

Evaluation maps and transfers for free loop spaces II

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Abstract

In [11], we constructed and studied a functorial extension of the evaluation map $S^1 \times \mathcal{L}X \rightarrow X$ to transfers along finite covers. In this paper, we show that this induces a natural evaluation map on the full subcategory of the homotopy category of spectra consisting of p -completed classifying spectra of finite groups. To do this, we leverage the close relationship between this full subcategory and the Burnside category of fusion systems.

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1 Introduction

In [11], we produced a functorial extension of the evaluation map $S^1 \times \mathcal{L}X \rightarrow X$ to transfers along finite covers and showed that this induces a natural evaluation map on the Burnside category of finite groups. The homotopy category of classifying spectra of finite groups admits an algebraic interpretation in terms of completions of Burnside modules of finite groups, but in [11] we showed that the natural evaluation map does not extend to the homotopy category of classifying spectra of finite groups. For a prime p , the homotopy category of p -completed classifying spectra of finite groups admits an algebraic interpretation in terms of Burnside modules for fusion systems. Our goal in this paper is to show that the natural evaluation map does extend to the Burnside category of fusion systems and also to the homotopy category of p -completed classifying spectra of finite groups.

The notion of a saturated fusion system is an axiomatization of the properties that can be detected about a finite group G from a choice of Sylow p -subgroup $S \leq G$ equipped with conjugation data. There are saturated fusion systems that do not come from a choice of finite group and Sylow

p -subgroup. Every saturated fusion system has a classifying space that is a natural generalization of the p -completion of the classifying space of a finite group.

The classifying spectrum of a saturated fusion system is built from the classifying space of the saturated fusion system in a simple manner. There is a close relationship between the classifying spectrum of a saturated fusion system and the p -completed classifying spectrum of the underlying Sylow p -subgroup. There is an idempotent endomorphism of the classifying spectrum of the underlying Sylow p -subgroup that splits off the classifying spectrum of the saturated fusion system. This idempotent is known as the characteristic idempotent of the saturated fusion system. If the saturated fusion system comes from a finite group G , this construction recovers the p -completion of the classifying spectrum of G .

The set of homotopy classes of maps between two p -completed classifying spectra of finite p -groups is isomorphic to the p -completion of the Burnside module of bisets between the two p -groups. The p -complete Burnside category of p -groups (in which the Burnside modules have been completed at p) is therefore equivalent to the homotopy category of p -completed classifying spectra of finite p -groups. The characteristic idempotent for a saturated fusion system appears as an idempotent in the p -completion of the double Burnside ring of the underlying Sylow p -subgroup. Similarly, there is a p -complete Burnside category for all saturated fusion systems, and this is equivalent to the homotopy category of all classifying spectra of fusion systems, which includes p -completed classifying spectra of all finite groups.

We extend the natural evaluation map of [11] from the p -complete Burnside category of p -groups to the p -complete Burnside category of saturated fusion systems by analyzing its effect on the characteristic idempotent. For formal reasons, this provides us with an evaluation map whose domain is a direct summand of the p -completed classifying spectrum of $B\mathbb{Z}/p^k \times \mathcal{L}BS$. However, work needs to be done to relate this summand to the free loop space of the classifying space of the saturated fusion system.

In more detail...

Let $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ be the Burnside category of finite groups. The objects of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ are finite groups and the abelian group of morphisms between two groups G and H is the Burnside module of H -free (G, H) -bisets. We may formally extend this category to include formal coproducts of finite groups. In this case, a map is given by a matrix of virtual bisets. The homotopy category of classifying spaces of finite groups faithfully embeds in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$. For a finite group G , let $\mathcal{L}G = \coprod_{[g]} C_G(g)$, the formal coproduct over conjugacy classes of elements in G of the centralizers. In [11, Section 3], we constructed and studied a functor $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ with the property that $L_n^\dagger(G) = (\mathbb{Z}/k)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(G)$ (for k large enough) and a natural transformation $L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}}$ that extends the evaluation map natural transformation.

Fix a prime p and let $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ be the Burnside category of saturated fusion systems. The objects of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ are saturated fusion systems and, given two saturated fusion systems \mathcal{F} on a p -group S and \mathcal{G} on a p -group T , the morphisms $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ is the submodule of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, T)_p^\wedge$ consisting of bistable elements. Just as in [11, Section 3], we may formally extend this category to include formal coproducts of fusion systems, which we call fusoids.

The category $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ is a full subcategory of the homotopy category of p -complete spectra. Let $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS$ be the p -completion of the classifying spectrum $\Sigma_+^\infty BS$. Given a saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} on a p -group S , there is a characteristic idempotent

$$\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge \cong [\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS, \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS].$$

We will denote the summand of $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{S}$ split off by this idempotent by $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}$. There is a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \cong [\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}, \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{G}].$$

Recall that if the fusion system \mathcal{F} comes from a finite group G (with Sylow p -subgroup S), then $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}$ is equivalent to the p -completion of the classifying spectrum of G . Thus $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ contains the homotopy category of p -completed classifying spectra of finite groups as a full subcategory.

Just as with groups, there is a notion of a centralizer fusion system of an element in the underlying p -group of a fusion system and we define

$$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{F} = \coprod_{[g]} C_{\mathcal{F}}(g).$$

It is important to note that $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{F}$ generally has fewer components than $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}$ because \mathcal{F} generally has fewer conjugacy classes. Consequently $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}$ is not the ‘‘Sylow p -subgroup’’ of $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{F}$ even though S is the Sylow subgroup of \mathcal{F} . Other technical challenges that we address stem from the fact that the notion of a centralizer fusion system only behaves well for certain choices of representatives for the conjugacy classes in \mathcal{F} .

For e large enough, the evaluation map is a map of fusion systems

$$\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \left(\coprod_{[g]} C_{\mathcal{F}}(g) \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}.$$

Taking p -completed classifying spectra, we get a map

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}B\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}.$$

Here the free loop space $\mathcal{L}B\mathcal{F}$ is modeled algebraically by $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{F}$ as stated in Proposition 3.12, which is a result essentially due to Broto–Levi–Oliver [2].

We show that the domain of the evaluation map above arises by two other constructions. First, applying $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{Z}/p^e} \times \mathcal{L}(-)$ to the characteristic idempotent gives an idempotent

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}BS) \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_{\mathbb{Z}/p^e} \times \mathcal{L}\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}BS).$$

Secondly, we may apply L_1^\dagger to the characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ to get an idempotent

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}BS) \xrightarrow{L_1^\dagger \omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}BS).$$

Neither of these idempotents are the characteristic idempotent for $\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}\mathcal{F}$, but we prove that both of these idempotents still split off the spectrum

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty (B\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}B\mathcal{F}).$$

Since each map between fusion systems arises as a map between classifying spectra of p -groups that commutes with the characteristic idempotent, we get a natural transformation

$$L_1^\dagger(-) \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}$$

of functors from $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ to $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. Or, said another way, we have extended the functoriality of the evaluation map to the homotopy category of classifying spectra of fusion systems and, in particular, to the homotopy category of p -completed classifying spectra of finite groups.

From here, Theorem 1.1 is proved for fusion systems in a reasonably formal manner as Theorem 6.9. We also derive formulas for L_n^\dagger and the evaluation map. These formulas are similar to those described for finite groups in [11, Section 3].

Theorem 1.1. *We construct a family of endofunctors $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ for $n \geq 0$ with the following properties:*

- (0) *Let $L_n^{\dagger, \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}}: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ be the functor constructed in [11, Section 3]. When restricted to the full subcategories of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ and $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ spanned by formal unions of finite p -groups, the functor $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ is the \mathbb{Z}_p -linearization of $L_n^{\dagger, \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}}$.*
- (i) *L_0^\dagger is the identity functor on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.*
- (ii) *On objects, L_n^\dagger takes a saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} to the saturated fusoid*

$$L_n^\dagger(\mathcal{F}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F}) = \coprod_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}).$$

- (iii) *The group Σ_n acts on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} = \coprod_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ by permuting the coordinates of the n -tuples \underline{a} . Explicitly, if $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ and if $\sigma(\underline{a})$ is the representative for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\sigma(\underline{a})$, then $\sigma: \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ maps $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) = C_{\mathcal{F}}(\sigma(\underline{a}))$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})})$ via the isomorphism $\zeta_{\sigma(\underline{a})}^{\sigma(\underline{a})} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}))$.*

The functor L_n^\dagger is equivariant with respect to the Σ_n -action on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ that permutes the coordinates of both $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ and $\mathcal{L}^n(-)$, i.e. for every $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ the diagonal action of σ on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ induces a natural isomorphism $\sigma: L_n^\dagger \xrightarrow{\cong} L_n^\dagger$.

- (iv) *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusion systems on R and S respectively. For forward maps, i.e. transitive bisets $[R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ with $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ fusion preserving, the functor L_n^\dagger coincides with $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ so that*

$$L_n^\dagger([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}).$$

In addition, $\mathcal{L}^n([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})$ is the biset matrix that takes a component $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ of $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{E}$ to the component $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})$ of $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ by the biset

$$[C_R(\underline{a}), \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})),$$

where \underline{b} represents the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\varphi(\underline{a})$.

- (v) *For all $n \geq 0$, the functor L_n^\dagger commutes with evaluation maps, i.e. the evaluation maps $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ form a natural transformation $\text{ev}: L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}$.*
- (vi) *For all $n \geq 0$, the partial evaluation maps $\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F})$ given as fusion preserving maps $\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ in terms of the formula*

$$\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(t, z) = (a_{n+1})^t \cdot z \in C_S(a_1, \dots, a_n), \quad \text{for } t \in \mathbb{Z}/p^e, z \in C_S(\underline{a}),$$

form natural transformations $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}: L_{n+1}^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$.

- (vii) *For all $n, m \geq 0$, and any saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} on S , the formal union $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}$ embeds into $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ as the components corresponding to the commuting m -tuples in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ that are zero in the $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ -coordinate, i.e. the embedding takes*

each component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ to the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$, for $\underline{x} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ and $\underline{y} \in \mathcal{F}^{[m]}$, via the fusion preserving map given by

$$((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z)),$$

for $\underline{s} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$, $\underline{r} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m$, and $z \in C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$.

These embeddings $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ then form a natural transformation $L_{n+m}^\dagger(-) \Rightarrow L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger(-))$.

For any finite group G , if we work with the free loop space $\mathcal{L}G$ in the context of a fixed prime p , we may want to restrict our view to only those components of $\mathcal{L}G$ that correspond to conjugacy classes of p -power order elements in G . In general for $n \geq 0$, we let $\mathcal{L}_p^n G$ consist of the components in $\mathcal{L}^n G$ corresponding to conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples of p -power order elements in G .

The functors $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}G$ from [11, Section 3] restrict naturally from $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n G$ to $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell)^n \times \mathcal{L}_p^n G$ and give us functors $L_{n,p}^\dagger: \mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}G$ for $n \geq 0$.

Separately, consider the canonical functor $\mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Sp})$ taking finite groups to their classifying spectra and post-compose this with the p -completion functor for spectra $(-)_p^\wedge: \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$. The resulting functor factors through $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ giving us a functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ corresponding to the p -completion functor for classifying spectra. The $(-)_p^\wedge$ takes a finite group to its associated fusion system at the prime p , and explicit formulas for the functor $(-)_p^\wedge$ were previously described in [10].

Our final result describes the interplay between these functors. We prove the functor $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, when applied to a fusion system coming from a finite group, is in essence the p -completion of the functor $L_{n,p}^\dagger: \mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}G$.

Theorem 1.2. *We have $(-)_p^\wedge \circ L_{n,p}^\dagger = L_n^\dagger \circ (-)_p^\wedge$ as functors $\mathbb{A}G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ for all $n \geq 0$.*

Outline

Section 2 recalls notation and terminology for saturated fusion systems, their Burnside modules, and characteristic idempotents. Section 3 introduces the technology needed for working with bisets between free loop spaces of fusion systems. Section 4 proves that the mapping telescope of the idempotent $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ is equivalent to the classifying spectrum for the free loop space of the fusion system. Section 5 proves a similar result for the mapping telescope of $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$. The proof reduces to the results of Section 4 by showing that $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ and $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ induce equivalent mapping telescopes. Section 5 provides explicit formulas for L_n^\dagger applied to the Burnside category of saturated fusion systems. Section 6 proves Theorem 1.1 as Theorem 6.9, and finally, Section 7 proves Theorem 1.2 as Theorem 7.5.

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2 Recollections about fusion systems

We first recall the basics of the definition of a saturated fusion system. For additional details see [8, Section 2] or [1, Part I].

Definition 2.1. A fusion system on a finite p -group S is a category \mathcal{F} with the subgroups of S as objects and where the morphisms $\mathcal{F}(P, Q)$ for $P, Q \leq S$ satisfy

- (i) Every morphism $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, Q)$ is an injective group homomorphism $\varphi: P \rightarrow Q$.
- (ii) Every map $\varphi: P \rightarrow Q$ induced by conjugation in S is in $\mathcal{F}(P, Q)$.
- (iii) Every map $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, Q)$ factors as $P \xrightarrow{\varphi} \varphi(P) \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} Q$ in \mathcal{F} and the inverse isomorphism $\varphi^{-1}: \varphi(P) \rightarrow P$ is also in \mathcal{F} .

In addition, the underlying group S is considered part of the structure of the fusion system, so a fusion system is really a pair (S, \mathcal{F}) of a p -group equipped with a category as above.

We think of the morphisms in \mathcal{F} as being conjugation maps induced by some, possibly non-existent, ambient group. Consequently, we say that two subgroups $P, Q \leq S$ are conjugate in \mathcal{F} if there is an isomorphism between them in \mathcal{F} .

A saturated fusion system satisfies some additional axioms that we will not go through as they play almost no direct role in this paper (see e.g. [8, Definition 2.5] instead). The important aspect of saturated fusion systems in this paper is that these are the fusion systems that have characteristic idempotents and classifying spectra as described below.

Given fusion systems \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 on p -groups S_1 and S_2 , respectively, a group homomorphism $\phi: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ is said to be fusion preserving if whenever $\psi: P \rightarrow Q$ is a map in \mathcal{F}_1 , there is a corresponding map $\rho: \phi(P) \rightarrow \phi(Q)$ in \mathcal{F}_2 such that $\phi|_Q \circ \psi = \rho \circ \phi|_P$. Note that each such ρ is unique if it exists.

Example 2.2. Let G be a finite group with Sylow p -subgroup S . This data determines a fusion system \mathcal{F}_G on S . The maps in $\mathcal{F}_G(P, Q)$ for subgroups $P, Q \leq S$ are precisely the homomorphisms $P \rightarrow Q$ induced by conjugation in G , i.e. if $g^{-1}Pg \leq Q$ for some $g \in G$, then $c_g(x) = g^{-1}xg$ defines a homomorphism $c_g \in \mathcal{F}_G(P, Q)$. Note that different group elements g and g' can give rise to the same homomorphism $c_g = c_{g'}$ in $\mathcal{F}_G(P, Q)$. The fusion system \mathcal{F}_G associated to a finite group at a prime p is always saturated.

Every saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} has a classifying spectrum originally constructed by Broto-Levi-Oliver in [2, Section 5]. The most direct way of constructing this spectrum, due to Ragnarsson [7], is as the mapping telescope

$$\Sigma_+^\infty B\mathcal{F} = \text{colim}(\Sigma_+^\infty BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \Sigma_+^\infty BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \dots),$$

where $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$ is the characteristic idempotent of \mathcal{F} (see the characterization below). By construction, $\Sigma_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}$ is a wedge summand of $\Sigma_+^\infty BS$.

As remarked in Section 5 of [2], the spectrum $\Sigma_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}$ constructed this way is in fact the suspension spectrum for the classifying space $B\mathcal{F}$ defined in [2, 4]. One way to see this is to note that $H^*(B\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}_p)$ coincides with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot H^*(BS, \mathbb{F}_p)$ as the \mathcal{F} -stable elements, and that the suspension spectrum of $B\mathcal{F}$ is $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -local.

Definition 2.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a fusion system on S . A virtual biset $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$ is said to be \mathcal{F} -characteristic if it satisfies the following properties:

- X is \mathcal{F} -generated, meaning that X is a linear combination of transitive bisets $[P, \varphi]_S^S$ with $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S)$.
- X is left \mathcal{F} -stable, meaning that for all $P \leq S$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S)$ the restriction of X along φ on the left,

$$X_{P, \varphi}^S = [P, \varphi]_P^S \odot X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(P, S)_p^\wedge,$$

is isomorphic to the restriction $X_P^S = [P, \text{id}]_P^S \odot X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(P, S)_p^\wedge$ along the inclusion.

