第四屆 亞洲視覺會議 與會心得

(The Fourth Asian Conference on Vision, ACV2006)



游皓翔

台灣大學心理學研究所碩士班

亞洲視覺會議(The Fourth Asian Conference on Vision, ACV)每年選在亞洲太平洋區不同的國家舉辦,今年的會議於日本島根縣松江市舉行,會議的時間是七月二十八日到八月一日,共計五天。亞洲視覺會議,顧名思義,主要為亞洲視覺研究者間的交流,不過事實上除了亞洲人以外,也邀請了許多其他地方對這個領域有興趣的心理學者參與。亞洲視覺會議舉辦至今已經是第四屆,台灣部份今年是第一次參加,除了發表自己的研究之外,也趁此次機會了解了亞洲其他地區相關領域的學者在視覺領域方面的研究取向為何。今年我與葉素玲老師共同發表一篇作品(Auditory cue facilitates unattended visual processing);摘要發表於 Vision, v. 18 (supplement for ACV 2006), p.225。

會議舉辦的地方在島根縣立產業交流會館,會場主要分成了三個廳,其中兩個廳主要是大會的演講廳,約可容納兩、三百人,大會在五天的會議中一共安排了三場的 keynote speech、二十一場的 invited talks 及五十七場的 regular talks;另一個廳則是壁報展示的地方,此次參展的壁報共274篇,由於空間擺放的問題,分成了五個時段輪流展出。

七月二十八為會議的第一天,這一次的會議特別的是會議報到時間為晚上的用餐時間,同時會議舉行了一個歡迎茶會,所以在報到完成後,可至茶會上使用餐點,並在會議正式開始之前和各國學者彼此事先在一種較為輕鬆的氣氛之下做交流。七月二十九日早上點便開始了第一場的 keynote speech,大會邀請了Rudiger von der Heydt 作開幕演講, von der Heydt 為約翰霍普金斯大學神經科學的教授,主要研究與人類視覺的神經機制有關,其 2003 年提出 border ownership 的重要看法,發現落於網膜上的同一條線,但當其屬於不同的物體時(即有不同的 border ownership),在大腦中低階視覺皮層的反應卻有不同;此次會議,其演講的主題也與此有關,不過更進一步的探討了figure-background organization 以及其與注意力之間的關係。結束後便是一連串緊鑼密鼓的演講,七月二十九日的主題主要有兩個,一是與人類早期視覺系統的功能組織有關;另一則是和注意力及視覺搜尋(visual search)有關。葉素玲老師的實驗室中有許多和注意力及視覺搜尋相關的研究,這個主題的演講,對我們來說可說是獲益良多,葉素玲老師也受邀發表了「Perceptual organization and recognition in the case of Chinese characters」。

接下來大會第三天(7/30)的主題是視知覺的神經機制,一樣是從早上九點開始,主要探討的多為視知覺對應到大腦中的關係,例如當我們看到同一種類的物品時,大腦的 inferotemporal cortex 會有類似的反應,而看到不同種類時,腦皮層的反應則不同。也有許多應用了現今 fMRI 與 EEG 之類腦造影技術的研究發表。

第四天(7/31)的議程的主題有兩個,第一個是從分子層次到知覺層次來談論 色彩視覺;第二個則是探討眼動(saccade)與知覺的關係。而我這次出國開會才 知道原來眼動方面的研究原來非常的多,增進了不少新知識。另外今天會議的最 後,大會邀請了 J. D. Mollon 做了閉幕演講,演講的內容主要是從演化的方面 來看人類的色彩知覺。其實會議在今天已經算是到了尾聲,最後一天(8/1)是大 會特別安排的遠足,因為會議的地點是日本傳說中的神話的中心,大會特別帶了 我們去遊覽當地的「出雲大社」與許多當地的名勝古蹟,傍晚回到松江後,此次會議便正式結束了。

此次會議是我第一次出國參與國際型的會議,對我個人來說是一個相當有趣的經驗,因為可以看到台灣以外其他地方的學者所做的研究,這包括了日本、韓國、中國大陸、澳洲,甚至是美國及許多其他不同的地方。豐富了許多的知識,看到了其他國家不同的研究取向,也得到了很多和他國學者交流的寶貴經驗。我自己本身發表的壁報,也得到了許多的指教,讓我知道接下來還有什麼地方可以繼續研究下去,有哪些實驗的變項該控制好。我的壁報中提到的實驗結果似乎還沒有一個很好的機制可以解釋,這似乎是我該繼續努力的地方。

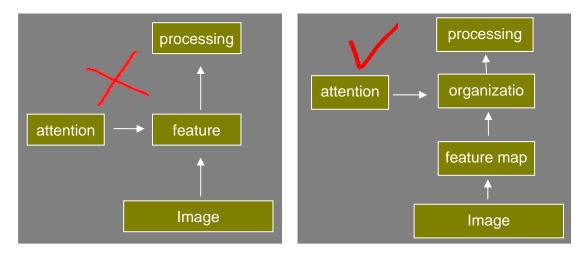
最後,會議本身雖然是亞洲視覺會議,但也許是因為在日本當地舉辦的原因,事實上參與的人仍以日本人占最大多數,將近百分之七十,其他外國的研究者相較而言就少了許多,或許是較為可惜的地方。

以下為我印象較為深刻的會議演講和海報:

Figure-ground organization and attention effects in primate visual cortex.

