

華中科技大字数学中心 Center for Mathematical Sciences

Newsletter, Winter 2024

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华中科技大学数学中心简介

在建设世界一流大学的征程中,数学学科的作用异常重要。华中科技大学高瞻远瞩,于2013年成立数学中心。华中科技大学数学中心一方面倡导数学不同分支之间的相互交叉,激发新的合作研究,催生新的研究领域和研究群体。另一方面引领数学与工科、理科,医科及其它学科之间的合作研究,实现交叉创新、合作共赢。

作为我校国际交流与合作的平台,数学中心大力推动与发展"跨学科应用数学"合作研究。我们的跨学科合作研究领域包括数学与地球科学(物理海洋学和气候动力学)的交叉研究,以及数学与生命科学(计算和定量生物学)的交叉研究。

华中科技大学数学中心积极开展前瞻性研究,立足华中、辐射全国、影响海外。数学中心将国际先进的人才培养模式和研究机构运行机制有机融入到我国建设一流大学与一流学科的伟大事业之中,努力成为培养和聚集一流人才的平台,国际交流与合作的平台,科教运行机制以及人事体制改革试点的平台。

数学中心成员包括院士,国家特聘专家,外专千人计划专家,长江学者,青年学术英才,楚天学者,洪堡学者和华中学者。还有一批海内外知名访问学者,博士后,博士生,以及来自多个国家的留学生。数学中心设有李国平讲座教授,东湖讲座教授,东湖数学论坛,和郭友中数理科学讲座。

希望重要的数学发现萌芽于此, 希望新的研究领域和研究群体产生于此,

希望著名数学家和科学家在此留下足迹,

希望科技界更深刻地感受到数学的作用:

数学强,则科技强;科技强,则国家强!



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News 新闻

Steklov Institute - 90! 斯特克洛夫数学研究所 90 周年

斯特克洛夫数学研究所,作为俄罗斯乃至全球数学界的重要基石,其历史可追溯至 20 世纪初。从 1919 年 V.A. Steklov 组织数学研讨班开始,到 1921 年物理数学研究所的成立,再到 1934 年独立成为数学研究所,每一步都凝聚着无数数学家的心血与智慧。在苏联时期,该研究所更是成为了培养数学精英、推动数学发展的核心力量。

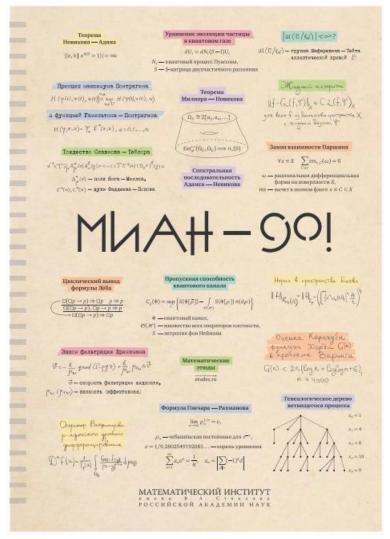
研究所的发展历程中,不乏里程碑式的事件。例如,1940年列宁格勒分部的成立,为苏联西部的数学研究注入了新的活力;1948年,基于数学研究所的多个部门,精密机械与计算机设备研究所应运而生,为苏联的科技进步提供了坚实的数学支撑。此外,斯特克洛夫数学研究所还积极参与了西伯利亚分院的创建,推动了俄罗斯远东地区的数学与科学研究。

在人才培养方面,斯特克洛夫数学研究所更是功绩卓著。它不仅是苏联及俄罗斯数学家的摇篮,更是孕育了众多国际知名的数学大师。这些数学家们不仅在理论研究中取得了举世瞩目的成就,还在应用数学、力学、物理学等多个领域发挥了重要作用。研究所强调理论与实践相结合,鼓励数学家们将研究成果转化为实际生产力,为社会进步贡献力量。

值得一提的是,斯特克洛夫数学研究所还积极与国际数学界保持交流与合作。它不仅是国际数学家大会的常客,还多次举办高水平的国际学术会议,吸引了来自世界各地的数学家前来交流切磋。这些活动不仅提升了研究所的国际影响力,也促进了全球数学研究的繁荣与发展。

如今,斯特克洛夫数学研究所已经走过了 90 年的风雨历程,但它依然保持着旺盛的生命力和创造力。在新的时代背景下,研究所继续发挥着引领数学研究、培养数学人才的重要作用。同时,它也面临着新的挑战和机遇,如量子技术、人工智能等新兴领域的快速发展对数学研究提出了新的要求。





The history of the Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences dates back to 28 April 1934, when by a decision of a general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR the Mathematics and Physics Divisions of the Physico-Mathematical Institute based in Leningrad were ultimately transformed into two independent institutes, the Steklov Mathematical Institute and the Lebedev Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The institutes moved to Moscow.

Prior to that the Physico-Mathematical Institute was founded in Petrograd in 1921, on the basis of the Mathematical Cabined organized by V. A. Steklov in 1919, the Physics Laboratory organized by B. B. Golitsyn in 1912, and the Permanent Central Seismology Commission formed in 1897. The directors of the Physico-Mathematical Institute were: Steklov in 1921–1926, A. F. Ioffe in 1926–1928, and A. N. Krylov in 1928–1932. Further details about the history of that institute can be found in the book *Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the Steklov Mathematical Institute: to the 75th anniversary of the Steklov Institute* (2009,



edited by V. V. Kozlov).

In 1940 the Leningrad Department of the Mathematical Institute was formed, which in 1995 became an autonomous institution under the name of the St. Petersburg Department of the V. A. Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, but which retained close links with the Steklov Mathematical Institute in Moscow, not limited to a correlation between their names.

In the same year of 1940, on the basis of the Department of Mechanics of the Mathematical Institute the Mechanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was formed. On the basis of the Department of Approximate Methods and the Experimental Laboratory of Computations of the Mathematical Institute and also departments of the Mechanical Engineering Institute of the Academy and the Power Engineering Institute, the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Equipment was organized in 1948 and then also the Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences (named after A. A. Dorodtitsyn in 2000). The Department of Applied Mathematics of the Steklov Institute was allocated in 1953 in the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences, and the core of its first employees consisted of staff members from the Steklov Institute (in 1966 that institute was named after M. V. Keldysh). In 1959 the Sverdlovsk Department of the Steklov Institute was organized, which in 1970 became the Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences (in 2012 it was named after N. N. Krasovskii). In 1957, at the suggestion of M. A. Lavrentyev and S. A. Khristianovich, who worked at the Steklov Institute at that time, the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was organized. Many prominent researchers from the Steklov Institute moved to Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk and developed their scientific schools on the basis of Novisibirsk State University and various Institutes in Akademgorodok, including the Institute of Mathematics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy (named after S. L. Sobolev in 1994), the Institute of Hydrodynamics of the Siberian Branch (named after Lavrentyev in 1980), and the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of of the Siberian Branch of the Academy (named after Khristianovich in 2005).

