A Unified Cognitive Model of Visual Filling-In Based on an Emergic Network Architecture - Supplement

by

David Pierre Leibovitz

A **supplement** to the thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Affairs in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Cognitive Science

Carleton University Ottawa, Ontario

© 2013, David Pierre Leibovitz

A Unified Cognitive Model of Visual Filling-In Based on an Emergic Network Architecture - **Supplement**

This is **supplemental** material for the eight cognitive models and forty two tests of a thesis named "*A Unified Cognitive Model of Visual Filling-In Based on an Emergic Network Architecture*". This supplement contains detailed information about computational test subjects, stimuli, and results. The thesis contains extracts from the information contained herein. The models and tests are listed in the same order as in the thesis and with the same chapter/appendix identifiers.

For both computational subject and stimuli details, the appropriate parameter files are shown. These are fully described within the Emergic Simulation System portion of the thesis. The test results are available online in an animated format (Leibovitz, 2012a) that is ideal for exhibiting qualitative behaviour. It is an extremely compact format (one web page for each of the eight computational models), and has a few additional test results. It is available at

http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=26

This supplement merely extracts the animated results into a frame-by-frame account with precise timing information suitable for quantitative analysis and print publication. The thesis contains extracts of these frame-by-frame accounts.

The animated results contain an extra *Photoreceptor Changes* column that is not ordinarily shown in the thesis or supplement as it is not yet part of our cognitive theory. It

demonstrates temporal edge detection and is merely the absolute difference in a photoreceptor's activation between two time ticks.

Some of these results have been previously introduced (Leibovitz, 2012b; Leibovitz & West, 2012).

Table of Contents (Top-Level)

Table of Contents (Top-Level) iv
Table of Contentsv
List of Tables xi
List of Illustrations xiv
2 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in for colour homogeneity1
3 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-out for trans-saccadic integration42
4 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in after brief stimuli115
5 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in the blind-spot163
Appendix A: An emergic model of filling-in for anorthoscopic perception
Appendix B: An emergic model of filling-in the foveal blue scotoma
Appendix C: An emergic model of filling-in during blinks
Appendix D: An emergic model of filling-in from imagination426
References

Table of Contents

Fable of Contents (Top-Level)iv			
Table of C	contentsv		
List of Tal	blesxi		
List of Illu	ist of Illustrations xiv		
2 Chapte	er: An emergic model of filling-in for colour homogeneity1		
2.1	Subject details1		
2.1.1	Test 1, 2 & 4 subject1		
2.1.2	Test 3 subject2		
2.2	Stimuli details		
2.2.1	Test 1a stimulus (Red)		
2.2.2	Test 1b stimulus (Green)		
2.2.3	Test 1c, 2 & 3 stimulus (Blue)		
2.2.4	Test 4 stimulus		
2.3	Result details		
2.3.1	Test 1a results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous red filling-in		
2.3.2	Test 1b results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous green filling-in		
2.3.3	Test 1c results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in		
2.3.4	Test 2 results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye		
	motion24		
2.3.5	Test 3 results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under		
	large RFs		
2.3.6	Test 4 results: Visual time sequence of texture not filling-in		
3 Chapte	er: An emergic model of filling-out for trans-saccadic integration42		

	3.1	Subject details
	3.1.1	Test 1, 2 & 5 subject
	3.1.2	Test 3 subject
	3.1.3	Test 4 subject
	3.2	Stimuli details
	3.2.1	Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)
	3.2.2	Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)
	3.2.3	Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)
	3.2.4	Test 4 stimulus: Edge under varying RF sizes
	3.2.5	Test 5 stimulus: Image masking under fast motion
	3.3	Result details
	3.3.1	Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)
	3.3.2	Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)
	3.3.3	Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)73
	3.3.4	Test 4 results: Edge under varying RF sizes
	3.3.5	Test 5 results: Image masking under fast motion
	3.3.6	Test 6 results: Drawing figures under planned eye movements under paralysis. 104
4	Chapter	: An emergic model of filling-in after brief stimuli115
	4.1	Subject details
	4.2	Stimuli details
	4.2.1	Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love) 116
	4.2.2	Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena) 116
	4.2.3	Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser) 117
	4.2.4	Test 4 stimulus: Simple object (Square)117
	4.3	Result details
		vi

	4.3.1	Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)	
	4.3.2	Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)	
	4.3.3	Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)	141
	4.3.4	Test 4 results: Simplified object (Square)	
5	Chapter	: An emergic model of filling-in the blind-spot	163
	5.1	Subject details	
	5.1.1	Test 1, 2 & 3 subject with dynamic eye	163
	5.1.2	Test 4, 5, 6 & 7 subject with static eye	164
	5.1.3	Test 8 subject with final saccade	165
	5.2	Stimuli details	166
	5.2.1	Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)	166
	5.2.2	Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)	167
	5.2.3	Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)	167
	5.2.4	Test 4 stimulus: Line static	
	5.2.5	Test 5 stimulus: Line across	168
	5.2.6	Test 6 stimulus: Line in	169
	5.2.7	Test 7 stimulus: Line static with background masked	169
	5.2.8	Test 8 stimulus: ring around the blind spot	170
	5.3	Result details	171
	5.3.1	Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)	172
	5.3.2	Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)	
	5.3.3	Test 3 results: Dynamic image (Chaser)	194
	5.3.4	Test 4 results: Line static	
	5.3.5	Test 5 results: Line across	
	5.3.6	Test 6 results: Line in	
			vii

5.3.7	Test 7 results: Line static with background masked	
5.3.8	Test 8 results: Filling-in ring then saccade	
Appendix A	A: An emergic model of filling-in for anorthoscopic perception	
A.1	Subject details	
A.2	Stimuli details	
A.2.1	Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)	
A.2.2	Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)	
A.2.3	Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)	
A.2.4	Test 4 stimulus: Simple object (Square)	
A.3	Result details	
A.3.1	Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)	
A.3.2	Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)	
A.3.3	Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)	
A.3.4	Test 4 results: Simple object (Square)	
		200
Appendix I	3: An emergic model of filling-in the foveal blue scotoma	
B.1	3: An emergic model of filling-in the foveal blue scotoma Subject details	
B.1	Subject details	309 310
B.1 B.2	Subject details	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1 B.2.2	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus Test 3 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for stationary eye)	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3 B.2.4	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus Test 3 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for stationary eye) Test 4 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye)	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3 B.2.3 B.2.4 B.2.5	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus (for stationary eye) Test 3 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye) Test 4 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye) Test 5 stimulus: Arrow stimulus	
B.1 B.2 B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3 B.2.4 B.2.5 B.2.6	Subject details Stimuli details Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus (for stationary eye) Test 3 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye) Test 4 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye) Test 5 stimulus: Arrow stimulus Test 6 stimulus: Point stimulus	

B.3.2	Test 2 results: Half white stimulus	
B.3.3	Test 3 results: Quarter white stimulus	
B.3.4	Test 4 results: Quarter white stimulus with saccade	
B.3.5	Test 5 results: Arrow stimulus	
B.3.6	Test 6 results: Point stimulus with saccade	
Appendix (C: An emergic model of filling-in during blinks	
C.1	Subject details	
C.1.1	Test 1 & 2 stimulus	
C.1.2	Test 3 stimulus	
C.1.3	Test 4 stimulus	
C.2	Stimuli details	
C.2.1	Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)	
C.2.2	Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)	
C.2.3	Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)	
C.2.4	Test 4: Rapid and extended blinking (Square)	
C.3	Result details	
C.3.1	Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)	
C.3.2	Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)	393
C.3.3	Test 3 results: Dynamic image (Chaser)	
C.3.4	Test 4 results: Rapid and extended blinking (Square)	
Appendix I	D: An emergic model of filling-in from imagination	426
D.1	Subject details	
D.1.1	Test 1 subject (Quick)	
D.1.2	Test 2 & 3 subject (Slow)	
D.1.3	Test 4 subject (Slow & Distorted)	
		ix

References		.467
D.3.4	Test 4 results: Imagine distorted	. 458
D.3.3	Test 3 results: Imagine slowly with eye movement	. 449
D.3.2	Test 2 results: Imagine slowly	. 440
D.3.1	Test 1 results: Imagine quickly	. 431
D.3	Result details	. 430
D.2	Stimuli details	. 428

List of Tables

Table 1: Time sequence of homogeneous red filling-in 6
Table 2: Time sequence of homogeneous green filling-in
Table 3: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in
Table 4: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion
Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs 30
Table 6: Time sequence of texture not filling-in 36
Table 7: Time sequence of filling-out for simple surfaces 51
Table 8: Time sequence of filling-out for natural image 62
Table 9: Time sequence of filling-out for dynamic image with surface gradients
Table 10: Time sequence of filling-out with edge under varying RF sizes 84
Table 11: Time sequence of filling-out image masking under fast motion
Table 12: Time sequence of filling-out by planned eye movement under paralysis 104
Table 13: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for simple surfaces
(Love)
Table 14: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for natural image (Lena) 130
Table 15: Active visual memory decay results over time for dynamic image
(Chaser)141
Table 16: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for simplified object
(Square)
Table 17: Time sequence of blind spot moving over simple surfaces (Love)
Table 18: Time sequence of blind spot moving over natural image (Lena) 183
Table 19: Time sequence of blind spot moving over dynamic image (Chaser) 194
xi

Table 20: Time sequence of static line filling-in over blind spot 205
Table 21: Time sequence of line moving across blind spot while filling-in
Table 22: Time sequence of line moving into blind spot then being filled-in
Table 23: Time sequence of static line over blind spot with background masked 238
Table 24: Time sequence of filling-in blind spot with ring then saccade
Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love) 265
Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)
Table 27: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over dynamic image with
surface gradients (Chaser)
Table 28: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple object (Square)
Table 29: Time sequence of filling-in full white stimulus over foveal blue
scotoma
Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue
scotoma
Table 31: Time sequence of filling-in quarter white stimulus over foveal blue
scotoma
Table 32: Time sequence of filling-in quarter white stimulus with saccade over
foveal blue scotoma
Table 33: Time sequence of filling-in arrow stimulus over foveal blue scotoma
Table 34: Time sequence of filling-in point stimulus with saccade over foveal
blue scotoma
Table 35: Time sequence of simple surfaces (Love) with blinks 382
Table 36: Time sequence of natural image with blinks 393
xii

Table 37: Time sequence of dynamic image with blinks	404
Table 38: Time sequence of simple object with rapid and extended blinking	415
Table 39: Time sequence of imagining quickly	431
Table 40: Time sequence of imagining slowly	440
Table 41: Time sequence of imagining slowly with eye movement	449
Table 42: Time sequence of imagining with distorted mosaic	458

List of Illustrations

Illustration 1: Stochastic retina for homogeneity testing
Illustration 2: Fine texture stimulus
Illustration 3: Stochastic retina mapped into part of the first level RF for filling-
out testing
Illustration 4: Stochastic retina with varying RF sizes mapped into 1 st level of RFs 4:
Illustration 5: Trans-saccadic Test 1 Stimulus (Love)
Illustration 6: Trans-saccadic Test 2 Stimulus (Lena) 47
Illustration 7: Trans-saccadic Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with overlay
Illustration 8: Trans-saccadic Test 4 stimulus (Edge) with overlay 49
Illustration 9: Trans-saccadic Test 5 stimulus (Mask) with overlay
Illustration 10: Photoreceptor mosaic of <i>person</i> used in "flash memory" tests 1-4 115
Illustration 11: "Flash memory" view of Love 110
Illustration 12: "Flash memory" view of Lena 110
Illustration 13: "Flash memory" view of Chaser 117
Illustration 14: Test 4 stimulus (Square) with view overlay
Illustration 15: Photoreceptor mosaic of <i>person</i> used in blind spot tests 1-3
Illustration 16: Photoreceptor mosaic of <i>person</i> used in blind spot tests 4-7
Illustration 17: Photoreceptor mosaic of <i>person</i> used in blind spot tests 8
Illustration 18: Blind spot Test 1 stimulus (Love) with overlay 160
Illustration 19: Blind spot Test 2 stimulus (Lena) with overlay 16'
Illustration 20: Blind spot Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with overlay 16'
Illustration 21: Blind spot Test 4 stimulus (LineStatic) with overlay 168

Illustration 22: Blind spot Test 5 stimulus (LineAcross) with overlay	168
Illustration 23: Blind spot Test 6 stimulus (LineIn) with overlay	169
Illustration 24: Blind spot Test 8 stimulus (Ring) with overlay	170
Illustration 25: Photoreceptor mosaic of <i>person</i> used in experiments 1-4	260
Illustration 26: Test 1 stimulus (Love) with view overlay	262
Illustration 27: Test 2 stimulus (Lena) with view overlay	262
Illustration 28: Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with view overlay	263
Illustration 29: Test 4 stimulus (Square) with view overlay	263
Illustration 30: Retina for foveal blue scotoma	309
Illustration 31: Half white stimulus	311
Illustration 32: Quarter white stimulus	312
Illustration 33: Quarter white shifted stimulus shown as view with overlay	313
Illustration 34: Blue arrow stimulus	314
Illustration 35: Point stimulus	315
Illustration 36: Test 1 & 2 subject – their photoreceptor and RF1 mosaics	377
Illustration 37: Test 4 subject – their photoreceptor mosaic	378
Illustration 38: Test 1 stimulus with view overlays	379
Illustration 39: Test 2 stimulus with view overlays	379
Illustration 40: Test 3 stimulus with view overlays	380
Illustration 41: Test 4 stimulus with view overlays	380
Illustration 42: Imagination Test 1 (Fast) person	426
Illustration 43: Imagination Test 4 (Distorted) person	427
Illustration 44: Imagined rectangles	428

2 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in for colour homogeneity

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

2.1 Subject details

Two virtual subjects were used in these experiments.

2.1.1 Test 1, 2 & 4 subject

The same virtual agent, termed *Person* in ECS, was used in Experiments 1, 2 and 4, and the contents of their description file follows. The meaning of the parameter names can be found in the thesis. In this particular case, the important and highligh

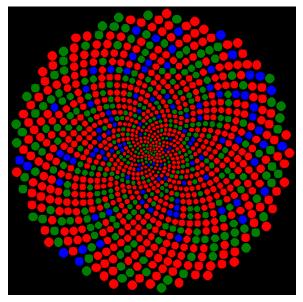


Illustration 1: Stochastic retina for homogeneity testing

particular case, the important and highlighted parameters ensure an L:M:S

(Red:Green:Blue) cone ratio of 7:3:1.

r0green = 1

[Person]	r1coned = 3.0	$p1_0_fanlat = 5.0$
note =	r1red = 700	$p1_0_fandwn = 1.0$
srt = 10	r1green = 300	$p1_1_pixd = 4.0$
sex = ai	r1blue = 100	p1_1_pix = 350
age = 18	blindx = 0.0	p1_1_scale = 2
eyecount = 1	blindy = 0.0	p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
ipd = 0	blindr = 0.0	$p1_1_fandwn = 2.0$
vsize = 17.0	jitmin = 0.1	$p1_2_pixd = 8.0$
vieweyez = 30	jitave = 0.7	p1_2_pix = 150
r0conepix = 6	jitmax = 0.9	p1_2_scale = 2
nodalpt = 17	p1 0 pixd = 2.0	p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
r0coned = 0.5	p1 0 pix = 850	$p1_2_fandwn = 1.5$
r0red = 1	p1_0_scale = 2	

2.1.2 Test 3 subject

This *Person* was similar to the previous one except for having larger and fewer RFs at the 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} layer. The contents of their description file follows. The meaning of the parameter names can be found in the thesis. In this particular case, the important and highlighted parameters ensure larger RF sizes – the only ones changed from above.

0

[Person]	r1coned = 3.0
note = Large RFs	r1red = 700
srt = 10	r1green = 300
sex = ai	r1blue = 100
age = 18	blindx = 0.0
eyecount = 1	blindy = 0.0
ipd = 0	blindr = 0.0
vsize = 17.0	jitmin = 0.1
vieweyez = 30	jitave = 0.7
r0conepix = 6	jitmax = 0.9
nodalpt = 17	$p1_0_pixd = 2.0$
r0coned = 0.5	p1_0_pix = 850
r0red = 1	$p1_0_scale = 2$
r0green = 1	$p1_0$ fanlat = 5.

p1_	0	fandwn = 1.0
p1_	_1	_pixd = 16.0
p1_	_1_	_pix = 50
p1_	_1	_scale = 2
p1_	_1_	fanlat = 2.0
p1_	1	fandwn = 2.0
p1_	_2_	_pixd = 64.0
p1_	_2_	_pix = 5
p1_	2	_scale = 2
p1_	2	fanlat = 1.2
p1_	_2_	_fandwn = 1.5

2.2 Stimuli details

Test 1 had Red, Green & Blue stimulus conditions. The Blue stimulus was reused for

both Test 2 and Test 3. Test 4 used a fine textured stimulus.

2.2.1 Test 1a stimulus (Red)

The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis.

[World]	llcount = 8	gamma = 1.0
type = Lilac	spacing =	grdcount = 2
Chaser	0.434782608696	grdwidth = 4
note = Red Patch	pad = 2.0	fixfg = # ff0000
srt = 240	fg = #ff0000	fixsize = 1.0
[Lilac Chaser]	bg = #ff0000	fixwidth = 1

2.2.2 Test 1b stimulus (Green)

The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis.

llcount = 8	gamma = 1.0
spacing =	grdcount = 2
0.434782608696	grdwidth = 4
pad = 2.0	<pre>fixfg = #00ff00</pre>
fg = #00ff00	fixsize = 1.0
bg = #00ff00	fixwidth = 1
	<pre>spacing = 0.434782608696 pad = 2.0 fg = #00ff00</pre>

2.2.3 Test 1c, 2 & 3 stimulus (Blue)

The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis.

[World]	llcount = 8	gamma = 1.0
type = Lilac	spacing =	grdcount = 2
Chaser	0.434782608696	grdwidth = 4
note = Blue Patch	pad = 2.0	fixfg = #0000ff
srt = 240	fg = #0000ff	fixsize = 1.0
[Lilac Chaser]	bg = #0000ff	fixwidth = 1

2.2.4 Test 4 stimulus

The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis.

[World]	wy = 576
type = Image	wbg = #000000
note = Textured Patches	iname = Fine
srt = 200	Texture.gif
[Image]	ix = 576
wx = 576	iy = 576

With image file "Fine Texture.gif" appearing as in Illustration 2).

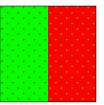


Illustration 2: Fine texture stimulus

2.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all tests and their various conditions. Such a frame-byframe account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 36 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

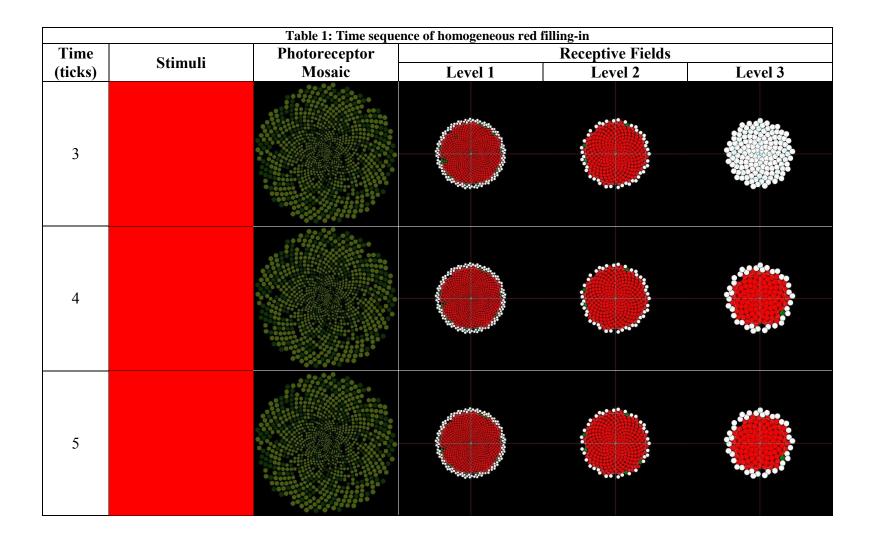
http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=31

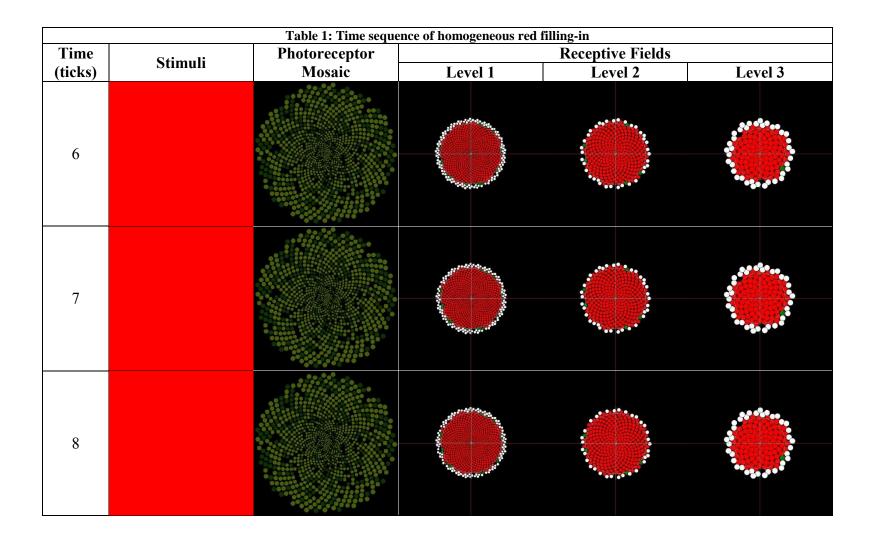
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-in, and makes motion more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

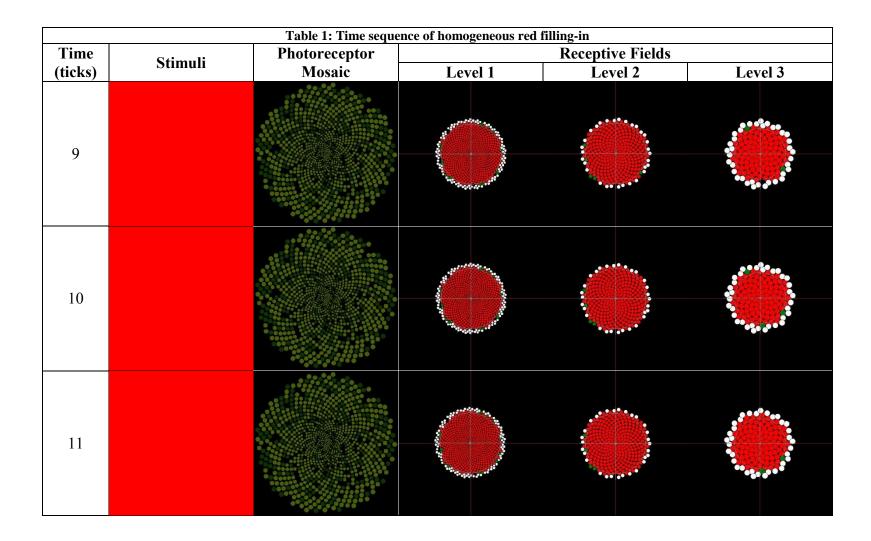
Each tabulated result has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen. None of the stimuli in this chapter are dynamic. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size, not physical size.

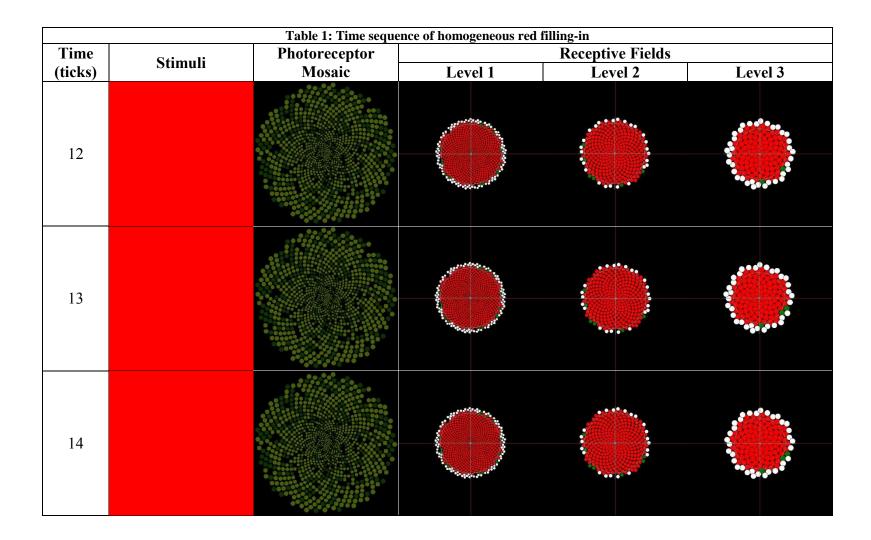
Table 1: Time sequence of homogeneous red filling-in					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
0					
1					
2					

2.3.1 Test 1a results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous red filling-in









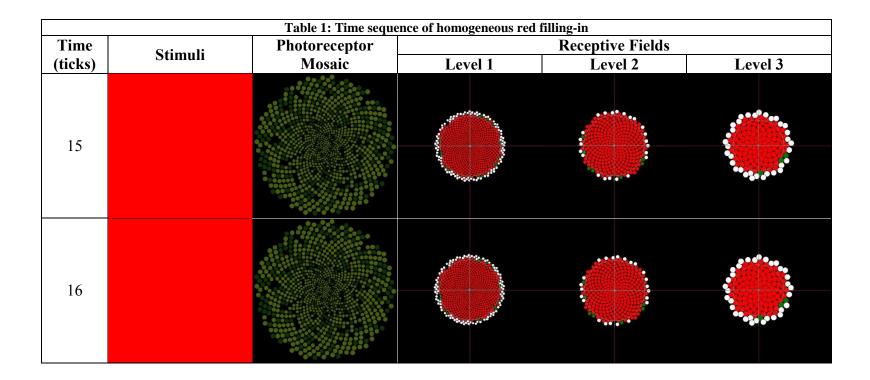
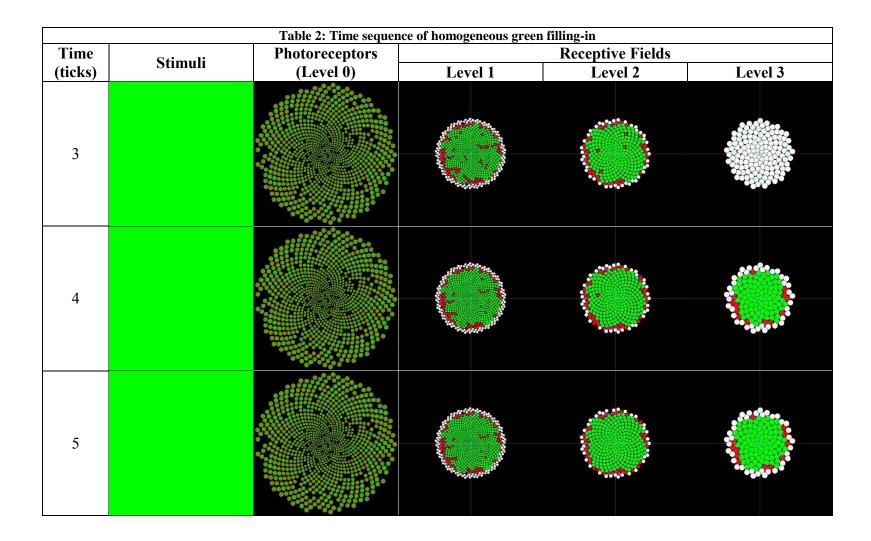
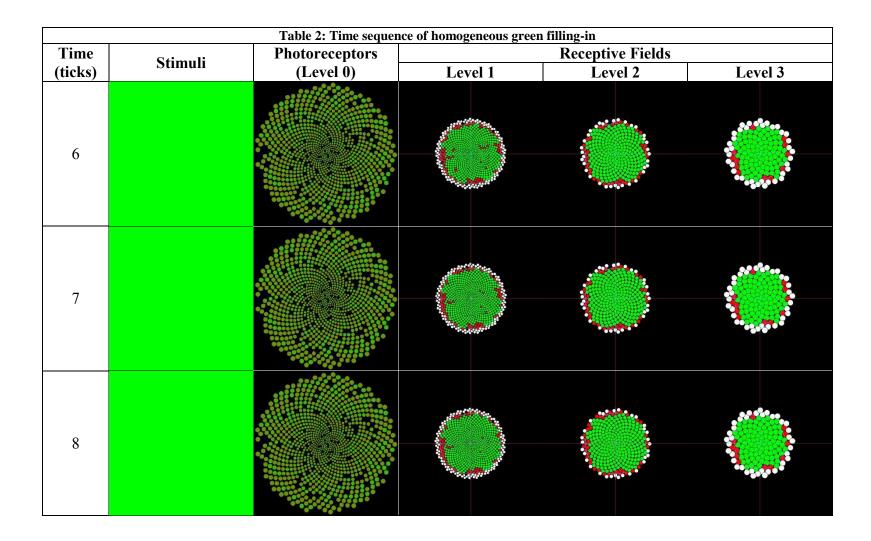
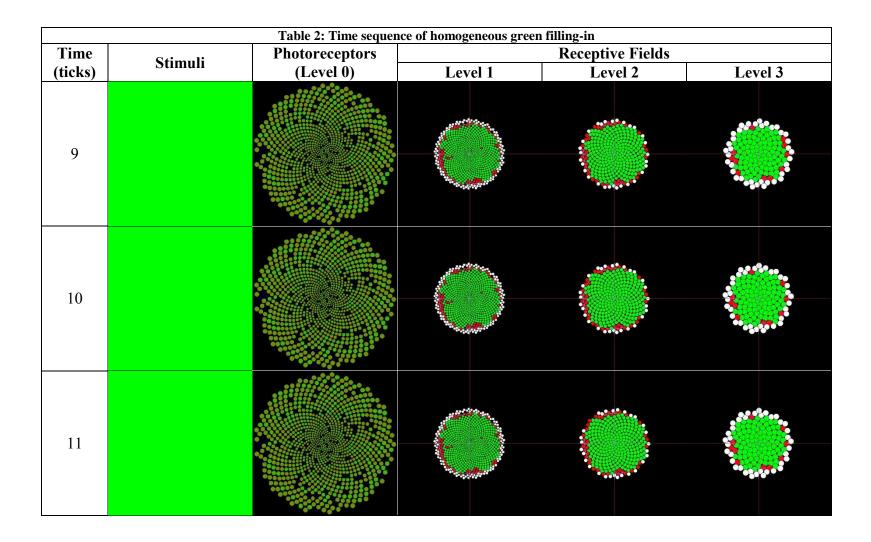


	Table 2: Time sequence of homogeneous green filling-in				
Time	C4:li	Photoreceptors	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Stimuli	(Level 0)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
0					
1					
2					

2.3.2 Test 1b results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous green filling-in







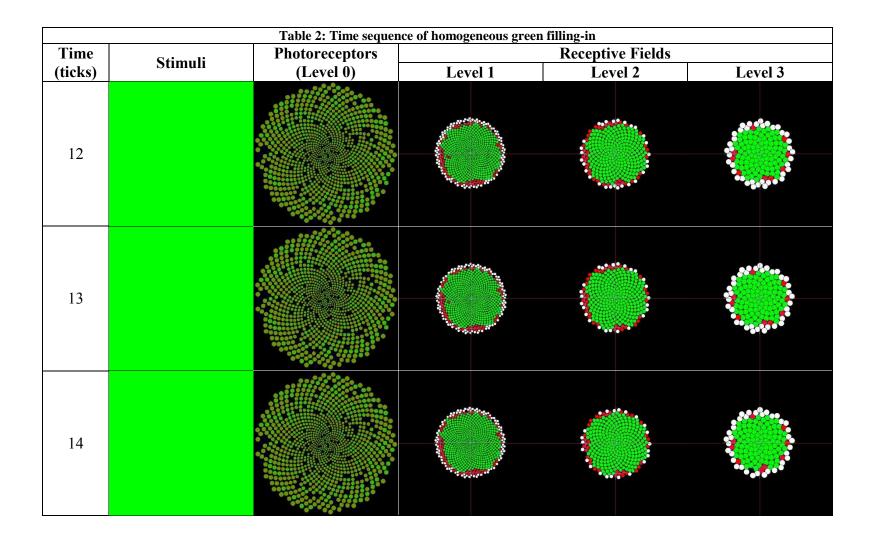


	Table 2: Time sequence of homogeneous green filling-in					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptors	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	(Level 0)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
15						
16						

Table 3: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in						
Time	Stimuli	Dh atawaaantaw		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
0						
1						
2						

2.3.3 Test 1c results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in

	Table 3: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in				
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
3					
4					
5					

Table 3: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in								
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
6								
7								
8								

Table 3: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
9								
10								
11								

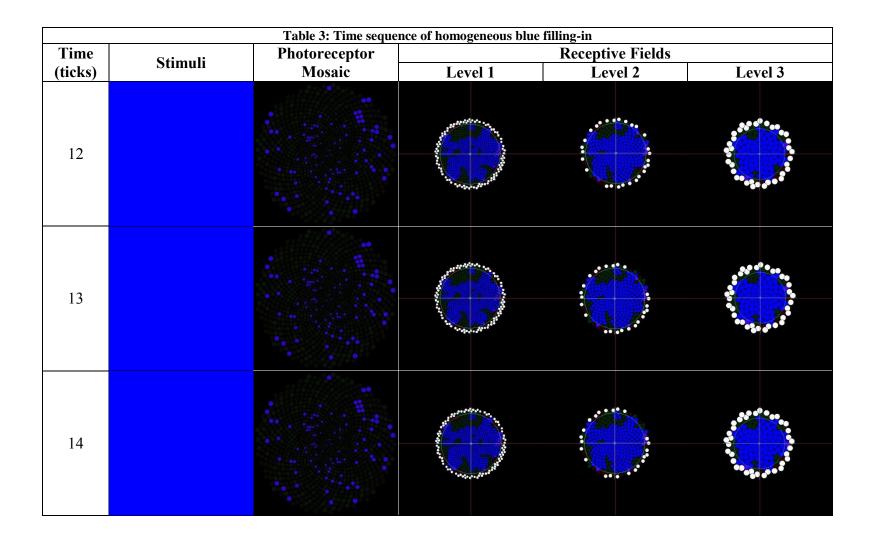


		Table 3: Time sequence	e of homogeneous blue	e filling-in		
Time	Stimuli	Dhotorocontor		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
15						
16						

	Table 4: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Stilluli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
4							
5							
6							

2.3.4 Test 2 results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion

	Table 4: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	tor Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
7									
8									
9									

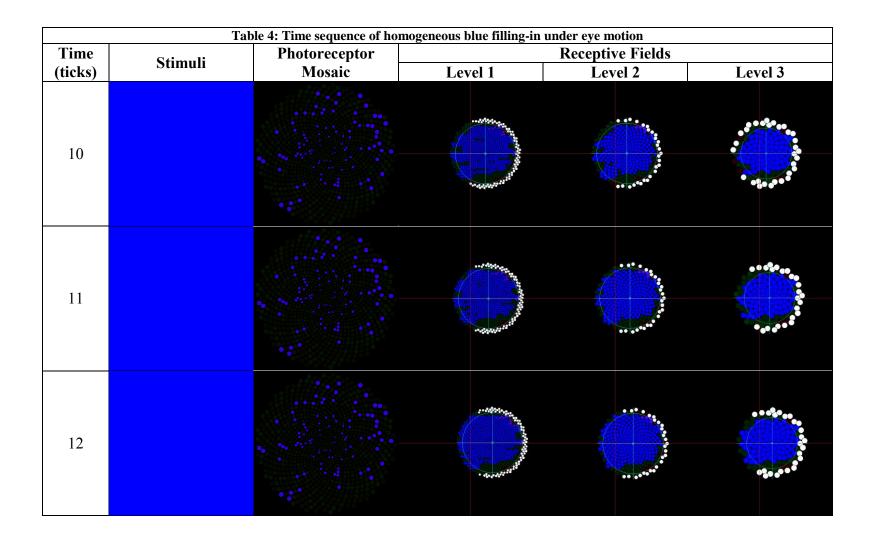


	Table 4: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
13									
14					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
15									

	Table 4: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Stilluli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
16									
17									
18									

Time		Table 4: Time sequence of hom Photoreceptor	ogeneous blue filling-in under eye motion Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
19					
20					

	Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs							
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
0								
1								
2								

2.3.5 Test 3 results: Visual time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs

	Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs								
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
3									
4									
5									

	Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs								
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor			Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
6									
7									
8									

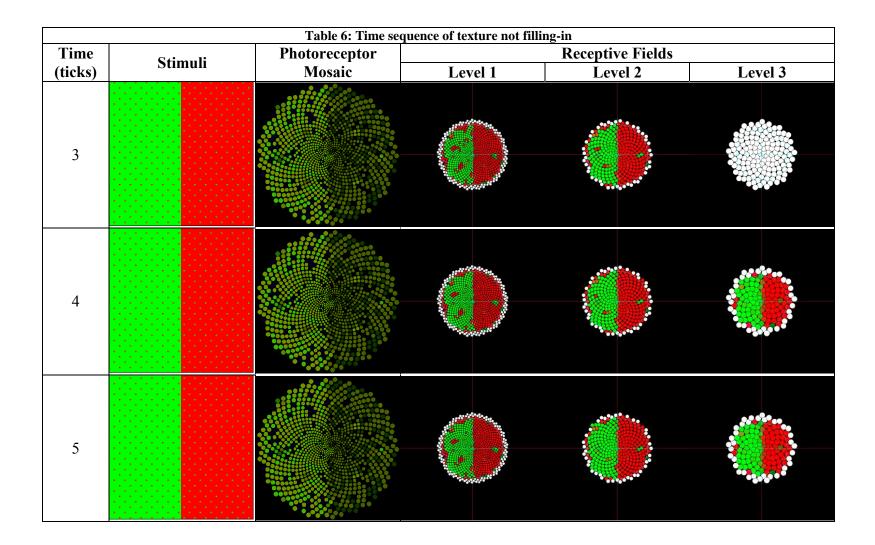
	Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs								
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
9									
10									
11									

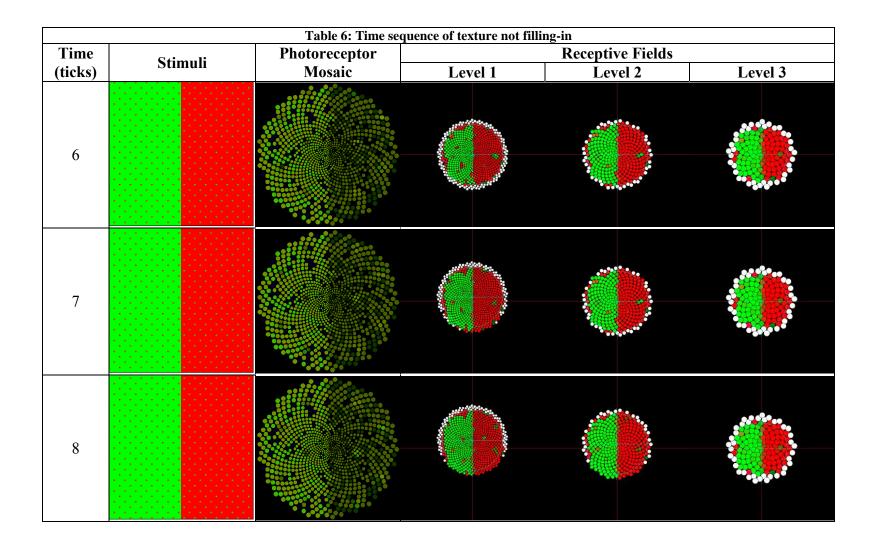
	Table 5: Time sequence of homogeneous blue filling-in under large RFs								
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields						
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
12									
13									
14									

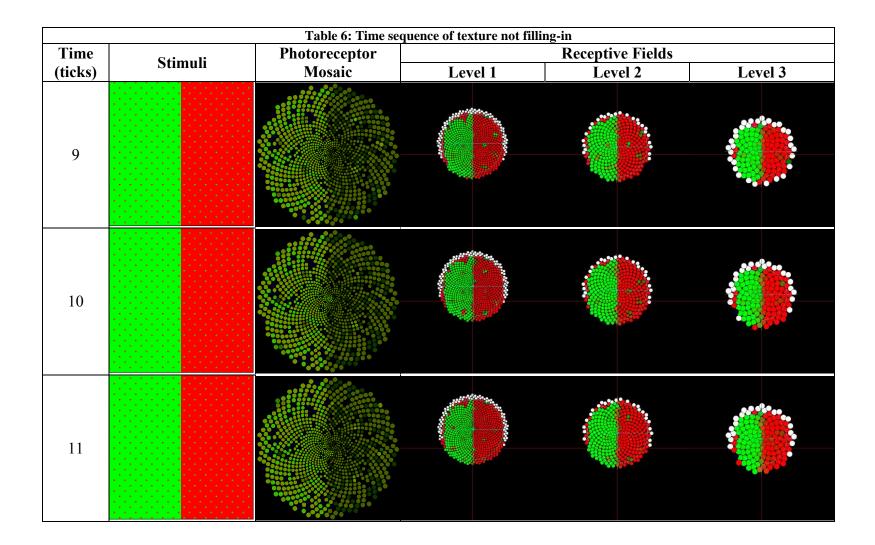
	,	Table 5: Time sequence of hom	nogeneous blue filling-i	n under large RFs		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
15						
16						

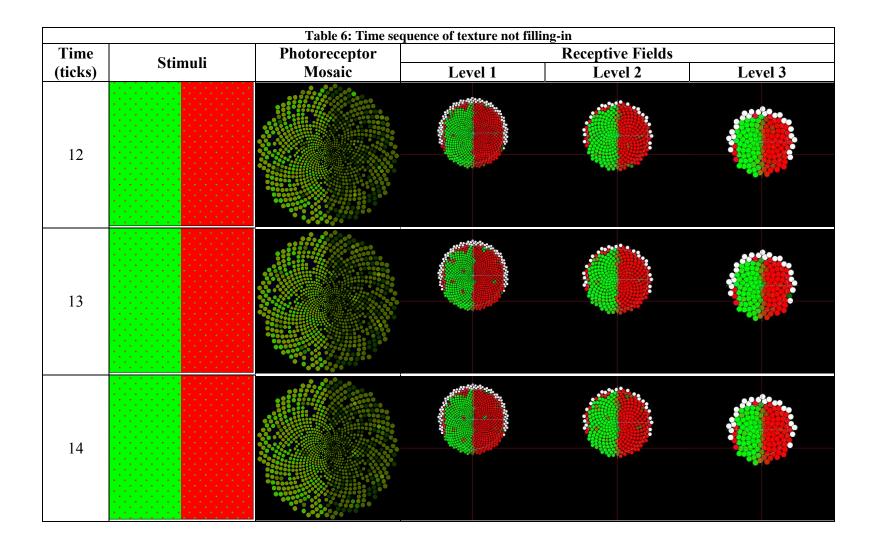
Table 6: Time sequence of texture not filling-in					
Time	Time Photoreceptor Receptive Field		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
0					
1					
2					

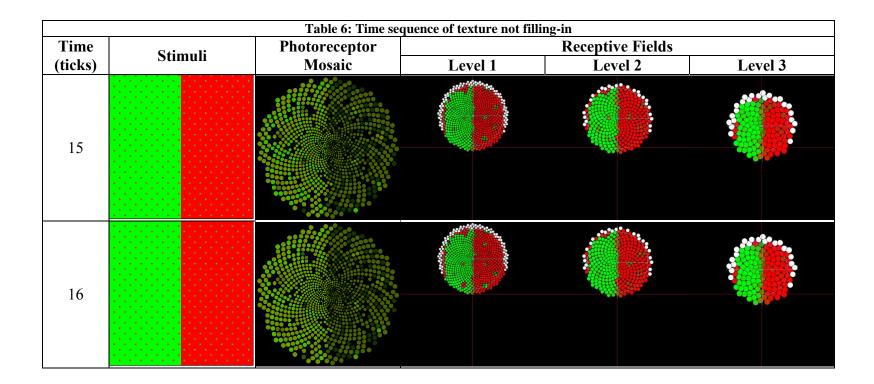
2.3.6 Test 4 results: Visual time sequence of texture not filling-in











3 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-out for trans-saccadic

integration

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

3.1 Subject details

Three virtual subjects were used in these experiments. Each is fully characterized by a set of developmental parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these developmental parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random.

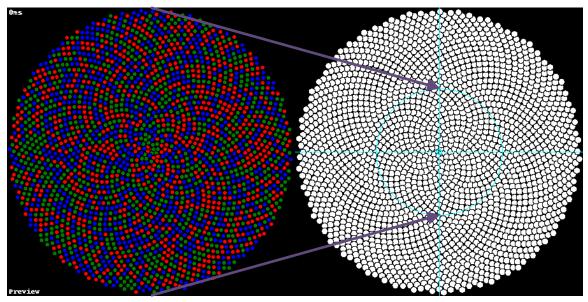


Illustration 3: Stochastic retina mapped into part of the first level RF for filling-out testing

3.1.1 Test 1, 2 & 5 subject

The same set of parameters was used in Test 1, 2 & 5 as shown below. The focus of these parameters is in having a large headcentric visual field beyond the retina (at each RF level), so other factors were simplified. For example, the L:M:S cone ratio was made 1:1:1 (although assignment is stull random), and the RF sizes were held constant. For Test 5, the indicated fan-out factors would influence the speed at which masking occurs.

	rlconed = 1.0 rlred = 800	p1_0_fanlat = 5.0 p1_0_fandwn = 2.0
srt = 10	rlgreen = 800	p1 1 pixd = 3.0
sex = ai	r1blue = 800	p1_1_pix = 1390
age = 18	blindx = 0.0	p1_1_scale = 2
eyecount = 1	blindy = 0.0	p1 1 fanlat = 2.0
ipd = 0	blindr = 0.0	p1 1 fandwn = 2.0
vsize = 17.0	jitmin = 0.1	p1 2 pixd = 4.0
vieweyez = 50	jitave = 0.7	$p1_2 pix = 782$
r0conepix = 4	jitmax = 0.9	$p1_2 scale = 2$
nodalpt = 17	$p1_0_pixd = 2.5$	p1 2 fanlat = 1.2
r0coned = 8.0	p1_0_pix = 2000	
r0red = 1	$p1_0_scale = 2$	$p1_2_fandwn = 1.5$
r0green = 1		

The developed field of view for the photoreceptors, and RFs at Level 1, 2 and 3 was

91.38', 208.43', 208.48' and 208.45' respectively.

3.1.2 Test 3 subject

This agent was identical to the one used in Test 1 & 2 except that one dynamic situational parameter was changed as indicated – the agent was positioned further from the virtual computer monitor.

[Person]	r0green = 1	p1_0_fanlat = 5.0
note = Filling-out	r1coned = 1.0	$p1_0_fandwn = 2.0$
srt = 10	rlred = 800	$p1_1_pixd = 3.0$
sex = ai	rlgreen = 800	p1_1_pix = 1390
age = 18	r1blue = 800	p1_1_scale = 2
eyecount = 1	blindx = 0.0	p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
ipd = 0	blindy = 0.0	$p1_1$ fandwn = 2.0
vsize = 17.0	blindr = 0.0	p1_2_pixd = 4.0
vieweyez = 75	jitmin = 0.1	p1_2_pix = 782
r0conepix = 4	jitave = 0.7	p1_2_scale = 2
nodalpt = 17	jitmax = 0.9	p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
r0coned = 8.0	$p1_0_pixd = 2.5$	$p1_2_fandwn = 1.5$
r0red = 1	p1_0_pix = 2000	
	$p1_0_scale = 2$	

Ideally, in experimental papers, such situational parameters do not belong with Person and are better located with the stimuli. Technically, they are part of the agent/environment interaction. In these experiments, the parameter is fixed. In other experiments, the agent could conceivably choose to move closer or further away from the computer screen. It is a person's choice in this respect which is why it is located here.

3.1.3 Test 4 subject

This dichromatic agent had a retina whereby the smallest and largest cones varied by a factor of 4 as indicated in the highlighted parameter. As blue is not allowed in region 0, it was not used elsewhere. The stimulus was red/green only.

```
[Person]
                                            p1 0 fandwn = 4.0
                      r1coned = 4.0
note = Filling-out
                                            p1 1 pixd = 8.0
                      r1red = 250
srt = 10
                                            p1 1 pix = 430
                      rlgreen = 250
sex = ai
                                            p1 1 scale = 3
                      r1blue = 0
                                            p1 1 fanlat = 2.0
age = 18
                      blindx = 0.0
                                            p1 1 fandwn = 2.0
eyecount = 1
                      blindy = 0.0
ipd = 0
                                            p1 \ 2 \ pixd = 10.0
                     blindr = 0.0
vsize = 17.0
                                            p1_2 pix = 290
                      jitmin = 0.1
vieweyez = 30
                                            p1 2 scale = 3
                      jitave = 0.7
r0conepix = 4
                                            p1 2 fanlat = 1.2
                      jitmax = 0.9
nodalpt = 17
                                            p1 2 fandwn = 1.5
                      p1 \ 0 \ pixd = 6.0
r0coned = 8.0
                      p1 \ 0 \ pix = 700
r0red = 500
                      pl 0 scale = 3
r0green = 500
                      p1 0 fanlat = 9.0
```

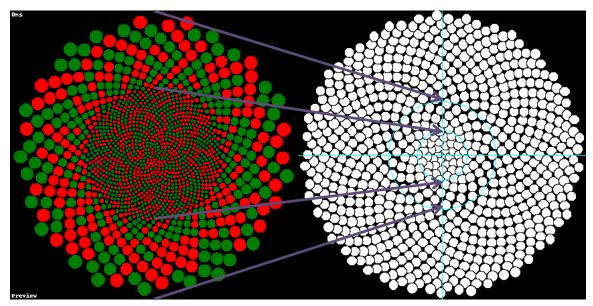


Illustration 4: Stochastic retina with varying RF sizes mapped into 1st level of RFs

3.2 Stimuli details

The first three experiments tested filling-out generically. Test 1 used a simple coloured surface stimulus – the block letters spelling LOVE; Test 2 used a natural image stimulus – a picture of Lena; and Test 3 used a dynamic image stimulus with surface gradients – a lilac chaser. Test 4 used a simple edge stimulus to test filling-out under varying topologies – to validate coordinate transformations. Test 5 used a wide image stimulus to test masking under fast eye motion.

3.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)

This stimulus is used to test filling-out behaviour in a generic fashion using simple surfaces – the block letters spelling LOVE. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file love.png appears in Illustration 5.

LO VE

Illustration 5: Trans-saccadic Test 1 Stimulus (Love)

> ix = 256iy = 256

[World] type = Image note = Love srt = 200 [Image] wx = 256 wy = 256 wbg = #000000 iname = love.png

3.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)

This stimulus is used to test filling-out behaviour in a generic fashion using a natural image - a standard image library picture of Lena (Picard, 1995). The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file Lena.tiff appears in Illustration 6.

[World]
type =	Image
note =	Lena
srt = 2	200

[Image]			
WX	=	512	
wy	=	512	



Illustration 6: Trans-saccadic Test 2 Stimulus (Lena)

```
wbg = #000000
iname = Lena.tiff
ix = 512
iy = 512
```

3.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

This stimulus (as viewed in Illustration 7) is used to test filling-out behaviour in a generic fashion using a dynamic image with surface gradients – the lilac chaser. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The virtual agent was monitored for 32 ticks (320ms), so this chaser with 8 lilacs needed to move the lilac gap every 40ms to complete an entire circuit of

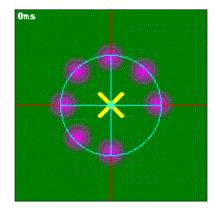


Illustration 7: Trans-saccadic Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with overlay

[World]
type = Lilac
Chaser
note =
srt = 40

motion.

[Lilac Chaser] llcount = 8 spacing = 0.1 pad = 1.0 fg = #ff00ff bg = #007f00 gamma = 1.0 grdcount = 17 grdwidth = 1 fixfg = #ffff00 fixsize = 0.75 fixwidth = 2

3.2.4 Test 4 stimulus: Edge under varying RF sizes

This simple edge stimulus is used to test the coordinate transformation capability of filling-out under a complex topology of varied RF sizes. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file GreenRed.gif appears in Illustration 8 minus any overlay.

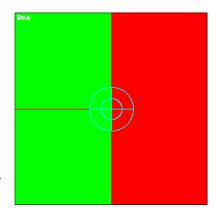


Illustration 8: Trans-saccadic Test 4 stimulus (Edge) with overlay

[World]	[Image]	iname =
type = Image	wx = 256	GreenRed.gif
note = Edge	wy = 256	ix = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	iy = 256

The stimulus was red and green only, as a varying sized mosaic cannot be constructed with blue in the extreme center, to match biology (Wald, 1967).

3.2.5 Test 5 stimulus: Image masking under fast motion



Illustration 9: Trans-saccadic Test 5 stimulus (Mask) with overlay

This wide stimulus is used to test the image masking capability of filling-out when the

eye accelerates to a fast speed. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the

thesis. The content of file Mask.png appears within Illustration 9 along with an overlay.

