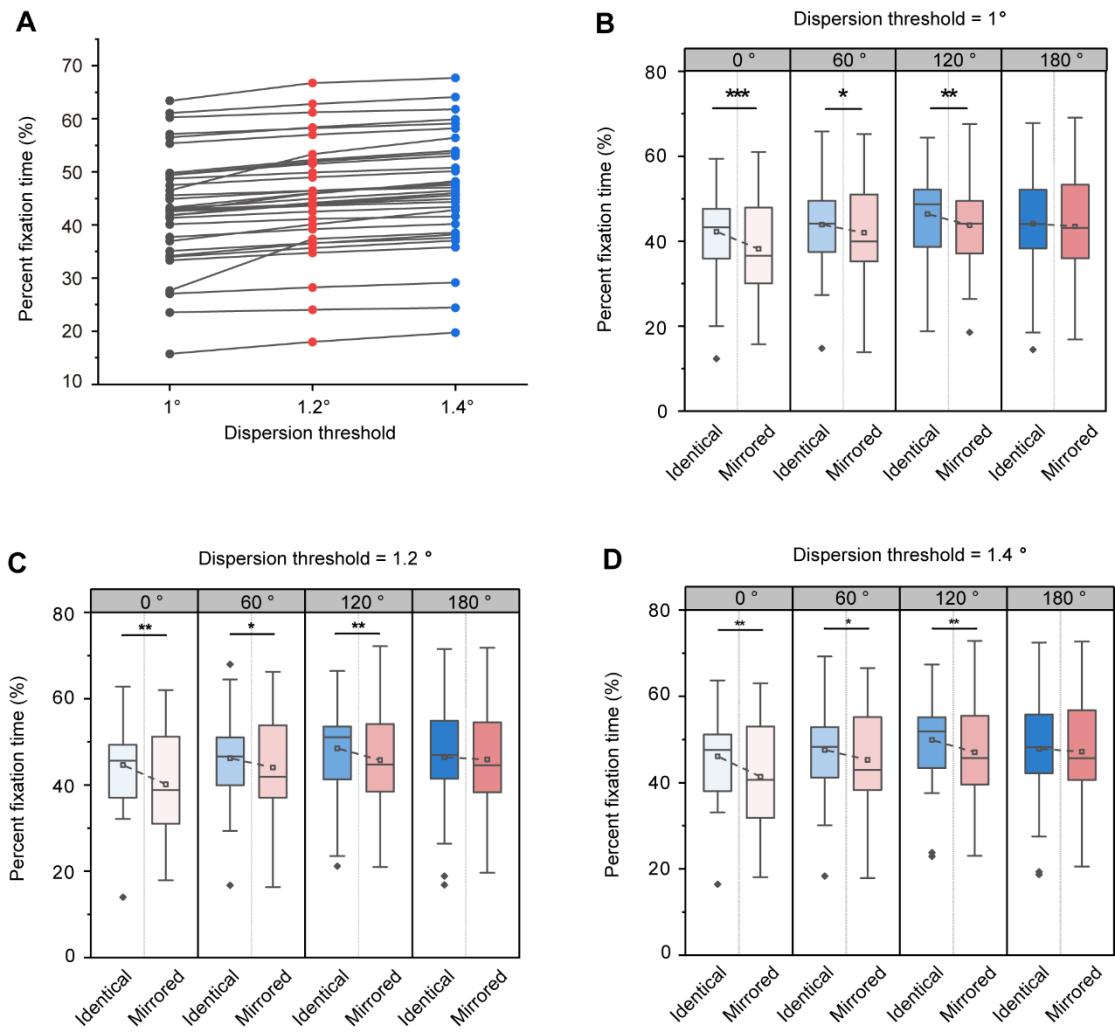


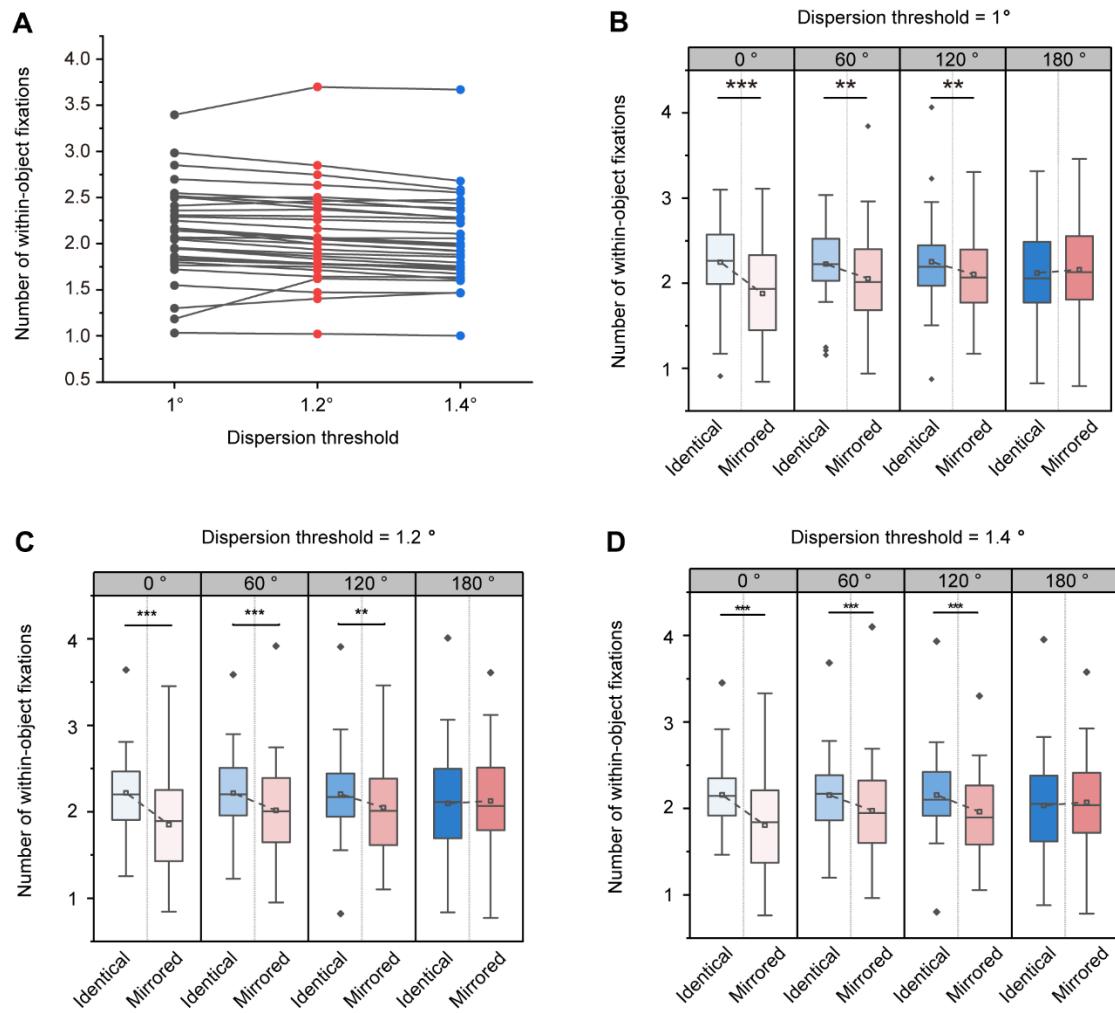
Supplementary Material

Eye movement characteristics in a mental rotation task presented in virtual reality

