SFC makes the future through researches

"What makes human beings human?"
Understanding this through music
Shinya Fujii



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Unraveling the mystery behind human evolution from the science of music

Our bodies move naturally in time to the tunes that we hear by chance. While this is an involuntary response, an advanced level of information processing, which is possible only for human beings, takes place inside our brains at that point in time.

Assistant Professor Shinya Fujii is an unconventional researcher. After falling in love with the drums in his teens, he has been polishing his skills as a drummer while engaging in research work based on the themes of drums and music.

He is currently conducting research on a wide range of subjects concerning the fundamental question of what music is to human beings, from the perspective of neuroscience and physical science.

Music holds a wealth of hints to contribute to our understanding of human beings, and we may find the key to solving the puzzle behind human evolution hidden in its depths.

Taking quantitative measure of the transcendental skills of the world's fastest drummer

I specialize in music and neuroscience (neuromusic) and physical science, and conduct research about the skillful musical performance, and how music is processed in the human brain.

I am a researcher, as well as a drummer. My love for drums led me to start research on the muscles and physical movements of drummers, and I took up an electromyographic study on the world's fastest drummer (WFD). The WFD can play the drums with both hands at a speed of about 1,200 times per minute. I shed light on how the WFD activates his wrist muscles to achieve transcendental performance. Generally, the performing arts are not expressed in the form of numerical figures, but it would be possible to provide an explanation on the differences between skillful players and less skillful players if we drew up a mathematical model and took quantitative

measure of the performance. Furthermore, I measured the brain function and structure of the world's fastest drummer by using MRI at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School, and conducted research on the differences between the brains of drummers and the brains of singers.

As I made progress on the research,

I began to pursue the more fundamental question of why humans are able to play the drums and perform in rhythm to begin with, and what music is for human beings. Hence, I am now conducting research about the origins of musicality in human beings, and how music and linguistic rhythms are processed in the brain.

provides hints to exploring what human beings are I think that the key to unraveling the m

The ability to follow music

I think that the key to unraveling the mystery of the evolution of human beings is hidden in the ability to synchronize body movements to musical rhythms.

To us, perceiving musical rhythms and moving our bodies in time to the beat may seem to be a natural and ordinary act. However, animals other than human beings have difficulties in synchronizing to the beat even if they are trained. Moving our heads and clapping to the beat in time with a simple rhythm is in fact a difficult act. The process of perceiving musical rhythms includes a highly advanced and complex information processing process that takes place in the brain.

Are there any secrets to how human beings become human, and how we move our bodies in time to musical rhythms? With this question in mind, I also conducted research about when we begin to move our bodies in

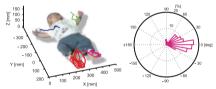
time to musical rhythms during our developmental process, by having babies listen to music. By exploring the origins of the development of musicality in human beings, it is possible to gain a comprehensive understanding of the origins of human perception, cognition, motion control, memory, emotion, communication, and creativity, through the "window" of music. How does the human brain perceive musical rhythms, and how does it synchronize the movements of the body to match the rhythms that it perceives? By elucidating that mechanism. I believe that it will be possible to obtain hints to the ultimate question of what human beings are.

Augmenting the learning ability of the human brain The skills of an ordinary person surpass the skills of a genius

My current research project involves augmentation of human intelligence

through cutting-edge technology. For example, I am trying beating the record set by the world's fastest drummer while using brain-machine interface technologies. The world's fastest drummer is known as a genius, and his performance may be considered to be a natural gift. On the other hand, as I have shed light on how the muscles work during performance through my previous research work. I think it should be possible to establish an unprecedented learning method if we studied how the brain and muscles work together in a coordinated manner, stimulated the brain and muscles artificially using technology, and fed back the information. By harnessing such cutting-edge brain-machine interface technology and augmenting the learning ability of the human brain, I dream of a future where ordinary people can easily acquire the transcendental skills of a genius. The drum alone holds a universe that facilitates understanding of human beings, and the research theme would expand infinitely if we were to consider "music" as a larger genre. There is much outstanding research in Japan in fields such as neuroscience, physical science, cognitive science, and motor control. When we combine this strength with music, we can anticipate the birth of interesting research that far surpasses the research that has been carried out to date. By expanding human intelligence and creativity through music, I hope to create a movement for disseminating revolutionary research from the Shonan Fuiisawa Campus (SFC) to the

Precursors of dancing in infants

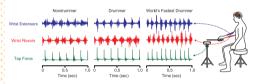


Seeking the origins of human musicality: Precursors of dancing in infants (Fujii et al., 2014)

Animals other than human beings have difficulties to synchronize body movements to a musical beat even with training.

Fujii has taken up the challenge of elucidating the developmental origins of musicality in human beings by studying the utterance and limb movements of babies who listen to music. During the developmental process of our brains and bodies, when and how do human beings acquire the musicality that enables us to dance and sing? By unlocking these secrets, it may be possible to find hints to answer the ultimate question of "What are human beings?"

Underlying wrist muscle activity



pping performance and underlying wrist muscle activity of a non-drummer, a drumme and the world's fastest drummer (Fuiii et al., 2009; Fuiii & Moritani, 2012)

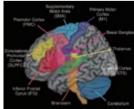
The world's fastest drummer sets record with over 20 beats per second (1,200 beats per minute). Fujii has unlocked the secrets behind how the world's fastest drummer moves his wrist muscles to perform with transcendental skills. The data that was actually measured and taken is shown in the diagram,

Profile Shinya Fujii

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Completed the doctoral program at the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. Ph.D. in Human and

Harvard Beat Assessment Test

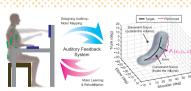




A schematics of the Harvard Beat Assessment Test [H-BAT] (Fujii & Schlaug, 2013; see left), and possible brain regions for rhythm processing in music and language (Fujii & Wan, 2014; see right)

Fujii developed the Harvard Beat Assessment Test (H-BAT) (left) jointly with Dr. Schlaug at Harvard Medical School. H-BAT can be used to conduct separate assessments on the rhythm perception and production. The figure on the right shows the regions of the brain that are related to the processing of musical and linguistic rhythms. The aim is to elucidate the similarities and differences in the brain's information processing processes for musical and linguistic rhythms, and to develop a new speech rehabilitation method as well as effective second-language acquisition techniques.

Auditory feedback systems



use of augmented auditory feedback for motor learning and rehabilitation (Fujii, Lulic, & Chen, 2016; Chen, Fujii, & Schlaug, 2016)

When a person sustains damage to the brain's motor area as the result of stroke, it is important to undergo rehabilitation in order to reacquire his or her original motor skills. To that end, Fujii has developed an auditory feedback system that harnesses the desire to listen to one's favorite songs and comforting sounds, in order to help patients reacquire their original motor skills in an enjoyable way. By designing an environment that fully utilizes the power of music, he seeks to revolutionize the medical and social scene.

Please visit S-face website for details!

There are more articles and video of Shinya Fujii

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