



Automated “And-1”



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Deep Learning For Computer Vision
Fall 2020

Background

- ML and CV in Sports
- My Project's Premise/Goal
- Problem Addressed & Use Application



Computer vision for sports: current applications and research topics

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Abstract

The world of sports intrinsically involves fast and accurate motion that is not only challenging for competitors to master, but can be difficult for coaches and trainers to analyze, and for audiences to follow. The nature of most sports means that monitoring by the use of sensors or other devices fixed to players or equipment is generally not possible. This provides a rich set of opportunities for the application of computer vision techniques to help the competitors, coaches and audience. This paper discusses a selection of current commercial applications that use computer vision for sports analysis, and highlights some of the topics that are currently being addressed in the research community. A summary of on-line datasets to support research in this area is included.

Keywords:

player tracking, ball tracking, sports analysis

March Madness — Analyze video to detect players, teams, and who attempted the basket

Doing cool things with data!



Priya Dwivedi · Mar 29, 2019 · 4 min read · ★



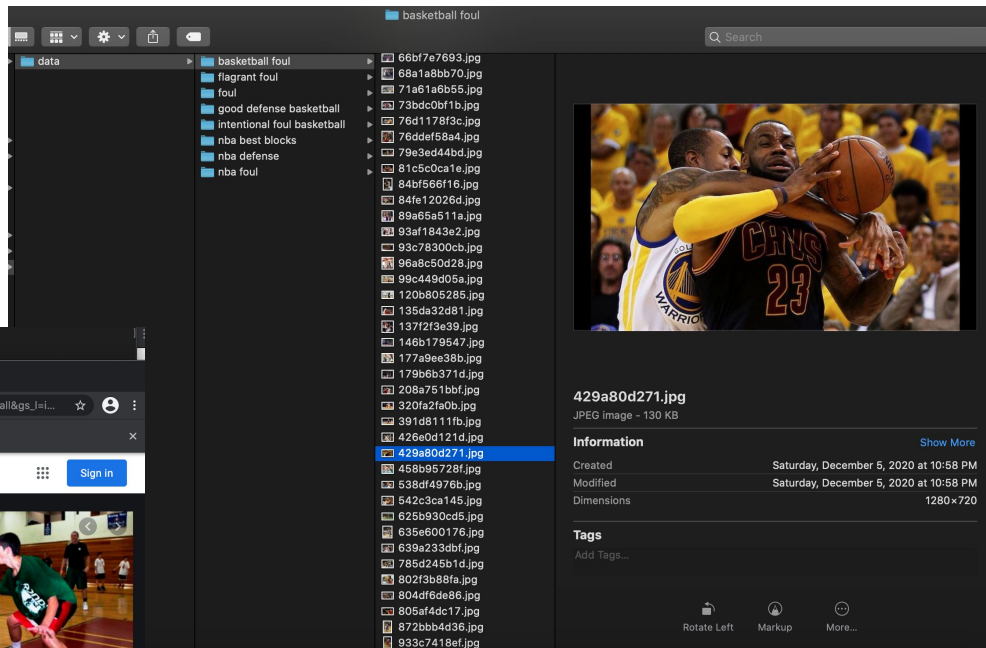
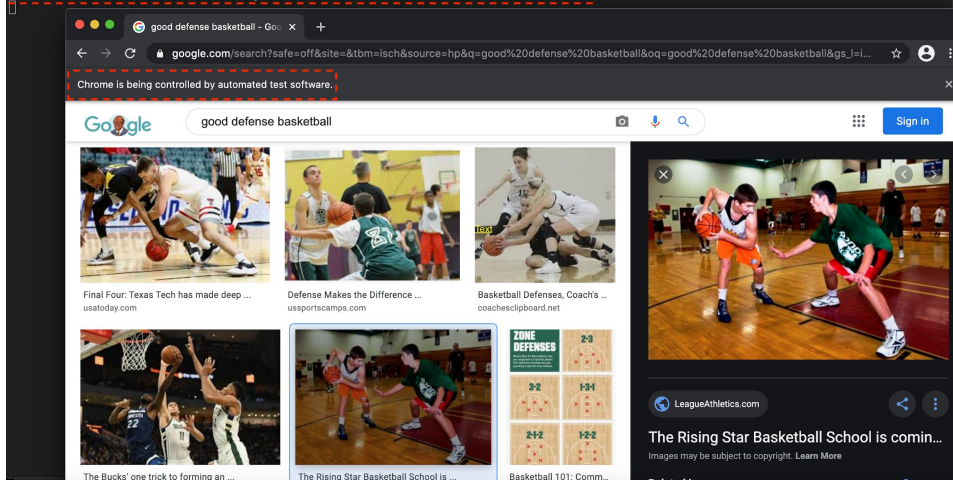
Introduction

