

2019-12-16

# Summation Within and Across Shapes in Central and Peripheral Vision

Schmidtman, Gunnar

<http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/16325>

---

10.1177/0301006620921389

PERCEPTION

---

*All content in PEARL is protected by copyright law. Author manuscripts are made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the details provided on the item record or document. In the absence of an open licence (e.g. Creative Commons), permissions for further reuse of content should be sought from the publisher or author.*

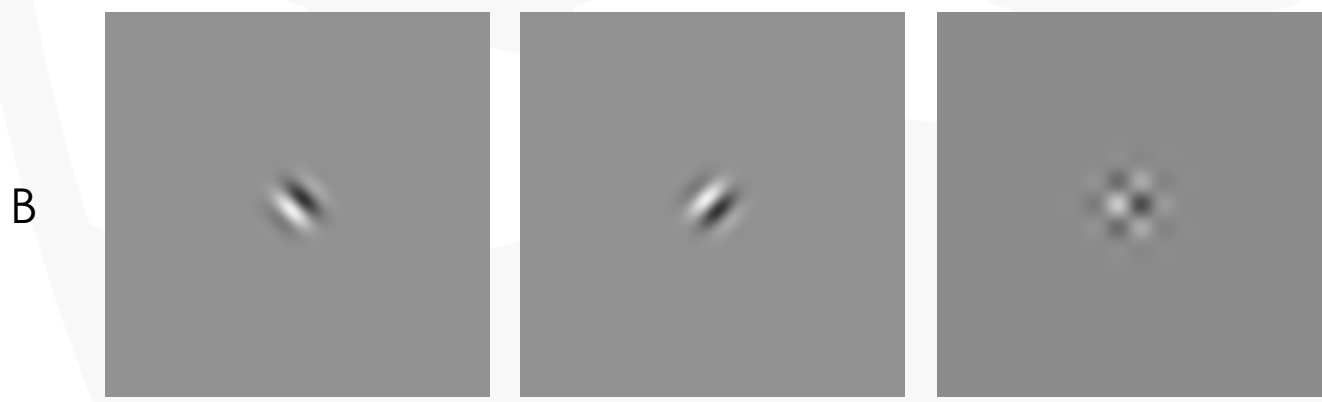
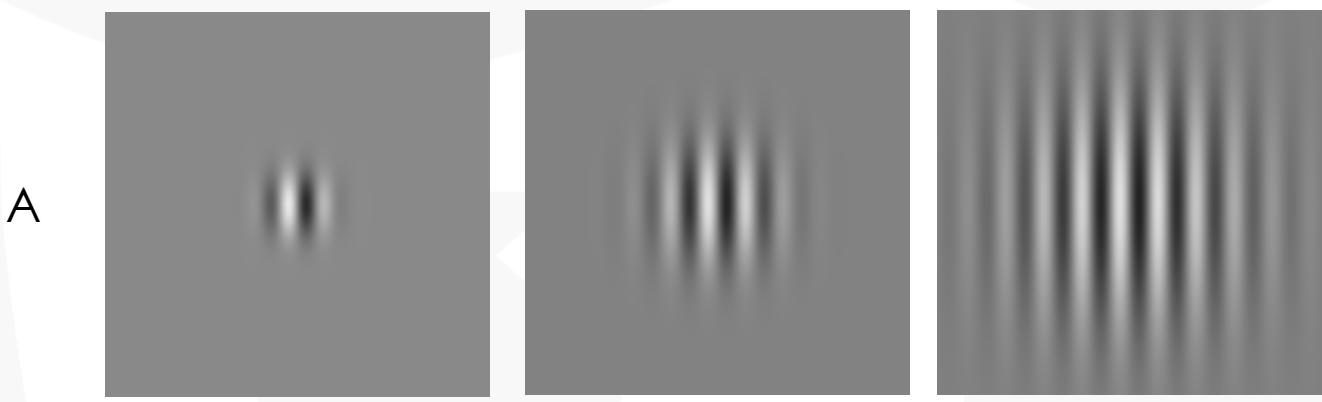
# Summation within and across central and peripheral

