

THE INDUCTIVE BLOCKWISE ALPERIN WEIGHT CONDITION FOR TYPE C AND THE PRIME 2

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Abstract

We establish the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition for simple groups of Lie type C and the bad prime 2. As a main step, we derive a labelling set for the irreducible 2-Brauer characters of the finite symplectic groups $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ (with odd q), together with the action of automorphisms. As a further important ingredient we prove a Jordan decomposition for weights.

Keywords and phrases: Alperin weight conjecture, symplectic groups, action of automorphisms on Brauer characters, unipotent classes

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1. Introduction

Let G be a finite group and ℓ a prime. An ℓ -weight of G is a pair (R, φ) , where R is an ℓ -subgroup of G and $\varphi \in \mathrm{Irr}(N_G(R)/R)$ is of defect zero. We also view φ as a character of $N_G(R)$. The group G acts by conjugation on the set of weights. Let B be an ℓ -block of G . A weight (R, φ) of G is a B -weight if $b^G = B$, where b is the block of $N_G(R)$ containing φ and b^G is the induced block. We denote by $\mathcal{W}(B)$ the set of G -conjugacy classes of B -weights. In 1986, Jonathan Alperin [1] stated his famous conjecture:

$$|\mathrm{IBr}(B)| = |\mathcal{W}(B)| \quad \text{for every block } B \text{ of every finite group } G.$$

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In 2011, Navarro–Tiep [31] proved a reduction theorem for the blockfree version of Alperin’s weight conjecture, and soon after, Späth [35] reduced the above blockwise version to the *inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition* for simple groups (see § 3). If that condition is satisfied for all finite simple groups, then the Alperin weight conjecture holds for all blocks of all finite groups. So far this inductive condition has been verified for several families of simple groups: groups of Lie type in their defining characteristic [35], alternating groups, Suzuki and Ree groups [28], groups of types G_2 and 3D_4 [33], and certain cases for classical groups [15, 16, 25, 27].

The most difficult case for groups of Lie type G seems to be when ℓ is a bad prime for G ; so far the results for classical groups are restricted to good primes only. In this paper, we consider simple groups of Lie type C and the (only) bad prime $\ell = 2$. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1. *The inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition holds for the finite simple groups $\mathrm{PSp}_{2n}(q)$, q odd, and the prime 2.*

The crucial step to establish Theorem 1 is to construct a blockwise $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between $\mathrm{IBr}(G)$ and $\mathcal{W}(G)$ for $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$, which can be divided into two main parts: determine the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ on $\mathrm{IBr}(G)$ and on $\mathcal{W}(G)$. By constructing an equivariant Jordan decomposition for both the irreducible 2-Brauer characters (using the deep result of Bonnafé–Rouquier [7]) and the 2-weights, we reduce this problem to the unipotent 2-block.

For the Brauer characters, Chaneb [14] proved that there is a unitriangular basic set for the unipotent 2-block of G . Using the construction given by Geck–Hézard [20] and Taylor [37], we show that there is an $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between the irreducible Brauer characters in the unipotent 2-block of G and the unipotent classes of G . From this and the knowledge of the action of automorphisms on ordinary characters [12] we obtain a labelling set for irreducible Brauer characters, together with the action of automorphisms. On the other hand, the 2-weights of G have been classified by An [4]. Using the list of 2-weights there and the methods in [16], we determine the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ on $\mathcal{W}(G)$ from the parametrisations.

This paper is structured as follows. After introducing some notation in §2 we formulate a criterion for the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition for $\mathrm{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ and the prime 2 in §3. The action of automorphisms on the irreducible 2-Brauer characters is considered in §4, while their action on the 2-weights is determined in §5. From this we derive a Jordan decomposition for weights, which we show to hold for a large class of classical groups. Finally, we establish an equivariant bijection between the irreducible 2-Brauer characters and the conjugacy classes of 2-weights in §6, thus completing the proof of our Main Theorem 1.

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. General notation Let G be a finite group. Concerning the block and character theory of G we mainly follow the notation of [30], where for induction and restriction we use the notation Ind and Res . For a normal subgroup $N \trianglelefteq G$ we sometimes identify the (Brauer) characters of G/N with the (Brauer) characters of G whose kernel contains N .

If a group A acts on a finite set X , we denote by A_x the stabiliser of $x \in X$ in A , analogously we denote by $A_{X'}$ the setwise stabiliser of $X' \subseteq X$. Let ℓ be a prime. If A acts on a finite group G by automorphisms, then there is a natural action of A on $\text{Irr}(G) \cup \text{IBr}_\ell(G)$ given by ${}^{a^{-1}}\chi(g) = \chi^a(g) = \chi(g^{a^{-1}})$ for every $g \in G$, $a \in A$ and $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G) \cup \text{IBr}_\ell(G)$. For $P \leq G$ and $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G) \cup \text{IBr}_\ell(G)$, we denote by $A_{P,\chi}$ the stabiliser of χ in A_P . If A is abelian, we denote by $\text{Lin}_{\ell'}(A)$ the complex linear characters of A of ℓ' -order and we also identify $\text{Lin}_{\ell'}(A)$ with $\text{IBr}_\ell(A)$.

Let $G \trianglelefteq \widetilde{G}$ be finite groups with abelian factor group \widetilde{G}/G . For a weight $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})$ of \widetilde{G} , Brough and Sp ath [9] defined the weights of G covered by $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})$. In addition, they also give a Clifford theory for weights between G and \widetilde{G} .

2.2. Reductive groups Let q be a power of a prime p . We let $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ be an algebraic closure of the finite field \mathbb{F}_q . As usual, algebraic groups are denoted by boldface letters. Suppose that \mathbf{G} is a connected reductive algebraic group over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ and $F : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ is a Frobenius endomorphism endowing \mathbf{G} with an \mathbb{F}_q -structure. Let \mathbf{G}^* be Langlands dual to \mathbf{G} with corresponding Frobenius endomorphism also denoted F .

We refer to [21] for notation pertaining to the character theory of finite reductive groups. Let ℓ be a prime number different from p . For a semisimple ℓ' -element s of \mathbf{G}^{*F} , we denote by $\mathcal{E}_\ell(\mathbf{G}^F, s)$ the union of the Lusztig series $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{G}^F, st)$, where t runs through semisimple ℓ -elements of \mathbf{G}^{*F} commuting with s . By a theorem of Brou e–Michel (see [11, Thm. 9.12]), the set $\mathcal{E}_\ell(\mathbf{G}^F, s)$ is a union of ℓ -blocks of \mathbf{G}^F .

2.3. Some notation and conventions for symplectic groups Let p be an odd prime, and q a power of p . We follow the notation from [4, 18]. Let 2^{a+1} be the exact power of 2 dividing $q^2 - 1$, so that $a \geq 2$. Let ε be the sign chosen so that 2^a divides $q - \varepsilon$.

We recall from [18] that there exists a set \mathcal{F} of polynomials serving as elementary divisors for all semisimple elements of symplectic and orthogonal groups. We denote by $\text{Irr}(\mathbb{F}_q[x])$ the set of all monic irreducible polynomials over \mathbb{F}_q . For each

Δ in $\text{Irr}(\mathbb{F}_q[x]) \setminus \{x\}$, we define $\Delta^* \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{F}_q[x])$ to be the polynomial whose roots are the inverses of the roots of Δ . Now, we denote by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_0 &= \{x-1, x+1\}, \\ \mathcal{F}_1 &= \{\Delta \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{F}_q[x]) \mid \Delta \notin \mathcal{F}_0, \Delta \neq x, \Delta = \Delta^*\}, \\ \mathcal{F}_2 &= \{\Delta \Delta^* \mid \Delta \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{F}_q[x]) \setminus \mathcal{F}_0, \Delta \neq x, \Delta \neq \Delta^*\}.\end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0 \cup \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$. For $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ denote by d_Γ its degree and by δ_Γ its *reduced degree* defined by

$$\delta_\Gamma = \begin{cases} d_\Gamma & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0, \\ \frac{1}{2}d_\Gamma & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2. \end{cases}$$

Since the polynomials in $\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ have even degree, δ_Γ is an integer. In addition, we mention a sign ε_Γ for $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ defined by

$$\varepsilon_\Gamma = \begin{cases} \varepsilon & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0, \\ -1 & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1, \\ 1 & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_2. \end{cases}$$

Let V be a finite-dimensional symplectic or orthogonal space over \mathbb{F}_q . We denote by $I(V)$ the group of isometries of V . Any semisimple element $s \in I(V)$ induces a unique orthogonal decomposition

$$V = \sum_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}} V_\Gamma(s), \quad s = \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}} s(\Gamma),$$

where the $V_\Gamma(s)$ are non-degenerate subspaces of V , $s(\Gamma) \in I(V_\Gamma(s))$, and $s(\Gamma)$ has minimal polynomial Γ . Let $m_\Gamma(s)$ be the multiplicity of Γ in $s(\Gamma)$. If $m_\Gamma(s) \neq 0$, then we say Γ is an *elementary divisor* of s . The centraliser of s in $I(V)$ has a decomposition $C_{I(V)}(s) = \prod_\Gamma C_\Gamma(s)$, where, by [18, (1.13)],

$$(2.1) \quad C_\Gamma(s) = C_{I(V_\Gamma(s))}(s(\Gamma)) = \begin{cases} I(V_\Gamma(s)) & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0, \\ \text{GL}_{m_\Gamma(s)}(\varepsilon_\Gamma q^{\delta_\Gamma}) & \text{if } \Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2. \end{cases}$$

Here, as customary, $\text{GL}_m(-q)$ means $\text{GU}_m(q)$.

