

# SPORT PRODUCT **TESTING**

## PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE USING PROTOTYPE TECHNOLOGY IN APPAREL

Monday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2024

@RELIVE

# Purpose

**MAIN GOAL:** Investigate the effect of the use of wearable performance apparel on athlete performance.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

1. Investigate the acute and short-term performance effects of wearing prototype garments throughout a 7 to 14-day period.
2. Investigate participant perception throughout the wear period.

# Methods

## Participants



---

<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Size Distribution</b>	<b>M: 2; L: 5; XL: 3</b>	<b>M: 6; L: 4</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>28 ± 7 years</b>	<b>28 ± 4 years</b>
<b>Height</b>	<b>183.1 ± 5.1 cm</b>	<b>168.8 ± 5.2 cm</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>88.8 ± 7.6 kg</b>	<b>67.3 ± 4.7 kg</b>

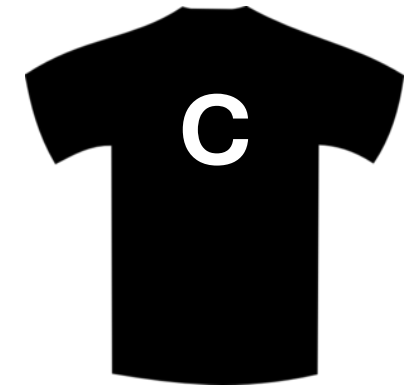
**\* Injury-free and physically active**

---

# Methods Testing Conditions



Relive Healthware



Control

# Methods

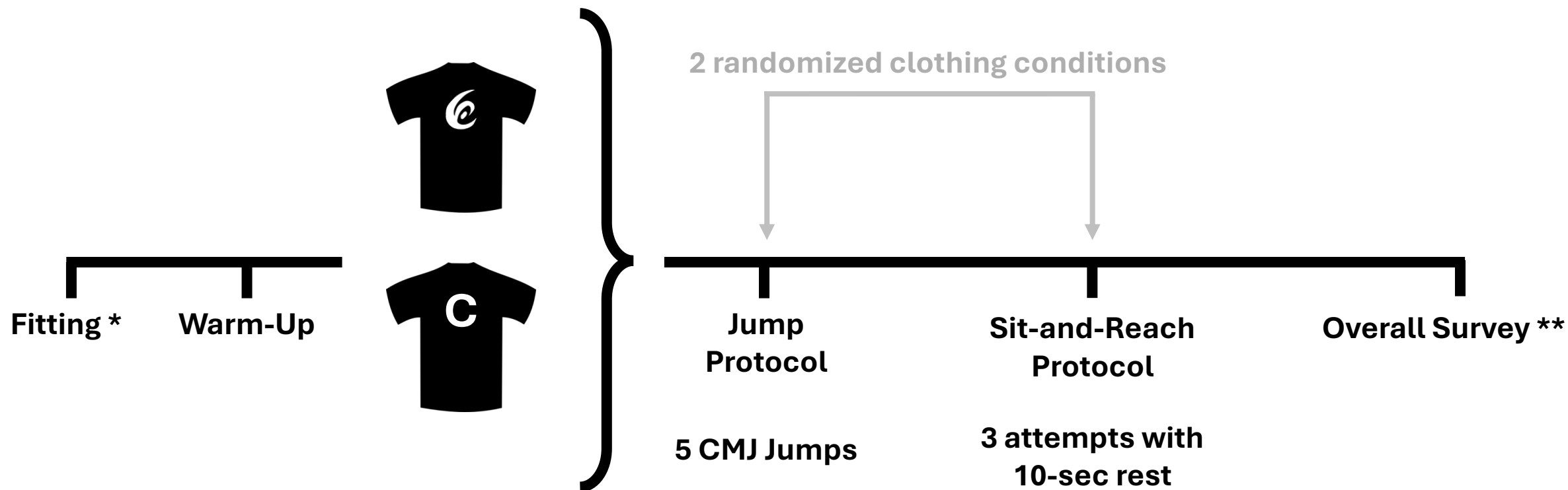
## Testing Phases



**Median Duration: 8; Range: 7-13 days**

# Methods

## Performance Test Protocol



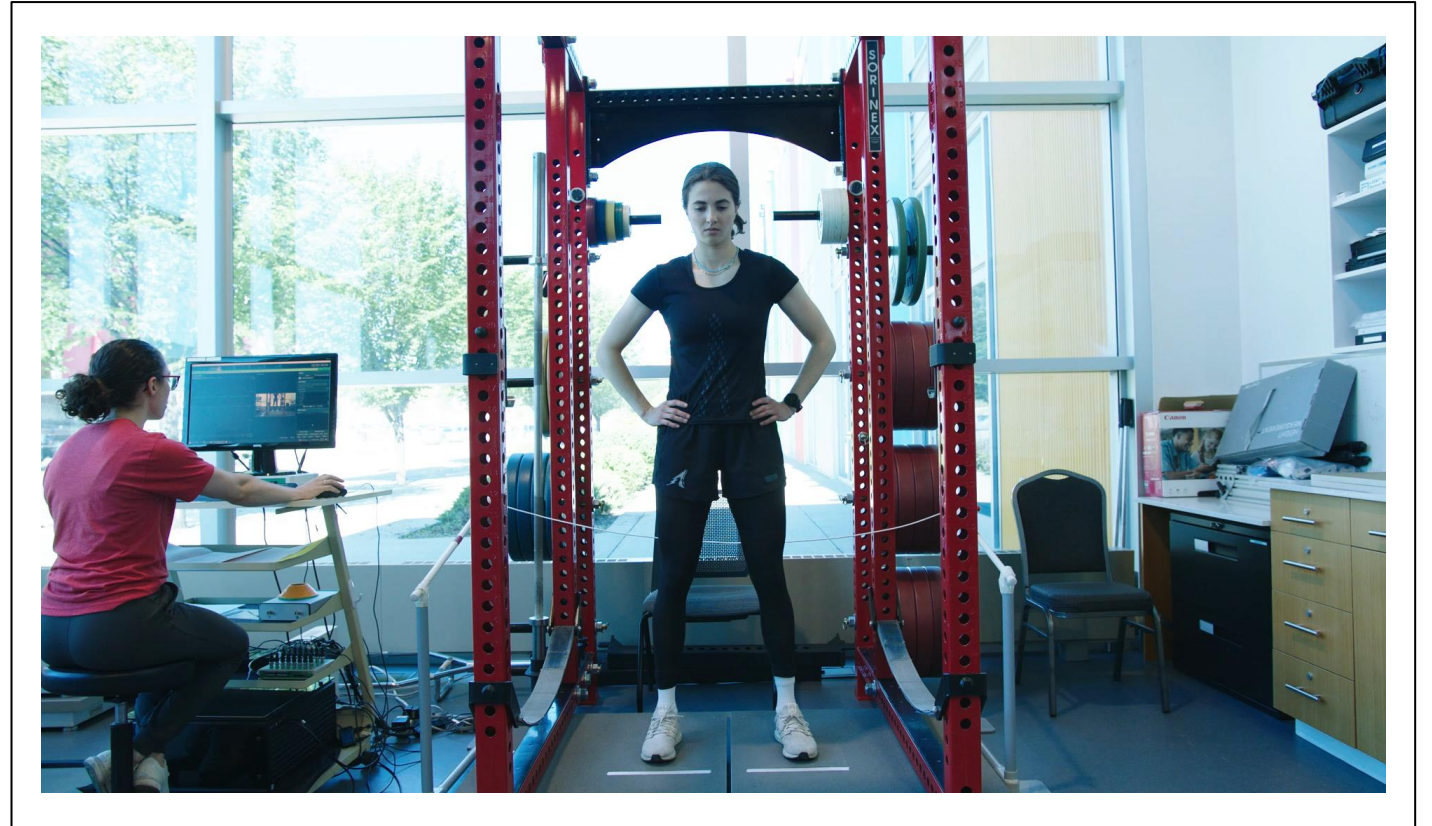
\* During PRE-Testing Session

\*\* During POST-Testing Session

# Methods Jump Protocol

## Countermovement Jumps (CMJ)

- Maximal Effort
- Two-Footed Take-Off
- 10 total jumps (5 jumps per condition)
- 5-second break





# Methods

## Sit and Reach Protocol

### Sit and Reach

- Maximal Effort
- 6 total attempts (3 attempts per condition)
- 10-second break





# Variables of interest

**Reach Score**

**Jump Height**

**Peak Power**

**Reactive Strength Index (RSI)**

**Qualitative Feedback**

# Reach Score (cm)

- Sit-and-Reach Device
- Reach Score (cm) is the best score out of 3 attempts.
- Common metric to assess flexibility <sup>1</sup>

