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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 0Q where PQ is the line at infinity, P, Q are infinite points and 0 is the zero vector (or 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 0P.

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' that admits an affine elation group of order 2'/2. Then Jha, Johnson, and Wilke [7] have shown that there is also an elation group of order 2' 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 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 PG(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 PG(3, q) is a translation plane with spread in PG(3, q) (see the Thas-Walker construction, e.g. in [8]). Moreover, in Johnson [8], the following connection was noted: