

Graphical Interactive Systems  
Technische Universität Darmstadt



# Animal Biometrics

## Visual Computing Praktikum – SS 2018

Fabian Otto  
[fabian.otto@stud.tu-darmstadt.de](mailto:fabian.otto@stud.tu-darmstadt.de)

October 17, 2018



1. Introduction and Motivation
2. Problem 1: Classification of Individuals
  - Data Set
  - Architecture
  - Results
  - Alternative Approach
3. Problem 2: Classification of Species
  - Data Set
  - Results
  - Finetuning for Individuals





1. Introduction and Motivation
2. Problem 1: Classification of Individuals
  - Data Set
  - Architecture
  - Results
  - Alternative Approach
3. Problem 2: Classification of Species
  - Data Set
  - Results
  - Finetuning for Individuals



# Introduction and Motivation



3

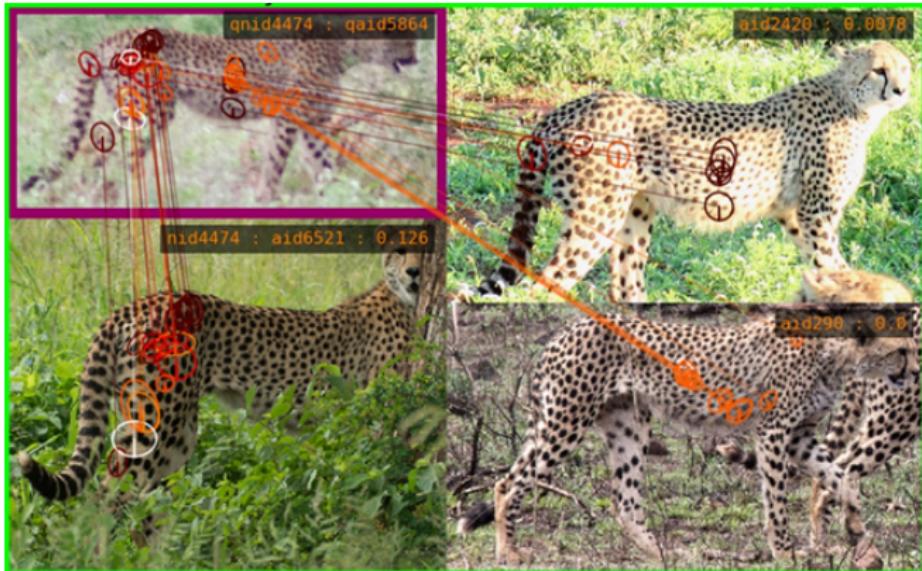


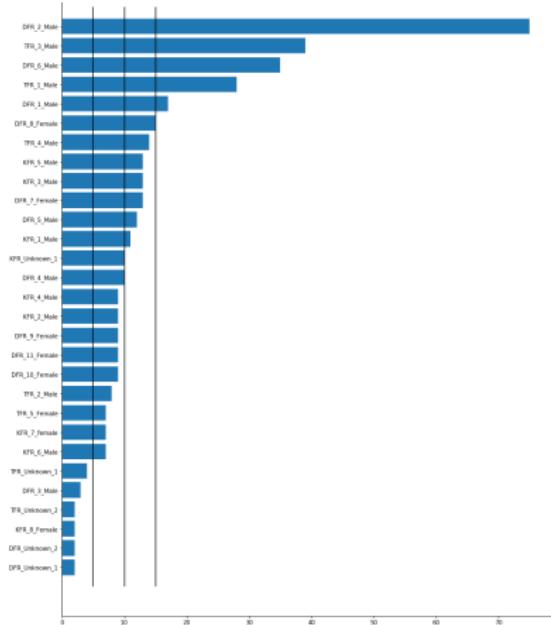
Figure 1: Animal Biometrics Example



1. Introduction and Motivation
2. Problem 1: Classification of Individuals
  - Data Set
  - Architecture
  - Results
  - Alternative Approach
3. Problem 2: Classification of Species
  - Data Set
  - Results
  - Finetuning for Individuals