The archives of the Steklov Institute contain the report "Scientific activity and staff training in the V. A. Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR", made by academician I. M. Vonogradov, the director of the institute, at a meeting of the Praesidium of the Academy of Sciences on 26 May 1967. Here are a few quotes characterizing our institute from this report.

"Various fields of mathematics were intensively developing during the last years. It is important to note that the development of mathematics in the whole is decisive for the quality



of its applications and makes a significant impact on the development of other branches of science and technology. Mathematics continues its unceasing development, by finding new and novel areas for its application. Problems coming from practice result in new lines of research. It is necessary for the progress of science in our country that mathematics develops successfully further in various directions. In our country it must be on an advanced level. Divided groups of researchers at universities and research institutes will not be able to achieve these goals without a central research institute, which coordinates and guides the research work in mathematics carried out in different scientific centres. This institute must host a staff of prominent researchers concentrated on doing theoretical research work in mathematics. The Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is just such an institution. This is the largest centre of mathematics research in our country. Its departments carry out research in the most important topical areas of contemporary mathematics and its applications."

"A characteristic feature of the Mathematical Institute for more than 30 years of its existence is the small number of staff, which is in continual change."

"Despite its perpetually small staff, the Mathematical Institute has made a significant contribution to training highly-qualified mathematicians in our country. The role of the institute is particularly important in what concerns the mathematical education of talented youths living outside Moscow. About 80% of postgraduate students in the Steklov Institute are from the provinces, while the rest are from Moscow State University and other Moscow institutes of higher education. The number of postgraduate students at the Steklov Institute is varying between 40 to 70 persons. During the period of 1957–1961 111 students completed their postgraduate studies, 76 of which defended their Ph.D. theses. In 1962–1966 80 students completed their postgraduate studies and 53 of these prepared their theses."

"The most important and efficacious component of the work of the institute has always been training the specialists of the highest qualifications, Doctors of Science. The institute has always been successful in this. Many prominent scientists have completed their doctoral or advanced postgraduate studies at the institute." [Here we must note that in the post-Soviet times the number of postgraduate students at the institute has significantly been reduced for financial reasons.]

"Thus, the V. A. Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is the largest scientific and research centre in mathematics in our country. It hosts a relatively small, but very strong team of mathematicians, many of which are first-rate researchers with international recognition. The activities of the institute are concentrated on the following three main directions:



- 1. Development of fundamental theoretical lines of research in contemporary mathematics.
- 2. Assistance to the scientific centres in our country in their research in mathematics, selection of research areas, and coordination of research.
- Training specialists of the highest qualification in mathematics, particularly, Doctors of Science."

For its services to national science Steklov Mathematical Institute was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1967 and the Order of October Revolution in 1984. Of its staff, 15 researchers were given the Titles of the Hero of Socialist Labour, of whom M. V. Keldysh received it three times and N. N. Bogolyubov and I. M. Vinogradov got it twice. Yu. S. Osipov, the director of the institute in 1993–2004, when the new spacious building was erected, received the Title of the Hero of Labour of the Russian Federation. V. V. Kozlov, the director in 2004–2016, who revived the institute, is one of the few full holders of the Order for Services to the Fatherland. L. D. Faddeev, who was the head of the Leningrad/St. Petersburg Department of the Steklov Institute in 1976–2000 and organized the Euler International Mathematical Institute, was a honorary citizen of Saint Petersburg. The Lenin Prize was awarded to 32 researchers from the institute, the USSR State Prize to 83, and the State Prize of the Russian Federation to 10. Three scientists from the institute received the Prize of the President of the Russian Federation in Science and Innovation to Young Scientists.

Researchers from the Steklov Institute and the St. Petersburg Department of the Steklov Institute were repeatedly awarded prestigious international prizes. L. V. Kantorovich was awarded the Nobel Prize, S. P. Novikov and G. I. Perelman the Fields Prize, and V. I. Arnold and L. D. Faddeev the Shaw Prize. The Nevanlinna Prize of the International Mathematical Union was awarded to A. A. Razborov, and the Leelavati Prize of the IMU to N. N. Andreev. The Prize of the European Mathematical Society for young mathematicians went to A. I. Efimov, A. G. Kuznetsov, S. Yu. Nemirovski, and G. I. Perelman. In 1987–1990 L. D. Faddev was the president of the International Mathematical Union. More than 150 invited speakers at International Congresses of Mathematicians were from the institute: since the organization of the Physico-Mathematical Institute our researchers were speakers at all congresses but the one in 1950.

After the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the institute a cycle of five review volumes of the journal Trudy Matematicheskogo Instituta im. V.A. Stekloval were published, which contained ". . . surveys of results in some important areas and on some mathematical problems obtained at the Steklov Institute. The choice of topics, the form and style of the survey were left to the discretion of the departments and the authors of the surveys. Thus, there was no aim to



present an exhaustive description of all work done or all lines of research purused" (from the preface of E. F. Mishchenko, a deputy director of the institute at that time, to the first volume). Although a full description of the activities of the institute was not an objective, this cycle gives one a good idea of the results obtained at the institute. The following volumes were published: vol. 168 "Algebra, mathematical logic, number theory, topology" (1984); vol. 169 "Topology, ordinary differential equations, dynamical systems" (1985); vol. 175 "Theoretical and mathematical physics" (1986); vol. 176 "Mathematical physics and complex analysis" (1987); vol. 182 "Probability theory, theory of functions, mechanics" (1988).

The 90th anniversary of the Steklov Mathematical Institute was marked by two conferences. The conference in Moscow was held in 13–15 May 2024. Each of the 15 research departments of the institute and the Laboratory of Popularization and Promotion of Mathematics presented reviews of their work. Following the tradition, the choice of topics was at the discretion of the heads of departments and the speakers themselves. The speakers were D. O. Orlov (Department of Algebra), S. O. Gorchnskiy and D. V. Osipov (Department of Algebraic Geometry), V. M. Buchstaber (Department of Geometry and Topology), A. M. Zubkov (Department of Discrete Mathematics), L. V. Lokutsievskiy (Department of Differential Equations), E. M. Chirka and S. P. Suetin (Department of Complex Analysis), L. D. Beklemishev (Department of Mathematical Logic), I. V. Volovoch (Department of Mathematical Physics), S. V. Bolotin (Department of Mechanics), I. Ya. Aref'eva (Department of Theoretical Physics), A. S. Holevo and A. N. Shiryaev (Department of Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics), B. S. Kashin (Department of Function Theory), S. V. Konyagin and M. A. Korolev (Department of Number Theory). Reports on two newly organized departments were presented by their heads, A. N. Pechen (Department of Mathematical Methods for Quantum Technologies) and V. N. Temlyakov (Department of Mathematical Foundations of Artificial Intelligence). The projects of the Laboratory of Popularization and Promotion of Mathematics were reviewed by its head N. N. Andreev. The lectures contained interesting historical components and summaries of some results obtained at the departments. The videotapes of all talks and presentations to these talks, as well as a video of an evening of reflections on the Steklov Institute are available at the Math-Net.Ru portal (https://www.mathnet.ru/eng/conf2434).

