



GUANGDONG AND HONG KONG UNIVERSITIES

“1+1+1” Joint Research
Collaboration Scheme
粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃



香港浸會大學
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里程碑

2024年 5月

廣東省科學技術廳、香港浸會大學(浸大)及北師香港浸會大學(北師港浸大)在2024年5月21日簽署《關於共同支持開展深度科技合作的工作計劃》合作協議，三方投入資金總共近9,000萬人民幣設立種子資金池，以開展深度科技合作研究計劃，並在實驗設施、人才培訓等方面加強合作。



《关于共同支持开展深度科技合作的工作计划》 签约仪式

A Work Plan to Jointly Support the Deepening of Collaboration in Science & Technology
Signing Ceremony

中国·香港 | Hong Kong · China
21.5.2024



2024年 9月

啟動儀式

標誌著學術與科技合作新篇章的「粵港高校『1+1+1』聯合資助計劃啟動儀式」隆重舉行。是次活動於北師港浸大舉行，透過線上和線下方式匯聚了140多名參與者。出席的嘉賓包括浸大校長衛炳江教授、浸大副校長(研究及拓展)呂愛平教授、北師港浸大校長陳致教授，以及兩校的代表。



2025年 4月

項目啟動儀式

粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃於北師港浸大進行啟動儀式，標誌着15項跨境科研合作項目正式啟動。此舉深化浸大與北師港浸大的創新協作，所有獲資助項目均由兩校學者共同擔任首席研究員。



2026年 5月

香港浸會大學研發辦公室在2026年5月12日舉辦「粵港高校『1+1+1』聯合資助計劃研討會」，吸引180名浸大及北師港浸大的科研人才、政府代表、業界專家及學生，全面展示了該計劃在數據科學與人工智能領域的階段性卓越成果。研討會深入探討浸大如何透過「一校兩園」模式，驅動科研對接國家「十五五」規劃，落地解決大灣區產業的實際問題。是次活動亦為浸大七十年校慶的重點學術研究活動之一。



引言

在國家「十五五」規劃與粵港澳大灣區建設的大背景下，推動粵港科技深度合作、加快建設國際科技創新中心，已成為高校共同肩負的使命。正是在這一坐標下，我們與北師香港浸會大學共同探索的「一校兩園」協同模式，其意義已超越兩校自身的發展，成為粵港高等教育與科研協同的一項制度性試驗。

總體來看，這一計劃帶來的變化，主要體現在三個方面：

1. 形成了穩定、可持續的協同投入機制；
2. 推動了跨學科、跨地域的實質性合作；
3. 實現了科研產出與應用轉化的初步銜接。

面向未來，香港浸會大學也期待與北師香港浸會大學在這一基礎上繼續深化合作，在擴大項目規模的同時，更加注重成果轉化、人才培養和國際拓展，把「一校兩園」的協同優勢轉化為可複製、可推廣的粵港協同創新經驗，為大灣區國際科技創新中心建設貢獻更具示範意義的「浸大方案」。

呂愛平教授

香港浸會大學副校長（研究及拓展）
暨研究院院長

引言

2024年5月，廣東省科技廳、北師香港浸會大學（北師港浸大）、香港浸會大學（浸大）三方簽署深度科技合作協議，依托「一校兩園」模式，整合兩校各項資源，積極對接國家和粵港澳大灣區產業與科研的實際需求。根據協議約定，兩校成立了聯合評審委員會，委員會由兩校資深學者共同組成。項目日常管理工作，由我校研究拓展及知識轉移處與浸大研發辦公室共同承擔，涵蓋了從指南發布、申報受理、評審立項、過程管理、結題驗收到績效評價的全流程。兩校始終堅持科學、公平、規範的原則，以確保每個項目都能扎實落地和有序推進，讓「一校兩園」的協同優勢切實落到每個項目中。

在「十五五」規劃持續推進的背景下，我們希望兩校能在現有協同機制的基礎上，扎實推進三方面工作：

1. 持續建設高水平的跨學科科研團隊；
2. 務實推動研究成果的轉化；
3. 共同加強對青年科研人才的培養。

希望兩校科研人員在各自領域勇攀高峰、敢於攻堅，以高質量的科研成果保障各批次項目的順利實施，為粵港澳大灣區深度融合發展與國際科技創新中心建設貢獻力量。

潘建新教授

北師香港浸會大學副校長
（研究和拓展）

計劃概覽與戰略框架及重點

粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃由廣東省科學技術廳、香港浸會大學及北師香港浸會大學共同發起，這是一項具有里程碑意義的合作倡議。

該三方合作於 2024 年 5 月 21 日簽署，並建立一個為期三年（2024–2026）的專項種子資金池，總額約 9,000 萬，三方每年各出資約人民幣 1,000 萬，以支持浸大與北師香港浸大之間具高影響力的合作研究。為配合《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》保持一致，本計劃旨在加快建設國際科技創新中心，並透過前沿科研回應國家及區域的戰略重點。

本計劃與《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》保持高度一致，旨在充分發揮香港高等院校及其廣東合辦院校的綜合優勢，打破地域與學科壁壘，驅動科研對接國家「十五五」規劃。

核心使命：加快建設大灣區國際科技創新中心，深化粵港一地兩校團隊的科技合作，引導科研力量積極參與國家科技計劃項目，提升兩地科研的廣度與深度，落地解決大灣區產業的實際問題，以回應國家及大灣區的重大科技需求。

本計劃直接支持國家及大灣區的四大發展焦點：

戰略領域研發

加速人工智能、數據科學、生物醫藥及數字經濟等戰略性交叉學科方向的研發與科技創新升級。

產學研深度合作

促進學術界與產業界緊密對接，聯合研發具實際應用價值的創新方案，落實成果轉化。

跨境人才培育

依託兩校科研資源，構建跨學科與實踐型的完善培養體系，全力培育下一代跨境頂尖科研人才。

全球創新引領

組建跨地域、跨領域的聯合科研團隊，強化大灣區作為全球創新領導者的地位。

階段性實施成效斐然

本計劃各項工作穩步落地、有序推進，整體實施成效斐然。香港浸會大學研發辦公室舉辦之「聯合資助計劃研討會」（吸引180名科研人才、政府及業界代表參與）全面展示了首批 15 個立項項目 的階段性卓越成果：



人才引進與學術交流

成功引進包括約翰·霍普金斯大學博士等海內外優秀人才。國際學術交流頻繁，不僅迎來諾貝爾獎得主四次到訪交流，團隊亦積極參與米蘭—科爾蒂納奧運會相關工作，並與全球頂尖高校開展深度合作研究。



高水平項目承擔

項目負責人成功承擔多國際（意大利航天局、世界反興奮劑機構）、國家級（國家自然科學基金青年科學基金、國家重點研發計劃）、香港特別行政區（香港研究資助局項目）及省部級（教育部、廣東省自然科學基金）等各類項目。



