Cognitive exertion affects the appraisal of one's own and other people's pain

Supplementary Information

Supplementary Methods

Physiologic Responses

During the main experiment, we continuously recorded physiological responses to stimuli from their left hand, such as skin conductance (EDA) and heart rate. These physiological measures were acquired using the Biopac System and Acknowledge software. Electrodermal activity was recorded from two disposable GSR/EDA electrodes (EL507, Neurospec AG) placed on the middle and ring fingers, while cardiac pulse was recorded placing a transducer on the index finger (Biopac System).

Skin conductance

Electrodermal activity data were first subjected to a low-pass filter (cut-off frequency: 5Hz) to account for movement-related artefacts. The filtered signal was then processed and analysed with Ledalab⁸⁷, a free Matlab-based toolbox. More specifically, the time course was down sampled to 50 Hz, smoothed (adaptive Gaussian), and visually inspected for potential remaining movement artefacts, which were corrected through spline interpolation. The resulting signal was then de-convolved using continuous decomposition analysis, which separates traces into tonic (slowly changing skin conductance level) and phasic (rapidly changing response) activity components. For the purpose of this analysis, we considered as reliable skin conductance response (SCR), a cumulative increase of phasic activity occurring between 1 and 5 s from the painful event (either on one's body or through video) and exceeding 0.01 μ S. These single trial estimates of SCR were square-root transformed to improve compliance with normal distribution and fed to the same statistical pipeline used for the analysis of the behavioural measures.

Cardiac response

As for pulse, cardiac response was band-pass filtered (between 10–30Hz), electrocardiographic R waves were detected offline, and intervals between heartbeats were used to estimate Heart Rate Variability (HRV) over a time-window of 14 seconds from the onset of the painful stimulation/video. More specifically, we calculated single trial estimates of the Root-Mean-Squared Sequential Difference (RMSSD)⁸⁸, which is a measure used to quantify the amount of HRV observed during monitoring periods that generally may range from <1 min to >24 h. HRV and its indices like the RMSSD have been shown to be reliable indexes of physiologic response to pain⁸⁹ and they have been proposed as measures of cognitive fatigue and self-regulatory strength^{90,91}. This time-window was chosen as it

captures modulations associated with painful events and ratings, without never exceeding the onset of the subsequent trial. RMSSD measures were then fed to the same analytical pipeline used for the other measures.

Supplementary Results

The analyses of confidence ratings and physiological measures was carried out under the same linear mixed models framework used for the pain intensity ratings. Please check Supplementary Figures and Tables for more details

	Exp 1: Self-Pain							
	Conj	f. R.	SCR		HRV			
	t	d	t	t d		d		
Intercept	29.80***	5.93	6.23***	1.27	7.45***	1.53		
Task	0.63	0.12	0.58	0.12	0.05	0.01		
Intensity MP	-1.29	-0.21	0.38	0.07	0.21	0.03		
Intensity HP	-1.09	-0.20	4.88***	0.99	0.83	0.15		
Task*MP	0.09	0.01	1.16	0.21	-0.29	-0.06		
Task*HP	-0.25	-0.03	-0.68	-0.13	0.50	0.10		

Supplementary Tables

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p <0.05, respectively

Table S1. Experiment 1. Analysis of Task-effects on self-pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value (see legend). Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain

	Exp 1: Self-Pain, IES analysis							
	Conf	. R.	SC	SCR		HRV		
	t	d	t	d	t	d		
Intercept	32.52***	6.54	7.89***	1.64	7.54***	1.54		
Intensity MP	-1.37	-0.09	2.25 [*]	0.36	-0.21	-0.04		
Intensity HP	-1.81	-0.12	5.65***	1.19	1.72	0.35		
IES	1.01	0.07	1.72	0.13	-0.70	-0.06		
IES*MP	0.43	0.03	-1.09	-0.11	0.09	0.01		
IES*HP	-1.41	-0.09	-1.24	-0.14	0.41	0.04		
**, **, * indicate parar	neters signifi	cantly diffe	rent from 0 a	t p < 0.001,	p < 0.01, p <	0.05,		

respectively

Table S2. Experiment 1. Analysis of IES on Self-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; IES = Inverse Efficiency Score; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 1: Self-Pain, ITI analysis								
	Con	f. R.	SC	SCR		HRV			
	t	d	t	d	t	d			
Intercept	32.63***	6.57	8.14***	1.67	7.75***	1.60			
Intensity MP	-1.36	-0.09	2.26*	0.31	-0.21	-0.04			
Intensity HP	-1.72	-0.32	5.46***	1.12	1.72	0.35			
ITI	-1.05	-0.07	-1.45	-0.10	-1.57	-0.11			
ITI*MP	1.23	0.08	1.96	0.14	1.97	0.14			
ITI*HP	0.79	0.06	0.89	0.07	0.50	0.04			

