



Joint PhD Program Description

The description for the Joint PhD program will be posted online as a sub-page to [Joint PhD Programmes | Graduate College | NTU Singapore](#).

Name of Partner University	Sorbonne Université
City, Country	Paris, France
Year of Establishment	2015
Program	☒ Joint Degree ☐ Joint Supervision
Description of the Program (150-250 words)	Established in 2015, the NTU-Sorbonne joint PhD degree program is providing students with a unique opportunity to explore a thesis project in an interdisciplinary and intercultural environment. Students in the program will have two thesis advisors – one in NTU, Singapore and one in Sorbonne, Paris – and will have to fulfil a residency of 12 months at the Partner University. Upon completion of the degree requirements, the students will be awarded doctorate degrees jointly by NTU and Sorbonne. Candidates interested in any of the joint projects are advised to contact either the Sorbonne or NTU supervisors for additional information on the project as well as admission requirements.
Disciplines	• Natural sciences (physics, chemistry, materials science, energy) • Modelling and engineering • Life sciences, health and medicine • Social sciences • Humanities • Business and management
Programme Management/ Steering Committee Names and Emails	NTU: • Sierin Lim (SLim@ntu.edu.sg) • Leong Weng Kee (chmlwk@ntu.edu.sg) Sorbonne: • Souhir Boujday (souhir.boujday@sorbonne-universite.fr) • Bertrand Granado (bertrand.granado@sorbonne-universite.fr)



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1. In-silico design of high performance water in salt electrolytes for electrochemical CO₂ conversion

Date Posted	19 September 2025	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Nitish Govindarajan	Alessandra Serva and Mathieu Salanne
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	PHENIX Laboratory, Sorbonne University
Email	nitish.govindarajan@ntu.edu.sg	alessandra.serva@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://www.deli-lab.org/	https://phenix.cnrs.fr/en/home/
Project Description (200-300 words)	Modulating the properties of water has been shown to impact its reactivity as a proton donor for several electrochemical reactions. One possible way to tune the properties of water is using water in salt electrolytes (WiSE). WiSE are aqueous electrolytes with high salt concentrations (upto 20M) and have been primarily studied for applications in energy storage. Due to the high salt concentrations, water exhibits very different hydrogen bonding and activity compared to its standard state. As a result, varying the salt concentration and the identity of cations and anions in WiSE provide new levers to control the reactivity of water for electrochemical conversion processes. In this project, we aim to develop an atomistic level understanding of WiSE interfaces for energy conversion. This understanding will be used to design high performance WiSE interfaces for efficient and selective electro-conversion of CO₂ to high value chemicals and fuels (ethylene, ethanol and propanol). The project will involve the use of density functional theory, machine learning interatomic potentials, molecular dynamics simulations and enhanced sampling approaches to study the structure, dynamics and CO₂ reduction reaction kinetics for WiSE interfaces. The student will spend upto 12 months in the PHENIX lab at Sorbonne University. The PIs at PHENIX lab have prior experience in working with WiSE electrolytes for applications in batteries and electrocatalysis, that will be highly beneficial to the project.	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	



2. Reduce Pt loading to single atom level for PEM electrocatalyst

Date Posted	4 June 2025	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Li Hong	Jamal Moussa
School	School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering	Institut Parisien de Chimie Moléculaire (IPCM)
Email	ehongli@ntu.edu.sg	jamal.moussa@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://dr.ntu.edu.sg/cris/rp/rp00952	https://ipcm.fr/recherche/presentation-ecp/composition-equipe-ecp/jamal-moussa/
Project Description (200-300 words)	We aim direct transformation of commercial Pt/C into Pt single atoms. The efficient hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) plays a key role in accelerating sustainable H₂ production from PEM water electrolysis, but its large-scale applications are hindered by the high cost of the state-of-the-art Pt catalyst. Commercial Pt/C catalysts consisting of Pt nanoparticles on carbon have been recognized to be the most efficient HER electrocatalysis. In theory, single-atom catalysts have a metal dispersibility of nearly 100% and unique metal coordination environments, which provide the maximum atom use efficiency and unique catalytic properties that different from those of metal nanocatalysts. Single-atom catalysts (SACs) have exhibited superior activity and selectivity towards for catalyzing the CO oxidation, water-gas shift, oxidation of benzene, oxygen reduction reaction, carbon dioxide reduction, oxygen evolution reaction, and hydrogen evolution reaction. To date, commercial Pt/C catalysts consisting of Pt nanoparticles on carbon have been recognized to be the most efficient HER electrocatalysis. Nevertheless, the direct transformation of commercial Pt/C into single-atom Pt has seldom been explored. In this project, we will leverage scalable organometallic synthesis of ligands-Pt(II) complexes according to our recently reported methodology. Our synthetic processes are described on the multigram scale for the ligands and up to 1/2 gram for the platinum(II) complexes, once reliable and industrially efficient catalysts are identified, the scale-up of the process can be easily brought to the gram level per pot. The synthesized Pt organometallic complexes will be carbonized under controlled process to obtain active Pt-based SAC electrocatalyst. The student will be supervised by both supervisor to master the entire process of the electrocatalysts from synthesis to application.	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	



