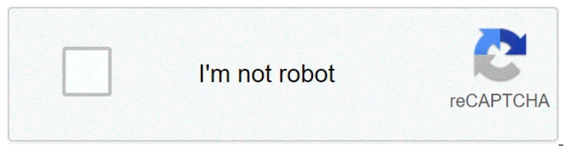

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With more information than those who have ever dreamed of possible, tennis coaches, players, media and fans suddenly grasp all types of correspondence data revealing, not to mention the smart analysis. It is no longer that you are only if you have won or lost that it mattered, but like "and because you won or lost Ã ¢ â,¬" points, games, sets and games. Training methods, stroke production, stroke production have also been translated and analyzed in a deep depth and more deeper than ever before. The demand for data in Burgoned, new technologies, as a sophisticated virtual graphics, monitoring technology, statistical applications and telestrand, have provided and more valuable information to give to the athletes that Ã ¢ ¬ Å "Extra Edge.ã, â,¬ LEA LEO LEVIN grasped the opportunity by developing the first computerized tennis statistics system in 1982. It was the seminal work of Levin highlighted by creating the concept of and with the Conio Ã ¢ â,¬ "Discounted error", Ã ¢ â,¬ "A term now used in most sports and even experts to describe a Blunding Auto -flimcio del Politico, then the brilliant 59-year-old, based in Jacksonville, In Florida, it has covered more than 120 Grand Slam events and countless other tournaments to provide the association of tennis professionals (ATP) and other companies with the statistics of the game. Levin, dubbed Ã ¢ â,¬ å "the doctor" from Br Oadcaster Mary Carillo For its incisive diagnosis of players' games, it is currently director of Sports Analytics at Sportsmedia Technology (SMT), a company that provides customized technological solutions for sporting events. Interview with great distance, Levin explains the numerous roles of him in the field of exciting and rapidly growing analysis and on how he changed tennis for the best. What are the analysis of sports data? Analytics sports data is a combination of collection and analyzing the data that focuses on performance. The difference between analysis and analysis is that the analysis is only collecting the basic data and looking at what happened. Analytics is trying to understand why "basic performance analysis works with other factors to determine the general performance of the athlete or team. When and how did this field start the change of amatory and pro tennis? And who Were the pioneers? Honestly, I was. At the end of 1981, the first IBM personal computer has reached the market for general consumer use. At half of 1982, I was working with a company in California to develop the first system of computerized statistics for Tennis. The key factor was the way we decided to describe the results of a tennis point in three basic areas. The point had to finish with a winner, a forced or an unforced error. This created the foundation for the way we look at Tennis today. How and when were you interested in Tennis Analytics? I was playing on Foothill College tennis team in Los Altos, California, about five miles from Stanford University. When I didn't see the games, I was actually talking about matches for my teammates and thus providing this information to the coach and the players to try to help them improve their games. BRAD games. BRADa former world number 4 and then coach Andre Agassi and Andy Murray, played for your Foothill team. Did you help him?Brad was on that team, and it was interesting because in his first year he played number two. The number one player came to me before the state finals, where Brad was supposed to play in the final, and asked me, “How do I beat Brad?” I was able to give him specific information about the strategy and tactics that helped him win the state title the following year. And the following year, Brad didn’t lose a match.SportsMultimedia Technology (SMT) products and services have evolved from clock-and-score graphics in 1994 to innovative and sophisticated virtual graphics, tracking technology, statistical applications and remote sensing. How do you and your SMT team use these four methods to analyze tennis statistics to provide valuable information to help players, coaches, broadcasters and the press determine how and why a game was won or lost?One of the challenges of tennis, more than any other important sport, is the lack of data. When we started doing this, there really wasn’t any consistent collection of data from games. So the first piece we developed was simply a system now known as Match Facts. He obtained factual statistical data directly from the chairman of the referee. It started with ATP in the early ’90s. So we were able to create a database of player information throughout the year. It allowed the next level of analysis. It expanded from there. We developed the very first service speed system to start adding additional data and how players were winning or losing based on service speed. As the technology got better, we were able to leverage the next-generation “video tracking” technology and then on the presentation side, using virtual graphics as a way to be able to input data directly into the game field to help illuminate what’s really happening. Television is a tool that allows broadcasters to enter points and help fans understand the combinations of shots and strategies used by players.Your website (www.smt.com) has a section titled “Visual Data Intelligence” with the subtitle “SMT provides the world’s most innovative solutions for live entertainment and sporting events around the world”. What is Visual Data Intelligence? And what are your most important and innovative solutions for sporting and live entertainment events?Visual Data Intelligence goes to the heart of what we try to do as a company. In a lot of different sports, there is a lot of information available. But making it useful to broadcasters, and especially fans, to help them understand