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Dynkin diagrams of rank 20 on supersingular $K3$ surfaces

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Abstract We classify normal supersingular $K3$ surfaces Y with total Milnor number 20 in characteristic p, where p is an odd prime that does not divide the discriminant of the Dynkin type of the rational double points on Y. This paper appeared in preprint form in the home page of the first author in the year 2005.

Keywords supersingular $K3$ surface, supersingular $K3$ surface, normal $K3$ surface

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1 Introduction

A *Dynkin type* is, by definition, a finite formal sum of the symbols A_l $(l \geqslant 1)$, D_m $(m \geqslant 4)$ and E_n $(n = 6, 7, 8)$ with non-negative integer coefficients. For a Dynkin type R, we denote by $L(R)$ the *negative-definite* lattice whose intersection matrix is (-1) times the Cartan matrix of type R. We denote by $\mathrm{rank}(R)$ the rank of $L(R)$, and by $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ the discriminant of $L(R)$.

A *normal* $K3$ *surface* is a normal surface whose minimal resolution is a $K3$ surface. It is well known that a normal $K3$ surface has only rational double points as its singularities (see [2, 3]). Hence, we can associate a Dynkin type to the singular locus $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ of a normal $K3$ surface Y. Recall that the Milnor number of a rational double point of type A_n (resp. D_n, E_n) is n. Hence, the rank of the Dynkin type of $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ is equal to the sum of Milnor numbers of singular points on Y, i.e., the *total Milnor number of* Y. In particular, it is at most 21.

If the total Milnor number of a normal $K3$ surface Y is $\geqslant 20$, then the minimal resolution X of Y has Picard number $\geqslant 21$, and hence is a supersingular $K3$ surface (in the sense of Shioda [22]). Goto [8, Theorem 3.7] proved that a normal $K3$ surface Y with total Milnor number 21 exists only when the characteristic of the base field divides the discriminant of the Dynkin type of $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$. Shimada [17] made the complete list of the pairs (R, p) of a Dynkin type R of rank 21 and a prime integer p such that R is the Dynkin type of the singular locus of a normal $K3$ surface in characteristic p.

In this paper, we investigate normal $K3$ surfaces with total Milnor number 20.

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Definition 1.1. Let R be a Dynkin type of rank 20. A prime integer p is called an *R-supersingular $K3$ prime* if it satisfies the following:

(i) p is odd and does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, and

(ii) there exists a normal $K3$ surface Y defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic p such that $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ is of type R.

The *Artin invariant* of a supersingular $K3$ surface X in characteristic p is the positive integer σ such that the discriminant of the Néron-Severi lattice $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ of X is equal to $-p^{2\sigma}$ (see [1]). We will prove that, if p is an R-supersingular $K3$ prime for a Dynkin type R with $\mathrm{rank}(R) = 20$, and if Y is a normal $K3$ surface in the condition (ii) above, then the Artin invariant of the minimal resolution of Y is 1. It is known that, for each p, the supersingular $K3$ surface with Artin invariant 1 is unique up to isomorphisms (see [7, 12]). Therefore, the condition (i) and (ii) above is equivalent to (i) and the following:

(ii$'$) the supersingular $K3$ surface X_p in characteristic p with Artin invariant 1 is birational to a normal $K3$ surface Y such that $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ is of type R.

In this paper, we present an algorithm to determine the set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes for a given Dynkin type R of rank 20. As a corollary, we prove the following.

Theorem 1.2. *Let R be a Dynkin type of rank 20, and let a_R be the product of the odd prime divisors of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$. We put $b_R := 8a_R$ if $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is even, while $b_R := a_R$ if $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is odd. Then there exists a subset Σ_R of $(\mathbb{Z}/b_R\mathbb{Z})^\times$ such that a prime integer p is an R-supersingular $K3$ prime if and only if $p \bmod b_R \in \Sigma_R$.*

In fact, we have a result finer than above. Let Y be a normal supersingular $K3$ surface in characteristic $p \neq 2$ such that $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ is of Dynkin type R with $\mathrm{rank}(R) = 20$, and let $X \to Y$ be the minimal resolution to Y. We denote by L_Y the sublattice of the Néron-Severi lattice $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ of X generated by the classes of the exceptional curves of $X \to Y$. Then L_Y is isomorphic to $L(R)$. Let T_Y denote the orthogonal complement of L_Y in $\mathrm{NS}(X)$. Then T_Y is an even indefinite lattice of rank 2. Our key observation is the following:

$$tt' \in p\mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{for all} \quad t, t' \in T_Y, \tag{1.1}$$

where $tt' \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the intersection number of the classes t and t' in $\mathrm{NS}(X)$. Thus we can define an indefinite lattice T'_Y of rank 2 by introducing a new bilinear form $(t, t')_{T'_Y} := \frac{1}{p}(tt')$ on the $\mathbb{Z}$-module underlying T_Y. It turns out that $\mathrm{disc}(T'_Y)$ divides $\mathrm{disc}(R)$. Note that, since p is odd, T'_Y is an even lattice. Let $\widetilde{L}_Y$ be the orthogonal complement of T_Y in $\mathrm{NS}(X)$. Then $\widetilde{L}_Y$ is an even overlattice of L_Y such that the set $\mathrm{roots}(\widetilde{L}_Y)$ of roots in $\widetilde{L}_Y$ coincides with the set $\mathrm{roots}(L_Y)$ of roots in L_Y. The following is a refinement of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.3. *Let R be a Dynkin type of rank 20, let T' be an even indefinite lattice of rank 2 such that $\mathrm{disc}(T')$ divides $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, and let $\widetilde{L}$ be an even overlattice of $L(R)$ such that $\mathrm{roots}(\widetilde{L}) = \mathrm{roots}(L(R))$. Then there exist a subset S_l of $\{1, -1\}$ for each odd prime divisor l of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, and a subset S_2 of $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$, such that the following holds. Let p be an odd prime that does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(R)$. Then there exists a normal $K3$ surface Y in characteristic p with $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ being of type R such that $T'_Y \cong T'$ and $\widetilde{L}_Y \cong \widetilde{L}$ if and only if*

$$\left(\frac{p}{l}\right) \in S_l \text{ for each odd prime divisor } l \text{ of } \mathrm{disc}(R), \text{ and } p \bmod 8 \in S_2. \tag{1.2}$$

If $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is odd, then we have $S_2 = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$.