3. Asymmetric Dielectric Cavities for Superchiral Light Enhancement

Date Posted	10 April 2025	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	A/Prof. Prashant Kumar	A/Prof. Mathieu Mivelle
School	School of Materials Science and Engineering	Physics
Email	Prashant.kumar@ntu.edu.sg	mathieu.mivelle@insp.upmc.fr
Website	https://prashantksk.wixsite.com/kumar-atomic-lab	https://www.magneticnanolight.com/home
Project Description (200-300 words)	This project aims to develop and characterize dielectric nanocavities that amplify optical chirality through geometric asymmetry. The prospective PhD student will engage in an interdisciplinary research effort spanning advanced fabrication at Nanyang Technological University (NTU) and chiral-optical characterization at Sorbonne University. The project combines electron microscopy, computational modeling, and spectroscopy to explore the light-matter interactions in self-assembled dielectric structures. Asymmetric cavities will be fabricated and reconstructed using scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM), with local optical constants extracted via low-loss electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) and analyzed through Kramers-Kronig methods. Experimental results will be validated against density functional theory (DFT) calculations to establish structure-property relationships. The optical response, including electromagnetic field distributions and chiral near-fields, will be modeled using finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) simulations. Complementary bulk measurements—absorption, reflection, transmission, and circular dichroism—will assess the enhancement of optical activity. This project will investigate transition metal oxide dielectrics as alternatives to plasmonic materials, targeting high-Q, low-loss, and thermally stable chiral platforms. The overarching goal is to achieve a 100-fold enhancement in g-factors, advancing the design of cost-effective, biocompatible, and high-performance materials for chiral photonics.	
Program/Center Website(s)	https://www.ntu.edu.sg/mse https://www.ntu.edu.sg/facts https://w3.insp.upmc.fr/en/insp-en/	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	



4. High-Pressure Behaviour and REE Enrichment in Carbonatite Systems – Sources of Critical Elements

Date Posted	11 March 2025	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Simon Redfern	Yann LeGodec
School	Asian School of the Environment	Institut de minéralogie, de physique des matériaux et de cosmochimie
Email	simon.redfern@ntu.edu.sg	yann.le_godec@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://www.ntu.edu.sg/research/faculty-directory/detail/rp00998	https://impmc.sorbonne-universite.fr/fr/equipes/design_et_etude_de_nouveaux_materiaux_a_proprietes_remarquables/liste-des-membres/yann_le_godec.html
Project Description (200-300 words)	This project will investigate the role of high-pressure hydrothermal fluids in Rare Earth Element (REE) redistribution, important for ore formation and the deep carbon cycle. It will describe REE mobility in the Earth, informing exploration strategies for economic deposits, contributing to mineral physics, materials science and economic geology by advancing knowledge on REE behaviour in high-pressure environments by provide experimentally derived constraints on the formation of REE-rich rock deposits. <i>High-Pressure Experimental Synthesis</i> will use piston-cylinder apparatus to synthesize REE-bearing carbonatites at pressures < 4 GPa and temperatures 600°C < 1200°C. Starting materials will be high-purity carbonate-silicate mixtures doped with controlled amounts of REE oxides (La, Ce, Nd, Eu, Y). Recovered samples will be characterized using electron microscopy and microprobe analysis to confirm phase compositions. <i>In Situ High-Pressure Raman Spectroscopy</i> (DAC) will track phase transitions, molecular speciation, and hydration/decarbonation reactions relevant to deep Earth processes. Data will be compared with natural samples to assess the geochemical relevance of experimental products. <i>Synchrotron X-Ray Diffraction and XRF</i> will be employed to determine structural controls, phase stabilities, and physical properties of synthesized REE-bearing materials at high pressures. XRF mapping will be used to evaluate REE partitioning and redistribution among mineral phases, to understand the controls on REE mobility in carbonatite systems.	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	See full description here .	



