



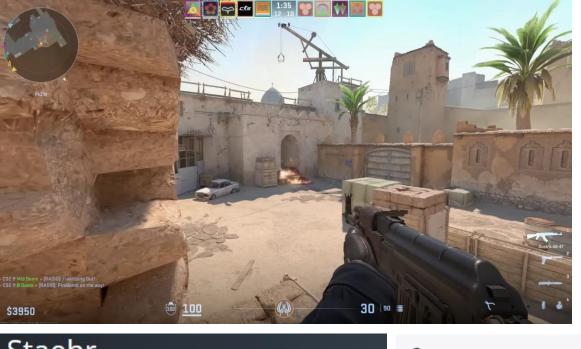


PIVOT: A Parsimonious End-to-End Learning Framework for Valuing Player Actions in Handball Using Tracking Data

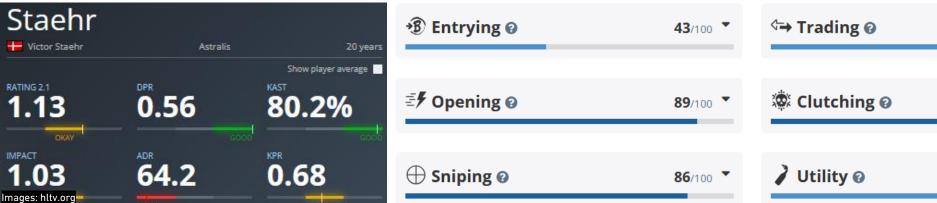
Oliver Müller^{1(⊠)}, Matthew Caron¹, Michael Döring^{1,2}, Tim Heuwinkel¹, and Jochen Baumeister¹

Abstract. Over the last years, several approaches for the data-driven estimation of expected possession value (EPV) in basketball and association football (soccer) have been proposed. In this paper, we develop and evaluate PIVOT: the first such framework for team handball. Accounting for the fast-paced, dynamic nature and relative data scarcity of handball, we propose a parsimonious end-to-end deep learning architecture that relies solely on tracking data. This efficient approach is capable of predicting the probability that a team will score within the near future given the fine-grained spatio-temporal distribution of all players and the ball over the last seconds of the game. Our experiments indicate that PIVOT is able to produce accurate and calibrated probability estimates, even when trained on a relatively small dataset. We also showcase two interactive applications of PIVOT for valuing actual and counterfactual player decisions and actions in real-time.

Keywords: expected possession value \cdot handball \cdot tracking data \cdot time series classification \cdot deep learning

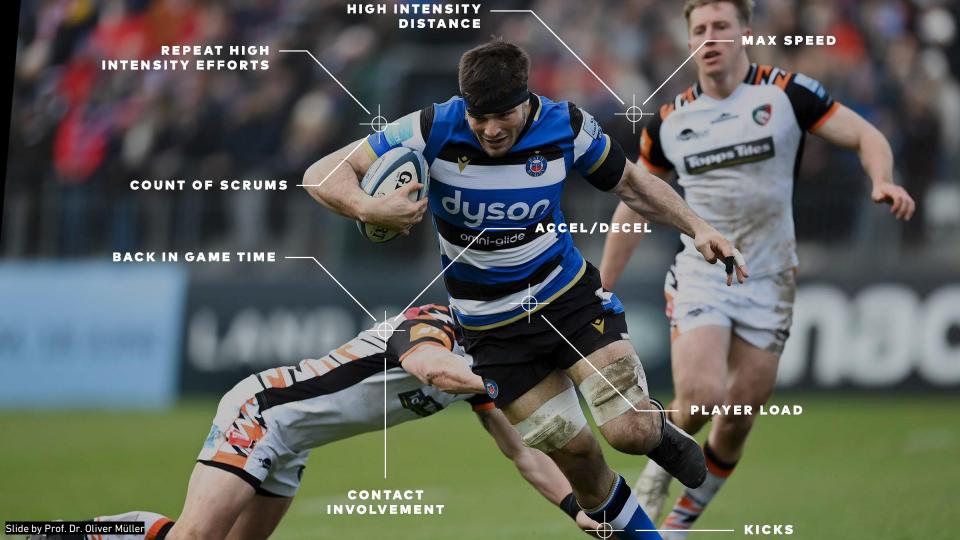






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PERFORMANCE PSYCHOLOGY

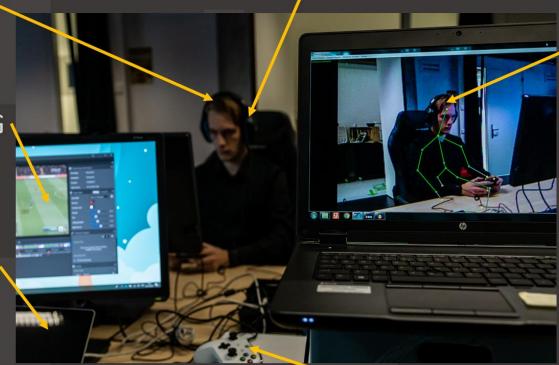
&

TEAM ANALYSIS

HEALTH

EYE TRACKING

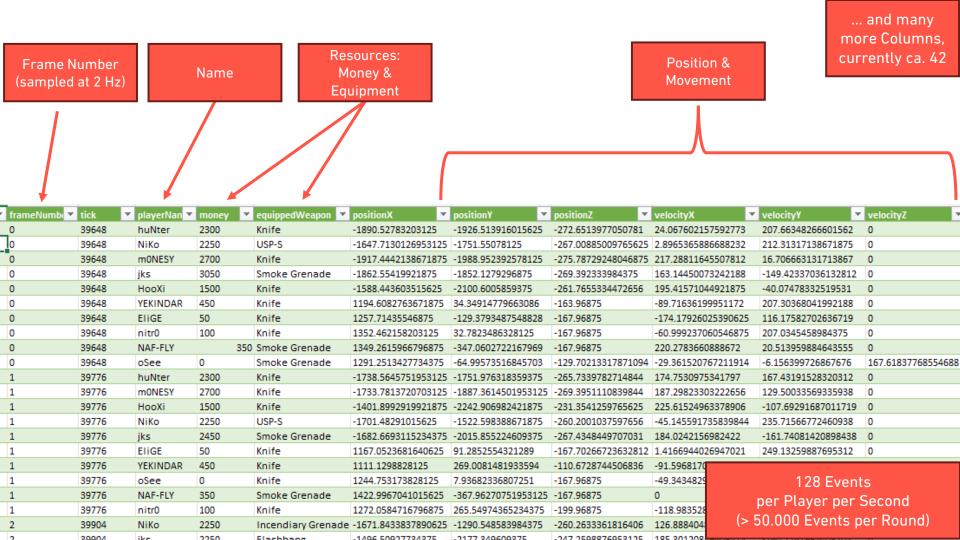
IN GAME
PERFORMANCE
ANALYSIS



PLAYER ANALYSIS

INPUT ANALYSIS





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Counter-Strike as Graph

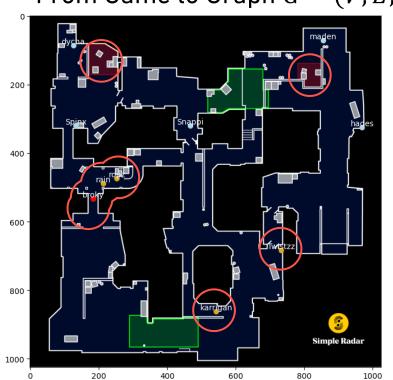
Complete Digraph

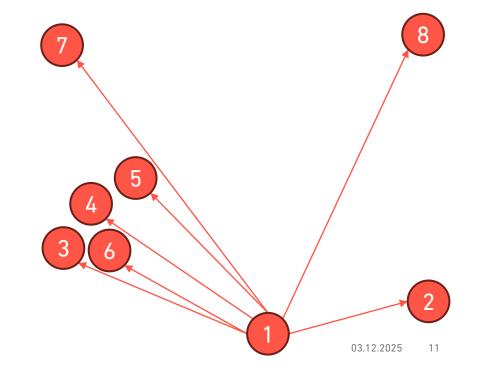
1-5: Players

6: Bomb

7-8: Bombsites A & B

From Game to Graph G = (V, E, U)





