

Max Wertheimer Minerva Center for Cognitive Processes and Human Performance

The Hierarchical Navigation of Visual Attention: Organizational and Spatial Aspects of Focusing and Orienting

Dr. Meni Yeari

Supervisor: Dr. Morris Goldsmith

Visual Attentional Navigation



Types of Attentional Shifts

- Attentional focusing: Change in the spatial size of attentional selection.
- Attentional orienting: Change in the spatial location of attentional selection.



Theoretical Questions

- Spatial aspect: Attentional focusing is sensitive to the magnitude of change in the size of focus.
- Organizational aspect: Attentional navigation is constrained by the hierarchical structure of the visual scene.



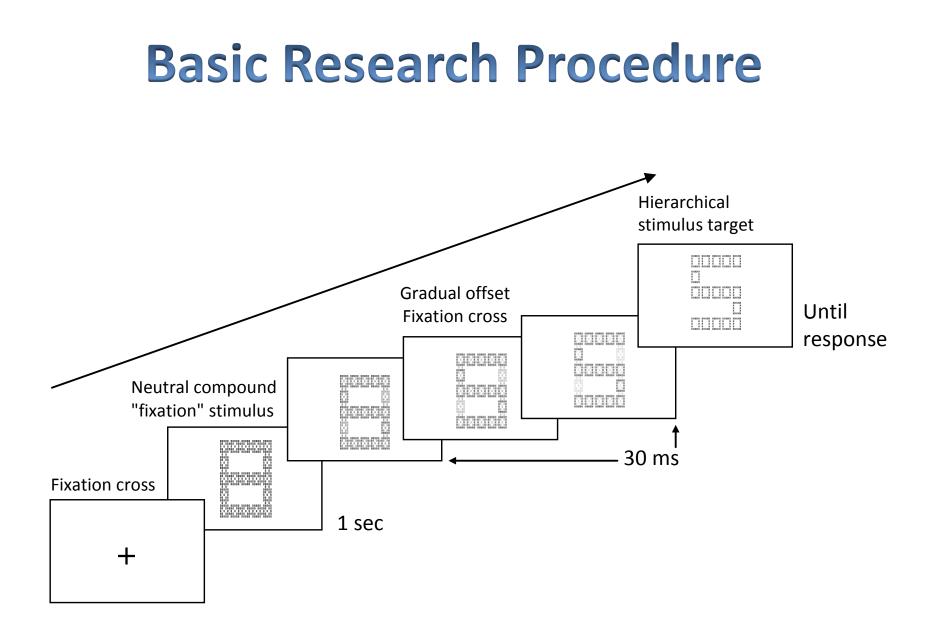
Research Paradigm

- Using Navon's Compound letter stimuli.
- Two successive identifications in each trial.
- Part A Attentional focusing: Identification of both global and local levels of the same stimulus.
- Part B Attentional orienting: Identification of one target level in each stimulus.

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Research Stimuli

		Organizational Complexity (OC)		
		2-Level	3-Level	
Global Size (GS)	large		XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX	
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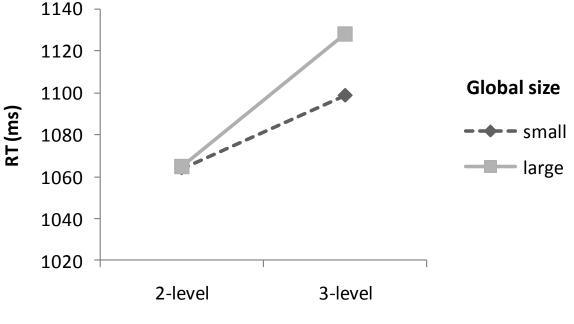
Research Pretest

- Goal: To verify that the global and the local letters are equally discriminable across the four different types of stimuli.
- Method: Single identification of the global or the local letters in each trial.
- Results: Null results with regard to organizational complexity (OC) and global size (GS) effects.

Experiment A-1 Results

Experiment A-1 Results

- Significant OC main effect.
- Significant GS main effect.
- Significant
 OC × GS
 interaction.



Organizational complexity

Part A: Subsequent Experiments

- Exp. A-2 Two types of tasks: Identification vs. detection of a singleton local element.
- Results: OC effects in the identification but not in the detection condition.
- Exp. A-3: The local target is not part of the hierarchical structure.
- Results: OC effects were significantly attenuated.