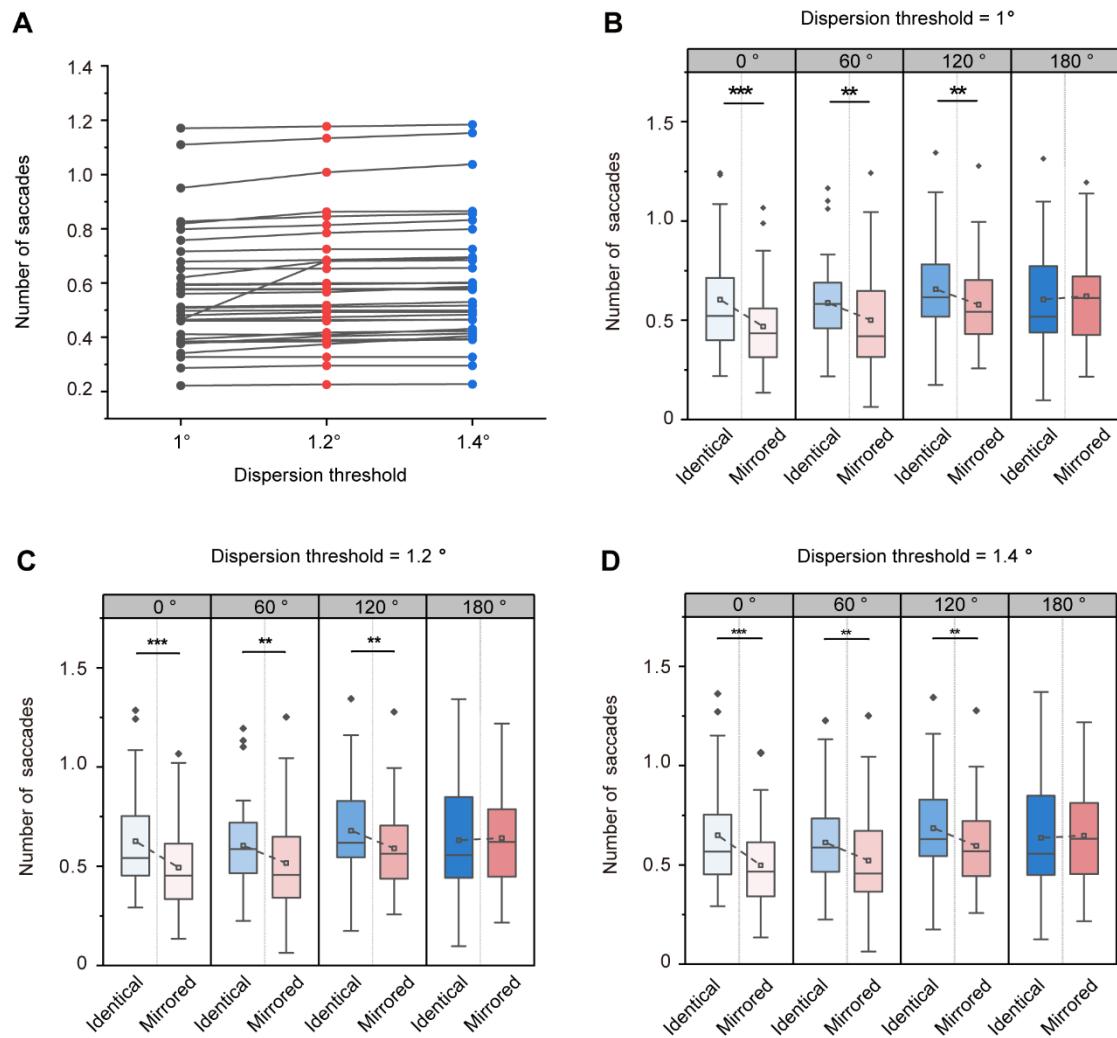
Zhili Tang, Xiaoyu Liu, Hongqiang Huo, Min Tang, Xiaofeng Qiao, Duo Chen, Ying Dong, Linyuan Fan, Jinghui Wang, Xin Du, Jieyi Guo, Shan Tian, Yubo Fan



