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RESULTS START HERE



INTRODUCTION TO POWER METRICS

Training and Analysis

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“That which is measured improves.”

Overview

- Part 1: Advanced Metrics
- Part 2: Power-Based Planning
- Part 3: Analyzing Session Power Data





Part 1: Advanced Metrics

Metric: Functional Threshold Power (FTP)

- How are power zones set?
- FTP Similar to Lactate/Anaerobic Threshold
- Most Important Metric.



Determining FTP

- 20-Minute Time Trial
- Other Methods
- Data Points.



Setting Power Zones

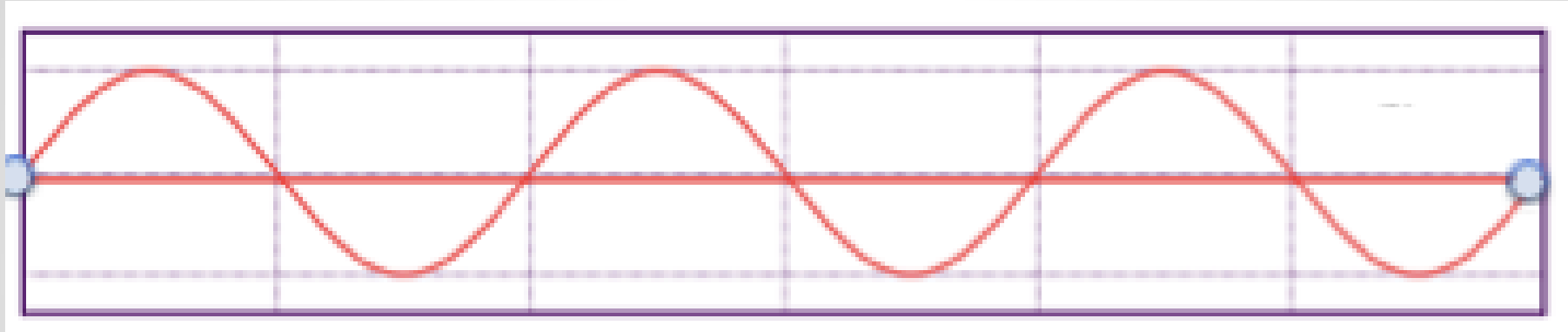
Power Zones Based on Percentage of FTP
(*Training and Racing With a Power Meter*, Allen & Coggan)

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>%FTP</u>
1	Active recovery	<0.56
2	Aerobic endurance	0.56-0.75
3	Tempo	0.76-0.90
4	Lactate threshold	0.91-1.05
5	VO ₂ max	1.06-1.20
6	Anaerobic capacity	1.21-1.50
7	Neuromuscular power	>1.50

Part 1

Metric: Normalized Power (NP)

- Average Power (AP)

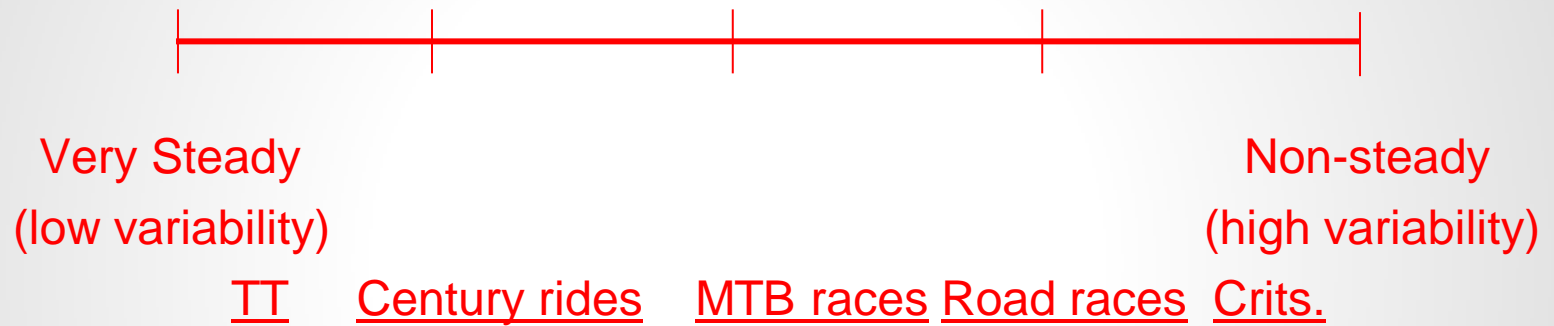


- Same Average Power
- What was the *metabolic cost* of the ride?
- Normalized Power (NP)
- NP Emphasizes Surges.

