



# Functional threshold power (FTP) in cyclists: validity of the concept and physiological responses

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# Background

- Powermeters.
- Functional threshold power (FTP) is the highest power that a cyclist can maintain in a quasi-steady state for approximately one hour without fatiguing (Allen; Coggan, 2010).
- 60-min time-trial ( $FTP_{60}$ ): FTP corresponds to the mean power output (Allen; Coggan, 2010).
- 20-min time-trial ( $FTP_{20}$ ): FTP corresponds to 95% of the mean power output (Allen; Coggan, 2010).
- 8-min time-trial ( $FTP_8$ ): FTP corresponds to 90% of the mean power output (Carmichael; Rutberg, 2009).



# Background

Validity of using functional threshold power and intermittent power to predict cross-country mountain bike race outcome

Matthew C Miller<sup>1,2</sup>✉, Gavin L Moir<sup>1</sup> and Stephen R Stannard<sup>2</sup>

Miller et al. (2014) suggest a linear regression model for predicting mountain biking performance time by using the relative to body mass FTP<sub>20</sub>.

**COMPARISON OF A FIELD-BASED TEST TO ESTIMATE FUNCTIONAL THRESHOLD POWER AND POWER OUTPUT AT LACTATE THRESHOLD**

TIMOTHY P. GAVIN,<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> JESSICA B. VAN METER,<sup>1,4</sup> PATRICIA M. BROPHY,<sup>1,4</sup> GABRIEL S. DUBIS,<sup>1,4</sup> KATLIN N. POTTS,<sup>1,4</sup> AND ROBERT C. HICKNER<sup>1,2,4</sup>

Gavin et al. (2012) suggested that FTP<sub>8</sub> ( $301 \pm 13$  W) was not significant different than  $4 \text{ mmol.L}^{-1}$  ( $293 \pm 9$  W,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Title:** A field-based cycling test to assess predictors of endurance performance and establishing training zones.

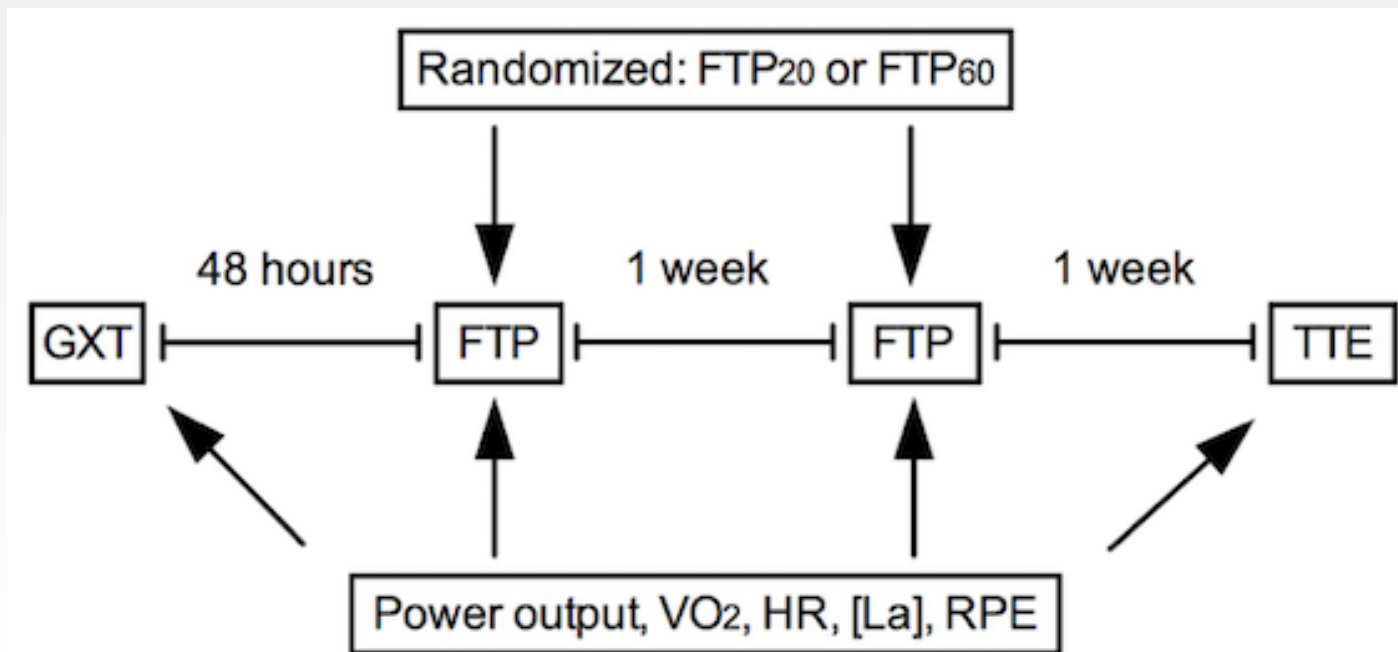
Sanders et al. (2017) found that the FTP<sub>8</sub> overestimates several LT methods in well-trained cyclists ranging from 21 to 62 W.



## Background: objective

- This study had the following aims:
  - (1) Verify the validity of the  $FTP_{20}$  with  $FTP_{60}$  and individual anaerobic threshold (IAT).
  - (2) Analyse the physiological and perceptual responses during the TT used for  $FTP_{20}$  and  $FTP_{60}$  determination and during time to exhaustion (TTE) at  $FTP_{20}$ .

# Methods: Experimental design



## Methods: Subjects

- 23 trained cyclists (De Pauw et al. 2013).
- Indoor tests (Velotron Dynafit Pro, USA).
- GXT: 100W + 40W every 4-min until exhaustion.
- VO<sub>2</sub>: (Quark PFTergo, Cosmed, Italy).
- RPE: 6-20 Borg scale.
- [La]: 20 μL (Biosen , Germany):

IAT: 1.5 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup> above the minimum lactate equivalent ([La].W<sup>-1</sup>).

Table 1. Characteristics of the cyclists.

Variables	Mean ± SD
Descriptive data	
Age (years)	32.7 ± 6.5
Body mass (kg)	76.4 ± 8.3
Height (cm)	179 ± 5
Graded exercise test	
PPO (W)	327 ± 34
PPO (W.kg <sup>-1</sup> )	4.3 ± 0.3
VO <sub>2max</sub> (L.min <sup>-1</sup> )	4.5 ± 0.7
VO <sub>2max</sub> (ml.min <sup>-1</sup> .kg <sup>-1</sup> )	59.4 ± 5.9
HR <sub>max</sub> (bpm)	185 ± 8



## Methods: FTP<sub>20</sub>, FTP<sub>60</sub> and TTE

### General recommendations:

- Cyclists were able to view their progress over the course, distance and gear selection; all other information was blinded to remove any potential pacing effect.
- No verbal encouragement was provided (Currell and Jeukendrup, 2008).
- Cyclists were able to drink water *ad libitum* during FTP<sub>60</sub> and TTE.
- Self-selected pacing as fast as possible (FTP) with no restriction on gear selection, cadence or cycling posture.
- TTE: The Velotron was set up with a pacer at a fixed FTP<sub>20</sub>. The test was interrupted when the cyclist could not follow the pacer for more than 10-s.