*Gunnar Schmidtman & Maria Z*

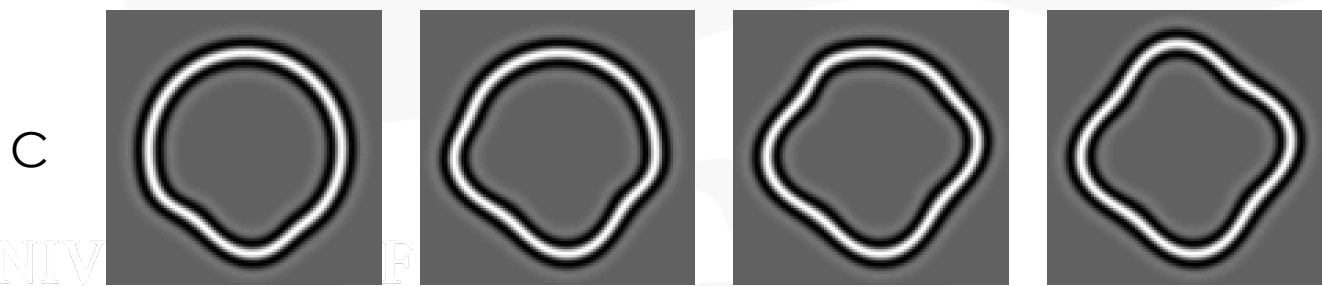


UNIVERSITY OF  
PLYMOUTH

# Summation experiments



Change in number of modulated cycles



1

2

3

4



# Stimuli

Frequency

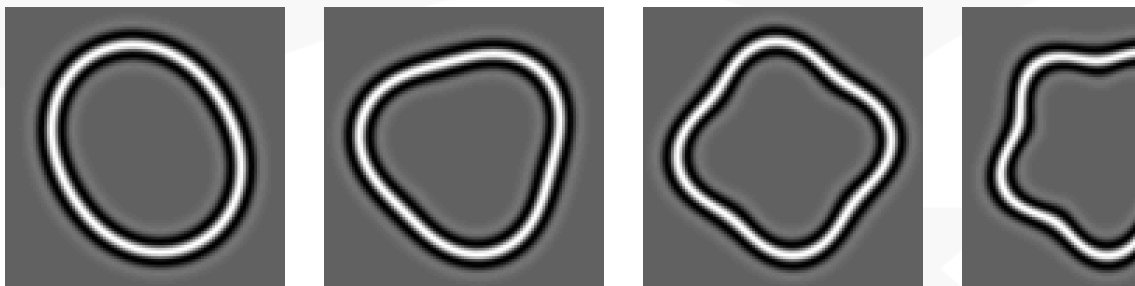
Amplitude

$$r(\theta) = r_{mean}(1 + A(\omega\theta + \varphi))$$



# Stimuli

Change in frequency



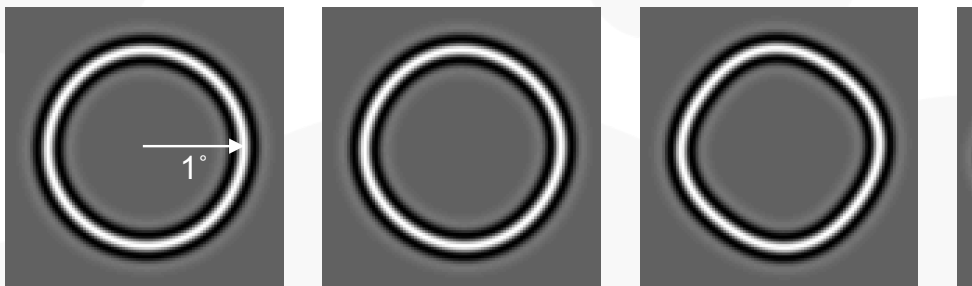
2

3

4

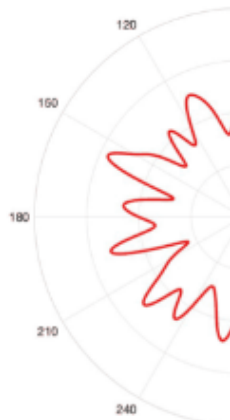
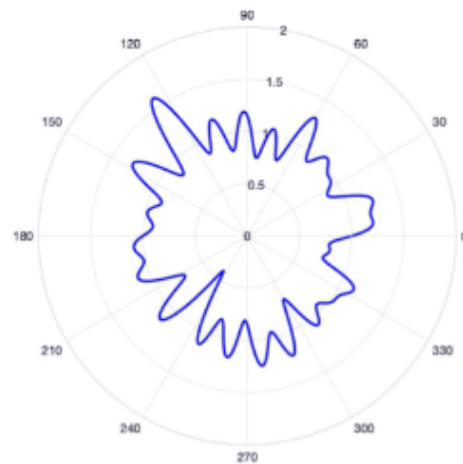
5

Change in amplitude

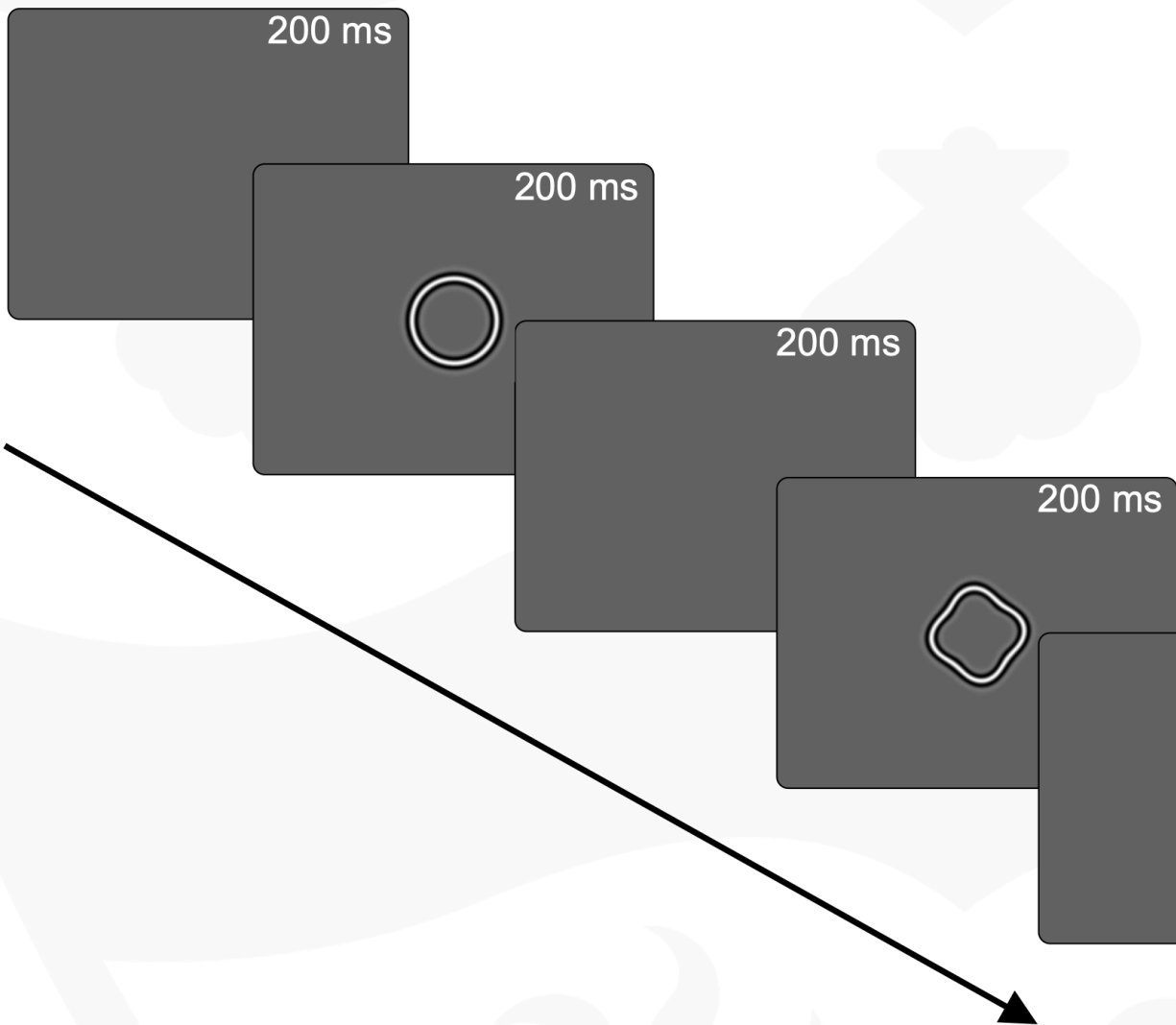


# RF compounds – shape channels

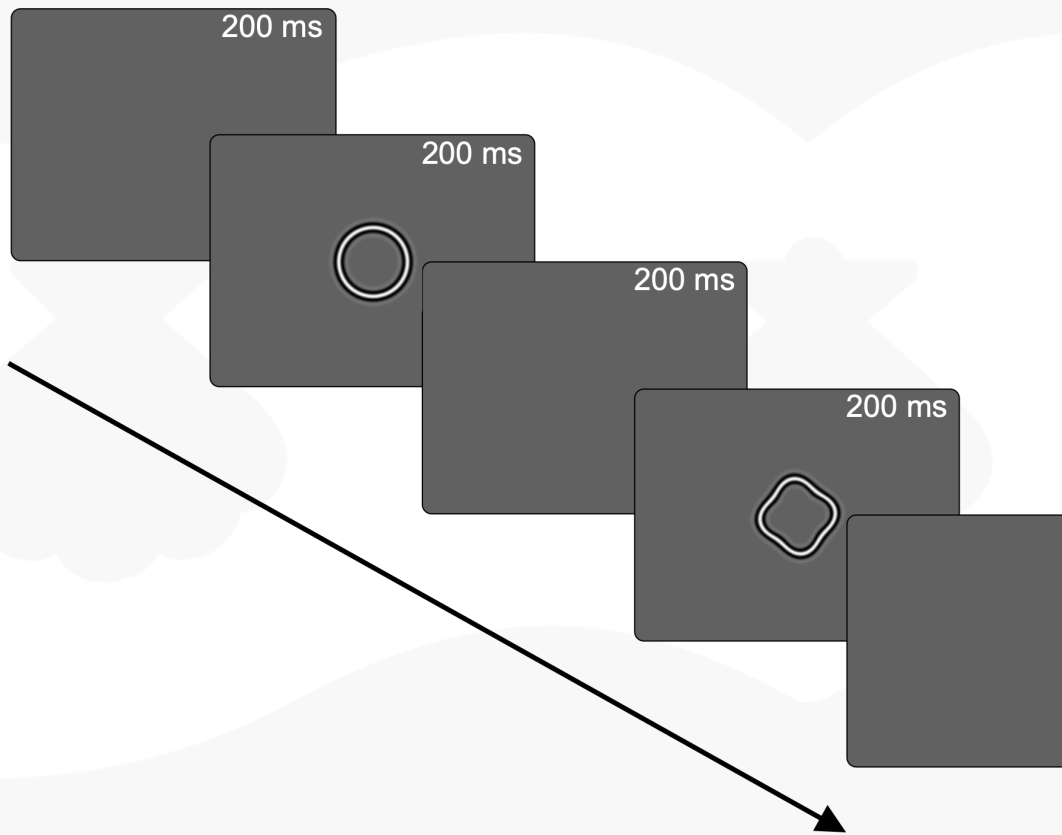
$$r(\theta) = r_{mean} \left( 1 + \sum_n^m A_n \sin(\omega_n \theta + \varphi_n) \right)$$



