Title

Kilohertz Transcranial Magnetic Perturbation (kTMP): A New Non-invasive Method to Modulate Cortical Excitability

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Abstract

Non-invasive brain stimulation (NIBS) provides a method for safely perturbing brain activity, and has been employed in basic research to test hypotheses concerning brain-behavior relationships with increasing translational applications. We introduce and evaluate a novel subthreshold NIBS method: kilohertz transcranial magnetic perturbation (kTMP). kTMP is a magnetic induction method that delivers continuous kHz-frequency cortical electric fields (E-fields) which may be amplitude-modulated to potentially mimic electrical activity at endogenous frequencies. We used TMS to compare the amplitude of motor-evoked potentials (MEPs) in a hand muscle before and after kTMP. In Experiment 1, we applied kTMP for 10 min over motor cortex to induce an E-field amplitude of approximately 2.0 V/m, comparing the effects of waveforms at frequencies of 2.0, 3.5, or 5.0 kHz. In Experiments 2 and 3 we used two forms of amplitude-modulated kTMP with a carrier frequency at 3.5 kHz and modulation frequencies of either 20 or 140 Hz. The only percept associated with kTMP was an auditory tone, making kTMP amenable for double-blind experimentation. Relative to sham stimulation, non-modulated kTMP at 2.0 and 3.5 kHz resulted in an increase in cortical excitability, with Experiments 2 and 3 providing a replication of this effect for the 3.5 kHz condition. Although amplitude-modulated kTMP increased MEP amplitude compared to sham, no enhancement was found compared to non-modulated kTMP. kTMP opens a new experimental NIBS space inducing relatively large amplitude subthreshold E-fields able to increase cortical excitability with minimal sensation.

Keywords: non-invasive brain stimulation, high frequency magnetic induction, electric field, amplitude modulation, transcranial magnetic stimulation, subthreshold.

Introduction

Electromagnetic non-invasive brain stimulation (NIBS) refers to a group of methods which perturb brain function by coupling an applied electric field (E-field) to neurons without the need to introduce electrodes into brain tissue. The NIBS E-field can safely manipulate neural excitability, providing neuroscientists with a powerful tool to advance our understanding of brain function. Evidence that NIBS can promote brain plasticity [1] has prompted clinicians to pursue NIBS interventions in the treatment of psychiatric and neurologic disorders [2–7].

The NIBS E-field amplitude can be categorized as subthreshold or suprathreshold. Suprathreshold fields are sufficient to elicit immediate action potentials in neurons initially at resting membrane potential. Subthreshold E-fields are insufficient to directly cause action potentials but are employed to alter the state of the targeted neurons on time scales ranging from immediate entrainment effects to plasticity effects that extend well past the stimulation epoch [8,9]. As such, subthreshold and suprathreshold methods have different experimental and clinical utilities.

Two broad categories of NIBS methods exist, delivering the E-field to the brain via injection of current through electrodes in contact with the scalp or magnetic induction from a coil placed over the scalp. In electrical methods, such as transcranial electrical stimulation (tES), the current and E-field can be constant as in transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) or time varying as in transcranial alternating current stimulation (tACS). Magnetic induction methods, such as transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), deliver a time-

varying current to the coil, generating a changing magnetic field and consequently an induced E-field in superficial brain regions. TMS is delivered as a brief pulse (typically 200–300 μs) and is referred to as repetitive TMS (rTMS) when delivered as a train of pulses.

The E-fields of tES and TMS differ in important ways. First, for TMS the E-field amplitude is linearly proportional to the frequency of the current source, whereas the tES E-field amplitude is independent of this frequency. Second, the E-fields for the two methods exist in orthogonal subspaces [10]. As such, the E-fields between TMS and tES cannot be matched exactly; for example, the TMS E-field does not have a radial component. Thus, even when the E-fields for tES and TMS are similar in focality, they may target different populations of neurons.

Third, for spatially similar cortical E-fields, the scalp E-field amplitude for tES is much greater than the scalp E-field for TMS because a large fraction of tES current travels along the path of least resistance and is, thus, shunted across the scalp [9]. Although dependent on a number of factors, this property can be captured by the ratio of scalp to cortical E-field, which is approximately 18 times larger with tES compared to TMS [10]. Thus, the scalp E-field amplitude ultimately places a severe constraint on the focality and amplitude of tES cortical E-fields due to scalp peripheral nerve stimulation and muscle stimulation. Estimates of the tES cortical E-fields in the physiological frequency range suggest that the maximum for most human participants is around 0.5 V/m [11,12]; beyond this value scalp stimulation becomes detectable and soon intolerable. TMS systems are far less

burdened by constraints imposed by the scalp E-field amplitude, allowing the method to be used to produce both subthreshold and suprathreshold cortical E-fields.

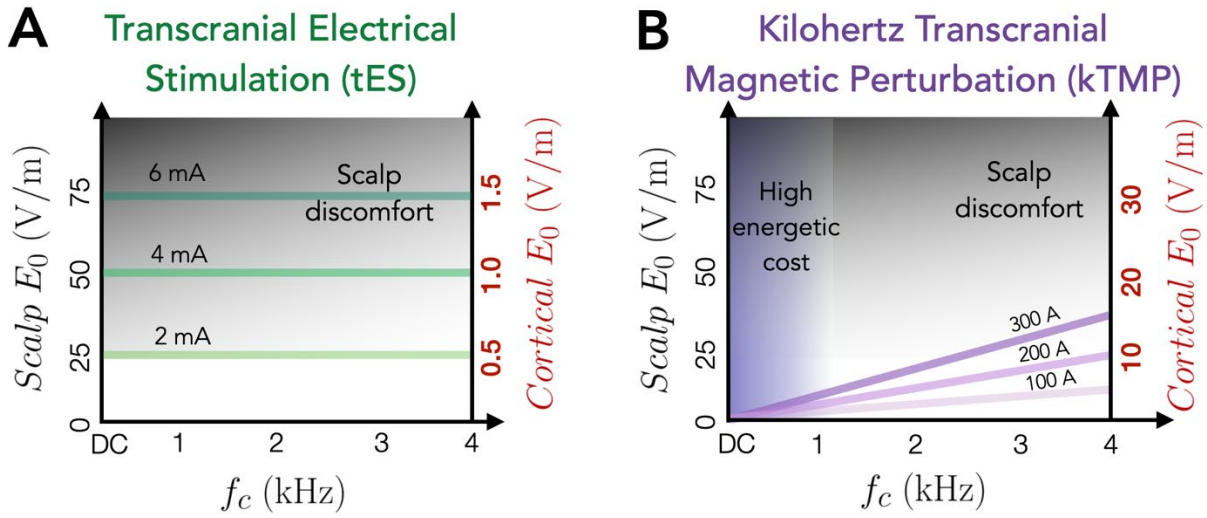


Figure 1. An illustration of the practical constraints of tES and kTMP in frequency and amplitude space. Solid lines represent the dependency of the E-field amplitude upon frequency and amplitude of the electric current supplied to the electrodes (A) or coil (B). Calculations are based on for a typical 5 × 7 cm tES electrode montage or figure-of-eight TMS/kTMP coil. Left vertical axis represents estimated scalp E-field amplitude while the right vertical axis represents the estimated motor cortex E-field amplitude. Shaded zones represent regions of the perturbation space constrained by practical considerations. Both methods are constrained by the scalp E-field magnitude, which at high values may result in discomfort due to peripheral nerve stimulation (gray shading). Note the substantial difference in the cortical E-field range that can be delivered tolerably for tES and kTMP. Illustrated here are approximate levels of discomfort for sustained waveforms (tES and kTMP) as opposed to pulsed methods (e.g., TMS). Note that magnetic induction methods such as kTMP (or TMS) are additionally constrained by high energetic costs (purple shading) required to generate E-fields of sufficient magnitude to influence neuronal states at low frequencies.

Motivated by these considerations, we developed a new magnetic induction NIBS approach, in which the subthreshold modulation of neural excitability is brought about via oscillating magnetic fields at kHz frequencies. We refer to this system as kilohertz transcranial magnetic perturbation (kTMP). In our new method, we drive a TMS coil using a high-current large-bandwidth amplifier operating in the kHz range. In this way, the E-field magnitude constraints imposed by scalp stimulation associated with tES are greatly diminished (Fig 1). The energetic requirements for a magnetic induction system would be prohibitive at low frequencies such as those measured with EEG. However, this cost is

reduced to a manageable level by operating at higher frequencies. While the prototype kTMP system used in the present experiments produced cortical E-fields of 2 V/m at 2 – 5 kHz, kTMP has the potential to significantly increase the range of subthreshold E-field induction with the focality typical of TMS systems. In addition, the kTMP waveform can be amplitude modulated at frequencies matching endogenous neural rhythms [13].

