

Figure S1: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{10}^0$) - heat (H_I) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

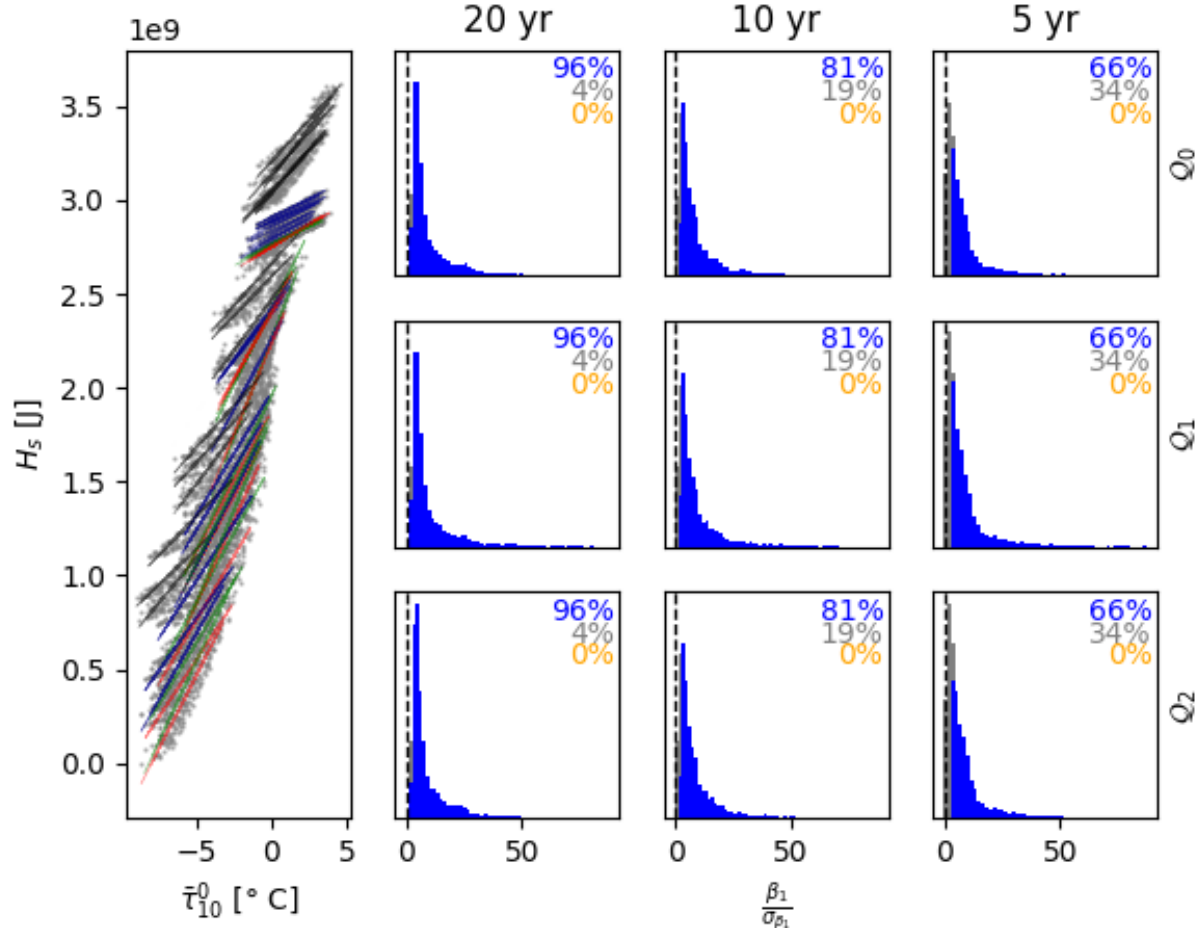


Figure S2: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{10}^0$) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

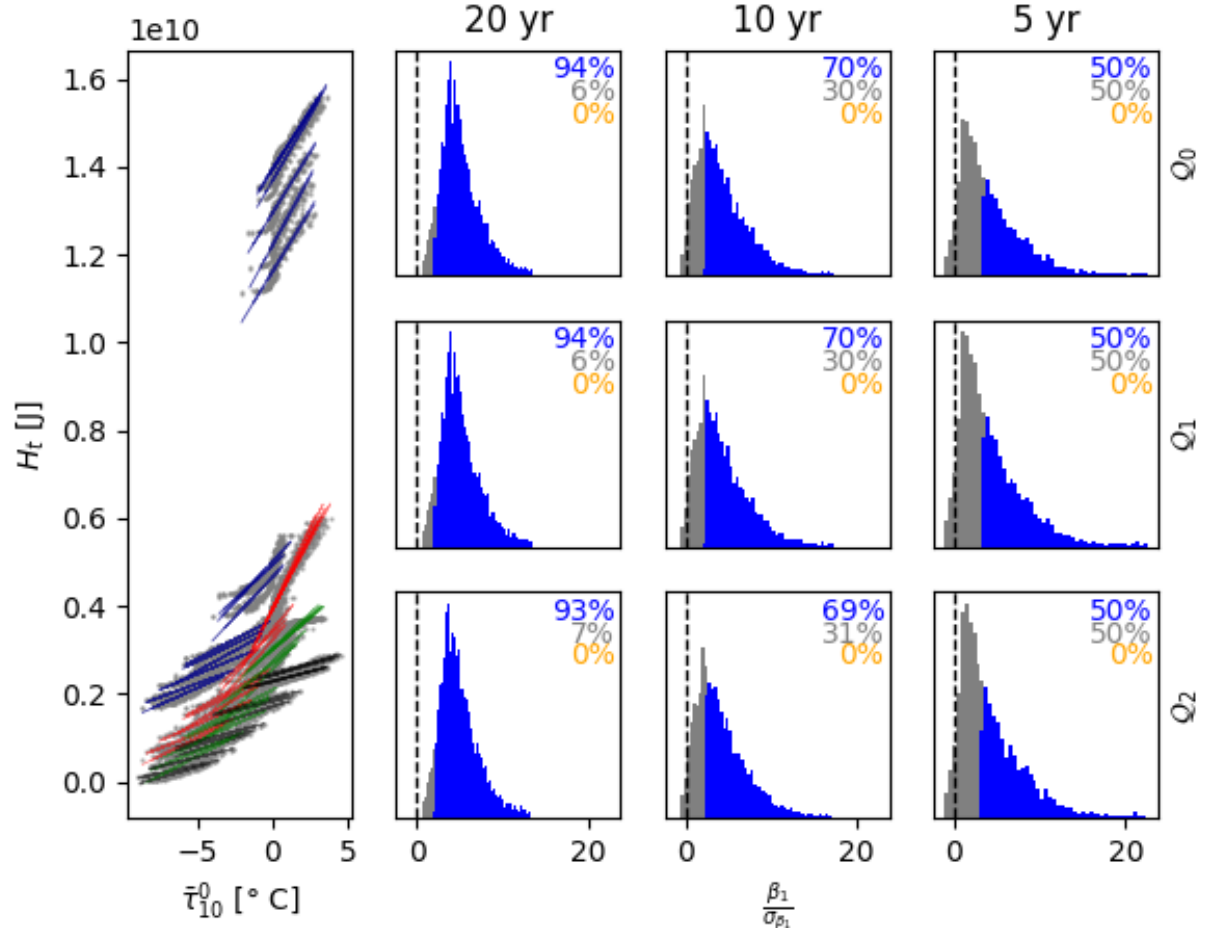


Figure S3: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{10}^0$) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

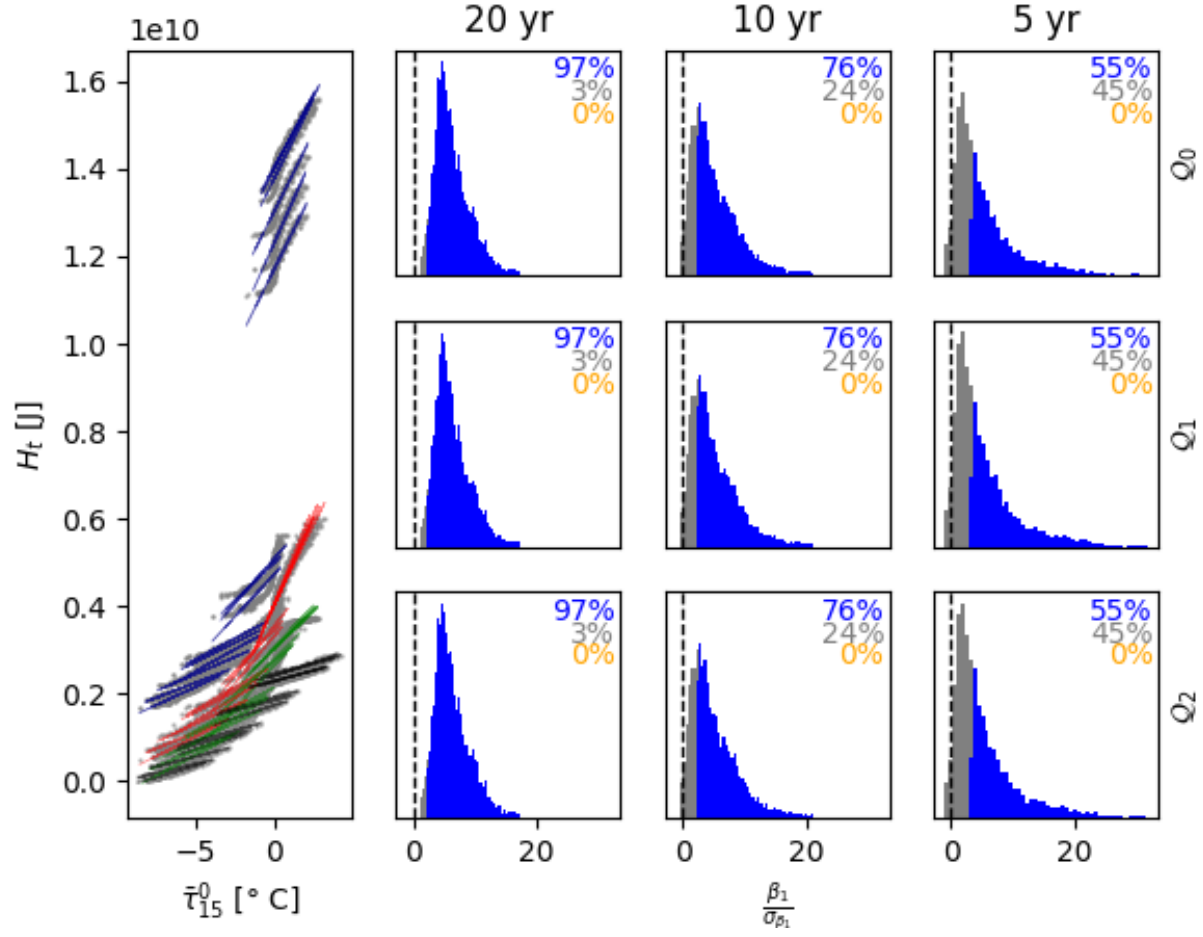


Figure S4: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{15}^0$) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

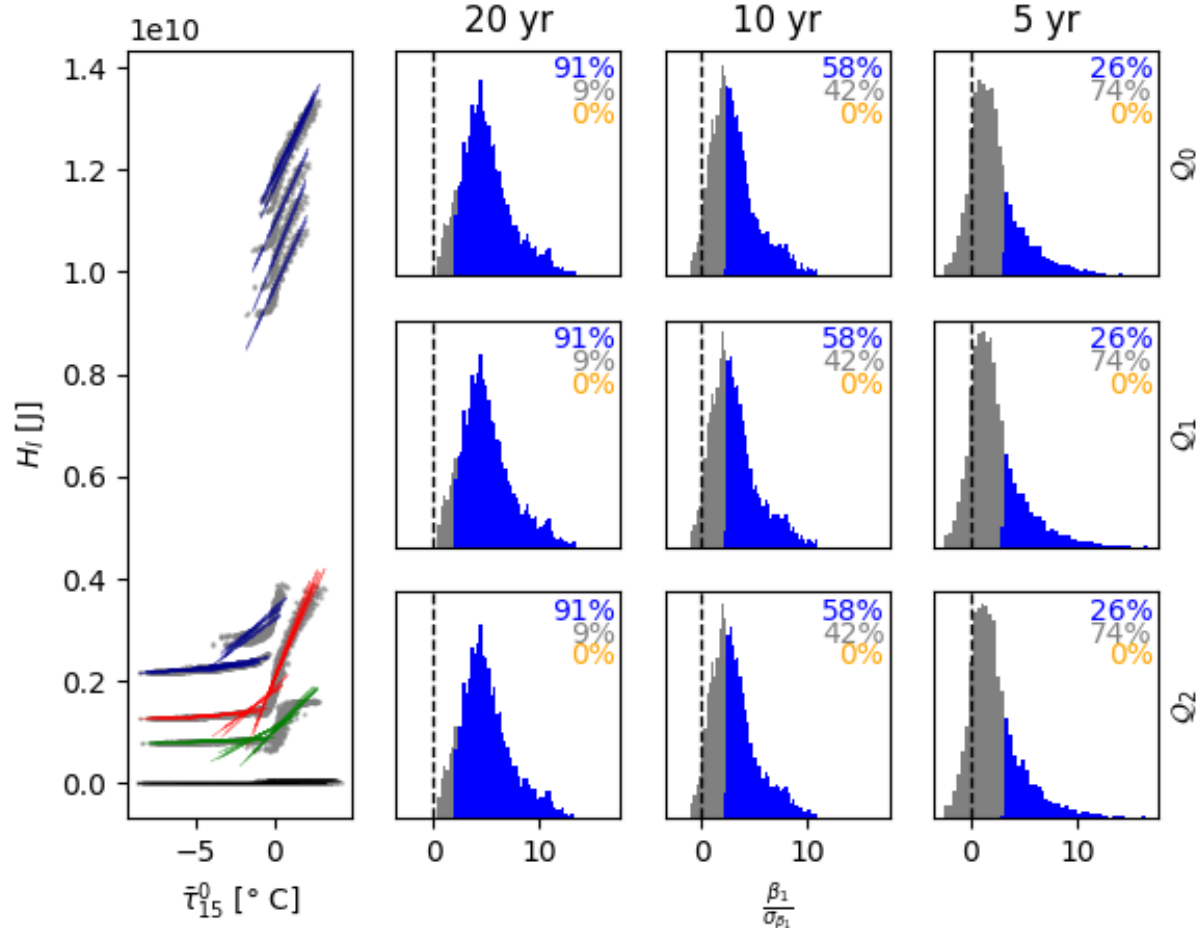


Figure S5: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{15}^0$) - heat (H_i) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