5. LipoThera: Advancing biodegradable lipid for RNA delivery

Date Posted	3 February 2025	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Czarny Bertrand	Niki Baccile
School	School of Materials Science and Engineering	LCMCP
Email	bczarny@ntu.edu.sg	niki.baccile@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://dr.ntu.edu.sg/cris/rp/rp01037	https://www.lps.u-psud.fr/en/events/niki-baccile-microbial-biosurfactants-understanding-a-new-class-of-biobased-amphiphiles/
Project Description (200-300 words)	Hydrophilic drugs, including many small molecules, peptides, and RNA-based therapies, hold significant promise for effective disease treatment¹. However, their low membrane permeability, susceptibility to enzymatic degradation, and inefficient cellular uptake hinder their therapeutic potential. Incorporating RNA drugs into lipid-based nanocarriers (LNPs) such as self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS), solid lipid nanoparticles (SLN), nanostructured lipid carriers (NLC), and liposomes can address these limitations, protecting RNA from enzymatic degradation and enhancing cellular uptake. Despite the potential of LNPs, safety concerns linked to cationic and ionizable lipids—due to their cytotoxicity and interaction with cellular membranes—pose significant challenges. Our research focuses on the design and development of biodegradable lipid systems that address these limitations by degrading into safe, endogenous metabolites while enhancing RNA delivery efficacy. By designing biodegradable lipids from natural, biocompatible compounds using green chemistry, the research ensures safe degradation and enhanced delivery capabilities. The introduction of hydrophobic ion pairing (HIP) for RNA stabilization and branched lipophilic tails for RNA shielding further positions this research at the forefront of therapeutic innovation. Advanced LNPs will be engineered through microfluidic techniques to optimize RNA encapsulation, cellular uptake, and endosomal escape. Comprehensive <i>in-vitro</i> and <i>in-vivo</i> studies will validate the stability, safety, and therapeutic efficacy of these systems, while alignment with regulatory frameworks will ensure scalability for clinical applications.	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	

¹ Haddadzadegan et al., Advanced drug delivery reviews, 2022, 182, p.114097



6. Quantum Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

Date Posted:	5 July 2024	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Jun Zhao	Elham Kashefi
School	College of Computing and Data Science (CCDS)	Laboratoire d'informatique de Paris 6 (LIP6)
Email	junzhao@ntu.edu.sg	Elham.Kashefi@lip6.fr
Website	https://personal.ntu.edu.sg/junzhao/	https://perso.lip6.fr/Elham.Kashefi
Project Description (200-300 words)	This PhD project explores Quantum Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (QMARL), a intersection of quantum computing and multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL). Leveraging Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) technology and Variational Quantum Circuits (VQCs), this project aims to address the challenges of learning efficiency and credit assignment in MARL through the lens of quantum computation. By integrating Variational Quantum Algorithms (VQAs) with MARL, we anticipate overcoming the inherent limitations of classical algorithms in terms of scalability and efficiency. The project will focus on two primary areas: 1) enhancing learning efficiency through advanced quantum computational methods and solving the intricate problem of credit assignment in environments where agent actions are interdependent. The details are as follows: • Task 1: Learning Efficiency in QMARL. The aim is to enhance sample and training efficiency in MARL using VQAs. The hypothesis is that VQCs can significantly improve learning efficiency and scalability in NISQ environments, despite the challenges posed by the error-prone nature and limited coherence of current quantum devices. The research question is how can VQAs be applied to MARL to overcome traditional computational challenges and enable complex problem-solving? • Task 2: Credit Assignment in QMARL. The aim is to develop sophisticated credit assignment strategies that are effective in the context of quantum-enhanced MARL. The hypothesis is that quantum phenomena such as superposition and entanglement necessitate novel approaches to credit assignment, as traditional methods are inadequate. The research question is	



	what strategies can be employed to ensure effective credit assignment in quantum-enhanced MARL environments? This project sets the stage for groundbreaking research in QMARL. By pushing the boundaries of quantum and AI technologies, it aims to establish new benchmarks for efficiency and problem-solving in complex multi-agent systems.
Program/Center Website(s)	NA
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA



7. Innovative strategies for selective targeting and delivery of Metal - based anticancer molecules for precision medicine

