Supporting Information

Almeida *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0805867105
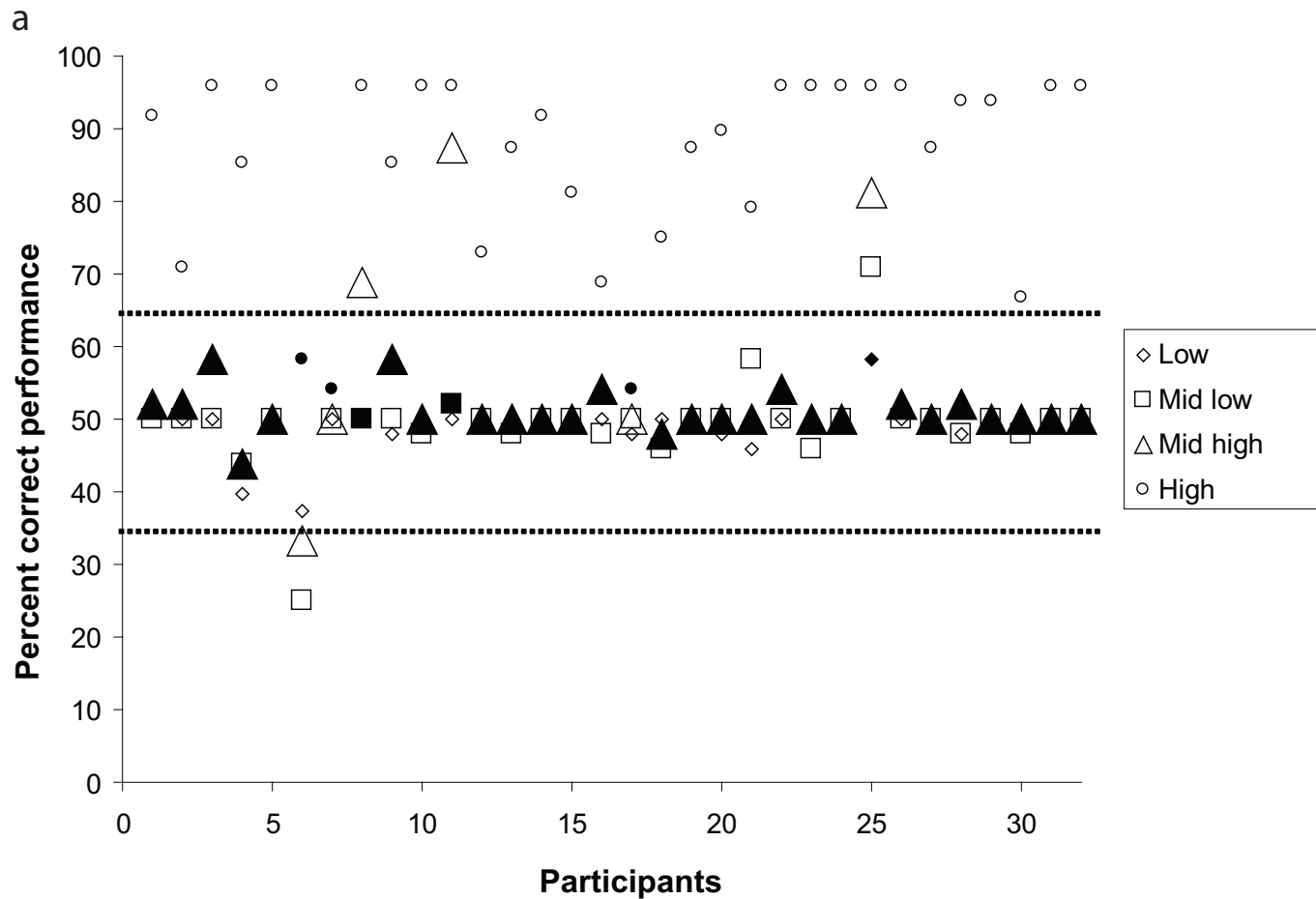
a

