Soccer Analytics when Data Science takes the field



Charles Reep (1904 - 2002)

Valeri Lobanovskyi (1939 - 2002)

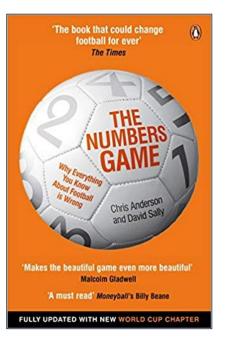


The Maldini principle: the better a defender the fewer the tackles

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The numbers game: why everything you know about football is wrong

C. Anderson, D. Sally

Soccer analytics: Unravelling the complexity of "the beautiful game"

Luke Bornn, Dan Cervone, Javier Fernandez

First published: 29 May 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1740-9713.2018.01146.x

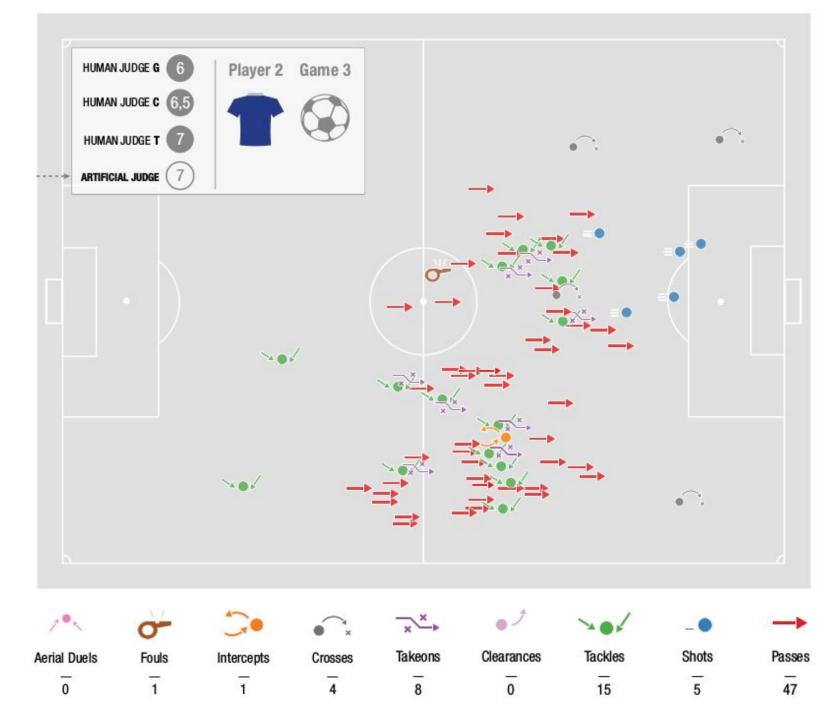
Quando il computer scese in campo

Il colonnello Lobanovski arrivò alla Dinamo Kiev nel 1973: per prima cosa chiese un computer e uno statistico. Da allora il calcio non ha potuto fare a meno di Big Data

