



Unicamp (Campinas - SP)
August 24 – 28, 2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Conference Program

Schedule	4
Advanced School	5
Day 1, August 24th	6
Plenary Talk 1: Algebraic geometry tools in systems biology	6
Plenary Talk 2: Topological Invariants of Magnetic Crystals	6
Plenary Talk 3: TBA	6
Day 2, August 25th	7
Plenary Talk 4: The $(1,1)$ -Aeppli cohomology and its applications to pluriclosed homogeneous complex manifolds	7
Plenary Talk 5: Nonlinear waves in the age of AI	7
Day 3, August 26th	8
Plenary Talk 6: Multiscale Mechanisms in Elliptic Regularity Theory	8
Plenary Talk 7: TBA	8
Plenary Talk 8: What do you mean by a Möbius strip? And by a Klein bottle? Where do these surfaces exist? . .	8
Plenary Talk 9: Monotone Semiconjugacies in Pseudo-Anosov Isotopy Classes	8
Day 4, August 27th	10
Invited Talk 1: TBA	10
Invited Talk 2: Finite geometries and colorings	10
Invited Talk 3: The nonholonomic geometry of the oscillator groups	10
Invited Talk 4: Between Model Theory and Arithmetic Geometry	11
Invited Talk 5: From Dynamical Systems to Decision Systems: Applied Mathematics for Risk, Data, and International Collaboration	11
Invited Talk 6: Modeling Fractional Mechanisms to Improve Cooperation in Public Goods Games	11
Invited Talk 7: On Gaussian Singular Integrals	12
Invited Talk 8: Koopman Kalman Filter (KKF): An asymptotically optimal nonlinear filtering algorithm with error bounds and its application to parameter estimation	12
Nearby Unicamp	13
Hotels and Inns	13
Restaurants and Bars	13
Other Recommendations	15

Time	Monday Aug 24, 2026	Tuesday Aug 25, 2026	Wednesday Aug 26, 2026	Thursday Aug 27, 2026
08:00-09:00	Opening Ceremony	Advanced School <i>Wei Cheng</i>	Advanced School <i>Wei Cheng</i>	Advanced School <i>Wei Cheng</i>
Chair	<i>Nancy Garcia</i>	<i>Marcos Jardim</i>	<i>Christian Schaerer</i>	
09:00-10:00	Presentation of the Center China, Latin America and the Caribbean: Part 1	Plenary Talk 4 <i>Jorge Lauret</i>	Plenary Talk 6 <i>Héctor Chang Lara</i>	
10:00-11:00	Coffee-Break & Exposition & Poster Presentation			
Chair	<i>Benilton de Sá Carvalho</i>	<i>Gabriela Ovando</i>	<i>Jaqueline Mesquita</i>	<i>Bernardo Uribe</i>
11:00-11:30	Presentation of the Center China, Latin America and the Caribbean: Part 2	Plenary Talk 5 <i>Claudio Muñoz</i>	Plenary Talk 7 <i>Dennis Sullivan</i>	Invited talk 1 <i>Yitwah Cheung</i>
11:30-12:00				Invited talk 2 <i>Gabriela Araújo</i>
12:00-14:00	Lunch	Official Picture 12:00 Barbecue (13:00-17:00)	Lunch	Lunch
Chair	<i>Marcos Jardim</i>		<i>Jaqueline Mesquita</i>	<i>Gabriela Araújo</i>
14:00-14:30	Plenary Talk 1 <i>Alicia Dickenstein</i>		Plenary Talk 8 <i>Molra Chas</i>	Invited talk 3 <i>Mauricio Godoy Molina</i>
14:30-15:00				Invited talk 4 <i>Andrés Villaveces</i>
15:00-15:30	Plenary Talk 2 <i>Bernardo Uribe</i>		Plenary Talk 9 <i>Raul Ures</i>	Invited talk 5 <i>Giovanna Ortigoza Álvarez</i>
15:30-16:00				Invited talk 6 <i>Christian Schaerer</i>
16:00-16:30	Coffee-Break		Coffee-Break	Coffee-Break
Chair	<i>Jaqueline Mesquita</i>			<i>Jaqueline Mesquita</i>
16:30-17:00	Plenary Talk 3 <i>Helena Nussenzveig Lopes</i>	Panel of Women in mathematics (16h30-18h30)	Invited talk 7 <i>Wilfredo Urbina</i>	
17:00-17:30			Invited talk 8 <i>Héctor Ramírez</i>	
17:30-19:00	Panel of UMALCA, CIMPA and CLAMC		Panel of the Latin American and the Caribbean Mathematical Societies	
19:30-21:30	Welcome Reception		Conference Dinner	Closing

