

Welcome to CBPF Python Summer Camp 2018





“the plan”

- * work in small groups on projects
- * “mão na massa”
- * no lectures only discussions!
- * presentation of results in last week



motivation

- * develop expertise in scientific computation
- * connect people with different backgrounds
- * increase discussions & collaborations
- * bridge gap between academia and “outside world”

outline

monday

10:00	Welcome	
	Other Institutes	10:00 - 10:20
	Project Overview 1	
	Other Institutes	10:20 - 10:50
11:00	Project Overview 2	
	Other Institutes	10:50 - 11:20
	Project Overview 3	
	Other Institutes	11:20 - 11:50
12:00	Lunch Break	
13:00		
	Other Institutes	11:50 - 14:00
14:00	Project Overview 4	
	Other Institutes	14:00 - 14:30
	Project Overview 5	
	Other Institutes	14:30 - 15:00
15:00	Project Discussion	
	Other Institutes	15:00 - 16:00
16:00	Python Installation Helpline	
	Other Institutes	16:00 - 17:00
17:00	Welcome Reception	
18:00		
19:00	Other Institutes	17:00 - 19:30

tuesday

10:00	An Introduction into Jupyter Notebooks	
	Other Institutes	10:00 - 11:00
11:30	Projects Q&A	
	Other Institutes	11:30 - 12:00
12:00	Lunch Break	
13:00		
	Other Institutes	12:00 - 14:00
14:00	Project Work	
15:00		

wednesday/thursday/friday

Project Work

second week:
t.b.a. during the week



projects

- * condensed matter
- * machine learning
- * particle physics

project details

condensed matter:

project 1: topological insulators

project 2: dynamical systems

machine-learning:

project 3: from KNN to neural networks

particle physics:

project 4: Z^0 cross-section measurement

project 5: top-quark cross-section measurement



“project 1”

topological insulators

from symmetry to topology



symmetry group p4



symmetry group p31m



genus = 0

genus = 1

symmetry principle to organize matter:

“what symmetry-operations leave system invariant?” (group theory)

topological ideas to organize matter:

“what stays the same when system is deformed?” (topology)

topology = mathematical study of shapes (spaces)

rules of the game: properties that are **preserved under continuous deformations** including stretching and bending, but **not tearing or gluing**

