



Progress in Formalising Sphere Packing in Dimension 8

International Congress on Mathematical Software 2026

Sidharth Hariharan

based on joint work with Chris Birkbeck, Seewoo Lee, Gareth Ma, Bhavik Mehta, Auguste Poiroux, Maryna Viazovska, and community contributors

23 July, 2026

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1. Setting Up a Formalisation Project
2. Key Design Choices
3. Outcomes and Milestones
4. Remaining Work

Setting Up a Formalisation Project

Formal Verification

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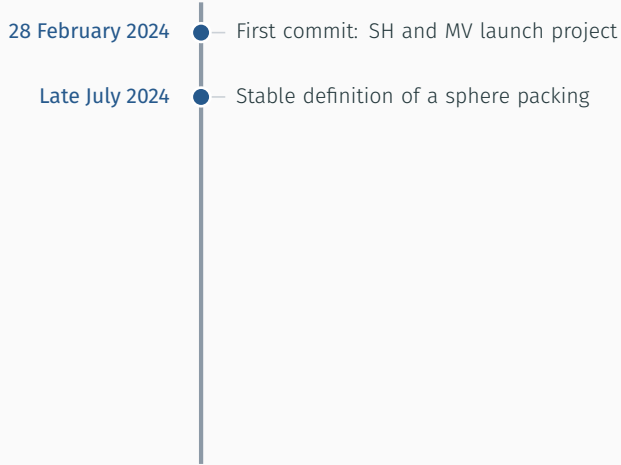
Setting up the Sphere Packing Project

