The Psychology Department in the College of Science presents a colloquium by

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Where

How do we know where things are? Not where we parked our car or put the keys, but how do we know the location of things that we are looking at and how does that information interface with memory and navigation. Recent results indicate that an object’s visual location is constructed at a high level where, critically, an object’s motion is discounted to recover its current location, much like we discount the illumination when we perceive color. As a result, we sometimes see a target far from its actual location. These predictions operate differently for eye movements and for perception, establishing two distinct representations of spatial coordinates. We find that, at times, our eyes or our attention are not directed to where we see a target but to another, often quite distant location. In contrast, other actions (grasping, pointing) are unlike eye movements and are reliably and reassuringly directed to the locations where we actually see their targets. We have begun identifying the cortical areas and format carrying these high-level position representations and how they may interface with memory and navigation.

Thursday, November 16, 2017 at 4pm
Refreshments served at 3:45
135 Shillman Hall