Since neurons near resting membrane potential act as low-pass filters, a critical question centers on whether narrow band kHz E-fields can effectively couple to the transmembrane potential to influence neural activity. This question has been explored in invasive and non-invasive empirical studies (reviewed in [14]) and in model simulations [15]. Experimentally, suprathreshold kHz fields have been used to produce nerve blocking [16] and temporal interference effects [17]. Converging evidence also indicates that subthreshold kHz fields are effective in modulating neural excitability. In particular, kHz tACS can induce an increase in post-stimulation motor-evoked potentials approximately equal to that observed following standard, low frequency tES or rTMS [18]. Intriguingly, low frequency magnetic stimulation (LFMS), a kHz method that mimics the magnetic field waveforms used in MRI, applies weak kHz E-fields across most of the brain and has been reported to have mood-altering effects [19–22]. In addition, kHz E-fields, again applied by MRI gradients, have been shown to alter brain glucose metabolism in a manner that scales with the field amplitude [23].

We report here the results of three experiments with healthy human participants that evaluate the efficacy of kTMP in modulating cortical excitability. Adopting a conventional

approach for evaluating the efficacy of NIBS methods [24–27], we used suprathreshold TMS to measure motor evoked potentials (MEPs) elicited in a hand muscle, comparing the amplitude of the MEPs before and after kTMP stimulation. For all the experiments, the kTMP amplitude was set to a produce a peak cortical E-field amplitude of approximately 2.0 V/m at the targeted primary motor cortex. In Experiment 1, we tested non-amplitude modulated kTMP at three different carrier frequencies (2 kHz, 3.5 kHz, and 5 kHz), comparing these conditions to a sham condition (0.01 V/m at 3.5 kHz). In Experiment 2 and 3, the carrier frequency was fixed at 3.5 kHz and we investigated two forms of amplitude-modulated kTMP (AM kTMP) with modulation frequencies of either 20 Hz or 140 Hz.

Methods

Apparatus

The **kilohertz transcranial magnetic perturbation (kTMP)** system consists of a high-amplitude current source, a TMS coil, and a control system. The same TMS coil may be connected to either the kTMP current source or to a commercial TMS pulse generator (MagVenture MagPro R30 with MagOption), permitting interleaved kTMP-TMS experiments and ensuring identical kTMP and TMS E-field distributions up to an amplitude scaling factor. The kTMP amplifier (AE Techron Model 7794) is a voltage-controlled current source capable of delivering up to 200 A to the coil. We used an actively-liquid-cooled figure-of-eight coil (MagVenture Cool-B65; inner and outer loop diameter of 35 mm and 75 mm, respectively).

The kTMP control system consists of a personal computer (PC), input/output PCI card, and a custom interface to read the coil's built-in temperature sensor. Using a data acquisition toolbox (Mathworks R2018a), the PCI card was programmed to deliver analog input to the amplifier, thus specifying the temporal waveform of the E-field. The input waveform can either be at a fixed-amplitude sinusoidal frequency (non-modulated) or amplitude modulated.

Bench testing indicated that the system when running in kTMP mode did not produce marked changes in coil temperature. As an added safeguard, the PCI card was set up to receive an analog input from the coil's temperature sensor and create an automatic shutdown if the coil temperature exceeded 41° C, which is within the guidelines established by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). In practice, for E-fields up to 2 V/m used in the present experiments, the coil temperature never rose above 32° C during system operation.

Participants

Forty-nine young adults were recruited through various advertisements posted to the Berkeley community. The number of participants in Experiments 1, 2, and 3 was 16 (12 female), 16 (10 female), and 15 (11 female), respectively. Seven of the participants in Exp 2 had also been tested in Exp 1 (minimum 3 weeks between the last session of Exp 1 and first session of Exp 2). All participants were naive to the purpose of the study, provided informed consent, and were financially compensated. Given the novelty of kTMP as a NIBS method, the IRB at UC Berkeley enlisted an outside expert and members of

the campus Environmental and Health Safety Committee to evaluate the system. Following their reports, the protocol was approved by the IRB at UC Berkeley with the kTMP system deemed a non-significant risk device for E-fields up to 8 V/m for up to 20 min of stimulation.

Procedure

To evaluate the kTMP system as a new tool to modulate neuronal excitability, we measured the impact of kTMP on corticospinal excitability using suprathreshold TMS stimulation over motor cortex. Figure 2 depicts an overview of the experimental hardware and protocol. In brief, kTMP stimulation was preceded by two 4–7 min probe blocks and followed by three such blocks. In Exps 1 and 2, each block consisted of single-pulse TMS and two paired-pulse protocols, short intracortical inhibition and intracortical facilitation. In Exp 3, only the single-pulse TMS protocol was employed (see below for details).

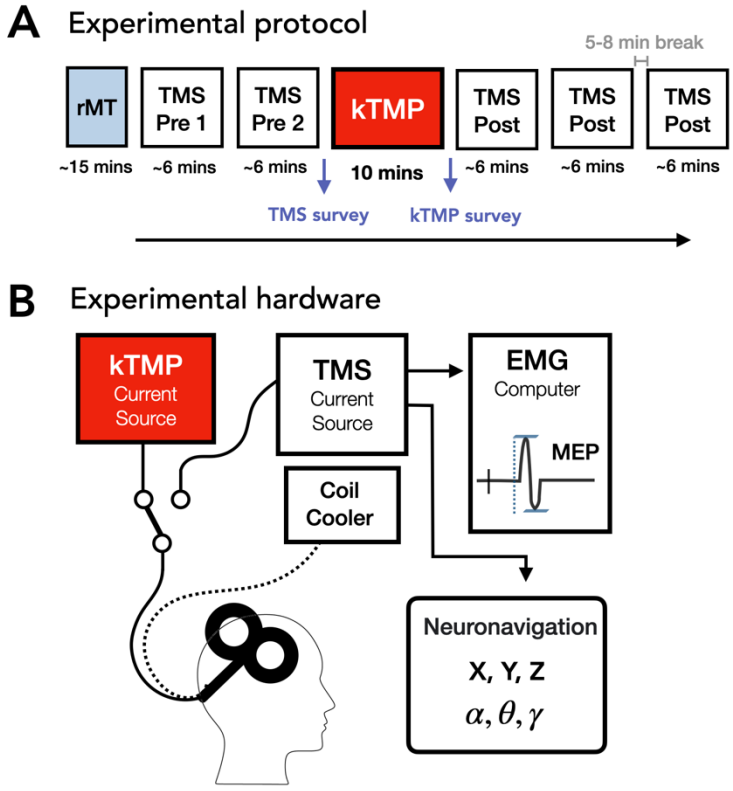


Figure 2. Experimental protocol and hardware. A. Timing of each experimental session. After determining the participant's resting motor threshold (rMT), TMS assessment blocks were conducted before (Pre) and after (Post) kTMP stimulation (active or sham). For Exps 1 and 2 each TMS block assessed single-pulse, SICI and ICF; only the single-pulse protocol was used in Exp 3. **B.** The same coil was driven by either the TMS current source or the kTMP current source. TMS pulses were recorded in an auxiliary channel of the EMG and triggered the neuronavigation system to record the coordinates of the coil in 3-D space.

Each experiment consisted of five 2-hr test sessions, with each session separated by a minimum of 2 days. The first test session was used to determine the optimal coil position ("hotspot") and threshold intensity for eliciting MEPs with suprathreshold single-pulse TMS (see below). The position of the hotspot was recorded by a neuronavigation system (Brainsight, Rogue Research, Montreal, Canada). This allowed the experimenter to return to the same position for each TMS block (see below), as well as during the application of kTMP. The other four sessions were used to test the efficacy of different kTMP parameters on cortical excitability, with a focus on variation of the carrier frequency for non-

modulated kTMP in Exp 1 and both non-modulated and amplitude-modulated kTMP in Exp 2 and Exp 3.

Two steps were taken to create a double-blinding protocol. First, we created a coding system such that the experimenter typed in a number that was paired to the desired stimulation condition in an arbitrary and random manner, one that varied across participants in a manner unknown to the experimenter. Second, we played a tone at 3.5 kHz using the Tone Generator Application Sonic™ (VonBruno 2015) to create a constant background sound during kTMP stimulation in all conditions, including sham, effectively masking the amplifier sound.

kTMP

For each carrier frequency, the current amplitude was selected to achieve a peak E-field amplitude of 2.0 V/m at a distance of 14 mm perpendicular to the coil surface, a distance we took to represent the approximate depth of the motor cortex from the overlying scalp [28]. The current amplitude needed to obtain the required E-field amplitude is estimated as follows. The E-field amplitude, E_0 (units of V/m), is proportional to the frequency, f_c (units of Hz), and amplitude I (units of A) of the current source according to:

$$E_0 = k f_c I$$

For the MagVenture Cool-B65 coil used in the kTMP system E_0 = 185 V/m when f_c = 3570 Hz (280 μs biphasic TMS pulse) and I = 6950 A [29,30]. From these reference values we estimate k:

$$k = 7.875 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\mathrm{Vs}}{\mathrm{Am}}$$

where V, s, A, and m, correspond to volts, seconds, amperes, and meters, respectively. We verified the accuracy of our estimates within a 5% error using E-field measurements obtained from a triangular probe following the method of Nieminen [31].

Experiment 1. Non-Modulated kTMP

We used a within-subject design, testing each participant on each of four kTMP stimulation conditions, with the order counter-balanced across participants. For three of the conditions, the carrier frequency (2 kHz, 3.5 kHz, 5 kHz) was paired with an intensity to create an E-field at the superficial aspect of the hand area of the motor cortex of $E_0 = 2$ V/m. We set the non-modulated E-field to be a sinewave with frequency f_c (see Fig 3):

$$E_{NM}(t) = E_o \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

Note that we did not adjust for individual differences in scalp-to-cortex distance. For the sham condition, we used a 3.5 kHz carrier frequency producing a 0.01 V/m E-field at the approximate distance of the cortical surface.