topological equivalence

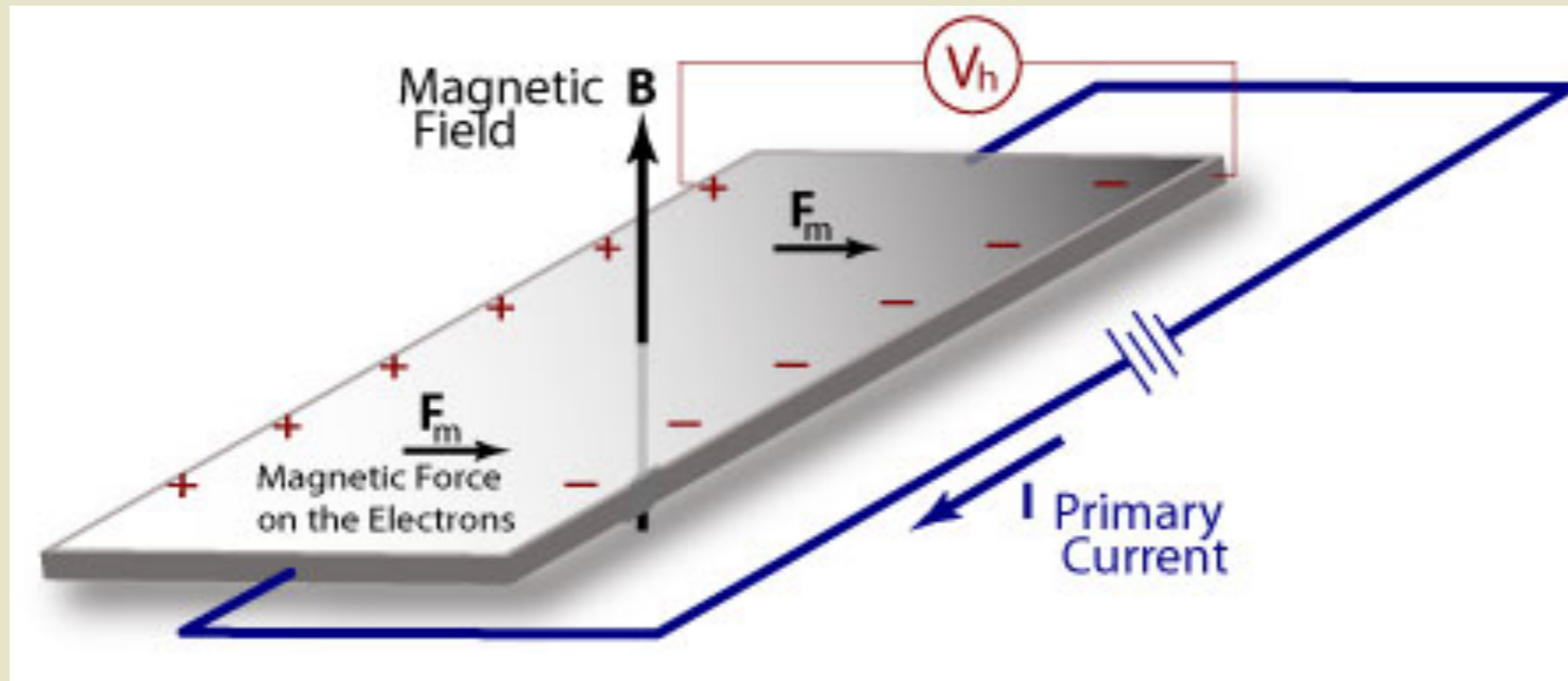


topological equivalent insulators/superconductors $\hat{H} \simeq \hat{H} + \delta\hat{H}$

rules of the game: **continuous deformations** of Hamiltonian that preserve property of Hamiltonian (here: **system remains gap for excitations!**)

history: quantum-hall effect

two-dimensional electron-gas in a **strong** (perpendicular) **magnetic field**

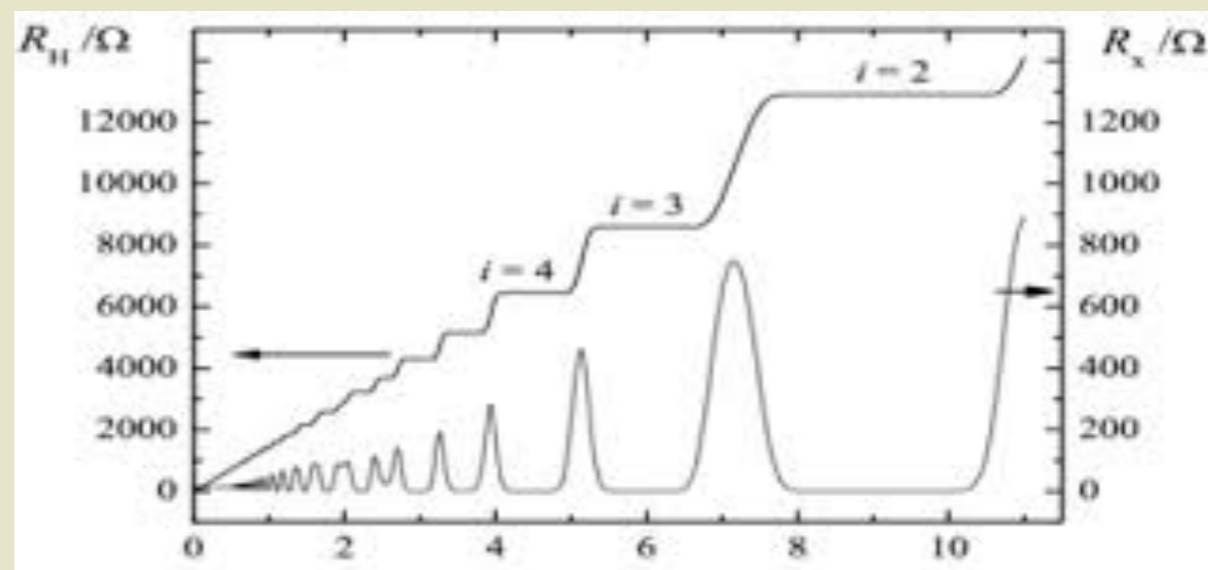
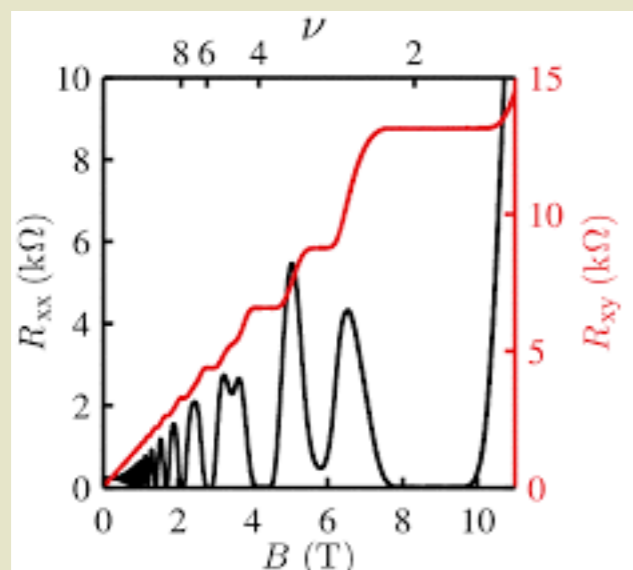


