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# Summation Within and Across Shapes in Central and Peripheral Vision

Schmidtman, Gunnar

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

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10.1177/0301006620921389

PERCEPTION

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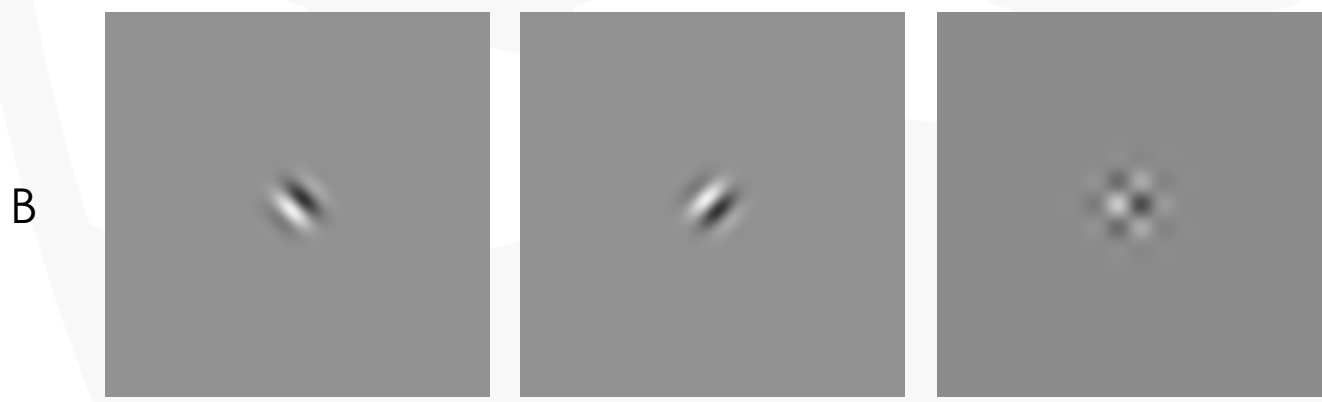
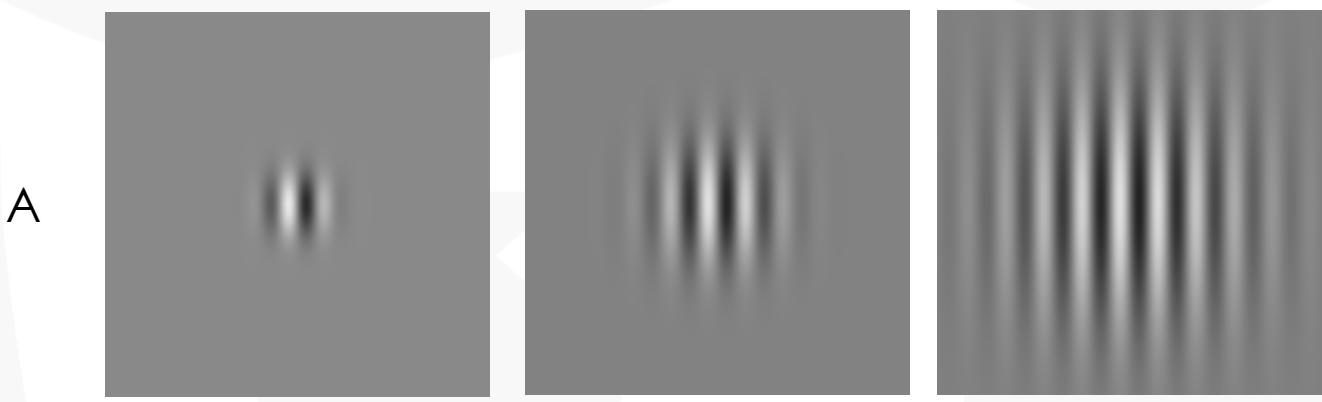
# Summation within and across central and peripheral

*Gunnar Schmidtman & Maria Z*

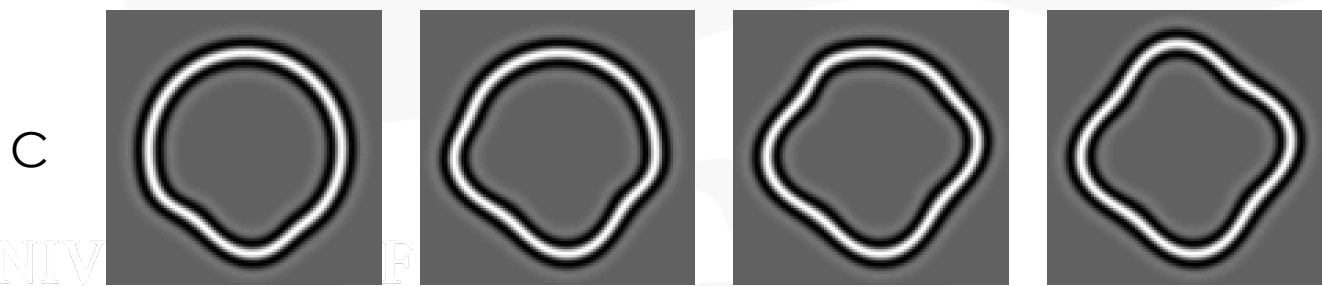


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# Summation experiments



Change in number of modulated cycles



1

2

3

4



# Stimuli

Frequency

Amplitude

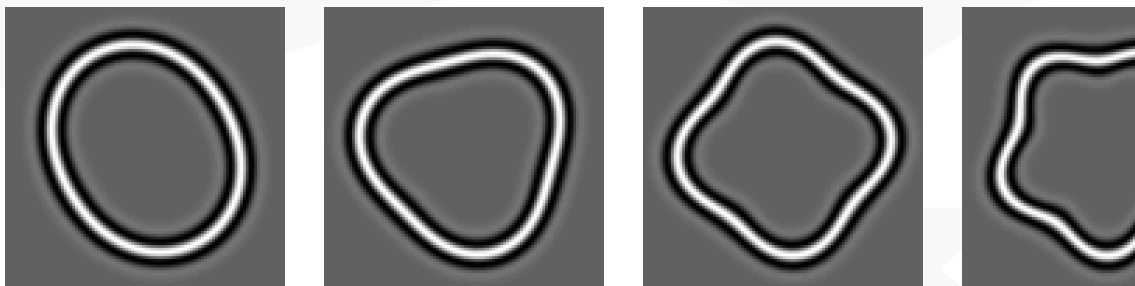
$$r(\theta) = r_{mean}(1 + A(\omega\theta + \varphi))$$





