Right temporal alpha oscillations as a neural mechanism for inhibiting obvious associations

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Creative cognition requires mental exploration of remotely connected concepts while suppressing dominant ones. Across four experiments using different samples of participants, we provide evidence that right temporal alpha oscillations play a crucial role in inhibiting habitual thinking modes, thereby paving the way for accessing more remote ideas. In the first experiment, participants completed the compound remote associate task (RAT) in three separate sessions: during right temporal alpha (10 Hz) transcranial alternating current brain stimulation (tACS), left temporal alpha tACS, and sham tACS. Participants performed better under right tACS only on RAT items in which two of the three words shared misleading semantic associations. In the second experiment, we measured EEG while the participants solved RAT items with or without shared misleading associations. We observed an increase in right temporal alpha power when participants correctly solved RAT items with misleading semantic associations. The third experiment demonstrated that while solving divergent thinking tasks participants came up with more remote ideas when stimulated by right temporal alpha tACS. In the fourth experiment, we found that participants showed higher right temporal alpha power when generating more remote uses for common objects. These studies altogether indicate that right temporal alpha oscillations may support creativity by acting as a neural mechanism for an active inhibition of obvious semantic associations.

alpha oscillations | creativity | active inhibition | EEG | brain stimulation

A long-standing theory of creativity postulates that the ability to come up with remote and less-expected semantic associations is a key characteristic of creative individuals (1). These semantic associations can be represented as edges between different nodes (concepts), linked through their proximity or common use (2). According to the spreading activation theory of semantic processing (3), every time we search for concepts associated with a word, we start from stronger associations to move progressively, in the order of strength of semantic associations, toward weaker or more remote ones (e.g., cat > dog > animal > pet > human > people > family). That is to say, the activation (concept’s retrieval) spreads from strongly connected nodes (concepts) to less-connected ones. Creativity requires reaching those more remote associations on the less-connected concepts. Using graph theory and an insightful analytical approach, it has been shown that highly creative individuals, compared with less-creative ones, show broader and less modular semantic networks (4, 5). Nonetheless, we do not know what the neural mechanisms are which enable to inhibit strongly connected concepts to reach the most remote ones.

A key question is how creative individuals are able to engage flexibility of thought to avoid the “most traveled paths” to get to their alternative routes and draw more remote associations. For instance, more creative individuals are shown to avoid taking obvious routes when solving creative problems (6). Further, a study showed that under low cognitive load individuals tend to explore alternative routes or more remote associations (7). The authors suggested that inhibition mediates this exploration by actively and naturally inhibiting most immediate associations, which could explain why we expand our semantic networks as we work on a problem.

Creative thinking involves searching through a clutter of associated concepts or ideas, and the presence of obvious associations is a distraction from the desired creative solution (e.g., finding unusual uses for an object or finding a remote association); such obvious but misleading associations need to be actively inhibited for producing more creative associations. Here we tested the hypothesis that alpha oscillatory activity enables us to inhibit the most obvious associations to get to more remote ideas. Considering the key role of alpha oscillations in the active inhibition of distractions in both visual search (8, 9) and working memory tasks (10), we hypothesized that this process of actively inhibiting obvious or strong associations could be mediated by an increase in alpha oscillations as it occurs when inhibiting other internal or external distractions.

We suggest that this hypothesis could potentially explain a wide range of findings with regard to the role of alpha oscillations (especially right-lateralized) in creative problem solving (11). For example, alpha power increases during both divergent (i.e., ability to come up with a large number of original ideas) and convergent (i.e., ability to come up with one appropriate correct solution) creative thinking processes under higher internal attentional demand (12). Right-lateralized alpha oscillations have also been shown to be more active in less-creative groups (12).

\textbf{Significance}

"Taking a less-traveled path" is often considered an effective approach to creativity (i.e., creative thinking calls for a break from habitual thinking and associations), yet little is known about its underlying neural mechanism. In a series of four independent experiments involving electrophysiological and brain stimulation methods we provide evidence that this process is mediated by the right temporal alpha oscillations. Alpha oscillations are known to represent a process of active inhibition to suppress irrelevant information, such as inhibiting distractions during visual search. Through monitoring the brain’s electrical activity during different creativity tasks and by stimulating the right temporal brain region at the alpha frequency we show that a similar process of active inhibition is also key to creative thinking.

