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The detailed program will be available at the beginning of March 2020. Here is the brief schedule for your perusal.

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Part II Detailed Technical Program

Keynote Speech 1

Saturday, April 11, 2020

Keynote Address:

Speaker:
Prof. Jun Wang
Department of Computer Science and School of Data Science
City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

About the Speaker:
Jun Wang is a Chair Professor Computational Intelligence in the Department of Computer Science and School of Data Science at City University of Hong Kong. Prior to this position, he held various academic positions at Dalian University of Technology, Case Western Reserve University, University of North Dakota, and Chinese University of Hong Kong. He also held various short-term visiting positions at USAF Armstrong Laboratory, RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, and Shanghai Jiao Tong University as a Changjiang Chair Professor, and Dalian University of Technology as a National Thousand-Talent Chair Professor. He received a B.S. degree in electrical engineering and an M.S. degree in systems engineering from Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, China. He received his Ph.D. degree in systems engineering from Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA. His current research interests include neural networks and their applications. He published over 170 journal papers, 15 book chapters, 11 edited books, and numerous conference papers in these areas. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics since 2014 and a member of the editorial board of Neural Networks since 2012. He also served as an Associate Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks (1999-2009), IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics and its predecessor (2003-2013), and IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics – Part C (2002–2005), as a member of the editorial advisory board of International Journal of Neural Systems (2006-2013), as a guest editor of special issues of European Journal of Operational Research (1996), International Journal of Neural Systems (2007), Neurocomputing (2008, 2014), and International Journal of Fuzzy Systems (2010, 2011). He was an organizer of several international conferences such as the General Chair of the 13th International Conference on Neural Information Processing (2006) and the 2008 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence, and a Program Chair of the IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (2012). He has been an IEEE Computational Intelligence Society Distinguished Lecturer (2010-2012, 2014-2016). In addition, he served as President of Asia Pacific Neural Network Assembly (APNNA) in 2006 and many organizations such as IEEE Fellow Committee (2011-2012); IEEE Computational Intelligence Society Awards Committee (2008, 2012, 2014), IEEE Systems, Man, and Cybernetics Society Board of Directors (2013-2015), He is an IEEE Fellow, IAPR Fellow, and a recipient of an IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks Outstanding Paper Award and APNNA Outstanding Achievement Award in 2011, Natural Science Awards from Shanghai Municipal Government (2009) and Ministry of Education of China (2011), and Neural Networks Pioneer Award from IEEE Computational Intelligence Society (2014), among others.
Abstract:
Keynote Speech 2

Saturday, April 11, 2020

Keynote Address:

**Speaker:**
Prof. Susilo, M.Pd. D.Ed
University of Jakarta, Indonesia

**About the Speaker:**
Susilo, M.Pd. D.Ed was born 22nd March 1973 in West of Java, completed his bachelor degree in 1997 and Master’s Degree in Physical Education in 2001 at State University of Surabaya, and a Doctoral Degree in Physical Education and Training in 2013 at Central China Normal University, China. Presently working as senior lecturer in Department of Physical Education Faculty of Sports Science State University of Jakarta, and foreign affair staff. Since 2011, he is also as Executive Board Member ACESS (http://acessasia.com/Home/Committee). Currently he is assistance secretary General ACESS. He is now developing Sport in sport science faculty state University of Jakarta to be international standard and concern for Physical Education. On May 2015 host International Conference of Physical Education and Sport (ICPESS) as Organizing Committee. He is strongly committed to projects that focus on Physical Education in Indonesia. He has attended academic and professional meetings in more than 15 countries, such as GOFPEP 2014 South Africa, ICPESS 2015 India, 2015, ICSPHW Philippine 2016, GOFPEP 2016 Turkey, ICPESS 2017 Thailand, IPEEC Taiwan 2018, 6th MoHe Conference Malaysia, Highscope Indonesia, Asian Game Conference Philippines 2019. He has Motto “Keep moving Be active be healthy”

**Abstract:**
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Mumbai, formerly Bombay, city, capital of Maharashtra state, southwestern India. It is the country’s financial and commercial centre and its principal port on the Arabian Sea.

