



Transcranial Alternating Current Stimulation highlights the role of midfrontal theta oscillations in performance monitoring during human-avatar motor interactions

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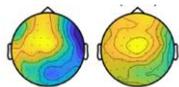
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Funding: Ricerca Finalizzata, Giovani Ricercatori 2016, n. GR-2016- 02361008

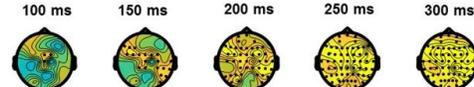


Objective: investigating the causal role of **midfrontal theta power** enhancement related to **performance monitoring** observed in previous EEG studies on human-avatar motor interactions.

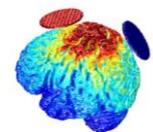
Moreau et al., 2020
Cortex



Moreau et al., 2021



Methods



Extraction of individual theta and beta frequency from resting-state EEG

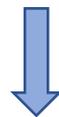


EEG-informed tACS



Immersive VR motor interaction task

Modelling of electric fields using ROAST (Huang et al., 2019)



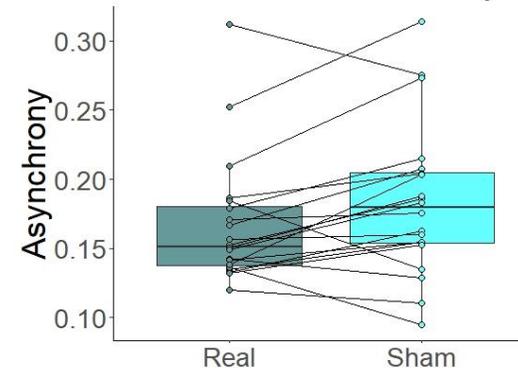
Motor Interaction task: **touch the target as synchronously as possible with the virtual partner.**

Conditions: Interactive/Cued, Imitative/Complementary, Correction/NoCorrection

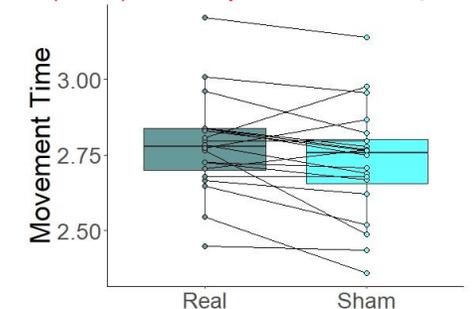
Experiment 1	Experiment 2
20 participants	20 participants
Theta tACS (mean Hz = 5.5 ± 0.65) + Sham	Beta tACS (mean Hz = 17.6 ± 2.5) + Sham
Intensity: 2 mA – FCz-Pz Duration: 9 minutes per block (4 blocks)	

Results

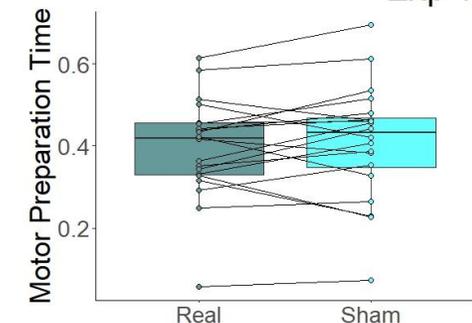
$F(1,19) = 5.99$ $p = .024$ Exp 1



$F(1,19) = 5.76$ $p = .027$ Exp 1



$F(1,19) = 4.86$, $p = .040$ Exp 1



No significant effect of **beta** tACS in Exp 2

theta tACS (Exp 1)
 - asynchrony
 + movement times
 - reaction times

Discussion: Theta tACS improved task performance, possibly by hyperactivating the performance monitoring system and promoting proactive cognitive control. The entrainment of midfrontal theta oscillations by means of individualized theta tACS might thus represent a viable tool for facilitating dyadic motor interactions in healthy (e.g. sports, videogames) and clinical (e.g. apraxia) groups.