Here is a summary of the key points from the research paper "A Review of Face Recognition Technology":

**Overview:**

- Face recognition is a biometric technology for identifying individuals based on facial features. It has applications in security, access control, law enforcement, etc.

**Development Stages:**

- Early algorithms (1960s-1990s): Focused on face geometry. Introduction of PCA, LDA for facial feature extraction.

- Artificial Features and Classifiers (1990s-2010s): Use of SVM, Adaboost, neural networks. Focus on handling small sample sizes.

- Deep Learning (2010s-present): CNNs and other deep networks that automatically learn discriminative features. Achieve much higher accuracy.

**Real-World Challenges:**

- PIE - Issues with pose, illumination, expression changes. Methods use invariant features, 3D modelling.

- Manual vs learned features - Handcrafted features like LBP, Gabor filters vs automatically learned.

- New data sources - Use adversarial examples, GANs to improve robustness.

**Key Technologies:**

- PCA, LDA - Classic techniques for dimensionality reduction and facial feature extraction.

- SVM, Adaboost - Powerful classifiers suited for face verification.

- CNNs - At the heart of current top techniques for deep face recognition.

**Evaluation:**

- Benchmark datasets - LFW, CAS-PEAL-R1, MegaFace.

- Metrics - Accuracy, ROC curve, AUC measure discrimination ability.

In summary, the paper surveys the landscape of face recognition research over recent decades. Key trends are the shift from hand-designed to learned feature representations using deep networks, and handling real-world variability.