

TÜRKİYE TRIATLON FEDERASYONU ANTRENÖR GELİŞİM SEMİNERİ

TRIATLON SPORUNDA BİSİKLET VE ATLETİZM PERFORMANS TESTLERİ



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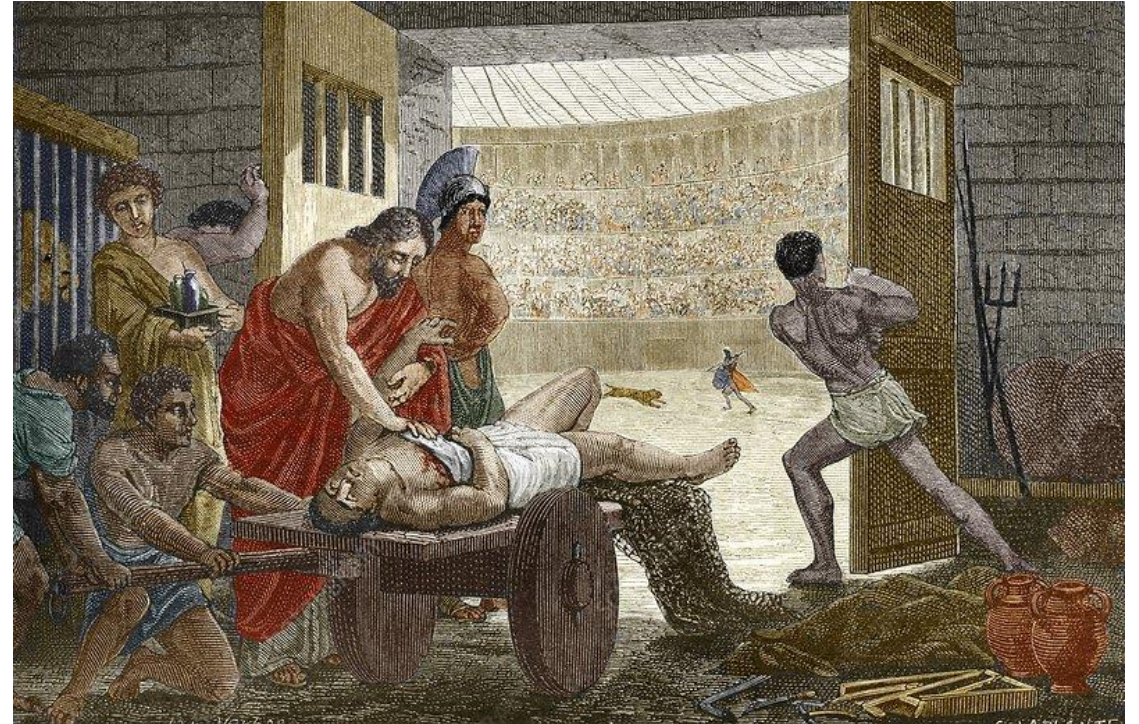








CLAUDIUS GALIENUS

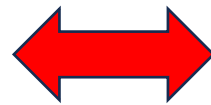


- **David Bruce Dill 1891- 1986**
- Harvard Yorgunluk Laboratuvarı
- Egzersiz reçetesi, eşik kavramları, diyet ve metabolizmada substrat, laktat, egzersiz ve hipoksi
- **Per-Olof Åstrand 1922 -2015**
- Metabolik yanıtlar → maksimal egzersiz



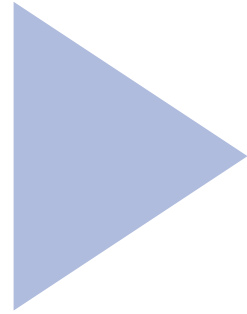


**Training is
Testing**



**Testing is
Training**

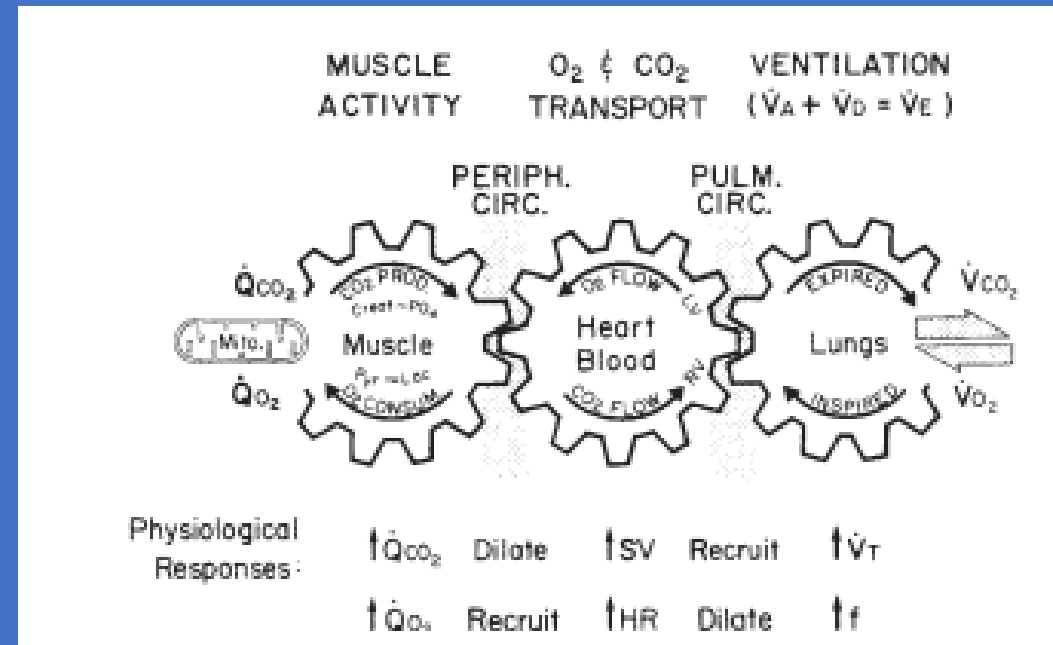
Ölçmediğini
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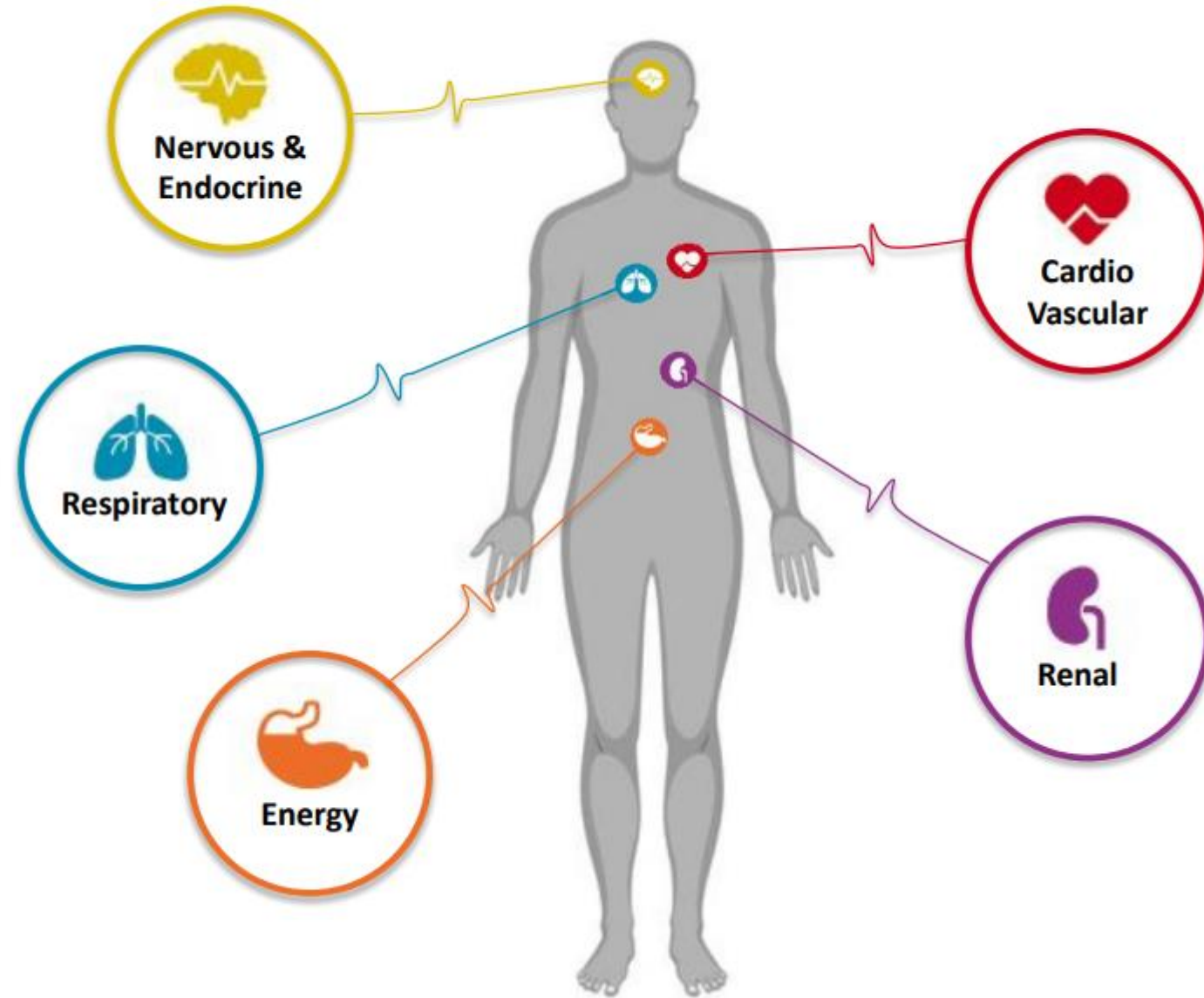
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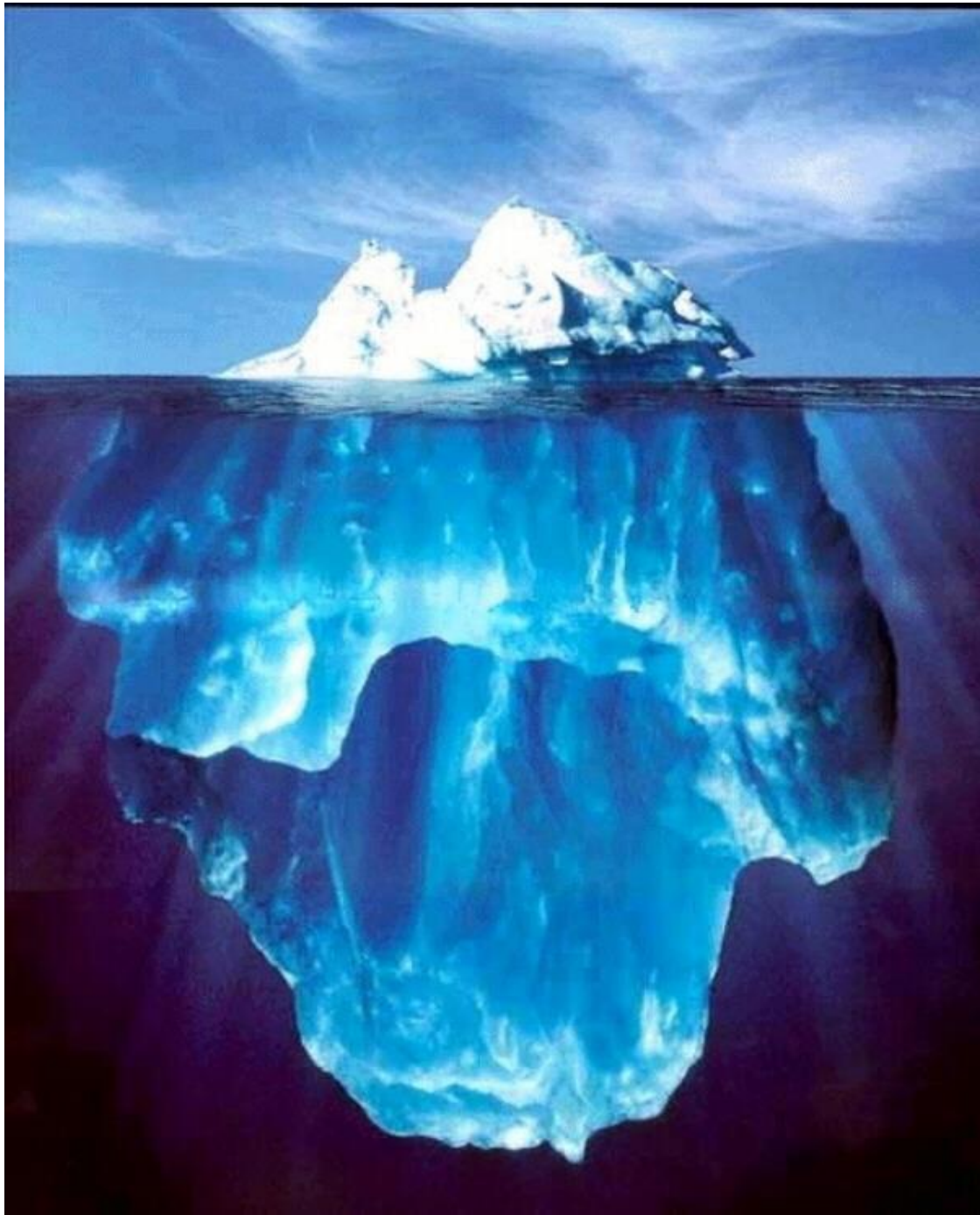
Egzersiz

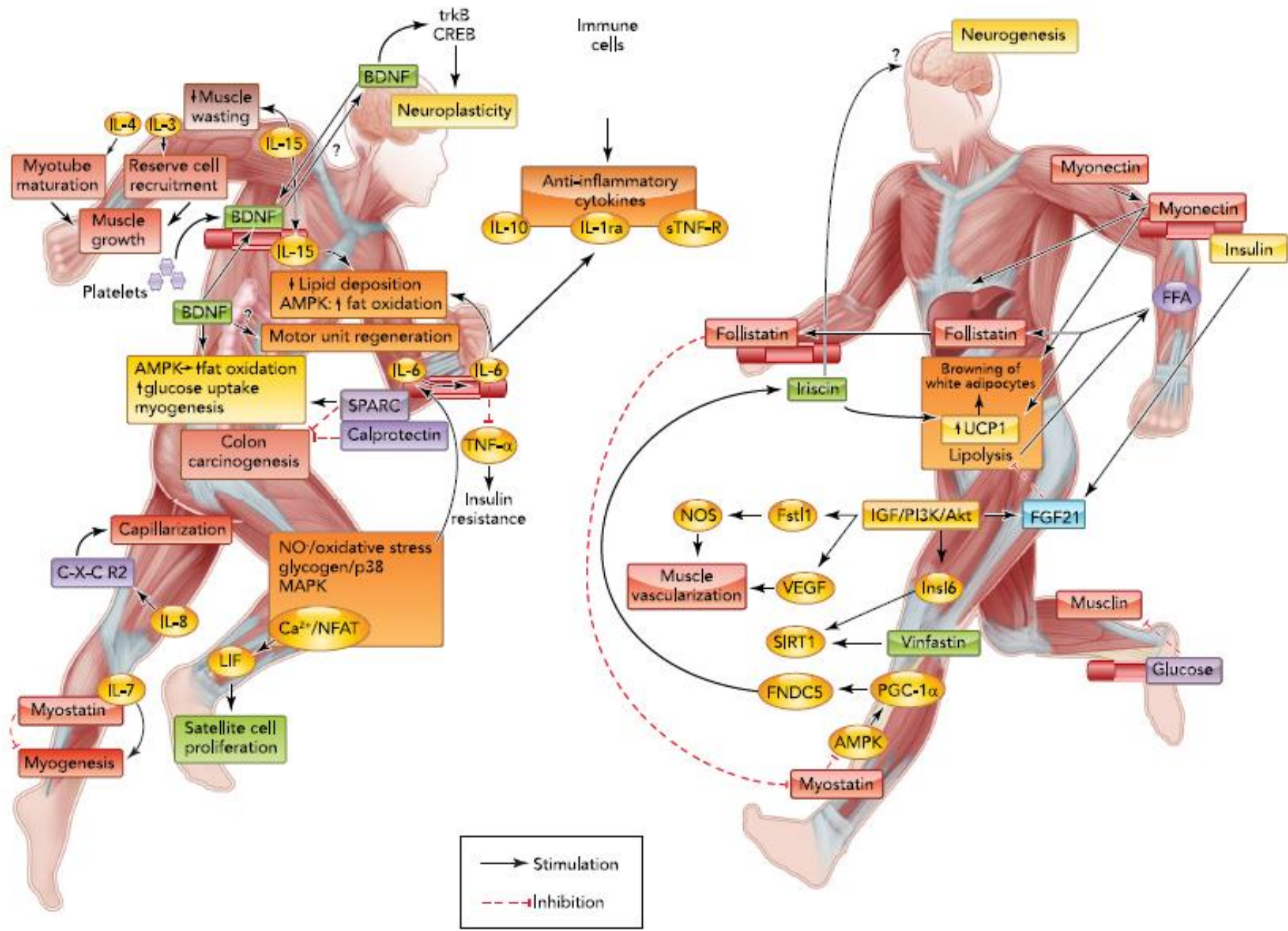
İstirahat halindeki homeostatik koşulların harekete bağlı olarak artan enerji gereksinimini karşılamak amacıyla yeniden oluşturulması.



Exercise Physiological System

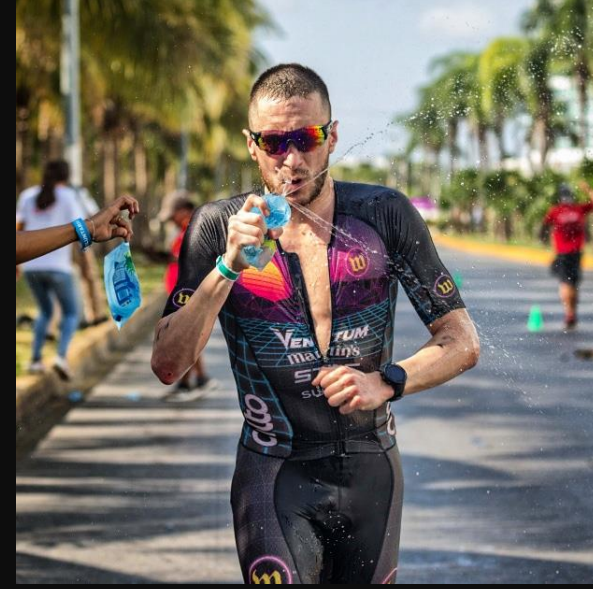






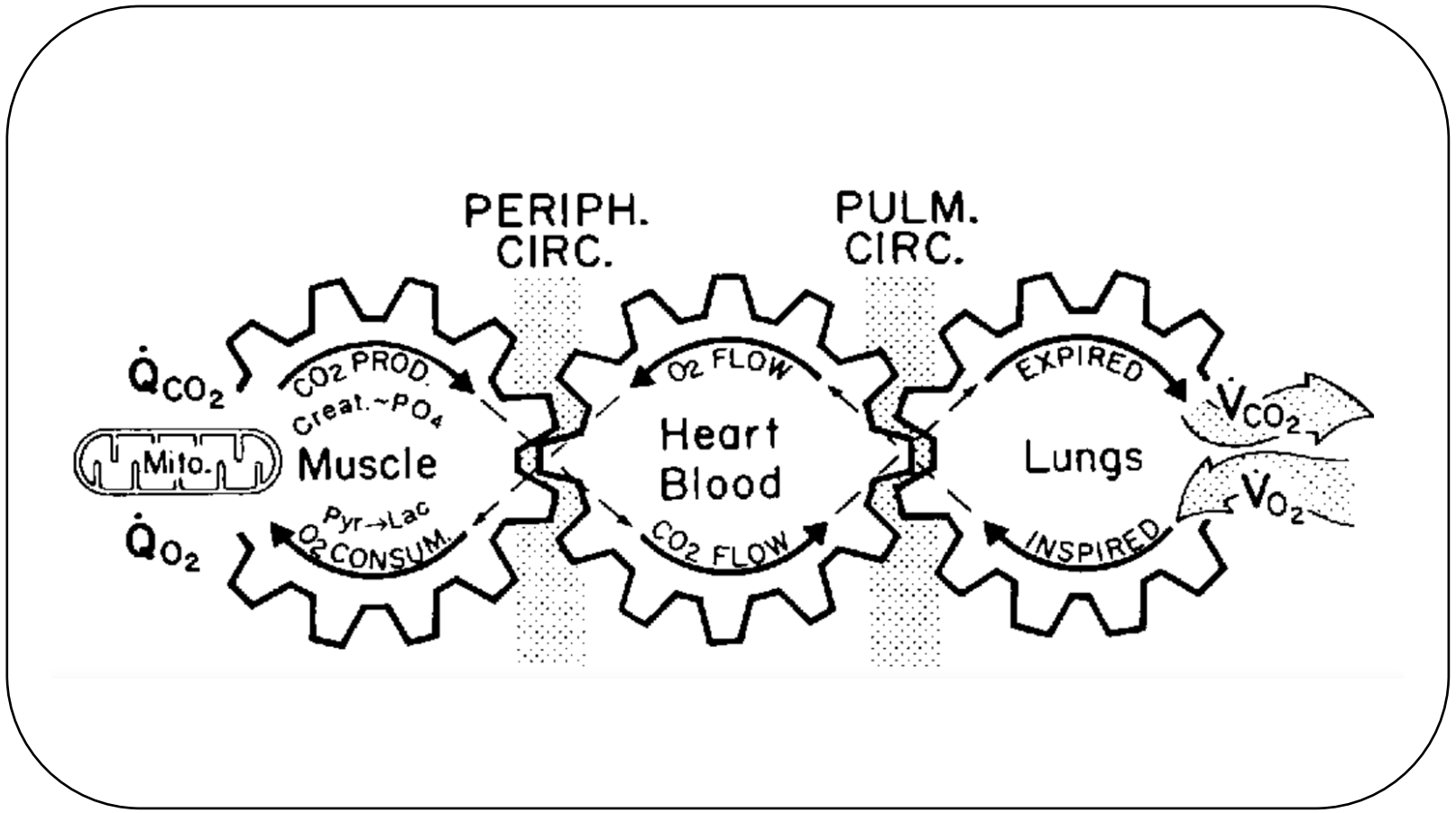
İnsanlar neden egzersiz yapar ?

