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Dimension of the Factors of Artistic Resonance from the Perspective of Psychology

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Abstract: Under the background of economic globalization, with the continuous improvement of people's material living standards, people's life concept and psychological state have also undergone major changes, and they have begun to have spiritual and cultural needs. People's pursuit of art is getting higher and higher, not only at the level of appreciation, but also gradually pursuing resonance in art. Many scholars have also begun to explore the factors that generate artistic resonance to encourage people to have artistic resonance when appreciating art, but there is no complete conclusion on the factors that produce artistic resonance. Based on the perspective of psychology, this paper analyzes the factors that generate artistic resonance from the three dimensions of time, physiology and psychology. The possible factors of artistic resonance are extracted from these three dimensions, and an experiment of correlation analysis of hypothetical factors is carried out on 3000 individuals by means of a questionnaire method. The results have shown that the main factors of artistic resonance are: times factors, national factors and human factors.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of science and technology and economy, people not only pay attention to the improvement of material level, but also constantly pursue the improvement of spiritual realm, and have a deeper understanding and pursuit of art. The highest realm of appreciating art is to have artistic resonance with works of art. Art resonance refers to the spiritual communication between the appreciator and the creator due to the medium of the work, which is

emotionally manifested as empathy. Studying the factors that generate artistic resonance is conducive to promoting people's emotional resonance when appreciating works of art, thereby improving people's aesthetic and spiritual realm, and further improving the country's cultural soft power. However, scholars have not yet made a clear conclusion on the factors that produce resonance in art. Art resonance is a psychological phenomenon, so it is very necessary to analyze the factors of art resonance from the perspective of psychology.

After people have higher-level spiritual needs, they begin to pursue artistic resonance. There are various forms of artistic resonance, including music resonance, literary resonance, etc. Many scholars have conducted research on artistic resonance. While the pandemic lockdown has disrupted concerts and club performances, McLeese Don's analysis of a website that facilitates artists to communicate and market recorded music reinforces the value of music and musicians, explaining the meaning of musical resonance [1]. Glaubitz N draw on Bourdieu's concept of capital to describe contemporary American publishing, the role of the literary canon in higher education, and the status of literary awards, and explored how the rules of art resonate. Results have shown that Bourdieu's framework is effective when used heuristically for artistic resonance analysis [2]. Literature is always influenced by the tragic state of mind that humans exist in a particular era and era. Kaur N proposed that during the catastrophic crisis of the contemporary pandemic, literature must resonate within the paradigm of existentialism, as literature effectively represents society as a whole and its emotions [3]. Karmacharya Poonam believed that artistic resonance is an aesthetic relationship between subject and object, which can be divided into two categories: negative resonance and positive resonance [4]. Zhang J proposed that artistic resonance is a very complex aesthetic phenomenon. Appreciators generate aesthetically similar emotions to the creators through the works of art, and explore the human factors that form the resonance of the works of art. Research results have shown that human factors include ethnic factors and human factors [5]. Smorschok M P believed that musical art resonance is an indispensable and important part of singing art, and proposes a method of using two horn effects to effectively improve singing resonance. Through the test, it was found that after using this method, the testers have improved in the resonance of vocal singing [6].

Psychology is a science that studies the occurrence and development of human psychological phenomena. As a new research perspective, the perspective of psychology has been widely used in many fields, and many scholars have explored it. In order to study the issue of cultural meaning creation in products and brands, MacInnis Deborah J organized perspectives and ideas from a psychological perspective according to five broad categories of issues, and identifies other relevant perspectives and issues for future research [7]. Massara Francesco examined the impact of the privacy paradox based on the psychological accounting literature. Interactions between current and future costs and benefits are described through the analysis of four key variables to interpret consumer behavior [8]. Mukherjee Yajnaseni established an open dialogue with employees from a psychological perspective in order to address the well-being of employees who continue to work throughout the pandemic. Results have shown that the key to survival lies in the need for employers and employees to develop together a culture that focuses on self-care and collective psychological well-being [9]. Kim SukHee analyzed the use of personal mobile devices by citizens in China through a questionnaire survey, and then uses a partial least squares structural formula model to analyze the impact of psychological attitudes on the future use of personal mobility. The results have shown that the proportion of users without device experience is higher than the proportion of users with device experience [10]. To identify the role of Gomar University athletes in developing vital life skills for decision-making, Khan Wasim identified time management, planning, coping with adversity and adapting to new situations as decision-making skills. These skills were tabulated and analysed after the questionnaires were collected. Results have shown that participants perceive

sport to play an important role in developing decision-making skills [11]. In order to assess whether the perceived characteristics of cultural products truthfully capture cultural knowledge, Robert Kreuzbauer provides a psychological explanation to explore the question of authenticity in the evaluation of cultural products. Results have shown that individuals rely on the same mental processes in judging the authenticity of cultural products [12]. The above research shows that the psychological perspective is widely used to explore the correlation or causal relationship between two or more factors.