# Stimuli

Change in frequency



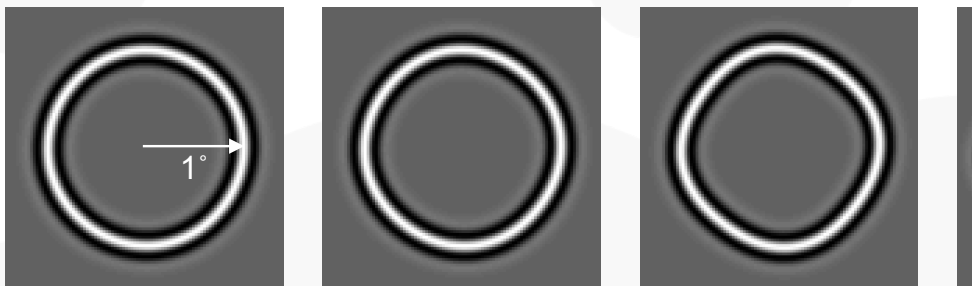
2

3

4

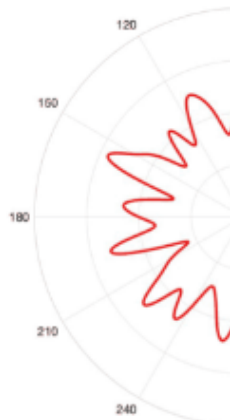
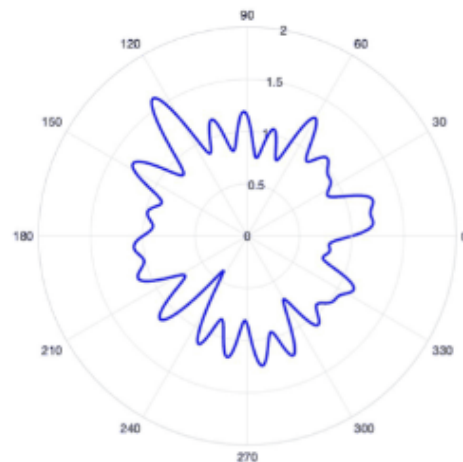
5

Change in amplitude



# RF compounds – shape channels

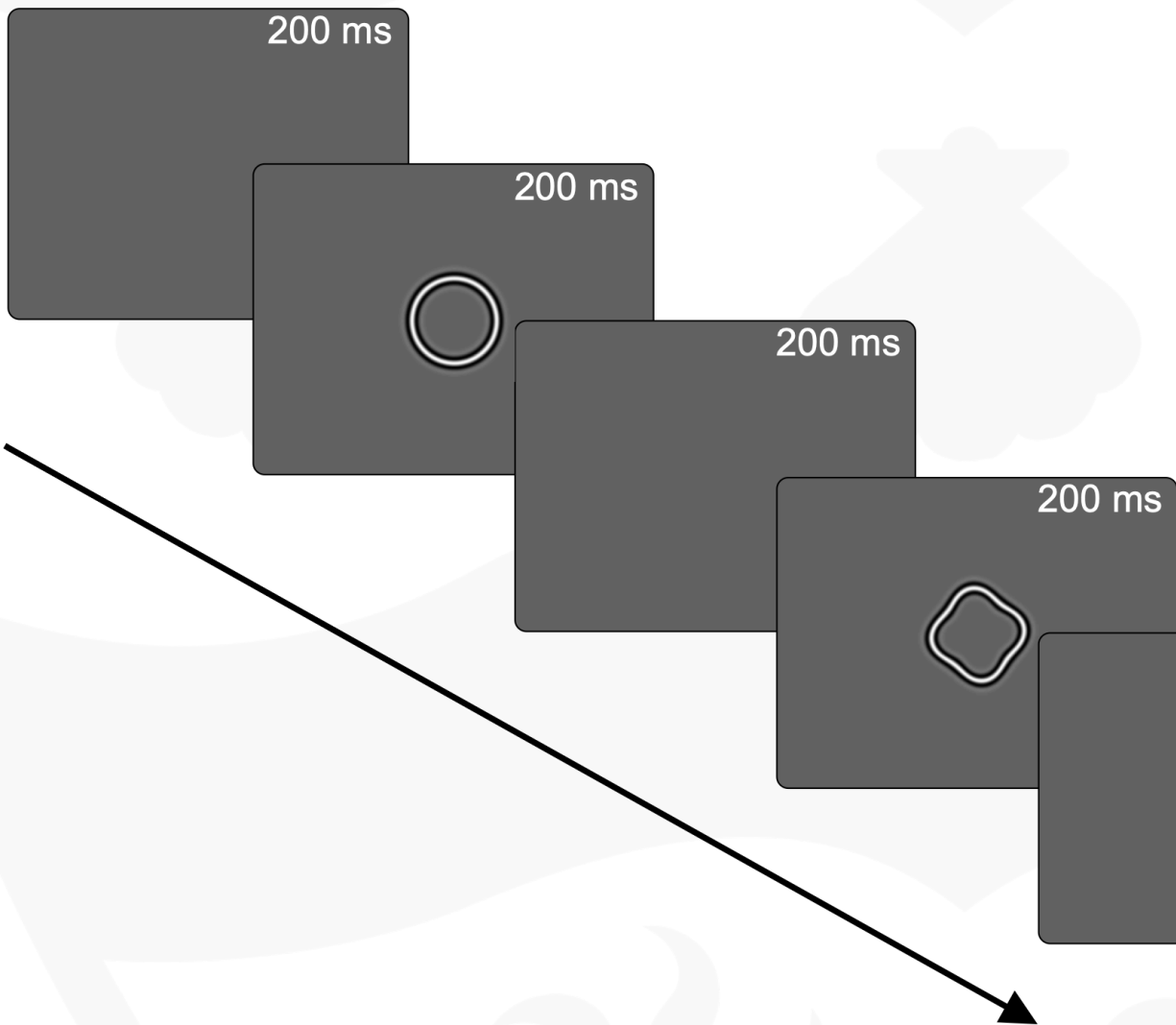
$$r(\theta) = r_{mean} \left( 1 + \sum_n^m A_n \sin(\omega_n \theta + \varphi_n) \right)$$