Advanced School, August 25th, 26th and 27th

Weak KAM Theory with an Emphasis on Regularity and Singularities

Wei Cheng 

Nanjing University

The weak KAM theory, developed by Albert Fathi in the 1990s, builds on the pioneering works of John Mather and Ricardo Mañé on Lagrangian dynamics and minimal invariant measures to resolve the stationary Hamilton–Jacobi equation $H(x, Du) = c[H]$ on compact manifolds. This variational framework links Hamiltonian dynamics, viscosity solutions, and Aubry–Mather theory into a unified whole. The classical theory establishes the existence and variational characterization of global viscosity solutions, yet leaves largely open the question of their singularities. This short course presents a series of recent advances, primarily due to the speaker and his collaborators, that depart from the classical perspective by treating singularities not as pathologies but as objects of central interest: the cut locus encodes dynamical memory, and singular characteristics extend the Hamiltonian flow through the non-differentiability set via an energy-dissipation framework. The course is organized into five lectures.

Foundations of Weak KAM. Hamilton’s equations, the method of characteristics, the stationary Hamilton–Jacobi equation $H(x, Du) = c$, the dynamic programming principle, the Lax–Oleinik operator semigroup, and Aubry–Mather theory.

Fundamental Solutions. The Peierls barrier, the Mañé potential, and the long-time convergence of the Lax–Oleinik semigroup to weak KAM solutions.

Semiconcavity. Semiconcave functions, super- and subdifferentials, regularity of fundamental solutions, and the structure of the singular set.

Propagation of Singularities. Generalized characteristics, the cut time function and cut locus, maximal slope curves in the EDI formulation, the minimizing movement scheme, and the generalized Hamiltonian gradient flow.

Transport Problems. Optimal transport, the continuity equation, the random Lax–Oleinik operator, and the Hamilton–Jacobi equation on the space of probability measures.

The first two lectures cover the classical foundations; the remaining three present new developments that depart from the standard weak KAM narrative, bringing the audience to the frontier of current research on singularities in Hamilton–Jacobi equations. If time permits, we shall also discuss connections of these ideas to several closely related important problems.

Day 1, August 24th

Afternoon Presentations

PLENARY TALK 1, 14:00 - 15:00

Algebraic geometry tools in systems biology

Alicia Dickenstein 

FCEN - UBA

Methods and concepts of algebraic geometry, particularly real and computational algebraic geometry, have been used in numerous applied fields. In this talk, I will review their applications in molecular biology, where the goal is to analyze standard systems biology models to predict dynamic behavior in regions of parameter space based on the reaction network structure, without the need for simulations. I will also present two recent results obtained with different collaborators.

PLENARY TALK 2, 15:00 - 16:00

Topological Invariants of Magnetic Crystals

Bernardo Uribe 

FC UNAL Medellín

In this talk I will present the motivation to study the Equivariant K-theory of Magnetic Crystallographic groups in order to understand some topological phases of matter in Magnetic Crystals. The I will present some results on the Magnetic Equivariant K-theory groups and an application to certain magnetic symmetry in Magnetic Crystals. The subject of the talk is in collaboration with Higinio Serrano, Miguel Xicotencalt and Rafael Gonzalez.

