

# Совершенствование тренировочного процесса в единоборствах на основе моделей ударов, разработанных методами искусственных нейронных сетей.

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доцент Хасаншин Ильшат  
Ядыкарович

The global **sports market** reached a value of nearly **\$388.3 billion in 2020**, having increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of **3.4%** since 2015.

The World Taekwondo Federation unites **206 national associations** around the world and is part of the Olympic Games program.

## Martial Arts

Global  
market -  
\$6 bln.

The World Karate Federation is represented in **191 countries** around the world.

In the world, more than **100 million people** are engaged in sports clubs.



## По данным Госкомстата РФ:

Число занимающихся  
единоборствами – **1 300 000**

Тренеров по единоборствам - **12 000**

Общественных  
организаций единоборств - **600**

Фитнес-клубов - **4500**

Потенциальный  
рынок России -  
**\$150 млн.**

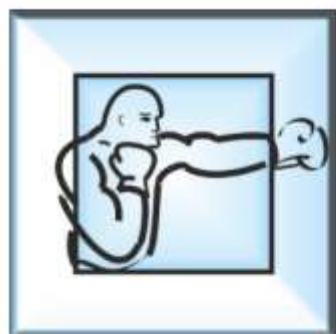
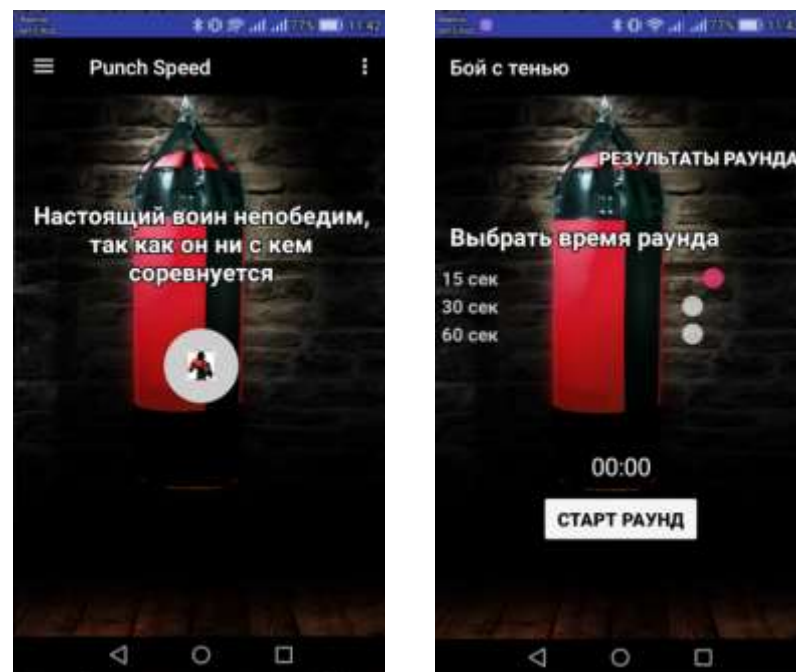


1995-2000 г. Руководитель и тренер одного из самых больших клубов каратэ г. Казани, 3 дан каратэ

1999-2014 г. Доцент кафедры физвоспитания и старший тренер сборной каратэ Казанского государственного технологического университета



Приложение Android-устройств  
для измерения скорости удара,  
простой двигательной реакции, с  
чемпионским мировым списком  
(FireBase)  
70 000 скачиваний  
Оценка 4.2



## Punch Speed Скорость удара

Ilshat Khasanshin Спорт

★★★★★ 364

Е Для всех

Это приложение можно скачать на все ваши устройства.

Установлено

# Тренажер для развития силы и быстроты в единоборствах KickPower



Светодиодная  
шкала

Мобильное  
устройство

«KickPower-1»

Измеряет:

1. Силу удара
2. Время удара
3. Реакцию

# Тренажер для развития силы и быстроты в единоборствах KickPower

**«KickPower-2»**



**«KickPower-3»:  
с беспроводной зарядкой и без выступающих  
элементов управления**



### Кто уже применяет



**Головин  
Вадим,**  
президент  
Федерации  
каратэ Сетокай



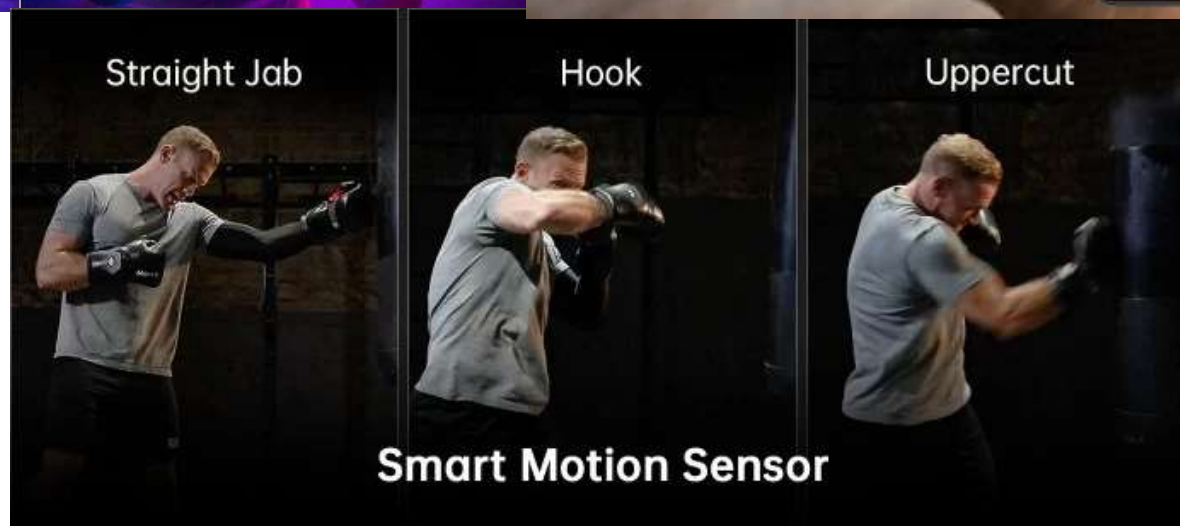
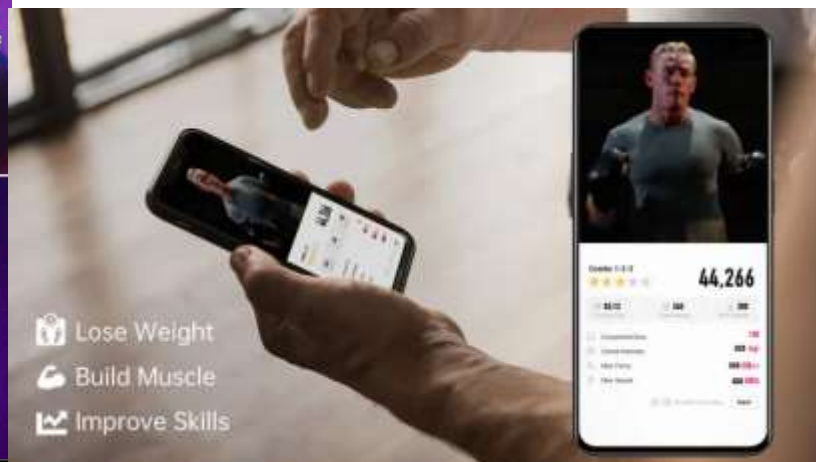
**Шевелин Виктор,**  
главный тренер  
сборной по боксу  
Республики  
Татарстан