## Methods: FTP<sub>20</sub>, FTP<sub>60</sub> and TTE

TEST	Functional Threshold Power			
	Time	Description	% of FTP	% of FTHR
Warm-up	20 min.	Endurance pace	65	70
	3 × 1 min. (1 min. RI)	Fast pedaling, 100 rpm	N/A	N/A
	5 min.	Easy riding	65	<70
Main set	5 min.	All-out effort	max	>106
	10 min.	Easy riding	65	<70
	20 min.	Time trial	100	99–105
Cooldown	10–15 min.	Easy riding	65	<70

*Note: FTP = Functional Threshold Power. FTHR = Functional Threshold Heart Rate. N/A = Not Applicable*

- FTP<sub>60</sub>: Warm-up (10-min self-selected) + 60-min TT
- TTE-FTP<sub>20</sub>: Warm-up (10-min self-selected) + TTE





## Methods: Statistics

- Anova one-way with repeated measures.
- Anova two-way with repeated measures.
- Limits of agreements (Bland and Altman, 1990).
- Pearson's coefficient of correlation.
- $P < 0.05$ .

## Results: FTP, TTE and IAT mean values

**Table 1** – Power output (PO), heart rate (HR), oxygen uptake ( $\text{VO}_2$ ), blood lactate concentration [La] and ratings of perceived exertion (RPE) relative to individual anaerobic threshold (IAT),  $\text{FTP}_{20}$ ,  $\text{FTP}_{60}$  and time-to-exhaustion at  $\text{FTP}_{20}$  (TTE). Values expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD.

Variables	IAT	$\text{FTP}_{20}$	$\text{FTP}_{60}$	TTE
PO (W)	237 $\pm$ 29	236 $\pm$ 38	231 $\pm$ 33	51 $\pm$ 15.7 min
HR ( $\text{b}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	161 $\pm$ 7	159 $\pm$ 9	164 $\pm$ 11	165 $\pm$ 9
$\text{VO}_2$ ( $\text{L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	3.649 $\pm$ 0.6	3.505 $\pm$ 0.6	3.520 $\pm$ 0.5	3.685 $\pm$ 0.7
[La] ( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	2.7 $\pm$ 0.5 <sup>a</sup>	-	4.2 $\pm$ 1.9	5.1 $\pm$ 2.2
RPE	12.5 $\pm$ 1.7 <sup>a</sup>	-	15.2 $\pm$ 1.3	15.0 $\pm$ 1.2

a: significantly different from  $\text{FTP}_{60}$  and TTE.

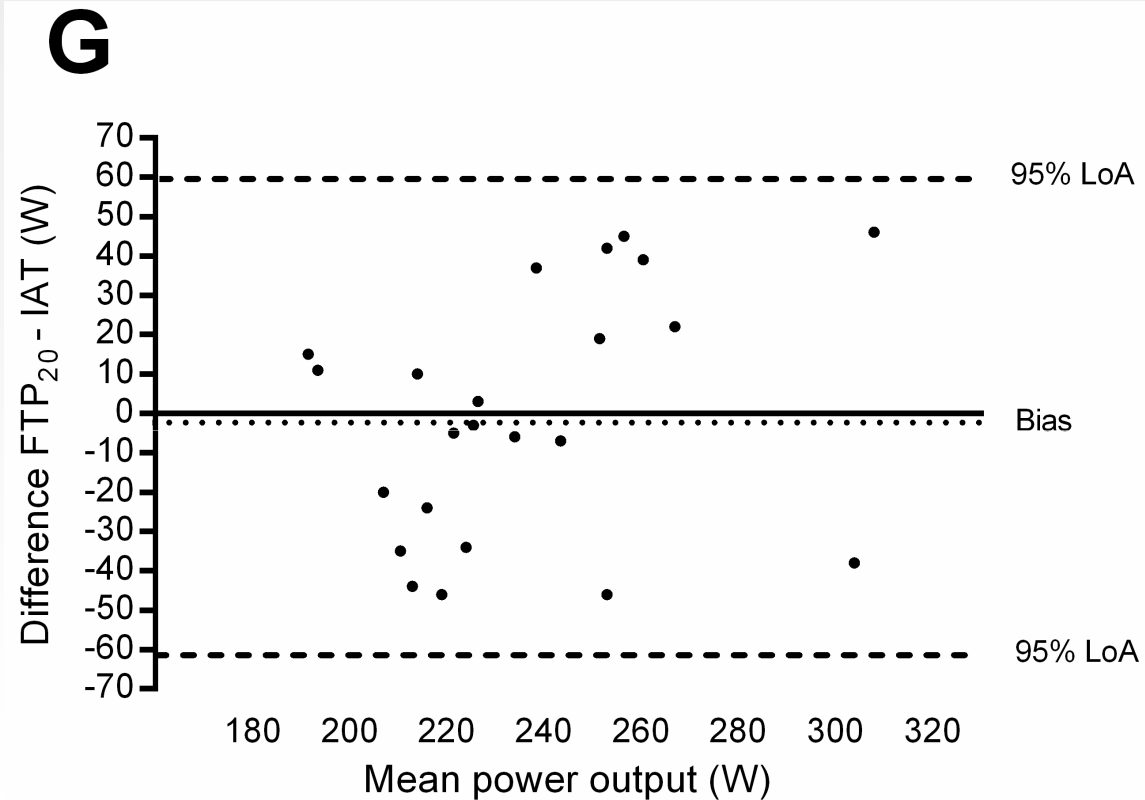
## Results: Correlations

Table 2. Pearson's coefficient of correlation (90% confidence intervals)

	IAT x FTP <sub>20</sub>	IAT x FTP <sub>60</sub>	FTP <sub>20</sub> x FTP <sub>60</sub>
Power output (W)	0.61* (0.32 to 0.79)	0.76** (0.55 to 0.88)	0.88** (0.77 to 0.94)
Heart rate (bpm)	0.29 (-0.07 to 0.58)	0.20 (-0.16 to 0.52)	0.65* (0.38 to 0.81)
Oxygen uptake (l/min)	0.72** (0.49 to 0.85)	0.79** (0.61 to 0.89)	0.81** (0.64 to 0.90)

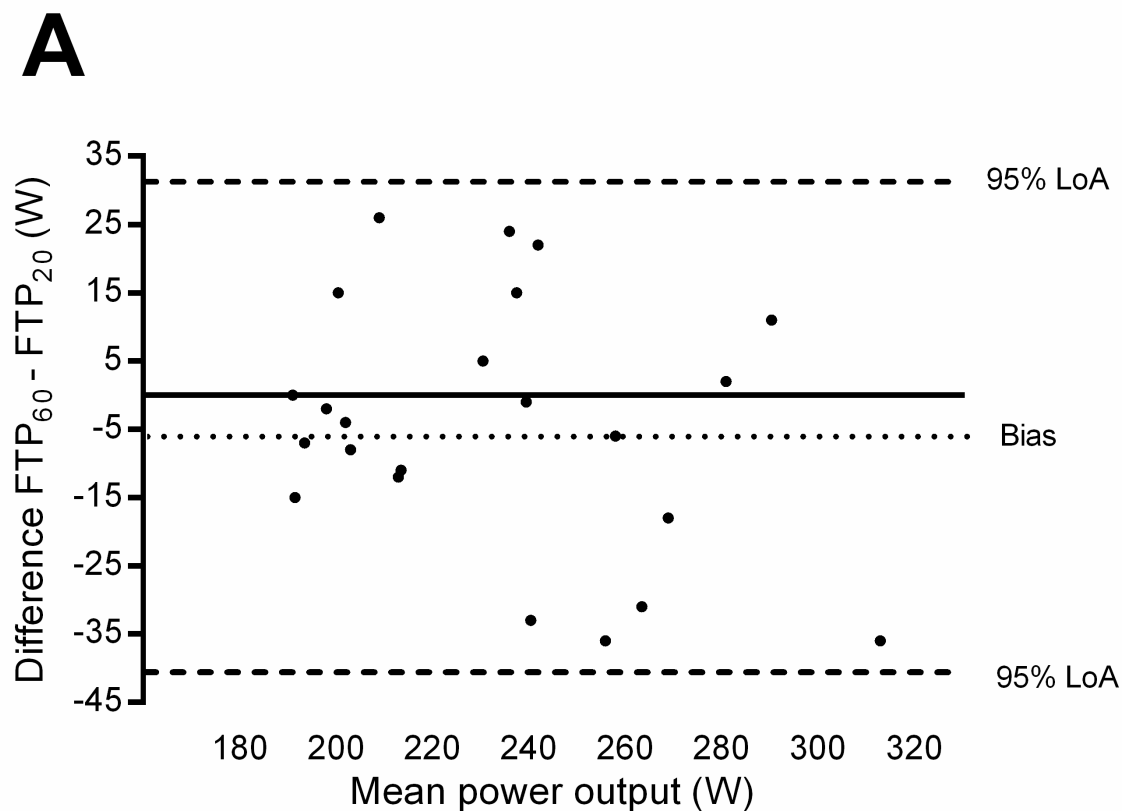
\*P < 0.001; \*\*P < 0.0001.

## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{20}$ -IAT Power output

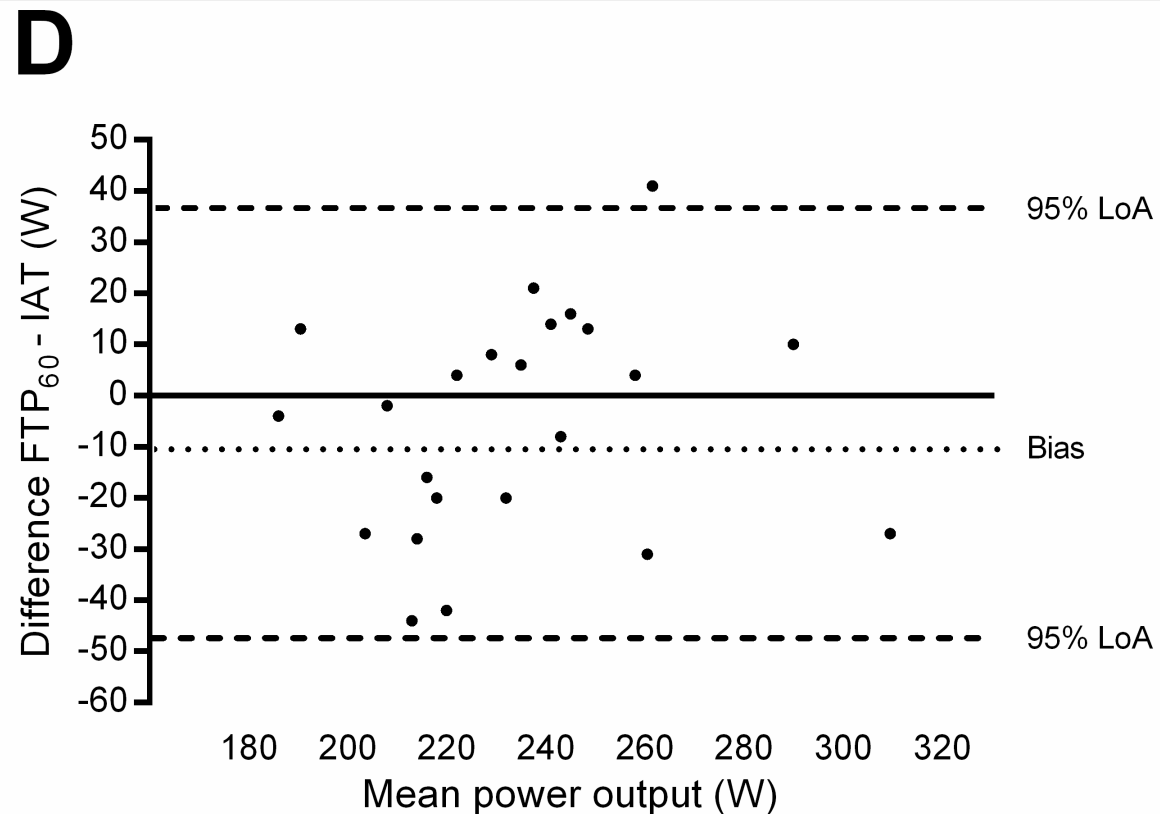




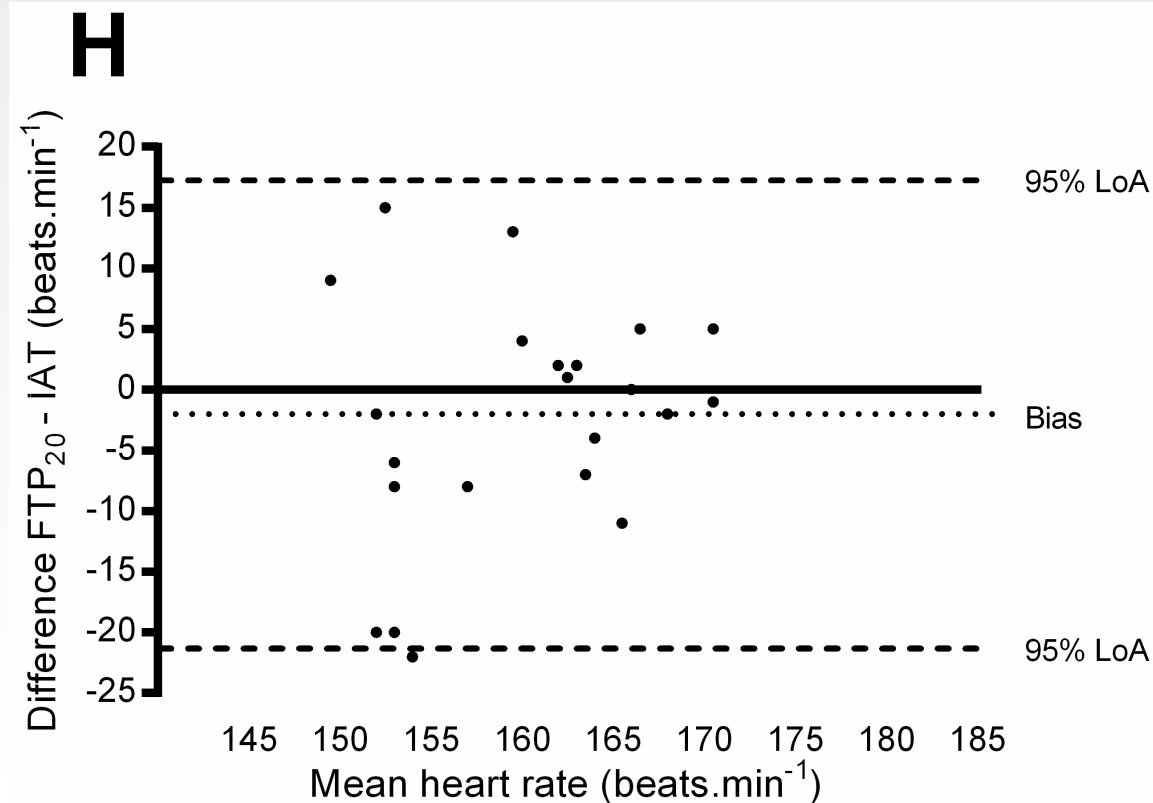
# Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{60} - FTP_{20}$ Power output



