Review of: "An Intelligent Analytics for People Detection Using Deep Learning"

Jyotir Moy Chatterjee[1]

1 Graphic Era University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Here are some potential limitations of the work on deep learning for people detection:

1. Deep learning models, especially those used for real-time detection like YOLO and Faster R-CNN, require significant computational power and memory, which can be a limiting factor for deployment in resource-constrained environments.
2. The performance of deep learning models heavily depends on the quality and quantity of the training data. Insufficient or biased data can lead to poor generalization and inaccurate detections.
3. Training deep learning models can be time-consuming, requiring substantial computational resources and time, especially when working with large datasets.
4. Implementing and fine-tuning deep learning models can be complex, requiring expertise in deep learning and computer vision, which may not be readily available in all development teams.
5. Achieving real-time performance can be challenging, especially on lower-end hardware, which may not meet the requirements of some applications.
6. While deep learning models can generalize well to different scenarios, they may still struggle with novel environments or unexpected changes in the scene, such as varying lighting conditions or occlusions.
7. Deep learning models often function as black boxes, making it difficult to interpret the reasoning behind their predictions, which can be a concern in critical applications like security.
8. High computational requirements translate to increased energy consumption, which is a significant consideration for mobile and embedded devices.
9. Despite advancements, there can be latency issues in processing and detecting people, particularly in high-resolution video streams or complex scenes.
10. There is a risk of overfitting the model to the training data, leading to poor performance on unseen data if not properly managed through techniques like regularization and cross-validation.
11. The models may still produce false positives (incorrectly detecting people) or false negatives (failing to detect people), which can impact the reliability of the system.
12. Scaling the solution to handle large-scale deployments, such as city-wide surveillance systems, can be challenging and resource-intensive.
13. Deep learning models require ongoing maintenance and updates to handle new types of data, changes in the environment, and evolving requirements.

14. People detection systems, particularly in surveillance, raise privacy concerns and potential ethical issues regarding data collection and usage.
15. External factors like weather conditions, lighting variations, and background clutter can adversely affect detection accuracy.
16. Integrating deep learning models into existing systems and workflows can be complex, requiring significant modifications and testing.
17. Ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements regarding surveillance and data protection can be challenging and may limit the deployment of these systems in certain regions.