Counter-Strike as Graph

Complete Digraph

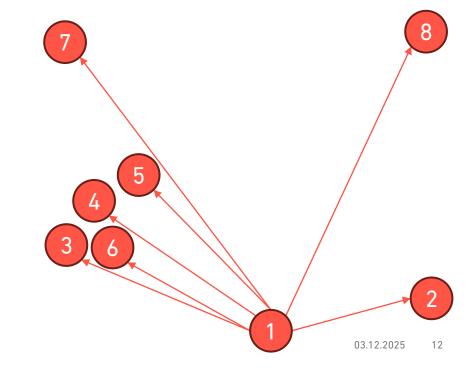
1-5: Players

6: Bomb

7-8: Bombsites A & B

From Game to Graph G = (V, E, U)

E= 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0



Counter-Strike as Graph

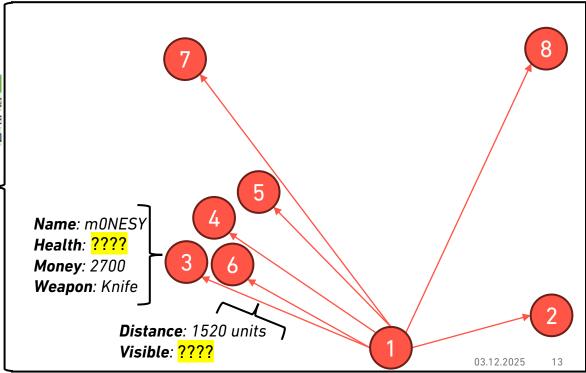
Data in the Graph G = (V, E, U) mapping.

playerNan	money	equippedWeapon	¥	positionX
huNter	2300	Knife		-1890.5278320312
NiKo	2250	USP-S		-1647.7130126953
m0NESY	2700	Knife		-1917.4442138671

Score: 12:5

RoundWin: ????

Time: 1:03



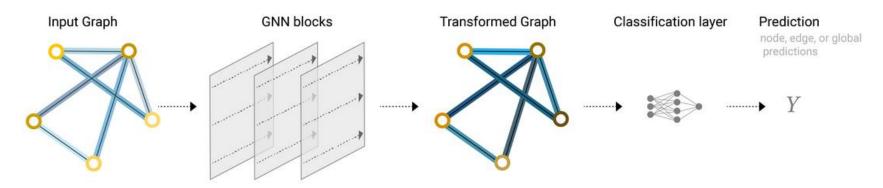


Graph Neural Networks

Summary:

Just like CNNs with

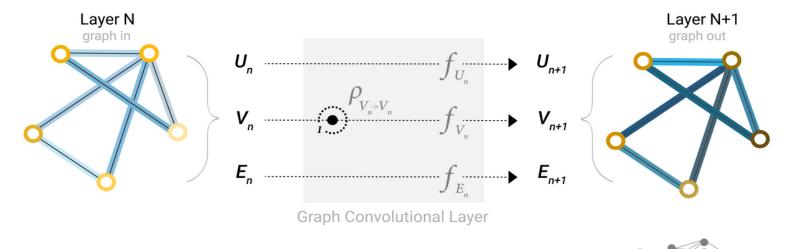
- Pooling
- Message Passing
- 1. collect neighbor embeddings
- 2. aggregate with focal element
- 3. transform



An end-to-end prediction task with a GNN model.

Graph Neural Networks

https://distill.pub/2021/gnn-intro/#node-step



update function f = ρ , ...

