LOG MINIMAL MODEL PROGRAM FOR THE MODULI SPACE OF STABLE CURVES: THE SECOND FLIP

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Abstract. This is the first of three papers in which we construct the second flip in the log minimal model program for $\overline{M}_g$. In this paper, we define the moduli stacks appearing in the second flip and describe the natural maps between them. In our second paper, we prove that these stacks admit proper good moduli spaces. In our third paper, we prove that these good moduli spaces are log canonical models of $\overline{M}_g$. Taken together, our methods give a uniform self-contained construction of the first three steps of the log minimal model program for $\overline{M}_g$ and $\overline{M}_{g,n}$.

Contents

1. Introduction

In an effort to understand the canonical model of $\overline{M}_g$, Hassett and Keel introduced the log minimal model program (LMMP) for $\overline{M}_g$. For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1]$ such that $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g} + \alpha\delta$ is big, Hassett defined

$$\overline{M}_g(\alpha) := \operatorname{Proj} \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \mathrm{H}^0(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g, \lfloor m(K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g} + \alpha\delta)\rfloor), \tag{1.1}$$

and asked whether the spaces $\overline{M}_g(\alpha)$ admit a modular interpretation [Has05]. In [HH09, HH13], Hassett and Hyeon carried out the first two steps of this program by showing that:

$$\overline{M}_g(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \overline{M}_g & \text{if } \alpha \in (9/11, 1] \\ \overline{M}_g^{ps} & \text{if } \alpha \in (7/10, 9/11] \\ \overline{M}_g^{c} & \text{if } \alpha = 7/10 \\ \overline{M}_g^{h} & \text{if } \alpha \in (7/10-\epsilon, 7/10) \end{cases}$$

where $\overline{M}_g^{ps}$, $\overline{M}_g^{c}$, and $\overline{M}_g^{h}$ are the moduli spaces of pseudostable (see [Sch91]), c-semistable, and h-semistable curves (see [HH13]), respectively. Additional steps of the LMMP for $\overline{M}_g$ are known when $g \leq 5$ [Has05, HL10, HL14, Fed12, CMJL12, CMJL14, FS13]. In these works, new projective moduli spaces of curves are constructed using Geometric Invariant Theory (GIT). Indeed, one of the most appealing features of the Hassett-Keel program is the way that it ties together different compactifications of M_g obtained by varying the parameters implicit in Gieseker and Mumford's classical GIT construction of $\overline{M}_g$ [Mum77, Gie82]. We refer the reader to [Mor09] for a detailed discussion of these modified GIT constructions.

This is the first paper in the trilogy in which we develop new techniques for constructing moduli spaces without GIT and apply them to construct the third step of the LMMP for $\overline{M}_g$, a flip replacing Weierstrass genus 2 tails by ramphoid cusps. In fact, we give a uniform construction of the first three steps of the LMMP for $\overline{M}_g$, as well as an analogous program for $\overline{M}_{g,n}$. To motivate our approach, let us recall the three-step procedure used to construct $\overline{M}_g$ and establish its projectivity intrinsically:

(1) Prove that the functor of stable curves is a proper Deligne-Mumford stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ [DM69].
(2) Use the Keel-Mori theorem to show that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ has a coarse moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g \to \overline{M}_g$ [KM97].
(3) Prove that some line bundle on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ descends to an ample line bundle on $\overline{M}_g$ [Kol90, Cor93].

This is now the standard procedure for constructing projective moduli spaces in algebraic geometry. It is indispensable in cases where a global quotient presentation for the relevant moduli problem is not available, or where the GIT stability analysis is intractable, and there are good reasons to expect both these issues to arise in further stages of the LMMP for $\overline{M}_g$. Unfortunately, this procedure cannot be used to construct the log canonical models $\overline{M}_g(\alpha)$ because potential moduli stacks $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g(\alpha)$ may include curves with infinite automorphism groups. In other words, the stacks $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g(\alpha)$ may be non-separated and therefore may not possess a Keel-Mori coarse moduli space. The correct fix is to replace the notion of a coarse moduli space by a good moduli space, as defined and developed by Alper [Alp13, Alp12, Alp10, Alp14].

In the second paper of this trilogy, we prove a general existence theorem for good moduli spaces of non-separated algebraic stacks ([AFS15a, Theorem 1.2]) that can be viewed as a generalization of the Keel-Mori theorem [KM97]. This allows us to carry out a modified version of the standard three-step procedure in order to construct moduli interpretations for the log canonical models[1]

$$\overline{M}_{g,n}(\alpha) := \operatorname{Proj} \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \mathrm{H}^0(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}, \lfloor m(K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi)\rfloor), \tag{1.2}$$

in the final part of this trilogy [AFS15b]. Specifically, for all $\alpha > 2/3 - \epsilon$, where $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$, we

(1) Construct an algebraic stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ of α-stable curves (Theorem A).
(2) Construct a good moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ (Theorem B).
(3) Show that $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi$ on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ descends to an ample line bundle on $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$, and conclude that $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha) \simeq \overline{M}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ (Theorem C).

The moduli stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ is defined in Definition 2.5. According to our definition, the parameter α passes through three critical values, namely $\alpha_1 = 9/11, \alpha_2 = 7/10$, and $\alpha_3 = 2/3$, and the definition of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ does not change in the open intervals $(9/11, 1), (7/10, 9/11), (2/3, 7/10)$ and $(2/3 - \epsilon, 2/3)$. In this paper, we prove the following theorem (see Theorem 2.7):

Theorem A. *For $\alpha \in (2/3 - \epsilon, 1]$, the stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ of α-stable curves is algebraic and of finite type over* $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. *Furthermore, for each critical value $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$, we have open immersions:*

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon).$$

In our second paper, we prove these stacks admit good moduli spaces (see [AFS15a, Theorem 1.1]).

Theorem B. *For every $\alpha \in (2/3 - \epsilon, 1]$, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ admits a good moduli space $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ which is a proper algebraic space over* $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. *Furthermore, for each critical value $\alpha_c \in \{2/3,\ 7/10,\ 9/11\}$, there exists a diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon) \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \arrow[d] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c-\epsilon) \arrow[l, hook'] \arrow[d] \\
\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon) \arrow[r] & \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) & \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c-\epsilon) \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd}$$

where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c-\epsilon) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c-\epsilon)$ are good moduli spaces, and where $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ and $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c-\epsilon) \to \overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ are proper morphisms of algebraic spaces.

In our third paper, we identify these good moduli spaces with the appropriate log canonical models (see[AFS15b, Theorem 1.1]):

Theorem C. *For $\alpha > 2/3 - \epsilon$, the following statements hold:*

(1) *The line bundle $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi$ descends to an ample line bundle on $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$.*

[1] Note that the natural divisor for scaling in the pointed case is $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi = 13\lambda - (2 - \alpha)(\delta - \psi)$ rather than $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} + \alpha\delta$; see [Smy11, p.1845] for a discussion of this point.

(2) *There is an isomorphism* $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha) \simeq \overline{M}_{g,n}(\alpha)$*.*

Putting this all together, we have the following result.

Main Theorem. *There exists a diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \arrow[r, hook, "i_1^+"'] \arrow[d] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{9}{11}) \arrow[dd, "\phi_1"'] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{9}{11}-\epsilon) \arrow[l, hook', "i_1^-"] \arrow[r, hook, "i_2^+"'] \arrow[d, "\phi_1^-"'] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{7}{10}) \arrow[dd, "\phi_2"'] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{7}{10}-\epsilon) \arrow[l, hook', "i_2^-"] \arrow[r, hook, "i_3^+"'] \arrow[d, "\phi_2^-"'] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{2}{3}) \arrow[dd, "\phi_3"'] & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\frac{2}{3}-\epsilon) \arrow[l, hook', "i_3^-"] \arrow[d, "\phi_3^-"'] \\
\overline{M}_{g,n} \arrow[dr, "j_1^+"] & & \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{9}{11}-\epsilon) \arrow[dl, "j_1^-"'] \arrow[dr, "j_2^+"] & & \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{7}{10}-\epsilon) \arrow[dl, "j_2^-"'] \arrow[dr, "j_3^+"] & & \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{2}{3}-\epsilon) \arrow[dl, "j_3^-"'] \\
& \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{9}{11}) & & \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{7}{10}) & & \overline{M}_{g,n}(\frac{2}{3}) &
\end{tikzcd}$$

where:

(1) $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ *is the moduli stack of* α*-stable curves, and for* $c = 1, 2, 3$*:*

(2) i_c^+ *and* i_c^- *are open immersions of algebraic stacks.*

(3) *The morphisms* ϕ_c *and* ϕ_c^- *are good moduli spaces.*

(4) *The morphisms* j_c^+ *and* j_c^- *are projective morphisms induced by* i_c^+ *and* i_c^-*, respectively.*

When $n = 0$*, the above diagram constitutes the steps of the log minimal model program for* $\overline{M}_g$*. In particular,* j_1^+ *is the first contraction,* j_1^- *is an isomorphism,* (j_2^+, j_2^-) *is the first flip, and* (j_3^+, j_3^-) *is the second flip.*

Remark 1.1. The theorem is degenerate in several special cases: For $(g, n) = (1, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, 0)$, the divisor $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} + \alpha\delta + (1 - \alpha)\psi$ hits the edge of the effective cone at $9/11, 7/10$, and $7/10$, respectively, and hence the diagram should be taken to terminate at these critical values. Furthermore, when $g = 1$ and $n \geq 3$, or $(g, n) = (3, 0), (3, 1)$, α-stability does not change at the threshold value $\alpha_3 = 2/3$, so the morphisms (i_3^+, i_3^-) and (j_3^+, j_3^-) are isomorphisms. Finally, for $(g, n) = (2, 1)$, j_3^+ is a divisorial contraction and j_3^- is an isomorphism.

Remark 1.2. As mentioned above, when $n = 0$ and $\alpha > 7/10-\epsilon$, these spaces have been constructed using GIT. In these cases, our definition of α-stability agrees with the GIT semistability notions studied in the work of Schubert, Hassett, Hyeon, and Morrison [Sch91, HH09, HH13, HM10].

We should remark that the major work of the present paper is not simply a proof of Theorem A, but also a precise local description of the maps between the stacks $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$. The key idea is that at each critical value $\alpha_c \in \{9/11, 7/10, 2/3\}$, the inclusions

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{+}\epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{-}\epsilon)$$

can be locally modeled by an intrinsic variation of GIT problem. This is made precise in Definition 3.16 and Theorem 3.19, which is the main result of Section 3. This theorem is also the key ingredient in our proof of Theorem B in [AFS15a].

Geometry of the second flip. Let us conclude by briefly describing the geometry of the second flip. At $\alpha_3 = 2/3$, the locus of curves with a genus 2 Weierstrass tail (i.e., a genus 2 subcurve nodally attached to the rest of the curve at a Weierstrass point), or more generally a Weierstrass chain (see Definition 2.2), is flipped to the locus of curves with a ramphoid cusp ($y^2 = x^5$). See Figure 1. The fibers of j_3^+ correspond to varying moduli of Weierstrass chains, while the fibers of j_3^- correspond to varying moduli of ramphoid cuspidal crimpings.

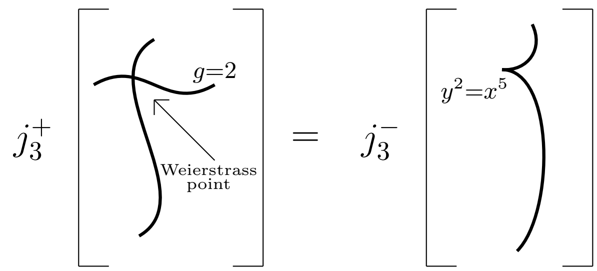

FIGURE 1. Curves with a nodally attached genus 2 Weierstrass tail are flipped to curves with a ramphoid cuspidal ($y^2 = x^5$) singularity.

Moreover, if (K, p) is a fixed curve of genus $g - 2$, all curves obtained by attaching a Weierstrass genus 2 tail at p or imposing a ramphoid cusp at p are identified in $\overline{M}_{g,n}(2/3)$. This can be seen on the level of stacks since, in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$, all such curves admit an isotrivial specialization to the curve C_0, obtained by attaching a rational ramphoid cuspidal tail to K at p. See Figure 2.

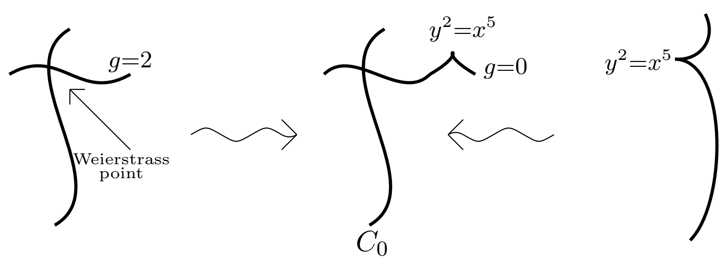

FIGURE 2. The curve C_0 is the nodal union of a genus $g-2$ curve K and a rational ramphoid cuspidal tail. All curves obtained by either attaching a Weierstrass genus 2 tail to K at p, or imposing a ramphoid cusp on K at p, isotrivially specialize to C_0. Observe that $\mathrm{Aut}(C_0)$ is not finite.

Outline of the paper. Let us now give a more detailed outline of the contents of this paper. Section 2 is devoted to the notion of α-stability. Namely, in §2.1, we define α-stable curves, and in §2.2 we show that α-stability is a deformation open condition and conclude that the moduli stacks of α-stable curves are algebraic (Theorem 2.7). After collecting some elementary facts about families of α-stable curves in §2.3, we give in §2.4 a characterization of the closed points of the stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ at each critical value $\alpha_c \in \{9/11, 7/10, 2/3\}$. We prove that the closed points of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ are precisely the α_c-closed curves (Definition 2.22 and Theorem 2.23). In §2.5, we define the combinatorial type of an α_c-closed curve, mainly for the purpose of establishing the notation that will be used to carry out the VGIT calculations of Section 3.

In Section 3, we develop the machinery of local quotient presentations and local variation of GIT: In §3.1, we recall some basic facts about variation of GIT quotients for the action of a reductive group on an affine scheme. In §3.2, we define the VGIT chambers associated to a local quotient presentation (Definition 3.15). In §3.3, we write out explicit coordinates for the deformation space $\mathrm{Def}(C)$ of an α_c-stable curve C and describe the natural action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C)$ on $\mathrm{Def}(C)$ in these coordinates. This sets us up for a major invariant theory computation in §3.4, where we verify that the VGIT chambers associated to the local quotient presentation $[\mathrm{Def}(C)/\,\mathrm{Aut}(C)] \to \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ do indeed cut out the inclusions $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{+}\epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{-}\epsilon)$ (Theorem 3.19).

Notation. We work over a fixed algebraically closed field $\mathbb{C}$ of characteristic zero. An n-pointed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a connected, reduced, proper 1-dimensional $\mathbb{C}$-scheme C with n distinct smooth marked points $p_i \in C$. A curve C has an A_k-singularity at $p \in C$ if $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,p} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(y^2 - x^{k+1})$. An A_1- (resp., A_2-, A_3-, A_4-) singularity is also called a *node* (resp., *cusp, tacnode, ramphoid cusp*).

We use the notation $\Delta = \operatorname{Spec} R$ and $\Delta^* = \operatorname{Spec} K$, where R is a discrete valuation ring with fraction field K; we set 0, η and $\bar{\eta}$ to be the closed point, the generic point and the geometric generic point respectively of Δ. We say that a flat family $\mathcal{C} \to \Delta$ is an *isotrivial specialization* if $\mathcal{C} \times_\Delta \Delta^* \to \Delta^*$ is isotrivial.

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2. α-stability

In this section, we define α-stability (Definition 2.5) and show that it is an open condition. We conclude that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$, the stack of n-pointed α-stable curves of genus g, is an algebraic stack of finite type over $\mathbb{C}$ (see Theorem 2.7). We also give a complete description of the closed points of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ for $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$ (Theorem 2.23).

2.1. **Definition of α-stability.** The basic idea is to modify Deligne-Mumford stability by designating certain curve singularities as 'stable,' and certain subcurves as 'unstable.' We begin by defining the unstable subcurves associated to the first three steps of the log MMP for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$.

Definition 2.1 (Tails and Bridges)**.**

(1) An *elliptic tail* is a 1-pointed curve (E, q) of arithmetic genus 1 which admits a finite, surjective, degree 2 map $\phi\colon E \to \mathbb{P}^1$ ramified at q.

(2) An *elliptic bridge* is a 2-pointed curve (E, q_1, q_2) of arithmetic genus 1 which admits a finite, surjective, degree 2 map $\phi\colon E \to \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $\phi^{-1}(\{\infty\}) = \{q_1 + q_2\}$.

(3) A *Weierstrass genus* 2 *tail* (or simply *Weierstrass tail*) is a 1-pointed curve (E, q) of arithmetic genus 2 which admits a finite, surjective, degree 2 map $\phi\colon E \to \mathbb{P}^1$ ramified at q.

We use the term α_c*-tail* to mean an elliptic tail if $\alpha_c = 9/11$, an elliptic bridge if $\alpha_c = 7/10$, and a Weierstrass tail if $\alpha_c = 2/3$.

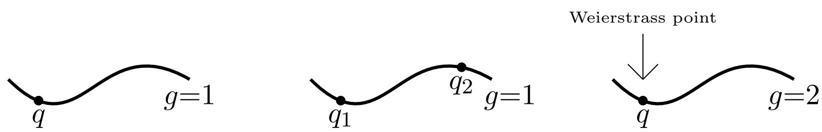

FIGURE 3. An elliptic tail, elliptic bridge, and Weierstrass tail.

Unfortunately, we cannot describe our α-stability conditions purely in terms of tails and bridges. As seen in [HH13], one extra layer of combinatorial description is needed, and this is encapsulated in our definition of *chains*.

Definition 2.2 (Chains)**.** An *elliptic chain of length* r is a 2-pointed curve (E, p_1, p_2) which admits a finite, surjective morphism

$$\gamma\colon \coprod_{i=1}^{r} (E_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) \to (E, p_1, p_2)$$

such that:

(1) (E_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge for $i = 1, \dots, r$.
(2) γ is an isomorphism when restricted to $E_i \setminus \{q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.
(3) $\gamma(q_{2i}) = \gamma(q_{2i+1})$ is an A_3-singularity for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$.
(4) $\gamma(q_1) = p_1$ and $\gamma(q_{2r}) = p_2$.

A *Weierstrass chain of length* r is a 1-pointed curve (E, p) which admits a finite, surjective morphism

$$\gamma\colon \coprod_{i=1}^{r-1} (E_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) \coprod (E_r, q_{2r-1}) \to (E, p)$$

such that:

(1) (E_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$, and (E_r, q_{2r-1}) is a Weierstrass tail.

(2) γ is an isomorphism when restricted to $E_i \setminus \{q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}\}$ (for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$) and $E_r \setminus \{q_{2r-1}\}$.

(3) $\gamma(q_{2i}) = \gamma(q_{2i+1})$ is an A_3-singularity for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$.
(4) $\gamma(q_1) = p$.

An elliptic (resp., Weierstrass) chain of length 1 is simply an elliptic bridge (resp., Weierstrass tail).

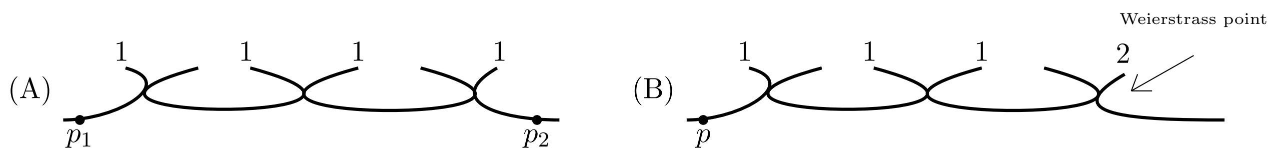

FIGURE 4. Curve (A) (resp., (B)) is an elliptic (resp., Weierstrass) chain of length 4.

When describing tails and chains as subcurves, it is important to specify the singularities along which the tail or chain is attached. This motivates the following pair of definitions.

Definition 2.3 (Gluing morphism)**.** A *gluing morphism* $\gamma\colon (E, \{q_i\}_{i=1}^m) \to (C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ between two pointed curves is a finite morphism $E \to C$, which is an open immersion when restricted to $E - \{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$. We do not require the points $\{\gamma(q_i)\}_{i=1}^m$ to be distinct.

