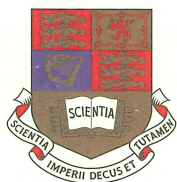
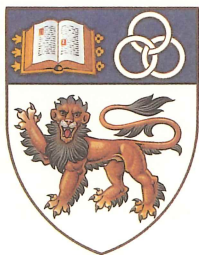


NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF SINGAPORE



Imperial College
London

National University of Singapore

And

Imperial College London

have conferred on

IBRAHIM ABDELWAHAB

the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

on

31 October 2019

Handwritten signature of Mark J. White.

*Chair, Board of Trustees
National University of Singapore*

Handwritten signature of Alice P. Gast.

*President
Imperial College London*

Handwritten signature of the President of the National University of Singapore.

*President
National University of Singapore*

Handwritten signature of the Academic Registrar of Imperial College London.

*Academic Registrar
Imperial College London*

Registry
Suite 3, Sherfield Building
South Kensington
London
SW7 2AZ
Tel: +44 20 7594 7268
student.records@imperial.ac.uk

James Balloch
Deputy Academic Registrar

19 December 2019

Ref: 00883212

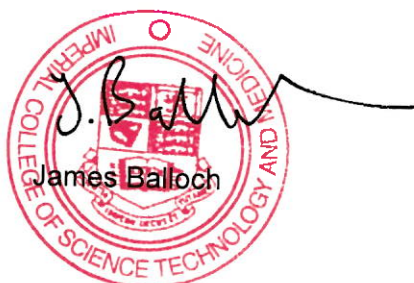
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Surname: Abdelwahab
Forenames: Ibrahim Abdelwahab Abdelsalam

This is to certify that the above named student was registered at this College in the Department of Physics as a Full Time Postgraduate student.

Course: Physics Research
Period of Study: 12 January 2015 to 11 January 2019
Qualification Obtained and Awarding Body: PhD degree of Imperial College London and the Diploma of Imperial College
Date of Award: 31 October 2019
Research Topic: tbc
Thesis Title: Linear and Nonlinear Optical Studies of Two-Dimensional Perovskites

Imperial College London became a university in its own right with its own degree-awarding powers in July 2007, and accordingly appears in the United Kingdom Department for Business Innovation & Skills list of "recognised bodies" at www.bis.gov.uk/policies/higher-education/recognised-uk-degrees.



This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualifications to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition.

INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

Surname:	Abdelwahab
First Name(s):	Ibrahim Abdelwahab Abdelsalam
Date of Birth:	10-Jan-1987
Student Identification Number:	00883212

INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

Name of Qualification and (if applicable) title conferred:	PhD Degree & DIC in Physics Research <i>The DIC (Diploma of Imperial College) is automatically awarded to all successful Master's students.</i>
Main Field(s) of Study for the Qualification	Physics
Overall Classification of the Qualification:	PASS
Conferral Date:	31-Oct-2019
Name and Status of Awarding Institution:	<i>Imperial College London is an independent self-governing university active in teaching, research and scholarship established by Royal Charter through the Privy Council.</i>
Name and Status of institution administering studies (if different awarding institution):	
Language(s) of instruction/ examination:	English

INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

Level of Qualification:	Level 7 (see FHEQ explanation attached)
Official Length of Programme:	3 Years
Access Requirements:	To be admitted to an approved postgraduate course or to research, a student must be suitably qualified to take advantage of the instruction and facilities provided. This normally means that the student should hold a minimum of a UK Bachelor's degree with a Lower Second Class Honours, or equivalent qualification.

INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

Access to further study:	Access to Doctoral (Level 8) degree programmes
Professional status (if applicable):	MSc degrees may be recognised as additional periods of further learning required of BSc graduates to qualify for candidate status for Chartered Scientist of the relevant professional body.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information:	www.imperial.ac.uk
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Programme Details:2017/2018 *Physics Research*

Course Title	Mark	Result	ECTS
Successful Interactions 4: Enhance your Leadership Skills		Pass	0
The Information Landscape: EndNote		Pass	0
Teaching 1: An Introduction to Teaching Methods in Higher Education		Pass	0
Maximising Management Skills 1: Becoming an Effective Researcher		Pass	0
Writing for Success 5: Thesis		Pass	0
Looking Beyond 1: Want to do a Postdoc? What? Why? Where? How?		Pass	0
Successful Interactions 1: Understanding and Developing Assertiveness		Pass	0
Perfecting Presentations 4: Advanced Presentations		Pass	0
Writing for Success 6: Grants		Pass	0
Understanding Yourself & Others 5: Building your Resilience		Pass	0
Understanding Yourself & Others 1: Introduction to MBTI		Pass	0

Mode of Study: Full Time**Dates of Study:** 12-Jan-2015 to 11-Jan-2019**Programme Requirements:**

All our taught Master's courses are assigned a value in terms of ECTS. Successful completion of a full calendar year taught Master's course (12 months) accumulates 90 ECTS credits.

Grading Scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance:

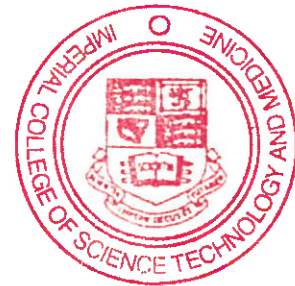
The pass mark for all Master's degrees is 50 per cent.

In order to be awarded a result of merit a candidate must obtain a mark of 60 percent in each element; a result of distinction requires a mark of 70 per cent in each element.

CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

David Ashton
Academic Registrar

12 December 2019

Official seal:

Description of Higher Education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, higher education institutions are independent, self-governing bodies active in teaching, research and scholarship. They are established by Royal Charter or legislation and most are part-funded by government.

