

# Pet Tracking and Activity Visualization Using

## Al-Powered Heatmaps

CPSC 4420 - Final Project Fall 24

Trisha Andres, trishaa@g.clemson.edu

Kate Fullero, ktfulle@g.clemson.edu

## Problem Statement

### The Challenge:

- Understanding animal behavior for welfare assessment, veterinary diagnostics, and environmental monitoring
- Traditional manual observation methods are labor-intensive and error-prone

### Specific Issues Addressed:

- Visualizing pet activity patterns in real time
- Challenges in detecting and tracking multiple animals in dynamic or edited video content (YouTube)

## Motivation

### Why This Matters:

- Provides insights into pet behavior for owners, veterinarians, and researchers
- Offers an intuitive, automates alternative to manual tracking

### **Potential Impact:**

- Enables smart home surveillance
- Facilitates behavior monitoring in veterinary clinics
- Assists pet owners in detecting abnormal patterns or identifying favorite spots



# Proposed Solution

### **System Components:**

- Object Detection: YOLOv5 model for detecting and tracking pets in videos
- Activity Visualization: Heatmaps generated using Gaussian-based methods

### **Key Features:**

- processes videos frame-by-frame, overlays bounding boxes, and creates heatmaps
- Optimized for real-time performance at 30 FPS



# Methodology

#### **Data Collection:**

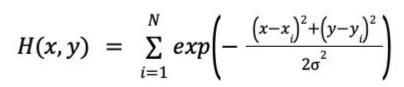
- Five videos in total with dogs, cats, and cattle
  - 3 Videos downloaded from Youtube
    - Compilation of a singular dog walking
    - Compilation of numerous cat videos with different amounts of cats
    - Video of numerous cattle roaming
  - 2 Personal Videos of Trisha's family dog Izzy
- Varied Scenarios: uninterrupted personal recordings vs. edited YouTube videos

#### **Detection and Tracking:**

- YOLOv5 with a confidence threshold of 0.1
- Challenges: Multi-animal tracking and occlusions

#### **Heatmap Generation:**

- Gaussian contributions aggregated for activity visualization
- Warm colors in heatmaps represent areas of high activity density





## Quantitative Analysis

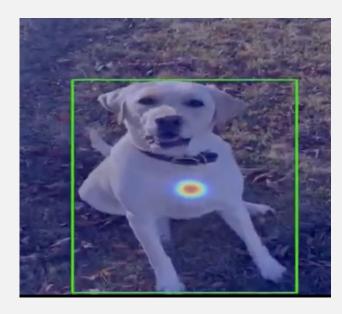
### **Performance Metrics:**

- Speed:
  - 30 FPS on a mid-range GPU
- Accuracy:
  - Personal videos: ~90%
  - YouTube videos: ~75% (due to edits & scene transitions)
- Outcome:
  - Real-time tracking and intuitive heatmap visualization

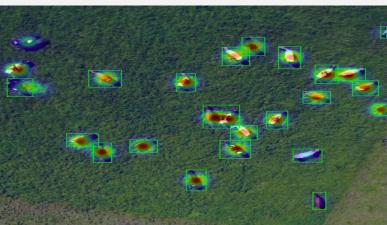


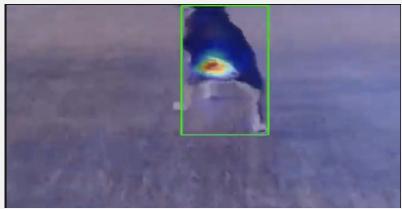
# Qualitative Analysis

Screenshots from four of the videos tested showing the heatmap and bounded box around the animal(s).

