

DETECTING STEINER AND LINEAR ISOMETRIES OPERADS

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Abstract. We study the indexing systems that correspond to equivariant Steiner and linear isometries operads. When G is a finite abelian group, we prove that a G -indexing system is realized by a Steiner operad if and only if it is generated by cyclic G -orbits. When G is a finite cyclic group, whose order is either a prime power or a product of two distinct primes greater than 3, we prove that a G -indexing system is realized by a linear isometries operad if and only if it satisfies Blumberg and Hill’s horn-filling condition. We also repackage the data in an indexing system as a certain kind of partial order. We call these posets transfer systems, and develop basic tools for computing with them.

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1. Introduction. Commutative ring spectra are of fundamental importance in stable homotopy theory. They represent cohomology theories, which are equipped with power operations akin to the usual Steenrod operations. This extra structure is of great value in explicit calculations.

Equivariantly, genuine commutative ring spectra have even more structure. Suppose G is a finite group. Ignoring multiplication, every genuine G -spectrum is equipped with a family of twisted sums, which make its homotopy groups into G -Mackey functors. Every genuine commutative ring G -spectrum R is also equipped with a family of twisted products. These give rise to $RO(G)$ -degree shifting norms in homotopy, and in particular, they make $\pi_0(R)$ into a Tambara functor. These norms have also proven themselves useful in explicit calculations, such as Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel’s solution to the Kervaire invariant one problem [11].

Accordingly, commutative ring spectra are very rich objects, but they can be studied locally just like ordinary rings. This approach to stable homotopy theory works very well nonequivariantly, but there are pathologies that appear in the presence of a group action. For example, the Zariski localization of a commutative ring G -spectrum is typically computed as a telescope, and a fundamental observation, due to Hill and Hopkins [9], is that such localizations need not be genuine commutative ring G -spectra. The ordinary multiplication survives, but the norms might not. We recall Hill and Hopkins’ original example.

EXAMPLE 1.1. Suppose R is a genuine commutative ring G -spectrum, and suppose we wish to compute its G -geometric fixed points $\Phi^G R$. One construction of $\Phi^G R$ proceeds as follows. Let $\tilde{E}\mathcal{P}$ be a space such that $\tilde{E}\mathcal{P}^H \simeq *$ for all $H \subsetneq G$, and $\tilde{E}\mathcal{P}^G \simeq S^0$. Our preferred model is the sequential colimit

$$S^{\infty\bar{p}} = \operatorname{colim} \left(S^0 \xrightarrow{a} S^{\bar{p}} \xrightarrow{\Sigma^{\bar{p}} a} S^{2\bar{p}} \xrightarrow{\Sigma^{2\bar{p}} a} S^{3\bar{p}} \longrightarrow \dots \right),$$

where $\bar{\rho} = \mathbb{R}[G] - 1$ is the reduced regular representation, $S^{\bar{\rho}}$ is the one-point compactification of $\bar{\rho}$, and $a : S^0 \rightarrow S^{\bar{\rho}}$ is the Euler class, i.e. the inclusion of the north and south poles. Then $\Phi^G R \simeq (S^{\infty \bar{\rho}} \wedge R)^G$, so we may as well study the spectrum $S^{\infty \bar{\rho}} \wedge R$. However, smashing with R preserves the colimit, and therefore $S^{\infty \bar{\rho}} \wedge R \simeq R[a^{-1}]$. Hill and Hopkins' fundamental observation is that $L = R[a^{-1}]$ cannot be a genuine commutative ring spectrum, provided $L \not\cong *$. For if it were, then the counit of the adjunction $N_H^G : \mathbf{Comm}^H \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Comm}^G : \text{res}_H^G$ between commutative ring H -spectra and G -spectra would be a ring map $\varepsilon : N_H^G \text{res}_H^G L \rightarrow L$. However, the Euler class $a : S^0 \rightarrow S^{\bar{\rho}}$ is null once we restrict to $H \subsetneq G$, and therefore $\text{res}_H^G L$ and $N_H^G \text{res}_H^G L$ are null. The existence of a ring map $N_H^G \text{res}_H^G L \rightarrow L$ then implies L is also null.

Localizing R in other ways produces similar issues, though it is conceivable that some norms do survive in these cases. Hill and Hopkins [9, 10] and White (cf. [16]) give precise criteria for when they do. Thus, we are led to study commutative ring G -spectra equipped with some, but not all norms. These are called N_∞ -ring spectra, because of the homotopy coherence enjoyed by the multiplicative structure. More generally, an N_∞ algebra is an object, equipped with a homotopy commutative monoid structure, and additional transfer maps that are compatible with it. This notion of algebraic structure can evidently be interpreted in other homotopical contexts, and Blumberg and Hill have axiomatized the essential features in their definition of N_∞ operads [3].

An N_∞ G -operad is a representing object for homotopy commutative monoids, equipped with additional equivariant transfer maps. When G is the trivial group, an N_∞ operad is an E_∞ operad in the usual sense. Though there are many different point-set models of E_∞ operads, all such operads are equivalent, because they are connected through zigzags of weak equivalences. This is completely false equivariantly. As before, there are many different point-set models of N_∞ operads, but there are meaningful distinctions even after we pass to homotopy.

Fortunately, the homotopy category $\text{Ho}(N_\infty\text{-Op}^G)$ of N_∞ G -operads is relatively simple. It is equivalent to a certain poset $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ of G -indexing systems (cf. [3, 5, 8, 14]), where the indexing system associated to an N_∞ operad is an algebraic object that encodes the additional transfers. In this sense, the homotopy theory of N_∞ operads is essentially algebraic. One can also model the entire homotopy theory of N_∞ G -operads with discrete operads in the category of G -sets (cf. [14]). It follows that all homotopical constructions on N_∞ operads can be performed in pure combinatorics, and then transported into topology after the fact (cf. [15]). This gives another sense in which N_∞ operads are algebraic.

Unfortunately, this point of view completely ignores the naturally occurring geometry. One of the initial motivations behind the study of N_∞ operads was a desire to understand the relationship between additive and multiplicative structures on equivariant spectra. From a classical standpoint, such operations arise for very different reasons. Additive operations are constructed by embedding finite G -sets into finite dimensional subrepresentations of a universe U , and then applying the Pontryagin–Thom construction to their tubular neighborhoods. There are many possible choices, which are neatly parametrized by the colimit $\mathcal{D}(U) = \text{colim}_{V \subset U} \mathcal{D}(V)$ of little V -disks operads, where V ranges over finite dimensional subrepresentations of U . Unfortunately, the operad $\mathcal{D}(U)$ has poor point-set-level properties, and does not naturally act on many things. This issue is fixed by thickening $\mathcal{D}(U)$ to the Steiner operad $\mathcal{K}(U)$, and actions of Steiner operads are the basis of a recognition principle for equivariant infinite loop spaces (cf. [7]).

In contrast, multiplicative operations on a spectrum $E \in \mathbf{Sp}(U)$ are classically constructed by internalizing the external smash product $E^{\bar{n}} \in \mathbf{Sp}(U^{\oplus n})$ along a linear isometry

$f : U^{\oplus n} \rightarrow U$, and then mapping back to E . As before, there are many possible choices for f , and the linear isometries operad $\mathcal{L}(U)$ parametrizes all of the options. From a conceptual standpoint, actions of the linear isometries operad can be internalized to the smash product of S_G -modules (cf. [6, 13]), and this construction gave rise to the first symmetric monoidal category of spectra. Excellent discussions of Steiner and linear isometries operads can be found in [3, 7].

The operads $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ are the natural, geometric examples of $N_\infty G$ -operads. Therefore, it is sensible to examine their properties more closely. When G is the trivial group, both $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ are E_∞ operads, and consequently, they are equivalent. A natural question is whether this remains true equivariantly. The first surprise is that there are incomplete universes U such that $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ are inequivalent [3]. In this paper, we shall further quantify just how different Steiner and linear isometries operads can be, in terms of the corresponding indexing systems. The asymmetry is stark.

Another natural question, first posed by Blumberg and Hill, is “whether or not all homotopy types in $N_\infty\text{-Op}^G$ are realized by the operads that ‘arise in nature,’ i.e., the equivariant Steiner and linear isometries operads” [3, p. 22]. Nonequivariantly, this is true because there is only one E_∞ operad up to equivalence. While one might suspect this is false equivariantly, our second surprise is just how false it is. In what follows, we shall give numerous counterexamples, and we shall demonstrate that the indexing systems that correspond to Steiner and linear isometries operads are often in the minority.

We take a moment to address Blumberg and Hill’s question. The answer depends heavily on the ambient group, but it is “no” in most cases. Given a prime p , the answer is “yes” for the cyclic groups C_p and C_{p^2} , but it is “no” for C_{p^n} when $n \geq 3$, and it is “no” for $(C_p)^{\times n}$ when $n \geq 2$. Given distinct primes p and q , it is “yes” for C_{pq} provided that $p, q > 3$, but “no” otherwise. In general, if G contains a tower $1 \subsetneq L \subsetneq H \subsetneq G$, or if G is a noncyclic finite abelian group, then there is at least one $N_\infty G$ -operad that is inequivalent to every Steiner and linear isometries operad (Theorems 4.3 and 4.15). There are often many more. For example, only 9 of the 19 homotopy types of $N_\infty K_4$ -operads correspond to Steiner and linear isometries operads. We fare no better in the non-abelian case. Only 5 of the 9 Σ_3 -homotopy types and only 22 of the 68 Q_8 -homotopy types correspond to such operads.

Thus, we refine Blumberg and Hill’s problem. For any given group G , we pose the following.

QUESTION 1.2. What properties characterize the Steiner and linear isometries G -operads among all $N_\infty G$ -operads?

In light of the equivalence $\text{Ho}(N_\infty\text{-Op}^G) \simeq \mathbf{Ind}(G)$, we seek algebraic properties that detect when a given G -indexing system $\mathcal{I} \in \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ corresponds to some $\mathcal{K}(U)$ or $\mathcal{L}(U)$. In [3, p. 17], Blumberg and Hill observe that every \mathcal{I} obtained from a linear isometries operad satisfies the following condition¹:

$$\text{If } K \subset L \subset H \subset G \text{ and } H/K \in \mathcal{I}, \text{ then } L/K \in \mathcal{I} \text{ and } H/L \in \mathcal{I}. \tag{\Lambda}$$

Among experts, condition (Λ) was considered the most promising criterion for determining whether an indexing system corresponds to a linear isometries operad. We began this project hoping to establish sufficiency, but unfortunately, this is not true. We provide explicit counterexamples when $G = K_4, Q_8, \Sigma_3$, and C_6 (cf. Section 5). Thus, we must

¹Reproduced in this paper as Proposition 5.1.

continue the search for conditions on indexing systems, which encode the peculiarities of Steiner and linear isometries operads.

The homotopy types of Steiner and linear isometries G -operads are determined by the representation theory of G over the reals, but the translation to the algebra of indexing systems is surprisingly bad. The collection $\mathbf{Uni}(G)$ of all isoclasses of G -universes forms a cube, the poset category $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is a lattice, and we obtain two natural functions $\mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightrightarrows \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ by sending a G -universe U to the indexing systems corresponding to $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$. Neither of these functions are lattice maps in general (Proposition 2.7). Thus, we eschew a top-down approach in favor of a more direct attack. We elaborate on Blumberg and Hill's computations, and then we look for patterns after the fact. We prove the following.

THEOREM 4.11 *Let G be a finite abelian group and let \mathcal{I} be a G -indexing system. Then \mathcal{I} corresponds to a G -Steiner operad if and only if \mathcal{I} is generated by a set of G -orbits $\{G/H_1, \dots, G/H_n\}$ such that each G/H_i is cyclic when regarded as a quotient group of G .*

The key point is that the homotopy type of $\mathcal{K}(U)$ ultimately depends on the isotropy groups of points in the irreducible subrepresentations of U (Theorem 4.6). One can prove similar theorems for any given finite group G , but the results are not nearly as uniform.

On the other hand, there is nothing remotely like Theorem 4.6 for $\mathcal{L}(U)$, and we suspect there never will be. The behavior of linear isometries G -operads is just too dependent on the representation theory of G , and this does not translate well to indexing systems. Thus, we believe that the most fruitful path forward will be to analyze linear isometries operads on a case-by-case basis, for small subclasses of finite groups. The same can also be said for Steiner operads. Theorem 4.11 above is uncharacteristically simple, and is mostly a reflection of the representation theory for finite abelian groups.

We begin our incremental analysis of linear isometries operads by specializing G to finite cyclic groups. This reduces the problem to a pleasant puzzle in modular arithmetic (Proposition 5.15), and we ultimately identify two cases where our original hopes about linear isometries operads are met.

THEOREMS 5.18 AND 5.20. *Let G be a finite cyclic group, whose order is either a prime power or a product of two distinct primes greater than 3. If \mathcal{I} is a G -indexing system, then \mathcal{I} corresponds to a G -linear isometries operad if and only if \mathcal{I} satisfies condition (Λ) .*

As mentioned above, Blumberg and Hill observed the necessity of (Λ) in [3], and we prove sufficiency by direct construction. Surprisingly, these constructions do not work when $G = C_{2q}$ or C_{3q} . This further underscores the disconnect between the representation theory of C_{pq} , which varies in p and q , and the algebra of C_{pq} -indexing systems, which does not. In general, we believe that (Λ) should be sufficient for detecting C_N -linear isometries operads, provided that the prime factors of N are sufficiently large relative to the number of distinct factors of N . However, we do not have a proof, and the direct approach in this paper is unlikely to extend much further.

We end with a comment on our formalism. Theorems 4.11, 5.18, and 5.20 are stated in Sections 4 and 5 using different, but logically equivalent language. Briefly, an indexing system \mathcal{I} is completely determined by the orbits it contains, and with a bit of thought, one can also recast all structure in \mathcal{I} in such terms. We call the result a *transfer system* (Definition 3.4). Informally, the transfer system associated to an N_∞ G -operad \mathcal{O} specifies the additive transfers on \mathcal{O} -algebra G -spaces, and the multiplicative transfers on \mathcal{O} -algebra G -spectra. The switch to transfer systems makes many of our computations easier, and it also streamlines our notation.

The notion of a transfer system was also discovered in independent work of Balchin et al. [1]. They use transfer system formalism in their beautiful proof that $\mathbf{Ind}(C_{p^n})$ is isomorphic to the $(n + 1)$ st Stasheff polytope, and transfer systems are also used in Balchin–Bearup–Pech–Roitzheim’s subsequent work on $N_\infty C_{pqr}$ -operads [2]. We are confident that transfer systems will have further applications.

1.1. Organization. The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we review some background material and give a more leisurely introduction to the characterization problem. In Section 3, we introduce transfer systems. We prove that they are equivalent to indexing systems (Theorem 3.7), and then we give a few examples (Figures 1–4). From here, we turn to the characterization problem. In Section 4, we analyze Steiner operads, starting with general finite groups (Theorem 4.6), and then we specialize to finite abelian groups (Theorem 4.11). In Section 5, we do the same for linear isometries operads. There is not much we can say in general, so we quickly specialize to finite cyclic groups C_N , and then to C_{p^n} and C_{pq} (Theorems 5.18 and 5.20). The Appendix explains how to compute the transfer system generated from a prescribed set of relations (Construction A.1), and then examines a few useful cases. We rely on these calculations throughout the paper.

CONVENTION 1.3. In what follows, G denotes a finite group with unit e . When $G = C_n$, we write $\lambda(k) = \lambda_n(k) : C_n \rightarrow SO(2) \cong S^1$ for the two-dimensional real representation of C_n that sends a chosen generator $g \in C_n$ to $e^{2\pi ik/n}$. When G is noncyclic, we use λ to denote the pullback of such a representation along a quotient $G \rightarrow C_n$. We write σ for the sign representation of C_2 and its pullbacks.

2. The characterization problem. In this section, we describe the characterization problem (Problem 2.5) and indicate some obstacles toward its solution (Proposition 2.7). The passage from the real representation theory of a group G to the algebra of G -indexing systems is less transparent than one might hope, and this is why we take such a hands-on approach in later sections.

2.1. Overview. We begin by reviewing the basic theory of N_∞ operads, with an eye toward Steiner and linear isometries operads. For further discussion, we recommend [3, 7].

Let G be a finite group and let \mathbf{Top}^G be the category of left G -spaces. Throughout this paper, we understand G -operads to be symmetric operads in \mathbf{Top}^G with respect to the cartesian product. The prototypical example is the endomorphism G -operad for a G -space X . Its n th level is the G -space $\mathbf{Top}_G(X^{\times n}, X)$ of all continuous, but not necessarily equivariant, maps $X^{\times n} \rightarrow X$. The group G acts by conjugation. Little disks operads constitute another important class of examples. Suppose V is a finite dimensional real G -representation and let $D(V)$ denote the unit disk in V . A little V -disk is an affine, but not necessarily equivariant, map of the form $av + b : D(V) \rightarrow D(V)$, and the n th level of the little V -disks operad $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is the space of all n -tuples of disjoint little V -disks.