Using computational algebra system Maple, we have made the complete list of R-supersingular $K3$ primes, which is too large to be included in this paper. It is available from the first author's home page http://www.math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/~shimada/K3.html in the plain text format. From this list, we derive the following fact:

Theorem 1.4. *For each Dynkin type R with $\mathrm{rank}(R) = 20$, the set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes is either empty or has a natural density 1/2.*

It would be very nice if Theorem 1.4 is proved, not by brute calculations of making the complete list, but by some geometric reasonings.

As another corollary of the key observation (1.1), we obtain the following:

Corollary 1.5. *Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ be a normal supersingular $K3$ surface of total Milnor number 20 such that $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ is of type R. If the characteristic p of the base field is odd and does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, then the degree of Y is divisible by $2p$.*

Indeed the class of the pull-back of the hyperplane section of Y to X is contained in T_Y. Note that, if R is of rank 20, then every prime divisor of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is $\leqslant 19$. Combining Corollary 1.5 with [8, Theorem 3.7], we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 1.6. *Let Y be a normal $K3$ surface of degree d in characteristic $p > 19$. If p does not divide d, then the total Milnor number of Y is $\leqslant 19$.*

In particular, a sextic plane curve $C \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ or a quartic surface $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ in characteristic $p > 19$ with only rational double points as its singularities has total Milnor number $\leqslant 19$. Yang [25,26] classified all possible configurations of rational double points on sextic plane curves and quartic surfaces in characteristic 0. It would be interesting to investigate Yang's classification in characteristic $p > 19$. See [19] for a result on this problem.

In our previous paper [21], we have proved that normal $K3$ surfaces with ten ordinary cusps exist only in characteristic 3. This implies that the set of $10A_2$-supersingular $K3$ primes is empty. More generally, the proof of Dolgachev-Keum [6, Lemma 3.2] shows that, if $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is a perfect square integer, then there exist no R-supersingular $K3$ primes (see Lemma 2.7).

There are 3058 Dynkin types of rank 20. Among them, there exist 2437 Dynkin types R such that $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is not a perfect square integer, and 483 Dynkin types with non-empty set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we reduce the problem of determining R-supersingular $K3$ primes to the calculation of overlattices of $L(R)$ and their quadratic forms. In Section 3, we investigate how the multiplications by odd prime integers affects the isomorphism classes of finite quadratic forms. In Section 4, we present an algorithm to calculate the set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes. In the last section, we explain the algorithm in detail by using an example.

The study of the cases where p is 2 or divides $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ seems to need more subtle methods, and hence we do not treat these cases.

2 The Néron-Severi lattices of supersingular $K3$ surfaces

A free $\mathbb{Z}$-module Λ of finite rank with a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $\Lambda \times \Lambda \to \mathbb{Z}$ is called a *lattice*. Let Λ be a lattice. The *dual lattice* $\Lambda^\vee$ of Λ is the $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\mathrm{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{Z})$. Then Λ is naturally embedded into $\Lambda^\vee$ as a submodule of finite index. There exists a natural $\mathbb{Q}$-valued symmetric bilinear form on $\Lambda^\vee$ that extends the $\mathbb{Z}$-valued symmetric bilinear form on Λ. An *overlattice* of Λ is a submodule N of $\Lambda^\vee$ containing Λ such that the bilinear form on $\Lambda^\vee$ takes values in $\mathbb{Z}$ on $N \times N$. If Λ is a sublattice of a lattice Λ' with finite index, then Λ' is embedded into $\Lambda^\vee$ in a natural way, and hence Λ' can be regarded as an overlattice of Λ.

We say that Λ is *even* if $u^2 \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ holds for every $u \in \Lambda$. Let Λ be an even negative-definite lattice. A vector $r \in \Lambda$ is called a *root* if $r^2 = -2$. We denote by $\mathrm{roots}(\Lambda)$ the set of roots in Λ. Let R be a Dynkin type. Recall that $L(R)$ is the negative definite root lattice of type R. We put

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(R) := \{\widetilde{L} \mid \widetilde{L} \text{ is an even overlattice of } L(R)\}, \quad \mathcal{L}(R) := \{\widetilde{L} \in \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(R) \mid \mathrm{roots}(\widetilde{L}) = \mathrm{roots}(L(R))\}.$$

Remark that we consider $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(R)$ as a subset of the set of submodules of $L(R)^\vee$, and *not* up to isometries of lattices.

Let D be a finite abelian group. A *quadratic form* q on D is, by definition, a map $q : D \to \mathbb{Q}/2\mathbb{Z}$ that satisfies the following:

(i) $q(nx) = n^2 q(x)$ for any $x \in D$ and any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and

(ii) the map $b[q] : D \times D \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ defined by $b[q](x, y) := (q(x + y) - q(x) - q(y))/2$ is a symmetric bilinear form on D.