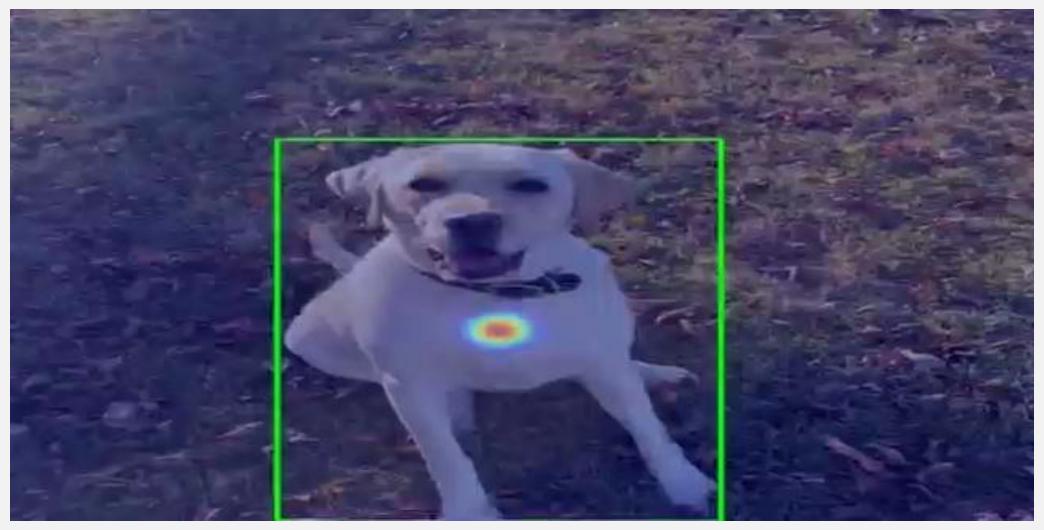








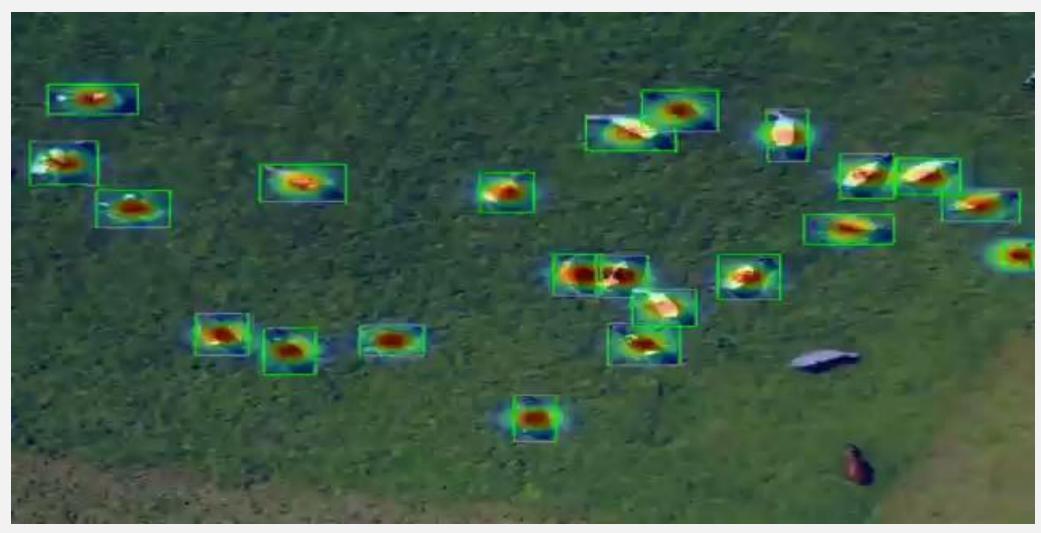






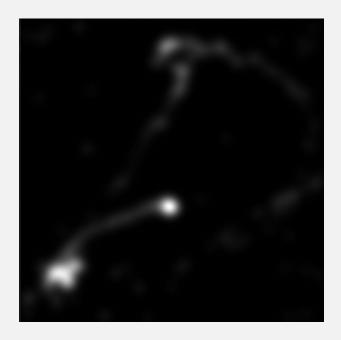




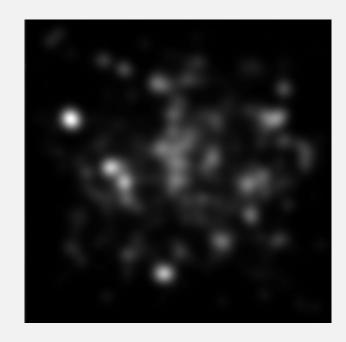




# Qualitative Analysis



Final Heatmap from personal video of a singular dog.



Final Heatmap from YouTube video of numerous clips of cats.



Final Heatmap from Youtube video of cattle in a field.



## Discussion

### **Comparison to Related Work:**

- Novelty: Real-time performance using consumer-grade video inputs
- Unique Contribution: Activity visualization through heatmaps

### **Limitations:**

- Multi-animal tracking difficulties in compilation videos with abrupt edits and clipping
- Edited video content disrupts tracking continuity

### **Potential Improvements:**

- Incorporate advanced algorithms (e.g., DeepSORT or ByteTrack)
- Expand dataset diversity



## Results

### **Key Takeaways:**

- Hypothesis validates: Accurate activity visualization (>85% accuracy in controlled settings)
- System demonstrates potential for real-time pet behavior analysis

### **Future Directions:**

- Improve tracking robustness for multi-animal scenarios in edited videos
- Optimize for edge device deployment
- Enhance dataset variety for better generalization



## References

- [1] Redmon, J., & Farhadi, A. (2018). YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement. arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.02767.
- [2] Bochkovskiy, A., Wang, C. Y., & Liao, H. Y. M. (2020). YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection. arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.10934.
- [3] Girshick, R. (2015). Fast R-CNN. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 1440-1448.
- [4] Papageorgiou, C., & Poggio, T. (2000). A Trainable System for Object Detection. International Journal of Computer Vision, 38(1), 15-33.
- [5] He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016). Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 770-778.
- [6] Zhang, Z., et al. (2019). DeepSORT: Deep Learning to Track Multiple Targets in Videos. International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP).
- [7] Seitz, S. M., & Dyer, C. R. (1999). Photorealistic Scene Reconstruction by Voxel Coloring. International Journal of Computer Vision, 35(2), 151-173.