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shown to be higher during the generation of more original ideas in a divergent thinking task (13). Further, modulating frontal alpha oscillations with transcranial alternating current brain stimulation (tACS) increased performance on divergent thinking tasks (14). Finally, right-lateralized alpha oscillations increased before cognitive insight (15–17).

Here, across four experiments with independent samples, we investigated how alpha oscillations contribute to both convergent and divergent creative cognition and provided a neural mechanism linking these two distinct cognitive processes. For brain stimulation, we targeted the right temporal region due to its key role in semantic processing (18–20), integration of associated information (21), and recognizing associations between different concepts (22). The first experiment aimed at understanding the effects of the right temporal alpha (10 Hz) tACS on the remote associates task (RAT), a classical convergent thinking task, relying on the remote associations between presented cues. We predicted that right alpha tACS would improve performance on RAT items containing a shared but wrong semantic association, as these require stronger active inhibition to find the remote association. In the second experiment, by recording EEG we investigated the brain oscillatory responses to the RAT items that contained shared wrong associations compared with the ones that did not. In the third experiment, we applied tACS at the individual alpha peak frequency (IAF) over the same brain regions of Exp. 1 before, during, and after an alternative uses task, a classical divergent thinking task. We predicted that the right temporal alpha tACS would be associated with the generation of more remote ideas. In the fourth experiment, by recording EEG we investigated the IAF power during the alternative uses task. We predicted that more remote ideas would be associated with higher individual alpha power compared with less-remote ideas. Therefore, across all four experiments our common binding hypothesis was that the right temporal alpha oscillations play a key role in creative cognition, by inhibiting the obvious semantic associations which can pave the way to more remote and creative ideas.

**Experiment 1**

Mednick’s RAT (1, 23) is a typical convergent thinking task which emphasizes the importance of association of remote concepts in creative cognition. In the RAT’s compound-word version (24) participants are presented with three cue words (e.g., walker/main/sweeper) and are asked to find a solution or target word which makes a compound word with each of these three words (e.g., solution is street: streetwalker/main street/ street sweeper). People tend to seek the solution word by searching in the pool of semantically related words to the presented cues (25–27). However, there is a trap in this habitual thinking: When two cue words have close semantic association with a word that is not the correct solution this can get in the way of the true solution, thereby acting as an important distractor which attracts internal attention (6). For example, the two cues (ear and tone) of the RAT item ear/tone/finger share a dominant semantic association (sound), which needs to be inhibited to reach the solution (ring). In contrary, the cues of the RAT item high/teacher/mate (solution: school) do not share any strong common association. The ability to inhibit the most obvious but misleading semantic association is therefore of particular benefit for solving difficult remote associate problems (28), and more creative individuals are found to successfully avoid most common but incorrect candidate solutions (6). However, the neural mechanism underlying this process of inhibiting the habitual, most-obvious associations and promoting the remote, less-dominant associations during creative problem solving has largely been uncharacterized.

Considering that right temporal alpha oscillations have been consistently found to be involved in the insightful solutions of these problems (15–17) and in coming up with original ideas (11, 13), we tested the role of alpha oscillations in the temporal regions (right, left, and sham). By stimulating alpha oscillations through tACS during the RAT, we tested whether alpha oscillations are involved in establishing weak or distant associations or in helping to inhibit dominant, but misleading, semantic associations. tACS can be used to modulate brain oscillations in a frequency-specific manner (e.g., ref. 29) and is a powerful tool to examine the role of cortical oscillations in human behavior by directly manipulating brain states in a controlled fashion. Considering the key role of alpha oscillations in the active inhibition of distractions (8, 30), we predicted that, rather than boosting creative problem solving in general, right temporal alpha would be specifically involved in inhibiting the most-obvious associations.

Using a large dataset of semantic associations (31, 32), we considered the RAT items as having a “shared wrong association” if two out of the three cues were strongly associated with a word which was not the solution (Materials and Methods). Thirty participants received right temporal, left temporal, and sham 10-Hz tACS in three separate sessions while solving RAT items with or without shared wrong semantic associations. We entered the proportion of correct solutions to those problems in a 2 (shared wrong association: yes vs. no) × 3 (stimulation condition: left, sham, and right tACS) within-subjects ANOVA. The results (Fig. 1A) revealed a significant effect of stimulation condition, $F(2, 28) = 4.52, P = 0.015, \eta^2 = 0.139$. Importantly, we observed a significant interaction between shared wrong association and stimulation condition, $F(2, 28) = 3.22, P = 0.047, \eta^2 = 0.10$, since the proportion of correct solutions was higher during right tACS compared with both sham, $t(28) = 2.27, P = 0.031$, Cohen’s $d = 0.450$, and left tACS, $t(28) = 2.99, P = 0.006$, Cohen’s $d = 0.555$, only for the RAT items with shared wrong associations; there was no significant difference between these conditions for the items without shared wrong associations ($P > 0.2$). There was no difference between left tACS and sham for either shared or nonshared items ($P > 0.2$). Unsurprisingly, there was a significant main effect for shared wrong association, $F(1, 28) = 8.17, P = 0.008, \eta^2 = 0.226$, since the accuracy was expectedly higher for items which did not have a shared wrong association.