完善的人才培養

累計培養共計44人（包括博士後7人、博士研究生22人、碩士研究生5人、本科生4人、科研助理3人及助理研究員3人），構建跨學科（藝術史、計算機科學等）與實踐型（奧運平台培訓）培養機制。



豐碩的科研產出

累計已產出成果138項，其中包括133篇期刊/會議論文（廣泛發表於IEEE Transactions 系列、NeurIPS、KDD、MICCAI等CCF-A、SCI-Q1級別之國際頂級期刊），以及技術報告3份和專利2項，涵蓋統計、計算機、醫學、數學及文化遺產等多元領域。

首批粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃研究項目

香港浸會大學 首席研究員	北師香港浸會大學 首席研究員	項目名稱
李鈺鵬 教授	陳東龍 博士	實時安全的手語識別與生成關鍵技術與示範應用
楊任馳 教授	王慶國 教授	大規模文本屬性圖的異常檢測研究與應用
陳 杰 教授	張 慧 教授	高精度三維數字資產採集系統、與重建生成算法研發以及在新聞與藝術科技場景的應用
張曉明 教授	蘇偉峰 教授	基於視覺的無標記舉重專項技術動作追蹤及受力分析研究
譚家齊 教授	吳蓋宇 教授	制度變遷與港口系統發展的路徑依賴：基於數據科學的大灣區時空動態分析
呂海濤 教授	孟 蕊 博士	整合人工智能與功能代謝組學策略構建肝臟系統疾病演化發展的診斷分子圖譜
樊 軍 教授	王玉亮 教授	反散射問題的深度學習方法研究
李建深 教授	莊以仁 教授	先秦時代青銅鐘的數字研究：音、形、創
邵志飛 教授	王 兮 博士	人工智能輔助檔案（AMA）-交互式敘事生成的革命性方法
鄭明燕 教授	潘建新 教授	腦成像數據的深度統計學習理論與方法研究
周昌松 教授	吳獎倫 教授	結合影像技術與時空複雜性分析用於阿爾茨海默症早期篩查與神經調控
周 池 教授	卓偉鵬 博士	面向大規模無規則IoT傳感器數據的圖神經網絡的優化與加速及其在國產NPU上的適配
朱福榮 教授	徐寶軍 教授	基於近紅外有機探測器與人工智能算法的中藥材真偽與優劣快速檢測
凌立雲 教授	邱亞娜 教授	數據驅動的科學與工程計算算法與軟件
Yannis PITSILADIS 教授	石 磊 教授	奧運參賽運動員健康保障和運動表現AI系統的研發

實時安全的手語
識別與生成

關鍵技術與 示範應用



李鈺鵬教授
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據官方數據統計，中國內地及香港的聽力障礙群體總數約達3000萬，所佔人口比例呈逐年快速上漲的趨勢。手語是聽力障礙者與他人之間交流溝通的主要媒介。然而，當前手語翻譯人員嚴重短缺，自動化手語翻譯工具存在時延高、準確度低、私隱信息泄露風險高等問題，這極大地阻礙了聽力障礙群體與他人之間有效交流。為解決上述問題，研究人員擬融合注意力機制與神經機器翻譯技術，設計高準確率的手語識別系統；基於對多種NLP神經網絡架構進行實驗分析，探索高效且精確的手語生成模型；為聽力障礙群體獲得高質量手語翻譯服務提供社會應用示範，進而通過「一校兩園」深度合作，實現粵港大灣區聽力障礙群體社會服務的跨區域深度融合。

項目簡介海報



Sign Language Translation

Sign Language Production

AI-driven Translation

Deep Learning

Privacy Computing

Sign Language Translation and Production

手語識別與生成關鍵技術與示範應用

Yupeng Li¹ (PI) Donglong Chen² (PI)
Bu Zhong¹ (Dean) Wei Jiang¹ Liang Lan¹ Xiaowen Bi² Xuan Ning²
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Hong Kong
2007: 92,900
2013: 155,200
2020: 246,200

Guangdong
2007: 1.61M
2018: 1.70M
2020: 1.75M

China
2007: 27.4M
2013: 29.0M
2020: 30.0M

DHOH: With a large population, its proportion in the total population is rising rapidly.

Communication Status of DHOH Individuals

Professional SL translators (Only 50 registered in HK)
Existing SL translation tools
Low quality translation
Hearing Group

Sign Language Recognition

Sign languages, including Chinese Mainland Sign Language, Hong Kong Sign Language, etc. (video)

“你好嗎”
Spoken languages, such as Mandarin and Cantonese (text or audio)

Accurate
Real-time
Privacy-preserving

Sign Language Production

Sign languages

“拜拜”
Sign languages

Significance and Challenges of SLT

Significance: The hearing-impaired population is large and growing rapidly, yet communication barriers remain pervasive.

Challenges: SL is highly individual in style, inherently multimodal (manual signs + facial expressions), and strongly region-dependent (e.g., HK SL ≠ Mainland SL), making cross-regional transfer difficult.

Highlight #1: Face-Augmented Multimodal Semantics for Gloss-Free Sign Language Translation with LLMs

Challenges: 1) Only whole-frame visual encoding; 2) Ignore non-manual signals (facial/mouth); 3) High MLLM cost sampling misses semantics.

Contribution: Proposed a face-augmented multimodal LLM for gloss-free SLT that separately models hand gestures and facial cues, improving disambiguation and achieving new SOTA BLEU-1-4 results (BLEU-4 = 25.22). Some baselines' LLM priors yield longer, richer outputs, boosting ROUGE but not always translation quality.

I. Multimodal feature fusion
II. Sign Semantics Mapper
III. LLM

Methods	BLEU-1	BLEU-4	ROUGE-L
Flu-LLM	46.29	23.09	45.27
Sign2GPT	49.54	22.52	48.90
SignLLM	45.21	23.40	44.49
SpaMo	49.80	24.32	46.57
Ours	51.04	25.22	47.58

(a) "BRUDER"
(b) "SCHWESTER"

Similar hand gesture can mean different things

Highlight #2: Direct Preference Optimization (DPO) for Gloss-Free Sign Language Translation (SLT)

Challenges: 1) SFT is token-level imitation → fluent but inaccurate translations; 2) SFT ignores sentence-level semantic fidelity.

DPO Core Mechanism: Reformulates SLT as preference learning over candidate outputs, widening the likelihood gap between high/low-quality translations to capture accuracy-critical differences ignored by token-level SFT.

Stage 1: Candidate Sampling
Sign language videos
SFT model
Two-stage mixed sampling
5 candidate translations
Candidate 1: ab und zu etwas sonne.
Candidate 2: ab und zu auch mal etwas sonne.
Candidate 3: ab und zu etwas sonne.
Candidate 4: ab und zu etwas sonne.
Candidate 5: ab und zu etwas schnee.
Reference: ab und zu etwas sonne.

