

Difficulty Grading of a Kilter Board Route

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Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning
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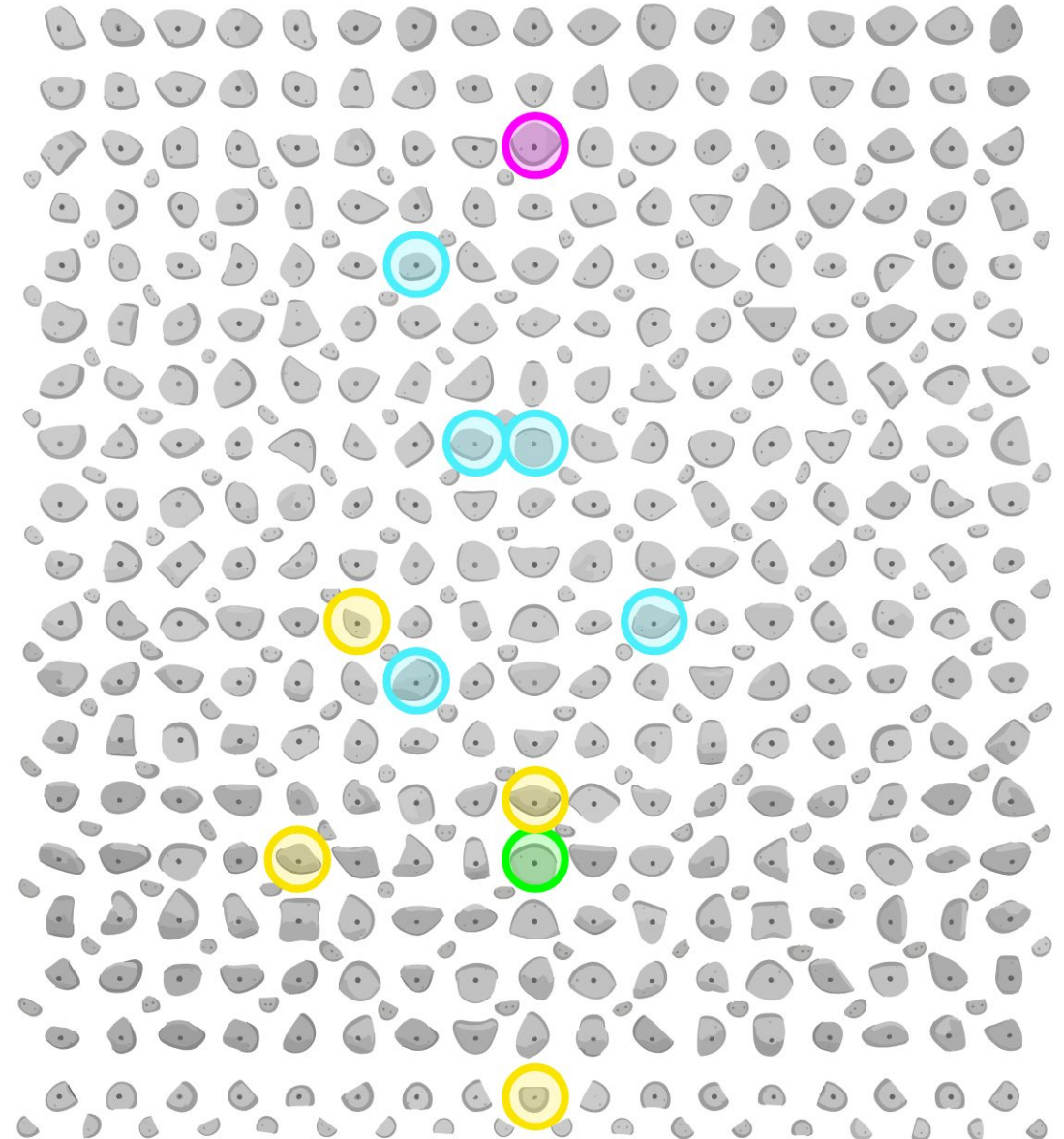
Problem Statement

- What is the Kilter Board?
- Why is difficulty grading important?
- How is difficulty assessed?
- The problem: subjective, inconsistent ratings
- Goal: Build a **machine learning model to predict route difficulty**