Many scholars have also studied the theory and factors of artistic resonance before, but most of them only focus on analyzing the social reasons and humanistic factors, and rarely study the factors of artistic resonance from the perspective of psychology. Therefore, based on the perspective of psychology, this paper analyzes the factors that generate artistic resonance from the time dimension, the physiological dimension and the psychological dimension. Hypotheses of possible factors in three dimensions are made, and the correlation analysis between these hypotheses and artistic resonance is carried out using questionnaire method and statistical correlation algorithm.

2. Hypothesis of the Factors Generating Artistic Resonance from the Perspective of Psychology

Art generally gives people the feeling of being elegant and out of reach for ordinary people, but in fact art is everywhere. It mainly includes eight categories of literature, music, dance, painting, sculpture, drama, architecture and film. One of the social functions is to help people to improve their spiritual world. Resonance was originally a concept in physics, which refers to the phenomenon that two objects with the same vibration frequency make sound due to resonance, that is, "same frequency resonance". Art resonance is a psychological concept, and it is a psychological activity of art completed by creators, works of art and appreciators. Between the creator and the appreciator, the thoughts and emotions are roughly similar, that is, the emotion reaches the same frequency resonance level. Therefore, resonance not only has various characteristics of the aesthetic psychology of art appreciation, but also is the peak and extreme of art appreciation activities. The main types of artistic resonance are shown in Figure 1:

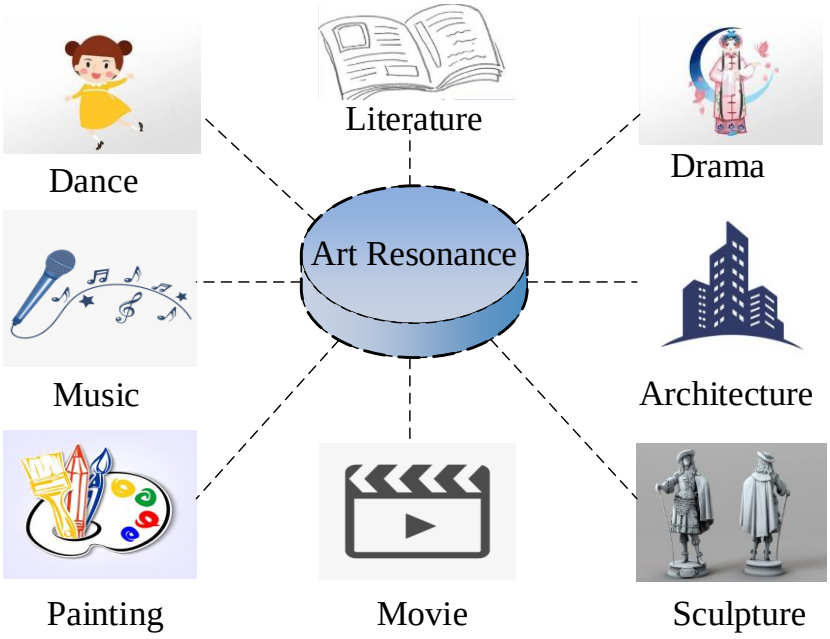

Figure 1. Art resonance main category

Artistic resonance is actually the unity of visual, auditory, and emotional artistic feelings of intuitive nature, and the feeling of the creator's state of mind. Art resonance is a perceptual concept. The main body is people, and the subjectivity is relatively strong. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate and study people. From the perspective of psychology, this paper mainly hypothesizes, analyzes and verifies the factors of artistic resonance from the three dimensions of time, physiology and psychology.

(1) Time dimension

In the time dimension, the most important factor is the resonance of the times [13]. In recent years, with the continuous development of the economy, people in different eras have different lifestyles and concepts of life. Each era has its own representative works of art and unique themes. For example, the popular songs and sketches of the last century, people who have experienced that era will resonate with them when they hear these sounds or see these pictures. The children born in the 2000s have changed their lifestyles and spiritual concepts. If they have not experienced these, they will not be able to resonate with these works of art. Anyone who has watched the 2008 Olympic Games will unconsciously recite the slogan "One World, One Dream" in their hearts every time they think of it. This kind of slogan will undoubtedly arouse echoes, resonate, touch the depths of everyone's heart, and then resonate with the times.

