hausdorff center for mathematics

UNIVERSITÄT BONN

HCM NEWS 1/26

Gerd Faltings receives the Abel Prize

For the first time ever, the Abel Prize has gone to a German — and this one is based at the University of Bonn! Mathematician Professor Gerd Faltings received the award in a ceremony in Oslo on May 26, 2026. The accolade has been presented every year since 2003 by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters in the presence of the country's king Harald V. Gerd Faltings is a Professor Emeritus of the University of Bonn and a former director of the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics (MPIM) in the city.

The international award recognizes academic work of extraordinary depth and influence on the mathematical sciences and is thus also regarded as a kind of "Nobel Prize for Mathematics." Gerd Faltings has been active in Bonn since the 1990s, working at the MPIM and the University, and remains an associate member of the latter's Hausdorff Center for Mathematics (HCM) Cluster of Excellence.

The Abel Prize was set up by the Norwegian government to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829). Unlike with the Fields Medal — but like the Nobel Prize — there are no age restrictions on the winner of the Abel Prize. The award is worth 7.5 million Norwegian kroner (around €670,000).

Gerd Faltings was also the first German to win the Fields Medal, doing so back in 1986. Peter Scholze, another mathematics professor from the University of Bonn, followed in his footsteps in 2018. Celebrating the announcement of his illustrious accolade

together with the MPIM team, Faltings said: "I feel honored by this prize."

Rector Professor Michael Hoch was among the first to congratulate him, commenting: "On behalf of the University of Bonn — a University of Excellence — I'd like to extend my warmest congratulations to Gerd Faltings for this truly unique achievement. He has revolutionized many fields of mathematics, especially number theory, the theory of surfaces and Diophantine equations, and shaped their development with his groundbreaking findings. In the Mordell conjecture, he solved a problem that had stumped mathematicians for decades. I'm especially delighted that the first German Abel Prize is coming to Bonn; it underlines yet again that mathematics at the University of Bonn is among the very best in the world and reflects the outstanding achievements produced here, not least in the HCM Cluster of Excellence."

General-Anzeiger

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG

Bonn · Hardtberg · Beuel — Freitag, 20. März 2026

AUSZEICHNUNG

Renommierter Preis für Bonner Mathematiker

Bericht Lokales

HAUSDORFF PEOPLE and RESEARCH

Hausdorff Memorial Prize awarded to Elena Dematte and Lars Becker

As every year, the Department of Mathematics of the University of Bonn awarded the Hausdorff Memorial Prize for the best dissertation in mathematics. This year, the jury decided to award the Hausdorff Memorial Prize for the academic year 2024/2025 twice, honoring Elena Dematte and Lars Becker. Joscha Gedicke, Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, presented the award on January 14.

In her PhD thesis "The mathematical properties of the radiative transfer equation," supervised by Juan J. L. Velázquez, **Elena Dematte** examines the so-called radiative transfer equation. This equation is a kinetic model that describes the interaction of photons with matter. It includes phenomena like photon absorption and emission as well as scattering. The equation is of great importance in many fields, including astrophysics and steel production. Elena Dematte's PhD thesis examines this equation in strict mathematical terms. Among other things, it proves the existence of a stationary distribution for the temperature of a body in which the transfer of heat is due to the combination of radiation and scatttering. The thesis contains a remarkable number of new results and also opens up interesting classes of problems in the field of partial differential equations, in which new phenomena are to be expected.

The PhD thesis "Estimates for some rough operators with modulation symmetries" by **Lars Becker**, supervised by Christoph Thiele, contains three original papers, each of which makes a substantial contribution to open problems in harmonic analysis, using new and extremely creative approaches. One of these papers has already been published in a renowned journal. The work contributed significantly to the formalization and generalization of Carleson's theorem on the almost everywhere convergence of Fourier series, a project that has attracted worldwide attention. A blueprint resulting from this work formed the basis for the successful application for an ERC Synergy Grant. This project "Harmonic Analysis with Lean Formalization" (HALF), funded with 6.4 million euros, is led by Christoph Thiele and Floris van Doorn.

