

Chesick Scholars - Intro to computer programming in STEM



Prof. Dan Grin



Deep Patel

Where

H204 - SCIENCE BUILDING

When

Sunday 8/21 9-10:30 AM

Monday 8/22 1-2:30 PM

Tuesday 8/23 1-2:30 PM

Wednesday 8/24 11-11:30AM

Mask please



**MASK
IN THIS SPACE.**

HAVERFORD
COLLEGE

BE SAFE, FRIENDS.
hav.to/besafe

Extra masks available at front of room

More about me



Welcome

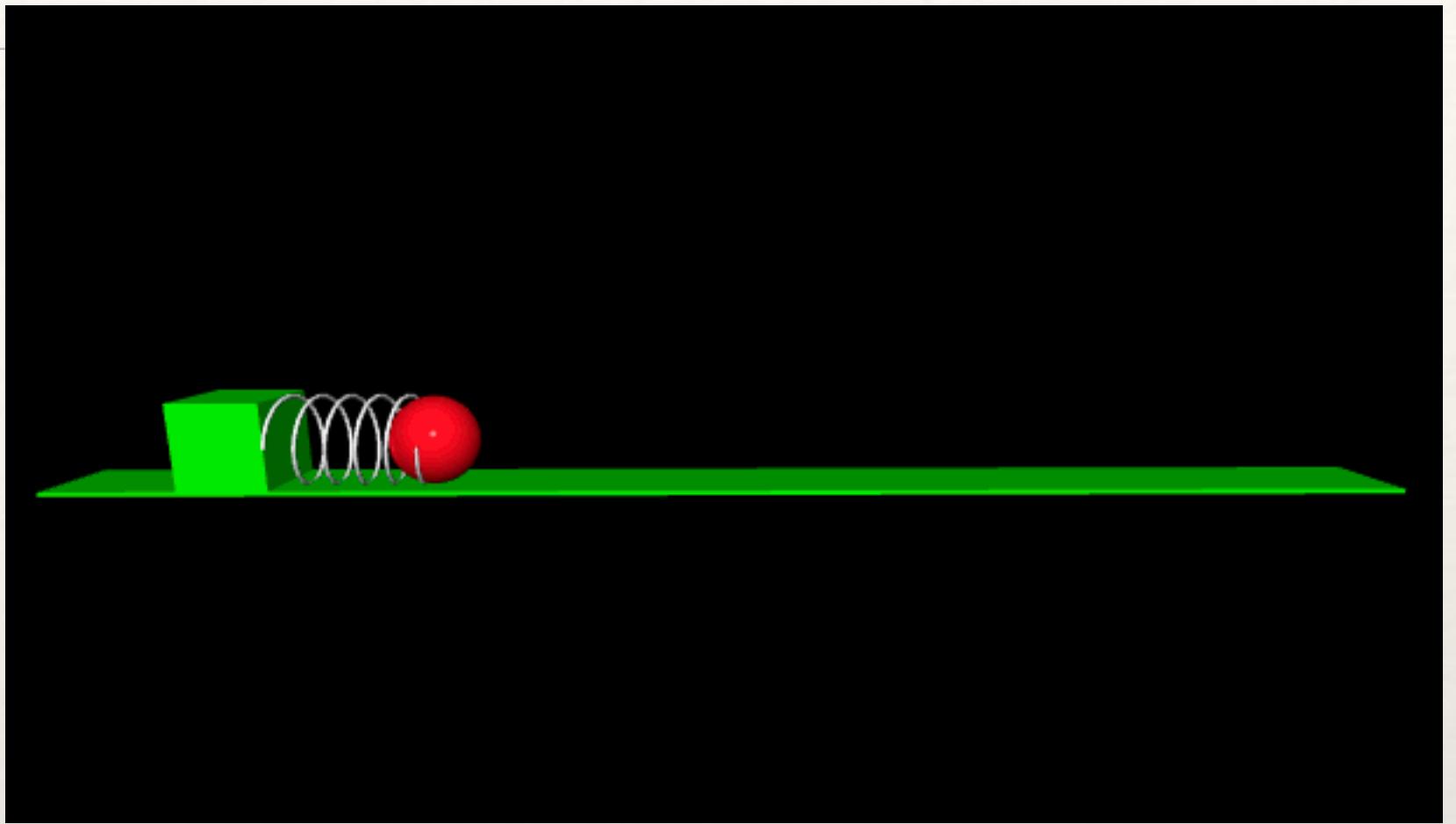
- ❖ Grab notecard with your name and login -info
- ❖ Make name tag with name and pronouns
- ❖ Say hi to your neighbor
- ❖ Go around circle, show and recite tag - one cool fact about yourself

Agenda

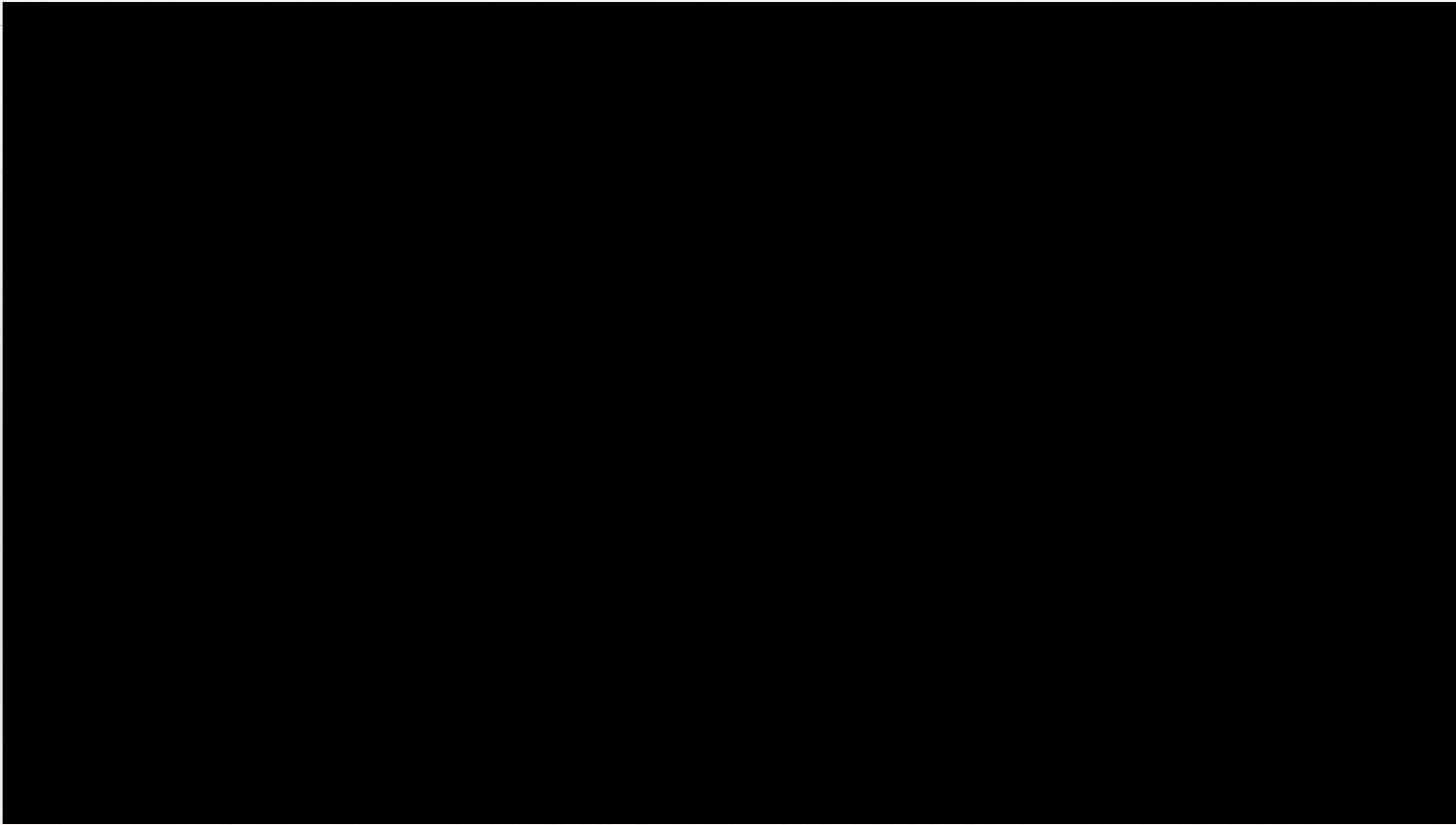
- ❖ Why programming?
- ❖ Who programming?
- ❖ Coding basics?
- ❖ Intro examples + visualization
- ❖ Variables
- ❖ Loops and other program flow controls
- ❖ Ball example
- ❖ Planet example mini-project

Why/What?

- ❖ Useful skill for jobs / research / lab
- ❖ Relevant to intro lab
- ❖ Computer programming to simulate solutions science questions
- ❖ VPython — a form of Python, no previous experience assumed

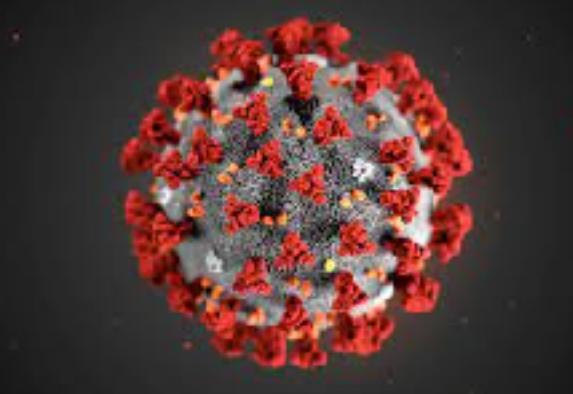


Galaxy collisions, dynamics formation



$N \sim 10^9$ particles - many pairs, need Fourier or other techniques

Movie courtesy of Volker Springel



Covid-19

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11071-020-05743-y.pdf>

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1140/epjp/s13360-020-00862-2.pdf>

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/pdf/10.1098/rsos.191187>

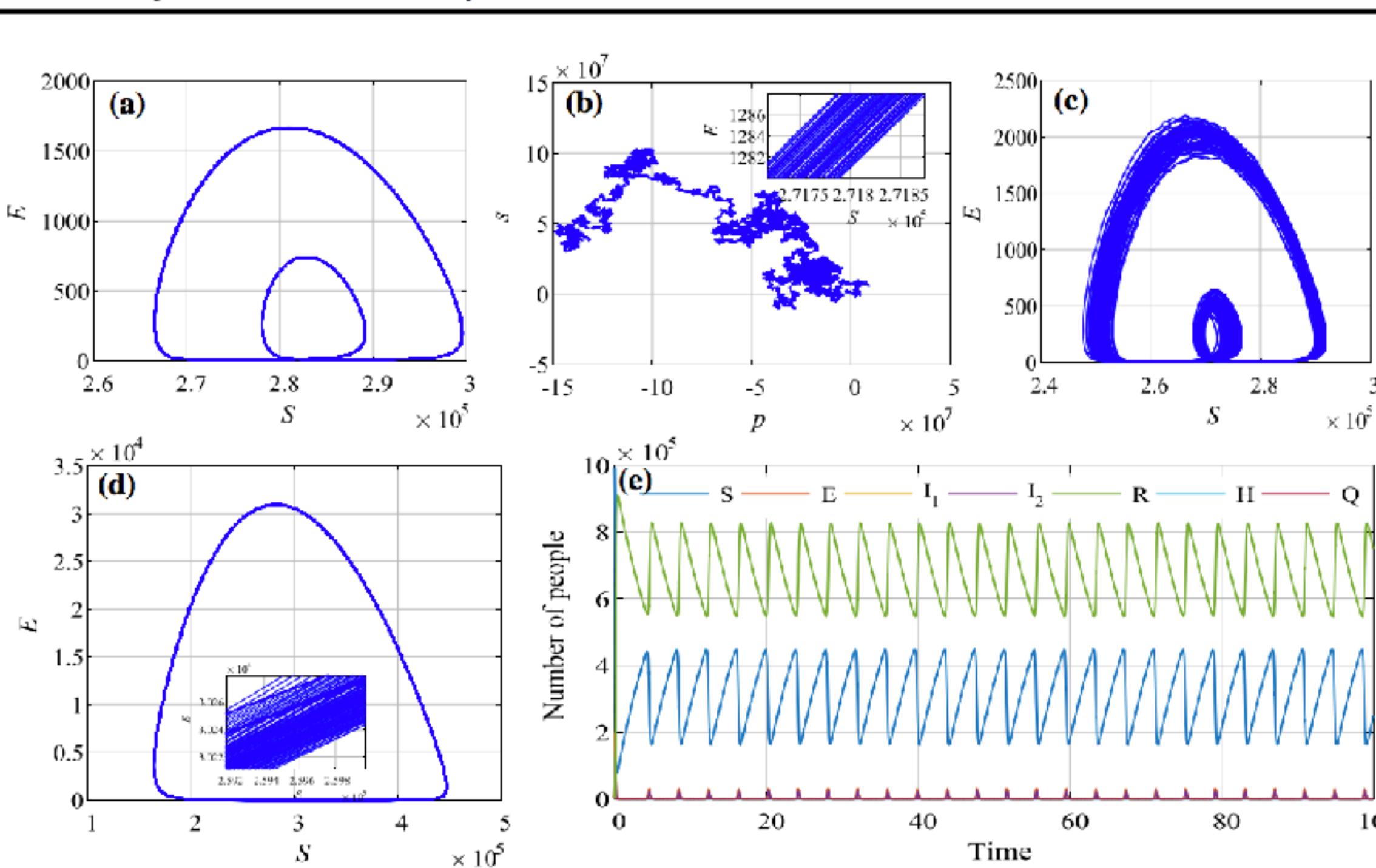
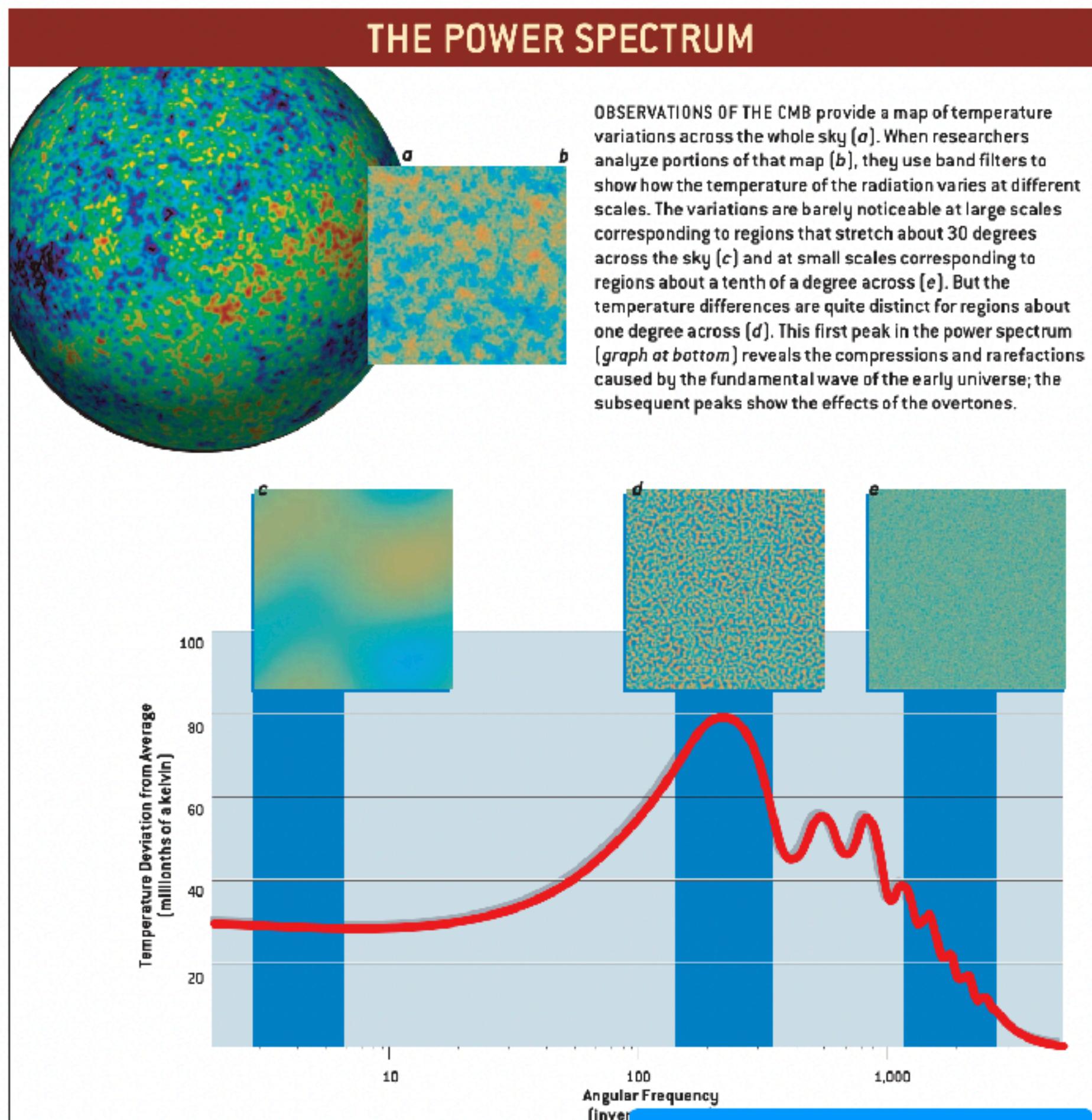


