NYU SHANGHAI
上海 纽约大学

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

Undergraduate Research Symposium
NYU SHANGHAI

SPRING 2026

A Flagship Academic Event at NYU Shanghai

The NYU Shanghai Undergraduate Research Symposium is a university-wide celebration showcasing the research achievements accomplished by undergraduate students spanning Arts and Sciences, Business, Computer Science, Data Science, and Engineering. The Symposium features a diverse range of projects, including Deans' Undergraduate Research Fund (DURF) projects, capstone projects, Dean's Service Scholars (DSS) projects, research from courses, and any other independent research conducted under the guidance of a faculty mentor from the NYU Global Network.

The audience will vote for the projects that impress them the most to select the winner of the Most Popular Project, and the faculty judges will evaluate and select the winners for the Best Research Project and Best Presentation awards.

OVERVIEW

Map & Schedule

Presentation Rooms

E303
Social Science

E304
Mind, Brain & Society

S301
Life Sciences

Poster Exhibition

Life Sciences

Mind, Brain & Society

Social Science

Magnolia House

Information Desk

4:30 - 5:30 PM	**Presentations** • Social Science (E303) • Mind, Brain & Society (E304) • Life Sciences (S301)
5:30 - 6:30 PM	**Q&A Sessions**
6:30 - 6:45 PM	**Voting & Mingling**
6:45 - 7:00 PM	**Awards Ceremony**

Project Abstracts

- Social Science

Social Science

Other/Interdisciplinary

Navigating the Labyrinth: Organizational Structure and Student Mental Health

Lily Blair '26, Interactive Media and Business
Mentor: Jing Qian

This project examines how the organizational structure of universities influences students' mental health, with a focus on New York University Shanghai. It investigates how leadership, communication systems, and institutional policies shape student well-being and access to mental health resources. Using qualitative methods, including student surveys and faculty interviews, the study explores how organizational culture affects stress, anxiety, and support-seeking behavior. The goal is to identify structural barriers and propose practical recommendations for improving institutional support systems. This research contributes to ongoing discussions about mental health in higher education by connecting leadership decisions to student outcomes.

"The War About Everything": How the 2023- Conflict and Genocide in Sudan Should Reshape and Revolutionize Conceptions of War

Nur Aksamija '26, Social Science
Mentor: Kangning Huang

The 2023- conflict and genocidal campaign in Sudan challenges conceptions of civil, proxy, and domestic conflict. By considering political transition alongside conflict theory, a changed conception of war emerges, building on the theoretical framework of internationalized conflict. One key macro conclusion emerges from this analysis: conceptions of conflict, especially by international actors engaged in peace and political processes, influence stability and peace long-term. This work adds to the literature on violence in Sudan by considering current events from historical and political lenses parallelly, with analysis based in international organization (IO) engagement and genocidal activities committed by the RSF.

Federalism Under Fire: Municipal Responses to Escalated Federal Immigration Enforcement Under Trump Administration 2.0 - *A Comparative Study of Sanctuary City Mayors' Strategies in the United States (2025-2026)*

Jenna Sun '26, Social Science
Mentor: Jin Han

This study applies Bazurli and de Graauw's (2023) sanctuary policy typology and Santoro and Sampugnaro's (2025) integrated communication-policy framework to examine how mayors Michelle Wu of Boston, Brandon Johnson of Chicago, and Muriel Bowser of Washington, D.C. responded to escalated federal immigration enforcement during Trump's second term (2025–2026). Using Entman's (1993) framing analysis and qualitative comparative case study methodology, the study finds that institutional position predicts mayoral strategy more strongly than ideology. Boston and Chicago maintained substantive-confrontational postures through distinct strategic logics; Washington D.C. moved from a substantive-confrontational baseline toward integrated compliance under structural coercion. The study documents a new empirical moment while identifying limits of static policy typologies under sustained federal pressure.

Beyond Threat Appraisal: Social Anxiety and Avoidance Across Social Situations

Yuejia Zhu '26, Social Science
Mentor: Lixian Cui

Social anxiety and avoidance are commonly explained through cognitive threat appraisal, or expectations of negative evaluation. However, are these responses always explained by threat appraisal? This study examined anxiety and avoidance across 52 social situations among 292 Chinese young adults. For each situation, participants rated anxiety, avoidance, threat appraisal, physiological arousal, and affective responses. Physiological arousal and affect explained additional variance in anxiety and avoidance beyond threat appraisal. Individual-level clustering further showed that similar levels of anxiety and avoidance could occur with different levels of perceived threat, suggesting that social anxiety and avoidance may involve mechanisms beyond cognitive threat appraisal.