the game is an important part of what we’re providing. This involves simple things like the first and the 10 line in soccer. This provides the visual set of information for commentators and fans that really helps them understand where the teams are and how much yardage they need (to get a first down). We’ve gotten to the point where the fans in the football stadium are screaming, “Where’s the yellow line?” So we’re expanding this service to provide the service to the big screens that are displayed inside the stadium, so the teams have their own system to show it to the fans.How does Visual Data Intelligence apply to tennis?Having a lot of data, the challenge is: how do you provide all this data to fans and commentators? We do this through a number of different systems. We have what we call our “Open Vision System”, an IPTV solution that has real-time scores, statistics and video as well as historical data. It puts everything together and puts it in one place, thus providing a real search tool for commentators and media (printed and online). In addition to this, we have a product that we call Â «TV interface.â € television.â €» It’s really a system that guides the graphics in the air for the broadcasters. This tool allows them to look at the data and see where the trends are. Hit the button and have this information directly on the screen. Please tell me about the new technology service partnership between Infosys and ATP, and analytics and metrics.This partnership leads to Tennis World. He’s not exactly that aware of what Infosys and ATP are doing. But I do know that many zippers on technology have been created for the game facts. One of the unique things about tennis is the scoring system. Unlike other sports, the player or team that wins the most points does not necessarily win the game. This is not how our scoring system works. I think they’re trying to take a deeper look at individual points, and how winning or losing specific points in key situations affects a player’s ability to win or lose games. The same applies to total games. This is one of the challenges when trying to do tennis analysis. In many other sports, you’re just looking at the raw numbers and saying how many points he scored or how many rebounds he had or how many meters he gained. But in tennis, it has to be compartmentalized into specific performances in specific situations. How do deepen insights from Analytics game data and training improve coaching? The key to coaching and improving the player is before you understand what is happening on the field. It’s a matter of collecting data. One of the challenges tennis has faced due to its late start in the world of statistics and data analysis has been a reluctance by many coaches and players to rely on anything else they see and hear. So the real challenge and the real key is to be able to relate the data to what the coaches see and which players feel off the pitch. When you can make that connection, you have a real chance to improve. What are one or two insights that have improved coaching? The challenge is that every player is different. What data analytics allows you to do is customize those things and focus not on what the player does, but what your player does, and how you can get the most out of your player’s game. A simple example of this was when we started doing statistics and detailed analysis, we worked with the Stanford Tennis University program. Their female player no. 1, Linda Gates, was struggling, and the coaches couldn’t figure out where or why. We did an analysis of your game, and we found that you were dominating your service games at your service points in Deuce’s Court, but you were struggling in the asterisk. It wasn’t visually obvious. The coaches couldn’t put their finger on what the problem was. But once he started looking at the numbers and data, he allowed them to focus on his practice on his ad-court shooting patterns. Linda continued to win the NCAA championships that year, in 1985, singles and doubles (with Leigh Anne Eldredge). An Infosys ATP â ¨¬ ÃBeyond the numbersâ¨¬ Analysis of the rebirth of Rafael Nadal to n. 1 in the Emirates ATP rankings showed that Nadal ranked No. 1 of the tour in 2017 to win return points against the first services, at 35.2% (971/2761). That metric shoots a staggering 43.4 percent (454/1045) for its clay batches. What other amazing stats help explain why other players have had exceptional years this decade? This goes to the basics to look at players, strengths and weaknesses. One stat I always watch is serve and return performance because I still split the game this way. It’s interesting that when you look at a player like Nadal, It is not only dominant as the return of the service. It is also dominant on its second service. Announces with all the analysis we have, an old age is still true: Ã ¢ â,¬ "is not as good as your second service. You will not find players at the top of the rankings for the last four or five years they were also in top to both of both Serve the points won and the return of the second points serve. Despite all the focus on Power and Big Serves, the second performance serves is really a huge key to understanding a player’s overall strengths and weaknesses. How much is the Women’s Tennis Association tour and its players take advantage of analytics? Although the WTA was a bit behind the ATP curve in terms of collecting and storing game data, the good news is that they are now caught. Their association with SAP and they are now using a matching fact system to provide data to players on a match-by-match basis has moved them on the curve. That Pro players have benefited from most of the tennis analytics so far? And in what specific ways? This is a difficult question. Because I don’t work directly with players and coaches while I was used to it, I don’t know who is using the