Stage 2: Preference Construction
LLM-as-a-Judge Scoring
LLM score
BLEURT
Margin-controlled Pairing Strategy
DPO Pairs
Hard pair
Hard pair
Correction pair

Stage 3: DPO Training
DPO objective
Chosen > Rejected
Preference Aligned Model

Contribution: 1) Proposed an SLT+DPO framework that corrected semantic reversal errors and significantly enhanced translation faithfulness. 2) Using SpaMo as the baseline, our framework outperformed the standard SLT baseline with 25.51 BLEU-4, 59.16 BLEURT, and 47.27 ROUGE-L.

Mission and Vision

Mission: Automate Sign Language Translation (SLT) using AI to deliver accurate, real-time, and privacy-preserving communication, making Sign Language (SL) accessible to everyone.

Vision: Build secure SLT systems enabling barrier-free interaction across the Greater Bay Area, and will extend to other countries and languages.

Highlight #3: Fine-tuning-Free Visual Encoding for Generalizable CCS Recognition with LLMs

Mandarin Chinese Cued Speech (MCCS) is a visual communication system for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Group (DHOH).

Challenges: Inter-cue heterogeneity and cross-modal asynchrony hinder generalization and increase cost.

I. Feature Extraction
II. VP-Align
III. Large Language Model (LLM)

Contribution:

- First fine-tuning-free generalized Automatic Cued Speech Recognition (ACSR), established a new CSR paradigm;
- Proposed FNA-CSR: C5SP+VP-Align (no visual encoder fine-tuning) → aligned features → LLM+LoRA for phoneme generation;
- SOTA on multi-cue datasets: MCCSD (6-H) 2.72% CER / 4.74% WER; MHI-MCCSD (8-HI) 10.81% CER / 19.26% WER.

Methods	MCCSD (6-H)		MHI-MCCSD (8-HI)		Note: "H" and "HI" denote hearing and hearing-impaired; "CER" and "WER" denote character and word error rate.
	CER	WER	CER	WER	
EcoCued	29.75	67.83	50.52	90.13	
STF-ACSR	8.34	21.06	10.96	25.67	
Cued-Agent	9.05	20.54	12.67	29.86	
FNA-CSR	2.72	4.74	10.81	19.26	

Quality Research Output (2025-2026)

CCF-A / TH-CPL-A papers: 7

- WWW x2 (2026, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A)
- AAAI (2026, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A)
- IEEE Trans. Comput. (2025, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A, SCI-Q1)
- ACM/IEEE Trans. Networking (2026, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A)
- INFOCOM (2026, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A)
- KSEM (2025, CCF-C)

SCI Q1 papers: 6

- IEEE Trans. Signal Process. (2025, SCI-Q1)
- IEEE Trans. Mobile Comput. x2 (2026, CCF-A/TH-CPL-A, SCI-Q1)
- ICASSP (2026, CCF-B)
- Trans. Network Sci. Eng. (2026, SCI-Q1)
- IEEE Trans. Consumer Electron. (2026, SCI-Q1)

Intl. Conference Organization: Participated in organizing International Conference on Social Computing (ICSC'25) - interdisciplinary research in AI and social sciences. PIs (Yupeng Li and Donglong Chen) served as core team members.



基於視覺的
無標記舉重專項技術動作

追蹤及受力 分析研究



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舉重運動是我國在奧運會爭奪金牌的重要項目，對提升國家競技體育水平具有顯著意義。然而，其作為一項高強度的競技運動項目，對運動員的技術動作要求極高。傳統的訓練方法往往依賴教練的經驗和運動員的自我感知，存在主觀性強、反饋延遲和細節捕捉不足等問題。這些問題在教練資源不足的地方隊尤為突出，嚴重阻礙了潛力運動員的選拔與培養。一些現有的計算機輔助訓練方法，如基於標記點的動作捕捉系統成本高昂且難以普及且缺乏受力分析，無法全面滿足舉重專項訓練需求。因此，業界極需一種嶄新的方法來提高舉重技術動作分析的精度和實時性。本項目旨在利用計算機視覺技術，研發一種基於視覺的無標記舉重技術動作追蹤及受力分析系統，用以精確捕捉運動過程中的關鍵姿態，並進行各部位受力情況的分析和標準化評估。這一研究將為舉重專項訓練提供科學依據，並具備廣泛的應用前景，能夠擴展至其他競技運動。

Weightlifting
Computer Vision
Motion Tracking
Biomechanical Analysis
Force Evaluation

項目簡介海報

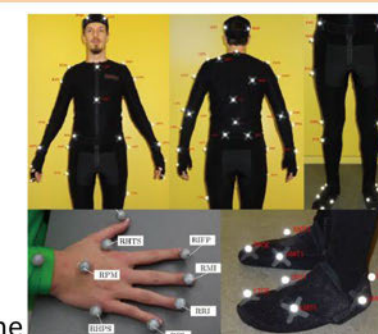


Towards Vision-based Markerless Tracking and Force Analysis of Weightlifting-specific Technical Movements

Yiu-ming Cheung (PI, HKBU) and Weifeng Su (PI, BNU)

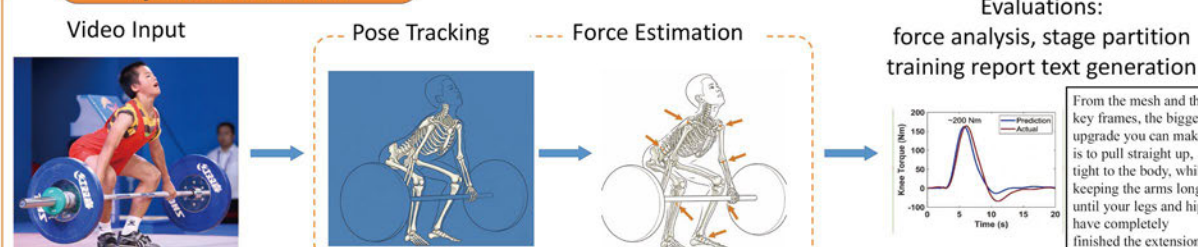
Background and Motivation

- Training objective: Long-term high-quality training for weightlifting skills for Olympic-level success
- Limitations of traditional training scheme: Subjective, delayed feedback, lack of detail
- Current marker-based motion tracking systems: expensive and non-popular
- Next generation visual based system: accurate and real-time force analysis with AI generate text guidance



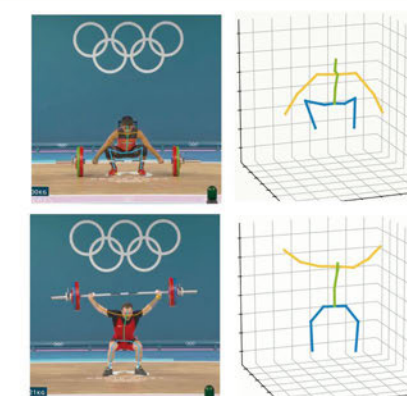
Marker-based motion tracking system

System Overview



Dataset Construction

- Weightlifting Action Dataset
- 388 movement video clips
 - Across different levels of competition
 - Across different weight class and lifting ways
 - Processed with **3D human pose tracking** annotation and weightlifting results
 - Midpoint of hands as the barbell trajectory
 - Used for statistics of success/failed lifting and further guidance analysis



