Basically, the gist that I got from last time was the fact that our experiment as is is not good enough to be able to sent across as an abstract. That being said the ‘goal’ that we are pursuing is quite admirable, and it seems as though a lot of the work tha twe have already presented is good enough for the AVA, so it really is more like the basis of a PhD than an isolated project when you really think about it. Anyway, let’s go fetch the old abstract, and then we can rewrite a new one.   
  
Objective measurement of mental visual imagery through pareidolia-based reverse correlation

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Mental visual imagery lacks objective measurement tools, with current methods relying on self-report questionnaires like the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ). However, self-report measures are susceptible to demand characteristics and response biases (Pearson et al., 2013 Front Psychol 4:385). To address these limitations, we explored a pareidolia-based visual task as an objective measure of mental imagery, leveraging reverse correlation techniques (Brinkman et al., 2017 eLife 6:e21761). We investigated relationships between VVIQ, Cardiff Anomalous Perceptions Scale (CAPS), and a novel reverse correlation task. Five participants completed VVIQ, CAPS, and a visual task comprising practice trials and two main blocks. Participants identified target digits in white noise images. Results showed moderate negative correlations between VVIQ and CAPS, stronger for visual-specific items. Training accuracy positively correlated with VVIQ. While exact digit classification was unsuccessful, model confidence ratings were consistently close to targets. Perfect test-retest reliability of target digit confidence across blocks suggests methodology validity. These findings indicate potential for this paradigm in objectively measuring mental visual imagery, contributing to our understanding of individual differences in visual imagery ability and their relation to anomalous perceptions. This study demonstrates the utility of reverse correlation techniques in probing internal mental representations and their relationship to self-reported cognitive abilities.

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EXPLANATION

Basically, I want to submit an asbtract so that I can present my work at the Applied Vision Association in cardiff. The work is based on the project we have been working on here in this space as you can see from our history. The only pickle is that we don’t have any resutls from our small pilot study, we need to go back to the drawing board and revise. Here is the rundown on what was supposed to happen:  
  
I create an online study where participants could take the VVI Q & CAPS questionnaires, then they would do this visual task. The task consists of looking at 10 whitenoise pixel stimuli that are quite small (16x16) pixels and are told to look for a target digit, either ‘6’ or ‘9’. The catch is that none of these images inherently have the taret digit, but pareidolia should lead participants with higher visual imagery to project their mental model of the target digit to pick up on the little signal within any given image such that their composite would resemble the target digit, there was also a training round with 10 trails where there are 9 random noise images and 1 image will have an embedded ‘3’ that the participants are asked to look for and this gets progressively harder each trial, this was used both as a sanity check and practice. Anyway the point of all of this is that I trained neural networks to classify these composite images, and these models can give confidence ratings on each digit, thus we can have a quantifialble measure of the quality of the compsoite and thus a score for the reconstruction, we could even create partial composites to see the rate of composition etc. Then we were going to validate this by correlating these scores to the VVIQ and CAPS to show that they are stemming from the same underlying thing and that pareidolia is indeed bringing these things together etc. Unfortunately, we did not get these resutls, as none of the participants were able to reconstruct compopsites that resemble the digit. Now, we can’t just throw away all the work that we did, so instead we need to present the abstract as a foundation for this as though it were a PhD project or something. Basically, reveserse correatlion without augmentations as we have done it would simply take too many trials for this to be used as a valid assessment tool in clinical appliactions, thus what we will have to do is revise the paradigm. So we can shift it to a more methodological study that looks at the underlying mechanism that works in pareidolia (what is the similarity function that operats within humans in this task?) this can be then used to create a model that performs in the task much like a human, so we can have a more ecologically valid validation tool and create a valid stimulus set that would allow for controlled and quantitative assessment of an individuals iamgery ability.   
  
for added context here is the draft of the old abstract:  
  
Mental visual imagery lacks objective measurement tools, with current methods relying on self-report questionnaires like the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ). However, self-report measures are susceptible to demand characteristics and response biases (Pearson et al., 2013 Front Psychol 4:385). To address these limitations, we explored a pareidolia-based visual task as an objective measure of mental imagery, leveraging reverse correlation techniques (Brinkman et al., 2017 eLife 6:e21761). We investigated relationships between VVIQ, Cardiff Anomalous Perceptions Scale (CAPS), and a novel reverse correlation task. Five participants completed VVIQ, CAPS, and a visual task comprising practice trials and two main blocks. Participants identified target digits in white noise images. Results showed moderate negative correlations between VVIQ and CAPS, stronger for visual-specific items. Training accuracy positively correlated with VVIQ. While exact digit classification was unsuccessful, model confidence ratings were consistently close to targets. Perfect test-retest reliability of target digit confidence across blocks suggests methodology validity. These findings indicate potential for this paradigm in objectively measuring mental visual imagery, contributing to our understanding of individual differences in visual imagery ability and their relation to anomalous perceptions. This study demonstrates the utility of reverse correlation techniques in probing internal mental representations and their relationship to self-reported cognitive abilities.

