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To Keep Us Sane, Brain Ignores Tiny Visual Changes

By Yasmin Anwar, University of California-Berkeley | April 19, 2014

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"The continuity field smoothes what would otherwise be a jittery perception of object features over time," says David Whitney. Without it, faces and objects would appear to morph from moment to moment in an effect similar to being on hallucinogenic drugs, researchers say. (Shutterstock*)

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Vision scientists have discovered an upside to the brain mechanism that can blind us to subtle visual changes in the movies and in the real world.

For example, ever notice how Harry Potter's T-shirt changes from a crewneck to a henley shirt in the *Order of the Phoenix*, or how in *Pretty Woman*, Julia Roberts' croissant inexplicably morphs into a pancake? Don't worry if you missed those continuity bloopers.

The researchers have discovered a "continuity field" in which we visually merge together similar objects seen within a 15-second time frame, hence the previously mentioned jump from crewneck to henley goes largely unnoticed.

Real Objects Don't 'Morph'





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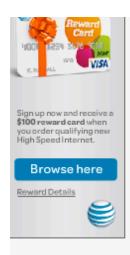
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Unlike in the movies, objects in the real world don't spontaneously change from, say, a croissant to a pancake in a matter of seconds, so the continuity field is stabilizing what we see over time.

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"The continuity field smoothes what would otherwise be a jittery perception of object features over time," says David Whitney, associate professor of psychology at University of California, Berkeley, and senior author of the study published in *Nature Neuroscience*.

"Essentially, it pulls together physically but not radically different objects to appear more similar to each other," Whitney adds. "This is surprising because it means the visual system sacrifices accuracy for the sake of the continuous, stable perception of objects."

Conversely, without a continuity field, we may be hypersensitive to every visual fluctuation triggered by shadows, movement, and myriad other factors. For example, faces and objects would appear to morph from moment to moment in an effect similar to being on hallucinogenic drugs, researchers say.

"The brain has learned that the real world usually doesn't change suddenly, and it applies that knowledge to make our visual experience more consistent from one moment to the next," says Jason Fischer, a postdoctoral fellow at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and lead author of the study, which he conducted while he was a PhD student in Whitney's lab at UC Berkeley.

Video Test

To establish the existence of a continuity field, the researchers had study participants view a series of bars, or gratings, on a computer screen. The gratings appeared at random angles once every five seconds.

Participants were instructed to adjust the angle of a white bar so that it matched the angle of each grating they just viewed. They repeated this task with hundreds of gratings positioned at different angles.



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The researchers found that instead of precisely matching the orientation of the grating, participants averaged out the angle of the three most recently viewed gratings.

"Even though the sequence of images was random, participants' perception of any given image was biased strongly toward the past several images that came before it," says Fischer, who calls this phenomenon "perceptual serial dependence."

In another experiment, researchers set the gratings far apart on the computer screen, and found that the participants did not merge together the angles when the objects were far apart. This suggests that the objects must be close together for the continuity effect to work.

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