Located on Maharashtra’s coast, Mumbai is India’s most-populous city, and it is one of the largest and most densely populated urban areas in the world. It was built on a site of ancient settlement, and it took its name from the local goddess Mumba—a form of Parvati, the consort of Shiva, one of the principal deities of Hinduism—whose temple once stood in what is now the southeastern section of the city. It became known as Bombay during the British colonial period, the name possibly an Anglicized corruption of Mumbai or perhaps of Bom Baim (“Good Harbour”), supposedly a Portuguese name for the locale. The name Mumbai was restored officially in 1995, although Bombay remained in common usage.

The financial district is located in the southern part of the city, in the Fort area. Farther south (around Colaba) and to the west along the Back Bay coast and on Malabar Hill are residential neighbourhoods. To the north of the Fort is the principal business district, which gradually merges into a commercial-residential area. Most of the older factories are located in that part of the city. Still farther north are more residential areas, and beyond them are newer industrial zones as well as some squatter districts and other areas of overcrowded and poorly maintained housing.

The Reserve Bank of India, the country’s central bank, is located in Mumbai. A number of other commercial banks, a government-owned life insurance corporation, and various long-term investment financial institutions also are based in the city. All of those institutions have attracted major financial and business services to Mumbai.

Mumbai’s cultural life reflects its ethnically diverse population. The city has a number of museums, libraries, literary organizations, art galleries, theatres, and other cultural institutions. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya (formerly the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India), housed in a building that is a British architectural mixture of Hindu and Muslim styles, contains three main sections: art, archaeology, and natural history. Nearby is the Jehangir Art Gallery, Mumbai’s first permanent art gallery and a centre for cultural and educational activities. Western and Indian music concerts,
festivals, and dance productions are held throughout the year in the city’s many cultural and entertainment facilities. Mumbai also is the centre of the enormous Indian film industry, known as Bollywood, the name derived from an amalgamation of Bombay (the city’s former name) and Hollywood.

The climate of Mumbai is warm and humid. There are four seasons. Cool weather prevails from December to February and hot weather from March to May. The rainy season, brought by monsoon winds from the southwest, lasts from June to September and is followed by the post-monsoon season, lasting through October and November, when the weather is again hot. Mean monthly temperatures vary from 91 °F (33 °C) in May to 67 °F (19 °C) in January. Annual rainfall is about 70 inches (1,800 mm), with an average of 24 inches (600 mm) occurring in July alone.

2. Hotel & Conference information

Inter Continental Marine Drive

Inter Continental Marine Drive, located at Marine Drive, is a leading luxury hotel in Mumbai. It is the ideal destination for corporate travelers where they can organize business meetings and conferences, using high-tech facilities. The hotel is a haven of sumptuous elegance for leisure tourists as it offers excellent personalized services.

The hotel has luxuriously appointed 57 Guest Rooms, 11 Suite Rooms, 51 Single Bedrooms, 7 Double Bedrooms, and 10 Non-Smoking Rooms. All the rooms are elegantly furnished with modern amenities.

Each well-appointed room is fitted with a flat-screen TV, DVD player and en suite bathroom with a bathtub. Guests can work out at the 24-hour fitness centre or enjoy a relaxing body massage at the spa. The hotel also provides car rental services, while travel arrangements can be made at the tour desk. Kebab Corner serves traditional North Indian dishes. Other dining options include Italian food at Corleone and refreshing beverages at the rooftop SkyBar. InterContinental Marine is a 5-minute drive to Nariman Point and Flora Fountain. It takes 10 minutes by car to reach Cuffe Parade, and Gateway of India. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is a 45-minute drive away.

Address: 135 Marine Drive, South Mumbai, Mumbai, India, 400020
Website: www.mumbai.intercontinental.com
Contact:
Tel: +91 22 39878800 | Mobile: +91 7045946560 | Fax: +91 22 39879600 | For Reservations: +91 22 39879671 / 72

Note: ICMMI 2020, IWCB 2020, IWMPI 2020, IWESSM 2020, IWEEE 2020, IWPESM 2020 and IWSMF 2020 will be held as scheduled at the hotel. The committee doesn’t provide hotel booking service, so please do it yourself in advance.