3. Symplectic groups and the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition

Throughout we let $G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$, $\widetilde{G} = \text{CSp}_{2n}(q)$ for an odd prime power q and we consider modular representations with respect to the prime 2. We view G and \widetilde{G} as the groups of fixed points under Frobenius endomorphisms of certain

connected reductive algebraic groups: Let $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$, $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}} = \mathrm{CSp}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$. Note that $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$ has connected centre, so the containment $\mathbf{G} \leq \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$ is a regular embedding (see [21, Def. 1.7.1]). Then $G = \mathbf{G}^F$ and $\widetilde{G} = \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^F$, where F is the standard Frobenius endomorphism. In addition, $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^*$ is the corresponding special Clifford group and $\mathbf{G}^* = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$. We write $\pi : \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{G}^*$ for the surjection induced by the regular embedding $\mathbf{G} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$. Here, $\widetilde{G}^* = (\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^*)^F$ is a special Clifford group over \mathbb{F}_q and $G^* = \mathbf{G}^{*F} = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$.

Lemma 3.1. (a) *For every semisimple $2'$ -element $\tilde{s} \in \widetilde{G}^*$, $\mathcal{E}_2(\widetilde{G}, \tilde{s})$ is a 2-block of \widetilde{G} .*

(b) *For every semisimple $2'$ -element $s \in G^*$, $\mathcal{E}_2(G, s)$ is a 2-block of G .*

Proof. This follows by [11, Thm. 21.14]. □

We write $\widetilde{B}_{\tilde{s}} := \mathcal{E}_2(\widetilde{G}, \tilde{s})$ and $B_s := \mathcal{E}_2(G, s)$ for the 2-blocks of \widetilde{G} and G parametrised by semisimple $2'$ -elements $\tilde{s} \in \widetilde{G}^*$ and $s \in G^*$ respectively.

Let F_p be the field automorphism of G which sends (a_{ij}) to (a_{ij}^p) and let δ be a diagonal automorphism of G (i.e., the conjugation by an element of $\widetilde{G} \setminus GZ(\widetilde{G})$). Then by [22, Thm. 2.5.1], $\widetilde{G} \rtimes \langle F_p \rangle$ induces all automorphisms of G . In addition, $\mathrm{Out}(G) = \langle \delta \rangle \times \langle F_p \rangle$.

Corollary 3.2. *Let B be a 2-block of G . Then*

(a) $B^\delta = B$.

(b) *There are $(q-1)_{2'}$ blocks of \widetilde{G} covering B . Furthermore, if $B = B_s$ and $\tilde{s} \in \pi^{-1}(s)$, then the blocks of \widetilde{G} covering B are $\widetilde{B}_{\tilde{z}\tilde{s}}$, where \tilde{z} runs through $\mathcal{O}_{2'}(Z(\widetilde{G}^*))$.*

Proof. Part (a) is a direct consequence of Lemma 3.1 as diagonal automorphism stabilise all semisimple conjugacy classes and hence all Lusztig series, and (b) follows from the fact that $\mathcal{E}_2(\widetilde{G}, \tilde{s})$ contains constituents of the induction to \widetilde{G} of the characters in $\mathcal{E}_2(G, s)$, and for $z_1, z_2 \in Z(\widetilde{G}^*)$, $\tilde{z}_1\tilde{s}$ and $\tilde{z}_2\tilde{s}$ are not \widetilde{G}^* -conjugate if $z_1 \neq z_2$ (cf. [18, (2D)]). □

For a finite group H , we denote by $\mathcal{W}(H)$ the set of H -conjugacy classes of weights of H . We write $(R, \varphi) \in \mathcal{W}(H)$ for the class of a weight (R, φ) of H . If \mathcal{B} is a union of blocks of H , we write $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{B}) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} \mathcal{W}(B)$.

We use the criterion for the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition given by Brough and Späth [9, Thm.]. As we will be considering groups of type \mathbf{C} , we also make some simplifying assumptions: cyclic quotient \widetilde{X}/X and cyclic D .

Theorem 3.3 ([9, Thm.]). *Let S be a finite non-abelian simple group and ℓ a prime dividing $|S|$. Let X be the full ℓ' -covering group of S , B an ℓ -block of X and assume there are groups \tilde{X}, D such that $X \trianglelefteq \tilde{X} \rtimes D$ and the following hold:*

- (1) (i) $X = [\tilde{X}, \tilde{X}]$,
(ii) $C_{\tilde{X}D}(X) = Z(\tilde{X})$ and $\tilde{X}D/Z(\tilde{X}) \cong \text{Aut}(X)$,
(iii) $\text{Out}(X)$ is abelian,
(iv) both \tilde{X}/X and D are cyclic.
- (2) *Let $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ be the union of ℓ -blocks of \tilde{X} covering B . There exists a $\text{Lin}_{\ell'}(\tilde{X}/X) \rtimes D_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ -equivariant bijection $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}} : \text{IBr}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}})$ such that $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\text{IBr}(\tilde{B})) = \mathcal{W}(\tilde{B})$ for every $\tilde{B} \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}$, and $J_X(\tilde{\psi}) = J_X(\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\tilde{\psi}))$ for every $\tilde{\psi} \in \text{IBr}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}})$.*
- (3) *For every $\tilde{\psi} \in \text{IBr}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}})$, there exists some $\psi_0 \in \text{IBr}(X \mid \tilde{\psi})$ such that $(\tilde{X} \rtimes D)_{\psi_0} = \tilde{X}_{\psi_0} \rtimes D_{\psi_0}$,*
- (4) *In every \tilde{X} -orbit on $\mathcal{W}(B)$, there is (R, φ_0) such that $(\tilde{X}D)_{R, \varphi_0} = \tilde{X}_{R, \varphi_0}(XD)_{R, \varphi_0}$,*

Then the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition holds for the block B .

For the definitions of $J_X(\tilde{\psi})$ and $J_X(\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\tilde{\psi}))$, see [9, §2].

Considering the simple group $\text{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ and the prime $\ell = 2$, we have the following.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $S = \text{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ (with $n \geq 2$ and odd q) and $G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$. Then the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition holds for S and the prime 2 if the following are satisfied:*

- (1) *There is an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection $\Omega : \text{IBr}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(G)$ preserving blocks;*
- (2) *for any $\chi \in \text{IBr}(G)$ and $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, if $\chi^\delta = \chi^\sigma$ then $\chi^\delta = \chi^\sigma = \chi$; and*
- (3) *for any 2-weight (R, φ) of G and $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, if $\overline{(R, \varphi)}^\delta = \overline{(R, \varphi)}^\sigma$ then $\overline{(R, \varphi)}^\delta = \overline{(R, \varphi)}^\sigma = \overline{(R, \varphi)}$.*

Proof. By [22, §6.1], the group G is the universal covering group of S . Let $X = S$, $\tilde{X} = \text{PCSp}_{2n}(q)$ and $D = \langle F_p \rangle$. Then Theorem 3.3 (1) holds. When considering Theorem 3.3 (2)–(4), we may replace X, \tilde{X} by $G, \tilde{G} = \text{CSp}_{2n}(q)$ respectively, since $Z(G)$ is contained in the kernel of every irreducible 2-Brauer character of G and in the kernel of every weight character. Therefore, the conditions (3) and (4) of Theorem 3.3 are guaranteed by (2) and (3) respectively.

