**Show some sensitivity! Using motion tracking to improve unconscious measures - Addendum 07.08.2022**

Khen Heller1, Craig S. Chapman2,3 and Liad Mudrik1,4

1 Sagol School of Neuroscience, Tel Aviv University

2 Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

3 Neuroscience and Mental Health Institute University of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

4 School of Psychological Sciences, Tel Aviv University

# Changes

1. The term "Movement time" was changed to "Movement duration" as it better describes the intended time period (p. 5, line 4; p. 8, line 7; p. 12, line 2,6; p. 16, line 12).
2. The criterion for non-colorblind participants was removed since the presented stimuli are colored black and grey (p. 6, line 16).
3. Movement onset and offset were differentiated from Reaching onset and offset. Movement onset is the time from target presentation until the participant's finger moved 1cm away from the starting point (Euclidean distance), and Movement offset is the time when the finger is 0.7cm away from the screen or closer (on the Z axis). On the other hand, Reaching onset is indicated by four consecutive samples having a velocity greater than 20mm/s and a total acceleration of at least 20mm/s^2. Reaching offset is determined as the point along the trajectory that is closest to the screen (p. 7, line 19-20,23; p.8, line 5-7; p.12, line 2; p.13, line 12-16).
4. A specification of the trials with which the average movement duration is estimated was added to exclusion criterion number 3-iii. These would be trials that were properly recorded, started on time, were completed on time, and were answered correctly (p.8, line 7-10).
5. A specification of the trials for which performance should be estimated when implementing the participant exclusion criterion 2 was added. The participant's answer can be reliably extracted only when a trial has no missing data, when the target was not missed and the reaching distance was not short. Therefore, only these trials should be included when estimating performance (p. 8, line 18-20).