See Wall [24] for the complete classification of quadratic forms on finite abelian groups. Let q be a quadratic form on a finite abelian group D, and let H be a subgroup of D. We put $H^{\perp} := \{x \in D \mid b[q](x, y) = 0 \text{ for any } y \in H\}$. We say that q is *non-degenerate* if $D^{\perp} = \{0\}$.

Let Λ be an even lattice. The finite abelian group $\Lambda^{\vee}/\Lambda$ is called the *discriminant group* of Λ, and is denoted by D_Λ. We define a quadratic form q_Λ on D_Λ by

$$q_\Lambda(\bar{x}) = x^2 \mod 2\mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{where } \bar{x} := x \mod \Lambda \in D_\Lambda \text{ for } x \in \Lambda^{\vee},$$

and call q_Λ the *discriminant form* of Λ. It is easy to see that q_Λ is non-degenerate, and that $|D_\Lambda| = |\mathrm{disc}(\Lambda)|$ holds. By Nikulin [10], the map $N \mapsto N/\Lambda$ induces a bijection from the set of even overlattices of Λ to the set of isotropic subgroups of (D_Λ, q_Λ). In particular, we can calculate the set of even overlattices of a given lattice by calculating the set of isotropic subgroups of its discriminant forms. Let N be an even overlattice of Λ. Then we have a natural sequence of inclusions $\Lambda \hookrightarrow N \hookrightarrow N^{\vee} \hookrightarrow \Lambda^{\vee}$. Therefore, $\mathrm{disc}(N)$ divides $\mathrm{disc}(\Lambda)$, and the exponent of D_N divides the exponent of D_Λ. For a prime p, we denote by $(D_\Lambda)_p$ and $(D_\Lambda)_{p'}$ the p-part and the prime-to-p part of D_Λ, and by $(q_\Lambda)_p$ and $(q_\Lambda)_{p'}$ the restrictions of q to $(D_\Lambda)_p$ and to $(D_\Lambda)_{p'}$, respectively. We have the following orthogonal decomposition:

$$(D_\Lambda, q_\Lambda) = ((D_\Lambda)_p, (q_\Lambda)_p) \oplus ((D_\Lambda)_{p'}, (q_\Lambda)_{p'}).$$

We now state the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 2.1. *Let R be a Dynkin type with* $\mathrm{rank}(R) = 20$, *and let p be an odd prime that does not divide* $\mathrm{disc}(R)$. *Then the following three conditions are equivalent*:

(1) *p is an R-supersingular $K3$ prime.*

(2) *The unique supersingular $K3$ surface X_p of Artin invariant* 1 *in characteristic p is birational to a normal $K3$ surface Y such that* $\mathrm{Sing}(Y)$ *is of Dynkin type R.*

(3) *There exist an overlattice $\widetilde{L} \in \mathcal{L}(R)$ and a lattice T' of rank* 2 *with signature* $(1, 1)$ *such that* $(D_{T'}, pq_{T'})$ *is isomorphic to* $(D_{\widetilde{L}}, -q_{\widetilde{L}})$, *where $pq_{T'}$ is the discriminant form of T' multiplied by p.*

A lattice Λ is said to be *p-elementary* if its discriminant group D_Λ is a p-elementary group. The following results due to Artin [1] and Rudakov and Shafarevich [14] reduce our geometric problem to calculations of lattices and finite quadratic forms.

Theorem 2.2 (See [1,14]). *The Néron-Severi lattice of a supersingular $K3$ surface in characteristic p is p-elementary.*

Combining this result with the classification of indefinite lattices, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.3 (See [14]). *The isomorphism class of the Néron-Severi lattice* $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ *of a supersingular $K3$ surface X is uniquely determined by the characteristic p of the base field and the Artin invariant of X.*

Corollary 2.4 (See [14]). *Suppose that p is odd. If Λ is an even p-elementary lattice of signature* $(1, 21)$ *and discriminant $-p^{2\sigma}$, then Λ is isomorphic to the Néron-Severi lattice of a supersingular $K3$ surface in characteristic p with Artin invariant σ.*

The following easy result will be used in the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $T' = \mathbb{Z}t'_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}t'_2$ be a lattice of rank* 2 *with the intersection matrix $(t'_i.t'_j) = (t'_{ij})$. Let p be a prime that does not divide* $\mathrm{disc}(T')$. *Define a lattice $T = \mathbb{Z}t_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}t_2$ so that the intersection matrix $(t_i.t_j) = (t_{ij})$ with $t_{ij} = pt'_{ij}$. Then the following hold*:

(1) $((D_T)_{p'}, (q_T)_{p'}) \cong (D_{T'}, pq_{T'})$.

(2) *There exist positive integers ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 such that*

$$T^{\vee}/T \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p\ell_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(p\ell_2), \quad (T')^{\vee}/T' \cong \mathbb{Z}/(\ell_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(\ell_2).$$

Proof. Since $\operatorname{rank}(T') = 2$, we can write $(T')^\vee/T' \cong \mathbb{Z}/(\ell_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(\ell_2)$ so that $\ell_i > 0$, $\ell_1 \mid \ell_2$ and $\operatorname{disc}(T') = \det(t'_{ij}) = \ell$ with $|\ell| = \ell_1\ell_2$. We can calculate the dual bases of T' and T as follows:

$$((t'_1)^*, (t'_2)^*) = (t'_1, t'_2)(t'_{ij})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\ell}(t'_1, t'_2)(s_{ij}), \quad (t_1^*, t_2^*) = (t_1, t_2)(t_{ij})^{-1} = \frac{1}{p^2\ell}(t_1, t_2)(ps_{ij}),$$

where $s_{11} = t'_{22}$, $s_{22} = t'_{11}$ and $s_{12} = s_{21} = -t'_{12} = -t'_{21}$. Note that $(T^\vee/T)_{p'}$ is generated by (cosets of) the two coordinates of the vector $(pt_1^*, pt_2^*) = \frac{p}{\ell}(t_1, t_2)(s_{ij})$. Set $b_{T'} = b[q_{T'}]$, etc. Then

$$(b_{T'}((t'_i)^*, (t'_j)^*)) = (t'_{ij})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\ell}(s_{ij}), \quad (b_T(t_i^*, t_j^*)) = (t_{ij})^{-1} = \frac{1}{p^2\ell}(ps_{ij}).$$

