

Table 1

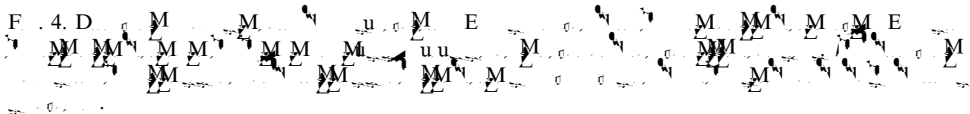
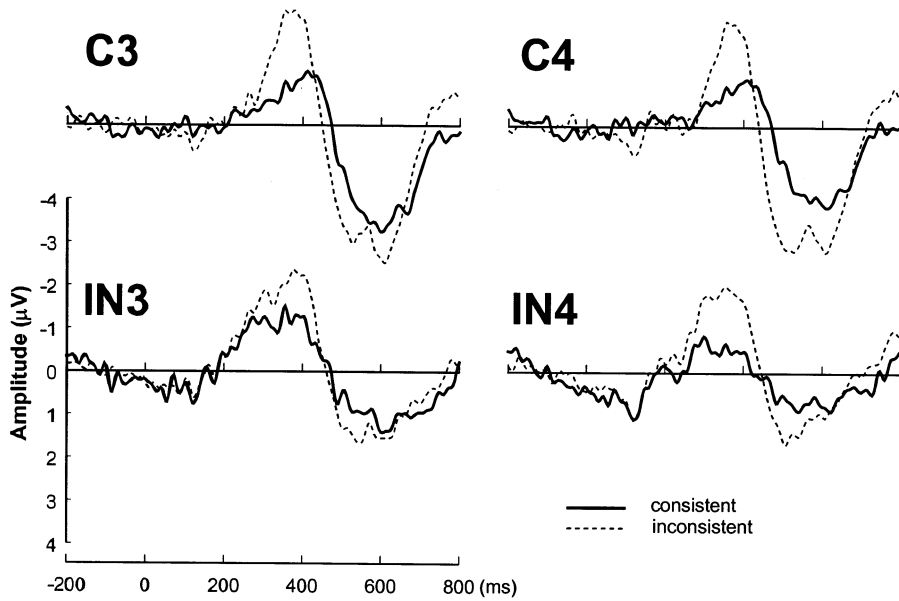
Table with 4 columns: Stimulus type, Frequency (Hz), Duration (ms), and Frequency bands. The table is divided into sections for Homogeneous stimuli and Pop-out stimuli.

Stimulus type	Frequency (Hz)	Duration (ms)	Frequency bands
1	80 140	90 130	15, 16, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, I 3, I 4
1	130 210	150 200	15, 16, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, I 3, I 4
2	160 220	170 210	F3, F4, FC1, FC2, C3, C4
FeM ₂ /M ₂	220 360	240 340	F3, F4, FC1, FC2, C3, C4
1/2 M ₂ /MM ₂			15, 16, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, I 3, I 4
HM M ₂ M ₂	200 350	250 320	
M ₂ -M ₂ u	200 350	230 300	C3, C4, 3, 4, 15, 16, 1, 2
<i>Homogeneous stimuli</i>			
GM	300 700	310 430	
LM ₂ M ₂ M ₂	300 700	380 500	
<i>Pop-out stimuli</i>			
GM	300 700	310 430	
LM ₂ M ₂ M ₂	300 700	370 490	

Table 2

Table with 4 columns: Stimulus type, CM, IM, CM, IM. The table is divided into sections for Homogeneous stimuli and Pop-out stimuli.

Stimulus type	CM	IM	CM	IM
<i>Homogeneous stimuli (n = 14)</i>				
1	377	379	425	459
EccM ₂	6.5	6.3	8.9	16.8
<i>Pop-out stimuli (n = 20)</i>				
1	375	384	440	465
EccM ₂	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.6



3.2.3. Temporal/occipital N2

$F(1,32) = 17.05, P < 0.001$; $F(1,32) = 7.43, P < 0.01$; $F(1,32) = 5.08, P < 0.03$;
 $F(1,32) = 12.63, P < 0.002$; $F(1,32) = 4.64, P < 0.04$;
 $F(1,32) = 26.63, P < 0.001$; $F(1,32) = 28.45, P < 0.001$; $F(1,32) = 31.46, P < 0.001$; $F(1,32) = 48.89, P < 0.001$;
 $F(1,32) = 4.94, P < 0.03$; $F(1,32) = 5.07, P < 0.03$;
 $F(1,32) = 4.39, P < 0.04$;
 $F(1,32) = 11.64, P < 0.002$; $F(1,32) = 6.42, P < 0.02$

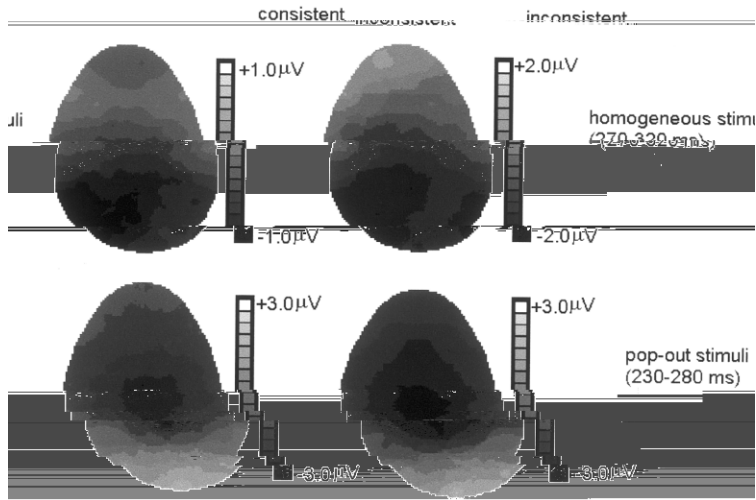


Fig. 6. Topographic maps of scalp potentials for consistent and inconsistent conditions. The top row shows homogeneous stimuli (270–320 ms) and the bottom row shows pop-out stimuli (230–280 ms). The voltage scale is in μV .

4. Discussion

The present study investigated the neural mechanisms underlying the pop-out effect in a visual search task. The results showed that the pop-out effect was associated with a larger P3 amplitude and a shorter P3 latency compared to the consistent condition. This suggests that the pop-out effect is associated with a more efficient neural processing of the target stimulus. The results also showed that the pop-out effect was associated with a larger P3 amplitude and a shorter P3 latency compared to the consistent condition. This suggests that the pop-out effect is associated with a more efficient neural processing of the target stimulus.

Table 3

	G	C	G × C
<i>P3 amplitudes</i>			
C3 C4	0.002	—	0.003
3 4	0.001	—	0.003
15 16	0.001	—	0.017
1 2	0.001	—	0.002
<i>P3 latencies</i>			
C3 C4	0.001	0.001	0.001
3 4	0.001	0.002	0.001
15 16	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 2	0.001	0.001	0.001

G, G × C; C, C × G; G × C, G × C × G × C.

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