# Data Set



- ▶ Unbalanced data distribution (3 to 99 images per class)
- ▶ 29 classes/individuals
- ▶ Low quality images from camera traps

Figure 2: Data distribution of individuals data set

# Good Example Images



Figure 3: DFR 2 male



Figure 4: DFR 5 male

# Bad Example Images

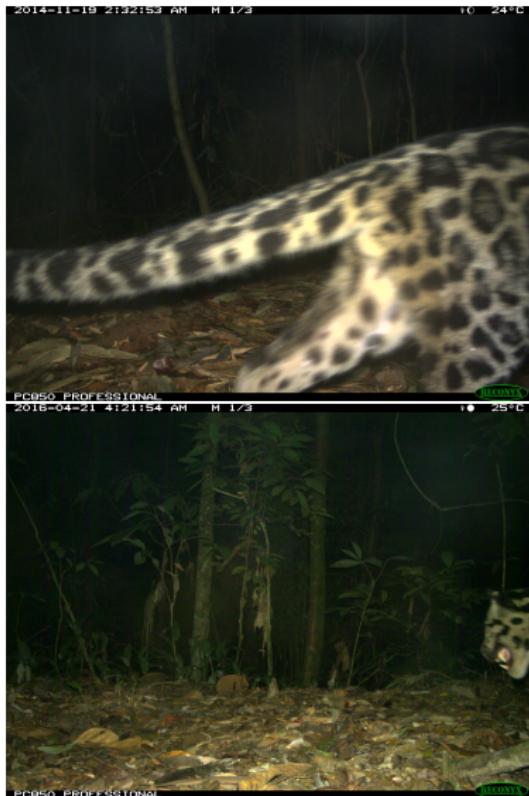
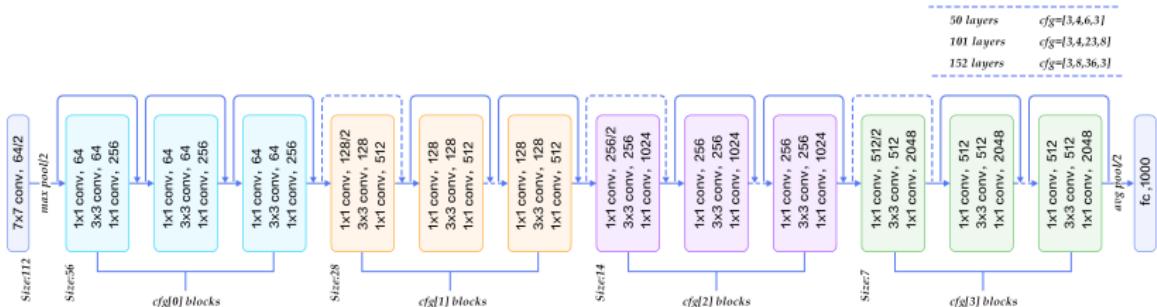


Figure 5: Bad quality training images

# Architecture

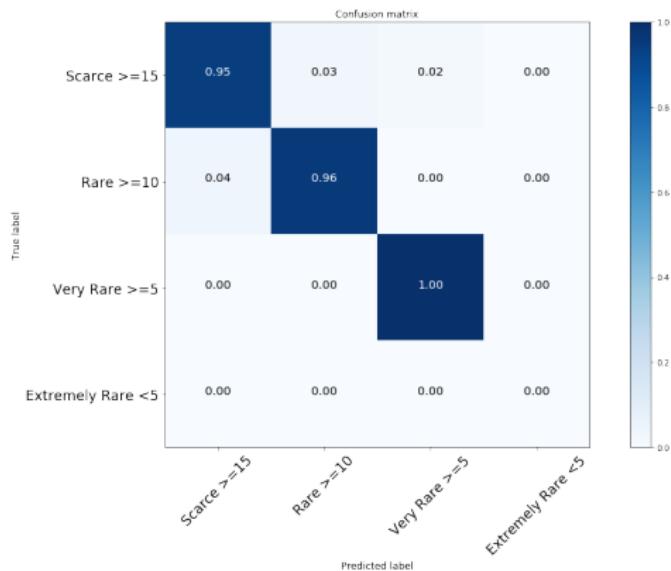


**Figure 6:** ResNet Architecture

[<https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/1248963/Deep-Learning-using-Python-plus-Keras-Chapter-Re>]

