

Supplementary Materials

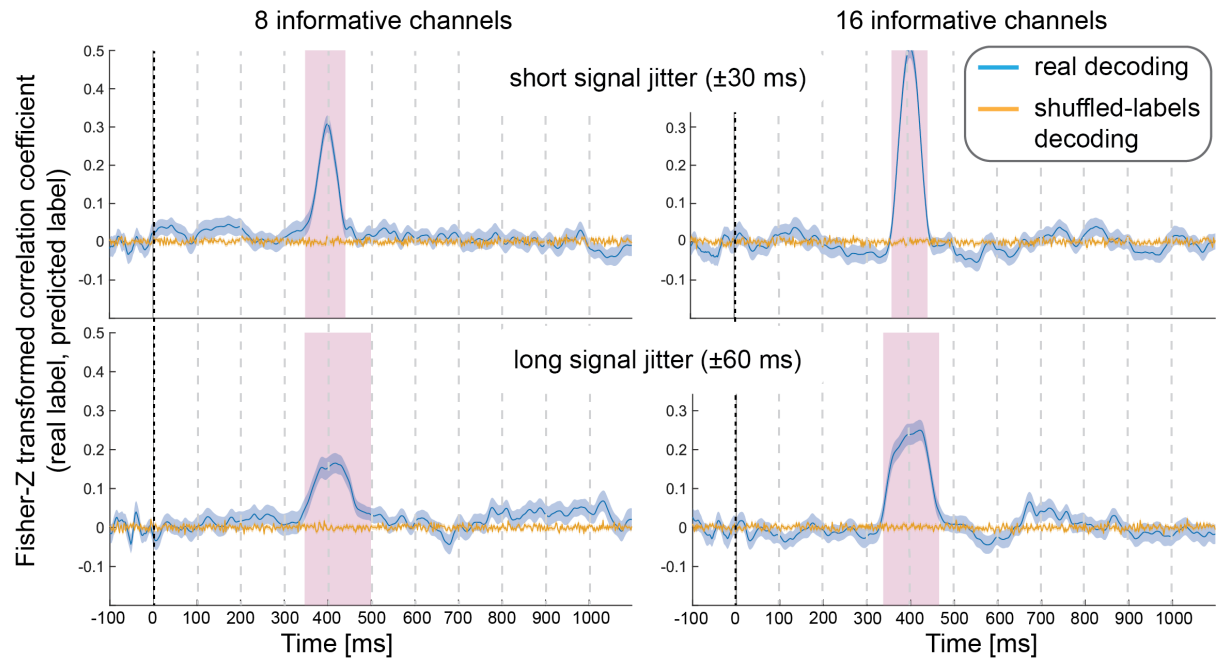
Decoding continuous variables from EEG data using linear support vector regression (SVR) analysis with the Decision Decoding Toolbox (DDTBOX)

Stefan Bode¹, Daniel Feuerriegel^{1*}, Elektra Schubert¹, Hinze Hogendoorn¹

¹ Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, The University of Melbourne,
Melbourne, Australia

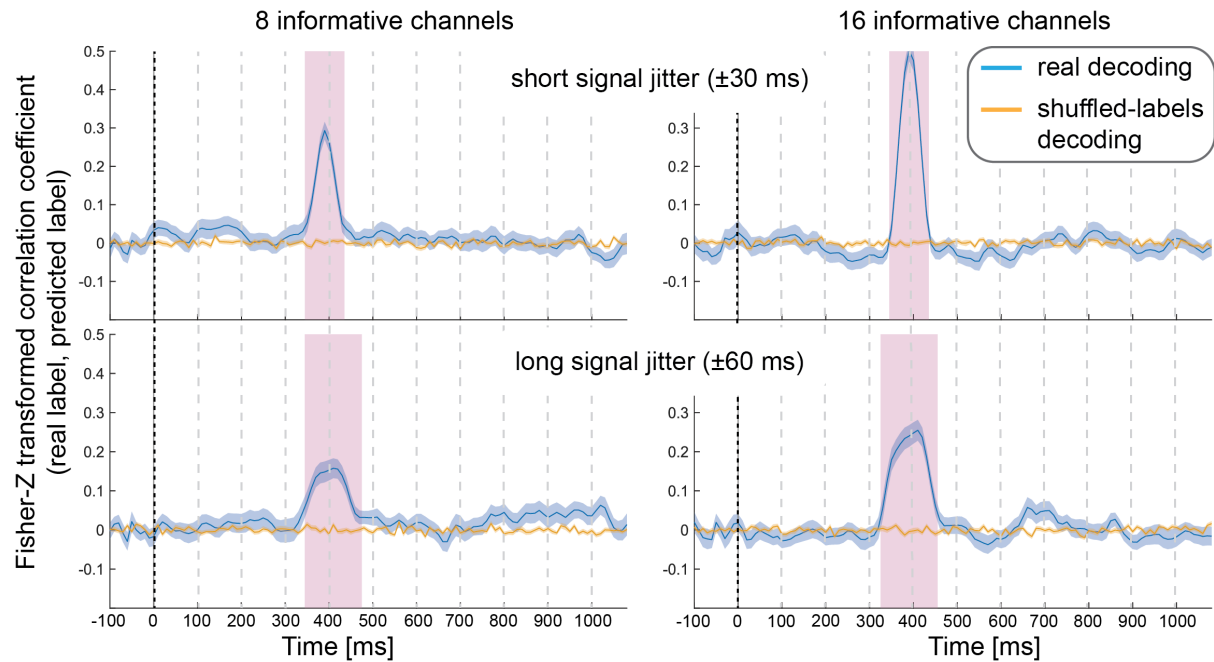
* Corresponding author: Daniel Feuerriegel, Melbourne School of Psychological
Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Redmond-Barry-Building Parkville Campus,
Parkville, VIC, 3010, Australia; phone: +61 (0)3 9035 3849; email:
dfeuerriegel@unimelb.edu.au