To compare how successful the stimulation was for each of the RAT items according to their semantic associations, we calculated the relative efficacy index for each RAT item (Materials and Methods) as the difference between the proportion of correct solutions in one condition (e.g., right tACS) and the average of the proportion of correct solutions in the other two conditions (e.g., sham and left tACS). Positive (negative) values of the index indicate a larger (smaller) proportion of correct solutions under a given stimulation/sham condition in relation to the average of the other two. The mean efficacy index for each condition is presented in Fig. 1B. A repeated-measures ANOVA with stimulation condition (left tACS, sham, and right tACS) as a factor revealed that more RAT items were correctly solved during the right tACS stimulation compared with the left tACS and sham, $F(2, 268) = 3.593, P = 0.029, \eta^2 = 0.026$. Further, we observed a significant linear trend in solved RAT items from left, sham, to right, $F(2, 268) = 6.04, P = 0.015, \eta^2 = 0.043$, tACS. Participants correctly solved more RAT items during right than during left stimulation ($P = 0.015$, Cohen’s $d = 0.425$) and sham ($P = 0.029$, Cohen’s $d = 0.381$), but there was no difference between left tACS and sham ($P = 0.612$).

Next, we probed whether the items with shared wrong associations were more likely to be solved during right tACS compared with left tACS and sham, and whether this effect was stronger on items with more shared wrong associations. The relative efficacy index was analyzed in a 3 (shared wrong association: 0, 1, ≥2) × 3 (stimulation condition) mixed-design ANOVA. We observed a significant main effect of stimulation condition, $F(2, 242) = 6.06, P = 0.002, \eta^2 = 0.052$, as well as a
The second experiment was designed to investigate the role of alpha oscillations in inhibiting strong misleading associations in a new group of participants. Based on the semantic analysis we performed for Exp. 1, we selected a set of 45 RAT items, which share a misleading semantic association, and another set of 45 RAT items, which do not. Of note, these two sets were matched for difficulty, as expected since the two sets of items (shared and nonshared) were earlier matched for accuracy. Fig. 2A shows the proportion of incorrect solutions for the two types of RAT items; as predicted, the participants made more mistakes on items with shared wrong associations compared with nonshared (paired t test), t(56) = −3.756, P < 0.001, Cohen’s d = 0.498, suggesting that shared items induced more false alarms than incorrect responses, due to successful inhibition of the wrong association. At the behavioral level, we predicted that shared RAT items would induce a higher rate of false alarms (incorrect responses), as suggested previously (6).