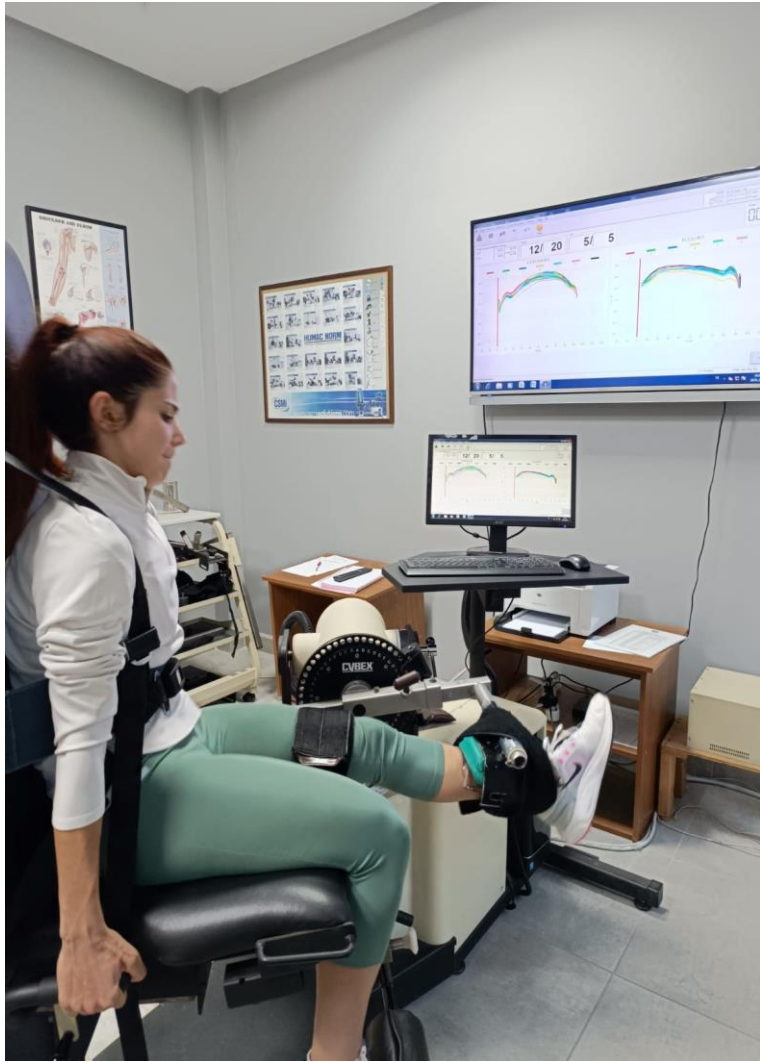
- Zevk
- Sağlıklı gelişmek, yaşamak, yaşlanmak.
- Rehabilitasyon
- Performans
 - Amatör
 - Profesyonel



RACE	SWIM	BIKE	RUN
Sprint	750 meters	20K	5K
Olympic (International Distance)	1,500 meters	40K	10K
Half-Iron (70.3 Triathlon)	1.2 miles	56 miles	13.1 miles
Ironman (Long-Course Triathlon)	2.4 miles	112 miles	26.2 miles









25-HİDROKSİ VİTAMİN D



1 Değer Referans Dışı

Referans Aralığı

Değer

10 - 60

7,3 ng/mL



Vitamin B12



1 Değer Referans Dışı

Referans Aralığı

Değer

214-914

134 pg/mL



Ferritin



Değer Normal

Referans Aralığı

Değer

22-322

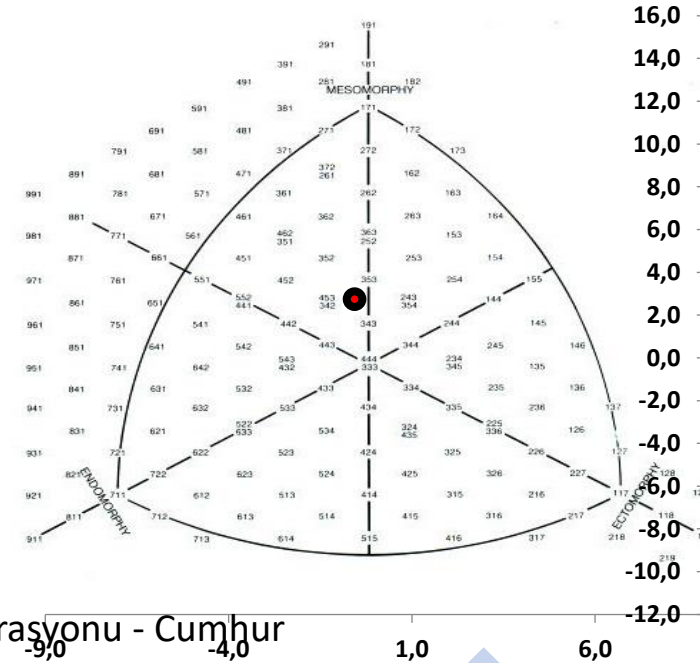
25.0 ng/mL



İsim			Ölçüm 1
Soyisim		Subskapular skinfold	8,7
Cinsiyet	E	Triseps skinfold	4,4
Yaş	32	Biseps skinfold	2,7
Boy	1,75	Önkol skinfold	4,3
Vücut Ağırlığı	66,5	Abdominal skinfold	6,5
		Pektoral skinfold	4,4
		Suprailiak skinfold	3,3
		Uyluk skinfold	9,4
		Baldır skinfold	4,1

BMI	21,7
% Yağ	7,7
Kas Kütleli (Matiegka)	31,0
Kas Kütleli (Martin)	28,3
% Kas	44,6
Kemik Kütleli (Matiegka)	12,0
% Kemik	18,1
Ektomorf	3,0
Endomorf	1,4
Mezomorf	3,6

	Ölçüm 1
Biceps çevre	25,2
Biceps Fleks. Çevre	29,3
Ön kol çevresi	25,1
Üstbacak çevre	54,9
Uyluk Çevre	53,1
Baldır çevre	33,9
Omuz çapı	40,4
Pelvis çapı	28,3
Dirsek çapı	7,1
El bileği çapı	5,9
Diz çapı	9,8
Ayak bileği çapı	7,5
el uzunluğu	
el genişliği	
ayak uzunluğu	
kol uzunluğu	
stream-line uzunluğu	
iki kol açık uzunluk	
oturma yüksekliği	



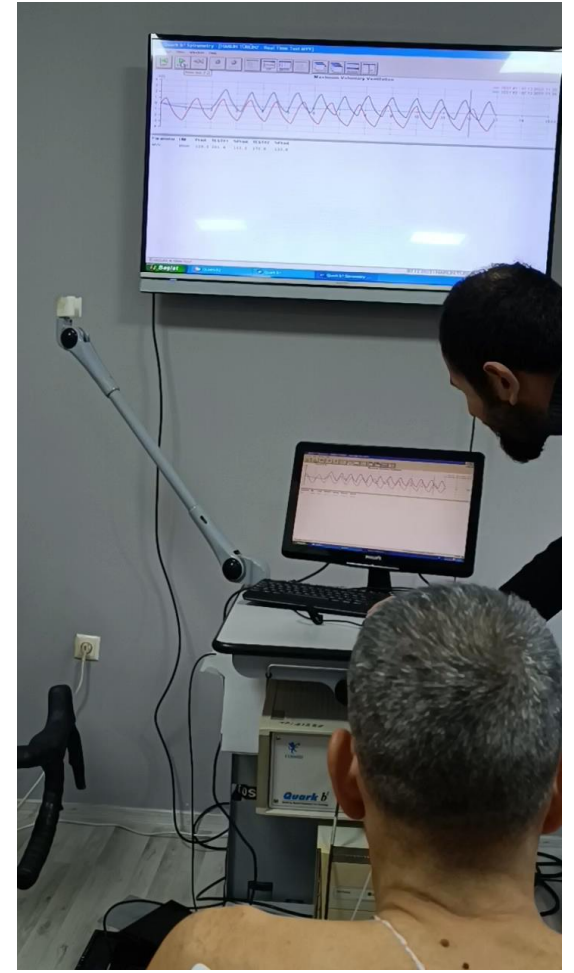
Comparison of body composition and aerobic and anaerobic performance between competitive cyclists and triathletes

Comparação da composição corporal, desempenho aeróbio e anaeróbio entre ciclistas e triatletas competitivos

Table 1. Age, anthropometric characteristics and body composition of cyclists and triathletes.

Variable	Cyclists (n=12)	Triathletes (n=11)
Age (years)	30.6 ± 5.7	32.3 ± 6.6
Body mass (kg)	78.6 ± 5.8	74.7 ± 7.6
Height (cm)	177.7 ± 4.2	176.1 ± 6.7
Skinfold thickness		
Triceps (mm)	11.3 ± 6.1	8 ± 1.9
Biceps (mm)	5.3 ± 3.8	3.9 ± 1.2
Subscapular (mm)	11.6 ± 4.9	10.7 ± 2.8
Iliac crest (mm)	14.6 ± 6.2	12.7 ± 4.6
Supraspinal (mm)	11.1 ± 5.6	7.9 ± 2.3
Abdominal (mm)	19.2 ± 9.2	16 ± 5.6
Mid-thigh (mm)	15.2 ± 6.3	10.5 ± 4.8*
Medial calf (mm)	7.5 ± 3.2	7.5 ± 4.2
Sum 4SF (mm)	41.5 ± 15.4	34.3 ± 8.3
Body composition		
Body fat (%)	9.5 ± 4.1	7.6 ± 2.3
Fat mass (kg)	7.7 ± 3.8	5.7 ± 2.1
Lean body mass (kg)	70.9 ± 3.3	68.1 ± 6.9

Results are reported as the mean ± standard deviation. Sum 4SF: Sum of subscapular, triceps, suprasp (Student t-test for independent samples).



CPET- (KPET)
Kardiyopulmoner
Egzersiz Testi
maxVO₂





maxVO₂ değeri

- Yaş
- Cinsiyet
- Egzersiz tipi
- Vücut ağırlığına göre değişir.



Ramp - Incremental

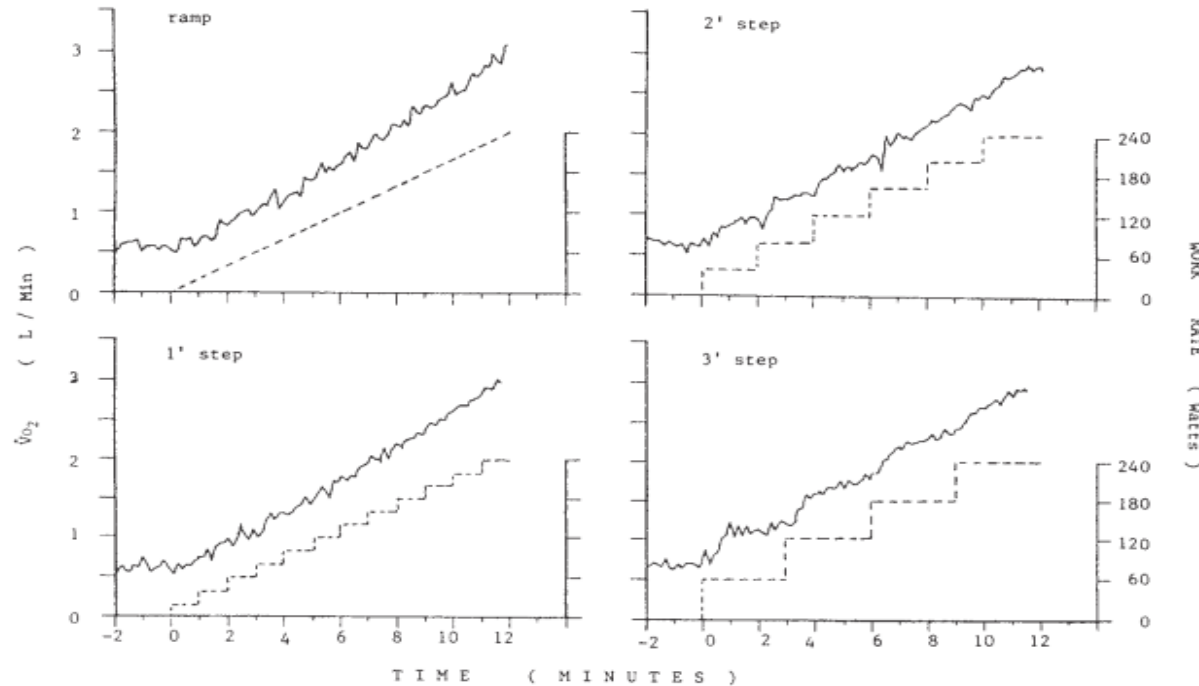
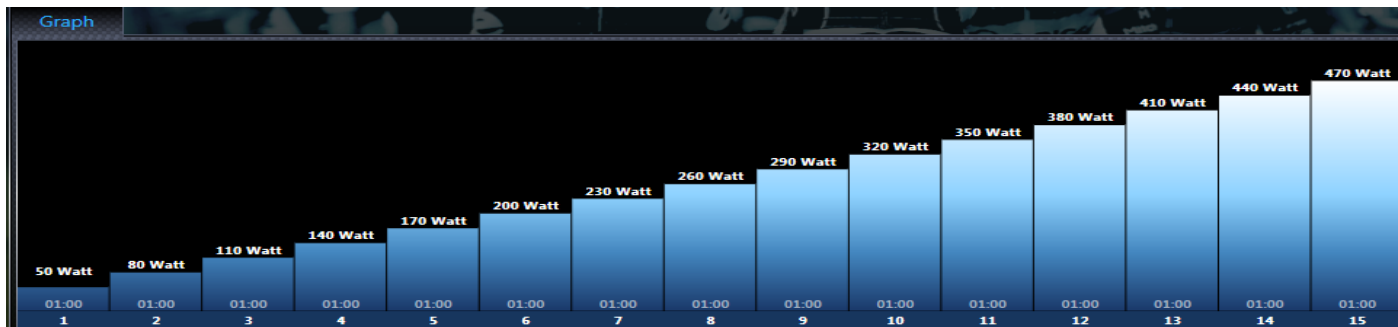


FIGURE 4.3. $\dot{V}O_2$ response in a single subject to four different protocols: ramp and 1-, 2-, and 3-minute steps. The dashed lines show the administered work rate and pattern of work rate increase with time. The $\dot{V}O_2$ data are the average of 9-second periods. (From Zhang YY, Johnson MC, Chow N, et al. Effect of exercise testing protocol on parameters of aerobic function. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 1991;23:625–630, with permission.)

In comparing the ramp test with 1-, 2-, and 3-minute step increments at the same overall average work rate increase, Zhang et al.⁹⁷ have shown that no significant differences were found in the $\dot{V}O_{2max}$, AT, peak $\dot{V}E$, peak HR, $\Delta \dot{V}O_2/\Delta WR$, or exercise duration among the four protocols in healthy subjects. Step patterns in some measures

ever (see Fig. 4.3). Thus, although any of these protocols might be used, either the ramp or the 1-minute incremental test seems practical and preferable for patients because they do not feel sudden increases in work rate.



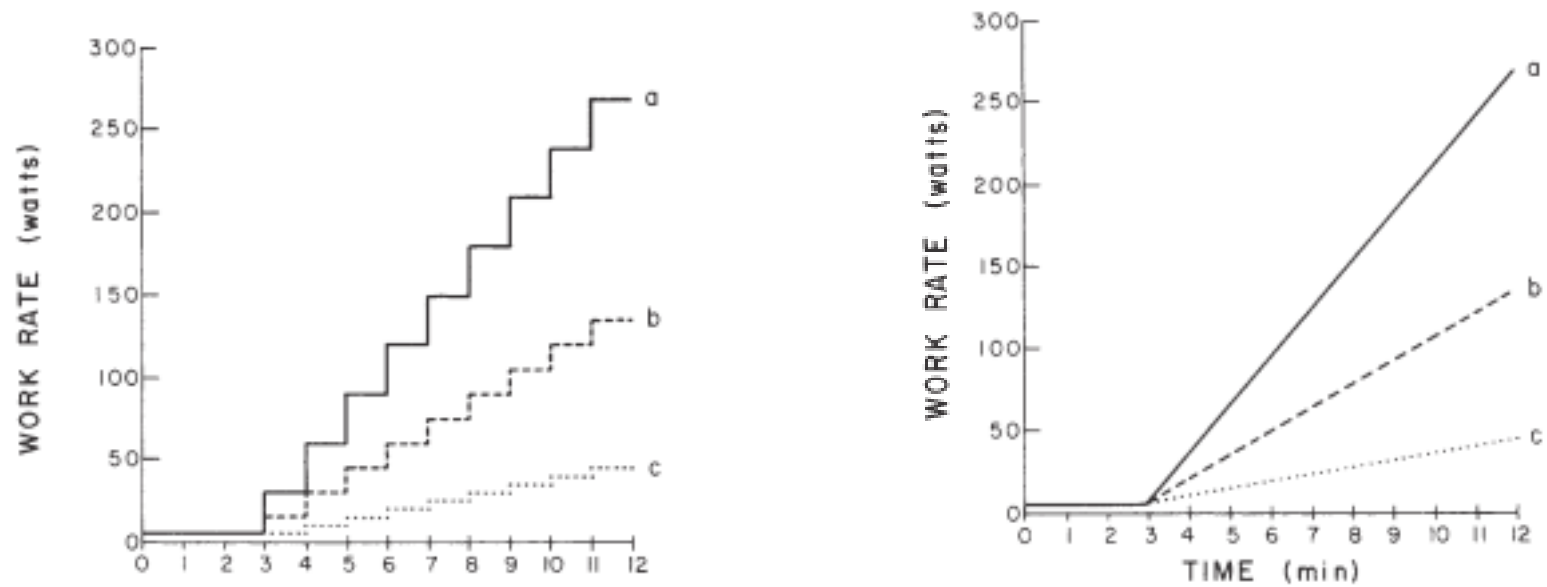


FIGURE 6.4. One-minute incremental (upper) and ramp incremental (lower) protocols for cycle ergometry. In both cases, the subject initially cycles for 3 minutes of unloaded pedaling. In the example shown, the work rate is incremented 30 W (a), 15 W (b), or 5 W (c) per minute depending on the height, age, gender, and health of the subject. The increment is added at the start of each minute for the 1-minute test, whereas the increment is completed at the end of each minute for the ramp test. Larger or intermediate increments can also be used. The cycle is returned to the unloaded setting when the cycling frequency cannot be maintained over 40 rpm or when the physician or subject decides to terminate the incremental exercise.

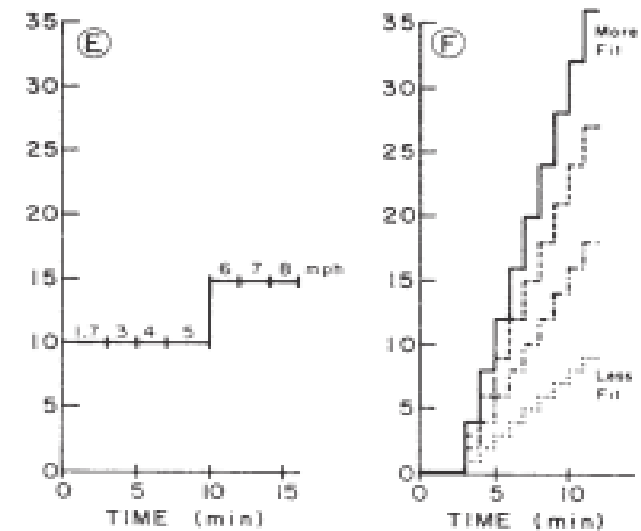
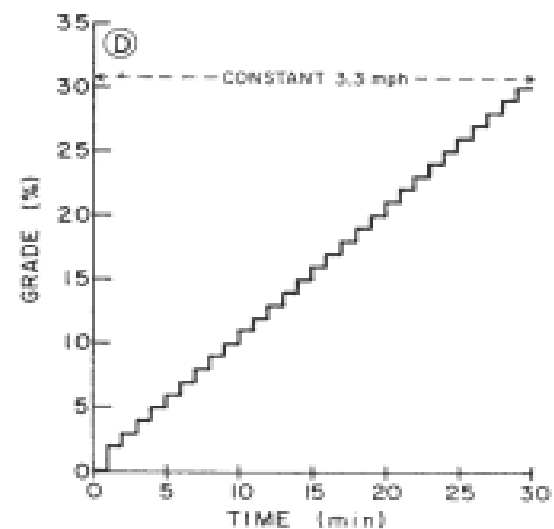
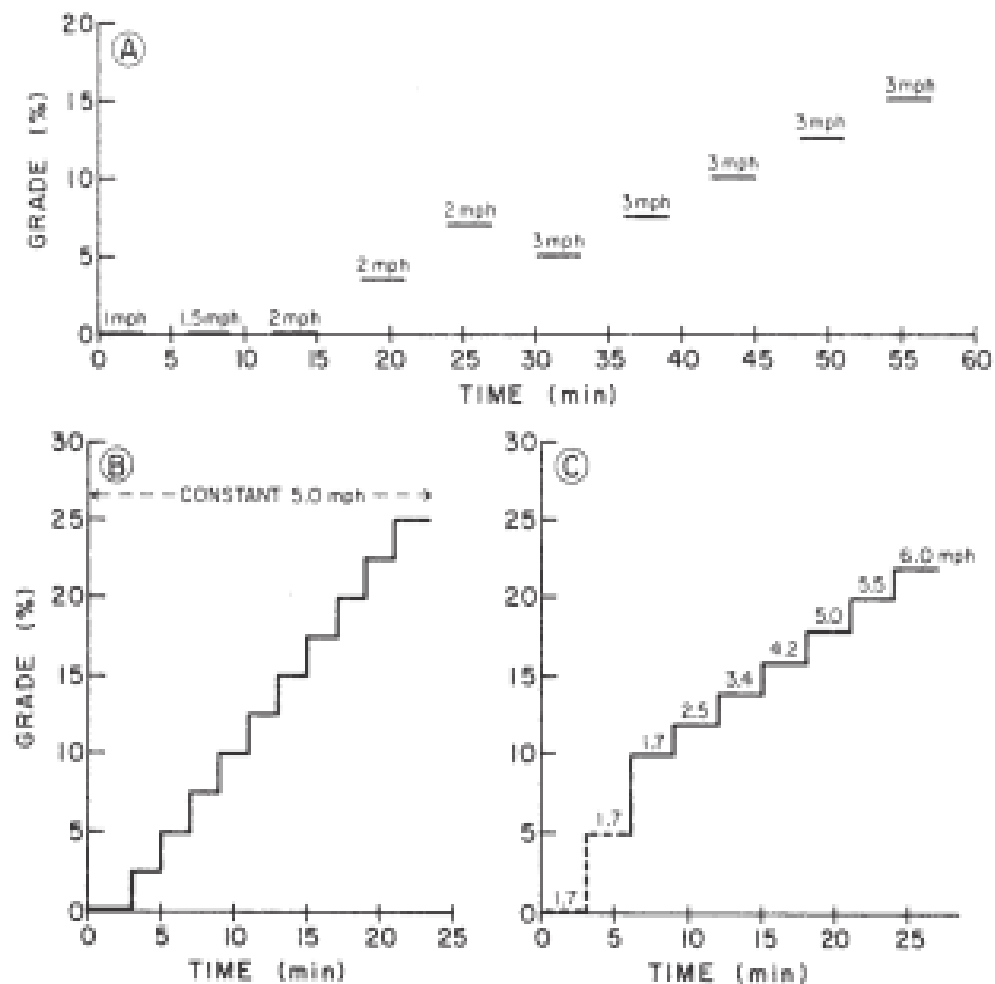


FIGURE 6.5. Several treadmill protocols. **A:** Naughton protocol. Three-minute exercise periods of increasing work rate alternate with 3-minute rest periods. The exercise periods vary in grade and speed. **B:** Astrand protocol. The speed is constant at 5 mph. After 3 minutes at 0% grade, the grade is increased 2.5% every 2 minutes. **C:** Bruce protocol. Grade and speed are changed every 3 minutes. The 0% and 5% grades are omitted in healthier

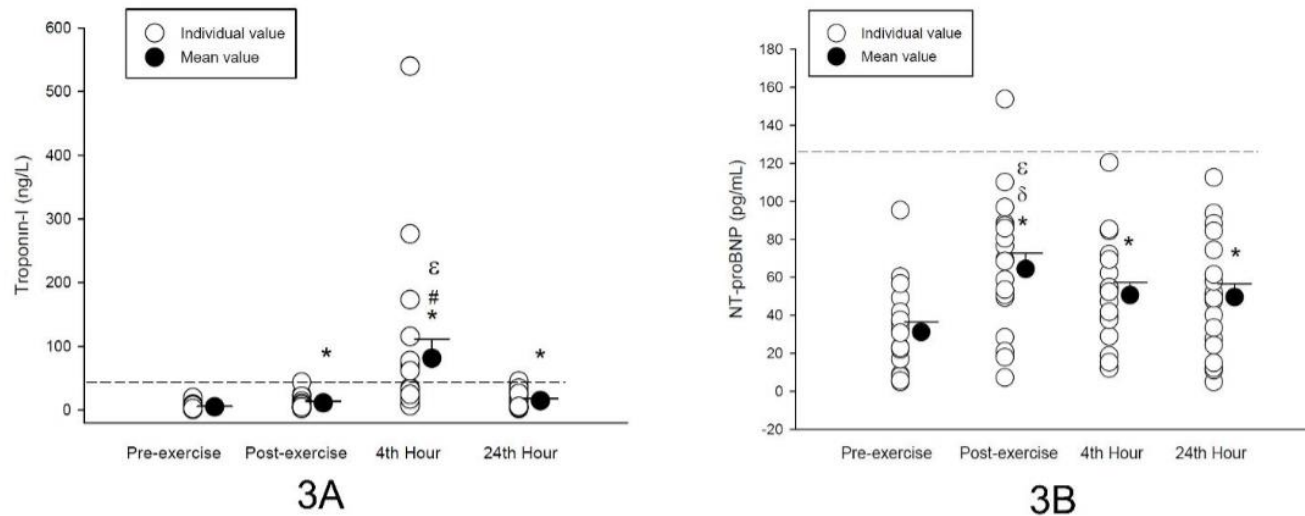
subjects. **D:** Balke protocol. After 1 minute at 0% grade and 1 minute at 2% grade, the grade is increased 1% per minute, all at a speed of 3.3 mph. **E:** Ellestad protocol. The initial grade is 10% and the later grade is 15%, while the speed is increased every 2 or 3 minutes. **F:** Harbor-UCLA protocol. After 3 minutes of walking at a comfortable speed, the grade is increased at a constant preselected amount each minute—1%, 2%, or 3%—so that the subject reaches his or her peak $\dot{V}O_2$ in approximately 10 minutes.



Effects of Sixty-Minute Race-Pace Running on Cardiac Stress Biomarkers in Recreational Distance Runners

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In recent years, it has been observed that there has been an increase in participation in sports. However, it is also stated that some cardiac complications and even sudden cardiac death (SCD) may occur during or after physical activities such as marathons and ultramarathon running. The actual frequency of SCD during exercise is unknown, but some studies reported that it has increased from around 1:300.000 in the 1990s to 1:50.000 in 2021 [1,2]. Three-fourths of the SCDs occur during or just after physical activity, and most of these events develop in adults over 35 years old [3].