Part 1

Metric: Variability Index (VI)

- How steady/non-steady was the ride?



Metric: Variability Index (VI)

- A Comparison of NP and AP

$$VI = NP \div AP$$

VI = 1.0 = very steady

VI > 1.0 = decreasing steady/increasing non-steady.



Metric: Intensity Factor (IF)

- How intense was the ride?

Compare NP and FTP

$$NP \div FTP = IF$$

Example: $188w \div 250w = 0.75$.



Metric: Efficiency Factor (EF)

Input vs. Output

INPUT

Sensations

Effort

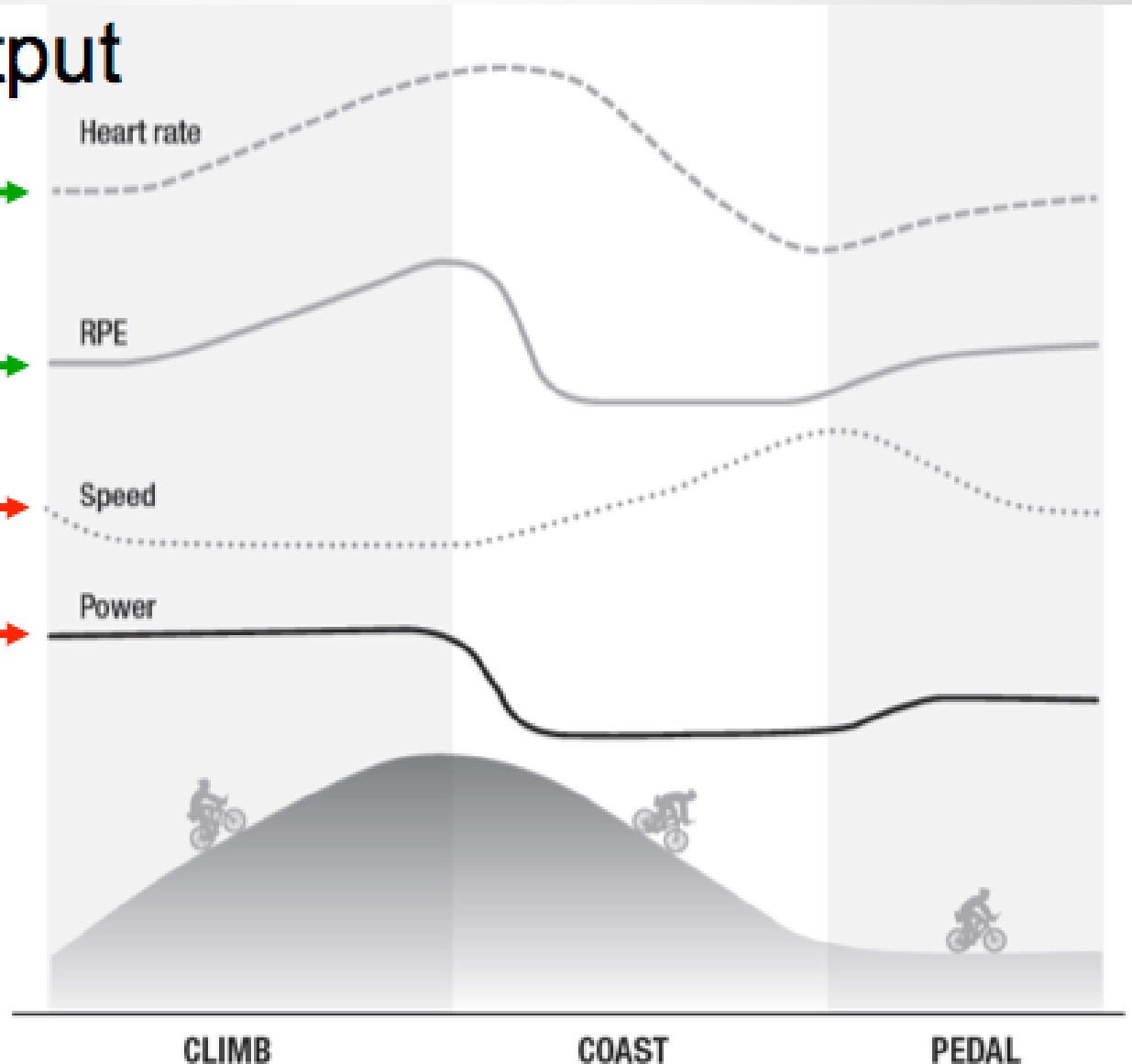
Experience

OUTPUT

Performance

Outcome

Results



Metric: Efficiency Factor (EF)

- $\text{Output} \div \text{Input} = \text{Efficiency}$

“The degree to which something is done well or without wasted energy.”