Date Posted:	8 May 2024	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	XING Bengang	Michèle SALMAIN
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	Institut Parisien de Chimie Moléculaire, UMR CNRS 8232
Email	Bengang@ntu.edu.sg	michele.salmain@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://personal.ntu.edu.sg/bengang/xresearch.htm	https://ipcm.fr/index.php/recherche/presentation-equipe-chembio/composition-de-lequipe-chembio/michele-salmain/
Project Description (200-300 words)	Within the general context of precision medicine, drug development takes more and more into account the particular genomic, metabolic and physiochemical features of cancer cells and the tumor microenvironment. The objective of the proposed PhD project is to elaborate innovative strategies for selective targeting and delivery of cytotoxic metal -based therapeutic compounds to cancer cells, so as to improve drug efficacy and prevent possible side effects. To reach this objective, three approaches will be deployed: (1) smart nanoformulation; (2) receptor-mediated drug delivery by conjugation of specific ligands; (3) prodrug strategy based on the unique metabolism of cancer cells and / or the tumor microenvironment or external stimulus. The student in this project will be trained in a highly interdisciplinary areas at the interfaces of molecular chemistry, medicinal chemistry, chemical biology, and drug delivery. At NTU, we will be mainly working on the development of unique extracellular vesicles (EVs) delivery platforms and their functional characterization. Typically, the EVs will be designed and fabricated from various cancer cells. Their structure modification, bio-orthogonal surface labeling, drug loading and conjugation, in vitro and in vivo studies will be carried out at NTU too. Moreover, the EVs will be hybridized with liposomes or lipid nano-particles and the optimized platforms will be used for anticancer prodrugs delivery in vitro and in vivo.	



	At Sorbonne, they will mainly focus on design and synthesize metal based prodrugs (e.g. iridium(III)-based therapeutic compounds etc). They will develop the metal complexes together with suitable ligands as new types of prodrugs for anticancer studies. The detailed antiproliferative activity on 2D and 3D cell cultures will be proceeded in Sorbonne side. The mechanism of action of the lead compound and the main protein targets will be studied using a combination of click chemistry and chemoproteomics in Sorbonne too.
Program/Center Website(s)	NA
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA



8. Froster Non-Radiative Energy Transfer in a Strong Coupling Light-Matter Interaction System

Date Posted:	8 May 2024	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	(Steve) Cuong Dang & Renaud Bachelot	Agnes Maitre
School	CNRS-International-NTU-Thales Research Alliance (CINTRA)	Sorbonne Université, Faculté des Sciences Institut des Nanosciences de Paris
Email	hcdang@ntu.edu.sg	agnes.maitre@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://personal.ntu.edu.sg/hcdang	https://w3.insp.upmc.fr/recherche-2/equipes-de-recherche/acoustique-et-optique-pour-les-nanosciences-et-le-quantique/acoustique-et-optique-pour-les-nanosciences-et-le-quantique-nanophotonique-quantique/
Project Description (200-300 words)	The research aims to explore the Froster non-radiative energy transfer (FRET) from donors to acceptors which are in strong coupling with the photonic mode of a micro- or nano-resonant structure. Unlike conventional FRET, the dipole-to-dipole coupling from donors to acceptors is now modified by exciton-photon interaction. We hypothesize that the strong coupling between the donor's exciton and the acceptor's exciton with the photonic mode of an optical cavity will enhance the FRET significantly. The system will be engineered such that the donor's polaritons and acceptor's polaritons are at the same energy then the FRET rate and FRET distance will be quantified to provide evidence of FRET enhancement. One of the objectives is to identify the role of polaritonic states in mediating energy transfer and explore the influence of system parameters such as coupling strength, detuning, and geometric configuration on FRET. The candidate will join both teams of physicists and engineers to conduct the research with analytical modeling, numerical simulations, and experimental validations. The detailed arrangement is as follows.	



