

## Index

- Active inhibition, 53  
Afferent projections, 130  
Ambient vision, 226. *See also* Vision, attentive and ambient  
  defined, 221  
  evidence for, 221–226  
Ambiguous motion. *See also* Stream/bounce perception; Streaming/bouncing motion  
  how attention influences, 194–196  
Amplification of attention, 204, 207  
Amplification principle, 198  
Anterior fusiform gyrus (antFus), 16, 17  
Anterior intraparietal regions (aIPs), 15–17  
Associative learning hypothesis, 252  
Attention. *See also specific topics*  
  covert shifts of, 159  
  defined, xi  
  distributed vs. focal, 92–94, 96–99  
  distribution across visual space, 298–301, 303  
  does not change appearance, 200  
  as mimicking an increase in contrast, 279  
  primary effect, 41  
  psychological and neural theories of, xi, 20–21  
  psychology of, 215–216  
  task-independence, 236  
  tracking neural activity during, 2–3  
  varying importance across different aspects of visual performance, 237–239  
Attentional control  
  as centralized vs. decentralized, 293, 297–298  
  frontal lobe and, 69, 81–84  
  measurement of, 77–84  
Attentional control center (AC), 293, 297  
Attention(al) episodes  
  multiple, 190–191  
  two consecutive, 188–190  
Attentional field, 298  
Attentional focus, frontal cortex and, 76–77  
Attentional load, 56. *See also* Perceptual load  
Attentional modulation index (AMI), 35, 98, 100  
Attentional modulations, 4–10, 251–254, 262  
  defined, 5  
  dissociating them from expectation signals, 12–20  
  general rules about, 6–7  
  PET studies, 6–7  
  sensory interactions and, 123–127  
Attentional representations, 115, 272  
Attention capture, 251  
Attention cues, exogenous, 251, 253, 255  
Attention effects, quantitative, bottom-up model of, 231–237  
“Attention filter,” 172–174  
Attention-gating function, 186  
Attention-gating model, 185–188  
Attention models, 177–178, 211. *See also specific topics*  
  extended, 188–192  
Attention reaction times (ARTs), 182  
  measuring, 178–185  
Attention windows, determining time course and structure of, 178–192  
Auditory context. *See* Sound  
  
Balint’s syndrome, 60  
Behavior, assumptions for comparing fMRI responses and, 41–42  
Behavioral performance, and brain activity, 36–43.  
  *See also specific topics*  
Biased/biasing competition, 69  
  bottom-up salience, 130  
Biased competition model/hypothesis, 20, 123, 130–134  
  implementation, 128, 129  
Bias network, functions of, 292  
Bias units, 290, 292  
Blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signals, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21  
Bottom-up influences on eye movements, 140  
Bottom-up model of quantitative attention effects, 231–237  
Bottom-up processing, 216  
  defined, 140  
Bottom-up salience of biased competition, 130  
Bouncing judgments, 246–249, 252, 254, 255, 257  
Brain, capacity to act as ideal observer, 266–272  
Brightness discrimination, 96–98  
  
Cellular response to stimuli, 91  
Chance, contribution to target detection, 161–165.  
  *See also* Target detection, spatial distribution of probability of  
Chromaticity difference, 197  
Color, selective attention to, 197–200  
Color grabber, 204  
Color-sensitive areas, 4  
Color-shape combination, searching for target based on, 145  
Conjunction search, 145–146  
Contextual facilitation, effect of attention on, 93  
Contextual influences, attentional modulation of  
  physiology, 95–100  
  psychophysics, 91–94  
Contour integration, 91  
Contour saliency, 93–94  
Cortical connectivity, 292–293  
Cramér-Rao bound, 269–271  
Cue + noise/motion trials, 14  
Cue trials, 13

