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# Intracortical recordings reveal Vision-to-Action cortical gradients driving human exogenous attention

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## Abstract

Exogenous attention, the process that makes external salient stimuli pop-out of a visual scene, is essential for survival. How attention-capturing events modulate processing dynamics in the human brain remains unclear. We obtained a comprehensive depiction of attentional cortical dynamics at high spatiotemporal resolution, by analyzing brain activity from 1,403 intracortical contacts implanted in 28 individuals, while they performed an exogenous attention task. The timing, location and task-relevance of attentional events defined a spatiotemporal gradient of three neural clusters, which mapped onto cortical core-periphery topography and presented a hierarchy of timescales. Visual attributes modulated neural activity at one end of the gradient, while activity at the other end reflected the upcoming response timing, with attentional effects occurring at the intersection of visual and response signals. Exogenous attention phenomena such as inhibition of return operate through a right-lateralized frontoparietal network processing sequential stimuli as separate events sharing the same location. These findings challenge traditional multi-step models of attention, and reveal how the psychological construct of exogenous attention gradually emerges over large-scale cortical gradients in the human brain.

## Keywords

Attention, intracerebral recordings, cortical gradient, timescales, inhibition of return, response time, frontoparietal networks

## Introduction

Imagine sitting in your car, waiting for the traffic light to change when suddenly an adjacent billboard sign starts flashing, capturing your attention. How would the flashing sign affect your ability to subsequently detect the light changing to green? In such a situation, the flashing automatically renders the sign more

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33 salient in the visual scene through a fast and dynamic orientation process known as exogenous attention.  
34 Exogenous attention is a fundamental process that modulates response speed and perceptual sensitivity <sup>1</sup>,  
35 and is prevalent among many vertebrate species <sup>2-4</sup>, yet the expansion of attention systems in the human  
36 brain sets us apart <sup>5</sup>. Understanding how our brain handles such salient distractions has become ever more  
37 crucial in our information-saturated modern environment. Yet, what exactly determines if our attention  
38 will be captured or reoriented away is not clear. Attention's temporal dimension, that is, how a previous  
39 stimulus such as a salient attention-capturing cue affects the processing of a subsequent stimulus, such as  
40 a target, is a key element for answering this important question. For instance, when successive stimuli  
41 appear at the same location within short delays, they lead to faster performance (response time (RT)  
42 facilitation). Slightly longer delays, however, slow down responses, a phenomenon termed inhibition of  
43 return (IOR), which may promote spatial exploration <sup>6,7</sup>. Under certain conditions (e.g. when cue and target  
44 do not overlap in time), IOR may even offset RT facilitation <sup>8</sup>. These opposing RT modulations reflect  
45 underlying attentional processes <sup>9</sup>. However, the corresponding neural mechanisms remain uncertain.  
46 Despite decades of research, the nature and underlying neural mechanisms that mediate these attentional  
47 effects remain unclear <sup>10,11</sup>. Evidence from human and non-human studies suggests that information about  
48 physical salience, which guides exogenous attention, may emerge as early as primary visual cortex, but this  
49 is still debated <sup>12,13</sup>. There are mixed results about the brain localization of such activities and the specific  
50 stimulus features that elicit exogenous attention <sup>14-16</sup>. Saliency information converges with top-down  
51 influences in several higher-order areas related to attention <sup>13,17,18</sup>. In humans, attention-related networks  
52 include a dorsal frontoparietal network and a more right-lateralized ventral network, comprising the  
53 temporoparietal junction (TPJ) and the ventral prefrontal cortex <sup>19</sup>. Global salience may be computed within  
54 salience maps in the parietal cortex <sup>18,20-22</sup> or the prefrontal cortex <sup>22-24</sup>, as well as in subcortical structures  
55 such as the superior colliculi and the pulvinar <sup>25</sup>. Several of these areas, such as the superior colliculi, the  
56 frontal eye fields (FEF), the posterior parietal cortex, and their connections were also shown to be involved  
57 in IOR <sup>26-34</sup>. For example, dysfunction of these regions in the right hemisphere <sup>35</sup> causes spatial neglect, a  
58 condition characterized by a failure to orient attention to left-sided events and persistent RT facilitation  
59 instead of the typical IOR for right-sided targets <sup>33,34</sup>, linking abnormal exogenous attention to this disabling  
60 neurological condition. However, there is no consensus regarding the exact nature and neural basis of IOR  
61 <sup>10,36</sup> and very little effort was directed into exploring the neural basis of RT facilitation, with no single neural  
62 marker of these effects identified <sup>11</sup>. There are several contentious neural theories of IOR, but very few  
63 about RT facilitation and the evidence supporting each of them is limited, indirect and often contradictory.  
64 Theories of IOR diverge on the mechanistic nature of IOR and its putative localization(s) in the brain  
65 (sensory/attentional and/or motor/decisional). It was suggested, for instance, that IOR is caused by  
66 attentional capture of previously cued locations <sup>37</sup>, perhaps by delaying bottom-up signals of the salience  
67 map <sup>26,27,38</sup>, or by an inhibitory attentional bias <sup>39,40</sup>. A recent theoretical model based on the known  
68 architecture of frontoparietal cortical networks and on their anatomical and functional asymmetries <sup>41</sup>,  
69 proposed that IOR, that arises from a noise-increasing reverberation propagation of activity within priority  
70 maps of the frontoparietal circuit linking frontal eye field (FEF) and intraparietal sulcus (IPS) <sup>42</sup>. Other  
71 theories proposed that IOR might occur early, over perceptual neural pathways through the reduction of  
72 stimulus salience around a previously attended location <sup>43</sup>, or due to sensory adaptation <sup>44</sup> or habituation  
73 <sup>45</sup>. IOR was suggested to occur also later in processing, involving motor/decision circuits, in the form of a  
74 bias against responses toward previously attended spatial locations <sup>43</sup>, motor habituation <sup>45</sup> or an  
75 oculomotor activation signal <sup>46</sup>. For example, the Cue-target event integration-segregation hypothesis <sup>47</sup>  
76 postulates that the summation of early and late perceptual processes, spatial selection processes and  
77 decision processes, determines together if the net behavioral effect is facilitatory (RT facilitation) or

78 inhibitory (IOR) <sup>6,11</sup>. According to this theory, binding together of sequential stimuli that share similar  
79 features (such as location and close-timing) into a single event file <sup>48</sup>, can lead to facilitatory effects helping  
80 to select the target location in advance <sup>6</sup>. However, binding can also cause inhibitory effects when the  
81 similar sequential stimulus needs to be detected as a new separate event, resulting in a cost in detecting  
82 the onset of the target <sup>6</sup>. These theories remain highly debated, and the evidence supporting each one is  
83 inconclusive. This is due at least in part to the fact that prior work investigating the neural basis of these  
84 fast and dynamic processes is quite sparse, and based either on high-resolution recordings in specific brain  
85 regions in non-human primates, or on indirect human neuroimaging methods with limited spatial  
86 resolution, such as EEG, or with limited temporal resolution, such as functional MRI. These considerations  
87 are critical when studying the neural correlates of exogenous attention, which operates on a very rapid  
88 time scale and dynamically involves large neural networks over the entire brain, thus rendering past  
89 findings not informative enough for supporting or refuting existing neural theories of attention. Thus, our  
90 understanding of these attention processes stays fragmented, leaving the involved networks and  
91 underlying mechanism obscure.

92 Here we set out to establish the large-scale spatiotemporal neural dynamics of the mechanisms involved  
93 in the exogenous orienting of spatial attention. We chose to use intracortical EEG (iEEG) in humans <sup>37–39</sup>,  
94 acquired across 28 patients (1,403 contacts), to achieve comprehensive cortical coverage. iEEG is the only  
95 method that allows to track human attentional dynamics directly (i.e. invasively) with high temporal  
96 resolution and excellent spatial precision over large brain topographies, crucial for capturing rapid  
97 attentional dynamics across the brain. Because of the lack of consensus on the neural basis of exogenous  
98 attention, we chose to use a data-driven approach, leveraging the advantages of iEEG to establish how  
99 neural activity tracks visual, attentional and response aspects of the classic Posner exogenous attention  
100 task <sup>7</sup> and test whether the findings converge with existing theoretical frameworks. This approach allowed  
101 us to study the impact of attentional cues on the detection of subsequent targets, as a function of the delay  
102 between them. Typically, depending on the congruence between cue and target locations and the cue-  
103 target delay, this task generates differences in RT (RT facilitation or IOR) <sup>7,8</sup>. We assumed that the activity  
104 of putative neural mechanisms underlying these exogenous attention RT effects should present: 1) visual  
105 spatial sensitivity; 2) sensitivity to cue-target delay; 3) sensitivity to task relevance (cue/target); 4)  
106 association with RT.

107 To study how the evoked activity relates to large-scale brain organization, we examined its mapping across  
108 the cortical gradient, an axis of variance in anatomical, functional, neurodevelopmental and evolutionary  
109 features, along which areas fall in a spatially continuous order <sup>49–52</sup>. The cortical gradient is a recently  
110 discovered organizing principle of cortical topography <sup>49,51</sup>, based on the differentiation of connectivity  
111 patterns that captures a spatial and functional spectrum from early regions dedicated to perception and  
112 action (Periphery) to high-level regions of more abstract cognitive functions (Core) <sup>51</sup>, akin to Mesulam's <sup>53</sup>  
113 unimodal-to-transmodal cortical hierarchy. Therefore, localizing activity along this gradient indicates the  
114 microstructural and genetic features, connectivity profile, and functional role of the activated region <sup>49,50</sup>.

115 This combined approach sought to clarify the theoretical debate on the neural basis of exogenous attention  
116 by tracking precisely its neural correlates and mapping them onto the large-scale topography of the brain.

## 117 Results

118 Twenty-eight participants undergoing presurgical evaluation of their epilepsy with iEEG (age  $31.7 \pm 8.1$   
119 years, 15 women, Table 1) performed the Posner peripheral cueing detection task <sup>7</sup> (Fig. 1A). Participants



120 were asked to press a central button as soon as a target (an X) appeared within a left- or right-sided  
121 placeholder box. A non-predictive peripheral cue (a 100-ms thickening of contour of one box) preceded the  
122 target with two possible stimulus onset asynchronies (SOA): 150ms (short-SOA), or 600ms (long-SOA), and  
123 appeared either on the same side of the target (Congruent trials) or opposite side (Incongruent trials) with  
124 equal probability.

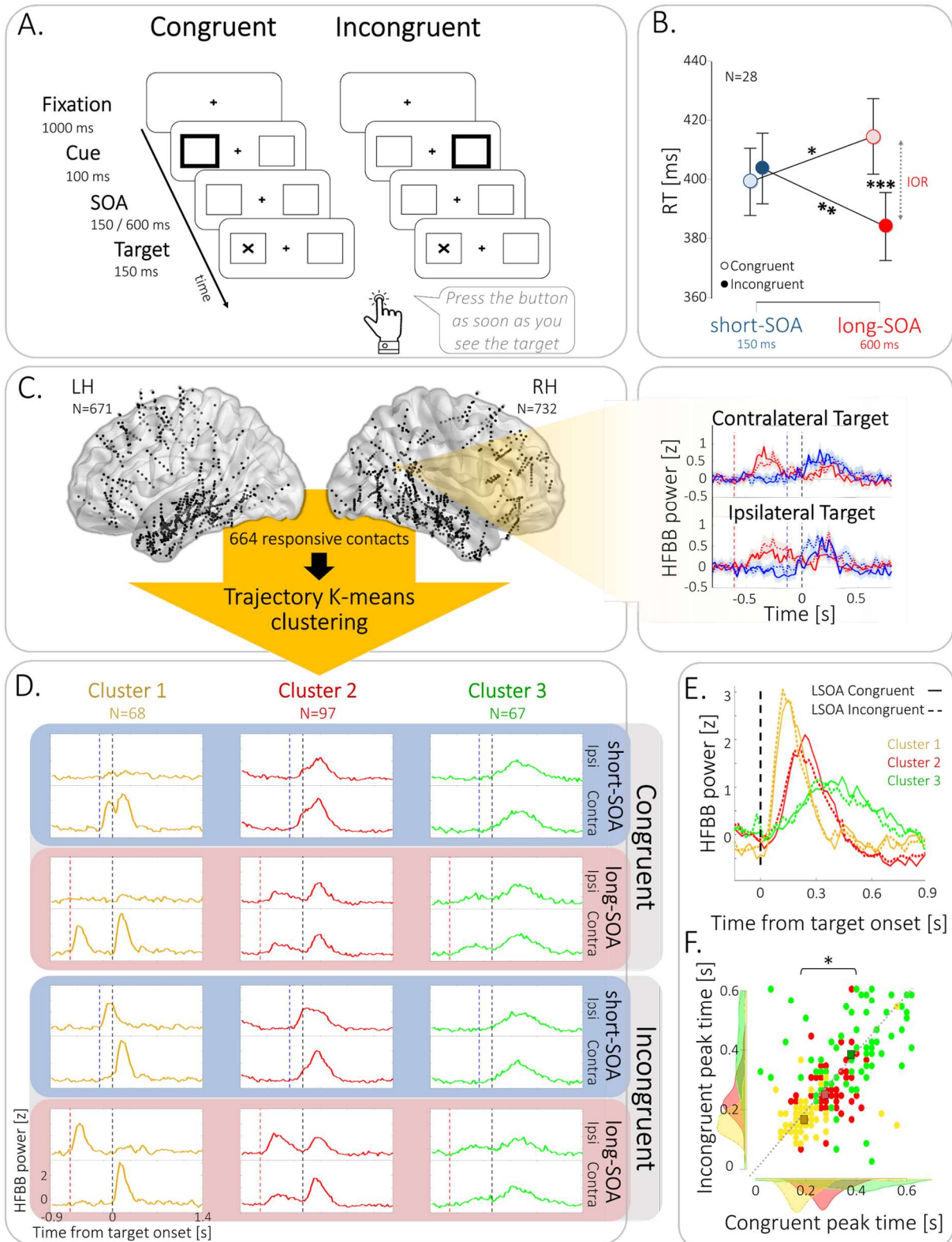
125 Patients' performance was neurotypical<sup>6,7</sup>, with a 30-ms IOR effect (Fig. 1B; 2-way-ANOVA: SOA ×  
126 Congruence interaction,  $F_{(1,27)}=39.50$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.164$ ; post-hoc test: long-SOA congruent vs.  
127 Incongruent  $p<0.001$ ). Congruent and incongruent RTs differed between SOAs (post-hoc tests:  $p=0.047$  and  
128  $p=0.008$ , respectively), but facilitation at short-SOA failed to reach significance ( $p=0.37$ ; see Fig. S1 for  
129 individual RT effects and target-side analysis), as is often the case with this subtle effect<sup>8</sup>. Moreover, left  
130 target Congruent RTs were slower than right target Congruent RTs, across both SOAs (Fig. S1B; repeated-  
131 measures 3-way ANOVA: Target-side X Congruence interaction-  $F_{(1,27)}=8.28$ ,  $p=0.008$ ,  $\eta^2=0.007$ ), reflecting  
132 a Poffenberger effect<sup>54,55</sup>, i.e. faster RTs for right cue & target than for left cue & target, when responding  
133 with the right hand. In Incongruent trials in which cue & target appear at opposite sides of the screen, this  
134 effect might have averaged out. No other Target-side effects reached significance, and IOR and RT  
135 facilitation effects did not significantly differ between left-sided and right-sided targets (paired samples t-  
136 test; IOR side:  $t(27)=1.83$ ,  $p=0.077$ ; RT Facilitation side:  $t(27)=1.68$ ,  $p=0.11$ ). Catch trials were not  
137 statistically analyzed because of their small number, but patients never responded in those trials.

138 High-frequency broadband power (HFBB; 55-145Hz) was extracted from 1,403 usable contacts with bipolar  
139 montage, pooled across all participants (Fig. 1C; See Table 2 for detailed localization). Target-locked mean  
140 normalized HFBB activity was computed for each contact in the eight experimental conditions (2x2x2  
141 design: SOA x Congruence x Ipsilateral/Contralateral target relative to contact; Fig. 1C).

142 The following steps were taken in the neural analysis approach. We first aimed to identify contacts with  
143 similar temporal activity across all conditions in a data-driven manner, using an adapted clustering  
144 trajectory k-means algorithm, which operated on the contacts target-locked temporal responses. We next  
145 explored the temporal progression of activity between the identified clusters. Given that the clusters were  
146 defined only based on their temporal dynamics, we then investigated the clusters' spatial localization, their  
147 white matter connectivity and their spatial relations within the large-scale hierarchy of the cortical gradient,  
148 testing the prediction that meaningful clusters will group spatially in an ordered manner. We then turned  
149 to characterize how the neural activity across the clusters tracked visual, attentional and response aspects  
150 of the Posner paradigm. Specifically, (1) we tested attentional effects by comparing neural activity across  
151 the attention contrasts used for the behavioral analysis; (2) We revealed response-related modulation by  
152 examining how differentiating target-locked activity according to the RT affected neural activity; (3) We  
153 uncovered visual modulation of neural activity by applying the clustering anew to response-locked activity  
154 and studying how separating response-locked activity according to visual stimuli onset time influenced the  
155 clusters' neural activity. Finally, (4) we investigated whether the embedding of the cluster gradient in the  
156 cortical gradient extends beyond spatial topography and shares a functional hierarchy of temporal  
157 integration windows, which could correspond to a proposed theoretical mechanism underlying RT  
158 facilitation and IOR<sup>6,42</sup>.

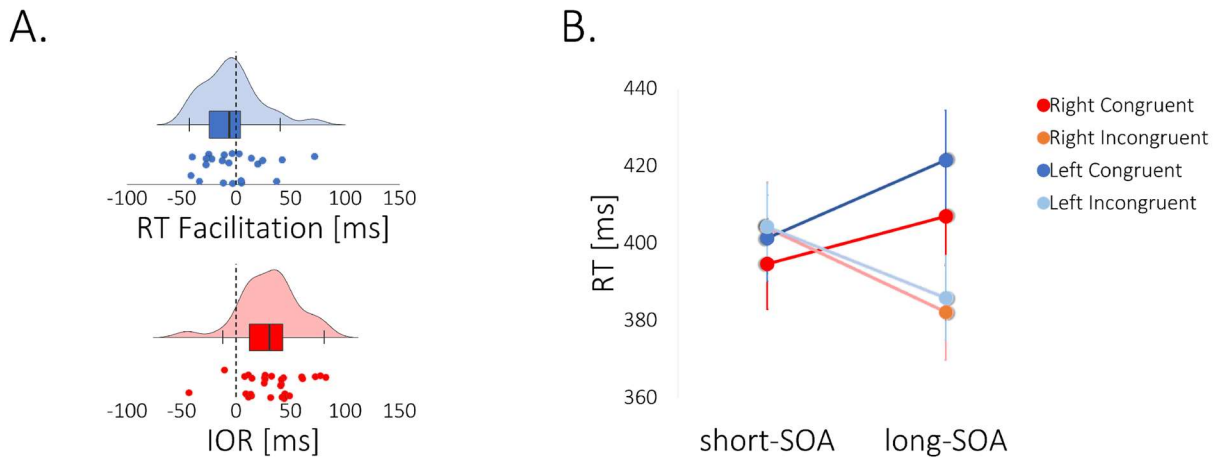
159 In order to reveal the main temporal patterns of activity that were sensitive to the experimental  
160 manipulations in a data-driven manner, we customized an unsupervised trajectory-clustering approach  
161 based on the k-means algorithm to cluster iEEG contacts according to their dynamic temporal patterns of  
162 activity across experimental conditions (Fig. S2). First, we selected responsive contacts, i.e. contacts with a

163 significant effect in one condition or more, compared to baseline, which lasted at least 100ms, for inclusion  
164 in the clustering analysis. This resulted in 644 responsive contacts, for each of which we calculated the  
165 temporal trajectory in the 8-dimensional condition space (Congruent / Incongruent Trial X short-SOA / long-  
166 SOA X Ipsilateral / contralateral target; see Fig. S2A-B), i.e. the path of each contact's HFBB over time across  
167 all experimental conditions. Each contact trajectory was then assigned to the cluster with the nearest  
168 trajectory-centroid, by iteratively minimizing within-cluster Manhattan distances. For further analyses, we  
169 used a k=6 solution, chosen using the Elbow method (see Fig. S2C, Fig. S3 and Table S1 for cluster number  
170 and stability across different k solutions, and Fig. S4A for the distribution of cluster contacts within  
171 participants).