[World]	[Image]	iname = Mask.png
type = Image	wx = 1008	ix = 1008
note = Masking	wy = 96	iy = 96
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	

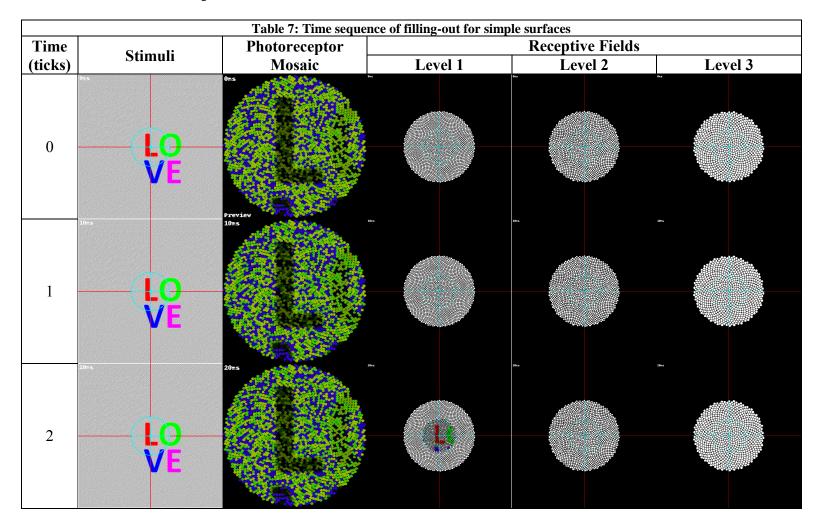
3.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 64 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

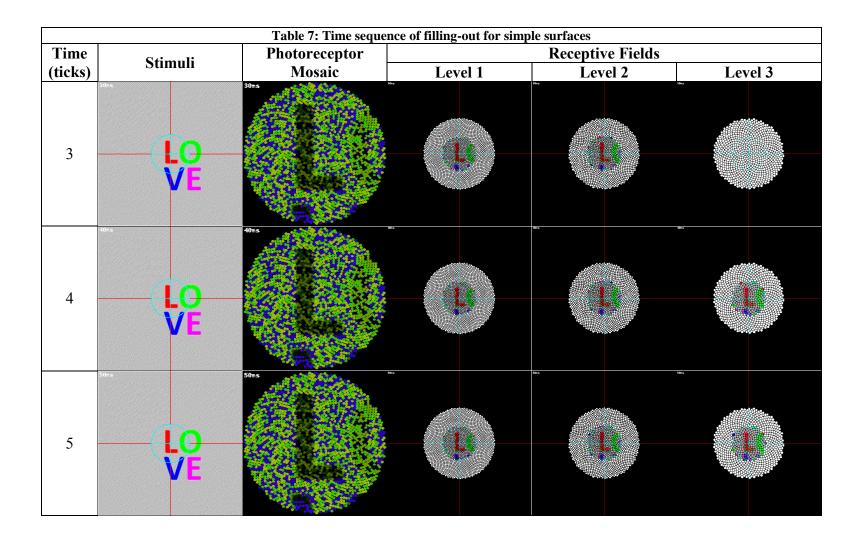
http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=86

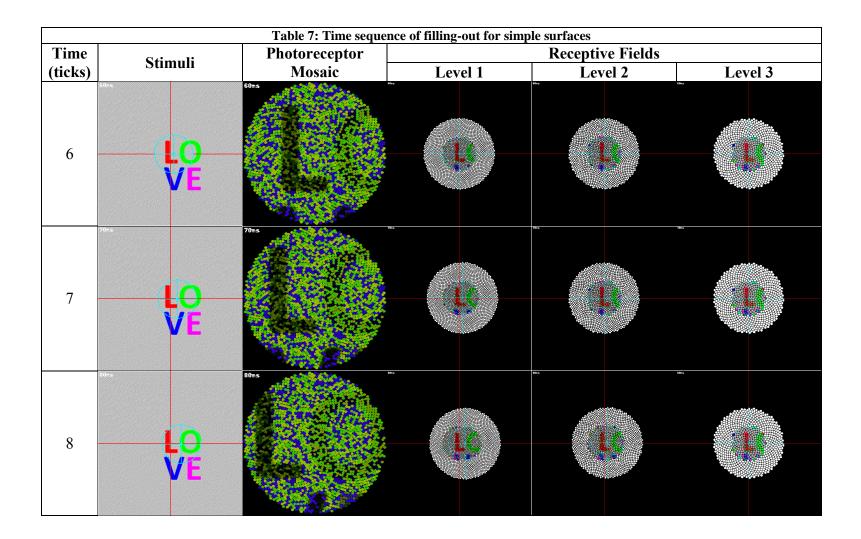
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-out, memory, masking, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

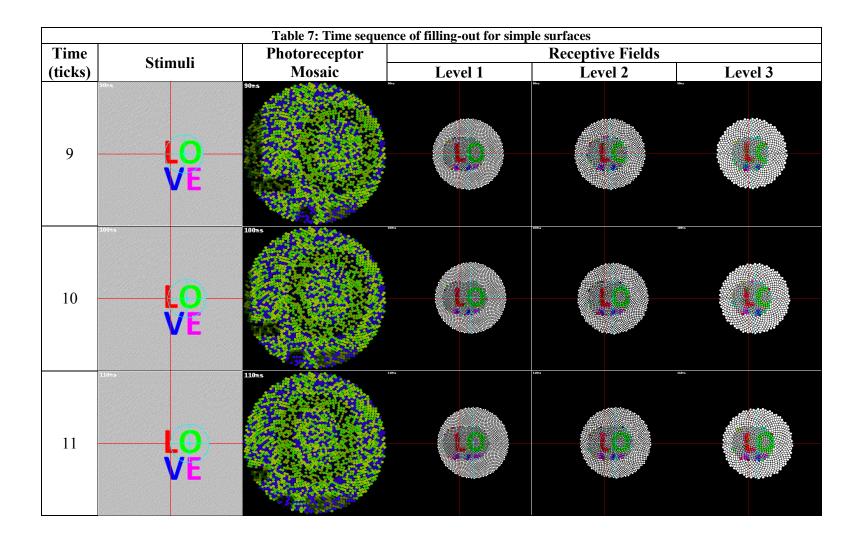
Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement

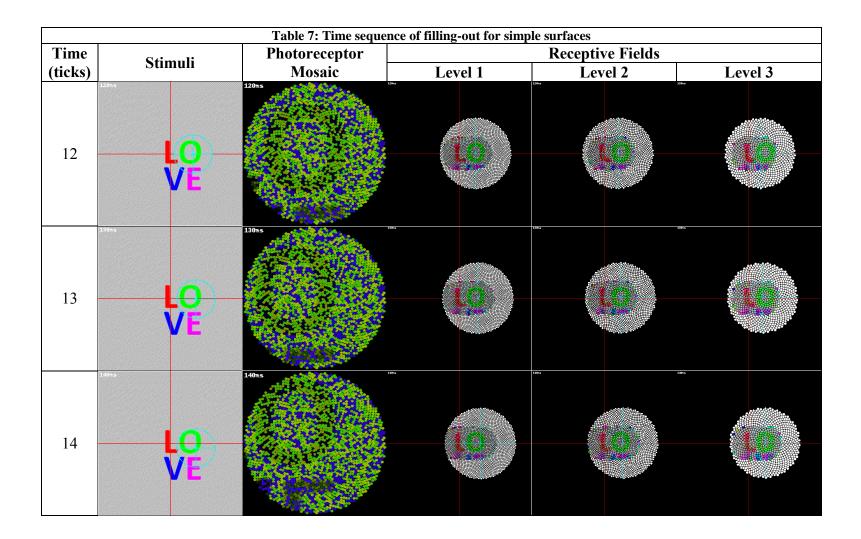


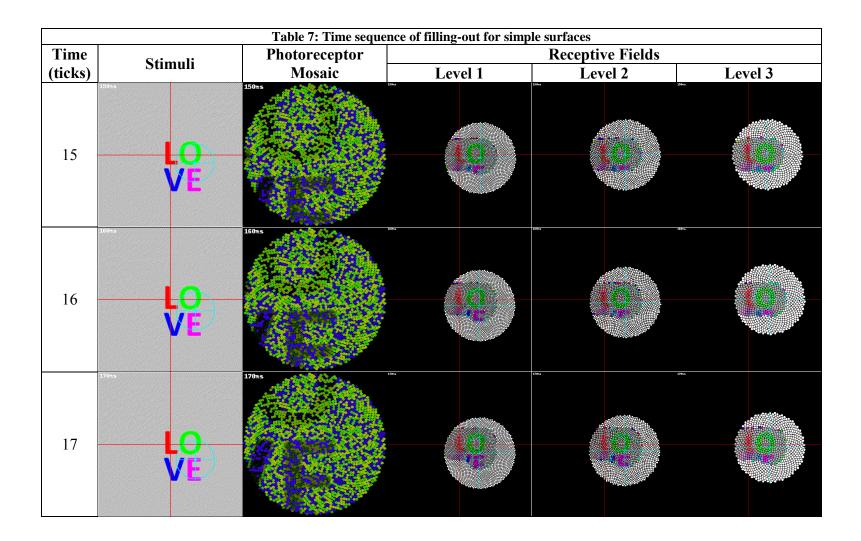
3.3.1 Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)

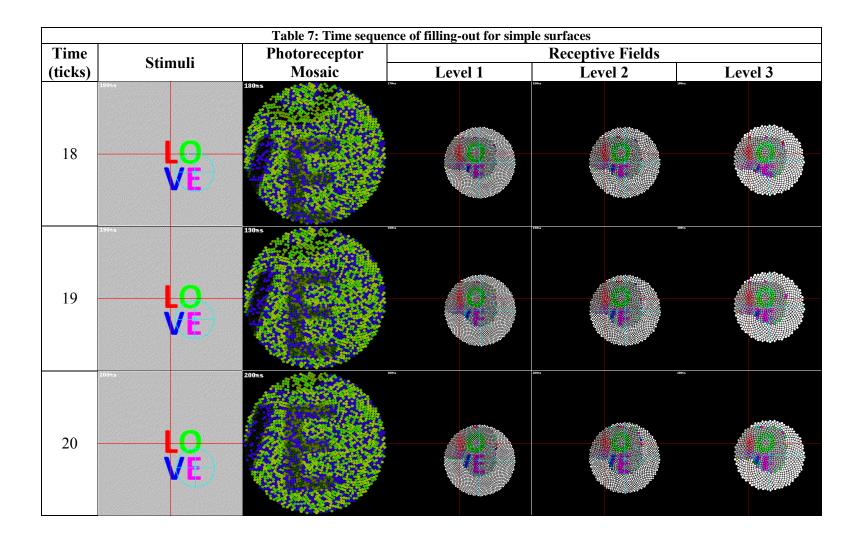


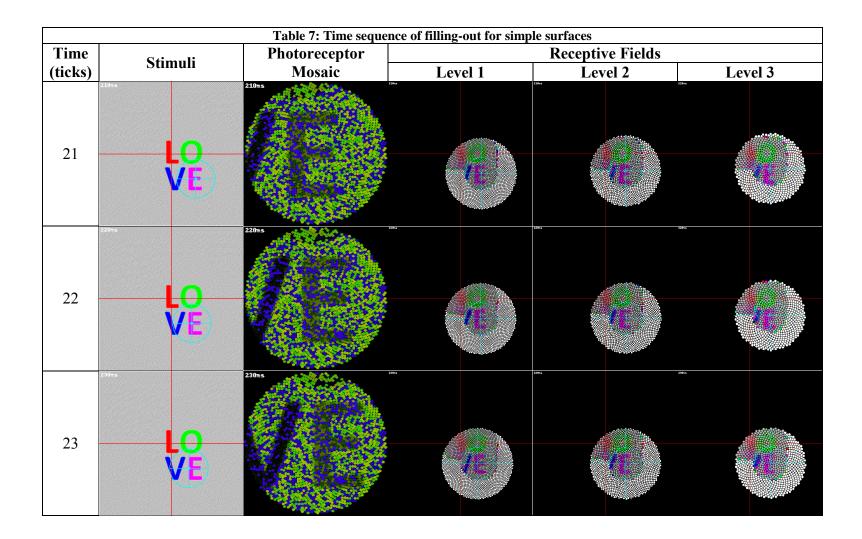


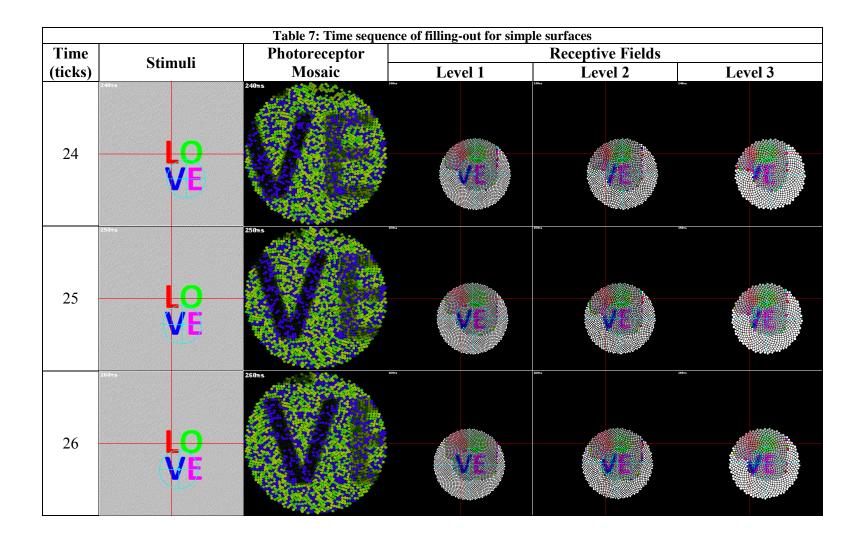


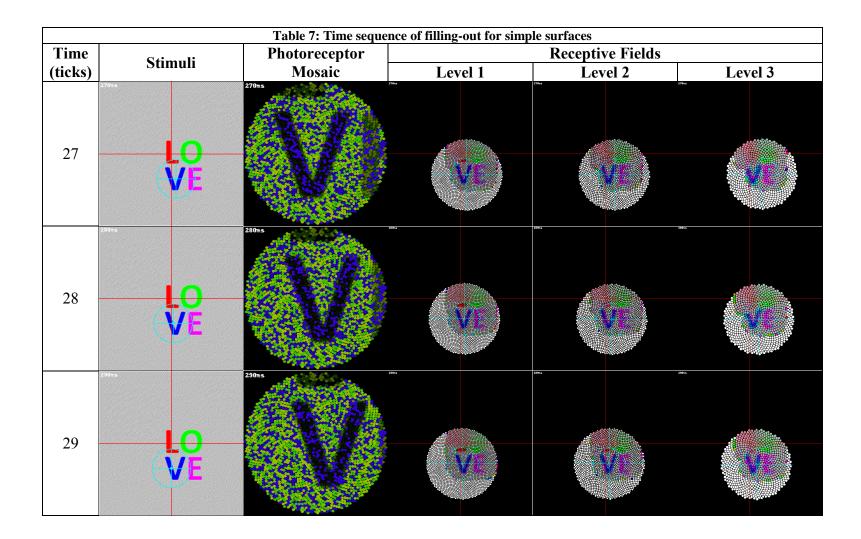


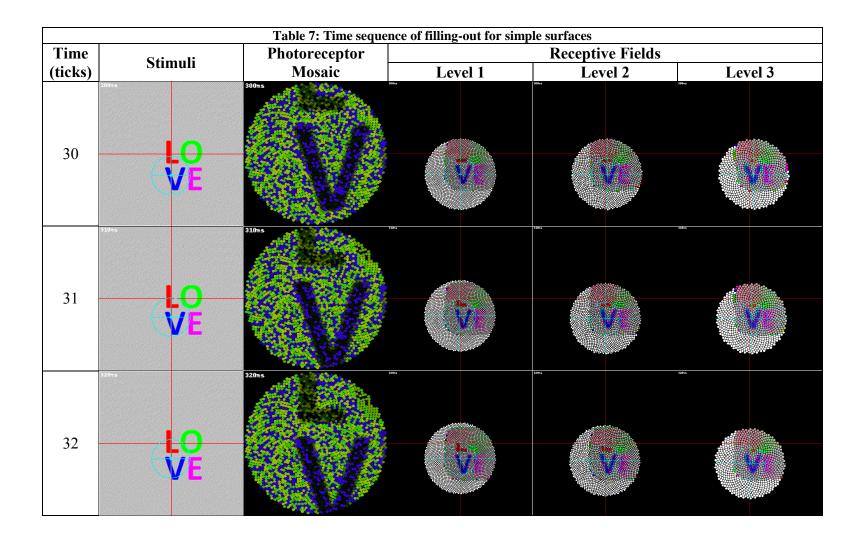


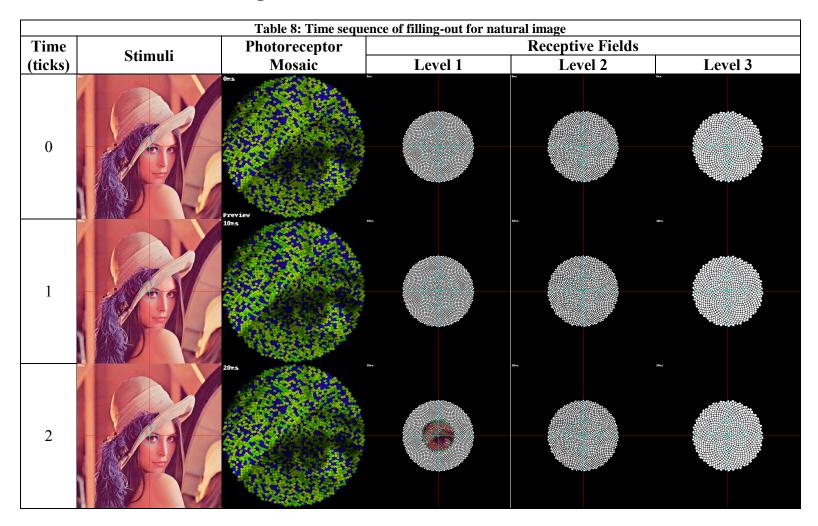












3.3.2 Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)

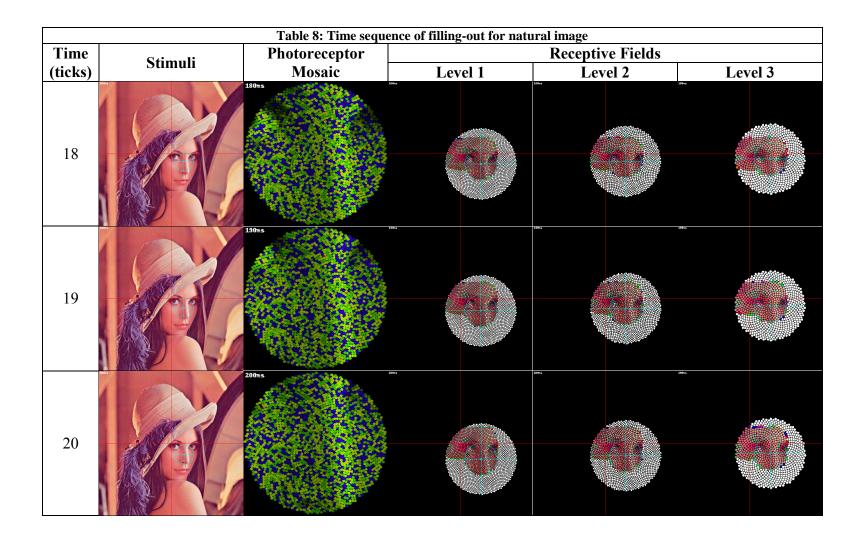
	Table 8: Time sequence of filling-out for natural image							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
3		30ms						
4		40ns						
5		50ms						

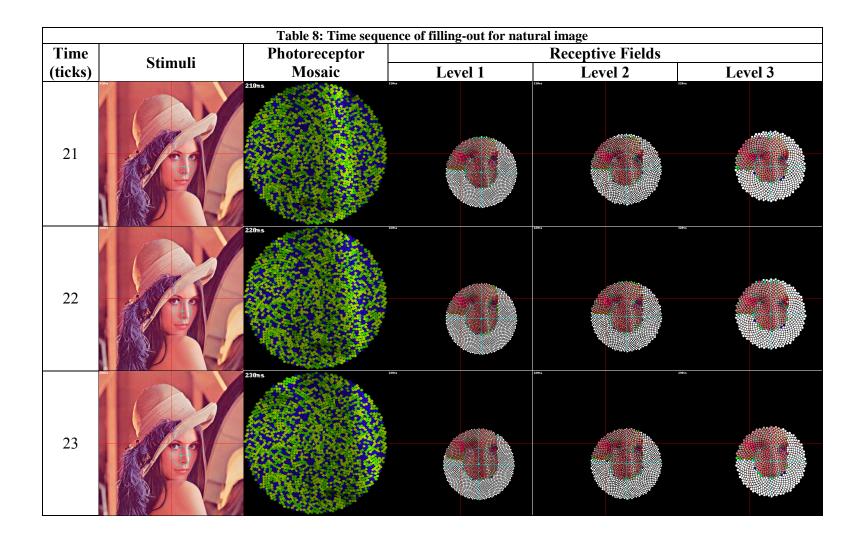
	Table 8: Time sequence of filling-out for natural image							
Time	ne Stimuli Photoreceptor Receptive Fields							
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
6		Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms						
7		70ns						
8		80ns						

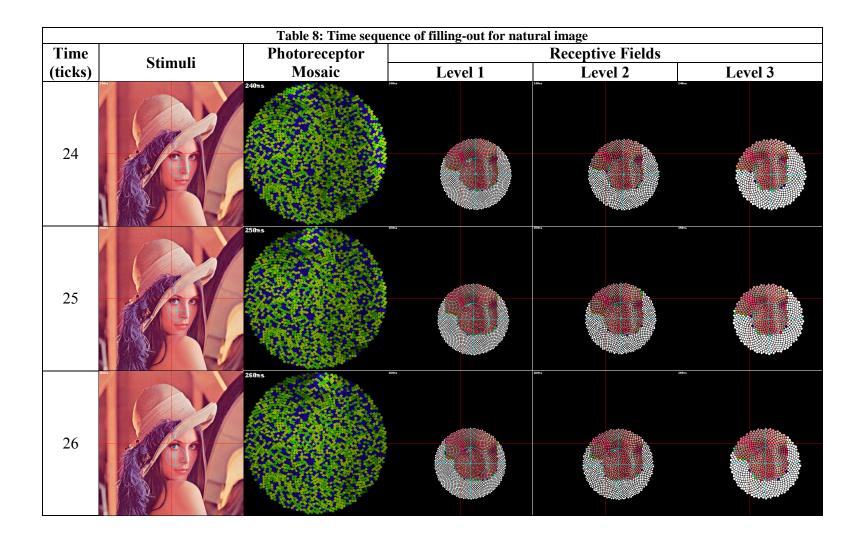
		Table 8: Time seque	ence of filling-out for natu	ıral image	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
9		Some and the second sec			
10		100ns			
11		110ms			

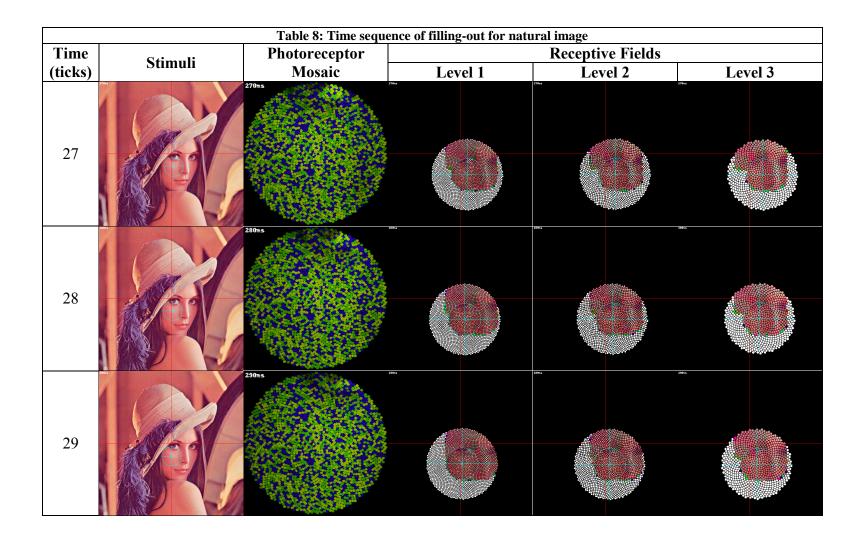
	Table 8: Time sequence of filling-out for natural image Time Photoreceptor Receptive Fields							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor						
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
12		120ms						
13		130ms	396					
14		1.40ms						

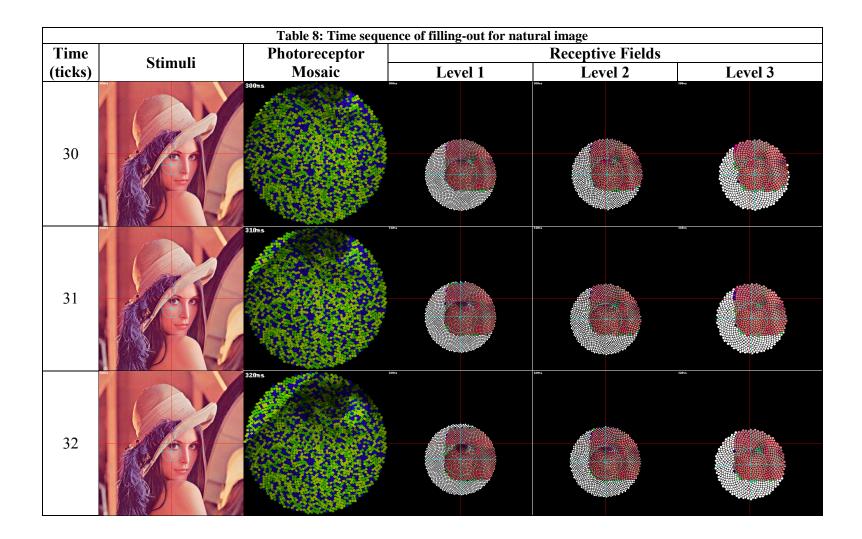
	Table 8: Time sequence of filling-out for natural image						
Time	ne Stimuli Photoreceptor Receptive Fields						
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
15		150ms					
16		160ms	Jiho Andreas and a second				
17		190ns					

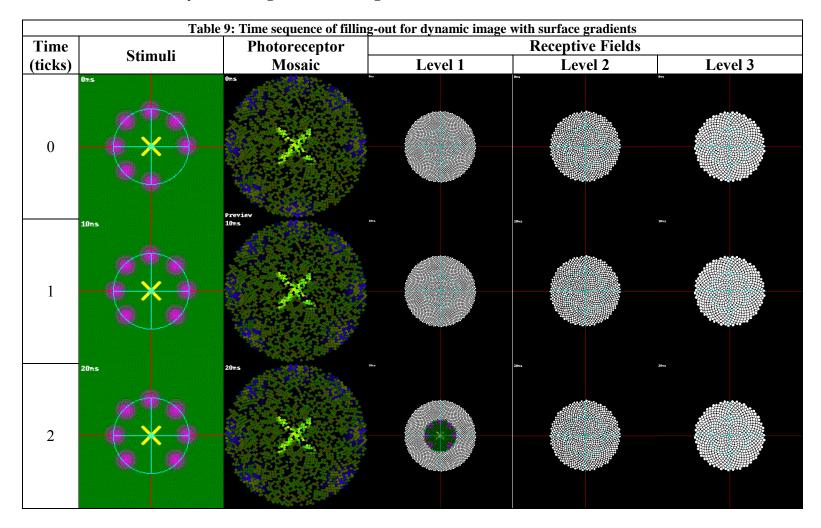










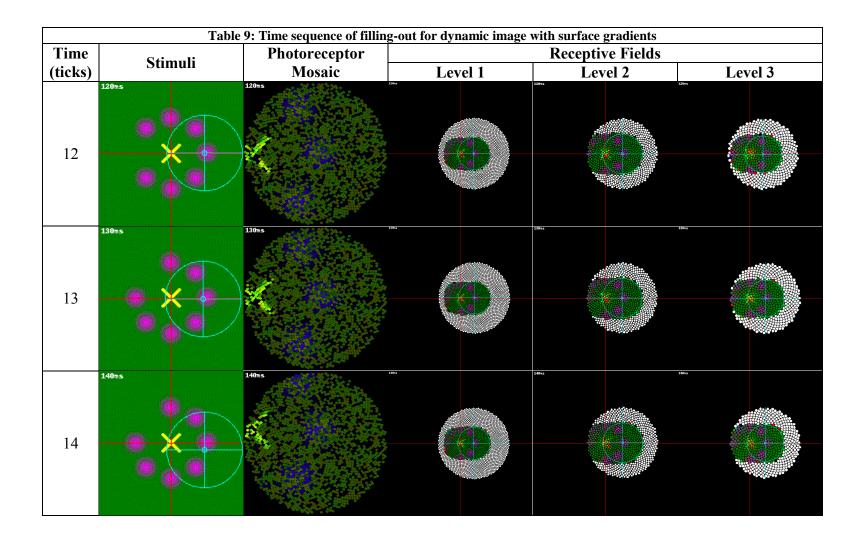


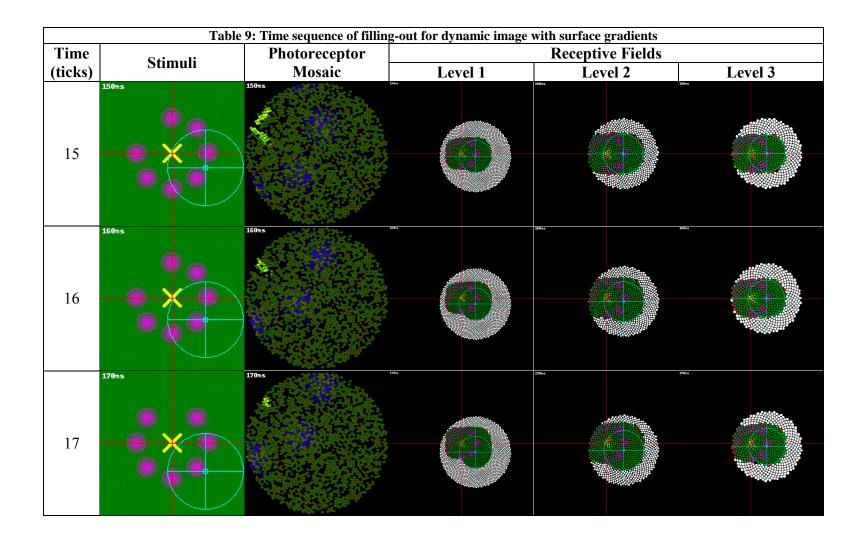
3.3.3 Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

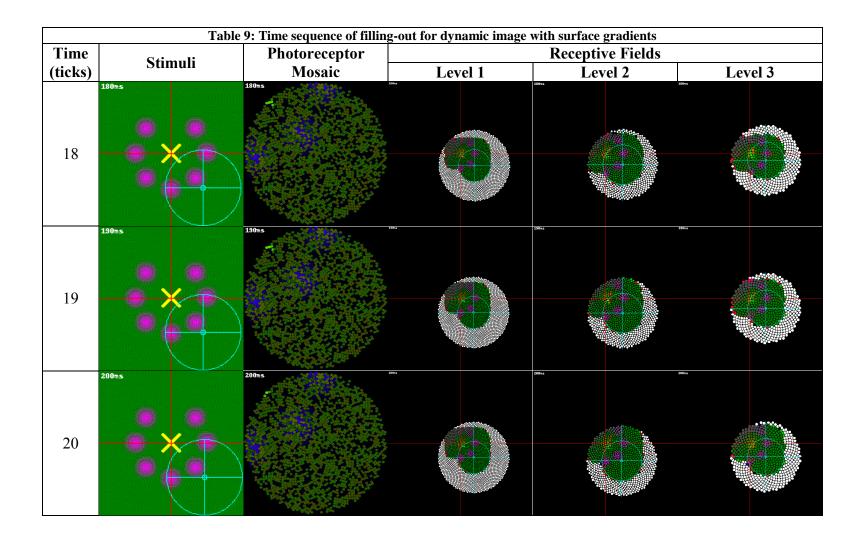
	Table	9: Time sequence of filling	g-out for dynamic image	with surface gradients	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
3	30ms	30ns			
4	40ms	Hons Hons Hons Hons Hons Hons Hons Hons			
5	50ms	50ns			

	Table 9: Time sequence of filling-out for dynamic image with surface gradients Time sequence of filling-out for dynamic image with surface gradients							
Time	Stimuli Photoreceptor Receptive Fields							
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
6	60m.s	EOns Cons Cons Cons Cons Cons Cons Cons Co						
7	70ms	The second secon						
8	80ms	abus the second se						