Fig. 2A shows the proportion of correct solutions with or without shared wrong association; no difference between the two was observed, t(56) = −1.041, P = 0.302, Cohen’s d = 0.138, showing that the shared and nonshared categories are matched for difficulty, as expected since the two sets of items (shared and nonshared) were earlier matched for accuracy. Fig. 2B shows the proportion of incorrect solutions for the two types of RAT items; as predicted, the participants made more mistakes on items with shared wrong associations compared with nonshared (paired t test), t(56) = −3.756, P < 0.001, Cohen’s d = 0.498, suggesting that shared items induced more false alarms compared with nonshared items. Fig. 2C shows the proportion of no responses or time-out trials; a paired t test revealed that participants tended to answer more to the items with shared associations, t(56) = 3.865,
For EEG data, we compared relative power of the IAF in response to RAT with versus without shared wrong associations for correct and incorrect solutions (Fig. 3). IAF power values were analyzed by a three-way repeated measures ANOVA with shared wrong association (yes, no), accuracy (correct, incorrect), and region of interest (ROI) (right frontal, RF; left frontal, LF; right temporal, RT; left temporal, LT; right parietal, RP; left parietal, LP; and midcentral, MC) as factors. We found that IAF power was higher for shared compared with nonshared items but the effect was dependent on the ROI: interaction between shared wrong association and ROI, F(6, 246) = 3.775, P = 0.001, \( \eta^2 = 0.084 \); and a three-way interaction between shared wrong association, ROI, and accuracy, F(6, 246) = 2.251, P = 0.039, \( \eta^2 = 0.052 \). There was no main effect for accuracy, F(1, 41) = 2.432, P = 0.127, \( \eta^2 = 0.056 \); or shared wrong association alone, F(1, 41) = 0.185, P = 0.669, \( \eta^2 = 0.005 \); or interactions between the two, F(1, 41) = 0.431, P = 0.515, \( \eta^2 = 0.010 \), indicating that the effects of shared wrong associations on alpha power was specific to the ROIs and dependent on whether the item was solved correctly. To investigate the interaction further, we compared alpha power between shared and nonshared on each of these ROIs (F maps shown in Fig. 3A). We observed that for correctly solved trials, individualized frequency alpha power was higher when the participants were solving shared compared with nonshared items: RT, t(41) = 2.685, P = 0.010, Cohen’s d = 0.416. IAF power at the right temporoparietal electrode was also higher during RAT items with shared associations, t(41) = 2.395, P = 0.021, Cohen’s d = 0.369, but not at the RP region, t(41) = 1.904, P = 0.064, Cohen’s d = 0.293 (see Materials and Methods for ROI definition). The ratings were based on items generated before, during, and after tACS (left, sham, and right IAF). We tested each period separately because the objects used during the stimulation were different (Materials and Methods). As the effects of tACS are mainly limited to the stimulation period, we expected that the effects of right IAF tACS would be significant during stimulation. For each participant, we calculated the average fluency (number of nonobvious responses) and the average ratings for general creativity, remoteness, and cleverness (Materials and Methods). Since we expected the effects to be most significant for remoteness ratings, we analyzed each rating separately by a one-way ANOVA with stimulation condition as a within-subjects factor. We predicted that the participants would come up with more remote responses during the right temporal alpha stimulation.

### Experiment 3

Exps. 1 and 2 focused on investigating the role of alpha oscillations in inhibiting strong associations in a RAT task. However, if right temporal alpha oscillations are indeed associated with the inhibition of obvious associations in general, we expected that they would also promote more remote responses in other tasks involving creative cognition. Therefore, we conducted a third experiment to investigate the effects of right temporal tACS on the alternative uses task (34), a commonly employed measure of divergent thinking (i.e., capacity to generate a number of original ideas). A new sample of participants was asked to generate alternative uses to commonly used objects while receiving either sham, left tACS, or right tACS at their IAF (Materials and Methods) based on their resting-state EEG.

Three raters, blind to the conditions (double-blinded), rated each response for general creativity, remoteness, and cleverness. The ratings were based on items generated before, during, and after tACS (left, sham, and right IAF). We tested each period separately because the objects used during the stimulation were different (Materials and Methods). As the effects of tACS are mainly limited to the stimulation period, we expected that the effects of right IAF tACS would be significant during stimulation. For each participant, we calculated the average fluency (number of nonobvious responses) and the average ratings for general creativity, remoteness, and cleverness (Materials and Methods). Since we expected the effects to be most significant for remoteness ratings, we analyzed each rating separately by a one-way ANOVA with stimulation condition as a within-subjects factor. We predicted that the participants would come up with more remote responses during the right temporal alpha stimulation.
We did not run a mixed ANOVA due to the fact that the items in the pretest and posttest were counterbalanced but the items during the stimulation were always the same (see Materials and Methods for more details).

First, we observed no significant differences between groups in the pretest for any of the measures, including fluency, F(2, 33) = 0.38, P = 0.688; general creativity, F(2, 33) = 1.66, P = 0.206; remoteness, F(2, 33) = 0.42, P = 0.663; and cleverness, F(2, 33) = 0.73, P = 0.489, suggesting no preexisting differences between groups. Second, during tACS, we observed, as predicted, a significant effect of stimulation condition on the remoteness of the uses, F(2, 33) = 5.27, P = 0.010, partial η² = 0.24, but not on their general creativity, F(2, 33) = 0.94, P = 0.401, partial η² = 0.054; fluency, F(2, 33) = 0.89, P = 0.421, partial η² = 0.051; or cleverness, F(2, 33) = 0.48, P = 0.623, partial η² = 0.028. Post hoc contrasts revealed that the right IAF tACS group came up with significantly more remote items compared with both left IAF tACS (P = 0.003, Cohen’s d = 1.3, CI = 1.18–1.39) and sham (P = 0.030, Cohen’s d = 0.92, CI = 0.82–1.03) groups (Fig. 4). There was no significant difference between sham and left IAF tACS (P = 0.385). Third, we observed that these effects vanished in the posttest period (i.e., after stimulation had ended) as there was no difference between groups in relation to the remoteness of the ideas, F(2, 33) = 0.33, P = 0.724, partial η² = 0.019, or in any other measure including fluency, F(2, 33) = 0.80, P = 0.458, partial η² = 0.046; general creativity, F(2, 33) = 0.129, P = 0.879, partial η² = 0.008; and cleverness, F(2, 33) = 0.46, P = 0.955, partial η² = 0.003.

