# Attention facilitates spatial segregation and temporal integration

⇒Degrades temporal segregation and spatial

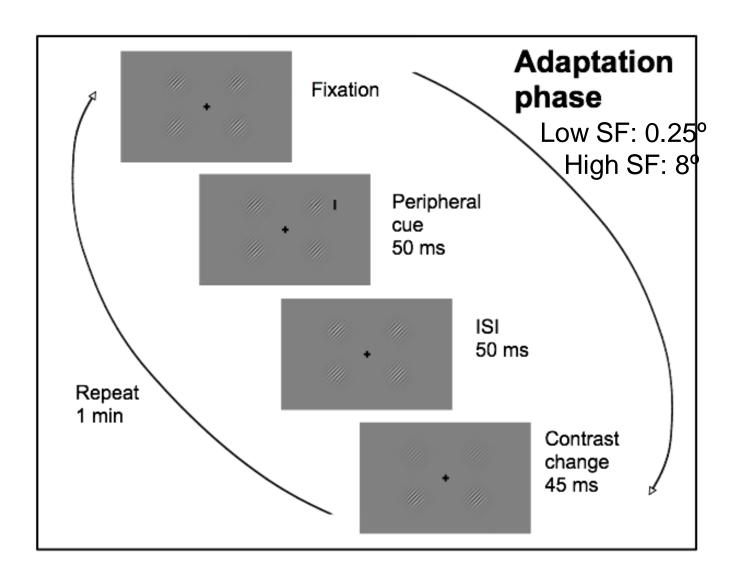
integration

## **Attention favors Parvo over Magno activity:**

Attention facilitates parvocellular neurons at the attended location, which in turn inhibit the activity of magnocellular neurons at the same location.

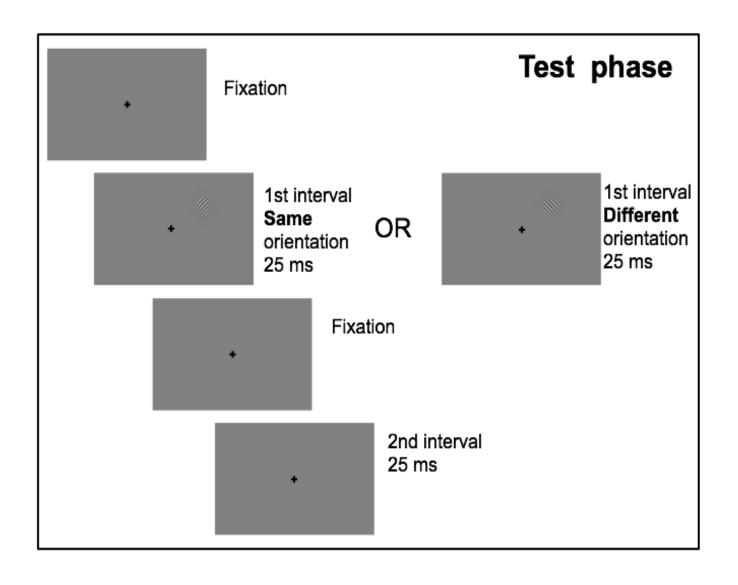
#### Attention favors Parvo over Magno activity

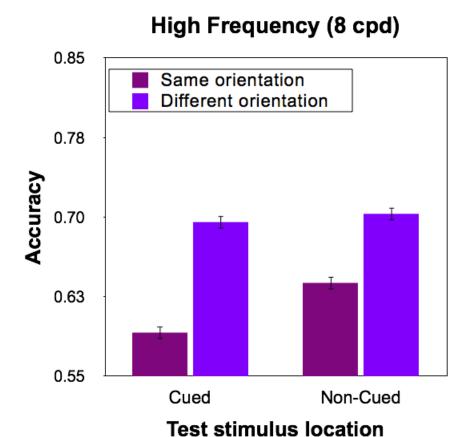
Selective adaptation: spatial frequency, orientation



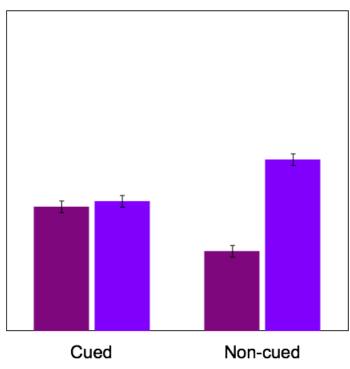
#### Attention favors Parvo over Magno activity

