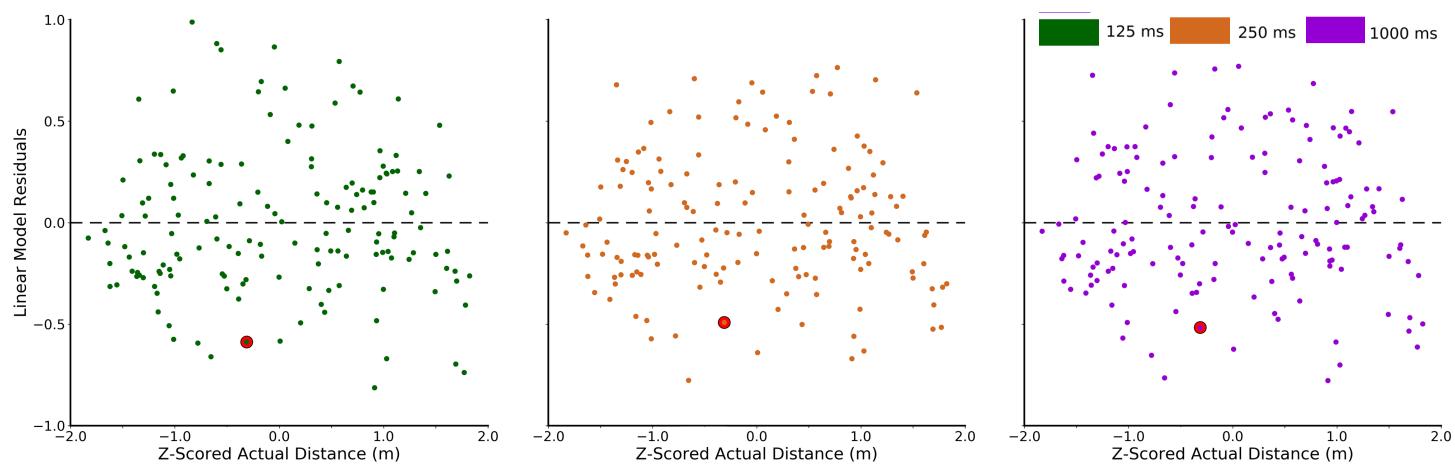
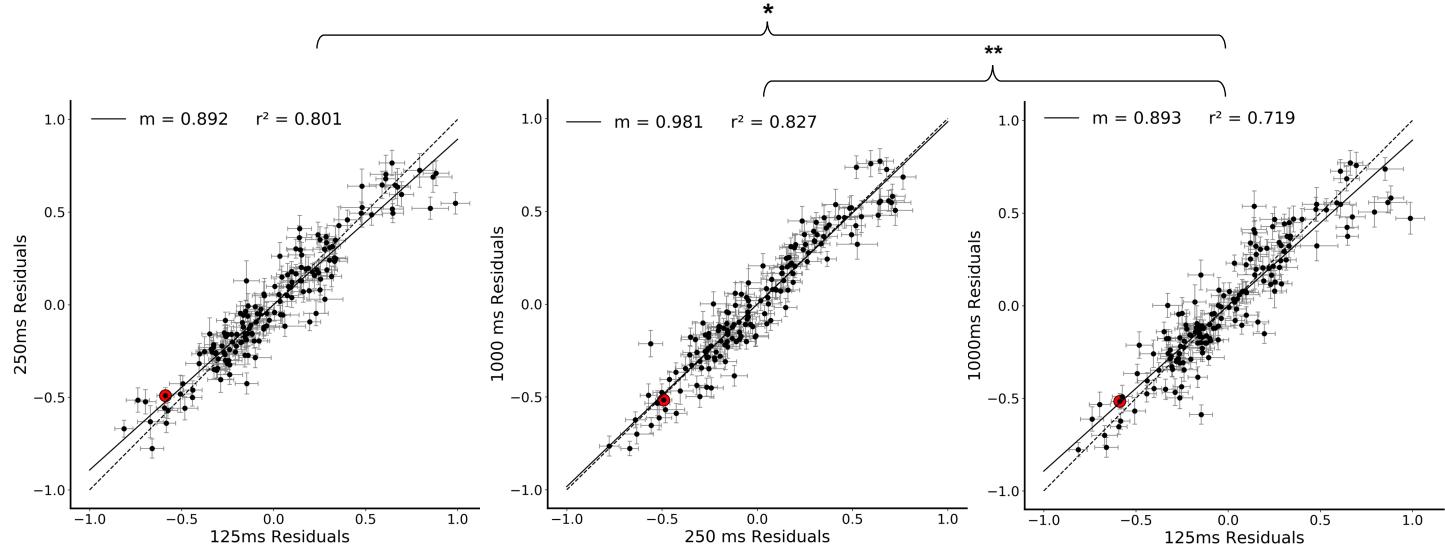
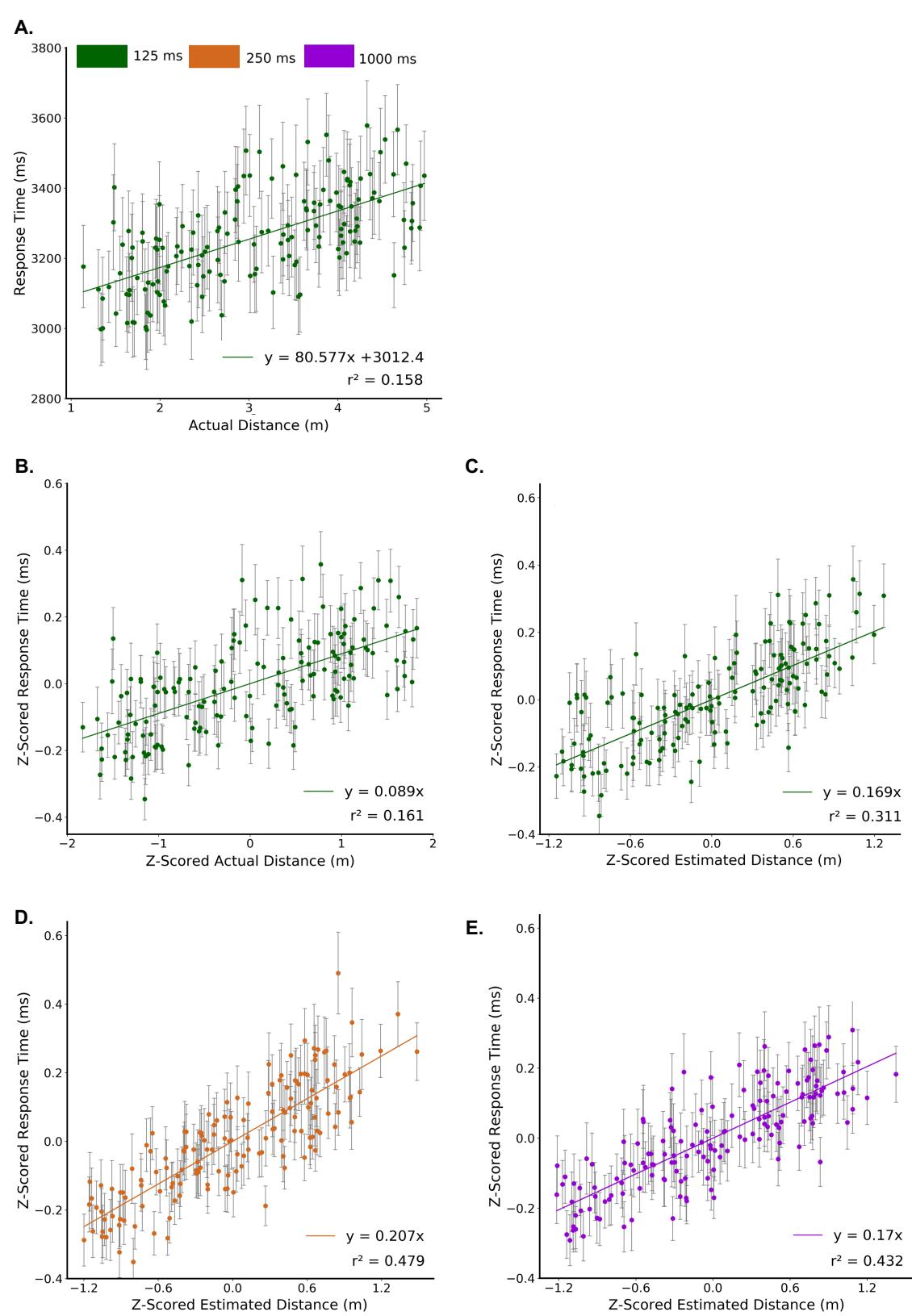
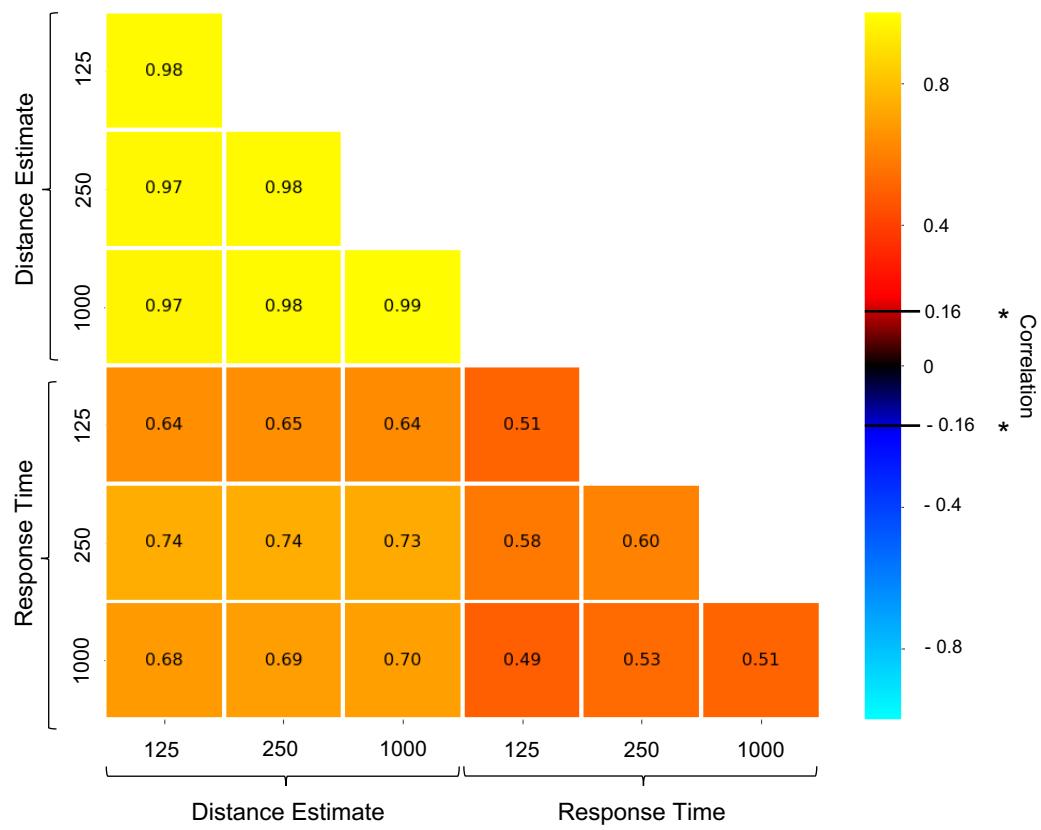


A.**B.**





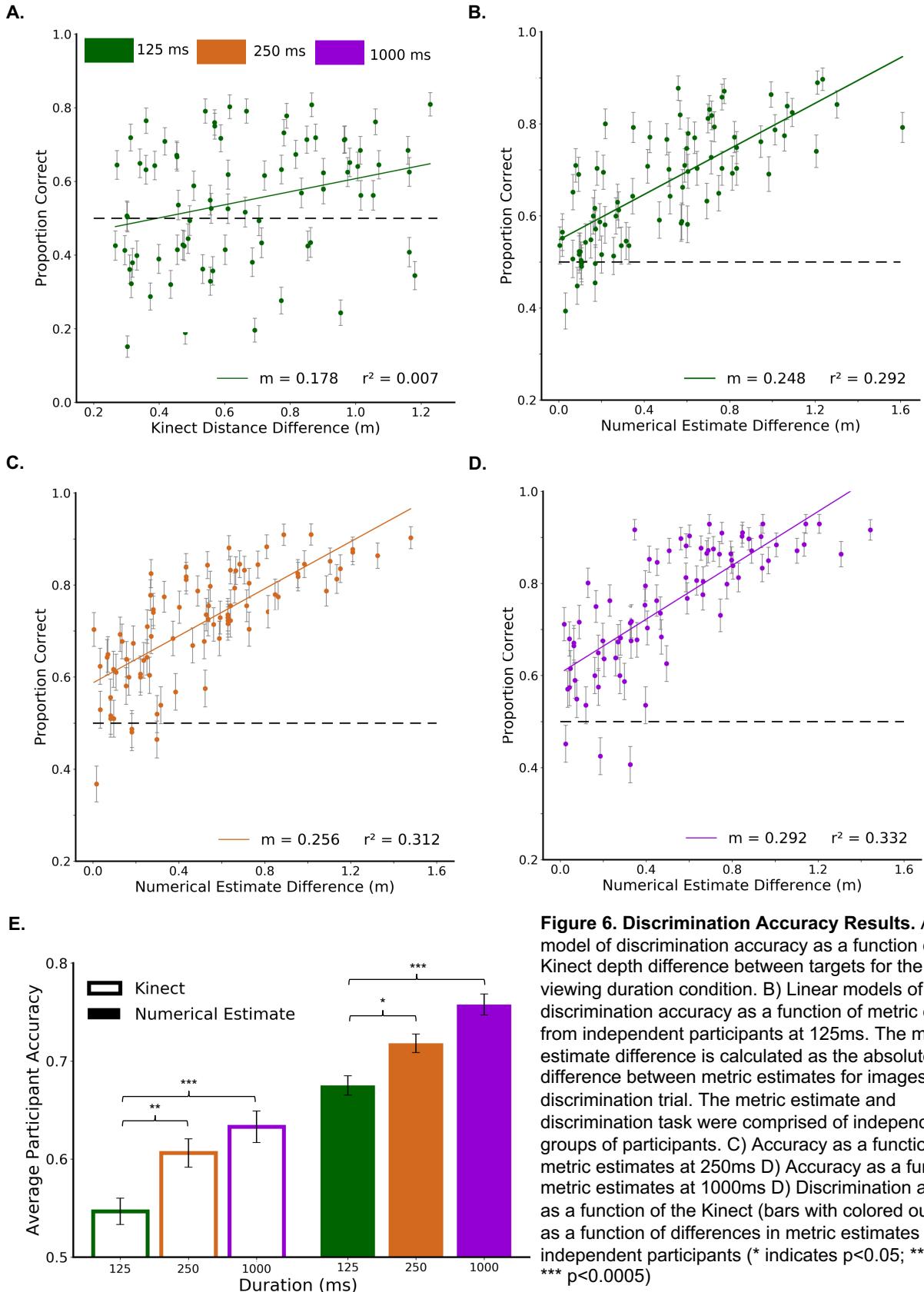


Figure 6. Discrimination Accuracy Results. A) Linear model of discrimination accuracy as a function of the Kinect depth difference between targets for the 125ms viewing duration condition. B) Linear models of discrimination accuracy as a function of metric estimates