

Zielstellung – Voraussetzungen, Chancen, Grenzen von Big Data



2000m Fahrzeit

Physis

Rudertechnik

Psychologie

Training

Training

Modulatoren !!!



Belastung



Modulatoren !!!



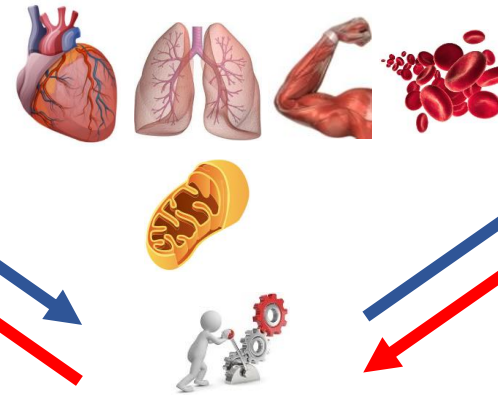
Beanspruchung



Modulatoren !!!




Adaptation

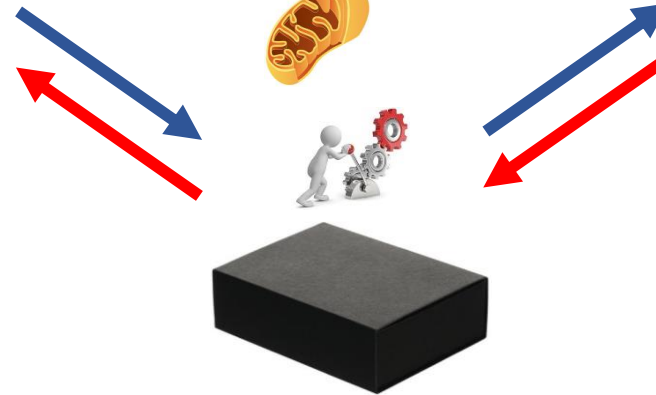
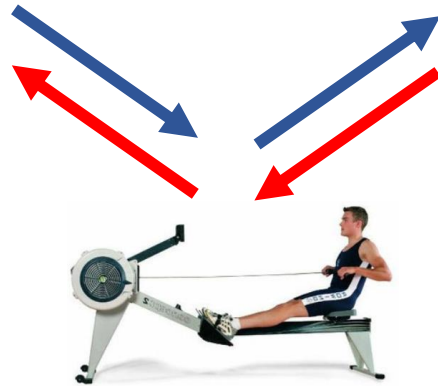


Modulatoren !!!

