Supplemental Figures

Rivalry between afterimages and real images: the influence of the percept and the eye.

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Supplemental Figure S1. Rivalry between real images after a brief stimulus disruption following long and short dominance periods. Same as experiment 5 (figure 5) of the main text, with the additional display of the results obtained after short (300 ms) dominance periods prior to the interruption. For long (3000 ms) dominance trials (b: left column), the previously suppressed stimulus was more likely to gain initial dominance after stimulus disruption, independent of the monocular channel (eyes same or exchanged), (p<0.006, n=7 subjects). This reveals a stimulus-based effect that leads to a perceptual switch regardless of the monocular channel. For short (300 ms) dominance trials (b: right column), eye-based effects had a stronger effect: for same-eye trials, the dominant stimulus (and eye) remained dominant. For exchanged-eye trials, also the outcome changed, in that now there was no significant advantage to suppressed or dominant stimuli. Here, the eye-based effect to maintain the currently dominant eye cancelled with the stimulus-based effect to change the percept. Errorbars: SEM across 7 subjects.