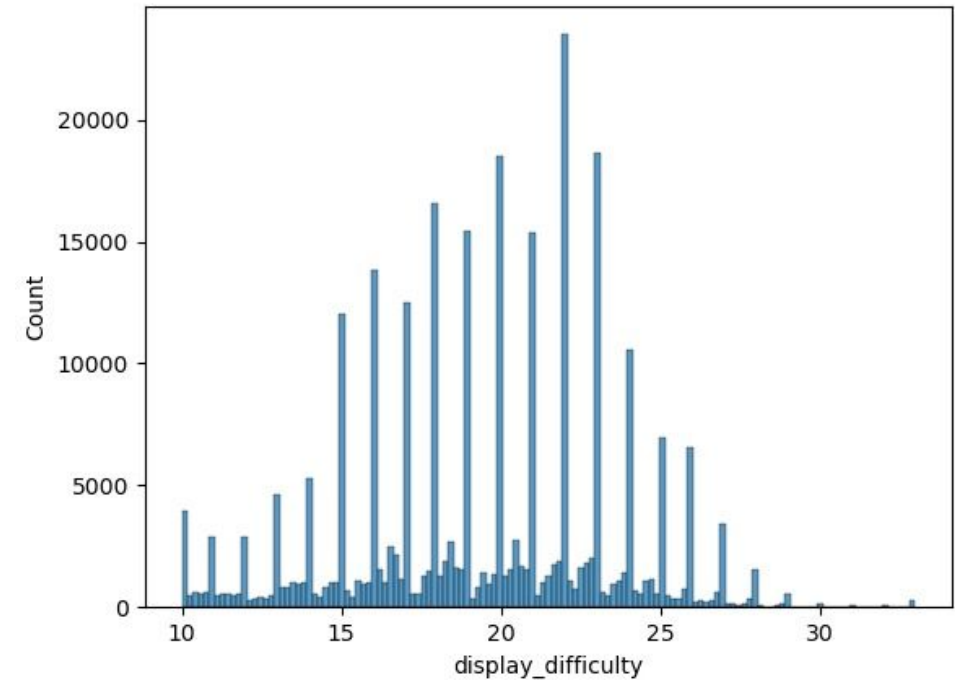
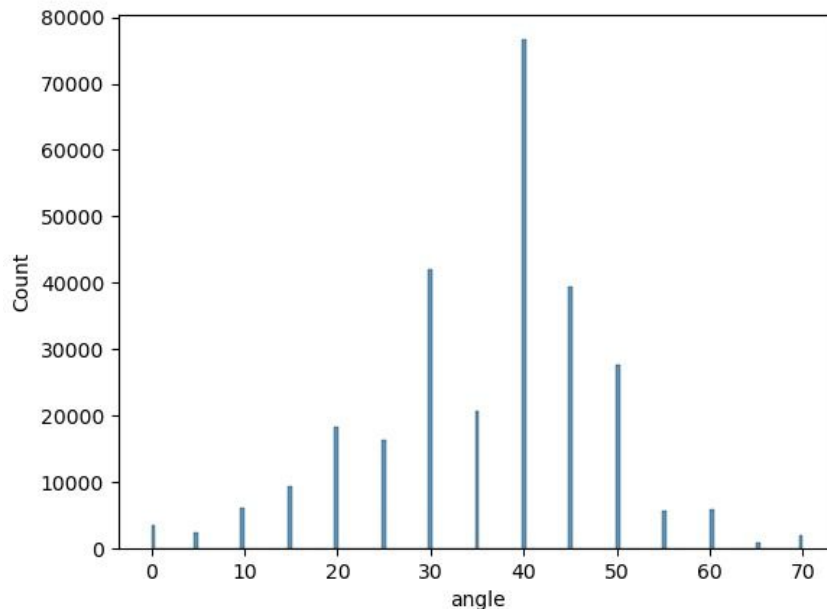
Example

- Name: Sour Gummi Worms
- Number of holds: 11
- Wall angle: 40°
- Difficulty: 5c/V2 (15.00)
- Number of logged ascensions: 32234