Selective adaptation: spatial frequency, orientation

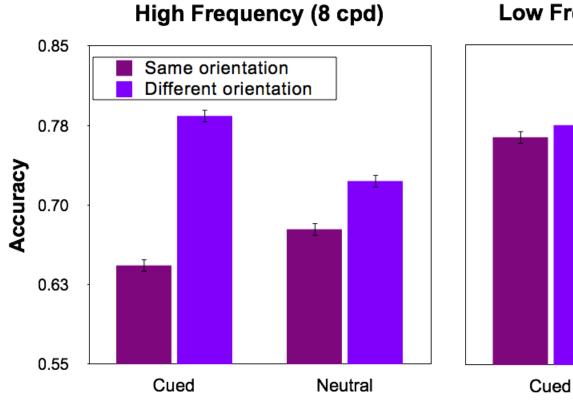




#### Low Frequency (0.25 cpd)

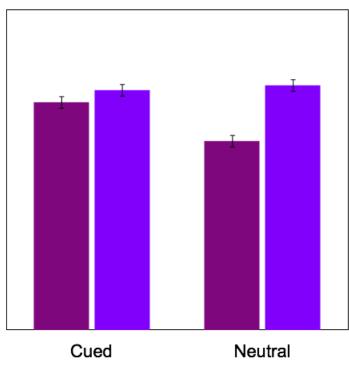


**Test stimulus location** 



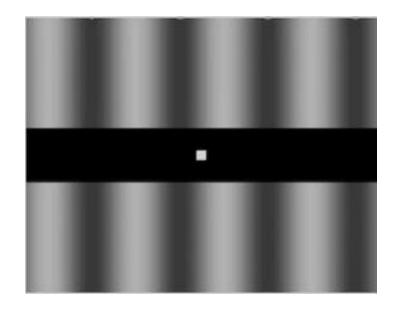
**Test stimulus location** 

Low Frequency (0.25 cpd)

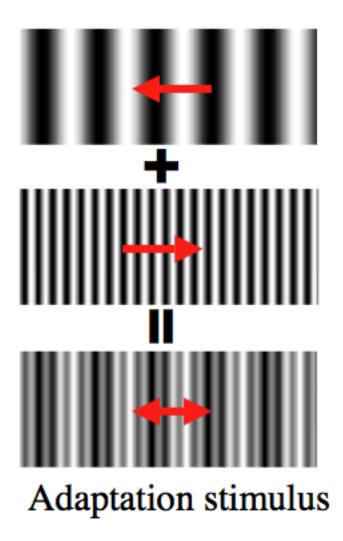


Test stimulus location

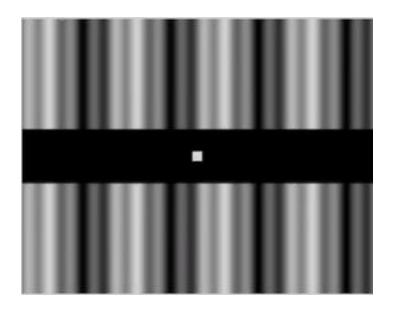
### Motion After Effect - MAE



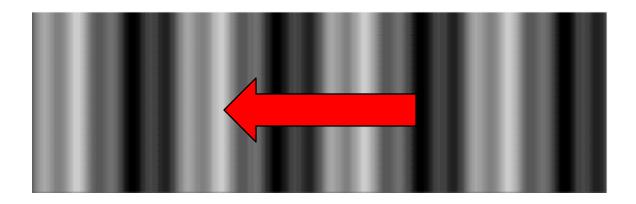
### Shioiri & Matsumiya, 2009



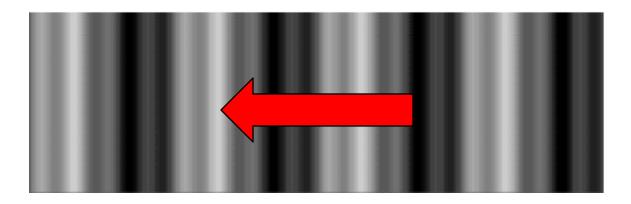
## Shioiri & Matsumiya 2009



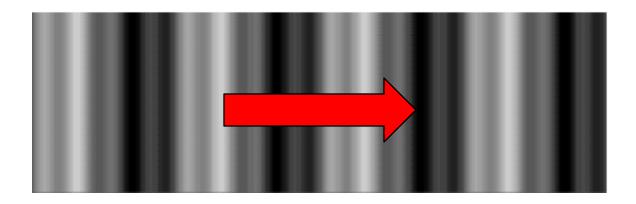
# Perceived motion direction: same as **low** spatial frequency grating