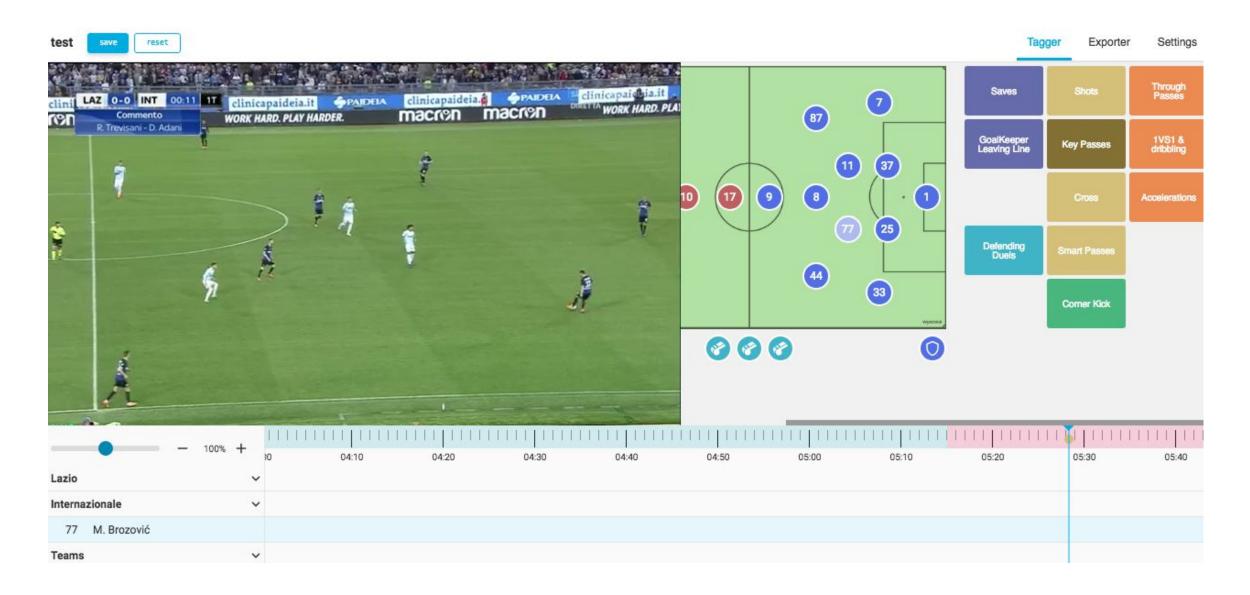
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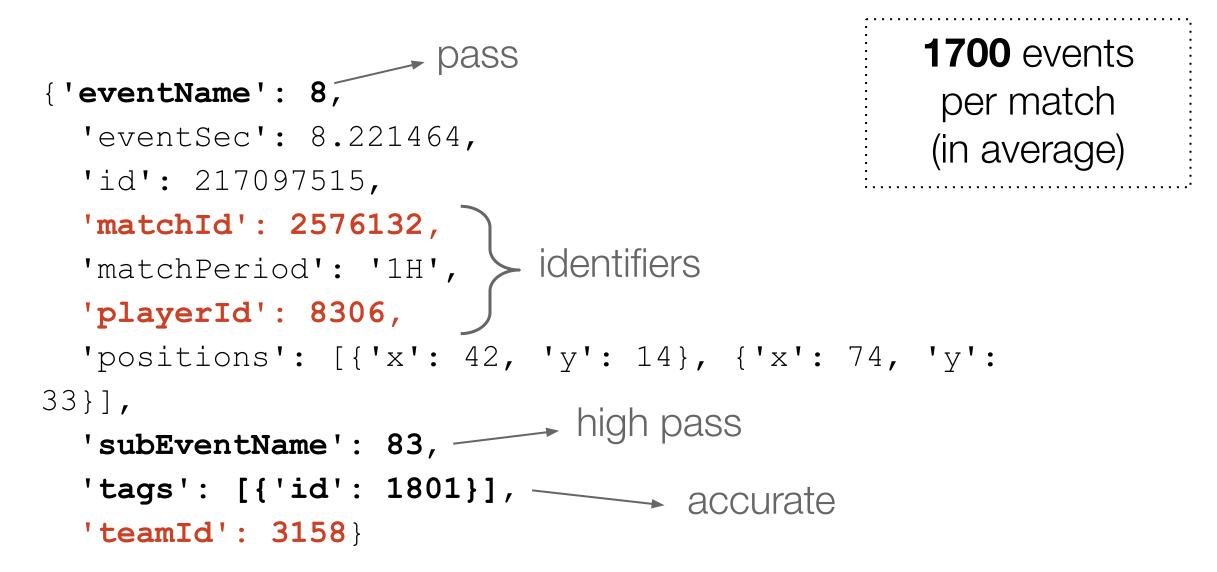
Soccer-logs

- events involving the ball occurring during a game
- player, team, position, time, outcome
- semi-automatic collection