- X is right \mathcal{F} -stable, meaning the dual property to the one above:

$$X \odot [\varphi P, \varphi^{-1}]_S^P = X \odot [P, \text{id}]_S^P,$$

for all $P \leq S$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S)$.

- $|X|/|S|$ is invertible in \mathbb{Z}_p .

Whenever \mathcal{F} is the fusion system generated by a finite group G with Sylow p -subgroup S , we can consider G itself as an (S, S) -biset G_S^S . The biset G_S^S is always \mathcal{F} -characteristic and is the motivating example for Definition 2.3.

According to [8], a fusion system is saturated if and only if it has a characteristic virtual biset, in which case there is a unique idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ among all the characteristic virtual bisets. An explicit description and construction of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, and a classification of all the characteristic virtual bisets, can be found in [9].

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 be saturated fusion systems over p -groups S_1 and S_2 , respectively. We then let $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)$ denote the submodule of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S_1, S_2)_p^\wedge$ consisting of all virtual (S_1, S_2) -bisets that are both left \mathcal{F}_1 -stable and right \mathcal{F}_2 -stable. Here \mathcal{F}_1 - and \mathcal{F}_2 -stability can be defined as for the characteristic idempotents above. Alternatively, a virtual biset $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S_1, S_2)_p^\wedge$ is $(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)$ -stable if and only if

$$\omega_{\mathcal{F}_1} \odot X \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}_2} = X.$$

As a special case, for the trivial fusion systems induced by S_1, S_2 on themselves, we have $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S_1, S_2) = \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S_1, S_2)_p^\wedge$. Hence $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S_1, S_2)$ is the free \mathbb{Z}_p -module spanned by the transitive bisets $[P, \varphi]_{S_1}^{S_2}$ for $P \leq S_1$ and $\varphi: P \rightarrow S_2$ up to conjugation. Similarly, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)$ is the free \mathbb{Z}_p -module on basis elements of the form

$$[P, \varphi]_{\mathcal{F}_1}^{\mathcal{F}_2} := \omega_{\mathcal{F}_1} \odot [P, \varphi]_{S_1}^{S_2} \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}_2},$$

where $P \leq S_1$ and $\varphi: P \rightarrow S_2$ are taken up to pre- and postcomposition with isomorphisms in \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 respectively (see [7, Proposition 5.2]).

Suppose we have a third saturated fusion system \mathcal{F}_3 on S_3 and virtual bisets $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)$ and $Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{F}_3)$. The composition $X \odot Y = X \times_{S_2} Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S_1, S_3)$ is then always $(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_3)$ -stable, so composition gives a well-defined map

$$\odot: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2) \times \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{F}_3) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_3).$$

Here we use “right-composition” similar as for bisets of finite groups in [11, Definition 3.1].

Remark 2.5. Given finite groups G and H with Sylow subgroups S and T and a (G, H) -biset X , we may restrict the G -action to S and the H -action to T to get an (S, T) -biset X_S^T . Let \mathcal{F}_G be the fusion system associated to G on S and \mathcal{F}_H the fusion system associated to H on T . The restricted biset X_S^T is always a stable biset and so we may further consider it as an $(\mathcal{F}_G, \mathcal{F}_H)$ -biset $X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_G, \mathcal{F}_H)$.

Convention 2.6. As with [11, Convention 3.2] for groups, we allow flexibility when decomposing virtual bisets into basis elements for fusion systems.

Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be saturated fusion systems over p -groups S and T respectively. Given $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$, we can write X as a \mathbb{Z}_p -linear combination of basis elements:

$$\sum_{(R, \varphi)} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}.$$

The summation runs over all $R \leq S$ and $\varphi: R \rightarrow T$ (not taken up to conjugacy). The coefficient function $c_{(-)}$ is a choice of function from the set of all pairs (R, φ) to \mathbb{Z}_p such that the sum of coefficients $c_{R', \varphi'}$ over the pairs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ -conjugate to (R, φ) is the number of copies of the basis element $[R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}$ in X .

As with [11, Convention 3.2], the linear combination is *not* unique as several conjugate pairs (R, φ) can contribute to the sum at the same time. If we require $c_{(-)}$ to be concentrated on chosen representatives for the conjugacy classes of pairs, then the linear combination is unique.

Remark 2.7. An advantage of the flexibility in the linear combinations above is that we can use the same coefficients for [11, Convention 3.2] and Convention 2.6 at the same time: Given $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$, we first consider the (S, T) -biset ${}_S X_T$ and write this as a linear combination according to [11, Convention 3.2],

$${}_S X_T = \sum_{(R, \varphi)} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_S^T.$$

Recalling that X is taken to be $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ -stable, we can compose with the characteristic idempotents from each side without changing X :

$$X = \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot {}_S X_T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} = \sum_{(R, \varphi)} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [R, \varphi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}}) = \sum_{(R, \varphi)} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}.$$

Hence the coefficients $c_{R, \varphi}$ chosen when decomposing ${}_S X_T$ as an (S, T) -biset also work when decomposing X as an $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ -biset.

Suppose \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are saturated fusion systems on R and S respectively. Because we construct $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}$ for a saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} on S as the colimit

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F} = \text{colim}(\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \dots)$$

with respect to the idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$, the stable maps from $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{E}$ to $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}$ are given by

$$[\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{E}, \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}] \cong \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S) \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

3 Free loop spaces for saturated fusion systems

In order to have a framework in which to work with free loop spaces for fusion systems, we introduce formal unions of fusion systems:

Definition 3.1. Suppose we have a formal union of finite p -groups $S = S_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup S_k$. We define a *fusoid* \mathcal{F} on S to be a collection of fusion systems \mathcal{F}_i on S_i for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and we write $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup \mathcal{F}_k$.

Given another fusoid \mathcal{E} with underlying union R of p -groups, we define a fusion preserving map $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ to be a collection of homomorphisms that take each component R_i of R to some component S_j of S and where the homomorphism $R_i \rightarrow S_j$ is fusion preserving from \mathcal{E}_i to \mathcal{F}_j .

A fusoid \mathcal{F} is *saturated* if each component of \mathcal{F} is saturated. Furthermore each saturated fusoid has as classifying space $B\mathcal{F}$ the disjoint union of the classifying spaces of the components, and \mathcal{F} has a classifying spectrum $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F} = \text{colim}(\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}} \cdots)$, where $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$ is the diagonal matrix with entries $\omega_{\mathcal{F}_i} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S_i, S_i)_p^\wedge$.

The classifying spectrum $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}$ is also the sum under \mathbb{S}_p^\wedge of the classifying spectra $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_i$ for the components of \mathcal{F} where the copy of \mathbb{S}_p^\wedge in each $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_i$ coming from the disjoint basepoints are identified with each other.

Definition 3.2. For saturated fusoids \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} over unions R and S of p -groups, we define $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ similarly as for unions of groups, so that each $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is a matrix of virtual bisets with entries $X_{i,j} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}_i, \mathcal{F}_j)$ for the corresponding components of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} . The \mathbb{Z}_p -module $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is a \mathbb{Z}_p -submodule of the module $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S)$ of matrices for the underlying unions of p -groups.

Again we define composition \odot in terms of matrix multiplication, and we let *the biset category of fusoids* $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ be the category with objects the saturated fusoids at the prime p and morphism set from \mathcal{E} to \mathcal{F} given by $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$.

The identity map $\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ for a saturated fusoid is just the diagonal matrix $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ with entry $\omega_{\mathcal{F}_i}$ for each component \mathcal{F}_i of \mathcal{F} .

There is a functor $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$ that takes a fusoid \mathcal{F} to the p -completed classifying spectrum $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F} \simeq \mathbb{S}_p^\wedge \vee \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{F}$, and on morphisms it is the Segal map for fusoids, which is an isomorphism:

$$[\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{E}, \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}] \cong \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

As such, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$ is fully faithful.

A word of caution: While the restriction of actions ${}_G X_H \mapsto {}_{\mathcal{F}_G} X_{\mathcal{F}_H}$ defines a map $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(G, H) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_G, \mathcal{F}_H)$ for any finite groups G and H , this does not define a functor $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. See [10, Theorem 1.1] for a description of the functor $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ that corresponds to p -completion of spectra.

We wish to give an algebraic model for the n -fold free loop space $\mathcal{L}^n(B\mathcal{F})$, when \mathcal{F} is a saturated fusion system or fusoid. In order to do this, we first need to specify what we mean by commuting n -tuples in \mathcal{F} , their conjugacy classes, and their centralizer fusion systems.

Definition 3.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusoid or fusion system on a union S of finite p -groups. For each $n \geq 1$, we consider n -tuples $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of commuting elements in S . Note that the elements of a tuple \underline{a} are required to lie in the same component of the formal union S . We say that two n -tuples \underline{a} and \underline{b} are \mathcal{F} -conjugate if they lie in the same component of S and there is a map in \mathcal{F} sending \underline{a} to \underline{b} , i.e. a map

$$\varphi: \langle \underline{a} \rangle = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle \underline{b} \rangle = \langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle \text{ in } \mathcal{F}$$

such that $\varphi(a_i) = b_i$.

We let $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ denote the collection of equivalence classes of commuting n -tuples in S up to \mathcal{F} -conjugation, for $n > 0$. For $n = 0$, we consider $\mathcal{F}^{[0]}$ to consist of a single empty/trivial 0-tuple.

For a finite group G and $n \geq 0$, let $G^{[n],p}$ denote the classes of commuting n -tuples of *elements with p -power order* in G up to G -conjugation.

Definition 3.4. Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system or fusoid over S . We say that an n -tuple \underline{a} in S is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized if $|C_S(\underline{a})| \geq |C_S(\underline{a}')|$ for all n -tuples \underline{a}' conjugate to \underline{a} in \mathcal{F} , which is the case if and only if the subgroup $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized in the normal terminology of fusion systems.

When \mathcal{F} is a saturated fusion system, and \underline{a} is fully centralized in \mathcal{F} , we define the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to be the fusion system over the p -group $C_S(\underline{a})$ with maps

$$\text{Hom}_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}(Q, P) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(Q, P) \mid \varphi \text{ extends to a map } \tilde{\varphi} \in \mathcal{F} \text{ defined on} \\ Q \text{ and each } a_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ such that } \tilde{\varphi}|_Q = \varphi \text{ and } \tilde{\varphi}(a_i) = a_i\}$$

for subgroups $Q, P \leq C_S(\underline{a})$. The fusion system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ coincides with the usual notion of the centralizer fusion system for the subgroup $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \leq S$.

When \mathcal{F} is a fusoid, and \underline{a} is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized, we define the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to be the centralizer inside the component of \mathcal{F} containing \underline{a} . As such, the centralizer $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ is always a fusion system and not a fusoid.

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose \underline{a} is a fully \mathcal{F} -centralized n -tuple, then the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ is saturated.*

Proof. This is just [2, Proposition A.6] applied to the subgroup $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ and the centralizer system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle)$. \square

Remark 3.6. The following fact, which we will need for the next lemma, is a special case of the second saturation axiom [8, Definition 2.5(II)].

If a commuting n -tuple \underline{a} is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized in a saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} , and if φ in \mathcal{F} takes any other n -tuple \underline{b} to \underline{a} , then the map $\varphi: \langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ extends to a map between centralizers $\tilde{\varphi}: C_S(\underline{b}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a})$ with $\tilde{\varphi}(b_i) = a_i$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system on S , and let $\underline{a} \in S$ be a commuting $(n+1)$ -tuple. Write $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n+1})$. Suppose $\partial \underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is fully centralized in \mathcal{F} , and suppose further that $a_{n+1} \in C_S(\partial \underline{a})$ is fully centralized in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\partial \underline{a})$, then \underline{a} is fully centralized in \mathcal{F} .*

Furthermore, each commuting $(n+1)$ -tuple \underline{b} in S is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to a fully centralized tuple of the form above.

Proof. First of all, for any $(n+1)$ -tuple \underline{a} the element a_{n+1} commutes with $\partial \underline{a}$ if and only if $a_{n+1} \in C_S(\partial \underline{a})$, and in that case

$$C_S(\underline{a}) = C_{C_S(\partial \underline{a})}(a_{n+1}).$$

Suppose \underline{a} is a commuting $(n+1)$ -tuple with $\partial \underline{a}$ fully \mathcal{F} -centralized and a_{n+1} fully $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\partial \underline{a})$ -centralized. Consider any other $(n+1)$ -tuple \underline{b} that is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{a} , and suppose $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ sends \underline{b} to \underline{a} . Let $\partial \underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ and let φ_{∂} be the restriction of φ to the subgroup generated by $\partial \underline{b}$, so that $\varphi_{\partial}(\partial \underline{b}) = \partial \underline{a}$. Since $\partial \underline{a}$ is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized, Remark 3.6 implies that φ_{∂} extends to the centralizers as a map $\psi: C_S(\partial \underline{b}) \rightarrow C_S(\partial \underline{a})$. In particular $\psi(b_{n+1}) \in C_S(\partial \underline{a})$. All elements of $C_S(\underline{b}) \leq C_S(\partial \underline{b})$ centralize b_{n+1} , so after applying ψ we get

$$\psi(C_S(\underline{b})) \leq C_{C_S(\partial \underline{a})}(\psi(b_{n+1})).$$

We proceed to look at the composite

$$\varphi \circ \psi^{-1}: \langle a_1, \dots, a_n, \psi(b_{n+1}) \rangle \rightarrow \langle b_1, \dots, b_{n+1} \rangle \rightarrow \langle a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} \rangle.$$

Note that $\varphi \circ \psi^{-1}$ maps $\psi(b_{n+1})$ to a_{n+1} and at the same time maps $\partial \underline{a}$ identically to itself. The composite $\varphi \circ \psi^{-1}$ therefore defines a map in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\partial \underline{a})$ from $\psi(b_{n+1})$ to a_{n+1} . Hence a_{n+1} and $\psi(b_{n+1})$ are conjugate in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\partial \underline{a})$, wherein a_{n+1} was assumed to be fully centralized, so we conclude that

$$|C_S(\underline{a})| = |C_{C_S(\partial \underline{a})}(a_{n+1})| \geq |C_{C_S(\partial \underline{a})}(\psi(b_{n+1}))| \geq |\psi(C_S(\underline{b}))| = |C_S(\underline{b})|.$$

This completes the proof that \underline{a} is in fact fully centralized in \mathcal{F} .

For the second part of the lemma, let \underline{b} be any commuting $(n+1)$ -tuple in S . Consider the truncated n -tuple $\partial \underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$, and choose any preferred fully \mathcal{F} -centralized conjugate \underline{a} of $\partial \underline{b}$. Let φ be a map in \mathcal{F} from $\partial \underline{b}$ to \underline{a} , then by Remark 3.6 as above we get an extension of φ to $\tilde{\varphi}: C_S(\partial \underline{b}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a})$. We have $b_{n+1} \in C_S(\partial \underline{b})$ and $\varphi(b_{n+1}) \in C_S(\underline{a})$. Choose any $z \in C_S(\underline{a})$ that is fully $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -centralized and conjugate to $\varphi(b_{n+1})$ inside $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. Any $\psi \in C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ that takes $\varphi(b_{n+1})$ to z then ψ extends trivially onto \underline{a} , hence $\psi \circ \varphi$ takes the entire tuple \underline{b} to (a_1, \dots, a_n, z) . Furthermore (a_1, \dots, a_n, z) has the requested form – and hence is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized by the lemma. \square

We wish to take the formal union of centralizer fusion systems $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ with $[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ as an algebraic model for the n -fold free loop space of $B\mathcal{F}$. To show that the centralizers do not depend on the choice of representatives, we give the following analogue of [11, Lemma 3.12].

Lemma 3.8. *Let \underline{a} be an n -tuple of commuting elements in S , and suppose that $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$ is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized and \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{a} . Any map φ in \mathcal{F} that takes \underline{a} to $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$, then induces a fusion preserving injective map $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \hookrightarrow C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$. In $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, all such inclusions give rise to the same virtual bifree biset*

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}}))$$

that is left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable in addition to being right $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$ -stable.