- “Data limits,” 55
- Degraded target/sensory information, 56–57
- Delay activity, cue-related, 11–12
- Delayed match-to-sample task, 104, 105
- Demand
  - attentional, 217
  - brain activation associated with cognitive, 73–77
- Directional cue scans, 13
- Discrete spotlight model, 190–191
- Discriminations, similar vs. dissimilar, 219
- Discrimination tasks, attentional requirements of various, 227
- Distracting attention
  - with concurrent task, 253, 255–258
  - with salient event, 252–254
- Distraction, endogenous, 251, 255
- Distractor effect, 62–64
- Distractors. *See also* Negative priming; Relevant vs. irrelevant stimuli
  - compatible vs. incompatible with correct response, 50, 56
  - and effect of synchronous sound, 251–254
  - ipsilesional stimuli and, 60–62
  - neural response to, 57–59
  - processing, 55–56
  - reduced perception vs. increased inhibition of, 53
- Distributed attention, 92–94, 96–99
- Dorsal stream of processing, 133
- Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), 18, 19
- Driven vs. undriven responses, 108
- Dynamical systems model of salience and related processes, 201–203
- Efficient vs. inefficient searches, 51
- Estimators, 265–266. *See also* Fisher information
- Expectations, 11
- Expectation signals, 4–6, 10–12
  - defined, 5
  - dissociating them from attentional modulations, 12–20
  - top-down, 18–21
- Eye movements, 137, 260–262. *See also* Saccadic eye movements
  - bottom-up influences on, 140
- Feature conjunction, 145–146
- Feature-integration theory, 228, 238
- Feature(s), attention to, 194–196
- Feature selection, 286
- Feedforward competitive neural networks, 128
- “Figure”/“figureness,” 194, 196
- Figure-ground, and pattern recognition, 208–209
- Fisher information, 266, 267, 272, 278–280
  - gain increase and, 275–278
  - sharpened tuning and, 272–275
- Flanker facilitation, 96–100
- Flanking lines, 91–93, 98
- Flow fields, 193–196
- fMRI, 3
  - event-related, 12–20
- Focal attention, 92, 94, 96–99
- Folding, 184, 185
- Frontal activity, ipsilateral to attended field, 72
- Frontal cortex, 150, 152
  - relations between specific and general functions of, 73–77
- Frontal eye field (FEF), xiv, 140, 142–143, 145
  - dissociation from saccade production, 142
  - functions, 138, 150
  - as motor area, 148–149
  - motor function, 138–139
  - as salience map, 150–152
  - visual function, 139–140
- Frontal eye field (FEF) neurons, 140–142, 144–148
  - visual vs. movement, 149–150
- Frontal lobe
  - and attention to left and right, 70–73
  - and control of visual attention, 69
- Frontal lobe functioning, uncertainties in current knowledge of, 84–85
- Frontal neurons, 69
- Frontal patients, deficits in attentional control, 81–84
- Frontal response to diverse cognitive demands, 73–77
- Frontal systems, role in working memory, 74–75
- Gain increase, 272, 275–278
- Gating control units, 290
- Gating units, 290
- Gaze behavior. *See* Selection
- Global winner, 287
- Grabbing items for short-term memory, 180–182
- Grabbing response and grabbing procedure, 178–182
- Guided search model, 20
- Habituation/dishabituation, 260, 261
- Hemodynamics and hemodynamic signals, 2–3
- Hierarchical neural networks, 285. *See also* Winner-take-all (WTA) selection processes, hierarchical
- Hue discrimination, with ambient vision, 223, 224
- Ideal observer, neural implementation of, 266–272
- Ideal observer models, 266, 279–280
- Information processing. *See* Processing
- “Inhibition of return,” 292
- Inhibitory zone, 287
- Integration procedure, 170–171
- Interpretive units, 290