The conference in St. Petersburg was held on 16–17 May, and the general idea behind the talks was similar. At the St. Petersburg Department of Steklov Mathematical Institute research teams are historically organized into laboratories, which were presented by I. A. Panin (Laboratory of Algebra and Number Theory), O. Ya. Viro (onine) and S. V. Ivanov (Laboratory



of Geometry and Topology), M. I. Belishev (Laboratory of Mathematical Problems of Geophysics); M. A. Semenov-Tian-Shanski (Laboratory of Mathematical Problems of Physics), V. I. Vasyunin (Laboratory of Mathematical Analysis), Yu. V. Matiyasevich (Laboratory of Mathematical Logic and Discrete Mathematics), A. I. Nazarov (Laboratory of Mathematical Physics), N. V. Smorodina (Laboratory of Applied Probabilistic and Algorithmic Methods), I. A. Ibragimov and D. N. Zaporozhets (Laboratory of Statistical Methods), and F. V. Petrov (Laboratory of Representation Theory and Dynamical Systems). The director of the institute library E. G. Vinogradova reported on the first years of the Leningrad department of the Steklov Institute and the history of the house on the Fontanka Embankment (this history is the subject of the website http://club.pdmi.ras.ru/zimin/, where, in particular V. A. Zalgaller's photo album From the past http://club.pdmi.ras.ru/zimin/books/zalgaller.pdf, dedicated to the building and the institute, is presented). O. V. Postnova reported on the work of the Euler International Mathematical Institute.

A poster and 'mathematical' notebooks were ready for the conference, where each department contributed an important nice formula from the relevant area of mathematics. This idea came from younger colleagues, and the directorate, and all head of departments took part it its realization. Formulae were stylized as typerscript, and handwriting was due to V. V. Kozlov. This reflects the current spirit in the institute, when the young suggest ideas and their older colleagues support their initiatives and help to implement them.

These days 120 researchers work at the Steklov Institute on permanent basis. They include 13 full members and 17 corresponding members of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and 60 of the other researchers are Doctors of Science. The Leningrad Department of the Steklov Institute embraces about 100 researcher fellows, three of whom are full members of the Academy of Sciences, three are corresponding members of the Academy, and 41 of the others are Doctors of Science.

The institute is constantly developing. As already mentioned, two departments were organized in recent years, namely, the ones of Mathematical Methods for Quantum Technologies and of Mathematical Foundations of Artificial Intelligence. The Scientific and Educational Center works since 2005, with an aim to train gifted students who wish to do mathematics and theoretical physics at a professional level. Every evening the building of the institute if full of student and postgraduates from Moscow State University, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, the HSE University, and other universities.

Since 2019 International Mathematical Centers work on the basis of the Steklov Mathematical Institute and the St. Petersburg Department of Steklov Institute, in the framework



of the national project "Science and Universities". Owing to additional financial support from the state, a number of prospective young researchers — postdocs, postgraduates, interns — could be drawn into the work of the institutes. Every year dozens of conferences are organized, which are highly valued in Russia and internationally and attract many Russian and foreign participants. Their venues can be the biuldings of the institutes themselves and some other research or educational institutions in the Russian Federation or its near abroad. In 2022, the Steklov Institute and Moscow State University hosted the large-scale Second Conference of Russian Mathematical Centers, which was in fact an all-Russia meeting of leading experts in mathematics. In 2024 the Fourth Conference of Russian Mathematical Centers will be hosted by the Euler International Mathematical Institute.

We wish the Steklov Institute further development and we wish the staff of the institute good health and outstanding results!

N.N. Andreev, M.A. Vsemirnov, S.O. Gorchinskiy, D.N. Zaporozhets, S.V. Kislyakov, V.V. Kozlov, M.A. Korolev, D.O. Orlov, Yu.S. Osipov, D.V. Treschev, and P.A. Yaskov

Translated by N. KRUZHILIN

原文链接:

https://www.mathnet.ru/php/archive.phtml?wshow=paper&jrnid=rm&paperid=10179&option _lang=eng



学术活动

报告题目: A brief sketch of Poisson stratified space

报告人: 陈酌 (清华大学数学科学系)

时间: 2024.10.11, 周五 13:30-15:30

腾讯会议: 685-676-114

报告摘要:

In this talk, we will explain the basic notions of smooth stratified spaces which arise in many situations, including orbit spaces, Hamiltonian reductions, and others. We will discuss the particular structure of Poisson bivectors on stratified spaces. Additionally, we will mention the quantization of a symplectic stratified space.

报告人简介:

➤ 陈酌,清华大学副教授。2004年毕业于北京大学,从事微分几何与数学物理领域的科研工作。主要研究 Poisson 几何,导出分次几何,分层空间与辛约化等课题。承担多项国家自然科学基金项目,在 JDG, CMP, ADV 等学术期刊发表三十多篇高水平研究论文。



报告题目: Index formulae and deformation on boundary

报告人: 乔雨 (陕西师范大学数学与统计学院)

时间: 2024.10.11, 周五 15:30-17:30

腾讯会议: 685-676-114

报告摘要:

Boundary groupoids can be used to model many analysis problems on singular spaces. In this talk, we first show that the eta-term vanishes for elliptic differential operators on renormalizable boundary groupoids, which is based on the method of renormalized trace similar to that of Moroianu and Nistor. We introduce the notion of deformation from the pair groupoid. Under the assumption that a deformation from the pair groupoid of M exists for Lie groupoid G with the unit space M, we construct explicitly a deformation index map relating the analytic index on G and the index on the pair groupoid. We apply this map to boundary groupoids with two orbits to obtain index formulae for (fully) elliptic (pseudo)-differential operators with the aid of the index formula by M. J. Pflaum, H. Posthuma, and X. Tang. It is joint work with Bing Kwan So (Jilin University).

报告人简介:

▶ 乔雨,陕西师范大学数学与统计学院副教授;本科毕业于中国科学技术大学,博士毕业于美国宾州州立大学;研究方向是非交换几何与算子代数;研究成果发表在JNCG,JOT,IEOT,Forum Math.等杂志上;主持并完成国家自然科学基金面上项目、青年项目、数学天元、陕西省科技厅面上项目。



报告题目: Stability of power grids concerning strong perturbations-tropical cyclones and increasing resilience

Speaker: Prof. Jurgen Kurths

Date: Oct. 11

Beijing Time: 15:00pm-17:00pm

Tencent: 324-152-384

Location: Enming building 813

Abstract:

The infrastructure of our modern society is efficient but also sensitive concerning strong perturbations, as terrorist attacks on the cybersystem or extreme climate events. An important part of modern infrastructure are power grids, which are characterized by multistability. For them, the strongly ongoing transition to distributed renewable energy sources leads to a proliferation of dynamical actors. The desynchronization of a few or even one of those would likely result in a substantial blackout. Thus, the dynamical stability of the wanted synchronous state has become a leading topic in power grid research, in particular for rather strong perturbations where traditional linearization-based concepts are not appropriate. To treat this problem, we firstly discuss the concept of basin stability covering strong perturbations and its estimation even in high-dimensional systems and identify most vulnerable motifs in power grids. Then additional unwanted dynamics due to lossy cases are presented. Considering the vulnerability of power grids against extreme wind loads and, consequently, increasing its robustness to withstand these events is of great importance. Here, we combine a detailed model of the climatic drivers of extreme events, and a cascadable model of the transmission network to provide a holistic co-evolution model to consider wind-induced failures of transmission lines in the Texan electrical network. The proposed modelling approach could be a tool so far missing to effectively strengthen power grids against future hurricane or typhoon risk even under limited knowledge.

