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Athletes Turn to Science

Because of Dr. Gideon Ariel, athletes and athletics will never be the same

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Title: Athletes Turn to Science, Not Coaches, for Help

Author: Kay Cassill

Published: December 1979

Synopsis: This article discusses the work of Dr. Gideon Ariel, a pioneer in the field of biomechanical analysis. Ariel's company, Computerized Biomechanical Analysis, Inc., uses technology to analyze and optimize human motion, with a particular focus on athletic performance. The company has worked with world-class athletes, sports teams, and equipment manufacturers to improve performance and safety. Ariel's work has revolutionized the way athletes train and perform, shifting the focus from traditional coaching methods to a more scientific approach based on data and analysis.

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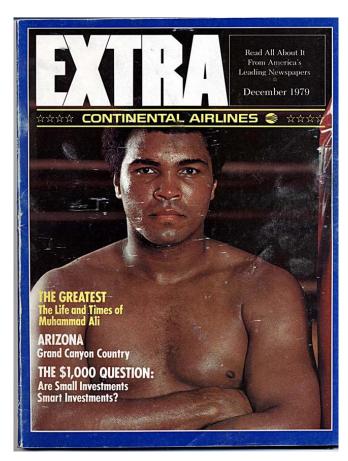
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Below find a reprint of the 7 relevant pages of the article "Athletes Turn to Science" in "Extra":



was going on. But the human eye can-not quantify movement." Ariel, now a United States citizen, has been in the States for Gouteen years, but his Israeli accent remains pronounced. "The most important things in athletic performance—tim-ing, relative speeds of dozens of limb and body segments, changes in the centers of reavive_mumb are worked enters of gravity-must be weighed, centers of gravity—must be weighed, measured and compared to each other to be of any use," he continues. "Since you cannot see the forces with your eye, the best a coach can do is describe what a move is supposed to look like." After earning a Ph.D. in exercise

'We can

optimize

the human body.'

science from the University of Mas-

science from the University of Mas-sachusetts and a post-doctoral degree in computer science, Ariel turned to a third field. "I didn't see," he explains, "why you couldn't apply engineering mechanics to the human body, so I

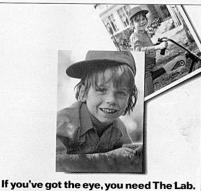
began to study all the engineering I could get."-

could get.". There one of his professors sug-gested he put the computer to work analyzing the data he was accumulat-ing. 'I had used computers for statisti-cal analysis, but' that was all. To discover the computer could be used as a tool to analyze the human hody---that was a revelation. It fascinated me."

Ariel, still athletic at thirty-nine,

SPORTS/continued

two-foot-square wall screen. With the use of special tracing equipment (a Model GP-3 Graf-Pen Digitizer), he marks the joints and the lines between them in sequence, then he feeds this information into a high-spece com-puter. The computer digests it all and comes up with a series of stick-fuguer a pictures. A frame-by-frame, body-segment-by-body-segment analysis allowshim to capture the stance of the athlete's body at the very moment of



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me. Ariel, still athletic at thirty-nine, springs from his chair to answer the elephone. He remains task-oriented, in spite of his vice-presidency of CBA, ne, his adjumet professorship in exer-cise science at the University of Mas-schustts and his recent appointment to the directorship of research in bio-mechanics and computer science for he U.S. Olympic Committee. The plans for the 1980 and 1984 games are in the making. Were well, then, Ariel helps make "bionic athletes." How? He starts with slow-motion cine-matography, recording the motions of the athlete during performance. These images are then projected on a

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Athletes Turn to Science, Not Coaches, for Help

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by Kay Cassill—Because of Dr. Gideon Ariel, athletes and athlet-ics will never be the same. Ariel, who is in the business of analyzing human motion, operates out of a small office tucked inconspic-uously betwen Erik's Giant Subs and a Radio Shack on Route 9 in Amherst, Massachusetts. The sign on the door reads: "Comput-erized Biomechanical Analysis, Inc." Inside, the low hum of com-puters blends with discrete canned music. It could be almost any

erized Biomechanical Analysis, I puters blends with discretet cann business office anywhere. But Gideon Ariel and CBA are any-thing bût añonymous. Terry Albrit-ton, the world cleanne hotputter, knows about them. So does Mac Wilkins, the world aiscus champion. The Kansas City floyals, the Dallas Combute know all about teampion. The Kansas City floyals, the Dallas Committee know all about teampion. CBA, the world sites teampion. CBA, the world's first research firm created to analyze and evaluate the dynamics of human motion, was founded in 1071. One of the com-pany's earliest projects was to find practical applications of these dynam-ies for the treatment of muscular dys-trophy patients. Since then, Ariel and his associates have worked on devel-opment of industrial and sports equip-ment and in the areas of consumer and industrial safety. These projects led to the brainstorm that makes abletes the world over re-gard Ariel as an Israeli version of the Wizard of Q. Once he realized that engineering mechanics could be ap-plied to the human body, he was offi and running.

and running.

