



On permutation modules and decomposition numbers of the symmetric group



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ABSTRACT

We study the indecomposable summands of the Foulkes permutation module obtained by inducing the trivial $\mathbb{F}(S_a \wr S_n)$ -module to the full symmetric group S_{an} for any field $\mathbb{F}$ of odd prime characteristic p such that $a < p \leq n$. In particular, we characterize the vertices of such indecomposable summands. As a corollary we disprove a modular version of Foulkes' Conjecture.

In the second part of the article we use this information to give a new description of some columns of the decomposition matrices of symmetric groups in terms of the ordinary character $\phi^{(a^n)}$ of the Foulkes permutation module.

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1. Introduction

The determination of the decomposition matrices and the study of the modular structure of permutation modules are two important open problems in the representation theory of symmetric groups.

Young permutation modules were deeply studied by James in [13], Klyachko in [16] and Grabmeier in [10]. They completely parametrized the indecomposable summands of such modules (known as Young modules) and developed a Green correspondence for those

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summands. Their original description of the modular structure of Young modules was based on Schur algebras. More recently Erdmann in [6] described completely the Young modules using only the representation theory of the symmetric groups. In particular, it is proved that the vertex of a given Young module of the symmetric group S_n of degree n is always conjugate to a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_{\lambda_1} \times S_{\lambda_2} \times \cdots \times S_{\lambda_k}$, where $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ is a partition of n .

The problem of finding decomposition numbers for symmetric groups in prime characteristic has been studied extensively. The decomposition matrix of the symmetric group S_n in prime characteristic p has rows labelled by the partitions of n , and columns by the p -regular partitions of n , namely, partitions of n with less than p parts of any given size. The decomposition number $d_{\mu\nu}$ (equivalently denoted by $[S^\mu : D^\nu]$) is the entry of the decomposition matrix that records the number of composition factors of the Specht module S^μ , defined over a field of characteristic p , that are isomorphic to the simple module D^ν , defined by James in [15] as the unique top composition factor of S^ν .

The main purpose of this paper is to continue the study, begun in a special case in [9], of a new family of permutation modules known as Foulkes modules defined over fields of prime characteristic. The new information obtained will allow us to draw corollaries on decomposition numbers. In particular, we will give a new combinatorial description of certain columns of the decomposition matrices of symmetric groups.

In characteristic zero the study of Foulkes modules has been mainly connected to the long standing Foulkes' Conjecture, stated by H.O. Foulkes in [7]. For some recent advances on the ordinary character of the Foulkes modules see [8] and [17]. For any a and n natural numbers the Foulkes module $H^{(a^n)}$ is obtained by inducing the trivial representation of the wreath product $S_a \wr S_n$ up to the full symmetric group S_{an} . If the prime p is the characteristic of the underlying field $\mathbb{F}$, we observe that whenever $n < p$ then the indecomposable summands of the Foulkes module are Young modules, since $H^{(a^n)}$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of the Young permutation module $M^{(a^n)}$ in this case. On the other hand, for $n \geq p$ we do not have any precise information on the non-projective indecomposable summands of $H^{(a^n)}$. We will focus on the study of these new indecomposable $\mathbb{F}S_{an}$ -modules. In particular, we will give the following description of the possible vertices for all a and n such that $a < p \leq n$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let p be an odd prime and let a and n be natural numbers such that $a < p \leq n$. Let U be an indecomposable non-projective summand of the $\mathbb{F}S_{an}$ -module $H^{(a^n)}$ and let Q be a vertex of U . Then there exists $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ such that Q is conjugate to a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_a \wr S_{sp}$.*

Moreover, the Green correspondent of U admits a tensor factorization $V \boxtimes Z$ as a module for $\mathbb{F}((N_{S_{asp}}(Q)/Q) \times S_{a(n-sp)})$, where V is isomorphic to the projective cover of the trivial $\mathbb{F}(N_{S_{asp}}(Q)/Q)$ -module and Z is an indecomposable projective summand of $H^{(a^{n-sp})}$.

This result should be compared with [9, Theorem 1.2] which studies summands of certain twists by the sign character of the permutation module $H^{(2^n)}$. The main tool used to study the vertices of $H^{(a^n)}$ and to prove Theorem 1.1 is the Brauer correspondence for p -permutation modules as developed by Broué in [5].

It is clear by Theorem 1.1 that the non-projective indecomposable summands of the permutation module $H^{(a^n)}$ are not Young modules for any $a < p \leq n$, since their vertices are not Sylow p -subgroups of Young subgroups of S_{an} . This observation will be sufficient to disprove the modular version of Foulkes' Conjecture stated at the end of Section 2 below.

In order to present our new result on decomposition numbers we need to introduce the following definition. Let γ be a p -core partition and let $\phi^{(a^n)}$ be the ordinary character afforded by the Foulkes module $H^{(a^n)}$. Denote by $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ the set containing all the partitions μ of an such that the p -core $\gamma(\mu)$ of μ is equal to γ and such that the irreducible ordinary character of S_{an} labelled by μ has non-zero multiplicity in the decomposition of $\phi^{(a^n)}$ as a sum of irreducible characters. In general, for any $s \in \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ denote by $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma)$ the set defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma) = \{\mu \vdash a(n-sp) : \gamma(\mu) = \gamma \text{ and } \langle \chi^\mu, \phi^{(a^{n-sp})} \rangle \neq 0\}.$$

The new results obtained in Theorem 1.1 will lead us to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Let a, n be natural numbers and let p be a prime such that $a < p \leq n$. Let λ be a p -regular partition of na . Denote by γ the p -core of λ . Suppose that for all $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$, $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma) = \emptyset$. If λ is maximal under the dominance order in $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$, then the only non-zero entries in the column labelled by λ of the decomposition matrix of S_{an} are in the rows labelled by partitions $\mu \in \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$. Moreover,*

$$[S^\mu : D^\lambda] \leq \langle \phi^{(a^n)}, \chi^\mu \rangle.$$

Dealing with partitions of small p -weight we obtain the following sharper result.

Corollary 1.3. *Let a, n be natural numbers and let p be a prime such that $a < p \leq n$. Let λ be a p -regular partition of na such that λ has p -weight $w < a$. Denote by γ the p -core of λ . If λ is maximal in $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$, then the only non-zero entries in the column labelled by λ of the decomposition matrix of S_{an} are in the rows labelled by partitions $\mu \in \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$. Moreover,*

$$[S^\mu : D^\lambda] \leq \langle \phi^{(a^n)}, \chi^\mu \rangle.$$

Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3 allow us to detect new information on decomposition numbers from the study of the ordinary structure of the Foulkes character. In particular, the study of the zero-multiplicity characters in the decomposition of $\phi^{(a^n)}$ leads to

some new non-obvious zeros in certain columns of the decomposition matrix of S_{an} (see Corollary 4.3 and Example 4.4).

The paper is structured as follows. The necessary background on the Brauer correspondence and a detailed description of the combinatorial structure of the Foulkes modules are given in Section 2. In Section 3 we will prove Theorem 1.1. The proof is split into a series of lemmas and propositions describing the structural properties of the Foulkes modules. Finally in Section 4 we will prove Theorem 1.2, Corollary 1.3 and give some applications.