**Обидин Иван,**  
президент  
Федерации  
каратэдо сито-  
рю Татарстана



**Ben Jorgensen,**  
Тренер клуба  
тэквондо,  
США.



Theme	Articles
Motion Analysis	[23, 27]
Performance Evaluation	[31, 33]
Sports Data Capture	[35]
Generating Eating Plans	[37]
Training Planning	[39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49]
Strategic Planning	[24, 51, 53]
Predicting Results/Patterns	[26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42]
Sports Data Analytics	[25, 29, 44]
Decision Making Support	[46, 48, 50, 52]

Bonidia, Robson & Rodrigues, Luiz & Avila-Santos, Anderson & Sanches, Danilo & Brancher, Jacques. (2018). **Computational Intelligence in Sports: A Systematic Literature Review**. Advances in Human-Computer Interaction. 2018. 1-13. 10.1155/2018/3426178.

# Computational Intelligence in Sports: A Systematic Literature Review

Theme	Classification	Clustering	Association	Regression	Heuristic
<i>Motion Analysis</i>	[23, 27]	-	-	-	-
<i>Performance Evaluation</i>	-	[31]	-	-	[31, 33]
<i>Sports Data Capture</i>	[35]	-	-	-	-
<i>Generating Eating Plans</i>	-	-	-	-	[37]
<i>Training Planning</i>	[43, 47]	[41, 47]	[45]	-	[39, 49]
<i>Strategic Planning</i>	[51]	-	[24, 53]	-	-
<i>Predicting Results/Patterns</i>	[28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42]	[26]	[34]	-	-
<i>Sports Data Analytics</i>	[25, 29, 44]	[25]	-	-	[29]
<i>Decision Making Support</i>	[46, 48, 52]	[50, 52]	[50]	[50]	-

# Computational Intelligence in Sports: A Systematic Literature Review

## Methodology

Support Vector Machine

BayesianClassifier

Random Forest

Multilayer Perceptron Network

K-means Algorithm



# Computational Intelligence in Sports: A Systematic Literature Review

Modalities/Field	Articles
<i>Table Tennis</i>	[23, 50]
<i>Running</i>	[33]
<i>Weight Training</i>	[43, 49]
<i>Cycling</i>	[41, 52]
<i>Basketball</i>	[32, 42, 44, 45]
<i>Volleyball</i>	[51]
<i>Football/Soccer</i>	[24, 36, 38]
<i>Cricket</i>	[28, 53]
<i>Golf</i>	[29, 30]
<i>American Football</i>	[40]
<i>Chess</i>	[25]
<i>Rugby</i>	[46]
<i>General Application</i>	[26, 27, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 47, 48]

Cust, E. E.; Sweeting, A. J.; Ball, K.; Robertson, S. **Machine and deep learning for sport-specific movement recognition: a systematic review of model development and performance.**

Journal of sports sciences, 2019, 37(5), 568–600.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2018.1521769>

52 works have been reviewed.

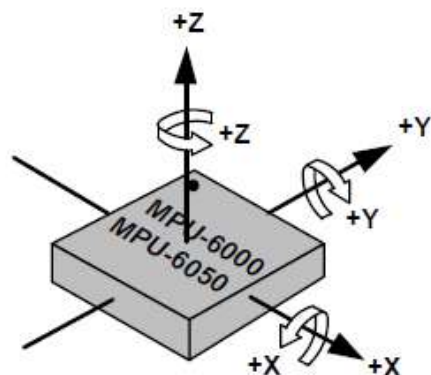
The aim of the study was to review works on the recognition of sports movements using deep and machine learning based on two tools:

- IMUs;
- video capture of movements.



ВИКИПЕДИЯ  
Свободная энциклопедия

An inertial measurement unit (IMU) is an electronic device that measures and reports a body's specific force, angular rate, and sometimes the orientation of the body, using a combination of accelerometers, gyroscopes, and sometimes magnetometers.



The MPU-60X0 is the world's first integrated 6-axis MotionTracking device that combines a 3-axis gyroscope, 3-axis accelerometer, and a Digital Motion Processor™ (DMP) all in a small 4x4x0.9mm package. With its dedicated I<sub>2</sub>C sensor bus, it directly accepts inputs from an external 3-axis compass to provide a complete 9-axis MotionFusion™ output.

