

## Supplement to Constructing Integral Lattices With Prescribed Minimum. I

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The Gram matrices of all lattices occurring in Figure 1 can  
 be obtained from the following three Gram matrices :

$$Q_{23} =$$

3	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	3	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0
1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	-1	0	0	1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0
-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	3	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	3	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	1	0	3	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	3	0	0	-1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0
-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	3	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	3	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	1	1	0	3	1	-1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	3



(add  $(00001-1001000-1103)$  as row (column) to the Gram matrix of  $\Gamma_{15}^d$  to obtain the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{16}^d$ ,

$$\Lambda_{17}^d = \langle \Lambda_{16}^d, \chi_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad (\text{add } (000010-1010-110-1013)$$
  
 to the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{16}^d$ ,

$$\Lambda_{17}^d = \langle \Gamma_{16}^d, \chi_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with } \langle \chi_1, \underline{f}_{16} \rangle = 1,$$

$$\Lambda_{17}^e = \langle \Gamma_{16}^e, \underline{f}_{18} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}, \quad \Lambda_{18}^e = \langle \Gamma_{17}^e, \chi_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with}$$
  

$$\langle \chi_1, \underline{f}_{17} \rangle = -1.$$

Let

$$\chi_3 = -2\underline{f}_1 + 3\underline{f}_2 + 4\underline{f}_3 + 5\underline{f}_4 + 5\underline{f}_5 + 2\underline{f}_6 + 5\underline{f}_7 + 2\underline{f}_8 + \underline{f}_9 + 2\underline{f}_{10} - 2\underline{f}_{11}$$
  

$$+ 2\underline{f}_{12} + 2\underline{f}_{13} + \underline{f}_{14} + 2\underline{f}_{16} + \underline{f}_{18},$$

$$\chi_4 = -\underline{f}_1 + \underline{f}_2 + 3\underline{f}_3 + 3\underline{f}_4 + \underline{f}_5 + \underline{f}_6 + 2\underline{f}_7 + \underline{f}_8 + \underline{f}_9 + \underline{f}_{10} - \underline{f}_{11}$$
  

$$+ \underline{f}_{13} + \underline{f}_{14} - \underline{f}_{17}, \quad \text{of length 3 respectively,}$$

then

$$\Lambda_{13}^b \approx \langle \Gamma_{12}^b, \underline{f}_{15} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}, \quad \Lambda_{14}^e = \langle \Gamma_{12}^e, \underline{f}_{15}, \chi_3 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad (\text{add}$$
  

$$(000-110001101-13)$$
 to the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{13}^b$ ,

$$\Lambda_{15}^e = \langle \Lambda_{14}^e, \underline{f}_{13} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with } \langle \chi_3, \underline{f}_{13} \rangle = 0,$$

$$\Lambda_{16}^e = \langle \Lambda_{15}^e, \underline{f}_{16} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with } \langle \chi_3, \underline{f}_{16} \rangle = 1,$$

$$\Lambda_{17}^f = \langle \Lambda_{16}^e, \chi_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad (\text{add } (1-110000000-100013)$$
  
 to the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{16}^e$ ,

$$\Lambda_{17}^g = \langle \Lambda_{16}^e, \underline{f}_{19} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with } \langle \underline{f}_{19}, \chi_3 \rangle = 0,$$

$$\Lambda_{18}^d = \langle \Lambda_{17}^f, \underline{f}_{19} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad \text{with } \langle \underline{f}_{19}, \chi_4 \rangle = 0.$$

(iii)  $\Lambda_{23}^n$  has a basis  $g_1, \dots, g_{23}$  such that  $Q_{23}^n = \langle \underline{g}_i, \underline{g}_j \rangle$ . (The transformation

$$(g_1, \dots, g_{23}) \rightarrow (e_1, \dots, e_{23})$$
 is given below.)

