

# Closure Diagrams for Nilpotent Orbits of Exceptional Groups

$G$ : simple, connected, complex exceptional group  
 $\mathcal{O}$ : a nilpotent orbit of  $G$  on  $\text{Lie}(G)$ ;  
 $\mathcal{N}(G)$ : the (finite) set of nilpotent orbits;  
 $G^\vee$ : the dual group;  
 $d : \mathcal{N}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(G^\vee)$ : order-reversing duality of nilpotent orbits;

Further terminology is explained below. Each page has a graph of the partially ordered set  $\mathcal{N}(G)$ :

## Nodes:

Each node corresponds to a nilpotent orbit  $\mathcal{O}$

**Dark Blue:**  $\mathcal{O}$  is even ( $\Rightarrow$  special)

**Light Blue:**  $\mathcal{O}$  is special, but not even

white:  $\mathcal{O}$  is not special

**red border:**  $d(\mathcal{O})$  is even

## Edges:

Edges are closure relations:  $\mathcal{O}_2 \in \overline{\mathcal{O}_1}$

**green edge:**  $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2$  are in the same special piece

Further information and terminology:

$\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{N}(G)$  is *special* if  $\mathcal{O} = d(\mathcal{O}^\vee)$  for some  $\mathcal{O}^\vee \in \mathcal{N}(G^\vee)$ ;

$\mathcal{N}_s(G)$ : the special orbits;  $d$  is a bijection between  $\mathcal{N}_s(G)$  and  $\mathcal{N}_s(G^\vee)$ ;

the *special piece* of  $\mathcal{O}$  is the set of orbits  $\mathcal{O}'$  satisfying  $d(\mathcal{O}) = d(\mathcal{O}')$ ; this consists of a single special orbit  $\mathcal{O}_s$ , together with non-special orbits in the closure of  $\mathcal{O}_s$ , but not in the closure of any smaller special orbit

$A(\mathcal{O}) = \text{Cent}_G(X)/\text{Cent}_G(X)^0$  ( $X \in \mathcal{O}$ );

$\overline{A}(\mathcal{O})$  (for  $\mathcal{O}$  special): Lusztig's canonical quotient of  $A(\mathcal{O})$  (cf. [7]),  $\overline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \simeq \overline{A}(d(\mathcal{O}))$ ;

the last line of each node is:  $\overline{A}(\mathcal{O})$  (if  $\mathcal{O}$  is special), followed by  $(A(\mathcal{O}), A(d(\mathcal{O}))$ ).

D: distinguished (intersects no proper Levi)

R: rigid (not induced)

bi-R: birationally rigid (not birationally induced, i.e. the corresponding moment map is birational, cf. [4]);

q-D: quasi-distinguished ([10]): a unipotent element  $u$  is *quasi-distinguished* if there is a semisimple element  $t$  so that  $tu = ut$  and  $u$  is distinguished in the centralizer of  $t$ . Quasi-distinguished implies distinguished (take  $t = 1$ ), and implies that the reductive part of the centralizer of  $u$  is a torus.

Some implications which are known:

- distinguished  $\Rightarrow$  even  $\Rightarrow$  special (cf. [6, Theorem 8.2.3])
- even  $\Rightarrow$  birationally induced from (the 0-orbit on) a proper Levi ([1, Lemma 27.8])

- quasi-distinguished  $\Rightarrow$  even *except* for two cases in  $E_8$  (case-by-case)

**Nota Bene:** I am taking the pictures in [12] as being authoritative. These are reproduced in [5]; however there are some mistakes in the latter. Earlier references for  $E_6$ ,  $E_7$  and  $E_8$  are [8] and [9]. These pictures also have a few errors. The pictures are determined by the Green functions, which are computed in [3]. Also see [2], [6], and [11].

There are two versions of the  $E_8$  pictures; which one you use depends on whether you are less than 50 years old or not.

