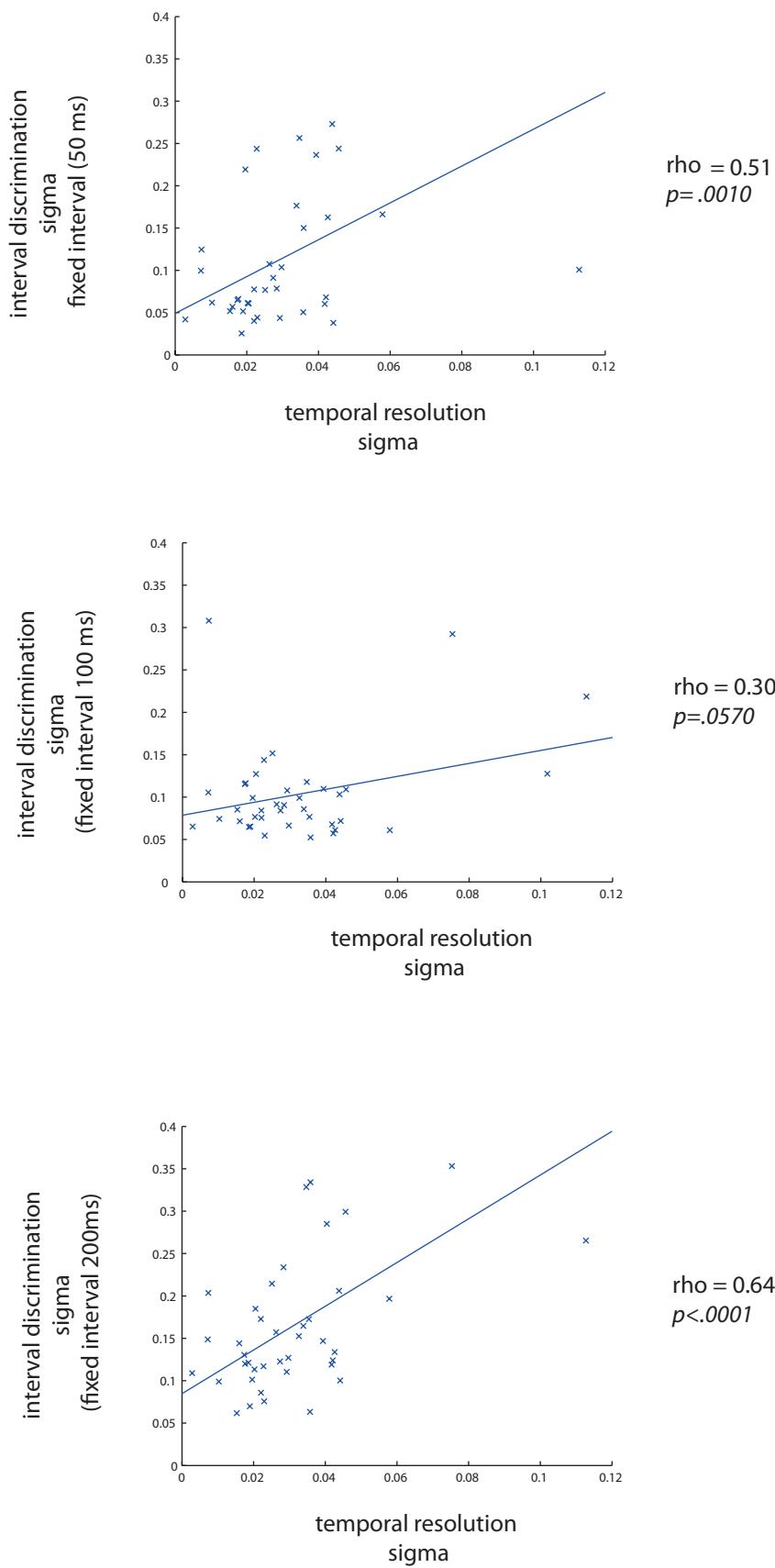
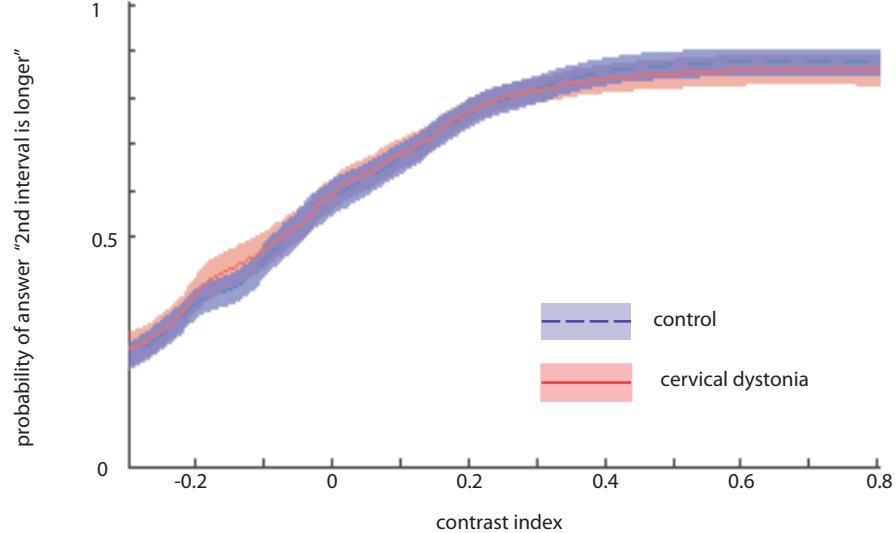