For a 2-block $B = B_s$ of G , let $\tilde{s} \in \pi^{-1}(s)$ and $\tilde{B} = \tilde{B}_{\tilde{s}}$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ be the union of blocks of \tilde{G} covering B . Then by Corollary 3.2, $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ is the union of blocks $\tilde{B}_{\tilde{z}\tilde{s}}$, where \tilde{z} runs through $\mathcal{O}_{2'}(Z(\tilde{G}^*))$. In addition, $D_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}} = D_B$.

Let $\chi \in \text{IBr}(B)$. Note that $|\text{IBr}(\widetilde{G} \mid \chi)| \leq (q-1)_{2'}$. So by Corollary 3.2 (b), $|\text{IBr}(\widetilde{B}) \cap \text{IBr}(\widetilde{G} \mid \chi)| = 1$ and we write $\widetilde{\chi}$ for the unique character in $\text{IBr}(\widetilde{B}) \cap \text{IBr}(\widetilde{G} \mid \chi)$. On the other hand, we let $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi}) \in \mathcal{W}(\widetilde{B})$ such that $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})$ covers $\Omega(\chi)$. Since Ω is $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant, $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})$ is also unique by a similar argument. We then define $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{B}}(\widetilde{\chi}) := (\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})$. If χ runs through a $\langle \delta \rangle$ -transversal in $\text{IBr}(B)$, then $\widetilde{\chi}$ runs through $\text{IBr}(\widetilde{B})$. Thus, $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{B}}$ is a bijection from $\text{IBr}(\widetilde{B})$ to $\mathcal{W}(\widetilde{B})$ since Ω is $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant. We extend $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{B}}$ to $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}$: for $\eta \in \text{Lin}_{\ell'}(\widetilde{G}/G)$ we set $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\eta\widetilde{\chi}) := (\widetilde{R}, \text{Res}_{N_{\widetilde{G}}(\widetilde{R})}^{\widetilde{G}}(\eta)\widetilde{\varphi})$. Thus $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a $\text{Lin}_{\ell'}(\widetilde{G}/G)$ -equivariant bijection from $\text{IBr}(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}})$ to $\mathcal{W}(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}})$.

We claim that $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ is $D_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ -equivariant. In fact, for $\widetilde{\chi} \in \text{IBr}(\widetilde{B})$, $\chi \in \text{IBr}(G \mid \widetilde{\chi})$ and $\sigma \in D_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$, the character $\widetilde{\chi}^{\sigma}$ is the unique irreducible character in \widetilde{B}^{σ} lying over χ^{σ} . Let $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi}) := \widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\widetilde{\chi})$. Then $(\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})^{\sigma}$ is the unique weight in \widetilde{B}^{σ} covering $\Omega(\chi)^{\sigma} = \Omega(\chi^{\sigma})$. By the definition of $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$, one have $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\widetilde{\chi}^{\sigma}) = (\widetilde{R}, \widetilde{\varphi})^{\sigma}$. This implies that $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ is $D_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}$ -equivariant and preserves blocks.

Finally, the condition $J_G(\widetilde{\psi}) = J_G(\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\widetilde{\psi}))$ for $\widetilde{\psi} \in \text{IBr}(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}})$ can be verified from the assumption that Ω is $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant. Indeed, since \widetilde{G}/G is cyclic, $J_G(\widetilde{\psi})$ (or $J_G(\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\widetilde{\psi}))$) is determined by the ℓ -part of the number of Brauer characters (of weights) which are \widetilde{G} -conjugate to $\widetilde{\psi}$ (or $\widetilde{\Omega}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}}(\widetilde{\psi})$). Thus condition (2) of Theorem 3.3 holds and this completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.5. We note that in Proposition 3.4, if (1) holds, then (2) and (3) are equivalent.

4. Action of automorphisms on 2-Brauer characters

4.1. Action of automorphisms on 2-Brauer characters in the unipotent 2-block of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ In this section we relate the irreducible Brauer characters in the principal 2-block of $G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ to the unipotent conjugacy classes of G . The main tool is a result of Chaneb which in turn relies on results of Geck–Hézard and Taylor.

We start by recalling the parametrisation of unipotent conjugacy classes and the action of outer automorphisms. Let q be a power of an odd prime p . The unipotent conjugacy classes of $\mathbf{G} = \text{Sp}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$ are parametrised by their Jordan normal forms. There exist unipotent elements with Jordan block shape described by a partition $\lambda \vdash 2n$ in \mathbf{G} if and only if any odd part occurs an even number of times in λ . That is, if c_i denotes the number of parts of λ equal to i , then $ic_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ for all i . It follows from this that all unipotent classes have representatives already over the prime field \mathbb{F}_p and thus are F -stable for any Frobenius

endomorphism F of \mathbf{G} . We write \mathbf{C}_λ for the unipotent class of \mathbf{G} parametrised by λ . Furthermore, the group of components $A_{\mathbf{G}}(u) := C_{\mathbf{G}}(u)/C_{\mathbf{G}}^\circ(u)$ for $u \in \mathbf{C}_\lambda$ is $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{a(\lambda)}$ where $a(\lambda)$ is the number of even i with $c_i > 0$ (see e.g. [34, §1.2]). Thus $\mathbf{C}_\lambda^F \cap \mathbf{G}^F$ splits into $2^{a(\lambda)}$ classes of \mathbf{G}^F , which we denote $C_{\lambda,i}$, $1 \leq i \leq 2^{a(\lambda)}$.

For $\lambda \vdash 2n$ let us set $\delta_\lambda = 1$ if there is some even part in λ with odd multiplicity, and $\delta_\lambda = 0$ otherwise. The unipotent classes of $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$ are in bijection with those in \mathbf{G} , but the group of components for \mathbf{C}_λ has half the size in $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$ if, and only if, $\delta_\lambda = 1$ (see e.g. [13, §13.1]). Let $F : \widetilde{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}$ be a Frobenius endomorphism. Then $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^F$ induces the outer diagonal automorphism on \mathbf{G}^F . It follows that the outer diagonal automorphism of \mathbf{G}^F fixes exactly those unipotent classes of \mathbf{G}^F with $\delta_\lambda = 0$ and interchanges the others in pairs. Moreover, it can be shown that all unipotent \mathbf{G}^F -classes are preserved by any field automorphism (see e.g. [12, Prop. 3.3]):

Proposition 4.1. *Let $C_{\lambda,i} \subset G$ be a unipotent conjugacy class. Then*

- (a) $C_{\lambda,i}$ is invariant under any field automorphism; and
- (b) $C_{\lambda,i}$ is \widetilde{G} -invariant if and only if $\delta_\lambda = 0$.

Following Hézard [24], Taylor [36, Prop. 3.11] describes a map $\Psi : \mathcal{U}(\mathbf{G}) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(G)$ from the set $\mathcal{U}(\mathbf{G})$ of unipotent classes of \mathbf{G} to $\text{Irr}(G)$ with the following properties: let $\mathbf{C}_\lambda \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbf{G})$ be a unipotent class. Then $\Psi(\mathbf{C}_\lambda)$ lies in the Lusztig series of a quasi-isolated 2-element $\tilde{s}_\lambda \in \widetilde{G}^*$ with centraliser of type $D_a B_b$, where $a + b = n$, whose image under Lusztig's Jordan decomposition is a special unipotent character of $\text{SO}_{2a}^+(q) \text{SO}_{2b+1}(q)$ parametrised by a non-degenerate symbol. Furthermore, if \mathcal{F}_λ denotes the Lusztig family in $\mathcal{E}(\text{SO}_{2a}^+(q) \text{SO}_{2b+1}(q), 1)$ containing the Jordan correspondent of $\Psi(\mathbf{C}_\lambda)$, then the associated finite group (see [21, 4.2.15]) is exactly $A_{\widetilde{G}}(u)$, where $u \in \mathbf{C}_\lambda$. Here, $\tilde{s}_\lambda = 1$ (that is, $a = 0$) if and only if $\delta_\lambda = 0$.

According to [20, Prop. 4.3] for each class \mathbf{C}_λ there exist $|A_{\widetilde{G}}(u)|$ characters $\tilde{\rho}_{\lambda,i} \in \mathcal{E}(\widetilde{G}, \tilde{s}_\lambda)$, with Jordan correspondents in the family \mathcal{F}_λ , such that the matrix of multiplicities of their Alvis–Curtis–Kawanaka–Lusztig duals in the generalised Gelfand–Graev characters corresponding to \mathbf{C}_λ is the identity matrix.