- Intraparietal regions (IPs), 15, 16  
 Ipsilesional stimuli and distractors, 60–62
- Laminarity, 184, 185  
 Lateral neglect. *See* Unilateral neglect  
 Learning. *See also* Associative learning hypothesis perceptual, 94–95  
 Location of flashed stimuli, 7, 8
- Masking, visual, 147–148, 217, 218  
 Medial temporal cortex (MT), 7, 15, 26, 37, 133, 265  
 Memory  
   access to, 209–210  
   short-term  
     achieving primacy in, 185  
     grabbing items for, 180–182  
     working, 74–75  
 Memory-guided search for stimulus, 131–133  
 Mid-fusiform gyrus (mFus), 15  
 Motion aftereffect, 58–59  
 Motion analysis, standard, 206  
 Motion discrimination tasks, 26  
 Motion localizer scans, 13, 14  
 Motion processing, 58–59  
 Motion-sensitive areas, 4, 7, 12, 18  
 Motion (stimulus), 133  
   attention-driven apparent, 193–196  
   how attention influences ambiguous, 194–196  
   task-irrelevant, 58–59  
 Motion systems, 12, 193  
   first- vs. second- vs. third-order, 193–198, 202–203, 206, 207  
 Motor reaction times (MRTs), indirect measures of, 178–182  
 Multiplicative scaling, consequences of  
   expanded model of, 111–115  
   simple model of, 109–111
- Negative priming, 52–55  
 Neural networks, 269–270  
   attention in, 192  
   feedforward competitive, 128  
   hierarchical, 285  
 Neuroimaging, 2–3. *See also specific topics*  
 Neuronal firing rates, 41–42  
 Neuronal representation of behavioral significance of information, 115  
 Neuronal responses. *See also specific topics*  
   effects of attention on, 103–104, 115  
 Neuronal tuning curves, sharpening/enhancing, 272–275  
 Noise, 266, 269, 276–280  
   and the decision process, 205  
   flat vs. proportional, 269–271  
   Gaussian, 266  
   Poisson, 272–275, 277  
   suppression, 7
- Object identification, with ambient vision, 224–226  
 Occipital lobe, spatially directed attention and, 72  
 Orientation discrimination, 229–231  
 Orientation tuning/selectivity, attention and, 104–108  
 Overtraining, and brightness discrimination, 96
- Parietal lesions, bilateral, 60  
 Parietal lobe, attention controlled by lateralized activity of, 72  
 Passive vs. active viewing/detection tasks, 7–8  
 Pass zone, 287  
 Pattern recognition, figure-ground and, 208–209  
 Perceptual continuity, 91  
 Perceptual learning and attention, 94–95  
 Perceptual load, 50, 55  
   and the aging brain, 62–65  
   and unilateral neglect, 59–62, 65  
 Perceptual load model, xvi, 64–65  
   empirical support for, 50–57  
   and neural response to distractors, 57–59  
 “Pop-out” phenomenon, 216  
 “Pop-out” search, 140–142, 144  
 Posterior intraparietal regions (pIPs), 17  
 Postsynaptic potentials (PSPs), 276–279  
 Prefrontal activity, 148  
   spatially directed attention and lateral, 72  
 Preparation enhancement, 244  
   defined, 244–245  
 Prime load. *See* Perceptual load  
 Priming, negative, 52–55  
 Probability summation, defined, 244  
 Probe stimuli, 124, 125  
 Processing, information  
   stages, 287  
   strategies for modeling biological, 303  
 Processing capacity  
   limits, 49–50, 65, 121–122  
   reduced/restricted, 60, 62
- Receptive fields, shrinking/shifting, 113–114  
 Receptive field stimulus, attention to a single, 130  
 Red advantage, 199  
 Reference lines, 91, 92  
 Relevant vs. irrelevant stimuli, focusing on and processing, 49–50  
 Repetition  
   attended, 53  
   ignored, 53  
 Representation of attended stimuli, 115, 272  
 “Resource limits,” 55

