**Intrinsic Rhythmicity Predicts Synchronization-Continuation Entrainment Performance**

Trevor McPherson[1,6], Dorita Berger[1], Sankaraleengam Alagapan[1,6], and Flavio Fröhlich[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]

Correspondence should be addressed to: Flavio Fröhlich, 115 Mason Farm Rd. NRB 4109F, Chapel Hill, NC. 27599. Email: flavio_frohlich@med.unc.edu

1 Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

2 Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

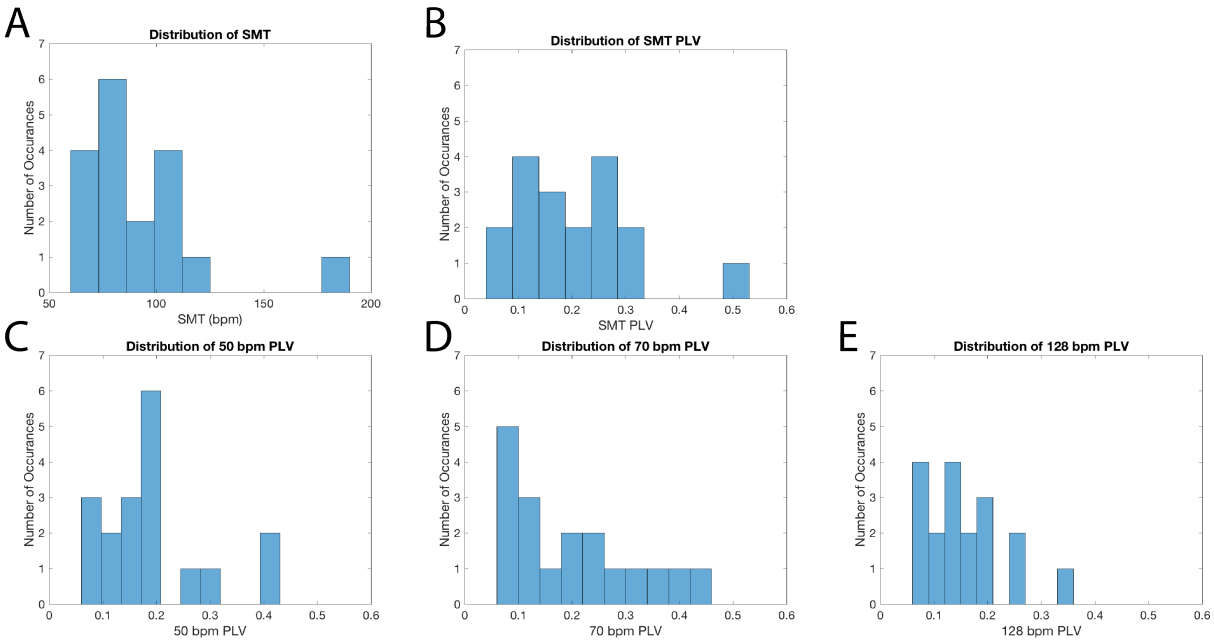
3 Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

4 Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

5 Neuroscience Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

6 Carolina Center for Neurostimulation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27599, USA

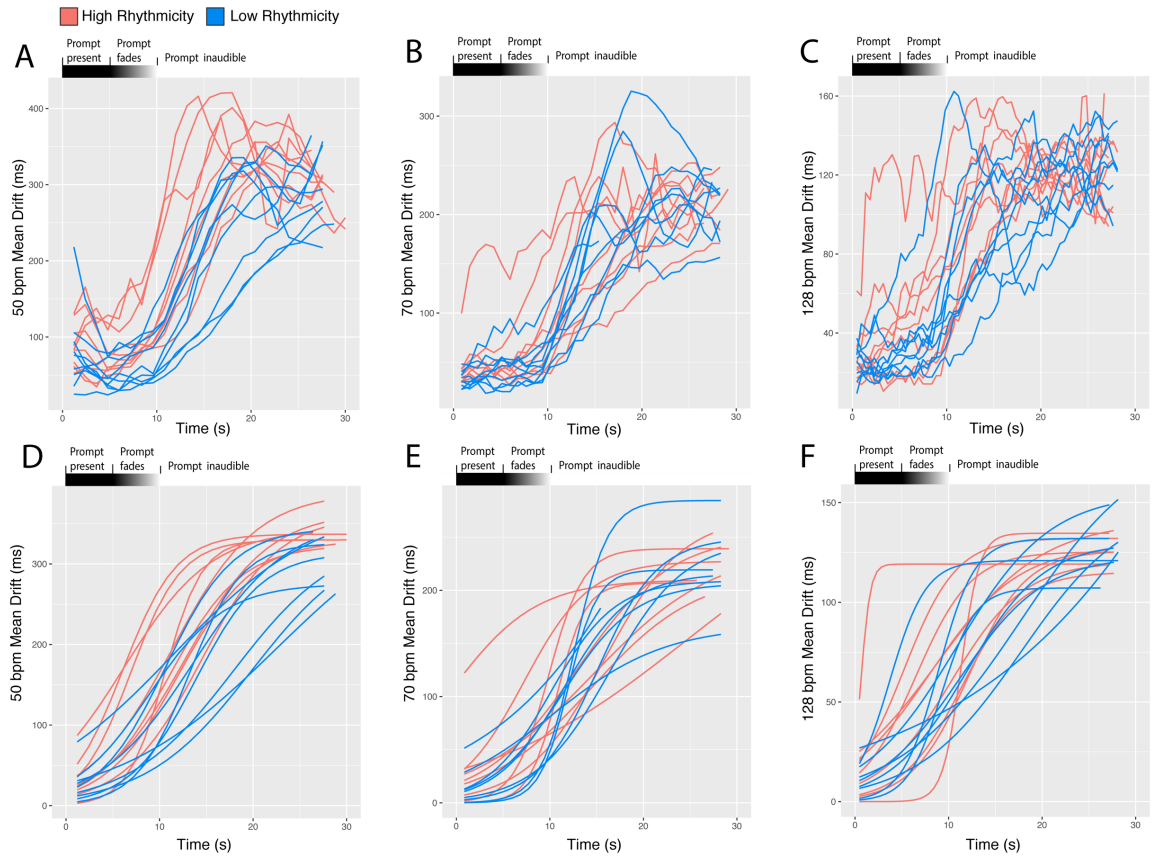
## Supplementary Tables and Figures




## Supplementary Figure 1

A. Distribution plot of participant SMT.

B, C, D, & E. Distribution plots of participant PLV data in the SMT task and the 50, 70, and 128 bpm (1200, 857, and 469 ms IOI) synchronization-continuation task.




**Supplementary Figure 2**

A, B, & C. Mean drift time courses plotted for each participant, color coded for high and low rhythmicity individuals for each tempo condition (50, 70, and 128 bpm; 1200, 857, and 469 ms IOI).

D, E, & F. Sigmoidal fits plotted for each participant, color coded for high and low rhythmicity individuals.