

Comparing the effects of metronome walking on long-term attractor divergence of gait dynamics and on correlation structure of stride intervals: a validation study in older people

Sophia Piergiovanni¹ and Philippe Terrier^{1*}

Supplementary figures

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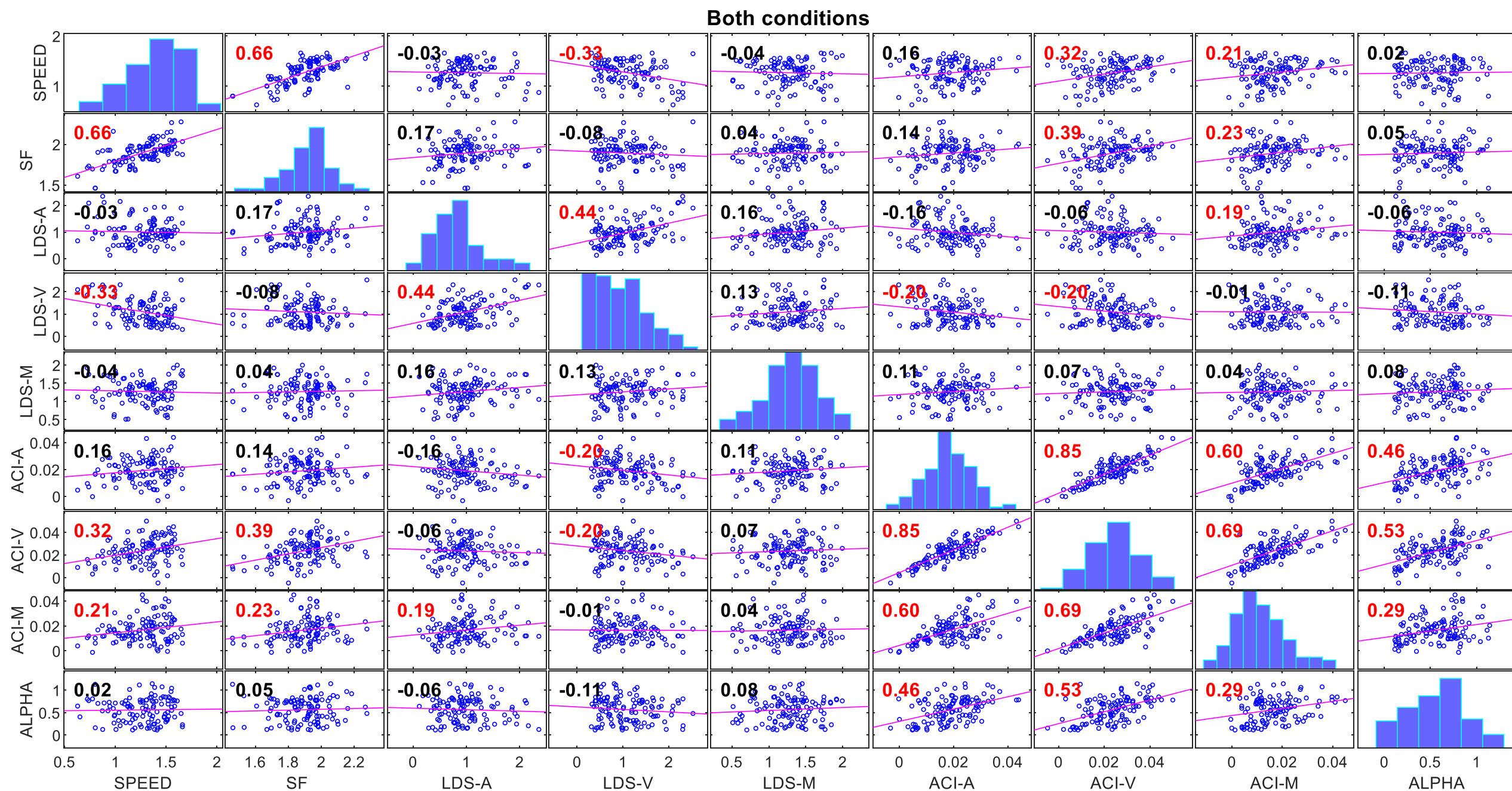


Figure S1. Histograms, scatter plots, and Pearson's correlation coefficient of gait variables for both conditions together (N=117). SF: step frequency. LDS: local dynamic stability (short-term divergence). ACI: attractor complexity index (long-term divergence). Alpha: scaling exponent (detrended fluctuation analysis). AP: anteroposterior. V: vertical. ML: mediolateral. Significant correlations ($p < 0.05$) are highlighted in red.

