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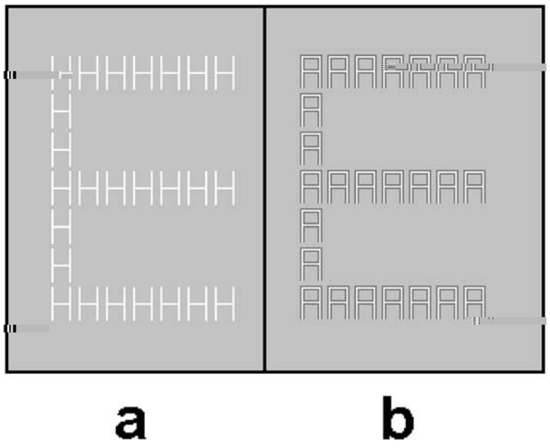
**Abstract**

**Objective** ( )

**Methods** - ( ) 1 - ( ) /

**Results**

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## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Subjects

### 2.2. Stimuli

1. (10). 0.01 0 2. 200 1000. 1 0 μ ( - - ) 10%. ( ) 20 0 00 ( ) 0 00 00. 1. ( 1 2, 10). ( ) ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ) ( ) ( ) .

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|---|---|---|
| 1 | 100 200 | 120 220 |
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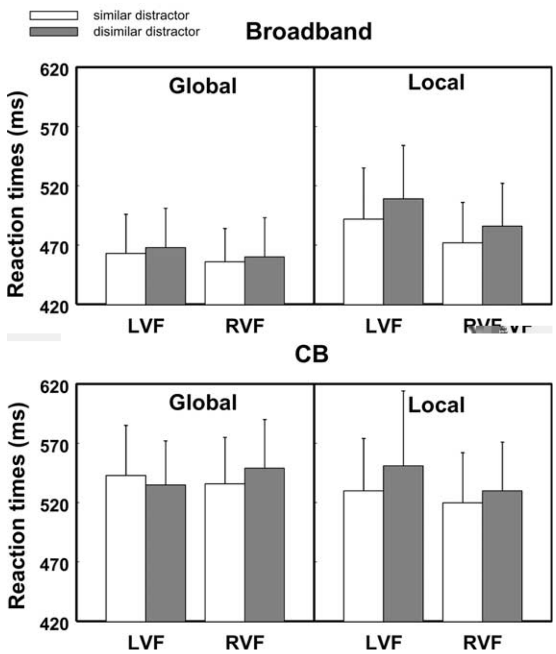
# 3. Results

## 3.1. Behavioral performance

### 3.1.1. RTs

( $F(1,1\ ) = 2\ 0.$ , $p < 0.001$), ($F(1,1\ ) = 1$ . 1 . , $p < 0.001$). ($F(1,1\ ) = 1\ .2$, $p < 0.00$ ). × ($F(1,1\ ) = 2$ . , $p < 0.001$). ($F(1,1\ ) = 20.$ , $p < 0.001$), ($F(1,1\ ) = 1.$ , $p > 0.1$).



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× $(F(1, 1\ ) = \ .\ 1,\ p < 0.02)$

× $(F(1, 1\ ) = \ .\ , p < 0.00\ )$.

$(F(1, 1\ ) = 2\ .$ 10. , , $p < 0.00\ )$.

× $(F < 1)$,

×

$(F(1, 1\ ) = \ .\ 2$ . , , $p < 0.0\ )$.

$(F(1, 1\ ) = \ .$ 10.2, , $p < 0.00\ )$

( $F(1, 1\ ) = 1.\ 0,\ p > 0.2$ ' $F < 1)$.

× ×

$(F < 1)$,

× × $(F(1,1\ ) = \ .0\ , p < 0.01)$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 2\ .1\ , p < 0.001)$, -

$(p > 0.0\ )$,

### 3.2. Electrophysiological activity

#### 3.2.1. Effects of contrast balancing

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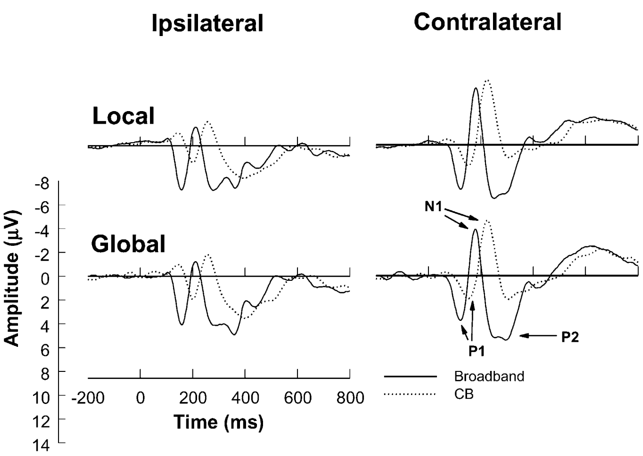


$(F(1,1\ ) = 1\ .0, p < 0.001)$. 1

$(F(1,1\ ) = 2\ .\ ,$ $p < 0.001)$, 1

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ 2.\ , p < 0.001)$. 1

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 202.\ \ 12.\ , \ p < 0.00\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ .\ , p < 0.001)$

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ .\ , p < 0.001)$ -

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 1\ .2, \ p < 0.001)$.

