BOOK OF ABSTRACTS Open Access

Influence of power output on pedalling biomechanical parameters in cyclists of different competitive levels

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Introduction

Cycling performance depends on several physiological and biomechanical parameters (Faria et al. 2005). The influence of biomechanical factors such as pedalling technique is still an issue of debate (Leirdal and Ettema 2011). Several studies demonstrated that pedal force effectiveness (FE, %, ratio of the force perpendicular to the crank and the total force applied to the pedal) has also been used as a gold standard measure of pedalling technique in cycling. However, FE depends on several constraints such as power output (PO, W), pedalling cadence, body position, fatigue, and cycling experience (Bini et al. 2013). Studies showed that large increase in PO (i.e. from 60% to 98% of the maximal aerobic power [MAP]) led to higher FE. Additionally, a recent study showed that professional cyclists have better pedalling technique than elite or club cyclists (Garcia-Lopez et al. 2016). The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of PO on pedalling technique in cyclists of different competitive levels using FE as a performance clue.

Methods

37 male road cyclists of different competitive levels (elite [19] and professional [18]) performed all testing sessions on a Bikefitting ergometer (Shimano, Pedal Analyzer, Dynamics Lab, Sittard, Netherland) that has been used to assess FE in seated position. Firstly, the personal bike position of each cyclist was reported on the ergometer. Then, the cyclists were required to perform exercises at four level of PO (55, 70, 85 and 100% of MAP). In order to keep an individual combination between muscular force and pedalling cadence, the cyclists were asked to keep their preferred pedalling cadence during each level of PO. The main parameter measured was FE whereas the balance between propulsive and resistive forces (%) was also measured as a secondary parameter. A two-way ANOVA was used to analyse the influence of both the PO and the competitive level on FE.

Results

The figure 1 shows an increase in FE with PO (+26.4% from 55 to 100% of MAP, $p < 0.001$). Even if the competitive level did not influence FE, the increase of FE according to PO was higher (+36.1%) in professional cyclists than elite cyclists (+19.1%). Additionally, the coefficient of variation (CV, %) decreased with PO (CV55% = 16.2 %, CV70% = 15.0 %, CV85% =

12.8 % and CV100% = 11.0%). For all PO and competitive levels, FE was correlated with both PO ($r = 0.47$, $p < 0.001$) and the balance between propulsive and resistive forces ($r = 0.82$, p

< 0.001). Finally, the resistive forces were significantly ($p < 0.001$) decreased from 15.8 to 5% between 55 and 100% of MAP during the upstroke.

Conclusions

The main findings of this study show that FE was influenced by the level of PO and was independent of the competitive level. Yet, professional cyclists increased faster FE with the level of PO suggesting that their pedalling technique was further improved in high levels of PO as compared with elite cyclists. Previous studies showed that an increase in PO induced an increase in FE (Zameziati et al. 2006). In this study, for a given PO, the increase in FE was due to a lower resistive force. Concerning the effect of competitive level, previous studies have shown no difference in FE between cyclists of different competitive levels (Sanderson et al. 2000) whereas another study (Garcia-Lopez et al. 2016) demonstrated that professional cyclists had better pedalling technique than elite cyclists. Finally, it appears that with the increase of PO, the professional cyclists improve their pedalling efficiency both by increasing FE and decreasing the resistive force during the upstroke of the pedalling cycle.

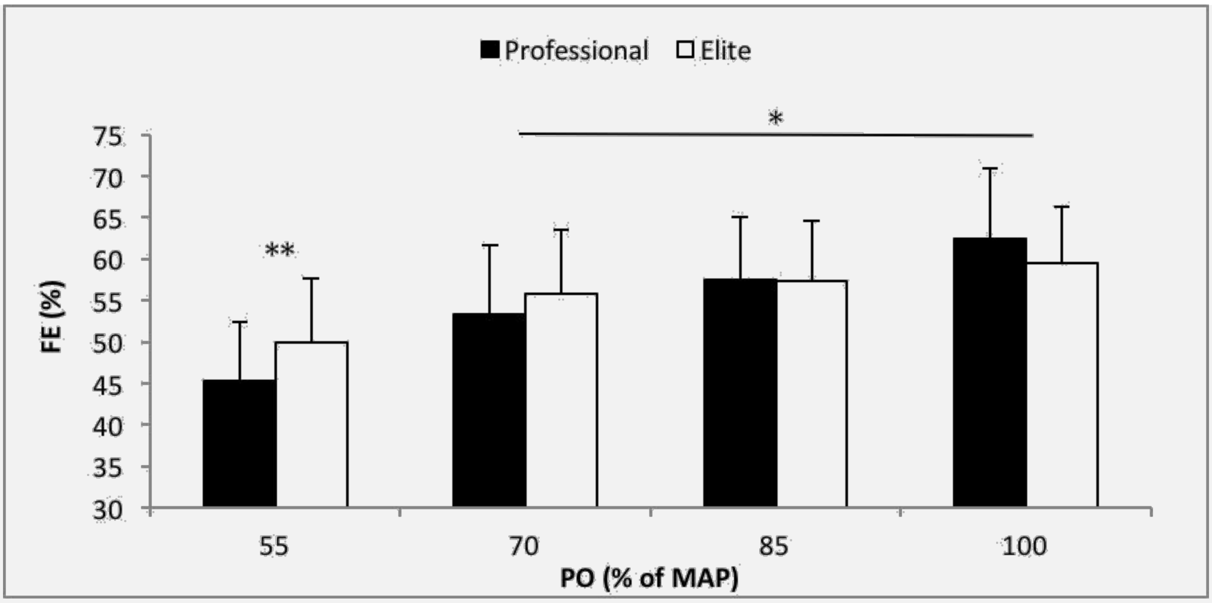

Figure 1. Influence of power output (PO) on force effectiveness (FE) in professional and elite cyclists. * Significant difference at $p < 0.05$, ** Significant difference at $p < 0.001$.

References

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