Experiment 4

In Exp. 3 we demonstrated that stimulating right temporal alpha at the IAF is associated with an increase in remoteness of the responses (or ideas) generated during a divergent thinking task. Since the stimulation was delivered during the task, we tested whether IAF would be higher for more remote items. To address this question, we measured EEG while a new sample of participants generated a number of different ideas in an alternative uses task (AUT). We measured power at each participant’s IAF peak during the generation of each separate idea. All responses were judged by raters blind to the experimental conditions (Materials and Methods).

We compared IAF power on trials with average ratings above (high) or below (low) the median using a 3 (rating type: remoteness, cleverness, general creativity) × 2 (performance: high vs. low) × 7 (ROI: LF, LT, LP, ML, RF, RT, RP) within-subjects ANOVA. We observed a significant three-way interaction between rating type, performance, and ROI, F(12, 1476) = 2.030, P = 0.019, partial η² = 0.020, since we only observed significant differences in IAF between high and low remoteness ratings. To investigate the interaction further, we ran additional 2 (performance: high vs. low) × 7 (ROI: LF, LT, LP, MC, RF, RT, RP) ANOVAs per rating type. We observed a significant interaction between performance and ROI only for remoteness ratings, F(6, 774) = 3.454, P = 0.002, partial η² = 0.026, but not for cleverness, F(6, 774) = 1.349, P = 0.233, partial η² = 0.011, or for general creativity, F(6, 774) = 0.738, P = 0.619, partial η² = 0.006. The topography of the differences between high and low performance on each rating (Fig. 5) provides evidence that the differences between items with high vs. low remoteness peaked at the right temporal electrode, t(123) = 2.756, P = 0.007, Cohen’s d = 0.247. There was no statistically significant difference in IAF power between high and low performance on cleverness and general creativity in any of the ROIs (all contrasts P > 0.1). Furthermore, there was no main effect of rating performance, F(1, 123) = 0.092, P = 0.762, partial η² = 0.001, indicating that the differences were not a result of a better performance in general. We conducted the same analysis in the traditional frequency bands (theta: 4–8 Hz, alpha: 8–12 Hz, beta:12–30 Hz, and gamma: 30–40 Hz) but observed no significant three-way interaction in any of them or a main effect of rating performance (for more details of the analysis and the topoplots of the contrasts see SI Appendix).

Discussion

In this paper we provide evidence supporting the role of right temporal alpha oscillations in creative cognition. We suggest that alpha oscillations in the right temporal brain region shape inhibition of the most common or obvious associations. We presented evidence in support of this hypothesis in four separate
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Second, our results shed light on our understanding of both convergent and divergent creativity. Although the neuroscience of creativity has shown some inconsistent results in relation to its neural mechanisms (36), most of the EEG research on the topic showed a robust association between alpha oscillations and creativity both during task and at rest (for a review see ref. 11). This involvement with alpha oscillations is evident in a number of studies showing increases in right hemispheric alpha during creative ideation (12, 13, 37–39). For example, alpha oscillations increase over the right hemisphere during idea generation and this increase is higher for more creative ideas (13). Higher alpha oscillations are also predictive of cognitive insight (17). Furthermore, right hemispheric alpha power previous to a hint presentation in a RAT task was predictive of whether the participants were able to correctly solve the problem (16). These studies, though informative, have no control over how much the RAT items or specific tasks required the participants to override immediate semantic associations, yet this process is crucial in both divergent and convergent creative problem solving (40). For instance, if we need to generate alternative uses of a glass, first we must inhibit our past experience leading to think of a glass as a container. Our study demonstrates that right temporal alpha oscillations are linked with overriding these strong associations in both convergent and divergent thinking.