Fig. 7 Dynamics analysis results of case 3. Phase diagram **a** and $p - s$ plot **b** with $e_1 = 0.8$, $e_2 = 0$ and $\alpha = 0.0133$; phase diagram **c** with $e_1 = 0.8$, $e_2 = 0.2$ and $\alpha = 0.0133$; phase diagram **d** and time series **e** with $e_1 = 0.8$, $e_2 = 0.2$ and $\alpha = 0.08$

Cosmic microwave background



Wayne Hu, U Chicago

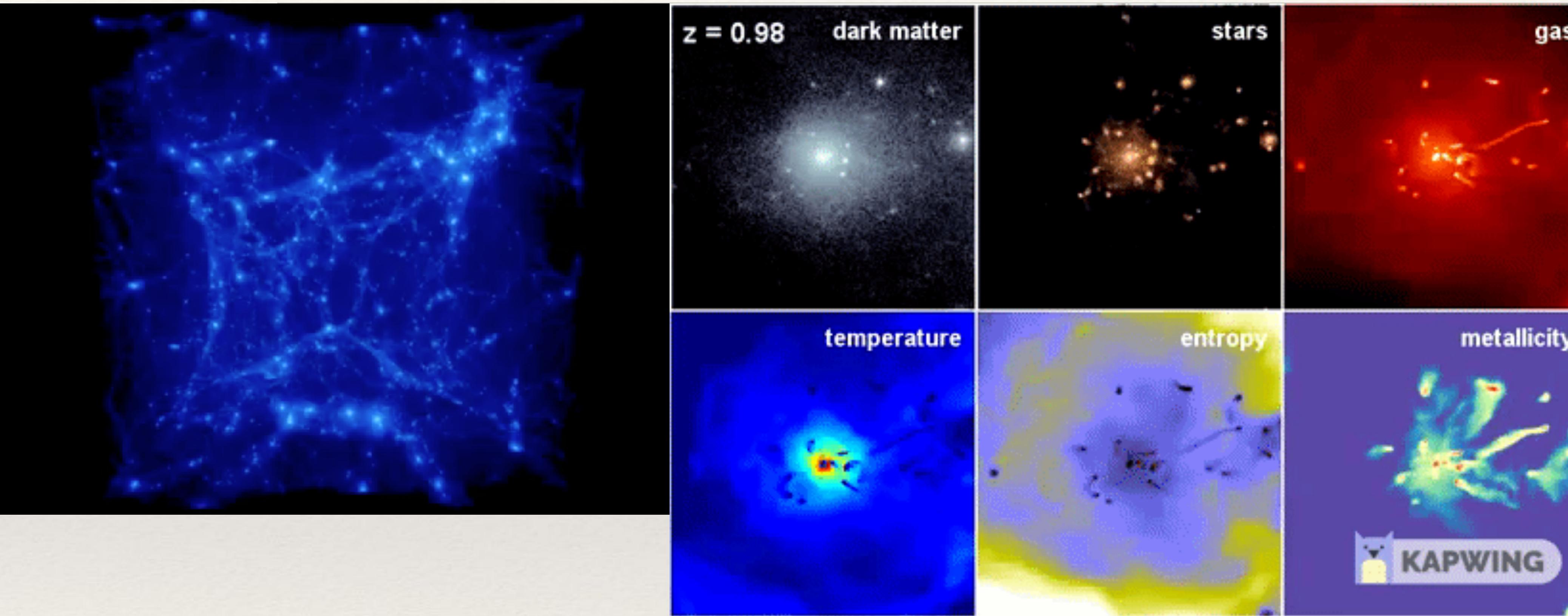


Uros Seljak, Berkeley



Marc Kamionkowski, JHU

Cosmological n-body simulations



Camille Avestruz, U Mich

$N \sim 10^9$ particles - many pairs, need Fourier or other techniques
Simulation courtesy of Ryan Wilkinson and Celine Boehm, University of Durham (UK)

Fuzzy dark matter



Simulation courtesy of P. Mocz, Lawrence Livermore National Labds

Numerical General Relativity

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

Baumgarte 2013

$$\begin{aligned} d_t \gamma_{ij} &= -2\alpha K_{ij} \\ d_t K_{ij} + \alpha \gamma^{kl} \partial_l f_{kij} &= \alpha M_{ij} \\ d_t f_{kij} + \alpha \partial_k K_{ij} &= \alpha N_{kij}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Here we have used the abbreviation

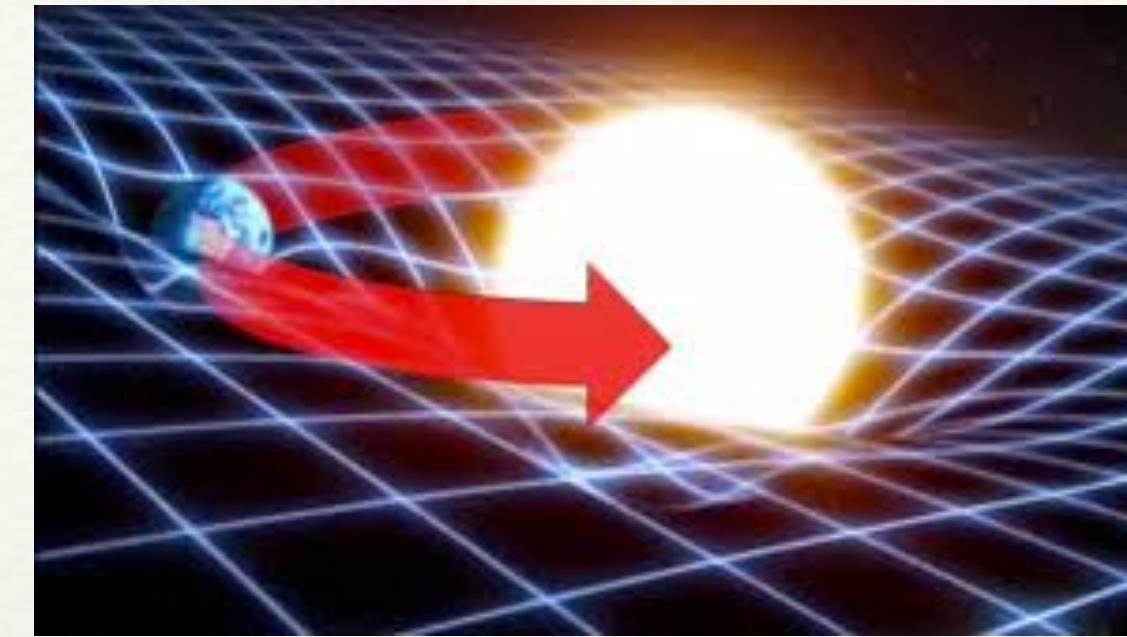
$$d_t \equiv \partial_t - \mathcal{L}_\beta \quad (4.13)$$

and the source terms M_{ij} and N_{ijk} are given by

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij} = & \gamma^{kl}(K_{kl}K_{ij} - 2K_{ki}K_{lj}) + \gamma^{kl}\gamma^{mn}(4f_{km[i}f_{l]n} \\ & + 4f_{km[n}f_{l]ij} - f_{ikm}f_{jln} + 8f_{(ij)k}f_{[ln]m} + 4f_{km(i}f_{j)ln} \\ & - 8f_{kl(i}f_{mn)j} + 20f_{kl(i}f_{j)mn} - 13f_{ikl}f_{jmn}) \\ & - \partial_i \partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha} - (\partial_i \ln \hat{\alpha})(\partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha}) + 2\gamma_{ij}\gamma^{kl}\gamma^{mn}(f_{kmn}\partial_l \ln \hat{\alpha} \\ & - f_{km}\partial_n \ln \hat{\alpha}) + \gamma^{kl}((2f_{(ij)k} - f_{kij})\partial_l \ln \hat{\alpha} \\ & + 4f_{kl(i}\partial_{j)} \ln \hat{\alpha} - 3(f_{ikl}\partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha} + f_{jkl}\partial_i \ln \hat{\alpha})) \\ & - 8\pi S_{ij} + 4\pi\gamma_{ij}T \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} N_{kij} = & \gamma^{mn}(4K_{k(i}f_{j)m} - 4f_{mn(i}K_{j)k} + K_{ij}(2f_{mnk} - 3f_{kmn})) \\ & + 2\gamma^{mn}\gamma^{pq}(K_{mp}(\gamma_{k(i}f_{j)qn} - 2f_{qn(i}\gamma_{j)k}) \\ & + \gamma_{k(i}K_{j)m}(8f_{npq} - 6f_{pgn}) + K_{mn}(4f_{pq(i}\gamma_{j)k} - 5\gamma_{k(i}f_{j)pq}) \\ & - K_{ij}\partial_k \ln \hat{\alpha} + 2\gamma^{mn}(K_{m(i}\gamma_{j)k}\partial_n \ln \hat{\alpha} - K_{mn}\gamma_{k(i}\partial_{j)} \ln \hat{\alpha}) \\ & + 16\pi\gamma_{k(i}\dot{r}_{j)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$



Caltech/Cornell NR group

Numerical General Relativity

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

Baumgarte 2013

$$\begin{aligned} d_t \gamma_{ij} &= -2\alpha K_{ij} \\ d_t K_{ij} + \alpha \gamma^{kl} \partial_l f_{kij} &= \alpha M_{ij} \\ d_t f_{kij} + \alpha \partial_k K_{ij} &= \alpha N_{kij}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Here we have used the abbreviation

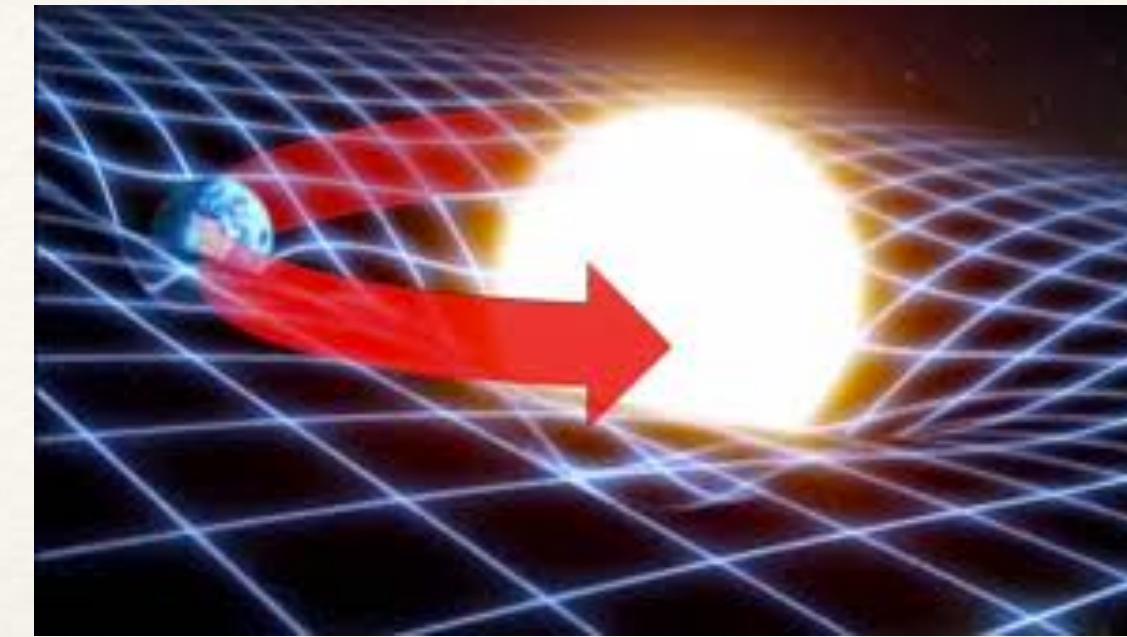
$$d_t \equiv \partial_t - \mathcal{L}_\beta \quad (4.13)$$

and the source terms M_{ij} and N_{ijk} are given by

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij} = & \gamma^{kl}(K_{kl}K_{ij} - 2K_{ki}K_{lj}) + \gamma^{kl}\gamma^{mn}(4f_{km[i}f_{l]n} \\ & + 4f_{km[n}f_{l]ij} - f_{ikm}f_{jln} + 8f_{(ij)k}f_{[ln]m} + 4f_{km(i}f_{j)ln} \\ & - 8f_{kl(i}f_{mn)j} + 20f_{kl(i}f_{j)mn} - 13f_{ikl}f_{jmn}) \\ & - \partial_i \partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha} - (\partial_i \ln \hat{\alpha})(\partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha}) + 2\gamma_{ij}\gamma^{kl}\gamma^{mn}(f_{kmn}\partial_l \ln \hat{\alpha} \\ & - f_{km}\partial_n \ln \hat{\alpha}) + \gamma^{kl}((2f_{(ij)k} - f_{kij})\partial_l \ln \hat{\alpha} \\ & + 4f_{kl(i}\partial_{j)} \ln \hat{\alpha} - 3(f_{ikl}\partial_j \ln \hat{\alpha} + f_{jkl}\partial_i \ln \hat{\alpha})) \\ & - 8\pi S_{ij} + 4\pi\gamma_{ij}T \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} N_{kij} = & \gamma^{mn}(4K_{k(i}f_{j)m} - 4f_{mn(i}K_{j)k} + K_{ij}(2f_{mnk} - 3f_{kmn})) \\ & + 2\gamma^{mn}\gamma^{pq}(K_{mp}(\gamma_{k(i}f_{j)qn} - 2f_{qn(i}\gamma_{j)k}) \\ & + \gamma_{k(i}K_{j)m}(8f_{npq} - 6f_{pgn}) + K_{mn}(4f_{pq(i}\gamma_{j)k} - 5\gamma_{k(i}f_{j)pq}) \\ & - K_{ij}\partial_k \ln \hat{\alpha} + 2\gamma^{mn}(K_{m(i}\gamma_{j)k}\partial_n \ln \hat{\alpha} - K_{mn}\gamma_{k(i}\partial_{j)} \ln \hat{\alpha}) \\ & + 16\pi\gamma_{k(i}\dot{r}_{j)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$



Caltech/Cornell NR group

Climate modeling and fluid dynamics

Preliminary CAM5 hi-resolution simulations (0.25°, prescribed aerosols)

Michael Wehner, Prabhat, Chris Algieri, Fuyu Li, Bill Collins
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Kevin Reed, University of Michigan