Its March madness month! And what an exciting season it has been. For the data scientist within you lets use this opportunity to do some analysis

Data Collection

- Self curated dataset (2 classes)
- Scraped approx. 10,000 images
- Manually cleaned data
- Left with only 500 images...

```
(base) sprakash@Shvetanks-MacBook-Air sp3816_final_project % python ./image_scraper.py  
Found: 864 search results. Extracting links from 0:864
```



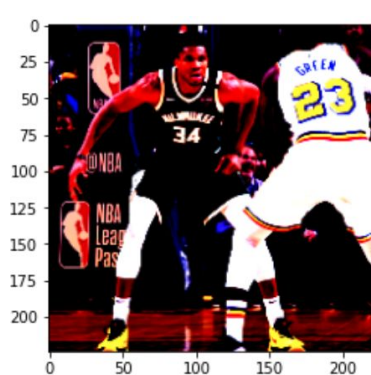
Transfer Learning

- Not original plan
- ResNet18
- Results
 - Loss (Training, Validation, & Test)
 - Accuracy (Training, Validation, & Test)

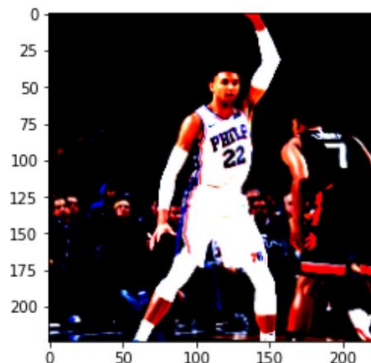
--Epoch 1--

Training: Loss - 0.7125599210148194, Acc - tensor(0.5290)
Validation: Loss - 0.636856017112732, Acc - tensor(0.6900)

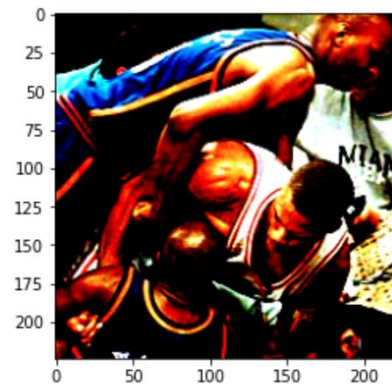
↓
Training: Loss - 0.29886746834447464, Acc - tensor(0.8892)
Validation: Loss - 0.30227959632873536, Acc - tensor(0.8800)
Saving model...



