathcal{M} is Ulrich, hence aCM. The complete list of initialized aCM line bundles on F is given in Lemma 2.4 of [7]. Since $\mu(\mathcal{M}) = 6$, it follows that $\mathcal{M} \cong \mathcal{O}_F(\alpha_1h_1 + \alpha_2h_2 + \alpha_3h_3)$ where $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ is, up to permutations, $(0, 1, 2)$. Consequently $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_F((2 - \alpha_1)h_1 + (2 - \alpha_2)h_2 + (2 - \alpha_3)h_3)$.

Computing c_2 from the exact sequences we deduce that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{M} are either $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)$, or $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$. We have thus proved the existence of Sequence (3) in the case $c_1 = 2h$.

When $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$, then c_2 is either $4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$ or $c_2 = 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$ (Proposition 3.1). The same argument used in the case $c_1 = 2h$ shows that the only possibility for \mathcal{E} to be semistable is that it fits in an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Conversely assume that \mathcal{E} fits in Sequence (3). On the one hand, it is immediate to check that

$$\mu(\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)) = \mu(\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)) = \mu(\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3)) = 6 = \mu(\mathcal{E}),$$

thus \mathcal{E} is never μ -stable in the above cases, hence it is not stable (see Theorem 2.9 of [6]). On the other hand, easy computations show that \mathcal{E} is Ulrich, thus \mathcal{E} is strictly semistable. \square

Let us consider initialized, aCM vector bundles associated with lines on F : we can assume that c_1 is either 0 or h_3 . We start with the case $c_1 = 0$.

Proposition 3.3. *Let \mathcal{E} be an aCM vector bundle of rank 2 on F with $c_1 = 0$. Then \mathcal{E} is μ -semistable, but not semistable.*

Proof. Let C be the zero-locus of a general section of \mathcal{E} corresponding to the subbundle $\mathcal{O}_F \subseteq \mathcal{E}$, hence to the torsion free quotient $\mathcal{I}_{C|F} \cong \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F$. Sequences (1) and (2) for C give

$$p_{\mathcal{E}}(t) = \frac{\chi(\mathcal{E}(th))}{2} = \chi(\mathcal{I}_{C|F}(th)) + \frac{1}{2}\chi(\mathcal{O}_C(th)) = p_{\mathcal{I}_{C|F}}(t) + \frac{1}{2}(t + 1).$$

It follows that \mathcal{E} is not semistable.

Now we prove that \mathcal{E} is μ -semistable. If not there should exist a torsion-free quotient sheaf \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{E} of rank 1 such that $\mu(\mathcal{Q}) < \mu(\mathcal{E}) = 0$. Being \mathcal{Q} torsion-free, then the canonical morphism to the bidual of \mathcal{Q} is injective. The bidual, being reflexive, is an invertible sheaf on F (see Lemma II.1.1.15 of [30]), say $\mathcal{O}_F(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)$ with $q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3 := c_1(\mathcal{Q})$, so that $(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)h^2 = \mu(\mathcal{Q}) < 0$, thus $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)$ where $S \subseteq F$.

The kernel \mathcal{K} of the quotient morphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)$ is torsion-free, normal (see [30], Lemma II.1.1.16) and of rank 1, thus it is invertible (see Lemmas II.1.1.12 and II.1.1.15 of [30]). The additivity of the first Chern class thus implies $\mathcal{K} \cong \mathcal{O}_F(-q_1h_1 - q_2h_2 - q_3h_3)$.

Again, let C be the zero locus of a general section of \mathcal{E} . The corresponding inclusion $\mathcal{O}_F \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ induces by composition a morphism $\mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \cong \mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)$. If $S \neq \emptyset$, then this map must be zero, because there are no effective divisor of degree $\mu(\mathcal{Q}) < 0$ through S . If $S = \emptyset$, again the map is zero, because in this case $\mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3) \cong \mathcal{O}_F(q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 + q_3h_3)$ and at least one of the q_i 's is negative.

We deduce that the non-zero morphism $\mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ factors through an inclusion $\mathcal{O}_F \subseteq \mathcal{O}_F(-q_1h_1 - q_2h_2 - q_3h_3)$. In particular we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_F & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{C|F} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & f \downarrow & & \parallel & & g \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_F(-q_1h_1 - q_2h_2 - q_3h_3) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1) & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Snake's Lemma yields $\text{coker}(f) \cong \ker(g) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{C|F}$. In particular $\text{coker}(f)$ is torsion-free. Since both \mathcal{O}_F and $\mathcal{O}_F(-q_1)$ are invertible sheaves it follows that $\text{coker}(f) = 0$, hence $\mathcal{O}_F(-q_1) \cong \mathcal{O}_F$, contradicting the inequality $q_1h^2 < 0$ proved above.

The contradiction proves the statement. \square

Now we focus our attention on the other kind of initialized, aCM vector bundles \mathcal{E} associated with lines, checking that they are μ -stable.

Proposition 3.4. *Let \mathcal{E} be an aCM vector bundle of rank 2 on F with c_1 either h_3 or $2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3$ up to permutations of the h_i 's. Then \mathcal{E} is μ -stable.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{E} be an initialized, aCM, vector bundle with $c_1 = 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3$. On the one hand, this occurs if and only if $\mathcal{E}^\vee(h)$ is an initialized aCM vector bundle with $c_1 = h_3$. On the other hand, we know that \mathcal{E} is μ -stable if and only if the same is true for $\mathcal{E}^\vee(h)$. We conclude that it suffice to prove the statement only in the case $c_1 = h_3$.

For dealing with the μ -stability, one can repeat the argument used in the previous proposition for proving the μ -semistability almost word by word. Indeed, we still take a torsion-free quotient $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{I}_{S|F}(q_1)$ of \mathcal{E} for some $S \subseteq F$, but, in this case, we must assume $q_1h^2 = \mu(\mathcal{Q}) \leq \mu(\mathcal{E}) = 1$. We notice that the kernel \mathcal{K} of the quotient morphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ satisfies $\mu(\mathcal{K}) = 2 - \mu(\mathcal{Q}) \geq 1$. Since

$$\mu(\mathcal{K}) = c_1(\mathcal{K})h^2 = 2c_1(\mathcal{K})(h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + h_1h_2),$$

is even we infer that $\mu(\mathcal{K}) \geq 2$, hence again $q_1h^2 = \mu(\mathcal{Q}) = 2 - \mu(\mathcal{K}) \leq 0$. Arguing as in the proof of the previous proposition we obtain that the morphism $\mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ factors through an inclusion $\mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \cong \mathcal{O}_F(h_3 - q_1)$, hence $h_3 = q_1$. Thus $q_1h^2 = h_3h^2 = 2$, a contradiction. \square

We conclude that the cases we are interested in are when c_1 is either h_3 , or $2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3$, or $2h$, or $h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$. In order to deal with the corresponding moduli spaces we first describe the Hilbert schemes of the corresponding associated curves.