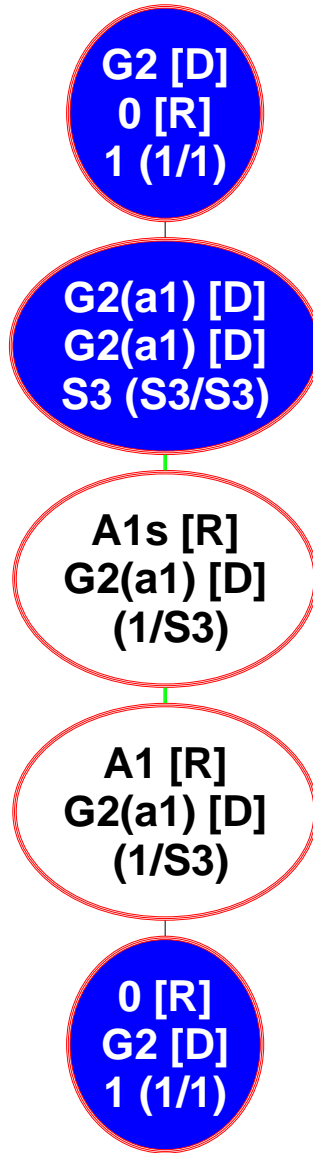
Jeffrey Adams  
jda@math.umd.edu

## References

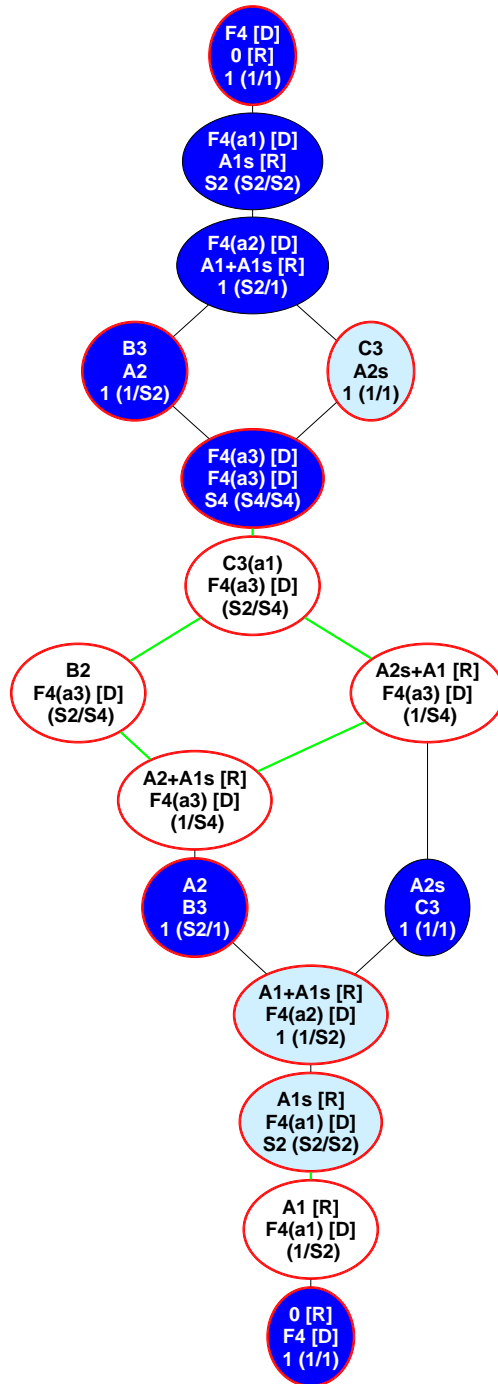
- [1] Jeffrey Adams, Dan Barbasch, and David A. Vogan, Jr. *The Langlands classification and irreducible characters for real reductive groups*, volume 104 of *Progress in Mathematics*. Birkhäuser Boston Inc., Boston, MA, 1992.
- [2] D. Barbasch and David A. Vogan, Jr. Unipotent representations of complex semisimple groups. 121:41–110, 1985.
- [3] W. M. Beynon and N. Spaltenstein. Green functions of finite Chevalley groups of type  $E_n$  ( $n = 6, 7, 8$ ). *J. Algebra*, 88(2):584–614, 1984.
- [4] Walter Borho and Robert MacPherson. Partial resolutions of nilpotent varieties. In *Analysis and topology on singular spaces, II, III (Luminy, 1981)*, volume 101 of *Astérisque*, pages 23–74. Soc. Math. France, Paris, 1983.
- [5] Roger W. Carter. *Finite groups of Lie type*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester, 1993. Conjugacy classes and complex characters, Reprint of the 1985 original, A Wiley-Interscience Publication.
- [6] David H. Collingwood and William M. McGovern. *Nilpotent orbits in semisimple Lie algebras*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1993.
- [7] George Lusztig. *Characters of reductive groups over a finite field*, volume 107 of *Annals of Mathematics Studies*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1984.
- [8] Kenzo Mizuno. The conjugate classes of Chevalley groups of type  $E_6$ . *J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo Sect. IA Math.*, 24(3):525–563, 1977.
- [9] Kenzo Mizuno. The conjugate classes of unipotent elements of the Chevalley groups  $E_7$  and  $E_8$ . *Tokyo J. Math.*, 3(2):391–461, 1980.

