A fourth extremal even unimodular lattice of dimension 48.

Gabriele Nebe

Lehrstuhl D für Mathematik, RWTH Aachen University
52056 Aachen, Germany
nebe@math.rwth-aachen.de

Abstract. We show that there is a unique extremal even unimodular lattice of dimension 48 which has an automorphism of order 5 of type $5 - (8,16) - 8$. Since the three known extremal lattices do not admit such an automorphism, this provides a new example of an extremal even unimodular lattice in dimension 48.

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1 Introduction

A lattice $L$ in Euclidean space $(\mathbb{R}^n, (,))$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of rank $n$ containing a basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$. The lattice $L$ is called even, if the associated quadratic form $Q : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, x \mapsto Q(x) := \frac{1}{2}(x,x)$ is integral on $L$, so $Q(L) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$. Then $L$ is contained in its dual lattice

$L^\# := \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (y, \ell) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \ell \in L \}.$

$L$ is unimodular, if $L = L^\#$. Any lattice $L$ defines a sphere packing, whose density measures its error correcting properties. One of the main goals in lattice theory is to find dense lattices. This is a very difficult problem, the densest lattices are known only in dimension $n \leq 8$ and in dimension 24 [3], for $n = 8$ and $n = 24$ the densest lattices are even unimodular lattices. The density of a unimodular lattice is measured by its minimum,

$$\min(L) := \min\{2Q(\ell) \mid 0 \neq \ell \in L\}.$$

For even unimodular lattices the theory of modular forms allows one to bound this minimum $\min(L) \leq 2 + 2\lfloor \frac{n}{24} \rfloor$ and extremal lattices are those even unimodular lattices $L$ that achieve equality. Of particular interest are extremal even unimodular lattices $L$ in the jump dimensions $24m$. For $m = 1$ there is a unique extremal even unimodular lattice, the Leech lattice, which is the densest 24-dimensional lattice [3]. By [4], its automorphism group is a covering group of the sporadic simple Conway group $Co_1$. The 196560 minimal vectors of the Leech lattice form the unique tight spherical...
11-design and realise the maximal kissing number in dimension 24. In dimension 72 one knows one extremal unimodular lattice [11]. The existence of such a lattice was a longstanding open problem. In dimension 48 there are at least four extremal even unimodular lattices. They are the densest known lattices in their dimension and realise the maximal known kissing number 52,416,000. It is a very interesting problem to classify all 48-dimensional extremal even unimodular lattices. To get an idea of how many such lattices might exist, I started a program to find all extremal lattices $L$ whose automorphism group

$$\text{Aut}(L) = \{ g \in \text{GL}(L) \mid Q(xg) = Q(x) \text{ for all } x \}$$

is not too small. In [12] I classified all 48-dimensional extremal lattices that have an automorphism of order $a$ whose Euler phi value is $\varphi(a) > 24$. All these lattices are isometric to one of the lattices $P_{48p}$, $P_{48q}$, or $P_{48n}$, which were known before. The present paper classifies all extremal lattices invariant under a certain automorphism of order 5. It turns out that there is a unique such lattice, $P_{48m}$, and this lattice is not isometric to one of the lattices above.

| name   | autom. group                     | order                              | ref. |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| $\Lambda_{24}$ | $2.C0_1$                        | $831553613086720000 = 2^{22}3^95^47^211\ 13\ 23$ | [5], [4] |
| $P_{48p}$ | $(\text{SL}_2(23) \times S_3) : 2$ | $72864 = 2^63^211\ 23$ | [5], [12] |
| $P_{48q}$ | $\text{SL}_2(47)$                | $103776 = 2^43\ 23\ 47$ | [5], [12] |
| $P_{48n}$ | $(\text{SL}_2(13)\text{YSL}_2(5)).2^2$ | $524160 = 2^63^25^27\ 13$ | [10], [12] |
| $P_{48m}$ | multiple of $1200 = 2^43\ 5^2$ | this paper |
| $\Gamma_{72}$ | $(\text{SL}_2(25) \times \text{PSL}_2(7)) : 2$ | $5241600 = 2^83^35^27\ 13$ | [11], [12] |

2 The type of an automorphism

The notion of the type of an automorphism of a lattice $L$ was introduced in [12]. It was motivated by the analogous notion of a type of an automorphism of a code.

Let $\sigma \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ be an element of prime order $p$. Let $K := \text{ker}(\sigma - 1)$ and $I := \text{im}(\sigma - 1)$. Then $K$ is the fixed space of $\sigma$ and the action of $\sigma$ on $I$ gives rise to a vector space structure on $I$ over the $p$-th cyclotomic number field $\mathbb{Q}[\zeta_p]$. In particular $n = d + z(p - 1)$, where $d := \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(K)$ and $z = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}[\zeta_p]}(I)$.

