Editorial: Recent Advances on Intelligent Mobility and Edge Computing

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In recent years, we have seen fast development of wireless communications, networking, and cloud computing: 4G, 5G and multiaccess networks greatly enhance the quality of service (QoS) of wireless access networks; software-defined networking, network function virtualization, and information-centric networking largely reduce the cost of network service providers and improve the quality of experience (QoE) of end-users; the development of mobile devices and mobile cloud computing lead to explosive deployment of mobile services and applications; the recent development of advanced algorithms such as Deep Learning has shown great potential in resource allocation and service orchestration. Deep integration of the above technologies provides a large number of opportunities for realizing the future mobile computing systems. On the other hand, to realize an efficient and sustainable ecosystem, many challenges exist. The challenges lie in a wide range, including devices technologies, communications and networking technologies, cloud and edge computing technologies, energy harvesting technologies, and incentive and marketing mechanisms. Among the above-mentioned research directions, this special issue puts special focus on IoT and mobile edge computing (MEC), which is an essential component of the

upcoming 5G architecture, and of fundamental importance to the future mobile computing systems.

This special issue features six selected papers with high quality. In the first article with the title “An Efficient Protocol for the Tag-information Sampling Problem in RFID Systems”, the authors studied the tag-information sampling problem in RFID systems. They first obtained the theoretical lower bound of communication cost, and then designed an efficient protocol to approach the lower bound. It was proved that the proposed protocol achieves a communication cost within a factor of 2 of the theoretical lower bound.

In the second article with the title “An Optimal Uplink Scheduling in Heterogeneous PLC and LTE Communication for Delay-aware Smart Grid Applications”, the authors first presented the analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of PLC and LTE communication, and then designed a network framework for PLC and LTE uplink communication in smart grid. Based on the network framework, the authors proposed an uplink scheduling transmission method for sampling data with optimized throughput according to the requirements of system delay and reliability.

In the next article with the title “Distributed Spectrum and Power Allocation for D2D-U Networks: A Scheme based on NN and Federated Learning”, the authors studied the Device-to-Device communication on unlicensed bands (D2D-U) enabled network, and proposed a distributed joint power and spectrum allocation scheme in order to improve the spectrum efficiency (SE) on the unlicensed bands and fit its distributed structure while ensuring the fairness among D2D-U links and the harmonious coexistence with WiFi networks.

Smart health is widely regarded as one of the most promising technologies for the post-COVID-19 era. The fourth article titled “A Displacement Estimated Method for Real Time Tissue Ultrasound Elastography” proposed a novel displacement estimation method for real

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time tissue ultrasound elastography. The proposed method is composed with the quality-guided block matching module and the phase-zero search module, and proved to be efficient with extensive simulations.

With the recent development of the IoT technology and deep learning theory, human action recognition has been widely concerned and studied. The fifth article, “APFNet: Amplitude-Phase Fusion Network for CSI-based Action Recognition” proposed a novel lightweight action recognition model based on CSI amplitude-phase fusion. With the proposed method, the CSI of the WiFi signal is taken as the data, and the lightweight neural network APFNet is used to realize indoor human action recognition.

The last article titled “Neural Networks with Improved Extreme Learning Machine for Demand Prediction of Bike-sharing” investigated the problems in accurate demand prediction of bike-sharing, and presented a novel prediction model based on the pseudo-double hidden layer feedforward neural networks. The performance is verified with extensive simulations with real-world dataset.

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