An $N_\infty G$ -operad is a G -operad \mathcal{O} that has the following three properties:

- (1) the $G \times \Sigma_n$ -space $\mathcal{O}(n)$ is Σ_n -free for every $n \geq 0$;
- (2) the fixed-point subspace $\mathcal{O}(n)^\Gamma$ is either empty or contractible for every $n \geq 0$ and subgroup $\Gamma \subset G \times \Sigma_n$; and
- (3) the fixed-point subspace $\mathcal{O}(n)^G$ is nonempty for every $n \geq 0$.

Such operads parametrize the multiplicative structures that typically remain on localizations of genuine commutative ring G -spectra. These operads also parametrize the canonical additive and multiplicative structures on spectra over incomplete universes. Recall that a G -universe is a countably infinite dimensional real G -inner product space, which contains each of its subrepresentations infinitely often, and which contains trivial summands. For any G -universe U , the natural multiplication on spectra indexed over U is parametrized by the N_∞ linear isometries operad $\mathcal{L}(U)$. Its n th level is the space of all linear, but not necessarily equivariant, isometries $U^{\oplus n} \hookrightarrow U$. One would like to say that the natural additive structure is parametrized by the N_∞ operad $\mathcal{D}(U) = \text{colim}_{V \subset U} \mathcal{D}(V)$, where V ranges over all finite dimensional subrepresentations of U . Unfortunately, the operad $\mathcal{D}(U)$ does not naturally act on equivariant infinite loop spaces, because the point-set-level colimit that defines $\mathcal{D}(U)$ is not compatible with suspension.

The standard work-around is to use Steiner operads $\mathcal{K}(U)$ instead. Suppose V is a finite dimensional real G -representation and let R_V be the G -space of distance-reducing, but not necessarily equivariant, embeddings $V \hookrightarrow V$. A V -Steiner path is a map $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow R_V$ such that $h(1) = \text{id}$, and the n th level of the Steiner operad $\mathcal{K}(V)$ is the space of all n -tuples (h_1, \dots, h_n) of V -Steiner paths such that the images of $h_1(0), \dots, h_n(0)$ are disjoint. For any G -universe U , we let $\mathcal{K}(U) = \text{colim}_{V \subset U} \mathcal{K}(V)$. These Steiner operads do act on equivariant infinite loop spaces.

We declare a map $\varphi : \mathcal{O}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_2$ between N_∞ operads to be a *weak equivalence* if $\varphi : \mathcal{O}_1(n)^\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_2(n)^\Gamma$ is a weak homotopy equivalence of topological spaces for every $n \geq 0$ and subgroup $\Gamma \subset G \times \Sigma_n$. Under mild point-set-level conditions, a weak equivalence between N_∞ operads induces a Quillen equivalence between the associated model categories of algebra G -spectra [3, Theorem A.3]. The Steiner operad $\mathcal{K}(U)$ is equivalent to the infinite little disks operad $\mathcal{D}(U)$, but there are generally universes U such that $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ are inequivalent [3, Theorem 4.22].

By the usual product trick [12, Proposition 3.10], the homotopy type of an N_∞ G -operad \mathcal{O} is completely determined by the subgroups $\Gamma \subset G \times \Sigma_n$ such that $\mathcal{O}(n)^\Gamma$ is nonempty. Moreover, the set of such Γ must be closed under subconjugacy, and must satisfy additional closure conditions that encode operadic composition. It is convenient to phrase these conditions in coordinate-free terms. By Σ -freeness, the relevant subgroups $\Gamma \subset G \times \Sigma_n$ all intersect $\{e\} \times \Sigma_n$ trivially. Such subgroups are typically called *graph subgroups*. Every graph subgroup $\Gamma \subset G \times \Sigma_n$ is the graph of a permutation representation $\sigma : H \rightarrow \Sigma_n$ of some subgroup $H \subset G$. Conversely, if T is a finite H -set, then the graph of a permutation representation of T is a graph subgroup $\Gamma(T) \subset G \times \Sigma_T$. We say that an N_∞ operad \mathcal{O} *admits* T if $\mathcal{O}(T)^{\Gamma(T)}$ is nonempty. The (graded) class of all admissible sets of an N_∞ operad forms an *indexing system* in the sense given next.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let G be a finite group and let $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ denote the set of all subgroups of G . A *class of finite G -subgroup actions* is a class \mathcal{X} , equipped with a function $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sub}(G)$, such that the fiber over each $H \in \mathbf{Sub}(G)$ is a class of finite H -sets. Write $\mathcal{X}(H)$ for the fiber over H .

A *G -indexing system* \mathcal{I} is a class of finite G -subgroup actions which satisfies the following closure conditions:

- (1) (trivial sets) For any subgroup $H \subset G$, the class $\mathcal{I}(H)$ contains all finite, trivial H -actions.
- (2) (isomorphism) For any subgroup $H \subset G$ and finite H -sets S and T , if $S \in \mathcal{I}(H)$ and $S \cong T$, then $T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$.

- (3) (restriction) For any subgroups $K \subset H \subset G$ and finite H -set T , if $T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $\text{res}_K^H T \in \mathcal{I}(K)$.
- (4) (conjugation) For any subgroup $H \subset G$, group element $g \in G$, and finite H -set T , if $T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $c_g T \in \mathcal{I}(gHg^{-1})$.
- (5) (subobjects) For any subgroup $H \subset G$ and finite H -sets S and T , if $T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$ and $S \subset T$, then $S \in \mathcal{I}(H)$.
- (6) (coproducts) For any subgroup $H \subset G$ and finite H -sets S and T , if $S \in \mathcal{I}(H)$ and $T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $S \sqcup T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$.
- (7) (self-induction) For any subgroups $K \subset H \subset G$ and finite K -set T , if $T \in \mathcal{I}(K)$ and $H/K \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $\text{ind}_K^H T \in \mathcal{I}(H)$.

We call the elements of $\mathcal{I}(H)$ the *admissible H -sets of \mathcal{I}* . Let $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ denote the poset of all G -indexing systems, ordered under inclusion.

For any group G , there is a maximum indexing system **Set**, whose H -fiber is the class of all finite H -sets, and there is a minimum indexing system **triv**, whose H -fiber is the class of all finite, trivial H -actions. The meet of two indexing systems \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} is the level-wise intersection $(\mathcal{I} \wedge \mathcal{J})(H) = \mathcal{I}(H) \cap \mathcal{J}(H)$, and the join of two indexing systems is the smallest indexing system that contains the level-wise union $(\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{J})(H) = \mathcal{I}(H) \cup \mathcal{J}(H)$. Thus $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is a lattice. It is finite because indexing systems are determined by the orbits they contain.

DEFINITION 2.2. A G -indexing system \mathcal{I} is a Λ -indexing system if it also satisfies

- (Λ) For any subgroups $K \subset L \subset H \subset G$, if $H/K \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $L/K \in \mathcal{I}(L)$ and $H/L \in \mathcal{I}(H)$.

If \mathcal{I} is any indexing system and $H/K \in \mathcal{I}(H)$, then $L/K \in \mathcal{I}(L)$ because \mathcal{I} is closed under restriction and subobjects. The extra condition for Λ -indexing systems is that $H/L \in \mathcal{I}(H)$. The class of admissible sets of a linear isometries operad is always a Λ -indexing system [3, p. 17].

REMARK 2.3. Condition (Λ) is a kind of horn-filling property. Suppose that we have a chain of subgroups $H_0 \subset H_1 \subset H_2 \subset \dots \subset H_n$, regarded as a n -simplex in $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$. If the orbit H_n/H_0 is admissible for a Λ -indexing system \mathcal{I} , then every suborbit H_i/H_j with $i \geq j$ must also be admissible for \mathcal{I} .

Taking admissible sets defines a functor $A : N_\infty\text{-Op}^G \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ from the category of N_∞ G -operads to the poset category $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ of G -indexing systems. The classification theorem states that A induces an equivalence after we invert weak equivalences.

THEOREM 2.4 [3, 5, 8, 14]. Taking admissible sets induces an equivalence $A : \text{Ho}(N_\infty\text{-Op}^G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ of 1-categories.

In their pioneering work, Blumberg and Hill proved that the admissible sets functor $A : \text{Ho}(N_\infty\text{-Op}^G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is full and faithful [3, Theorem 3.24], and subsequent, independent work in [5, 8, 14] established surjectivity. However, the constructions in [5, 8, 14] are all essentially algebraic. For example, the simplest N_∞ operads considered in [14] are constructed by generating a free discrete operad on the desired operations, and then attaching cells to kill all homotopy. All N_∞ operads arise in this way, up to equivalence, which reflects the fact that the definitions of N_∞ operads and indexing systems only axiomatize general features of equivariant composition. It is natural to ask how the geometry of Steiner and linear isometries operads is encoded by the algebra of indexing systems.

PROBLEM 2.5. Given a finite group G , identify extra algebraic conditions on indexing systems that characterize the images of the Steiner operads and linear isometries operads under the map $A : \text{Ho}(N_\infty\text{-Op}^G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$.

We shall solve this problem in a few, special cases.

2.2. Structural obstacles. Suppose that U is a G -universe, and let $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ be the corresponding Steiner and linear isometries operads. Problem 2.5 asks what the possible values of $A(\mathcal{K}(U))$ and $A(\mathcal{L}(U))$ are. One’s first thought might be to leverage relations between universes into relations between indexing systems. Unfortunately, this approach does not work as well as one might hope.

To start, note that the admissible sets of $\mathcal{K}(U)$ and $\mathcal{L}(U)$ depend only on the isomorphism class of U . Thus, we introduce notation.

DEFINITION 2.6. Let $\mathbf{Uni}(G)$ denote the set of all isomorphism classes $[U]$ of G -universes U .

We declare $[U] \leq [U']$ if there is a G -embedding $U \hookrightarrow U'$ for some representatives U and U' . The minimum element of $\mathbf{Uni}(G)$ is the class of a trivial universe, and the maximum element is the class of a complete universe. The join of $[U]$ and $[U']$ is represented by $U \oplus U'$, and the meet $[U] \wedge [U']$ is the universe that contains infinitely many copies of each irreducible V that embeds into both U and U' . Thus, $\mathbf{Uni}(G)$ is a lattice. It is isomorphic to an n -cube, where n is the number of nontrivial irreducible real representations of G , up to isomorphism.

The lattice $\mathbf{Uni}(G)$ carries a right action by the group $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ of automorphisms of G . Given a class $[U] \in \mathbf{Uni}(G)$ and an automorphism $\sigma \in \mathbf{Aut}(G)$, we declare $[U] \cdot \sigma$ to be the class represented by the G -universe $G \xrightarrow{\sigma} G \rightarrow O(U)$. On the other hand, $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is also a lattice, and it inherits a right $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -action from the corresponding action on G . Explicitly, given $\sigma \in \mathbf{Aut}(G)$ we declare

- (i) $g \cdot \sigma = \sigma^{-1}(g)$ for all $g \in G$,
- (ii) $H \cdot \sigma = \sigma^{-1}H$ for every subgroup $H \subset G$,
- (iii) $T \cdot \sigma = [\sigma^{-1}H \xrightarrow{\sigma} H \rightarrow \mathbf{Perm}(T)]$ for every subgroup $H \subset G$ and finite H -set T , and
- (iv) $\mathcal{I} \cdot \sigma = \{T \cdot \sigma \mid T \in \mathcal{I}\}$ for every G -indexing system \mathcal{I} .

These formulas define $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -actions on G , $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, \mathbf{Set} , and $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$.

Ideally, the functions

$$A(\mathcal{K}(-)), A(\mathcal{L}(-)) : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightrightarrows \mathbf{Ind}(G)$$

would preserve all structure in sight. That is too optimistic.

PROPOSITION 2.7. *Neither $A(\mathcal{K}(-))$ nor $A(\mathcal{L}(-))$ is a lattice map in general.*

Proof. Example 2.8 shows that $A(\mathcal{K}(-))$ does not preserve meets when $G = C_5$, and Example 2.9 shows that $A(\mathcal{L}(-))$ does not preserve the order when $G = C_9$. The calculations in Examples 5.9, 5.10, and 5.17 provide similar counterexamples. \square

Here is the problem for Steiner operads. By [3, Theorem 4.19], the operad $\mathcal{K}(U) \simeq \mathcal{D}(U)$ admits H/K if and only if there is an H -embedding $H/K \hookrightarrow \text{res}_H^G U$. This complicates things when nonisomorphic G -representations decompose into the same orbits. Recall the C_n -representations $\lambda(k)$ described in Convention 1.3.

EXAMPLE 2.8. Suppose $G = C_5$. The C_5 -universes $U_1 = (\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda(1))^\infty$ and $U_2 = (\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda(2))^\infty$ are incomparable, but the free orbit C_5/C_1 embeds into both of them. Hence, $A(\mathcal{K}(U_1)) = A(\mathcal{K}(U_2)) = \mathbf{Set}$, and $A(\mathcal{K}(U_1)) \wedge A(\mathcal{K}(U_2)) = \mathbf{Set}$. On the other hand, we have $[U_1] \wedge [U_2] = [\mathbb{R}^\infty]$, and thus $A(\mathcal{K}([U_1] \wedge [U_2])) = \mathbf{triv}$. Therefore, $A(\mathcal{K}(-))$ does not preserve meets.

As for linear isometries operads, [3, Theorem 4.18] states that the operad $\mathcal{L}(U)$ admits an orbit H/K if and only if there is an H -embedding $\text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^G U \hookrightarrow \text{res}_H^G U$. This complicates things because we cannot analyze the problem one irreducible subrepresentation of U at a time.

EXAMPLE 2.9. Let $G = C_9$ and consider the incomplete universes $U_1 = (\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda(3))^\infty$ and $U_2 = (\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda(1) \oplus \lambda(3))^\infty$. Then $[U_1] < [U_2]$, but we shall see that $A(\mathcal{L}(U_1))$ and $A(\mathcal{L}(U_2))$ are incomparable.

First, consider the admissibles of $\mathcal{L}(U_1)$. The restriction $\text{res}_{C_3}^{C_9} U_1$ is a trivial C_3 -universe and $\text{ind}_{C_3}^{C_9} \text{res}_{C_3}^{C_9} U_1 \cong U_1$. Hence $\mathcal{L}(U_1)$ admits C_9/C_3 . On the other hand, $\text{ind}_{C_1}^{C_3} \text{res}_{C_1}^{C_9} U_1$ is a complete C_3 -universe, and thus $\mathcal{L}(U_1)$ does not admit C_3/C_1 .

Now consider the admissibles of $\mathcal{L}(U_2)$. The restriction $\text{res}_{C_3}^{C_9} U_2$ is a complete C_3 -universe, and hence $\mathcal{L}(U_2)$ admits C_3/C_1 . On the other hand, $\text{ind}_{C_3}^{C_9} \text{res}_{C_3}^{C_9} U_2$ is a complete C_9 -universe, and therefore $\mathcal{L}(U_2)$ does not admit C_9/C_3 .

That being said, we can salvage the situation to some extent.

PROPOSITION 2.10. *The function $A_{\mathcal{K}} = A(\mathcal{K}(-)) : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant, and it preserves the order, the maximum element, the minimum element, and joins. It is not always order-reflecting, meet-preserving, or injective.*

Proof. Composing embeddings of orbits with embeddings of universes proves that $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ is order-preserving, and applying $(-) \cdot \sigma$ and $(-) \cdot \sigma^{-1}$ shows that T embeds into $\text{res}_H^G U$ if and only if $T \cdot \sigma$ embeds into $U \cdot \sigma$. It follows that $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ preserves the $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -action. We have $A_{\mathcal{K}}([\mathbb{R}^\infty]) = \mathbf{triv}$ because the only orbits that embed in \mathbb{R}^∞ are trivial, and $A_{\mathcal{K}}([\mathbb{R}[G]^\infty]) = \mathbf{Set}$ because every orbit embeds in $\mathbb{R}[G]$. By Proposition 4.5 $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ preserves joins, and Example 2.8 shows that $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ need not reflect the order, preserve meets, or be injective. □

PROPOSITION 2.11. *The function $A_{\mathcal{L}} = A(\mathcal{L}(-)) : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G)$ is $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -equivariant, and it preserves maximum and minimum elements. It is not always order-preserving, order-reflecting, join-preserving, meet-preserving, or injective.*

Proof. We begin with the $\mathbf{Aut}(G)$ -equivariance. Right multiplication $(-) \cdot \sigma$ preserves embeddings, and it commutes with restriction and induction. Therefore, $\text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_H^G U$ embeds into $\text{res}_H^G U$ if and only if $\text{ind}_{\sigma^{-1}K}^{\sigma^{-1}H} \text{res}_{\sigma^{-1}H}^G (U\sigma)$ embeds into $\text{res}_{\sigma^{-1}H}^G (U\sigma)$. It follows $H/K \in A_{\mathcal{L}}([U])$ if and only if $(H/K)\sigma \in A_{\mathcal{L}}([U]\sigma)$, and passing to coproducts shows $A_{\mathcal{L}}([U])\sigma = A_{\mathcal{L}}([U]\sigma)$. The map $A_{\mathcal{L}}$ preserves minimum and maximum elements because no nontrivial universe embeds in a trivial one, and every universe embeds into a complete one.