**Figure 1** - Neurotypical performance of implanted patients in the Posner task, contact localization and trajectory clustering. (A) Illustration of the Posner cued detection task. After 1000ms of fixation, a cue (thickened placeholder) appeared for 100ms at either side of the screen. On short SOA trials (short-SOA), the target ('X') occurred 150ms after cue onset; on long SOA trials (long-SOA) the target appeared 600ms after cue onset. The target appeared either on the same side of the screen as the cue (Congruent

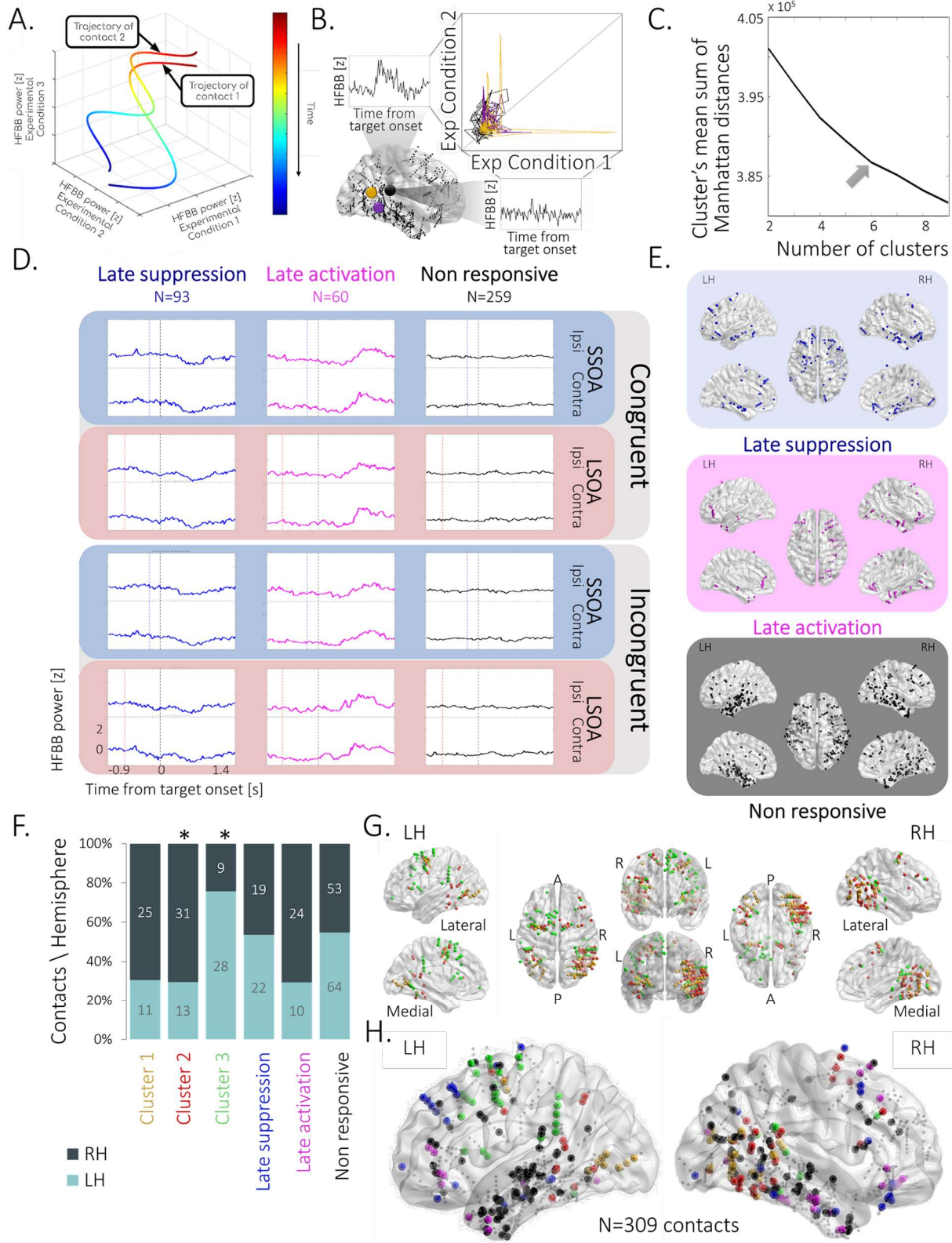
condition), or on the opposite site (Incongruent condition). Patients were required to press a central button with their right hand, as soon as the target appeared, while maintaining central fixation throughout stimuli presentation. Catch trials ( $n=24$ ) had the same duration and cue presentation, but no target followed the cue. All trial types ( $n=336$ ) were equiprobable and randomly interleaved. Stimuli are not drawn to scale. **(B)** Patients' performance is neurotypical. \*  $p=0.047$ ; \*\*  $p=0.008$ ; \*\*\*  $p<0.001$ . Error bars represent normalized SEM. **(C)** Left panel: Illustration of the localization of the contacts included in the analysis (black circles;  $N=1,403$ ) in the left hemisphere (LH;  $N=671$ ) and in the right hemisphere (RH,  $N=732$ ), pooled across all patients. Each localization is the mean coordinates of the two contacts composing the contact's bipolar montage, depicted in normalized space (MNI152) for visualization. All included contacts were in grey matter or its immediate proximity. To reveal prototypical temporal patterns simultaneously across all conditions, the trajectories across the 8 condition dimensions of the mean high-frequency broadband (HFBB) target-locked activity of 664 significantly responsive contacts (significant time-point-by-time-point t-test for at least 100ms in one of the experimental conditions compared to baseline), were clustered using a novel trajectory K-means clustering approach. Right panel: Example of target-locked mean normalized HFBB responses of one contact in the right angular gyrus in Congruent (full lines) and Incongruent (dashed lines) trials, at short-SOA (blue) and long-SOA (red), with targets contralateral or ipsilateral to the contact. Dashed vertical lines represent target onset (black) and cue onset at short-SOA (blue) and long-SOA (red). Shaded areas represent SEM across trials for each sample. **(D)** Prototypical temporal profiles of contact clusters showing dynamic activity across experimental conditions: Trimmed-mean target-locked activity profiles of three contact clusters, across the 8 conditions (Congruent / Incongruent Trial X short-SOA / long-SOA X Ipsilateral target (Ipsi) / contralateral target (Contra)). The Cluster 1 (yellow) shows contralateral fast responses, with cue-target activity segregation at both SOAs; The Cluster 2 (red) shows bilateral slower responses with spatial sensitivity, with cue-target activity segregation at long-SOA but response integration in short-SOA; and the Cluster 3 (green) shows bilateral slowest responses with stimulus type sensitivity, with cue-target activity segregation at long-SOA but response integration at short-SOA. Dashed vertical lines represent target onset (black) and cue onset at short-SOA (blue) and long-SOA (red). **(E)** Temporal gradient of activity in target-locked clusters: Trimmed-mean target-locked response of the Cluster 1, Middle and Cluster 3s. Black dashed line depicts target onset. **(F)** Scatter plot of peak times of mean target-locked activity of the contacts of the Early (yellow circles), the Middle (red circles) and the Late (green circles) clusters, in the Congruent (x axis) and Incongruent (y-axis) conditions, showing a significant temporal gradient ( $p<0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.378$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p\leq 0.001$ ). Squares represent mean peak time; Dotted grey line denotes the equity line; Shaded areas represent peak time distributions.



**Figure S1 - Behavioral effects. (A)** Individual RT effects. Raincloud plots of patient RT difference between Congruent and Incongruent trials, in the short-SOA condition (RT Facilitation effect; top; blue dots) and in the long-SOA condition (IOR effect; bottom; red dots). Shaded areas represent RT distributions for long-SOA (shaded red) and short-SOA (shaded blue) conditions. **(B)** RT effects for right- & left-sided targets. Left target Congruent RTs were slower than Right target Congruent RTs, across both SOAs (repeated-measures 3-way ANOVA: Target-side X Congruence interaction-  $F_{(1,27)}=8.28$ ,  $p=0.008$ ,  $\eta^2=0.007$ ), reflecting the Poffenberger effect, i.e. faster RTs for right cue & target than for left cue & target, when responding with the right hand. In Incongruent trials in which cue & target appear at opposite sides of the screen, this effect might have averaged out. No other Target-side effects reached significance, and IOR and RT-facilitation effects did not significantly differ between left sided and right sided targets.

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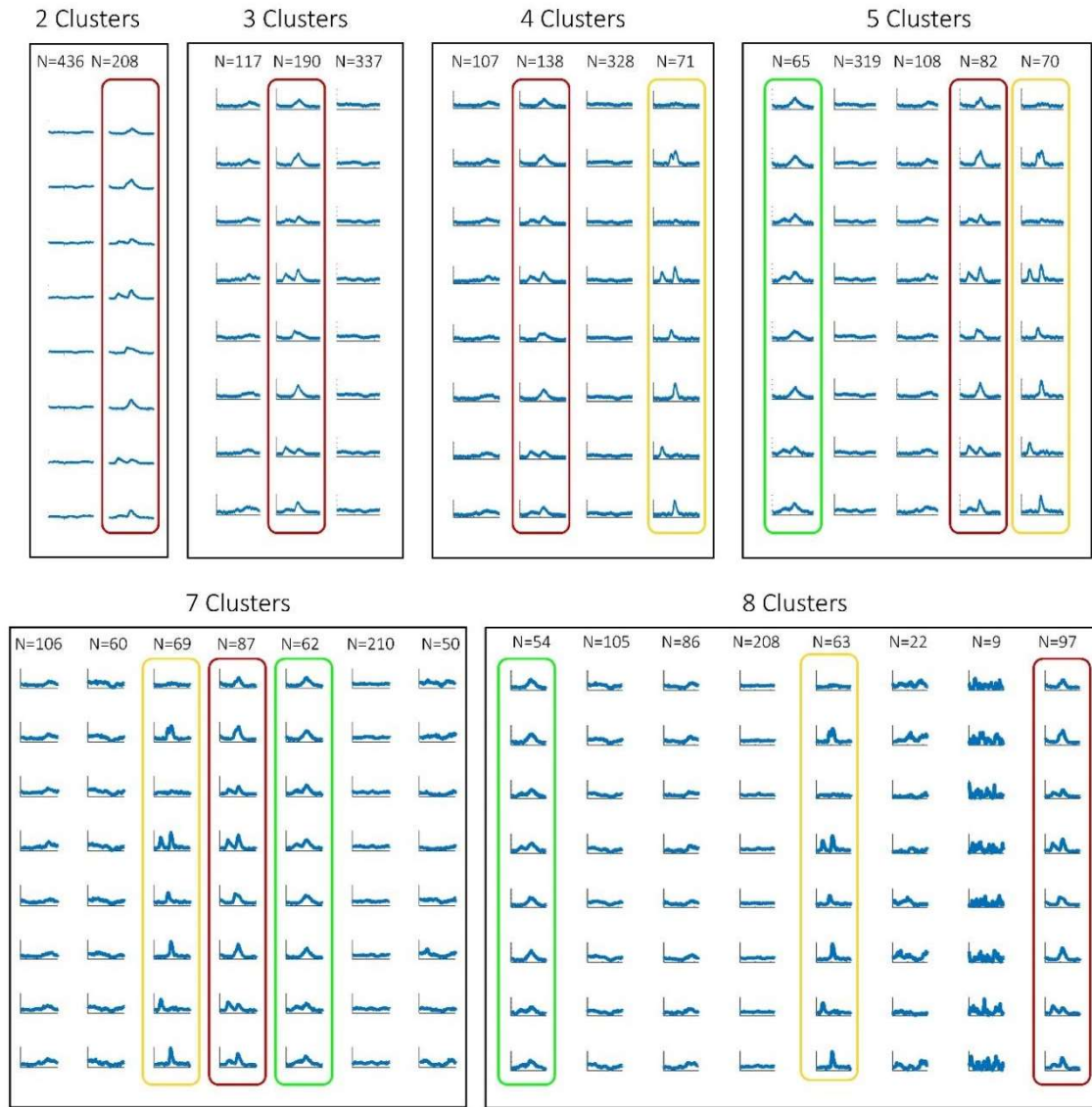
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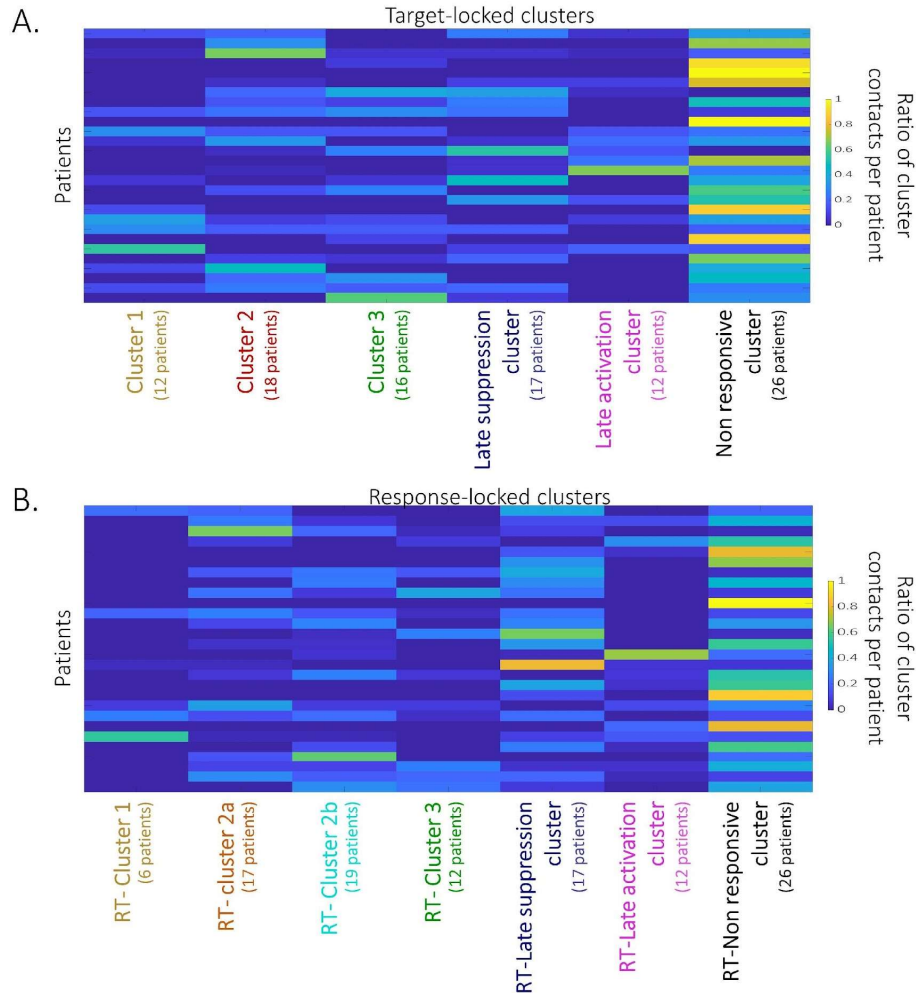
**Figure S2** – Clusters' spatiotemporal profile. (A) A schematic illustration of two trajectories of contact neural activity in a multi-dimensional experimental condition space (3-dimensional for visualization simplicity). The temporal order of the sampled neural activity, composing the illustrated contact trajectories, is color-coded (red to blue). The dimensions of the 3-D space correspond to the three experimental conditions, such that the trajectories represent the contacts' neural activity measured as HFBB power in all

three experimental conditions simultaneously. **(B)** A simplified example transformation of HFBB time series traces of a contact (black) in two experimental conditions into a neural activity trajectory in a 2-dimensional experimental condition space, represented along with the trajectories of two other contacts (yellow & purple). Contact locations in the brain are depicted in the lower left inset (black, yellow & purple circles). **(C)** Elbow method. Mean sum of Manhattan distances between each contact trajectory and its assigned cluster trajectory for 2-9 clusters' solution. Maximal elbow (grey arrow) is observed at the 6-cluster solution. **(D)** Prototypical activity profiles of contact clusters not included in the main analysis: Trimmed-mean target-locked activity profiles of Late suppression cluster (blue); Late activation cluster (magenta); Non responsive cluster (black), across the 8 conditions (Congruent / Incongruent X short-SOA / long-SOA X Ipsilateral target (Ipsi) / contralateral target (Contra)). Dashed vertical lines represent Target onset (black) and Cue onset at short-SOA (blue) and long-SOA (red) conditions. **(E)** Spatial profile of clusters not included in the main analysis. Illustration of the localization of the contacts composing each cluster: Late suppression cluster (blue); Late activation cluster (magenta); Non responsive cluster (black). Note that the Non responsive cluster contained contacts whose responses were probably idiosyncratic or induced (as opposed to evoked) and therefore were averaged out in the cluster centroid trajectory. For each cluster, dots represent contacts' localization, computed as the mean coordinates of the two contacts composing each contact's bipolar montage, depicted in normalized space (MNI152) in dorsal (middle), lateral (top) and medial (bottom) views in the right hemisphere (RH; right) and the left hemisphere (LH; left). **(G)** Relative localization of contacts of clusters 1, 2 & 3 (yellow, red & green; correspondingly) visualized from different views. **(F)** Clusters' spatial distribution in symmetrically covered regions significantly differs between right and left hemispheres (dark grey & light grey respectively;  $\chi^2_{(5)}=29.09$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), resulting from a significant right lateralization of Cluster 2 (red) and a significant left lateralization of Cluster 3 (green; post hoc binomial tests,  $p=0.01$  and  $p=0.003$ ; See Supplementary Results). **(H)** Symmetrically covered regions were defined by calculating the overlap between the volumes of 3mm radius spheres around each contact for each hemisphere (See Supplementary Results and Methods sections). Proportion of colors in each bar represents the percentage of contacts per hemisphere in each cluster; numbers are the raw contact number per hemisphere in each cluster.





**Figure S3** – Trajectory k-means solution for different number of clusters. The three target-locked clusters analyzed in this study: The Cluster 1 (yellow), the Cluster 2 (red) and the Cluster 3 (green) are present from 5-cluster solution onward, based on a contingency tables analysis showing a significant strong correspondence between each of the k-solutions and the 6-cluster solution (see Table S1 for details).

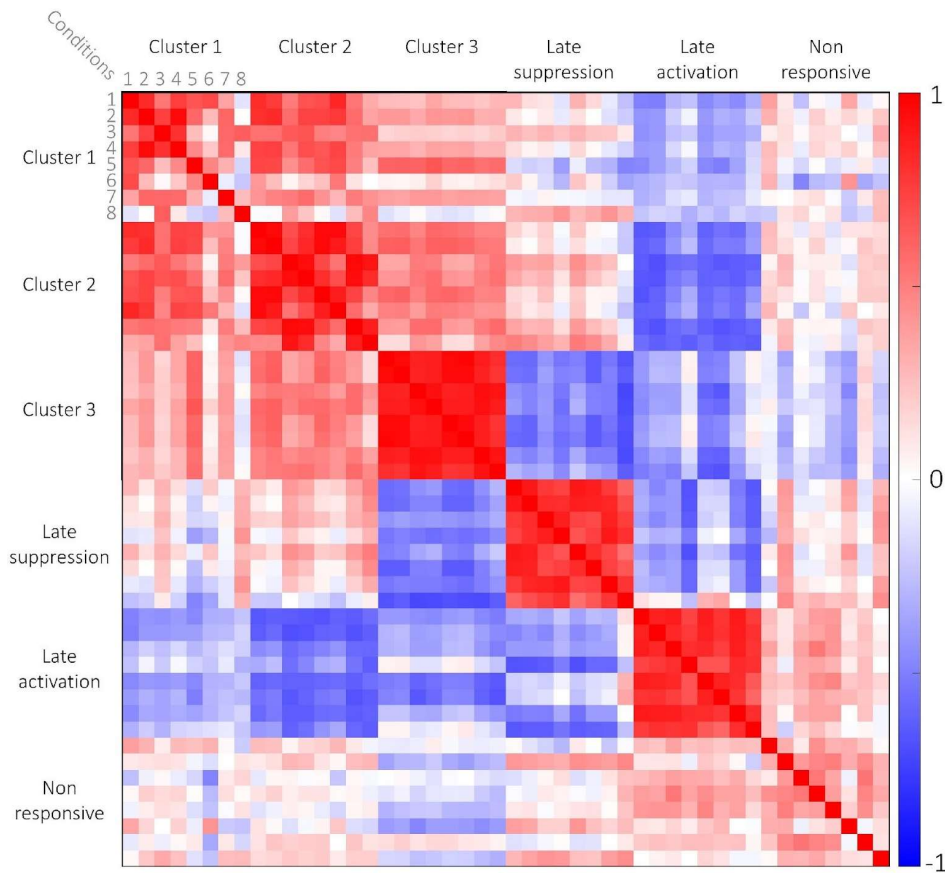


**Figure S4** – Distribution of the cluster contacts within participants. **(A)** The distribution of participants’ contributions to target-locked clusters. **(B)** The distribution of participants’ contributions to response-locked clusters. Each row represents one participant. Color code denotes the ratio of contacts in each cluster per participant.