data more than others. You can tell just by looking at Roger Federer’s improvement over the last year that his team used Analytics to determine that he needed to be more aggressive on his backhand. Now he hits a much higher percentage of Topspin’s backhands than he has in previous years and that change has made his game more balanced and puts a lot more pressure on his opponents. Playing Roger’s backwards was the safe game – it’s not anymore. There’s no more. Another area of Federer’s game that came to light using Analytics was the difference between his winning and losing games at Wimbledon. When you compare his final game wins to his lost games since he won his first Wimbledon in 2003 â¨¬” 8 titles, 7 lost games – the numbers that pop up are all of his return from the service, and in particular, his performance breaking points. Federer’s service performance has just changed, but his return game fell dramatically in his losses. In his final Wimbledon victories, Federer converted 30 of 69 breaking points for 44%. In its losses, it converted only 9 of 53 to 17%. In both cases, he has an average of about 8 break points per game. In his wins, he converted almost 4 per game, but in his losses he converted just over once per match. His team reviewed the crucial data and added into this almost all of his opponents served and volleyed 2% or less of their service points and concluded that Roger needed to work on hitting his deep returns and not worrying about his opponents coming in behind their serve. Younger players are making a lot of advantage of the information because they grew up in that world. They got used to electronics and the digital experience and to having all the information at their disposal for them. How do these insights enhance the fan experience? I credits (former former NFL analyst) John Madden for being one of the first television commentators who would take fans inside the game to explain to them things they haven’t necessarily seen. Madden would explain to the women’s soccer fans what the center or guard was doing on a particular game and why the back run for 50 meters was all for that reason of this good leotard. What we have tried to do in tennis and what these insights have provided is to do the same kind of things for tennis fans. Help them to take them into the game so they understand the nuances of what is happening on the court, and not just watch two guys running to hit the ball. What is the radar-based tracking, which is now used by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) for every pitch makes an Olympic athlete? Is it used in tennis? Radar-based tracking is simply monitoring the speed and position of the ball or That is launched or hit. Radar-based tracking was generally used for service speeds in tennis. This is something we have been pioneers at the end of the 1980s. Tracking used in tennis was based on video, unlike radar. The advantage of what is possible that you can track players' movements and ball movement and a variety of positions and angles. Analysis analysis provides as junior players become a world class day or even even And if so, can you guide their national coaches and federations to increase the chances that will happen? Not yet. The challenge is that prediction is different from analysis. We're trying to draw conclusions from the data, and we don't have a complete set of data. If you want to predict which junior players will become world-class players, sure you can do it if we have genetics, biomechanics, all the physical features measured in addition to using Analytics to measure the overall performance of the player in the field. We can see if they have specific indicators that indicate they'll make that jump. But the bottom line is that there are so many factors involved. And a lot has to do with the physical side that you can't necessarily decide from the data. What are bioanalysis? And why does it measure and analyze the suction of the important Elite athlete? We have bioanalytic pioneering in football now. We believe biometric readings from university players. Players are equipped with complete biometric motion sensors and readers, who are reading things like heart rate, body temperature and breathing. And they combine it with motion data from tracking information. With this, we can measure the physical output of players. Sensors to the extent of the hanging helmet (from collisions). We have worked on this project for a few years. It was used for the football program at the University of Duke. We are about to add a couple of other universities to this project. At this stage it is used for medical purposes. So when a player is on the field of practice, they can immediately know whether his heart rate starts running or if his body temperature rises too high, they can immediately pull it out of practice and bring it more electrolytes and hydration. They also weigh players before and after each practice, so they know how smooth the player lost during their practice times. How is the bioanalytical used in tennis? Unlike a team sport where a team can dress all its players with this equipment, tennis players are all independent contractors. So it will take more a nationalistic approach â€ "something like what the Usta is doing - to intervene and say, â€" For our junior players, we went to dress up some courts and we will provide this level of analysis on the physical side. »Analytics apply to tennis equipment and court surfaces? And if so, how? Sure, you can. Analytics can identify how players can perform using different types of equipment and different surfaces. For example, if you are using some tracking technology to determine which combination of racket and string allows a player to have the most power, this is a relatively simple exercise. Manage a player through a set of drills, hitting special blows and