For the  $i$ -dimensional lattice  $\Gamma_i^n = \langle g_1, \dots, g_i \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$  ( $1 \leq i \leq 23$ ) we have

$$\Lambda_{13}^n \approx \Gamma_{13}^n, \quad \Lambda_{14}^n \approx \Gamma_{14}^n, \quad \Lambda_{15}^n = \Gamma_{15}^n, \quad \Lambda_{16}^n = \Gamma_{16}^n,$$

$$\Lambda_{17}^n = \Gamma_{17}^n, \quad \Lambda_{18}^n = \Gamma_{18}^n, \quad \Lambda_{19}^n = \Gamma_{19}^n \quad (19 \leq i \leq 22),$$

$$\Lambda_{18}^f = \langle \Gamma_{17}^n, \chi_{19} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}, \quad \Lambda_{19}^d = \langle \Lambda_{18}^n, \chi_{21} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

$$\Lambda_{20}^c = \langle \Gamma_{19}^n, \chi_{21} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

With the embedding of  $\Gamma_{18}^n$  into  $\Gamma_{20}^n$  given here  $\Lambda_{19}^c$  is not an intermediate lattice. To obtain the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{19}^c$  we must add

$$(000000000000-1-100-13)$$
 to the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{18}^n$ . Finally, to get from  $\Lambda_{19}^c$  to  $\Lambda_{20}^b$  one has to add  $(000000010-1-100-1-10-113)$  to the Gram matrix of  $\Lambda_{19}^c$ . The resulting Gram matrix is  $Q_{20}^b$ . A matrix  $T_{20} \in GL(20, \mathbb{Z})$  with  $T_{20}^t Q_{20}^b T_{20} = Q_{20}^n$  is given below ( $Q_{20}^n = \langle \underline{g}_i, \underline{g}_j \rangle_{1 \leq i, j \leq 20}$ ). Hence, the embedding number of  $\Lambda_{18}^n$  into  $\Lambda_{20}^b$  is at least two.

The matrices for the various basis transformations are

$T_{19}$ ,  $T_{20}$ , and  $T_{23}$  satisfying

$$(\underline{e}_1, \dots, \underline{e}_{19}) T_{19} = (\underline{f}_1, \dots, \underline{f}_{19}),$$

$$T_{20}^T Q_{20}^i T_{20} = Q_{20}^{i'}$$

$$(\underline{e}_1, \dots, \underline{e}_{23}) T_{23} = (\underline{g}_1, \dots, \underline{g}_{23}).$$

$$T_{19} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 & -9 & 6 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 8 & 7 & -3 & 5 & 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 18 & -12 & -5 & -10 & 8 & -17 & -15 & 6 & -10 & 1 & 7 & 4 & -4 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 30 & -20 & -9 & -16 & 14 & -29 & -26 & 9 & -17 & 1 & 11 & 6 & -7 & -6 & 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 27 & -18 & -8 & -14 & 13 & -26 & -24 & 8 & -16 & 0 & 11 & 6 & -6 & -5 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 13 & -9 & -4 & -7 & 7 & -13 & -12 & 4 & -8 & 0 & 5 & 3 & -3 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 22 & -14 & -6 & -11 & 10 & -21 & -19 & 7 & -13 & 0 & 9 & 5 & -5 & -4 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 11 & -7 & -3 & -5 & 5 & -11 & -10 & 4 & -7 & 0 & 5 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 8 & -5 & -2 & -4 & 4 & -8 & -7 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 8 & -5 & -3 & -4 & 4 & -7 & -7 & 2 & -5 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & -4 & -1 & -3 & 3 & -6 & -6 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 2 & -4 & -3 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{20} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 11 & 0 & 4 & -10 & -11 & -3 & 2 & -2 & -2 & -4 & -2 & -6 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -17 & 0 & -6 & 15 & 18 & 4 & -4 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 4 & 2 & -1 & -5 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & -25 & 0 & -9 & 22 & 26 & 6 & -7 & 6 & 7 & 9 & 6 & 13 & 6 & 2 & -1 & -8 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ -3 & -19 & 0 & -7 & 17 & 19 & 5 & -6 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 10 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -6 & -2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -9 & 0 & -3 & 8 & 9 & 2 & -3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -12 & 0 & -4 & 10 & 12 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -6 & 0 & -2 & 5 & 6 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -8 & 0 & -3 & 7 & 8 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -6 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 6 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



In Table 3 we list invariants of the lattices described above :