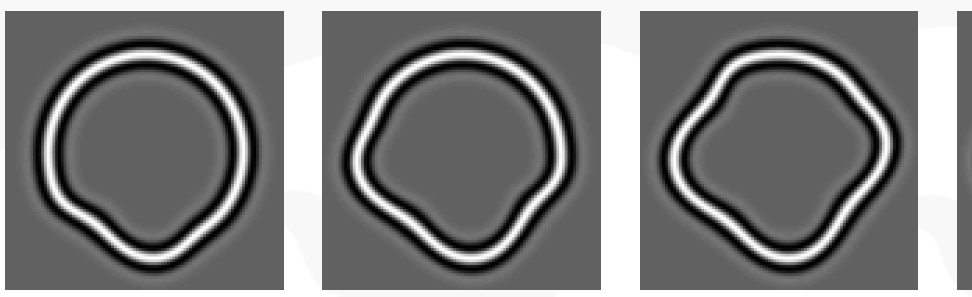
# Paradigm



# Paradigm



Change in number of modulated o



1

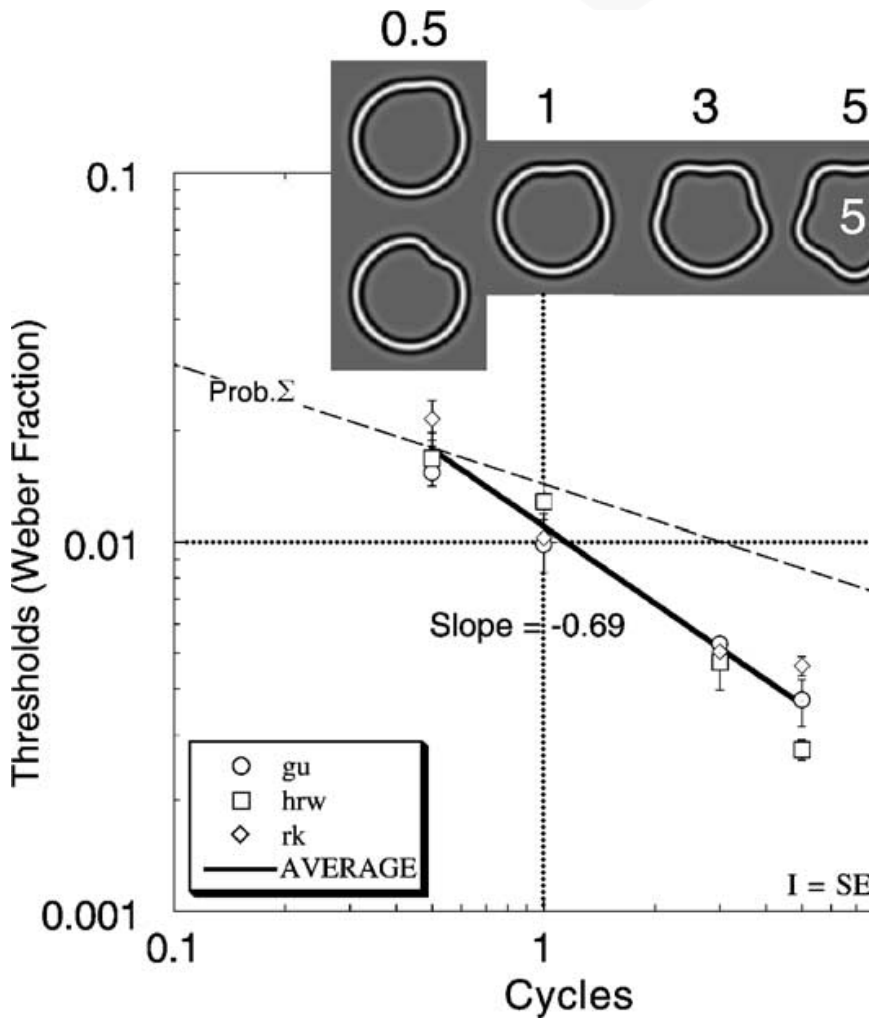
2

3



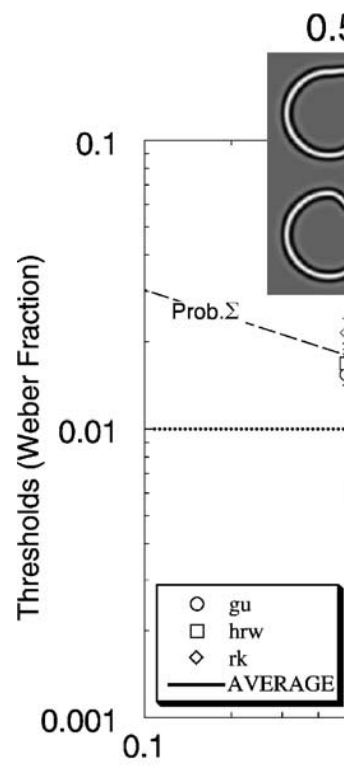
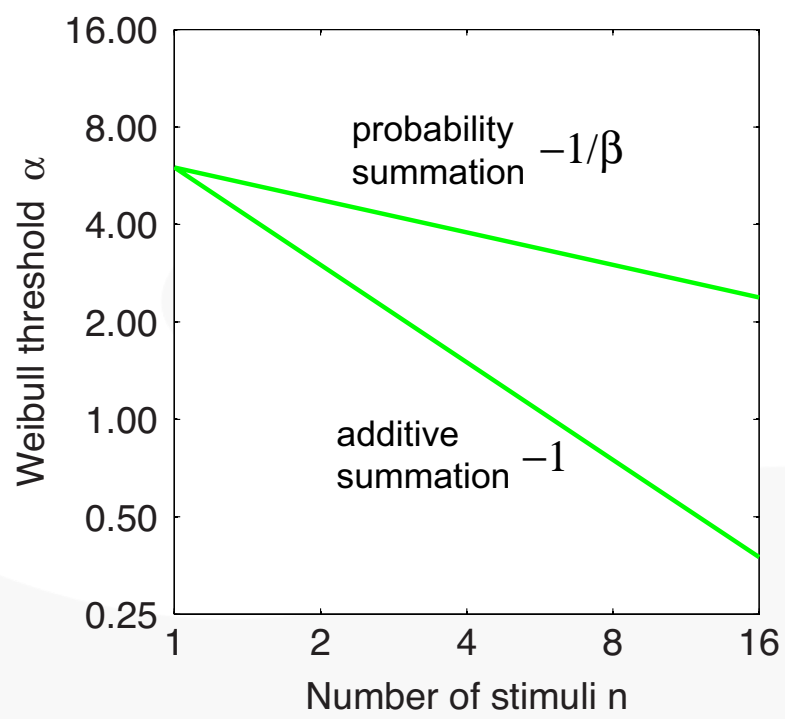


