Eye swapping temporally modulates potency of continuous flash suppression by Motomi Shimizu & Eiji Kimura

Supplementary results

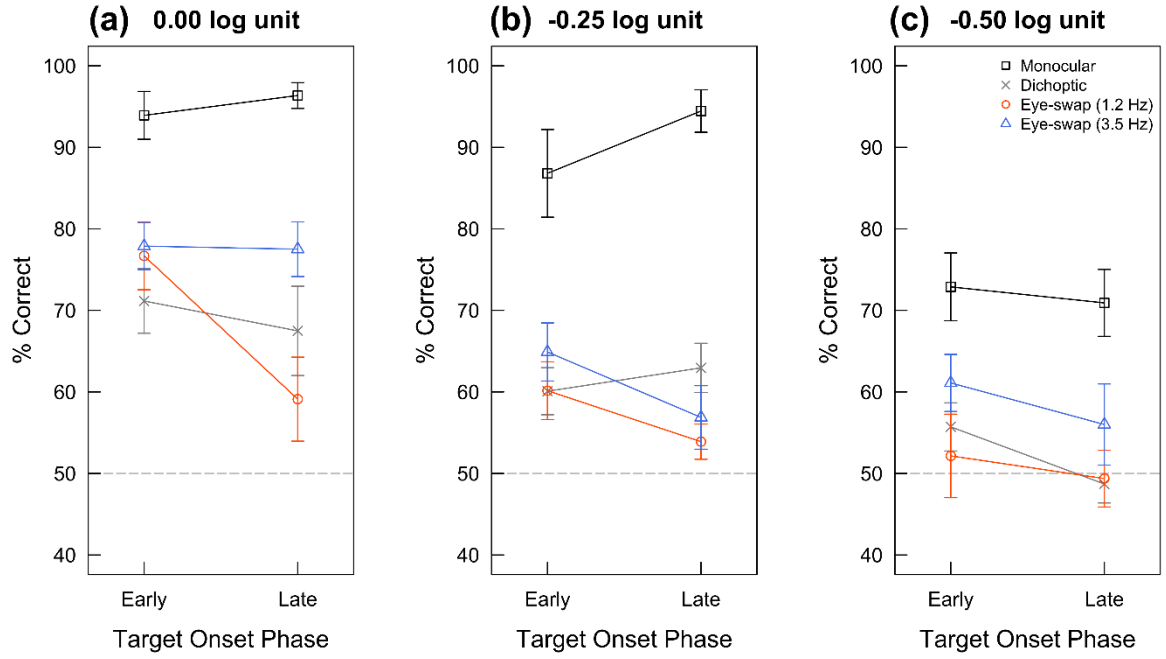

Figure S1. Percent correct performance of the target detection task for all contrast levels (0.00, –0.25, and –0.50 log unit) in Experiment 2. Note that Fig. S1(a) is the same as Fig. 3(b).

Figure S1 shows the percent correct performance in Experiment 2 plotted separately for each target contrast. A three-way repeated-measures ANOVA was conducted with factors of the target contrast, phase, and eye of presentation. There were significant main effects of the target contrast [$F(2, 18) = 83.08$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.90$]; of the phase [$F(1, 9) = 14.58$, $p = 0.004$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.62$]; and of the eye of presentation [$F(3, 27) = 37.62$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.81$]. An interaction between the target contrast and the eye-of-presentation was significant [$F(6, 54) = 2.40$, $p = 0.040$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.21$], which confirmed the prediction that differences in performance across different eye-of-presentation conditions would be more evident for higher target contrasts. Most importantly, we found a significant interaction between the phase and the eye of presentation [$F(3, 27) = 3.39$, $p = 0.032$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.27$]. The effect of the phase was only significant in the 1.2-Hz eye-swapping condition and the performance was worse at the late phase [$F(1, 9) = 12.67$, $p = 0.006$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.58$]. The interaction of the contrast and the phase was not significant [$F(2, 18) = 0.81$, $p = 0.462$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.08$]. The three-way interaction was only marginally significant [$F(6, 54) = 2.26$, $p = 0.051$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.20$], and visual inspection of Fig. S1 reveals that the difference in performance between the early and the late phase systematically increased with target contrast only in the 1.2-Hz eye-swapping condition.