	Table 9: Time sequence of filling-out for dynamic image with surface gradients						
Time (ticle)PhotoreceptorReceptive Field(ticle)Number1				Receptive Fields			
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
9	90ms	sons the second se		Since a manual second sec			
10	100ns	100ms and 100ms					
11	110ms	110ns					







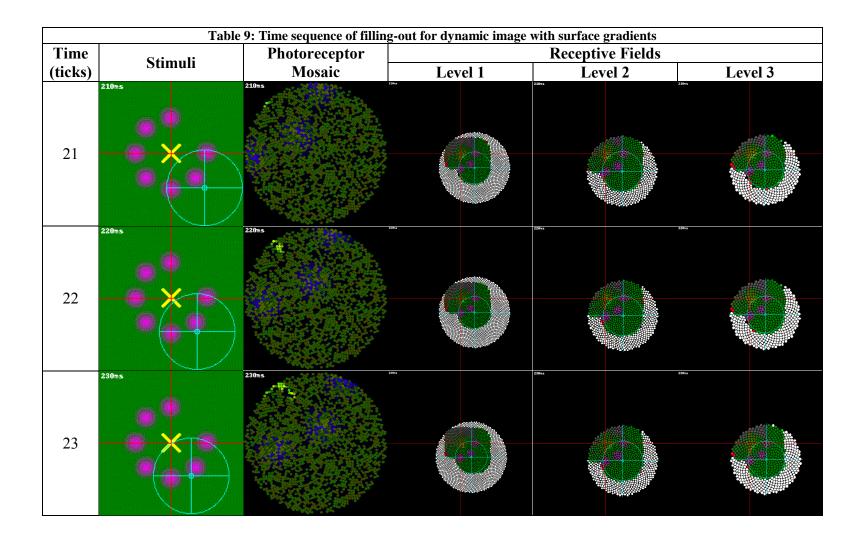
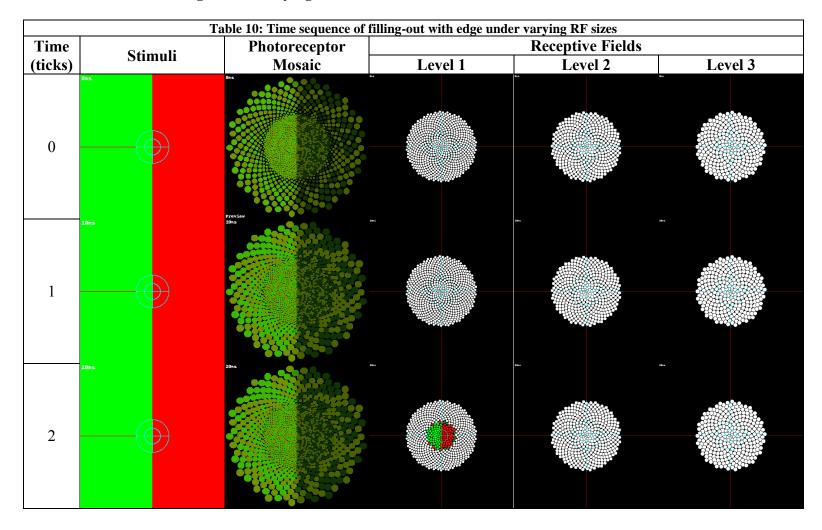


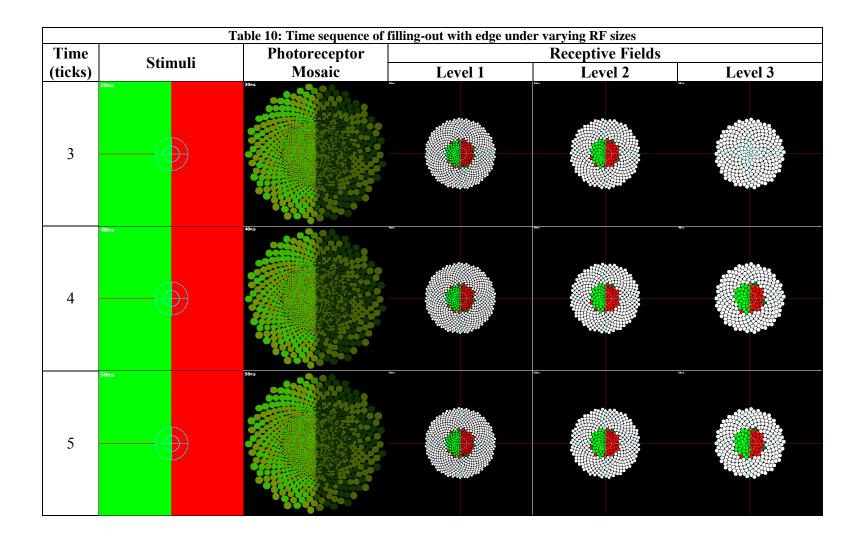
	Table 9: Time sequence of filling-out for dynamic image with surface gradients Time Descentive Fields						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
24	240ms	24bms					
25	250ms	250ms		2095 3005 0005			
26	260ms	280ms					

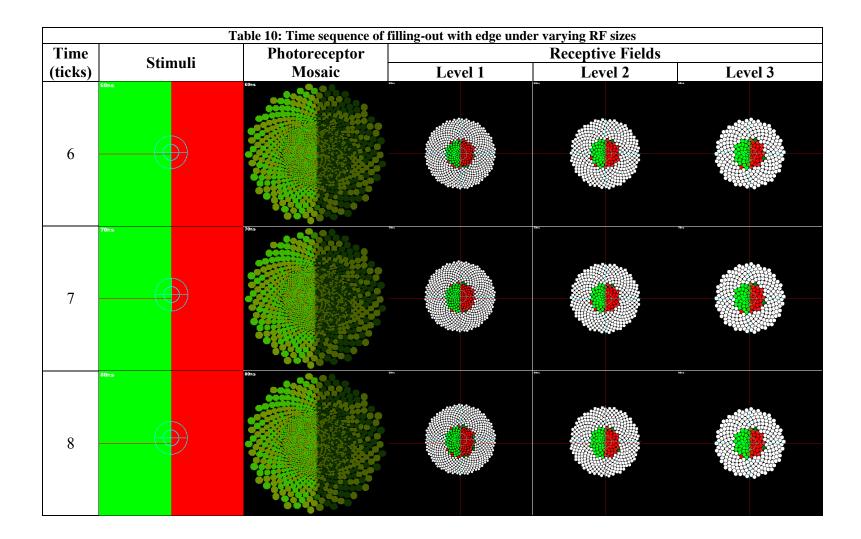
	Table	9: Time sequence of filling	g-out for dynamic image	with surface gradients	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
27	270ms	27Dms			
28	280ms	280ms			
29	290ms	230ms			

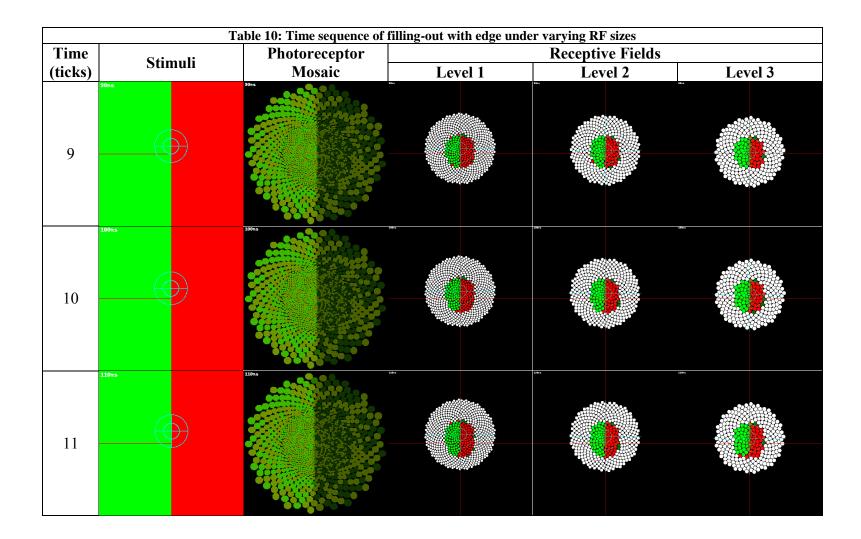
	Table	9: Time sequence of filling	-out for dynamic image	with surface gradients	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
30	300ms	SOOms to be a constrained of the second seco			
31	310ms	310ns			
32	320ms	320ms			

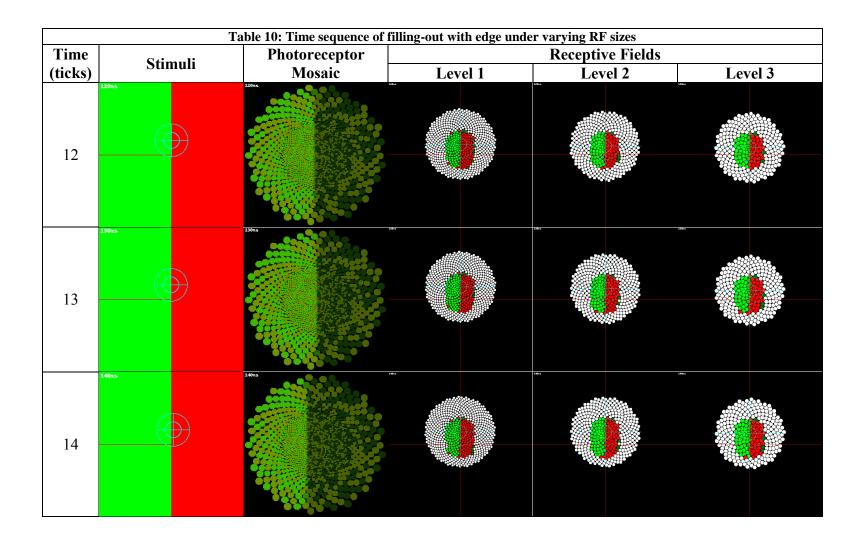


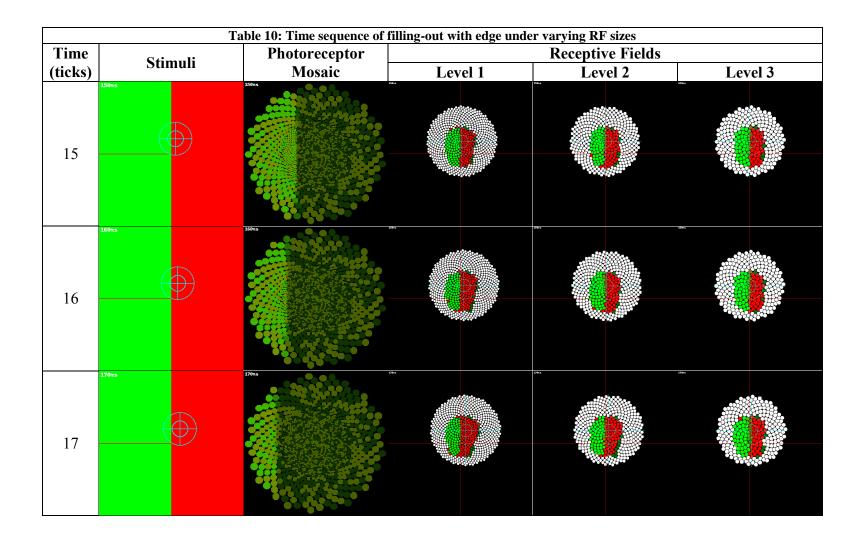
3.3.4 Test 4 results: Edge under varying RF sizes











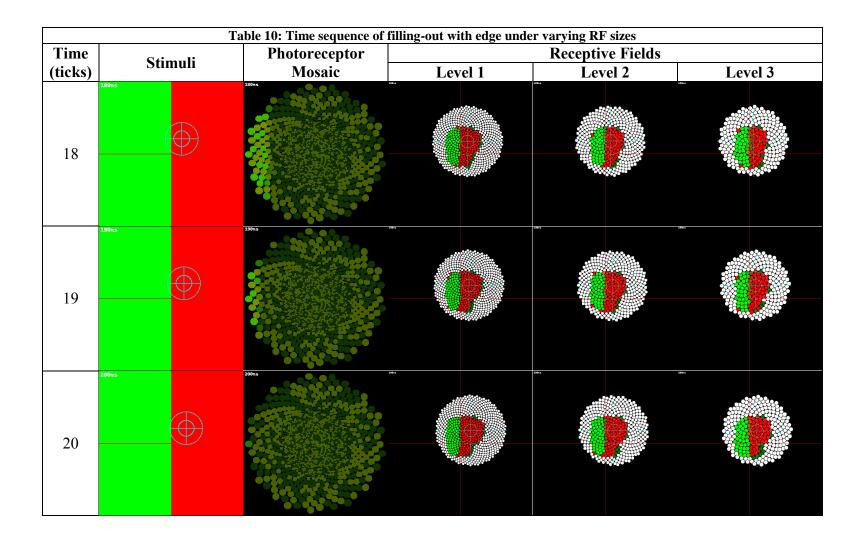


	Table 10: Time sequence of filling-out with edge under varying RF sizes Time sequence of filling-out with edge under varying RF sizes						
Time				Receptive Fields			
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
21							
22	220ns						
23	230ms	3015					

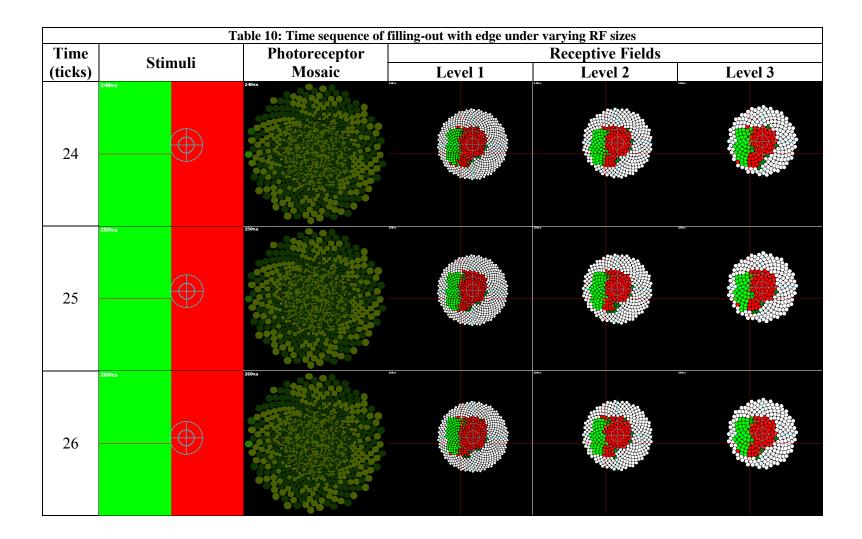
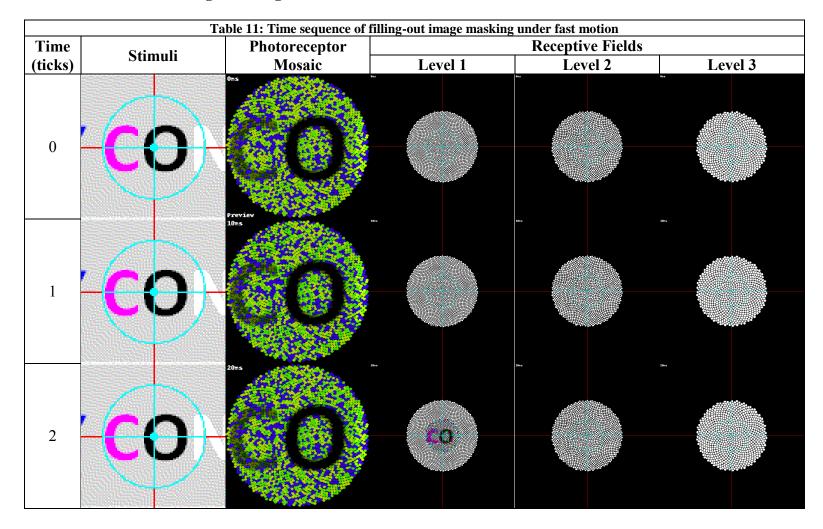


Table 10: Time sequence of filling-out with edge under varying RF sizes					
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
27	270ms	270a.s			
28					
29					

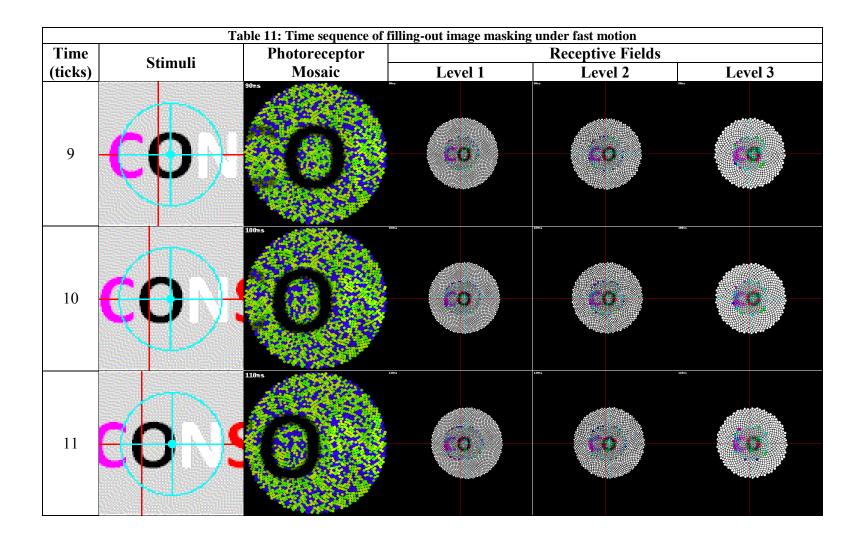
	Table 10: Time sequence of filling-out with edge under varying RF sizes					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
30	300×s					
31		Jiha				
32	320ns	2005				

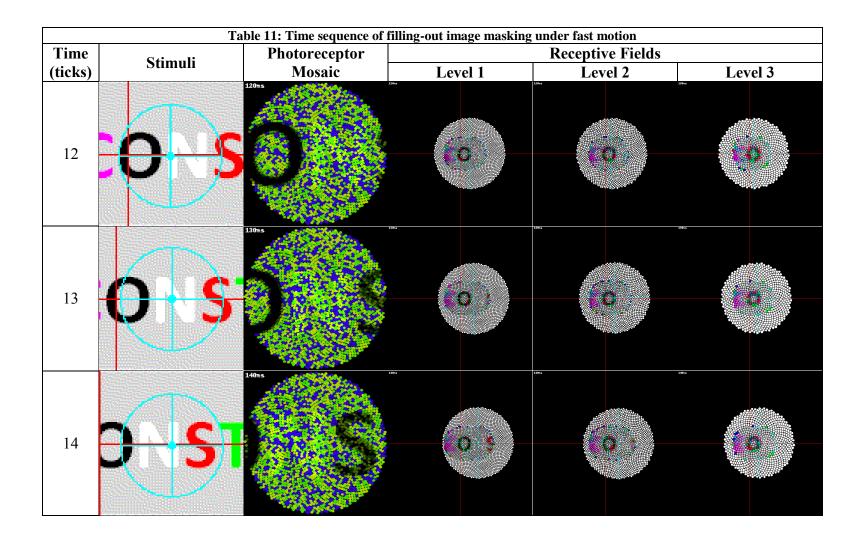


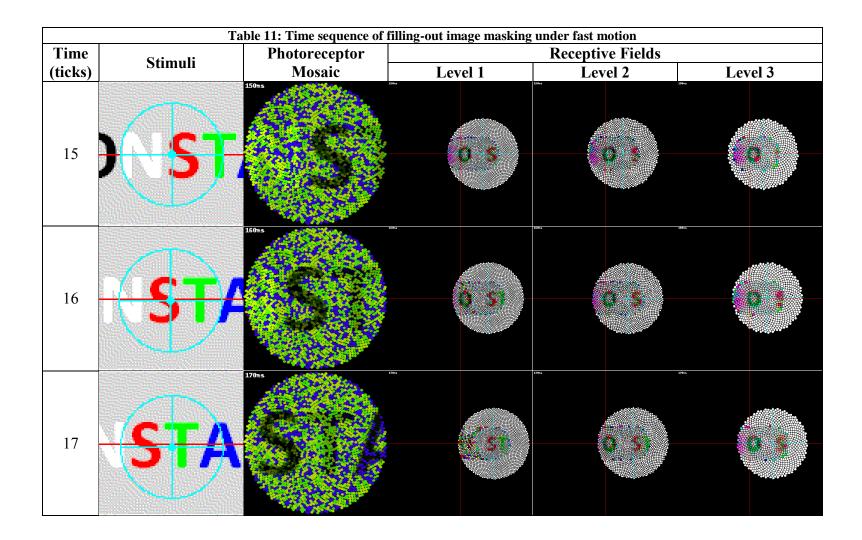
3.3.5 Test 5 results: Image masking under fast motion

	Table 11: Time sequence of filling-out image masking under fast motion					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
3	60	30ms				
4	(0)	40ns				
5	(0)	50ms				

	Table 11: Time sequence of filling-out image masking under fast motion					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
6	60	Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms Coms				
7	60	70ns				
8	(þ)	80ms				







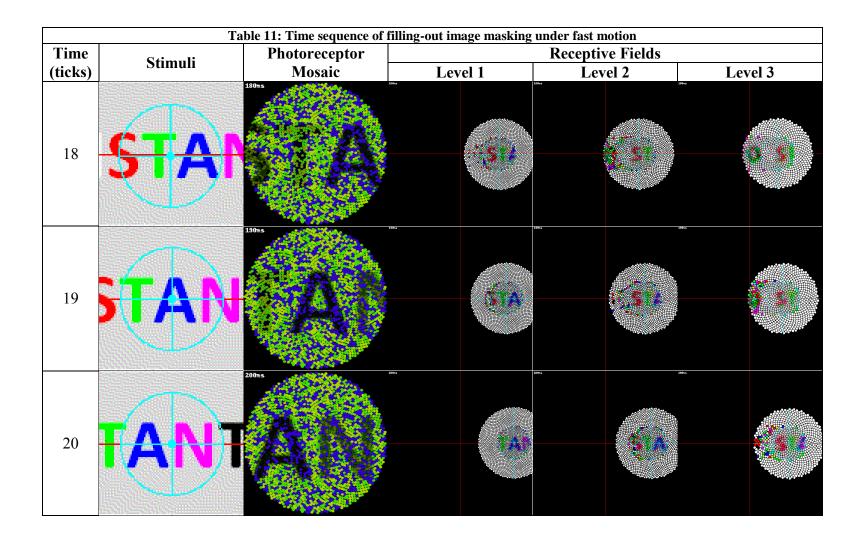
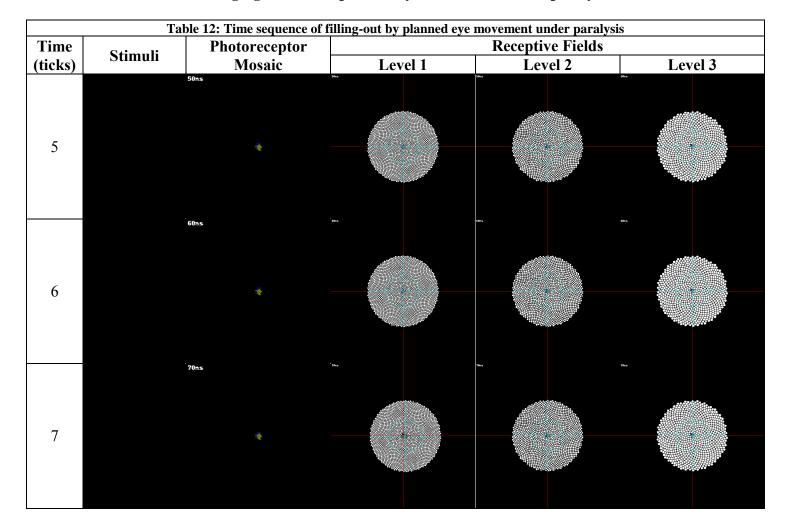
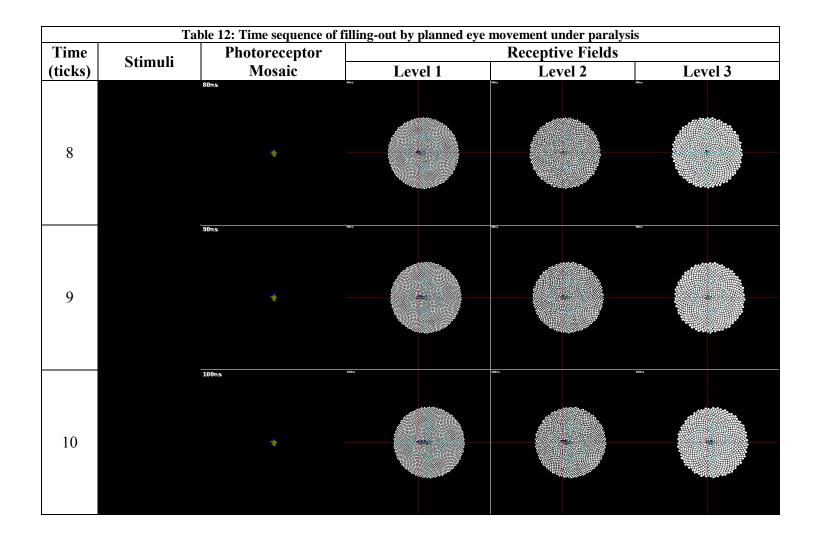


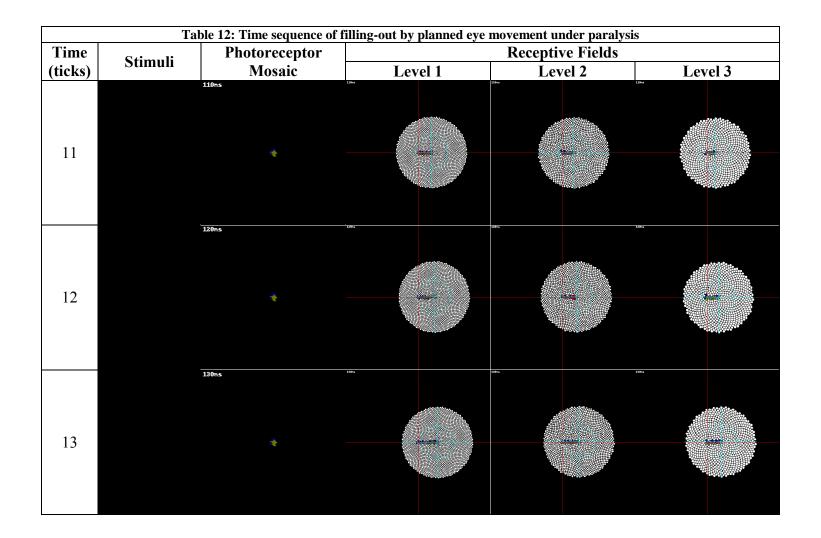
Table 11: Time sequence of filling-out image masking under fast motion						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
21	ANT	210ns				
22		220ns				
23		230ms				

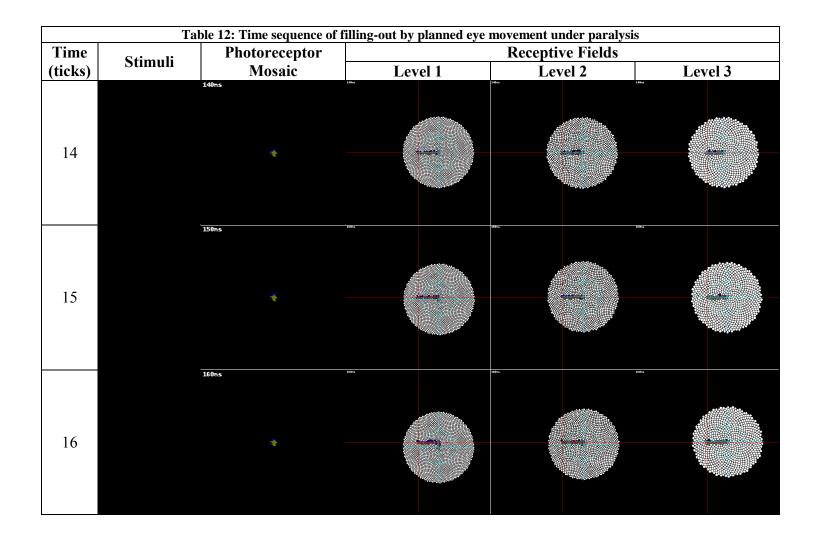
	Table 11: Time sequence of filling-out image masking under fast motion						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
24		240ms					