The **Hausdorff Memorial Prize** is awarded in honor of Felix Hausdorff every year around the anniversary of his death, January 26, as part of the Hausdorff Colloquium. Professors and private lecturers have the right to nominate candidates. The decision is made by a jury appointed by the Department of Mathematics. The award consists of prize money of 500 euros and a book prize. This year, the prize money was split.

Two new Emmy Noether Groups for Bonn Mathematics

Christian Scharrer: Geometric Analysis

Cell membranes, such as those found in red blood cells, naturally adopt optimal geometric shapes that maintain low bending energy. In his newly established Emmy Noether Group, Christian Scharrer at the Institute of Applied Mathematics is exploring the geometric phenomena that arise as membrane shapes become increasingly complex. The German Research Foundation has approved €850,000 in funding for the group over a period of up to six years.

Cell membranes, like many structures found in nature, naturally tend toward a state of minimal energy. “Determined by the governing laws of physics, this bending energy depends solely on the membrane’s geometric shape and can be expressed by a surprisingly simple mathematical formula,” explains Christian Scharrer, a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Applied Mathematics at the University of Bonn. From a physical point of view, cell membranes are therefore modeled as energy-minimizing surfaces. Microscopic images of red blood cells closely resemble these mathematically predicted energy-minimizing shapes, demonstrating that the explicit mathematical expression for the energy indeed explains their characteristic biconcave shape. “Things become particularly exciting when surfaces grow highly complex and have many ‘holes’ in them,” Scharrer says. Mathematically speaking, this is referred to as a high genus: a donut, for instance, has genus one, while a pretzel has genus three. “In our Emmy Noether group, we are now investigating what shapes emerge when the number of such holes in energetically optimal surfaces continues to increase. The conjecture is that, in the limit, a so-called minimal surface emerges,” continues the mathematician. Minimal surfaces are shapes that minimize surface area for a given boundary — like soap films, which do so to reduce surface tension as much as possible. If the number of holes increases while the total surface area remains unchanged, the holes must inevitably become smaller and more tightly packed in certain regions. By zooming in further and further until the smallest hole once again appears to be as large as a donut, mathematicians speak of a “blow-up.” This blow-up is expected to be a minimal surface. beizutragen. High-genus energy minimization represents an important unsolved task in the field of geometric analysis. Through his research, Christian Scharrer also aims to contribute to one of the major open problems: the classification of minimal surfaces. “At the same time, we want to develop new foundational tools that, in the long run, will prove valuable in other areas of mathematics as well.”

Tingxiang Zou: Elekes-Szabó problem

Philosophy at Peking University, Logic in Amsterdam, and then Mathematics in Lyon ... for Tingxiang Zou, borders are an invitation rather than an obstacle. Tingxiang Zou is taking on a big new challenge: She will start leading a newly formed Emmy Noether group at the Mathematical Institute this September, focusing on the Elekes-Szabó problem. The German Research Foundation (DFG) will be providing up to 1.6 million euros in funding for the research group over the next six years. The Emmy Noether Program opens up the possibility for Tingxiang Zou to qualify for a professorship.

“The Emmy Noether Program enables me to attract colleagues to join this beautiful project and to build my own research group,” said Tingxiang Zou, who is delighted to have received the grant. “It also provides a platform to strengthen the connections between model theory and combinatorics.”The Elekes-Szabó problem is a combinatorial problem with connections to geometry, algebra, model theory, and other areas of mathematics. Tingxiang Zou’s newly formed Emmy Noether group will study higher-dimensional versions of this problem. A set of numbers cannot be highly structured in both an additive and multiplicative sense at the same time. This phenomenon is known as the “sum-product problem.” “The Elekes–Szabó problem examines such phenomena in a more general framework,” explains Tingxiang Zou. “Instead of sums and products, one considers algebraic relations given by polynomial equations over the real or complex numbers.” Elekes and Szabó's central observation is that if such an algebraic equation has an unexpectedly large number of solutions within large finite grids, there must be – apart from certain degenerate cases – an underlying hidden algebraic group structure (such as addition or multiplication) that explains this behaviour. “We now want to investigate higher-dimensional variants of this problem in our research project.” Instead of finite sets of numbers, the scientists will then consider finite sets of tuples lying on higher-dimensional geometric objects. Here, too, the aim is to explain when algebraic equations have an unexpectedly large set of solutions in finite grids. Scholars from around the world have been collaborating closely with the new Emmy Noether group, including Martin Bays of the University of Oxford, Jan Dobrowolski of Xiamen University Malaysia, and Yifan Jing of the Ohio State University. A host of new collaborations will also be initiated with leading researchers in the field, including Artem Chernikov of the University of Maryland and Ehud Hrushovski of the University of Oxford.