Schematic for a GCN architecture, which updates node representations of a graph by pooling neighboring nodes at a distance of one degree.

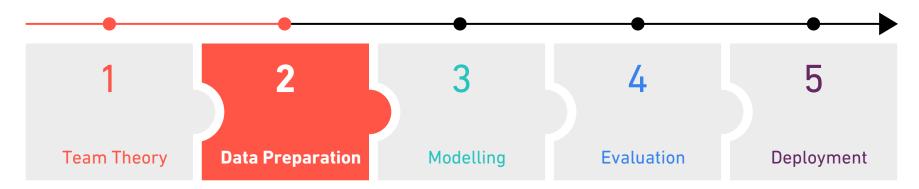
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Technology Stack

- PyTorch Geometric
- Awpy 1.3.1
- ESTA dataset
- Python 3.12

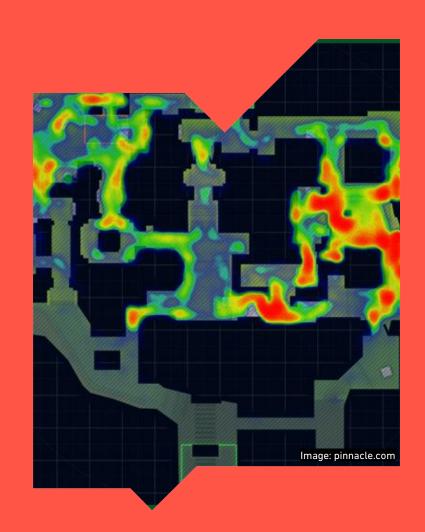


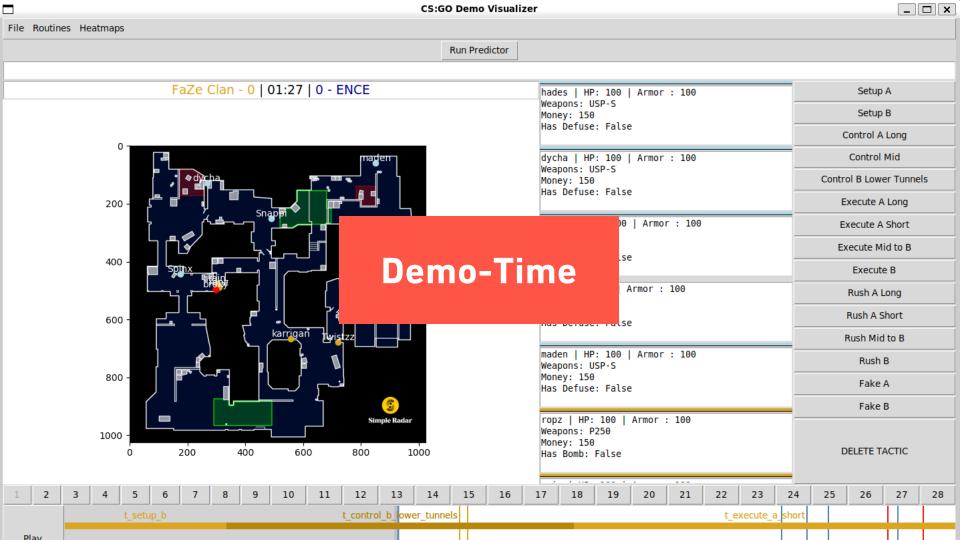


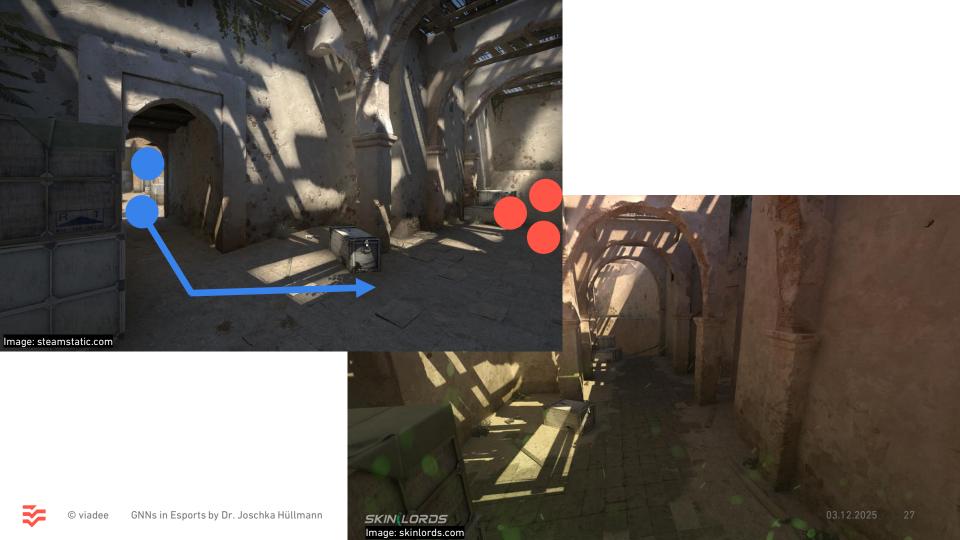


Possession Value and Expected Threat (xT)

- Focus on teams and individuals.
- Positions and space control are important.
- Estimate tactics and when they are successful.
- Theory instead of data.



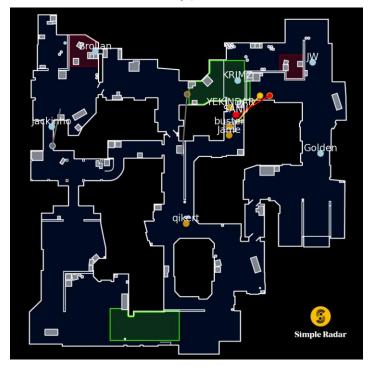




Tactics

Tactic Label	Description
t_setup_a	Slow map control with lean toward A site
t_setup_b	Passive default with eventual B site lean
t_control_a_long	Gaining map control through A Long area
t_control_mid	Controlling the mid-area for flexibility or split