If $\underline{\mathfrak{a}'}$ is another fully \mathcal{F} -centralized tuple that is conjugate to \underline{a} (and therefore to $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$), then

$$\zeta_{\underline{\mathfrak{a}'}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}'}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}'})),$$

and the chosen bisets are compatible with composition

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}'}} = \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}}} \odot \zeta_{\underline{\mathfrak{a}}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}'}}.$$

Proof. The \mathcal{F} -conjugation from \underline{a} to $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$ is given by a unique map $\varphi: \langle \underline{a} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \underline{\mathfrak{a}} \rangle$ in \mathcal{F} . By Remark 3.6 the map φ extends to a map

$$\tilde{\varphi}: C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$$

such that $\tilde{\varphi}|_{\langle \underline{a} \rangle} = \varphi$. We define

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{\mathfrak{a}}} := [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\varphi}_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})}] \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\varphi}_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})}].$$

Given any other choice of extension $\psi: C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$ that maps \underline{a} to $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$, the composite $\psi \circ (\tilde{\varphi})^{-1}$ defines a map in \mathcal{F} from $\tilde{\varphi}(C_S(\underline{a}))$ to $\psi(C_S(\underline{a}))$. The composite $\psi \circ (\tilde{\varphi})^{-1}$ maps the fully centralized tuple $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$ to itself by the identity, so $\rho = \psi \circ (\tilde{\varphi})^{-1}$ defines a map in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$ from the subgroup $\tilde{\varphi}(C_S(\underline{a}))$ to $\psi(C_S(\underline{a}))$. Since $\psi = \rho \circ \tilde{\varphi}$ and $\rho \in C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})$, the two maps ψ and $\tilde{\varphi}$ give rise to the same virtual biset

$$[C_S(\underline{a}), \psi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \rho \circ \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{\mathfrak{a}})}.$$

The virtual biset $\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{a}}$ is therefore independent of the choice of extension $\tilde{\varphi}$ of the map φ .

We now claim that $\tilde{\varphi}: C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a})$ is in fact fusion preserving from $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. Given $\zeta \in C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})(Q, P)$, it extends to $\tilde{\zeta}: \langle \underline{a} \rangle Q \rightarrow \langle \underline{a} \rangle P$ sending the elements of \underline{a} to themselves. The composite $\tilde{\varphi} \circ \zeta \circ (\tilde{\varphi})^{-1}: \tilde{\varphi}(Q) \rightarrow \tilde{\varphi}(P)$ is a map in \mathcal{F} that sends \underline{a} to itself, hence this composite lies in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ as required, so $\tilde{\varphi}$ is fusion preserving. Because $\tilde{\varphi}$ is fusion preserving, it follows from [10, Lemma 4.6] that

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{a}} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$$

is left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable.

Given a further map θ in \mathcal{F} from \underline{a} to \underline{a}' , we have

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{a}} \odot \zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}'} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})} \odot [C_S(\underline{a}'), \tilde{\theta}]_{C_S(\underline{a}')}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}')}] = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\theta} \circ \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}')}] ,$$

by Proposition A.4, since $\tilde{\theta}$ is fusion preserving. The composite

$$\tilde{\theta} \circ \tilde{\varphi}: C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a}')$$

sends \underline{a} to \underline{a}' and is therefore a valid choice of extension $\widetilde{\theta \circ \varphi} := \tilde{\theta} \circ \tilde{\varphi}$. Using this choice for $\widetilde{\theta \circ \varphi}$, we then get

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}'} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \tilde{\theta} \circ \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}')}] = \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{a}} \odot \zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}'} . \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.9. *Suppose $\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r$ and $\underline{b}_1, \dots, \underline{b}_r$ are two choices of fully centralized representatives for $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$, and suppose the labelling is such that \underline{a}_i is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b}_i for $1 \leq i \leq r$. There is then a canonical isomorphism of formal unions $\coprod_i C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i) \xrightarrow{\cong} \coprod_i C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}_i)$ in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ via the diagonal matrix*

whose i th entry is $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}_i))$.

Given further choices of representatives, the isomorphisms are compatible with respect to composition.

Proof. Let iso_a^b be the diagonal matrix with entries $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i}$. Given a third set of fully centralized representatives $\underline{c}_1, \dots, \underline{c}_r$ for $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$, the fact that the isomorphisms are compatible,

$$\text{iso}_a^c = \text{iso}_a^b \odot \text{iso}_b^c,$$

is immediate from the composition of diagonal entries $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{c}_i} = \zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}_i}^{\underline{c}_i}$, which follows from Lemma 3.8.

The inverse matrix to iso_a^b is just the diagonal matrix iso_b^a with diagonal entries $\zeta_{\underline{b}_i}^{\underline{a}_i}$. The fact that that iso_a^b and iso_b^a are inverses follows from the equality $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}_i}^{\underline{a}_i} = \zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{a}_i}$. Here $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{a}_i}$ is the identity element in $A(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i))$ since $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{a}_i}$ is induced by the identity map on $C_S(\underline{a}_i)$ in \mathcal{F} . The analogous statement is true for the \underline{b} 's. \square

Convention 3.10. As with [11, Convention 3.14], we will now suppose that a choice of preferred representatives for $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ has been made for all $n \geq 0$. We require that each representative n -tuple \underline{a} is fully \mathcal{F} -centralized. Lemma 3.7 furthermore enables us to chose representatives such that each chosen representative n -tuple $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ satisfies that $\partial \underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ is one of the previously chosen representative $(n-1)$ -tuples (and a_n is fully $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\partial \underline{a})$ -centralized).

Since $B\mathcal{F}$, as constructed by [2] and [4], is the p -completion of a finite category, the usual n -fold free loop space $\text{Map}(B(\mathbb{Z}^n), B\mathcal{F})$ is equivalent to the colimit over cyclic p -groups:

$$\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F} \simeq \text{colim}_{e \rightarrow \infty} \text{Map}(B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n, B\mathcal{F})$$

for any union \mathcal{F} of saturated fusion systems. In the following we shall replace S^1 with the classifying space $B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)$ for sufficiently large e . We will follow [11, Convention 3.21] and suppose e is large enough to work for all the finitely many fusion systems in each calculation.

As in [11, Definition 3.11] we introduce an algebraic model for the n -fold free loop space of $B\mathcal{F}$ as a union of centralizer fusion systems:

Definition 3.11. Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system on S . We define $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ to be the saturated fusoid

$$\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} := \coprod_{[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}),$$

where the chosen representatives are fully centralized (according to Convention 3.10).

By Lemma 3.9, different choices of representatives for the conjugacy classes result in isomorphic fusoids $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$.

Mapping spaces into $B\mathcal{F}$ are described in detail by Broto-Levi-Oliver in their paper [2], and applying their results when mapping out of $B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ essentially gives a proof that $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ models the n -fold free loop space of $B\mathcal{F}$.

Proposition 3.12 ([2]). *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusoid or fusion system. The fusoid $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ is an algebraic model for the free loop space $\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F} \simeq \text{colim}_{e \rightarrow \infty} \text{Map}(B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n, B\mathcal{F})$, that is we have homotopy equivalences*

$$\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F} \simeq B(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}) = \coprod_{[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}),$$

where the chosen representatives \underline{a} are fully centralized.

Before we go through the proof, we make the following observation based on the construction preceding Theorem 6.3 of [2].

Remark 3.13. Suppose \mathcal{F} is a saturated fusion system. The homotopy equivalence in Proposition 3.12 is given in terms of maps

$$f_{\underline{a}}: B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow B\mathcal{F},$$

for each representing n -tuple \underline{a} . Each map $f_{\underline{a}}$, when restricted to the underlying p -groups, is $B(\text{ev}_{\underline{a}})$, where $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ is the evaluation map of [11, Lemma 3.20]

$$\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow S$$

given by $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(t_1, \dots, t_n, z) := (a_1)^{t_1} \dots (a_n)^{t_n} z$. Because $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ is a homomorphism of p -groups, when we pass to the Burnside category $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, the map $f_{\underline{a}}$ is just

$$[(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

We will see below in Lemma 3.14 that each $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ is in fact fusion preserving.

Proof of Proposition 3.12. It is enough to consider the case when \mathcal{F} is a saturated fusion system over a finite p -group S . Let $e \gg 0$, in fact $p^e \geq |S|$ is enough. Corollary 4.5 of [2] tells us that $[B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n, B\mathcal{F}]$ is in bijection with the classes of commuting n -tuples $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$. For each class in $\mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ choose a fully centralized representative \underline{a} . Then Theorem 6.3 of [2] states that the connected component of $\text{Map}(B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n, B\mathcal{F})$ corresponding to \underline{a} is homotopy equivalent to $BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. In total this shows that

$$\text{Map}(B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n, B\mathcal{F}) \simeq \coprod_{[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$$

for sufficiently large e . □

Lemma 3.14. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system, and let \underline{a} be a representative n -tuple. The homomorphism $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow S$ given by*

$$\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(t_1, \dots, t_n, z) := (a_1)^{t_1} \dots (a_n)^{t_n} z$$

is a fusion preserving with respect to the fusion systems $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ and \mathcal{F} .

Proof. Any morphism in the product fusion system $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ has the form $\text{id} \times \varphi: D \rightarrow E$ for subgroups $D, E \leq (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})$ and where φ is a morphism in the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. Denote the projections of D by $D_1 \leq (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ and $D_2 \leq C_S(\underline{a})$ respectively, so $D \leq D_1 \times D_2$, and similarly $E \leq E_1 \times E_2$. Then $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}(D_2, E_2)$ by definition of a product fusion system.

By definition of the centralizer fusion system, φ extends to $\tilde{\varphi}: \langle \underline{a}, D_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle \underline{a}, E_2 \rangle$ with $\tilde{\varphi}(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}$ and $\tilde{\varphi} \in \mathcal{F}$. Now the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D & \leq & D_1 \times D_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}} & \langle \underline{a}, D_2 \rangle \\ \downarrow \text{id} \times \varphi & & \downarrow \text{id} \times \varphi & & \downarrow \tilde{\varphi} \\ E & \leq & E_1 \times E_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}} & \langle \underline{a}, E_2 \rangle \end{array}$$

commutes, so $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfies $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}} \circ (\text{id} \times \varphi) = \tilde{\varphi} \circ \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ as homomorphisms $D \rightarrow \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(E)$. Hence $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ is fusion preserving. □

Remark 3.15. As homotopy classes of stable maps the isomorphism of Lemma 3.9 commutes with the equivalence

$$\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \coprod_i BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i).$$

This can be seen the following way since we know from Lemma 3.14 that the evaluation maps are fusion preserving:

As mentioned in Remark 3.13, the equivalence $\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F} \simeq \coprod_i BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)$ is adjoint to the maps $f_i: B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i) \rightarrow B\mathcal{F}_i$, where \mathcal{F}_i is the component of \mathcal{F} containing \underline{a}_i . The stable homotopy class of f_i is represented by the element

$$[(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}_i), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}_i}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)}^{\mathcal{F}_i}$$

in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. By construction $\text{iso}_{\underline{a}}^b$ has entries

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^b = [C_S(\underline{a}_i), \tilde{\varphi}]_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(b_i)},$$

where $\tilde{\varphi}$ is an \mathcal{F} -isomorphism $C_S(\underline{a}_i) \xrightarrow{\cong} C_S(\underline{b}_i)$ that sends \underline{a}_i to \underline{b}_i .

As group homomorphisms we have $\text{ev}_{\underline{b}_i} \circ (\text{id} \times \tilde{\varphi}) = \tilde{\varphi} \circ \text{ev}_{\underline{a}_i}$ since both composites send $(t_1, \dots, t_n, z) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}_i)$ to the same element

$$((\underline{b}_i)_1)^{t_1} \cdots ((\underline{b}_i)_n)^{t_n} \cdot \tilde{\varphi}(z) = \tilde{\varphi}(((\underline{a}_i)_1)^{t_1} \cdots ((\underline{a}_i)_n)^{t_n} \cdot z).$$

If we compose $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i}$ with the evaluation map for \underline{b}_i , we can use that $\text{ev}_{\underline{b}_i}$ is fusion preserving and apply the special case of Proposition A.4. This gives us

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i}) \odot [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b}_i), \text{ev}_{\underline{b}_i}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}_i)}^{\mathcal{F}_i} \\ &= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}_i), \text{ev}_{\underline{b}_i} \circ (\text{id} \times \tilde{\varphi})]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)}^{\mathcal{F}_i} \\ &= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}_i), \tilde{\varphi} \circ \text{ev}_{\underline{a}_i}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)}^{\mathcal{F}_i} \\ &= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}_i), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}_i}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)}^{\mathcal{F}_i} \text{ since } \tilde{\varphi} \in \mathcal{F}_i. \end{aligned}$$

Taking adjoints it follows that $\zeta_{\underline{a}_i}^{\underline{b}_i}$ commutes with the maps from $BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}_i)$ and $BC_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}_i)$ to $\mathcal{L}^n B\mathcal{F}$ as homotopy classes of stable maps.

4 The functor \mathcal{L}^n for the category of fusion systems

Given a saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} over a formal union of p -groups S , we can apply \mathcal{L}^n to the characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$. The result is an idempotent endomorphism $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ from $\mathcal{L}^n S$ to itself.

Definition 4.1. Let $\text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ denote the mapping telescope

$$\text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} = \text{colim}(\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots).$$

Then $\text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ is the retract of $B\mathcal{L}^n S$ with respect to the idempotent $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$.

Given any $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable virtual biset $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, if we apply \mathcal{L}^n to the relation $X = \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot X \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, we get

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X) = \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{E}}) \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X) \odot \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}).$$

This implies that $\mathcal{L}^n(X)$ descends to a map $\mathcal{L}^n(X): \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{E}})} \rightarrow \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$.

The next step for us is to compare $\text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ with the algebraic model for $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ in Definition 3.11.

Definition 4.2. Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system with underlying union of p -groups S . We define a matrix $I_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n S, \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ as follows:

$$(I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \underline{a} \text{ is not } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}, \\ \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{b}} & \text{if } \underline{b} \text{ is the representative for the } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugacy class of } \underline{a}, \end{cases}$$

where $(I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ is an element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$.

Next we define a matrix $T_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^n S)$ by the formula

$$(T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_S(\underline{b})).$$

It follows that $(T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ is zero unless \underline{b} is in the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class represented by \underline{a} . Furthermore, $(T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\underline{b}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ by [11, Proposition 3.15], so we can obtain $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ from $\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\underline{b}})$ by deleting all rows not belonging to the chosen representatives \underline{a} for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples in S .

Remark 4.3. In order for $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ to be well-defined, we need ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}}$ to be left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable. This is a consequence of the fact that $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is \mathcal{F} -stable and can be seen as follows:

Suppose $P \leq C_S(\underline{a})$ and $\varphi \in C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})(P, C_S(\underline{a}))$. Let $\langle \underline{a} \rangle P$ be the subgroup of S generated by \underline{a} and P . By definition of the centralizer fusion system, we have an extension of φ , $\tilde{\varphi}: \langle \underline{a} \rangle P \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a})$, inside $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ with the property that $\tilde{\varphi}(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}$. If we restrict ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}}$ along φ , we find that

$$\begin{aligned} [P, \varphi]_P^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} &= [P, \text{incl}]_P^{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P} \odot [\langle \underline{a} \rangle P, \tilde{\varphi}]_{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P}^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} \\ &= [P, \text{incl}]_P^{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P} \odot {}^a([\langle \underline{a} \rangle P, \tilde{\varphi}]_{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} \\ &= [P, \text{incl}]_P^{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P} \odot {}^a([\langle \underline{a} \rangle P, \text{incl}]_{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} \\ &= [P, \text{incl}]_P^{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P} \odot [\langle \underline{a} \rangle P, \text{incl}]_{\langle \underline{a} \rangle P}^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} \\ &= [P, \text{incl}]_P^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}}. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}}$ is left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable and an element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_S(\underline{b}))$ as required.

We claim that $I_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ express $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ as a retract of $\mathcal{L}^n S$ and that $I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$. The first claim is proved as Proposition 4.6 below. The second claim is an easy consequence of \mathcal{F} -stability for $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, hence we shall prove the second claim first.

Lemma 4.4. *The matrices $I_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ satisfy*

$$I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n S, \mathcal{L}^n S).$$

Proof. Recall from [11, Proposition 3.15] that $\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}}$. Since $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is \mathcal{F} -generated (Definition 2.3), we have $\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = 0$ unless \underline{a} and \underline{b} are \mathcal{F} -conjugate.