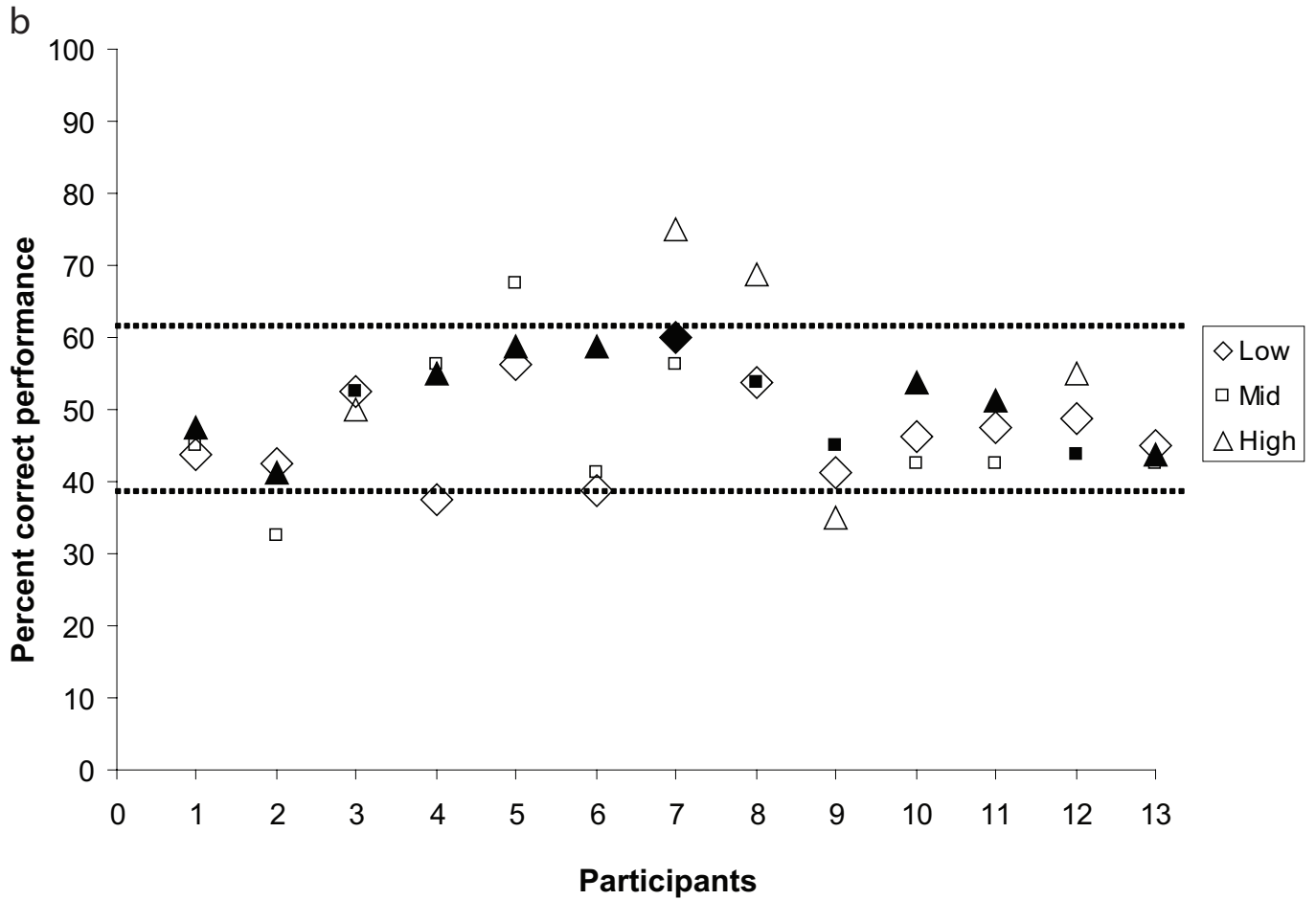
Fig. S1a.
