Deep Learning-Based Biometric Technologies

Message from the Guest Editors

Recent developments have led to the widespread use of biometric technologies, such as face, fingerprint, vein, iris, palmprint, wrinkle, voice, and gait recognition, in a variety of applications in access control, financial transactions on mobile devices, and automatic teller machines (ATMs). While existing biometric technology has matured, its performance is still affected by various environmental conditions, and recent approaches have been attempted to combine deep learning techniques with conventional biometrics to guarantee the higher performance. The objective of this Special Issue is to invite high-quality, state-of-the-art research papers that deal with challenging issues in deep learning-based biometric technologies. We solicit the original papers of unpublished and completed research that are not currently under review by any other conference/magazine/journal. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: Region of interest (ROI) or feature point detection for biometrics based on deep learning......
Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (NambuKobayashi-Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named Symmetry and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.