- ResNet-18, ResNet-34 from scratch
- ResNet-50 finetuning

# Scores



## Test set:

- ▶ Accuracy: 0.91
- ▶ Avg. Precision: 0.91
- ▶ Avg. Recall: 0.91
- ▶ Avg. F1-Score: 0.90

Figure 7: Confusion matrix for finetuned Resnet-50

# Results



10

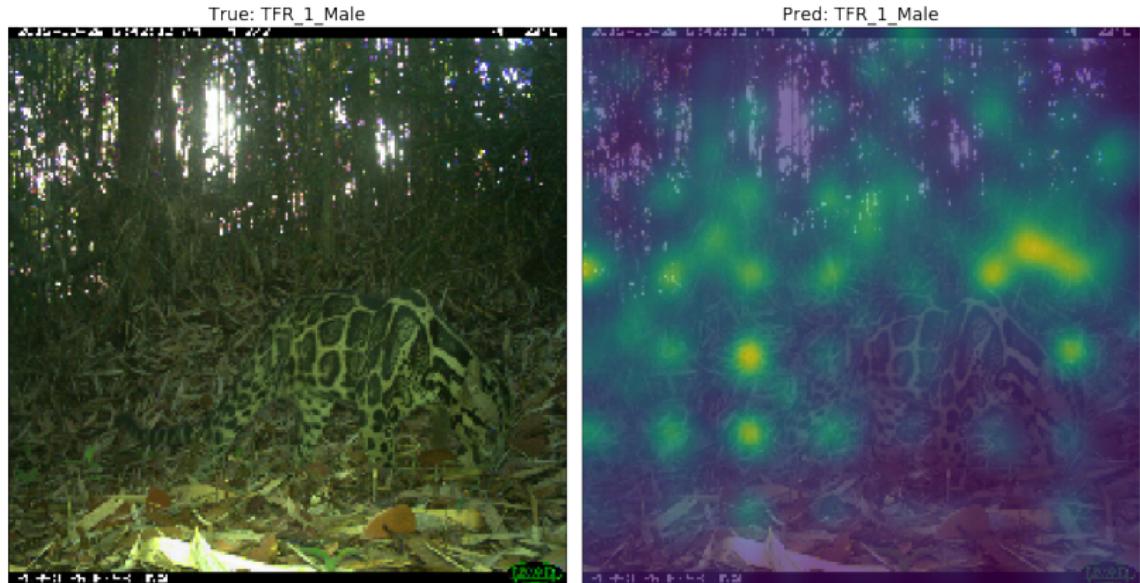


Figure 8: Network attention on background

# Results



11



Figure 9: Network Attention on background

# Training Process



12

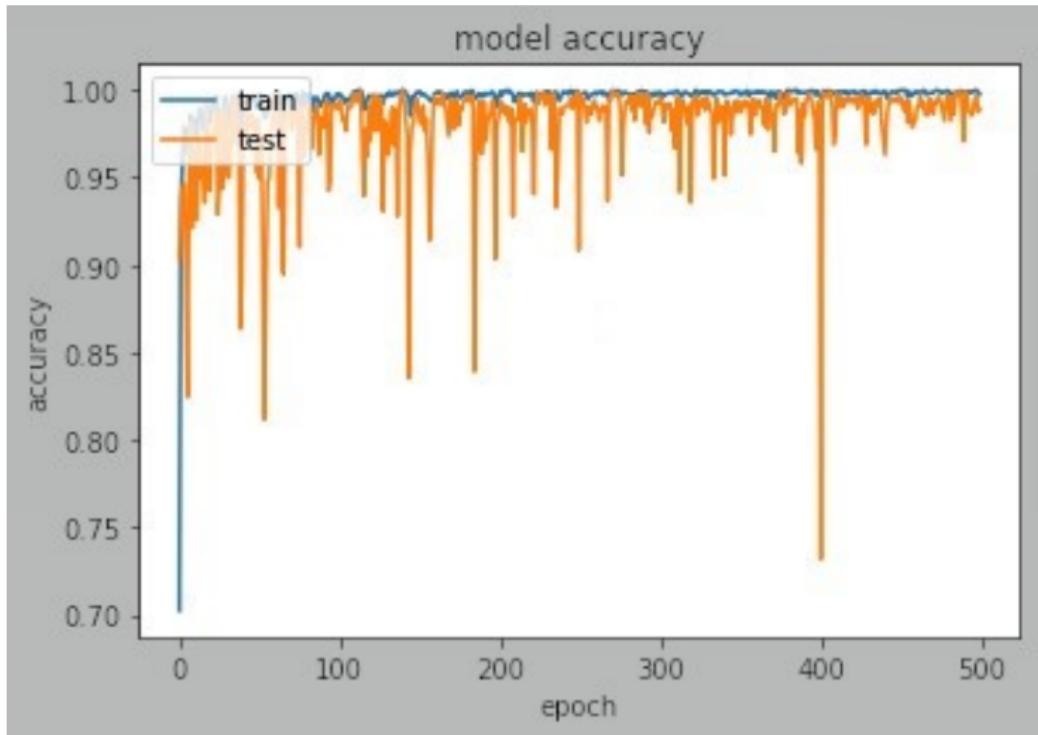


Figure 10: Accuracy during Training



# Results



13

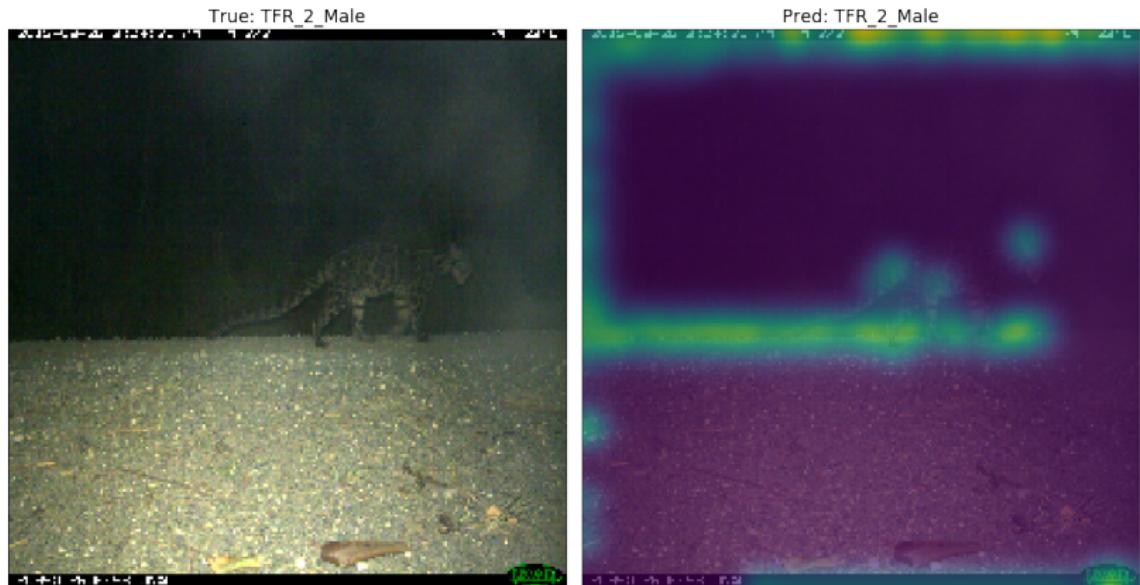


