Figure S1: Behavioral learning curves for individual subjects, in the first 500 trials. Subject s9 was excluded because the learning curves were almost flat.
Figure S2: Correlation significance, (i.e. $-\log_{10}$ of the combined $p$-values in regression on behavioral learning curves for the two face categories) for individual subjects at each time point in each ROI by STFT-R. Each row corresponds to one subject. A dark blue row indicates that for this subject, either the ROI was absent or no active source points in the ROI were identified in the STFT-R procedure.
Figure S3: $-\log_{10}$ of the group-level $p$-values in regression against behavioral learning curves in the face-sensitive ROIs, using the dSPM solutions (the two-step method). The red solid lines indicate a significant threshold at the level of 0.05, with Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons (71 time points × 11 ROIs); the red dashdot lines indicate a threshold where the false discovery rate was controlled at 0.05, by the Benjamini-Hochberg-Yekutieli procedure.
Figure S4: Discriminability (i.e. $-\log_{10}$ of $p$-values in the discriminant analysis) for individual subjects at each time point in each ROI. Each row corresponds to one subject. A dark blue row indicates that the ROI was absent for this subject.
Figure S5: Averaged difference of discriminability between the late learning stage (the last 200 trials) and the early learning stage (the first 200 trials) across subjects. The left and right corresponding ROIs were merged. The green bands show the 95% intervals of the null distribution from a permutation test, with no correction for multiple comparisons.