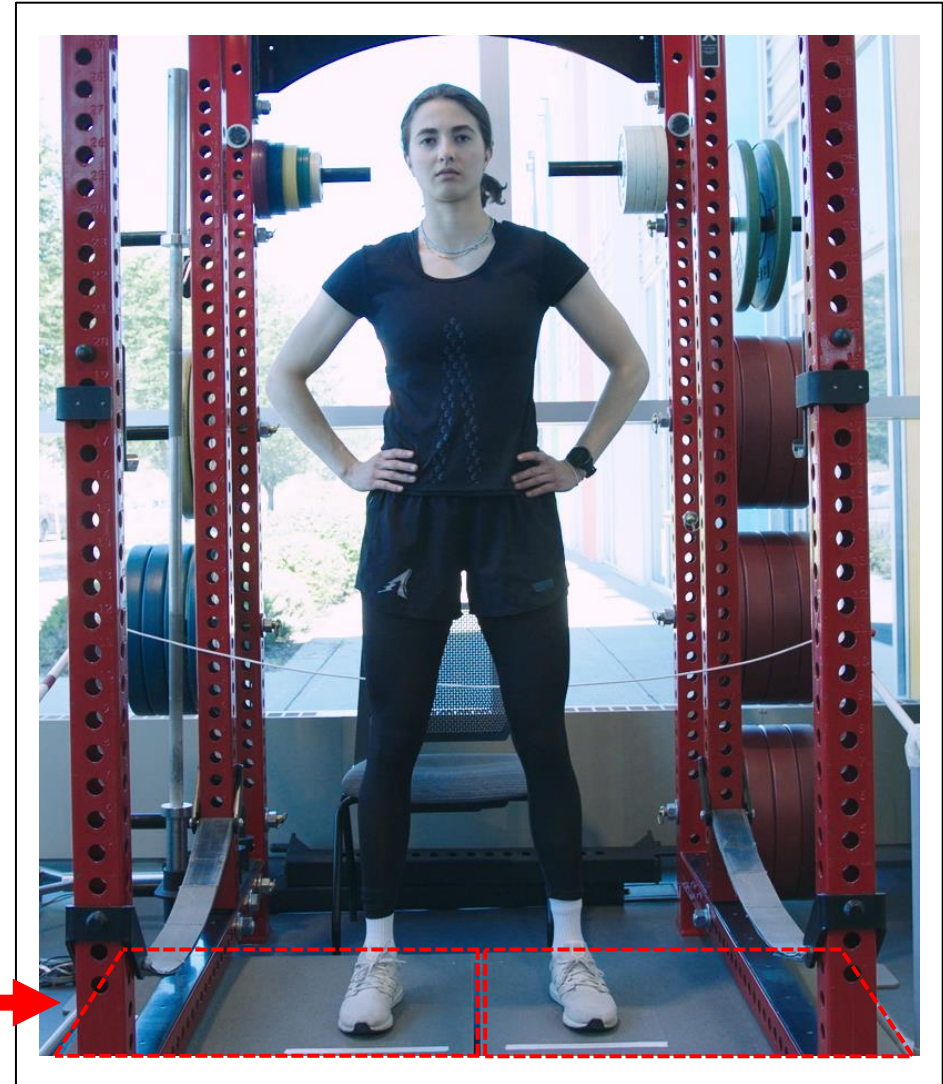


<sup>1</sup> Wells and Dillon, 1952

# Jump Height (cm)

- AMTI Force Plates
- Vertical Ground Reaction Force

**AMTI Force Plates**



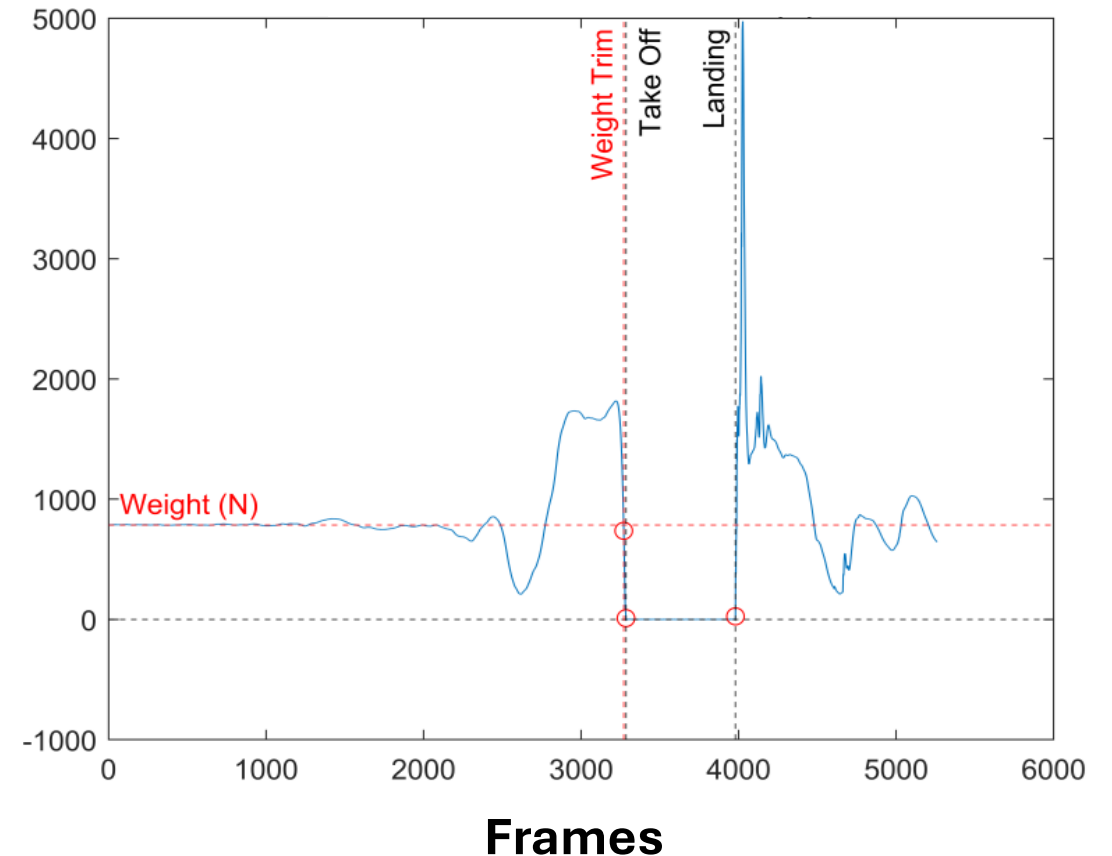
# Jump Height (cm)

- AMTI Force Plates
- Vertical Ground Reaction Force

## Assumptions and Formulas \*

- Projectile Motion Flight Time Method:
- First Half of Jump
  - Velocity =  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{gravity} \cdot \text{flight time}$
  - Jump Height =  $\text{velocity}^2 / (2 \cdot \text{gravity})$

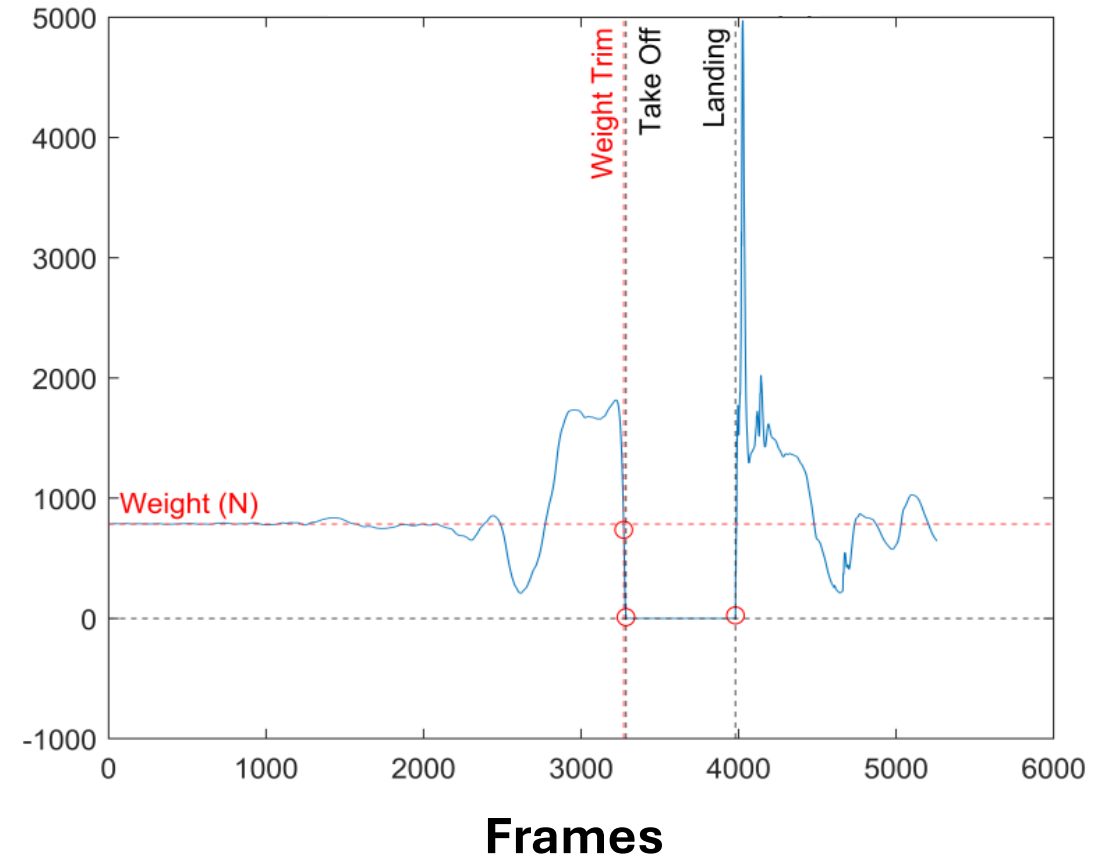
## Vertical Ground Reaction Force (N)



# Peak Power ( $W \cdot kg^{-1}$ )

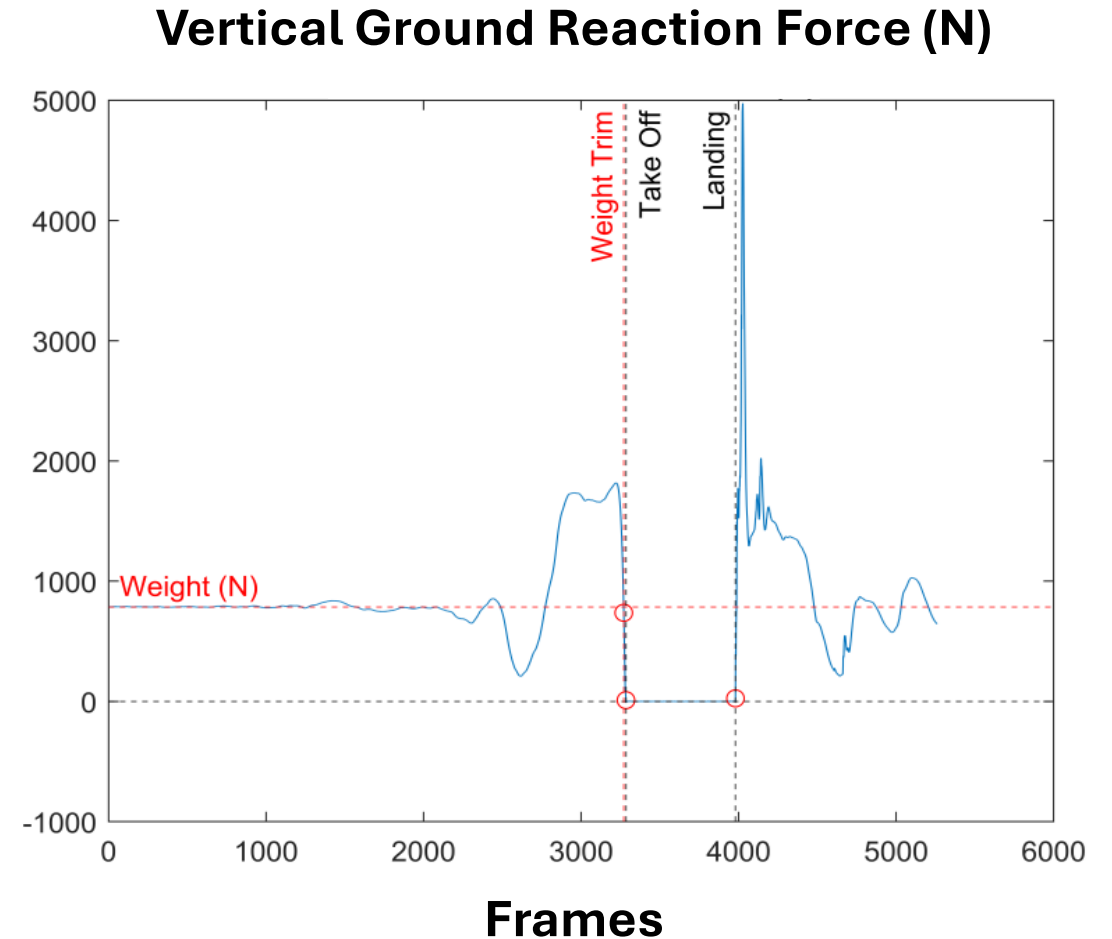
- AMTI Force Plates
- Vertical Ground Reaction Force
- Max rate of mechanical work during a jump.
- Relative Peak Power =  $(\text{gravity} \cdot \text{mass} \cdot \text{velocity}^2) / \text{mass}$