measuring the speed of the ball that comes from the racket. For surfaces, analysis can really help identify the type of shots that have an effect on particular surfaces or areas where players The games for € TM are down. For example, you have players who have a long backswing, and that really works well on a slower surface where they have time to take a great backswing. But when you put them on a faster court, where the ball bounces lower and faster, it increases their time, and makes it harder for them to adapt. Analytics measures the court bounce speed and rebound trajectory. Then you can take a player and change his game on a particular surface taking into account how the ball reacts to it. You didn't analyze thousands of games. What factors affect the result of more games in tennis and tennisAnd why? The factor n. 1 Generally it is uncovered errors. If you are making mistakes, you are basically giving the game to your opponent. Be able to measure and quantify that it is a huge factor for the improvement of the player. What does the understand you do? doing? mistakes â what shots and what situations. The warning to this is that there are some players whose games rely on absolutely controlling the pace and time of the game. And they have the tools to do it. Two of the best players ever are Steffi Graf and Serena Williams. What are the disadvantages and dangers involved in the analysis? Will some of the cronchers and coaches go aboard with the analysis and be guilty of Occam’s razor? The simple danger is to rely only on data. The challenge is that you have to render data related to what the player is doing physically and mentally on the court. Analysis doesn’t necessarily measure the mental side of the game, at least not yet. If you’re focusing so much on analyzing some shots and not looking at the big picture of their mental focus and how they are preparing for the games, you may get in trouble. Since tennis players vary greatly in temperament, talent, current shape and other variables, do the risk-analysis pros over-concluding by their numbers? And what mistakes have you made about that? There’s always a risk. Data can provide valuable information. Then do that next jump that says, “This information says that, and so we have to do it, or so we have a problem.” I’ll give you a simple story from a few years ago. Jim Grabb, who was the number 1 doubles player in the world then, came to me in a tournament before the U.S. Open and said, “I’m struggling with my first single ball. I can’t make a first ball. And I said, “You’re the number one double player in the world. You have some nice volleyball. And you’re saying you can’t make a single first ball. It says, “Yes.” A lot of coaches would say, “How are you hitting? Let’s analyze the shot”.I asked: “When you get to the baseline to hit the service, where is your first flight going?”Jim looked at me as if I spoke a foreign language. So I asked again: “Before you hit your first serve, where are you going to hit your first flight?” He said: “I just reacted to the ball. I don’t know what you’re talking about”. So I suggested, “Do this. Every first flight goes to the open field. You serve to a large extent in the court of the murder and you’re throwing yourself into the court of hearing. Serve to a large extent in the Announcement Court and the ball widens in the deuce field. Just for your first rehearsals. â Jim goes to play and comes back and says, âI didn’t miss a first ballâ. Next week he reached the fourth round of the US Open, his best result in a Grand Slam (event) ever single. This had to do with the fact that all that really required was a little concentration from the player. It didn’t require a level of analysis and changes in stroke production. It was simply eliminating the decision-making process. What is the connection between analysis and the consolidated field of biomechanics? Analysis can tell you how a player is performing or how a stroke is performing in key situations. This can then identify that we need to examine the biomechanics of stroke, particularly if it breaks under pressure. Or we can determine that mistakes occur when the ball is bouncing four feet in the air against three feet in the air, so their point of contact is one foot higher. Now we can look at the biomechanics and see what the player is doing when the ball is one foot higher. What are the player rating systems? And what is the connection between analytics systems and player ratings? How much is the Universal Tennis Ratings system worth? I don’t think it’s time But this is a direction we can take in the future. What are the statistical or statistical characteristics that you expect to become more and more important as a result of analysis? I think you’ll see more attention to the key performance of the How we always analyze players' games in key pressure situations. Because you are serving the half of the time and receive serve the half of time, time, Watch more and more at every moment of the game. Let's talk much about non-force errors, but do they occur on the service or return game? Let's talk about aggressive game and take step control, but when happens? And service or return games? On the first service or second service? Data analysis is undeniably changing tennis. Do you think it will revolutionize tennis? Absolutely! Because the game always changes. Technology around tennis and all sports continues to change. The analysis will improve athletes. You are going to provide them with information on how they can be at their peak for key games. Will help them work better, better prepare, perform better strikes under pressure. All those pieces and parts will be available for athletes. And all their nutritional, sleep and training regimes will also help tennis players to play better. better.

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