174 Out of the chosen 6-cluster solution (Fig. 1D-E, S2C-G), we focused on three clusters of contacts who were  
 175 stable across different k-solutions and whose activity patterns changed across the experimental conditions  
 176 (Fig. 1D) and were positively correlated to one another, whereas their correlation with the other three  
 177 clusters was negative or near zero, indicating that these clusters form a distinct group (Fig. S5).

178 The first cluster (Cluster 1; 68 contacts from 12 patients; Fig. 1D left, S4) showed early responses only to  
 179 contralateral cues and targets. A second cluster (Cluster 2; 97 contacts from 18 patients; Fig. 1D middle)  
 180 showed later ipsilateral and contralateral responses, with stronger responses to contralateral stimuli,  
 181 demonstrating the spatial sensitivity of this cluster. The third cluster (Cluster 3; 67 contacts from 16  
 182 patients; Fig. 1D right) was the last to react, with stronger responses to bilateral targets than to cues, hence  
 183 suggesting a sensitivity to task-relevance. Importantly, the response in Clusters 2 and 3 was sensitive to the  
 184 cue-target delay. For the short-SOA, cue and target responses summed together, but they were segregated  
 185 for the long-SOA. Activity in the three remaining clusters did not seem to vary across experimental  
 186 conditions, with one cluster showing late inhibition, one showing late activation and one showing no  
 187 prototypical response (see Fig. S2D).





**Figure S5** – Clusters 1, 2 & 3 form a distinct group among all clusters. Pearson correlations between condition centroid time-series across target-locked clusters reveal that the correlations of – Clusters 1, 2 & 3 vary across experimental conditions within each cluster and positively correlate between these clusters. The correlation pattern within the three other clusters is more uniform, and negatively correlated across clusters. Color bar represents the  $r$  coefficient (negative correlation – blue; positive correlation – red); Numbers correspond to the experimental conditions (1- Contralateral target short-SOA Congruent; 2- Contralateral target short-SOA Incongruent; 3- Contralateral target long-SOA Congruent; 4- Contralateral long-SOA Incongruent; 5- Ipsilateral target short-SOA Congruent; 6- Ipsilateral target short-SOA Incongruent; 7- Ipsilateral target long-SOA Congruent; 8- Ipsilateral target long-SOA Incongruent).

188 Next, we examined the temporal relationships between the clusters. The three target-locked clusters  
 189 formed a temporal gradient (Fig. 1E-F). The earliest activity emerged at Cluster 1, which peaked around  
 190  $182 \pm 78$ ms post-target. Then followed Cluster 2 ( $262 \pm 75$ ms post-target), and finally Cluster 3 ( $383 \pm 141$ ms  
 191 post-target; Mixed Anova: Cluster main effect  $F(2,229)=102.7$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.378$ ; linear polynomial  
 192 contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ).

193 Having established a neural latency gradient between the three clusters, we then examined the spatial  
 194 relationships between the clusters. Notably, the clustering was blind to the localization of the contacts. We  
 195 thus hypothesized that meaningful clusters will tend to group anatomically. Cluster 1 mainly consisted of  
 196 contacts in the bilateral occipitotemporal cortex and in the prefrontal cortex, around the FEF (Fig. 2A top,  
 197 S2G and Movie S1), consistently with its visual-like responses. Cluster 2 contacts were mainly in the caudal  
 198 portion of the TPJ, around the angular gyrus, posterior temporal cortex and prefrontal cortex (Fig. 2A  
 199 middle, S2G and Movie S1). The cluster was lateralized to the right hemisphere (See Supplementary Results  
 200 and Fig. S2F, H). Cluster 3 was located mainly in the rostral TPJ region (around the supramarginal gyrus),  
 201 posterior temporal cortex and prefrontal cortex (Fig. 2A bottom, S2G and Movie S1), and was lateralized to

202 the left hemisphere (See Supplementary Results and Fig. S2F). Notably, the two latter clusters divided  
203 between them portions of known frontoparietal attention networks<sup>19,56</sup>.

204 We next asked if the contacts within each cluster were structurally connected. We divided each cluster's  
205 contacts into pre rolandic contacts, located in the occipital, parietal and temporal lobes, and post rolandic  
206 contacts, located in the frontal lobe, using the central sulcus as a landmark. A fiber tracking analysis paired  
207 with probability maps in 176 healthy individuals from the Human Connectome Project database<sup>57</sup> revealed  
208 that white matter tracts significantly connected pre-rolandic and post-rolandic contacts in the three  
209 clusters, suggesting these clusters' long-range contacts formed structural networks (Fig. 2D; threshold-free  
210 cluster enhancement-based non-parametric t-test,  $p < 0.05$ ). We then examined the overlap of the  
211 connecting pre and post rolandic fibers with the three branches of the superior longitudinal fasciculus (SLF  
212 I; SLF II; SLF III), which connect the ventral and dorsal attention networks<sup>19,35,58,59</sup>. A probability cut-off of  
213 50% was used for the SLF maps and the resulting overlap was normalized to the number of cluster contacts  
214 per hemisphere. In Cluster 1, the connecting tracts mainly overlapped with SLF II in both hemispheres (Left  
215 hemisphere: SLF II 76.98%, SLF I 22.31%, SLF III 7.22%; Right hemisphere: SLF II 96.80%, SLF I 23.03%, SLF  
216 III 2.56%). In the right hemisphere of the right-lateralized Cluster 2 there was a major overlap with SLF II, a  
217 smaller overlap with SLF III, and a minimal overlap with SLF I (SLF II 45.67%; SLF III 23.80%; SLF I 3.05%). An  
218 opposite pattern was found in the left hemisphere, where tracts overlapped with SLF III and had a smaller  
219 overlap with SLF II (SLF III 43.35%, SLF II 35.11%, SLF I 0.03%). In the left-lateralized Cluster 3, connecting  
220 tract in the left hemisphere overlapped mainly with SLF III and had a small overlap with SLF II and a minimal  
221 overlap with SLF I (SLF III 36.78%; SLF II 28.45%; SLF I 0.65%). In the right hemisphere, Cluster 3 fibers were  
222 mainly associated with the SLF II and only minimally overlapped with SLF III and SLF I (SLF II 53.66%; SLF III  
223 4.96%; SLF I 9.50%). These results suggest that the functional clusters identified solely based on their  
224 temporal responses, correspond to well-defined structural networks.

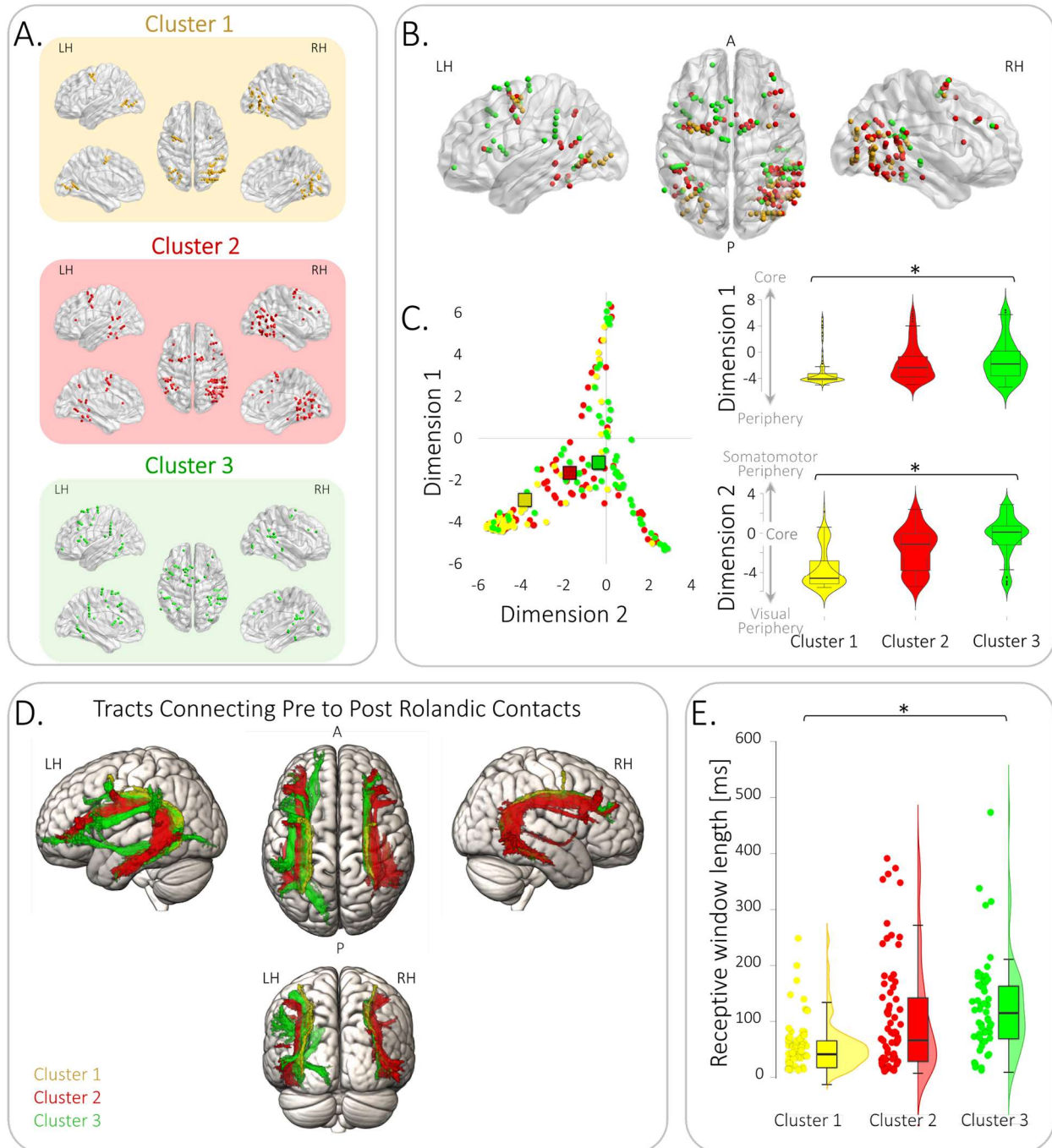
225 We further asked if the clusters' anatomical localizations were ordered across large-scale cortical  
226 organization. We therefore explored how cluster localizations relate to the cortical gradient<sup>49</sup>. The position  
227 of a region along the gradient reflects its anatomical and functional cortical features<sup>49,50</sup>, and can be  
228 described using a 2-dimensional coordinate system that represents location along the early sensory and  
229 motor Periphery to the high-level multisensory Core<sup>51</sup>. Two main components define this 2-dimensional  
230 coordinate system: Dimension 1 extends from primary unimodal to transmodal regions, and Dimension 2  
231 separates somatomotor and auditory cortices from visual cortex<sup>51</sup>. Cluster 1 contacts were the most  
232 peripheral and closest to the visual end of Dimension 2; contacts in the Cluster 3 were the closest to the  
233 core, extending from the somatomotor end to transmodal regions (Dimension 1 electrode values: 1-way  
234 Anova:  $F(2,229)=7.74$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.06$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ; Dimension 2 electrode  
235 values: 1-way Anova:  $F(2,229)=77.79$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.28$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ; Fig. 2B-C).  
236 Thus, the clusters were embedded in the cortical gradient topography, forming a spatiotemporal gradient.

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**Figure 2** – Clusters exhibit a spatiotemporal gradient. **(A)** Clusters' spatial profile. Illustration of the localization of the contacts composing each cluster: Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red), Cluster 3 (green). For each cluster, dots represent contacts' localization in dorsal (middle), lateral (top) and medial (bottom) views of the right hemisphere (RH; right) and of the left hemisphere (LH; left). **(B)** Core-Periphery gradient: Clusters' anatomical localization follows Core-Periphery gradients<sup>51</sup>, where the Cluster 1's contacts are the most peripheral and the Cluster 3's contacts are closest to core regions. **(C)** Left: Scatter plot of contacts localization along core-periphery gradients (Cluster 1 - yellow circles; Cluster 2 - red circles; Late - green circles; rectangles represent clusters' mean). Right: Violin plots of contacts localization along Core-Periphery gradients for Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green), showing a significant core-periphery gradient (Gradient 1:  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.06$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ; Gradient 2:  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.28$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ). **(D)** Contacts' receptive windows lengthen along the cluster gradient: Raincloud plots of individual contacts' receptive window length (circles), showing a significant linear lengthening from Cluster 1 (yellow), to Cluster 2 (red), to Cluster 3 (green;  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.11$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ). **(E)** Cluster contacts are

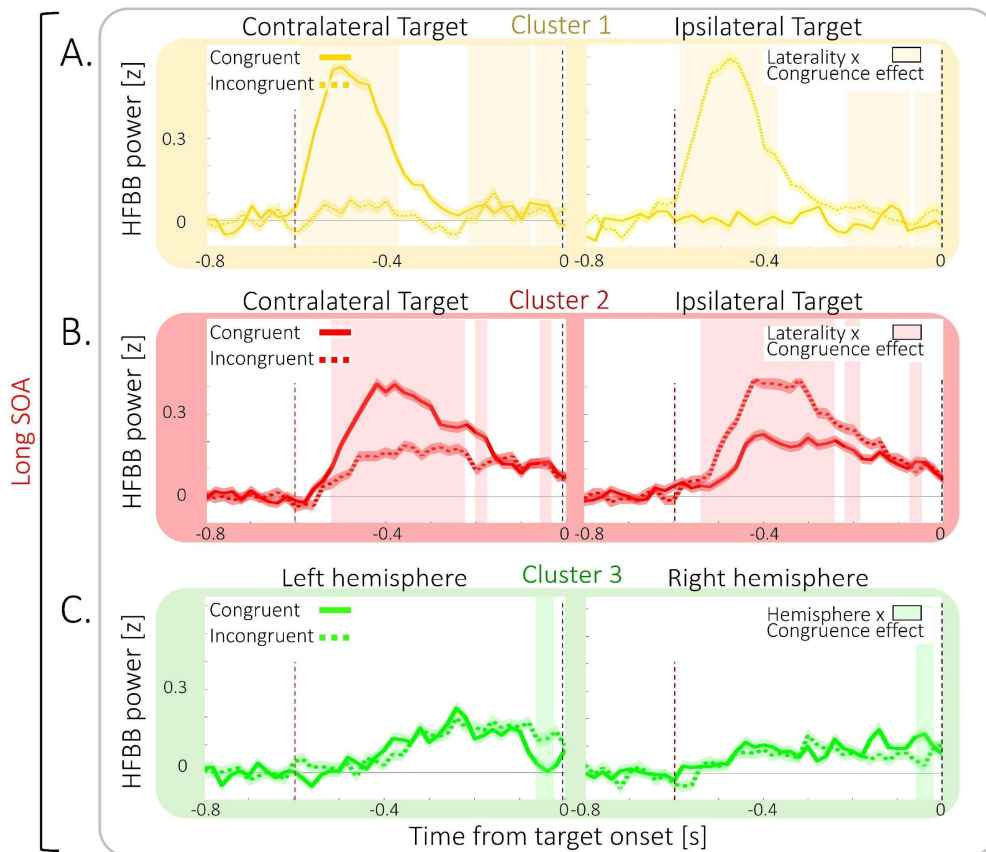
structurally connected: Corrected tractography t-maps, showing the significant white matter voxels, which connect pre and post rolandic contacts within each cluster (Cluster 1 – yellow; Cluster 2 - red, Cluster 3 - green), derived from a fiber tracking analysis of 176 healthy individuals.

241

242 We then went on to study the way neural activity in the cluster gradient relates to attentional, visual and  
 243 response aspects of the Posner task. We first explored how our experimental manipulation of attentional  
 244 events influenced the clusters' target-locked neural activity. Specifically, we examined the neural correlates  
 245 of the behaviorally significant IOR effect, by comparing long-SOA Congruent and Incongruent trials in the  
 246 cue time-window (-600-0ms) and in the target time-window (0-800ms; time-resolved 3-way ANOVA with  
 247 Congruence, Target Laterality and Contact Hemisphere as factors; Fig. 3, See Tables S1 & S2 for full results).

248 In the cue time-window, Congruent and Incongruent trials did not significantly differ overall (no significant  
 249 main Congruence effect; Fig. S6), reflecting the fact that the cue location did not predict the congruence of  
 250 the upcoming target. Instead, there were mainly neural effects reflecting the differential lateralization of  
 251 cues preceding Congruent and Incongruent targets (See Supplementary material).

252



**Figure S6** – Congruence-related neural activity in the Cue time-window. Mean target-locked long-SOA activity in Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green), computed over trials pooled across all cluster contacts, for Congruent trials (full lines) and Incongruent trials (dashed lines) in the long-SOA. **(A)** In Cluster 1 a significant Laterality x Target-congruence effect was observed (yellow shaded area; largest  $p=0.018$ ) showing it responds only to contralateral cues. **(B)** In Cluster 2 responses were stronger to contralateral cues than to ipsilateral ones, as shown by a significant Laterality x Target-congruence effect (shaded red areas; largest  $p=0.038$ ). **(C)** Cluster 3 showed a significant Hemisphere x Target-congruence (green shaded area; largest  $p=0.045$ ). **(A)-(C)** Shaded areas around traces depict SEM; Dashed vertical lines represent Target onset (black) and Cue onset (red).

253

254 In the target time-window, cluster 2 showed a Congruence main effect at the offset of the target-related  
255 activity (240-300ms post target; largest  $p=0.002$ ; see Fig. 3D for examples of single contacts). Moreover, in  
256 the contacts of this cluster in the right hemisphere, the response peaked 22ms later in the Congruent than  
257 in the Incongruent trials (140-220ms post target onset; Hemisphere x Congruence interaction: largest  
258  $p=0.03$ ; post hoc tests: largest  $p=0.014$ ), mirroring behavioral IOR. There were no congruence effects in  
259 Cluster 1 (Fig. 3A) and in Cluster 3 there was only a late Congruence effect at 660-680ms post-target (largest  
260  $p=0.003$ ). Therefore, IOR-related activity was mainly restricted to the Cluster 2, thus attentional events  
261 corresponded to the neural dynamics of this cluster.

262 Despite the lack of a significant behavioral effect of RT facilitation, the effect might be masked by other  
263 processes, as is often the case <sup>6,8,11</sup>. Current theories postulate that even when masked, the facilitation  
264 effect nevertheless exists <sup>6,8,11</sup>. We therefore performed an exploratory time-resolved Anova analysis with  
265 the factors Congruence, Target-side and Hemisphere, to test the attentional neural effect in Cluster 2 also  
266 in the short-SOA. In the target time-window, cluster 2 showed a significant Congruence X Target-side  
267 interaction effect (-60-140ms post target; largest  $p=0.022$ ) and a main Target-side effect (160-300ms; 320-  
268 360ms; 440-460ms post Target onset; largest  $p=0.012$ ; see Fig. S7). This reflects a combination of stronger  
269 responses for contralateral stimuli (Cue or Target) which are summed together, leading to a faster and  
270 stronger activation for contralateral congruent compared to contralateral incongruent cues and targets,  
271 and compared to ipsilateral ones. This differential summed activity translates to a neural preference for  
272 stimuli repeating in the same specific spatial (contralateral) location, dovetailing the behavioral RT  
273 facilitation effect, in which RT is faster for repeated stimuli in a specific location.

