
Case studies of the centre of pressure between hand and ball in off-spin bowling, analysed with a smart cricket ball

Franz Konstantin Fuss*, Batdelger Doljin*, René E. D. Ferdinandsb

*aSchool of Aerospace, Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, Sports Technology and Engineering Research Team SportzEdge, RMIT University, Melbourne, VIC 3083, Australia
bDiscipline of Exercise and Sports Science, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Abstract

In off-spin bowling (finger-spin delivery with a sidespin, right-handed bowler), the ball rolls over the middle finger and rotates counterclockwise, as seen by the batsman. It is therefore expected that the torque imparted onto the ball is generated by the middle finger and the centre of pressure (COP) is also located close to the middle finger. The off-spin bowling action was recorded in five bowlers with a smart cricket ball and the COP was determined. In two bowlers, the COP was located at the middle finger and moved clockwise, i.e. against the sense of the ball, inherent to rolling motion. In one bowler, the COP was shifted slightly to the index finger, indicating a small contribution by the index to torque generation. Another bowler initiated the torque generation with the index finger, and then the COP moved from index to middle finger. The fifth bowler produced a rare case of braking i.e. deceleration of the ball at release, with the tip of the index finger, as seen in the location of the COP. In this case, the COP moved from the middle finger to the index. This preliminary study of off-spin bowling contributes to the understanding of torque generation, confirming that the primary torque generation is by the middle finger, a mechanism that could be more effective when combined with the torque generation by the index finger.

Keywords: cricket; bowling; off-spin; smart cricket ball; torque generation; centre of pressure; rolling motion; torque shift

1. Introduction

In spin bowling, the fingers are arranged along, and spread across, the seam of the ball in order to achieve maximal spin of the ball. The rotation of the ball is generated in the forearm joints (pronation / supination), in the wrist joint (ab/adduction, extension / flexion) and in the finger joints (ab/adduction, extension / flexion, opposition / reposition). The torque produced by the forearm muscles and small hand muscles imparts spin on the ball through frictional contact between the fingers and the ball, a process that is assisted by the rough prominence of the seam. Regarding the torque transfer from the fingers to the ball, the main research questions are: (1) which fingers are mainly involved in transferring the torque, and (2) whether one finger produces the torque exclusively or whether the fingers are engaged consecutively, one after the other, in transferring the torque.

Fuss et al. [1] conducted a study on performance parameters, such as the spin axis vector diagram and the centre of pressure (COP), with a smart cricket ball in one off-spinner. They concluded that the centre of pressure is located on the palmar side of the ball, between middle and ring fingers and that the peak torque is jointly imparted by these two fingers. However, if index and middle finger were spread slightly more than shown in figure 5 of [1], then this torque would have been exclusively generated by the middle finger.

The aim of the research was to discover where the centre of pressure was located with respect to the spinning fingers, i.e. which fingers produced the maximum torque at which stage of the torque phase, and how the centre of pressure moved with respect to the motion of the ball, by using Mark 2 of the RMIT Smart Cricket Ball [2,3].

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +61 3 9925 6123.
E-mail address: franz.fuss@rmit.edu.au

© 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of ISEA 2016

doi:10.1016/j.proeng.2016.06.214
2. Method

The smart ball electronics consists of a circular PCB (printed circuit board) of 34 mm diameter; a small LiPo battery (lithium polymer); three high-speed gyroscope sensors; a flash memory; a Bluetooth module; a coil for wireless inductive charging; and a microcontroller [2]. The microcontroller has a built-in 10 bit ADC (analog to digital converter) which converts sensor’s analog output signal to digital format [2]. As the maximum speed recorded by one gyro is 55.56 rps, the resolution of the smart ball is 0.054 rps. The static noise of the gyros has a standard deviation of 0.136 rps. The raw rps data are filtered with a low pass 3rd order Butterworth filter at a cut-off frequency of 30 Hz.