Column 1 : Name of the lattice.  
 Column 2 : The discriminant, factored into the elementary divisors of the Gram matrix.  
 Column 3 :  $|M| = |\tau(\underline{a}_1)| \tau(\underline{a}_1, 0) + \dots + |\tau(\underline{a}_r)| \tau(\underline{a}_r, 0)$   
 (According to (3.1), (3.2) we assume that the set  $M$  of shortest vectors is partitioned into equivalence classes  $\tau(\underline{a}_i) (1 \leq i \leq r)$  . For each type the subscript  $\tau(\underline{a}_i, 0)$  is the number of vectors of  $M$  orthogonal to the representative  $\underline{a}_i$  . For  $m=3$  this number uniquely determines the type of  $\underline{a}_i$  .)

Table 1

$\Lambda_1$	$3 = 3$	$2 = 2_0$
$\Lambda_2$	$8 = 8$	$4 = 4_0$
$\Lambda_3$	$16 = 4^2$	$8 = 8_0$
$\Lambda_4$	$32 = 2^2 \cdot 8$	$12 = 12_0$
$\Lambda_5$	$48 = 2^3 \cdot 6$	$20 = 20_0$
$\Lambda_6$	$64 = 2^4 \cdot 4$	$32 = 32_0$
$\Lambda_7$	$64 = 2^6$	$56 = 56_0$
$\Lambda_8$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$60 = 24_0 + 32_4 + 4_32$
$\Lambda_9$	$192 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 12$	$68 = 48_8 + 8_0 + 12_32$
$\Lambda_{10}^a$	$256 = 2^2 \cdot 4^3$	$80 = 48_16 + 8_0 + 24_32$
$\Lambda_{10}^b$	$256 = 4^2 \cdot 16$	$80 = 24_16 + 32_{12} + 24_{36}$
$\Lambda_{11}^a$	$256 = 4^4$	$104 = 24_32 + 32_{24} + 48_{40}$
$\Lambda_{11}^b$	$256 = 2^4 \cdot 4^2$	$104 = 96_{32} + 8_0$
$\Lambda_{12}$	$256 = 2^2 \cdot 4^3$	$136 = 96_48 + 8_0 + 32_56$
$\Lambda_{13}^a$	$256 = 4^4$	$168 = 104_64 + 64_72$
$\Lambda_{13}^b$	$256 = 2^4 \cdot 4^2$	$176 = 128_72 + 48_64$
$\Lambda_{14}^a$	$256 = 4^2 \cdot 16$	$200 = 96_88 + 72_80 + 32_96$
$\Lambda_{14}^b$	$256 = 2^2 \cdot 4^3$	$208 = 32_80 + 128_88 + 48_96$
$\Lambda_{14}^c$	$256 = 4^4$	$200 = 96_80 + 8_0 + 96_88$
$\Lambda_{14}^d$	$256 = 4^4$	$208 = 192_88 + 16_104$
$\Lambda_{14}^e$	$256 = 2^6 \cdot 4$	$224 = 224_96$
$\Lambda_{15}^a$	$192 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 12$	$272 = 144_128 + 128_120$
$\Lambda_{15}^b$	$192 = 4^2 \cdot 12$	$264 = 64_{112} + 40_{128} + 96_{120} + 64_{124}$

Table 1 (continued)