Experiments 2 and 3. Amplitude-Modulated kTMP (AM kTMP)

For Exps 2 and 3 we again used a within-subject design, testing each participant in four sessions. Two of the conditions were repeated from Exp 1: the 3.5 kHz non-modulated kTMP condition at 2 V/m and the sham condition. For the other two conditions, the carrier frequency was set at 3.5 kHz and the waveform was amplitude modulated (AM) at modulation frequencies of either 20 Hz or 140 Hz. The 3.5 kHz carrier frequency was chosen

since we had obtained the largest effect size compared to sham at this frequency in Exp 1. We selected the 20 Hz modulation frequency given the relevance of beta to motor function [32–34] and the 140 Hz modulation frequency based on literature concerning ripple effects at this frequency [35–37]. The peak cortical E-field amplitude for the AM conditions was 2 V/m, identical to the non-modulated condition. Note that the inclusion of the 3.5 kHz non-modulated condition and sham for both experiments provide two replications of these conditions from Exp 1 as well as points of comparison for the AM kTMP conditions.

Exps 2 and 3 differed in the form used for amplitude modulation. In general, an amplitude modulated current can be written as

$$E(t) = A(t)\sin(2\pi f_c t).$$

where $A(t)$ is a time dependent amplitude modulation factor. A popular form used in communications systems is:

$$A(t) = E_o[a + mf(t)]$$

where $f(t)$ is the signal one wishes to convey between two components of a system and the ratio m/a is the modulation index. The modulation index is typically chosen to suit the proposed means of demodulation.

In *Experiment 2,* we used $f(t) = \sin(2\pi f_m t)$ and an infinite modulation index. Correspondingly the E-field has time dependence of the form:

$$E_{AM1}(t) = E_o \sin(2\pi f_m t)\sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

where f_m is the modulation frequency. In Experiment 3, we used $f(t) = \sin(2\pi f_m t)$ and a modulation index of one (see Fig 3).

$$E_{AM2}(t) = E_o\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi f_m t)\right]\sin(2\pi f_c t).$$

Although the same modulation frequencies are used to calculate E_{AM1} and E_{AM2} they differ with respect to the spectrum of their upper envelope, the frequency of which we refer to as the burst repetition frequency (f_b). For E_{AM1} the burst repetition frequency is double that of the modulation frequency, whereas for E_{AM2} the burst repetition frequency and the modulation frequency are matched. The burst repetition frequency may be an important parameter in determining the neural effects of kTMP.

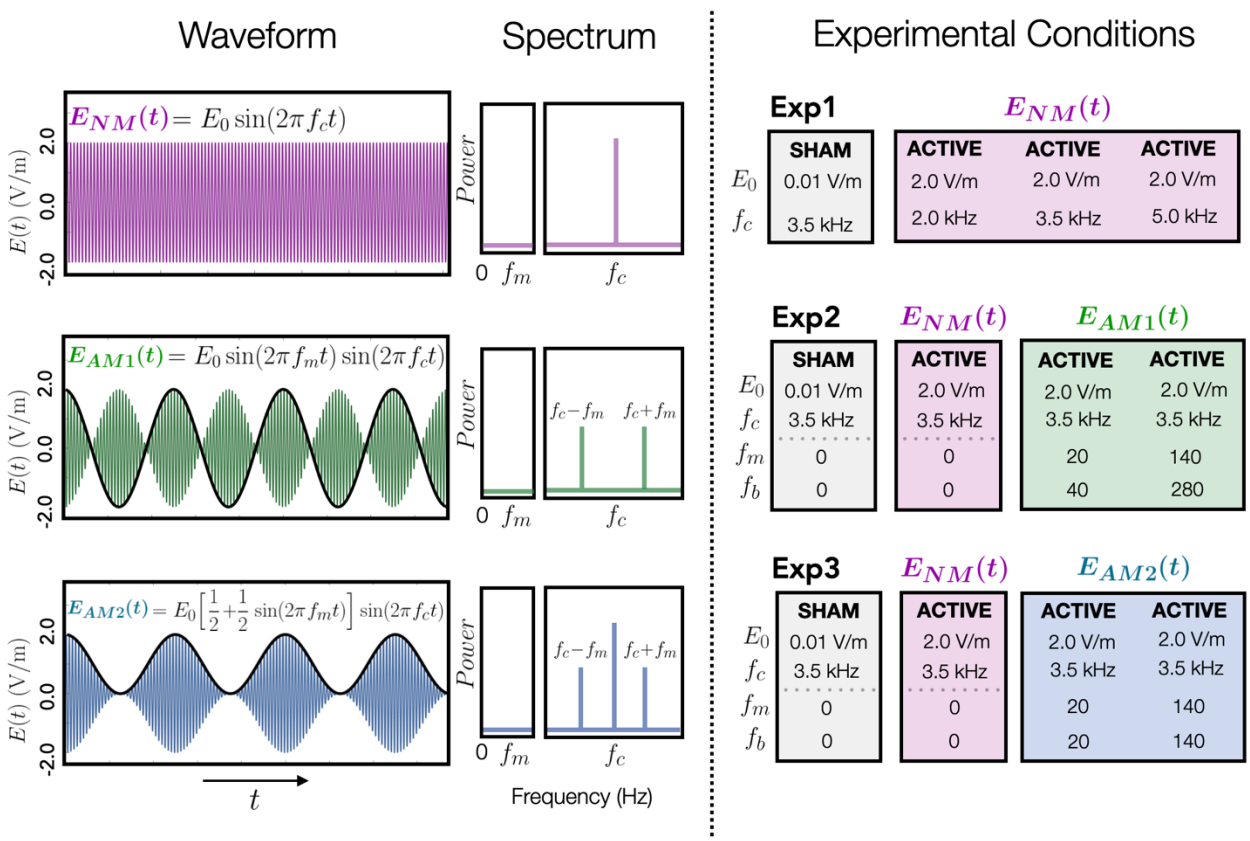


Figure 3. Waveforms, spectra and conditions for the three kTMP experiments. A commonly used form of amplitude modulation is $E(t) = E_0[a + m\sin(2\pi f_m t)]\sin(2\pi f_c t)$. The constants f_c, f_m, and E_0 refer to the

carrier frequency, modulation frequency and the E-field amplitude (cortical E-field) respectively. Left column, Waveforms: E_{NM}, E_{AM1} and E_{AM2} refer to the non-modulated waveform and the two forms of amplitude modulation tested. Black lines indicate the modulation frequency. Center column, Spectrum: Carrier frequency and sidebands for the corresponding waveforms. Note the absence of power at the modulated frequency (f_m). Right column, Waveform parameters and characteristics for each experiment. f_b refers to the burst repetition frequency.

TMS: Hotspot and Threshold Procedure (Session 1)

Single-pulse TMS was applied over left hemisphere primary motor cortex to determine the resting motor threshold (rMT) for the first dorsal interosseous muscle (FDI) in the right hand. We focused on FDI since it is relatively easy to isolate in all individuals and threshold values are stable across test sessions [e.g., 38–40].

The TMS coil was placed tangentially on the scalp with the handle pointing backward and laterally at 45° from the midline. TMS was administered with a biphasic pulse waveform with a posterior–anterior direction of the second, dominant phase of the induced current. The stimulator intensity was initially set to 30% of maximal stimulator output and single pulses were generated at 5 s intervals, with the experimenter visually monitoring the electromyography (EMG) output for MEPs. If no MEPs were detected after 2 or 3 pulses, the experimenter moved the coil a few mm. If a search over the candidate area failed to produce any MEPs, the stimulator output was increased (step size of 3%), with the location search repeated. Once MEPs were detected, a more focal search was conducted to identify the optimal location for eliciting MEPs. This location was registered in three-dimensional space relative to the subject's head using the Brainsight neuronavigation system to ensure consistent coil position during and between experimental sessions. rMT was defined as the minimum TMS intensity required to evoke MEPs of at least 50 μV peak-to-peak amplitude on 5 of 10 consecutive trials.

The mean threshold was 58% (SD = 11.3%), 63% (SD = 11.1%) and 56% (SD = 9.2%) of maximum stimulator output in Experiments 1, 2 and 3 respectively. We repeated the threshold procedure in each of the kTMP sessions to capture possible intra-individual baseline changes in the cortico-excitability of the participants. In practice, the individual's threshold values remained very stable across days (SD = 2.4%).