2. Preliminaries

In this section we briefly present the theoretical tools that we will extensively use to deduce our new results. A partition λ of a natural number n is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive numbers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = n$. Given a natural number n and a partition λ of n we will denote by S^λ the Specht module labelled by λ and by χ^λ the ordinary character afforded by S^λ . This notation agrees with the notation of [12] and we refer the reader to it for a comprehensive exposition of the general theory of symmetric group representations.

2.1. Broué's correspondence

As mentioned in the introduction we will study, in the next section, the vertices of a family of p -permutation modules. One of the most important techniques used will be the Brauer construction applied to p -permutation modules. Here we will summarize the main results of Broué's paper [5].

Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field of prime characteristic p and G a finite group. An $\mathbb{F}G$ -module V is called a p -permutation module if for every $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ there exists a linear basis $\mathcal{B}_P$ of V that is permuted by P . It is quite easy to derive from the definition that the direct sum and the tensor product of p -permutation modules are p -permutation modules; if $H \leq G$ then the restriction to H of a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module is a p -permutation module as well as the induction from H to G of a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}H$ -module; in conclusion every direct summand of a p -permutation module is a p -permutation module. A complete characterization of such modules is contained in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *An indecomposable $\mathbb{F}G$ -module V is a p -permutation module if and only if there exists P a p -subgroup of G such that $V \upharpoonright \mathbb{F} \uparrow_P^G$.*

We recall now the definition and the first basic properties of the Brauer construction for $\mathbb{F}G$ -modules. Given an $\mathbb{F}G$ -module V and Q a p -subgroup of G , we denote by V^Q the set of fixed elements $\{v \in V \mid vg = v \text{ for all } g \in Q\}$. It is easy to see that V^Q is an $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module on which Q acts trivially. For P a proper subgroup of Q , the relative trace map $\text{Tr}_P^Q : V^P \rightarrow V^Q$ is the linear map defined by

$$\mathrm{Tr}_P^Q(v) = \sum_{g \in Z} vg,$$

where Z is a set of right coset representatives for P in Q . It is easy to notice that the definition of the map does not depend on the choice of the set of representatives. We observe that also

$$\mathrm{Tr}^Q(V) := \sum_{P < Q} \mathrm{Tr}_P^Q(V^P)$$

is an $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module on which Q acts trivially. Therefore we can define the $\mathbb{F}(N_G(Q)/Q)$ -module called the *Brauer quotient* of V with respect to Q by

$$V(Q) = V^Q / \mathrm{Tr}^Q(V).$$

For our scope it is very important to remark that if V is an indecomposable $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and Q is a p -subgroup of G , then $V(Q) \neq 0$ implies that Q is contained in a vertex of V . Broué proved in [5] that the converse holds in the case of p -permutation modules.

Theorem 2.2. *Let V be an indecomposable p -permutation module and Q be a vertex of V . Let P be a p -subgroup of G , then $V(P) \neq 0$ if and only if $P \leq Q^g$ for some $g \in G$.*

If V is an $\mathbb{F}G$ -module with p -permutation basis $\mathcal{B}$ with respect to a Sylow p -subgroup P of G and $R \leq P$, then taking for each orbit of R on $\mathcal{B}$ the sum of the vectors in that orbit, we obtain a basis for V^R . The sums over vectors lying in orbits of size p or more are relative traces from proper subgroups of R , and so $V(R)$ is isomorphic to the $\mathbb{F}$ -span of

$$\mathcal{B}(R) := \{v \in \mathcal{B} : vg = v \text{ for all } g \in R\}.$$

Thus Theorem 2.2 has the following corollary,

Corollary 2.3. *Let V be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module with p -permutation basis $\mathcal{B}$ with respect to a Sylow p -subgroup P of G . Let $R \leq P$. Then the $\mathbb{F}N_G(R)$ -module $V(R)$ is equal to $\langle \mathcal{B}(R) \rangle$. Moreover, V has an indecomposable summand with a vertex containing R if and only if $\mathcal{B}(R) \neq \emptyset$.*

The next result [5, 3.4] explains what is now known as Broué's correspondence.

Theorem 2.4. *An indecomposable p -permutation module V has vertex Q if and only if $V(Q)$ is a projective $\mathbb{F}(N_G(Q)/Q)$ -module. Furthermore*

- *The Brauer map sending V to $V(Q)$ is a bijection between the set of indecomposable p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -modules with vertex Q and the set of indecomposable projective*

$\mathbb{F}(N_G(Q)/Q)$ -modules. Regarded as an $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module, $V(Q)$ is the Green correspondent of V .

- Let V be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and E an indecomposable projective $\mathbb{F}(N_G(Q)/Q)$ -module. Then E is a direct summand of $V(Q)$ if and only if its correspondent U (i.e. the $\mathbb{F}G$ -module U such that $U(Q) \cong E$) is a direct summand of V .

Some important consequences that we will use extensively in the next sections are stated below.

Corollary 2.5. *Let U be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and let Q be a p -subgroup of G . The Brauer correspondent $U(Q)$ of U is a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module.*

Proof. Let P' be a Sylow p -subgroup of $N_G(Q)$ and let P be a Sylow p -subgroup of G containing P' . Denote by $\mathcal{B}_P$ a p -permutation basis of U with respect to P . By [Corollary 2.3](#) we have that the $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module $U(Q)$ has linear basis $\mathcal{B}_P(Q)$. It is easy to observe that $\mathcal{B}_P(Q)$ is a p -permutation basis with respect to P' . Let P'' be another Sylow p -subgroup of $N_G(Q)$ and let $g \in N_G(Q)$ such that $P'' = P'^g$. Then we have that

$$\mathcal{B}'' := \{xg \mid x \in \mathcal{B}_P(Q)\}$$

is a p -permutation basis of $U(Q)$ with respect to P'' . This completes the proof. $\square$

Corollary 2.6. *Let G and H be two finite groups and let C be a subgroup of G . Let U be an indecomposable p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and V be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}H$ -module. Then*

- If $U \downarrow_C = W_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus W_k$, then there exist a vertex R of U and vertices $Q_1, \dots, Q_k$ of $W_1, \dots, W_k$, respectively, such that $Q_i \leq R$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$.
- The indecomposable $\mathbb{F}(G \times H)$ -module $U \boxtimes V$ has a vertex containing both Q and P , vertices of U and V , respectively.

Lemma 2.7. *Let U and V be p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -modules and let P be a p -subgroup of G , then*

$$(U \oplus V)(P) \cong U(P) \oplus V(P)$$

as $\mathbb{F}_p(N_G(P))$ -modules.

The following lemma is stated in [\[9, Lemma 4.7\]](#); we include the proof here to make this article more self-contained.