Definition 2.4 (Tails and Chains with Attaching Data)**.** Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an n-pointed curve. We say that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has

(1) *A_k-attached elliptic tail* if there is a gluing morphism $\gamma\colon (E, q) \to (C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ such that
 (a) (E, q) is an elliptic tail.
 (b) $\gamma(q)$ is an A_k-singularity of C, or $k = 1$ and $\gamma(q)$ is a marked point.
(2) *A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}-attached elliptic chain* if there is a gluing morphism $\gamma\colon (E, q_1, q_2) \to (C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ such that
 (a) (E, q_1, q_2) is an elliptic chain.
 (b) $\gamma(q_i)$ is an A_{k_i}-singularity of C, or $k_i = 1$ and $\gamma(q_i)$ is a marked point $(i = 1, 2)$.
(3) *A_k-attached Weierstrass chain* if there is a gluing morphism $\gamma\colon (E, q) \to (C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ such that
 (a) (E, q) is a Weierstrass chain.
 (b) $\gamma(q)$ is an A_k-singularity of C, or $k = 1$ and $\gamma(q)$ is a marked point.

Note that this definition entails an essential, systematic abuse of notation: when we say that a curve has an A_1-attached tail or chain, we always allow the A_1-attachment points to be marked points.

We can now define α-stability.

Definition 2.5 (α-stability)**.** For $\alpha \in (2/3-\epsilon, 1]$, we say that an n-pointed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is α-*stable* if $\omega_C(\Sigma_{i=1}^n p_i)$ is ample and:

For $\alpha \in (9/11, 1)$: C has only A_1-singularities.
For $\alpha = 9/11$: C has only A_1, A_2-singularities.
For $\alpha \in (7/10, 9/11)$: C has only A_1, A_2-singularities, and does not contain:

- A_1-attached elliptic tails.

For $\alpha = 7/10$: C has only A_1, A_2, A_3-singularities, and does not contain:

- A_1, A_3-attached elliptic tails.

For $\alpha \in (2/3, 7/10)$: C has only A_1, A_2, A_3-singularities, and does not contain:

- A_1, A_3-attached elliptic tails,
- A_1/A_1-attached elliptic chains.

For $\alpha = 2/3$: C has only A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4-singularities, and does not contain:

- A_1, A_3, A_4-attached elliptic tails,
- $A_1/A_1, A_1/A_4, A_4/A_4$-attached elliptic chains.

For $\alpha \in (2/3-\epsilon, 2/3)$: C has only A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4-singularities, and does not contain:

- A_1, A_3, A_4-attached elliptic tails,
- $A_1/A_1, A_1/A_4, A_4/A_4$-attached elliptic chains,
- A_1-attached Weierstrass chains.

A family of α-stable curves is a flat and proper family whose geometric fibers are α-stable. We let $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ denote the stack of n-pointed α-stable curves of arithmetic genus g.

Remark. Our definition of an elliptic chain is similar, but not identical to, the definition of an open tacnodal elliptic chain appearing in [HH13, Definition 2.4]. Whereas open tacnodal elliptic chains are built out of arbitrary curves of arithmetic genus one, our elliptic chains are built out of elliptic bridges. Nevertheless, it is easy to see that our definition of $(7/10-\epsilon)$-stability agrees with the definition of h-semistability in [HH13, Definition 2.7].

It will be useful to have a uniform way of referring to the singularities allowed and the subcurves excluded at each stage of the LMMP. Thus, for any $\alpha \in (2/3-\epsilon, 1]$, we use the term α-*stable singularity* to refer to any allowed singularity at the given value of α. For example, a $\frac{7}{10}$-stable singularity is a node, cusp, or tacnode. Similarly, we use the term α-*unstable subcurve* to refer to any excluded subcurve at the given value of α. For example, a $\frac{7}{10}$-unstable subcurve is simply an A_1 or A_3-attached elliptic tail. With this terminology, we may say that a curve is α-stable if it has only α-stable singularities and no α-unstable subcurves. Furthermore, if $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$ is a critical value, we use the term α_c-*critical singularity* to refer to the newly-allowed singularity at $\alpha = \alpha_c$ and α_c-*critical subcurve* to refer to the newly disallowed subcurves at $\alpha = \alpha_c - \epsilon$. Thus,

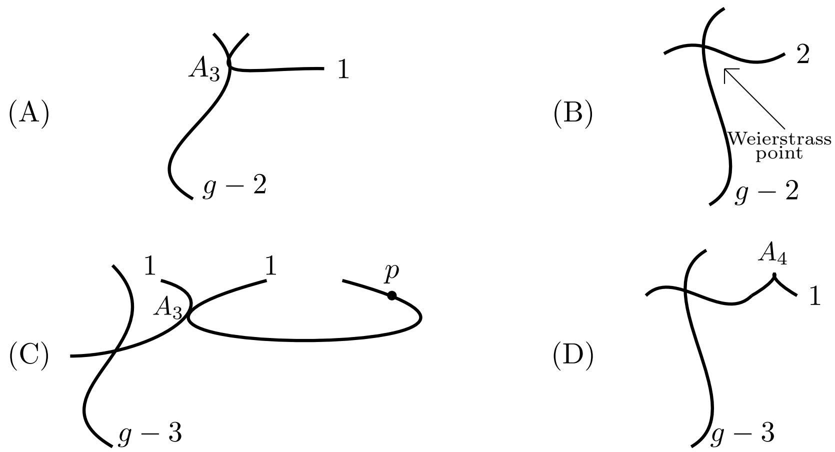

FIGURE 5. Curve (A) has an A_3-attached elliptic tail; it is never α-stable. Curve (B) has an A_1-attached Weierstrass tail; it is α-stable for $\alpha \geq 2/3$. Curve (C) has an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic chain of length 2; it is α-stable for $\alpha \geq 7/10$. Curve (D) has an A_1/A_4-attached elliptic bridge; it is never α-stable.

a $\frac{7}{10}$-critical singularity is a tacnode, and a $\frac{7}{10}$-critical subcurve is an elliptic chain with A_1/A_1-attaching.

Before plunging into the deformation theory and combinatorics of α-stable curves necessary to prove Theorem 2.7 and carry out the VGIT analysis in Section 3, we take a moment to contemplate on the features of α-stability that underlie our arguments and to give some intuition behind the items of Definition 2.5. The following are the properties of α-stability that are desired and that we prove to be true for all $\alpha \in (2/3-\epsilon, 1]$:

(1) α-stability is deformation open.
(2) The stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ of all α-stable curves has a good moduli space, and
(3) The line bundle $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi$ on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ descends to an ample line bundle on the good moduli space.

We will verify (1) in Proposition 2.16 (see also Definition 2.8) and deduce Theorem 2.7. Note that we disallow A_3-attached elliptic tails at $\alpha = 7/10$, so that A_1/A_1-attached elliptic bridges form a closed locus in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(7/10)$.

The existence of good moduli space in (2) requires that the automorphism of every *closed* α-stable curve is reductive. We verify this necessary condition in Proposition 2.6, and turn around to use it as an ingredient in the *proof of existence* for the good moduli space in [AFS15a].

Statement (3) implies that the action of the stabilizer of any point on the fiber of the line bundle $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)} + \alpha\delta + (1-\alpha)\psi$ is trivial. As explained in [AFS14], this condition places strong restrictions on what curves with $\mathbb{G}_m$-action can be α-stable: For example, the α-invariant of a nodally attached $A_{3/2}$-atom (i.e., the tacnodal union of a smooth rational curve with a cuspidal rational curve) does not equal $7/10$. This computation provides another heuristics for why we disallow A_3-attached elliptic tails at $\alpha = 7/10$. Similarly, the computation of the α-invariant for a nodally attached $A_{3/4}$-atom (i.e., the tacnodal union of a smooth rational curve with a ramphoid cuspidal rational curve) explains why we disallow A_1/A_4-attached elliptic chains at $\alpha = 2/3$.

Proposition 2.6. $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ *is a torus for every* α*-stable curve* $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$*. Consequently,* $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ *is reductive.*

Proof. For an α-stable curve, the only irreducible components with a positive dimensional automorphism group are rational curves with two special points. The connected component of the automorphism group of such a component is either $\{1\}$ or $\mathbb{G}_m$. □

Remark. We should note that Proposition 2.6 uses features of α-stability that hold only for $\alpha > 2/3-\epsilon$. We expect that for lower values of α, the yet-to-be-defined, α-stability will allow for α-stable curves with non-reductive stabilizers. For example, the automorphism group of the union of two unpointed $\mathbb{P}^1$'s along the A_{2g+1}-singularity with trivial crimping is the affine group of $\mathbb{A}^1$. However, we believe that for a correct definition of α-stability, it will still hold to be true that the stabilizers of all *closed* points in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ will be reductive.

2.2. **Deformation openness.** Our first main result is the following theorem.

Theorem 2.7. *For* $\alpha \in (2/3-\epsilon, 1]$*, the stack* $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ *of* α*-stable curves is algebraic and of finite type over* $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$*. Furthermore, for each critical value* $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$*, we have open immersions:*

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon).$$

Let $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ be the stack of flat, proper families of curves $(\pi\colon \mathcal{C} \to T, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, where the sections $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n$ are distinct and lie in the smooth locus of π, the line bundle $\omega_{\mathcal{C}/T}(\Sigma_{i=1}^n \sigma_i)$ is relatively ample, and the geometric fibers of π are n-pointed curves of arithmetic genus g with only A-singularities. Since $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ parameterizes canonically polarized curves, $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ is algebraic and finite type over $\mathbb{C}$. Let $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\ell) \subset \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ be the open substack parameterizing curves with at worst $A_1, \dots, A_\ell$ singularities. We will show that each $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ can be obtained from a suitable $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\ell)$ by excising a finite collection of closed substacks. As a result, we obtain a proof of Theorem 2.7.

Definition 2.8. We let $\mathcal{T}^{A_k}, \mathcal{B}^{A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}}, \mathcal{W}^{A_k}$ denote the following constructible subsets of $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}^{A_k} &:= \text{Locus of curves containing an } A_k\text{-attached elliptic tail.} \\ \mathcal{B}^{A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}} &:= \text{Locus of curves containing an } A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}\text{-attached elliptic chain.} \\ \mathcal{W}^{A_k} &:= \text{Locus of curves containing an } A_k\text{-attached Weierstrass chain.} \end{aligned}$$

With this notation, we can describe our stability conditions (set-theoretically) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11{+}\epsilon) &= \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_1)\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11) &= \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_2)\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11{-}\epsilon) &= \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11) - \mathcal{T}^{A_1}\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(7/10) &= \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_3) - \bigcup_{i\in\{1,3\}} \mathcal{T}^{A_i}\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(7/10{-}\epsilon) &= \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(7/10) - \mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_1}\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3) &= \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_4) - \bigcup_{i\in\{1,3,4\}} \mathcal{T}^{A_i} - \bigcup_{i,j\in\{1,4\}} \mathcal{B}^{A_i/A_j}\\
\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3{-}\epsilon) &= \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3) - \mathcal{W}^{A_1}
\end{aligned}$$

Here, when we write $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11){-}\mathcal{T}^{A_1}$, we mean of course $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11){-}\big(\mathcal{T}^{A_1}{\cap}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(9/11)\big)$, and similarly for each of the subsequent set-theoretic subtractions.

We must show that at each stage the collection of loci $\mathcal{T}^{A_k}$, $\mathcal{B}^{A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}}$, and $\mathcal{W}^{A_k}$ that we excise is closed. We break this analysis into two steps: In Corollaries 2.11 and 2.12, we analyze how the attaching singularities of an α-unstable subcurve degenerate, and in Lemmas 2.13 and 2.14, we analyze degenerations of α-unstable curves. We combine these results to prove the desired statement in Proposition 2.16.

Definition 2.9 (Inner/Outer Singularities)**.** We say that an A_k-singularity $p \in C$ is *outer* if it lies on two distinct irreducible components of C, and *inner* if it lies on a single irreducible component. (N.B. If k is even, then any A_k-singularity is necessarily inner.)

Suppose $\mathcal{C} \to \Delta$ is a family of curves with at worst A-singularities, where Δ is the spectrum of a DVR. Denote by $C_{\bar\eta}$ the geometric generic fiber and by C_0 the central fiber. We are interested in how the singularities of $C_{\bar\eta}$ degenerate in C_0. By deformation theory, an A_k-singularity can deform to a collection of $\{A_{k_1}, \dots, A_{k_r}\}$ singularities if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^r (k_i+1) \leq k+1$. In the following proposition, we refine this result for outer singularities.

Proposition 2.10. *Let $p \in C_0$ be an A_m-singularity, and suppose that p is the limit of an outer singularity $q \in C_{\bar\eta}$. Then p is outer (in particular, m is odd) and each singularity of $C_{\bar\eta}$ that approaches p must be outer and must lie on the same two irreducible components of $C_{\bar\eta}$ as q. Moreover, the collection of singularities approaching p is necessarily of the form $\{A_{2k_1+1}, A_{2k_2+1}, \dots, A_{2k_r+1}\}$, where $\sum_{i=1}^r (2k_i+2) = m+1$, and there exists a simultaneous normalization of the family $\mathcal{C} \to \Delta$ along this set of generic singularities.*

Proof. Suppose q is an A_{2k_1+1}-singularity. We may take the local equation of $\mathcal{C}$ around p to be

$$y^2 = (x-a_1(t))^{2k_1+2} \prod_{i=2}^{r} (x-a_i(t))^{m_i}, \text{ where } 2k_1+2+\sum_{i=2}^{r} m_i = m+1.$$

By assumption, the general fiber of this family has at least two irreducible components. It follows that each m_i must be even. Thus, we can rewrite the above equation as

$$y^2 = \prod_{i=1}^{r} (x - a_i(t))^{2k_i+2}, \tag{2.1}$$

where $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r$ satisfy $\sum_{i=1}^{r}(2k_i + 2) = m + 1$. It now follows by inspection that $C_{\bar{\eta}}$ contains outer singularities $\{A_{2k_1+1}, A_{2k_2+1}, \dots, A_{2k_r+1}\}$ joining the same two irreducible components of $C_{\bar{\eta}}$ and approaching $p \in C_0$. Clearly, the normalization of the family (2.1) exists and is a union of two smooth families over Δ. □

Using the previous proposition, we can understand how the attaching singularities of a subcurve may degenerate.

Corollary 2.11. *Let $(\pi\colon \mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be a family of curves in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$. Suppose that τ is a section of π such that $\tau(\bar{\eta}) \in \mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ is a disconnecting A_{2k+1}-singularity of the geometric generic fiber. Then $\tau(0) \in C_0$ is also a disconnecting A_{2k+1}-singularity.*

Proof. By assumption, $\tau(\bar{\eta})$ is outer and joins two irreducible components that do not meet elsewhere. By Proposition 2.10, $\tau(0)$ cannot be a limit of any singularities of $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ other than $\tau(\bar{\eta})$ and so must remain an A_{2k+1}-singularity. The normalization of $\mathcal{C}$ along τ now separates $\mathcal{C}$ into two connected components. Thus $\tau(0)$ is disconnecting. □

Corollary 2.12. *Let $(\pi\colon \mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be a family of curves in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$. Suppose that τ_1, τ_2 are sections of π such that $\tau_1(\bar{\eta}), \tau_2(\bar{\eta}) \in \mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ are A_{2k_1+1} and A_{2k_2+1}-singularities of the geometric generic fiber. Suppose also that the normalization of $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ along $\tau_1(\bar{\eta}) \cup \tau_2(\bar{\eta})$ consists of two connected components, while the normalization of $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ along either $\tau_1(\bar{\eta})$ or $\tau_2(\bar{\eta})$ individually is connected. Then we have two possible cases for the limits $\tau_1(0)$ and $\tau_2(0)$:*

1. *$\tau_1(0)$ and $\tau_2(0)$ are distinct A_{2k_1+1} and A_{2k_2+1}-singularities, respectively, or*
2. *$\tau_1(0) = \tau_2(0)$ is an $A_{2k_1+2k_2+3}$-singularity.*

Proof. Our assumptions imply that the singularities $\tau_1(\bar{\eta})$ and $\tau_2(\bar{\eta})$ are outer and are the only two singularities connecting the two connected components of the normalization of $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ along $\tau_1(\bar{\eta}) \cup \tau_2(\bar{\eta})$. By Proposition 2.10, these two singularities cannot collide with any additional singularities of $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ in the special fiber. If $\tau_1(\bar{\eta})$ and $\tau_2(\bar{\eta})$ themselves do not collide, we have case (1). If they do collide, then, applying Proposition 2.10 once more, we have case (2). □

Lemma 2.13 (Limits of tails and bridges)**.**

1. *Let $(\mathcal{H} \to \Delta, \tau_1)$ be a family in $\mathcal{U}_{1,1}$ whose generic fiber is an elliptic tail. Then the special fiber (H, p) is an elliptic tail.*
2. *Let $(\mathcal{H} \to \Delta, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ be a family in $\mathcal{U}_{1,2}$ whose generic fiber is an elliptic bridge. Then the special fiber (H, p_1, p_2) satisfies one of the following conditions:*

(a) (H, p_1, p_2) *is an elliptic bridge.*
(b) (H, p_1, p_2) *contains an* A_1*-attached elliptic tail.*

(3) *Let* $(\mathcal{H} \to \Delta, \tau_1)$ *be a family in* $\mathcal{U}_{2,1}$ *whose generic fiber is a Weierstrass tail. Then the special fiber* (H, p) *satisfies one of the following conditions:*
(a) (H, p) *is a Weierstrass tail.*
(b) (H, p) *contains an* A_1 *or* A_3*-attached elliptic tail, or an* A_1/A_1*-attached elliptic bridge.*

Proof. (1) For every $(H, p) \in \mathcal{U}_{1,1}$, the curve H is irreducible, and $|2p|$ defines a degree 2 map to $\mathbb{P}^1$ by Riemann-Roch. Hence $\mathcal{U}_{1,1} = \mathcal{T}^{A_1}$.

For (2), the special fiber (H, p_1, p_2) is a curve of arithmetic genus 1 with $\omega_H(p_1 + p_2)$ ample. Since $\omega_H(p_1 + p_2)$ has degree 2, H has at most 2 irreducible components. The possible topological types of H are listed in the top row of Figure 6. We see immediately that any curve with one of the first three topological types is an elliptic bridge, while any curve with the last topological type contains an A_1-attached elliptic tail.

Finally, for (3), the special fiber (H, p) is a curve of arithmetic genus 2 with $\omega_H(p)$ ample and $h^0(\omega_H(-2p)) \geq 1$ by semicontinuity. Since $\omega_H(p)$ has degree three, H has at most three components, and the possible topological types of H are listed in the bottom three rows of Figure 6. One sees immediately that if H does not contain an A_1 or A_3-attached elliptic tail or an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic bridge, there are only three possibilities for the topological type of H: either H is irreducible or H has topological type (A) or (B). However, topological types (A) and (B) do not satisfy $h^0(\omega_H(-2p)) \geq 1$. Finally, if (H, p) is irreducible, then it must be a Weierstrass tail. Indeed, the linear equivalence $\omega_H \sim 2p$ follows immediately from the corresponding linear equivalence on the general fiber. □

Lemma 2.14 (Limits of elliptic chains)**.** *Let* $(\mathcal{H} \to \Delta, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ *be a family in* $\mathcal{U}_{2r-1,2}$ *whose generic fiber is an elliptic chain of length* r*. Then the special fiber* (H, p_1, p_2) *satisfies one of the following conditions:*

(a) (H, p_1, p_2) *contains an* A_1/A_1*-attached elliptic chain of length* $\leq r$*.*
(b) (H, p_1, p_2) *contains an* A_1*-attached elliptic tail.*

Proof. We will assume (H, p_1, p_2) contains no A_1-attached elliptic tails, and prove that (a) holds. By Lemma 2.13, this assumption implies that if (E, q_1, q_2) is a genus one subcurve of H, nodally attached at q_1 and q_2, and $\omega_E(q_1 + q_2)$ is ample on E, then (E, q_1, q_2) is an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic bridge.