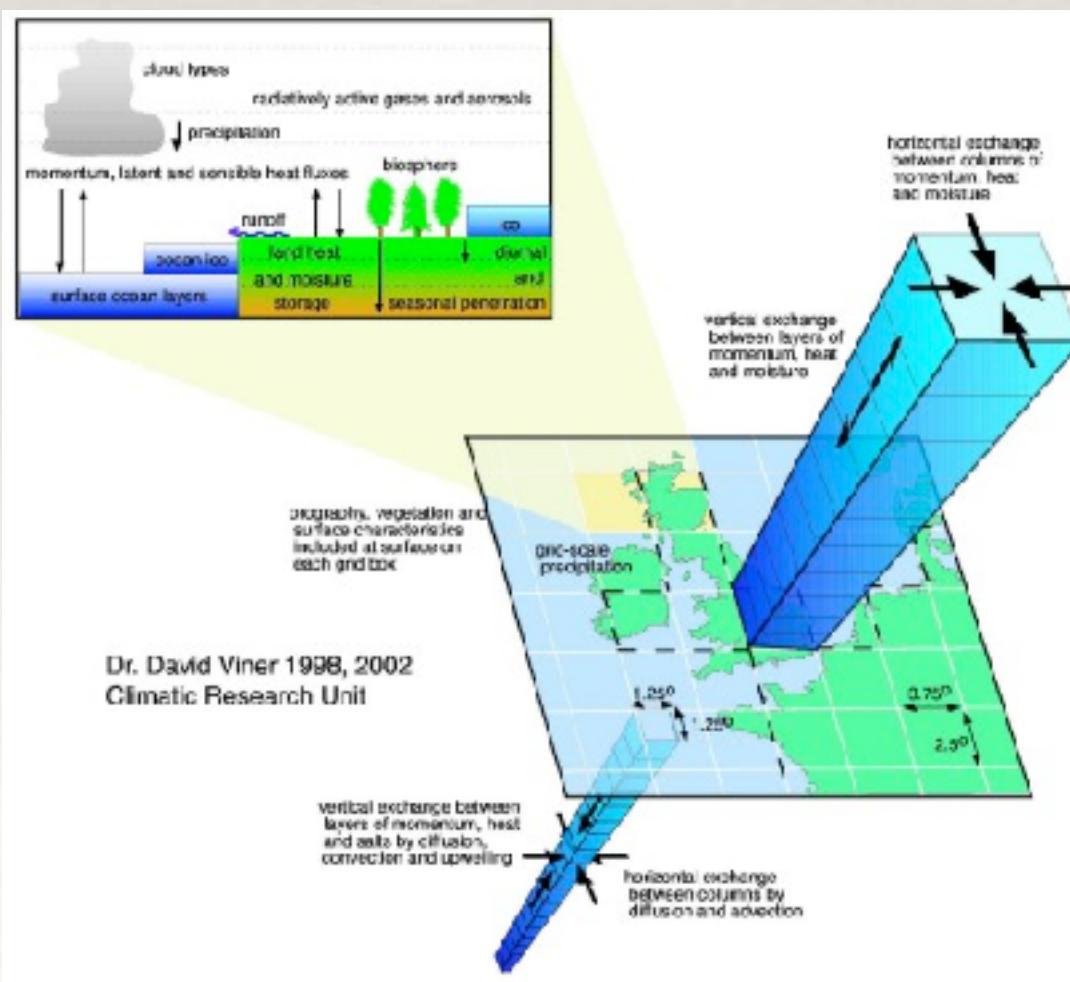
Andrew Gettelman, Julio Bacmeister, Richard Neale
National Center for Atmospheric Research

June 1, 2011



GCM! – courtesy of Warren Washington

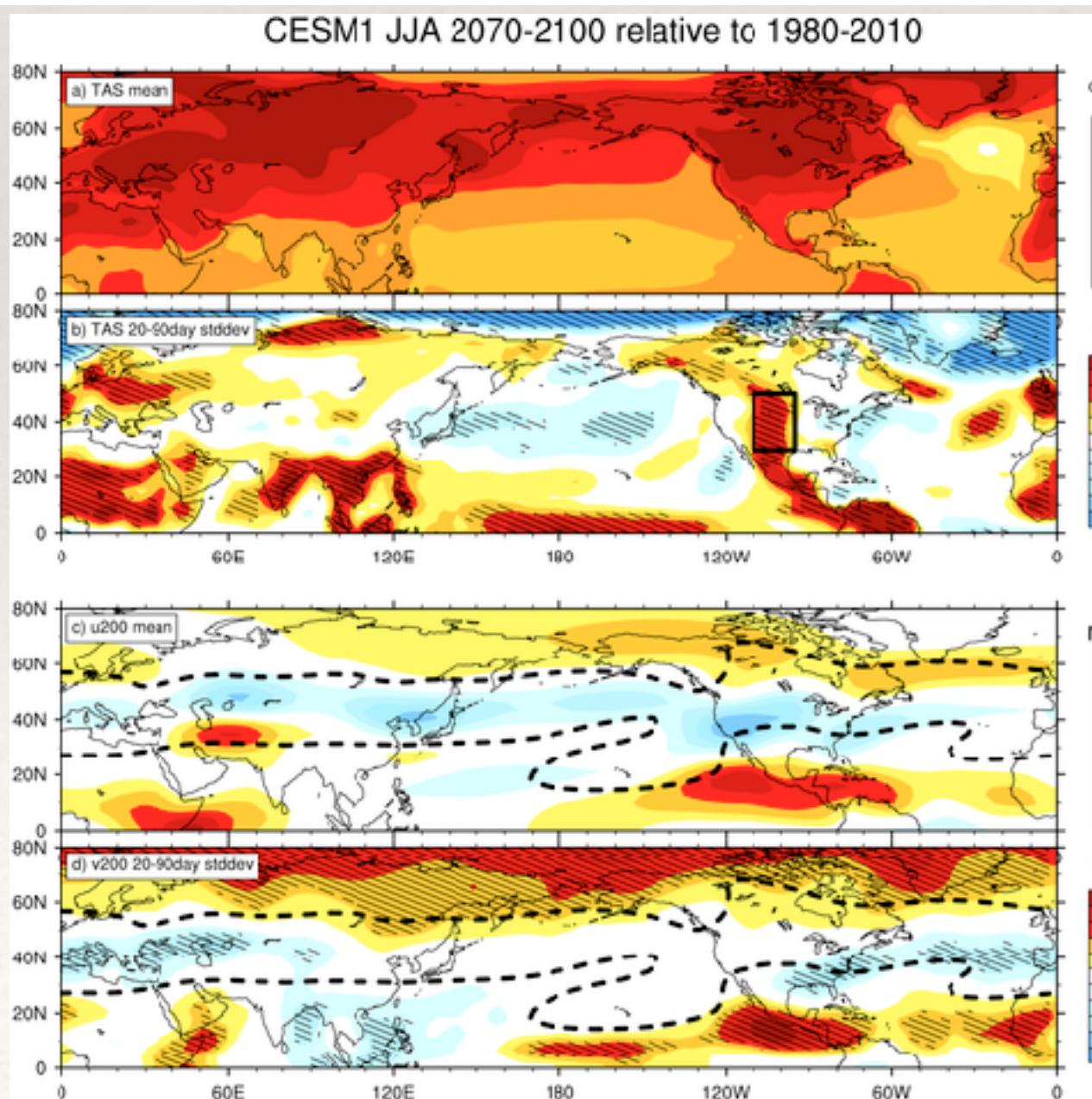
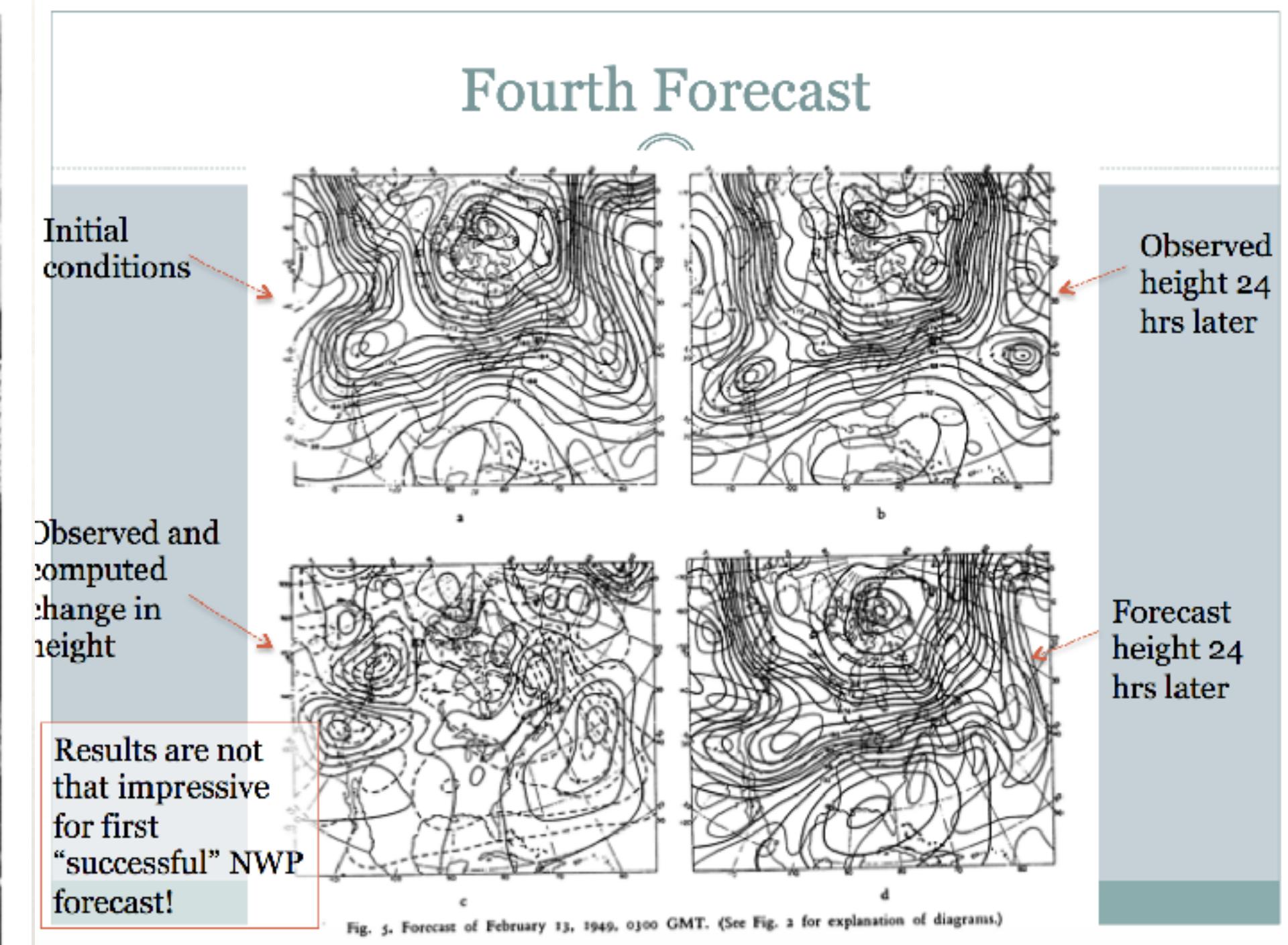
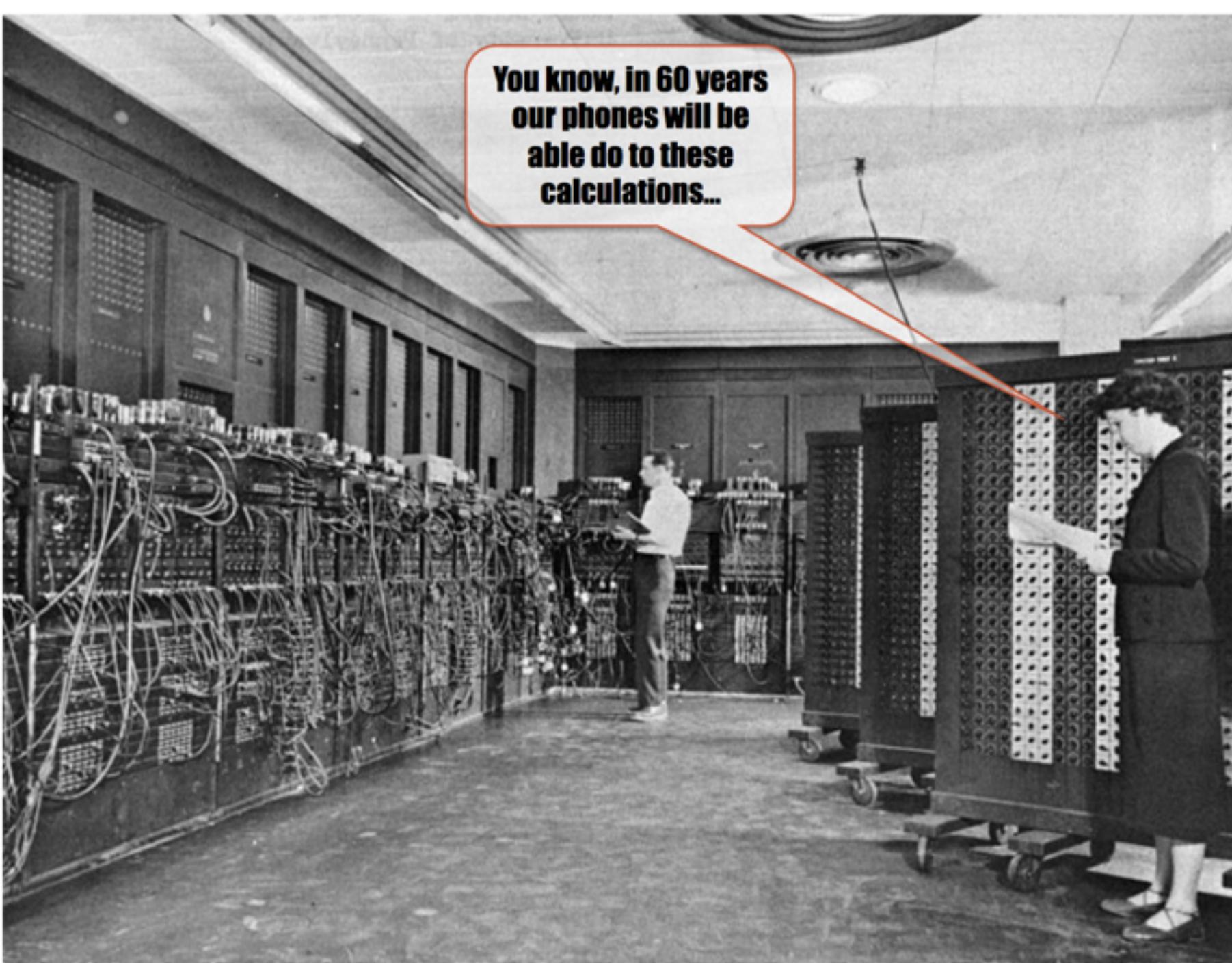
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla u + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = fv + \frac{uvtan\theta}{a} - \frac{1}{a\cos\theta} \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\lambda} + S_{u,B}$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla v + \omega \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = -fu - \frac{u^2\tan\theta}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\theta} + S_{v,B}$$
$$\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\ln p} = -R_d T_v$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial p} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla T + \omega \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -\frac{\kappa T \omega}{p} - Q_R + Q_C + Q_B$$



ipcc-data.org



Photo Credit:
Ryan K. Photography and the National
Science & Technology Medals Foundation.