28 February 2024

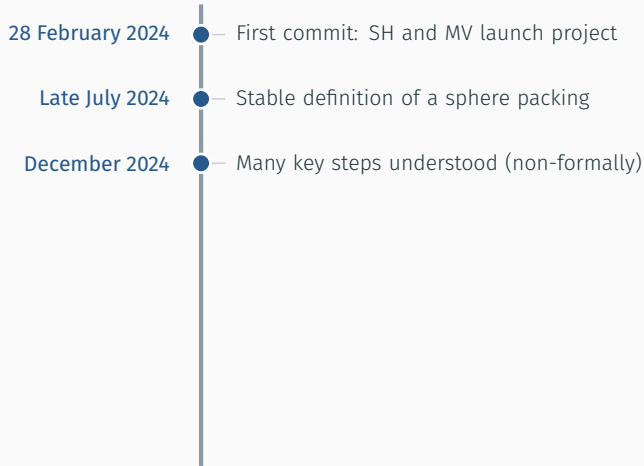


— First commit: SH and MV launch project

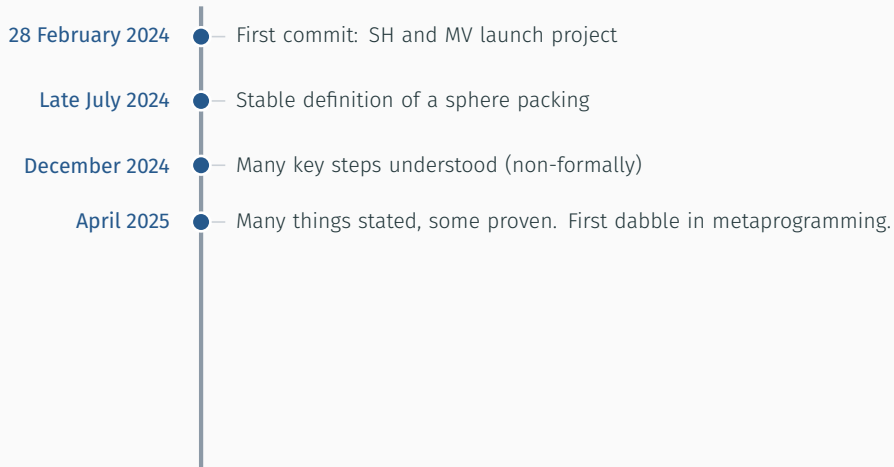
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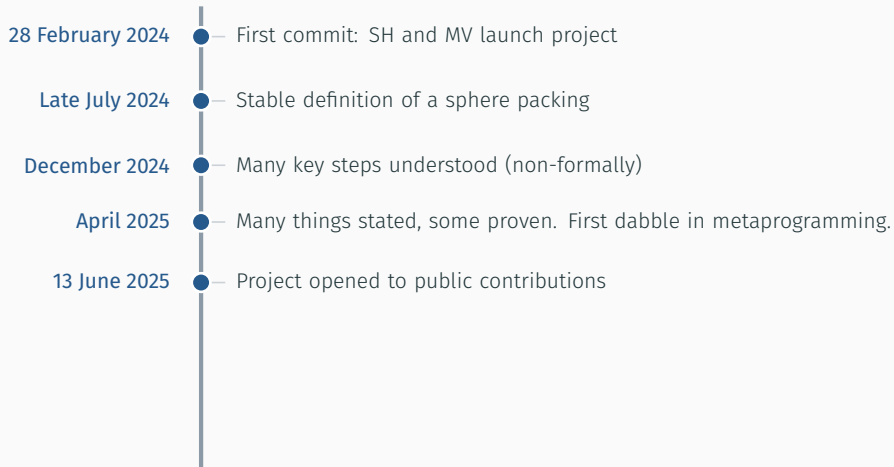
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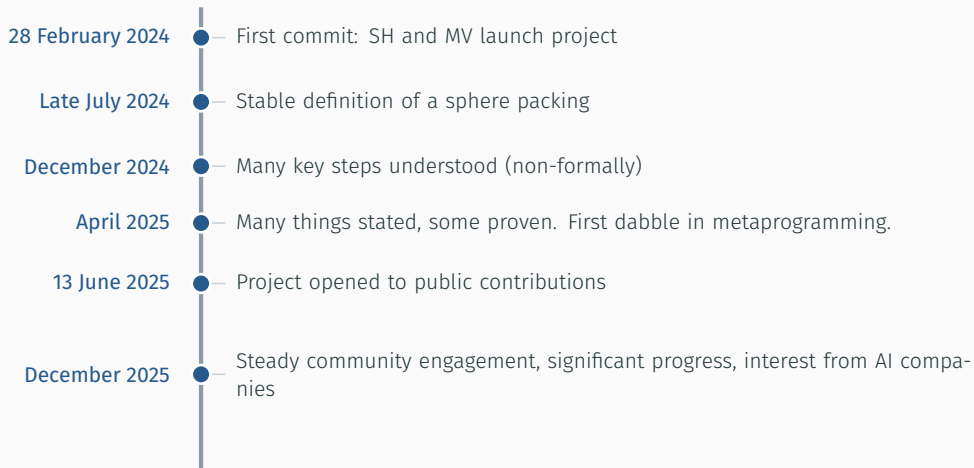
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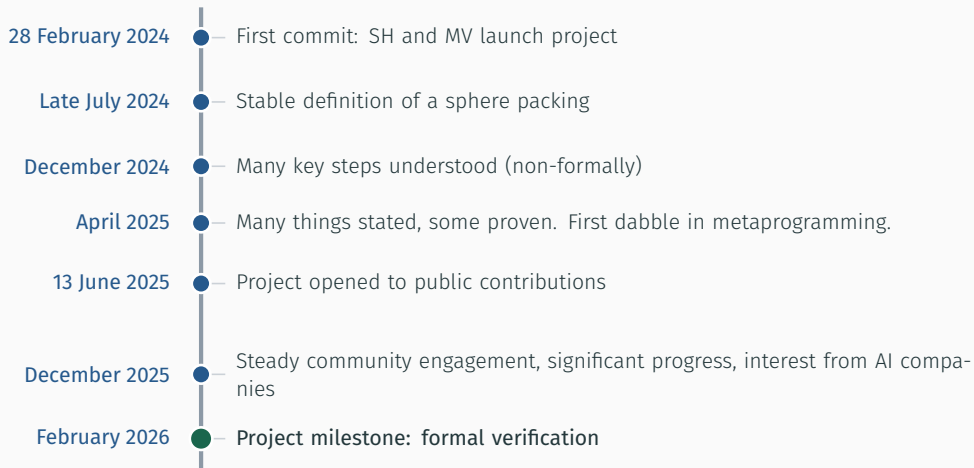
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5. Quasimodular forms and modular form inequalities: SL

Key Design Choices

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Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ be a discrete set of points such that $\|x - y\| \geq 2$ for any distinct $x, y \in X$. Then the union $\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{x \in X} B_d(x, 1)$ is a sphere packing.

