In Search of Sparing:



Spatial Cueing can be Triggered Contingently by Visual Form

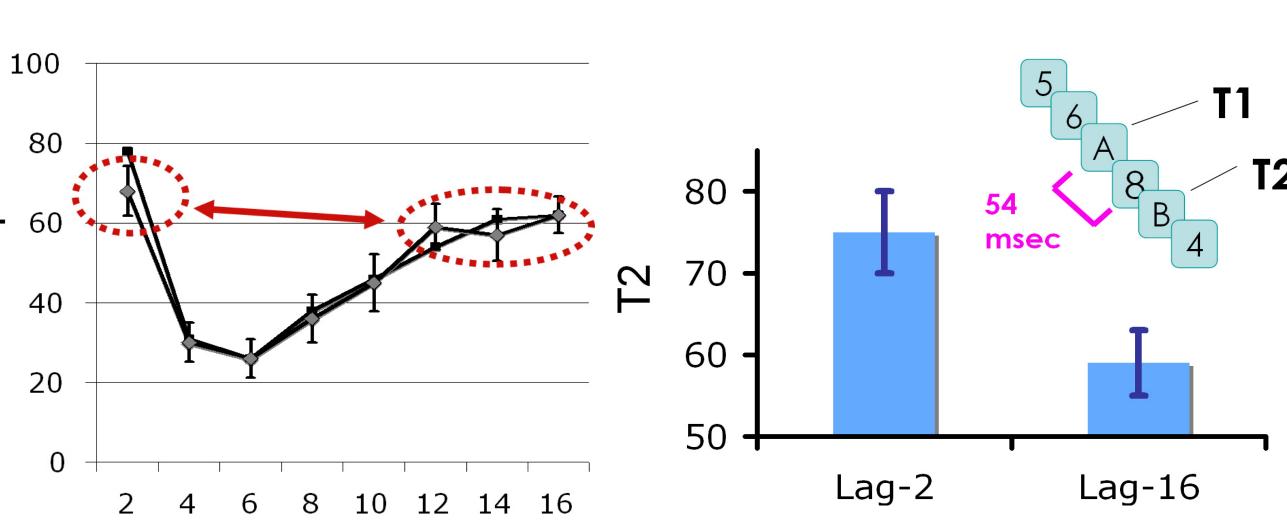
Transient attention as a temporal spotlight

Transient attention (Nakayama & Mackeben 1989; Muller & Rabbitt 1989) is a rapid and reflexive form of spatial attention

TA may act as a mechanism of temporal selection

In RSVP, a T2 may benefit from the transient attention deployed by T1

Sparing or Enhancement?



T2 during sparing (Lag-2, 108 ms SOA) is enhanced relative to T2 outside of the blink (Lag-16, 864 ms SOA).

The Simultaneous Type/Serial Token model explains this enhancement as the result of transient attention deployed in response to T1

Bowman, H. & Wyble, B (In Press) The Simultaneous Type, Serial Token Model of Temporal Attention and Working Memory, Psychological Review

The Question:

Can attention be captured by objects based on their categorical identity?

Methods Experiment 1 Subjects viewed a changing array of items with instruction to report D D CT Critical Target any digits at trial's end. One random distractor changed every 23.5 ms. Each panel in the D D D display to the right indicates a change in the display. Two target items were placed into the stream in three different rela-D D LT Leading tive configurations: [/] + D Target Same location, 107ms SOA Different location 107 ms SOA Same location 247 ms SOA Targets 2 3 4 6 5 7 8 9 Leading targets had a duration of 82 ms Critical targets had a duration of 118 ms Distractors # % § £ @ ± ? Ω . Luminance defined as the percentage of white pixels

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The Leading Target captures attention CT report is enhanced by LT (72% vs 51%) Onset is rapid (100ms) Duration is brief (diminished by 250ms) Same Pos Same Pos 18 (3) 53 (4) 29 (4) 51(6) 72 (6) 39 (4)

63 (3)

13 (5)