Consider the universes in Example 2.8 once more. Keeping the same notation, we have $A_{\mathcal{L}}(U_1) = A_{\mathcal{L}}(U_2) = \mathbf{triv}$, and therefore $A_{\mathcal{L}}$ is not injective or order-reflecting for $G = C_5$. Example 2.9 shows that $A_{\mathcal{L}}$ is not order-preserving for $G = C_9$, and therefore $A_{\mathcal{L}}$ does not preserve all joins and meets in that case, either. □

The failure of $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ to preserve meets is a nuisance, but it is counterbalanced by the fact that $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ preserves joins. The failure of $A_{\mathcal{L}}$ to preserve the order is more serious. It precludes

a clean, structural approach to Problem 2.5 for linear isometries operads. To move forward, we elaborate on Blumberg and Hill’s calculations of $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ and $A_{\mathcal{L}}$, and then we study the formulas that fall out.

3. Transfer systems. In this section, we take a detour to introduce formalism that simplifies our discussion of Problem 2.5. Indexing systems are proper class-sized objects, but they are determined by finite sets of orbits. Reformulating Definition 2.1 in these terms leads to our notion of a *transfer system* (Definition 3.4). We prove that transfer systems are equivalent to indexing systems (Theorem 3.7) and to the indexing categories of [4] (Corollary 3.9). We also give a handful of examples in Section 3.2. We reiterate that Balchin et al. [1] have independently developed the same formalism.

3.1. The data in an indexing system. There are several ways to think of indexing systems. From an operadic standpoint, they are equivalent to homotopy types of N_{∞} operads (Theorem 2.4). From an algebraic standpoint, they are equivalent to indexing categories in the sense given next [4, Theorem 3.17].

DEFINITION 3.1. Let \mathbf{Set}_{fin}^G denote the category of finite G -sets. A G -indexing category is a wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategory $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbf{Set}_{fin}^G$. We write $\mathbf{IndCat}(G)$ for the poset of all G -indexing categories.

Such categories naturally parametrize the transfers on incomplete Mackey functors and the norms on incomplete Tambara functors.

We now introduce *transfer systems*, which encode generating data in indexing systems and indexing categories. Informally, a transfer system is a diagram of the orbits in an indexing system, or the intersection of an indexing category $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbf{Set}_{fin}^G$ with the orbit category \mathcal{O}_G . We consider the relationship to indexing systems first.

DEFINITION 3.2. Suppose \mathcal{I} is a G -indexing system. We define the *graph of \mathcal{I}* to be the set $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, equipped with the binary relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}}$ as follows:

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad K \subset H \text{ and } H/K \in \mathcal{I}.$$

We think of subgroups $H \subset G$ as vertices, and relations $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} H$ as directed edges. The indexing system axioms imply the following properties of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}}$.

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Suppose that \mathcal{I} is a G -indexing system. Then $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}}$ is*

- (a) *a partial order,*
- (b) *a refinement of the subset relation: if $K \rightarrow H$, then $K \subset H$,*
- (c) *closed under conjugation: if $K \rightarrow H$, then $(gKg^{-1}) \rightarrow (gHg^{-1})$ for every group element $g \in G$, and*
- (d) *closed under restriction: if $K \rightarrow H$ and $L \subset H$, then $(K \cap L) \rightarrow L$.*

If \mathcal{I} is a Λ -indexing system, then \rightarrow also is

- (e) *saturated: if $K \rightarrow H$ and $K \subset L \subset H$, then $K \rightarrow L$ and $L \rightarrow H$.*

Proof. Part (b) holds by fiat. For (a), reflexivity holds because \mathcal{I} contains all trivial actions, and antisymmetry follows from (b). For transitivity, suppose $K \rightarrow L$ and $L \rightarrow H$. Then $L/K \in \mathcal{I}$ and $H/L \in \mathcal{I}$, and hence $H/K \cong \text{ind}_L^H L/K \in \mathcal{I}$ because \mathcal{I} is closed under isomorphism and self-induction. Condition (c) holds because if $K \rightarrow H$, then $H/K \in \mathcal{I}$,

and hence $gHg^{-1}/gKg^{-1} \cong c_g H/K \in \mathcal{I}$ because \mathcal{I} is closed under isomorphism and conjugation. Condition (d) holds because we have an embedding $L/(L \cap K) \hookrightarrow \text{res}_L^H H/K$, and \mathcal{I} is closed under restriction and subobjects. Condition (e) is a restatement of condition (Δ). \square

Thus, we make a definition.

DEFINITION 3.4. Let G be a finite group. A G -transfer system is a partial order on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, which refines the subset relation, and which is closed under conjugation and restriction in the sense of Proposition 3.3. We use arrows \rightarrow to denote transfer systems. A transfer system \rightarrow is *saturated* if it also satisfies condition (e) above. Let $\mathbf{Tr}(G)$ denote the poset of all G -transfer systems \rightarrow ordered under refinement, i.e. declare $\rightarrow_1 \leq \rightarrow_2$ if and only if $K \rightarrow_1 H$ implies $K \rightarrow_2 H$ for all $K, H \subset G$.

REMARK 3.5. We explain the terminology. Suppose \mathcal{O} is an N_∞ G -operad. The transfer system $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{O}}$ corresponding to the class of \mathcal{O} -admissible sets satisfies

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{O}} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad K \subset H \text{ and } \mathcal{O}([H : K])^{\Gamma(H/K)} \neq \emptyset.$$

We shall see that a relation $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{O}} H$ gives rise to a transfer map on \mathcal{O} -algebras.

Suppose K and H are subgroups such that $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{O}} H$, and write $n = [H : K]$. Order H/K as $\{r_1 K < \dots < r_n K\}$, let $\Gamma = \Gamma(H/K)$ be graph of the corresponding permutation representation $\sigma : H \rightarrow \Sigma_n$, and choose a Γ -fixed operation $f \in \mathcal{O}(n)$. If X is an \mathcal{O} -algebra G -space, then there is a transfer map

$$\text{tr}_K^H(x) = f(r_1 x, \dots, r_n x) : X^K \rightarrow X^H.$$

On the other hand, if we regard f as a map $\frac{G \times \Sigma_n}{\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$, then we obtain a G -map

$$\bar{\text{tr}}_K^H : G \times_H X^{\times H/K} \cong \frac{G \times \Sigma_n}{\Gamma} \times_{\Sigma_n} X^{\times n} \xrightarrow{f \times \text{id}} \mathcal{O}(n) \times_{\Sigma_n} X^{\times n} \longrightarrow X.$$

Here $X^{\times H/K}$ is the space $X^{\times n}$ equipped with the H -action

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (hx_{\sigma(h)^{-1}1}, \dots, hx_{\sigma(h)^{-1}n})$$

and the isomorphism $G \times_H X^{\times H/K} \cong \frac{G \times \Sigma_n}{\Gamma} \times_{\Sigma_n} X^{\times n}$ identifies $[g, (x_1, \dots, x_n)]$ with $[[g, 1], (gx_1, \dots, gx_n)]$. The map $\bar{\text{tr}}_K^H$ is an external version of $\text{tr}_K^H : X^K \rightarrow X^H$. We recover tr_K^H by taking H -fixed points of the adjoint $X^{\times H/K} \rightarrow \text{res}_H^G X$, and then composing with the map $X^K \cong (X^{\times H/K})^H$ that identifies x with $(r_1 x, \dots, r_n x)$.

Similarly, if E is an \mathcal{O} -algebra G -spectrum, then by [3, Construction 6.5], we obtain an external norm map

$$\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_K^H : G_+ \wedge_H N_K^H \text{res}_K^G E \cong \frac{G \times \Sigma_n}{\Gamma}_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_n} E^{\wedge n} \xrightarrow{f_+ \wedge \text{id}} \mathcal{O}(n)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_n} E^{\wedge n} \longrightarrow E.$$

Thus, relations in $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{O}}$ give rise to external additive and multiplicative transfers on \mathcal{O} -algebra G -spaces and G -spectra.

The construction of a transfer system from an indexing system is reversible, because indexing systems are determined by their orbits.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *If \rightarrow is a G -transfer system, then there is a unique G -indexing system $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{\rightarrow}$ such that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} = \rightarrow$. More specifically, $\mathcal{I}_{\rightarrow}(H)$ is the class of all finite*

coproducts of H -orbits H/K such that $K \rightarrow H$. The transfer system \rightarrow is saturated if and only if $\mathcal{I}_{\rightarrow}$ is a Λ -indexing system.

Proof. Fix a transfer system \rightarrow . If \mathcal{I} is an indexing system such that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} = \rightarrow$, then the orbits of \mathcal{I} must be those H/K such that $K \rightarrow H$, and \mathcal{I} must be the class of all finite coproducts of such orbits. Therefore, \mathcal{I} is unique if it exists.

We check that this recipe works. Define

$$\mathcal{I}_{\rightarrow}(H) := \left\{ \text{finite } H\text{-sets } T \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{there exist } n \geq 0 \text{ and } K_1, \dots, K_n \subset H \text{ such that} \\ T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n H/K_i \text{ and } K_i \rightarrow H \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n \end{array} \right\},$$

where empty coproducts are understood to be \emptyset . We must check that $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{\rightarrow}$ is a G -indexing system, and that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} = \rightarrow$.

We verify the axioms in Definition 2.1. Condition (1) holds because \rightarrow is reflexive. Condition (2) holds because coproducts are only defined up to isomorphism. Condition (3) holds because if $T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n H/K_i$ with $K_i \rightarrow H$, then for any $L \subset H$,

$$\text{res}_L^H T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n \text{res}_L^H H/K_i \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n \coprod_{a \in L \setminus H/K_i} L/(L \cap aK_i a^{-1}).$$

The right-hand side is a finite coproduct, and if $K_i \rightarrow H$, then for any $a \in L \setminus H/K_i$, we have $(aK_i a^{-1}) \rightarrow (aHa^{-1}) = H$ and also $(L \cap aK_i a^{-1}) \rightarrow L$, because \rightarrow is closed under conjugation and restriction. Condition (4) holds because if $T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n H/K_i$, then $c_g T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n gHg^{-1}/gK_i g^{-1}$, and \rightarrow is closed under conjugation. Condition (5) holds because every subobject of $T \cong \coprod_i H/K_i \in \mathcal{I}$ is still just a finite coproduct of orbits H/K with $K \rightarrow H$. Similarly for condition (6).

Suppose that $H/K \in \mathcal{I}$. Then $H/K \cong H/K'$ for some $K' \rightarrow H$. Therefore, $K = hK'h^{-1}$ for some $h \in H$, and thus $K = hK'h^{-1} \rightarrow hHh^{-1} = H$. Condition (7) follows, because if $T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n K/L_i \in \mathcal{I}$ for some $L_i \rightarrow K$ and $H/K \in \mathcal{I}$, then $K \rightarrow H$, and therefore $L_i \rightarrow H$ by transitivity. Thus, $\text{ind}_K^H T \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n H/L_i \in \mathcal{I}$. This proves that \mathcal{I} is an indexing system, and it is easy to see that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} = \rightarrow$.

Suppose the transfer system \rightarrow is saturated. If $H/K \in \mathcal{I}$ and $K \subset L \subset H$, then $K \rightarrow H$ as above, and therefore $K \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$. Hence $L/K, H/L \in \mathcal{I}$, and hence \mathcal{I} is a Λ -indexing system. The converse is similar. \square

In summary, we obtain the following result.

THEOREM 3.7. *The maps $\rightarrow_{\bullet} : \mathbf{Ind}(G) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Tr}(G) : \mathcal{I}_{\bullet}$ are inverse order isomorphisms, and they restrict to an isomorphism between the subposet of Λ -indexing systems and the subposet of saturated transfer systems.*

Proof. The set maps \rightarrow_{\bullet} and \mathcal{I}_{\bullet} are inverse by Propositions 3.3 and 3.6. We must check that they are order-preserving. Suppose that $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J}$. If $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} H$, then $H/K \in \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J}$, and therefore $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{J}} H$. Thus $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}}$ refines $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{J}}$. Conversely, if $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}}$ refines $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{J}}$, then every orbit in \mathcal{I} is also contained in \mathcal{J} . Therefore, $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J}$, because \mathcal{I} is generated by its orbits. \square

This makes precise the intuition that transfer systems are the sets of orbits in indexing systems.

We now consider the relationship between transfer systems and indexing categories, starting with a review of Blumberg and Hill’s isomorphism $\mathbf{Ind}(G) \cong \mathbf{IndCat}(G)$. For any indexing system \mathcal{I} , let $\mathbf{Set}_{\mathcal{I}}^G \subset \mathbf{Set}_{\text{fin}}^G$ be the indexing category consisting of those $f : S \rightarrow T$

such that $G_{f(s)}/G_s \in \mathcal{I}$ for every $s \in S$. Conversely, given any indexing category $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbf{Set}_{fin}^G$, let $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{D}}$ be the indexing system whose admissible H -sets are those T such that $T = p^{-1}(eH)$ for some $p : S \rightarrow G/H$ in \mathcal{D} .²

THEOREM 3.8 [4, Theorem 3.17]. *The maps $\mathbf{Set}_{\bullet}^G : \mathbf{Ind}(G) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{IndCat}(G) : \mathcal{I}_{\bullet}$ are inverse lattice isomorphisms.*

We obtain a composite isomorphism $\mathbf{Tr}(G) \cong \mathbf{Ind}(G) \cong \mathbf{IndCat}(G)$. Unwinding the definitions and simplifying yields the following formulas. For any transfer system $\rightsquigarrow \in \mathbf{Tr}(G)$, let $\mathbf{Set}_{\rightsquigarrow}^G \in \mathbf{IndCat}(G)$ consist of those morphisms $f : S \rightarrow T$ in \mathbf{Set}_{fin}^G such that $G_s \rightsquigarrow G_{f(s)}$ for every $s \in S$. Conversely, for any $\mathcal{D} \in \mathbf{IndCat}(G)$, let $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} \in \mathbf{Tr}(G)$ be the transfer system defined by

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad K \subset H \text{ and } (\pi : G/K \rightarrow G/H) \in \mathcal{D},$$

where π is the canonical projection map $\pi(gK) = gH$.

COROLLARY 3.9. *The lattice maps $\mathbf{Set}_{\bullet}^G : \mathbf{Tr}(G) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{IndCat}(G) : \rightarrow_{\bullet}$ are inverse.*

This makes precise the intuition that transfer systems are the intersection of indexing categories with the orbit category \mathcal{O}_G .

There is a chain of equivalences

$$\mathbf{Ho}(N_{\infty}\text{-Op}^G) \simeq \mathbf{Ind}(G) \cong \mathbf{IndCat}(G) \cong \mathbf{Tr}(G),$$

and therefore these structures all contain the same information. It is easy to identify the essential group-theoretic data from the standpoint of transfer systems.

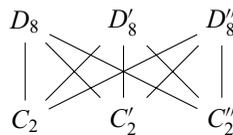
COROLLARY 3.10. *The lattices $\mathbf{Ind}(G)$, $\mathbf{IndCat}(G)$, and $\mathbf{Tr}(G)$, and the one-category $\mathbf{Ho}(N_{\infty}\text{-Op}^G)$ are determined by the lattice $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, together with the orbit space of the G -set*

$$\subset_G = \{(K, H) \in \mathbf{Sub}(G)^{\times 2} \mid K \subset H\}$$

under the diagonal conjugation G -action.

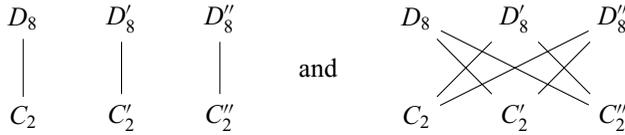
In particular, the lattice $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ determines everything if G is finite abelian, or if all subgroups of G are normal (e.g. if $G = Q_8$). In general, we must remember \subset_G/G and not just the set $\mathbf{Sub}(G)/G$ of conjugacy classes of subgroups, because the actions on the fibers of $\subset_G \rightarrow (\mathbf{Sub}(G)/G)^{\times 2}$ need not be transitive.