# RF summation



# Hight Threshold Theory prediction

## Thresholds

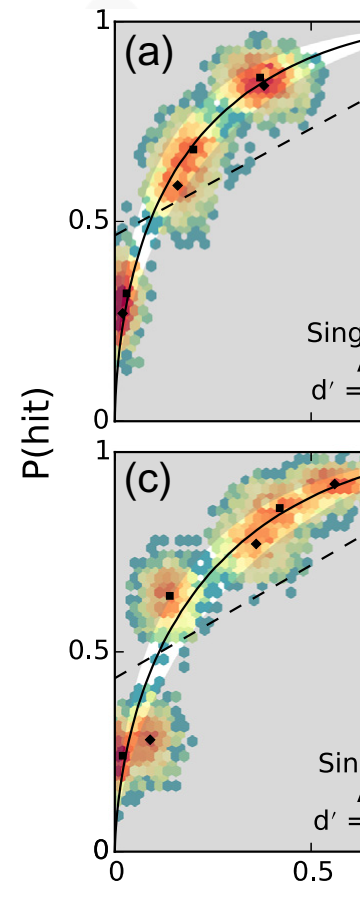
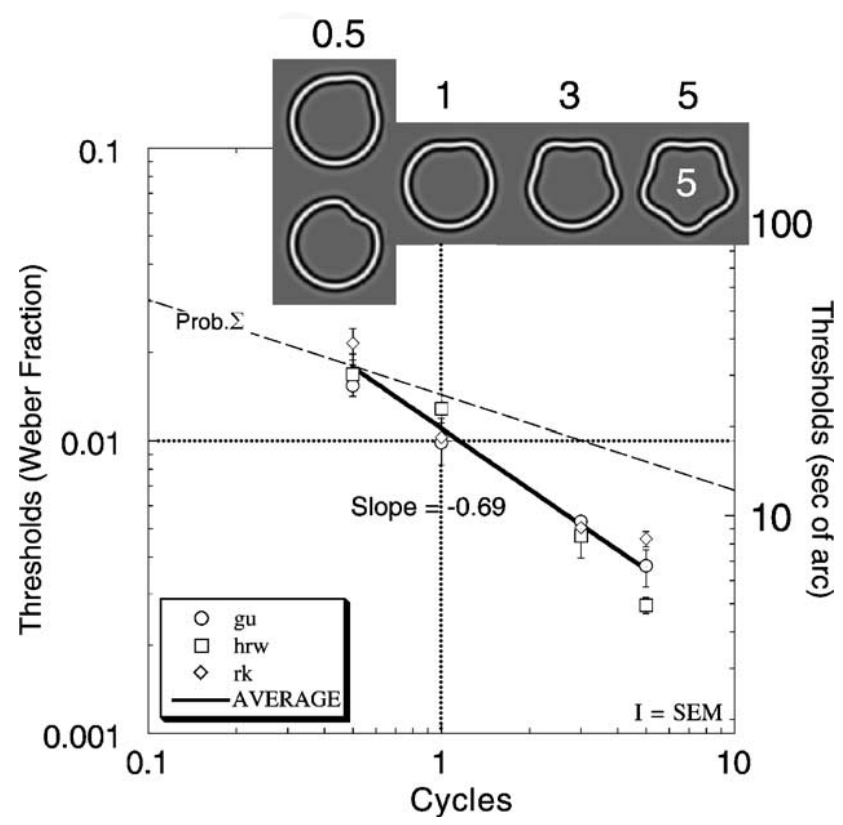


- Summation slopes are typically steeper than that predicted by probability summation theory
- Under HTT the component mechanisms will be activated if their input is above threshold
- There is almost no "penalty" under HTT for monitoring additional noise because the internal noise carried by those mechanisms will have a vanishingly small effect on the overall response



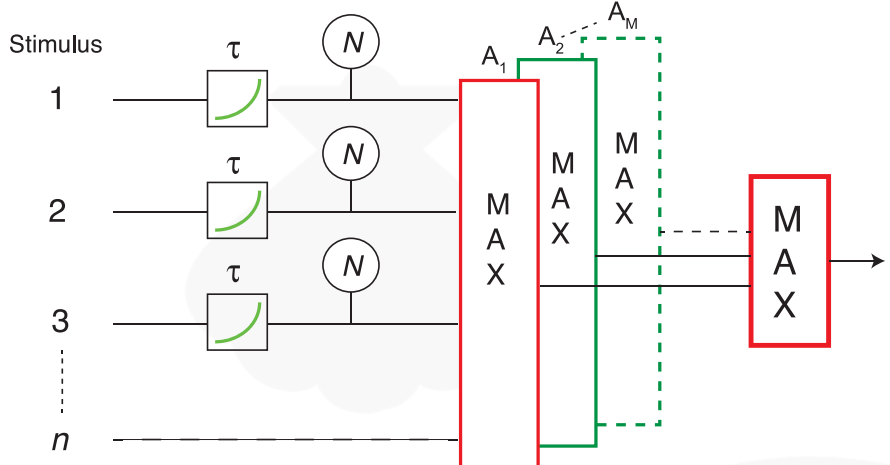
# Summation under Signal Detection

Baldwin, A. S., Schr...  
(2016). Rejecting p...  
patterns, not so Qu...