To begin, let $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_{r-1}$ be sections picking out the tacnodes in the general fiber at which the sequence of elliptic bridges are attached to each other. By Corollary 2.11, the limits $\gamma_1(0), \ldots, \gamma_{r-1}(0)$ remain tacnodes, so the normalization of $\phi\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} \to \mathcal{H}$ along

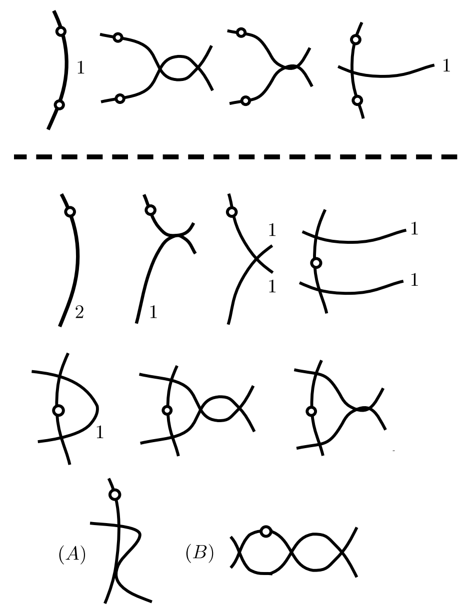

FIGURE 6. Topological types of curves in $\mathcal{U}_{1,2}(A_\infty)$ and $\mathcal{U}_{2,1}(A_\infty)$. For convenience, we have suppressed the data of inner singularities, and we record only the arithmetic genus of each component and the outer singularities (which are either nodes or tacnodes, as indicated by the picture). Components without a label have arithmetic genus zero.

$\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r-1}$ is well-defined and we obtain r flat families of 2-pointed curves of arithmetic genus 1, i.e., we have

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = \coprod_{i=1}^{r} (\mathcal{E}_i, \sigma_{2i-1}, \sigma_{2i}),$$

where $\sigma_1 := \tau_1$, $\sigma_{2r} := \tau_2$, and $\phi^{-1}(\gamma_i) = \{\sigma_{2i}, \sigma_{2i+1}\}$. The relative ampleness of $\omega_{\mathcal{H}/\Delta}(\tau_1 + \tau_2)$ implies

(1) $\omega_{E_1}(p_1 + 2p_2), \omega_{E_r}(2p_{2r-1} + p_{2r})$ is ample on E_1, E_r, respectively.
(2) $\omega_{E_i}(2p_{2i-1} + 2p_{2i})$ is ample on E_i for $i = 2, \dots, r-1$.

It follows that for each $1 \le i \le r$, either (E_i, p_{2i-1}, p_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge or one of the following must hold:

(a) $(E_i, p_{2i-1}, p_{2i}) = (\mathbb{P}^1, p_{2i-1}, q'_{2i-1}) \cup (E'_i, q_{2i-1}, p_{2i})/(q'_{2i-1} \sim q_{2i-1})$, where (E'_i, q_{2i-1}, p_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge.
(b) $(E_i, p_{2i-1}, p_{2i}) = (E'_i, p_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) \cup (\mathbb{P}^1, q'_{2i}, p_{2i})/(q_{2i} \sim q'_{2i})$, where (E'_i, p_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge.
(c) $(E_i, p_{2i-1}, p_{2i}) = (\mathbb{P}^1, p_{2i-1}, q'_{2i-1}) \cup (E'_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) \cup (\mathbb{P}^1, q'_{2i}, p_{2i})/(q'_{2i-1} \sim q_{2i-1}, q_{2i} \sim q'_{2i})$, where (E'_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) is an elliptic bridge.

In the cases $(a), (b), (c)$ respectively, we say that E_i *sprouts on the left*, *right*, or *left and right*. Note that if E_1 or E_r sprouts at all, then E_1 or E_r contains an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic bridge. Similarly, if E_i sprouts on both the left and right ($2 \leq i \leq r-1$), then E_i contains an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic bridge. Thus, we may assume without loss of generality that E_1 and E_r do not sprout and that E_i ($2 \leq i \leq r-1$) sprouts on the left or right, but not both. We now observe that any collection $\{E_s, \dots, E_{s+t}\}$ such that E_s sprouts on the left (or $s = 1$), E_{s+t} sprouts on the right (or $s + t = r$), and E_k does not sprout for $s < k < s + t$, contains an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic chain of length t. □

Lemma 2.15 (Limits of Weierstrass chains). *Let $(\mathcal{H} \to \Delta, \tau)$ be a family in $\mathcal{U}_{2r,1}$ whose generic fiber is a Weierstrass chain of length r. Then the special fiber satisfies one of the following conditions:*

(a) (H,p) *contains an A_1-attached Weirstrass chain of length $\leq r$*
(b) (H,p) *contains an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic chain of length $< r$.*
(c) (H,p) *contains an A_1 or A_3-attached elliptic tail.*

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 2.14, let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r-1}$ be sections picking out the attaching tacnodes in the general fiber. By Corollary 2.11, the limits $\gamma_1(0), \dots, \gamma_{r-1}(0)$ remain tacnodes, so the normalization $\phi\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} \to \mathcal{H}$ along $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r-1}$ is well-defined. We obtain $r-1$ families of 2-pointed curves of arithmetic genus 1 and a single family of 1-pointed curves of genus 2:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = \coprod_{i=1}^{r-1} (\mathcal{E}_i, \sigma_{2i-1}, \sigma_{2i}) \coprod (\mathcal{E}_r, \sigma_{2r-1})$$

where $\sigma_1 := \tau$ and $\phi^{-1}(\gamma_i) = \{\sigma_{2i}, \sigma_{2i+1}\}$.

As in the proof of Lemma 2.14, we must consider the possibility that some E_i's sprout in the special fiber. If E_r sprouts on the left, then E_r itself contains a Weierstrass tail, so we may assume that this does not happen. Now let $s < r$ be maximal such that E_s sprouts. If E_s sprouts on the left, then $E_s \cup E_{s+1} \cup \ldots \cup E_r$ gives a Weierstrass chain in the special fiber. If E_s sprouts on the right, then arguing as in Lemma 2.14 produces an A_1/A_1-attached elliptic chain in $E_1 \cup \ldots \cup E_s$. □

Proposition 2.16.

(1) *$\mathcal{T}^{A_1} \cup \mathcal{T}^{A_m}$ is closed in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ for any odd m.*
(2) *$\mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_1}$ is closed in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty) - \bigcup_{i \in \{1,3\}} \mathcal{T}^{A_i}$.*
(3) *$\mathcal{T}^{A_m}$ is closed in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_m)$ for any even m.*
(4) *$\mathcal{B}^{A_m/A_m}$ and $\mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_m}$ are closed in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_m) - \mathcal{T}^{A_1} - \mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_1}$ for any even m.*
(5) *$\mathcal{W}^{A_m}$ is closed in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty) - \bigcup_{i \in \{1,3\}} \mathcal{T}^{A_i} - \mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_1}$ for any odd m.*

Proof. The given loci are obviously constructible, so it suffices to show that they are closed under specialization.

For (1), let $(\mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be a family in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ whose generic fiber lies in $\mathcal{T}^{A_{2k+1}}$. Possibly after a finite base change, let τ be the section picking out the attaching A_{2k+1}-singularity of the elliptic tail in the generic fiber. By Corollary 2.11, the limit $\tau(0)$ is also A_{2k+1}-singularity. Consider the normalization $\widetilde{C} \to \mathcal{C}$ along τ. Let $\mathcal{H} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the component whose generic fiber is an elliptic tail and let α be the preimage of τ on $\mathcal{H}$. Then $\omega_{\mathcal{H}}((k+1)\alpha)$ is relatively ample. We conclude that either $\omega_{H_0}(\alpha(0))$ is ample, or $\alpha(0)$ lies on a rational curve attached nodally to the rest of H_0. In the former case, $(H_0, \alpha(0))$ is an elliptic tail by Lemma 2.13, so C_0 contains an elliptic tail with A_{2k+1}-attaching, as desired. In the latter case, H_0 contains an A_1-attached elliptic tail. We conclude that $C_0 \in \mathcal{T}^{A_1} \cup \mathcal{T}^{A_{2k+1}}$, as desired.

For (2), let $(\mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be a family in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_\infty)$ whose generic fiber lies in $\mathcal{B}^{A_1/A_1}$ Possibly after a finite base change, let τ_1, τ_2 be the sections picking out the attaching nodes of a length r elliptic chain in the general fiber. By Proposition 2.10, $\tau_1(0)$ and $\tau_2(0)$ either remain nodes, or, if $r = 1$, can coalesce to form an outer A_3-singularity. In either case there exists a normalization of $\mathcal{C}$ along τ_1 and τ_2. Since $C_{\bar{\eta}}$ becomes separated after normalizing along τ_1 and τ_2, we conclude that the limit of the elliptic chain is a connected component of C_0 attached either along two nodes, or, only when $r = 1$, along a separating A_3-singularity. In the former case, C_0 has an elliptic chain by Lemma 2.14. In the latter case, C_0 has arithmetic genus 1 connected component A_3-attached to the rest of the curve, so that $C_0 \in \mathcal{T}^{A_1} \cup \mathcal{T}^{A_3}$.

For (3) and (4), we argue as in (1) and (2), respectively, making use of the observation that in $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_m)$, the limit of an A_m-singularity must be an A_m-singularity. The proof of (5) is essentially identical to that of (1), using Lemma 2.15 in place of Lemma 2.13. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 2.7. To begin, for $\alpha_c = 9/11, 7/10, 2/3$, Proposition 2.16 implies that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ is obtained by excising closed substacks from $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_2)$, $\mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_3), \mathcal{U}_{g,n}(A_4)$, respectively. Next, observe that the locus of curves with α_c-critical singularities is closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$. Using the fact that

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \setminus \{\text{curves with } \alpha_c\text{-critical singularities}\},$$

we conclude that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ is an open immersion. Finally, applying Proposition 2.16 once more, we see that each $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon)$ is obtained by excising closed substacks from $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$. $\square$

2.3. **Properties of α-stability.** In this section, we record several elementary properties of α-stability that will be needed in subsequent arguments. Recall that if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a Deligne-Mumford stable curve and $q \in C$ is a node, then the pointed normalization $(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1, q_2)$ of C at q is Deligne-Mumford stable. The same statement holds for α-stable curves.

Lemma 2.17. *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an α-stable curve and $q \in C$ is a node. Then the pointed normalization $(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1, q_2)$ of C at q is α-stable.*

Proof. Follows immediately from the definition of α-stability. □

Unfortunately, the converse of Lemma 2.17 is false. Nodally gluing two marked points of an α-stable curve may fail to preserve α-stability if the two marked points are both on the same component, or both on rational components – see Figure 7. The following lemma says that these are the only problems that can arise.

Lemma 2.18.

(1) *If $(\widetilde{C}_1, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1)$ and $(\widetilde{C}_2, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_2)$ are α-stable curves, then*
$$(\widetilde{C}_1, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1) \cup (\widetilde{C}_2, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_2)/(q_1 \sim q_2)$$
is α-stable.

(2) *If $(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1, q_2)$ is an α-stable curve, then*
$$(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1, q_2)/(q_1 \sim q_2)$$
is α-stable provided one of the following conditions hold:
- *q_1 and q_2 lie on disjoint irreducible components of $\widetilde{C}$,*
- *q_1 and q_2 lie on distinct irreducible components of $\widetilde{C}$, and at least one of these components is not a smooth rational curve.*

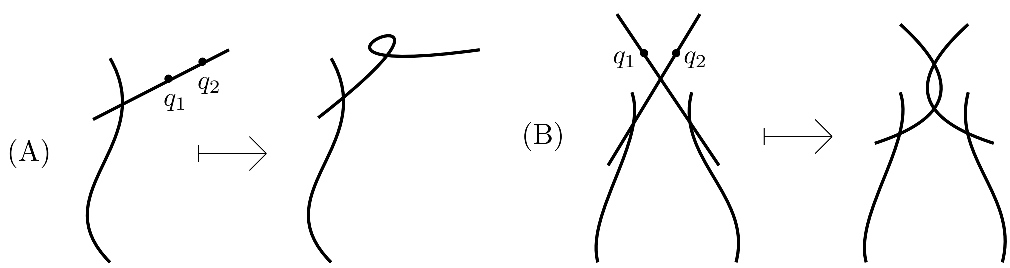

FIGURE 7. In (A), two marked points on a genus 0 tail (resp., two conjugate points on an elliptic tail) are glued to yield an elliptic tail (resp., a Weierstrass tail). In (B), two marked points on distinct rational components are glued to yield an elliptic bridge.

Proof. Let $C := (\widetilde{C}, q_1, q_2)/(q_1 \sim q_2)$, and let $\phi \colon \widetilde{C} \to C$ be the gluing morphism which identifies q_1, q_2 to a node $q \in C$. It suffices to show that if $E \subset C$ is an α-unstable curve, then $\phi^{-1}(E)$ is an α-unstable subcurve of $\widetilde{C}$. The key observation is that any α-unstable subcurve E has the following property: If $E_1, E_2 \subset E$ are two distinct irreducible components of E, then the intersection $E_1 \cap E_2$ never consists of a *single* node.

Furthermore, if one of E_1 or E_2 is irrational, then the intersection $E_1 \cap E_2$ does not contain any nodes. For elliptic tails, this statement is vacuous since elliptic tails are irreducible. For elliptic and Weierstrass chains, it follows from examining the topological types of elliptic bridges and Weierstrass tails (see Figure 6). From this observation, it follows that no α-unstable $E \subset C$ can contain both branches of q. Indeed, the hypotheses of (1) and (2) each imply that either the two branches of the node $q \in C$ lie on distinct irreducible components whose intersection is precisely q, or else that that the two branches lie on distinct irreducible components, one of which is irrational. Thus, we may assume that $E \subset C$ is disjoint from q or contains only one branch of q.

If $E \subset C$ is disjoint from q, then ϕ^{-1} is an isomorphism in a neighborhood of E and the statement is clear. If $E \subset C$ contains only one branch of the node q, then q must be an attaching point of E. We may assume without loss of generality that E contains the branch labeled by q_1. Now $\phi^{-1}(E) \to E$ is an isomorphism away from q_1 and sends q_1 to the node q. Since an α-unstable curve with nodal attaching is also α-unstable with marked point attaching, $\phi^{-1}(E)$ is an α-unstable subcurve of $\widetilde{C}$. $\square$

Corollary 2.19.

(1) *Suppose that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1)$ is $\frac{9}{11}$-stable and (E, q_1') is an elliptic tail. Then $(C \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)/(q_1 \sim q_1')$ is $\frac{9}{11}$-stable.*

(2) *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1, q_2)$ is $\frac{7}{10}$-stable and (E, q_1', q_2') is an elliptic chain. Then $(C \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)/(q_1 \sim q_1', q_2 \sim q_2')$ is $\frac{7}{10}$-stable.*

(3) *Suppose $(C_1, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^m, q_1)$ and $(C_2, \{p_i\}_{i=m+1}^n, q_2)$ are $\frac{7}{10}$-stable and (E, q_1', q_2') is an elliptic chain. Then $(C_1 \cup C_2 \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)/(q_1 \sim q_1', q_2 \sim q_2')$ is $\frac{7}{10}$-stable.*

(4) *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1)$ is $\frac{7}{10}$-stable and (E, q_1', q_2') is an elliptic chain. Then $(C \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_2')/(q_1 \sim q_1')$ is $\frac{7}{10}$-stable.*

(5) *Suppose that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_1)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable and (E, q_1') is a Weierstrass chain. Then $(C \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)/(q_1 \sim q_1')$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable.*

Proof. (1), (3), (4), and (5) follow immediately from Lemma 2.18. For (2), one must apply Lemma 2.18 twice: First apply Lemma 2.18(1) to glue $q_1 \sim q_1'$, then apply Lemma 2.18(2) to glue $q_2 \sim q_2'$, noting that if q_2 and q_2' do not lie on disjoint irreducible components of $(C \cup E, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, q_2, q_2')/(q_1 \sim q_1')$, then E must be an irreducible genus one curve, so q_2' does not lie on a smooth rational curve. $\square$

Next, we consider a question which does not arise for Deligne-Mumford stable curves: Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an α-stable curve and $q \in C$ is a *non-nodal singularity* with $m \in \{1, 2\}$ branches. When is the pointed normalization $(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, \{q_i\}_{i=1}^m)$ of C at q α-stable? One obvious obstacle is that $\omega_{\widetilde{C}}(\Sigma_{i=1}^n p_i + \Sigma_{i=1}^m q_i)$ need not be ample. Indeed, one or both of the marked points q_i may lie on a smooth $\mathbb{P}^1$ meeting the rest of the curve in a single node. We thus define the *stable pointed normalization* of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ to be the (possibly disconnected) curve obtained from $\widetilde{C}$ by contracting these semistable $\mathbb{P}^1$'s. This is well-defined except in several degenerate cases: First, when $(g,n) = (1,1), (1,2), (2,1)$, the stable pointed normalization of a cuspidal, tacnodal, and ramphoid cuspidal curve is a point. In these cases, we regard the stable pointed normalization as being undefined. Second, in the tacnodal case, it can happen that $(\widetilde{C}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n, \{q_i\}_{i=1}^m)$ has two connected components, one of which is a smooth 2-pointed $\mathbb{P}^1$. In this case, we define the stable pointed normalization to be the curve obtained by deleting this component and taking the stabilization of the remaining connected component.

In general, the stable pointed normalization of an α-stable curve at a non-nodal singularity need not be α-stable. Nevertheless, there is one important case where this statement does hold, namely when α_c is a critical value and $q \in C$ is an α_c-critical singularity.

Lemma 2.20. *Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an n-pointed curve with $\omega_C(\sum_i p_i)$ ample, and suppose $q \in C$ is an α_c-critical singularity. Then the stable pointed normalization of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ at q is α_c-stable if and only if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is α_c-stable.*

Proof. Follows from the definition of α-stability by an elementary case-by-case analysis. ∎

2.4. **α_c-closed curves.** We now give an explicit characterization of the closed points of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ when $\alpha_c \in \{9/11, 7/10, 2/3\}$ is a critical value (see Theorem 2.23).

Definition 2.21 (α_c-atoms)**.**

(1) A $\frac{9}{11}$-*atom* is a 1-pointed curve of arithmetic genus one obtained by gluing $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x,y]/(y^2 - x^3)$ and $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[n]$ via $x = n^{-2}$, $y = n^{-3}$, and marking the point $n = 0$.

(2) A $\frac{7}{10}$-*atom* is a 2-pointed curve of arithmetic genus one obtained by gluing $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x,y]/(y^2 - x^4)$ and $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[n_1] \coprod \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[n_2]$ via $x = (n_1^{-1}, n_2^{-1})$, $y = (n_1^{-2}, -n_2^{-2})$, and marking the points $n_1 = 0$ and $n_2 = 0$.

(3) A $\frac{2}{3}$-*atom* is a 1-pointed curve of arithmetic genus two obtained by gluing $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x,y]/(y^2 - x^5)$ and $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[n]$ via $x = n^{-2}$, $y = n^{-5}$, and marking the point $n = 0$.

We will often abuse notation by simply writing E to refer to the α_c-atom (E, q) if $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 9/11\}$ (resp., (E, q_1, q_2) if $\alpha_c = 7/10$).

Every α_c-atom E satisfies $\operatorname{Aut}(E) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$, where the action of $\mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{For } \alpha_c = 9/11: && x \mapsto t^{-2}x,\ y \mapsto t^{-3}y,\ n \mapsto tn. \\ &\text{For } \alpha_c = 7/10: && x \mapsto t^{-1}x,\ y \mapsto t^{-2}y,\ n_1 \mapsto tn_1,\ n_2 \mapsto tn_2. \\ &\text{For } \alpha_c = 2/3: && x \mapsto t^{-2}x,\ y \mapsto t^{-5}y,\ n \mapsto tn. \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

In order to describe the closed points of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ precisely, we need the following terminology. We say that C admits a *decomposition* $C = C_1 \cup \cdots \cup C_r$ if $C_1, \ldots, C_r$ are

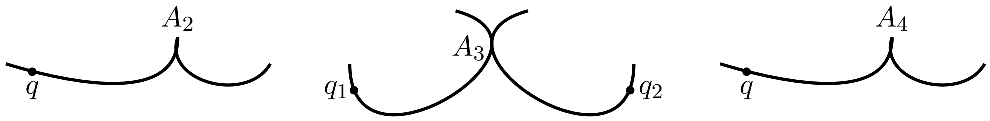

FIGURE 8. A $\frac{9}{11}$-atom, $\frac{7}{10}$-atom, and $\frac{2}{3}$-atom, respectively.

proper subcurves whose union is all of C, and either $C_i \cap C_j = \emptyset$ or C_i meets C_j nodally. When $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an n-pointed curve, and $C = C_1 \cup \cdots \cup C_r$ is a decomposition of C, we always consider C_i as a pointed curve by taking as marked points the subset of $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n$ supported on C_i and the attaching points $C_i \cap (\overline{C \backslash C_i})$.