PLENARY TALK 3, 16:30 - 17:30

TBA

Helena Lopes 

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Day 2, August 25th

Morning Presentations

PLENARY TALK 4, 09:00 - 10:00

The $(1,1)$ -Aeppli cohomology and its applications to pluriclosed homogeneous complex manifolds

Jorge Lauret 

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

After a full description of the $(1,1)$ -Aeppli cohomology of a complex manifold that admits a transitive compact Lie group of biholomorphisms, called C-spaces, we give three geometric applications:

1. Classification of pluriclosed C-spaces: products of flag manifolds and compact Lie groups.
2. Explicit description of all pluriclosed left-invariant metrics on a compact Lie group.
3. Global stability of Bismut flat metrics under the pluriclosed flow on compact Lie groups.

PLENARY TALK 5, 11:00 - 12:00

Nonlinear waves in the age of AI

Claudio Muñoz 

Universidad de Chile

Since Russell (1834), mathematicians have tried to understand why solitons, breathers and kinks are stable, and travel unchanged while everything around them disperses. In this talk I will first review what we can rigorously prove about this long-time behavior, including asymptotic stability of kinks in scalar field theories, and nonexistence of breathers. In a second part I will review how physics-informed networks can nowadays "learn" solitons and their behavior, and provide new insights on unsolved questions. I will show how the classical energy estimates also yield error bounds on the approximation procedure and how, in return, networks become exploratory laboratories for the analysis and discovery of Strichartz extremizers.

Day 3, August 26th

Morning Presentations

PLENARY TALK 6, 09:00 - 10:00

Multiscale Mechanisms in Elliptic Regularity Theory

Héctor Chang-Lara 
CIMAT - MX

Many equations arising in mathematics and the sciences have a remarkable smoothing effect. The heat equation provides a striking example: even when starting from very irregular initial data, its solutions become smooth instantaneously. Classical regularity theory seeks to explain this phenomenon for broad classes of elliptic and parabolic equations. In many important problems, however, the regularizing mechanism is only partially present. It may operate only in certain regions or above a distinguished scale, as in problems arising from homogenization and numerical schemes.

In this talk, I will revisit some results from the classical theory and present recent work on multiscale Schauder estimates. Applications include higher-order regularity for nonlocal equations with rough kernels, further time regularity for parabolic equations, and problems whose elliptic structure degenerates below a scale-dependent threshold.

PLENARY TALK 7, 11:00 - 12:00

TBA

Dennis Sullivan 
Stony Brook University

Afternoon Presentations

PLENARY TALK 8, 14:00 - 15:00

What do you mean by a Möbius strip? And by a Klein bottle? Where do these surfaces exist?

Moirá Chas 
Stony Brook University

Certain mathematical objects have achieved Internet fame, among them the Möbius strip, the Klein bottle, and the fourth dimension.

In this age of short attention spans, brief descriptions are repeated everywhere, but their frequency is often inversely proportional to their accuracy. For instance, we may read that the Klein bottle has no inside or outside and can only exist in the fourth dimension—wrong on both counts.

This talk will explore the precise meanings of “Möbius strip” and “Klein bottle,” how these objects were discovered, and some of their lesser-known representations.

PLENARY TALK 9, 15:00 - 16:00

Monotone Semiconjugacies in Pseudo-Anosov Isotopy Classes

Raúl Ures 
SUSTech - China

Let f be a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism of a closed surface and let g be a surface diffeomorphism isotopic to f . The pseudo-Anosov representative minimizes topological entropy in its isotopy class, so $h_{top}(g) \geq h_{top}(f)$. In the rigidity case in which the two entropies coincide, Handel's work provides a semiconjugacy from g to f : there is a continuous surjection h , homotopic to the identity, such that

$$h \circ g = f \circ h.$$

Thus, equality of entropy forces the dynamics of g to admit the pseudo-Anosov map as a global topological factor. The remaining freedom is encoded in the fibers of h , that is, in the sets that the semiconjugacy collapses to individual points.

In this context, Handel suggested that these fibers need not be connected. I will discuss results that provide evidence that this expectation may be incorrect, at least under natural dynamical assumptions. More precisely, in two different settings—Axiom A diffeomorphisms and area-preserving diffeomorphisms - we show that entropy equality forces the semiconjugacy to be monotone, meaning that all its fibers are connected. I will explain the geometric ideas behind these results and describe how entropy rigidity, hyperbolicity, and invariant continua interact to control the topology of the fibers.