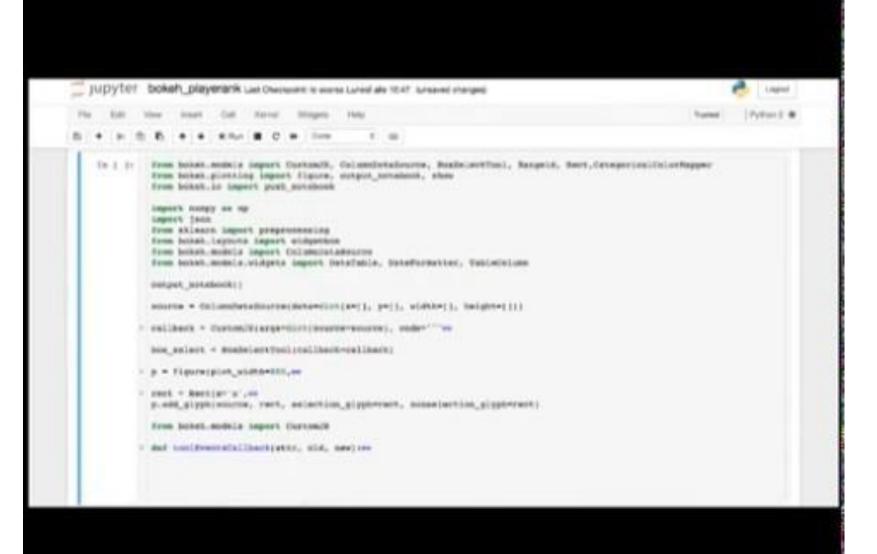


Soccer-logs collection system



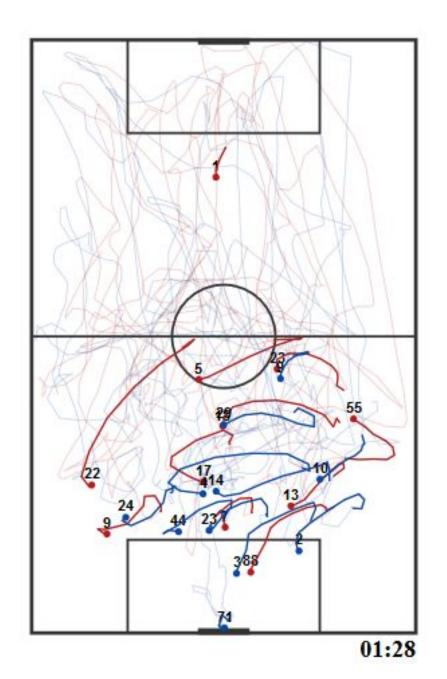






Video tracking

- video-cameras are installed in stadiums
- each player identified
- trajectory of the player is inferred





Soccer Atlas





GPS devices track training sessions



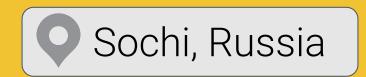






Prediction is better than cure

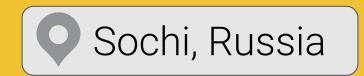
using AI to predict injuries of soccer players

















188 *M* € in Spain

16% days absence

Economic costs estimation of soccer injuries in first and second spanish division professional teams <u>http://bit.ly/cost_injuries_soccer</u>



Training features (GPS)

- Total Distance
- High Speed Running (>19.8 km/h)
- Metabolic Distance (>20W/kg)
- High Metabolic Load Distance (>25.5 W/Kg)
- High Metabolic Load Distance Per Minute
- Explosive Distance (>25 W/kg <19.8 Km/h)
- Accelerations >2m/s²
- Accelerations >3m/s²
- Decelerations >2m/s²
- Decelerations >3m/s²
- Dynamic Stress Load (>2g)
- Fatigue Index (Dynamic Stress Load/Speed Intensity)

Players' features

- Age
- Height
- Weight
- Role
- Previous injuries

Number of injuries that players had occurred before each training session

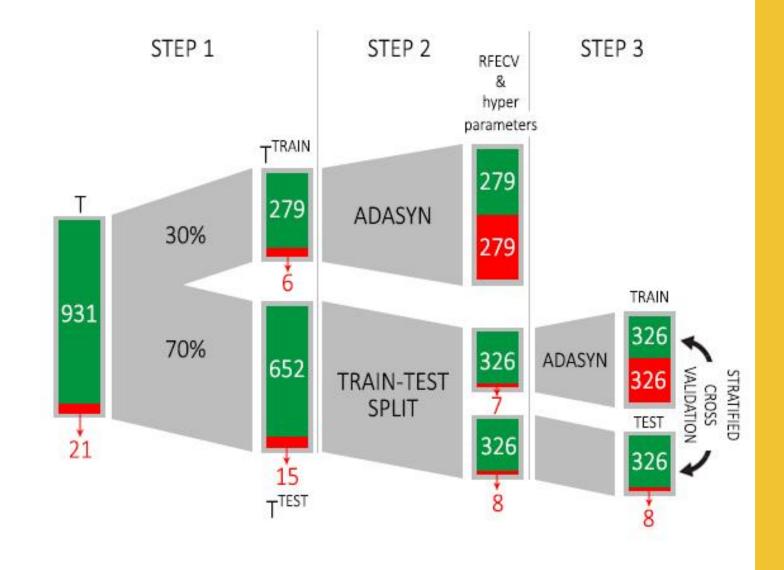
a classification problem

	d_{TOT}	$d_{ extsf{EXP}}$	• • •	ACC ₃	label
s_1	4,018.19	426.42	•••	16.99	0
s_2	$3,\!465.81$	326.41	•••	16.91	0
s_3	$3,\!227.15$	256.85		18.25	1
	•	•	•	:	
s_n	$3,\!199.58$	273.69	• • •	19.64	1

injury examples are very **rare**

(just 2% of the examples)