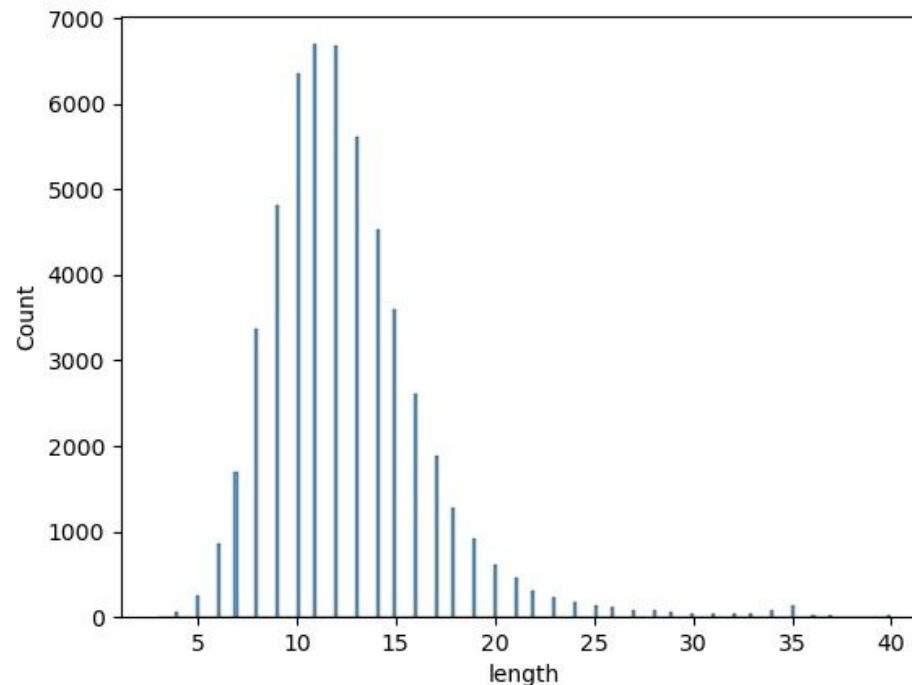
Dataset Description

- Data source: Kilter Board API via mobile app
- Size: 50,000+ routes
- Filtering criteria (e.g., at least 5 user completions)
- How difficulty is rated (e.g., 1–39 scale, V-scale conversion)
- Factors influencing difficulty (wall angle, hold type/position, etc.)



Preprocessing

- Features used per hold (x/y, start/finish, foothold) → leads to 201 features/climb
- Cap at 20 holds → 101 total features/climb
- Use of **PCA** for dimensionality reduction → 2 features/hold (99.99%) → 41 features/climb



Train & Test Data

- 80/20 train/test split
- Shapes: `Xtrain` (43164×41), `Xtest` (10792×41)
- Goal: Generalize to unseen climbs