4. Hilbert schemes of curves on F

In this section we will list and prove some results about Hilbert schemes of curves on F corresponding to some representative Chern classes.

Given a curve C in F , the local structure of the Hilbert scheme around the point corresponding to C is controlled by the normal sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{C|F}$ of C inside F , i.e. by the \mathcal{O}_C -dual of $\mathcal{I}_{C|F}/\mathcal{I}_{C|F}^2$.

We start with curves whose class in $A^2(F)$ is h_2h_3 . Such curves are lines. The following result is partially well-known (see [21], Proposition 3.5.6).

Proposition 4.1. *The scheme $\mathcal{H}ilb_{t+1}(F)$ has exactly three disjoint components. Each of them is the locus of points representing one and the same class inside $A^2(F)$ and it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

Proof. The Hilbert scheme $\mathcal{H}ilb_{t+1}(F)$ has exactly three components isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (see [21], Proposition 3.5.6).

Let \mathcal{H} be one of them and consider the universal family $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, i.e. the flat family whose fibre over a point is the corresponding line. Two lines in this family are algebraically equivalent, hence they are also homologically equivalent (see [16], Proposition 19.1.1). Thus any two fibres of \mathcal{C} are actually rationally equivalent, because F is homogeneous (see Example 19.1.11 of [16]). Thus the Chern classes of the points of \mathcal{H} inside $A^2(F)$ are constant. \square

Now we turn our attention to $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}(F)$. Let $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm}(F)$ be the open locus corresponding to smooth and connected curves and let $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ be the subset corresponding to non-degenerate curves. Theorem 2.1 of [8] implies that such a condition is equivalent to the fact that C is aCM, which is an open condition on flat families because it corresponds to the vanishing of some cohomology groups. Thus $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F) \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}(F)$ is open too.

As pointed out in Proposition 3.1, we can restrict our attention to curves C whose class in $A^2(F)$ is either $4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$, or $3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$. Indeed, in Section 7 of [7], we showed that if $C \in \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$, then its class is either one of them, or $3h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$, up to permutations of the h_i 's and that all the above cases actually occur. Nevertheless, C is the zero locus of a section of an aCM bundle \mathcal{E} only in the two former cases. In these cases \mathcal{E} is Ulrich and $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$.

Since the Chern classes are fixed up to permutations of the h_i 's, we have exactly nine possible cases.

Proposition 4.2. *The scheme $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ has exactly nine disjoint components. Each of them is the locus of points representing one and the same class inside $A^2(F)$, is smooth, unirational and has dimension 14.*

Proof. We want to prove that the locus $\mathcal{H}_{c_2} \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ of points representing curves whose class in $A^2(F)$ is c_2 is actually irreducible. It suffices to prove the irreducibility of the locus $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$ in $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm}(F)$ of, not necessarily skew, curves whose class is c_2 : indeed \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is open inside $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$ because it trivially coincides with $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2} \cap \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$.

We will prove that $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$ is dominated by an irreducible variety. To this purpose we first construct a scheme parameterizing maps from \mathbb{P}^1 to F such that the class of the image in $A^2(F)$ is fixed.

Fix the attention on $c_2 := 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$, the other cases being similar. To give a morphism $\alpha: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow F$ such that the class $\text{deg}(\alpha)\text{im}(\alpha)$ in $A^2(F)$ is c_2 is the same as to give three pairs of linearly independent sections in $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3))$, $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3))$, $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$, thus a general element of

$$Y := H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3))^{\oplus 2} \times H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3))^{\oplus 2} \times H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))^{\oplus 2}.$$

For a general choice of the general element the map α is an isomorphism onto its image. Let $Y_0 \subseteq Y$ be the open and non-empty locus of points satisfying such a condition. We have a natural family $\mathcal{Y}_0 \subseteq Y_0 \times F$ whose fibres are smooth rational curves on F of degree 7, hence the family is flat. The universal property of the Hilbert scheme yields the existence of a unique morphism $Y_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm}(F)$ whose image is $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$, which is thus irreducible. Since Y_0 is trivially a rational variety, it follows that $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$ is also unirational.

Finally we have to prove that \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is smooth of dimension 14. To this purpose we pick a point of \mathcal{H}_{c_2} corresponding to a smooth, connected, rational curve C and we compute $h^0(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F})$ and $h^1(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F})$. Taking into account that C is rational, we know that $\mathcal{N}_{C|F} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(b)$ for suitable integers a and b , thanks to a theorem of Grothendieck.

By adjunction $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2) \cong \omega_C \cong \det(\mathcal{N}_{C|F}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_F(-2h)$, thus $\det(\mathcal{N}_{C|F}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(12)$, hence $a + b = 12$.

Finally recall that there is a surjection $\Omega_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C|F}$. Since $\Omega_F \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 \mathcal{O}_F(-2h_i)$, it follows that $\mathcal{N}_{C|F}$ is globally generated, thus $a, b \geq 0$. We conclude that $h^0(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F}) = 14$ and $h^1(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F}) = 0$.

Since each component \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is globally smooth, we also conclude that the components of $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ are necessarily disjoint. \square

We conclude with a similar analysis for elliptic curves. We will again denote by $\mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$ the locus inside $\mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}(F)$ of points representing non-degenerate, smooth and connected curves. As pointed out in Proposition 3.1 (see also Section 6 of [7]), if $C \in \mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$, then its class is either $2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2$, or $2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$, up to permutations of the h_i 's and that all these cases actually occur. Moreover \mathcal{E} is Ulrich (see [5] for the definition and properties of such bundles) and $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 2h$.

Since the Chern classes are fixed up to permutations of the h_i 's, we have exactly six possible cases.

Proposition 4.3. *The scheme $\mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$ has exactly six disjoint components. Each of them is the locus of points representing one and the same class inside $A^2(F)$, is smooth, unirational and has dimension 16.*

Proof. The proof runs along the same lines of the proof of Proposition 4.2. Again we can define $\mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm}(F)$ as the locus of smooth and connected elliptic curves of degree 8 inside F . We will prove that the locus $\mathcal{H}_{c_2} \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$ of points representing curves whose class in $A^2(F)$ is c_2 is actually irreducible by constructing an irreducible scheme parameterizing maps from elliptic curves to F such that the class of the image in $A^2(F)$ is fixed.

