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## Kei May Lau Elected IEEE Fellow

Kei May Lau, Professor of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST), has been elected a Fellow of the prestigious Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

In the citation, Prof Lau is praised for her contributions to III-V compound semiconductor heterostructure materials and devices. The election results were announced in December last year and Prof Lau will be honored at an award ceremony to be held at the annual International Electron Devices Meeting in the United States in December this year.

The grade of Fellow is one of the most prestigious honors the IEEE can bestow. Due to a rigorous evaluation process, less than one out of every 1,000 IEEE members is conferred this highest grade of membership each year.

Prof Lau received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in physics from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis in 1976 and 1977 respectively, and her PhD degree in electrical engineering from Rice University, Houston, Texas in 1981. Following a two-year stint in industry and prior to joining HKUST last Fall, Prof Lau had a successful 18-year tenure in the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department at the University of Massachusetts. Her research is currently focused on compound semiconductor materials and devices for high-frequency and photonic applications. These are critical components in cellular and optical communications systems, as well as in new display and lighting technologies.

Prof Lau is an active IEEE member. She serves on the IEEE Electron Devices Society Administrative Committee and is an editor of the IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices. She is also a past recipient of the National Science Foundation Faculty Awards for Women Scientists and Engineers.

The IEEE is a non-profit, technical professional association with more than 350,000 individual members in 150 countries. IEEE members are recognized as leading authorities in areas ranging from computer engineering, biomedical technology and telecommunications, to electric power, aerospace and consumer electronics, among others. The IEEE and its predecessors date back to 1884. From its inception, the IEEE has advanced the theory and application of electrotechnology and allied sciences and continues to be a major catalyst for technological innovation.