The relationship between cardiac damage biomarkers and heart rate variability following 60 min of running

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Table 2 Changes in HRV measures following 60 min of running at a half-marathon pace

	Before	Immediately after	1 h after	4 h after	24 h after
Time-domain measures					
Mean HR (bpm)	64.7 ± 10.5	91.2 ± 10.9 ^a	78.8 ± 11.1 ^{a,b}	73.7 ± 11.4 ^{a,b}	62.1 ± 8.0 ^{b,c,d}
SDNN (ms)	39.2 ± 14.0	25.7 ± 16.2 ^a	27.9 ± 13.8 ^a	30.8 ± 15.6 ^a	41.7 ± 21.2 ^{b,c,d}
RMSSD (ms)	32.0 ± 14.6	17.7 ± 18.4 ^a	17.6 ± 8.9 ^a	21.3 ± 11.7 ^{a,c}	34.1 ± 20.2 ^{b,c,d}
pNNx (%)	10.2 ± 9.6	4.7 ± 12.4 ^a	2.1 ± 3.4 ^a	4.3 ± 6.5 ^{a,c}	12.4 ± 15.5 ^{b,c,d}
Frequency-domain measures					
LF (ms ²)	1020.8 ± 679.0	705.1 ± 1059.2	851.0 ± 1036.5	940.8 ± 1142.3	1354.5 ± 1494.5 ^{b,d}
HF (ms ²)	398.2 ± 601.8	117.5 ± 174.1 ^a	107.4 ± 109.1 ^a	129.7 ± 147.8 ^a	373.5 ± 532.3 ^{b,c,d}
LF (nu)	76.2 ± 15.2	85.3 ± 18.6 ^a	85.4 ± 12.9 ^a	86.0 ± 15.4 ^a	79.0 ± 9.7 ^{b,c,d}
HF (nu)	23.8 ± 15.2	14.7 ± 18.5 ^a	14.5 ± 12.9 ^a	14.0 ± 15.3 ^a	20.9 ± 9.6 ^{b,c,d}
Log LF (ms ²)	6.5 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 1.2	6.2 ± 1.0	6.4 ± 0.9	6.7 ± 1.0 ^{b,c,d}
Log HF (ms ²)	5.4 ± 1.1	3.7 ± 1.6 ^a	4.2 ± 1.1 ^a	4.3 ± 1.2 ^a	5.3 ± 1.1 ^{c,d}
LF/HF ratio	5.0 ± 4.4	11.3 ± 6.4 ^a	10.6 ± 7.8 ^a	11.4 ± 8.9 ^a	4.8 ± 2.6 ^{b,c,d}
Nonlinear measures					
SD1 (ms)	22.7 ± 10.4	12.5 ± 13.0 ^a	12.4 ± 6.3 ^a	15.1 ± 8.3 ^{a,c}	24.1 ± 14.3 ^{b,c,d}
SD2 (ms)	50.3 ± 17.6	33.2 ± 20.5 ^a	37.3 ± 18.9 ^a	40.5 ± 21.2 ^a	53.5 ± 26.6 ^{b,c,d}
SD2/SD1	2.4 ± 0.6	3.5 ± 1.1 ^a	3.3 ± 1.0 ^a	3.0 ± 0.9 ^{a,b}	2.3 ± 0.5 ^{b,c,d}

Values are the mean ± SD. SDNN the standard deviation of all normal R-R intervals, RMSSD the root mean square difference of successive normal R-R intervals, pNN50 the percentage of successive R-R intervals that differ by more than 50 ms

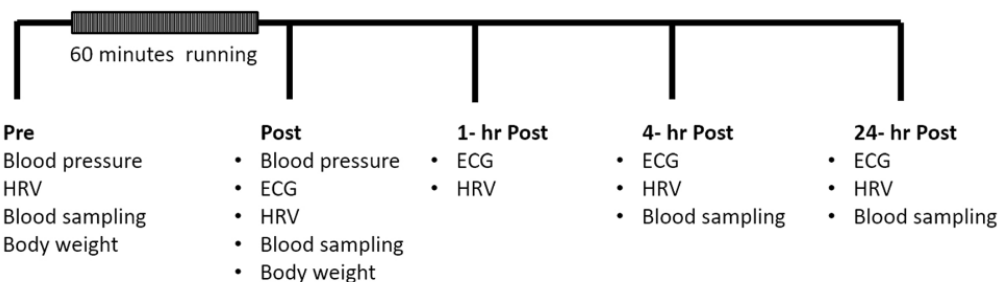
LF low frequency, HF high frequency, SD1 the standard deviation of Poincaré plot perpendicular to the line-of-identity, SD2 the standard deviation of the Poincaré plot along the identity line, SS stress score, S/PS sympathetic-parasympathetic ratio

^aRepresents a significant difference from pre-running

^bRepresents a significant difference from post-running

^cRepresents a significant difference from 1 h post-running

^dRepresents a significant difference from 4 h post-running



	Before	Immediately after	4 h after	24 h after
CK (IU/l) (170 IU/l)	164.3 ± 100.0 (91–494)	226.4 ± 141.9 ^a (124–682)	281.2 ± 257.2 ^a (119–1188)	425.8 ± 623.5 ^{a,b,c} (102–2839)
CK-MB (ng/ml) (4.9 ng/ml)	4.4 ± 3.1 (1.5–14.2)	6 ± 4.2 ^a (2.0–19.2)	7.9 ± 7.1 ^{a,b} (3.3–31.7)	10.5 ± 13.5 ^{a,b} (2.6–61.1)
CK-index (%) (2.5%)	2.8 ± 1.4 (1.3–7.0)	2.8 ± 1.4 (1.3–6.9)	3.0 ± 1.3 ^{a,b} (1.2–7.0)	2.8 ± 1.3 (1.2–6.4)
cTnI (ng/l) (40 ng/l)	5.0 ± 5.0 (1.2–19.6)	11.5 ± 10.9 ^a (2.4–43.9)	84.2 ± 133.6 ^{a,b,d} (7.0–539.9)	15.3 ± 14.1 ^a (2.6–45.7)

Data are presented as the mean ± SD (min–max). The values in parentheses in the first column refer to the upper cutoff levels of the biomarkers

^aRepresents a significant difference from pre-running

^bRepresents a significant difference from post-running

^cRepresents a significant difference from 4 h post-running

^dRepresents a significant difference from 24 h post-running



Eşik Verilerinin Hesaplanmaları



Laktat Eşiği → aerobik, anaerobik

Solunumsal Eşik → VT1 – VT2 – MLSS

CP

FTP

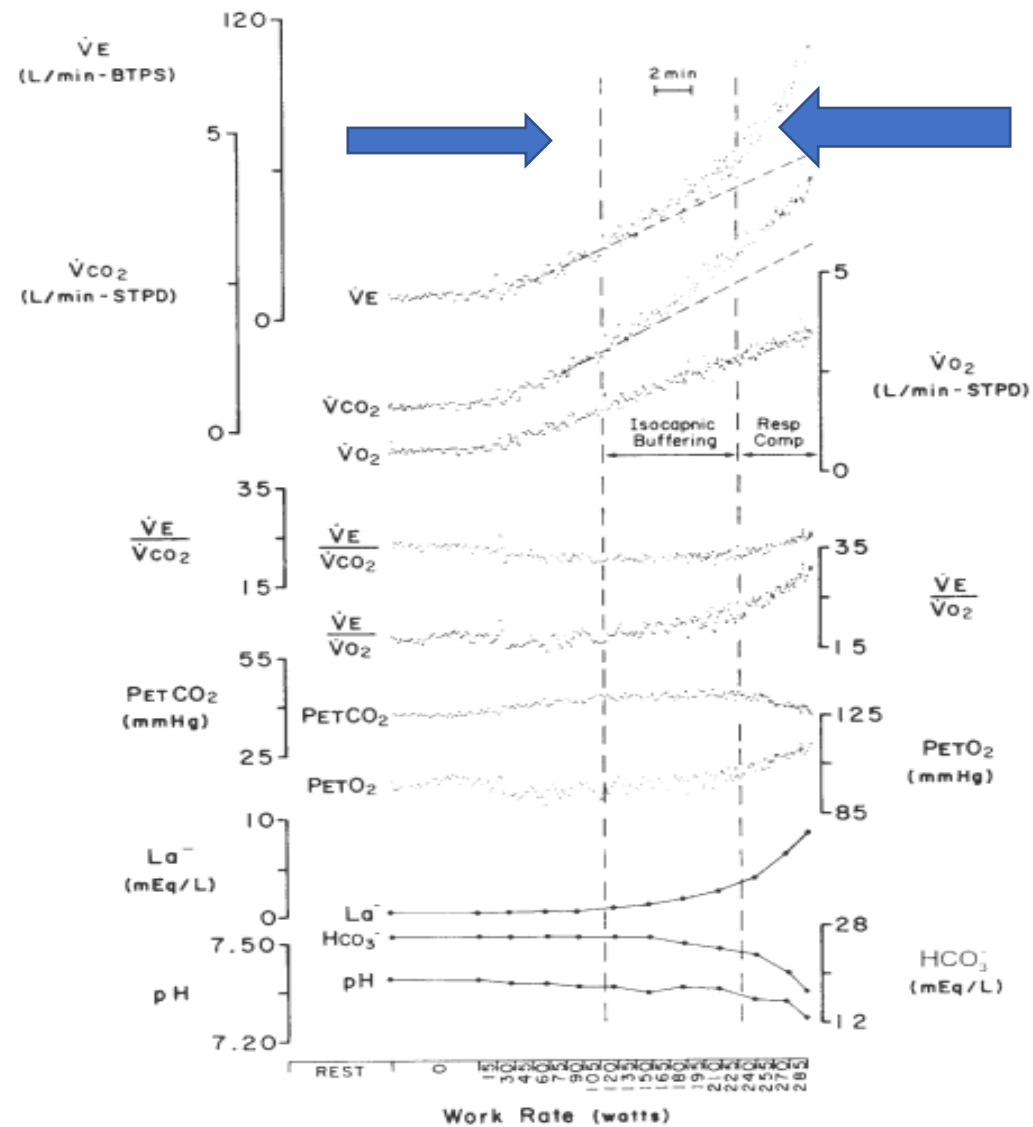
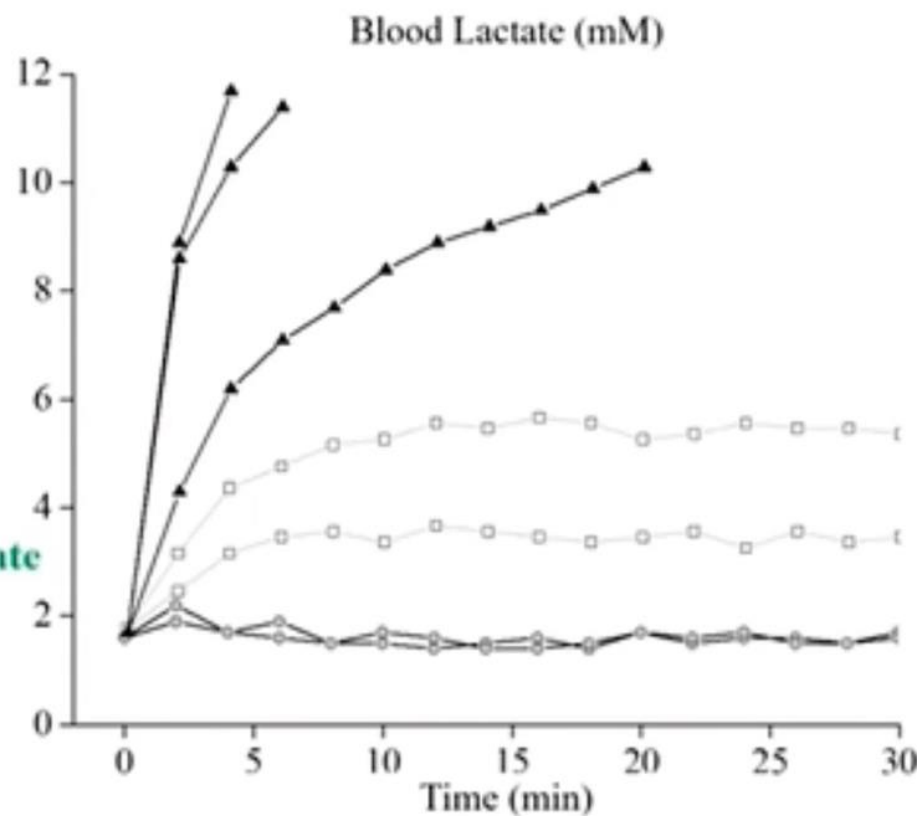
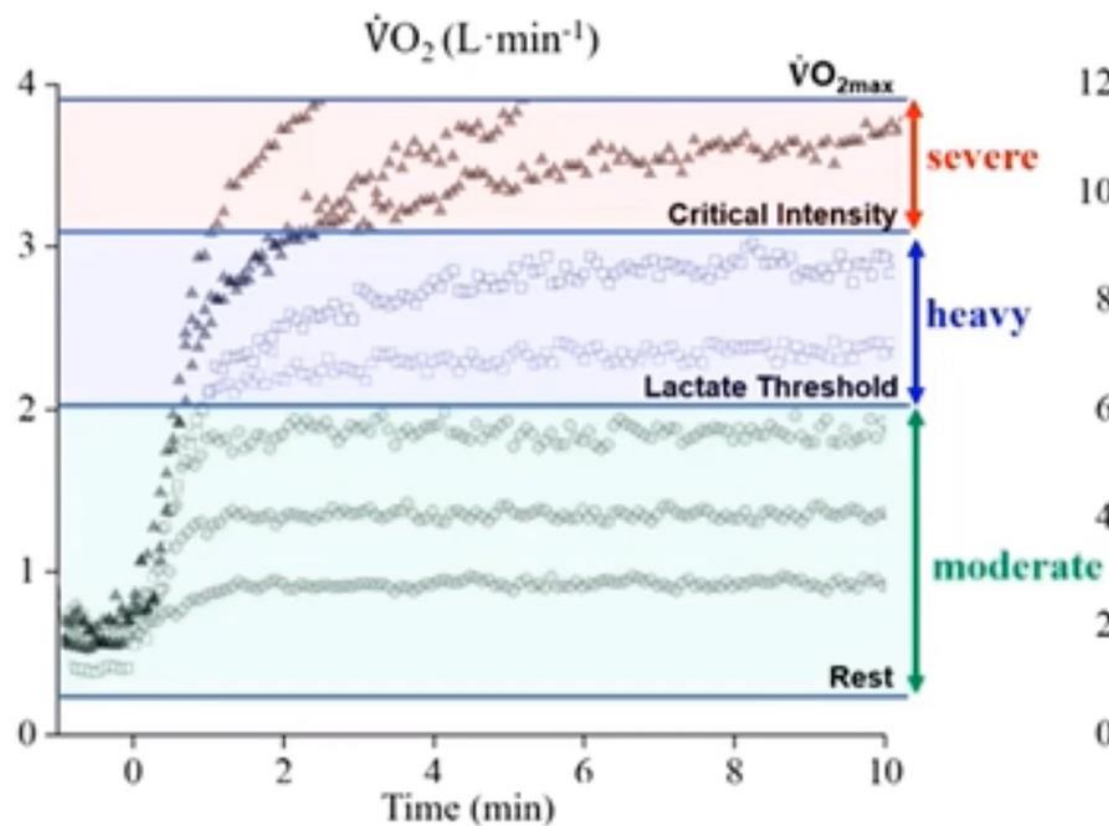
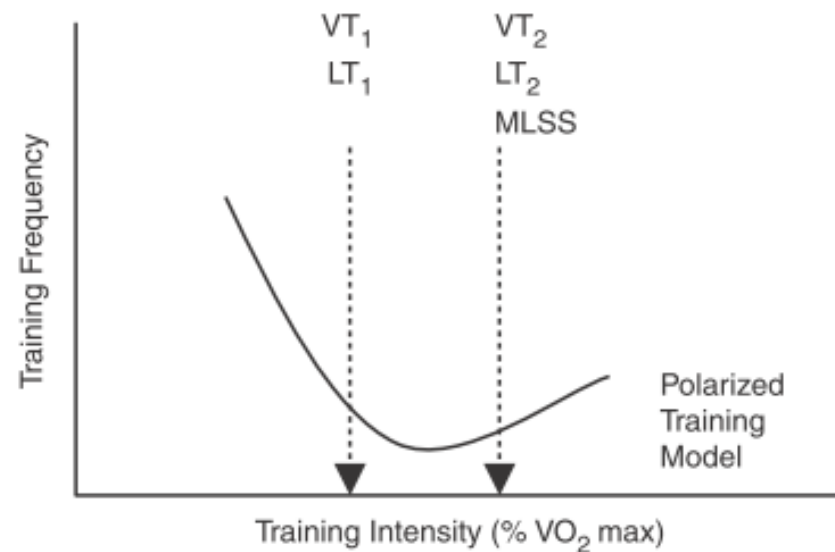
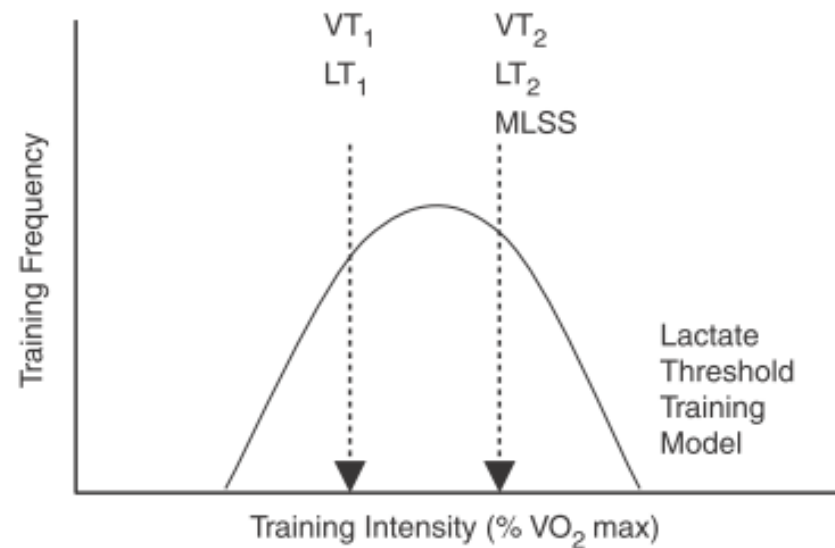
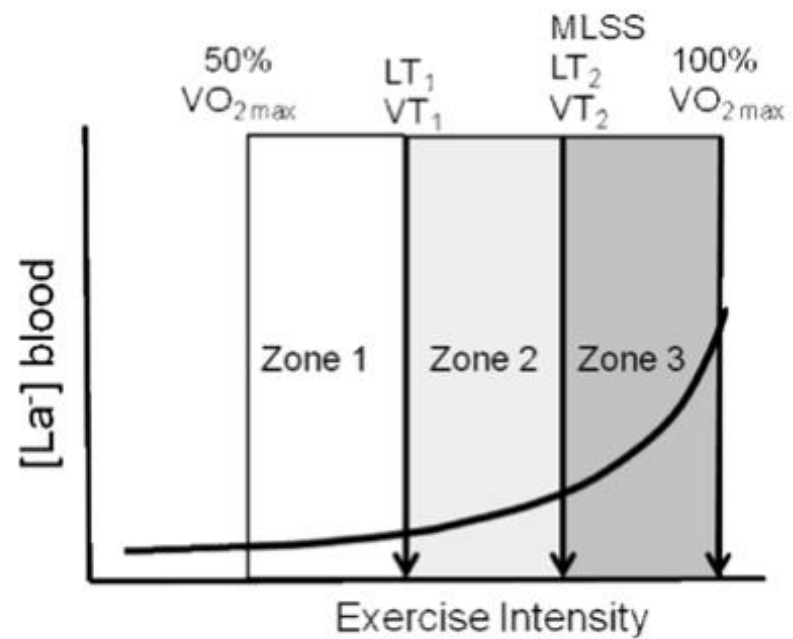



FIGURE 2.30. Breath-by-breath measurements of minute ventilation (\dot{V}_E), CO_2 output (\dot{V}_{CO_2}), O_2 uptake (\dot{V}_{O_2}), $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$, $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{O}_2}$, PETCO_2 , PETO_2 , arterial lactate and bicarbonate, and pH for a 1-minute incremental exercise test on a cycle ergometer. The lactate threshold (LT) occurs when lactate increases (left vertical dashed line). This is followed by a fall in HCO_3^- (LAT) and generally an increase in $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{O}_2}$. *Isocapnic buffering* refers to the period when \dot{V}_E and \dot{V}_{CO_2} increase curvilinearly at the same rate without an increase in $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$, thus retaining a constant PETCO_2 . After the period of isocapnic buffering, PETCO_2 decreases and $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$ increases, reflecting ventilatory compensation for the metabolic acidosis of exercise.

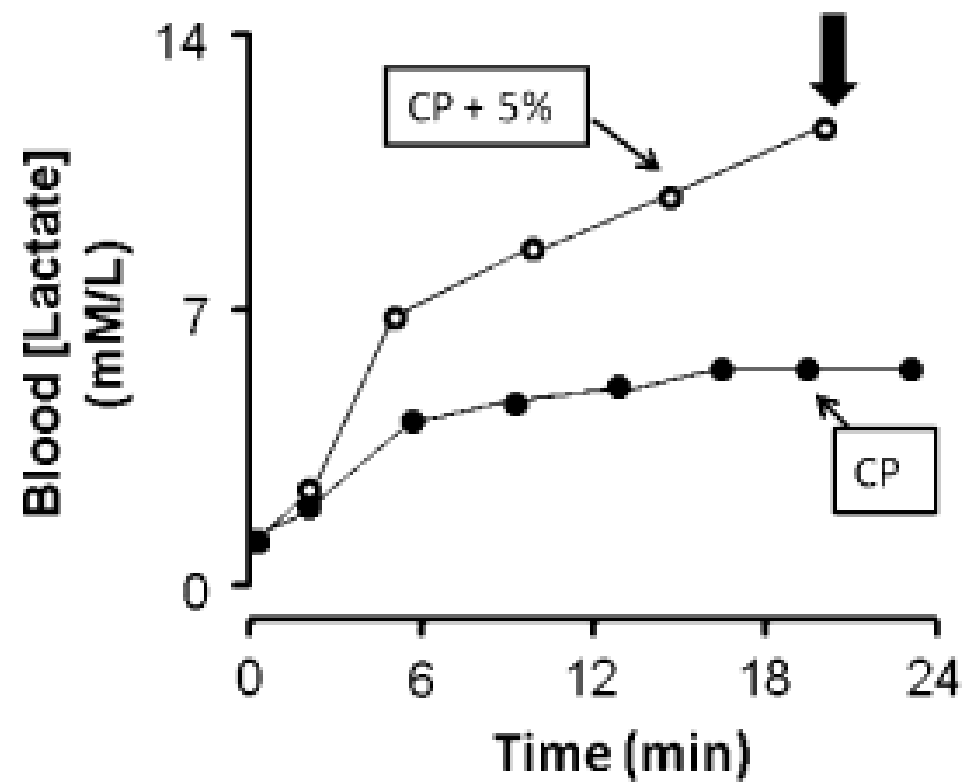
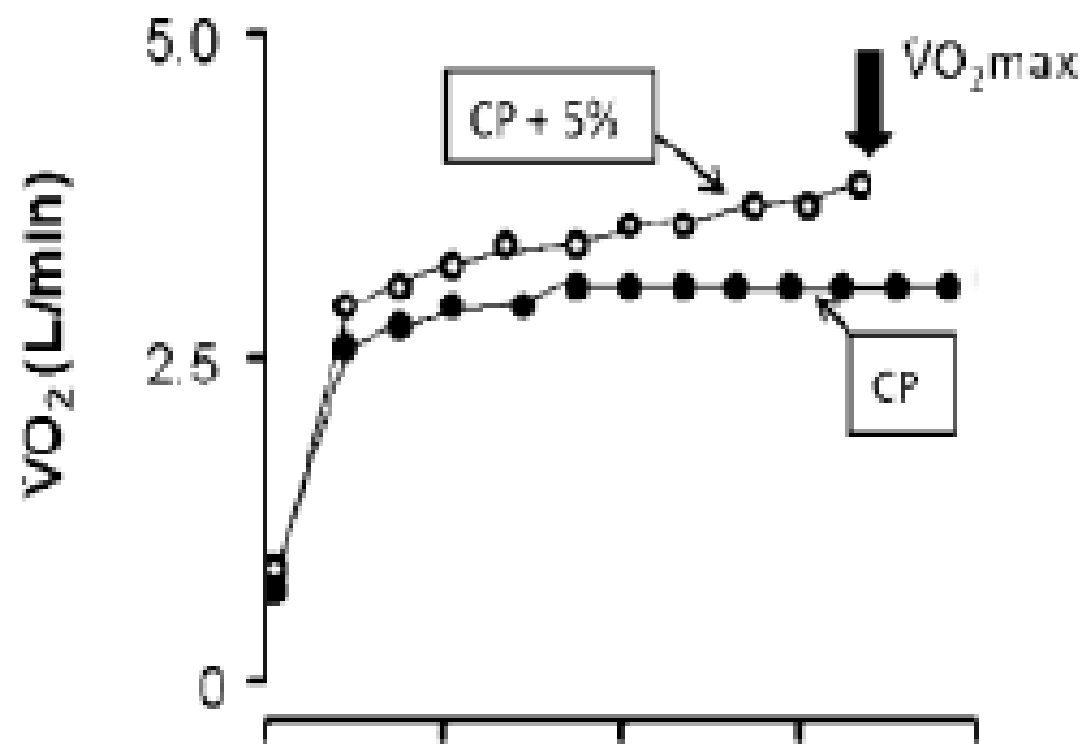
Exercise Intensity “Domains”

A landmark discovery often ignored...





