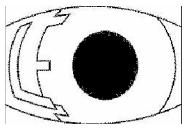




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## PURPOSE -

Determine to what extent one's attended field of view is set by the expected relevancy of environmental signals.

## INTRODUCTION -

Inefficient (serial) search has generally been found to require a narrow attentional focus [1], whereas efficient (parallel) search allows for a much wider attended field of view. Nevertheless, during inefficient search participants' attentional focus can be wide when they simultaneously have to detect a singleton appearing in their peripheral view [2].

We hypothesized that one's attentional field of view is set not by the type of task *per se*, but primarily by the expected relevancy of signals in peripheral view.

## ANALYSIS -

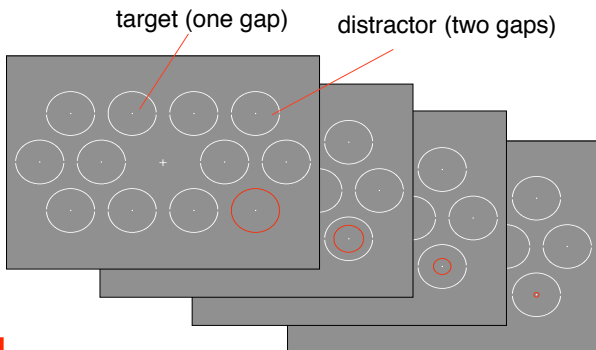
Eye movements after GCE onset were classified as captures (1, to GCE) or no captures (0, elsewhere), We considered the proportion of captures (capture effectiveness) as a function of the retinal angle of GCE onset (eccentricity). We fitted a sigmoid (i.e. logistic regression) to the data:

$$\text{capture effectiveness} = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{eccentricity}}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{eccentricity}}}$$

We chose the eccentricity at 50% effectiveness to be a measure of the size of the attended field of view:

$$\text{eccentricity}_{50\%} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$$

## METHODS -



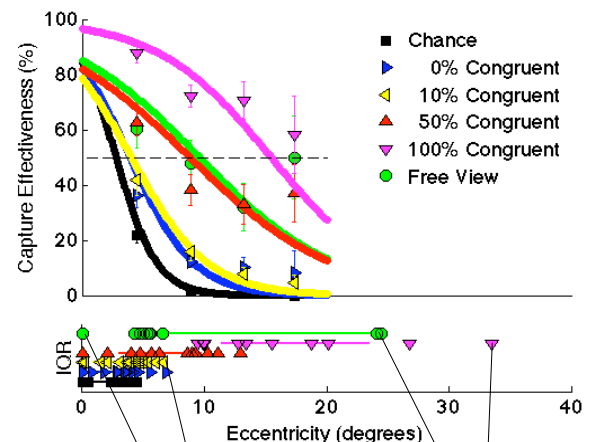
Participants (n=14) searched for a target or freely viewed the scene. A gaze capturing event (GCE, a red imploding circle, duration 100 ms) appeared randomly during each trial.

The GCE either pointed to the target (congruent) or a distractor (incongruent) at different percentages per block (40 trials/block)

Congruency was reported to participants before each block presentation.

## RESULTS -

Attended field of view size increases with GCE congruency.



Individual participants' attended field of view size  
Errors (vertical) show standard error of the mean.  
Errors (horizontal) show interquartile ranges (IQR)

## CONCLUSION -

We conclude that the width of the attended field of view is modulated by the expected relevancy of environmental events



## REFERENCES

[1] Theeuwes, J., & Burger, R. (1998). Attentional control during visual search: the effect of irrelevant singletons. *J Exp Psychol Hum Percept Perform*, 24(5), 1342-1353.  
[2] Braun, J., & Sagi, D. (1990). Vision outside the focus of attention. *Percept Psychophys*, 48(1), 45-58