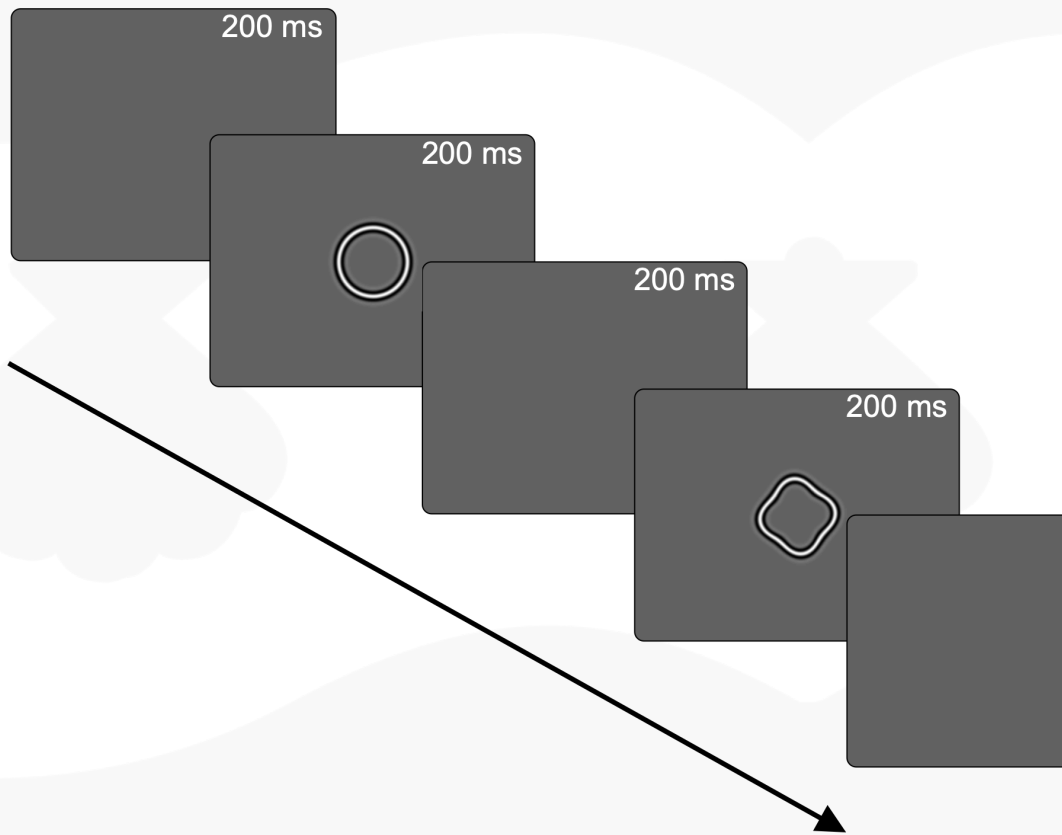
- Schmidtmann, G., & Fruer perceptually distinct subs
- Schmidtmann, G., Kingdon frequency patterns. *Vision*