Domain	Region	Training Type	Stress	Adaptations (?)
Moderate	Closer to rest	recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cardiorespiratory 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> body mass fat metabolism insulin sensitivity inflammation cardiac function hemoglobin blood volume sympatholysis vascular function mitochondrial biogenesis aerobic enzymes capillarization fibre hypertrophy
	Closer to LT	distance 3+ hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ cardiorespiratory 	
Heavy	Above LT	distance 1-3 hours (tempo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑↑ cardiorespiratory metabolic buffering 	
	Closer to CI	distance up to 1 hour (race pace)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑↑ cardiorespiratory ↑ metabolic ↑ buffering 	
Severe	Slightly above CI	high speed 20-30 min max	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑↑ cardiorespiratory ↑↑ metabolic ↑↑ buffering 	
	Far above CI	short bouts accumulation of 15 min max	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ cardiorespiratory ↑↑↑ metabolic ↑↑ buffering 	



% Training Time

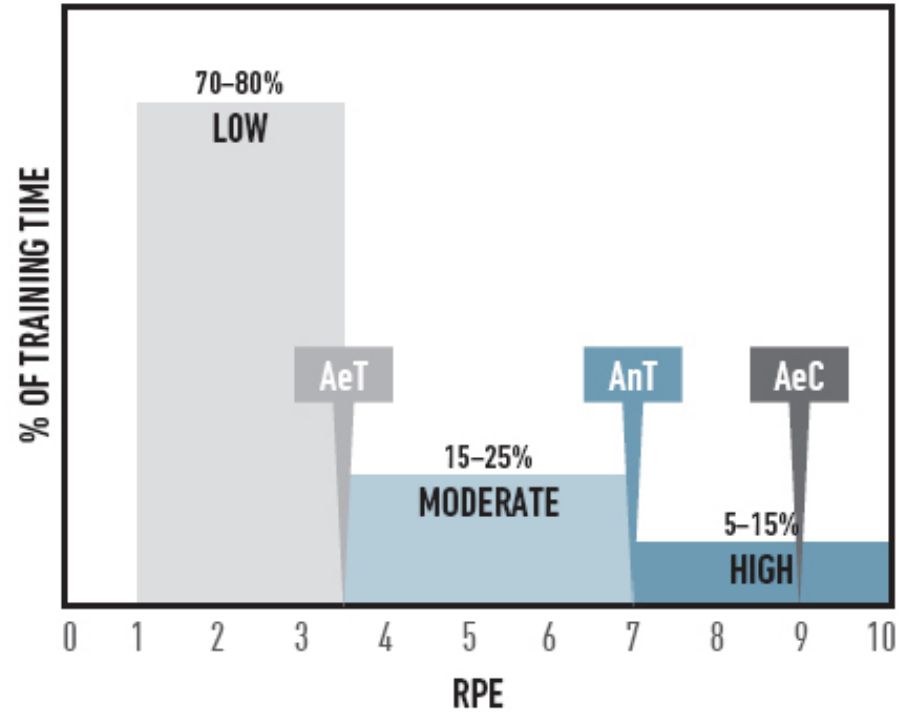
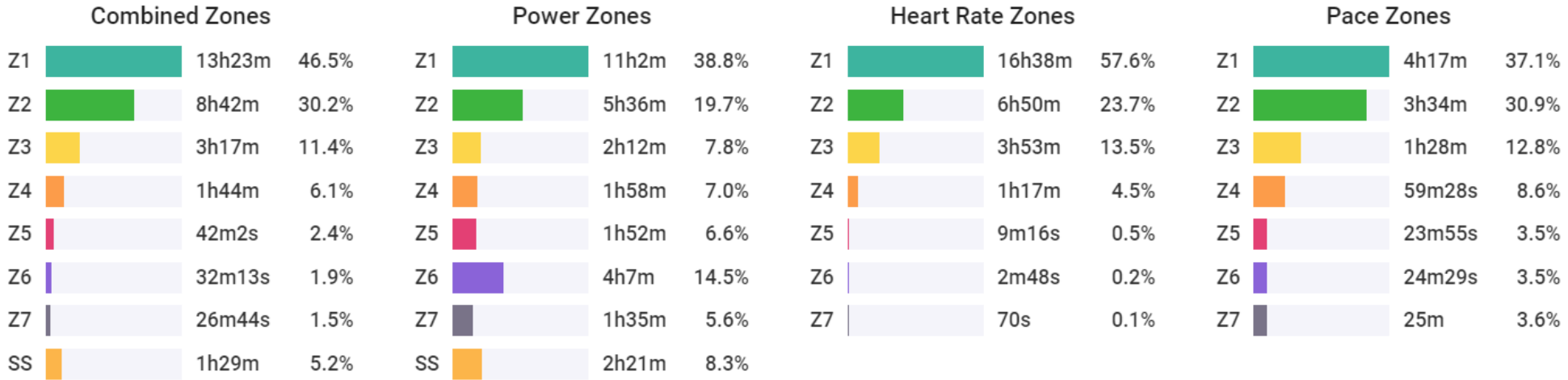


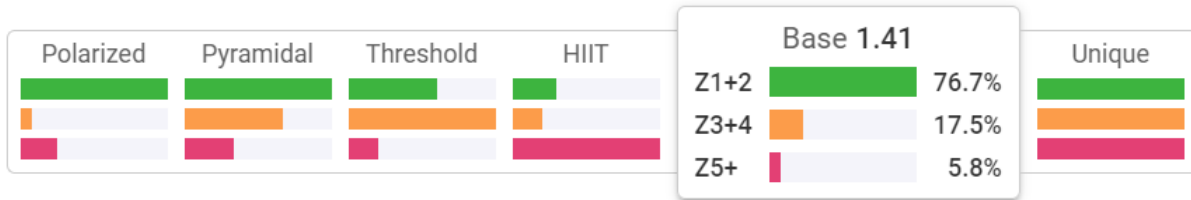
FIGURE 4.3 Seasonal training time distribution relative to the AeT and AnT reference points

All activities ▾

Activities 46 Weeks 6 Days 39 Active 33 Distance 510km Time 40h44m Coasting 8m Climbing 1257m Load 1536 Weight Lifted 0 kg kcal 18568 Work 15986 kJ
 17h54m 405km Load 726
 11h29m 104km Load 810
 1h39m
 9h41m



The combined zones uses one of the power, heart rate or pace "time in zones" respectively for each activity to calculate the totals for the time period



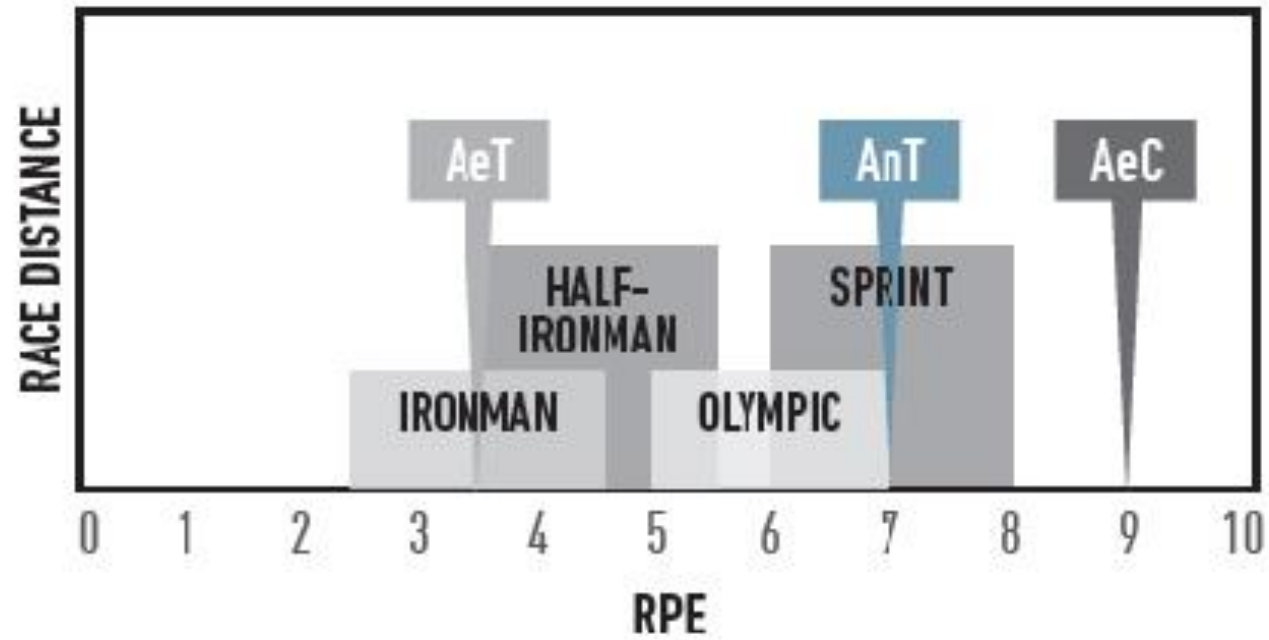


FIGURE 4.2 Intensity reference points compared with RPE and standard triathlon race distances

Fatmax – MFO- Fat Oxidation Rat

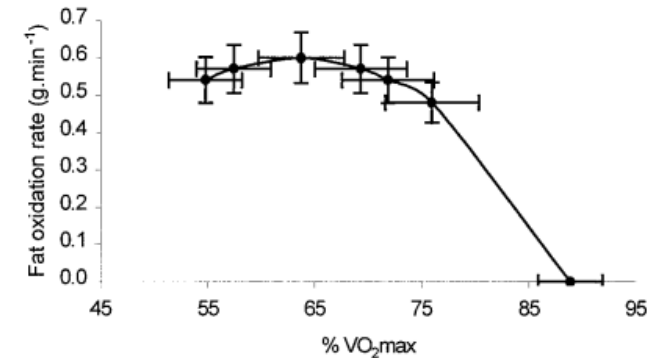
Yağ yakımının (enerji metabolizmasında substrat olarak yağların tercih edilmesi) optimal olduğu aralığın belirlenmesi için uygulanır.

Farklı protokoller ve formüllerle hesaplanmaktadır.

Bu sürelerin tamamı veya steady state oluşuktan sonraki kısımları kullanılır.

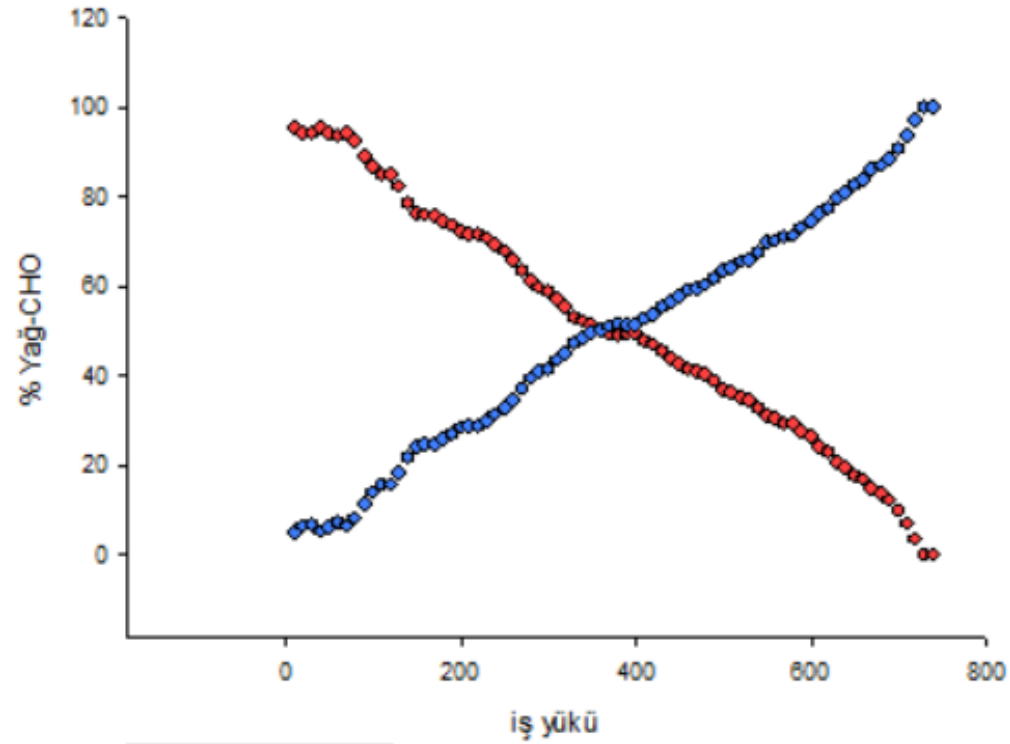
-
- 45-75% FTP
 - %55 → maxVO₂
 - MAP-MAS → %35 - %65
 - %60 → maxHR
 - La → 1.8-1.9 mmol/dl

Generally, the highest rates of fat oxidation are found at low to moderate exercise intensities (range 33–65% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$) (1,2,4,11,16,20,28–31). Most studies, however, measured fat oxidation at only two (1,4,11,20,30,31), three

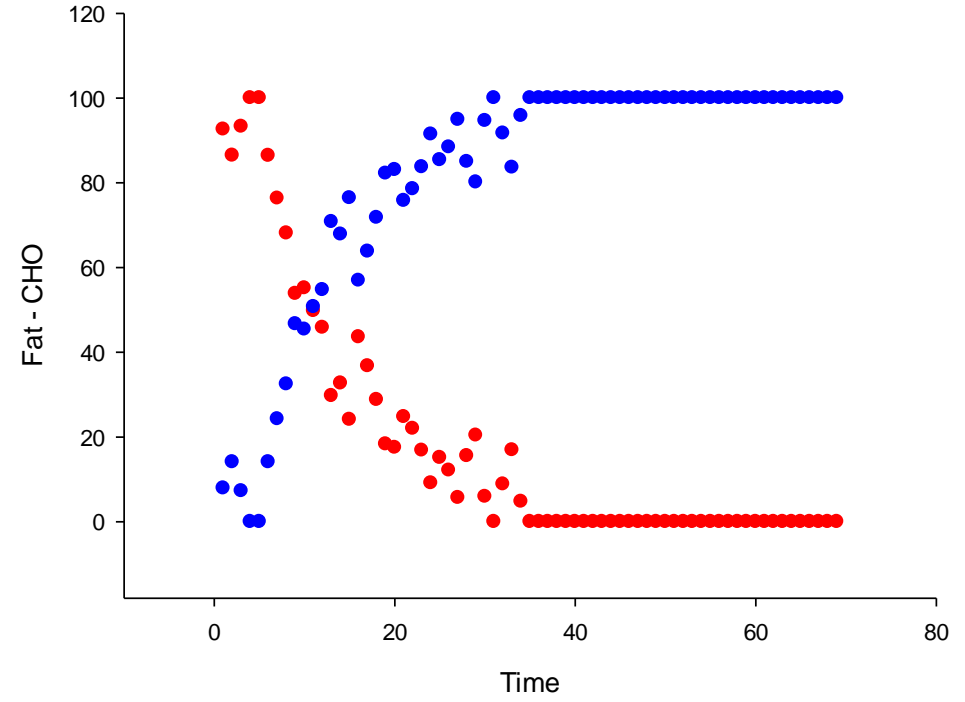


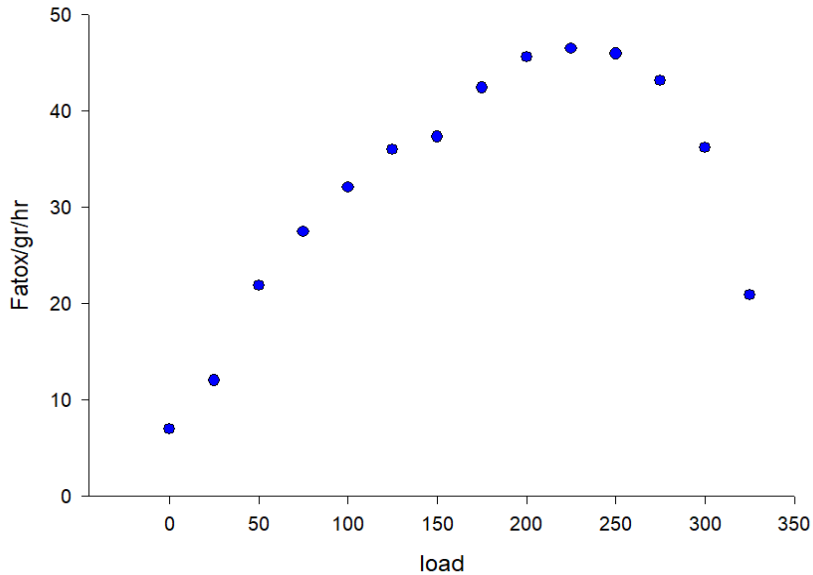
Lipids are oxidized predominantly at submaximal exercise intensities (< 65% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$); however, an exercise intensity that exceeds 65% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ produces a shift in energy contribution favoring carbohydrates (Purdum et al., 2018). Therefore, Fatmax can be achieved at low-to-moderate exercise intensities (35–65% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$) (Jeukendrup and Wallis, 2005). Different approaches have been pro-





- ◆ Col 1 vs Col 2
- ◆ Col 1 vs Col 3





Sports Med (2018) 48:467–479
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-017-0751-x>



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Metabolic Flexibility by Means of Measuring Blood Lactate, Fat, and Carbohydrate Oxidation Responses to Exercise in Professional Endurance Athletes and Less-Fit Individuals

Iñigo San-Millán^{1,2} · George A. Brooks³

Assessment of Metabolic Flexibility in Endurance Athletes and Less-Fit Individuals

471

Table 2 Average rates of fat and carbohydrate oxidation and blood lactate levels in an incremental exercise test until volitional exhaustion in international-level professional endurance athletes ($n = 22$)

Power (W)	FATox ($\text{g}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)	$[\text{La}^-]$ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	CHOox ($\text{g}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)
136.5 ± 10.4	0.50 ± 0.12	0.67 ± 0.12	1.46 ± 0.30
170.6 ± 13.2	0.57 ± 0.13	0.67 ± 0.14	1.86 ± 0.34
204.7 ± 15.6	0.65 ± 0.15	0.74 ± 0.18	2.27 ± 0.37
238.8 ± 18.2	0.67 ± 0.12	0.92 ± 0.27	2.78 ± 0.46
272.9 ± 20.8	0.62 ± 0.14	1.32 ± 0.47	3.31 ± 0.51
307.1 ± 23.4	0.42 ± 0.18	2.55 ± 1.11	4.24 ± 0.68
341.2 ± 26.1	0.17 ± 0.17	4.91 ± 1.82	5.35 ± 0.68
371.9 ± 30.2	0.02 ± 0.07	7.77 ± 1.72	6.02 ± 0.75
396.9 ± 35.4	0.00 ± 0.00	8.37 ± 1.90	6.37 ± 1.06

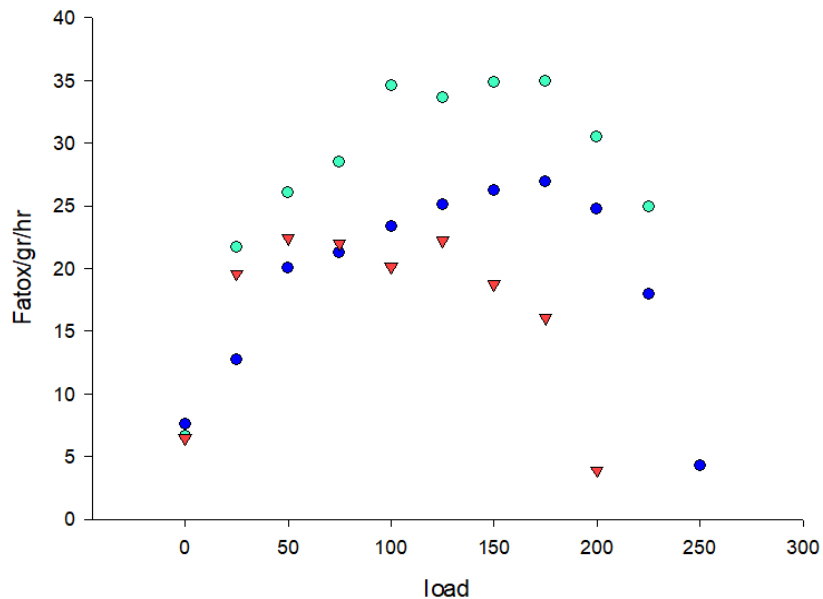
Relationships:

$[\text{La}^-]$ and FATox: $r = -0.97$, $p < 0.01$

$[\text{La}^-]$ and CHOox: $r = 0.94$, $p < 0.01$

FATox and CHOox: $r = -0.90$, $p < 0.01$

FATox fat oxidation, CHOox carbohydrate oxidation, $[\text{La}^-]$ blood lactate concentration



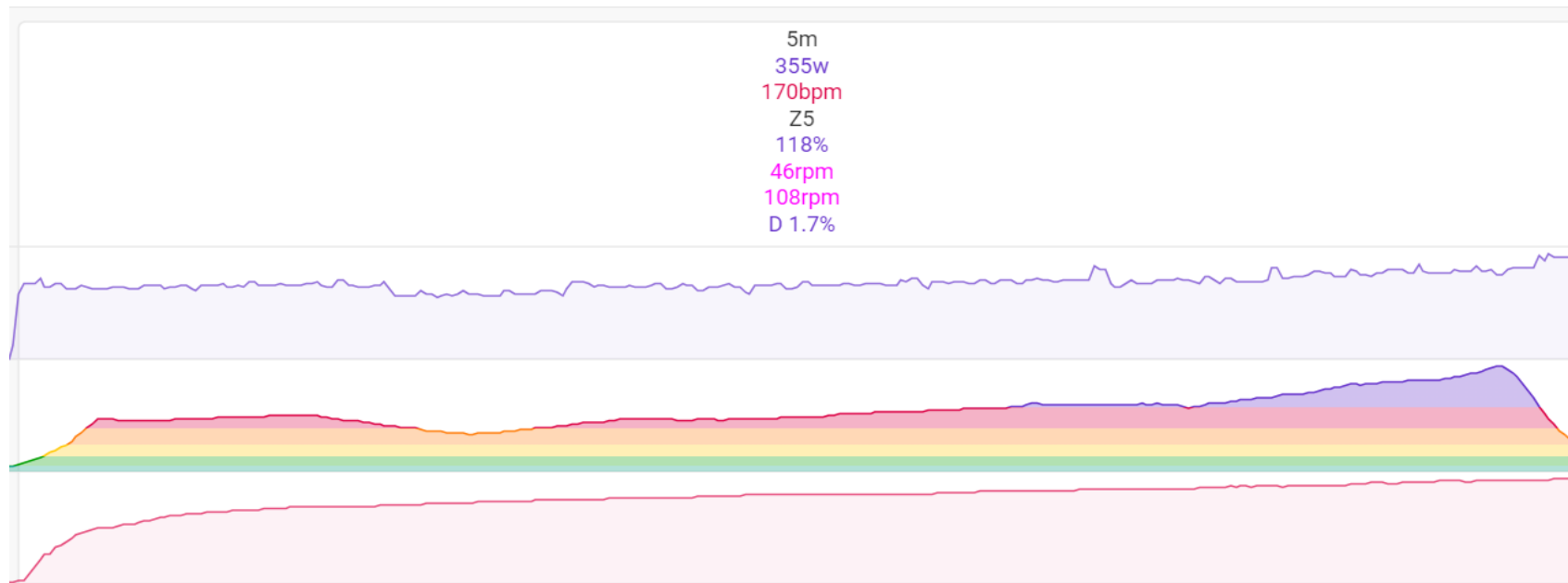
> Int J Sports Physiol Perform. 2022 Jan 1;17(1):9-15. doi: 10.1123/ijsp.2020-0923. Epub 2021 Jul 5.

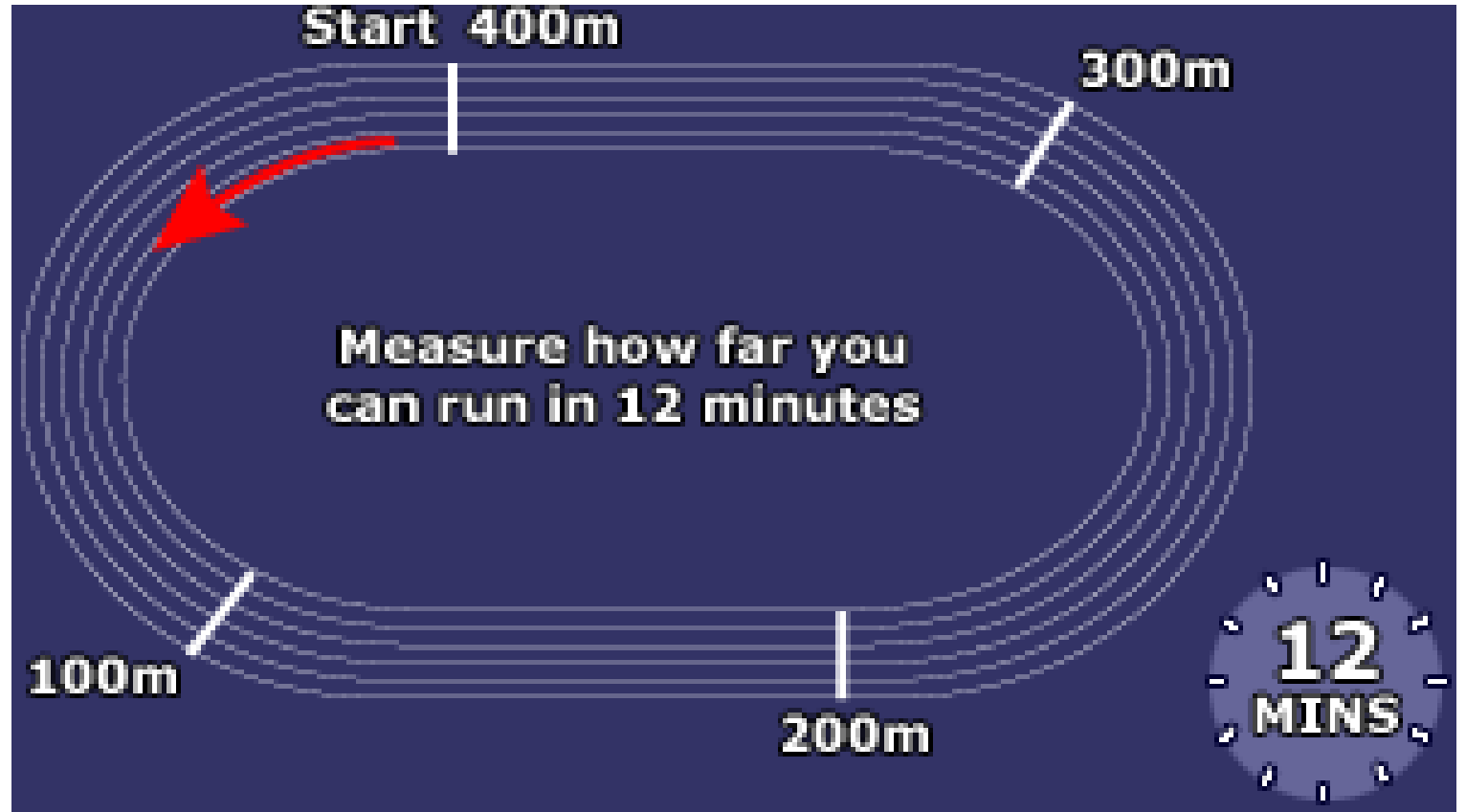
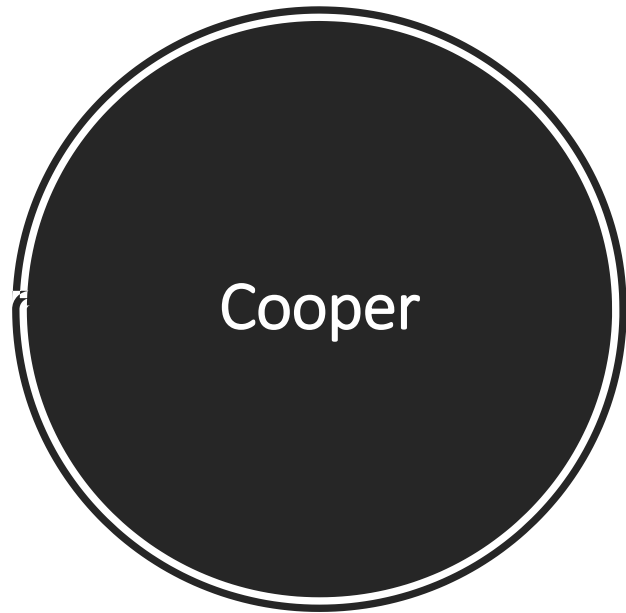
Five-Minute Power-Based Test to Predict Maximal Oxygen Consumption in Road Cycling

Sebastian Sitko, Rafel Cirer-Sastre, Francisco Corbi, Isaac López-Laval

PMID: 34225254 DOI: 10.1123/ijsp.2020-0923

5MT using the equation $VO_{2max} = 16.6 + (8.87 \times 5\text{-min relative power output})$.