Day 4, August 27th

Morning Presentations

INVITED TALK 1, 11:00 - 11:30

TBA

Yitwah Cheung 
Tsinghua University

INVITED TALK 2, 11:30 - 12:00

Finite geometries and colorings

Gabriela Araujo-Pardo 
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

In this talk, I introduce two specific families of finite geometries: projective planes and generalized quadrangles, and their combinatorial properties.

We will regard them as a hypergraph whose vertices are the points of the finite geometry and whose hyperedges are its lines.

There are several types of colorings of hypergraphs and, consequently, of the finite geometries. Some particularly appealing and interesting ones are *rainbow colorings*, defined as vertex colorings of a hypergraph with the property that there exists at least one rainbow edge, that is, an edge whose vertices all have distinct colors.

Based on this type of coloring, the *heterochromatic number* of a hypergraph is defined as the minimum number of colors such that every coloring of the points of the finite geometry with that number of colors induces a rainbow line.

If G is an arbitrary hypergraph, we denote its heterochromatic number by $het(G)$.

This number is related to the *upper chromatic number* of a hypergraph, defined as the maximum number of colors for which every hyperedge contains at least two vertices of the same color; equivalently, every edge is “blocked” by at least one color. We denote this number by $upp(G)$. We will observe that $het(G) = upp(G) + 1$, and we will provide some bounds on this number and discuss its relationship with certain subsets of points in these finite geometries called *2-blocking sets*.

Afternoon Presentations

INVITED TALK 3, 14:00 - 14:30

The nonholonomic geometry of the oscillator groups

Mauricio Godoy Molina 
Universidad de la Frontera

The study of invariant geometric structures on important Lie groups is a very fruitful research area, both for being mathematically interesting and for its connections to problems in theoretical physics (most usually, mechanics).

In this talk, I will present left-invariant sub-Riemannian and sub-Lorentzian structures on the classical oscillator groups, which are four dimensional solvable (non-nilpotent) extensions of the Heisenberg group. For these structures we were able to compute their Hamiltonian geodesics and to address certain interesting geometric facts. Additionally, some of these results can be generalized to oscillator groups related to symmetric pairs.

This talk is based on recent joint work with professor Marcos Salvai (Cordoba, Argentina) and partially funded by the Simons Foundation.

INVITED TALK 4, 14:30 - 15:00**Between Model Theory and Arithmetic Geometry***Andrés Villaveces* *Universidad Nacional de Colombia*

I will tell a story of how contemporary approaches in Model Theory have started to provide better tools to deal with arithmeticity and modularity. In particular, I will describe the role of categoricity in connection with those other properties.

INVITED TALK 5, 15:00 - 15:30**From Dynamical Systems to Decision Systems: Applied Mathematics for Risk, Data, and International Collaboration***Giovanna Ortigoza Álvarez* 

Contemporary digital systems—such as payment systems, transactional platforms, risk models, and automated decision processes—can be understood as complex systems in which millions of local decisions produce global effects over time. In these environments, a rule, a threshold, or a predictive model does not merely describe observed behavior: it also modifies it. Users react, patterns change, adversarial agents adapt, and the system itself generates new information from previous decisions. This dynamic interaction raises a central question for applied mathematics: how can we model, simulate, and optimize decision systems under uncertainty?

The objective of this talk is to present a general mathematical formulation, inspired by real problems in data analytics and risk prevention, to show how tools from geometry, dynamical systems, differential equations, probability, simulation, and optimization can be integrated into the study of decision systems. No real, confidential, or operational data from any institution will be used. Instead, the talk will rely on abstract models, synthetic data, and simulated scenarios that make it possible to discuss the mathematical structure of the problem without compromising sensitive information.

The proposed methodology begins by representing observations or transactions as points in a feature space, where geometry allows us to analyze similarities, risk regions, and decision boundaries. The evolution of the system is then modeled through discrete dynamics under uncertainty, incorporating decision functions, feedback loops, and possible changes in agent behavior. Monte Carlo simulation is used to explore possible future scenarios, while constrained optimization provides a framework to study trade-offs between conflicting objectives, such as acceptance, risk, expected loss, and system stability.

