

FOREIGN FELLOWS ELECTED 2026
(Effective from January 1, 2027)

1. **Bawendi, Moungi G** (b. 15.03.1961), Professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Building 6, Room 221 (6-221), 77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

Professor Moungi G. Bawendi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2023 for the discovery and development of quantum dots. His landmark contributions enabled the controlled synthesis of highly uniform semiconductor nanocrystals with tuneable optical and electronic properties. Quantum dots today underpin major advances in optoelectronics, LED displays, photovoltaics, imaging, sensing, nanomedicine, and emerging quantum technologies. His work has fundamentally influenced nanoscience, materials chemistry, and advanced electronic technologies globally.

2. **Dimitrakopoulos, Roussos** (b. 23.04.1958), Professor and Canada Research Chair (Tier I) in Sustainable Mineral Resource, Development under Uncertainty, Department of Mining and Materials Engineering, McGill University, Adams Building, 1st Floor, Room 107, 3450 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 0E8, Canada.

Professor Roussos Dimitrakopoulos is the world's leading authority in stochastic mine modelling and the optimization of planning and production scheduling of industrial mining complexes. His research has fundamentally shifted the way the mining industry solves planning problems. He has pioneered a new framework that integrates and manages uncertainty in supply and demand. He has been awarded an exceptional third term renewal of his Canadian Research Chair (Tier 1) in Sustainable Mineral Resource Development.

3. **Dunlap, Jay Clark** (b. 09.05.1952), Fungal Genetics, Department of Molecular & Systems Biology, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Hanover, NH 03755, USA.

Professor Jay C. Dunlap unraveled the *Neurospora* clock, the best understood eukaryotic circadian system, and contributed to understanding animal clocks - their components, conserved regulatory architecture, and resetting by environmental cues – generating knowledge with profound implications for understanding all metabolism and physiology. His lab identified the fungal circadian photoreceptor, showed how mutagens impact fungal/animal clocks, provided the first molecular entree to circadian temperature compensation, and proved that post-translational modifications govern circadian period determination, overturning a decades-old dogma.

4. **Feringa, Ben L** (b. 18.05.1951), Jacobus van't Hoff Distinguished Professor of Molecular Science, Stratingh Institute for Chemistry, Center for Systems Chemistry & Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 3, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands.

Professor Ben L. Feringa was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2016 for the design and synthesis of molecular machines and molecular motors. His pioneering work has transformed supramolecular chemistry, nanotechnology, asymmetric catalysis, and molecular materials science. His light-driven molecular motors and nanoscale systems are regarded as pathbreaking contributions with enormous long-term implications in smart materials, medicine, nanorobotics, responsive systems, and sustainable molecular engineering. He is widely recognized as one of the most creative chemists of our era.

5. **Goodchild, Michael Frank** (b. 24.02.1944), 3334 NE Blakeley Street, Seattle, WA 98105, USA.

Professor MF Goodchild's interest involves focus on issues in Geographical Information Science (GISci). He led research involving quantitative techniques such as fractal geometry and geo(spatial)statistics for managing and analyzing very large databases, now called 'Big Data', and for handling uncertainty in the data. His interest in discrete global grids, methods for representing variation over the curved surface of the Earth and implemented in tools like Google Earth. Goodchild's 'Science of Where' has attracted researchers worldwide, and he is one of the founding fathers of the GISci. He is widely credited with coining "Volunteered Geographic Information" and other models for the production of geographic information. He has been a pioneer in the areas of GISci, science, and technology, and has been known the world over for setting GISci foundations in the early 1990s as the science of collecting, analyzing, digitizing, and using geographic data.

6. **Mirkin, Chad Alexander** (b. 23.11.1963), George B. Rathmann Professor, Department of Chemistry, 2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208, USA.

Professor Chad A. Mirkin is a world-renowned chemist and nanoscientist known for pioneering advances in nanoscale science and technology. His work focuses on controlling the architecture of molecules and materials at the 1–100 nm scale and understanding their properties to develop novel tools for sensing, medicine, catalysis, and clean energy applications. He is perhaps best known for inventing Dip-Pen Nanolithography (DPN), a groundbreaking technique for nanoscale patterning and materials discovery, and spherical nucleic acids (SNAs)—unique nanostructures that have transformed gene regulation, intracellular diagnostics, and immunotherapy.

7. **Schofield, Christopher Joseph** (b. 17.06.1960), Professor and Head, Chemistry Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, The Ineos Oxford Institute for Antimicrobial Research, 12, Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TA, UK.

Prof. Chris Schofield is one of the world-leaders in functional, structural and mechanistic studies on enzymes employing oxygen and 2-oxoglutarate cosubstrates. His research has identified unanticipated roles for oxygenases in regulating gene expression. Professor Schofield's work on oxygenases has identified multiple new opportunities for medicinal intervention, leading to marketed drugs for the treatment of anaemia, with more in the pipeline. Following from ground-breaking work on the reasons for the special nature of beta-lactam antibiotics, he has pioneered new ways to combat antimicrobial resistance, including by developing new classes of beta-lactamase inhibitors.

8. **Wales, David John** (b. 21.09.1963), Professor, Yusuf Hamied Department of Chemistry, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EW, UK.

Prof. David J. Wales has shown how the potential energy landscape approach can provide both a conceptual and a computational framework to address a wide range of contemporary problems in chemical physics. This work reveals fundamental insight into self-organization, which has transformed and unified our understanding of how diverse structures, including 'magic number' clusters, biomolecules, self-assembling mesoscopic structures, and crystals, can form spontaneously. The associated tools for exploring potential energy surfaces have revealed a variety of new reaction mechanisms and unexpected organisation principles in molecular science and soft and condensed matter. The energy landscapes approach provides a unified view of how observable properties are encoded in the solution landscape for applications that cover chemical biology, spectroscopy, atomic and molecular clusters, glasses, solids, surfaces, quantum computing, and machine learning.

9. **Wilson, Alan Geoffrey** (b. 08.01.1939), Flat 1, 25 Luxborough Street, London W1U 5AR, UK.

Sir Professor Alan Wilson, a British Mathematician and Social Scientist, is a world-renowned mathematical social scientist who converted from theoretical physics. He has made groundbreaking research contributions on cities, global trade, migration, and security. Applications of spatial interaction, entropy and dynamics' concepts have produced paradigm shifts in urban analytics, health, science policy and public understanding. For many of his ideas and innovations, including his signature entropy-based spatial interaction framework, it is evident that physics concepts, theories, and mathematics serve as basis and motivation. Professor Wilson's outstanding theoretical and methodological contributions have focused on cities and systems of cities, particularly the modelling of spatial interaction, location activity, and urban evolution.

10. **Yaghi, Omar M** (b. 09.02.1965), NL, University Professor and James and Neeltje Tretter Chair Professor of Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-1460, USA.

Prof. Omar M. Yaghi is the founder of reticular chemistry, a transformative field that enables the design of crystalline porous materials with predetermined structures and functions. He pioneered the discovery and development of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) and covalent organic frameworks (COFs), establishing a new paradigm for constructing extended porous materials using molecular building blocks. Yaghi's materials exhibit record-breaking surface areas and tunable pore structures, enabling breakthroughs in hydrogen and methane storage, carbon dioxide capture, atmospheric water harvesting, gas separations, catalysis, and drug delivery. His group demonstrated the first devices capable of harvesting potable water directly from desert air using MOFs, a landmark achievement with global societal impact. He also advanced carbon capture technologies and developed porous materials for clean energy storage and conversion. His pioneering discoveries have reshaped modern materials science and laid the foundation for sustainable technologies that address global challenges in water, energy, and the environment.