(n) = SE

CT|LT: Critical Target Conditional on LT A Target Can Capture Attention Without being Seen Leading Targets were reported if they were seen However, critical targets are better perceived when leading targets were missed This suggests that attention was deployed prior to conscious target CTILT CTILT identification

|An Inhibitory Surround

78 (6)

20 (11)

CT|LT

53 (4)

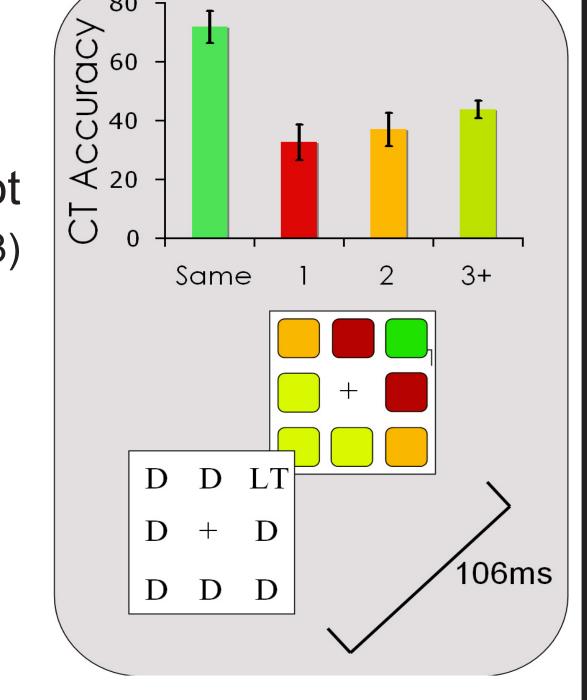
CT|!LT: Critical Target Conditional on missed LT

LT: Leading Target Accuracy

CT: Critical Target Accuracy

CT's are hardest to perceive near (but not on top of) the LT (Spearman r=.11, p < .0003)

Mounts (2000) found the same pattern when singletons capture attention



D + D

D D D

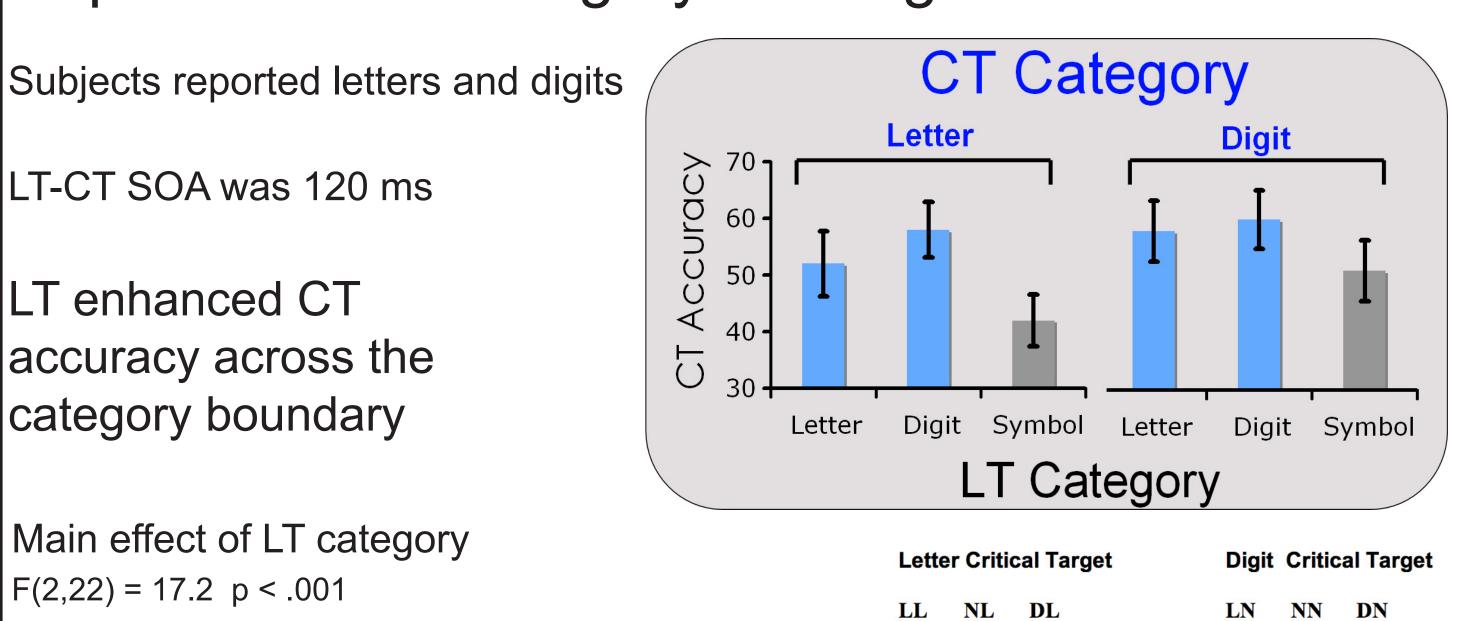
Experiment 2: Category Priming?

