

Conscious Processing and Cortico-cortical Functional Connectivity in Golf Putting



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Introduction

The *Theory of Reinvestment*:^[1]

Automated motor processes are disrupted when task-relevant declarative knowledge is used to consciously control movements.

left temporal (verbal/analytic) ← EEG: High alpha (10-12 Hz) → frontal (pre-motor)

Functional connectivity:

- Lower in expert (vs. novice) marksmen.^[2]
- Higher in novice golfers with high (vs. low) propensity for conscious processing of movement.^[3]

Hypotheses:

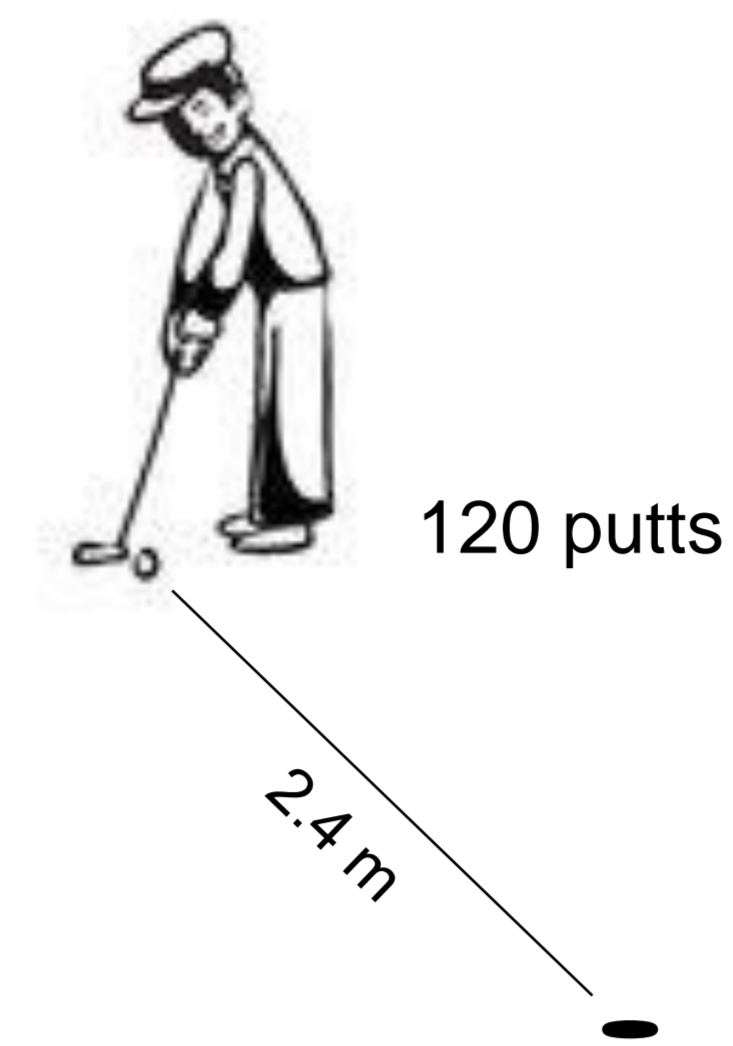
- Conscious processing: experts < novices
- Left temporal to frontal connectivity: experts < novices
holed < missed

Methods

Participants:

	Handicap M	Experience yrs. M
- Experts (N = 10)	1.50	11.25
- Novices (N = 10)	no formal handicap	1.85

Task: Golf putting



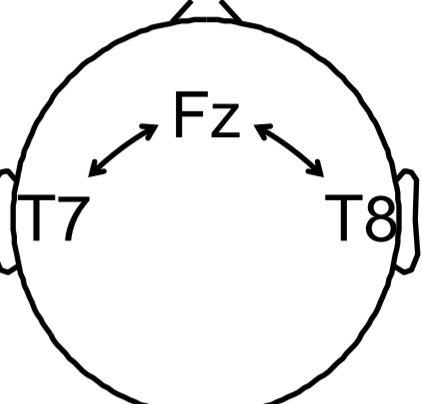
Measures:

- *Conscious Processing*
Putting Reinvestment scale
1 = low reinvestment
5 = high reinvestment

- *Functional Connectivity*
Inter Site Phase Clustering

$$ISPC(f) = |n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n e^{i\Delta\theta(t,f)}|$$

0 = no functional connectivity
1 = perfect functional connectivity



Design:

- *Between subjects*
Group (expert, novice)
- *Within subjects*
Outcome (holed, missed)
Epoch (-4 to -3s, -3 to -2s, -2 to -1s, -1 to 0s, 0 to +1s)

