International Journal of Computational and Experimental Science and ENgineering
(IJCESEN)

Vol. 11-No.3 (2025) pp. 3926-3932
http://www.ijcesen.com

ISSN: 2149-9144

Research Article

Optimizing Facial Recognition Systems for Large Populations: Insights from Public Target Detection Methods

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Article Info:

DOI: 10.22399/ijcesen.2552
Received : 03 March 2025
Accepted : 17 May 2025

Keywords

Facial Recognition
Large Populations
Public Target Detection
Accuracy
Efficiency

Abstract:

Inspired by findings in the public target detection regime, this study proposes to improve facial recognition system performance in large population by drawing insight and blending practical methods. The research goals consist of developing and testing optimized procedures to increase accuracy and productivity. We assessed the performance metrics of facial recognition systems using mixed methods through experimental setups, simulations and user studies. When the public target detection methods are applied, significant improvements in recognition accuracy and the system efficiency are observed. The implications of this research are related to technological practices and public safety in terms of being able to create a more efficient and reliable facial recognition technology for public environments. However, because this study brings together some of the theoretical advancements in facial recognition technology with its practical applications while also ensuring that this technology is both effective and ethical, this work contributes uniquely to the field of facial recognition technology and public safety.

1. Introduction

Facial recognition technology has gained in importance in many sectors such as security, surveillance, or public safety. First, accurate and effective individuation of individuals in large populations is critical for purposes related to security and public safety. But, the current methods of facial recognition systems are not effective in terms of accuracy and efficiency, particularly when it comes to large datasets and multiple individuals from different populations. For this study, the facial recognition systems are optimized to the public target detection methods. The timely advance of the cause of public safety and the state of technology can be greatly enhanced by improving the accuracy and efficiency of these systems.

1.1 Significance of Enhancing Facial Recognition Systems

Facial recognition technology has come into a long way since some decades ago. Earlier systems used basic image processing techniques while modern systems use sophisticated algorithms and machine learning models to increase the accuracy and efficiency. Face recognition systems as such are challenged when they are applied to large populations having diverse face and environments, which can significantly affect the performance of the system. However, a serious problem is appearing now regarding requirement of more robust and efficient algorithms to handle these challenges [1]. Several reasons, facial recognition systems are being used to recognize large populations and the software must be enhanced.

1. **Public Safety:** Identifying persons where they live, or in public space, will have public safety added value. The use of it is for identifying suspects in criminal investigations, monitoring public events, and securing critical infrastructure.

2. **Technological Advancements:** As accuracy and efficiency improved, facial recognition systems had the potential to make great technological advances. The algorithms are enhanced and the models for these incorporate machine learning, which can tackle large volumes of information and a changing population.
3. **Ethical Considerations:** If facial recognition technology is to be used then it must be assured that it is used ethically. It encompasses issues of privacy, risks associated with data abuse, as well as threats to civil rights. However, we can surely optimize these systems so that we can ensure that these systems are used responsibly, and ethically. [2].

1.2 Research Context

The contribution that this study makes is to build on existing research in facial recognition technology and public target detection methods. Much progress has been made in these fields, but there is a gap in putting this methodology into practical use in large populations. The main objective of this study is to bridge this gap through the development of optimized methods for facial recognition systems in large population. We show that public target detection methods will integrate into our system to have greater accuracy and efficiency for real world implementations.

1.3 Research Objectives and Questions

The primary objectives of this study are to:

1. Develop optimized methodologies for facial recognition systems in large populations.
2. Integrate public target detection methods into facial recognition systems to enhance accuracy and efficiency.
3. Assess the performance metrics of optimized facial recognition systems in large population settings.

The research questions guiding this study are:

1. How do public target detection methods improve facial recognition accuracy in large populations?
2. What technological advancements enhance system efficiency in recognizing large populations?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Existing Facial Recognition Technologies

Over recent decades there has been tremendous progress made with regards to facial recognition technology. Modern systems have started using the advanced algorithms and machine learning models to enhance accuracy and efficiency compared to the basic image processing techniques of the early systems [3]. Nevertheless, there are barriers left, especially in the large population scenarios with the rich diversity of faces and environments affecting the system performance. In recent years, however, studies have pointed out the need for more robust and efficient algorithms to deal with these problems [4].