$\Lambda_{15}^c$	$256 = 4^2 \cdot 16$	$240 = 64 \cdot 12 + 128 \cdot 104 + 16 \cdot 120 + 32 \cdot 124$
$\Lambda_{15}^d$	$256 = 4^4$	$248 = 64 \cdot 104 + 160 \cdot 112 + 16 \cdot 136 + 8 \cdot 128$
$\Lambda_{15}^e$	$256 = 2^4 \cdot 4^2$	$256 = 64 \cdot 128 + 192 \cdot 112$
$\Lambda_{15}^f$	$256 = 2^8$	$280 = 280 \cdot 210$
$\Lambda_{16}^a$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$380 = 60 \cdot 192 + 320 \cdot 180$
$\Lambda_{16}^b$	$128 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8$	$368 = 128 \cdot 168 + 48 \cdot 192 + 192 \cdot 176$
$\Lambda_{16}^c$	$192 = 4^2 \cdot 12$	$312 = 32 \cdot 136 + 128 \cdot 144 + 40 \cdot 160 + 16 \cdot 168 + 32 \cdot 152 + 64 \cdot 156$
$\Lambda_{16}^d$	$192 = 8 \cdot 24$	$304 = 192 \cdot 144 + 16 \cdot 152 + 96 \cdot 156$
$\Lambda_{16}^e$	$192 = 2^4 \cdot 12$	$320 = 128 \cdot 144 + 192 \cdot 160$
$\Lambda_{16}^f$	$256 = 2^6 \cdot 4$	$312 = 224 \cdot 144 + 56 \cdot 160 + 32 \cdot 164$
$\Lambda_{17}^a$	$64 = 2^4 \cdot 4$	$576 = 512 \cdot 280 + 64 \cdot 320$
$\Lambda_{17}^b$	$128 = 4^2 \cdot 8$	$416 = 64 \cdot 192 + 128 \cdot 200 + 64 \cdot 224 + 32 \cdot 232 + 128 \cdot 208$
$\Lambda_{17}^c$	$128 = 2 \cdot 8^2$	$400 = 208 \cdot 200 + 192 \cdot 208$
$\Lambda_{17}^d$	$128 = 4 \cdot 32$	$408 = 160 \cdot 200 + 72 \cdot 208 + 48 \cdot 216 + 128 \cdot 212$
$\Lambda_{17}^e$	$128 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8$	$428 = 128 \cdot 204 + 48 \cdot 236 + 48 \cdot 224 + 192 \cdot 212 + 12 \cdot 240$
$\Lambda_{17}^f$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$416 = 128 \cdot 192 + 96 \cdot 224 + 192 \cdot 208$
$\Lambda_{17}^g$	$128 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8$	$416 = 128 \cdot 192 + 96 \cdot 224 + 192 \cdot 208$
$\Lambda_{17}^h$	$192 = 2^5 \cdot 6$	$376 = 144 \cdot 192 + 8 \cdot 224 + 128 \cdot 176 + 96 \cdot 200$
$\Lambda_{18}^a$	$48 = 2^3 \cdot 6$	$704 = 192 \cdot 384 + 512 \cdot 360$
$\Lambda_{18}^b$	$64 = 2^2 \cdot 4^2$	$640 = 512 \cdot 320 + 128 \cdot 368$
$\Lambda_{18}^c$	$64 = 8^2$	$608 = 384 \cdot 320 + 128 \cdot 312 + 96 \cdot 328$
$\Lambda_{18}^d$	$64 = 2^2 \cdot 4^2$	$608 = 576 \cdot 320 + 32 \cdot 288$
$\Lambda_{18}^e$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$484 = 128 \cdot 236 + 96 \cdot 264 + 48 \cdot 256 + 8 \cdot 320 + 192 \cdot 252 + 12 \cdot 288$
$\Lambda_{18}^f$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$472 = 192 \cdot 240 + 32 \cdot 272 + 216 \cdot 256 + 32 \cdot 224$

Table 1 (continued)

$\Lambda_{19}^a$	$32 = 2^2 \cdot 8$	$896 = 384 \cdot 496 + 512 \cdot 480$
$\Lambda_{19}^b$	$64 = 2^2 \cdot 4^2$	$680 = 24 \cdot 384 + 48 \cdot 416 + 576 \cdot 368 + 32 \cdot 336$
$\Lambda_{19}^c$	$64 = 2^2 \cdot 4^2$	$712 = 192 \cdot 416 + 8 \cdot 512 + 512 \cdot 368$
$\Lambda_{19}^d$	$64 = 2^2 \cdot 4^2$	$664 = 512 \cdot 368 + 144 \cdot 352 + 8 \cdot 320$
$\Lambda_{20}^a$	$16 = 4^2$	$1280 = 1280 \cdot 720$
$\Lambda_{20}^b$	$32 = 2^2 \cdot 8$	$972 = 64 \cdot 608 + 512 \cdot 532 + 384 \cdot 548 + 12 \cdot 640$
$\Lambda_{20}^c$	$32 = 2^2 \cdot 8$	$936 = 24 \cdot 512 + 48 \cdot 544 + 576 \cdot 528 + 32 \cdot 496 + 256 \cdot 536$
$\Lambda_{21}^a$	$8 = 8$	$1792 = 1792 \cdot 1040$
$\Lambda_{21}^b$	$12 = 2 \cdot 6$	$1492 = 960 \cdot 872 + 512 \cdot 860 + 20 \cdot 896$
$\Lambda_{22}^a$	$3 = 3$	$2816 = 2816 \cdot 1680$
$\Lambda_{22}^b$	$4 = 4$	$2464 = 2464 \cdot 1472$
$\Lambda_{23}$	$1$	$4600 = 4600 \cdot 2816$