Fix the attention on $c_2 := 2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2$, the other cases being similar. If C is an elliptic curve, then to give a morphism $\alpha: C \rightarrow F$ such that the class of $\deg(\alpha)\text{im}(\alpha)$ in $A^2(F)$ is c_2 is the same as to give three points $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in C$ and three pairs of linearly independent sections in $H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(2p_1))$, $H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(3p_2))$, $H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(3p_3))$.

We notice that the three points p_1, p_2, p_3 are naturally ordered but not necessarily pairwise distinct, thus the 4-tuple (C, p_1, p_2, p_3) does not represent a point in the moduli space of 3-pointed elliptic curves in general.

Fix projective coordinates x_0, x_1, x_2 in \mathbb{P}^2 . It is well known that each abstract elliptic curve C is isomorphic to a smooth cubic curve in \mathbb{P}^2 . Let $S \subseteq H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(3))$ the locus of polynomials corresponding to smooth curves. The scheme

$$Z := \{ (p_1, p_2, p_3, e) \mid e(p_h) = 0, h = 1, 2, 3 \} \subseteq (\mathbb{P}^2)^{\times 3} \times S$$

is naturally fibred over S and its fibre over e is the product of three copies of the corresponding curve $E := \{ e = 0 \} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^2$. It follows that $Z \rightarrow S$ is flat, thanks to [19], Theorem III.9.9, and it has irreducible fibres, thus Z is irreducible due to [19], Corollary III.9.6.

Fix $e \in S$: for each $p \in \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $e(p) = 0$ we denote by \bar{p} the residual intersection of E with its tangent at p . For each polynomial f we denote by ∇_f the gradient matrix. We set

$$U_{e,p} := \{ u \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)) \mid u(\bar{p}) = 0 \},$$

$$V_{e,p} := \{ v \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2)) \mid v(p) = v(\bar{p}) = 0, \dim\langle \nabla_e(\bar{p}), \nabla_v(\bar{p}) \rangle \leq 1 \}.$$

The sections of $U_{e,p}$ cut out on E the linear system $H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(2p))$ residually to \bar{p} . Similarly, the sections of $V_{e,p}$ cut out $H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(3p))$ residually to $p + 2\bar{p}$.

Consider the variety

$$Y := \{ (p_1, p_2, p_3, e, u_1^{(1)}, u_1^{(2)}, v_2^{(1)}, v_2^{(2)}, v_3^{(1)}, v_3^{(2)}) \in Z \times \mathbb{P}(U_{e,p_1}^{\oplus 2}) \times \mathbb{P}(V_{e,p_2}^{\oplus 2}) \times \mathbb{P}(V_{e,p_3}^{\oplus 2}) \}.$$

Y is endowed with a natural projection map $q: Y \rightarrow Z$ whose fibres are products of projective spaces of constant dimensions. By construction, it follows that Y is locally trivial over Z . The map is flat because the base is irreducible and it factors via the Segre map through an embedding in

$$Z \times \mathbb{P} \left(H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1))^{\oplus 2} \otimes H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))^{\oplus 2} \otimes H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))^{\oplus 2} \right)$$

followed by the projection (use again Theorem 9.9 of [19]), hence Y is irreducible (again by [19], Corollary III.9.6). The locus $Y_0 \subseteq Y$ of points such that the induced map $\alpha: E \rightarrow F$ is an embedding is open and non-empty, hence irreducible.

We have a natural family $\mathcal{Y}_0 \subseteq Y_0 \times F$ whose fibre over

$$(p_1, p_2, p_3, e, u_1^{(1)}, u_1^{(2)}, v_2^{(1)}, v_2^{(2)}, v_3^{(1)}, v_3^{(2)})$$

is the elliptic curve E embedded in F via the sections $u_1^{(1)}, u_1^{(2)}, v_2^{(1)}, v_2^{(2)}, v_3^{(1)}, v_3^{(2)}$. Since the fibres of the map $\mathcal{Y}_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ induced by the projection on the first factor are elliptic curves of degree 8, it follows that such a family is flat. The universal property of the Hilbert scheme yields the existence of a unique morphism $Y_0 \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{8t}^{sm}(F)$ whose image $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2}$ is thus irreducible. Trivially $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{c_2} \cap \text{Hilb}_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F) = \mathcal{H}_{c_2}$ which is thus irreducible too.

We have a natural projection $z: Z \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^2)^{\times 3}$. Let Δ be the union of the diagonals of $(\mathbb{P}^2)^{\times 3}$ and let $\tilde{Z} := z^{-1}((\mathbb{P}^2)^{\times 3} \setminus \Delta)$. Then \tilde{Z} is an open set of a vector bundle over $(\mathbb{P}^2)^{\times 3} \setminus \Delta$ with fibres of constant dimension $7 = h^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(3)) - 3$, thus it is rational. It follows that the same is true for Z , hence for the open subset $Y_0 \subseteq Y$. In particular \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is unirational, because it is dominated by the rational variety Y_0 .

Again we must prove that \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is smooth of dimension 16. Pick a point of \mathcal{H}_{c_2} corresponding to a smooth, connected, elliptic curve C . The cohomology of Sequence (1) twisted by $\mathcal{E}^\vee \cong \mathcal{E}(-c_1)$, Lemma 2.3 and the vanishing $h^3(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-2h)) = 0$ imply that $h^2(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F} \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 0$.

The cohomology of Sequence (2) twisted by \mathcal{E} and the isomorphism $\mathcal{N}_{C|F} \cong \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C$ yield $h^1(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F}) = 0$. Riemann–Roch theorem on C finally implies $h^0(F, \mathcal{N}_{C|F}) = 16$.

Again each component of \mathcal{H}_{c_2} is globally smooth, thus the components of $\text{Hilb}_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ are disjoint. \square

5. The relative Hartshorne–Serre correspondence

In the previous section we proved the irreducibility of some particular loci in the Hilbert schemes of curves on F with fixed class. We now construct flat families of vector bundles on such loci. This will allow us to define suitable maps from such loci on certain moduli space of aCM vector bundles, proving their irreducibility.