One can check that the following is an isomorphism of abelian groups:

$$(T')^\vee/T' \to (T^\vee/T)_{p'}, \quad (t'_i)^* + T' \mapsto pt_i^* + T.$$

Under the identification via this map, we have $pq_{T'} = (q_T)_{p'}$. This proves (1). Clearly, $\operatorname{disc}(T) = \det(t_{ij}) = p^2 \operatorname{disc}(T')$. Also the expression of the dual basis shows that $(T^\vee/T)_p$ is p-elementary. Thus (2) follows. This proves the lemma. □

The following is the key to the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Proposition 2.6. *Let R be a Dynkin type with* $\operatorname{rank}(R) = 20$, *and let L be an even overlattice of $L(R)$. Suppose that p is an odd prime and that $p \nmid$* $\operatorname{disc}(L)$.

(1) *Suppose that $L \to \Lambda$ is a primitive embedding into an even p-elementary lattice of signature* $(1, 21)$ *with non-cyclic $\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda$. Let $T = L^\perp$ be the orthogonal complement of L in Λ. Then* (1a)–(1e) *below hold.*

(1a) *T is an even lattice of signature* $(1, 1)$ *such that* $\operatorname{disc}(T) = -p^2 \operatorname{disc}(L)$ *and* $T^\vee/T \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p\ell_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(p\ell_2)$.

(1b) *There are a canonical isomorphism $\varphi : L^\vee/L \to (T^\vee/T)_{p'}$ and the relation $(q_T)_{p'} = -q_L$ (after the identification via φ).*

(1c) *Write $T = \mathbb{Z}t_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}t_2$. Then $(t_i.t_j) = p(t'_{ij})$ for some $t'_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

(1d) *Let $T' = \mathbb{Z}t'_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}t'_2$ be the lattice with the intersection form $(t'_i.t'_j) = (t'_{ij})$. Then $(D_{T'}, pq_{T'}) \cong ((D_T)_{p'}, (q_T)_{p'}) \cong (D_L, -q_L)$.*

(1e) *Λ is the unique even p-elementary lattice of signature* $(1, 21)$ *and discriminant $-p^2$.*

(2) *Conversely, suppose that T is a lattice of signature* $(1, 1)$ *satisfying* (1a) and (1b). *Then there is a primitive embedding $L \to \Lambda$ into the unique p-elementary even lattice Λ of signature* $(1, 21)$ *and determinant $-p^2$ such that T is isomorphic to the orthogonal complement $L^\perp$ of L in Λ.*

Proof. Consider the inclusions

$$L \oplus T \subset \Lambda \subset \Lambda^\vee \subset L^\vee \oplus T^\vee. \tag{2.1}$$

Since $L \to \Lambda$ is a primitive embedding, its dual is a surjection $\Lambda^\vee \to L^\vee$ which factors as $\Lambda^\vee \to L^\vee \oplus T^\vee \to L^\vee$ where the first is the inclusion in (2.1) while the second is the projection. This surjection induces surjections $\Lambda^\vee/(L \oplus T) \to L^\vee/L$ and $\varphi_1 : (\Lambda^\vee/(L \oplus T))_{p'} \to (L^\vee/L)_{p'} = L^\vee/L$ where the latter equality is because $\gcd(p, \operatorname{disc}(L)) = 1$. Since Λ is p-elementary we have $(\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda)_{p'} = 0$ and hence $(\Lambda^\vee/(L \oplus T))_{p'} = (\Lambda/(L \oplus T))_{p'}$. Similarly, we have surjection $\varphi_2 : (\Lambda^\vee/(L \oplus T))_{p'} \to (T^\vee/T)_{p'}$. On the other hand, the inclusion (2.1) and the assumption that Λ is p-elementary imply $|L^\vee/L|\,|(T^\vee/T)_{p'}| = |(\Lambda/(L \oplus T))_{p'}|^2 \geqslant |L^\vee/L|\,|(T^\vee/T)_{p'}|$ where the latter inequality is due to the surjectivity of both φ_i. Thus both φ_i are isomorphisms. Set $\varphi = \varphi_2\varphi_1^{-1} : L^\vee/L \to (T^\vee/T)_{p'}$. For every $\overline{r'} \in L^\vee/L$, we write $\varphi(\overline{r'}) = \overline{t'}$, and see that the coset of $r' + t'$ belongs to $(\Lambda/(L \oplus T))_{p'}$. So $0 = q_\Lambda(\overline{r' + t'}) = q_R(\overline{r'}) + (q_T)_{p'}(\overline{t'})$. This proves (1b).

Let e be the exponent of the abelian group $L^\vee/L$ so that the latter is e-torsion. This e is coprime to p by the assumption. Then $\Lambda/(L \oplus T)$ $(\cong (L^\vee \oplus T^\vee)/\Lambda^\vee)$ is e-torsion. Indeed, for $r' + t' \in \Lambda \subset L^\vee \oplus T^\vee$, we have, mod $L \oplus T$, that $e(r' + t') = et' \in \Lambda \cap L^\perp = T$. So $\Lambda/(L \oplus T)$ equals $(\Lambda/(L \oplus T))_{p'}$ and is isomorphic to both $L^\vee/L$ and $(T^\vee/T)_{p'}$ via φ_i's; denote by r the order of these three isomorphic groups, which is coprime to p.