Metric: Efficiency Factor (EF)

- How aerobically fit is the rider?

Output Greater at Same Input = More Fit

Input Lower at Same Output = More Fit

- $NP \div HR = \text{“Efficiency Factor” (EF)}$
- *NOTE: HR & Environment.*



Metric: Efficiency Factor (EF)

- Cycling EF Example (same aerobic workout)

Ride #1:

$$190\text{w (NP)} \div 125 \text{ bpm (avg)} = 1.52 \text{ EF}$$

Ride #2 (x days later):

$$200\text{w (NP)} \div 122 \text{ bpm (avg)} = 1.64 \text{ EF}$$

EF Improvement = 8%



Efficiency Factor (EF) Analysis

- Power example: AeT (aerobic threshold) steady state (2h+ @ low z2 HR)

Nov 23	1.63	
Nov 30	1.65	
Dec 7	1.69	
Dec 14	1.67	
Dec 21	1.72	
Dec 28	1.75	
Jan 4	1.70	
Jan 11	1.87	
Jan 18	1.85	
Jan 25	1.86	Plateau +15%

Metric: Pw:HR (Decoupling)

- How was the rider's aerobic fitness *today*?

Rate of fatigue

Compares NP & HR

$$(NPh1/HRh1) - (NPh2/HRh2) / (NPh1/HRh1)$$

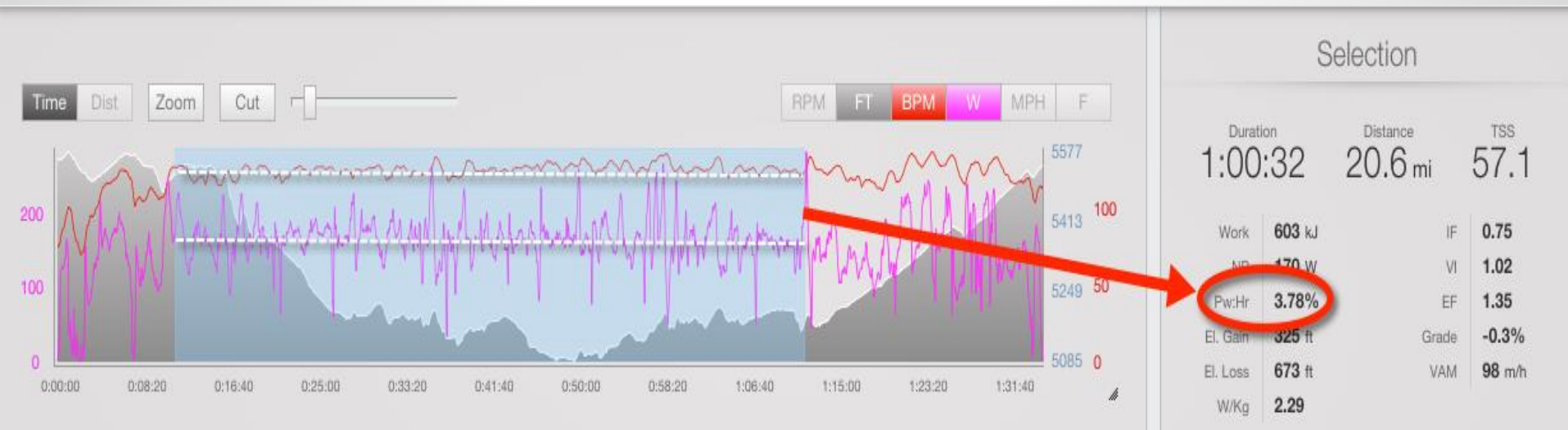
Goal: <5% decoupling (aerobic)

NOTE: HR & Environment.

