Guest Editorial Special Issue on Selected Papers From IEEE BioCAS 2018

THIS special issue of the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS presents a selection of high quality research papers from the 2018 IEEE Biomedical Circuits and Systems Conference (BioCAS 2018) in Cleveland, OH, USA, from October 17-19, 2018. Similar to previous years, BioCAS 2018 was jointly sponsored by the IEEE Circuits and Systems (CAS) Society and the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology (EMB) Society. At the crossroads of medicine, life sciences, physical sciences and engineering, exciting interdisciplinary research and development activities are taking place that shape tomorrow's medical devices and healthcare systems. The BioCAS conference serves as a premier international forum for these activities.

BioCAS 2018 received a total of 270 submissions from around the world, with 51.1% from North America, 26.3% from Asia/Pacific, 20.4% from Europe, 1.1% from South America, and 1.1% from Africa. A total of 58 Review Committee Members (RCMs) coordinated the peer review of all submitted papers. A total of 1,117 reviews were received, with an average of over 4 reviews per paper. A total of 182 submissions were accepted into the program, resulting in an acceptance rate of ~67%. The Editors of this special issue considered the top 30 papers that were presented at the conference according to the technical review scores, and invited 20 to submit extended version and possible inclusion in the special issue. After communication with the authors and several rounds of peer reviewing process, we are here presenting the 8 accepted papers which represent the state of the art in the field as presented at BioCAS 2018. These papers cover a number of topics, but we would broadly put them into three categories: physiological signal processing techniques with clinical applications, wearable and implantable technologies, and neurotechnology as follows

- 1. Physiological Signal Processing Techniques with Clinical Applications: Neuromorphic computing for real-time processing of electromyography (EMG) signals, as well as use of deep learning to develop patient-specific epileptic seizure prediction technique from electroencephalography (EEG) signals:
 - a) Discrimination of EMG Signals Using a Neuromorphic Implementation of a Spiking Neural Network, by E. Donati et al.
 - b) Efficient Epileptic Seizure Prediction based on Deep Learning, by H. Daoud et al.

- 2. Wearable and Implantable Technologies: Compact electronic devices designed for wearable and/or implantable applications, as well as sensor interface circuit and system designs that can be applied to wearable scenarios:
 - a) Coherent UWB Radar-on-chip for In-body Measurement of Cardiovascular Dynamics, by C. Lauteslager et al.
 - b) An Injectable System for Subcutaneous Photoplethysmography, Accelerometry, and Thermometry in Animals, by J. Reynolds et al.
 - c) A Standalone Intraoral Tongue-Controlled Computer Interface for People with Tetraplegia, by F. Kong et al.
- 3. *Neurotechnology:* Design of communication solutions used for brain computer interfaces, including backscatter data link and human body communication, as well as ultrasound neuromodulation implementation solutions:
 - a) A Comprehensive Study of Ultrasound Transducer Characteristics in Microscopic Ultrasound Neuromodulation, by H. S. Gougheri et al.
 - b) A 25 Mbps, 12.4 pJ/bit Backscatter Data Uplink for the NeuroDisc Brain Computer Interface, by R. Rosenthal et al.
 - c) An Improved Update Rate CDR for Interference Robust Broadband Human Body Communication Receiver, by S. Maity et al.

The guest editors would like to thank the BioCAS 2018 Technical Program Committee (TPC) members for selecting high-quality papers as well as helping us in the initial phase of paper selection for inclusion in this special issue. Special thanks go to our colleagues who participated in the review process. We also owe our deepest gratitude to Dr. Mohamad Sawan as the editor-in-chief of IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS. We also wish to thank the IEEE support staff for their efforts in finalizing this special issue.

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