Supplementary 2: The alternative embedding methods tested

List:

- Figure 1: Classical multidimensional scaling (classical MDS)
- Figure 2: Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- Figure 3: *t*-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE), perplexity 30
- Figure 4: *t*-SNE, perplexity 50
- Figure 5: *t*-SNE, perplexity 100
- Figure 6: *t*-SNE, perplexity 190
- Figure 7: Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP), n_neighbours 15
- Figure 8: UMAP, n_neighbours 100
- Figure 9: UMAP, minimum distance 0.1
- Figure 10: UMAP, minimum distance 0.3
- Figure 11: UMAP, minimum distance 0.5

Data matrices used for plotting were generated in script 'Four_LPPMultiverse_DimensionReductionForActiveLearning.m', and plots were created in script 'Five_LPPMultiverse_VisualiseDimensionReduction.m'.

All figures show the distribution of all 528 pipelines with respect to pairwise Euclidean distances in the LPP difference scores across the condition vector, in the two-dimensional space after embedding using the method in the plot title. *N* = 20 participants (the training sample taken from the full sample of 98 participants).

Figure 1: Classical MDS:

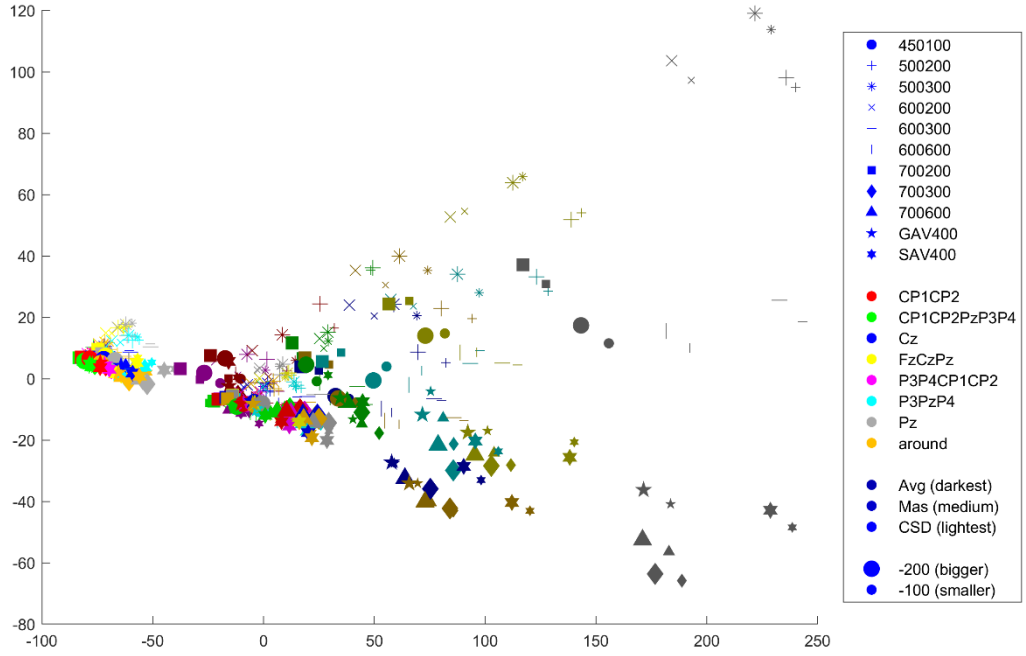

Figure 2: PCA

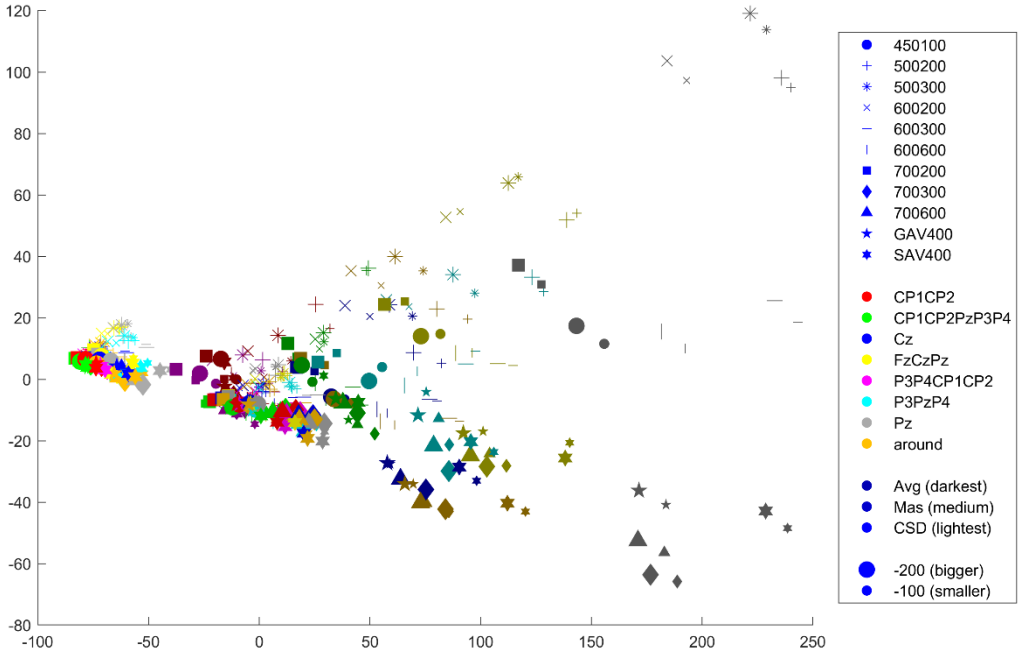