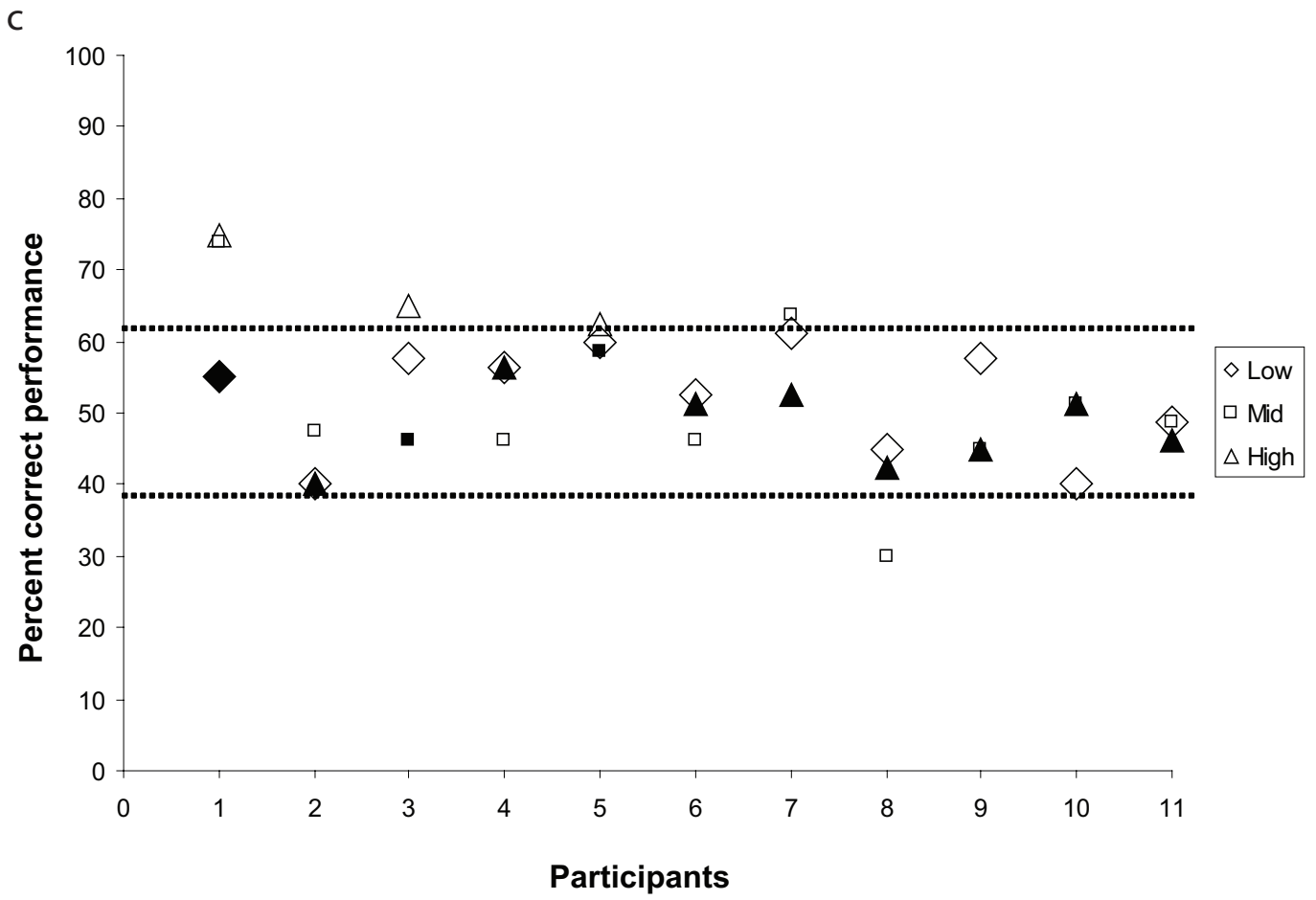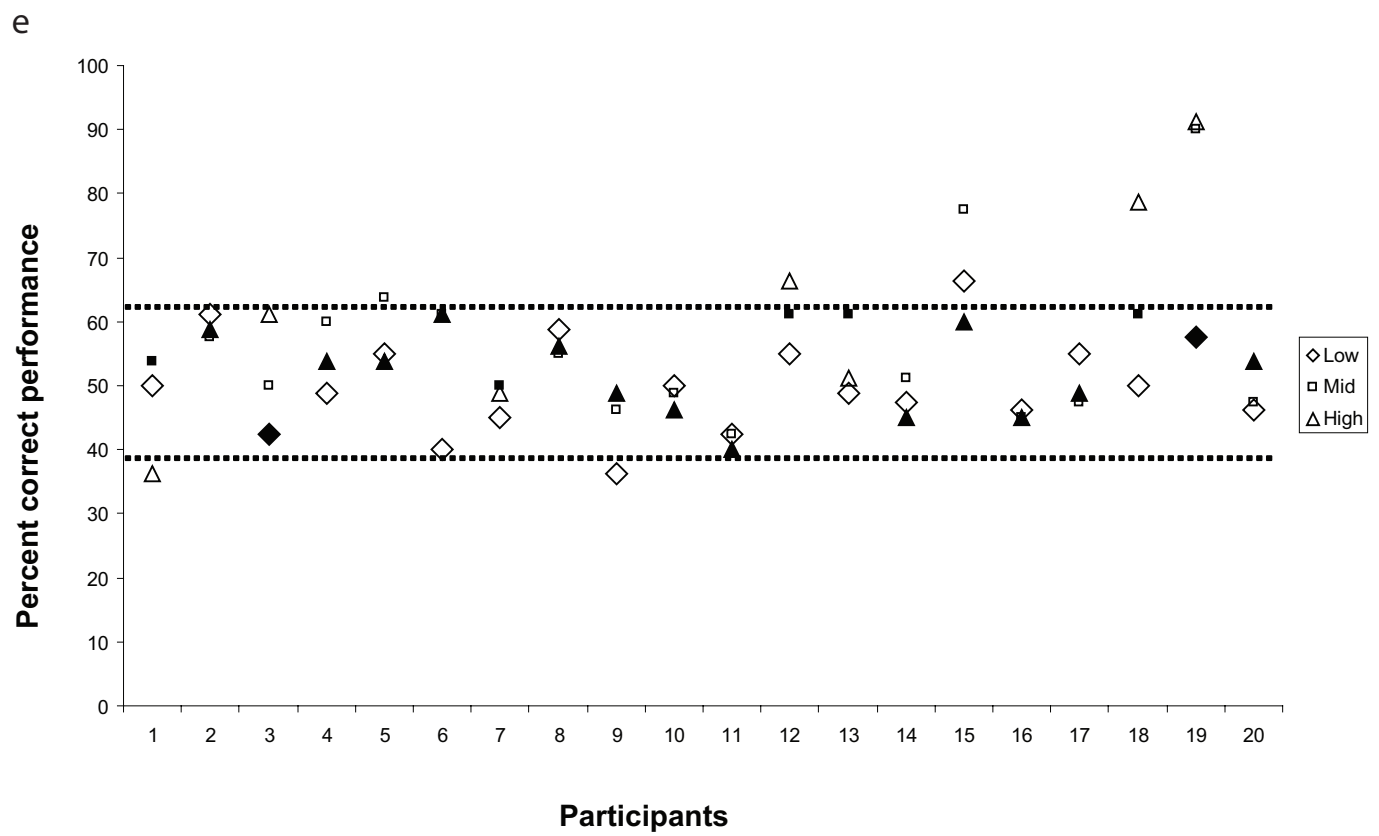
b

