

TABLE 7.3. Metabolic Calculations for the Estimation of Energy Expenditure ($\dot{V}O_{2max}$ [mL · kg⁻¹ · min⁻¹]) During Common Physical Activities

Sum of Resting + Horizontal + Vertical/Resistance Components				
Activity	Resting Component	Horizontal Component	Vertical Component/Resistance Component	Limitations
Walking	3.5	0.1 × speed ^a	1.8 × speed ^a × grade ^b	Most accurate for speeds of 1.9–3.7 mi · h ⁻¹ (50–100 m · min ⁻¹)
Running	3.5	0.2 × speed ^a	0.9 × speed ^a × grade ^b	Most accurate for speeds >5 mi · h ⁻¹ (134 m · min ⁻¹)
Stepping	3.5	0.2 × steps · min ⁻¹	1.33 × (1.8 × step height ^c × steps · min ⁻¹)	Most accurate for stepping rates of 12–30 steps · min ⁻¹
Leg cycling	3.5	3.5	(1.8 × work rate ^d) / body mass ^e	Most accurate for work rates of 300–1,200 kg · m · min ⁻¹ (50–200 W)
Arm cycling	3.5		(3 × work rate ^d) / body mass ^e	Most accurate for work rates between 150–750 kg · m · min ⁻¹ (25–125 W)

^aSpeed in m · min⁻¹.

^bGrade is percent grade expressed in decimal format (e.g., 10% = 0.10).

^cStep height in m.

Multiply by the following conversion factors:

lb to kg: 0.454; in to cm: 2.54; ft to m: 0.3048; mi to km: 1.609; mi · h⁻¹ to m · min⁻¹: 26.8; kg · m · min⁻¹ to W: 0.164; W to kg · m · min⁻¹: 6.12; $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ L · min⁻¹ to kcal · min⁻¹: 4.9; $\dot{V}O_2$ MET to mL · kg⁻¹ · min⁻¹: 3.5.

^dWork rate in kilogram meters per minute (kg · m · min⁻¹) is calculated as resistance (kg) × distance per revolution of flywheel × pedal frequency per minute. Note: Distance per revolution is 6 m for Monark leg ergometer, 3 m for the Tunturi and BodyGuard ergometers, and 2.4 m for Monark arm ergometer.

^eBody mass in kg

$\dot{V}O_{2max}$: maximal volume of oxygen consumed per unit of time.

Adapted from (8).