Team Formation Mapping with Sequential Motion and Relative Spatial Features Based Event **Evaluation for Automatic Data Volley**

修士課程卒業

Background



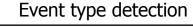
Two r	main factors
tegory	Conten

Category	Content				
Event type	Serve, Receive, Attack, Block, Dig, Set, Free Ball.				
Quality	# + ! / - =				

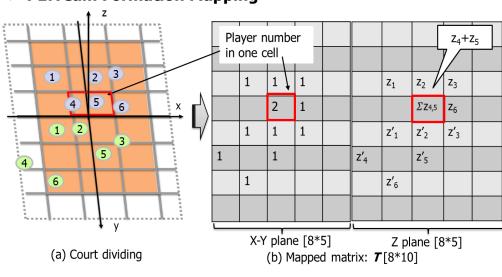
Strategy analysis:

- > Performance evaluation.
- Coaching assistance.

Proposals



P1:Team Formation Mapping

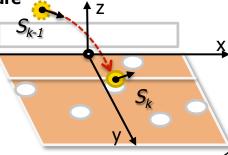


> P2:Sequential Ball Motion Feature

For the k_{th} hit:

Ball motion state vector: $S_k = [(x_k, y_k, z_k), (vx_k, vy_k, vz_k)].$

• Sequential ball motion state vector: $(S_{seq})_k = [S_{k-1}, S_k].$



Experiment result

Event type detection			Quality acquisition	
	Precision	Recall	Accuracy	Success rate
Serve	100%	100%	100%	100%
Receive	100%	100%	100%	96.77%
Set	96.97%	96.97%	97.33%	97.22%
Attack	100%	98.36%	98.28%	95.72%
Block	100%	100%	100%	97.87%
Dig	97.62%	100%	96.70%	96.05%

Problem Event type detection High similarity for intraclass variation.

- Small difference between time-adjacent events.

Quality evaluation

Relying on the condition of following events with different bases.

Utilization of player information: P1: Team formation mapping.

- Referring to the temporal relationships of events:
- P2: Sequential ball motion feature.
- Referring to the following events:
- P3: Event series feature. Using relative distribution to

Event series:

Attack (+)

Block (-)

represent different situations: P4: Relative spatial filter.

Quality evaluation

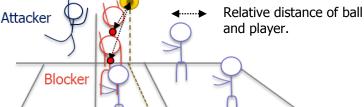
P3: Event series feature

Attack **Block** Hit ground

Positive court (+) Negative court (-) Hit the ground (+)

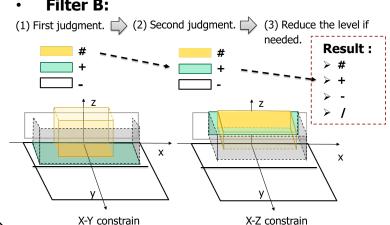
P4:Relative Spatial Filter





Others

Filter B:



Conclusion

- > Average accuracy of 98.72% for event type detection.
- ➤ Average success rate of 97.27% for obtaining quality.

