

Figure 1 is a bar chart showing the mean value of the parameter b for different values of C_p (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21). The y-axis is labeled b and ranges from 0.000 to 0.020. The x-axis is labeled C_p . The bars are orange with black outlines. The mean value of b increases slightly with C_p , starting around 0.003 for $C_p=1$ and reaching approximately 0.004 for $C_p=21$. Dashed vertical lines extend from the top of each bar, indicating the range of the data.

A boxplot showing the distribution of c_{mean} for different values of C_p (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21). The y-axis is labeled c_{mean} and ranges from 0.000 to 0.015. The x-axis is labeled C_p . The boxplots are orange with black outlines. The median values are approximately 0.004 for all C_p values. The interquartile range (IQR) is relatively stable for C_p from 1 to 15, but increases for $C_p = 19$ and $C_p = 21$. The whiskers extend from 0.000 to approximately 0.014 for $C_p = 1$ to $C_p = 15$, and to approximately 0.016 for $C_p = 19$ and $C_p = 21$.

A bar chart showing the coefficient of standard deviation (csd) for different values of C_p (1 to 21). The y-axis is labeled 'csd' and ranges from 0.000 to 0.012. The x-axis is labeled ' C_p ' and has values 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21. The bars are orange with black outlines. The csd values are relatively constant across C_p values, around 0.0025.

C_p	csd
1	0.0025
3	0.0025
5	0.0025
7	0.0025
9	0.0025
11	0.0025
13	0.0025
15	0.0025
17	0.0025
19	0.0025
21	0.0025