By construction, we also have $(I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = 0$ unless \underline{a} and \underline{b} are \mathcal{F} -conjugate, in which case

$$(I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = (I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \odot (T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} = \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{c}} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}},$$

where \underline{c} is the chosen representative for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of \underline{a} and \underline{b} . By Lemma 3.8, $\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{c}} = [C_S(\underline{a}), \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{c})}$, for any $\varphi: C_S(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{c})$ in \mathcal{F} such that $\varphi(\underline{a}) = \underline{c}$. Precomposing with $[C_S(\underline{a}), \varphi]$ is the same as the restriction Res_{φ} along φ . It follows that

$$\zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{c}} \odot {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} = {}^a(\text{Res}_{\varphi} \omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} = {}^a(\text{Res}_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S \omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}} = {}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}},$$

since the restrictions $\text{Res}_{\varphi} \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\text{Res}_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ are equal in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), S)$ by left \mathcal{F} -stability of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. We conclude that $(I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ for all commuting n -tuples \underline{a} and \underline{b} . \square

Proposition 4.5. *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusoids with underlying unions of p -groups R and S respectively. Suppose $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, we can apply \mathcal{L}^n to $X_R^S \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S)$ and get a matrix of virtual bisets $\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n R, \mathcal{L}^n S)$. Precomposing with $T_{\mathcal{E}}$ and postcomposing with $I_{\mathcal{F}}$ then gives us a matrix in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ with entries*

$$(T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} (\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} {}^a X^{\underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}.$$

Proof. We first calculate the entries of $T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S)$. Suppose \underline{a} represents an \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class and \underline{c} represents an S -conjugacy class of n -tuples in S . We have

$$(T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} = \sum_{[\underline{d}] \in S^{[n]}} (T_{\mathcal{E}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S)_{\underline{d}, \underline{c}}.$$

By Definition 4.2, $(T_{\mathcal{E}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^R)_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}}$. We plug this in above to get

$$\begin{aligned} (T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} &= \sum_{[\underline{d}] \in S^{[n]}} \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^R)_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S)_{\underline{d}, \underline{c}} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot X)_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} = (\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}}, \end{aligned}$$

making use of the fact that X is left \mathcal{E} -stable. From here we can easily calculate $(T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$, if we recall that $(\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} = {}^a X^c$ by [11, Proposition 3.15]. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (T_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{[\underline{d}] \in S^{[n]}} (\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}} \odot (I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{d}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} (\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} {}^a X^{\underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusoid. Then $T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the identity in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$, i.e. the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ for $[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}$.*

Proof. First note that

$$T_{\mathcal{F}} = T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S).$$

As in the proof of Proposition 4.5, this is an easy consequence of Definition 4.2:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in S^{[n]}} \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = (T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}. \end{aligned}$$

We now apply Proposition 4.5 with $X = \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$:

$$(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = (T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} {}^a (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}.$$

Since $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is \mathcal{F} -generated, ${}^a (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}'} = 0$ unless \underline{a} is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b}' . Hence \underline{a} is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b} , and since both \underline{a} and \underline{b} are representatives for their \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class, we conclude $\underline{a} = \underline{b}$ unless ${}^a (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{b}'} = 0$.

Thus $T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ is a diagonal matrix. It remains to show that each diagonal entry $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is the characteristic idempotent for $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. We will prove that $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ has all of the properties of Definition 2.3 and is idempotent.

A direct application of Lemma 4.4 gives

$$T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} = T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} = T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}}$$

so $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is idempotent.

To see that $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated consider the orbit decomposition of ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{a}'}$ as a virtual $(C_S(\underline{a}), C_S(\underline{a}'))$ -biset for each $[\underline{a}'] \in S^{[n]}$ with $\underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}$. For an orbit $[P, \varphi]$, with $P \leq C_S(\underline{a})$ and $\varphi: P \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a}')$, to be summand of ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{a}'}$, we must have $\underline{a} \in P$ and $\varphi(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}'$. Suppose $\zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}} = [C_S(\underline{a}'), \rho]_{C_S(\underline{a}')}^{C_S(\underline{a})} \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$, where $\rho: C_S(\underline{a}') \rightarrow C_S(\underline{a})$ is such that $\rho(\underline{a}') = \underline{a}$. Then we have

$$[P, \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a}')} \odot \zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}} = \left([P, \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a}')} \odot [C_S(\underline{a}'), \rho]_{C_S(\underline{a}')}^{C_S(\underline{a})} \right) \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})} = [P, \rho \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a}')} \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}.$$

Now $\rho(\varphi(\underline{a})) = \underline{a}$, so $\rho \circ \varphi$ is a morphism in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$. Hence $[P, \rho \circ \varphi]$ is $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated, and $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ is $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated by definition of being the characteristic idempotent. Consequently the composite $[P, \rho \circ \varphi] \odot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ is $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated as well. The diagonal entry $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is thus a linear combination of $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated elements and therefore $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -generated.

Next, $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is right $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable because each $\zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}'), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}))$ is right $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable. Similarly, $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable because each ${}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{a}'}$ is left $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -stable by Remark 4.3.

Finally, we need to show that $|(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}|/|C_S(\underline{a})|$ is invertible in \mathbb{Z}_p , i.e. is not divisible by p . According to [9, Theorem B], we have

$$|{}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{a}'}| = \frac{|S|}{|\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|} \in \mathbb{Z}_p,$$

and $|\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|$ is simply the total number of n -tuples that are \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{a} .

Since $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ is idempotent, $|\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}|/|C_S(\underline{a})| = 1$ (alternatively just apply [9, Theorem B] to the fixed points for $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ with respect to the trivial subgroup of $C_S(\underline{a})$). Hence we see that

$$\frac{|\zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}}|}{|C_S(\underline{a})|} = \frac{|[C_S(\underline{a}'), \rho]_{C_S(\underline{a}')}^{C_S(\underline{a})}|}{|C_S(\underline{a})|} \cdot \frac{|\omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}|}{|C_S(\underline{a})|} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

Putting the pieces together, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}|}{|C_S(\underline{a})|} &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{a}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}}} \frac{|{}^a(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})^{\underline{a}'}|}{|C_S(\underline{a}')} \cdot \frac{|\zeta_{\underline{a}'}^{\underline{a}}|}{|C_S(\underline{a})|} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{a}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}}} \frac{|S|}{|C_S(\underline{a}')| \cdot |\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|} \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|} \sum_{\substack{[\underline{a}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}}} \frac{|S|}{|C_S(\underline{a}')|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|} \sum_{\substack{[\underline{a}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}}} |[\underline{a}']| \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}(\langle \underline{a} \rangle, S)|} \cdot |\{n\text{-tuples } \underline{a}' \in S \mid \underline{a}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{a}\}| \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof that $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}$ is in fact $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ -characteristic, hence by uniqueness of characteristic idempotents $(T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}} = \omega_{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}$ as required. \square

Corollary 4.7. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusoid over a union of p -groups S . Then $I_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ induce inverse equivalences*

$$\mathrm{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})} \simeq \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$$

in $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Sp}_p)$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.4 and Proposition 4.6 the matrices $I_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ induce maps between the towers

$$\mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}} \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}} \dots$$

The composite $T_{\mathcal{F}} \circ I_{\mathcal{F}}$ is simply the identity on the constant tower $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$. The composite $I_{\mathcal{F}} \circ T_{\mathcal{F}}$ applies $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ levelwise to the tower $\mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \mathcal{L}^n S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots$ which is homotopic to the identity on the colimit $\mathrm{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})}$. \square

Proposition 4.8. *The functor \mathcal{L}^n on unions of p -groups extends to a functor $\mathcal{L}^n: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ given on objects by $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ and on morphisms $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ by the matrix with entries*

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} (\mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} {}^a X^{\underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})),$$

where R and S are the underlying unions of p -groups for \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} respectively.

Remark 4.9. By Proposition 4.5, we then have $\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \circ I_{\mathcal{F}}$. In particular, we have $I_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})$ for any saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} over S .

Proof. Proposition 4.6 states that \mathcal{L}^n takes the identity $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ on \mathcal{F} to the identity on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$.

Let \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{F} , and \mathcal{G} be saturated fusoids over R , S , and T , respectively. Suppose $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and $Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$. As in the Remark 4.9, we have

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \circ I_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot \mathcal{L}^n(Y_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}) &= T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \circ I_{\mathcal{F}} \circ T_{\mathcal{F}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(Y_S^T) \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S) \circ \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}) \circ \mathcal{L}^n(Y_S^T) \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}} \odot Y_S^T) \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}} \circ \mathcal{L}^n((X \odot Y)_S^T) \circ I_{\mathcal{G}} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^n((X \odot Y)_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}). \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ disappears from the middle because both X and Y are \mathcal{F} -stable (in fact either of these would be enough). Thus \mathcal{L}^n preserves composition of virtual bisets between fusoids. \square

Similarly to [11, Corollary 3.18], there is also a formula for $\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ in terms of the restriction of $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ to the centralizer $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$. We state the formula for fusion systems and the formula can easily be applied component-wise in the general case.

Corollary 4.10. *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusion systems over p -groups R and S respectively, and suppose $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is a virtual biset. Furthermore, let \underline{a} in \mathcal{E} and \underline{b} in \mathcal{F} be chosen representatives for conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples (according to Convention 3.10). Consider the restriction of X to the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$, and write $M_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ as a linear combination of basis elements (recalling Convention 2.6):*

$$X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{(P, \varphi)} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}},$$

where $P \leq C_R(\underline{a})$ and $\varphi: P \rightarrow S$.

The matrix entry $\mathcal{L}^n(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ then satisfies the formula

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}},$$

with P , φ , and $c_{P, \varphi}$ as in the linear combination above.

Proof. Instead of writing $X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ as a linear combination of basis elements in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$, consider X as an element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_R(\underline{a}), S)$:

$$X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S = \sum_{(P, \varphi)} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S,$$

with a (possibly) different collection of coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$. If we precompose with $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}$ and postcompose with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, the linear combination above becomes

$$X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})} \odot X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{(P, \varphi)} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Thus the coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$ and $c_{P, \varphi}$ provide different choices for the decomposition in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$, but only $u_{P, \varphi}$ provides a decomposition in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_R(\underline{a}), S)$. We shall start by proving that the formula for $\mathcal{L}^n(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ in the statement of the corollary is independent of the choice of linear combination for $X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$.

Two basis elements $[P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $[Q, \psi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ are equal if and only if Q is $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ -isomorphic to P and ψ arises from φ by precomposing with a map in $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ and postcomposing with a map in \mathcal{F} . The total coefficient in front of a particular basis element $[P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ in the linear combinations for $X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ is therefore given by the two sums

$$\sum_{(P', \varphi'), (C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})\text{-conj. to } (P, \varphi)} c_{P', \varphi'} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{(P', \varphi'), (C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})\text{-conj. to } (P, \varphi)} u_{P', \varphi'}.$$

Hence these two coefficient sums must be equal.

Suppose (P', φ') is $(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$ -conjugate to a particular (P, φ) , and suppose further that $\underline{a} \in P$ and $\varphi(\underline{a})$ is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b} . Since P' is isomorphic to P in $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$, we also have $\underline{a} \in P'$. Let $\varphi' = \gamma \circ \varphi \circ \alpha$ with $\alpha \in C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\alpha(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}$ and $\varphi'(\underline{a}) = \gamma(\varphi(\underline{a}))$ is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to $\varphi(\underline{a})$ and hence to \underline{b} .

Let $\zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} = [C_S(\varphi'(\underline{a})), \rho]_{C_S(\underline{b})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})}$, then $\rho \circ \gamma: \varphi(C_R(\underline{a})) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{b})$ extends to a morphism $\widetilde{\rho \circ \gamma}: C_S(\varphi(\underline{a})) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{b})$ and $[C_S(\varphi(\underline{a})), \widetilde{\rho \circ \gamma}]_{C_S(\underline{b})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})} = \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}$. We next have

$$\begin{aligned}
[P, \varphi']_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi'(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} &= [P, \gamma \circ \varphi \circ \alpha]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi'(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \\
&= [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot [C_S(\varphi(\underline{a})), \widetilde{\rho \circ \gamma}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})} = [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The pairs (P', φ') and (P, φ) therefore give the same contribution to the formula in the statement of the corollary whenever the pairs are $(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$ -conjugate. We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \\
= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}. \quad (4.1)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence it is sufficient to prove the corollary with the coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$.

By Proposition 4.8, we can write $\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ as

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}.$$

We can then apply [11, Corollary 3.18] with the linear combination for $X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S$ given by the coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} \mathcal{L}^n(X_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } S\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}'}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}'} \odot \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, note that $\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$ is left $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ -stable and as such does not change if we precompose with $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})} \odot \mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})} \odot [P, \varphi]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, by (4.1) we can replace the coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$ with the coefficients $c_{P, \varphi}$ to get the formula in the corollary:

$$\mathcal{L}^n(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}. \quad \square$$

5 Evaluation maps and L_n^\dagger for fusion systems

Given a saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} over a union of p -groups S , we can apply L_n^\dagger to the characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$ to get an idempotent endomorphism of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S$ in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. As in Section 4, we let $\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ denote the mapping telescope

$$\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} = \text{colim}(\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots).$$

This is a retract of $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$.

Our next step is to prove that $\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ is equivalent to $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n) \wedge \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ and hence to $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ via Corollary 4.7. In order to produce this equivalence, we first need a technical lemma about the characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, followed by a proposition relating the idempotents $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ and $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system over S , and let \underline{a} be a commuting n -tuple in S . Write the characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, restricted to $C_S(\underline{a})$, as a linear combination according to [11, Convention 3.2]:*

$$(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S = \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S.$$

Then the coefficients $c_{R, \varphi}$ satisfy the following relation for each subgroup $R \leq C_S(\underline{a})$

$$\sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } R = C_S(\underline{a}), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The restriction $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S$ equals $[C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. According to [9, Corollary 5.13] the map $\pi: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), S) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$ given by $X \mapsto X \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ coincides with the map of Burnside rings $\pi': A(C_S(\underline{a}) \times S)_p^\wedge \rightarrow A(C_S(\underline{a}) \times \mathcal{F})_p^\wedge$ given in [9, Theorem A] for the product fusion system $C_S(\underline{a}) \times \mathcal{F}$. We are particularly interested in

$$(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S = [C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \pi([C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S).$$

The result is now a consequence of [9, Remark 4.7], which describes how the coefficients of an element $X \in A(C_S(\underline{a}) \times S)_p^\wedge$ relates to the coefficients of $\pi'(X) \in A(C_S(\underline{a}) \times \mathcal{F})_p^\wedge$. Since π' for the product fusion system $C_S(\underline{a}) \times \mathcal{F}$ coincides with π for bisets, we have the same relation between coefficients of $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), S)$ and $\pi(X) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$.

Let $c_{R', \varphi}(X)$ denote the coefficient of the orbit $[R', \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S$ in the decomposition of a general element $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_S(\underline{a}), S)$. [9, Remark 4.7] states that, since $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S = \pi([C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S)$ is the image of a transitive biset, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi}(\pi([C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S)) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi}([C_S(\underline{a}), \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } R = C_S(\underline{a}), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system over S , and let $n \geq 0$. The characteristic idempotent gives us two idempotent endomorphisms of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S$ coming from the functors $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ and $L_n^\dagger(-)$. The two resulting idempotents satisfy the following relations when composed with each other:*

- (i) $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) = L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$
- (ii) $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$.

Both of these composites are taken in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$.

Proof. Let \underline{a} and \underline{b} be representatives for the conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples in S . Restrict $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ to $C_S(\underline{a})$ on the left and write

$$(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S = \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^S$$

as in Lemma 5.1.

Let us first consider part (i) of the proposition. According to [11, Corollary 3.18] the matrix $\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n S, \mathcal{L}^n S)$ has entries

$$\mathcal{L}^n(M)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} = \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } S\text{-conjugate to } \underline{c}}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{c}}$$

for any representative n -tuple \underline{c} . Let $\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}: C_S(\varphi(\underline{a})) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{c})$ be any conjugation map in S taking $\varphi(\underline{a})$ to the representative of its conjugacy class. By the description of $\zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{c}}$ in [11, Lemma 3.12], we then have

$$\mathcal{L}^n(M)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} = \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } S\text{-conjugate to } \underline{c}}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{c})}.$$

When we compose $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$ with $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})$, we take a sum over all conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in S^{[n]}} \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \right) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in S^{[n]}} \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } S\text{-conjugate to } \underline{c}}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{c})} \right) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})))} \right) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})), \underline{b}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^R) \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})))}) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})), \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

In the last line we have split $[R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})))}$ into its transfer and homomorphism parts. This enables us to now apply [11, Theorem 3.33.(iv)] to note that

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})))} \\
&\quad = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n([R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{\underline{a}, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a}))}^S) = L_n^\dagger([R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{\underline{a}, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a}))}^S).
\end{aligned}$$

Functoriality of L_n^\dagger then gives us

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^R) \\
&\quad \odot L_n^\dagger([R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{\underline{a}, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a}))}^S) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a})), \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^R) \odot L_n^\dagger([R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{\underline{a}, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a}))}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, S)$ is \mathcal{F} -stable, so restricting $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ along the homomorphism $(\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi) \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)$ on the left is equivalent to restricting along the inclusion $\text{incl}: R \rightarrow S$. This means that $[R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})} \circ \varphi]_{\underline{a}, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a})}(\varphi(\underline{a}))}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [R, \text{incl}]_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ and we can run our intermediary calculations in reverse:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^R) \odot L_n^\dagger([R, \text{incl}]_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^R) \odot L_n^\dagger([R, \text{incl}]_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}}^S) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a})}) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \text{ up to } C_S(\underline{a})\text{-conj.} \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} \left(\sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi} \right) \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a})}) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.1 implies that the sum of coefficients is 0, when $R < C_S(\underline{a})$, and the sum of coefficients equals 1, when $R = C_S(\underline{a})$. We complete our calculation with

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \text{up to } C_S(\underline{a})\text{-conj.} \\ \text{s.t. } \underline{a} \in R}} \left(\sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi} \right) \cdot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \text{incl}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a})}) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{C_S(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\underline{a})}) \odot L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of part (i) of the proposition.

