
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Lidong Wang received his PhD from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1996. He did his researches at the National Laboratory of Pattern Recognition, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Since 2000, he has conducted researches in the USA. He is the Director of the Automated Identification Technology (AIT) Program at Mississippi Valley State University, USA. His current teaching and research areas are biometrics, radio frequency identification (RFID) and bar codes.

Biometrics is one of automated identification methods, which verifies or identifies the identity of a living individual based on physiological or behavioural characteristics. Physiological characteristics or related organs include fingerprint, hand and palm geometry, face, ear, iris, retina, vein, body odour, skin reflectance, thermograms, and DNA, etc. Behavioural characteristics are related to the behaviour of a person. Examples include, but are not limited to gait, signature, voice, lip motion, and keystroke or typing rhythm. Biometrics has been used in criminal identification, homeland security, access control, and medical and health care systems, etc. The objective of this special issue is to publish papers of advances and trends in biometrics.