Jessica Fintzen new co-chair of the scientific committee of the Heidelberg Laureate Forum Foundation

The Heidelberg Laureate Forum Foundation (HLFF) welcomes two new Scientific Chairpersons, Jessica Fintzen and Albrecht Schmidt. Jessica Fintzen, professor at the Mathematical Institute of the University of Bonn and member of the Hausdorff Center for Mathematics (HCM), will guide the HLFF in scientific matters related to mathematics, including helping shape the scientific program of the Heidelberg Laureate Forum (HLF), the annual event which forms the centerpiece of the foundation's work.

The annual Heidelberg Laureate Forum (HLF) is a networking conference where 200 outstanding young researchers in the fields of mathematics and computer science come together with the recipients of the most prestigious awards in these disciplines. Another focus of the foundation is to draw public attention to mathematics and computer science in order to not only spark but also strengthen public interest, for example through events and exhibitions. The HLFF was founded and is funded by the German Klaus Tschira Foundation (KTS), which is dedicated to promoting the natural sciences, mathematics, and computer science.

Shin-ichi Ohta awarded Humboldt Research Prize

Shin-ichi Ohta from the University of Osaka in Japan has scooped a research prize from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. He had been put forward for the €80,000 award by Karl-Theodor Sturm from the Institute for Applied Mathematics. The two researchers will now be stepping up their collaboration at the interface between geometry and probability.

"It's a great honor for me to receive the highly prestigious Humboldt Research Prize," Ohta says. "I'm extremely grateful to Professor Karl-Theodor Sturm for kindly nominating me." The Japanese mathematician, who works in the area where geometry and probability overlap, has had several spells as a guest researcher at the University of Bonn and the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics, which is also based in Bonn. The longest of these lasted two years, from April 2006 to March 2008, and was supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. "It was during this time that I joined Theo's group," Ohta recalls. "It was a highly active period, coming as it did in the wake of Theo's influential work on introducing the curvature-dimension condition. I see winning this award as the product of this long and fruitful collaboration." Ohta is planning a trip to Bonn in either spring or summer: "I'm looking forward to resuming my work with Theo and his team and continuing our project."

"The work we did together back then produced some fundamentally new ideas and findings about optimal mass transport and heat flow on Finsler manifolds, which is an important and far-reaching generalization of the well-known class of Riemannian manifolds," says Karl-Theodor Sturm. However, he reveals, some major questions have remained unanswered ever since. "Now we're hoping for some fresh breakthroughs in this area," Sturm explains.Key uses of these ideas include analyzing large quantities of data as well as in cosmological models, especially singular Lorentzian spacetime geometries inspired by Einstein's theory of gravity.

Former BIGS PhD student Mingjia Zhang receives the 2026 Maryam Mirzakhani News Frontiers Prize

In April, the Breakthrough Prize Foundation honored the recipients of the 2026 Breakthrough Prizes. Three female mathematicians who recently completed their doctorates each received the Maryam Mirzakhani New Frontiers Prize, which comes with a $50,000 award. Among them is Mingjia Zhang, a former BIGS graduate.