t_control_b_lower_tunnels	Slow approach through lower tunnels for B control
t_execute_a_long	Structured push through A Long with utility
t_execute_a_short	Execution via short (catwalk) with nades
t_execute_mid_to_b	Mid-to-B split with CT smoke and tunnel join
t_execute_b	Full B site execute through tunnels
t_rush_a_long	Fast rush through A Long
t_rush_a_short	Aggressive rush through short (catwalk)
t_rush_mid_to_b	Fast-paced mid-to-B attack
t_rush_b	Direct rush into B site via upper tunnels
t_fake_a	Fake towards A to draw rotations
t_fake_b	Fake towards B to manipulate defenders

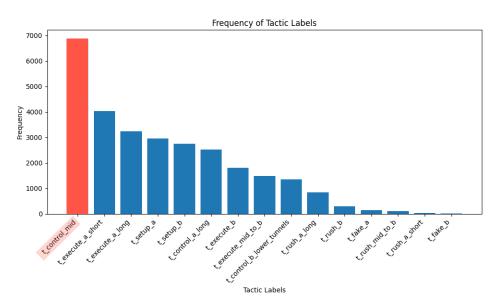
Example of player positioning during a "A short execute" tactic: 4 players are advancing on short; 1 is catching up from the middle.



Annotated Tactics

Out of >1000 games

Only de_dust2



Number of games labeled	20
Number of frames labeled	28,468
Number of <i>uncertain tactic</i> frames	18,705
Number of unique tactics annotated	15
Most common tactic	t_control_mid

