A new lower bound for sphere packing

M. Campos, M. Jenssen, M. Michelen, J. Sahasrabudhe (2024)

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 $\begin{array}{l} d = 1: \ \theta(d) = 1 \\ d = 2: \ \theta(d) \approx 0.90960 \quad \mbox{Lagrange (1773)*, Thue (1890), Tóth (1942)} \\ d = 3: \ \theta(d) \approx 0.74048 \quad \mbox{Gauss (1831)*, Hales (1998)} \end{array}$

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d = 2



d=3David Mikšaník

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Question: How $\theta(d)$ behaves as $d \to \infty$?

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Lemma (Trivial lower bound)

$$\theta(d) \geq 1/2^d$$
.

Proof.

- Consider a maximal sphere packing ${\cal P}$
- We can cover the whole \mathbb{R}^d by doubling the radius of each ball in $\mathcal P$
- Hence $\theta(d) \geq 1/2^d$, as required

Selected lower bounds:

Minkowski (1905): $\theta(d) \ge (1 - o(1))c \cdot \frac{1}{2^d}$ for c = 2

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Remark: Up to a constant factor, the best known upper bound on $\theta(d)$ is $1/2^{(0.599... + o(1))d}$ by Kabatjanskii and Levenstein (1978).

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- Optimal solution for $d \in \{1, 2, 3, 8, 24\}$ is achieved by a lattice sphere packing
- However, lattice sphere packings are provably not optimal for some dimensions d (e.g. d = 10)

- Notation:
 - ▶ $B_0(R)$... the ball in \mathbb{R}^d of radius R centered in the origin
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Goal: For R > 0, construct a sphere packing $\mathcal{P} \subseteq B_0(R)$ of size

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• Find in G_X independent set of size $(1 - o(1)) \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R)) \frac{d \log d}{2^{d+1}}$

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Intuitively, for $\varepsilon \to 0$, we sample points from $\varepsilon \mathbb{Z}^d \cap B_0(R)$, each independently with probability $\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^d}$

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Poisson point process **X** has the following properties:

- (Poisson distribution of points count) For a Borel set $B \subseteq B_0(R)$, we have $|\mathbf{X} \cap B| \sim Pois(\lambda \cdot Vol(B))$
- (Independent scattering) For pairwise disjoint Borel sets B_1, \ldots, B_k , $|\mathbf{X} \cap B_1|, \ldots, |\mathbf{X} \cap B_k|$ are pairwise independent random variables

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Recall that $\mathbf{Y} \sim Pois(\lambda)$ denotes a Poisson random variable with intensity λ ; that is $\Pr[\mathbf{Y} = k] = \lambda^k e^{-\lambda}/k!$ for k = 0, 1, 2, ...

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- $\implies \alpha(G_X) \ge \frac{|X|}{\Delta(G_X)+1} \approx \frac{\lambda \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R))}{\lambda \cdot 2^d} = \frac{\operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R))}{2^d}$

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- $\implies \theta(d) \ge 1/2^d$

With $\lambda = \frac{1}{2^{d-cd}}$ we can do better:

• $\mathbb{E}(\text{number of triangles containing } u \text{ and } v) = \lambda \cdot \text{Vol}(B_u(2r_d) \cap B_v(2r_d)) \ll 1/\Delta(G_{\mathbf{X}}) = 1/(\lambda \cdot 2^d) \text{ (for } u \text{ and } v \text{ not too close)}$

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- By Shearer's theorem (1983): If G is a triangle-free graph, then $\alpha(G) \ge (1 o(1)) \frac{|V(G)| \log(\Delta(G))}{\Delta(G)}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(G_X) \geq \alpha(G_{X'}) \geq (1 - o(1)) \frac{|X'| \log(\Delta(G_{X'}))}{\Delta(G_{X'})} \approx (1 - o(1)) \frac{|X| \log(\Delta(G_X))}{\Delta(G_X)} \\ \approx (1 - o(1)) \frac{|X| \log(\lambda \cdot d)}{\lambda \cdot 2^d} = (1 - o(1)) \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R)) \frac{c \cdot d}{2^d} \end{aligned}$$

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- $\lambda = (\frac{\sqrt{d}}{8 \log d})^d$
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Lemma (S)

There exists a set of points $X \subseteq B_0(R)$ such that

$$|X| \geq (1 - o(1))\lambda \cdot Vol(B_0(R))$$

and

$$\Delta(G_X) \leq \Delta(1 + \Delta^{-1/3}) \text{ and } \Delta_2(G_X) \leq \Delta(\log \Delta)^{-\log \log \Delta},$$

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Lemma (G)

 $\text{If } \Delta_2(G) \leq C\Delta(G)/(\log\Delta(G))^c \text{, then } \alpha(G) \geq (1-o(1)) \tfrac{|G|\log\Delta(G)}{\Delta(G)}.$

Proof of the theorem.

By Lemma (S), there exists X ⊆ B₀(R) with |X| ≥ (1 − o(1))λ · Vol(B₀(R)) for which

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ight)^d \ &\geq (1-o(1)) ext{Vol}(B_0(R))rac{1}{2^d}\cdotrac{d\log d}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{split} \alpha(G) &\geq (1 - o(1)) \frac{|X| \log \Delta (1 + \Delta^{-1/3})}{\Delta (1 + \Delta^{-1/3})} \geq (1 - o(1)) \frac{|X| \log \Delta}{\Delta} \\ &= (1 - o(1)) \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R)) \cdot \lambda \frac{\log \Delta}{\Delta} \\ &= (1 - o(1)) \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R)) \frac{1}{2^d} \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{d}}{4 \log d}\right)^d \\ &\geq (1 - o(1)) \operatorname{Vol}(B_0(R)) \frac{1}{2^d} \cdot \frac{d \log d}{2}. \end{split}$$

Remark: Lemma (G) is tight (up to the constant c and C).

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Theorem (Klartag; 2025)

$$heta(d) \geq c \cdot rac{d^2}{2^{d+1}}$$

for some absolute constant *c*.

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Thank you!