Supplementary Figure 3.

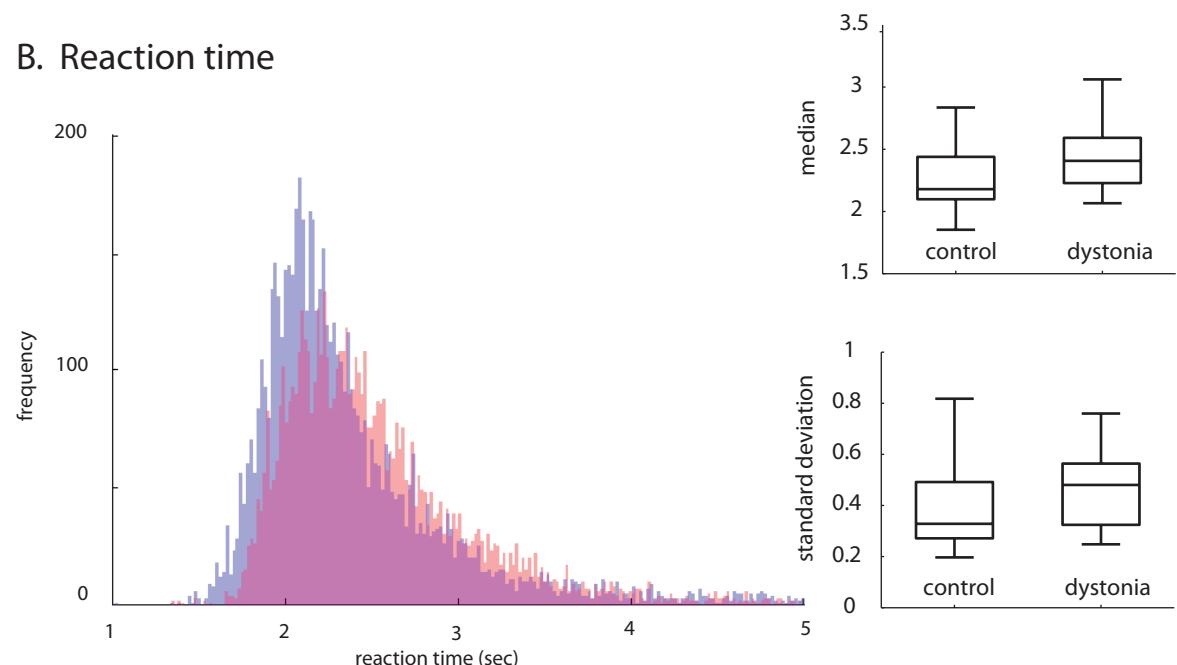


Interval discrimination

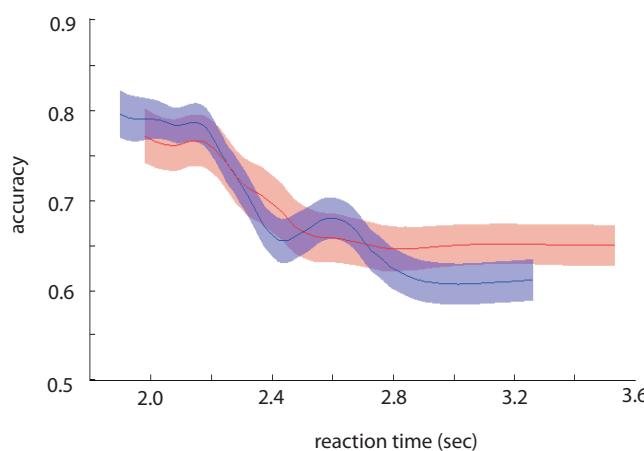
A. Psychometric analysis



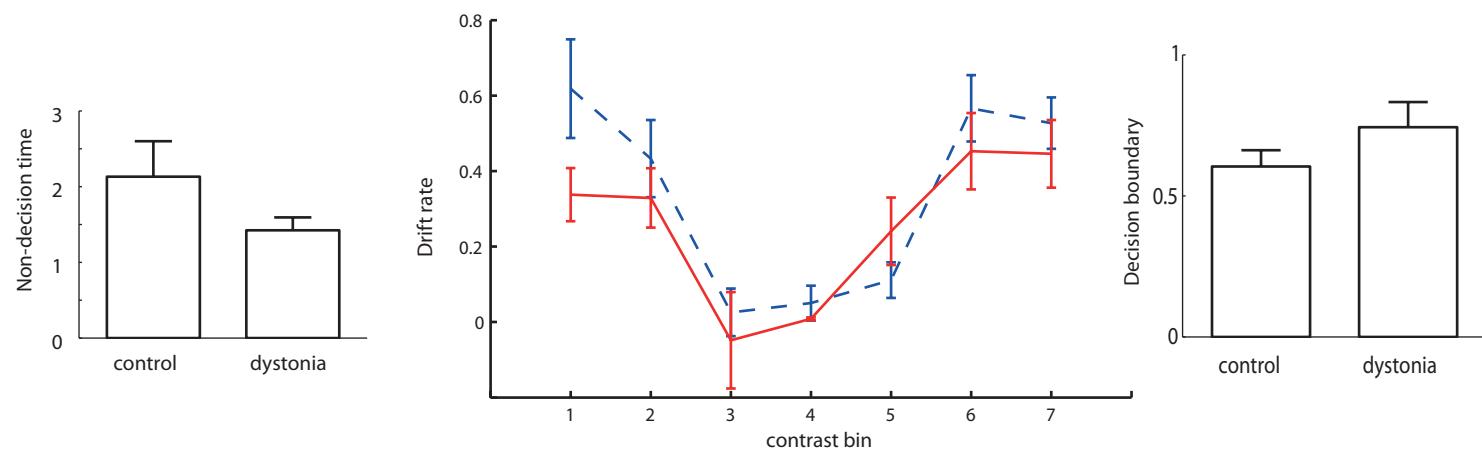
B. Reaction time