Airplanes! (from Shock Wave Laboratory RWTH Aachen)

Direct Numerical Simulation of a
NACA 0012 airfoil flow at
 $M=0.4$, $Re=50,000$, $\alpha=5^\circ$

Dipl.-Ing. Manuel Gageik
B.Sc. Christian Gscheidle

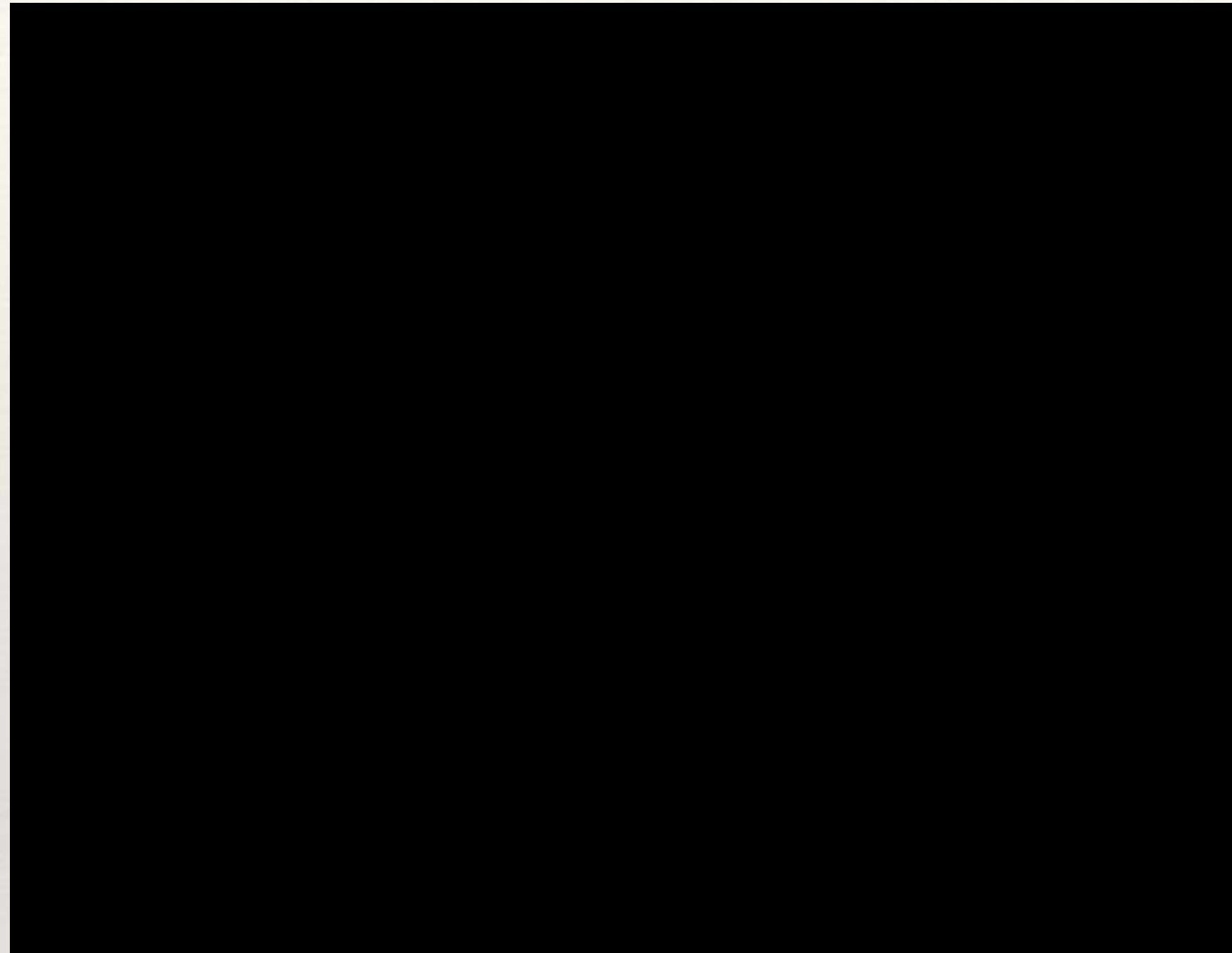
Prof. Dr.rer.nat.habil.(RUS) Igor Klioutchnikov



Stoßwellenlabor
Hochtemperatur-
Gasdynamik



Protein Folding

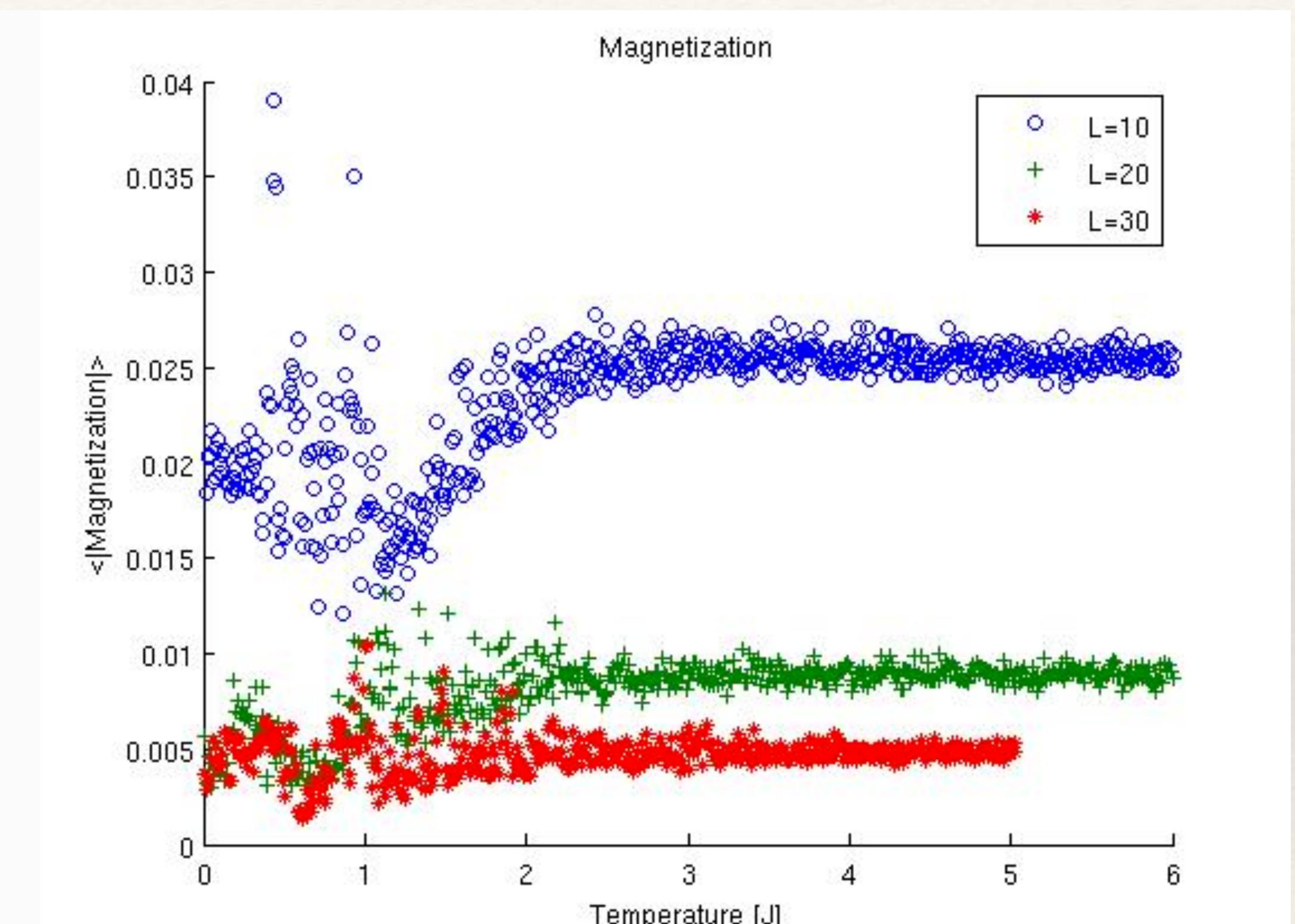
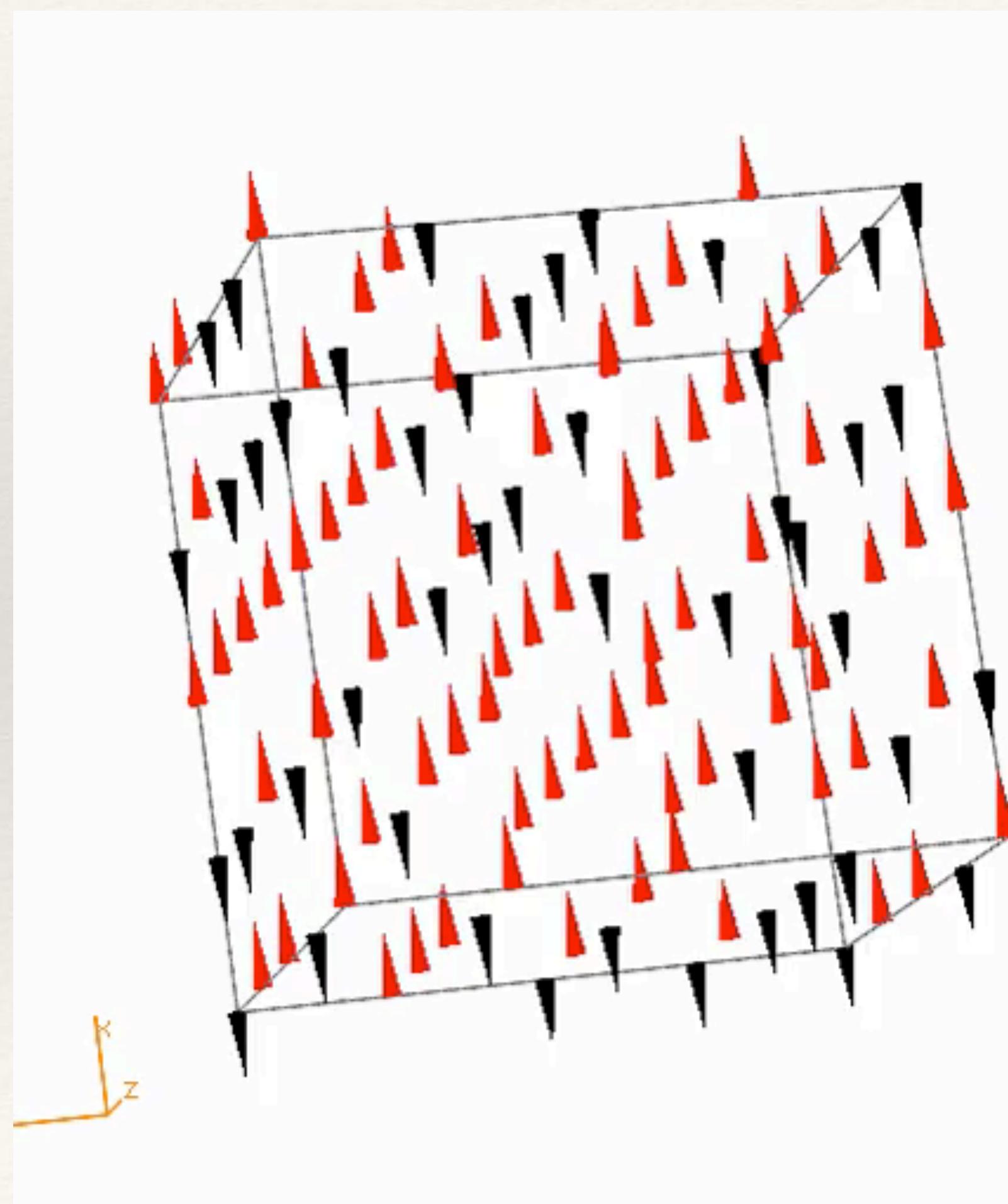


Eugene Shakhnovich, MIT + Harvard

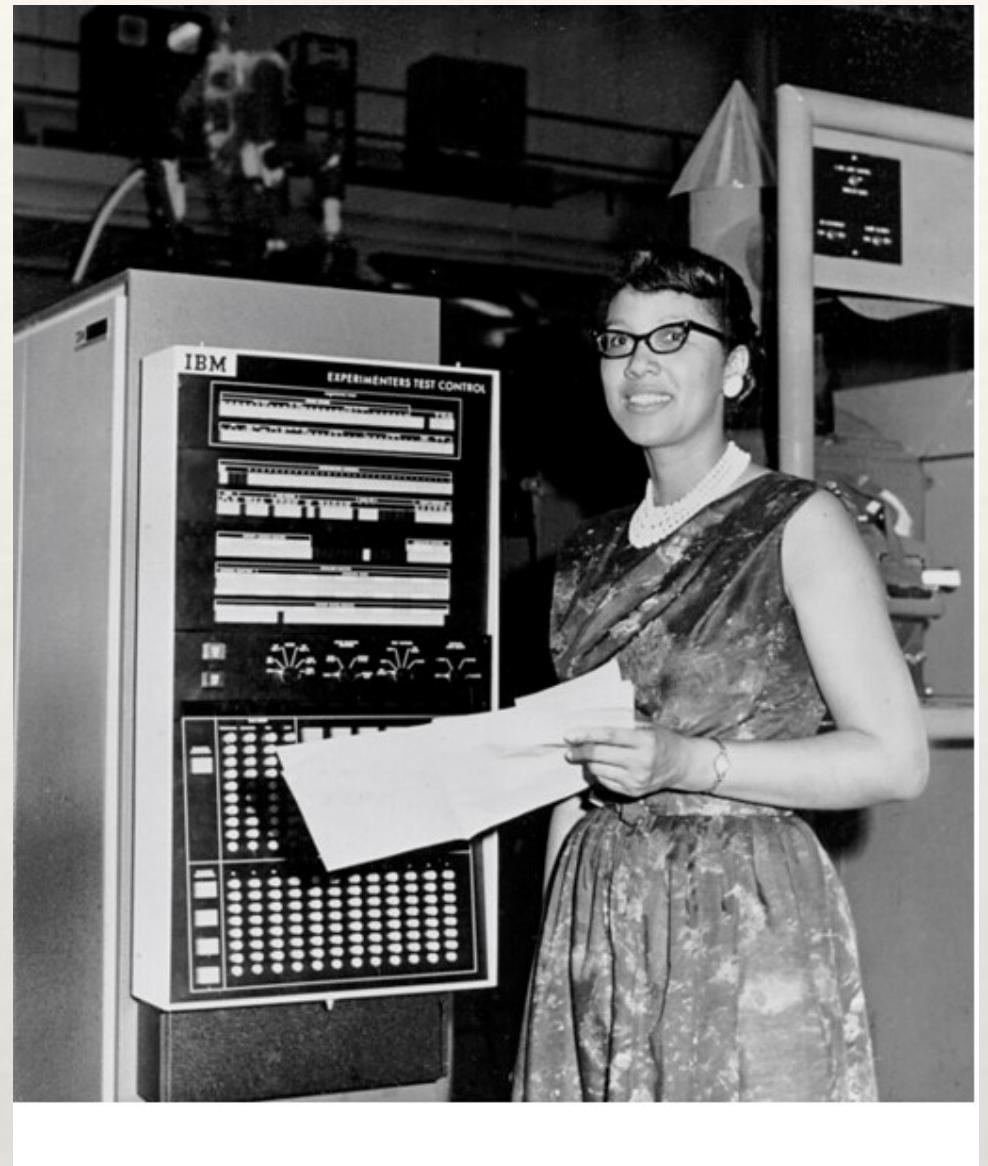
Even 100 amino-acid sequences are hard to simulate –
computational cleverness is needed!

Magnetization of material

<http://phelafel.technion.ac.il/~kostyas/results.html>



Some notable computational scientists

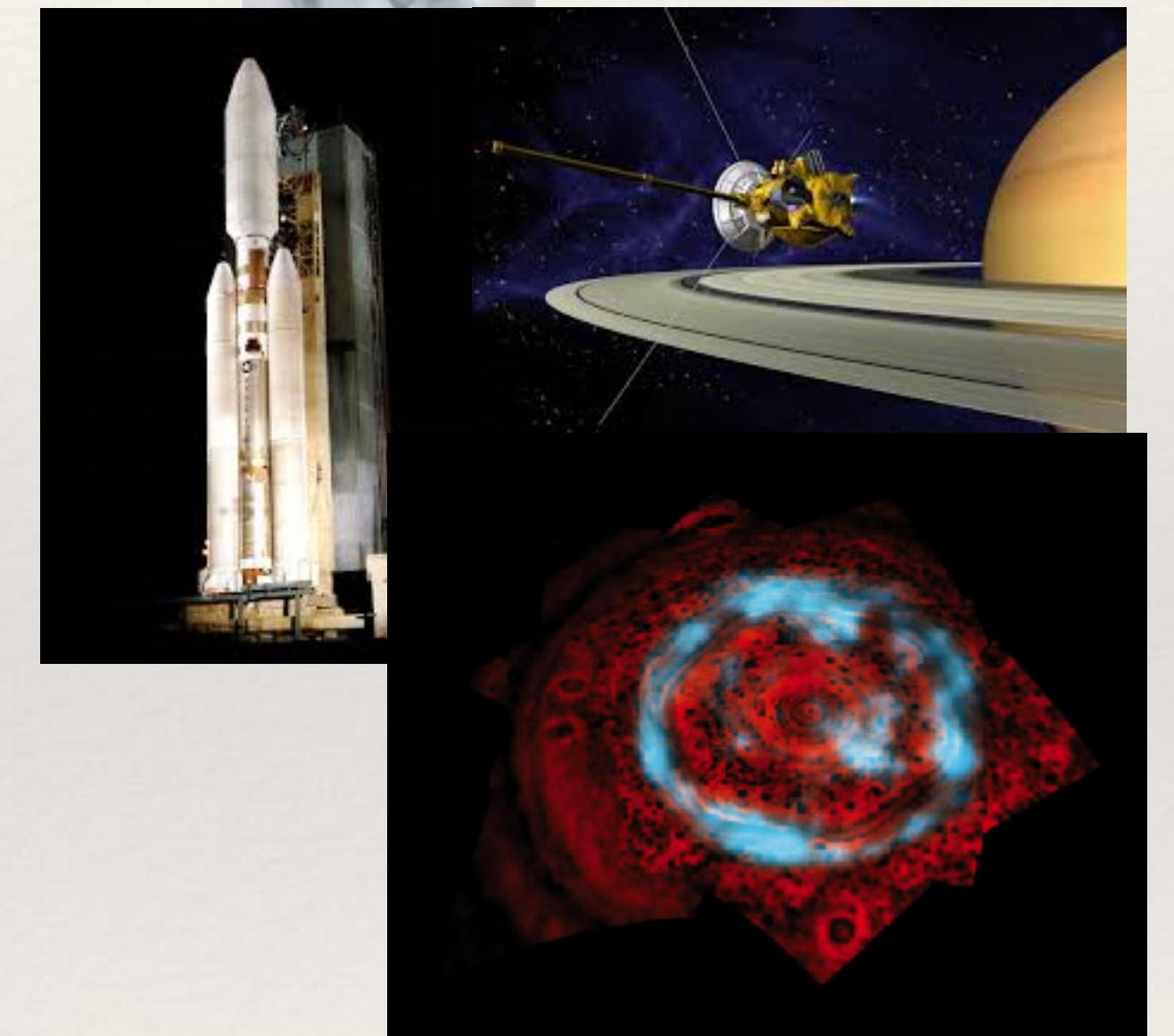


On the front cover: the large photograph is of Melba Roy Mouton.
She calculated artificial satellite orbits as a Head Computer
Programmer for NASA.