Table 2

Table 2 contains information on the automorphism group of the lattices  $\Lambda_i$  up to dimension  $i = 18$ .

Column 1: Name of the lattice.

Column 2: Order of the automorphism group.

Column 3: Length of the orbits on the vectors of minimum length. (If the automorphism group is not transitive on the vectors of the same type, the corresponding orbit lengths are the put together in parentheses.)

Column 4: If the automorphism group is not solvable, the non abelian composition factors are given in parentheses.

$\Lambda_i$	2	2 = 2	
$\Lambda_2$	$2^2$	4 = 4	
$\Lambda_3$	$2^4_3$	8 = 8	
$\Lambda_4$	$2^5_3$	12 = 12	
$\Lambda_5$	$2^5_3 2^5$	20 = 20	( $A_6$ )
$\Lambda_6$	$2^9_3 2^5$	32 = 32	( $A_6$ )
$\Lambda_7$	$2^{10}_3 4_5 \cdot 7$	56 = 56	( $Sp_6(2)$ )
$\Lambda_8$	$2^{11}_3 2^5$	60 = $24+32+4$	( $A_6$ )
$\Lambda_9$	$2^{11}_3 2^2$	68 = $48+8+12$	
$\Lambda_{10}^a$	$2^{13}_3 2$	80 = $48+8+24$	
$\Lambda_{10}^b$	$2^{11}_3$	80 = $24+32+24$	
$\Lambda_{11}^a$	$2^{13}_3$	104 = $24+32+48$	
$\Lambda_{11}^b$	$2^{17}_3 3$	104 = 96+8	
$\Lambda_{12}$	$2^{16}_3$	136 = $96+8+32$	
$\Lambda_{13}^a$	$2^{17}_3$	168 = $(96+8)+64$	
$\Lambda_{13}^b$	$2^{19}_3$	176 = $128+48$	
$\Lambda_{14}^a$	$2^{11}$	200 = $96+(64+8)+32$	
$\Lambda_{14}^b$	$2^{14}$	208 = $32+128+(32+16)$	
$\Lambda_{14}^c$	$2^{15}_3$	200 = $(32+64)+8+96$	
$\Lambda_{14}^d$	$2^{15}_3 2$	208 = $192+16$	
$\Lambda_{14}^e$	$2^{20}_3 \cdot 7$	224 = 224	( $PSL_3(2)$ )
$\Lambda_{15}^a$	$2^{14}_3$	272 = $(48+96)+128$	
$\Lambda_{15}^b$	$2^{11}_3$	264 = $(32+32)+(32+8)+96+64$	







In Table 3 we list invariants of the lattices described above :

Column 1 : Name of the lattice.

Column 2 : The discriminant, factored into the elementary divisors of the Gram matrix.

Column 3 :  $|M| = |T(\underline{a}_1)| \cdot \dots \cdot |T(\underline{a}_r)| \cdot t(\underline{a}_r, 0)$

(According to (3.1), (3.2) we assume that the set  $M$  of shortest vectors is partitioned into equivalence classes  $T(\underline{a}_i)$  ( $1 \leq i \leq r$ ). For each type the subscript  $t(\underline{a}_i, 0)$  is the number of vectors of  $M$  orthogonal to the representative  $\underline{a}_i$ . For  $m=3$  this number uniquely determines the type of  $\underline{a}_i$ .)