Figure 11: Network attention on logo and time stamp

# Using Bounding Boxes

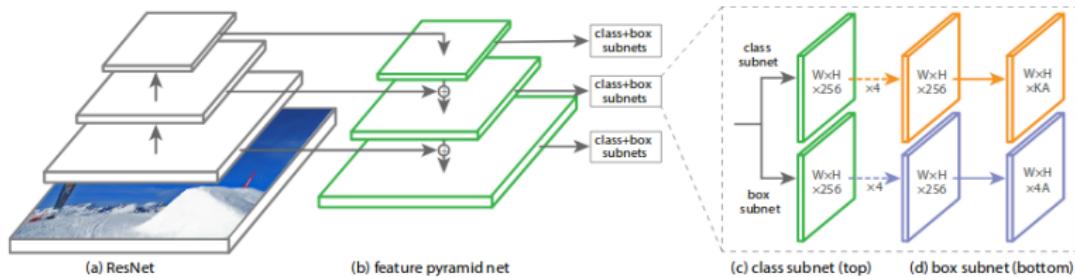


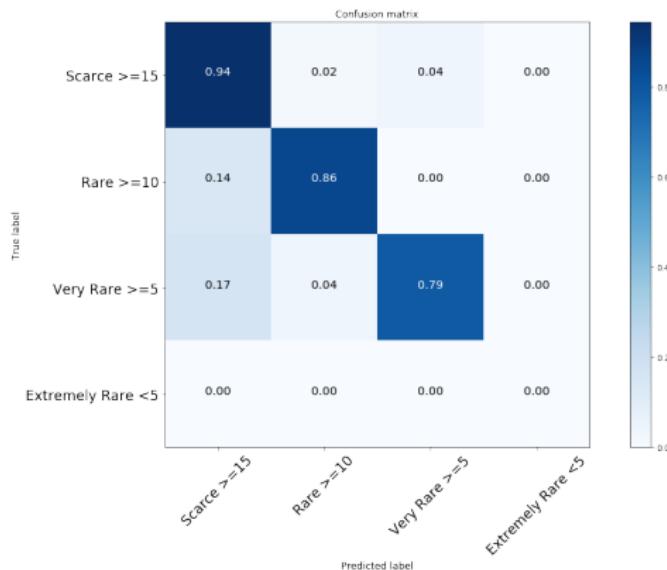
Figure 12: RetinaNet Architecture [<https://medium.com/@14prakash/the-intuition-behind-retinanet-eb636755607d>]

- ▶ One stage detector with similar performance as Faster R-CNN
- ▶ Main improvement: Focal Loss
- ▶ Manual annotation of bounding boxes required

# Scores



15



## Test set:

- ▶ Accuracy: 0.86
- ▶ Avg. Precision: 0.87
- ▶ Avg. Recall: 0.86