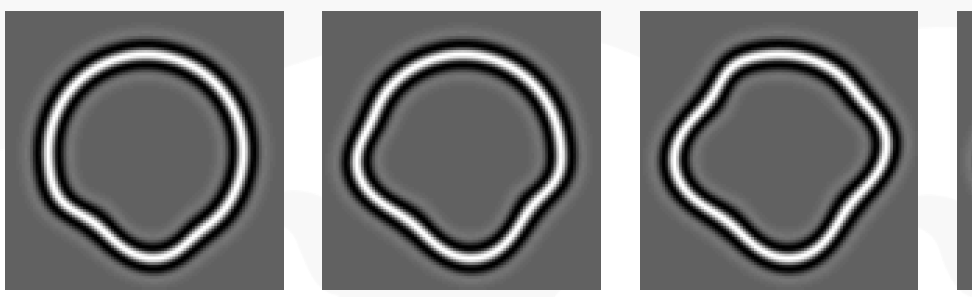
# Paradigm



# Paradigm



Change in number of modulated o



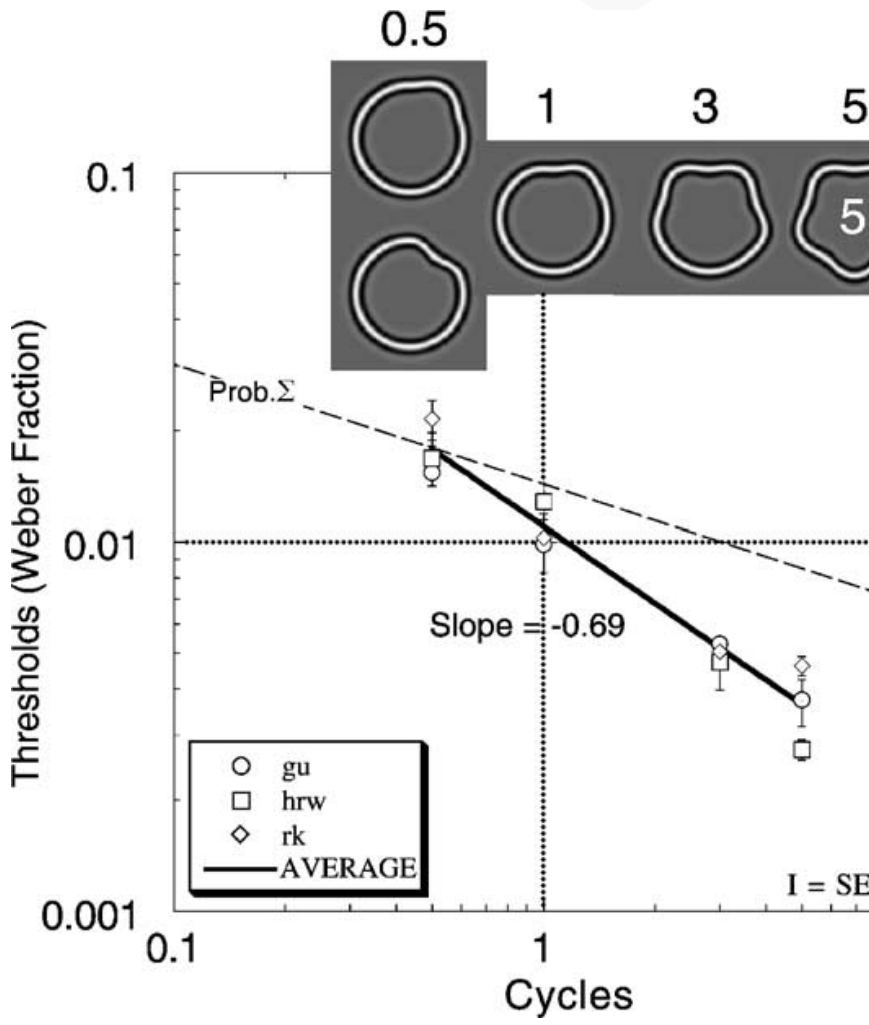
1

2

3

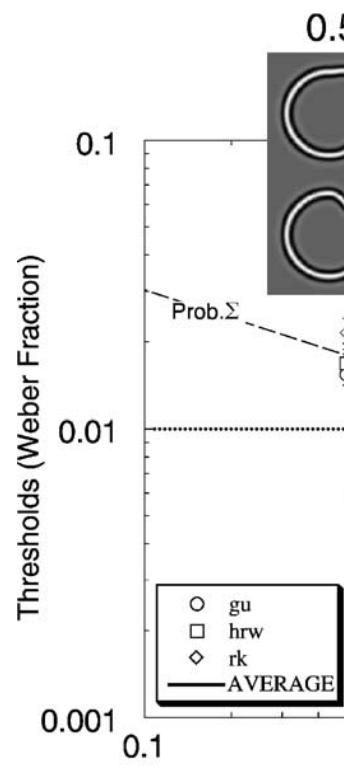
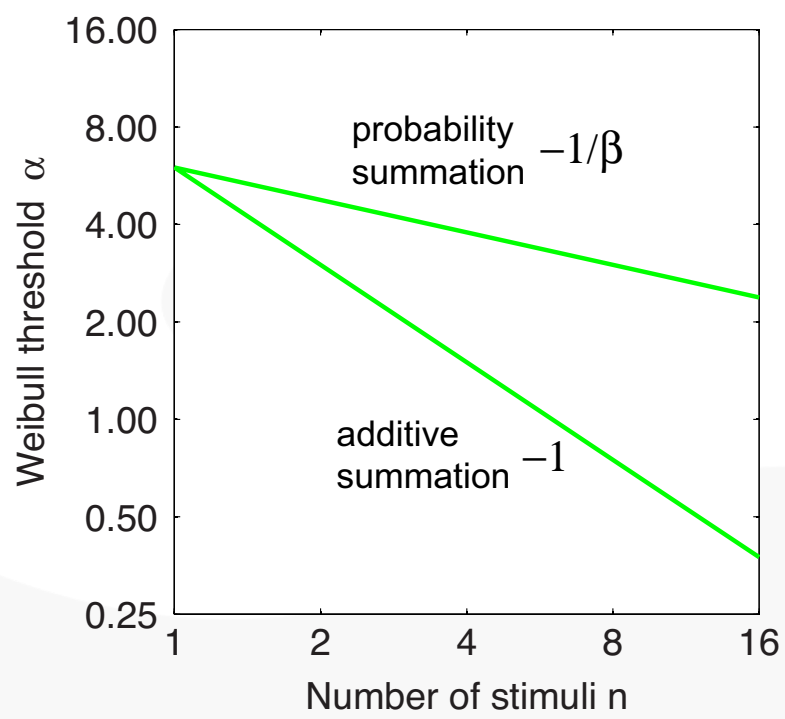


# RF summation



# Hight Threshold Theory prediction

## Thresholds

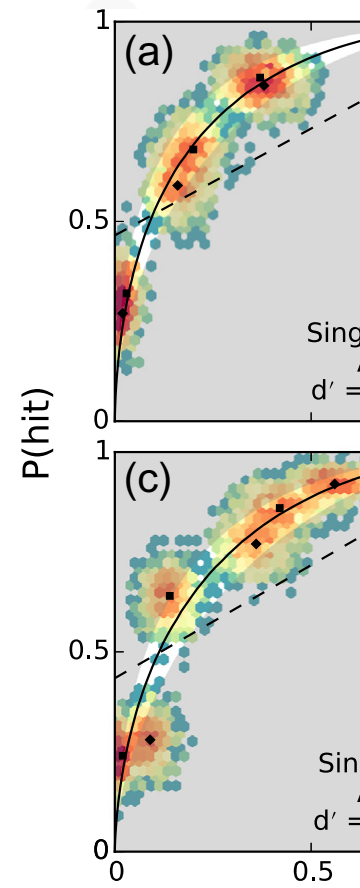
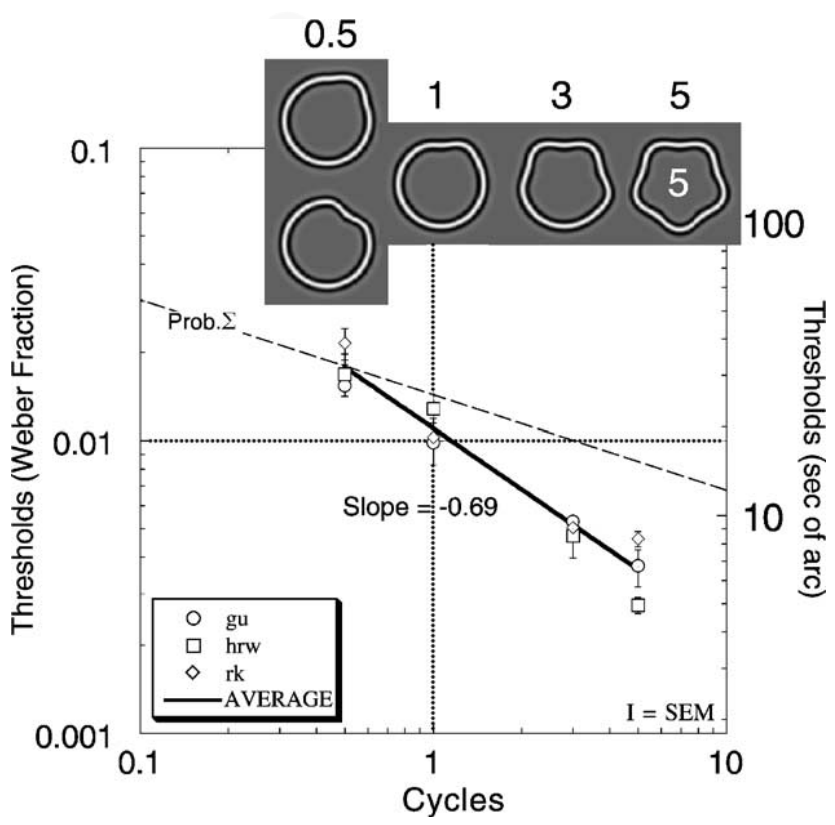


- Summation slopes are typically steeper than that predicted by probability summation theory
- Under HTT the component mechanisms will be activated if their input is above threshold
- There is almost no "penalty" under HTT for monitoring additional noise because the internal noise carried by those mechanisms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