## **main methods :**

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN),

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

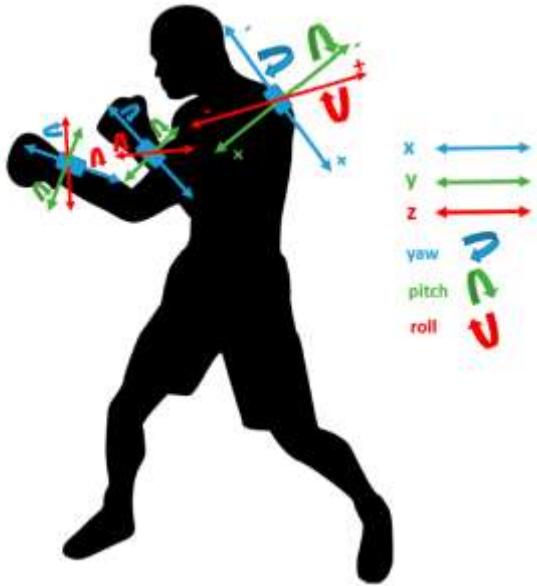
Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors);

SVM (Support Vector Machine);

DTW (Dynamic Time Warping);

RNN (Radial Basis Function Neural Network).



Six machine learning models were evaluated, this included the logistic regression (LR), linear support vector machine (LSVM), Gaussian rbf support vector machine (GSVM), multi-layer perceptron neural network (MLP-NN), random forest (RF) and gradient boosting (XGB) algorithms”. The input parameters of the machine learning models were IMUs data, which were installed on boxers in two ways “(configuration 1 – inertial sensor worn on both wrists; configuration 2 – inertial sensor worn on both wrists and third thoracic vertebrae”.

The authors concluded: “For sensor configuration 1, a support vector machine (SVM) model with a Gaussian rbf kernel performed the best (accuracy = 0.96), for sensor configuration 2, a multi-layered perceptron neural network (MLP-NN) model performed the best (accuracy = 0.98).”

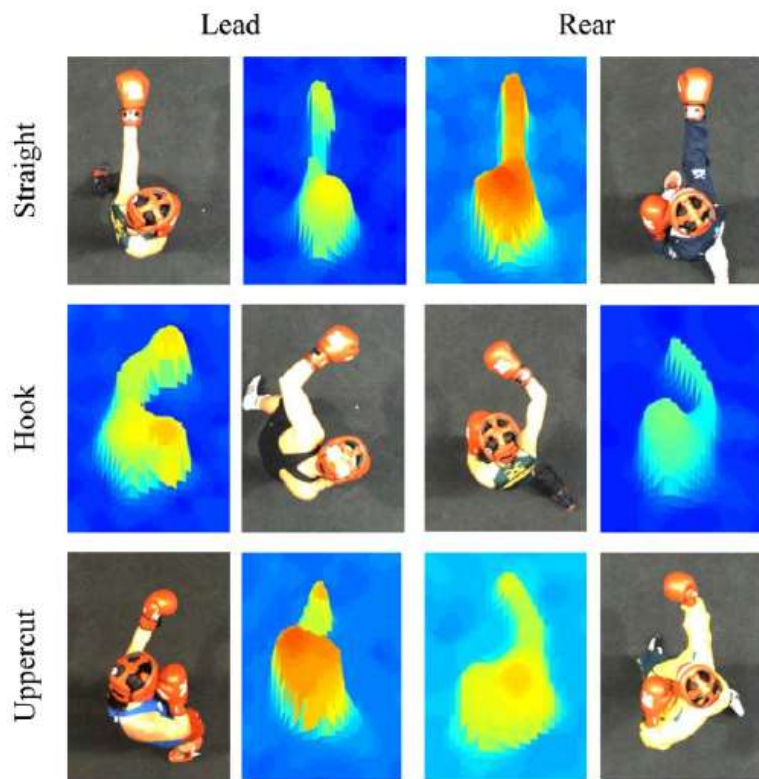
**Worsey, M.T.O.; Espinosa, H.G.; Shepherd, J.B.; Thiel, D.V. An Evaluation of Wearable Inertial Sensor Configuration and Supervised Machine Learning Models for Automatic Punch Classification in Boxing. IoT 2020, 1, 360–381,**





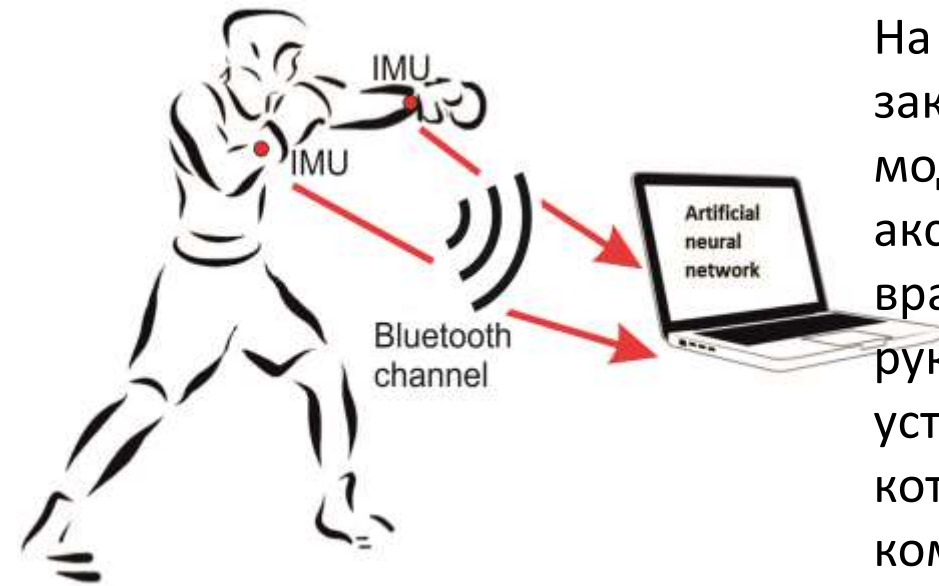
Posture-based graph method was applied to analyze the movements, while the shadow boxing motions of boxer were captured using an optical motion capture system. Visualization of movements was one of the main objectives of the study. Classification was also performed using only one method – HMM.