Vertical Ground Reaction Force (N)



# Reactive Strength Index (RSI)

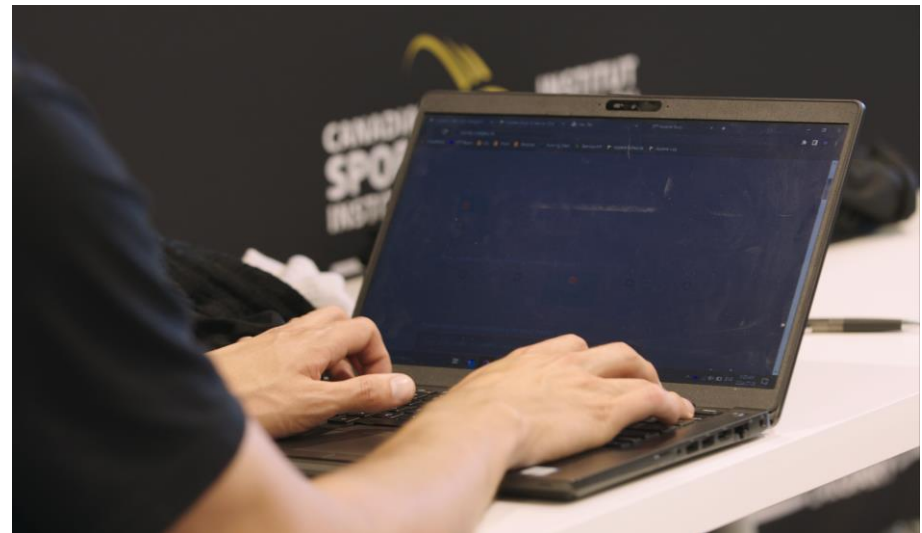
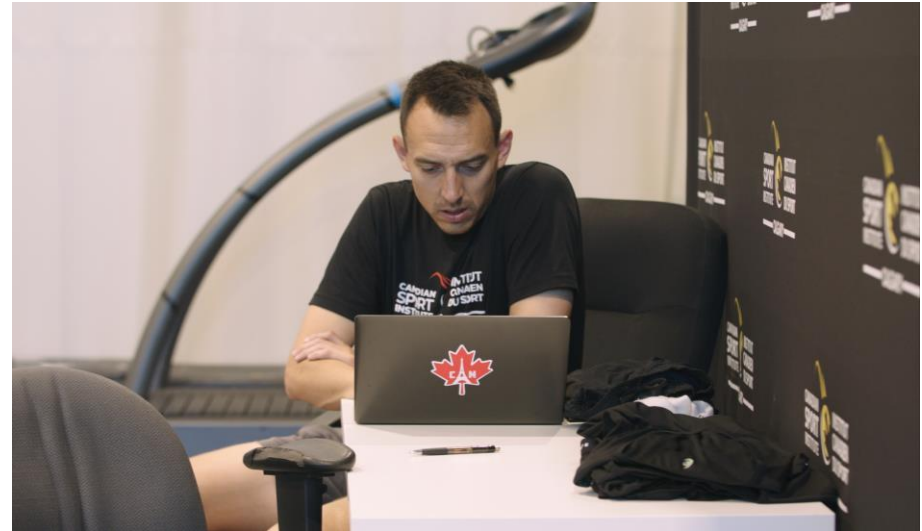
- AMTI Force Plates
- Vertical Ground Reaction Force
- Key strength and power ability driving performance<sup>2</sup>
- $RSI = \text{flight time} / \text{jump contraction time}$



<sup>2</sup> Jordan et al., 2022

# User Feedback

- Qualtrics survey administered during the post-wear testing session.
  - Likert scale (quantitative)
  - Open-ended (qualitative)
- Experience over the course of the past week in these aspects of life:
  - sleep and recovery
  - activities and exercise
  - general health

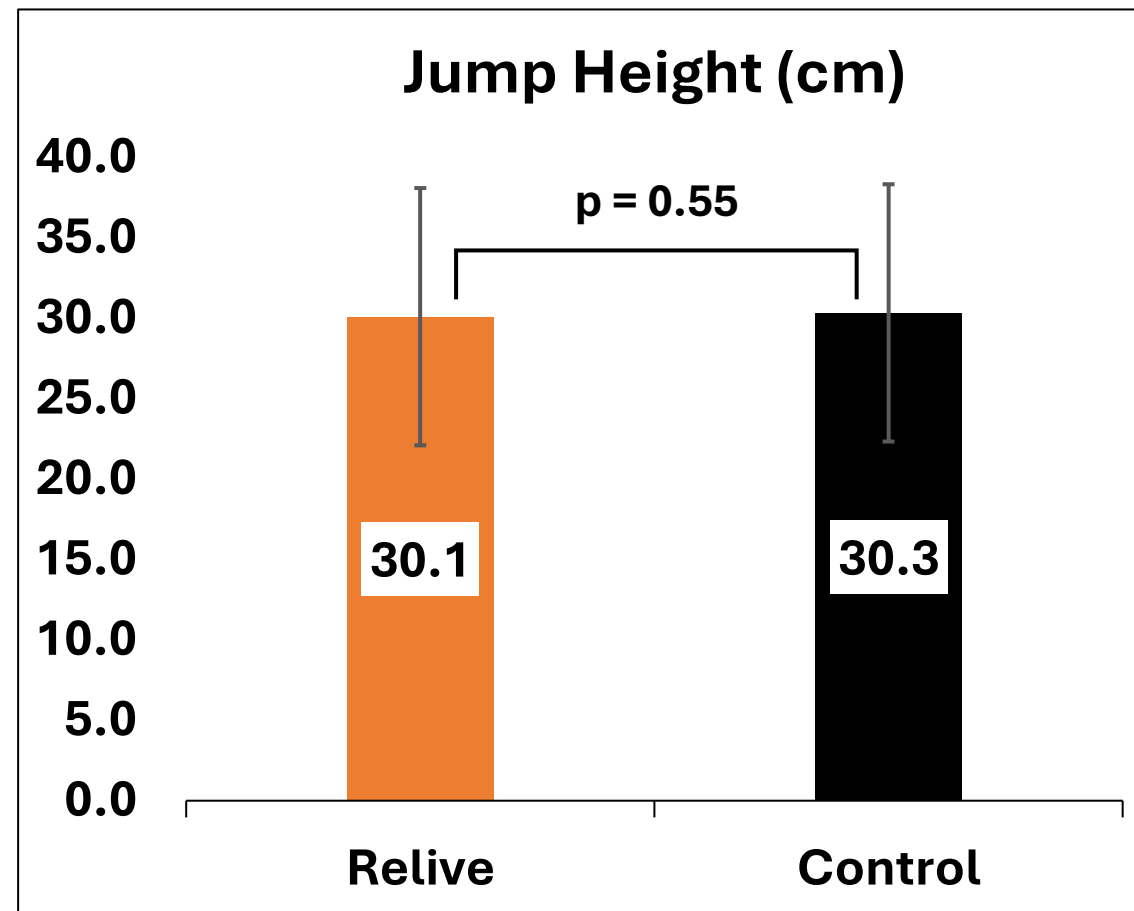
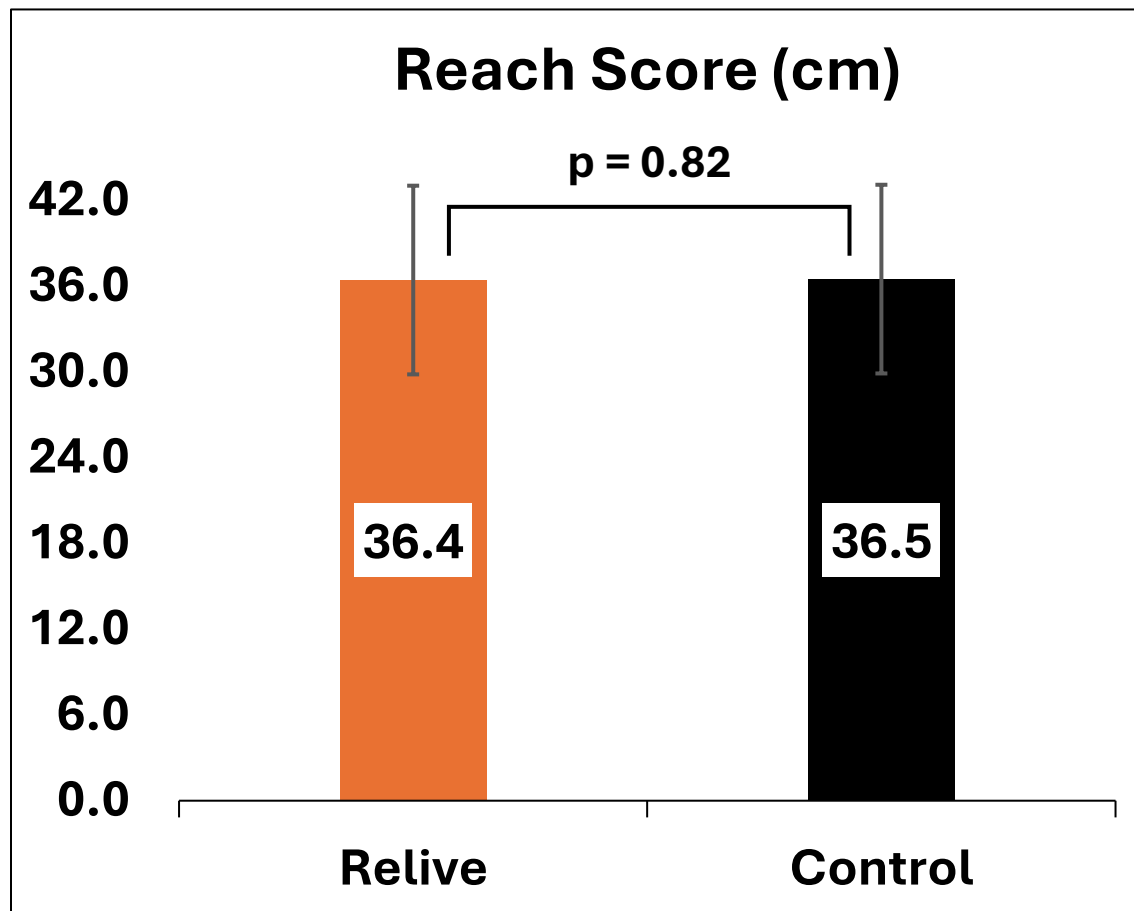




