

Erratum

A General Formula for Fan-Beam Lambda Tomography

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In [1], we proved that a lambda tomography (LT) image can be reconstructed based on either an even or an odd data extension. Unfortunately, the proof related to the odd data extension is not generally correct, because equation (31) is a necessary condition instead of a sufficient one for equation (32). That is, in the general case, equation (32) cannot be obtained from equation (31). However, the reconstruction formula without any data extension remains correct in practical applications where the object support is constrained in a convex region surrounded by a scanning trajectory. We apologize for any confusion that [1] might have caused. For more details, please refer to our new paper [2].

REFERENCES

- [1] H. Yu and G. Wang, "A general formula for fan-beam lambda tomography," *International Journal of Biomedical Imaging*, vol. 2006, Article ID 10427, 9 pages, 2006.
- [2] H. Yu, Y. Wei, Y. Ye, and G. Wang, "Lambda tomography with discontinuous scanning trajectories," *Physics in Medicine and Biology*, vol. 52, no. 14, pp. 4331–4344, 2007.

Special Issue on Applications of Time-Frequency Signal Processing in Wireless Communications and Bioengineering

Call for Papers

Time-frequency signal processing is a well-established area with applications ranging from bioengineering and wireless communications to earthquake engineering and machine monitoring. Signals in these applications are typically non-stationary and as such require joint time-frequency analysis. The objective of this special issue is to bring together theoretical results and application of time-frequency methodologies from investigators in the wireless communications and bioengineering disciplines.

While novel theoretical results and applications of time-frequency signal processing in wireless communications and biomedical systems will be preferred, applications in other areas will also be considered. Likewise, this issue will emphasize methodologies related to Priestley's evolutionary spectrum and the fractional Fourier transform, but other methodologies will also be considered.

The intended focus of this issue will be on presenting time-frequency signal processing applications to wireless communications and biomedical systems using evolutionary spectral techniques and fractional Fourier transform.

Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Biomedical systems: EEG, ECG waveforms and heart sound, vibroarthrographic signals emitted by human knee joints, EEG signals, and various other biomedical waveforms analyzed by time-frequency techniques
- Wireless communications: time-frequency receivers, channel characterization, channel diversity, time-varying modulation schemes, and suppressing nonstationary interference as chirp jammers

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Special Issue on Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks

Call for Papers

Recently, due to their inherent potential to enhance safety and efficiency measures in transportation networks, vehicular ad hoc networks (VANETs) have gained eye-catching attention from the wireless community. Traffic congestion wastes 40% of travel time on average, unnecessarily consumes about 2.3 billion gallons of fuel per year, and adversely impacts the environment. More importantly, traffic accidents are held responsible for a good portion of death causes. Annually more than 40 000 people are killed and much more injured in highway traffic accidents in the United States alone. Recently, intelligent transportation systems (ITS) have been proposed to improve safety and efficiency in transportation networks. The allocation of 75 MHz in the 5.9 GHz band for dedicated short-range communications (DSRC) by the FCC was a move toward this goal, which was further complemented by the introduction of the vehicle infrastructure integration (VII) initiative by the US Department of Transportation. VII proposes to use dedicated short-range communications (DSRC) to establish vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-roadside communications to deliver timely information to save lives, reduce congestion, and improve quality of life.

Despite the much attracted attention, there still remains much to be done in the realm of vehicular ad hoc networks. Signal processing plays a major role in vehicular ad hoc networks. The aim of this special issue is to present a collection of high-quality research papers in order to exhibit advances in theoretical studies, algorithms, and protocol design, as well as platforms and prototypes which use advanced signal processing techniques for vehicular ad hoc networks. Topics of interest include but are not limited to:

- Estimation and detection techniques in VANETs
- Localization techniques in VANETs
- Clock synchronization in VANETs
- Security and privacy in VANETs
- Sensing in vehicular environments
- Channel modeling for V2V communications
- MAC, routing, QOS protocols, and analysis for VANETs
- VANET smart antenna technologies
- Dynamic spectrum access and cognitive radios for VANETs

- Congestion control and cooperative VANETs
- Traffic modeling in VANETs
- Signal processing to utilize data correlation in VANETs
- High-speed (rapid) signal processing for VANETs
- Accurate/high-fidelity simulation of VANETs
- Signal processing considerations in real world deployments of VANETs

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Special Issue on Multicamera Information Processing: Acquisition, Collaboration, Interpretation, and Production

Call for Papers

Video sensors have gained in resolution, quality, cost-efficiency, and ease of use during the last decade, thus fostering the deployment of rich acquisition settings, to cheaply and effectively capture scenes at high spatiotemporal resolution, in multiple locations and directions. By providing extended and redundant coverage, multicamera imaging provides a practical approach to support robust scene interpretation, integrated situation awareness, as well as rich interactive and immersive experience in many different areas of industry, health-care, education, and entertainment. Tools and algorithms that aim to recognize high-level semantic concepts and their spatiotemporal and causal relations directly depend on the robustness and reliability of the underlying detection and tracking methods. These tasks related to scene interpretation have a strong impact on many real-life applications and are also fundamental to understand how to render a scene, for example, in a sport event summarization context or while browsing multiview video surveillance content. Finally, multiview imaging allows for immersive visualization by adapting rendered images to display capabilities and/or viewer requests. The goal of this special issue is to present the recent theoretical and practical advances that take advantage of multiview processing to improve 3D scene monitoring, immersive rendering, and (semi-)automatic content creation. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of multiview and 3D images
- Multicamera information fusion
- Automated extraction of calibration or geometry information
- Distributed scene representation and communication
- Depth estimates and arbitrary view synthesis
- Multiview object detection and tracking
- Multiview video stream events/activities mining
- Multiview event detection and recognition
- Assistance to interactive video browsing in a distributed surveillance camera network
- Immersive rendering, and 3D scene virtual navigation

- Automatic and/or personalized summarization of sports events
- Plants or impaired people monitoring applications
- Advanced application case studies

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