Map

3. Tourism

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Built in 1878 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, it was designed by British architect William Stephen as a magnificent Gothic building that incorporates the traditional Indian style. The whole building is covered with exquisite stone carvings and has been India's busiest railway station ever since it was built. Victoria Station was completed in 10 years. In 1996, the Indian government changed the name of "Victoria Terminus" to "Jatrapati Shivaji Terminus. And it was
listed on the UN World Heritage List in 2004. The station is still in use today and has been one of the busiest train stations in India.

**Gateway of India**

The India Gate of Mumbai was built in 1911 to commemorate the visit of King George V of England. This basalt Gujarat arch is located at the Apollo Pier and faces the Gulf of India. There are four towers on the arch, which has become a landmark and symbol of Mumbai. During the Elephant Festival in March each year, there will be performances by dancers and musicians around the India Gate in Mumbai. The local people gather here to celebrate the festival and the scene is very lively.

**Elephanta Island**

Elephanta Island, Hindi Gharapuri (“Fortress City”), island located in Mumbai (Bombay) Harbour of the Arabian Sea, about 6 miles (10 km) east of Mumbai and 2 miles (3 km) west of the mainland coast of Maharashtra state, western India. Elephanta Island has an area of 4 to 6 square miles (10 to 16 square km), varying with the tide. In the early 16th century Portuguese navigators named the island Ilha Elefante (“Elephant Island”) in reference to a large stone elephant that was found there; the statue was later moved to Victoria Gardens (now called Jijamata Udyan), Mumbai. The island’s Hindi name, Gharapuri, derives from a small village at its southern end.

Elephanta’s famous 8th- and 9th-century cave temples were designated UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1987. Atop a large hill, they occupy some 54,800 square feet (5,000 square metres). The main temple is a long hall stretching 90 feet (27 metres); carved into the rock on the walls and ceiling of the cave are rows of columns and crossbeams. The plan of the temple is such that important points are laid out in the form of a mandala. A series of sculptured panels lining the walls of the cave portray images from Indian mythology, the most celebrated of which is the 20-foot- (6-metre-) high trimurti Sadashiva, a three-headed bust of Shiva in the roles of destroyer, preserver, and creator emerging from a mountain. Other sculptures depict Shiva crushing Ravana with his toe, the marriage of Shiva and Parvati, Shiva bringing the Ganges (Ganga) River to earth by letting it flow through his hair, and Shiva as the embodiment of cosmic energy, dancing to drums. A linga (Hindu symbol of Shiva) is housed in a sanctuary at the western end of the temple.
孟买，印度

1. 城市概况

孟买的名称起源于印度教女神孟巴（雪山神女化身之一，渔民的保护神）的马拉地语名称。16世纪，当葡萄牙人到达这一地区时，他们给这个地方起过很多名称，最终固定为Bombaim。在今天的葡萄牙语中仍很常用。在17世纪大英帝国拥有该地后，地名被英语化，称为Bombay。不过在马拉地语和古吉拉特语中称为Mumbai或Mambai。在印地语、乌尔都语和波斯语中称为Bambai。1995年，该市名称被正式改为Mumbai，但旧称Bombay仍被该市一些居民和著名机构所广泛使用。

孟买是印度西部滨海城市，马哈拉施特拉邦首府，孟买大区是印度整个国家人口第二密集的地区，2016年的人口统计显示，该地区人口大约2130万（仅次于人口2500万的印度首都新德里）。孟买也是印度最富裕的城市，这里的百万富翁和千万富翁冠绝印度所有城市，重要的贸易中心和港口城市。2018年11月，世界城市排名发布，孟买进入世界一线城市行列。

孟买提供了全印度10%的工作岗位，并且在税收方面做出巨大贡献。全印度所得税的40%，关税的60%，特许权税的20%皆由孟买贡献。大量印度金融机构将总部设在孟买南区，众多外国银行和金融机构也在此设立分支机构，诸如印度储备银行（RBI）、孟买证券交易所（BSE）、印度国家证券交易所（NSE）和许多印度公司的总部。