Part 1

Pw:HR (Decoupling) Analysis

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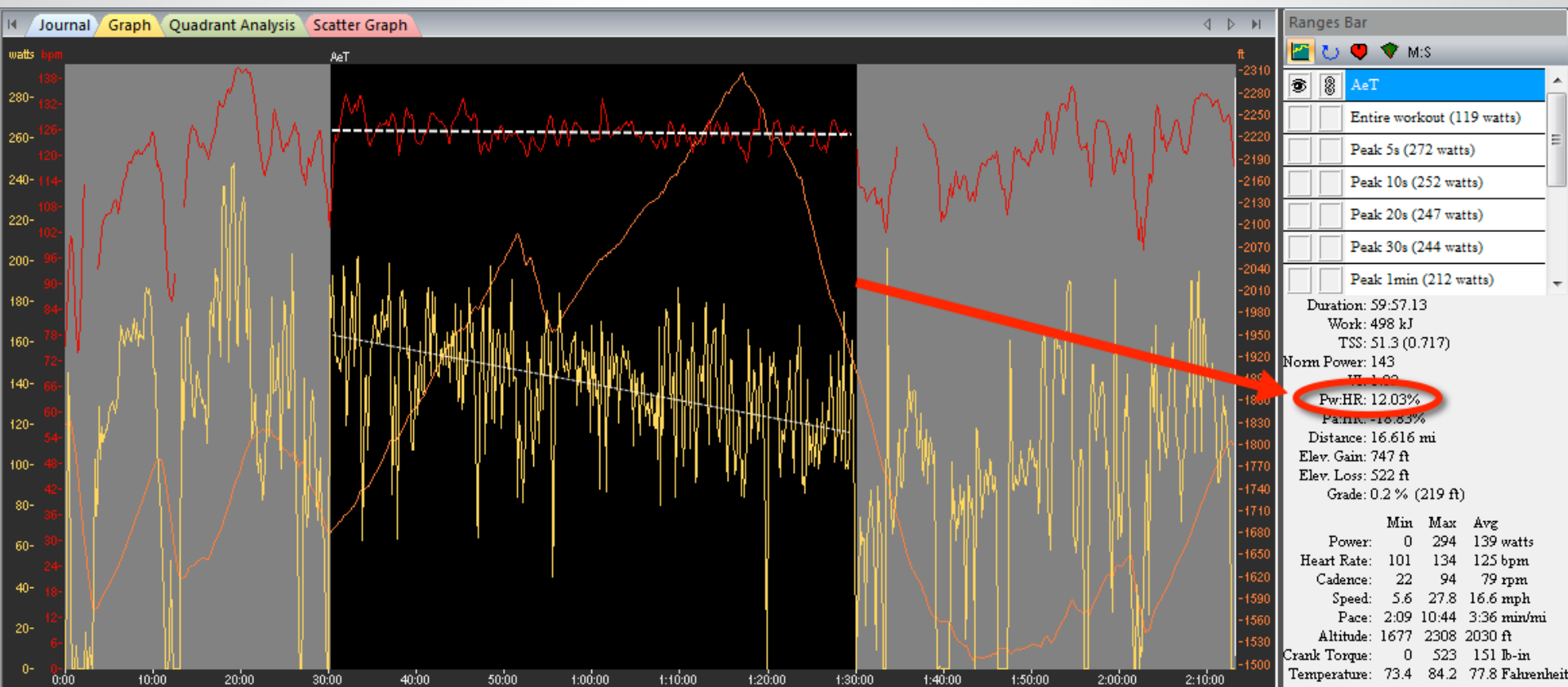