Biography:

➤ Jurgen Kurths 教授,德国物理学家和数学家,德国波茨坦气候影响研究所(PIK)主管跨学科概念与方法的研究领域,同时也是柏林洪堡大学物理学院非线性动力学的正教授。欧洲科学院院士,爱丁堡皇家学会通讯院士,弗劳恩霍夫协会院士,马其顿科学艺术院院士,美国物理学会学士。在非线性动力学、复杂性科学和地球复杂系统,共计在 Nature 及其子刊等学术期刊发表论文 650 余篇,其中 16 篇 Nature 及其子刊、8 篇 PNAS、43 篇 Physical Review Letters;超过11万 Google 引用次数,H指数大于140,出版5部著作,担任了10多个科学期刊的主编或编委。



报告题目: An Efficient Structure-Preserving Fourier Spectral Solver for Computing the Bogoliubov-de Gennes Excitations of Spin-1 Bose-Einstein

报告人:张勇(天津大学)

时间: 2024.10.14, 周一 9:00-11:00 am

腾讯会议: 447-340-913

报告摘要:

In this talk, I shall report on a spectrally accurate solver for computing the elementary/collective excitations of spin-1 Bose-Einstein condensates (BEC), which is governed by the Bogoliubov-de Gennes (BdG) equation, around the mean-field ground state. The BdG equation is essentially a constrained eigenvalue/eigenfunction system. Firstly, we investigate its analytical properties, including exact eigenpairs, generalized nullspace, and bi-orthogonality of eigenspaces. Secondly, by combining the standard Fourier spectral method for spatial discretization and a stable Gram-Schmidt bi-orthogonal algorithm, we develop a structure-preserving subspace iterative solver for such a large-scale dense eigenvalue problem, and it proves to be numerically stable, efficient and accurate. Our solver is matrix-free and the operator-function evaluation is accelerated by discrete Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) with almost optimal efficiency. Therefore, it is memory-friendly and efficient for large-scale problems. Finally, we present extensive numerical examples to illustrate the spectral accuracy and efficiency, and investigate the excitation spectrum and Bogoliubov amplitudes around the ground state in 1–3 spatial dimensions.

报告人简介:

》 张勇, 天津大学应用数学中心教授, 2007 年本科毕业于天津大学数学系, 2012 年在清华大学获得博士学位, 曾先后在奥地利维也纳大学, 法国雷恩一大和美国纽约大学克朗所从事博士后研究工作。2015 年 7 月获得奥地利自然科学基金委支持的薛定谔基金, 2018 年入选国家高层次人才计划。研究兴趣主要是偏微分方程的数值计算和分析工作, 尤其是快速算法的设计和应用。迄今发表论文 30 余篇, 主要发表在包括 SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing, SIAM journal on Applied Mathematics, Multiscale Modeling and Simulation, Mathematics of Computation, Journal of Computational Physics, Computer Physics Communication 等计算数学顶尖杂志。



报告题目: Solving Time-Continuous Stochastic Optimal Control Problems: Algorithm Design and Convergence Analysis of Actor-Critic Flow

Speaker: Mo Zhou

Date: Oct. 15, Tuesday

Beijing Time: 09:00am-11:00am

Tencent: 563-269-854

Abstract:

We propose an actor-critic framework to solve the time-continuous stochastic optimal control problem. A least square temporal difference method is applied to compute the value function for the critic. The policy gradient method is implemented as policy improvement for the actor. Our key contribution lies in establishing the global convergence property of our proposed actor-critic flow, demonstrating a linear rate of convergence. Theoretical findings are further validated through numerical examples, showing the efficacy of our approach in practical applications.

Biography:

Mo Zhou, an assistant adjunct professor in the Department of Mathematics at UCLA, works under the mentorship of Prof. Stan Osher and is also a member of Prof. Hayden Schaeffer's group. Previously, he was a graduate student at Duke University, where he was advised by Prof. Jianfeng Lu. His research interests include deep learning, reinforcement learning, optimal control, and mean-field control and games. Currently, he is developing new algorithms and conducting theoretical analysis on mean-field control and games.



报告题目: The Optimal Partial Transport Problem

Speaker: 陈世炳教授(中国科学技术大学)

Date: Oct. 16

Beijing Time: 9:00am-11:00am

Tencent: 170-459-294

Abstract:

The optimal partial transport problem asks for the most economical way to transfer a portion of mass from one location to another. Caffarelli and McCann initiated the study of this problem mathematically. In this talk, I will discuss some of our recent results on this problem.

Biography:

➤ Prof. Shibing Chen is a professor at the School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China (USTC). He was a postdoctoral fellow at the MSRI (2013), MSI@ANU (2014-2018). He obtained his Ph. D. degree in 2013 from the department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, under the supervision of Prof. Robert McCann. Back in 2005 (resp. 2008), he received B. S. degree (resp. M. S. degree) from the School of Mathematical Science, PKU. He received Overseas high-level talent youth project in 2018 and the National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars in 2022.



报告题目: AIGC 与大模型前沿技术介绍

Speaker: 袁春教授(清华大学) Date: 2024 年 10 月 16 日 周三 Beijing Time: 14:00pm-17:00pm

Tencent: 880-530-088

Abstract:

AIGC 技术带来了许多新的消费应用,本报告将介绍课题组近期的视觉相关研究成果,包括 3D 人脸重建,人体姿态估计,视觉地点识别,噪声及长尾标签数据等技术,同时围绕多模态大模型实施过程中的轻量化技术,包括视觉-文本联合剪枝,视觉-文本联合Token 压缩,模型量化等最新研究成果进行介绍。

Biography:

➤ 袁春,清华大学深圳国际研究生院教授、博士生导师、CCF 杰出会员、CCF 深圳分部监委,IEEE 高级会员,深圳市计算机学会大模型专委会主任,中国计算机学会CCF YOCSEF 深圳分论坛 2013-2014 主席。承担多项国家自然科学基金,讲授的"大数据机器学习"在线视频课程被评为教育部"国家级一流本科课程"。翻译出版《计算机视觉原理、算法、应用与学习》、《基于鲲鹏的大数据挖掘算法实战》等书籍。在国际学术会议和期刊上发表文章 160 多篇,CCF 及清华计算机系 A 类论文 70 多篇,谷歌 H-Index 30,担任多个国际顶级期刊特约审稿人,包括: TMM, TIP, TNNLS,T-Cybernetics,TCSVT等,担任多个顶级机器学习和计算机视觉相关学术会议委员会主席或委员,如 NIPS,ICLR,CVPR,ACM MM,AAAI,IJCAI,ICME等;申请和拥有国际国内专利 50 多项,2012 年获"IEEE distinguished expert award",目前研究方向为机器学习,计算机视觉,强化学习等。指导多名学生获得清华大学优秀学位论文,研究成果在多个国际比赛中屡获佳绩,如 ICCV2023 最佳论文提名、NoW国际比赛和 MSLS 地点识别比赛第一名等。提出的算法,如 tokenFace 和 DWPose,在业界受到广泛认可,并在 GitHub 和国际竞赛中获得高评价与领先排名。



报告题目: Decoupled, positivity-preserving and unconditionally energy stable schemes for the electrohydrodynamic flow with variable density

报告人: 王坤(重庆大学)

时间: 2024.10.16, 周三 3:00-5:00 pm

腾讯会议: 433-739-076

报告摘要:

In this paper, we investigate the decoupled, positivity-preserving and unconditionally energy stable fully discrete finite element schemes for the electrohydrodynamic (EHD) flow with variable density. After deriving some new features of the nonlinear coupled terms, by introducing scalar auxiliary variable (SAV) methods to ensure the positivity and the boundedness of the approximation fluid density, we construct linear and decoupled first- and second-order fully discrete least square finite element methods (LSFEM) for the model. Compared with the classical ones, not only the positivity-preserving technique in the proposed methods has the form invariance and is independent of the discrete methodology, but also much better computational cost and accuracy can be achieved. Moreover, by proposing modified zero-energy-contribution (ZEC) methods to balance the errors generated in the decoupled processes for the nonlinear coupled terms, we prove that two fully discrete schemes are unconditionally energy stable. The shown numerical examples confirm the superiority in the computational time, the positivity-preserving, the stability and the computational accuracy of the proposed schemes.

报告人简介:

➤ 王坤,重庆大学数学与统计学院副教授、硕士生导师。毕业于西安交通大学,获理学博士学位,并曾在加拿大 Alberta 大学从事博士后研究。主要从事偏微分方程数值解方面的研究,包括复杂流体力学方程、趋化模型和散射问题的数值分析与模拟等,其研究结果曾在 SIAM Journal of Numerical Analysis, Journal of Computational Physics,Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering,Communications in Computational Physics,Journal of Scientific Computing等杂志上发表。



报告题目: 神经网络样本效率的乐观估计

Speaker: 张耀宇(上海交通大学)

Time: 2024年11月4日 周一 9:00am-12:00pm

Location: 恩明楼 813 教室

Tencent: 674-138-189

报告摘要:

估计神经网络的样本效率,即拟合目标函数所需的样本量,是深度学习理论中的一个重要问题。实验表明,传统的基于最差情况的样本量估计显著低估了神经网络的实际性能。为了克服传统估计的局限性,我们提出了一种乐观估计方法,用于定量估计最佳可能情况下的样本效率。我们的实验表明,样本效率的乐观估计能够定量地反映模型的实际性能。对于神经网络模型,我们的乐观估计表明,通过增加网络的宽度以提高参数量不会损害神经网络的样本效率。然而,通过增加(非必要的)连接来提高参数量则会显著损害样本效率。我们的分析为实践中普遍采用增加宽度、而较少增加连接的规模扩张策略提供了理论依据。

报告人简介:

➤ 张耀宇,上海交通大学自然科学研究院/数学科学学院长聘教轨副教授。2012 年于上海交通大学致远学院获物理学士学位。2016 年于上海交通大学获数学博士学位。2016 年至 2020 年,分别在纽约大学阿布扎比分校&柯朗研究所、普林斯顿高等研究院做博士后研究。他的研究聚焦于深度学习的基础理论,相关论文发表于 JMLR、SIMODS、NeurIPS 等期刊和会议。他的研究获得了上海市海外高层次人才计划和临港实验室求索杰出青年计划的支持。



基于 Schrödinger 桥的作用泛函在概率测度空间中的疾病早期预警指标研究

——郭瑾

Action Functional as Early Warning Indicator in the Space of Probability Measures via Schrödinger Bridge

在神经科学领域的研究前沿,科学家们提出了一种关于大脑临界动力学的假说,该 假说认为大脑可能处于一种介于有序与无序活动之间的相变状态。在这种状态下,大脑 系统在某些临界点表现出高度的敏感性,这些临界点使得系统变得异常脆弱,可能对神 经疾病的发展产生重要影响。因此,一个核心的科学问题亟待解决:即大脑在正常功能 状态下与病理条件下的关键动力学特征是如何相互交织、相互影响的。这一问题的深入 研究,不仅有助于我们更深入地理解大脑的正常运作机制,还可能为神经疾病的预防、 诊断和治疗提供新的思路和策略。

迁移路径是解释受复杂随机影响的动力系统中的关键迁移或 tipping 现象的关键工具。有效识别迁移路径的策略包括一系列方法,如作用泛函理论、路径积分方法、最优运输等。考虑到现实世界数据的高维性和动力系统中不变流形的复杂性,Schrödinger 桥提供了一种带随机的最优解。

在本研究中,我们对传统的 Onsager-Machlup 作用泛函方法进行了拓展,该方法历来被用于揭示两个亚稳定状态间最可能的迁移路径,而我们则将其应用范围扩展至研究两个亚稳定不变集之间的迁移动力学。为应对这一复杂问题,我们创新性地融合了一个综合框架,该框架植根于 Schrödinger 桥理论与最优运输理论。相较于当前广泛应用的预警指标方法,如统计分析、分岔理论、信息论、统计物理、拓扑学和图论等,我们的研究在概率测度领域内开辟了一条新的路径,引入了一种基于作用泛函的预警信号视角。这一新视角不仅丰富了我们对复杂动力系统转换机制的理解,还促使我们开发出一种全新的、基于作用泛函的预警指标。

为了验证我们提出的框架的有效性与实用性,我们将其应用于 Morris-Lecar 模型,该模型是一个经典的动力学模型,能够展示特定神经元上发生的鞍节点分岔现象,这一现象在某些神经元中导致了重复放电行为。通过调整电流条件,我们深入研究了 Morris-Lecar 模型中神经元稳定状态与稳定不变集(如极限环或同斜轨道)之间的迁移动力学,从而揭示了系统在不同状态下的转换机制。

此外,为了进一步验证框架在真实世界应用中的潜力,我们还分析了来自阿尔茨海



默病神经影像学倡议(ADNI)数据库的真实阿尔茨海默病数据。通过这一分析,我们旨在探索从健康状态迁移到阿尔茨海默病前状态的早期预警信号,这对于疾病的早期干预和治疗具有重要意义。

