

Neural mechanism of attentional modulation of perceptual grouping by collinearity

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Department of Psychology, Peking University, visual target is facilitated when the target is grouped with collinear visual flankers. However, this collinear grouping effect is evident only when the flankers are attended. This study examined neural mechanisms underlying the interaction between attention and grouping by collinearity. Event-related potentials were recorded from study participants who judged whether oriented Gabor patches (i.e. visual elements consisting of a sinusoidal contrast modulation convolved with a Gaussian function) along the cued orientation were collinear or orthogonal. Event-related potentials showed an enhanced negativity over the posterior occipital area when the cued orientation was congruent rather than incongruent with the collinear patches. A negative shift between 260 and 380 ms was observed over the occipital-parietal areas in the congruent rather than incongruent conditions. The long-latency effect, however, was evident only when the collinear patches were allocated along 45°. The event-related potential results suggest that the interaction between attention and collinear grouping may take place as early as in the primary visual cortex and is independent of global orientations of perceptual groups. *NeuroReport* 16:567–570 © 2005 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Key words: Attention; Collinear grouping; Event-related potential; Orientation

INTRODUCTION

Our perception of an ordered visual world is based on grouping processes that integrate local elements into global configurations. It is widely accepted that such grouping operations occur at early stages of visual perception [1]. Human neural correlates of grouping processes have been investigated in neuroimaging studies. For example, event-related brain potential (ERP) studies found that perceptual grouping defined by proximity (i.e. integration of spatially close objects into a whole) results in enhanced neural activities at 100 ms after sensory stimulation [2]. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies further identified generators of such early grouping activity in the human primary visual cortex [3]. Similarly, there has been evidence for the engagement of the primary visual cortex in the grouping process defined by collinearity (i.e. integration of oriented visual elements of which orientations match the global orientation of a virtual line drawn through all elements). Neuronal responses in monkeys' primary visual cortex are enhanced when stimuli inside and outside the neurons' receptive fields form a collinear group [4]. Collinear grouping also facilitates the detection of central Gabor patches (a Gabor patch consists of a sinusoidal contrast modulation convolved with a Gaussian function) in humans [5] and is associated with an increased activity at 80–140 ms over the middle occipital area [6], suggesting the involvement of the human primary visual cortex in collinear grouping.

It has been argued that grouping processes may take place independent of focal attention [7]. However, recent research has shown evidence for the interaction between

attention and perceptual grouping in the human primary visual cortex [3]. Neural activities in the primary visual cortex around the calcarine sulcus associated with proximity grouping are strengthened when stimulus arrays are of high task relevance and fall inside attended areas. Similarly, a recent psychophysical study showed that collinear flankers facilitate the detection of a central Gabor patch when flankers are attended but not when flankers are ignored [8]. This lateral interaction possibly reflects attentional modulation of flanker-target grouping defined by collinearity. The current study investigated neural mechanisms underlying the interaction between attention and grouping by collinearity using a cueing paradigm similar to that used in prior psychophysical experiments [8,9]. Study participants were cued to allocate their attention along a specific orientation (45° or 135°) before they were shown a stimulus array of Gabor patches, as illustrated in

from all the participants. Four of them were excluded from data analyses because of excessive eye blinks during electrophysiological data recording.

Stimuli and procedure: Stimuli were displayed on a gray background (25.1 cd/m^2). Each stimulus array consisted of a configuration of Gabor patches (see Fig. 1). The central Gabor patch was orientated either 45° or 135° and was flanked by two pairs of patches in an 'X' configuration. The flankers were either collinear with or orthogonal with the central Gabor patch. At a viewing distance of 120 cm, each Gabor patch had a wavelength (λ) and Gaussian distribution equal to 0.45° of visual angle (spatial frequency, 2.2 cycles per degree), with center-to-center separation of 4.2λ between the central Gabor and each flanker. Target stimulus arrays consisted of Gabor patches with carrier wavelength and Gaussian distribution of contrast envelope both equal to 0.36° of the visual angle (spatial frequency, 2.8 cycles per degree). Center-to-center separation between center and flanker was 3.7λ . The target stimulus arrays were 70% smaller than the nontarget stimulus arrays.