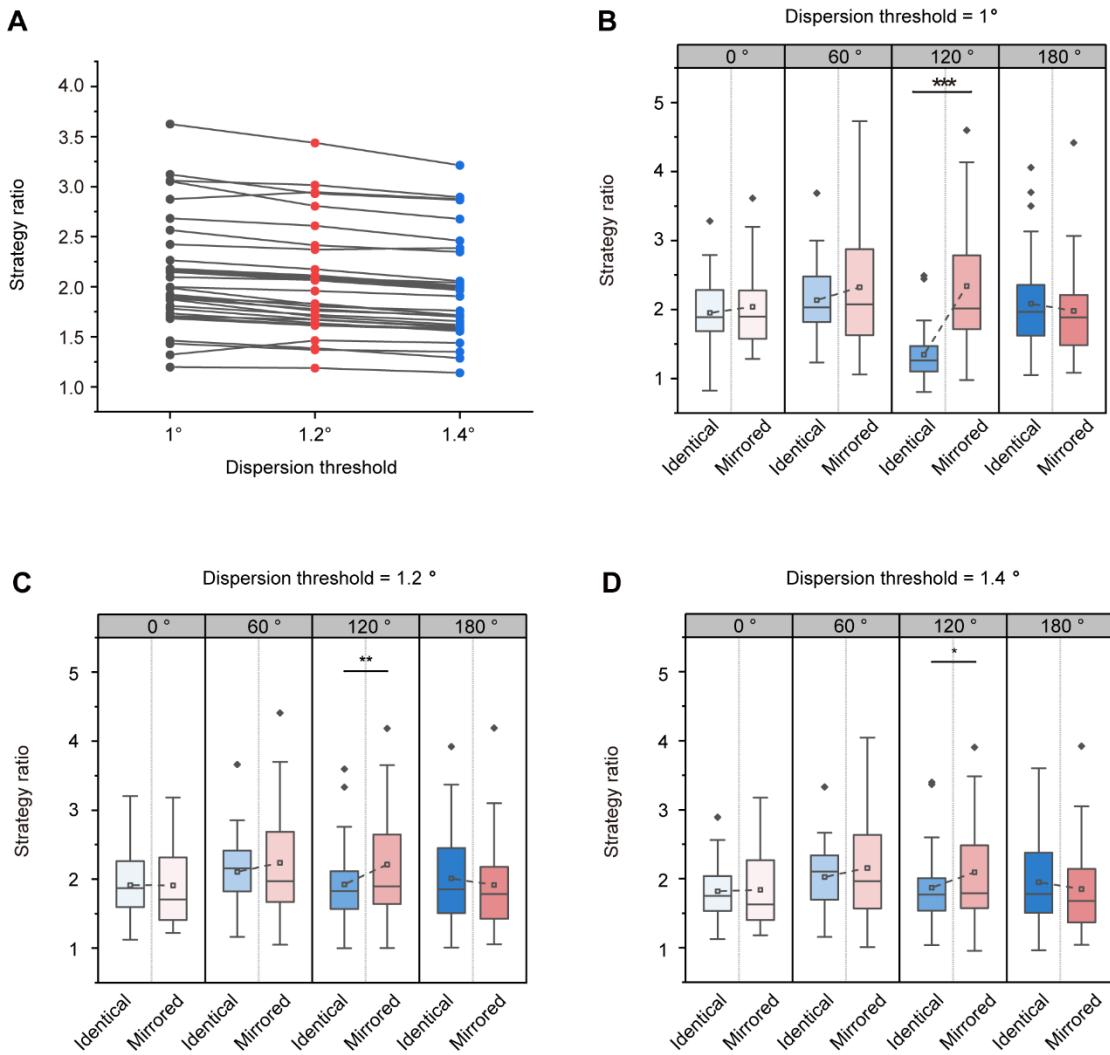
Supplementary Figure 1. Percent fixation time at three dispersion thresholds. (A) The percent fixation time at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° . Each dot represents the data of each participant from all trials at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° (Black: 1° ; Red: 1.2° ; Blue: 1.4°). Grouped boxplots present percent fixation time for identical and mirrored objects at 0° , 60° , 120° and 180° at the dispersion thresholds of 1° (B), 1.2° (C), and 1.4° (D). The boxplots illustrate the first quartile, median, and third quartile and 1.5 times the interquartile range for both the upper and lower ends of the box. Black horizontal lines and asterisks denote significant differences ($**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$).



Supplementary Figure 2. Number of within-object fixations at three dispersion thresholds. (A) The number of within-object fixations at the dispersion thresholds of 1°, 1.2°, and 1.4°. Each dot represents the data of each participant from all trials at the dispersion thresholds of 1°, 1.2°, and 1.4° (Black: 1°; Red: 1.2°; Blue: 1.4°). Grouped boxplots present the number of within-object fixations for identical and mirrored objects at 0°, 60°, 120° and 180° at the dispersion thresholds of 1° (B), 1.2° (C), and 1.4° (D). The boxplots illustrate the first quartile, median, and third quartile and 1.5 times the interquartile range for both the upper and lower ends of the box. Black horizontal lines and asterisks denote significant differences (** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).



Supplementary Figure 3. Number of saccades at three dispersion thresholds. (A) The number of saccades at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° . Each dot represents the data of each participant from all trials at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° (Black: 1° ; Red: 1.2° ; Blue: 1.4°). Grouped boxplots present the number of saccades for identical and mirrored objects at 0° , 60° , 120° and 180° at the dispersion thresholds of 1° (B), 1.2° (C), and 1.4° (D). The boxplots illustrate the first quartile, median, and third quartile and 1.5 times the interquartile range for both the upper and lower ends of the box. Black horizontal lines and asterisks denote significant differences ($**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$).