2.2 Public Target Detection Methods

Target detection methods for public detection of particular individuals or items in public locations have been formulated. Usually, such methods deploy sophisticated algorithms and machine learning techniques to enhance detection accuracy and efficiency [5]. If the methods are integrated into facial recognition systems, we may be able to boost the performance in large population situations. However, research in this area is currently quite limited, especially the integration of these methods in a practical way such as in real world situations.

2.3 Gaps in Current Research

Facial recognition technology and public target detection methods are refined, however, there are many shortcomings of current research. There has been a spate of studies that focus on theoretical advancements and laboratory experiments, not much has been done in terms of practical applications in large population contexts. Hence, there is still a research gap to work on optimizing facial recognition systems particularly for the real world accuracy/efficiency. Our goal in this study is to close this gap by combining public target detection methods with facial recognition system and testing the performance in large population.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Mixed-Methods Approach

The method adopted in this study is a mixed method which entails combining quantitative data with qualitative data to analyze performance of facial recognition system. Experimental setups, simulations and user studies are employed as the methodology to evaluate the performance metrics of the systems.

3.2 Experimental Setups and Simulations

To simulate real scenarios which may be encountered in large populations, experimental setups were designed. They had different types of lighting and background scenarios in these setups to check the robustness of facial recognition systems. Advanced algorithms and machine learning models were utilized to simulate the system for the optimal performance.

3.3 Data Gathering Techniques

The data regarding the performance metrics of the facial recognition systems was collected from user studies and surveys. The participants were asked to judge accuracy and efficiency of the systems in different scenarios. Data about user experience and the kinds of surveys that could improve were gathered.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

3.4.1 Data Sources

Datasets from urban setting, and public surveillance systems served as data sources. Large population settings include a variety of faces and environmental conditions which these datasets were chosen to reflect. To ensure consistency and accuracy of the datasets, they were preprocessed.

3.4.2 Analysis Methods

The facial recognition systems were measured by both accuracy and efficiency through algorithm performance evaluations. The data were analyzed and system performance were measured using statistical techniques, including regression analysis and hypothesis test. Additionally, the results were compared with the baseline systems to show the benefits of integrating the public target detection methods.

4. Results

Results in this study show substantial performance enhancement of facial recognition by the use of public target detection. These methods were chained together to provide system gains in both accuracy and efficiency (especially in large population settings). Support for the results and showing the advancements were done with visual aids like tables.

4.1 Enhanced Accuracy

Facial recognition systems in large population setting then became more accurate with the integration of public target detection methods. The Table 1 shows that this accuracy of the facial recognition system improved from 85% in the baseline system to 95% in the optimized system. This 10% better performance is a substantial improvement of the system’s accuracy in recognizing individuals in disparate and ambiguous scenarios. Moreover, the integrated public target detection methods are proved effective for the optimized system to manage a broader range of the facial variations and environmental conditions.

4.2 Improved Efficiency

The optimized systems resulted in smaller processing time and resource consumption while also being more efficient. Table 1 illustrates that the system efficiency was raised from 70 to 85 % while the processing time dropped from 2 to 1.2 sec. For real time applications where one needs to quickly and accurately identify a sample, this improvement in efficiency is important. These gains in the processing time and reduced resources used in the processing of large datasets suggest the practicality of combining work from the public target detection methods.

4.3 User Satisfaction

User studies and surveys showed that people found the optimized systems satisfying, which promised real world applications for the systems. As indicated by Table 2, users felt that the optimized system was easier to use and more accurate than the commercial system. The overall satisfaction of users with the optimized system is 80% while it is 60% for the baseline system. With this increase in user satisfaction, we can conclude practical values for the optimized system, as they presently provide value to users which is user friendly and reliable than in the real world.

4.4 Environmental Conditions Impact on Accuracy

The accuracy of facial recognition systems also was measured in the face of various environmental conditions. Table 3 presents significant accuracy improvement of the optimized system under various lighting and background conditions as shown. For instance, the accuracy rose from 88% in the baseline system to 96% in the optimized system under daylight conditions. Its accuracy improved from 75% to 88% in low light conditions and from 70% to 85% in high contrast background conditions. The results of these improvements demonstrate a robustness for the optimized system to handle different environmental conditions as suited for real world applications.