C. Accuracy vs reaction time



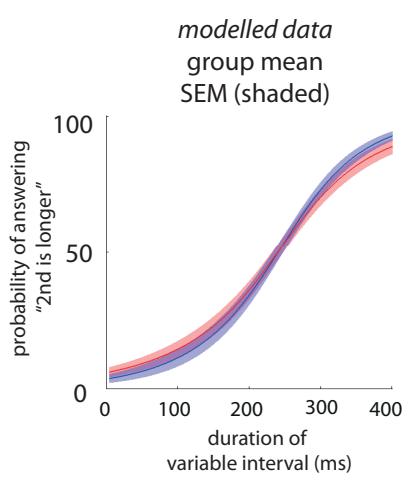
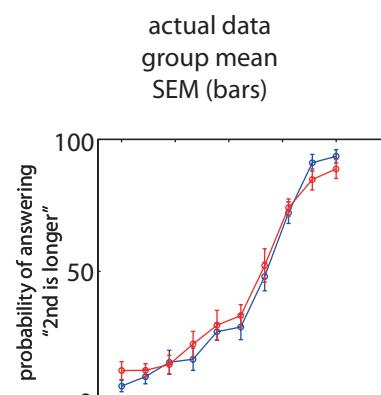
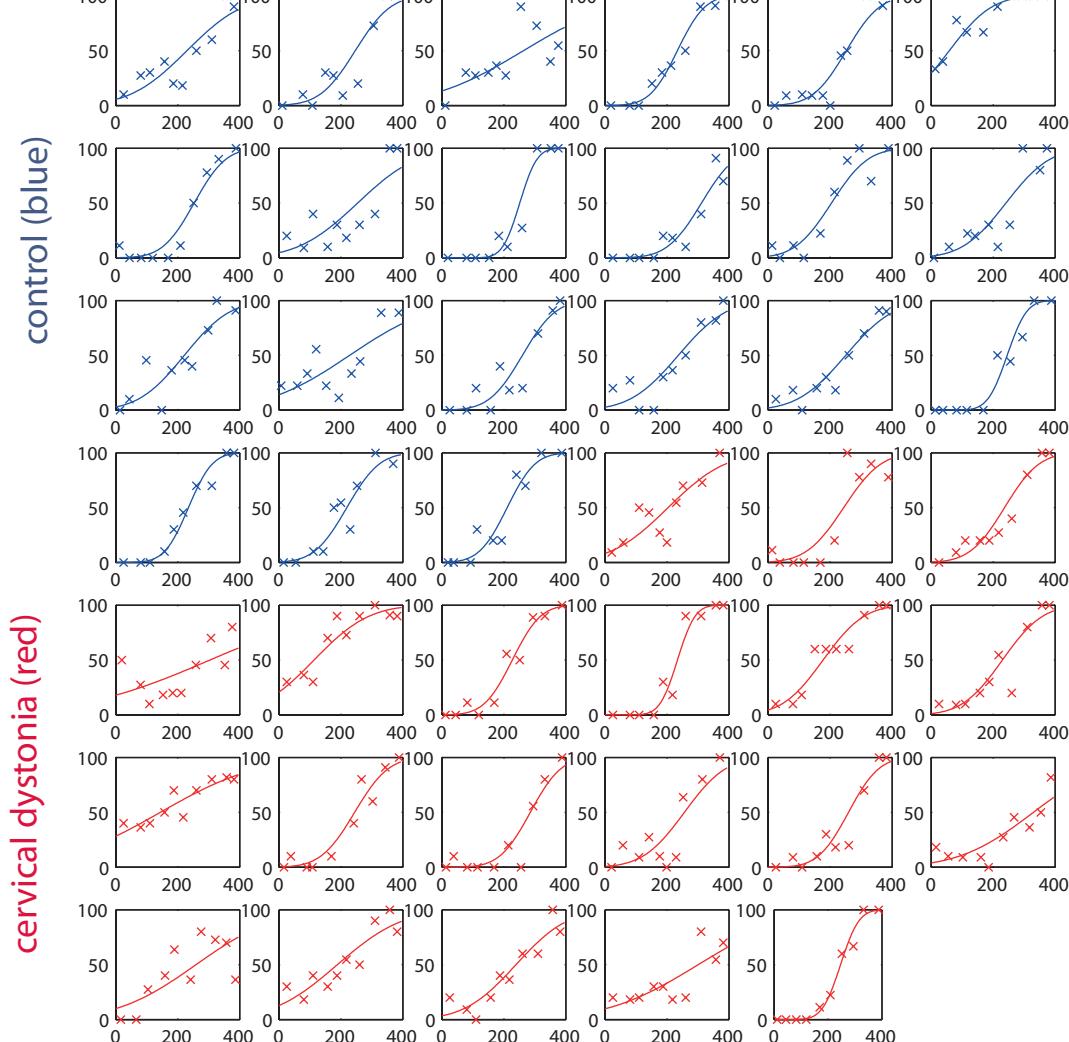
D. Drift diffusion model



Supplementary Figure 2.

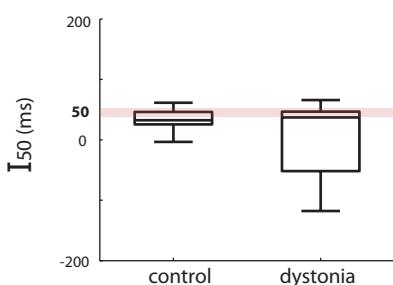
A.