We assert that $T^\vee/T$ is pe-torsion. Indeed, for $t' \in T^\vee$, we have $et' \in \Lambda^\vee$ and hence $pet' \in \Lambda \cap L^\perp = T$, because Λ is p-elementary. Since T is of rank 2, we have $T^\vee/T \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p^{\varepsilon_1}\ell_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(p^{\varepsilon_2}\ell_2)$ where $\ell_i \geqslant 1$, each $\varepsilon_i \in \{0,1\}$ and $\gcd(p,\ell_i) = 1$. Note that $\Lambda^\vee/\Lambda \cong (\mathbb{Z}/(p))^{\oplus\lambda}$ for some $\lambda \geqslant 2$. The inclusion (2.1) above implies that $-p^{\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_2}\ell_1\ell_2 \operatorname{disc}(L) = \operatorname{disc}(T)\operatorname{disc}(L) = r^2 \operatorname{disc}(\Lambda) = -p^\lambda r^2$. So $|\Lambda| = -p^2$ and both $\varepsilon_i = 1$. Note also that $\ell_1\ell_2 = |(T^\vee/T)_{p'}| = r = \operatorname{disc}(L)$. This proves (1a) and (1e). The assertion (1c) is the observation in (1a) that $(T^\vee/T)_p$ is p-elementary, $\operatorname{rank}(T) = 2$ and $\operatorname{disc}(T) = p^2\times$ (some integer coprime to p) and that the calculation of $T^\vee/T$ is essentially the calculation of the matrix $(t_i.t_j)^{-1}$; see Lemma 2.5. The assertion (1d) follows from (1b) and Lemma 2.5 by noting that p does not divide $\operatorname{disc}(T') = -\operatorname{disc}(L)$.

Next, we prove Proposition 2.6(2). We define an overlattice Γ of $L \oplus T$ by adding elements $r' + t' \in L^\vee \oplus T^\vee$ such that $\varphi(\overline{r'}) = \overline{t'}$. Note that $q_{L\oplus T}(\overline{r'+t'}) = q_L(\overline{r'}) + (q_T)_{p'}(\overline{t'}) = 0$, so Γ is an even overlattice of $L\oplus T$ such that the projections induce isomorphisms: $L^\vee/L \cong \Gamma/(L\oplus T) \cong (T^\vee/T)_{p'}$. Now $|\Gamma| = |L\oplus T|/\operatorname{disc}(L)^2 = \operatorname{disc}(T)/\operatorname{disc}(L) = -p^2$ by (1a). Consider the inclusion (2.1) above but with Λ replaced by Γ, we see that $\Gamma^\vee/\Gamma$ equals $(\Gamma^\vee/\Gamma)_p$, i.e., it is p-torsion because so is $((L^\vee \oplus T^\vee)/(L\oplus T))_p = (T^\vee/T)_p$ by (1a). So Γ is p-elementary. It is clear from the construction that both $L \to \Gamma$ and $T \to \Gamma$ are primitive embeddings, whence $T = L^\perp$ in Γ. This proves Proposition 2.6. □

Proof of Theorem 2.1. We now prove Theorem 2.1, the direction (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). So there is a normal $K3$ surface Y defined over an algebraically closed field k with $\operatorname{char}(k) = p$ such that $\operatorname{Sing}(Y)$ is of Dynkin type R. Let $f : X \to Y$ be the minimal resolution and $\operatorname{Ex}(f)$ the reduced exceptional divisor. Then $\operatorname{Ex}(f)$ is also of Dynkin type R. Since the Picard number $\rho(X) = \rho(Y) + \#\operatorname{Ex}(f) \geqslant 21$, we have $\rho(X) = 22$ (see Artin [1]) and hence X is supersingular in the sense of Shioda [22]. Let Λ be the Néron-Severi lattice $\operatorname{NS}(X)$ of X. Then Λ is p-elementary and $|\Lambda| = -p^{2\sigma}$, where $1 \leqslant \sigma \leqslant 10$ is the Artin invariant (see Corollary 2.4). Let L denote the sublattice of Λ spanned by numerical equivalence classes of irreducible components in $\operatorname{Ex}(f)$. Then we have $L \cong L(R)$. Let $\widetilde{L}$ be the closure of the sublattice L in Λ. Applying Proposition 2.6 to the primitive embedding $\widetilde{L} \to \Lambda$, we see that $\sigma = 1$. So Theorem 2.1(2) is true.

Next, we prove Theorem 2.1, the direction (2) $\Rightarrow$ (3). We use the notation above. We assert that $\operatorname{roots}(\widetilde{L}) = \operatorname{roots}(L)$. Indeed, suppose that $v \in \widetilde{L}$ is a (-2)-vector. By considering $-v$ and the Riemann-Roch theorem, we may assume that v is represented by an effective divisor V on X_p. Since this V is perpendicular to the pull back of an ample divisor on Y, our V is contractible to a point on Y, whence $v = [V]$ belongs to L. The assertion is proved. The rest of (3) follows from Proposition 2.6 applied to the primitive embedding $\widetilde{L} \to \Lambda$.