College as Equalizer? Family Backgrounds and Noncognitive Development in Higher Education

Xiaohan Cheng '26, Social Science
Mentor: Xiaogang Wu

Is college an equalizer? This study argues that college plays an independent role in bridging the family-based gap in human capital development. Drawing on the Beijing College Student Panel Survey (BCSPS), this study employs a growth curve model to examine how the development of noncognitive skills evolves during college for students from different family backgrounds. Results show that despite initial disadvantage, first-generation college students catch up in their work skills and social skills as college unfolds. In addition, the equalizing effect is more pronounced in elite universities. This study contributes to our understanding of higher education in the social stratification process.

Family Background and Generation Z Attitudes Toward U.S.–China Relations

Regan Slattery '26, Social Science
Mentor: Angran Li

This study examines how Generation Z perceives U.S.–China relations and the extent to which family background shapes these views. Using survey data from students at New York University, East China Normal University, and NYU Shanghai, it analyzes the role of parental education in shaping attitudes. The findings reveal clear cross-national differences: Chinese students are more likely to view relations as cooperative, while American students are more divided. Parental education has a stronger influence among Chinese students, increasing cooperative views, but shows weaker effects in the U.S. These results suggest that family influence on political perceptions is context-dependent.

The Impact of Internal Migration on Unrealized Fertility in China

Florence Zhang '26, Social Science; Global China Studies
Mentor: Xiaogang Wu

In response to the ultra-low fertility and massive internal migration landscape in China, this study examines how internal migration shapes unrealized fertility, the discrepancy between fertility desires and actual births, with seven pooled waves of Chinese General Social Survey (2010-2021). Employing OLS and overlap-weighting propensity score analysis to account for demographic selectivity, it finds that migrants experience more unrealized fertility than non-migrants. The effect partly converges over duration of residence through behavior not desire changes; and is gendered, concentrated among women. It also specifies the mechanism that urban structural conditions compound rather than alleviate the fertility constraint facing migrants.

Gestalt Chunking and How Radical Organization Shapes Learning and Recognition of Chinese Characters

Mya Hasbun '28, Biology; Social Science
Mentor: Kehui Zhang

Chinese characters are visually complex and highly structured with strokes that are grouped into radicals and radicals that are then constrained within spatial templates. Xu Bing, a widely recognized conceptual artist created over 100,000 characters. Using a two-phase experimental design, I examine how Gestalt organizational principles influence both the learning of novel characters and the perception of orthographic legitimacy. Participants will learn a judgment task involving real and pseudo characters. I hypothesize that Gestalt-consistent organization inclines people to use perceptual chunking, while pseudo-legal forms generate processing delays due to structural familiarity. Native Chinese speakers This research highlights the role of visual organization in shaping reading processes and challenges assumptions about how meaning emerges from written form.

Mapping Democratic Backsliding

Victoria Liao '26, Data Science; Social Science
Mentor: Zhaonan Wang, Ivan Rasmussen

The term "democratic backsliding" is used to describe the phenomenon of a democracy becoming increasingly undemocratic. Previous scholarship relies largely on indicator data, but the Democratic Erosion Event Dataset (DEED) empowers novel, text-based approaches. This project uses DEED and Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods to mine a typology of backsliding events grounded in Margolis' five concepts of political instability, and train an existing hierarchical text classification model (TELEClass). Further, this project's findings and case studies suggest that conditions for and manifestations of democratic erosion may be different in democratic regimes than authoritarian regimes.

Addressing the Teen Loneliness Epidemic in DC

Margaret Czarnik '26, Social Science
Mentor: David Gottesman

This research addresses the growing epidemic of loneliness, particularly among high school and college students aged 18–24. Based on survey data and teacher interviews, the study finds excessive technology use and a lack of meaningful social skills as key contributors to loneliness. Moreover, while phone bans show limited effectiveness, findings emphasize the importance of structured, in-person interaction. In response, the project proposes targeted high school and college curricula that prioritize collaboration and community-building. By highlighting consistent social engagement and treating connection as a habit, these curricula aim to reduce loneliness and cultivate peer relationships in educational environments.