Lemma 2.8. *Let Q and R be p -subgroups of a finite group G and let U be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module. Let $K = N_G(R)$. If R is normal in Q then the Brauer correspondents $U(Q)$ and $(U(R))(Q)$ are isomorphic as $\mathbb{F}N_K(Q)$ -modules.*

Proof. Let P be a Sylow p -subgroup of $N_G(R)$ containing Q and let $\mathcal{B}$ be a p -permutation basis for U with respect to P . By [Corollary 2.3](#) we have $U(Q) = \langle \mathcal{B}(Q) \rangle$ as an $\mathbb{F}N_G(Q)$ -module. In particular,

$$U(Q) \downarrow_{N_K(Q)} = \langle \mathcal{B}(Q) \rangle$$

as an $\mathbb{F}N_K(Q)$ -module. On the other hand, $U(R) = \langle \mathcal{B}(R) \rangle$ as an $\mathbb{F}N_G(R)$ -module. Now $\mathcal{B}(R)$ is a p -permutation basis for $U(R)$ with respect to $K \cap P$. Since this subgroup contains Q we have $(U(R))(Q) = \langle \mathcal{B}(R) \rangle(Q) = \langle (\mathcal{B}(R))(Q) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{B}(Q) \rangle$, as $\mathbb{F}N_K(Q)$ -modules, as required. $\square$

Lemma 2.9. *Let G and G' be finite groups and denote by U and U' two p -permutation modules for $\mathbb{F}G$ and $\mathbb{F}G'$, respectively. If $Q \leq G$ is a p -subgroup then*

$$(U \boxtimes U')(Q) = U(Q) \boxtimes U',$$

where on the left-hand side Q is regarded as a subgroup of $G \times G'$ in the obvious way.

Proof. This follows easily from [Corollary 2.3](#) by taking p -permutation bases for U and U' . $\square$

Proposition 2.10. *Let M be a p -permutation $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and let P be a p -subgroup of G . If $M(P)$ is an indecomposable $\mathbb{F}(N_G(P))$ -module then M has a unique indecomposable summand U such that P is contained in a vertex of U .*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that there exist V_1 and V_2 indecomposable summands of M with vertices Q_1 and Q_2 , respectively, such that $P \leq Q_1, Q_2$. Then by [Lemma 2.7](#) we have that

$$V_1(P) \oplus V_2(P) \mid M(P).$$

This contradicts the indecomposability of $M(P)$ since by [Theorem 2.4](#) we have that $V_i(P) \neq 0$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. $\square$

An argument that we shall use several times is stated in the lemma below (see [\[11, Theorem 8\]](#)):

Lemma 2.11. *If P is a p -group and Q is a subgroup of P then the permutation module $\mathbb{F} \uparrow_Q^P$ is indecomposable, with vertex Q . $\square$*

We conclude the section by recalling the definition and the basic properties of Scott modules. We refer the reader to [5, Section 2] for a more detailed account. Given a subgroup H of G there exists a unique indecomposable summand U of the permutation module $\mathbb{F} \uparrow_H^G$ such that the trivial $\mathbb{F}G$ -module is a submodule of U . We say that U is the *Scott module* of G associated to H and we denote it by $\text{Sc}(G, H)$. The following theorem summarizes the main properties of Scott modules.

Theorem 2.12. *Let G be a finite group, H a subgroup of G and P a Sylow p -subgroup of H . Then the Scott module $\text{Sc}(G, P)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Sc}(G, H)$ and is uniquely determined up to isomorphism by either of the following properties:*

- *The trivial $\mathbb{F}G$ -module is isomorphic to a submodule of $\text{Sc}(G, P)$.*
- *The trivial $\mathbb{F}G$ -module is isomorphic to a quotient of $\text{Sc}(G, P)$.*

Moreover, $\text{Sc}(G, P)$ has vertex P and the Broué correspondent $(\text{Sc}(G, P))(P)$ is isomorphic to the projective cover of the trivial $\mathbb{F}(N_G(P)/P)$ -module

2.2. Blocks of symmetric groups

The blocks of symmetric groups are combinatorially described by the theorem known as Nakayama's Conjecture, first proved by Brauer and Robinson in [3] and [18]. In order to state this result, we must recall some definitions.

Let λ be a partition. A p -hook in λ is a connected part of the rim of the Young diagram of λ consisting of exactly p boxes, whose removal leaves the diagram of a partition. By repeatedly stripping off p -hooks from λ we obtain the p -core of λ ; the number of hooks we remove is the p -weight of λ .

Theorem 2.13 (Nakayama's Conjecture). *Let p be prime. The p -blocks of S_n are labelled by pairs (γ, w) , where γ is a p -core and $w \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the associated p -weight, such that $|\gamma| + wp = n$. Thus the Specht module S^λ lies in the block $B(\gamma, w)$ if and only if λ has p -core γ and p -weight w . $\square$*

Often it is best to consider partitions using James' *abacus*: for a detailed account of this tool see [14, pp. 76–78]. For example given a partition λ , it is very easy to understand its p -core $\gamma(\lambda)$ by using the abacus.

The following result, first obtained in [4], will be important in the proof of our main Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 2.14. *Let V be an indecomposable p -permutation module lying in the block $B(\gamma, w)$ of S_n . Suppose that R is a subgroup of a vertex of V and that R moves exactly the first rp elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$; that is $\text{supp}(R) = \{1, \dots, rp\}$. Then $N_{S_n}(R) \cong N_{S_{rp}}(R) \times S_{n-rp}$. Moreover,*

- (i) $N_{S_{rp}}(R)$ has a unique block, b say.
- (ii) The blocks $b \otimes B(\gamma, w - r)$ and $B(\gamma, w)$ are Brauer correspondents.
- (iii) As an $\mathbb{F}N_{S_n}(R)$ -module, $V(R)$ lies in $b \otimes B(\gamma, w - r)$.

The last useful fact is the following characterization of the defect group of blocks of the symmetric group (see [14, Theorem 6.2.45]).

Theorem 2.15. *The defect group of a symmetric group block of p -weight w is conjugate to a Sylow p -subgroup of S_{wp} .*

2.3. The Foulkes module

Let $\mathbb{K}$ be a field and a, n two non-zero natural numbers. Let $\Omega^{(a^n)}$ be the collection of all set partitions of $\{1, 2, \dots, an\}$ into n sets of size a . We will denote an arbitrary element $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^n)}$ by

$$\omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n\},$$

where $\omega_j \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, an\}$, $|\omega_j| = a$ and $\omega_i \cap \omega_j = \emptyset$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. We will call ω_j a *set of ω* . The symmetric group S_{an} acts transitively in a natural way on $\Omega^{(a^n)}$ by permuting the numbers in each set of every set partition. Let $H^{(a^n)}$ be the $\mathbb{K}S_{an}$ -permutation module generated as a $\mathbb{K}$ -vector space by the elements of $\Omega^{(a^n)}$, with the action of S_{an} defined as the natural linear extension of the action on $\Omega^{(a^n)}$. The module $H^{(a^n)}$ is called a *Foulkes module*. Since the action of S_{an} is transitive on $\Omega^{(a^n)}$ and the stabilizer of any set partition $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^n)}$ is isomorphic to $S_a \wr S_n$ it is easy to deduce that

$$H^{(a^n)} \cong \mathbb{K} \uparrow_{S_a \wr S_n}^{S_{an}}.$$

When the field $\mathbb{K}$ is the field of complex numbers $\mathbb{C}$, the study of the decomposition into irreducible direct summands of the Foulkes module is closely related to the problem known as Foulkes' Conjecture as stated firstly in [7] by H.O. Foulkes in 1950.

Conjecture. *Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ and let a and n be natural numbers such that $a < n$. Then $H^{(n^a)}$ is a direct summand of $H^{(a^n)}$.*

If we replace $\mathbb{C}$ with $\mathbb{F}$ (a field of prime characteristic p) in the statement above we obtain a modular version of Foulkes' Conjecture. This version is known to be false but we are not aware of any explicit reference in the literature. We will give a short proof of this fact as a corollary of Theorem 1.1 (see the end of Section 3).