Participants pressed a button with the left or right index finger to start each block of trials. On each trial, the fixation cross ($0.6^\circ \times 0.6^\circ$) and two peripheral bars (each with length of 0.6°) were presented for 300 ms. The two bars cued the orientation (45° or 135°) along which the Gabor patches were congruent or incongruent. After an interstimulus interval that varied randomly between 300 and 600 ms, a stimulus array of Gabor patches was shown for 200 ms, which was followed by a blank screen that varied randomly between 1000 and 1500 ms. After two blocks of 48 trials for practice, each participant was presented with 10 blocks of 48 trials. There were 25% of targets in each block of trials. Participants were asked to decide whether the Gabor patches in target stimuli at cued orientation were collinear or orthogonal by pressing one of the buttons with the left or right index finger. The assignment of the left and right finger to 'yes' and 'no' response was counterbalanced across participants.

Electrophysiological data recording and analysis: The electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded from electrodes at 10–20 standard positions and five other pairs of nonstandard sites. An electrode at the right mastoid was used as reference. The electrode impedance was kept less than $5 \text{ k}\Omega$. The EEG was amplified by using a band pass of 0.1–75 Hz (1/2 amplitude cutoffs), digitized at 250 Hz/channel. Eye blinks were monitored with an electrode located below the right eye. The horizontal electrooculogram (EOG) was recorded from electrodes placed about 1.5 cm lateral to the left and right external canthi. ERPs were averaged offline using a computer program that extracted epochs of EEG beginning 200 ms before stimulus onset and continuing for 1200 ms. Trials containing eye blinks, eye movement deflections exceeding $\pm 50 \mu\text{V}$ at any electrode, or incorrect behavioral responses were excluded from the ERP averages. The baseline for ERP measurements was the mean voltage of a 200-ms prestimulus interval and the latency was measured relative to the stimulus onset.

Reaction times were submitted to repeated measures analyses of variance (ANOVAs) with response types ('yes' vs. 'no' response) and attended orientation (45° vs. 135°) as independent variables. Mean ERP amplitudes at specific

time windows elicited by nontargets were submitted to ANOVAs with congruency (the collinear group was congruent or incongruent with the orientation along which attention was allocated) and orientation of the collinear group (45° vs. 135°) as independent variables.

RESULTS

Behavioral data: Response accuracy did not differ between 'yes' and 'no' responses [95.0% vs. 92.3%, $t(11)=1.53$, $p>0.1$]. Significant main effects of response type and attended orientation were observed on reaction times [$F(1,11)=21.44$ and 7.00 , respectively, both $p<0.03$]. 'yes' response ($728 \pm 24 \text{ ms}$) were faster than 'no' response ($810 \pm 28 \text{ ms}$). Responses were faster when attention was allocated along 45° rather than along 135° . However, the interaction between response types and attended orientation was not significant [$F(1,11)=1.13$, $p>0.3$].

