



Figure 6. Comparison of hemispheric asymmetries observed for each TMS time group during both the disappearance and appearance phase. The y-axis depicts the mean difference between the baseline cycle rate and the $A : D$ ratio. Time group 10 approximates the perceptual switch, and time groups preceding the switch (negative values) are contained in the disappearance phase, while those after the switch (positive values) are within the appearance phase. Note that the negative and positive values are arbitrarily set, and simply provide a means of delineating between the disappearance and appearance phases. The averaged difference for the disappearance phase (+1.57) was much greater than for appearance (-0.6). Importantly, the positive increase for the disappearance phase (+1.57) indicates that left-hemisphere TMS shortened disappearance and lengthened appearance to a greater degree than right-hemisphere TMS. The negative difference for appearance (-0.6) reflects greater shortening of the appearance phase and lengthening of disappearance following right-hemisphere TMS. These results show the reciprocal nature of the perceptual phase changes. Note the smaller time window required to induce hemispheric asymmetry for appearance-phase stimulation (250 ms) compared with disappearance-phase stimulation (625 ms); the asterisk indicates significant difference between hemispheres (time groups 1–3, $p < 0.01$; time group 4, $p < 0.05$). SD is shown in parentheses.