DRAFT new abstract:

Mental Visual Imagery lacks obkjective measurement tools, with current methods relying on self-report questiionaires the like Vividness of visual imagery questionnaire (VVIQ). However, self-report measure are susceptible to demand characteristics and response biases (someone et al.). That being said, there are reports that individuals who self-report to have more vivid visual imagery also self-report to experience pareidolia more frequently and or intensely (REF). Thus, the present study explores a paredolia-based visual a pareidolia-based visual task as an objective measure of mental imagery, leveraging reverse correlation techniques. However, given the limitations of reverse correlation techniques, namely the vast number of data that is required from participants to create a composite, the present study starts with a datadriven approach to create a validation method and accompanying ‘artifical observers’ to establish a pipeline for an objective measure visual imagery that leverages pareidolia. The study explores how different similarity mechanisms might be at play when a participant is asked to look for signal in noise (pareidolia). Namely, the study explores how pixel difference, correlational differences, and spectral differences, might be at play to better understand pareidolia. The overarching goal here is to create a pipeline wherein partticipants will be able to complete a visual task wherein they will look for target symbols in precrafted stimuli which each have an accompanying rating of the underlying level of signal within in. These measures, along with the accompanying composite images that stem from it can be further evaluated by a neural network classifier. This is all with the aim of creating the visual imaery assessment tool.

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Longer version:

Mental visual imagery assessment currently relies heavily on self-report measures like the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ), which are susceptible to demand characteristics and response biases (REF). Recent studies suggest a link between self-reported vivid visual imagery and increased experiences of pareidolia (REF). This study explores a novel, objective measure of mental imagery using a pareidolia-based visual task and reverse correlation techniques.Our initial pilot study (n=6) investigated relationships between VVIQ, Cardiff Anomalous Perceptions Scale (CAPS), and a reverse correlation task where participants identified target digits in white noise images. While correlations between VVIQ, CAPS, and task performance were not statistically significant, the VVIQ-CAPS relationship approached significance, warranting further investigation with a larger sample size.The pilot study revealed limitations in the reverse correlation paradigm, particularly the high number of trials required to generate recognizable composites. Even with 50-100 trials using correlational differences (Euclidean distance or least squares comparison between stimuli and an ideal observer), the resulting composites did not resemble the target digits.Given these challenges, we propose a revised methodological approach to create a more efficient and ecologically valid assessment tool. This data-driven approach aims to:

1. Explore different similarity mechanisms underlying pareidolia, including pixel differences, correlational differences, and spectral differences.
2. Develop "artificial observers" using machine learning techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or generative adversarial networks (GANs) to model human perception in pareidolia tasks.
3. Create a validated stimulus set with quantifiable levels of embedded signal, allowing for controlled assessment of individual imagery abilities.
4. Implement a visual task where participants identify target symbols in pre-crafted stimuli, with performance evaluated by both human judgments and neural network classifiers.

Potential techniques to investigate include:

* Transfer learning with pre-trained CNNs for feature extraction
* Variational autoencoders for generating and manipulating stimuli
* Bayesian optimization for efficient stimulus selection
* Multi-task learning to jointly model VVIQ scores and task performance

This methodological study aims to establish a robust pipeline for objectively measuring visual imagery ability, leveraging pareidolia and advanced computational techniques. The resulting assessment tool could have significant implications for both research and clinical applications in understanding individual differences in visual imagery and their relationship to anomalous perceptions.

250-word version for submission:

Mental visual imagery assessment relies heavily on self-report measures like the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ), which are susceptible to biases (REF). This study explores a novel, objective measure of mental imagery using a pareidolia-based visual task and reverse correlation techniques.Our pilot study (n=6) investigated relationships between VVIQ, Cardiff Anomalous Perceptions Scale (CAPS), and a reverse correlation task where participants identified target digits in white noise images. While correlations were not statistically significant, the VVIQ-CAPS relationship approached significance. The study revealed limitations in the reverse correlation paradigm, particularly the high number of trials required to generate recognizable composites.We propose a revised methodological approach to create a more efficient and ecologically valid assessment tool. This data-driven approach aims to:

1. Explore different similarity mechanisms underlying pareidolia (pixel, correlational, and spectral differences).
2. Develop "artificial observers" using machine learning techniques to model human perception in pareidolia tasks.
3. Create a validated stimulus set with quantifiable levels of embedded signal.
4. Implement a visual task where participants identify target symbols in pre-crafted stimuli, evaluated by both human judgments and neural network classifiers.

This methodological study aims to establish a robust pipeline for objectively measuring visual imagery ability, leveraging pareidolia and advanced computational techniques. The resulting assessment tool could have significant implications for both research and clinical applications in understanding individual differences in visual imagery and their relationship to anomalous perceptions.