longitudinal resistance

$$R_{xx}$$

perpendicular (Hall-) resistance

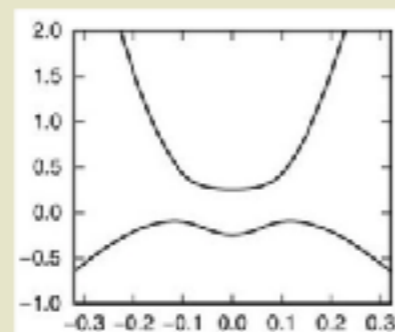
$$R_{xy}$$



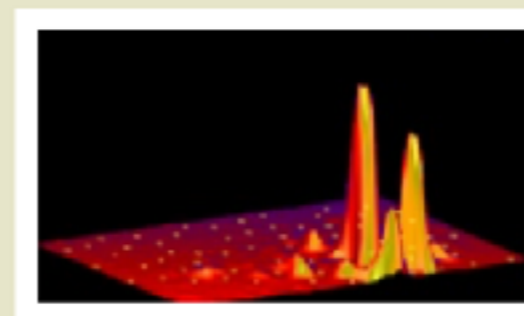
the “topological insulator revolution”

AZ	Symmetry			d								
	Θ	Ξ	Π	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	0	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	
AIII	0	0	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	
AI	1	0	0	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	
BDI	1	1	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	
D	0	1	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	
DIII	-1	1	1	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	
AII	-1	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	
CH	-1	-1	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	
C	0	-1	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	
CI	1	-1	1	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	

clean systems (band insulators)

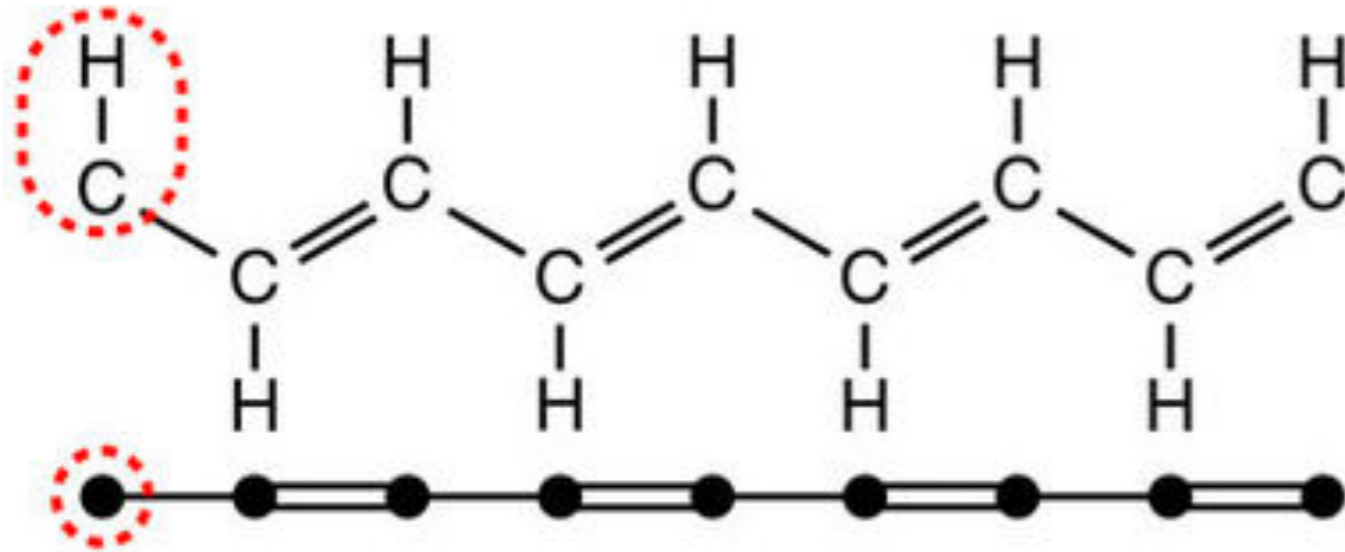


disordered systems (Anderson insulators)



