

Flexible Time Course of Spatial Frequency Use During Scene Categorization

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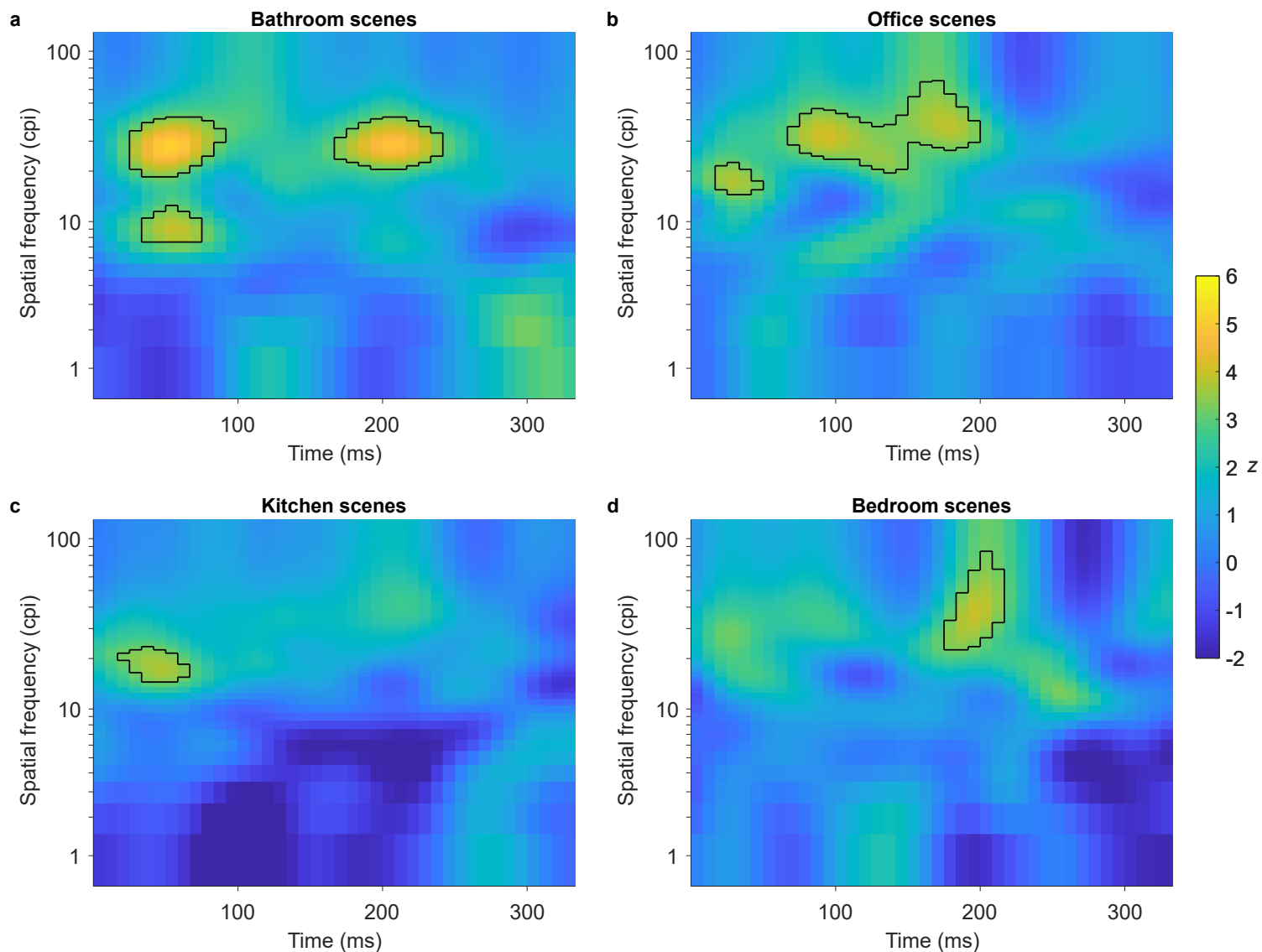
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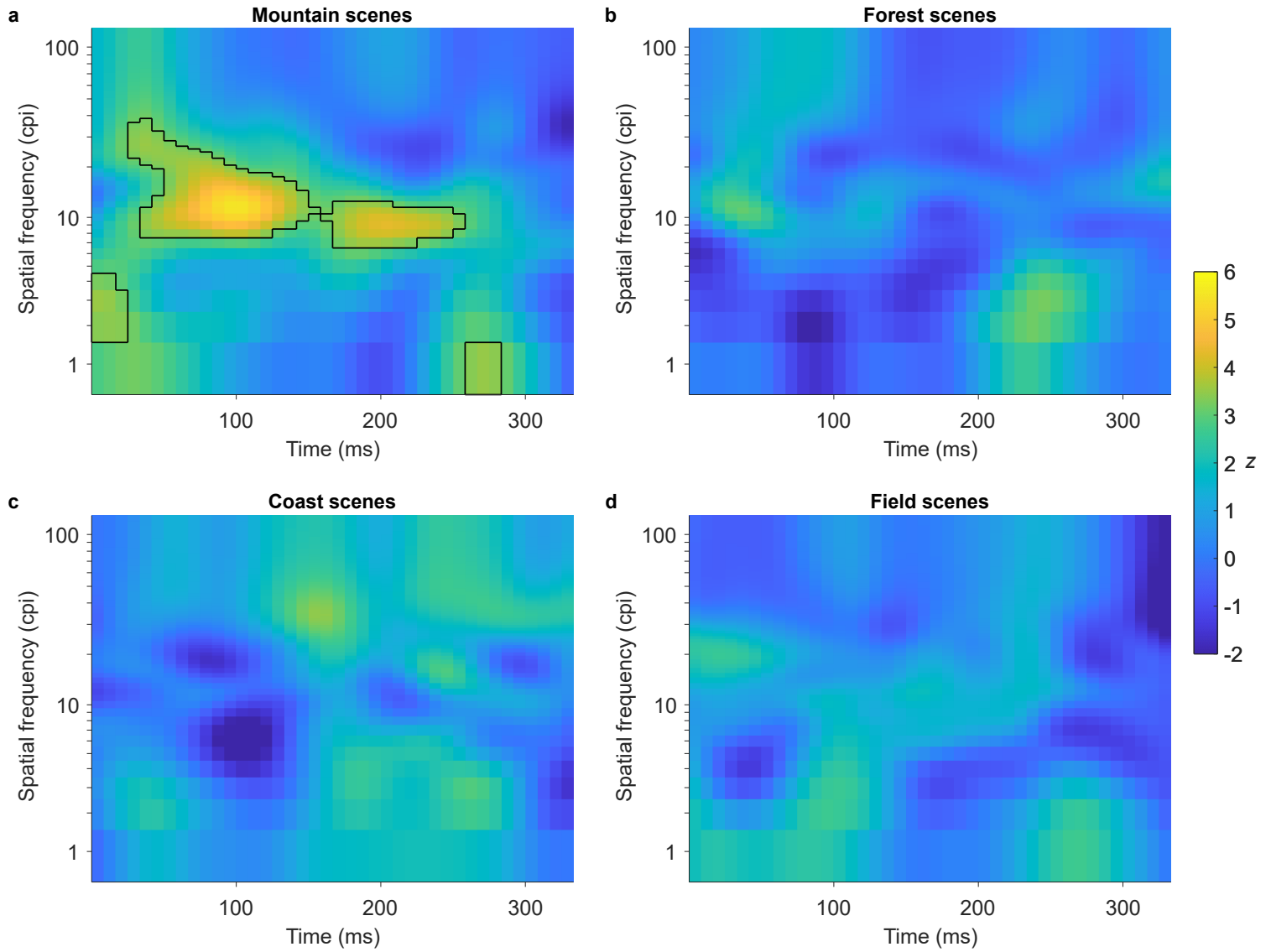
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Supplementary Figure S1. Group classification images obtained from the SF-Bubbles analysis of accuracy data in Experiment 1 for subsets of (a) bathroom, (b) office, (c) kitchen, and (d) bedroom scenes. Each pixel indicates how the presentation of a spatial frequency at a given time point correlates with accuracy in the categorization task. Pixels enclosed by black lines are significant predictors for correct responses. cpi = cycles per image.



Supplementary Figure S2. Group classification images obtained from the SF-Bubbles analysis of accuracy data in Experiment 2 for subsets of (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) coast, and (d) field scenes. Each pixel indicates how the presentation of a spatial frequency at a given time point correlates with accuracy in the categorization task. Pixels enclosed by black lines are significant predictors for correct responses. cpi = cycles per image.

Supplementary Video S1. Example of a stimulus video used in the experiments. Random SFs are revealed at random time points.

Supplementary Video S2. Example of a stimulus video used in the experiments (slowed down to a quarter of the original speed for illustration). Random SFs are revealed at random time points.