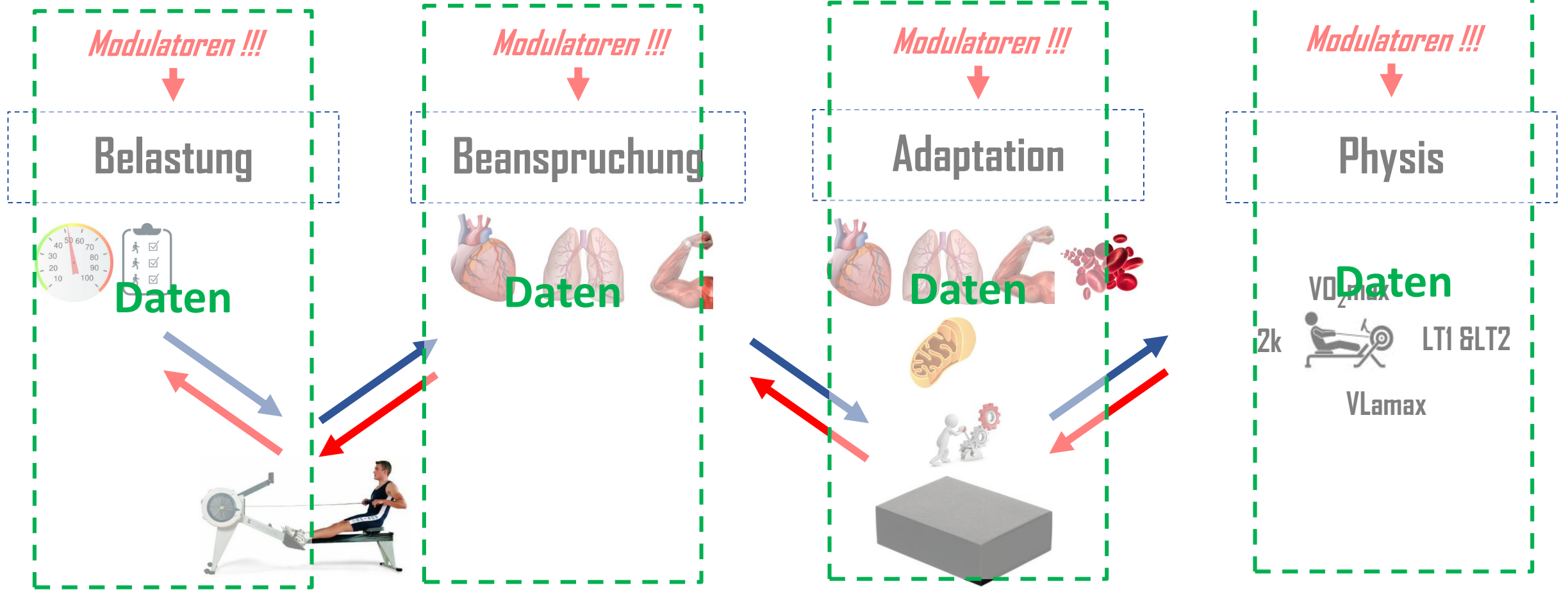


Physis

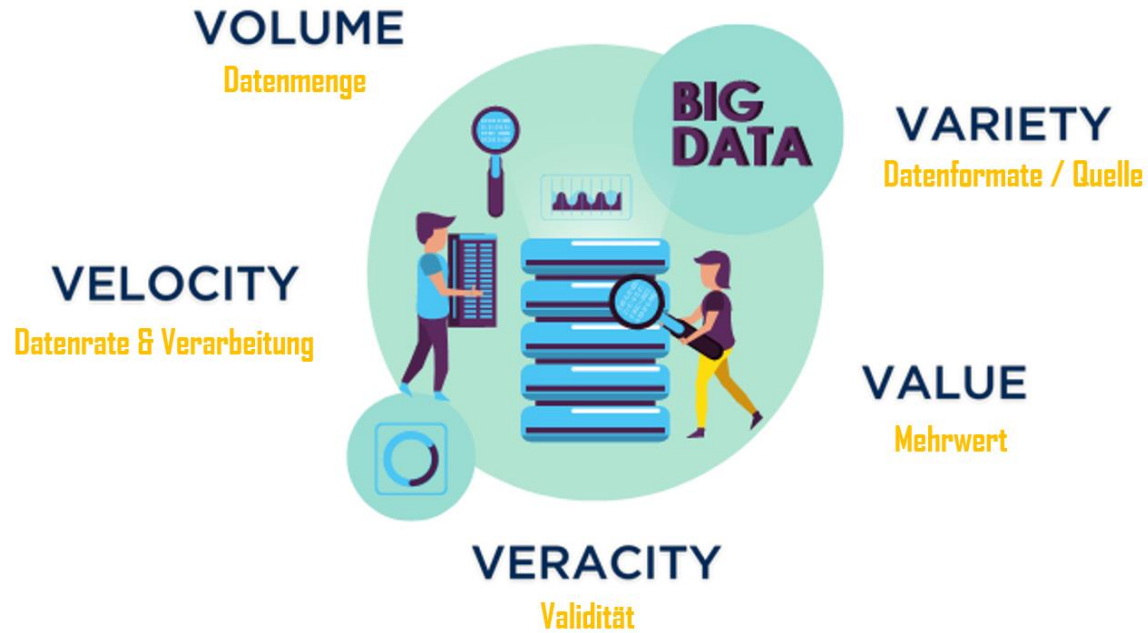
$\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$
2k  LT1 & LT2
 $V_{L\text{max}}$