Let X be a smooth variety of dimension $n \geq 2$. Assume that homologically equivalent 2-cycles on X are also rationally equivalent. Let $c_i \in A^i(X)$ be such that there exists a rank 2 vector bundle \mathcal{E}_0 over X with $c_i = c_i(\mathcal{E}_0)$ and $h^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-c_1)) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Assume that the general section $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{E}_0)$ vanishes exactly along a subscheme C_0 of pure codimension 2 whose Hilbert polynomial is $p(t)$. Thus the open locus $\mathcal{H}ilb_{p(t)}^{lc_i}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{p(t)}(X)$ of points $[C]$ corresponding to locally complete intersection curves C is non-empty.

Moreover, Sequence (1) implies that $\mathcal{N}_{C_0|X} \cong \mathcal{E}_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C_0}$, thus $\omega_{C_0} \cong \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C_0}(c_1)$ by adjunction. Therefore the locus $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{p(t)}^{lc_i}(X)$ of points $[C]$ representing schemes C with $\omega_C \cong \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(c_1)$ is non-empty too.

Theorem 5.1. *With the above notation and hypothesis, there exists a flat family $\mathfrak{e}: \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ of bundles of rank 2 on X with Chern classes c_1, c_2 such that C is the zero locus of a section of $\mathfrak{e}^{-1}([C])$.*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{C} \subseteq \mathfrak{X} := X \times \mathcal{H}$ be the universal scheme over \mathcal{H} , i.e. the flat family whose fibre over $[C]$ is C . The embedding $\mathfrak{C} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ is fibrewise locally complete intersection of codimension 2, thus it is locally complete intersection of codimension 2. We now construct a flat family \mathfrak{E} of vector bundles over \mathcal{H} with Chern classes c_1 and c_2 . To this purpose we will relativize the standard Hartshorne–Serre construction described in [1].

First we consider the scheme \mathfrak{X} with the two projections φ and ψ onto X and \mathcal{H} respectively. The morphism ψ is trivially flat, thus $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(c_1) := \varphi^*\mathcal{O}_X(c_1)$ is \mathcal{H} -flat being invertible on \mathfrak{X} . It follows the flatness of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}(c_1) := \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(c_1)$. The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}} \longrightarrow 0 \tag{4}$$

yields that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}(c_1)$ is flat on \mathcal{H} too.

Now we consider the two left-exact functors ψ_* and $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1))$. The spectral sequence of the composition of these two functors satisfies

$$E_2^{p,q} := R^p\psi_* (\mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^q(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1))),$$

and it abuts to

$$E^n := R^n (\psi_* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1))).$$

Recall that the exact sequence of low degree terms is

$$0 \longrightarrow E_2^{1,0} \longrightarrow E^1 \longrightarrow E_2^{0,1} \longrightarrow E_2^{2,0}. \tag{5}$$

In what follows we will compute explicitly the terms of the above sequence.

By applying $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1))$ to Sequence (4) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^1(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that $\mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) = 0$, $i \geq 1$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ is a torsion $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -sheaf, it follows that $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) = 0$. Finally $\mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) = 0$ because the embedding $\mathfrak{C} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ is locally complete intersection of codimension 2.

On the one hand,

$$\mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \cong \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1).$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)$ is flat over \mathcal{H} and $H^p(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-c_1)) = 0$, $p = 1, 2$, the semicontinuity theorem (see [19], Corollary III.12.9) yields

$$E_2^{p,0} = R^p \psi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1) \cong 0, \quad p = 1, 2.$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^1(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \cong \mathcal{E}xt_{\mathfrak{X}}^2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1)) \cong \omega_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathcal{H}} \otimes \omega_{\mathfrak{X}|\mathcal{H}}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1).$$

Since $\text{Pic}(\mathfrak{X}) \cong \varphi^* \text{Pic}(X) \oplus \psi^* \text{Pic}(\mathcal{H})$, it follows that $\omega_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathcal{H}} \otimes \omega_{\mathfrak{X}|\mathcal{H}}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1) \cong \varphi^* \mathcal{M} \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{L}$ for suitable $\mathcal{M} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ and $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{H})$. We know by adjunction formula that the restriction of $\omega_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathcal{H}}$ to each fibre is $\omega_C \cong \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(c_1)$. We conclude that

$$\omega_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathcal{H}} \otimes \omega_{\mathfrak{X}|\mathcal{H}}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1) \cong \psi^* \mathcal{L},$$

hence $E_2^{0,1} \cong \psi_* \psi^* \mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{L}$.

Substituting in Sequence (5) we finally obtain an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L} \cong R^1(\psi_* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1))),$$

hence

$$\mathcal{O} \cong R^1(\psi_* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}(-c_1) \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{L}^{-1})). \tag{6}$$

Now take a sufficiently fine open cover of \mathcal{H} with affine open subsets $U := \text{spec}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{H}$. We have an identification

$$A = \text{Ext}_{\psi^{-1}(U)}^1(\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C} \cap \psi^{-1}(U)|\psi^{-1}(U)}, \mathcal{O}_{\psi^{-1}(U)}(-c_1)).$$

Taking the image of $1 \in A$ we obtain locally on U an extension of $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}(c_1) \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{L}$ with $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$. The global isomorphism (6) allows us to glue together such sequences. Hence we have a global exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}(c_1) \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{L} \longrightarrow 0. \tag{7}$$

Since $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}(c_1)$ is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ -flat, it follows that the same is true for $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{C}|\mathfrak{X}}(c_1) \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{L}$. Moreover $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is also flat. We conclude that the family $\mathfrak{e}: \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is flat too.

Let $[C] \in \mathcal{H}$. Recall that C is locally complete intersection in \mathfrak{C} . Restricting Sequence (7) to $\psi^{-1}(C)$, we obtain the exact sequence (1) with $\mathcal{E} := \mathfrak{e}^{-1}([C])$. Thus C is the zero-locus of a section of \mathcal{E} . Trivially $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1$.

The second Chern class $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ is the class of the zero locus C of \mathcal{E} in $A^2(X)$. Trivially C is algebraically equivalent to C_0 , thus they are also homologically equivalent (see [16], Proposition 19.1.1). Since homologically equivalent 2-cycles on X are rationally equivalent by hypothesis, it follows that the class of each fibre C of \mathfrak{E} inside $A^2(X)$ is constantly c_2 . \square

In the next sections we will apply the above result for constructing suitable families of bundles on $X = F$ where \mathcal{H} is one of the components of the schemes $\mathcal{H}ilb_{t+1}(F)$, $\mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$, $\mathcal{H}ilb_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$ described in the previous section. Indeed F is actually a homogeneous variety, thus homologically equivalent cycles are rationally equivalent (see [16], Example 19.1.11).