Mingjia Zhang studied mathematics in Beijing and Bonn and was a PhD student in Bonn - in the “Arithmetic Geometry and Representation Theory” group of the Mathematical Institute. In 2023, she received her PhD (supervisor: Peter Scholze) with her thesis titled “A PEL-type Igusa Stack and the p-adic G.” She is now a von Neumann Fellow at the IAS in Princeton and Princeton University. Mingjia Zhang is interested in the Langlands program and p-adic Hodge theory. She has been studying the geometry and cohomology of Shimura varieties, as well as their relationship to their local analogues.

Angkana Rüland elected member of the Leopoldina

Angkana Rüland, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Bonn and holder of a prestigious Hausdorff Chair at the HCM, has been elected as a member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, on the recommendation of renowned colleagues.

The Leopoldina has two main tasks: to provide science-based advice to politicians and the public, and to represent German science in committees in which mainly national academies are active. “Being elected to the Leopoldina is a great honor for me,” says Angkana Rüland, delighted with the award. “I am very pleased to be able to play an active role in the Leopoldina.”

Angkana Rüland studied mathematics in Bonn and Leipzig and received her doctorate from the University of Bonn in 2014. She then spent three years as a junior research fellow at the University of Oxford, UK, and from 2017 to 2020 was group leader at the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences in Leipzig. In 2020, she accepted a professorship in Heidelberg and returned to Bonn in 2023, where she holds a Hausdorff Chair at the Hausdorff Center for Mathematics. She received the Calderón Prize for Inverse Problems from the Inverse Problems International Association in 2023 and the New Horizons in Mathematics Prize from the Breakthrough Foundation in 2024. In 2025, she was awarded the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize, the most important research award in Germany.

The Leopoldina was founded in 1652 and is one of the oldest scientific academies in the world. With around 1,500 members, the Leopoldina brings together outstanding scientists from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and many other countries. In 2008, the Leopoldina was appointed the German National Academy of Sciences. In this function, it represents the German science in international bodies and speaks out on social and political issues in order to provide a non-partisan and objective frame-work for discussion.

HAUSDORFF EVENTS

Leading international conference on chip development was held in Bonn

The 2026 International Symposium on Physical Design (ISPD) took place in Bonn from 15 to 18 March. This marked the first time in its 35-year history that this leading international conference on integrated circuit design automation had been held in Europe. Following Taipei in 2024, it was only the second time that the conference had been held outside of the United States.

The event began on Sunday, March 15, with a supporting program that included guided tours and a reception at the Arithmeum. From March 16 to 18, the main academic conference took place at the University Club in Bonn, with over 100 participants from academia and industry in attendance. Professor Stephan Held of the Research Institute for Discrete Mathematics organized the conference with the help of a team of six international researchers.The ISPD is widely recognized as one of the leading international conferences on electronic design automation (EDA). Here, researchers from universities in the U.S., Europe, and Asia convene with experts from the semiconductor industry to discuss new methods and algorithms for designing modern microchips. Approximately half of the participants are from industry, and the event attracted some of the biggest names in the semiconductor industry to Bonn. Companies such as NVIDIA, Apple, AMD, IBM, Infineon, and Huawei, as well as design software leaders Cadence, Synopsys, and Siemens, sent top executives from their development departments.

Advances in design automation are essential for creating more powerful and energy-efficient electronic systems, including smartphones, data centers, and artificial intelligence applications. The conference featured in-depth discussions on the potential future role of AI in chip design. Two keynote speeches, one by Leon Stok (IBM) and one by Prith Banerjee (Ansys/Synopsys), as well as a panel discussion focused on the use of agent-based AI in design automation. While it is widely accepted that agent-based AI will simplify highly complex programs, it remains uncertain whether it can significantly improve combinatorial optimization algorithms. In addition to AI, the discussion covered many of the current challenges in chip design, including issues related to 3D integration, photonic circuits, neuromorphic computing, and quantum chips. During his Monday afternoon keynote address, Dr. Thomas Stammler, CTO of Carl Zeiss SMT, emphasized that manufacturing modern computer chips using extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography requires high-precision mirrors from Germany. A particular highlight of the conference was the presentation of the ISPD Lifetime Achievement Award to Professor Jens Lienig of TU Dresden on Tuesday. He is the author of numerous research papers, particularly in the field of electromigration, as well as several textbooks on design automation. Hosting the conference is an international recognition of the work of the Research Institute for Discrete Mathematics at the University of Bonn. The institute is renowned for its contributions to optimization methods and algorithms in chip design. Over the decades, it has become one of the world's leading centers for combinatorial optimization, discrete mathematics, and their applications in chip design and route planning, and it is an important part of the HCM.