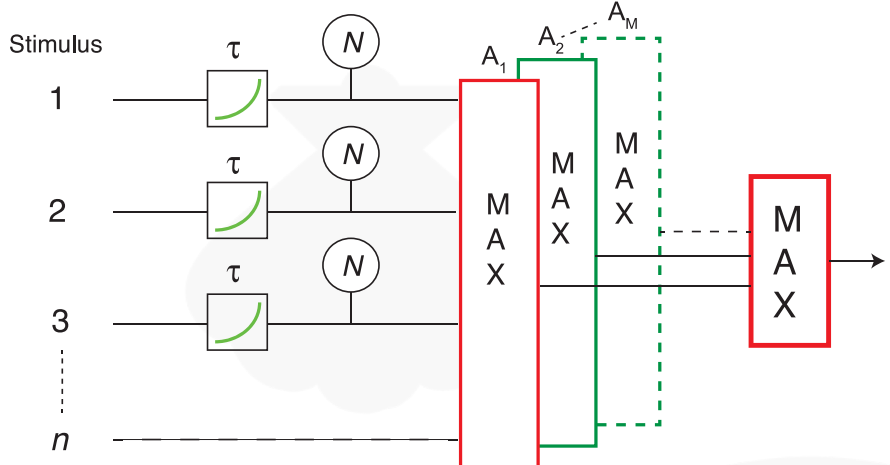
# Summation under Signal Detection

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



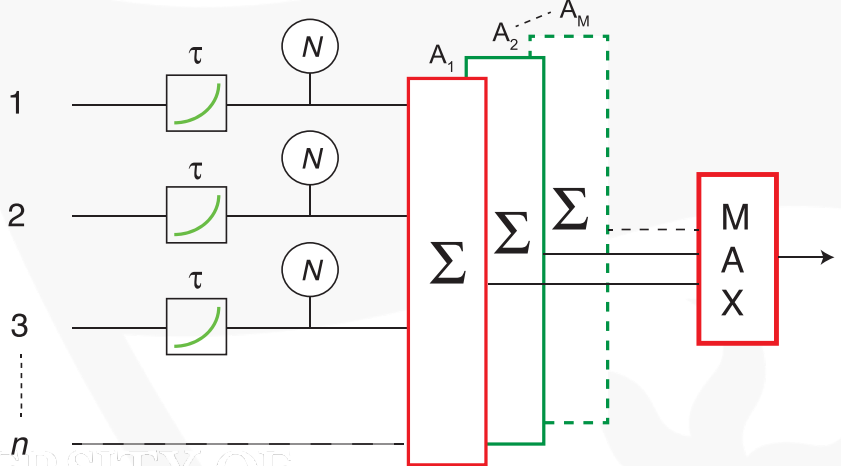
# Types of summation

Probability summation



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

Additive summation

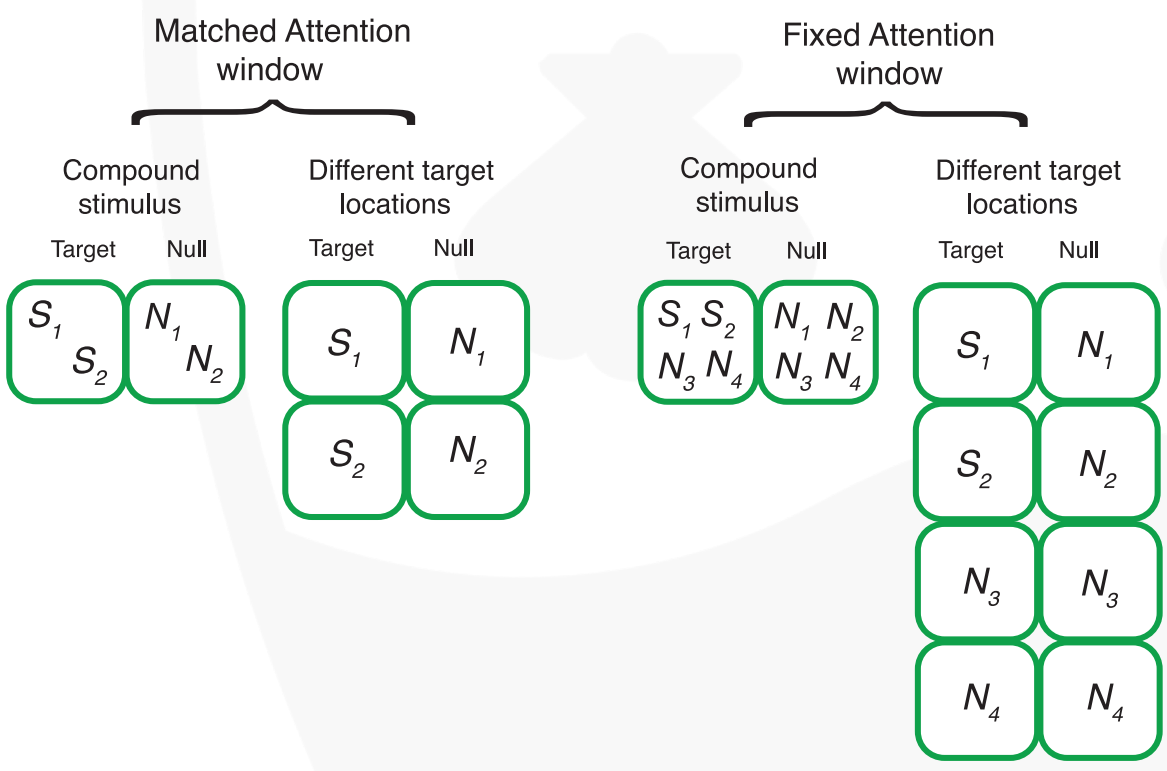


Kingdom, F.A.A., Ba probability and add mechanisms under of vision, 15(5), 1-1.





# Summation scenarios

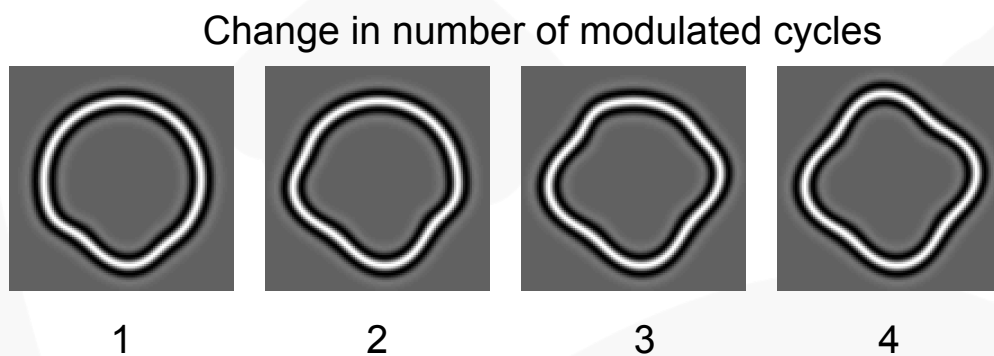


- Schematic showing two-interval two-interval compound
- $N_1 - N_4$  intervals to the stimuli
- Each green box represents a channel/location
- When the compound attention only “Matched At
- For this situation stimuli and Q channels/loc
- When the compound likely monitor means that the that only compound coined the te scenario. For

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., & Che paradigm: Attentio summation. *Vision*

# 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.

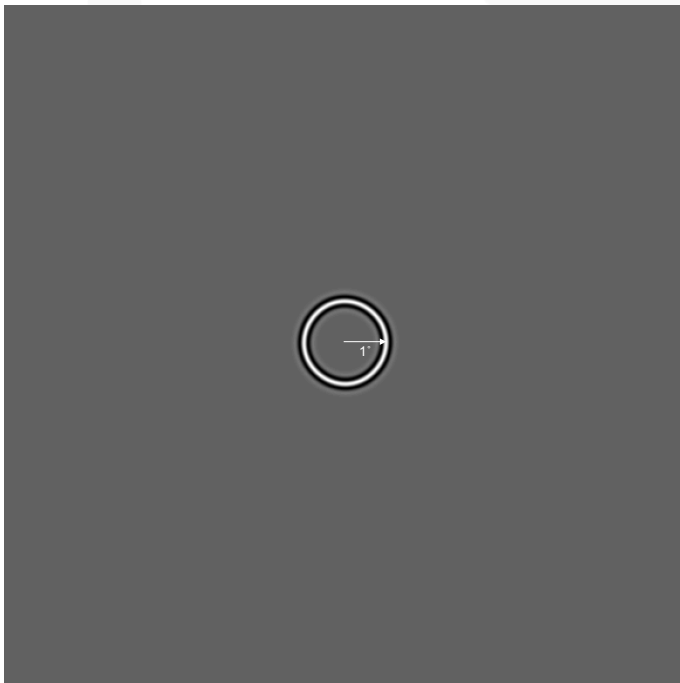
Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2017). Global processing of random-phase radial frequency patterns but not modulated lines. *Journal of vision*, 17(9):18, 1-11.