6. Moduli spaces of Ulrich bundles

We are interested in initialized rank 2 aCM bundles on F with c_1 either $2h$ or $h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$: the representative c_2 's are uniquely determined (see the Proposition 3.1).

Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle. Then $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \cong H^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee)$ has dimension at least 1 and we call \mathcal{E} simple if the minimum is attained. If \mathcal{E} is stable, then it is also simple (see [20], Corollary 1.2.8). A similar property holds when \mathcal{E} is an Ulrich bundle on F , even without the stability property.

Proposition 6.1. *If \mathcal{E} is an indecomposable Ulrich bundle of rank 2 on F , then it is simple.*

Proof. Due to the discussion above we can restrict our attention to strictly μ -semistable Ulrich bundles \mathcal{E} . We know that the bundle \mathcal{E} fits into Sequence (3) where $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_F(c_1 - 2h_2 - h_3)$.

Taking the cohomology of Sequence (3) tensored by \mathcal{E}^\vee we obtain

$$1 \leq h^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) \leq h^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{L}) + h^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3)). \tag{8}$$

By applying the functor $\text{Hom}_F(\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3), \cdot)$ to Sequence (3) and taking into account that \mathcal{E} is indecomposable, we deduce that

$$h^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{L}) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-2h_2 - h_3)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{L}(-2h_2 - h_3)) = 0.$$

Taking the cohomology of Sequence (3) twisted by $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \cong \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3 - c_1)$ we obtain

$$h^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-h_1 - 2h_3)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F) = 1.$$

Thus Inequalities (8) yields $\dim_k(\text{End}(\mathcal{E})) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$. \square

We now deal with the irreducibility and the dimension of the moduli spaces constructed above. We start with the case $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$: recall that in this case c_2 is either $4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$ or $3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$. The first result is the following lemma reverting Proposition 3.2 in this particular case.

Lemma 6.2. *Let \mathcal{E} be an initialized rank 2 aCM bundle on F with $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$ and $c_2 = 4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$. Then \mathcal{E} fits into an exact sequence of the form*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In particular there exists a family with base \mathbb{P}^3 parameterizing such bundles.

Proof. Let \mathcal{E} be as in the statement: Riemann–Roch theorem yields $\chi(\mathcal{E}(-h_1 - 2h_3)) = 1$. If $C \subseteq F$ is the zero locus of a general section of \mathcal{E} , then C is a rational normal curve of degree 7. Taking the cohomology of Sequences (1) and (2) respectively twisted by $\mathcal{O}_F(-h_1 - 2h_3)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^2(F, \mathcal{E}(-h_1 - 2h_3)) &= h^2(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}(2h_2 + h_3)) = \\ &= h^1(F, \mathcal{O}_C(2h_2 + h_3)) = h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(4)) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-h_1 - 2h_3)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3)) \neq 0$.

Let $\sigma \in H^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3))$ and set $(\sigma)_0 = D \cup E$, where $D \in |a_1h_1 + a_2h_2 + a_3h_3|$ is an effective divisor (i.e. $a_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3$) and E is either empty or has pure dimension 1. Thus $E = (s)_0$ where $s \in H^0(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3 - D))$. Twisting by $\mathcal{O}_F(D)$ the Koszul complex of s we obtain

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(D) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E|F}(-h_1 + 2h_2 - h_3 - D) \longrightarrow 0. \tag{9}$$

Twisting Sequence (9) by $\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3)$ we obtain

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(D + h_1 + 2h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E|F}(2h_2 + h_3 - D) \longrightarrow 0.$$

We know that $h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(D - h_2 + h_3)) \leq h^0(F, \mathcal{E}(-h)) = 0$, thus $a_2 = 0$. We also know that \mathcal{E} is also globally generated, thus the same is true for $\mathcal{I}_{E|F}(2h_2 + h_3 - D)$. In particular $0 < h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{E|F}(2h_2 + h_3 - D)) \leq h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3 - D))$, hence we infer $a_1 = 0$ and $a_3 \leq 1$. Taking the cohomology of Sequence (9) twisted by $\mathcal{O}_F(-2h_2 - h_3)$ we obtain

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(D - 2h_2 - h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E|F}(-h_1 - 2h_3 - D) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $D \in |a_3h_3|$, it follows that $h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{E|F}(-h_1 - 2h_3 - D)) \leq h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(-h_1 - 2h_3 - D)) = 0$. Moreover \mathcal{E}^\vee is aCM. Taking the cohomology of the above sequence we thus obtain $h^1(F, \mathcal{O}_F(D - 2h_2 - h_3)) = 0$, hence $a_3 = 0$.

We conclude that $D = 0$ in Sequence (9). Since $c_2(\mathcal{E}^\vee(2h_2 + h_3)) = 0$ we deduce that $E = \emptyset$. In particular $\mathcal{I}_{E|F} \cong \mathcal{O}_F$ in Sequence (9). Twisting such a sequence by $\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3)$ we finally prove the existence of the extension we were asking for. Such extensions are parameterized by \mathbb{P}^3 , because $\dim(\text{Ext}_F^1(\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3), \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3))) = 4$. \square

Lemma 6.2 yields that a Jordan–Hölder filtration of \mathcal{E} is $0 \subset \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \subset \mathcal{E}$: indeed $\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$, being invertible, are stable with reduced Hilbert polynomial $p(t) = 6\binom{t+3}{3}$. It follows that

$$\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \oplus \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \cong \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + 2h_3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3).$$

Thus all such bundles are all S -equivalent, proving the following result.

Proposition 6.3. *The moduli space*

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 4h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2)$$

reduces to a single point.

In all the other cases we claim that there always exist stable Ulrich bundles. Thanks to **Proposition 3.2** this is obvious when c_2 is either $2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2$ or $3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$. In particular we can prove the following results.

Proposition 6.4. *The moduli spaces*

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2),$$

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2)$$

are irreducible, smooth of respective dimensions 3 and 5.

They coincide with the loci of stable bundles.

Proof. We deal only with the former space, because the latter can be handled similarly.

The non-emptiness of such moduli spaces has been already stated in **Proposition 2.2**. We want to prove their irreducibility. We know that the locus $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{H}ilb_{7t+1}^{sm,nd}(F)$ corresponding to smooth, connected,

non-degenerate curves with class $c_2 = 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$ is irreducible, smooth and unirational (see Proposition 4.2). Moreover $h^i(F, \mathcal{O}_F(-c_1)) = 0, i = 1, 2$, where $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$.

