

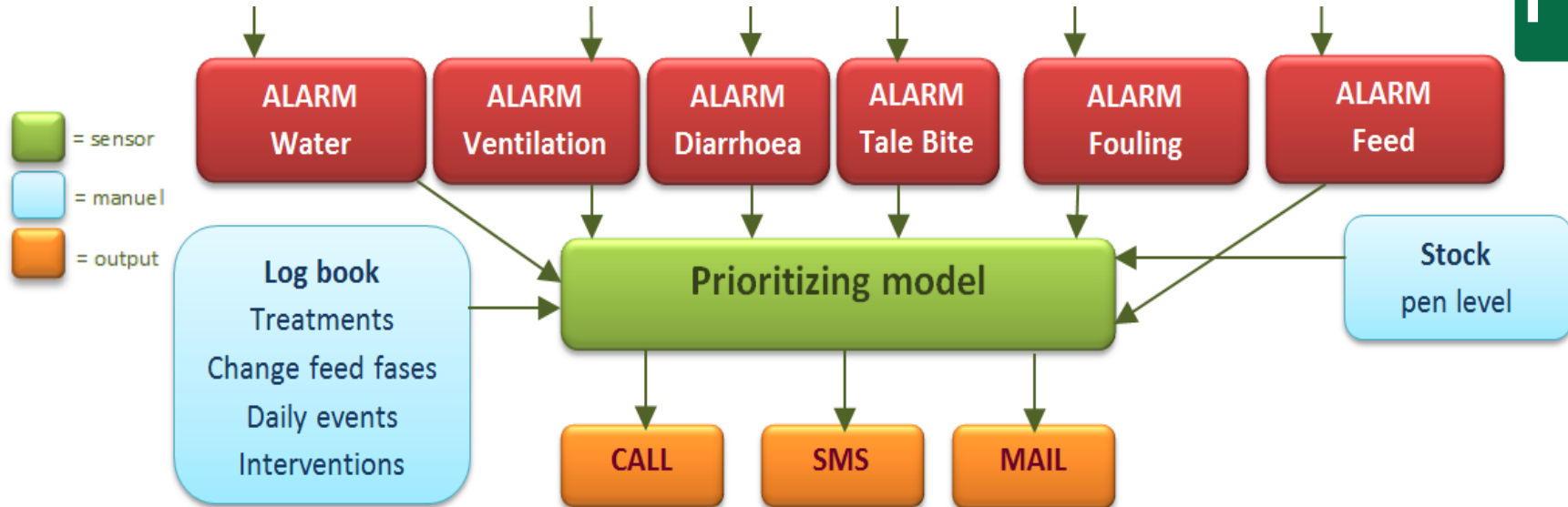


How performance impairs implementation - a review on performance of sensor-based automatic monitoring

