

The Alejandro Project: Testing the Target Contrast Signal Theory

Replication and Generalisation

Anna Hughes · Alasdair D. F. Clarke

Received: date / Accepted: date

Abstract Insert your abstract here. Include keywords, PACS and mathematical subject classification numbers as needed.

Keywords First keyword · Second keyword · More

1 Introduction

Background: Visual search, where participants are asked to find a target within a cluttered scene, has been extensively studied within psychology. A number of models have been developed that can generate testable predictions about how different types of distractors and targets affect search efficiency, including Feature Integration Theory [9] and Guided Search [11, 12]. These models aim to produce a representation of the visual properties of the distractors at each location in the visual field. However, more recent work has taken a different approach, focusing on representing the difference between targets and distractors. For example, in work on eye movement patterns, it has been proposed that performance in inefficient (serial) visual search is mostly determined by the size of the 'functional viewing field', whose size varies as a function of target-distractor similarity [3]. One recent model, the Target Contrast Signal (TCS) Theory [7] aims to provide a unifying, quantitative framework that can make behavioural predictions based on this general assumption.

ESRC grant?

F. Author
first address
Tel.: +123-45-678910
Fax: +123-45-678910
E-mail: fauthor@example.com

S. Author
second address

Theoretical intro to TCS: TCS proposes that behaviour is determined by comparing the target template (held in memory) with every element present in the scene in parallel. This allows the visual system to reject peripheral non-targets quickly; the speed at which items are evaluated is determined by how different the item is from the template through an evidence accumulation process (formally, the slope of the logarithmic function is assumed to be inversely proportional to the overall magnitude of the contrast signal between the target and distractor). The model thus focuses on an initial, efficient processing stage of search; if sufficient evidence is not accumulated during this process, the model posits that a second stage is entered, where attention is deployed serially. TCS has been successful in predicting a number of empirical results, including search performance in heterogeneous scenes based on parameters estimated in homogeneous scenes, both with artificial stimuli [1, 6] and with real-world objects visualised on a computer display [10].

Modelling overview: I'm not quite sure how we divide between this paragraph, and the paras above and below, but about here is where we should have the equations! That means we can reuse the notation later!

$$RT = a + \beta \sum_{j=1}^L \left((D_j - D_{j-1}) \log \left(\left(N_T - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} N_i \right) 1_{[2, \infty](j)} + 1 \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

When $L = 1$ (all lures are identical) this simplifies to:

$$RT = a + D_1 \log(N_T + 1) \quad (2)$$

Collinear contrast integration model

$$\frac{1}{D_{\text{overall}}} = \frac{1}{D_{\text{colour}}} + \frac{1}{D_{\text{shape}}} \quad (3)$$

Best feature guidance:

$$D_{\text{overall}} = \min(D_{\text{colour}}, D_{\text{shape}}) \quad (4)$$

Orthogonal contrast combination model:

$$D_{\text{overall}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{(D_{\text{colour}})^2 + (D_{\text{shape}})^2}}} \quad (5)$$

Isn't this just the same as

$$D_{\text{overall}} = (D_{\text{colour}})^2 + (D_{\text{shape}})^2 \quad (6)$$

We probably want the other two methods for calculating D , as testing that the CCI model is the best is an easy hypothesis to replication.

Details on results, R^2 , etc, on what exact stimuli? Include an example stimuli? Also mention the photograph experiments?

Fig. 1 Inset a figure showing the individual differences in [2]'s data. I guess in experiment 2 and 4. Mean RT for each person? Histogram?

Limitations, and extending basic stimuli While results to date for TCS appear promising, they remain relatively preliminary, being tested by only one research group so far. There remains a great deal of scope for extending beyond the parameters tested to date (such as the number of distractors) in order to test the robustness and generalisability of the model. In addition, there are some predictions of the model, including its ability to explain search asymmetries, that have yet to be empirically confirmed [7].

Within subjects Finally, in all implementations of TCS so far, predictions of search efficiency (e.g. in heterogeneous scenes) have been made on the average of a group of participants, using data from a different group performing a different task (e.g. searching in homogeneous scenes). Thus, we know that TCS can replicate group-level averages between subjects in search well, but we do not know whether it is also able to make predictions at the individual level. This is particularly important given that conclusions based on aggregate data can be different from those that take individual differences into account; in one study where participants searched for a target in an array of randomly oriented line segments, aggregating the data suggested that participants were using a stochastic search model. However, when considering each participant individually, it became clear that there was a high level of heterogeneity in responses, with some participants performing close to optimally, and others actually performing worse than chance [8]. Similarly striking variability has also been reported in other search studies [4, 5].