4% Decoupling

Part 1

Pw:HR (Decoupling) Analysis

WKO+

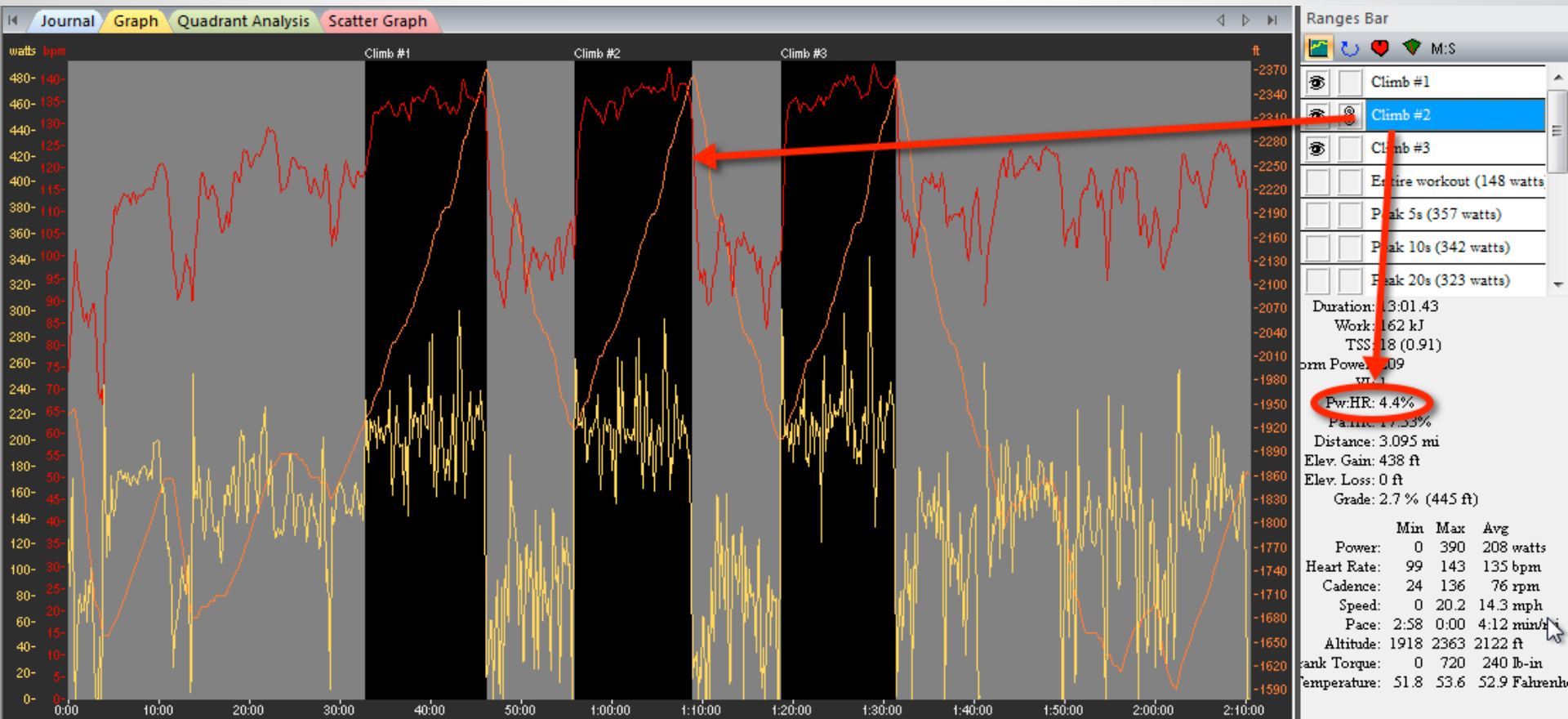



12% Decoupling

Part 1

Pw:HR (Decoupling) Analysis

Decoupling - Intervals



A female cyclist is shown in a dynamic, low-angle shot while riding a road bike. She is wearing a blue and white racing suit, a white helmet with 'catlike' branding, and sunglasses. The background is blurred, suggesting high speed. The text 'Part 2: Power-Based Planning' is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Part 2: Power-Based Planning

Training Stress Score (TSS)

- Training Is Stress (Hans Selye, Genl Adapt Synd)
- Duration x Intensity (& Rest)



- How is training stress measured?

How TSS Is Calculated



- Duration & Intensity

$$(\text{sec} \times \text{NP} \times \text{IF}) \div (\text{FTP} \times 3600) \times 100 = \text{TSS}$$

- Example for 2-hour Ride at 188w NP:
 $(7200 \times 188 \times 0.75) \div (250 \times 3600) \times 100 = 112.8$