Training

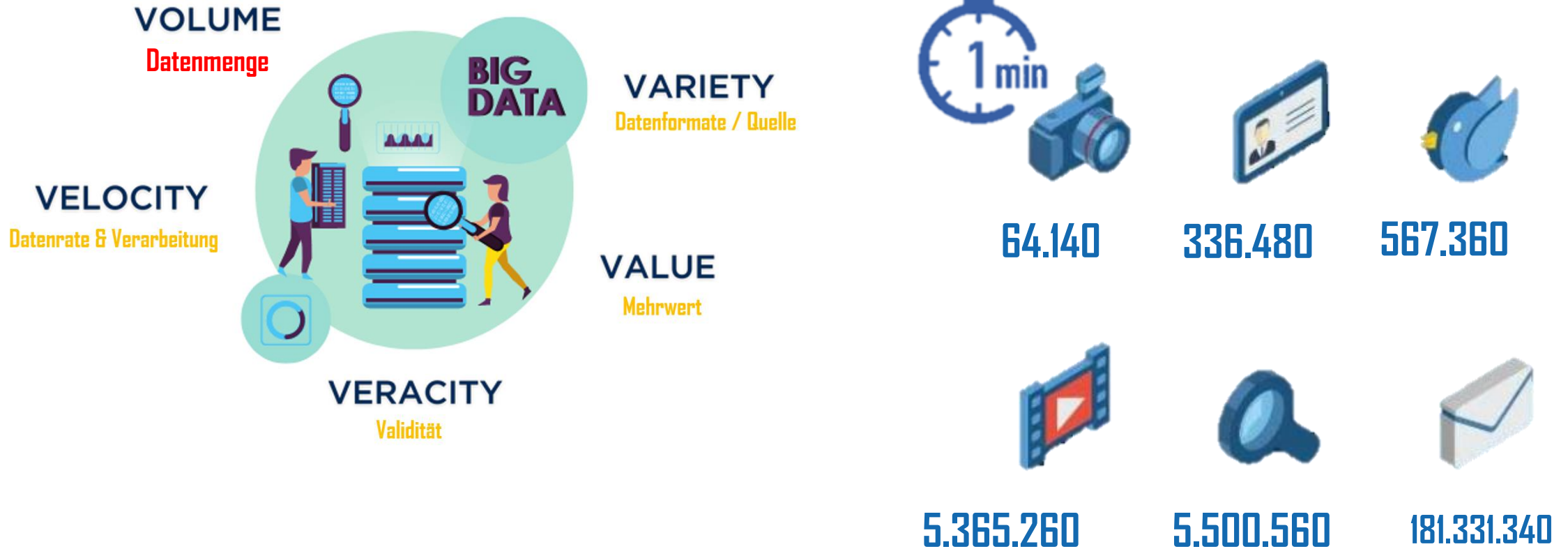


Big Data

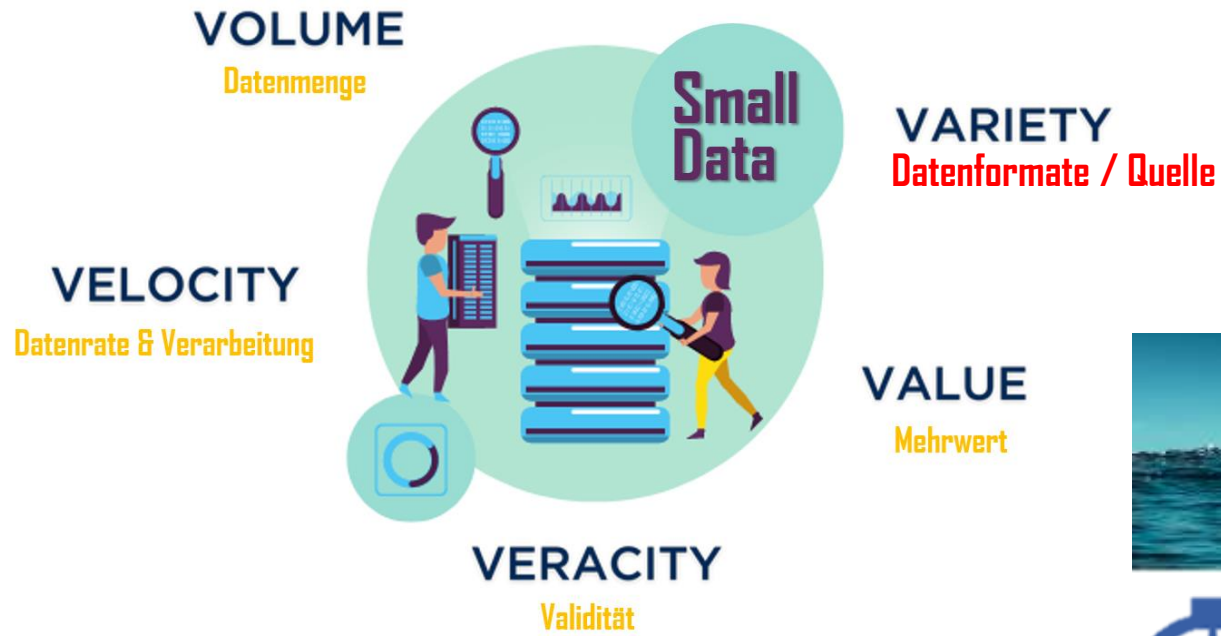


Der Begriff „Big Data“ bezeichnet große Mengen an strukturierten und unstrukturierten Daten, welche sich durch die 5 V beschreiben lassen und mit herkömmlichen Analysemethoden nicht mehr bewältigt werden können.

