

Supporting Information

Parkkonen *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0810966105

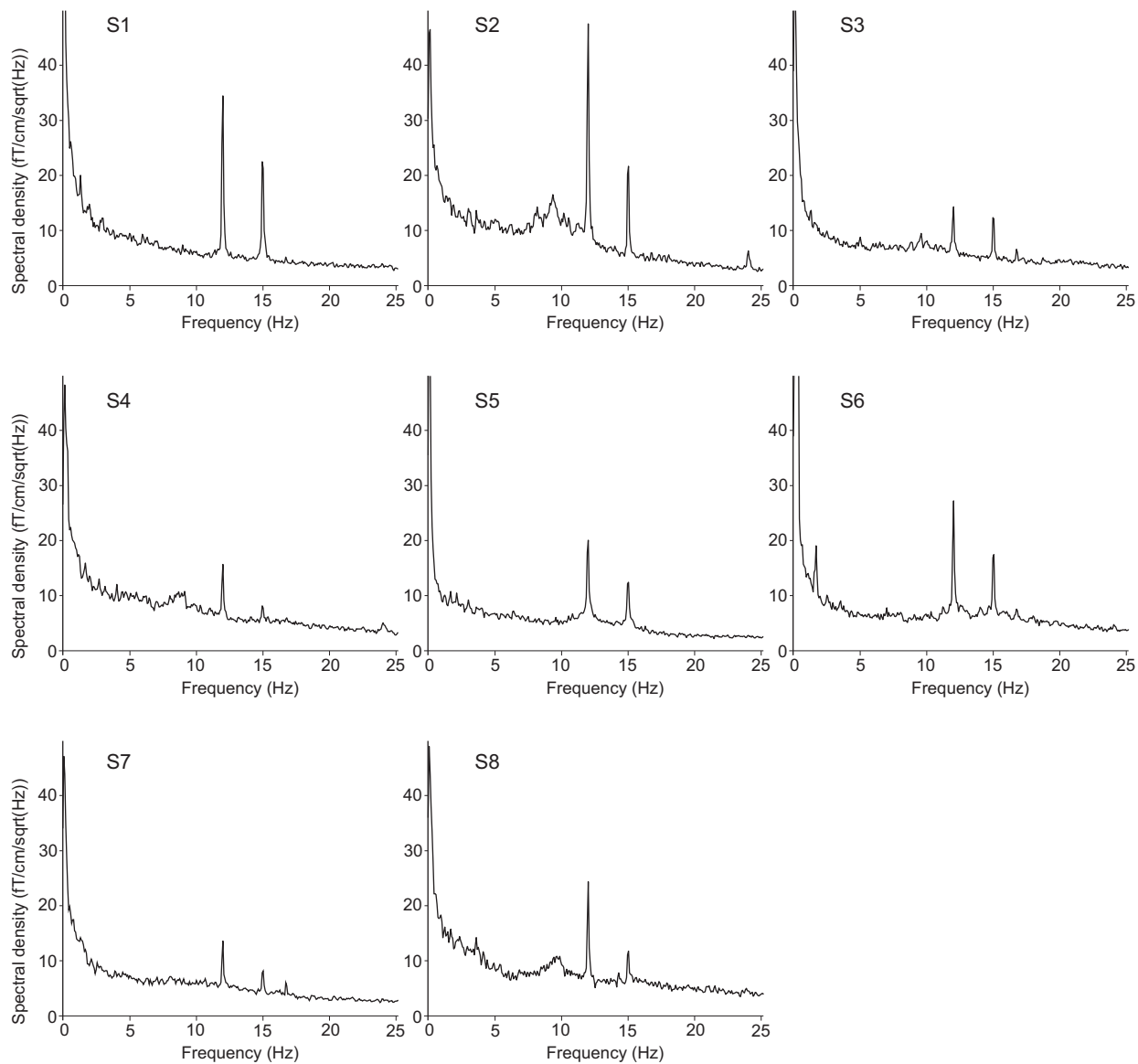
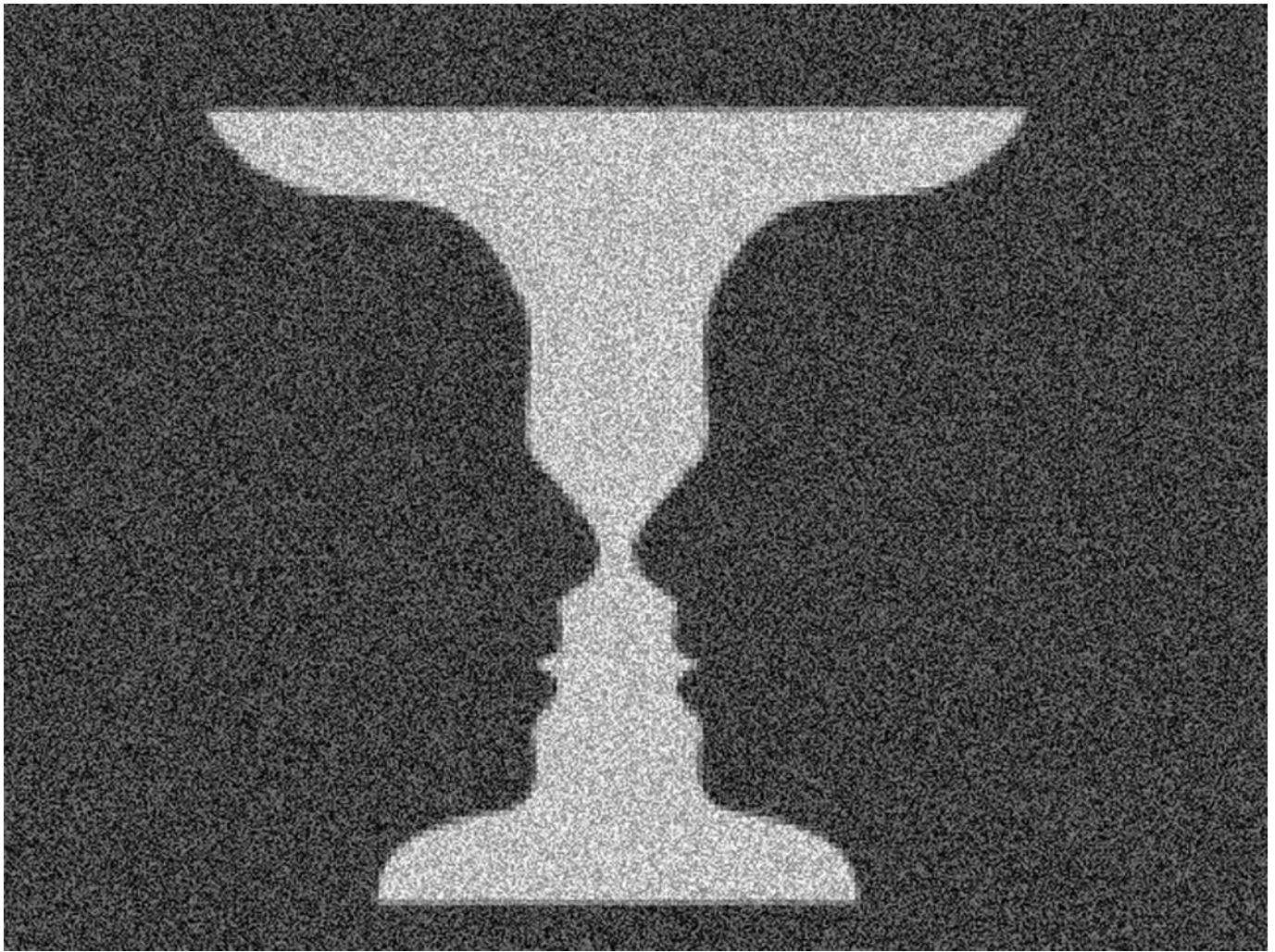


Fig. S1. MEG spectra of all subjects (subjects S1–S8). The noise-tagged stimulus evoked clear tag-related signals in all subjects. The amplitude spectrum of the occipital MEG channel that shows the largest responses at both tag frequencies (12 and 15 Hz) is displayed for each subject. In all subjects, the brain activity is driven more strongly at 12 Hz than at 15 Hz; however, percept dependence was tested as modulations at the two frequencies separately, thus rendering the absolute amplitude differences between subjects and the tags irrelevant.



Movie S1. Noise-tagged face-vase figure. The darker background (i.e., the faces) is tagged with a random noise pattern updated every fourth frame (corresponding to 15 Hz at the presentation rate of 60 frames/s) and the lighter vase region with a noise pattern updated every fifth frame (12 Hz). This movie is a 10-s sequence of such frames at a reduced resolution of 320×240 pixels because of file size constraints. The compression necessary for the web distribution may affect the appearance of the stimulus.

[Movie S1 \(MOV\)](#)