

African School for Electronic Structure Methods and Applications



ASESMA



The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics



International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

Theoretical Physics is Much More than Equations

ASESMA

**Is a long term program to build up African
Networks for Computational Materials Sciences,
Chemistry, Physics, and other fields**

**The core of ASESMA is the series of schools held
each two years**

**With ongoing activities between the schools to build
expertise and nurture collaborations**

The ASESMA Community

ASESMA

A 10-year program from 2010 to 2020

Endorsed by IUPAP (International Union of Pure and Applied Physics)
Supported by ICTP (International Centre for Theoretical Physics) ,

Schools each 2 years to foster
a collaborative network for research and higher education within Africa

A new larger vision for ASESMA – 2020-2030

Endorsed by IUPAP for a second decade
Based on accomplishments in the first 10 years

**More emphasis on
Problems related to biology
Machine Learning**

.....

The key is the long term support of ICTP and IUPAP

The ASESMA Approach

Computational Science

The core guiding principle is that computation makes it possible to do world-class research with modest investment. Computation is important in every area of science and technology.

Choice of Topics

Electronic structure is an important field that is narrow enough to build up a network for joint work and collaboration, yet broad enough to span the range from fundamental physics to applications in materials science, chemistry, and many other fields.

An ASESMA school

Typically $\sim 1/2$ participants new to the field, $1/2$ returning to increase their knowledge, collaborate, and tutor the new people.



Each school includes basic theory and methods and hands-on computing.
Each participant is involved in a project in an area of current research.

ASESMA Schools

279 participants from 29 African countries (2008 -2023)

ASESMA 2021 - Virtual
(Showing only Lecturers, Mentors)



Regional workshops
(Mini-ASESMAs)

Republic of Congo – 2017, 2021, 2023

Dem. Rep. of Congo - 2022

Cameroon 2018, 2019, 2022

Ethiopia – 2021

Kenya - 2021, 2022, 2023

Rwanda - 2019, 2023

South Africa – 2019, 2022

Tanzania - 2019

Sessions at African
Materials Science Society

Botswana – 2017

Tanzania – 2019

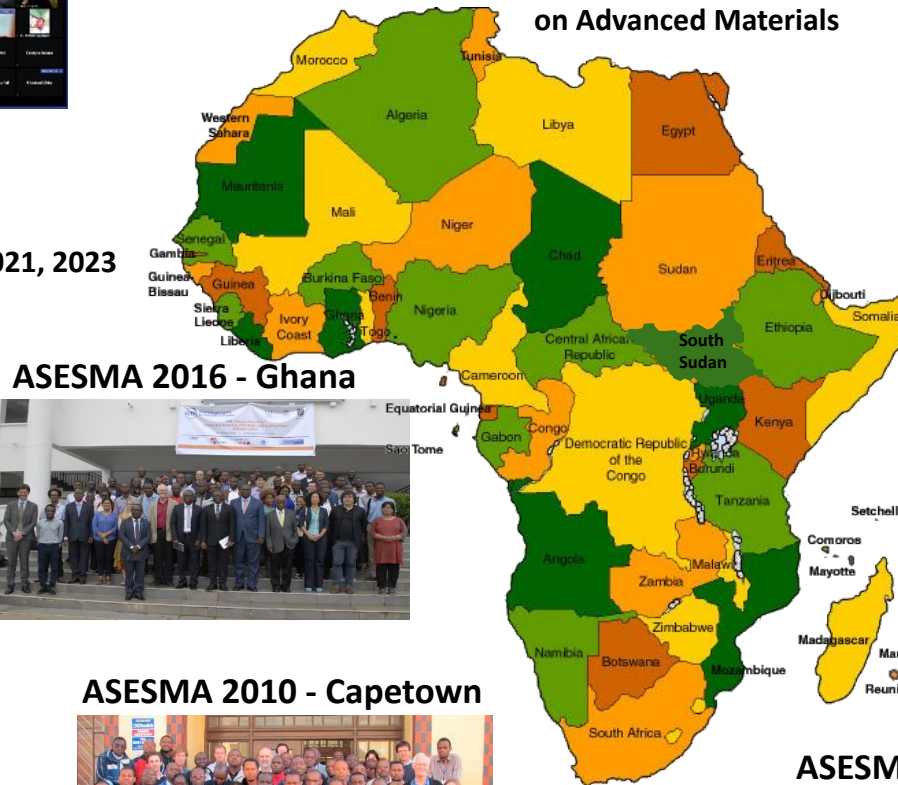
Senegal - 2022

Rwanda - 2024

Now Many Active Research Groups!