Fixed interval = 200ms

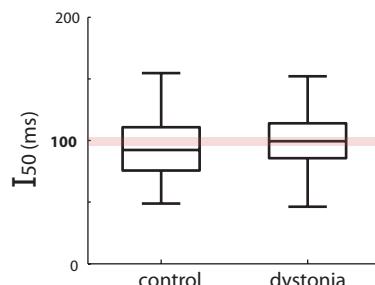


B.

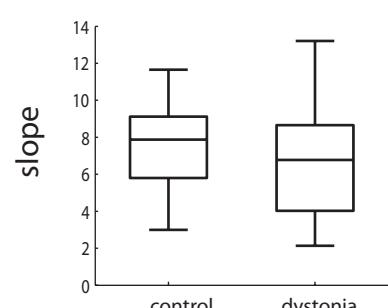
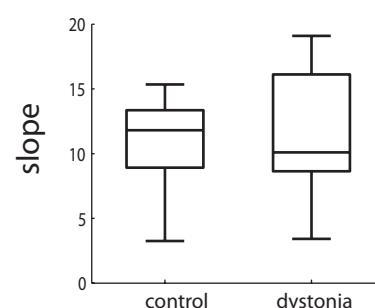
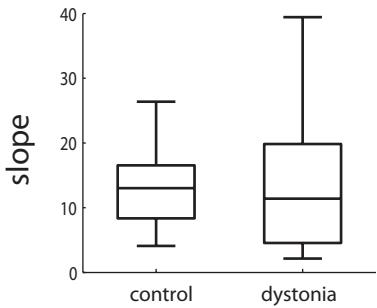
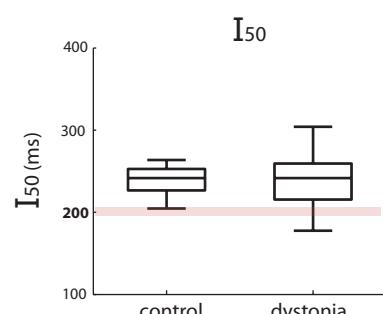
Fixed interval = 50ms