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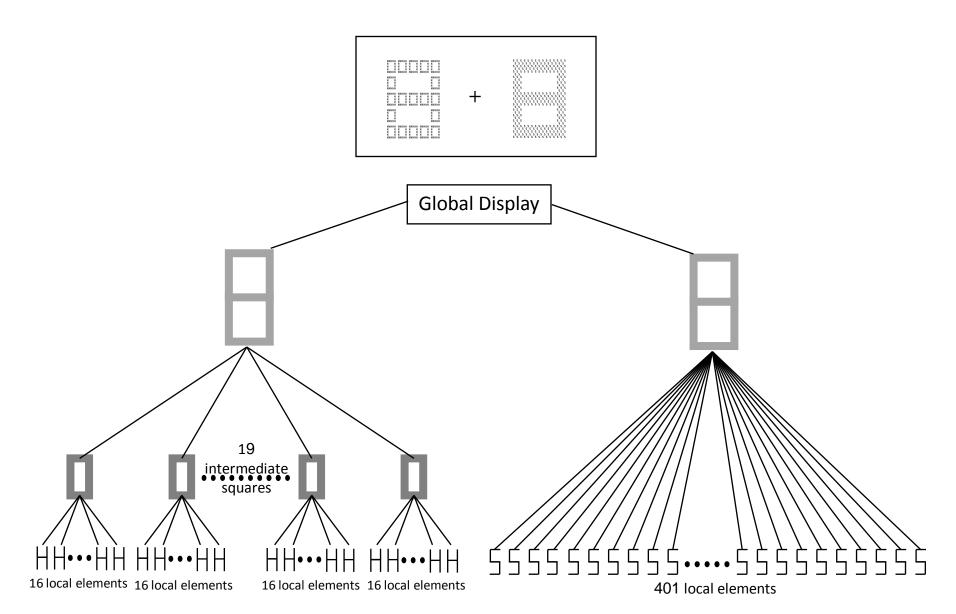
Part B: Attentional orienting

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Hierarchical Attentional Navigation (HAN) Hypothesis

- Attentional orienting is constrained by the inner hierarchicalorganization of the visual scene.
- Attention follows an hierarchical route that links the target stimuli (levels) on a perceptual hierarchical representation.

Perceptual Hierarchical Representation



Hierarchical Attentional Navigation (HAN) Hypothesis

- Attentional orienting is constrained by the inner hierarchicalorganization of the visual scene.
- Attention follows an hierarchical route that links the target stimuli (levels) on a perceptual hierarchical representation.
- Attention is defocused and/or (re)focused through irrelevant higher levels if necessary.
- Attention traverses intervening hierarchical levels represented on the route.
- Attention navigates through the highest common level of the target levels (strictest version).

Experiment B-1

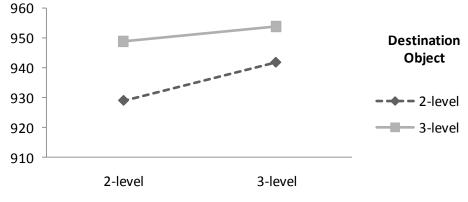
- Task: Identification of the local letters of each stimulus.
- Independent variables: OC and GS of each stimulus.
- Dependent variable: Overall RT for both identifications.
- Predictions: OC (and GS) effects for one or both stimuli.

Experiment B-1 Results

RT (ms)

 Significant OC main effects for both Origin and destination stimuli.

Organizational Complexity

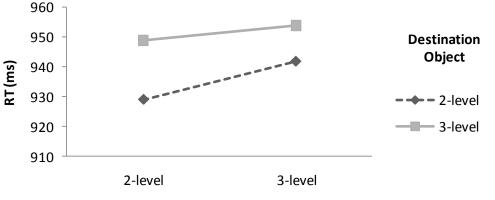


Origin Object

Experiment B-1 Results

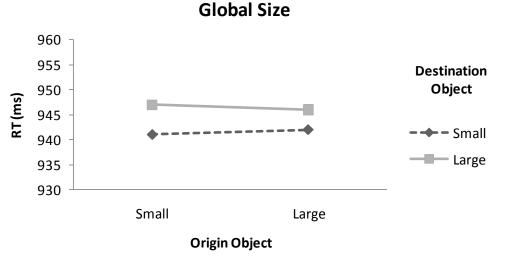
 Significant OC main effects for both Origin and destination stimuli.

Organizational Complexity



Origin Object

 Significant GS main effect only for the destination stimulus.



