A FENCING KINEMATIC ANALYSIS BASED ON COACH'S CRITERIA SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Sônia C. Corrêa¹, Maria Isabel V. Orselli^{2,3}, Ana Paula Xavier ¹, Ricardo Salles¹, Gloria L. Cid² and Carla P. Guimarães²

LACEM, Presbyterian University Mackenzie, Sao Paulo, Brazil¹ National Institute of Technology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil² Centro Universitário Franciscano, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil³

DATA ANALYSIS: Trials were grouped first according to target condition and then according to performance. We calculated group mean and standard error of the mean (standard deviation to the square root of the number of trials in each group). Means for both target conditions and performance levels were compared trough Z-score, as defined by the following equation:

$$Z = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

were, m_i is the group mean, S_i is the standard deviation and n_i the number of trials in each of the two groups. We considered relevant the differences between group means for which Z>2.

RESULTS: It is shown in figure S1, the three components of center of mass displacement, as well as, center of mass anterior posterior velocity. From this figure, it is possible to notice the reduced CM_V oscillation during the lunge acceleration phase and the reduced CM_{AP} range of motion in the TARGET condition compared to the NO-TARGET condition. It is also possible to see that in the TARGET condition the peak CM_{AP} velocity achieves a lower value late in the attack period. In table S1, the individual values of the analyzed variables for each trial are displayed.



Figure S1: The three components (AP, anterior-posterior; ML, medial-lateral; V, vertical) of the center of mass (CM) displacement and its anterior posterior velocity during the attack period (T_A). Interrupted lines indicate the best-performed trials for each target condition.

Table 1: Individual values for the analyzed trials in each target condition. Trial names correspond to the colors indicated in figure S1 and in figure 1. The gray columns indicate the best-performed trials in each target condition and the star (*) indicates that data were lost due to marker occlusion.

	Individual trial results							
Variable	TARGET				NO-TARGET			
	red	black	blue	red	black	blue	green	
IAAE (% TA)	0	13	10	20	19	24	18	
IFE (%TA)	14	16	22	16	14	8	7	
IUAE (%TA)	42	28	53	18	17	24	37	
CM _{AP} Range (cm)	77.7	75.3	74.8	86.5	94.6	90.9	93.8	
CM _{ML} Range (cm)	10.3	5.4	2.0	3.9	3.3	4.2	7.1	
CM _V Range (cm)	2.3	3.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.2	
CM _{AP} velocity (m/s)	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.89	1.89	1.87	1.90	
Instant of Peak CMAP Velocity Occurrence (%TA)	59	58	62	55	57	53	53	
Attack Period (s)	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.08	0.98	0.97	1.10	
Armed Arm Shoulder FlexExt. Range (°)	81	79	74	81	72	71	78	
Armed Arm Shoulder AbdAdd. Range (°)	17	20	14	16	16	8	17	
Armed Arm Elbow FlexExt. Range (°)	71	65	69	82	69	61	78	
Armed Arm Elbow PronSup. Range (°)	62	50	47	104	75	69	78	
Armed Arm Wrist FlexExt. Range (°)	*	23	21	28	14	22	22	
Armed Arm Wrist UlnRad. Dev. Range (°)	*	29	21	28	22	22	28	
Unarmed Arm Hs-w (cm)	-22	-3	-14	-2	0	-2	-14	
Unarmed Arm Max. Extension Vel. (°/s)	367	606	580	287	652	665	386	
Unarmed Arm Elbow FlexExt. Range (°)	94	123	106	93	142	156	90	
Unarmed Arm Shoulder FlexExt. Range (°)	88	94	74	92	84	71	82	
Unarmed Arm Shoulder AbdAdd. Range (°)	58	60	50	64	55	63	74	
Max. epee tip velocity (m/s)	5.5	5.6	4.5	5.0	2.6	2.1	3.0	

Legend: Flex.-Ext. = Flexion-Extension; Abd-Add = Abduction- Adduction; Pron.-Sup = Pronation-Supination; Uln.-Rad. Dev. = Radial-Ulnar Deviation; H_{S-W} = relative position between UA wrist and shoulder at the beginning of attack (negative values mean wrist bellow shoulder); CM = center of mass (anterior-posterior, AP; medial-lateral, ML; vertical, V); IAEE, IUAE and IFE = respectively, the instant of armed arm, unarmed arm and foot elevation start.