



## Curriculum Vitae Prof. Dr. Ke Lu



**Name:** Ke Lu  
**Born:** 23 May 1965

### **Main areas of research: Material science, nanostructuring, amorphous alloys, metals, boiling and smelting processes**

Ke Lu is a Chinese materials scientist. His research is in the area of the so-called nanostructuring of metals. This process changes the atomic structure of metals and thus their physical attributes. The goal is to improve metallic materials for their practical use in research and industry and to enable their production to be both environmentally friendly and resource conserving. Ke Lu considers his development of a process for the production of an extremely strong copper with a high degree of conductivity as his greatest scientific breakthrough.

### **Academic and professional career**

- 2000 Visiting professor at the City University of Hong Kong, Chinese
- 1999 Visiting professor at the University of Technology of Troyes, France
- 1997 Visiting professor at the Department of Materials Science & Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA
- 1997 Visiting professor at the National University of Singapore
- 1994 - 1996 Visiting professor at the Max Planck Institute for Metals Research, Stuttgart
- since 1993 Professor at the Institute for Materials Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Shenyang, China
- 1991 - 1993 Visiting scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Metals Research, Stuttgart
- 1990 - 1992 Assistant professor at the Institute for Materials Research, CAS, Shenyang, China

- 1990 PhD in material sciences at the Institute for Materials Research, CAS, Shenyang, China
- 1988 Master of Science in material sciences, Institute for Materials Research, CAS, Shenyang, China
- 1985 Bachelor of Science in material sciences, Nanjing University of Science & Technology, Nanjing, China

**Functions in Scientific Societies and Committees**

- 2005 - 2007 Dean at the School of Materials Science & Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, China
- since 2001 Director of the Institute for Materials Research, CAS, Shenyang, China

**Project coordination, Membership in collaborative research projects**

- since 2001 Head of the Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, CAS, Shenyang, China
- since 1999 Head of the partner group for nanostructured materials (in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Metals Research)
- 1997 - 2001 Head of the State Key Laboratory for Rapidly Solidified Non-equilibrium Alloys, Institute for Materials Research, CAS, Shenyang, China

**Honours and Awarded Memberships**

- 2020 Future Science Prize
- 2006 THERMEC Distinguished Award (Canada)
- since 2005 Member of the German National Academy of Science
- since 2004 Member of The Third World Academy of Sciences
- since 2003 Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
- 2002 Award of the Hasiguti Foundation
- 2000 Award of The Third World Academy TWNSO Technology
- 2000 SCI Citation Classic Award (ISI, USA)
- 1999 Ho-Leung-Ho-Lee Technology Science Award (Hong Kong)
- 1999 Shenyang Science and Technology Zhenxing Award
- 1998 ISMANAM98 Gold Medal and Junior Scientist Award, (Australien)
- 1997 National Nature Science Award

1996	CAS Nature Science Award
1996	The Distinguished Young Scientists Award of China
1995	Qiushi Distinguished Young Scientist Award (Hong Kong)
1993	CAS Nature Science Award
1992	Youth Science & Technology Award of China
1991	Distinguished Young Scientists Award of Chinesischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (CAS)
1990	The Best Paper Award of the Chinese Association of Metals

### **Major Scientific Interests**

Ke Lu is a Chinese materials scientist. His research is in the area of the so-called nanostructuring of metals. This process changes the atomic structure of metals and thus their physical attributes. The goal is to improve metallic materials for their practical use in research and industry and to enable their production to be both environmentally friendly and resource conserving. Ke Lu considers his development of a process for the production of an extremely strong copper with a high degree of conductivity as his greatest scientific breakthrough.