

Looking time preference for real compared to computer-displayed objects in the macaque monkey

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VISUAL EXPLORATION

TOP-DOWN

Original image



Free viewing

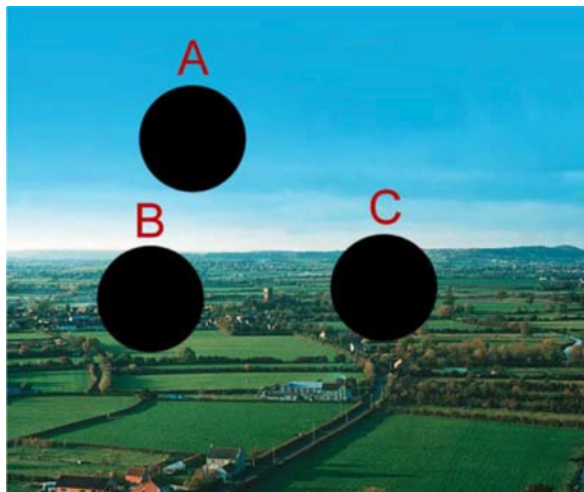


Instruction given



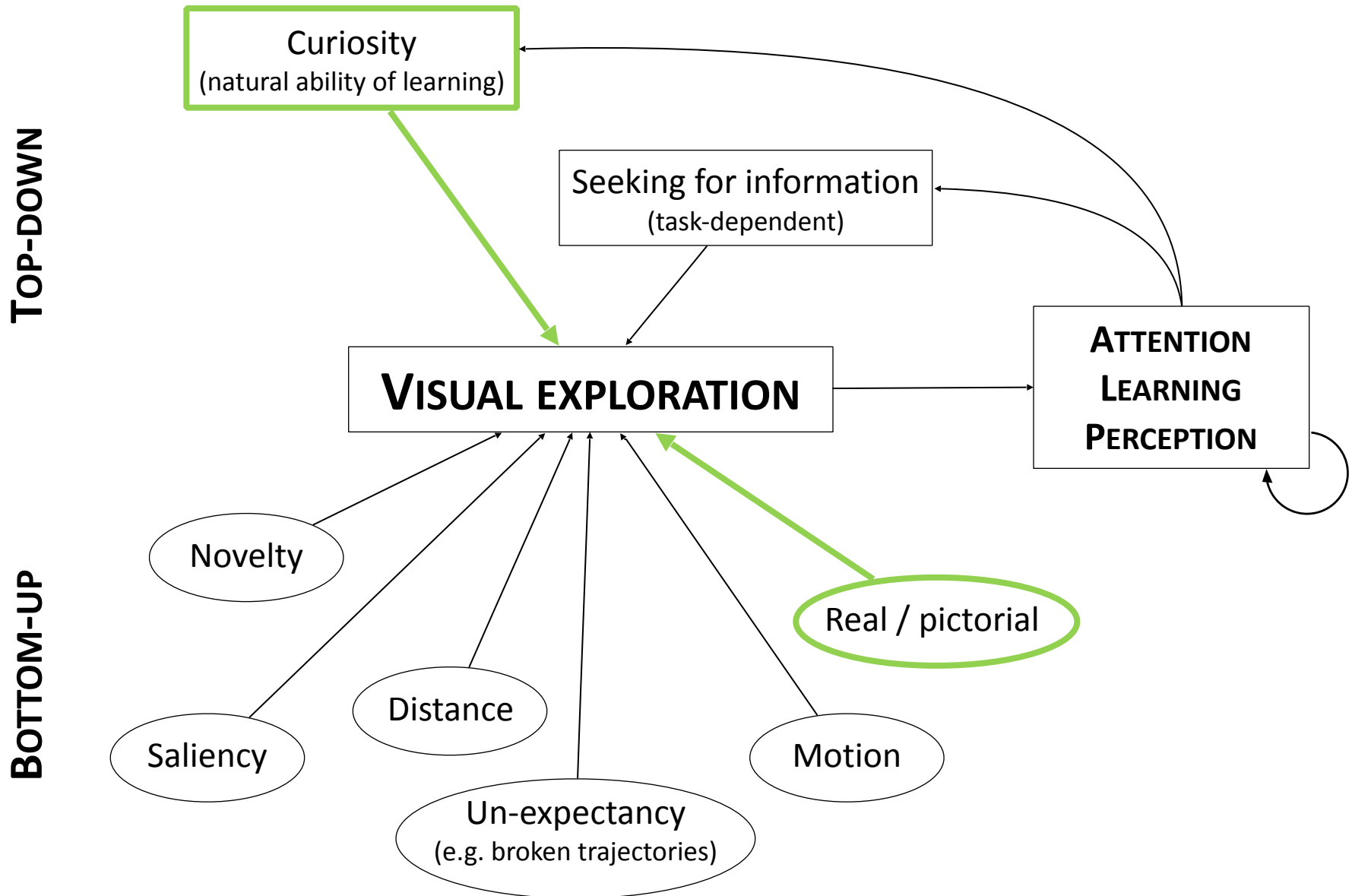
Yarbus – “Eye movements and vision” (1967)