Higher education (HE) is provided by many different types of institution. In addition to universities and university colleges, whose charters and statutes are made through the Privy Council which advises the Queen on the granting of Royal Charters and incorporation of universities, there are a number of publicly-designated and autonomous institutions within the higher education sector. Publicly funded higher education provision is available in some colleges of further education by the authority of another duly empowered institution. Teaching to prepare students for the award of higher education qualifications can be conducted in any higher education institution and in some further education colleges.

Degree awarding powers and the title 'university'

All universities and many higher education colleges have the legal power to develop their own courses and award their own degrees, as well as determine the conditions on which they are awarded. Some HE colleges and specialist institutions without these powers offer programmes, with varying extents of devolved authority, leading to the degrees of an institution which does have them. All universities in existence before 2005 have the power to award degrees on the basis of completion of taught courses and the power to award research degrees. From 2005, institutions in England and Wales that award only taught degrees ('first' and 'second cycle') and which meet certain numerical criteria, may also be permitted to use the title 'university'. Higher education institutions that award only taught degrees but which do not meet the numerical criteria may apply to use the title 'university college', although not all choose to do so.

All of these institutions are subject to the same regulatory quality assurance and funding requirements as universities; and all institutions decide for themselves which students to admit and which staff to appoint.

Degrees and other higher education qualifications are legally owned by the awarding institution, not by the state. The names of institutions with their own degree awarding powers ("Recognised Bodies") are available for download at: <http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/higher-education/recognised-uk-degrees>

Higher education institutions, further education colleges and other organisations able to offer courses leading to a degree of a Recognised Body are listed by the English, Welsh and Northern Irish authorities, and are known as "Listed Bodies". View the list at: <http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/higher-education/recognised-uk-degrees>

Qualifications The types of qualifications awarded by higher education institutions at sub-degree and undergraduate (first cycle) and postgraduate level (second and third cycles) are described in the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (FHEQ). This also includes qualification descriptors that were developed with the HE sector by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA - established in 1997 as an independent UK-wide body to monitor the standard of higher education provision - www.qaa.ac.uk). The FHEQ was

1 The UK has a system of devolved government, including for higher education, to Scotland, to Wales and to Northern Ireland. This description is approved by the High Level Policy Forum which includes representatives of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Scotland and Wales, the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA), Universities UK (UUK), the Standing Conference of Principals and the National Recognition Information Centre for the UK (UK NARIC).

self-certified as compatible with the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area, the qualifications framework adopted as part of the Bologna Process, in February 2009. Foundation degrees, designed to create intermediate awards strongly oriented towards specific employment opportunities, were introduced in 2001. In terms of the European Higher Education Area they are "short cycle" qualifications within the first cycle. The FHEQ is one component of the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales (CQFW). The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, Wales (DCELLS) and the Council for Curriculum Examination and Assessment, Northern Ireland (CCEA) have established the Qualifications and Credit Framework (to replace, in time, the National Qualifications Framework (NQF)). These authorities regulate a number of professional, statutory and other awarding bodies which control VET and general qualifications at all levels. The QCF is also incorporated into the CQFW. There is a close association between the levels of the FHEQ and the NQF (as shown overleaf), and other frameworks of the UK and Ireland (see 'Qualifications can cross Boundaries')

<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/Publications/InformationAndGuidance/Pages/qualifications-can-cross-boundaries.aspx>

Quality Assurance

Academic standards are established and maintained by higher education institutions themselves using an extensive and sophisticated range of shared quality assurance approaches and structures. Standards and quality in institutions are underpinned by the universal use of external examiners, a standard set of indicators and other reports, by the activities of the QAA, and in professional areas by relevant professional, statutory and regulatory bodies. This ensures that institutions meet national expectations described in the FHEQ: subject benchmark statements, the Code of Practice and programme specifications. QAA conducts peer-review based audits and reviews of higher education institutions with the opportunity for subject-based review as the need arises. The accuracy and adequacy of quality-related information published by the higher education institutions is also reviewed. QAA also reviews publicly funded higher education provision in further education colleges.

Credit Systems

Most higher education institutions in England and Northern Ireland belong to one of several credit consortia and some operate local credit accumulation and transfer systems for students moving between programmes and/or institutions. A framework of national guidelines, the Higher Education Credit Framework for England, was launched in 2008. Credit is also an integral part of the CQFW and the QCF. It may be possible for credit awarded in one framework to be recognised by education providers whose qualifications sit within a different framework. HE credit systems in use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland are compatible with the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) for accumulation and transfers within the European Higher Education Area, and are used to recognise learning gained by students in institutions elsewhere in Europe.

Admission

The most common qualification for entry to higher education is the General Certificate of Education at 'Advanced' (A) level. Other appropriate NQF level 3 qualifications and the kite-marked Access to HE Diploma may also provide entry to HE. Level 3 qualifications in the CQFW, including the Welsh Baccalaureate, also provide entry, as do Scottish Highers, Advanced Highers or qualifications at the same levels of the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework. Part-time and mature students may enter HE with these qualifications or alternatives with evidenced equivalent prior formal and/or experiential learning. Institutions will admit students whom they believe to have the potential to complete their programmes successfully.

1 March 2021

To Whom It May Concern

IBRAHIM ABDELWAHAB (DATE OF BIRTH: 10 JANUARY 1987)

This is to certify that Ibrahim Abdelwahab was a full-time student of the University and completed a Joint PhD with Imperial College London. Ibrahim Abdelwahab was conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on 31 October 2019.

The medium of instruction used in the University is English.

Yours faithfully



**Darren LIM (Mr)
for Registrar**