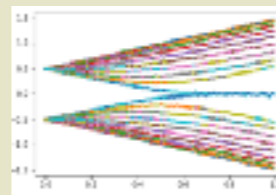
project-outline:

coupled polymer-chains

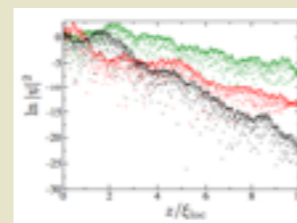


Symmetry	d										
	Θ	Ξ	Π	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AZ	0	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}
AIII	0	0	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}	0
AI	1	0	0	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}
BDI	1	1	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2
D	0	1	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2
DIII	-1	1	1	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0
AI	-1	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	\mathbb{Z}
CH	-1	-1	1	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0
C	0	-1	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0	0
CI	1	-1	1	0	0	\mathbb{Z}	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	0

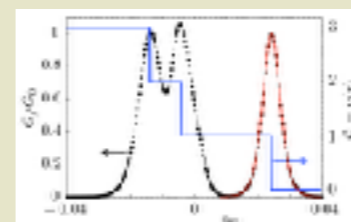
-clean system: band-insulator



-disordered system: Anderson insulators



-“class AIII topological-Anderson insulator”

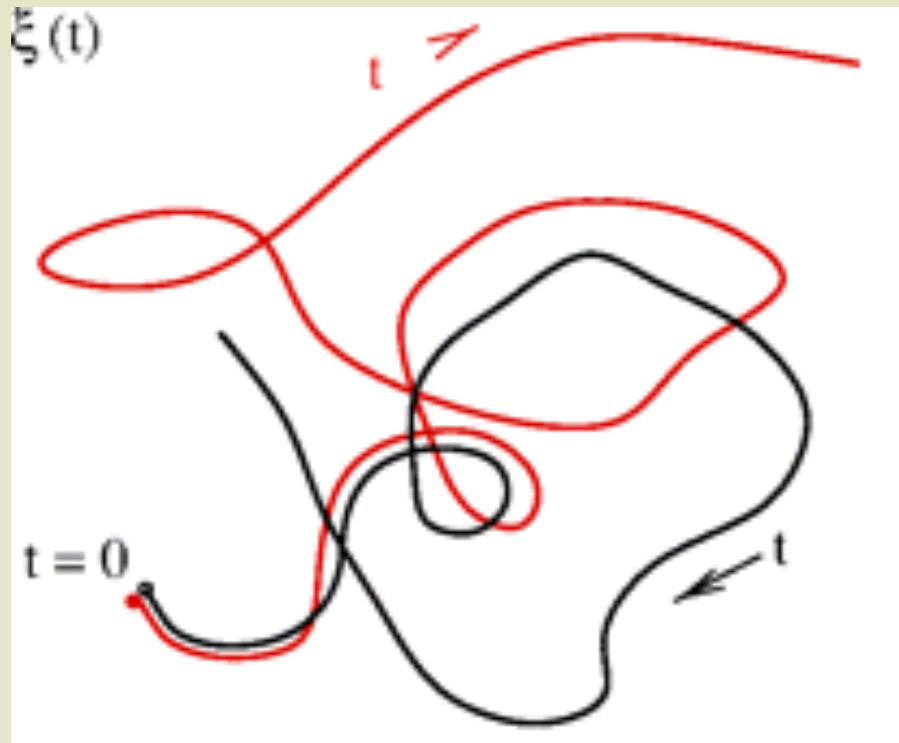


An aerial photograph of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, taken at dusk. The city's lights are visible against the darkening sky, with prominent mountains in the background. Several cable cars are seen in the foreground, their cables stretching across the frame. The overall scene is a mix of urban development and natural landscape.

“project 2”

