

Opposite Modulation of High- and Low-Level Visual Aftereffects by Perceptual Grouping

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Summary

A fundamental task of visual perception is to group visual features—sometimes spatially separated and partially occluded—into coherent, unified representations of objects. Perceptual grouping can vastly simplify the description of a visual scene and is critical for our visual system to understand the three-dimensional visual world. Numerous neurophysiological and brain imaging studies have demonstrated that neural mechanisms of perceptual grouping are characterized by the enhancement of neural responses throughout the visual processing hierarchy, from lower visual areas processing grouped features to higher visual areas representing objects and shapes from grouping [1–3]. In a series of psychophysical adaptation experiments, we made the counterintuitive observation that perceptual grouping amplified the shape aftereffect but meanwhile, reduced the tilt aftereffect and the threshold elevation aftereffect (TEAE). Furthermore, the modulation of perceptual grouping on the TEAE showed a partial interocular transfer. This finding suggests a 2-fold effect of perceptual grouping—enhancing the high-level shape representation and attenuating the low-level feature representation even at a monocular level. We propose that this effect is a functional manifestation of a predictive coding scheme [4–8] and reflects an efficient code of visual information across lower and higher visual cortical areas.

Results

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Effect of Perceptual Grouping on Shape Aftereffect and Tilt Aftereffect

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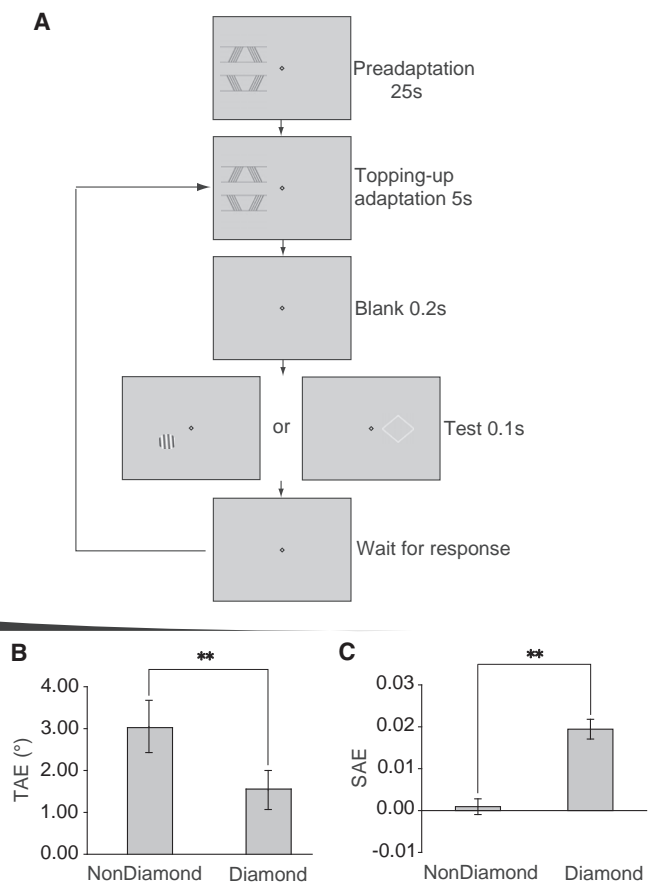
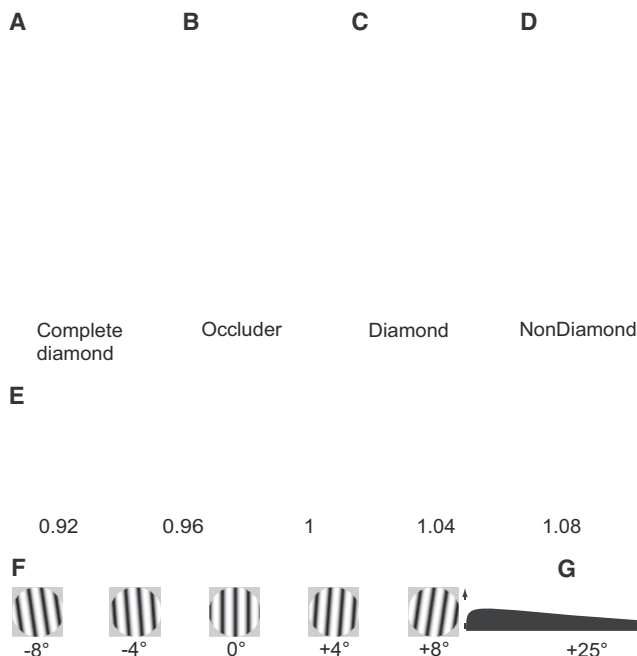