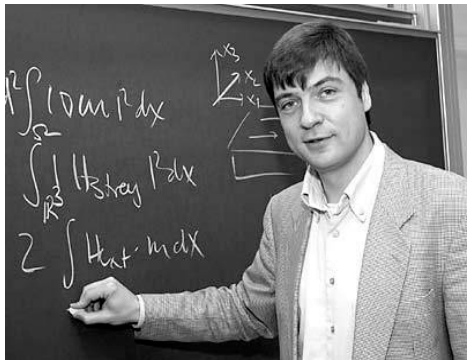
Researchers in Bonn have been working closely with IBM for almost 40 years. As part of this collaboration, a workshop on improving efficiency in processor design was held on March 19 and 20.

Conference "Perspectives in Applied Mathematics" in honor of Felix Otto

In honor of Felix Otto's 60th birthday, the HCM, in cooperation with the SFB 1720, hosted a major international conference. This four-day event, organized by Antoine Gloria, Tim Laux, Angkana Rüland, Martin Rumpf, Theodor Sturm, and Maria G. Westdickenberg, focused on current developments in applied mathematics, scientific topics in materials science and fluid mechanics, singular stochastic models, homogenization, optimal transport, and regularity theory.

The conference attracted numerous high-profile speakers, including Fields Medalists Martin Hairer and Alessio Figalli.

The focus of the conference, was Felix Otto, the first HCM spokesperson — although at that time the title "coordinator" was used instead of "spokesperson". Felix Otto had studied mathematics in Bonn and wrote his master's thesis under Gerd Dzuik. After earning his doctorate under Stephan Luckhaus, Felix Otto briefly worked at a management consulting company. After this detour, he spent five years in the U.S., first as a post-doctoral researcher and later as a professor. There, Felix Otto already learned how valuable applied mathematics can be in addressing current issues in the natural sciences and numerical challenges in engineering — a topic that continues to fascinate him to this day. In 1999, he was appointed professor at the University of Bonn and, first as spokesperson for SFB 611 and then as founding coordinator of the HCM starting in 2006, fundamentally shaped Bonn's mathematics community. Since 2010, Felix Otto has been one of the directors at the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences in Leipzig. In 2001, he received the Max Planck Research Award; in 2002, he was an invited speaker at the ICM in Beijing; in 2006, he was awarded the Leibniz Prize; and in 2024, the Georg Cantor Medal. This year, he will give a plenary lecture at the ICM. Due to space constraints, not all of his awards can be listed here. At the festive reception attended by about 150 guests, numerous colleagues, as well as former and current students, reminisced about the good times they had shared and exchanged anecdotes, which were presented to him in the form of a decorated "Doktorhut" and a photo wall.

