Supplementary Material

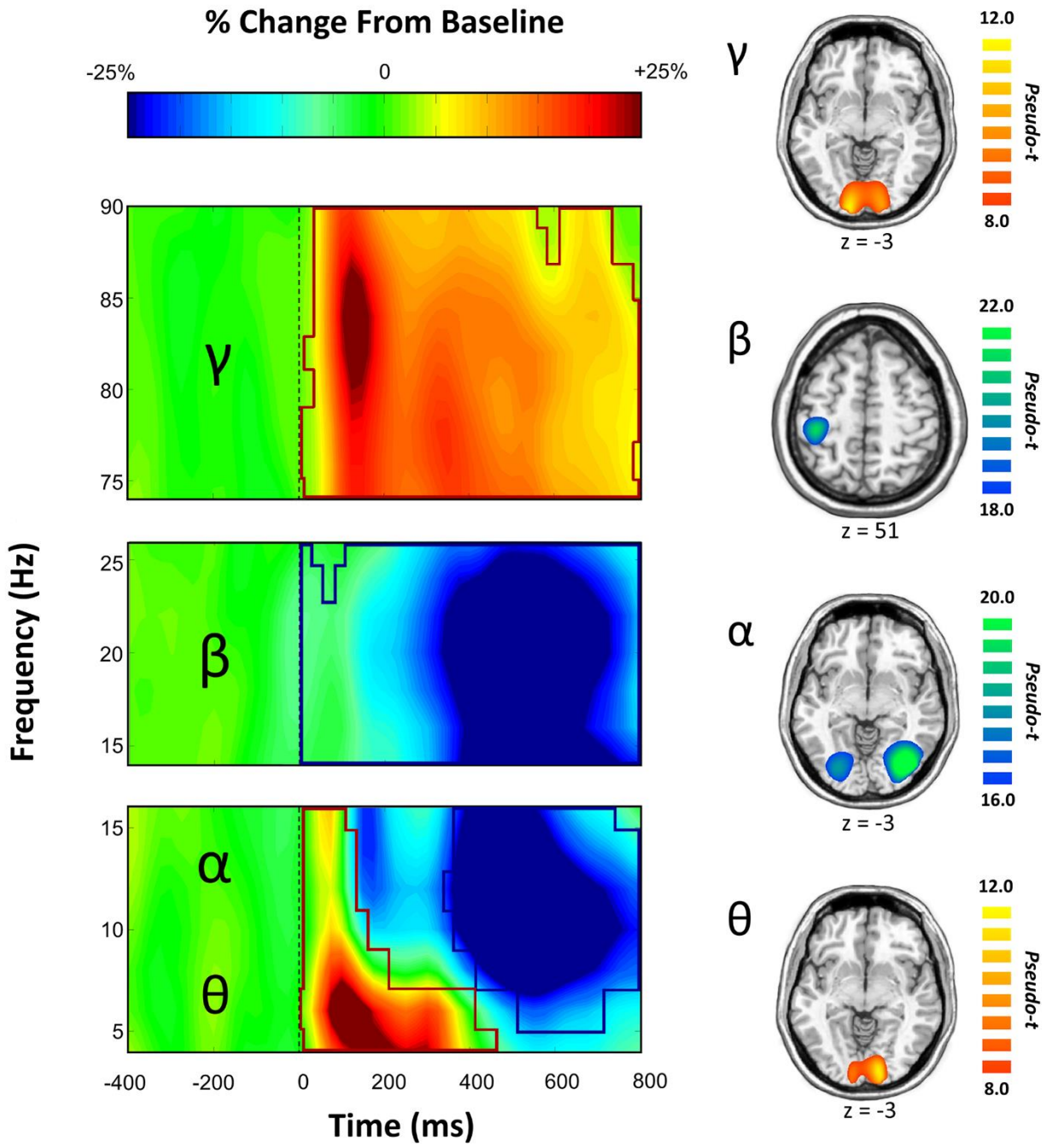

Figure S1*:* (*Left*) Time Frequency Spectrogram. Depiction of sensor-level neural responses in the time-frequency domain, using the same representative sensors displayed in Figure 3. The spectro-temporal extent of each significant neural response is enclosed by the red or blue border to the right of the

stimulus onset time-point (indicated by a dashed black line). The red borders indicate time-frequency windows where power was significantly increased relative to baseline, while blue borders reflect areas where power was decreased relative to baseline. Some clusters extended beyond the time and frequency ranges selected for imaging, and in these cases we focused on the core response (i.e., strongest portion) across significant sensors to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio for optimal image reconstruction. Warm colors reflect power increases relative to the baseline, and cool colors represent decreases relative to baseline. (*Right*) Group-averaged beamformer images of each time-frequency oscillatory bin of interest across all participants. Theta, alpha, and gamma oscillatory responses localized to bilateral occipital cortices, whereas beta was centered on the motor cortex and thus not further examined. Color scale bars indicate the strength of responses (pseudo-t). Warm colors indicate synchronizations; cool colors indicate desynchronizations.