Sensors Imaging System and Techniques

Scope:
Sensors are utilised in a range of devices, including mobile phones, autos, appliances, and smart watches, so citizens are familiar with their use. Every day, sensor networks become more extensively employed, with applications in agriculture, health, energy, the environment, industry, smart cities, and other fields. These sensors are usually connected to one another and to a coordinating (sink) node as part of a sensor network. The characteristics of being flexible, thin, and light make stretchable sensors suitable for soft robotics and human-machine interfaces, and research and development on them is gaining pace. A common kind of stretchable sensor is a soft temperature sensor. Participants will have the opportunity to present their discoveries from theoretical and practical research in the disciplines of sensors, biosensors, actuators, micro and nanosystems, as well as developing and related technical and application sectors. The topics covered in this course include signal and image processing, information and coding theory, databases and information management, distributed algorithms, networks and protocols, wireless communications, collaborative objects, the Internet of Things, machine learning, mobile and social sensing, and embedded systems design. Contributions that fall under more than one of these categories are especially valuable.

Depending on the application and the types of sensors that interact or from which information is received, several standards will be used to construct the connections: range, bandwidth, power consumption, and so on. Due to their design flexibility and lower implementation costs, wireless sensor networks have become the most common. Nonetheless, in order to deliver the highest degree of QoS, engineers must handle a variety of issues and challenges, such as security, channel reliability, battery life, network compatibility, and so on. A number of factors affect sensor network performance, including network architecture, operating system, hardware implementation, radio interface, protocols, and sensor technology, all of which must be optimised to achieve the highest levels of availability, reliability, throughput, and power savings. Sensors such as acoustic, seismic, infrared, motion, biological, and chemical sensors, as well as higher-level information inference relating to identification, integrated signal processing, and data networking, may be installed on each node in these networks. Sensors will provide a forum for academics, engineers, and practitioners from across the world to present their most recent research findings, concepts, and applications in the area of sensors and sensing technology.

All papers will undergo a double blind peer review process and the criteria for acceptance will be based on quality, originality, technical content and relevance.

1. **Computer Science Engineering**
2. **Electrical Engineering**
3. **Electronics Engineering**
4. **Mechanical Engineering**
5. **Telecommunication Engineering**
6. **Software Engineering**
7. **Information Technology**
8. **Medical Engineering**

9. Data Intelligent Engineering
10. Professional and Management Engineering

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