(2) Physiological dimension

It is assumed that there are two main factors in the biological dimension: gender and ethnicity [14]. A hypothetical factor in the biological dimension is gender, and people of different genders may have different levels of resonance with the same work of art. Emotionally, it can be divided into positive resonance and negative resonance. Another hypothetical factor is the ethnic factor, which originates from the differences in the physical structure and inherited culture of people in different regions. This regional category covers the entire world. There are more than 2,000 ethnic groups in the world, which can be divided into five main types from a geographical point of view: Asian nation, African nation, European nation, American nation and Oceania nation. Different ethnic groups have different ways of appreciating art and the conditions for resonance. This difference in conditions is not only related to congenital heredity, but also closely related to regional characteristics.

(3) Psychological dimension

In the psychological dimension, according to previous research and existing data analysis, the possible factors proposed are human factors and cultural demand factors [15]. Human nature refers to the character of a person formed under a certain social system and historical conditions. According to the time of formation, it is mainly divided into two types: congenital and acquired. Another important manifestation of the psychological dimension is cultural needs. As a phenomenon, culture does belong to the spiritual level, and its influence is mainly reflected in two aspects. On the one hand, artists pay attention to culture, understand people's cultural needs, and can design artworks that resonate with people from a psychological perspective. On the other hand, culture also acts on people, has an impact on people's feelings, and then directly affects art, so that people can better resonate with art.

This paper finds some factors that may be the resonance of art from the three dimensions of time dimension, physiological dimension and psychological dimension for analysis, and makes assumptions: There are times, gender, ethnicity, human nature and cultural needs that produce artistic resonance. The factors that generate artistic resonance are hypothesized as shown in Figure 2:

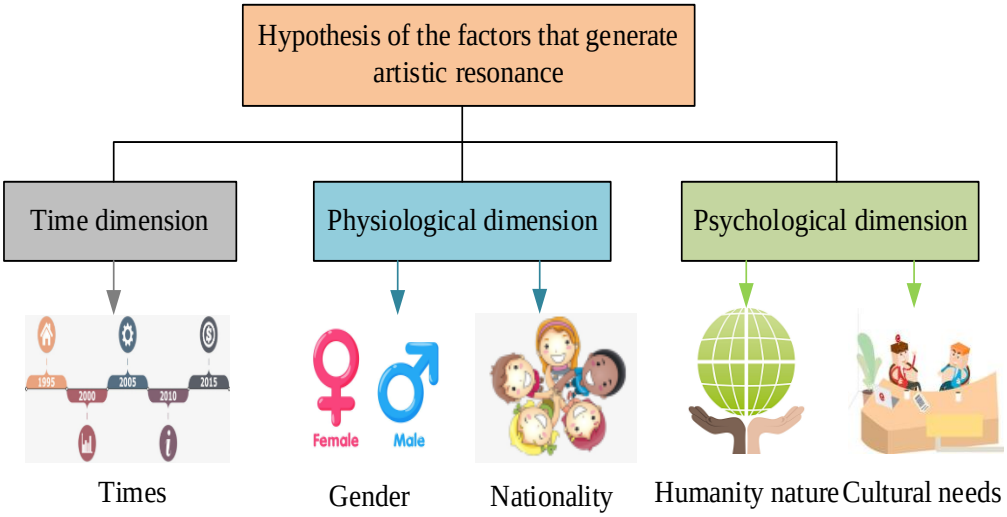

Figure 2. Hypothesis of the factors that generate artistic resonance

3. Artistic Resonance Generating Factor Algorithm

Art resonance is a psychological phenomenon, which can be revealed by psychological methods [16]. Psychology is mainly realized by studying the relationship between variables, and its research mainly includes correlation research and causal relationship research. Correlation research is to explore the relationship between existing variables, and to explain and predict the characteristics and behavior of the research object according to this relationship. The most used method is correlation analysis.

Correlation analysis refers to the analysis of two or more variable elements with correlation, so as to measure the degree of correlation between two variable factors. In order to study the factors that generate artistic resonance, this paper analyzes from the perspective of psychology, and conducts correlation analysis and test on the possible factors of the three dimensions proposed above. The methods of covariance, correlation coefficient, multiple linear regression analysis and t test are mainly used.