Project Abstracts

- Mind, Brain & Society

Humanities

Neural Science

Economics

Other/Interdisciplinary

CSDSE

Social Science

Between Official Optimism and Lived Constraints: Women's Fertility Dilemmas in Contemporary China

Zhuoyue Zhang '28, Global China Studies; Business and Marketing
Mentor: Ivan Rasmussen

This study examines the disconnect between China's official pro-natalist discourse and the structural realities facing professional women. While state narratives frame childbearing as a "social responsibility" solvable through policy incentives, by integrating survey data with academic analysis including maternal dilemmas and institutional mismatch, the study argues that fertility decline is a rational response to entrenched gender inequality and perceived life risks. Ultimately, the research concludes that without a fundamental shift toward gender justice and respecting women's agency, pro-natalist interventions remain merely symbolic gestures.

The Forgotten History of AI Art

Masha Shramko '28, Business and Finance; Humanities
Mentor: Hyoungee Kong

Where did AI art come from, and what has been lost since? This research traces the history of computer art from the 1960s to the present and identifies the founding ideals that contemporary AI has abandoned. Computer art was built on three explicit ethical commitments: democratization, collaboration, and participation. Generative AI has inherited the technology but perverted each of these ideals. Published code turned into hidden datasets, named collaborators turned into uncredited labor, and active participants turned into consumers. Through case studies of the 1968 exhibition *Cybernetic Serendipity* and Refik Anadol's *Unsupervised* at MoMA in 2022, this project outlines the significance of recovering those forgotten ideals and carrying them into current and future AI art production.

Neural Dynamics and Representations of Imagined Speech

Yiyue (Yolanda) Huang '26, Neural Science
Mentor: Adeen Flinker, Xing Tian

Current speech neuroprostheses rely heavily on decoding neural representations during overt or attempted speech, which may be impaired in severely paralyzed patients. On the other hand, imagined speech deploys non-motor signals but remains understudied. We applied machine learning approaches to analyze electrocorticography data, investigating what brain areas and neural features are active during imagined speech. We identified pre-articulatory and articulatory activities in the inferior frontal, precentral, and postcentral gyri. Encoding models revealed comparable acoustic, phonemic, and articulatory representations across these regions. Our findings highlight the potential of non-motor cortical signals to advance speech neuroprostheses for individuals with severe paralysis.

Decentralized Policy Implementation and Fragmentation in China's Real Estate Market

Jo-Lynn Kok '27, Business and Finance
Mentor: Han-Shen Lin

This study examines how decentralized implementation of real estate policies in China shapes market outcomes. Main policies considered include land-use rights renewals and implementation of Project Whitelist financing mechanisms following the 2020 real estate crisis. Using comparative case studies and provincial loan data, it finds that policy ambiguity drives price volatility, while constrained credit disbursement limits the effectiveness of economic stabilization efforts.

Monetary Policy Divergence and Institutional Transmission Mechanisms in US and China AI Venture Capital, 2020–2025

Qiwen Zheng '29, Data Science; Economics;
Amir Khamidullin '27 Business and Finance; Economics
Mentor: Aleksandar Stojanovic

This paper examines how post-2022 US-China monetary policy divergence produced sharply different AI venture capital outcomes. Despite a global AI boom, the US captured 75% of global AI VC deal value by 2025 while China received only 5%. We argue this divergence interacted with different institutional transmission mechanisms, producing disparities not only in investment volume but in investor composition, financing stages, and sectoral distribution. In the US, tighter financial conditions concentrated capital into later-stage, infrastructure-heavy mega-deals. In China, monetary easing failed to revive private AI VC due to foreign capital retreat, domestic balance-sheet constraints, and state-mediated capital allocation.

Intraday Pattern of the Variance Risk Premium in the China Options Market

Jiajun Chen '26, Honors Mathematics; Data Science
Tianning Guan '26, Mathematics
Yuhong Zhang '26, Honors Mathematics; Computer Science
Mentor: Xin Zhou

We document a robust intraday pattern in the variance risk premium (VRP) in the China options market: VRP is elevated at market open and declines steadily throughout the trading day. We propose that this pattern is driven by concentrated demand for options at the open, combined with the gradual resolution of uncertainty and dealer hedging throughout the day. Using high-frequency data, we show that the pattern is persistent across time and not fully explained by realized volatility dynamics. Our findings highlight the role of demand imbalances and market microstructure in shaping intraday risk premia in an emerging market setting.