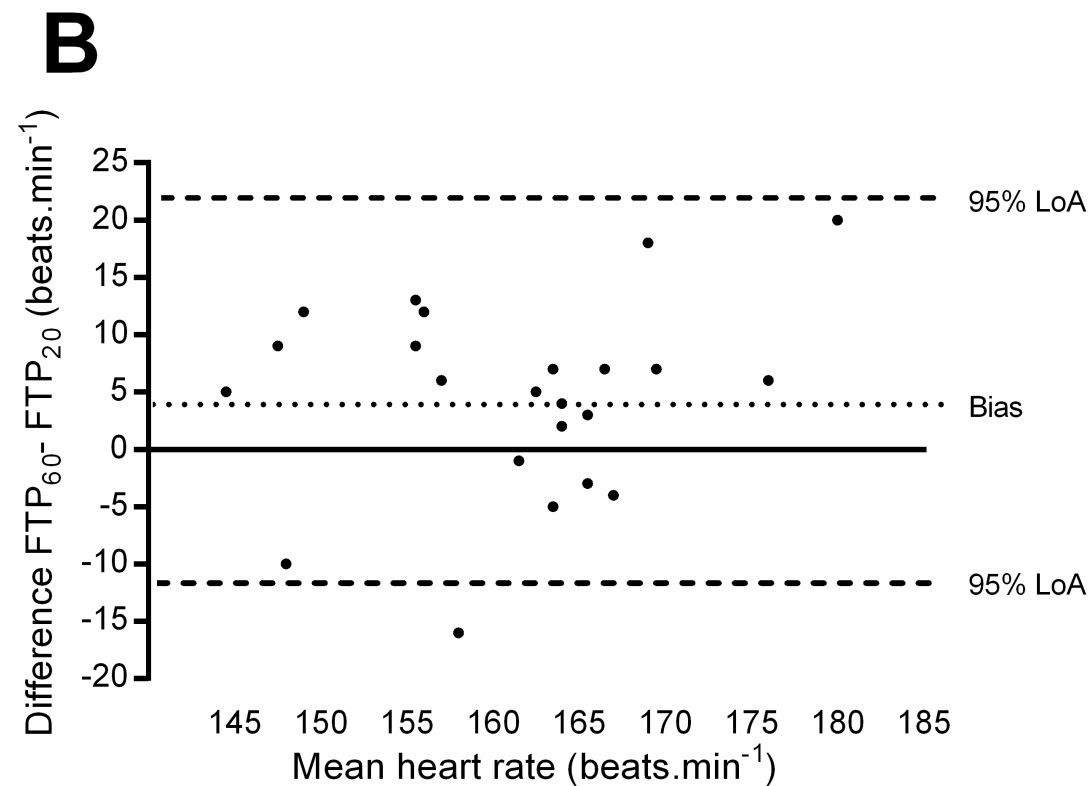
## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{60}$ -IAT Power output



## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{20}$ -IAT Heart rate

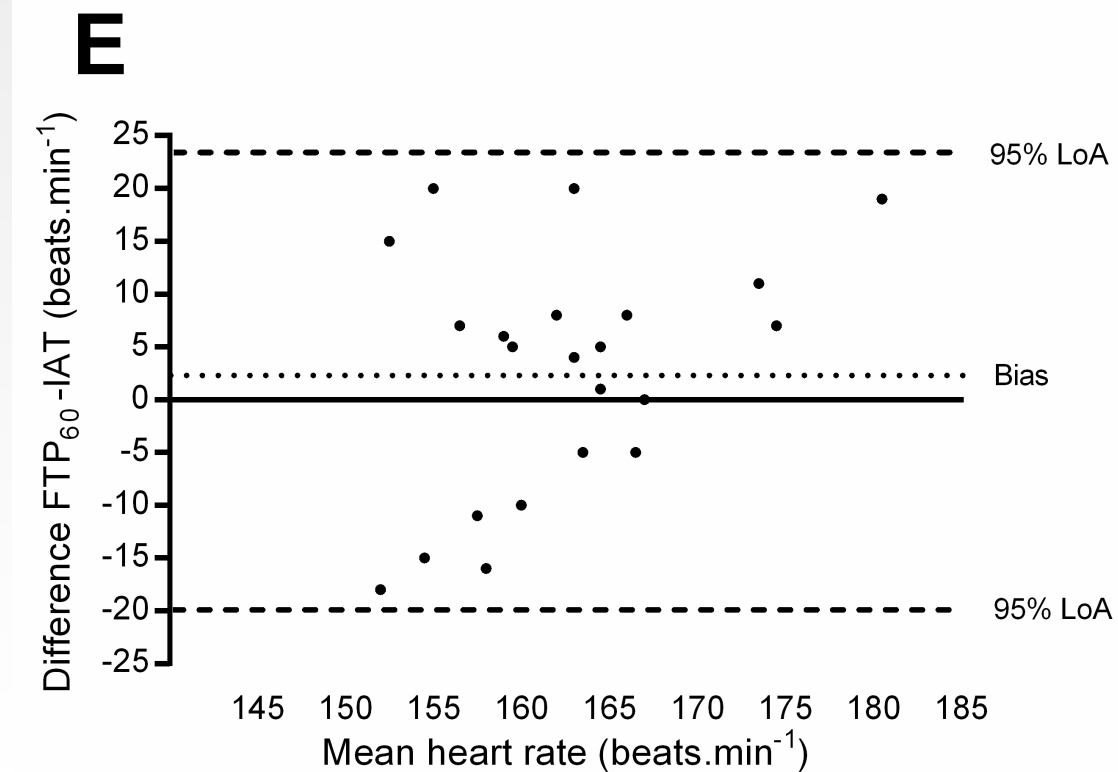


## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{60} - FTP_{20}$ Heart rate