(1) Covariance and covariance matrix

Covariance is used to measure the overall error of two variables [17]. Covariance measures the correlation between variables numerically and is calculated as follows:

$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i-\overline{X})(Y_i-\overline{Y})}{n-1} \tag{1}$$

Covariance can only perform correlation analysis on two groups of data, and covariance matrix can solve the problem of correlation analysis of multiple groups of data. The formula for calculating the covariance matrix of the three sets of data x, y, z is:

$$C=\begin{pmatrix}\operatorname{cov}(x,x) & \operatorname{cov}(x,y) & \operatorname{cov}(x,z)\\ \operatorname{cov}(y,x) & \operatorname{cov}(y,y) & \operatorname{cov}(y,z)\\ \operatorname{cov}(z,x) & \operatorname{cov}(z,y) & \operatorname{cov}(z,z)\end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Covariance can solve the problem that controllable quality factor and uncontrollable quantity factor affect experimental results at the same time, but it cannot measure the closeness of

correlation.

(2) Correlation coefficient

The correlation coefficient is a statistical indicator of the closeness of the relationship between the response variables [18]. The correlation coefficient is usually represented by r, and its value range is $[-1,1]$. The numerical value represents the correlation between two variables, and the larger the absolute value, the higher the correlation. The correlation degree of the correlation coefficient is divided as shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Correlation coefficient correlation degree division

Correlation coefficient		Degree of association
r	r>0	Positive correlation
	r<0	Negative correlation
|r|	|r|=0	Completely relevant
	0<|r|<1	Not entirely relevant
	|r|=1	Irrelevant

The formula for calculating the correlation coefficient is:

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y} \tag{3}$$

r is the sample correlation coefficient, S_{xy} is the sample covariance, S_x is the sample standard deviation of x, and S_y is the sample standard deviation of y.

S_{xy}-sample covariance formula:

$$S_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_i - \overline{X}\right)\left(Y_i - \overline{Y}\right)}{n-1} \tag{4}$$

S_x sample standard deviation formula:

$$S_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum\left(x_i - \overline{x}\right)^2}{n-1}} \tag{5}$$

The formula for calculating the sample standard deviation of S_y:

$$S_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum\left(y_i - \overline{y}\right)^2}{n-1}} \tag{6}$$

(3) Linear regression analysis

Linear regression is a method of using regression analysis to determine the quantitative relationship of the degree of correlation between two or more variables, and to model independent variables and dependent variables [19]. The univariate linear regression formula is as follows:

$$y = ax + b \tag{7}$$

$$a = \frac{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\,2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^2} \tag{8}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{n} - a\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} \tag{9}$$

Among them, x represents the value of the independent variable, y represents the value of the dependent variable; a and b represent the parameters of the univariate linear regression formula. The univariate linear regression model is shown in Figure 3:

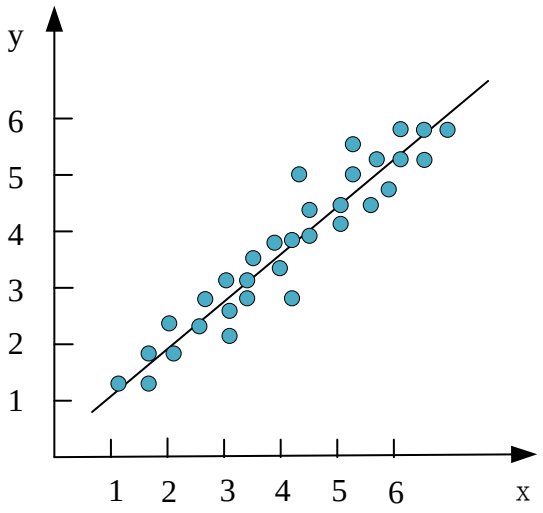

Figure 3. Univariate linear regression model

The multiple linear regression formula is:

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \Lambda \; + + b_m X_m \tag{10}$$

To make the obtained regression formula better, it is necessary to minimize the sum of squares of errors Q, which can be achieved by the least squares method, so that the most effective problem of the regression model is transformed into the problem of finding the minimum value of Q.

$$Q = \sum \left(Y - \hat{Y}\right)^2 = \sum \left[Y - \left(b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \Lambda \; + + b_m X_m\right)\right]^2 \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_{11} b_1 + l_{12} b_2 + \Lambda \; + l_{1m} b_m = l_{1Y} \\ l_{21} b_1 + l_{22} b_2 + \Lambda \; + l_{2m} b_m = l_{2Y} \\ \Lambda \; \Lambda \\ l_{m1} b_1 + l_{m2} b_2 + \Lambda \; + l_{mm} b_m = l_{mY} \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

$$b_0 = \overline{Y} - \left(b_1\overline{X}_1 + b_2\overline{X}_2 + b_3\overline{X}_3 + \Lambda\ + + b_m\overline{X}_m\right) \tag{13}$$