dynamical systems

classical chaos



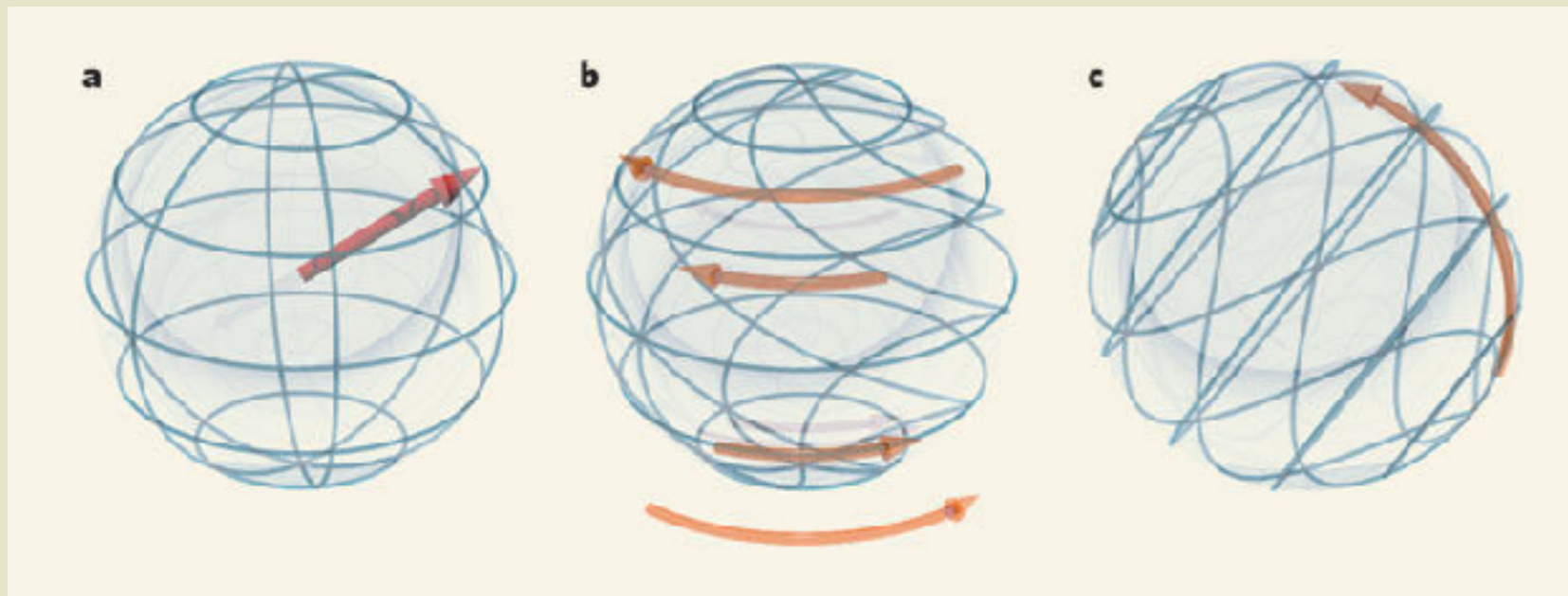
“butterfly effect”
(exponential sensitivity to initial conditions)



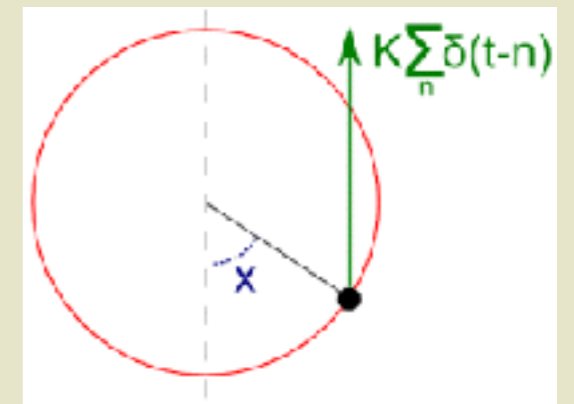
“ergodicity”