TMS Assays of Corticospinal Excitability (Sessions 2-5)

For Exps 1 and 2, each of the five probe blocks (two pre-kTMP and three post-kTMP) included single-pulse TMS (SP), and two paired-pulse protocols: short intracortical inhibition (SICI) and intracortical facilitation (ICF) [41,42]. Similar to SP, paired pulse protocols were administered with biphasic pulse waveforms with a posterior–anterior direction of the second, dominant phase of the induced current. These three protocols have been widely used in prior studies designed to evaluate the efficacy of tES and rTMS methods in altering neural excitability [43–45]. For SP, the stimulation level was set at 120% of rMT. For the paired-pulse assays, the suprathreshold pulse was preceded by a subthreshold conditioning stimulus set at 80% of rMT, with an interstimulus interval (ISI) of 3 ms or 10 ms for SICI and ICF, respectively. The probe block consisted of 90 trials, 30 for each of the three assays, with the order randomized within the block. For Exp 3, the five probe blocks consisted only of the single-pulse TMS assay. We made this decision after finding that kTMP had no effect on SICI or ICF in Exps 1 and 2. We lengthened the breaks between blocks in Exp 3 to match the timing of the three post blocks relative to kTMP stimulation in the first two experiments.

We developed a system to read and record the spatial and angular position of the coil with respect to the hotspot in real time from Brainsight. This information was recorded at the time of each TMS pulse and used to exclude trials in which the coil was distant from the hotspot or the angle had changed from the optimal hotspot orientation.

EMG

EMG activity was recorded (Bagnoli-8 EMG System, Delsys Inc.) from surface electrodes placed over the right FDI muscles, with a reference electrode over the right elbow. The experimenter visually inspected the EMG traces on a monitor to ensure that the participant remained relaxed (i.e., negligible EMG background activity in FDI), to detect the presence or absence of MEPs in response to the TMS pulses, and, since kTMP is a novel brain stimulation modality, to monitor for safety by checking for after discharges or other features suggesting excessive increase in excitability that could evolve into a seizure.

The EMG signal was amplified and bandpass filtered on-line between 20 and 450 Hz. The signals were digitized at 2000 Hz for offline analysis. All EMG measures were analyzed with custom scripts written in Matlab 2018a. EMG was recorded continuously during the experiment. Offline, data were segmented based on a TTL pulse from the TMS system recorded by the EMG amplifier on an auxiliary channel.

Subjective Reports

We informally assessed the participants' subjective experience in Exp 1, focusing on reports concerning the perception of sound emitted from the system, tactile sensation, and discomfort. This process was formalized in Exps 2 and 3. In these studies, we administered a short survey in which participants answered three questions concerning 1) annoyance, 2) pain, and 3) subjective experience of muscle activation/movement. Participants responded to each question using a keyboard to type in a number using an 11-point scale (0 = not at all; 10 = extremely). This survey was based on a systematic rating system that has been employed to characterize the degree of disturbance caused by TMS [46]. We administered the survey twice. The first time was after the second TMS probe block, providing ratings on the subjective experience of suprathreshold TMS. The second time was after kTMP, providing ratings on the subjective experience of kTMP stimulation.

Data Analysis

MEP Data

For each trial, the peak-to-peak amplitude of the MEP was calculated over a window 15–45 ms after the suprathreshold TMS pulse. Trials were excluded from the analysis based on the following criteria: 1) If the MEP amplitude was 2.5 standard deviations above or below the mean, with the mean and standard deviation calculated separately for each TMS assay (SP, ICF, SICI) for each probe block. 2) If the Brainsight recording indicated that the coil was more than 3 mm (Euclidian distance) from the optimal hotspot location or had an angular or twist error more than 5º from the optimal trajectory angle. 3) If noise in the EMG signal 100 ms before the TMS pulse exceeded 2.5 standard deviations of the mean EMG signal. On average 10% (SD = 3%) of the trials were excluded per participant

with a range of 4.8% to 20%. After cleaning the MEP data, there were a minimum of 20 MEP measures per protocol in each assessment block for each individual, a sufficient number for performing the MEP analyses [44,47–49].

Raw MEP amplitudes were log-transformed to normalize the distribution of MEP amplitudes [50–53]. The average log-transformed MEP amplitude was then calculated for each of the three TMS protocols in each probe block on an individual basis. After averages were calculated, the data were exponentiated to get the MEPs back to an easily interpreted scale (i.e., mV). SICI and ICF measures were calculated by computing a ratio of the paired-pulse MEP average over the single pulse MEP average for each block. For all three TMS assays the effect of kTMP stimulation was operationalized as the average percent change post kTMP relative to the two baseline blocks (averaged). For example, a value of 0% would indicate no change in single-pulse MEP amplitude from pre- to post-stimulation, whereas a value of 100% would indicate the single-pulse MEP amplitude doubled from pre- to post-stimulation. Thus, the main analysis focuses on the three post-kTMP stimulation probe blocks for each of the three TMS assays (SP, SICI, ICF).

Missing Data

Although we aimed for a fully within-subject design, a subset of the participants only had data for three of the four sessions. Missing data were due to 1) technical issues with the Brainsight neuronavigation system (n = 2/47), 2) university suspension of testing with human participants in March 2020 due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (n = 5/47), or 3) determination that the results from a session were a statistical outlier (n = 3/47). The

latter three had an increase in corticospinal excitability three standard deviations above the mean in one condition. All of these were active kTMP conditions and, if included would have inflated the effect of kTMP on corticospinal excitability. To account for missing data and subject variability, all analyses used a linear mixed-effects model with a random factor of participant.

Linear Mixed Effects Models

Linear mixed effects models were implemented in RStudio using the software package lme4 [54]. Each mixed effects model used Participant as a random effect, Experiment as a fixed effect, and experimental variables (e.g., active vs. sham, post-stimulation block) as fixed effects. Likelihood ratio tests were used to obtain *p*-values in evaluating experimental fixed effects and interaction effects. Cohen's *d* was calculated based on the methods outlined in Brysbaert & Stevens [55] for mixed effects models. Cohen's *d* can be interpreted as a standardized mean difference between conditions; according to convention, $d \cong 0.2$ is considered a small effect, $d \cong 0.5$ is considered a medium effect and $d > 0.8$ considered a large effect [56].

Results

Across the three experiments, participants found kTMP stimulation to be tolerable and, indeed, as described below, essentially imperceptible. No adverse events occurred, and no discharges were observed in the EMG after kTMP stimulation.

In each experiment, five TMS probe blocks were sandwiched around active or sham kTMP stimulation (Fig 2A). We pooled the data across the two pre-kTMP probe blocks to establish a baseline measure. The post stimulation blocks assessed changes in neural excitability at three time points after kTMP stimulation, operationalized as average percent change post kTMP relative to baseline.

Single Pulse Assay

Repeated kTMP Conditions (3.5 kHz and Sham) across Experiments

In Exp 1, three carrier frequencies of kTMP stimulation were tested (2 kHz, 3.5 kHz and 5 kHz) along with a sham kTMP condition (0.01 V/m, 3.5 kHz). Exps 2 and 3 included the same non-modulated 3.5 kHz condition (and sham), providing an opportunity for evaluating reproducibility and a reference point for assessing the effect of AM kTMP (see below). We first tested if the change in corticospinal excitability for the 3.5 kHz condition varied across the three experiments. Using a mixed effect model with fixed factor of Experiment and random effect of Participant we found no difference across the three experiments for the non-modulated 3.5 kHz condition [$\chi^2(2) = 0.41$ $p = 0.813$]. Similarly, we found no difference across experiments for the sham condition [$\chi^2(2) = 2.77$ $p = 0.251$; Fig 4A]. Figure 4B displays change in MEP amplitude across the three post kTMP blocks for sham and the 3.5 kHz condition for the three experiments. Based on these results, we combined the data across the three experiments for these two conditions in subsequent analyses. Note that, although the factor of Experiment was not significant, we include Experiment as a fixed factor in subsequent models that include data from the three experiments.