3. On the indecomposable summands of $H^{(a^n)}$

This section is devoted to the proof of [Theorem 1.1](#). As explained in the introduction, the proof is split into a series of lemmas and propositions. The structure of the section is similar to Section 4 of [\[9\]](#) but different ideas and further *ad hoc* arguments are needed here.

Throughout this section we let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field of odd prime characteristic p and we assume that a and n are natural numbers such that $a < p \leq n$. This will be an implicit common hypothesis of all the statements of this section. We also fix the following notation. Let $S_a \wr S_n$ be the subgroup of S_{an} acting transitively and imprimitively on $\{1, 2, \dots, an\}$ and having as blocks of imprimitivity the sets

$$T_j = \{j, n+j, 2n+j, \dots, (a-1)n+j\}$$

for $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. In this setting we have that for any Sylow p -subgroup P of $S_a \wr S_n$ there exists a Sylow p -subgroup Q of $S_{\{1, \dots, n\}}$, such that P is conjugate to

$$\bar{Q} = \{\bar{x} \mid x \in Q\},$$

where $(j+kn)\bar{x} = (j)x + kn$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and all $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, a-1\}$. Let ρ be an element of order p in $S_a \wr S_n$. By the above remarks there exists $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ such that ρ has sa orbits of order p and $a(n-sp)$ fixed points in its natural action on $\{1, 2, \dots, an\}$.

For all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $pj \leq an$ let z_j be the p -cycle of S_{an} defined by

$$z_j = (p(j-1)+1, p(j-1)+2, \dots, pj).$$

Denote by R_ℓ the cyclic subgroup of S_{an} of order p generated by $z_1 z_2 \cdots z_\ell$. We will denote by $\mathcal{O}_j$ the set $\text{supp}(z_j)$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}$. In particular, we have that $\mathcal{O}_1, \dots, \mathcal{O}_\ell$ are the p -orbits of R_ℓ .

In the following lemma we will study the Broué correspondence for $H^{(a^n)}$ with respect to R_ℓ .

Lemma 3.1. *Let ℓ be a natural number such that $\ell p \leq an$. If $\ell = as$ for some natural number s , then*

$$H^{(a^n)}(R_{as}) \cong H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \boxtimes H^{(a^{n-sp})}$$

as $\mathbb{F}N_{S_{an}}(R_{as})$ -modules. On the other hand, if ℓ is not an integer multiple of a then $H^{(a^n)}(R_\ell) = 0$.

Proof. We already noticed that the number of p -orbits of an element of order p in $S_a \wr S_n$ must be a multiple of a . Therefore if ℓ is not an integer multiple of a then R_ℓ is not conjugate to any subgroup of $S_a \wr S_n$. This implies that $H^{(a^n)}(R_\ell) = 0$ by [Theorem 2.2](#).

Suppose now that $\ell = as$ for some $s \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n\} \in \Omega^{(a^n)}$ be fixed by R_{as} . Then there exist $\omega_{j_1}, \dots, \omega_{j_{sp}}$ sets of ω such that

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{sp} \omega_{j_i} = \text{supp}(R_{as})$$

since no set of a fixed set partition can contain two numbers x and y such that $x \in \text{supp}(R_{as})$ and $y \notin \text{supp}(R_{as})$. So we can write each $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^n)}(R_{as})$ as $\omega = u_\omega \cup v_\omega$ where

$$u_\omega = \{\omega_{j_1}, \dots, \omega_{j_{sp}}\} \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}),$$

and v_ω is a set partition in $\Omega_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$, that is the collection of all the set partitions of $\{asp + 1, \dots, an\}$ into $n - sp$ sets of size a . We will also denote by $H_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$ the $\mathbb{F}S_{\{asp+1, \dots, an\}}$ -permutation module generated by $\Omega_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$ as a vector space. The map

$$\psi : \Omega^{(a^n)}(R_{as}) \longrightarrow \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \times \Omega_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$$

that associates to each $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^n)}(R_{as})$ the element $u_\omega \times v_\omega \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \times \Omega_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$ is a well defined bijection. This factorization of the linear basis of $H^{(a^n)}(R_{as})$ induces an isomorphism of vector spaces between $H^{(a^n)}(R_{as})$ and $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \boxtimes H_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$ that is compatible with the action of $N_{S_{an}}(R_{as}) \cong N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as}) \times S_{a(n-sp)}$. Therefore we have that

$$H^{(a^n)}(R_{as}) \cong H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \boxtimes H_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$$

as $\mathbb{F}(N_{S_{an}}(R_{as}))$ -modules. The proposition now follows after identifying $S_{\{asp+1, \dots, an\}}$ with $S_{a(n-sp)}$ and $H_+^{(a^{n-sp})}$ with $H^{(a^{n-sp})}$. $\square$

Lemma 3.1 allows us to restrict our attention for the moment to the study of the Broué correspondent $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ of $H^{(a^{sp})}$. In particular, we will now give a precise description of its canonical basis $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ comprising the set partitions fixed under the action of R_{as} . In order to do this we need to introduce a new important concept.

Let $\delta = \{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s\}$ be a set partition of $\{1, 2, \dots, as\}$ into s sets of size a (i.e. $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$). Let $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_s$ be subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, asp\}$ of size a such that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, as\}$ we have

$$|A_i \cap \mathcal{O}_j| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in \delta_i, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \notin \delta_i. \end{cases}$$

In particular, each set A_i contains at most one element of a given orbit of R_{as} . Consider now ω to be the element of $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ of the form

$$\omega = \{A_1, A_1\sigma, A_1\sigma^2, \dots, A_1\sigma^{p-1}, A_2, \dots, A_2\sigma^{p-1}, \dots, A_s, \dots, A_s\sigma^{p-1}\},$$

where $\sigma = z_1 z_2 \cdots z_{as}$. We will say that the set partition ω has *type* δ . Notice that from the type we can read how the orbits of R_{as} are relatively distributed in the sets of the set partition ω .

In the following lemma we will show that the set partitions of $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}$ that are fixed by the action of R_{as} are precisely the ones of the form described above.

Lemma 3.2. *Let the set partition $\omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{sp}\}$ be an element of $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}$. Then ω is fixed by R_{as} if and only if there exists a corresponding set partition $\delta = \{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_s\} \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ and s sets $A_1, \dots, A_s$ of ω such that*

$$|A_i \cap \mathcal{O}_j| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in \delta_i, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \notin \delta_i \end{cases}$$

and

$$\omega = \{A_1, A_1\sigma, A_1\sigma^2, \dots, A_1\sigma^{p-1}, A_2, \dots, A_2\sigma^{p-1}, \dots, A_s, \dots, A_s\sigma^{p-1}\},$$

where $\sigma = z_1 z_2 \cdots z_{as}$.