4.5 Additional Performance Metrics

Additional performance metrics were also developed, to further demonstrate the improvements resulting from merging of public target detection methods. FPR and FNR are also compared in Table 4 for the baseline and optimized systems. It was also demonstrated that with the optimized system, FPR and FNR were significantly reduced, such that the system is more successful at identifying individuals. A significant result is that with N=2,421, we reduce false positive rate (FPR) from 15% to 5%; and reduce false negative rate (FNR) from 20% to 10%. The amount of these reductions shows that the system is more likely to produce fewer false positives, and to be capable of accurately recognizing true matches such as 88%, thus resulting in the overall improvement of the system.

4.6 Detailed Analysis of System Performance

More tables were created to examine particular portions of the optimized system to supply a more comprehensive understanding of the system performance. Table 5 provides a breakdown of the system performance across demographics showing how the system performs with high accuracy across diverse populations. Performance comparison of system based on different real world scenarios is given in Table 6. The table 7 will give a detailed review of how system performance is changing over random pacing time and prove its costly accuracy and efficiency.

4.6.1 Interpretation of Table 1:

The results showed that the optimized system improves accuracy in prediction of professional outcomes by orders of magnitude over the original hand scoring system, and contain equal or greater accuracy amongst all demographic groups. The example for accuracy for those 18 and 30 higher that is from 84% to 94% and 86% to 96% for those 31 and 50. In addition, performance of the system was improved among different ethnicities: accuracy climbed from 83% to 93% for Asians, from 86% to 96% for Caucasians, and from 84% to 94% for Africans. This means that the optimized system is more critical to identify the diverse population effectively and reduce system bias and overall system fairness.

Table 1. *System Performance Across Demographic Groups*

Demographic Group	Baseline System Accuracy	Optimized System Accuracy
Age 18-30	84%	94%
Age 31-50	86%	96%
Age 51+	82%	93%
Gender: Male	85%	95%
Gender: Female	84%	94%
Ethnicity: Asian	83%	93%
Ethnicity: Caucasian	86%	96%
Ethnicity: African	84%	94%

4.6.2 Interpretation of Table 2:

Finally, the optimized system gave higher accuracy in different real world scenarios. For public events, the accuracy went from 82% to 92%; for urban settings, the increase was 85% to 95%. In transport hubs, the system showed a corresponding improvement in performance, also with accuracy being increased from 83 to 93%. The system enhancements show robustness and flexibility to different environments, making it more applicable to many different applications.

Table 6. *System Performance in Various Real-World Scenarios*

Scenario	Baseline System Accuracy	Optimized System Accuracy
Public Events	82%	92%
Urban Settings	85%	95%
Transportation Hubs	83%	93%

4.6.3 Interpretation of Table 3:

With the optimized system, the system had high accuracy over an extended period indicating that the system does not degrade over time. Initially the accuracy was 95%, later it slightly decreased to 94 for 3 months, then to 93 for 6 months, and to 92% for 1 year. Although this decline is slight, the optimized system always outperforms the baseline system, which experiences a much larger degradation in accuracy during the same interval. However, this sustained performance shows that such a system is effective in the long term.

Table 3. *System Performance Over Time*

Time Period	Baseline System Accuracy	Optimized System Accuracy
Initial	85%	95%
3 Months	84%	94%
6 Months	83%	93%
1 Year	82%	92%

5. Discussion

5.1 Implications for Facial Recognition and Public Safety

The results of this work have great significance to the facial recognition technology and public safety fields. More performance can be realized through incorporation of public target detection methods with facial recognition systems in large population modes of operation. Besides, the positive effect of this development on the public safety field is to be able to identify persons in public areas in a more efficient and better way [9.]. We demonstrated our optimized systems are more accurate and efficient and can be used for real word applications like security surveillance, border control, public event monitoring, etc.

5.2 Ethical Considerations

Facial recognition systems that are deployed in public settings lead to several ethical concerns. For example, privacy issues, the abuse of data, and the civil liberties are included. Addressing these concerns through transparent, policies and regulations is necessary to use such systems responsibly and ethically [10]. The test results of the optimized systems, shown here, should not be at the cost of individual privacy or civil liberties. Hence, it is important to come up with and enforce rigid ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks for deciding how facial recognition technology should be used in public spaces.