The proof of part (ii) makes use of the exact same tricks as the proof of part (i). By [11, Proposition 3.31], the matrix $L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$ has entries

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)}) \\ \text{is } S\text{-conj. to } \underline{c}}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)}))} \right) \\
& \quad \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})}^{\underline{c}}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S) \\ \text{s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)}) \\ \text{is } S\text{-conj. to } \underline{c}}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times (\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})} \circ \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{c})},
\end{aligned}$$

where $\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})}: C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})) \rightarrow C_S(\underline{c})$ is an S -conjugation map taking $\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})$ to the representative of its conjugacy class in S . We will name this representative \underline{z} to ease the notation in the following calculations. Note that $\underline{z} = \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})}(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)}))$ represents the conjugacy class of $\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})$ and as such depends on R , φ , and \underline{a} .

We decompose $[\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times (\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})} \circ \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]$ into

$$[\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times R} \odot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})} \circ \varphi]_R^{C_S(\underline{z})} \right).$$

Using the functoriality of \mathcal{L}^n and the \mathcal{F} -stability of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, we then proceed as in part (i) to replace $\psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})} \circ \varphi$ with the inclusion $\text{incl}: R \rightarrow S$. The main steps are the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times R} \\
& \quad \odot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times [R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, R)})} \circ \varphi]_R^{C_S(\underline{z})} \right) \\
& \quad \odot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{z}, \underline{b}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times R}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n([R, \psi_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R))} \circ \varphi]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R), \underline{b}}) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times R} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n([R, \text{incl}]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R), \underline{b}}) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R, S)}} c_{R, \varphi} \cdot [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)))} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)), \underline{b}}) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{R \leq C_S(\underline{a}) \\ \text{up to } C_S(\underline{a})\text{-conj.}}} \left(\sum_{\substack{R' \sim_{C_S(\underline{a})} R \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(R', S)}} c_{R', \varphi} \right) \cdot \\
&\quad [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(R), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, R)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)))} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\psi_{\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)}(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R)), \underline{b}}).
\end{aligned}$$

We again apply Lemma 5.1 to remove all summands except $R = C_S(\underline{a})$. For $R = C_S(\underline{a})$, we have $\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, R) = \underline{a}$ and $\text{wind}(\underline{a}, C_S(\underline{a})) = \text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}$. We finish the calculation with

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(C_S(\underline{a})), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \psi_{\underline{a}}) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, C_S(\underline{a}))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\psi_{\underline{a}}(\underline{a}))} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}) \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})} \\
&\quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}) \\
&= (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of part (ii). \square

Corollary 5.3. *The idempotents $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ and $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ induce inverse equivalences*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) & \\
& \curvearrowright & \\
\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} & & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n) \wedge \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \cdot \\
& \curvearrowleft & \\
& L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) &
\end{array}$$

Proof. By Proposition 5.2, we can apply $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ and $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ level-wise to get maps back and forth between the two towers

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots$$

and

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S) \xrightarrow{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \dots$$

Again by Proposition 5.2, the composite $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ is the identity on the telescope $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n) \wedge \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ of the first tower, and the composite $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ is the identity on the telescope $\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$ of the second tower. \square

Corollary 5.4. *Combining Corollaries 4.7 and 5.3, we have inverse equivalences*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}} & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ \text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} & & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}), \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger & \end{array}$$

with matrices $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e) \times \mathcal{L}^n S, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ and $T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e) \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$. These matrices have the following entries:

$$((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \underline{a} \text{ is not } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \underline{b}, \\ (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{b}} & \text{if } \underline{b} \text{ is the representative for the } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugacy class of } \underline{a}, \end{cases}$$

with $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$, and

$$(T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}},$$

with $(T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b}))$.

Proof. We compose the maps of Corollaries 4.7 and 5.3. In one direction we have the composite

$$\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \wedge \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}).$$

Due to Lemma 4.4, we have

$$\mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} = I_{\mathcal{F}} \odot T_{\mathcal{F}} \odot I_{\mathcal{F}} = I_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Hence the composed equivalence above is simply

$$\text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$$

induced by $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$, which is invariant with respect to composition with $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ on the left.

In the other direction, we have the composite

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times T_{\mathcal{F}}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \wedge \text{tel}_{\mathcal{L}^n(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)} \text{tel}_{L_n^\dagger(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}.$$

By Definition 4.2, the matrix $T_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^n S)$ has entries $(T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$, whenever \underline{a} represents the class $[\underline{a}] \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ and \underline{b} represents $[\underline{b}] \in S^{[n]}$. Applying Proposition 5.2(i), we then calculate the entries of the composite equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned}
((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times T_{\mathcal{F}}) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in S^{[n]}} ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times T_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in S^{[n]}} ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}}) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\
&= (((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This is the matrix $T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$ described in the statement of the corollary. Furthermore $T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger$ is invariant with respect to $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)$ on the right. \square

We define the functor L_n^\dagger for saturated fusoids similarly to Proposition 4.8:

Proposition 5.5. *The functor L_n^\dagger on unions of p -groups extends to a functor $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ given on objects by $\mathcal{F} \mapsto (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ and on morphisms $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ by the matrix with entries*

$$L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} (L_n^\dagger(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}),$$

with $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$, and where R and S are the underlying unions of p -groups for \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} respectively.

Remark 5.6. In the proof we shall see that L_n^\dagger can alternatively be given as the composite $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})$.

Proof. We first note that $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})$. We check this by calculating the entries of the right hand side:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in R^{[n]}} (T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \odot (L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{[\underline{c}] \in R^{[n]}} (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^R))_{\underline{a}, \underline{c}} \odot (L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{c}, \underline{b}} \\
&= (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^R) \odot L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^R \odot X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= (L_n^\dagger(X_R^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{[\underline{d}] \in S^{[n]}} L_n^\dagger(X_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{d}} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{d}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} (L_n^\dagger(X_R^S))_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}})
\end{aligned}$$

$$= L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}.$$

It is now straightforward to check that L_n^\dagger is a functor. First note that L_n^\dagger takes identity maps to identity maps since

$$\begin{aligned} L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}}) &= T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}) \\ &= T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}) = \text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}}. \end{aligned}$$

We have used the fact that $T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger$ is the inverse to $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}})$ by Corollary 5.4.

Let \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{F} , and \mathcal{G} be saturated fusoids over R , S , and T respectively. Suppose $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and $Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$. We check that L_n^\dagger preserves composition:

$$\begin{aligned} L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot L_n^\dagger(Y_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}) &= T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}) \odot T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(Y_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{T}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{G}}) \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \odot L_n^\dagger(Y_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{T}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{G}}) \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{S}} \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}} \odot Y_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{T}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{G}}) \\ &= T_{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger \odot L_n^\dagger((X \odot Y)_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{T}}) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{G}}) \\ &= L_n^\dagger((X \odot Y)_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}). \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic idempotent $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ disappears from the middle because X and Y are \mathcal{F} -stable. \square

We next give a formula for L_n^\dagger in terms of the decomposition of $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ into basis elements. The formula is analogous to [11, Proposition 3.31] and the proof follows the same lines as the proof of Corollary 4.10.

Proposition 5.7. *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusion systems over p -groups R and S respectively, and suppose $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is a virtual biset. Furthermore, let \underline{a} in \mathcal{E} and \underline{b} in \mathcal{F} be chosen representatives for conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples (according to Convention 3.10). Consider the restriction of X to the centralizer fusion system $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$, and write $M_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ as a linear combination of basis elements (recalling Convention 2.6):*

$$X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{(P, \varphi)} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}},$$

where $P \leq C_R(\underline{a})$ and $\varphi: P \rightarrow S$.

The matrix entry $L_n^\dagger(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ then satisfies the formula

$$\begin{aligned} L_n^\dagger(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}))} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})}^{\underline{b}}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

with P , φ , and $c_{P, \varphi}$ as in the linear combination above, and with $k(\underline{a}, P)$ and $\text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)$ as given in [11, Definition 3.25] and [11, Lemma 3.29], respectively.

Proof. As in the proof of Corollary 4.10, we first wish to replace the coefficients $c_{P, \varphi}$ with an alternative set of coefficients that play nicely with the underlying p -groups. View X as an element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_R(\underline{a}), S)$ and write $X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S$ as a linear combination:

$$X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S = \sum_{(P, \varphi)} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S,$$

with a (possibly) different collection of coefficients $u_{P,\varphi}$. If we precompose with $\omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}$ and postcompose with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, the linear combination above becomes

$$X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})} \odot X_{C_{\mathcal{R}}(\underline{a})}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{(P,\varphi)} u_{P,\varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

We shall then prove that the formula for $\mathcal{L}^n(X)_{\underline{a},\underline{b}}$ in the statement of the proposition is independent of the choice of linear combination for $X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$, so that we can use the coefficients $u_{P,\varphi}$ instead of $c_{P,\varphi}$.

As in the proof of Corollary 4.10, it suffices to prove that whenever two basis elements $[P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $[P', \varphi']_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ are equal, then the composite

$$[\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P))})} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P))}}^{\underline{b}})$$

and the same composite for the pair (P', φ') are also equal.

Suppose $[P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = [P', \varphi']_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$ so that (P', φ') is $(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$ -conjugate to (P, φ) . Suppose further that $\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})$ is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b} . Let $\varphi' = \gamma \circ \varphi \circ \alpha$ with $\alpha \in C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, and where $\alpha: \langle \underline{a} \rangle P' \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle \underline{a} \rangle P$ satisfies $\alpha(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}$.

Via the isomorphism α , it is clear that powers of elements in \underline{a} lie in P if and only if they lie in P' . Hence $k(\underline{a}, P) = k(\underline{a}, P')$, and

$$\text{wind}(\underline{a}, P) \circ (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \alpha) = (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \alpha) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P')$$

as maps $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P') \xrightarrow{\cong} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times P$. In S we have $\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')}) = \gamma(\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')}))$, and since $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, we conclude that $\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')})$ is also \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b} . Furthermore, we have

$$[(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times P, \text{id} \times \gamma] \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')})}^{\underline{b}}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})}^{\underline{b}}.$$

Combining these observations, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P'), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi') \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P')]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')}))} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')})}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P'), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times (\gamma \circ \varphi \circ \alpha)) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P')]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')}))} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi'(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P')})}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P'), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P) \circ (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \alpha)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P))})} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= [\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P))})} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})}^{\underline{b}}), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the fact that $\alpha \in C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$.

As in the proof of Corollary 4.10, the equality

$$\sum_{(P,\varphi)} c_{P,\varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{(P,\varphi)} u_{P,\varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$$

implies that we can replace $c_{P,\varphi}$ with $u_{P,\varphi}$ in the formula

$$\sum_{\substack{(P,\varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} c_{P,\varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P))})} \right)$$

$$\odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}}))$$

and get the same sum.

By Proposition 5.5, we can write $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ as

$$L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} L_n^\dagger(X_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}).$$

We then apply Proposition 5.7 with the linear combination for $X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^S$ given by the coefficients $u_{P, \varphi}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} L_n^\dagger(X_R^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}'} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\underline{b}'] \in S^{[n]} \\ \underline{b}' \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}}} \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)) \\ \text{is } S\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}'}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_R(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)))} \right) \\ & \quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}'})) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{b}'}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_R(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)))} \right) \\ & \quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}})). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, note that $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$ is left $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}))$ -stable and as such does not change if we precompose with the idempotent $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}) \odot L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot \omega_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})} \\ & \quad \odot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_R(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)))} \right) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} u_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)))} \right) \\ & \quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)) \\ \text{is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P)))} \right) \\ & \quad \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^k(\underline{a}, P))}^{\underline{b}}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Remark 5.8. As in [11, Remark 3.32], we can form a functor $L_n^\dagger|_{\text{lift}}$ by taking the formula in Proposition 5.7 and leaving out all summands indexed by (P, φ) , where P does not contain \underline{a} . By [11, Lemma 3.27], the summands for which $\underline{a} \in P$ are precisely those summands where $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times P$, and these are also the summands for which $k(\underline{a}, P)_i = 1$, for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

For saturated fusion systems \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} over p -groups R and S , and for $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, we thus define $L_n^\dagger|_{\text{lift}}(X) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{E}, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{F})$ to be the matrix with entries as in Proposition 5.7 except leaving out all summands where \underline{a} is not in P :

$$\begin{aligned} L_n^\dagger|_{\text{lift}}(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}^{-1}(P), (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi) \circ \text{wind}(\underline{a}, P)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}))}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)}))} \right) \\ &\quad \odot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a}^{k(\underline{a}, P)})}^{\underline{b}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(P, \varphi) \text{ s.t. } \underline{a} \in P \text{ and} \\ \varphi(\underline{a}) \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot \left([(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times P, (\text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n} \times \varphi)]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \right) \\ &\quad \odot \left((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with Corollary 4.10, we see that $L_n^\dagger|_{\text{lift}}(X)$ coincides with $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(X)$. As mentioned, we observed this for groups in [11, Remark 3.32] and for the category Cov in [11, Remark 2.11].

6 Properties of L_n^\dagger

Before we state the fusion system version of [11, Theorems 2.13 and 3.33], we need to discuss the auxiliary maps describing evaluation and partial evaluation for $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$, the action of Σ_n on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$, and the embedding of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}$ into $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m \mathcal{F})$.

We shall handle all four auxiliary maps at once according to the following common framework: First the auxiliary map on p -groups gives rise to a map between towers corresponding to suitable idempotents. The map of towers induces a map between the mapping telescopes in spectra, and the telescopes are each equivalent to classifying spectra of fusoids. We calculate the induced map between the classifying spectra of fusoids and confirm that this map takes the form that we would expect for the auxiliary map in question.

Constructing the auxiliary maps in terms of maps between towers of idempotents instead of just defining the auxiliary maps for fusion systems directly has one significant advantage: It allows us to formally, using standard methods, turn natural transformations for p -groups into natural transformations for fusion systems (see Proposition 6.4). This allows us to use [11, Theorem 3.33] for p -groups to prove a significant part of Theorem 6.9 for fusion systems.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $F: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ be a functor, and let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusoid with underlying union of p -groups S . Consider the idempotent endomorphism $F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S) \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(F(S), F(S))$ and the associated mapping telescope*

$$\text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} = \text{colim}(\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BF(S) \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BF(S) \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^S)} \dots).$$

We then have a pair of inverse equivalences

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} & & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}). \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & & F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \end{array}$$

Proof. Consider the two towers

$$S \xrightarrow{(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}}} S \xrightarrow{(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}}} \dots$$

as well as

$$\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}}} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}}} \dots$$

We can apply $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}$ and $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}$ level-wise to get maps back and forth between the towers, where we recall that $\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is simply $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$. The induced maps between telescopes $\text{tel}_{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}}$ and $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}$ are equivalences (or even the identity if we used $\text{tel}_{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}}$ as the construction of $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}$).

If we apply the functor $F: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ to the elements $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}$ and $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}$, we can apply the resulting maps $F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}})$ and $F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}})$ level-wise to the towers

$$F(S) \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}})} F(S) \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}})} \dots$$

and

$$F(\mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{F(\mathcal{F})}} F(\mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{F(\mathcal{F})}} \dots$$

The composites $F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}) = F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{S}})$ and $F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \odot F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = \text{id}_{F(\mathcal{F})}$ recover the idempotents of the towers, so the induced maps on telescopes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} & & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} B\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}) \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & & F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}}) \end{array}$$

are inverse to each other in $\text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$. □

Remark 6.2. If we apply Lemma 6.1 to the functors \mathcal{L}^n and L_n^{\dagger} , we recover Corollaries 4.7 and 5.4 with the same equivalences. However, we need those corollaries in order to construct \mathcal{L}^n and L_n^{\dagger} as functors $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ in the first place.