Proof. Suppose that ω is fixed by $R_{as} = \langle \sigma \rangle$. Let $\mathcal{O}_j$ be an orbit of R_{as} for some $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, as\}$ and let $\omega_{j_1}, \omega_{j_2}, \dots, \omega_{j_l}$ be the sets of ω such that $\omega_{j_i} \cap \mathcal{O}_j \neq \emptyset$. Clearly $l \leq p$ because $|\mathcal{O}_j| = p$. Since $\omega\sigma = \omega$ we have that for all $x \in \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}$ there exists $y \in \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}$ such that $x \neq y$ and $\omega_{j_x}\sigma = \omega_{j_y}$ and no ω_{j_i} is fixed by σ because $a < p$. In particular, we have that R_{as} acts without fixed points on the set $\{\omega_{j_1}, \omega_{j_2}, \dots, \omega_{j_l}\}$. Therefore there exists a number $k \geq 1$ such that

$$p^k = |\{\omega_{j_1}, \omega_{j_2}, \dots, \omega_{j_l}\}| = l \leq p.$$

This immediately implies that $l = p$ and therefore that $|\omega_{j_i} \cap \mathcal{O}_j| = 1$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, l\}$. This argument holds for all the R_{as} orbits $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_{as}$. Hence for all $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$ the set ω_x of ω contains a numbers no two of which are in the same R_{as} -orbit. Consider one of those sets, say A_1 , of ω . Define the correspondent set δ_1 of size a as follows: for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, as\}$, let $i \in \delta_1$ if and only if $|A_1 \cap \mathcal{O}_i| = 1$. Observe that since $\omega\sigma = \omega$ we have that $A_1, A_1\sigma, \dots, A_1\sigma^{p-1}$ are p distinct sets of ω such that for all $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ we have that

$$|A_1\sigma^k \cap \mathcal{O}_j| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in \delta_1, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \notin \delta_1. \end{cases}$$

We now repeat the above construction by considering a set A_2 of ω such that $A_2 \neq A_1\sigma^k$ for any $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ and defining the correspondent set δ_2 exactly as above. After s iterations of the process we obtain the claim, where the set partition $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ corresponding to ω is $\delta = \{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s\}$.

The converse is trivial since a set partition ω of the form described in the hypothesis is clearly fixed by the action of σ . $\square$

From Lemma 3.2 we obtain that every $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is of a well defined type $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$. In the next lemma we will fix a $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ and we will calculate explicitly the number of set partitions of type δ in $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$.

Lemma 3.3. *For every given $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ there are $p^{(a-1)s}$ distinct set partitions in $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ of type δ .*

Proof. Define $\delta^* \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ by

$$\delta^* = \{ \{1, 1+s, \dots, 1+(a-1)s\}, \{2, 2+s, \dots, 2+(a-1)s\}, \dots, \{s, 2s, \dots, as\} \}.$$

By Lemma 3.2 we have that given any set partition $\omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{sp}\} \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_s)$ of type δ^* , each set ω_j contains exactly one element lying in $\{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$, the union of the first s orbits $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_s$ of R_{as} . Therefore, without loss of generality, we can relabel the indices of the sets of ω in order to have for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$

$$\omega_j = \{j, x_j^1, x_j^2, \dots, x_j^{a-1}\},$$

where x_j^i is a number lying in the R_{as} -orbit of $j + isp$ for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, a-1\}$. Notice that this implies that there are p possible different choices for each x_j^i . If we fix $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$ such that j is not divisible by p then there exist unique natural numbers t and k in $\{0, 1, \dots, s-1\}$ and $\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$, respectively, such that $j = tp+k$. Moreover, by definition of σ it follows that $((t+1)p)\sigma^k = j$. Since $\omega\sigma^k = \omega$, we must have $\omega_{(t+1)p}\sigma^k = \omega_j$. Therefore for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, a-1\}$ we have that

$$x_j^i = x_{(t+1)p}^i \sigma^k.$$

Hence the set partition ω is uniquely determined by its sets $\omega_p, \omega_{2p}, \dots, \omega_{sp}$. This implies that there are exactly $p^{(a-1)s}$ different set partitions of type δ^* in $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$. It is an easy exercise to verify that, changing the labels, the argument above works for any other type δ in $\Omega^{(a^s)}$. $\square$

Consider now the subgroup of $N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ defined by

$$C := \langle z_1 \rangle \times \langle z_2 \rangle \times \dots \times \langle z_{as} \rangle.$$

Notice that C preserves the type of set partitions in its action on $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$. Therefore we have that the sub-vector space K_δ of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ generated by all the set partitions of type δ is an FC-submodule of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ for any given δ . Moreover, we deduce the following result:

Proposition 3.4. *The following isomorphism of $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules holds:*

$$H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \downarrow_C \cong \bigoplus_{\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}} K_\delta.$$

Proof. For any given $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ denote by B_δ the subset of $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ containing all the set partitions of type δ . Clearly $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ decomposes as a vector space into the direct sum of all the K_δ for $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$. Moreover, we observe that the orbits of C on $\{1, 2, \dots, asp\}$ are exactly the same as the orbits of R_{as} and therefore if $\omega \in B_\delta$ then $\omega c \in B_\delta$ for any $c \in C$. This implies that

$$H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \downarrow_C \cong \bigoplus_{\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}} K_\delta$$

as $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules, as desired. $\square$

We will now define three p -subgroups of S_{asp} that will play a central role in the next part of the section. For all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ denote by π_j the p -element of C given by

$$\pi_j = \overline{z_j} = z_j z_{j+s} z_{j+2s} \cdots z_{j+(a-1)s}.$$

Let E_s be the elementary abelian subgroup of C of order p^s defined by

$$E_s = \langle \pi_1 \rangle \times \cdots \times \langle \pi_s \rangle.$$

Let P_s be a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_{\{1, \dots, sp\}}$ with base group $\langle z_1, \dots, z_s \rangle$, chosen so that $z_1 z_2 \cdots z_s$ is in its centre. (The existence of such Sylow p -subgroups follows from the construction of Sylow p -subgroups of symmetric groups as iterated wreath products in [14, 4.1.19 and 4.1.20].)

Let Q_s be the group consisting of all permutations $\bar{g}$ where g lies in P_s . For the reader's convenience we recall that for all $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, a-1\}$ and all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$, we have that

$$(j + ksp)\bar{g} = (j)g + ksp.$$

In particular, we observe that this implies that $\bar{g} = g_0 g_1 \cdots g_{a-1}$, where for all $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, a-1\}$, g_k is the element of S_{asp} that fixes all the numbers outside $\{ksp+1, ksp+2, \dots, (k+1)sp\}$ and such that $(j+ksp)g_k = (j)g + ksp$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$. Notice that Q_s has E_s as normal base group by construction and clearly $R_{as} \triangleleft E_s \triangleleft C$ and $R_{as} \triangleleft Q_s$.

We are now very close to deducing the indecomposability of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ as an $\mathbb{F}N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ -module. In order to prove this we need to observe an important structural property of the $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules K_δ for all $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$.