- 12 dakika bitiminde total mesafenin kaydedilmesi gerekir.
- 12 dakikalık süre sonrasındaki mesafenin hesaplanabilmesi için sahanın 50'şer metrelik aralıklarla işaretlenmesi önerilmektedir.
- $VO_{2_{max}}$ değerinin hesaplanması için Cooper tarafından geliştirilen şu formül kullanılır:
 - $VO_{2_{max}}: (22.351 * \text{km}) - 11.288$
 - $VO_{2_{max}}: (35.97 * \text{mil}) - 11.29$

Eşik hesaplanması ???

- 30 dakika → all out
- Son 20 dk;
- Ortalama hız → Eşik Pace
- Ortalama KAS → Eşik KAS

Heart Rate Settings

Threshold HR 182✎ Max HR 194✎ HRRc Min HR 80✎

Heart Rate Training Zones ✎

Z1	Recovery	0 - 84%	0 - 153
Z2	Aerobic	85% - 89%	154 - 162
Z3	Tempo	90% - 94%	163 - 171
Z4	SubThreshold	95% - 99%	172 - 181
Z5	SuperThreshold	100% - 102%	182 - 186
Z6	Aerobic Capacity	103% - 105%	187 - 192
Z7	Anaerobic	106%+	193 - 194

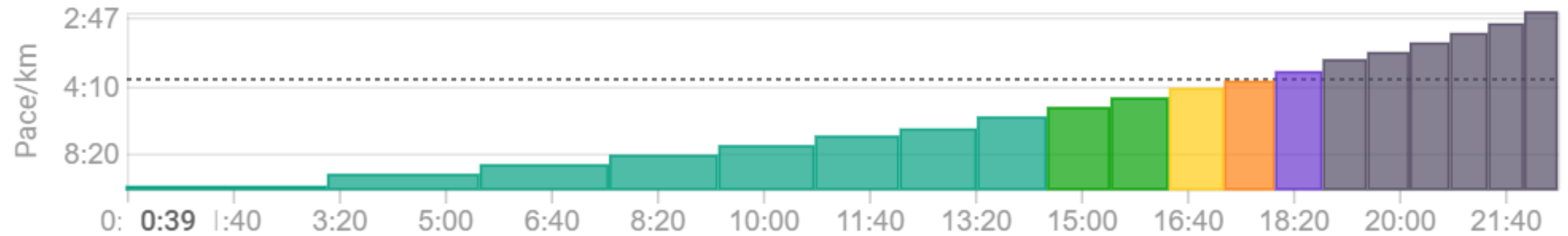
Pace Settings

Threshold Pace 3:57✎ Units per km✎

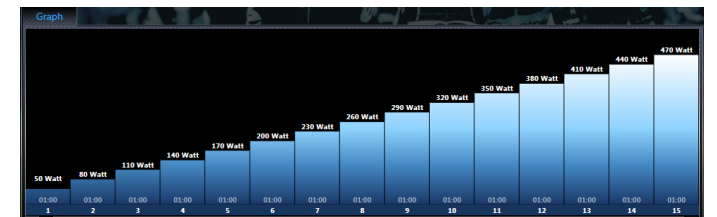
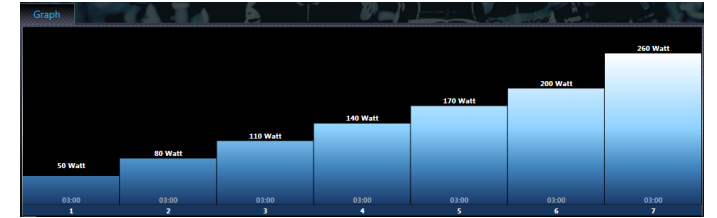
Pace Training Zones ✎

Z1	Zone 1	0 - 77.5%	5:06/km +
Z2	Zone 2	78.5 - 87.7%	4:30 - 5:05/km
Z3	Zone 3	88.7 - 94.3%	4:11 - 4:29/km
Z4	Zone 4	95.3 - 100%	3:57 - 4:10/km
Z5	Zone 5a	101 - 103.4%	3:49 - 3:56/km
Z6	Zone 5b	104.4 - 111.5%	3:33 - 3:48/km
Z7	Zone 5c	112.5%+	< 3:32/km

Conconi



limits. For a fit athlete, the anaerobic threshold is typically in the neighborhood of 80 to 85 percent of aerobic capacity. Your sedentary neighbor's anaerobic threshold is considerably lower, probably in the range of 60 to 70 percent of his or her also-low aerobic capacity.



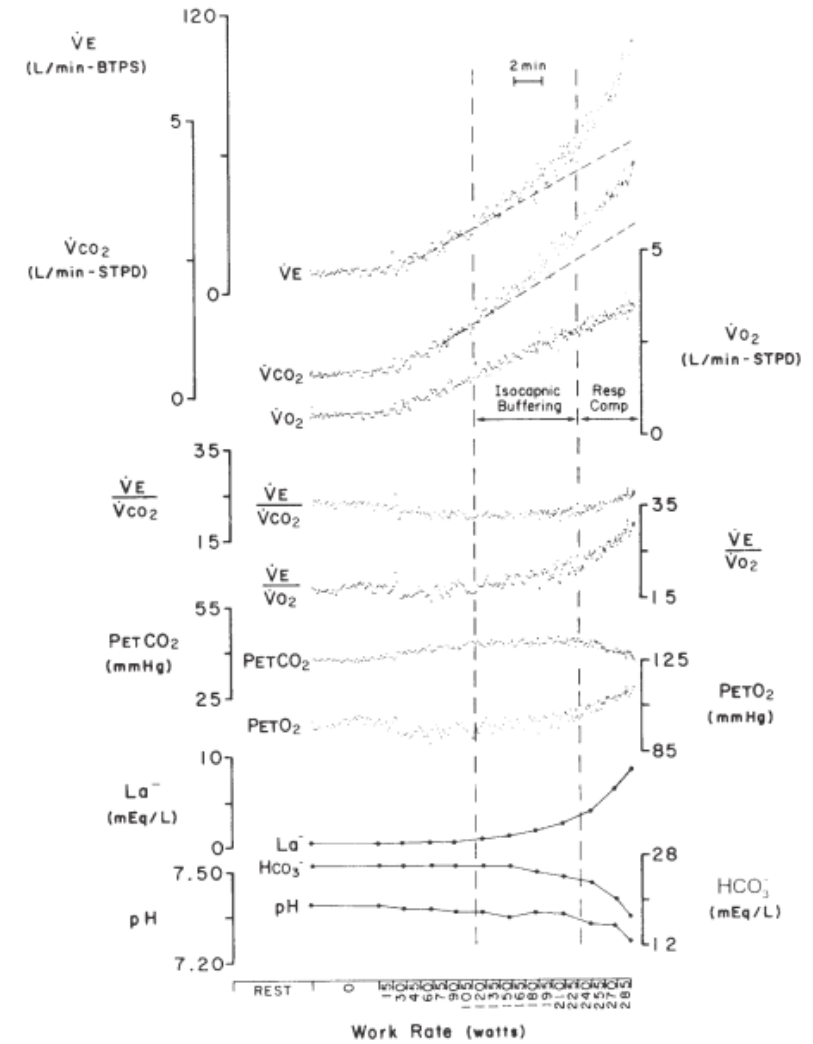
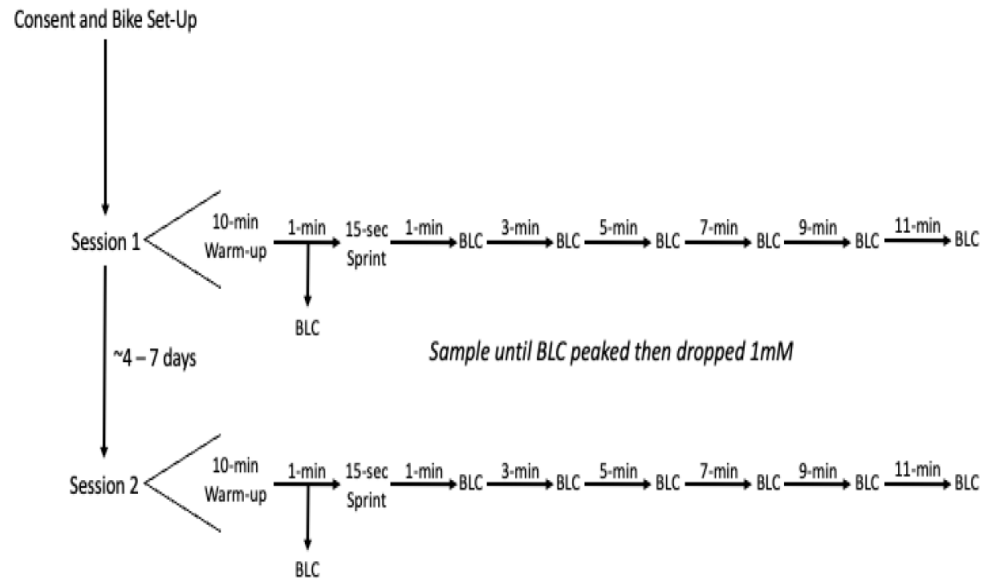


FIGURE 2.30. Breath-by-breath measurements of minute ventilation (\dot{V}_E), CO_2 output (\dot{V}_{CO_2}), O_2 uptake (\dot{V}_{O_2}), $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$, $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{O}_2}$, PETCO_2 , PETO_2 , arterial lactate and bicarbonate, and pH for a 1-minute incremental exercise test on a cycle ergometer. The lactate threshold (LT) occurs when lactate increases (left vertical dashed line). This is followed by a fall in HCO_3^- (LAT) and generally an increase in $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{O}_2}$. Isocapnic buffering refers to the period when \dot{V}_E and \dot{V}_{CO_2} increase curvilinearly at the same rate without an increase in $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$, thus retaining a constant PETCO_2 . After the period of isocapnic buffering, PETCO_2 decreases and $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}_{\text{CO}_2}$ increases, reflecting ventilatory compensation for the metabolic acidosis of exercise.

Reliability of the 15-s Maximal Lactate Accumulation Rate (VLamax) Test for Cycling

Christopher R. Harnish^{1,*}, Thomas C. Swensen² and Deborah King²



Check for updates

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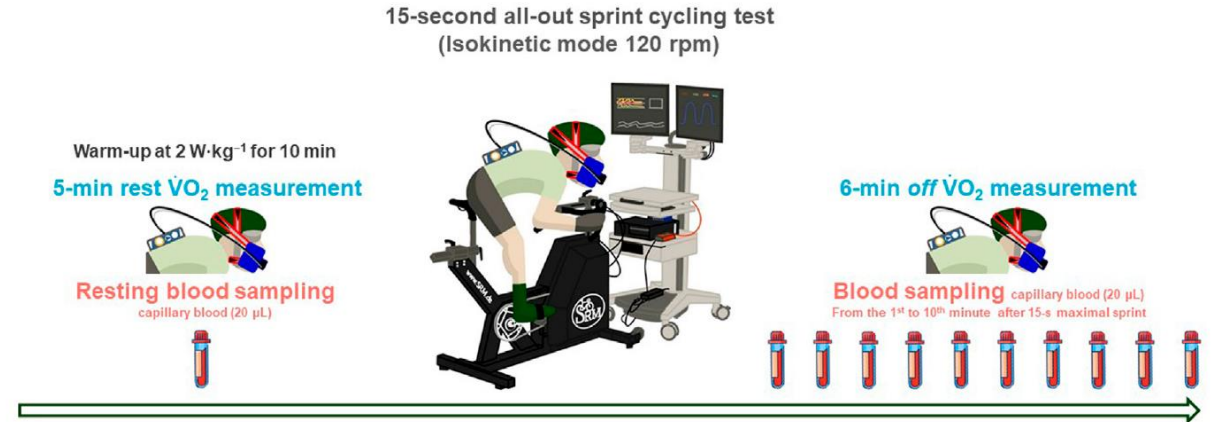
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 Sebastian Gehlert.

A modified formula using energy system contributions to calculate pure maximal rate of lactate accumulation during a maximal sprint cycling test

Woo-Hwi Yang^{1,2*}, So-Young Park¹, Taenam Kim¹,
 Hyung-Jin Jeon², Oliver Heine³ and Sebastian Gehlert^{4,5*}

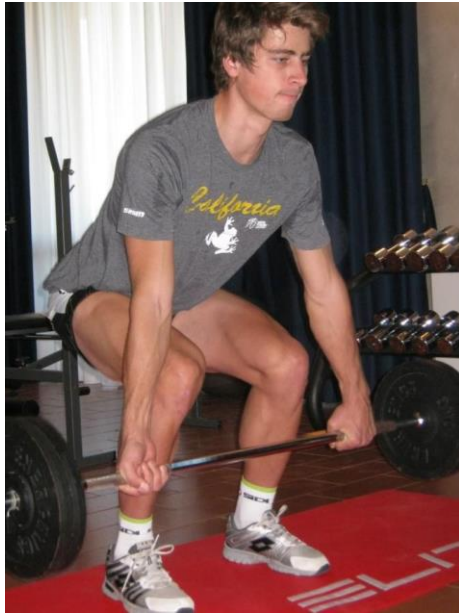


$$\dot{V}La_{\max} = \frac{La_{\max} - La_{\text{Pre}}}{t_{\text{test}} - t_{\text{alac}}} = \frac{La_{\Delta}}{t_{\text{lac}}}$$

$$P^{\nu}_{La. \max} [\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}] = \frac{La_{\max} - La_{\text{rest}}}{t_{\text{Exer}} - (t_{\text{PCr-peak}} + t_{\text{Oxi}})}$$

$${}^{\nu}La. \max (t_{\text{PCr-peak}}) [\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}] = \frac{La_{\max} - La_{\text{rest}}}{t_{\text{Exer}} - t_{\text{PCr-peak}}}$$

Subj #	Sex	Wgt	Session	HLa-1	Pk BLC	Time to Pk	VLamax	Talac	Peak 15 s Watts	Peak W/kg	AVG 15 s	Avg W/kg	kJ
1	M	71.1	1	0.9	11.6	5	0.973	4	851	12.0	793	11.2	12
1	M	71.1	2	1	9.7	1	0.870	5	864	12.2	771	10.8	12
2	M	62.7	1	1.3	12.9	1	1.055	4	771	12.3	688	11.0	10
2	M	62.7	2	1.6	11.1	3	0.864	4	796	12.7	697	11.1	11
3	M	65.9	1	0.8	7.3	7	0.500	2	892	13.5	720	10.9	11
3	M	65.9	2	1.7	8.2	3	0.542	3	878	13.3	706	10.7	11
4	M	92.6	1	2.6	7.7	1	0.510	5	1217	13.1	1017	11.0	15
4	M	92.6	2	3.9	9.5	3	0.700	7	1182	12.8	1046	11.3	16
5	M	65.6	1	1.4	9.4	3	0.615	2	799	12.2	740	11.3	11
5	M	65.6	2	3.2	8.1	7	0.377	2	812	12.4	713	10.9	11



squat

WLC Rep Max Calculator

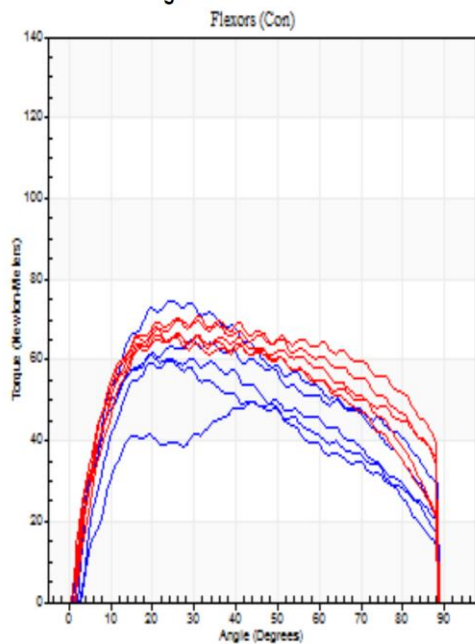
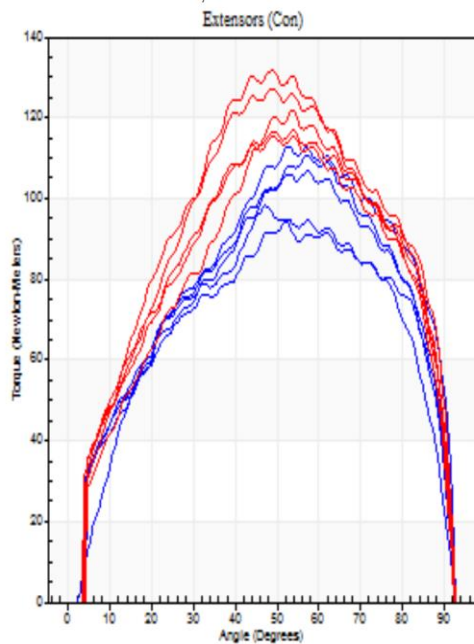
Input	Weight ↗ 100	Input
	Reps ↘ 8	
Results	1 RM 124	Results
	12 RM 86	
	10 RM 93	
	8 RM 100	
	6 RM 107	

You must enter the exercise and your 1 rep max in columns H and I. All of the values will be automatically calculated for you. Use the calculator above to find your 1 rep max for each exercise!

#	Exercise	1 Rep Max	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%
1																	
2																	
3	1	120	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132
4	2	125	50	56,25	62,5	68,75	75	81,25	87,5	93,75	100	106,25	112,5	118,75	125	131,25	137,5
5	3	130	52	58,5	65	71,5	78	84,5	91	97,5	104	110,5	117	123,5	130	136,5	143
6	4	135	54	60,75	67,5	74,25	81	87,75	94,5	101,25	108	114,75	121,5	128,25	135	141,75	148,5
7	5	140	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154
8	6	145	58	65,25	72,5	79,75	87	94,25	101,5	108,75	116	123,25	130,5	137,75	145	152,25	159,5
9	7	150	60	67,5	75	82,5	90	97,5	105	112,5	120	127,5	135	142,5	150	157,5	165
10	8	155	62	69,75	77,5	85,25	93	100,75	108,5	116,25	124	131,75	139,5	147,25	155	162,75	170,5
11	9	160	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176
12	10	165	66	74,25	82,5	90,75	99	107,25	115,5	123,75	132	140,25	148,5	156,75	165	173,25	181,5
13	11	170	68	76,5	85	93,5	102	110,5	119	127,5	136	144,5	153	161,5	170	178,5	187
14	12	175	70	78,75	87,5	96,25	105	113,75	122,5	131,25	140	148,75	157,5	166,25	175	183,75	192,5
15	13	180	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198
16	14	185	74	83,25	92,5	101,75	111	120,25	129,5	138,75	148	157,25	166,5	175,75	185	194,25	203,5
17	15	190	76	85,5	95	104,5	114	123,5	133	142,5	152	161,5	171	180,5	190	199,5	209
18	16	195	78	87,75	97,5	107,25	117	126,75	136,5	146,25	156	165,75	175,5	185,25	195	204,75	214,5
19	17	200	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
20	18	205	82	92,25	102,5	112,75	123	133,25	143,5	153,75	164	174,25	184,5	194,75	205	215,25	225,5
21	19	210	84	94,5	105	115,5	126	136,5	147	157,5	168	178,5	189	199,5	210	220,5	231
22	20	215	86	96,75	107,5	118,25	129	139,75	150,5	161,25	172	182,75	193,5	204,25	215	225,75	236,5

TABLE 13.1 Determining Your 1RM

REPS	FACTOR
4	0.90
5	0.875
6	0.85
7	0.825
8	0.80
9	0.775
10	0.75



Right Side Curves Left Side Curves
 Isokinetic Con/Con Extensors (Con)
 Speed 60/60 deg/sec 5 Reps Value Cof Var %BW

Flexors (Con)
 Value Cof Var %BW Ratio

TORQUE PARAMETERS

Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

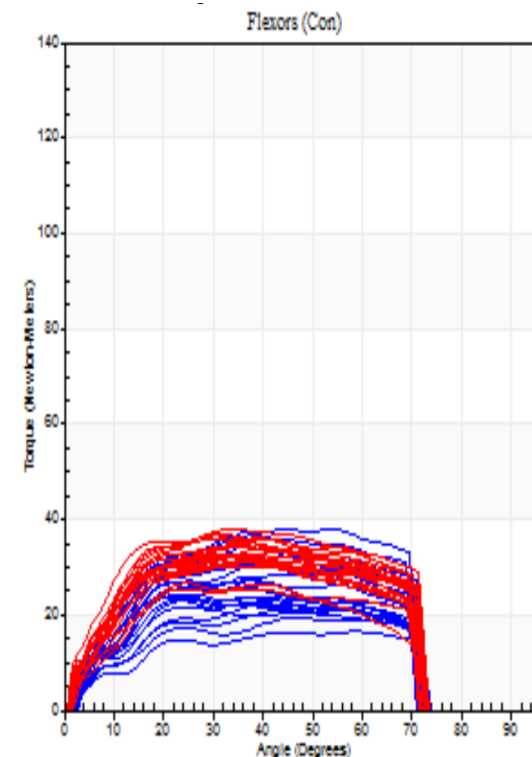
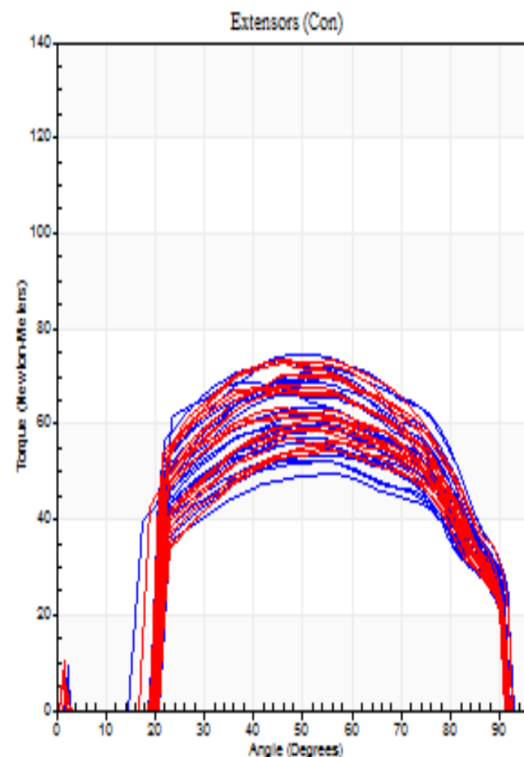
	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Ratio
Right	113	0,08	235	75	0,14	155	66
Left	132	0,06	274	71	0,03	149	54
Deficit	-14			5			

Work per Repetition (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Ratio
Right	126	0,05	265	80	0,15	167	63
Left	145	0,05	304	88	0,05	185	61
Deficit	-13			-9			

Average Power per Repetition (Watts - Best Repetition)

	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Ratio
Right	79	0,06	165	51	0,13	108	65
Left	90	0,04	189	56	0,04	116	62
Deficit	-12			-9			



Right Side Curves Left Side Curves
 Isokinetic Con/Con Extensors (Con)
 Speed 240/240 deg/sec 20 Reps Value Cof Var %BW