Event-related potential data: The grand-average ERPs over the posterior electrodes elicited by nontarget stimuli in each stimulus condition are illustrated in Fig. 1. ERPs to nontargets were characterized with a negativity peaking between 40 and 80 ms (C1), which was followed by a positivity at 80–130 ms (P1) and a negativity at 140–190 ms (N1) over the lateral occipital sites. The mean P1 and N1 amplitudes did not vary as a function of congruency and orientation of the collinear group ($p>0.05$). However, there was a main effect of congruency on the mean amplitudes between 48 and 72 ms at occipital electrodes [O1: $F(1,11)=5.94$, $p<0.04$; O2: $F(1,11)=7.74$, $p<0.02$; OZ: $F(1,11)=4.92$, $p<0.05$] suggesting that the mean amplitudes in the time window were larger in the congruent than in the incongruent conditions. Also, a main effect of congruency on the mean amplitudes at 200–420 ms at posterior electrodes [O1: $F(1,11)=6.21$, $p<0.03$; O2: $F(1,11)=5.51$, $p<0.04$; OZ: $F(1,11)=7.24$, $p<0.02$; PZ: $F(1,11)=4.52$, $p<0.057$; P3: $F(1,11)=5.33$, $p<0.042$; P4: $F(1,11)=5.25$, $p<0.04$] was observed, indicating that there was a negative shift in the congruent rather than incongruent conditions at the occipital–parietal areas. Moreover, there was a significant interaction between congruency and orientation of the collinear group at 260–340 ms [$F(1,11)>5.48$, $p<0.04$]. Post-hoc analyses confirmed that the congruency effect was significant only when the collinear patches were arranged along 45° [45° O1: $F(1,11)=20.93$, $p<0.001$; O2: $F(1,11)=7.76$, $p<0.018$; OZ: $F(1,11)=11.69$, $p<0.006$; PZ: $F(1,11)=7.82$, $p<0.017$; P3: $F(1,11)=29.33$, $p<0.001$; P4: $F(1,11)=5.59$, $p<0.038$; 135° $F(1,11)<3.79$, $p>0.08$ for all posterior electrodes].

DISCUSSION

We used a cueing paradigm to examine neural mechanisms underlying the interaction between attention and grouping by collinearity. Participants were able to allocate their