Supplementary Figure 4. Strategy ratio at three dispersion thresholds. (A) The strategy ratio at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° . Each dot represents the data of each participant from all trials at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4° (Black: 1° ; Red: 1.2° ; Blue: 1.4°). Grouped boxplots present the strategy ratio for identical and mirrored objects at 0° , 60° , 120° and 180° at the dispersion thresholds of 1° (B), 1.2° (C), and 1.4° (D). The boxplots illustrate the first quartile, median, and third quartile and 1.5 times the interquartile range for both the upper and lower ends of the box. Black horizontal lines and asterisks denote significant differences ($**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$).

Supplementary Table 1 Overview of the percent fixation time (mean \pm standard error) for identical and mirrored objects in four angular disparity at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4°

Dispersion threshold		Identical (%)	Mirrored (%)	Statistics
1°	0°	42.24 ± 1.87	38.20 ± 2.24	$F(1, 31) = 11.919, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.278$
	60°	43.90 ± 1.97	41.99 ± 2.19	$F(1, 31) = 4.558, p < 0.05, \eta_p^2 = 0.128$
	120°	46.39 ± 1.86	43.78 ± 1.99	$F(1, 31) = 9.134, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.228$
	180°	44.16 ± 2.07	43.51 ± 2.28	$F(1, 31) = 0.402, p = 0.531, \eta_p^2 = 0.013$
1.2°	0°	44.66 ± 1.77	40.16 ± 2.26	$F(1, 31) = 14.165, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.314$
	60°	46.22 ± 1.92	44.05 ± 2.19	$F(1, 31) = 4.908, p < 0.05, \eta_p^2 = 0.137$
	120°	48.47 ± 1.86	45.77 ± 2.03	$F(1, 31) = 9.181, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.228$
	180°	46.41 ± 2.09	45.89 ± 2.23	$F(1, 31) = 0.276, p = 0.603, \eta_p^2 = 0.009$
1.4°	0°	46.09 ± 1.77	41.36 ± 2.92	$F(1, 31) = 15.594, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.335$
	60°	47.59 ± 1.93	45.28 ± 2.20	$F(1, 31) = 5.631, p < 0.05, \eta_p^2 = 0.154$
	120°	49.88 ± 1.88	47.03 ± 2.03	$F(1, 31) = 10.095, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.246$
	180°	47.92 ± 2.01	47.18 ± 2.25	$F(1, 31) = 0.366, p = 0.550, \eta_p^2 = 0.012$

Supplementary Table 2 Overview of the number of within-object fixations (mean \pm standard error) for identical and mirrored objects in four angular disparity at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4°

Dispersion threshold		Identical (%)	Mirrored (%)	Statistics
1°	0°	2.25 ± 0.08	1.88 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 37.476, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.547$
	60°	2.22 ± 0.07	2.05 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 12.646, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.290$
	120°	2.25 ± 0.09	2.10 ± 0.09	$F(1, 31) = 9.907, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.242$
	180°	2.12 ± 0.09	2.15 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 0.746, p = 0.394, \eta_p^2 = 0.024$
1.2°	0°	2.21 ± 0.08	1.85 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 49.655, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.616$
	60°	2.21 ± 0.08	2.01 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 24.937, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.446$
	120°	2.20 ± 0.09	2.04 ± 0.08	$F(1, 31) = 11.477, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.270$
	180°	2.09 ± 0.10	2.12 ± 0.09	$F(1, 31) = 0.584, p = 0.451, \eta_p^2 = 0.018$
1.4°	0°	2.15 ± 0.07	1.80 ± 0.09	$F(1, 31) = 46.172, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.598$
	60°	2.15 ± 0.07	1.97 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 17.461, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.360$
	120°	2.15 ± 0.09	1.96 ± 0.08	$F(1, 31) = 19.769, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.389$
	180°	2.03 ± 0.10	2.07 ± 0.09	$F(1, 31) = 0.792, p = 0.380, \eta_p^2 = 0.025$

Supplementary Table 3 Overview of the number of saccades (mean \pm standard error) for identical and mirrored objects in four angular disparity at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4°