Therefore there is a flat family $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ of vector bundles of rank 2 with Chern classes c_1 and c_2 (see Theorem 5.1). If \mathcal{E} is a fibre of such a family, then it fits in Sequence (1) with $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$ and $C \subseteq F$ a rational normal curve. Trivially \mathcal{E} is initialized. Thanks to [7], Section 7, we know that \mathcal{E} is also aCM.

Thus the universal property of $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)$ yields the existence of a well-defined morphism

$$m: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2).$$

The morphism m is surjective thanks to (4) of Proposition 3.1: indeed each initialized, aCM bundle \mathcal{E} with $c_1 = h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3$ and $c_2 = 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2$ has a rational normal curve as zero-locus of its general section, thus \mathcal{E} appears as a fibre of the family defined in Theorem 5.1. We conclude that $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)$ is irreducible.

Each point in $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)$ represents a stable bundle. Corollary 4.5.2 of [20] yields that it is a smooth point, thanks to the vanishing $h^2(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 0$ proved in Lemma 2.3. Moreover we have

$$\dim(\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)) = h^1(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}).$$

Thanks to Proposition 6.1 and Lemma 2.3 we have $h^1(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 1 - \chi(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E})$. It is easy to check that $c_1(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 0, c_2(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 4c_2 - c_1^2, c_3(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 0$: thus Riemann–Roch theorem for $\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}$ yields $\chi(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 4 - 4hc_2 + hc_1^2$, hence $h^1(F, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}) = 3$. \square

What can be said in the case $c_2 = 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$? Take a strictly semistable Ulrich bundle \mathcal{E} with these Chern classes. It has a Jordan–Hölder filtration $0 \subset \mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{E}$ where \mathcal{L} is either $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)$ or $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$ (see the proof of Proposition 3.2), hence \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{L} is, respectively, either $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3)$ or $\mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3)$. In particular

$$\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}) \cong \mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3).$$

Hence there is only one point in $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ representing the S -equivalence class of all the strictly semistable bundles.

Proposition 6.5. *The moduli space*

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$$

is irreducible of dimension 5.

The locus $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ is irreducible, smooth and its complement consists of exactly one point.

Proof. We still have a surjective morphism

$$m: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$$

where \mathcal{H} is the component of the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}_{8t}^{sm,nd}(F)$ whose points correspond to curves in the class $2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$. Proposition 4.3 guarantees that \mathcal{H} has dimension 16. Consider the fibre X over the unique point corresponding to the S -equivalence class of all the strictly semistable bundles.

Recall that strictly semistable bundles are parameterized by the variety $B := \mathbb{P}(\text{Ext}_F^1(\mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3), \mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3))) \cong \mathbb{P}^2$ (see [Proposition 3.2](#)). We have a map over B , whose fibre over a point corresponding to the extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_1 + h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(2h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow 0$$

is dominated by $\mathbb{P}(H^0(F, \mathcal{E}))$. Since \mathcal{E} is Ulrich, it follows that $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) = 12$, hence $\dim(X) \leq 13$. In particular there exist points in \mathcal{H} which are mapped on points representing stable bundles.

Repeating almost verbatim the argument used in the proof of [Proposition 6.4](#) we are able to complete the proof of the statement. \square

7. Moduli spaces of non-Ulrich bundles

In this section we will examine the moduli spaces of non-Ulrich semistable bundles \mathcal{E} . Thus we start to examine the case of initialized rank 2 aCM bundles on F with $c_1 = h_3$: [Proposition 3.1](#) shows that the representative c_2 can be assumed to be h_2h_3 . Recall that these bundles are μ -stable, hence stable, thus their moduli space

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3)$$

exists. Thanks to [Proposition 4.1](#) we know that the locus $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \text{Hilb}_{t+1}(F)$ corresponding to lines with class $c_2 = h_2h_3$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, hence rational and smooth. Moreover $h^i(F, \mathcal{O}_F(-c_1)) = 0, i = 1, 2$, where $c_1 = h_3$.

Thus there exists a flat family $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ of vector bundles of rank 2 with Chern classes c_1 and c_2 (see [Theorem 5.1](#)). If \mathcal{E} is a bundle in the family \mathfrak{E} , then it fits into Sequence (1) with $c_1 = h_3$ and $C \subseteq F$ is a line. Thanks to [7], Section 8.2, we know that \mathcal{E} is also aCM.

Thus the universal property of $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3)$ yields the existence of a well-defined morphism $m: \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3)$. The morphism m is surjective thanks to assertion (1) of [Proposition 3.1](#): indeed each initialized, aCM bundle \mathcal{E} with $c_1 = h_3$ and $c_2 = h_2h_3$ has a line as zero-locus of its general section, thus \mathcal{E} appears as a fibre of the family defined in [Theorem 5.1](#). It follows that this moduli space is irreducible.

Let \mathcal{E} be one of the bundles we wish to deal with. Being stable, \mathcal{E} is simple (see [20], Corollary 1.2.8), hence $h^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$. Let C be the zero-locus of a general section of \mathcal{E} : we already know that C is a line whose class in $A^2(F)$ is h_2h_3 . Tensoring Sequence (1) by $\mathcal{O}_F(-h_3)$ and taking its cohomology we obtain $h^i(F, \mathcal{E}(-h_3)) = h^i(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F})$. Since C is a line and the embedding $F \subseteq \mathbb{P}^7$ is aCM, it is easy to check that $h^i(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}) = 0, i = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

Again the cohomology of the same sequence tensored by $\mathcal{E}(-h_3)$ yields $h^i(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = h^i(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{C|F}), i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. In order to compute these last dimensions we can take the cohomology of Sequence (2) tensored by \mathcal{E} . We already know that $h^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{C|F}) = h^0(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$. Moreover, since \mathcal{E} is aCM, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^1(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) &= h^1(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{C|F}) = h^0(C, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C) - h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) + 1, \\ h^2(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) &= h^2(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{C|F}) = h^1(C, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C). \end{aligned}$$

We know that $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \cong \mathcal{N}_{C|F}$. The general theory of del Pezzo threefolds implies that $\mathcal{N}_{C|F}$ is either $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus 2}$, or $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ (Lemma 3.3.4 of [21]). It follows that $h^2(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 0$ and $h^1(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 3 - h^0(F, \mathcal{E})$.

Again the cohomology of Sequence (1) gives $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) = h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F) + h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}(h_3))$ and $h^1(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}(h_3)) = 0$, because \mathcal{E} is aCM. Thus the cohomology of Sequence (2) yields $h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}(h_3)) = h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(h_3)) - h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(h_3)) = 1$, because $h_3C = 0$, hence $\mathcal{O}_C(h_3) \cong \mathcal{O}_C$. It follows that $h^1(F, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$. We have

thus proved that $\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3)$ is irreducible and smooth of dimensions 1. In particular it is rational, thanks to Lüroth theorem: we will actually check that it is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 .