EXAMPLE 3.11. Let $G = \Sigma_4$. There are three conjugate copies of D_8 in Σ_4 , obtained by ordering the vertices of a square, and then taking the images of the associated permutation representations. There are three double-transpositions in Σ_4 which generate three conjugate copies of C_2 . These subgroups determine a copy of the bipartite graph



²The indexing system $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is obtained from the construction in [4, Lemma 3.18] by composing with the equivalence $\mathbf{Set}_{G/H}^G \simeq \mathbf{Set}^H$, and then taking object classes.

in $\mathbf{Sub}(\Sigma_4)$. For each copy of D_8 , one inclusion of C_2 corresponds to the rotation by π , and the other two inclusions correspond to reflections. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the vertical inclusions above are the rotations. We obtain two conjugacy classes of edges:



Thus, to specify a Σ_4 -transfer system, it is not enough to declare $[C_2] \rightarrow [D_8]$. We must also know which copies of C_2 are related to which copies of D_8 .

3.2. Examples of transfer systems. We now describe the lattice $\mathbf{Tr}(G)$ for a few small groups G . These examples illustrate how our formalism works, and they will be useful in the upcoming discussion of Steiner and linear isometries operads.

The lattice $\mathbf{Tr}(G)$ is determined by $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, equipped with the conjugation G -action. Thus, we focus on groups with small subgroup lattices. We start with the case of a tower. Balchin et al. have proven a marvelous theorem. Using a clever inductive argument, they show that $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{p^n})$ is isomorphic to the $(n + 1)$ st associahedron for any prime p and integer $n \geq 0$. To give the idea, we draw $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{p^n})$ for $0 \leq n \leq 3$ in Figure 1, but we heartily recommend their paper for the general argument.

Next, we generalize orthogonally. The lattice $\mathbf{Sub}(C_{p^2})$ is a three-tiered tower, and in Figure 2, we show what happens as the number of intermediate subgroups increases. We start with C_{pq} , where $p < q$ are prime, and the Klein four group K_4 . Write $K_4 = \{1, a, b, c\}$, where 1 is the identity and $ab = c$.

The pentagons that show up in $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{pq})$ and $\mathbf{Tr}(K_4)$ are copies of the pentagon that appears in $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{p^2})$. More generally, suppose that G is a finite abelian group with n proper, nontrivial subgroups that are pairwise incomparable. Then $\mathbf{Tr}(G)$ decomposes as a stacked pair of n -cubes with a layer of n transfer systems between them. Thus, if $G = (C_p)^{\times 2}$ for a prime p , then there are $p + 1$ intermediate subgroups and $2^{p+2} + p + 1$ transfer systems.

Now consider the quaternion group $Q_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$. Its subgroup lattice is obtained from the tower $\mathbf{Sub}(C_{p^3})$ by widening the upper two links into a copy of $\mathbf{Sub}(K_4)$. Accordingly, the lattice $\mathbf{Tr}(Q_8)$ exhibits features of both $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{p^3})$ and $\mathbf{Tr}(K_4)$, but the mixing is nontrivial. There are 68 total Q_8 -transfer systems, and the group $\mathbf{Out}(Q_8) \cong \Sigma_3$ acts on $\mathbf{Tr}(Q_8)$ because all subgroups of Q_8 are normal. As a Σ_3 -poset, $\mathbf{Tr}(Q_8)$ is a sum $\Sigma_3/1 + 17 \cdot \Sigma_3/((12)) + 11 \cdot \Sigma_3/\Sigma_3$ of 29 orbits, and we draw the quotient in Figure 3.

There is an evident copy of $\mathbf{Tr}(K_4)/\Sigma_3$ on the left edge of $\mathbf{Tr}(Q_8)/\Sigma_3$. As we move to the right, partially grown copies sprout up from the bottom, and we end with another fully grown copy of $\mathbf{Tr}(K_4)/\Sigma_3$ on the right. There is also a copy of the associahedron $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{p^3})$ in $\mathbf{Tr}(Q_8)$, spanned by the Q_8 -transfer systems as follows:



So far, we have only studied groups for which every subgroup is normal. We consider $G = \Sigma_3$ in Figure 4 for a change.

The group Σ_3 has four proper, nontrivial subgroups, generated by the transpositions and a three cycle. The former copies of C_2 are conjugate, and the latter copy of C_3 is normal. In some respects, this allows us to treat all copies of C_2 as the same subgroup.

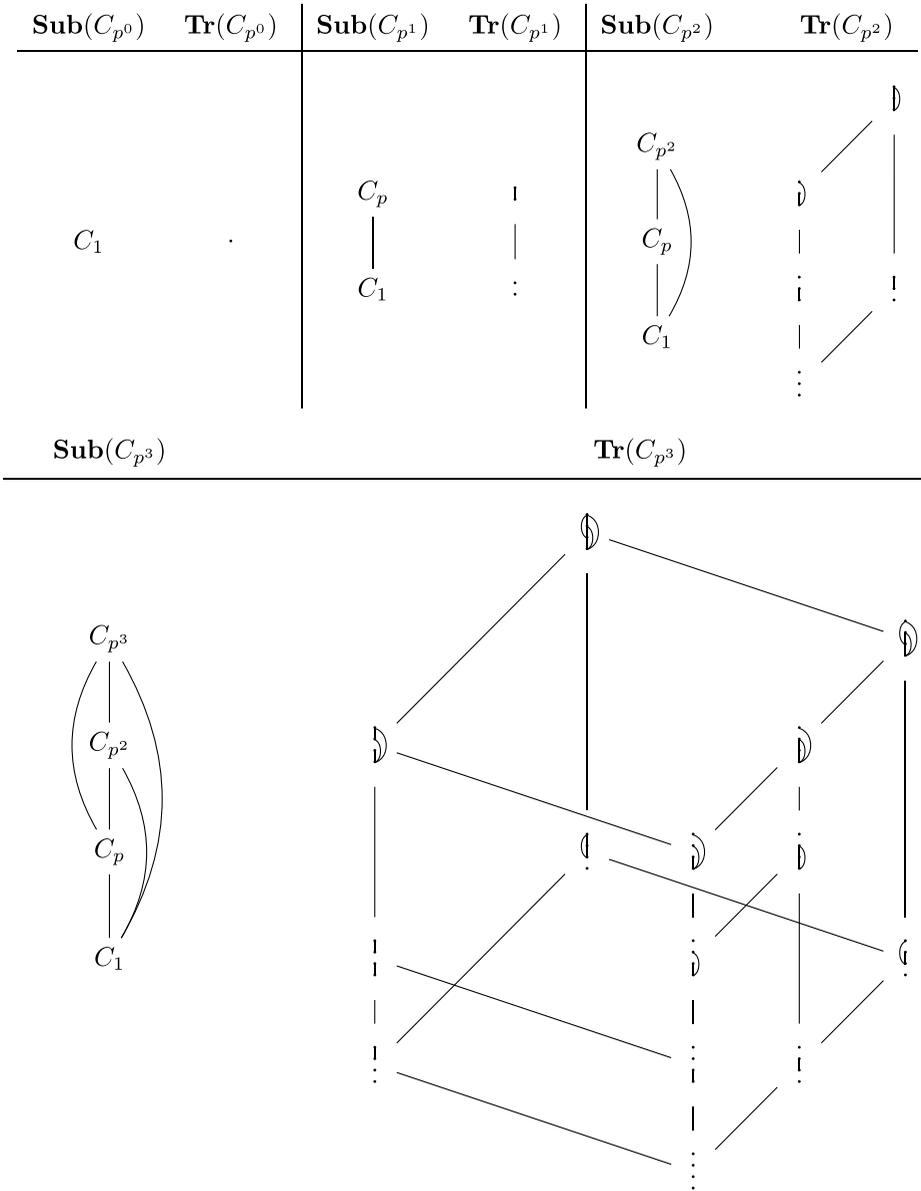


Figure 1. Transfer systems for C_{p^0} , C_{p^1} , C_{p^2} , and C_{p^3} .

For example, if $1 \rightarrow \langle(12)\rangle$, then $1 \rightarrow \langle\tau\rangle$ for every transposition τ , and dually if $\langle(12)\rangle \rightarrow \Sigma_3$. However, we must remember that $\langle(12)\rangle$, $\langle(13)\rangle$, and $\langle(23)\rangle$ are distinct subgroups. The Σ_3 -transfer system generated by $\langle(12)\rangle \rightarrow \Sigma_3$ contains $1 \rightarrow \Sigma_3$ because it contains $\langle(23)\rangle \rightarrow \Sigma_3$ by conjugating, and $1 = \langle(12)\rangle \cap \langle(23)\rangle \rightarrow \langle(12)\rangle$ by restricting (cf. Example A.3). This is in sharp contrast to the C_{pq} -transfer system generated by $C_p \rightarrow C_{pq}$ or the $(C_3)^{\times 2}$ -transfer system generated by a single relation of the form $C_3 \rightarrow (C_3)^{\times 2}$.

More generally, if $G = D_{2p}$ for a prime $p > 2$, then the set of proper nontrivial subgroups of G consists of p conjugate copies of C_2 , and one normal copy of C_p . One finds that $\mathbf{Tr}(D_{2p}) \cong \mathbf{Tr}(\Sigma_3)$, by the same count.

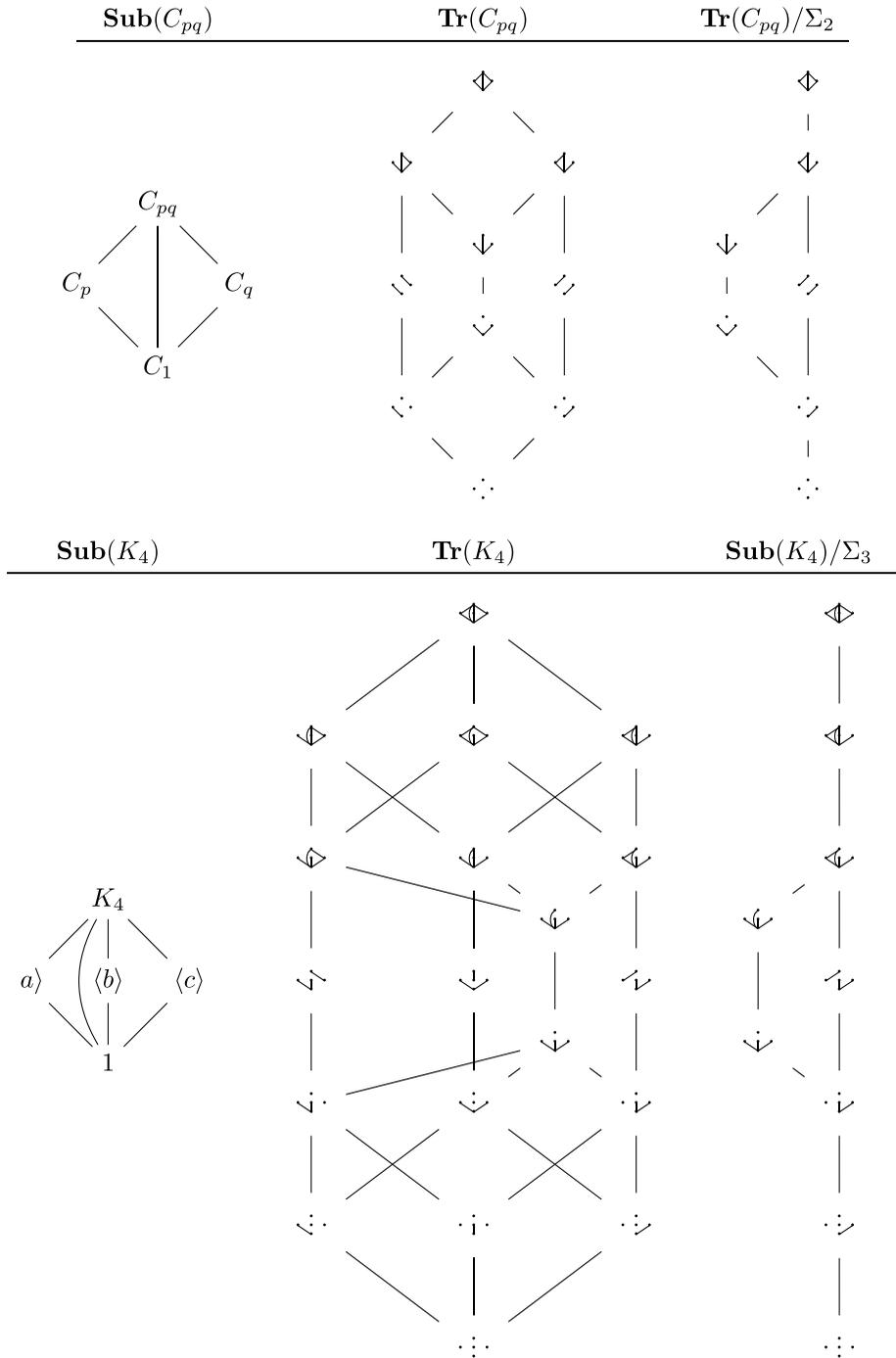


Figure 2. Transfer systems for C_{pq} and K_4 .

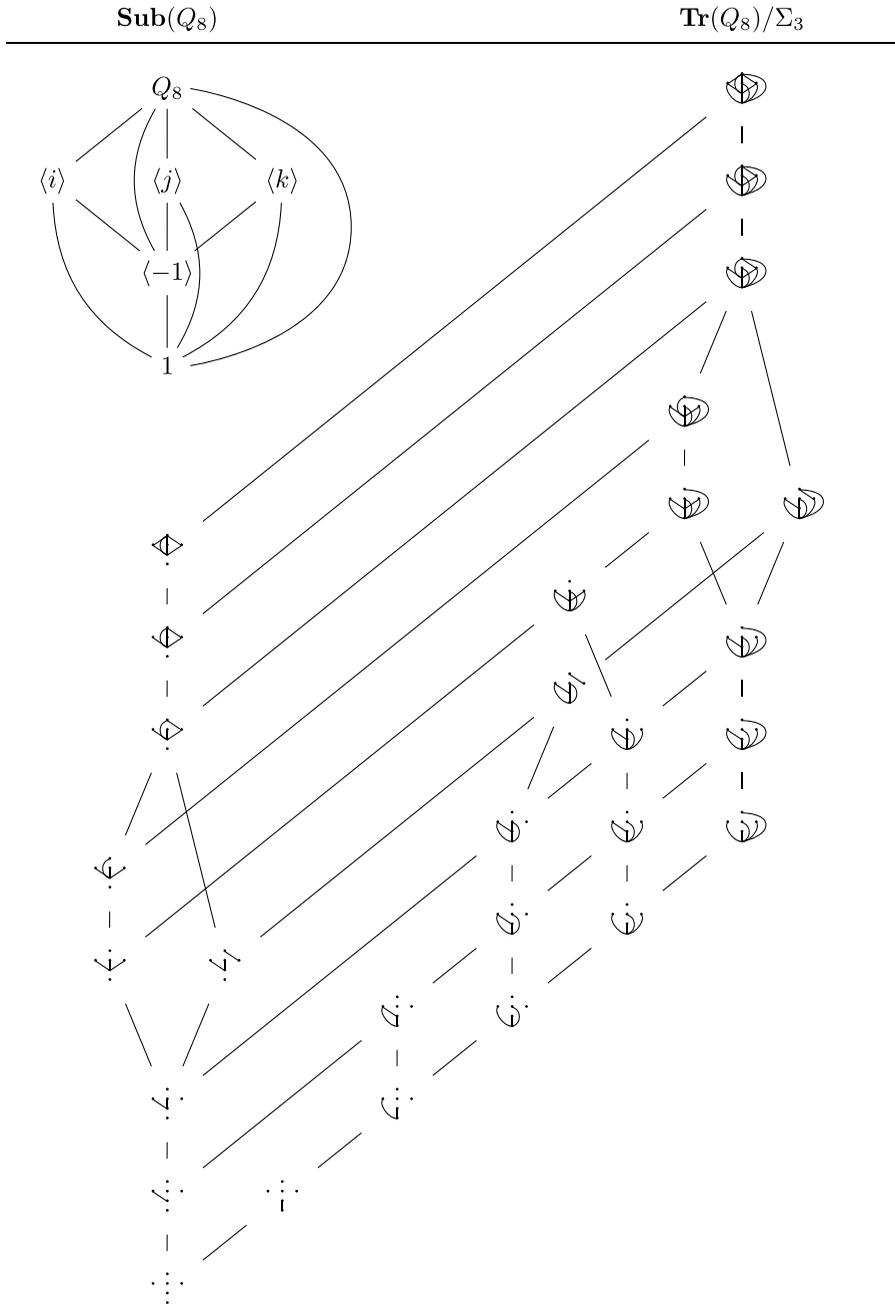


Figure 3. Transfer systems for Q_8 .

4. Steiner operads. In this section, we continue Blumberg and Hill’s analysis of equivariant Steiner operads. We identify the G -transfer systems that arise from Steiner operads in general (Theorem 4.6), and then we specialize to finite abelian groups (Theorem 4.11). In the latter case, we show how to construct a minimal universe U such that $\mathcal{K}(U)$ parametrizes a specified transfer map (Proposition 4.17).