孟买是印度电影的诞生地（1896年7月7日在此拍摄印度第一部电影），最初是无声电影，后来在20世纪初加上了马拉地语对话——印度最古老的语言配音。孟买还以大量的电影院自豪，包括亚洲最大的IMAX圆顶剧院，在这里唱主角的是宝莱坞、马拉地语和好莱坞电影。许多电影节会热闹整整一年。除了影院和影院，孟买市拥有繁荣兴旺的戏剧传统（包括当地语言戏剧和英语戏剧）。当代艺术在政府投资的美术馆和私人商业美术馆中都得到很好的表现。政府投资的美术馆包括贾汗季美术馆和现代艺术国家美术馆。孟买亚洲文会建于1833年，是该市最古老的公共图书馆。该市还拥有印度大部分的高层建筑。最著名的博物馆是威尔士亲王博物馆和甘地博物馆。

孟买的人们都非常注重宗教信仰，可以说人人是信徒，处处有庙宇，村村有神池，户户有神龛。在孟买城区，有7种宗教同存于这座城市，包括印度教、犹太教、基督教、耆那教、拜火教/袄教、伊斯兰教和佛教。

孟买位于热带，总的来看全年温差不会太大，可以分为热季、凉季和雨季。凉季为11月至次年3月，此时湿度较小，比较舒适，温度通常在17-30度之间，所以最佳旅行时间就是凉季。热季为4月-5月，这段时间炎热潮湿，高温如常客一般，通常可达40度，不推荐热季前往孟买旅游。6月-10月是孟买的雨季，雨水很多，城市中容易产生积水内涝，本来不太干净的道路也会更加泥泞难行。

孟买的官方语言为马拉地语（Marathi），其他使用的语言还有印地语（Hindi）和英语，绝大多数时候靠英语
都能和大部分人沟通。由于受英国殖民的影响,大部分公共场所的标志同时有英文和当地语言,对于旅行者来说看到英语基本都会很方便的。

孟买市中心和近郊的传统市场和商场都很多。在热闹繁华的克拉巴市场、克劳福德市场,你能看到孟买居民的日常,在那些拥挤杂乱的传统印度式杂货店中,居民们尽情选购着自己需要的生活用品,旅行者在这里既能感受最真实的孟买,也可以顺便看看有没有行程中的所需。在沙逊渔港,每天清晨是最热闹的时候,最最新鲜的海鲜在清晨被打捞上来。而 High Street Phoenix、Inorbit Mall、R City Mall 这些环境很好的综合商场更是旅行者的最爱。

2. 酒店及会议信息

孟买马林德莱弗洲际酒店

2002 年开业,共有 57 间房。InterContinental Marine Drive 酒店位于孟买市（Mumbai）的商业区,享有阿拉伯海（Arabian Sea）的景致,提供免费停车场、屋顶游泳池以及带落地窗的宽敞客房。

Marine Drive InterContinental 酒店的无烟客房均设备齐全,采用现代装饰,铺有硬木地板,设有平板电视、DVD 播放机以及带浴缸的独立浴室。

客人可在 24 小时健身中心锻炼身体,或在 Spa 享受舒缓的身体按摩服务。酒店还提供汽车租赁服务。客人可在旅游咨询台安排旅游行程。

Kebab Corner 餐厅供应传统的北印度佳肴。

InterContinental Marine 酒店距离纳瑞曼区（Nariman Point）和 Flora Fountain 喷泉有 5 分钟车程,距离 Cuffe Parade 区和印度门（Gateway of India）有 10 分钟车程,距离贾特拉帕蒂·希瓦吉国际机场（Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport）有 45 分钟车程。

地址: 135 Marine Drive, 彻克盖特地区, 孟买, 马哈拉施特拉邦, 400020, 印度
网址: www.mumbai.intercontinental.com
联系方式: Tel: +91 22 39878800 | Mobile: +91 7045946560 | Fax :+91 22 39879600 | For Reservations : +91 22 39879671 / 72