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.

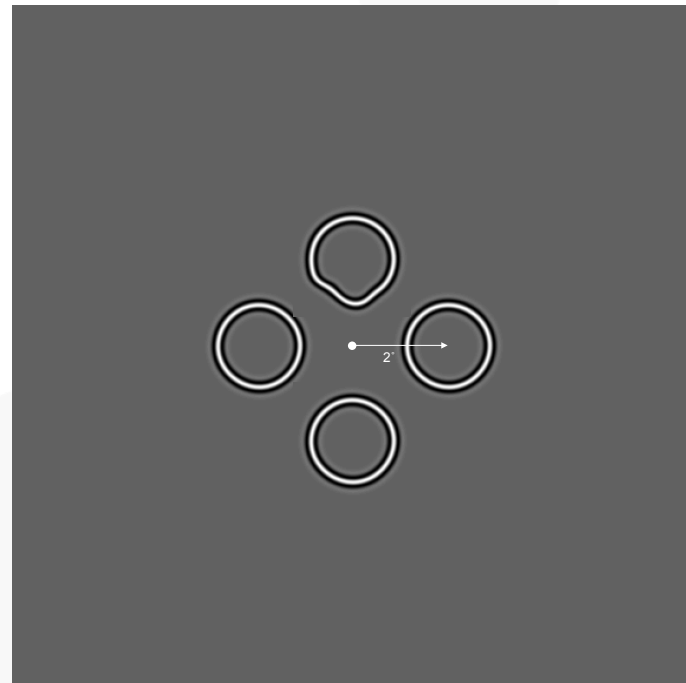


# Stimuli

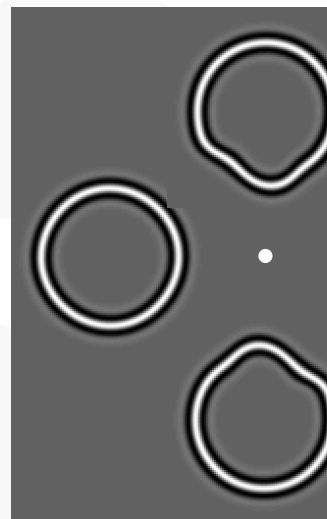
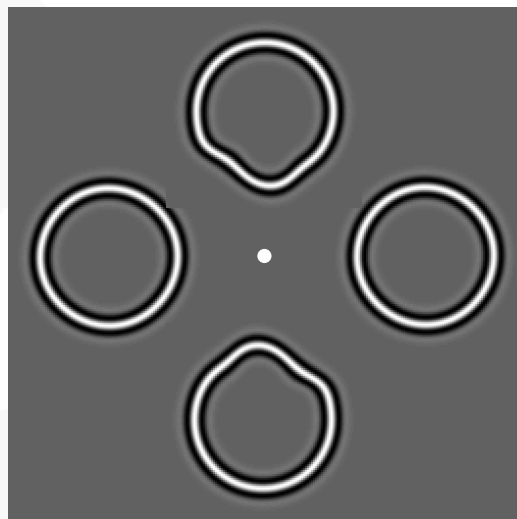
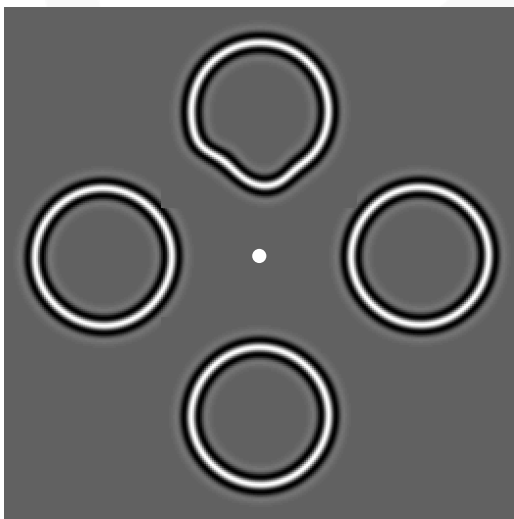
central