Finally, we prove Theorem 2.1, the direction (3) $\Rightarrow$ (1). Define T as in Lemma 2.5. Then Propositions 2.6(1a) and 2.6(1b) are satisfied by $\widetilde{L}$ and T. By Proposition 2.6 (both assertions there), there is a primitive embedding $\widetilde{L} \to \Lambda$ into the unique even p-elementary lattice of signature $(1,21)$ and discriminant $-p^2$ such that $T = \widetilde{L}^\perp$ in Λ. We have $\operatorname{NS}(X_p) = \Lambda$. Take a primitive element v in $T^\vee$ such that $v^2 < -2$. Let h be a generator of $v^\perp \cap T^\vee$. So $h^2 > 0$. We claim that

$$\operatorname{roots}(h^\perp \cap \Lambda) = \operatorname{roots}(\widetilde{L}). \tag{2.2}$$

It is clear that the left-hand side of (2.2) includes the right-hand side of (2.2). Let u be in the left-hand side of (2.2). Write $u = r' + t'$ with $r' \in \widetilde{L}^\vee$ and $t' \in T^\vee$. Then $0 = h.u = h.t'$, whence $t' \in T^\vee \cap h^\perp = \mathbb{Z}[v]$. So $t' = mv$ for some integer m. If $m \neq 0$, then $-2 = u^2 = (r')^2 + (t')^2 \leqslant m^2v^2 < -2$, absurd. So $m = 0$ and $u = r' \in \widetilde{L}^\vee \cap \Lambda = \widetilde{L}$ and hence $u \in$ the right-hand side of (2.2). The claim is proved. By considering $-h$ and isometry of Λ, we may assume that a positive multiple of h is represented by a nef and big Cartier divisor H on X_p (see [13]). Note that $|2H|$ is base point free (see [11, Proposition 0.1] and [15, Corollary 3.2]). Let $f : X_p \to Y$ be the birational morphism onto a normal surface, which is the Stein factorization of $\Phi_{|2H|} : X_p \to \mathbb{P}^N$ with $N = \dim|2H|$. Then f is nothing but the contraction of all the curves perpendicular to H. So by the genus formula and the Riemann-Roch theorem, $\operatorname{Ex}(f)$ contains and consists of all curves representing elements in $\operatorname{roots}(h^\perp \cap \Lambda) = \operatorname{roots}(\widetilde{L}) = \operatorname{roots}(L(R))$, whence $\operatorname{Ex}(f)$ is of Dynkin type R. Thus Y is a normal $K3$ surface with $\operatorname{Sing}(Y)$ of Dynkin type R. Hence, the assertion (1) is true. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.1. □

The following result imposes on a Dynkin diagram R of rank 20 a necessary condition for the set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes to be non-empty. The proof follows from the proof of Dolgachev-Keum [6, Lemma 3.2]. We reprove it here for the convenience of the readers.

Lemma 2.7. *Let R be a Dynkin diagram of rank* 20. *If the set of R-supersingular $K3$ primes is non-empty, then* $\operatorname{disc}(R)$ *is not a perfect square.*

Proof. By the assumption, there exist a $K3$ surface X and 20 smooth rational curves on X whose numerical equivalence classes span a sublattice $L(R) \subset \mathrm{NS}(X)$ of Dynkin type R and which are contractible to rational double points on a normal $K3$ surface Y. Since $\rho(X) \geqslant 1+20$, we have $\rho(X)=22$ and X is supersingular. Let T denote the orthogonal complement of $L(R)$ in $\mathrm{NS}(X)$. Then $L(R) \oplus T$ is a sublattice of $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ of index a say. So we have

$$\operatorname{disc}(R)\operatorname{disc}(T) = -a^2 p^{2\sigma(X)}, \tag{2.3}$$

where $\operatorname{disc}(\mathrm{NS}(X)) = -p^{2\sigma(X)}$ with $\sigma(X) \in \{1,2,\ldots,10\}$ the Artin invariant.

Suppose the contrary that $\operatorname{disc}(R)$ is a perfect square. Then (2.3) implies that $-\operatorname{disc}(T)$ is a perfect square too. By Conway and Sloane [4, Chapter 15, Section 3], T represents zero: There is a non-zero vector t in T with $t^2=0$. We may assume that t is primitive in T. By the Riemann-Roch theorem, we may assume that t is represented by an effective divisor. Applying Rudakov and Shafarevich [14, Chapter 3, Proposition 3], there is a composite $\sigma : \mathrm{NS}(X) \to \mathrm{NS}(X)$ of reflections with respect to (-2)-vectors such that $\sigma(t)$ is represented by a general fibre F of an elliptic or quasi-elliptic fibration $\varphi : X \to \mathbb{P}^1$. There is a natural inclusion below where the lattice $F^\perp$ is the orthogonal in $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ of $\mathbb{Z}[F]$: $\sigma(L(R)) \to F^\perp/\mathbb{Z}[F]$. Since $\operatorname{rank}(L(R))=20$, we can write $F^\perp/\mathbb{Z}[F] \cong K_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus K_r$ which includes $\sigma(L(R))$ as a sublattice of finite index b say; whence

$$\operatorname{disc}(R) = b^2 \prod_{\ell=1}^{r} \operatorname{disc}(K_\ell); \tag{2.4}$$

moreover, each K_ℓ is of Dynkin type $A_{n(\ell)}$, $D_{n(\ell)}$, or $E_{n(\ell)}$ so that φ has reducible fibres of type $\widetilde{K_\ell}$ in the notation of Cossec and Dolgachev [5]; see the reasoning below and the proof of [9, Lemma 2.2]. Let $j : J \to \mathbb{P}^1$ be the Jacobian fibration of φ so that j and φ have the same type of singular fibres. We note that $\rho(J) = 2+20$, J is supersingular, and J has a torsion Mordell-Weil group $\mathrm{MW}(j)$. By Shioda [23] and Theorem 1.3, we have

$$\prod_{\ell=1}^{r} \operatorname{disc}(K_\ell) = -p^{2\sigma(J)}|MW(j)|^2, \tag{2.5}$$

where $\operatorname{disc}(\mathrm{NS}(J)) = -p^{2\sigma(J)}$ with $\sigma(J) \in \{1,2,\ldots,10\}$. Now (2.5) and (2.4) imply that p divides $\operatorname{disc}(R)$, a contradiction. Thus the lemma is proved. □

3 Finite quadratic forms and prime integers

Let q and q' be quadratic forms on a finite abelian group D. We denote by d the order of D. In this section, we consider the set $K(q,q')$ of odd prime integers p which are prime to d such that (D,pq) is isomorphic to (D,q').

