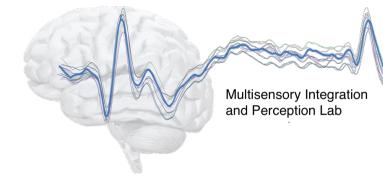
Feature-based attention resolves differences in target-distractor similarity through multiple mechanisms

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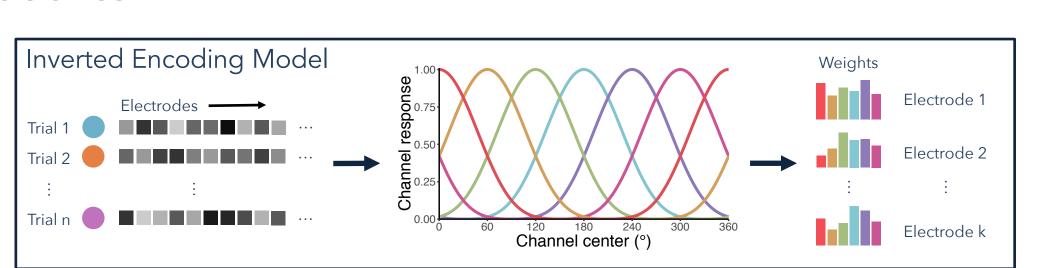
Background

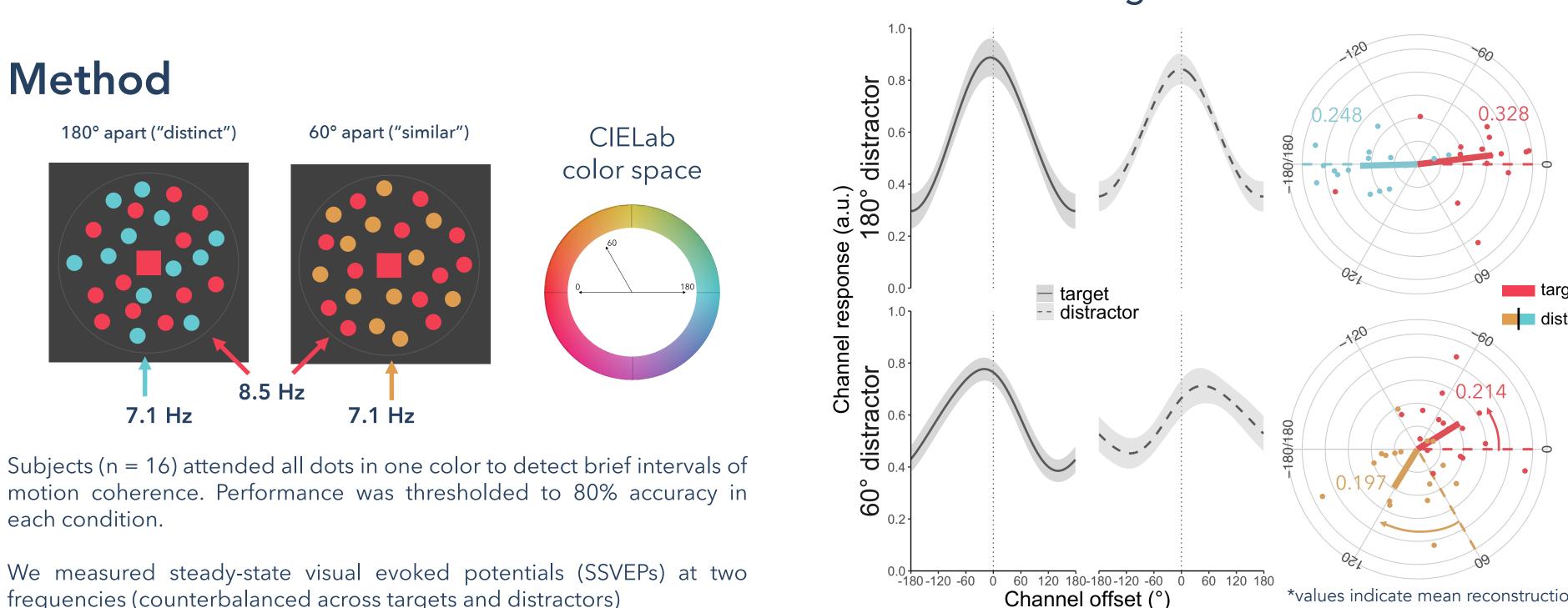
Attention to a visual feature (e.g., the color red) enhances processing of target over non-target features ^{1,2}

Neural models suggest that feature similarity matters, but most studies have investigated feature-based attention using distinct features ^{3,4}

What are the mechanisms involved when attending to target features among similar or distinct distractors?

Results





frequencies (counterbalanced across targets and distractors)

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> *IEM was fit using a leave one run out cross-validation procedure ⁵

Using IEM, we could accurately reconstruct the color of targets and distractors in both conditions

Attention enhances distinct targets

When distractors were 180° from the target, representations were stronger for targets compared to distractors (i.e., increased amplitude)

distractor

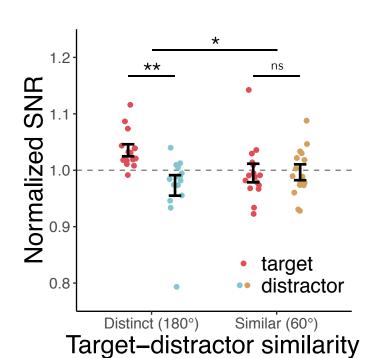
Attention repels similar colors

When distractors were 60° from the target, representations of both colors were biased away from their true position (i.e., repulsion)

*values indicate mean reconstruction strength after accounting for position

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Signal-to-Noise ratio analysis of **SSVEPs**

We also analyzed the raw SSVEP signal and found an increased SNR for attended targets only in the 180° distractor condition

Conclusions

- The topography of SSVEPs contains information about both attended and unattended features
- Attention uses multiple mechanisms to resolve target-distractor competition:
 - Increasing amplitude when targets are distinct
 - Biasing similar representations away from each other
- Further investigation of psychological spaces of different visual features will enable better understanding of the functional role of these mechanisms

References

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- 5. Brouwer GJ, Heeger DJ (2009) Decoding and Reconstructing Color from Responses in Human Visual Cortex. J Neurosci. 29(44), 13992-14003.