

Closure Diagrams for Nilpotent Orbits of Exceptional Groups

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

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

Nodes:

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

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

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

white: \mathcal{O} is not special

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

Edges:

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

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

Further information and terminology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

D: distinguished (intersects no proper Levi)

R: rigid (not induced)

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

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

Some implications which are known:

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

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

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

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

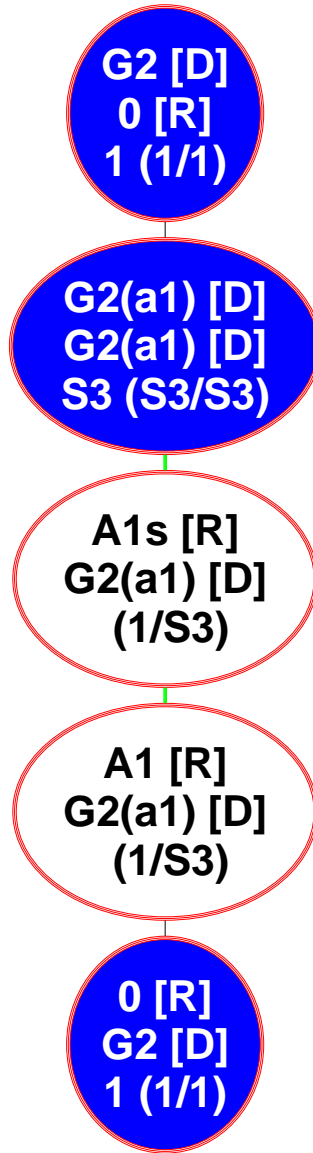
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References

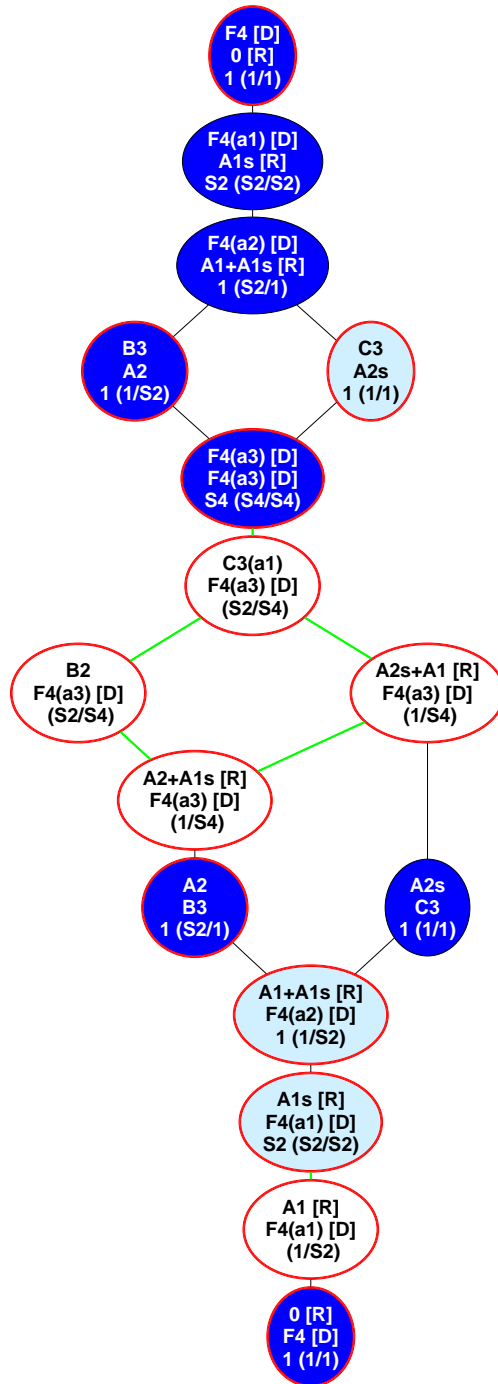
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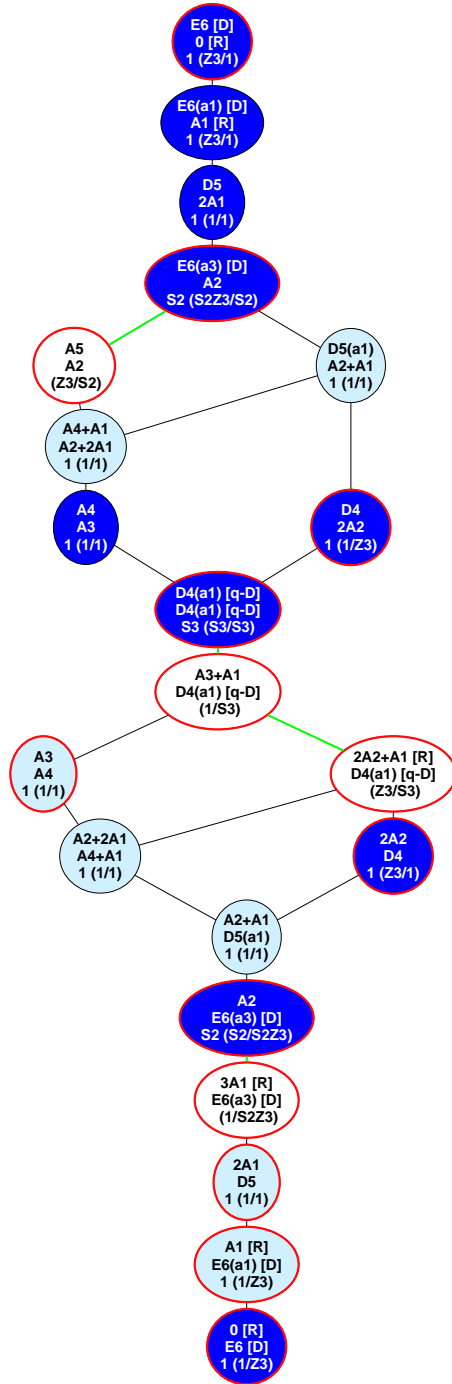
G_2