3. 旅游观光

维多利亚火车站

维多利亚火车站建造于1878年，是为纪念维多利亚女王即位50周年而命名的。整个建筑由英国建筑师威廉姆史蒂芬(Frederick William Stevens)设计建造，采用了大批当地的艺术系学生和工匠，于1887年才完工，历经10年。印度独立后，1996年3月为纪念民族英雄而更名为“贾特拉帕蒂·希瓦吉车站”，2004年名列联合国世界遗产名录，现在是全印度非常繁忙的火车站。历史学家克里斯托弗曾说：“维多利亚车站之于英国殖民统治，如同泰姬陵之于莫卧儿帝国”，这座宏伟华丽的哥特式建筑，兼具维多利亚风格与传统印度风格，精美繁复的雕饰十分典雅。车站内部的装饰物则是孟买美术学校学生的作品。车站作为孟买的地标，是电影《贫民窟的百万富翁》中舞蹈场景的取景地。车站的周边还有数量庞大的维多利亚时期建筑群，非常值得花时间仔细游览。

孟买印度门

孟买的印度门位于孟买城南Fort区的阿波罗码头(Apollo Bunder)，建于1911年，落成于1924年，是为了纪念英国国王乔治五世(George V)夫妇访问印度而建的。孟买印度门面朝着孟买湾，整个建筑高26米，为古吉拉特式建筑，与法国的凯旋门有异曲同工之妙，门柱的设计灵感来源于印度教寺庙，而窗户的设计则是
伊斯兰风格，这也展现出印度宗教的多元化。自落成之后，成为了英国本土重要官员到访印度时举行欢迎仪式的地方。

孟买印度门前的广场上矗立着17世纪英雄西瓦吉（Sivaji）骑着战马手持枪的雕像。他被称为“海军之父”，曾领导马拉特人前后共进行了长达35年的反抗莫卧儿帝国的武装斗争，最终把马拉特人的96个部族联合成为独立的军事强国，在印度反抗外来侵略和统治的历史上，他被公认是一位伟大的民族英雄。

如今的孟买印度门前常常聚集了很多印度当地及外国游客，这里已经成为孟买的最佳地标建筑之一。印度门的广场上各种小商贩云集，向游客们兜售着各种小玩意。你可以在印度门的海岸边眺望大海，留下倩影，也可以在广场上喂喂鸽子。

### 象岛石窟

象岛又名“埃勒凡塔岛”，是位于印度门东部11公里处的一座美丽海岛。象岛古称“Charapur”，即“有许多洞窟的地方”，16世纪葡萄牙人入侵时，在岛上登陆地点附近发现一尊独石圆雕的大象，故用“象岛”命名了此岛。公元6至8世纪，德干地区的遮卢枷人和拉什特拉库塔人在这里的沙石丘陵中先后开凿了七座石窟，其中最有名的是保存尚好的第一窟湿婆神庙，其中最著名的雕像为高6米的三相神（Trimurti），是印度雕刻乃至世界雕刻的不朽杰作之一。石窟内的雕塑曾被葡萄牙人破坏，加上风化等原因，大多已经破损，但仍能看出雕刻工艺的精湛。去象岛需在印度门前的码头乘轮渡前往，下船后台阶通往洞穴的路上有一段购物街，可以买到各种纪念品。乘轮渡也是个很有意思的过程，船上的乘客会抛出各种薯片和玉米粒，吸引海鸥们紧紧跟随前后。参观完石窟后，还可从岛上眺望孟买的楼群，欣赏日落美景。
Part IV Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:
Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screen
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:
PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Regular Oral Session: about 15 Minutes of Presentation, 5 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 10 Minutes of Q&A
Part V  Contact Us

ICMMI 2020 Committee
Email: icmmi2020@smssi.net
Tel: +86-27-87772193 or +86-13971193623

IWCBB 2020 Committee
Email: iwcbb2020@163.com
Tel: +86-27-87772193 or +86-13545174244

IWIWESSM 2020 Committee
Email: iwessm2020@foxmail.com
Tel: +86-27-87772193 or +86-15927694084

IWPESM 2020 Committee
Email: iwpesm2020@163.com
Tel: +86-27-87772193 or +86-18202769290

IWEEE 2020 Committee
Email: iweee2020@163.com
Tel: +86-27-87772193 or +86-15871484223