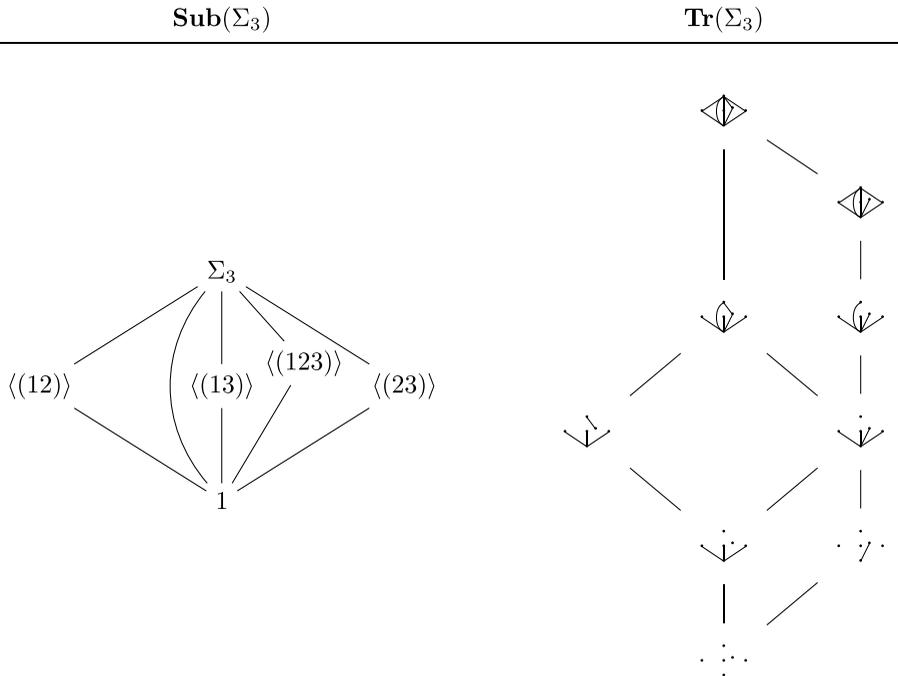


Figure 4. Transfer systems for Σ_3 .

4.1. General finite groups. Suppose that U is a G -universe and consider the Steiner operad $\mathcal{K}(U)$. If $K \subset H \subset G$ are subgroups, then by [3, Theorem 4.19],

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad H/K \text{ } H\text{-embeds into } \text{res}_H^G U.$$

We begin our analysis by showing $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ is completely determined by transfer relations $K \rightarrow G$ such that the target is all of G .

Identify a binary relation R on a set X with the set $\{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid xRy\}$ of all R -related pairs. Thus, xRy means $(x, y) \in R$, and R refines S if and only if $R \subset S$. If R is any binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion, then there is minimum transfer system $\rightarrow = \langle R \rangle$ that contains R . Abstractly, \rightarrow is the intersection of all transfer systems that contain R , but we give an explicit construction in the Appendix. We call $\langle R \rangle$ the transfer system generated by R .

LEMMA 4.1. *Suppose that U is a G -universe, and let $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$. Then \rightarrow is generated by $\{(K, G) \mid K \subset G \text{ and } K \rightarrow G\}$.*

Proof. Let \rightsquigarrow be the G -transfer system generated by $\{(K, G) \mid K \subset G \text{ and } K \rightarrow G\}$. Then \rightsquigarrow refines \rightarrow by definition. We must establish the other refinement.

Suppose $K \rightarrow H$, choose an H -embedding $\varphi : H/K \hookrightarrow \text{res}_H^G U$, and let $x = \varphi(eK) \in U$. Then $K = H_x = G_x \cap H$, and there is a G -embedding $G/G_x \hookrightarrow U$. Therefore, $G_x \rightarrow G$, which implies $G_x \rightsquigarrow G$, and restricting along $H \subset G$ shows that $K = G_x \cap H \rightsquigarrow H$. Therefore \rightarrow refines \rightsquigarrow . \square

EXAMPLE 4.2. There are plenty of transfer systems \rightarrow such that the refinement $\langle\langle(K, G) \mid K \subset G \text{ and } K \rightarrow G\rangle\rangle \leq \rightarrow$ is an equality, and plenty such that it is not. If $G = K_4$,

then we have an equality for the $\Sigma_3 = \mathbf{Out}(K_4)$ -orbits of

$$\cdot \dot{\cdot} \cdot \curvearrowright \curvearrowleft \curvearrowright \curvearrowleft \curvearrowright$$

and an inequality for the orbits of

$$\curvearrowright \cdot \curvearrowright \cdot \curvearrowright \cdot$$

Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 5.1 imply that a large class of transfer systems are not realized by Steiner or linear isometries operads.

THEOREM 4.3. *Suppose G is a finite group, $K \triangleleft G$ is a normal subgroup, and $K \subsetneq L \subsetneq H \subsetneq G$ is a chain in $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$. Then the G -transfer system $\langle (K, H) \rangle$ generated by (K, H) is not realized by a G -Steiner or a G -linear isometries operad.*

Proof. Let $H = H_1, \dots, H_n$ be the conjugates of H in G and let $\rightarrow = \langle (K, H) \rangle = \langle (K, H_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$. Then $\rightarrow = \{(M, M) \mid M \subset G\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{(M \cap K, M) \mid M \subset H_i\}$ by Proposition A.5.

If $J \rightarrow G$, then $J = G$, and therefore $\langle (J, G) \mid J \rightarrow G \rangle = \Delta \mathbf{Sub}(G) < \rightarrow$. Lemma 4.1 implies that \rightarrow is not realized by any Steiner operad.

On the other hand, $L \not\rightarrow H$ because $L \neq H$ and $M \cap K \subset K \subsetneq L$ for all $M \subset G$. Hence \rightarrow is not saturated, and Proposition 5.1 implies that \rightarrow is not realized by any linear isometries operad. \square

EXAMPLE 4.4. The C_{p^3} -transfer system $\dot{\cdot}$ and the Q_8 -transfer system $\curvearrowright \cdot$ are not realized by any Steiner or linear isometries operads.

We can hone our description of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ further. For any G -representation V , let

$$\text{Orb}(V) = \{(K, G) \mid K \subsetneq G \text{ and } G/K \text{ } G\text{-embeds into } V\}.$$

PROPOSITION 4.5. *Let U be a G -universe, and suppose that $U \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i$ for some G -representations V_i , indexed over a possibly infinite set I . Then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ is generated by $\bigcup_{i \in I} \text{Orb}(V_i)$.*

Proof. Let $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ and let $\rightsquigarrow = \langle \bigcup_{i \in I} \text{Orb}(V_i) \rangle$. If $(K, G) \in \text{Orb}(V_i)$ for some $i \in I$, then there is a composite G -embedding $G/K \hookrightarrow V_i \hookrightarrow U$, and therefore $(K, G) \in \rightarrow$. Therefore \rightsquigarrow refines \rightarrow .

Conversely, suppose $K \rightarrow G$ and choose a G -embedding $\varphi : G/K \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i$. Since G/K is finite, the map φ factors through some finite sum $V_{i_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{i_n}$. Let $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \varphi(eK) \in V_{i_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{i_n}$. Then $K = G_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = G_{x_1} \cap \dots \cap G_{x_n}$. Since we have G -embeddings $G/G_{x_i} \hookrightarrow V_{i_i}$, it follows that $G_{x_i} \rightsquigarrow G$, and hence $K = G_{x_1} \cap \dots \cap G_{x_n} \rightsquigarrow G$ by Lemma A.6. Therefore $\langle (K, G) \mid K \rightarrow G \rangle \subset \rightsquigarrow$, and the left-hand side equals \rightarrow by Lemma 4.1. This proves that \rightarrow refines \rightsquigarrow . \square

In particular, we may calculate $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ in terms of the irreducible subrepresentations $V \subset U$. The next result follows easily.

THEOREM 4.6. *Suppose G is a finite group and \rightarrow is a G -transfer system. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *There is a G -universe U such that $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$.*

(2) There is an integer $n \geq 0$ and nontrivial, irreducible real G -representations V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n such that $\rightarrow = \langle \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{Orb}(V_i) \rangle$.

When $n = 0$ in (2), we understand \rightarrow to be the minimum transfer system.

Proof. If $\rightarrow = \langle \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{Orb}(V_i) \rangle$ for some sequence of nontrivial, irreducible real G -representations V_i , then $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ for $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i]^\infty$, by Proposition 4.5. The converse is similar. \square

Thus, we can identify the image of $A_{\mathcal{K}} : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Tr}(G)$ by computing orbit decompositions of all irreducible real G -representations, and then enumerating the transfer systems generated by combinations of these data. We illustrate by example.

EXAMPLE 4.7. Let $G = K_4$ once more, and keep notation as in Section 3.2. We shall further winnow down the candidates found in Example 4.2. There are three nontrivial, irreducible real K_4 -representations. We have a sign representation $\sigma_a : K_4 \rightarrow K_4/\langle a \rangle \xrightarrow{\sigma} O(1)$, which satisfies $\text{Orb}(\sigma_a) = \{(\langle a \rangle, K_4)\}$, and similarly for $b, c \in K_4$. Thus, there are eight K_4 -universes, which form four orbits under the Σ_3 -action. We give orbit representatives and their transfer systems as follows:

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ |
|---|--------------------------------|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | \cdots |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_a \oplus \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ |

EXAMPLE 4.8. If $G = Q_8$, then there are four nontrivial, irreducible real representations. There is a sign representation $\sigma_i : Q_8 \rightarrow Q_8/\langle i \rangle \xrightarrow{\sigma} O(1)$, and analogous representations σ_j and σ_k for $j, k \in Q_8$. There is also a four-dimensional representation \mathbb{H} , obtained by letting $Q_8 \subset \mathbb{H}$ act on the quaternions by left multiplication. We have $\text{Orb}(\mathbb{H}) = \{(1, Q_8)\}$, $\text{Orb}(\sigma_i) = \{(\langle i \rangle, Q_8)\}$, and similarly for j and k . Thus, there are 16 Q_8 -universes which form 8 Σ_3 -orbits. We give orbit representatives and their transfer systems as follows:

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ | U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | \cdots | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_i \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \searrow$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_i \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | |

EXAMPLE 4.9. If $G = \Sigma_3$, then the nontrivial, irreducible real representations are the sign representation $\sigma : \Sigma_3 \rightarrow \Sigma_3/\langle (123) \rangle \xrightarrow{\sigma} O(1)$ and the representation $\Delta : \Sigma_3 \rightarrow O(2)$ of Σ_3 as the symmetries of a triangle. We have $\text{Orb}(\sigma) = \{(\langle (123) \rangle, \Sigma_3)\}$ and $\text{Orb}(\Delta) =$

$\{(((12)), \Sigma_3), (((13)), \Sigma_3), (((23)), \Sigma_3), (1, \Sigma_3)\}$, and hence the transfer systems for Σ_3 -Steiner operads are as follows:

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ |
|---|---|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | $\cdot \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma)^\infty$ |  |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \Delta)^\infty$ |  |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma \oplus \Delta)^\infty$ |  |

4.2. Finite abelian groups. Theorem 4.6 gives a reasonable procedure for computing the image of $A_{\mathcal{K}} : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Tr}(G)$, but it is another matter to find a clean description of $\text{im}(A_{\mathcal{K}})$ purely in terms of the algebra of transfer systems. We do not believe there is a uniform solution for all finite groups. However, there is a uniform solution if we restrict to finite abelian groups.

DEFINITION 4.10. Suppose that G is a finite group and that $H \subset G$ is a subgroup of G . We say that H is G -cocyclic if H is a normal subgroup of G and the quotient group G/H is cyclic.

THEOREM 4.11. Suppose G is a finite abelian group and \rightarrow is a G -transfer system. Then \rightarrow corresponds to a G -Steiner operad if and only if there is an integer $n \geq 0$ and G -cocyclic subgroups $H_1, \dots, H_n \subset G$ such that $\rightarrow = \langle (H_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$.

Proof. There are two kinds of irreducible real G -representations. There are one-dimensional representations, where each $g \in G$ acts as multiplication by $+1$ or -1 , and there are two-dimensional representations, where each $g \in G$ acts as a rotation by $\theta(g) \in [0, 2\pi)$, and at least one $\theta(g)$ is not 0 or π . In the former case, we obtain a map $V : G \rightarrow O(1) \cong C_2$, and in the latter case we obtain a map $V : G \rightarrow C_{|G|} \hookrightarrow SO(2)$, where $C_{|G|}$ embeds in $SO(2)$ as the rotations by multiples of $2\pi/|G|$. Therefore, $G/\ker V$ embeds into C_2 or C_G , and therefore $\ker V$ is G -cocyclic. Now consider the orbit decomposition of V . The actions of C_2 on \mathbb{R} and $C_{|G|}$ on \mathbb{R}^2 are free away from the origin. Pulling back to G , we see that $G_0 = G$, $G_x = \ker V$ for every $x \neq 0$, and therefore $\text{Orb}(V) = \{(\ker V, G)\}$.

Now suppose \rightarrow is a G -transfer system. If $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ for some G -universe $U \cong [\mathbb{R} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i]^\infty$, where each of the representations V_i is nontrivial and irreducible, then $\rightarrow = \langle (\ker V_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$ by Proposition 4.5. As noted above, each of the subgroups $\ker V_i$ is G -cocyclic.

Conversely, suppose $\rightarrow = \langle (H_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$ for some G -cocyclic subgroups $H_1, \dots, H_n \subset G$. For each i , choose an embedding $G/H_i \hookrightarrow O(2)$ of G/H_i as the rotations by multiples of $2\pi/[G : H_i]$, and let $\lambda_i : G \twoheadrightarrow G/H_i \hookrightarrow O(2)$ be the pullback to G . Then $\text{Orb}(\lambda_i) = \{(H_i, G)\}$. Thus, if $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \lambda_i]^\infty$, then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} = \langle (H_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle = \rightarrow$ by Proposition 4.5 again. \square

This simplifies further for finite cyclic groups.

COROLLARY 4.12. Let $n > 0$ be a natural number. A C_n -transfer system \rightarrow corresponds to a Steiner operad if and only if $\rightarrow = \langle (H_i, C_n) \mid 1 \leq i \leq m \rangle$ for some subgroups $H_1, \dots, H_m \subset C_n$.

EXAMPLE 4.13. The C_{p^3} -transfer systems corresponding to Steiner operads are

$$\vdots \quad \uparrow \quad \wr \quad \wr \quad \wr \quad \wr \quad \wr \quad \wr \quad \wr$$

The C_{pq} -transfer systems corresponding to Steiner operads are

$$\cdot \wr \quad \wr$$

Requiring $H_i \subset G$ to be G -cocyclic is a nontrivial constraint. The next example generalizes Example 4.7.

EXAMPLE 4.14. Suppose that $G = (C_p)^{\times n}$ for a prime p and integer $n > 0$. A proper subgroup $H \subset G$ is G -cocyclic if and only if it is a codimension 1 subspace of \mathbb{F}_p^n under the identification $(C_p)^{\times n} \cong (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)$. Therefore, a $(C_p)^{\times n}$ -transfer system \rightarrow arises from a Steiner operad if and only if it is generated by relations of the form $(C_p)^{\times n-1} \rightarrow (C_p)^{\times n}$, for some embedded copies of $(C_p)^{\times n-1}$ in $(C_p)^{\times n}$.

We can also combine Theorem 4.11 with Proposition 5.1 to exclude transfer systems from the images of $A_{\mathcal{K}}$ and $A_{\mathcal{L}}$. The next result generalizes the fact that no K_4 -Steiner or linear isometries operad realizes the transfer system \wr .

THEOREM 4.15. *Suppose that G is a noncyclic finite abelian group. Then the G -transfer system $\rightarrow = \langle (0, G) \rangle$ generated by $(0, G)$ alone is not realized by a G -Steiner or a G -linear isometries operad.*

Proof. We have $\rightarrow = \{(M, M) \mid M \subset G\} \cup \{(0, M) \mid M \subset G\}$, by Corollary A.8 or by inspection. Thus, if $H \rightarrow G$, then either $H = 0$ or $H = G$.

On the other hand, suppose U is a G -universe such that $0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} G$. Then by Theorem 4.11, $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} = \langle (H_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$ for some G -cocyclic subgroups $H_i \subset G$. Since $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ is nontrivial, some H_i must be a proper subgroup of G , and since G is noncyclic, the subgroup H_i must also be nontrivial. Thus $0 \subsetneq H_i \subsetneq G$ and $H_i \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} G$. It follows that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} \neq \rightarrow$ for every G -universe U .