Analysis Method

- Weightlifting Stage Partitioning
- Barbell trajectory analysis based on velocity and position
- Text Guidance Generation
- Plan to collect corpus of coaching text from professional training record/textbooks
 - Finetuning a VLM for AI based coaching text generation

- Stages definitions
1. Start Stage: first frame where speed exceeds 10% of max speed
 2. Peak Vertical Velocity: max upward vertical velocity
 3. Max Height: max vertical position
 4. Catch Position: first turning point after 3

[1] Action-HSMR: Sequence-based 3D Human Pose and Mesh Estimation with Temporal Consistency, ICASSP 2026.
[2] STAR-Flow: Unified Spatio-Temporal Adaptive Residual Learning for Human Motion Reconstruction, ICME 2026.
[3] Active Learning of 3D Gaussian Splatting with Consistent Region Partition and Robust Pose Estimation, ICLR 2026.

制度變遷與港口 系統發展的路徑依賴：

基於數據科學的 大灣區時空動態分析



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本研究旨在探討制度變遷如何影響港口系統的發展，並揭示其中的路徑依賴特徵。以粵港澳大灣區為研究對象，項目採用數據科學方法，結合集中度比率（CR）、赫芬達爾-赫希曼指數（HHI）和動態遷移份額分析（DSSA）等指標，量化制度對港口系統的影響。同時，通過地理資訊系統（GIS）技術進行時空動態分析，展示港口系統在不同制度背景下的空間演變。項目還引入機器學習模型（如ARIMA和LSTM），預測港口未來發展趨勢，為區域經濟決策提供科學依據。本研究不僅填補了國內外港口制度影響量化分析方面的研究空白，也為港口規劃和政策制定提供了可操作的政策建議。最終，項目將通過實證研究和定量分析，揭示制度變遷與港口系統發展的複雜關係，為港口管理者和政策制定者在快速變化的全球環境中提供決策支持。

Institutional Change
Port System
Path Dependency
Data Science
Spatiotemporal Dynamic Analysis

項目簡介海報



The Rise and Fall of GBA Ports in 20th Century

A Spatiotemporal Dynamic Analysis on Institutional Change and Port System Development

1 Synopsis

This project focuses on the Greater Bay Area and examines the relationship between institutional change and port system development since 1900. It aims to develop a data-driven analytical framework to investigate how port systems evolve under different institutional contexts, on top of critical environmental factors overlooked by historians and Geographers revealed by the Water Conservancy Reports of Republican Guangdong. It combines textual data processing with quantitative and spatial analysis to better understand the relative competitiveness of ports of the Greater Bay Area. One of the key research questions of the project is how Guangzhou lost its primacy in maritime logistics to Shanghai and Hong Kong during the 20th century.

2 Research Framework and Methodology

This project adopts a data-driven framework to examine the relationship between institutional change and port system development. The major research materials are policy documents and Cantonese Water Conservancy reports published during the Republican Period. From this pool of information, structured variables are constructed for the application of Concentration Ratio (CR) and Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) measurement of market structure. Meanwhile, Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis (DSSA) is applied to examine structural changes over time.

Through extensive archival research across archives in Hong Kong, Macau, and Zhuhai, the project uses historical contextualisation to shed light on present-day concerns by revisiting decisions made in the past.

3 Current Progress

Initial efforts have focused on extracting information from textual data to support the analysis of institutional change. OCR is applied to transform the historical records into digital data.

In addition, preliminary text normalization has been explored on selected materials. Historical texts, including classical Chinese expressions, have been converted into more accessible modern Chinese using locally deployable and adjustable large language models (e.g., Qwen), thereby improving readability and supporting later processing.

At this stage, the OCR-related work remains exploratory and feasibility-oriented, with the main purpose of identifying workable processing strategies for complex historical materials rather than producing a finalized analytical dataset. There are some challenges to text-processing and data organization, as the historical materials are not composed in standardized structure for direct quantitative analysis, not to mention that maps, annotations, and textual contents are closely combined in hybrid pages.



4 Future Works

In a few months' time the research team will continue consolidating the technical groundwork and improving the preparation of source materials for later analysis that using indicators such as the Concentration Ratio (CR), the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), and Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis (DSSA), in order to examine changes in the port system over time.

An international workshop on historical port in the interactions and competitiveness of Republican Chinese Ports is scheduled to be held in BNBU Centre in August 2026. It aims to produce a book-form publication by reputable academic publisher on the historical elements of major ports of the Greater Bay Area, namely, Hong Kong, Whampao (Canton/Guangzhou) and Macau, as well as their mutual competitions and the land and water routes connecting them.

In light of the modern port analytical tools employed by the project, a systematic enquiry on how Guangzhou lost its primary status as the major seaport of China will be conducted at the later stage. No less than three articles are expected to be published in top-tier journals. The planned topics include: the factors contributed to rise of Hong Kong as the main seaport of GBA in early 20th century, the destructive competition between Guangzhou and Hong Kong that facilitated the rise of Shanghai in the same period, and the supremacy of the port of Hong Kong in the Chinese coast after the World War II.

5 Conclusion

The project has developed an initial data processing workflow and identified key issues related to data quality, textual complexity, historical interpretation, and data structuring. These issues also highlight the importance of combining technical methods with the interdisciplinary strengths of the research team in the next phase of the project. Through the continued integration of textual data with analytical methods, the study is expected to contribute to a clearer understanding of the relationship between institutional change and port system development which is unachievable by qualitative and textual methodologies.

Acknowledgement

The work is supported by Guangdong and Hong Kong Universities "1+1+1" Joint Research Collaboration Scheme (粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃), project No.: 2025A0505000005.