# Statistical Analysis

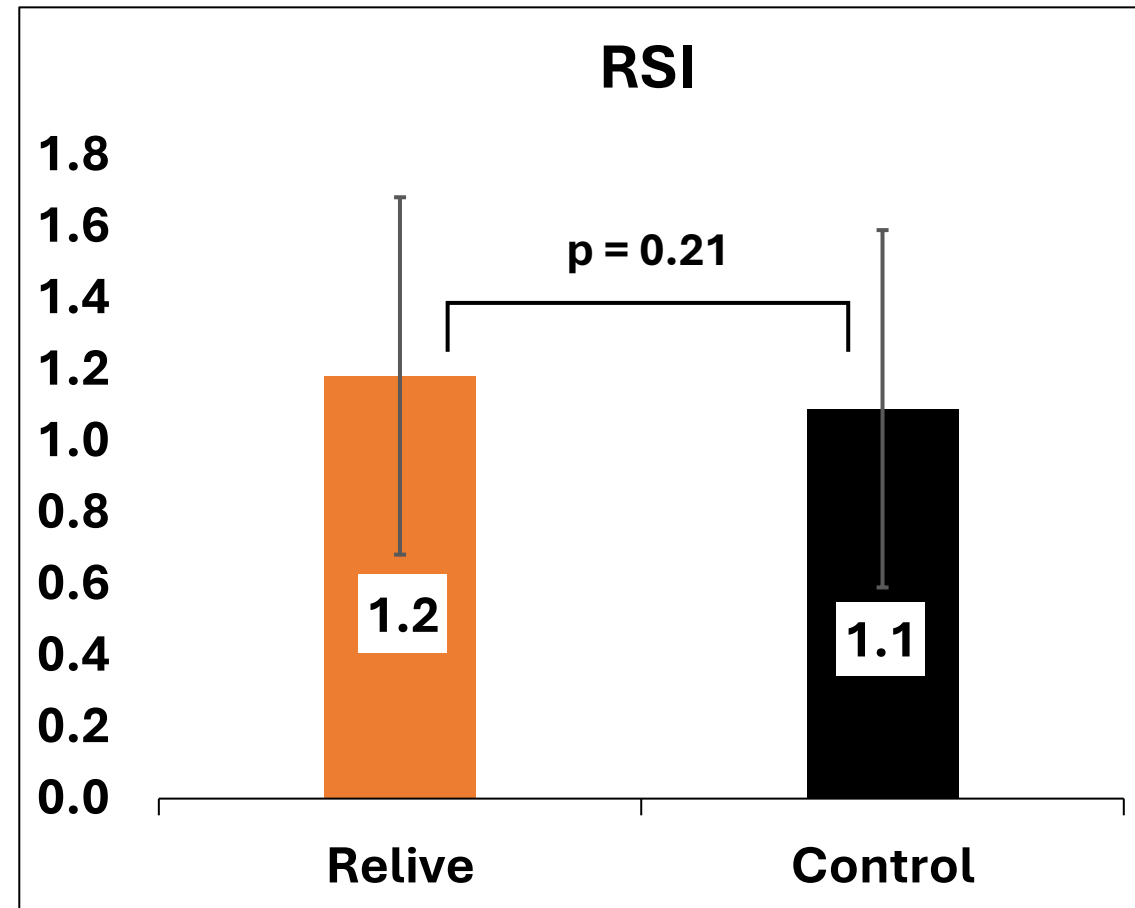
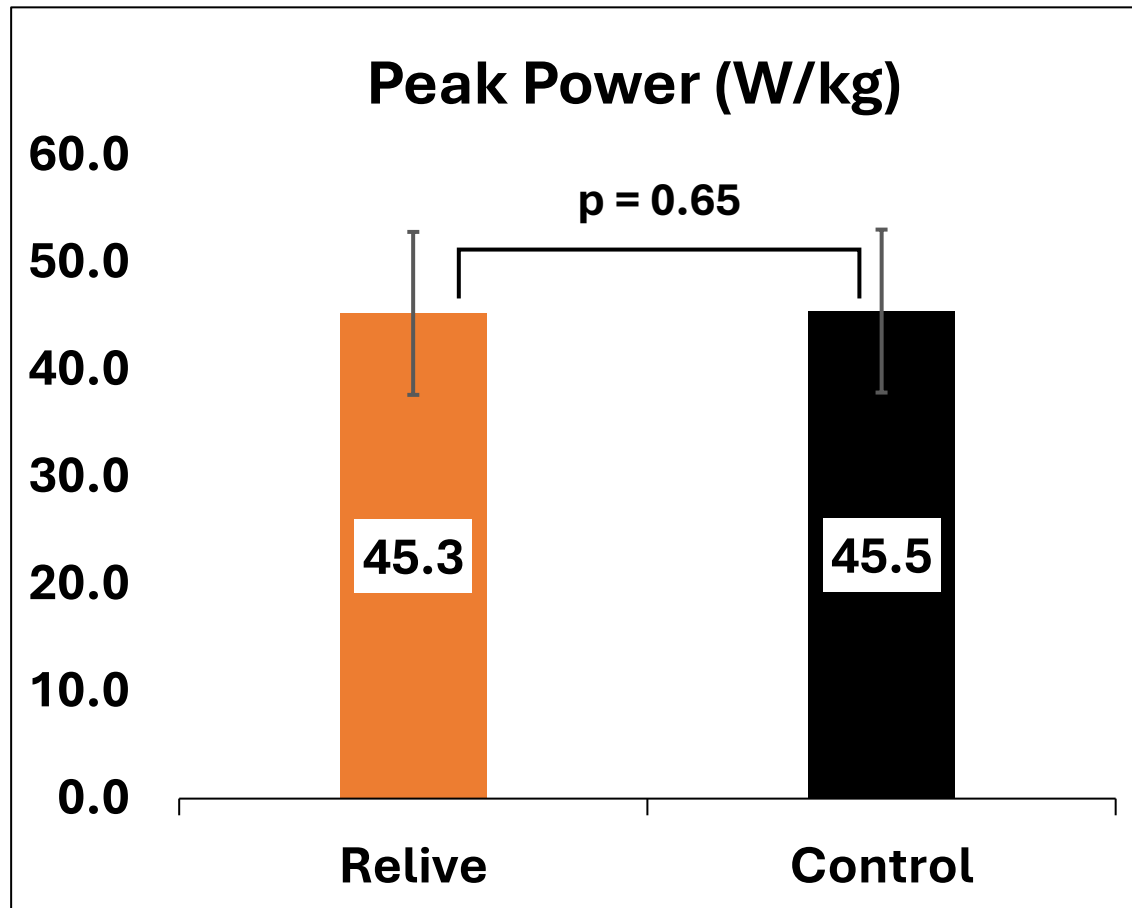
- **Performance Measures:**
  - Best of 5 Jumps / Clothing Condition
  - Best of 3 Reach Scores / Clothing Condition
- **Descriptive Analysis:**
  - User Feedback
- **Acute effects (Relive vs. Control in Pre-Wear Session):**
  - Dependent t-tests on performance measures
- **Short-term effects (Relive vs. Control for Pre vs. Post):**
  - Two-Way Repeated-Measures ANOVA
    - Effects of (i) Clothing; (ii) Time;
    - Follow-Up Pairwise Comparisons
- **Pearson Correlation**

# Results Acute Effects



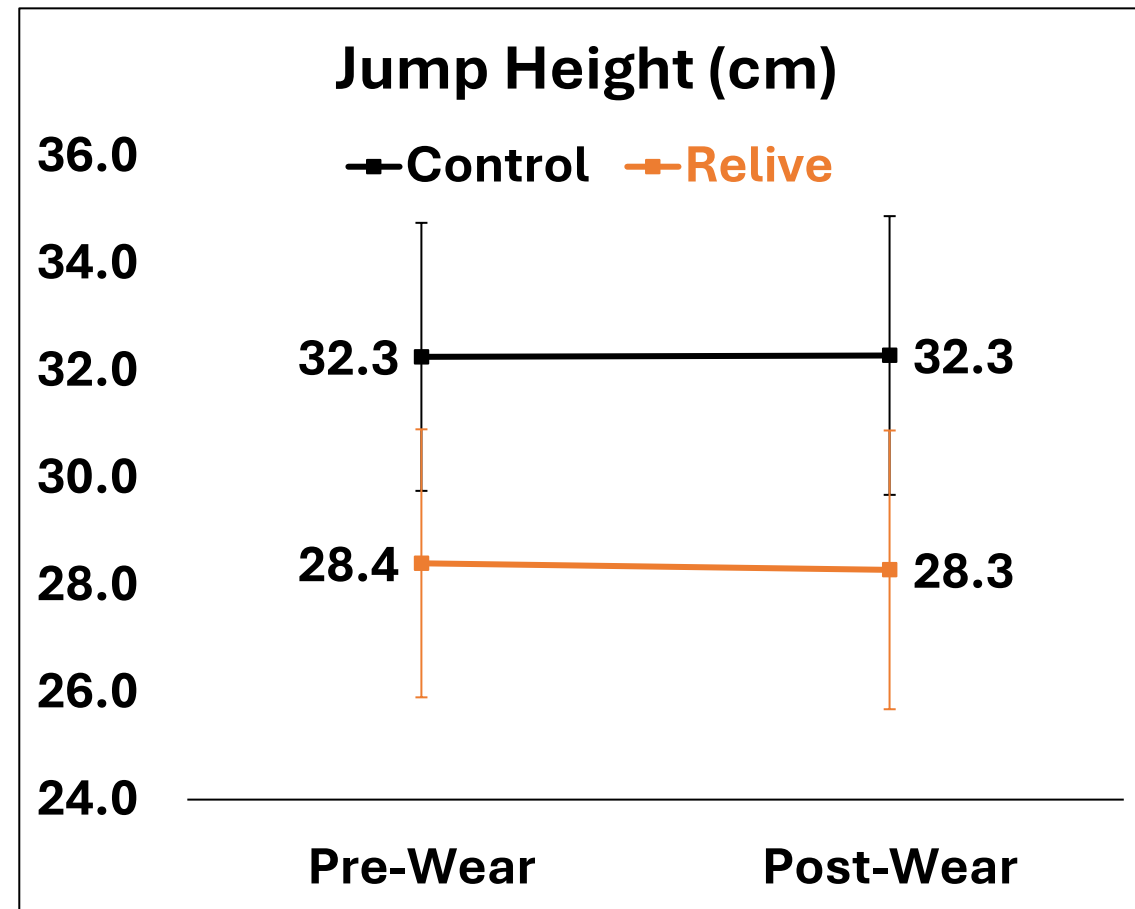
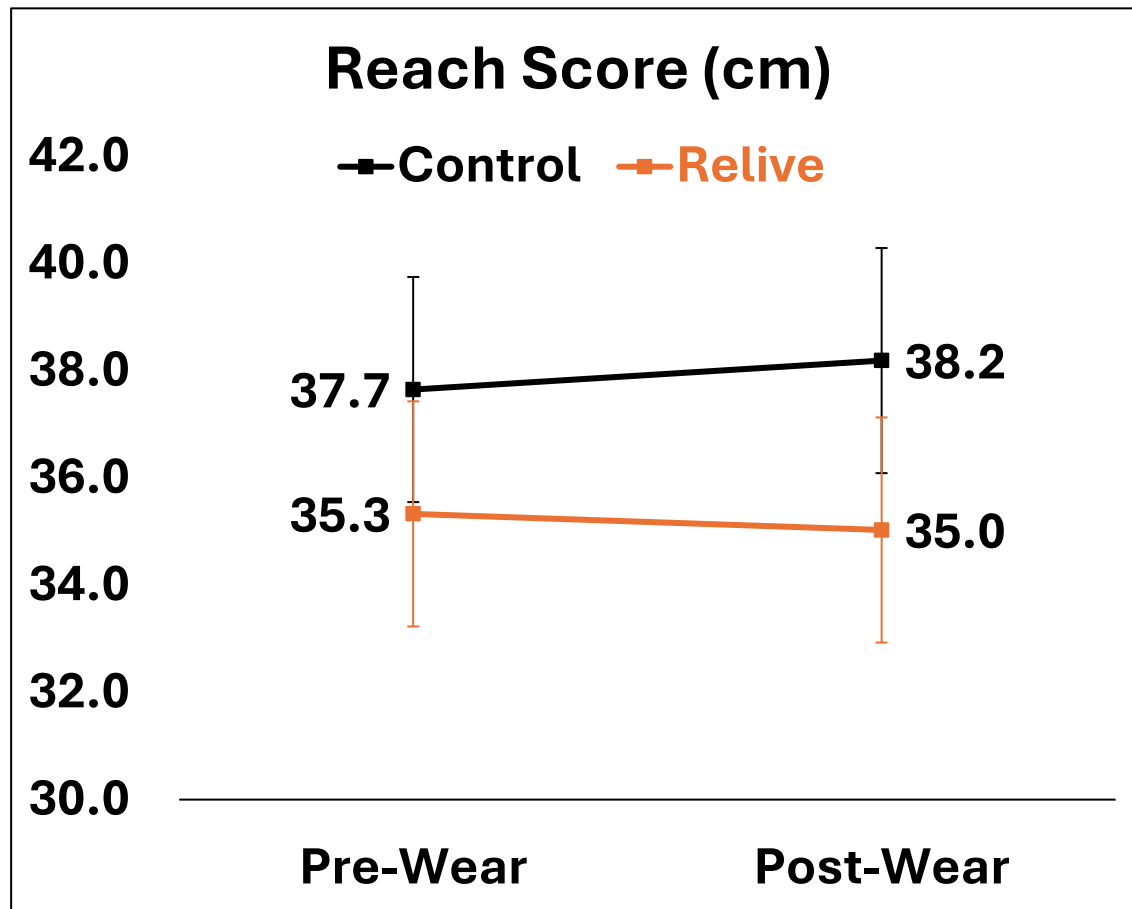
\* Results are not statistically significant.

