***Baseline.*** The alternative baseline durations, which refer to the pre-stimulus time window in which the voltage is subtracted from the post-stimulus waveform, were (1) -100 ms to 0 ms and (2) -200 ms to 0 ms. Each of the alternative baseline durations were considered appropriate for the research design, as we expect no stimulus-related cognitive or behavior induced potentials in either of these time windows. As the baseline voltage is subtracted from the entire waveform, essentially making the post-stimulus period a difference score between the pre- and post-stimulus periods, any noise or task-related cortical activity in the baseline voltage will influence the post-stimulus amplitudes. The larger the baseline window, the greater the opportunity for noise within it, and the more likely it is contaminated with stimulus-related cortical activity. On the other hand, the larger the baseline window, the more likely that the averaging will decrease this influence.

***Offline reference.*** The alternative offline reference schemes were (1) linked mastoids, (2) common average reference (CAV), and (3) current source density (CSD). using the electrode coordinates. The vertex (Cz) was deemed unsuitable given that this electrode and those in its spatial proximity are electrodes of interest for quantifying the LPP. Different reference schemes may influence the amplitude of ERP components by altering the relative weighting of electrode signals. For example, depending on the density of electrode coverage around the region of the electrode(s) of interest, the amplitude of an ERP of interest may not be well represented in the CAV dataset.

***Time window.*** The alternative time windows were (1) 400-500ms, (2) 400-600ms, (3) 350-650ms, (4) 500-700ms, (5) 450-750ms, (6) 300-900ms, (7) 600-800ms, (8) 550-850ms, (9) 400-1000ms, (10) +/- 200ms around the grand average within 300-1000ms, (11) +/- 200ms around the single subject average within 300-1000ms. On the one hand, a larger time window is advantageous for capturing the broad LPP component despite individual differences in latency, which may be particularly poignant when the expression stimulus appears gradually over a dynamic video. On the other hand, a larger time window increases the likelihood that the LPP estimate may be distorted by other cognitively distinct components occurring during that span of time.

***Electrodes.*** The alternative electrodes of interest were (1) CP1, CP2, Pz, P3, P4; (2) P3, P4, CP1, CP2; (3) P3, Pz, P4; (4) Fz, Cz, Pz; (5) CP1, CP2; (6) Cz; (7) Pz; (8) four electrodes around the midline peak. It is possible that broader electrode clusters may dilute localized signals, whereas smaller, more targeted clusters may enhance them. On the other hand, broader electrode clusters may be more accommodating to between-person variability in signal propagation more so than smaller, more localized clusters.