Definition 6.3. Suppose $F, G: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ are functors defined on all saturated fusoids, and suppose we have a natural transformation $\eta: F|_{p\text{-groups}} \Rightarrow G|_{p\text{-groups}}$ defined only on formal unions of p -groups. For each saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} over S , we then define a map $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}: F(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{F})$ as the composite

$$\eta_{\mathcal{F}}: F(\mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{S}})} F(S) \xrightarrow{\eta_S} G(S) \xrightarrow{G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{F}})} G(\mathcal{F}).$$

When \mathcal{F} is the trivial fusion system on S , this just recovers η_S , so there is no ambiguity of notation.

Since η is a natural transformation on p -groups, η_S fits in a diagram of towers:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
F(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{F(\mathcal{F})}} & F(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{F(\mathcal{F})}} & \dots \\
\downarrow F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) & & \downarrow F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) & & \\
F(S) & \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} & F(S) & \xrightarrow{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} & \dots \\
\downarrow \eta_S & & \downarrow \eta_S & & \\
G(S) & \xrightarrow{G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} & G(S) & \xrightarrow{G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} & \dots \\
\downarrow G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) & & \downarrow G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) & & \\
G(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{G(\mathcal{F})}} & G(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{G(\mathcal{F})}} & \dots
\end{array}$$

The map η_S induces a map between the telescopes $\eta_S: \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \rightarrow \text{tel}_{G(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})}$, and as such $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$ is simply the composite

$$\eta_{\mathcal{F}}: \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BF(\mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow[\simeq]{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{\eta_S} \text{tel}_{G(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow[\simeq]{G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S)} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BG(\mathcal{F})$$

in $\text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$. It is now easy to prove that the extension of η to fusoids defines a natural transformation $F \Rightarrow G$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

Proposition 6.4. *Suppose $F, G: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ are functors defined on all saturated fusoids, and suppose we have a natural transformation $\eta: F|_{p\text{-groups}} \Rightarrow G|_{p\text{-groups}}$ defined only on formal unions of p -groups. If we extend η to all saturated fusoids by Definition 6.3, then the extension defines a natural transformation $\eta: F \Rightarrow G$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusoids over R and S respectively, and let $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ be any matrix of virtual bisets. We have to prove that $F(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot \eta_{\mathcal{F}} = \eta_{\mathcal{E}} \odot G(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})$ in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(F(\mathcal{E}), G(\mathcal{F}))$. Since $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$ is fully faithful, it suffices to prove this as homotopy classes of maps $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BF(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_+^{\infty} BG(\mathcal{F})$.

By the naturality of η on p -groups as well as the definitions of $\eta_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$, we have the following

commutative diagram in $\text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_p)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BF(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\mathcal{E}}} & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BG(\mathcal{E}) \\
\downarrow F(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) & \searrow^{F((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^{\mathcal{E}})} \simeq & \nearrow^{G((\omega_{\mathcal{E}})_R^{\mathcal{E}})} \simeq \\
& \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{E}})} \xrightarrow{\eta_R} \text{tel}_{G(\omega_{\mathcal{E}})} & \\
& \downarrow F(X_R^S) \quad \downarrow G(X_R^S) & \\
& \text{tel}_{F(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} \xrightarrow{\eta_S} \text{tel}_{G(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})} & \\
& \nearrow^{F((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})} \simeq & \searrow^{G((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})} \simeq \\
\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BF(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\mathcal{F}}} & \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BG(\mathcal{F}) \\
& \downarrow G(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) &
\end{array}$$

Since all the smaller squares commute, the outer square commutes as well. \square

As the first of the four auxiliary maps needed for Theorem 6.9, let us describe the evaluation map from $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ to \mathcal{F} . Consider the two endofunctors $L_n^\dagger, \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p} : \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. By Theorem [11, Theorem 3.33.(v)], the evaluation maps for unions of p -groups define a natural transformation $\text{ev} : L_n^\dagger|_{p\text{-groups}} \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}|_{p\text{-groups}}$. We can thus extend ev by Proposition 6.4 to a natural transformation $\text{ev} : L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. Let us determine a formula for the evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}} : (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ in this extension.

By Definition 6.3, the biset matrix $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is given as the composite

$$\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}} = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot \text{ev}_S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}$$

inside $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$. In order to calculate the matrix entries of $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$, recall that $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}) = T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger$ by Remark 5.6, and, by Corollary 5.3, we have $(T_{\mathcal{F}}^\dagger)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$, whenever \underline{a} represents a conjugacy class of tuples in \mathcal{F} and \underline{b} represents a class in S .

Calculating the entries of $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$, we then get

$$\begin{aligned}
(\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} &= \sum_{[\underline{b}] \in S^{[n]}} L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \odot [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b}), \text{ev}_{\underline{b}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b})}^S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}} \\
&= \sum_{[\underline{b}] \in S^{[n]}} L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \odot [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b}), \text{ev}_{\underline{b}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{b})}^S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}} \\
&= (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}) \odot \text{ev}_S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} \\
&= (\text{ev}_S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}} \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} \\
&= (\text{ev}_S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^S \odot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S^{\mathcal{F}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}$$

as an element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), \mathcal{F})$.

By Lemma 3.14, the homomorphism $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ is fusion preserving from $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to \mathcal{F} . Lemma A.1 now implies that we can also write

$$(\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Thus, the evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ simply applies the fusion preserving map $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ to each component of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$. Let us record this fact for future reference:

Lemma 6.5. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system (or fusoid) over a finite p -group S (or formal union of such). The evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ takes each component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to \mathcal{F} via the fusion preserving map $\text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$. As such, the entries of $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ are given by*

$$(\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Furthermore, the maps $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ assemble into a natural transformation $\text{ev}: L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}$ between endofunctors on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

We could have easily defined $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ directly for fusion systems in terms of the fusion preserving maps $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$. However, by constructing $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ via Proposition 6.4, we know that $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ gives rise to a natural transformation which will greatly simplify the proof of Theorem 6.9.

The next auxiliary map we shall work on is the partial evaluation map $\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$. Note that for p -groups the partial evaluation map $\partial \text{ev}_S: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1} S \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n S$ of [11, Theorem 3.33.(vi)], given by

$$\partial \text{ev}_S(t, z) = (a_{n+1})^t \cdot z \in C_S(a_1, \dots, a_n), \quad \text{for } t \in \mathbb{Z}/p^e, z \in \prod_{\underline{a} \in S^{[n+1]}} C_S(\underline{a}),$$

coincides with the 1-fold evaluation map for $\mathcal{L}^n S$, i.e. we have $\partial \text{ev}_S = \text{ev}_{\mathcal{L}^n S}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^1(\mathcal{L}^n S) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n S$. As such, ∂ev_S provides a natural transformation $\partial \text{ev}: L_1^\dagger(\mathcal{L}^n(-)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ on p -groups. By Lemma 6.5, the maps $\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{ev}_{\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ provide a natural transformation $\partial \text{ev}: L_1^\dagger(\mathcal{L}^n(-)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. The entries of the biset matrix, $(\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b}))$ have the following form for each representative $(n+1)$ -tuple $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1})$:

$$(\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \begin{cases} [\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_S(\underline{a}), \partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}^{C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)} & \text{if } \underline{b} = (a_1, \dots, a_n), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that (a_1, \dots, a_n) is itself a chosen representative n -tuple for \mathcal{F} by Convention 3.10.

According to [11, Theorem 3.33.(vi)], the partial evaluation maps give a natural transformation $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}: L_{n+1}^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ for all unions of p -groups. By Proposition 6.4, we can extend this natural transformation to all saturated fusoids to get $\eta: L_{n+1}^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ with $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$ given by

$$\eta_{\mathcal{F}} = L_{n+1}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S).$$

We claim that $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$ simply recovers $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ for fusoids as well. The calculation is completely analogous to the calculation preceding Lemma 6.5.

We note that $L_{n+1}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = L_{n+1}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}$ for all $(n+1)$ -tuple representatives \underline{a} for \mathcal{F} and \underline{b} for S . Additionally, Remark 5.6 implies that $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times I_{\mathcal{F}}$ has entries

$$L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \begin{cases} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{b}} & \text{if } \underline{a} \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj. to } \underline{b}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The calculation of $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$ the proceeds accordingly:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\eta_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left(L_{n+1}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left(L_{n+1}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_S) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_S) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \begin{cases} [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(a_1, \dots, a_n)} \odot ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \zeta_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}^{\underline{b}}) & \text{if } (a_1, \dots, a_n) \sim_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{b}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

However if (a_1, \dots, a_n) is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to \underline{b} , then the two n -tuples are equal as they both represent the same \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class, hence $\zeta_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}^{\underline{b}}$ is the inclusion $C_S(a_1, \dots, a_n) \rightarrow C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$.

In total we have

$$(\eta_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \begin{cases} [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)} & \text{if } \underline{b} = (a_1, \dots, a_n), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 3.14, $\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is fusion preserving, so

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)} \\ &= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_S(\underline{a}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+1} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)} \end{aligned}$$

and $\eta_{\mathcal{F}}$ recovers $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ as claimed. Again we record this as a lemma:

Lemma 6.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system (or fusoid) over a finite p -group S (or formal union of such). The partial evaluation map $\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n\mathcal{F}$ takes each component $\mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ via the fusion preserving map $\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}$ given by*

$$\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(t, z) = (a_{n+1})^t \cdot z.$$

The maps $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}$ define a natural transformation $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}: L_{n+1}^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ between endofunctors on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

Next we establish the action of Σ_n on $\mathcal{L}^n\mathcal{F}$ in a similar fashion. Given a permutation $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$, the action of σ on $\mathcal{L}^n S$ permutes the components (as described in [11, Theorem 3.33.(iii)]) by sending $C_S(\underline{a}) = C_S(\sigma(\underline{a}))$ to $C_S(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})})$ via the isomorphism $\zeta_{\sigma(\underline{a})}^{\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}}$, where $\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}$ is the chosen representative for the S -conjugacy class of $\sigma(\underline{a})$.

The action of σ defines a natural transformation $\sigma: \mathcal{L}^n \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n$ for all unions of p -groups (note that [11, Proposition 3.15] is invariant with respect to permuting the n -tuples by σ). Proposition 6.4 then provides an extension $\sigma: \mathcal{L}^n \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n$ to all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

As for the (partial) evaluation maps, we calculate that the induced map $\sigma_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^S)) \odot \sigma_S \odot \mathcal{L}^n((\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}}))$ is a matrix in which the only non-zero entries are

$$(\sigma_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{a}, \widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}} = \zeta_{\sigma(\underline{a})}^{\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})})),$$

and where $\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}$ is the chosen representative for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\sigma(\underline{a})$.

Similarly, by [11, Theorem 3.33.(iii)] the diagonal action of σ on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S$ provides a natural transformation $\sigma: L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ for unions of p -groups. Again we extend this natural transformation to a natural transformation $\eta: L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, and we proceed to calculate that $\eta_{\mathcal{F}} = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^S)) \odot \sigma_S \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}}))$ is simply the diagonal action of σ on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$. We record this fact:

Lemma 6.7. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system (or fusoid) over a finite p -group S (or formal union of such). The symmetric group Σ_n acts on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ by permuting the coordinates of the n -tuples. If $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$, then the action of σ on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ sends each component $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) = C_{\mathcal{F}}(\sigma(\underline{a}))$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})})$ via the isomorphism $\zeta_{\sigma(\underline{a})}^{\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}}$, where $\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}$ is the chosen representative for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\sigma(\underline{a})$.*

The diagonal action of σ on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ gives a natural transformation $\sigma: L_n^\dagger \Rightarrow L_n^\dagger$ between endofunctors on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

The final auxiliary map needed for Theorem 6.9 is the embedding of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}$ into $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$. [11, Theorem 3.33.(vii)] states that we have a natural transformation $\iota: L_{n+m}^\dagger(-) \Rightarrow L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger(-))$ for all unions of p -groups, where $\iota_S: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} S \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)$ takes each component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ to the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$ via the map

$$((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z)) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y}),$$

for $\underline{s} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$, $\underline{r} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m$, $\underline{x} \in S^{[n]}$, $\underline{y} \in C_S(\underline{x})^{[m]}$, and $z \in C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$.

Suppose $(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ is a chosen representative $(n+m)$ -tuple in S . Then by Convention 3.10 the commuting n -tuple \underline{x} is a chosen representative in S as well, and the commuting m -tuple \underline{y} is a chosen representative in $C_S(\underline{x}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}^n S$ – note that \underline{y} is *not* necessarily a chosen representative in S .

The entries of the biset matrix $\iota_S \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} S, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S))$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} & (\iota_S)_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \in S^{[n+m]}, (\underline{t} \times \underline{w}) \in ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)^{[m]}} \\ &= \begin{cases} [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))] & \text{if } (\underline{t} \times \underline{w}) = (\underline{0} \times \underline{y}) \\ 0 & \text{in the component } (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x}), \\ & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We extend ι to a natural transformation $L_{n+m}^\dagger(-) \Rightarrow L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger(-))$ on all of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ by Proposition 6.4, and as such we have

$$\iota_{\mathcal{F}} = L_{n+m}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) \odot \iota_S \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}})).$$

As for the previous auxiliary maps, we first note that for any representative $(n+m)$ -tuple $(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ in \mathcal{F} and m -tuple $(\underline{t} \times \underline{w})$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ we have

$$(\iota_{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} = (L_{n+m}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^S) \odot \iota_S \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}})))_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\iota_S \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}})))_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} \\
&= \sum_{\underline{t}' \times \underline{w}' \in ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S)^{[m]}} (\iota_S)_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t}' \times \underline{w}')} \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}))_{(\underline{t}' \times \underline{w}'), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now the matrix entries of ι_S are zero except when $\underline{t}' \times \underline{w}' = \underline{0} \times \underline{y}$ as m -tuples in the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})$ of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S$. Hence the above equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\iota_{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} \\
&= (\iota_S)_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}))_{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&\quad \odot L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}))_{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})}.
\end{aligned}$$

If we apply Proposition 5.7 twice to the basis element $(\omega_{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}} = [S, \text{id}]_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(S, \mathcal{F})$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
&L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_{\underline{S}}^{\mathcal{F}}))_{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} \\
&= \begin{cases} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \zeta_{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})}^{(\underline{t} \times \underline{w})} & \text{if } (\underline{t} \times \underline{w}) \text{ represents the } (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})\text{-conjugacy class of } (\underline{0} \times \underline{y}), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Because $(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ was assumed to be a representative $(n+m)$ -tuple in \mathcal{F} , the m -tuple \underline{y} is a representative in $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})$. At the same time, if the m -tuple \underline{t} in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ is conjugate to $\underline{0}$, then $\underline{t} = \underline{0}$. Consequently $(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$ is the chosen representative for its $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})$ -conjugacy class.

We conclude that $(\iota_{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{t} \times \underline{w})}$ is zero unless $\underline{t} \times \underline{w} = \underline{0} \times \underline{y}$ in the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})$ of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n S$. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\iota_{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&\quad \odot (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \zeta_{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})}^{(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&\quad \odot (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times [C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y}), \text{id}]_{C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})}^{C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})}.
\end{aligned}$$

As in Lemma 3.14, it follows that the map $((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))$ is fusion preserving from $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ to $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$ and additionally we can write

$$(\iota_{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), (\underline{0} \times \underline{y})} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), ((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z))]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})}$$

if we prefer. We record our final preliminary result about the auxiliary maps of the main theorem.

Lemma 6.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system (or fusoid) over a finite p -group S (or formal union of such). The embedding $\iota_{\mathcal{F}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F})$ takes each component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ to the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$ via the fusion preserving map given by*

$$((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z)).$$

The maps $\iota_{\mathcal{F}}$ define a natural transformation $L_{n+m}^{\dagger}(-) \Rightarrow L_n^{\dagger}(L_m^{\dagger}(-))$ between endofunctors on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

Now we are finally ready to prove that our extension of L_n^{\dagger} to fusion systems satisfies the same properties as for finite groups and finite sheeted covering maps. Recalling [11, Convention 3.21], we state and prove the following variant of [11, Theorems 2.13 and 3.33]:

Theorem 6.9. *The endofunctors $L_n^{\dagger}: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ for $n \geq 0$ of Proposition 5.5 have the following properties:*

- (0) *Let $L_n^{\dagger, \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}}: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ be the functor constructed in [11, Section 3]. When restricted to the full subcategories of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ and $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ spanned by formal unions of finite p -groups, the functor $L_n^{\dagger}: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ is the \mathbb{Z}_p -linearization of $L_n^{\dagger, \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}}$.*
- (i) *L_0^{\dagger} is the identity functor on $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.*
- (ii) *On objects, L_n^{\dagger} takes a saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} to the saturated fusoid*

$$L_n^{\dagger}(\mathcal{F}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F}) = \coprod_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}).$$

- (iii) *The group Σ_n acts on $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} = \coprod_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}} C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a})$ by permuting the coordinates of the n -tuples \underline{a} . Explicitly, if $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ and if $\sigma(\underline{a})$ is the representative for the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\sigma(\underline{a})$, then $\sigma: \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ maps $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) = C_{\mathcal{F}}(\sigma(\underline{a}))$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})})$ via the isomorphism $\zeta_{\sigma(\underline{a})}^{\sigma(\underline{a})} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\widetilde{\sigma(\underline{a})}))$.*

The functor L_n^{\dagger} is equivariant with respect to the Σ_n -action on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ that permutes the coordinates of both $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ and $\mathcal{L}^n(-)$, i.e. for every $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ the diagonal action of σ on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ induces a natural isomorphism $\sigma: L_n^{\dagger} \xrightarrow{\cong} L_n^{\dagger}$.

