Generating Expertise-Specific Explanations in Cricket Pose Estimation Ansh Sharma Kumar A.S.Kumar-2@student.tudelft.nl

1. Introduction

Background

- Use of AI-based pose estimation tools is increasing in sports like cricket
- Many explanation methods follow a one-size-fits-all approach
- This lack of personalization can reduce the usefulness of Al-generated feedback

Research Gap

- In cricket, explanation effectiveness depends on the user's expertise, yet current systems don't take them into account
- No current method tailors pose estimation explanations to different player expertise levels in cricket.



2a. Research Question

What are the best ways to generate explanations across different levels of cricket expertise?

2b. Sub-Questions

How do the explanation needs differ between beginners, intermediate players, and advanced cricket experts?

What types of explanations are most effective for each level of expertise? How can explanations be structured to provide actionable feedback tailored to different skill

levels?

5. Prototypes

Figure 1: Beginner - 1 Focus Point



Your Pose

. You're hunched over-straighten your back a lot to stay balanced.



Figure 3 : Expert - 10 Focus Point



6. Small-Scale Survey Setup

- 17 participats 6 Beginner 6 Intermediate 5 Expert
- 9 Prototypes (3 of each expertise level)
- 7 Likert Scale Questions (Inspired by Explanation Satisfaction Scale)
 - ESS is a Validated questionairre specifically for user satisfaction with AI explanations [1]

7. Results + Evaluation I

- Beginner users favoured strongly visual explanations, rating them higher in usefulness and ease of understanding
- Expert Expert 1
- Intermediate users benefited from hybrid explanations (textual + visual). They found explanations with joint angles more useful, without becoming overwhelmed.
- **Expert users** Clearly preferred explanations involving detailed technical content such as SHAP-based feedback. They rated these prototypes as highly useful, easy to understand, and appropriately matched to their expertise.

Hoffman, Shane T. Mueller, Gary Klein, and Jordan Litman. Measures for explainable ai: Explanation goodness, user satisfaction, mental models iriosity, trust, and human-ai performance. Frontiers in Computer Science, Volume 5 - 2023, 2023. ISSN 2624-9898. doi: 10.3389/fcomp.2023. 1096257. URL ps://www.frontiersin.org/journals/computer-science/articles/10.3389/fcomp.2023.1096257.

Figure 2 : Intermediate - 5 Focus Point

Your front elbow is 144 degrees (ideal 0 degrees). Tuck it in a bit to maintai Your shoulders are at 135 degree xceeding the ideal 30 degrees.

Your hips are at 155 degrees, above ideal 25 degrees. Try to control the

our head tilt is 150 degrees, above

You're leaning 176 degrees, more than he ideal 20 degrees. Straighten up for etter posture

eal Angle Deviation SHAP (%) Suggestion Reduce your forward maintain posture and balance. Level your head to s	d lean to d stabilize
9 Level your head to s	d lean to d stabilize
Level your head to s	stabilize
144.86 -6 vour gaze and body alignment.	
Ease your hip turn t your body aligned ar 129.8 18 losing power.	o keep nd avoid
Limit your shoulder to maintain balance avoid over-rotation.	rotation and
Tuck your front elbo slightly to keep the square and reduce s variance.	w in bat face swing
Straighten your back slightly to optimize swing arc and power transfer.	k elbow your r
0 -20.99 -12 Engage your back kr more by bending sliv maintain a strong bi impact.	nee ghtly to ase at
Raise your bat angle meet the ball on the spot and prevent ground-hits.	e to e sweet
Bend your front kne to lower your center gravity and stabilize tance.	e deeper of your





8. Evaluation II Two statistical tests were done to confirm that preference differences were signifigant enough

- **Kruskal-Wallis Test**
 - Non-parametric test, used to check whether there are statistically significant differences in how these groups rated the explanation prototypes
 - The test revealed statistically significant group differences across nearly all evaluation dimensions (highlighted in green).

Kruskal- Wallis Test p- values	Usefulness	Ease of Use	Trust	Appropriate Skill Level	Visual Elements Help	Too many Elements	Too many points
Beginner 5	0.686	0.017	0.065	0.109	0.206	0.025	0.076
Expert 9	0.003	0.005	0.016	0.004	0.026	0.004	0.005
Intermediate 5	0.047	0.057	0.046	0.024	0.077	0.004	0.009
Intermediate 9	0.066	0.039	0.114	0.013	0.133	0.041	0.003
Expert 1	0.633	0.014	0.171	0.64	0.307	0.011	0.002
Beginner 9	0.284	0.006	0.767	0.375	0.793	0.025	0.024
Beginner 1	0.004	0.139	0.017	0.003	0.141	0.4	0.4
Expert 5	0.018	0.01	0.02	0.021	0.04	0.016	0.014
Intermediate 1	0.005	0.019	0.005	0.005	0.258	0.225	0.011

Table 1 : Kruskal-Wallis Test p-values

Dunn's Test

- Used after Kruskal-Wallis finds significant differences, to identify which group pairings differ
- Beginner vs Intermediate Differences were less pronounced. Suggests some shared preferences, particularly toward visual or hybrid feedback that maintains simplicity.
- Intermediate vs Expert Moderate differences were found, especially for technical clarity and trustworthiness.
- Expert vs Beginner The most significant differences.

9. Conclusion

- Explanation needs vary by expertise, and beginners, intermediates, and experts, each benefit from tailored explanations.
- The explanation taxonomy proved to be effective
- User study confirms significant difference in preference
- These findings validate the need for expertise-sensitive explanations in sports AI feedback systems.
- Furthermore they support that existing literature can be used in the domain of cricket.

10. Future Improvements

- Expand participant pool
 - Greater statistical power and generalizability of results
- Automatically determine expertise level of users, as they are currently self reported
- Implement real-time feedback, giving the user feedback on their current form
- Include a wider range of cricket techniques
- Investigate effectiveness of other XAI methods

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