BOTTOM-UP

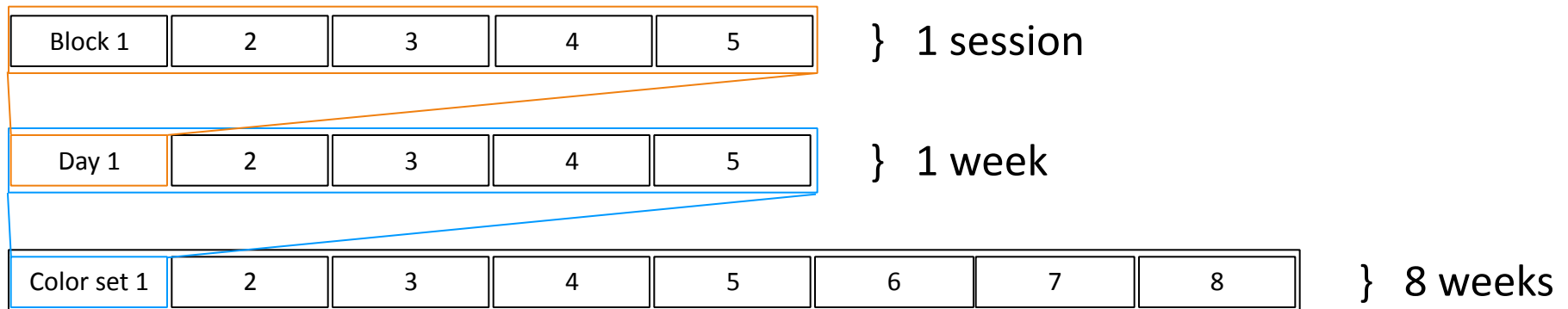
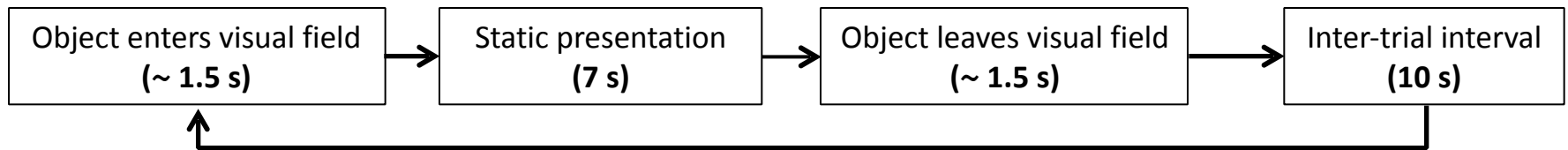
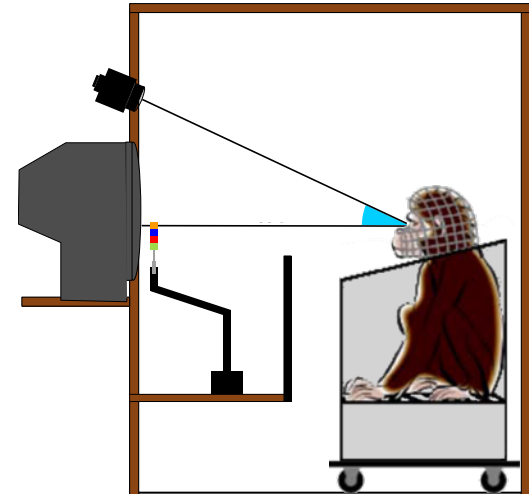
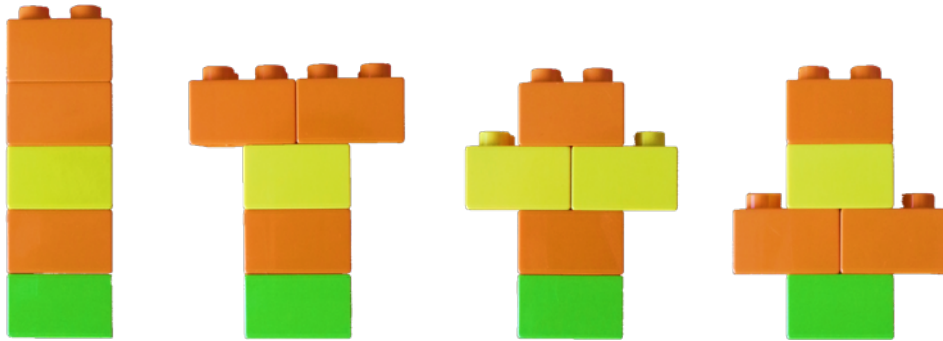