MAE duration: opposite to the **high** spatial frequency grating when tested with a **static** stimulus

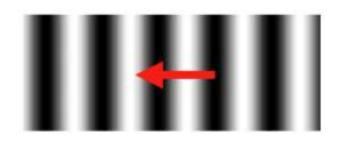


# MAE: opposite to the **low** spatial frequency grating when tested with a **flickering** stimulus



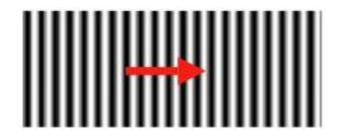
### Shioiri & Matsumiya, 2009





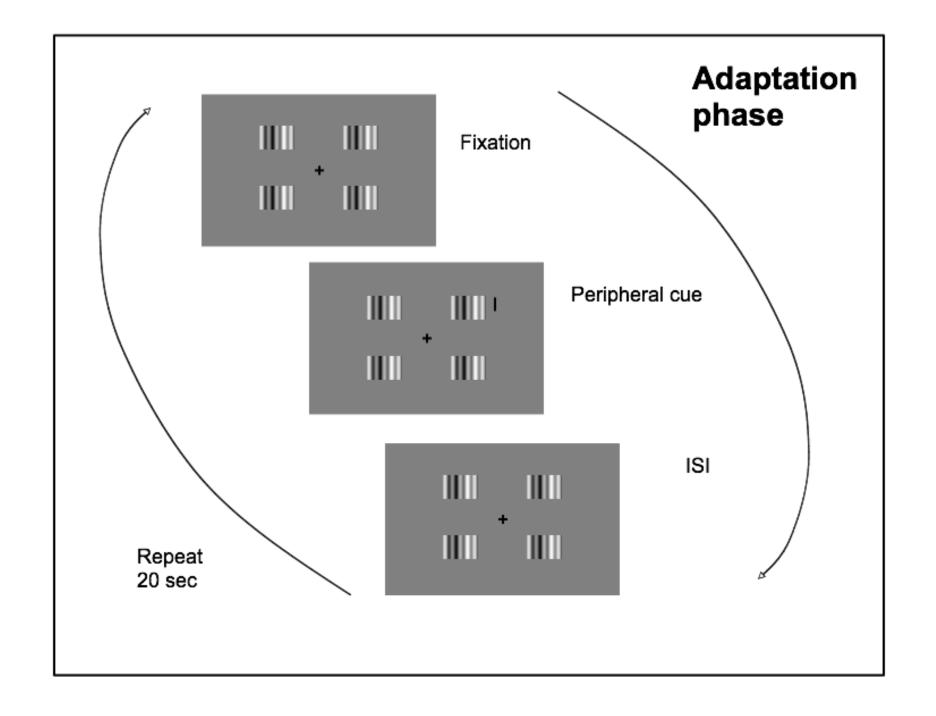
Fast motion system(Magno)

Flicker test ——



Slow motion system(Parvo)

Static test —



#### Test stimulus

**Cued location** 

Non-Cued location



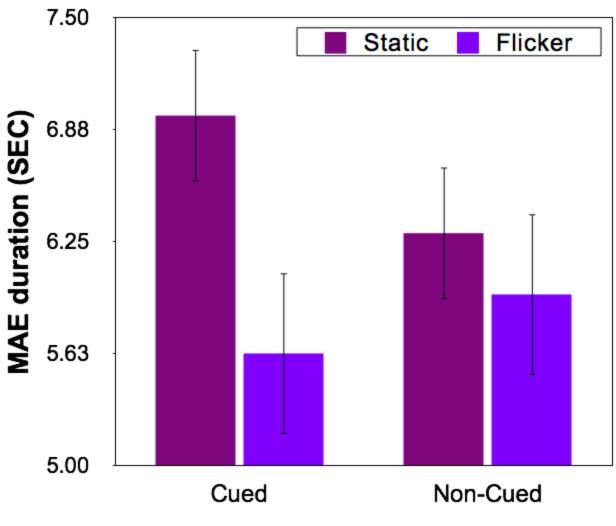


Static or Flickering

MAE duration

**Task:** Press a key when you no longer see motion;

Press the left/right key in accordance with the MAE direction



Location of test stimulus