Further, Taylor [37, Prop. 5.4] shows that for each class \mathbf{C}_λ there exist $|A_{\mathbf{G}}(u)|$ characters $\rho_{\lambda,i} \in \mathcal{E}(G, s_\lambda)$, where $s_\lambda = \pi(\tilde{s}_\lambda)$, lying below the $\tilde{\rho}_{\lambda,i}$, such that again the matrix of multiplicities of their duals in the GGGRs corresponding to \mathbf{C}_λ is the identity matrix. Furthermore, the construction in the proof of [37, Prop. 5.4] shows that these sets are invariant under the outer diagonal automorphism of G . Let

$$\Xi(G) := \{ \rho_{\lambda,i} \mid \mathbf{C}_\lambda \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbf{G}), 1 \leq i \leq 2^{a(\lambda)} \}$$

and let B_1 be the unipotent (principal) 2-block of $G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$.

Proposition 4.2. *There exists an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between $\text{IBr}(B_1)$ and $\mathcal{U}(G)$.*

Proof. We shall show this in two steps, with $\Xi(G)$ as intermediary. Firstly, according to Chaneb [14, Thm. 2.8] the set $\Xi(G)$ is a basic set for B_1 such that the decomposition matrix with respect to it is uni-triangular. Now the diagonal automorphisms stabilise all rational Lusztig series (see [21, Prop. 2.6.17]) and field automorphisms stabilise all Lusztig series for quasi-isolated 2-elements of G^* (for example by the parametrisation of these classes). Furthermore, all unipotent characters of groups of type D_a parametrised by non-degenerate symbols, and all unipotent characters of groups of type B_b are fixed by all automorphisms (see [21, Thm. 4.5.11]), thus $\Xi(G)$ is $\text{Aut}(G)$ -invariant. Hence, the uni-triangular decomposition matrix induces an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection $\Xi(G) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(B_1)$.

On the other hand, as discussed above, via [37, Prop. 5.4] we obtain a bijection between $\Xi(G)$ and the set $\mathcal{U}(G)$ of unipotent classes of G . By Proposition 4.1, field automorphisms act trivially on $\mathcal{U}(G)$ and the diagonal outer automorphism only moves those classes in \mathbf{C}_λ with $\delta_\lambda = 1$. Now note that for such λ , the centraliser $C_G(s)$ is disconnected (see [36, Lemma 3.7]) and thus the restriction of any character in $\mathcal{E}(\tilde{G}, \tilde{s})$ to G has two constituents in $\mathcal{E}(G, s)$. Since $\Xi(G)$ is stable under diagonal automorphisms, this shows that none of the $\rho_{\lambda,i}$, with $\delta_\lambda = 1$, is \tilde{G} -invariant. Thus any bijection between $\Xi(G)$ and $\mathcal{U}(G)$ sending characters $\rho_{\lambda,i}$ to classes in $\mathbf{C}_\lambda \cap G$ is $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant. The claim follows. \square

We reformulate our combinatorial results on the unipotent Brauer characters of G as follows: Let $\mathcal{U}(n)$ be the set of maps $\mathbf{m} : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $\sum_{j \geq 1} j\mathbf{m}(j) = 2n$ and $\mathbf{m}(j)$ is even if j is odd. Here, \mathbf{m} is counted $2^{k_{\mathbf{m}}}$ -times, where $k_{\mathbf{m}} = |\{j \mid j \text{ is even and } \mathbf{m}(j) \neq 0\}|$. Then $\mathcal{U}(n)$ is a labelling set for $\mathcal{U}(G)$ and hence for $\text{IBr}(B_1)$. Let $\mathcal{U}_1(n)$ be the subset of $\mathcal{U}(n)$ consisting of those \mathbf{m} such that $\mathbf{m}(j)$ is even for all j . Again, an element $\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{U}_1(n)$ is counted $2^{k_{\mathbf{m}}}$ -times in $\mathcal{U}_1(n)$. Then by Propositions 4.1 and 4.2, we immediately have the following.

Corollary 4.3. *Let $\chi \in \text{IBr}(B_1)$ correspond to $\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{U}(n)$. Then*

- (a) χ is invariant under any field automorphism; and
- (b) χ is \tilde{G} -invariant if and only if $\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{U}_1(n)$.

4.2. A Jordan decomposition for Brauer characters We give an equivariant Jordan decomposition for Brauer characters of $G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(q)$. Let s be a semisimple 2'-element of G^* . Then

$$(4.4) \quad C_{G^*}(s)^* \cong \text{Sp}_{m_{x-1}(s)-1}(q) \times \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \text{GL}_{m_\Gamma(s)}(\varepsilon_\Gamma q^{\delta_\Gamma})$$

(see (2.1)). By [11, Thm. 21.14], $C_{G^*}(s)^*$ has a unique unipotent 2-block, the principal 2-block.

For $\sigma = F_p$, let σ^* be the automorphism of G^* dual to σ as in [38, §5.3]. Then σ^* is also the field automorphism of a special orthogonal group which sends (a_{ij}) to (a_{ij}^p) .

By a result of Bonnafé–Rouquier [7], there is a Morita equivalence between the unipotent 2-block of $C_{G^*}(s)^*$ and B_s , from which we obtain:

Proposition 4.5. *Let s be a semisimple 2'-element of G^* and b_s the unipotent 2-block of $C_{G^*}(s)^*$. Then there is a bijection \mathfrak{I}_s between $\text{IBr}(b_s)$ and $\text{IBr}(B_s)$ such that for $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$ or $\sigma = \delta$ the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{IBr}(b_s) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \text{IBr}(b_{s_\sigma}) \\ \mathfrak{I}_s \downarrow & & \mathfrak{I}_{s_\sigma} \downarrow \\ \text{IBr}(B_s) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \text{IBr}(B_{s_\sigma}) \end{array}$$

where $s_\sigma = \sigma^{*-1}(s)$ if $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, and $s_\sigma = s$ if $\sigma = \delta$.

Note that if $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, then σ induces an isomorphism between $C_{G^*}(s)^*$ and $C_{G^*}(\sigma^{*-1}(s))^*$, and for $\sigma = \delta$, by composition of δ with an inner automorphism, we assume that δ induces an automorphism of $C_{G^*}(s)^*$.

Proof. Since s has odd order, $C_{G^*}(s)$ is an F -stable Levi subgroup of \mathbf{G}^* . We let \mathbf{L} be an F -stable Levi subgroup of \mathbf{G} in duality with $C_{G^*}(s)$ and $L = \mathbf{L}^F$. By [7] the map $\Psi_s : \text{Irr}(b_s) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(B_s)$, $\lambda \mapsto \epsilon_{\mathbf{G}} \epsilon_{\mathbf{L}} R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\hat{s}\lambda)$, induces a Morita equivalence between b_s and B_s . Here \hat{s} is a linear character of L defined as in [21, Prop. 2.5.20]. Thus, if $\Xi \subseteq \text{Irr}(b_s)$ is a unitriangular basic set for b_s , then $\Psi_s(\Xi)$ is a unitriangular basic set for B_s and the respective decomposition matrices coincide.

According to (4.4) we write $L = L_0 \times L_+$, where L_0 is a symplectic group and L_+ is a product of general linear and unitary groups. Note that $b_s = b_0 \otimes b_+$ with b_0 the principal 2-block of L_0 and b_+ the principal 2-block of L_+ , and thus $\text{Irr}(b_s) = \text{Irr}(b_0) \times \text{Irr}(b_+)$ and similarly for the Brauer characters. We now choose $\Xi = \Xi_0 \times \Xi_+$ as follows. We take for Ξ_0 the basic set $\Xi(L_0)$ in the proof of Proposition 4.2. Then Ξ_0 is $\text{Aut}(L_0)$ -invariant. Further, since the unipotent characters form a unitriangular basic set for unipotent 2-blocks of general unitary and linear groups (cf. [19]), we choose Ξ_+ to be the set of unipotent characters of L_+ . By [21, Thm. 4.5.11] this is invariant under $\text{Aut}(L_+)$. Thus for any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(G)$, if $L^\sigma = L$, then Ξ_+ (and then Ξ) is $\langle \sigma \rangle$ -stable. Thus there is an $\text{Aut}(G)_L$ -equivariant bijection ν_s between Ξ and $\text{IBr}(b_s)$.

If $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, by [38, Prop. 9.2] we get $\Psi_s(\lambda)^\sigma = R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\hat{s}^\sigma \lambda^\sigma) = \Psi_{\sigma^{*-1}(s)}(\lambda^\sigma)$ since $\hat{s}^\sigma = \widehat{\sigma^{*-1}(s)}$ by [38, Prop. 7.2].