Analysis time window width 2 ms



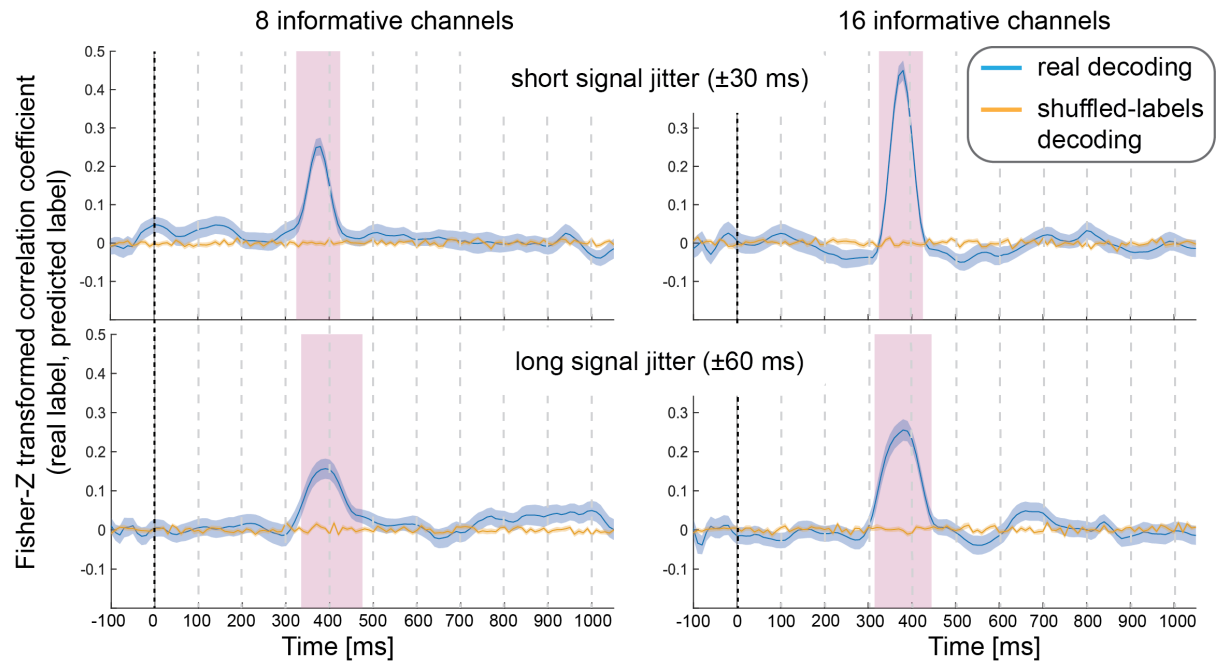
Supplementary Figure 1: Decoding performance in Simulation Study 2 when using spatial SVR, with window widths of 2 ms. Blue lines denote decoding performance using the original data, orange lines denote decoding performance using permuted data. Shaded regions denote standard errors of the mean (SEMs). Magenta shaded regions denote time windows at which statistically significant above-chance decoding accuracy was found.

Analysis time window width 20 ms



Supplementary Figure 2: Decoding performance in Simulation Study 2 when using spatial SVR, with window widths of 20 ms. Blue lines denote decoding performance using the original data, orange lines denote decoding performance using permuted data. Shaded regions denote standard errors of the mean (SEMs). Magenta shaded regions denote time windows at which statistically significant above-chance decoding accuracy was found.

Analysis time window width 50 ms



Supplementary Figure 3: Decoding performance in Simulation Study 2 when using spatial SVR, with window widths of 50 ms. Blue lines denote decoding performance using the original data, orange lines denote decoding performance using permuted data. Shaded regions denote standard errors of the mean (SEMs). Magenta shaded regions denote time windows at which statistically significant above-chance decoding accuracy was found.