Table 3. Labeling statistics

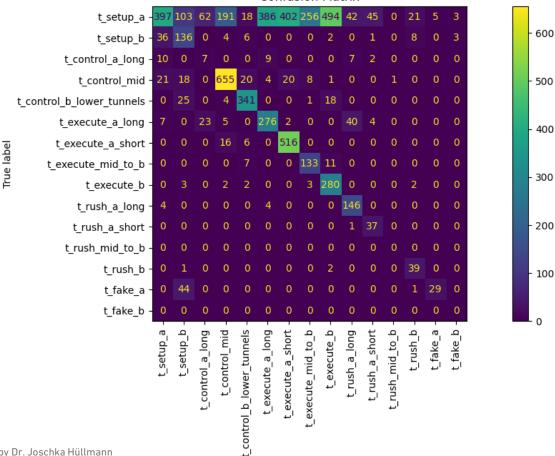
Data Preprocessing

- Convert demo data to graph data
- Estimate spatio-temporal features per frame errechnen

Number of demo files processed	195
Total rounds extracted	5133
Frames skipped due to issues	0 per game
Average number of frames per round	≈ 186
Processing time per frame	≈ 1 to 4 seconds
# games that could be processed parallely	64
Number of node features extracted	29 per graph

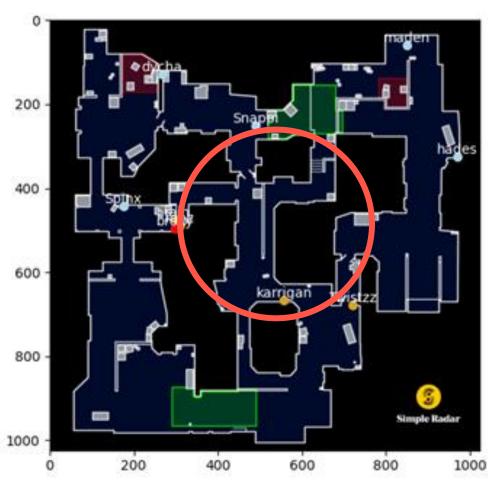








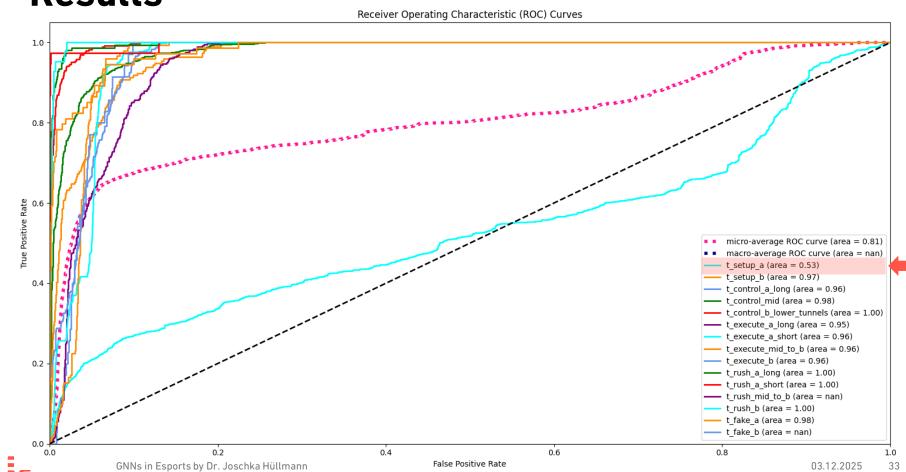
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Table 1. Feature combinations

Features	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1-score
Position	79.16%	0.7068	0.6301	0.6568
Position +	79.07%	0.7069	0.6130	0.6417
Health +				
Armor				
Position +	80.09%	0.7131	0.6517	0.6707
Utility				
All Fea-	81.17%	0.7510	0.6643	0.6945
tures				

Table 2. GNN architecture combinations

Model	Training	Test	F1-score
	Accuracy	Accuracy	
2-layered GAT	78.04%	78.10%	0.6831
2-layered GCN	82.79%	81.17%	0.6945
3-layered GAT	77.65%	77.16%	0.6692
3-layered GCN	81.94%	78.78%	0.6672



Reading Materials

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 Wiltschko, A. B. (2021). A gentle introduction to graph neural networks.
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