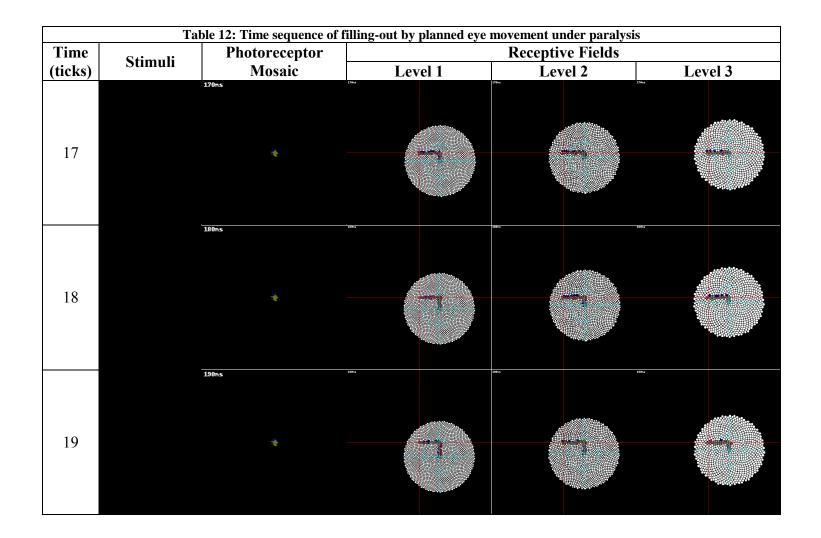


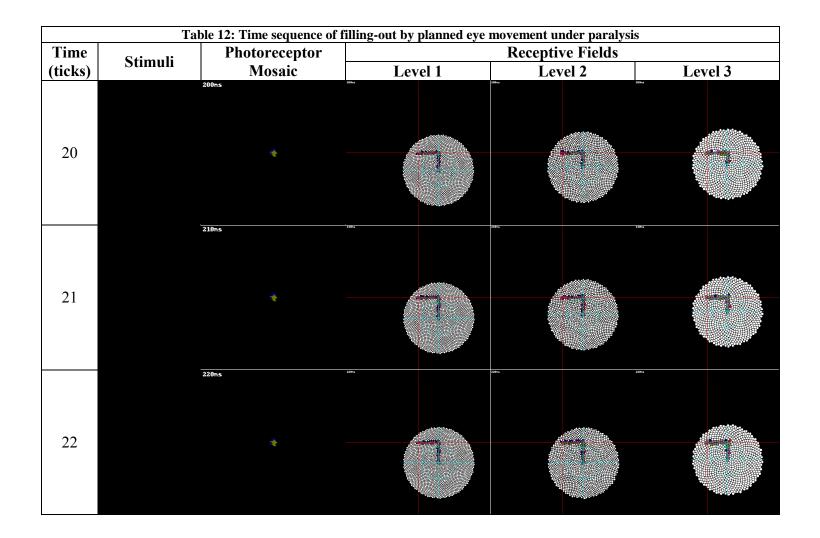
3.3.6 Test 6 results: Drawing figures under planned eye movements under paralysis

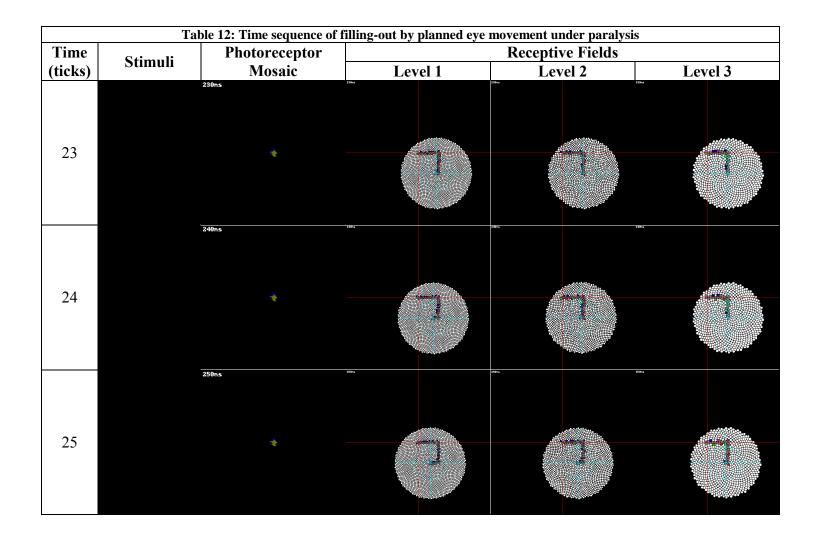


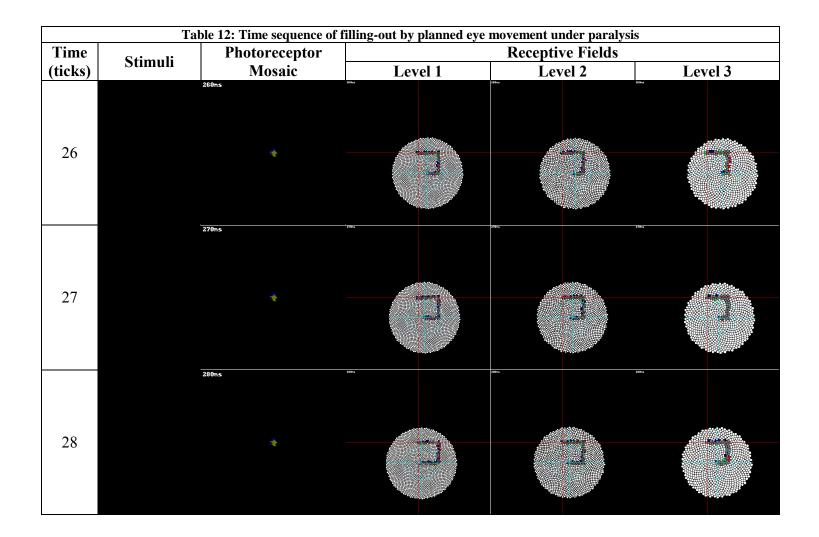


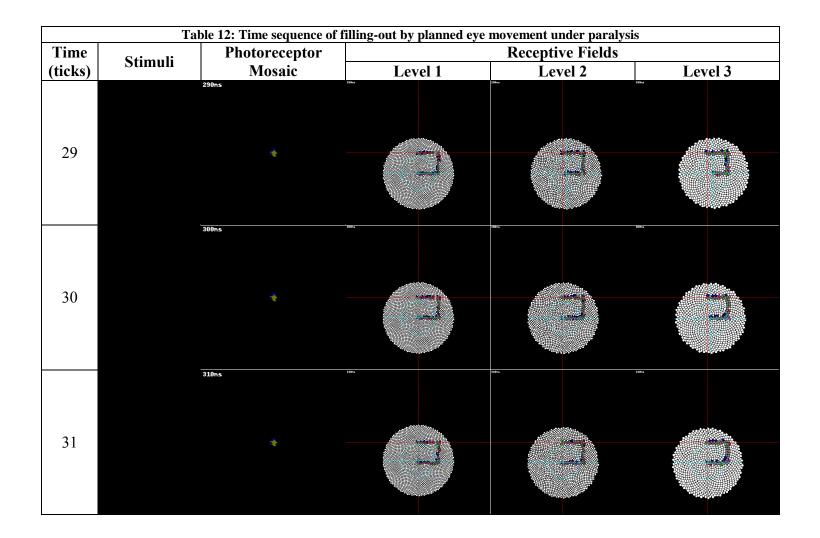


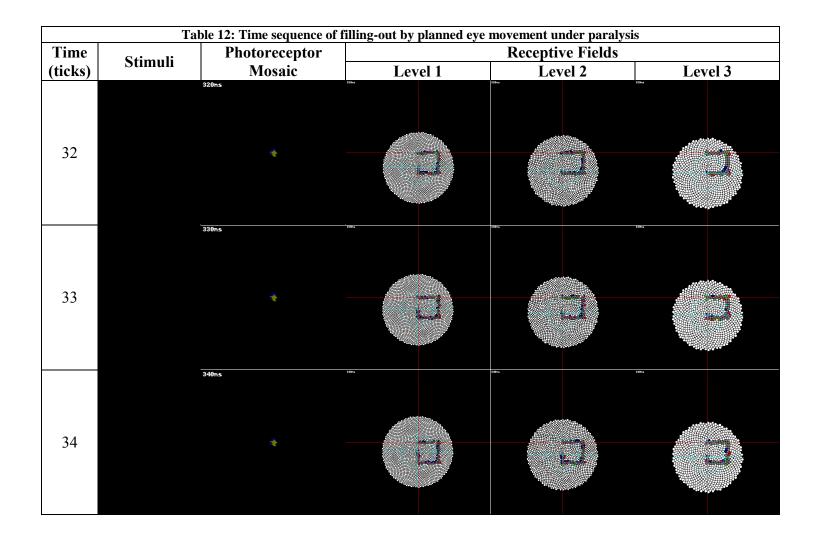


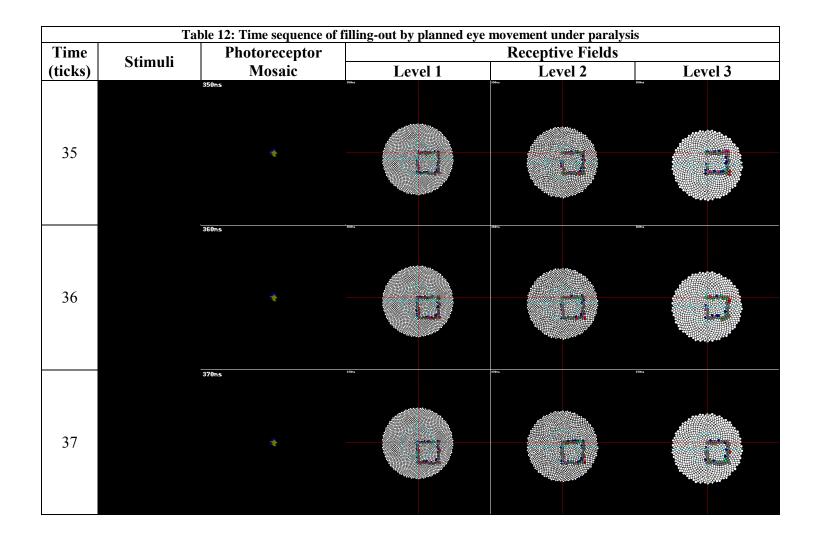












4 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in after brief stimuli

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

4.1 Subject details

A single virtual subject was used in all four experiments. The *person* is fully characterized by a set of developmental parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these developmental parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone

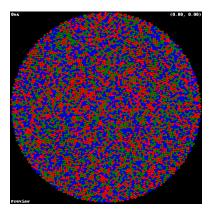


Illustration 10: Photoreceptor mosaic of *person* used in "flash memory" tests 1-4

ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random.

Each test had a new incarnation of *person*.

To focus characterization on memory phenomena, a large homogeneously arranged photoreceptor mosaic was used with equal ratios of red (L), green (M) and blue (S) cones. The size of the cones did not vary. The full set of parameters is shown below.

4.2 Stimuli details

Four different stimuli were used to validate the robustness of the spatiotemporal filling-in behaviour of the ECM architecture.

4.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)

This stimulus is used to test spatiotemporal filling-in behaviour using simple surfaces – the block letters spelling LOVE. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file love.png appears in Illustration 11 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]	
type = Image	wx = 256	
note = Love	wy = 256	
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	

4.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)

This stimulus is used to test spatiotemporal filling-in behaviour using a natural image - a standard image library picture of Lena (Picard, 1995). The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file Lena.tiff appears in Illustration 12 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]		
type = Image	wx = 256		
note = Lena	wy = 256		
srt = 200	wbg = #000000		

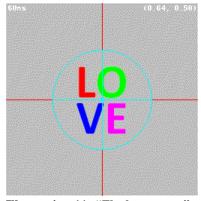


Illustration 11: "Flash memory" view of Love

iname = love.png
ix = 256
iy = 256



Illustration 12: "Flash memory" view of Lena

ina	me	; =	Len	a.t	iff
ix	=	25	6		
iy	=	25	6		

4.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

This stimulus is used to test spatiotemporal filling-in behaviour in a generic fashion using a dynamic image with surface gradients – the lilac chaser. The stimulus appears in Illustration 13 minus any overlay. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis.

[World]	llcount = 8
type = Lilac	spacing = 0.1
Chaser	pad = 1.0
note =	fg = #ff00ff
src = 100	bg = #007f00
[Lilac Chaser]	gamma = 1.0

4.2.4 Test 4 stimulus: Simple object (Square)

This stimulus is used to test spatiotemporal filling-in behaviour using a simple object – a green square over a blue background. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file square.gif appears in Illustration 14 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]		
type = Image	wx = 256		
note = square	wy = 256		
srt = 200	wbg = #000000		

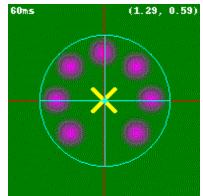


Illustration 13: "Flash memory" view of Chaser

grdcount = 17 grdwidth = 1 fixfg = #ffff00 fixsize = 0.75 fixwidth = 2

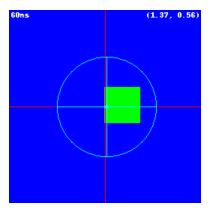


Illustration 14: Test 4 stimulus (Square) with view overlay

iname = square.gif
ix = 256
iy = 256

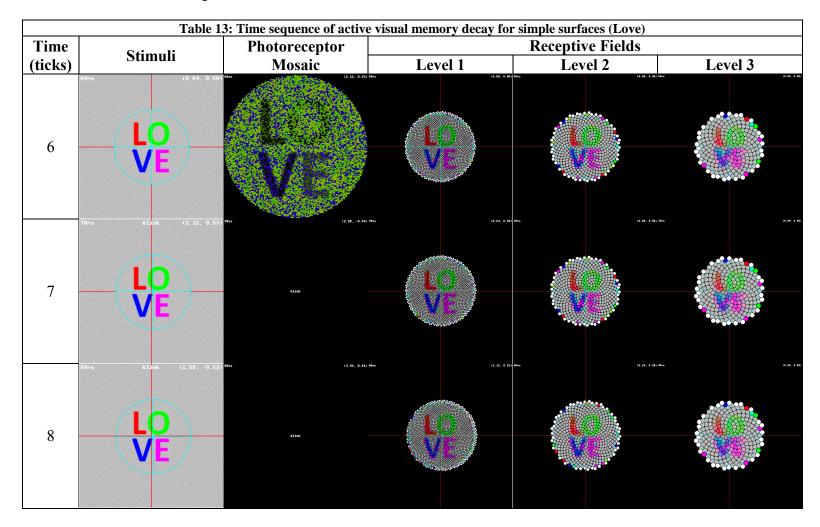
4.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 44 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=210

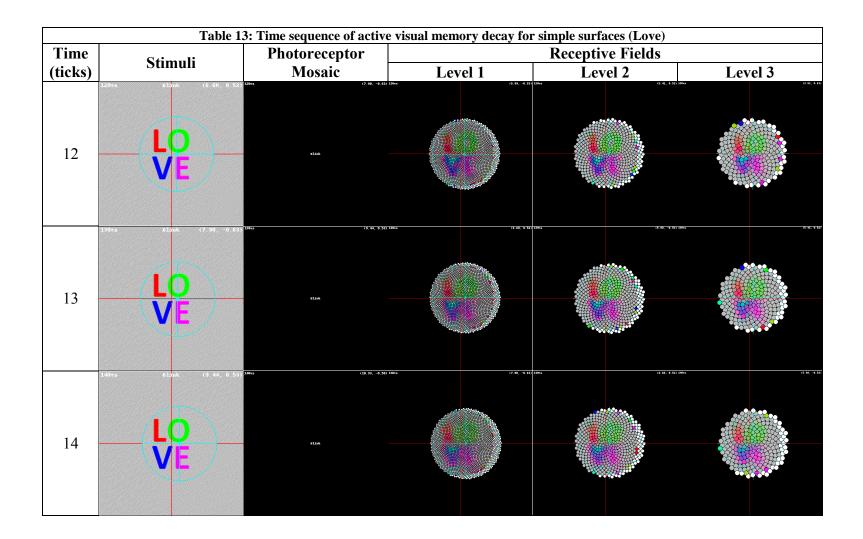
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-in, memory, masking, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

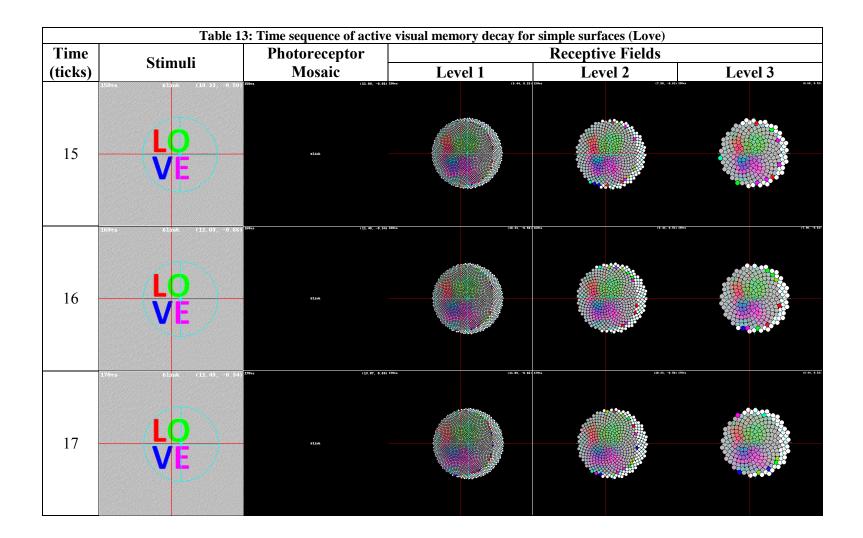
Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement

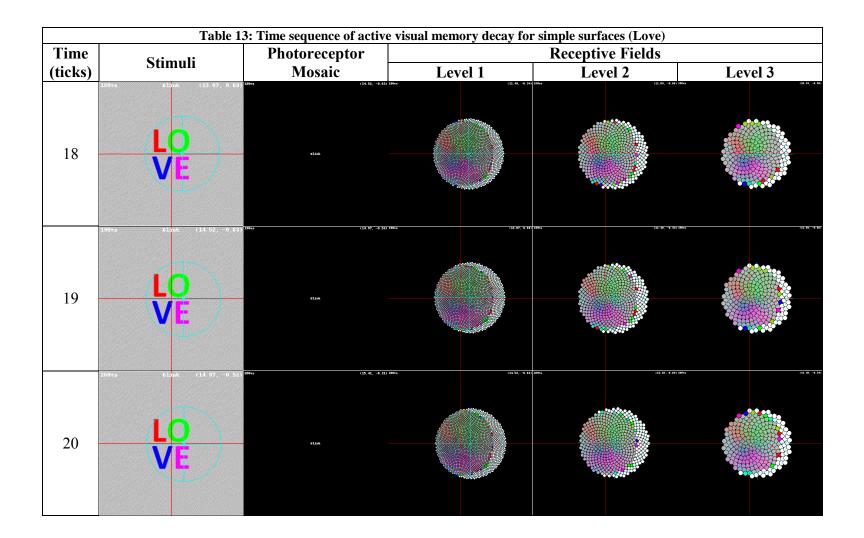


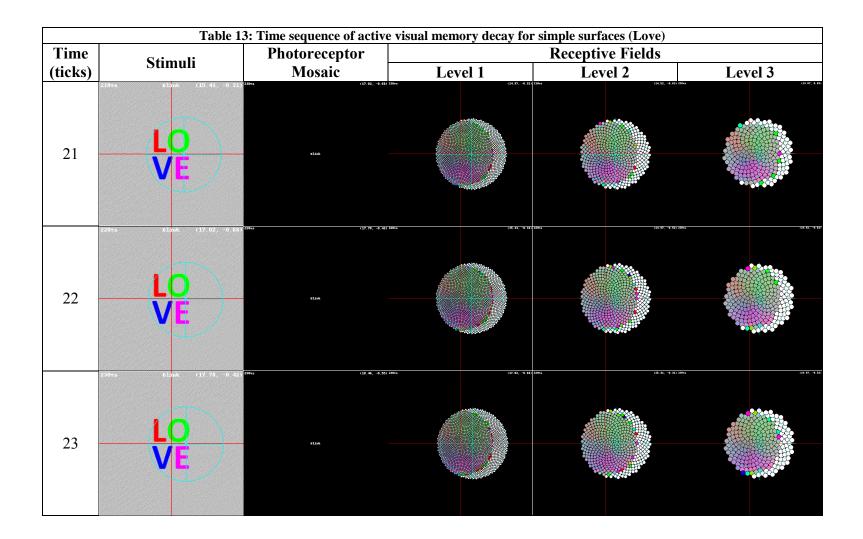
4.3.1 Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)

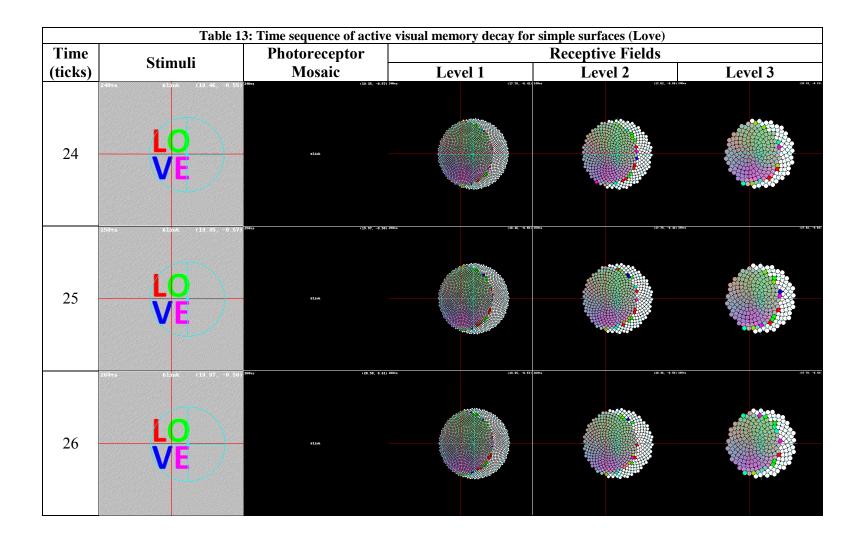
Table 13: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for simple surfaces (Love)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
9	Ins Dank (3.91, 0.	(1) jina (1).41, 0.53) Dink (1).41, 0.53)			
10	uns elank (5.41, 0.	5,2) liiks (5.59, 4.5) elink			
11	ons nank (5.390.	53) 1384 (6.48, 0.52) 			De











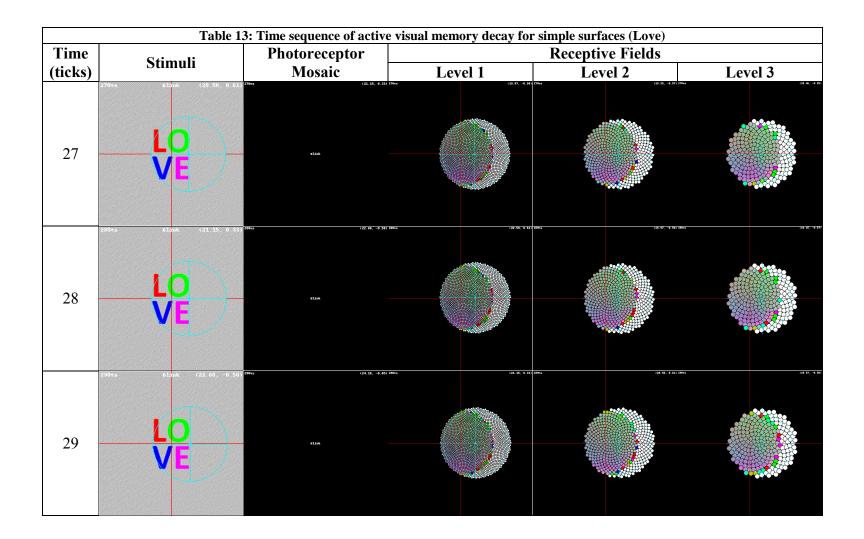
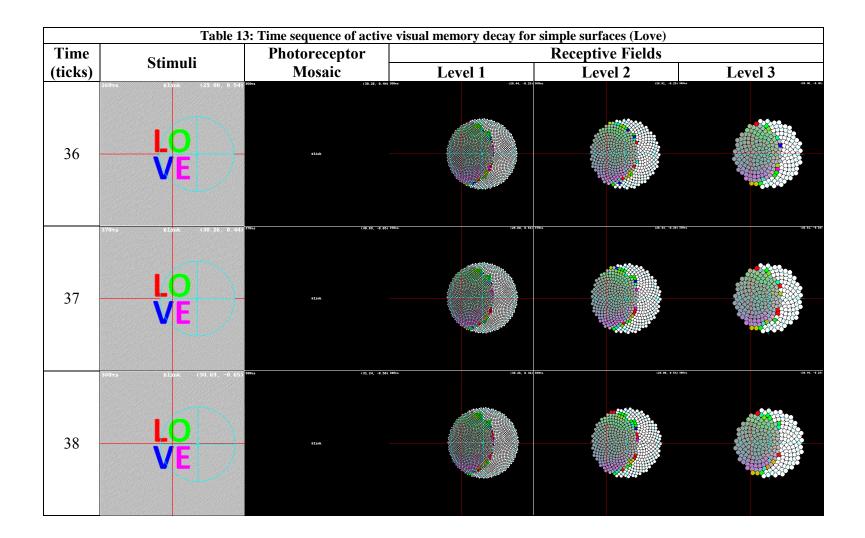
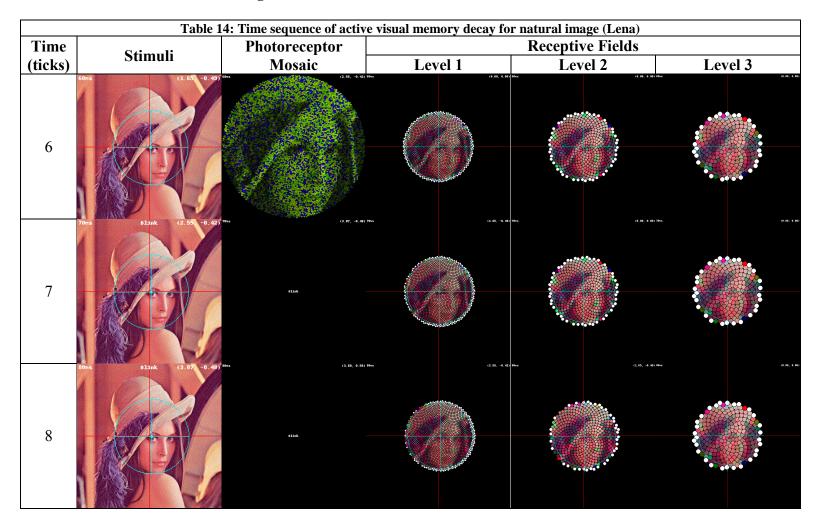


Table 13: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for simple surfaces (Love)								
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
		Mosaic (24.82, -9.49) 39	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
300-	a nak (24 16, -0	niak –						
31	s abaik (24.82, ~0	(23) 310% (25.21, 0.31) 3 (25.21, 0.31) 3 slick –						
32	s 835nk (25.21, 0 LO VE	[j ₂] 1001 (β, φ, φ, φ) 2 1104 − -						

Table 13: Time sequence of active visual memory decay for simple surfaces (Love)								
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
33	LO VE	ap) mir						
34 -	ins illank (26.31, -0	231) ³⁴⁶⁵ (2.4, 4.3) ¹						
35 -	ns almk (29.44,-0	23)) 2985 (23.09, 0.54) 1 510k -						





4.3.2 Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)

	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay fo	r natural image (Lena)	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
9	90rs plak (3.60 0.56)	9964 (4.19, 0.49) 7110k			
10	100s plank (4.0, 0.49)	Flick			
11	110*5 Plank (4.84 -0.37)	1064 (- 9.26, 9.59) stuak			

	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay fo		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
12	120es plak (5.2, 0.59)	1986s (6.77, 9.46) Tink			
13	190s plank (6.2, 0.69)	risk			
14	140es 01nk (7.5 0.32)	1986a (19.06, 9.46) 1986a (19.06, 9.46)			

	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for	r natural image (Lena)	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
15	250es 01ak (3.0, 0.39)	nax			
16	Does plank (10.7, 0.63)	Flak			
17	270es plank (11.33, -0.62)	970as (12.19, 8.71) sītak			