Re-balancing the dataset



ADASYN: a technique to rebalance the dataset

It generates synthetic examples of the minority class

State of the art

ACWR =

acute workload (7 days)

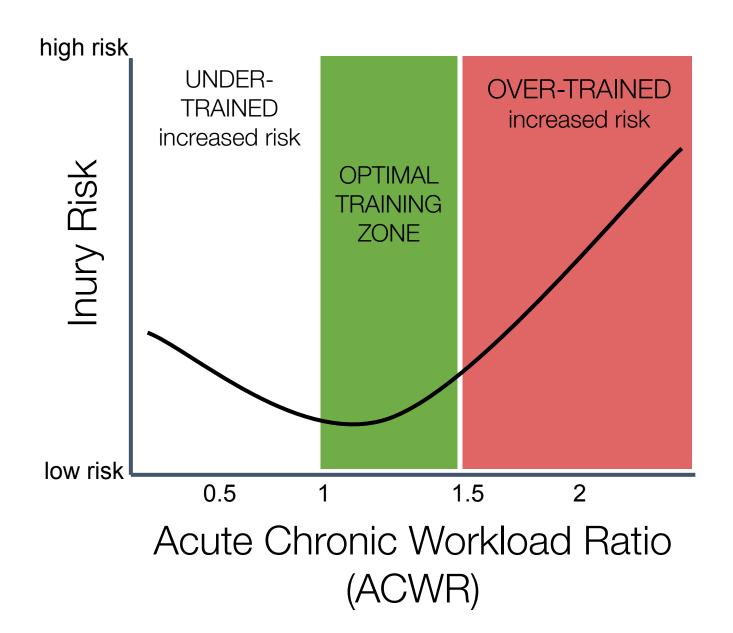
chronic workload (28 days)

Pro:

- simple to compute
- high recall

Cons:

- monodimensional
- low precision
- many false alarms



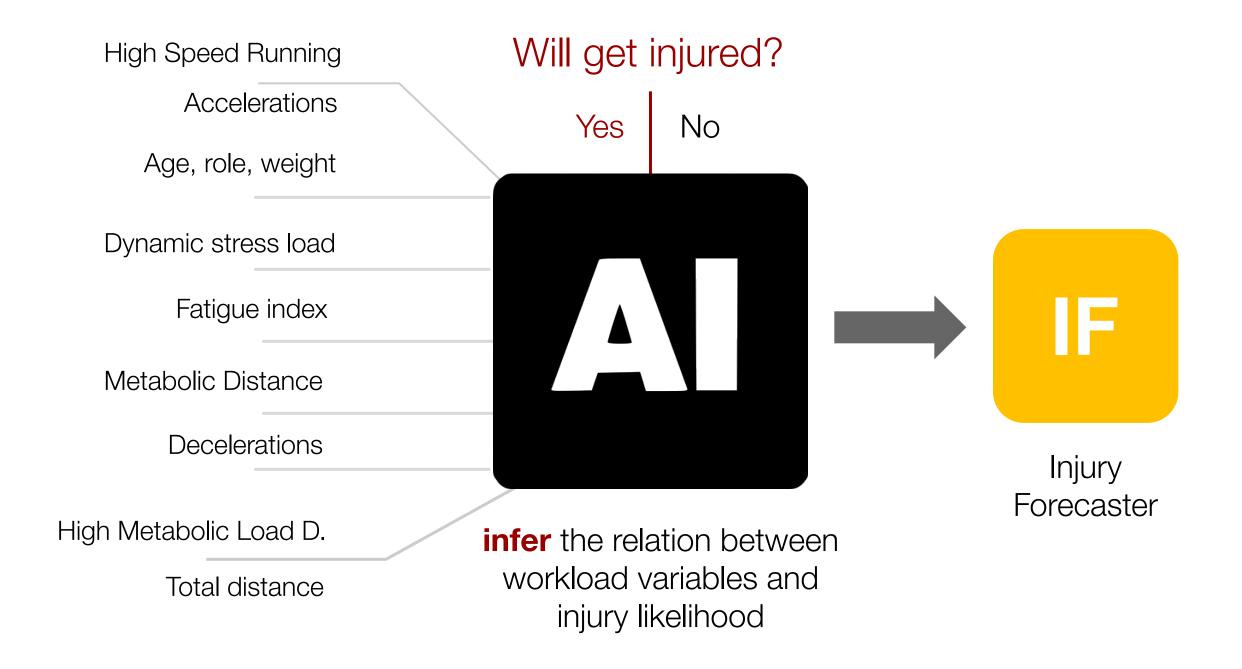
high recall > 90

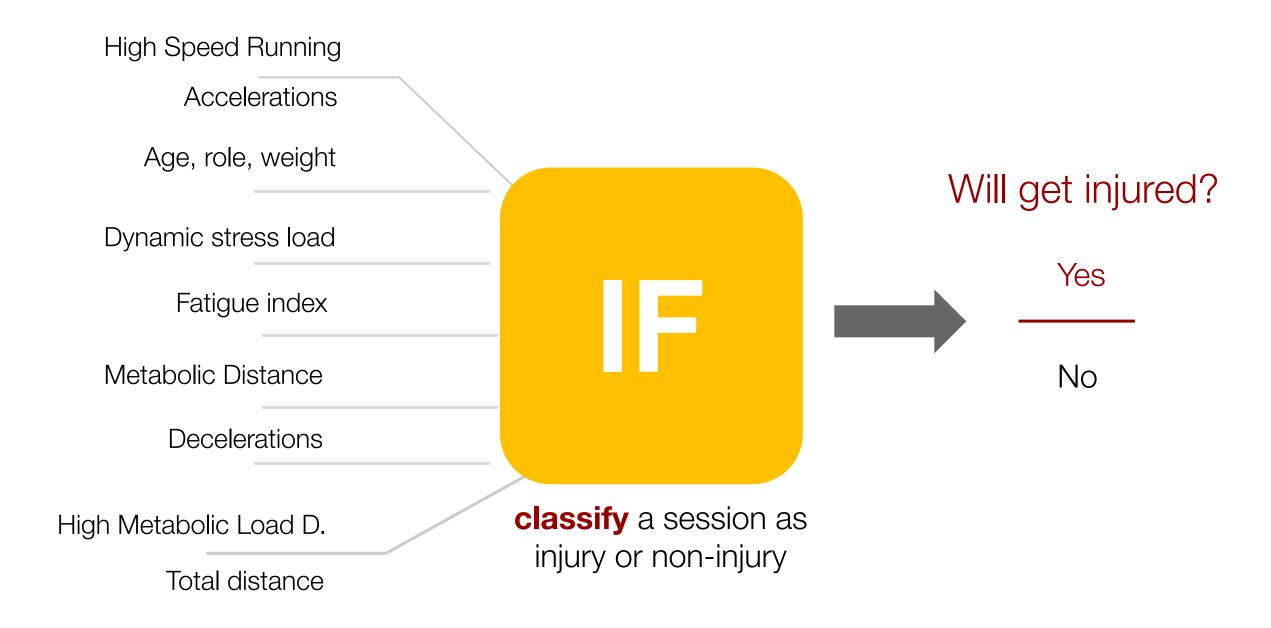
low precision < 4%