Improving modelling Bayes, generalized linear models to avoid predicting negative reaction times. Multi-level to predict within subjects, etc.

Conclusion to introduction In the current manuscript, we focus on replicating and extending findings from [2]. Here, participants searched for a target in a scene of homogeneous distractors. First, parallel search efficiency (measured by the logarithmic search slope) was estimated for cases where the distractors varied from the target in one dimension: either colour (e.g. a cyan target being searched for in either yellow, blue or orange distractors) or shape (e.g. a semicircle target in either circle, diamond or triangle distractors). New participants then searched for the same targets in displays where the distractors were compounds, differing from the target in both colour and shape (e.g. searching for a cyan semicircle in either blue circles, orange diamonds or yellow triangles). The logarithmic search slopes in the initial experiments were then used to predict the logarithmic slopes and reaction times using a number of models. The authors found that the best model was a 'collinear contrast integration model' where the distinctiveness scores were summed along each attribute in the unidimensional experiments, creating an overall contrast score that was used for compound stimuli predictions.

2 A multi-level Bayesian reanalysis

Some of the weaknesses of the Target Contrast Signal Theory are i) it doesn't account for individual differences, only the changes to the sample average; ii) it does not account for the distribution of reaction times over multiple trials. Switching from a simple linear regression model to a multi-level model will allow us to compute D for each participant, and estimate the trial-to-trial variance. By also switching from a frequentist to Bayesian framework, we can also account for the uncertainty in the model's predictions.

A direct computational replication in which we recreate the original analysis, please see *Supplementary Materials* (Section 2?). I.e., sanity check that we are correctly importing their data and can implement the original version of TCS.

2.1 Methods

2.1.1 Data

Data taken from OSF¹ ... using the exclusion criteria originally used. What about incorrect trials etc?

Do we want to re-do any of the other papers while we're at it?

There is an $rt = 0$, which I will remove. Just now I am removing all times ≤ 10 ms.

We will also model reaction times on the seconds scale, rather than milliseconds. While this is a fairly trivial change, it makes numerical model fitting slightly easier.

2.1.2 Modelling Approach

R, brms, details.

We will compute the D values using a multi-level Bayesian model using a log-normal distribution. In order to keep our model in line with the Target Contrast Signal Theory, we will fit the model twice, once using a log link², and once using the identity link³.

$$\hat{y} = a + D \log(N_T + 1) \quad (7)$$

```
m <- brm(
  rt ~ 0 + d_feature + log(N_T+1):d_feature +
    (log(N_T+1):d_feature|p_id),
  data = df,
  family = lognormal(link = "identity"),
  prior = my_priors,
  iter = 5000)
```

Allows us to fit each individual's performance.

¹ downloaded in date... version number?

