

The 8th International Conference on Extreme Learning Machines (ELM2017) Crowne Plaza, Yantai, China, October 4 - 7, 2017



Organizer: Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Co-Organizers: Tsinghua University, China; Shanghai Jiaotong University, China
University of New South Wales, Australia
City University of Hong Kong, China



Call for Papers 1st

Honorary Chair

Bernard Widrow
Stanford University, USA

International Advisors

Soon Fatt Yoon
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

C. L. Philip Chen
University of Macau, China

General Chairs

Guang-Bin Huang
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Fuchun Sun
Tsinghua University, China

M. Brandon Westover
Harvard Medical School, USA

Organizing Chairs

Amaury Lendasse
University of Iowa, USA

Yiqiang Chen
Chinese Academy of Science, China

Tak Wu Sam Kwong
City University of Hong Kong, China

Xi-Zhao Wang
Shenzhen University, China

Program Chairs

Yoan Miche
Nokia Solutions and Networks, Finland

Zhao Yang Dong
University of New South Wales, Australia

Bao-Liang Lu
Shanghai Jiaotong University, China

Jonathan Wu
University of Windsor, Canada

Local Arrangement Chairs

Huaping Liu
Tsinghua University, China

Chenwei Deng
Beijing Institute of Technology, China

Publication Chairs

Jiuwen Cao
Hangzhou Dianzi University, China

Chi Man Vong
University of Macau, China

Tutorial Chairs

Erik Cambria
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Qing He
Chinese Academy of Science, China

International Liaison

Meng-Hiot Lim
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Kaj-Mikael Björk
Arcada University of Applied Sciences, Finland

Finance Chair

Qi Cao
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Extreme Learning Machines (ELM) aims to enable pervasive learning and pervasive intelligence. As advocated by ELM theories, it is exciting to see the convergence of machine learning and biological learning from the long-term point of view. ELM may be one of the fundamental 'learning particles' filling the gaps between machine learning and biological learning (of which activation functions are even unknown). ELM represents a suite of (machine and biological) learning techniques in which hidden neurons need not be tuned: inherited from their ancestors or randomly generated. ELM learning theories show that effective learning algorithms can be derived based on randomly generated hidden neurons (biological neurons, artificial neurons, wavelets, Fourier series, etc) as long as they are nonlinear piecewise continuous, independent of training data and application environments. Increasingly, evidence from neuroscience suggests that similar principles apply in biological learning systems. ELM theories and algorithms argue that "random hidden neurons" capture an essential aspect of biological learning mechanisms as well as the intuitive sense that the efficiency of biological learning need not rely on computing power of neurons. ELM theories thus hint at possible reasons why the brain is more intelligent and effective than current computers.

The main theme of ELM2017 is: **Intelligent Things, Hierarchical Machine Learning and Biological Learning**

Organized by Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, and co-organized by Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, China, University of New South Wales, Australia and City University of Hong Kong, China, ELM2017 will be held in Yantai, China. This conference will provide a forum for academics, researchers and engineers to share and exchange R&D experience on both theoretical studies and practical applications of the ELM technique and biological learning.

Tutorial proposals:

All interesting topics on general artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques are welcome, which include but not limited to: deep learning, hierarchical learning, reinforcement learning, sparse coding, clustering, extreme learning machines, etc.

Accepted papers presented in this conference will be published in conference proceedings and selected papers will be recommended to reputable ISI indexed international journals.

Topics of interest:

All the submissions must be related to ELM technique. Topics of interest include but are not limited to:

Theories

- Universal approximation, classification and convergence, robustness and stability analysis
- Biological learning mechanism and neuroscience
- Machine learning science and data science

Algorithms

- Real-time learning, reasoning and cognition
- Sequential/incremental learning and kernel learning
- Clustering and feature extraction/selection/learning
- Random projection, dimensionality reduction, and matrix factorization
- Closed form and non-closed form solutions
- Hierarchical solutions, and combination of deep learning and ELM
- No-Prop, Random Kitchen Sink, FastFood, QuickNet, RVFL, Echo State Networks
- Parallel and distributed computing / cloud computing

Applications

- Time series prediction, smart grid and financial data analysis
- Social media and video applications
- Biometrics and bioinformatics, security and compression
- Human computer interface and brain computer interface
- Cognitive science/computation
- Sentic computing, natural language processing and speech processing
- Big data analytics
- Power / energy systems

Hardware

- Lower power, low latency hardware / chips
- Artificial biological alike neurons / synapses

Paper submission:

All submissions will go through rigorous peer review. Details on manuscript submission can be found online <http://elm2017.extreme-learning-machines.org>.

Important dates:

Paper submission deadline: June 1, 2017
Notification of acceptance: July 1, 2017
Registration deadline: August 1, 2017