The appearance and disappearance of visual forms defined by differential motion evokes distinctive EEG responses in school-age children

Rick O. Gilmore *(rogilmore@psu.edu)*, Daved A. Fared, Michael G. Dexheimer, & Andrea R. Seisler

Neuroscience 2016 – Poster 4367

Motivation

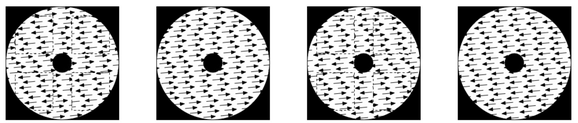
Differential motion patterns aid in the segmentation of visual figures from the background. Adults show evoked brain responses to time-varying motion-defined forms over posterior scalp regions [1],[2]; in these participants, EEG amplitudes scale with the magnitude of direction differences between the figure and background. Little is known about the development of brain responses to motion-defined forms in childhood [3]. In this study, we measured steady-state visual evoked potential (SSVEP) responses in school-age participants and compared the resulting patterns to previous results of adults.

Method

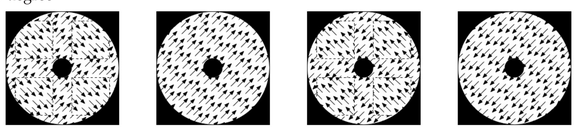
School-age observers (n=37; 4.3-9.0 years, *M*=6.4, 16 female) participated in this study. Participants passively viewed random dot kinematogram displays that depicted visual forms which differed in direction from uniform background motion by 5°, 45°, or 180°. Four 9x9 deg square-shaped figure regions emerged from and disappeared into the background at a rate of 1.2 Hz (F1). Figure and background regions were populated with white (39 cd/m^2) dots on a black (.065 cd/m^2) background at a density of 10%; dot positions were updated at 36 Hz (F2). Each condition was presented at two speeds (1.2 and 6.0 deg/s). All patterns were displayed in an annular region 24°in outer and 4.8°inner diameter at the 60 cm viewing distance. EEG was collected at 432.43 Hz using a 128 channel EGI system and PowerDiva Video 3.4 software and submitted to a discrete Fourier transform. The complex domain (real and imaginary) components of each channel were analyzed using mixed-effects MANOVA, with direction difference and speed as fixed factors and participant as a random factor.

Displays

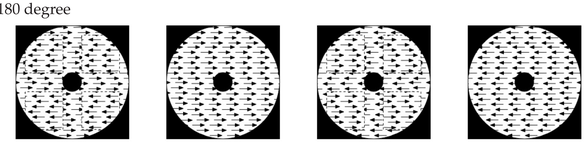
5 degree



45 degree



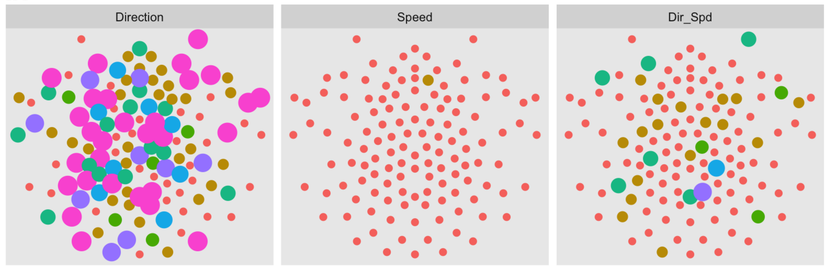
180 degree



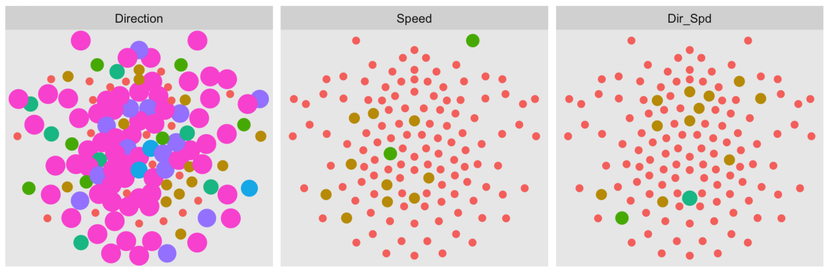
Results - Direction

First results

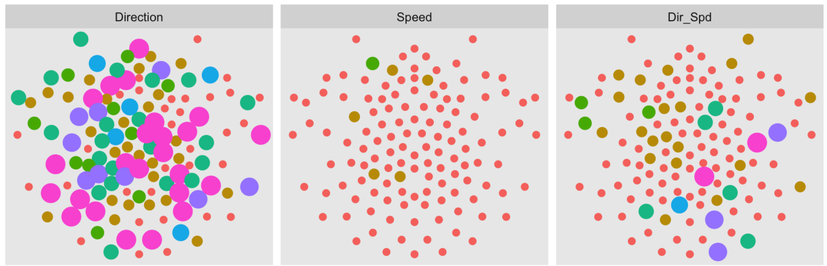
1F1



2F1



3F1



Second results

Data Sharing

Movies of the displays, metadata about the participants, and raw data files are available at: `http://databrary.org/volume/144`.

Acknowledgements

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Number BCS-1147440. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

References

[1] Jeremy D. Fesi, Amanda L. Thomas, and Rick O. Gilmore. Cortical responses to optic flow and motion contrast across patterns and speeds. *Vision Research*, 100:56–71, July 2014.

[2] Jeremy D. Fesi, Michael P. Yannes, Danielle D. Brinckman, Anthony M. Norcia, Justin M. Ales, and Rick O. Gilmore. Distinct cortical responses to 2d figures defined by motion contrast. *Vision Research*, 51(19):2110–2120, October 2011.

[3] Rick O. Gilmore, Amanda L. Thomas, and Jeremy Fesi. Children's Brain Responses to Optic