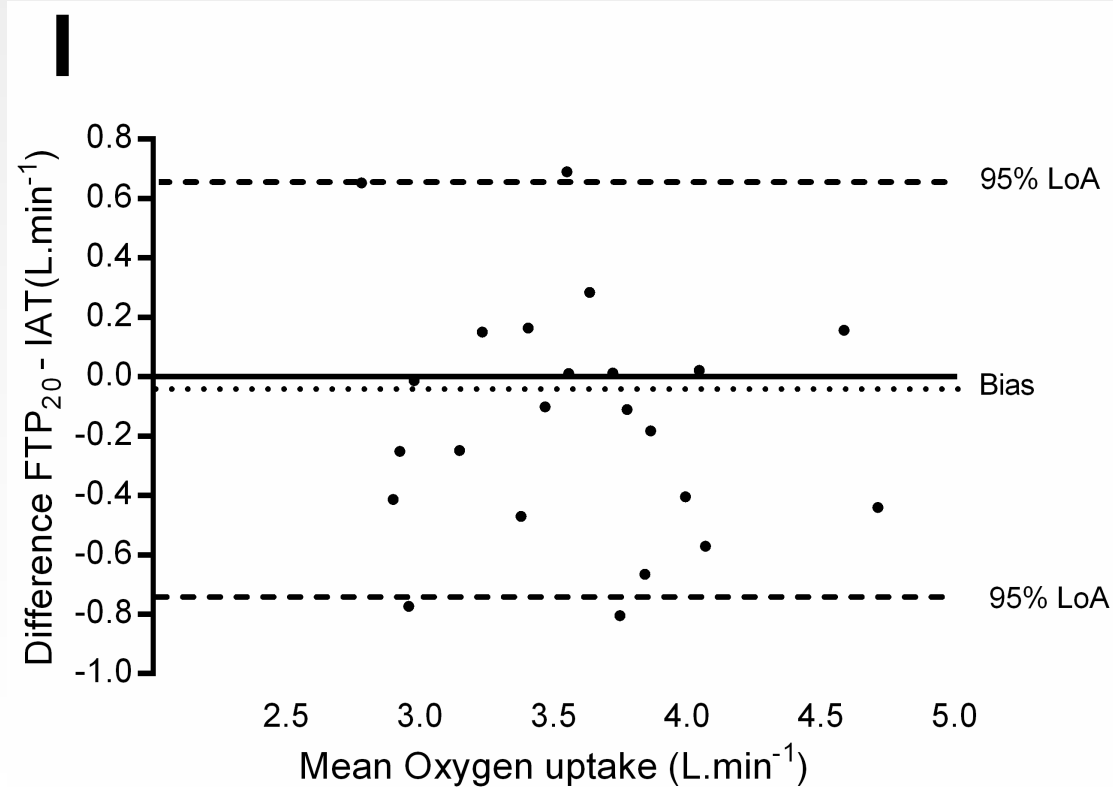




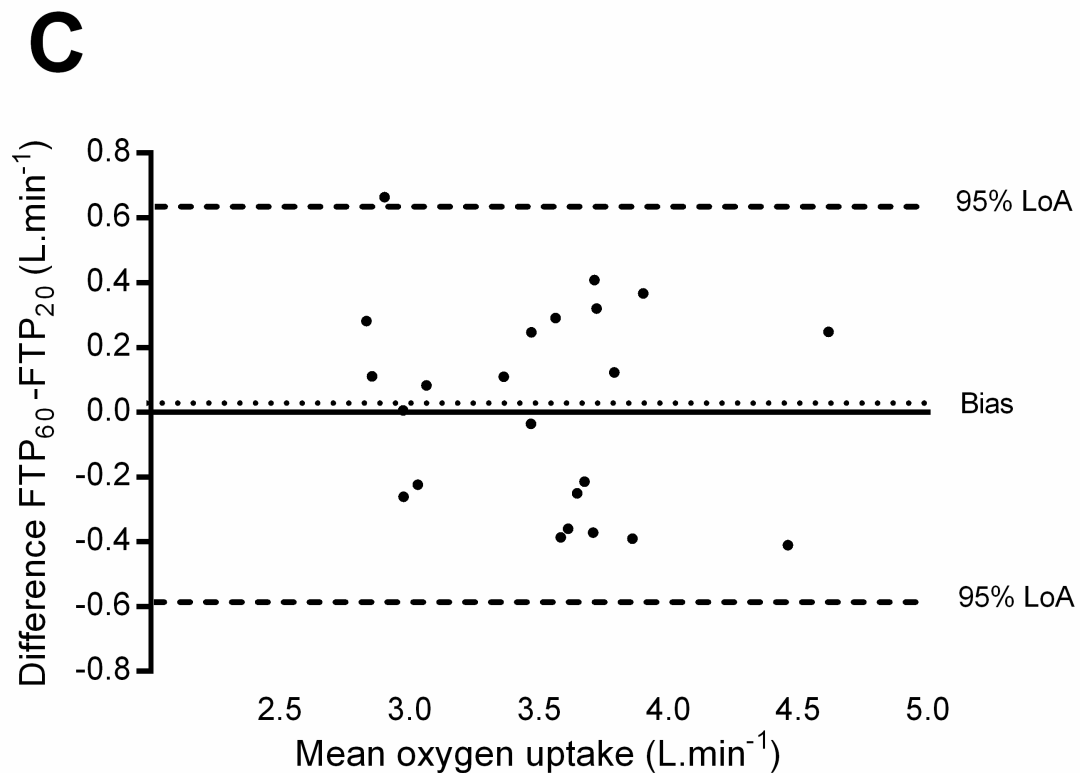
## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{60}$ -IAT Heart rate



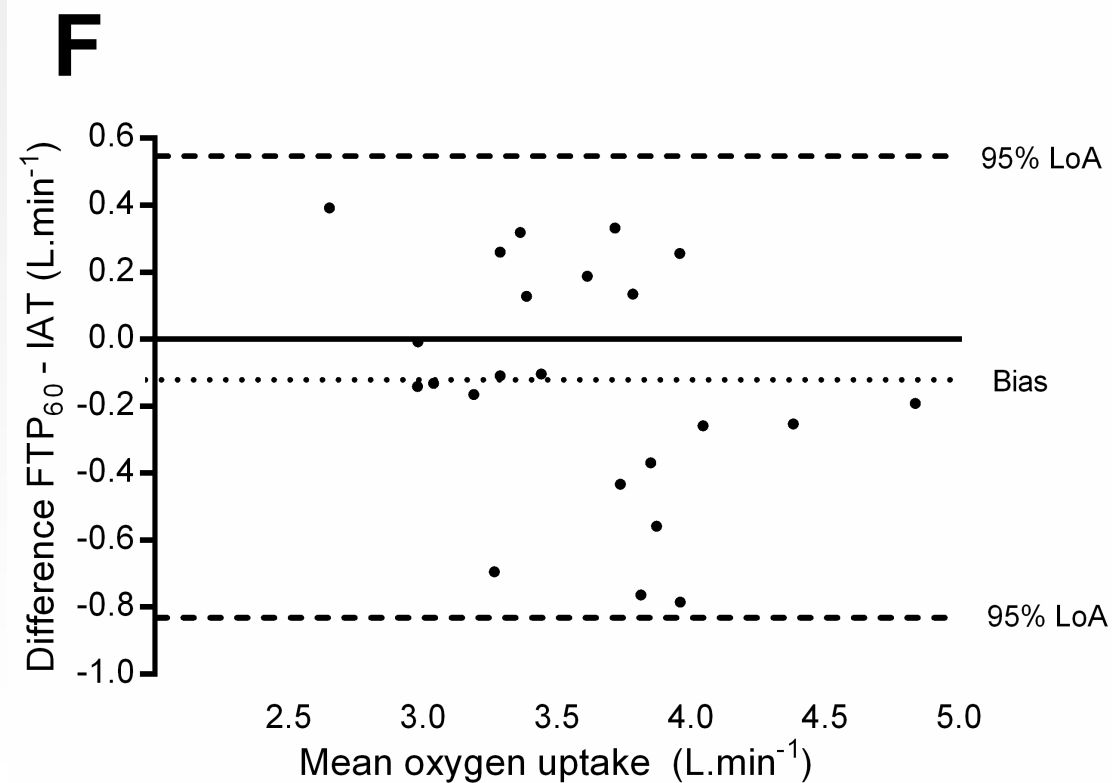
## Results: Bland-Altman plots FTP<sub>20</sub>-IAT Oxygen uptake