- (iv) *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusion systems on R and S respectively. For forward maps, i.e. transitive bisets $[R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ with $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ fusion preserving, the functor L_n^{\dagger} coincides with $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(-)$ so that*

$$L_n^{\dagger}([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}).$$

In addition, $\mathcal{L}^n([R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}})$ is the biset matrix that takes a component $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ of $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{E}$ to the component $C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})$ of $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}$ by the biset

$$[C_R(\underline{a}), \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a}), C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{b})),$$

where \underline{b} represents the \mathcal{F} -conjugacy class of $\varphi(\underline{a})$.

- (v) *For all $n \geq 0$, the functor L_n^{\dagger} commutes with evaluation maps, i.e. the evaluation maps $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ form a natural transformation $\text{ev}: L_n^{\dagger} \Rightarrow \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p}$.*
- (vi) *For all $n \geq 0$, the partial evaluation maps $\partial \text{ev}_{\mathcal{F}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times \mathcal{L}^{n+1}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{F})$ given as fusion preserving maps $\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}: \mathbb{Z}/p^e \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{a}) \rightarrow C_{\mathcal{F}}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ in terms of the formula*

$$\partial \text{ev}_{\underline{a}}(t, z) = (a_{n+1})^t \cdot z \in C_S(a_1, \dots, a_n), \quad \text{for } t \in \mathbb{Z}/p^e, z \in C_S(\underline{a}),$$

form natural transformations $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \partial \text{ev}: L_{n+1}^{\dagger} \Rightarrow L_n^{\dagger}$.

(vii) For all $n, m \geq 0$, and any saturated fusoid \mathcal{F} on S , the formal union $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m}\mathcal{F}$ embeds into $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n\mathcal{F})$ as the components corresponding to the commuting m -tuples in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n\mathcal{F}$ that are zero in the $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$ -coordinate, i.e. the embedding takes each component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ to the component $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times C_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}}(\underline{x})}(\underline{0} \times \underline{y})$, for $\underline{x} \in \mathcal{F}^{[n]}$ and $\underline{y} \in \mathcal{F}^{[m]}$, via the fusion preserving map given by

$$((\underline{s}, \underline{r}), z) \mapsto (\underline{r}, (\underline{s}, z)),$$

for $\underline{s} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n$, $\underline{r} \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m$, and $z \in C_S(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$.

These embeddings $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^{n+m} \times \mathcal{L}^{n+m}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^m \times \mathcal{L}^m((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n\mathcal{F})$ then form a natural transformation $L_{n+m}^\dagger(-) \Rightarrow L_m^\dagger(L_n^\dagger(-))$.

Proof. (i),(ii): Both follow immediately from the definition of L_n^\dagger in Proposition 5.5. In particular for $n = 0$ and $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ there is only a single 0-tuple $()$ in each component and

$$L_0^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}) = L_0^\dagger(X_R^S) = X$$

in Proposition 5.5.

(v),(vi),(iii),(vii): These are Lemmas 6.5-6.8 respectively.

(iv): With $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ a fusion preserving map from \mathcal{E} to \mathcal{F} , it follows from Lemma A.1 that

$$X := [R, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} = [R, \varphi]_R^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Let \underline{a} be a representative commuting n -tuple in \mathcal{E} , then restricting to $C_R(\underline{a})$ we have

$$X_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = X_{C_R(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = [C_R(\underline{a}), \varphi|_{C_R(\underline{a})}]_{C_R(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}} = [C_R(\underline{a}), \varphi|_{C_R(\underline{a})}]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{\mathcal{F}},$$

where we note that the restriction $\varphi|_{C_R(\underline{a})}$ is fusion preserving from $C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})$ to \mathcal{F} .

Now Proposition 5.7 and Corollary 4.10 together state that

$$\begin{aligned} & L_n^\dagger(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times ([C_R(\underline{a}), \varphi]_{C_{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{a})}^{C_S(\varphi(\underline{a}))} \odot \zeta_{\varphi(\underline{a})}^{\underline{b}}) & \text{if } \underline{b} \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conjugate to } \varphi(\underline{a}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of (iv) and the theorem. \square

7 L_n^\dagger commutes with p -completion for bisets of finite groups

In this final section we compare the functor $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ with the functor $L_{n,p}^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}$ for finite groups, where we restrict to centralizers of commuting n -tuples of p -power order elements (see [11, Proposition 3.35]). We shall see that these two functors are closely related via the p -completion functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ described in [10], such that we have

$$(-)_p^\wedge \circ L_{n,p}^\dagger = L_n^\dagger \circ (-)_p^\wedge$$

as functors $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.

Suppose S and T are Sylow p -subgroups of G and H respectively. Let $\mathcal{F}_G = \mathcal{F}_S(G)$ and $\mathcal{F}_H = \mathcal{F}_T(H)$ be the associated fusion systems at the prime p . The p -completed classifying spectrum $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_G$ is equivalent to the p -completion of $\Sigma_+^\infty BG$ via the composite

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_G \xrightarrow{\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G}} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS \xrightarrow{(B \text{incl}_S^G)_p^\wedge} \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BG.$$

Here we first include the summand $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_G$ into $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BS$, and then include S into G . The fact that this map is an equivalence is essentially due to [3, XII.10.1] and [2, Proposition 5.5] (see [10, Proposition 3.3] for additional details).

Via the Segal conjectures for finite groups and fusion systems, we can interpret the p -completion functor $(-)_p^\wedge$ as a functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, where we use the particular equivalence $\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty BG \simeq \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_G$ described above:

Definition 7.1. The functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ is defined on morphisms by

$$(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(G, H) \rightarrow [\Sigma_+^\infty BG, \Sigma_+^\infty BH] \xrightarrow{(-)_p^\wedge} [\widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_G, \widehat{\Sigma}_+^\infty B\mathcal{F}_H] \cong \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_G, \mathcal{F}_H).$$

The first map is the Segal map for finite groups, and the last isomorphism is the Segal conjecture for saturated fusion systems.

If we restrict the (H, H) -biset H to a (T, T) -biset H_T^T the resulting biset is stable with respect to \mathcal{F}_H , hence $H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_H, \mathcal{F}_H)$. The element $H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H}$ is always invertible in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_H, \mathcal{F}_H)$ by [10, Lemma 3.6], and using the inverse, we get the following algebraic formula for the p -completion functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$:

Proposition 7.2 ([10, Theorem 1.1]). *The p -completion functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ satisfies the following formula for any virtual biset $X_G^H \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(G, H)$:*

$$(X_G^H)_p^\wedge = X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H} \odot (H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(\mathcal{F}_G, \mathcal{F}_H).$$

The free loop space $\mathcal{L}^n G$ has components corresponding to all G -conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples in G , while $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$ only has components corresponding to G -conjugacy classes of commuting n -tuples in S , i.e. tuples of p -power order elements. Hence we cannot hope for some sort of equivalence between $\mathcal{L}^n G$ and $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$ on the nose.

However, recall from [11, Proposition 3.35] that we define $\mathcal{L}_p^n G$ to consist of the components in $\mathcal{L}^n G$ corresponding to commuting tuples of p -power order elements up to G -conjugation. In this case, we do have a correspondence between the component of $\mathcal{L}_p^n G$ and the components of $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$.

Convention 7.3. We use the same chosen representative n -tuples \underline{a} in \mathcal{F}_G to represent both the components $C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})$ in $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$ and the components $C_G(\underline{a})$ in $\mathcal{L}_p^n G$.

Each component $C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})$ in $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$ is the fusion system induced by $C_G(\underline{a})$ on the Sylow p -subgroup $C_S(\underline{a})$, and $C_G(\underline{a})$ is the corresponding component of $\mathcal{L}_p^n(G)$. Consequently the p -completion functor $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$ takes the group $C_G(\underline{a})$ to $C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})$, and thus takes all of $\mathcal{L}_p^n(G)$ to $\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G$.

On morphisms, according to Proposition 7.2, $(-)_p^\wedge: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}_p^n G, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}_p^n H) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_H)$ is given on a biset matrix $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}_p^n G, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}_p^n H)$ by

$$((X)_p^\wedge)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = (X_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}})_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}$$

for representative commuting n -tuples \underline{a} in \mathcal{F}_G and \underline{b} in \mathcal{F}_H .

Now suppose we start with a virtual (G, H) -biset $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(G, H)$. If we first apply $L_{n,p}^\dagger$ and then apply $(-)_p^\wedge$, we get a matrix in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_H)$ consisting of virtual bisets

$$((L_{n,p}^\dagger(X))_p^\wedge)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} = \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger(X)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \right)_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}. \quad (7.1)$$

If, on the other hand, we first apply $(-)_p^\wedge$ and then apply $L_n^\dagger: \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$, we can use the fact that L_n^\dagger is a functor to get a matrix in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_G, (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{F}_H)$ consisting of virtual bisets

$$\begin{aligned} L_n^\dagger((X)_p^\wedge)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} &= \left(L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H} \odot (H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1}) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\ &= \left(L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

We claim that these two matrices are always equal (Theorem 7.5 below), and in order to prove this we will make use of the following lemma:

Lemma 7.4. *Suppose H is a finite group with Sylow p -subgroup T and let S be a p -group. The restriction map $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(H, S)_p^\wedge \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(T, S)_p^\wedge$ is injective on the subgroup of bifree virtual (H, S) -bisets.*

Proof. Suppose we have a bifree virtual biset $Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(H, S)_p^\wedge$, then Y must be a \mathbb{Z}_p -linear combination of basis elements of the form $[P, \varphi]_H^S$, where $P \leq H$ is a p -subgroup and $\varphi: P \rightarrow S$ is injective. Such a linear combination is uniquely determined by its number of fixed points $|Y^{(Q, \psi)}| \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, for all pairs (Q, ψ) of a subgroup $Q \leq H$ and an injective group homomorphism $\psi: Q \rightarrow S$. Thus the virtual biset Y is uniquely determined by $|Y^{(Q, \psi)}| \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, where we only consider pairs (Q, ψ) with $Q \leq H$ a p -subgroup.

Furthermore, since every p -subgroup of H is H -conjugate to a subgroup of T , Y is uniquely determined by the number of fixed points $|Y^{(Q, \psi)}| \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ for $Q \leq T$ and $\psi: Q \rightarrow S$ injective. These fixed points happen to be preserved under restriction of the left action from H to T , so it follows that any bifree $Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(H, S)_p^\wedge$ is uniquely determined by its restriction $[T, \text{id}]_T^H \odot Y \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(T, S)_p^\wedge$. \square

We now prove Theorem 1.2 from the introduction.

Theorem 7.5. *We have $(-)_p^\wedge \circ L_{n,p}^\dagger = L_n^\dagger \circ (-)_p^\wedge$ as functors $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$.*

Proof. We aim to prove that the matrices described in (7.1) and (7.2) are equal.

Let us for a moment consider the matrix $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H})$. Since restricting the action of G to \mathcal{F}_G is given by precomposition with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G} \circ [S, \text{id}]_S^G$, functoriality of L_n^\dagger gives us

$$L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_n^\dagger(X_S^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}).$$

Since every element in a p -group has p -power order, the functor $L_{n,p}^\dagger$ coincides with L_n^\dagger when restricted to p -groups. Using functoriality of $L_{n,p}^\dagger$, we can further decompose $L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H})$ as

$$L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger(X_G^H) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_T^H) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}).$$

By Proposition 5.5, the entries of $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S)$ satisfy

$$L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{s}} = L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_S^S)_{\underline{a}, \underline{s}},$$

whenever \underline{a} is a representative n -tuple in \mathcal{F}_G , and \underline{s} in S . For an n -tuple of p -power order elements \underline{g} in G and a representative n -tuple \underline{a} in \mathcal{F}_G , the entries of the composite $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G)$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} & (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} \\ &= (L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_S^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} \\ &= (L_{n,p}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_S^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} \\ &= (L_{n,p}^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_S^S \odot [S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} \\ &= (L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} \quad \text{since } [S, \text{id}]_S^G \text{ is left } \mathcal{F}_G\text{-stable.} \end{aligned}$$

The biset $[S, \text{id}]_S^G$ represents the forward map $\text{incl}_S^G: S \rightarrow G$, hence by [11, Theorems 3.33.(iv)] the entries $(L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}}$ are given by

$$(L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{g}} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_G(\underline{g})},$$

if $\underline{g} = \underline{a}$ (following Convention 7.3), and 0 otherwise.

To sum up, the composite $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G)$ is a diagonal matrix with entries

$$(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G))_{\underline{a}, \underline{a}} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_G(\underline{a})}, \quad (7.3)$$

which are left $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a}))$ -stable. This will be the first main ingredient in the proof of the theorem.

For the second ingredient, consider the matrix entry

$$\left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}}$$

inside the right $((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b}))$ -stable elements of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{h}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}))_p^\wedge$. We claim that this entry is 0 unless $\underline{h} = \underline{b}$, in which case it equals the composite

$$[(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}.$$

Each of the virtual bisets $L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T)$, $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H})$ and $L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1}$ are composites of bifree bisets and so are bifree as well – note that L_n^\dagger preserves bifree actions, since the wind-maps involved in the construction are all injective group homomorphisms. We shall apply Lemma 7.4 to the bifree matrix entry

$$\left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}}$$

in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{h}), (\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}))_p^\wedge$.

Recall (7.3) from the first part of the proof, and replace G , S , and \underline{a} , with H , T , and \underline{h} , respectively. We then know that $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_{\mathcal{F}_H}^T) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_T^H)$ is a diagonal matrix with entries

$$(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_{\mathcal{F}_H}^T) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_T^H))_{\underline{h}, \underline{h}} = [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{h})}.$$

From this it follows that restricting the virtual biset

$$\left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}}$$

on the left from $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{h})$ to $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h})$ can be achieved by precomposing the entire matrix with the diagonal matrix $L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_{\mathcal{F}_H}^T) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_T^H)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{h})} \odot \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \left(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_{\mathcal{F}_H}^T) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_T^H) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \left(L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \left(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}},
\end{aligned}$$

which is the identity on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})$ when $\underline{h} = \underline{b}$ and 0 otherwise.

Because $\left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{h}, \underline{b}}$ is uniquely determined by its restriction to $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{h})$, we conclude that it is zero unless $\underline{h} = \underline{b}$.

At the same time, we can also consider the restriction of

$$[(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}$$

from $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})$ to $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})$ on the left:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})} \odot [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})} \\
& \quad \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1} \\
&= ((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \text{id}_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}.
\end{aligned}$$

We again get the identity on $(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})$, and again since the bifree bisets are uniquely determined by their restrictions, we conclude that the matrix $L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1}$ is diagonal with entries

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{b}, \underline{b}} \\
&= [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}. \quad (7.4)
\end{aligned}$$

This is the second main ingredient in the proof of the Theorem.

The claim of the theorem that (7.2) equals (7.1) is now a straightforward check of matrix entries:

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_n^\dagger((X)_p^\wedge)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
& \stackrel{(7.2)}{=} \left(L_n^\dagger(X_{\mathcal{F}_G}^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
&= \left(L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_G})_{\mathcal{F}_G}^S) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([S, \text{id}]_S^G) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger(X_G^H) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
& \stackrel{(7.3)}{=} [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_G(\underline{a})} \odot \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger(X_G^H) \odot L_{n,p}^\dagger([T, \text{id}]_H^T) \odot L_n^\dagger((\omega_{\mathcal{F}_H})_T^{\mathcal{F}_H}) \odot L_n^\dagger(H_{\mathcal{F}_H}^{\mathcal{F}_H})^{-1} \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \\
& \stackrel{(7.4)}{=} [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_S(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_G(\underline{a})} \odot \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger(X_G^H) \right)_{\underline{a}, \underline{b}} \odot [(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b}), \text{id}]_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_T(\underline{b})} \\
& \quad \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(L_{n,p}^\dagger(X_G^H)_{\underline{a},\underline{b}} \right)_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_G}(\underline{a})}^{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \odot \left(((\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_H(\underline{b}))_{(\mathbb{Z}/p^e)^n \times C_{\mathcal{F}_H}(\underline{b})} \right)^{-1} \\
&\stackrel{(7.1)}{=} ((L_{n,p}^\dagger(X))_p^\wedge)_{\underline{a},\underline{b}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally we conclude that the composite functors $L_n^\dagger \circ (-)_p^\wedge$ and $(-)_p^\wedge \circ L_{n,p}^\dagger$ agree as functors $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p$. \square

A Auxiliary results about characteristic idempotents

In this appendix we gather a few utility results about characteristic idempotents and “virtual double cosets.” The results are mostly elementary. However, to our knowledge, they do not appear in the literature.

