A. Single pulse
In this figure, the vertical line represents the transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) pulse which is followed by a deflection in baseline electromyography (EMG) activity, known as the motor evoked potential (MEP). The MEP is measured peak to peak and occurs about 24 ms after the TMS pulse.

B. Cortical silent period (CSP)
When a TMS pulse is administered during moderate muscle contractions, there is an absence of EMG activity after the MEP, shown here as a flattened line. The CSP can last up to 200 ms, but is on average between 130 and 150 ms.

C. Intracortical facilitation
Similar to short interval intracortical inhibition, the conditioning pulse at $t = 0$ is subthreshold, but as the interstimulus interval is longer (between 10 and 20 ms) and increase in the MEP is observed.

D. Short-interval intracortical inhibition
The first pulse at $t = 0$ is subthreshold (e.g., 80% of motor threshold) and precedes the test stimulus by 1–5 ms resulting in a reduction in MEP magnitude.

E. Interhemispheric inhibition
The dotted line represents a suprathreshold conditioning pulse over the contralateral hemisphere which, if it precedes the test stimulus by ~10 ms, results in an attenuation of the MEP.