² our preference

³ makes this new version of the model more comparable to the original

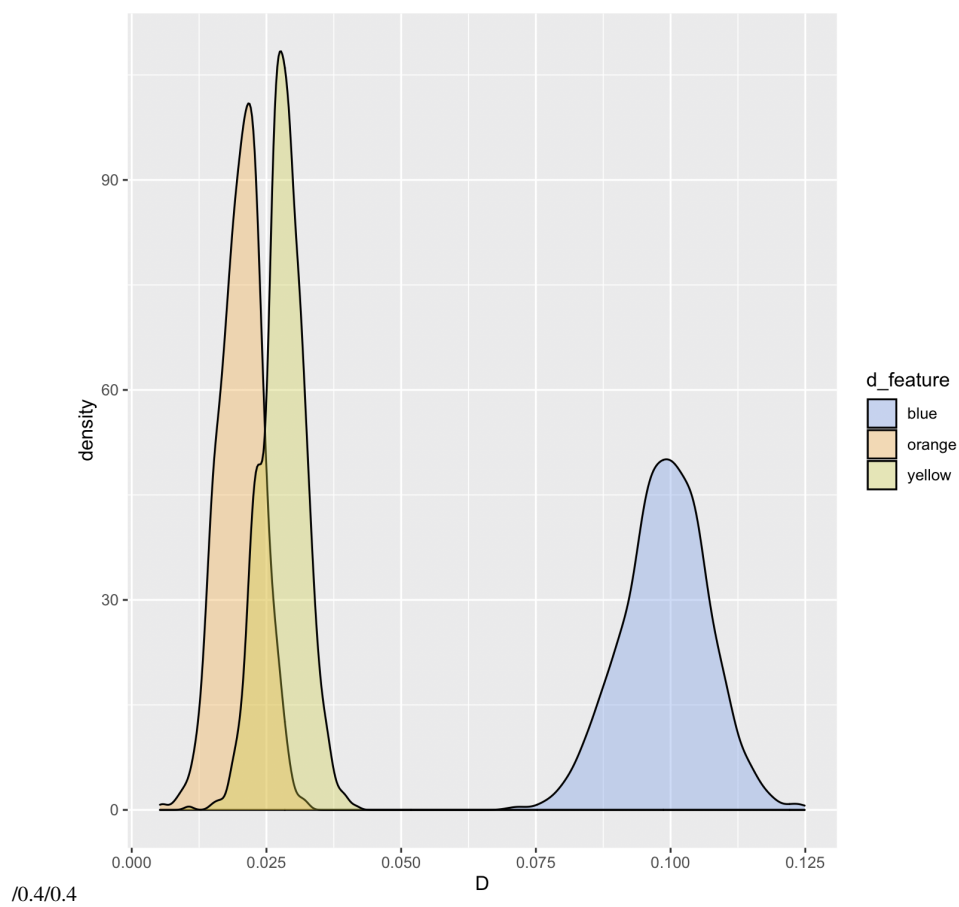


Fig. 2 The shaded regions show the model's predicted reaction times.

2.1.3 Prior Predictions

2.2 Results

2.2.1 Fixed Effects

As we are using a Bayesian framework, rather than D representing the best fit in equation 7, it is now represented as a probability distribution over possible values (see Figure 4.) We can then estimate D using the three methods and compare the predicted values to the empirical - see Figure 3.

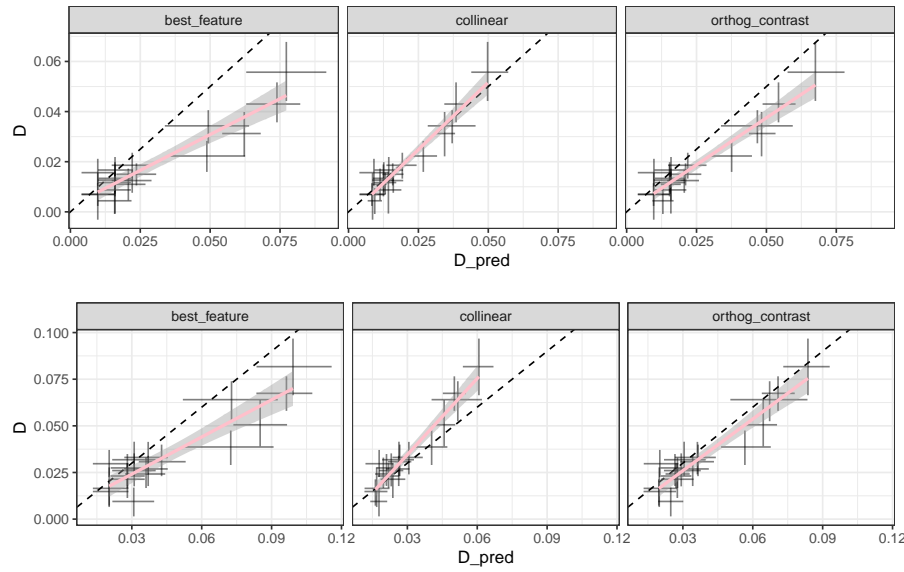


Fig. 3 Correlation between empirical D and the predicted D using (*top*) normal and (*bottom*) log-normal distributions.

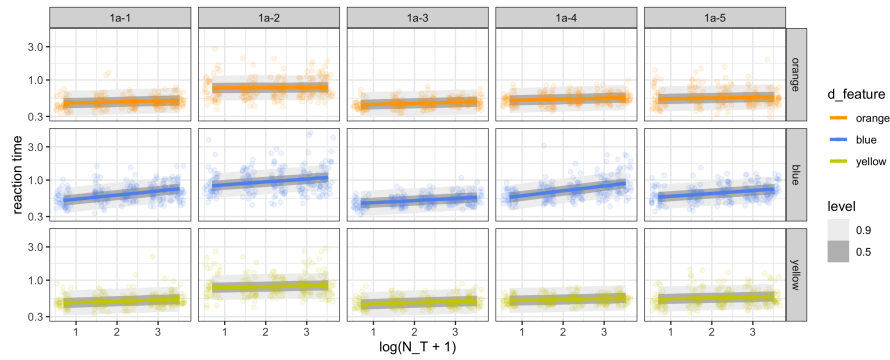


Fig. 4 Example results from the first five participants of Experiment 1a [2]. We can see considerable between-subjects variation.