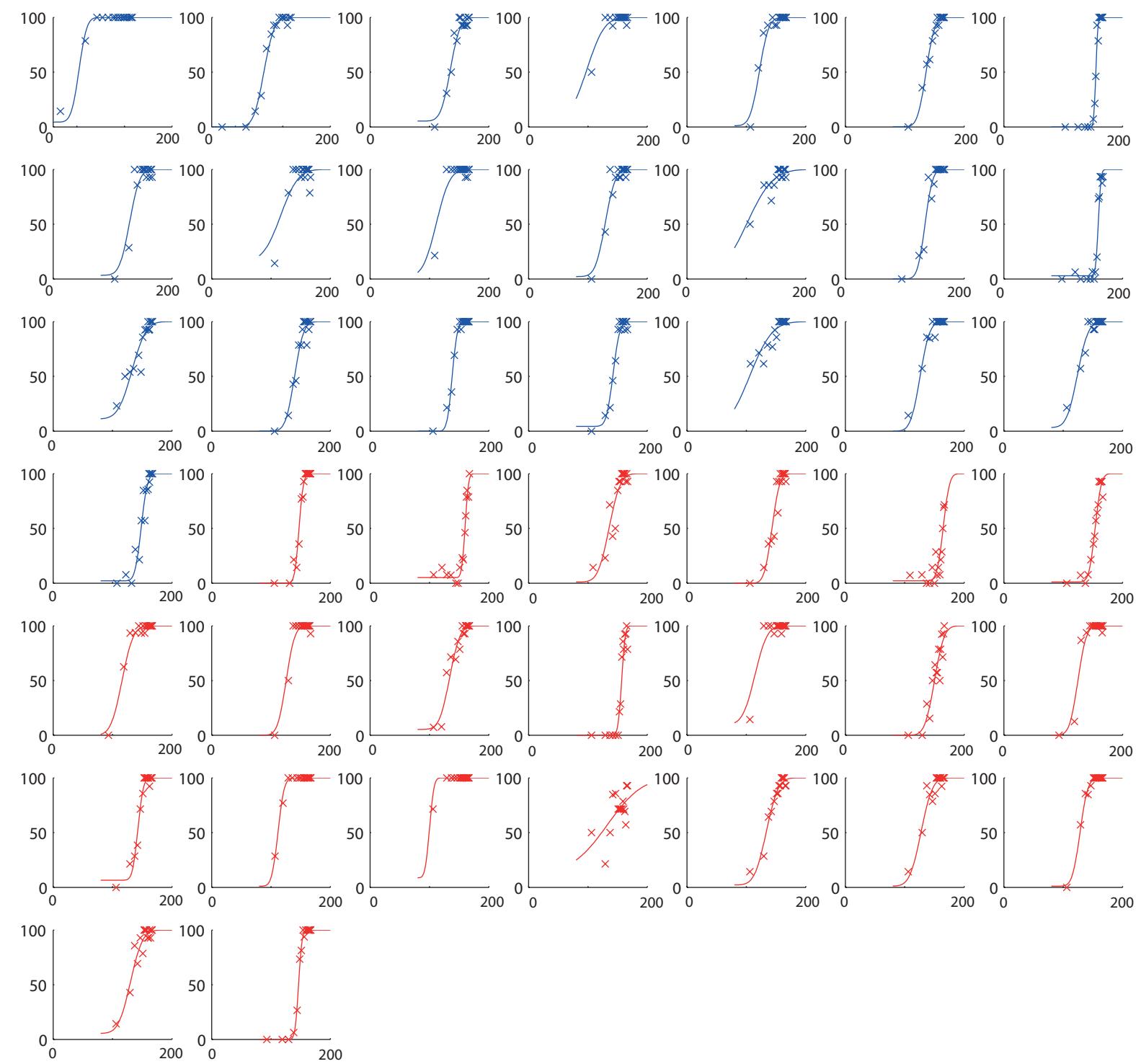
Fixed interval = 100ms

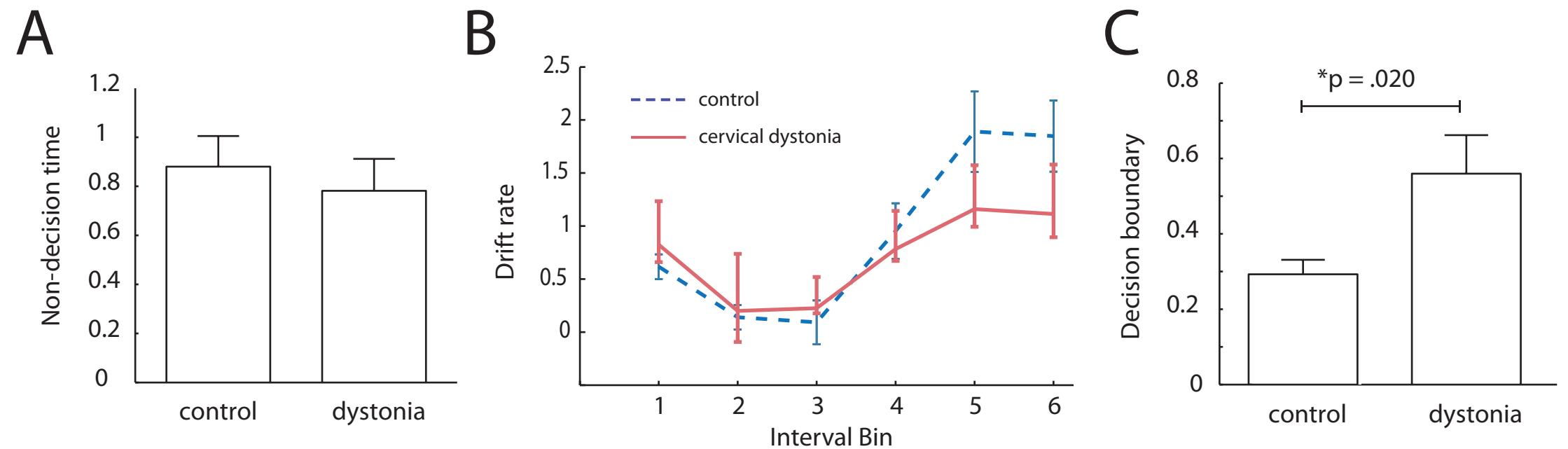


