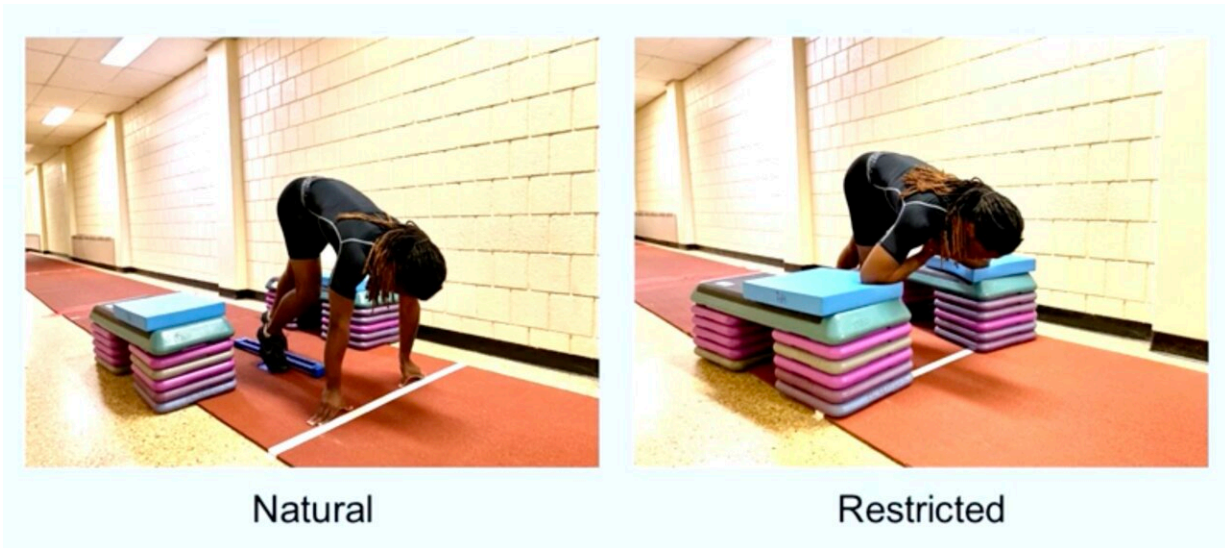


Arm movement and running speed: Is the partnership overrated?

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Left: The normal four-point block starting position of the Track and Field participants. Right: Block starting position of the Track and Field participants using custom platforms to allow crossed arms starts during restricted trials.
Credit: Lance Brooks

New research into human speed from a team at SMU (Southern Methodist University,) and West Chester University suggests that athletes who performed short sprints with their arms closed across their chests were nearly as fast as when they sprinted with their normal arm swing.

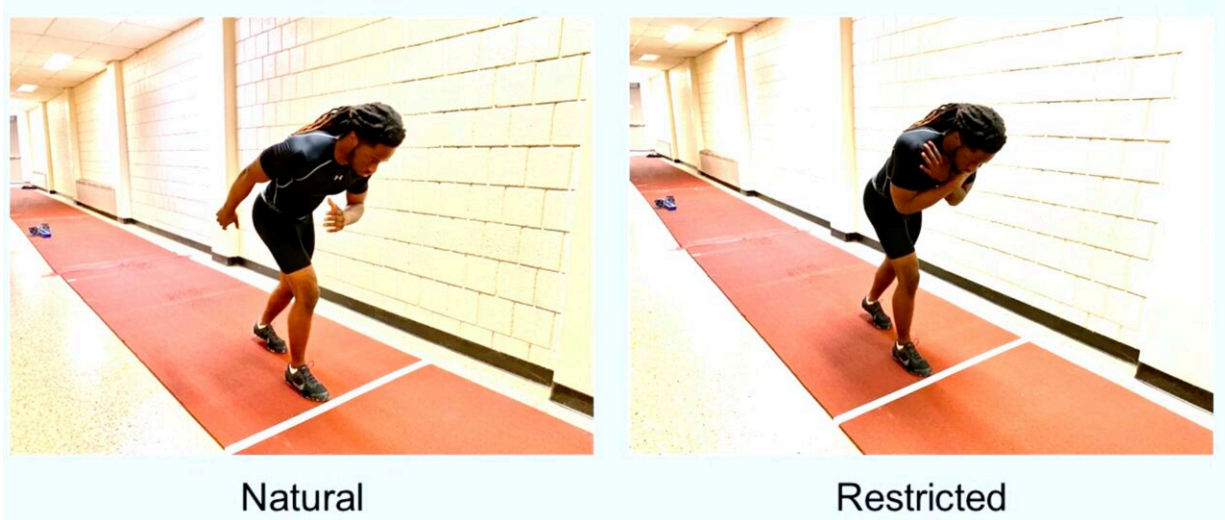
The findings, published in the journal *Gait & Posture*, offer additional fundamental insights regarding limb synchronization during sprint performance.

"Our findings suggest the classic view that arm swing directly drives leg motion to affect performance is not well-supported," said Peter Weyand, a renowned expert in human speed who leads SMU's Locomotor Performance Lab.

The coauthors of the research are lead author Lance C. Brooks, a doctoral student studying with Weyand in the Department of Applied Physiology & Wellness; Weyand, who is Glenn Simmons Endowed Professor of Applied Physiology and Biomechanics in the Department of Applied Physiology & Wellness in SMU's Annette Caldwell Simmons School of Education & Human Development; and Kenneth P. Clark, an associate professor in the Department of Kinesiology at West Chester University. Brooks previously studied under Clark at West Chester University as he completed his master's degree in exercise science and biomechanics.

The study examined the velocity of participants first sprinting 30 meters with regular arm motion, then again with restricted arm motion. When study participants sprinted with restricted arm motion, their 30-meter sprint time slowed down by only 0.08 seconds on average, a 1.6 percent difference from when the participants sprinted while moving their arms.

"We were surprised by the small magnitude of difference between the two experimental conditions. It is generally believed that the arms substantially influence the movement of the legs, and therefore running speed, which clearly is not the case," Brooks said.



Left: Normal standing start position used by Team Sport participants. Right: Standing start position used by Team Sport participants with arms crossed over the chest. Credit: Lance Brooks

"When the athletes sprinted with restricted arm swing, the torso rotated back and forth appreciably more than normal to counterbalance the swinging legs," Brooks added. "We believe that this extra torso rotation effectively compensated for [arm swing](#) to help maintain the body's forward-facing orientation and the overall mechanics needed for speed."

The study's results strongly suggest that human runners use arm motion to prevent the body from rotating away from its forward-facing orientation.

"The compensatory torso twisting movements we observed during arm motion restriction indicate that runners swing their arms as the simplest and most natural strategy to prevent undesirable bodily rotations," Clark said.

Do the team's findings mean we will see less arm-swinging among sprinters in competitive [sprinting](#)? Probably not, as the difference in timed results is often razor-thin in timed competitions. The researchers point to the results of the 2020 Olympics Men's 100-meter final, where the difference between the Gold and Bronze medal was only 0.09 seconds.

But the study's findings are still an important step toward better understanding the influence of arm rotation on sprint performance.

"Virtually all runners choose to swing their arms to maintain a forward-facing position," Weyand said. "The classic studies on the 'why' of arm motion during human locomotion are 40 or more years old and focused primarily on walking and jogging. So, performance effects were largely unknown," he said.

More information: Lance C. Brooks et al, Does restricting arm motion compromise short sprint running performance?, *Gait & Posture* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.gaitpost.2022.03.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaitpost.2022.03.001)

Provided by Southern Methodist University

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