*All code used to analyze power and baseline corrections can be found on a git repository:*

*Baseline correction*

In short, the first study had 30 participants and aimed to look at temporal cueing across the neural correlates of consciousness (i.e. the early VAN and the late LP/P300). On half of the trials participants were given a warning cue and thus could predict accurately when the target would likely onset; whereas on the other half of trials participants had no such expectations. A permutation paired-two-tailed t -test was implemented to test if there were any significant differences across conditions for the ERP time series. The original study had reported an increase in the P300 and a decrease in the VAN using a baseline correction of -200 ms. Please see provided methods checklist for a detailed summary of methods for the original study.

In a second study of 12 participants, we confirmed the effects of baseline correction variability (Van Noordt et al., 2015). Participants completed a go-no-go task across two levels of difficulty (i.e. hard vs easy task). A similar approach was taken as the one mentioned above, looking across three electrode sites (occipital, parietal, and frontal) for differences across the conditions locked to stimulus onset using a permutation t-test. Both studies were within-subject designs, and likely reflect a similar power to what is reported in the literature (sample of 12 below field median and 30 above field median)

Details of the frist study can be found in the excel doucument provided whereby the COBIDAS format was transformed into a checklist for simplicity. Details for the second study can be found associated to the original publication. The second dataset’s data is available on github.