Fixed interval = 200ms

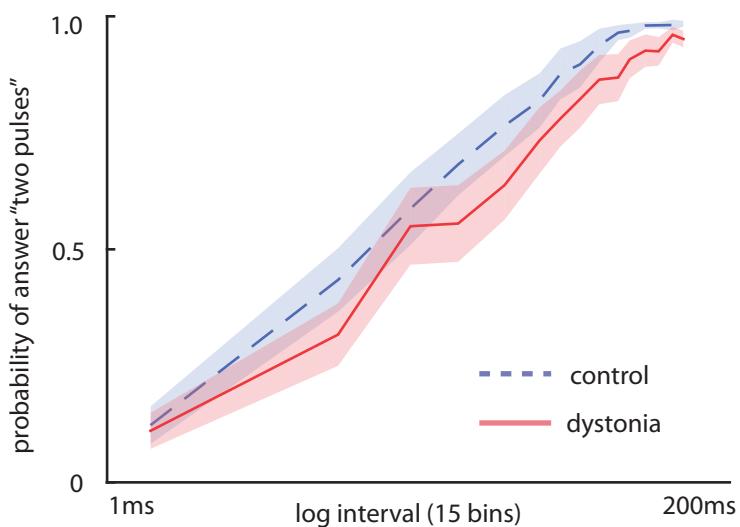


Supplementary Figure 1.