Now let $\sigma = \delta$, normalised as in the statement. Let $\lambda = \lambda_0 \times \lambda_+ \in \Xi$ with $\lambda_i \in \Xi_i$ for $i \in \{0, +\}$. Let μ_{-1} be the Lusztig symbol of the unipotent character of $C_{L_0^*}(t_0)$, which corresponds to λ_0 under Jordan decomposition, corresponding to the elementary divisor $x + 1$. Hence by [16, Lemma 5.3], we have $\lambda^\delta \neq \lambda$ if and only if -1 is an eigenvalue of t_0 and μ_{-1} is non-degenerate. By [21, Prop. 3.3.20] we have $\Psi_s(\lambda) \in \mathcal{E}(G, st)$, where, up to conjugacy, $t = t_0 \times 1_{L_+^*}$. Then $C_{G^*}(st) = C_{L_0^*}(t_0)$ and the unipotent character of $C_{L_0^*}(t)$ corresponding to λ under the Jordan decomposition and the unipotent character of $C_{G^*}(st)$ corresponding to $\Psi_s(\lambda)$ under the Jordan decomposition coincide. So by [16, Lemma 5.3] again, we have $\Psi_s(\lambda)^\delta \neq \Psi_s(\lambda)$ if and only if -1 is an eigenvalue of t_0 and μ_{-1} is non-degenerate, and if and only if $\lambda^\delta \neq \lambda$. Similarly we can show $\Psi_s(\lambda)^\delta = \Psi_s(\lambda')$ if and only if $\lambda^\delta = \lambda'$.

Thus the union of all such sets $\Psi_s(\Xi)$, where s runs through a complete set of representatives of G^* -conjugacy classes of semisimple 2'-element of G^* , is an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -invariant unitriangular basic set for G , and thus there is an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between this basic set and $\text{IBr}(G)$. Then with Υ_s the restriction of this bijection between $\Psi_s(\Xi)$ and $\text{IBr}(B_s)$ we take $\mathfrak{Y}_s = \Upsilon_s \circ \Psi_s \circ \nu_s^{-1}$. So when considering the action of automorphisms, we may deal with $\Xi, \Psi_s(\Xi)$ instead of $\text{IBr}(b_s), \text{IBr}(B_s)$ respectively. Therefore our assertions follow from the properties of Ψ_s obtained in the above paragraph. \square

By the above arguments, G has an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -stable unitriangular basic set. Then by [12, Thm. 3.1] we have the following result.

Corollary 4.6. *Let $\chi \in \text{IBr}(G)$ and $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$. If $\chi^\delta = \chi^\sigma$, then $\chi^\delta = \chi^\sigma = \chi$.*

In this way, Proposition 3.4 (2) holds for G and then by Remark 3.5, in order to verify the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition for $\text{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ and the prime 2, it remains to construct an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between $\text{IBr}(G)$ and $\mathcal{W}(G)$ which preserves 2-blocks.

5. Action of automorphisms on 2-weights

For a non-negative integer m , we denote by $\mathcal{P}(m)$ the set of partitions $\lambda \vdash m$, and $\mathcal{T}(m)$ denotes the set of triples $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \kappa)$, where λ_1 and λ_2 are partitions, and κ is a 2-core such that $|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2| + |\kappa| = m$. A partition λ is determined uniquely by its 2-core κ' and 2-quotient (λ_1, λ_2) (cf. [32, §3]). We define the set $\mathcal{T}'(m)$ consisting of tuples $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \kappa_1, \kappa_2)$, where λ_1, λ_2 and λ_3 are partitions, κ_1 and κ_2 are 2-cores such that $|\lambda_1| + 2(|\lambda_2| + |\lambda_3|) + |\kappa_1| + |\kappa_2| = m$. Then there is canonical bijection between $\mathcal{T}(m)$ and $\mathcal{T}'(m)$: $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \kappa) \in \mathcal{T}(m)$ corresponds to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2', \lambda_3', \kappa_1', \kappa_2') \in \mathcal{T}'(m)$ such that λ_2 has 2-core κ_1' and 2-quotient (λ_2', λ_3') .

5.1. Action of automorphisms on 2-weights of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ Recall that 2^{a+1} is the exact power of 2 dividing $q^2 - 1$ and ε is the sign chosen so that 2^a divides $q - \varepsilon$. Given $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, let α_Γ and m_Γ be the integers such that 2^{α_Γ} is the exact power of 2 dividing δ_Γ and $m_\Gamma 2^{\alpha_\Gamma} = \delta_\Gamma$.

We need to recall An's description of 2-weights of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ [4]. Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ be a polynomial whose roots have 2'-order. For an integer $\gamma \geq 0$ and a sequence $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_t)$ of non-negative integers, we let $R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$ and $V_{\Gamma, d}$ (with $d = \gamma + c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_t$) be defined as in [4, p. 190]. Recall that $\dim(V_{\Gamma, d}) = 2^{d+1} \delta_\Gamma$ and

$$R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}} = \begin{cases} R_{m_\Gamma, \alpha_\Gamma, \gamma} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \varepsilon_\Gamma = \varepsilon \text{ and } \Gamma \neq x - 1, \\ S_{m_\Gamma, \alpha_\Gamma, \gamma-1} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \varepsilon_\Gamma = -\varepsilon \text{ and } \gamma \geq 1, \\ \langle -I_{d_\Gamma} \rangle \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \varepsilon_\Gamma = -\varepsilon, \gamma = 0 \text{ and } c_1 \neq 1, \\ E_{d_\Gamma, 1, 1} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}'} & \text{if } \varepsilon_\Gamma = -\varepsilon, \gamma = 0 \text{ and } c_1 = 1, \\ Q_{1, 0, \gamma} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \Gamma = x - 1 \text{ and } a = 2, \\ Q_{1, 0, \gamma} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \Gamma = x - 1, a > 2, \\ E_{1, \alpha, 1} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}} & \text{if } \Gamma = x - 1, a > 2 \text{ and } \gamma = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $R_{m_\Gamma, \alpha_\Gamma, \gamma}$, $S_{m_\Gamma, \alpha_\Gamma, \gamma}$, $E_{d_\Gamma, 1, 1}$, $Q_{1, 0, \gamma}$, $E_{1, \alpha, 1}$, $A_{\mathbf{c}}$ are defined as in [4, §1 and §2], $\mathbf{c}' = (c_2, \dots, c_t)$, $E_{d_\Gamma, 1, 1} \cong E_{1, \alpha, 1} \cong Q_8$ and $\alpha = 0$ or 1. Then $R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$ is determined uniquely up to conjugacy in $G_{\Gamma, d} = \mathrm{Sp}(V_{\Gamma, d})$ by Γ , γ and \mathbf{c} except when $\Gamma = x - 1$, $a > 2$ and $\gamma = 0$. In this case, there are three conjugacy classes of $R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$ in $\mathrm{Sp}(V_{\Gamma, d})$: $Q_{1, 0, 0} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}}$, $E_{1, 0, 1} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}}$ and $E_{1, 1, 1} \wr A_{\mathbf{c}}$.

Let $C_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}} = C_{G_{\Gamma, d}}(R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}})$ and $N_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}} = N_{G_{\Gamma, d}}(R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}})$. Let $\theta_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$ (also sometimes denoted $\theta_{\Gamma, d}$) be the character $\theta_\Gamma \otimes I$ of $C_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$, where θ_Γ is defined as in [4, §4]. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d}$ be the set of characters of $(N_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d}}$ which are of 2-defect zero when viewed as characters of $(N_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d}}/R_{\Gamma, \gamma, \mathbf{c}}$, where γ and \mathbf{c} satisfy that $\gamma + c_1 + \dots + c_t = d$. Then by [4, (6C)], $|\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d}| = 2^d$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$, $|\mathcal{C}_{x-1, d}| = 2^{d+1}$ if $d \geq 1$, and $|\mathcal{C}_{x-1, d}| = 3$ if $d = 0$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let σ be an automorphism of $G_{\Gamma, d}$ such that $\theta_{\Gamma, d}^\sigma = \theta_{\Gamma, d}$. Then*

- (a) *if $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, then σ fixes every element of $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d}$, and*
- (b) *if $\sigma = \delta$, then*
 - (1) *σ fixes every element of $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d}$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$,*
 - (2) *if $d \geq 1$, then there are 2^d characters of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1, d}$ which are invariant under the action of σ and the others can be partitioned into 2^{d-1} pairs and σ transposes each pair, and*
 - (3) *if $d = 0$, then one character of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1, d}$ is fixed by σ , and the other two characters are swapped by σ .*