two periodically kicked systems

A. kicked top



B. kicked rotor

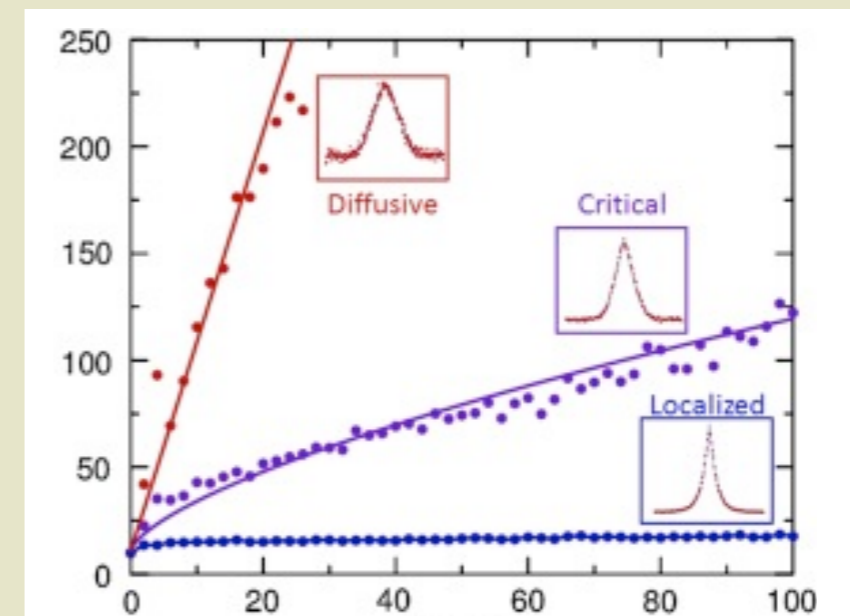
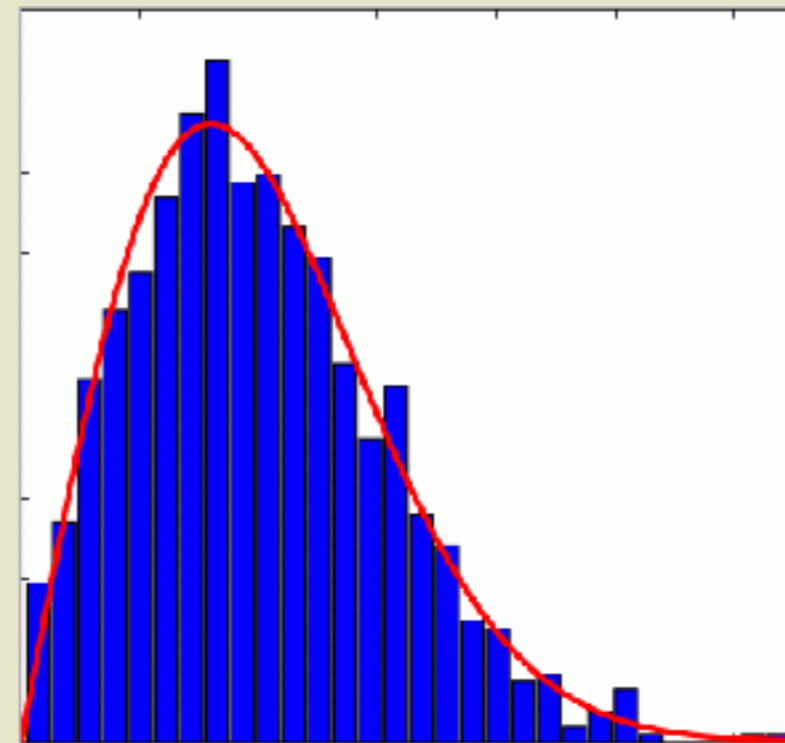


$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - n)$$

- * both show classical regular and chaotic dynamics
- * explore their quantum dynamics...

