

**How is Object-based Attention Modulated by
the Identity between Targets?**

CHEN, Hui

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in
Psychology

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

June 2013

Thesis/ Assessment Committee

Professor Alan Chun-nang Wong (Chair)

Professor Liqiang Huang (Thesis Supervisor)

Professor John Xuexin Zhang (Committee Member)

Professor Yulong Ding (External Examiner)

Abstract of thesis entitled:

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Submitted by CHEN, Hui

for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology

at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in June 2013

The same-object advantage (SOA) effect is usually cited as evidence favoring the view of object-based attention. However, the different-object advantage (DOA) effect, which appears to be the opposite of the SOA effect, has also been reported by some researchers. The present study was designed to resolve this apparent inconsistency. In Study 1, I tested the robustness and generality of the DOA effect through a series of six experiments (Experiments 1-6) by exploiting different stimuli, tasks and paradigms. The results demonstrated that, as the well-documented SOA effect, the DOA effect was also a robust effect that can emerge under numerous circumstances, rather than just the byproducts of certain methods. These findings motivated the second study in which I attempted to investigate the mechanism underlie DOA effect, as well as to explore critical factors that can predict the presences of SOA and DOA effects. Specifically, with a series of another five experiments (Experiments 7-11), I manipulated the identity between two targets and found the SOA effect when the targets were different but the DOA effect when they were identical (even when the targets just share a common identity but different physical formats). These findings have been proved not just arose from any possible response bias. Taken

together, the results of the present study demonstrate that 1) the DOA effect was also a robust effect as the SOA effect, and 2) the occurrences of SOA versus DOA effects can be critically determined by the identity between targets.

论文摘要: 基于客体的注意是如何受目标子一致性调节的?

作者: 陈辉

目的: 心理学博士学位

机构: 香港中文大学 二零一三年六月

同客体效应通常被用来支持基于物体的注意分配这一理论观点,该效应已被广大研究者所证实。但是,与之同时,有些研究者报告发现与同客体效应完全相反的效应---异客体效应。因此,本文旨在探究为何这两种看似矛盾的效应会在不同的研究中出现,从而解决由这两类效应引发的冲突。研究一通过6个实验并且采用不同的刺激、任务以及研究范式来检验异客体效应的稳定性以及普遍性。研究结果表明,正如已被广泛探究和验证的同客体效应一样,异客体效应同样也是一种有效稳定并且普遍存在的效应,该效应可以在不同的实验情境下出现。这些结果激发了研究二中探讨的一系列新的问题。即,既然异客体效应也是一种有效稳定并且普遍存在的效应,而并非只是一些特定方法的产物,那为什么该效应会发生,其内在的心理机制是什么?此外,假如同客体与异客体这两种效应都是有效稳定的效应,那么这两种效应分别会在什么时候出现,以及哪些因素可以预测决定这两种效应的出现。研究二通过5个实验并且调控两个目标子之间的一致性来探究以上问题。结果发现,当两个目标子是相同的刺激(甚至当两个目标子只是在身份上一样而物理特征上不一样),异客体效应出现;而当两个目标子是不同刺激时,则同客体效应出现。此外,这些结果已经被证明并不仅仅是由于被试的反应偏差所导致的。总得来说,本次研究结果证明 1) 异客体效应与同客体效应一样,也是一种有效稳定并且普遍存在的效应; 2) 两目标子之间的一致性可以预测决定同客体或是异客体效应的出现。

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Professor Liqiang Huang, who is not only my mentor but a dear friend. Liqiang is the funniest advisor and one of the smartest and most talented researchers I know. I will forever be thankful to to him for giving me freedom to explore my divergent interests and for always providing encouragement when I needed it most. I also want to thank to Professor Alan Chun-nang Wong, who is also a young ingenious researcher. I learned much from his through collaborating with him on an EEG project. I also have to thank the other members of my PhD committee, Professor John Xuexin Zhang and Professor Yulong Ding for their thoughtful and detailed comments on my dissertation.

Outside of my committee, I would also like to express my great gratitude to Professor Brian Scholl in Yale University, who is my advisor during my visiting to Yale University in 2012. Brian is one of the most famous researchers in Vision Science field and has published a great number of fantastic papers in past years. I am grateful to him in allowing me to participate in his lab to work with so many fantastic ingenious students in Yale.

I would also like to thank to all my dear friends at CUHK. You have been like surrogated families, sharing the happiness and sadness, the success and failure. Thanks for always being there for me. It is all because of you that I never feel lonely here.

Finally, I am especially indebted to my family. My hard-working parents always provided their unconditional love and care to their son. My sisters have been my best

friends all my life and I love them and thanks for all their advice and support. Special thanks to my dear wife, Zhiming Li, who is the most beautiful and kind-hearted girl in the world, without your love and support, I would not have finished my PhD.

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