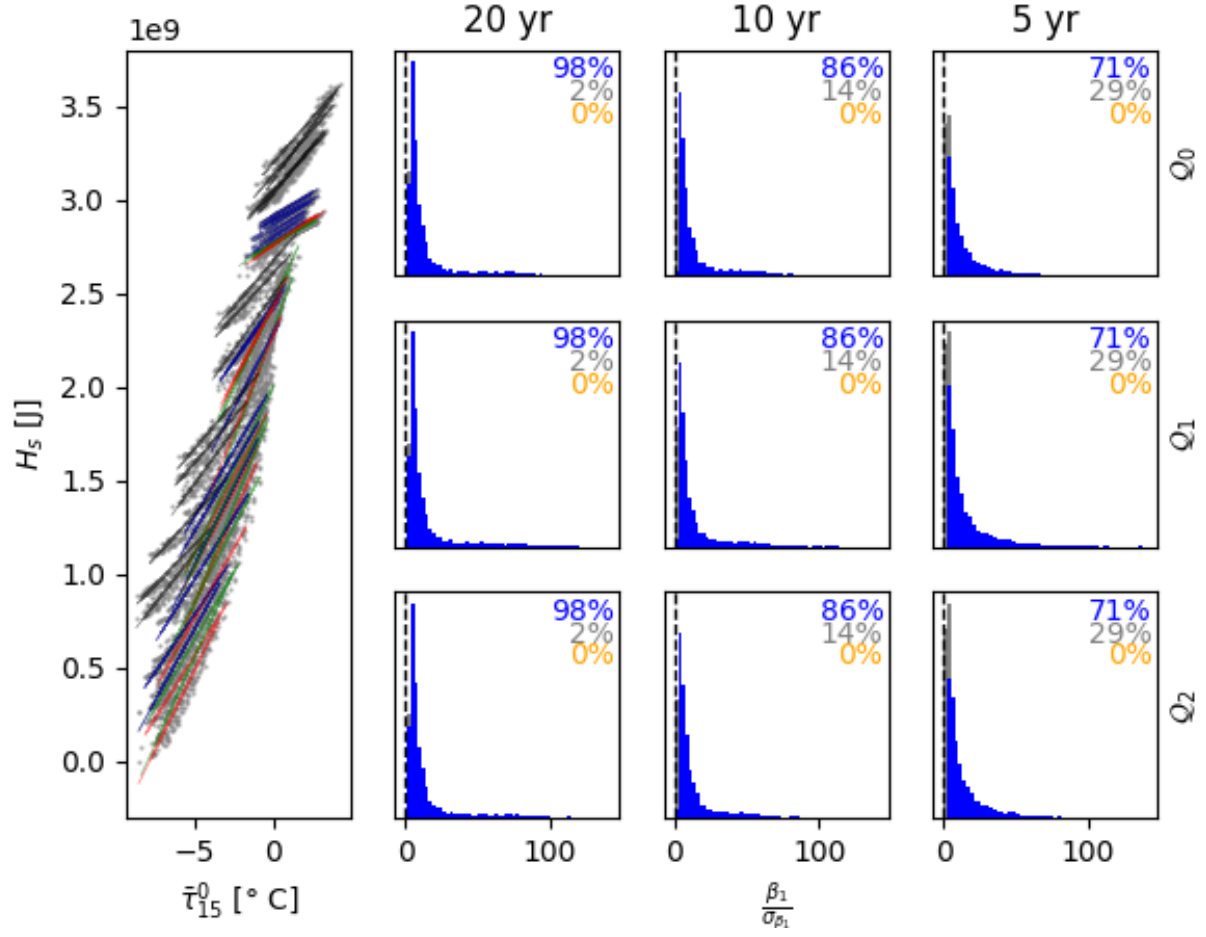


Figure S6: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{15}^0$) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

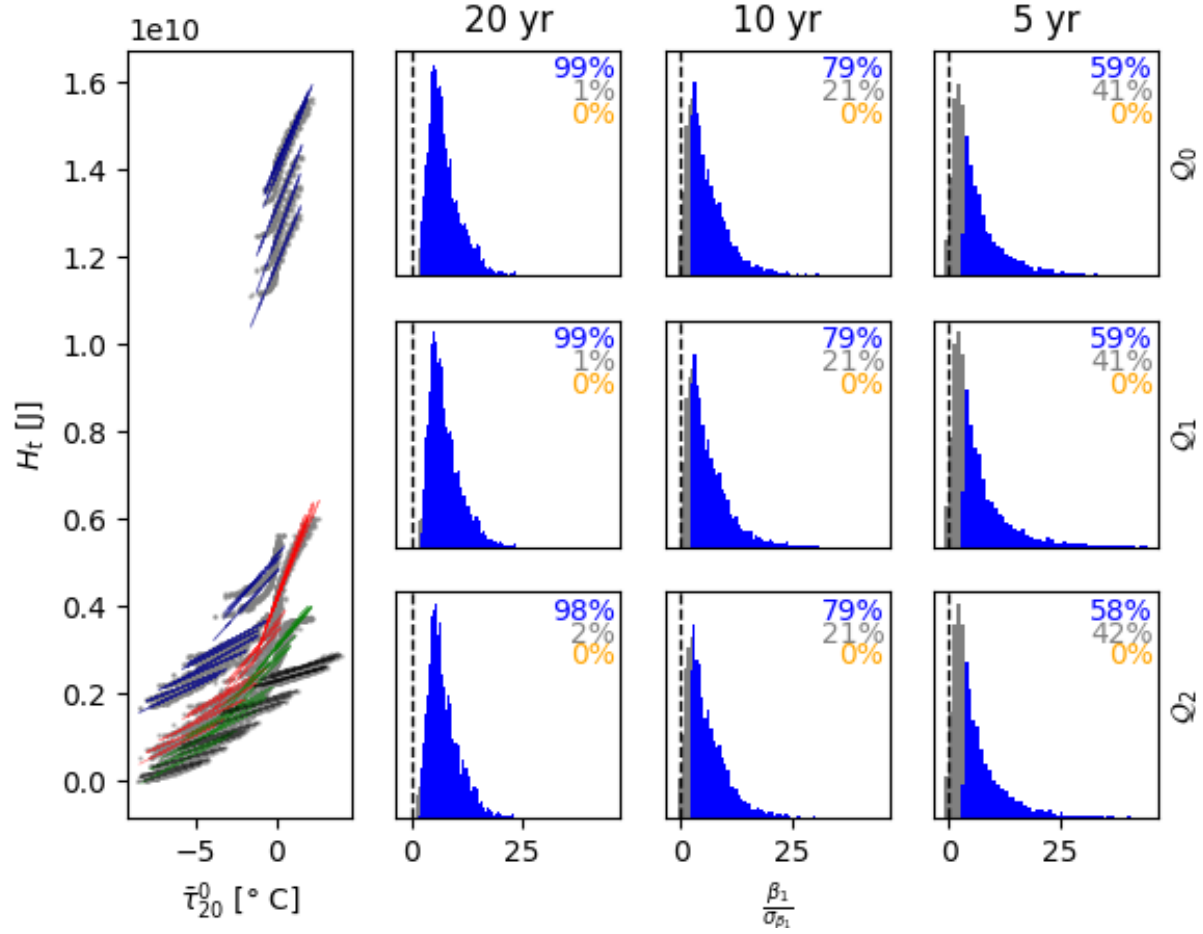


Figure S7: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric $(\bar{\tau}_{20}^0)$ - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

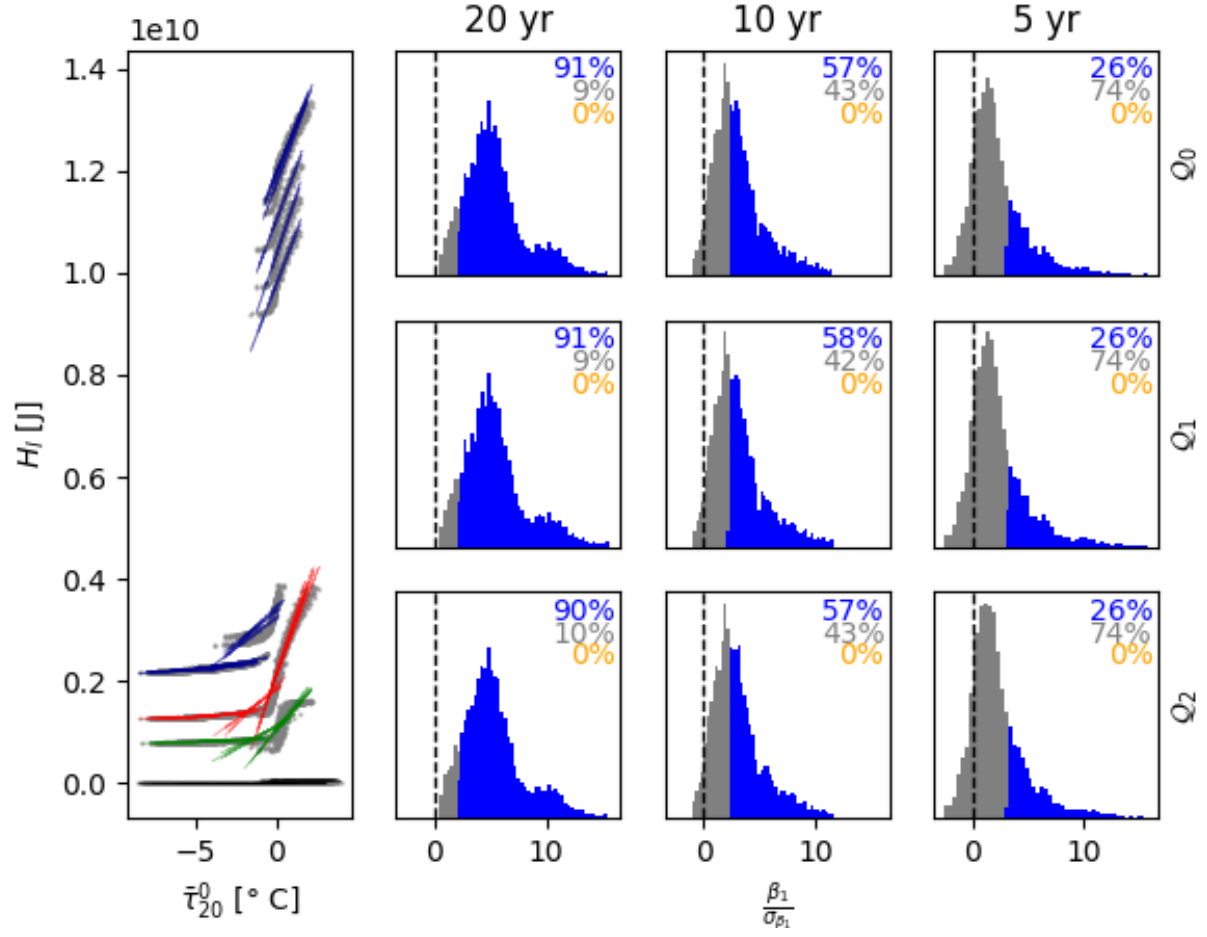


Figure S8: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{20}^0$) - heat (H_I) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

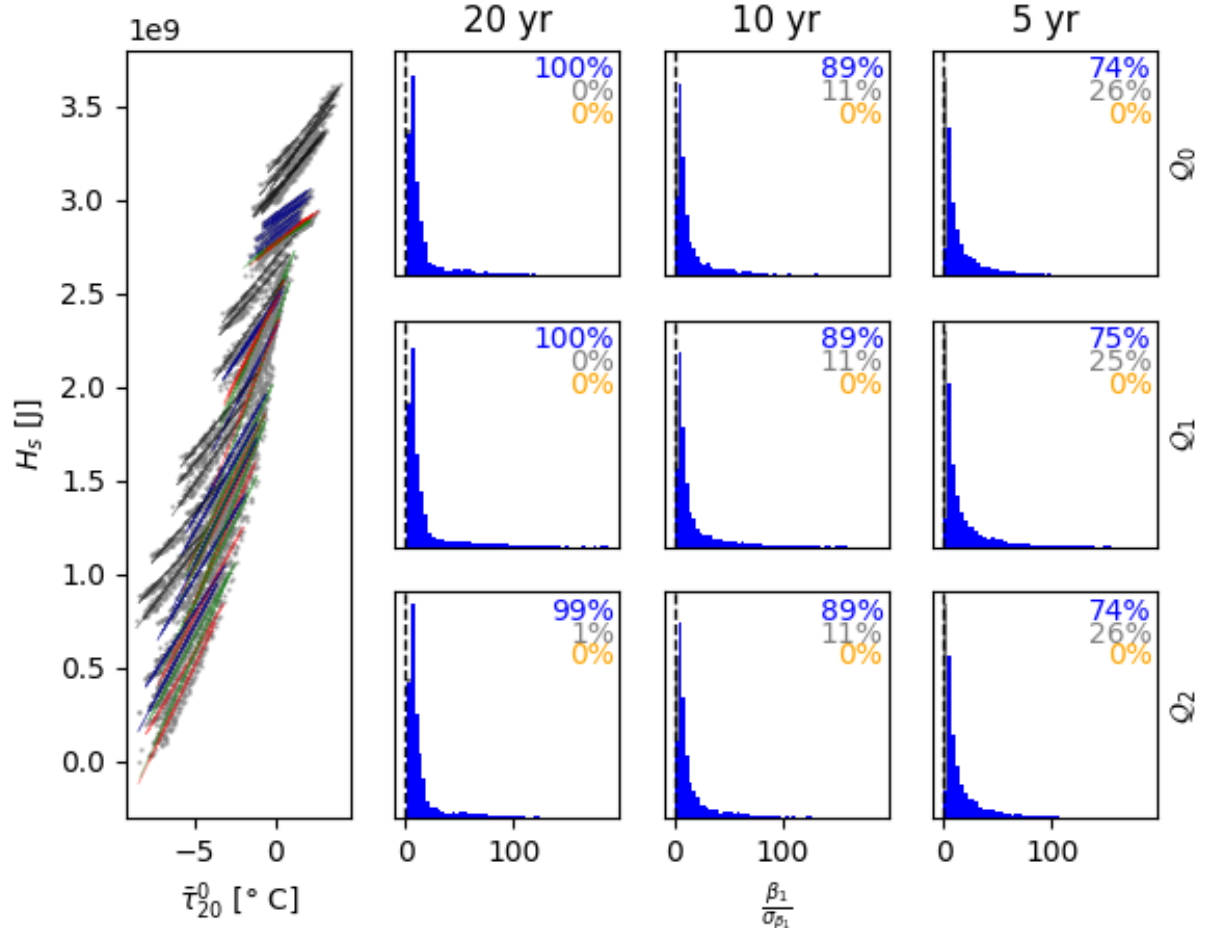


Figure S9: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric ($\bar{\tau}_{20}^0$) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

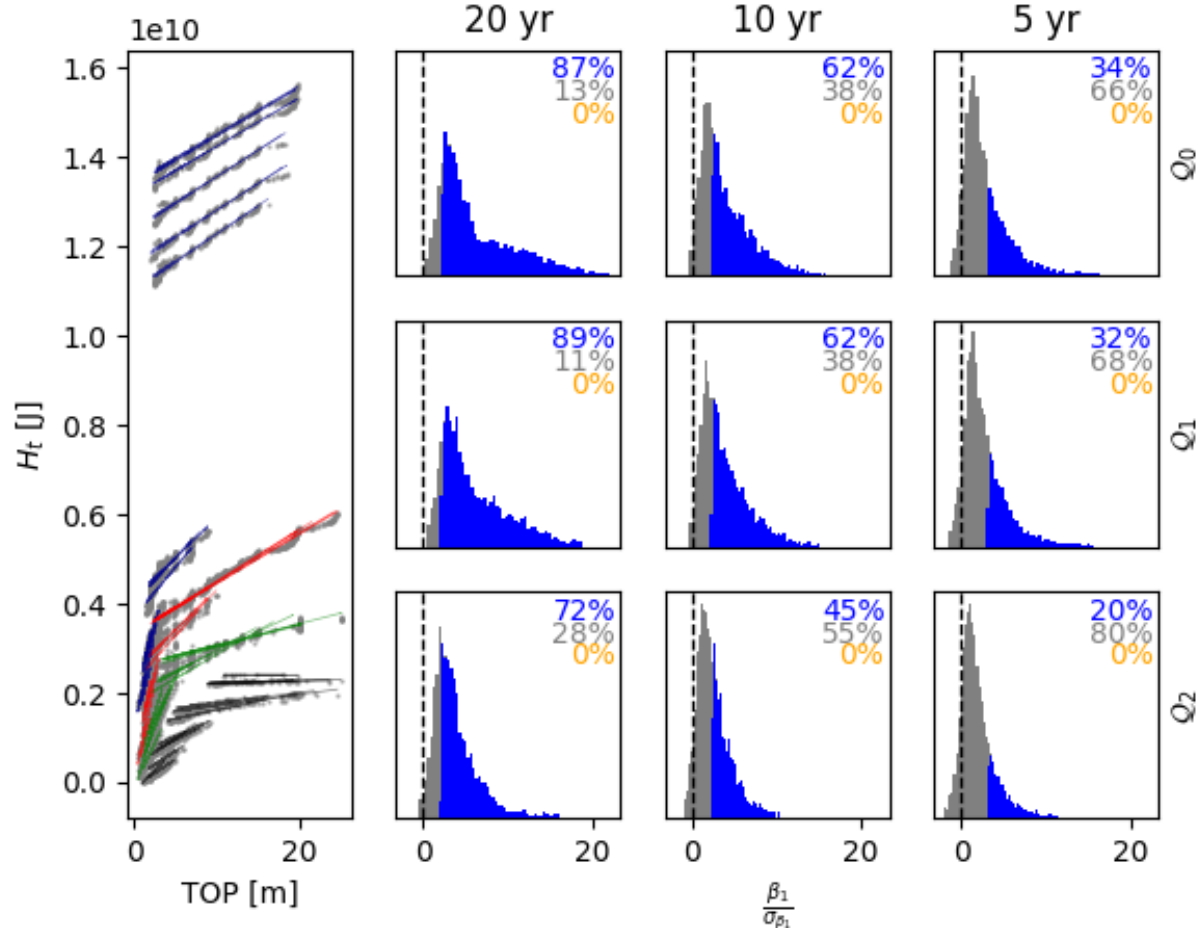


Figure S10: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (TOP) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