Results

Group:	Expert M (SD)	Novice M (SD)	F(1, 18)	p	η_p^2
T7-Fz ISPC	0.39 (0.04)	0.48 (0.04)	3.89	.06	.178
T8-Fz ISPC	0.48 (0.05)	0.51 (0.05)	0.15	.70	.01
Consc. Proc.	2.80 (0.93)	3.50 (0.77)	3.55	.07	.165

Table 1. Mean (standard deviation) of the left temporal (T7) / right temporal (T8) to frontal (Fz) high alpha (10-12 Hz) Inter Site Phase Clustering (ISPC) and Conscious Processing in experts and novices. Results of repeated-measure ANOVAs are reported.

Outcome:	Holed M (SD)	Missed M (SD)	F(1, 18)	p	η_p^2
T7-Fz ISPC	0.40 (0.04)	0.46 (0.05)	5.71	.03	.241
T8-Fz ISPC	0.48 (0.05)	0.51 (0.06)	2.07	.17	.103

Table 2. Mean (standard deviation) of the left temporal (T7) / right temporal (T8) to frontal (Fz) high alpha (10-12 Hz) Inter Site Phase Clustering (ISPC) in holed and missed putts. Results of repeated-measure ANOVAs are reported.

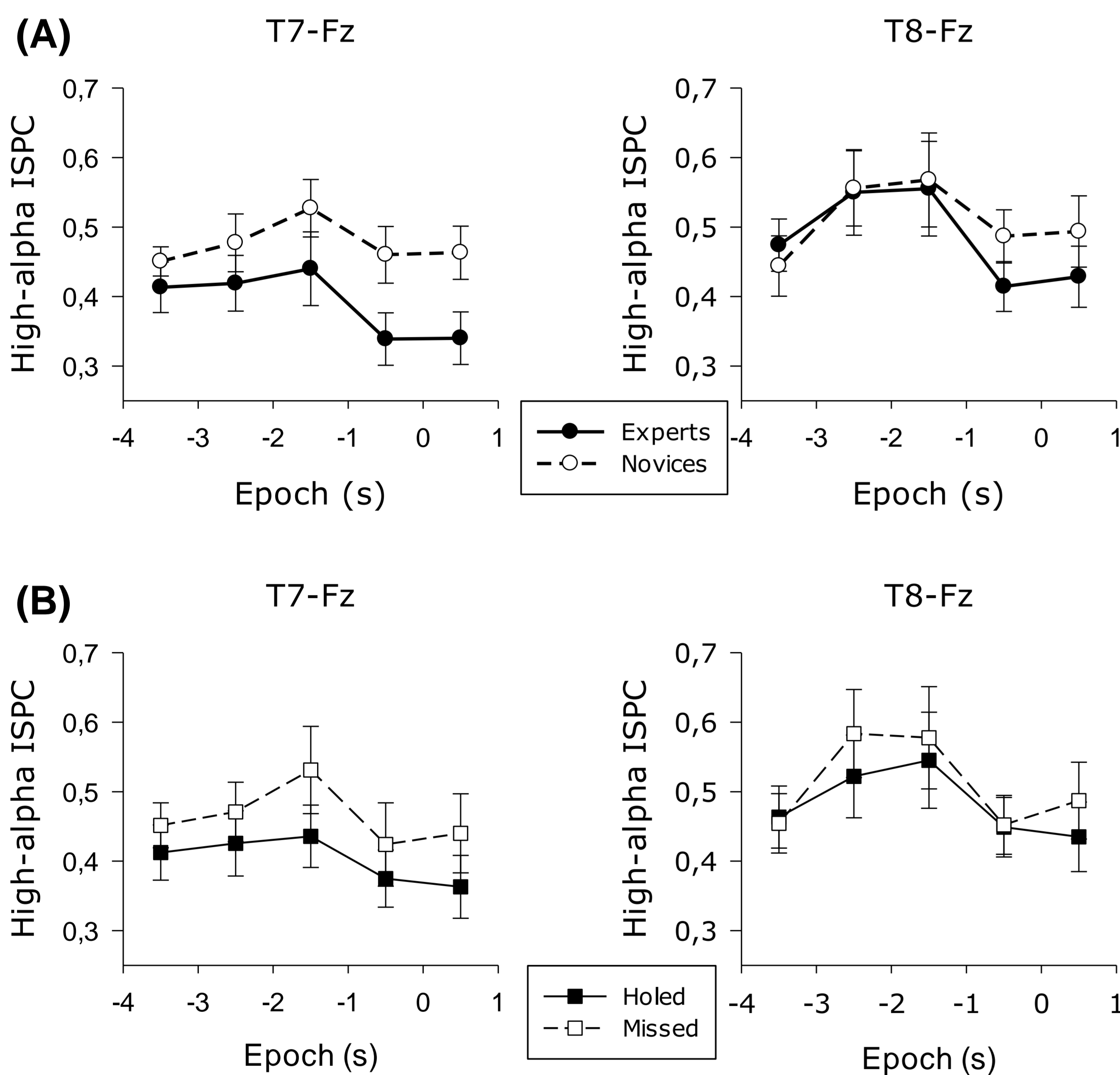


Figure 1. Left temporal (T7) / right temporal (T8) to frontal (Fz) high-alpha (10-12 Hz) Inter Site Phase Clustering (ISPC) as a function of Epoch and Group (panel A) and Outcome (panel B). Vertical bars represent SE of the means.

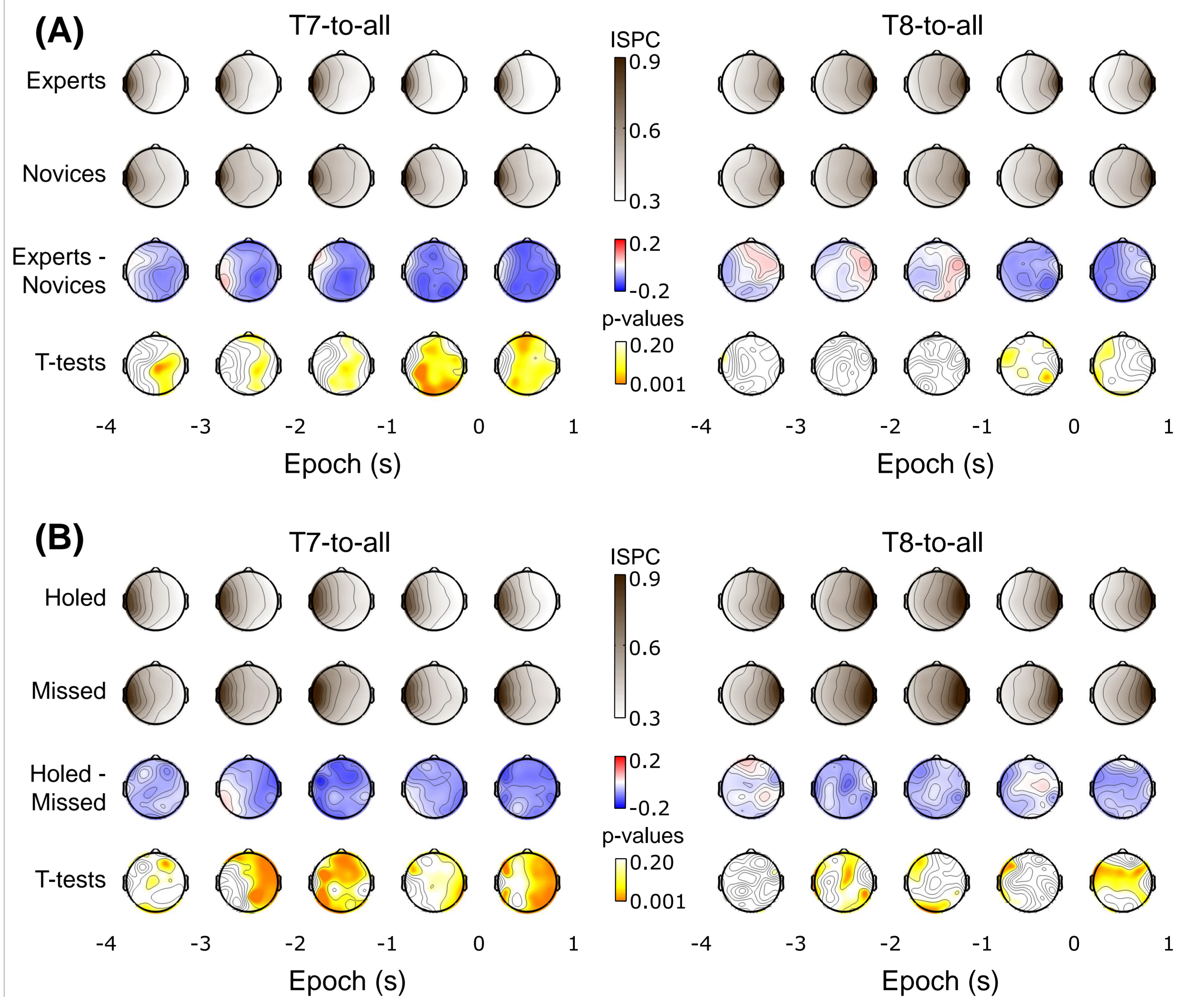


Figure 2. Left temporal (T7) / right temporal (T8) to all channels high-alpha (10-12 Hz) Inter Site Phase Clustering (ISPC) as a function of Epoch and Group (panel A) and Outcome (panel B).