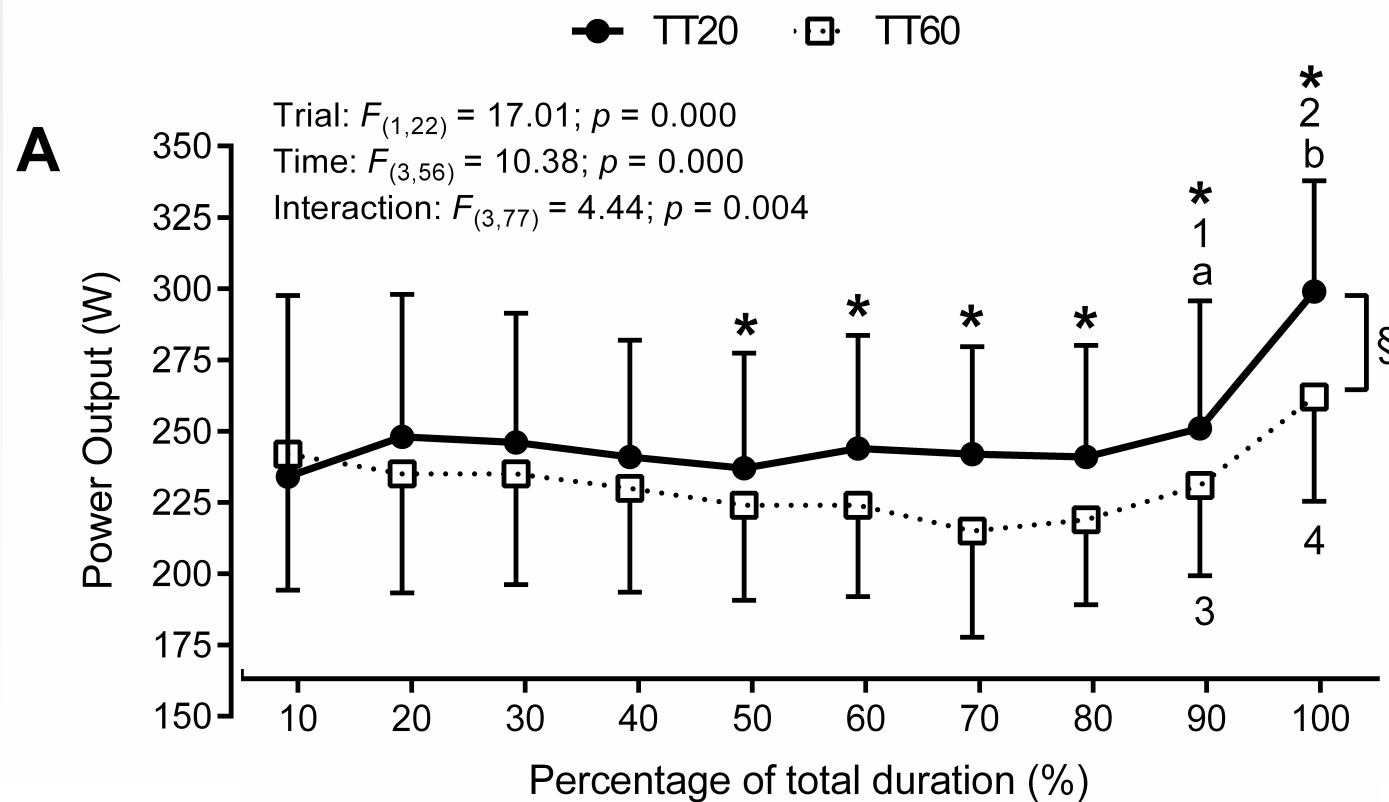
## Results: Bland-Altman plots $FTP_{60} - FTP_{20}$ Oxygen uptake



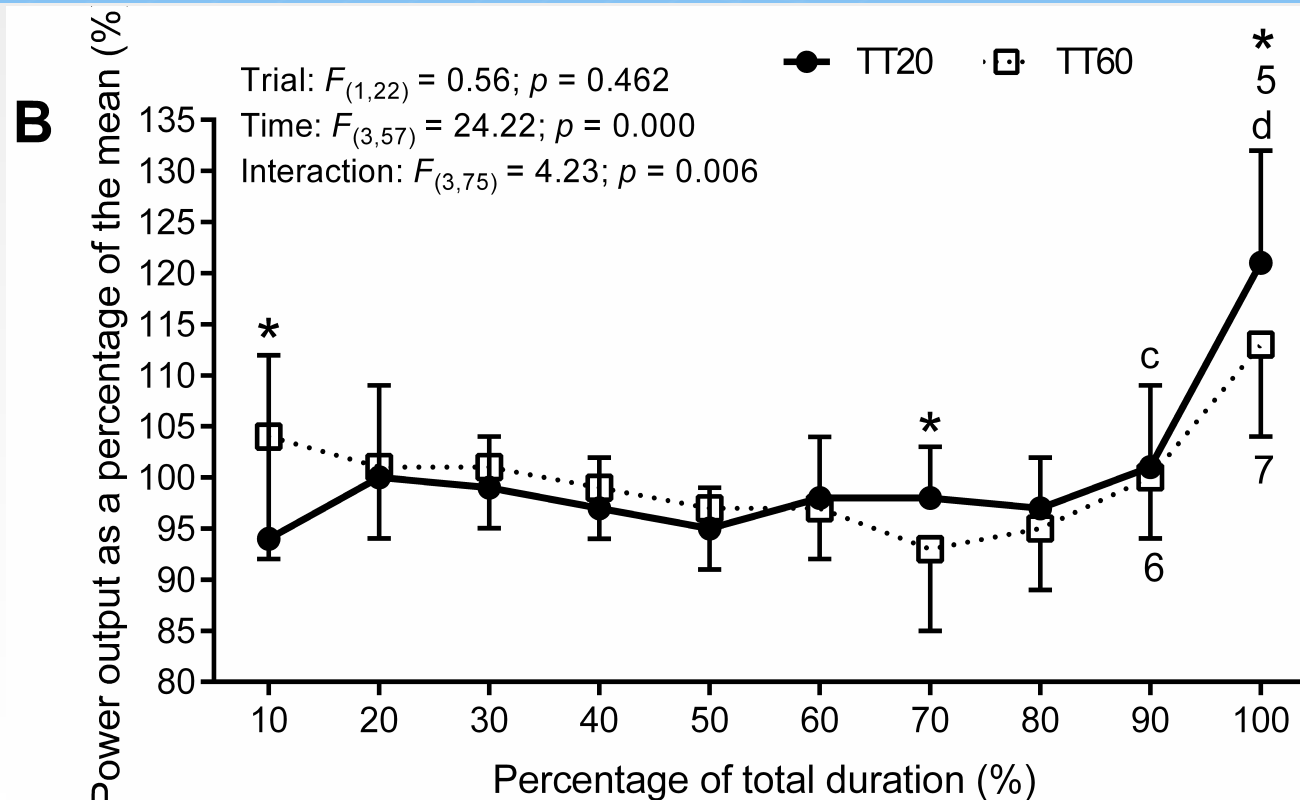
## Results: Bland-Altman plots FTP<sub>60</sub>-IAT Oxygen uptake



