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## Technical note: Validation and comparison of 2 commercially available activity loggers

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### ABSTRACT

To validate the accuracy of 2 commercially available activity loggers in determining lying, standing, walking, and number of steps in dairy cows, 30 cows were fitted with the CowScout Leg (GEA Farm Technologies, Bönen, Germany) system and the IceTag (IceRobotics Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland) system. The CowScout Leg logger reports standing and lying in 15-min periods, whereas the IceTag logger reports standing and lying every second. To make data comparable, the IceTag data were therefore also summarized over 15-min periods corresponding to the paired CowScout Leg sensor. These data from the 2 systems were then analyzed (more than 1,000 cow days in total). Video recordings of a total of 29.5 h were used for labeling the behaviors of the selected cows ( $n = 10$ ) and these labels were used as a gold standard to determine the accuracy with which these 2 loggers can record behavioral states lying, standing, walking, and the behavioral event number of steps. A concordance correlation coefficient analysis showed that both the standing and lying durations obtained with the 2 systems were almost perfectly correlated with the video labeling (IceTag:  $\rho_c = 0.999$  and 0.999, respectively; CowScout Leg:  $\rho_c = 0.995$  and 0.996, respectively). However, both loggers performed poorly regarding number of steps (classified as an event; IceTag:  $\rho_c = 0.629$ ; CowScout Leg:  $\rho_c = 0.678$ ) and CowScout Leg did not detect walking (classified as a state) very accurately ( $\rho_c = 0.860$ ). The IceTag system does not measure walking behavior. When comparing the 2 loggers, the correlation between them for standing and lying was substantial ( $\rho_c = 0.953$  and  $\rho_c = 0.953$ , respectively). The number of steps poorly correlated between the 2 loggers ( $\rho_c = 0.593$ ), which might be due to the CowScout Leg logger being attached to

the front leg and the IceTag logger being attached to the hind leg. We conclude that both the IceTag and the CowScout Leg logger are able to record standing and lying almost perfectly, but the step counting by both loggers and the walking recording by the CowScout Leg logger are not very accurate.

**Key words:** activity logger, dairy cow, validation

### Technical Note

The recent decade's increases in dairy herd size have led to an increased demand for automated systems for monitoring the behavior of cows within dairy production. These systems have become increasingly important for management routines and for monitoring health and welfare on an individual basis. Development in technology gives new opportunities for monitoring of behavior and changes in general activity measured with activity meters for detecting health problems; for example, an increase in lying bout duration can indicate a potential hoof problem in dairy cows (Thomsen et al., 2012; Thorup et al., 2015; Beer et al., 2016).

Several activity meters are currently available that can differentiate between lying, standing, and walking behavior (Pastell et al., 2009; de Passillé et al., 2010; Ledgerwood et al., 2010), measure grazing behavior (Nielsen, 2013), monitor lameness problems (Thorup et al., 2015; Beer et al., 2016), and indicate real-time position of each cow in the barn using either wireless local area network signals (Wolfger et al., 2017) or ultra-wide-band signals (Tullo et al., 2016). Each of these systems has huge potential in improving health monitoring of the animals in real time, and recently focus has shifted toward combining these loggers to improve the accuracy in detecting abnormalities (Beer et al., 2016).

The aims of this study were to validate 2 commercially available activity loggers against video labeled data and, furthermore, compare activity classifications and step count between the 2 activity loggers.