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sports (connect on fast during the athletic perform-ance. When a javelin thrower is about to release the javelin, the sheer com-plexity and velocity of his movement kept us from understanding—from seeing—what was going on." His speech is peppered with en-gineering talk of forces, counter-forces, points of stress and ares of swinging motion, and with natomi-cal terms like bone, sinew and muscle. His precise but rapid enunciation ac-celerates when he talks about how his work with the Olympic Committee

Athletes the world over regard Ariel as an Israeli version of the Wizard of Oz.

has increased the pace of his life. "It's a once-in-a-lifetime chance, so I'm devoting the major portion of my time to the task." Ariel might be negotiating a sports-equipment deal in Berlin on Monday, addressing a sports medicine conven-tion in New Orleans on Thursday, then flying out to California to check out the results on an Olympic athlete's performance, with stopowers for lec-tures at various sports symposia in Flint, Michigan, Chicago or South Bend, Indiana.

The save various symposia in the save of South Bend, Indiana. The equipment jam-packed into CBA's back-room laboratory could be straight out of a *Six-Million-Dollar Man* episode. Everything seems to be wired to everything escens to be equipment, socialiting a green stick figure crouch, spring. *stri-re-ext-ch*. "With swimmers you have two find out which on generates the most force in the direction of the swim. It could be complicated because some

could be complicated because some-times just the fact that you land in the water at a certain angle will give you force. But we can figure it out—how

I ever talked to would tell me so thing different. There was an awful lot of guessing going on. It was all witchcraft."

witchcraft." Ariel talks a lot about witchcraft, but the images he calls to mind are not those of a horror film; this is Six-Mil-lion-Dollar Man stuff.

The muscular do earnings and short provide with stunt. The muscular and handsome scientific that the says, "most athletes tist, who three discus and shot for Is-rele's Olympic team in 1964, got started, he says, "because every coach rely on their eyes to tell them what





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the water and the angle of entry affects this." What did he do for discus-thrower

What did he do for discus-thrower Mae Wilkims? "He was photographed in action with high-speed cameras. From the photos, we analyzed his throw. We told him his front leg was absorbing energy that could go into the throw. We discovered a pattern in the best throws. Instead of continuing the throw with a follow-through motion, we said he should decelerate the heavy parts of the body—the legs and

'We use the computer . . . to predict the ultimate human performance in each event.'

tion, it appears there is little CBA, Inc., won't tackle. The firm helped the Kansas City Chiefs study the perform-ance of their linemen and the Kansas City Royals study the throwing tech-

City Royals study the throwing tech-niques of their pitchers. Sports-equipment companies come to Ariel for all sorts of answers. "Take golf, for instance. Spakling wanted to know more about the char-acteristics of a golf club—how it be-haved in use," he says. "Now, all golfers do not swing in the same man-ner, but the principle of mechanics governing the swing is true for all golfers. Lot's say you want the most velocity upon impact. You can create



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SPORTS/contract it by using your body segments cor-rectly. You cannot use the arm and then the trunk Krus always have to use the trunk first and then the arm. Knowing how these should accelerate, how they should combine is what counts. We came up with some answers for Spalding." He's worked on developing a better running shoe for Uniroyal, on artifi-cial turf for another firm, and, again or Spalding, he came up with a

Destination Hawaii

cial turf for another firm, and, again for Spalding, he came up with a higher-bouncing tennis ball. Then there were the wobbly basketballs. "We were asked to design a better one. The rhanufacturers were won-dering if the geometric center of the ball coincided with the center of the mass. If not, it would have a looping effect.

"If you don't distribute the mass correctly you have a problem. Say a few panels on the ball are heavier than the others. Then the geometric center will not be the same as the center of the mass. You get a wobbling of the ball. We topk films of people throwing a basketball. It didn't behave as it

should have—it didn't follow a para-bola. When we discovered this we helped them create a symmetrical ball."

He puts his sneakered foot on a platform—a \$25,000 force plate—in the middle of the room. It transmits

his bones and the speed of the film frames, we can calibrate how much distance is covered per second," he says, totally absorbed in the possibili-

Because of the precision and vari-ety of CBA's machines and the way

The most important things in athletic performance must be weighed, measured and compared to each other to be of any use.

readings of four kinds of pressure— vertical, forward, sideways and twist-ing—to an oscilloscope charting the forces in footstrike in different shoes at every point of foot placement. He is as serious as if he were reading an elacteoserdimetrum.

electrocardiogram. "Knowing the angular displacement of a runner we can calculate the

they are linked together ("that was the hardest part"), his knowledge is also working toward the prevention and treatment of injury in sports. Re-cently he analyzed a film of the Dallas Cowboys in order to tell them if their injured players were returning to norinjured players were returning to nor mal patterns

But it's in the use of his small, new displacement of his ankle, hip and knee joints. If we know the length of



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