Within this framework, the talk will present illustrative results showing how small changes in rules or thresholds can have significant consequences for the global behavior of the system. Rather than presenting a specific corporate case study, the aim is to show that mathematical theory provides a powerful language for understanding applied phenomena: geometry helps organize decision spaces, dynamical systems describe evolution and feedback, differential equations offer a conceptual interpretation of rates of change and stability, and optimization formalizes trade-offs between efficiency, risk, and responsibility.

The talk concludes with an institutional reflection in the context of CLAMC–UMALCA. If collaboration between China, Latin America, and the Caribbean aims to build a sustainable mathematical ecosystem, applied mathematics can serve as an integration layer connecting theoretical research, young researchers, academic mobility, industry, and social challenges. In this sense, the talk proposes the possibility of developing Latin American Applied Mathematics Nodes capable of articulating theory, data, modeling, artificial intelligence, productive sectors, and long-term international cooperation.

The central message is that mathematics becomes stronger when the beauty of theory and the relevance of its applications evolve together.

INVITED TALK 6, 15:30 - 16:00**Modeling Fractional Mechanisms to Improve Cooperation in Public Goods Games***Christian Schaerer* *Polytechnic School, National University of Asuncion*

Public Goods Games (PGG) is an economic experiment used in game theory to understand how individuals make decisions related to cooperation. One main research topic and open question in science is how cooperation is obtained and maintained in a group. This is because the temptation to free-ride on others' contributions poses a significant threat to the sustainability of cooperation. In this talk, we will discuss mathematical models to enhance cooperation, including one that scrutinizes the balance between the severity and scope of punishment to catalyze cooperative behavior.

Societies strive to mitigate the free-rider problem through incentive systems, employing rewards and punishments to foster cooperative behavior. Different ways to implement an incentive system were analyzed in depth. Several mechanisms inspired by real-world situations were designed. In this talk, I will discuss the so-called fractional punishment, which is inspired by random inspections. In this mechanism, only a fraction of the free riders is punished; nevertheless, full cooperation can be achieved. Although the literature indicates that this method may enhance cooperation on social dilemmas under particular contexts, there are still open questions, such as optimization and the structural connection between graduated punishment and the monitoring of public goods games. I will also discuss how well-calibrated punishment and discipline schemes, leveraging the panoptical effect for universal oversight, can effectively mitigate the free-rider dilemma, fostering enhanced cooperation.

This work is co-authored by Rocio Botta and Gerardo Blanco and partially supported by CONACYT Project, No. PINV01-694 and the Alliance for Research and Analysis of System – ARASY ESTR01-23.

INVITED TALK 7, 16:30 - 17:00

On Gaussian Singular Integrals

Wilfredo Urbina 
Roosevelt University

In this talk we review the historical development of Gaussian singular integrals, discussing their boundedness properties in different spaces.

INVITED TALK 8, 17:00 - 17:30

Koopman Kalman Filter (KKF): An asymptotically optimal nonlinear filtering algorithm with error bounds and its application to parameter estimation

Héctor Ramírez 
Universidad de Chile

In this work, we propose a new filtering algorithm based on the Koopman operator, showing that a nonlinear filtering problem can be seen as an equivalent problem where the dynamics is linear, but infinite-dimensional. We create a finite-dimensional approximation of the filtering problem, in state and error covariance matrix, that accomplishes an error bound of order $O(N^{-1/2})$ in both. The algorithm is denominated Koopman Kalman Filter (KKF), and has computational complexity in time $O(T \cdot N^3)$, and $O(N^2)$ in space, where T is the number of iterations of the filtering problem and N is the dimension of approximation of Koopman operator. We test the algorithm in linear and nonlinear dynamics cases, showing an effective error bound with respect to the Kalman filter, that corresponds to the optimal solution in the linear case, and outperforms nonlinear filters in the state of the art, especially in execution time. Also, we propose a parameter estimation algorithm based on KKF, comparing it with Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques, showing similar performance with lower execution time.