Figure 2. Perceptual grouping on threshold elevation aftereffect. (A) Mean TAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. (B) Mean SAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. (C) Mean TAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Error bars represent 1 SEM. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure 1. Experimental design and stimuli. (A) Experimental design. (B) Sequence of events. (C) Stimuli for Diamond and NonDiamond conditions. (D) Stimuli for Complete diamond and Occluder conditions. (E) Stimuli for Diamond and NonDiamond conditions. (F) Stimuli for Diamond and NonDiamond conditions. (G) Stimuli for Diamond and NonDiamond conditions.

Figure 2. Results. (A) Mean TAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. (B) Mean SAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. (C) Mean TAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Error bars represent 1 SEM. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Effect of Perceptual Grouping on Threshold Elevation Aftereffect

In the present study, we investigated the effect of perceptual grouping on threshold elevation aftereffect. We used a 2-AFC task to measure the effect of perceptual grouping on threshold elevation aftereffect. The results showed that the effect of perceptual grouping on threshold elevation aftereffect was significant.

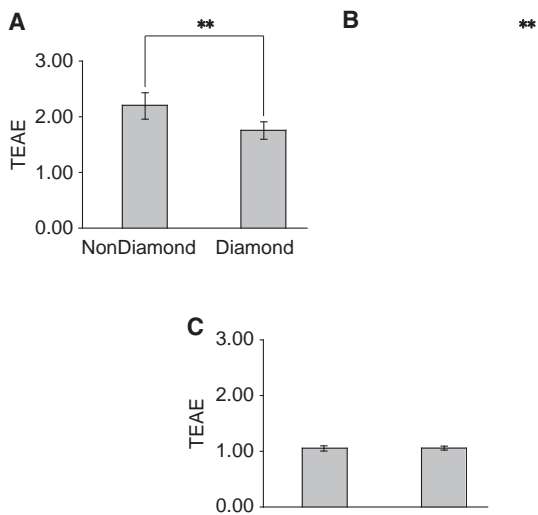


Figure 3. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~2.2) and Diamond (~1.8) with a significant difference (**). Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

