# QUICOX36 ARM seCXNICLANS puter Vision Pose Detection for Fitness Feedback

NAME: Gym Pose Al Computer Vision Pose Determines

**DATE:** December 27, 2025 5:33 PM

#### **DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY**

This technology uses computer vision and AI pose detection models to recognize human body keypoints in workout videos. By detecting joints and calculating angles, the system can analyze a persons movement and give feedback on exercise technique.

# FHUMAN VALUES

The technology can strengthen friendships by helping people train together and motivate each other. However, it could also create competition or embarrassment if one performs worse. It introduces new ways to get feedback without a coach, partly replacing personal guidance. Some might find it stigmatizing if their mistakes are shown. Overall, it can empower users to improve safely and feel more confident, but only if used respectfully and privately.

## **TRANSPARENCY**

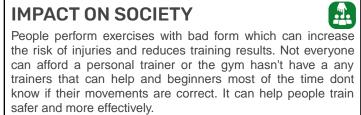


The technology will be explained in simple terms: it uses AI to detect joints and calculate angles for form feedback.

Users are informed what data is used, why it is used, and what happens with it.

No personal identity data is used or stored, videos are processed only to get pose keypoints and are deleted immediately.

# **IMPACT ON SOCIETY**



# **STAKEHOLDERS**

- Gym members
- Gvm owners
- Gvm trainers
- Developers

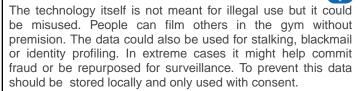


# **SUSTAINABILITY**



The model runs locally or on small hardware and I avoid unnecessary cloud processing to limit energy use. I am trying to use smaller Al's. The goal is to keep energy usage as low as possible, especially for users who run it on their personal devices.

# HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS



# DATA

Yes. Pose estimation data can be incomplete, biased or inaccurate depending on camera angle, lighting and body type. Al can misinterpret movements. I take this into account by testing multiple videos, validating results, and not claiming 100% accuracy. The output is an guidance not an medical advice. There also have to be a disclaimer that the system can make mistakes and you always have to have a good look at the end result.

# **FUTURE**



In the future it could become a personal A coach. This could change how people train, reduce injuries and make coaching cheaper. But it also could lead to over monitoring of bodies or unhealthy perfectionism if misused. Good ethics and transparency will stay important.

# **PRIVACY**



Yes, the system temporarily processes a video to created the body keypoints.

The video is not stored and is deleted after processing. Only pose keypoints and angles are used for analysis..

No personal data is linked to the video.

Users give consent and the system provides guidance.

The output is guidance only and the system is not a medical device.

# **INCLUSIVITY**



Dataset bias: videos mostly of young, fit, light skinned people Camera/context bias: frontal, well-lit, tripod shots.

Labeler bias: good form defined by a few coaches.

Metric bias: only measuring angles over safe individual differences.

Device bias: requires newer phones excludes low-end users. Feedback bias: public scores/shares push competition/shame.

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## FHUMAN VALUES



How is the identity of the (intended) users affected by the technology?

To help you answer this question think about sub questions like:

- If two friends use your product, how could it enhance or detract from their relationship?
- Does your product create new ways for people to interact?...

## **TRANSPARENCY**



Is it explained to the users/stakeholders how the technology works and how the business model works?

- Is it easy for users to find out how the technology works?
- Can a user understand or find out why your technology behaves in a certain way?
- Are the goals explained?
- Is the idea of the technology explained?
- Is the technology company transparent about the way their...

# **IMPACT ON SOCIETY**



What is exactly the problem? Is it really a problem? Are you sure?

Can you exactly define what the challenge is? What problem (what 'pain') does this technology want to solve? Can you make a clear definition of the problem? What 'pain' does this technology want to ease? Whose pain? Is it really a problem? For who? Will solving the problem make the world better? Are you sure? The problem definition will help you to determine...

# **STAKEHOLDERS**



Who are the main users/targetgroups/stakeholders for this technology? Think about the intended context by...

When thinking about the stakeholders, the most obvious one are of course the intended users, so start there. Next, list the stakeholders that are directly affected. Listing the users and directly affected stakeholders also gives an impression of the intended context of the technology.

# **SUSTAINABILITY**



In what way is the direct and indirect energy use of this technology taken into account?

One of the most prominent impacts on sustainability is energy efficiency. Consider what service you want this technology to provide and how this could be achieved with a minimal use of energy. Are improvements possible?

## HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS



In which way can the technology be used to break the law or avoid the consequences of breaking the law?

Can you imagine ways that the technology can or will be used to break the law? Think about invading someone's privacy. Spying. Hurting people. Harassment. Steal things. Fraud/identity theft and so on. Or will people use the technology to avoid facing the consequences of breaking the law (using trackers to evade speed radars or using bitcoins to launder...

### DATA



Are you familiar with the fundamental shortcomings and pitfalls of data and do you take this sufficiently into...

There are fundamental issues with data. For example:

- Data is always subjective;
- Data collections are never complete;
- Correlation and causation are tricky concepts;
- Data collections are often biased:...

## **FUTURE**



What could possibly happen with this technology in the future?

Discuss this quickly and note your first thoughts here. Think about what happens when 100 million people use your product. How could communities, habits and norms change?

## **PRIVACY**



Does the technology register personal data? If yes, what personal data?

If this technology registers personal data you have to be aware of privacy legislation and the concept of privacy. Think hard about this question. Remember: personal data can be interpreted in a broad way. Maybe this technology does not collect personal data, but can be used to assemble personal data. If the technology collects special personal data (like...

# **INCLUSIVITY**



Does this technology have a built-in bias?

Do a brainstorm. Can you find a built-in bias in this technology? Maybe because of the way the data was collected, either by personal bias, historical bias, political bias or a lack of diversity in the people responsible for the design of the technology? How do you know this is not the case? Be critical. Be aware of your own biases....

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