274 The observed differences between SOA and Congruence conditions across clusters could be explained by  
275 different theta phases at target onset, as the neural activity at the short-SOA and Long-SOA could fall into  
276 opposite phase bins. A control mixed Anova analysis revealed that theta phase could not explain these  
277 effects, either across the entire sample of contacts or when looking at particular clusters of contacts (See  
278 Supplementary Results). A Bayesian ANOVA with confirmed these negative findings, which are consistent  
279 with a recent paper that found no evidence for rhythmic sampling in inhibition of return behavioural effects  
280 <sup>60</sup>.

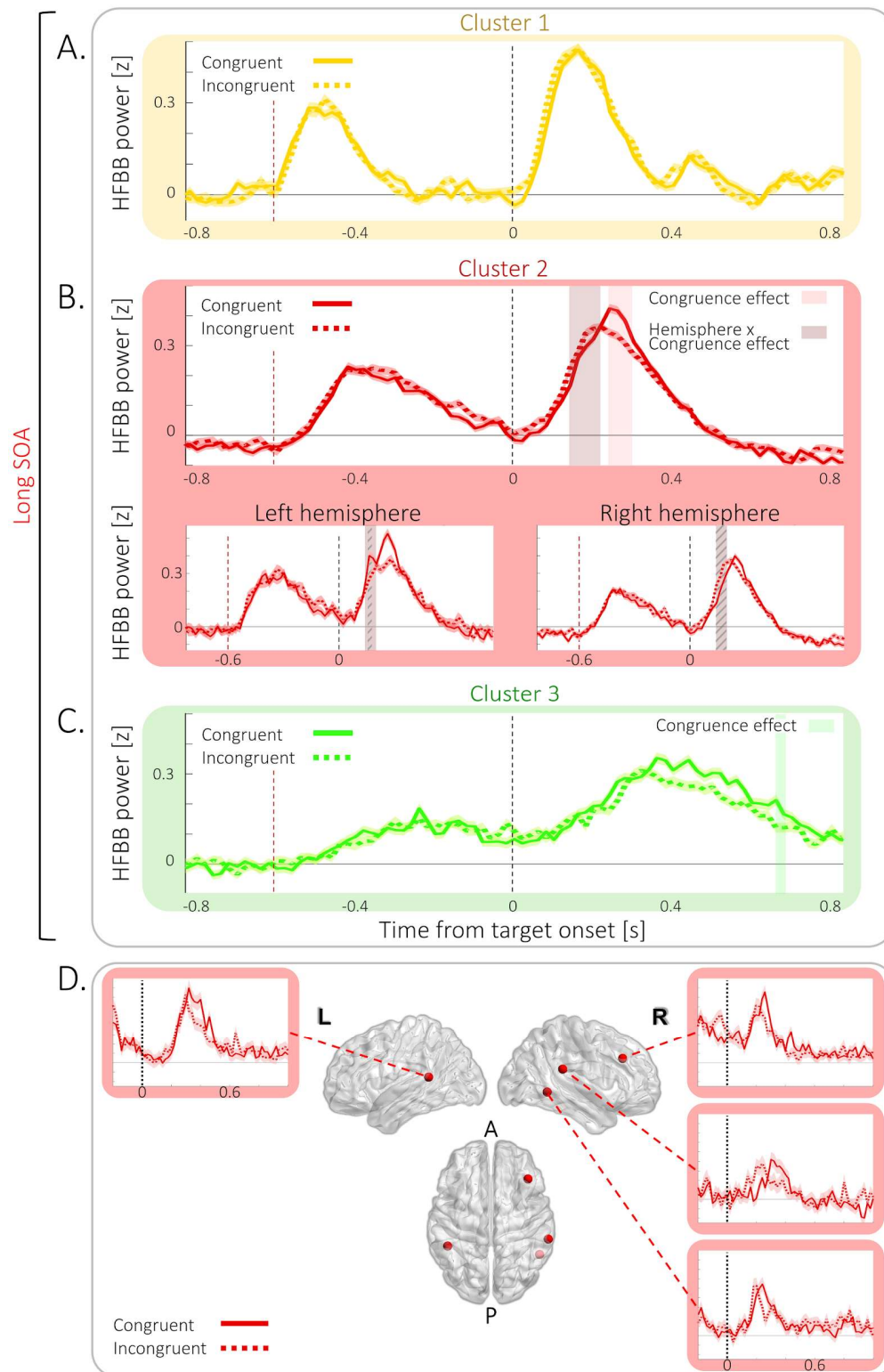
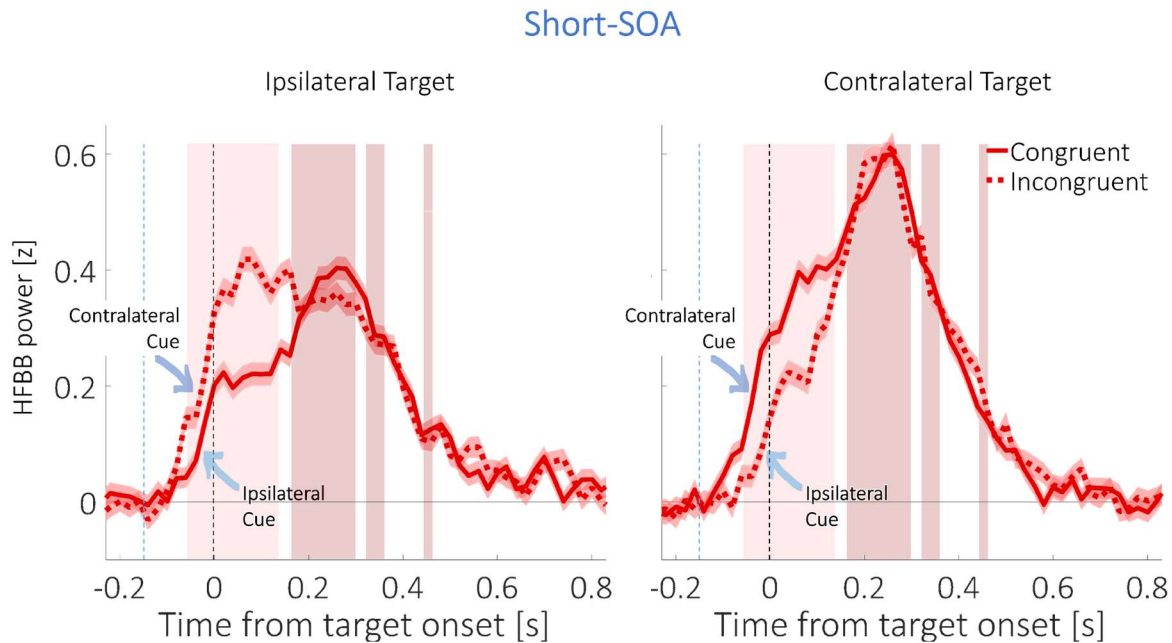


Figure 3 - IOR-related neural activity. Mean target-locked long-SOA activity in Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green), computed over trials pooled across all cluster contacts, for Congruent trials (full lines) and Incongruent trials (dashed lines). **(A)** In the Cluster 1, no significant Congruence effect was observed. **(B)** In Cluster 2 activity in Congruent and Incongruent trials (IOR-related) differed significantly at 0.24-0.3s post target (shaded red areas; Congruence main effect: largest  $p=0.002$ ), and a significant



hemispheric difference between IOR-related responses was observed at 0.14-.022s post target (shaded brown area; Hemisphere x Congruence interaction: largest  $p=0.03$ ; Diagonally striped areas represent significant Congruence x Hemisphere post hoc comparisons ( $p<0.05$ )). (C) In Cluster 3 activity in Congruent and Incongruent trials differed significantly at 0.66-0.68s post target (green shaded area; Congruence main effect: largest  $p=0.003$ ). A-C. Shaded areas around traces depict SEM; Dashed vertical lines represent Target onset (black) and Cue onset (red) at the long-SOA Condition. (D) Representative examples of HFBB power IOR-related activity in the Congruent (full line) & Incongruent (dashed line) long-SOA conditions of individual contacts of the Cluster 2.  $p$  values are Holm corrected.

282



**Figure S7** – Exploratory analysis of short-SOA congruence-related neural activity in the target time-window in Cluster 2. Mean target-locked short-SOA activity in Cluster 2 (red), computed over trials pooled across all cluster contacts, for Congruent trials (full lines) and Incongruent trials (dashed lines), when targets were ipsilateral (left) or contralateral to the recording contact (right). Note, that when targets were ipsilateral, Incongruent cues were contralateral (dark blue arrow), and Congruent cues were ipsilateral (light blue arrow), and conversely for contralateral targets. Responses were stronger to contralateral cues and targets than to ipsilateral ones, as shown by a significant Target-side x Congruence effect (shaded light red areas; -60-140ms post Target onset; largest  $p=0.022$ ) and a main Target-side effect (shaded dark red areas; 160-300ms; 320-360ms; 440-460ms post Target onset; largest  $p=0.012$ ). Shaded areas around traces depict SEM; Dashed vertical lines represent Target onset (black) and Cue onset (blue).

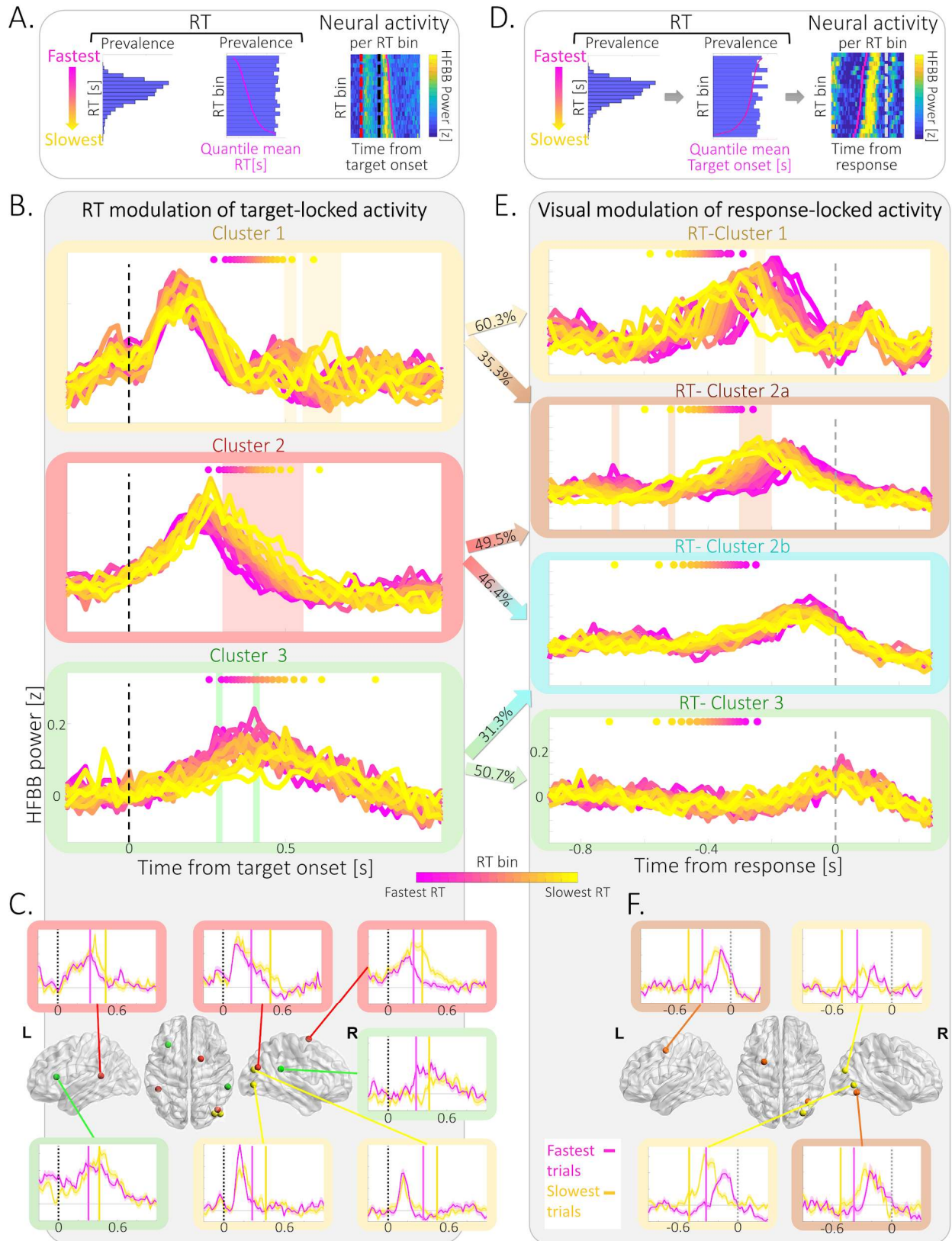
283

284 How do these clusters of neural activity relate to the manual response? We examined whether cluster  
 285 neural dynamics relate to motor response timing, across experimental conditions, reflecting the significant  
 286 RT differences between SOAs in the Congruent and Incongruent conditions. In each cluster, we divided the  
 287 trials (pooled across conditions) into 20 quantiles according to their RT (Fig. 4A), and tested the relation of  
 288 RT-bins with the neural activity using a time-resolved 1-way repeated measures ANOVA (See Fig. 4B-C for  
 289 results and examples of single contacts). In Cluster 2, the offset of the target-related activity differed across  
 290 RT bins (300-560ms post target; largest  $p=0.028$ ), with a faster decay at faster RT-bins, just before the  
 291 motor response. In Cluster 3, a RT-bin effect occurred around the peak of target-related activity and button-  
 292 press time (280-300 and 400-420ms post target; largest  $p=0.007$ ). In Cluster 1, a RT-bin effect occurred at  
 293 500-540 and 560-680ms post target onset ( $p<0.002$ ), suggesting a RT-related late modulation after  
 294 response offset and button press time. RT-related target-locked activity in Clusters 2 and 3 was confirmed  
 295 by cross-correlation analysis (See Supplementary Results and Fig. S8), which revealed that only in these

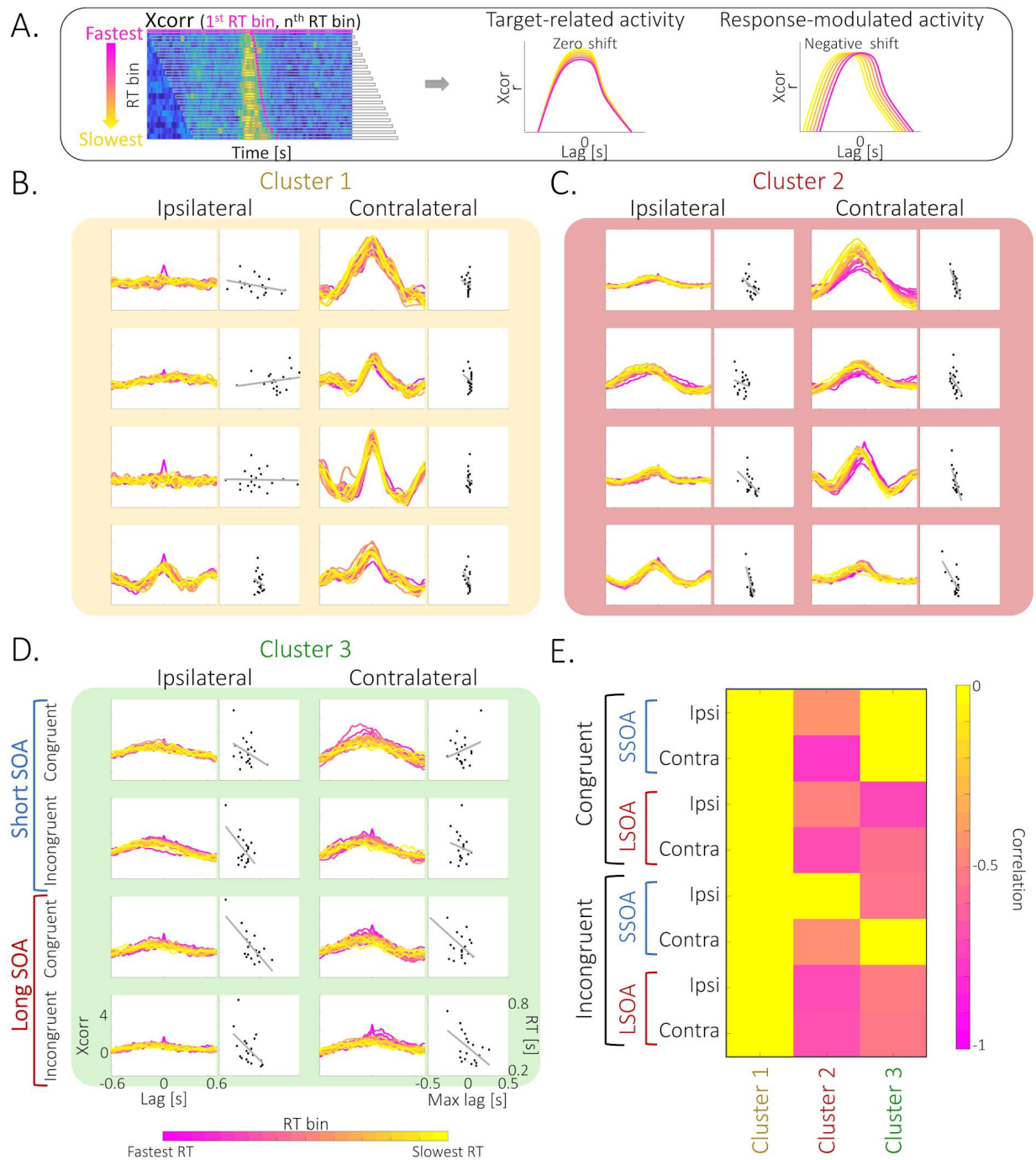
296 clusters, did the temporal dynamics of neural activity shift according to RTs, and that this shift correlated  
297 with RTs. Thus, neural activity in Clusters 2 and 3 was related to the timing of the upcoming motor response,  
298 reflecting the behavioral outcome of the task and its associated neural processes.

299 We next studied the neural correlates of the visual aspects of the Posner task, by adopting a  
300 complementary approach and examining visual modulation of response-locked activity. To avoid biases, we  
301 applied the trajectory k-means clustering analysis to response-locked activity (Fig. S9 A-C and Movie S2)  
302 instead of using the clusters obtained based on the Target-locked activity. To map the correspondence of  
303 the seven response-locked clusters to the previously identified target-locked clusters, we performed a  
304 contingency analysis that revealed four corresponding response-locked clusters ( $\chi^2_{(30)}=1442$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ;  
305 Contingency coefficient 0.83; Fig. 4 and S9D). Specifically, this locking-activity to the response further  
306 separated the clusters: RT-Cluster 1 (46 contacts; 60.3% of target-locked Cluster 1), RT-Cluster 2a (85  
307 contacts; 35.3% of target-locked Cluster 1 and 49.5% Cluster 2), RT-Cluster 2b (79 contacts; 46.4% of target-  
308 locked cluster 1 and 31.3% of Cluster 2), and RT-Cluster 3 (39 contacts; 50.7% of target-locked Cluster 3).  
309 We repeated the RT-binning analysis, as described above (Fig. 4D), and tested the RT-bin effect on the  
310 neural activity using a time-resolved 1-way repeated measures ANOVA (See Fig. 3E-F for results and  
311 examples of individual contacts). The response-locked clusters showed a spatiotemporal gradient and  
312 mapped onto the cortical gradient topography, similarly to the target-locked and response-locked clusters.  
313 (Fig. S10). Notably, locking activity to the response allowed separating the peripheral RT-Cluster 2a contacts  
314 from the RT-Cluster 2b contacts, which were closer to the core (Fig. S10D). Because RT is defined as the  
315 time from target onset to the response, this procedure sorted the response-locked trials according to target  
316 onset, and thus could unveil visual modulation of response-locked activity. The onset of the response-  
317 locked activity was modulated by target onset only in RT-Cluster 1 (120-100ms pre-response; largest  
318  $p=0.04$ ) and RT-Cluster 2a (700-680ms, 520-500ms, 300-200ms pre-response; largest  $p=0.004$ ). In RT-  
319 Cluster 2b and RT-Cluster 3, neural activity peak was aligned to the response without significant visual  
320 modulation. The visual modulation of response-locked activity in RT-Cluster 1 and RT-Cluster 2a was  
321 confirmed by a cross-correlation analysis (See Supplementary Results and Fig. S11), which revealed that  
322 only for contralateral targets in these clusters the temporal dynamics of neural activity was shifted  
323 according to target-onset and this shift correlated with target-onset time. Thus, response-locked activity  
324 revealed that only the clusters with early response-locked activity showed visual modulation, while clusters  
325 with later activity were only sensitive to the timing of the motor response.