2° eccentricity



# Fixed position and blocked (Fixed



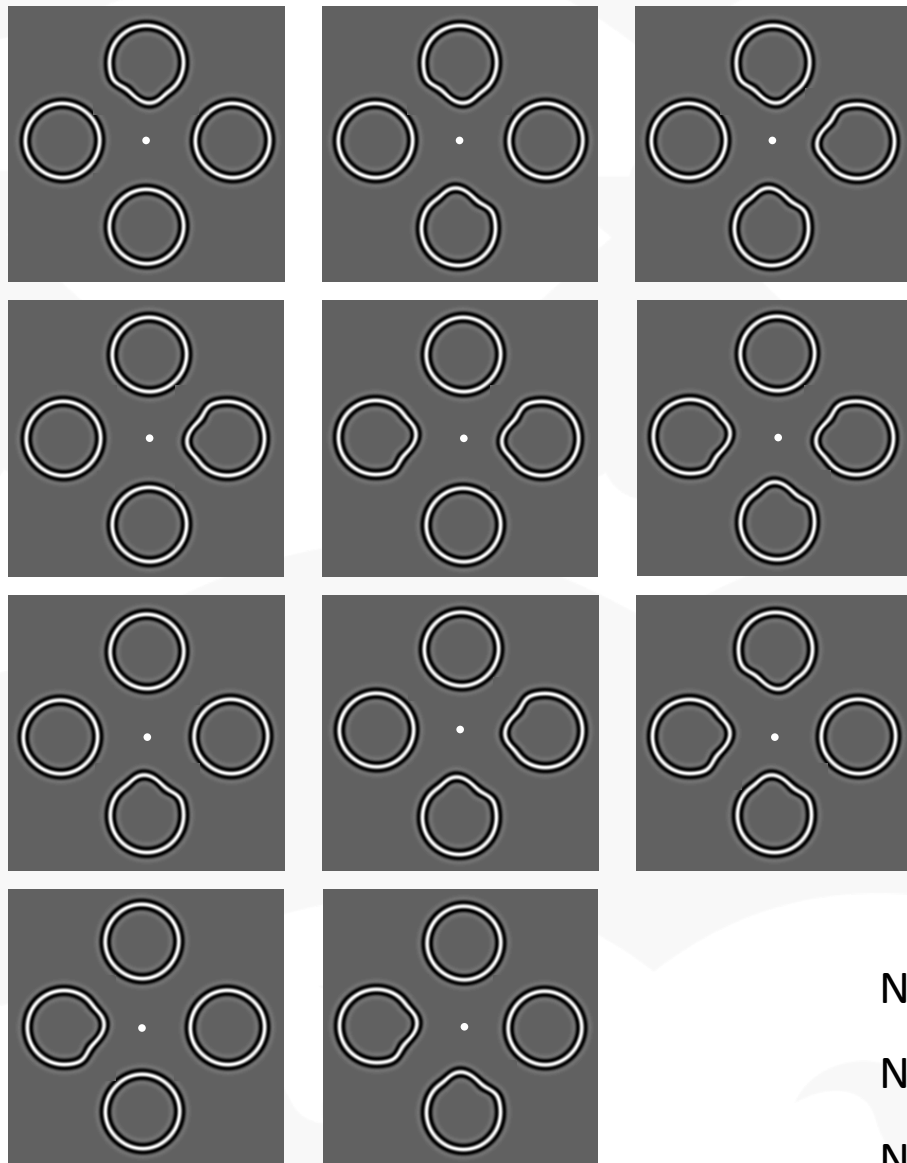
Number of monitored channels:  $Q =$

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

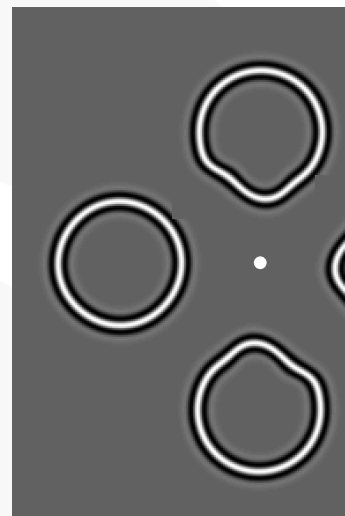
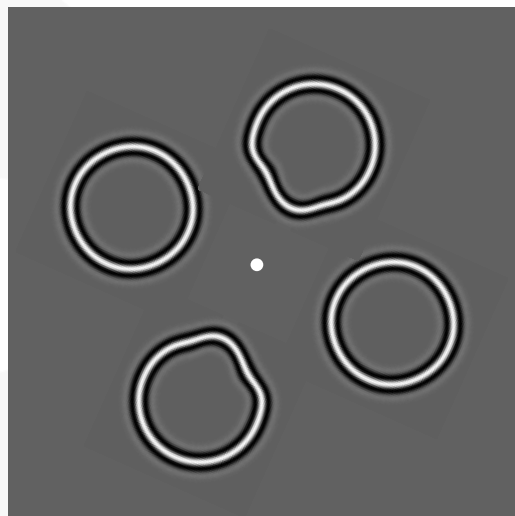
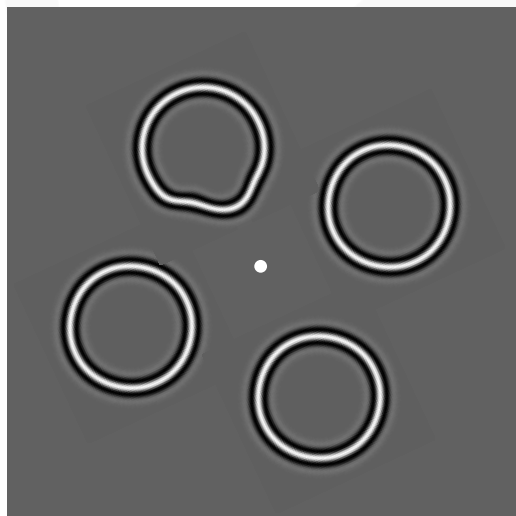
Number of alternatives:  $M = 2$



# Variable position and blocked (Se



# Random position and interleaved



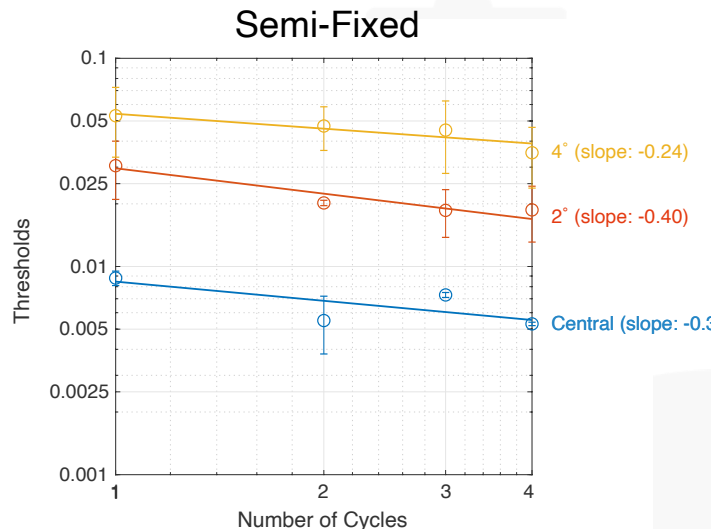
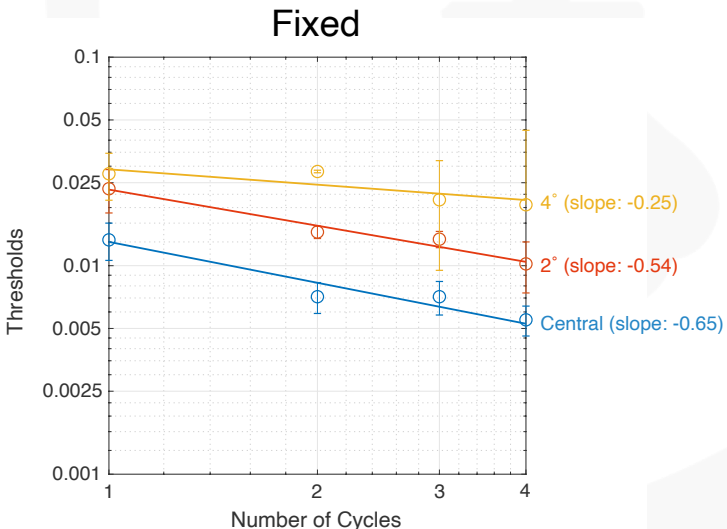
Number of monit