Big Data vs. Small Data



Big Data vs. Small Data



Big Data vs. Small Data

VOLUME
Datenmenge



VARIETY
Datenformate / Quelle



VELOCITY
Datenrate & Verarbeitung

VALUE
Mehrwert



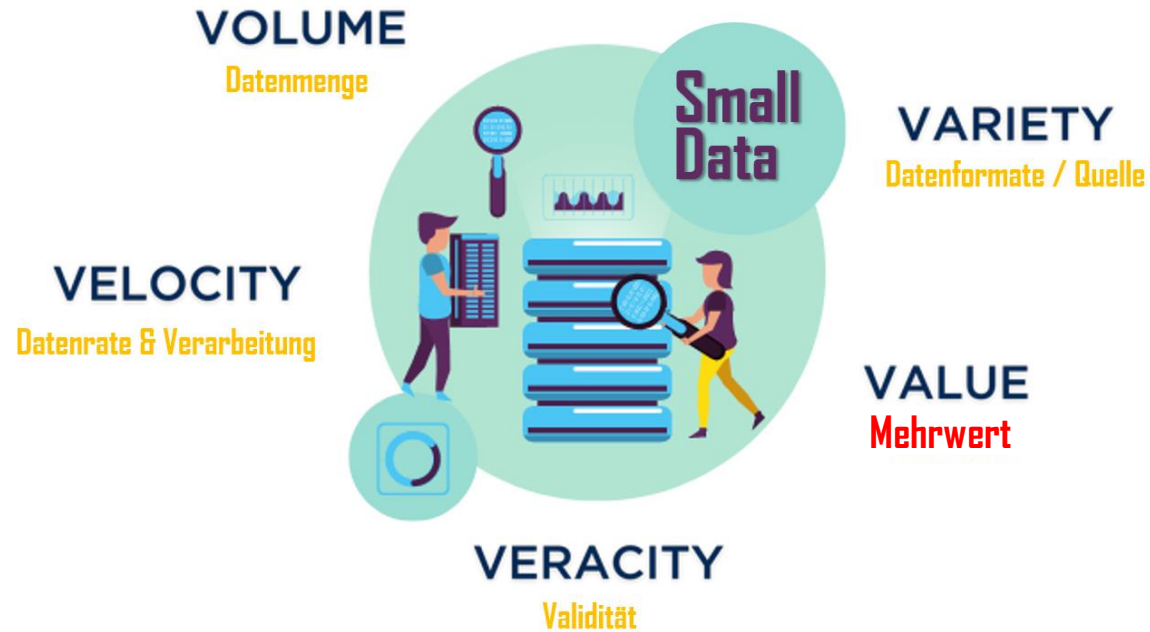
VERACITY
Validität



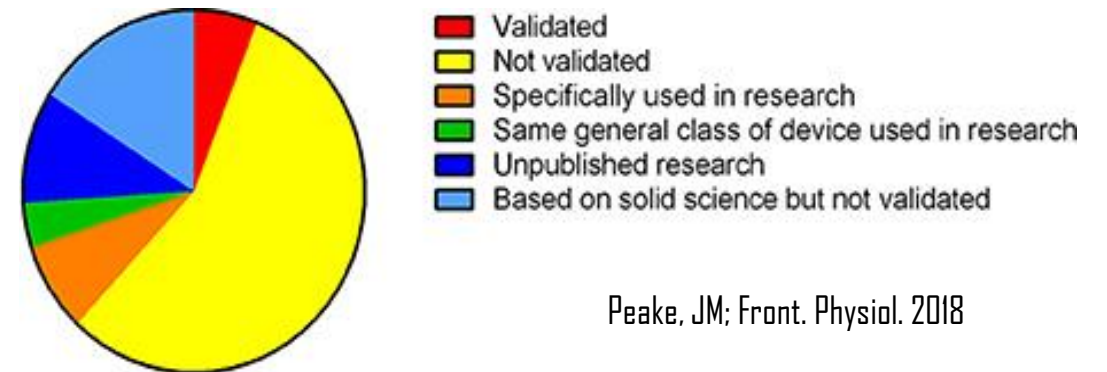
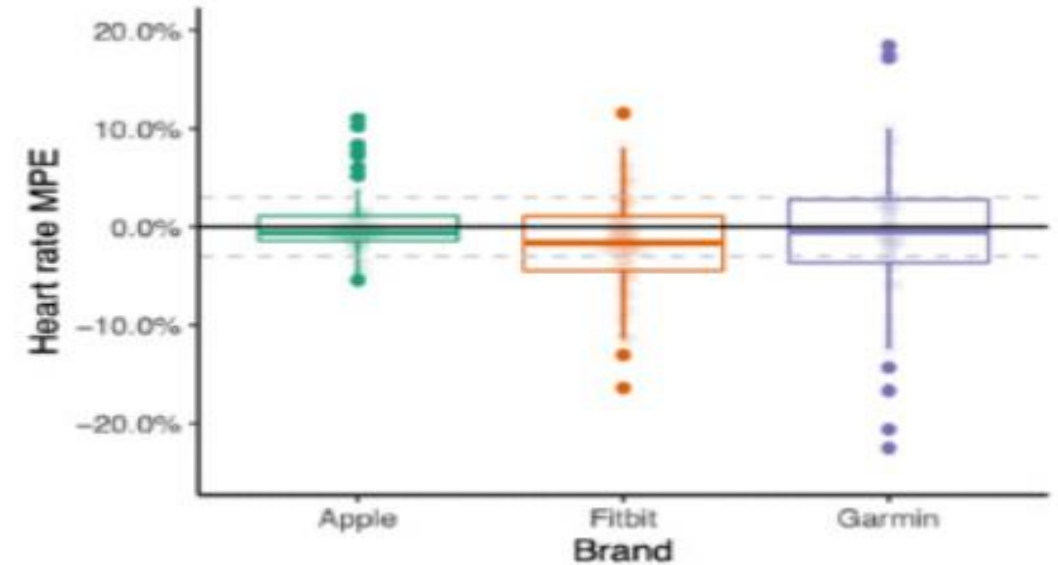
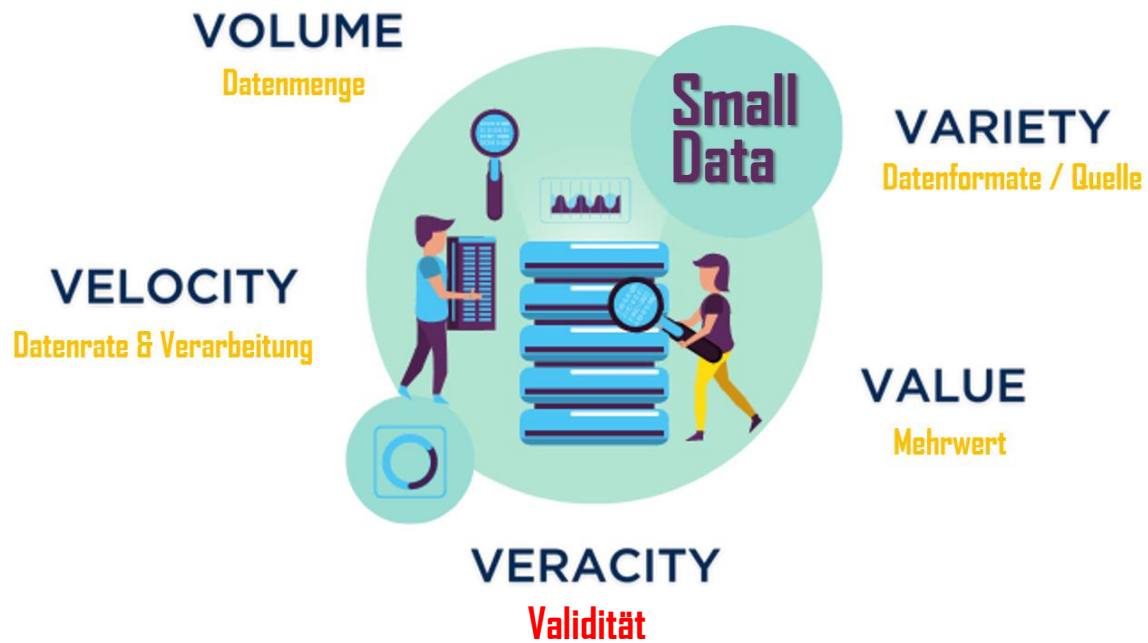
21 h