Figure 3: *t*-SNE, perplexity 30

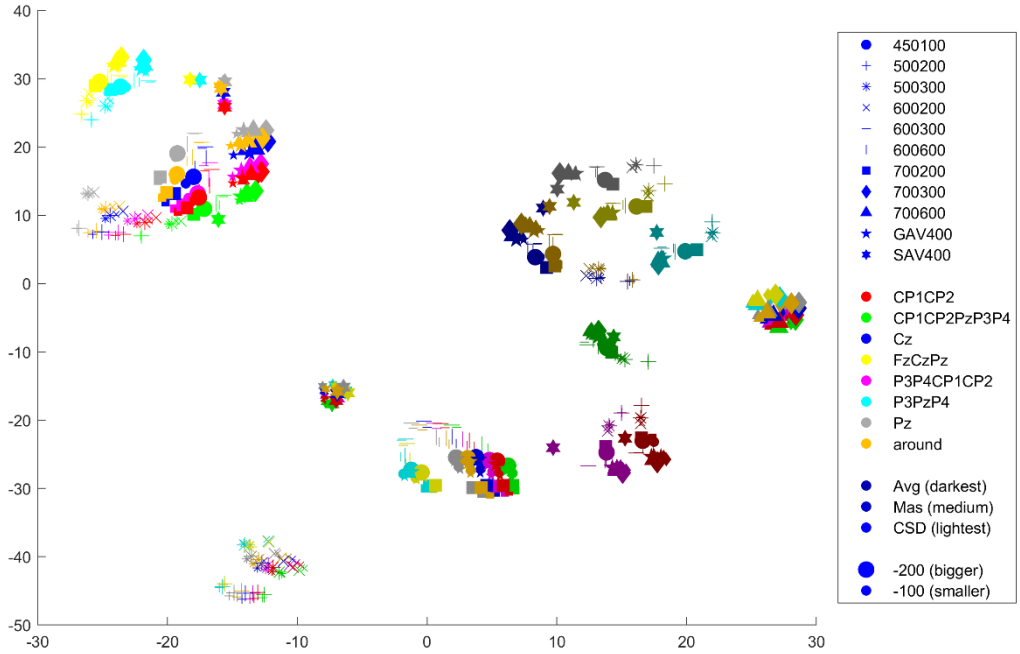

Figure 4: *t*-SNE, perplexity 50

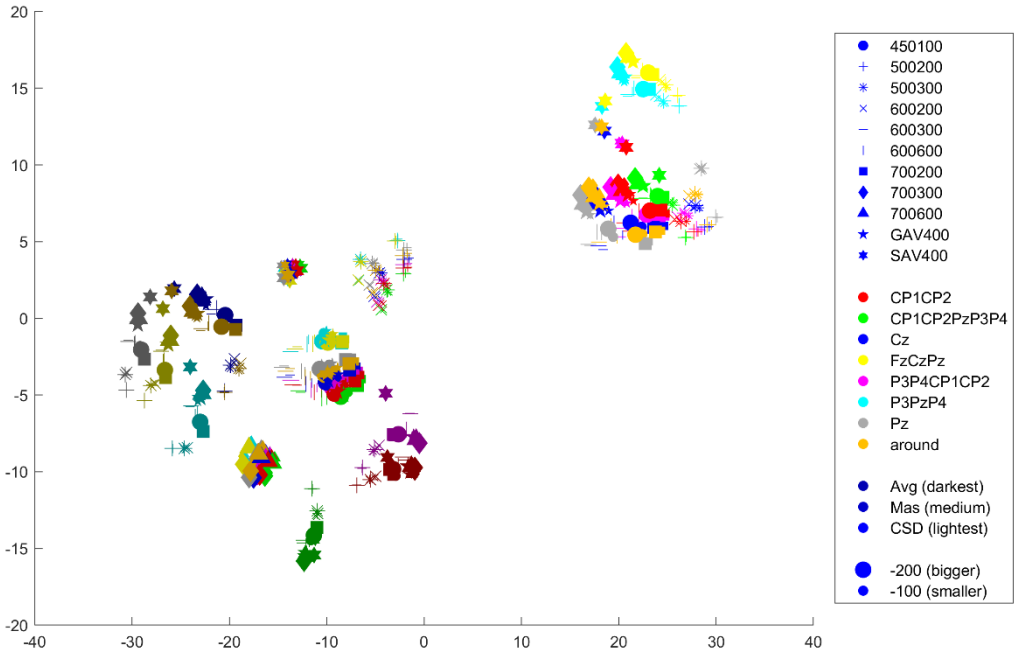

Figure 5: *t*-SNE, perplexity 100

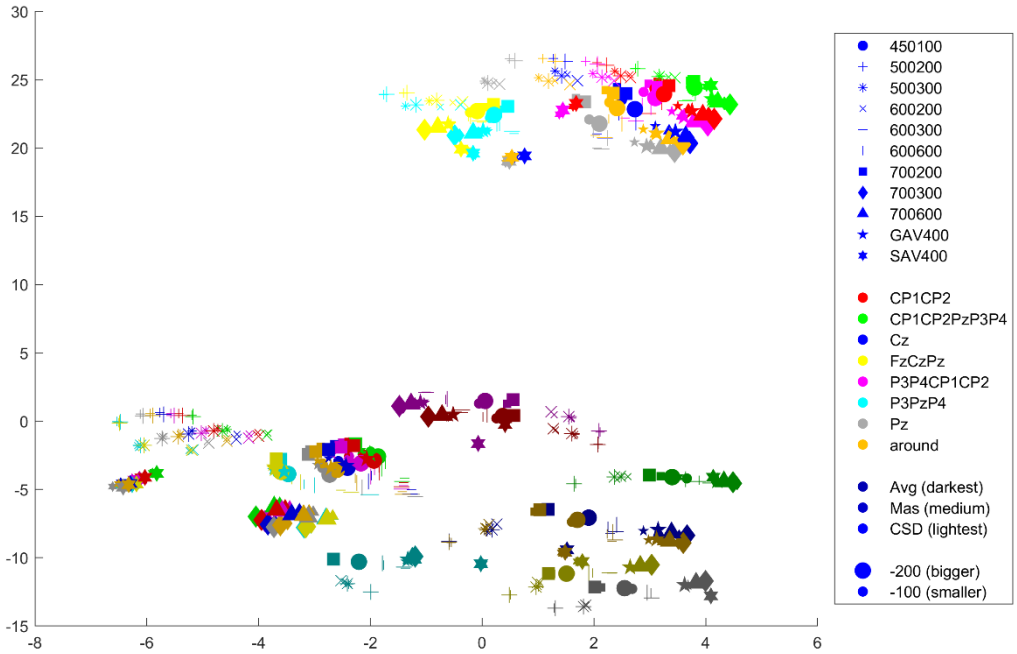

Figure 6: *t*-SNE, perplexity 190

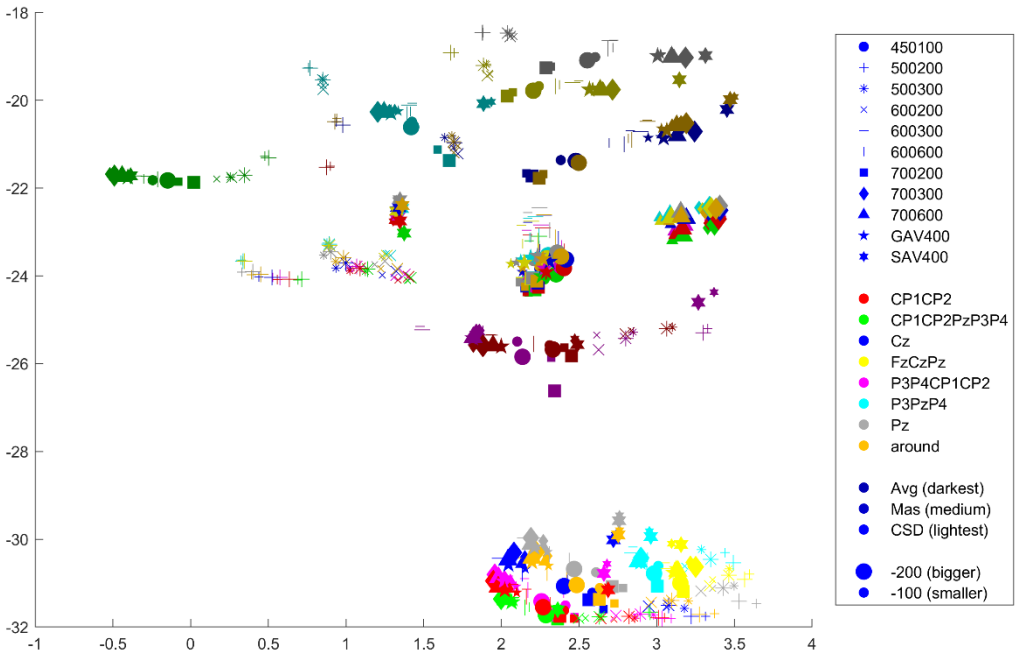

Figure 7: UMAP, n_neighbours 15