Definition 2.22 (α_c-closed curves)**.** Let $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$ be a critical value. We say that an n-pointed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is *α_c-closed* if there is a decomposition $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$, where

(1) $E_1, \dots, E_r$ are α_c-atoms.
(2) K is an $(\alpha_c+\epsilon)$-stable curve containing no nodally attached α_c-tails.
(3) K is a closed curve in the stack of $(\alpha_c+\epsilon)$-stable curves.

We call K the *core of* $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, and we call the decomposition $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$ the *canonical decomposition of* C. Of course, we consider K as a pointed curve where the set of marked points is the union of $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n \cap K$ and $K \cap (\overline{C \setminus K})$. Note that we allow the possibility that K is disconnected or empty.

We can now state the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.23 (Characterization of α_c-closed curves)**.** *Let $\alpha_c \in \{9/11, 7/10, 2/3\}$ be a critical value. An α_c-stable curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ if and only if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is α_c-closed.*

To prove the above theorem, we need several preliminary lemmas.

Lemma 2.24.

(1) *Suppose (E, q) is an elliptic tail. Then (E, q) is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}(9/11)$ if and only if (E, q) is a $\frac{9}{11}$-atom.*
(2) *Suppose (E, q_1, q_2) is an elliptic bridge. Then (E, q_1, q_2) is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,2}(7/10)$ if and only if (C, q_1, q_2) is a $\frac{7}{10}$-atom.*
(3) *Suppose (E, q) is a Weierstrass tail. Then (C, q) is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$ if and only if (C, q) is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom.*

Proof. Case (1) follows from the observation that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}(9/11) \simeq [\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{G}_m]$, where $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts with weights 4 and 6. Case (2) follows from the observation that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,2}(7/10) \simeq [\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{G}_m]$, where $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts with weights 2, 3, and 4. The proofs of these assertions parallel our argument in case (3) below, so we leave the details to the reader.

We proceed to prove case (3). First, we show that if (E,q) is any Weierstrass tail, then (E,q) admits an isotrivial specialization to a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom. To do so, we can write any Weierstrass genus 2 tail as a degree 2 cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$ given by the equation

$$y^2 = x^5z + a_3x^3z^3 + a_2x^2z^4 + a_1xz^5 + a_0z^6$$

where $a_i \in \mathbb{C}$, and the marked point q corresponds to $y = z = 0$. Acting by $\lambda \cdot (x,y,z) = (x, \lambda y, \lambda^2 z)$, we see that this cover is isomorphic to

$$y^2 = x^5z + \lambda^4 a_3x^3z^3 + \lambda^6 a_2x^2z^4 + \lambda^8 a_1xz^5 + \lambda^{10} a_0z^6$$

for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Letting $\lambda \to 0$, we obtain an isotrivial specialization of (E,q) to the double cover $y^2 = x^5z$, which is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom.

Next, we show that if (E,q) is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom, then (E,q) does not admit any nontrivial isotrivial specializations in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$. Let $(\mathcal{E} \to \Delta, \sigma)$ be an isotrivial specialization in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$ with generic fiber isomorphic to (E,q). Let τ be the section of $\mathcal{E} \to \Delta$ which picks out the unique ramphoid cusp of the generic fiber. Since the limit of a ramphoid cusp is a ramphoid cusp in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$, $\tau(0)$ is also ramphoid cusp. Now let $\tau\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \to \mathcal{E}$ be the simultaneous normalization of $\mathcal{E}$ along τ, and let $\tilde{\tau}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ be the inverse images of τ and σ respectively. Then $(\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \to \Delta, \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\sigma})$ is an isotrivial specialization of 2-pointed curves of arithmetic genus 0 with smooth general fiber. The fact that $\omega_{\mathcal{E}/\Delta}(\sigma)$ is relatively ample on $\mathcal{E}$ implies that $\omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}/\Delta}(3\tilde{\tau} + \tilde{\sigma})$ is relatively ample on $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$, which implies that the special fiber of $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is irreducible. It follows that $(\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \to \Delta, \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\sigma})$ is trivial. Finally, since the generic fiber of $\mathcal{E}$ has trivial crimping at the ramphoid cusp, we conclude that $\mathcal{E}$ is isotrivial. □

Lemma 2.25. *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c+\epsilon)$. Then $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ remains closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ if and only if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ contains no nodally attached α_c-tails.*

Proof. We prove the case $\alpha_c = 2/3$ and leave the other cases to the reader. To lighten notation, we often omit marked points $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n$ in the rest of the proof.

First, we show that if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has A_1-attached Weierstrass tail, then it does not remain closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. Suppose we have a decomposition $C = K \cup Z$, where (Z,q) is an A_1-attached Weierstrass tail. By Lemma 2.24, (Z,q) admits an isotrivial specialization to a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom (E,q_1). We may glue this specialization to the trivial family $K \times \Delta$ to obtain a nontrivial isotrivial specialization $C \rightsquigarrow K \cup E$, where E is nodally attached at q_1. By Lemma 2.18, $K \cup E$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable, so this is a nontrivial isotrivial specialization in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$.

Next, we show that if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has no nodally attached Weierstrass tails, then it remains closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. In other words, if there exists a nontrivial isotrivial specialization $C \rightsquigarrow C_0$, then C necessarily contains a nodally attached Weierstrass tail.

To begin, note that the special fiber C_0 of the nontrivial isotrivial specialization $\mathcal{C} \to \Delta$ must contain at least one ramphoid cusp. Otherwise, $(\mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ would constitute a nontrivial isotrivial specialization in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3+\epsilon)$, contradicting the hypothesis that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3+\epsilon)$. For simplicity, let us assume that the special fiber C_0 contains a single ramphoid cusp q. Locally around this point, we may write $\mathcal{C}$ as

$$y^2 = x^5 + a_3(t)x^3 + a_2(t)x^2 + a_1(t)x + a_0(t),$$

where t is the uniformizer of Δ at 0 and $a_i(0) = 0$. By [CML13, Section 7.6], after possibly a finite base change, there exists a (weighted) blow-up $\phi\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathcal{C}$ such that the special fiber $\widetilde{C}_0$ is isomorphic to the normalization of C at q attached nodally to a curve T, where T is defined by an equation $y^2 = x^5 + b_3x^3z^2 + b_2x^2z^3 + b_1xz^4 + b_0z^5$ on $\mathbb{P}(2,5,2)$ for some $[b_3 : b_2 : b_1 : b_0] \in \mathbb{P}(4,6,8,10)$ (depending on the $a_i(t)$) and such that T is attached to C at $[x : y : z] = [1 : 1 : 0]$. Evidently, T is a genus 2 double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$ via the projection $[x : y : z] \mapsto [x : z]$ and $[x : y : z] = [1 : 1 : 0]$ is a ramification point of this cover. It follows that $\widetilde{C}_0$ has a Weierstrass tail.

Now let $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}} \to \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}^s$ be the stabilization morphism contracting all $\mathbb{P}^1$'s in the central fiber that meet the rest of $\widetilde{C}_0$ in only two nodes. The central fiber of $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}^s$ is now isomorphic to the nodal union of the stable pointed normalization of C_0 at q and the Weierstrass tail T. By Lemma 2.20 and Corollary 2.19, $(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_0^s, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is α-stable. Since it contains no ramphoid cusps, it is also $(\alpha_c+\epsilon)$-stable. By hypothesis, $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha+\epsilon)$, so the family $(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}^s \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ must be trivial. This implies that the generic fiber $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ must have a nodally attached Weierstrass tail. □

The following lemma says that one can use isotrivial specializations to replace α_c-critical singularities and α_c-tails by α_c-atoms.

Lemma 2.26. *Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an n-pointed curve, and let E be the α_c-atom.*

(1) Suppose $q \in C$ is an α_c-critical singularity. Then there exists an isotrivial specialization $C \rightsquigarrow C_0 = \widetilde{C} \cup E$ to an n-pointed curve C_0 which is the nodal union of E and the stable pointed normalization $\widetilde{C}$ of C at q along the marked point(s) of E and the pre-image(s) of q in $\widetilde{C}$.

(2) Suppose C decomposes as $C = K \cup Z$, where Z is an α_c-tail. Then there exists an isotrivial specialization $C \rightsquigarrow C_0 = K \cup E$ to an n-pointed curve C_0 which is the nodal union of K and E along the marked point(s) of E and $K \cap Z$.

Proof. We prove the case $\alpha_c = 2/3$, and leave the remaining two cases to the reader. For (1), let $C \times \Delta$ be the trivial family, let $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}} \to C \times \Delta$ be the normalization along $q \times \Delta$, and let $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}' \to \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the blow-up of $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}$ at the point lying over $(q, 0)$. Let τ denote the strict transform of $q \times \Delta$ on $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}'$, and note that τ passes through a smooth point of the exceptional divisor. A local calculation shows that there exists a finite map $\psi\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}' \to \mathcal{C}'$ such that ψ is an isomorphism on $\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}' - \tau$, so that $\mathcal{C}'$ has a ramphoid cusp along $\psi \circ \tau$, and the ramphoid cuspidal rational tail in the central fiber is an α_c-atom, i.e., has trivial crimping. Blowing down any semistable $\mathbb{P}^1$'s in the central fiber of $\mathcal{C}' \to \Delta$ (these appear, for example, when q lies on an unmarked $\mathbb{P}^1$ attached nodally to the rest of the curve), we arrive at the desired isotrivial specialization. For (2), note that there exists an isotrivial specialization $(Z, q_1) \rightsquigarrow (E, q_1)$ by Lemma 2.24. Gluing this to the trivial family $(K \times \Delta, q_1 \times \Delta)$ gives the desired isotrivial specialization. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 2.23. We consider the case $\alpha_c = 2/3$, and leave the other two cases to the reader. First, we show that every $\frac{2}{3}$-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. Let $(\mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be any isotrivial specialization of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$; we will show it must be trivial. Let $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$ be the canonical decomposition and let $q_i = K \cap E_i$. Each q_i is a disconnecting node in the general fiber of $\mathcal{C} \to \Delta$, so q_i specializes to a node in the special fiber by Corollary 2.11. Possibly after a finite base change, we may normalize along the corresponding nodal sections to obtain isotrivial specializations $\mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r$. By Lemma 2.17, $\mathcal{K}$ is a family in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2r,n+r}(2/3)$ and $\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r$ are families in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$. Since $\mathcal{K}$ contains no Weierstrass tails in the general fiber, it is trivial by Lemma 2.25. The families $\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r$ are trivial by Lemma 2.24. It follows that the original family $(\mathcal{C} \to \Delta, \{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is trivial, as desired.

Next, we show that if $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$ is a closed point, then $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ must be $\frac{2}{3}$-closed. First, we claim that every ramphoid cusp of C must lie on a nodally attached $\frac{2}{3}$-atom. Indeed, if $q \in C$ is a ramphoid cusp that does not lie on a nodally attached $\frac{2}{3}$-atom, then Lemma 2.26 gives an isotrivial specialization $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \rightsquigarrow (C_0, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ in which C_0 sprouts a nodally attached $\frac{2}{3}$-atom at q. Note that $(C_0, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable by Lemma 2.20 and Corollary 2.19, so this gives a nontrivial isotrivial specialization in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. Second, we claim that C contains no nodally attached Weierstrass tails that are not $\frac{2}{3}$-atoms. Indeed, if it does, then Lemma 2.26 gives an isotrivial specialization $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \rightsquigarrow (C_0, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ that replaces this Weierstrass tail by a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom. Note that $(C_0, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable by Lemma 2.17 and Corollary 2.19, so this gives a nontrivial isotrivial specialization in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. It is now easy to see that C is $\frac{2}{3}$-closed. Indeed, if $E_1, \dots, E_r$ are the nodally attached $\frac{2}{3}$-atoms of C, then the complement K has no ramphoid cusps and no nodally attached Weierstrass tails. Since K is $\frac{2}{3}$-stable and has no ramphoid cusps, it is $(\frac{2}{3}+\epsilon)$-stable. Furthermore, K must be closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3+\epsilon)$, since a nontrivial isotrivial specialization of K in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3+\epsilon)$ would induce a nontrivial, isotrivial specialization of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$. We conclude that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$-closed as desired. $\square$

2.5. **Combinatorial type of an α_c-closed curve.** In the previous section, we saw that every α_c-stable curve which is closed in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$ has a canonical decomposition $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$ where $E_1, \dots, E_r$ are the α_c-atoms of C. We wish to use this decomposition to compute the local VGIT chambers associated to C. For the two critical values $\alpha_c \in$

$\{7/10, 9/11\}$, the pointed curve K does not have infinitesimal automorphisms and does not affect this computation. However, if $\alpha_c = 2/3$, then K may have infinitesimal automorphisms due to the presence of rosaries (see Definition 2.27), which leads us to consider a slight enhancement of the canonical decomposition. Once we have taken care of this wrinkle, we define the combinatorial type of an α_c-closed curve in Definition 2.33. The key point of this definition is that it establishes the notation that will be used in carrying out the local VGIT calculations in Section 3.

Definition 2.27 (Rosaries)**.** We say that (R, r_1, r_2) is a *rosary of length ℓ* if there exists a surjective gluing morphism

$$\gamma\colon \coprod_{i=1}^{\ell}(R_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) \hookrightarrow (R, r_1, r_2)$$

satisfying:

(1) (R_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}) is a 2-pointed smooth rational curve for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$.
(2) γ is an isomorphism when restricted to $R_i \setminus \{q_{2i-1}, q_{2i}\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$.
(3) $\gamma(q_{2i}) = \gamma(q_{2i+1})$ is an A_3-singularity for $i = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$.
(4) $\gamma(q_1) = r_1$ and $\gamma(q_{2\ell}) = r_2$.

We say that $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has an *A_{k_1}/A_{k_2}-attached rosary of length ℓ* if there exists a gluing morphism $\gamma\colon (R, r_1, r_2) \hookrightarrow (C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ such that

(a) (R, r_1, r_2) is a rosary of length ℓ.
(b) For $j = 1, 2$, $\gamma(r_j)$ is an A_{k_j}-singularity of C, or $k_j = 1$ and $\gamma(r_j)$ is a marked point of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

We say that C is a *closed rosary of length ℓ* if C has A_3/A_3-attached rosary $\gamma\colon (R, r_1, r_2) \hookrightarrow C$ of length ℓ such that $\gamma(r_1) = \gamma(r_2)$ is an A_3-singularity of C.

Remark 2.28. An A_1/A_1-attached rosary of even length is an elliptic chain and thus can never appear in a $(7/10 - \epsilon)$-stable curve.

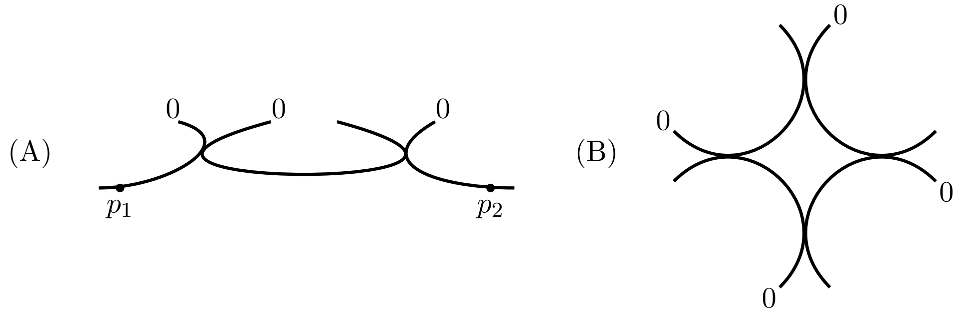

FIGURE 9. Curve (A) is a rosary of length 3. Curve (B) is a closed rosary of length 4.

Note that if (R, r_1, r_2) is a rosary, then $\mathrm{Aut}(R, r_1, r_2) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. Hassett and Hyeon showed that all infinitesimal automorphisms of $(7/10 - \epsilon)$-stable curves are accounted for by rosaries [HH13, Section 8]. In Proposition 2.29 and Corollary 2.30, we record a slight refinement of their result.

Proposition 2.29. *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is $(7/10-\epsilon)$-stable with $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^d$. Then one of the following holds:*

(1) *There exists a decomposition $C = C_0 \cup R_1 \cup \cdots \cup R_d$, where each R_i is an A_1/A_1-attached rosary of odd length, and C_0 contains no A_1/A_1-attached rosaries. Note that we allow C_0 to be empty.*

(2) *$d = 1$ and C is a closed rosary of even length.*

Proof. Consider first the case in which C is simply a chain of rational curves, say $T_1, \dots, T_k$, where T_i meets T_{i+1} in a single point, and T_k meets T_1 in a single point. These attaching points may be either nodes or tacnodes. If every attaching point is a tacnode, then C is a closed rosary of length k, and so we are in case (2). Namely, if k is even, then $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ and if k is odd, then $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ is trivial. If some of the attaching points are nodes, then the set of rational curves between any two consecutive nodes in the chain are tacnodally attached and thus constitute A_1/A_1-attached rosary. In other words, we are in case (1) with C_0 empty.

From now on, we may assume that not all components of C are rational curves meeting the rest of the curve in two points. In particular, there exist components on which $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ acts trivially. We proceed by induction on the dimension of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$, noting that if dimension is 0, there is nothing to prove.

Note that if $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ acts nontrivially on a component T_1 and T_1 meets a component S on which $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ acts trivially, then their point of attachment must be a node (and not a tacnode). This follows immediately from the fact that an automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^1$ which fixes two points and the tangent space at one of these points must be trivial. Now let $T_1, \dots, T_\ell$ be the maximal length chain containing T_1 on which $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ acts nontrivially; we have just argued that T_1 and T_ℓ must be attached to the rest of C at nodes. If each T_i is tacnodally attached to T_{i+1}, then $R := T_1 \cup \cdots \cup T_\ell$ is an A_1/A_1-attached rosary in C. If some T_i is attached to T_{i+1} at a node, then choosing minimal such i, we see that $R := T_1 \cup \cdots \cup T_i$ is an A_1/A_1-attached rosary. Thus, C contains an A_1/A_1-attached rosary R, necessarily of odd length by Remark 2.28. If R is not all of C, then the dimension of $\mathrm{Aut}(\overline{C \setminus R}, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ is one less than the dimension of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$, so we are done by induction. $\square$

Corollary 2.30. *Suppose $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a closed $(7/10-\epsilon)$-stable curve with $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^d$. Then there exists a decomposition $C = C_0 \cup R_1 \cup \cdots \cup R_d$ where each R_i is an A_1/A_1-attached rosary of length 3.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Proposition 2.29 and two observations:

- If R is a rosary of odd length $\ell \geq 5$, then R admits an isotrivial specialization to the nodal union of a rosary of length 3 and a rosary of length $\ell - 2$.
- A closed rosary of even length ℓ admits an isotrivial specialization to the nodal union of $\ell/2$ rosaries of length 3 arranged in a closed chain.

$\square$

In order to compute the local VGIT chambers for an α_c-closed curve, it will be useful to have the following notation.

Definition 2.31 (Links)**.** A $\frac{7}{10}$*-link of length* ℓ is a 2-pointed curve (E, p_1, p_2) which admits a decomposition

$$E = E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_\ell \qquad \text{such that:}$$

(1) $q_j := E_j \cap E_{j+1}$ is a node of E for $j = 1, \ldots, \ell - 1$.
(2) $q_0 := p_1$ is a marked point of E_1 and $q_\ell := p_2$ is a marked point of E_ℓ.
(3) (E_j, q_{j-1}, q_j) is a $\frac{7}{10}$-atom for $j = 1, \ldots, \ell$.

A $\frac{2}{3}$*-link of length* ℓ is a 1-pointed curve (E, p) which admits a decomposition

$$E = R_1 \cup \cdots \cup R_{\ell-1} \cup E_\ell \qquad \text{such that:}$$

(1) $q_j := R_j \cap R_{j+1}$, for $j = 1, \ldots, \ell - 2$, and $q_{\ell-1} := R_{\ell-1} \cap E_\ell$ is a node of E.
(2) $q_0 := p$ is a marked point of R_1.
(3) (R_j, q_{j-1}, q_j) is a rosary of length 3 for $j = 1, \ldots, \ell-1$, and $(E_\ell, q_{\ell-1})$ is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom.