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$(p > 0.\ )$

$(p > 0.2\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 1\ .0$

$12.0, \ p < 0.00$ -

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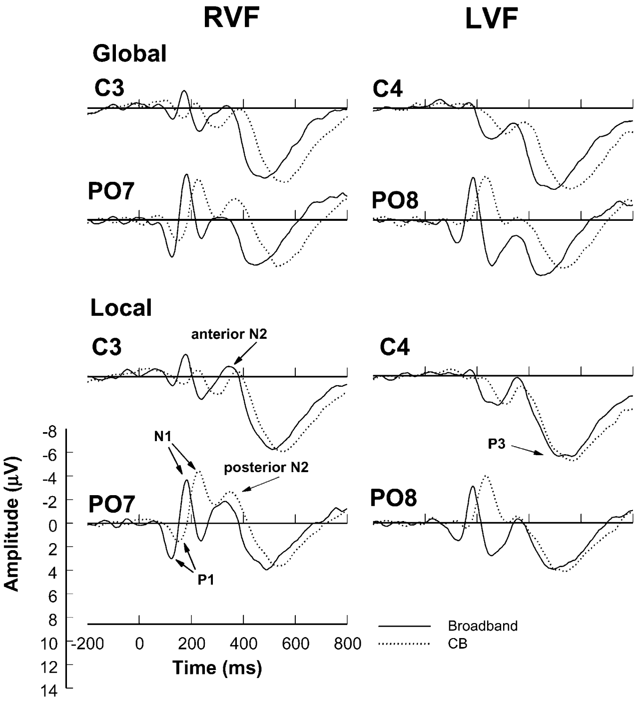


$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .10$ .12, $p < 0.01$ ).

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ 0$, $p < 0.02$). 2

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× $(F(1,1\ ) = 12.$ , $p < 0.00$ ). , 2

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ , p < 0.00\ )$.

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) ( . )

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | | | | |
| | 2 ± 2 .2 | 2 ± 2 . | ± 0. | 2 ± 2 .1 |
| | ± . | 1 ± . | 1 ± . | ± 2 .2 |
| | 1 ± 0. | 1 ± .2 | 1 ± .2 | 0 ± . |
| | ± . | 0 ± 0. | 1 ± . | 2 ± . |

$(F(1,1\ ) = 12.\ , p < 0.00\ )$

$(F(1,1\ ) = 1.\ , p > 0.2)$. ,

$(F(1,1\ ) = 12\ .$ , $p < 0.001$, ).

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 1\ .\ , p < 0.00\ )$. 2

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### 3.2.2. Effect of global/local attention

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .0$ 2 . , $p < 0.01$). ,

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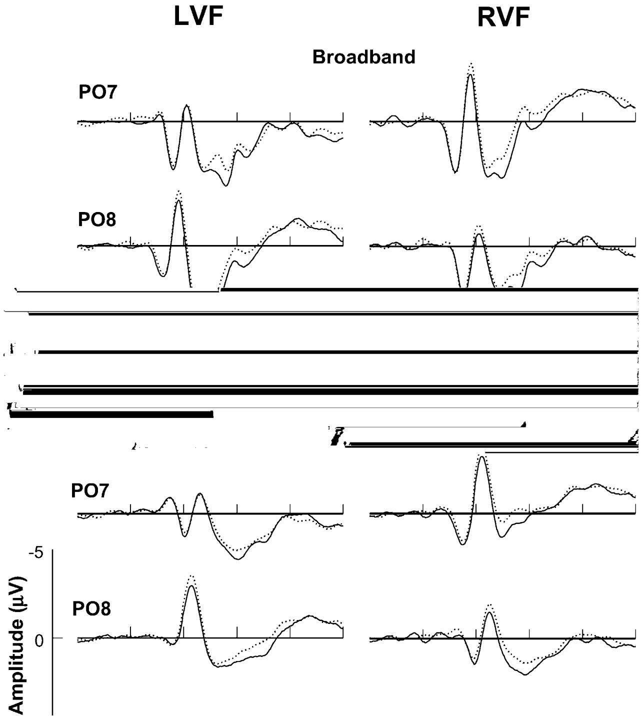

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× $(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ 1\ .\ , p < 0.0\ )$.