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Both IceTag (IceRobotics Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland) and CowScout Leg (GEA Farm Technologies, Bönen, Germany) sensors were mounted on 30 individual cows in a Swedish commercial 180-cow herd with automatic milking (IceTag sensor on left hind leg, CowScout Leg on left front leg as recommended by the 2 manufacturers). Cows were selected according to parity (10 per parity group 1, 2, and 3+, and even distribution across early (DIM <40), mid ( $40 \leq \text{DIM} \leq 150$ ), and late (DIM >150) stages of lactation (average DIM  $\pm$  SD:  $22 \pm 10$ ,  $81 \pm 21$ , and  $203 \pm 32$ , respectively). The cows were followed until leaving the production or for a maximum of 5 mo. Sensor data were logged continuously from January until June 2015 [number of days with recorded data per cow =  $72.6 \pm 40.5$  d (mean  $\pm$  SD)]. IceTag data were stored on the sensor devices until transferred wirelessly to a laptop approximately once per month using the USB-connected IceReader download station. CowScout Leg data were logged on a local working station via an Ethernet connection to the CowScout Leg receiver. The time used to initiate the 2 types of loggers on the 2 laptops was synchronized to minimize the potential problem with having a different time between the 2 systems. Output from the IceTag sensor included standing and lying and number of steps in one second resolution (Nielsen et al., 2010), whereas output from the CowScout Leg sensor provided one observation per 15 min of the classified behaviors summarized to the nearest minute of standing, walking, and lying and number of steps counted.

Ten selected cows (mean DIM  $\pm$  SD:  $122 \pm 90$  d; parity 1 = 4 cows, 2 = 3 cows, 3+ = 3 cows, respectively), out of the original 30 cows, were selected on parity and DIM to ensure a good variation, and were marked with a letter on the back and on both flanks, and their behavior was video recorded on 2 computers using a digital surveillance system (MSH Video Server v:5.0.11.332, MSH-Video, Riga, Latvia) with 10 cameras (TVCCD-140IR, Monacor, Vittsjö, Sweden) mounted in such a way that all marked cows could be followed at any time.

The video sequences were selected during daytime across the days included in the video, and total video recordings used for the behavioral observations lasted for 29.5 h with a variable frames per second between 4 and 8 frames per second due to the setting of the video software.

Video recordings were manually analyzed in playback mode using the MSH-Video Client program, a sophisticated software to review and analyze video previously recorded. Video labeling is the precise detection of the occurrence of specific behaviors performed by a single animal or groups of animals (Tullo et al.,

2013). Recordings were decoded and labeled by one trained operator, viewing the videos recorded at the farm and observing them frame by frame (Ismayilova et al., 2013). One of the strengths of this program is the interface layout that displays one or many frames/viewlets (called cameos) to show the video. This allows the operator to continuously following the marked cows without any blind shooting angle. Moreover, the area can be dragged to a second monitor, if installed. The program also enables speeding up the videos to accelerate the labeling procedure and to slow down the video when the labeler has to focus his/her attention on a specific behavior.

A total of 33 h video recordings were visually processed (video labeling), following the marked cows' behaviors and positions. As video was summarized in the same 15-min time slots as the sensor data only some of the labeled video records were used (in total 29.5 h). The videos were analyzed to determine the time and position of the cows, checking it frame by frame to precisely detect the start and end time of the behavior/position. The behavioral states recorded were "standing in the alley," "walking in the alley, the cow is moving, not standing still," "lying in the cubicles," and "standing in the cubicles" (when at least 2 legs were in the bed). The behavioral event "number of steps" were also taken into account, but these was counted and did not have a start and end time as the other behaviors recorded. Every time one of the behaviors under consideration was observed and labeled, data such as type of behavior, position, start time, end time, and duration time were reported in a general data set. Moreover, they were classified second by second; more precisely, an activity lasting 10 s was recorded in the data set as 10 repeated activities of 1 s as described in Tullo et al. (2016).

To match the 15-min resolution of the CowScout Leg sensor, both video-labeled behavior and IceTag records were summarized in 15-min periods corresponding to the 15-min periods of the paired CowScout logger within animal, adding up number of seconds the IceTag recorded standing and lying and recalculating this to minutes and seconds. The number of steps per 15 min was summarized from number of steps per second. Before the statistical evaluation, 3 data sets were prepared: video and IceTag data to validate IceTag [6 focus animals, a total of 79 observations of 15 min duration;  $13.2 \pm 6.2$  15 min observations per cow (mean  $\pm$  SD)], video and CowScout Leg data to validate CowScout [10 focus animals, a total of 118 observations of 15 min duration;  $11.8 \pm 5.4$  15 min observations per cow (mean  $\pm$  SD)], and IceTag and CowScout Leg data to compare the 2 loggers to each other (28 animals, 247,426 observations

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