Experiment B-2

 Task: Identification of the global letter of one stimulus and the local letters of the other stimulus.

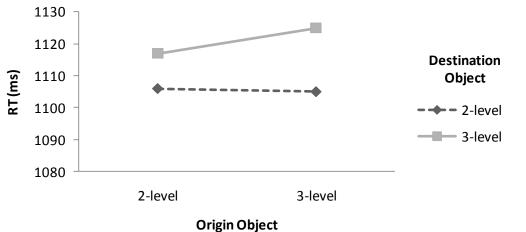
Predictions:

- Global-Local navigation: OC (and GS) effects for the destination but not for the origin stimulus.
- Local-Global navigation: OC (and GS) effects for the origin but not for the destination stimulus.

Experiment B-2 Results: Global-Local

 Significant OC main effect only for the destination stimulus.

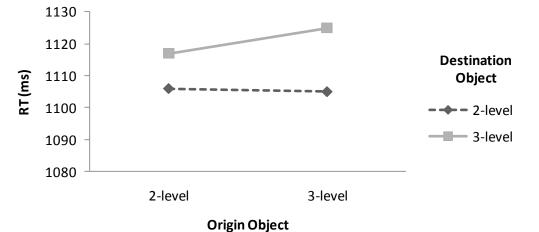
Organizational Complexity



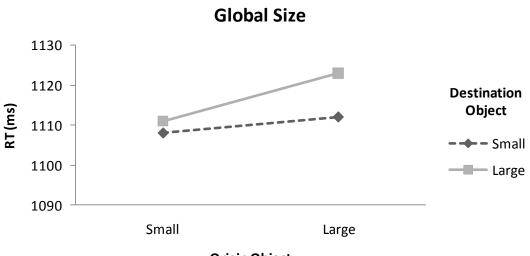
Experiment B-2 Results: Global-Local

 Significant OC main effect only for the destination stimulus.

Organizational Complexity



- Marginally significant
 GS main effect for the destination stimulus.
- Significant GS main effect for the origin stimulus (speed-accuracy tradeoff).

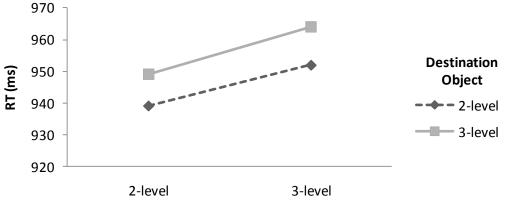


Origin Object

Experiment B-2 Results: Local-Global

 Significant OC main effects for both origin and destination stimuli.

Organizational Complexity

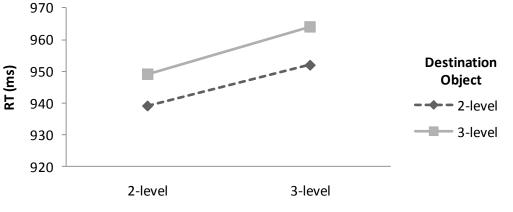


Origin Object

Experiment B-2 Results: Local-Global

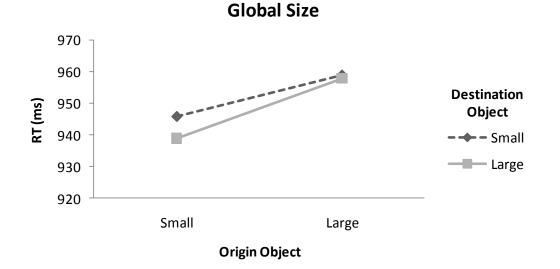
 Significant OC main effects for both origin and destination stimuli.

Organizational Complexity



Origin Object

 Significant GS main effect only for the origin stimulus.



Conclusions

- Attentional focusing is sensitive to both spatial and hierarchical-organizational aspects.
- Attentional navigation (focusing and orienting) is constrained by the hierarchical structure of the visual scene.
- Attention does not necessarily follow the complete hierarchical indirect path.
- Yet, attention is not oriented directly either.

Future Research

- Identifying the conditions in which attention does not follow the complete hierarchical path.
 - Differences between the physical and the perceptual hierarchical presentation?
- Generalizing these findings to additional types of hierarchical structures.
- Clarifying why attention follows such indirect longer routes.
 - Default strategic utilizing of the hierarchical organization of the visual scene?
 - To what extent perceivers can control the route of attentional navigation?

Thank you!



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