Flexors (Con)
 Value Cof Var %BW Ratio

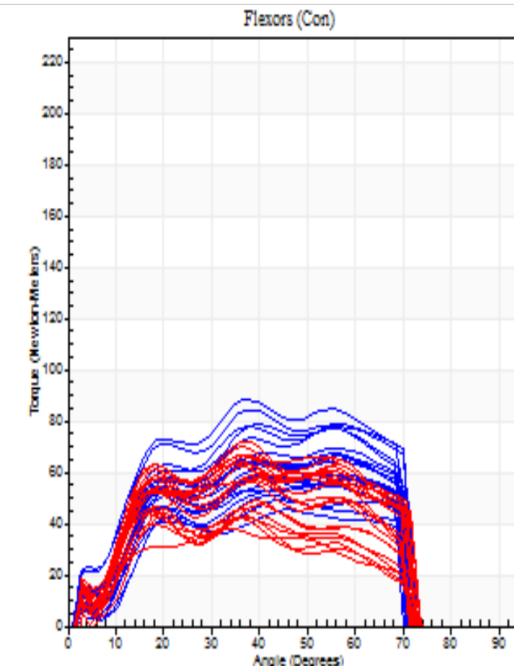
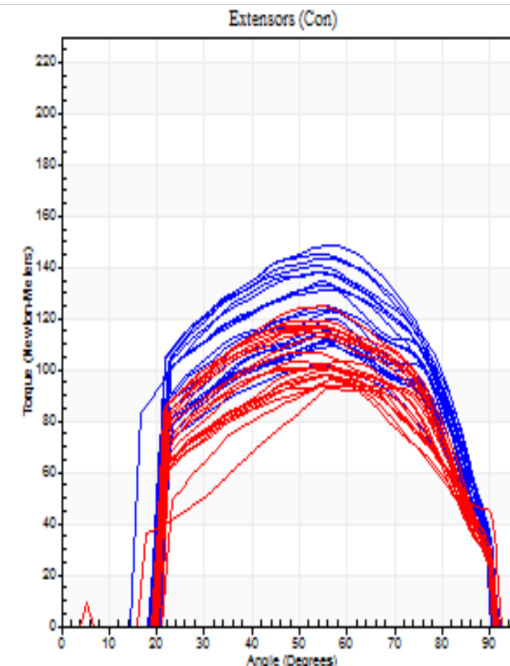
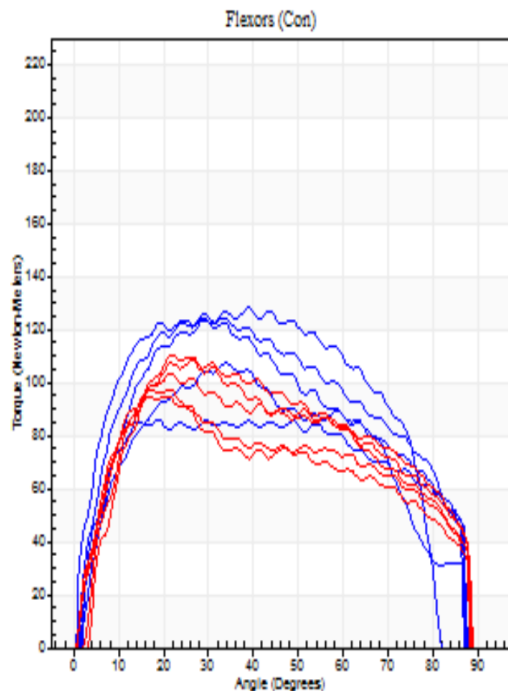
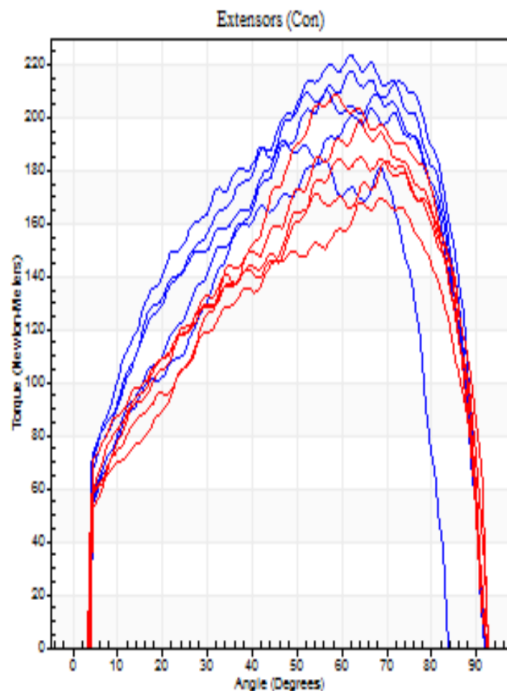
TORQUE PARAMETERS

Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Ratio
Right	75	0,12	155	38	0,21	80	51
Left	73	0,10	152	38	0,10	80	52
Deficit	2			0			

Fatigue Index

	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Ratio
Right	30	0,00		40	0,00		
Left	23	0,00		-2	0,00		



Right Side Curves Left Side Curves

Isokinetic Con/Con	Extensors (Con)			Flexors (Con)			Ratio
Speed 60/60 deg/sec 5 Reps	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	

TORQUE PARAMETERS

Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

Right	224	0,06	307	129	0,16	176	58
Left	209	0,08	286	110	0,06	152	53
Deficit	7			15			

Work per Repetition (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

Right	252	0,07	346	144	0,12	197	57
Left	225	0,05	310	123	0,07	170	55
Deficit	11			14			

Average Power per Repetition (Watts - Best Repetition)

Right	158	0,05	218	98	0,13	134	62
Left	140	0,05	193	80	0,09	110	57
Deficit	11			18			

Right Side Curves Left Side Curves

Isokinetic Con/Con	Extensors (Con)			Flexors (Con)			Ratio
Speed 240/240 deg/sec 20 Reps	Value	Cof Var	%BW	Value	Cof Var	%BW	

TORQUE PARAMETERS

Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)

Right	149	0,11	206	88	0,18	122	59
Left	125	0,09	173	72	0,18	98	58
Deficit	16			18			

Fatigue Index

Right	25	0,00		42	0,00		
Left	10	0,00		29	0,00		

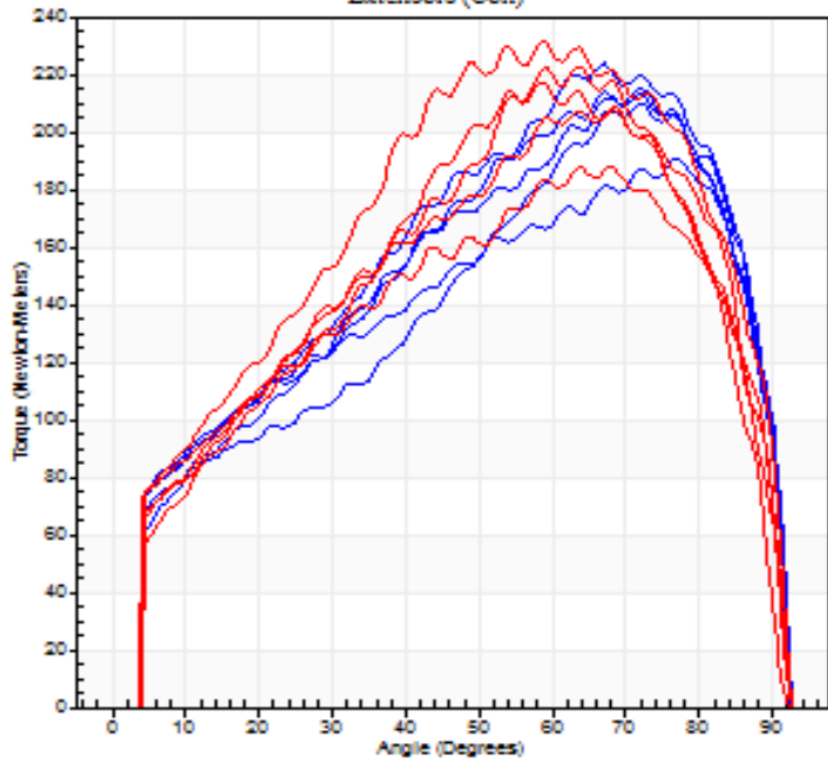
Total Work Done (Newton-Meters)

Right	2525	0,00	3469	1215	0,00	1669	48
Left	2107	0,00	2894	1044	0,00	1433	50
Deficit	17			14			

Average Power per Repetition (Watts - Best Repetition)

Right	323	0,12	444	176	0,18	242	54
Left	264	0,11	363	142	0,19	196	54
Deficit	18			19			

Name: boyraz, cumhur ID:
Long Form Torque vs. Position Report
 Extensors (Con)

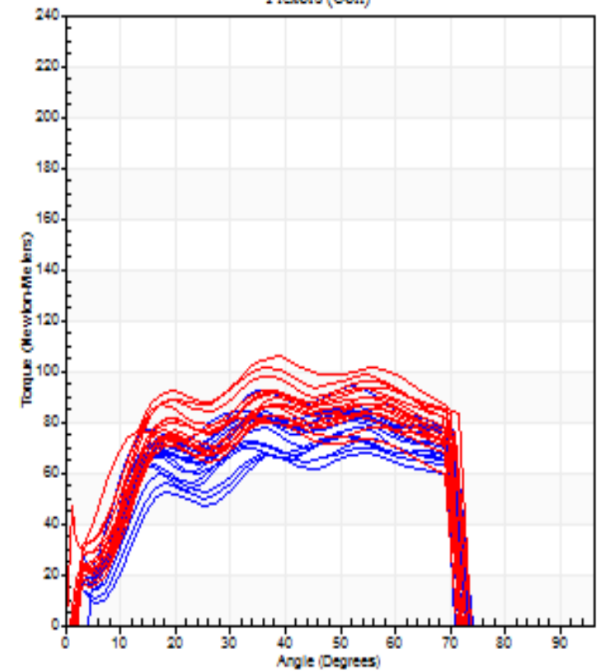
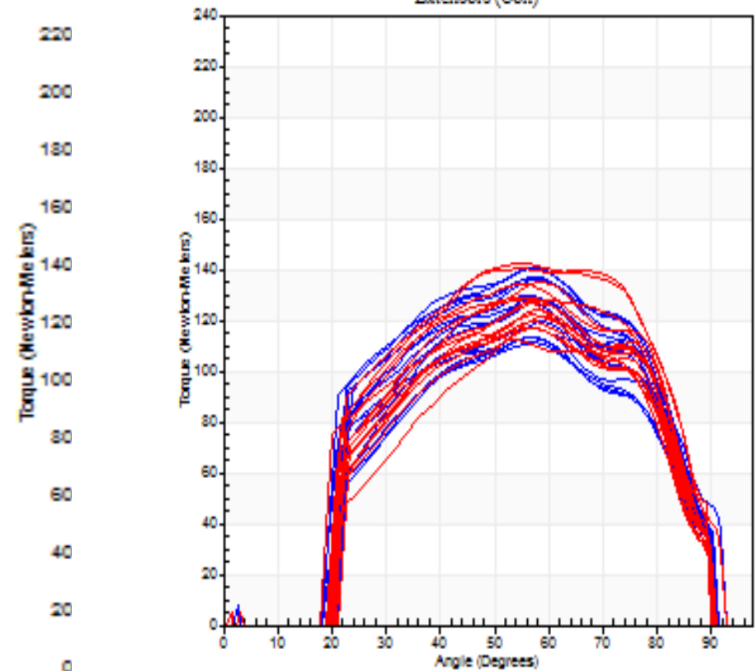


Right Side Curves Left Side Curves
 Isokinetic Con/Con Extensors (Con)
 Speed 60/60 deg/sec 5 Reps Value Cof Var %BW

TORQUE PARAMETERS			
Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)			
Right	224	0,06	340
Left	232	0,08	352
Deficit	4		

Cukurova Universitesi Saglikli Yasam Merkezi
 Long Form Torque vs. Position Report - Knee Extension/Flexion

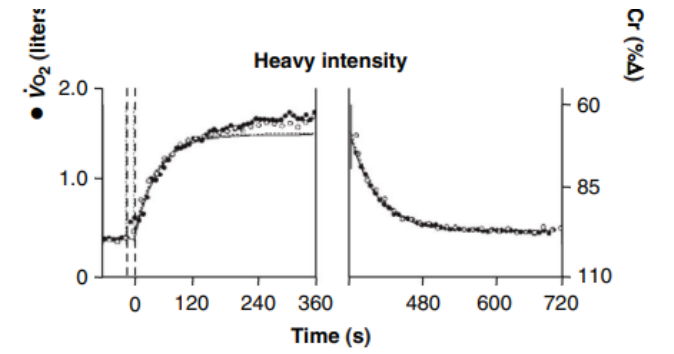
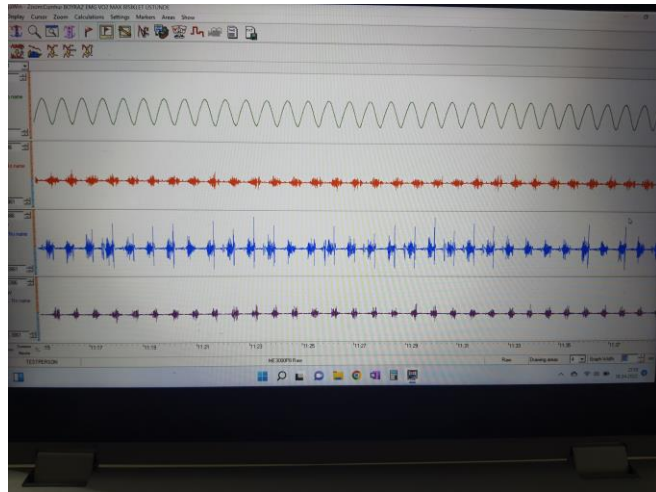
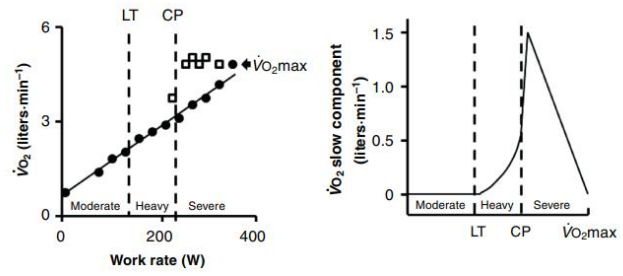
Name: boyraz, cumhur ID:
 Right/Left: 27.12.2021 27.12.2021
 Extensors (Con) Flexors (Con)



Right Side Curves Left Side Curves
 Isokinetic Con/Con Extensors (Con)
 Speed 240/240 deg/sec 15 Reps Value Cof Var %BW Flexors (Con)
 Value Cof Var %BW Ratio

TORQUE PARAMETERS						
Peak Torque (Newton-Meters - Best Repetition)						
Right	141	0,08	215	94	0,09	66
Left	142	0,07	215	106	0,08	74
Deficit	1			12		
Fatigue Index						
Right	11	0,00		20	0,00	
Left	6	0,00		19	0,00	





Güç Çıktılarına Göre Hesaplamalar



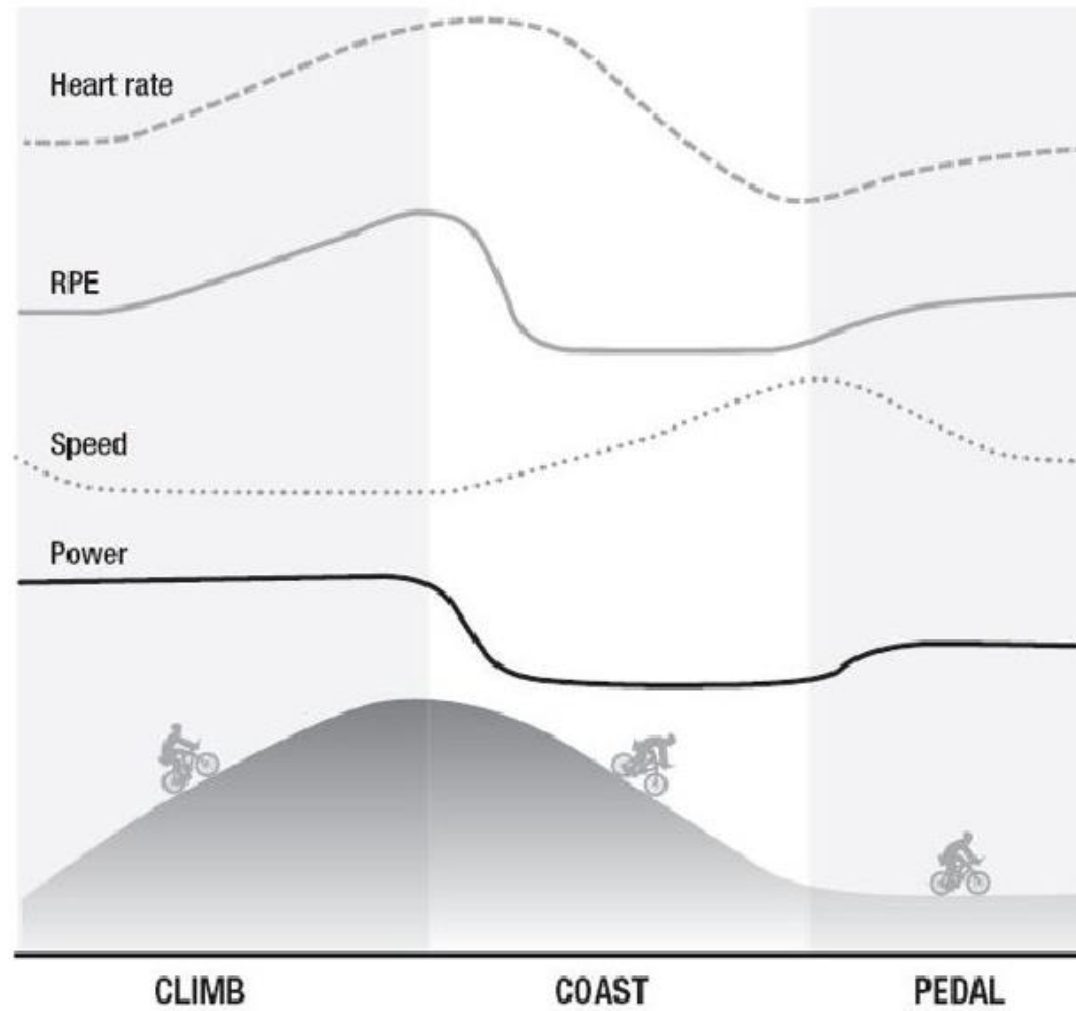


FIGURE 1.1 The responses of heart rate, rating of perceived exertion (RPE), speed, and power when climbing a hill, coasting down, and pedaling on flat terrain

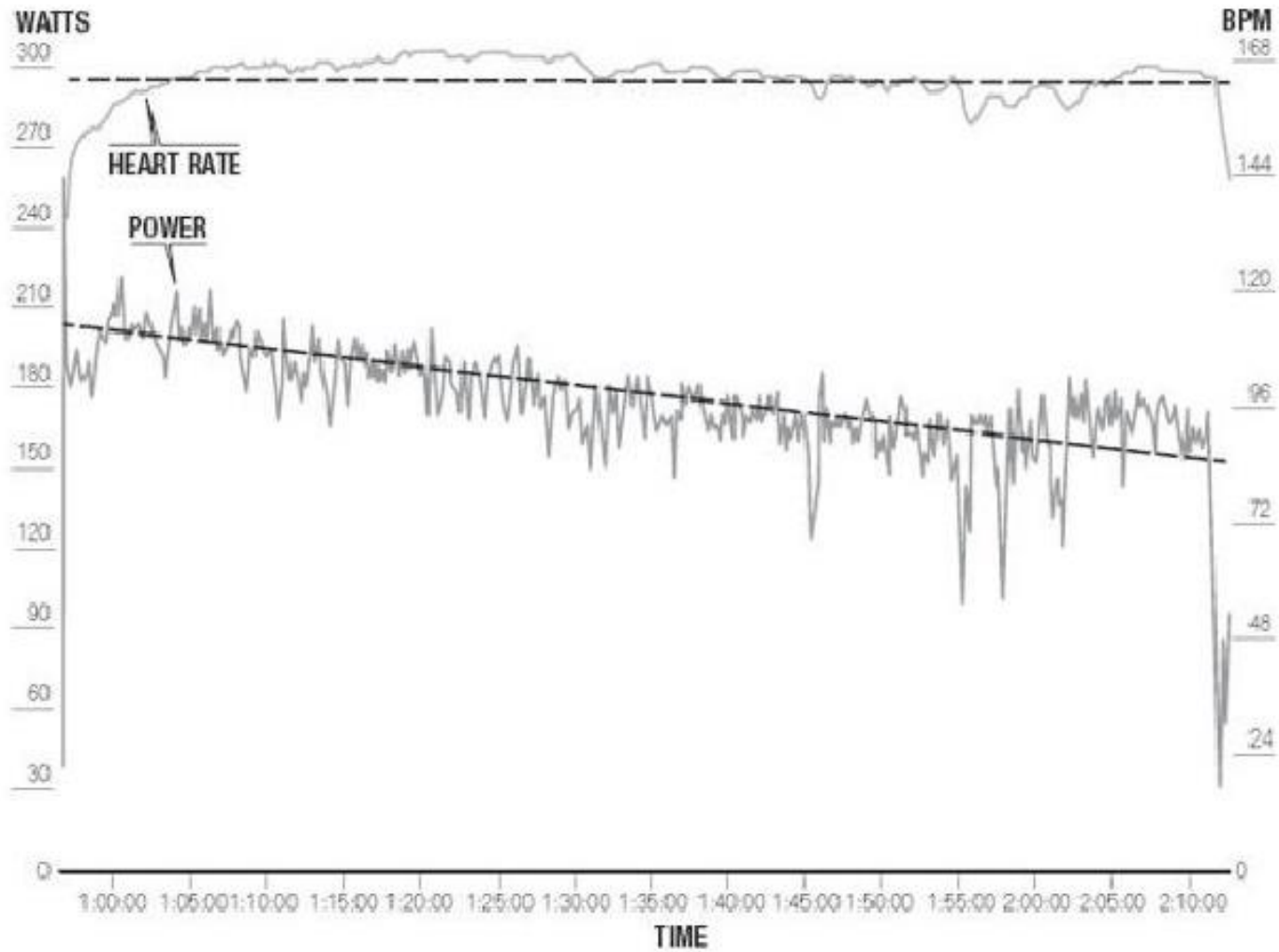


FIGURE 6.4 A steady 2-hour ride in heart rate zone 3 following a 1-hour warm-up, with 8 percent decoupling (poor aerobic endurance)

FTP → Fonksiyonel Güç Eşığı

Ortaya çıkışı sporcuların antrenman çalışma bölgelerinin hesaplanması ve 60 dakikalık (40 km time trial) efor sergileyebilecekleri maksimum güç çıktısının bulunmasına dayanmaktadır.

- 60 dakika boyunca üretilebilen en yüksek güç çıktısı.

THE
**POWER
METER**
HANDBOOK

A User's Guide for
Cyclists and Triathletes

BY JOE FRIEL

Intensity Factor (IF):

Normalized Power deęerinin Fonksiyonel Güç Eřiđi deęerine bölünmesi ile elde edilir. Antrenmanın yoğunluęunu ifade eder.

$$\frac{\text{NP}}{\text{FTP}}$$

299 W

Normalized Power® (NP®)

0.866

Intensity Factor® (IF®)

105.7

Training Stress Score®

345 W

FTP Ayarı

Antrenman Stres Skoru(TSS):

- Antrenmanın organizma üzerinde yarattığı varsayılan stres değeridir.
- Sporcuların FTP skorları ve vücut ağırlıklarına göre kategorize edilmeleri sonucu standart verilere göre hesaplanmaktadır.
- Müsabık bisikletçilerde uluslararası literatürde en geçerli antrenman dönemleme verisidir.
- TSS sporcuların overtraining ve yetersiz antrenman riskini ortadan kaldırır.

$$\frac{(sec * N * P * IF)}{3600 * FTP} * 100$$

Performansın takibi için TSS ile birlikte kullanılması gereken ve overtraining, overreaching, tapering, detraining gibi performansın önemli etkenleri gölemlenebilir.