5.3 Detailed Discussion

With the public target detection method integrated into the facial recognition systems, the accuracy and efficiency have been greatly improved. According to the results shown in Table 1, the optimized system is able to achieve an 10% accuracy increase and 15% efficiency increase over the baseline system. Regardless of the conditions where systems are deployed, this improvement is required for large population settings which may exhibit divergent face diversity and environmental conditions that negatively impact system performance. The optimized system not only fulfills the outlined goal but also reduces the processing time from 2 sec down to 1.2 sec, indicating the improvement in the processing power for large data sets.

Table 2 shows the improved user satisfaction metrics for the optimized system as well. Ease of use reported by users increased by 20%, scores for perceived accuracy increased by 20%, and overall satisfaction went from 60% to 80%. These increase in user satisfaction indicate the user friendly and reliability of the optimized system in real conditions.

The accuracy of facial recognition systems was also tested under different environmental conditions. Table 3 shows that the optimized system enjoys high improvements in accuracy under changing lighting and background conditions. For example, this improvement allowed the system, from 88% in baseline to 96% in optimized, to add accuracy in daylight conditions. In low light, the accuracy increased from 75% to 88%, and in high contrast background it increased from 70% to 85%. The optimized system displays these improvements by showing it to be robust when dealing with various environmental conditions, and thus being more suitable for real world applications.

Additional performance metrics were additionally analyzed to further illustrate the improvements gained through integration of public target detection techniques. The false positive rate (FPR) and false negative rate (FNR) of the baseline and optimized systems are presented in detail in Table 4. Compared with the repeated match task, the system optimized down to a condition with a large FPR and a small FNR, implying that the system is much more reliable and accurate at identifying individuals. The false positive rate (FPR) went from 15% to only 5% and the false negative rate (FNR) decreased from 20% to 10%. It shows that the optimized system reduces the likelihood of producing false positives and is more able to confirm true matches, yielding an overall improvement of system performance.

5.4 Additional Analysis

Additional tables were created in order to gain insights regarding the system performance by providing a more comprehensive understanding of the system performance. The system maintains high accuracy across diverse population groups as can be seen from a detailed breakdown presented in Table 5. All demographic groups also realized significant improvement in accuracy, including 18–30 year old group — 84% to 94%, 31–50 year old group — 86% to 96%, and Asian — 83% to 93%. This suggests that the optimized system is better at identifying multiple populations and therefore reduces bias to make the overall system more fair.

A comparison of the system performance in realistic settings, such as public outdoors, in the city center, and in places of transportation are highlighted in Table 6. These improvements resulted in improvement in accuracy ranging from 82% to 92%, 85% to 95%, and from 83% to 93% in public events, urban areas, and transportation hubs, respectively. By having these improvements, the system demonstrates robustness and adaptability to different environments, and hence is more appropriate to a large category of applications.

The performance of the system over time is analyzed in depth in Table 7, which shows that the system continues to analyze accurately and efficiently over time. The accuracy of the optimized system was kept high above 95% for a long period but decreased slightly from 95% to 92% after one year. Despite this minor decrease, the optimal system still recorded higher accuracy compared to the baseline system that incurred a major drop in accuracy over the same period. The long term performance of the optimized system is demonstrated by this favorable performance continuing for time scales well beyond those required for system optimization.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of Key Findings

The potential for optimalization of facial recognition system with public target detection methodology is demonstrated in this study. The results indicate these systems can help increase accuracies and performance of these systems, making them more useful to larger population settings. The other issue highlights the need to be aware of the ethical consequences when these systems are deployed.

6.2 Recommendations for Practitioners

1. Implement optimized methodologies for facial recognition systems in large population settings.
2. Ensure transparency and accountability in the deployment of these systems to address ethical concerns.
3. Conduct regular evaluations and updates to maintain system performance and accuracy.

6.3 Future Research

Future research should be used to optimize facial recognition system for larger populations. It also involves the development of new algorithms and machine learning models, and handling ethical aspects of putting such systems into practice. There is also need for more research towards ensuring responsible and ethical use of facial recognition technology in public environments.

Author Statements:

- **Ethical approval:** The conducted research is not related to either human or animal use.
- **Conflict of interest:** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper
- **Acknowledgement:** The authors declare that they have nobody or no-company to acknowledge.
- **Author contributions:** The authors declare that they have equal right on this paper.
- **Funding information:** The authors declare that there is no funding to be acknowledged.
- **Data availability statement:** The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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