

Supplemental Material S2. Accuracy comparison with McHaney et al., 2021.

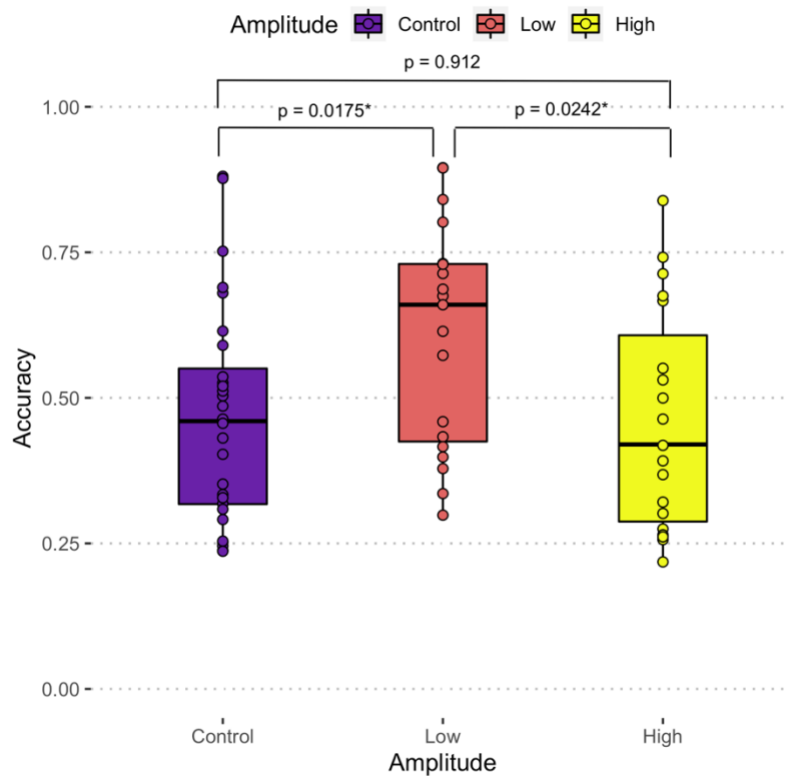


Figure S2. Accuracy comparison with McHaney et al., 2021. Boxplots indicate median and interquartile range for “Control” participants (purple; data adapted from McHaney et al., 2021), participants in the current study who received Low amplitude stimulation (red; min = 0.1, max = 0.6, mean = 0.34) or High amplitude stimulation (yellow; min = 0.7, max = 1.5, mean = 1.08). To facilitate comparison with McHaney et al., 2021, accuracy was only calculated over training blocks (generalization block excluded). A one-way ANOVA on stimulation amplitude revealed that groups differed by accuracy ($F(2) = 3.83$, $p = 0.027$). Post-hoc t-tests for between group contrasts indicated that participants in the Low amplitude group tended to respond more accurately during training compared to participants in the High amplitude group ($p = 0.0242$) or participants in the Control group who did not receive stimulation ($p = 0.0175$). The Control group and the High amplitude groups did not differ significantly with regards to accuracy ($p = 0.912$).