Supplemental Table 2: Functional data obtained at BASELINE

	PSV	**PCV_$_{VT}$**	**PCV_$_{\Delta PL}$**	**PCV_$_{\Delta PL_Ti}$**
V_T (mL/kg)	6.1 ± 0.4	5.6 ± 0.5	6.3 ± 0.8	6.1 ± 0.9
RR (bpm)	66 ± 11	59 ± 9	65 ± 16	67 ± 18
V'_E (mL/min)	190 ± 31	164 ± 24	170 ± 42	175 ± 35
$\Delta P_{,L}$ (cmH_2O)	11.6 ± 1.4	13.9 ± 1.9	10.4 ± 1.1	11.4 ± 1.8
MAP (mmHg)	127 ± 25	130 ± 36	139 ± 15	124 ± 18
PaO_2/FiO_2 (mmHg)	331 ± 143	305 ± 104	279 ± 106	273 ± 125
pHa	7.40 ± 0.06	7.38 ± 0.04	7.43 ± 0.03	7.33 ± 0.03
$PaCO_2$ (mmHg)	35 ± 9	40 ± 6	38 ± 6	44 ± 4
HCO_3^- (mmol/L)	22 ± 2	24 ± 4	26 ± 2	20 ± 2

Supplemental Table 2: PCV_$_{VT}$: pressure-controlled ventilation with the same V_T as pressure-support ventilation; PSV: pressure-support ventilation with ΔP set to achieve a V_T of 6 mL/kg; PCV_$_{\Delta PL}$: pressure-controlled ventilation with dynamic ΔP_L similar to that achieved by pressure-support ventilation; PCV_$_{\Delta PL_Ti}$: pressure-controlled ventilation with dynamic ΔP_L and inspiratory time (Ti) similar to that achieved by pressure-support ventilation; V_T: tidal volume; RR: respiratory rate; V'_E: minute ventilation; $\Delta P_{,L}$: dynamic transpulmonary driving pressure; MAP: mean arterial pressure; PaO_2/FiO_2: arterial oxygen partial pressure divided by fraction of inspired oxygen; pHa: arterial pH; $PaCO_2$: arterial carbon dioxide partial pressure; HCO_3^-: bicarbonate. Values represent mean ± standard deviation (SD) of 8 animals in each group. Mann–Whitney *U*-test with Bonferroni's correction for three comparisons ($p<0.0167$, PCV_$_{VT}$ *vs* PSV, PCV_$_{\Delta P,L}$ *vs* PSV, and PCV_$_{\Delta P,L_Ti}$ *vs* PSV).