我们的研究结果表明,该框架不仅成功扩展了迁移路径的概念,使其能够涵盖不变 集上两个指定密度之间的研究,而且展示了在复杂疾病(如阿尔茨海默病)早期预警指 标或生物标志物发现方面的潜力。这一发现不仅加深了我们对复杂动力系统转换机制的 理解,还为疾病的早期预警和干预提供了新的思路和方法。

论文链接: https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10405



Academic Achievement 学术成果

数学中心 2024 年已发表论文

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Foreign Institutions 国外研究机构科普

阿尔弗雷德 • 雷尼数学研究所

Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics

阿尔弗雷德·雷尼数学研究所(Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics,ARIM)是隶属于匈牙利科学院的一所重要研究机构,该研究所成立于 1950 年,以其首任所长阿尔弗雷德·雷尼(Alfréd Rényi)的名字命名,雷尼担任所长 20 年,直至 1970 年去世。2001 年,研究所被授予"欧盟卓越中心"称号。其核心活动涵盖在数学及其应用各领域开展有计划的研究,重点关注对数学内部发展具有重要意义的理论研究以及数学在其他科学和社会实践中的有效应用。研究所的任务包括数学结构的基础研究、数学分析及其应用、随机学、离散数学和生物信息学的基础与应用研究。作为匈牙利数学研究的圣地,雷尼数学所培养了众多国际著名的数学家,包括"阿贝尔奖"获得者 Endre Szemerédi 院士、"沃尔夫奖"获得者 Paul Erdős 院士和世界数学联盟前主席、匈牙利科学院前院长、沃尔夫奖及阿贝尔奖获得者 László Lovász 院士等。

雷尼数学所积极与国际数学界保持交流与合作,多次邀请国际著名数学家来访并进行学术交流。与多所国际知名大学和研究机构建立了合作关系,共同推动数学领域的研究与发展。例如,该研究所与高原科学与可持续发展研究院(青海师范大学)、西北工业大学数学与统计学院等中国学术机构也有深入的交流与合作。

雷尼数学所拥有先进的科研设施和丰富的学术资源,为科研人员提供了良好的工作环境和条件。该所在数学领域取得了众多重要研究成果,包括证实了保罗·埃尔德什(Paul Erdős) 50 多年前的平面着色猜想等。这一成果由雷尼数学所的研究人员与布达佩斯技术与经济大学的马泰·马托尔西(Máté Matolcsi)教授等合作完成,展示了该所在解决长期存在的数学难题方面的强大实力。

阿尔弗雷德•雷尼数学研究所是匈牙利乃至全球数学领域的重要研究机构,以其卓越的研究成果、广泛的学术交流与合作以及丰富的学术资源而著称。

网页链接: https://hun-ren.hu/en/research-network/research-institutes/hun-ren-alfred-renyi-institute-of-mathematics



爱丁堡国际数学科学中心(ICMS)

International Centre of Mathematical Sciences (ICMS), Edinburgh

国际数学科学中心(ICMS)由爱丁堡大学和赫瑞瓦特大学于 1989 年 12 月共同创立,以响应诺贝尔奖得主阿卜杜斯•萨拉姆(Abdus Salam)当年在爱丁堡奖章颁奖典礼上提出的挑战。自 2018 年以来,它一直位于爱丁堡大学乔治广场校区中心的贝叶斯中心。ICMS 致力于数学科学的教育、研究和学术交流,旨在推动数学科学的发展,并使其直接服务于人类社会的进步。以下对其进行简要介绍:

一、主要目标

通过促进研究人员之间的合作并传播他们的发现来推动数学科学的发展 激发数学创新对世界的影响,促进数学与其他学科、工业和商业的互动 通过对下一代数学家的培训和支持,为数学科学的未来做出贡献 提升对数学科学的价值、美丽和普遍性的认识 建立和连接国际研究社群,鼓励其多样性和活力

二、主要活动

学术会议与工作坊: ICMS 定期举办各类学术会议和工作坊,如"Applied Matrix Positivity II"、"Rewilding Mathematics London Workshop"等,为数学研究者提供了一个交流和合作的平台。

教育与培训: ICMS 也关注数学教育,通过举办讲座、研讨会等活动,提升公众对数学的认识和兴趣。

奖学金与访问计划: ICMS 为优秀的数学研究者提供奖学金和访问计划,支持他们的研究和学术交流。

三、项目与成果

Mathematics for Humanity: 2023 年 ICMS 启动了一个名为"Mathematics for Humanity" 的新项目, 致力于与人类福祉直接相关的教育、研究和学术交流。

其他研究成果: ICMS 的研究人员在数学领域取得了多项重要成果,包括在代数、几何、数论、拓扑学等数学分支中的新发现和突破。

网页链接: https://www.icms.org.uk/



伦敦数学科学研究所

London Institute for Mathematical Sciences

伦敦数学科学研究所是英国唯一的独立的物理和数学研究的非盈利机构。总部设在 皇家研究所,致力于通过专注卓越表现、全职研究以及提供世界级支持来加速科学发现 的进程。

成立背景

科学研究的组织方式存在一种奇怪的低效现象。最优秀的科学家被聘用后,却面临着他们所能从事的科学研究工作的严格限制。造成这种现象的原因是,绝大多数研究都是在大学里进行的,而科学家们被期望将大部分时间投入到教学和行政职责上。这就是为什么创立了伦敦数学科学研究所。希望它能成为一个物理学家和数学家可以自由地全身心投入到基础理论研究的地方。

伦敦数学科学研究所并非政府倡议的产物。它自然而然地源于一小群理论家希望投入更多时间进行科学研究的愿望。该研究所于 2011 年在美国国防高级研究计划局 (DARPA)的资助下成立,早期得到了美国国防部的支持。2015 年,它获得了欧盟科学研究机构的资助资格。2019 年,该研究所被指定为独立研究机构,成为英国首个与大学竞争研究理事会资金的物理科学研究中心。2021 年,它受邀搬入位于梅费尔的皇家研究所,占据了迈克尔·法拉第曾经居住过的房间。

科学研究

伦敦数学科学研究所致力于物理学、数学以及数学科学领域的研究。研究所不授课,也不授予学位。发现是该研究所的唯一关注点——因此,研究所的价值仅在于所取得的发现。

伦敦数学科学研究所专注于基础研究,即不考虑其可能有用性的研究。这种研究方式一次又一次地带来了最具变革性的突破。研究所的工作全部属于理论研究范畴;不进行实验或数据科学研究。由于研究人员都精通数学,他们能够相互理解彼此的工作,并且乐于合作。

伦敦数学科学研究所的研究涵盖四个主要研究主题。在"统一数学"领域,研究纯数学不同分支之间的关系,并创建将它们结合在一起的总体理论。在"优雅的宇宙"领域,探讨关于基本力、对称性和信息,以及物理学与数学之间紧密相互作用的大问题。在"生命、学习与涌现"领域,为生命和人工生命、机器智能以及其他违背还原论的新兴现象奠定数学基础。在"人类事业理论"领域,开发市场、创新和组织的数学模型,以便能够预测它们并通过干预来优化它们。