Cecilia Payne-Kaposhkin



Annie Easley



Katherine Johnson



Folks to talk to....scientific computing

Concentration Coordinators and Departmental Representatives



Jane Chandlee
Assistant Professor of Linguistics
 Chase 103C
 (610) 795-3371
jchandlee@haverford.edu
 [Profile](#)
 [Homepage](#)



Sara Mathieson
Assistant Professor
of Computer Science
Scientific Computing
Concentration Coordinator



Andrea Lommen
Professor of Physics and Astronomy
 KINSC Link 108
alommen@haverford.edu
 [Profile](#)



Robert Manning
The William H. and Johanna A. Harris
Professor of Computational Science;
Professor of Mathematics and
Statistics; Associate Provost for
Faculty Development and Support
 KINSC H207C
 (610) 896-1210
rmanning@haverford.edu



Casey Londergan
Professor
and Chair of Chemistry



Dan Grin
Assistant Prof. of Physics
+ Astronomy



Giri Parameswaran
Associate Prof. of
Economics



Alvin Grissom II
Assistant Professor
of Computer Science



Suzanne Amador Kane
Professor of Physics



J. Dougherty
Prof. of Comp. Science



Ted Brzinski
Assistant Professor of
Physics and Astronomy
 KINSC L109
 (610) 896-1196



Sorelle Friedler

Associate Professor of
Computer Science



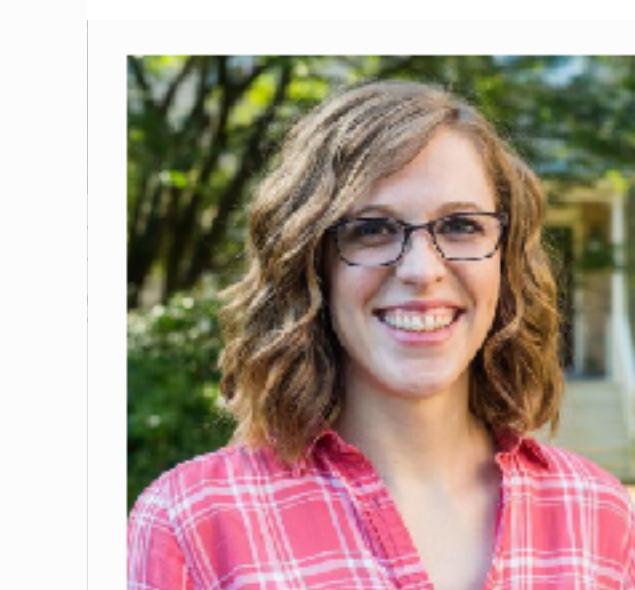
Professor of
Physics and
Astronomy;



Eric Miller
Assistant Professor of
Biology



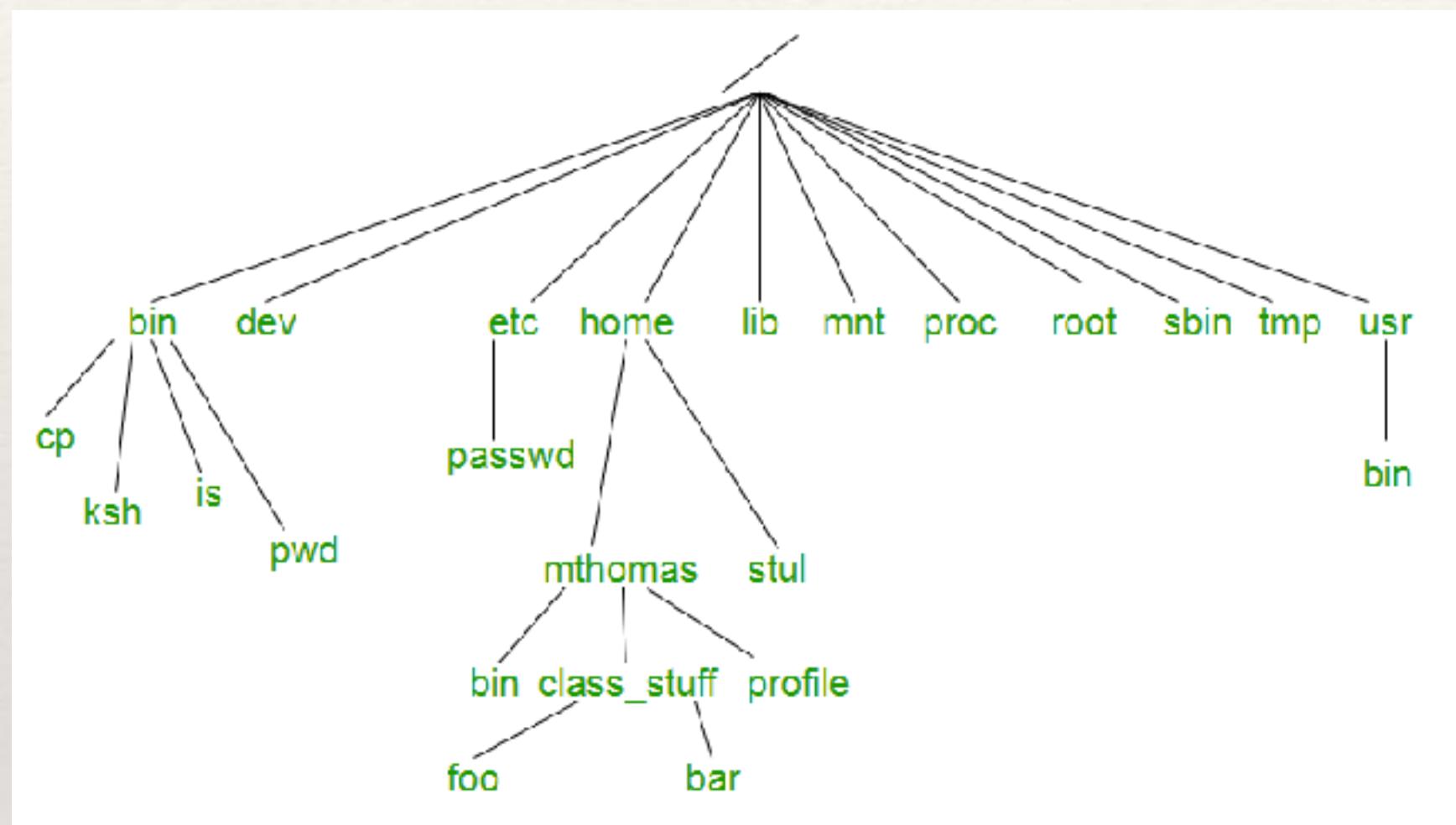
Clyde Daly
Assistant Professor
of Chemistry



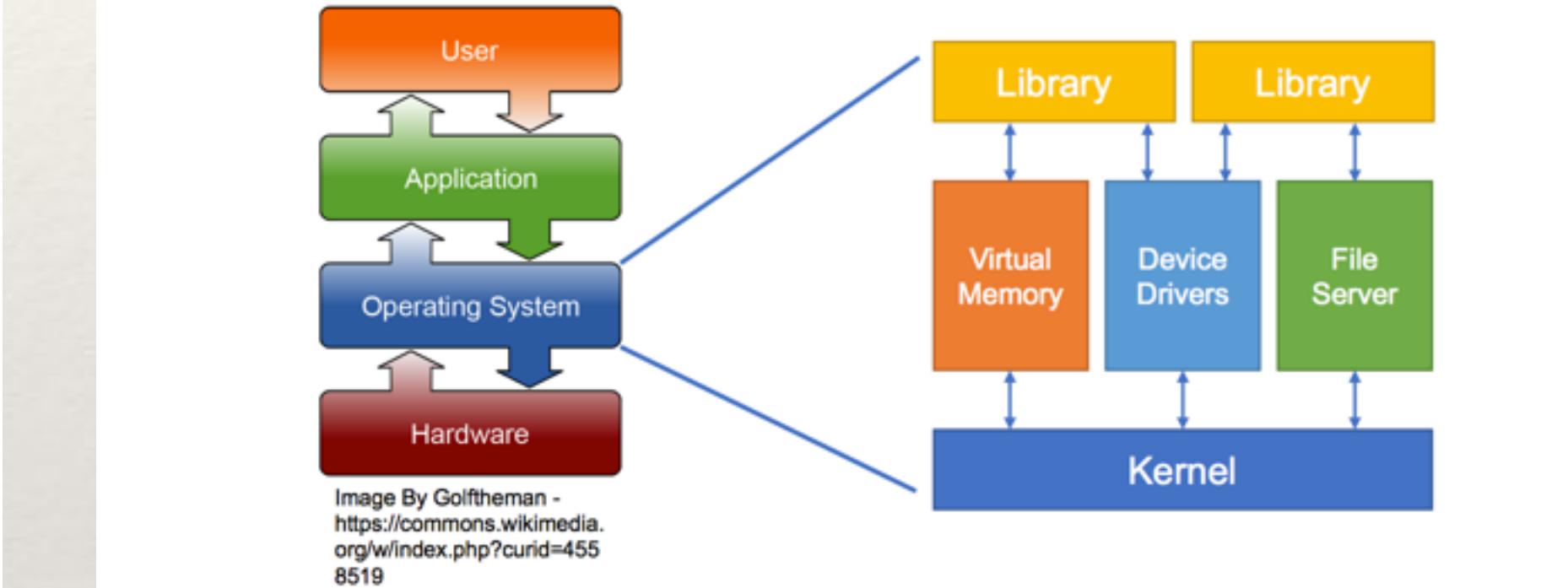
Rebecca Everett
Assistant Professor of
Mathematics and Statistics