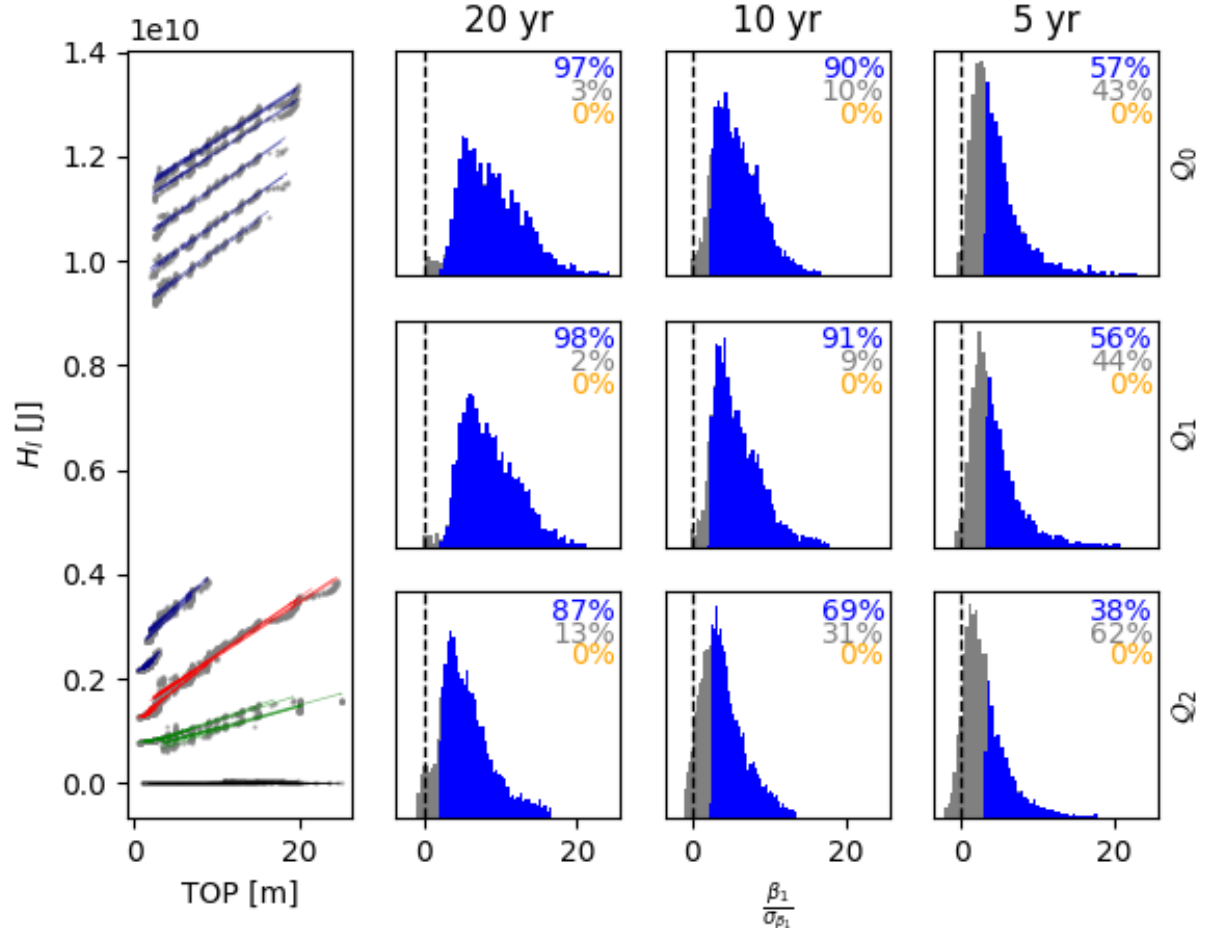


Figure S11: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (TOP) - heat (H_l) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

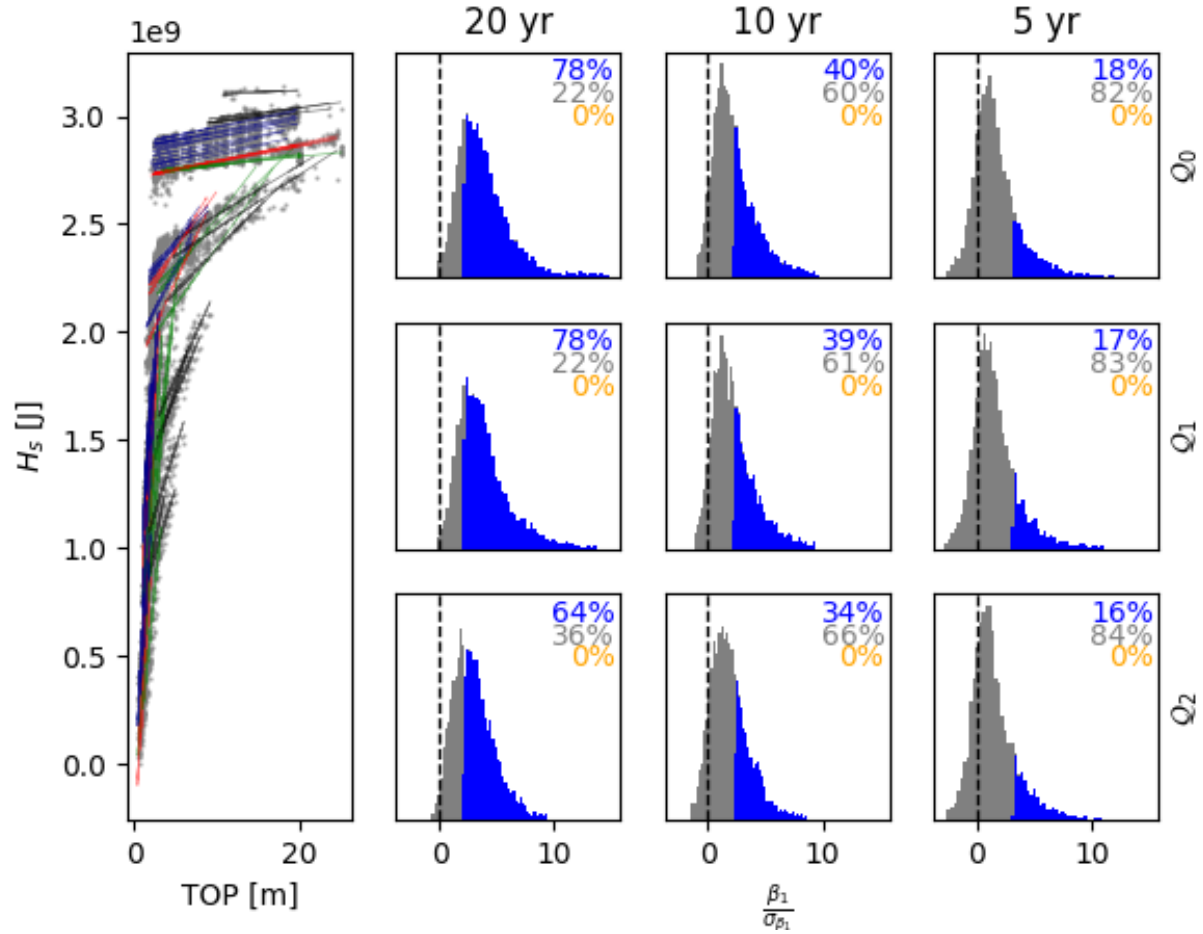


Figure S12: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (TOP) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

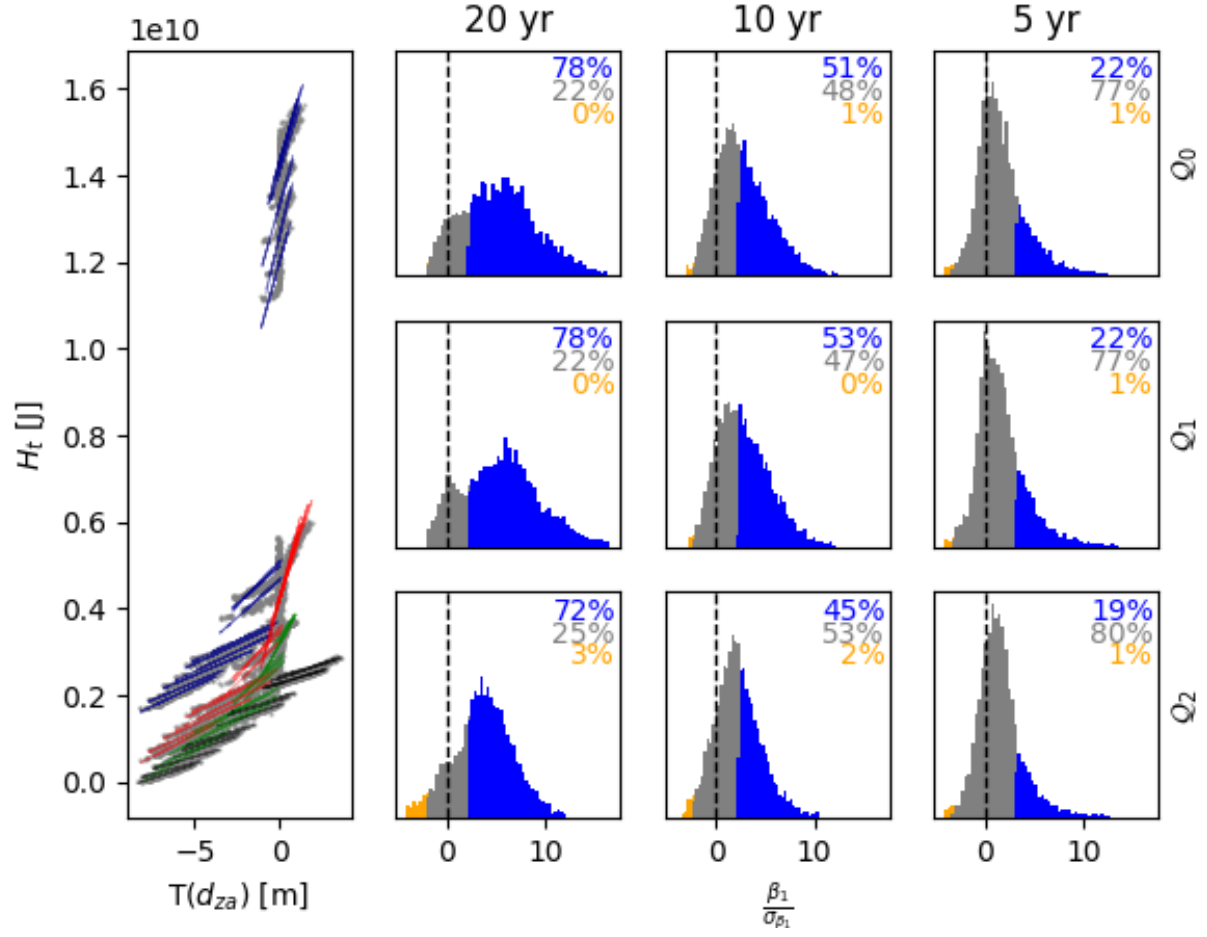


Figure S13: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{za}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

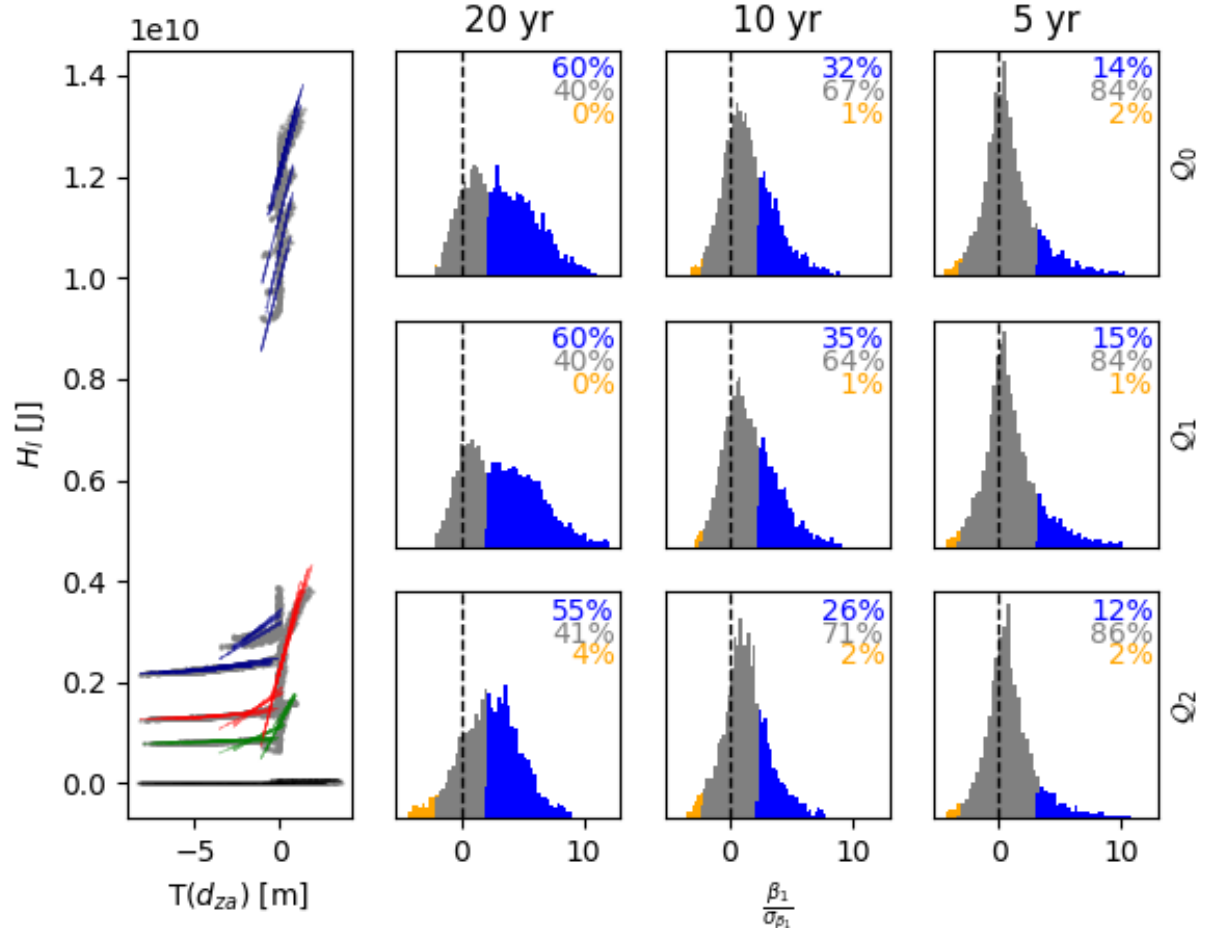


Figure S14: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{za}) - heat (H_I) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

