## Supplementary material

Table 1. Mean (standard-deviation) of each gait speed across subjects. The Froude number, $v^{*}$, was calculated based on the comfortable speed ( $v$ ), gravity ( $g$ ), and leg length ( 10 ).

$$
v^{*}=v / \sqrt{g l_{0}}
$$

| Gait speed | $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{s}$ <br> mean (SD) | Froude <br> mean (SD) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V1 | $0.50(0.06)$ | $0.17(0.02)$ |
| V2 | $0.69(0.08)$ | $0.23(0.03)$ |
| V3 | $0.87(0.11)$ | $0.30(0.03)$ |
| V4 | $1.06(0.13)$ | $0.36(0.04)$ |
| V5 | $1.24(0.15)$ | $0.42(0.05)$ |
| V6 | $1.43(0.18)$ | $0.49(0.06)$ |
| V7 | $1.62(0.20)$ | $0.55(0.06)$ |
| V8 | $1.81(0.22)$ | $0.61(0.07)$ |



Figure 1. Minimum and maximum values averaged across subjects of the experimental ( ${ }^{\bullet}$ ) hip, knee, and ankle joint angles (in ${ }^{\circ}$, first two rows) and joint moments (in Nm/kg, third and fourth rows) versus the dimensionless gait speed. The vertical bars indicate the $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ for each of these values. For each variable, the curves represent the quadratic regression to these values using the PEAK method (solid line) and the LELAS equations (dashed line). The corresponding values predicted by the CYCLE method are also shown (*). Statistically significant differences between experimental true values and the values predicted with LELAS equations are marked with an asterisk.

Table 2. Procedure for the RMSE calculation.

## RMSE

1. Obtain the maximum and minimum values of the mean curve of each subject and speed;
2. Calculate the RMSE between the experimental (true values) and the PEAK, CYCLE or LELAS for each subject and speed;

$$
\operatorname{RMSE}(i, s)=\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(T_{i, s}-P_{i, s}\right)^{2}}{n}}
$$

where $i$ and $s$ are each subject and gait speed, respectively, $T$ is the true value, $P$ is the predicted value (PEAK, CYCLE or LELAS) and $n$ is the total number of subjects.

## RMSEall

1. Obtain the maximum and minimum values of the mean curve across subjects for each speed;
2. Calculate the RMSE between the experimental (true values) and the PEAK, CYCLE or LELAS for each speed.

$$
\operatorname{RMSEall}(s)=\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n}\left(T_{s}-P_{s}\right)^{2}}{n}}
$$

where $s$ represents each gait speed, $T$ is the true value, $P$ is the predicted value (PEAK, CYCLE or LELAS) and $n$ is the total number of gait speeds.

Table 3. Coefficients $\left[\beta_{0}, \beta_{1}, \beta_{2}\right]$ for the quadratic regressions $\left(y=\beta_{0} v^{2}+\beta_{1} v+\beta_{2}\right)$ to the experimental minimum and maximum values of the hip, knee, and ankle joint angles and moments as function of gait speed (in the dimensionless unit) using the PEAK prediction method (see Figure 1). Also shown, the $\chi^{2}{ }^{\text {red }}$ and $R^{2}{ }_{\text {adj }}$ goodness-of-fit metrics and the RMSE between the experimental values and the predicted values using the PEAK and CYCLE methods and LELAS equations.

| Variable | PEAK coefficients [ $\beta$ o, $\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}$ ] | $\chi^{2}$ red | $\boldsymbol{R}^{2}{ }_{\text {adj }}$ | PEAK <br> RMSE | CYCLE RMSE | LELAS RMSE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joint angles ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hip Flexion | [20.581, 1.290, 28.448] | 0.010 | 0.999 | 0.078 | 0.279 | 0.769 |
| Hip Extension | [30.497, -41.238, 3.620] | 0.058 | 0.992 | 0.191 | 0.344 | 2.583 |
| Knee Extension before initial contact | [61.001, -48.500, 10,491] | 0.076 | 0.950 | 0.217 | 0.571 | 2.688 |
| Knee Flexion loading response | [17.934, 27.325, 0.421] | 1.180 | 0.972 | 0.859 | 1.168 | 1.249 |
| Knee Extension terminal stance | [-18.598, 12.698, 1.310] | 0.037 | 0.853 | 0.151 | 0.265 | 3.914 |
| Knee Flexion swing | [-88.269, 94.703, 39.104] | 0.472 | 0.975 | 0.543 | 0.564 | 4.550 |
| Ankle Plantarflexion loading response | [19.603, -11,685, -3.640] | 0.178 | 0.708 | 0.334 | 0.385 | 2.436 |
| Ankle Dorsiflexion mid stance | [-13.150, 1.695, 14.246] | 0.076 | 0.961 | 0.218 | 0.243 | 1.792 |
| Ankle Plantarflexion | [84.504, -96.985, 12.309] | 0.141 | 0.995 | 0.296 | 0.475 | 7.094 |
| Ankle Dorsiflexion swing | [23.294, -19.571, 9.934] | 0.102 | 0.688 | 0.252 | 0.265 | 2.443 |
| Joint moments ( $\mathrm{Nm} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hip Flexion stance | [-1.176, -0.865, -0.233] | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.106 |
| Hip Extension | [0.381, 0.927, -0.108] | 0.000 | 0.997 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.440 |
| Hip Flexion swing | [-0.207, -1.394, -0.016] | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.278 |
| Knee Flexion loading response | [3.661, -1.166, 0.083] | 0.000 | 0.994 | 0.017 | 0.027 | 0.126 |
| Knee Extension terminal stance | [-0.087, -0.097, -0.403] | 0.000 | 0.894 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.023 |
| Knee Flexion preswing | [0.114, 0.291, -0.056] | 0.000 | 0.996 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.028 |
| Knee Extension swing | [0.563, -1,255, 0.063] | 0.000 | 0.999 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.152 |
| Ankle Dorsiflexion | [-1.981, 2.388, 0.930] | 0.000 | 0.981 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.028 |