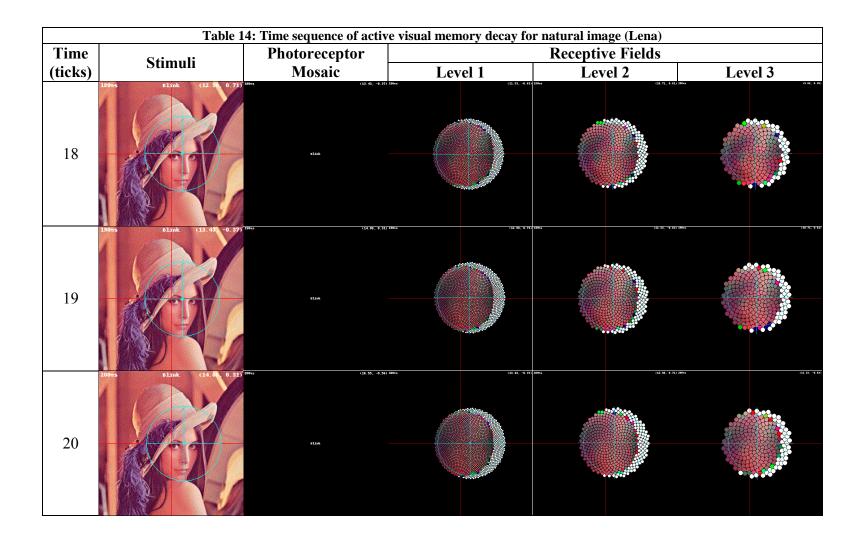


	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
21	210es blnk (16.55 +0.56)	2004 (U. 19, -4.51) 1104 -			
22	220ss plank (16.85 -0.53)	risk			
23	2005 01nk (13.2, 0.63)	1084a (13.64), 49.66) rinak			

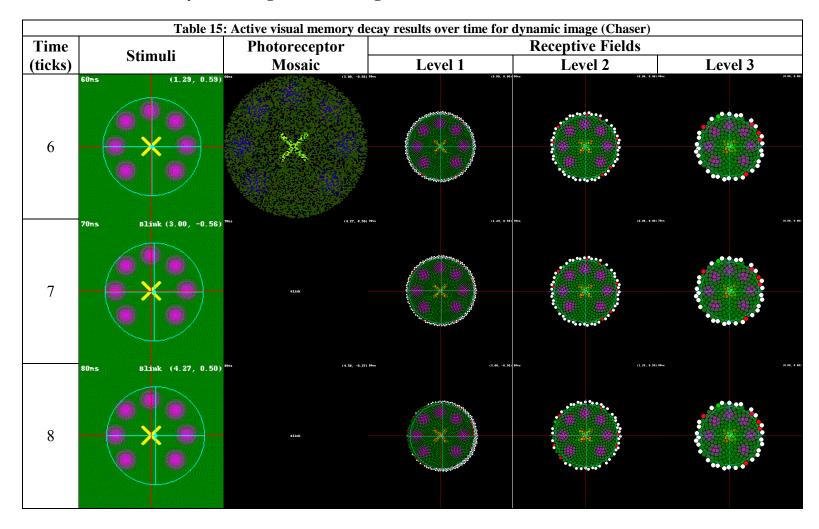
	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
24	240es blnk (13.18 -0.46)	296a (231, 67, 6, 43) 1104			
25	250es 0 Link (20.6) 0.427	яця			
26	260es plank (21.00 0.57)	999as (22.6), -9,393			

	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	ve visual memory decay for		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic 270+5 (24.27, -0.68)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
27	270es blnk (22,63 -0.39)	ны			
28	280es 0.Lnk (24.27 0.60)	stak			0.3.1.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
29	290es plank (24.87 - 0.59)	(13.31, -4, 4)			

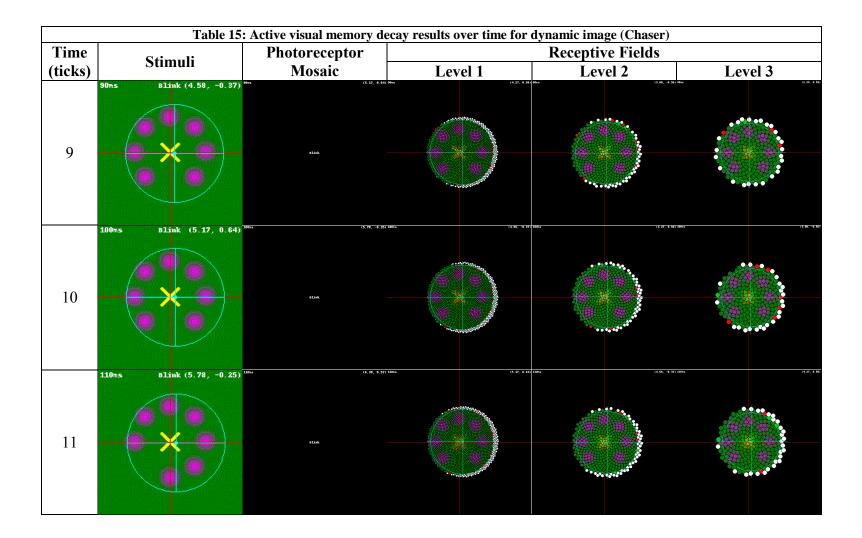
	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic 200*5 (25.86, -0.67)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
30	300es plank (25.31, 0, 47)	stak			
31	310rs Plnk (26.86) (6.7)	stak			
32	320es plank (28.3, 0.40)	2996-3 (197.77, 8.61) 813ak			

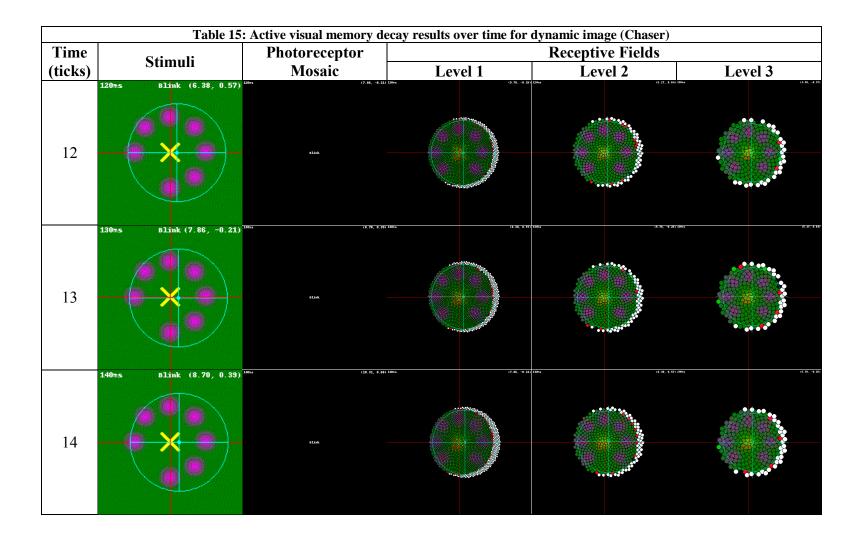
	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
33	330es blnk (23.7 0.61)	ны			
34	340es 0.1nk (31.33 -0.59)	stak			
35	350es plnk (32.7 0.49)	996a (34.33), -4.33) 130k			

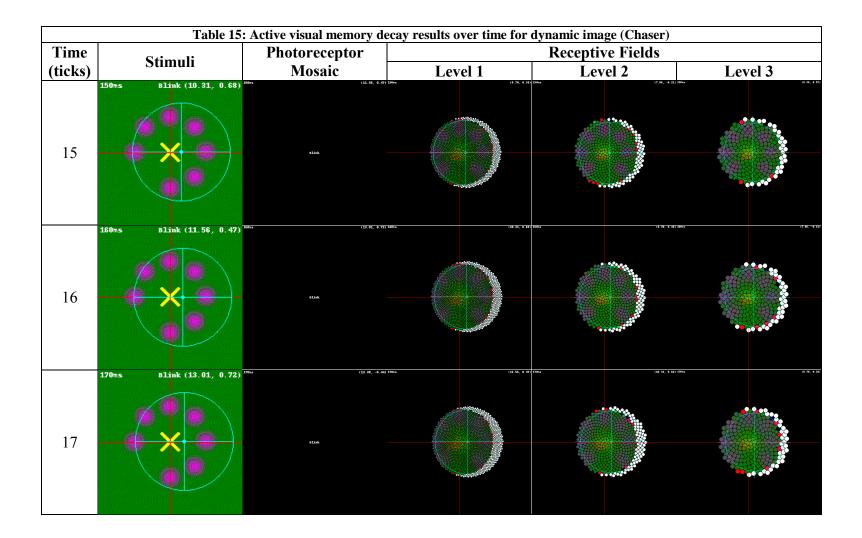
	Table 1	4: Time sequence of activ	e visual memory decay for	r natural image (Lena)	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)		Mosaic (34.85, 0.24)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
36	360es plank (34.25 - 0.39)	nak			
37	Junk (HAS) 5.45	Flink			
38	380es plnk (38.3, 0.59)	996as (16.97, -6.79) Bilok			

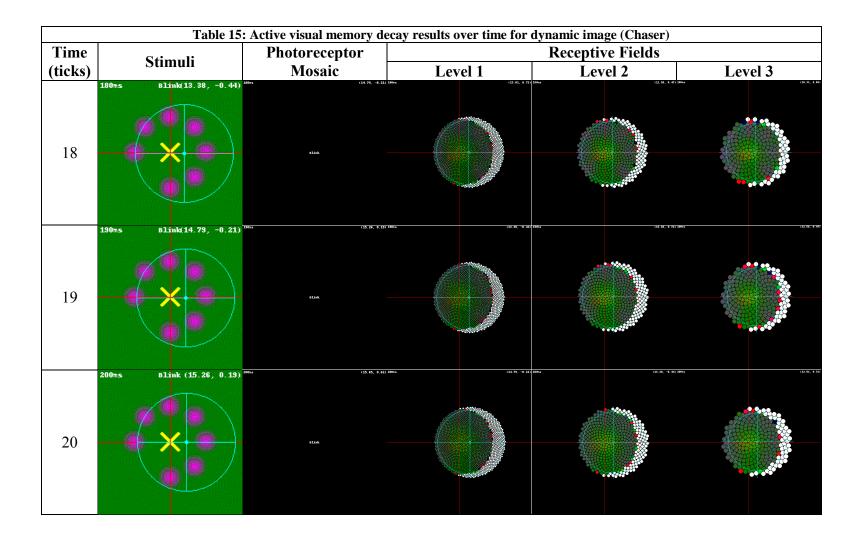


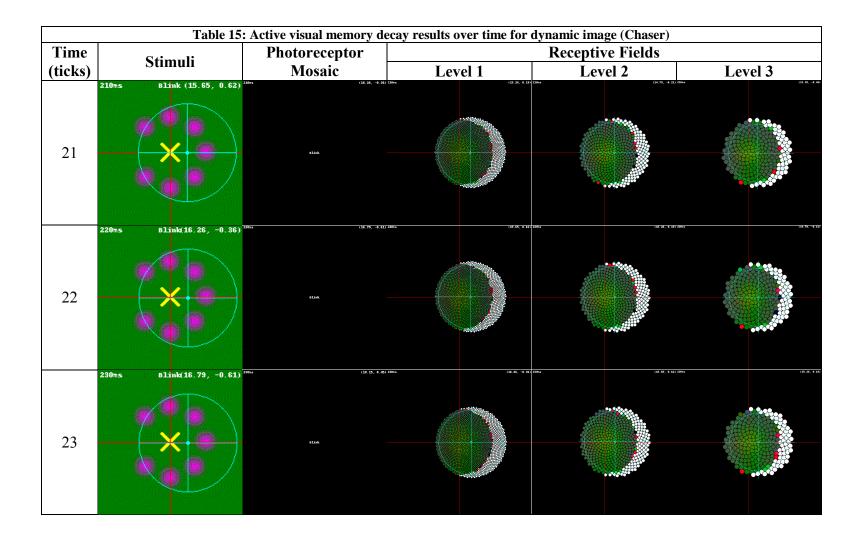
4.3.3 Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

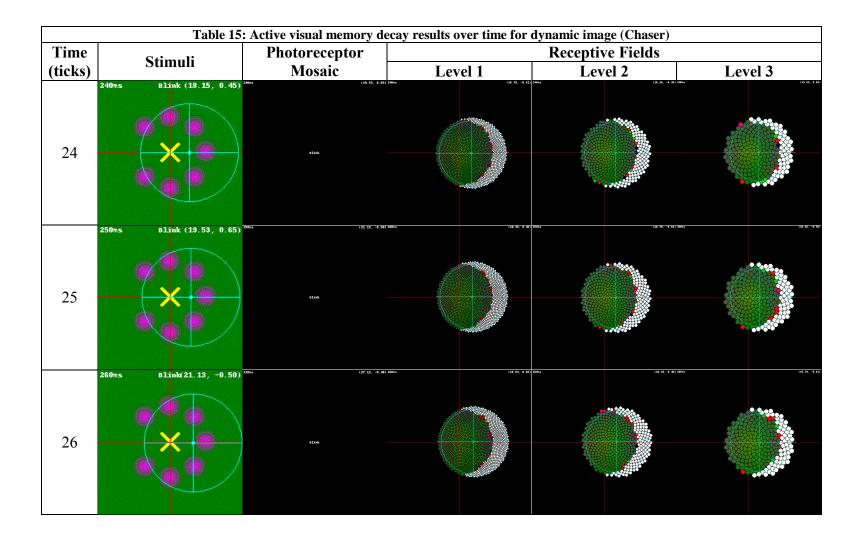


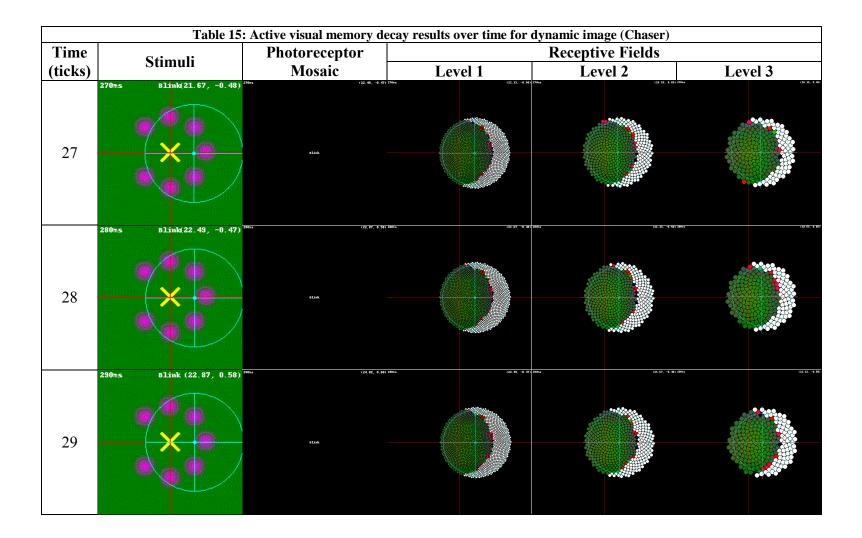


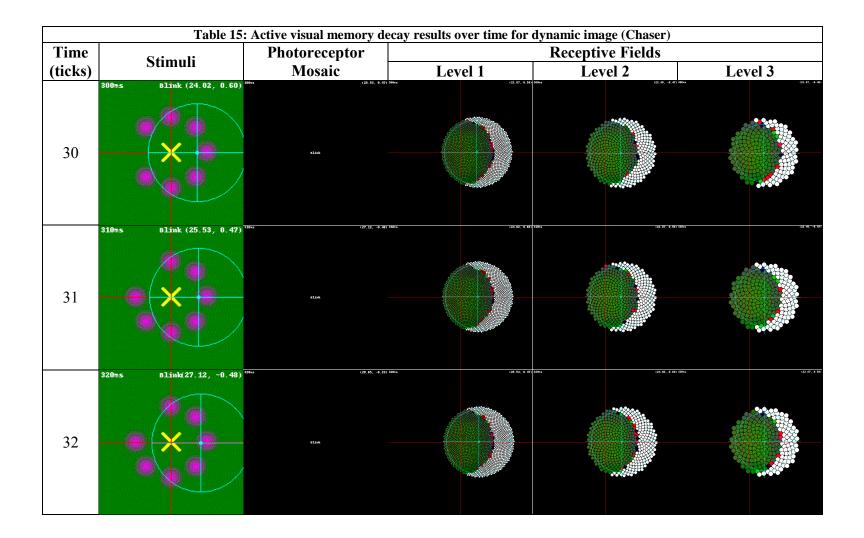


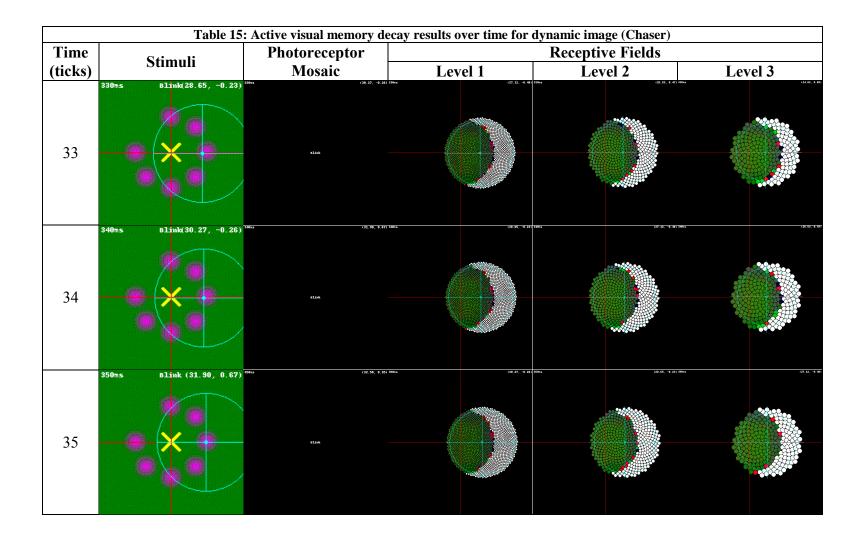


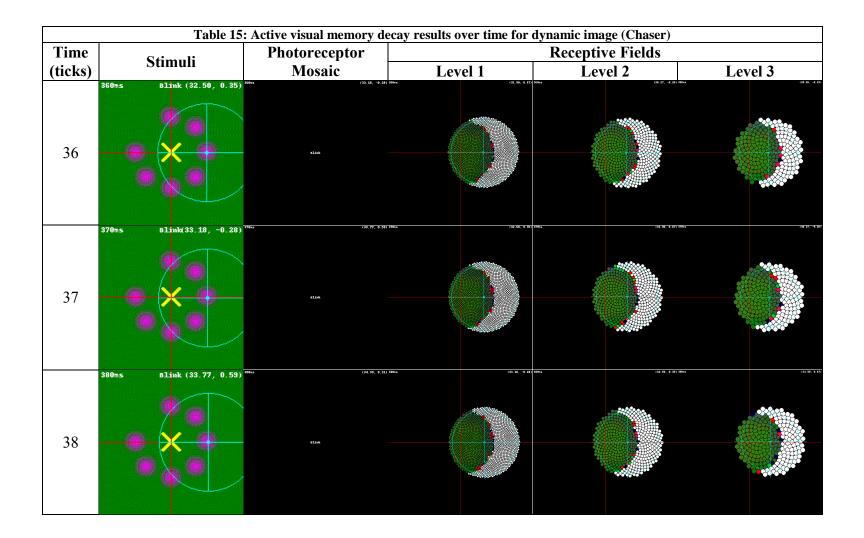


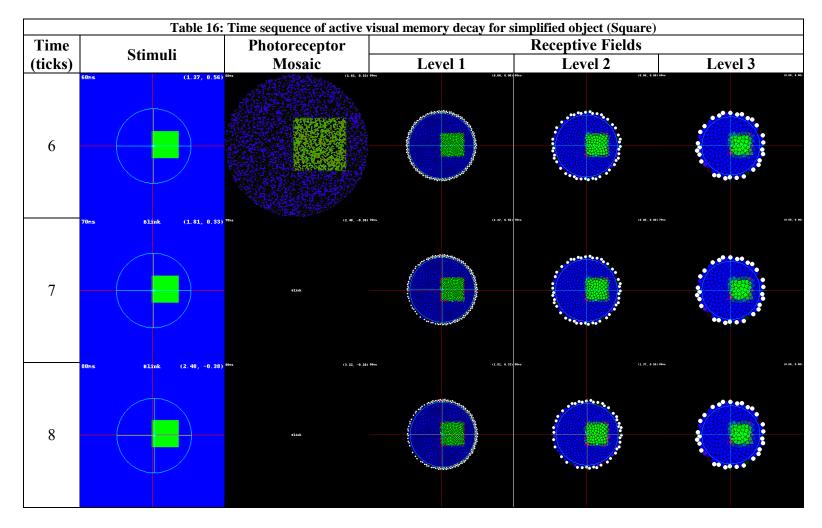




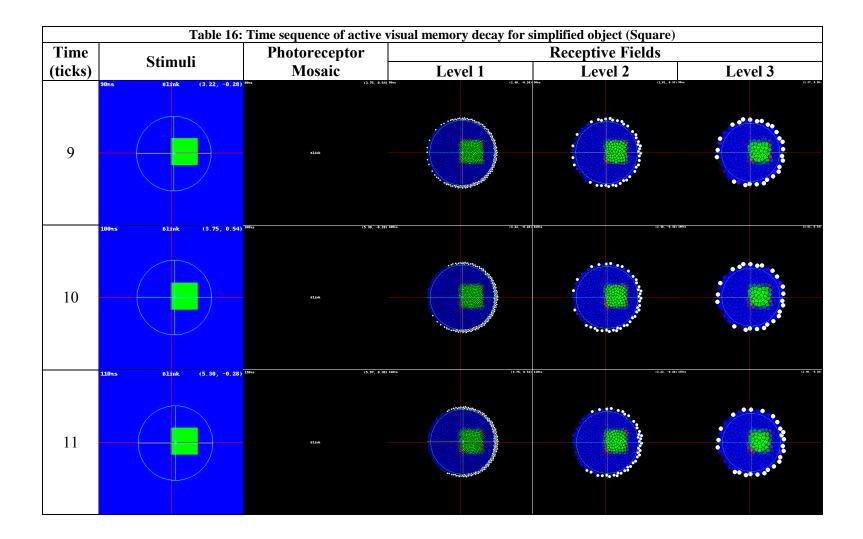


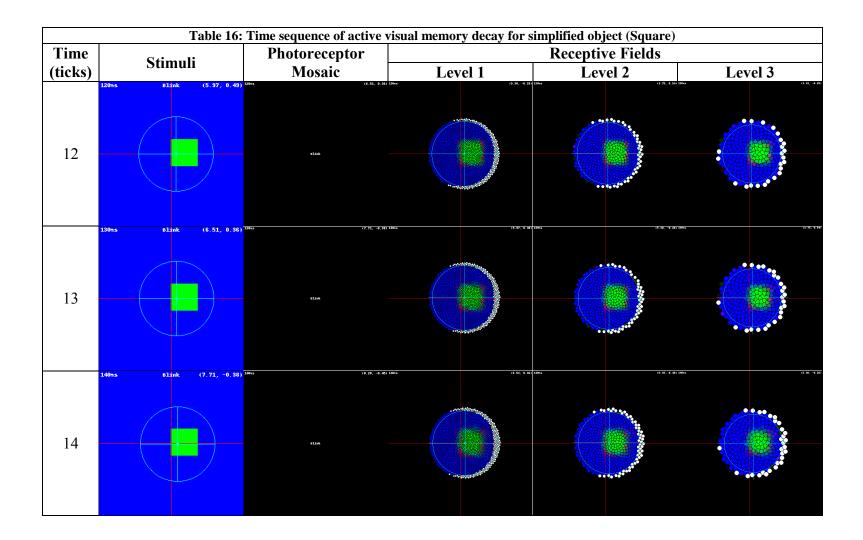


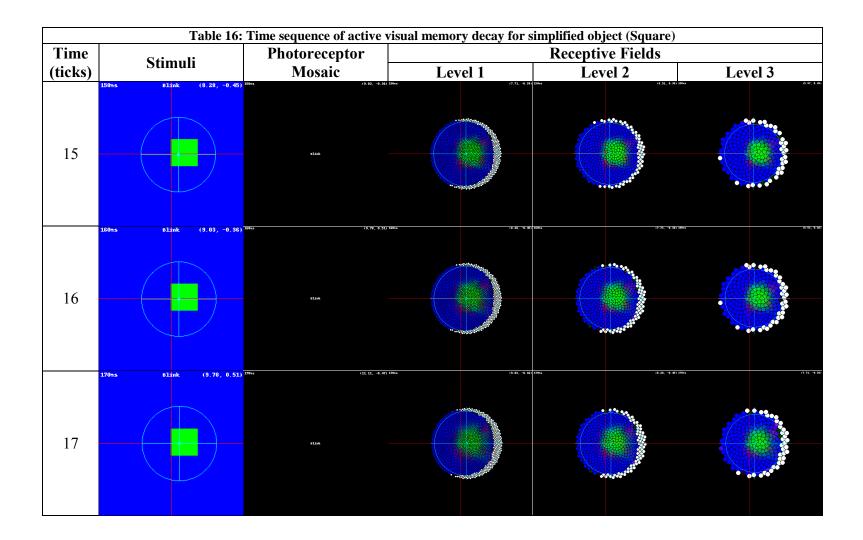


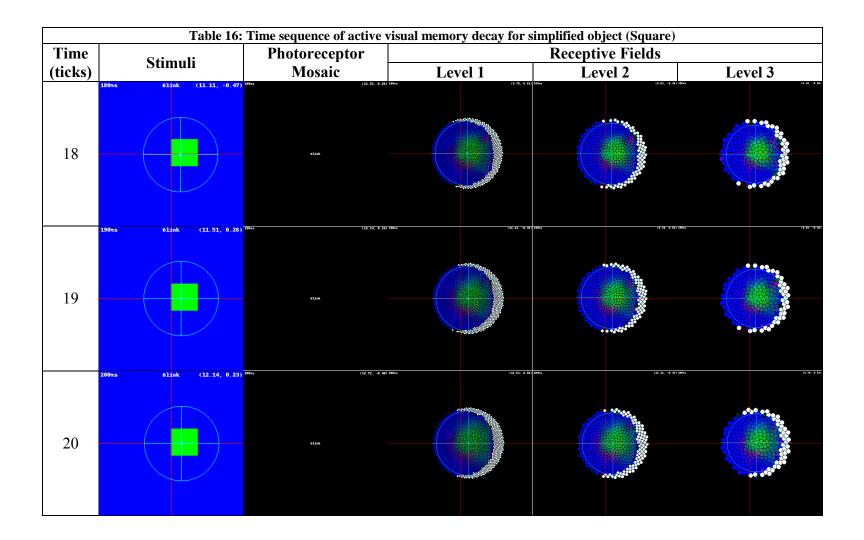


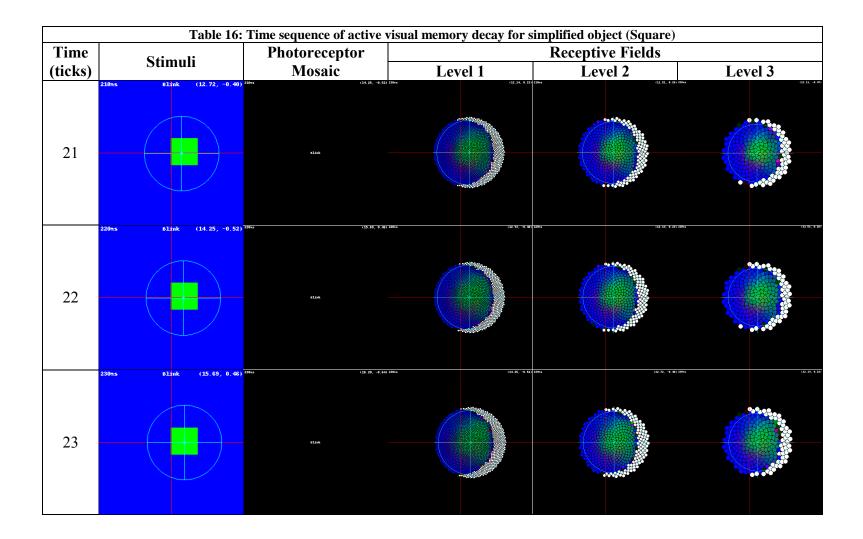
4.3.4 Test 4 results: Simplified object (Square)