合作交流

研究所相信,传播他们的发现与做出这些发现同样重要。研究所的论文是发现的官方记录,能让其他人在此基础上进行研究和应用。每一篇论文都是数月研究的结晶,因此努力使论文内容清晰、优美且富有启发性,并在顶级期刊上发表。

除了论文,网站也是人们了解研究所的窗口。程序员、设计师与研究人员和作家紧密合作,共同建设和维护这个网站。2022 年初,伦敦数学科学研究所的网站与 NASA 和《科学》杂志一同获得了五项韦伯比奖提名中的最佳科学网站提名。

伦敦数学科学研究所不仅从事科学研究,还在塑造国家关于如何资助和组织科学研究的讨论。曾在国家媒体上发表文章,阐述基础研究和理论研究的价值,以及如何创新研究模式。同时还与政府合作,帮助提升英国作为科学强国的声誉。

伦敦数学科学研究所所在的皇家研究所在科学传播方面处于全国领先地位。研究所与他们合作,在他们历史悠久的公共活动室内举办活动,分享洞察的喜悦。他们在社交 媒体和视频提供方面的广泛影响力有助于传播在这座建筑内取得的发现。

资金支持

伦敦数学科学研究所的资金来源包括拨款、捐赠和业界支持。由于不依赖学费或政府补贴,因此研究所的成功取决于能否在发现上超越竞争对手。

直至最近,研究所的主要资金来源一直是研究拨款。曾获得欧盟"地平线 2020"计划、第七框架计划、欧洲创新理事会、美国国防高级研究计划局(DARPA)、美国国防部、英国国防部、英国研究理事会以及英国癌症研究基金会的拨款。其中许多是与其他大学和研究所联合获得的拨款——迄今为止,研究所已与全球 50 多个组织建立了合作关系。

研究所已获得英国各基金会和威斯敏斯特市对建筑翻新和公共活动的支持。随着 2021 年发展总监的任命,研究所将慈善捐赠纳入了资金筹集范围,以支持职位、建筑和 运营成本。2022 年,捐赠者帮助研究所启动了阿诺德奖学金项目。

一些企业比政府机构更愿意为基础科学提供资金。这些企业寻求的是他们无法在内部实现的开放式、基础性见解。研究所在获得基础科学领域的企业资助方面有着良好的记录,获得了战略、生物技术和人工智能领域公司的投资。

网页链接: https://lims.ac.uk/



马克斯•普朗克复杂系统物理研究所

Max Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems

Max Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems (马克斯•普朗克复杂系统物理研究所) 是德国马克斯•普朗克学会 (Max Planck Society) 下属的一个研究机构。

复杂系统物理学是一个相对年轻但迅速发展的领域,在发展过程中不断发生变化。这首先归因于该领域主题的多样性,这些主题从传统领域(如固体物理学或分子物理学)中的新颖且非常规的问题,一直延伸到生物系统中的物理问题以及物理概念在社会背景下的应用。其次,复杂系统领域的研究人员以很高的速度开发新方法,或者从其他领域借鉴并改编现有方法,以开辟新的研究方向。

该研究所的目标是以全球可见的方式为复杂系统领域的研究做出贡献,并推动其发展。此外,研究所还为自己设定了挑战,即尽可能快速高效地将复杂系统领域产生的创新传递给大学里的年轻一代科学家。这要求高度的创造力、灵活性和与大学的沟通。因此,该研究所的组织结构与大多数马克斯•普朗克研究所大不相同。

该概念基于两大支柱:内部研究和访问学者计划。后者不仅包括为研究所的客座科学家提供的个人奖学金,还包括每年举办的 20 场国际研讨会和专题讨论会。

下面对马克斯•普朗克复杂系统物理研究所的研究部门进行介绍:

一、凝聚态物理部门(Condensed Matter)

凝聚态物理部门致力于研究量子物质的集体性质。这一研究事业遵循两种相辅相成的方法。首先,他们的目标是预测并从理论上描述仅由问题的多体性质产生的有趣物理现象。其次,他们旨在识别潜在的组织原则,以期能够对整套现象提供系统的理解,从而实现更高层次的分类。与这些努力紧密交织在一起的是新型分析和数值方法的开发。一方面,这类新方法通常是理解这些具有挑战性的复杂系统的理论所必需的;另一方面,它们也在更广泛的背景下扩展了多体理论可用的工具箱。

1. 非平衡量子动力学(Nonequilibrium Quantum Dynamics)

研究位于多体动力学、量子模拟、量子控制以及机器学习在物理学中的应用的交叉领域。对基础性质问题和直接应用问题都感兴趣。开发近似分析方法,并设计数值技术,以研究量子动力学中的不同问题。与理论小组和实验室合作,通过实验检验理论预测。

2. 量子信息动力学(Dynamics of quantum information)



团队对量子多体系统的动力学感兴趣,特别关注量子信息和纠缠的作用。团队的研究位于凝聚态物理和量子信息的交界处,采用多种理论和数值方法来研究量子多体问题。研究主题包括纠缠的动力学、量子混沌和热化、酉电路模型以及非平衡量子动力学的一般方面。

二、有限体系部门(Finite Systems)

该部门研究具有有限自由度或具有明确边界的有限体积的系统。

重点是这些系统与环境相互作用的动力学,环境可以是物质环境(例如超冷气体、 团簇、量子聚集体、晶格等)、来自先进光源的辐射,或者噪声,这里仅举几例。理论工 具从传统量子方法、新颖的半经典方法到非线性动力学的经典概念,范围广泛。

关键主题包括结构和非结构环境中的里德伯电子动力学、由激光脉冲(包括来自自由电子激光器的短 X 射线脉冲)驱动的局域和非局域电子的阿秒动力学,以及系统与环境本身之间的基本关系。

1. 量子聚集体 (Quantum aggregates)

量子聚集体是由单体(分子、原子、量子点等)组成的集合,其中单体在很大程度 上保持其个体性。然而,单体之间的相互作用可以引发集体现象,如超辐射或高效激发 转移。团队研究了不同类型的聚集体(如捕光系统、里德伯原子阵列、自组装有机染料 等)。采用各种方法(从格林算符方法、随机薛定谔方程到半经典的表面跳跃方法)来研 究这些系统中的光学和激发传输。特别感兴趣的是激发与核自由度之间的耦合。

2. 里德堡物质中的关联与传输(Correlations and Transport in Rydberg Matter)

里德堡原子在微观世界(原子、电子和分子)与介观世界(微米尺度、光学晶格、玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚态以及结构化或非晶态凝聚态)之间架起了一座桥梁。团队致力于从理论上探索里德堡物质的结构和动力学,这包括相互作用的里德堡原子、沉浸在里德堡原子电子波函数中的基态原子、里德堡分子以及里德堡准粒子(如激子、极化子等)。