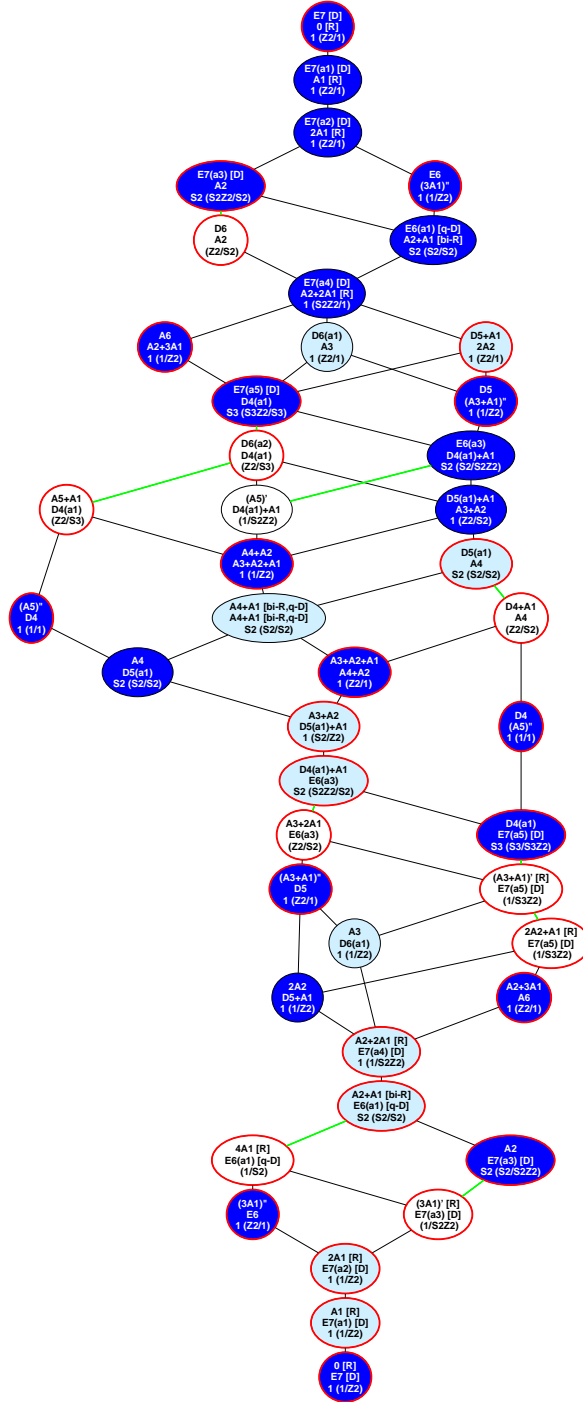
F_4



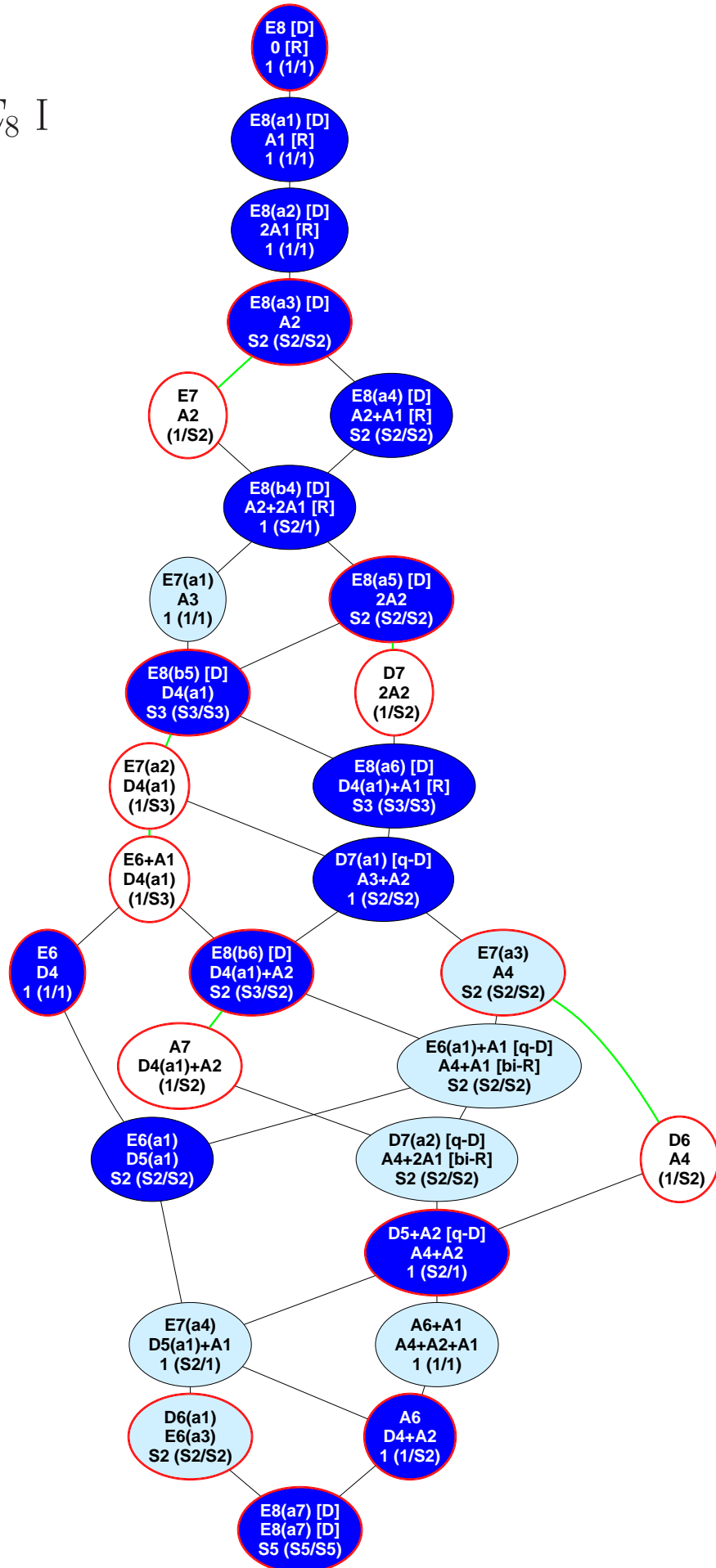