先秦時代青銅鐘的數字研究：

音、形、創



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本項目將探索古代中國文化遺產與人工智能（AI）、數據科學的交叉研究方法。項目具體以中國先秦時代的雙音青銅鐘為研究主體，先建立銅鐘三維掃描後的形體及音高的大數據庫，深入研究音高產生模式和鑄造工藝，破解中國古代工業生產與銅鐘音樂生成之謎。我們進一步訓練AI大模型，以協助發現更多音高和鑄造模式。基於這些新發現及中國特有的銅鐘聲音模型，我們將開發現代活化應用，以AI生成新音樂。同時，我們亦探索如何提供元宇宙中基於AI的沉浸式體驗，通過將中國青銅鐘的數字模型與生成式AI、擴展現實（XR）和數據驅動方法相結合，在虛擬現實和增強現實（VR/AR）環境中創造性探索傳統鐘樂文化，並研究新型教學法下觀眾的體驗學習與互動方式。項目還將與UIC雅樂團合作，結合前沿數字媒體技術與實驗性的AI生成影像藝術，融合虛擬環境與真實場景中的雅樂演奏，創新性地展現銅鐘的獨特音色與文化意義，為觀眾提供互動性的視聽教育體驗。此舉旨在推動中國文化與美學的傳承，促進文化認同的培養與深化，並通過互動媒體敘事手法推廣中國的「新音聲」。

Bronze Bell

Pitch

Digital Heritage

VR/AR

AI-generated Bell Music

項目簡介海報



Digital Studies of Ancient Bronze Bells: Sound, Form, and Re-creation

01
Tanhe Li Museum
December 2025

02
Hunan Museum
August 2025

03
Excavated sites in Ningxiang City
August 2025

04
Changsha Museum
December 2025

05
FARO Leap

06
FreeStyle Scanner

07
FARO Focus Premium

08
DJI Mavic Pro

09
SONY A7R IV

ONE BELL WITH TWO SOUNDS

The summit of a hill, referred to as Shiguzhai Hill in Hunan province, China, has yielded a total of seventeen bells from three pits. Such condensed finds have provided many interesting clues to our study of the histories of ancient music, acoustics, and bell casting.

A-Tone

B-Tone

B-Tone

Color Correction

Sounds Recording

3D Laser Scanning

Close-Range Photogrammetry

Sound Data Analysis

Digital Heritage modeling

OUTPUT

34 units
3D Modeling

15 Units
Bronze bell Scanning

744 GB
File Size

INTRODUCTION

This project explores the intersection of ancient Chinese cultural heritage and cutting-edge digital technologies through AI-powered, immersive experiences in the Metaverse. By integrating digital models of Chinese bronze bells with generative AI, extended reality (XR), and data-driven methods, the project will facilitate creative access, experiential learning through new pedagogy, and audience engagement in virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR) environments. In collaboration with the Yuzhen Jinsheng Yayue Orchestra of UIC, live, real-time performances will be fused with generative video art to creatively showcase the unique soundscapes and cultural significance of the bronze bells. Through this blend of the ancient and the contemporary musical components, the project aims to offer an interactive, audio-visual educational experience that promotes the transmission of Chinese history, culture and aesthetics, cultural identity, and contributes to the development of China's "new soundscape" through storytelling approaches.

PI and Co-Is

PI of BNBU:
Prof. Eugene Ch'ng (ZHUANG Yiren)
Supervision, coordination, and execution of project activities at BNBU

PI of HKBU:
Prof. Li, Kin Sum (Sammy)
Supervision, coordination, and execution of project activities at HKBU

Co-Is of BNBU:
Dr. Matthew James, Professor
Sound art, Installation, Performance, Musical composition
Dr. WEI Gailan, Assistant Professor
Interactive Storytelling in Virtual Environments
Dr. ZHOU Chao, Assistant Professor
Interdisciplinary Arts, 3D Scanning and Close-Range Photogrammetry
Dr. Ji Yuhua, Assistant Professor
AR Interactive System Development
Dr. YE Jiajing, Assistant Professor
Music performance, Music business, Art marketing
Mr. FENG Junyuan, Senior Lecturer
Unreal Engine Environment Setup, App Development, 3D Scanning, 3D Modeling
Ms. PEI Yuhua, Assistant Instructor
VR/AR Construction and Interactive Experience

Co-Is of HKBU:
Dr. MA Guancong, Professor
Acoustic analysis, acoustic wave simulation
Dr. WAN Renjie, Assistant Professor
Artificial Intelligence (AI), pitch big data pattern extraction and analysis

早期篩查與神經調控



基於近紅外有機探測器
與人工智能算法的中藥材

真偽與優劣快速檢測



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市售中藥材良莠不齊，特別是藥材真偽與優劣兩大問題。中藥材經過一些非法處理，能夠輕易規避《中藥藥典》相關檢測，目前還缺乏一種能夠快速、低成本地鑒別中藥材品質的方法。有鑒於此，研究以山藥片、陳皮、黃芪、貝母等為例，探究基於智能算法與近紅外光譜快速檢測其品質真偽及優劣的技術，包括：1) 應用質譜、高效液相色譜等儀器篩選能夠指示中藥材品質真偽及優劣的化合物及變化，與相應的實驗評價技術；2) 對中藥材真偽、摻假、產地、年份、硫薰等諸多品質因素以近紅外最優數字化表達，結合數據挖掘與人工智能算法，篩選與品質密切相關的指紋圖譜和卷積信息，達到信息降維與增益的效果；3) 應對多種未知的假冒偽劣，以正類樣本為主框架构建單分類模型，以及結合機器學習來構建多分類模型，實現中藥材智能評價；4) 通過化學沉降的薄膜旋塗法、光倍增放大技術，研發具有響應特定指紋圖譜的近紅外有機探測器，開發便攜式快檢工程樣機用於中藥材初步檢測。

Chinese Medicinal Materials

Quality Fraud

Multispectral Sensor

Intelligent Algorithm

Rapid Measurement

項目簡介海報



Hierarchical Identification of Sulfur-Fumigated Yam Slices
Using NIRS with Ensemble Learning and 1D-CNN

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Highlights

- 1) Fresh yam slices were sulfur-fumigated and desulfurized to create samples with varying sulfur dioxide residues.
- 2) Neighborhood component analysis and 1D-CNN dimensionality reduction were used to process spectral information.
- 3) Hierarchical classification was employed for quality-focused categorization of yam slices.
- 4) Ensemble learning integrated multiple classifiers, significantly improving hierarchical classification performance.
- 5) The proposed method achieved 96.84% multi-class accuracy, an 8% increase over the baseline of 88.88%.

How can healthy CMM be selected based on intelligent analysis?

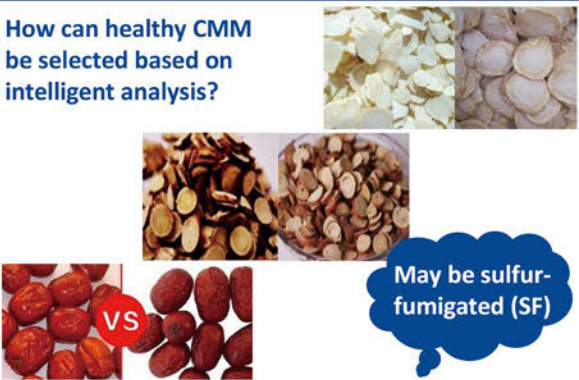


Fig.1 Visual inspection alone cannot reliably distinguish sulfur-fumigated CMMs from non-fumigated ones.

