
Preface

Seiichi Serikawa, Huimin Lu* and Lifeng Zhang

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
Kyushu Institute of Technology,
Kitakyushu, 8048550, Japan
Email: serikawa@elcs.kyutech.ac.jp
Email: luhuimin@ieee.org
Email: zhang@elcs.kyutech.ac.jp
*Corresponding author.

Xuelong Hu

School of Information Engineering,
Yangzhou University,
Yangzhou, 225009, China
Email: xlhu@yzu.edu.cn

Hengli H. Li

Lockheed Martin Transportation and Security Solutions,
Minnesota, 55121, USA
Email: lihengli123@yahoo.com

Hsin-Chiang You

Institute of Electronic Engineering,
National Chin-Yi University of Technology,
Taichung, 41170, Taiwan
Email: hcyou@ncut.edu.tw

Biographical notes: Seiichi Serikawa received his BS and MS in Electronic Engineering from the Kumamoto University in 1984 and 1986. During 1986 to 1990, he stayed in Tokyo Electron Company, Japan. From 1990 to 1994, he was an assistant in Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. He received his PhD in Electronic Engineering from the Kyushu Institute of Technology in 1994. From 1994 to 2000, he was an Assistant Professor at the Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. From 2000 to 2004, he was an Associate Professor at the Kyushu Institute of Technology. Since 2004, he has been a Professor at the Kyushu Institute of Technology. From 2014 to 2016, he served as the Vice President of Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. Recently, he is the Dean of Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. He is a member of IEEJ, IEICE, IPSJ, and IIAE. His current research interests include computer vision, sensors, and robotics.

Huimin Lu received his BS in Electronics Information Science and Technology from the Yangzhou University in 2008. He received his double MS in Electrical Engineering from the Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan and Yangzhou University, China in 2011. He received his PhD in Electrical Engineering from the Kyushu Institute of Technology in 2014. Currently, he is a Postdoctoral Researcher and JSPS Research Fellow at the Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. He also serves as a Visiting Researcher in the Tongji University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Jiaotong University, China, and Queensland University of Technology, Australia. He is a student member of IEICE, IEEE, ACM, IIAE, and JSNAOE. His current research interests include computer vision, artificial intelligence, robotics, and ocean observing.

Lifeng Zhang received his BS in Electronic Engineering from the Southeast University in 1994. He received his MS and PhD in Electrical Engineering from the Kyushu Institute of Technology, in 1999 and 2001, respectively. Recently, he is an Associate Professor at the Kyushu Institute of Technology. His current research interests include computer vision, image processing, and communication.

Xuelong Hu received his BS and MS in Electronics Information Science and Technology from the Southeast University in 1978 and 1993, respectively. During 1978 to 1990, he was an Assistant Professor in the Yangzhou University. From 2003 to 2006, he was an Associate Professor in the Yangzhou University. Since 2006, he has been a Professor in the Yangzhou University. Recently, he is the Director of Yangzhou University Computer Information Center. His current research interests include computer vision, image processing, and internet of things.

Hengli H. Li holds a PhD from the Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA. He served formerly as a Senior Image Analyst with the Johns Hopkins Neuro-imaging Lab. His research interests are positron emission tomography, medical imaging, 3D image processing, and visualisation.

Hsin-Chiang You received his BS and MS in Electrical Engineering from the Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan in 1999 and 2001, respectively. He received his PhD in Electronics Engineering from the National Chiao-Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan in 2006. From 2007 to 2009, he was with the Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan, as an Assistant Professor. In 2009, he joined the Department of Electronic Engineering, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan, and currently he is an Assistant Professor. His research interests include nano-devices and flexible devices.

In September 2014, the 2nd International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Image Processing and in March 2015, the 3rd International Conference on Industrial Application Engineering took place in Kitakyushu, Japan. These two conferences were organised by the *Institute of Industrial Applications Engineers* (IIAE, <http://www.ia-engineers.org>), and SERIKAWA Laboratory in Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. The annual organised series of conferences focus on exchanges of the new ideas and new practices in industry applications. These two conferences had accepted over 200 papers from over 20 countries in the world. The present special issue comprises selected contributions from the above two conferences.

This special issue's objective is to provide a platform for researchers to share their thoughts and findings on various issues involved in intelligent systems. After the careful review process, seven papers were selected based on their originality, significance, technical soundness and clarity of exposition. The papers in this special issue are organised as follows.

Xian et al. attempt to base webpage classification criteria on the open directory project (ODP) with a view to exploring specific patterns and rules in campus network user behaviour. The authors have put forward some novel ideas, procedures, and a framework concerning behaviour analysis and decision systems.

Narisha et al. propose a sliding mode observer for achieving the speed and position sensorless control based on estimating the rotor position of permanent magnet synchronous machines (PMSM). The simulation results show that the novel sliding mode observer is more effective than the conventional method.

THD and power factor for input current from sequential control and synchronous control, respectively, an optimum control theory which will decrease the harmonic and maintain the power factor is proposed by Jiao et al. Tests proved that the optimum control strategy for multiple thyristor rectifiers will conduct sequential control when in depth control and conduct parallel control in shallow

control, and will achieve a lower harmonic content than complete order control with relatively same power factor.

Song et al. present a novel model of power consumption shifting with continuous market price function instead of the common stepwise piecewise function, and an applicable shifting scheme with three-tier architecture is also designed. The authors also provide an example to illustrate the correctness and effectiveness.

Fang et al. propose a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation (FCE) and support vector machine (SVM)-based intelligent production fluctuation monitoring and early warning system. The system can play an important role in ensuring production stability in oilfields, especially for giant oilfields and oilfields in high water-cut development stage.

Ni et al. propose a dynamic reconfigurable interpolator with linear, circular and NURBS interpolations. The functions of interpolator can be reconfigured during machining. The requirement for logic resource on-chip reduces evidently which makes it feasible to implement complicated interpolations using a limited area. Experimental results are presented to verify the performance of the dynamic reconfigurable interpolator.

Jiang et al. propose a novel approach for multi-object detecting by fusing RGB information and depth information using a RGB-D sensor on the robot system. The experimental results show that the proposed method yields good tracking performance in real world environment.

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