# Results Acute Effects



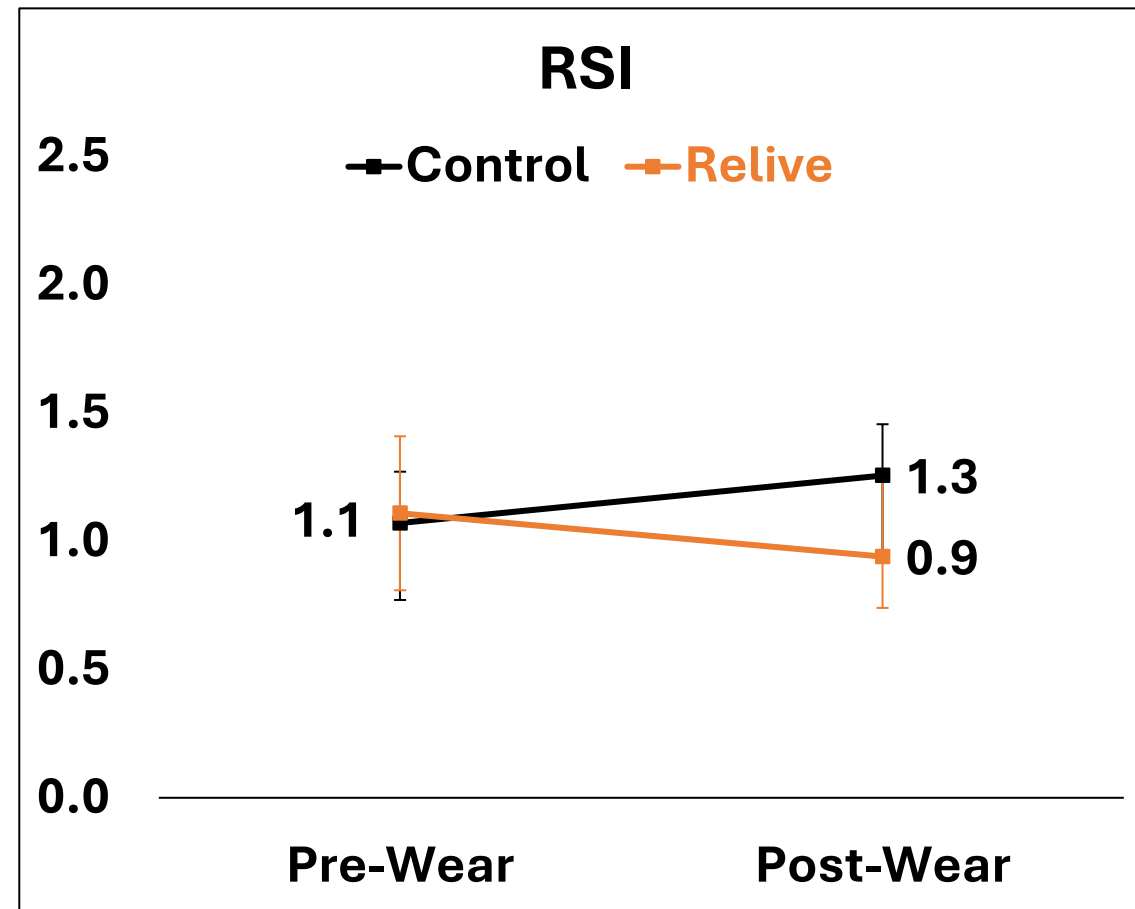
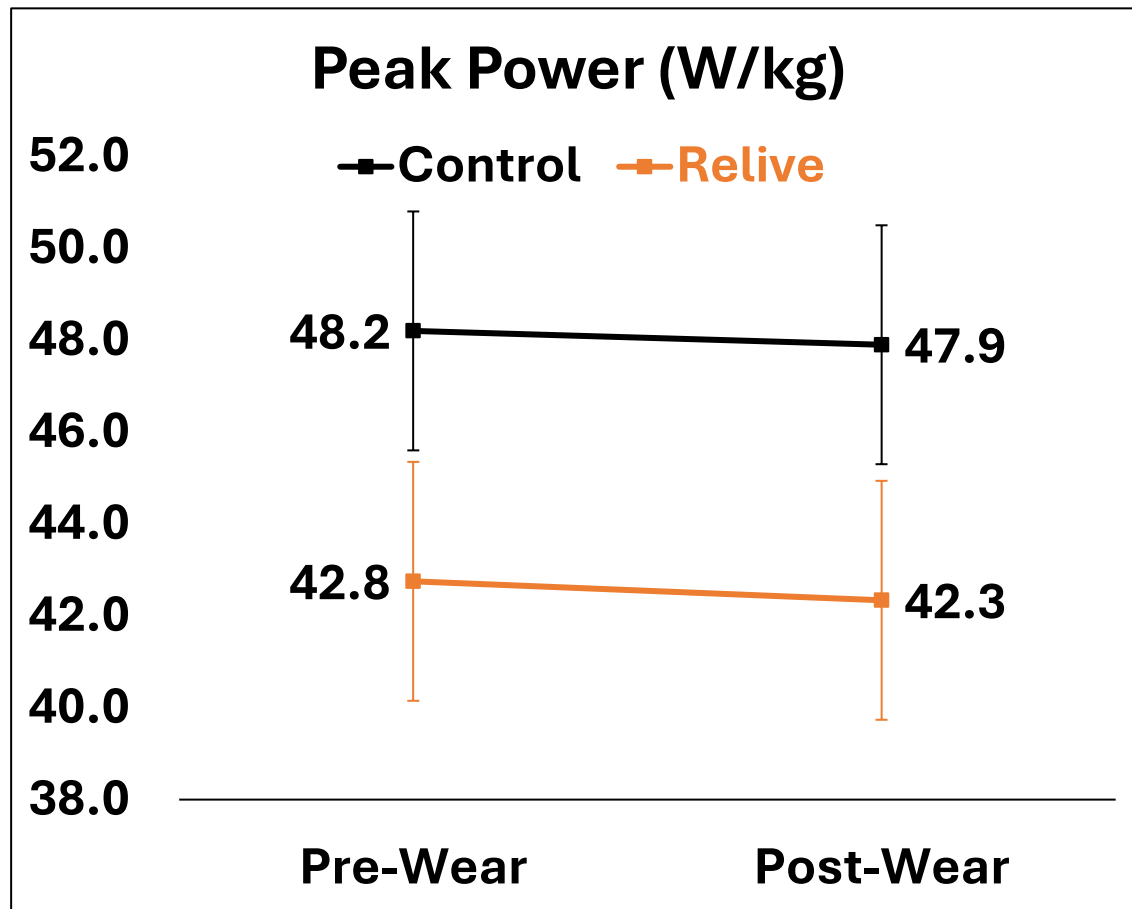
\* Results are not statistically significant.

# Results Short-Term Effects



\* Results are not statistically significant.