2.2.2 Individual Differences

While we can't generate within-participant reaction time predictions from the original data, we can present data on the uncertainty around the individual differences in D for each condition.

2.2.3 Power Analysis

To estimate the required sample size for future experiments, we repeatedly reran the above analysis on smaller subsets of the data from [2]. (Full details are given in the *Supplementary Materials*.) Based on this, we found that $n =$ per observer and condition was enough to reliably estimate D .

2.3 Discussion

It looks like, while we replicate the good predictions using the collinear method, we do not find this that this is the best method, and instead, we find the orthogonal contrast method is slightly better.

3 Hypotheses

We plan a number of experiments to test the extent to which the original results in [2] replicate and generalise. As well as following the original, between-subjects, experiment design, in which data from one group of observers in one task is used to predict behaviour of a second group of participants in a different task, we will allow for within-subject comparisons. Specifically, we will ask: to what extent do the individual differences in the homogeneous task explain the differences in the heterogeneous task?

1. **Replication of Buetti et al (2019) with online data collection.** Specifically, that the *collinear contrast ingratiation model* outperforms the *best feature guidance*, and *orthogonal contrast combination models*. Furthermore, the $R^2 = (99\% \text{ HPDI} = [.,])$ between predicted and observer reaction times.
2. Larger number of distractors (or targets further in periphery?) Add an extra ring
3. Search asymmetries: test O in Qs and Q in Os

4 Experiment 1

H0: confirm collinear method is best (compared to orthogonal contrast combination and best feature guidance models)

[If this is indeed the case, we will use only the collinear contrast integration model in the following experiments].

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Participants

Based on the power analysis 2.2.3, we will recruit . . .

4.1.2 Stimuli

4.1.3 Procedure

4.1.4 Data Pre-processing

incorrect trials? Poorly behaved participants? RTs that are far too short? Or far too long?

4.1.5 Analysis Plan

We will follow the analysis given in Section 2.

4.2 Results

– *blank* –

4.3 Discussion

– *blank* –

5 Experiment 2

5.1 Methods

Same as Experiment 1? Perhaps we should have a *General Methods* section for both experiments?

5.2 Results

– *blank* –

5.3 Discussion

– *blank* –

6 General Discussion

– *blank* –

Acknowledgements Thank you to AL for help and encouragement!

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

1. Simona Buetti, Deborah A Cronin, Anna M Madison, Zhiyuan Wang, and Alejandro Lleras. Towards a better understanding of parallel visual processing in human vision: Evidence for exhaustive analysis of visual information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 145(6):672, 2016.
2. Simona Buetti, Jing Xu, and Alejandro Lleras. Predicting how color and shape combine in the human visual system to direct attention. *Scientific reports*, 9(1):1–11, 2019.
3. Johan Hulleman and Christian NL Olivers. On the brink: The demise of the item in visual search moves closer. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 40, 2017.
4. Jessica L Irons and Andrew B Leber. Choosing attentional control settings in a dynamically changing environment. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 78(7):2031–2048, 2016.
5. Jessica L Irons and Andrew B Leber. Characterizing individual variation in the strategic use of attentional control. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 44(10):1637, 2018.
6. Alejandro Lleras, Zhiyuan Wang, Anna Madison, and Simona Buetti. Predicting search performance in heterogeneous scenes: Quantifying the impact of homogeneity effects in efficient search. *Collabra: Psychology*, 5(1), 2019.
7. Alejandro Lleras, Zhiyuan Wang, Gavin Jun Peng Ng, Kirk Ballew, Jing Xu, and Simona Buetti. A target contrast signal theory of parallel processing in goal-directed search. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, pages 1–32, 2020.
8. Anna Nowakowska, Alasdair DF Clarke, and Amelia R Hunt. Human visual search behaviour is far from ideal. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 284(1849):20162767, 2017.
9. Anne M Treisman and Garry Gelade. A feature-integration theory of attention. *Cognitive psychology*, 12(1):97–136, 1980.
10. Zhiyuan Wang, Simona Buetti, and Alejandro Lleras. Predicting search performance in heterogeneous visual search scenes with real-world objects. *Collabra: Psychology*, 3(1), 2017.
11. Jeremy M Wolfe. Approaches to visual search: Feature integration theory and guided search. *Oxford handbook of attention*, pages 11–55, 2014.
12. Jeremy M Wolfe, Kyle R Cave, and Susan L Franzel. Guided search: an alternative to the feature integration model for visual search. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human perception and performance*, 15(3):419, 1989.