- Response competition, 50–52, 56, 62, 63  
 Response conflict, 74  
 Retrieval cues, 189–190
- Saccade execution, 150  
 Saccade latency, 137, 150  
 Saccades, 138, 140, 148, 149  
   production of, 137, 139, 142, 144  
 Saccadic amplitude distribution (SAD), 165–167  
 Saccadic eye movements, 137  
 Saliency/salience (of features)  
   attentional amplification of, 197–200  
   constraints on top-down control of, 210  
   contour, 93–94  
   dynamical systems model of, 201–203  
   and effect of synchronous sound, 251–253  
   varying, 197, 199  
 Saliency/salience maps, 193–197, 205, 207–210  
 Saliency/salience theories, 207  
   as central to thinking about attention, xiv–xv  
 Salient event, distracting attention with a, 252–254  
 Scanning process, covert, 159  
 Search filter, attentive. *See* “Attention filter”  
 Search load, 51  
 Selection (process), visual, 272. *See also* Orientation  
   tuning/selectivity; Spatial selection; Winner-  
   take-all (WTA) selection processes  
   of ambiguous targets, 147–150  
   of conspicuous targets, 140, 141  
   early vs. late, 64  
   feature, 286  
   knowledge and, 143–147  
   multilevel, perceptual consequences, 215–217,  
     237–239  
   psychological theories about, 3–5  
   stages, 142  
   timing, 142  
   top-down factors influencing, 137, 143  
   visual conspicuousness and, 140–143  
 Selective attention, 8, 49  
   capacity limits, 49–50, 65  
   to color, 197–200  
 Selective modulation of task-relevant pathways, 6–9  
 Selective tuning model, 285–298, 303–305  
 Sensory information, degrading, 56–57  
 Sensory representations, 115, 272  
 Sensory synchronization, for stream/bounce percep-  
   tion, 258–262  
 Shape-sensitive areas, 4  
 Shifting receptive fields, 113–114  
 Shrinking receptive fields, 113–114  
 Signal enhancement, 7, 11  
 Signal enhancement mechanisms, 20–21  
 Signal enhancement models, 11  
 Single-unit experiments, 10
- Sound, synchronous  
   auditory context and effect of, 244–251  
   visual distractors and effect of, 251–253  
 Sound omission, 250  
 Spatial attention  
   models for (*see* Multiplicative scaling)  
   used for stream/bounce perception, 258–262  
 Spatial attention task, effect on activity of visual cor-  
   tex, 31–36  
 Spatial filter, 205  
 Spatial frequency thresholds, 229–231. *See also* At-  
   tention effects, quantitative  
   neural basis, 232  
 Spatially directed attention  
   regional cerebral activity during, 70–73  
 Spatially selective effects of attention on area V1,  
   40–41  
 Spatial selection, 286  
 “Spatial uncertainty” experiment, 36, 40  
 Spatial vision thresholds, 228–231. *See also* Atten-  
   tion effects, quantitative  
   computational model of, 232–235  
 Speed discrimination model, 37–40  
 Spontaneous activity, 108, 130  
 Stimulus/stimuli  
   attention filtering out unattended, 126, 127  
   attention to a single receptive field, 130  
   cellular response to, 91  
   competition between, 304  
   distances between, 166, 167  
   ipsilesional, 60–62  
   location of flashed, 7, 8  
   memory-guided search for, 7, 8  
   preferred vs. poor, 122–128, 131  
   processing unattended, xvi–xvii  
   relevant vs. irrelevant, 49–50 (*see also* Distractors)  
 Stream/bounce perception, 253, 255, 261–262. *See*  
   also Sound, synchronous; Streaming/bouncing  
   ambiguous motion  
   ambiguous motion display for, 245, 251, 252, 259,  
     260, 262  
   development of, 258–262  
 Streaming/bouncing ambiguous motion, 243–245.  
   *See also* Sound, synchronous  
 Stream perception, 262  
 Stroop effect, 74  
 Superior colliculus (SC), 134  
 Suppression, cortical, 8
- Target detection  
   contribution of chance and attention to, 161–165  
   probability of, deduced from spatial distribution,  
     169–172  
   spatial distribution of probability of, 165–168  
 Target lines, 91, 92

- Task-independence of attention, 236
- Task-relevant vs. task-irrelevant pathways, modulation of, 6–9
- Template signals. *See* Expectation signals
- Temporal attention window, model for engine, 185–187
  - full model, 186–188, 206–207
- Temporal cortex, inferior, neuronal responses in during memory-guided search, 131–133
- Temporal recruitment hypothesis, 243–244
- Temporal recruitment of motion signals, 262
- Texture grabber, 204
- Top-down biasing signals, 20–21
- Top-down control of salience, 210
- Top-down expectation signals, 18–21
- Top-down factors influencing selection, 137, 143
- Top-down processing, 216
  - defined, 143
- Treisman's feature-integration theory, 228
- Tsotsos's model, 20
  
- Unilateral neglect, 59–60
  - perceptual load and, 59–62
  
- Variance, minimum. *See* Cramér-Rao bound
- Ventral intraparietal regions (vIPs), 15
- Ventral MT+, 17
- Ventral stream, attentional modulation of neuronal responses in, 122–130
- Vision, attentive and ambient, 216–226, 238. *See also specific topics*
  - qualitative difference between, 216, 226–228
  - quantitative differences between, 216, 228–231
- Visual cortex
  - contextual influences in, 89–91
  - spatial attention and, 31–36
  - spatially selective effects of attention on, 40–41
- Visual expectations. *See* Expectation signals
- Visual experience, phenomenal, sources, 238
- Visual field, central and peripheral, 139
- Visual focal attention, 251
- Visual search, 159–160
  - active, 160
  - research on, 159
- Visual search paradigm, 140
- Visual task performance, visual cortex activity, 29–31
  
- Winner-take-all (WTA) circuits/networks, 294, 304
  - network structure and function, 290–292
  - neural correlate of, 292–296
- Winner-take-all (WTA) selection processes, hierarchical, 286–289, 304
- “Winning,” 185
- Wolfe's guided search model, 20