

Here we show the second and third moments of the statistical distribution of y_1 for the case $\gamma = 30$ as an example. For saddle 1,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \left(y_1^{(2)} - \langle y_1^{(2)} \rangle \right)^2 \right\rangle = & \left(0.125361 k_B T + 0.009344 (k_B T)^2 \right) \\
& + 0.002713 k_B T \dot{q}_2 + 0.004599 k_B T \dot{q}_1 + 0.146876 k_B T q_2 \\
& - 0.073522 k_B T q_1 + 0.000430 k_B T \dot{q}_2^2 + 0.000553 k_B T \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\
& + 0.000585 k_B T \dot{q}_1^2 + 0.036293 k_B T q_2 \dot{q}_2 + 0.046173 k_B T q_2 \dot{q}_1 \\
& + 1.113024 k_B T q_2^2 - 0.008847 k_B T q_1 \dot{q}_2 - 0.018711 k_B T q_1 \dot{q}_1 \\
& - 0.738208 k_B T q_1 q_2 + 0.149578 k_B T q_1^2
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \left(y_1^{(2)} - \langle y_1^{(2)} \rangle \right)^3 \right\rangle = & 0.008656 (k_B T)^2 + 0.001577 (k_B T)^2 \dot{q}_2 \\
& + 0.001849 (k_B T)^2 \dot{q}_1 + 0.087158 (k_B T)^2 q_2 \\
& - 0.029558 (k_B T)^2 q_1
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

For saddle 2,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \left(y_1^{(2)} - \langle y_1^{(2)} \rangle \right)^2 \right\rangle = & \left(0.125277 k_B T + 0.006724 (k_B T)^2 \right) \\
& - 0.009788 k_B T \dot{q}_2 - 0.004328 k_B T \dot{q}_1 - 0.533951 k_B T q_2 \\
& + 0.070279 k_B T q_1 + 0.000823 k_B T \dot{q}_2^2 + 0.000424 k_B T \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \\
& + 0.000313 k_B T \dot{q}_1^2 + 0.064267 k_B T q_2 \dot{q}_2 + 0.023933 k_B T q_2 \dot{q}_1 \\
& + 1.447027 k_B T q_2^2 - 0.006892 k_B T q_1 \dot{q}_2 - 0.010155 k_B T q_1 \dot{q}_1 \\
& - 0.388647 k_B T q_1 q_2 + 0.082451 k_B T q_1^2
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \left(y_1^{(2)} - \langle y_1^{(2)} \rangle \right)^3 \right\rangle = & - 0.008050 (k_B T)^2 + 0.001795 (k_B T)^2 \dot{q}_2 \\
& + 0.001076 (k_B T)^2 \dot{q}_1 + 0.078675 (k_B T)^2 q_2 \\
& - 0.017472 (k_B T)^2 q_1
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$