Third, by providing a fine-grained analysis of two well-known creativity tasks (RAT and AUT), we offer an approach for the investigation of higher-order cognition and how it links to more basic neurophysiological processes. For instance, our findings support the account that right hemispheric alpha is involved in inhibiting common or more obvious associations which might get in the way of generating nonobvious creative solutions (i.e., remote associations). We provide evidence that inhibiting wrong semantic associations can be facilitated by alpha tACS on the right, but not left, temporal area. Previous tACS work (14) showed a general effect of frontal alpha (F3, F4, and Cz) on creativity, which could be related to general top-down mechanisms necessary to complete the task rather than specific cognitive processes associated with higher originality of the responses. This is consistent with a previous EEG study (12) showing that both convergent and divergent creativity were associated with higher prefrontal alpha oscillations when these tasks are done under higher internal attential demand. It is possible that alpha oscillatory activity could represent different processes depending on the brain regions where they occur during creative ideation.

Alpha synchronization is known to represent a process of heightened attention by blocking both external and internal distractions, which is necessary for creativity and consistent with the role of alpha oscillations in active inhibition of distractions (8, 9). Previous studies showed that high alpha power is associated with the suppression of distracting information in both working memory (e.g., ref. 10) and attentional tasks (e.g., ref. 30). For creative cognition, we suggest prominent associations between two cues (i.e., wrong candidate solutions) or between an object and its common use need to be inhibited to reach more remote ones. Our findings suggest that this inhibitory process is stronger in the right temporal area, which is a key region for processing semantic associations (18, 19, 21, 22). This is relevant since here we show the role of alpha oscillations in a task-relevant area. Considering that alpha oscillations were found to coordinate the timing of the action potentials (41), it has been suggested (35) that higher alpha frequency power leads to more precise timing of neuronal activity, and therefore reflects the temporal structure for the processes controlling the access to information stored in complex knowledge systems. Selective access to higher-order information would depend on inhibiting task-irrelevant memory entries. In our study, both tasks required semantic search for remote associations that might be facilitated by sustained inhibition of stronger associations, which could be considered as task-irrelevant memories. According to Klimesch et al. (35), higher alpha amplitude in task-relevant areas promotes inhibition by silencing weakly excited cells, inducing a pulsed pattern of action potentials in cells with higher excitation level (threshold), a process which would increase the signal-to-noise ratio in the region, shaping the access to the knowledge systems. Here we speculate that the inhibition
of the obvious associations requires a similar tuning of semantic association brain regions. We suggest future studies to combine EEG and fMRI to investigate how alpha oscillations shape the inhibition of the semantic association networks, as in our study we did not have enough spatial resolution to understand the anatomo-functional substrates of this process. It is important to notice that the strongest effects were observed in the individual alpha frequency band, which we measured based on the peak power at the right temporal region. Although the effects were similar in the traditional alpha frequency band and also pronounced when we stimulated at 10 Hz, we cannot rule out that different findings could have emerged if we had compared the conditions using the individual alpha frequency of other regions or stimulated other regions at their own individual peak frequencies.

In summary, we provided robust evidence that the right temporal alpha oscillations play a critical role in the ability to override habitual, but misleading, associations during creative problem solving. Taking a less-traveled path is often considered an effective path to creativity (i.e., creative thinking calls for a break from habitual thinking and associations), and our findings support that the underlying cognitive mechanisms are served by the temporal alpha oscillations. To understand the processes underlying the production of novel and adequate ideas, we need to break down its constituent processes, dissecting creativity as much as possible at first, and then analyzing them in context, putting them back together through careful conscience.

Materials and Methods

All participants across four experiments gave written informed consent before the beginning of each experiment. The study protocols of Exps. 1 and 3 were approved by the local ethics committee at Goldsmiths, University of London. The study protocols of Exps. 2 and 4 were approved by the local ethics committee at Queen Mary University of London. All experiments were conducted in accordance with the World Declaration of Helsinki (1964).

Experiment 1.

Participants. Thirty (15 females) right-handed participants were recruited from the student population at Goldsmiths, University of London. Participants received course credit or monetary reimbursement at a rate of £10 per hour. Exclusion criteria were a personal or family history of epilepsy and/or neuropsychiatric disorders, pregnancy, and the presence of any metallic or medical implants. Participants were also excluded if they took any recreational drugs or medications for psychiatric disorders, and/or had a history of alcoholism. Exclusion criteria were a personal or family history of epilepsy and/or neurological disorders (e.g., distant or first-degree relatives with these disorders). Three participants were excluded due to technical problems (computer crashed before completing this study and was excluded from analysis. The final sample size n = 29 was aged between 18 and 27 y (20.47 ± 5.9 y, mean ± SD).