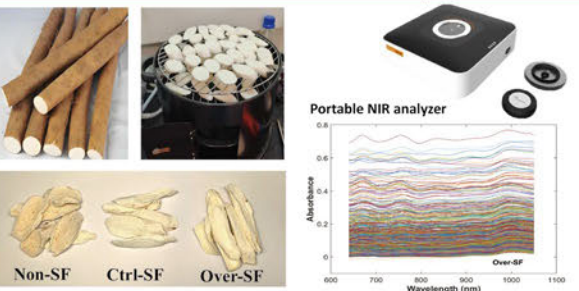


Fig.2 Preparation of sulfur-fumigated yam slices and collection of their spectral data.

Table 1 Classification process for NIR spectral data of sulfur-fumigated yam slices.

Preprocess	Machine learnings	Calibration set F1-score (%)	Prediction set weighted F1-Score (%)
Full spectra	LDA	92.66	88.88
z-score + Full spectra	LDA	93.39	88.52
z-score + NCA spectral selection	LDA	95.4	91.12
	SVM	90.6	91.09
	ANN	89.39	88.98
	KNN	77.78	71.75
	NB	55.53	58.38

Results

The results indicate that direct three-class classification yielded suboptimal performance, with a maximum accuracy of 91.12%. LDA achieved the highest accuracy among tested models. Z-score preprocessing improved training accuracy of LDA by 0.7% but did not affect prediction accuracy. Applying NCA for dimensionality reduction further increased training accuracy of LDA to 95.4%, with a slight improvement in prediction accuracy to 91.12%.

Background

Yam slices are a key traditional Chinese medicinal material (CMM), but sulfur fumigation, widely used for preservation, induces chemical changes that are invisible to the eye and may endanger health. The Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2025 Edition) limits SO₂ residues (≤150 mg/kg for most herbs, ≤400 mg/kg for yam). Conventional detection methods like acid-base titration are slow and labor-intensive, often requiring more than two hours per sample. Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) has improved CMM quality evaluation by allowing rapid, non-destructive analysis. However, the multicomponent complexity of CMM makes multi-class classification with NIRS challenging, especially for distinguishing compliant from non-compliant sulfur-fumigated yam slices. To overcome this, a hierarchical classification strategy was introduced, applying a divide-and-conquer approach to break complex tasks into a series of sequential, refined classifications.

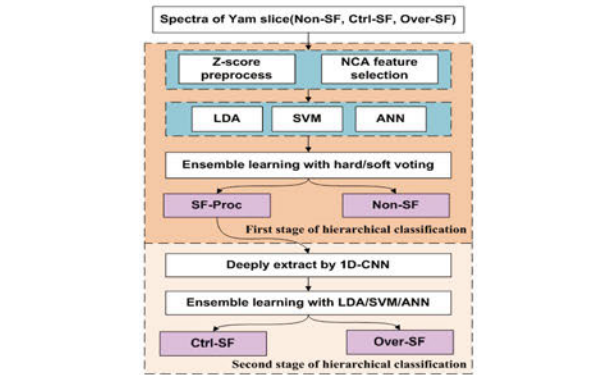


Fig.3 Schematic of the hierarchical classification process for yam slices using NIR spectral data.

Table 2 Binary classification of yam slices in the first stage of HCC.

Labels	Algorithms	Prediction set weighted F1-Score (%)
Non-SF and SF-Proc	LDA	98.94
	SVM	99.06
	ANN	95.9
	KNN	86.64
	Bayes	82.65
Ctrl-SF	LDA+SVM+ANN	99.65
	Hard voting ensemble	150.2, 1,700
	LDA+SVM+ANN	97.84
Over-SF	Soft voting ensemble	152.0, 21,680

Table 3 Binary classification of yam slices in the second stage of HCC.

Labels	Algorithms	Prediction set Weight F1-Score
Ctrl-SF	1D-CNN+softmax	97.11
	1D-CNN+LDA	95.14
	1D-CNN+SVM	95.01
	1D-CNN+ANN	97.11
	LDA+SVM+ANN	96.57
Over-SF	Hard voting Ensemble	[330.2; 22,346]
	LDA+SVM+ANN	96.57
Soft voting Ensemble		[331.1; 23,345]

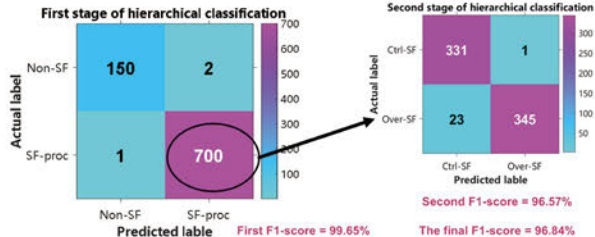


Fig.5 Confusion matrix illustrating the performance of the proposed hierarchical classification model.

Conclusion

A hierarchical chemometric classification (HCC) framework, integrating portable NIRS, NCA variable selection, ensemble learning, and 1D-CNN feature extraction, was developed for non-destructive identification of sulfur-fumigated yam slices. By decomposing the three-class problem into sequential binary classifications, the approach effectively addressed spectral overlaps, achieving 96.84% accuracy, an 8% improvement over conventional multi-class models, with the best SVM model achieving only 88.88%.

奧運參賽運動員
健康保障和運動表現

AI系統的研發



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本研究聚焦於對運動員在訓練和比賽中實時監測生理、代謝、心血管、熱調節和生物力學反應，探索優秀運動員達到取得優異運動成績的特殊決定因素。團隊在已經開發了世界首創的非侵入性實時監測系統的基礎，通過評估心率、心率變異性（HRV）、心電圖（ECG）、熱調節（皮膚和核心溫度）以及生物力學數據（例如，運動學—左右腳不對稱）等關鍵指標，即時評估運動員的健康和表現狀態。這些參數將使用研發中的AI系統和流程進行整合。環境監測系統也將被測試和整合，以開發一個生態系統和應用體系，可以實時顯示來自地理空間技術的空氣和陸地表面溫度以及相對濕度的數據、來自移動氣象站的等效數據，及幫助解讀運動員的生物測量數據。研發的系統將保障國家及香港運動員的健康，監測訓練效果並幫助他們取得優異的運動成績。結合我們在2020年東京和2024年巴黎夏季奧運會的實驗經驗和數據，我們為2026年米蘭-科爾蒂納冬季奧運會和2028年洛杉磯夏季奧運會提供更好的科技創新。

- Sports Performance
- Athlete Health
- Wearable Devices
- Artificial Intelligence
- Big Data

項目簡介海報



Milano Cortina Living Lab: From Olympic Deployment to Global Athlete Intelligence AI-driven monitoring of athlete health and performance across Olympic cycles

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BACKGROUND + OBJECTIVE

Artificial intelligence and wearable technologies are transforming sport through real-time monitoring of physiological, biomechanical, and environmental responses. However, current approaches remain fragmented and frequently rely on single-sensor systems, limiting their ability to capture the complex and dynamic nature of athlete exposure in real-world competition (Muniz-Pardos et al., 2021). Research in Olympic and elite sport demonstrates that athlete health and performance are determined by the interaction of environmental conditions, biomechanical loading, and physiological responses. This requires integrated, multi-sensor systems capable of continuous operation in field settings (Racinais et al., 2023).