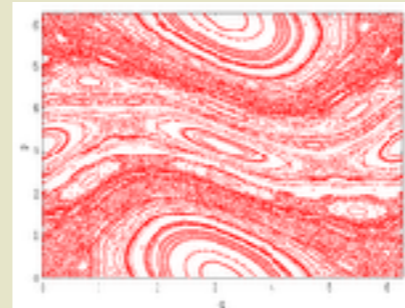
quantum signatures

- * spectral properties
- * random matrices
- * dynamical localization

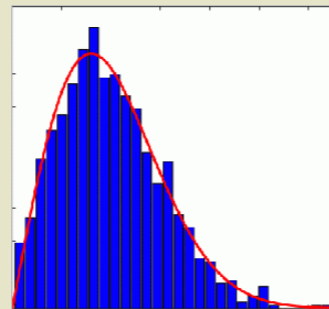


project outline

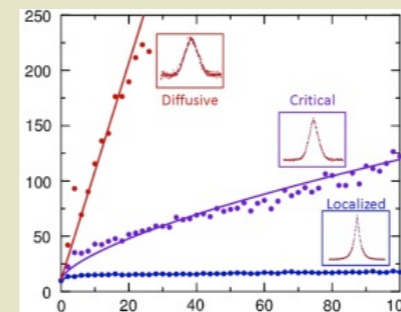
-**classical dynamics** in phase space



-**random matrices**



-**spectral statistics** and **quantum diffusion**

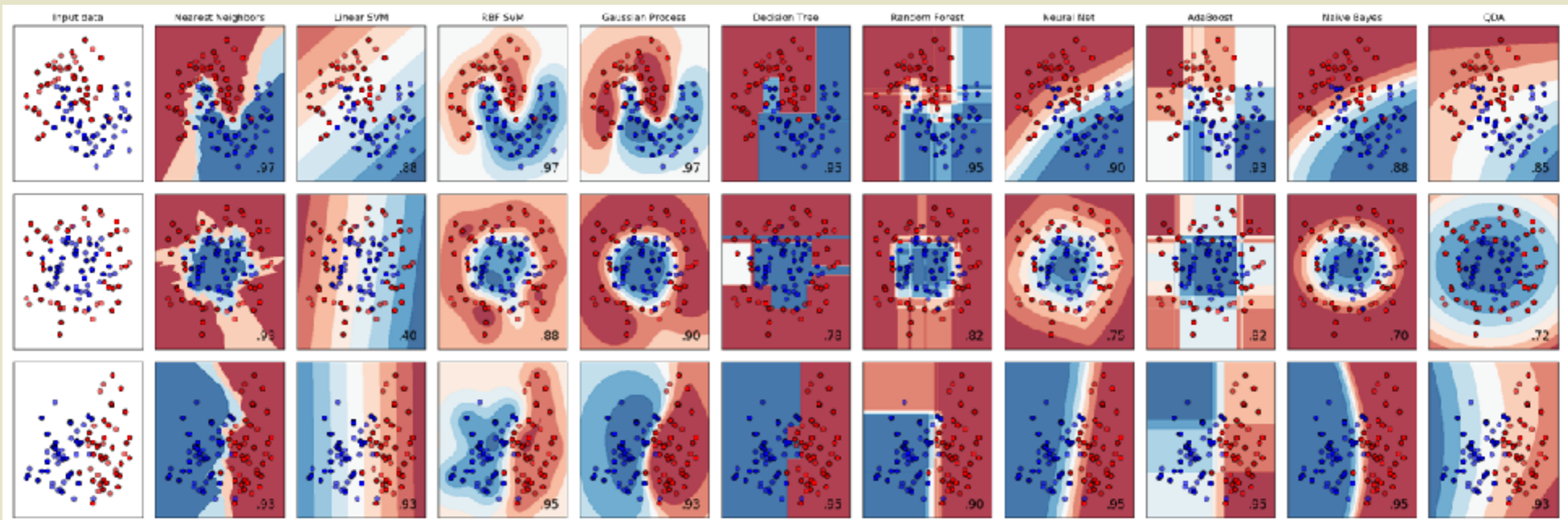




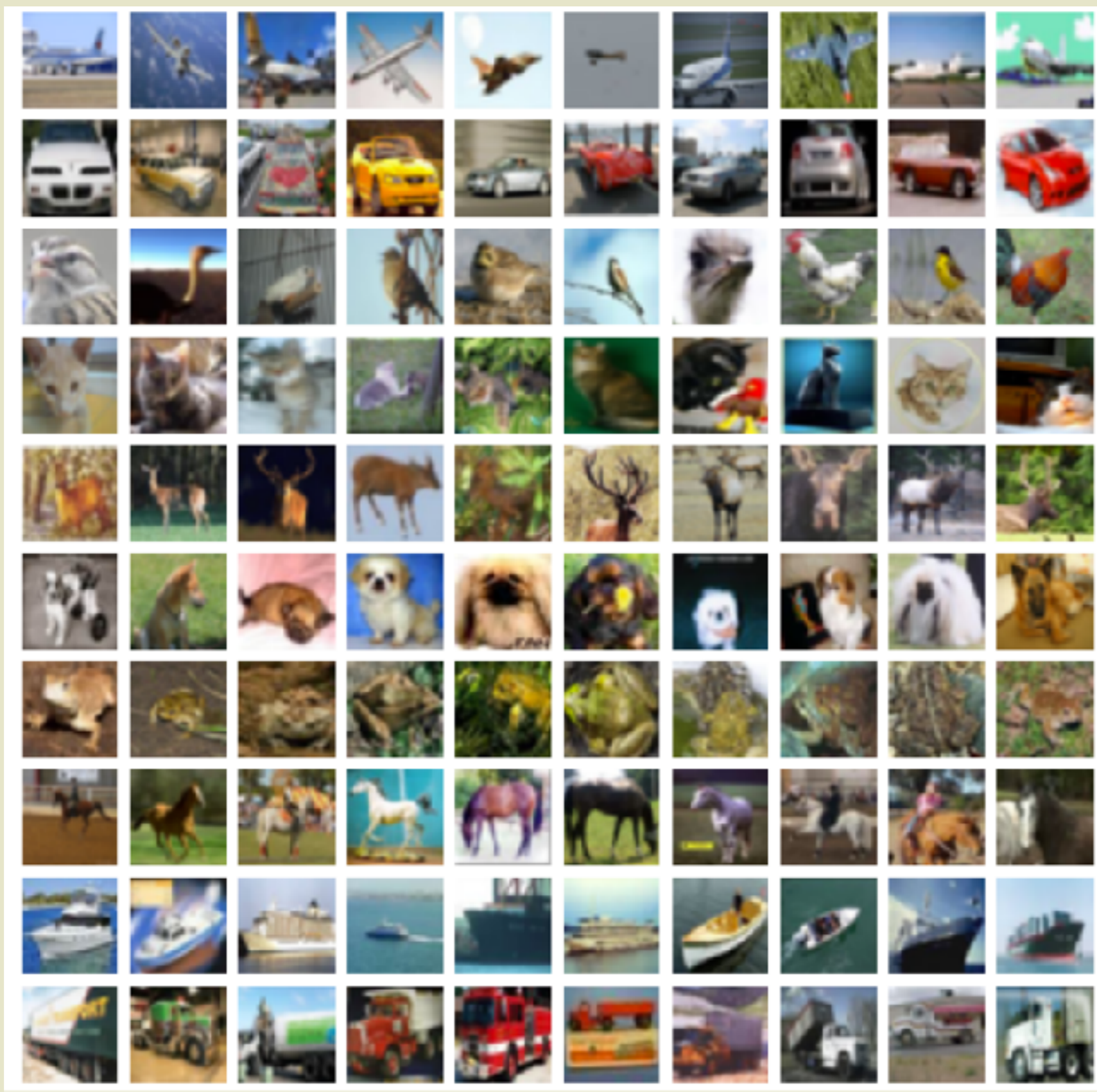
“project 3”