-OR-

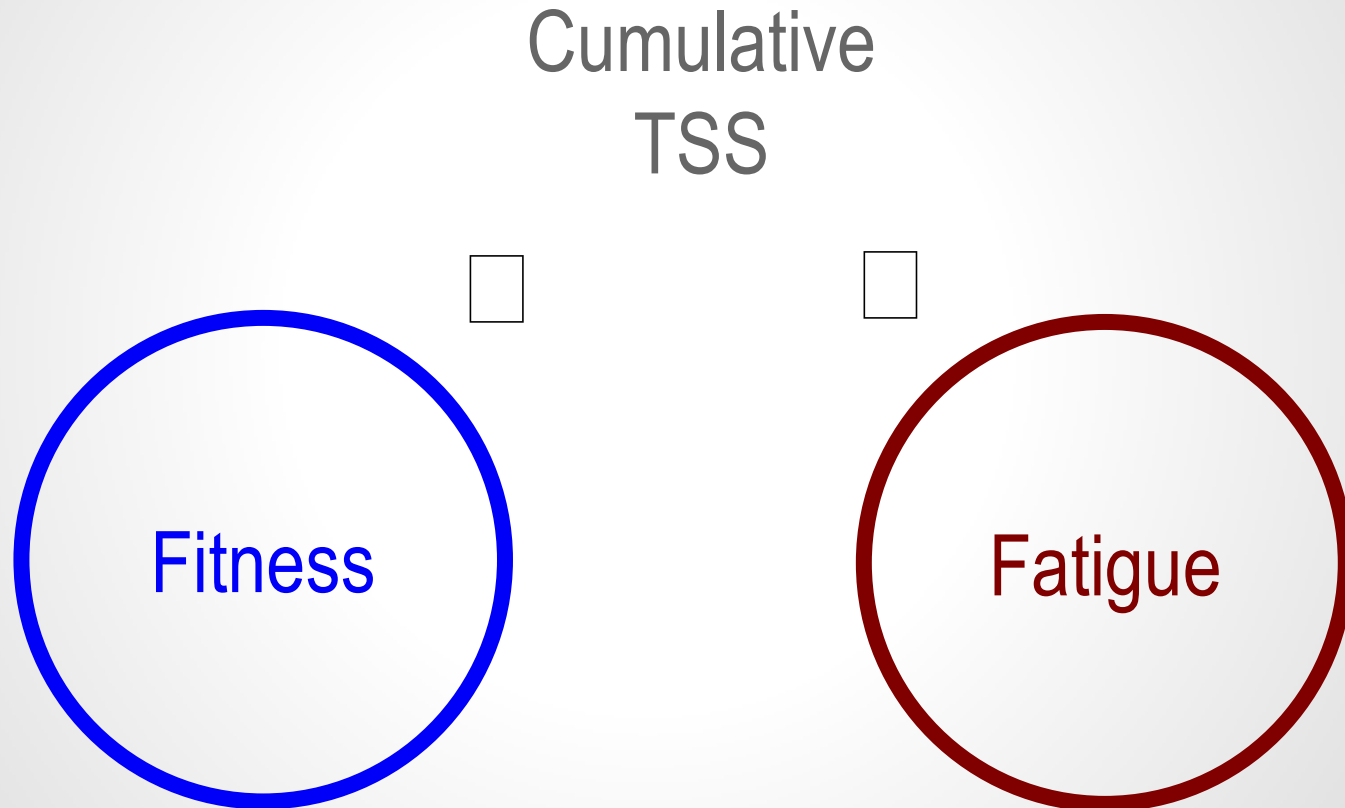
- $\text{IF}^2 \times \text{Hours} \times 100 = \text{TSS}$
 $(0.75 \times 0.75) \times 2 = 112.5$