To develop and implement AI-driven, multi-sensor technologies for real-time monitoring of physiological, biomechanical, and environmental responses in elite athletes, enabling integrated understanding of athlete health, safety, and performance and supporting the development of predictive, athlete-centred monitoring systems. This work represents the early phase of a continuous Olympic research programme progressing from the National Games (2025) and Milano Cortina Olympic and Paralympic Games (2026) towards full implementation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games (2028).

IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAY

A structured, multi-event deployment pathway was designed to develop, test, and refine our integrated monitoring systems across diverse elite sport environments. The National Games of China (2025) provided an initial platform for implementation and validation and continued with the Milano Cortina Olympic Games (2026). We are now expanding to other major international competitions, including the Youth Olympic Games in Dakar (2026) and the World Cup Triathlon in Hong Kong (2026), enabling further evaluation across different climates, sporting disciplines, and logistical contexts. Subsequent deployments across additional global events will support continuous system refinement, scalability, and data integration.



Figure 2 — Global Implementation Pathway
Deployment trajectory across international events from National Games and Milano Cortina 2026 to Los Angeles 2028.

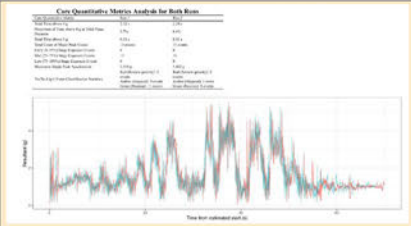


Figure 3 — Biomechanical Monitoring in Elite Sport
Example of continuous biomechanical data capture demonstrating structured athlete loading during high-performance competition (i.e., winter sliding sport - Luge).

MILANO CORTINA

Environmental monitoring across Olympic venues demonstrated substantial spatial and temporal variability, confirming that athletes compete within dynamic microclimates rather than uniform conditions (Racinais et al., 2023). Biomechanical monitoring revealed continuous and structured mechanical loading patterns in elite sport, including in non-contact disciplines. These findings demonstrate the feasibility of integrated monitoring at Olympic scale and identify areas for further development.

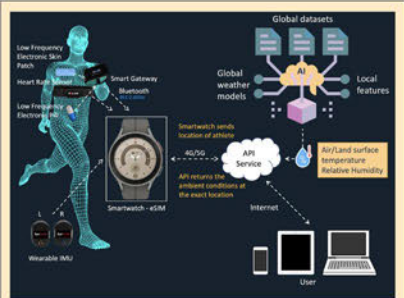


Figure 1 — Real-time Biometric Ecosystem
Integrated system combining wearable sensors, environmental monitoring, and AI-driven analytics for continuous athlete assessment.

EXTENSION ACROSS SPORTS

The system has been applied across multiple sport environments to establish generalisability. In endurance sport, integrated environmental and physiological monitoring during elite triathlon competition demonstrates the combined influence of heat stress and biomechanical load on performance (James et al., 2025). In combat sport, instrumented mouthguards quantify linear and rotational head acceleration, enabling objective assessment of repetitive head impact exposure (Yang et al., 2026). In indoor sport, in-shoe wearable sensors applied during elite basketball competition demonstrate preserved movement intensity and load across playing surfaces, despite increased deceleration demands and perceived slipping, without measurable reduction in performance. These findings demonstrate that athlete exposure is continuous, structured, and sport-specific across environments.

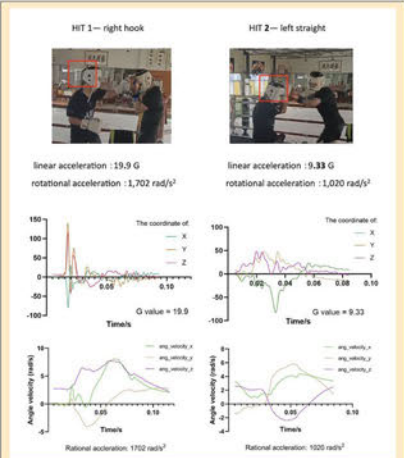


Figure 4 — Impact Monitoring in Boxing
Instrumented mouthguards capturing linear and rotational head acceleration during impacts, enabling objective quantification of repetitive head trauma exposure (Yang et al., 2026).

KEY INSIGHT

Athlete performance and safety emerge from the interaction of environmental, biomechanical, and physiological systems and cannot be understood through isolated measurements alone (Muniz-Pardos et al., 2021).

IOC QUOTE

“While it is too early to take individual decisions regarding a potential risk of exertional heat stroke based on portable technology alone... such technology may help better characterise overall risk associated with an event. However, individual use must be carefully regulated.” (Racinais et al., 2023)

This highlights the need for integrated, large-scale datasets combining multiple dimensions of athlete monitoring.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM

The project integrates wearable physiological sensors, biomechanical monitoring, environmental intelligence, and AI-driven analytics into a unified platform enabling continuous, real-time assessment of athlete health and performance in competition environments (Muniz-Pardos et al., 2021).

LIVING LAB

Following Milano Cortina, the project operates as a continuous living laboratory supporting longitudinal data collection, multi-sport validation, and progressive development of predictive models.

This represents an evolving system across Olympic cycles rather than a completed study.

IMPACT + FUTURE

This work supports athlete safety, performance optimisation, and evidence-based decision-making in elite sport. Ongoing deployments across Dakar, Hong Kong, and additional global events will expand datasets and refine predictive models toward full implementation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games 2028.