Rudiger von der Heydt

• How does visual attention work:



- Border-ownership work preattentively, but provide a structure for selective attention.
- Top-down attention signals activate the grouping cells of the targeted object, thus enhancing the intrinsic edge signals while discounting those of occluding objects.
- Top-down attention and border-ownership modulation combined in single neurons.
- Border-ownership mechanisms are stimulus drived.

Maturation of the ganglion cells in the mouse retina

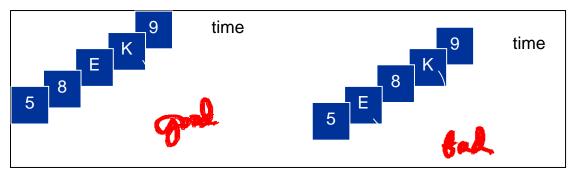
Shigang He

- Use gene gun to label ganglion cells and see the development of ganglion cells in many stages...
- The conclusion is that:
 - The dendrites connection almost complete before the eye opening.
 - ♦ The circuitry may already connected before the retinal ganglion cells receive inputs from bipolar cells.
- Mouse is just like other mammals.

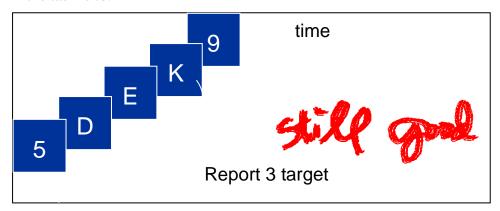
The capacity limit of visual processing measured in the attentional blink paradigm

Jun-ichiro Kawahara

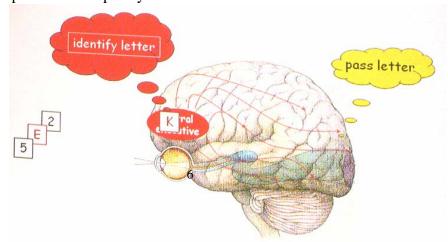
- Does the AB deficit really represent the processing limit of the visual system?
- NO! Capacity is up to four. The limit depends on the attentional sets.
- If we can report up to 4 items, why does the AB occur?



- ♦ The intervened distractor disrupts the attentional set
- ♦ If the task is to:



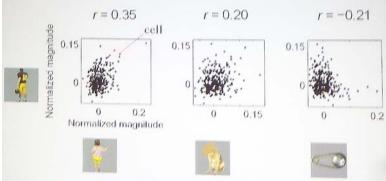
- Temporary loss of control:
- When the targets are interrupted by another set, we have to identifyit and reject it.
- The AB represents a temporary loss of control.



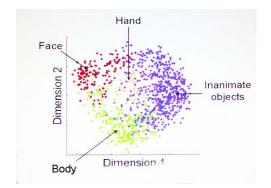
Visual object representation in the monkey inferotemporal cortex

Keiji Tanaka

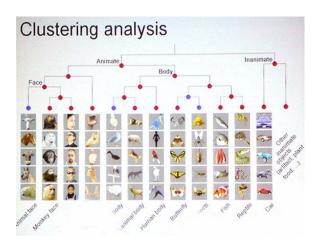
- Where is the brain are object categories representation? Groups of It cells?
 - ♦ 674 IT cells were tested with 1084 object images. Each stimulus can be represented by the magnitude of response in 674 IT cells. (respond pattern over the cell population)
- Stimuli of close categories tended to evoke similar patterns of responses in the population of IT cells r = 0.35 r = 0.20 r = 0.20



• The same category would be close



• Clustering analysis:

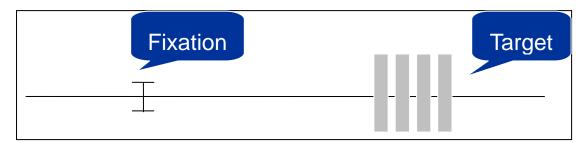


IT does not randomly represent features.

