



SERIAL DEPENDENCE ACROSS FEATURES AND OBJECTS

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INTRODUCTION

Recent work claims that visual perception is systematically biased toward stimuli seen in the recent past, a phenomenon known as **serial dependence** (SD)¹.

Whether SD is of truly perceptual or post-perceptual nature, however, is still an open question².

Here we sought to provide a definitive answer by testing whether SD is selective for visual features and stimuli, a hallmark of early perceptual processes.

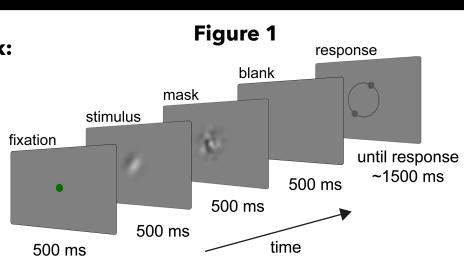
METHODS

Orientation adjustment task:

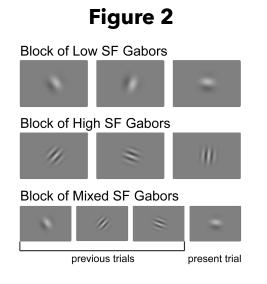
Participants reproduced the orientation of stimuli by adjusting a response probe.

SD:

The deviation of adjustment errors toward previous orientations.



EXPERIMENT 1



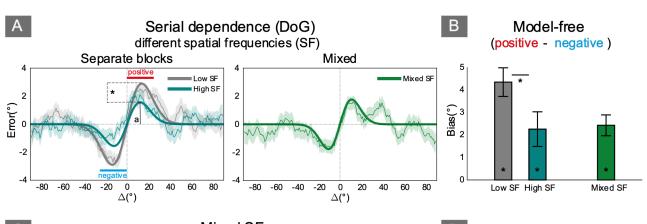
N = 24

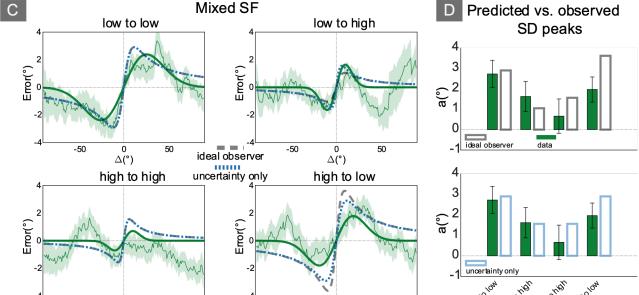
SD for Gabors with different spatial frequencies (SF):

Conditions:

Low SF Gabor (.33 cpd) High SF Gabor (1.00 cpd) Mixed SF

Figure 3





RESULTS

- SD occurred in all conditions (Fig. 3A-B);
- SD was overall larger for Low SF Gabors;
- In Mixed SF, SD occurred independently of changes in spatial frequency;
- Comparing an Ideal Observer model (optimal combination of past and present stimuli)³ with an Uncertainty Only model, revealed that SD is explained mostly by the uncertainty in present stimuli (Fig. 3C-D).

EXPERIMENT 2

Block of Low SF Gabors Block of Symmetric Dot Patterns Block of Mixed Stimuli

N = 24

SD for different stimuli:

Conditions:

Low SF Gabor Symmetric Dot Mixed

RESULTS

- SD occurred in all conditions (Fig. 5A-B);
- SD was not significantly different between blocks of Low SF and Symmetric Dots (Fig. 5B);
- Crucially, we observed SD in the mixed block independent from the type of stimuli presented in the previous and present trial (Fig. 5C-D).

CONCLUSION

- SD is independent from stimuli and stimulus features.
- SD emerges at high-level processing stages where taskrelevant representations can be dissociated from the physical attributes of stimuli.
- SD is not purely perceptual.

REFERENCES

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