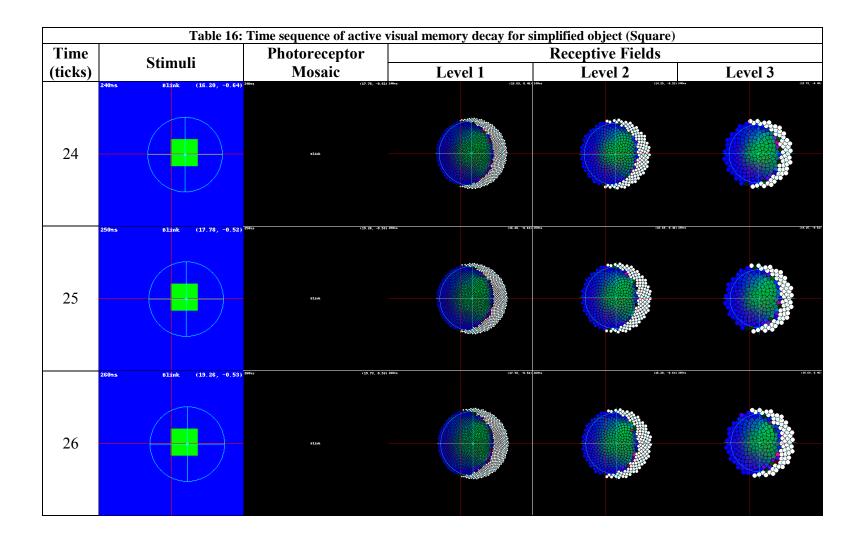


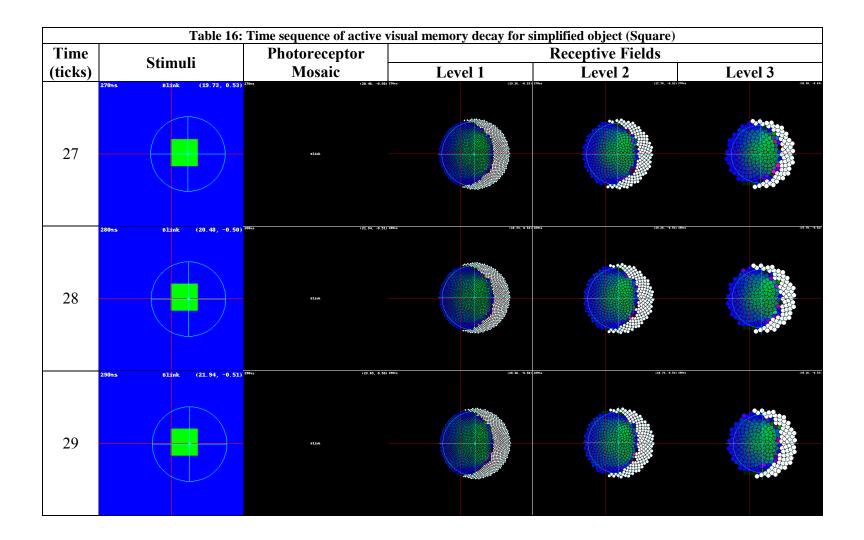


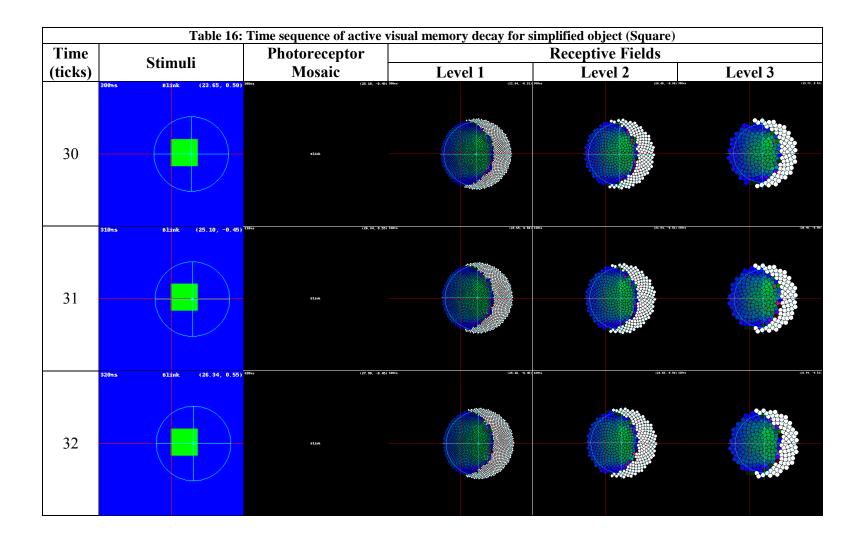


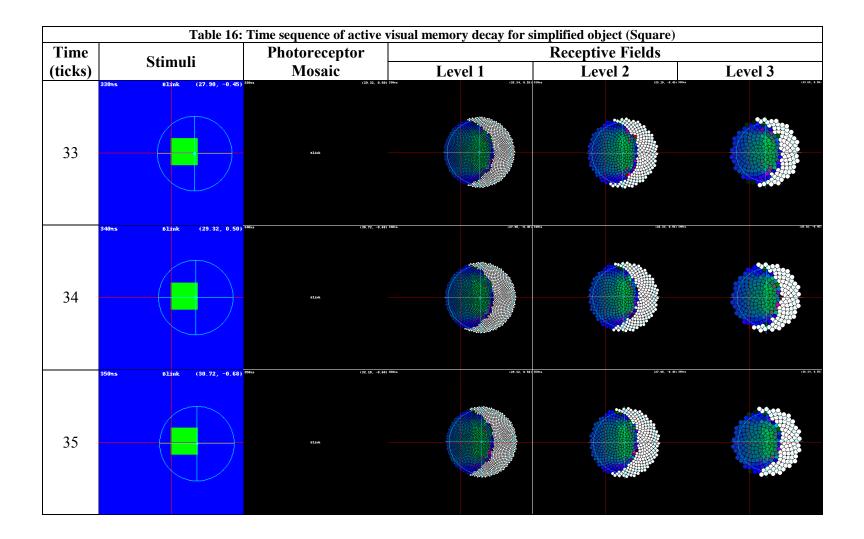


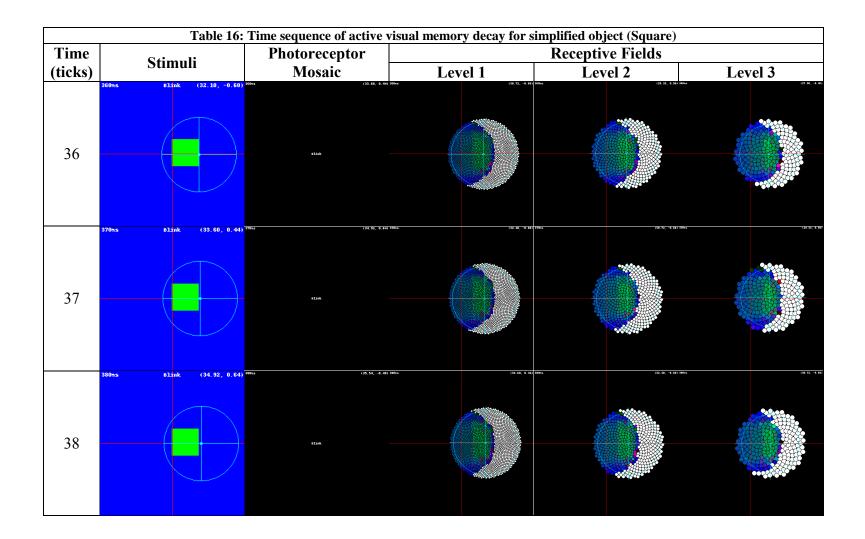












5 Chapter: An emergic model of filling-in the blind-spot

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

5.1 Subject details

Two virtual subjects were used in these six tests. Each is fully characterized by a set of developmental and behavioural parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random. To simulate the optical blind spot, a fully grown photoreceptor mosaic is initially developed, but all photoreceptors within a specified region are killed.

5.1.1 Test 1, 2 & 3 subject with dynamic eye

Same as Brief Stimuli subject on page 115, but with an optical blind spot configured as highlighted below. Also sRT changed to 20ms to show it is arbitrary.

[Person] note =	r1green = 3000 r1blue = 3000
srt = 20	blindx = -20.0
sex = ai	blindy = -10.0
age = 18	blindr = 20.0
eyecount = 1	blink0d = 0
ipd = 0	blink1d = 0
vsize = 17.0	jitmin = 0.1
vieweyez = 100	jitave = 0.7
r0conepix = 4	jitmax = 0.9
nodalpt = 17	$p1_0_pixd = 2.5$
r0coned = 4.0	p1_0_pix = 1800
r0red = 1	$p1_0_scale = 2$
r0green = 1	p1_0_fanlat = 5.0
r1coned = 1.0	$p1_0_fandwn = 2.0$
r1red = 3000	p1_1_pixd = 5.0

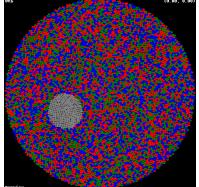


Illustration 15: Photoreceptor mosaic of *person* used in blind spot tests 1-3

p1_	1_	pix = 500
p1_	1_	_scale = 2
p1_	1_	fanlat = 2.0
p1_	1_	fandwn = 2.0
p1_	2_	_pixd = 7.5
p1_	2_	_pix = 250
p1_	2_	_scale = 2
p1_	2_	fanlat = 1.2
p1_	2_	fandwn = 1.5

5.1.2 Test 4, 5, 6 & 7 subject with static eye

This virtual agent (Illustration 16) had its blind spot placed in the center of the eye where the size of

higher-level RFs could be carefully controlled.

[Person] note = srt = 10sex = ai age = 18eyecount = 1ipd = 0vsize = 17.0vieweyez = 50r0conepix = 6nodalpt = 17r0coned = 10.0r0red = 1r0green = 1r1coned = 1.0r1red = 300

```
rlgreen = 300
r1blue = 300
blindx = 0.0
blindy = 0.0
blindr = 12.0
blink0d = 0
blink1d = 0
jitmin = 0.1
jitave = 0.7
jitmax = 0.9
p1 0 pixd = 2.5
p1 0 pix = 300
p1_0 scale = 1
p1 0 fanlat = 5.0
p1_0_fandwn = 1.0
p1_1_pixd = 5.0
                 _____
```

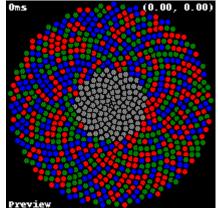


Illustration 16: Photoreceptor mosaic of *person* used in blind spot tests 4-7

tests 4-7
p1_1_pix = 150
p1_1_scale = 1
p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
p1_1_fandwn = 2.0
p1_2_pixd = 10.0
p1_2_pix = 22
p1_2_scale = 1
) p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
)p1_2_fandwn = 1.5

5.1.3 Test 8 subject with final saccade

This virtual subject was similar to the previous one but optimized to fit the ring stimulus. Moreover, its L:M:S cone ratio was made similar to humans as the test results will be compared against human data (Spillmann, Otte, Hamburger, & Magnussen, 2006).

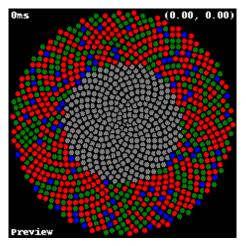


Illustration 17: Photoreceptor mosaic of *person* used in blind spot tests 8

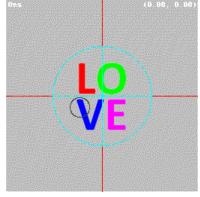
[Person]	rlconed = 1.0	berson used in binne spot tests o
note =	r1red = 600	p1_0_scale = 1
srt = 10	rlgreen = 400	p1_0_fanlat = 5.0
sex = ai	r1blue = 100	$p1_0_fandwn = 1.0$
age = 18	blindx = 0.0	p1_1_pixd = 5.0
eyecount = 1	blindy = 0.0	p1_1_pix = 150
ipd = 0	blindr = 20.0	$p1_1_scale = 1$
vsize = 17.0	blink0d = 0	p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
vieweyez = 98	blink1d = 0	$p1_1_fandwn = 2.0$
r0conepix = 6	jitmin = 0.1	$p1_2_pixd = 10.0$
nodalpt = 17	jitave = 0.7	p1_2_pix = 22
r0coned = 10.0	jitmax = 0.9	p1_2_scale = 1
r0red = 1	p1 0 pixd = 2.5	p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
r0green = 1	$p1_0_pix = 300$	$p1_2_fandwn = 1.5$

5.2 Stimuli details

The first three tests characterize filling-in across the *dynamic* optical blind spot due to incessant eye motion using the common Love, Lena and Chaser stimuli. The next three are more traditional *static* blind spot experiments involving a straight line over the blind spot (Test 4), a line moving across the blind spot (Test 5) and a line being inserted into the blind spot (Test 6).

5.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)

This stimulus is used to test filling-in behaviour in a generic fashion using simple surfaces – the block letters spelling LOVE. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file blind_love.gif appears in Illustration 18 minus any overlay.



[World] wx = type = Image wy = note = blind spot wbg srt = 200 inam [Image] blin

wx = 256
wy = 256
wbg = #000000
iname =
blind_love.gif

Illustration 18: Blind spot Test 1 stimulus (Love) with overlay ix = 256 iy = 256

5.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)

This stimulus is used to test filling-in behaviour in a generic fashion using a natural image - a standard image library picture of Lena (Picard, 1995). The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file Lena.tiff appears in Illustration 19 minus any overlay.



Illustration 19: Blind spot Test 2 stimulus (Lena) with overlay

[World]	[Image]	iname = Lena.tiff
type = Image	wx = 256	ix = 256
note = blind spot	wy = 256	iy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	

5.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

This stimulus (as viewed in Illustration 20) is used to test filling-in behaviour in a generic fashion using a dynamic image with surface gradients – the lilac chaser. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the

thesis.

[World]	spacing = 0.1
type = Lilac	pad = 1.0
Chaser	fg = #ff00ff
note = blind spot	bg = #007f00
srt = 100	gamma = 1.0
[Lilac Chaser]	grdcount = 17
llcount = 8	grdwidth = 1

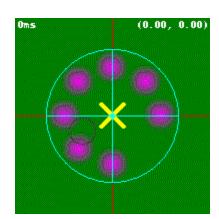


Illustration 20: Blind spot Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with overlay

fixfq = #ffff00fixsize = 0.75fixwidth = 2

5.2.4 Test 4 stimulus: Line static

The blind spot was positioned over a horizontal line and was kept static barring any jitter. The screen capture 'eye' provided the view as shown in Illustration 21 with overlay.

[World]	wy = 256
type = Screen	wscale = 1.0
note = blind spot	scrx = 63
srt = 50	scry = 700
[Screen]	scrw = 200
wsize = 0	scrh = 200
wx = 256	

5.2.5 Test 5 stimulus: Line across

The blind spot was positioned just under horizontal line and was kept static barring any jitter. The screen capture 'eye' provided the view as shown in Illustration 22 with overlay. It effectively caused the line to move

downwards across the blind spot.

[World]	wx = 256
type = Screen	wy = 256
note = blind spot	wscale = 1.0
srt = 50	scrx = 63
[Screen]	scry = 700
wsize = 0	scrw = 200

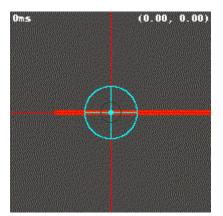


Illustration 21: Blind spot Test 4 stimulus (LineStatic) with overlay

movx	=	0
movy	=	0

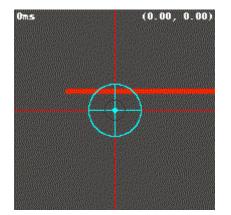


Illustration 22: Blind spot Test 5 stimulus (LineAcross) with overlay

scrh	=	200
movx	=	0
movy	=	-1

5.2.6 Test 6 stimulus: Line in

The blind spot was positioned just to the left of a horizontal line and was kept static barring any jitter. The screen capture 'eye' provided the view as shown in Illustration 23 with overlay. It effectively caused the

line to move leftwards into the blind spot.

[World]	wx = 256
type = Screen	wy = 256
note = blind spot	wscale = 1.0
srt = 50	scrx = 63
[Screen]	scry = 700
wsize = 0	scrw = 200

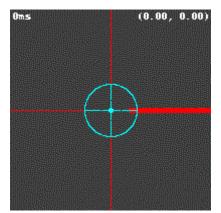


Illustration 23: Blind spot Test 6 stimulus (LineIn) with overlay

scrh	=	200
movx	=	1
movy	=	0

5.2.7 Test 7 stimulus: Line static with background masked

With the equivalent stimulus of Test 4, but with the person not viewing any world, the code was instrumented to inject the horizontal red bar (3.6' height) onto the photoreceptors instead. Effectively, the dark background was masked so as not to interfere with the line in the fixational layer.

5.2.8 Test 8 stimulus: ring around the blind spot

This stimulus forms a ring around the blind spot to be filled-in, and then the eye will saccade. It is intended to reproduce the effects of (Spillmann et al., 2006), so the ring was adapted to the perfect circularity of our virtual blind spot.

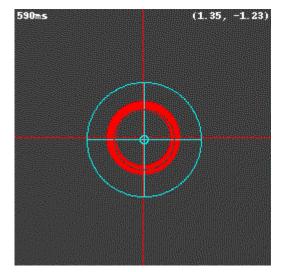


Illustration 24: Blind spot Test 8 stimulus (Ring) with overlay

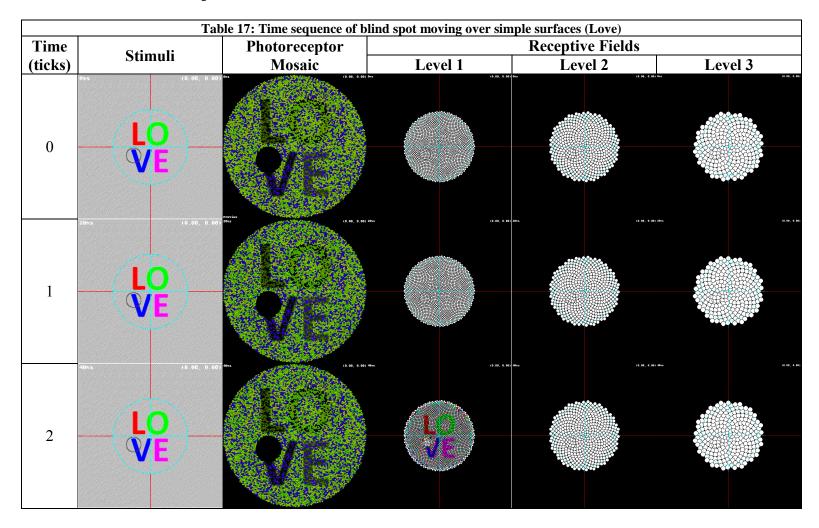
5.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes [] pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

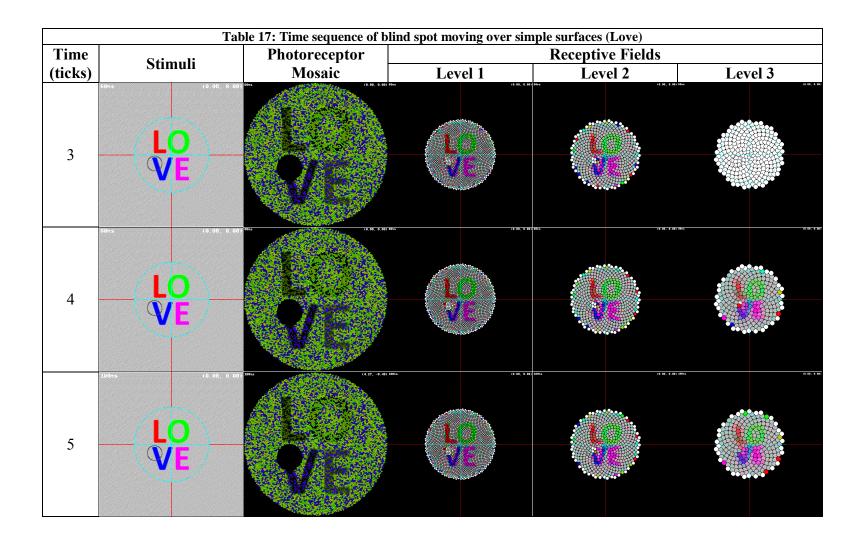
http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=377

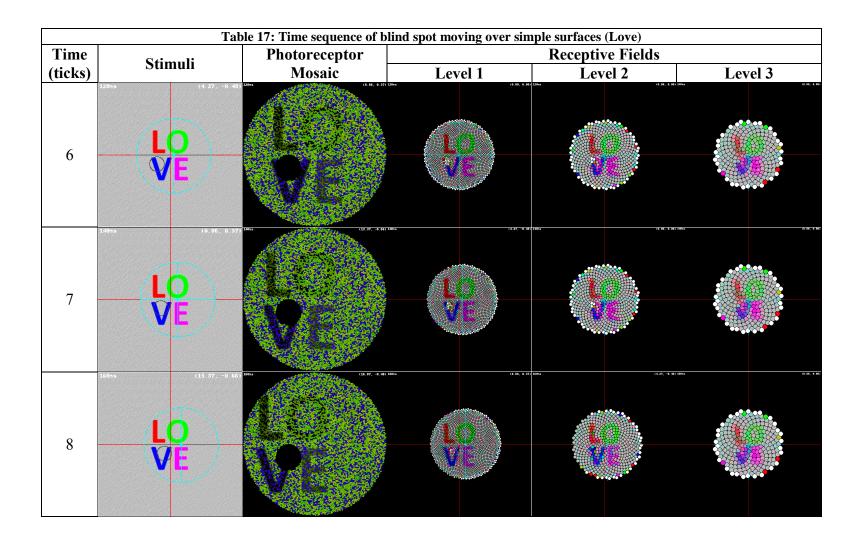
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-in, memory, masking, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

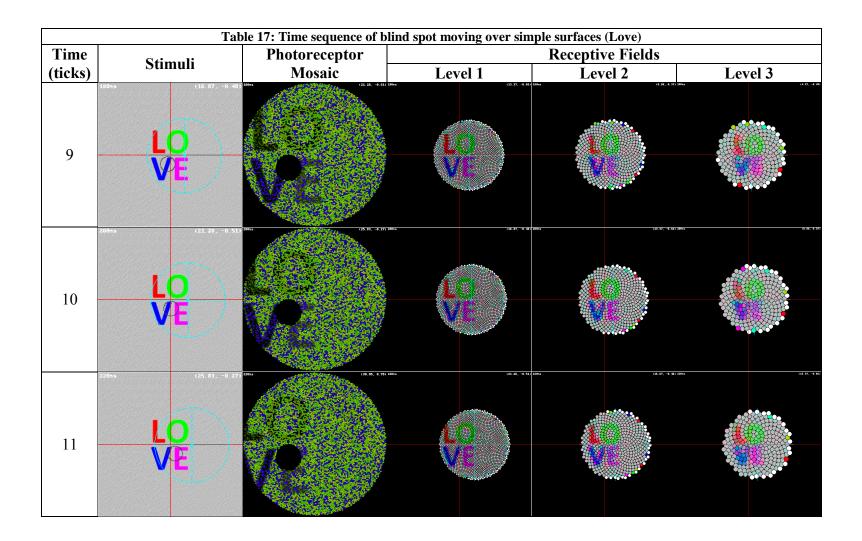
Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement

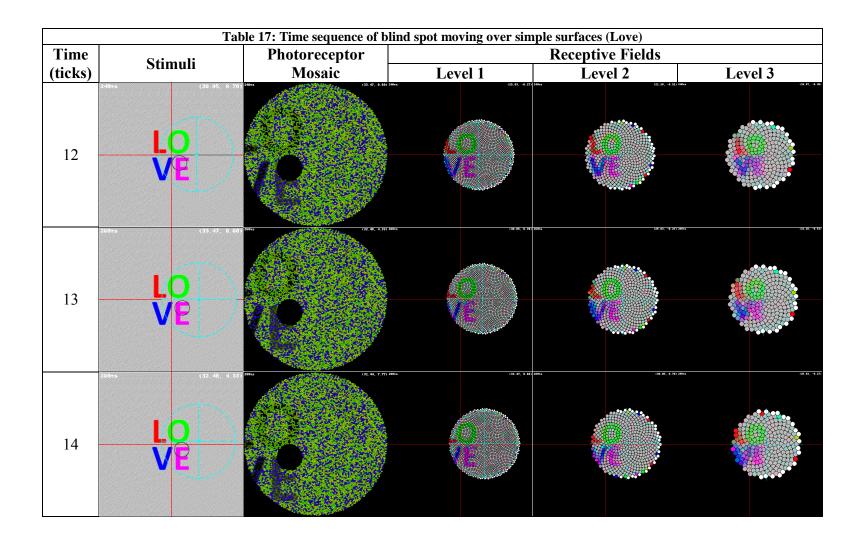


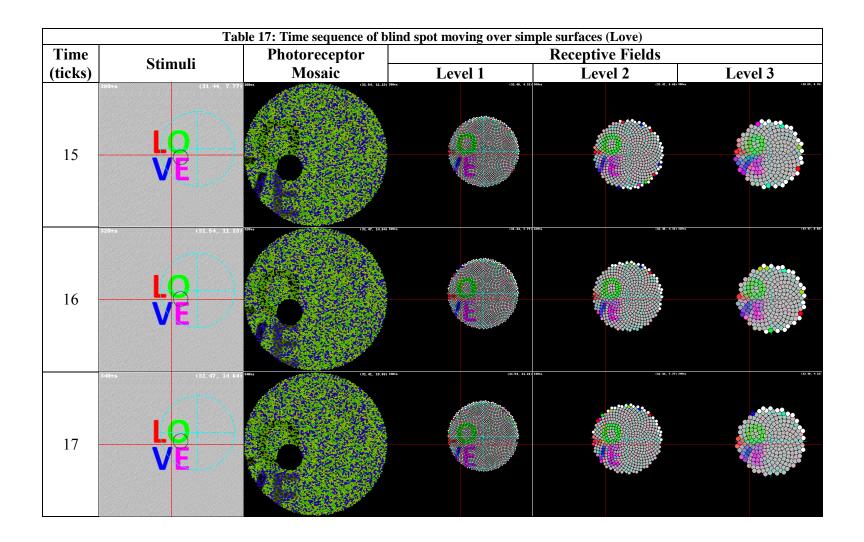
5.3.1 Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)