通过研究里德堡物理,团队回答了关于原子结构、低能碰撞与散射以及超冷气体行为等基本问题,同时由于里德堡原子具有高态密度、易激发和长程相互作用等特性,也提出了新的与局域化、传输、高度相关系统、量子混沌、半经典动力学以及量子模拟相关的问题。这些相同的方法可以应用于研究其他激发系统,特别是那些表现出强简并性的系统。与正在进行的实验工作的紧密联系以及里德堡原子为新的理论探究提供洞察力的灵活性,是推动这一研究方向的重要因素。

三、生物物理学(Biological Physics)

PKS 的生物物理学研究重点在于描述细胞和亚细胞尺度上的生物系统。其目标是开



发有助于更好地理解支配细胞过程组织原则的概念。为此采用并进一步发展了非热力学平衡系统统计物理学和非线性动力学的方法。部门工作的重要组成部分是与实验团队的紧密合作,特别是与德累斯顿的分子细胞生物学与遗传学马普研究所的合作。

该研究所还致力于探索量子计算、量子信息等前沿领域,并与全球多个顶尖科研机构和大学保持紧密合作。马克斯·普朗克复杂系统物理研究所是德国乃至全球复杂系统物理学领域的重要研究机构,其研究成果和贡献对推动该领域的发展具有重要意义。

网页链接: https://www.pks.mpg.de/



牛顿数学科学研究所

Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences

牛顿数学科学研究所(Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences)是英国剑桥大学的一个国际性研究所,该研究所以剑桥大学最负盛名的数学家和自然哲学家艾萨克•牛顿的名字命名。

牛顿数学科学研究所于 1992 年 7 月在 St John's College 和 Trinity College 的资助下成立,1993 年 7 月建成并正式开始活动。剑桥大学三一学院院长,英国著名数学家阿蒂亚(Atiyah, M. F.)任研究所首任所长,与美国数学家辛格合作证明了阿蒂亚-辛格指标定理,为代数 K 理论的发展做出了重要贡献,1990 年任英国皇家学会会长。

牛顿数学科学研究所领导机构为科学指导委员会和管理委员会。科学指导委员会在研究所的战略方向以及就其科学方案提供咨询意见和制定科学方案方面发挥着至关重要的作用。它有杰出的国内和国际成员,每年召开两次会议。管理委员会负责全面控制研究所的预算,并为其短期和长期的财务规划。院长向管理委员会负责。管理委员会就筹款活动、聘用研究所职员、聘用活动主办机构、房屋、图书馆及电脑设施、宣传及监督研究所所有活动等事宜,提供必要的意见及支援。研究所主要由访问教授组成,同时设有专职副所长一名。

牛顿数学科学研究所现已稳固确立为英国国家数学研究所的地位。其持续运营的资金来源于多种渠道,包括剑桥大学,但最大的单一资金来源仍是来自英国工程与物理科学研究理事会(EPSRC)的滚动资助,目前每年超过160万英镑,并且每三年需经过严格的同行评审。许多其他机构和个人也向研究所捐赠,包括罗斯柴尔德父子有限公司、惠普公司、迪尔•福克斯基金会、勒弗胡尔姆信托基金、法国国家科学研究中心、罗森鲍姆基金会、PF 慈善信托基金、伦敦数学学会、保诚集团股份有限公司以及克雷数学研究所。

牛顿数学科学研究所的研究活动涉及数学的各分支,包括纯粹数学、统计、数值方法、应用数学、理论物理、数理经济、理论计算机和数理生物学等。为了推动这些领域的研究,研究所组织了一系列的专题计划,将英国各大学的数学家和国外的知名专家邀请到一起,共同探讨和研究相关课题。通过讲座、专题讨论会等形式,研究者们交流思想、碰撞智慧,共同推动学科的发展。



自成立之初,研究所就旨在致力于最广泛意义上的数学科学。在这方面,研究所与其他国家的类似机构存在显著差异。选择科学项目的一个关键标准是它们的跨学科程度,即能否汇聚来自不同背景和专业的研究人员。有时,一个单一的数学主题可能会吸引来自其他科学领域的广泛参与者。自研究所成立以来,已有 27 位菲尔兹奖得主、9 位诺贝尔奖得主、23 位沃尔夫奖得主和 12 位阿贝尔奖得主参加了研究所的项目。

牛顿数学科学研究所不仅在学术界享有盛誉,更在国际上产生了广泛的影响。研究 所与多个国际组织和研究机构建立了广泛的科学和其他联系,如EPDI、ERCOM和CNRS (法国国家科学研究中心)等。这些国际合作关系不仅为研究所提供了更多的科研资源 和机会,更为推动国际数学与理论物理的发展做出了重要贡献。在未来的发展中,牛顿 数学科学研究所将继续秉承牛顿的科学精神和探索精神,致力于推动数学及其相关领域 的研究与发展。

网页链接: https://www.newton.ac.uk/



華中科技大学数学中心

Center for Mathematical Sciences

Wuhan, China

数学正在发生日新月异的变化。不仅数学内部各分支相互交融,共同推动数学向更高层次发展,而且科学与工程问题牵涉到越来越深的数学课题,对数学提出了重大挑战,激发了新的数学理论和方法的创立,从而推动数学本身的发展。数学也一直在背后推动着科学和工程技术的进步,为现代科学和高新技术的发展奠定坚实基础。世界强国必须是数学强国,数学弱国不可能是现代化强国,而现代高科技竞争同时包含数学研究的竞争。华中科技大学数学中心顺应科学发展趋势于2013年在武汉成立了。

数学中心宗旨

- (1) 积极倡导数学不同分支之间的交叉研究;激发新的合作探索,催生新的研究领域和研究 群体;
- (2)努力推动数学与科学、工程、医学之间的交叉研究;建立数学家和科学家之间的广泛联系,从而达到合作共赢;
 - (3) 聚集一流人才,培养优秀学生,做出一流学术研究,引领学科发展,服务国家和社会。

数学中心成员

数学中心已有来自世界各国的优秀学者,包括院士,教授,副教授/副研究员,助理教授,客座教授、访问学者,博士后以及博士研究生。他们从国内外(包括美国、英国、法国、德国、澳大利亚等国家)汇聚到美丽的江城武汉东湖之滨,共同致力于基础数学,计算与应用数学,概率与统计,数据科学,数学物理与交叉科学的发展。

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华中科技大学数学中心招收2025年免推硕士研究生

华中科技大学数学中心招收2025年秋季入学免推硕士研究生(面向有免推资格的本科生。本 科专业不限)。

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华中科技大学数学中心网站: http://mathcenter.hust.edu.cn

研究领域:包括随机动力系统,随机偏微分方程,随机分析,动力系统及其应用,几何与拓扑,偏微分方程,计算数学,应用数学,图像科学,数据科学与统计学,多尺度系统建模与计算模拟,数理地球科学和定量生物学,脑科学与金融数学的应用等。研究生指导团队实行双导师制,由本校专家和海外学者组成,包括院士,国家特聘专家,长江学者,青年学术英才,东湖讲座教授,楚天学者,优青,洪堡学者和华中学者。

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欢迎有意愿的学生联系华中科技大学数学中心段金桥主任

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