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Background



Livestock production – major concerns

Optimal efficiency

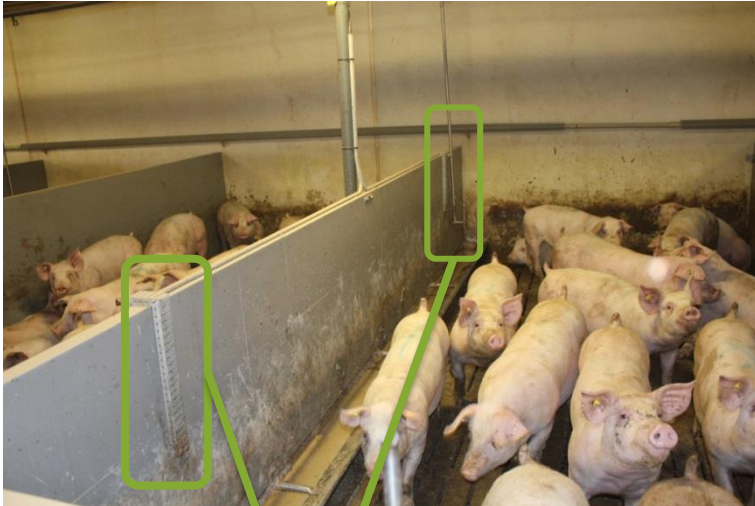


Animal welfare



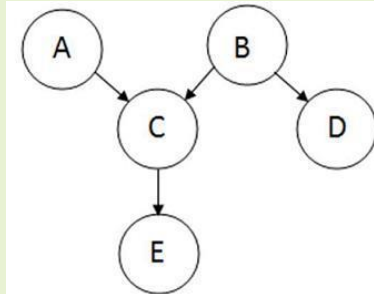
Observation 24/7 versus efficiency

Automatic monitoring 24/7



Normal
pattern

Detection model

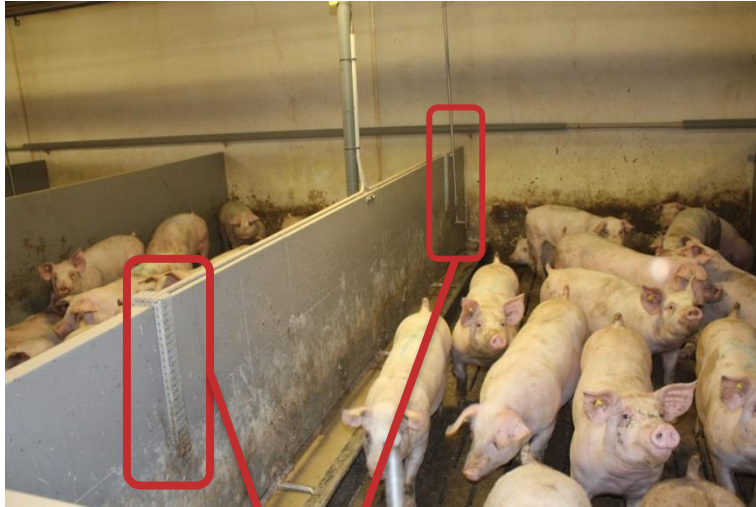


Sensors

Temperature

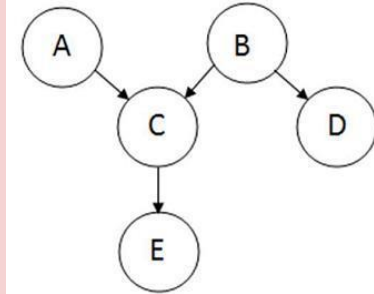
Water consumption

Automatic monitoring 24/7



Anormal
pattern

Detection model



ALARM

Sensors

Temperature

Water consumption

True and false alarms

	Alarm	No Alarm
Case	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)
No case	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)

False Alarms

Performance = Accuracy

Sensitivity (SE):

Ability to correctly identify TP cases
(sick animals)

$$SE = 80 \%$$

Specificity (SP):

Ability to correctly identify TN cases
(healthy animals)

$$SP = 99 \%$$



Review on methods for reducing false alarms

Aim:

To evaluate methods for prioritizing sensor-based alarms in livestock production in order to reduce the number of false alarms

Number of papers:

34 papers are included

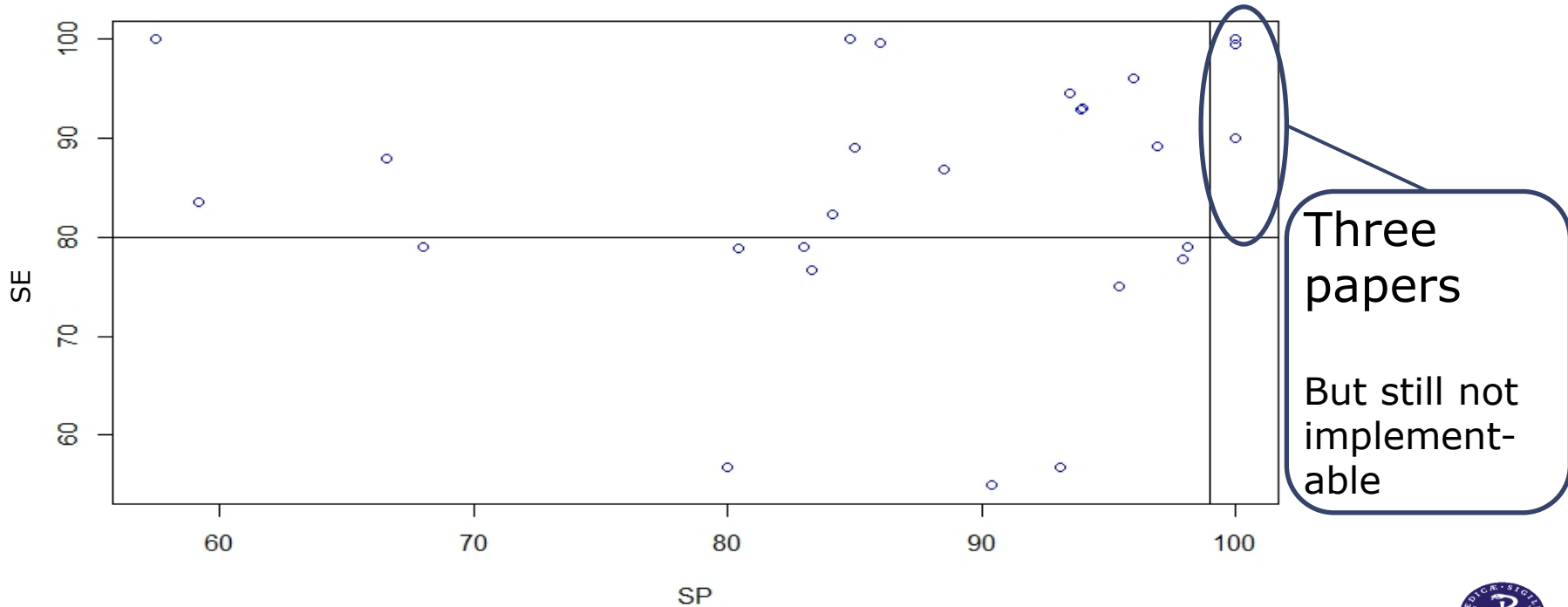
Evaluation criterias:

Performance (minimum SE = 80% and SP = 99%)

Otherwise implementable



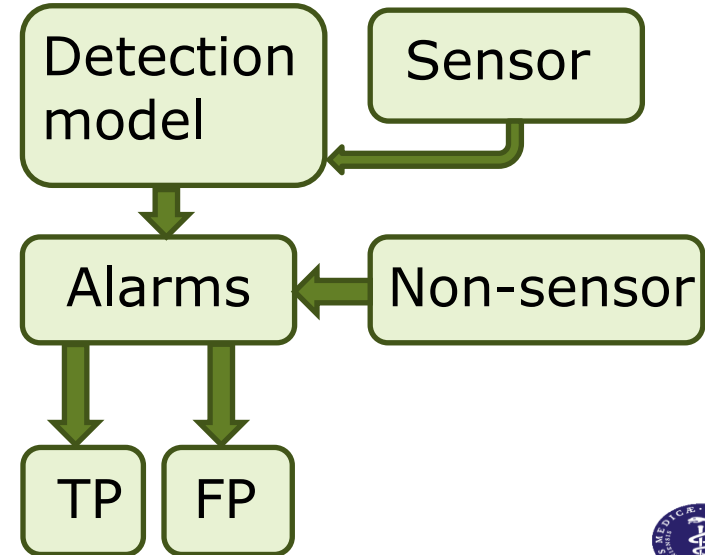
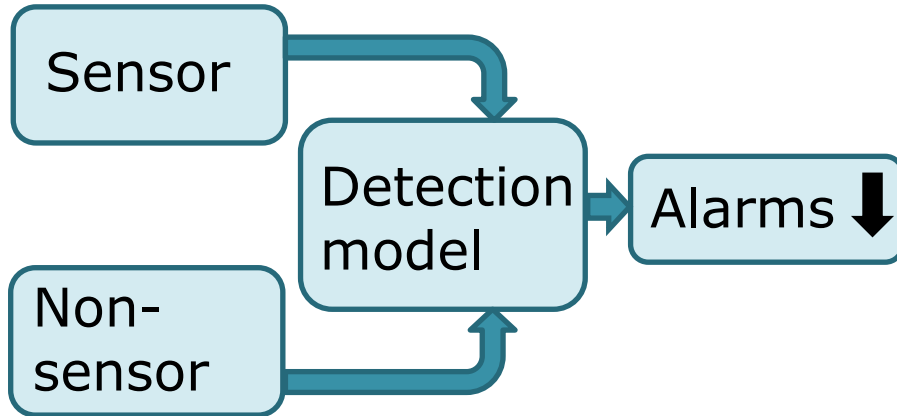
Performance distribution