Proof. Let ψ be a character of $(N_{\Gamma,\gamma,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ in $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma,d}$. By [4, (4G) and p. 195], ψ is determined uniquely by $\theta_{\Gamma,d}$ (and then by Γ) if $\Gamma \neq x-1$ or $\gamma \geq 1$. If $\Gamma = x-1$ and $\gamma = 0$, we first assume that $\mathbf{c} = (0)$, and then $\dim(V_{\Gamma,d}) = 2$. The action of automorphisms on $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0}$ was given in [26, §5]: F_p fixes every element of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0}$ and δ fixes one element of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0}$ and exchanges the other two. Precisely, if $a = 2$, then there are three characters of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0}$ associated with $Q_{1,0,0}$ and one is $\langle \delta \rangle$ -invariant and the other two are exchanged by δ . If $a > 2$, then the three characters of $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0}$ are associated to $Q_{1,0,0}$, $E_{1,0,1}$, $E_{1,1,1}$ respectively and the G -conjugacy class of $Q_{1,0,0}$ is $\langle \delta \rangle$ -stable while the G -conjugacy classes of $E_{1,0,1}$ and $E_{1,1,1}$ are exchanged by δ . This shows (a), (b)(1) and (b)(3).

Now let $\Gamma = x-1$, $d \geq 1$ and $\sigma = \delta$. Then by the proof of [4, (6C)], $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,d}$ contains 2^{d-1} characters of $(N_{\Gamma,\gamma,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ when $\gamma \geq 1$ and $3 \cdot 2^{d-1}$ characters of $(N_{\Gamma,\gamma,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ when $\gamma = 0$. By the above paragraph, the 2^{d-1} characters of $(N_{\Gamma,\gamma,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ with $\gamma \geq 1$ are fixed by σ and there are 2^{d-1} characters of $(N_{\Gamma,0,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ which are also fixed by σ . The other 2^d characters of $(N_{\Gamma,0,\mathbf{c}})_{\theta_{\Gamma,d}}$ can be partitioned into 2^{d-1} pairs and σ transposes each pair. This completes the proof. \square

We write $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma,d} = \{\psi_{\Gamma,d,i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq |\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma,d}|\}$. If $\Gamma = x-1$ and $d \geq 1$, then we also write $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,d} = \{\psi_{x-1,d,i,j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq 2, 1 \leq j \leq 2^d\}$ and by Lemma 5.1, we may assume that

$$(5.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi_{x-1,d,1,j}^\delta &= \psi_{x-1,d,1,j} \text{ if } 1 \leq j \leq 2^d, \text{ and} \\ \psi_{x-1,d,2,j}^\delta &= \psi_{x-1,d,2,j+2^{d-1}} \text{ if } 1 \leq j \leq 2^{d-1}. \end{aligned}$$

If $\Gamma = x-1$ and $d = 0$, then we write $\mathcal{C}_{x-1,0} = \{\psi_{x-1,0,i,1} \mid 1 \leq i \leq 3\}$ and choose notation so that

$$(5.3) \quad \psi_{x-1,0,1,1}^\delta = \psi_{x-1,0,1,1} \text{ and } \psi_{x-1,0,2,1}^\delta = \psi_{x-1,0,3,1}.$$

We also sometimes write $\theta_{\Gamma,d,i}$ for the character $\theta_{\Gamma,d}$ lying below $\psi_{\Gamma,d,i}$.

Let $B = B_s$ where $s \in G^*$ is a semisimple $2'$ -element. Define $w_\Gamma(s)$ to be the integer satisfying $m_\Gamma(s) = w_\Gamma(s)$ or $m_\Gamma(s) = 2w_\Gamma(s) + 1$ according as $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ or $\Gamma = x-1$. We also abbreviate w_Γ for $w_\Gamma(s)$ when no confusion can arise.

Proposition 5.4 (An (1993)). *The set $\mathcal{T}(w_{x-1}) \times \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mathcal{P}(w_\Gamma)$ is a labelling set for $\mathcal{W}(B)$.*

We recall the main steps of the construction of this labelling from the proof of [4, (6D)]:

Let (R, φ) be a B -weight of G , $C = C_G(R)$, $N = N_G(R)$, and $\theta \in \text{Irr}(C \mid \varphi)$. Let ψ be the irreducible character of N_θ covering θ such that $\varphi = \text{Ind}_{N_\theta}^N \psi$. Then R decomposes as [4, (3A)]

$$V = V_1 \perp \cdots \perp V_u \perp V_{u+1} \perp \cdots \perp V_t,$$

$$R = R_1 \times \cdots \times R_u \times R_{u+1} \times \cdots \times R_t,$$

where $\dim V_j \geq 2$ for $j \geq 1$, $R_k = \{\pm I_{V_k}\}$ for $1 \leq k \leq u$, and R_i are basic subgroups of $\text{Sp}(V_i)$ for $i \geq u+1$. Let $G_i = \text{Sp}(V_i)$, $C_i = C_{G_i}(R_i)$ and $N_i = N_{G_i}(R_i)$. Then $C = \prod_{i=1}^t C_i$. Let $\theta = \prod_{i=1}^t \theta_i$, where θ_i is an irreducible character of $C_i R_i$ trivial on R_i for $i \geq 1$.

Now we rewrite the decompositions $\theta = \prod_{\Gamma, d, i} \theta_{\Gamma, d, i}^{\Gamma, d, i}$, $R = \prod_{\Gamma, d, i} R_{\Gamma, d, i}^{\Gamma, d, i}$. Then $m_{\Gamma}(s) = \prod_{d, i} t_{\Gamma, d, i} \beta_{\Gamma} 2^d$ for each Γ . Here $\beta_{\Gamma} = 1$ or 2 according as $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ or $\Gamma = x-1$. Then we have

$$N_{\theta} = \prod_{\Gamma, d, i} (N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i}), \quad \psi = \prod_{\Gamma, d, i} \psi_{\Gamma, d, i}$$

with $\psi_{\Gamma, d, i}$ a character of $(N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i})$ covering $\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}^{\Gamma, d, i}$ and of 2-defect zero as a character of $\left((N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i}) \right) / R_{\Gamma, d, i}^{\Gamma, d, i}$. By Clifford theory, $\psi_{\Gamma, d, i}$ is of the form

$$\text{Ind}_{(N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \prod_j \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i, j})}^{(N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i})} \left(\zeta_{\Gamma, d, i} \cdot \prod_j \phi_{\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i, j}} \right),$$

where $t_{\Gamma, d, i} = \sum_j t_{\Gamma, d, i, j}$, $\zeta_{\Gamma, d, i}$ is an extension of $\prod_j \psi_{\Gamma, d, i, j}^{\Gamma, d, i, j}$ from $((N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}})^{t_{\Gamma, d, i}}$ to $(N_{\Gamma, d, i})_{\theta_{\Gamma, d, i}} \wr \prod_j \mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i, j})$, $\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i, j} \vdash t_{\Gamma, d, i, j}$ is a 2-core and $\phi_{\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i, j}}$ is a character of $\mathfrak{S}(t_{\Gamma, d, i, j})$ corresponding to $\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i, j}$.

From this, the B -weights are in bijection with assignments

$$\prod_{\Gamma} \prod_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d} \rightarrow \{2\text{-cores}\}, \quad \psi_{\Gamma, d, i} \mapsto \kappa_{\Gamma, d, i},$$

such that $\sum_{d \geq 0} 2^d \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d}|} |\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i}| = w_{\Gamma}$. Using the 2-core towers for partitions from [2, (1A)] (or [32, §6]) one can check that for $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$, the assignments $\prod_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{C}_{\Gamma, d} \rightarrow$

$\{2\text{-cores}\}$, $\psi_{\Gamma, d, i} \mapsto \kappa_{\Gamma, d, i}$, such that $\sum_{d \geq 0} 2^d \sum_{i=1}^{2^d} |\kappa_{\Gamma, d, i}| = w_{\Gamma}$ are in bijection with $\mathcal{P}(w_{\Gamma})$.

If $\Gamma = x-1$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\sum_{d \geq 0} 2^d \sum_{j=1}^{2^d} |\kappa_{x-1, d, i, j}| \right) + |\kappa_{x-1, 0, 3, 1}| = w_{x-1}$$

and then the assignments are in bijection with $\mathcal{T}(w_{x-1})$. Thus, indeed, $\mathcal{T}(w_{x-1}) \times \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mathcal{P}(w_{\Gamma})$ is a labelling set for $\mathcal{W}(B)$.