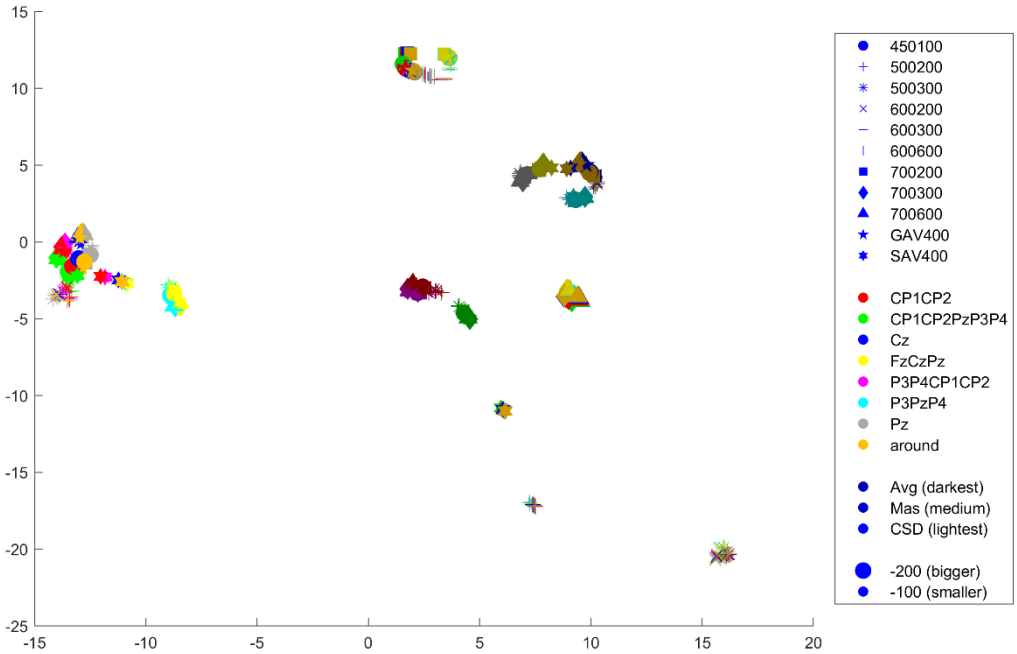

Figure 8: UMAP, n_neighbours 100

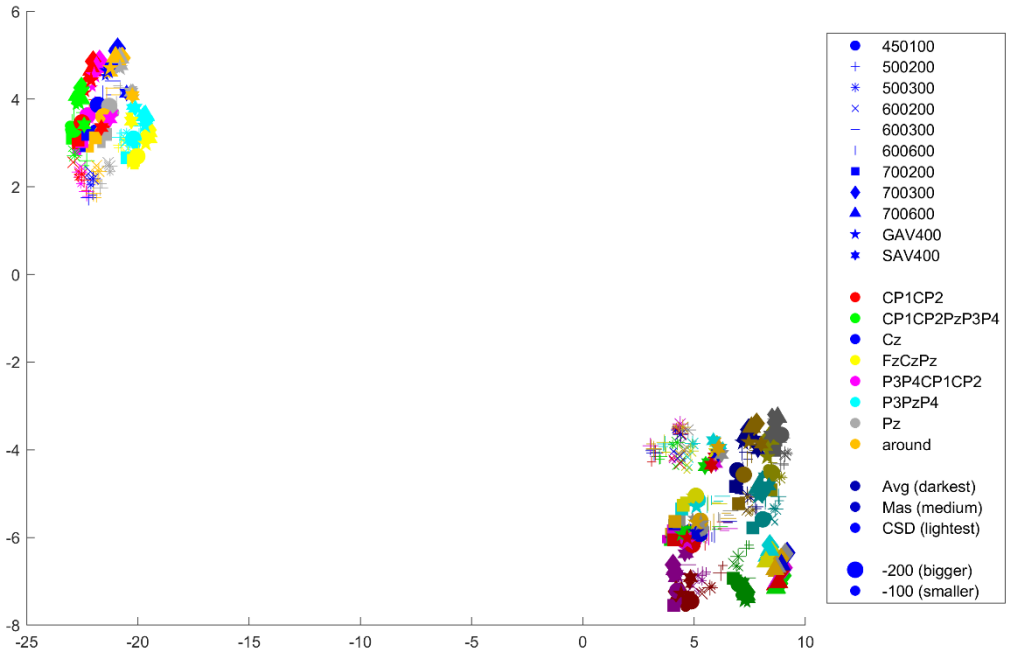

Figure 9: UMAP, minimum distance 0.1

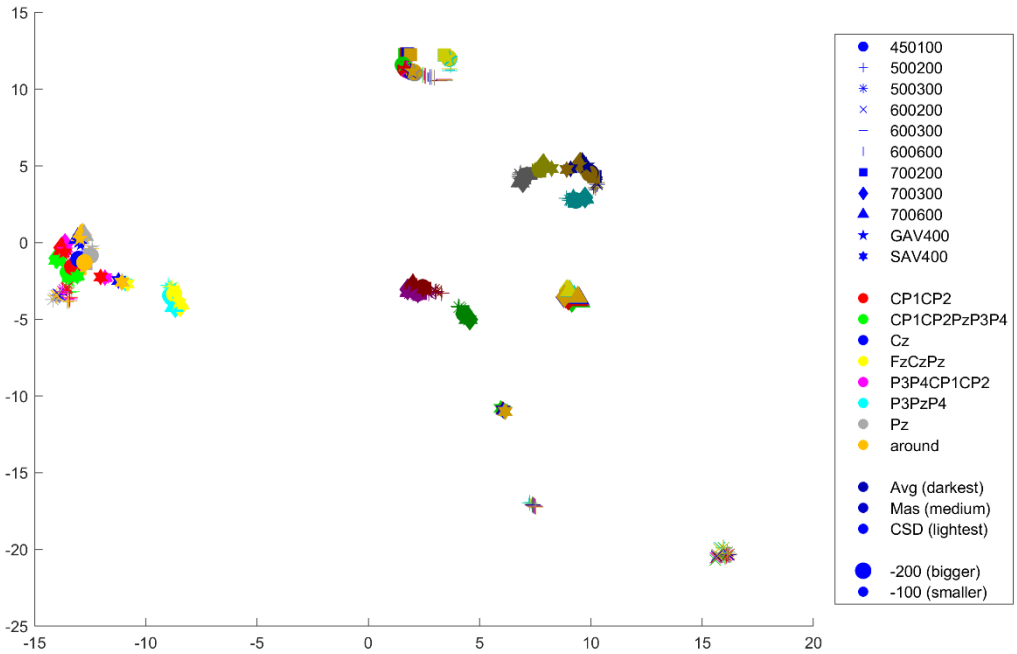

Figure 10: UMAP, minimum distance 0.3

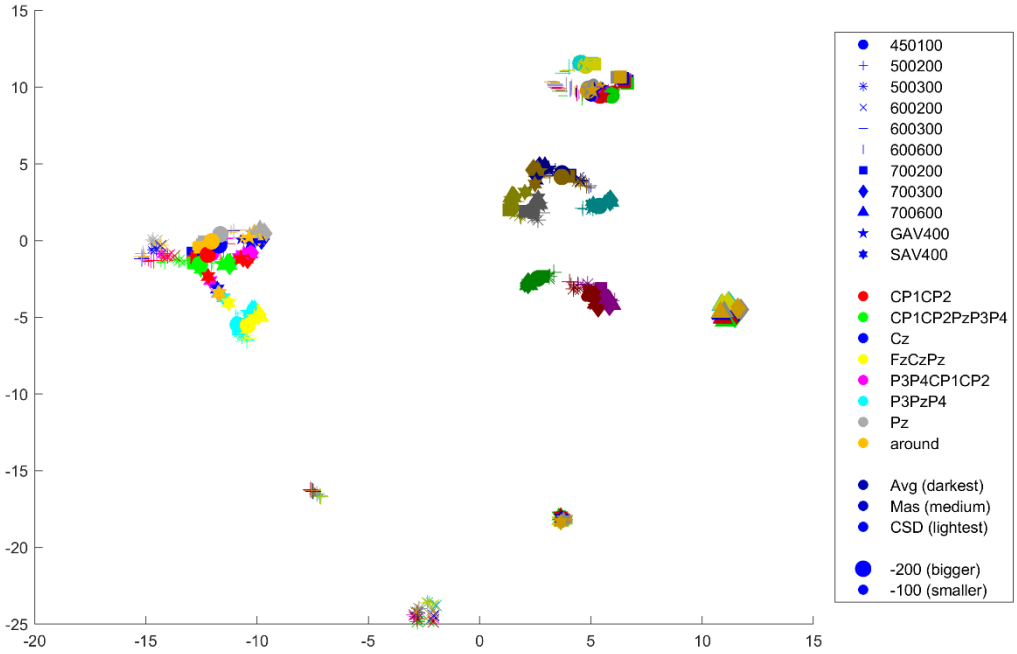

Figure 11: UMAP, minimum distance 0.5