**Figure 4** - RT & visual modulation of Target-locked & Response-locked Neural activity. **(A)** Schematic illustration of the procedure for computing neural activity at different RT bins: Within each cluster, the trial distribution of RTs across all conditions (left) was divided into 20 quantiles (RT bins; middle). RT bins were ordered according to their mean RT (magenta line), and the quantile's mean target-locked neural activity pooled across cluster contacts, was computed (right; Vertical dashed lines denote Cue (red) & target (black) onset; magenta line represent mean RT). **(B)** RT modulates target-locked neural activity (pooled across conditions; color coded from fastest (Magenta) to slowest (yellow) RT bin; Dashed vertical black line represents Target onset; Color-coded dots at the top of each panel represent mean RT for each RT bin (pink – fastest RT to yellow – slowest RT)). Top: Late RT modulation of activity in Cluster 1 (yellow): Main effect of RT bin was observed at 0.5-0.54 & 0.56-0.68s post target onset (shaded yellow area; largest  $p=0.002$ ), suggesting RT-related late modulation after response offset & button press time. Middle: RT modulation of neural response offset and button press time in Cluster 2 (red): Main effect of RT bin was observed at 0.3-0.56s post target onset (shaded red area; largest  $p=0.028$ ), suggesting RT modulation of response offset. Bottom: RT modulation of response in Cluster 3 (green): Main effect of RT bin occurred at 0.28-0.3 and 0.4-0.42s post target onset (shaded green area; largest  $p=0.007$ ), suggesting RT modulation around neural response peak and button-press time. **(C)** Examples of single contact HFBB power activity in the fastest (pink) & slowest (yellow) third of all trials of the three target-locked clusters. Vertical dashed black lines represent target onset; Vertical full lines denote mean RT for fastest (magenta) & slowest (yellow) trials. **(D)** Schematic illustration of the procedure for computing neural response-locked activity at different RT bins: Within each cluster, the trial distribution of RTs in each condition (left) was divided into 20 quantiles (RT bins; middle). RT bins were ordered according to their mean RT, corresponding to target onset time (magenta line). Then, each quantile's mean Response-locked neural activity pooled across all cluster contacts was computed (right; Vertical grey dashed line denote RT (black) onset; magenta line represent mean target onset time). **(E)** Visual modulation of response-locked neural activity (pooled across conditions; color coded from fastest (Magenta) to slowest (yellow) RT bin; Dashed vertical grey line represents RT; Color-coded dots at the top of each panel represent mean target onset time for each RT bin (pink – fastest RT to yellow – slowest RT)). Top: Target onset time modulates activity in the RT-Cluster 1 (yellow): Main effect of RT-bin was observed at 0.12-0.10s pre-response (shaded yellow area; largest  $p=0.04$ ). Target onset time modulates activity in the RT-Cluster 2a (orange): Main effect of RT bin was observed at 0.70-0.68s, 0.52-0.50s & 0.30-0.20s pre-response (shaded orange area; largest  $p=0.004$ ). No significant modulation of activity in the RT-Cluster 2b (turquoise) & the RT-Cluster 3 (green) by target onset time. Arrows between panels (B) & (E) denote the contingency between Target-locked & Response-locked clusters (% electrodes of each Target-locked cluster assigned to each Response-locked cluster; see Fig. S9). **(F)** Examples of single contact HFBB power activity in the fastest (pink) & slowest (yellow) third of all trials of RT-Cluster 1 and RT-Cluster 2a. Vertical dashed grey lines represent RT; Vertical full lines denote mean target onset time for fastest (magenta) & slowest (yellow) trials.  $p$  values are Holm corrected.

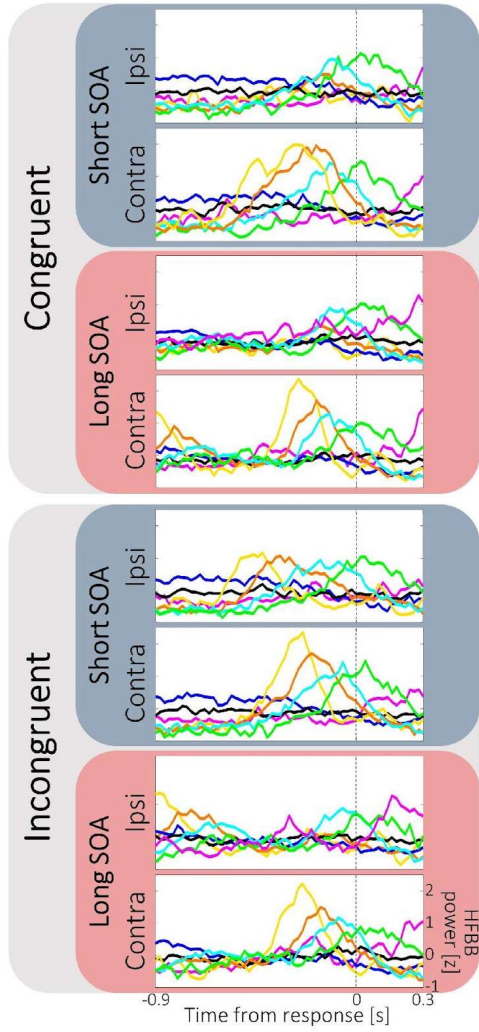


**Figure S8** – Cluster neural target-locked activity timing is correlated with behavior. **(A)** Schematic illustration of the procedure for computing the cross-correlation ( $X_{corr}$ ) of neural activity across RT bins: Cross-correlation between target-locked activity at the fastest RT bin and all subsequent bins was computed (left). If cluster activity is target-associated, maximal cross-correlation will be centered on target onset, resulting in a zero shift across all RT bins (middle). If cluster activity is response-associated, maximal cross-correlation will follow the RT, resulting in a negative shift of cross-correlation lag (right). **(B)-(D)**. Cross-correlogram of neural activity at different RT bins (pink - fastest RT; yellow - slowest RT) as a function of cross-correlation lag (left columns) and Pearson correlation (grey line) between maximal cross-correlation lags (Max lag) and bin's mean RTs (right columns), across the 8 conditions (Congruent / Incongruent X short-SOA / long-SOA X Ipsilateral target / contralateral target) in Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green). **(B)** Cluster 1 activity is target-associated: Cross-correlation plots are centered on zero, especially for contralateral targets.

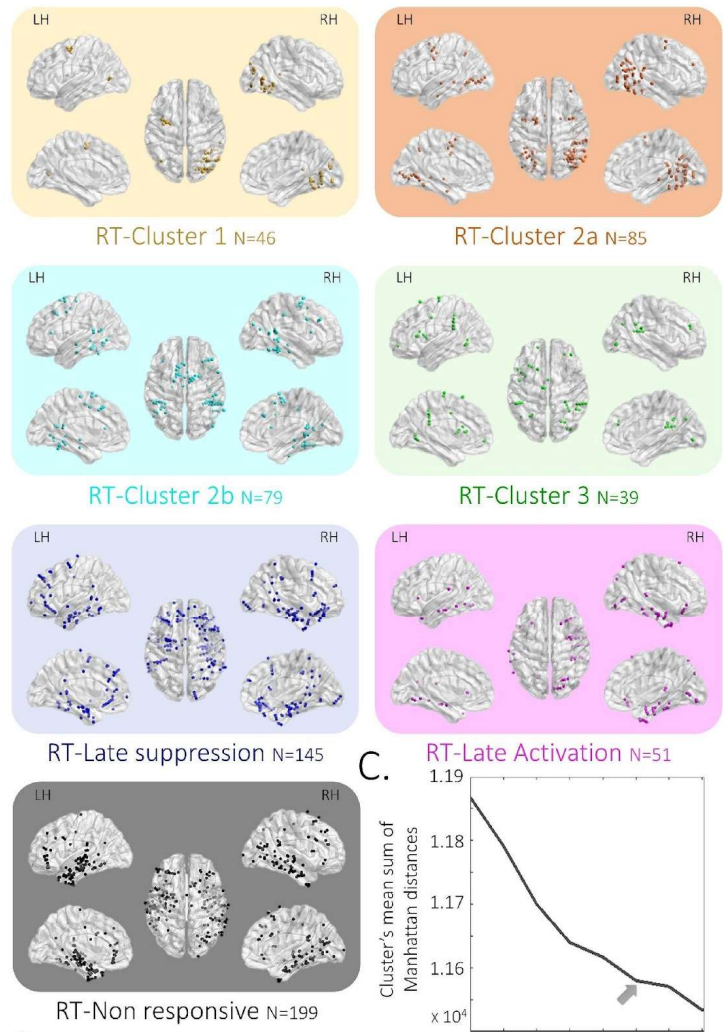
**(C)** Activity in Cluster 2 is response-associated: Cross-correlation plots show a negative shifted lag that is generally correlated with RT. **(D)** Cluster 3 activity is response-associated: Cross-correlation plots show a negative shifted lag, correlated with RT under certain conditions. **(E)** Significant negative correlation between cross-correlation maximal lag and bin mean RT in Clusters 2 & 3: significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) negative correlations were found only in these two clusters.



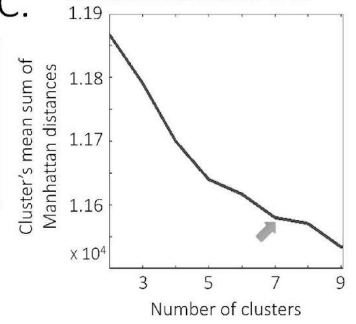
A.



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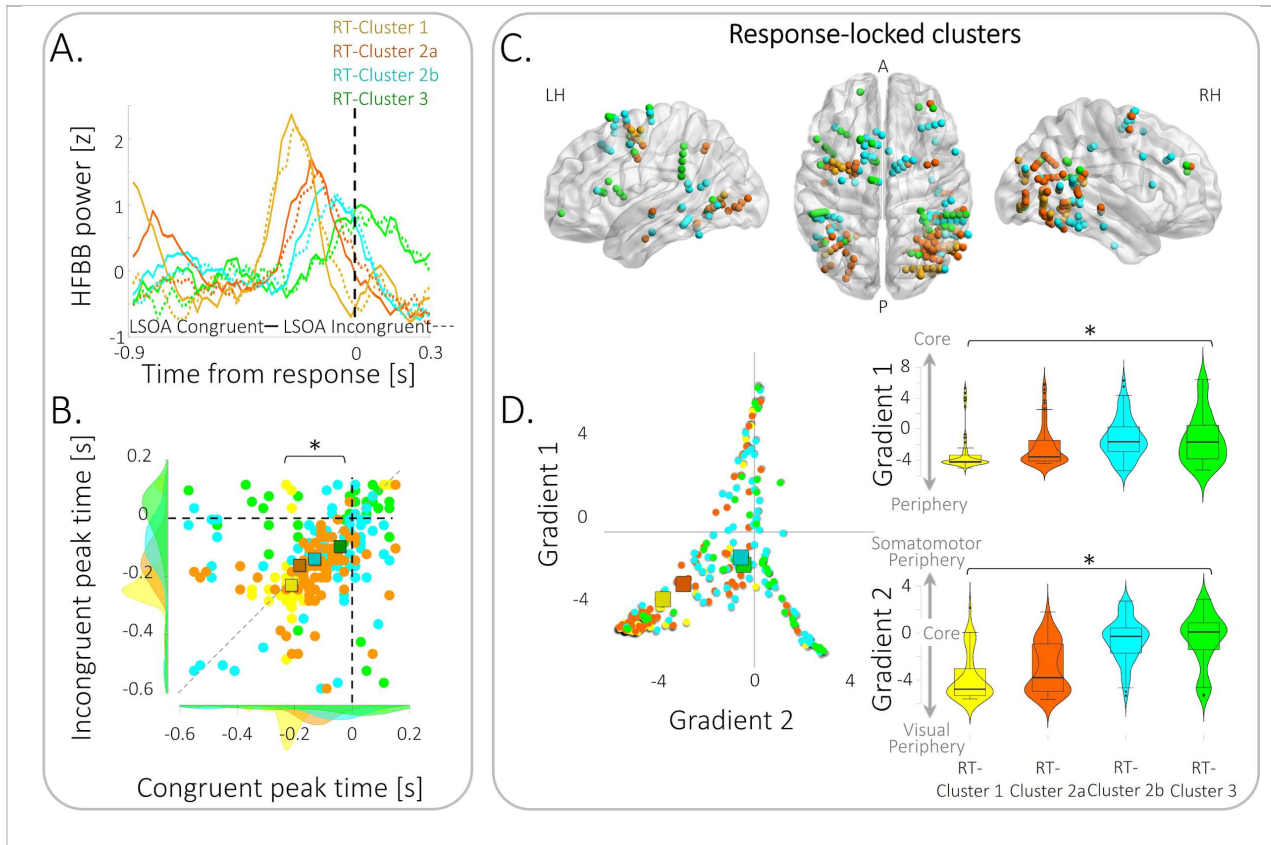
Response-locked clusters

	RT-Cluster 1	RT-Cluster 2a	RT-Cluster 2b	RT-Cluster 3	RT-Late suppression	RT-Late Activation	RT-Non responsive	Total
Cluster 1	41 60.3%	24 35.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1.5%	2 2.9%	68 100%
Cluster 2	1 1%	48 49.5%	45 46.4%	1 1%	2 2.1%	0 0%	0 0%	97 100%
Cluster 3	0 0%	4 6%	21 31.3%	34 50.7%	0 0%	5 7.5%	3 4.5%	67 100%
Late suppression	2 2.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	82 88.2%	0 0%	8 8.6%	60 100%
Late activation	1 1.7%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1.7%	14 23.3%	31 51.7%	13 21.7%	60 100%
Non responsive	1 0.4%	9 3.5%	12 4.6%	3 1.2%	47 18.1%	14 5.4%	173 66.8%	259 100%

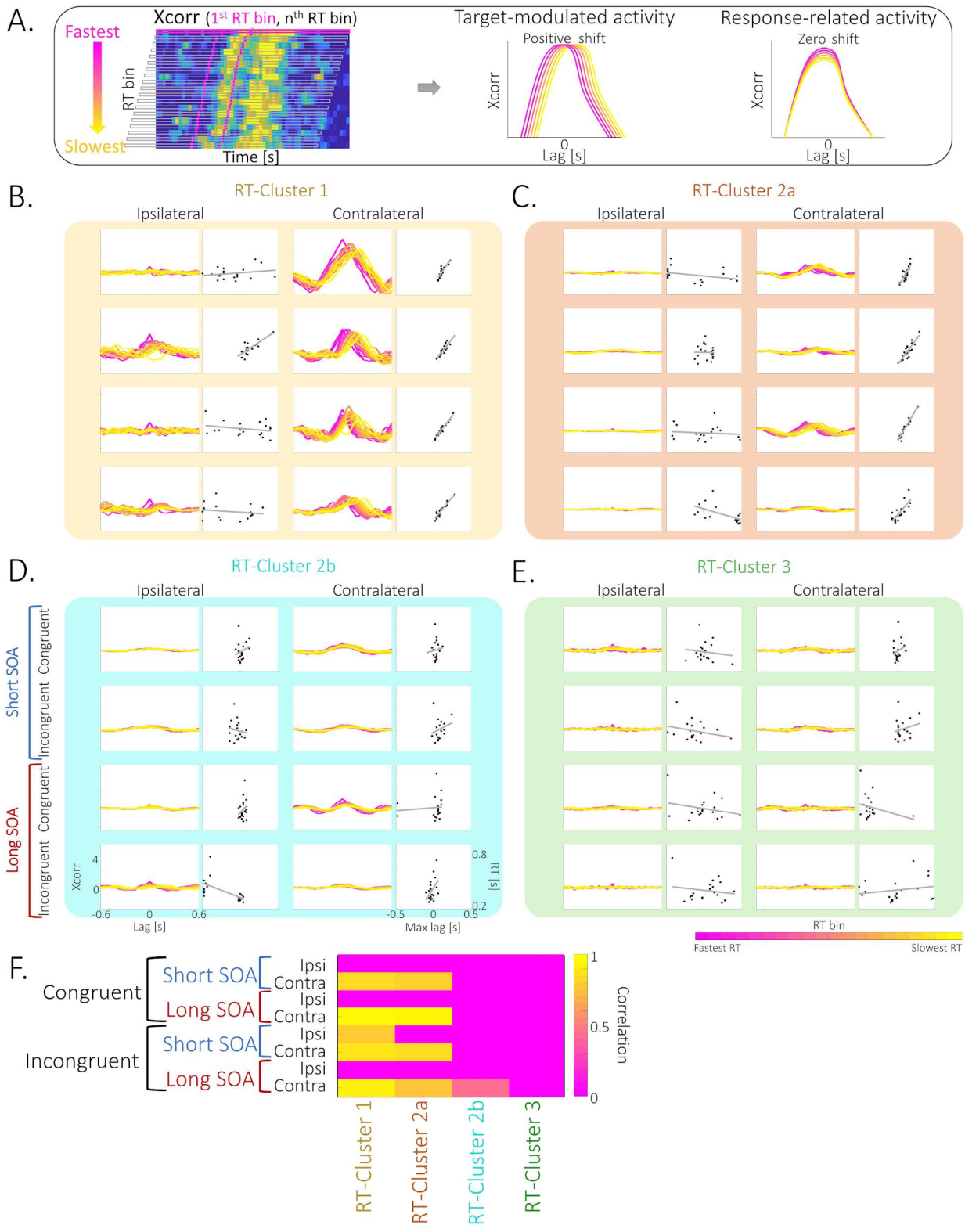
Target-locked clusters

**Figure S9** – Response-locked clusters' spatiotemporal profile. **(A)** Trimmed-mean Response-locked activity profiles of the seven contact clusters across the 8 conditions (Congruent / Incongruent X short-SOA / long-SOA X Ipsilateral target / contralateral target): RT-Cluster 1 (yellow); RT-Cluster 2a (orange); RT-Cluster 2b (turquoise); RT-Cluster 3 (green); RT-Late suppression cluster (blue); RT-Late activation cluster (magenta); RT-Non responsive cluster (black). Dashed vertical line represents motor response time. **(B)** Response-locked clusters' spatial location. Illustration of the localization of the contacts composing each cluster (colors as in A). For each cluster, dots represent contacts' localization, computed as the mean coordinates of the two contacts composing each contact's bipolar montage, depicted in normalized space (MNI152) in dorsal (middle), lateral (top) and medial (bottom) views in the right hemisphere (RH) and the left hemisphere (LH). **(C)** Elbow method. Mean sum of Manhattan distances between each contact trajectory and its assigned cluster trajectory for 2-9 clusters' solution. Maximal elbow (grey arrow) is observed at 7-cluster solution. **(D)** Contingency tables analysis showing the mapping between target-locked and response-locked clusters. The distribution of target-locked clusters' contacts (rows; number of contacts & % within row) across the different response-locked clusters (columns) was significantly different than chance ( $p < 0.001$ ; Contingency coefficient = 0.83).

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**Figure S10** – Response-locked clusters exhibit a spatiotemporal gradient. **A.** Temporal gradient of activity in response-locked clusters: Trimmed-mean response-locked response of the RT-Cluster 1, RT-Cluster 2a, RT-Cluster 2b and Cluster 3. Black dashed line depicts RT. **B.** Scatter plot of peak times of mean response-locked activity of the contacts of RT-Cluster 1 (yellow circles), RT-Cluster 2a (orange circles), RT-Cluster 2b (turquoise circles) and RT-Cluster 3 (green circles) clusters, in the Congruent (x axis) and Incongruent (y-axis) long-SOA conditions, showing a significant temporal gradient (Mixed Anova: Cluster main effect  $F(3,245)=12.57$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.086$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p\leq 0.001$ ). Squares represent mean peak time; Dotted grey line denotes the equity line; Shaded areas represent peak time distributions. **C.** Core-Periphery gradient: Clusters' anatomical localization follows Core-Periphery gradients (Margulies et al., 2016), where RT-Cluster 1's contacts are the most peripheral and RT-Cluster 3's contacts are closest to core regions. **D.** Left: Scatter plot of contacts localization along core-periphery gradients (RT-Cluster 1 - yellow circles; RT-Cluster 2a - orange circles; RT-Cluster 2b - turquoise circles; RT-Cluster 3 - green circles). Top & bottom right: Violin plots of contacts localization along Core-Periphery gradients for RT-Cluster 1 (yellow), RT-Cluster 2a (orange), RT-Cluster 2b (turquoise) and RT-Cluster 3 (green) clusters, showing a significant core-periphery gradient (Gradient 1:  $p=0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.06$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p\leq 0.001$ ; Gradient 2:  $p<0.001$ ,  $\eta^2=0.32$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p\leq 0.001$ ).