from independent participants at 125ms. The metric estimate difference is calculated as the absolute difference between metric estimates for images within a discrimination trial. The metric estimate and discrimination task were comprised of independent groups of participants. C) Accuracy as a function of metric estimates at 250ms D) Accuracy as a function of metric estimates at 1000ms D) Discrimination accuracy as a function of the Kinect (bars with colored outline) and as a function of differences in metric estimates from independent participants (* indicates $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.005$; *** $p < 0.0005$)

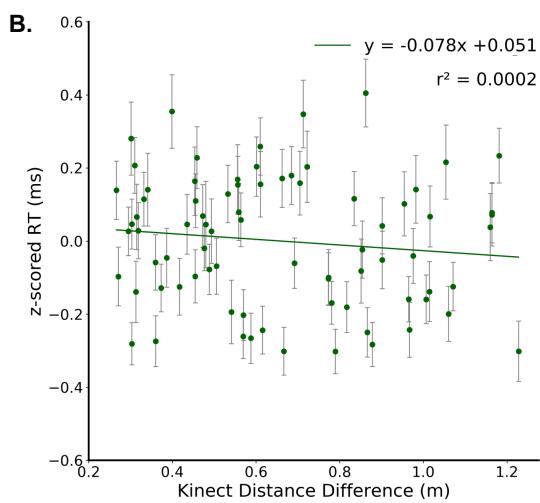
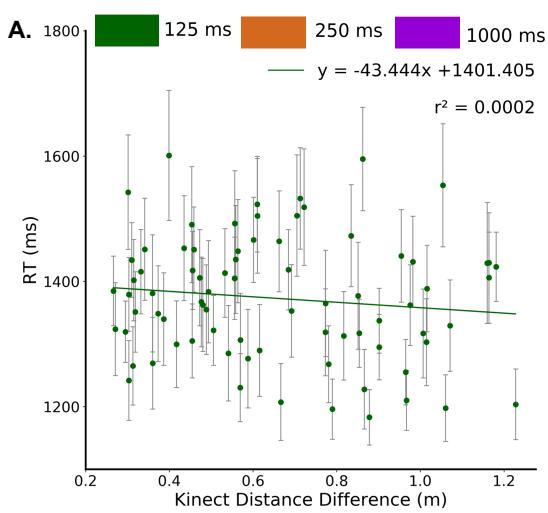


Figure 7. Discrimination Response Time

Results. A) Linear model of discrimination response time as a function of the Kinect depth difference between targets for the 125ms viewing duration condition. B) Linear model of z-scored response time as a function of the Kinect depth difference between targets for the 125ms viewing duration condition C) Linear model of z-scored response time as a function of metric estimates from independent participants at 125ms. The metric estimate difference is calculated as the absolute difference between metric estimates for images within a discrimination trial. The metric estimate and discrimination task were comprised of independent groups of participants. D) 250ms and E) 1000ms