- ▶ Avg. F1-Score: 0.85

**Figure 13:** Confusion matrix for finetuned RetinaNet with ResNet-50 backbone

# Positive Examples



16



Figure 14: RentinaNet attention on animal

# Negative Examples



Figure 15: RentinaNet attention on background

# Outline

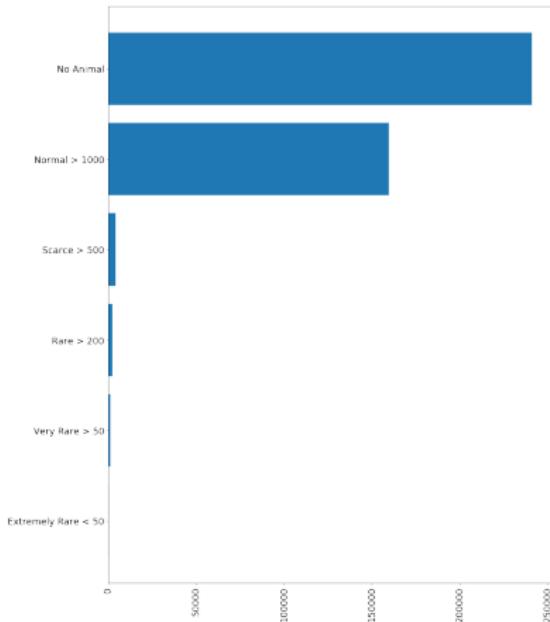


18

1. Introduction and Motivation
2. Problem 1: Classification of Individuals
  - Data Set
  - Architecture
  - Results
  - Alternative Approach
3. Problem 2: Classification of Species
  - Data Set
  - Results
  - Finetuning for Individuals



