Total Window Size (ms)

N = 5
RM-ANOVA, F(10) = 0.78266, p = 0.64486
Supplementary Figure 1. Training without feedback fails to narrow the multisensory temporal binding window. Plotted are data from 5 participants who underwent the same training protocol as the 2-AFC training group but in the absence of explicit feedback. Results indicate that window size remains stable in the absence of feedback.

Supplementary Figure 2. Static participants on the 2-IFC task show increased response bias on some assessments. The probability that dynamic participants (dark gray) and static participants (light gray) will press “1” on simultaneous-simultaneous catch trials is plotted over the course of the training week. Although all participants show a significant bias toward pressing “2” on these trials, this bias is most pronounced in static participants at a point of high fatigue (the end of the first day of training). Note also that these points also correspond to assessments at which static participants show increases in window size (Fig. 8).