When we refer to a $\frac{7}{10}$-link (E, p_1, p_2) (resp., $\frac{2}{3}$-link (E, p)) as a subcurve of a larger curve, we always take it to be A_1/A_1-attached at p_1 and p_2 (resp., at p).

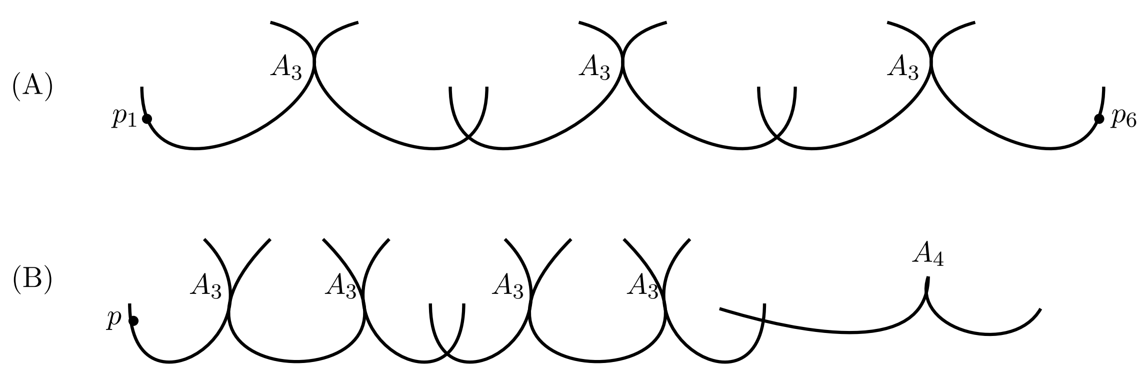

FIGURE 10. Curve (A) (resp., (B)) is a $\frac{7}{10}$-link (resp., $\frac{2}{3}$-link) of length 3. Each component above is a rational curve.

Now let $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$ be the canonical decomposition of an α_c-closed curve C, where K is the core and E_i's are α_c-atoms (see Definition 2.22). Observe that as long as $K \neq \emptyset$, then each $\frac{7}{10}$-atom (resp., $\frac{2}{3}$-atom) E_i of a $\frac{7}{10}$-closed (resp., $\frac{2}{3}$-closed) curve is a component of a unique $\frac{7}{10}$-link (resp., $\frac{2}{3}$-link) of maximal length. When $\alpha_c = 2/3$, we make the following definition.

Definition 2.32 (Secondary core for $\alpha_c = 2/3$)**.** Suppose $C = K \cup E_1 \cup \ldots \cup E_r$ is the canonical decomposition of a $\frac{2}{3}$-closed curve C. For each $\frac{2}{3}$-atom E_i, let L_i be the maximal length $\frac{2}{3}$-link containing E_i. We call $K' := \overline{C \setminus (L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_r)}$ *the secondary core* of C, which we consider as a curve marked with the points $(\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n \cap K') \cup (K' \cap (\overline{C \setminus K'})$. The secondary core has the property that any A_1/A_1-attached rosary $R \subseteq K'$, satisfies $R \cap L_i = \emptyset$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$.

We can now define combinatorial types of α_c-closed curves. We refer the reader to Figure 11 for a graphical accompaniment of the following definition.

Definition 2.33 (Combinatorial Type of α_c-closed curve)**.**

- A $\frac{9}{11}$-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has *combinatorial type*
  - (A) If the core K is nonempty. In this case,
  $$C = K \cup E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_r,$$
  where each E_i is a $\frac{9}{11}$-atom with a cusp ξ_i, and E_i meets K at a single node q_i.
  - (B) If $(g, n) = (2, 0)$ and $C = E_1 \cup E_2$ where E_1 and E_2 are $\frac{9}{11}$-atoms meeting each other in a single node $q \in C$.
  - (C) If $(g, n) = (1, 1)$ and $C = E_1$ is a $\frac{9}{11}$-atom.

- A $\frac{7}{10}$-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has *combinatorial type*
  - (A) If the core is nonempty. In this case, we have
  $$C = K \cup L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_r \cup L_{r+1} \cup \cdots \cup L_{r+s}$$
  where
    - For $i = 1, \ldots, r$: $L_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell_i} E_{i,j}$ is a $\frac{7}{10}$-link of length ℓ_i meeting K at two distinct nodes. In particular, $E_{i,1}$ meets K at a node $q_{i,0}$, E_{i,ℓ_i} meets K at a node q_{i,ℓ_i}, and $E_{i,j}$ meets $E_{i,j+1}$ at a node $q_{i,j}$.
    - For $i = r+1, \ldots, r+s$: $L_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell_i} E_{i,j}$ is a $\frac{7}{10}$-link of length ℓ_i meeting K at a single node and terminating in a marked point. In particular, $E_{i,1}$ meets K at a node $q_{i,0}$, and $E_{i,j}$ meets $E_{i,j+1}$ at a node $q_{i,j}$.
  - (B) If $n = 2$ and (C, p_1, p_2) is a $\frac{7}{10}$-link of length g, i.e. $C = E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_g$ where each E_j is a $\frac{7}{10}$-atom, E_j meets E_{j+1} at a node q_j; and we have $p_1 \in E_1$ and $p_2 \in E_g$.
  - (C) If $n = 0$ and C is a $\frac{7}{10}$-link of length $g - 1$, whose endpoints are nodally glued. In other words, $C = E_1 \cup \cdots \cup E_{g-1}$, where each E_j is a $\frac{7}{10}$-atom, E_j meets E_{j+1} at a node q_j, and E_1 meets E_{g-1} at a node q_0.

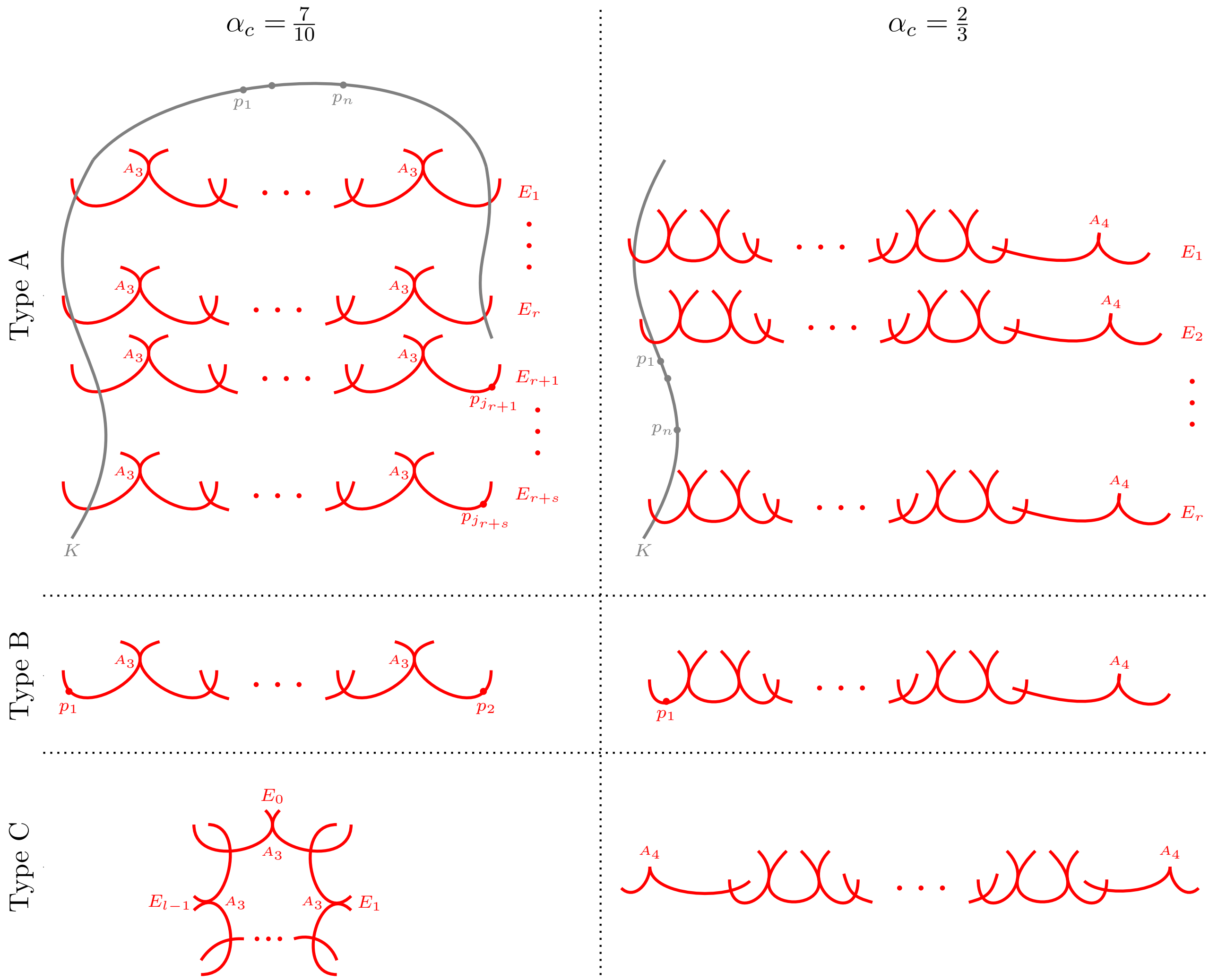

FIGURE 11. The left (resp. right) column indicates the combinatorial types of $\frac{7}{10}$-closed (resp. $\frac{2}{3}$-closed) curves.

- A $\frac{2}{3}$-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has *combinatorial type*
  - (A) If the secondary core K' is nonempty. In this case, we write

$$C = K' \cup L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_r$$

where for $i = 1, \ldots, r$, $L_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell_i - 1} R_{i,j} \cup E_i$ is a $\frac{2}{3}$-link of length ℓ_i. In particular, E_i is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom and each $R_{i,j}$ is a length 3 rosary such that $R_{i,1}$ meets K' at a node $q_{i,0}$, $R_{i,j}$ meets $R_{i,j+1}$ at a node $q_{i,j}$, and R_{i,ℓ_i-1} meets E_i in a node q_{i,ℓ_i-1}. We denote the tacnodes of the rosary $R_{i,j}$ by $\tau_{i,j,1}$ and $\tau_{i,j,2}$, and the unique ramphoid cusp of E_i by ξ_i.

(B) If $n = 1$, $g = 2\ell$ and (C, p_1) is a $\frac{2}{3}$-link of length ℓ, i.e. $C = R_1 \cup \cdots \cup R_{\ell-1} \cup E_\ell$, where $R_1, \dots, R_{\ell-1}$ are rosaries of length 3 with $p_1 \in R_1$ and E_ℓ is a $\frac{2}{3}$-atom. For $j = 1, \dots, \ell-1$, we label the tacnodes of R_j as $\tau_{j,1}$ and $\tau_{j,2}$, the node where R_j intersects R_{j+1} as q_j, the node where $R_{\ell-1}$ intersects E_ℓ as $q_{\ell-1}$ and the unique ramphoid cusp of E_ℓ as ξ.

(C) If $n = 0$, $g = 2\ell + 2$ and C is the nodal union of two $\frac{2}{3}$-links, i.e. $C = E_0 \cup R_1 \cup \cdots \cup R_{\ell-1} \cup E_\ell$, where E_0, E_ℓ are $\frac{2}{3}$-atoms, and $R_1, \dots, R_{\ell-1}$ are rosaries of length 3. For $j = 1, \dots, \ell-2$, R_j intersects R_{j+1} at a node q_j, E_0 intersects R_1 in a node q_0, and $R_{\ell-1}$ intersects E_ℓ in a node $q_{\ell-1}$. We label the ramphoid cusps of E_0, E_ℓ as ξ_0, ξ_ℓ, and the tacnodes of R_j as $\tau_{j,1}$ and $\tau_{j,2}$.

3. Local description of the flips

In this section, we give an étale local description of the open immersions

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon)$$

from Theorem 2.7 at each critical value $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$.

Roughly speaking, our main result says that, étale locally around any closed point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$, these inclusions are induced by a variation of GIT problem. In Section 3.1, we collect several basic facts concerning local variation of GIT that will be used in subsequent sections. In Section 3.2, we develop the necessary background material on local quotient presentations and local VGIT in order to state our main result (Theorem 3.19). In Section 3.3, we describe explicit coordinates on the formal miniversal deformation space of an α_c-closed curve. In Section 3.4, we use these coordinates to compute the associated VGIT chambers and thus conclude the proof of Theorem 3.19.

3.1. **Preliminary facts about local VGIT.** Here, we collect several basic facts concerning variation of GIT for the action of a reductive group on an affine scheme that will be needed in subsequent sections. In particular, we formulate a version of the Hilbert-Mumford criterion that will be useful for computing the VGIT chambers associated to an α_c-closed curve. We refer the reader to [Tha96] and [DH98] for the general setup of variation of GIT.

Recall that if G is a reductive group acting on an affine scheme $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ by $\sigma\colon G \times X \to X$, there is a natural correspondence between G-linearizations of the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X$ and characters $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$. Precisely, a character χ defines a G-linearization $\mathcal{L}$ of the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X$ as follows. The element $\chi^*(t) \in \Gamma(G, \mathcal{O}_G^*)$ induces a G-linearization $\sigma^*\mathcal{O}_X \to p_2^*\mathcal{O}_X$ defined by $p_1^*(\chi^*(t))^{-1} \in \Gamma(G \times X, \mathcal{O}_{G\times X}^*)$. We can now associate to χ the semistable loci $X^{ss}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $X^{ss}_{\mathcal{L}^{-1}}$ (cf. [Mum65, Definition 1.7]). The following definition describes explicitly the change in semistable locus as we move from χ to χ^{-1} in the character lattice of G.

Definition 3.1 (VGIT chambers)**.** Let G be a reductive group acting on an affine scheme $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$. Let $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be a character and set

$$A_n := \{f \in A \mid \sigma^*(f) = \chi^*(t)^{-n} f\} = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})^G.$$

We define the *VGIT ideals associated to* χ to be:

$$I_\chi^+ := (f \in A \mid f \in A_n \text{ for some } n > 0),$$
$$I_\chi^- := (f \in A \mid f \in A_n \text{ for some } n < 0).$$

The *VGIT* $(+)$*-chamber and* $(-)$*-chamber of* X *associated to* χ are the open subschemes

$$X_\chi^+ := X \setminus \mathbb{V}(I_\chi^+) \hookrightarrow X, \qquad X_\chi^- := X \setminus \mathbb{V}(I_\chi^-) \hookrightarrow X.$$

Since the open subschemes X_χ^+, X_χ^- are G-invariant, we also have stack-theoretic open immersions

$$[X_\chi^+/G] \hookrightarrow [X/G] \hookleftarrow [X_\chi^-/G].$$

We will refer to these open immersions as the *VGIT* $(+)/(-)$*-chambers of* $[X/G]$ *associated to* χ.

Remark 3.2. For an alternative characterization of X_χ^+, note that χ^{-1} defines an action of G on $X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ via $g \cdot (x,s) = (g \cdot x, \chi(g)^{-1} \cdot s)$. Then $x \in X_\chi^+$ if and only if the orbit closure $\overline{G \cdot (x,1)}$ does not intersect the zero section $X \times \{0\}$.

It follows from the above definitions and [Mum65, Theorem 1.10] that the natural inclusions of VGIT $(+)/(-)$-chambers induce projective morphisms of GIT quotients:

Proposition 3.3. *Let* $\mathcal{L}$ *be the* G*-linearization of the structure sheaf on* X *corresponding to a character* χ*. Then there are natural identifications of* X_χ^+ *and* X_χ^- *with the semistable loci* $X_{\mathcal{L}}^{ss}$ *and* $X_{\mathcal{L}^{-1}}^{ss}$*, respectively. There is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X_\chi^+ \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & X \arrow[d] & X_\chi^- \arrow[l, hook'] \arrow[d] \\
X_\chi^+/\!\!/G := \operatorname{Proj} \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} A_d \arrow[r] & \operatorname{Spec} A_0 & \operatorname{Proj} \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} A_{-d} =: X_\chi^-/\!\!/G \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd}$$

where $X \to \operatorname{Spec} A_0$, $X_\chi^+ \to X_\chi^+/\!\!/G$ *and* $X_\chi^- \to X_\chi^-/\!\!/G$ *are GIT quotients. The restriction of* $\mathcal{L}$ *to* X_χ^+ *(resp.,* $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ *to* X_χ^-*) descends to line bundle* $\mathcal{O}(1)$ *on* $X_\chi^+/\!\!/G$ *(resp.,* $\mathcal{O}(1)$ *on* $X_\chi^-/\!\!/G$*) relatively ample over* $\operatorname{Spec} A_0$*. In particular, for every point* $x \in X_\chi^+ \cup X_\chi^-$*, the character of* G_x *corresponding to* $\mathcal{L}|_{BG_x}$ *is trivial.*

$\square$

Definition 3.4. Recall that given a character $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ and a one-parameter subgroup $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$, the composition $\chi \circ \rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathbb{G}_m$ is naturally identified with the integer n such that $(\chi \circ \rho)^* t = t^n$. We define the *pairing of* χ *and* ρ as $\langle \chi, \rho \rangle = n$.

Proposition 3.5 (Affine Hilbert-Mumford criterion)**.** *Suppose* G *is a reductive group over* $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ *acting on an affine scheme* $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ *of finite type over* $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$*. Let* $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ *be a character. Let* $x \in X(\mathbb{C})$*. Then* $x \notin X_\chi^+$ *(resp.,* $x \notin X_\chi^-$*) if and only if there exists a one-parameter subgroup* $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$ *with* $\langle \chi, \rho \rangle > 0$ *(resp.,* $\langle \chi, \rho \rangle < 0$*) such that* $\lim_{t \to 0} \rho(t) \cdot x$ *exists.*

Proof. Consider the action of G on $X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ induced by χ^{-1} as in Remark 3.2. Then $x \notin X_\chi^+$ if and only if $\overline{G \cdot (x,1)} \cap (X \times \{0\}) \neq \emptyset$. By the Hilbert-Mumford criterion [Mum65, Theorem 2.1], this is equivalent to the existence of a one-parameter subgroup $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$ such $\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot (x,1) \in X \times \{0\}$. We are done by observing that $\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot (x,1) = \lim_{t\to 0}(\rho(t) \cdot x, t^{\langle \chi,\rho\rangle}) \in X \times \{0\}$ if and only if $\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot x$ exists and $\langle \chi, \rho\rangle > 0$. ☐

The following are three immediate corollaries of Proposition 3.5:

Corollary 3.6. *Let G_i be reductive groups acting on affine schemes X_i of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ and $\chi_i\colon G_i \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be characters for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Consider the diagonal action of $G = \prod_i G_i$ on $X = \prod_i X_i$ and the character $\chi = \prod_i \chi_i\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$. Then*

$$X \setminus X_\chi^+ = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_1 \times \cdots \times (X_i \setminus (X_i)_{\chi_i}^+) \times \cdots \times X_n,$$
$$X \setminus X_\chi^- = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_1 \times \cdots \times (X_i \setminus (X_i)_{\chi_i}^-) \times \cdots \times X_n.$$

Corollary 3.7. *Let G be a reductive group over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ acting on an affine $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Let $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be a character. Let $Z \subseteq X$ be a G-invariant closed subscheme. Then $Z_\chi^+ = X_\chi^+ \cap Z$ and $Z_\chi^- = X_\chi^- \cap Z$.*

Corollary 3.8. *Let G be a reductive group with character $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$. Suppose G acts on an affine scheme $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Let G° be the connected component of the identity and $\chi^\circ = \chi|_{G^\circ}$. Then the VGIT chambers X_χ^+, X_χ^- for the action of G on X are equal to the VGIT chambers $X_{\chi^\circ}^+, X_{\chi^\circ}^-$ for action of G° on X.*

Proposition 3.9. *Let G be a reductive group acting on an affine variety X of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Let $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be a non-trivial character. Let $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$ be a one-parameter subgroup and $x \in X_\chi^-(\mathbb{C})$ such that $x_0 = \lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot x \in X^G$ is fixed by G. Then $\langle \chi, \rho\rangle > 0$.*

Proof. As $x \in X_\chi^-$, we have $\langle \chi, \rho\rangle \geq 0$ by Proposition 3.5. Suppose $\langle \chi, \rho\rangle = 0$. Considering the action of G on $X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ induced by χ as in Remark 3.2, we obtain