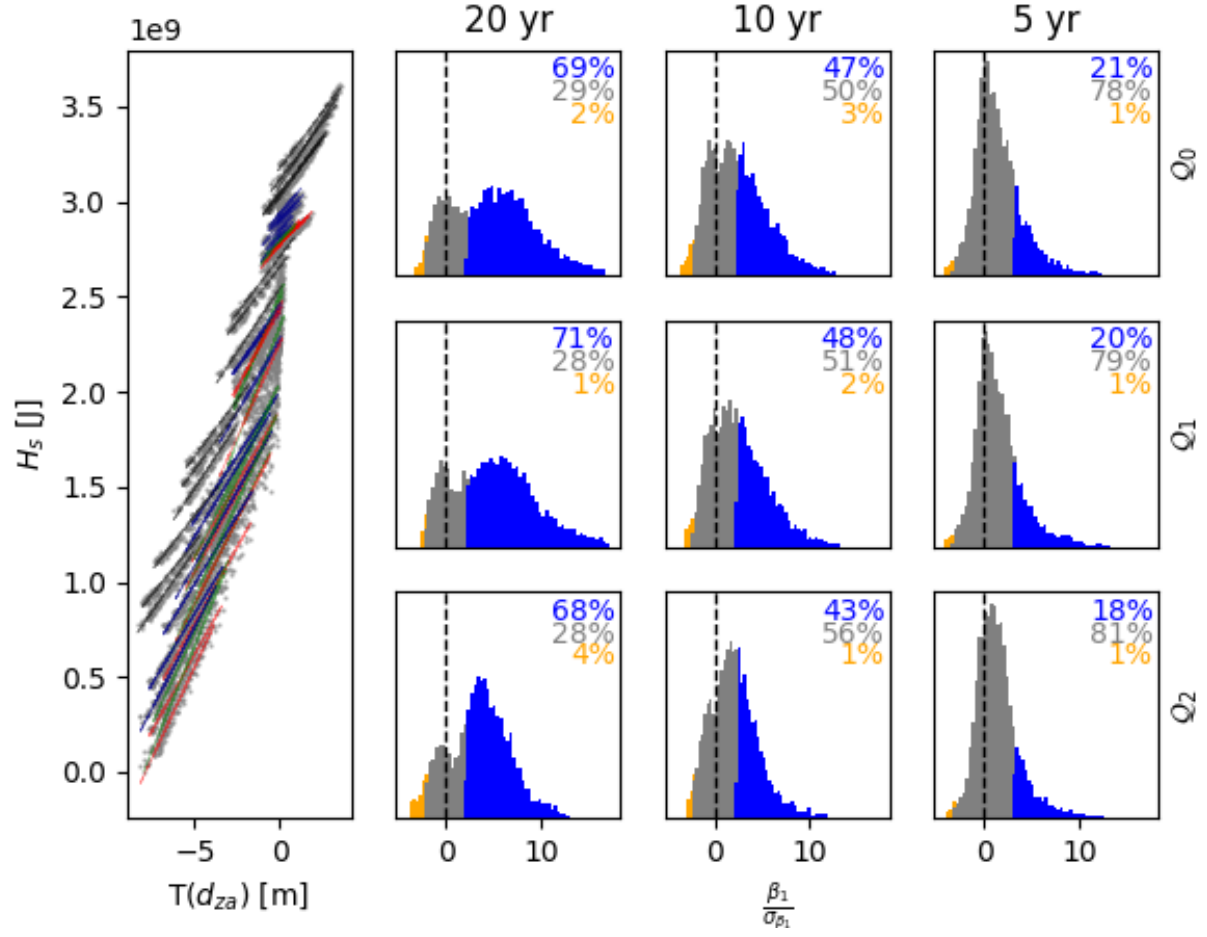


Figure S15: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{za}) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

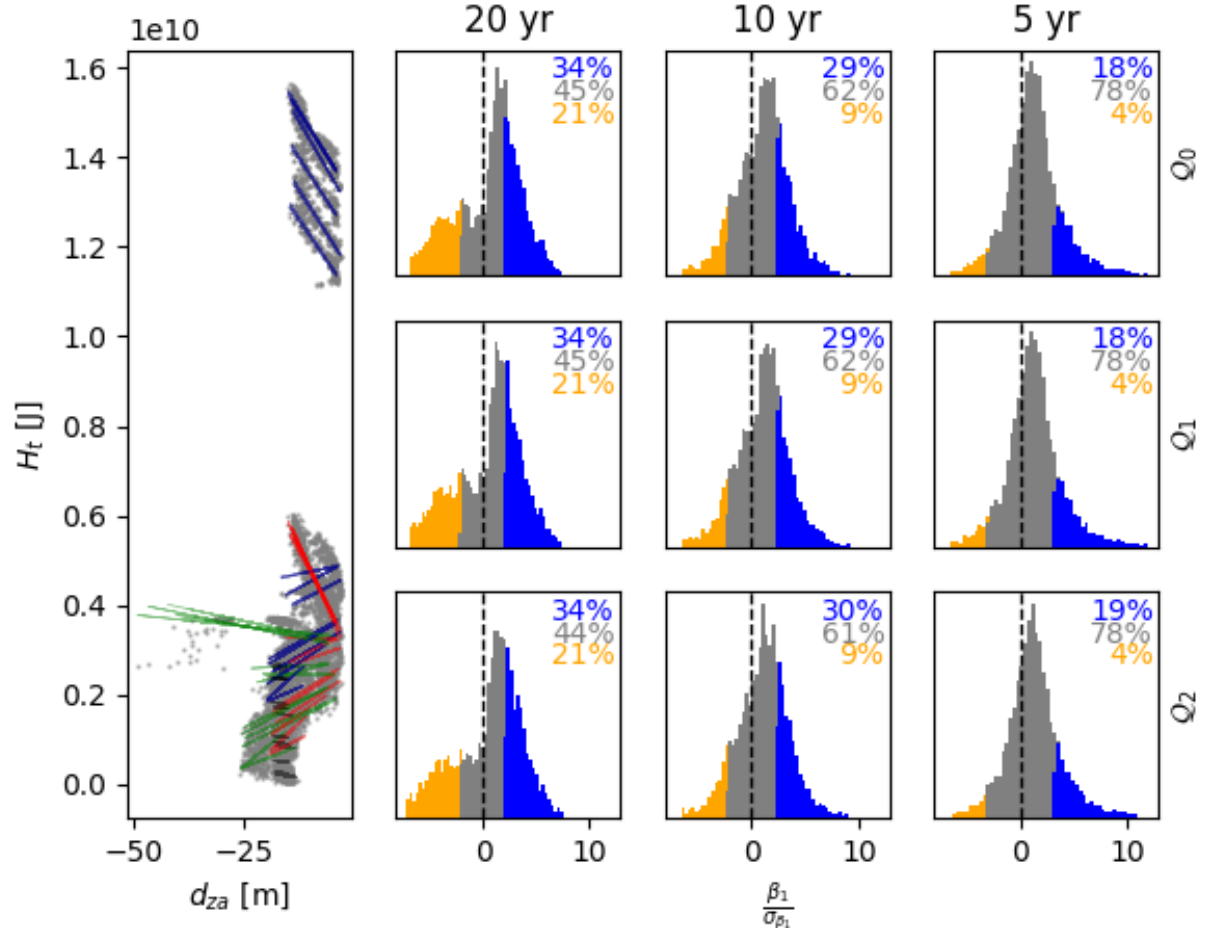


Figure S16: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

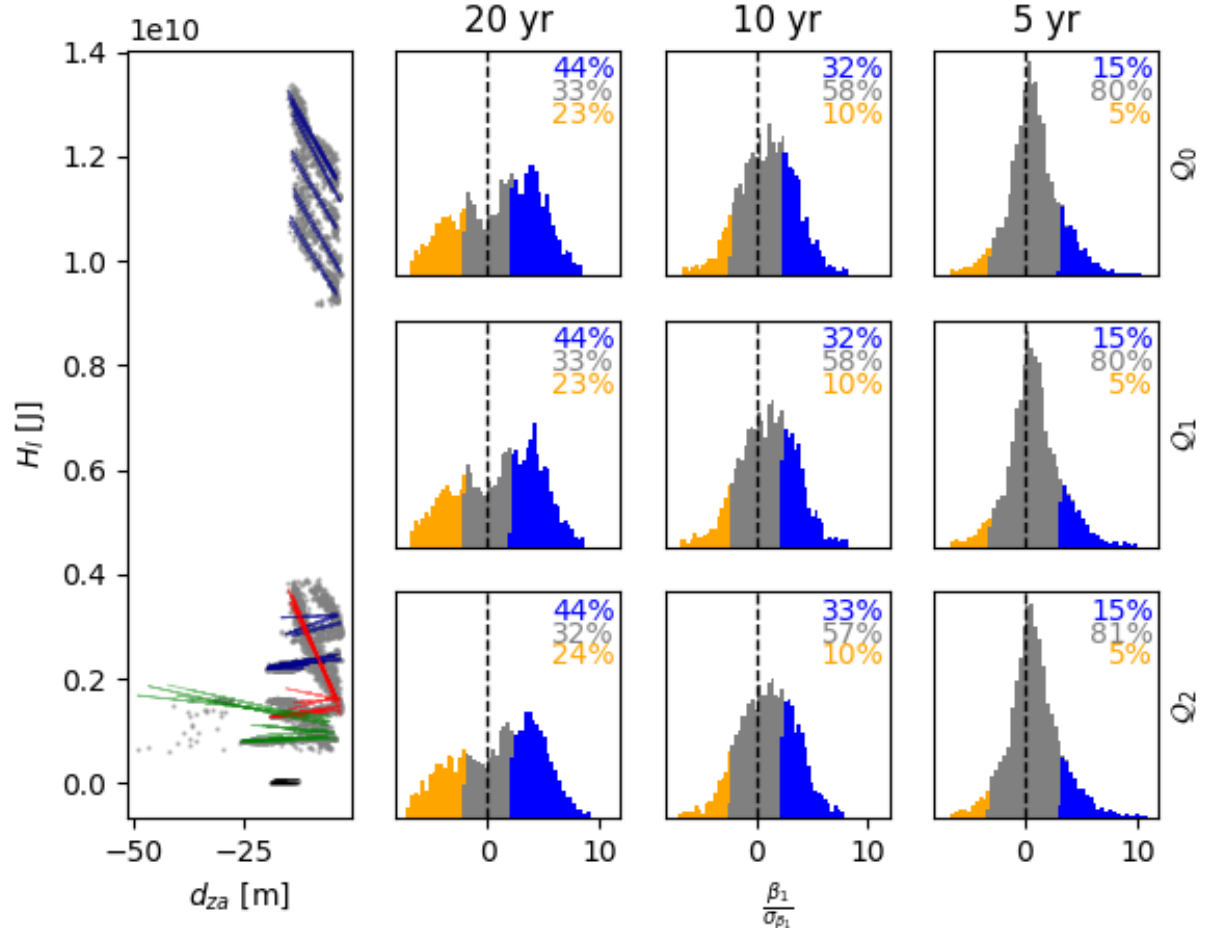


Figure S17: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_l) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

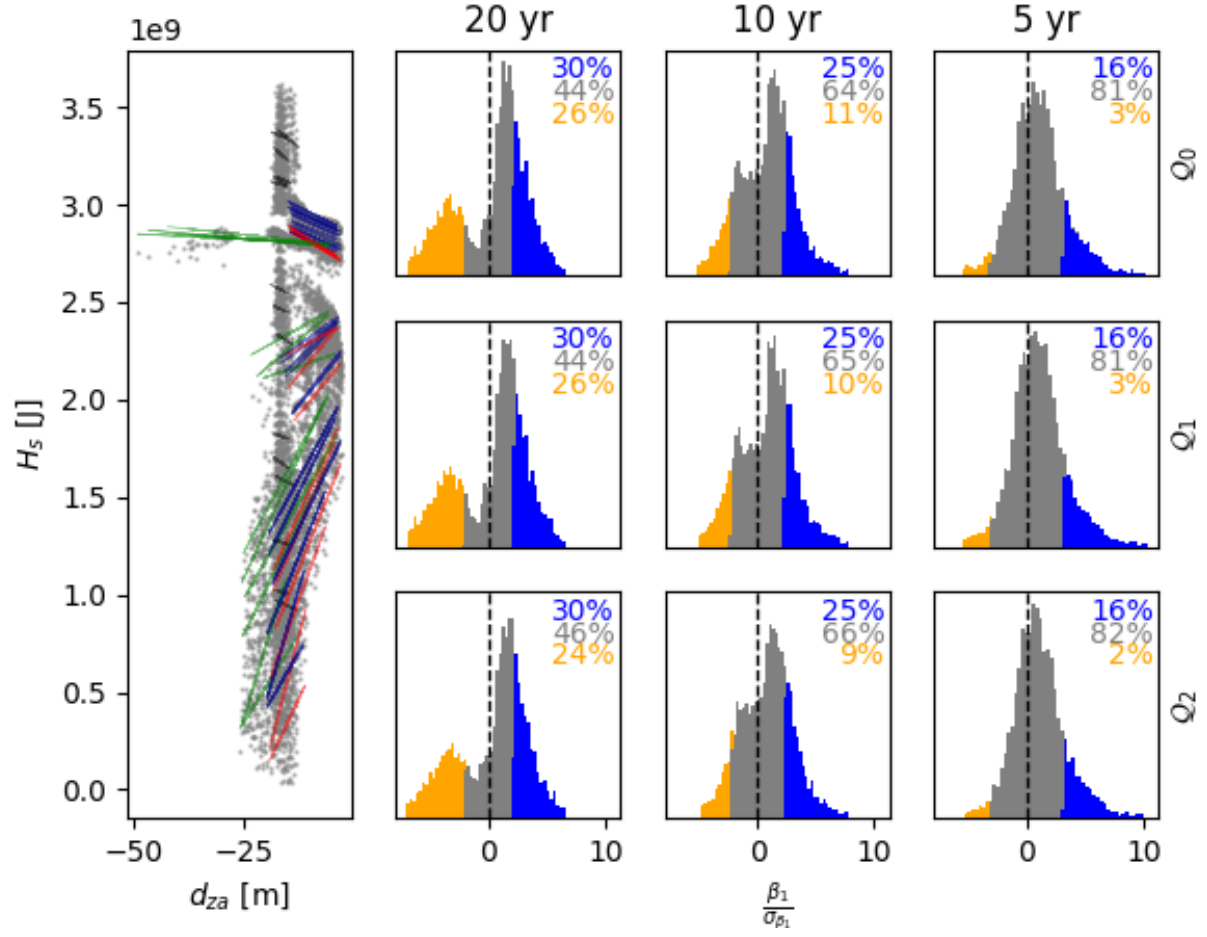


Figure S18: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{zs}) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