If $L$ is a $\sigma$-invariant $\mathbb{Z}$-lattice, then $L$ contains a sublattice $M$ with

$$L \geq M = (L \cap K) \oplus (L \cap I) =: L_K(\sigma) \oplus L_I(\sigma) \geq pL$$
of finite index \([L : M] = p^s\) where \(s \leq \min(d, z)\).

**Definition 2.1.** The triple \(p - (z, d) - s\) is called the type of the element \(\sigma \in \text{GL}(L)\).

**Remark 2.2.** Let \((L, Q)\) be an even unimodular lattice and \(\sigma \in \text{Aut}(L)\) be of type \(p - (z, d) - s\). Then \(L^\#(\sigma)/L_1(\sigma) \cong (\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p]/(1 - \zeta_p))^s\) and \(L^\#(\sigma)/L_K(\sigma) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^s\) as \(\mathbb{Z}[\sigma]\)-modules. In particular \(0 \leq s \leq \min(z, d)\). If \(z = s\) then \((1 - \sigma)L^\#(\sigma) = L_1(\sigma)\) and hence \((L^\#(\sigma), pQ) = (X, \text{trace}_Q\mathbb{G}/Q(h))\) is the trace lattice of an Hermitian unimodular \(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p]\) lattice \((X, h)\) of rank \(\text{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p]}(X) = z\).

**Remark 2.3.** If \(L\) is an even lattice and \(p\) is odd, then \(L_K(\sigma)\) and \(L_I(\sigma)\) are also even lattices, because \(L_K(\sigma) \oplus L_I(\sigma)\) is a sublattice of odd index in \(L\).

In [12] we narrowed down the possible types of prime order automorphisms of an extremal even unimodular lattice in dimension 48. By Remark 2.3 the fixed lattice of an element of order 3 cannot be \(\sqrt{3}D_{12}^+\), as this is an odd lattice. So Type \(3 - (18, 12) - 12\) is not possible and the possible types are among the ones in Table 2.

**Table 2.** The possible types of automorphisms \(\sigma \neq -1\) of prime order

| Type         | \(L_K(\sigma)\) | \(L_I(\sigma)\) | example | complete                  |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 47-(1,2)-1   | unique          | unique          | \(P_{48q}\) | [12, Thm 5.6]             |
| 23-(2,4)-2   | unique          | at least 2      | \(P_{48q}, P_{48p}\) |
| 13-(4,0)-0   | \{0\}           | at least 1      | \(P_{48n}\) |
| 11-(4,8)-4   | unique          | at least 1      | \(P_{48p}\) |
| 7-(8,0)-0    | \{0\}           | at least 1      | \(P_{48n}\) |
| 7-(7,6)-5    | \(\sqrt{7}A_6^\#\) | not known       | not known |
| 5-(12,0)-0   | \{0\}           | at least 2      | \(P_{48n}, P_{48m}\) |
| 5-(10,8)-8   | \(\sqrt{5}E_8\) | at least 1      | \(P_{48m}\) |
| 5-(8,16)-8   | [2, Alt10]_{16} | \(A_32\)        | \(P_{48m}\) | Thm. 3.2                  |
| 3-(24,0)-0   | \{0\}           | at least 3      | \(P_{48p}, P_{48n}, P_{48m}\) | not known |
| 3-(20,8)-8   | \(\sqrt{3}E_8\) | not known       | \(P_{48p}, P_{48n}, P_{48m}\) | not known |
| 3-(16,16)-16 | \(\sqrt{3}(E_8 \perp E_8)\) | at least 4      | \(P_{48p}, P_{48m}\) | not known |
| 3-(16,16)-16 | \(\sqrt{3}D_{16}^+\) | at least 4      | \(P_{48p}, P_{48m}\) | not known |
| 3-(15,18)-15 | unique          | two             | not known |
| 3-(14,20)-14 | \?              | unique          | not known |
| 3-(13,22)-13 | \?              | unique          | not known |
| 2-(24,24)-24 | \(\sqrt{2}A_{24}\) | \(\sqrt{2}A_{24}\) | \(P_{48n}\) |
| 2-(24,24)-24 | \(\sqrt{2}O_{24}\) | \(\sqrt{2}O_{24}\) | \(P_{48n}, P_{48p}, P_{48m}\) |
Remark 2.4. Table 2 lists the possible types of prime order automorphisms \( \sigma \neq -1 \). The type usually determines the genus of the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-lattice \( L_K(\sigma) \) and the \( \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p] \)-lattice \( L_I(\sigma) \). If these genera are either classified in the literature (in particular the unimodular genera) or easily computed in Magma, we give the names or the number of lattices of minimum \( \geq 6 \) in these genera. Column “example” lists the known examples and the last column gives the two instances where the classification of the lattices is known to be complete.