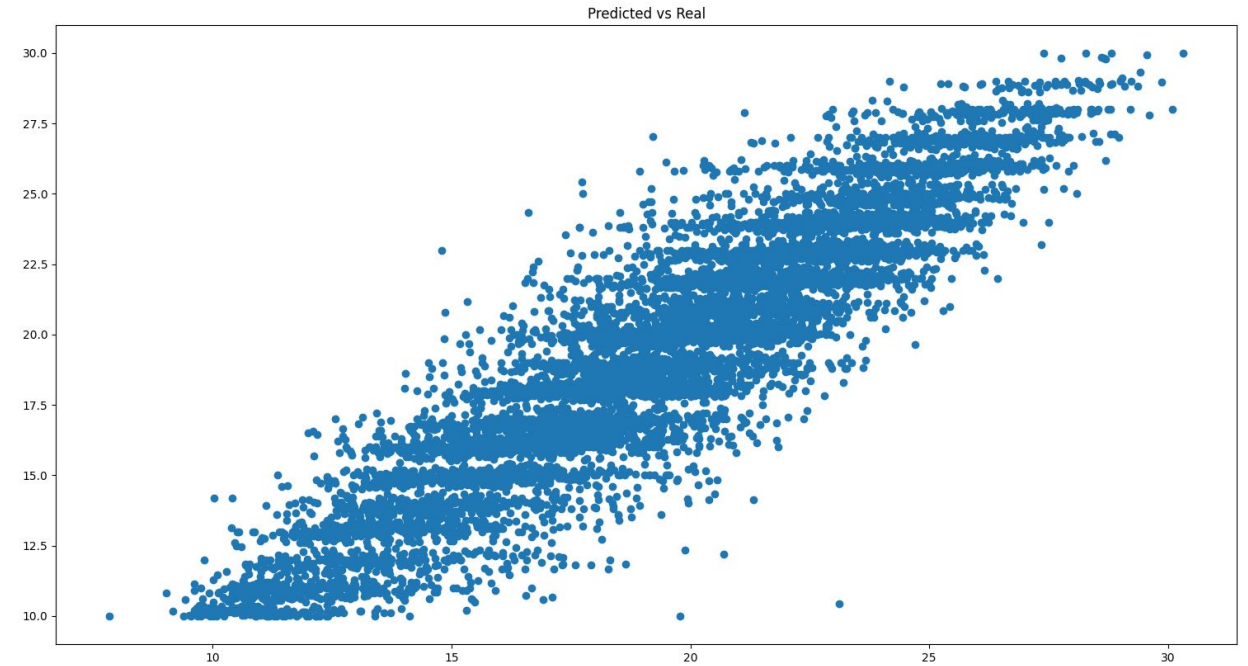
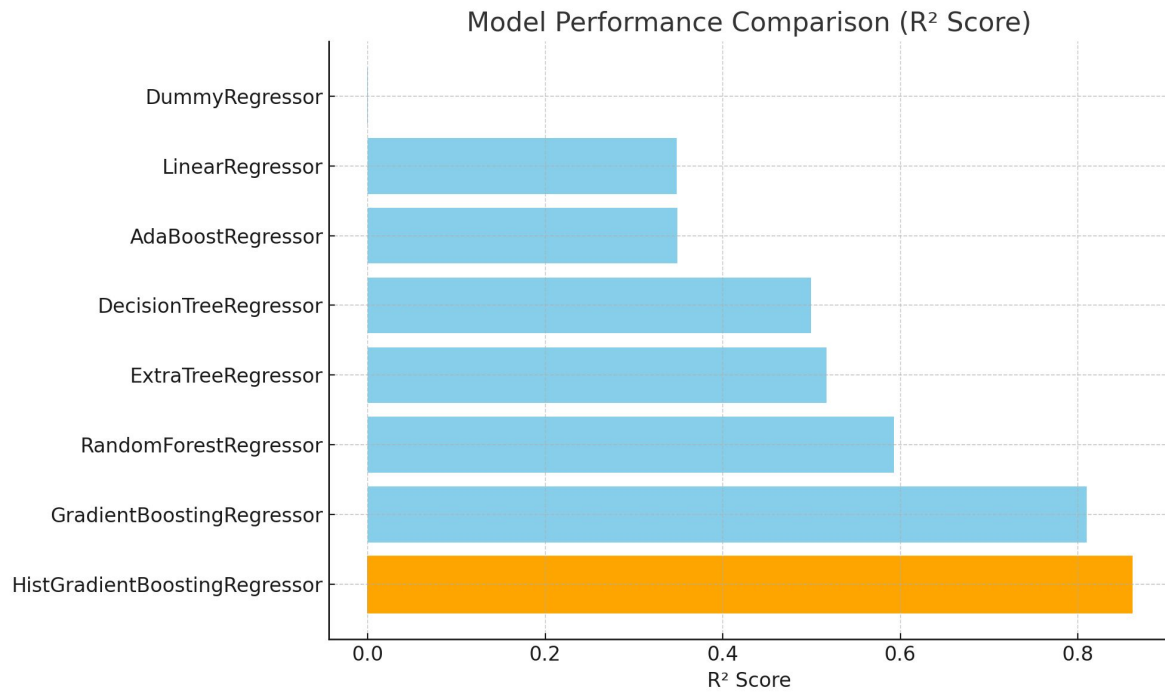
Difficulty Rating Prediction

- Models tested:
 - a. Dummy Regressor (baseline)
 - b. Linear Regression
 - c. Decision Tree
 - d. Random Forest
 - e. Extra Trees
 - f. Gradient Boosting
 - g. Histogram-based Gradient Boosting
- Hyperparameter tuning via Grid Search