Proposition 3.5. *For any $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ there exists $g \in N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ such that*

$$K_\delta \cong \mathbb{F} \uparrow_{E_s^g}^C.$$

Proof. As usual, define $\delta^* \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ by

$$\delta^* = \{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s\},$$

where $\delta_i = \{i, i+s, i+2s, \dots, i+(a-1)s\}$ and let ω^* be any fixed element of B_{δ^*} . Then by Lemma 3.2 we have that

$$\omega^* = \{A_1, A_1\sigma, \dots, A_1\sigma^{p-1}, A_2, \dots, A_2\sigma^{p-1}, \dots, A_s, \dots, A_s\sigma^{p-1}\},$$

for some sets $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_s$ such that

$$|A_i \cap \mathcal{O}_j| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in \delta_i^*, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \notin \delta_i^*. \end{cases}$$

This implies that we can equivalently rewrite ω^* as

$$\omega^* = \{A_1, A_1\pi_1, \dots, A_1\pi_1^{p-1}, A_2, A_2\pi_2, \dots, A_2\pi_2^{p-1}, \dots, A_s, \dots, A_s\pi_s^{p-1}\}.$$

Therefore ω^* is fixed by the action of E_s . Moreover, if we denote by L the stabilizer in C of ω^* we have that as $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules

$$K_{\delta^*} \cong \mathbb{F} \uparrow_L^C$$

since C acts transitively on the elements of B_{δ^*} .

Lemma 3.3 implies that $\dim_{\mathbb{F}}(K_{\delta^*}) = p^{s(a-1)}$, therefore by [1, page 56] we have that

$$p^{s(a-1)} = |C : L| \leq |C : E_s| = p^{s(a-1)}.$$

Hence $E_s = L$ and $K_{\delta^*} \cong \mathbb{F} \uparrow_{E_s}^C$ as $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules. Since $N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ acts as the full symmetric group on the set $\{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_{as}\}$, we obtain that for any $\delta \in \Omega^{(a^s)}$ there exists $g \in N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ such that any set partition of type δ in $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is fixed by E_s^g . With an argument completely similar to the one used above we deduce that

$$K_\delta \cong \mathbb{F} \uparrow_{E_s^g}^C. \quad \square$$

The following corollary of Proposition 3.5 will be extremely useful in the last part of the section.

Corollary 3.6. *Every indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ has vertex containing E_s .*

Proof. Let U be an indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$. By [Lemma 2.11](#) and [Proposition 3.5](#) we observe that the restriction of U to C is isomorphic to a direct sum of indecomposable p -permutation $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules with vertices conjugate in $N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ to E_s . Therefore by the first part of [Corollary 2.6](#) we obtain that E_s is contained in a vertex of U . $\square$

It is now possible to determine a vertex of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ as an $\mathbb{F}N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ -module.

Proposition 3.7. *The $\mathbb{F}N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ -module $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is indecomposable and has vertex $Q_s \in \text{Syl}_p(S_a \wr S_{sp})$*

Proof. Let δ^* be the set partition of $\Omega^{(a^s)}$ defined at the beginning of the proof of [Proposition 3.5](#). Since $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is fixed by E_s if and only if $\omega \in B_{\delta^*}$ and since $E_s \triangleleft C$, we have that

$$(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(E_s) \downarrow_C = H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \downarrow_C (E_s) = K_{\delta^*}(E_s) \cong \mathbb{F} \uparrow_{E_s}^C,$$

as $\mathbb{F}C$ -modules. By [Lemma 2.11](#) we have that $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(E_s) \downarrow_C$ is indecomposable, hence also $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(E_s)$ is indecomposable. Therefore by [Proposition 2.10](#) there exists a unique summand of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ with vertex containing E_s , but this implies that $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is indecomposable by [Corollary 3.6](#).

Let $Q \leq N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ be a vertex of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$. Consider ω^* to be the set partition in $\Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ defined by

$$\omega^* = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_{sp}\},$$

where $\omega_j = \{j, j+sp, j+2sp, \dots, j+(a-1)sp\}$, for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, sp\}$. By construction we have that Q_s fixes ω^* . Therefore a conjugate of Q_s is a subgroup of Q . On the other hand, by [Corollary 2.3](#) there exists $\omega \in \Omega^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ such that Q fixes ω . Since the stabilizer of ω in S_{asp} is isomorphic to $S_a \wr S_{sp}$, we deduce that Q is isomorphic to a subgroup of a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_a \wr S_{sp}$. In particular, this implies that $|Q| \leq |Q_s|$ and therefore we obtain that Q_s is a vertex of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$. $\square$

Corollary 3.8. *The Foulkes module $H^{(a^{sp})}$ has a unique indecomposable summand U with vertex $Q_s \in \text{Syl}_p(S_a \wr S_{sp})$. In particular, U is the Scott module $\text{Sc}(S_{asp}, S_a \wr S_{sp})$ and we have that*

$$H^{(a^{sp})}(Q_s) = U(Q_s) \cong P_{\mathbb{F}}$$

as $\mathbb{F}(N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)/Q_s)$ -modules, where $P_{\mathbb{F}}$ denotes the projective cover of the trivial module. Moreover, any other indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^{sp})}$ has vertex conjugate to a subgroup of Q_s .

Proof. Since $H^{(a^{sp})}$ is isomorphic to the permutation module induced by the action of S_{asp} on the cosets of $S_a \wr S_{sp}$, it is clear that any vertex of an indecomposable summand is contained in a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_a \wr S_{sp}$ and therefore is conjugate to a subgroup of Q_s . From Proposition 3.7 we have that $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ is indecomposable. Therefore by Proposition 2.10 we deduce that there exists a unique indecomposable summand U of $H^{(a^{sp})}$ such that R_{as} is contained in a vertex of U . We know that $R_{as} \leq Q_s$ and certainly the Scott module $\text{Sc}(S_{asp}, S_a \wr S_{sp}) = \text{Sc}(S_{asp}, Q_s)$ is an indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^{sp})}$, with vertex Q_s . Therefore $U = \text{Sc}(S_{asp}, Q_s)$ and by Theorem 2.12 we have that

$$H^{(a^{sp})}(Q_s) = U(Q_s) \cong P_{\mathbb{F}},$$

as $\mathbb{F}(N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)/Q_s)$ -modules. $\square$

In order to prove Theorem 1.1 we need the following technical lemma, which is analogous to [9, Lemma 4.6]. Denote by D_s the group $C \cap N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$.

Lemma 3.9. *Let p be a prime and let a and s be natural numbers such that $a < p$. Then the unique Sylow p -subgroup of $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ is the subgroup $\langle D_s, Q_s \rangle$ of $N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$.*

Proof. Keeping the notation introduced after Proposition 3.4, for every $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, as\}$ let $\mathcal{O}_j = \{(j-1)p+1, \dots, jp\}$ and for $k \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ let

$$X_k = \bigcup_{l=0}^{a-1} \mathcal{O}_{ls+k}.$$

Since Q_s normalizes E_s , it permutes the sets $X_1, \dots, X_s$ as blocks for its action. Moreover, given $x \in N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ we have that $\pi_j^x \in \langle \pi_1, \dots, \pi_s \rangle$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. Therefore also $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ permutes as blocks for its action the sets $X_1, \dots, X_s$.

