Biographical Sketches

Jianjun Hu, associate professor of computer science at the University of South Carolina. He directs the Machine Learning and Evolution Laboratory. He received his Ph.D. of computer science in 2004 from Michigan State University in the areas of machine learning and evolutionary computation. He then conducted postdoc studies in bioinformatics at Purdue University and University of Southern California from 2004 to 2007. His current research interests include machine learning, deep learning, data mining, evolutionary algorithms, and their application in bioinformatics, material informatics, health informatics, and automated design synthesis. He has published more than 50 papers in the area of evolutionary computation, automated design synthesis, bioinformatics, material informatics, fault diagnosis and etc. He can be reached at jianjunh@cse.sc.edu

Zheng Xiong, Ph.D. student at Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of South Carolina. His research interests include machine learning, material informatics, and data mining. He can be reached at xiongzhengbupt@gmail.com

Jason Hattrick, senior research scientist at NIST. The primary focus of Dr. Hattrick-Simpers's work is on the development and utilization of high-throughput strategies to expedite the discovery and optimization of new energy materials. His main research interests center on the identification of novel materials and the design of rapid screening measurement techniques for hydrogen storage applications, catalysts for syngas production, and materials that resist high-temperature thermochemical reactions. Recent work in his lab has emphasized developing a suite of tools for monitoring thermochemical reactions on novel superalloys in oxidative environments with an emphasis on delineating the role of synthesis, processing and composition on the determining the microstructure and oxidation resistance of the materials. One central theme is the development of new rapid screening measurement techniques, which reliably measure their properties. To this end in-situ vibrational spectroscopy systems, in both the ultra-high-vacuum (10-8 Torr) and ultra-high pressure (1,000 bar) regimes, are used to monitor chemical changes during testing that can elucidate reaction pathways and give insight into the underlying physical mechanisms. He can be reached at jason.hattrick-simpers@nist.gov