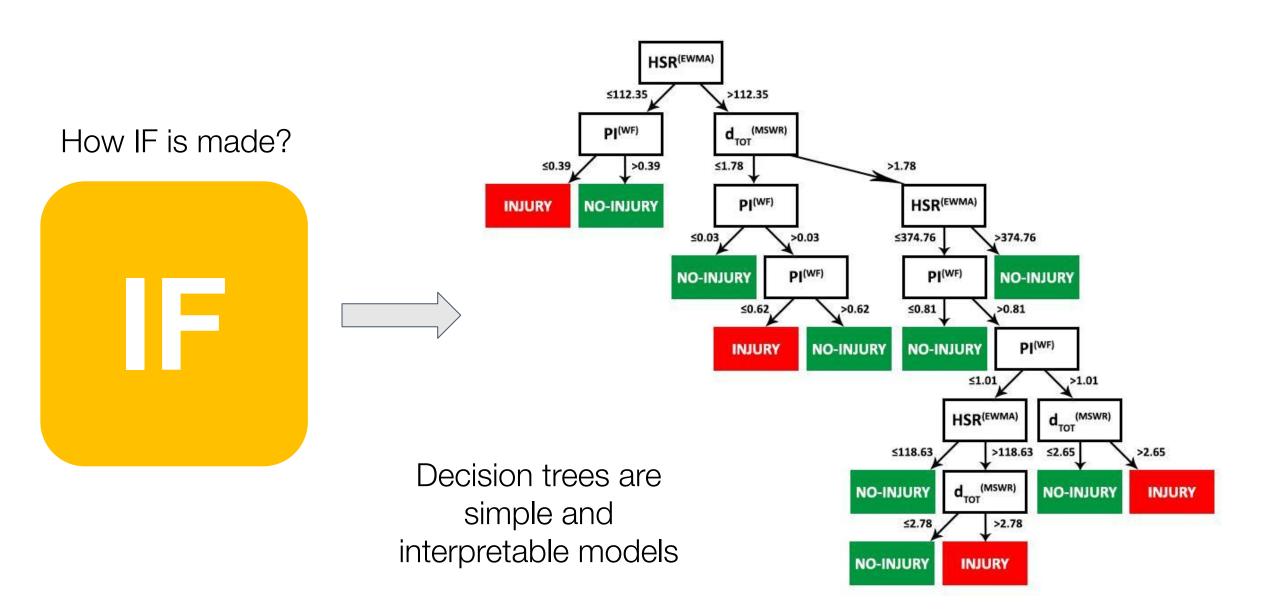
	class	prec	rec	F1	AUC
ACWR	0	1.00	0.43	0.60	0.67
AUVIN	1	0.04	0.91	0.07	
			1		
Null	0	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.51
model	1	0.06	0.05	0.05	