If $\mu \in \mathcal{T}(m)$ corresponds to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \kappa_1, \kappa_2) \in \mathcal{T}'(m)$, then we define μ^{\dagger} to be the element of $\mathcal{T}(m)$ corresponding to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_2, \kappa_2, \kappa_1)$.

Proposition 5.5. *Let (R, φ) be a 2-weight of G belonging to the block B_s and corresponding to $(\mu_{x-1}, \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mu_\Gamma) \in \mathcal{T}(w_{x-1}) \times \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mathcal{P}(w_\Gamma)$. Then:*

- (a) *For $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, $(R, \varphi)^\sigma$ is a 2-weight of G belonging to the block $B_{\sigma^{*-1}(s)}$ and corresponding to $(\mu_{x-1}, \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mu_{\sigma^{*-1}\Gamma})$, where $\sigma^{*-1}\Gamma$ is defined as in [16, p. 398].*
- (b) *$(R, \varphi)^\delta$ is a 2-weight of G belonging to the block B_s and corresponding to $(\mu_{x-1}^\dagger, \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mu_\Gamma)$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 5.1, (5.2) and (5.3), the proofs of Lemma 3.6 and Proposition 3.11 of [16] also apply here. \square

Remark. By the above result, the action of $\langle F_p \rangle$ on $\mathcal{W}(G)$ is induced by the action of $\langle F_p^* \rangle$ on elementary divisors of semisimple elements of G^* .

5.2. A Jordan decomposition for weights Is there an analogue of Jordan decomposition for weights of finite groups of Lie type? This question is posed in Problem 4.9 of [29]. We give a positive answer for 2-weights of $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$.

Let s be a semisimple $2'$ -element of G^* . Recall from (4.4) that

$$C_{G^*}(s)^* \cong \mathrm{Sp}_{2w_{x-1}}(q) \times \prod_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \mathrm{GL}_{m_\Gamma(s)}(\varepsilon_\Gamma q^{\delta_\Gamma}).$$

Proposition 5.6. *Let s be a semisimple $2'$ -element of G^* and b_s the unipotent 2-block of $C_{G^*}(s)^*$. Then there is a bijection \mathcal{J}_s between $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ and $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$ such that for $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$ or $\sigma = \delta$ the following diagram commutes*

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}(b_s) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{W}(b_{s_\sigma}) \\ \mathcal{J}_s \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathcal{J}_{s_\sigma} \\ \mathcal{W}(B_s) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{W}(B_{s_\sigma}) \end{array}$$

where $s_\sigma = \sigma^{*-1}(s)$ if $\sigma \in \langle F_p \rangle$, and $s_\sigma = s$ if $\sigma = \delta$ defined as in Proposition 4.5.

Proof. By [3, 5], $\mathcal{P}(m)$ is a labelling set for the unipotent 2-blocks of the general linear and unitary group $\mathrm{GL}_m(\pm q)$. The action of automorphisms on weights of $\mathrm{GL}_m(\pm q)$ is given in [27, §5]: the action of field or graph automorphisms on 2-weights of $\mathrm{GL}_m(\pm q)$ is induced by the action of field or graph automorphisms on elementary divisors. So field automorphisms fix all 2-weights of unipotent 2-blocks of $\mathrm{GL}_m(\pm q)$. Furthermore, for $C_{G^*}(s)^*$ as in (4.4), every component $\mathrm{GL}_{m_\Gamma(s)}(\varepsilon_\Gamma q^{\delta_\Gamma})$ ($\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$) commutes with $\langle \delta \rangle$.

The bijection \mathcal{J}_s is now given in terms of the combinatorial parametrisations for $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ and $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$: a 2-weight in $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ corresponds to the 2-weight in $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$ with the same parameters. The commutative diagrams can be checked directly by the above paragraph and Proposition 5.5. \square

We have further positive answers to [29, Problem 4.9]. Let

- $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\pm q)$ and ℓ any prime not dividing q ; or
- $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ or $\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ with odd q and ℓ an odd prime not dividing q .

Let s be a semisimple ℓ' -element of G^* . By the combinatorial parametrisation of ℓ -blocks of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\pm q)$ given in [17, 8], of $G = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ given in [18, (10B)], and of $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ given in [16, §5.2] there is a bijection between the ℓ -blocks in $\mathcal{E}_\ell(G, s)$ and the unipotent ℓ -blocks of $C = C_{G^*}(s)$, and $C = C^\circ$ unless $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ and -1 is an eigenvalue of s , in which case $|C/C^\circ| = 2$. Let B_s be an ℓ -block in $\mathcal{E}_\ell(G, s)$ and let b_s correspond to B_s under this bijection.

Let σ be a field or diagonal automorphism for $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$, a field automorphism for $G = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$, or a field or graph automorphism for $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\pm q)$. As before, we also let $s_\sigma = \sigma^{*-1}(s)$ if σ is a field or graph automorphism and $s_\sigma = s$ if σ is a diagonal automorphism here.

Proposition 5.8. *Keep the above hypotheses and setup. Then there exists a bijection \mathcal{J}_s between $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ and $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$ and (5.7) commutes for G, ℓ, B_s, b_s and σ as given above.*

Here, the action of δ on the conjugacy classes of weights in unipotent blocks is realised by the multiplication with the non-trivial linear character of C/C° on $\mathcal{W}(C)$.

Proof. We first introduce some notation from [17, 18]. For $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\epsilon q)$ with $\epsilon = \pm 1$, we let \mathcal{F} be the set of polynomials defined in [17, p. 112], so that elements of \mathcal{F} serve as the “elementary divisors for elements of G . Note that this \mathcal{F} for linear and unitary groups here is not the same as the \mathcal{F} for symplectic and orthogonal groups defined in §2.3. For $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, we let d_Γ be the degree of Γ and e_Γ the multiplicative order of $(\epsilon q)^{d_\Gamma}$ modulo ℓ . Note that $e_\Gamma = 1$ for all Γ if $\ell = 2$. Then for a semisimple element $s \in G^*$ we denote by $m_\Gamma(s)$ the multiplicity of $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ in its primary decomposition. By [17, 8], the ℓ -blocks of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\epsilon q)$ are in bijection with the G -conjugacy classes of pairs (s, κ) , where s is a semisimple ℓ' -element of G , $\kappa = \prod_\Gamma \kappa_\Gamma$ and κ_Γ is an e_Γ -core of some partition of $m_\Gamma(s)$ for each Γ . We write $C = \prod_\Gamma C_\Gamma$, where $C_\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_{m_\Gamma(s)}((\epsilon q)^{d_\Gamma})$. We let w_Γ be the integer such that $m_\Gamma(s) = |\kappa_\Gamma| + e_\Gamma w_\Gamma$.

For $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ or $\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ and an odd prime ℓ , we use the notation defined as before, especially in §2.3. Let e_Γ be the multiplicative order of q^2 or ϵq^{d_Γ}

modulo ℓ according as $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$ or $\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$. By [18, (10B)] and [16, §5.2], the ℓ -blocks of G are in bijection with the G^* -conjugacy classes of pairs (s, κ) , where $s \in G^*$ is a semisimple ℓ' -element, $\kappa = \prod_{\Gamma} \kappa_{\Gamma}$, κ_{Γ} is an e_{Γ} -core of some partition of $m_{\Gamma}(s)$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$, and κ_{Γ} is an e_{Γ} -core of some Lusztig symbol (see [16, §2.4] for details) if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$ and is counted twice if $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$, $\Gamma = x + 1$ and κ_{x+1} is non-degenerate (cf. [16, Thm. 5.10]). In particular, the unipotent ℓ -blocks are labelled by certain e_{Γ} -cores. By [10, Thm.], the unipotent ℓ -blocks of $\mathrm{SO}_{2n}^{\pm}(q)$ (and then of $\mathrm{GO}_{2n}^{\pm}(q)$) are also labelled by e_{Γ} -cores; see e.g. [16, §6]. We write $C = \prod_{\Gamma} C_{\Gamma}$, where $C_{\Gamma} = \mathrm{GL}_{m_{\Gamma}(s)}(\epsilon_{\Gamma} q^{\delta_{\Gamma}})$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$, $C_{\Gamma} = \mathrm{SO}_{m_{\Gamma}(s)+1}(q)$ if $G = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ and $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$, and $C_{x-1} = \mathrm{Sp}_{m_{x-1}(s)-1}(q)$ and $C_{x+1} = \mathrm{GO}_{m_{x+1}(s)}^{\pm}(q)$ for $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$. Now we let w_{Γ} be the integer such that $m_{\Gamma}(s) = |\kappa_{\Gamma}| + e_{\Gamma} w_{\Gamma}$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$, and $\lfloor \frac{m_{\Gamma}(s)-1}{2} \rfloor = |\kappa_{\Gamma}| + e_{\Gamma} w_{\Gamma}$ if $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$.

