

Figure S1

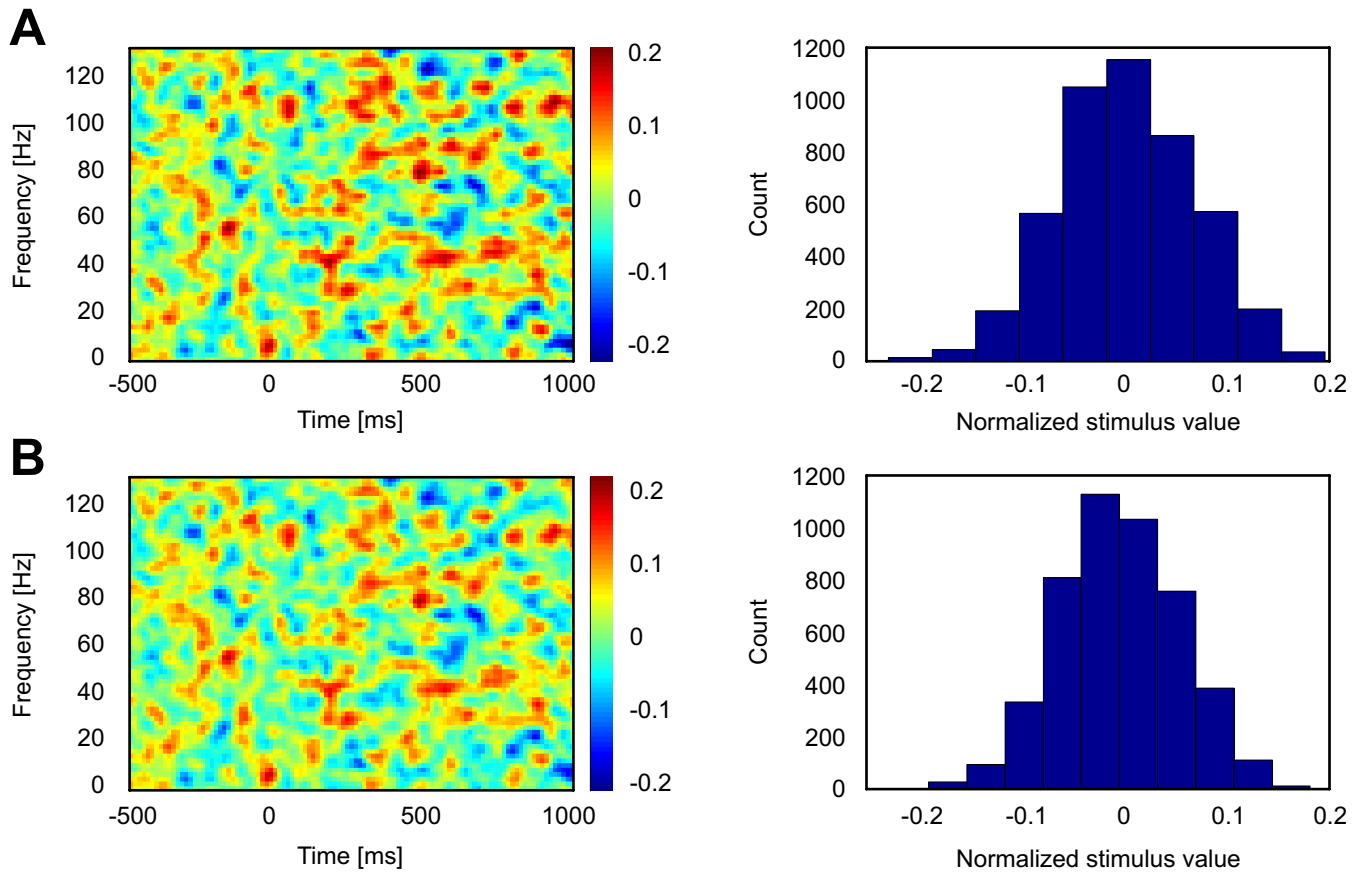


Figure S1. Single-trial normalization for spectral coherence data. A. Single trial normalization using the classic pseudo z-scoring procedure, showing the time-frequency coherence plot (left) and the distribution of normalized coherence values in the stimulus interval (right). B. Same as in A, but using the extended baseline method. Both methods provide unbiased results for spectral coherence analysis. White noise data.