MODEL PERFORMANCE WITH R^2 SCORES

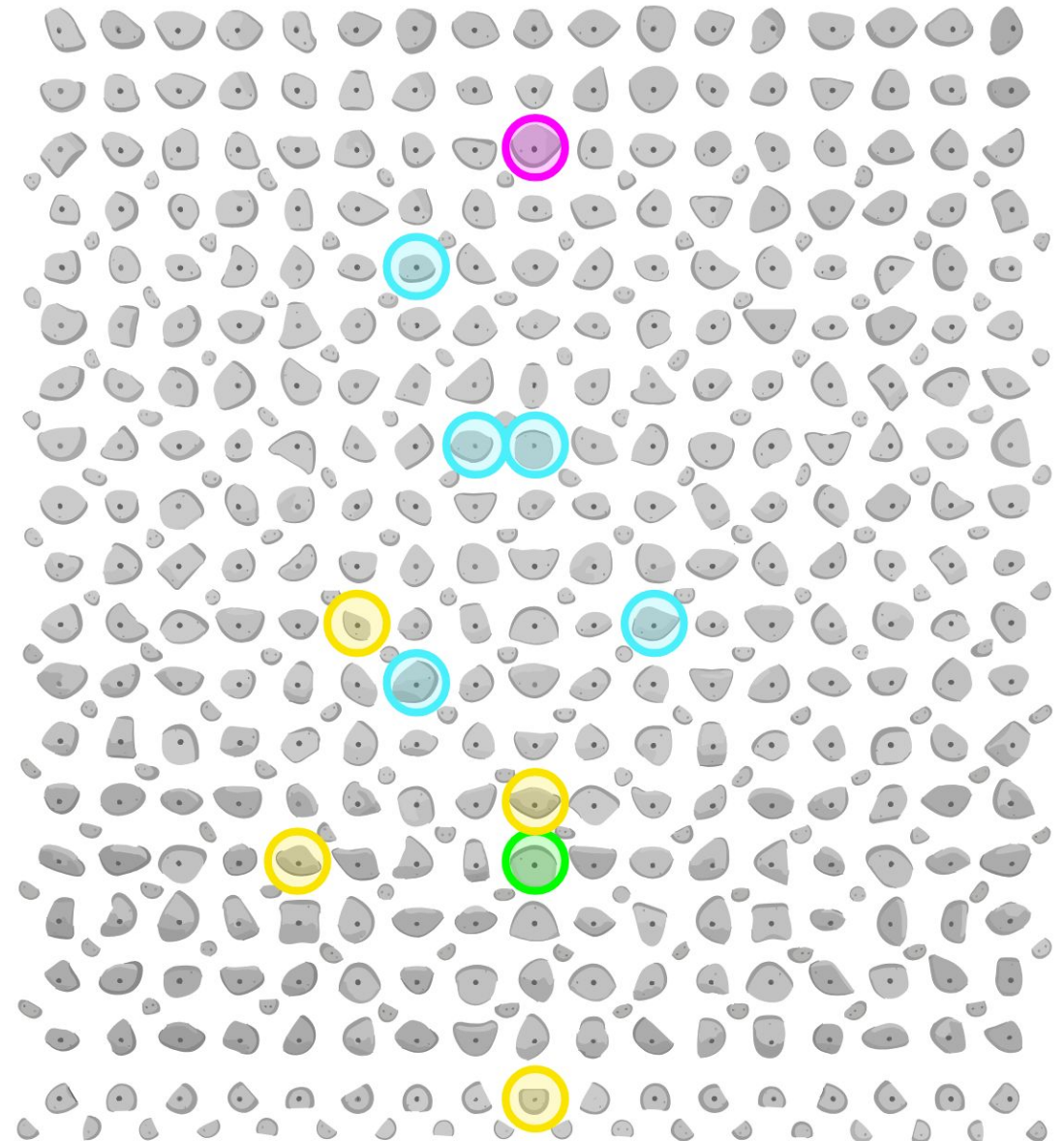
Model	R^2 Score
Dummy Regressor	-0.0006
Linear Regressor	0.348
Decision Tree Regressor	0.499
Random Forest Regressor	0.593
Extra Tree Regressor	0.517
Gradient Boosting Regressor	0.810
Hist Gradient Boosting Regressor	0.860

Results



Example

- Name: Sour Gummi Worms
- Original difficulty: $5c/V2$ (15.00)
- Linear Regression estimation: $6b+/V4$ (18.84)
- Decision Tree estimation: $6c/V5$ (20.25)
- RandomForest estimation: $6b+/V4$ (18.60)
- ExtraTree estimation: $6b/V4$ (18.01)
- GradientBoosting estimation: $6a/V3$ (15.71)
- HistGradientBoosting estimation: $5c/V2$ (15.08)



Conclusion

- Value added:
 - a. Objective grading
 - b. Better training & benchmarking
 - c. Tools for climbers and gyms
 - d. Metric for further AI development in this field

Future Work

- Potential extensions:
 - a. Use of other type of features (type of hold, distance between holds)
 - b. Include user demographic or anthropometric data
 - c. Time-to-complete metrics
 - d. Graph-based Deep Learning Models (e.g. GNNs) for preserving and leveraging spatial information.
 - e. Real-time route grading in the app