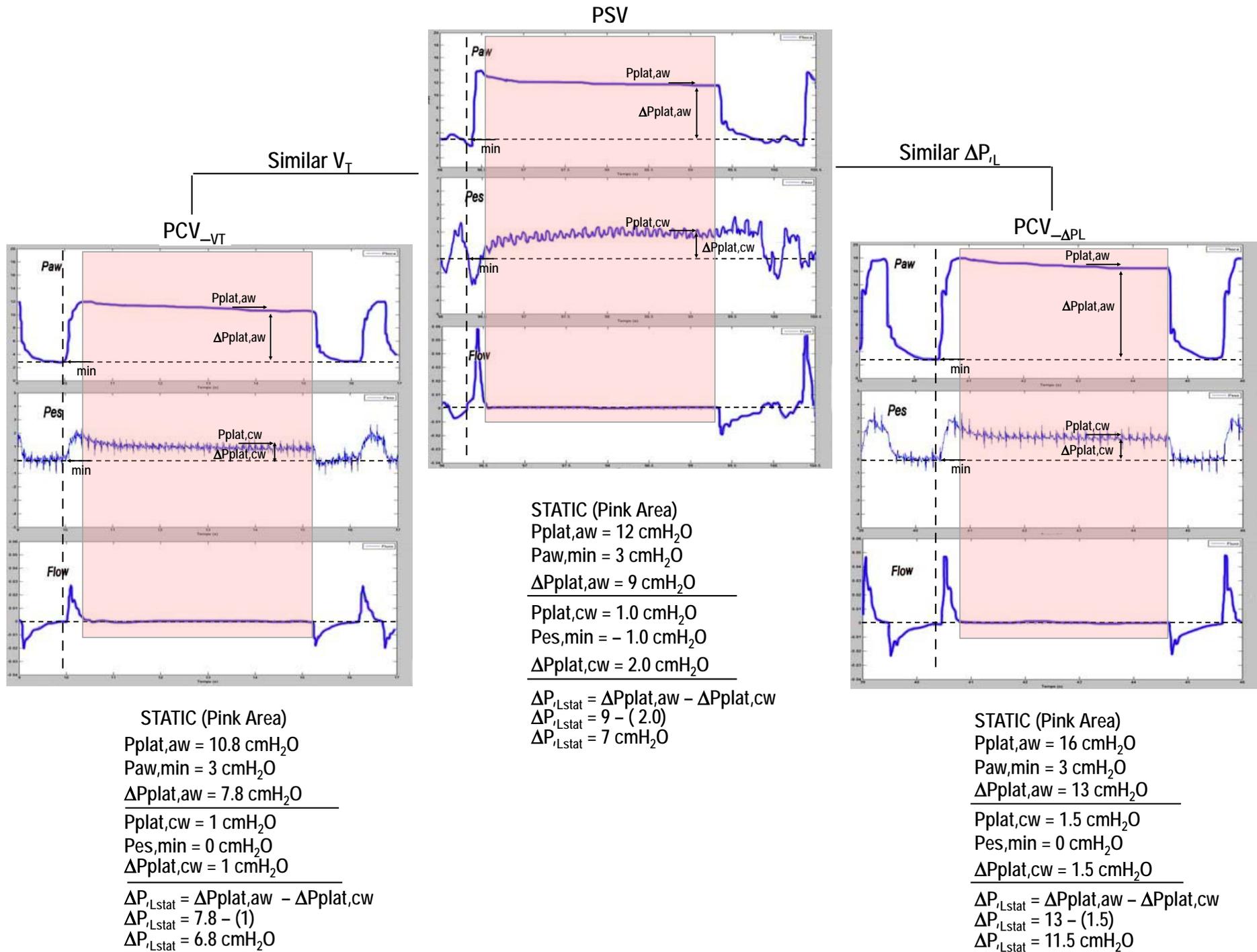


**Supplemental Figure 4.** Representative waveforms tracings of static mechanics (i.e., with inspiratory holds).



**Supplemental Figure 4.** Representative waveforms tracings of static mechanics (i.e., with inspiratory holds). PSV: pressure-support ventilation with  $\Delta P$  set to achieve a  $V_T$  of 6 mL/kg; PCV<sub>VT</sub>: pressure-controlled ventilation with the same  $V_T$  of pressure-support ventilation; PCV <sub>$\Delta PL$</sub> : pressure-controlled ventilation with dynamic  $\Delta P_L$  similar to that achieved by pressure-support ventilation. The minimum value of Paw (Paw,min) was determined by the PEEP level applied during mechanical ventilation (3 cmH<sub>2</sub>O). The minimum value of esophageal pressure (Pes,min) in PSV was determined by the vertical dashed line, throughout the waveform signals, marks the situation at zero airflow. Minimum values for Pplat,aw and Pplat,cw were measured after 3 s of inspiratory occlusion. In the pink area, during a zero-airflow condition, there is no resistive component or even pressure generated by the inspiratory muscles; the Pplat,aw represents the elastic recoil of the respiratory system, while Pplat,cw represents the chest wall elastic recoil.  $\Delta P_{Lstat}$  is the difference between  $\Delta P_{plat,aw}$  and  $\Delta P_{plat,cw}$ .  $\Delta P_{Lstat}$  values, measured under static conditions, differ according to mechanical ventilation mode (PSV = 7 cmH<sub>2</sub>O and PCV <sub>$\Delta PL$</sub>  = 11.5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O).