/

2 0 00 $(F(1,1\ ) = 11.1$

$.\ , p < 0.00\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ 21.\ , p < 0.02)$.

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ 2\ \ .\ , p < 0.00\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ 2\ \ .\ , p < 0.0\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ 1, p < 0.0\ )$,

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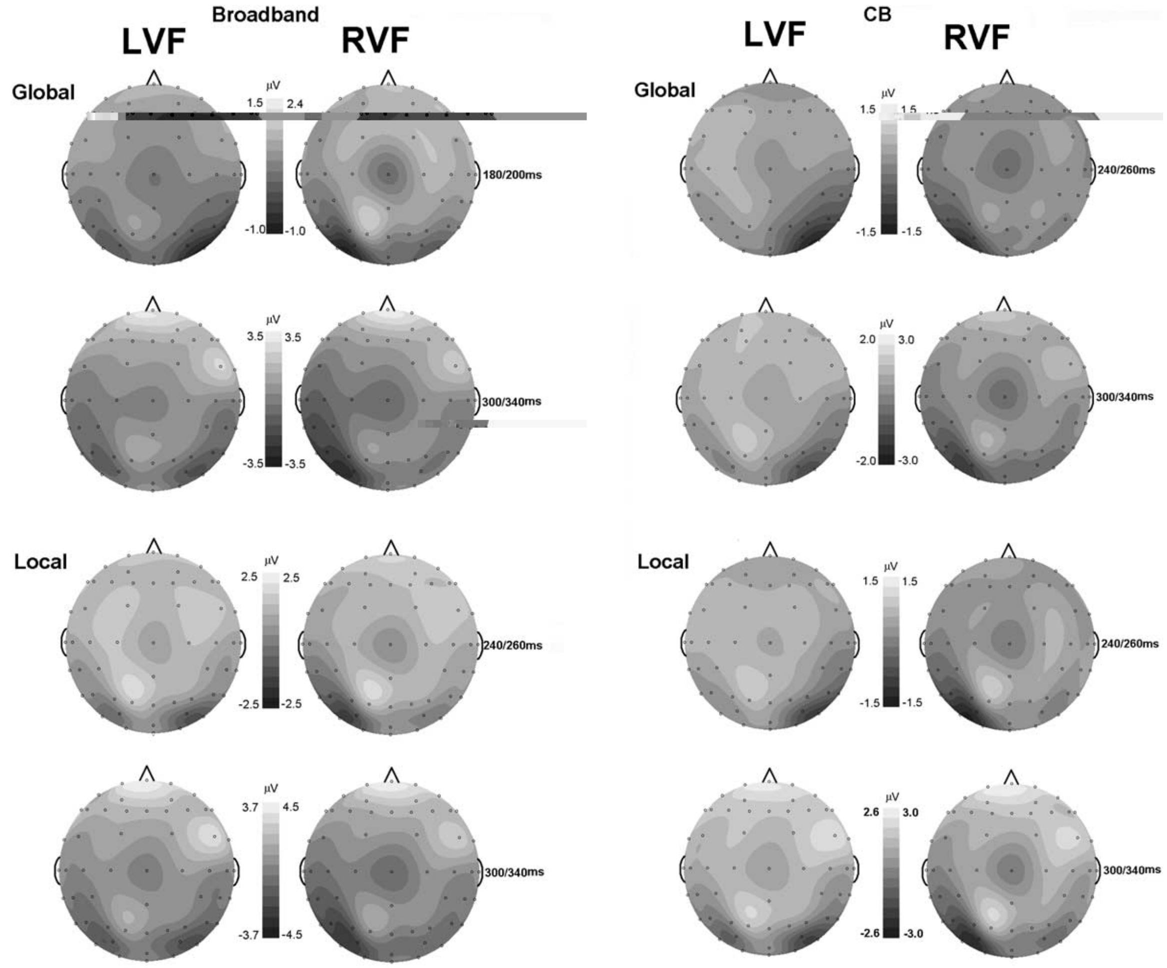
$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .2\ , p < 0.02)$,

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .1\ , p < 0.00$ (1,1, ) = . /( ) 212. ( ) 22 . ( )- .

00, $F(1,1\ ) =\ .\ 2$ 0.2, $p < 0.02$),

($F(1,1\ ) = 20$.