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def SpherePacking {P : Set V} (hP : Countable P) {r : ℝ} (hr : r > 0)
  (hPr : ∀ p₁ p₂ : V, p₁ ∈ P → p₂ ∈ P → p₁ ≠ p₂ → Euclidean.dist p₁ p₂ > 2*r) : Set V :=
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structure SpherePacking (d : ℕ) where
  centers : Set (EuclideanSpace ℝ (Fin d))
  radius : ℝ
  radius_pos : 0 < radius
  centers_dist : Pairwise (radius ≤ dist . . : centers → centers → Prop)
structure PeriodicSpherePacking (d : ℕ) extends SpherePacking d where
  : AddSubgroup (EuclideanSpace ℝ (Fin d))
  _discrete : DiscreteTopology := by infer_instance
  _lattice : IsZlattice ℝ := by infer_instance
  _action :  $\forall \{x \ y\}, x \in \rightarrow y \in \text{centers} \rightarrow x + y \in \text{centers}$ 
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a and b have three very special properties: they are **radial and Schwartz**, they are (respectively) **Fourier ± 1 -eigenfunctions**, and they have **double zeroes at E_8 lattice points**.

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$$\begin{aligned} a(x) := & \int_{-1}^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z+1}\right) (z+1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz + \int_1^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z-1}\right) (z-1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz \\ & - 2 \int_0^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z}\right) z^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz + 2 \int_i^{i\infty} \phi_0(z) e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b(x) := & \int_{-1}^i \psi_5\left(\frac{-1}{z+1}\right) (z+1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz + \int_1^i \psi_5\left(\frac{-1}{z-1}\right) (z-1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz \\ & - 2 \int_0^i \psi_5\left(\frac{-1}{z}\right) z^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz - 2 \int_i^{i\infty} \psi_5(z) e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) := \frac{\pi i}{8640} a(x) + \frac{i}{240\pi} b(x)$$

a and b have three very special properties: they are **radial and Schwartz**, they are (respectively) **Fourier ± 1 -eigenfunctions**, and they have **double zeroes at E_8 lattice points**.

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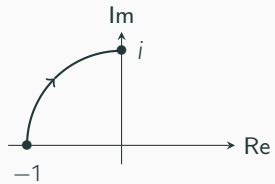
$$a(x) := \int_{-1}^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z+1}\right) (z+1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz + \int_1^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z-1}\right) (z-1)^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz \\ - 2 \int_0^i \phi_0\left(\frac{-1}{z}\right) z^2 e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz + 2 \int_i^{i\infty} \phi_0(z) e^{\pi i \|x\|^2 z} dz$$

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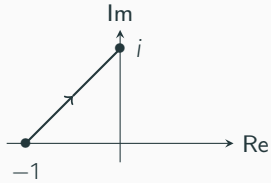
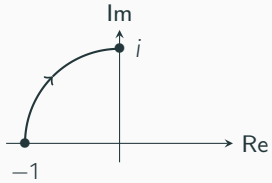
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a and b have three very special properties: they are **radial and Schwartz**, they are (respectively) **Fourier ± 1 -eigenfunctions**, and they have **double zeroes at E_8 lattice points**. This endows g with unique, 'magic' properties.

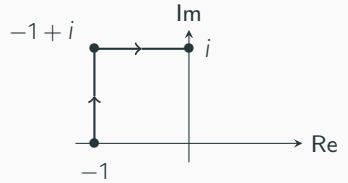
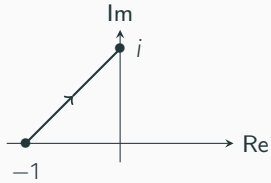
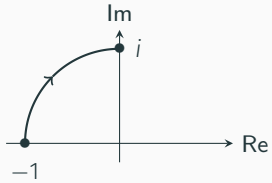
Choosing Contours



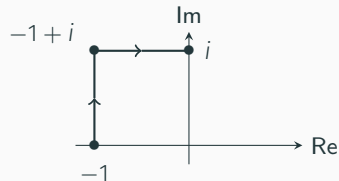
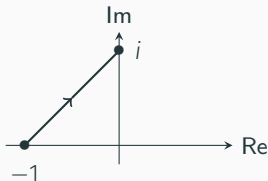
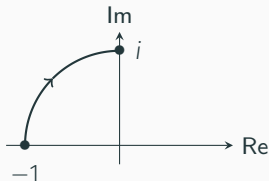
Choosing Contours



