

Motion, attention, and visual awareness : correlation and interference studies of human visual cognition

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Stellingen

behorend bij het proefschrift

Motion, Attention, and Visual Awareness
Correlation and Interference Studies of Human Visual Cognition

Axel Kohler

1. Activity in primary visual cortex (V1) is an essential part of the neural correlates for conscious apparent-motion perception (Chapter 2).
2. Activity in area hMT/V5+ in a time window of 130-150 ms after stimulus onset is necessary for the discrimination of random-dot motion (Chapter 3).
3. TMS effects on parietal processing depend on the task relevance of the targeted brain activity (Chapter 4).
4. The perception of bistable stimuli can be influenced by attention to varying degrees, depending on where the bistability is resolved in the processing hierarchy (Chapters 5+6).
5. Using TMS in addition to fMRI allows to assess the causal relevance of activated brain areas.
6. Phenomenal awareness and attention are interacting but separate processes.
7. Recurrent interactions between visual areas play a significant role in the generation of explicit percepts.
8. The brain interprets the visual world with background assumptions allowing to fill in missing information.
9. Excessive application of TMS can lead to an enhancement of reproductive fertility.
10. Even superior brains often conflate simple four-letter names.