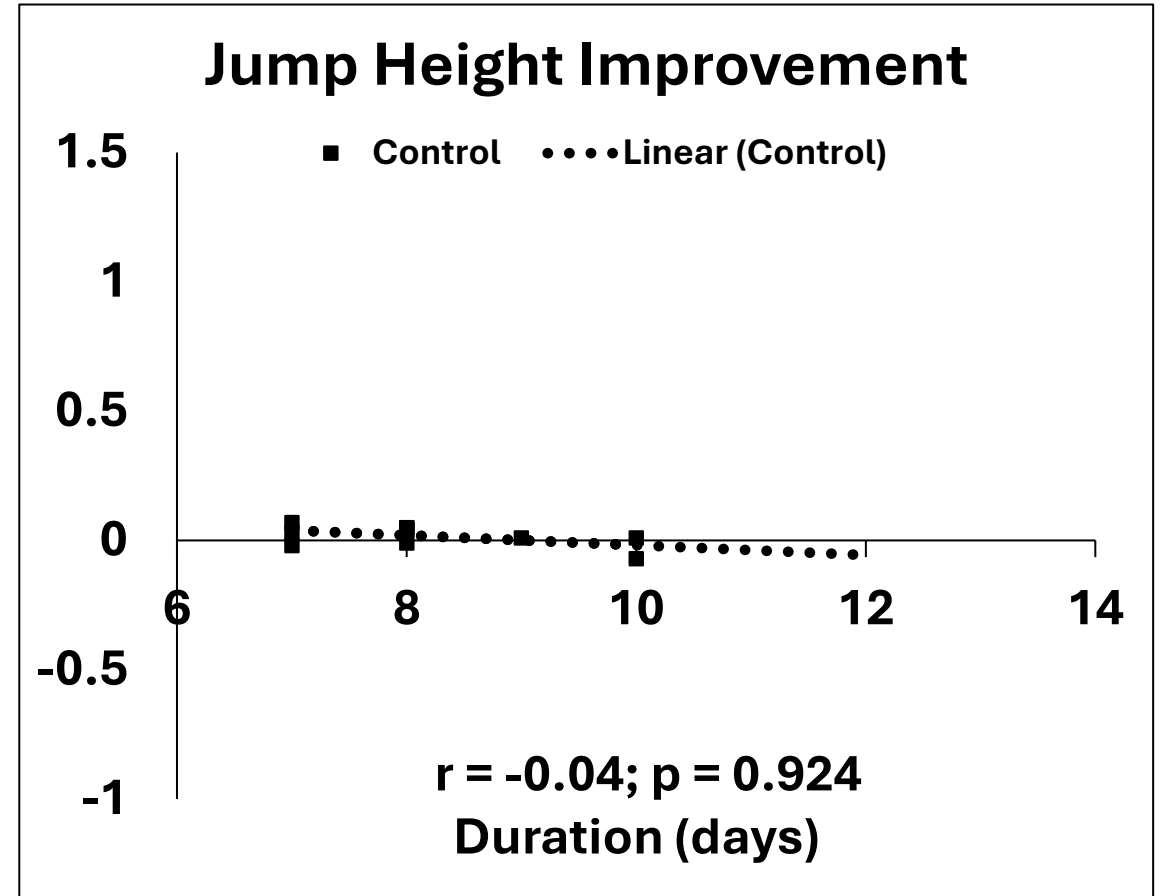
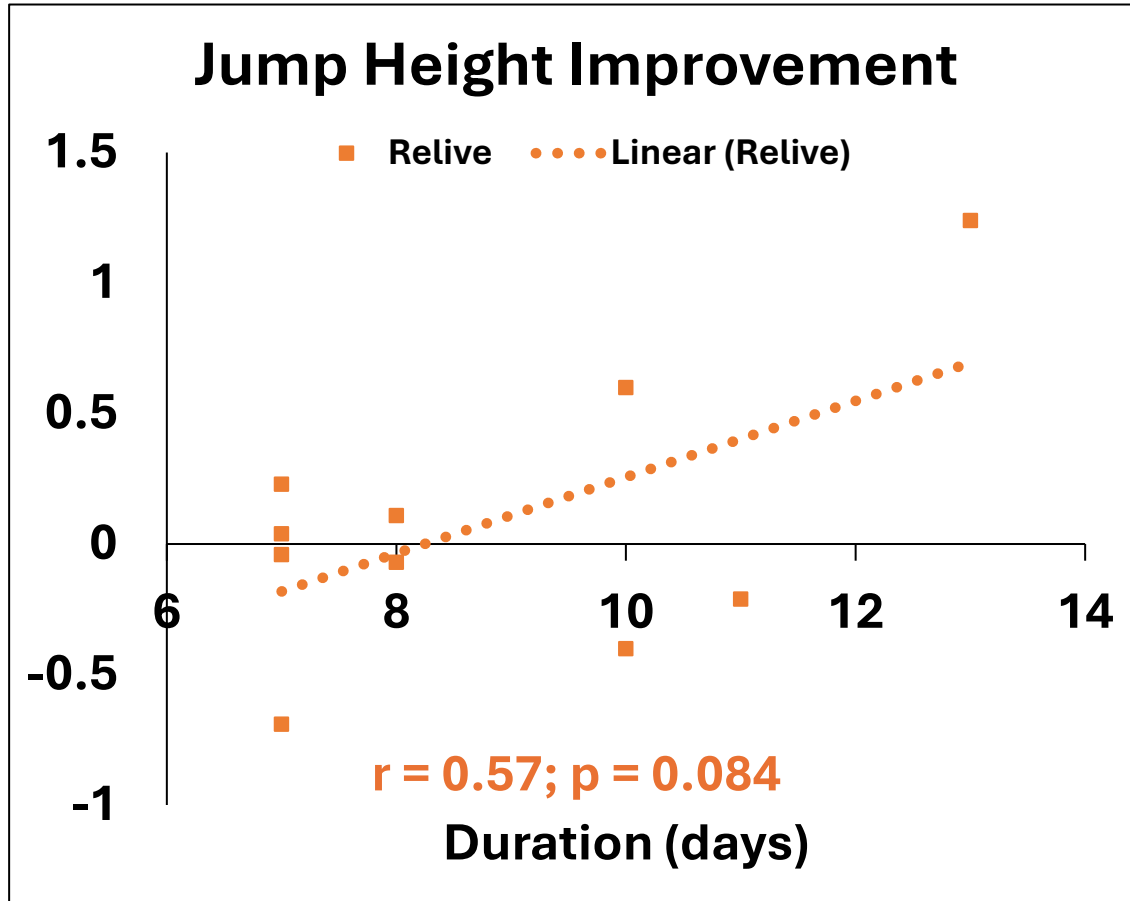
# Results Short-Term Effects



\* Results are not statistically significant.

# Results

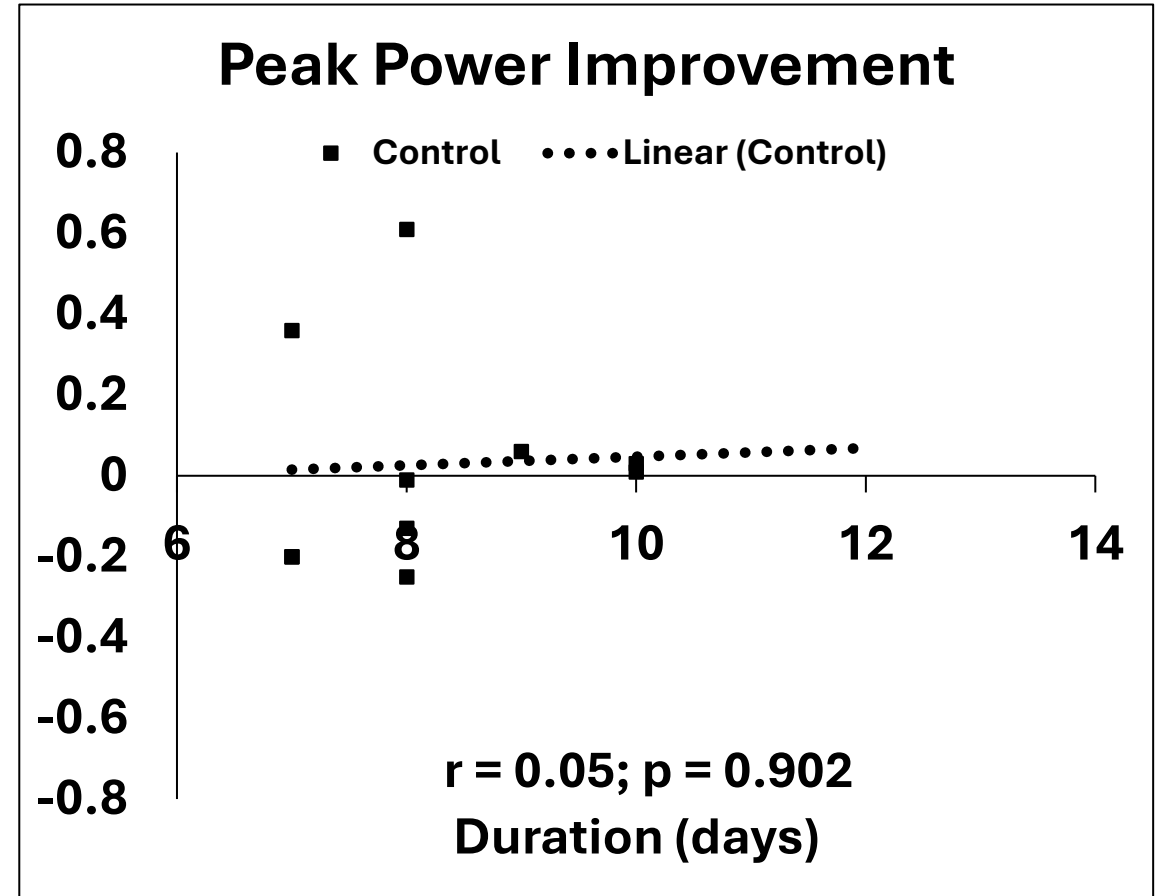
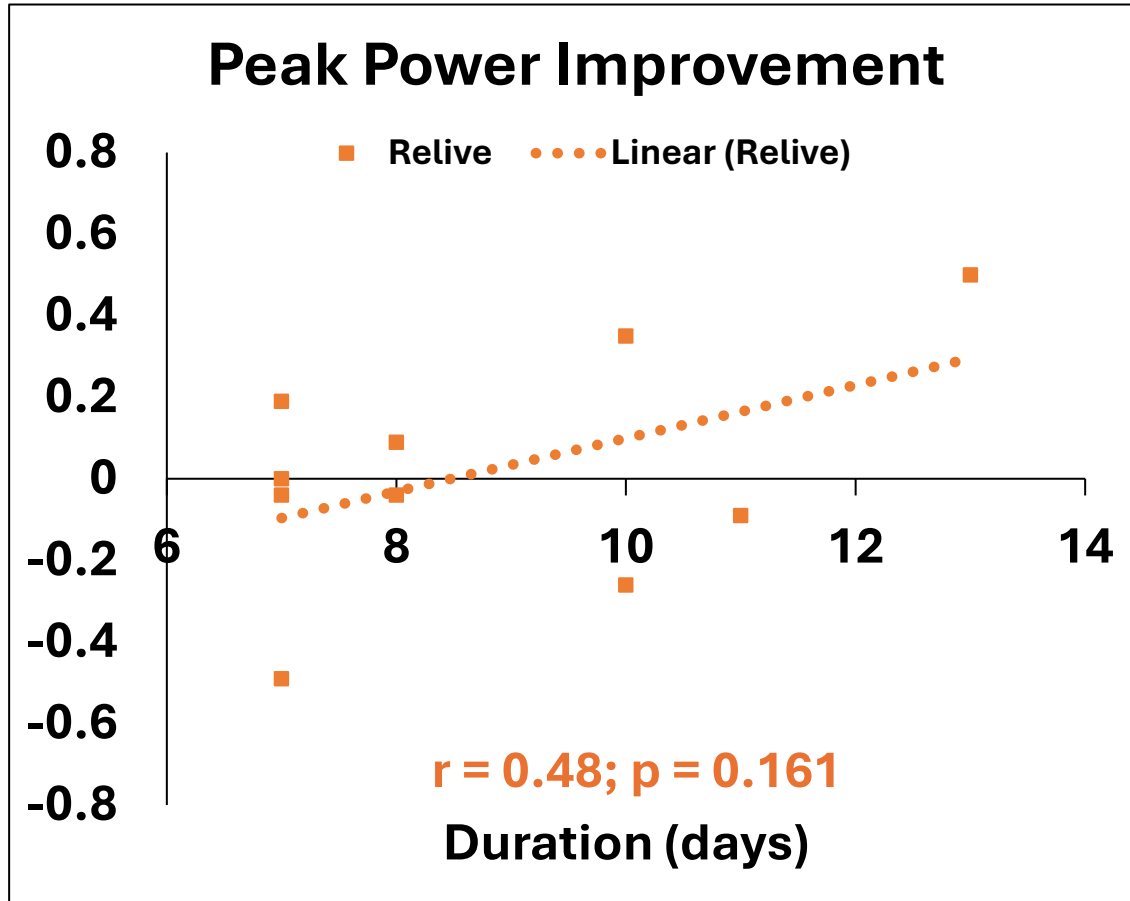
## Jump Performance vs. Time Relationship



\* Results are not statistically significant.