- [10] Mark Reeder. Euler-Poincaré pairings and elliptic representations of Weyl groups and  $p$ -adic groups. *Compositio Math.*, 129(2):149–181, 2001.
- [11] Eric Sommers. Lusztig’s canonical quotient and generalized duality. *J. Algebra*, 243(2):790–812, 2001.
- [12] N. Spaltenstein. *Classes Unipotentes et Sous-Groupes de Borel*. Number 946 in Lecture Notes in Math. Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg-New York, 1982.

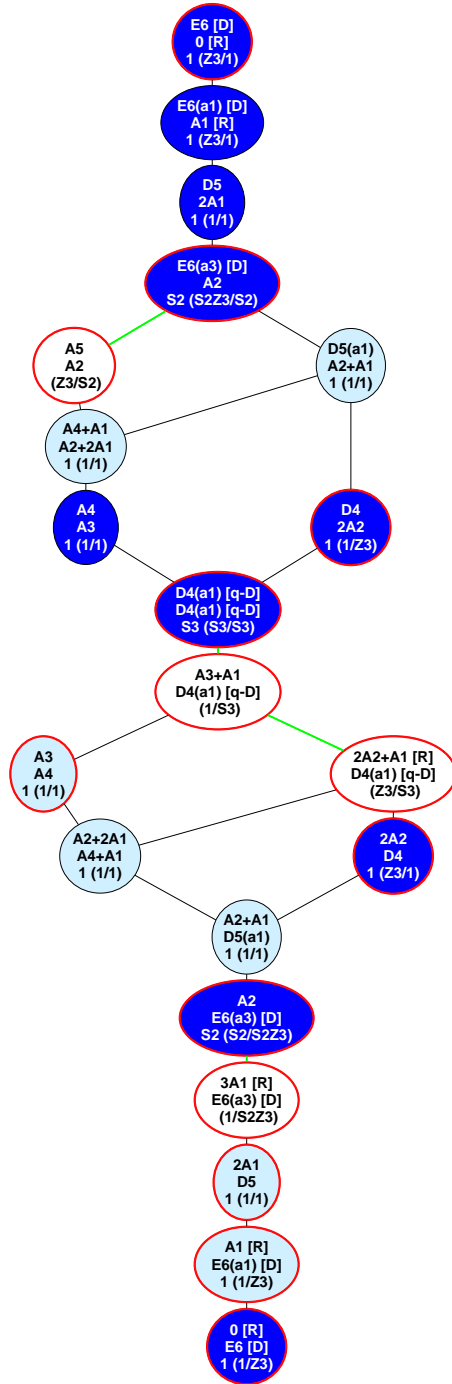
$G_2$



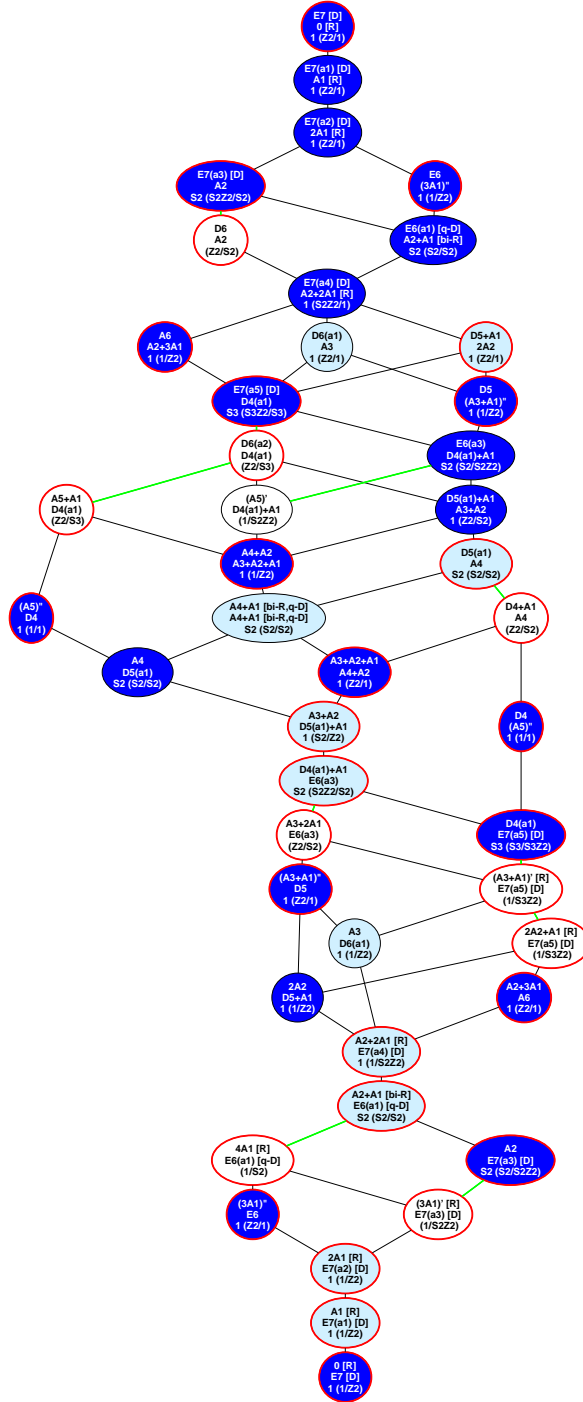
$F_4$



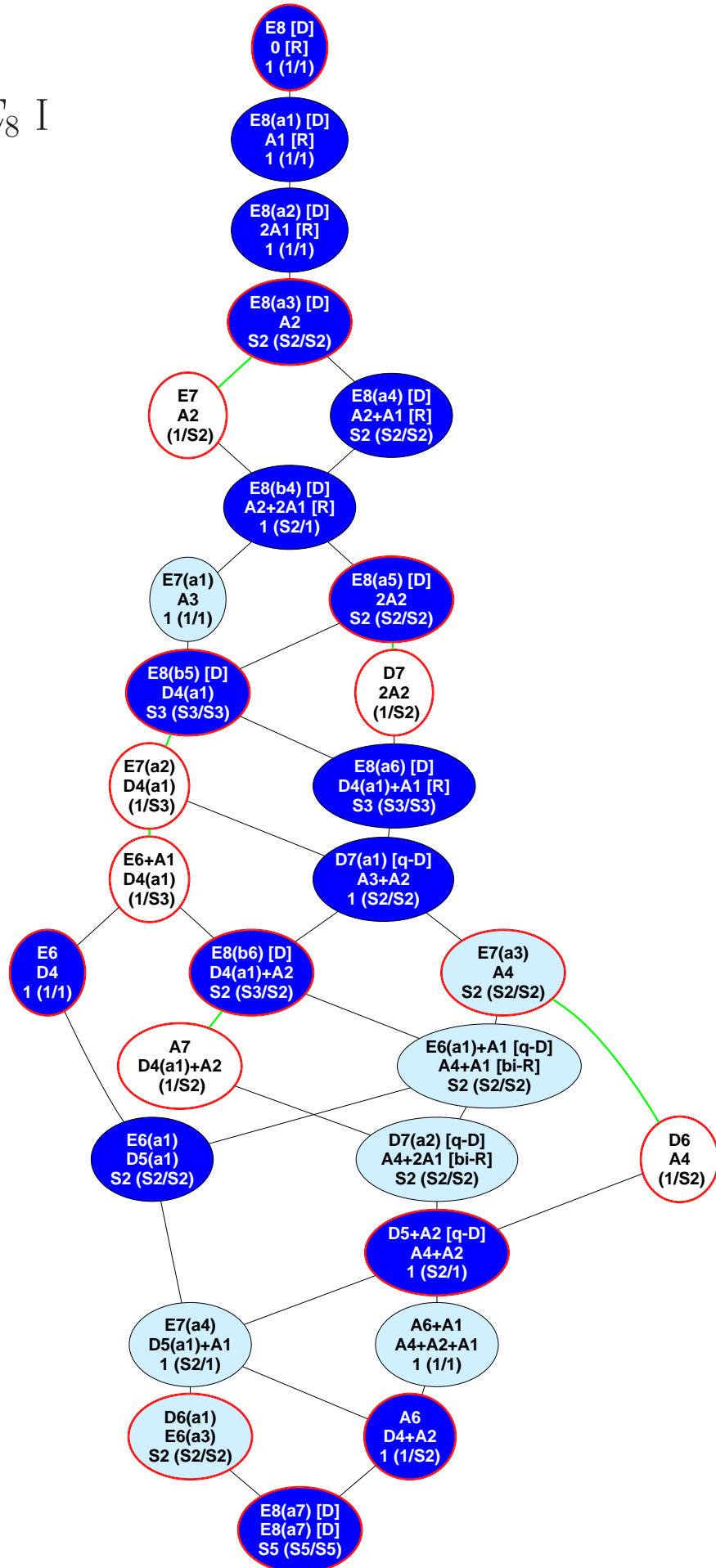
$E_6$



$E_7$



$E_8$  I







$E_8$