Variance Risk Premium and Cross-Sectional Return in Chinese A-Share Markets

Yuting Gao '26, Honors Mathematics; Data Science
Mentor: Xin Zhou

This project examines whether variance risk premium (VRP) exposure predicts cross-sectional stock returns in Chinese A-share markets using a Fama-MacBeth two-pass regression on 4,777 stocks from 2015 to 2024. We find that the estimated risk premium $\lambda_{(VRP)}$ is consistently negative at daily and weekly frequencies across all volatility regimes, reversing the positive premium documented in U.S. markets. The effect is strongest at the weekly horizon and amplifies markedly during high-volatility episodes, consistent with an insurance mechanism activated under market stress in retail-dominated A-share markets.

Fingerprinting the Invisible Hand of the State in China's ETF Market

Xingyu Shi '26, Data Science; Business and Finance
Dong Zhang '26, Computer Science; Mathematics
Hongyi Zhang '28, Honors Mathematics; Data Science
Shuyuan Zhang '26, Data Science
Mentor: Xin Zhou

Understanding "National Team" intervention is critical for analyzing liquidity provision and market stabilization in China's capital market. Existing studies rely on low-frequency stock-holding disclosures, limiting daily timing analysis. We propose a daily identification framework using ETF pairs that share comparable underlying scope but differ in observable state-backed holding intensity. By constructing rolling-standardized relative factors across secondary-market and primary-market channels and fusing them into a unified daily intervention index, we align same-day trading signals with T+2 primary-market signals. The resulting index matches major policy windows and predicts delayed volatility stabilization, providing an implementable tool for studying policy-driven market dynamics.

Code for All: Educational Applications of the Vibe Coding Hackathon in Programming Education across All Skill Levels

Yijia Cao '26, Computer Science
Ashley Chen '26, Computer Science
Mentor: Muhammad Shafique

This study examines the educational value of vibe coding, a natural language-driven programming paradigm enabled by large language models. We analyze a month-long global online hackathon with participants ranging from beginners to experienced developers, structured across three tracks of increasing complexity: Spark, Build, and Launch. Participants developed projects using only AI-generated code, submitting full interaction records and results. Using a mixed-methods approach combining standardized evaluations and post-event surveys, we investigate how learners engage with AI-assisted development under varying task demands and constraints, and discuss implications for integrating vibe coding into programming education and practice.

Degrees of Inequality: Heat Exposure and Vulnerability in Rio's Public Schools

Gabriel Fernandes Mello Ferreira '28, Electrical and Systems Engineering
Mentor: Kangning Huang

In Rio de Janeiro, public schools are especially vulnerable to extreme heat waves due to inadequate or absent cooling infrastructure and poor building conditions. Combining a literature review on the impacts of heat on students' cognitive performance with survey data of faculty perceptions, this research analyzes how elevated temperatures affect learning conditions in public schools. By identifying patterns of thermal inequality and examining perceived educational impacts, this study contributes to discussions on climate vulnerability, educational equity, and urban adaptation policy in Brazil.

Project Abstracts

- Life Sciences

Chemistry

Biology

GC Content and DNA Thermal Stability: A Thermodynamic Analysis via UV Melting and Van't Hoff Analysis

Amina Issabek '29, Biology; Chemistry
Kawtar El Asri '28, Biology
Mentor: Lu Zhang

The stability of DNA duplexes is strongly influenced by GC content, a relationship important for applications such as PCR primer design, gene regulation, and therapeutic oligonucleotide development. This study examines the thermal stability and thermodynamic properties of three self-complementary DNA oligonucleotides with 25%, 50%, and 75% GC content. UV absorbance at 260 nm was monitored from 25°C to 90°C, exploiting the hyperchromic effect to generate melting curves and determine melting temperatures (Tm). Five concentrations (2–7μM) were used to extract ΔH°, ΔS°, and ΔG° via Van't Hoff analysis, while the sequences were also measured at 3.3 μM for direct stability comparison. These results aim to discover how GC composition controls duplex thermodynamics at the sequence level.

Synthesis of Xanthene-Based Bisphosphine Ligands for Copper-Mediated Aryl Chloride Trifluoromethylation

Zian Wang '26, Chemistry
Mentor: Qilong Shen

The trifluoromethyl group (-CF_3) is an important functional group in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Copper-mediated trifluoromethylation of aryl chlorides remains challenging due to the strength of the C–Cl bond. This project focuses on the synthesis of an electron-rich xanthene-based bisphosphine ligand designed to stabilize reactive copper–CF_3 intermediates and enable photoinduced aryl chloride trifluoromethylation. The target bisphosphine ligand was synthesized in 54% yield via Grignard substitution of the dichlorophosphane intermediate (78% yield), and confirmed by NMR spectroscopy, achieving 93% yield in the model trifluoromethylation reaction.