# Results

## Jump Performance vs. Time Relationship

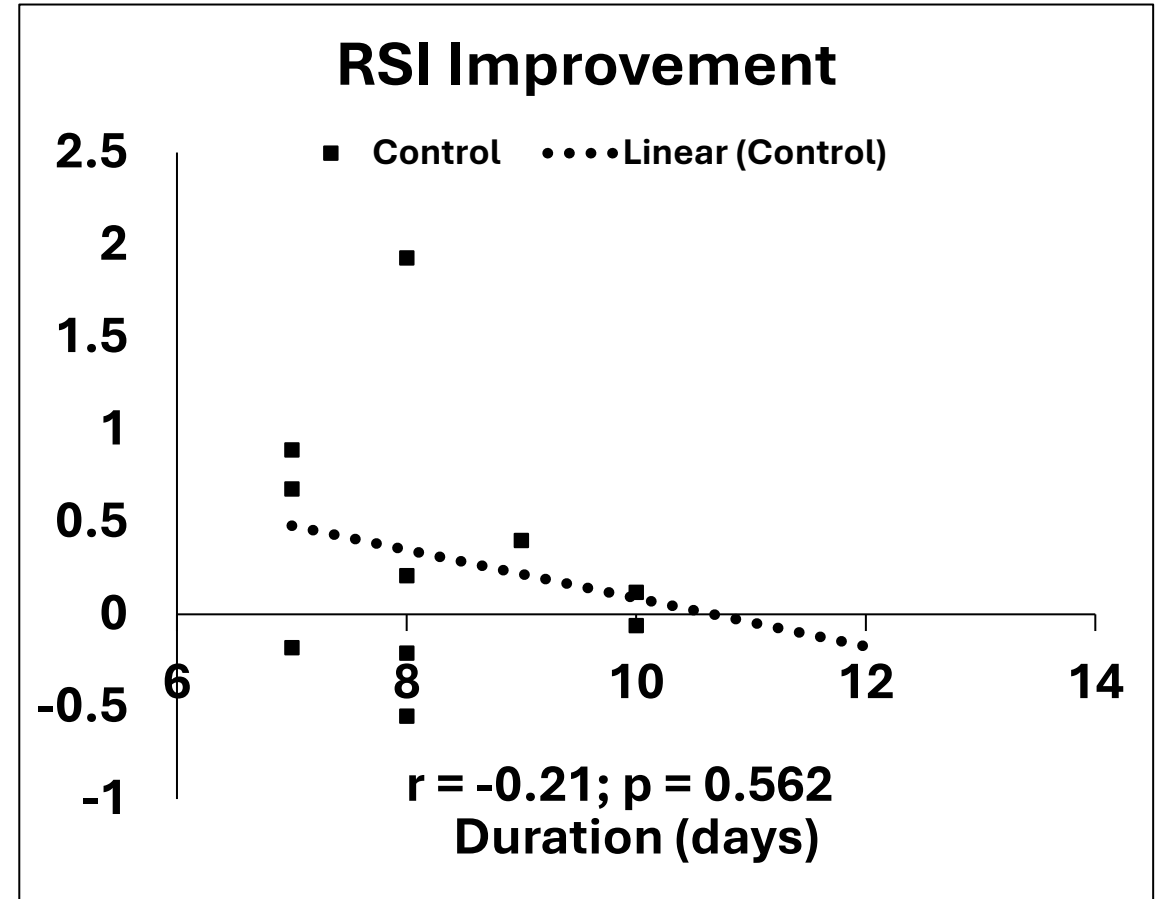
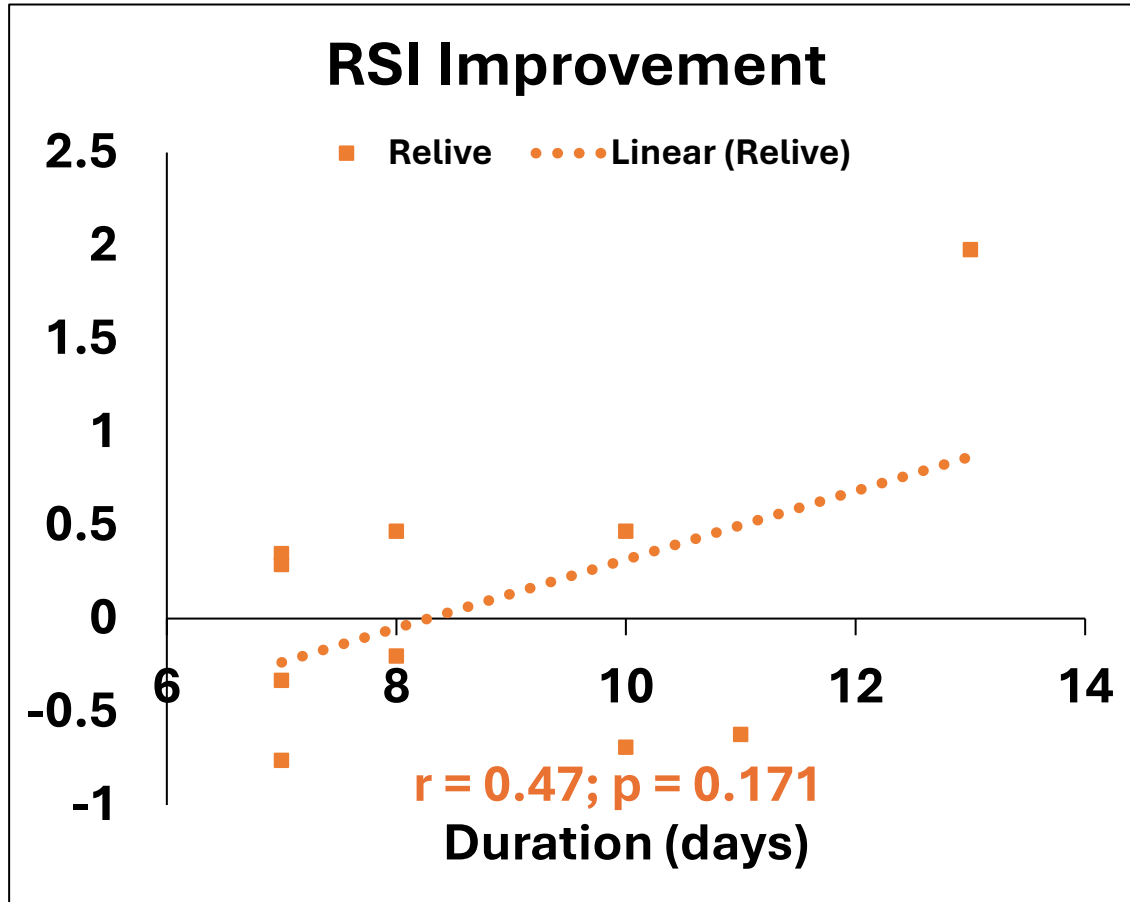


\* Results are not statistically significant.



# Results

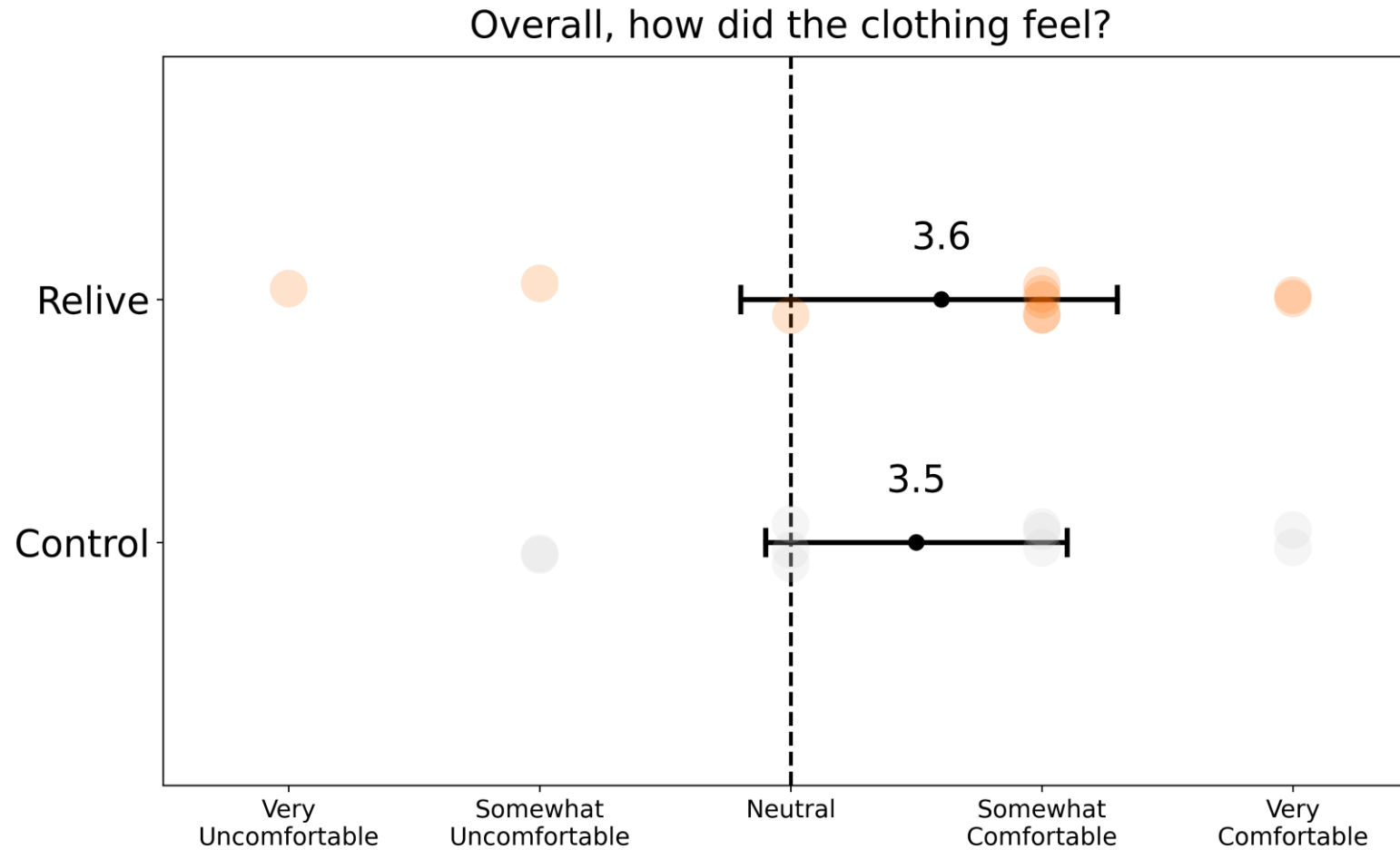
## Jump Performance vs. Time Relationship



\* Results are not statistically significant.

