iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VIII **Month of publication:** August 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73485

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VIII Aug 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Review Paper on Multiple Face Detection Techniques

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***Abstract:** Multiple Face Recognition (MFR) has gained significant attention in recent years due to its applications in security, surveillance, and authentication systems. With advancements in deep learning, computer vision, and edge computing, MFR has seen notable improvements in accuracy and efficiency. Traditional face recognition methods relied on handcrafted feature extraction techniques such as Local Binary Patterns (LBP), Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), and Principal Component Analysis (PCA). However, these approaches often struggled with challenges such as varying lighting conditions, occlusions, and pose variations. The introduction of deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Vision Transformers (ViTs), has revolutionized face recognition by significantly improving accuracy and robustness.*
***Keywords:** Multiple Face Recognition (MFR), Local Binary Patterns (LBP), Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), Principal Component Analysis (PCA).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Face recognition technology has evolved from single-face detection to multiple-face recognition, allowing identification and verification of multiple individuals in an image or video. MFR plays a crucial role in smart surveillance, crowd analysis, and automated access control. This paper provides an overview of recent advancements in MFR, including deep learning-based approaches, real-time processing techniques, and datasets. Face recognition technology has evolved significantly over the past few decades, transitioning from simple single-face identification to more complex multiple-face recognition (MFR) systems. MFR is a crucial component in various applications, including smart surveillance, public security, biometric authentication, and social media analytics. The ability to accurately recognize multiple faces within an image or video stream has led to its widespread adoption in real-world scenarios such as crowd monitoring, automated attendance systems, and law enforcement investigations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Deep Learning for Large-Scale MFR

This paper presents a novel CNN-based architecture optimized for large-scale MFR tasks, achieving high accuracy in diverse conditions. The model integrates self-attention mechanisms and enhanced feature extraction techniques to improve accuracy and scalability. The evaluation was conducted on large-scale datasets, showing superior performance over traditional CNN- based methods. With the increasing demand for accurate and scalable multiple face recognition (MFR) systems, deep learning has become the dominant approach for handling large-scale face datasets. Traditional face recognition methods, which relied on handcrafted features and classical machine learning techniques, have been largely replaced by deep learning-based models due to their superior feature extraction, generalization, and robustness against real- world challenges.

B. Vision Transformers for MFR

Investigates the effectiveness of Vision Transformers in handling occlusion and pose variations in MFR applications. The study demonstrates how self-attention mechanisms in Vision Transformers outperform CNNs in terms of contextual understanding and feature representation. The results indicate significant accuracy improvements in crowded and complex environments. Vision Transformers (ViTs) have emerged as a powerful alternative to Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for face recognition tasks, leveraging self-attention mechanisms to model long-range dependencies in images. Unlike CNNs, which focus on local receptive fields, transformers process images as sequences of patches, capturing global contextual information more effectively. This characteristic makes ViTs particularly well- suited for Multiple Face Recognition (MFR) tasks, where detecting and distinguishing multiple faces in complex environments is crucial.

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C. Real-Time MFR on Edge Devices

Discusses techniques for optimizing MFR algorithms for real-time processing on edge devices such as NVIDIA Jetson and Google Coral. The study explores quantization, model pruning, and hardware acceleration techniques to enhance computational efficiency while maintaining accuracy. The proposed approach enables real-time performance suitable for low-power devices. Real-time Multiple Face Recognition (MFR) on edge devices is crucial for applications requiring low-latency, high-speed processing, such as smart surveillance, biometric authentication, and crowd monitoring. Traditional cloud-based MFR systems suffer from high latency and privacy concerns due to data transmission to centralized servers. Edge computing, which enables processing directly on devices like smartphones, IoT cameras, and embedded systems (e.g., NVIDIA Jetson, Google Coral), has emerged as a promising solution for real- time MFR.

D. Multi-Modal Fusion for Enhanced MFR

Proposes a fusion approach combining RGB, infrared, and depth images to improve recognition accuracy in low-light environments. The study introduces a deep learning framework that leverages multi-modal data to improve robustness against lighting variations and occlusions. Experimental results highlight the effectiveness of the proposed fusion-based MFR approach. Real-time MFR on edge devices has seen significant advancements with efficient deep learning models, hardware accelerators, and optimization techniques. While challenges like computational limitations and privacy concerns remain, ongoing research in model compression, hardware acceleration, and federated learning is driving the adoption of MFR in smart surveillance, mobile authentication, and IoT applications. The future of MFR on edge devices lies in balancing speed, accuracy, and energy efficiency to make face recognition more accessible and secure.