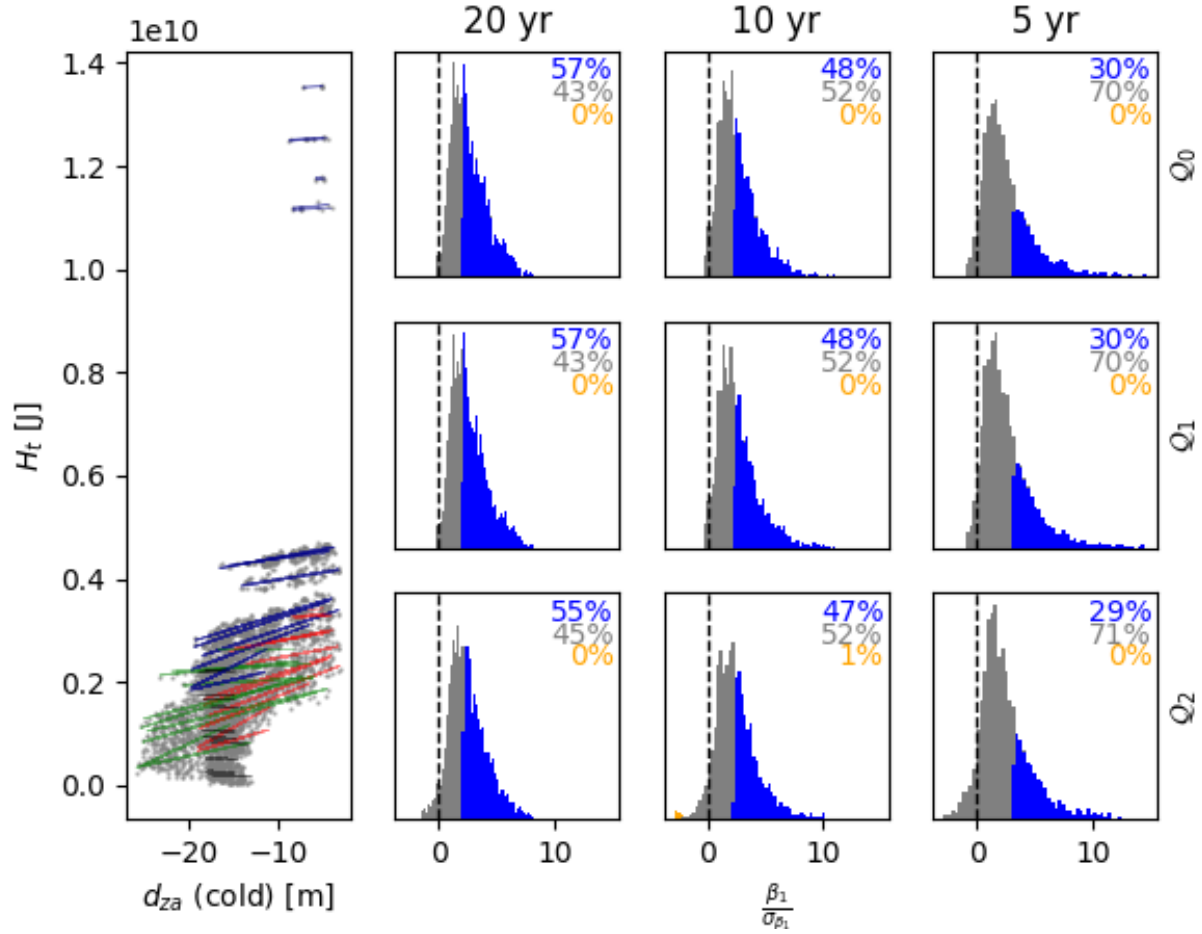


Figure S19: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_t) relationship for cold conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

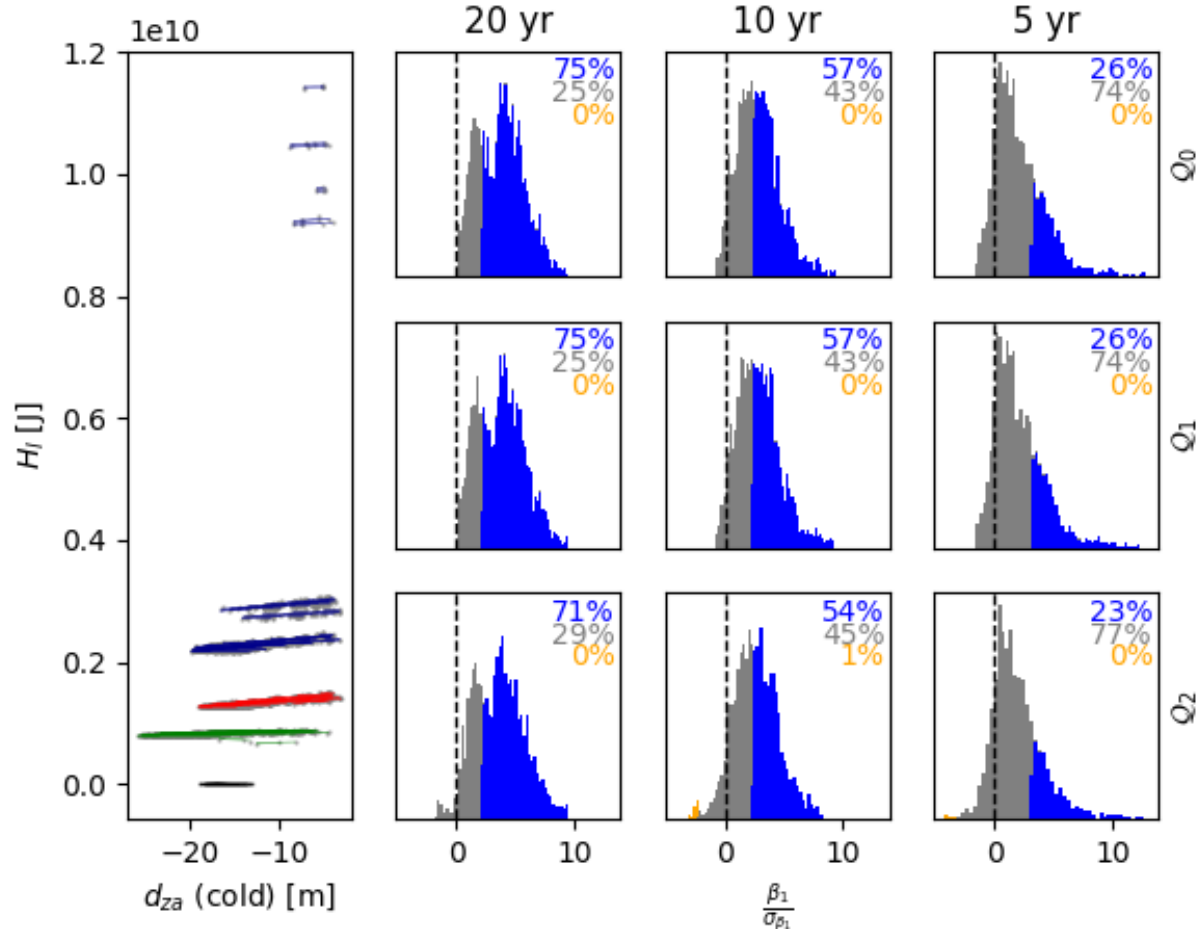


Figure S20: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_l) relationship for cold conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

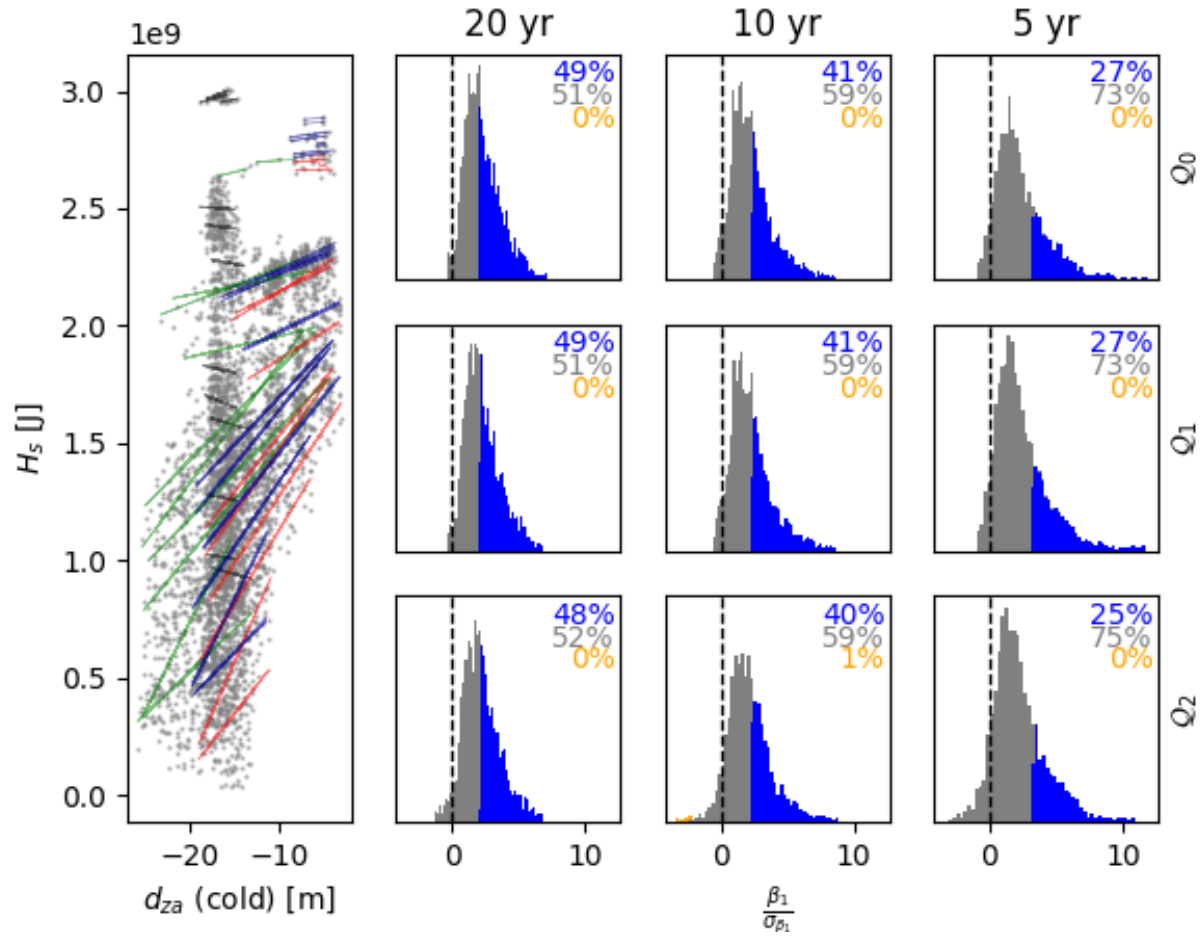


Figure S21: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_s) relationship for cold conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

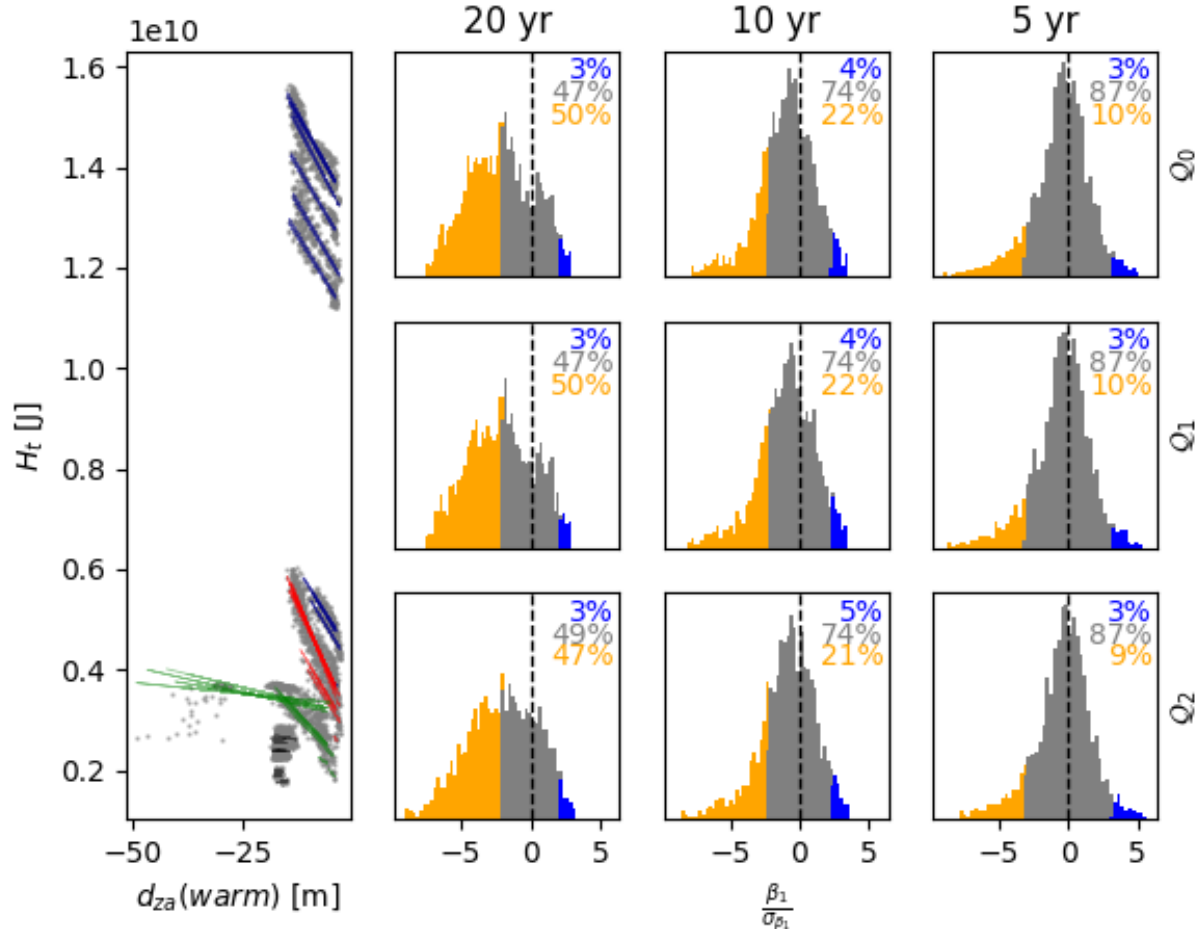


Figure S22: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_t) relationship for warm conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

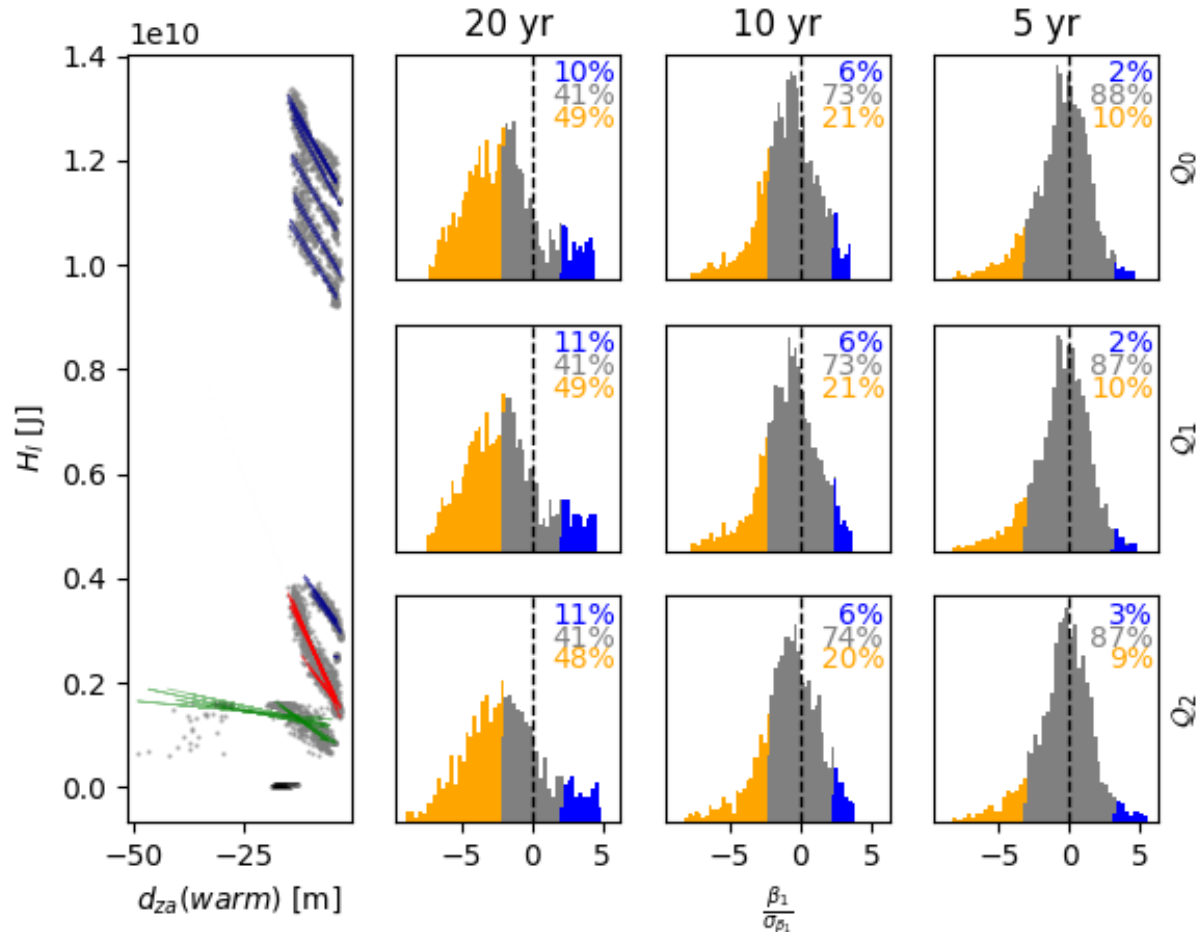


Figure S23: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_l) relationship for warm conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