CONCLUSION

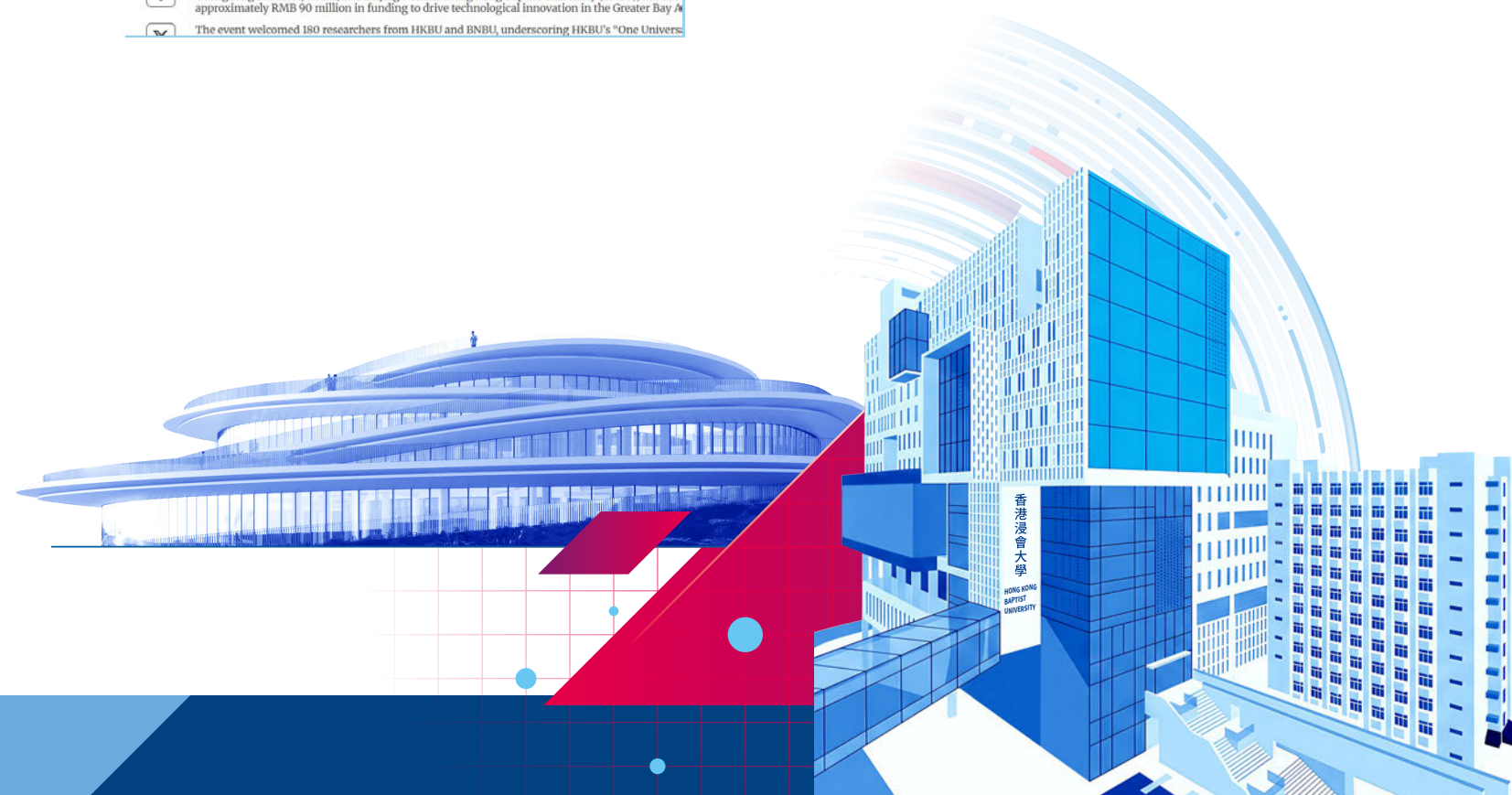
This project represents the early phase of a long-term Olympic research programme, advancing toward integrated, AI-driven systems capturing environmental, physiological, and biomechanical interactions in elite sport. Milano Cortina demonstrates real-world feasibility while highlighting the need for continued development. The next phase will expand to Dakar and Hong Kong, enabling further refinement across environments and sports.

This progression supports integrated datasets and predictive models, culminating in full-scale implementation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games 2028.

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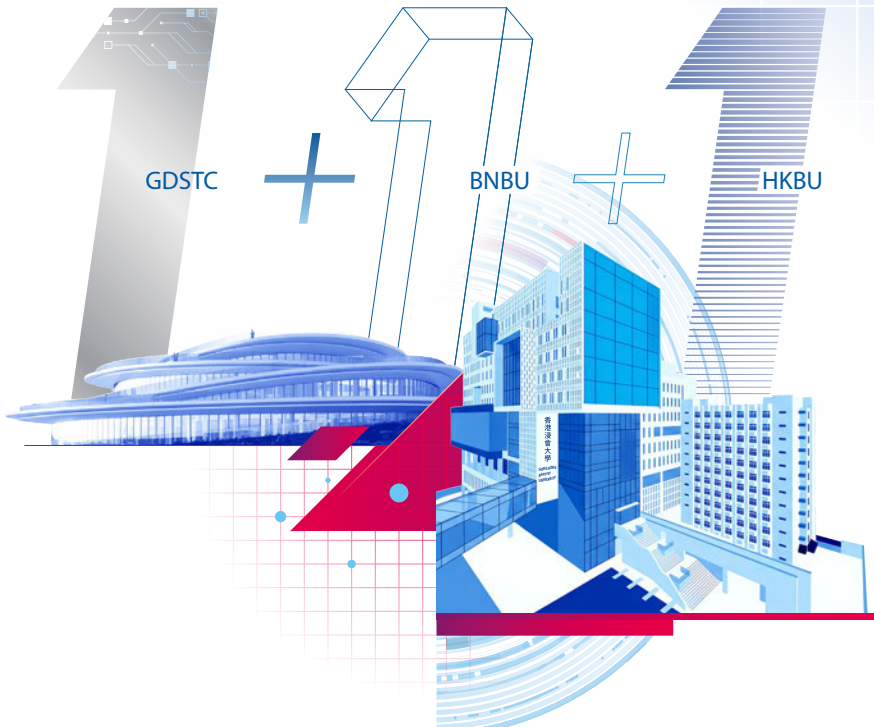
媒體聚焦： 「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃的 社會迴響



第二批 粵港高校「1+1+1」 聯合資助計劃研究項目

第二批粵港高校「1+1+1」聯合資助計劃研究項目正式獲批，其中包括21組由浸大與北師港浸大學者攜手推進的科研項目。獲資助項目全面覆蓋生物醫藥、現代中醫藥、環境科學、智慧交通及數碼媒體等前沿交叉領域。

相關項目緊密對接「十五五」規劃對高水平科技自立自強的要求，積極回應粵港澳大灣區數字經濟與科技創新的實際需求。



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張 戈 教授	彭小令 博士	推進人工智能驅動的核酸適配體快速發現技術以實現精準蛋白靶向
田 亮 教授	羅 悅 博士	創建基於中醫網絡藥理學的中藥化學—生物整合質量質控標準規範及其AI大數據信息平台
張 璐 教授	陳艷瓊 博士	面向中藥治療胃腸癌的生物醫學AI智能體：微生物組-宿主互作機制研究
童鐵軍 教授	賀 平 教授	人工智能增強型循證醫學方法的研究
黃 欣 教授	畢曉文 博士	面向電動公交系統多模式充電調度協調的自適應匹配方法研究

香港浸會大學 首席研究員	北師香港浸會大學 首席研究員	項目名稱
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邱建文 教授	李 迅 博士	基於eDNA-GeoAI融合的黃金內灣生態建模、生態安全評估及動態碳匯監測
閻 紅 博士	范文濤 博士	人工智能驅動的顆粒攝取與多組學融合分析在結直腸癌分型與耐藥機制解析中的關鍵技術研究
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