**Shen, Yijun; Wang, He; Ho, Edmond; Yang, Longzhi; Shum, Hubert. Posture-based and Action-based Graphs for Boxing Skill Visualization. Computers & Graphics, 2017, 69, 10.1016/j.cag.2017.09.007.**



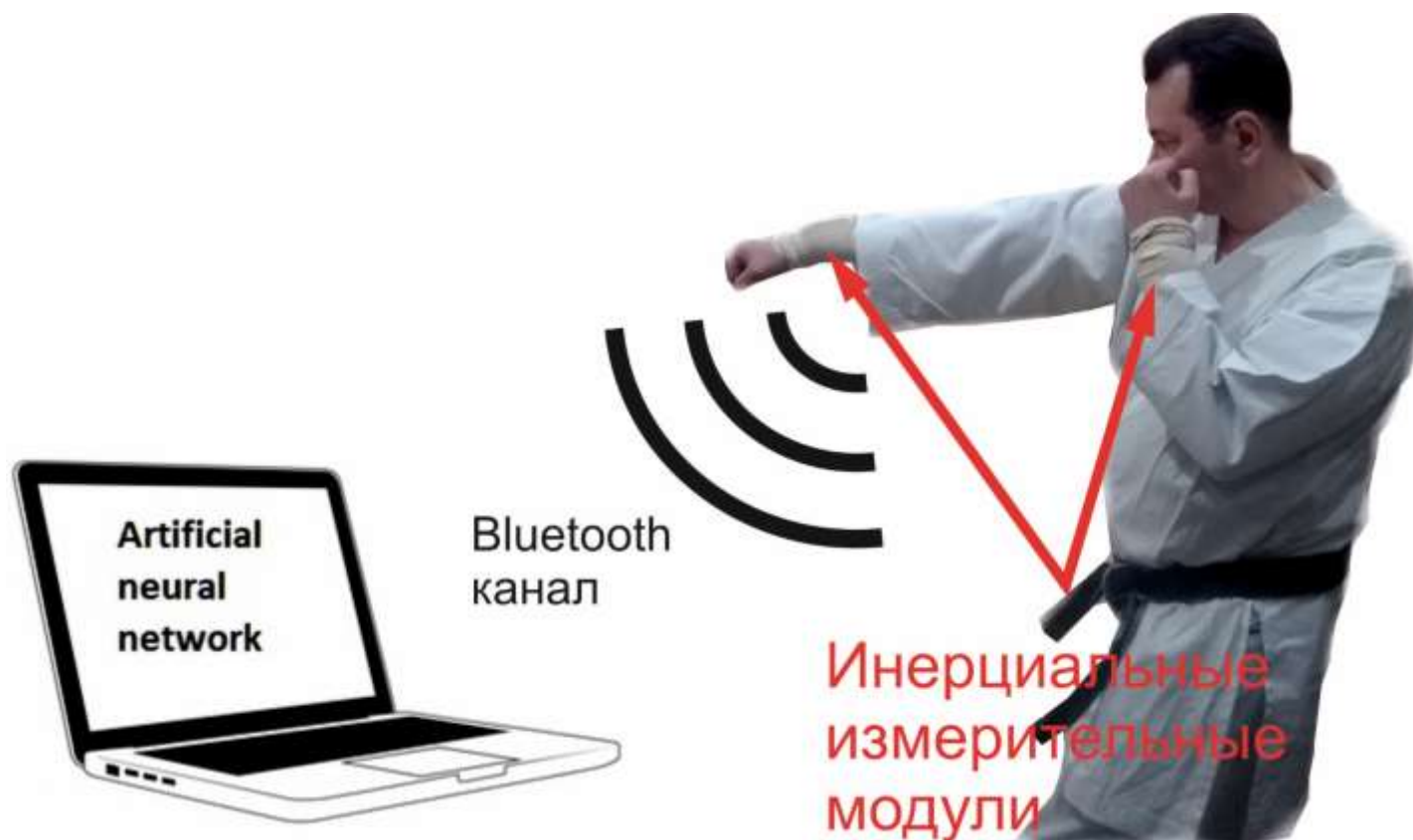
Punch recognition is addressed through multi-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest classifiers using combinations of features. A coarse-to-fine hierarchical SVM classifier is presented in this paper based on prior knowledge of boxing punches. This framework has been applied to boxing image sequences taken at the Australian Institute of Sport with 14 elite boxers. Results demonstrate the effectiveness of the action recognition method, with the hierarchical SVM classifier yielding a **97.3%** accuracy improving on the recent state-of-the-art action recognition systems.

