Brain functions to recognize and hit a fastball

Abstract

When hitting a 95-mph blazing fastball in baseball, the batter must judge the ball's path and control the bat in about 0.4 seconds. However, it takes longer to achieve accurate judgment and movement. Though many studies have examined judgment and movement processes in the brain separately, they are closely related. We investigated how the brain establishes quick judgment and movement processing under strict time constraints. To this end, we conducted a baseball-like hitting experiment and clarified that the Strike/Ball judgment had less effect on hitting performance as the time constraint became stricter, but changing the movement strategy restrained the decrease. Our goal is to provide novel methods to evaluate and improve the brain functions of athletes to enhance cognitive-motor control in support of conventional approaches to physical fitness testing and training. We believe that this work will elucidate now hidden mental processes and find application in other research fields.

Quick judgment and movement Though it takes more time for more accurate judgment and movement, how does our brain achieve quick judgment and movement processing under strict time constraints, like a blazing fastball? Our designed task is judging Strike/Ball target and hitting Strike targets. Typical hand trajectories 30 healthy adults participated. 0.15 Time from ball release to Strike area target angle θ ball hitting progress bar 0. (time-to-contact: TTC) $\theta = -15^{\circ}$ +15 target 0.4 s ≒ 95 mph **E** 0.05 strike area No-hit the Ball target • **0.5** s ≒ 76 mph (The percentage of Ball targets = 33%) • **0.6 s** ≒ 63 mph ±5° •±8° •±15° 0 Another task to hit both Judgment accuracy: sensitivity (d') targets without judgment (calculated by the signal detection theory) -0.1 -0.05 0 0.05 0.1 was also conducted. X [m] Judgment and hitting success in a fastball? Swing strategy in a fastball? Hit trials **Ball target trials** Judgment accuracy Hitting success rate 4.0 4.0 Strike target hitting 70 0.5 Judgment accuracy (d') 9 0.6 3.0 9 3.0 the target [05 05 3.0 2.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 Both targets hitting without judgment *p < 0.05 • 0.4 [s] 1.0 1.0 . 0.5 [s] 1.0 0.5 0.6 0.6 $r^2 = 0.155$. 0.6 [s] Time-to-contact [s] Time-to-contact [s] 0.3 40 60 80 Rate of starting their mover Judgment accuracy Strike/Ball judgement was Swing onset [s] once and then stopping [%] greatly impacted effective at 0.5s and more TTC, Wait before move 'Move, then stop hitting success. but not at 0.4 TTC. when judging Ball' as possible' As the time-to-contact became shorter, The ability to change the swing strategy, the judgment accuracy got worse, slowing the swing onset and resulting in a loss of judgment efficacy. stopping the swing for Ball targets, is critical for improving judgment success.

References

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