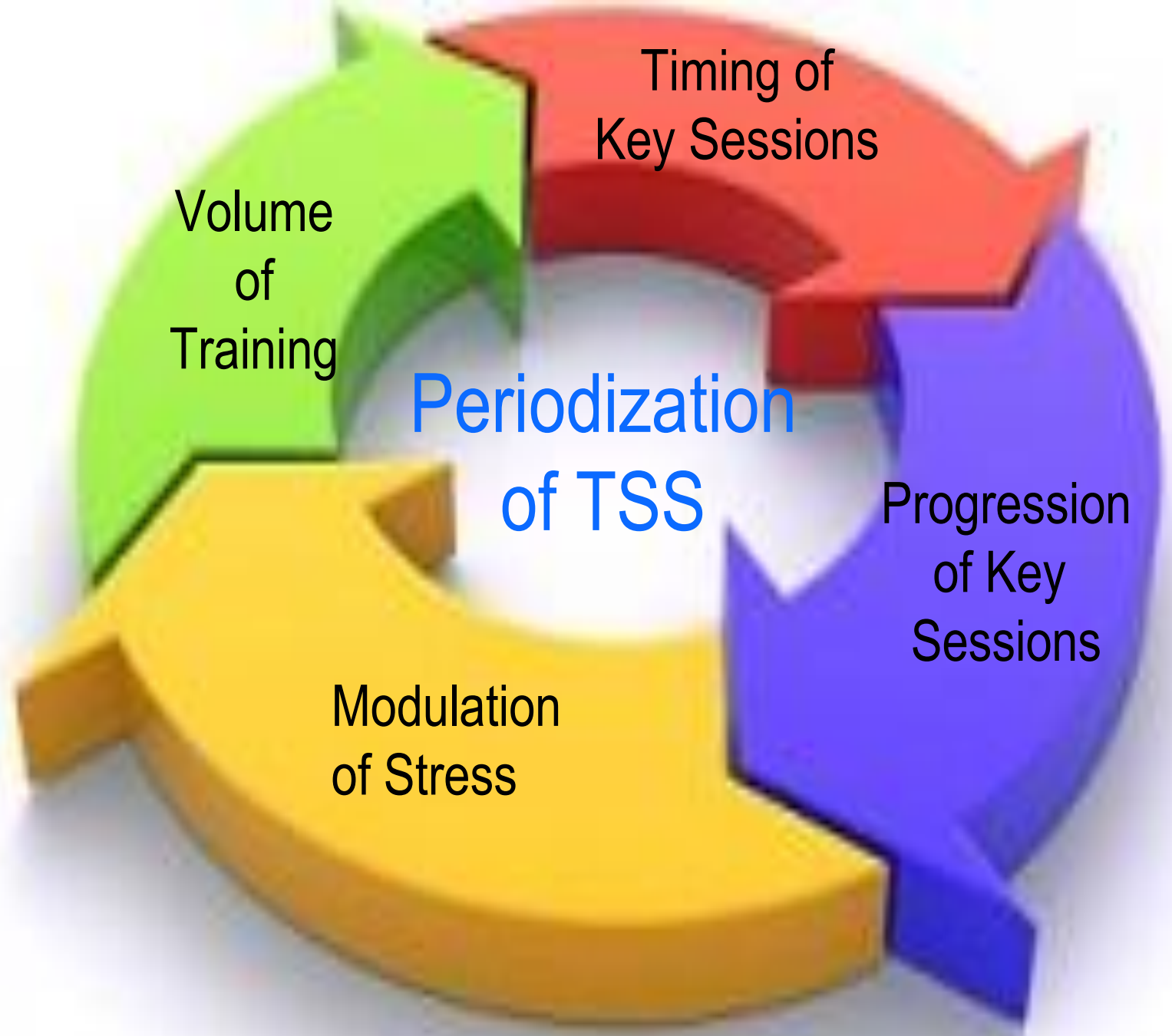
Periodization and TSS



- Cumulative TSS
 - Related to Fitness
 - Related to Fatigue.