Fig. S1b.

C

Fig. S1c.

d

Fig. S1d.

e

Fig. S1e.

Fig. S1f.

Fig. S1. Individual percentage correct performance on prime awareness measures. Here, we present the individual percentage correct performance scores obtained for the detection or discrimination tasks, for all experiments, for all contrast levels/prime duration. Pilot studies were run on several prime contrast levels to select prime contrast levels that would be optimal for the majority of the participants. In experiment 1, four prime levels were selected, whereas in experiments 2–5, three contrast levels were selected. The experiment proper and the prime awareness task included these contrast levels. Percentage correct performance on the prime awareness task was used to select the particular contrast level for the main analysis of the experiment proper, for each participant individually, as follows: for experiment 1, participants went through a detection task over the primes, where they were asked to detect something other than the noise patterns. The analysis of the percentage correct performance per participant started at the highest contrast level. If the performance of that participant was not different from chance (i.e., for experiment 1, if percentage correct performance was between 65% and 35%, as tested with a z-test for one proportion) then this particular contrast level would be selected for the main analysis. If this condition was not met, the same analysis would be performed on the second highest contrast level, and so on. If this condition was not met for any of the contrast levels, the overall data of the participant would be discarded. For experiments 2–6, participants performed a discrimination task, in which they were asked to categorize the primes as animals/vehicles or tools. To select the critical contrast level, we followed the same criteria as in experiment 1 (percentage correct performance at chance would be between 61% and 39%, as tested with a z-test for one proportion). We also checked that there were no significant differences in performance between trials where animal and tool primes were presented (analyzed by using a z-test for two proportions). The selection of the critical contrast level was dependent on the fulfillment of these two conditions. Note that for experiment 6, if a participant failed to fulfill the two conditions for the 35 ms prime duration his/her data were discarded from the main analysis. The dotted lines correspond to the upper and lower boundaries for chance, and the full geometrical figures correspond to the contrast level selected for each participant for experiment 1 (*a*), experiment 2 (*b*), experiment 3 (*c*), experiment 4 (*d*), experiment 5 (*e*), and experiment 6 (*f*).