Number of stimu

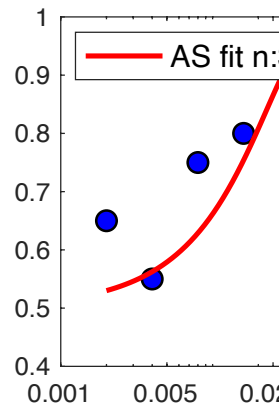
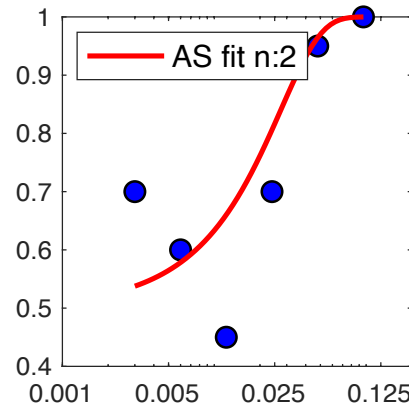
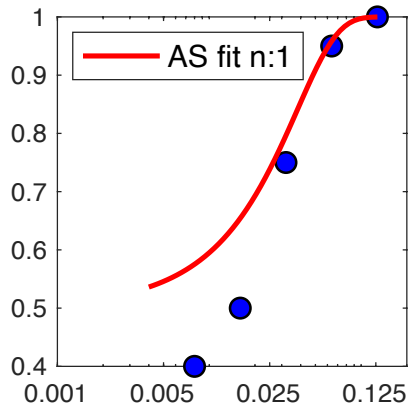
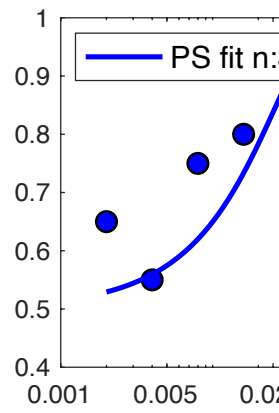
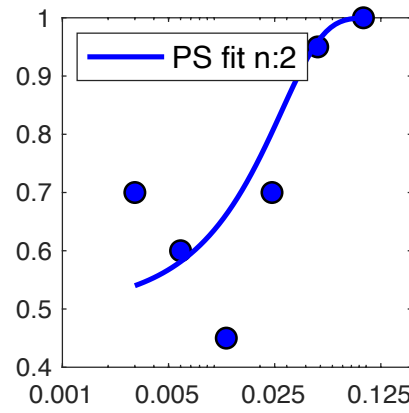
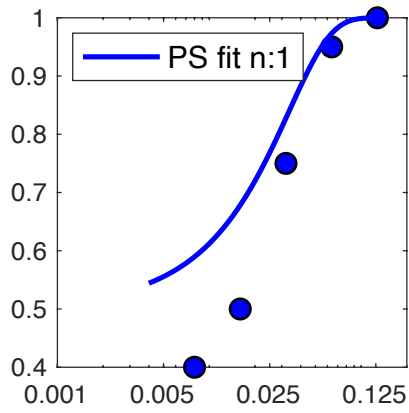
Number of altern



# Results - Thresholds

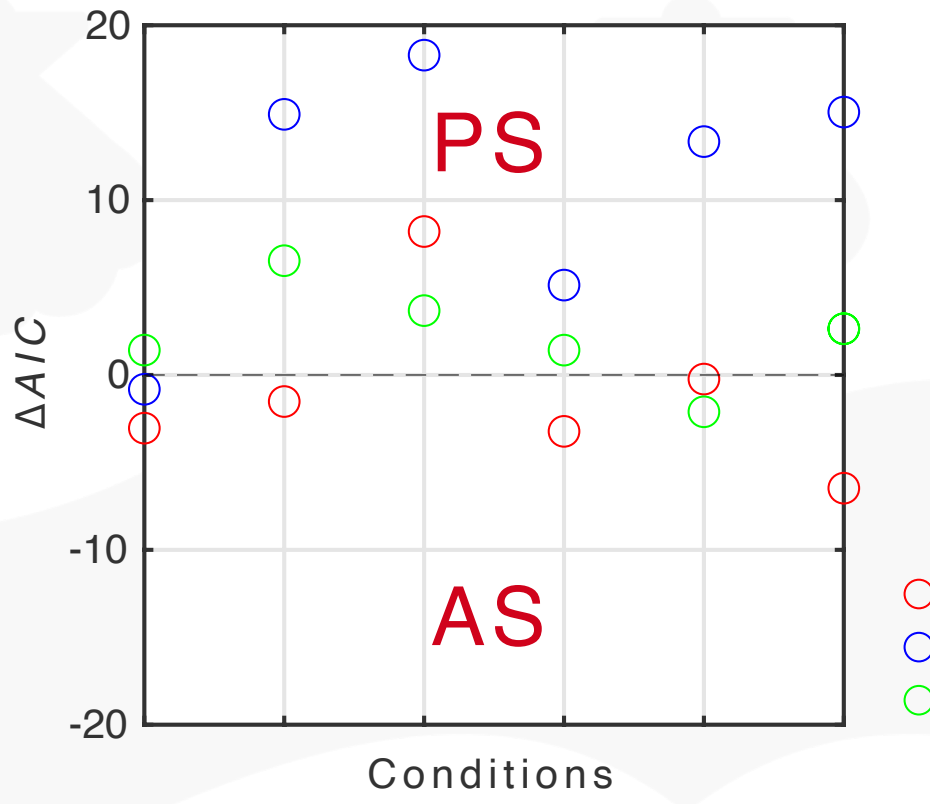


# Results – Model simulations





# Results - Models

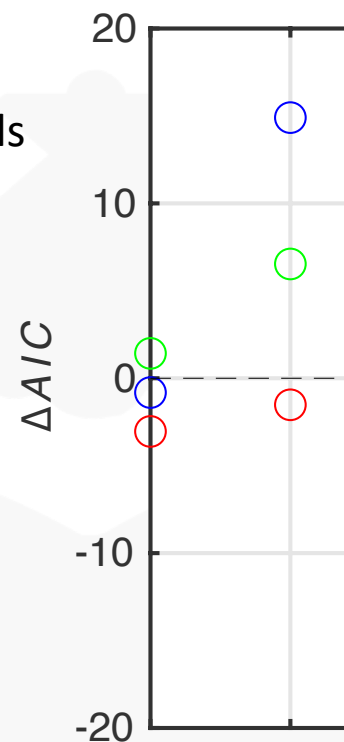


# Results - Models

- 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.

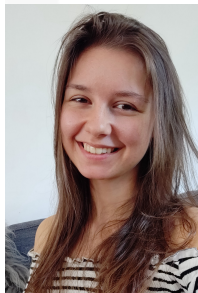
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Green, R. J., Dickinson, J. E., & Badcock, D. R. (2018). Integration of shape information occurs around closed contours but not across them. *Journal of vision*, *18*(5),6, 1-13.



# Acknowledgments



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Hatem Barhoom (PhD student)