Bruce & Tsotsos – *J Vis* (2009)

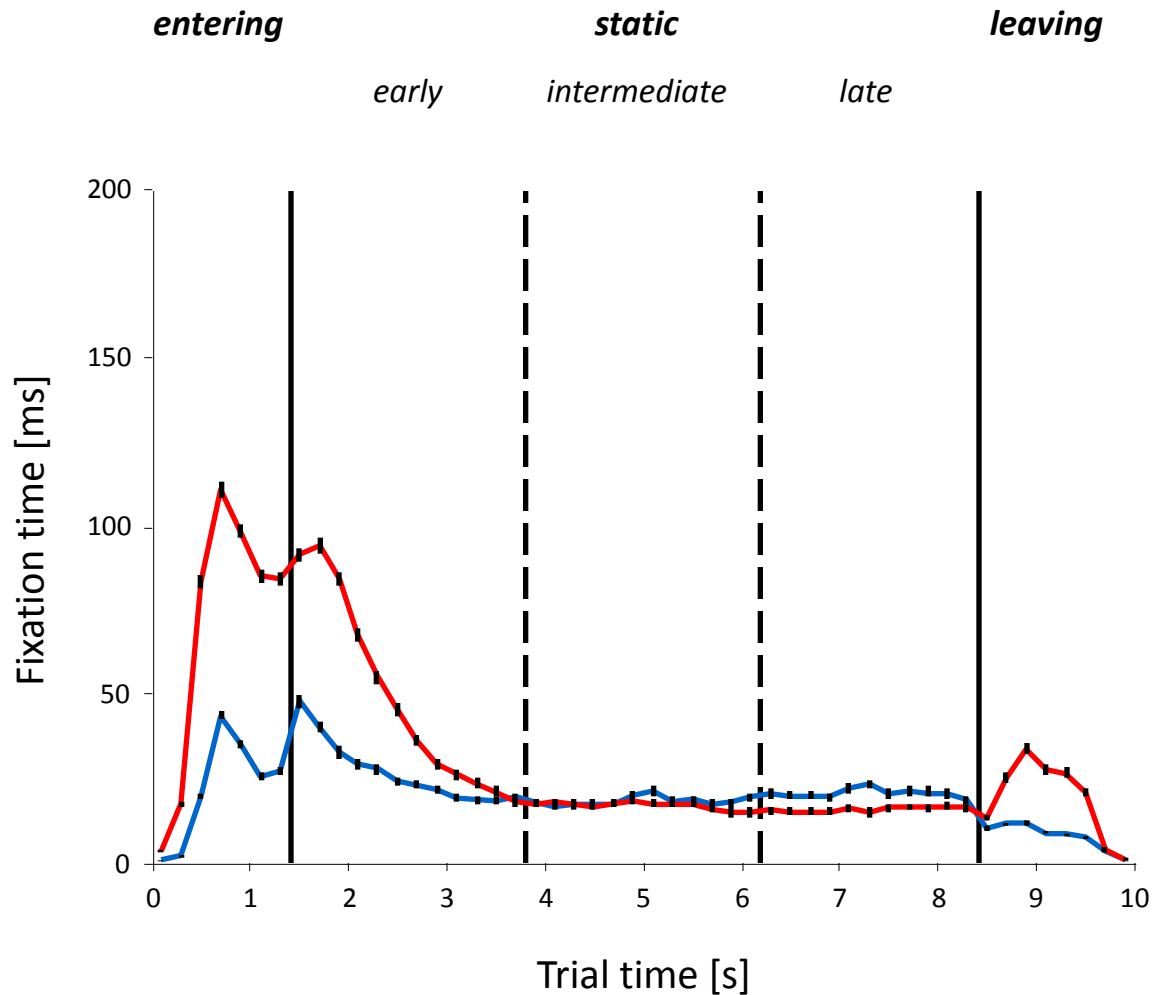
VISUAL EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR



EXPERIMENTAL PARADIGM



LONGER EXPLORATION OF REAL OBJECTS

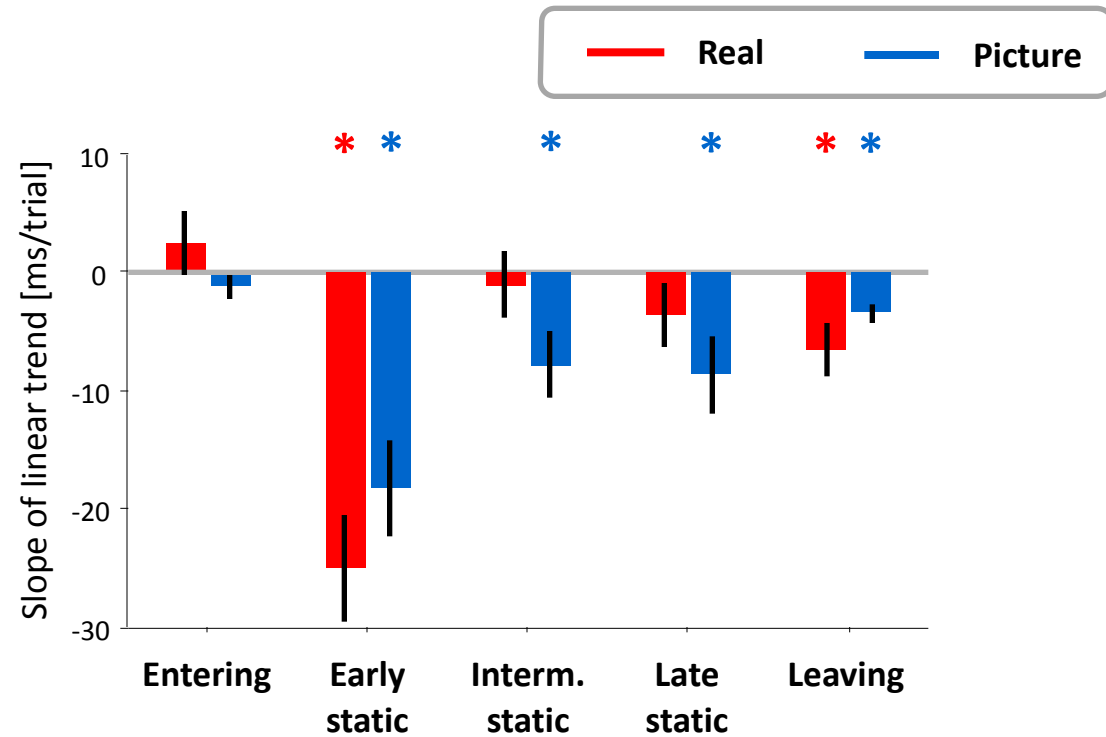
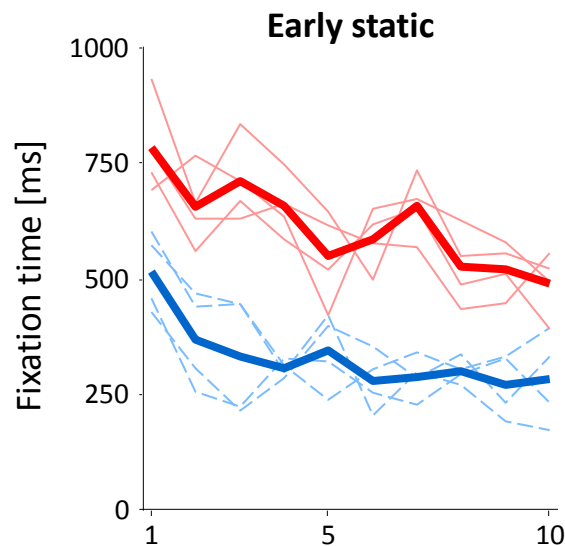
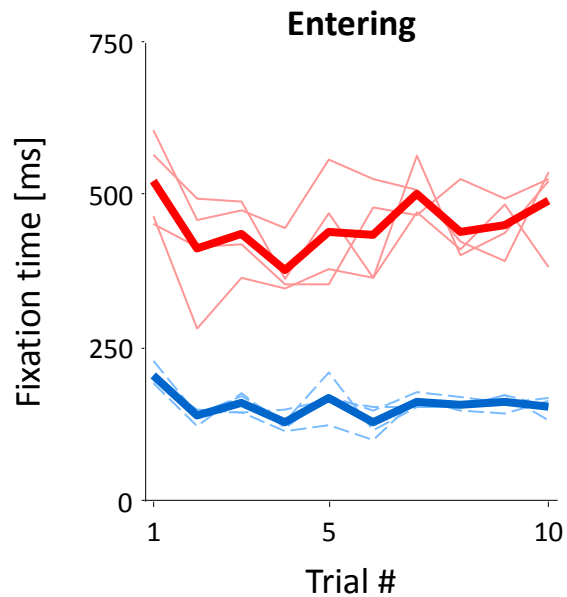