UNIX

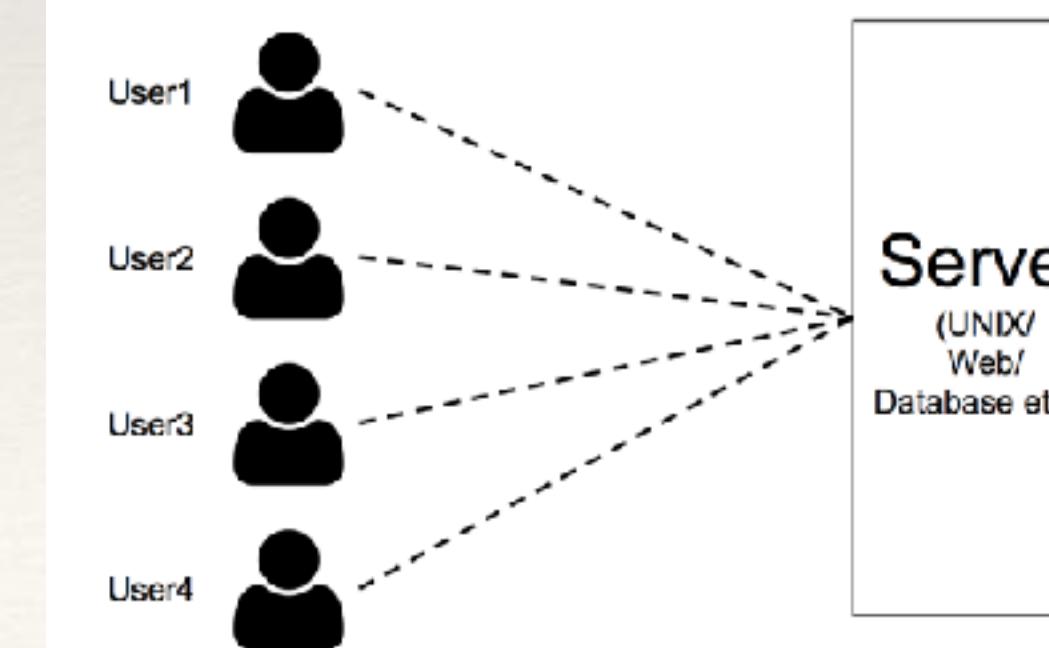
file system



Operating Systems



Client/Server architecture



UNIX and its derivatives

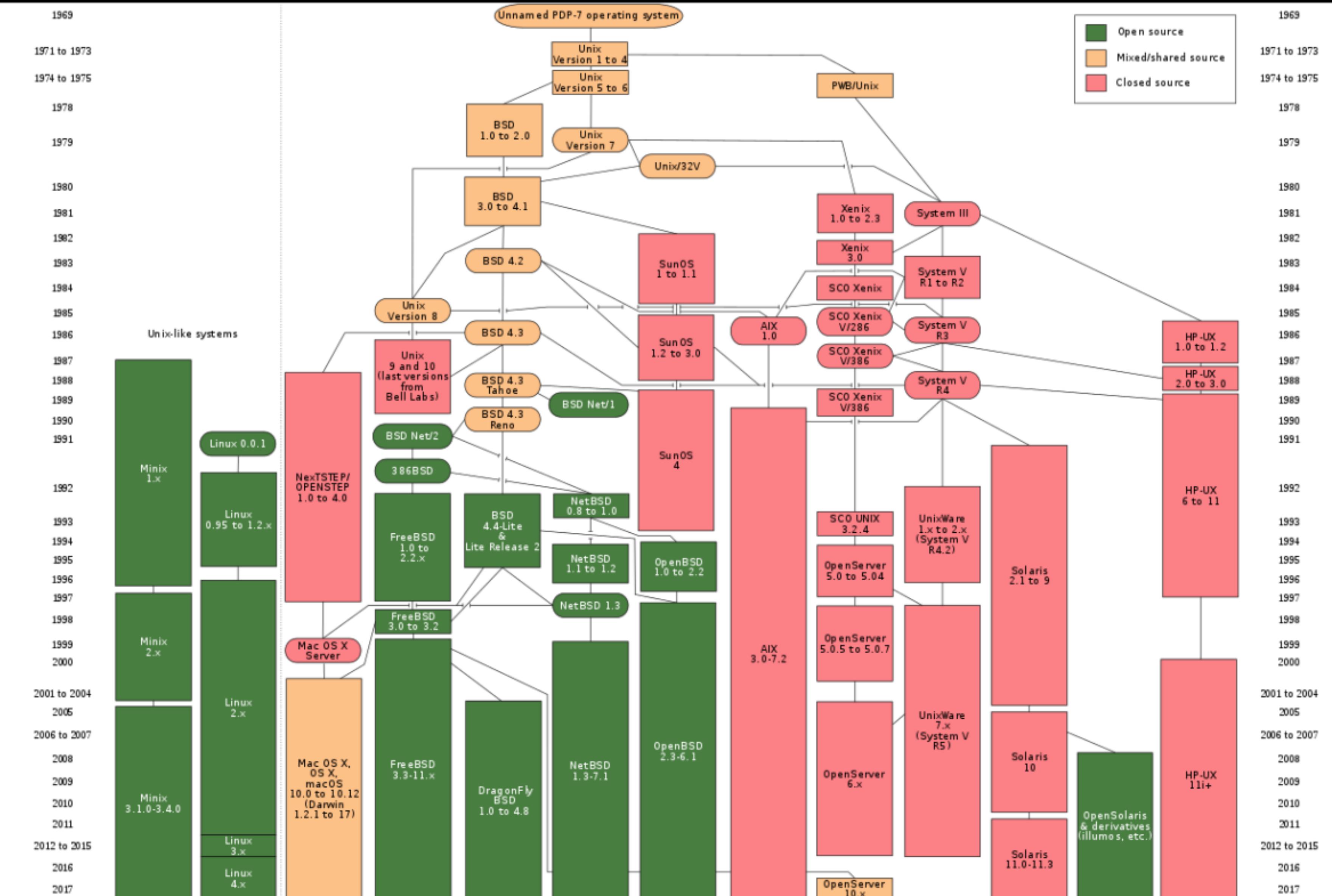
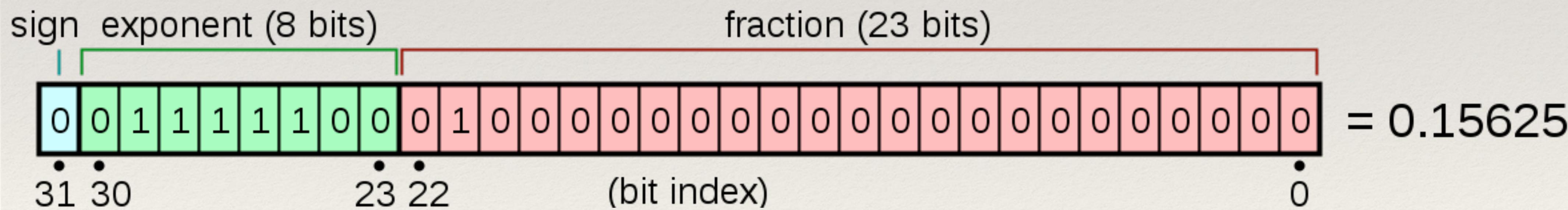
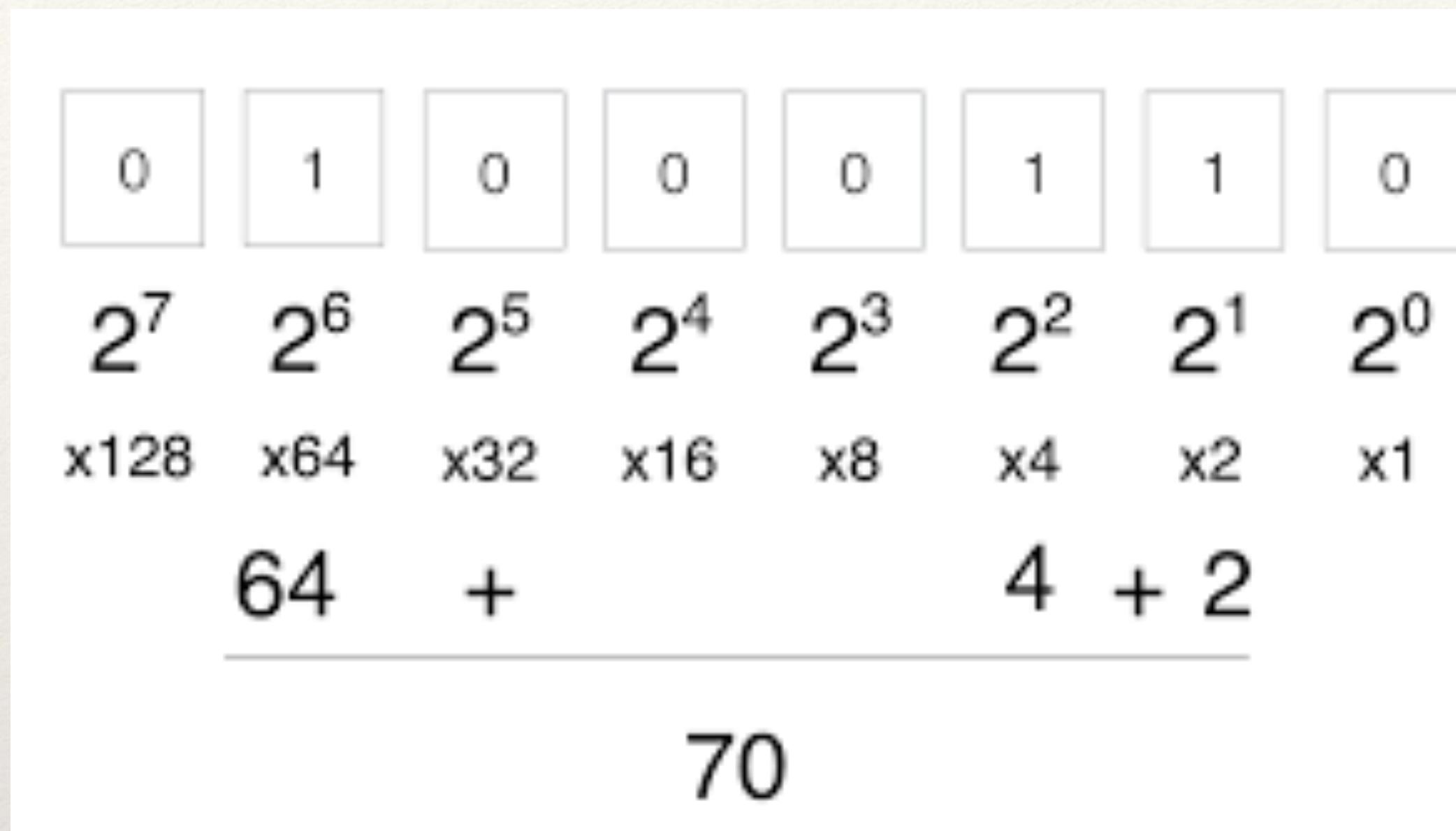
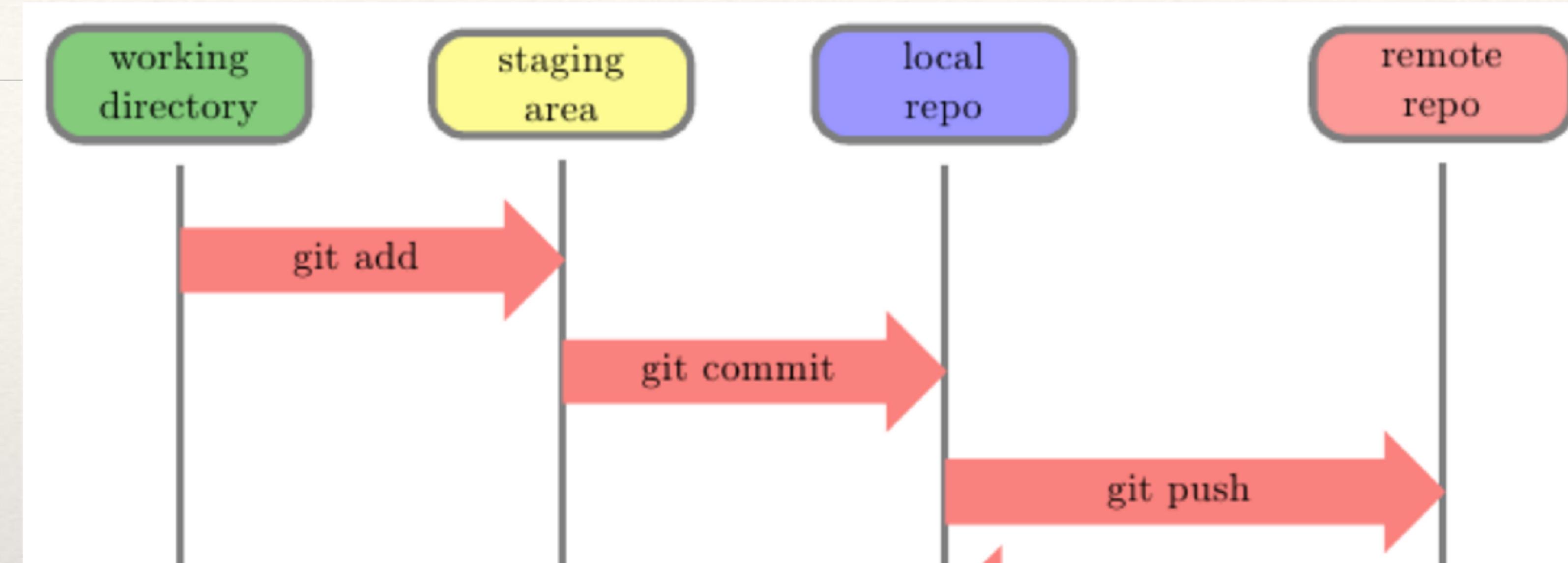


Image by Eraserhead1, Infinity0, Sav_vas - Levenez Unix History Diagram, Information on the history of IBM's AIX on ibm.com, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1801948>

Binary representation of numbers



git



https://github.com/dgrin1/chesick_2022_coding

Python



- ❖ Many other programming languages good for scientific computing (e.g. Fortran, seriously, C, C++)
- ❖ Python lets us cut to the core of interesting scientific computing problems with minimum of reinventing the wheel
 - ❖ Access to useful, fast, well-tested scientific computing libraries (e.g. matplotlib, numpy, spicy)
 - ❖ No need to deal with innards (memory / variable definitions) of coding

Indentation

"PYTHON INDENTATION"

CODE THAT WORKS

```
n = [3, 5, 7]

def double_list(x):

    for i in range(0, len(x))
        x[i] = x[i] * 2
    return x

print double_list(n)
```

CODE THAT FAILS

```
n = [3, 5, 7]

def double_list(x):

    for i in range(0, len(x))
        x[i] = x[i] * 2
    return x

print double_list(n)
```

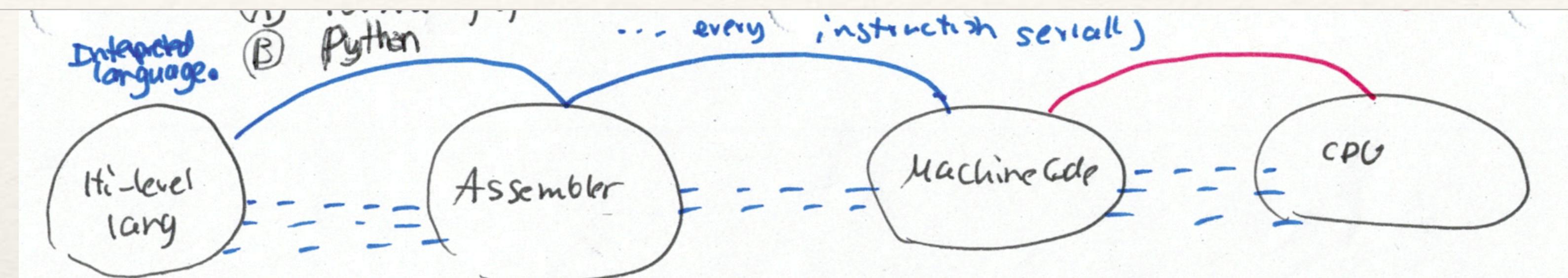


[HTTPS://TAPAS.IO/SERIES/GRUMPY-CODES](https://tapas.io/series/grumpy-codes)