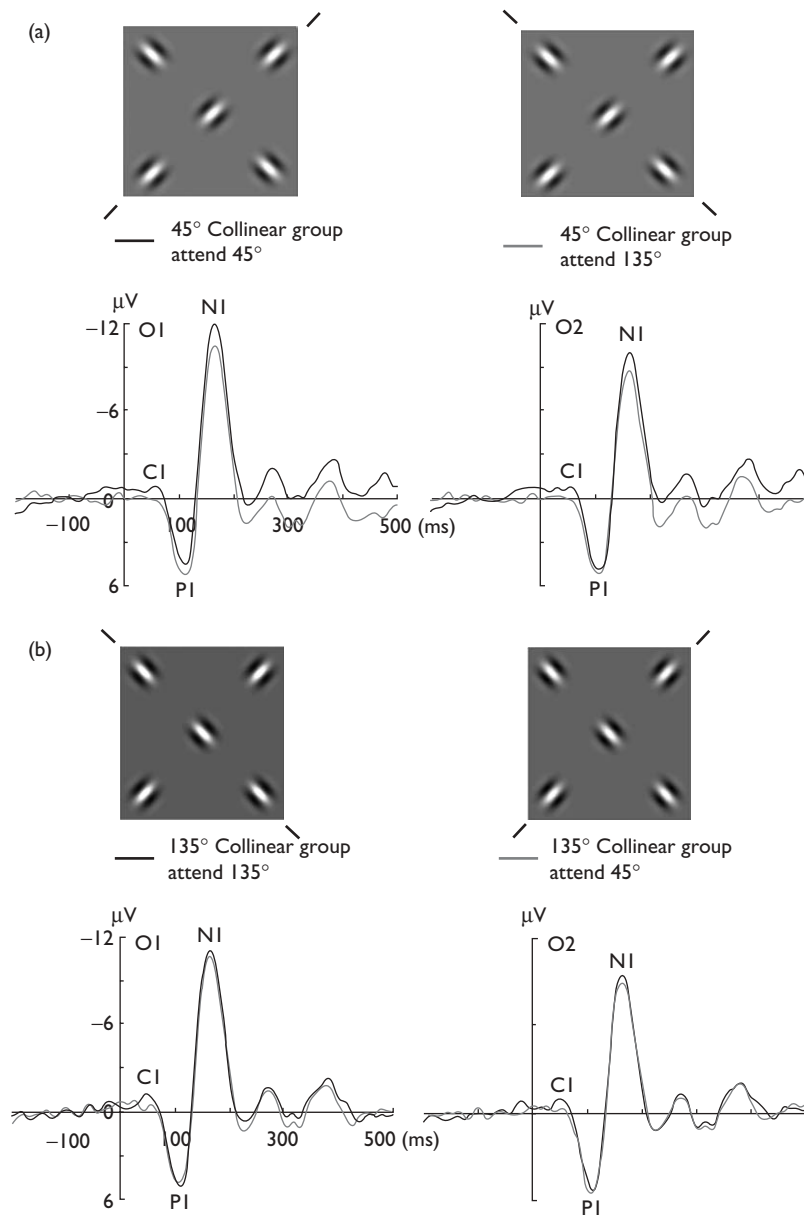


Fig. 1. Illustrations of stimulus arrays and grand average event-related potentials (ERPs) elicited by 45° and 135° collinear groupings under different conditions recorded at occipital electrode (O1, O2). (a) ERPs elicited by 45° collinear group under congruent and incongruent conditions. (b) ERPs elicited by 135° collinear grouping under congruent and incongruent conditions.

collinear group was allocated along 45° or 135°, indicating that response speeds were independent of the global orientations of perceptual groups.

The neural mechanisms of attentional modulation of grouping by collinearity were indexed by the differences in ERPs between the conditions when attentional allocation was either congruent or incongruent with the global orientations of perceptual groups composed of collinear Gabor patches. We found that nontarget stimulus arrays elicited an early negative wave peaking between 40 and 80 ms after stimulus onset, which was enlarged by attention allocated along the collinear group in stimulus displays. Both the time course and morphology suggest that this negativity is the C1 component that has been identified to

have neural generators in the human primary visual cortex around the calcarine sulcus [10,11]. Because stimulus arrays were identical in the congruent and incongruent conditions, the C1 effect could not arise from any difference in stimulus features. Thus, our ERP results suggest that attention along the collinear group resulted in enhancement of neural activities in the primary visual cortex as early as 50 ms after stimulus onset, providing electrophysiological evidence for the interaction between attention and grouping by collinearity in the primary visual cortex. Because the task used in the current study emphasized the global orientation of a perceptual group rather than the orientation of the central Gabor patch, the C1 effect suggests that the integration of collinear Gabor patches involved neural mechanisms in the

primary visual cortex, possibly through long-range horizontal connections linking neurons with common orientation tunings [12].

Prior ERP studies have shown that the C1 component evoked by stimulus arrays is modulated by whether local elements in the stimulus display are grouped into columns or rows by proximity [13]. In addition, the proximity-grouping-related activity in the calcarine cortex is modulated by whether stimulus arrays are of high task relevance and are located inside an attended area [3]. In accordance with the previous findings, the current ERP results suggest that the interaction between attention and grouping operations defined by different principles, such as proximity and collinearity, may share a common neural mechanism in the primary visual cortex.

The current ERP study also showed evidence for a long-latency effect of the interaction between attention and grouping by collinearity. A negative shift was observed in the congruent rather than incongruent conditions at the occipital-parietal areas at 200–420 ms. Because the long-latency effect was observed in ERPs to nontarget stimuli that did not require behavioral responses, it is unlikely that this effect reflected the process after perceptual processing such as response selection or execution. Interestingly, the long-latency effect depended upon the global orientation of collinear groups, being significant only when collinear Gabor patches were allocated along 45°. This effect has not been reported in prior psychophysical studies [8,9] and cannot be simply accounted for by attentional allocation, which was decided by peripheral cues that appeared before the presentation of Gabor patch displays. A possible interpretation of this orientation-dependent long-latency effect is that the long-latency process of collinear grouping along 135° was less perceptually salient than that along 45° and, thus, was less sensitive to the prior allocation of spatial attention. This proposal is consistent with the fact that behavioral responses to the perceptual groups were slower when the perceptual group required to be identified was along 135° than when along 45°. However, this proposal needs further evidence. Whatever the case, our ERP results complement previous psychophysical research by showing that there might be two distinct phases of interaction between spatial attention and grouping by collinearity.

CONCLUSION

The early interaction between spatial attention and collinear grouping may have occurred in the primary visual cortex and was independent of global orientations of perceptual groups. Also, a long-latency interaction occurred between attention and collinear grouping, which depended upon the global orientations of collinear groups.

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