The bowling actions of five off-spinners (from different levels of competition, ranging from amateur level to 1st class cricket) were tested and analysed with the smart cricket ball. Each bowler delivered 3-10 off-spinners, a finger-spin delivery bowled having a component of side-spin. The COP was calculated with the method of [1], and displayed on the ball. After the trials, photos were taken of two bowlers (bowlers 1 and 4) when holding the ball in their hands. The ball was visualised as being cut in half (Fig. 1), with the palmar hemisphere remaining in the bowler’s hand. The reason for this was that the COP was located on the palmar hemisphere, and therefore cannot be projected onto the other hemisphere. The COP was visualised in AutoCAD2000 (Autodesk, San Rafael, CA, USA) in 4D, with bubbles indicating the location on the surface of the ball, the bubble diameter denoting the magnitude of the torque, and their colour referring to the time (as 4th dimension). The COP was coded with rainbow colours, where the time series started with red and ended with purple. This is important insofar as the COP moved across the surface of the ball, and the direction of movement indicated rolling motion and/or torque shift. The COPs of bowlers 2, 3 and 5 were projected on the grip of bowler 1 due to similar grip patterns. A photo of the grip of bowler 4 was taken in the early stage of torque generation. Ethics approval for this study was granted by the RMIT University Human Ethics Committee.

3. Results

3.1. Bowler 1

Fig. 1 shows that the COP was located at the middle finger, slightly off the seam, on the palmar hemisphere of the ball. The ball rotated counterclockwise in Fig. 1, but the COP moved in clockwise direction. This indicated rolling motion of the ball over the middle finger, and the torque was exclusively generated by the middle finger.

3.2. Bowler 2

In bowler 2, the COP (Fig. 2) there were some minute differences in the path curve of the COP compared to bowler 1; however, the movement pattern of the COP was the same as in bowler 1.
3.3. Bowler 3

In bowler 3, the COP moved counterclockwise first (Fig. 3) up to the peak torque, and then reversed its path curve and moved counterclockwise (not visible in Fig. 3). Before the torque peak, the COP was mostly generated by the middle finger, with little participation of the index finger. After the torque peak, before release, the ball rolled over the middle finger.
3.4. Bowler 4

In bowler 4, index and middle fingers were not spread as wide as in bowler 1, a positioning that may be related to his smaller hand size. The COP was located between index and middle fingers. The COP moved in the same direction as the ball, i.e. clockwise. This indicates that the torque was initially generated by the index finger, before being gradually shifted to the middle finger, a clearly identifiable torque sequencing pattern. An image of the grip at release of the ball was not available; however, at release the final (purple) COP would be located at the middle finger.

![Fig. 4. Bowler 4, grip and COP in the early stage of torque generation.](image1)

![Fig. 5. Bowler 5, spin rate and angular acceleration of the ball against time.](image2)

![Fig. 6. Bowler 5, grip and COP in the early (left) and final (right) stage of torque generation.](image3)
3.5. Bowler 5

Bowler 5 exhibited a deceleration of the spin rate immediately before release (Fig. 5). The COP was calculated for both acceleration and deceleration, and the one of the deceleration phase was found to be located at the tip of the index finger (Fig. 6). This means that the index finger was not properly taken off the ball causing it to inhibit the release of the ball over the middle finger. It seems that the tip of the index finger touched the ball immediately before release such that the ball was decelerated for 20 ms, before being slightly accelerated again. The torque was initially generated by the middle finger with the COP close to the tip of the middle finger (Fig. 6). Subsequently, the COP shifted to the proximal phalanges of middle and index fingers (which produced the torque peak), and continued towards the tip of the index. This was where the ball was decelerated before release.

4. Discussion

If the ball rolls counterclockwise over the middle finger, then the COP moves in clockwise direction. This is an inherent property of rolling motion: if a pinion rotates counterclockwise along a rack, then the rack moves clockwise with respect to the pinion. The gear contact point moves equally clockwise on the pinion’s pitch circle. In addition to pure rolling over the middle finger and thereby generating a torque, appearing to be the more common technique in off-spin bowling, the torque can be shifted from index to middle finger (bowler 4). In this case, the index drives the ball actively at the beginning of the torque generation. Once the index finger moves off the ball and clears the path of the ball over the middle finger, then the torque generation is shifted to the middle finger. This type of technique could be more efficient as seen in the high spin rate of bowler 4 (30 rps). In contrast to this, bowler 5 produces only 5.5 rps, mainly because the torque generation shifts from middle to index finger, whereby the latter decelerates the spin rate. The case of bowler 5 was a typical unsuccessful delivery with a very low spin rate, which usually was 10 rps in this bowler on average.

This preliminary study of off-spin bowling contributes to the understanding of torque generation, showing that the primary torque generation in this sample of bowlers was by the middle finger, a mechanism that could be made more effective when combined with the a torque generation by the index finger. This testing protocol could also be used to determine the cause of an unsuccessful delivery by means of the COP location, as seen in the case of bowler 5.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the bowlers for participating in the study.

References