Big Data vs. Small Data



Big Data vs. Small Data



Peake, JM; Front. Physiol. 2018

Big Data vs. Small Data

VOLUME

Datenmenge

Small Data

VARIETY

Datenformate / Quelle

VELOCITY

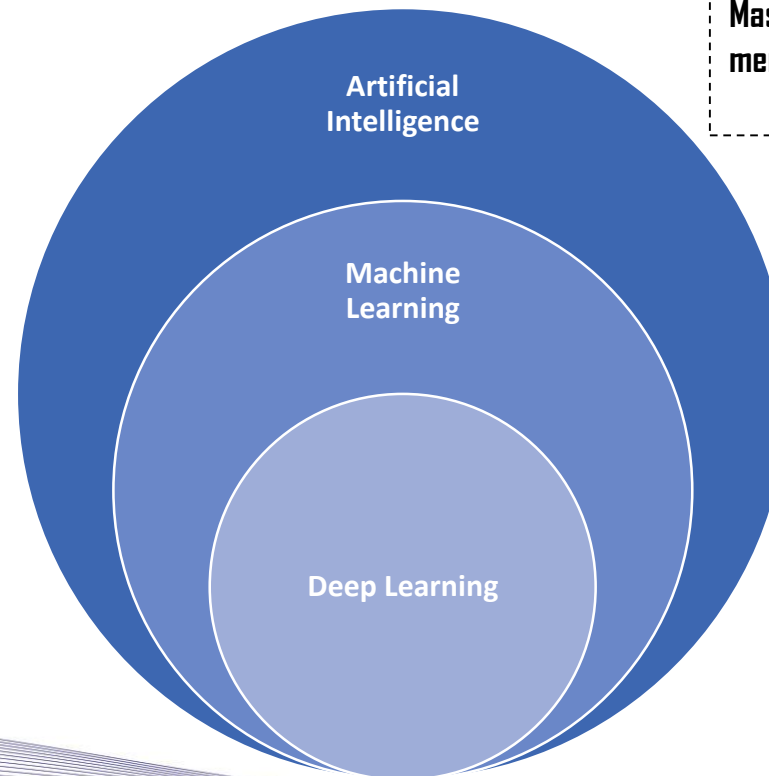
Datenrate & Verarbeitung

VALUE

Mehrwert

VERACITY

Validität



Maschinen ahmen Intelligentes menschliches Verhalten nach

Maschinen erschließen selbstständig Zusammenhänge aus großen Datenmengen

Maschinen trainieren sich selbst mit Hilfe von neuronalen Netzen und großen Datenmengen