CTL → 42 günlük ortalama

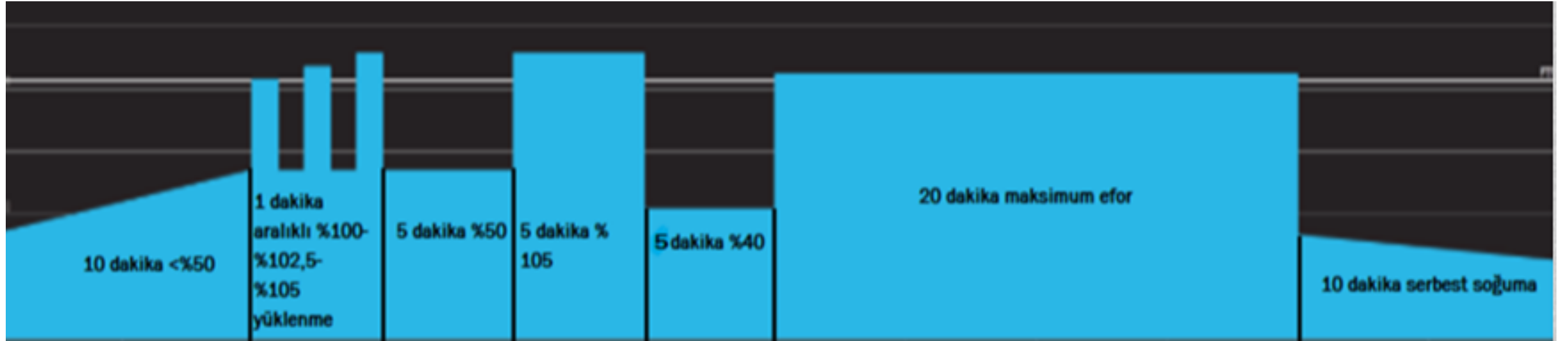
ATL → 7 günlük ortalama

TSB → ATL - CTL

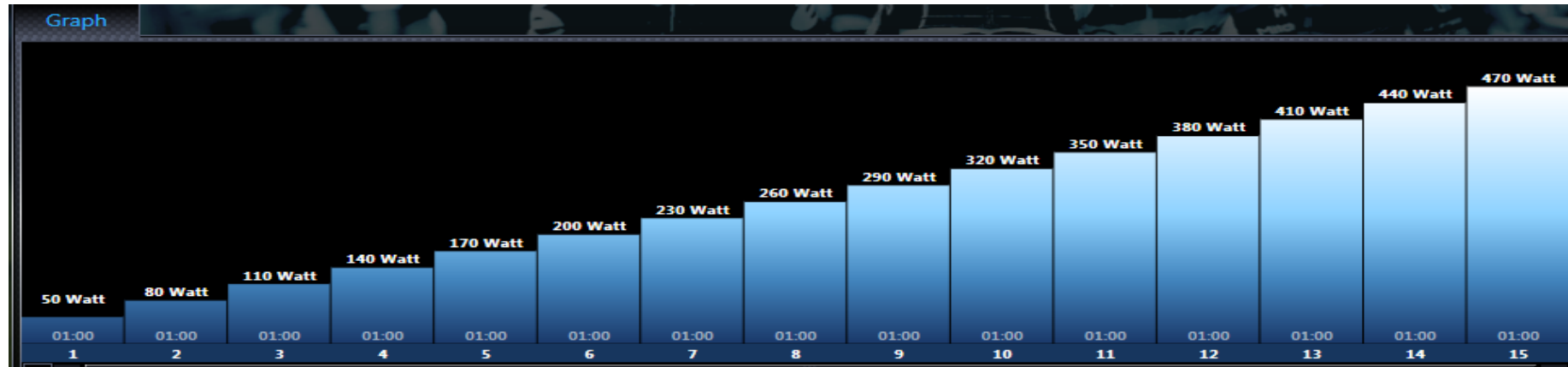
EF → NP/avgHR

RR → CTL günlük deęişim oranı → TSS/gün

FTP TEST PROTOKOLÜ







FTP \rightarrow MAP \times 0,75

$E_{\max}VO_2 \rightarrow 0,01141 * (\text{value of MAP}) \text{ l/min} + 0,435 \text{ l/min}$

12' \rightarrow all out \rightarrow avg W $\rightarrow * 0,88$

The Tour de France, also possible for mortals? A comparison of a recreational and a World Tour cyclist

David Barranco-Gil, Xabier Muriel, Alejandro Lucia, Michael Joyner, Christopher A. DeSouza, and

Pedro L. Valenzuela * Show fewer authors 

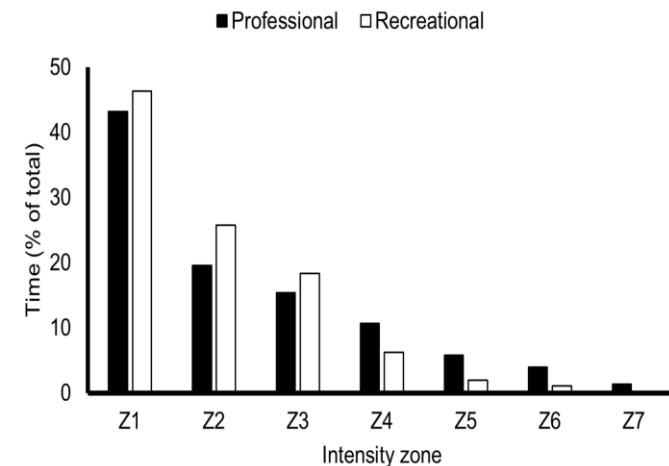
04 JAN 2024 // <https://doi.org/10.1152/jappphysiol.00798.2023>

estimated as 95% of the highest mean PO value attained during a continuous 20-minute bout in the training sessions or competitions during the preceding ~6 weeks.^{13,14}

The metrics used in the present study were registered as explained elsewhere.⁹ Physical demands were assessed through the Training Stress Score (TSS), which was computed using the following equation:

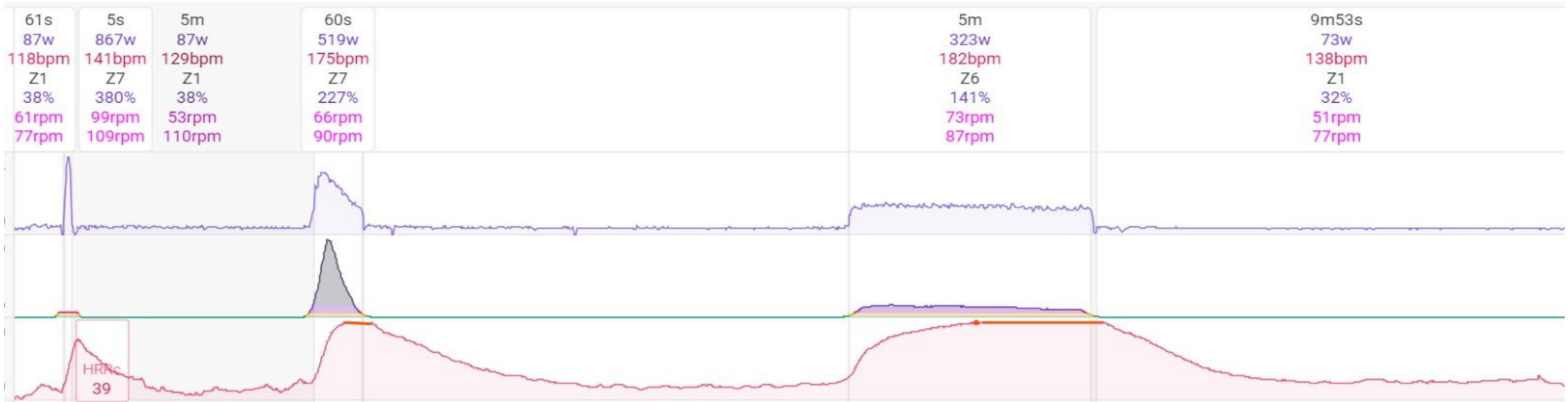
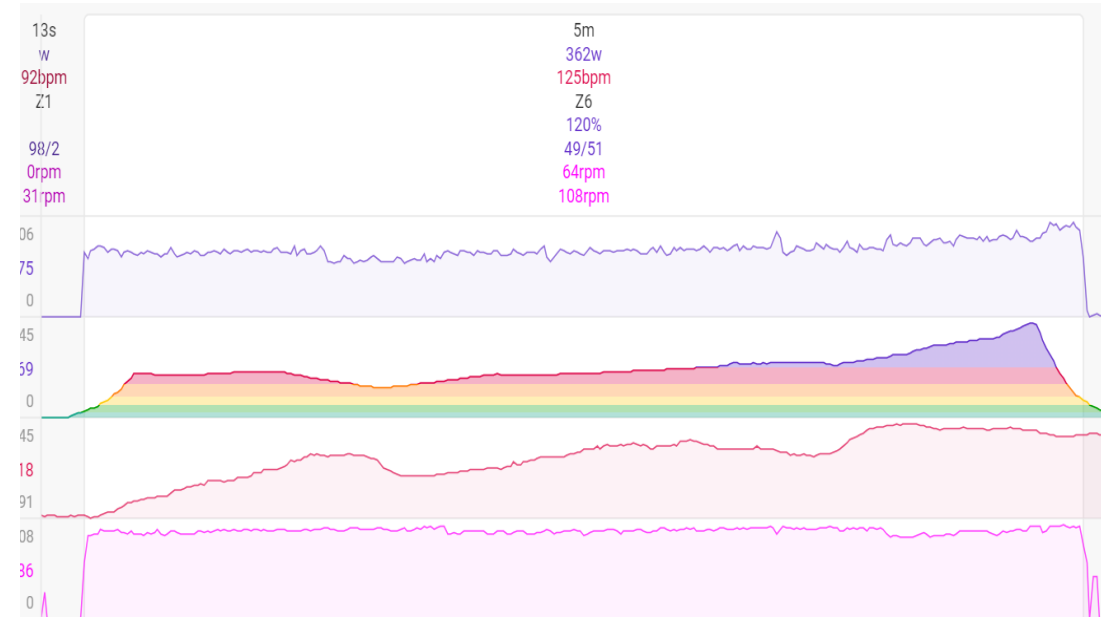
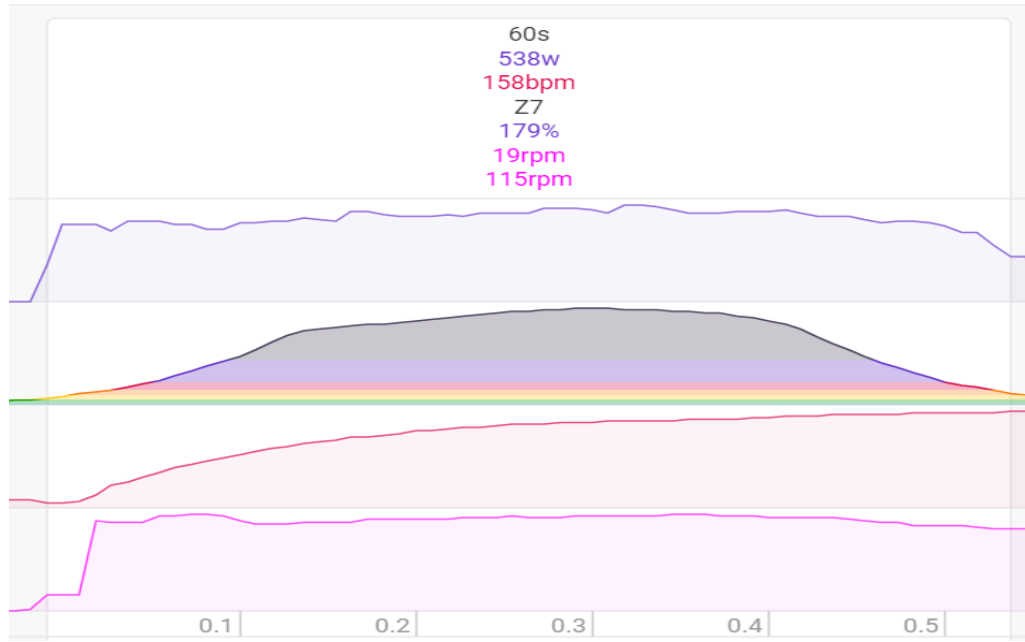
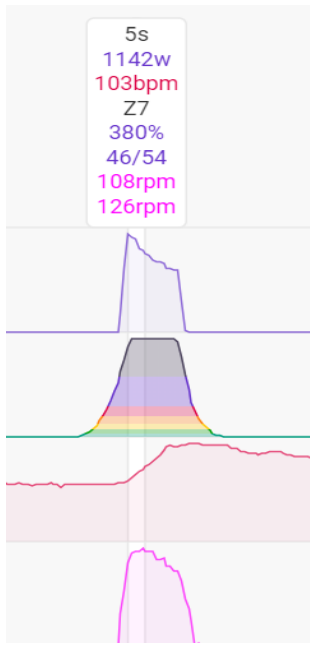
$$TSS = ((t * NP * IF) / (FTP * 3600)) * 100$$

Intensity distribution was quantified by assessing the time spent in the different PO zones, which were categorized relative to the FTP as follows: zone 1 (< 56 % of FTP); zone 2 (56 to <76 % of FTP); zone 3 (76 to <91 % of FTP); 4 (91 to <106 % FTP), 5 (106 to <121 % of FTP), 6 (121 to <151 % of FTP) or 7 (\geq 151 % of FTP).¹³



Maximal power output (in W/kg)

		Men				Women			
		5 s	1 min	5 min	FT	5 s	1 min	5 min	FT
World class	}	24.04	11.50	7.60	6.40	19.42	9.29	6.61	5.69
		23.77	11.39	7.50	6.31	19.20	9.20	6.52	5.61
		23.50	11.27	7.39	6.22	18.99	9.11	6.42	5.53
		23.22	11.16	7.29	6.13	18.77	9.02	6.33	5.44
		22.95	11.04	7.19	6.04	18.56	8.93	6.24	5.36
		22.68	10.93	7.08	5.96	18.34	8.84	6.15	5.28
		22.41	10.81	6.98	5.87	18.13	8.75	6.05	5.20
Exceptional (domestic pro)	}	22.14	10.70	6.88	5.78	17.91	8.66	5.96	5.12
		21.86	10.58	6.77	5.69	17.70	8.56	5.87	5.03
		21.59	10.47	6.67	5.60	17.48	8.47	5.78	4.95
		21.32	10.35	6.57	5.51	17.26	8.38	5.68	4.87
		21.05	10.24	6.46	5.42	17.05	8.29	5.59	4.79
		20.78	10.12	6.36	5.33	16.83	8.20	5.50	4.70
		20.51	10.01	6.26	5.24	16.62	8.11	5.41	4.62
Excellent (e.g., cat. 1)	}	20.23	9.89	6.15	5.15	16.40	8.02	5.31	4.54
		19.96	9.78	6.05	5.07	16.19	7.93	5.22	4.46
		19.69	9.66	5.95	4.98	15.97	7.84	5.13	4.38
		19.42	9.55	5.84	4.89	15.76	7.75	5.04	4.29
		19.15	9.43	5.74	4.80	15.54	7.66	4.94	4.21
		18.87	9.32	5.64	4.71	15.32	7.57	4.85	4.13
		18.60	9.20	5.53	4.62	15.11	7.48	4.76	4.05
Very good (e.g., cat. 2)	}	18.33	9.09	5.43	4.53	14.89	7.39	4.67	3.97
		18.06	8.97	5.33	4.44	14.68	7.30	4.57	3.88
		17.79	8.86	5.22	4.35	14.46	7.21	4.48	3.80
		17.51	8.74	5.12	4.27	14.25	7.11	4.39	3.72
		17.24	8.63	5.01	4.18	14.03	7.02	4.30	3.64
		16.97	8.51	4.91	4.09	13.82	6.93	4.20	3.55
		16.70	8.40	4.81	4.00	13.60	6.84	4.11	3.47
Good (e.g., cat. 3)	}	16.43	8.28	4.70	3.91	13.39	6.75	4.02	3.39
		16.15	8.17	4.60	3.82	13.17	6.66	3.93	3.31
		15.88	8.05	4.50	3.73	12.95	6.57	3.83	3.23
		15.61	7.94	4.39	3.64	12.74	6.48	3.74	3.14
		15.34	7.82	4.29	3.55	12.52	6.39	3.65	3.06
		15.07	7.71	4.19	3.47	12.31	6.30	3.56	2.98
		14.79	7.59	4.08	3.38	12.09	6.21	3.46	2.90
Moderate (e.g., cat. 4)	}	14.52	7.48	3.98	3.29	11.88	6.12	3.37	2.82
		14.25	7.36	3.88	3.20	11.66	6.03	3.28	2.73
		13.98	7.25	3.77	3.11	11.45	5.94	3.19	2.65
		13.71	7.13	3.67	3.02	11.23	5.85	3.09	2.57
		13.44	7.02	3.57	2.93	11.01	5.76	3.00	2.49
		13.16	6.90	3.46	2.84	10.80	5.66	2.91	2.40
		12.89	6.79	3.36	2.75	10.58	5.57	2.82	2.32
Fair (e.g., cat. 5)	}	12.62	6.67	3.26	2.66	10.37	5.48	2.72	2.24
		12.35	6.56	3.15	2.58	10.15	5.39	2.63	2.16
		12.08	6.44	3.05	2.49	9.94	5.30	2.54	2.08
		11.80	6.33	2.95	2.40	9.72	5.21	2.45	1.99
		11.53	6.21	2.84	2.31	9.51	5.12	2.35	1.91
		11.26	6.10	2.74	2.22	9.29	5.03	2.26	1.83
		10.99	5.99	2.64	2.13	9.07	4.94	2.17	1.75
Untrained (e.g., non-racer)	}	10.72	5.87	2.53	2.04	8.86	4.85	2.07	1.67
		10.44	5.76	2.43	1.95	8.64	4.76	1.98	1.58
		10.17	5.64	2.33	1.86	8.43	4.67	1.89	1.50



Maximal power output (in W/kg)

	Men				Women			
	5 s	1 min	5 min	FT	5 s	1 min	5 min	FT
World class	24.04	11.50	7.60	6.40	19.42	9.29	6.61	5.69
	23.77	11.39	7.50	6.31	19.20	9.20	6.52	5.61
	23.50	11.27	7.39	6.22	18.99	9.11	6.42	5.53
	23.22	11.16	7.29	6.13	18.77	9.02	6.33	5.44
	22.95	11.04	7.19	6.04	18.56	8.93	6.24	5.36
	22.68	10.93	7.08	5.96	18.34	8.84	6.15	5.28
	22.41	10.81	6.98	5.87	18.13	8.75	6.05	5.20
	22.14	10.70	6.88	5.78	17.91	8.66	5.96	5.12
Exceptional (domestic pro)	21.86	10.58	6.77	5.69	17.70	8.56	5.87	5.03
	21.59	10.47	6.67	5.60	17.48	8.47	5.78	4.95
	21.32	10.35	6.57	5.51	17.26	8.38	5.68	4.87
	21.05	10.24	6.46	5.42	17.05	8.29	5.59	4.79
	20.78	10.12	6.36	5.33	16.83	8.20	5.50	4.70
	20.51	10.01	6.26	5.24	16.62	8.11	5.41	4.62
	20.23	9.89	6.15	5.15	16.40	8.02	5.31	4.54
	19.96	9.78	6.05	5.07	16.19	7.93	5.22	4.46
Excellent (e.g., cat. 1)	19.69	9.66	5.95	4.98	15.97	7.84	5.13	4.38
	19.42	9.55	5.84	4.89	15.76	7.75	5.04	4.29
	19.15	9.43	5.74	4.80	15.54	7.66	4.94	4.21
	18.87	9.32	5.64	4.71	15.32	7.57	4.85	4.13
	18.60	9.20	5.53	4.62	15.11	7.48	4.76	4.05
	18.33	9.09	5.43	4.53	14.89	7.39	4.67	3.97
	18.06	8.97	5.33	4.44	14.68	7.30	4.57	3.88
	17.79	8.86	5.22	4.35	14.46	7.21	4.48	3.80
Very good (e.g., cat. 2)	17.51	8.74	5.12	4.27	14.25	7.11	4.39	3.72
	17.24	8.63	5.01	4.18	14.03	7.02	4.30	3.64
	16.97	8.51	4.91	4.09	13.82	6.93	4.20	3.55
	16.70	8.40	4.81	4.00	13.60	6.84	4.11	3.47
	16.43	8.28	4.70	3.91	13.39	6.75	4.02	3.39
	16.15	8.17	4.60	3.82	13.17	6.66	3.93	3.31
	15.88	8.05	4.50	3.73	12.95	6.57	3.83	3.23
	15.61	7.94	4.39	3.64	12.74	6.48	3.74	3.14
Good (e.g., cat. 3)	15.34	7.82	4.29	3.55	12.52	6.39	3.65	3.06
	15.07	7.71	4.19	3.47	12.31	6.30	3.56	2.98
	14.79	7.59	4.08	3.38	12.09	6.21	3.46	2.90
	14.52	7.48	3.98	3.29	11.88	6.12	3.37	2.82
	14.25	7.36	3.88	3.20	11.66	6.03	3.28	2.73
	13.98	7.25	3.77	3.11	11.45	5.94	3.19	2.65
	13.71	7.13	3.67	3.02	11.23	5.85	3.09	2.57
	13.44	7.02	3.57	2.93	11.01	5.76	3.00	2.49
Fair (e.g., cat. 5)	13.16	6.90	3.46	2.84	10.80	5.66	2.91	2.40
	12.89	6.79	3.36	2.75	10.58	5.57	2.82	2.32
	12.62	6.67	3.26	2.66	10.37	5.48	2.72	2.24
	12.35	6.56	3.15	2.58	10.15	5.39	2.63	2.16
	12.08	6.44	3.05	2.49	9.94	5.30	2.54	2.08
	11.80	6.33	2.95	2.40	9.72	5.21	2.45	1.99
	11.53	6.21	2.84	2.31	9.51	5.12	2.35	1.91
	11.26	6.10	2.74	2.22	9.29	5.03	2.26	1.83
Untrained (e.g., non-racer)	10.99	5.99	2.64	2.13	9.07	4.94	2.17	1.75
	10.72	5.87	2.53	2.04	8.86	4.85	2.07	1.67
	10.44	5.76	2.43	1.95	8.64	4.76	1.98	1.58
	10.17	5.64	2.33	1.86	8.43	4.67	1.89	1.50

Maximal power output (in W/kg)

	Men				Women			
	5 s	1 min	5 min	FT	5 s	1 min	5 min	FT
World class	24.04	11.50	7.60	6.40	19.42	9.29	6.61	5.69
	23.77	11.39	7.50	6.31	19.20	9.20	6.52	5.61
	23.50	11.27	7.39	6.22	18.99	9.11	6.42	5.53
	23.22	11.16	7.29	6.13	18.77	9.02	6.33	5.44
	22.95	11.04	7.19	6.04	18.56	8.93	6.24	5.36
	22.68	10.93	7.08	5.96	18.34	8.84	6.15	5.28
	22.41	10.81	6.98	5.87	18.13	8.75	6.05	5.20
	22.14	10.70	6.88	5.78	17.91	8.66	5.96	5.12
Exceptional (domestic pro)	21.86	10.58	6.77	5.69	17.70	8.56	5.87	5.03
	21.59	10.47	6.67	5.60	17.48	8.47	5.78	4.95
	21.32	10.35	6.57	5.51	17.26	8.38	5.68	4.87
	21.05	10.24	6.46	5.42	17.05	8.29	5.59	4.79
	20.78	10.12	6.36	5.33	16.83	8.20	5.50	4.70
	20.51	10.01	6.26	5.24	16.62	8.11	5.41	4.62
	20.23	9.89	6.15	5.15	16.40	8.02	5.31	4.54
	19.96	9.78	6.05	5.07	16.19	7.93	5.22	4.46
Excellent (e.g., cat. 1)	19.69	9.66	5.95	4.98	15.97	7.84	5.13	4.38
	19.42	9.55	5.84	4.89	15.76	7.75	5.04	4.29
	19.15	9.43	5.74	4.80	15.54	7.66	4.94	4.21
	18.87	9.32	5.64	4.71	15.32	7.57	4.85	4.13
	18.60	9.20	5.53	4.62	15.11	7.48	4.76	4.05
	18.33	9.09	5.43	4.53	14.89	7.39	4.67	3.97
	18.06	8.97	5.33	4.44	14.68	7.30	4.57	3.88
	17.79	8.86	5.22	4.35	14.46	7.21	4.48	3.80
Very good (e.g., cat. 2)	17.51	8.74	5.12	4.27	14.25	7.11	4.39	3.72
	17.24	8.63	5.01	4.18	14.03	7.02	4.30	3.64
	16.97	8.51	4.91	4.09	13.82	6.93	4.20	3.55
	16.70	8.40	4.81	4.00	13.60	6.84	4.11	3.47
	16.43	8.28	4.70	3.91	13.39	6.75	4.02	3.39
	16.15	8.17	4.60	3.82	13.17	6.66	3.93	3.31
	15.88	8.05	4.50	3.73	12.95	6.57	3.83	3.23
	15.61	7.94	4.39	3.64	12.74	6.48	3.74	3.14
Good (e.g., cat. 3)	15.34	7.82	4.29	3.55	12.52	6.39	3.65	3.06
	15.07	7.71	4.19	3.47	12.31	6.30	3.56	2.98
	14.79	7.59	4.08	3.38	12.09	6.21	3.46	2.90
	14.52	7.48	3.98	3.29	11.88	6.12	3.37	2.82
	14.25	7.36	3.88	3.20	11.66	6.03	3.28	2.73
	13.98	7.25	3.77	3.11	11.45	5.94	3.19	2.65
	13.71	7.13	3.67	3.02	11.23	5.85	3.09	2.57
	13.44	7.02	3.57	2.93	11.01	5.76	3.00	2.49
Fair (e.g., cat. 5)	13.16	6.90	3.46	2.84	10.80	5.66	2.91	2.40
	12.89	6.79	3.36	2.75	10.58	5.57	2.82	2.32
	12.62	6.67	3.26	2.66	10.37	5.48	2.72	2.24
	12.35	6.56	3.15	2.58	10.15	5.39	2.63	2.16
	12.08	6.44	3.05	2.49	9.94	5.30	2.54	2.08
	11.80	6.33	2.95	2.40	9.72	5.21	2.45	1.99
	11.53	6.21	2.84	2.31	9.51	5.12	2.35	1.91
	11.26	6.10	2.74	2.22	9.29	5.03	2.26	1.83
Untrained (e.g., non-racer)	10.99	5.99	2.64	2.13	9.07	4.94	2.17	1.75
	10.72	5.87	2.53	2.04	8.86	4.85	2.07	1.67
	10.44	5.76	2.43	1.95	8.64	4.76	1.98	1.58
	10.17	5.64	2.33	1.86	8.43	4.67	1.89	1.50

Kategorisi Belirlenen Sporcunun Haftalık, Yıllık TSS ve Antrenman Süreleri

	Volume Guidelines for Cyclist				
Category	Annual Hours	Weekly Average	Annual TSS	Avg Weekly TSS	Target CTL
1/2	700-1000	14-20	40000-50000	770-960	105-120
3	500-700	9-14	25000-35000	480-673	85-95
4	350-500	6-10	20000-30000	385-577	70-85
5	220-350	3-8	10000-20000	192-385	50-70
Masters	350-650	8-12	15000-25000	288-480	60-100

TABLE 7.2 A Rough Guide for Determining Annual Training Volume

LONGEST RACE DURATION	FINISH THE RACE		HIGH PERFORMANCE	
	ANNUAL HOURS*	TSS*	ANNUAL HOURS*	TSS*
Up to 3 hours	300–400	(15,000–17,500)	400–800	(20,000–40,000)
3–8 hours	400–500	(17,500–22,500)	600–1,000	(30,000–50,000)
More than 8 hours	500–700	(22,500–30,000)	800–1,200	(40,000–60,000)

Table 10.3 Power Training Levels

Level	Name/purpose	% of threshold power	% of threshold HR	RPE
1	Active recovery	≤55%	≤68%	<2
2	Endurance	56.75%	69.83%	2–3
3	Tempo	76.90%	84.94%	3–4
4	Lactate threshold	91–105%	95–105%	4–5
5	$\dot{V}O_2$ max	106–120%	>106%	6–7
6	Anaerobic capacity	121–150%	N/A	>7
7	Neuromuscular power	N/A	N/A	(maximal)

Adapted, by permission, from H. Allen and A. Coggan, 2010, *Training and racing with a power meter*, 2nd ed., (Boulder, Co: VeloPress), 48.