Tempo-Oxidized Cellulose Nanofiber (CNF) Films for Face Mask Applications

Madina Abatova '28, Neural Science
Mentor: Lu Zhang

This study investigates the fabrication and preliminary characterization of TEMPO-oxidized cellulose nanofiber (CNF) films as biodegradable alternatives to conventional polypropylene-based face mask materials. CNF suspensions at 0.5%, 1.0%, and 2.0% concentrations were prepared and cast into self-standing films via evaporative drying. Films were systematically evaluated for optical transparency, aqueous stability, ultrasound-induced redispersibility, and breathability. All concentrations demonstrated complete structural integrity under aqueous conditions for ten minutes directly simulating face mask wearing duration confirming preliminary suitability for skin contact application. A concentration-dependent ultrasound response was observed, with 1.0% films exhibiting greatest fiber release. These findings establish foundational structure-property relationships for sustainable CNF-based filtration materials.

Comparative Analysis of Water Quality Between Dormitory Sink Filtration Systems and School Filtration Machines

Bonnie Chang '28, Biology
Alicia Coco Wu '28, Neural Science
Mentor: Lu Zhang

This experiment investigates whether there is a significant difference in water quality between dormitory sink filtration systems across four buildings and centralized school filtration machines. Water samples will be collected from multiple locations and analyzed using EDTA titration to determine calcium ion concentration (water hardness), along with measurements of pH and water conductivity. By comparing these parameters, the experiment aims to evaluate the consistency and effectiveness of different filtration systems. The results will provide insight into how filtration design and maintenance may impact water quality in shared living and academic environments.

Physical Interactions Between HP1β and REGγ

Jannie Nguyen ‘26, Biology
Mentor: Henry James (Xiaotao) Li

The organization of chromatin into heterochromatin is crucial for genomic integrity, a process governed by the architect protein HP1β. The REGγ proteasome activator, which mediates targeted protein degradation, has also been implicated in maintaining this architecture, though a direct biochemical link remained uncharacterized. This study aims to bridge that gap by demonstrating a physical interaction between HP1β and REGγ via co-immunoprecipitation in HeLa cells. Understanding this connection has significant implications for diseases like cancer, where both chromatin integrity and protein homeostasis are frequently disrupted.

Bulk RNA-Seq Analysis Reveals Differentially Expressed Genes in Carboplatin-Resistant Triple Negative Breast Cancer

Xuqi Yan ‘26, Business and Finance
Mentor: Xiaoai Lyu

This project introduces students to the biological foundations and bioinformatic workflow of bulk RNA-seq. The student will learn how gene expression affects cellular processes, as well as the complete bioinformatics workflow, including Illumina sequencing, quality control, alignment, quantification, normalization, and differential gene expression analysis. The student will apply these methods to a public health RNA-seq dataset to investigate biologically meaningful questions in a real-world context. The learning goal of this project is for students to develop a strong conceptual understanding of RNA-seq while gaining practical experience in conducting transcriptomic analyses that connect computational results to biological and public health relevance.

Evaluating Single-Cell Transcriptomic Analysis Pipeline Through a Basolateral Amygdala Engram Dataset

Shawnee King '26, Biology
Mentor: Xiaoai Lyu

This project evaluates a single-cell transcriptomic analysis pipeline using a basolateral amygdala engram dataset, with a focus on how quality control thresholds, clustering resolution, and differential gene expression criteria affect downstream results. By systematically varying QC cutoffs, clustering resolution, and DEG significance thresholds for FDR-adjusted p-value and log2 fold change, the study examines their effects on cell retention, cluster structure, marker identification, and cell-type interpretation. The findings show that these parameter choices can substantially influence biological conclusions, highlighting the sensitivity of single-cell workflows to methodological decisions and emphasizing the importance of careful parameter selection, transparency, and reproducibility in transcriptomic analysis.

Maintenance of Genome Stability by PTIP Implicates Dual Roles in Cancer Development

Ariana Arwen Fahl '26, Biology
Edwin Jiang '26, Biology
Flora Shin '26, Biology
Mentor: Jungseog Kang

Studies suggest that PTIP functions in double-strand DNA break (DSB) repair and interacts with centromeric MPS1 kinase. Therefore, we want to study whether PTIP plays a role in centromeric DSB repair which is often dysregulated in cancer. We first demonstrate that inactivation of PTIP in HeLa cells increased sensitivity to DNA-damaging agents and changed the dynamic level of γH2AX, a molecular marker of DSB, in a site-specific manner. The critical region of PTIP for DSB repair resides in the middle BRCT domains. Together, these findings suggest that PTIP plays a critical role in DSB repair at centromeres.

