# Does Retinal or Perceived Space Guide Eye Movements? 

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## HOW DO WE PERCEIVE OBJECTS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT?

Changes in our eye-movements to objects can provide insight into how our visual system represents and understands objects.

Past work has shown that eye-movement is guided by the center-of-area of the target shape. ${ }^{1}$

It has also shown that eye-movement to objects can be sensitive to other visual cues, such as 3D structure. ${ }^{2}$


However, it's still unclear whether people attend to the center of the 2D (retinal space) or 3D object (perceived space).

## HYPOTHESES

Question: Does retinal or perceived area of an object guide eye-movements?

Retinal-Space Hypothesis: We look at two different-looking objects in the same way, even if they are perceived to be different sizes

Perceived-Space Hypothesis: We look at those two objects in different ways, even if they are the same size from one's perspective. ${ }^{3,4}$


CONFIGURAL SHAPE ILLUSION ${ }^{5}$

Same Area


Appears Smaller
Appears Larger


PROCEDURE


## RESULTS

No significant difference between participants' first fixation on the semi-circle across the two conditions; $\mathrm{t}(11)=1.003, \mathrm{p}=0.337$.


These results are in favor of the retinal-space hypothesis.


Apart trial


Together trial

## CONCLUSION

An object's perceived size does not seem to influence our initial representation of an object's structure.

Further research is necessary to tell whether perceived-size influences object perception in subsequent processing even if it may not be prioritized for the initial percept which guides eye movements.

REFERENCES

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