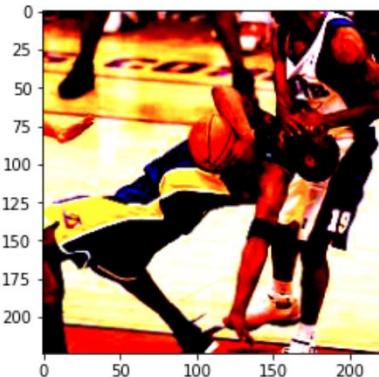
Prediction: clean
Label: clean



Prediction: clean
Label: clean



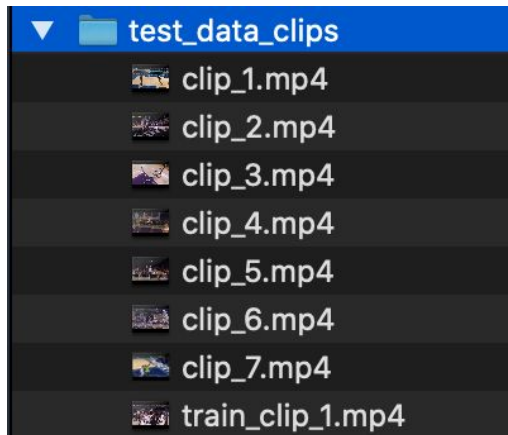
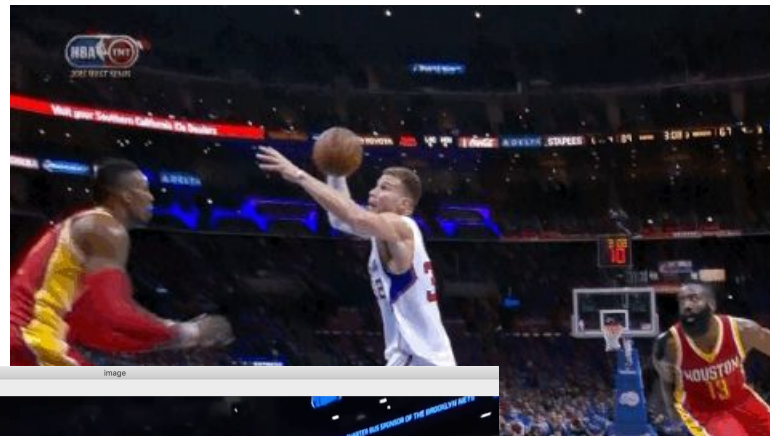
Prediction: foul
Label: foul



Prediction: clean
Label: foul

Video - “Real Time” Inference

- Stretch goal
- Testing with Video
- OpenCV
- Alternative & More Realistic POC
- Frames not labeled...eye test



Improvements - Data Augmentation

ResNet18 – Initial, Smaller Dataset

Total: 60

Correct: 41

Test Loss: 0.5821495352545754

Test Accuracy: 0.68333334

ResNet18 – Augmented, Larger Dataset

Total: 60

Correct: 44

Test Loss: 0.5298171529745256

Test Accuracy: 0.73333335



Improvements - ResNet152

ResNet18 – Augmented, Larger Dataset

Total: 60

Correct: 44

Test Loss: 0.5298171529745256

Test Accuracy: 0.73333333

ResNet152 – Initial, Smaller Dataset

Total: 60

Correct: 46

Test Loss: 0.4528273519128561

Test Accuracy: 0.76666665

ResNet152 – Augmented, Larger Dataset

Total: 60

Correct: 46

Test Loss: 0.4571639505874676

Test Accuracy: 0.76666665

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2				
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10 ⁹	3.6×10 ⁹	3.8×10 ⁹	7.6×10 ⁹	11.3×10 ⁹

ures for ImageNet. Building blocks are shown in brackets (see also Fig. 5), with the numbers of block

Improvements - Confidence Levels

Prediction: foul, Label: clean



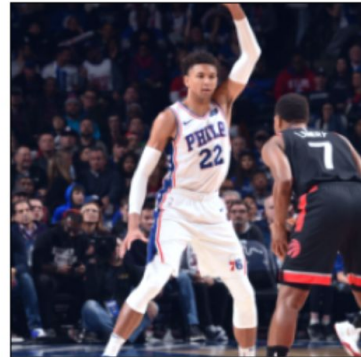
Confidence: 0.7527798

Prediction: clean, Label: clean



Confidence: 0.86338127

Prediction: clean, Label: clean



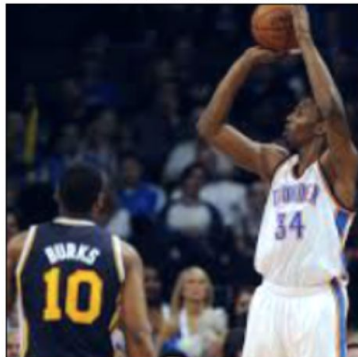
Confidence: 0.9731209

Prediction: clean, Label: clean



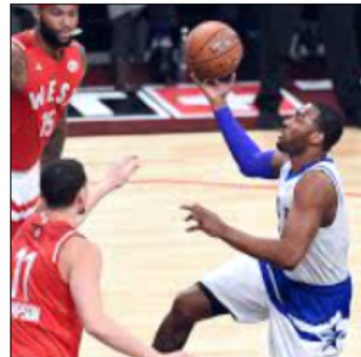
Confidence: 0.9016342

Prediction: foul, Label: clean



Confidence: 0.7114985

Prediction: foul, Label: clean



Confidence: 0.76341975

Thank you!