# Results

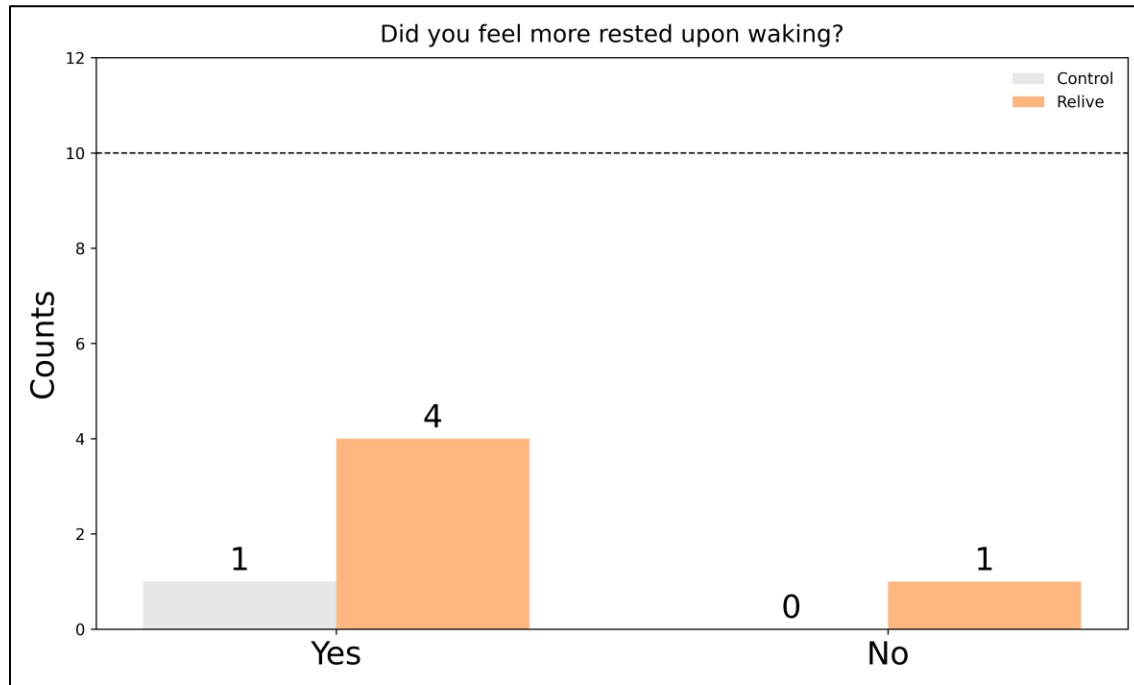
## Participant Feedback



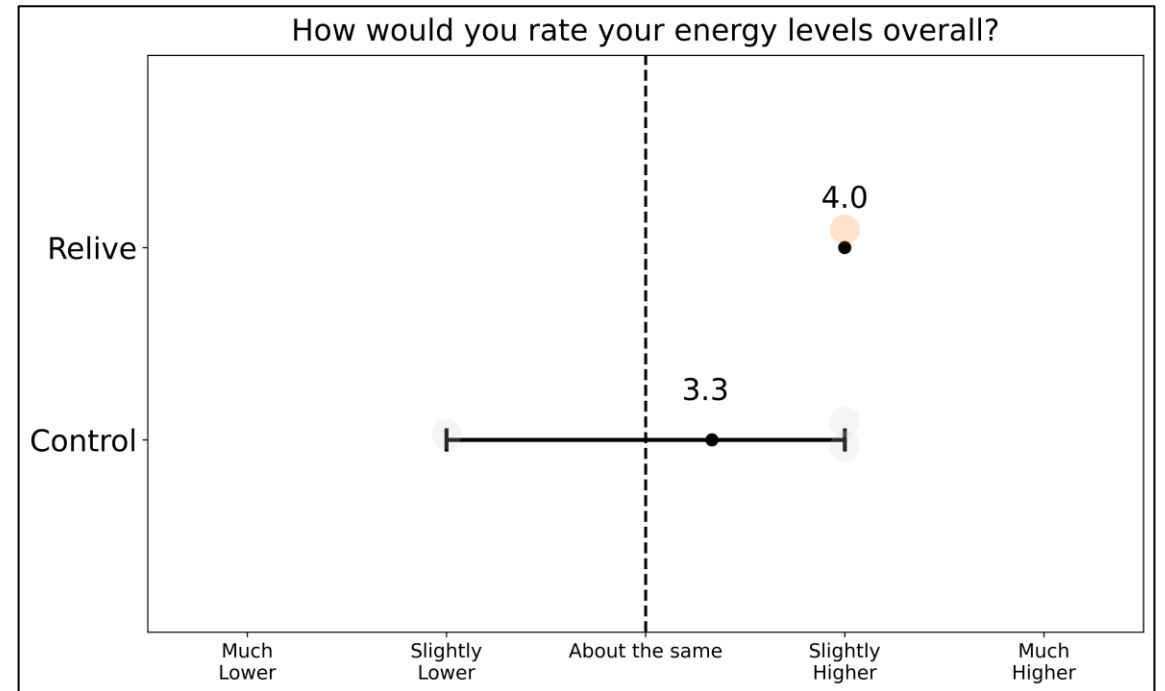
# Results

## Participant Feedback

**Did you notice any difference in your sleep quality?**  
**Yes = 6 of 20.**



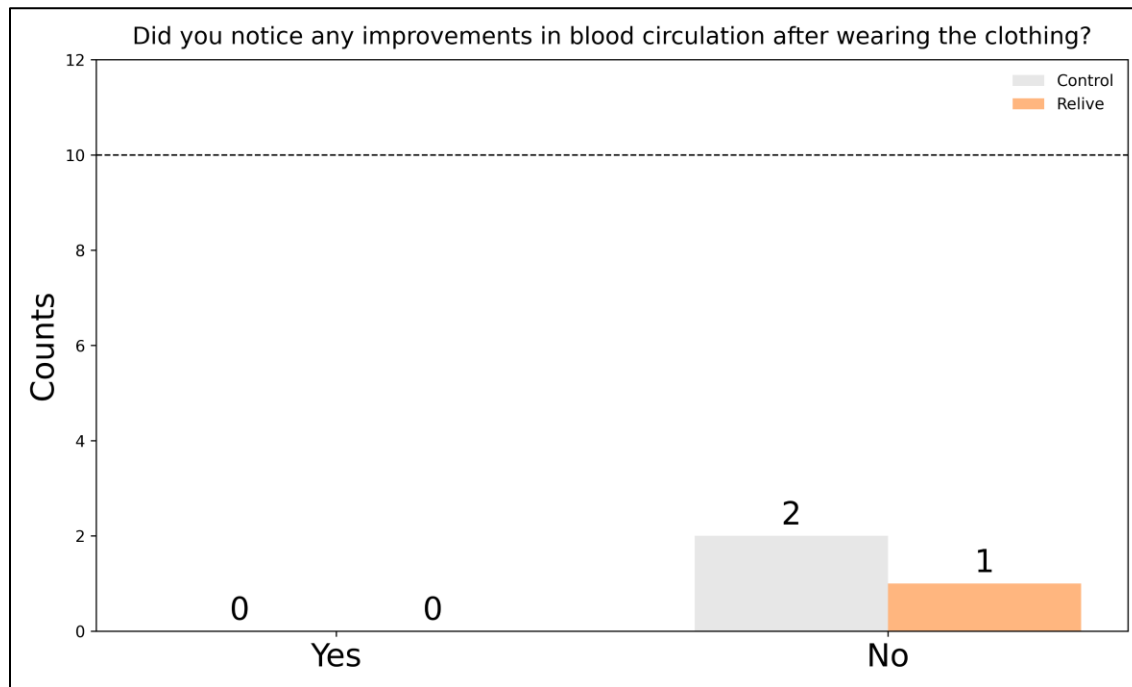
**Did you notice any difference in your energy levels?**  
**Yes = 4 of 20.**



# Results

## Participant Feedback

**Do you experience poor blood circulation?  
Yes = 3 of 20.**



**Do you normally suffer from any chronic pain?  
Yes = 5 of 20.**



# Results

## Specific Participant Feedback

- **Sleep Feedback:**

“Over half of the nights I slept in the clothes I felt I slept really well compared to the week before wearing the clothes.”

“Felt refreshed in the morning despite getting less sleep than usual.”

- **Energy Level Feedback:**

“I felt I was waking up rested before my alarm on most days.”

- **Feedback for Exercise Use:**

“They were very comfortable and not itchy at all! When I normally use a top and bottom layer for workout and I sweat it also becomes itchy but it was not itchy at all.”

# Results

## Participant Feedback

- **Positive Feedback:** Comfort and fit were well-received, especially during exercise.
- **Material Benefits:** Non-itchy material was appreciated, especially when sweating.
- **Recovery and Posture:** No notable change in fatigue levels, recovery times, or general posture compared to usual experiences.
- **Issues Noted:** Problems with the fit and design (e.g., compressive leggings, snug shirts, V-neck cut) and temperature regulation.
- **Specific Notes:** Issues with underwear riding up and leggings being translucent.

# Conclusion

- 1. For acute performance changes on Day 1, dependent t-tests revealed no significant differences between Relive and Control apparel.**
- 2. Results indicated no significant main effects or interactions for any performance measure.**
- 3. Results indicated a positive trend in jump performance with longer wear duration (days).**
- 4. Participant feedback was mostly positive or neutral.**



# Limitations

- **Environmental Factors:** External conditions (e.g., weather, activity level) can vary widely, affecting participant perception.
- **Uncontrolled External Factors:** Variability in external factors makes it difficult to isolate and measure the prototype's specific impact on performance.
- **Short Wear Duration:** Limited wear phase duration may not reveal long-term issues or durability concerns.

# Future Considerations

1. **Focused Study:** Monitor specific aspects of participant experience.
2. **Focused Population:** Recruit a more specific population.
3. **Longer Wearing Duration:** Longer term study with multiple check-ins.

# Comments and Questions

## SPT Team

- **Mark Pineda**  
data collection, data analysis, report
- **Julia Russell; Joshua Ellis**  
data collection
- **Dr. Christian Clermont**  
data analysis, report
- **Dr. Victor Cossich**  
survey results
- **John Horton**  
project management, report review
- **Pro Stergiou**  
project proposal, report review

**SPORT PRODUCT  
TESTING**

**@RELIVE**

# SPORT PRODUCT **TESTING**

APPENDIX

**@RELIVE**

# R-Value Interpretation<sup>3</sup>

<u>Correlation Coefficient Value (<i>r</i>)</u>	<u>Direction and Strength of Correlation</u>
-1	Perfectly negative
-0.8	Strongly negative
-0.5	Moderately negative
-0.2	Weakly negative
0	No association
0.2	Weakly positive
0.5	Moderately positive
0.8	Strongly positive
1	Perfectly positive

<sup>3</sup> Dancy and Reidy, 2004