# Data Set



- ▶ Unbalanced data distribution (3 to 190k+ images per class)
- ▶ 87 Classes/Species

Figure 16: Reduced data distribution of species data set



# Some Example Images



20



Figure 17: Marbled Cat



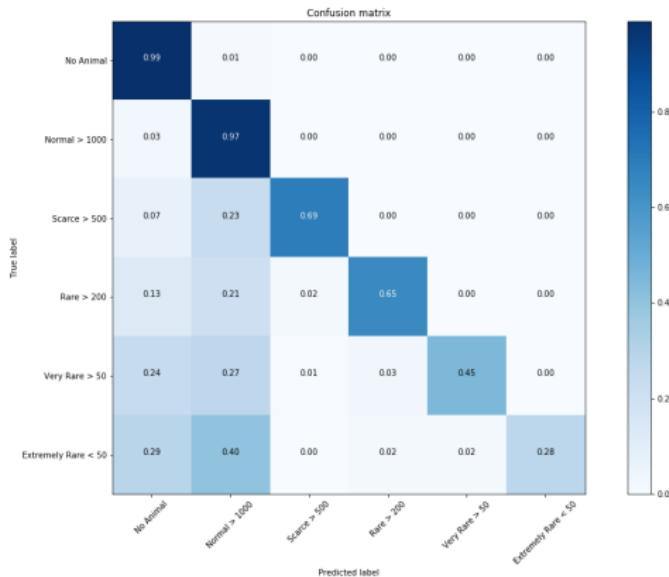
Figure 18: Mouse Deer



# Scores



21



## Test set:

- ▶ Test Accuracy: 0.95
- ▶ Avg. Precision: 0.95
- ▶ Avg. Recall: 0.95
- ▶ Avg. F1-Score: 0.95

