### Explanation

1. This is the first paragraph which explains what UC processing is. After which I will present some contradicting findings as you suggested.
2. I'm not sure if the examples given in parenthesis at the beginning are helpful or just hampering with fluent reading.

### Introduction

Our brain is a computational machine. It receives inputs via our senses (e.g., a sight of a ball flying our direction) and processes it in various ways (e.g., what is the trajectory of the ball? Will it hit us?)([1]–[4]). The produced results can lead to a change in behavior (e.g., making us duck) ([5], [6]) and internal state (e.g., cause fear) ([7]–[9]). Some of the processes will also give rise to consciousness, making us aware of their results ([10]–[16]) (e.g., perceive the flying ball), while others will not (e.g., miss a voice shouting "Duck!" when extremely occupied by a very engaging game on your smartphone) ([17]–[19]). The latter will be called unconscious (UC) processes ([20]–[22]).

To study UC processing one must ascertain awareness isn't evoked by diverting attention away from a stimulus ([25], [26]), presenting a stimulus very weakly ([27], [28]), or suppressing a stimulus ([29]–[34]).

All three methods decrease the likelihood of evoking awareness by reducing the brain's response to the stimuli ([35]). This weak signal usually translates to small behavioral changes that are hardly detectable in experiments (). The difficulty in achieving unequivocal results is partially why contradicting findings are common in the field of UC processing which makes it a hotly debated subject.

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