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# HALF NEARFIELD PLANES 

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## 1. Introduction

Let $\Pi$ be an affine translation plane of order $p^{n}$. Let $\Pi$ admit an affine homology group of order $k$ with center $P$ and axis $0 Q$ where $P Q$ is the line at infinity, $P, Q$ are infinite points and 0 is the zero vector (oi any affine point). We shall say that $\Pi$ admits symmetric homology groups provided there is also an affine homology group of order $k$ with center $Q$ and axis $0 P$.

A nearfield plane is an affine translation plane of order $p^{n}$ that admits symmetric homology groups of order $p^{n}-1$. Actually, if a translation plane admits one affine homology group of order $p^{n}-1$ then it admits symmetric homology groups of order $p^{n}-1$. Of course, there are many examples of translation planes that admit an affine homology group of order $k$ that do not admit symmetric homology groups. For example, the $j$-planes of order $q^{2}$ (see [9] or [12]) admit homology groups of orders $q+1$ and $q-1$ but do not always admit symmetric homology groups of either order.

Let $\Sigma$ denote a translation plane of even order $2^{r}$ that admits an affine elation group of order $2^{r} / 2$. Then Jha, Johnson, and Wilke [7] have shown that there is also an elation group of order $2^{r}$ and, in this case, the plane is a semifield plane. Is a similar result valid for translation planes of odd order $k$ that admit an affine homology group of order $(k-1) / 2$ ? If yes, then there would be an affine homology group of order $k-1$ which would imply that the plane is a nearfield plane.

The theorem of Thas [18], [19], Bader, Lunardon [2] classifying the flocks of hyperbolic quadrics in $\operatorname{PG}(3, q)$ plays a major part in the study undertaken herein.

Theorem 1.1. (Thas, Bader, Lunardon) Let $F$ be a flock of a hyperbolic quadric in $P G(3, q)$. Then either $F$ is linear, a Thas flock or an irregular flock with $q=11,23$, or 59 .

It is well known that corresponding to a flock of a hyperbolic quadric in $\operatorname{PG}(3, q)$ is a translation plane with spread in $\operatorname{PG}(3, q)$ (see the Thas-Walker construction, e.g. in [8]). Moreover, in Johnson [8], the following connection was noted:

