Figure 5. 6 subjects viewed a rotating disk (mounted on the shaft of a motor) under constant daylight illumination and reported their perception of the c-WWI phenomenon. The spatial frequency of the stimulus was varied by changing the number of spokes of the sunburst pattern (a. 8 spokes; b. 16 spokes; c. 32 spokes). There was a significant effect of temporal frequency (p=0.02) on the strength of the illusion, with a preference for stimulus alternation rates around 10 Hz, but no significant effect of spatial frequency (p=0.2). Note that panel b is identical to Figure 1a.

Figure 6. 4 subjects viewed a rotating sinusoidal radial pattern on a computer monitor with a refresh rate of 120 Hz, and reported their perception of the c-WWI phenomenon. The spatial frequency of the stimulus was varied by changing the number of cycles within the pattern (a. 8 spokes; b. 16 spokes; c. 32 spokes). As previously, there was a significant effect of temporal frequency (p<0.0001) on the strength of the illusion, with a preference for stimulus alternation rates around 10 Hz, but no significant effect of spatial frequency (p=0.5). Note that panel b is identical to Figure 1b.