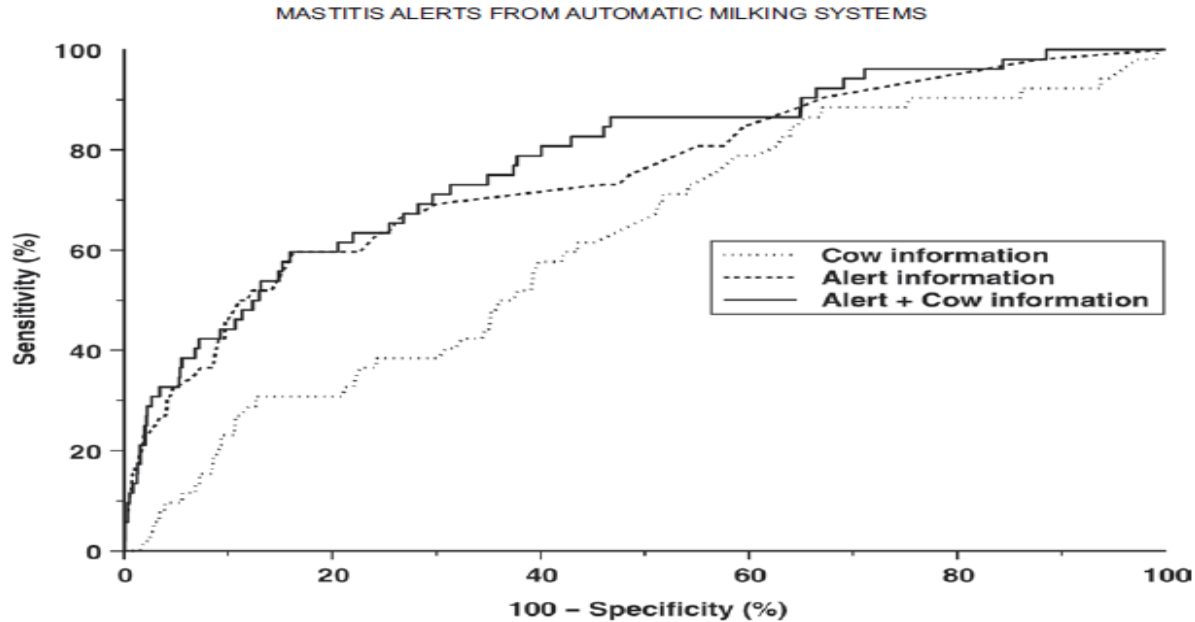
Alternative approach - prioritization

Combine sensor data with non-sensor data (additional information)

- Animal specific (age, illness-history, high-risk period in cyklus)
- Herd specific (prevalence of illness, level of management, risk-attitude)
- Non specific (season of year, geography)



Prioritizing method – Naive Bayesian Network



Steenefeld *et al.* 2010



Review - conclusions

For 20 years a satisfying performance has been sought for - but the quest has not been fulfilled

Combining sensor- and non-sensor data generates highest performance

Reducing false alarms through prioritization deserves more attention in future research



Thank you



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