Big Data vs. Small Data

VOLUME
Datenmenge

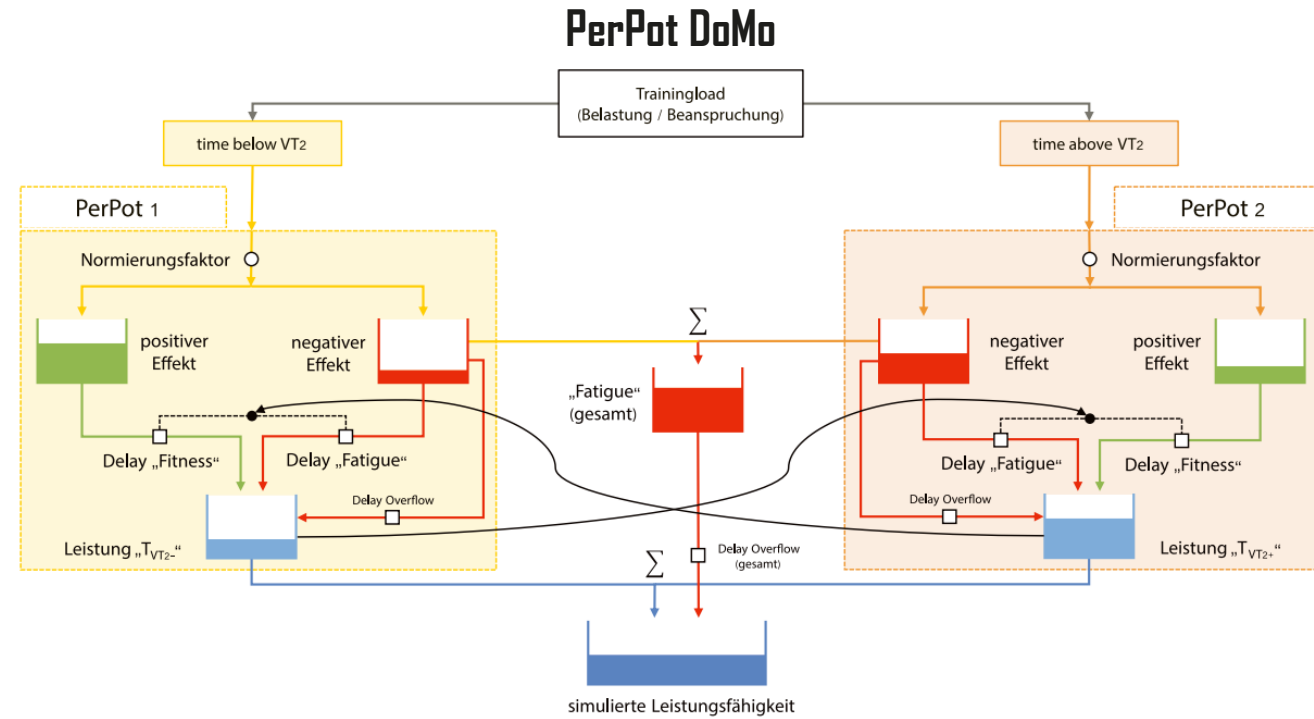
VELOCITY
Datenrate & Verarbeitung



VARIETY
Datenformate / Quelle

VALUE
Mehrwert

VERACITY
Validität



Big Data vs. Small Data

VOLUME
Datenmenge



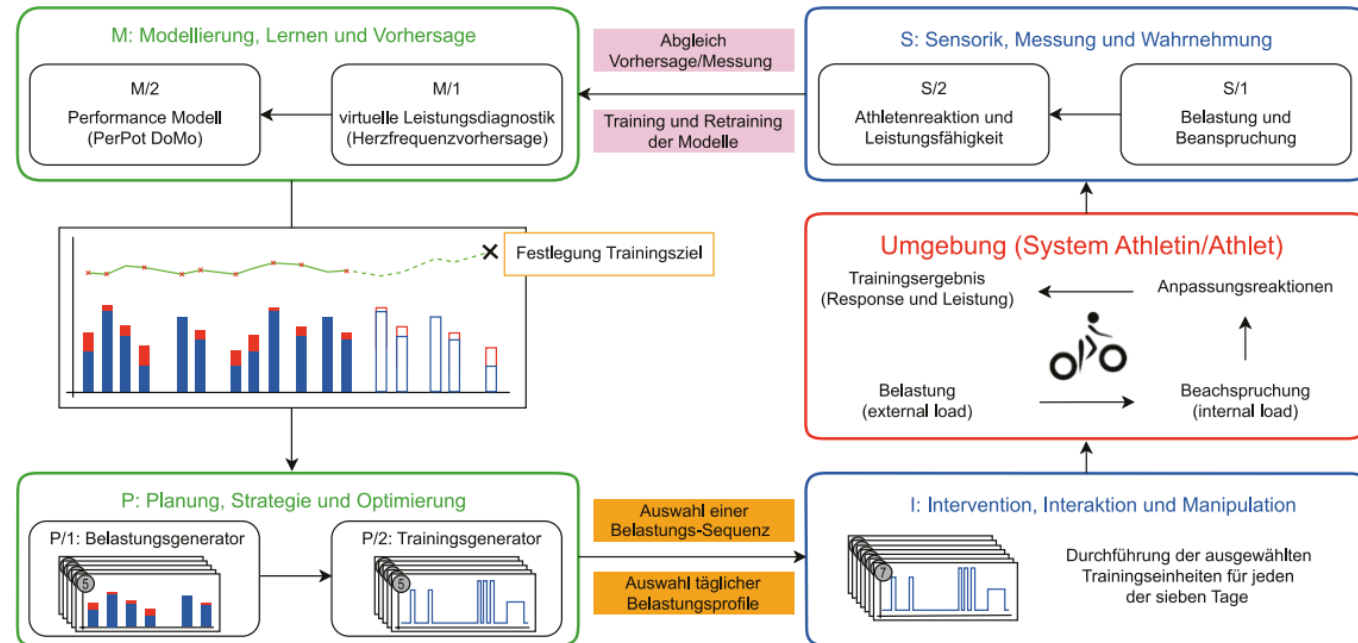
VARIETY
Datenformate / Quelle

VELOCITY
Datenrate & Verarbeitung

VALUE
Mehrwert

VERACITY
Validität

SMPI-Kreislaufs



Big Data vs. Small Data



Zielstellung Monitoring

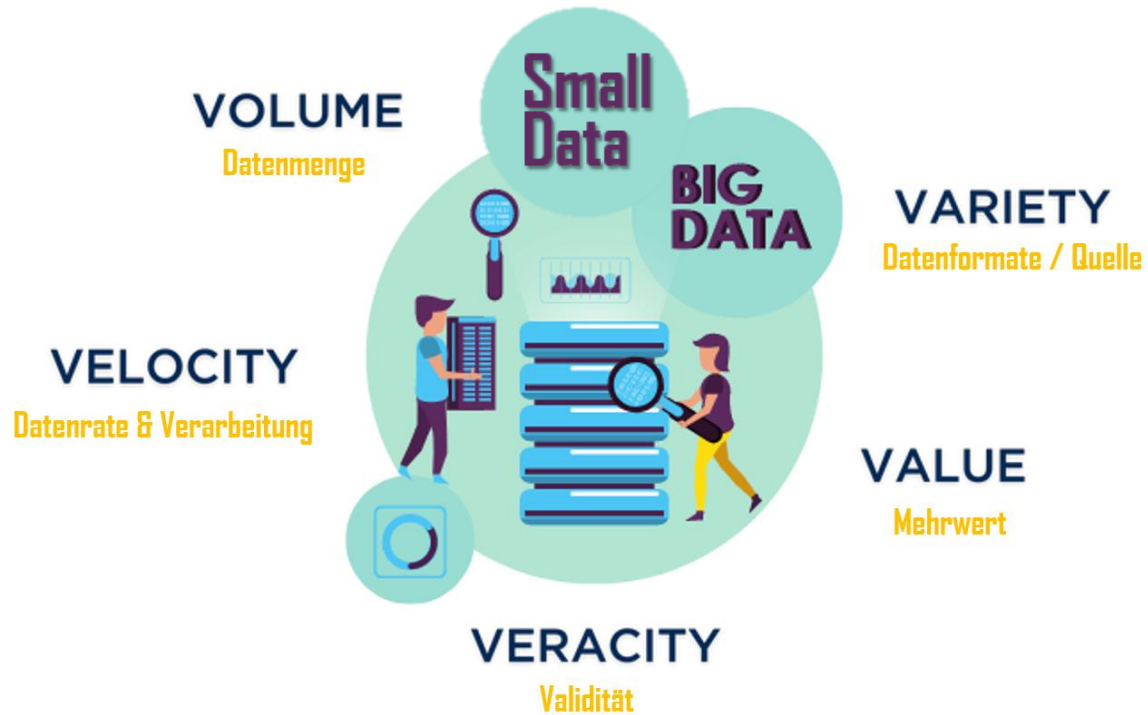
Valide & reliable Erfassung von relevanten Daten sowie Zusammenführung dieser

Datenverarbeitung und Modellierung unter Anwendung geeigneter statistischer Verfahren

Modellvalidierung

Kommunikation konkreter Ableitungen /Handlungsempfehlungen

Take Home - Data is King, Context is God



Sport : the technology-driven age of big data is upon us

but more things should not be used than are necessary

By Aaron Coutts, IJSP 2014

"In the past decade, there has been significant work on the integration of microtechnologies (ie, GPS, accelerometers, beat-to-beat HR telemetry systems, cloudbased database software, etc) into complex athlete monitoring and injury-risk alert systems. As part of this, there has also been increased focus on developing tools to assess athlete recovery and fatigue, often through various biological, physiological, and/or perceptual measures. These advances have had a remarkable effect on the daily practices of sport scientists, provided a better understanding of the specific training and competition requirements, and improved our knowledge of individual athletes' stress response. However, we are yet to see the silver bullet or the black box system that markedly improves performance or lowers injury risk, beyond that of a well-controlled training program."



- 1 Establish proof of concept of the system
- 2 Differentiate the signal from the noise in the input variables
- 3 Use parsimonious systems that are both cost- and time-effective
- 4 Provide the coach or athlete with ONLY meaningful information
- 5 Ask questions of the information and contextualize them with the knowledge of experts



universität
wien

AIROW - Artificial Intelligence in Rowing



Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit & Interesse

Noch Fragen?  kay.winkert@rudern.de  0174/9404711