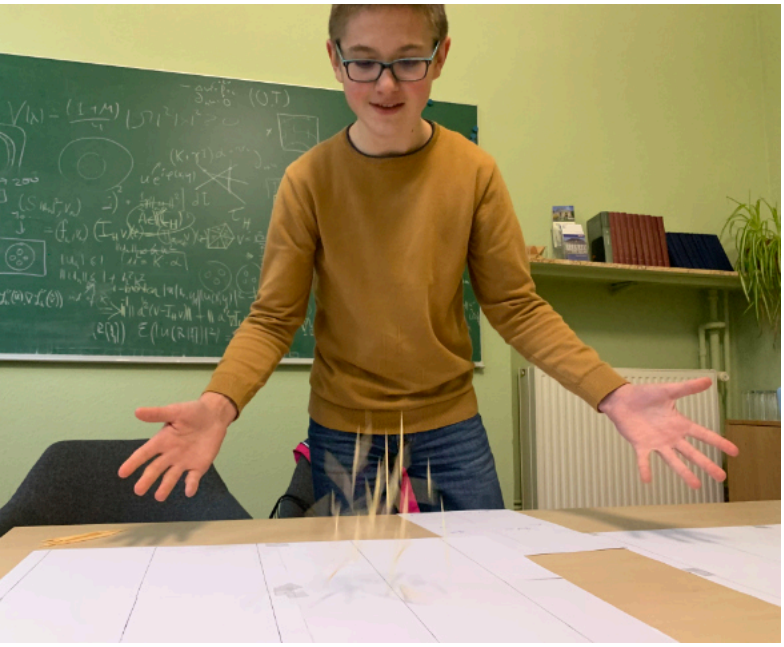


We would like to thank everyone who contributed to the success of this conference, including not only the organizers and speakers, and, in particular the staff behind the scenes at the HCM administration. A special thank goes to Cécile Kühn and Andrea Ronnau, whose tremendous dedication was the backbone of the conference.

Mathematischer Salon mit Hannes Leitgeb

Beim jüngsten „Mathematischen Salon“ im Mai führte uns Leibniz-Preisträger Hannes Leitgeb auf unterhaltsame und spannende Weise in die Geheimnisse der Mathematische Philosophie ein – teils anhand mathematischer Konzepte, teils durch deren Abgrenzung von philosophischen Konzepten. Für die musikalische Unterhaltung sorgte Antonia Schreiber, Soloharfenistin des Gürzenich-Orchesters Köln, die nicht nur wunderschöne Musik spielte, sondern uns auch einen Einblick in das Instrument Harfe gab. Durch den Abend führte Magdalena Balcerak Jackson.

Bonner Mathenacht am Pi-Tag



Wie immer haben wir am 14.03. den „Internationalen Tag der Mathematik“, auch bekannt als „Pi-Tag“, ausgiebig gefeiert. Die 13. Bonner Mathenacht begann mit den sieben Workshops des Bonner Mathematikclubs, die wir jeden Samstag für Kinder und Jugendliche von der ersten Klasse bis zum Abitur abhalten. Anschließend boten Studierende der Fachschaft Mathematik ein Experiment zur stochastischen Annäherung an Pi an, an dem Menschen jeden Alters teilnahmen. Sie warfen insgesamt 2.788 Zahnstocher auf ein Blatt Papier mit sehr breiten Linien und beobachteten, wie oft die Zahnstocher die Linien kreuzten. Mit Hilfe der Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie lässt sich aus der resultierenden relativen Häufigkeit ein Näherungswert für Pi ableiten. Insgesamt wurde Pi mit 3,215686275 leicht überschätzt.

Es folgten Vorträge von Werner Ballmann zu den wichtigsten Konzepten von Descartes, Euler und Gauß auf den Gebieten der Topologie und Differentialgeometrie, wie beispielsweise der Eulerschen Charakteristik und der Gauß-Bonnet-Formel. Anschließend sprach Barbara Verfürth über Metamaterialien und deren numerische Simulation. Metamaterialien sind künstlich hergestellte Verbundwerkstoffe, die als Ganzes ungewöhnliche Eigenschaften aufweisen, die über die typischen natürlichen Eigenschaften ihrer einzelnen Bestandteile hinausgehen. Durch den Einsatz von Homogenisierung – der Erzeugung eines homogenen (alternativen) Materials – lassen sich überraschend gute Simulationsergebnisse erzielen. Der Vortrag diente gleichzeitig als öffentliche Präsentation des zu dieser Zeit laufenden Junior-Trimester-programms „Computational Multifidelity, Multilevel, and Multiscale Methods“ am HIM. Im abschließenden Vortrag erläuterte Regula Krapf die Methodik und die Ergebnisse unseres Forschungsprojekts für Schüler, das wir seit drei Semestern organisieren. Die Ergebnisse der „Arrow Hunts“ – visuelle Beweise im Pascalschen Dreieck – haben bereits zu einer wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichung geführt. Zwei Schüler*innen aus diesem Projekt waren ebenfalls anwesend.