Power Settings


FTP **390**  Indoor FTP **390**  W' J **18000**  Power Spikes **30%** 

Power Zones for FTP of 390w 


Z1	Active Recovery	0% - 55%	1 - 214w
Z2	Endurance	56% - 75%	215 - 292w
Z3	Tempo	76% - 90%	293 - 351w
Z4	Threshold	91% - 105%	352 - 409w
Z5	VO2 Max	106% - 120%	410 - 468w
Z6	Anaerobic	121% - 150%	469 - 585w
Z7	Neuromuscular	151% +	586w+
SS	Sweet Spot	84% - 97%	327 - 378w

Heart Rate Settings

You have changed your zones

Click to apply the changes to existing activities for this sport 

Threshold HR **178**  Max HR **190**  HRRc Min HR **178** 

Heart Rate Training Zones 

Z1	Recovery	0 - 80%	0 - 143
Z2	Aerobic	81% - 89%	144 - 158
Z3	Tempo	89% - 93%	159 - 165
Z4	SubThreshold	93% - 99%	166 - 177
Z5	SuperThreshold	100% - 102%	178 - 182
Z6	Aerobic Capacity	103% - 105%	183 - 187

Run Zones

Zone 1 Less than 85% of LTHR

Zone 2 85% to 89% of LTHR

Zone 3 90% to 94% of LTHR

Zone 4 95% to 99% of LTHR

Zone 5a 100% to 102% of LTHR

Zone 5b 103% to 106% of LTHR

Zone 5c More than 106% of LTHR

Pace Settings

Threshold Pace

3:57 

Units

per km 

Pace Training Zones 

Z1	Zone 1	0 - 77.5%	5:06/km +
Z2	Zone 2	78.5 - 87.7%	4:30 - 5:05/km
Z3	Zone 3	88.7 - 94.3%	4:11 - 4:29/km
Z4	Zone 4	95.3 - 100%	3:57 - 4:10/km
Z5	Zone 5a	101 - 103.4%	3:49 - 3:56/km
Z6	Zone 5b	104.4 - 111.5%	3:33 - 3:48/km
Z7	Zone 5c	112.5%+	< 3:32/km

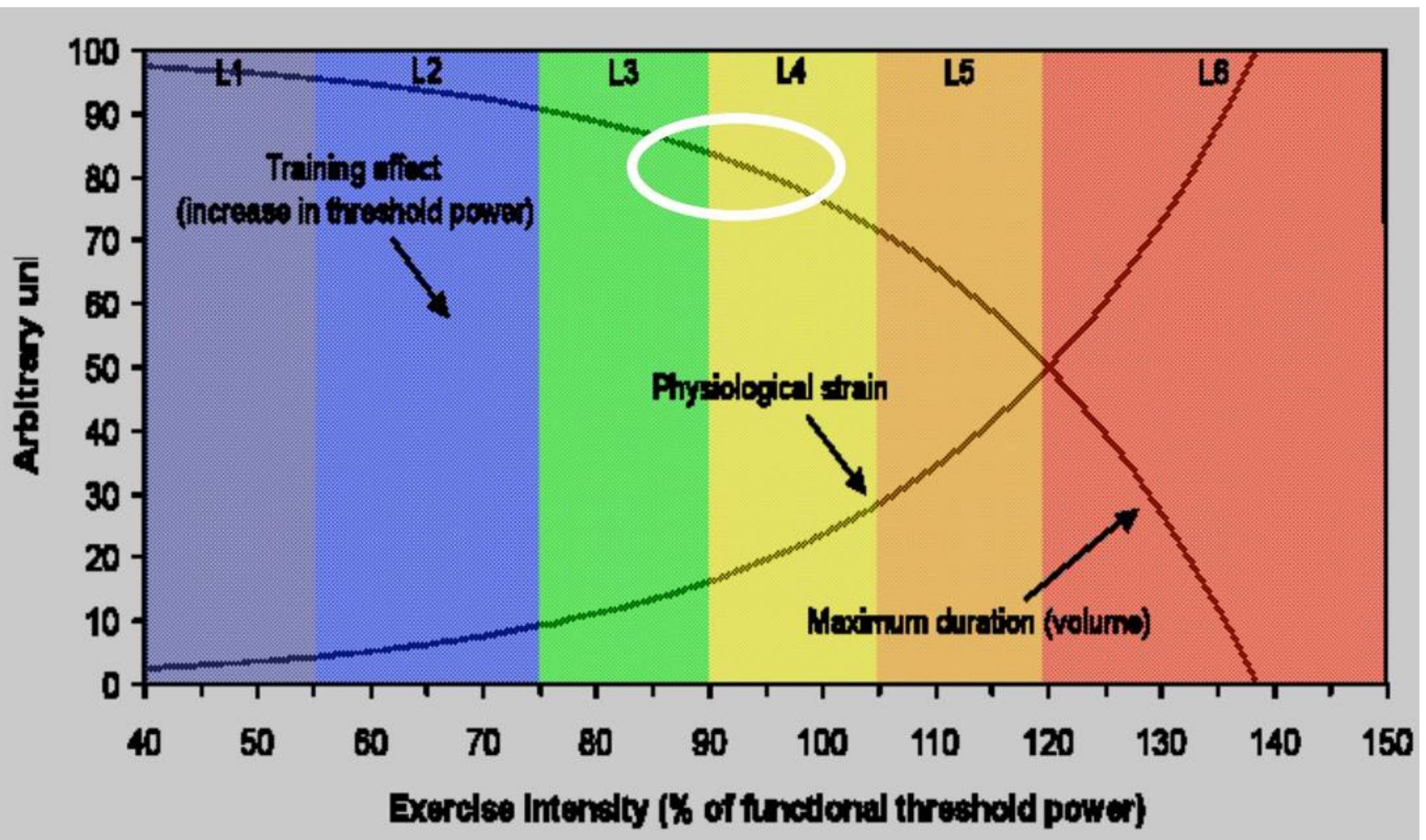
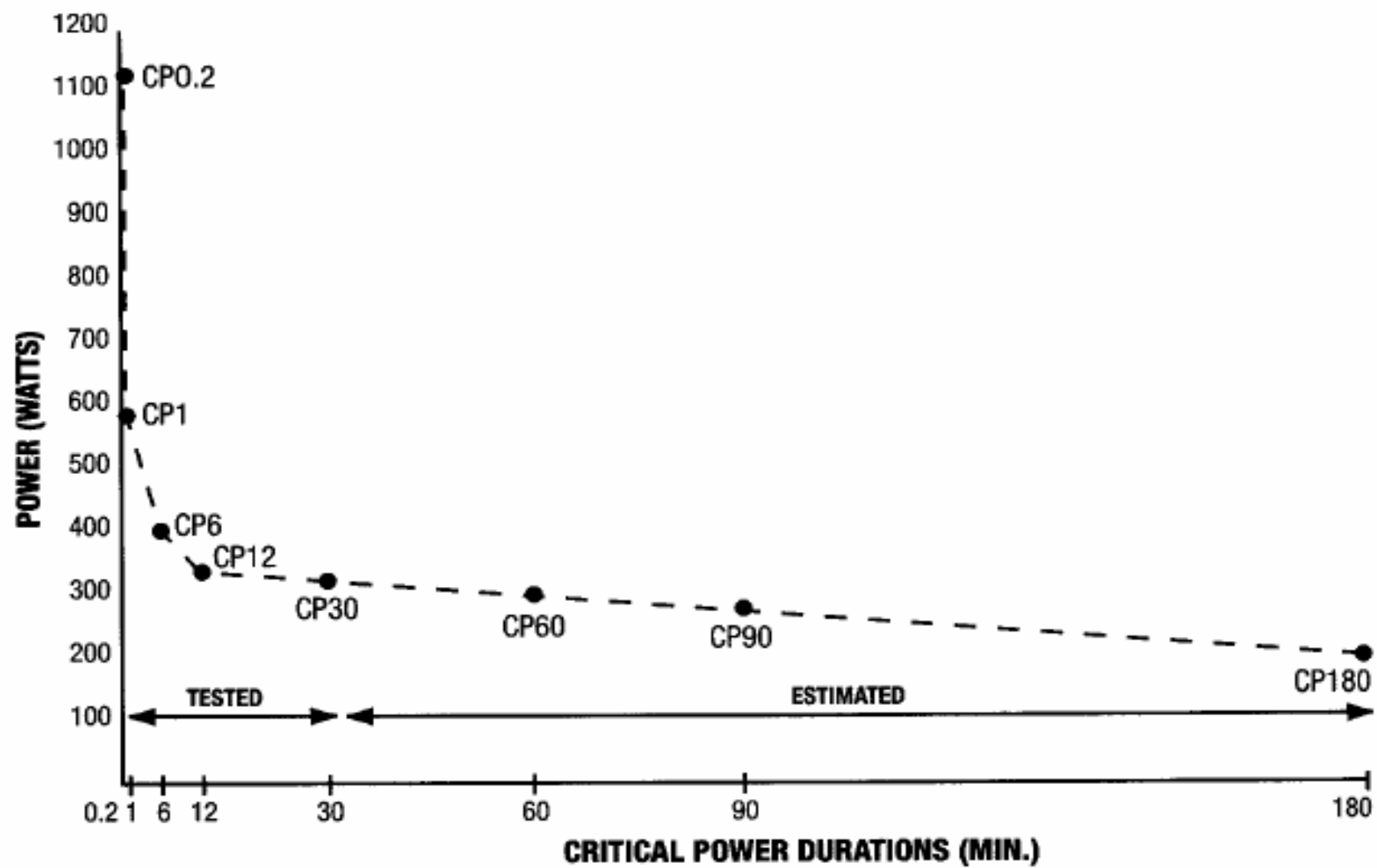
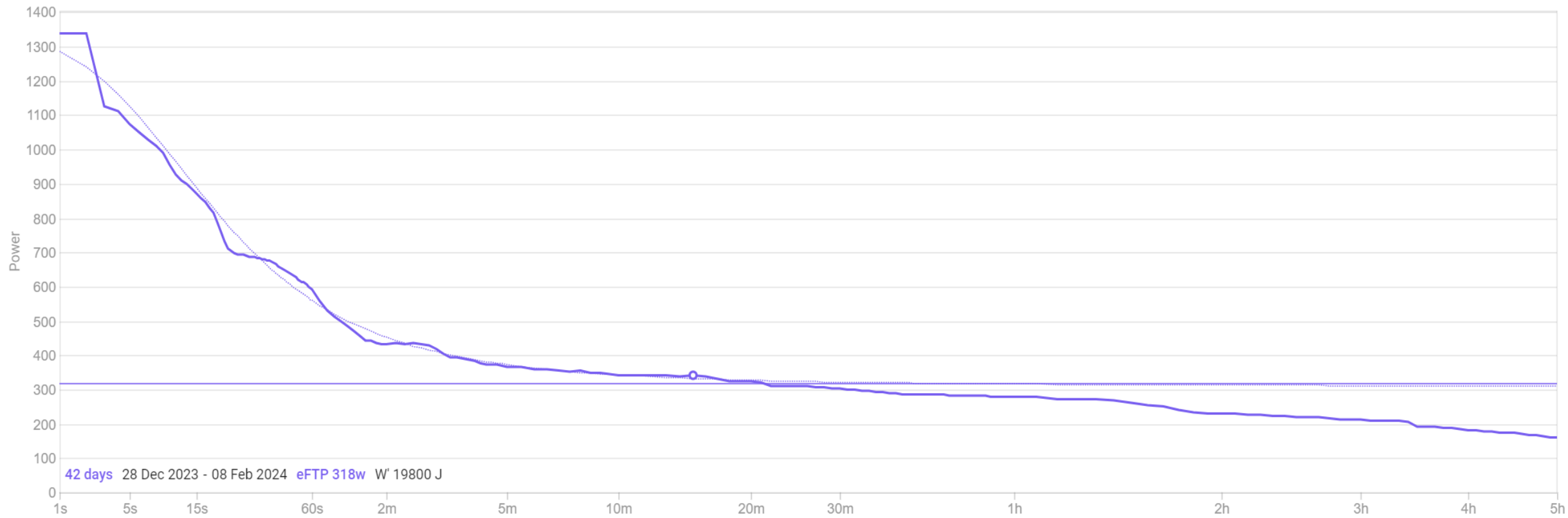


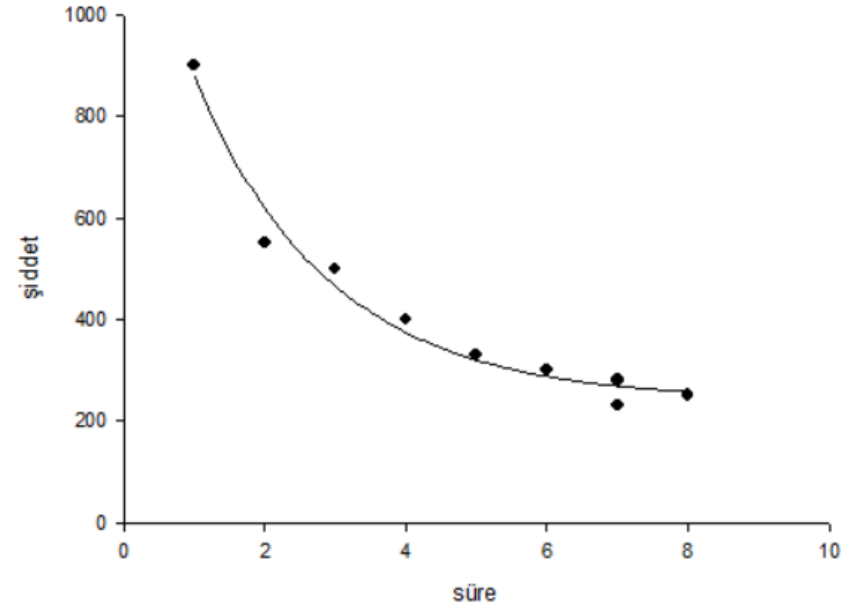
Table 10.4 Pacing Guidelines for Triathlon Events

Type of triathlon	Distance	Intensity factor (fraction of NP)	Percentage of FTP as a percentage of average power	Corresponding Coggan training level
Sprint	10 km (6.2 mi)	1.03–1.07	100–103%	4
Olympic	40 km (24.8 mi)	0.95–1.00	95–100%	4
Half-Ironman	90 km (56 mi)	0.83–0.87	80–85%	3
Ironman	180 km (112 mi)	0.70–0.76	68–78%	3
Double Ironman	361 km (224 mi)	0.55–0.67	56–70%	2

Figure 5.2
Power profile for
hypothetical rider

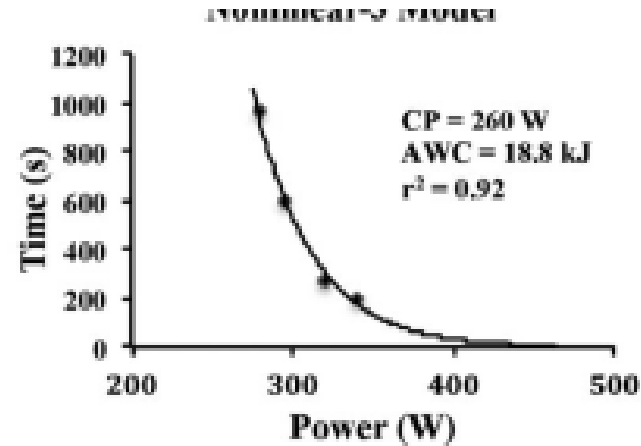
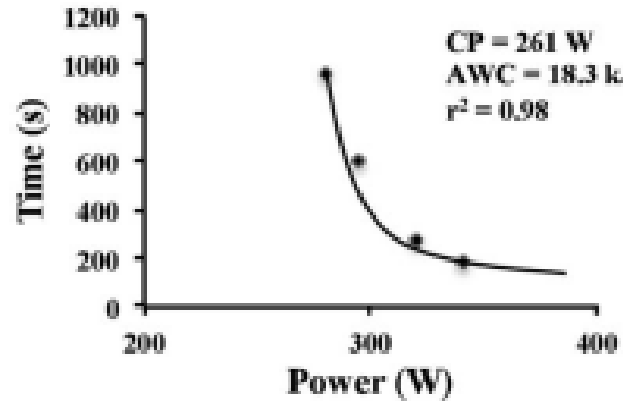




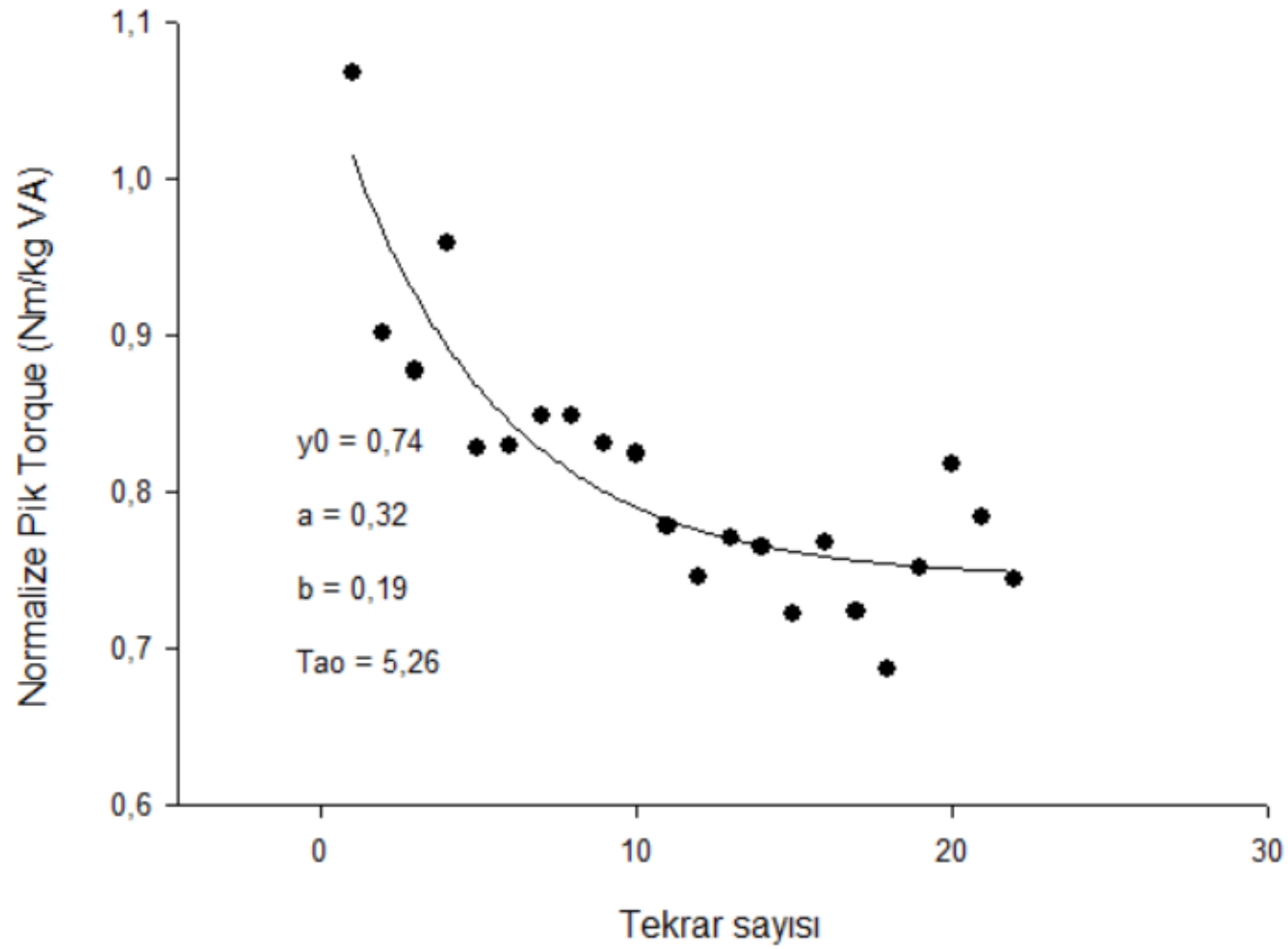


R	Rsqr	Adj Rsqr	Standard Error of Estimate
0,9874	0,9749	0,9666	38,8450

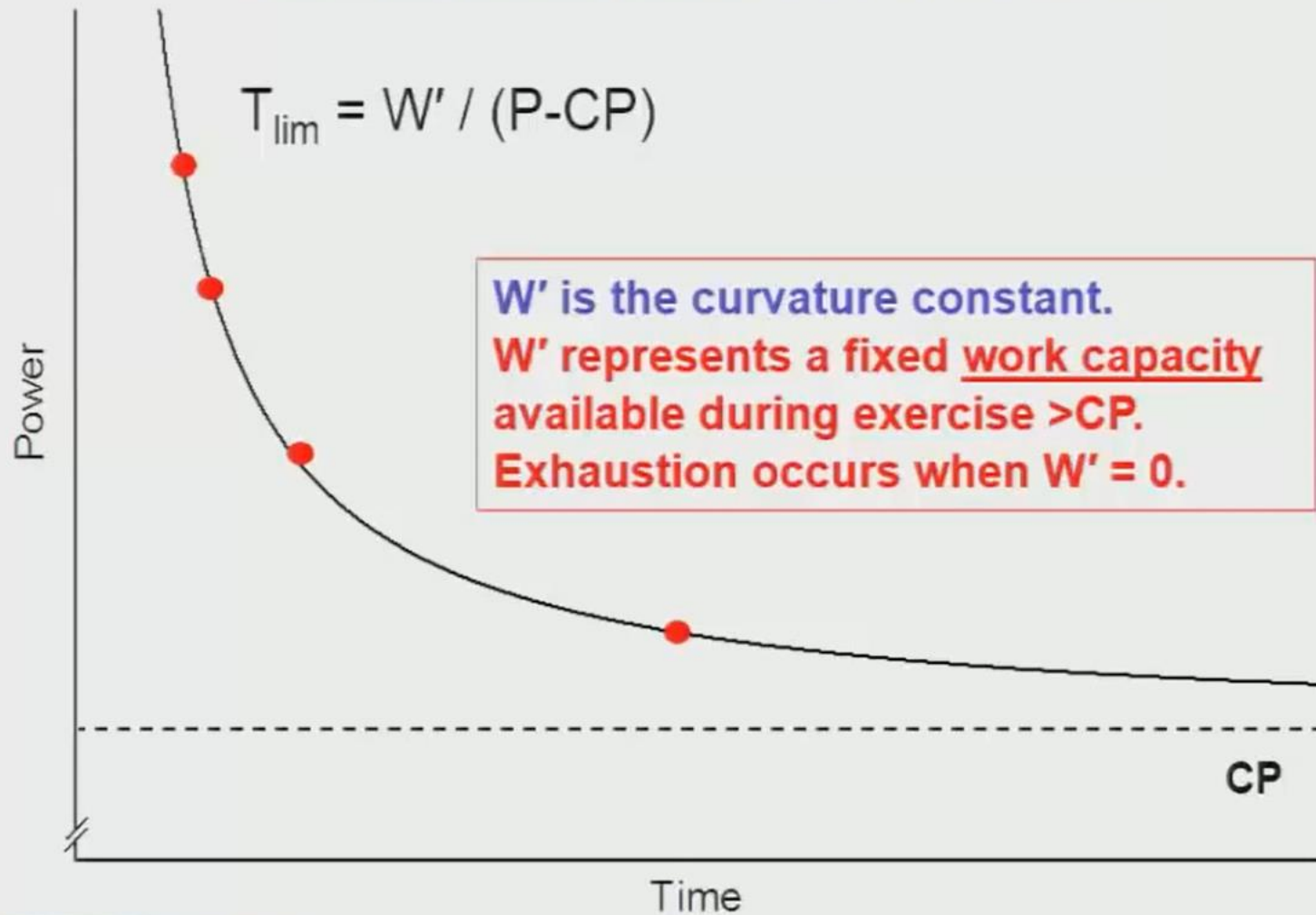
	Coefficient	Std. Error	t	P
y0	241,0348	30,6699	7,8590	0,0002
a	1071,0845	112,2956	9,5381	<0,0001
b	0,5209	0,0938	5,5504	0,0014



MARLENE - 210⁰/sn - Fleksiyon - Sol



Definitions: CP and W'



➤ KG'yi belirleyebilmek için sabit yüklü tüketici egzersizden elde edilen tükenme süreleri (s), güç üretim düzeyleri (Watt) ya da yapılan toplam iş (kJ) gibi parametreler kullanılır.

➤ KG ve W' değerini belirlemede kullanılan beş temel matematiksel eşitlik;

1) Lineer iş-zaman modeli (Lineer İş Modeli)

$$W = W' + (KG \times t_{lim})$$

2) Lineer güç-1/zaman modeli (Lineer Güç Modeli)

$$P = KG + (W' \times 1/t_{lim})$$

3) Non-linear zaman-güç modeli (2-Parametrelili Non-linear Model)

$$t_{lim} = W' / (P - KG)$$

4) Non-linear maksimum güç modeli (3-Parametrelî Non-linear Model)

$$t_{\text{lim}} = W' / (P - KG) + P_{\text{maks}}$$

5) Non-linear üstel model (Üstel Model)

$$P = KG + (P_{\text{maks}} - KG) \times \exp(-t_{\text{lim}}/t_{\text{au}})$$

TABLE 7.1 The Common Periods in a Linear Periodization Model

PERIOD	LENGTH	PURPOSE	PRIMARY ABILITY FOCUS
Prep	1–4 weeks	Preparing to train	Basic abilities
Base	9–12 weeks	Training to train	Basic abilities
Build	6–8 weeks	Training to race	Advanced abilities
Peak	1–2 weeks	Tapering for race	Advanced abilities
Race	1–3 weeks	Removing fatigue Sharpening fitness	Advanced abilities
Transition	1–4 weeks	Resting and recovering	Basic abilities