First we observe a simple principle for recognizing fusion preserving maps in terms of characteristic idempotents:

Lemma A.1. *Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} be saturated fusion systems over p -groups R and S respectively. Then the following statements are equivalent for any homomorphism $f: R \rightarrow S$.*

- (i) f is a fusion preserving map from \mathcal{E} to \mathcal{F} .
- (ii) The equation $\omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ holds in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S)$.
- (iii) The virtual biset $[R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S)$ is left \mathcal{E} -stable.

Proof. The properties (ii) and (iii) are immediately seen to be equivalent since an element $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(R, S)$ is left \mathcal{E} -stable if and only if $\omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot X = X$.

We will show that (i) implies (iii). Suppose that f is fusion preserving. We will prove that $[R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is left \mathcal{E} -stable. Suppose that $P \leq R$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{E}(P, R)$ is any morphism in the fusion system \mathcal{E} . Since f is fusion preserving, we have a corresponding map $\tilde{\varphi} \in \mathcal{F}(f(P), S)$ such that $f \circ \varphi = \tilde{\varphi} \circ f$ as maps $P \rightarrow S$. If we now restrict $[R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ along φ on the left, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
[P, \varphi]_P^R \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} &= [P, f \circ \varphi]_P^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \\
&= [P, \tilde{\varphi} \circ f]_P^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [P, f]_P^{f(P)} \odot [f(P), \tilde{\varphi}]_{f(P)}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Because $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is left \mathcal{F} -stable, restricting $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ along $\tilde{\varphi}$ is the same as restricting along the inclusion:

$$\begin{aligned}
[P, f]_P^{f(P)} \odot [f(P), \tilde{\varphi}]_{f(P)}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} &= [P, f]_P^{f(P)} \odot [f(P), \text{incl}]_{f(P)}^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \\
&= [P, \text{incl}]_P^R \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $[R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is left \mathcal{E} -stable as required.

Conversely, suppose that f satisfies the equation (ii). We will then prove that f is fusion preserving. To that purpose, suppose $P \leq R$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{E}(P, R)$; we shall prove that there is a corresponding map $f(P) \rightarrow S$ inside \mathcal{F} . Consider the basis element of $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(P, \mathcal{F})$ given by the composite $f \circ \varphi$:

$$[P, f \circ \varphi]_P^{\mathcal{F}} = [P, \varphi]_P^R \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

By (ii) we can add in $\omega_{\mathcal{E}}$ in the middle and we get

$$[P, \varphi]_P^R \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [P, \varphi]_P^R \odot \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [P, \text{incl}]_P^R \odot \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$= [P, \text{incl}]_P^R \odot [R, f]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = [P, f]_P^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

These calculations show that the two basis elements $[P, f \circ \varphi]_P^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $[P, f]_P^{\mathcal{F}}$ in $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{F}_p(P, \mathcal{F})$ are equal. Consequently, $f \circ \varphi$ arises from f by simultaneously precomposing with some conjugation c_x in P and postcomposing with some map ψ in \mathcal{F} , i.e. we have:

$$f \circ \varphi = \psi \circ f \circ c_x$$

as maps $P \rightarrow S$ with $x \in N_R(P)$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(f(P), S)$. We can now apply f to the element x as well, resulting in

$$f \circ \varphi = \psi \circ f \circ c_x = \psi \circ c_{f(x)} \circ f.$$

Hence $\tilde{\varphi} := \psi \circ c_{f(x)}$ serves the purpose, proving that f is in fact fusion preserving from \mathcal{E} to \mathcal{F} . \square

Next we will work towards writing out a double coset formula for composing virtual bisets of saturated fusion systems.

Lemma A.2. *Let R, S , and T be finite p -groups, and consider transitive bisets $[H, \varphi]_R^S$ and $[K, \psi]_S^T$. Suppose X is a bifree (S, S) -biset. For each $x \in X$ the stabilizer of x is given as a pair of a subgroup $S_x \leq S$ and a homomorphism $c_x: S_x \rightarrow S$. That is, for all $s \in S_x$, we have $sx = xc_x(s)$. The composition $[H, \varphi]_R^S \odot X \odot [K, \psi]_S^T$ can then be calculated in terms of double cosets of X :*

$$[H, \varphi]_R^S \odot X \odot [K, \psi]_S^T = \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X / K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_R^T.$$

Proof. First write the composition $[H, \varphi]_R^S \odot X \odot [K, \psi]_S^T$ as

$$[H, \varphi]_R^H \odot [\varphi H, \text{id}]_{\varphi H}^S \odot X \odot [K, \text{id}]_S^K \odot [K, \psi]_K^T.$$

The middle part, $[\varphi H, \text{id}]_{\varphi H}^S \odot X \odot [K, \text{id}]_S^K$, is then simply the (S, S) -biset X restricted to the subgroup φH on the left and K on the right.

Now the orbits of the restriction ${}_{\varphi H}X_K = [\varphi H, \text{id}]_{\varphi H}^S \odot X \odot [K, \text{id}]_S^K$ are precisely the double cosets $\varphi H \backslash X / K$. Given a representative $x \in \varphi H \backslash X / K$ for any of the orbits, the stabilizer of $x \in {}_{\varphi H}X_K$ is obtained by restricting the stabilizer of x inside the (S, S) -biset with the smaller subgroups φH and K . Since the stabilizer of x inside ${}_S X_S$ is given by $S_x \leq S$ and $c_x: S_x \rightarrow S$, the restriction to $(\varphi H, K)$ becomes the subgroup $\varphi H \cap S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K) \leq \varphi H$ and we may restrict c_x to the homomorphism $c_x: \varphi H \cap S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K) \rightarrow K$.

When we take representatives for all the double cosets $\varphi H \backslash X / K$, we get the following expression for the restriction ${}_{\varphi H}X_K$:

$${}_{\varphi H}X_K = \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X / K} [\varphi H \cap S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K), c_x]_{\varphi H}^K.$$

It remains to compose ${}_{\varphi H}X_K$ with $[H, \varphi]_R^H$ on the left and $[K, \psi]_K^T$ on the right. This amounts to composing with the isomorphisms $\varphi: H \rightarrow \varphi H$ and $\psi: K \rightarrow \psi K$ and then inducing the actions from H and ψK up to R and T respectively. Since induction doesn't change point stabilizers, we get the final formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & [H, \varphi]_R^S \odot X \odot [K, \psi]_S^T \\ &= [H, \text{id}]_R^H \odot [H, \varphi]_H^H \odot \left(\sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X / K} [\varphi H \cap S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K), c_x]_{\varphi H}^K \right) \odot [K, \psi]_K^{\psi K} \odot [\psi K, \text{id}]_{\psi K}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [H, \text{id}]_R^H \odot \left(\sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X/K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_H^{\psi K} \right) \odot [\psi K, \text{id}]_{\psi K}^T \\
&= \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X/K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_R^T. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Remark A.3. Lemma A.2 is linear in X with respect to addition/disjoint union of bifree (S, S) -biset. We can therefore extend the lemma to cover all virtual bifree (S, S) -bisets $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$, as long as we extend the notation

$$\sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X/K} \dots$$

linearly to virtual bisets as well. The convention will be that each virtual point $x \in X$ is assigned a weight ε_x equal to the coefficient of the virtual orbit in X that contains x . Explicitly this means that if we decompose X in terms of orbits

$$X = \sum_{\substack{L \leq S \\ \rho: L \rightarrow S}} \varepsilon_{L, \rho} \cdot [L, \rho]_S^S,$$

then each point of $[L, \rho]_S^S$ is assigned the weight $\varepsilon_{L, \rho}$, and the formula of Lemma A.2 becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
&[H, \varphi]_R^S \odot X \odot [K, \psi]_S^T \\
&= \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash X/K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_R^T \\
&\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\substack{L \leq S \\ \rho: L \rightarrow S}} \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash [L, \rho]_S^S / K} \varepsilon_{L, \rho} \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_R^T.
\end{aligned}$$

This formula is then valid for every bifree virtual biset $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$.

Proposition A.4. *Suppose that \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{F} , and \mathcal{G} are saturated fusion systems on p -groups R , S , and T , respectively, and consider virtual bisets $[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $[K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}$, where $H \leq R$, $\varphi: H \rightarrow S$, $K \leq S$, and $\psi: K \rightarrow T$. The composition of these bisets satisfies a double coset formula following the conventions of Lemma A.2 and Remark A.3:*

$$[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}} = \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash \omega_{\mathcal{F}} / K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}.$$

In the special case where $K = S$ and $\psi: S \rightarrow T$ is a fusion preserving map from \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{G} , the composition simplifies to

$$[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [S, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}} = [H, \psi \circ \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}.$$

Proof. By definition of the basis elements $[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $[K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}$ (see the discussion following Definition 2.4) the expression $[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}$ is shorthand for

$$[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}} = \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [H, \varphi]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}}.$$

We apply Lemma A.2 to the middle triple $[H, \varphi]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_S^T$ and get

$$[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [K, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot \left(\sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash \omega_{\mathcal{F}}/K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_R^T \right) \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} \\
&= \sum_{x \in \varphi H \backslash \omega_{\mathcal{F}}/K} [\varphi^{-1}(S_x \cap c_x^{-1}(K)), \psi \circ c_x \circ \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This covers the general case of the proposition.

In the special case where $K = S$ and $\psi: S \rightarrow T$ is fusion preserving from \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{G} , we refer to [10, Lemma 4.6] which states that $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [S, \psi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} = [S, \psi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}}$ when ψ is fusion preserving. This in turn gives us the required formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
&[H, \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \odot [S, \psi]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{G}} \\
&= \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [H, \varphi]_R^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [S, \psi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} \\
&= \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [H, \varphi]_R^S \odot [S, \psi]_S^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} \\
&= \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \odot [H, \psi \circ \varphi]_R^T \odot \omega_{\mathcal{G}} \\
&= [H, \psi \circ \varphi]_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{G}}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition A.5. *Let \mathcal{F} be a saturated fusion system on S and suppose $a \in S$ is central in \mathcal{F} , meaning that $C_{\mathcal{F}}(a) = \mathcal{F}$. Then $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ only contains orbits of the form $[P, \varphi]$, where $a \in P$ (and $\varphi(a) = a$ since a is \mathcal{F} -central).*

Proof. Suppose $a \in S$ is central in the saturated fusion system \mathcal{F} , and let $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ be the characteristic idempotent. In particular this means that if $a \leq P \leq S$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S)$, then $\varphi(a) = a$.

Furthermore, we let $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be the a -centralizing part of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ meaning that

$$\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}} := \sum_{\substack{a \in P \leq S \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S) \\ \text{up to } (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})\text{-conj.}}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot [P, \varphi]_S^S,$$

where $c_{P, \varphi} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ is the coefficient of $[P, \varphi]_S^S$ in the orbit decomposition of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. We wish to prove that $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ does not contain any additional orbits with $a \notin P$, so we can equivalently prove that $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}} = \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$.

The algorithm for constructing $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ in [9] starts with the transitive biset $[S, \text{id}]_S^S$ and then proceeds one $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -conjugacy class of pairs (P, φ) at a time (in decreasing order) and adds/subtracts orbits in the conjugacy class of (P, φ) to make the biset stable at that conjugacy class and above.

The virtual biset $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is then the intermediate result of this algorithm where we have stabilized $[S, \text{id}]_S^S$ only across all pairs (P, φ) with $a \leq P$. If we can prove that $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is in fact fully $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable instead of just stable for pairs containing a , this would mean that no further stabilization is needed and the algorithm stops with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$.

For readers who don't feel comfortable with the argument above, we will bring a more explicit way of finishing the proof below – once we have proved that $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable.

$\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable: This is essentially [5, Proposition 9.10], using that \mathcal{F} is the centralizer fusion system of a . The difference is that [5] deals with actual bisets, while $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ here is a virtual biset. We adapt the proof used in [5].

One of the equivalent ways to state $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stability for an (S, S) -biset X is the property that the number of fixed points for a pair (Q, ψ) only depends on (Q, ψ) up to $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -conjugation:

$$|X^{(Q, \psi)}| = |X^{(Q', \psi')}|$$

whenever (Q', ψ') is $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -conjugate to (Q, ψ) . The fixed point set $X^{(Q, \psi)}$ is the set of $x \in X$ such that $qx = x\psi(q)$ for all $q \in Q$. Working with virtual fixed points, the same characterization of $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stability works for virtual bisets $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$.

If $X \in \mathbb{A}\mathbb{G}(S, S)_p^\wedge$ is \mathcal{F} -generated, such as $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ or $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$, then it is sufficient to check fixed points for (Q, ψ) with $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(Q, S)$, where we ask that

$$|X^{(Q, \psi)}| = |X^{(Q', \text{id})}|$$

for any \mathcal{F} -conjugate Q' to Q .

If (Q, ψ) has $a \in Q$, then the fixed points $|\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q, \psi)}|$ only depends on the orbits with stabilizers containing Q and hence a . We thus have

$$|\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q, \psi)}| = |\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q, \psi)}| = |\omega_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q', \text{id})}| = |\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q', \text{id})}|,$$

whenever Q' is \mathcal{F} -conjugate to Q , Q contains a , and $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(Q, S)$.

Given any pair (Q, ψ) with $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(Q, S)$ and $a \notin Q$, the assumption that a is central in \mathcal{F} means that ψ extends (uniquely) to a homomorphism $\hat{\psi}: Q\langle a \rangle \rightarrow S$ such that $\hat{\psi}|_Q = \psi$ and $\hat{\psi}(a) = a$.

Because $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ only has orbits with stabilizers that contain a , and since the extension $\hat{\psi}$ is unique, we get

$$|\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q, \psi)}| = |\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}^{(Q\langle a \rangle, \hat{\psi})}|.$$

We already know that the fixed points are $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -conjugation invariant for $(Q\langle a \rangle, \hat{\psi})$, so the same is true for (Q, ψ) . Hence $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is in fact $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable.

This completes the proof that the algorithm for constructing $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ stops once we have $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Alternatively, though it boils down to the same formulas, we can complete the proof of the lemma as follows.

Alternative proof that $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}} = \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$: Let $c_{P, \varphi}$ be the coefficient of $[P, \varphi]_S^S$ in the orbit decomposition of $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Hence $c_{P, \varphi} = 0$ unless $a \in P \leq S$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}(P, S)$.

Because $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ is obtained by stabilizing the transitive biset $[S, \text{id}]_S^S$. Remark 4.7 of [9] states that the coefficients satisfy

$$\sum_{\substack{(P', \varphi') \text{ up to } (S, S)\text{-conj.} \\ \text{s.t. } (P', \varphi') \text{ is } (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})\text{-conj. to } (P, \text{id})}} c_{P', \varphi'} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } P = S \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

when a is in P and P' . When a is not in the subgroups, all the coefficients are zero so the formula still holds.

If we multiply $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ with $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ from both sides, the formula above gives us

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} \\ &= \sum_{(P, \varphi) \text{ up to } (S, S)\text{-conj.}} c_{P, \varphi} \cdot (\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot [P, \varphi]_S^S \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}}) \\ &= \sum_{P \leq S \text{ up to } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj.}} [P, \text{id}]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}} \cdot \left(\sum_{\substack{\varphi' \in \mathcal{F}(P', S) \\ \text{up to } (S, S)\text{-conj.} \\ \text{s.t. } P' \text{ is } \mathcal{F}\text{-conj to } P}} c_{P', \varphi'} \right) \\ &= [S, \text{id}]_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{F}} \cdot 1 \\ &= \omega_{\mathcal{F}}. \end{aligned}$$

At the same time, $\bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$ -stable as proven earlier, so

$$\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}} \odot \omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

This finishes the alternative proof that $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \bar{\omega}_{\mathcal{F}}$. □

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