After each coefficient is obtained according to the above method, the significance of the formula and the partial regression coefficient should be tested. Decompose the test of the regression formula:

$$\sum\left(Y - \overline{Y}\right)^2 = \sum\left(\hat{Y} - \overline{Y}\right)^2 + \sum\left(Y - \hat{Y}\right)^2 \tag{14}$$

$$SS = SS_1 + SS_2 \tag{15}$$

SS is the total deviation sum of squares, SS_1 is the regression sum of squares, and SS_2 is the residual sum of squares.

Linear regression analysis can also be used to compare the interaction between variables measured by different measures, such as the link between price changes and the number of promotions.

(4) T test

T test is to use t distribution theory to infer the probability of the difference, so as to compare whether the difference between two means is significant. It can be divided into single population test and double population test [20].

The single population t-test is to test the significant relationship between a sample mean and a known population mean. Usually when the sample size is less than 30, this method is used, the formula is:

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma X}{\sqrt{n}}} \tag{16}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(x_i - \overline{x}\right)^2}{n}} \tag{17}$$

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \tag{18}$$

Among them, $i = 1,\Lambda\ ,n$ and $\overline{x}$ are the sample mean, s is the sample standard deviation, and n is the number of samples.

The double-population t-test is to test whether the difference between the mean of two samples and the population is significant. The calculation formula of the statistic t-value is:

$$t = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum {x_1}^2 + \sum {x_2}^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \times \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}} \tag{19}$$

Among them, n_1 and n_2 are two sample sizes.

Since the number of samples is uncertain, degrees of freedom need to be introduced to represent the number of variables with unlimited values. The formula for degree of freedom df is:

$$df = n - k \tag{20}$$

Among them, n is the number of samples, and k is the number of constraints.

The theoretical significance levels for different degrees of freedom are denoted as $t(df)0.01$ and $t(df)0.05$. The t value and the theoretical t value are compared and calculated, and the judgment is made according to the relationship table between the t value and the significance of the difference given in Table 2.

Table 2. The t value and the significance of the difference

t	P	Significant degree of difference
t ≥ t(df)0.01	P ≤ 1%	Very significant
t ≥ t(df)0.05	P ≤ 5%	Significant
t < t(df)0.05	P > 5%	Not obvious

4. Experimental Design of the Factors of Artistic Resonance

(1) Experimental method

Questionnaire survey method: The questionnaire survey method is used to explore the correlation between the hypothesized artistic resonance generating factors and the actual artistic resonance, and set the corresponding questions according to the experimental purpose to obtain the required statistical data.

Statistical analysis method: Collected people of different genders, different ages, different nationalities, and different human natures have artistic resonance with the same artwork. It is calculated according to the calculation formula of the correlation coefficient, and the correlation coefficient analysis and regression analysis are carried out on the generating factors of artistic resonance. Reliability and validity tests are also carried out to provide data support for verifying the hypothesis.

(2) Experimental data

Experiment object: To test the reliability and validity of the artistic resonance of different works of art from people of different genders, ages, nationalities, and humanity. Through regression analysis on the factors that generate artistic resonance, data support is provided for verifying the hypothesis. In terms of questionnaire distribution, a total of 3,000 questionnaires were distributed to people of different countries and ages. In order to improve the accuracy of the experimental results, the data irrelevant to the experiment were eliminated, and the number of valid questionnaires was 2860. First, the three dimensions of time, physiology and psychology are analyzed, and then the divided factors of the times, ethnicity, gender, human nature and cultural needs are subdivided. The basic information of the research subjects obtained is shown in Table 3.

(3) Experimental process

Psychology is an important tool for understanding human behavior. In order to analyze and verify the correlation between the possible factors of artistic resonance and actual artistic resonance, this paper adopts the method of correlation research in psychology. First, the covariance formula is used to judge the correlation between the two, and then the correlation coefficient is calculated to compare the closeness of the correlation between the two. Finally, the linear regression analysis method is used to verify the measured results.