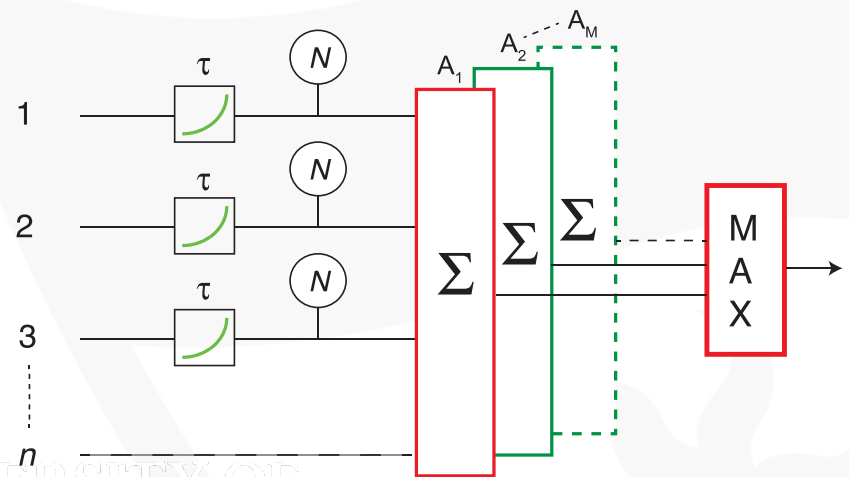
# Types of summation

Probability summation



- $N$  = internal noise
- $\tau$  = exponent
- $A_1$  = the target
- $A_2 - A_M$  = the intervals
- $M$  = the total forced-choice
- $MAX = MAX$

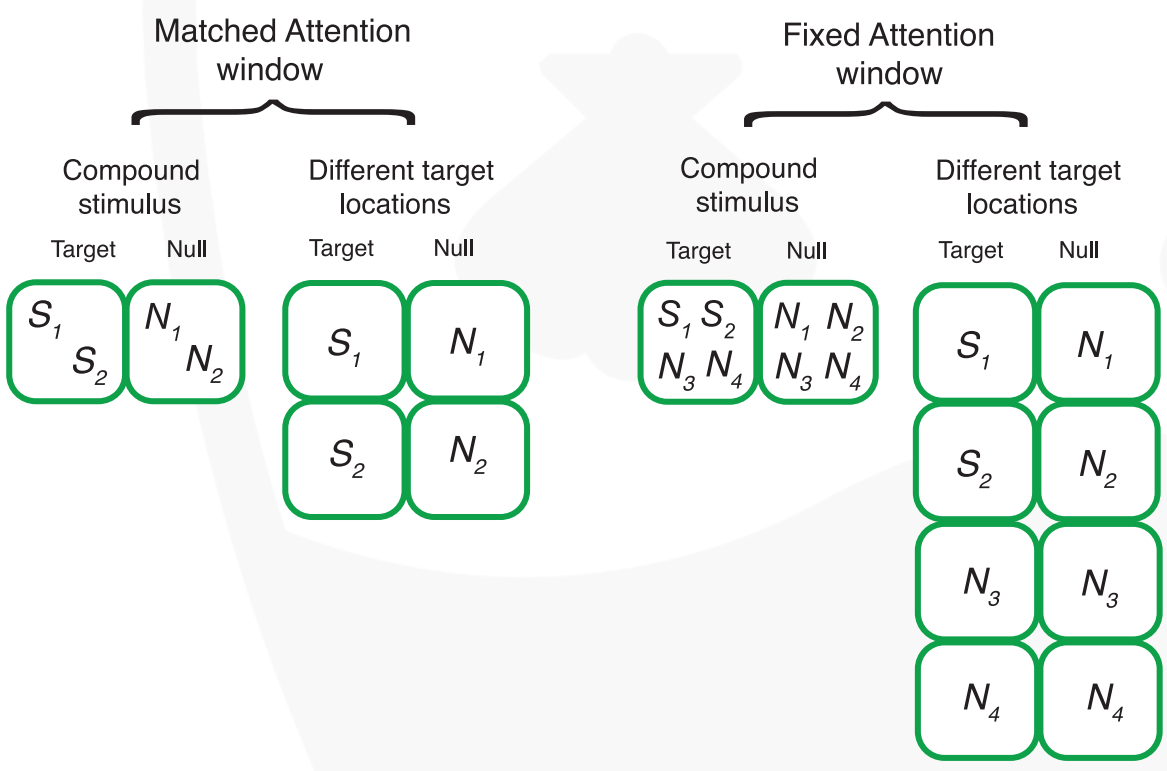
Additive summation



Kingdom, F.A.A., *Bayesian probability and additive mechanisms under of vision*, 15(5), 1-1.



# Summation scenarios

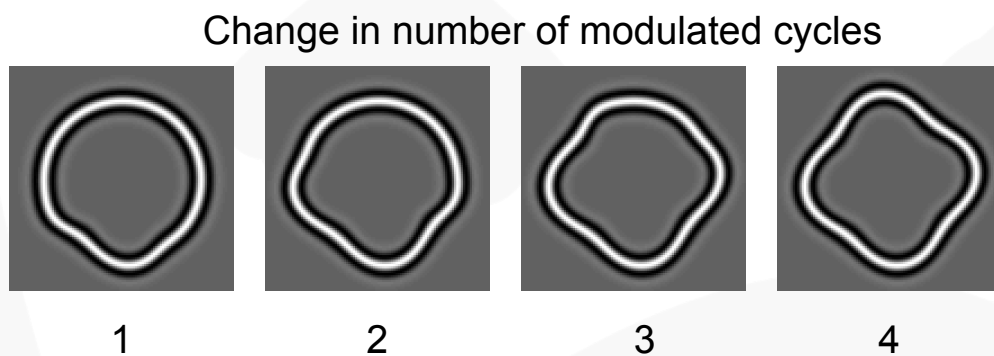


- Schematic showing two-interval task with one interval containing a compound stimulus and the other interval containing a single stimulus.
- $N_1 - N_4$  intervals are null trials to the stimuli.
- Each green box represents a stimulus location.
- When the compound stimulus is presented, attention is only directed to the "Matched Attention" window.
- For this situation, the compound stimulus and the single stimulus are presented in the same channels/locations.
- When the compound stimulus is presented, attention is likely monitored in all channels/locations, which means that the compound stimulus is the only one that can be detected.

Kingdom, F.A.A., Baldwin, A. S., & Schmidtman, G. (2015). Modeling probability and additive summation for detection across multiple mechanisms under the assumptions of signal detection theory. *Journal of vision*, 15(5), 1-1.

Tyler, C. W., & Cheung, C. (2004). A two-interval task: Attentional summation. *Vision Research*, 44(18), 1991-2000.

# Spatial uncertainty



Baldwin, A. S., Schmidtman, G., Kingdom, F. A., & Hess, R. F. (2016). Rejecting probability summation for radial frequency patterns, not so Quick!. *Vision Research*, 122, 124-134.

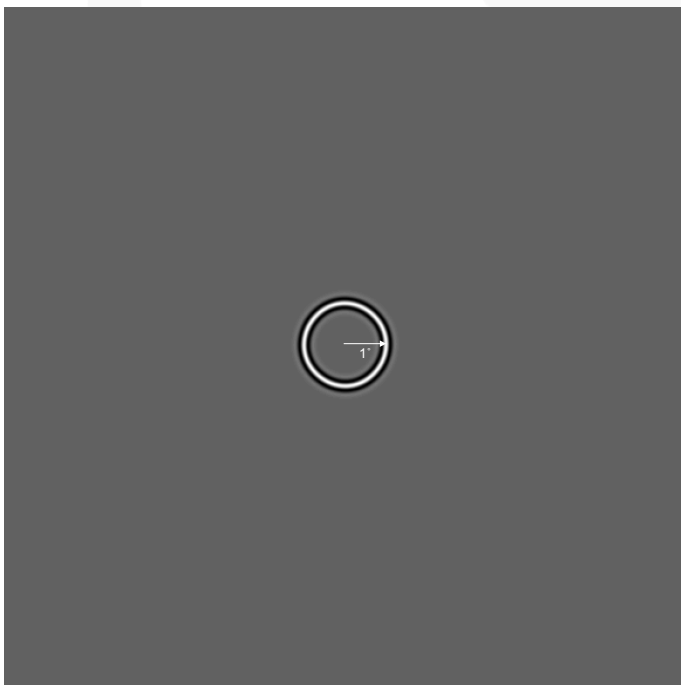
Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2017). Global processing of random-phase radial frequency patterns but not modulated lines. *Journal of vision*, 17(9):18, 1-11.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2018). Integration of shape information occurs around closed contours but not across them. *Journal of vision*, 18(5), 6, 1-13.

