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## **Physiological synchrony in the context of cooperation: Theoretical and methodological considerations**

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# Physiological Synchrony in the Context of Cooperation: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations

door Friederike Behrens

1. Naturalistic games constitute a valuable bridge between lab and field studies, but need thorough investigation on what they measure and how they should be implemented.
2. Face-to-face interaction and knowledge about the partner's previous behavior are two separate puzzle pieces that contribute to the success of cooperation.
3. Two individuals who show similar patterns in their sympathetic activity are more likely to succeed in working together.
4. In the Windowed Cross-Correlation analysis, there is not one optimal choice of parameters from a statistical point of view; each choice constitutes a new hypothesis and asks a different question.
5. Social phenomena such as cooperation need to be studied in social interactions acknowledging the back-and-forth dynamics of nonverbal communication.
6. Sometimes the words that are not said are the important ones; just like the nonverbal signals that are not directly visible.
7. Statistics is not black and white; there are as many 'correct' ways of performing an analysis as you ask statisticians; choose the one you are most convinced of.
8. Interpersonal synchrony is studied from different perspectives in a variety of research disciplines; see it as a challenge to cooperate, not to compete.
9. PhD candidates work together more successfully when they are out of sync in the emotional rollercoaster of their PhD trajectory.