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot (x,1) = (x_0, 1) \in X^G \times \mathbb{A}^1.$$

But X^G is contained in the unstable locus $X \setminus X_\chi^-$ since χ is a nontrivial linearization. It follows that $\overline{G \cdot (x,1)} \cap (X^G \times \{0\}) \neq \emptyset$ which contradicts $x \in X_\chi^-$. ☐

Lemma 3.10. *Let G be a reductive group with character $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ and $h\colon \operatorname{Spec} A = X \to Y = \operatorname{Spec} B$ be a G-invariant morphism of affine schemes finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Assume that $A = B \otimes_{B^G} A^G$. Then $h^{-1}(Y_\chi^+) = X_\chi^+$ and $h^{-1}(Y_\chi^-) = X_\chi^-$.*

Proof. We use Proposition 3.5. If $x \notin X_\chi^+$, then there exists $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$ with $\langle \chi, \rho\rangle > 0$ such that $x_0 = \lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot x$ exists. It follows that $h(x_0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot h(x)$ exists, and so $h(x) \notin Y_\chi^+$. We conclude that $h^{-1}(Y_\chi^+) \subseteq X_\chi^+$. Conversely, suppose $h(x) \notin Y_\chi^+$. Then there exists $\rho\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to G$ with $\langle \chi, \rho \rangle > 0$ such that $\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot h(x)$ exists. Since $\lim_{t\to 0} \rho(t) \cdot h(x)$ exists and since both $\operatorname{Spec} A \to \operatorname{Spec} A^G$ and $\operatorname{Spec} B \to \operatorname{Spec} B^G$ are GIT quotients, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t] \arrow[dr, dashed] \arrow[drr, bend left] \arrow[ddr, bend right] & & \\
& \operatorname{Spec} A \arrow[r, "h"] \arrow[d] & \operatorname{Spec} B \arrow[d] \\
& \operatorname{Spec} A^G \arrow[r] & \operatorname{Spec} B^G
\end{tikzcd}$$

Since the square is Cartesian, the map $\mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \to \operatorname{Spec} A$ given by $t \mapsto \rho(t) \cdot x$ extends to $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t] \to \operatorname{Spec} A$. It follows that $x \notin X_\chi^+$. We conclude that $X_\chi^+ \subseteq h^{-1}(Y_\chi^+)$. □

Lemma 3.11. *Let G be a reductive group acting on a smooth affine variety $W = \operatorname{Spec} B$ over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Let $w \in W$ be a fixed point of G. Let $\chi\colon G \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be a character. There is a Zariski-open affine neighborhood $W' \subseteq W$ containing w and a G-invariant étale morphism $h\colon W' \to T = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[T_{W,w}]$, where $T_{W,w}$ is the tangent space at w, such that*

$$h^{-1}(T_\chi^+) = W'^+_\chi \qquad h^{-1}(T_\chi^-) = W'^-_\chi \,.$$

Proof. The maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq B$ of $w \in W$ is G-invariant. Since G is reductive, there exists a splitting $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{m}$ of the surjection $\mathfrak{m} \to \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ of G-representations. The inclusion $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{m} \subseteq B$ induces a morphism on algebras $\operatorname{Sym}^* \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \to B$ which is G-equivariant which in turns gives a G-equivariant morphism $h\colon \operatorname{Spec} B \to T$ étale at $w \in W$. By applying Luna's Fundamental Lemma (see [Lun73]), there exists a G-invariant open affine $W' = \operatorname{Spec} B' \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} B$ containing w such that the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\operatorname{Spec} B' \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[T_{W,w}] \arrow[d] \\
\operatorname{Spec} B'^G \arrow[r] & \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[T_{W,w}]^G
\end{tikzcd}$$

is Cartesian with $\operatorname{Spec} B'^G \to \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[T_{W,w}]^G$ étale. From Lemma 3.10, the induced map $h|_{W'}\colon W' \to T$ satisfies $h|_{W'}^{-1}(T_\chi^+) = W'^+_\chi$ and $h|_{W'}^{-1}(T_\chi^-) = W'^-_\chi$. □

3.2. **Local quotient presentations.**

Definition 3.12. Let $\mathcal{X}$ be an algebraic stack of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$, and let $x \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{C})$ be a closed point. We say that $f\colon \mathcal{W} \to \mathcal{X}$ is a *local quotient presentation around x* if

(1) The stabilizer G_x of x is reductive.
(2) $\mathcal{W} = [\operatorname{Spec} A \,/\, G_x]$, where A is a finite type $\mathbb{C}$-algebra.

(3) f is étale and affine.
(4) There exists a point $w \in \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C})$ such that $f(w) = x$ and f induces an isomorphism $G_w \simeq G_x$.

We sometimes write $f\colon (\mathcal{W}, w) \to (\mathcal{X}, x)$ as a local quotient presentation to indicate the chosen preimage of x. We say that $\mathcal{X}$ *admits local quotient presentations* if there exist local quotient presentations around all closed points $x \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{C})$.

The following result shows that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ admits local quotient presentations:

Proposition 3.13 ([AK14, §2.1])**.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a quotient stack $[U/G]$ where U is a normal separated scheme of finite type over k and G is an algebraic group over k. If $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ is a point with linearly reductive stabilizer, then there exists a local quotient presentation $f\colon \mathcal{W} \to \mathcal{X}$ around x.*

Corollary 3.14. *For each $\alpha > 2/3 - \epsilon$, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ admits local quotient presentations.*

Proof of Corollary 3.14. By definition of α-stability, each $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ can be realized as $[X/G]$, where X is a non-singular locally closed subvariety of the Hilbert scheme of some $\mathbb{P}^N$ and $G = \mathrm{PGL}(N+1)$. By Proposition 2.6, stabilizers of α-stable curves are reductive. Thus we can apply Proposition 3.13. □

Next, we show how to use the data of a line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ on a stack $\mathcal{X}$ to define VGIT chambers associated to every local quotient presentation of $\mathcal{X}$. In this situation, note that if $x \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{C})$ is any point, then there is a natural action of the automorphism group G_x on the fiber $\mathcal{L}|_{BG_x}$ that induces a character $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}\colon G_x \to \mathbb{G}_m$.

Definition 3.15 (VGIT chambers of a local quotient presentation)**.** Let $\mathcal{X}$ be an algebraic stack of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ and let $\mathcal{L}$ be a line bundle on $\mathcal{X}$. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}$ be a closed point. If $f\colon \mathcal{W} = [\operatorname{Spec} A / G_x] \to \mathcal{X}$ is a local quotient presentation around x, we define *the chambers of $\mathcal{W}$ associated to $\mathcal{L}$* to be the VGIT $(+)/(-)$-chambers

$$\mathcal{W}^+_{\mathcal{L}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W} \hookleftarrow \mathcal{W}^-_{\mathcal{L}}$$

of $\mathcal{W}$ associated to the character $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}\colon G_x \to \mathbb{G}_m$ (see Definition 3.1).

Definition 3.16. Suppose $\mathcal{X}$ is an algebraic stack of finite type over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ that admits local quotient presentations and $\mathcal{L}$ is a line bundle on $\mathcal{X}$. We say that open substacks $\mathcal{X}^+$ and $\mathcal{X}^-$ of $\mathcal{X}$ *arise from local VGIT with respect to $\mathcal{L}$ at a point $x \in \mathcal{X}$* if there exists a local quotient presentation $f\colon \mathcal{W} = [\operatorname{Spec} A / G_x] \to \mathcal{X}$ around x such that $f^*\mathcal{L}$ is the line bundle corresponding to the linearization of $\mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec} A}$ by $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ and such that there is a Cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{W}^+_{\mathcal{L}} \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{W} \arrow[d, "f"] & \mathcal{W}^-_{\mathcal{L}} \arrow[l, hook'] \arrow[d] \\
\mathcal{X}^+ \arrow[r, hook] & \mathcal{X} & \mathcal{X}^- \arrow[l, hook']
\end{tikzcd} \tag{3.1}$$

The following key technical result allows to check that two given open substacks $\mathcal{X}^+$ and $\mathcal{X}^-$ arise from local VGIT with respect to a given line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ on $\mathcal{X}$ by working formally locally.

Proposition 3.17. *Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a smooth algebraic stack of finite type over* $\operatorname{Spec}\mathbb{C}$ *that admits local quotient presentations. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a line bundle on $\mathcal{X}$. Let $\mathcal{X}^+$ and $\mathcal{X}^-$ be open substacks of $\mathcal{X}$. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}$ be a closed point and let $\chi\colon G_x \to \mathbb{G}_m$ be the character induced from the action of G_x on the fiber of $\mathcal{L}$ over x. Let $\mathrm{T}^1(x)$ be the first-order deformation space of x, let $A = \mathbb{C}[\mathrm{T}^1(x)]$, and let $\widehat{A} = \mathbb{C}[[\mathrm{T}^1(x)]]$ be the completion of A at the origin. The affine space $T = \operatorname{Spec} A$ inherits an action of G_x. Let $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}, I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} \subseteq \widehat{A}$ be the ideals defined by the reduced closed substacks $\mathcal{Z}^+ = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{X}^+$ and $\mathcal{Z}^- = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{X}^-$. Let $I^+, I^- \subseteq A$ be the VGIT ideals associated to χ and corresponding to the G_x-invariant closed subschemes $T \setminus T^+_\chi$ and $T \setminus T^-_\chi$. If $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = I^+\widehat{A}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = I^-\widehat{A}$, then $\mathcal{X}^+ \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X} \hookleftarrow \mathcal{X}^-$ arise from local VGIT with respect to $\mathcal{L}$ at x.*

Proof. Let $f\colon \mathcal{W} = [W/G_x] \to \mathcal{X}$ be an étale local quotient presentation around x where $W = \operatorname{Spec} B$, with $w \in \mathcal{W}$ a chosen preimage of $x \in \mathcal{X}$. By Lemma 3.11, after shrinking $\mathcal{W}$, we may assume that there is an induced G_x-invariant morphism $h\colon W \to T = \operatorname{Spec}\mathbb{C}[\mathrm{T}^1(x)]$ such that $h^{-1}(T^+_\chi) = W^+_\chi$ and $h^{-1}(T^-_\chi) = W^-_\chi$. This provides a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \operatorname{Spf}\widehat{A} \arrow[r] & \mathcal{W} = [\operatorname{Spec} B/G_x] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, "h"] & \\ & \mathcal{X} & \mathcal{Y} = [\operatorname{Spec} A/G_x] \end{tikzcd}$$

In particular, I^+B and I^-B are the VGIT ideals in B corresponding to $(+)/(-)$ VGIT chambers. Since $I^+\widehat{A} = I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$ and $I^-\widehat{A} = I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$, it follows that the ideals defining $\mathcal{Z}^+, \mathcal{Z}^-$ and $\mathcal{W} \setminus \mathcal{W}^+_\chi, \mathcal{W} \setminus \mathcal{W}^-_\chi$ must agree in a Zariski-open neighborhood $U \subseteq \operatorname{Spec} B$ of w. By shrinking further, we may also assume that the pullback of $\mathcal{L}$ to U is trivial. By [AFS15a, Lemma 2.8], we may assume that U is affine scheme such that $\pi^{-1}(\pi(U)) = U$ where $\pi\colon \operatorname{Spec} B \to \operatorname{Spec} B^{G_x}$. If we set $\mathcal{U} = [U/G_x]$, then the composition $\mathcal{U} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W} \to \mathcal{X}$ is a local quotient presentation. By applying Lemma 3.11, we obtain $\mathcal{U}^+ = \mathcal{W}^+ \cap \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{U}^- = \mathcal{W}^- \cap \mathcal{U}$ so that in $\mathcal{U}$ the ideals defining $\mathcal{Z}^+, \mathcal{Z}^-$ and $\mathcal{U} \setminus \mathcal{U}^+, \mathcal{U} \setminus \mathcal{U}^-$ agree. Moreover, the pullback of $\mathcal{L}$ to $\mathcal{U}$ is clearly identified with the linearization of $\mathcal{O}_U$ by χ. Therefore, $\mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{X}$ has the desired properties. $\square$

We now explain how Proposition 3.17 is used in our situation. On the stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$, there is a natural line bundle to use in conjunction with the VGIT formalism, namely $\delta - \psi$. Since this line bundle is defined over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ for each α, there is an induced character $\chi_{\delta-\psi}\colon \operatorname{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \to \mathbb{G}_m$ for any α-stable curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

Definition 3.18 (I^+, I^-)**.** If $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an α_c-closed curve, the affine space

$$T = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]$$

inherits an action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, and we define I^+ and I^- to be the VGIT ideals in $\mathbb{C}[\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]$ associated to the character $\chi_{\delta-\psi}$ (see Definition 3.1).

The main result of this section simply says that the VGIT chambers associated to $\delta - \psi$ locally cut out the inclusions $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{+}\epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c{-}\epsilon)$.

Theorem 3.19. *Let $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$. Then the open substacks*

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \hookleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon)$$

arise from local VGIT with respect to $\delta - \psi$ at every closed point $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)$.

The remainder of Section 3 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.19. We use the following notation: If $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an α_c-closed curve, we set $A = \mathbb{C}[\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]$ and $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) := \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A} = \operatorname{Spf} \mathbb{C}[[\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]]$. We let $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}, I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} \subseteq \widehat{A}$ be the ideals defined by the reduced closed substacks $\mathcal{Z}^+ := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \setminus \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c + \epsilon)$ and $\mathcal{Z}^- := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c) \setminus \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c - \epsilon)$.

In Section 3.3, we construct, for any α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, coordinates for $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ and describe the ideals $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$. In Section 3.4, we use this coordinate description to compute the VGIT ideals I^+ and I^- from Definition 3.18. In Proposition 3.29, we prove that $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = I^+\widehat{A}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = I^-\widehat{A}$, so that Theorem 3.19 follows from Proposition 3.17.

3.3. **Deformation theory of α_c-closed curves.** Our goal in this section is to describe coordinates on the formal deformation space of an α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ in which the ideals $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$ can be described explicitly, and which simultaneously diagonalize the natural action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. We begin by describing the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$ on the space of first-order deformations $\mathrm{T}^1(E)$ of a single α_c-atom E (Lemma 3.20) and a single rosary of length 3 (Lemma 3.21). Then we describe the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ on the first-order deformation space $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ for each combinatorial type of an α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ from Definition 2.33 (Proposition 3.22). Finally, we pass from coordinates on the first-order deformation space to coordinates on the formal deformation space $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ (Proposition 3.25).

Throughout this section, we let $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ denote the first-order deformation space of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ and $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\xi})$ the first-order deformation space of a singularity $\xi \in C$. Finally, we let $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ denote the connected component of the identity of the automorphism group of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. We sometimes write $\mathrm{T}^1(C)$ (resp., $\mathrm{Aut}(C)$) for $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ (resp., $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$) if no confusion is likely.

3.3.1. *Action on the first-order deformation space for an α_c-atom and rosary.* Suppose (E, q) (resp., (E, q_1, q_2)) is an α_c-atom (see Definition 2.21) with the singular point $\xi \in E$. By (2.2), we may fix an isomorphism $\mathrm{Aut}(E) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ and coordinates on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q}$ (resp., $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q_1}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q_2}$) so that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$ is given as follows:

- For $\alpha_c = 9/11$: $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[x,y]]/(y^2-x^3)$, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[n]]$, and $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts by
$$x \mapsto t^{-2}x, \quad y \mapsto t^{-3}y, \quad n \mapsto tn.$$
- For $\alpha_c = 7/10$: $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[x,y]]/(y^2-x^4)$, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q_1} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[n_1]]$, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q_2} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[n_2]]$, and $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts by
$$x \mapsto t^{-1}x, \quad y \mapsto t^{-2}y, \quad n_1 \mapsto tn_1, \quad n_2 \mapsto tn_2.$$
- For $\alpha_c = 2/3$: $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[x,y]]/(y^2-x^5)$, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,q} \simeq \mathbb{C}[[n]]$ and $\mathbb{G}_m$, acts by
$$x \mapsto t^{-2}x, \quad y \mapsto t^{-5}y, \quad n \mapsto tn.$$

We have an exact sequence of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$-representations
$$0 \to \mathrm{Cr}^1(E) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathrm{T}^1(E) \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}) \to 0$$
where $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ denotes the space of first-order deformations of the singularity $\xi \in E$, and $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E)$ denotes the space of first-order deformations that induce trivial deformations of $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}$. In fact, since the pointed normalization of E has no non-trivial deformations, we may identity $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E)$ with the space of crimping deformations, i.e., deformations that fix the pointed normalization and the analytic isomorphism type of the singularity. Note that in the cases $\alpha_c = 9/11$ and $\alpha_c = 7/10$, we have $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E) = 0$, i.e., there is a unique way to impose a cusp on a rational curve (resp., a tacnode on a pair of rational curves).

Lemma 3.20. *Let E be an α_c-atom. Fix $\mathrm{Aut}(E) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ as above.*
• $\alpha_c = 9/11$: $\mathrm{T}^1(E) \simeq \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ *and there are coordinates s_0, s_1 on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ with weights* $-6, -4$.
• $\alpha_c = 7/10$: $\mathrm{T}^1(E) \simeq \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ *and there are coordinates s_0, s_1, s_2 on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ with weights* $-4, -3, -2$.
• $\alpha_c = 2/3$: $\mathrm{T}^1(E) \simeq \mathrm{Cr}^1(E) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ *and there are coordinates c on $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E)$ and s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3 on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ with weights 1 and $-10, -8, -6, -4$, respectively.*

Proof. We prove the case $\alpha_c = 2/3$ and leave the other cases to the reader. By deformation theory of hypersurface singularities, we have $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^4$ with first-order deformations given by
$$\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x,y,\varepsilon]/(y^2 - x^5 - s_3^*\varepsilon x^3 - s_2^*\varepsilon x^2 - s_1^*\varepsilon x - s_0^*\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2) \leftrightarrow (s_0^*, s_1^*, s_2^*, s_3^*).$$
Here, $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts by $s_k^* \mapsto t^{10-2k}s_k^*$. Thus, $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})^\vee$ by $s_k \mapsto t^{2k-10}s_k$.

From [vdW10, Example 1.111], we have
$$\mathrm{Cr}^1(E) \simeq \mathbb{C}, \quad \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[(s+c^*\varepsilon s^2)^2, (s+c^*\varepsilon s^2)^5, \varepsilon]/(\varepsilon)^2 \mapsto c^*,$$
and $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts by $c^* \to t^{-1}c^*$. Thus, $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E)^\vee$ by $c \mapsto tc$. ☐

Now let $(R, r_1, r_2) = \coprod_{i=1}^3 (R_i, q_{2i-1}, q_{2i})$ be a rosary of length 3 (see Definition 2.27). Denote the tacnodes of R as $\tau_1 := q_2 = q_3$ and $\tau_2 := q_4 = q_5$. We fix an isomorphism $\mathrm{Aut}(R, r_1, r_2) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ such that $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,\tau_i} = \mathbb{C}[[x_i, y_i]]/(y_i^2 - x_i^4)$ via $x_1 \mapsto t^{-1}x_1, y_1 \mapsto t^{-2}y_1$ and $x_2 \mapsto tx_2, y_2 \mapsto t^2y_2$, and acts on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,r_i} = \mathbb{C}[[n_i]]$ via $n_1 \mapsto tn_1$ and $n_2 \mapsto t^{-1}n_2$.

Lemma 3.21. *Let (R, r_1, r_2) be a rosary of length 3. Fix $\mathrm{Aut}(R, r_1, r_2) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ as above. Then $\mathrm{T}^1(R, r_1, r_2) = \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,\tau_1}) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,\tau_2})$ and there are coordinates on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,\tau_1})$ (resp., $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{R,\tau_2})$) with weights $-2, -3, -4$ (resp., $2, 3, 4$).*

Proof. This is established similarly to Lemma 3.20. □

The above two lemmas immediately imply a description for the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ for any α_c-closed curve.