machine-learning

Learning From Data



"In God we trust. All others bring data."
W. Edwards Deming (1900–1993)



If I asked you what a tree is...

tree

/trē/ 

noun

1. a woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or trunk growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches at some distance from the ground.
2. a wooden structure or part of a structure.

verb

1. **NORTH AMERICAN**
force (a hunted animal) to take refuge in a tree.
2. (of an area) planted with trees.
"sparsely treed grasslands"

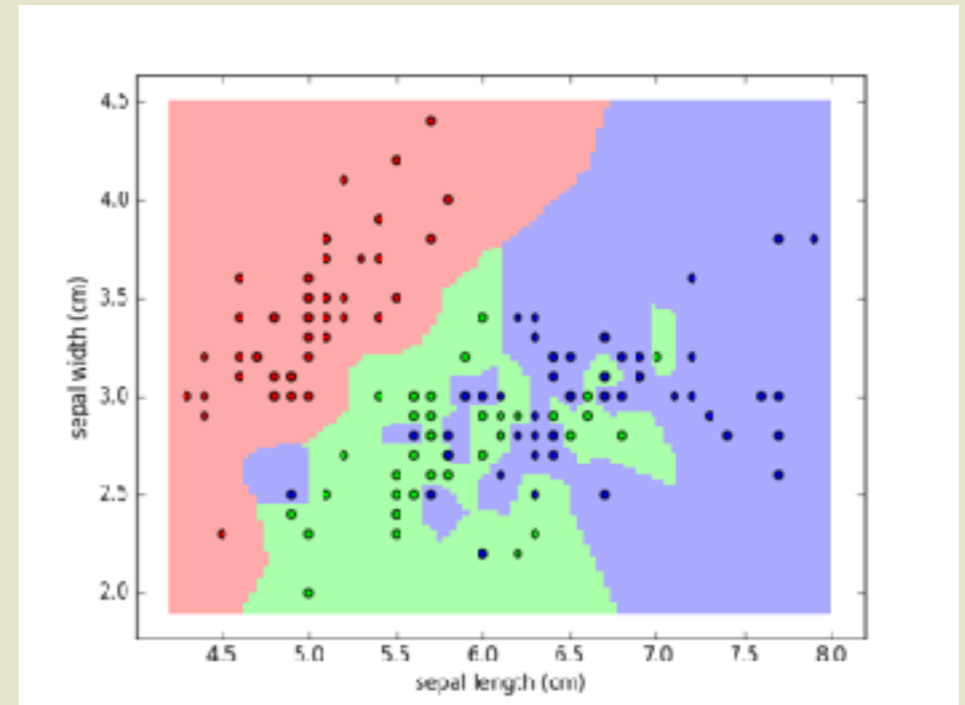
...wouldn't it be much easier



to simply show me some?

So here are the proposed projects!

1. Classify the Iris dataset with the KNN and PLA algorithms (easy)



2. Use Gradient Descent with Logistic Regression or SVMs to tackle the MNIST (medium)

3. Train a Deep Neural Net with Backpropagation to recognize cats in images (hard)





“projects 4/5”

particles: after lunch...