## Results: Power output during time-trials



## Results: Normalized power output during time-trials



Warm-up: ~ 5 min

5': 10 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup>

Post: 3.5 ± 2.5 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup>

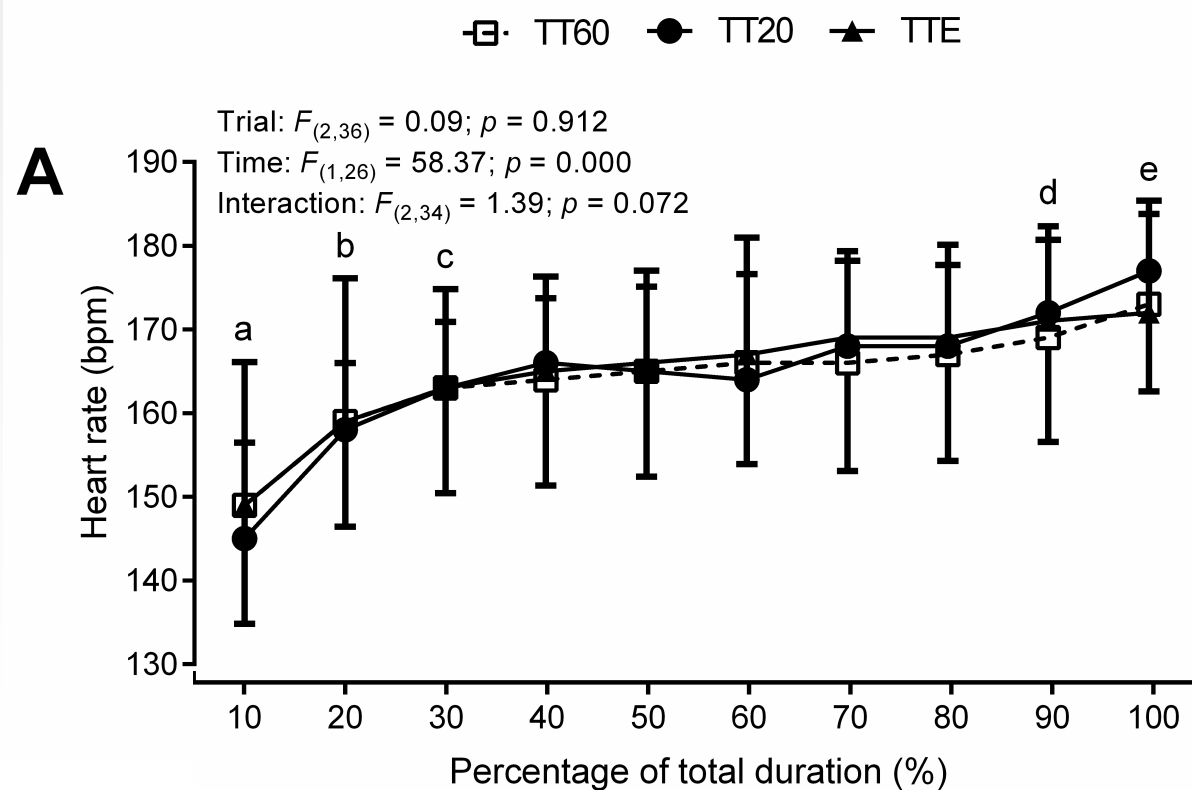
Recommendations

(McGowan et al. 2015):

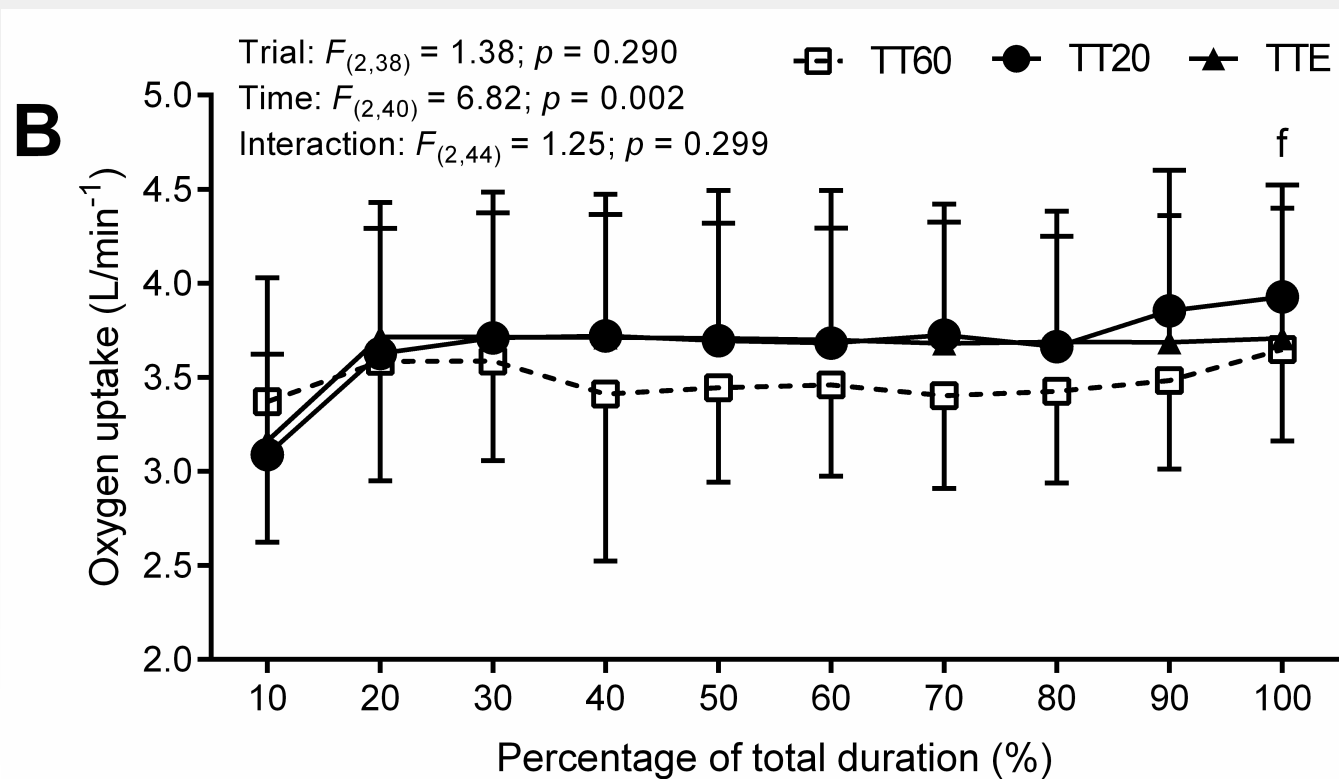
~ 15 to 20 minutes [La]

