Supplementary information S1 (table) | Some formal properties of dream consciousness of relevance to neurobiology

Phase I (1980-1994): laboratory and unmonitored home reports

Perception ¹	Vision and sense of movement predominate; pain and taste are rare.	
Bizarre cognition ²	Times, places, and persons change without notice; measured as plot discontinuity and incongruity	
Fantasy ³	Chimeric characters are common in dreaming but absent in fantasy	
Children ⁴	Adult type dreaming begins \sim age 5	
Emotion ⁵	Anxiety (fear), elation, and anger predominate; sadness, guilt, and depressed affect are rare.	
Plot requence ^{6,7}	Gradual loss of orientation within scenes; radical loss of orientation across scenes	
Splicing ⁸	Judges cannot recognize continuity across scenes	
Phase II (1995-2004): home dreams with physiological monitoring		
Report length ⁸	REM reports 7x longer than NREM reports	
Sensation of movement ⁹	More common in REM than NREM reports	
Character recognition ¹⁰	Unreliable in REM but dreamer does not notice errors	
Thinking ¹¹	Highest in waking, lowest in REM; reciprocal with	

Memory source¹² Identified in only 20% of dream incidents (80% of dream events synthesized de novo)

hallucinating across states

Phase III (1995-present): home dreams with physiological monitoring - focus on secondary consciousness (metacognition)

Theory of Mind ¹³	Dreamer recognizes mental process of other dream
	characters

Logic ¹⁴	Some dream thinking is rational; most dream thinking is
	non-rational
Authorship ¹⁵	Dream reports incorrectly grouped by judges
Schizophrenia ¹⁶	Patients and controls have equally bizarre dreams;
	patients, but not controls, have bizarre TAT responses

TAT, Thematic Apperception Test

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