Figure S2

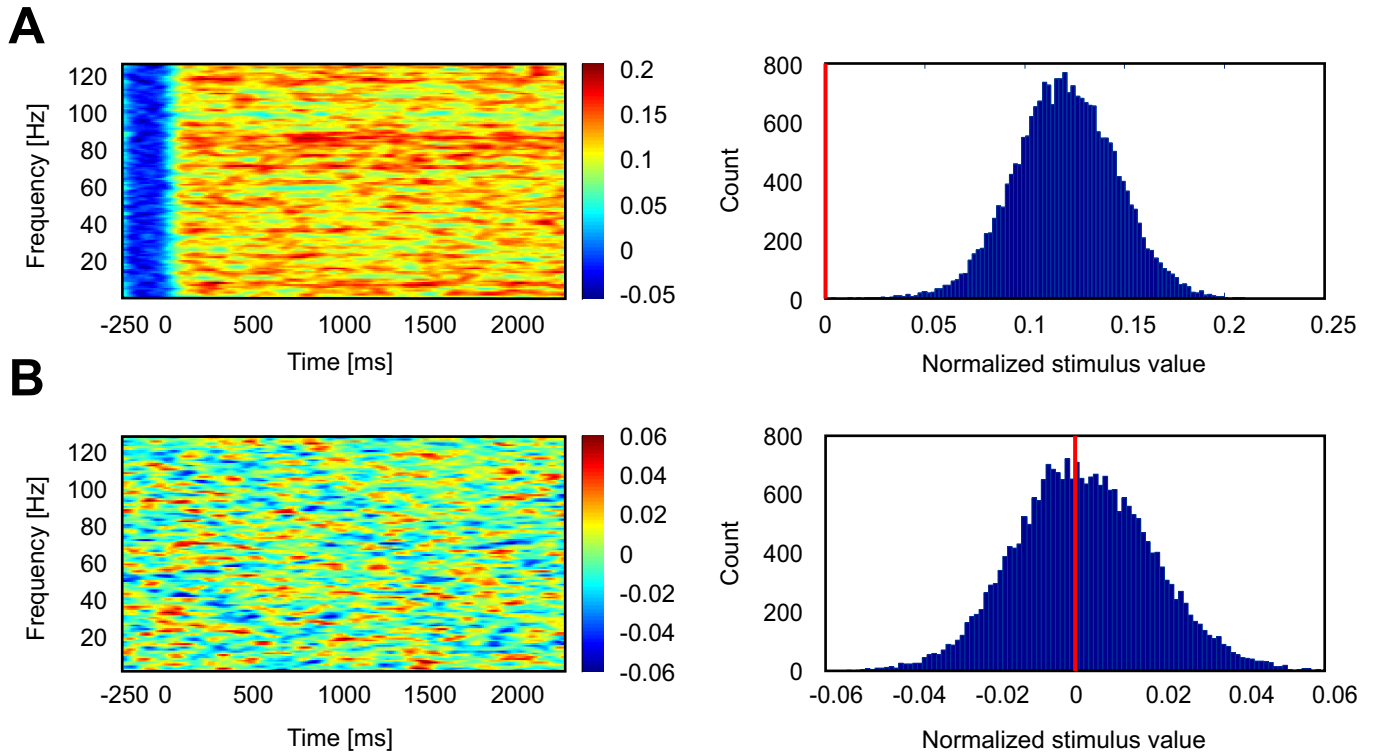


Figure S2. Bias for the percentage normalization technique. A. Single trial normalization using the percentage technique. The bias is qualitatively visible in the time-frequency power plot (left) and quantitatively in the distribution of normalized values from the stimulus period (right). B. Same as in A, but with the extended baseline method. The bias is abolished by fusing the baselines of the 40 trials together and using the extended baseline to normalize each trial. White noise data.

Figure S3

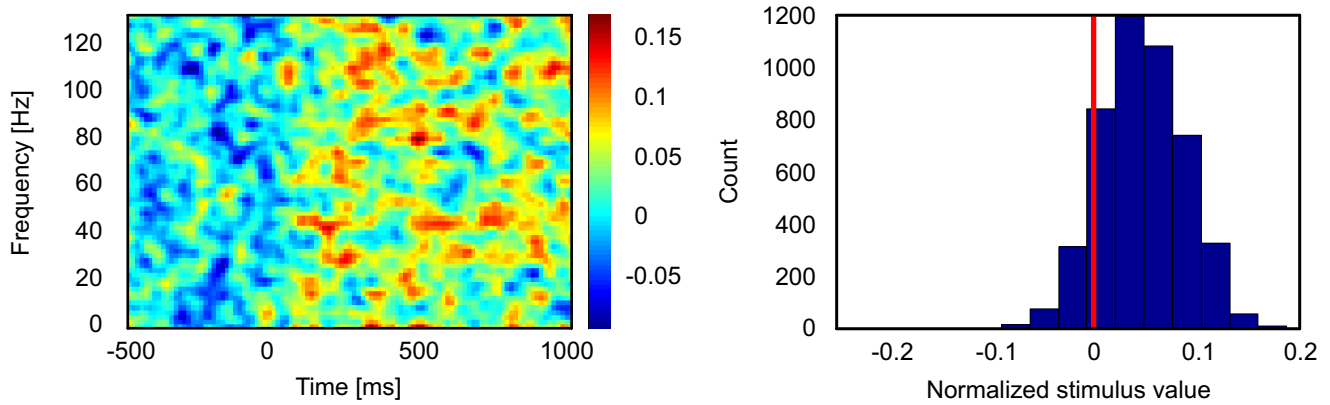


Figure S3. Bias introduced by the percentage normalization technique for non-skewed input data. Time-frequency coherence plot for the same data as in Figure S1, but normalized with the percentage approach (left). The distribution of normalized coherence values from the stimulus interval is shifted towards positive values (right). Bias is evident for the percentage normalization technique even for coherence values, whose initial distribution is not skewed. White noise data.