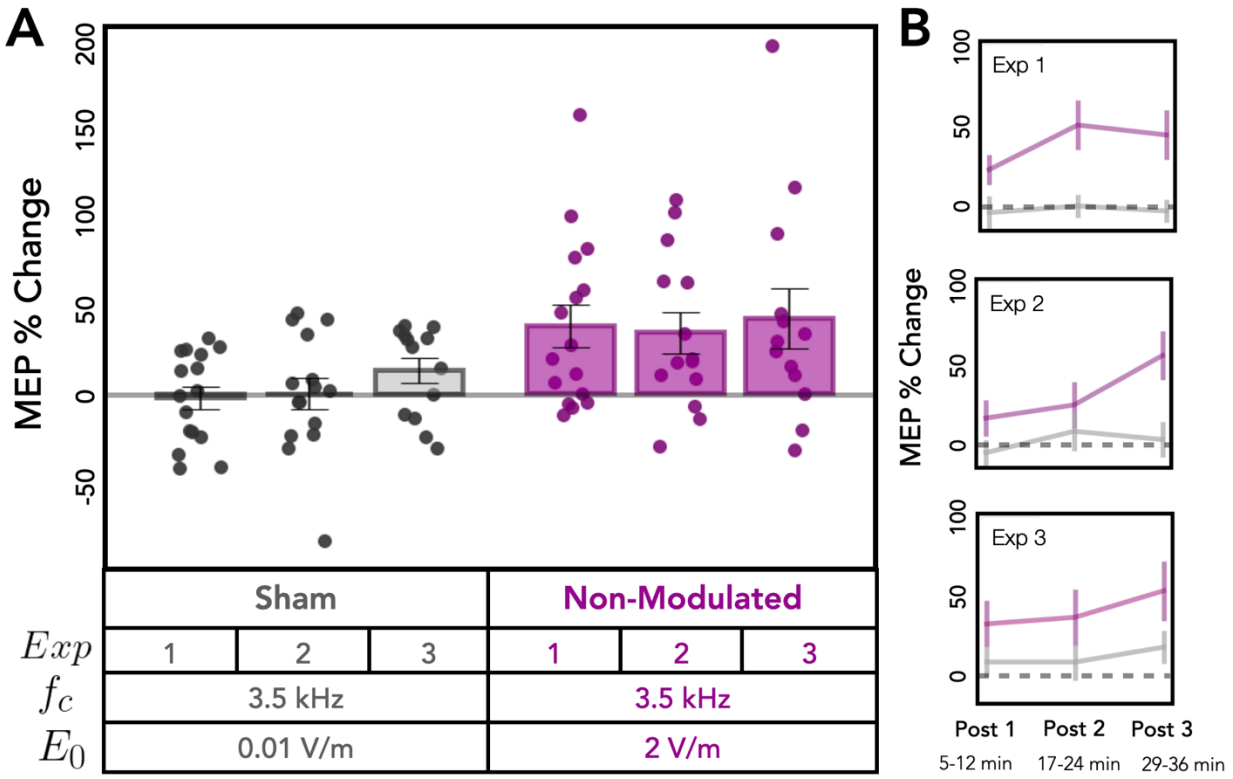
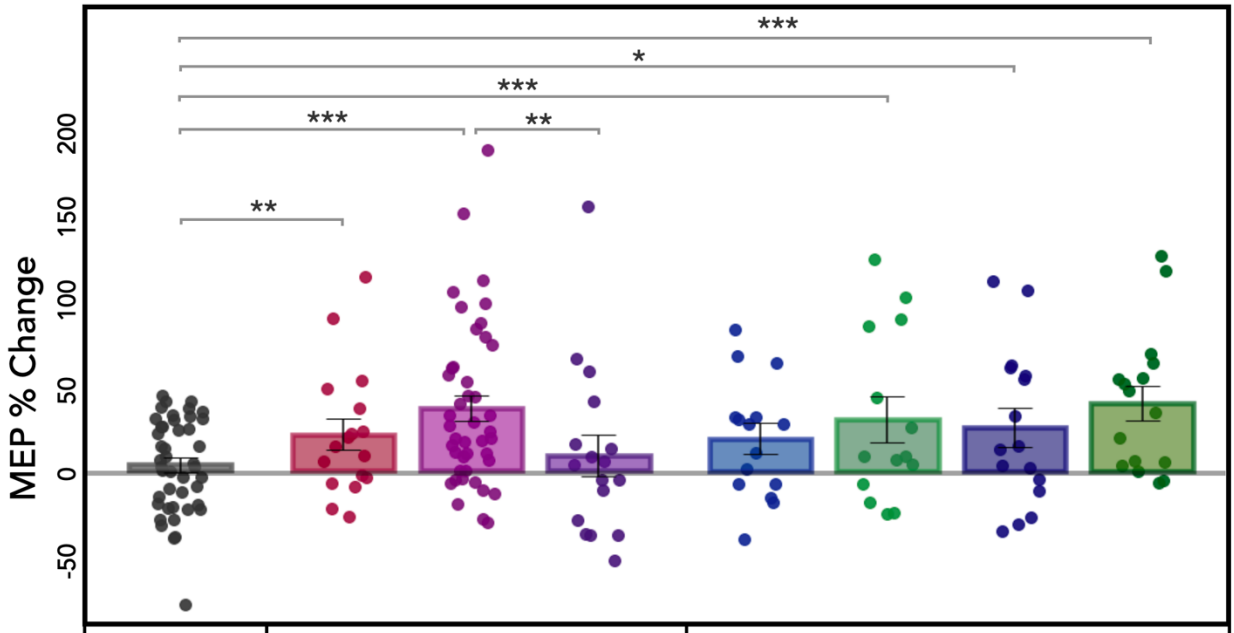


Figure 4. Replication of post-stimulation change in cortical excitability for sham and non-modulated 3.5 kHz kTMP stimulation. A. Change in MEP amplitude measured with single pulse TMS following sham stimulation (left) and kTMP stimulation at 3.5 kHz (right). Dots denote values for individual subjects, bars—mean values, and whiskers—standard error. MEP change post-intervention did not significantly differ across experiments for sham and 3.5 kHz. **B**. Change in MEP amplitude for the three post kTMP blocks for the 3.5 kHz condition (mean ± standard error).

Non-Modulated kTMP Increases Cortical Excitability

We next compared sham vs. active non-modulated kTMP (2 kHz, 3.5 kHz and 5 kHz) and found that active kTMP produced a significant increase in corticospinal excitability [$\chi^2(1) = 23.83$ $p < 0.001$; $d = 0.51$]. Pairwise comparisons of each active condition to sham showed that an increase was observed following both 2 kHz [$\chi^2(1) = 6.90$, $p = 0.009$; $d = 0.49$] and 3.5 kHz kTMP [$\chi^2(1) = 37.57$, $p < 0.001$; $d = 0.70$; Fig 5: Non-Modulated conditions]. The 5 kHz condition failed to reach significance [$\chi^2(1) = 1.43$, $p = 0.232$; $d = 0.21$].

A comparison of the three active conditions showed that the effect on MEP amplitude was influenced by carrier frequency [$\chi^2(1) = 9.60$ $p = 0.008$]. Specifically, the 3.5 kHz condition produced a larger increase in MEP amplitude compared to the 5 kHz condition [$\chi^2(1) = 8.64$ $p = 0.003$; $d = 0.50$]. No difference was observed between the 2 kHz and 3.5 kHz conditions [$\chi^2(1) = 3.25$ $p = 0.071$; $d = 0.30$] or between the 2 kHz and 5 kHz conditions [$\chi^2(1) = 2.44$ $p = 0.118$; $d = 0.28$].



	Sham	Non-Modulated			Amplitude-Modulated			
Exp	1,2,3	1	1,2,3	1	3	2	3	2
f_c	3.5 kHz	2 kHz	3.5 kHz	5 kHz	3.5 kHz			
f_m	0	0	0	0	20	20	140	140
f_b	0	0	0	0	20	40	140	280

Figure 5. Post-stimulation changes in cortical excitability as measured by single-pulse TMS for all conditions. Percent change in MEP amplitude following sham and active kHz stimulation, relative to baseline. Dots denote values for individual subjects, bars—mean values, and whiskers—standard error. Note that the data for the Sham and non-modulated 3.5 kHz conditions are combined across the three experiments. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

The effect of active non-modulated kTMP stimulation persisted across 36 min of the post-stimulation probe blocks. There was no significant effect of Time (i.e., Post Block) on MEP amplitude [$\chi^2(2) = 5.778$ $p = 0.056$] nor was there a significant interaction between Time and Stimulation Condition for non-modulated kTMP [$\chi^2(6) = 109.0696$ $p = 0.1226$; Fig 6: Non-Modulated conditions].

Amplitude-Modulated kTMP Produces Similar Increase in Cortical Excitability

We tested the effect of AM kTMP in Exps 2 and 3, with the two experiments using different forms of amplitude modulation (E_{AM1} and E_{AM2}; see Fig 3). For these experiments, we used a carrier frequency of 3.5 kHz given that this condition had produced the largest effect in Exp 1.

Similar to what we observed from the single-pulse probe for non-modulated 3.5 kHz stimulation, AM kTMP resulted in an increase in MEP amplitude compared to sham [$\chi^2(1) = 23.59$ $p < 0.001$; $d = 0.54$; Fig 5, AM conditions]. Pairwise comparisons showed that this effect was observed in three of the four AM conditions: E_{AM1} [$f_m = 20, f_b = 40$; $\chi^2(1) = 13.72$ $p < 0.001$; $d = 0.74$], E_{AM2} [$f_m = 140, f_b = 140$;$\chi^2(1) = 5.61$ $p = 0.018$; $d = 0.62$] and E_{AM1} [$f_m = 140, f_b = 280$; $\chi^2(1) = 22.69$ $p < 0.001$; $d = 1.00$]. The E_{AM2} condition [$f_m = 20, f_b = 20$] showed a numeric increase, but this comparison was not significant [$\chi^2(1) = 2.75$ $p = 0.097$; $d = 0.427$].

Limiting our analysis to the four active AM conditions, we found that MEP amplitude was not dependent on modulating frequency [f_m: $\chi^2(1) = 2.33$ $p = 0.127$] or burst repetition frequency [f_b: $\chi^2(3) = 3.92$ $p = 0.27$]. We found an effect of Time (i.e., Post Block) on MEP amplitude across all AM conditions [$\chi^2(2) = 7.45$ p = 0.024], but no significant interaction between Post Block and Stimulation condition [$\chi^2(6) = 3.14$ $p = 0.791$]. Pairwise comparisons showed that MEP amplitude was greater in Post Block 3 compared to Post Block 1 [$\chi^2(1) = 7.75$ $p = 0.005$; Fig 6: AM conditions]. No other comparisons were significant [all χ^2's < 2.30, all p's > 0.129].