Longer looking time for
real objects compared
to their pictures.

Largest modulations
occur within the first 4
seconds.

— Real — Picture

DIFFERENT RATES OF ADAPTATION DURING A SESSION

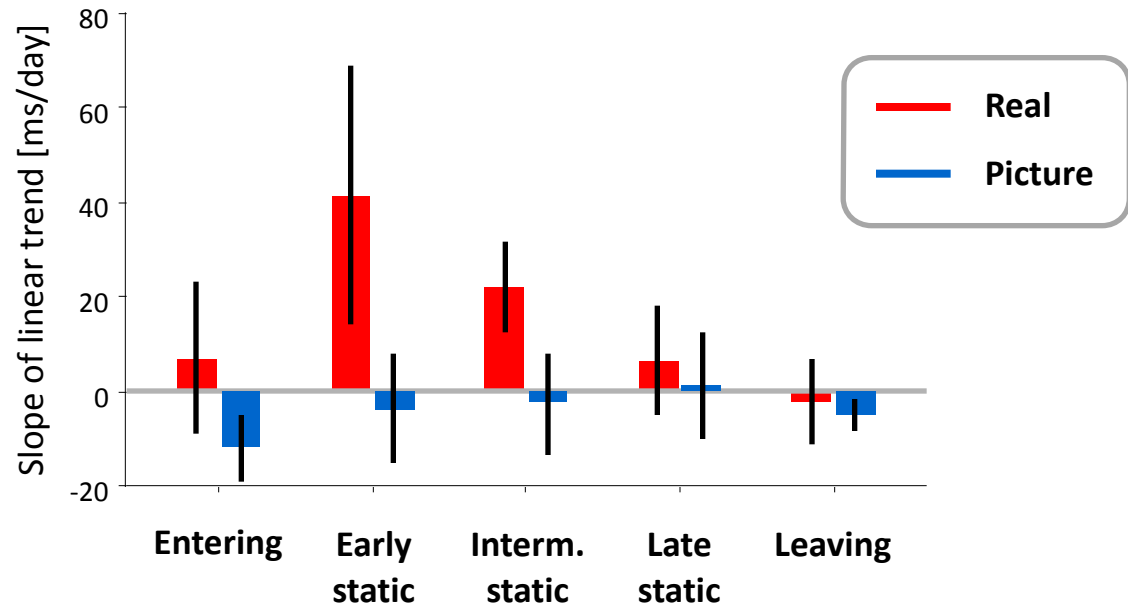
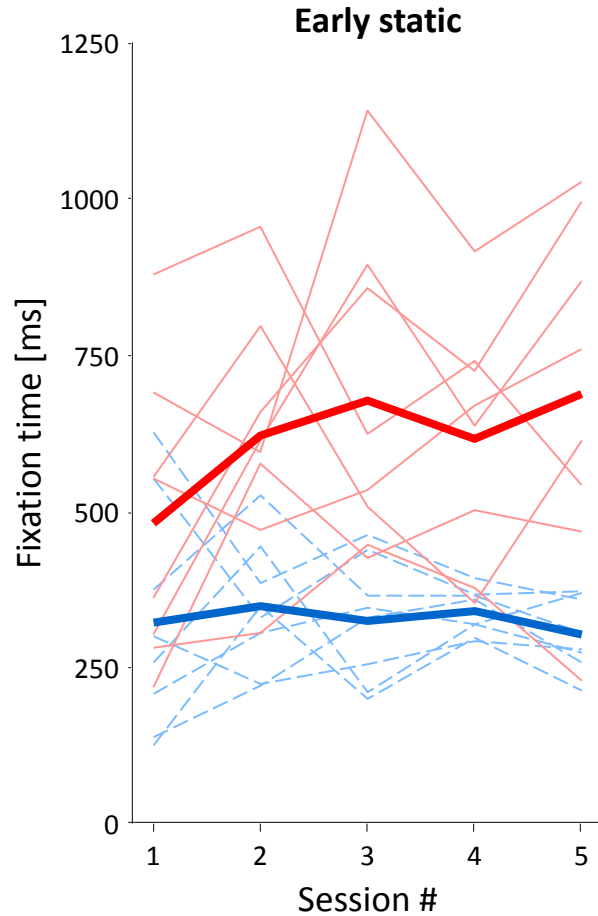


