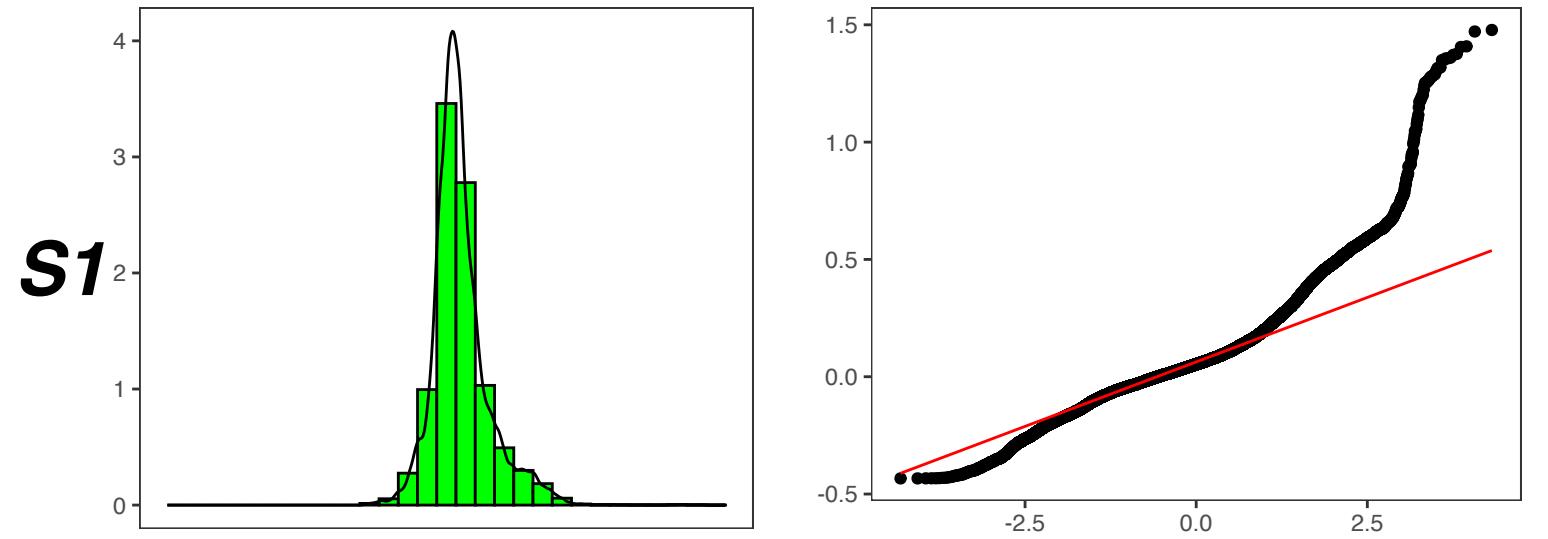
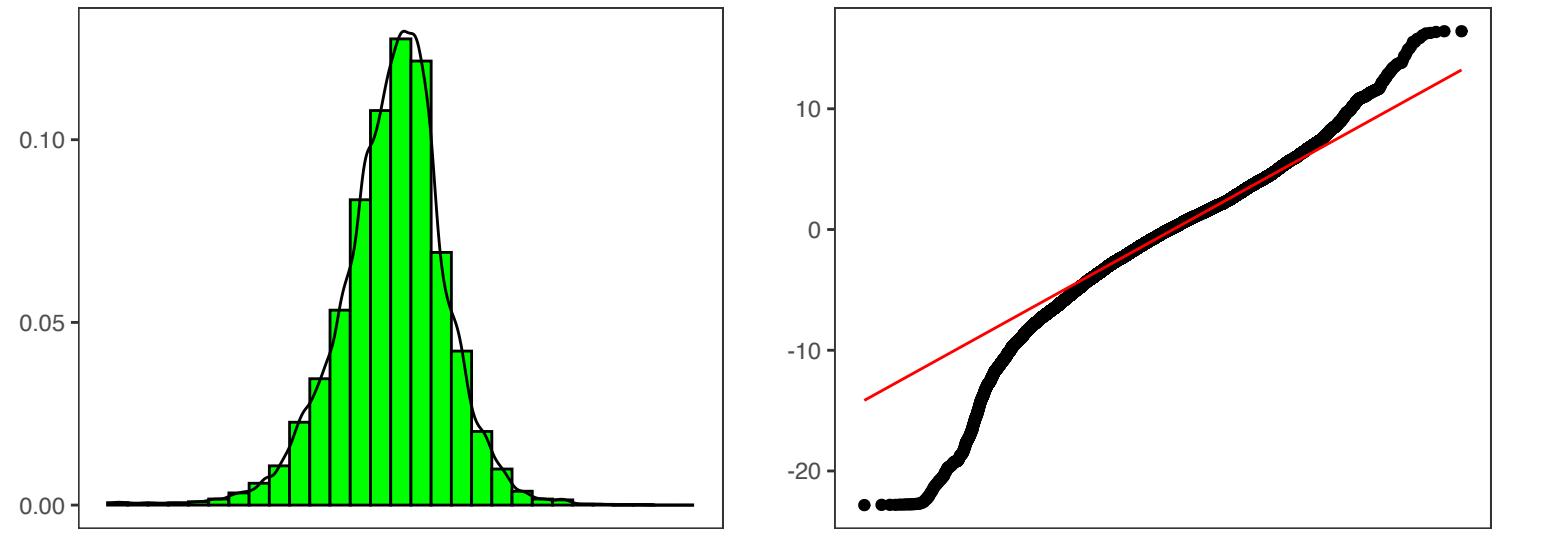


