

Integration of motion and form cues for the perception of self-motion in the human brain

Article

Other

Figure 2

Kuai, S.-G., Shan, Z.-K.-D., Chen, J., Xu, Z.-X., Li, J.-M., Field, D. T. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4041-8404> and Li, L. (2020) Integration of motion and form cues for the perception of self-motion in the human brain. *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 40 (5). pp. 1120-1132. ISSN 1529-2401 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3225-18.2019> Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/88279/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3225-18.2019>

Publisher: The Society for Neuroscience

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

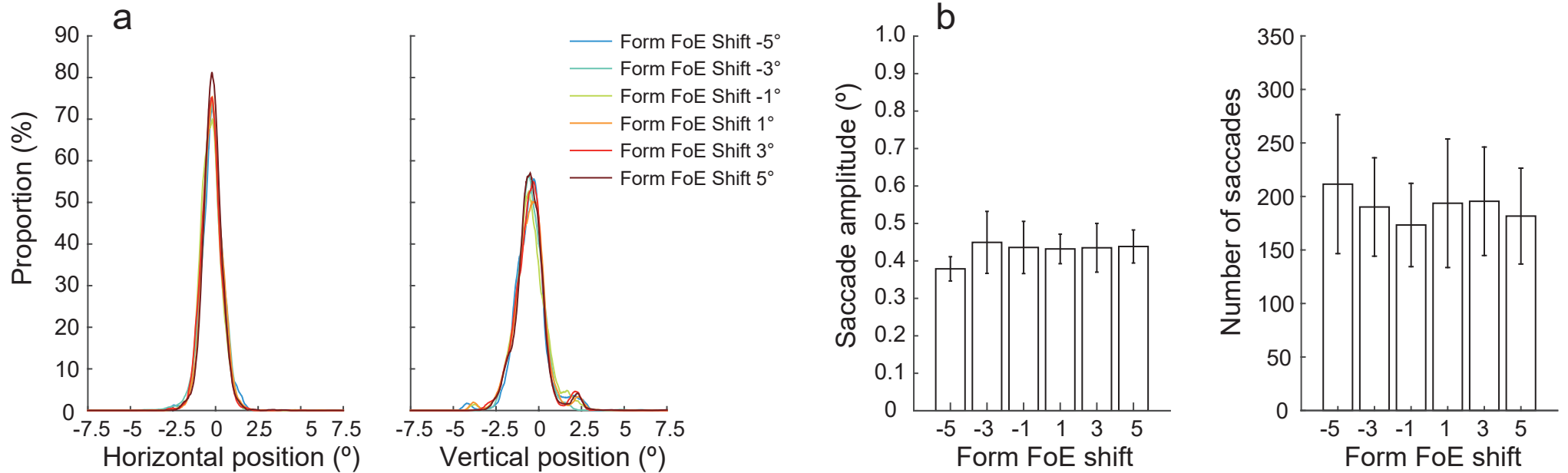
www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online

Experiment 1



Experiment 2

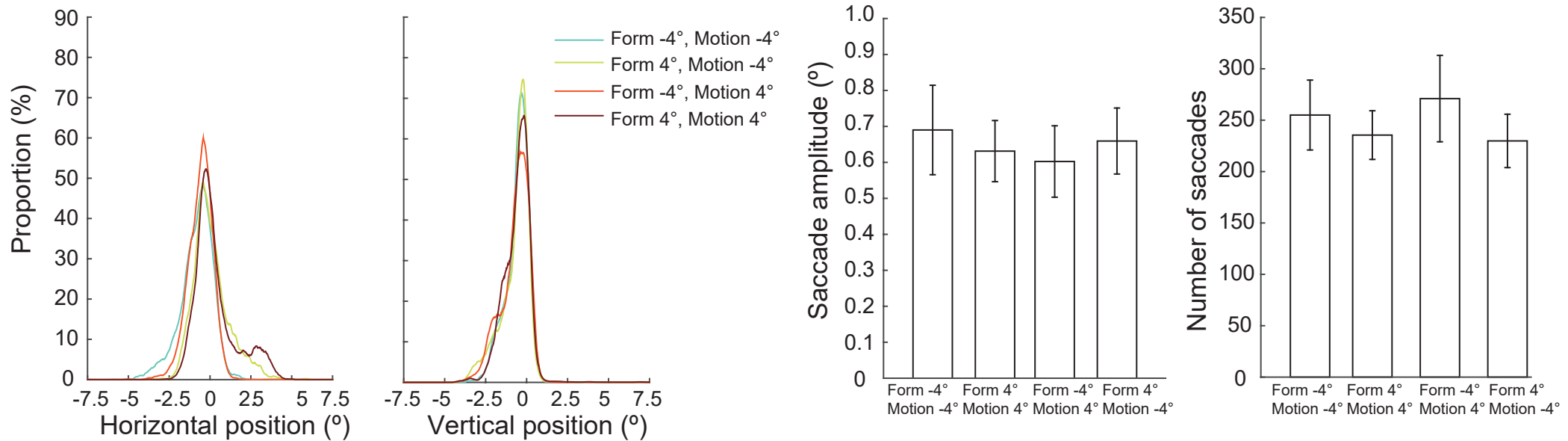


Figure S2. Eye movement data. (a) The proportion of eye position data of six participants as a function of the deviation between eye fixation and the center of the display along horizontal and vertical directions for the stimulus conditions in Experiments 1 (upper panels) and 2 (lower panels). (b) The saccade amplitude and the number of saccades against the stimulus conditions in Experiments 1 (upper panels) and 2 (lower panels). The error bars indicate SEs across six participants.