

Background

- Optimal tuning theories suggest that attention enhances processing of non-target features when distractors are similar to a relevant target feature (Navalpakkam & Itti, 2007; Scolari et al., 2009, 2011)
- Attention can impact the appearance of visual features (Carrasco, Ling, & Read, 2004; Fuller & Carrasco, 2006; Suzuki & Cavanagh, 1997)



Does feature-based attention result in a biased perception of targets away from similar distractors?

Experiment 1: do similar distractors bias the perception of the target color? (n = 30)



When the distance between target and distractor items during visual search was only 30°, participants picked the color that was furthest from the distractor as being most similar to the target color

This suggests their perception of the target color was biased away from the visual search distractor

Experiment 3: how broadly does the bias affect similarity judgments? (n = 50)



Performance improved as the foil was made more distinct from the target color. For two combinations of conditions, performance was at chance, suggesting the options were perceived as equally similar to the target

Method





Colors in the similarity judgment task were selected such that the comparison was always between the target color (0°) and a foil that was 10° away, rotated towards or away from the distractor

Equal-luminance CIELab color space

Experiment 2: how does the bias change with distractor distance? (n = 30)



The bias peaked around 15-30°, but remained significant even when the visual search distractor was up to 90° away from the target color

Conclusions

- Feature-based attention biases perception of target colors away from visual search distractors
- This is consistent with "off-tuning" to non-target features to maximize the discriminability between targets and distractors
- Attentional efficiency may come at a cost of less accurate perceptual representations

References

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