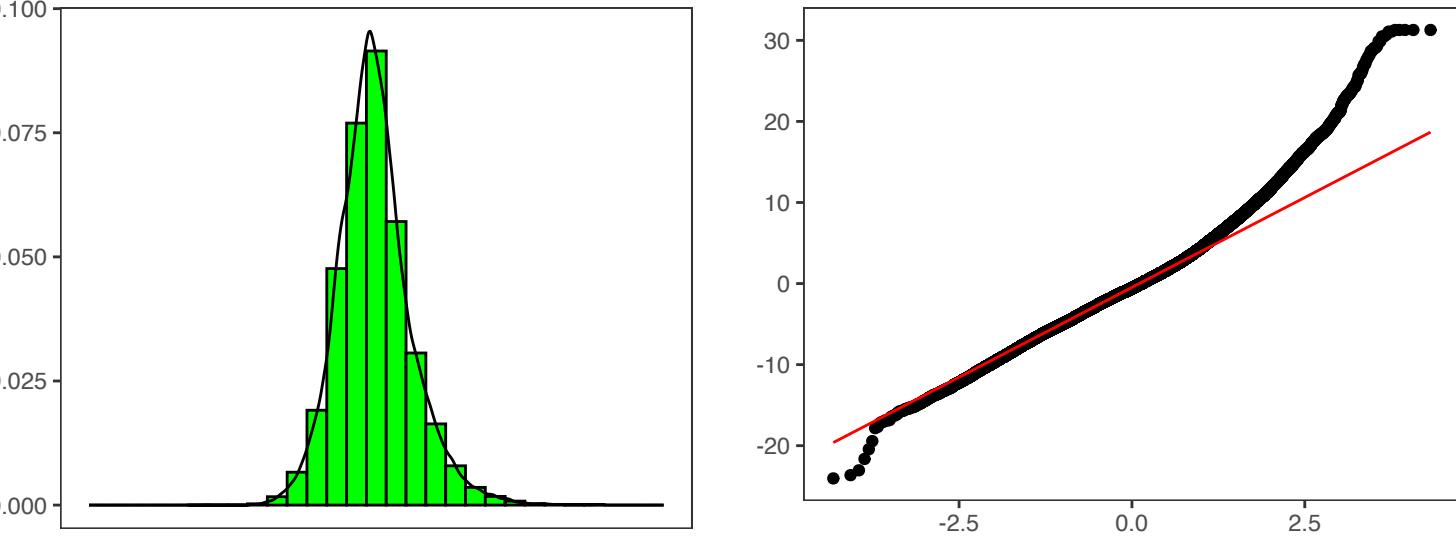
ΔPP



ΔHR



ΔBR



The figure consists of two side-by-side plots. The left plot shows a histogram of S_2 values with a black outline, overlaid by a red normal distribution curve. The x-axis ranges from -1.0 to 1.0, and the y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The peak of the distribution is around 0.2. The right plot shows the relationship between S_2 (y-axis, ranging from -0.5 to 0.5) and the parameter α (x-axis, ranging from -4 to 4). It features a scatter of black points, a solid black curve representing a fit, and a red straight line representing the identity function $y = x$.

The figure consists of two side-by-side plots. The left plot shows a histogram of a variable R with a black outline. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 3.5, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 3. The distribution is highly peaked at $R \approx 2.8$, with a maximum frequency of approximately 2.8. A smooth black curve is overlaid on the histogram. The right plot shows the relationship between R (y-axis, ranging from -1.5 to 0.5) and a parameter (x-axis, ranging from -4 to 4). Black dots represent individual data points, which show a non-linear, increasing trend. A solid black line represents a fitted curve through these points. A solid red line is also plotted, representing a linear reference line ($y = x$).

The figure consists of two side-by-side plots. The left plot shows a histogram of the variable O with a green bar distribution and a black normal distribution curve overlaid. The x-axis ranges from -1 to 1, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 3. The right plot shows a scatter plot of O versus another variable. Black dots represent individual data points, and a red line represents a linear fit. The x-axis ranges from approximately -3 to 3, and the y-axis ranges from -0.5 to 1.5.