### 3.2.3. Target specific difference waves

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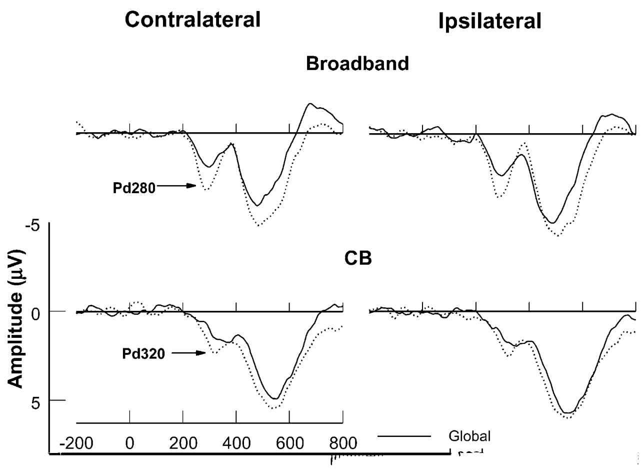


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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ldots,$ $p > 0.0\ )$.

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### 3.2.4. Interference effects

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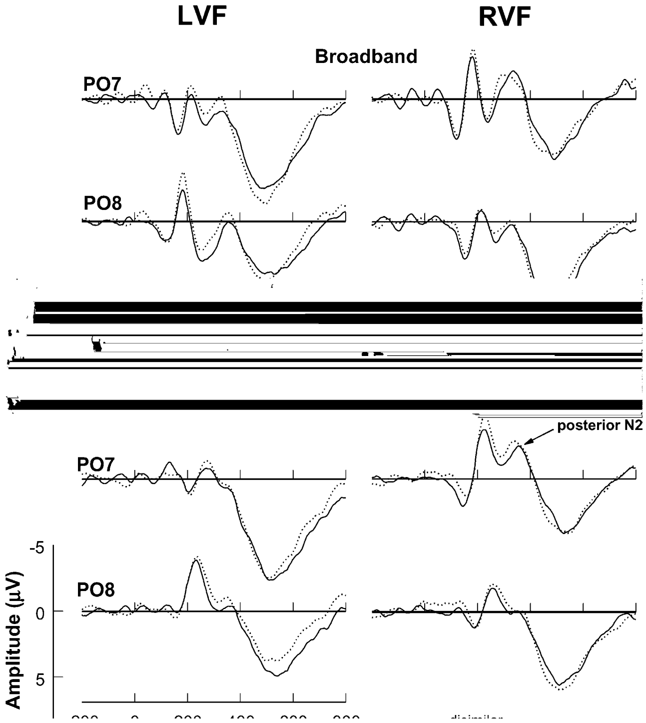


. 12.

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ 0,\ p < 0.02)$. 1

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ ,\ p < 0.0\ )$,

$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .1\ ,\ p < 0.01)$

$(F < 1)$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ .02,\ p < 0.0\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = 12.\ \ 1\ .\ ,\ p < 0.00\ )$,

$(F < 1)$.

2 0 0 $(F(1,1\ ) = \ .$
$1\ .\ ,\ p < 0.0\ )$.

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$(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ 1\ .2, p < 0.0\ )$,

$(p > 0.2)$.

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0 $(F(1,1\ ) = \ .\ \ ,\ p < 0.02)$.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. The role of low SFs in the global precedence effect

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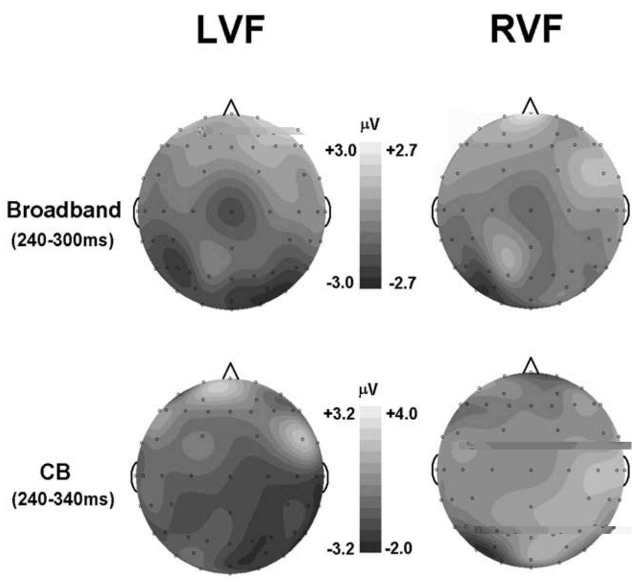


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### 4.2. Mechanisms of global-to-local interference effect

### 4.3. Hemispheric organization of global/local processing

## Acknowledgements

## References