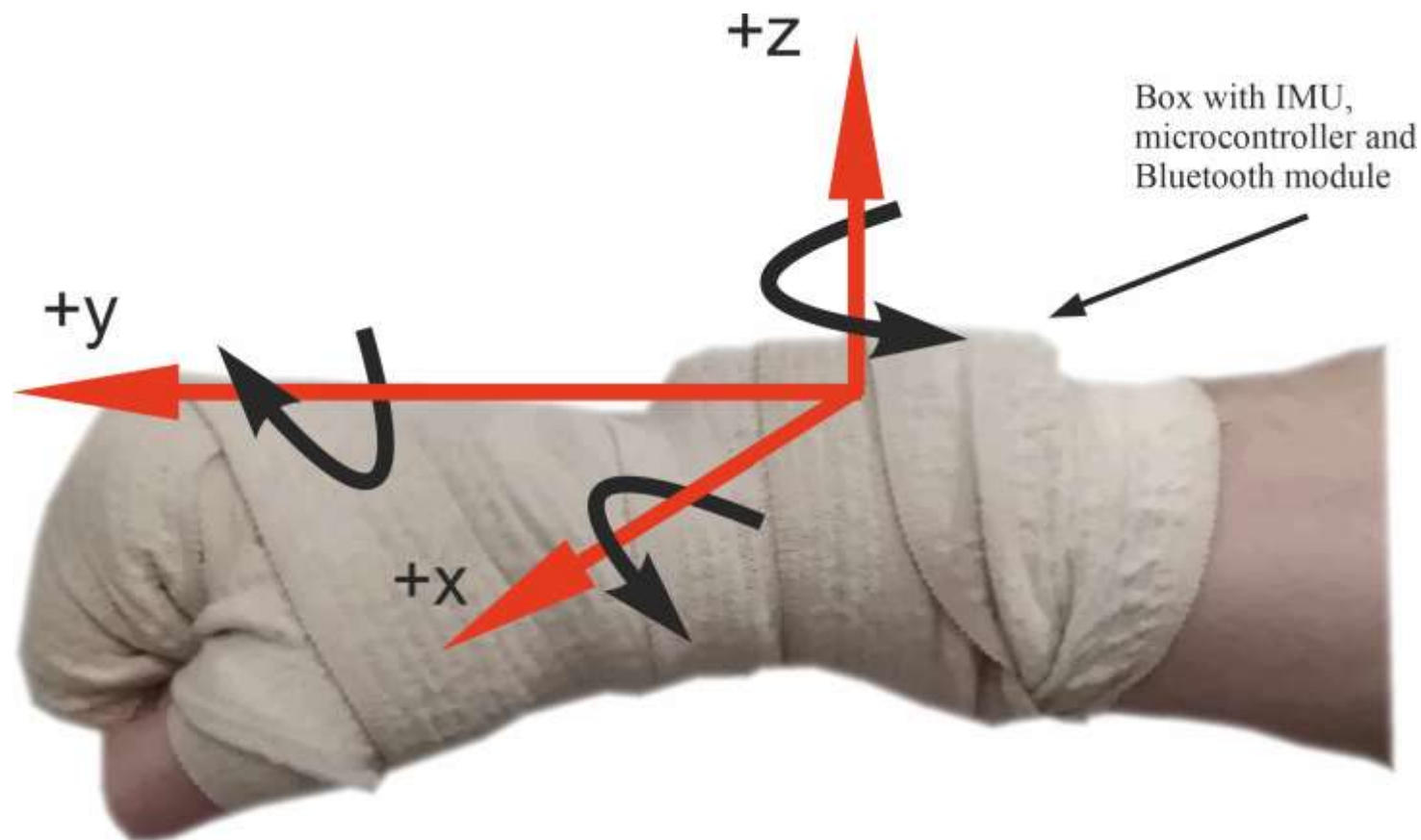
**Kasiri, S.; Fookes, C.; Sridharan, S.; Morgan, S. Fine-grained action recognition of boxing punches from depth imagery. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 2017, 159, 143–153.**



На обоих запястьях боксера были закреплены инерциальные измерительные модули, в состав которых входят гироскоп и акселерометр, позволяющие отслеживать вращательные и поступательные движения рук. На запястье вместе с IMU были установлены беспроводные передатчики, которые по каналу блютуз передавали на компьютер данные для анализа при помощи искусственной нейронной сети. Удары наносились в режиме боя с тенью.

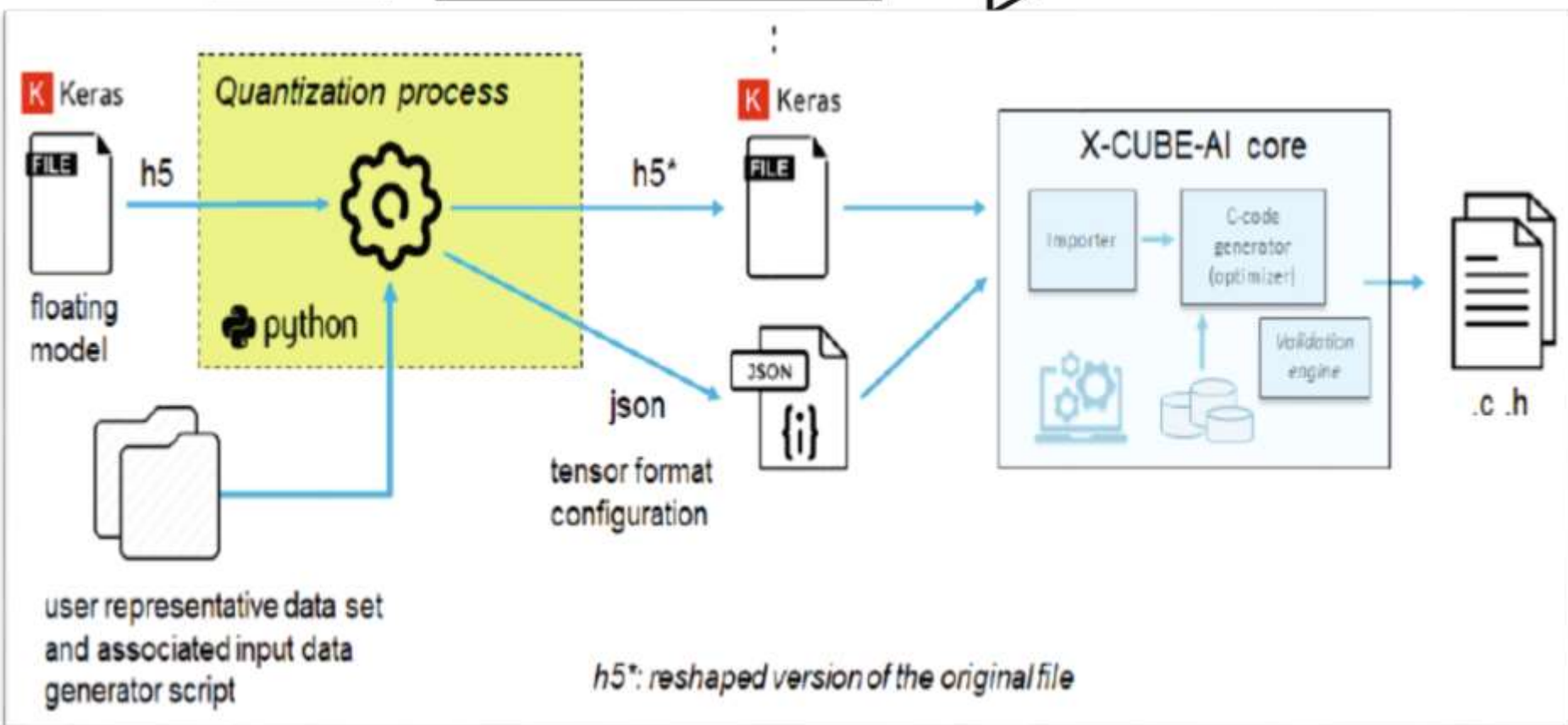
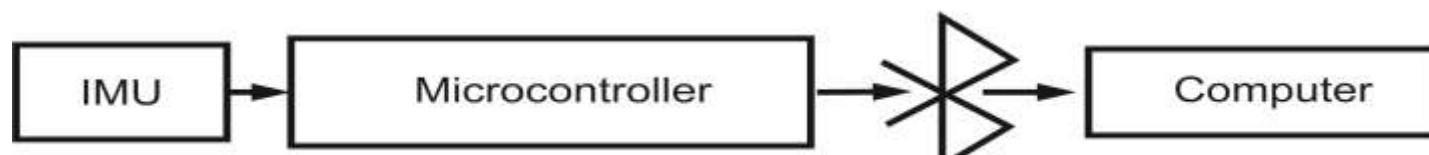
Данные измерительных модулей начинали передаваться на компьютер с частотой в 1 миллисекунду по достижению определенного порога абсолютного значения ускорения, таким образом определялся момент, когда был произведен удар. При помощи такого решения канал передачи данных был менее загружен.