	NTU: Synthesize nanoplatelets of different thicknesses with or without Cu dopants. Thin nanoplatelets will be used as donors while acceptors can be the thicker nanoplatelets or the ones with dopants. Strong coupling experiments with dielectric cavities. Sorbonne University: Numerical simulation and theoretical study of the FRET in strong coupling regime of donors and acceptors with photonic modes. Strong coupling experiments with plasmonic cavities. Advanced fabrication techniques in cleanrooms in both NTU and SU will be utilized to fabricate micro/nano-cavities with embedded semiconductor nanoplatelets. The structures will be characterized by microscopy techniques optical and or electronic ones. Strong coupling characteristics will be measured by the back-focal plane imaging technique, while FRET characterization will be done with time-resolved spectroscopic techniques. The outcomes of this research are expected to provide new insights into the control of energy transfer in nanostructured materials with a novel fundamental physics of polariton states. The potential applications are broad, from advanced photonic devices, energy harvesting systems to quantum information processing technologies.
Program/Center Website(s)	https://www.ntu.edu.sg/cintra
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NTU-SU thesis.pdf



9. Merging Pyridylidenes and Main Group Element: From Highly Luminescent Molecules to Polymers and Applications

Date Posted:	20 Mar 2024	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	<u>Rei KINJO</u>	<u>Jamal MOUSSA</u> (Primary supervisor) Lydia Sosa Vargas Fabrice Mathevet
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	Institut Parisien de Chimie Moléculaire-Sorbonne Universite
Email	rkino@ntu.edu.sg	jamal.moussa@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://personal.ntu.edu.sg/rkinjo/index.html	https://ipcm.fr/index.php/recherche/presentation-equipe-arc/composition-de-lequipe-arc/jamal-moussa/
Project Description (200-300 words)	<u>Overview of the project:</u> This project involves both fundamental and applied chemistry aspects. The team of Sorbonne Université has recently developed new powerful methodologies of preparation of pyridylidene complexes. On the other hand, a variety of p-block elements-based aromatic heterocycles have been developed by the team in NTU over the last years. By combining both research areas, this project aims to develop a new class of compounds incorporating p-block elements into the pyridylidene scaffolds, and elucidate their bonding and structural features as well as the optical properties. Furthermore, the luminescent properties of those compounds will be examined and modified which may lead to the potential application in the preparation of novel OLEDs. (NTU primary contribution) (i) The synthesis, spectroscopic characterization, structural authentication of the main group elements-incorporated pyridylidene building blocks. (ii) The screening of the basic reactivity of the developed compounds. (Sorbonne Universite primary contribution)	



	(i) Development, spectroscopic characterization, elucidation of the photophysical & optical properties of the main group elements-incorporated pyridylidene oligomers/polymers. (ii) Preparation and assessment of OLEDs Theoretical analysis will be done by both NTU and Sorbonne Universite collaboratively.
Program/Center Website(s)	NA
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	The candidate should ideally possess a strong background in synthetic organic and inorganic chemistry and/or organometallic chemistry with fundamental knowledge in optical properties (absorption and emission). Skills in polymer chemistry and DFT calculation methods would be a plus. The final compounds that exhibit important and are adequate will be used to prepare OLEDs in the laboratory of Prof. Adachi at Kyushu University, JAPAN.



10. Understanding Charge Transport on Hybrid BioNanoparticles

Date Posted:	31 May 2023	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Sierin Lim	Olivier Pluchery
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	Institute of Nanoscience in Paris – Physics department
Email	SLim@ntu.edu.sg	olivier.pluchery@insp.jussieu.fr
Website	https://www.ntu.edu.sg/cceb	Institut des NanoSciences de Paris
Project Description (200-300 words)	Charge transport is found in nature under various forms such as electronic conduction, quantum tunnelling or ionic migration. These phenomena have strong connections and applications for organic/molecular electronics. While charge transport in inorganic nanostructures have been widely studied, explorations on the phenomena on hybrid bionanoparticles (hbNP) are scarce. hbNP provide an intermediate model for understanding the charge transport mechanisms, between the complexity of natural structures and the inorganic nanoparticles. Learning from nature will help replicating these principles into organic electronics. In this project, the student will: (1) design and synthesize hbNP made of various metals (e.g., gold) using ferritin (protein-based iron-storage molecule) as a template; (2) develop experimental approaches to study how electrical charges build up and shape the assemblies of HbNP using advanced techniques based on atomic force microscopy (AFM) such as Kelvin Probe Force Microscopy (KPFM); (3) formulate design principles for applications of bionanoparticles in organic electronics. Pre-requisites: practical knowledge on molecular biology and basic knowledge on nanoscience Beneficial prior knowledge/skills: operations of atomic force microscopy Skills to learn: hybrid nanoparticle synthesis, AFM, KPFM	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	



