Human detection and localization of speed differences during fixation and smooth pursuit eye movements

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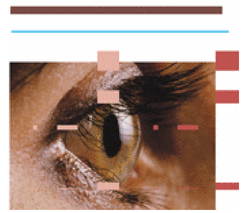
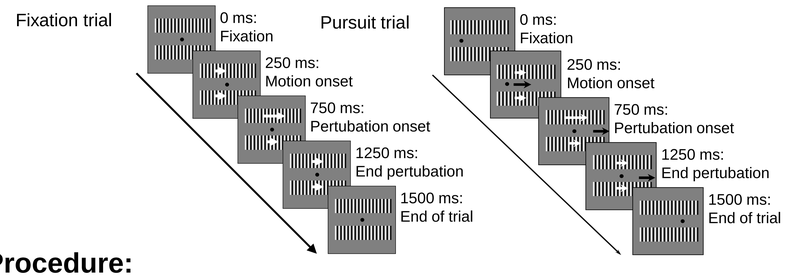


Introduction

Human observers are quite good at discriminating speeds of moving objects [1,2]. However, there are often several objects moving at different speeds in natural situations. Thus we wanted to explore a more complex situation where several objects are moving while the observer is either fixating or smoothly pursuing a target spot.

Methods

Stimuli: Two vertically oriented sine wave gratings (0.5 cpd) moved horizontally at a constant speed (pedestal speed). They were 27 deg wide and 9 deg high and separated vertically by a 2 deg gap. In fixation trials the central small spot in the gap was stationary, in pursuit trials the spot moved in the same direction as the gratings at the same or a different speed (eye speed). During the trial one of the gratings changed its speed for 500 ms.

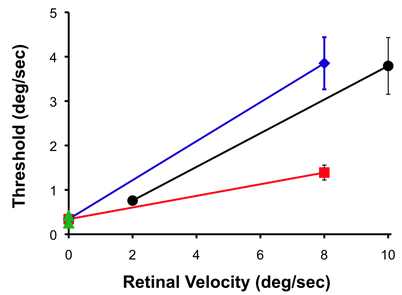


Procedure:
Localization: Subjects had to indicate whether the speed perturbation affected the top or the bottom grating.
Detection: Subjects had to indicate in which one of two intervals the speed perturbation took place.
Discrimination: Both gratings changed their speed in the same way. Subjects had to indicate whether they got faster or slower.
Observers: Four naive observers (students) and one of the authors with normal vision participated in the study.
Pursuit: Eye position was recorded with an EyeLink 2 System.

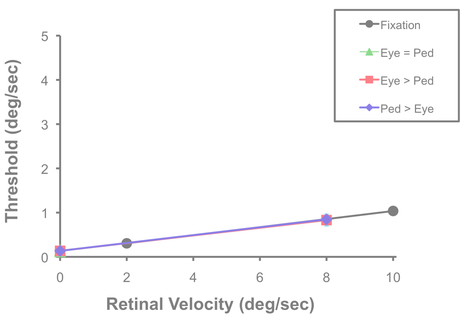
Eye Velocity	0	2	10	0	2	10
Pedestal Velocity	2	2	2	10	10	10
Retinal Velocity	2	0	- 8	10	8	0

Results

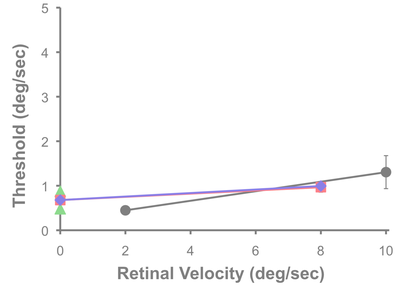
Localization

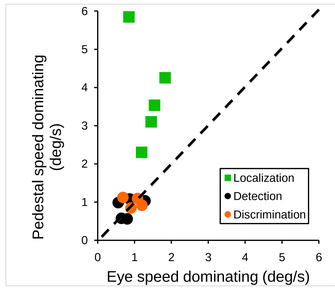


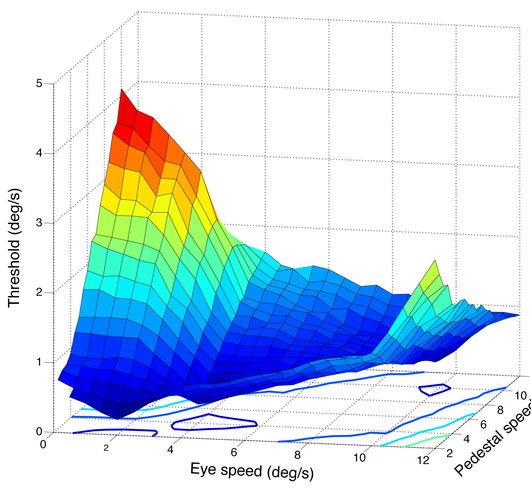
Detection



Discrimination







Thresholds for detecting or discriminating speed perturbations were in the normal range of Weber fractions of 10% or less. In contrast, localization thresholds were dramatically increased to Weber fractions of about 30% - 40% during fixation. We found a large effect on localization thresholds, dependent on the relation between eye speed and pedestal speed as shown in the contour plot on the left. When the retinal motion was mainly due to pursuit (eye) movements, thresholds were reasonably low (around 10%); when the retinal motion was mainly due to object (pedestal) movements, they were high. When the eyes were moving continuously at the same speed as the gratings (dark blue diagonal) and thereby reducing the retinal image slip velocity, localization thresholds were very low.

Conclusions

We conclude that, different from detection and discrimination, it is exceedingly difficult to localize speed changes of a peripheral stimulus in the presence of other moving objects. This is probably due to the dominance of relative motion signals. Smooth pursuit is an effective means to improve performance under these conditions.

References:

[1] McKee, S. P. (1981) A local mechanism for differential velocity detection. Vision research, 21, 491-500.
[2] Orban, G. A., DeWolf, J. & Maes, H. (1984) Factors influencing velocity encoding in the human visual system. Vision Research, 24, 33-39.

Acknowledgements:

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