Now consider a bundle \mathcal{E} arising from an extension of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(-h_2 + h_3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h_2) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Clearly \mathcal{E} is initialized, aCM, with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = h_3$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = h_2h_3$. It is easy to check via a Chern classes computation that if \mathcal{E} is decomposable then it is $\mathcal{O}_F(-h_2 + h_3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_F(h_2)$, hence the above sequence would split.

Thus, if we only consider the bundles arising from non-trivial extensions, they are indecomposable. Notice that $h^1(F, \mathcal{O}_F(-2h_2 + h_3)) = 2$, thus we have a family of non-isomorphic bundles with base \mathbb{P}^1 . In particular $\mathbb{P}^1 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3)$, thus equality must hold.

The duality morphism defined by $\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}^\vee(h)$ is an isomorphism. Thus the same conclusions hold for bundles with $c_1 = 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3$ whose representative c_2 is $2h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2$, hence the moduli space

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3, 2h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2)$$

is \mathbb{P}^1 too.

We can summarize the above computations in the following statement.

Proposition 7.1. *The moduli spaces*

$$\mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3), \quad \mathcal{M}_F^{s,aCM}(2; 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3, 2h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2)$$

are isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 .

Remark 7.2. We conclude this section giving a quick overview on the case of initialized, indecomposable, aCM bundles \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = h_2h_3$. These bundles are never semistable, though μ -semistable (see Proposition 3.3). It is well-known that it is possible to construct the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_F^{\mu ss}(2; 0, h_2h_3)$ parameterizing S -equivalence classes of μ -semistable rank 2 vector bundles with fixed Chern classes $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 = h_2h_3$ (see Section 5 of [17]): we will denote by $\mathcal{M}_F^{\mu ss, aCM}(2; 0, h_2h_3)$ the locus of aCM ones.

Looking at the cohomology of Sequence (1), we know that $h^0(F, \mathcal{E}) = 1$ and each non-zero section of \mathcal{E} vanishes along the same line C . Thus there is a bijection between lines on F in the class h_2h_3 and aCM bundles \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = h_2h_3$.

Sequence (1) implies the existence of a filtration $0 \subseteq \mathcal{O}_F \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ with $\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F \cong \mathcal{I}_{C|F}$. We claim that such a filtration is actually the Jordan–Hölder filtration of \mathcal{E} with respect to the μ -semistability notion. On the one hand, we know that $\mu(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ and it is trivial that $\mu(\mathcal{O}_F) = 0$, hence $\mu(\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F) = 0$. On the other hand, the μ -stability of \mathcal{O}_F and $\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F \cong \mathcal{I}_{C|F}$ is well-known. In particular

$$\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_F \oplus \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{O}_F \cong \mathcal{O}_F \oplus \mathcal{I}_{C|F}.$$

Let \mathcal{E}' be another bundle with the same properties and let C' be the zero-locus of any non-zero section of \mathcal{E}' . Assume the existence of an isomorphism $\varphi: \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}')$. The decomposition of $\text{gr}(\mathcal{E})$ and $\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}')$ allows us to identify φ with the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1,1} & \varphi_{1,2} \\ \varphi_{2,1} & \varphi_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\varphi_{1,1}$ is an endomorphism of \mathcal{O}_F , $\varphi_{1,2}: \mathcal{I}_{C|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F$, $\varphi_{2,1}: \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C'|F}$ and $\varphi_{2,2}: \mathcal{I}_{C|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C'|F}$. We have $h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}) = 0$, thus $\varphi_{2,1} = 0$.

It follows that $\varphi_{1,1}$ is actually an isomorphism, hence $\varphi_{2,2}$ can be identified with the induced quotient isomorphism

$$\mathcal{I}_{C|F} \cong \text{gr}(\mathcal{E})/\mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}')/\mathcal{O}_F \cong \mathcal{I}_{C'|F}.$$

By dualizing the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0$ we deduce $\mathcal{I}_{C|F}^\vee \cong \mathcal{O}_F$, hence the natural morphism in the double dual is $\mathcal{I}_{C|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F$ which must coincide with the inclusion map because $h^0(F, \mathcal{I}_{C|F}^\vee) = h^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F) = 1$. Similarly we can identify the morphism in the double dual of $\mathcal{I}_{C'|F}$ with the inclusion $\mathcal{I}_{C'|F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F$. The double dual ψ of $\varphi_{2,2}$ is thus an automorphism of \mathcal{O}_F , hence it should be a homothety mapping the ideal $\mathcal{I}_{C|F}$ to the ideal $\mathcal{I}_{C'|F}$. We conclude that $\mathcal{I}_{C|F} = \mathcal{I}_{C'|F}$, hence $C = C'$.

We conclude that $\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}) \cong \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}')$ implies $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{E}'$. We deduce that the natural map sending each line on F in the class h_2h_3 to the S -equivalence class of the corresponding aCM bundle \mathcal{E} of rank 2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = h_2h_3$ is a bijection. Since lines in the class h_2h_3 are parameterized by $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (see Proposition 4.1), therefore there is a bijection $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F^{\mu_{ss}, aCM}(2; 0, h_2h_3)$.

8. (Uni)rationality of the constructed moduli spaces

In this section we will finally discuss about the (uni)rationality of the moduli spaces constructed in the previous sections.

In Proposition 7.1 we proved that $\mathcal{M}_F^{s, aCM}(2; h_3, h_2h_3) \cong \mathcal{M}_F^{s, aCM}(2; 2h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3, 2h_2h_3 + h_1h_3 + 2h_1h_2) \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. In particular they are rational.

Let us examine the moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3, 3h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + h_1h_2)$, $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 3h_1h_3 + 3h_1h_2)$ and $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$. Thanks to the construction described in the previous section, such spaces are dominated by unirational varieties (see Propositions 4.2 and 4.3). We conclude that these spaces are unirational.

It is thus natural to deal with their rationality. Though we will be able to prove in what follows that $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ is rational, the problem of the rationality of the other ones is wide open.

Let $Q := \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. In [32] the author shows that the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(2; 0, n)$ of vector bundles \mathcal{F} on Q with $c_2(\mathcal{F}) = n$ is birational to $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{P}^2}^{\mu_s}(2; 0, n)$ for each $n \geq 2$. In particular $\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(2; 0, n)$ is irreducible, of dimension $4n - 3$ and rational. Notice that the reference [3] given in [32] contains a gap pointed out by M. Maruyama in [29] about the rationality statement: nevertheless such a gap has been filled in several papers (see e.g. [26] and [23]).