The experiment of the time dimension is carried out first, and it is assumed that the possible factors in the time dimension are the era factors. The era factor is not easy to measure in practice, therefore, this article analyzes the resonance degree of art works of different eras from people of

different ages. That is, the testers under the age of 20 were asked to analyze the resonance degree of art works created after 2000, 1980-2000, 1960-1980 and before 1960, and calculate the correlation coefficient according to the covariance formula and the correlation coefficient formula. Testers aged 20-40, 40-60 and over 60 were then asked to do similar experiments to see whether the hypothesized factors were highly correlated with artistic resonance.

Table 3. Three-dimensional experimental data

Dimension			Number
Time dimension	Age	Below 20	713
		20-40	726
		40-60	712
		Over 60	708
Physiological dimension	Nationality	Asia	602
		Africa	596
		Europe	561
		America	554
		Oceania	547
	Gender	Male	1425
		Female	1435
Psychological dimension	Human nature	Congenital	1441
		Acquired	1419
	Cultural needs	Strong	1427
		Weak	1433

5. Experiment on the Factors of Artistic Resonance

(1) Analysis of era factors

The hypothetical factor in the time dimension is the era factor, and for the quantitative analysis of the experiment, the era factor is divided into the age of the tester and the works of art created in different years for correlation analysis. According to the results of the questionnaire survey, the correlation coefficient of people of different ages for artworks created in different periods is calculated by the correlation coefficient formula, and the degree of artistic resonance is expressed by the correlation coefficient. The correlation of the calculated relevant data is shown in Figure 4.

As can be seen from Figure 3, subjects under the age of 20 resonated the most with artworks created after 2000. And the level of resonance for works of art created in 1980-2000, 1960-1980 and before 1960 is not high. The people of the other three age groups also have the highest degree of resonance with the works of art created in their own era. Therefore, the factors of the times are related to the resonance of art.

(2) Analysis of ethnic and gender factors

The hypothesized factors in the biological dimension are ethnicity and gender. In terms of ethnicity, testers are asked to test the degree of resonance of 5 art works with different ethnic characteristics, and analyze the correlation between ethnic factors and artistic resonance according to the results of the questionnaire. In terms of gender, testers of different genders are asked to test the degree of resonance of the works of art created by men and women, and then analyze the correlation of artistic resonance. The correlation in the physiological dimension is shown in Figure 5.