Hotels and Inns

Casa do Professor Visitante - 800 meters from IMECC (on-campus)

Unibarão Hotel - 2,2 km from IMECC

Pousada Solar dos Pássaros - 2,9 km from IMECC

Matiz Express Hotel - 3,2 km from IMECC

OYO - Pousada Tia Leo - 3,6 km from IMECC

Hotel Prime Inn - 5,2 km from IMECC

Vitória Express Dom Pedro - 6,1 km from IMECC

Rio Hotel - 6,2 km from IMECC

Ibis Styles Campinas Alphaville - 9,2 km from IMECC

Restaurants and Bars

Primi Piatti Pastificio

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Restaurante Maneva

Distance: 2 km

Address: Rua Manoel Antunes Novo, 860 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Restaurante Vó Cila

Distance: 1.1 km

Address: Rua Maria Tereza Dias da Silva, 758 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Ponto 1 Bar

Distance: 2.7 km

Address: R. Eduardo Modesto, 54 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Tasty Grill Restaurante e Bar

Distance: 3.2 km

Address: Av. Albino J. B. de Oliveira, 584 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Oasis Lounge Shop

Distance: 2.2 km

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Distance: 1.5 km

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Churrascaria Estância Grill Campinas

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Distance: 2.5 km

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Distance: 2.6 km

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Seo Barão - Bar e Restaurante

Distance: 2.7 km

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Taberna do Bruxo

Distance: 2.8 km

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al-Kassab

Distance: 2.8 km

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Distance: 3.1 km

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Restaurante Palatus

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Eskina Bar

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Address: R. Horácio Leonardi, 12 - Campinas, SP

Tannur Lebanese Food Barão Geraldo

Distance: 2.7 km

Address: R. Horácio Leonardi, 40 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Bagdá Cozinha Árabe

Distance: 2.2 km

Address: R. Maria Ferreira Antunes, 116 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Restaurante Del Sol

Distance: 2 km

Address: R. Roxo Moreira, 1648 - Cidade Universitária, Campinas - SP

Bardana Restaurante

Distance: 1.9 km

Address: Av. Dr. Romeu Tortima, 1500 - Cidade Universitária, Campinas - SP

Muqueca Barão

Distance: 2.1 km

Address: R. Vitório Antunes, 160 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Estação Barão - Bar

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Address: R. Horácio Leonardi - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Barão do Espeto

Distance: 3.2 km

Address: R. João Passos da Silva, 443 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Other Recommendations

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Shopping Iguatemi Campinas

Address: Av. Iguatemi, 777 - Vila Brandina, Campinas - SP

Parque Portugal - Lagoa do Taquaral

Address: Av. Dr. Heitor Penteado, 1671 - Parque Taquaral, Campinas - SP

Catedral Metropolitana de Campinas Nossa Senhora da Conceição

Address: Praça José Bonifácio, s/n - Centro, Campinas - SP

Estação Cultura - Prefeito Antônio da Costa Santos

Address: Praça Mal. Floriano Peixoto - Centro, Campinas - SP

Mercado Municipal de Campinas

Address: Av. Benjamin Constant, 875 - Centro, Campinas - SP

Praça do Coco

Address: R. José Martins, 738 - Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP

Basílica Nossa Senhora do Carmo

Rua Barão de Jaguara, s/n - Centro, Campinas - SP

Index

Alicia Dickenstein, 6
Andrés Villaveces, 11

Bernardo Uribe, 6

Christian Schaerer, 11
Claudio Muñoz, 7

Dennis Sullivan, 8

Gabriela Araujo-Pardo, 10
Giovanna Ortigoza Álvarez, 11

Helena Lopes, 6

Héctor Chang-Lara, 8
Héctor Ramírez, 12

Jorge Lauret, 7

Mauricio Godoy Molina, 10
Moirá Chas, 8

Raúl Ures, 8

Wei Cheng, 5
Wilfredo Urbina, 12

Yitwah Cheung, 10