Choosing Contours



Choosing Contours



```
theorem Complex.integral_boundary_rect_eq_zero_of_differentiable_on_off_countable source
  {E : Type u} [NormedAddCommGroup E] [NormedSpace ℂ E] (f : ℂ → E) (z w : ℂ) (s : Set ℂ)
  (hs : s.Countable) (Hc : ContinuousOn f (Set.uIcc z.re w.re ×ℂ Set.uIcc z.im w.im))
  (Hd :
    ∀ x ∈ Set.Ioo (min z.re w.re) (max z.re w.re) ×ℂ Set.Ioo (min z.im w.im) (max z.im w.im) \ s,
      DifferentiableAt ℂ f x
  )
  :
    (((∫ (x : ℝ) in z.re..w.re, f (↑x + ↑z.im * I)) - ∫ (x : ℝ) in z.re..w.re, f (↑x + ↑w.im * I)) + I •
      ∫ (y : ℝ) in z.im..w.im, f (↑w.re + ↑y * I)) - I • ∫ (y : ℝ) in z.im..w.im, f (↑z.re + ↑y * I)
    = 0
```

Cauchy-Goursat theorem for a rectangle: the integral of a complex differentiable function over the boundary of a rectangle equals zero. More precisely, if f is continuous on a closed rectangle and is complex differentiable at all but countably many points of the corresponding open rectangle, then its integral over the boundary of the rectangle equals zero.

Defining the Magic Function in Lean

```
def  $\varphi_1'$  :  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  := fun z ↦  $\varphi_0''$  (-1 / (z + 1)) * (z + 1) ^ 2 * cexp ( $\pi * I * r * (z : \mathbb{C})$ )
```

⋮

```
def  $\varphi_6'$  :  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  := fun z ↦  $\varphi_0''$  (z) * cexp ( $\pi * I * r * (z : \mathbb{C})$ )
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$\vdots$

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```

```
def  $_1$  :  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } t \mapsto I * _1' r (z_1' t)$ 
```

$\vdots$

```
def  $_6$  :  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } t \mapsto I * _6' r (z_6' t)$ 
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def  $\gamma_1' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } z \mapsto \varphi_0'' (-1 / (z + 1)) * (z + 1) ^ 2 * \text{cexp } (\pi * I * r * (z : \mathbb{C}))$ 
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def  $\gamma_6' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } z \mapsto \varphi_0'' (z) * \text{cexp } (\pi * I * r * (z : \mathbb{C}))$ 
```

```
def  $\gamma_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } t \mapsto I * \gamma_1' r (\gamma_1' t)$ 
```

$\vdots$

```
def  $\gamma_6 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } t \mapsto I * \gamma_6' r (\gamma_6' t)$ 
```

```
def  $I_1' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto \int t \text{ in } (0 : \mathbb{R})..1, \gamma_1 x t$ 
```

$\vdots$

```
def  $I_6' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto 2 * \int t \text{ in } I_{ci} (1 : \mathbb{R}), \gamma_6 x t$ 
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```

```
def  $I_1$  :  $V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto I_1' (\|x\| ^ 2)$ 
```

$\vdots$

```
def  $I_6$  :  $V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto I_6' (\|x\| ^ 2)$ 
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```
def  $I_6'$  :  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto 2 * \int t \text{ in } I_{c1} (1 : \mathbb{R}), \varphi_6 x t$ 
```

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```

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```

```
def  $a'$  :  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} := \text{fun } x \mapsto I_1' x + I_2' x + I_3' x + I_4' x + I_5' x + I_6' x$ 
```

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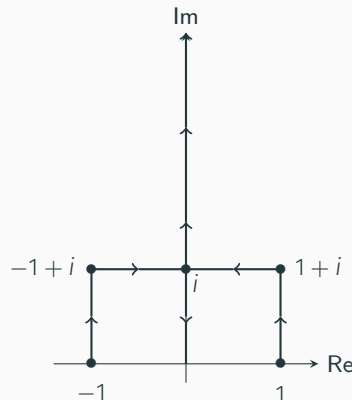
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```
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 $I_5' x + I_6' x$ 
```



Outcomes and Milestones

Sphere Packing Theory (SH, GM, BM)

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- Definitions of sphere packings, periodic packings, density, sphere packing constant, periodic sphere packing constant
- Density formula for periodic packings
- The theory of the E_8 lattice and the associated sphere packing
- Progress on Cohn-Elkies [2, Theorem 3.1]

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Quasimodular Forms and Inequalities (SL)

- Serre derivatives: definitions and API, equivariance and invariance
- Serre derivatives of E_2 , E_4 , E_6
- Defining F and G , restriction to the imaginary axis, positivity of restrictions
- Modular linear differential equations

A `norm_num` extension for $\mathbb{C}$

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11 / 2 * I := by norm_num1  
example : (3 + 4 * I)-1 * (3 + 4 * I) = 1 :=  
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example : (conj (3 + 4 * I) : ℂ) * (3 + 4 *  
I) = 25 := by norm_num1
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Proving `Tendsto` given atomic limits

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- Proves `Tendsto` (`fun z => expr(f1 z, ..., fn z)`) $\mathbb{1}$ (nhds c) where `Tendsto fi  $\mathbb{1}$  (nhds ai)` are known and the expression is continuous

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```
-- Two atoms, polynomial  
example (h1 : Tendsto f atTop (nhds 0)) (h2 :  
Tendsto g atTop (nhds 1)) :  
Tendsto (fun z => f z ^ 2 + f z * g z + g  
z ^ 2) atTop (nhds 1) := by tendsto_cont  
  
-- Unused hypotheses don't interfere  
example (h1 : Tendsto f atTop (nhds 0)) (h2 :  
Tendsto g atTop (nhds 1))  
(unrelated : Tendsto f atBot (nhds 5)) :  
Tendsto (fun z => f z * g z) atTop (nhds  
0) := by tendsto_cont
```