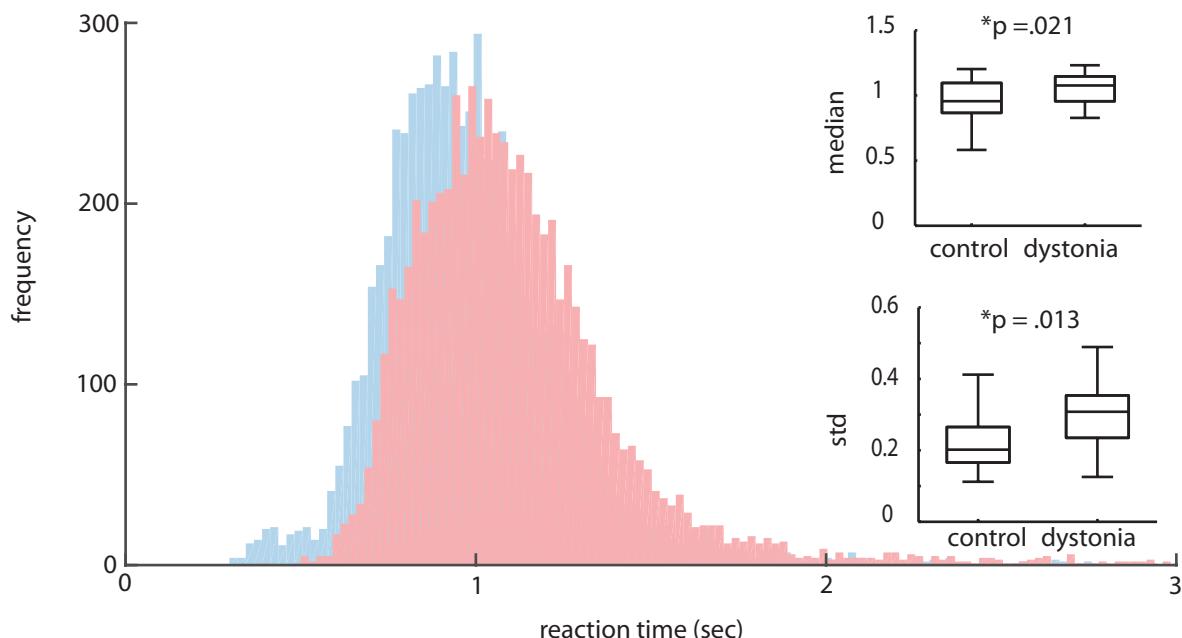


A

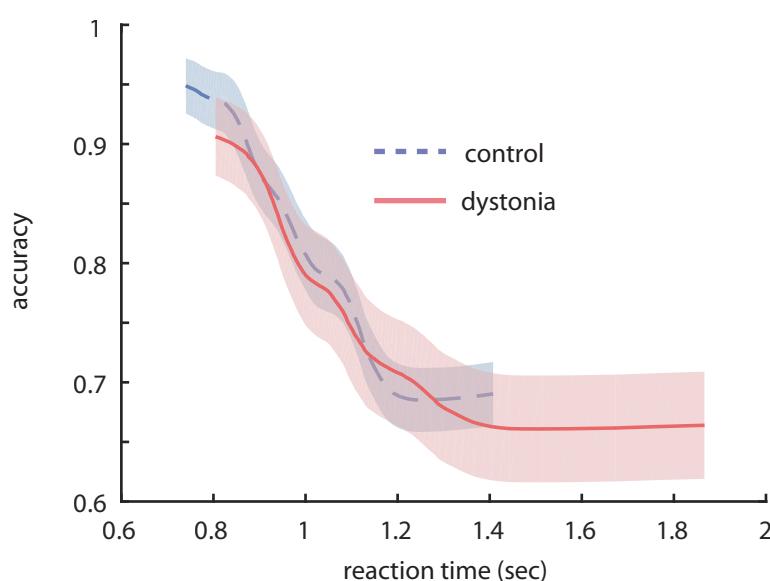


	hit rate (%)	false pos (%)	T_{50} (ms)	T_{75} (ms)	T_{98} (ms)	slope
control	83.4	2.15	31.9	64.3	141	38.9
dystonia	77.4	1.08	36.6	88.1	168	31.0
p-value	0.197	0.774	0.302	0.302	0.707	0.189

B

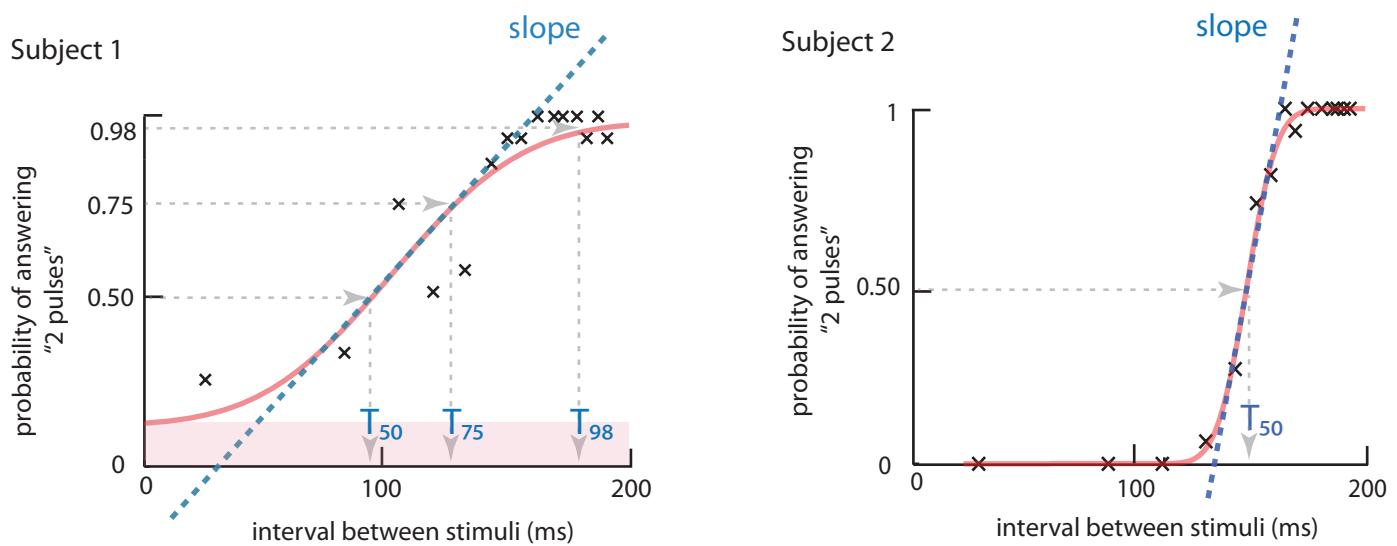


C



A Psychometric analysis

<i>symbol</i>	<i>parameter</i>	<i>interpretation</i>
T50	0.50 threshold	
T75	0.75 threshold	
T98	0.98 threshold	
-	0.50 slope	sensitivity measure at different levels of response certainty
		acuity/range of parameter over which decision difficult



B Drift diffusion model

<i>parameter</i>	<i>interpretation</i>
nondecision time	sum of all other processes involved (sensory encoding, motor execution of response)
drift rate	quality of stimulus, amount of input information
decision boundary	criterion setting/speed-accuracy trade off