***, $\overline{}^{**}$, $\overline{}^{*}$ indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p <0.05, respectively

Table S3. Experiment 1. Analysis of ITI on Self-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; ITI = Inter-trial Interval; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 1: Other-Pain							
	Con	f. R.	SCR		HRV			
	t	t d		d	t	d		
Intercept	13.43***	2.76	3.13***	0.99	7.62***	1.54		
Task	0.42	0.08	-1.62	-0.27	-0.13	-0.02		
Intensity MP	-1.17	-0.15	-1.43	-0.26	-0.13	-0.02		
Intensity HP	0.15	0.02	-0.59	-0.22	-0.12	-0.02		
Task*MP	-0.48	-0.07	1.54	0.10	-0.28	-0.03		
Task*HP	0.55	0.09	0.54	0.04	0.14	0.01		

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p <0.05, respectively

Table S4. Experiment 1. Analysis of Task-effects on other-pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 1: Other-Pain, IES analysis							
	Conf. R.		SCR		HRV			
	t	d	t	d	t	d		
Intercept	13.68***	2.83	5.40***	1.05	6.61***	1.38		
Intensity MP	-1.66	-0.27	-0.65	-0.04	-0.45	-0.08		
Intensity HP	0.77	0.16	-1.24	-0.11	0.06	0.01		
IES	-1.28	-0.09	-0.79	-0.06	-1.76	-0.13		
IES*MP	-0.57	-0.05	1.94	0.12	0.66	0.07		
IES*HP	0.50	0.06	0.95	0.06	0.46	0.04		

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p < 0.05, respectively

Table S5. Experiment 1. Analysis of IES on Other-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; IES = Inverse Efficiency Score; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 1: Other-Pain, ITI analysis							
	Con	f. R.	SC	SCR		RV		
	t	d	t	d	t	d		
Intercept	14.28***	2.92	5.33***	1.04	6.86***	1.40		
Intensity MP	-1.63	-0.25	-0.63	-0.12	-0.45	-0.08		
Intensity HP	0.81	0.17	-1.22	-0.10	0.11	0.01		
ITI	-1.16	-0.07	-0.02	-0.01	-0.91	-0.06		
ITI*MP	0.46	0.03	0.47	0.04	0.35	0.02		
ITI*HP	0.28	0.02	-0.67	-0.04	-0.86	-0.06		
**, **, * indicate p	arameters sig	nificantly dif	ferent from C	at p < 0.001,	. p < 0.01, p <	: 0.05,		

respectively

Table S6. Experiment 1. Analysis of ITI on Other-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; ITI = Inter-trial Interval; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 2: Self-Pain							
	Conj	f. R.	SC	CR	HRV			
	t	d	t	d	t	d		
Intercept	30.79***	6.25	6.46***	1.36	8.47***	1.55		
Task	0.31	0.06	0.72	0.14	0.78	0.09		
Intensity MP	-1.57	-0.32	3.81***	0.63	-0.24	-0.02		
Intensity HP	-0.38	-0.08	6.77***	1.45	2.19 [*]	0.25		
Task*MP	-0.17	-0.03	-1.18	-0.11	0.88	0.04		
Task*HP	-0.38	-0.08	-2.22 [*]	-0.33	-0.81	-0.04		

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p < 0.05, respectively

Table S7. Experiment 2. Analysis of Task-effects on self-pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value (see legend). Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain

	Exp 2: Self-Pain, IES analysis						
	Con	f. R.	SCR		HRV		
	t	d	t	d	t	d	
Intercept	31.99***	6.49	5.23***	1.07	6.89***	1.40	
Intensity MP	-1.29	-0.26	1.41	0.18	0.85	0.18	
Intensity HP	-0.70	-0.15	5.31***	1.07	1.05	0.21	
IES	0.89	0.07	1.89	0.15	1.40	0.11	
IES*MP	-1.78	-0.16	-0.33	-0.03	-0.59	-0.08	
IES*HP	-0.97	-0.08	0.44	0.06	-2.28*	-0.28	

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p < 0.05, respectively

Table S8. Experiment 2. Analysis of IES on Self-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; IES = Inverse Efficiency Score; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Exp 2: Other-Pain							
	Con	f. R.	SC	SCR		HRV		
	t	d	t	d	t	d		
Intercept	15.14***	3.09	4.36***	0.88	7.90***	1.58		
Task	0.10	0.02	-0.54	-0.05	0.70	0.14		
Intensity MP	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.01		
Intensity HP	2.62*	0.50	1.29	0.23	0.26	0.01		
Task*MP	0.32	0.06	0.86	0.15	0.14	0.03		
Task*HP	-0.88	-0.16	0.35	0.05	0.32	0.03		

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p < 0.05, respectively

Table S9. Experiment 2. Analysis of Task-effects on Other-pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value (see legend). Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain

	Exp 2: Stroop performance (IES)						
	Con	f. R.	SCR		HRV		
	t	d	t	d	t	d	
Intercept	14.66***	3.00	3.90***	0.79	8.18***	1.67	
Intensity MP	0.57	0.07	1.33	0.25	0.26	0.05	
Intensity HP	1.63	0.33	2.10 [*]	0.28	0.64	0.06	
IES	0.16	0.01	-1.04	-0.08	1.17	0.12	
IES*MP	0.08	0.01	0.91	0.12	-1.64	-0.23	
IES*HP	-1.09	-0.16	0.61	0.06	0.24	0.02	

Table S10. Experiment 2. Analysis of IES on Other-Pain. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses run on each experiment. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Conf. = confidence; R. = rating; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; IES = Inverse Efficiency Score; SCR = skin conductance response; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.

	Self-	Pain	Other-Pain		
	t		t	d	
Intercept	7.83***	1.38	9.10***	1.64	
Task	1.25	0.20	0.65	0.11	
Intensity MP	8.53***	1.44	12.89***	2.11	
Intensity HP	15.82***	2.71	16***	2.66	
Task*MP	-2.56*	-0.23	-1.01	-0.17	
Task*HP	-2.64**	-0.27	-2.23*	-0.23	

***, **, * indicate parameters significantly different from 0 at p < 0.001, p < 0.01, p <0.05, respectively

Table S11. Experiment 2. Analysis of Task-effects on pain with all 33 participants, included those excluded for not being susceptible to task manipulation, showing no consequence in the results. We report the t-values and effect sizes (d) associated with parameter estimates from linear mixed model analyses testing effects of task on Self and Others' pain. Significant effects are highlighted based on the corresponding p-value. Task = contrast Stroop Interference vs. Neutral; MP = contrast Medium Pain vs. Low Pain; HP = contrast High Pain vs. Low Pain.



Figure S1. Experiment 2. Analysis of Task-effects on skin conductance response (SCR) response to Self-Pain. Red boxplots and data refer to nociceptive stimulations occurring after the Interference [Int.] Stroop condition, whereas blue boxplots/data refer to stimulations following the easy Control [Contr.]. Box plots are described in terms of median (horizontal middle line), interquartile range (box edges), and overall range of non-outlier data (whiskers). Dots refer to individual average values associated to each condition and are considered outliers if exceeding 1.5 inter-quartile ranges from the median. * refers to significant task main effects for a given pain stimulation level, or to significant interactions between Task and pain intensity at p<0.05. LP = Low Pain; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain, Contr. = Stroop Control condition; Int. = Stroop Interference condition. SCR: Skin Conductance Response.



Figure S2. Experiment 1. Analysis of Task Performance on cardiac responses of Self-Pain. For each pain level, the relationship between IES and pain ratings is described through a linear regression line with 95% confidence interval area. "**", to significant interactions between IES and pain intensity at p < 0.01. IES = Inverse Efficiency Score; LP = Low Pain; MP = Medium Pain; HP = High Pain; HRV = Heart Rate Variability.