Finally, suppose U is a G -universe such that $0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G$. Then $H \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G$ for every $H \subset G$ because $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ is saturated. Since G is noncyclic, any nonidentity element $x \in G$ generates a proper, nontrivial subgroup $0 \subsetneq \langle x \rangle \subsetneq G$ such that $\langle x \rangle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G$. Therefore, $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} \neq \rightarrow$ for every G -universe U . □

4.3. Parametrizing a transfer map. The previous two sections explain how to compute the transfers parametrized by $\mathcal{K}(U)$, for any given universe U . In this section, we turn the problem around. When G is finite abelian, we construct minimal universes U such that $\mathcal{K}(U)$ parametrizes a given transfer $K \rightarrow H$.

For any finite abelian group G and proper, G -cocyclic subgroup $H \subsetneq G$, let λ_H be a two-dimensional real G -representation $G \twoheadrightarrow G/H \cong C_n \hookrightarrow SO(2)$, obtained by choosing an isomorphism $G/H \cong C_n$ for some $n \geq 2$, and then embedding C_n into $SO(2)$ as the rotations by multiples of $2\pi/n$.

LEMMA 4.16. *Suppose that $V \subset \lambda_H$ is an irreducible G -representation. Then $G_x = H$ for every nonzero $x \in V$.*

Proof. Every nonzero $x \in \lambda_H$ has $G_x = H$, as explained in the proof of Theorem 4.11. This proves the lemma when λ_H is irreducible. If λ_H is reducible, then it has an invariant one-dimensional subspace. Therefore, $G/H \cong C_2$ and $\lambda_H \cong \sigma_H \oplus \sigma_H$, where σ_H is $G \rightarrow G/H \cong C_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma} O(1)$. In this case, $V \subset \lambda_H$ is isomorphic to σ_H , and $G_x = H$ for every nonzero $x \in \sigma_H$. □

We use the representations λ_H to construct the desired universes.

PROPOSITION 4.17. *Suppose that G is a finite abelian group and that $K \subsetneq H \subset G$ are subgroups. Choose distinct, proper, G -cocyclic subgroups $H_1, \dots, H_m \subsetneq G$ such that $H \cap H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_m = K$, and let*

$$U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda_{H_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \lambda_{H_m}]^\infty.$$

Then $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} H$, and $[U] \in \mathbf{Uni}(G)$ is minimal with this property if and only if $H \cap H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_{i-1} \cap H_{i+1} \cap \dots \cap H_m \supsetneq K$ for every $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Proof. Let U be as above. Then $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} = \langle (H_i, G) \mid 1 \leq i \leq m \rangle$ by Lemma 4.16 and Proposition 4.5, and Proposition A.7 implies $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} H$ because we have assumed $H \cap H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_m = K$.

Next, let $\lambda_i = \lambda_{H_i}$ and $U_i = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \bigoplus_{j \neq i} \lambda_j]^\infty$. Then, there is no G -embedding $\lambda_i \hookrightarrow U_i$. For if there were an embedding, then an irreducible subrepresentation $V \subset \lambda_i$ would embed in \mathbb{R} or λ_j for some $j \neq i$, but Lemma 4.16 implies this is impossible because the subgroups G, H_1, \dots, H_m are all distinct. Therefore, U_i is a proper subuniverse of U , and it is maximal proper because each λ_i is either irreducible, or splits as $\lambda_{H_i} \cong \sigma_{H_i} \oplus \sigma_{H_i}$.

We now consider the minimality of U . First, note that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U_i)} = \langle (H_j, G) \mid j \neq i \rangle$. Thus, if $H \cap H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_{i-1} \cap H_{i+1} \cap \dots \cap H_m = K$ for some i , then $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U_i)} H$ by Proposition A.7. In this case, $[U]$ is not minimal among the classes $[U'] \in \mathbf{Uni}(G)$ such that $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U')} H$.

Now suppose that $H \cap H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_{i-1} \cap H_{i+1} \cap \dots \cap H_m \supsetneq K$ for each $i = 1, \dots, m$. Then $K \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U_i)} H$ for every i , by Proposition A.7. Therefore $[U]$ is minimal, because any proper subuniverse $U' \subsetneq U$ of U G -embeds into one of the U_i , and hence $K \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U')} H$ as well. □

EXAMPLE 4.18. We indicate how this works for $G = K_4$. Keep notation as in Example 4.7. The proper, K_4 -cocyclic subgroups are $\langle a \rangle, \langle b \rangle$, and $\langle c \rangle$, and the corresponding λ representations are $\lambda_{\langle a \rangle} \cong \sigma_a \oplus \sigma_a, \lambda_{\langle b \rangle} \cong \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_b$, and $\lambda_{\langle c \rangle} \cong \sigma_c \oplus \sigma_c$.

Suppose we wish to parametrize $\langle a \rangle \rightarrow K_4$ with a Steiner operad. Following Proposition 4.17, we need a set of K_4 -cocyclic subgroups that intersect to $\langle a \rangle$. The singleton $\{\langle a \rangle\}$ works, and $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda_{\langle a \rangle}]^\infty \cong [\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_a]^\infty$ is a minimal universe such that $\langle a \rangle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} K_4$.

Now suppose we wish to parametrize $1 \rightarrow \langle a \rangle$. We need K_4 -cocyclic subgroups H_1, H_2, \dots such that $\langle a \rangle \cap H_1 \cap H_2 \cap \dots = 1$. This holds as long as we include one of $\langle b \rangle$ or $\langle c \rangle$. Therefore, $1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} \langle a \rangle$ holds whenever σ_b or σ_c embed in U , and the universes $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_b]^\infty$ and $[\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_c]^\infty$ are minimal for this transfer.

Finally, suppose we wish to parametrize $1 \rightarrow K_4$. Since any two of $\langle a \rangle, \langle b \rangle$, and $\langle c \rangle$ intersect trivially, we have $1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} K_4$ for any $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_x \oplus \sigma_y]^\infty$ such that $x \neq y$, or for $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_a \oplus \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c]^\infty$. The former are minimal.

In general, if $0 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} G$ for a noncyclic finite abelian group G , then we should expect U to be reasonably large. The next example illustrates.

EXAMPLE 4.19. Let $G = (C_p)^{\times n} \cong (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)$ and suppose $V \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_p^n$ is a proper subspace. Choose lines ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m such that $\mathbb{F}_p^n = V \oplus \ell_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \ell_m$, let $W_i = V \oplus \ell_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \ell_{i-1} \oplus \ell_{i+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \ell_m$, and let $\lambda_i = \lambda_{W_i}$ be the pullback of the representation $\lambda : C_p \hookrightarrow SO(2)$ along the quotient $\pi_i : \mathbb{F}_p^n \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^n/W_i \cong C_p$. Then $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \lambda_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \lambda_m]^\infty$ is a minimal universe such that $V \rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)} \mathbb{F}_p^n$.

REMARK 4.20. Thus, Steiner operads have difficulty parametrizing a transfer $K \rightarrow G$ when K is low in $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$, at least when G is finite abelian and has many cyclic summands. This is a representation-theoretic issue, which is not at all suggested by the general algebra of transfer systems.

5. Linear isometries operads. In this section, we continue Blumberg and Hill’s analysis of equivariant linear isometries operads. We begin with some generalities, and then we restrict our ambient group G to finite cyclic groups. When the order of G is a prime power or a product of two distinct primes, we obtain a complete description of the image of $A_{\mathcal{L}} : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Tr}(G)$ (Theorems 5.18 and 5.20).

5.1. General results. Suppose that U is a G -universe, and consider the linear isometries operad $\mathcal{L}(U)$. If $K \subset H \subset G$ are subgroups, then by [3, Theorem 4.18],

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^G U \text{ } H\text{-embeds into } \text{res}_H^G U.$$

Such H -embeddings may be constructed one subrepresentation at a time because ind and res preserve direct sums, and U is a universe. In particular, it is enough to show that for every irreducible H -representation $V \subset \text{res}_H^G U$ and every irreducible $W \subset \text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^H V$, there is an H -embedding of W into $\text{res}_H^G U$.

The condition above always determines if a relation $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H$ holds or not, but checking it for every possible inclusion $K \subset H$ is recipe for boredom. We review a few general constraints on the transfer systems associated to linear isometries operads, following Blumberg and Hill.

PROPOSITION 5.1 [3, p. 17]. *The transfer system $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ is saturated for every G -universe U .*

Briefly, if $K \subset L \subset H$, then $\text{ind}_L^H \text{res}_L^H V$ embeds into $\text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^H V$ because the unit of the adjunction $\text{res}_K^L \dashv \text{coind}_K^L \cong \text{ind}_K^L$ is injective, and the right adjoint ind_K^H preserves monomorphisms.

Saturation is a tight constraint, and as mentioned in the introduction, it was the best guess for a necessary and sufficient condition to detect linear isometries operads. We had hoped to verify this, but those hopes were dashed by the counterexamples in the following. Nevertheless, we shall carry out our original goal when $G = C_{p^n}$ for a prime p and $n \geq 0$ (Theorem 5.18), and when $G = C_{pq}$ for distinct primes, provided that $p, q > 3$ (Theorem 5.20).

REMARK 5.2. In light of Corollary 3.10, the cardinality condition on p and q for C_{pq} -transfer systems should come as a surprise. The lattices $\mathbf{Tr}(C_{pq})$ are isomorphic for all distinct primes and have trivial conjugation actions, and therefore their algebra is indistinguishable. The issue when $p \leq 3$ or $q \leq 3$ is representation-theoretic. In these cases, there

are not enough real C_{pq} -representations to distinguish all saturated transfer systems. We reiterate that the map

$$A_{\mathcal{L}} : \mathbf{Uni}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ind}(G) \cong \mathbf{Tr}(G)$$

of Proposition 2.11 has laughably poor properties.

Our results for C_{p^n} and C_{pq} are established by direct computation, and this approach is not likely to extend because the lattices $\mathbf{Tr}(C_N)$ become unmanageably large as the number of prime factors of $N = p_1^{r_1} \dots p_k^{r_k}$ grows. There are already hundreds of possibilities when N is a product of three distinct primes [2, Section 5]. Nevertheless, we suspect that saturation is enough to detect C_N -linear isometries operads, provided that the primes p_1, \dots, p_k are sufficiently large relative to k . Indeed, as $p_1, \dots, p_k \rightarrow \infty$, the lattice $\mathbf{Tr}(C_N)$ remains the same, but the number of available C_N -representations increases.

We continue reviewing the general properties of the transfer systems $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$.

PROPOSITION 5.3 [3, Corollary 4.20]. *The transfer system $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ is a refinement of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ for any G -universe U .*

The transfer system $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ can be computed using Proposition 4.5, which gives an easy upper bound on $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$. From here, we can start ruling out relations $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H$ on a case-by-case basis.

PROPOSITION 5.4. *Suppose U is a G -universe and assume $K \subset H \subset G$ are subgroups such that $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H$. Then $\text{res}_H^G U$ contains every irreducible H -representation with nonzero K -fixed points.*

Proof. The trivial G -representation \mathbb{R} embeds into U , and therefore there is a chain of H -embeddings $\text{ind}_K^H \mathbb{R} \hookrightarrow \text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^G U \hookrightarrow \text{res}_H^G U$. If W is an irreducible H -representation such that $W^K \neq \{0\}$, then any nonzero $x \in W^K$ determines a nonzero map $\text{ind}_K^H \mathbb{R} \rightarrow W$. Therefore, W H -embeds into $\text{ind}_K^H \mathbb{R}$ and $\text{res}_H^G U$. \square

The following special case is used in the proof of [3, Theorem 4.22].

COROLLARY 5.5. *Keep notation as above. If $1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G$, then U is complete.*

These tricks will only take us so far, because they are based on one-way implications. There are saturated transfer systems that are not realized by linear isometries operads (cf. Examples 5.9–5.11), there are universes U such that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ strictly refines $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{K}(U)}$ (cf. [3, Theorem 4.22]), and as the next example shows, the relation $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H$ need not hold even if $\text{res}_H^G U$ contains all irreducible H -representations with nonzero K -fixed points.

EXAMPLE 5.6. Suppose $G = K_4$ is the Klein four-group and keep notation as in Example 4.7. Let $K = \langle a \rangle$, $H = K_4$, and consider the universe $U = [\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_a \oplus \sigma_b]^\infty$. Then every irreducible K_4 -representation with nonzero $\langle a \rangle$ -fixed points embeds into U . However, $\langle a \rangle \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} K_4$ because $\text{ind}_{\{1,a\}}^{K_4} \text{res}_{\{1,a\}}^{K_4} \sigma_b \cong \text{ind}_{\{1,a\}}^{K_4} \sigma \cong \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c$, and σ_c does not embed into U .

Ultimately, we need to start checking relations $K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H$ individually, i.e. we need to compute the universe $\text{res}_H^G U$ and, if it is not complete, the universe $\text{ind}_K^H \text{res}_K^G U$. Fortunately, saturation implies we do not need to consider all possible inclusions $K \subset H$. It is sometimes simpler to study the longest possible transfer relations, and it is sometimes simpler to study the shortest possible relations. The next result will be useful in our analysis of C_{p^n} -linear isometries operads.

DEFINITION 5.7. Suppose G is a finite group and $K \subset H \subset G$ are subgroups. We say that the pair (K, H) is *irreducible* if K is a maximal, proper subgroup of H .

PROPOSITION 5.8. If \rightarrow is a saturated G -transfer system, then \rightarrow is generated by the relation $\{(K, H) \mid K \rightarrow H \text{ and } (K, H) \text{ is irreducible}\}$.

Proof. Let $\rightsquigarrow = \langle (K, H) \mid K \rightarrow H \text{ and } (K, H) \text{ is irreducible} \rangle$. Then \rightsquigarrow refines \rightarrow by definition. For the other refinement, suppose that $K \rightarrow H$ for some subgroups $K \subset H \subset G$. Since G is a finite group, we can choose a (nonunique) chain of subgroups $K = K_0 \subsetneq K_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq K_n = H$ such that (K_i, K_{i+1}) is irreducible for every i . Since $K_0 \rightarrow K_n$ and \rightarrow is saturated, we have $K_i \rightarrow K_{i+1}$, and hence $K_i \rightsquigarrow K_{i+1}$ for all i . The chain $K = K_0 \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow K_n = H$ implies $K \rightsquigarrow H$. \square

There is not much more we can say about $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ at this level of generality. We give a few examples, and then specialize to finite cyclic groups.

EXAMPLE 5.9. Let $G = K_4$ and keep notation as in Example 4.7. The next table depicts $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ for a set of Σ_3 -orbit representatives of $\mathbf{Uni}(K_4)$.

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ |
|---|--------------------------------|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | $\vdots \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\downarrow \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_a \oplus \sigma_b \oplus \sigma_c)^\infty$ | $\diamond \cdot$ |

Thus, the saturated K_4 -transfer systems

$$\swarrow \cdot \text{ and } \downarrow \cdot$$

are not realized by K_4 -linear isometries operads, and the inclusion of the second universe into the third is not preserved. Combined with Example 4.7, we see that the Σ_3 -orbits of the K_4 -transfer systems

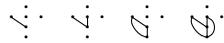
$$\vdots \cdot \quad \swarrow \cdot \quad \downarrow \cdot \quad \diamond \cdot$$

are not realized by Steiner or linear isometries operads.

EXAMPLE 5.10. Let $G = Q_8$ and keep notation as in Example 4.8. The next table depicts $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ for a set of Σ_3 -orbit representatives of $\mathbf{Uni}(Q_8)$.

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ | U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | $\vdots \cdot$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | $\vdots \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\swarrow \cdot$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | $\swarrow \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\downarrow \cdot$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | $\downarrow \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_i \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k)^\infty$ | $\diamond \cdot$ | $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma_i \oplus \sigma_j \oplus \sigma_k \oplus \mathbb{H})^\infty$ | $\diamond \cdot$ |

Thus, the saturated Q_8 -transfer systems



are not realized by Q_8 -linear isometries operads, and the inclusions of the universes on the second line into the universes on the third are not preserved. Combined with Example 4.8, we see that the Σ_3 -orbits of the Q_8 -transfer systems

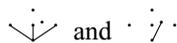


are not realized by Steiner or linear isometries operads.

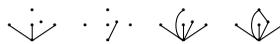
EXAMPLE 5.11. Let $G = \Sigma_3$ and keep notation as in Example 4.9. The transfer systems for Σ_3 -linear isometries operads are

| U | $\rightarrow \mathcal{L}(U)$ |
|---|------------------------------|
| \mathbb{R}^∞ | $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma)^\infty$ | $\downarrow \downarrow$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \Delta)^\infty$ | $\downarrow \downarrow$ |
| $(\mathbb{R} \oplus \sigma \oplus \Delta)^\infty$ | \diamond |

Thus, the saturated Σ_3 -transfer systems



are not realized by Σ_3 -linear isometries operads. Combined with Example 4.9, we see that the Σ_3 -transfer systems



are not realized by Steiner or linear isometries operads.