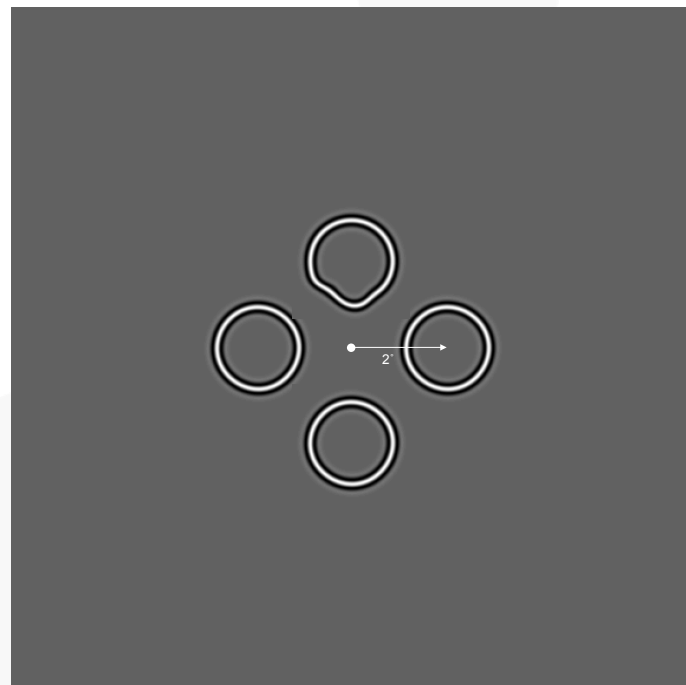


# Stimuli

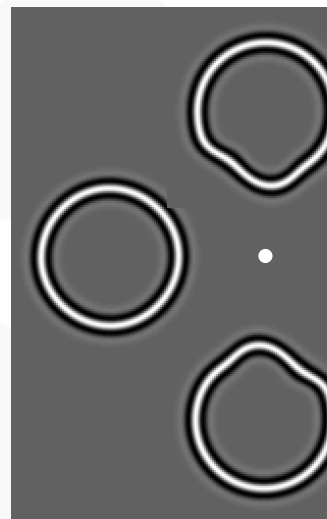
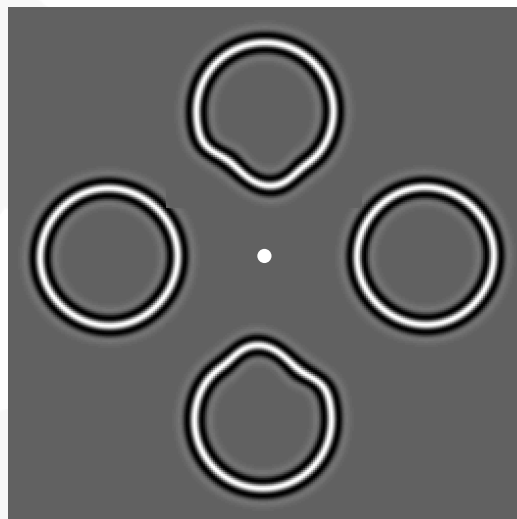
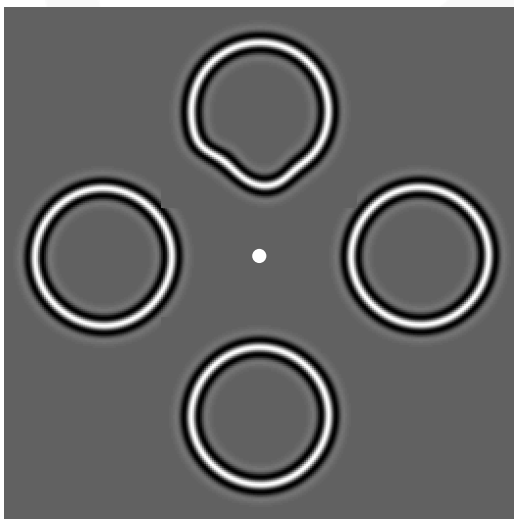
central



