

Algebraic Constructions of Modular Lattices

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Poster Presentation for SPCoding School



Modular Lattice

Definition

- Lattice: $\Lambda = \{\mathbf{x} = \lambda M_\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n : \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^n\}$
- Dual Lattice: $\Lambda^* = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x} \cdot \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \forall \lambda \in \Lambda\}$
- Integral Lattice: $\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda^*$
- ℓ -modular Lattice(Quebbemann, 1995): $\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda^*$, $\tau(\Lambda^*) = \Lambda$
$$\ell = \frac{\|\tau(\mathbf{u})\|^2}{\|\mathbf{u}\|^2} \quad \forall \mathbf{u} \in \Lambda^*$$
- $\ell = 1$: Λ is called unimodular

Two Approaches

- Ideal Lattice
- Generalized Construction A

Ideal lattice(Totally real number field)

- $b : I \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad b(x, y) = \text{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(xy)$
- Arakelov-modular lattice of level ℓ (Bayer-Fluckiger 2005):
 $\exists \lambda \in K^*, (I, b) = (\lambda I^*, b)$
- $(I, b) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1(\omega_1) & \sigma_2(\omega_1) & \dots & \sigma_n(\omega_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_1(\omega_n) & \sigma_2(\omega_n) & \dots & \sigma_n(\omega_n) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of I

Result for $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$

$\exists(I, b)$ Arakelov-modular of level ℓ iff $\ell = d$.

E. Bayer-Fluckiger, I. Suarez, "Modular Lattices over Cyclotomic Fields", *J. Number Theory* **114**(2) (2005)

394-411.

Generalized Construction A

- $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, p a prime inert in K
- Define

$$\begin{aligned}\rho : \mathcal{O}_K^N &\rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^N \\ (a_1, \dots, a_N) &\mapsto (a_1 \bmod p\mathcal{O}_K, \dots, a_N \bmod p\mathcal{O}_K)\end{aligned}$$

- If $C \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p^N$ is a self-dual linear code, then $\rho^{-1}(C)$ with bilinear form

$$(x, y) \mapsto \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(x_i y_i)$$

is a 5-modular lattice. (H, Lin, Oggier, 2014)