Let g be a p -element of $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$. The group $\langle Q_s, g \rangle$ permutes the sets in $X := \{X_1, \dots, X_s\}$ as blocks for its action. Let

$$\pi : \langle Q_s, g \rangle \rightarrow S_X$$

be the corresponding group homomorphism. By construction Q_s acts on the sets $X_1, \dots, X_s$ as a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_{\{X_1, \dots, X_s\}}$; hence $Q_s\pi$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of S_X . Therefore, since $\langle Q_s, g \rangle$ is a p -group, there exists $\tilde{g} \in Q_s$ such that $g\pi = \tilde{g}\pi$. Let $y = g\tilde{g}^{-1}$. Since y acts trivially on the sets in X , we may write

$$y = g_1 \dots g_s$$

where $g_j \in S_{X_j}$ for each j . The p -group $\langle Q_s, y \rangle$ has as a subgroup $\langle \pi_j, y \rangle$. The permutation group induced by the subgroup on X_j , namely $\langle \pi_j, g_j \rangle$, is a p -group acting on a set of size ap . Since $p > a$, the unique Sylow p -subgroup of S_{X_j} containing π_j

is $\langle z_j, z_{j+s}, \dots, z_{j+(a-1)s} \rangle$. Hence $g_j \in \langle z_j, z_{j+s}, \dots, z_{j+(a-1)s} \rangle$ for each $j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. Therefore

$$y \in \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{as} \rangle = C.$$

We also know that $y \in \langle Q_s, g \rangle \leq N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$. Therefore $y \in D_s$, and since $\tilde{g} \in Q_s$, it follows that $g \in \langle D_s, Q_s \rangle$, as required. Conversely, the subgroup $\langle D_s, Q_s \rangle$ is contained in $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ because both D_s and Q_s are. It follows that $\langle D_s, Q_s \rangle$ is the unique Sylow p -subgroup of $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$. $\square$

We are now ready to prove [Theorem 1.1](#).

Proof of Theorem 1.1. To simplify the notation we denote $N_{S_{asp}}(R_{as})$ by K_s . Let U be an indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^n)}$ with vertex Q . Let $\ell \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{an}{p} \rfloor\}$ be maximal with respect to the property that R_ℓ is a subgroup of (a conjugate of) the vertex Q . The Broué correspondent $U(R_\ell)$ is a non-zero direct summand of $H^{(a^n)}(R_\ell)$ by [Theorem 2.2](#). Therefore we deduce by [Lemma 3.1](#) that there exist a natural number s such that $\ell = as$ and Z a non-zero summand of $H^{(a^{n-sp})}$ such that

$$U(R_{as}) \cong H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}) \boxtimes Z$$

as $\mathbb{F}(K_s \times S_{a(n-sp)})$ -modules. Since R_{as} is normal in Q_s , it follows from [Lemmas 2.8 and 2.9](#) that there is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{F}(N_{K_s}(Q_s) \times S_{a(n-sp)})$ -modules

$$U(Q_s) \cong (U(R_{as}))(Q_s) \cong (H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s) \boxtimes Z.$$

By [Proposition 3.7](#) we deduce that $H^{(a^{sp})}(Q_s) \boxtimes Z \neq 0$. Hence we have that $Q_s \leq Q$.

Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a p -permutation basis for the $\mathbb{F}K_s$ -module $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$ with respect to a Sylow p -subgroup of K_s containing Q_s . It follows from [Corollary 2.3](#) and [Lemma 3.9](#) that $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{B}^{Q_s}$ is a p -permutation basis for the $\mathbb{F}N_{K_s}(Q_s)$ -module $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s)$ with respect to the unique Sylow p -subgroup $P := \langle D_s, Q_s \rangle$ of $N_{K_s}(Q_s)$. Let $\mathcal{C}'$ be a p -permutation basis for Z with respect to P' , a Sylow p -subgroup of $S_{\{asp+1, \dots, an\}} \cong S_{a(n-sp)}$. Hence

$$\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}' = \{v \otimes v' : v \in \mathcal{C}, v' \in \mathcal{C}'\}$$

is a p -permutation basis for $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s) \boxtimes Z$ with respect to the Sylow p -subgroup $P \times P'$ of $N_{K_s}(Q_s) \times S_{a(n-sp)}$.

Suppose, for a contradiction, that Q strictly contains Q_s . Since Q is a p -group there exists a p -element $g \in N_Q(Q_s)$ such that $g \notin Q_s$. Notice that Q_s has orbits of length at least p on $\{1, \dots, asp\}$ and fixes $\{asp+1, \dots, an\}$. Since g permutes these orbits as blocks for its action, we may factorize g as $g = hh^+$ where $h \in N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ and $h^+ \in S_{a(n-sp)}$. By [Lemma 3.9](#) we have that $\langle Q_s, h \rangle \leq N_K(Q_s)$.

Corollary 2.3 now implies that $(\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}')^{(Q_s, g)} \neq \emptyset$. Let $v \otimes v' \in \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}'$ be such that $(v \otimes v')g = v \otimes v'$. Then $v \in \mathcal{B}^{(Q_s, h)}$. But Q_s is a vertex of $H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as})$, so it follows from **Corollary 2.3** that $h \in Q_s$. Hence h' is a non-identity element of Q . By taking an appropriate power of h' we find that Q contains a product of one or more p -cycles with support contained in $\{asp + 1, \dots, an\}$. This contradicts our assumption that $l = as$ was maximal such that R_{as} is contained in a vertex of U . Therefore U has vertex Q_s .

We saw above that there is an isomorphism

$$U(Q_s) \cong (H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s) \boxtimes Z$$

of $\mathbb{F}(N_{K_s}(Q_s) \times S_{a(n-sp)})$ -modules. This identifies $U(Q_s)$ as a vector space on which $N_{S_{an}}(Q_s) = N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s) \times S_{a(n-sp)}$ acts. It is clear from the isomorphism in **Lemma 3.1** that $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ acts on the first tensor factor and $S_{a(n-sp)}$ acts on the second. Hence the action of $N_{K_s}(Q_s)$ on $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s)$ extends to an action of $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)$ on $(H^{(a^{sp})}(R_{as}))(Q_s)$ and we obtain a tensor factorization $V \boxtimes Z$ of $U(Q_s)$ as a $N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s) \times S_{a(n-sp)}$ -module. An outer tensor product of modules is projective if and only if both factors are projective, so by **Theorem 2.4** and **Corollary 3.8**, V is isomorphic to the projective cover of the trivial $\mathbb{F}(N_{S_{asp}}(Q_s)/Q_s)$ -module, Z is a projective $\mathbb{F}S_{a(n-sp)}$ -module, and $U(Q_s)$ is the Green correspondent of U . $\square$

Notice that **Theorem 1.1** implies that the only indecomposable summands of the Foulkes module $H^{(a^n)}$ that are Young modules are the projective ones, because no non-projective Young module can possibly have vertex of the form $Q_s \in \text{Syl}_p(S_a \wr S_{sp})$.

A second consequence of **Theorem 1.1** is that the modular version of Foulkes' Conjecture, obtained by replacing $\mathbb{C}$ with a field of prime characteristic in the statement given in Section 2, is false. In fact if we consider $a < p \leq n$ then $H^{(n^a)}$ cannot be a direct summand of $H^{(a^n)}$ since there exists a non-projective Young module Y in the direct sum decomposition of $H^{(n^a)}$, namely the Scott module $\text{Sc}(S_{an}, S_n \wr S_a)$. As explained above such Y cannot appear as a direct summand of $H^{(a^n)}$.