Die Veranstaltung endete mit einem unterhaltsamen Pub-Quiz, das von der Gruppe „A5 – not solvable“, bestehend aus Studierenden, gewonnen wurde. Herzlichen Glückwunsch!

Two events for girls – „SchnupperUni“ and Girls’ Day

To encourage more girls and young women to study mathematics, we participate not only in the “Girls Do Math” seminar but also in Girls’ Day and the „SchnupperUni“ of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the University of Bonn.

Together with the departments of Computer Science, Pharmacy, Earth Sciences, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geodesy, Astronomy, Meteorology, and Geophysics, we gave over 200 high school girls exciting insights into STEM subjects at the University of Bonn during the 25th edition of the “University Taster Program for Girls.” Professor Lena Funcke spoke about her personal career path and serves as a fantastic role model for the young women. We are very pleased that WDR covered our event on “Lokalzeit Bonn.”

We also took part in “Girls’ Day” and offered a workshop on cryptography. A total of 15 girls participated, and they were particularly fascinated by how the famous Enigma machine worked—they even got to try it out for themselves. They also had the opportunity to ask Jessica Fintzen questions about her career and her work as a mathematics professor.

Hirzebruch Lecture with Maryna Viazovska

Fields Medalist Maryna Viazovska (EPFL), who earned her PhD in 2013 at the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in Bonn under the supervision of Don Zagier, delivered an impressive Hirzebruch Lecture in Bonn this spring. The public lecture, attended by nearly 200 people, focused on the formalization of the sphere-packing problem in the 8th dimension in Lean. It was a real surprise today to hear Maryna give a lecture on Lean; no one had expected that! After explaining the historical development of the sphere packing problem and the mathematical background, she went into detail about the individual steps of the formalization project. And she had really good news: The leaders of the Sphere Packing Project announced at the same time that they have now actually found a “sorry-free” proof in Lean that the optimal sphere packing in R^8 is the E_8 lattice packing, following Maryna Viazovska’s approach using modular forms and Fourier-analytic methods. What makes this milestone particularly remarkable is the role played by Gauss, an autoformalization agent. Gauss carried out all the remaining steps necessary to construct a proof that was fully verified by the Lean kernel. An impressive evening!

HAUSDORFF MIXED

New at HIM: Spotlight Programs

In light of the rapid changes in certain areas of research and the desire for more targeted and compact collaboration formats, we have decided to expand our program offerings at the Hausdorff Research Institute for Mathematics (HIM). As part of a new initiative, we are now inviting applications for our **"Spotlight Programs"** for the **summer of 2027**.

A Spotlight program brings together a group of 25 to 30 participants for an intensive two- to four-week working session between August 16 and September 10, 2027, to collaborate on a specific, focused topic from any area of mathematics or at the intersection of economics, computer science, or the life sciences.

Applications will be accepted until July 15, 2026.

Honorary Colloquium for Wolfgang Lück

In January, we honored one of the greatest contemporary topologists: Wolfgang Lück. A colloquium was held to mark his retirement. The Lipschitz Hall was filled to capacity. At the beginning, Stefan Schwede, Director of the Mathematical Institute, Martin Rumpf, Spokesperson of the Hausdorff Center for Mathematics, and Klaus Sandmann, representing the Rectorate of the University of Bonn, paid tribute to Wolfgang Lück's numerous contributions to mathematics in Bonn, as well as to mathematics throughout Germany. The commemorative lecture, "Groups and Their Spaces," was held by Martin Bridson (University of Oxford).

Wolfgang Lück served as both Director of the Hausdorff Research Institute for Mathematics (HIM) and Director of the Hausdorff Center for Mathematics (HCM), and has thus significantly shaped our work over the past decades.

We wish Wolfgang Lück all the best and hope he continues to enjoy mathematics!

IMPRINT

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