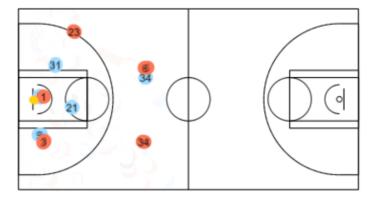
Animating Expected Possession Value in the NBA with Player Tracking Data Howard Baek



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For more detail, please read this <u>blogpost</u> Contact: howardba@uw.edu

Introduction

In a MIT Sloan Sports Analytics Conference Paper, Cervone et al create a metric called **Expected Possession Value**, **EPV**. They use optical player tracking data to calculate the number of points the offense is expected to score by the end of the possession *in real time*, given everything we know now.

EPV Formula

$$\begin{split} \text{EPV}(t) &= E[\text{ points } \mid d_t] = E[\text{ points } \mid \text{macro in } (t, t + \epsilon], \, d_t] P(\text{ macro in } (t, t + \epsilon] \mid d_t) \\ &+ E[\text{ points } \mid \text{micro in } (t, t + \epsilon], d_t] P(\text{ micro in } (t, t + \epsilon] \mid d_t) \end{split}$$

Main Contribution

I extended the above paper by using gganimate, a R package for animations, to illustrate the change in EPV during a single possession. Also, I interpreted each movement during the final minute of a NBA game on November 10th, 2013, between the Miami Heat vs Brooklyn Nets within the context of Expected Possession Value.