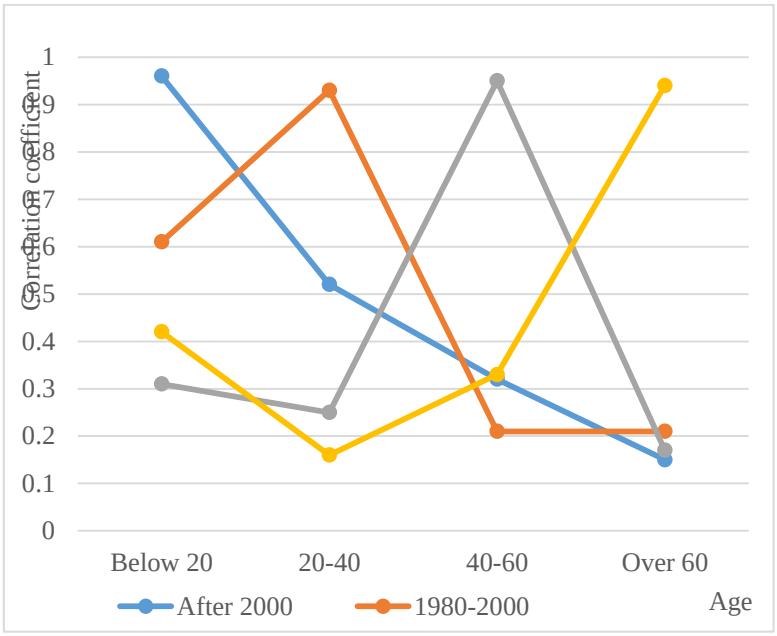

Figure 4. Time dimension correlation coefficient analysis chart

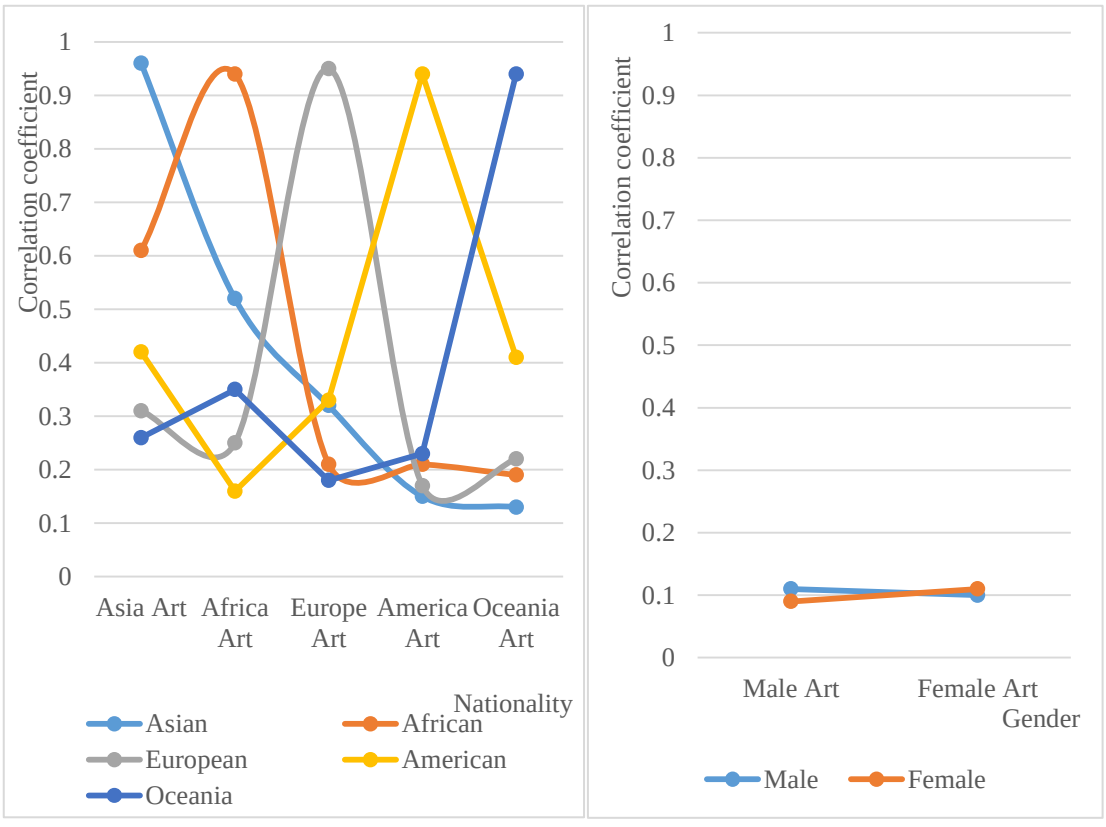

Figure 5. Physiological dimension correlation coefficient analysis chart

In terms of ethnic factors, people of the same ethnic group have a relatively high degree of resonance with art works with their own ethnic characteristics, and the correlation coefficients are all close to 1, and the correlation is relatively strong. When people of one ethnic group appreciate the art works of other ethnic groups, the correlation coefficient of resonance is basically below 0.5,

which is relatively low. This shows that when the testers appreciate the works of art, they are more likely to resonate with the works of art of their own ethnic group, and less likely to resonate with the works of art of other ethnic groups. In terms of gender factors, whether it is male or female, the correlation coefficient for resonating artworks created by people of the same gender is only around 0.1, which is relatively low, indicating that gender factors have little to do with artistic resonance.

Therefore, from a biological perspective, ethnic factors are the factors that generate artistic resonance, but gender factors are not.

(3) Analysis of human nature and cultural needs

The assumed factors on the psychological dimension are human nature and cultural needs. Human nature is mainly divided into congenital and acquired, and cultural needs are divided into strong and weak. In terms of human nature, testers are asked to test the degree of resonance of works of art with innate and acquired properties. The cultural needs factor is to allow testers with strong and weak cultural needs to conduct correlation analysis on different works of art. The analysis from the psychological dimension is shown in Figure 6:

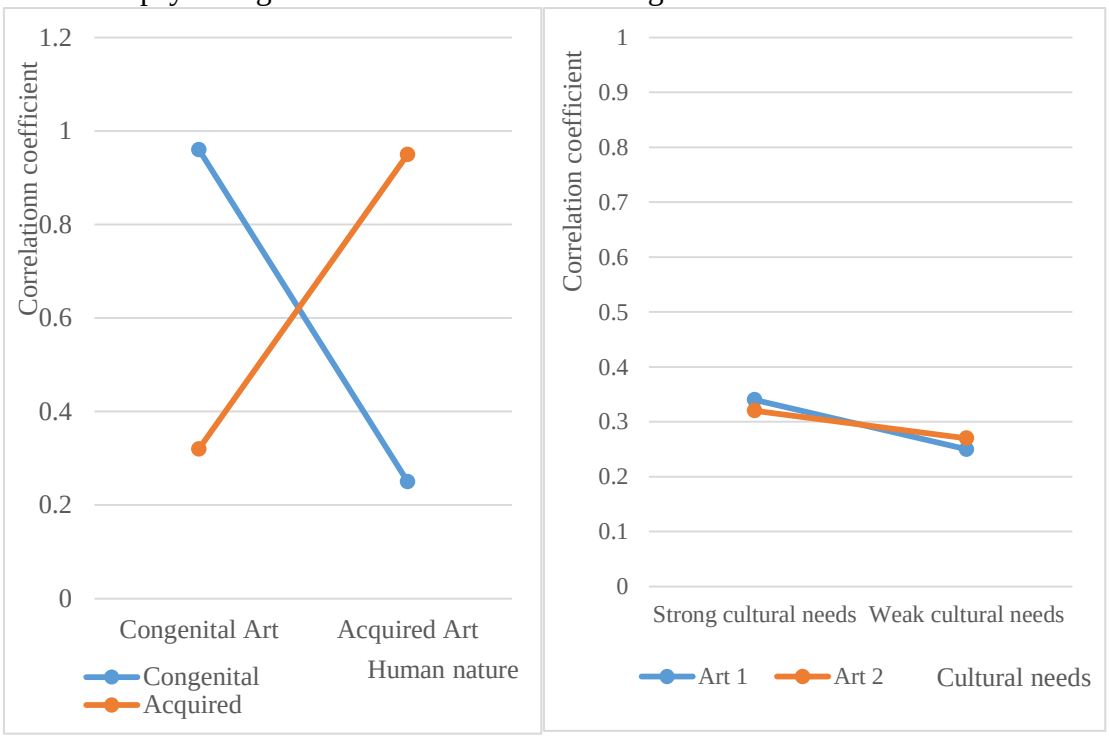

Figure 6. Psychological dimension correlation coefficient analysis chart

In terms of human nature, people with strong congenital nature have a higher degree of resonance with the works of art created by the creator from the perspective of congenital nature, and the same is true of people with acquired human nature in terms of artistic resonance. In terms of cultural needs, whether people with strong cultural needs or weak cultural needs, the correlation coefficient of resonating works of art with different levels of cultural expression is only about 0.3, indicating that cultural needs factors have little to do with artistic resonance. Therefore, from a psychological perspective, the factors that generate artistic resonance are human factors.

6. Artistic Resonance Generating Factors and Results

Based on the hypothesis of the factors that generate artistic resonance from the perspective of psychology, this paper conducts a questionnaire survey on 3,000 testers through questionnaires and

statistical methods, and conducts experiments and analysis on the degree of artistic resonance from the dimensions of time, physiology and psychology. The experimental results are as follows:

(1) Time dimension

In the hypothesis, the factors that generate artistic resonance are the factors of the times. In the experiment, the correlation coefficient between the era factor and the artistic resonance is around 0.95, and the two are highly linearly correlated. The experimental results have shown that the era factor is the generation factor of the artistic resonance in the time dimension.

(2) Physiological dimension

In the hypothesis, the generating factors of artistic resonance are ethnic factors and gender factors. Through experiments, it is found that people are usually more likely to resonate with works of art with their own national characteristics. The reason is that national characteristics are more likely to arouse people's inner sense of identification with works of art, and national spirit can support the survival and development of a nation. The correlation coefficient between the gender factor and resonating with a work of art is about 0.1, which is very low and basically irrelevant.

(3) Psychological dimension

In the hypothesis, the generating factors of artistic resonance are human factors and cultural needs factors. Through experiments, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient between human factors and artistic resonance is relatively high, while the correlation between cultural needs and artistic resonance is not large, so it is eliminated.

7. Conclusion

As a psychological phenomenon, artistic resonance can make the appreciator and the creator achieve a spiritual fit through the medium of art works and bring a pleasant experience. Based on the perspective of psychology, this paper makes a dimensional analysis of the factors that generate artistic resonance from the three dimensions of time, physiology and psychology. And through the results of the questionnaire and statistical methods for experimental analysis, it is found that people of the same era, nationality, and human nature are more likely to have artistic resonance, that is, the factors that generate artistic resonance are the factors of the times, nationalities and human nature. The research on artistic resonance can help people better find works of art that resonate with their own art and improve their spiritual realm.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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