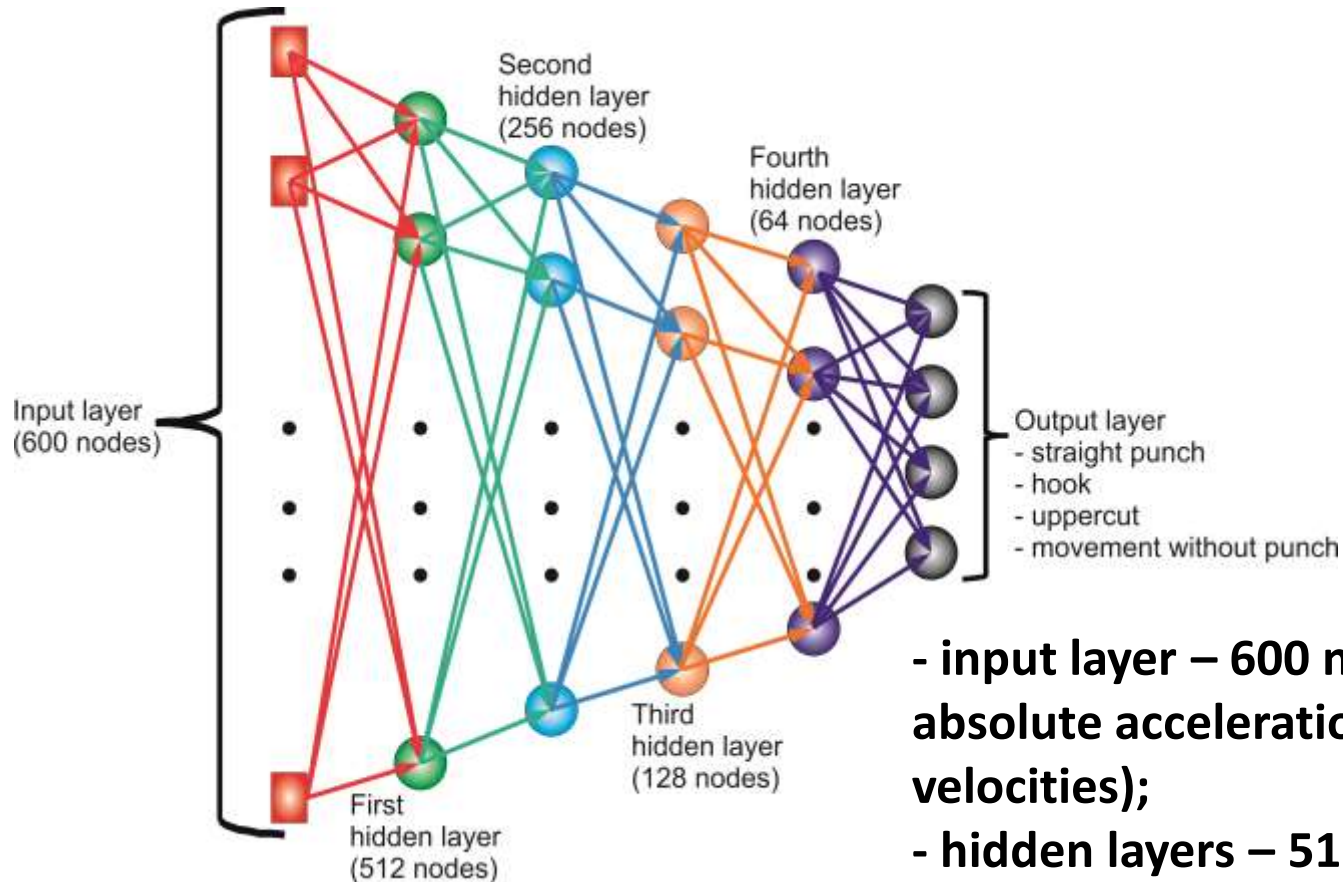






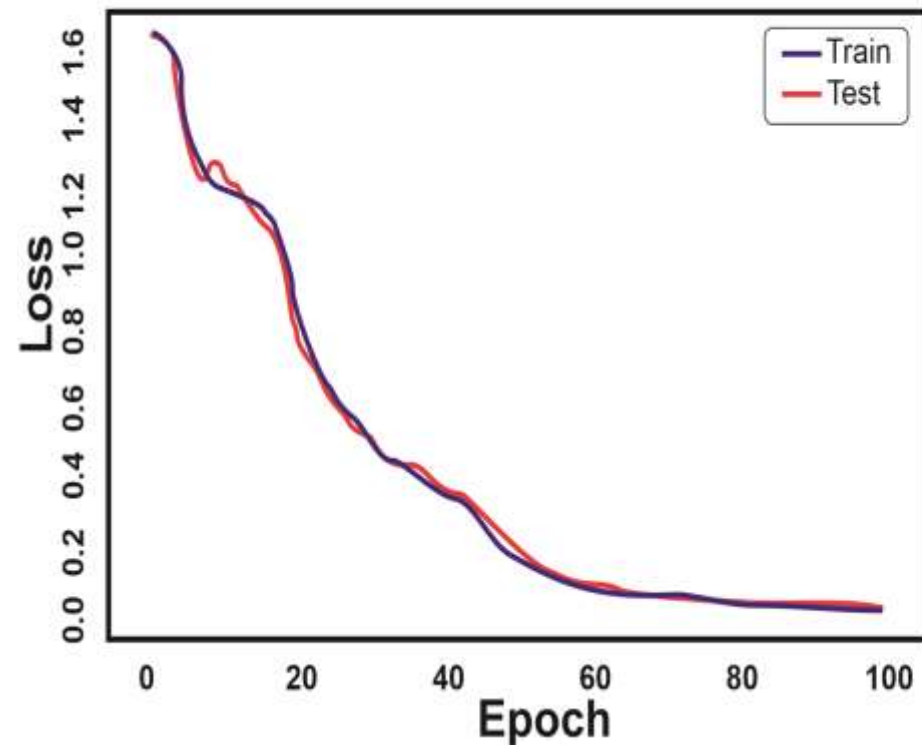
Bluetooth  
channel



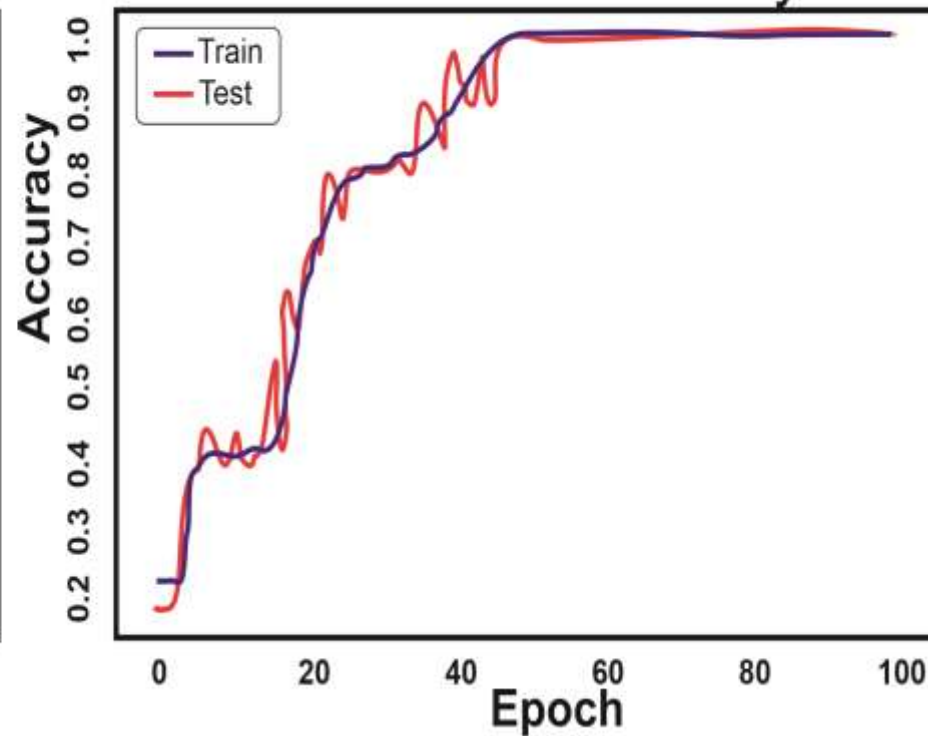


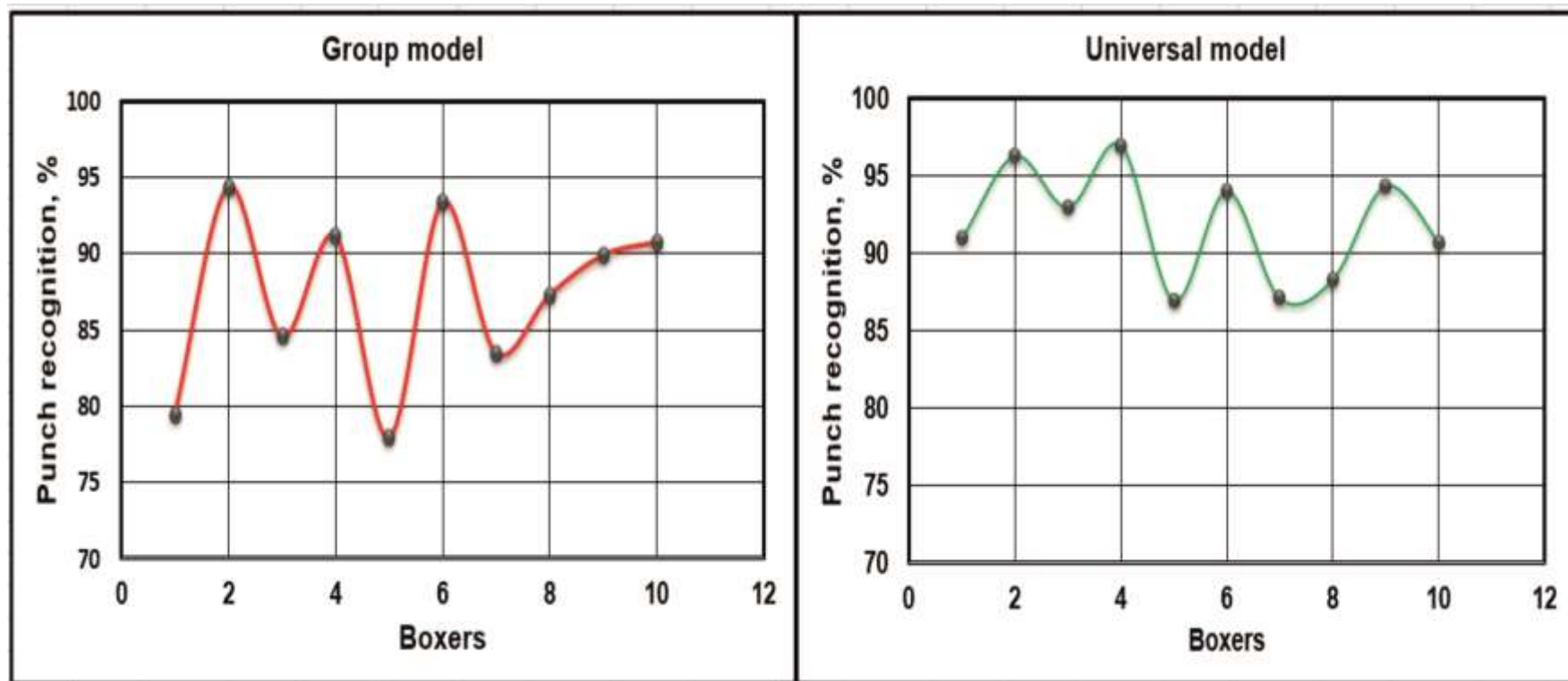
- input layer – 600 nodes (600 values of absolute accelerations and angular velocities);
- hidden layers – 512, 256, 128, 64 (4 hidden layers);
- output layer – 4 nodes (straight punch, hook, uppercut, movement without punches).