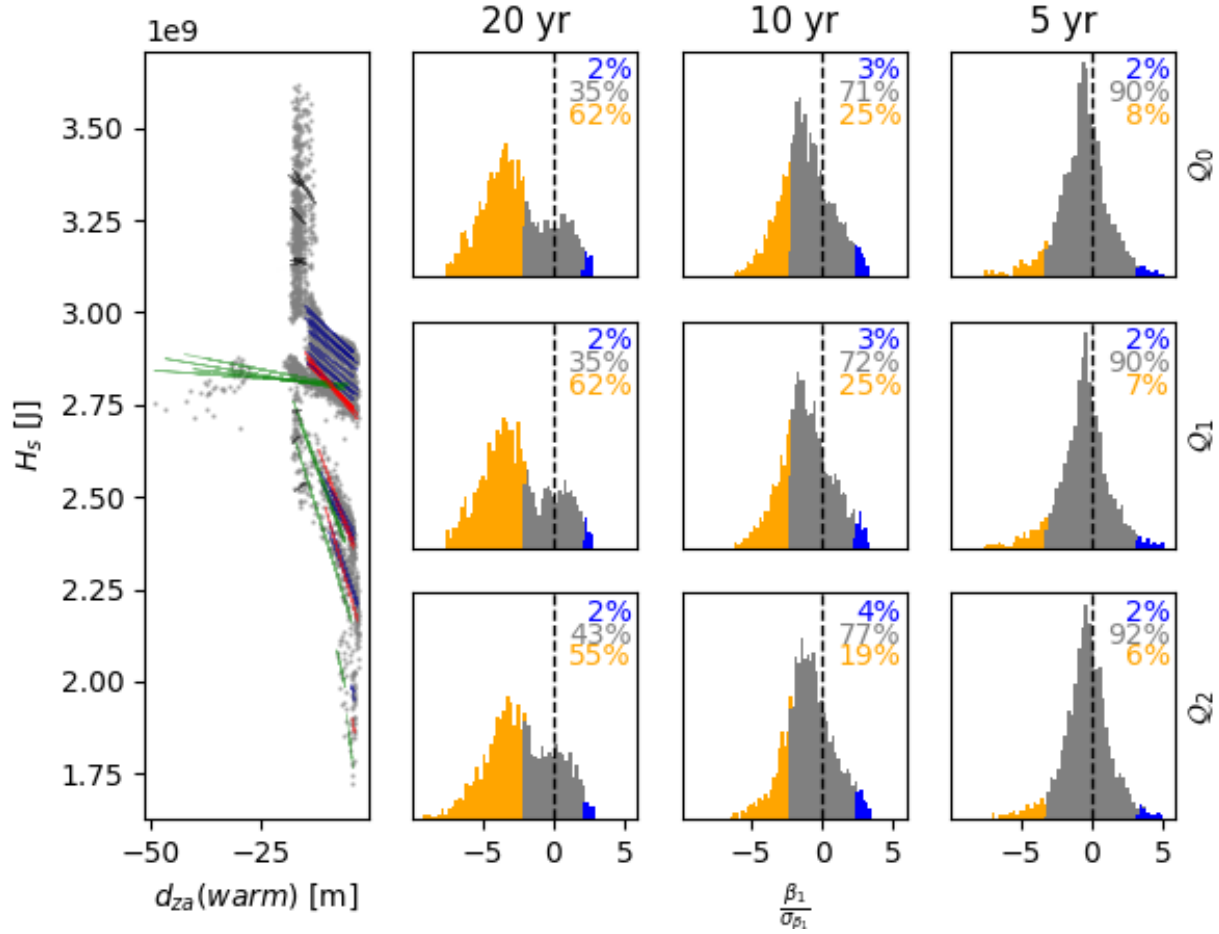


Figure S24: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (d_{za}) - heat (H_s) relationship for warm conditions. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

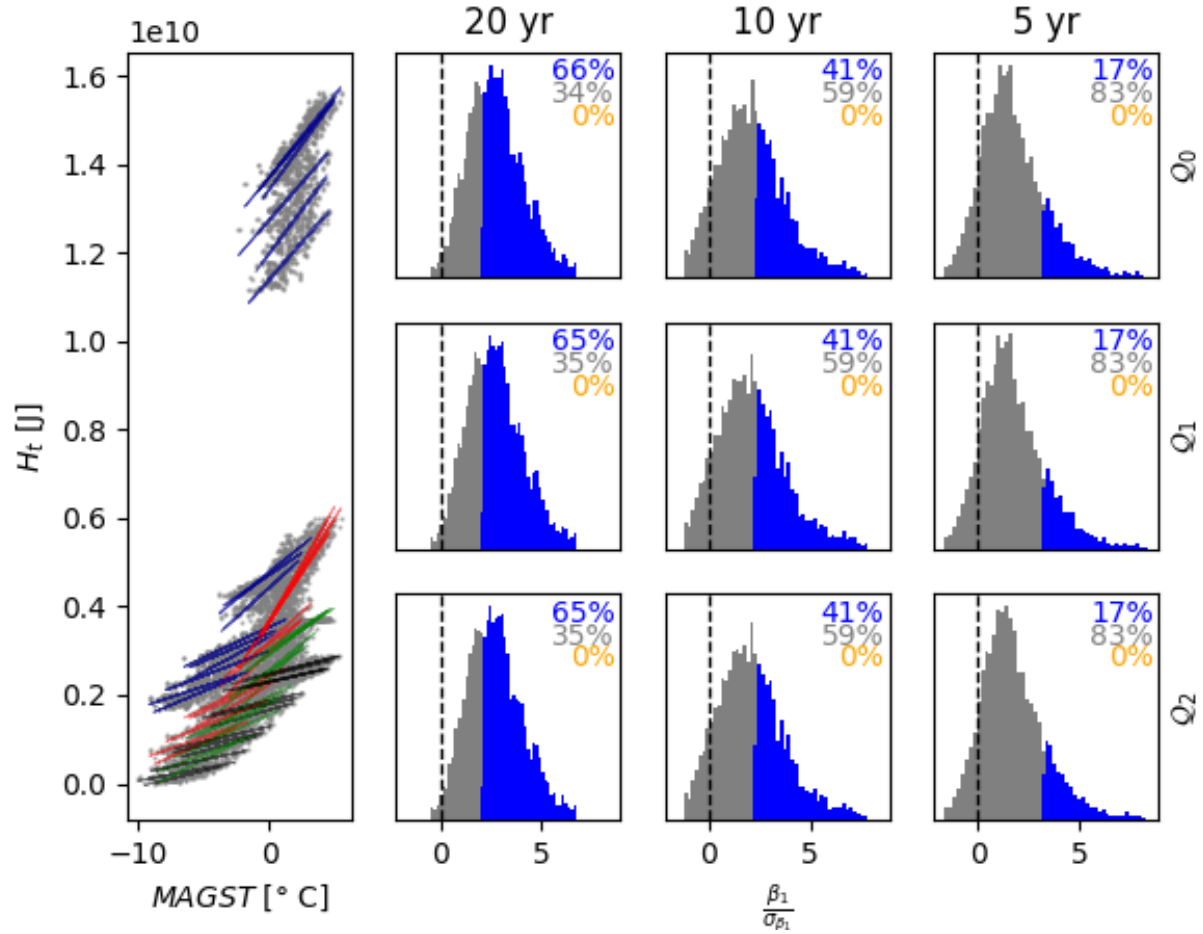


Figure S25: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (MAGST) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

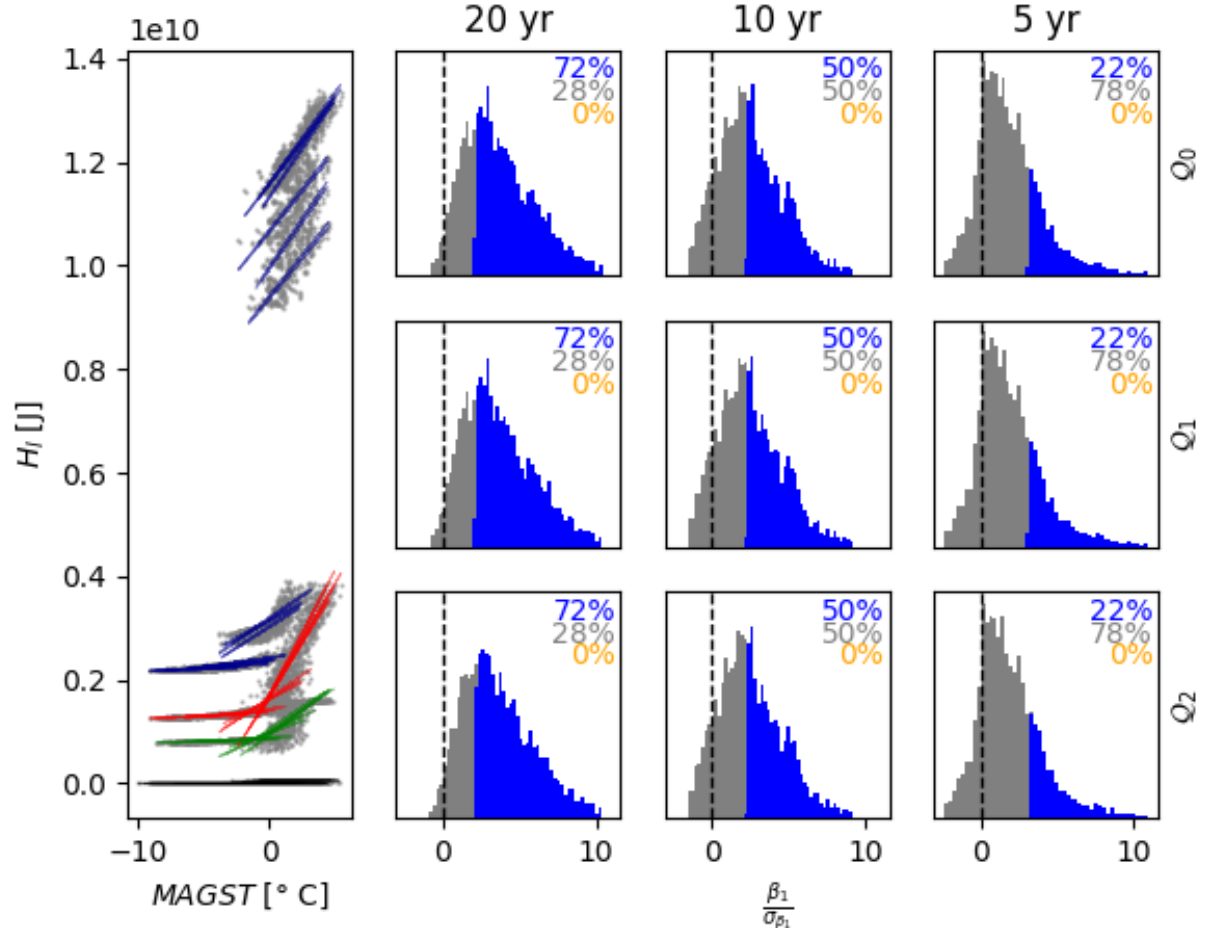


Figure S26: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (MAGST) - heat (H_I) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

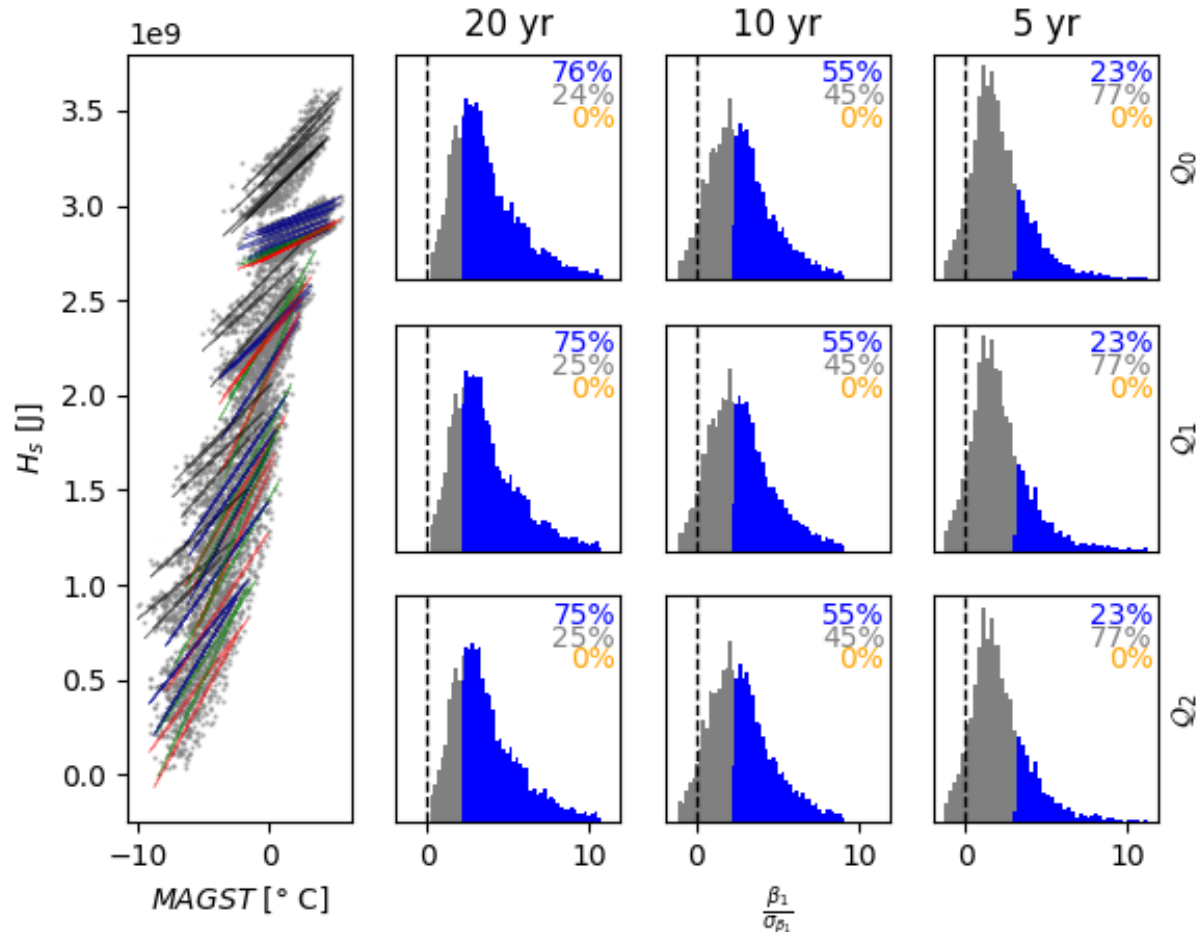


Figure S27: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (MAGST) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