In Examples 5.9–5.11, every saturated transfer system not realized by a linear isometries operad also is not realized by a Steiner operad. We see no reason why this should be true in general, but we also do not know any counterexamples.

5.2. Finite cyclic groups. Let $G = C_n$ for some natural number n . We shall describe an arithmetic method for computing the transfer systems of C_n -linear isometries operads, in terms of two-dimensional rotation representations.

NOTATION 5.12. For any finite cyclic group C_n with chosen generator g , let

$$\lambda_n(m) : C_n \rightarrow S^1 \cong SO(2)$$

be the C_n -representation that sends g to $e^{2\pi im/n}$. The character of $\lambda_n(m)$ is

$$\chi(g^j) = 2\cos(2\pi mj/n) = e^{2\pi imj/n} + e^{-2\pi imj/n}.$$

Suppose d and n are natural numbers such that $d \mid n$. We write res_d^n and ind_d^n for restriction and induction along the inclusion $C_d \hookrightarrow C_n$ that sends the chosen generator of C_d to the $\frac{n}{d}$ th power of the chosen generator of C_n .

The representations $\lambda_n(m)$ have the following properties.

LEMMA 5.13. *Suppose m, m', n , and d are natural numbers.*

- (1) *If $m \equiv m' \pmod n$, then $\lambda_n(m) = \lambda_n(m')$.*
- (2) *There are isomorphisms $\lambda_n(m) \cong \lambda_n(-m)$ for all m and n .*
- (3) *If $d \mid n$, then $\text{res}_d^n \lambda_n(m) = \lambda_d(m)$.*
- (4) *If $d \mid n$, then $\text{ind}_d^n \lambda_d(m) \cong \bigoplus_{a=0}^{n/d-1} \lambda_n(m + da)$.*

Proof. The first three statements are clear. For the fourth statement, we compute characters. The character of $\text{ind}_d^n \lambda_d(m)$ is

$$\chi(g^j) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{d}(e^{2\pi imj/n} + e^{-2\pi imj/n}) & \text{if } \frac{n}{d} \mid j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and the character of $\bigoplus_{a=0}^{n/d-1} \lambda_n(m + da)$ is

$$\chi(g^j) = \left[e^{2\pi imj/n} \cdot \sum_{a=0}^{n/d-1} (e^{2\pi idj/n})^a \right] + \left[e^{-2\pi imj/n} \cdot \sum_{a=0}^{n/d-1} (e^{-2\pi idj/n})^a \right].$$

These two functions are equal. □

The representation $\lambda_n(m)$ is irreducible, unless

- (a) $m \equiv 0 \pmod n$, in which case $\lambda_n(m) \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, or
- (b) n is even and $m \equiv n/2 \pmod n$, in which case $\lambda_n(m) \cong \sigma \oplus \sigma$.

By parts (1) and (2) of Lemma 5.13, it follows that the irreducible, real C_n -representations are

| n odd | n even |
|---|---|
| \mathbb{R} | \mathbb{R} |
| $\lambda_n(1) \cong \lambda_n(n - 1)$ | $\lambda_n(1) \cong \lambda_n(n - 1)$ |
| $\lambda_n(2) \cong \lambda_n(n - 2)$ | $\lambda_n(2) \cong \lambda_n(n - 2)$ |
| \vdots | \vdots |
| $\lambda_n(\frac{n-1}{2}) \cong \lambda_n(\frac{n+1}{2})$ | $\lambda_n(\frac{n}{2} - 1) \cong \lambda_n(\frac{n}{2} + 1)$ |
| | σ |

We may treat both cases simultaneously, because every C_n -universe contains infinitely many copies of its irreducible subrepresentations.

LEMMA 5.14. *Every C_n -universe U is of the form $U \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_n(i)^\infty$, where I is a subset of $\mathbb{Z}/n \cong \{0, 1, \dots, n - 1\}$ that contains 0, and which is closed under additive inversion.*

Proof. The representation $\lambda_n(i)$ is well-defined for every $[i] \in \mathbb{Z}/n$, by Lemma 5.13. Given an arbitrary C_n -universe U , rewrite the \mathbb{R}^∞ -summand of U as $\lambda_n(0)^\infty$, and rewrite

each $\lambda_n(i)^\infty$ -summand as $\lambda_n(i)^\infty \oplus \lambda_n(n - i)^\infty$. If n is even, rewrite any σ^∞ -summand as $\lambda_n(\frac{n}{2})^\infty$. □

The next result computes the transfer system corresponding to $\mathcal{L}(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_n(i)^\infty)$ in terms of the translation invariance of I and its reductions. Requiring I to be closed under additive inversion eliminates an ambiguity arising from the isomorphism $\lambda_n(m) \cong \lambda_n(-m)$.

PROPOSITION 5.15. *Let $U = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_n(i)^\infty$, where $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/n$ contains 0 and is closed under additive inversion. Then for any natural numbers $d \mid e \mid n$*

$$C_d \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} C_e \quad \text{if and only if} \quad (I \bmod e) + d = (I \bmod e).$$

Proof. By [3, Theorem 4.18] and Lemma 5.13, we have $C_d \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} C_e$ if and only if there is a C_e -equivariant embedding

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} \bigoplus_{a=0}^{e/d-1} \lambda_e(i + da)^\infty \cong \text{ind}_d^e \text{res}_d^n U \hookrightarrow \text{res}_e^n U \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_e(i)^\infty.$$

We unwind this condition. First, note that we have a C_e -equivariant embedding as above if and only if we have C_e -embedding $\lambda_e(i + da) \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_e(i)^\infty$ for every $\lambda_e(i + da)$ on the left-hand side. In turn, we have such embeddings if and only if every such $\lambda_e(i + da)$ is isomorphic to some $\lambda_e(j)$ with $j \in I$, regardless of whether these representations are irreducible or not.

Now $\lambda_e(a) \cong \lambda_e(b)$ if and only if $a \equiv \pm b \pmod e$. Since I is closed under additive inversion, it follows $C_d \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} C_e$ if and only if for every $i \in I$ and $a = 0, \dots, e/d - 1$, there is some $j \in I$ such that $i + da \equiv j \pmod e$. By induction, it is enough to check when $a = 1$. Therefore, $C_d \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} C_e$ if and only if $(I \bmod e) + d \subset (I \bmod e)$, which is equivalent to $(I \bmod e) + d = (I \bmod e)$ because I is finite. □

Thus, the characterization problem for C_n -linear isometries operads is a problem in modular arithmetic.

EXAMPLE 5.16. The transfer systems for C_4 -linear isometries operads are

| U | $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ |
|---|--------------------------------|
| $\lambda_4(0)^\infty$ | \vdots |
| $(\lambda_4(0) \oplus \lambda_4(1) \oplus \lambda_4(3))^\infty$ | \vdots |
| $(\lambda_4(0) \oplus \lambda_4(2))^\infty$ | \vdots |
| $(\lambda_4(0) \oplus \lambda_4(1) \oplus \lambda_4(2) \oplus \lambda_4(3))^\infty$ | \Downarrow |

These are precisely the saturated C_4 -transfer systems. Since the Steiner operad $\mathcal{K}(\lambda_4(0) \oplus \lambda_4(1) \oplus \lambda_4(3))^\infty$ realizes \Downarrow , every C_4 -transfer system is realized by some $\mathcal{K}(U)$ or $\mathcal{L}(U)$. The analogous statement for C_{p^2} is true in general (Corollary 5.19).

EXAMPLE 5.17. The transfer systems for C_6 -linear isometries operads are

| U | $\rightarrow \mathcal{L}(U)$ |
|---|------------------------------|
| $\lambda_6(0)^\infty$ | $\cdot \dot{\cdot}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(1) \oplus \lambda_6(5))^\infty$ | $\dot{\vee}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(2) \oplus \lambda_6(4))^\infty$ | $\dot{\wedge}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(3))^\infty$ | $\dot{\searrow}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(1) \oplus \lambda_6(2) \oplus \lambda_6(4) \oplus \lambda_6(5))^\infty$ | $\dot{\vee}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(1) \oplus \lambda_6(3) \oplus \lambda_6(5))^\infty$ | $\dot{\vee}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(2) \oplus \lambda_6(3) \oplus \lambda_6(4))^\infty$ | $\dot{\vee}$ |
| $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(1) \oplus \lambda_6(2) \oplus \lambda_6(3) \oplus \lambda_6(4) \oplus \lambda_6(5))^\infty$ | $\dot{\diamond}$ |

We miss the saturated C_6 -transfer systems $\dot{\searrow}$ and $\dot{\cdot \vee}$, and many inclusions of $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(1) \oplus \lambda_6(5))^\infty$ and $(\lambda_6(0) \oplus \lambda_6(3))^\infty$ into larger universes are not preserved.

5.3. Two special cases. In this section, we assume G is a finite cyclic group whose order is either a prime power or a product of two distinct primes, and we identify when every saturated G -transfer system is realized by a linear isometries operad.

First, suppose G is a prime power. Write $G_k = C_{p^k}$ for $k = 0, \dots, n$, so that the subgroup lattice of C_{p^n} is

$$\{1\} = G_0 \hookrightarrow G_1 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow G_{n-1} \hookrightarrow G_n = C_{p^n}.$$

We choose generators such that each inclusion $G_j \hookrightarrow G_{j+1}$ above sends the generator of G_j to the p th power of the generator of G_{j+1} .

THEOREM 5.18. *Let \rightarrow be a C_{p^n} -transfer system, where p is a prime and $n > 0$ is a natural number. Then \rightarrow is realized by a linear isometries operad if and only if \rightarrow is saturated.*

Proof. The ‘‘only if’’ direction is Proposition 5.1. We prove the ‘‘if’’ direction by direct construction. Suppose \rightarrow is saturated. By Proposition 5.8, \rightarrow is generated by its irreducible relations. Thus, there are integers $0 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_m < n$ such that $\rightarrow = \langle (G_{k_i}, G_{k_{i+1}}) \mid 1 \leq i \leq m \rangle$. Let $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/p^n$ be the set

$$I = \left\{ \pm(a_1 p^{k_1} + \dots + a_m p^{k_m}) \mid 0 \leq a_1, \dots, a_m < p \right\},$$

and let $U = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_{p^n}(i)^\infty$. We shall prove that $\rightarrow = \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$. To start, note that $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ is saturated by [3, p. 17], and therefore Proposition 5.8 implies $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} = \langle (K, H) \mid K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} H \text{ and } (K, H) \text{ is irreducible} \rangle$. Thus, it will be enough to show that the irreducible relations in $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)}$ are precisely the pairs $(G_{k_i}, G_{k_{i+1}})$ for \rightarrow .

Suppose $(G_{k_i}, G_{k_{i+1}})$ is an irreducible generator of \rightarrow . The set $(I \bmod p^{k_i+1})$ consists of all residues of the form $\pm(a_1 p^{k_1} + \dots + a_i p^{k_i})$ with $0 \leq a_1, \dots, a_i < p$, and this subset of \mathbb{Z}/p^{k_i+1} is closed under $(-)$ and $+ p^{k_i}$. Therefore $G_{k_i} \rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G_{k_{i+1}}$.

Now consider an irreducible pair (G_j, G_{j+1}) for some $j \neq k_1, \dots, k_m$. We shall show $G_j \not\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}(U)} G_{j+1}$. We study the cases $j < k_1$, $k_i < j < k_{i+1}$, and $k_m < j$ separately. In each case, it will be enough to show $p^j \notin (I \bmod p^{j+1})$. If $j < k_1$, then $(I \bmod p^{j+1}) = \{0\} \subset \mathbb{Z}/p^{j+1}$, which does not contain p^j . If $k_i < j < k_{i+1}$, then $(I \bmod p^{j+1}) = \{\pm(a_1 p^{k_1} +$

$\dots a_i p^{k_i}$) as above, and $0 \leq a_1 p^{k_1} + \dots + a_i p^{k_i} < p^j$ for all $0 \leq a_1, \dots, a_i < p$. Therefore $0 < p^j \mp (a_1 p^{k_1} + \dots + a_i p^{k_i}) < p^{j+1}$, and hence $p^j \notin (I \bmod p^{j+1})$. The case where $k_m < j$ is similar. \square

COROLLARY 5.19. *Suppose that p is a prime and that $n > 0$ is a natural number. If $n = 1$ or 2 , then every C_{p^n} -transfer system is realized by some Steiner or linear isometries operad. If $n \geq 3$, then there are C_{p^n} -transfer systems that are not realized by any such operad.*

Proof. The result for C_p is trivial, because the minimum and maximum transfer systems are always realized by Steiner and linear isometries operads. For C_{p^2} , Theorem 4.6 ensures that $\dot{\cdot}$, $\dot{\downarrow}$, $\dot{\uparrow}$, and $\dot{\downarrow}$ are realized by Steiner operads, and Theorem 5.18 ensures that $\dot{\cdot}$, $\dot{\uparrow}$, $\dot{\downarrow}$, and $\dot{\downarrow}$ are realized by linear isometries operads. These transfer systems exhaust $\text{Tr}(C_{p^2})$. If $n \geq 3$, then Theorem 4.3 implies the C_{p^n} -transfer system $((1, C_{p^2}))$ is not realized by any Steiner or linear isometries operad. \square

Finally, suppose $G = pq$ for primes $p < q$, and recall the notational conventions from Figure 2. In the remainder of this section, we shall prove the following result for C_{pq} -linear isometries operads.

THEOREM 5.20. *Suppose p and q are primes such that $p < q$.*

- (1) *If $p = 2$ and $q = 3$, then every saturated C_{pq} -transfer system except $\dot{\downarrow}$ and $\dot{\uparrow}$ is realized by a linear isometries operad.*
- (2) *If $p = 2$ or 3 and $q > 3$, then every saturated C_{pq} -transfer system except $\dot{\uparrow}$ is realized by a linear isometries operad.*
- (3) *If $p, q > 3$, then a C_{pq} -transfer system is realized by a linear isometries operad if and only if it is saturated.*

Combining this result with Example 4.13 shows the unrealized transfer systems in (1)–(3) also are not realized by Steiner operads.

Proof. Part (1) is just Example 5.17, and Lemmas 5.21 and 5.22 handle parts (2) and (3). \square

We fix notation. For any set $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/pq$ that contains 0 and is closed under additive inversion, let \rightarrow_I be the transfer system for $\mathcal{L}(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \lambda_{pq}(i)^\infty)$.

LEMMA 5.21. *Suppose p and q are prime, $p < q$, and $q > 3$. Then we have the following transfer systems:*

| $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/pq$ | \rightarrow_I |
|--|--------------------|
| {0} | $\dot{\cdot}$ |
| {0, $\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm \lfloor p/2 \rfloor$ } | $\dot{\downarrow}$ |
| {0, $\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm \lfloor q/2 \rfloor$ } | $\dot{\uparrow}$ |
| {0, $p, 2p, \dots, p(q - 1)$ } | $\dot{\uparrow}$ |
| {0, $q, 2q, \dots, (p - 1)q$ } | $\dot{\downarrow}$ |
| {0, 1, 2, $\dots, pq - 1$ } | $\dot{\downarrow}$ |

Proof. We apply Proposition 5.15 repeatedly. The computations for $I = \{0\}$ and $I = \{0, 1, \dots, pq - 1\}$ are clear, because these index sets correspond to a trivial universe and a complete universe.

If $I = \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor p/2 \rfloor, pq - \lfloor p/2 \rfloor, \dots, pq - 1\}$, then the inequalities $\lfloor p/2 \rfloor < \lfloor p/2 \rfloor + 1, p, q < pq - \lfloor p/2 \rfloor$ imply $(I \bmod pq)$ has no translation invariance. We obtain $\lfloor p/2 \rfloor < \lfloor p/2 \rfloor + 1 < q - \lfloor p/2 \rfloor$ using the assumption $q > 3$, and this implies $(I \bmod q)$ also has no translation invariance. Finally, $(I \bmod p) = \{0, 1, \dots, p - 1\}$ is invariant under $(-) + 1$. Thus, the only nontrivial transfer is $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_p$.

If $I = \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor q/2 \rfloor, pq - \lfloor q/2 \rfloor, \dots, pq - 1\}$, then the inequalities $\lfloor q/2 \rfloor < \lfloor q/2 \rfloor + 1, \lfloor q/2 \rfloor + p, q < pq - \lfloor q/2 \rfloor$ imply that I has no translation invariance. We have $(I \bmod p) = \{0, 1, \dots, p - 1\}$ and $(I \bmod q) = \{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$, which both are invariant under $(-) + 1$. Thus, the transfers are $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_p$ and $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_q$.