Shape perception and saccadic compression of visual space

Kazumichi Matsymiya

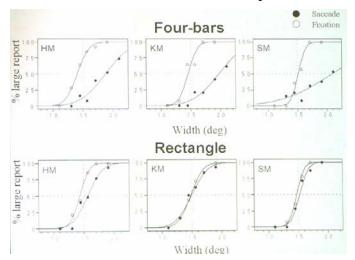
- Saccadic compression of visual space (Ross, Morrone, and Burr, 1997)
- Question: does saccadic compression deform the appearance of shape.
- Exp1:



- When the target appeared, subjects saccade, and then estimate the length.
- ♦ Compression occur!
- Exp2: target is rectangle



♦ Only four bars and saccade condition => compressed

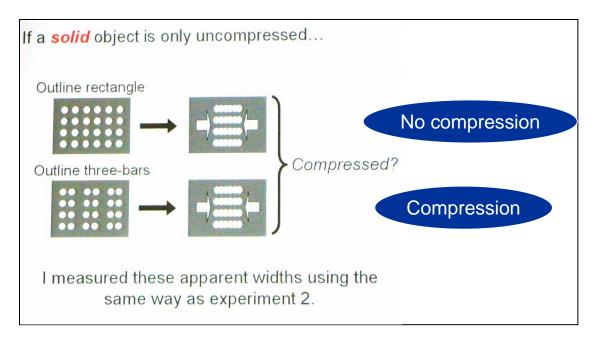


• Exp3:

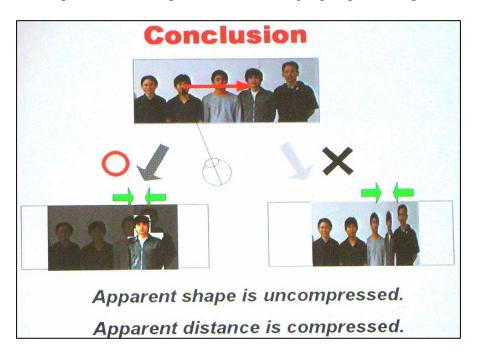
Target is

only 2 bars. Compression also occurs, and the decreasing amount was the same as four-bars condition.

• Exp4:



• If multiple elements are perceived as the single group, no compression.



會議議程表:

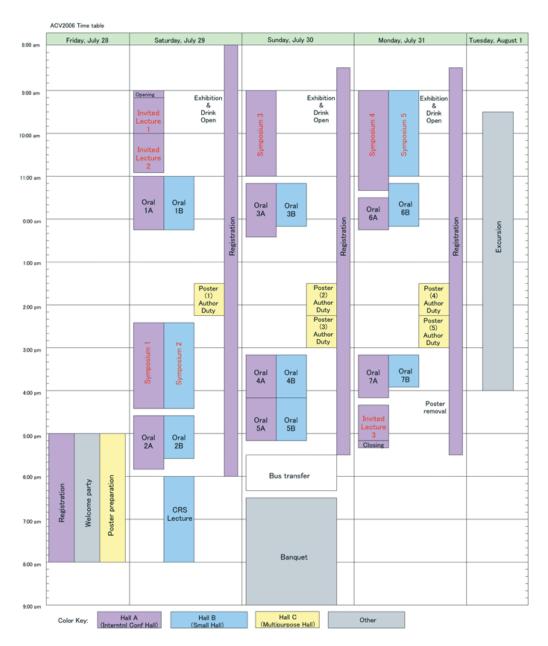


Exhibit Companies: Namoto Trading Co., Konica Minolta Sensing, Inc, Creact International Corp.

Welcome party: Free food and drink will be served at the cafe in Kunibiki Messe.

CRS Lecture: Cambridge Research System will hold Demonstrations and Refreshments.
Peter West, Steven Elliott (UK): A Brief History of Contrast Sensitivity Testing.

Registration will be available at the registration desk in front of Hall A.

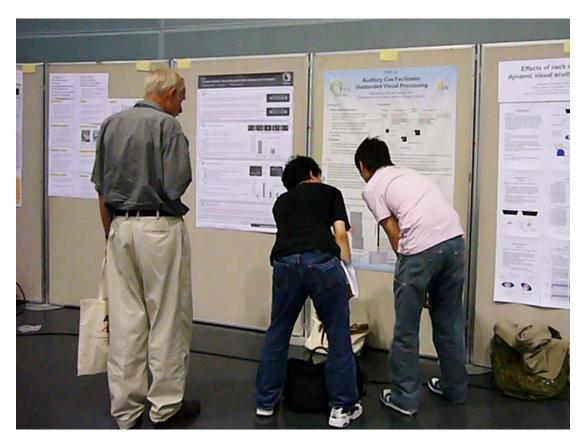
會議留影:



會場照片



會場內部大廳及演講廳



我(右)講解 poster,最左為 von der Heydt



會後聚餐合照