Exploring M-phase Synchronization Strategies in HeLa Cells

Sean Wang '26, Biology
Mentor: Henry (Xiaotao) Li

M-phase is the shortest phase of the cell cycle, and anaphase/telophase are the shortest subphases of M phase. This project refines the traditional thymidine + nocodazole synchronization plan in order to achieve this telophase enrichment, as well as exploring the promising but sensitive CDK1 inhibitor RO-3306. Through flow cytometry and manual cell counting, we show that a a thymidine + nocodazole synchronization only requires a single thymidine block, and that RO-3306 concentrations are extremely sensitive, with only a working range of ±4µm/mL for HeLa cells.

Generation of GFP construct derivatives and their expression in HeLa cells

Suvi Biesinger '26, Biology
Mentor: Henry Li, Ching-Jung Huang

REGγ is a nuclear proteasome cap responsible for regulating degradation by the 20S proteasome and is inhibited by NIP30. Through selective degradation, REGγ impacts diverse cellular processes, particularly in relation to cell growth and cell cycle regulation. REGγ also acts independently of the proteasome in several pathways, and recent evidence suggests it localizes with the chromosomes during telophase; however, the details of this localization are still largely unknown. To more easily view and study this phenomenon, we utilize PCR, enzyme digestion, and ligation to create constructs with NIP30, REGγ, and derivatives of REGγ translationally fused to GFP at their N-terminus.

MCRS1 Loss Suppresses Cell Proliferation Independently of the p53 Axis While Inducing Chromosomal Instability

Eric Kuang '26, Biology
Emily Ning Zhuang '26, Biology
Mentor: Jungseog Kang, Ching-jung Huang

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a leading causes of cancer mortality. Little research exists on chromosome instability (CIN), a hallmark of cancer, in CRC. Here, we introduced major cancer gene mutations of CRC such as kRAS, p53, or Microspherule Protein 1(MCRS1), in normal or cancer colon cells and studied how MCRS1 loss impacts cell proliferation rate and CIN. Our studies discovered that with MCRS1 loss, CIN dramatically increases, and cell proliferation is altered in a P53-independent manner.

Numerical Modeling of CO2 Concentration in Cyanobacterial Carboxysomes

Xianchen Fang '26, Mathematics
Mentor: Jinzi Huang, Ching-Jung Huang

Given the challenges to reduce carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere, a numerical framework is built for simulating CO_2 fluxes in cyanobacterial carboxysomes aiming at optimizing fixation rate. An ordinary differential equation system is developed based on the mass balance equation, Michaelis-Menten equation and Fick's Law; the CO_2 concentration is simulated numerically. The model identifies the optimal radius for the carbonic anhydrase (CA) area and the ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (Rubisco) that maximizes the total fixation rate K. An optimal value of radius of CA exists. This research provides a theoretical basis for enhancing carbon fixation with bioengineering systems.

Judges

Social Science

Zixi Chen
Assistant Professor of Practice in Computational Social Science, NYU Shanghaii

Jiayong Liang
Assistant Professor of Practice in Environmental Studies, NYU Shanghai

Lu Zhao
Area Head of Global China Studies, Associate Professor of Global China Studies, NYU Shanghai; Global Network Associate Professor, Faculty of Arts and Science, NYU

Mind, Brain & Society

Melanie Hackney
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Eric Set
Associate Professor of Practice in Economics, NYU Shanghai

Zhuo-Cheng Xiao
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Neuroscience, NYU Shanghai

Yucheng Lu
Assistant Professor of Computer Science, NYU Shanghai

Life Sciences

Wenshu Li
Professor of Practice in Biology, NYU Shanghai

Mathieu Laurière
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Data Science, NYU Shanghai; Associated Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Data Science and Finance and Risk Engineering, Tandon School of Engineering, NYU

Lu Zhang
Professor of Practice in Chemistry, NYU Shanghai

Awards

Best Research Project

Social Science
Mind, Brain & Society
Life Sciences

Best Presentation

Social Science
Mind, Brain & Society
Life Sciences

Most Popular Project

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