Proposition 3.22 (Diagonalized Coordinates on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$)**.** *Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an α_c-closed curve. Depending on the combinatorial type of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ from Definition 2.33, the following statements hold:*

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ of Type A: *There are decompositions*

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathrm{Aut}(E_i)$$
$$\mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(K) \oplus \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(E_i)\right] \oplus \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})\right]$$

For $1 \le i \le r$, let t_i be the coordinate on $\mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. There are coordinates

"**s**ingularity"	$\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,0}, s_{i,1})$	on	$\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E_i,\xi_i})$	for $1 \le i \le r$
"**n**ode"	n_i	on	$\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$	for $1 \le i \le r$

such that $\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ$ acts trivially on $\mathrm{T}^1(K)$ and on the coordinates $\mathbf{s}_i, n_i$ by

$$s_{i,0} \mapsto t_i^{-6} s_{i,0} \qquad s_{i,1} \mapsto t_i^{-4} s_{i,1} \qquad n_i \mapsto t_i n_i.$$

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ of Type B: *There are decompositions*

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ = \mathrm{Aut}(E_1) \times \mathrm{Aut}(E_2)$$
$$\mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(E_1) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(E_2) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q})$$

For $1 \le i \le 2$, let t_i be the coordinate on $\mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. There are coordinates $\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,0}, s_{i,1})$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(E_i)$ and a coordinate n on $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q})$ such that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(C)$ is given by

$$s_{i,0} \mapsto t_i^{-6} s_{i,0} \qquad s_{i,1} \mapsto t_i^{-4} s_{i,1} \qquad n \mapsto t_1 t_2 n.$$

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ of Type C: *This case is described in Lemma 3.20.*

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ of Type A: *There are decompositions*

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ = \prod_{i=1}^{r+s} \prod_{j=1}^{\ell_i} \mathrm{Aut}(E_{i,j})$$
$$\mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(K) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r+s} \left[\bigoplus_{j=1}^{\ell_i} \mathrm{T}^1(E_{i,j}) \oplus \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\ell_i - 1} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,j}})\right] \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,\ell_i}})$$

Let $t_{i,j}$ *be the coordinate on* $\mathrm{Aut}(E_{i,j}) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. *There are coordinates*

$$\begin{array}{lllll}
\text{“}\mathbf{s}\textit{ingularity”} & \mathbf{s}_{i,j} = \left(s_{i,j,k}\right)_{k=0}^{2} & \textit{on} & \mathrm{T}^1(E_{i,j}) & 1 \le i \le r+s,\ 1 \le j \le \ell_i \\
\text{“}\mathbf{n}\textit{ode”} & n_{i,j} & \textit{on} & \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,j}}) & 1 \le i \le r+s,\ 0 \le j \le \ell_i - 1 \\
\text{“}\mathbf{n}\textit{ode”} & n_{i,\ell_i} & \textit{on} & \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,\ell_i}}) & 1 \le i \le r
\end{array}$$

such that $\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ$ *acts trivially on* $\mathrm{T}^1(K)$ *and on* $\mathbf{s}_{i,j}, n_{i,j}$ *by*

$$\begin{array}{lllllllll}
s_{i,j,k} & \mapsto & t_{i,j}^{k-4} s_{i,j,k} & & & & & & \\
n_{i,0} & \mapsto & t_{i,1} n_{i,0} & n_{i,\ell_i} & \mapsto & t_{i,\ell_i} n_{i,\ell_i} & n_{i,j} & \mapsto & t_{i,j} t_{i,j+1} n_{i,j}\ (j \neq 0, \ell_i).
\end{array}$$

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ of Type B: *There are decompositions*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Aut}(C, p_1, p_2)^\circ &= \prod_{i=1}^{g} \mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \\
\mathrm{T}^1(C, p_1, p_2) &= \bigoplus_{i=1}^{g} \mathrm{T}^1(E_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{g-1} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})
\end{aligned}$$

Let t_i *be the coordinate on* $\mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. *There are coordinates* $\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,0}, s_{i,1}, s_{i,2})$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(E_i)$ *and coordinates* n_i *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$ *such that the action of* $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ *is given by*

$$s_{i,k} \mapsto t_i^{k-4} s_{i,k} \qquad\qquad n_i \mapsto t_i t_{i+1} n_i.$$

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ of Type C: *There are decompositions*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ &= \prod_{i=1}^{g-1} \mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \\
\mathrm{T}^1(C) &= \bigoplus_{i=1}^{g-1} \mathrm{T}^1(E_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=0}^{g-2} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})
\end{aligned}$$

Let t_i *be the coordinate on* $\mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$. *There are coordinates* $\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,0}, s_{i,1}, s_{i,2})$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(E_i)$ *and coordinates* n_i *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$ *such that the action of* $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ *is given by*

$$s_{i,k} \mapsto t_i^{k-4} s_{i,k} \qquad n_i \mapsto t_i t_{i+1} n_i,$$

and where $t_0 := t_{g-1}$.

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ of Type A: *There exist decompositions*

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Aut}(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ &= \operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ \times \prod_{i=1}^{r} \operatorname{Aut}(L_i)\\
&= \operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ \times \prod_{i=1}^{r}\left[\prod_{j=1}^{\ell_i-1}\operatorname{Aut}(R_{i,j}) \times \operatorname{Aut}(E_i)\right]\\
\mathrm{T}^1(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) &= \mathrm{T}^1(K') \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r}\mathrm{T}^1(L_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r}\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,0}})\\
&= \mathrm{T}^1(K') \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r}\left[\bigoplus_{j=1}^{\ell_i-1}\mathrm{T}^1(R_{i,j}) \oplus \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\ell_i-1}\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,j}}) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(E_i)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

where $\operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ$ *acts trivially on* $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(L_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,0}})$ *and* $\prod_{i=1}^r \operatorname{Aut}(L_i)$ *acts trivially on* $\mathrm{T}^1(K')$*. For* $1 \le i \le r$*,* $1 \le j \le \ell_i - 1$*, let* $t_{i,j}$ *denote the coordinate on* $\operatorname{Aut}(R_{i,j}) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*, and let* t_{i,ℓ_i} *denote the coordinate on* $\operatorname{Aut}(E_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*. Then there exist coordinates*

"**r***osary*"	$\mathbf{r}_{i,j} = (r_{i,j,k})_{k=0}^2,\ \mathbf{r}'_{i,j} = (r'_{i,j,k})_{k=0}^2$	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(R_{i,j})$	*for* $1 \le i \le r, 1 \le j < \ell_i$
"**s***ingularity*"	$\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,k})_{k=0}^3$	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\xi_i})$	*for* $1 \le i \le r$
"**c***rimping*"	c_i	*on* $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)$	*for* $1 \le i \le r$
"**n***ode*"	$n_{i,j}$	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_{i,j}})$	*for* $1 \le i \le r, 0 \le j < \ell_i$

such that the action of $\prod_{i=1}^r \operatorname{Aut}(L_i)$ *on* $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{T}^1(L_i)$ *is given by*

$$\begin{array}{llllllll}
r_{i,j,k} \mapsto t_{i,j}^{k-4} r_{i,j,k} & & r'_{i,j,k} \mapsto t_{i,j}^{4-k} r'_{i,j,k} & & s_{i,k} \mapsto t_{i,\ell_i}^{2k-10} s_{i,k} & \\
c_i \mapsto t_{i,\ell_i} c_i & & n_{i,0} \mapsto t_{i,1} n_{i,0} & & n_{i,j} \mapsto t_{i,j}^{-1} t_{i,j+1} n_{i,j} & (0 < j < \ell_i).
\end{array}$$

Note that we need not specify the action of $\operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(K')$ *as this will be irrelevant for the calculation of the VGIT chambers associated to* $(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$*.*

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ of Type B: *There exist decompositions*

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Aut}(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ &= \prod_{i=1}^{\ell-1}\operatorname{Aut}(R_i) \times \operatorname{Aut}(E_\ell)\\
\mathrm{T}^1(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) &= \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell-1}\left[\mathrm{T}^1(R_i) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})\right] \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(E_\ell)
\end{aligned}$$

For $1 \le i \le \ell - 1$*, let* t_i *be the coordinate on* $\operatorname{Aut}(R_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*, and let* t_ℓ *be the coordinate on* $\operatorname{Aut}(E_\ell) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*. Then there are coordinates*

"**r***osary*"	$\mathbf{r}_i = (r_{i,k})_{k=0}^2,\ \mathbf{r}'_i = (r'_{i,k})_{k=0}^2$	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(R_i)$	*for* $1 \le i \le \ell - 1$
"**s***ingularity*"	$\mathbf{s} = (s_k)_{k=0}^3$	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\xi})$	
"**c***rimping*"	c	*on* $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E_\ell)$	
"**n***ode*"	n_i	*on* $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$	*for* $1 \le i \le \ell - 1$

such that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(C)$ *is given by*

$$\begin{array}{lllllllll} r_{i,k} & \mapsto & t_i^{k-4} r_{i,k} & r'_{i,k} & \mapsto & t_i^{4-k} r'_{i,k} & s_k & \mapsto & t_\ell^{2k-10} s_k \\ c & \mapsto & t_\ell c & n_i & \mapsto & t_i^{-1} t_{i+1} n_i \ (1 \le i \le \ell-1). & & & \end{array}$$

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ of Type C: *There exist decompositions*

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ = \mathrm{Aut}(E_0) \times \mathrm{Aut}(E_\ell) \times \prod_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \mathrm{Aut}(R_i)$$

$$\mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(E_0) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(E_\ell) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \mathrm{T}^1(R_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\ell-1} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$$

Let t_0, t_ℓ *be coordinates on* $\mathrm{Aut}(E_0) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ *and* $\mathrm{Aut}(E_\ell) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*, and for* $1 \le i \le \ell-1$*, let* t_i *be the coordinate on* $\mathrm{Aut}(R_i) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$*. Then there are coordinates*

“**r***osary*”	$\mathbf{r}_i = (r_{i,k})_{k=0}^2,\ \mathbf{r}'_i = (r'_{i,k})_{k=0}^2$	*on*	$\mathrm{T}^1(R_i)$	*for* $1 \le i \le \ell-1$
“**s***ingularity*”	$\mathbf{s}_i = (s_{i,k})_{k=0}^3$	*on*	$\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\xi_i})$	*for* $i = 0, \ell$
“**c***rimping*”	c_i	*on*	$\mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)$	*for* $i = 0, \ell$
“**n***ode*”	n_i	*on*	$\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,q_i})$	*for* $0 \le i \le \ell-1$

such that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ$ *on* $\mathrm{T}^1(C)$ *is given by*

$$\begin{array}{llllllllllll} r_{i,k} & \mapsto & t_i^{k-4} r_{i,k} & r'_{i,k} & \mapsto & t_i^{4-k} r'_{i,k} & s_{i,k} & \mapsto & t_i^{2k-10} s_{i,k} & & & \\ c_i & \mapsto & t_i c_i & n_0 & \mapsto & t_0 t_1 n_0 & n_i & \mapsto & t_i^{-1} t_{i+1} n_i \ (0 < i < \ell) & n_\ell & \mapsto & t_{\ell-1} t_\ell n_0 \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows easily from Lemmas 3.20 and 3.21. □

It is evident that the coordinates of Proposition 3.22 on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ diagonalize the natural action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$. However, we need slightly more. We need coordinates that diagonalize the natural action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ *and* that cut out the natural geometrically-defined loci on $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) = \mathrm{Spf}\, \mathbb{C}[[\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]]$. For example, when $\alpha_c = 2/3$, the $\{s_i\}$ coordinates should cut out the locus of formal deformations preserving the singularities and the $\{c_i, n_i\}$ coordinates should cut out the locus of formal deformations preserving a Weierstrass tail. This is almost a purely formal statement (see Lemma 3.24 below); however there is one non-trivial geometric input. We must show that the crimping coordinate which defines the locus of ramphoid cuspidal deformations with trivial crimping can be extended to a global coordinate which vanishes on the locus of Weierstrass tails. This is essentially a first-order statement which we prove below in Lemma 3.23.

The $\frac{2}{3}$-atom E defines a point in $\mathcal{Z}^+ \cap \mathcal{Z}^- \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$ (we keep the notation of $\mathcal{Z}^+, \mathcal{Z}^-$ from the end of §3.2). If we denote this point by 0, we have natural inclusions of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$-representations

$$i\colon\ \mathrm{T}^1_{\mathcal{Z}^+,0} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{T}^1_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3),0} = \mathrm{T}^1(E) \quad \text{and} \quad j\colon\ \mathrm{T}^1_{\mathcal{Z}^-,0} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{T}^1_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3),0} = \mathrm{T}^1(E).$$

On the other hand, recall that we have the exact sequence of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$-representations

$$0 \to \mathrm{Cr}^1(E) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathrm{T}^1(E) \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}) \to 0 \tag{3.2}$$

where $\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$ denotes the space of first-order deformations of the singularity $\xi \in E$, and $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E)$ denotes the space of first-order crimping deformations. The key point is that the tangent spaces of these global stacks are naturally identified as deformations of the singularity and the crimping respectively.

Lemma 3.23. *With notation as above, there exist isomorphisms of* $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$*-representations*

$$\mathrm{T}^1_{\mathcal{Z}^-,0} \simeq \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$$
$$\mathrm{T}^1_{\mathcal{Z}^+,0} \simeq \mathrm{Cr}^1(E)$$

inducing a splitting of (3.2) with $i = \alpha$ and $j = \beta^{-1}$.

Proof. It suffices to show that the composition

$$\alpha \circ i\colon\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{Z}^-,0} \to \mathrm{T}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3),0} = \mathrm{T}^1(E) \to \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$$

is an isomorphism, and that the composition

$$\alpha \circ j\colon\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{Z}^+,0} \to \mathrm{T}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3),0} = \mathrm{T}^1(E) \to \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi})$$

is zero. The latter follows from the former by transversality of $\mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{Z}^-,0}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{Z}^+,0}$. To see that $\alpha \circ i$ is an isomorphism, observe that $\mathcal{Z}^- \simeq [\mathbb{A}^4/\mathbb{G}_m]$ with weights -4,-6, -8,-10, where the universal family is given by

$$(y^2 - x^5 - a_3\varepsilon x^3 - a_2\varepsilon x^2 - a_1\varepsilon x - a_0\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2) : a_3, \dots, a_0 \in \mathbb{C},$$

where these are viewed as double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$. On the other hand, there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E,\xi}) = \{\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x,y,\varepsilon]]/(y^2 - x^5 - a_3\varepsilon x^3 - a_2\varepsilon x^2 - a_1\varepsilon x - a_0\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2) : a_3, \dots, a_0 \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

Evidently, $\alpha \circ i$ is the identity map in the given coordinates. $\square$

Lemma 3.24. *Let V be a finite-dimensional representation of a torus G, let $X = \operatorname{Spf} \mathbb{C}[[V]]$, and let $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathbb{C}[[V]]$ be the maximal ideal. Suppose we are a given a collection of G-invariant formal smooth closed subschemes $Z_i := \operatorname{Spf} \mathbb{C}[[V]]/I_i, (i = 1, \dots, r)$ which intersect transversely at 0, and a basis $x_1, \dots, x_n$ for V such that:*

1. *$x_1, \dots, x_n$ diagonalize the action of G.*
2. *$I_i/\mathfrak{m}I_i$ is spanned by a subset of $x_1, \dots, x_n$.*

Then there exist coordinates $X \simeq \operatorname{Spf} \mathbb{C}[[x'_1, \dots, x'_k]]$ such that

1. *$x'_1, \dots, x'_n$ diagonalize the action of G.*
2. *$x'_1, \dots, x'_n$ reduce modulo $\mathfrak{m}$ to $x_1, \dots, x_n$.*
3. *I_i is generated by a subset of $x'_1, \dots, x'_n$.*

Proof. Let $x_{i,1}, \dots, x_{i,d_i}$ be a diagonal basis for $I_i/\mathfrak{m}I_i$ as a G-representation. Consider the surjection

$$I_i \to I_i/\mathfrak{m}I_i$$

and choose an equivariant section, i.e., choose $x'_{i,1}, \dots, x'_{i,d_i}$ such that each spans a one-dimensional sub-representation of G. By Nakayama's Lemma, these elements generate I_i. Repeating this procedure for each Z_i, we obtain $x'_{i,j}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $j = 1, \dots, d_i$. Since the Z_i's intersect transversely, these coordinates induce linearly independent elements of V. Thus they may be completed to a diagonal basis, and this gives the necessary coordinate change. □

Proposition 3.25 (Explicit Description of $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$)**.** *Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an α_c-closed curve. There exist coordinates $n_i, \mathbf{s}_i, c_i$ (resp., $n_{i,j}, \mathbf{s}_{i,j}$) on $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ such that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) = \mathrm{Spf}\, \widehat{A}$ is given as in Proposition 3.22, and such that the ideals $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$ are given as follows:*

- $\alpha_c = 9/11$, Type A: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = \bigcap_{i=1}^r (\mathbf{s}_i)$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{i=1}^r (n_i)$.
- $\alpha_c = 9/11$, Type B: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = (\mathbf{s}_1) \cap (\mathbf{s}_2)$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = (n)$.
- $\alpha_c = 9/11$, Type C: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = (\mathbf{s})$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = (0)$.
- $\alpha_c = 7/10$, Type A: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = \bigcap_{i,j} (\mathbf{s}_{i,j})$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{i,\mu,\nu \in S} J_{i,\mu,\nu}$ *where*

$$S := \{i, \mu, \nu : 1 \le i \le r+s, 1 \le \mu \le \left\lceil \frac{\ell_i}{2} \right\rceil, 0 \le \nu \le \ell_i - 2\mu + 1\}$$
$$J_{i,\mu,\nu} := (n_{i,\nu}, \mathbf{s}_{i,\nu+2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{i,\nu+2\mu-2}, n_{i,\nu+2\mu-1}), \quad \textit{for } i = 1, \dots, r$$
$$J_{i,\mu,\nu} := (n_{i,\nu}, \mathbf{s}_{i,\nu+2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{i,\nu+2\mu-2}), \quad \textit{for } i = r+1, \dots, r+s.$$

- $\alpha_c = 7/10$, Type B: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = \bigcap_i (\mathbf{s}_i)$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{\mu,\nu \in S} J_{\mu,\nu}$ *where*

$$S := \{\mu, \nu : 1 \le \mu \le \left\lceil \frac{g}{2} \right\rceil, 0 \le \nu \le g - 2\mu + 1\}$$
$$J_{\mu,\nu} := (n_\nu, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2\mu-2}, n_{\nu+2\mu-1}),$$

and $n_0 := 0$ and $n_g := 0$.

- $\alpha_c = 7/10$, Type C: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = \bigcap_i (\mathbf{s}_i)$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{\mu,\nu \in S} J_{\mu,\nu}$ *where*

$$S := \{\mu, \nu : 1 \le \mu \le \left\lceil \frac{g-1}{2} \right\rceil, 0 \le \nu \le g - 2\}$$
$$J_{\mu,\nu} := (n_\nu, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2\mu-2}, n_{\nu+2\mu-1}),$$

and the subscripts are taken modulo $g - 1$.

- $\alpha_c = 2/3$, Type A: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = \bigcap_{i=1}^r (\mathbf{s}_i)$,

$$I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{r} \bigcap_{j=0}^{\ell_i - 1} (n_{i,j}, \mathbf{r}'_{i,j+1}, \mathbf{r}'_{i,j+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{i,\ell_i-1}, c_i).$$

- $\alpha_c = 2/3$, Type B: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = (\mathbf{s})$,

$$I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\ell-1} (n_i, \mathbf{r}'_{i+1}, \mathbf{r}'_{i+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c) \cap (\mathbf{r}'_1, \mathbf{r}'_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c).$$

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$, Type C: $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = (\mathbf{s}_0) \cap (\mathbf{s}_\ell)$,

$$I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = \bigcap_{i=0}^{\ell-1} (n_i, \mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_{i-1}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_1, c_0) \cap \bigcap_{i=0}^{\ell-1} (n_i, \mathbf{r}'_{i+1}, \mathbf{r}'_{i+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c_\ell).$$

Proof. We prove the statement when $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a $\frac{2}{3}$-closed curve of combinatorial type A; the other cases are similar and left to the reader. Let $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A} \to \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)$ be a miniversal deformation space of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. For $i = 1, \dots, r$, we define

- $Z_i^+ = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}/I_{Z_i^+}$ is the locus of deformations preserving the i^{th} ramphoid cusp ξ_i.
- $Z_i^- = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}/I_{Z_i^-}$ is the locus of deformations preserving the i^{th} Weierstrass tail.