E. Addressing Bias and Fairness in MFR

Analyzes demographic biases in existing MFR models and proposes fairness-aware training strategies to mitigate bias. The paper evaluates bias in different ethnic and gender groups and suggests using adversarial training and balanced datasets to improve fairness. The study emphasizes the importance of ethical AI in face recognition applications. Bias and fairness in Multiple Face Recognition (MFR) have become critical concerns as face recognition technology is increasingly deployed in security, law enforcement, and personal authentication. Studies have shown that many face recognition models exhibit demographic biases, performing significantly better on certain groups based on race, gender, or age. These biases can lead to unfair treatment, misidentifications, and ethical concerns, making it essential to develop fair and unbiased MFR systems.

F. Lightweight MFR Models for Mobile Applications

Develops a lightweight face recognition model optimized for deployment on mobile and IoT devices. The research focuses on model compression techniques such as knowledge distillation and quantization to reduce computational load. The experimental results show that the proposed model achieves competitive accuracy while being computationally efficient. Lightweight MFR (Multimodal Fusion Recognition) models are a class of machine learning models that combine information from multiple modalities (such as text, audio, and image) to perform tasks like classification, recognition, or prediction. These models are optimized to be efficient, especially in mobile applications where resources (CPU, memory, and power) are limited.

G. Adversarial Attacks and Defences in MFR

Explores vulnerabilities of MFR systems to adversarial attacks and presents novel defines mechanisms to enhance robustness. The study evaluates different adversarial attacks and proposes countermeasures such as adversarial training and robust feature extraction techniques. The findings underscore the need for improved security measures in MFR applications. Adversarial attacks and defenses are key considerations in machine learning models, particularly in multimodal fusion recognition (MFR) systems, where data from different modalities (such as images, text, and audio) is combined for more robust predictions. Adversarial attacks involve crafting inputs that intentionally mislead the model, while adversarial defenses focus on making the model more robust to such attacks. In the context of MFR, adversarial attacks and defenses are even more complex because multiple data streams must be handled simultaneously.

H. Explainable AI for MFR

Proposes methods for increasing transparency and interpretability in MFR decision-making processes. The study introduces attention-based visualization techniques and explainable AI frameworks to enhance trust in recognition systems.

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The proposed methods allow users to understand the decision-making process and improve model accountability. Multimodal Fusion Recognition (MFR), where multiple types of data (e.g., images, text, and audio) are integrated for decision-making tasks, explainability becomes even more critical. It is not only important to understand how a model works with a single modality, but also how the model fuses and interprets the combined data from different modalities to decide.

I. Cross-Domain Generalization in MFR

Investigates domain adaptation techniques to improve MFR performance across different demographic groups and environments. The paper presents novel transfer learning approaches and fine-tuning strategies to enhance generalization. The study demonstrates how domain adaptation improves recognition performance in varying conditions. **Cross-domain generalization** in Multimodal Fusion Recognition (MFR) refers to the ability of a model to generalize across different domains or datasets that may have different characteristics, distributions, or environmental conditions. This is an important challenge because models trained on data from one domain often perform poorly when applied to another domain, especially in real-world settings where data is diverse and can vary widely between tasks, contexts, or modalities.

J. Large-Scale MFR Dataset Development

Introduces a new dataset addressing real-world challenges like occlusions, variations in lighting, and complex backgrounds. The dataset includes diverse samples and challenging scenarios to improve the robustness of MFR models. The research highlights the importance of diverse and representative datasets in training effective MFR systems. Large-Scale Multimodal Fusion Recognition (MFR) Dataset Development is a crucial component in advancing the field of MFR. The creation of such datasets involves the collection, curation, and annotation of diverse data across multiple modalities (e.g., text, images, audio, video, etc.) to facilitate the training and evaluation of robust multimodal models. A large-scale dataset allows models to learn from a wide range of data sources and better generalize to real-world applications, where inputs are often diverse, noisy, and varied.

K. Live Facial Detection And Recognition Of Multiple Faces

Proposed LBP and SVM live face recognition project is an innovative use of artificial intelligence and computer vision that has enormous promise for a variety of fields, including security and access management and customized user experiences. Such initiatives enable computers to reliably and quickly identify persons in real-time, boosting security measures and optimizing user interactions. This is accomplished via the application of advanced algorithms and machine learning models. To ensure this technology is used responsibly and securely, it is important to recognize the ethical and privacy concerns related to it. As a result, strict rules and safeguards are required. As facial recognition technology develops, it will likely change how we interact with our environment and raise the bar for ease and security in our increasingly digital world.