Different dynamics between epochs:

- Stable for *entering*
- *Early static* is heavily modulated
- Faster adaptation for pictorial stimuli

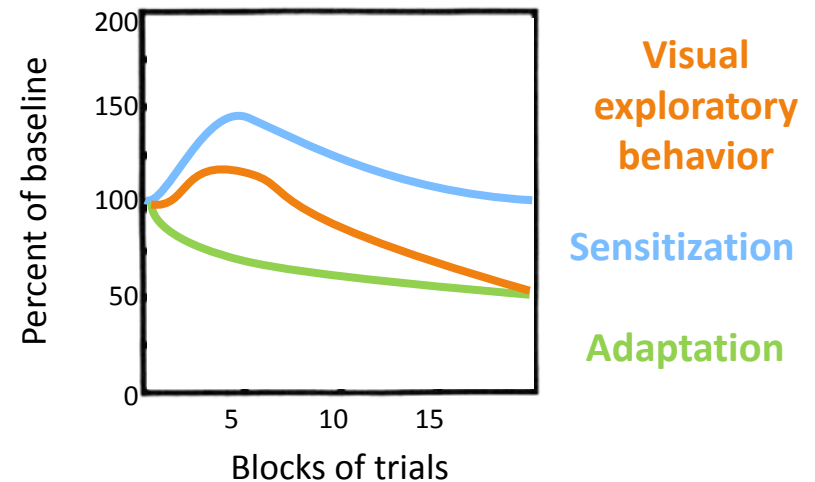
* $p < 0.05$ [two-tailed un-paired t -test; H_0 : no modulation (slope = 0); Holm-Bonferroni corrected p -value]

LOOKING PREFERENCE TREND AFTER CONSECUTIVE DAYS



Opposite trends:

- Little decrease in looking time for pictures
- Non-specific increase for real objects



CONCLUSIONS

Increase in looking time for real objects compared to their pictures shown on a computer monitor, within a factor of 3.

When **objects are entering** the visual field there is **little to no adaptation** to visual exploratory behavior within the same session and after up to 5 consecutive days.

During the **early static epoch**, there is **strong adaptation** within a session. After multiple sessions, there is evidence for probable sensitization to real objects only.

REFERENCES

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- De Luna *et al* – *J Neurosci Met* (2014)
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