Since Z_i^+ (resp., Z_i^-) are smooth, G-invariant, formal closed subschemes of $\operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}$, the conormal space of Z_i^+ (resp., Z_i^-) is canonically identified with $I_{Z_i^+}/\mathfrak{m}_{\widehat{A}} I_{Z_i^+}$ (resp., $I_{Z_i^-}/\mathfrak{m}_{\widehat{A}} I_{Z_i^-}$). Thus, in the notation of Proposition 3.22, we have $I_{Z_i^+}/\mathfrak{m}_{\widehat{A}} I_{Z_i^+} \simeq \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E_i,\xi_i})^\vee$. Moreover, if $\ell_i = 1$, we have

$$I_{Z_i^-}/\mathfrak{m}_{\widehat{A}} I_{Z_i^-} \simeq \mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)^\vee \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{E_i,q_i})^\vee$$

using Lemma 3.23 to identify $\mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)^\vee$ as the conormal space of the locus of deformations of E_i for which the attaching point remains Weierstrass.

If $\ell_i > 1$ (i.e., E_i is not a nodally attached Weierstrass tail), we define

- $T_{i,j} = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}/I_{T_{i,j}}$ as the locus of deformations preserving the tacnode $\tau_{i,j,2}$, for $j = 1, \dots, \ell_i - 2$.
- $W_i = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}/I_{W_i}$ as the closure of the locus of deformations preserving the tacnode $\tau_{i,\ell_i-1,2}$ such that the tacnodally attached genus 2 curve is attached at a Weierstrass point.
- $N_{i,j} = \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A}/I_{N_{i,j}}$ as the locus of deformations preserving the node $q_{i,j}$, for $j = 0, \dots, \ell_i - 1$.

We observe that for each i with $\ell_i > 1$, W_i is a smooth, G-invariant formal subscheme, and there is an identification

$$I_{W_i}/\mathfrak{m}_{\widehat{A}} I_{W_i} \simeq \mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)^\vee \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\tau_{i,\ell_i-1,2}})^\vee.$$

If we choose coordinates $c_i \in \mathrm{Cr}^1(E_i)^\vee$ and $s_{i,0}, s_{i,1}, s_{i,2}, s_{i,3} \in \mathrm{T}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,\tau_{i,\ell_i-1,2}})^\vee$ cutting out W_i and a coordinate n_{i,ℓ_i-1} cutting out N_{i,ℓ_i-1}, then it is easy to check that Z_i^- is necessarily cut out by c_i and n_{i,ℓ_i-1}.

Formally locally around $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, $\mathcal{Z}^+$ and $\mathcal{Z}^-$ decompose as

$$\mathcal{Z}^+ \times_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)} \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A} = Z_1^+ \cup \dots \cup Z_r^+,$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^- \times_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(2/3)} \operatorname{Spf} \widehat{A} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} \Big(Z_i^- \cup \bigcup_{j=0}^{\ell_i-2} \big(W_i \cap \bigcap_{k=j+1}^{\ell_i-2} T_{i,k} \cap N_{i,j} \big) \Big)$$

For each $i = 1, \dots, r$, we consider the cotangent space of Z_i^+ and either the cotangent space of Z_i^- if $\ell_i = 1$ or the set of cotangents spaces of $T_{i,j}, W_i, N_{i,j}$ if $\ell_i > 1$. Since this collection of subspaces of $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, as i ranges from 1 to r, is linearly independent, we may apply Lemma 3.24 to this collection of formal closed subschemes to obtain coordinates with the required properties. □

3.4. **Local VGIT chambers for an α_c-closed curve.** In this section, we explicitly compute the VGIT ideals $I^+, I^- \subseteq \mathbb{C}[T^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)]$ (Definition 3.18) for any α_c-closed curve. The main result (Proposition 3.29) states that the VGIT ideals agree formally locally with the ideals $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$, $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$. By Proposition 3.17, this suffices to establish Theorem 3.19. In order to carry out the computation of I^+ and I^-, we must do two things: First, we must explicitly identify the character $\chi_{\delta-\psi}\colon \operatorname{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n) \to \mathbb{G}_m$ for any α_c-closed curve. Second, we must compute the ideals of positive and negative semi-invariants with respect to this character.

Definition 3.26. Let $E_1, \dots, E_r$ be the α_c-atoms of $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, and let $t_i \in \operatorname{Aut}(E_i)$ be the coordinate specified in Proposition 3.22. Let

$$\chi_\star\colon \operatorname{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ \to \mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$$

be the character defined by $t \mapsto t_1 t_2 \cdots t_r$. Note that $\chi_\star$ is trivial on automorphisms fixing the α_c-atoms.

The following proposition shows that $\chi_{\delta-\psi}$ is simply a positive multiple of $\chi_\star$. Since it will be important in [AFS15b], we also prove now that the character of $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)} + \alpha_c\delta + (1-\alpha_c)\psi$ is trivial for all α_c-closed curves.

Proposition 3.27. *Let $\alpha_c \in \{9/11, 7/10, 2/3\}$ be a critical value and let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an α_c-closed curve. Then there exists a positive integer N such that $\chi_{\delta-\psi}|_{\operatorname{Aut}(C,\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ} = \chi_\star^N$ for every α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. Specifically,*

$$N = \begin{cases} 11 & \text{if } \alpha_c = 9/11 \\ 10 & \text{if } \alpha_c = 7/10 \\ 39 & \text{if } \alpha_c = 2/3 \end{cases}$$

In particular, $I^\pm_{\chi_{\delta-\psi}} = I^\pm_{\chi_\star}$.

Proof. We prove the case when $\alpha_c = 2/3$ for an α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ of Type A. Let $C = K' \cup L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_r$ be the decomposition of C as in Definition 2.33, and suppose that the rank of $\operatorname{Aut}(K')$ is d. Corollary 2.30 implies that there exist length 3 rosaries $R_1', \dots, R_d'$ such that $\operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ \simeq \prod_{i=1}^d \operatorname{Aut}(R_i')$. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Aut}(C)^\circ &= \operatorname{Aut}(K')^\circ \times \prod_{i=1}^r \operatorname{Aut}(L_i) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^d \operatorname{Aut}(R_i') \times \prod_{i=1}^r \left[\prod_{j=1}^{\ell_i - 1} \operatorname{Aut}(R_{i,j}) \times \operatorname{Aut}(E_i) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\rho'_i\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathrm{Aut}(C)$ (resp. $\rho_{i,j}$, φ_i) be the one-parameter subgroup corresponding to $\mathrm{Aut}(R'_i) \subset \mathrm{Aut}(C)$ (resp. $\mathrm{Aut}(R_{i,j}), \mathrm{Aut}(E_i) \subset \mathrm{Aut}(C)$). By [AFS14, Sections 3.1.2–3.1.3], we have

$$\langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \rho'_i \rangle = 0, \qquad \langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \rho_{i,j} \rangle = 0, \qquad \langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \varphi_i \rangle = 39.$$

On the other hand, the definition of $\chi_\star$ obviously implies

$$\langle \chi_\star, \rho'_i \rangle = 0, \qquad \langle \chi_\star, \rho_{i,j} \rangle = 0, \qquad \langle \chi_\star, \varphi_i \rangle = 1.$$

It follows that $\chi_{\delta-\psi} = \chi_\star^{39}$ as desired. □

Proposition 3.28. *For any α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on the fiber of $K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)} + \alpha_c\delta + (1-\alpha_c)\psi$ is trivial.*

Proof. We prove the case when $\alpha_c = 2/3$ for an α_c-closed curve $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ of Type A. Let ρ'_i, $\rho_{i,j}$, φ_i be the one-parameter subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ as in the proof of Proposition 3.27. By [AFS14, Sections 3.1.2–3.1.3], we have

$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \chi_\lambda, \rho'_i \rangle = 0 & \langle \chi_\lambda, \rho_{i,j} \rangle = 0 & \langle \chi_\lambda, \varphi_i \rangle = 4 \\ \langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \rho'_i \rangle = 0 & \langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \rho_{i,j} \rangle = 0 & \langle \chi_{\delta-\psi}, \varphi_i \rangle = 39. \end{array}$$

Using the identity

$$K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(\alpha_c)} + \alpha_c\delta + (1-\alpha_c)\psi = 13\lambda + (\alpha_c - 2)(\delta - \psi) \tag{3.3}$$

one easily computes

$$\langle \chi_{K+\alpha_c\delta+(1-\alpha_c)\psi}, \rho'_i \rangle = \langle \chi_{K+\alpha_c\delta+(1-\alpha_c)\psi}, \rho_{i,j} \rangle = \langle \chi_{K+\alpha_c\delta+(1-\alpha_c)\psi}, \varphi_i \rangle = 0,$$

and the claim follows. □

Proposition 3.27 and Corollary 3.8 imply that we can compute the VGIT ideals I^- and I^+ as the ideals of semi-invariants associated to $\chi_\star$. In the following proposition, we compute these explicitly, and show that they are identical to the ideals $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$, as described in Proposition 3.25.

Proposition 3.29 (Description of VGIT ideals)**.** *Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an α_c-closed curve for a critical value $\alpha_c \in \{2/3, 7/10, 9/11\}$. Then $I^+\widehat{A} = I_{\mathcal{Z}^+}$ and $I^-\widehat{A} = I_{\mathcal{Z}^-}$.*

We establish the proposition first in the case of an α_c-atom, then in the case of an α_c-link, and finally for each of the distinct combinatorial types of α_c-closed curves.

3.4.1. *The case of an α_c-atom.*

Lemma 3.30. *Let E be an α_c-atom. Using the notation of Lemma 3.20 for the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(E)$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(E)$, we have*

- $\alpha_c = 9/11$: $I^+ = (s_0, s_1)$, $I^- = (0)$.
- $\alpha_c = 7/10$: $I^+ = (s_0, s_1, s_2)$, $I^- = (0)$.
- $\alpha_c = 2/3$: $I^+ = (s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3)$, $I^- = (c)$.

Proof. This is a direct computation from the definitions. The I^+ (resp., I^-) ideal is generated by all semi-invariants of negative (resp., positive) weight. $\square$

3.4.2. *The case of a $\frac{7}{10}$-link.* We handle the special case when C has one nodally attached $\frac{7}{10}$-link, i.e., C is a $\frac{7}{10}$-closed curve of type A with $r=1$ and $s=0$. Using Proposition 3.22, we have

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)^\circ = \mathrm{Aut}(L_1) \qquad \mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(K) \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$$

with coordinates $t_1, \dots, t_\ell$ on $\mathrm{Aut}(L_1)$ and coordinates $\mathbf{s}_j = (s_{j,0}, s_{j,1}, s_{j,2})$ $(j = 1, \dots, \ell)$, n_j $(j = 0, \dots, \ell)$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$ so that the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$ is given by

$$s_{j,k} \mapsto t_j^{k-4} s_{j,k}, \quad n_0 \mapsto t_1 n_0, \quad n_\ell \mapsto t_\ell n_\ell, \quad n_j \mapsto t_j t_{j+1} n_j \text{ for } j \neq 0, \ell\,.$$

Lemma 3.31. *With the above notation, the vanishing loci of I^+ and I^- are*

$$V(I^+) = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell} V(\mathbf{s}_j) \qquad\qquad V(I^-) = \bigcup_{\mu \geq 1} \bigcup_{\nu=0}^{\ell-2\mu+1} V_{\mu,\nu}$$

where $V_{\mu,\nu} = V(n_\nu, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2\mu-2}, n_{\nu+2\mu-1})$.

Remark. For instance, $V_{1,\nu} = V(n_\nu, n_{\nu+1})$ and $V_{2,\nu} = V(n_\nu, \mathbf{s}_{\nu+2}, n_{\nu+3})$.

Proof. We will use the Hilbert-Mumford criterion of Proposition 3.5. For the $V(I^+)$ case, suppose $x \in V(\mathbf{s}_j)$ for some j. Set $\lambda = (\lambda_i)\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathbb{G}_m^\ell \simeq \prod_{i=1}^\ell \mathrm{Aut}(E_i)$ where $\lambda_i = 1$ for $i \neq j$ and $\lambda_j = \mathrm{id}$. Then $\langle \chi_\star, \lambda \rangle = 1$ and $\lim_{t \to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$ exists so $x \in V(I^+)$. Conversely, let $\lambda = (\lambda_i)$ be a one-parameter subgroup with $\langle \chi_\star, \lambda \rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i > 0$ such that $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$ exists. Then for some j, we have $\lambda_j > 0$ which implies that $\mathbf{s}_j(x) = 0$.

For the $V(I^-)$ case, the inclusion $\supseteq$ is easy: suppose that $x \in V_{\mu,\nu}$ for $\mu \geq 1$ and $\nu = 0, \dots, \ell - 2\mu + 1$. Set

$$\lambda = \big(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{\nu}, \underbrace{-1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, -1}_{2\mu-1}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{\ell-2\mu-\nu+1}\big)$$

Then $\langle \chi_\star, \lambda \rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i = -1$ and $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$ exists so $x \in V(I^-)$. For the $\subseteq$ inclusion, we will use induction on ℓ. If $\ell = 1$, then $V(I^-) = V(n_0, n_1)$. For $\ell > 1$, suppose $x \in V(I^-)$ and $\lambda = (\lambda_i)\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathbb{G}_m^\ell$ is a one-parameter subgroup with $\sum_{i=1}^\ell \lambda_i < 0$ such that $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$ exists. If $\lambda_\ell \geq 0$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \lambda_\ell < 0$ so by the induction hypothesis $x \in V_{\mu,\nu}$ for some $\mu \geq 1$ and $\nu = 0, \dots, \ell - 2\mu$. If $\lambda_\ell < 0$, then we immediately conclude that $n_\ell(x) = 0$. If $\lambda_{\ell-1} + \lambda_\ell < 0$, then $n_{\ell-1}(x) = 0$ so $x \in V_{1,\ell-1}$. If $\lambda_{\ell-1} + \lambda_\ell \geq 0$, then $\lambda_{\ell-1} \geq 0$ so $\mathbf{s}_{\ell-1}(x) = 0$. Furthermore, $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-2} \lambda_i < 0$ so by applying the induction hypothesis and restricting to the locus $V(n_{\ell-2}, \mathbf{s}_{\ell-1}, n_{\ell-1}, \mathbf{s}_\ell, n_\ell)$, we can conclude either: (1) $x \in V_{\mu,\nu}$ for $\mu \geq 1$ and $\nu = 0, \dots, \ell - 2\mu - 1$, or (2) $x \in V(n_{\ell-\mu-4}, \mathbf{s}_{\ell-\mu-2}, \dots, \mathbf{s}_{\ell-3})$ for some $\mu \geq 1$. In case (2), since $\mathbf{s}_{\ell-1}(x) = n_\ell(x) = 0$, we have $x \in V_{\mu+1,\ell-\mu-4}$. $\square$

Remark. The chamber $V(I^+)$ is the closed locus in the deformation space consisting of curves with a tacnode while $V(I^-)$ consists of curves containing an elliptic chain.

3.4.3. *The case of a $\frac{2}{3}$-link.* We now handle the special case when C has one nodally attached $\frac{2}{3}$-link of length ℓ, i.e., C is a $\frac{2}{3}$-closed curve of combinatorial type A with $r=1$. Using Proposition 3.22, we have

$$\operatorname{Aut}(C)^\circ = \operatorname{Aut}(K') \times \operatorname{Aut}(L_1) \qquad \mathrm{T}^1(C) = \mathrm{T}^1(K') \oplus \mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$$

with coordinates $t_1, \dots, t_\ell$ on $\operatorname{Aut}(L_1)$ and coordinates $\mathbf{r}_j = (r_{j,0}, r_{j,1}, r_{j,2}), \mathbf{r}'_j = (r'_{j,0}, r'_{j,1}, r'_{j,2})$, n_j $(j = 0, \dots, \ell-1)$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3)$, c on $\mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$, so that the action of $\operatorname{Aut}(L_1)$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(L_1)$ is given by

$$\begin{array}{llllllll} r_{j,k} & \mapsto & t_j^{k-4} r_{j,k}, & r'_{j,k} & \mapsto & t_j^{4-k} r'_{j,k}, & s_k & \mapsto \; t_\ell^{2k-10} s_k \\ c & \mapsto & t_\ell c & n_0 & \mapsto & t_1 n_0, & n_j & \mapsto \; t_j^{-1} t_{j+1} n_j \; (0 < j < \ell). \end{array}$$

The character $\chi_\star$ is given by

$$\operatorname{Aut}(C)^\circ \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^\ell \to \mathbb{G}_m, \quad (t_1, \dots, t_\ell) \mapsto t_\ell.$$

Lemma 3.32. *With the above notation, the vanishing loci of I^+ and I^- are*

$$V(I^+) = V(\mathbf{s}) \qquad\qquad V(I^-) = \bigcup_{j=0}^{\ell-1} V(n_j, \mathbf{r}'_{j+1}, \mathbf{r}'_{j+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c)$$

Remark. For instance, if $\ell = 2$, $V(I^-) = V(n_1, c) \cup V(n_0, \mathbf{r}'_1, c)$.

Proof. The first equality is obvious. We use the Hilbert-Mumford criterion to verify the second. Suppose $x \in V(n_j, \mathbf{r}'_{j+1}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c)$ for some $j = 0, \dots, \ell-1$. If we set

$$\lambda = \big(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{j}, \underbrace{-1, -1, \dots, -1}_{\ell-j}\big)$$

then $\langle \chi_\star, \lambda\rangle = -1 < 0$ and $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t)\cdot x$ exists. Therefore, $x \in V(I^-)$. Conversely, suppose $x \in V(I^-)$ and $\lambda = (\lambda_i)\colon \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathbb{G}_m^\ell$ is a one-parameter subgroup with $\langle \chi_\star, \lambda\rangle = \lambda_\ell < 0$ such that $\lim_{t\to 0}\lambda(t)\cdot x$ exists. Clearly, we may assume that $\lambda_\ell = -1$. First, it is clear that $c(x) = 0$. If $n_{\ell-1}(x) = 0$, then $x \in V(n_{\ell-1}, c)$. Otherwise, as the limit exists, $\lambda_{\ell-1} \leq -1$ so that $\mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}(x) = 0$. If $n_{\ell-2}(x) = 0$, then $x \in V(n_{\ell-2}, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c)$. Continuing by induction, we see that there must be some $j = 0, \dots, \ell-1$ with $x \in V(n_j, \mathbf{r}'_{j+1}, \mathbf{r}'_{j+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}'_{\ell-1}, c)$ which establishes the lemma. $\square$

3.4.4. *The general case.* We are now ready thanks to Lemmas 3.31 and 3.32 as well as Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7 to establish Proposition 3.29 in full generality.

Proof of Proposition 3.29: Let $(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ be an α_c-closed curve and consider the action of $\operatorname{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ described in Proposition 3.22. We split the proof into the types of α_c-closed curves according to Definition 2.33.

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ *of Type A.* By using Corollary 3.6, one may assume that $r = 1$ in which case the statement is clear.

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ *of Type B.* A simple application of Proposition 3.5 shows that $V(I^+) = (\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$, and $V(I^-) = (n)$.

• $\alpha_c = 9/11$ *of Type C.* This is Lemma 3.30.

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ *of Type A.* By Corollary 3.6, it is enough to consider the case when either $r = 1, s = 0$ or $r = 0, s = 1$. The case of $r = 1$ and $s = 0$ is the example worked out in Lemma 3.31. If $r = 1, s = 0$, the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is same as the action given in Lemma 3.31 restricted to the closed subscheme $V(n_\ell) = 0$. This case therefore follows from Corollary 3.7 and Lemma 3.31.

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ *of Type B.* The action of $\mathrm{Aut}(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)^\circ$ on $\mathrm{T}^1(C, \{p_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is the same action as in Lemma 3.31 restricted to the closed subscheme $V(n_0, n_{r+1}) = 0$ so this case follows from Corollary 3.7 and Lemma 3.31.

• $\alpha_c = 7/10$ *of Type C.* This follows from an argument similar to the proof of Lemma 3.31.

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ *of Type A.* By Corollary 3.6, it is enough to consider the case when $r = 1$ which is the example worked out in Lemma 3.32.

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ *of Type B.* The action here is the same action as in Lemma 3.32 restricted to the closed subscheme $V(n_0)$ so this case follows from Corollary 3.7 and Lemma 3.32.

• $\alpha_c = 2/3$ *of Type C.* This case can be handled by an argument similar to the proof of Lemma 3.32.

□

Proof of Theorem 3.19. Proposition 3.29 implies that $I_{\mathcal{Z}^+} = I^+\widehat{A}$ and $I_{\mathcal{Z}^-} = I^-\widehat{A}$. Using Corollary 3.14, we may now apply Proposition 3.17 to conclude the statement of the theorem. □

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