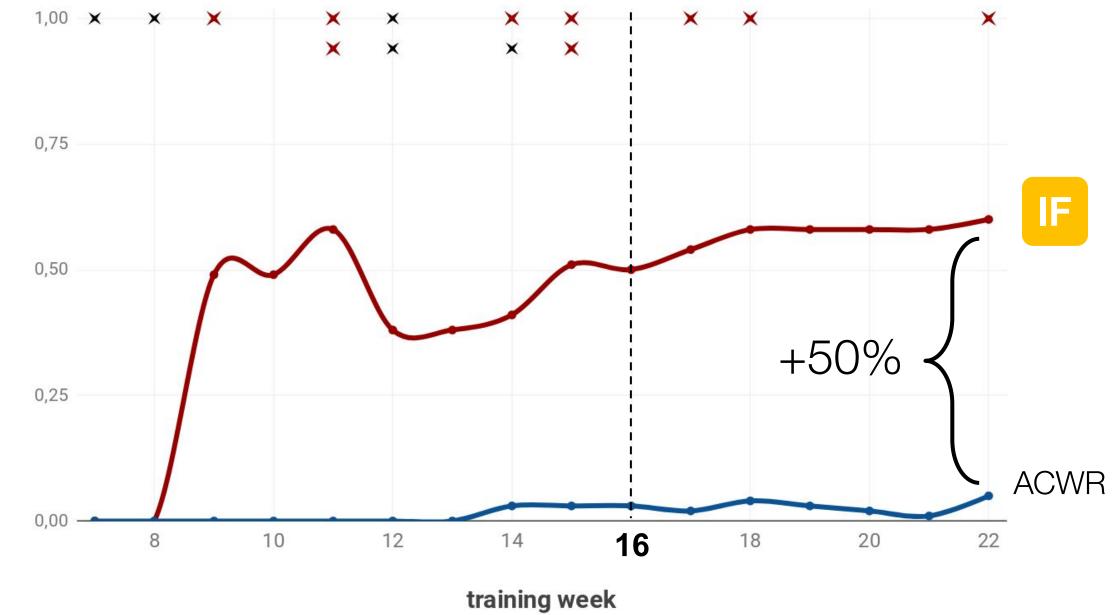
high recall > 90

low precision < 4%



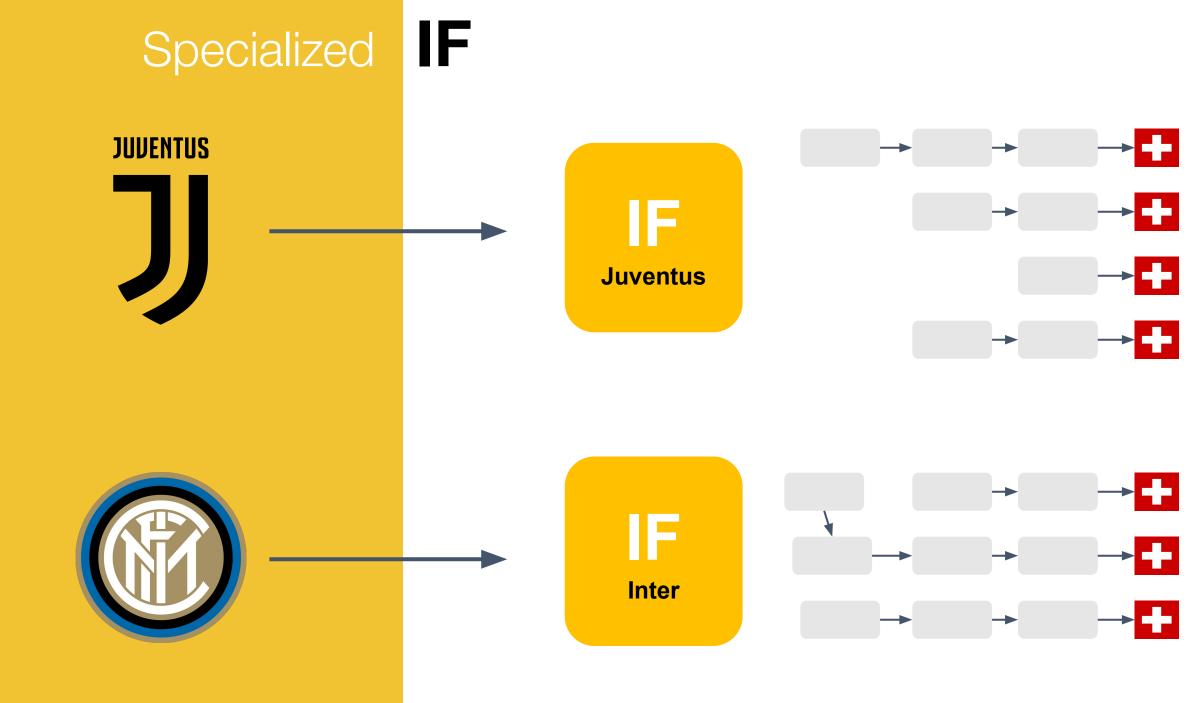








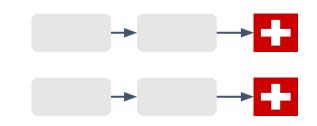




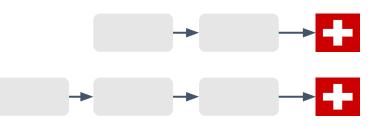












EL PAÍS

Un algoritmo para saber cuándo se va a lesionar un jugador

Los especialistas afirman que las soluciones tecnológicas para evitar daños en los atletas profesionales están todavía en fase embrionaria

DAILY NEWS 3 August 2018

NewScientist Football teams secretly using AI to predict injuries before they occur

Stop agli infortuni e mercato al top Con due algoritmi cambia il futuro

Cnr e Università di Pisa hanno creato due sistemi di intelligenza artificiale

La Gazzetta dello Sport

WIRED

L'intelligenza artificiale aiuta i calciatori a evitare gli infortuni

Un algoritmo calcola con una precisione del 50% il rischio per il singolo calciatore di farsi male nell'allenamento successivo. Le stime attuali hanno una precisione solo del 4%. Alla ricerca partecipano Università di Pisa, Cnr e Università di Milano, nonché alcuni calciatori



SPORT F DATA ANALYTICS

Infortuni previsti con precisione: arriva la manutenzione predittiva del calciatore











Effective injury forecasting in soccer with GPS training data and machine learning

http://bit.ly/plosone_injury

Phases of the project

- 1. **Motivate your proposal:** find material demonstrating the importance of your proposal;
 - 2. **State of the art:** search for existing solutions
 - 3. **Define:** formalize your problem in terms of predictive task
 - 4. **Extract information** extract meaningful features
 - 5. **Implement:** realize your solution using the most suitable technique
 - 6. **Evaluate:** evaluate the quality of your solution
 - 7. **Interpret:** interpret your model to extract new knowledge