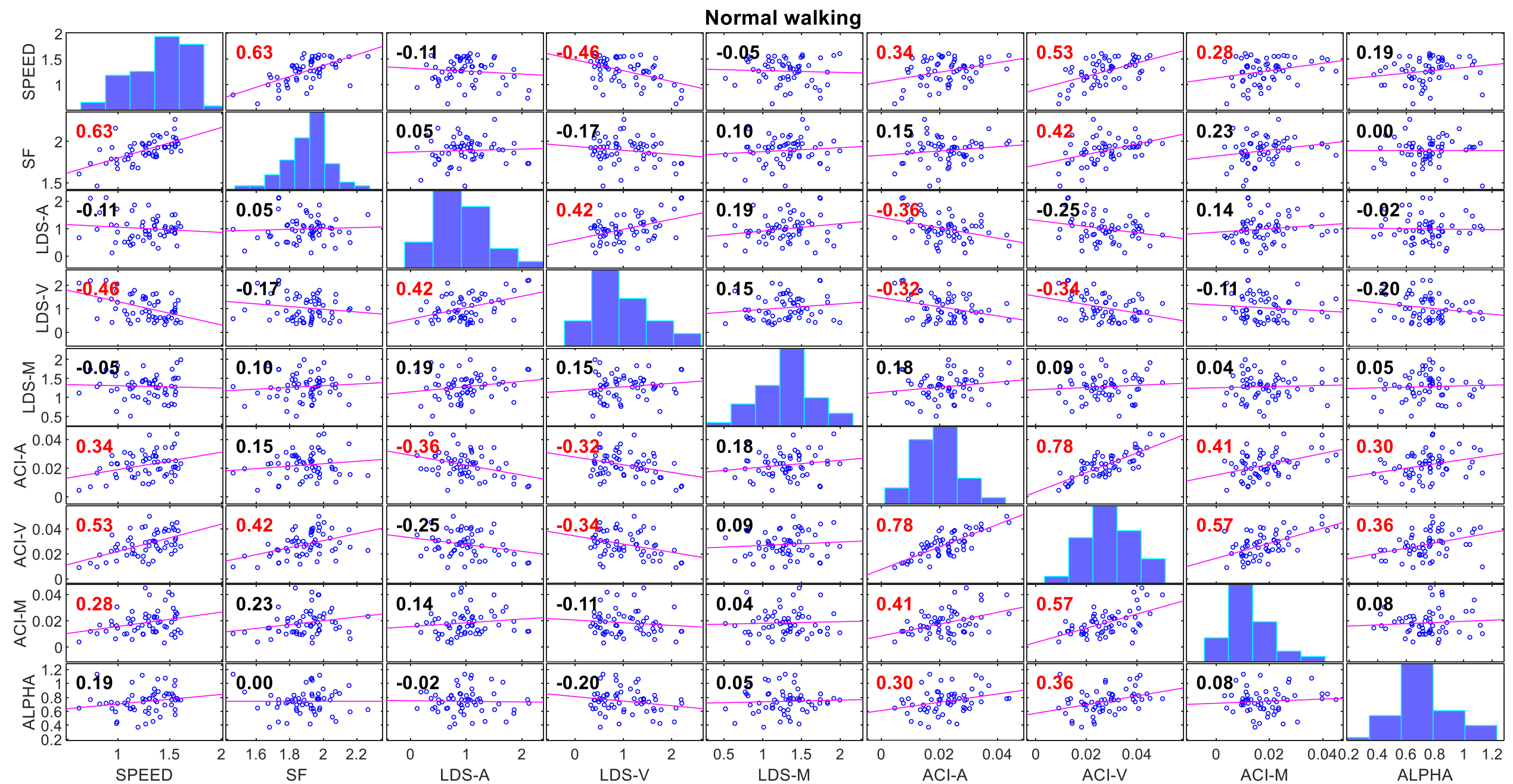


Figure S2. Histograms, scatter plots, and Pearson's correlation coefficient of gait variables for the normal walking condition (N=58). SF: step frequency. LDS: local dynamic stability (short-term divergence). ACI: attractor complexity index (long-term divergence). Alpha: scaling exponent (detrended fluctuation analysis). AP: anteroposterior. V: vertical. ML: mediolateral. Significant correlations ($p > 0.05$) are highlighted in red.

