# A Longitudinal Evaluation of Heart Rate Efficiency for Amateur Runners

Evgeny V. Votyakov, <u>Marios Constantinides</u>, Fotis Liarokapis











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### Why HR and Pace (and not HRV, VO₂)?

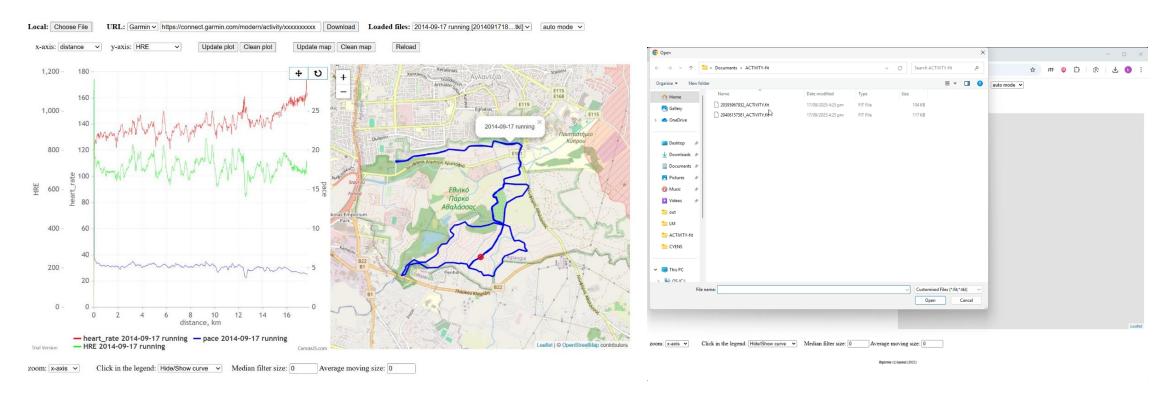
- HRV: better for stress recovery but not for running progress
- VO<sub>2</sub> max / lactate threshold / running economy: accurate but need lab tests and not so practical for amateurs
- Proprietary platform scores: black-box, opaque, inconsistent
- HR + Pace: accessible to everyone, explainable, efficient

#### **Datasets**

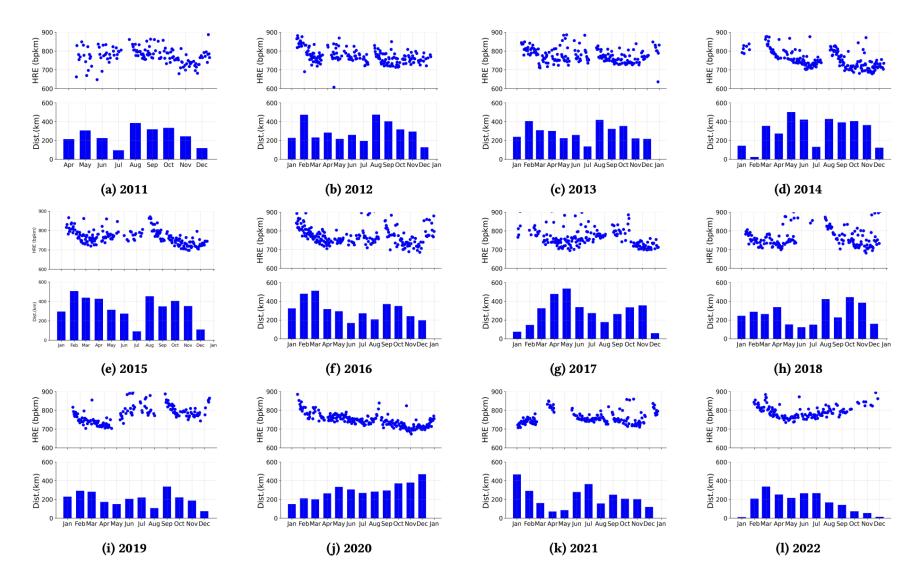
- Athlete A: 14 years of self-tracking (~4,000 runs)
  - HR, pace, distance, elevation, event type (marathon, ultra, trail, triathlon)
- **Public runners:** 12 anonymized logs (hundreds of sessions each) from *RunningAhead* community challenges
- Marathon case studies: 16 event records (recreational + semi-pro) from *Strava* event aggregations
- Ethics: all public / consented, anonymized