3 Automorphisms of type \( 5 - (8,16) - 8 \).

Proposition 3.1. There is a unique Hermitian unimodular \( \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5] \)-lattice \( (L,h) \) of dimension \( \dim_{\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5]}(L) = 8 \) such that the dual lattice

\[
\Lambda_{32} := (L, \frac{1}{5} \text{trace}(h))^\# 
\]

of the rescaled trace lattice of \( L \) has minimum \( \geq 6 \).

Proof. A complete enumeration of the genus using the Kneser neighboring method [6] which is described for Hermitian lattices in [13] shows that the genus of Hermitian unimodular \( \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5] \) lattices of rank 8 contains 207 isometry classes of Hermitian unimodular lattices. The completeness of the enumeration may also be verified using Shimura’s mass formula, the mass is

\[
\frac{46956347226527}{108864000000000} = \frac{46956347226527}{2^{15}3^55^79} \sim 0.43.
\]

Only for one of the 207 lattices the dual, say \( \Lambda_{32} \), of the trace lattice has minimum \( \geq 6 \). \( \square \)

The automorphism group of the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-lattice \( \Lambda_{32} \) is a soluble group of order \( 2^83^55^2 = 19200 \).

Theorem 3.2. There is a unique extremal even unimodular lattice of dimension 48 that admits an automorphism \( \sigma \) of type \( 5 - (8,16) - 8 \). The lattice is available under the name \( P_{48m} \) in [7].

Proof. Let \( L \) be such a lattice and let \( \sigma \) be an automorphism of Type \( 5 - (8,16) - 8 \) of \( L \). Then \( L_K(\sigma) \) is a 16-dimensional lattice of minimum 6 in the genus of the 5-modular lattices. It has been shown in [11] Theorem 8.1] that this genus contains a unique lattice, say \( \Lambda_{16} \), of minimum 6, which was denoted by [2. Alt_{10}]_{16} in [9]. Since \( s = z \) and by Remark 2.2 the dual \( D = L_I(\sigma)^\# \) of the lattice \( L_I(\sigma) \) is the trace lattice of a Hermitian unimodular lattice over \( \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5] \) of dimension 8. So \( L_I(\sigma) \cong \Lambda_{32} \)
by Proposition 3.1. Therefore (up to isometry) \( L \) contains a sublattice \( M := \Lambda_{32} \oplus \Lambda_{16} \) of index \( 5^8 \).

With extensive computations in MAGMA [2] we construct a set of lattices that contains representatives of all \( \text{Aut}(M) \)-orbits on

\[ \{ X \mid M \leq X \leq M^\#, \min(X) = 6, X = X^\# \}. \]

To this aim we first compute orbit representatives of the 1-dimensional subspaces of \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{32} \) under the action of \( \text{Aut}(\Lambda_{32}) \) to see that no proper integral overlattice of \( \Lambda_{32} \) has minimum \( \geq 6 \). We then choose a suitable basis \( \overline{b} := (\overline{b}_1, \ldots, \overline{b}_8) \) of \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{32} \) such that \( (b_i, b_j) = \frac{12}{5} = \min(\Lambda^#/\Lambda_{32}) \) and

\[ (b_1, b_i) \in \frac{1}{5} + \mathbb{Z}, (b_2, b_j) \in \mathbb{Z}, 2 \leq i \leq 8, 3 \leq j \leq 8. \]

More precisely the Gram matrix \( (b_i, b_j) \) is

\[
F := \begin{pmatrix}
12/5 & 6/5 & 6/5 & 6/5 & 6/5 & 6/5 & 6/5 & 1/5 \\
6/5 & 12/5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
6/5 & 1 & 12/5 & 1 & 1/5 & 1 & 1/5 & 3/5 \\
6/5 & 1 & 1 & 12/5 & 4/5 & 1/5 & 2/5 & 1/5 \\
6/5 & 1 & 1/5 & 4/5 & 12/5 & 4/5 & 4/5 & 3/5 \\
6/5 & 1 & 1 & 1/5 & 4/5 & 12/5 & 2/5 & 2/5 \\
6/5 & 1 & 1/5 & 2/5 & 4/5 & 2/5 & 12/5 & 3/5 \\
1/5 & 1 & 3/5 & 1/5 & 3/5 & 2/5 & 3/5 & 12/5
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Fixing the basis above we hence know that \( L = \langle M, (b_i, c_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq 8 \rangle \) where \( (\overline{c}_1, \ldots, \overline{c}_8) \) is a basis of \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{16} \) so that that the Gram matrix of \( c \) is congruent to \(-F \mod \mathbb{Z} \). Computing orbit representatives of the action of \( 2.\text{Alt}_{10} \) we find that all non-zero classes in \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{16} \) are represented by vectors of norm \( \leq 4 \). In particular \( \overline{c}_i = c_i + \Lambda_{16} \) has minimum \( 18/5 \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, 8 \). To narrow down the possibilities for \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) we use the fact that \( \langle \overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2 \rangle \) contains six classes of minimum \( 12/5 \). So we compute the orbit representatives of the 2-dimensional subspaces of \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{16} \) under \( 2.\text{Alt}_{10} \) to find that there are exactly 47 orbits of such 2-dimensional spaces that contain at least 6 classes of minimum \( 18/5 \). These are our candidates for \( (\overline{c}_1, \overline{c}_2) \). All of them contain exactly 6 such classes \( (\pm \overline{x}, \pm \overline{y}, \pm \overline{z}) \), where the signs are chosen such that \( (x, y) \) and \( (x, z) \) are in \( \frac{1}{5} + \mathbb{Z} \).