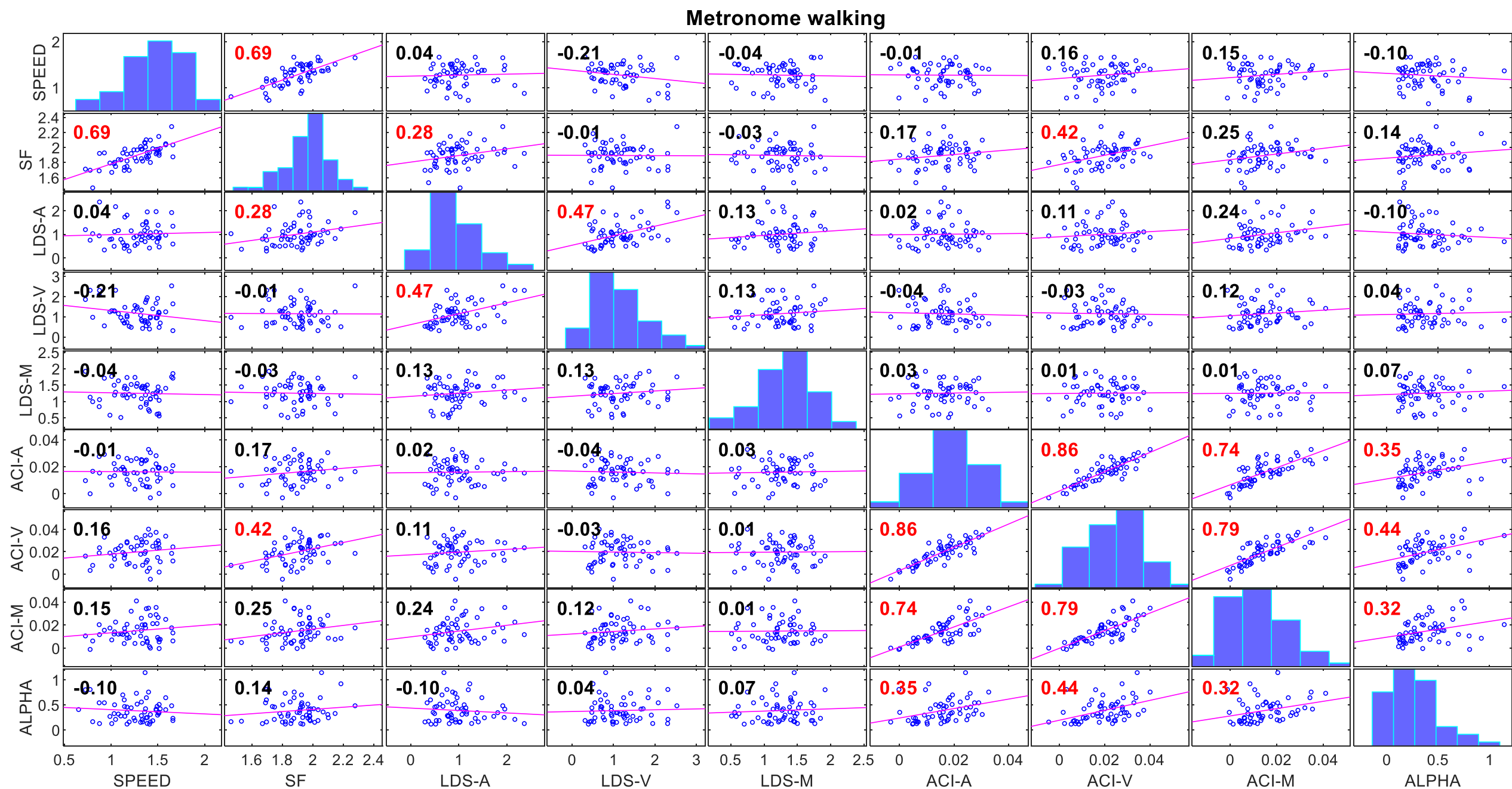


Figure S3. Histograms, scatter plots, and Pearson's correlation coefficient of gait variables for the metronome walking condition (N=58). SF: step frequency. LDS: local dynamic stability (short-term divergence). ACI: attractor complexity index (long-term divergence). Alpha: scaling exponent (detrended fluctuation analysis). AP: anteroposterior. V: vertical. ML: mediolateral. Significant correlations ($p < 0.05$) are highlighted in red.