If $I = \{0, p, 2p, \dots, p(q - 1)\}$, then $0 < 1 < p$ and $q \notin I$. Therefore I is only invariant under $(-) + p$. Next, $(I \bmod p) = \{0\}$, so it has no translation invariance. Finally, $(I \bmod q) = \{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$, which is invariant under $(-) + 1$. Thus, the transfers are $C_p \rightarrow_I C_{pq}$ and $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_q$. A similar argument works for $I = \{0, q, 2q, \dots, (p - 1)q\}$. \square

LEMMA 5.22. *Suppose that p and q are prime and $p < q$. If $p = 2$ or 3 , then $\cdot \curvearrowright$ is not realized by any C_{pq} -linear isometries operad. If $p > 3$, then it is realized by the C_{pq} -linear isometries operad over $U(\pm 1, 0, p, 2p, \dots, p(q - 1))$.*

Proof. Suppose first that $p > 3$, and let $I = \{0, 1, p, 2p, \dots, p(q - 1), pq - 1\}$. Then $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/pq$ has no translation invariance because $p < p + 1 < 2p$ and $q \notin I$. Next, $(I \bmod p) = \{0, 1, p - 1\}$ also has no translation invariance because $1 < 2 < p - 1$. Finally, $(I \bmod q) = \{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$, which is invariant under $(-) + 1$. Therefore, $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_q$ is the only nontrivial transfer.

Now suppose that $p = 2$ or 3 . We shall prove that $\cdot \curvearrowright$ cannot be realized by a linear isometries operad. Suppose $I \subset \mathbb{Z}/pq$ is such that $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_q$ but $C_1 \not\rightarrow_I C_p$. Then $I \subset p(\mathbb{Z}/pq)$, because if $(I \bmod p) \neq \{0\}$, then $\text{res}_p^{pq} U(I)$ is complete. The reduction map $\pi : \mathbb{Z}/pq \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q$ induces a bijection $\pi : p(\mathbb{Z}/pq) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q$, and since $C_1 \rightarrow_I C_q$, we must have $\pi(I) = \mathbb{Z}/q$. Therefore, $I = p(\mathbb{Z}/pq)$, and $C_p \rightarrow_I C_{pq}$. Thus, no C_{pq} -linear isometries operad $\mathcal{L}(U(I))$ can realize $\cdot \curvearrowright$. \square

Appendix: Generating transfer systems This appendix explains how to generate a transfer system from a prescribed set of relations. We describe the basic technique (Construction A.1), calculate a few general cases (Propositions A.5 and A.7), and then reinterpret our construction in terms of indexing systems and indexing categories (Propositions A.9 and A.11).

CONSTRUCTION A.1. Suppose G is a finite group, and R is binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion, i.e. if KRH , then $K \subset H$. Define

$$R_0 := R,$$

$$R_1 := \bigcup_{(K,H) \in R_0} \{(gKg^{-1}, gHg^{-1}) \mid g \in G\},$$

$$R_2 := \bigcup_{(K,H) \in R_1} \{(L \cap K, L) \mid L \subset H\},$$

$$R_3 := \left\{ (K, H) \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{there is } n \geq 0 \text{ and subgroups } H_0, H_1, \dots, H_n \subset G \\ \text{such that } K = H_0 R_2 H_1 R_2 \cdots R_2 H_n = H \end{array} \right\}.$$

Thus, we close R under conjugation to get R_1 , close R_1 under restriction to get R_2 , and take the reflexive and transitive closure of R_2 to get R_3 .

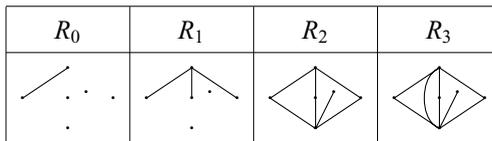
THEOREM A.2. *Suppose R is a binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion. Then $\langle R \rangle := R_3$ is the transfer system generated by R , i.e. R_3 the smallest transfer system that contains R .*

Proof. Let R be a binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion. Then $R = R_0 \subset R_1 \subset R_2 \subset R_3$, and if S is any G -transfer system that contains R , then its closure properties imply that it must also contain R_3 . Thus, the argument will be complete once we prove that R_3 is a transfer system.

To start, observe that R_2 is closed under conjugation and restriction, and that it refines inclusion. Now consider R_3 . It is a preorder by construction, and it refines inclusion because R_2 does. Therefore, R_3 is also antisymmetric. Conjugating R_2 -chains proves that R_3 is closed under conjugation. To see that R_3 is closed under restriction, suppose that the chain $K = H_0 R_2 H_1 R_2 \cdots R_2 H_n = H$ witnesses the relation $K R_3 H$, and that $L \subset H$. Let $L_i = L \cap H_i$. Restricting the relation $H_i R_2 H_{i+1}$ to L_{i+1} yields $L_i = (L_{i+1} \cap H_i) R_2 L_{i+1}$ for $0 \leq i < n$. We obtain a chain $(L \cap K) = L_0 R_2 L_1 R_2 \cdots R_2 L_n = L$ that witnesses $(L \cap K) R_3 L$. \square

Here is how Construction A.1 works in practice.

EXAMPLE A.3. We compute the Σ_3 -transfer system generated by $C_2 \rightarrow \Sigma_3$, where $C_2 = \langle (12) \rangle$. Recall the notation from Figure 4.



Strictly speaking, each dot \cdot above represents a relation $H \rightarrow H$, and

$$R_0 = \{(H, H) \mid H \subset \Sigma_3\} \cup \{(C_2, \Sigma_3)\}.$$

This distinction is irrelevant because $\langle R_0 \rangle = \langle (C_2, \Sigma_3) \rangle$. We produced Figures 1–4 by performing calculations like these *ad nauseum*, and then analyzing the results.

There are a few things we can say about the transfer system $\langle R \rangle$ on general grounds. To start, Theorem A.2 implies the following rough bounds. Say that a relation $K \rightarrow H$ nontrivial if $K \neq H$.

PROPOSITION A.4. *Let R be a binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion, and let $N \subset G$ be a normal subgroup.*

- (1) *Suppose that for every relation $K R H$, we have $H \subset N$. Then $H \subset N$ for every nontrivial relation $(K, H) \in \langle R \rangle$.*
- (2) *Suppose that for every relation $K R H$, we have $N \subset K$. Then $H \not\subset N$ for every nontrivial relation $(K, H) \in \langle R \rangle$.*

Proof. We start with (1). Assume that KR_0H implies $H \subset N$. Then KR_1H implies $H \subset N$, because N is normal, and KR_2H implies $H \subset N$ from the transitivity of \subset . Finally, if $(K, H) \in R_3$ is nontrivial, then there is a chain $K = H_0R_2H_1R_2 \cdots R_2H_n = H$ with $n > 0$, and $H_{n-1}R_2H_n$ implies $H = H_n \subset N$.

Now consider (2). Assume that KR_0H implies $N \subset K$. Then KR_1H implies $N \subset K$ because N is normal. Now suppose that KR_2H . We shall prove that if $H \subset N$, then $K = H$. For this case, there are subgroups $K' \subset H' \supset L'$ such that $K'R_1H'$ and $(K, H) = (L' \cap K', L')$. If $H \subset N$, then $L' = H \subset N \subset K'$ and therefore $K = L' \cap K' = L' = H$. Finally, we prove that for every $(K, H) \in R_3$, if $H \subset N$, then $K = H$. For suppose $K = H_0R_2H_1R_2 \cdots R_2H_n = H \subset N$ for $n \geq 0$. If $n = 0$, there is nothing to check. If $n > 0$, then since R_2 refines inclusion, we have $H_{i+1} \subset N$ and $H_iR_2H_{i+1}$ for every $0 \leq i < n$. It follows from the above that $K = H_0 = H_1 = \cdots = H_n = H$. □

We now identify $\langle R \rangle$ in a two simple cases. We assume that all relations in R have a shared, normal source or a shared, normal target.

PROPOSITION A.5. *Suppose G is a finite group, $K \triangleleft G$ is a normal subgroup, and $K \subset H_1, \dots, H_n \subset G$ are subgroups such that the set $\{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$ is closed under conjugation by elements of G . Then $\langle (K, H_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$ is equal to the relation*

$$\rightarrow = \{(M, M) \mid M \subset G\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{(M \cap K, M) \mid M \subset H_i\}.$$

Proof. Let $R = \{(K, H_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and keep notation as in Construction A.1. Then $R = R_0 = R_1$, and $R_2 = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{(L \cap K, L) \mid L \subset H_i\}$.

Suppose that LR_3M . Then either $L = M$, or there is a chain of relations $L = L_0R_2L_1R_2 \cdots R_2L_m = M$ for some $m > 0$. The relation $L \rightarrow M$ is trivial in the former case, so assume the latter is true. Then for each $1 \leq j \leq m$, we have $L_{j-1} = L_j \cap K$ and $L_j \subset H_{i_j}$ for some $1 \leq i_j \leq n$. Therefore, $L_0 = L_1 \cap K = L_2 \cap K = \cdots = L_m \cap K$, so that $(L, M) = (M \cap K, M)$ and $M \subset H_i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$. Therefore, R_3 refines \rightarrow .

Conversely, suppose $L \rightarrow M$ and write $\rightsquigarrow = \langle R \rangle = R_3$. If $L = M$, then $L \rightsquigarrow M$ by reflexivity. Now suppose $L = M \cap K$, where $M \subset H_i$ for some i . The relation $K \rightsquigarrow H_i$ holds by definition, and hence $L \rightsquigarrow M$ holds by restriction. Therefore \rightarrow refines $\rightsquigarrow = R_3$. □

If the set $\{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$ is not closed under conjugation, we close up and then apply Proposition A.5. This computes $\langle (K, H) \rangle$ for any normal subgroup $K \triangleleft G$.

The next observation is useful in the dual computation, and in Proposition 4.5.

LEMMA A.6. *Suppose \rightarrow is a G -transfer system and $K_1, \dots, K_n \subset H \subset G$ are subgroups such that $K_i \rightarrow H$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then $K_1 \cap \cdots \cap K_n \rightarrow H$.*

Proof. We have $K_1 \rightarrow H$, and for any $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$, restricting $K_{i+1} \rightarrow H$ along $\bigcap_{j=1}^i K_j \subset H$ gives $\bigcap_{j=1}^{i+1} K_j \rightarrow \bigcap_{j=1}^i K_j$. Therefore, there is a chain $\bigcap_{j=1}^n K_j \rightarrow \bigcap_{j=1}^{n-1} K_j \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow K_1 \rightarrow H$, and $\bigcap_{j=1}^n K_j \rightarrow H$ follows by transitivity. □

PROPOSITION A.7. *Suppose G is finite group, $H \triangleleft G$ is a normal subgroup, and $K_1, \dots, K_n \subset H$ are subgroups such that the set $\{K_1, \dots, K_n\}$ is closed under conjugation by elements of G . Then $\langle (K_i, H) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$ is equal to the relation*

$$\rightarrow = \left\{ (M, M) \mid M \subset G \right\} \cup \left\{ (M \cap K_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap K_{i_m}, M) \mid \begin{array}{l} M \subset H \text{ and} \\ 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. Let $R = \{(K_i, H) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and keep notation as in Construction A.1. Then $R = R_0 = R_1$, and $R_2 = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{(L \cap K_i, L) \mid L \subset H\}$.

Suppose that LR_3M . As in Proposition A.5, we may assume there is a chain of relations $L = L_0R_2L_1R_2 \cdots R_2L_m = M$ for some $m > 0$. For every $1 \leq j \leq m$, we have $L_{j-1} = L_j \cap K_{i_j}$ for some $1 \leq i_j \leq n$ and $L_j \subset H$. Therefore, $L_0 = L_1 \cap K_{i_1} = L_2 \cap K_{i_1} \cap K_{i_2} = \cdots = L_m \cap \bigcap_{j=1}^m K_{i_j}$, so that $(L, M) = (M \cap \bigcap_{j=1}^m K_{i_j}, M)$ for some $M \subset H$. Therefore, R_3 refines \rightarrow .

Conversely, suppose $L \rightarrow M$ and write $\rightsquigarrow = \langle R \rangle = R_3$. The relation $L \rightsquigarrow M$ is trivial if $L = M$, so assume $L = M \cap K_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap K_{i_m}$ for some $M \subset H$ and indices $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n$. The relation $K_{i_j} \rightsquigarrow H$ holds for all j by definition, hence $\bigcap_{j=1}^m K_{i_j} \rightsquigarrow H$ by Lemma A.6, and hence $L = M \cap \bigcap_{j=1}^m K_{i_j} \rightsquigarrow M$ by restriction. Therefore \rightarrow refines $\rightsquigarrow = R_3$. \square

If the set $\{K_1, \dots, K_n\}$ is not closed under conjugation, we close up and then apply Proposition A.7. This computes $\langle (K, H) \rangle$ for any normal subgroup $H \triangleleft G$.

If $K, H \triangleleft G$ are both normal, then Propositions A.5 and A.7 have the following common specialization.

COROLLARY A.8. *Suppose G is a finite group, $K, H \triangleleft G$ are normal subgroups of G , and $K \subset H$. Then $\langle (K, H) \rangle = \{(M, M) \mid M \subset G\} \cup \{(M \cap K, M) \mid M \subset H\}$.*

The transfer system $\rightarrow = \langle (K, H) \rangle$ can be quite complicated when neither K nor H is normal in G , but we can say the following for certain. Recall that the normal closure of H is the join of all conjugates of H in G , and dually, the normal core of K is the intersection of all conjugates of K in G . Proposition A.4 bounds $\langle (K, H) \rangle$ above and below by these subgroups. Additionally, Lemma A.6 implies that for any $g_1, \dots, g_n \in NH$, we have $\bigcap_{i=1}^n g_i K g_i^{-1} \rightarrow H$.

We conclude by recasting Construction A.1 in terms of indexing systems and indexing categories. We start with indexing systems. Suppose that \mathbf{O} is a set of orbits H/K , for some subgroups $H \subset G$. Define the graph $\rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}}$ of \mathbf{O} exactly as in Definition 3.2:

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad K \subset H \text{ and } H/K \in \mathbf{O}.$$

Thus $\rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}}$ is a binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion, and the transfer system $\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle$ is well-defined. Recall the isomorphism $\rightarrow_{\bullet} : \mathbf{Ind}(G) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Tr}(G) : \mathcal{I}_{\bullet}$ of Theorem 3.7.

PROPOSITION A.9. *Suppose that \mathbf{O} is a set of orbits. Then $\mathcal{I}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle}$ is the indexing system generated by \mathbf{O} . Equivalently, $\rightarrow_{\langle \mathbf{O} \rangle} = \langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle$.*

Proof. For any indexing system \mathcal{I} , we have

$$\mathbf{O} \subset \mathcal{I} \iff \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \text{ refines } \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} \iff \langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle \text{ refines } \rightarrow_{\mathcal{I}} \iff \mathcal{I}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle} \subset \mathcal{I}.$$

Taking $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle}$ proves that \mathbf{O} is contained in the indexing system $\mathcal{I}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle}$, and the equivalences above prove that $\mathcal{I}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle}$ is the least such indexing system. \square

COROLLARY A.10. *Suppose that \mathbf{O} is a set of orbits, and let $\langle \mathbf{O} \rangle$ be the indexing system that it generates. Then $H/K \in \langle \mathbf{O} \rangle$ if and only if $(K, H) \in \langle \rightarrow_{\mathbf{O}} \rangle$.*

Now for indexing categories, let \mathcal{O}_G^{π} be the wide subcategory of \mathcal{O}_G that consists of all projection maps of the form $\pi(gK) = gH : G/K \rightarrow G/H$, for some subgroups $K \subset H \subset G$. Suppose $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{O}_G^{\pi}$ is a wide subgraph, by which we mean a sub-directed graph of \mathcal{O}_G^{π} that contains all objects of \mathcal{O}_G^{π} . We define a relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}}$ on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ by

$$K \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}} H \quad \text{if and only if} \quad K \subset H \text{ and } (\pi : G/K \rightarrow G/H) \in \mathcal{G}.$$

Thus, $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}}$ is a binary relation on $\mathbf{Sub}(G)$ that refines inclusion, and the transfer system $\langle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}} \rangle$ is well-defined. Recall the isomorphism $\mathbf{Set}_{\bullet}^G : \mathbf{Tr}(G) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{IndCat}(G) : \rightarrow_{\bullet}$ of Corollary 3.9. The next result is proven in the same way as Proposition A.9.

PROPOSITION A.11. *Suppose \mathcal{G} is a wide subgraph of \mathcal{O}_G^{π} . Then $\mathbf{Set}_{\langle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}} \rangle}^G$ is the indexing category generated by \mathcal{G} . Equivalently, $\rightarrow_{\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle} = \langle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}} \rangle$.*

COROLLARY A.12. *Suppose \mathcal{G} is a wide subgraph of \mathcal{O}_G^{π} and let $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ be the indexing category that it generates. Then a morphism $f : S \rightarrow T$ is in $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ if and only if $(G_s, G_{f(s)}) \in \langle \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}} \rangle$ for every $s \in S$.*

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