Sudan 2013, 2015, 2017

Tutorials at Khartoum Workshop
on Advanced Materials



ASESMA 2016 - Ghana



ASESMA 2010 - Capetown



2008 - Capetown - Workshop that
led to foundation of ASESMA

ASESMA 2018 - Ethiopia



ASESMA 2012 - Kenya



ASESMA 2023-Rwanda

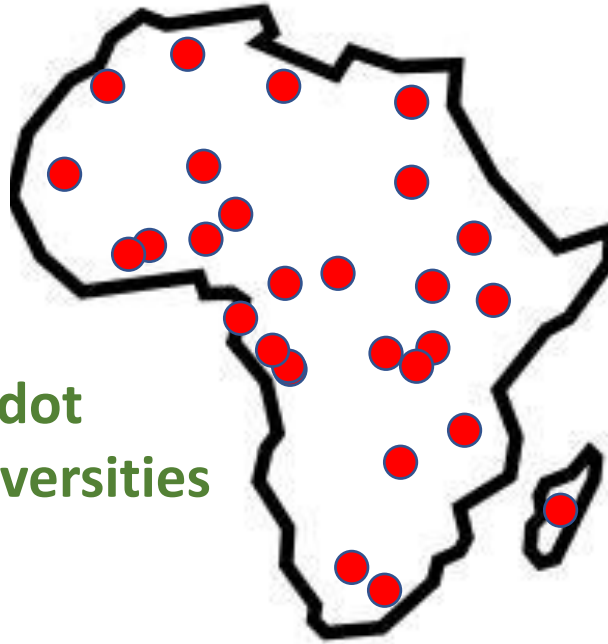


ASESMA 2015 - Johannesburg



ASESMA Participants

279 participants from 29 African countries
(2008 -2023)



In many cases, a dot
represents several universities

**These are capable students and young scientists!
Teachers/scientists/citizens!**

Network of Active Research Groups

In large part due to ASESMA

Partial List

Algeria - Annaba,....
Cameroon – Yaounde, Dschang
Dem. Rep. Congo – Kinshasa, Bukavu
Rep. Congo – Brazzaville
Ethiopia – Addis Ababa, Adama, Assosa, . . .
Ghana – Accra, Kumasi
Kenya – Nairobi, Alupe, Eldoret, Kakamega, Njyiro
Morocco - Casablanca, ...
Nigeria – Ibadan, Abuja (AUST), Akare, Abeokuta, . . .
Rwanda – Kigali (new institute - EAIFR)
South Africa – Many locations
Sudan – Khartoum
Tanzania – Dodoma
Tunisia - Tunis, ...
Other individuals and new groups growing



Working with colleagues is essential for an active researcher!

To keep up with current research one must be a part of local, regional and global science communities

What is the Science? Why is it Important?

The properties of materials, solids, molecules are determined by the quantum system of electrons.....

One of the grand challenges of Physics with intellectual depth

Walter Kohn
Nobel Prize

**In the 1960's was a great advance
Density Functional Theory (DFT)**

Which has made it possible to calculate properties of materials with astounding accuracy

The most references areas in physics (possibly all of science)

A revolution is how science is done in these fields

**This is the main topic of the ASESMA schools
And is the theme that brings together scientists in physics,
chemistry, engineering in the ASESMA community**



How useful is it?

My own survey of Science Magazine

Main journal in the United States that covers all of science - biology, chemistry, ecology, medicine, neuroscience, physics, ...

In every survey I have done in recent years
DFT was an integral part of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ the experimental papers
on atomic scale physics, chemistry and materials science

Example from a paper last week
on materials synthesis and characterization of a set of materials

Sentence is the text:

“This experimental result was in good agreement with the findings from the DFT calculations. ...”

A revolution is how science is done in these fields

Walter Kohn
(Nobel Prize 1998)
Invented DFT
Active advisor to
ASESMA
(Died 2016)

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Steve Ndengue (East Africa Institute for Fundamental Research, Rwanda)

Tony Leggett
(Nobel Prize 2003)
(visitor in Kumasi
In 1980's)

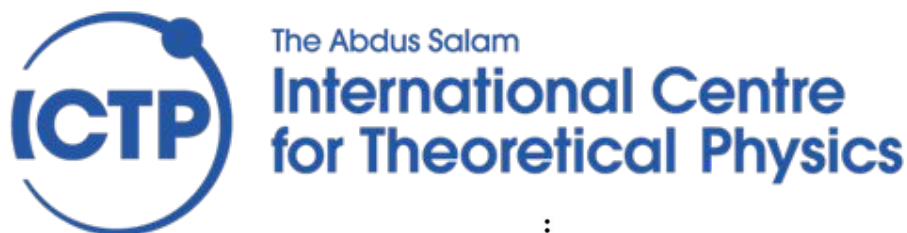
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ICTP - East African Institute
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under the auspices of UNESCO