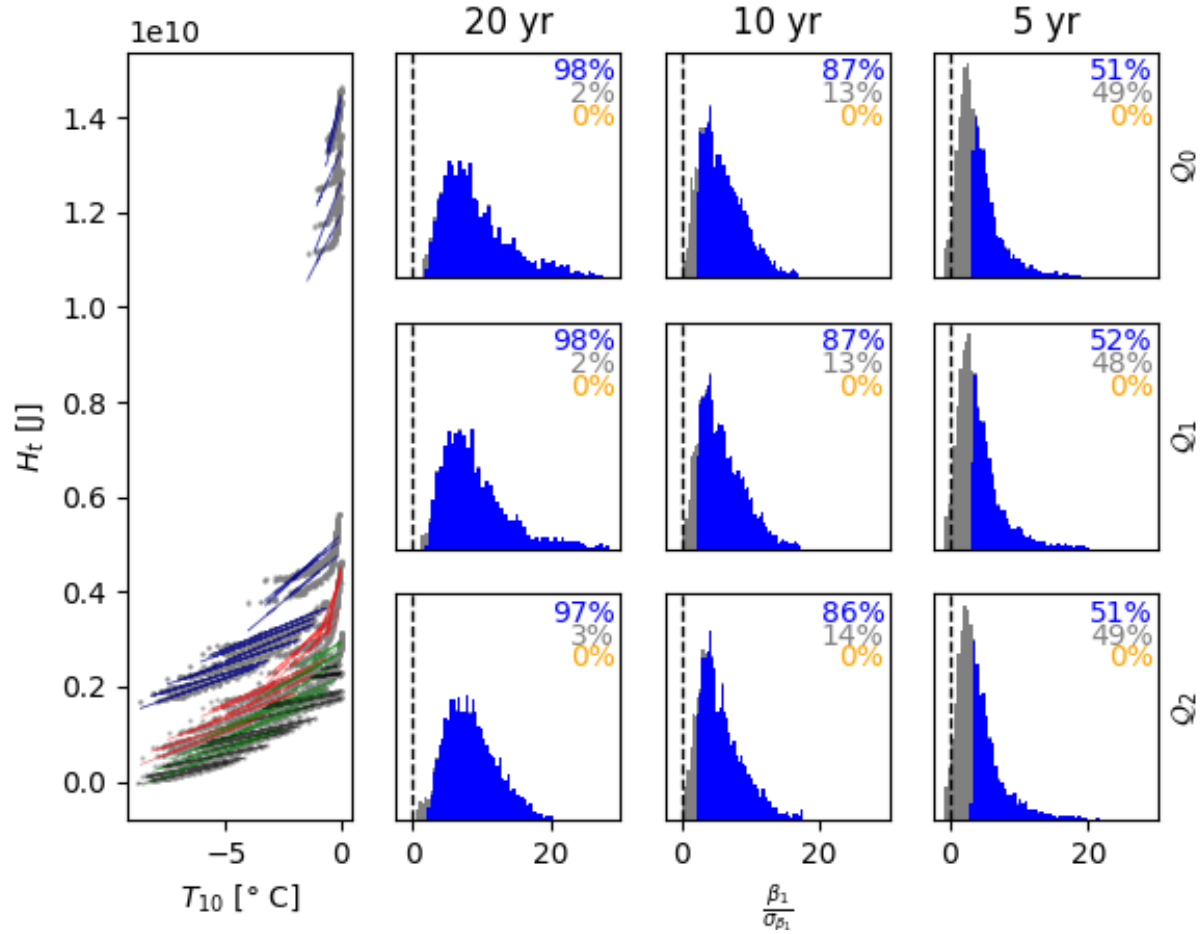


Figure S28: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric () - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

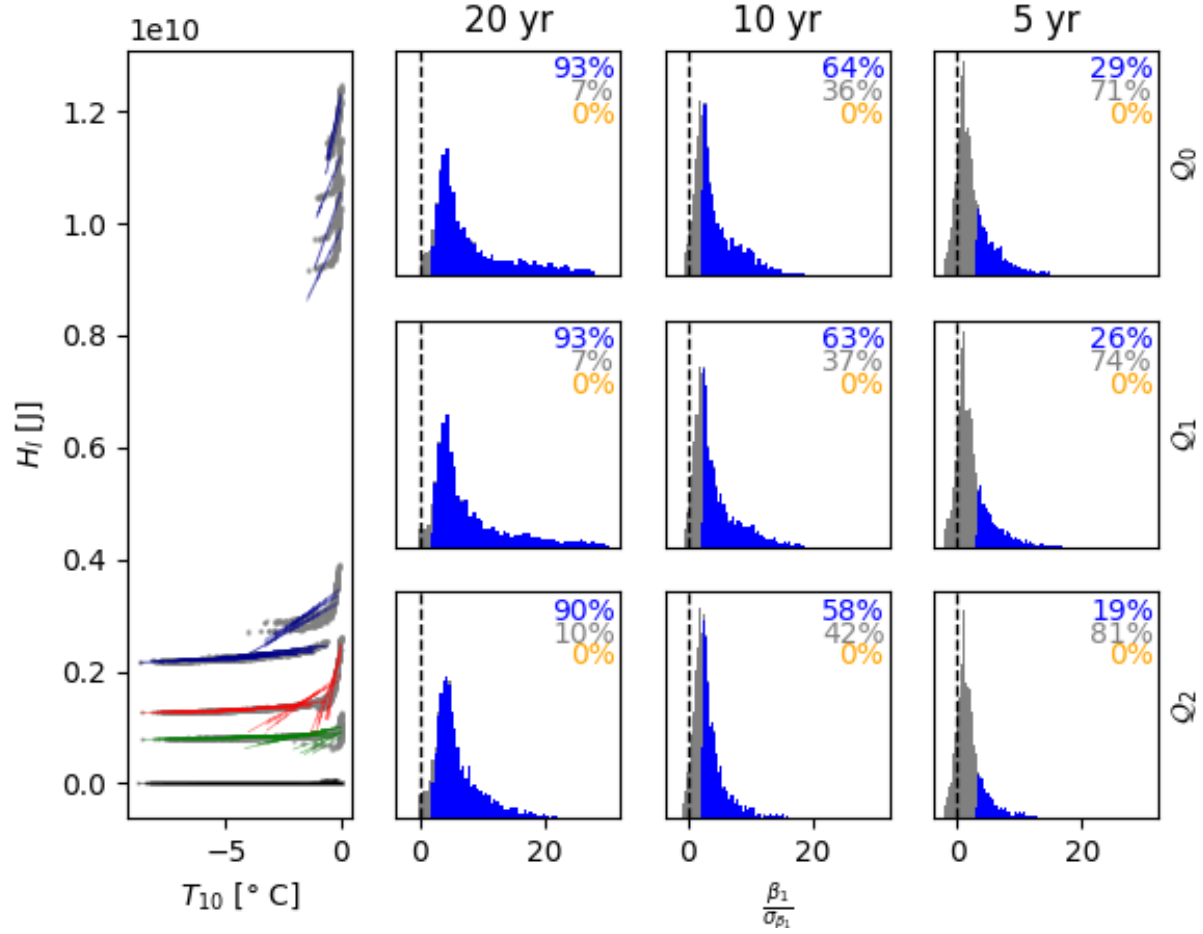


Figure S29: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{10}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

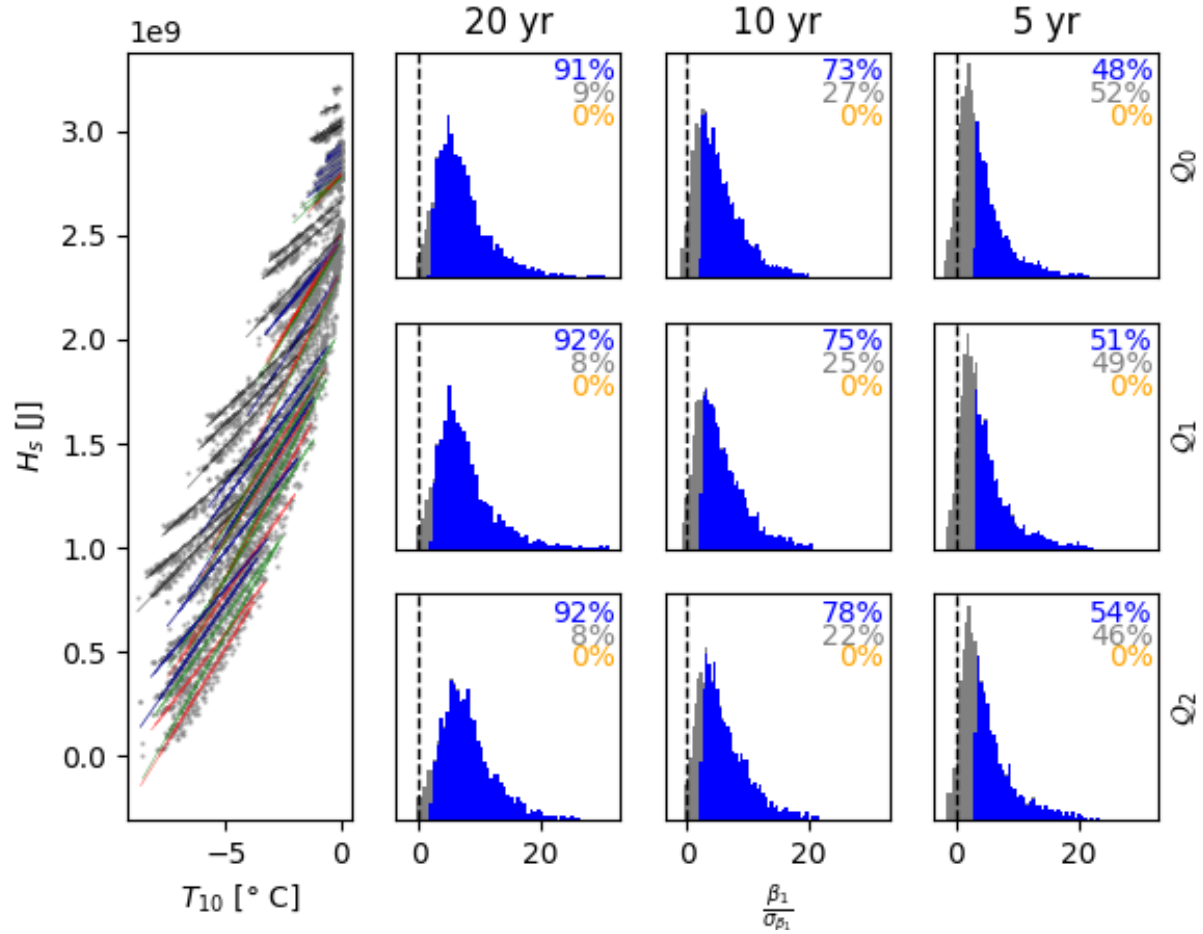


Figure S30: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{10}) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

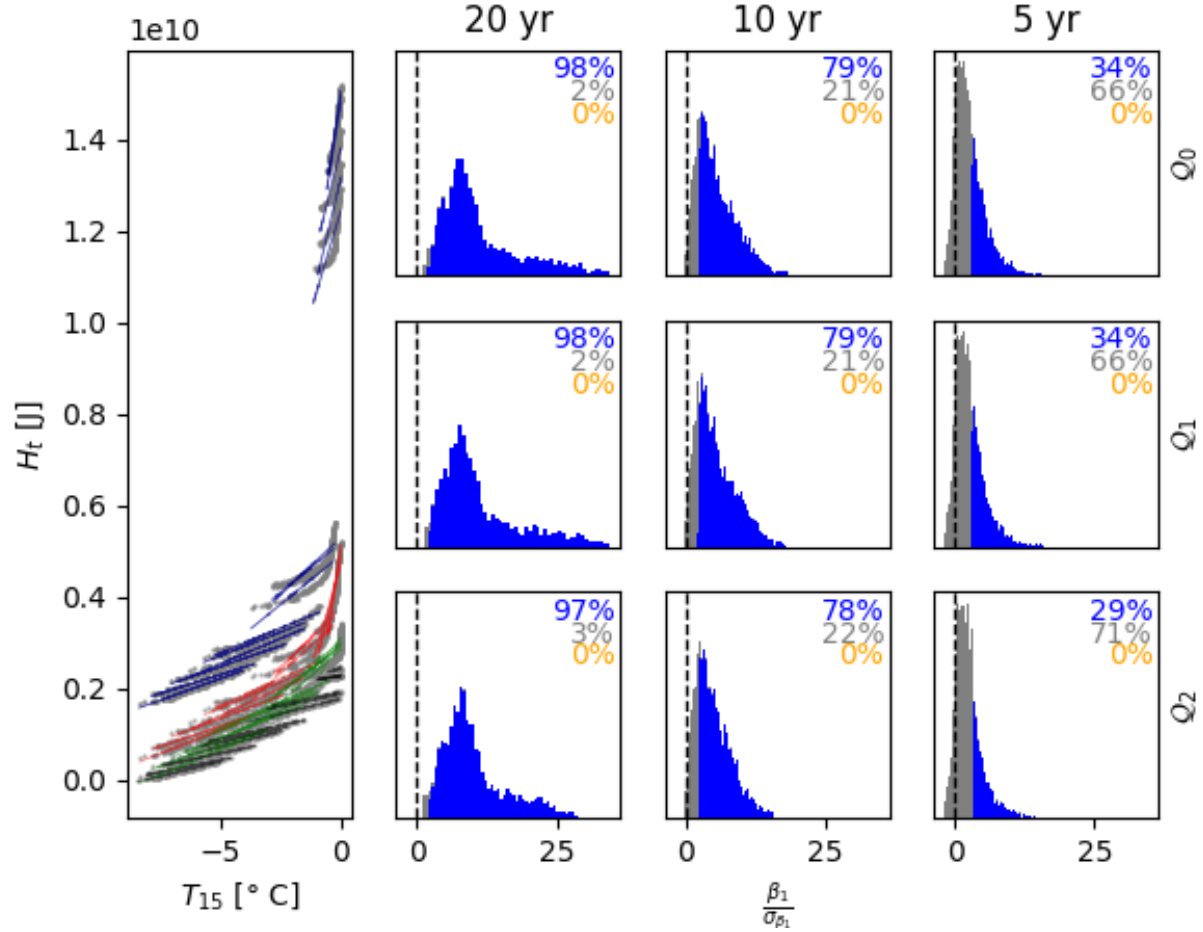


Figure S31: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{15}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

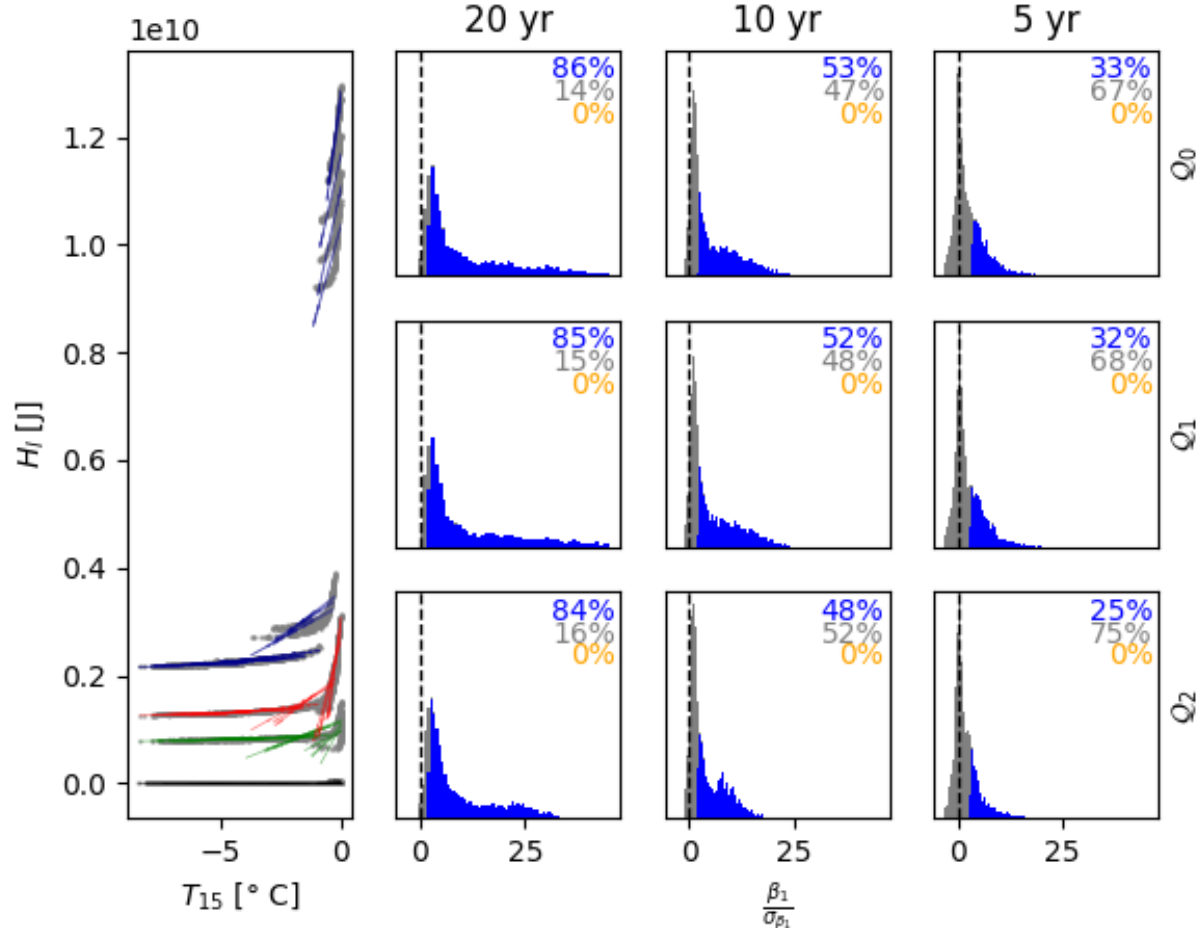


Figure S32: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{15}) - heat (H_l) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