Then in all cases, if B_s is an ℓ -block with label (s, κ) , then $b_s = \otimes_{\Gamma} b_{\Gamma}$, where b_{Γ} is a unipotent ℓ -block of C_{Γ} with label κ_{Γ} .

If $d \geq 1$ and m are integers, then we denote by $\mathcal{P}(d, m)$ the set of tuples $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d)$ of partitions such that $|\lambda_1| + \dots + |\lambda_d| = m$. Then by [2, 3, 5, 6], $\prod_{\Gamma} \mathcal{P}_{\Gamma}$ is a labelling set for the ℓ -weights $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$, where $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma} = \mathcal{P}(e_{\Gamma}, w_{\Gamma})$ unless $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ or $\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ and $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$, in which case $\mathcal{P}_{\Gamma} = \mathcal{P}(2e_{\Gamma}, w_{\Gamma})$. On the other hand, we can check directly that \mathcal{P}_{Γ} is a labelling set for $\mathcal{W}(b_{\Gamma})$. The bijection \mathcal{J}_s can now be defined in terms of these parametrisations for $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ and $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$: an ℓ -weight in $\mathcal{W}(b_s)$ corresponds to the ℓ -weight in $\mathcal{W}(B_s)$ with the same parameters.

By [27, Thm. 1.1], the actions of field and graph automorphisms on weights of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\epsilon q)$ are induced by the actions on elementary divisors. By [16, Prop. 4.7 & 5.14], the action of field automorphisms on weights of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ or $\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}(q)$ is also induced by the action on elementary divisors. In addition, by [16, Prop. 5.14] again, the diagonal automorphism δ fixes all weights of B_s unless $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ and -1 is an eigenvalue of s , in which case δ acts fixed-point freely on $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{E}_{\ell}(G, s))$. In particular, if σ is a graph automorphisms of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\epsilon q)$ or a field automorphism, then σ fixes all weights of b_s (for the assertion that field automorphisms fix the weights of the unipotent block b_{x+1} of $C_{x+1} \cong \mathrm{GO}_{m_{x+1}(s)}^{\pm}(q)$, see [16, Lemma 6.3]). If $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$, then the weights of b_{Γ} are invariant under δ unless $\Gamma = x + 1$, in which case δ acts by multiplication with the non-trivial linear character of C_{x+1} on $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{E}_{\ell}(C_{x+1}, 1))$. Thus the weights in $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{E}_{\ell}(C_{x+1}, 1))$ are also interchanged by δ . From this the commutative diagrams can be checked directly for all cases. \square

5.3. Weights of the unipotent 2-block Now we focus on the unipotent (principal) 2-block B_1 of $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ and summarise the results for the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ on $\mathcal{W}(B_1)$. Both $\mathcal{T}(n)$ and $\mathcal{T}'(n)$ are labelling sets for the B_1 -weights of G . Let (R, φ) be a B_1 -weight corresponding to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \kappa_1, \kappa_2) \in \mathcal{T}'(n)$. Then by Proposition 5.5, $(R, \varphi)^{\delta}$ corresponds to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_2, \kappa_2, \kappa_1)$.

Let $\mathcal{T}'_1(n)$ be the subset of $\mathcal{T}'(n)$ consisting of tuples $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \kappa_1, \kappa_2)$ such that $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$ and $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2$. Then by Proposition 5.5 we have:

Proposition 5.9. (a) *Every B_1 -weight of G is invariant under the action of field automorphisms.*

(b) *If (R, φ) is a B_1 -weight, then the G -conjugacy class of 2-weights of G containing (R, φ) is \widetilde{G} -invariant if and only if (R, φ) corresponds to an element in $\mathcal{T}'_1(n)$.*

6. An equivariant bijection

Recall that B_1 is the unipotent 2-block of $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(q)$ with q odd.

Proposition 6.1. *We have $|\mathrm{IBr}(B_1)| = |\mathcal{W}(B_1)|$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $|\mathcal{U}(n)| = |\mathcal{T}(n)|$. First by [39, p.38], $|\mathcal{U}(n)|$ is the coefficient of t^n in

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+t^k)^2}{1-t^k} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+t^k)(1-t^{2k})}{(1-t^k)^2}.$$

On the other hand, $|\mathcal{T}(n)|$ is the coefficient of t^n in

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{3k} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{3k} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \right) \\ & = \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-t^k)^2} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove $|\mathcal{U}(n)| = |\mathcal{T}(n)|$, it suffices to show that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1+t^k)(1-t^{2k}),$$

and this follows directly by Jacobi's identity (see, e.g., [23, Thm. 354]). This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 6.2. *There is an $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection from $\mathrm{IBr}(B_1)$ to $\mathcal{W}(B_1)$.*

Proof. By Corollary 4.3 and Proposition 5.9, field automorphisms fix all elements in $\mathrm{IBr}(B_1) \cup \mathcal{W}(B_1)$. As regards the action of diagonal automorphisms, we note that an element of $\mathrm{IBr}(B_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{W}(B_1)$) is either \widetilde{G} -invariant or it lies in an

orbit of length 2. Thanks to Proposition 6.1, it suffices to prove that the \widetilde{G} -fixed elements of $\text{IBr}(B_1)$ and $\mathcal{W}(B_1)$ have equal cardinality, and then by Corollary 4.3 and Proposition 5.9 again it suffices to show that $|\mathcal{U}_1(n)| = |\mathcal{T}'_1(n)|$.

First, $|\mathcal{T}'_1(n)|$ is the number of triples (μ, λ, κ) , where μ and λ are partitions, and κ is a 2-core such that $|\mu| + 4|\lambda| + 2|\kappa| = n$. Thus $|\mathcal{T}'_1(n)|$ is the coefficient of t^n in

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{3k} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{4k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{8k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{12k} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{k(k+1)} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-t^k} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-t^{4k}} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{k(k+1)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $|\mathcal{U}_1(n)|$ is the number of maps $\mathbf{m}' : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $\sum_{j \geq 1} j \mathbf{m}'(j) = n$. Here, \mathbf{m}' is counted $2^{k_{\mathbf{m}'}}$ -times, where

$$k_{\mathbf{m}'} = |\{j \mid j \text{ is even and } \mathbf{m}'(j) \neq 0\}|.$$

Hence $|\mathcal{U}_1(n)|$ is the coefficient of t^n in

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \right) \left(1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} t^{2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{3k} \right) \left(1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} t^{4k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{5k} \right) \cdots \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{1-t} \right) \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1-t^3} \right) \left(\frac{1+t^4}{1-t^4} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1-t^5} \right) \cdots \\ &= \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-t^k} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1+t^{2k}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus in order to prove $|\mathcal{U}_1(n)| = |\mathcal{T}'_1(n)|$, it suffices to show that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{k(k+1)} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1+t^{2k})(1-t^{4k}),$$

and this again follows by Jacobi's identity (cf. [23, Thm. 354]). This completes the proof. \square

Now we are ready to prove our main result.

Proof of Theorem 1. Thanks to [35, Thm. C], we only need to consider non-defining characteristic and thus may assume that q is odd. By Proposition 3.4, Remark 3.5 and Corollary 4.6, the inductive blockwise Alperin weight condition holds for the simple group $S = \text{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ and the prime 2 if there is an $\text{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant bijection between $\text{IBr}(G)$ and $\mathcal{W}(G)$ which preserves 2-blocks.

According to Propositions 4.5 and 5.6, we only need to consider the unipotent 2-block of $C_{G^*}(s)^*$. Note that $C_{G^*}(s)^*$ is a product of a symplectic group with some general linear and unitary groups and the blockwise bijections between the irreducible 2-Brauer characters and conjugacy classes of 2-weights of general linear and unitary groups constructed by An are equivariant under the action of field and graph automorphisms by [27, Thm. 1.1]. Thus, we only need to consider the unipotent (principal) 2-block of the symplectic group G , which is dealt with in Theorem 6.2. \square

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