Discussion

Future directions:

- Implicit motor learning

A motor skill can be learned implicitly (i.e., with reduced movement-relevant declarative knowledge being generated).^[1] Implicit learners display lower communication between left temporal and frontal areas and perform better compared to explicit learners.^[3]

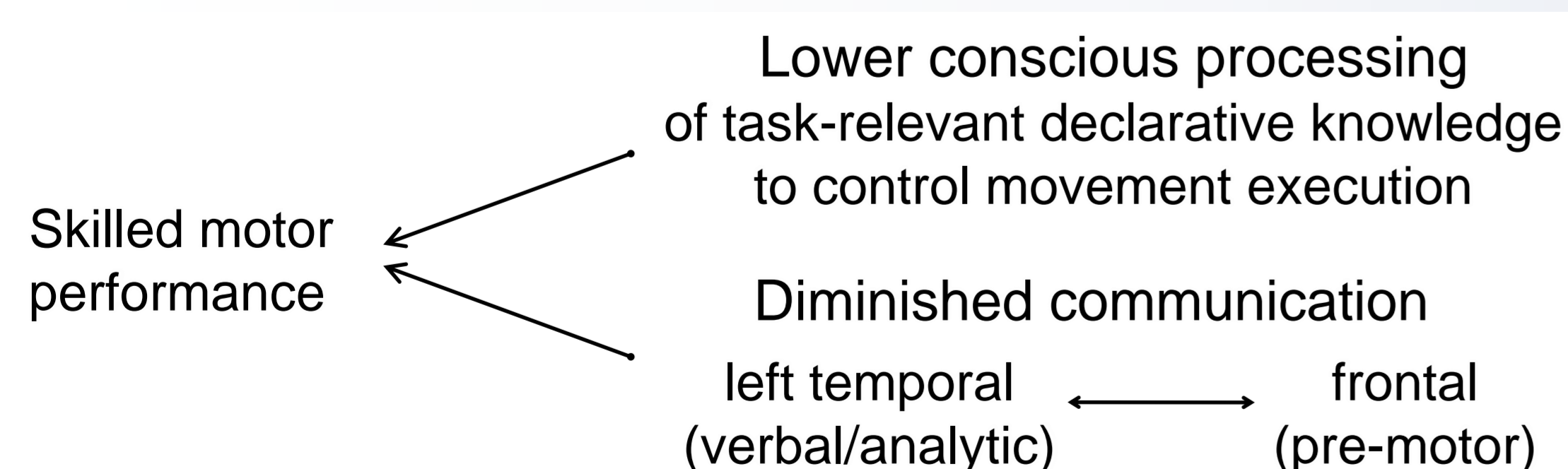
- Neurofeedback

Individuals can be trained to alter selective features of their cortical activity during the acquisition of a motor skill.^[4]

Training individuals to reduce the communication between their left temporal and frontal cortical areas during motor learning could prevent the formation of movement-related declarative knowledge, promote implicit motor learning, and expedite the novice-expert transition.

References

- [1] Masters, R. S. W., & Maxwell, J. P. (2008). The theory of reinvestment. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1, 160-183.
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- [3] Zhu, F. F., Poolton, J. M., Wilson, M. R., Maxwell, J. P., & Masters, R. S. W. (2011). Neural co-activation as a yardstick of implicit motor learning and the propensity for conscious control of movement. *Biological Psychology*, 87, 66-73.
- [4] Ring, C., Cooke, A., Kavussanu, M., McIntyre, D.B., & Masters, R.S.W. (2015). Investigating the efficacy of neurofeedback training for expediting expertise and excellence in sport. *Psychology of Sport & Exercise*, 16, 118-127.



Indirect support to the *Theory of Reinvestment*:^[1]

Errors in movement performance (i.e., missed putts) ← Verbal/analytic interference with movement preparation and execution (i.e., higher left temporal to frontal functional connectivity)