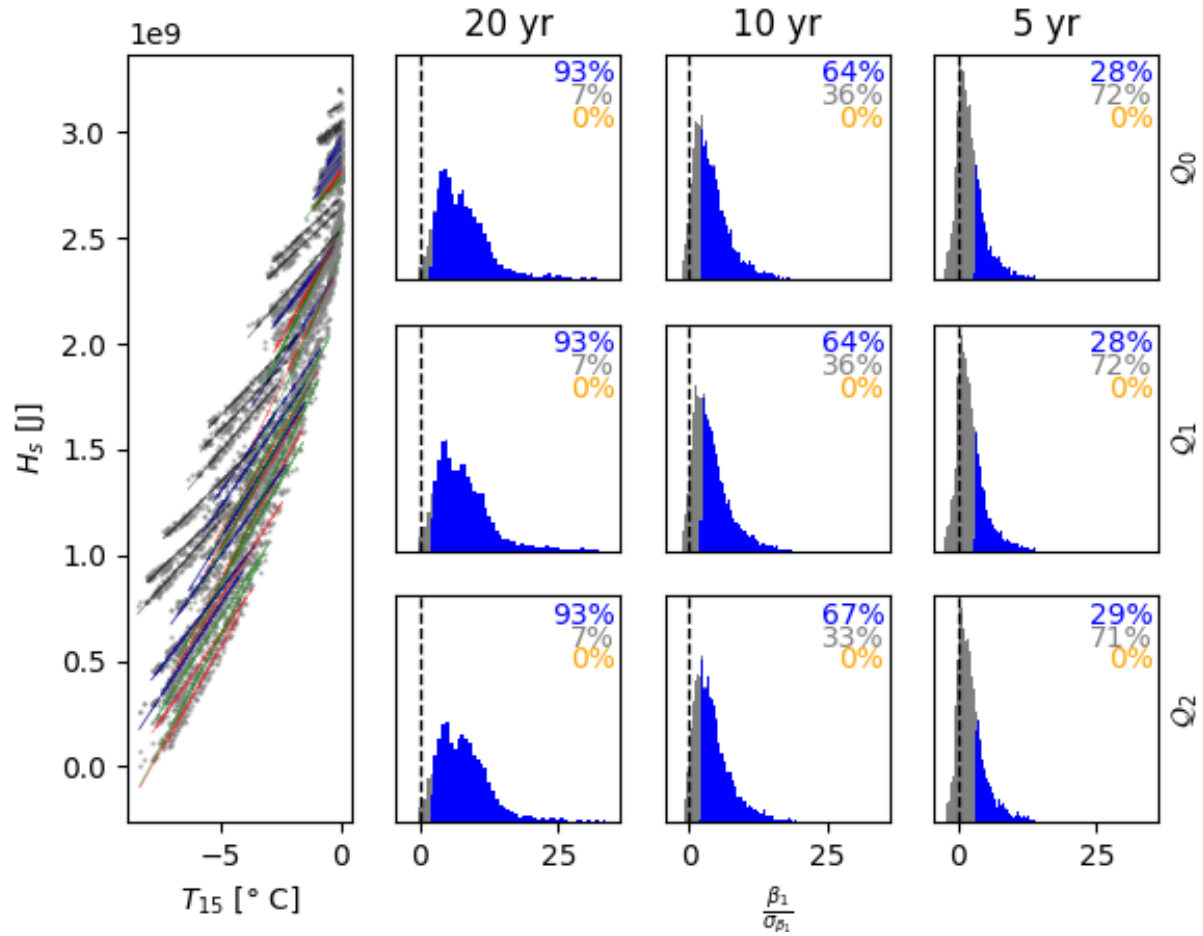


Figure S33: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{15}) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

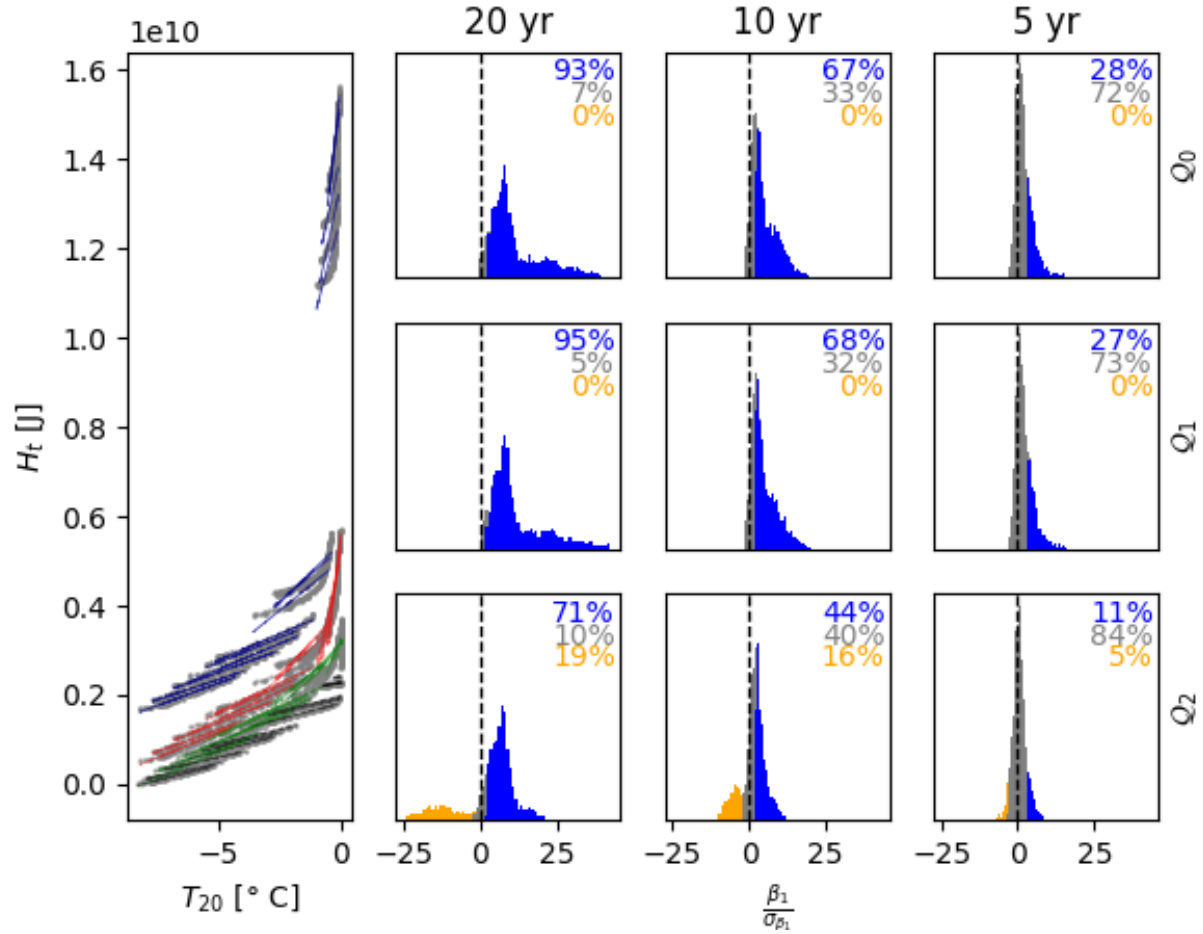


Figure S34: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{20}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

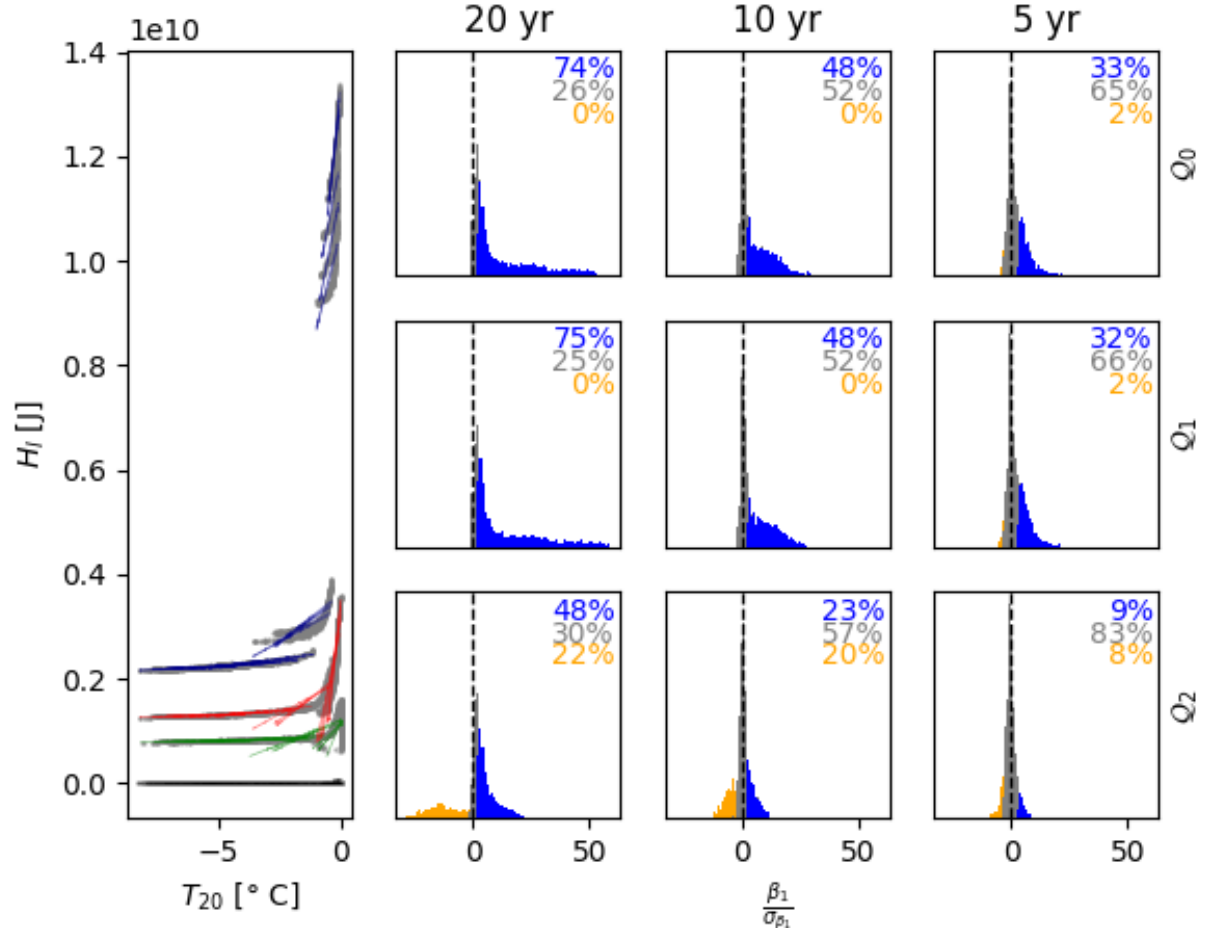


Figure S35: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{20}) - heat (H_t) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.

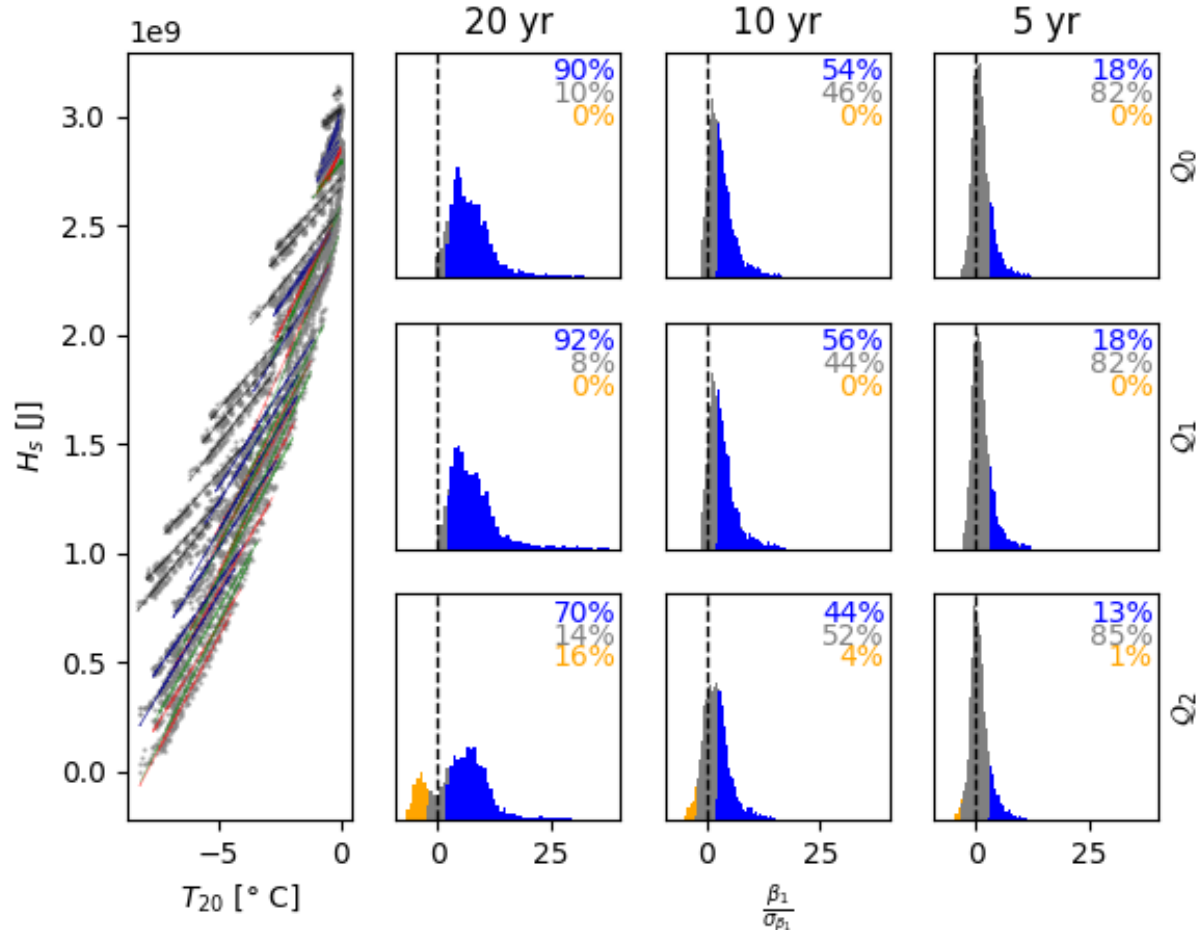


Figure S36: Effect of sensor quality and data length on the significance of metric (T_{20}) - heat (H_s) relationship. Larger t-values indicate a more reliable relationship between changes in metric and changes in heat content. More consistently positive or negative t-values demonstrate a less ambiguous interpretation from the metric.