11. Understanding the Role of Transglycosylase in Bacterial Cell Wall Synthesis

Date Posted:	31 May 2023	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Liu Xuewei	Zhang Yongmin
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	School of Chemistry (UFR de Chimie)
Email	xuewei@ntu.edu.sg	yongmin.zhang@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://liuxuewei.wixsite.com/glycoscience	Institut Parisien de Chimie Moléculaire - ZHANG Yongmin (ipcm.fr)
Project Description (200-300 words)	Antibiotics resistance is an extremely serious problem in public healthcare, and the rapid spread of multidrug-resistant bacteria is becoming a pandemic of global proportions. On 1 November 2017, Singapore has launched national strategic action plan to support global call for action against antibiotics resistance. Peptidoglycan is the core component of all bacteria cell walls, and bacteria cell wall synthesis has become the primary target process for nearly all new antibiotics development. However, one of the key bottlenecks in developing antibiotics that target the bacteria cell wall synthesis process, has been the unavailability of peptidoglycan substrates, from either natural or synthetic sources, for mechanistic studies and novel antibiotics development. This program is to rationally design and synthesize functional peptidoglycan derivatives for diagnostic and therapeutic aims. We will investigate PG-based metabolic labelling of bacterial cell surface. We will also conduct structure-based drug design and transform transglycosylase (TGase) substrate into inhibitor by editing the structure of PG. With no doubt, this project is the platform that holds great promise for the development new generation of antimicrobial therapeutics and diagnostics. It will help Singapore to achieve the anti-infectious disease strategies and goals by building new capabilities and offering a differentiated value proposition.	
Program/Center Website(s)	NA	
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	NA	



12. Electrocatalyst Design through Modulating Dual-Atomic Coordination on Monolayered Elemental Substrates

Date Posted:	31 May 2023	
Home University	Nanyang Technological University	
Partner University	Sorbonne Université	
Supervisors	Home	Partner
Name	Assoc. Prof. Lee Jong-Min	Dr Axel Wilson
School	School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Sorbonne Université
Email	JMLEE@ntu.edu.sg	axel.wilson@sorbonne-universite.fr
Website	https://www.ntu.edu.sg/eria/about-us/our-people/cluster-directors/lee-jong-min	http://www.lrs.upmc.fr/fr/equipe-du-lrs/personnel-permanent/axel-wilson.html
Project Description (200-300 words)	Developing high-efficient electrocatalysts for water electrolysis and fuel cell applications is crucial to the pursuit of a sustainable energy future. Constructing electrocatalysts by rational design at the atomic level has been increasingly regarded as a promising approach thanks to recent advances in material characterization and theoretical comprehension. In particular, dual-atomic nanoarchitecture is gaining significant interest due to the enormous possibility of structure modulation toward realizing novel reaction mechanisms. In comparison to the state-of-the-art single-atom electrocatalyst, the presence of two active sites in close proximity enables strong synergism, leading to significantly enhanced catalytic performance. Furthermore, the controlled coordination of two atoms allows precise control over the reaction intermediates and reaction pathways, thereby improving the selectivity toward the desired products. Besides, the dual-atom configuration provides mutual support, preventing atom agglomeration or detachment during catalytic reactions and thus enhancing operational stability. Recently, various post-graphene 2D elemental materials have been developed, attracting substantial interest owing to the rich structural chemistry and enhanced anisotropic electron transport triggered by unique Fermi surface topography. More importantly, in contrast to carbon-based materials, the non-carbon elemental 2D materials feature strong interaction with metallic atoms, allowing electronic	



	modulating and stabilizing of the dual-atom structures simultaneously. Herein, I hypothesized that the precise coordination modulating of dual-atomic moieties grown on monolayer elemental 2D materials will enable significantly enhanced catalytic performance. To explore the hypothesis, in this project, I will target three key objectives as follows • Devise a facile synthetic pathway to prepare dual atoms confined on monolayered elemental 2D substrates. • Characterize materials' chemistry, nanostructure, and electrocatalytic performances. • Investigate the structure-function relationship using theoretical simulation and Operando studies. The developed electrocatalysts with high performance and excellent long-term stability would be further characterized in pilot scale for real-life applications. More importantly, this project will provide insightful guidance for the rational design of advanced electrocatalysts, facilitating the translation of scientific research to industrial applications.
Program/Center Website(s)	Laboratoire de Réactivité de Surface http://lrs.sorbonne-universite.fr/ Graduate College https://www.ntu.edu.sg/graduate-college
Additional Information (e.g., files with project details)	(6) Project details.pdf