## Model loss

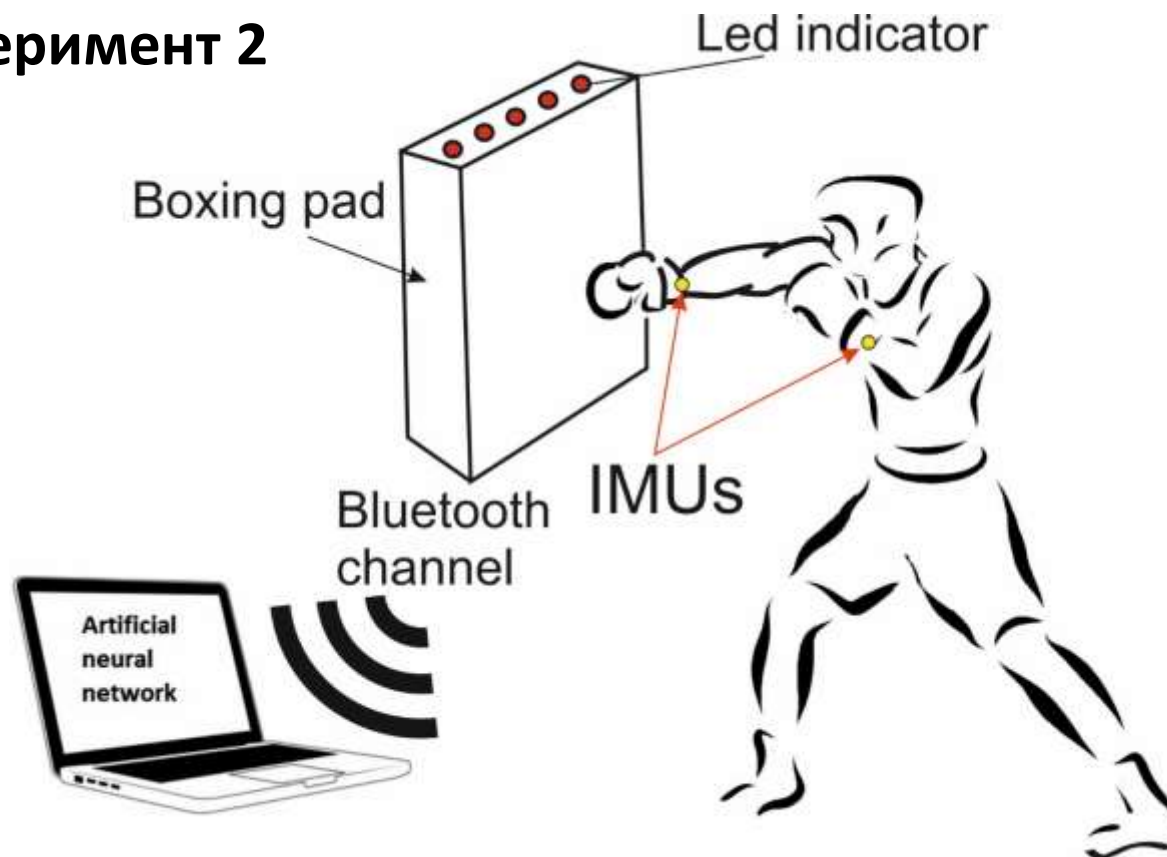


## Model accuracy



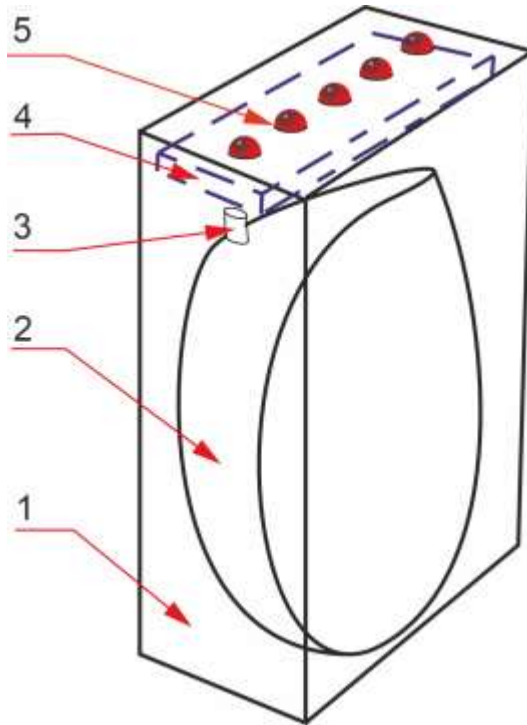


## Эксперимент 2





## Эксперимент 2



**1 - housing, 2 - air camera, 3 - air pressure sensor, 4 - microcontroller control unit with Bluetooth module, 5 - LEDs.**

**The main hypothesis of our research was that the mechanisms of self-regulation of the human body will allow boxers to unconsciously choose the best technique of punches.**

**The second hypothesis, the starting point of our research – is that it is possible to create an optimal model of the punch technique, focusing on which you can improve the punch technique**

## Дальнейшие направления

- Измерение силы удара по полю ускорений, угловых скоростей
- Построение модели «идеального удара»
- Распознавание ударов в реальном поединке (видеозахват и IMUs)
- Прогнозирование действий противника