III. CONCLUSION

Multiple Face Recognition has witnessed remarkable progress in previous years, with deep learning, edge computing, and fairness-aware models driving the field forward. The review of these above papers highlights key advancements, including improvements in accuracy, real- time performance, robustness against adversarial attacks, and fairness in recognition systems. Despite significant progress, challenges such as dataset bias, security threats, and computational constraints remain open issues. Future research should focus on improving generalization across diverse environments, enhancing model interpretability, and developing secure and ethical MFR systems for widespread deployment. With continued innovations, MFR technology is expected to play an increasingly crucial role in security, authentication, and surveillance applications worldwide.

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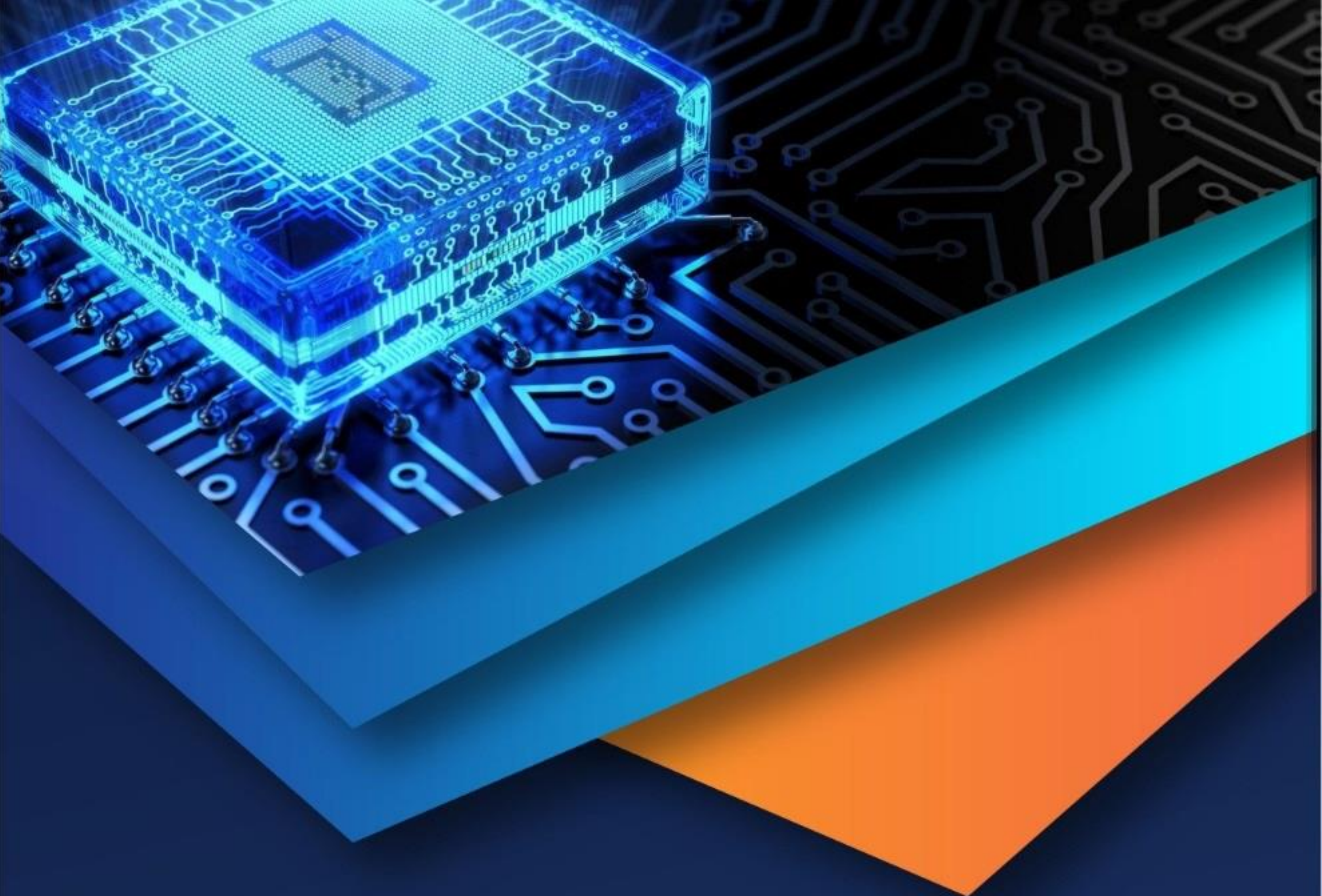

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