2° eccentricity



# Fixed position and blocked (Fixed



Number of monitored channels:  $Q =$

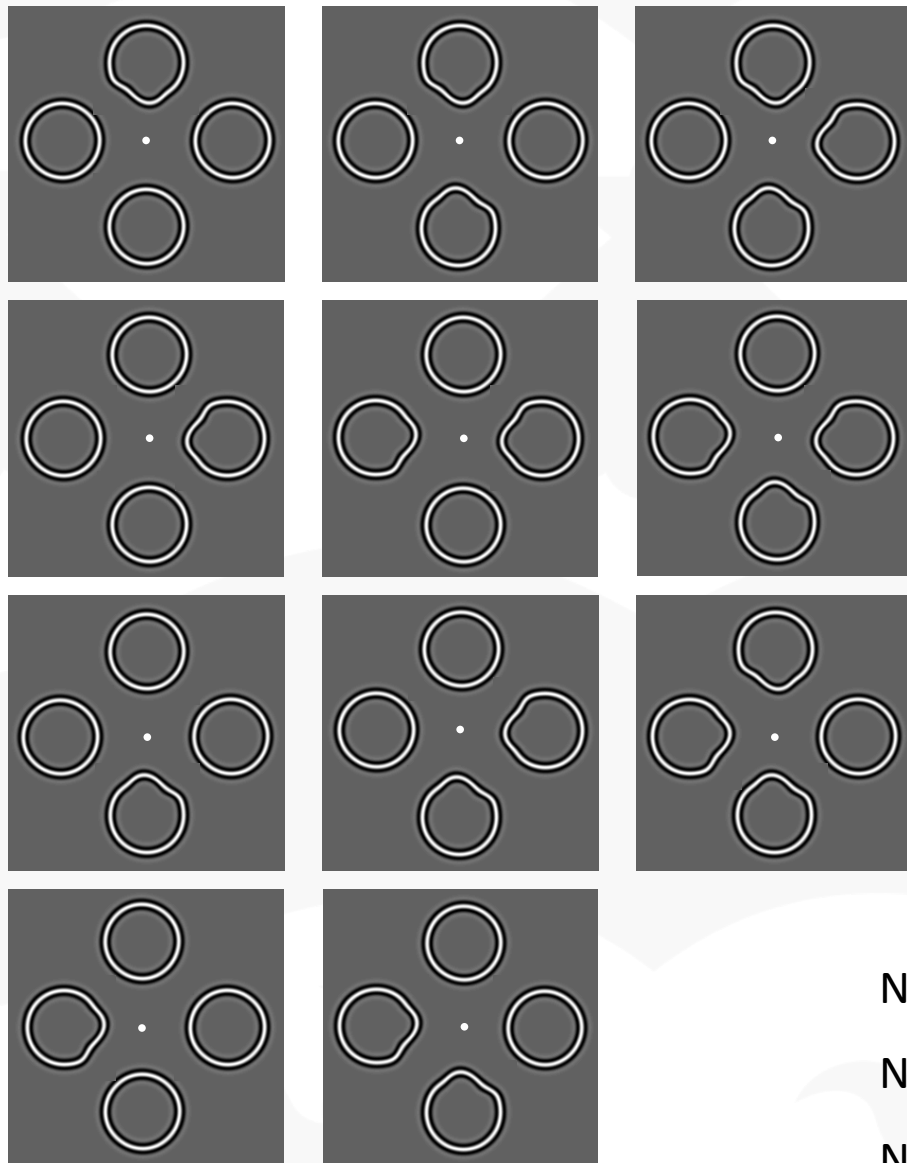
Number of stimuli:  $n = [1\ 2\ 3\ 4]$

Number of alternatives:  $M = 2$

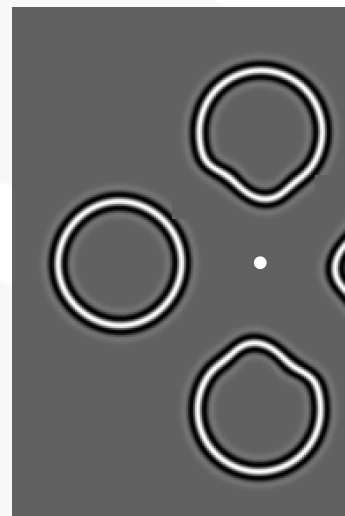
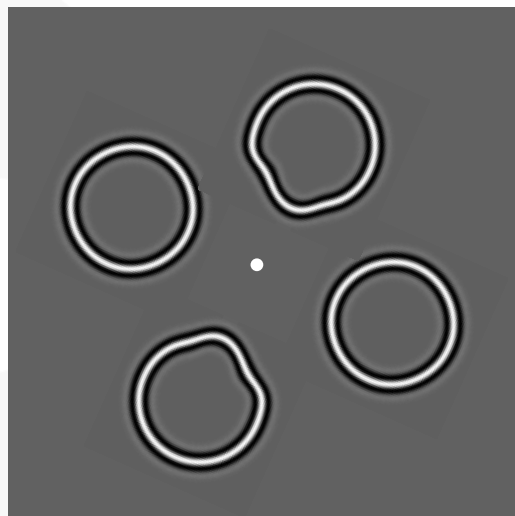
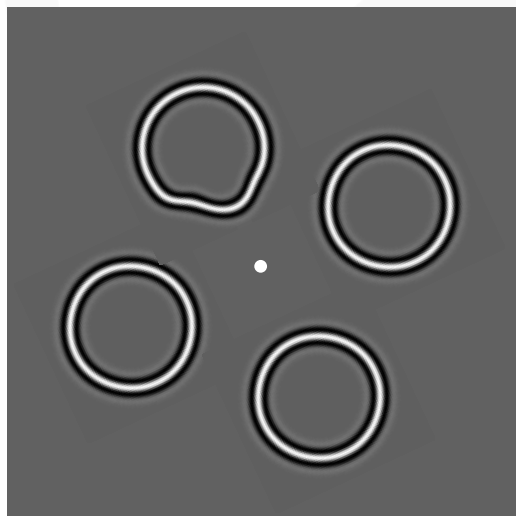




# Variable position and blocked (Se



# Random position and interleaved



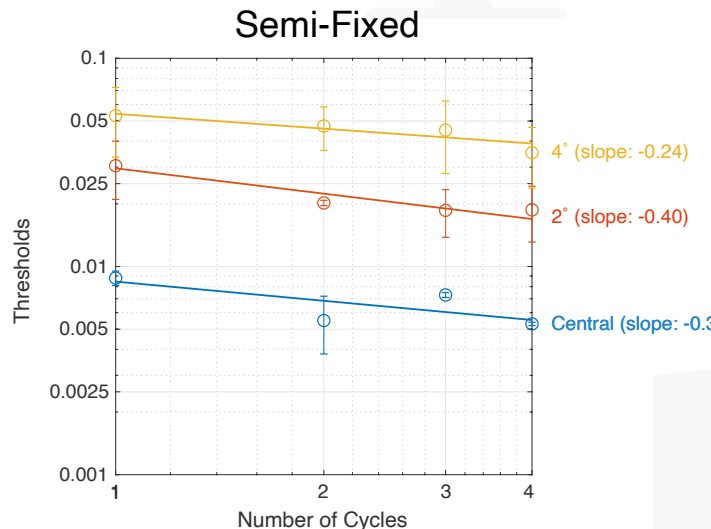
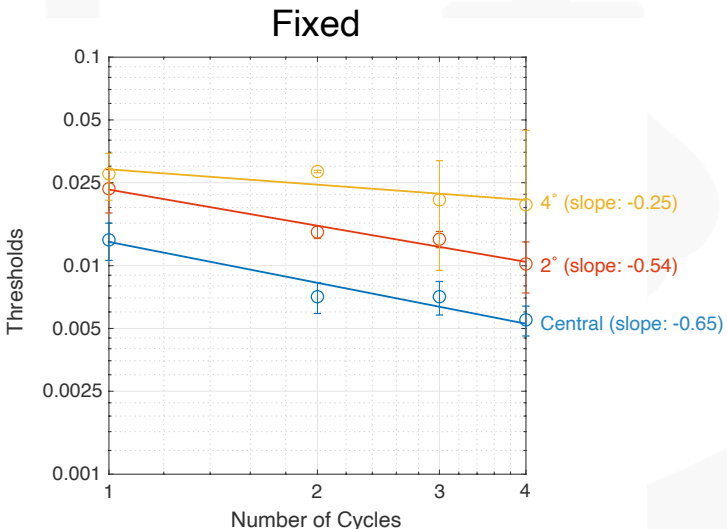
Number of monit