Experimental design and task. A counterbalanced, within-subjects design was adopted; participants attended three separate stimulation sessions on three different days with an intersession interval of 7 d. In each session, participants completed a computerized version of the compound word association paradigm (24) of the remote associate task (1, 23) under each of three online tACS stimulation conditions: 10-Hz RT, 10-Hz LT, and sham stimulation. Participants were blind to the condition. On each RAT trial (SI Appendix, Fig. S1A), participants were shown three cue words (e.g., line/house/palm) and had to come up with the solution word (tree), which would form a valid compound word with each of the three cue words (treeline, treehouse, palm tree). The solution word can be joined either at the beginning or end of the cue words, and the resultant compound word may be one that would be written as one word, or as two separate words (with or without a hyphen). There were 45 trials per stimulation condition (counterbalanced; see SI Appendix, Supplementary Material and Methods for details).

Semantic word association. We extracted the word association measures based on the largest database for word associations (31, 32), available online at www.smallworldofwords.com/newvisualize#. This database draws word associations based on a large corpus of English words (12,000 English words, with over 70,000 participants) and was built based on primed associations by asking participants to give the strongest three associated words for a given word (32). For each cue and solution word of each RAT item (i.e., triplet or triad), we checked the top 20 associated words as listed in the database. To observe if there was a shared wrong association, we looked into the first 20 associated words for each cue and found whether the cues shared a same word as top association. Subsequently, we classified the RAT items according to whether or not they shared a wrong candidate solution (yes = 59/no = 65). Two additional measures (cue-solution and solution-cue association) were employed as control measures (SI Appendix, Supplementary Material and Methods and Additional Analyses Experiment 1).

tACS. tACS was delivered using a NeuroConn DC-Plus Stimulator, a constant current device (NeuroConn Ltd.). Electrodes were positioned based on the international 10–20 EEG electrode placement system, with one electrode (5 cm × 7 cm) positioned over the vertex (Cz), and the target electrode (5 cm × 5 cm) positioned over either the left (T7) or right (T8) anterior temporal lobe, depending on the stimulation condition (SI Appendix, Fig. S1B). In each session, a 10-Hz sinusoidal current (1 mA peak to peak), with a zero-degree phase offset and no dc offset, was delivered via two saline-soaked sponge-covered rubber electrodes, attached to participants’ scalps with rubber head straps. The current was ramped up and down over 1 s at the beginning and end of stimulation. In both active stimulation sessions participants received 30 min of online stimulation. For the sham condition, the stimulation was delivered for just 30 s at the start and the current was subsequently ramped down and remained off for the remainder of the session. In both active sessions, stimulation began 5 min before commencement of the experimental task and then continued for the subsequent 25 min during which participants completed the computerized RAT. Across all sessions, electrode impedance was kept below 20 kΩ throughout.

Data analysis. We calculated the accuracy as the percentage of correct solutions as a function of the stimulation condition. To assess the effect of stimulation condition on individual RAT item performance, we calculated an index, termed as the relative efficacy index, which was the difference between the proportion of correct solutions for the stimulation condition (e.g., right tACS) and the average of the proportion of correct solution for the other two conditions (left tACS and sham).
Experiment 3. Participants. Thirty-six participants aged between 19 and 35 y (23.9 ± 0.84 y) took part in this study in exchange for course credit or a monetary reimbursement at £10 per hour. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions: left, sham, and right tACS. There were no differences between age and sex distribution between groups. Standard exclusion criteria were applied (the same criteria for Exps. 1 and 2). AUT. In this divergent thinking task (34), participants were asked to come up with unusual uses for an everyday object within a time period of 2 min per object. There were two sets, one containing four objects (set 1: tin can, newspaper, spoon, baseball cap) and another containing three objects (set 2: brick, shoe, cardboard box). The first set was used before and after the stimulation (two objects each, counterbalanced across participants), and the second set was used during the stimulation (presented in random order). Additionally, in the poststimulation period, the objects presented before the stimulation were presented again, to check for changes in performance of the new versus old objects. The order of the objects was alternated (each subsequent participant started with a different order).