Conversation 19

Commits 18

Checks 0

Files changed 287

+52,187 -15,457



augustepoiroux commented last month · edited

Collaborator

Summary

This PR completes the Lean formalization of the theorem that the optimal sphere packing in $\mathbb{R}^8$ is the E_8 lattice packing.
The branch contains the final theorem together with all remaining dependencies, and is checked by the Lean kernel (sorry-free).

Context

The code in this branch was generated by **Gauss** (Math Inc's autoformalization agent) starting from the existing Sphere Packing blueprint and Lean codebase, and then packaged into this PR for review.

Notable changes

- Completes the remaining formalization steps needed for E_8 optimality in $\mathbb{R}^8$
- Project-wide cleanup / proof golf (including existing files)
- Fixes a sign inconsistency in Prop. 7 ($b(t)$), with the downstream definition of g in Thm. 4 updated accordingly
- Migrates to the new module system
- Bumps Lean to `v4.28.0`

Review notes

- We made a best effort to avoid overwriting parts of the codebase that changed independently on `main`. As such, some results may be duplicated.
- The following blueprint-linked Lean statements were commented out in this branch:
`ModularForm.dimension_level_one , dim_gen_eeng_levels , D_qexp_tsum_pnat , serre_D_two_H_2 ->` they have been added back in [38876bc](#) [#diff-ebf1c68f284079a6364607bb7113a4b517ffb358424f42f02a128c225340f25d](#)

Reviewers

 dwrensha

 b-mehta

 seewoo5

 thefundamentalthor3m

 CBirkbeck

 piltmonticone

 viazovska

At least 1 approving review is required to merge this pull request.

Assignees

No one—[assign yourself](#)

Labels

None yet

Projects

None yet

Milestone

No milestone

Development

Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues.

None yet

 10

 3

Is the project finished?

Is the project finished?

NO!

Remaining Work

In “Mathematics and the Formal Turn” [1], Avigad effectively presents 18 positives of the advent of formal methods.

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The eighth (**engineering concepts**), ninth (**communicating**), and tenth (**collaborating**) have been key outcomes.

The sixteenth (**using automated reasoning**) and seventeenth (**using artificial intelligence**) have both been greatly impactful to this project, and will remain a big part of its future.

There are two approaches: manual formalisation and cleaning up the Gauss code.

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Moreover, its effectiveness plateaus after a point.

There is a lot more riding on the manual approach than we anticipated.

We're just going to have to roll up our sleeves and get it done.

Acknowledgements

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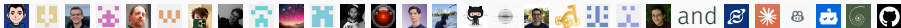
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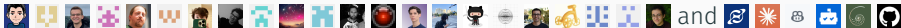
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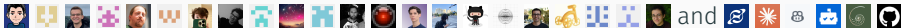
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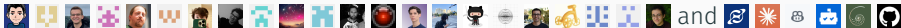
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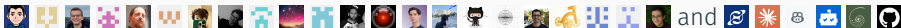
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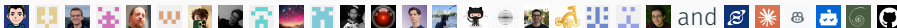
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Thank you very much! Merci beaucoup!



Questions?

- [1] J. Avigad.
Mathematics and the formal turn.
arXiv preprint arXiv:2311.00007, 2023.
- [2] H. Cohn and N. Elkies.
New Upper Bounds on Sphere Packings I.
Annals of Mathematics, 157(2):689–714, 2003.