Number of stimu

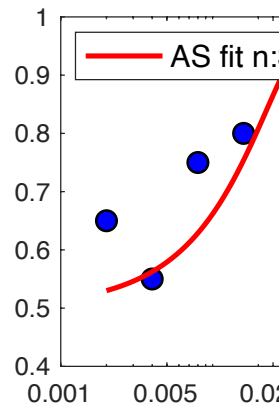
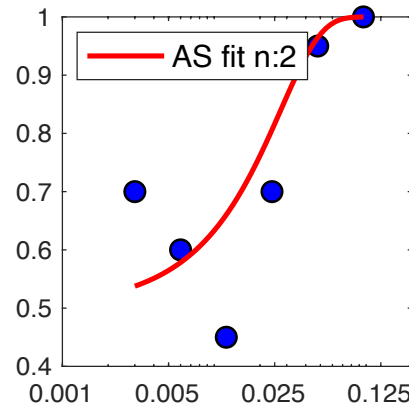
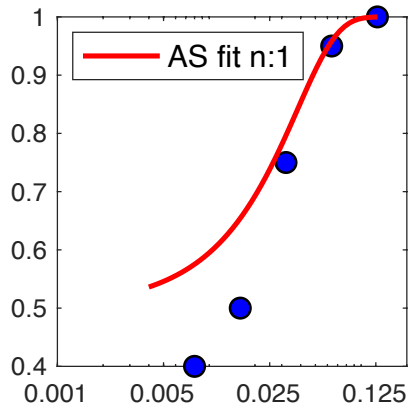
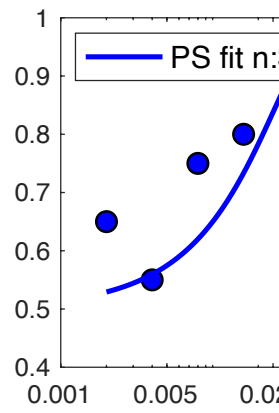
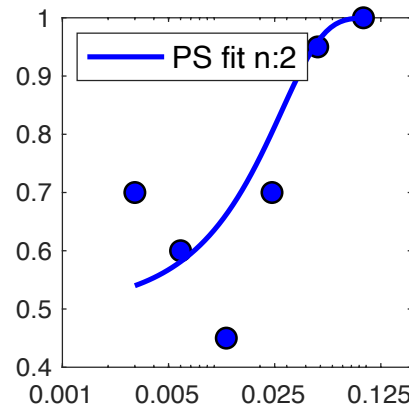
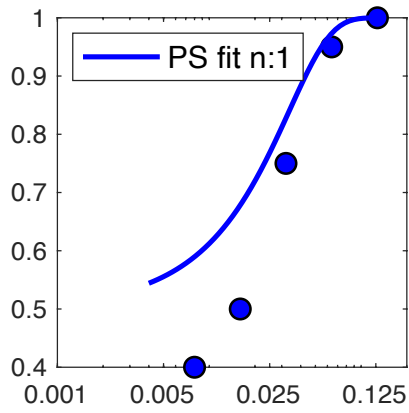
Number of altern



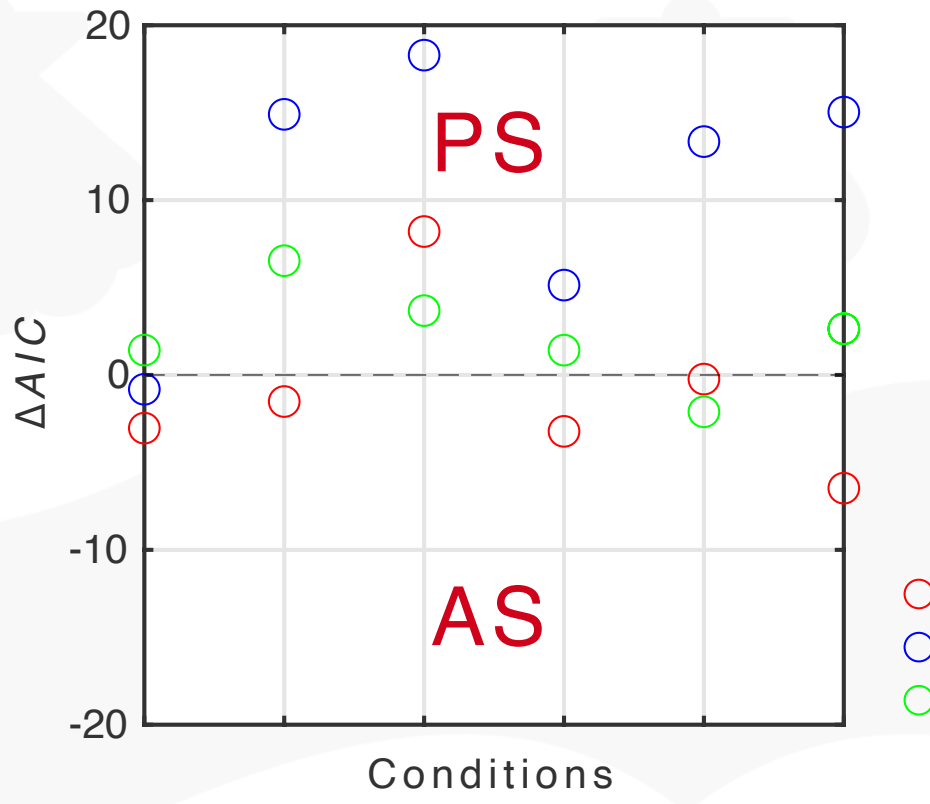
# Results - Thresholds



# Results – Model simulations



# Results - Models

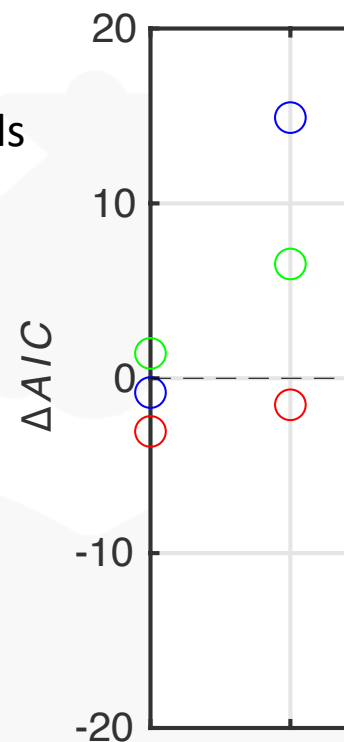


# Results - Models

- The model with the smallest  $AIC$  values is the probability summation model
- The differences in  $AIC$  values between the PS and AS models are relatively small
- According to Burnham and Anderson (2004), the preferred model can be determined by calculating the difference between the  $AIC$  scores of the  $i$ -th model ( $AIC_i$ ) and the model with the lowest  $AIC$  score ( $AIC_{min}$ ) obtained from the set of models examined

$$\Delta_i = AIC_i - AIC_{min}$$

- Models with  $\Delta_i > 7$  can be rejected (Burnham & Anderson, 2004)



# Discussion

- We can not reject PS as a model
- In agreement with Baldwin et al. (2016)
- Summation is similar whether it occurs within a single shape or across shapes
- In agreement with Baldwin et al. (2016)
- Independent of eccentricity
- Largely independent of uncertainty (*cf.* Green et al., 2017, 2018)
- This implies that the visual system does not treat single closed shapes any different from various shapes distributed across the visual field.

Baldwin, A. S., Schmidtmann, G., Kingdom, F. A., & Hess, R. F. (2016). Rejecting probability summation for radial frequency patterns, not so Quick!. *Vision Research*, *122*, 124-134.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2017). Global processing of random-phase radial frequency patterns but not modulated lines. *Journal of vision*, *17*(9):18, 1-11.

Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2018). Integration of shape information occurs around closed contours but not across them. *Journal of vision*, *18*(5),6, 1-13.



# Acknowledgments



Maria Zawadył (2<sup>nd</sup> year undergraduate student)



Hatem Barhoom (PhD student)