**Figure S11** – Correlation of cluster response-locked neural activity with visual processing. **(A)** Schematic illustration of the procedure for computing the cross-correlation ( $X_{corr}$ ) between response-locked neural activity across RT bins: Cross-correlation between response-locked activity at the fastest RT bin and all subsequent bins was computed (left; magenta lines depict mean Cue and Target onset times). If cluster activity is target-associated, maximal cross-correlation will follow the RT (here indicative of quantile’s mean target-onset time), resulting in a positive shift of cross-correlation lag (middle). If cluster activity is response-associated, maximal cross-correlation will be centered on target onset, resulting in a zero shift across all RT bins (right). Fastest bin – magenta; slowest bin – yellow. **(B)-(E)** Cross-correlogram of response-locked neural activity at different RT bins (pink – fastest RT; yellow – slowest RT) as a function of cross-correlation lag (left columns), and Pearson correlation (grey line) between maximal cross-correlation lags (Max lag) and bin’s mean target onsets (right columns), across the 8 conditions (Congruent / Incongruent X short-SOA / long-SOA X Ipsilateral target / contralateral target) for RT-Cluster 1 (yellow), RT-Cluster 2a (orange), RT-Cluster 2b (turquoise) and RT-Cluster 3 (green). **(B)-(C)** Activity in RT-Cluster 1 & RT-Cluster 2a is target-associated: Cross-correlation plots are positively shifted in a spatially sensitive manner, i.e. only for contralateral targets. **(D)-(E)**. Activity in RT-Cluster 2b & RT-Cluster 3 is response-associated: Cross-correlation plots show no shift. **(F)** Significant positive correlation between cross-correlation maximal lag and bin mean RT in the RT-Cluster 1 & RT-Cluster 2a: significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive correlations were found mainly in these two clusters, only for contralateral targets.

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328 Finally, we investigated whether the embedding of the cluster gradient in the cortical gradient extends  
 329 beyond spatial topography and shares a functional hierarchy with it. Importantly, one of the features that  
 330 changes along the cortical gradient is the length of temporal receptive windows (TRW, i.e. the time window  
 331 in which previously presented information can affect the processing of a newly arriving stimulus), which  
 332 lengthen and integrate over longer durations when moving up the gradient<sup>49,50,61,62</sup>. Temporal integration  
 333 was suggested as a potential mechanistic computation underlying RT facilitation and IOR. Therefore, we  
 334 asked if TRWs also lengthen along the cluster gradient. We estimated TRW length by calculating the decay  
 335 time constant of the autocorrelation function applied to the non-filtered neural time series for each contact  
 336 in the three clusters<sup>62,63</sup>. TRW length increased when moving up the cluster gradient (Fig. 2E; TRW length:  
 337 Cluster 1 to  $54.33 \pm 44.96$ ; Cluster 2 to  $102.56 \pm 99.15$ ; Cluster 3 to  $124.91 \pm 87.13$ ; 1-way Anova:  
 338  $F(2,103.98) = 17.83$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.113$ ; linear polynomial contrast:  $p \leq 0.001$ ), suggesting that along this  
 339 trajectory, integration is over longer durations<sup>49,64,65</sup>. Hence, the cluster gradient shares a similar temporal  
 340 integration hierarchy with the cortical gradient,<sup>6,42</sup> mirroring the pattern of integration/segregation of  
 341 Cue-Target neural responses observed along the cluster gradient.

## 342 Discussion

343 Here we aimed to establish how attention-capturing events modulate visual, attentional and response-  
 344 associated neural processing in the human brain, and how the involved brain networks map onto the large-  
 345 scale cortical topography. Overall, we provide a high-resolution, comprehensive depiction of the cortical  
 346 dynamics underlying human exogenous attention. Our findings reveal that attentional events differentially  
 347 define neural activity along a series of clusters, which form a spatiotemporal gradient, extending from the  
 348 visual cortex to frontoparietal regions. This gradient is embedded in the periphery-core cortical topography,  
 349 which is a primary organizing axis of the human cerebral cortex<sup>49,51,53</sup>. Cluster neural activity at one end of  
 350 the gradient is modulated by visual attributes, while activity at the gradient’s other end reflects the timing  
 351 of the upcoming response, with attentional modulations occurring at the intersection of visual and  
 352 response signals. Notably, temporally-close stimuli elicit discrete neural responses at the visual end of the  
 353 gradient, yet at its frontoparietal end, they elicit a single pooled neural response. Moreover, TRWs lengthen  
 354 along the cluster gradient, like the hierarchy of timescales along the cortical topography in which the  
 355 clusters are embedded. These findings stress the importance of studying fast and dynamic cognitive  
 356 processes with high-resolution methods, and suggest that attention is not a discrete multi-step operation,

357 but rather arises over large neural gradients embedded in the cortical topography, along which perceptual  
358 and response-related signals integrate.

359 We identified three key components along exogenous attention's cortical gradient. The first, Cluster 1, is  
360 situated at the peripheral end of the cortical gradient, encompassing the occipito-temporal cortex<sup>66</sup>, and  
361 the vicinity of the FEFs<sup>67</sup>, where ultra-fast visual activation was reported<sup>68</sup>. Its occipital and FEF-adjacent  
362 contacts were structurally connected mainly by the middle branch of the SLF (SLF II). Functionally, it only  
363 responded to contralateral visual stimuli, and its neural responses to the cue and target were segregated,  
364 even at the short cue-target delay.

365 Clusters 2 and 3 are located closer to core regions of the cortical gradient, and overlap with known  
366 frontoparietal attention networks<sup>19,56,69</sup>. The neural activity in Cluster 2, occurring midway along the  
367 gradient, is sensitive to cue-target spatial positions and delays, and exhibits IOR-related onset and offset.  
368 Both visual processing of the target and manual response preparation shape the neural activity in this  
369 cluster, which is lateralized to the right hemisphere, consistent with lesion and neurostimulation data on  
370 IOR<sup>28-30,33,34</sup>. Despite the fact that we did not find a significant behavioral effect of RT facilitation, the  
371 involvement of Cluster 2 neural activity in attentional computation in the short-SOA condition is plausible.  
372 First, RT facilitation is an elusive effect, easily masked by other processes<sup>6,8,11</sup>. Our design was not optimal  
373 for unmasking the behavioral effect because of the lack of temporal overlap between cue and target, which  
374 is one of the conditions that favors the appearance of RT facilitation in detection tasks<sup>8</sup>. In addition, the  
375 Poffenberger effect we observed further masked the RT facilitation effect. Yet, current theories postulate  
376 that facilitation exists<sup>6,11</sup> even when it is behaviorally offset by IOR, which is always present with peripheral  
377 cues, even at short SOAs. Our exploratory analysis revealed in Cluster 2 at the short-SOA a differential cue-  
378 target summed activity, which translates to a neural preference for stimuli repeating in the same specific  
379 spatial contralateral location. This neural effect dovetails with the behavioral RT facilitation effect, in which  
380 RT is faster for repeated stimuli in a specific location. Therefore, our results suggest that the activity in  
381 Cluster 2 represents a key attentional processing of exogenous cueing effects in both short and long SOAs,  
382 associating perception and action signals.

383 On the other hand, neural activity in Cluster 3 shows sensitivity to stimulus identity, with stronger activation  
384 for response-requiring targets than for cues. It is lateralized to the left hemisphere, contralateral to the  
385 responding hand, and its response-locked activity peaks at the time of the motor response, which also  
386 modulates its target-locked activity. Furthermore, this cluster is anatomically situated between the  
387 somatomotor end and transmodal core regions of the core-periphery gradients. Because the patients only  
388 responded with their right hand, we cannot completely rule out that the left hemisphere response is simply  
389 stronger, and thus the cluster's activity is not related to response aspects of the task. However, this cluster  
390 contains right hemisphere contacts as well, and its contacts are also localized in non-motor regions, such  
391 as the posterior temporal lobe and supramarginal gyrus. This fact, together with the entire line of evidence  
392 mentioned above, supports the suggestion that Cluster 3 encodes decisional and response aspects.

393 Responses were only made using the right hand in order to avoid RT effects related to congruence between  
394 the responding hand and the side of the presented target. Despite the fact we cannot completely rule out  
395 that the left hemisphere response is simply stronger, our interpretation is based on an entire line of  
396 evidence, and not solely on the asymmetry towards the left hemisphere of Cluster 3 contacts. Importantly,  
397 this Cluster contains right hemisphere contacts as well, and its contacts are localized also in non-motor  
398 regions, such as the posterior temporal lobe and supramarginal gyrus. Additionally, we found that Cluster  
399 3 responses are stronger for the response-demanding Target than for the Cue. This preference is spatially

400 invariant and is observed in both right and left hemispheres. Moreover, this Cluster's contacts are mapped  
401 to the somatomotor periphery and to the high-level core regions of the cortical gradient. Therefore, we  
402 suggest the interpretation that this cluster activity is associated with response aspects, but not to motor  
403 planning per se.

404 Along all this gradient of clusters, neural activity shows spatial sensitivity, sensitivity to cue-target delay,  
405 sensitivity to task relevance, and association with RT, therefore encoding the information necessary to  
406 underlie exogenous attention RT effects such as IOR, which depend on the delay and co-localization of  
407 attentional events.

408 Importantly, these findings depart from traditional attention models of multi-step processing across visual  
409 areas. Instead, exogenous attentional effects seem to emerge along a continuous neural trajectory of large-  
410 scale cortical gradient, which bridges perceptual and response processing. These findings reconcile long  
411 debated theories about the perceptual-motor (or input-output) dichotomy of attentional processes<sup>10,11,70</sup>.  
412 We find both perceptual and motor effects; however, they form a gradient rather than a dichotomy. These  
413 findings dovetail the idea that attention organizes the activity of sensory and motor networks, generating  
414 alternating states for sampling sensory information versus shifting attention and responding<sup>71</sup>.

415 Despite the overlap of Clusters 2 and 3 with known frontoparietal attention networks, their anatomy and  
416 function diverge from neurophysiological models of human attention (e.g. Corbetta and Shulman, 2002).  
417 First, in the TPJ, which constitutes a single node of the right-lateralized ventral attention network<sup>19</sup>, these  
418 clusters occupy distinct portions, which differ in their functional and structural connectivity<sup>41,58,72,73</sup>. The  
419 caudal TPJ portion (Cluster 2) connects to the superior frontal gyrus/FEF of the dorsal attention network  
420<sup>41,58,73</sup> through the middle branch of the SLF (SLF II), and thus provides direct communication between the  
421 ventral and dorsal attention networks.

422 In contrast, the rostral TPJ (Cluster 3) is connected to the middle and inferior frontal gyri through the ventral  
423 branch of the SLF (SLF III), thus linking nodes of the ventral attention network. Both SLF II and SLF III show  
424 anatomical or functional lateralization to the right hemisphere<sup>58</sup> and their inactivation or disconnection  
425 was associated with signs of left spatial neglect<sup>33,35</sup>. Indeed, our findings demonstrate that temporo-  
426 parietal and prefrontal contacts in Clusters 2 and 3 are connected by the SLF, and our overlap analysis  
427 suggests that in the right hemisphere the right-lateralized Cluster 2 is more connected by the SLF II, while  
428 the left-lateralized Cluster 3 is more connected by the SLF III in the left hemisphere. Yet because of the  
429 overlap between probabilistic maps of SLF II and III templates, these latter findings should be validated in  
430 future studies, exploring neural activity and tractography in the same sample of participants.

431 Similarly, Clusters 1, 2 and 3 encompass contacts in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, indicating that when  
432 examining in sufficient spatiotemporal resolution, this region, which constitutes a single node of the dorsal  
433 attention network<sup>19</sup>, can be dissociated into distinct networks.

434 Furthermore, our findings localizing contacts from Cluster 2 and 3 to the posterior temporal lobe, a region  
435 outside the scope of hallmark attention models<sup>19,56</sup>, suggest that this area may contribute to exogenous  
436 attention processing, dovetailing recent studies in humans and non-human primates<sup>74,75</sup>.

437 Functionally, our findings suggest that contrary to these models, not only do the prefrontal nodes of the  
438 dorsal attention network process information pertaining to the contralateral visual field<sup>41,76</sup>, but rather  
439 respond to stimuli in both contralateral and ipsilateral visual fields. Conversely, the activity recorded in  
440 contacts in the TPJ belonging to Cluster 2 presented spatial sensitivity, contrary to assumption of some

441 models that this functional region lacks spatial mapping<sup>19</sup>. Additionally, our findings concerning the TPJ are  
442 not completely consistent with the prominent Corbetta and Shulman model<sup>19</sup>. Based on fMRI data, this  
443 model postulates that exogenous orienting does not activate the TPJ, which only responds to reorienting  
444 to response-relevant targets. Corbetta and Shulman<sup>19</sup> suggest that when an important stimulus appears  
445 outside the current focus of attention, fast-latency signals from the ventral network initiate reorienting by  
446 sending a “circuit-breaking” or interrupt signal to dorsal regions, which change the locus of attention. In  
447 other words, according to this model, TPJ should not respond to peripheral non-informative cues, only to  
448 unexpected incongruent targets. However, we found that TPJ contacts were activated also in response to  
449 cues, and also in congruent trials, when target location corresponded to the location of the preceding cue,  
450 aligning with previous causal evidence from a TMS studies<sup>77</sup>. Therefore, our findings suggest that the TPJ  
451 is not just a circuit breaker responding when unexpected and pertinent targets appear and reorienting of  
452 attention is needed<sup>19</sup>.

453 What are the cortical characteristics that favor the localization of attentional processing to a particular  
454 extent of the cluster gradient? Beside the convergence of perceptual and response signals, a potential  
455 factor may be the temporal integration properties of the involved regions. This trait changes in a continuous  
456 manner along the temporal hierarchy of TRWs, a key feature of the core-periphery gradient, analogous to  
457 the spatial hierarchy of receptive fields<sup>49,50,61,64,65,78,79</sup>. Thus, along this gradient, integration is over longer  
458 durations, and selectivity for coherent temporal structures increases<sup>49,61,64,65</sup>. TRW length is intrinsically  
459 determined by a region’s cytoarchitecture, and macro- and micro-circuit connectivity<sup>50,65</sup>. Such a hierarchy  
460 of TRWs could enable a dynamical interaction with a continuously changing environment, with fast  
461 fluctuations associated with sensory processing at the bottom of the hierarchy, and slow fluctuations,  
462 which reflect contextual changes in the environment, at the hierarchy top<sup>65</sup>. Moreover, a hierarchy of  
463 TRWs can serve as a scaffold for putative recurrent temporal computations that support neuronal  
464 sensitivity to sequential events, and boost robustness to changes in input gain and timing, such as temporal  
465 pooling, i.e. the integration of prior information across the TRW<sup>64</sup>. Indeed, recent evidence showed that  
466 TRWs could serve cognitive functions<sup>50,80,81</sup>. For example, prefrontal cortex TRWs expanded during working  
467 memory maintenance and predicted individual performance<sup>50</sup>. Correspondingly, our finding that TRWs  
468 lengthen along the cluster gradient reveal potential temporal operations at the basis of exogenous  
469 attention. Furthermore, the integration of cue-target responses in Clusters 2 and 3 in the long-SOA could  
470 reflect temporal pooling<sup>64</sup>. In Cluster 1, situated lower on the gradient, TRWs are shorter, allowing for  
471 segregation of activity even at short delays. In upstream frontoparietal clusters where TRWs are longer,  
472 cue- and target-induced responses resulted in a single activity peak. This temporal pooling might group the  
473 cue and target in a single event<sup>6,48,82</sup>, leading to *RT facilitation* at short cue-target delays<sup>6,42,82</sup>. These  
474 findings dovetail with the hypothesis that *RT facilitation* results from a summation of cue-related and  
475 target-related responses, thus reflecting hard-wired limitations of the neural system that cannot respond  
476 separately to rapidly repeated stimuli, and processes them as a single event<sup>6,42,82</sup>. According to Cue-target  
477 event integration-segregation hypothesis<sup>6,42</sup>, RT facilitation arises when the net effect of facilitatory  
478 processes, such as exogenous spatial attention orienting and binding-associated spatial selection benefit,  
479 is larger than the detection cost the binding might cause due to the difficulty to detect the onset of the  
480 second bound stimulus<sup>6</sup>. Longer cue-target delays could instead provide the system with enough time to  
481 segregate cue- and target-related responses<sup>6,42</sup>. Hence, our results contribute to resolving the longstanding  
482 debate surrounding the nature of IOR. In Clusters 2 and 3, IOR was linked to a segregation of neural  
483 responses, with distinct peaks corresponding to cues and targets. Notably, in Cluster 2 (encompassing the  
484 angular gyrus and lateral prefrontal cortex), the timing of these distinct peaks, as well as their decay,

485 mirrored behavioral IOR. Consequently, our findings provide a refined anatomical and functional  
486 specification of earlier results obtained from studies involving brain-damaged patients <sup>33,83</sup> and those  
487 employing transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) on the parietal cortex <sup>28,29,84</sup>. This more detailed insight  
488 contributes to a better understanding of the precise temporal mechanisms underpinning cognitive  
489 processes.

490 TRWs may be linked to another neural temporal phenomenon: oscillations. The relationship between the  
491 temporal integration hierarchy and oscillations is still unclear. A gradient of oscillatory frequencies, similar  
492 to the timescales gradient <sup>50</sup>, has been described along the posterior-anterior cortical axis <sup>85</sup>. Gao and  
493 colleagues <sup>50</sup> suggested that the gradients of oscillations and neural receptive windows may (at least in  
494 part) share circuit mechanisms at different spatial scales, based on the similarity of these gradients and on  
495 known mechanisms of asynchronous and oscillatory population dynamics, analogous to the relationship  
496 between characteristic frequency and decay constant in a damped harmonic oscillator model. In the  
497 context of attention, theta rhythms from frontoparietal attentional networks have been proposed to  
498 rhythmically sample and temporally organize sensorimotor functions, creating alternating periods of  
499 attentional focus or shift <sup>69,71</sup>. Thus, conceptually, neural oscillations may serve as 'broadcasted' attentional  
500 signals affecting other brain regions. Similarly, TRWs can be thought of as 'receivers' of oscillatory  
501 attentional signals, determining how attentional modulation is processed. For example, the length of the  
502 TRW can determine how much of the oscillation's period will be summed together, thus generating a  
503 differential modulatory effect of the same oscillation frequency along different parts of the attentional  
504 gradient. Although we did not find evidence for the involvement of theta phase in the observed attentional  
505 effects, further research is needed to explore the relationship between these phenomena, and test the  
506 hypothesis that they interact and influence each other along the attentional gradient and together  
507 dynamically contribute to attentional processing.

508 iEEG provides robust direct signals with unparalleled spatiotemporal resolution in humans, but it also has  
509 limitations <sup>86-88</sup>. Although contacts with epileptic activity are discarded from the analysis, iEEG data is  
510 collected from a pathological population, which might not be a valid model for neurotypical cognition.  
511 However, the fact that our participants demonstrated a neurotypical pattern of behavioral responses is  
512 reassuring in this respect. In addition, iEEG has a limited and inhomogeneous spatial coverage, determined  
513 solely by medical needs. We mitigated this limitation by collecting a large set of data from 28 patients thus  
514 achieving a comprehensive coverage, and by considering the coverage in our analyses when needed, i.e.  
515 when comparing cluster hemispheric lateralization. As a result, some parts of the puzzle might be missing,  
516 yet the high signal-to-noise ratio and the excellent resolution in the covered regions ensure that the activity  
517 recorded from them is robust.

518 Our findings challenge traditional attention models of multi-step processing across visual areas. They  
519 indicate that exogenous attentional effects follow a continuous neural trajectory across large-scale  
520 spatiotemporal gradients, where distinct processes of segregation and integration of attentional events  
521 occur. These neural dynamics provide the mechanisms through which the timing of attentional events  
522 shape neural processing and consequently our behavior. Our findings suggest that the circuits for attention  
523 form a dynamic network, in which attentional effects are properties of the overall network, not separate  
524 functions assigned to different parts <sup>89</sup>, and thus place exogenous attention processing in the context of  
525 the larger topographical organization of the human brain.

## 526 Methods

### 527 Participants and recordings

528 Thirty one patients (aged  $31.8 \pm 8.3$  years, 16 women; See Table 1 for full details) with drug-resistant focal  
529 epilepsy, hospitalized at the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris, participated in this study after giving their  
530 informed consent (CPP Paris VI, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, INSERM C11-16). Three patients were excluded  
531 post hoc because of severe cognitive impairments and abnormally long response times (1 patient) or  
532 because of the presence of wide-spread brain lesions (2 patients), leaving a total of 28 included patients.  
533 For medical reasons, patients underwent intracerebral recordings by means of stereotactically implanted,  
534 multilead intracerebral depth electrodes (iEEG). Patients' experimental recordings were performed 4-14  
535 days post implantation, while their antiepileptic medication was gradually decreased and/or stopped.  
536 Patients were implanted with 5–12 platinum electrodes (AdTech®, Wisconsin) endowed with 4-12 contacts  
537 with a diameter of 1.12 mm and length of 2.41 mm, with nickel-chromium wiring. The distance between  
538 the centers of two contacts is 5 mm. Electrode placement was uniquely determined by clinical criteria. In  
539 13 patients neuronal recordings were performed using an audio–video–EEG monitoring system  
540 (Micromed), which allowed simultaneous recording of 128 depth-EEG channels sampled at 1024 Hz (0.18  
541 to 220 Hz bandwidth). In 18 patients the recording was done with a Neuralynx system (ATLAS, Neuralynx,  
542 Inc.), allowing to record up to 160 depth-EEG channels sampled at 4 KHz (0.1 to 1000 Hz bandwidth). The  
543 least active electrode (preferably in white matter) was defined as the reference electrode. Before analysis,  
544 all signals were down-sampled to 512Hz and re-referenced to their nearest neighbor on the same  
545 electrode, yielding a bipolar montage. Bipolar montage helps eliminate signal artifacts common to adjacent  
546 electrode contacts (such as 50Hz line artifact) and achieves a high local specificity by cancelling out effects  
547 of distant sources that spread equally to both adjacent sites through volume conduction.

548 Spatial localization of the electrode was automatically computed in native space using the Epiloc toolbox<sup>90</sup>  
549 developed by the STIM engineering facility at the Paris Brain Institute ([https://icm-institute.org/fen/cenir-](https://icm-institute.org/fen/cenir-stim/)  
550 [stim//](https://icm-institute.org/fen/cenir-stim/)) using co-registered pre-implantation 1.5T or 3T MR scans and post-implantation CT scans. Each  
551 contact localization was automatically labeled according to the Desikan-Killiany-Tourville atlas parcellation  
552<sup>91</sup> in patients' native space, using Freesurfer image analysis suite (<http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/>) that  
553 is embedded in Epiloc. In 10 participants with low quality MRI scans for which automatic contact labelling  
554 was not possible, two experimenters labeled manually and independently the contacts (inter-rater  
555 reliability  $R=0.99$ ) based on anatomical landmarks in the patients' native space, according to the  
556 parcellation of the Desikan-Killiany-Tourville atlas<sup>91</sup>.

### 557 Experimental task

558 A PC Dell Latitude D600 running E-prime 3.0 software (Psychology Software Tools, Pittsburgh, PA)  
559 controlled the presentation of stimuli, timing operations, and data collection. Stimuli were presented on a  
560 black background. Two grey empty boxes ( $3^\circ$  long and  $2.5^\circ$  large) were horizontally arranged around a  
561 central fixation point, located at the center of the screen. The distance between the center of the fixation  
562 point and the center of each box was  $7.7^\circ$ . The fixation point consisted of a grey plus sign ( $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ ). Cues  
563 consisted of a 100-ms thickening (from 1 mm to 3 mm) of the contour of one lateral box. The target was a  
564 white "X" ( $1^\circ$  in height), appearing at the center of one of the lateral boxes, with equal probability. Patients  
565 sat in front of the computer screen at a distance of approximately 57 cm. Fig. 1A illustrates the experimental  
566 procedure. Each trial began with the appearance of the fixation point and the two placeholder boxes for  
567 1,000 ms. The cue followed for a duration of 100 ms. After a stimulus-onset asynchrony (SOA) of either 150  
568 ms or 600 ms, the target appeared and remained visible for 150 ms. The placeholder boxes disappeared

569 when a response was detected or after 3000 ms if no response was made. The experiment consisted of a  
570 total of 3 blocks of 112 trials, comprising 50 short SOA trials, 50 long SOA trials, and 12 catch trials, in which  
571 no target appeared after the cue, all randomly interleaved. Cues were non-informative, i.e. they indicated  
572 the target location on 50% of trials (Congruent location), and the opposite location (Incongruent location)  
573 on the remaining 50% of the trials. Patients were instructed to maintain their gaze at the central fixation  
574 point throughout the test, and to respond to the target as fast and accurately as possible, by pressing the  
575 right mouse button with their right index finger. Gaze position was verified by confrontation. The mouse  
576 was placed in an approximately central position with respect to the patient's body midline. It was stressed  
577 that the position of cues was useless for predicting the target position, and should not be taken into account  
578 when responding. Before the first experimental block, patients performed 10 practice trials.

### 579 Behavioral analysis

580 For each participant, trials with response time (RT) exceeding 3 std or faster than 100 ms were excluded  
581 from analysis. Participants' mean RT were compared using a 2-way repeated measures ANOVA, with  
582 Congruence and SOA as factors, using JASP software (version 0.14.1)<sup>92</sup>. All post hoc comparisons were  
583 corrected for multiple comparisons using the Holm correction.

### 584 iEEG preprocessing

585 Data preprocessing was done using the FieldTrip toolbox for EEG/MEG-analysis (Donders Institute for Brain,  
586 Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, the Netherlands. See <http://fieldtriptoolbox.org><sup>91</sup>) and  
587 Matlab (Matlab R2016b and R2020a, The MathWorks, Inc.). Continuous iEEG signals were visually  
588 inspected. Electrodes with excessive epileptic spikes, located at or near the epileptic focus, were rejected.  
589 Then, time windows showing epileptic transient activity were identified and excluded from further analysis.  
590 Next, epochs were extracted, between 1 s before target onset and 1.5 s after target onset. Additionally,  
591 epochs were extracted, between 1 s before the response time and 0.4 s after it. A second artefact rejection  
592 procedure was then performed on the epoched data, and trials with excessive variance, maximal signal or  
593 kurtosis of their signal distribution were semi-automatically rejected. After epileptic artifact removal, 1403  
594 of the bipolar contacts were usable for analysis, 671 of them were in the left hemisphere and 732 in the  
595 right hemisphere (see Fig. 1C and Table 2 for the localization of the usable contacts). According to the  
596 Desikan-Killiany-Tourville atlas parcellation<sup>91</sup>, 336 (23.9%) of the contacts were located in the frontal lobe,  
597 689 (49.1%) in the temporal lobe, 48 (3.4%) in the occipital lobe, 138 (9.8%) in the parietal lobe, 46 (3.2%)  
598 in subcortical regions and 146 (10.4%) in white matter.

599 A pseudo-whole-brain analysis approach was selected, focusing on high-frequency broadband (HFBB)  
600 activity (55–145 Hz a-priori range), a marker for multi-unit neural activity<sup>93</sup>, which was associated with  
601 various cognitive processes<sup>69,94</sup>. HFBB power was extracted from each bipolar contact time series, by  
602 convolving the signal with a set of complex Morlet wavelets (with 8 cycles), in 20 logarithmically spaced  
603 center frequency bands. Every trace was separately baseline-corrected by means of a z-score relative to  
604 the trials' baseline distribution in the 700 ms prior to cue onset, separately for each of the frequency bands.  
605 This approach accounts for the 1/f signal drop off in the high-frequency band with increasing frequencies.  
606 Finally, we discarded the edges to avoid filter artifacts and extracted individual non-overlapping trials  
607 relative to either target onset (–0.9 to 1.36 s) or relative to the response time (–0.9 to 0.3 s). HFBB signals  
608 were down-sampled to 50 Hz for further analysis.



## 609 Trajectory k-means clustering

610 In order to reveal contacts' prototypical temporal patterns of activity across experimental conditions, we  
611 developed a novel clustering approach based on k-means clustering, implemented through Matlab (Matlab  
612 R2016b and R2020a, The MathWorks, Inc.). Clustering was done on responsive contacts, defined as having  
613 a target-locked significant effect ( $p \leq 0.05$  uncorrected) of at least 100 ms in one or more of the eight  
614 experimental conditions compared to baseline. For each condition in a given contact, a time-resolved  
615 independent samples t-test was performed, in which each time point across trials was compared to the  
616 distribution of all the baseline samples pooled over all that condition's trials (-0.2-0 s prior to cue onset).  
617 This yielded 644 contacts (See Table 2 for their spatial localization), and their mean target-locked or  
618 response-locked activity time series were transformed into an 8D matrix, where each dimension  
619 corresponded to one of the eight experimental conditions (short/long SOA x congruent/incongruent x  
620 contralateral/ipsilateral target relative to the recording contact; see Figure S2A-B for an illustration and  
621 example). The trajectories, consisting of the mean target-locked or response-locked HFBB power across the  
622 8-dimensional condition space, were entered into the clustering algorithm. Activity across conditions was  
623 z-scored relative to the distribution of the trials' entire duration. Trajectories were iteratively partitioned  
624 (10,000 iterations) into 2-9 clusters, in which each contact was assigned to the cluster with the nearest  
625 centroid trajectory. This was achieved by minimizing the sum of the Manhattan distances, time-point-by-  
626 time point to quantify trajectories similarity while preserving temporal order. Based on the elbow method  
627 <sup>94</sup> the 6-cluster solution was chosen for the clustering of target-locked activity (See Fig. S2). Figure S6 shows  
628 the clustering of target-locked activity for 2-8 cluster solutions, demonstrating the stability across different  
629 k solutions of the three clusters further analyzed. The stability was assessed using contingency tables  
630 analysis performed using JASP <sup>92</sup>, estimating the correspondence between the contacts assigned to these  
631 three clusters and specific clusters from each k solution. There was a strong significant correspondence  
632 between the assignment of contacts to clusters in the 6-cluster solution and in the other k solutions (Table  
633 S1). A k-solution cluster was marked as stable if the main group of contacts composing it could be mapped  
634 to one of the three further analyzed clusters, which in turn shared most of its contacts with that cluster (Fig  
635 S6, Table S1). Based on the elbow method <sup>95</sup>, for the clustering of response-locked activity, a 7-cluster  
636 solution was chosen (See Fig. S4). In order to identify the correspondence between target-locked and  
637 response-locked clusters, a contingency tables analysis was performed using JASP <sup>92</sup>. The distribution of the  
638 28 participants' contacts across target-locked and response-locked clusters is shown in Fig. S4,  
639 demonstrating that clusters did not result from any single participant's temporal activity, but rather  
640 reflected temporal patterns across many participants. The linear correlation between the centroid time-  
641 series of all conditions across target-locked clusters revealed that out of the six target-locked clusters, three  
642 had a dynamic temporal profile across the different experimental conditions. These clusters were positively  
643 correlated among themselves, forming a distinct cluster group (See Fig. S5). The correlation pattern within  
644 the remaining three clusters was more uniform, and negatively correlated across clusters. Clusters 1, 2 and  
645 3 were used as a type of functional region of interest for further analyses. We chose to focus on these  
646 clusters because of their stability across clustering solutions and their variable responses across  
647 experimental conditions (Figure S5). Conversely, even if the remaining clusters might contribute to the  
648 processing of the different attentional conditions, they could not explain the differences between them,  
649 given that their correlation pattern across experimental conditions was uniform (Figure S5).

## 650 Cluster hemispheric lateralization

651 The hemispheric lateralization of the clusters was tested on a subgroup of contacts localized in cortical  
652 volumes that were sampled in both hemispheres. This was done to overcome the confound of unequal



653 coverage within the hemispheres. To identify similarly-covered contacts, a 3 mm radius sphere  
654 (corresponding to the assumed volume recorded by iEEG contacts<sup>88</sup>) was fit around each contact using  
655 SPM12<sup>96</sup>, and the overlap between each of the spheres and the entire covered volume in the other  
656 hemisphere was calculated. The cluster-distribution of the 309 resulting contacts (148 in the left  
657 hemisphere and 161 in the right hemisphere) across the hemispheres was compared using a contingency  
658 analysis in JASP<sup>92</sup>, and post hoc binomial test with Holm correction were conducted to identify the clusters  
659 with significant hemispheric lateralization.

## 660 *iEEG statistical analyses*

661 All statistical analyses were performed using statistical toolbox in Matlab (Matlab, R2020a, The MathWorks,  
662 Inc.) and JASP<sup>92</sup>.

### 663 *IOR-related neural activity*

664 In order to test in which of the clusters neural activity was IOR-related, we compared between Congruent  
665 and Incongruent trials in the long SOA condition. For each cluster, we performed a time resolved 3-way  
666 ANOVA (Fig. 3) with Congruence, Contact's Hemisphere and Target Laterality (relative to the contact), on  
667 the target-locked HFBB signal in each time point (between 0-0.8 s post target onset), across all the cluster's  
668 trials (pooled over contacts and participants). Holm multiple comparisons correction was applied over all  
669 the time points within each main effect and interaction. Post hoc comparisons were performed on time  
670 points in which the Congruence\*Hemisphere interaction was significant, with Holm correction for multiple  
671 comparisons. Detailed Anova corrected p-values for each cluster are shown in Table S2.

### 672 *RT-modulation of target-locked neural activity and visual modulation of response-locked neural activity*

673 In order to test in which of the clusters neural activity was modulated by the RT, we sorted in each cluster  
674 all the trials pooled over the conditions according to their RT. We then binned them into 20 quantiles (Fig.  
675 4A). Within each cluster, we tested the effect of the RT-bin using a time-resolved 1-way repeated measures  
676 ANOVA, on mean target-locked HFBB signal across conditions, in each time point (between 0-0.8 s post  
677 target onset; pooled over contacts and participants). Holm multiple comparisons correction was applied  
678 over all the time points. Similar analysis was performed on the response-locked clusters. Because RT is  
679 defined as the time from target onset to the response, this procedure sorted the response-locked trials  
680 according to target onset, and thus could unveil visual modulation of response-locked activity.

### 681 *Cross-correlation of target-locked and response-locked RT-bins*

682 This analysis intended to explore the link between target-locked neural activity and RT. We sorted in each  
683 cluster all the trials pooled over the conditions according to their RT. We then binned them into 20 quantiles  
684 (Fig. S3A). In each cluster, a cross-correlation between target-locked activity at the fastest RT bin and all  
685 subsequent bins was computed for each experimental condition within a maximal lag of  $\pm 600$  ms. If cluster  
686 activity is target-related, maximal cross-correlation will be centered on target onset, resulting in a zero shift  
687 across all RT bins. If cluster activity is response-modulated, maximal cross-correlation will follow the RT,  
688 resulting in a negative shift of cross-correlation lags. Next, in order to test whether the maximal lag  
689 corresponded to the actual RT (expecting significant negative correlation coefficients for RT-modulated  
690 activity), a Pearson correlation between the maximal cross-correlation lag and each bin's mean RT was  
691 computed for each condition. Cross-correlation between response-locked activity at the fastest RT bin and  
692 all subsequent bins was similarly computed. Notably, if cluster response-locked activity is visually  
693 modulated, maximal cross-correlation will follow the RT (here marking quantile's mean target-onset time),  
694 resulting in a positive shift of the maximal cross-correlation lag. If cluster activity is only response-

695 associated, maximal cross-correlation will be centered on target onset, resulting in a zero shift across all RT  
696 bins.

#### 697 *Temporal gradient analysis*

698 Within each target-locked cluster, contacts' time of the maximal HFBB power (between 0-0.6s post target  
699 onset) was identified, separately for Congruent and Incongruent long SOA conditions. Contacts' peak times  
700 were compared across the three clusters using a mixed-repeated measures ANOVA, with Congruence as a  
701 within subjects factor and Clusters as a between subjects factor. A linear post-hoc polynomial contrast was  
702 used to test if peak time was linearly ordered across clusters. Similar analysis was performed on the  
703 response-locked clusters.

#### 704 *Core-Periphery gradient analysis*

705 In order to test if the clusters' anatomical localization followed the Core-Periphery gradients, the MNI  
706 coordinates of target-locked clusters' contacts were assigned the closest voxel's gradient value on the two  
707 principle gradients described by Margulies et al.<sup>51</sup>. The distances between contacts and the closest voxels  
708 did not differ across clusters (1-way ANOVA,  $F_{(2,230)}=0.064$ ,  $p=0.94$ ). Contacts' gradients' values along the  
709 two gradients were compared using a 1-way ANOVA with Clusters as a factor. A linear post-hoc polynomial  
710 contrast was used to test if clusters were linearly ordered along the two gradients. Similar analysis was  
711 performed on the response-locked clusters. Here too, the distances between contacts and the closest  
712 voxels did not differ across clusters (1-way ANOVA,  $F_{(3,246)}=1.23$ ,  $p=0.30$ ).

#### 713 *Estimation of temporal receptive window length*

714 TRW length was assessed by computing the across-trial autocorrelation<sup>62,97</sup> of the non-filtered iEEG signal  
715 (down-sampled to 100Hz; 350-1150ms post target), for each of the contacts in the three target-locked  
716 clusters. An exponential decay function ( $e^{-t/\tau}$ ) was fit to the contacts autocorrelation coefficient across  
717 time-lags. TRW length for each contact was defined as the time constant ( $\tau$ ) of the contact's fitted  
718 exponential decay function, i.e., the time it takes for the autocorrelation to decrease by a factor of  $e$ <sup>62,97</sup>.

#### 719 *Structural connectivity of pre and post rolandic contacts*

720 To determine the connectational anatomy of the three clusters we used fiber tracking in a sample of 176  
721 healthy controls from the Human Connectome Project database<sup>57</sup> and used a threshold-free cluster  
722 enhancement (TFCE)-based non-parametric t-test to determine the significant tracts. Contacts of each  
723 cluster were fitted with a 3mm radius sphere around them as described above, and labeled as pre or post  
724 rolandic, using the central sulcus as a reference point in patients native space (Number of pre and post  
725 rolandic contacts per cluster: Cluster 1 - 8:60, Cluster 2 - 23:74, Cluster 3 - 34:33). The resulting pre and  
726 post rolandic contact spheres were used as region-of-interests (ROIs) to identify white matter fibers  
727 connecting them. This fiber-tracking analysis was done on the high-resolution 7T MRI scans of 176 healthy  
728 individuals from the Human Connectome Project database<sup>57</sup> using TrackVis (<http://trackvis.org/>). The  
729 resulting tractography maps were binarized and significant tracts across individuals were determined using  
730 a threshold-free cluster enhancement (TFCE)-based non-parametric t-test in FSL (1000 permutations,  
731 height threshold of 0.95 to control significance level at  $p<0.05$ ; <https://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/FSL>).  
732 The corrected t-maps were then used to identify the number of white matter voxels that overlapped with  
733 the SLF tracts templates of the white-matter probability maps of the BCbtoolkit  
734 (<http://toolkit.bcblab.com/>). In order to identify the tracks overlapping with the three branches of the SLF,  
735 probability maps were thresholded at 50%, yet the large overlap between the tracts of SLF II and SLF III  
736 templates (present even with a 90% probability threshold) made the differentiation between them difficult.