For a prime l, we put

$$T_l := \begin{cases} (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times, & \text{if } l=2, \\ \{1,-1\}, & \text{if } l \neq 2, \end{cases}$$

and for an odd prime $p \neq l$, we define $\tau_l(p) \in T_l$ by

$$\tau_l(p) := \begin{cases} p \mod 8, & \text{if } l=2, \\ \left(\dfrac{p}{l}\right), & \text{if } l \neq 2. \end{cases}$$

We then put $T_d := \prod_l T_l$, where l runs through the prime divisors of d, and put $\tau_d(p) := (\tau_l(p)) \in T_d$ for an odd prime integer p prime to d.

Proposition 3.1. *Let p_1 and p_2 be odd prime integers which are prime to d. If $\tau_d(p_1) = \tau_d(p_2)$, then saying $p_1 \in K(q, q')$ is equivalent to saying $p_2 \in K(q, q')$.*

Proof. It is enough to prove that $(D, p_1 q)$ and $(D, p_2 q)$ are isomorphic. Let l be an odd prime divisor of d, and let ν be the largest integer such that $l^\nu \mid d$. It follows from $\tau_l(p_1) = \tau_l(p_2)$ that there exists an integer a_l such that $p_1 \equiv a_l^2 p_2 \bmod l^\nu$ holds. Note that a_l is prime to l. Suppose that d is even. It follows from $\tau_2(p_1) = \tau_2(p_2)$ that there exists an integer a_2 that satisfies $p_1 \equiv a_2^2 p_2 \bmod 2^{\mu+1}$, where μ is the largest integer such that $2^\mu \mid d$. Note that a_2 is odd. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem, we have an integer a that satisfies $a \equiv a_l \bmod l^\nu$ for each odd prime divisor l of d, and

$$a \equiv \begin{cases} a_2 \bmod 2^{\mu+1}, & \text{if } d \text{ is even,} \\ 1 \bmod 2, & \text{if } d \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Then we have $p_1 \equiv a^2 p_2 \bmod 2d$. Note that a is prime to d. Since $b[q](x, x) = q(x) \bmod \mathbb{Z}$, $q(x)$ is contained in $(1/d)\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}/2\mathbb{Z}$ for any $x \in D$. Therefore, we have $p_1 q = a^2 p_2 q$. The multiplication by a induces an automorphism α of D. Since $\alpha^*(p_2 q) = p_1 q$, we see that $p_1 q$ and $p_2 q$ are isomorphic. □

Corollary 3.2. *There exists a subset $S(q, q')$ of T_d such that $K(q, q')$ is equal to the set of odd prime integers p which are prime to d such that $\tau_d(p) \in S(q, q')$.*

4 Algorithm

Let R be a Dynkin type of rank 20. We put $T(R) := \prod_l T_l$, where l runs through the set of prime divisors of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, and for an odd prime p that does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(R)$, we put $\tau(p) := (\tau_l(p))_l \in T(R)$. In this section, we present an algorithm to obtain a subset $S(R) \subset T(R)$ with the following property: An odd prime p that does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ is an R-supersingular $K3$ prime if and only if $\tau(p) \in S(R)$.

Step 1. We first calculate the set $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(R)$ of even overlattices of $L(R)$ using [10, Proposition 1.4.1]. For each even overlattice $\widetilde{L}$ of $L(R)$, we can calculate the set $\mathrm{roots}(\widetilde{L})$ of roots of $\widetilde{L}$ by the method described in [16], [18] or [20]. Comparing $\mathrm{roots}(\widetilde{L})$ with $\mathrm{roots}(L(R))$ for each $\widetilde{L}$, we make the set $\mathcal{L}(R)$.

Step 2. We calculate the discriminant group $D_{\widetilde{L}}$ for each $\widetilde{L} \in \mathcal{L}(R)$, and make the set $\mathcal{L}'(R)$ of all $\widetilde{L} \in \mathcal{L}(R)$ such that the length of $D_{\widetilde{L}}$ is $\leqslant 2$. For each $\widetilde{L} \in \mathcal{L}'(R)$, we calculate the isomorphism class of the finite quadratic form $(D_{\widetilde{L}}, -q_{\widetilde{L}})$.

