Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>Information Transfer Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left 1</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left 2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right 1</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right 2</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

During each session, participants used a 2x2 matrix of 4 virtual items to perform the following tasks:
- **Target**: A 2x2 matrix of 4 virtual items to perform the following tasks:
- **Nontarget**: A 2x2 matrix of 4 virtual items to perform the following tasks:

Results

The results of the experiments are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Conclusions

The proposed method shows promise for improving the performance of P300-based BCIs, with higher accuracy and information transfer rates compared to traditional methods.

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References


The P300 Brain-Computer Interface: A New Presentation Method

1. East Tennessee State University, Z. Argona University, J. University at Albany, 4. Wadsworth Center

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