737 The number of significant overlapping voxels between corrected t-maps and SLF maps was calculated per  
738 hemisphere. The corresponding voxels were then normalized for the number of significant voxels in the  
739 corrected t-maps [(Nr of overlapping voxels per SLF tract/ Nr of significant voxels in the corrected t-maps  
740 in the respective hemisphere)\*100].

## 741 Data availability

742 Raw data cannot be shared due to ethics committee restrictions. Intermediate as well as final processed  
743 data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author (T.S.M.) upon  
744 reasonable request.

## 745 Code Availability

746 The custom codes used to generate the figures and statistics are available from the lead contact (T.S.M.)  
747 upon request.

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965 **Supplementary Materials**

966 Supplementary results

967 Figs. S1 to S11

968 Table S1 S2 S3 S4

969 Movies S1 to S2

970

971

972

Patient #	Age	Gender	Handedness	Number of electrodes (total 243)	Total number of contacts (total 1,884)	Implanted hemisphere
1	49	M	R	10	104	RH
2	44	F	R	12	96	LH+RH
3	31	M	R	12	82	RH
4	31	F	R	10	82	LH
5	26	M	R	9	58	RH
6	47	M	R	11	90	LH
7	31	F	R	9	54	LH
8	30	M	R	9	63	LH
9	26	M	L+R	10	44	LH+RH
10	24	M	R	9	48	LH
11	26	F	R	10	88	LH
12	22	F	R	10	58	RH
13	34	F	R	8	76	LH
14	40	F	R	7	62	LH
15	34	M	R	10	70	LH+RH
16	45	F	R	9	78	LH+RH
17	24	F	R	8	61	RH
18	19	M	R	7	65	RH
19	34	M	R	7	31	RH
20	47	M	R	8	53	LH
21	31	F	L	8	56	LH
22	31	M	L	5	48	LH
23	26	F	R	8	63	RH
24	26	F	R	9	77	RH
25	31	F	R	9	67	LH+RH
26	21	F	R	9	54	LH+RH
27	30	F	R	12	93	RH
28	28	M	R	11	62	LH
<b>Mean</b>	<b>31.7±8.1</b>	<b>54% F</b>	<b>89% R</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>57% RH</b>

973 *Table 1 – Implanted patients demographic details*

974

Region name	Responsive Electrodes N	Cluster 1 N	Cluster 2 N	Cluster 3 N
Banks superior temporal sulcus	9	1	4	1
Caudal anterior-cingulate cortex	3	0	0	0
Caudal middle frontal gyrus	12	2	2	1
Entorhinal cortex	6	0	0	0
Fusiform gyrus Posterior	33	7	8	3
Fusiform gyrus Med	14	2	2	0
Fusiform gyrus Anterior	10	0	0	0
Inferior parietal cortex	51	19	14	5
Inferior temporal gyrus Posterior	28	1	8	1
Inferior temporal gyrus Middle	14	0	3	0
Inferior temporal gyrus Anterior	13	0	0	0
Lateral occipital cortex	20	6	5	2
Lingual gyrus	17	1	0	3
Medial orbital frontal cortex	4	0	0	0
Middle temporal gyrus Posterior	37	10	12	1
Middle temporal gyrus Middle	19	0	2	0
Middle temporal gyrus Anterior	35	0	0	0
Parahippocampal gyrus	8	0	0	0
Paracentral lobule	1	0	0	0
Pars opercularis	8	0	0	1
Pars orbitalis	36	0	0	0
Pars triangularis	9	0	0	4
Pericalcarine cortex	1	0	0	0
Postcentral gyrus dorsal	1	0	0	0
Postcentral gyrus ventral	1	0	0	0
Posterior-cingulate cortex	3	0	1	1
Precentral gyrus dorsal	16	6	3	4
Precentral gyrus ventral	5	0	3	1
Precuneus cortex	1	0	0	0
Rostral middle frontal gyrus	16	0	4	2
Superior frontal gyrus	46	0	8	16
Superior parietal cortex	10	1	3	1
Superior temporal gyrus Posterior	19	2	1	3
Superior temporal gyrus Middle	17	0	0	0
Superior temporal gyrus Anterior	13	0	0	3
Supramarginal gyrus	22	0	3	9
Temporal pole	14	0	0	0
White matter	49	10	10	5
hippocampus	18	0	1	0
amygdala	5	0	0	0

975 *Table 2 – Responsive electrodes localization according to the Desikan-Killiany-Tourville atlas*<sup>89</sup>

976

977

978



6 Clusters		2 Clusters		Total
		1	2	
Cluster 1	Count	18	50	68
	% within row	26.471%	<b>73.529%</b>	100.000%
	% within column	4.128%	24.038%	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	0	97	97
	% within row	0.000%	<b>100.000%</b>	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	<b>46.635%</b>	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	19	48	67
	% within row	28.358%	<b>71.642%</b>	100.000%
	% within column	4.358%	23.077%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	60	0	60
	% within row	100.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	13.761%	0.000%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	89	4	93
	% within row	95.699%	4.301%	100.000%
	% within column	20.413%	1.923%	14.441%
Non responsive cluster	Count	250	9	259
	% within row	96.525%	3.475%	100.000%
	% within column	57.339%	4.327%	40.217%
Total	Count	436	208	644
	% within row	67.702%	32.298%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VSMR* <sup>†</sup>
X <sup>2</sup>	463.987	5	<b>&lt; .001</b>	3.48E+94
Cramer's V	<b>0.849</b>			

6 Clusters		3 Clusters			Total
		1	2	3	
Cluster 1	Count	4	48	16	68
	% within row	5.882%	<b>70.588%</b>	23.529%	100.000%
	% within column	3.419%	25.263%	4.748%	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	0	94	3	97
	% within row	0.000%	<b>96.907%</b>	3.093%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	<b>49.474%</b>	0.890%	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	18	45	4	67
	% within row	26.866%	<b>67.164%</b>	5.970%	100.000%
	% within column	15.385%	23.684%	1.187%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	53	0	7	60
	% within row	88.333%	0.000%	11.667%	100.000%
	% within column	45.299%	0.000%	2.077%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	0	0	93	93
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	27.596%	14.441%
Non responsive Cluster	Count	42	3	214	259
	% within row	16.216%	1.158%	82.625%	100.000%
	% within column	35.897%	1.579%	63.501%	40.217%
Total	Count	117	190	337	644
	% within row	18.168%	29.503%	52.329%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VSMPR*
$\chi^2$	730.26	10	<b>&lt;.001</b>	5E+146
Cramer's V	<b>0.753</b>			

6 Clusters		4 Clusters				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Cluster 1	Count	0	5	0	63	68
	% within row	0.000%	7.353%	0.000%	<b>92.647%</b>	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	3.623%	0.000%	<b>88.732%</b>	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	0	86	4	7	97
	% within row	0.000%	<b>88.660%</b>	4.124%	7.216%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	<b>62.319%</b>	1.220%	9.859%	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	17	47	3	0	67
	% within row	25.373%	<b>70.149%</b>	4.478%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	15.888%	34.058%	0.915%	0.000%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	53	0	7	0	60
	% within row	88.333%	0.000%	11.667%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	49.533%	0.000%	2.134%	0.000%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	0	0	92	1	93
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	98.925%	1.075%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	28.049%	1.408%	14.441%
Non responsive Cluster	Count	37	0	222	0	259
	% within row	14.286%	0.000%	85.714%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	34.579%	0.000%	67.683%	0.000%	40.217%
Total	Count	107	138	328	71	644
	% within row	16.615%	21.429%	50.932%	11.025%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VS-MPR*
$\chi^2$	1295.54	15	<b>&lt;.001</b>	1E+263
Cramer's V	<b>0.819</b>			

6 Clusters		5 Clusters					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
Cluster 1	Count	0	0	2	1	65	68
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	2.941%	1.471%	<b>95.588</b> %	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	1.852%	1.220%	<b>92.857</b> %	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	12	1	0	81	3	97
	% within row	12.371%	1.031%	0.000%	<b>83.505</b> %	3.093%	100.000%
	% within column	18.462%	0.313%	0.000%	<b>98.780</b> %	4.286%	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	53	1	11	0	2	67
	% within row	<b>79.104</b> %	1.493%	16.418%	0.000%	2.985%	100.000%
	% within column	<b>81.538</b> %	0.313%	10.185%	0.000%	2.857%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	0	6	54	0	0	60
	% within row	0.000%	10.000%	90.000%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	1.881%	50.000%	0.000%	0.000%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	0	93	0	0	0	93
	% within row	0.000%	100.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	29.154%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	14.441%
Non responsive Cluster	Count	0	218	41	0	0	259
	% within row	0.000%	84.170%	15.830%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	68.339%	37.963%	0.000%	0.000%	40.217%
Total	Count	65	319	108	82	70	644
	% within row	10.093%	49.534%	16.770%	12.733%	10.870%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VS-MPR*
$\chi^2$	1789.51	20	<b>&lt;.001</b>	$\infty$
Cramer's V	<b>0.833</b>			

		7 Clusters							
6 Clusters		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Cluster 1	Count	0	0	66	2	0	0	0	68
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	97.059%	2.941%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	95.652%	2.299%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	0	1	0	85	9	2	0	97
	% within row	0.000%	1.031%	0.000%	87.629%	9.278%	2.062%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	1.667%	0.000%	97.701%	14.516%	0.952%	0.000%	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	10	0	2	0	53	2	0	67
	% within row	14.925%	0.000%	2.985%	0.000%	79.104%	2.985%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	9.434%	0.000%	2.899%	0.000%	85.484%	0.952%	0.000%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	51	1	0	0	0	1	7	60
	% within row	85.000%	1.667%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	1.667%	11.667%	100.000%
	% within column	48.113%	1.667%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.476%	14.000%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	0	55	1	0	0	19	18	93
	% within row	0.000%	59.140%	1.075%	0.000%	0.000%	20.430%	19.355%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	91.667%	1.449%	0.000%	0.000%	9.048%	36.000%	14.441%
Non responsive Cluster	Count	45	3	0	0	0	186	25	259
	% within row	17.375%	1.158%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	71.815%	9.653%	100.000%
	% within column	42.453%	5.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	88.571%	50.000%	40.217%
Total	Count	106	60	69	87	62	210	50	644
	% within row	16.460%	9.317%	10.714%	13.509%	9.627%	32.609%	7.764%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VSMPR*
$\chi^2$	2128.58	30	<.001	$\infty$
Cramer's V	0.813			

983



		8 Clusters								
6 Clusters		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Cluster 1	Count	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	6	68
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	91.176%	0.000%	0.000%	8.824%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	98.413%	0.000%	0.000%	6.186%	10.559%
Cluster 2	Count	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	91	97
	% within row	1.031%	1.031%	0.000%	2.062%	0.000%	2.062%	0.000%	93.814%	100.000%
	% within column	1.852%	0.952%	0.000%	0.962%	0.000%	9.091%	0.000%	93.814%	15.062%
Cluster 3	Count	53	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	67
	% within row	79.104%	0.000%	1.493%	19.403%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	98.148%	0.000%	1.163%	6.250%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	10.404%
Late activation	Count	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
	% within row	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	0.000%	69.767%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	9.317%
Late suppression	Count	0	85	0	4	1	3	0	0	93
	% within row	0.000%	91.398%	0.000%	4.301%	1.075%	3.226%	0.000%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	80.952%	0.000%	1.923%	1.587%	13.636%	0.000%	0.000%	14.441%
Non responsive Cluster	Count	0	19	25	189	0	17	9	0	259
	% within row	0.000%	7.336%	9.653%	72.973%	0.000%	6.564%	3.475%	0.000%	100.000%
	% within column	0.000%	18.095%	29.070%	90.865%	0.000%	77.273%	100.000%	0.000%	40.217%
Total	Count	54	105	86	208	63	22	9	97	644
	% within row	8.385%	16.304%	13.354%	32.298%	9.783%	3.416%	1.398%	15.062%	100.000%
	% within column	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

#### Chi-Squared Tests

	Value	df	p	VSM-PR*
$\chi^2$	2451.55	35	< .001	$\infty$
Cramer's V	0.873			



985 **Table S1** – Cluster stability across 2-8 k-cluster solutions. Contingency tables analyses showing a strong significant correspondence  
986 (all  $p < 0.001$ , all Cramer's  $V \geq 0.75$ ) between the assignments of contacts to clusters in the 6-cluster solution and the other k-cluster  
987 solutions (Top table:  $k=2$ , Bottom table:  $k=8$ ). The Contingency tables show the distribution of contacts belonging to each of the  
988 three further analyzed clusters (Cluster 1- yellow, Cluster 2 – red, Cluster 3 – green) in each of the other solutions' clusters (%  
989 within row), and the composition of each of the other solutions' clusters (% within column). A k-solution cluster was marked as  
990 stable (colored frame) if the main group of contacts composing it could be mapped to one of the three further analyzed clusters,  
991 which in turn shared most of its contacts with that cluster.

992

Cluster	Effect	Cue Time-Window - Time from target onset [s]																															
		-0.6	-0.58	-0.56	-0.54	-0.52	-0.5	-0.48	-0.46	-0.44	-0.42	-0.4	-0.38	-0.36	-0.34	-0.32	-0.3	-0.28	-0.26	-0.24	-0.22	-0.2	-0.18	-0.16	-0.14	-0.12	-0.1	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0	
1	Hemisphere	0.000	1.000	0.003	0.003	0.025	0.044	1.000	0.141	1.000	1.000	0.009	0.007	1.000	0.309	0.121	1.000	0.004	0.010	0.062	0.008	0.038	0.174	0.074	0.208	1.000	1.000	0.061	0.003	0.908	1.000	1.000	
	Congruence	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.055	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.013	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		
	Laterality	0.002	0.459	1.000	1.000	0.234	1.000	0.965	0.013	0.511	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.004	0.232	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.344	0.134	1.000	1.000	0.592	0.016	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.592	0.004	1.000	
	Hem * Cong	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.707	1.000	0.387	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.662	1.000	0.913	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.708	1.000	1.000	
	Hem * Laterality	1.000	0.187	0.273	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.009	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.174	0.092	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.445	
	Cong * Laterality	1.000	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.847	1.000	1.000	0.437	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.847	1.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.010	0.143	0.000	0.000
	Hem * Cong * Laterality	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.541	0.044	0.503	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.769	1.000	1.000	0.719	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.136	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	2	Hemisphere	1.000	1.000	0.643	0.182	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.697	0.355	0.152	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.666	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.153	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.805
Congruence		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Laterality		0.036	0.000	0.010	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.643	0.814	1.000	1.000	0.113	1.000	1.000	0.582	1.000	1.000	0.076	1.000	1.000	0.498	1.000	0.128	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Hem * Cong		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.227	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Hem * Laterality		1.000	0.746	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Cong * Laterality		0.065	0.096	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.008	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.165	0.096	1.000	0.368	0.000	0.199	1.000	0.365	0.118	0.089	0.418	0.010	0.299	0.534	0.119	
Hem * Cong * Laterality		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.026	0.527	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
3		Hemisphere	0.366	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.011	0.025	0.619	0.460	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001	1.000	0.427	0.013	0.001	0.001	0.190	0.023	0.056	1.000	0.002	0.050	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Congruence	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.763	1.000	1.000	0.228	1.000	
	Laterality	1.000	0.577	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.089	0.252	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.980	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.759	0.318	1.000	
	Hem * Cong	1.000	0.178	0.369	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.648	0.782	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.710	0.045	0.000	0.782	1.000
	Hem * Laterality	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.278	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.621	1.000	0.404	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Cong * Laterality	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.219	1.000	0.243	0.076	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.198	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Hem * Cong * Laterality	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.641	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table S2 – IOR-related neural activity in the cue time-window. Holm corrected p-values for the 3-way ANOVA testing the effects of Congruence, Hemisphere and Target-side on the HFBB signal in the long-SOA condition in Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green). Significant effects in shaded color.

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Cluster	Effect	Target Time-Window - Time from target onset [s]																																															
		0.00	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80							
1	Hemisphere	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.05	0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
	Congruence	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	1.00	1.00	0.42	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
	Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.03	0.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00					
	Hem * Cong	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
	Hem * Laterality	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.06	0.59	0.00	0.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
	Cong * Laterality	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.72	0.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.47	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	Hem * Cong * Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
2	Hemisphere	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.56	0.08	0.22	1.00	0.99	0.56	0.70	0.02	0.00	0.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.32	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	Congruence	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.48	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	Hem * Cong	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Hem * Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Cong * Laterality	0.40	0.95	0.27	0.61	1.00	0.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Hem * Cong * Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	Hemisphere	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.18	1.00	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.25	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.03	0.91	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.62	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.87	
	Congruence	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Hem * Cong	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Hem * Laterality	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Cong * Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Hem * Cong * Laterality	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table S3 – IOR-related neural activity in the Target time-window. Holm corrected p-values for the 3-way ANOVA testing the effects of Congruence, Hemisphere and Target-side on the HFBB signal in the long-SOA condition in Cluster 1 (yellow), Cluster 2 (red) and Cluster 3 (green). Significant effects in shaded color.

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1026 maximal corresponded to the RT we calculated the Pearson correlation between them. In Cluster 1, cross-  
1027 correlation coefficients were centered on zero, and there was no correlation between the maximal lag and  
1028 RT, suggesting that Cluster 1 activity is target-associated. In Cluster 2 and 3, cross-correlation coefficients  
1029 showed a negative shifted lag that was generally correlated with RT, indicating that these clusters are  
1030 response-associated.

### 1031 *Cross correlation of response-locked activity*

1032 To validate the association between cluster neural activity timing and target onset time we calculated the  
1033 cross-correlation of response-locked neural activity across RT-bins. We computed the cross-correlation  
1034 between activity at the fastest RT-bin and all subsequent bins in each condition for each cluster. If cluster  
1035 activity is target-associated, maximal cross-correlation will follow the RT (here indicative of quantile's mean  
1036 target-onset time), resulting in a positive shift of cross-correlation lag (Fig. S11). If cluster activity is  
1037 response-associated, maximal cross-correlation will be centered on target onset, resulting in a zero shift  
1038 across all RT bins. To test if the lag in which the cross correlation was maximal corresponded to target onset  
1039 we calculated the Pearson correlation between the lag and RT. In RT-Cluster 1 and RT-Cluster 2a, cross-  
1040 correlation coefficients were positively shifted in a spatially sensitive manner, i.e. only for contralateral  
1041 targets and there were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive correlations, only for contralateral targets, indicating  
1042 that their activity showed visual modulation. In RT-Cluster 2b and RT-Cluster 3, cross-correlation  
1043 coefficients showed no shift and were not correlated with the RT, thus their activity is response-associated.

### 1044 *Theta-phase dependence of neural activity*

1045 To test the hypothesis that the potential role of theta-phase in driving the observed behavioral effects. In  
1046 response, we conducted an extensive analysis to investigate this possibility. To address this hypothesis, we  
1047 systematically compared the alignment of the instantaneous theta phase at the onset of the Target stimulus  
1048 (extracted from the raw unfiltered data using a hilbert transform) between conditions with different SOAs  
1049 and congruence levels. Our analysis involved a mixed ANOVA with repeated-measures factors of SOA and  
1050 Congruence, supplemented by a between-subjects factor of Cluster to test if the theta phase effect could  
1051 arise differentially across different contact clusters. We could not reject the null hypothesis for any of the  
1052 factors, or their interactions (SOA:  $F(1,1348)=0.049$ ,  $p=0.83$ ; Congruence:  $F(1,1348)=0.38$ ,  $p=0.54$ ; Cluster:  
1053  $F(6,1348)=0.24$ ,  $p=0.97$ ; SOA\*Cluster:  $F(6,1348)=0.26$ ,  $p=0.96$ ; Congruence\*Cluster:  $F(6,1348)=0.166$ ,  
1054  $p=0.97$ ; SOA\*Congruence:  $F(1,1348)=6.17 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ,  $p=0.99$ ; SOA\*Congruence\*Cluster:  $F(1,1348)=0.33$ ,  
1055  $p=0.92$ ). A Bayesian ANOVA with the same factors (specifying a multivariate Cauchy prior on the effect <sup>98</sup>  
1056 confirmed these negative findings, showing that the null model was the best supported one, with 7.1 (BF01)  
1057 more evidence for the null compared to the next best model containing the SOA factor. These results  
1058 suggest that the theta phase cannot explain the behavioral effects, not at the entire sample of contacts and  
1059 not when looking into particular clusters of contacts.

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