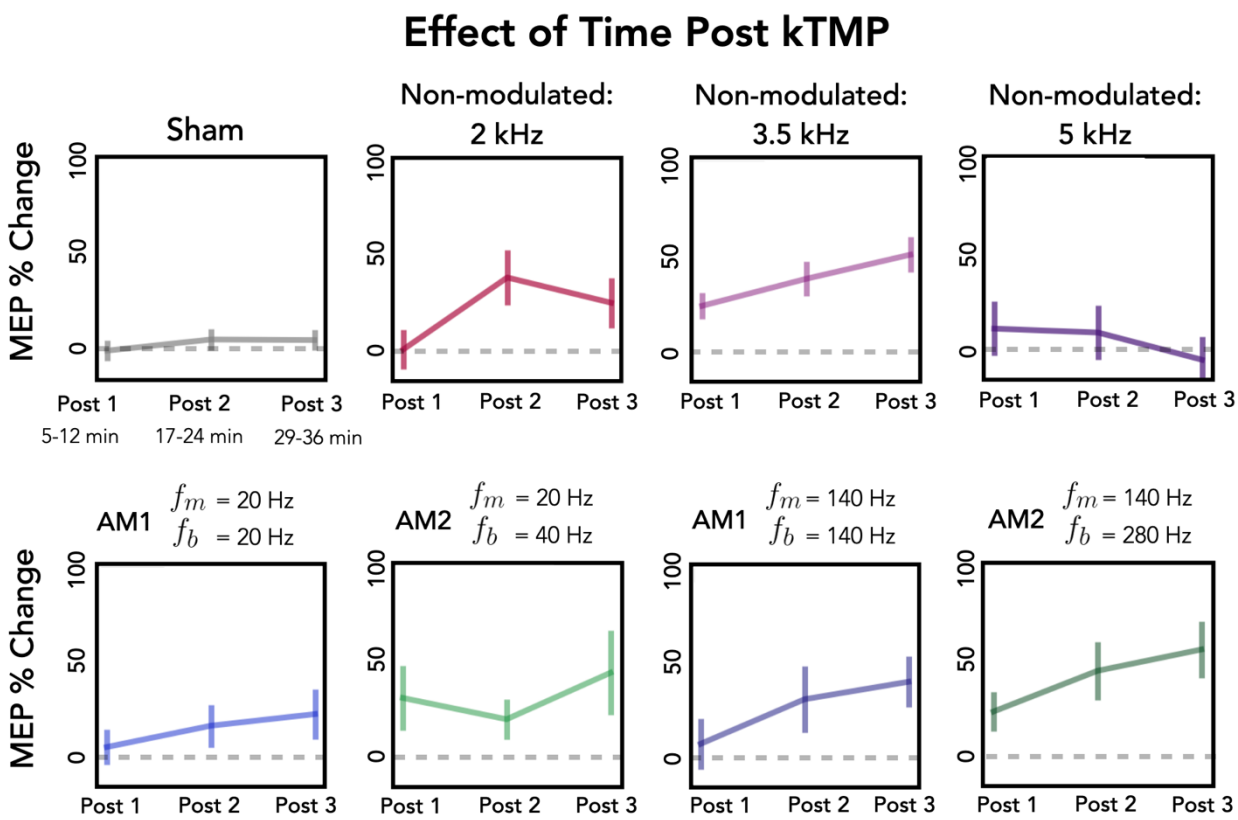


Figure 6. Post-stimulation change in cortical excitability as measured by single-pulse TMS across the three post-kTMP blocks. Percent change in MEP amplitude following sham and active kHz stimulation, relative to baseline for the three post blocks (error bars represent standard error). The data for the Sham and non-modulated 3.5 kHz conditions are combined across the three experiments.

Our main interest in the AM conditions is to determine if amplitude modulation at physiologically relevant frequencies produces a change on cortical excitability beyond that produced by the kHz carrier frequency. To this end, we compared the effect of AM kTMP to non-modulated kTMP, with the latter limited to the 3.5 kHz condition (pooled data). Using a mixed effect model, this contrast was not significant [$\chi^2(1) = 0.05$ $p = 0.833$; $d = 0.03$]. Thus, the AM conditions provide another demonstration that kHz stimulation can increase cortical excitability. However, at least with a 2 V/m E-field, we did not observe an effect from the AM component that was above and beyond non-modulated kTMP.

Paired-Pulse Assays

We included two paired-pulse assays that provide probes of intracortical inhibition (SICI) or facilitation (ICF). To confirm that we observed an effect from the paired-pulse protocols, we focused on the pre-kTMP data, thus avoiding any influence from kTMP stimulation. We pooled the data across the two pre-kTMP blocks for each individual and performed an analysis on the data from the participants from Exps 1 and 2. This analysis showed a strong SICI effect, with a mean decrease of 36% on the paired-pulse trials relative to the single pulse trials [$t(125) = -24.47$, $p < .001$; Fig 7, top]. In addition, we saw a facilitatory effect for the ICF protocol with a mean increase of 22% on the paired pulse trials relative to the single pulse trials [$t(125) = 6.86$, $p < .001$; Fig 7, bottom].

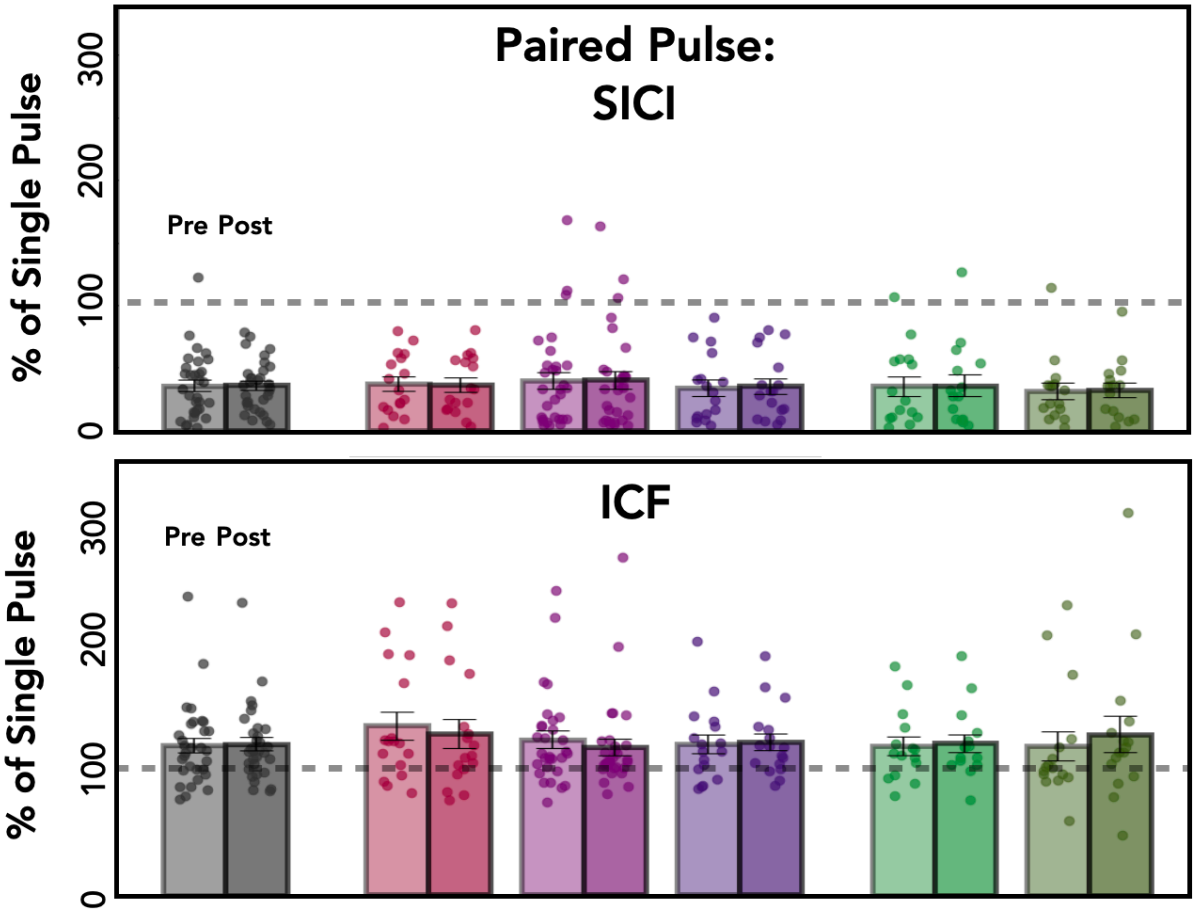
No Effect of kTMP on Measures of Intracortical Inhibition or Facilitation

We then asked if the magnitude of the SICI effect was modulated by kTMP (Fig 7, top). Compared to sham, we observed no effect of active non-modulated kTMP [$\chi^2(1) = 0.81$,

p = 0.367], no effect of Time (i.e., Post Block) [$\chi^2(2) = 0.53$, $p = 0.768$] and no interaction between these two factors [$\chi^2(6) = 5.47$, $p = 0.486$]. Similarly, there was no effect of active AM kTMP on SICI (relative to sham) [$\chi^2(1) = 0.56$, $p = 0.455$], no effect of Time [$\chi^2(2) = 0.39$, $p = 0.822$] and no interaction between the two factors [$\chi^2(4) = 4.17$, $p = 0.384$]. In sum, kTMP does not appear to influence the magnitude of intracortical inhibition measured by SICI.