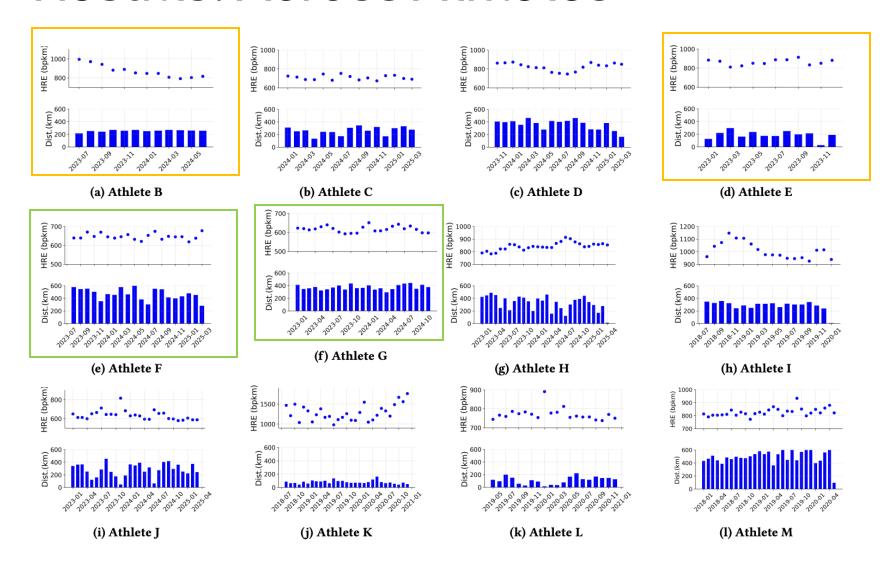
#### **FitPlotter**



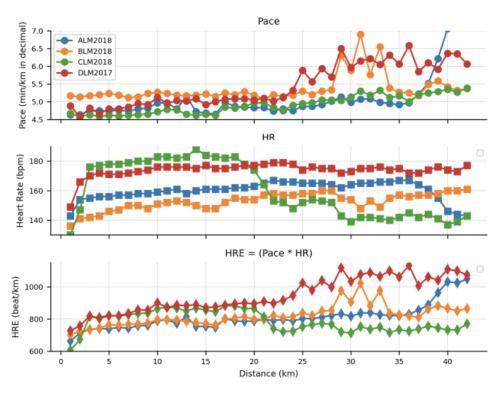
## Results: Longitudinal Story (Athlete A)



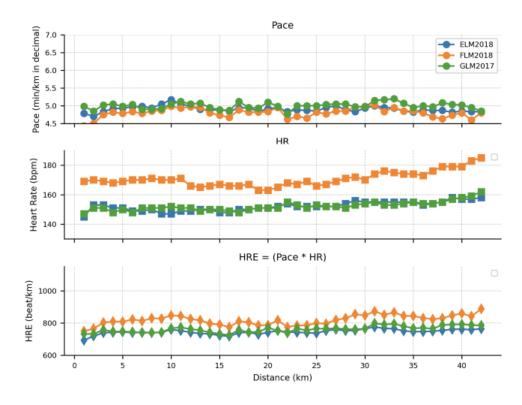
#### Results: Across Athletes



### Results: Marathons in Practice



(a) Poorly fitted runners



(b) Well-fitted runners

### Implications for HCI

1. Transparency over black-box scores

2. Rethink long-term reflection and daily feedback

3. Empower users instead of prescribing training plans

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