E_6



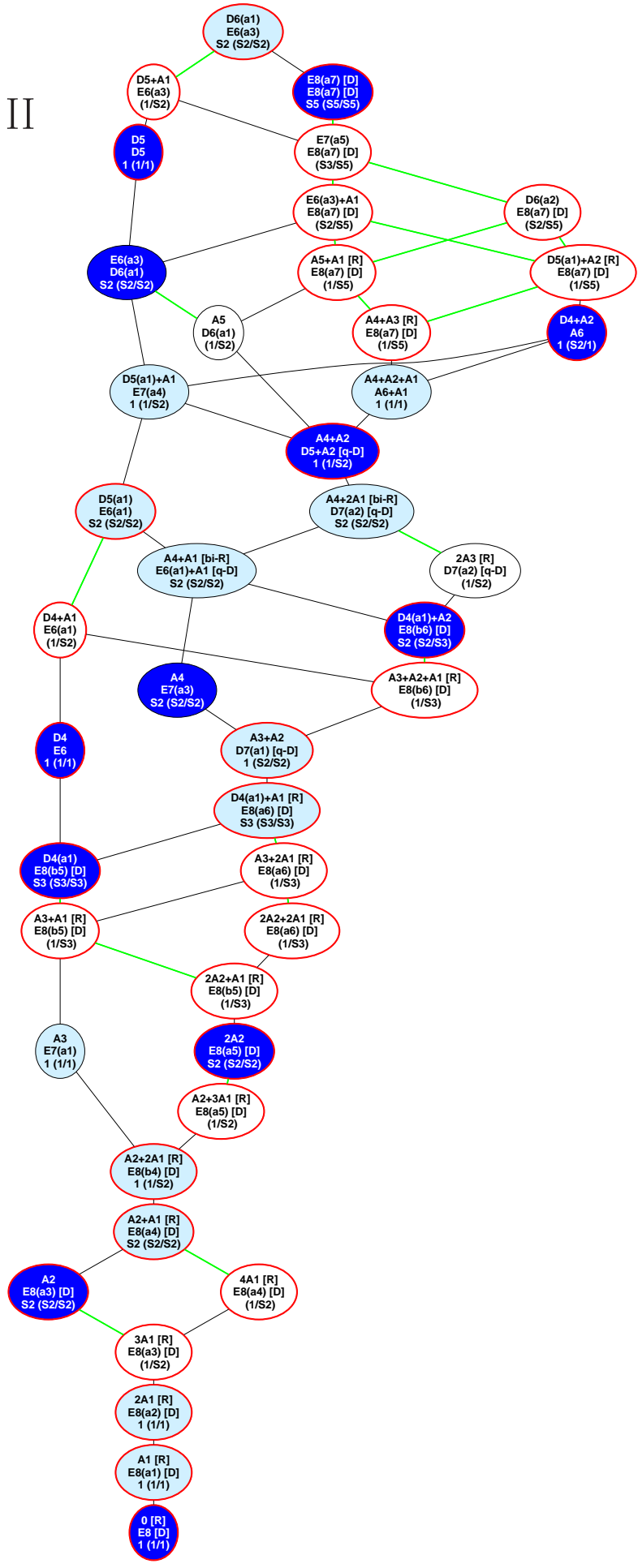
E_7



E_8 I



E_8 II



E_8