Figure 19: Reduced confusion matrix for finetuned ResNet-50

# Training Process

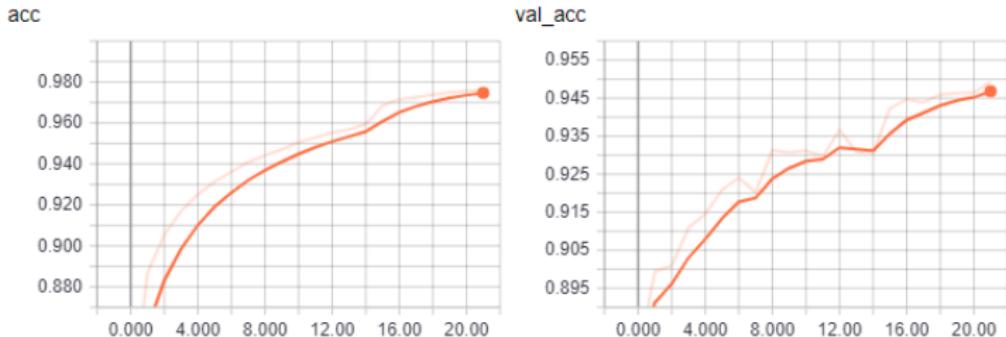


Figure 20: Accuracy during Training



# Positive Examples



23

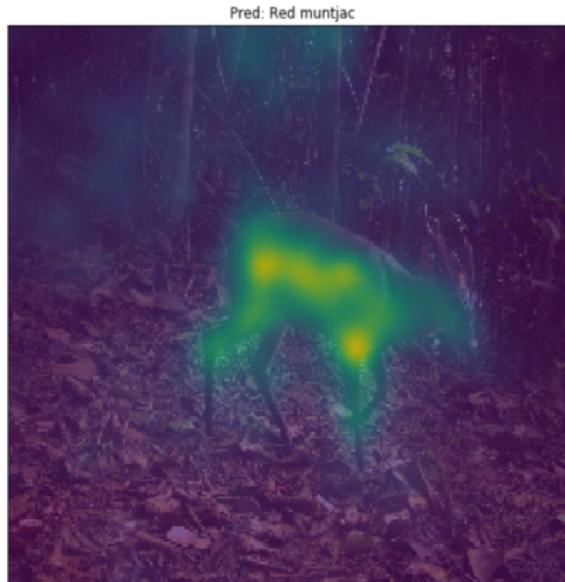
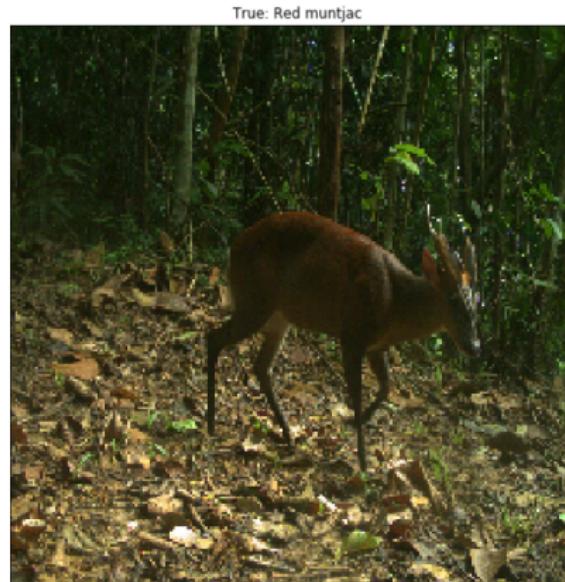


