Dr. Mohamed Eddaoudi is a Professor of Chemical Science at KAUST, and Associate Director of the KAUST Advanced Membranes and Porous Materials Research Center.

Dr. Eddaoudi received his master's and doctorate in Chemistry from Denis Diderot University (Paris VII) in Paris, France.

Dr. Eddaoudi is a member of the American Chemical Society. He received the Outstanding Faculty Research Achievement Award (2004 and 2007) and the Chemistry Outstanding Teaching Award (2005 and 2008) from the University of South Florida. He was awarded the prestigious National Science Foundation Career Award in 2006. In 2006 he was selected as one of the 30 rising stars and young chemists in the U.S., whom were all then invited to present their research at the Second Transatlantic Frontiers of Chemistry Symposium.

Dr. Eddaoudi has given more than 60 invited talks at conferences and universities since 2002. His contribution to the field of metal-organic frameworks has been highly visible in peer-reviewed journals such as Science and Nature, and evidenced through his recognition by ISI as one of the top 100 most cited chemists of the past 10 years (ranked #68 in 2007 and #35 in 2010), http://in-cites.com/nobel/2007-che-top100.html.

Dr. Eddaoudi is regarded as one of the world leaders in the field of Metal-Organic Materials, a fast emerging field of solid state materials. He implemented the single-metal-ion-based molecular building block (MBB), the supermolecular building block (SBB) and the supermolecular building layer (SBL) approaches as means for the design and synthesis of functional metal-organic materials (MOMs). Dr. Eddaoudi has developed novel strategies, based on the molecular building block approach, for the construction of functional porous solids, namely Zeolite-*like* Metal-Organic Frameworks (ZMOFs) with tunable extra-large cavities and periodic array of organic and inorganic moieties. Dr. Eddaoudi has introduced ZMOFs as potential tunable platforms for applications pertaining to energy sustainability and environmental security: Hydrogen storage, Carbon dioxide capture, Toxic Industrials Chemicals filters, Sensing applications, Catalysts immobilization, and Controlled drug release.