Table 3

$K_6$	$96 = 2^2 \cdot 24$	$24 = 12_0 + 8_4 + 4_8$
$K_7$	$144 = 12^2$	$32 = 8_0 + 24_8$
$K_8$	$216 = 3^2 \cdot 24$	$40 = 4_0 + 12_8 + 24_{12}$
$\tilde{K}_8$	$192 = 4^2 \cdot 12$	$44 = 8_0 + 12_{16} + 24_8$
$K_9$	$243 = 3^3 \cdot 9$	$56 = 54_{16} + 2_0$
$K_{10}$	$243 = 3^5$	$80 = 80_{24}$
$K_{11}$	$324 = 3^3 \cdot 12$	$92 = 60_{32} + 20_{24} + 12_{40}$
$K_{12}^a$	$324 = 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 18$	$116 = 60_{48} + 54_{40} + 2_{24}$
$K_{12}^b$	$324 = 3^2 \cdot 6^2$	$116 = 60_{48} + 20_{24} + 36_{40}$
$K_{13}^a$	$288 = 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 24$	$152 = 120_{64} + 24_{56} + 8_{48}$
$K_{13}^b$	$324 = 3^2 \cdot 36$	$144 = 36_{60} + 48_{64} + 18_{72} + 2_{28} + 24_{56} + 12_{52} + 4_{68}$
$K_{14}^a$	$192 = 2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 12$	$224 = 224_{96}$
$K_{14}^b$	$243 = 3^3 \cdot 9$	$200 = 162_{84} + 36_{96} + 2_{36}$
$K_{15}^a$	$128 = 2^4 \cdot 8$	$320 = 320_{144}$
$K_{15}^b$	$216 = 3^2 \cdot 24$	$248 = 144_{112} + 84_{120} + 18_{104} + 2_{72}$
$K_{16}^a$	$64 = 2^6$	$512 = 512_{240}$
$K_{16}^b$	$144 = 12^2$	$344 = 264_{168} + 72_{160} + 8_{144}$
$K_{17}$	$96 = 2^2 \cdot 24$	$464 = 144_{240} + 288_{32} + 32_{216}$

Table 4

		$2^6_3$	$24 = 12+8+4$	
K6		$2^7_3$	$32 = 8+24$	
K7		$2^6_3$	$40 = 4+12+24$	
K8		$2^8_3$	$44 = 2^4_8+6+8+0$	
K8		$2^5_3^4$	$56 = 54+2$	
K9		$2^7_3^4$	$80 = 80$	$(PSU_4(2))$
K10		$2^6_3^2$	$92 = 60+20+12$	$(A_6)$
K11		$2^5_3^3$	$116 = (24+36)+54+2$	
K12 <sup>a</sup>		$2^7_3^3$	$116 = 60+20+36$	$(A_6)$
K12 <sup>b</sup>		$2^8_3$	$152 = (96+24)+24+8$	
K13 <sup>a</sup>		$2^6_3^2$	$144 = 36+(24+24)+18+2+24+12+4$	
K13 <sup>b</sup>		$2^{12}_3^2$	$224 = (128+96)$	
K14 <sup>a</sup>		$2^6_3^5$	$200 = 162+36+2$	
K14 <sup>b</sup>		$2^{14}_3^2$	$320 = 320$	$(A_6)$
K15 <sup>a</sup>		$2^7_3^2$	$248 = (72+72)+(72+12)+18+2$	
K15 <sup>b</sup>		$2^{18}_3^4$	$512 = 512_{240}$	$(SP_6(2))$
K16 <sup>a</sup>		$2^{10}_3^2$	$344 = (192+48+24)+72+8$	
K16 <sup>b</sup>		$2^{11}_3^2$	$464 = 144+288+32$	
K17				

Table 4 contains information on the automorphism group of the lattices  $\Lambda_i$  up to dimension  $i = 18$ .

Column 1: Name of the lattice.

Column 2: Order of the automorphism group.

Column 3: Length of the orbits on the vectors of minimum length. (If the automorphism group is not transitive on the vectors of the same type, the corresponding orbit lengths are the put together in parentheses.)

Column 4: If the automorphism group is not solvable, the non abelian composition factors are given in parentheses.