Figure 21: Correct attention and classification

# Positive Examples



24

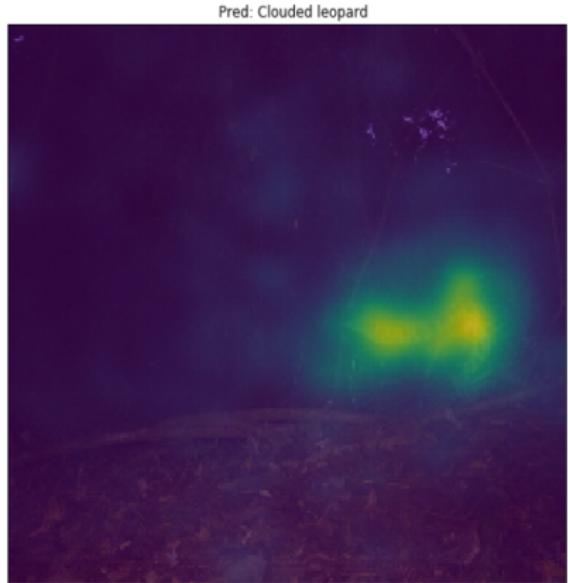


Figure 22: Correct attention and classification



# Negative Examples



25

True: Crested fireback



Pred: Mousedeer



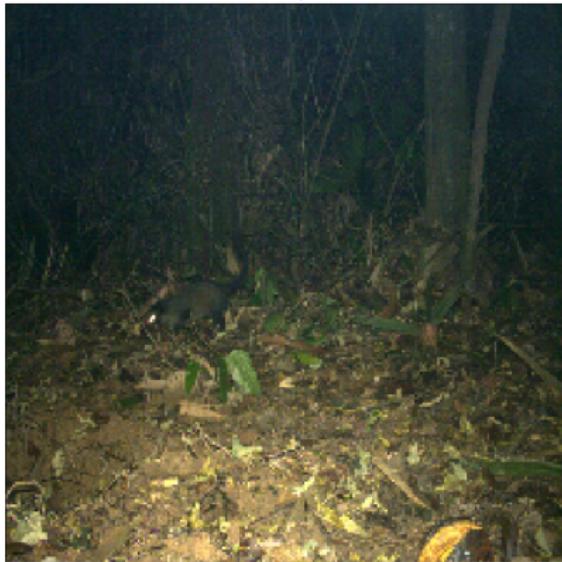
Figure 23: Noisy labels

# Negative Examples



26

True: Common palm civet



Pred: Long-tailed porcupine



Figure 24: Correct Attention, wrong label

# Negative Examples



27



Figure 25: Mismatch because of class similarity

# Finetuning for Individuals

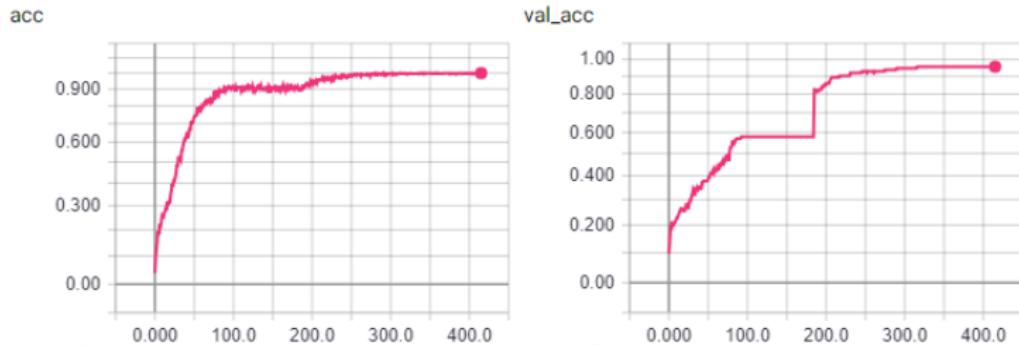


Figure 26: Accuracy during training



# Network Attention



29



Figure 27: Network attention after finetuning final dense layer

# Network Attention



30

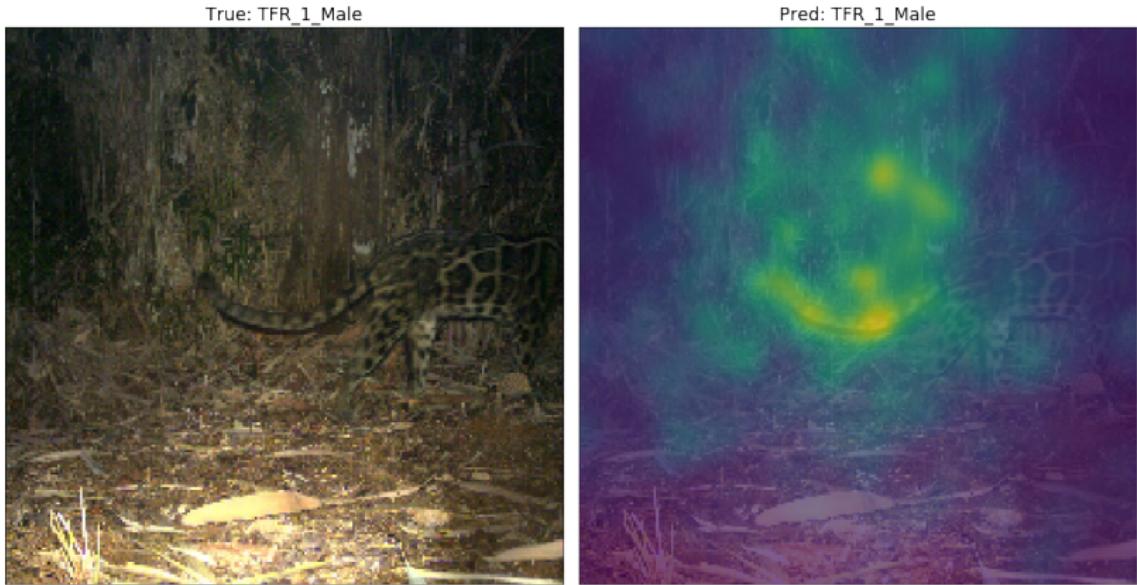


Figure 28: Network attention after finetuning complete ResNet-50

Thank you for listening



**Questions?**