As with SICI, there was no evidence that kTMP influenced ICF (Fig 7, bottom): We found no effect of active non-modulated kTMP compared to sham [$\chi^2(1) = 0.318$, $p = 0.572$], no effect of Time (i.e., Post Block) [$\chi^2(2) = 1.48$, $p = 0.478$], and no interaction between the two factors [$\chi^2(6) = 5.07$, $p = 0.534$]. Similarly, we found no effect of active AM kTMP compared to sham [$\chi^2(1) = 0.11$, $p = 0.745$], no effect of Time [$\chi^2(2) = 0.71$, $p = 0.702$] and no interaction between the two factors [$\chi^2(4) = 2.43$, $p = 0.657$].

In summary, kTMP, either non-modulated or amplitude modulated at 2 V/m, did not produce any measurable effect on the paired-pulse assays of intracortical inhibition or facilitation, SICI and ICF.



	Sham	Non-Modulated			Amplitude-Modulated	
Exp	1	1	1,2	1	2	2
f_c	3.5 kHz	2 kHz	3.5 kHz	5 kHz	3.5 kHz	
f_m	0	0	0	0	20	140
f_b	0	0	0	0	40	280

Figure 7. kTMP did not produce any change in measures of short intracortical inhibition or intracortical facilitation. Data are plotted as the ratio of the paired-pulse MEP amplitude over the single pulse MEP amplitude, with an inter-pulse interval of 3 ms for SICI and 10 ms for ICF. Each pair of bars shows this ratio for pre-kTMP (averaged over two probe blocks) and post-kTMP (averaged over three probe blocks).

Subjective Experience during kTMP Stimulation

Informal observations from the participants in Exp 1 indicated that the coil did not produce any detectable tactile sensation. The amplifier produces a sound, but one that was effectively masked by playing a louder, pre-recorded sound (3.5 kHz tone) in all conditions.

We opted to not ask participants to judge if they were in an active or sham condition. Given that each participant returned for multiple sessions, we did not want to alert them to the presence of a sham condition, preferring to simply describe the study as one testing a new method of non-invasive brain stimulation. As such, we focused on their subjective ratings. Participants provided three ratings using an 11-point scale (0 = not at all; 10 = extremely) in response to questions on annoyance, pain, and subjective experience of muscle activation/movement. Figure 8 presents the data for each measure following TMS, active kTMP, and sham kTMP. In line with expectations for TMS [46], the participants were aware of muscle twitches, but the stimulation was well-tolerated in terms of annoyance and pain given that the coil was positioned over primary motor cortex.

Of primary interest for the present report, the modal rating was 0 for all three ratings following active kTMP (Fig 8). Using a mixed effects model, with a fixed factor of Stimulation type (i.e., active vs. sham) and Participant as a random effect, we found no difference between active and sham kTMP for Annoyance [$\chi^2(1) = 0.18$, $p = 0.672$], Pain [$\chi^2(1) = 0.29$, $p = 0.591$] and the subjective experience of Muscle Twitches [$\chi^2(1) = 0.01$, $p = 0.972$; Fig 8]. Some participants rated active and sham kTMP high in terms of annoyance. Based on open ended survey responses these scores appear to be related to general features of the experiment such as tension from the neuronavigation headband and the requirement to maintain a sitting posture for an extended period. In summary, the survey data and subjective reports suggest that kTMP is well suited for double-blind experimentation.

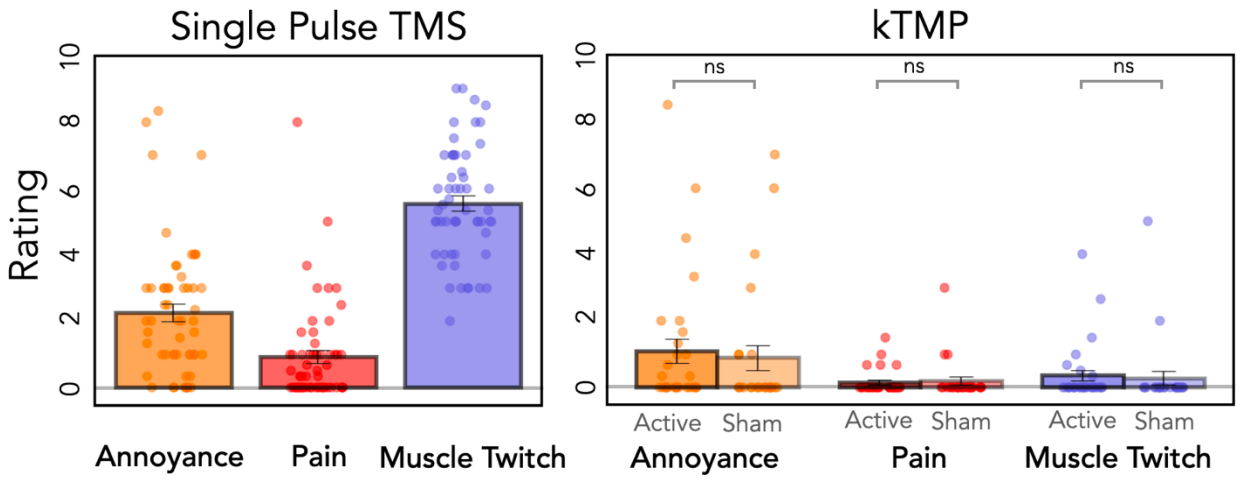


Figure 8. kTMP stimulation is not associated with any subjective experience. Mean ratings (SE in parenthesis) combined across Exp 2 and Exp 3 on a 0-to-10 scale in response to questions assessing annoyance, pain, and awareness of finger movement. For TMS, the survey was administered after the second baseline probe block; for kTMP, the survey was administered after kTMP stimulation.

Discussion

In this paper, we present a new method, kTMP, for exploring the subthreshold NIBS experimental space. The kTMP E-field has the waveform flexibility of kilohertz tES along with the potential amplitude range and focality of TMS. Moreover, amplitude modulation of the kTMP E-field yields a waveform which could potentially introduce stimulation dynamics at frequencies matching endogenous neural rhythms (e.g., alpha, beta).

Summary of Experimental Findings and Limitations

Across three experiments, we assessed the ability of non-modulated and amplitude-modulated kTMP to alter cortical excitability, using suprathreshold TMS over motor cortex to elicit MEPs in a finger muscle. In Experiment 1, non-modulated kTMP with a targeted cortical E-field of 2 V/m, produced an increase in corticospinal excitability at 2 and 3.5 kHz. The latter condition also resulted in a larger increase in MEP amplitude compared to stimulation at 5 kHz, suggesting a possible effect of carrier frequency. Experiments 2

614 and 3 provided replications of the efficacy of non-modulated kTMP at 3.5 kHz to increase
615 corticospinal excitability. Importantly, participants experienced no tactile sensation or dis-
616 comfort from the procedure. Indeed, the only percept of kTMP at 2.0 V/m is a tone at the
617 carrier frequency emanating from the amplifier. This sound was masked in our experi-
618 ments by a background tone played during active and sham kTMP stimulation.
619
620 Due to pandemic related university regulations, we were limited to a two-hour experi-
621 mental session. As such, we were only able to assess the impact of kTMP on neural
622 excitability in three probe blocks, spanning a 36 min post-stimulation epoch. We did not
623 observe a reduction of the kTMP effect across this window. Future testing with extended
624 post-stimulation assays will be required to establish the duration of the effect of kTMP on
625 cortical excitability.
626
627 We also tested two forms of AM, using modulation frequencies of 20 Hz and 140 Hz. An
628 increase in corticospinal excitability was observed in three of the four conditions, associ-
629 ated with high burst repetition frequencies. Critically, none of the AM kTMP conditions
630 produced an increase above that observed with non-modulated 3.5 kHz kTMP, suggest-
631 ing that at least for an E-field amplitude of 2 V/m, amplitude modulation at physiologically-
632 relevant frequencies does not induce an additional lasting change in corticospinal excita-
633 bility over that arising from the kHz carrier frequency alone.
634
635 Despite the absence of an effect from amplitude modulation, the present results are en-
636 couraging in that, across a range of conditions, we consistently observed an increase in

637 cortical excitability in response to single-pulse TMS following the application of a 2 V/m
638 E-field for 10 min. On average the increase in MEP amplitude following 3.5 kHz non-
639 modulated kTMP with a cortical E-field of 2 V/m, the condition in which we have the largest
640 sample size, was 37%. This value is in the range observed from studies using a variety
641 of NIBS methods and protocols [18,57,58].
642
643 **Potential Mechanisms of kTMP**
644 At present, we can only tentatively speculate about how kTMP modulates cortical excita-
645 bility. As with other NIBS modalities, a mechanistic understanding would address (1) what
646 cellular element is directly perturbed, (2) which cortical neurons are modulated, and (3)
647 how modulation confers lasting cortical excitability. We discuss these questions below.
648
649 Regarding acute effects, suprathreshold TMS activates neurons by inducing a brief E-
650 field pulse with dominant frequency component in the kilohertz range (2–6 kHz) [59],
651 demonstrating that such frequencies can acutely affect neuronal polarization. While the
652 slower time constants of the soma and dendrite membranes mostly filter out kilohertz
653 frequencies, the faster time constants of the axonal membrane allow kilohertz waveforms
654 to produce transient polarization in the axons, especially axonal (presynaptic) terminals
655 [60–64]. Whereas suprathreshold TMS pulses induce action potentials in the axons,
656 kTMP would only produce subthreshold perturbation of the axonal membrane potential.
657 Thus, the effects of kTMP may be mediated by acute subthreshold polarization perturba-
658 tion of presynaptic terminals.