Figure 4. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

Figure 5. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

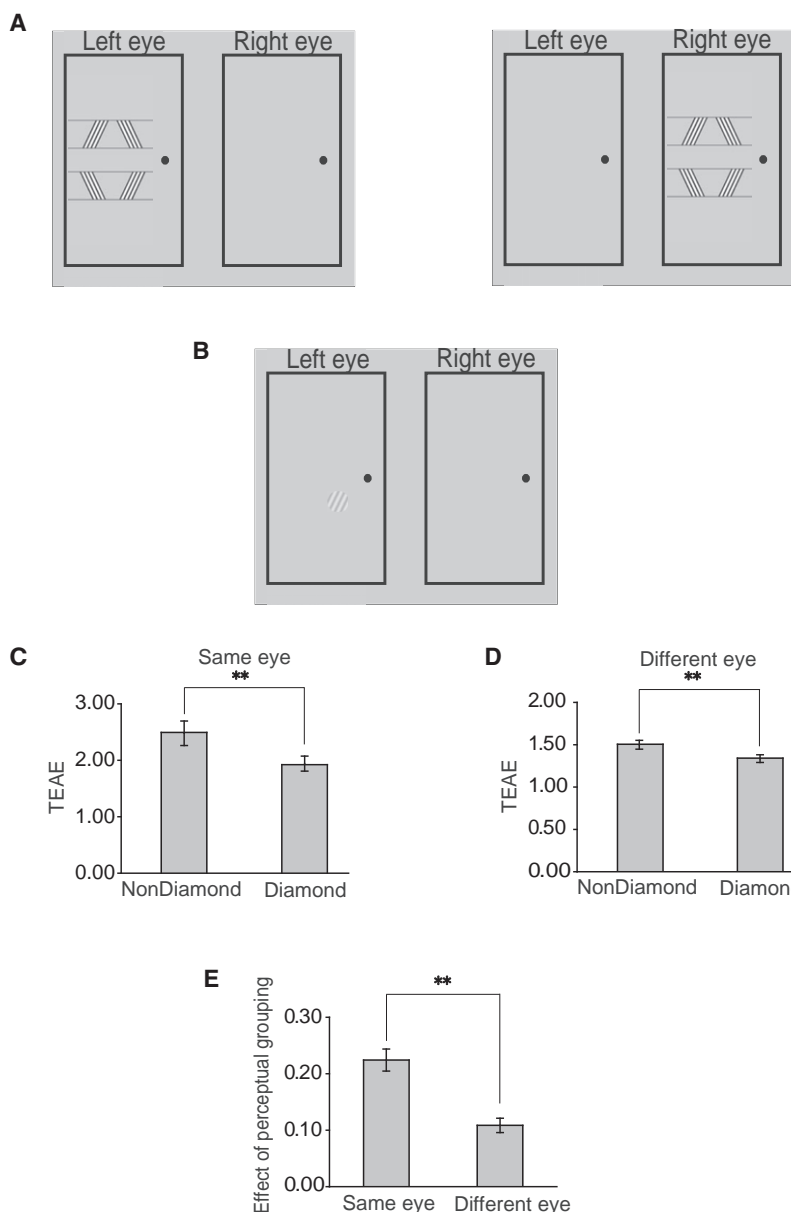
Figure 6. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

Interocular Transfer of Perceptual Grouping Effect

Figure 7. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

Figure 8. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.

Figure 9. Bar charts showing TEAE for NonDiamond and Diamond conditions. Panel A shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel B shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference. Panel C shows TEAE for NonDiamond (~1.0) and Diamond (~1.0) with no significant difference.



Discussion

Our results show that the effect of perceptual grouping on visual aftereffects is modulated by the degree of perceptual grouping. Specifically, the effect of perceptual grouping on visual aftereffects is stronger when the stimulus is perceived as a single object (e.g., a diamond) than when it is perceived as multiple objects (e.g., a non-diamond). This finding is consistent with the idea that visual aftereffects are caused by the adaptation of neurons that are selective for the perceived object. When the stimulus is perceived as a single object, the neurons that are selective for that object are adapted, leading to a stronger aftereffect. When the stimulus is perceived as multiple objects, the neurons that are selective for each object are adapted, leading to a weaker aftereffect.

These results have important implications for our understanding of visual aftereffects. First, they show that visual aftereffects are not simply a function of the physical properties of the stimulus, but are also modulated by perceptual factors. Second, they show that the effect of perceptual grouping on visual aftereffects is stronger when the stimulus is perceived as a single object than when it is perceived as multiple objects. This finding is consistent with the idea that visual aftereffects are caused by the adaptation of neurons that are selective for the perceived object.

Figure 4. Schematic of the experimental setup. (A) Left eye view. (B) Right eye view. (C) TEAE. (D) TEAE. (E) Effect of perceptual grouping. Error bars represent 1 SEM. Significance is indicated by ** ($p < 0.05$; $^{**}p < 0.01$).

Our results are consistent with previous findings that show that the effect of perceptual grouping on visual aftereffects is modulated by the degree of perceptual grouping. Specifically, the effect of perceptual grouping on visual aftereffects is stronger when the stimulus is perceived as a single object (e.g., a diamond) than when it is perceived as multiple objects (e.g., a non-diamond). This finding is consistent with the idea that visual aftereffects are caused by the adaptation of neurons that are selective for the perceived object. When the stimulus is perceived as a single object, the neurons that are selective for that object are adapted, leading to a stronger aftereffect. When the stimulus is perceived as multiple objects, the neurons that are selective for each object are adapted, leading to a weaker aftereffect.

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Supplemental Information

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Acknowledgments

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R : F brar 11, 2012

R : Mar 28, 2012

A : Apr. 13, 2012

Pub : Ma 10, 2012

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