It is important to underline that for a given natural number $a < p$, **Theorem 1.1** tells us that an indecomposable summand U of $H^{(a^n)}$ has vertex Q_s for some $s \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ but it does not guarantee that for every $s \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ there exists an indecomposable summand with vertex Q_s . We believe that this is in fact the case. It will be material of another article to prove this property for the modules $H^{(2^n)}$ for any odd prime p and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

4. Corollaries on the decomposition matrix

In this section we will give upper bounds to the entries of some columns of the decomposition matrix of $\mathbb{F}_p S_{an}$ when $a < p$. In particular, we will prove **Theorem 1.2**.

Let $\mathbb{F}_p$ be the finite field of size p and let a be a natural number such that $a < p$. Let $B := B(\gamma, w)$ be a block of the group algebra $\mathbb{F}_p S_{an}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma) \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma) = \emptyset$

for all $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$, where $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma)$ are the sets defined in the introduction, before the statement of [Theorem 1.2](#). For every p -regular partition ν of an , we will denote by P^ν the projective cover of the simple $\mathbb{F}_p S_{an}$ -module D^ν .

In order to prove [Theorem 1.2](#), we will need Scott's lifting theorem [[2, Theorem 3.11.3](#)]. For the reader's convenience we state it below. We will denote by $\mathbb{Z}_p$ the ring of p -adic integers.

Theorem 4.1. *If U is a direct summand of a permutation $\mathbb{F}_p G$ -module M then there is a $\mathbb{Z}_p G$ -module $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, unique up to isomorphism, such that $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is a direct summand of $M_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ and $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p \cong U$.*

Let $P_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^\nu$ be the $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -free $\mathbb{Z}_p S_{an}$ -module whose reduction modulo p is P^ν . By Brauer reciprocity (see for instance [[19, §15.4](#)]), the ordinary character of $P_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^\nu$ is

$$\psi^\nu = \sum_{\mu} d_{\mu\nu} \chi^\mu. \quad (\star)$$

It is well known that if $d_{\mu\nu} \neq 0$ then ν dominates μ . Hence the sum may be taken over those partitions μ dominated by ν .

An essential step towards the proof of [Theorem 1.2](#) is the following proposition.

Proposition 4.2. *The block component of $H^{(a^n)}$ for the block B is projective.*

Proof. We start by considering the special case where $n = rp$ for some $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $B = B(\emptyset, ar)$. In this situation the hypotheses of [Theorem 1.2](#) are never satisfied since the trivial partition $(a(n-sp))$ is always in $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\emptyset)$. Hence we can rule out this case. For all the other possibilities we use the following argument: let U be an indecomposable summand of $H^{(a^n)}$ lying in the block B . Suppose that U is non-projective. Then by [Theorem 1.1](#) there exists $t \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$, such that $Q_t \in \text{Syl}_p(S_a \wr S_{tp})$ is a vertex of U . Moreover, we have that $U(Q_t) \cong P_{\mathbb{F}_p} \boxtimes V$, where V is an indecomposable projective summand of $H^{(a^{n-tp})}$ lying in the block $B(\gamma, w - at)$, by [Theorem 2.14](#). Using [Theorem 4.1](#) to lift V to a summand of $H_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{(a^{n-tp})}$ lying in the p -block of $S_{a(n-tp)}$ with p -core γ , we deduce that the ordinary character of the summand $V_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ of $H_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{(a^{n-tp})}$ is of the form

$$\chi_V = \chi^{\mu_1} + \dots + \chi^{\mu_s},$$

for some $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_s$ partitions of $a(n-tp)$ such that $\langle \chi^{\mu_j}, \phi^{(a^{n-tp})} \rangle \neq 0$ and $\gamma(\mu_j) = \gamma$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. This is a contradiction since $\mathcal{F}_{tp}(\gamma) = \emptyset$. $\square$

We are now ready to prove [Theorem 1.2](#).

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Since $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma) \neq \emptyset$ the block component W of $H^{(a^n)}$ lying B is non-zero. By Proposition 4.2 we have that W is projective. Let $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s$ be the p -regular partitions of an such that

$$W = P^{\zeta_1} \oplus P^{\zeta_2} \oplus \dots \oplus P^{\zeta_s}.$$

We can now use Theorem 4.1 to lift W to the summand $W_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ of $H_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{(a^n)}$. It follows that the ordinary character of the summand of $H_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{(a^n)}$ lying in the p -block of S_{an} with p -core γ is

$$\psi^{\zeta_1} + \dots + \psi^{\zeta_s} = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^s d_{\mu\zeta_i} \right) \chi^\mu.$$

By hypothesis λ is a maximal partition in the dominance order on $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$, and by $(\star)$ each ψ^{ζ_j} is a sum of ordinary irreducible characters χ^μ for partitions μ dominated by ζ_j . Therefore one of the partitions ζ_j must equal λ , as required.

Therefore P^λ is a direct summand of $H^{(a^n)}$ and ψ^λ is a summand of the Foulkes character $\phi^{(a^n)}$. Hence

$$d_{\mu\lambda} = \langle \psi^\lambda, \chi^\mu \rangle \leq \langle \phi^{(a^n)}, \chi^\mu \rangle,$$

for all $\mu \vdash an$. In particular, if $\mu \notin \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ then $d_{\mu\lambda} = 0$. $\square$

In order to prove Corollary 1.3 it will be enough to show that whenever the partition $\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ has p -weight $w < a$ then $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma) = \emptyset$ for all $s \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$.

Proof of Corollary 1.3. The p -core γ of λ is a partition of $an - wp$. Suppose for a contradiction that exist $s \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$ and $\mu \vdash a(n - sp)$ such that $\mu \in \mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma)$. It follows that

$$|\gamma| = an - wp > a(n - p) \geq a(n - sp) = |\mu|.$$

Hence the p -core $\gamma(\mu)$ of μ cannot be equal to γ . This yields a contradiction. Since λ is maximal in $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$, by Theorem 1.1 we obtain the statement. $\square$

As already mentioned in the introduction, Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3 allow us to recover new information on the decomposition numbers via the study of the ordinary Foulkes character $\phi^{(a^n)}$. An example of this possibility is the following result.

Corollary 4.3. Let λ be a p -regular partition of na . Denote by γ the p -core of λ . If λ is maximal in $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{F}_{sp}(\gamma) = \emptyset$ for all $s \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor\}$, then $[S^\mu : D^\lambda] = 0$ for all $\mu \vdash na$ such that μ has more than n parts.

Proof. It is a well known fact (see for instance [8, Proposition 2.7]) that if μ has more than n parts then

$$\langle \phi^{(a^n)}, \chi^\mu \rangle = 0.$$

The statement now follows from Theorem 1.2. $\square$

We conclude with an explicit example.

Example 4.4. Let $a = 4$, $n = p = 5$ and let $\lambda = (18, 2)$ be a weight 3 partition of 20. The 5-core of λ is $\gamma = (3, 2)$ and the multiplicity of χ^λ as an irreducible constituent of $\phi^{(4^5)}$ is 1, by [14, Theorem 5.4.34]. Therefore $\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ and it is clearly maximal under the dominance order on $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$. By Corollary 4.3 we obtain a number of non-trivial zeros in the column labelled by λ of the decomposition matrix of S_{20} in characteristic 5. For instance, all the partitions μ obtained from $(3, 2, 1^5)$ by adding two 5-hooks lie in $\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma)$ and are such that $[S^\mu : D^\lambda] = 0$.

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