_T-CT SOA was 120 ms

T enhanced CT accuracy across the category boundary

Main effect of LT category F(2,22) = 17.2 p < .001

There was no LT x CT interaction F(2,22) = .897, p = .4



2(1) 4(1) 53(6) 59(5) 43(4)

53(6) 61(5)

5(1) 3(1) 58(5) 61(5) 51(5)

61(5) 62(5)

10(10) 4(4)

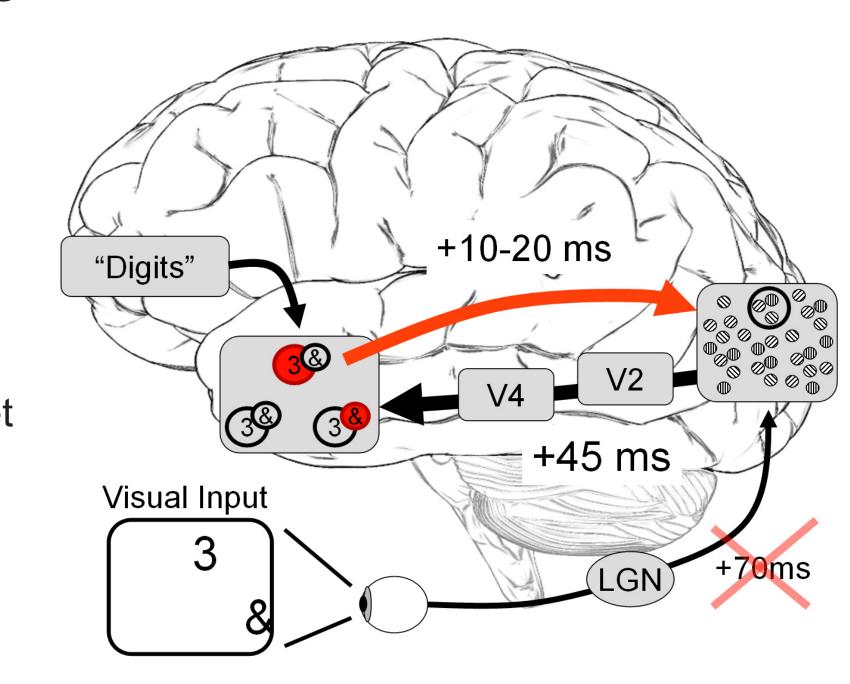
The FeedForward Sweep as a Trigger of Attentional Capture

Top Down control specifies the target set

Rapid, crude target identification occurs in IT cortex within 125ms of stimulus onset

This activation is specific to target identity and location

Hung, Kreiman, Poggio & DiCarlo (2005) Fast readout of object identity from Macaque inferior temporal cortex. Science 310: 863-866



"Upper

right"

Display

Spatial

Attention

What is Exogenous about Reflexive Attention?

