Supplementary Figure 4. Effect of $F_iO_2$ on $P_aCO_2$.

Lines show the $P_aCO_2$ at each shunt fraction, for $F_iO_2$ of 1. Red markers show the $P_aCO_2$ at the corresponding shunt fraction, for $F_iO_2$ of 0.2. Missing values are for data that is physiologically impossible ($CvO_2$ of < 0 would be required), which is more likely when $F_iO_2$ is low, $\frac{QS}{QT}$ is high, and $\dot{Q}_EC$ is low. At any given value of $\dot{Q}_EC$ and shunt fraction, the maximum difference in $P_aCO_2$ between $F_iO_2$ of 1 and at $F_iO_2$ of 0.2 was 1.3 mm Hg, providing both data points were physiologically tenable.