< 3.0 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup>

## Results: Heart rate during TT and TTE

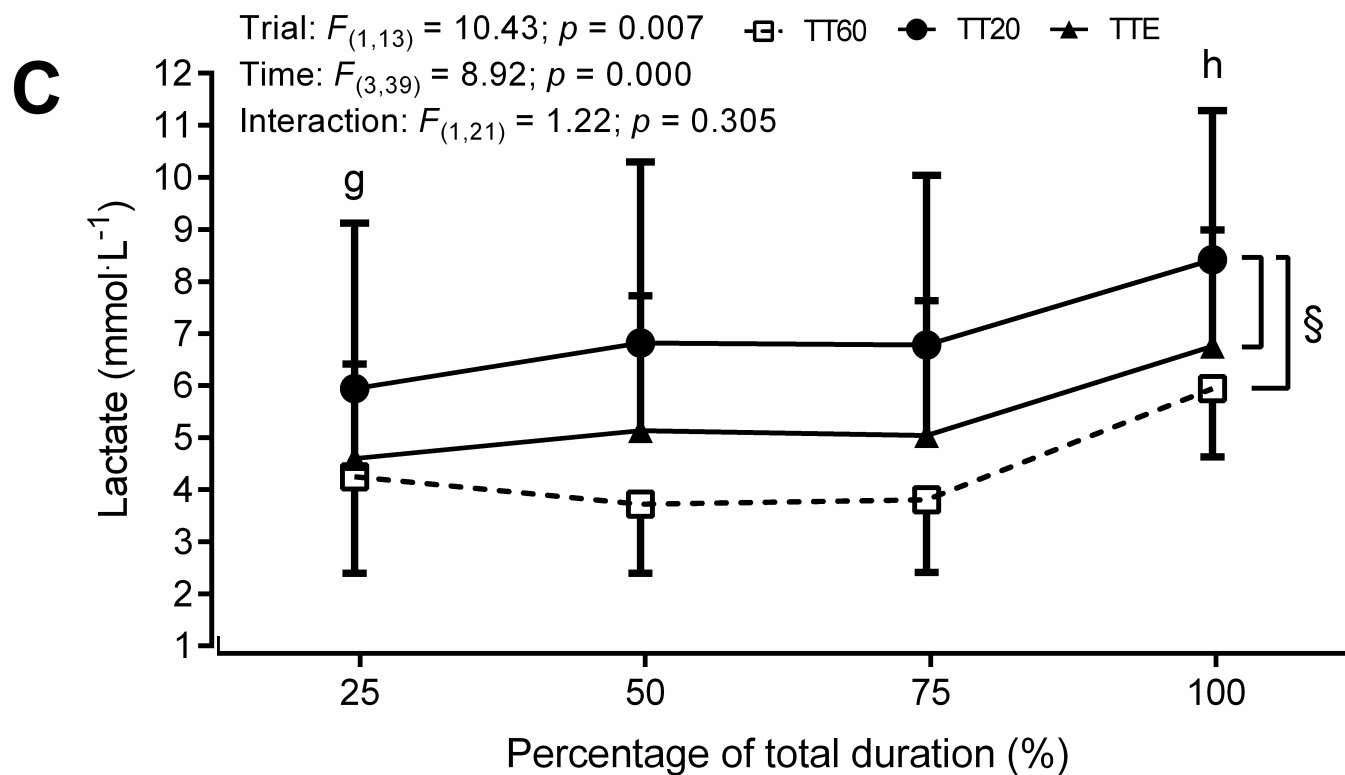


## Results: Oxygen uptake during TT and TTE

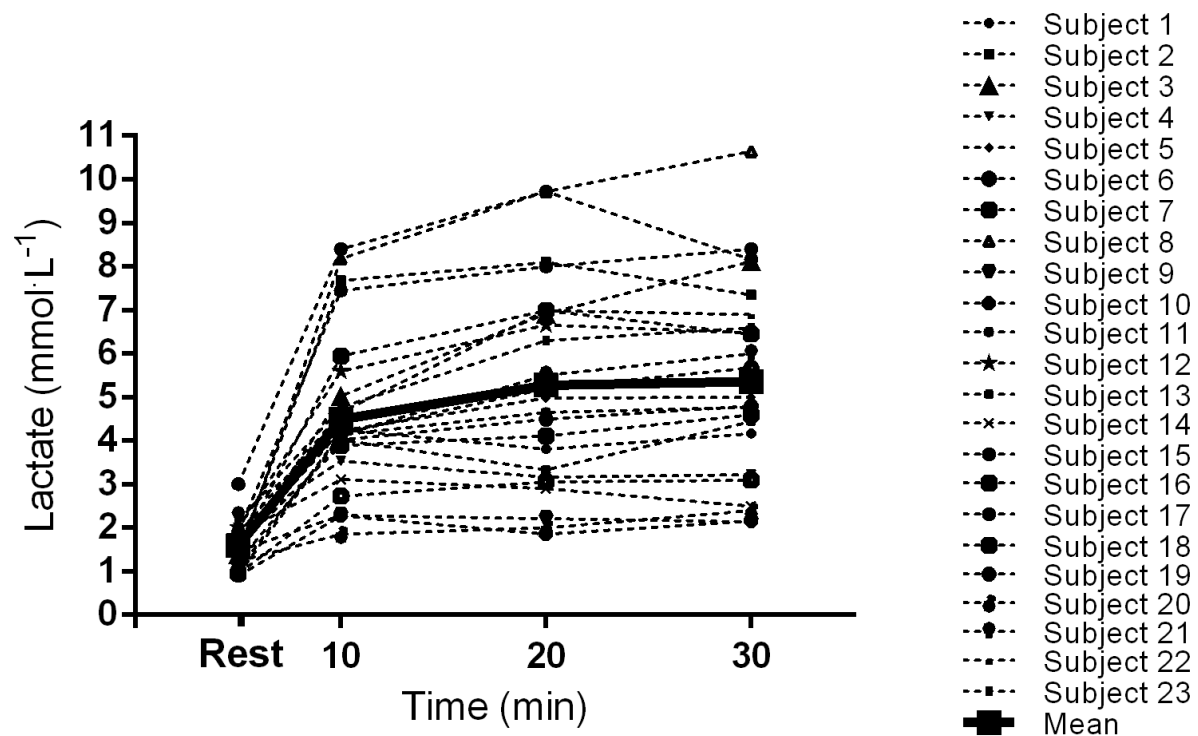




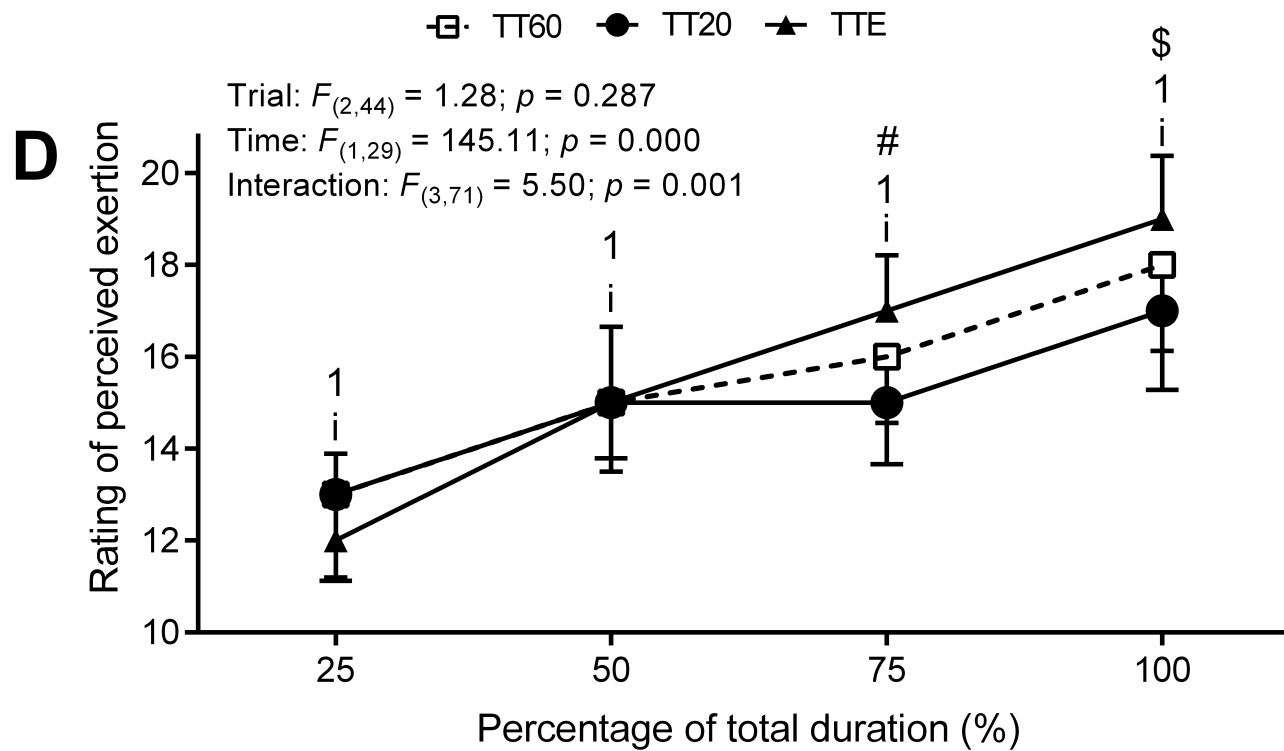
## Results: Blood lactate during TT and TTE



# Results: Individual blood lactate response during TTE



## Results: RPE during TT and TTE





## Conclusions

- The mean  $PO$ ,  $HR$  and  $VO_2$  at  $FTP_{20}$  were equivalent with IAT and  $FTP_{60}$ . High and significant correlations were found between  $FTP_{20}$  with IAT and  $FTP_{60}$ . Also low bias and high limits of agreements were found between  $FTP_{20}$  with IAT and  $FTP_{60}$ . In addition, TTE at  $FTP_{20}$  (~ 51-min).
- The  $FTP_{20}$  warm-up (~45-min) is not in according with previous recommendations (McGowan et al. 2015) consequently cyclists appeared to perform a negative pacing strategy during a 20-min TT.
- This study gives an opportunity for coaches to include  $FTP_{20}$  test over a cycling season. However, the use of the  $FTP_{20}$  to estimate IAT and  $FTP_{60}$  should be analysed with caution due to high limits of agreements found between the variables.



# Thank you very much!

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