CARDBOARDVOICE

interpreted vs compiled languages



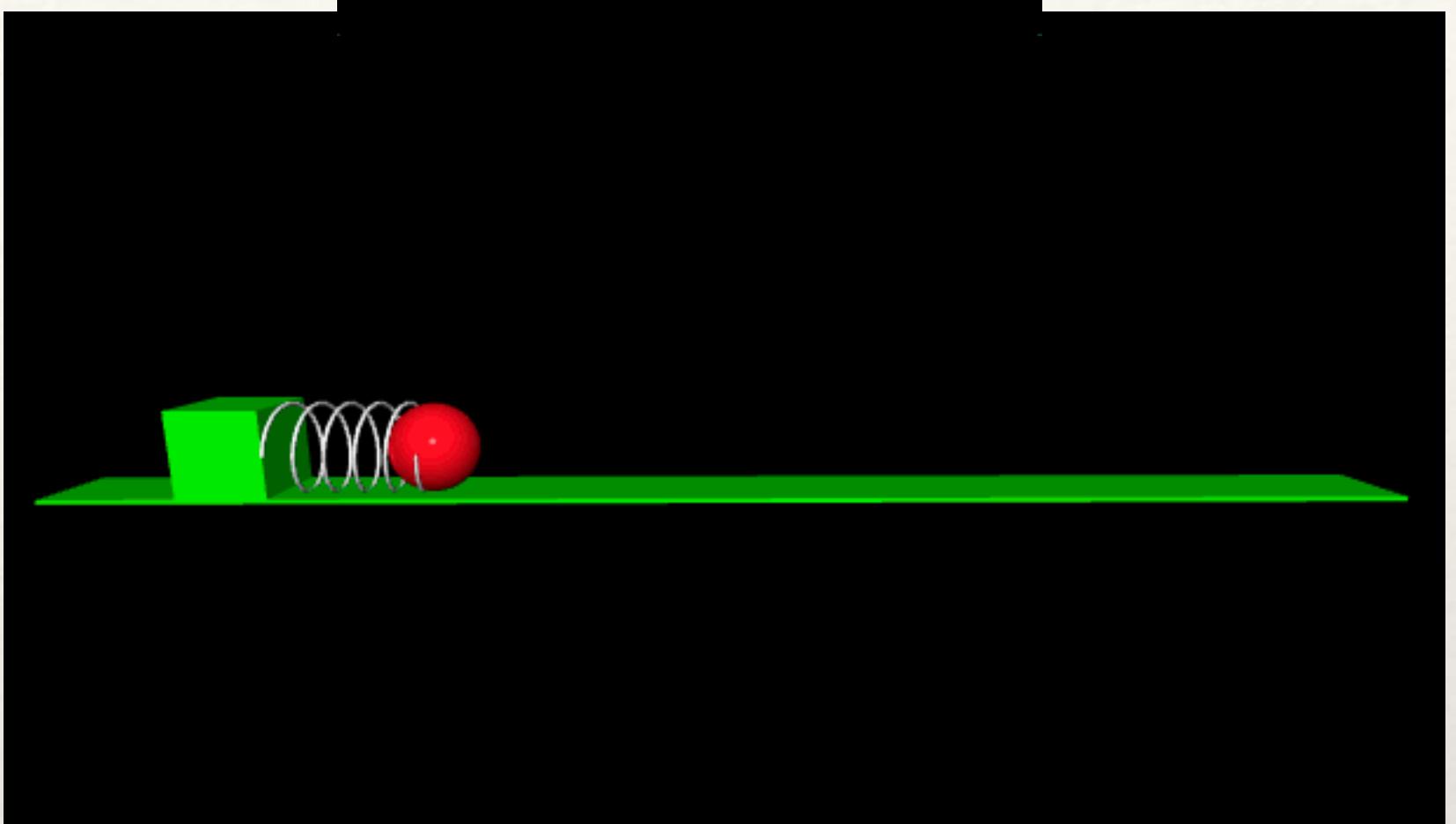
vPython



trinket ▶ Run ? Help

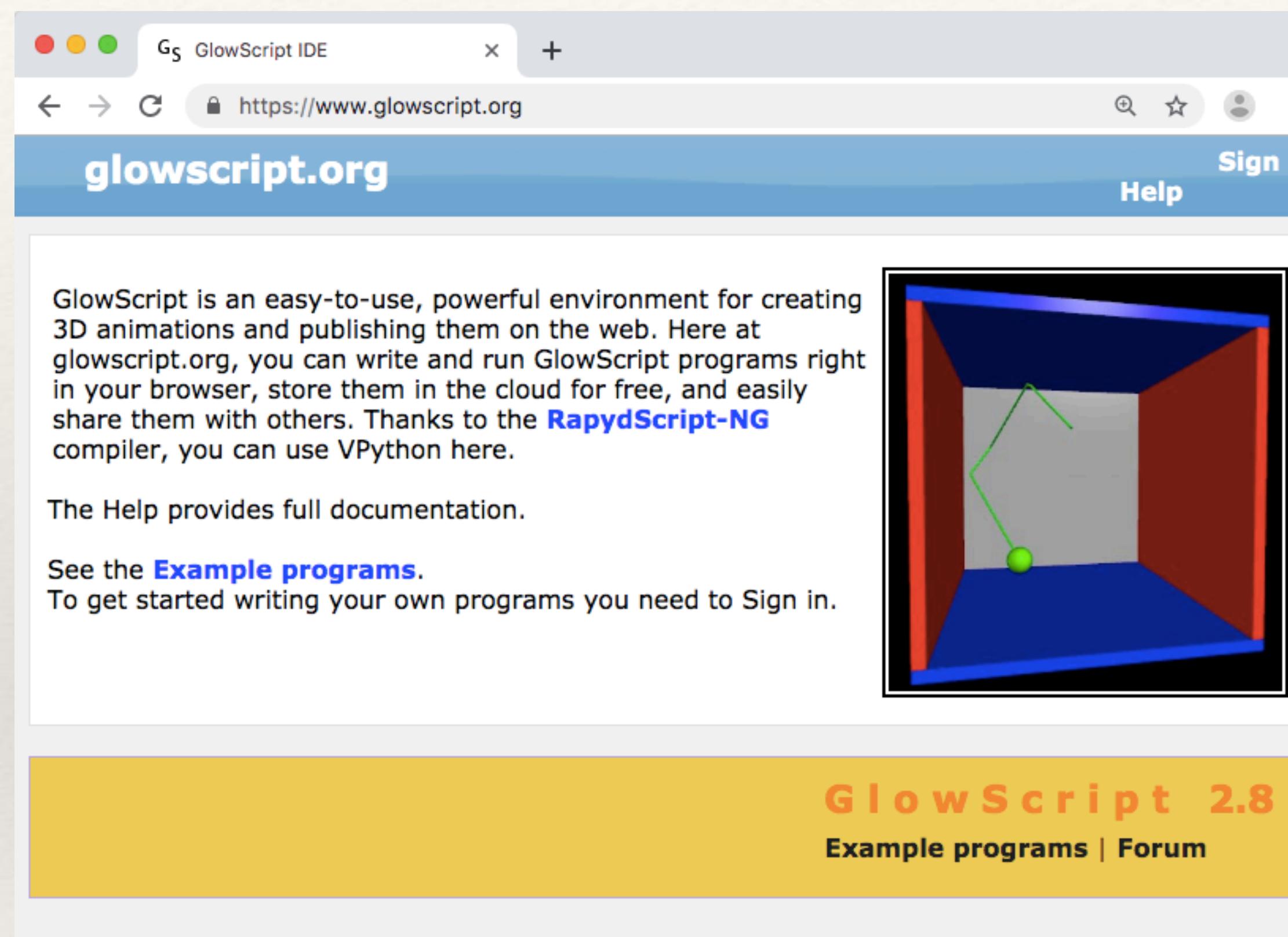
main.py

```
1 GlowScript 2.9 VPython
2
3 g=9.8
4 v=5
5 y=0
6 t=0
7 dt=0.1
8
9 while y>=0:
10    v=v-g*dt
11    y=y+v*dt
12    print("t = ",t," y = ",y)
13    t=t+dt
14 print("Hang time = ",t," s")
15
16
```



- ❖ Computer programming to simulate physics problems
- ❖ VPython — a form of Python, no previous experience assumed

GlowScript



Show how to access my programs and save their own

Hello world!

```
print("Hello, world! ")
```

Function

String

Function being called to display string

Try it! - now change it!

vpython – visual data types

box()

```
box(pos=vector(1,0,0), size=vector(.5,.3,.2),  
     color=color.green)
```

```
mybox=box(length=0.5, height=0.5, width=0.5, color=color.yellow)
```

Computer takes care of world rendering

Try it! - now change it!

Calculating with python and using variables

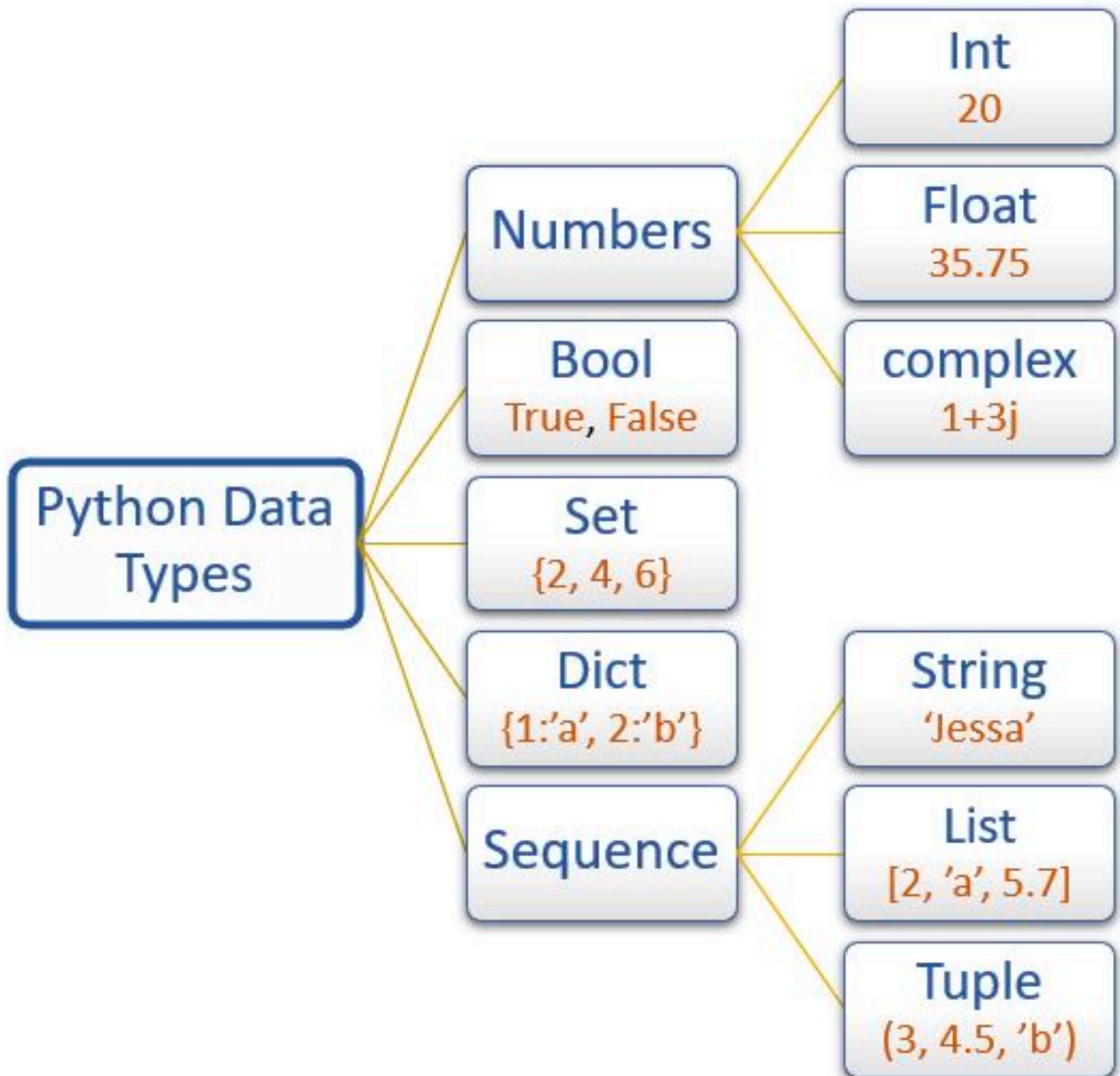
R = 1

```
mysphere = sphere(radius = R, color = color.magenta)
```

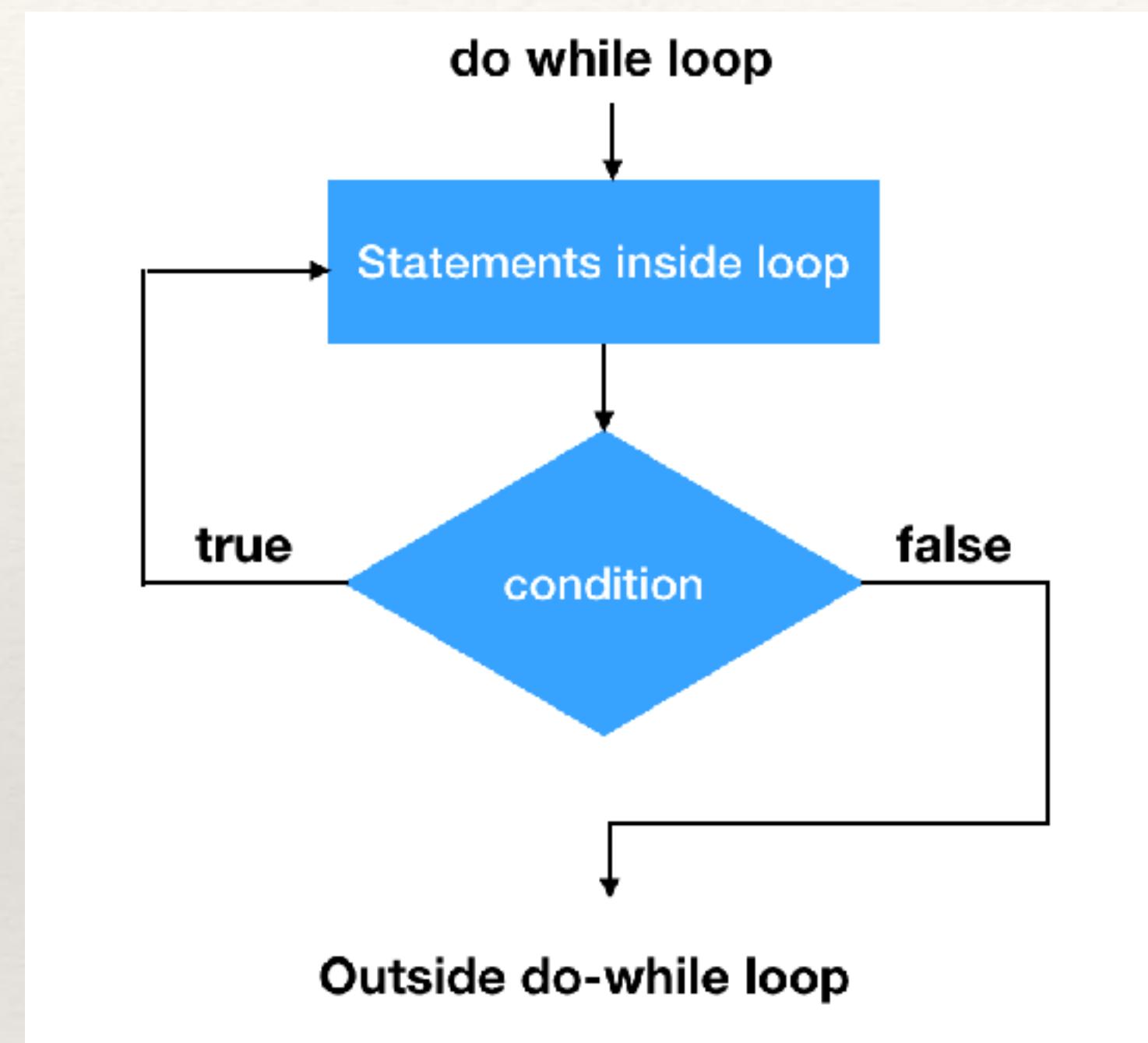
```
volume = (4/3)*pi*R**3
```

```
print("The volume of the sphere is:", volume)
```

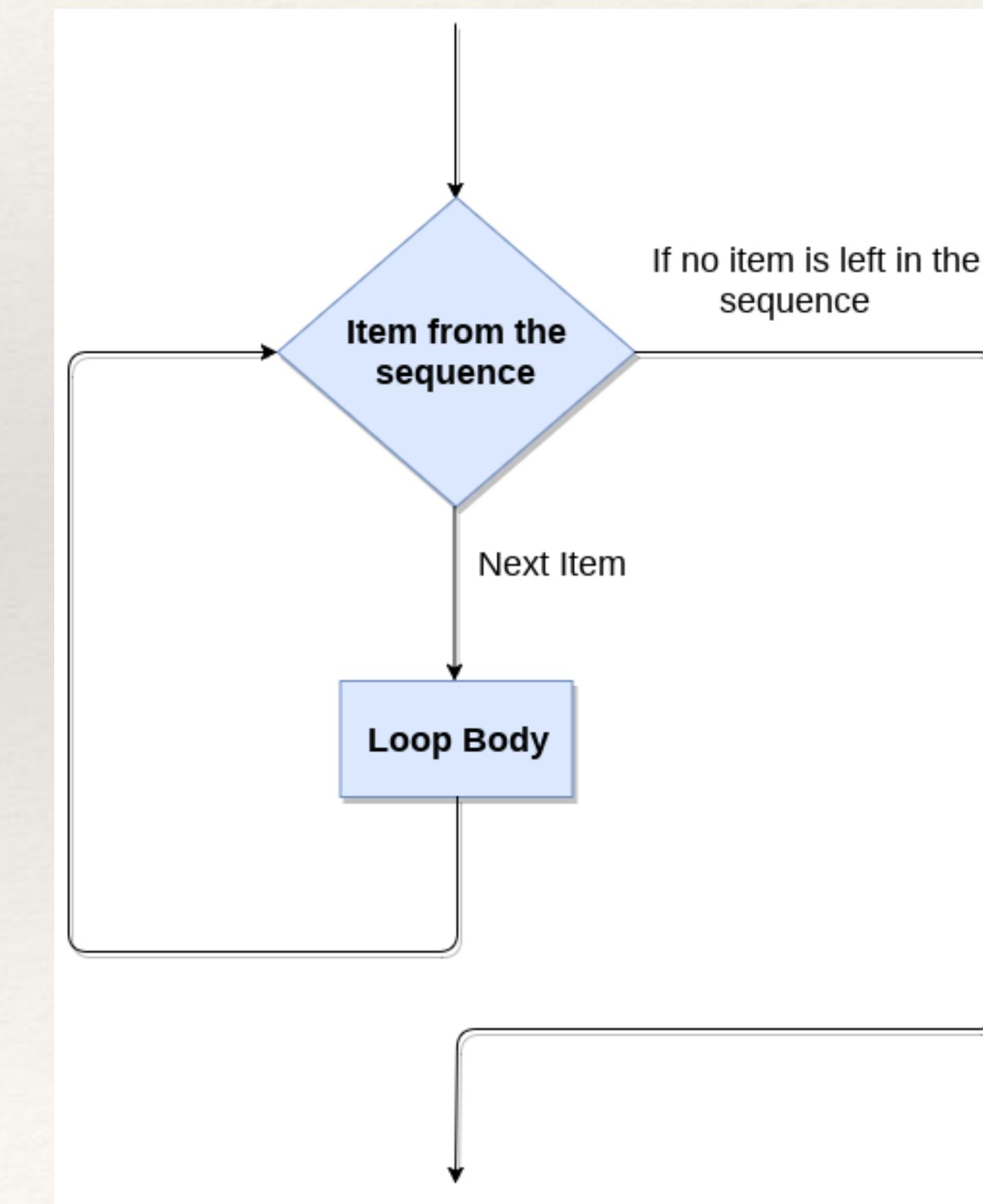
More Python data types



program flow



for loop



Loops, example

https://matter-interactions.trinket.io/00_welcome_to_vpython#/welcome-to-vpython/loops

```
t = 0  
print("t =", t)
```

```
t = t + 1  
print("t =", t)
```

```
t = t + 1  
print("t =", t)
```



```
t = 0  
while t < 11:  
    print("t=", t)  
    t = t + 2
```