Dispersion threshold		Identical (%)	Mirrored (%)	Statistics
1°	0°	0.60 ± 0.04	0.46 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 25.221, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.449$
	60°	0.58 ± 0.04	0.50 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 10.733, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.257$
	120°	0.65 ± 0.04	0.57 ± 0.03	$F(1, 31) = 12.330, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.285$
	180°	0.60 ± 0.04	0.62 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 0.288, p = 0.595, \eta_p^2 = 0.009$
1.2°	0°	0.62 ± 0.04	0.49 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 30.772, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.498$
	60°	0.60 ± 0.04	0.51 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 11.708, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.274$
	120°	0.67 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 13.770, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.308$
	180°	0.63 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 0.130, p = 0.721, \eta_p^2 = 0.004$
1.4°	0°	0.64 ± 0.04	0.49 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 36.425, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.540$
	60°	0.61 ± 0.04	0.52 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 12.784, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.292$
	120°	0.68 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 14.024, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.311$
	180°	0.63 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.04	$F(1, 31) = 0.122, p = 0.729, \eta_p^2 = 0.004$

Supplementary Table 4 Overview of the strategy ratio (mean \pm standard error) for identical and mirrored objects in four angular disparity at the dispersion thresholds of 1° , 1.2° , and 1.4°

Dispersion threshold		Identical (%)	Mirrored (%)	Statistics
1°	0°	1.95 ± 0.09	2.03 ± 0.11	$F(1, 31) = 0.643, p = 0.429, \eta_p^2 = 0.020$
	60°	2.13 ± 0.09	2.32 ± 0.14	$F(1, 31) = 2.083, p = 0.159, \eta_p^2 = 0.063$
	120°	1.34 ± 0.06	2.34 ± 0.15	$F(1, 31) = 70.104, p < 0.001, \eta_p^2 = 0.693$
	180°	2.08 ± 0.13	1.97 ± 0.12	$F(1, 31) = 1.145, p = 0.243, \eta_p^2 = 0.044$
1.2°	0°	1.91 ± 0.08	1.91 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 0.001, p = 0.972, \eta_p^2 = 0.000$
	60°	2.10 ± 0.09	2.23 ± 0.13	$F(1, 31) = 1.259, p = 0.270, \eta_p^2 = 0.039$
	120°	1.92 ± 0.09	2.21 ± 0.14	$F(1, 31) = 9.225, p < 0.01, \eta_p^2 = 0.229$
	180°	2.01 ± 0.12	1.91 ± 0.12	$F(1, 31) = 1.244, p = 0.273, \eta_p^2 = 0.039$
1.4°	0°	1.82 ± 0.07	1.83 ± 0.10	$F(1, 31) = 0.039, p = 0.845, \eta_p^2 = 0.001$
	60°	2.02 ± 0.08	2.15 ± 0.13	$F(1, 31) = 1.351, p = 0.254, \eta_p^2 = 0.042$
	120°	1.86 ± 0.09	2.02 ± 0.13	$F(1, 31) = 5.873, p < 0.05, \eta_p^2 = 0.159$
	180°	1.94 ± 0.12	1.85 ± 0.11	$F(1, 31) = 1.570, p = 0.220, \eta_p^2 = 0.048$

Supplementary Table 5 Summary of ANOVA results on behavioral and eye-movement data

	df	F	p	η_p^2
<i>Behavioral data</i>				
<i>Response time</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	22.147	< 0.001	0.417
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	39.530	< 0.001	0.560
T × A	(3, 93)	17.854	< 0.001	0.365
<i>Accuracy rate</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	2.519	0.123	0.075
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	5.255	0.002	0.145
T × A	(3, 93)	11.873	< 0.001	0.277
<i>Percent fixation time</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	11.658	0.002	0.273
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	14.334	< 0.001	0.316
T × A	(3, 93)	2.789	0.045	0.083
<i>Number of within-object fixations</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	32.853	< 0.001	0.515
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	3.225	0.026	0.094
T × A	(3, 93)	11.929	< 0.001	0.278
<i>Number of saccades</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	20.299	< 0.001	0.396
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	11.343	< 0.001	0.268
T × A	(3, 93)	6.760	< 0.001	0.179
<i>Strategy ratio</i>				
Stimulus Type (T)	(1, 31)	17.008	< 0.001	0.354
Angular Disparity (A)	(3, 93)	9.987	< 0.001	0.244
T × A	(3, 93)	23.035	< 0.001	0.426