Periodization and TSS

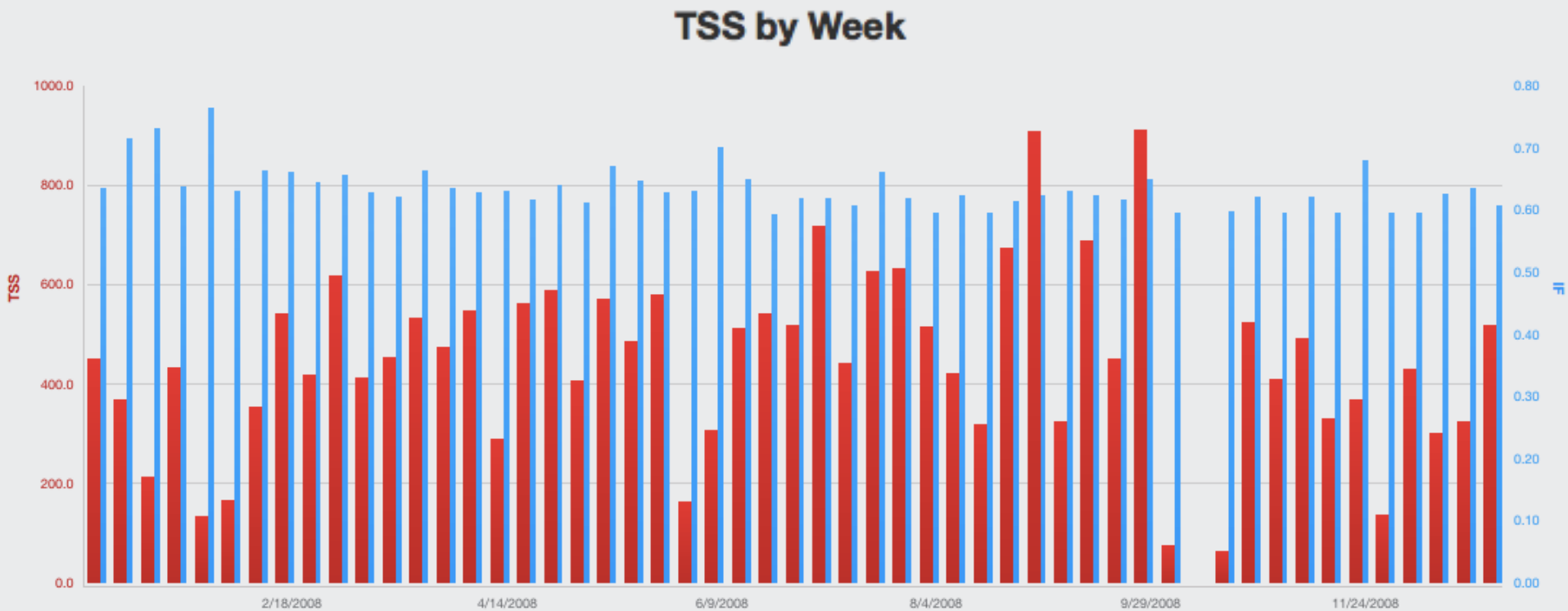




Part 2

Periodization and TSS

Macrocycles & TSS



Periodization and TSS



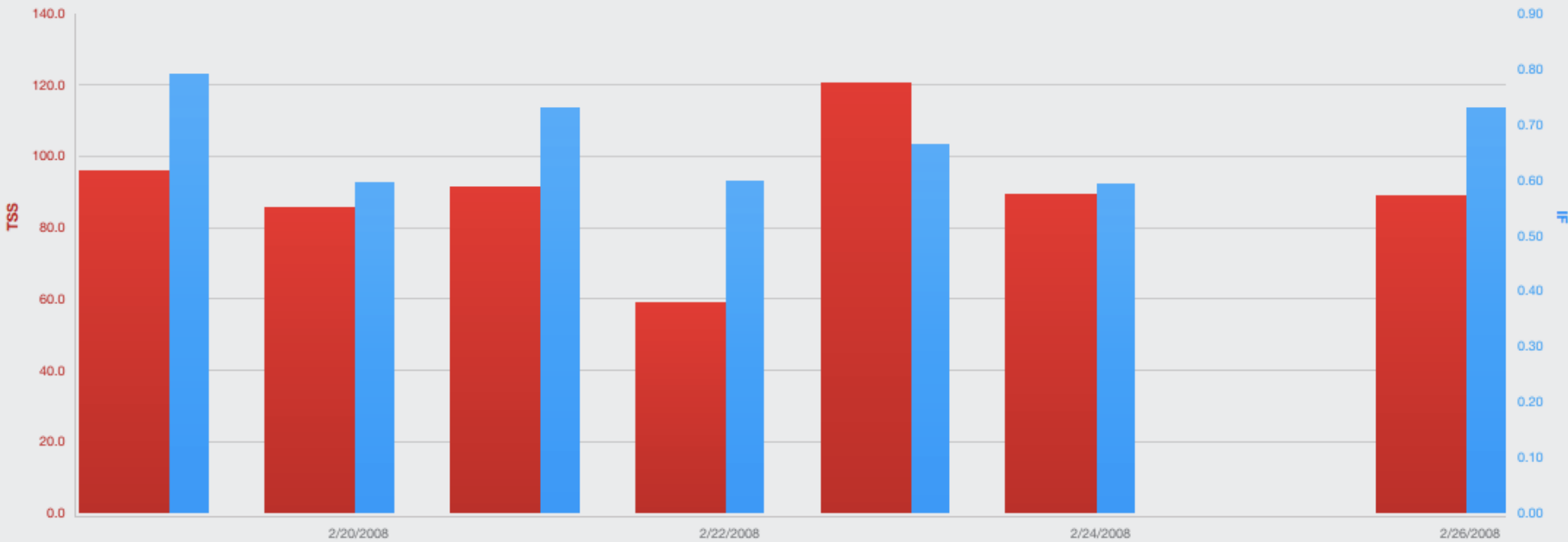
- Microcycles
 - TSS Dose
 - TSS Density.

Part 2

Periodization and TSS

Microcycles & TSS

TSS by Day



Periodization and TSS

- Designing a Workout
 - Step 1: Determine TSS
 - Step 2: Determine IF
 - Step 3: Calculate Duration.

Periodization and TSS

- Calculating Workout Duration

$$\text{Dur} = \text{TSS} \div (\text{IF}^2 \times 100)$$

$$\text{Dur} = 150 \div (0.70^2 \times 100)$$

$$\text{Dur} = 150 \div (0.490 \times 100)$$

$$\text{Dur} = 150 \div 49$$

$$\text{Dur} = 3.06 \text{ hours.}$$



Part 3: Analyzing Session Power Data

Part 3

Analyzing a Session

TrainingPeaks.com



Part 3

Analyzing a Session

TrainingPeaks.com



ADVANCED POWER METRICS

Power Resources

Websites

Analyticcycling.com

Groups.google.com/group/wattage

Joefrielsblog.com

Trainingandracingwithapowermeter.com

Trainwithpower.net

Books

The Power Meter Handbook (Friel)

The Triathlete's Guide to Training With Power (Skiba)

Training and Racing With a Power Meter (Allen & Coggan)

Watts per Kilogram (Wharton)



Thank You!

USA Cycling

Kevin Dessart

Coaches