659 Regarding the modulation of specific cortical circuits, the single-pulse and paired-pulse
660 TMS measurements can provide some insights; it has to be recognized, however, that
661 these results depend on both the intervention (kTMP) as well as the TMS probe charac-
662 teristics. The shape of the TMS pulse and coil orientation impact how a suprathreshold
663 TMS pulse elicits an MEP: The MEP can come about via direct excitation of the axons of
664 the corticospinal neurons (D-wave), via indirect effects on neurons that provide synaptic
665 input to corticospinal neurons (I-waves) or a combination of both. We applied the TMS
666 probes using suprathreshold biphasic TMS pulses with a posterior–anterior dominant in-
667 duced current. At the probing stimulation level (120% rMT), this configuration has been
668 shown to preferentially recruit I-waves [65]. Moreover, since kTMP used the same coil
669 configuration, it can be inferred that the kTMP E-field coupled most strongly to the same
670 neural elements as the TMS probing pulses. Assuming that we are unable to probe the
671 impact of kTMP on D-waves, we can speculate that the plasticity induced by kTMP pre-
672 dominantly affects excitatory synaptic inputs to pyramidal tract neurons. This mechanistic
673 hypothesis is similar to that proposed for intermittent theta burst stimulation (iTBS), an-
674 other sub-threshold magnetic induction protocol that produces a temporally extended in-
675 crease in single-pulse MEPs [66]. However, it will be important to employ alternative coil
676 configurations in future research to assess if kTMP can modulate the excitability of D-
677 waves, representing direct activation of the axons of pyramidal tract neurons.
678
679 We did not observe any effect of kTMP on the two paired-pulse protocols, SICI and ICF.
680 They appear to probe, respectively, GABA-mediated inhibitory and glutamate-mediated
681 excitatory cortical circuits [42]. Although we observed the classic signatures of SICI and

682 ICF, kTMP did not modulate either of these measures of local intracortical neural dynam-
683 ics. This pattern matches that observed with iTBS: A meta-analysis of iTBS studies failed
684 to find consistent changes in SICI or ICF despite a consistent increase in single-pulse
685 MEPs [44]. In contrast, a meta-analysis of anodal tDCS revealed an increase in single-
686 pulse MEP amplitude, a decrease in SICI, and an increase in ICF [67]. Interestingly, tACS
687 at 20 Hz also produced a similar pattern on all three measures in a phase-dependent
688 manner during stimulation [68]. It is notable that kTMP and iTBS share the same spatial
689 distribution of the E-field (determined by the TMS coil configuration), which is very differ-
690 ent from that of the electrical stimulation with tDCS and tACS. Moreover, both TMS and
691 kTMP involve stimuli in the kHz spectrum whereas tDCS and 20 Hz tACS use E-fields
692 that vary on slower time scales. This variation can result in a different pattern of polariza-
693 tion across neural elements. The overlapping characteristics shared by kTMP and iTBS
694 may account for the similarity in coupling to specific cortical circuits which differ from those
695 affected by tDCS and low frequency tACS.
696
697 Finally, we can consider different hypotheses concerning how kHz stimulation produces
698 changes in neuronal activity lasting beyond the stimulus train. One possibility is that the
699 continuous acute perturbation of the presynaptic terminals interacts with the endogenous
700 axonal signaling, for example via stochastic resonance, ultimately causing synaptic po-
701 tentiation [69]. Another option is that the nonlinear properties of the neuronal membrane
702 lead to temporal summation of successive kilohertz subthreshold cycles and, conse-
703 quently, a facilitation of synaptic transmission [14]. The repeated perturbation of the neu-
704 ronal membrane could also result in accumulation of calcium in presynaptic terminals,
705 yielding synaptic plasticity effects [18]. Presently, these possibilities are speculative and

706 need to be assessed by further research into the cellular mechanisms of subthreshold
707 kilohertz neuromodulation.
708
709 **Methodological Advantages of kTMP**
710 A limiting factor for tES studies is that these methods are restricted to the very low end of
711 subthreshold space in terms of E-field amplitude. Thus, there is a limited range over which
712 one could obtain dose-dependent effects; indeed, efforts to establish dose-dependent
713 response functions with NIBS protocols have provided mixed results [39,40]. In contrast,
714 kTMP has the potential to open a large subthreshold experimental space, one that has
715 considerable range in terms of E-field amplitude, carrier frequency, AM waveform, and
716 stimulation duration. We should be able to achieve at least a 4-fold increase in the kTMP
717 cortical E-field amplitude (e.g., up to 8 V/m in the kHz range) [10,15] without uncomforta-
718 ble scalp stimulation. This expanded parameter space, especially in terms of E-field am-
719 plitude should prove beneficial in deriving dose-dependent response functions. Theoreti-
720 cally, kTMP could reach suprathreshold E-field amplitudes, although moving into that
721 space will require careful assessment of issues related to power requirements, coil heat-
722 ing, acoustic noise, and participant safety.
723
724 In addition to offering a large subthreshold experimental space, there are other notewor-
725 thy features of kTMP. First, kTMP is ideally suited for double-blind experimentation. As
726 verified in the subjective reports of our participants, the only percept associated with 2.0
727 V/m kTMP is a tone at the carrier frequency emanating from the amplifier, one that can
728 be masked. Informally, we have placed the coil at different locations on the scalp and

729 found that, even when positioned over inferior prefrontal or occipital cortex, there is no
730 scalp stimulation or tactile percept from kTMP stimulation, issues that can impact TMS
731 and tES protocols [46,70].
732
733 Second, for studies using TMS as a probe of NIBS efficacy, the E-fields of the perturbation
734 (e.g., kTMP) and probe (e.g., suprathreshold single-pulse TMS) have matched spatial
735 distribution and only differ in terms of their waveforms and strengths. In contrast, the E-
736 fields of tES and TMS cannot be matched [10] and, as such, likely impact different neural
737 populations even when the targeted region is ostensibly the same. Beyond the experi-
738 mental convenience of using the same TMS coil for both perturbation and probe as in our
739 prototype, the E-field alignment may increase experimental robustness.
740
741 Third, the experimenter can create a kTMP waveform of unlimited flexibility. For example,
742 using AM kTMP to introduce perturbations at physiologically relevant frequencies could
743 provide a method to enhance plasticity or even induce neural entrainment. Although we
744 failed to observe an additional effect of AM kTMP, research using non-human models
745 suggests that entrainment effects from NIBS requires strong E-fields since the exogenous
746 stimulation pattern must compete with endogenous brain rhythms [9,15,71]. As such,
747 kTMP offers an approach that combines an expanded range of subthreshold E-field am-
748 plitudes with waveform flexibility in the kHz range.
749
750 Fourth, E-fields produced through magnetic induction, unlike tES E-fields, depend weakly
751 upon the distribution of tissue conductivity - estimates of which vary widely in the literature

752 [72]. Indeed, for spherical shell head models the E-field produced through magnetic in-
753 duction is independent of conductivity—something that does not hold for tES E-fields.
754 This should reduce variability when modeling the E-field based on individualized head
755 geometry.
756
757 Fifth, as with other NIBS methods [73–76] we anticipate that simultaneous EEG and
758 kTMP will enable the investigation of the evolution of neural effects in real-time. For ex-
759 ample, with amplitude modulated kTMP the artifact from the kHz carrier frequency can be
760 removed, albeit with possible technical hurdles connected to nonlinearities associated
761 with presently available recording and stimulation hardware [77]. This approach could be
762 used to tailor the stimulation waveform on an individual basis or for closed-loop control,
763 promising avenues for translational applications of NIBS.
764

765 **Conclusion**

766 In conclusion kTMP offers an opportunity to explore a new experimental space, one with
767 a relatively large range of subthreshold E-field induction, the focality of TMS, and the
768 potential to impose E-fields at physiological relevant frequencies, with significantly less
769 tolerability issues than tES or suprathreshold TMS.

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Author contributions

D.S., L.L., R.B.I. and B.I. conceived the project. D.S. designed and developed kTMP. L.L. and R.B.I designed the TMS experiments. L.L. and C.M. coordinated the data collection and C.M. performed the data and statistical analyses. A.V.P. contributed to the experiment design and data analysis and interpretation. L.L., D.S., and C.M. drafted the paper, and all authors participated in the editing process. All authors approve the final version of the manuscript and are accountable for all aspects of the work. All persons designated as authors qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify for authorship are listed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare the following competing interests: LL, CM, BI, RBI and DS have stock ownership and AVP is a paid consultant of Magnetic Tides, a non-publicly traded company created to develop new methods of non-invasive brain stimulation. UC Berkeley

holds the patent rights related to the kTMP technology and has provided Magnetic Tides with an exclusive licensing agreement.

Data availability

The data used to support the results are available upon request from the corresponding author.

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