Creativity ratings. Responses were rated by three independent evaluators who were blind to the conditions and to the objectives of the experiment. We used the consensual assessment technique, CAT (42), which is considered by some as the gold-standard method for assessing creativity (43). CAT relies on intuitive ratings by two or more trained evaluators and has been successfully used to evaluate creativity in previous studies (e.g., refs. 44 and 45). Ratings of creativity have been based on the idea that creativity depends on three core factors: uncommonness, remoteness, and cleverness (46, 47). According to the three-factor definition, uncommonness relates to how unique ideas are (inversely related to their frequency), whereas remoteness refers to how far the suggested use for an object is from its common or everyday use (48). Cleverness in this context refers to how insightful, ironic, humorous, fitting, or smart a given use is. To investigate how alpha oscillatory activity relates to each of these factors, the judges provided ratings of all responses (presented in random order) on three attributes separately: (i) general creativity, how creative they felt that response was based on intuition and their own ideas of creativity; (ii) remoteness, how remote they thought that the idea was from the original use; and (iii) cleverness, how clever or appropriate the idea was. We observed a reasonable agreement between the three raters (intraclass correlation, IC) for general creativity (IC = 0.67; CI: 0.64–0.70) and remoteness (IC = 0.70; CI: 0.68–0.72) and a slightly reduced agreement on the cleverness judgments (IC = 0.56; CI: 0.50–0.62). The ratings of three judges were z-scored (all responses, per object) and averaged for analysis.

EEG and tACS protocol. EEG was recorded before the brain stimulation session using a StarStim (Neuroelectrics) with eight channels. The EEG was recorded at a sampling frequency of 500 Hz, referenced to the arithmetic average of the left and right mastoids, high-pass-filtered at 1 Hz, and low-pass-filtered at 45 Hz. Automatic artifact rejection was applied at ±85 μV. Power was estimated in each frequency from 1 to 45 Hz in steps of 0.5 Hz using Welch’s periodogram (50% overlap). For tACS, the stimulation frequency was set at the individual alpha peak frequency (i.e., the highest power achieved for eachparticipants’ single eyes-closed resting EEG spectrum) with a zero-degree phase offset, was delivered via two saline-soaked sponge-covered rubber electrodes. One electrode was positioned on either T8 (RT) or T7 (LT) and the current was 1 mA (peak to peak). For the sham group, half were stimulated (only ramp up) at the IAF on the LT and the other half at the RT. The mean IAF for the left TACS group was 10.00 (SD = 6.40) and for the right TACS it was 9.99 (SD = 6.85). The spectrum was first estimated from 4 to 40 Hz in steps of 1 Hz. The IAF was defined as earlier. The mean IAF was 9.73 (SD = 1.15). For normalization, we divided the power in the IAF adjusted band power (peak 2 Hz) by the average power (log10) of the whole spectrum (4–40 Hz).

Creativity ratings. As in Exp. 3, each response to the AUT was rated for general creativity, remoteness, and cleverness, on a scale from 0 (least) to 10 (most), as described in Experiment 3. Due to the large number of responses (130 participants, 4,810 responses in total), two raters rated all responses related with two objects, and other two raters another two objects. Another two raters rated the entire pool of responses. The ratings were subsequently z-scored separately, per item and per rater. This procedure resulted in a good agreement (IC) between raters for the creativity (r = 0.88), remoteness (r = 0.89), and cleverness (r = 0.84). This procedure resulted in an average of 12 ideas per condition (high and low), with the average idea (±SD) of 12.8 (SD = 6) for high and 12.6 (SD = 5.88) for low remote, 12.8 (SD = 5.9) for high and 12.7 (SD = 5.9) for low cleverness, and 12.1 (SD = 6) for high and 12.6 (SD = 5.9) for low creativity. There was no difference in the number of trials between any of the conditions (P > 0.8). However, because some participants had a low number of ideas, we conducted the main analysis using data of the participants who had a minimum of five ideas per condition (n = 124). Nonetheless, we present the analysis with all participants in Supplemental Material and Methods.

Data Analysis. We compared the whole-time alpha band power (IAF ± 2 Hz) during the idea generation phase (or “thinking time”), that is, when the subjects were engaged with generating ideas. For each participant, we selected the trials with ratings higher or lower than the median for each rating individually (remoteness, cleverness, and general creativity). We calculated the relative alpha power on the individual alpha frequency band (as in Exps. 2 and 3) in the low versus high rating trials of each subject.

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