Consider now the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ and the projection $\pi: F \rightarrow Q := \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ onto the two first factors. We denote by C a general plane section of Q embedded in \mathbb{P}^3 via the Segre map (or, in other words, a general divisor of bidegree $(1, 1)$ on Q): notice that C is a smooth conic, thus $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. Each bundle \mathcal{F} representing a point in $\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(2; 0, 2)$ is stable and normalized. It follows that $h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC)) = 0$, $t \leq -1$. For each such an \mathcal{F} , we define $e(\mathcal{F}) := \pi^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F(h)$.

Lemma 8.1. *If $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(2; 0, 2)$, then $e(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{M}_F^{ss, U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$.*

Proof. An easy Chern class computation shows that $c_1(e(\mathcal{F})) = 2h$ and $c_2(e(\mathcal{F})) = 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$. Thus, if we show that $e(\mathcal{F})$ is aCM we are done, because aCM bundles on F with those Chern classes are automatically Ulrich and semistable. We will compute the intermediate cohomology of $e(\mathcal{F})$ by using Künneth formula and projection formula. We have

$$h^i(F, e(\mathcal{F})(th)) = \sum_{j=0}^i h^j(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC))h^{i-j}(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t)). \tag{10}$$

Since $c_1(e(\mathcal{F})) = 2h$, it follows from Serre’s duality that it suffices to consider only the case $i = 1$. If $t = -1$ then

$$\begin{aligned} h^1(F, e(\mathcal{F})(-h)) &= h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C))h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) + \\ &+ h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C))h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Let now examine the case $t \neq -1$. Let $\mathcal{F}_C := \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C$: the isomorphism $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ implies that $\mathcal{F}_C \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a)$ for some $a \geq 0$. Assume $a \geq 1$: thus the Harder–Narasimhan filtration of \mathcal{F}_C is $0 \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_C$ and $\mathcal{F}_C/\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a)$, thus $0 < 2a \leq 2$ thanks to Theorem 4.6 of [28]. We conclude that $0 \leq a \leq 1$. In both cases $h^1(C, \mathcal{F}_C(-C)) = h^0(C, \mathcal{F}_C) = 2$. For each $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ consider the restriction sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}((t-1)C) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(tC) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_C(tC) \longrightarrow 0. \tag{11}$$

The bundle \mathcal{F} is stable on Q , hence Serre’s duality implies $h^2(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C)) = h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C)) = 0$ and $h^2(Q, \mathcal{F}(-2C)) = h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}) = 0$.

From the former vanishing, Riemann–Roch theorem on Q and Serre’s duality, we deduce $h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C)) = -\chi(\mathcal{F}(-C)) = 2$.

The cohomology of Sequence (11) with $t = -1$ gives

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-2C)) \longrightarrow H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C)) \longrightarrow H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}_C(-C)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Thus the latter vanishing, the equalities $h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-C)) = h^1(C, \mathcal{F}_C(-C)) = 2$ and Serre’s duality yield $h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}) = h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(-2C)) = 0$.

Since $h^0(C, \mathcal{F}_C(tC)) = 0$ for each $t \leq -2$, it follows that the map $H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}((t-1)C)) \rightarrow H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC))$ is injective, thus $h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC)) = 0$ in the same range.

Since $h^1(C, \mathcal{F}_C(tC)) = 0$ for each $t \geq 0$, it follows that the map $H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}((t-1)C)) \rightarrow H^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC))$ is surjective, thus again $h^1(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC)) = 0$ in the same range.

Equality (10) for $i = 1$ and $t \neq -1$ becomes

$$h^1(F, e(\mathcal{F})(th)) = h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC))h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t)).$$

On the one hand, we already know that $h^0(Q, \mathcal{F}(tC)) = 0$, $t \leq -2$. On the other hand, $h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t)) = 0$, $t \geq 0$.

We conclude that $h^1(F, e(\mathcal{F})(th)) = 0$ for each $t \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

The above proposition gives the existence of a well-defined map

$$e: \mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(0, 2) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2).$$

The morphism π has a section $\sigma: Q \rightarrow F$. In particular $\sigma^*\pi^* = (\pi\sigma)^*$ is the identity, hence we deduce the injectivity of e . Since both spaces have dimension 5, we conclude that e is obviously dominant.

Proposition 8.2. *The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ is rational.*

Proof. Since e is injective and

$$\dim(\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu_s}(2; 0, 2)) = \dim(\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)) = 5,$$

it follows that e is birational. Since $\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu s}(2; 0, 2)$ is rational, it follows that the same is true for $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$. \square

Remark 8.3. In [22] J. Le Potier analyzes the restriction to the quadric Q of the null correlation bundles \mathcal{N} . We denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{ss}(2; 0, 1)$ the moduli space of normalized semistable bundles of rank 2 on \mathbb{P}^3 with $c_2 = 1$. Let $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{ss,0}(2; 0, 1)$ be the open subset of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{ss}(2; 0, 1)$ consisting of all bundles \mathcal{N} such that $\mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{O}_Q$ is stable on Q .

The restriction gives an étale quasi-finite morphism from $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{ss,0}(2; 0, 1)$ onto an open proper subset $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu s}(2; 0, 2)$. The generic bundle \mathcal{E} of \mathcal{U} has a twin pair (a Tjurin pair) of null correlation bundles restricting to it, while there are bundles \mathcal{E} in \mathcal{U} with a unique null correlation bundle restricting to it.

Example 4.2 of [27] shows the existence of a bundle in $\mathcal{M}_Q^{\mu s}(2; 0, 2)$ but not in \mathcal{U} , i.e. a stable bundle which is not the restriction of a null correlation bundle. The pull-back of this bundle gives an example of Ulrich bundle \mathcal{E} on F with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 2h$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2$ which is not related, under this construction to an instanton bundle on \mathbb{P}^3 . By the way, if \mathcal{E} is a generic bundle on $\mathcal{M}_F^{ss,U}(2; 2h, 2h_2h_3 + 2h_1h_3 + 4h_1h_2)$ then $\mathcal{E}(-h)$ can be obtained from a pair of null correlation bundles, hence $\mathcal{E}(-h)$ is the homology of the monad

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(-h_1 - h_2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus 4} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h_1 + h_2) \longrightarrow 0.$$

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