Step 3. For each $\widetilde{L} \in \mathcal{L}'(R)$, we do the following calculation. We put $d := \mathrm{disc}(\widetilde{L})$, which is a positive integer. First we make the list $\mathcal{T}(d)$ of isomorphism classes of even indefinite lattices T' of rank 2 with discriminant $-d$ using the classical theory of binary forms due to Gauss (see [4, Chapter 15, Subsection 3.3]). For each $T' \in \mathcal{T}(d)$, we calculate the discriminant group $D_{T'}$ of T'. If $D_{T'}$ is isomorphic to $D_{\widetilde{L}}$, then we calculate the set

$$S(\widetilde{L}, T') := \prod_{l \mid \mathrm{disc}(R)} S_l(\widetilde{L}, T') \subset T(R)$$

such that $(D_{T'}, pq_{T'})$ is isomorphic to $(D_{\widetilde{L}}, -q_{\widetilde{L}})$ if and only if $\tau_l(p) \in S_l(\widetilde{L}, T')$ for each prime divisor l of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$. In virtue of Proposition 3.1, we have to check only a finite number of prime integers. (Note that the set of prime divisors of $|D_{\widetilde{L}}|$ is a subset of the set of prime divisors of $\mathrm{disc}(R) = |D_{L(R)}|$. If a prime divisor l of $\mathrm{disc}(R)$ does not divide $\mathrm{disc}(\widetilde{L})$, then we put $S_l(\widetilde{L}, T') = T_l$.) If $D_{T'}$ is not isomorphic to $D_{\widetilde{L}}$, then we put $S(\widetilde{L}, T') = \emptyset$.

The set $S(R)$ is the union of all $S(\widetilde{L}, T')$, where $\widetilde{L}$ runs through the set $\mathcal{L}'(R)$ and T' runs through the set $\mathcal{T}(\mathrm{disc}(\widetilde{L}))$.

5 Example

We will explain the case $R := D_7 + A_{11} + 2A_1$ in detail. The discriminant form of the negative-definite root lattice $L(R)$ is expressed by the diagonal matrix diag$[-7/4, -11/12, -1/2, -1/2]$ with respect to the basis of the discriminant group

$$D_{L(R)} \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

given in [16, Section 6]. There are eight isotropic vectors in $D_{L(R)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &0 := [0,0,0,0], \quad v_1 := [0,6,1,1], \quad v_2 := [1,3,0,0], \quad v_3 := [1,9,0,0], \quad v_4 := [2,0,1,1], \\ &v_5 := [2,6,0,0] = 2v_2 = 2v_3, \quad v_6 := [3,3,0,0] = -v_3, \quad v_7 := [3,9,0,0] = -v_2. \end{aligned}$$

Let $L_{(i)}$ be the even overlattice of $L(R)$ corresponding to the totally isotropic subgroup of $D_{L(R)}$ generated by v_i. The Dynkin type of roots$(L_{(i)})$ is equal to R if $i \neq 4$, while it is $A_{11} + D_9$ if $i = 4$. Hence, the even overlattice $L(H)$ of $L(R)$ corresponding to an totally isotropic subgroup H satisfies roots$(L(H)) =$ roots$(L(R))$ if and only if $v_4 \notin H$. The totally isotropic subgroups that do not contain v_4 are listed as follows: $H_0 = \{0\}$, $H_1 = \{0, v_1\}$, $H_2 = \{0, v_5\}$, $H_3 = \{0, v_2, v_5, v_7\}$, $H_4 = \{0, v_3, v_5, v_6\}$. Let $\gamma \in \mathrm{Aut}(L(R))$ be the isometry of $L(R) = L(D_7) \oplus L(A_{11} + 2A_1)$ that is the multiplication by -1 on the factor $L(D_7)$ and the identity on $L(A_{11} + 2A_1)$. Then the action of γ on $D_{L(R)}$ interchanges H_3 and H_4. Therefore the even lattices $L(H_3)$ and $L(H_4)$ are isomorphic. The lengths of $D_{L(H_0)}$ and $D_{L(H_2)}$ are $\geqslant 3$, while the lengths of $D_{L(H_1)}$ and $D_{L(H_3)} \cong D_{L(H_4)}$ are 2.

The discriminant form of $L(H_1)$ multiplied by (-1) is given by

$$\left(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, \begin{bmatrix} 7/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}\right) \times (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, [\,2/3\,]).$$

There are four isomorphism classes of even indefinite lattices of rank 2 with discriminant -48:

$$S_\pm := \begin{bmatrix} \pm 2 & 6 \\ 6 & \mp 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_\pm := \begin{bmatrix} \pm 4 & 4 \\ 4 & \mp 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The discriminant group of $S_\pm$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, and hence is not isomorphic to $D_{L(H_1)}$. The discriminant forms of $T_\pm$ are

$$\left(\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 5/4 \end{bmatrix}\right) \times (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, [\,\pm 2/3\,]).$$

Hence, we have the following equivalence for prime integers $p \neq 2, 3$:

$$\begin{aligned} p \in K(-q_{L(H_1)}, q_{T_+}) &\Leftrightarrow p \bmod 8 \equiv 3 \text{ or } 7 \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{p}{3}\right) = 1, \\ p \in K(-q_{L(H_1)}, q_{T_-}) &\Leftrightarrow p \bmod 8 \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{p}{3}\right) = -1. \end{aligned}$$

There are two isomorphism classes of even indefinite lattices of rank 2 with discriminant -12,

$$U_\pm := \begin{bmatrix} \pm 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \mp 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

By the same calculation as above, we have the following equivalence for prime integers $p \neq 2, 3$:

$$p \in K(-q_{L(H_3)}, q_{U_+}) \Leftrightarrow p \bmod 8 \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{p}{3}\right) = -1,$$

$$p \in K(-q_{L(H_3)}, q_{U_-}) \Leftrightarrow p \bmod 8 \equiv 3 \text{ or } 7 \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{p}{3}\right) = 1.$$

Thanks to the equalities $K(-q_{L(H_1)}, q_{T_+}) = K(-q_{L(H_3)}, q_{U_-})$, $K(-q_{L(H_1)}, q_{T_-}) = K(-q_{L(H_3)}, q_{U_+})$, the natural density of R-supersingular $K3$ primes is $1/2$.

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