We now fix one of these 47 orbit representatives. As \( \text{Aut}(\Lambda_{32}) \) acts transitively on the minimal vectors of \( \Lambda^#/\Lambda_{32} \) we may assume that \( c_1 = x \) is fixed. Then our candidates for \( c_2 \) are \( y \) and \( z \). For ten of the spaces, the stabiliser of \( x \) in the stabiliser of the 2-dimensional subspace interchanges \( y \) and \( z \), so we may assume that \( c_2 = y \) in these cases and the program splits naturally into 84 subroutines each starting with a different \( (c_1, c_2) \).
For a fixed \((c_1, c_2)\) we compute the set \(S(c_1, c_2)\) of all vectors \(v\) of norm \(18/5\) in \(\Lambda_{16}^\#\) so that \((v, c_1) \in -\frac{1}{5} + \mathbb{Z}\) and \((v, c_2) \in \mathbb{Z}\). Then for \(i = 3, \ldots, 8\) the list of candidates for \(c_i\) is
\[
C_i := \{ v \in S(c_1, c_2) \mid \min(\langle M, (b_1, c_1), (b_2, c_2), (b_i, v) \rangle) = 6 \}.
\]
We get sets of different cardinalities varying between \(1119 \leq |C_i| \leq 2469\). Usually the smallest set is \(C_3\) with a cardinality between 1119 and 1261. For all we successively construct
\[
L_k := \langle M, (b_1, c_1), (b_2, c_2), (b_3, c_3), (b_4, c_4), \ldots, (b_k, c_k) \rangle
\]
where the \(c_i\) run through \(C_i\) and we stop if \(\min(L_k) \leq 6\) or if \(L_k\) is not integral. If we reach \(k = 8\) then we have found an extremal unimodular lattice. It takes between 1 and 2 hours to check all possibilities for a fixed \(c_3\) (depending on the computer and on the depth of the recursions). In total this algorithm constructs six extremal even unimodular lattices \(X\).

We check that all these six lattices are indeed in the same orbit under \(\text{Aut}(M)\). Let \(P_{48m}\) be one representative of this orbit. Then \(\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(M)}(P_{48m})\) has order 1200 and is identified with \textit{Magma} with group number \(1200, 573\).

**Remark 3.3.** The normalizer \(N\) of \(\langle \sigma \rangle\) in \(\text{Aut}(P_{48m})\) has order 1200 and is isomorphic to group number \((1200, 573)\) in the \textit{Magma} small groups library. The Sylow 2-subgroups of \(\text{Aut}(P_{48m})\) are isomorphic to the ones in \(N\), \(D_8 Y C_4 \in \text{Syl}_2(P_{48m})\) and the Sylow 5-subgroups of \(\text{Aut}(P_{48m})\) are isomorphic to \(C_5 \times C_5 \in \text{Syl}_5(N)\).

**Proof.** Let \(L := P_{48m}, G := \text{Aut}(L)\) and \(N := N_G(\langle \sigma \rangle)\). Then \(N\) acts on \(M := L_k(\sigma) \oplus L_I(\sigma)\), so \(N = \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(M)}(P_{48m})\) is as computed in the proof of Theorem 3.2.

Let \(S\) be a Sylow 2-subgroup of \(N\). With \textit{Magma} we compute that \(M := \sum_{s \in S} (s - 1) L\) is a sublattice of \(L\) of index \(2^6\), minimum 6 and kissing number 821760. \textit{Magma} computes that the automorphism group of \(M\) is equal to \(S\). As \(N_G(S)\) acts on \(M\) we conclude that \(N_G(S) = S\). As proper subgroups of \(p\)-groups are strictly contained in their normalizers, this implies that \(S\) is a Sylow 2-subgroup of \(G\). Let \(S\) be a Sylow 5-subgroup of \(N\). As \(\langle \sigma \rangle\) contains all elements of order 5 with a 16-dimensional fixed space, we get that \(N_G(S) \subseteq N_G(\langle \sigma \rangle) = N\). In particular \(S \in \text{Syl}_5(G)\). 

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