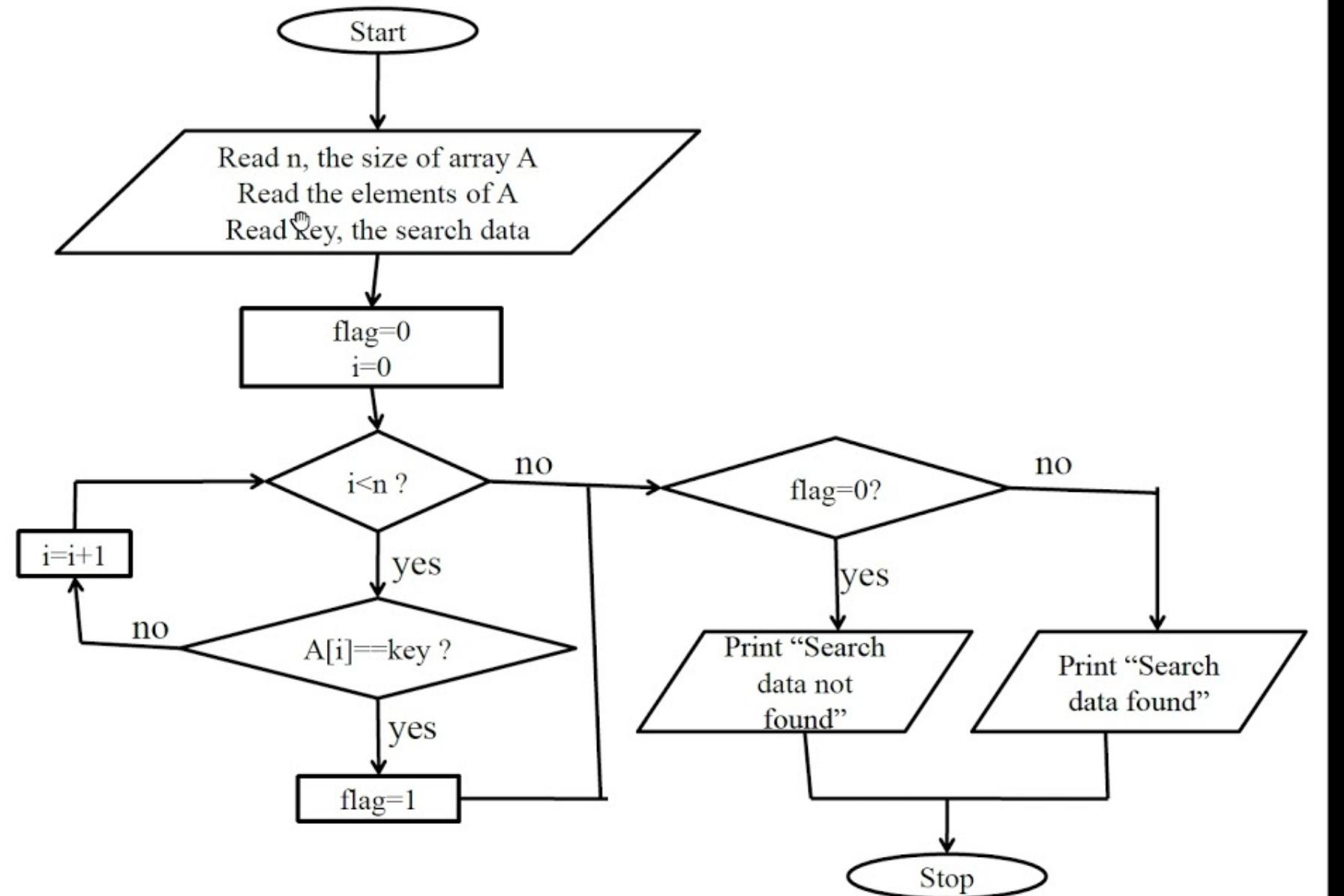
```
print("The loop is finished")
```

dg loop examples

Debugging

Plan your code

Flowchart of Linear Search



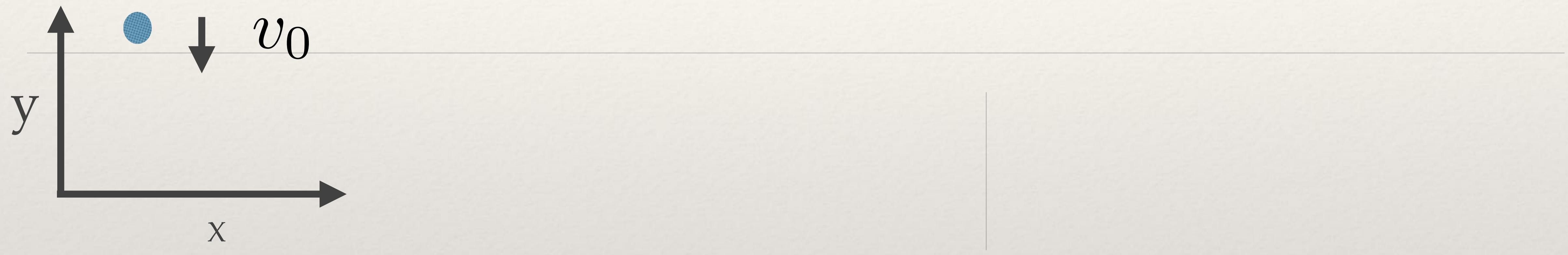
Work in pairs and plan out code on white board
– check in with Deep or me before coding

Comment your code

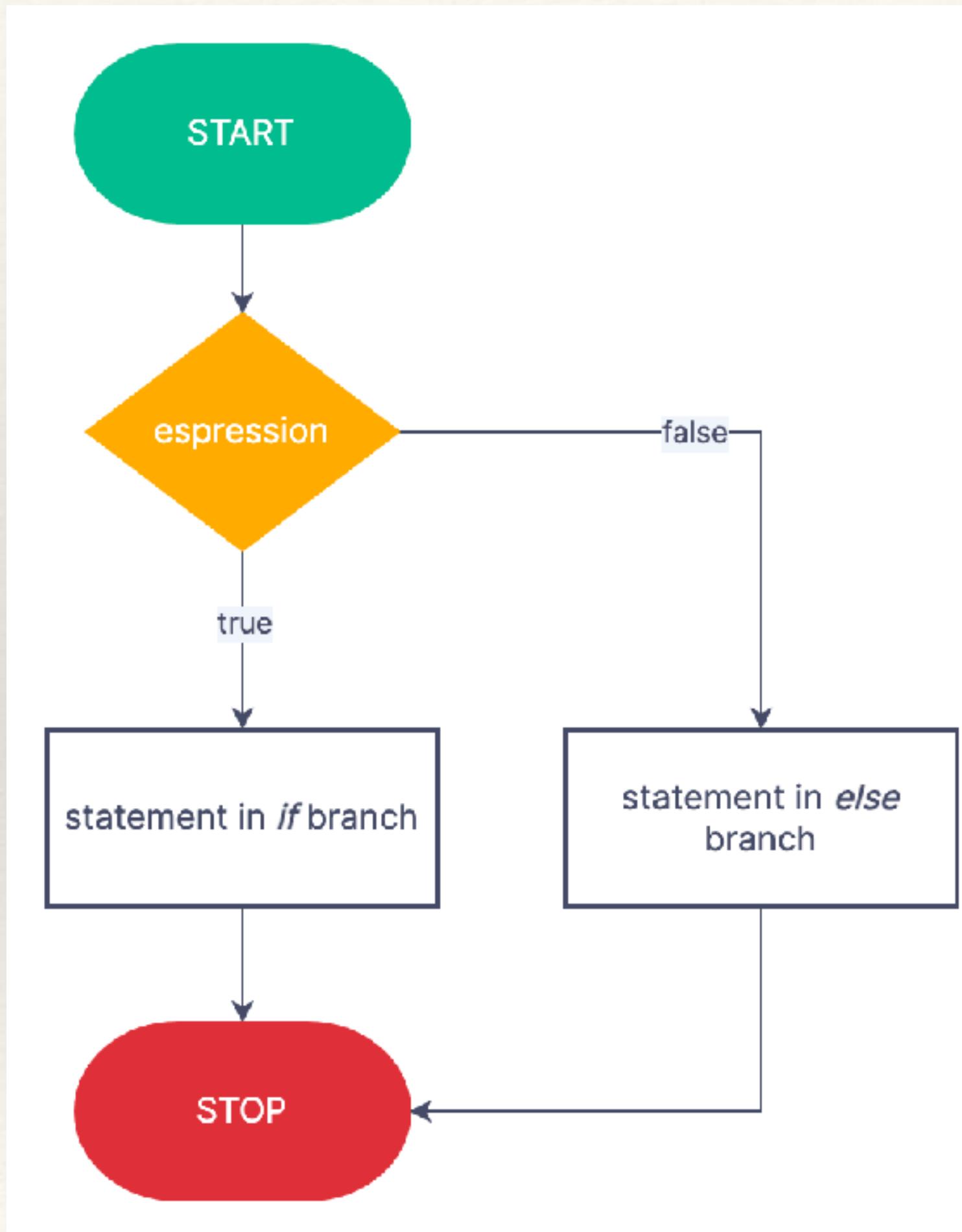
-
- ❖ Helps you remember what you were doing years later :)
 - ❖ Helps colleagues expand and edit your code
 - ❖ Helps debug (comment out and add back in code that is not working)
-

Moving ball example

$$y = y_0 + v_0 t$$



if/then program flow control

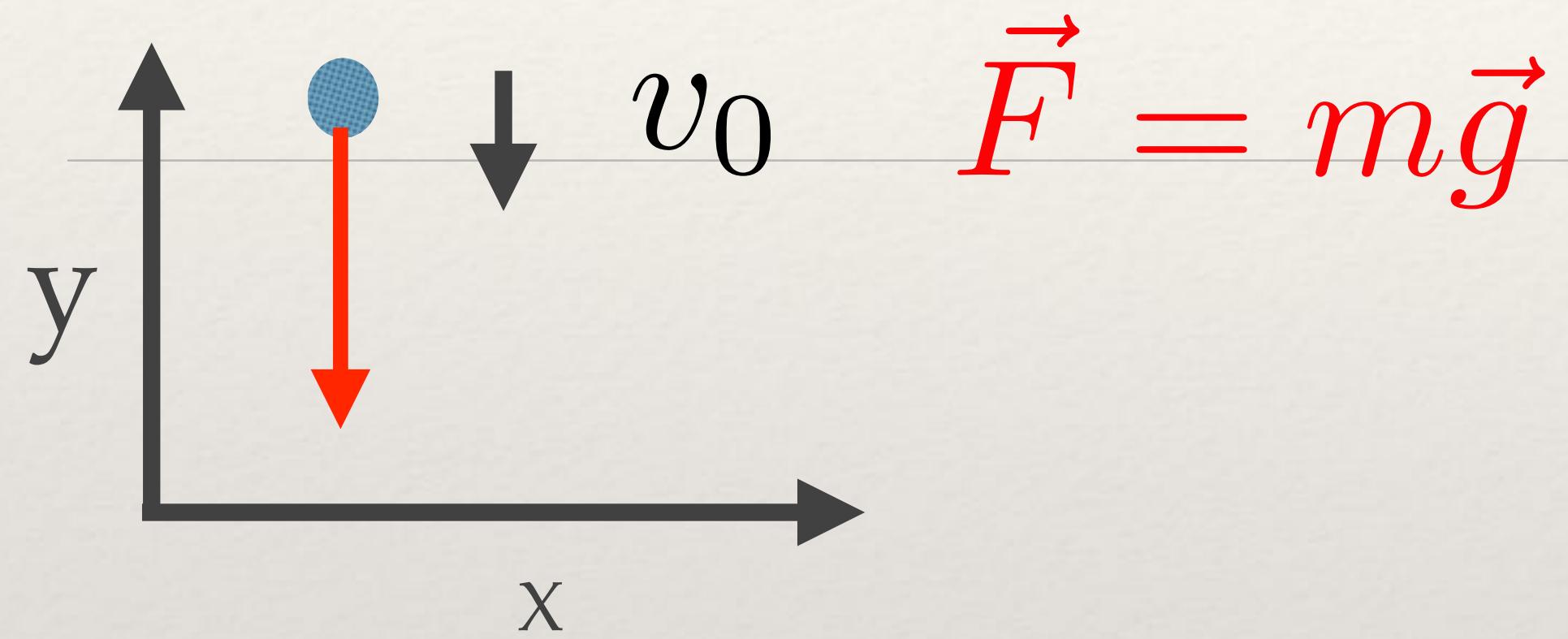


Use to impose table boundary

Falling ball with gravity – your turn! (Work in pairs)

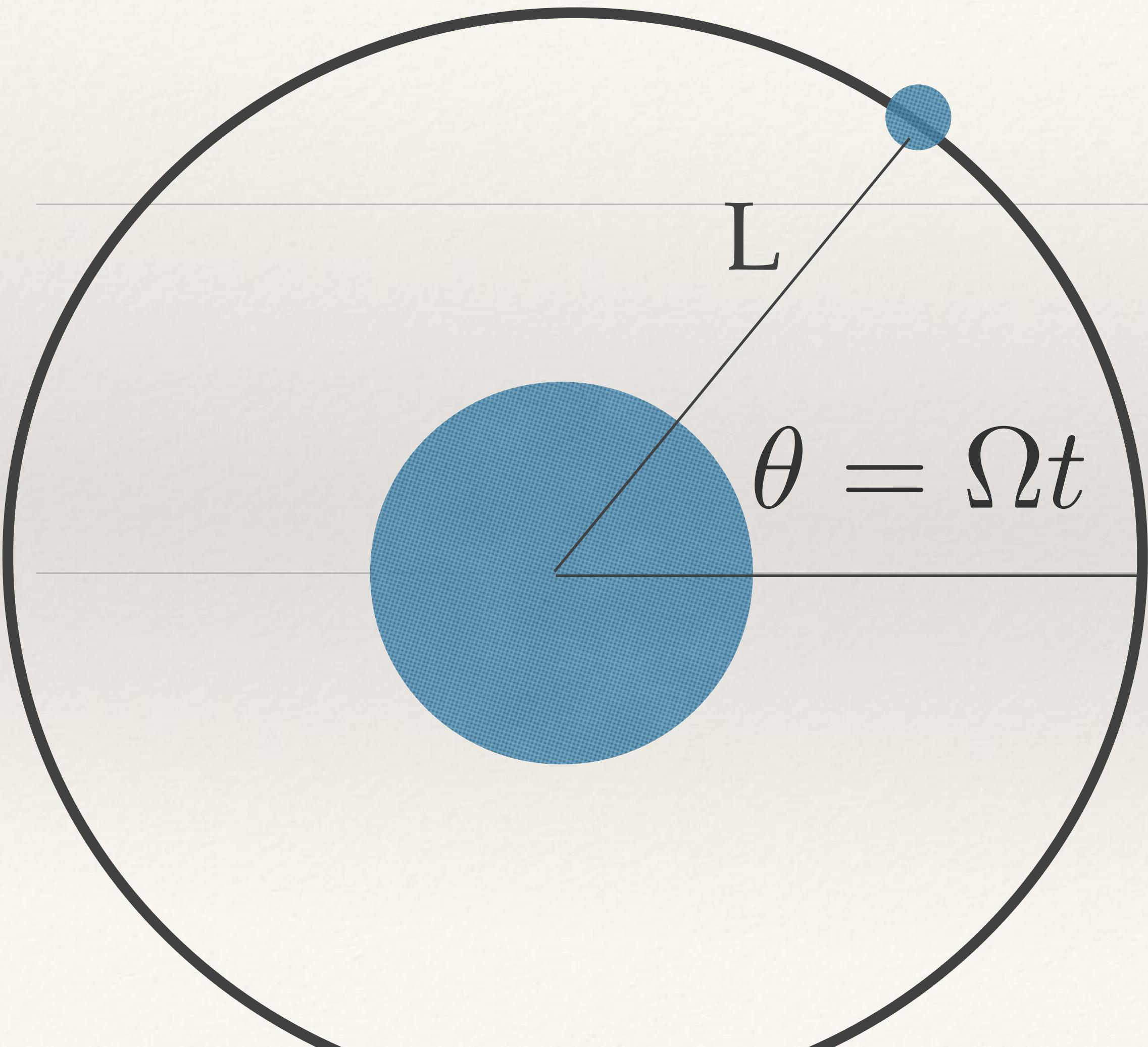
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t - gt^2/2$$

$$v = v_0 - gt$$



Challenge – add a plot of $v(t)$

Example – orbits



$$x = L \cos (\Omega \times t)$$
$$y = L \sin (\Omega \times t)$$

Your turn – add the moon

Your turn – extrasolar planets

<https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/cgi-bin/TblView/nph-tblView?app=ExoTbls&config=PS>

