







MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships at Sorbonne University

Call for expression of interest 2024

HUMANITIES	
Code	Topics and supervisors / research units
SHS1	<p>The evolutionary history of musical instruments Sylvie Le Bomin – Institut de Recherche en Musicologie (IReMUS) - Paris</p> 
	<p><i>This project is part of a long-term project to build a systematics of musical instruments, leading to a classification system based on the recognition of common ancestry between instruments. The aim is to work on the detailed description and comparative analysis of these descriptions, using tools borrowed from cladistics, in order to identify the transmission processes of the transformations that have led to the current diversity of the world's musical instruments.</i></p>
SHS2	<p>Palimpsests and Multispectral Imaging Victor Gysembergh - Centre Léon Robin de recherches sur la pensée antique- Paris</p> 
	<p><i>The project involves work on palimpsests using multispectral imaging. The work may consist of imaging, image processing, deciphering, and/or historical interpretation of palimpsests in various languages and from various times, areas and libraries. The post-doc will be granted access to recently captured multispectral data from Greek and Latin palimpsests of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.</i></p>
SHS3	<p>Unveiling Spatial Inequalities: A Multi-Faceted Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in France Cyril Jayet – Groupe d'études des méthodes de l'analyse sociologique de la Sorbonne (GEMASS) - Paris</p> 
	<p><i>The postdoctoral researcher will develop statistical techniques to analyze spatial inequalities and social mobility, i.e. the linkages between the social positions of parents and those of their offspring. The primary goal is to leverage network analysis techniques for scrutinizing the spatial disparities of social mobility in France. A second key objective is the construction of a multi-agent model to elucidate the mechanisms responsible for the spatial variations in social mobility.</i></p>
SHS4	<p>Grammatical change and diversification in the Romance language area Carlier Anne – Sens, Texte, Informatique, Histoire - Paris</p> 
	<p><i>Romance languages underwent –at different rates and to different degrees– a thorough transformation of their morphosyntactic make-up. This project will investigate internal correlations and external factors (e.g. geographical, socio-political) at work in this diversification process (13th-18th C), combining a philological approach with state-of-the-art techniques of digital humanities. It will build on cutting-edge expertise in Romance historical and computational linguistics in our Research lab.</i></p>

MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships at Sorbonne University

Call for expression of interest 2024

SHS5	Beyond Borders: Exploring the Bronze Age Archaeological Landscape in the Heart of Southwestern Arabia Alessia Prioretta – Orient & Méditerranée - Paris	
	<p><i>The research will be devoted to the identification and reconstruction of the Bronze Age archaeological landscape and evidence across southwestern Saudi Arabia, northeastern Yemen, and southern Oman. Preliminary work based on a multidisciplinary approach will be conducted locally in Saudi Arabia and Oman. Activities will include ultra-high-definition landscape documentation, high-resolution remote sensing for structure detection, field surveys and excavations for validation and absolute dating.</i></p>	
SHS6	Multilingual Epidemic Surveillance Gael Lejeune – Sens Texte Informatique Histoire (STIH) - Paris	
	<p><i>Being able to exploit efficiently texts in various languages is a crucial aspect of Natural Language Processing nowadays. In an interconnected world where borders are increasingly porous, the importance of multilingual epidemic surveillance cannot be overstated. The ability to monitor and understand health trends across diverse linguistic communities is a critical component of global health security. Multilingual epidemic surveillance goes beyond simply tracking the spread of diseases; it encompasses the cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic factors that influence health outcomes.</i></p>	