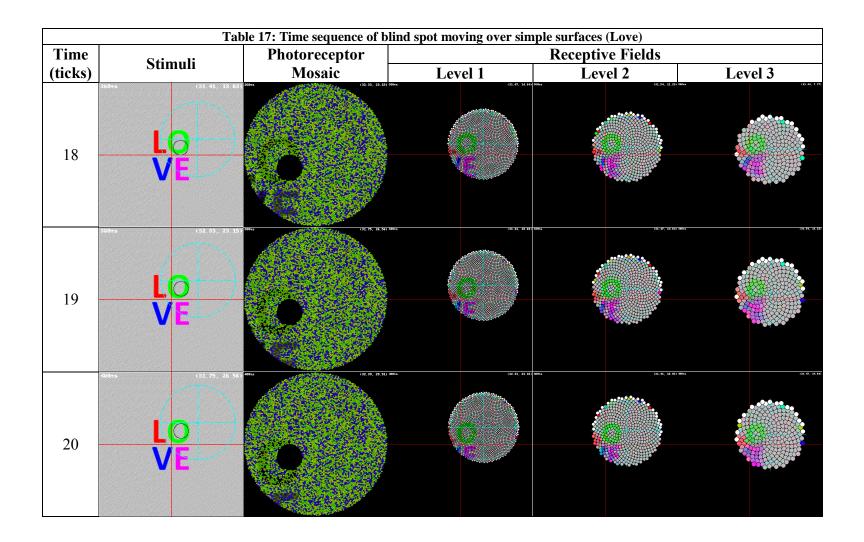


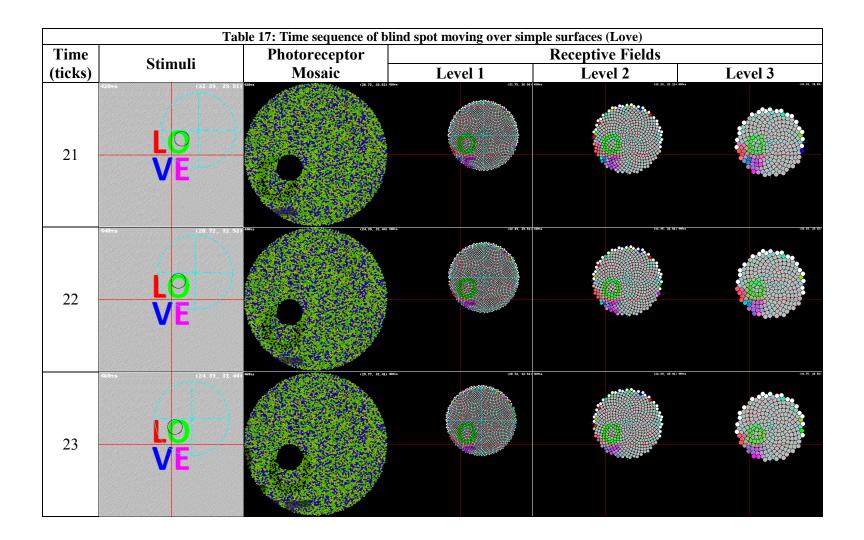


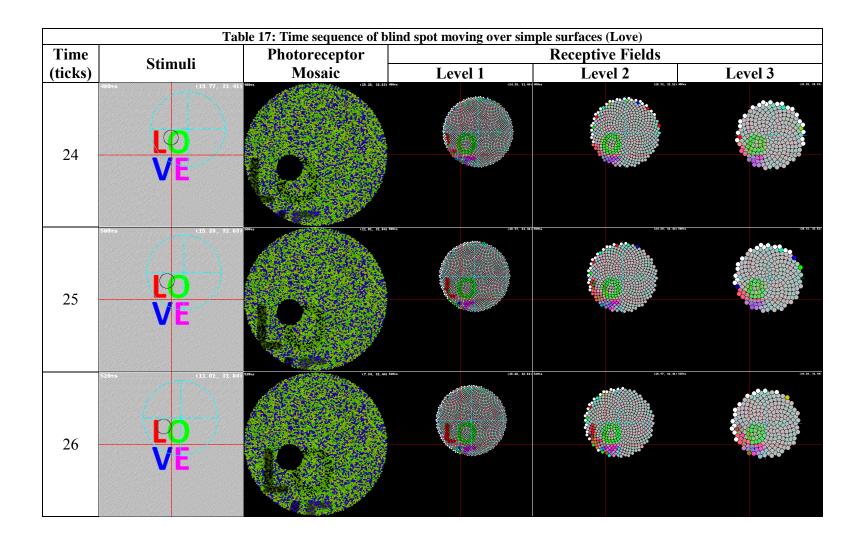


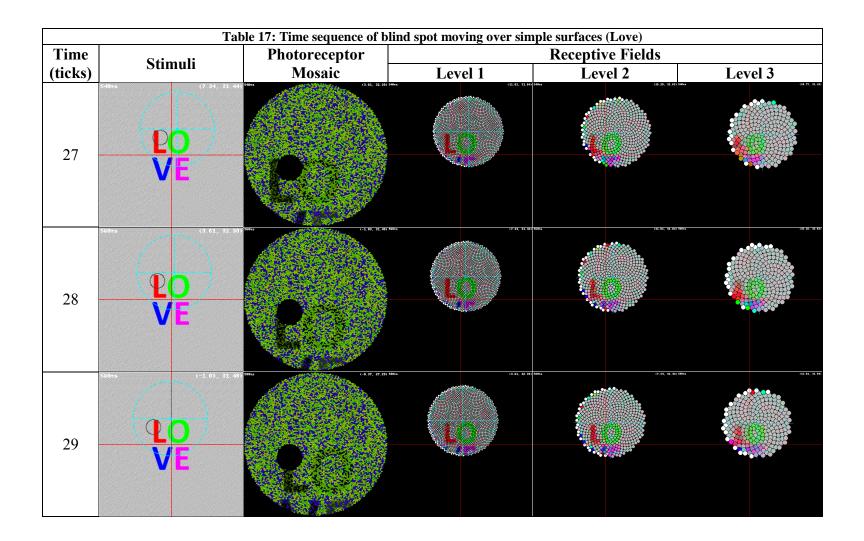


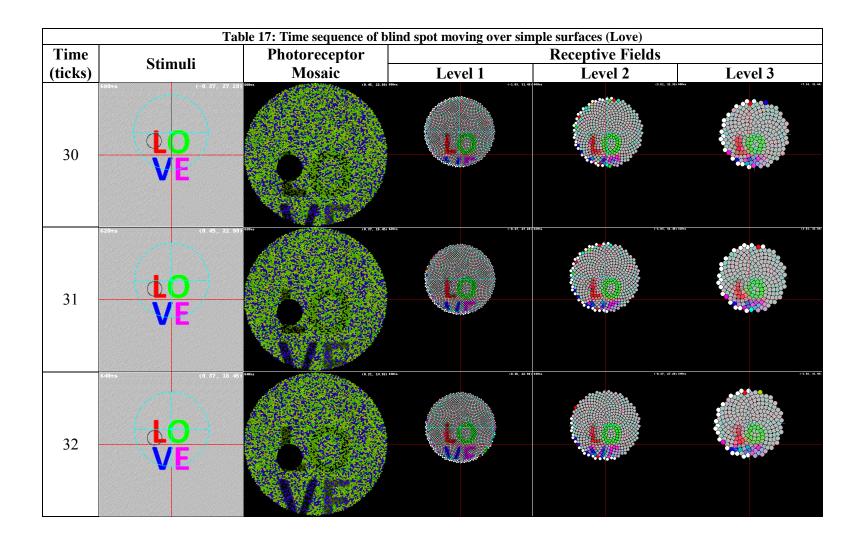


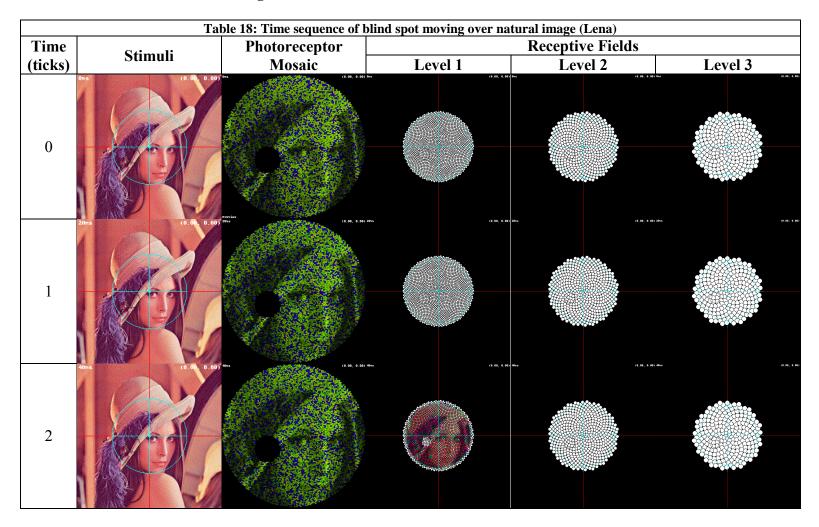




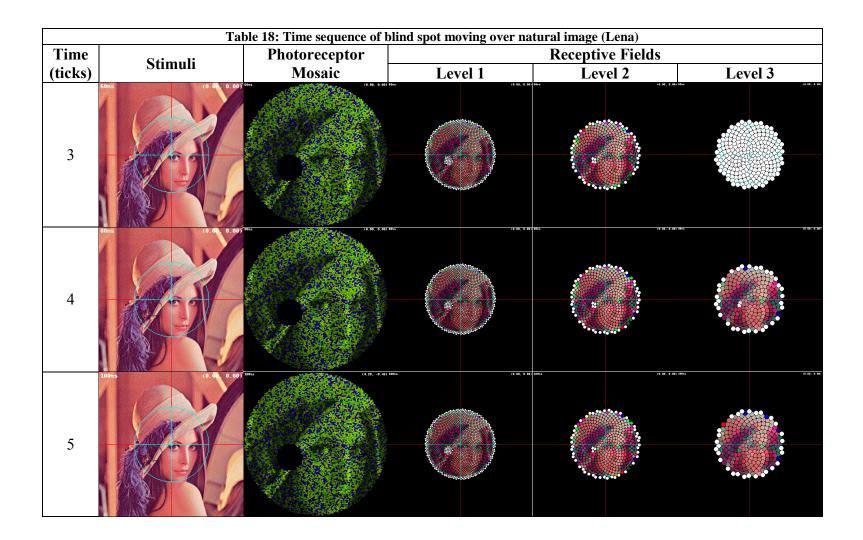


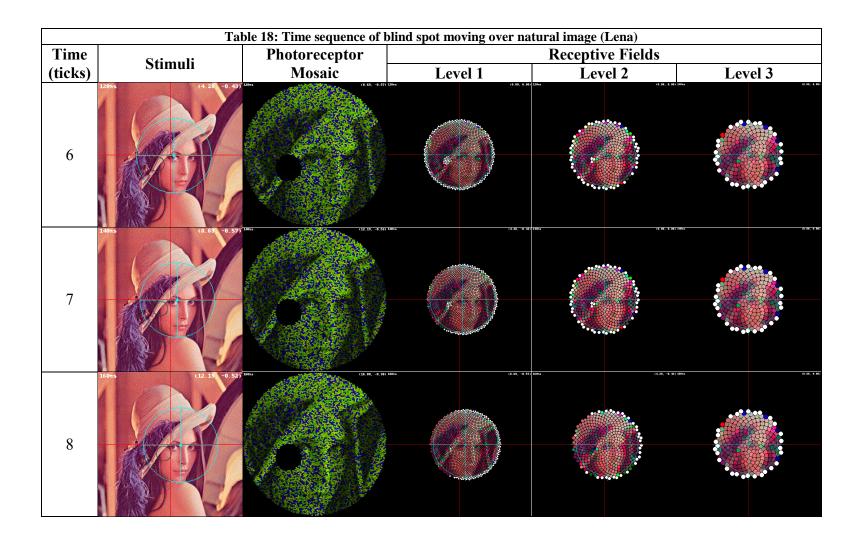


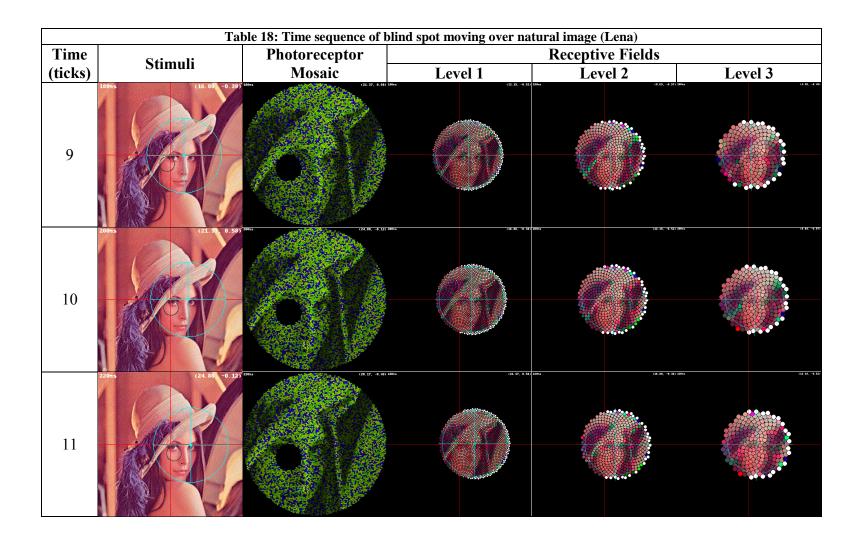




5.3.2 Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)







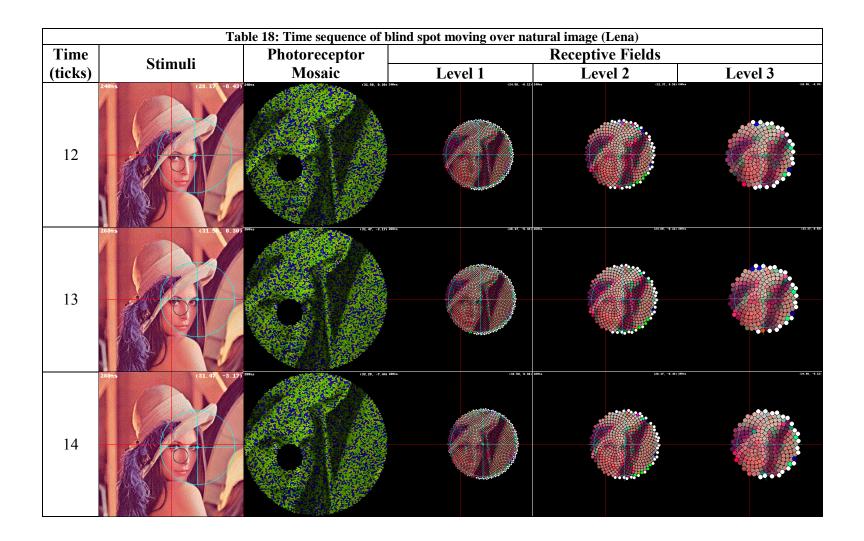


Table 18: Time sequence of blind spot moving over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
15	300+5 (32, 20, -7, 41)					
16	3205 (32,60,-11,35)			Siles (I. 4, -1.0) the		
17	340ns (32,44)=15,12)					

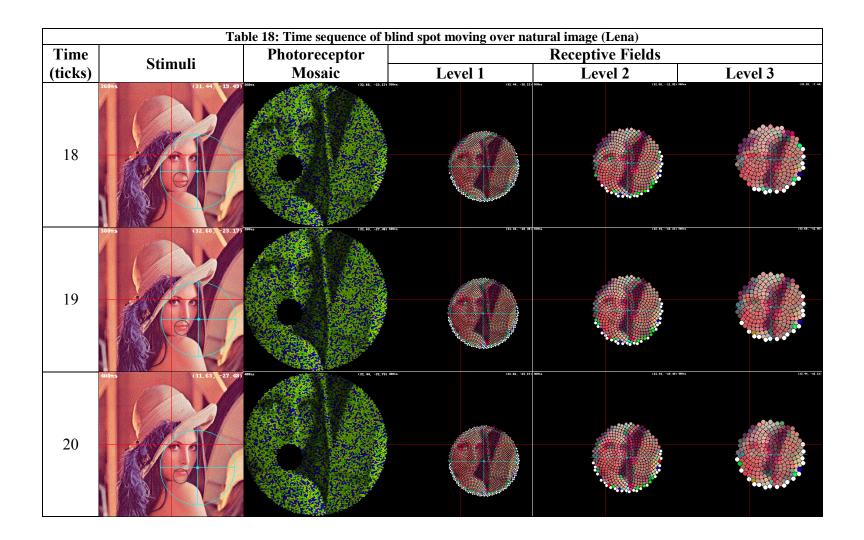
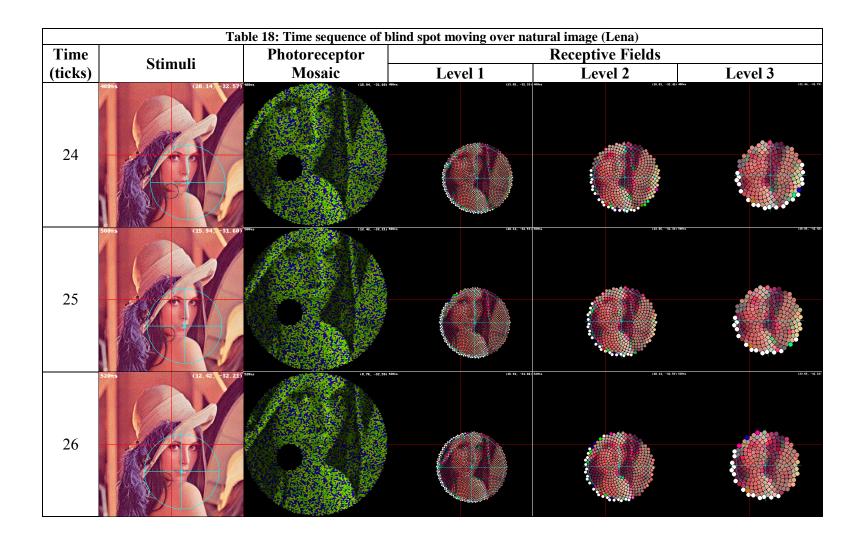
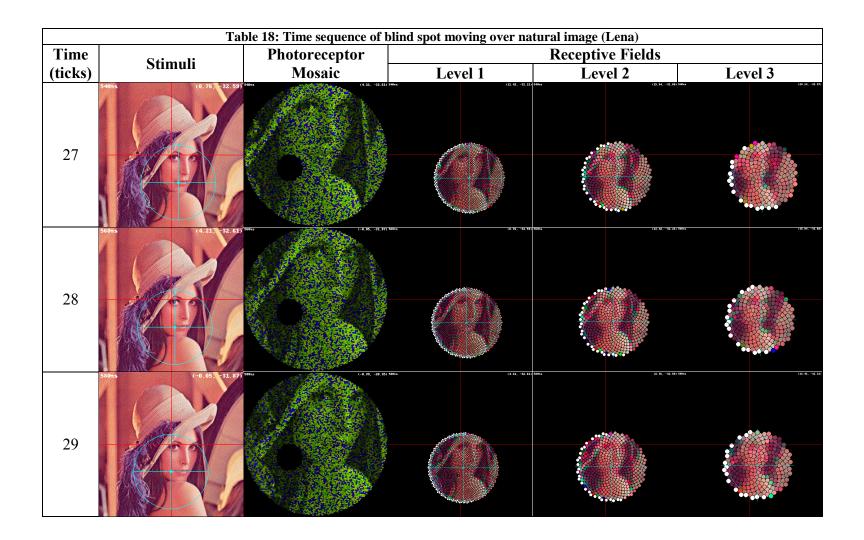
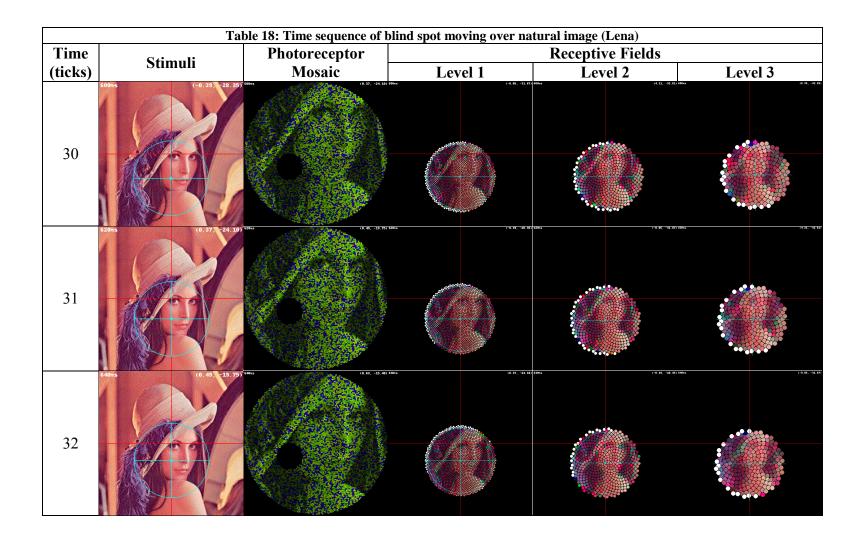
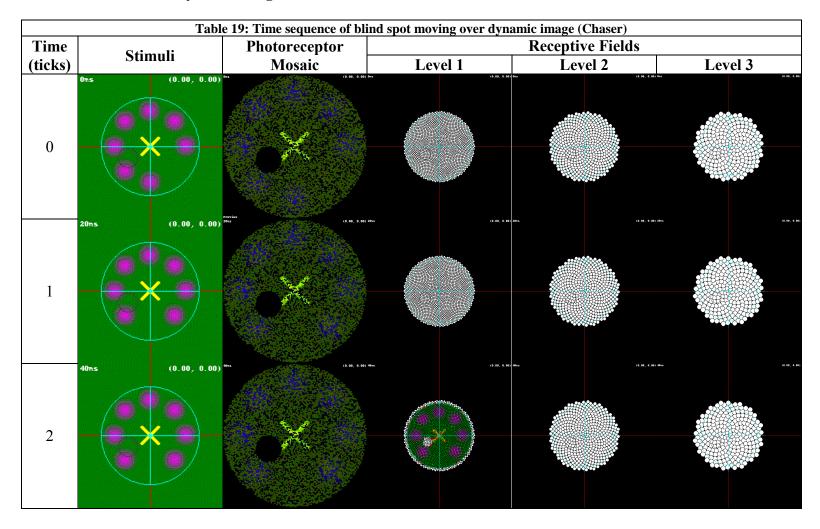


Table 18: Time sequence of blind spot moving over natural image (Lena)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	ceptor Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
21	120ms (31,44,-31,79)				
22	14 (20.03) (20.03) (20.03)				
23	160ms (23.05, 32.33)				Э. С. И.I.

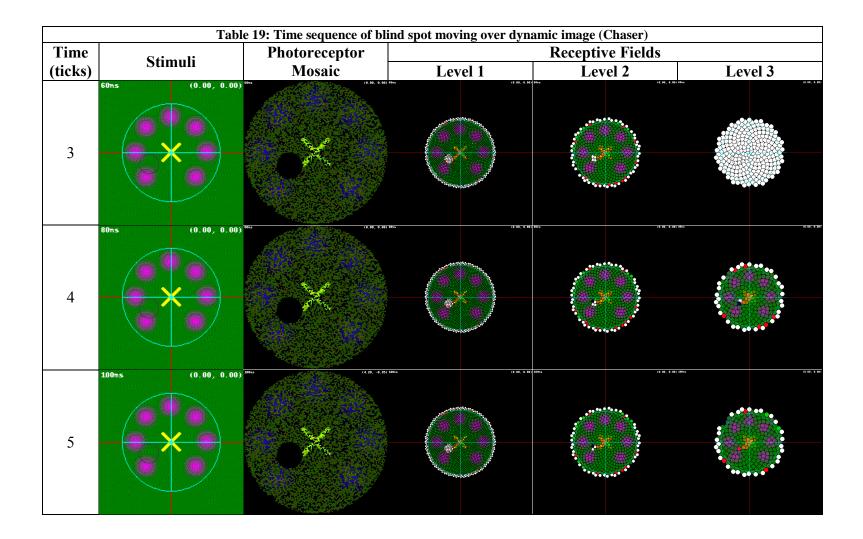


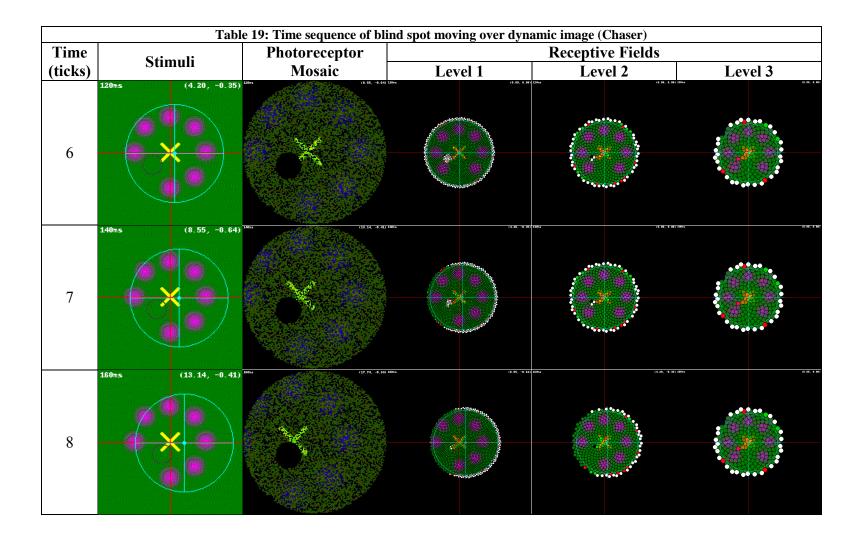


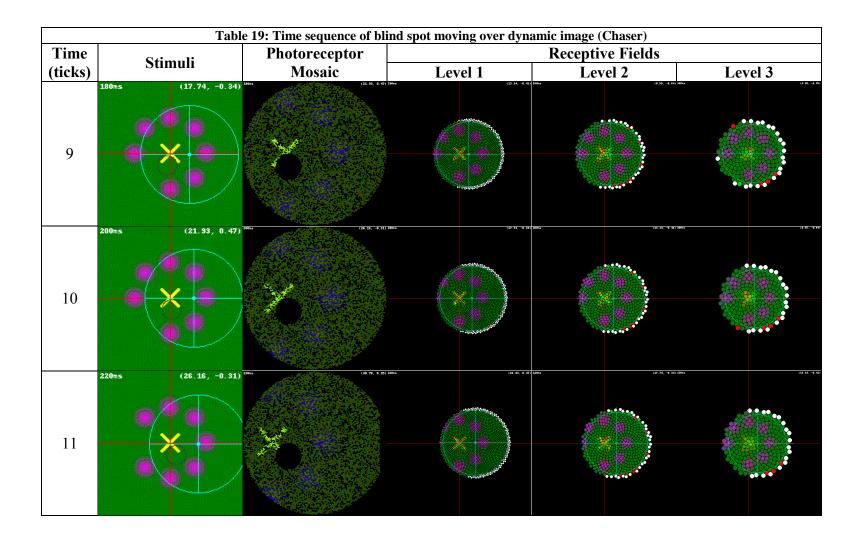


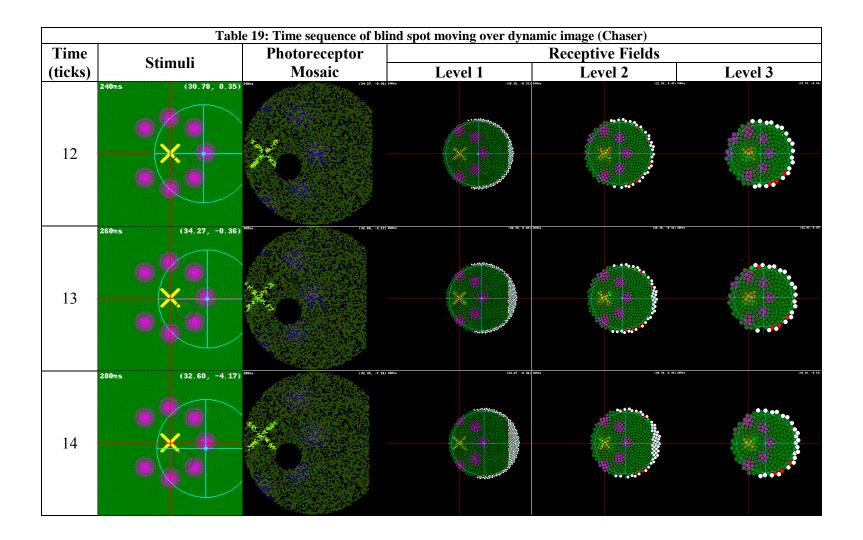


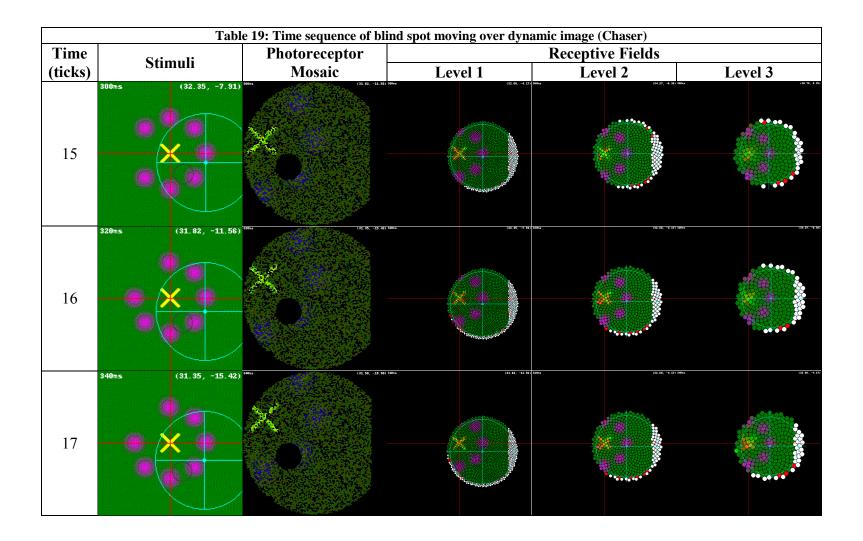
5.3.3 Test 3 results: Dynamic image (Chaser)

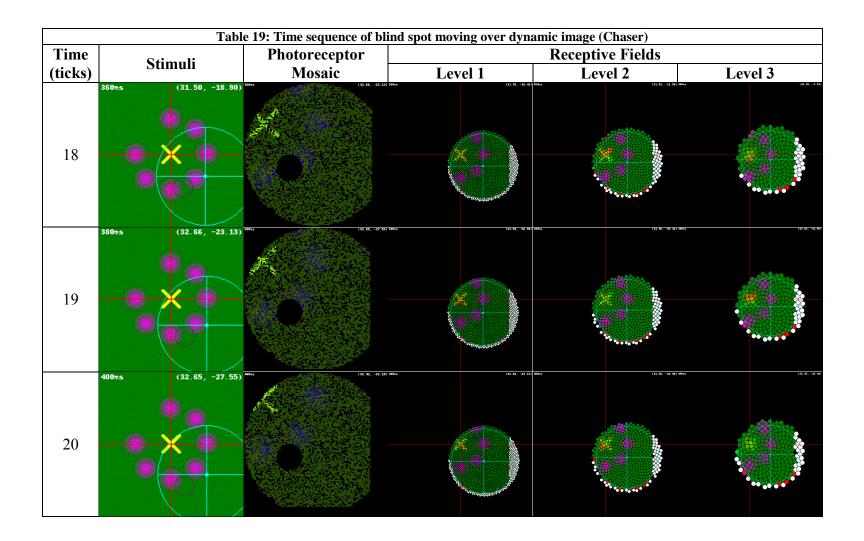


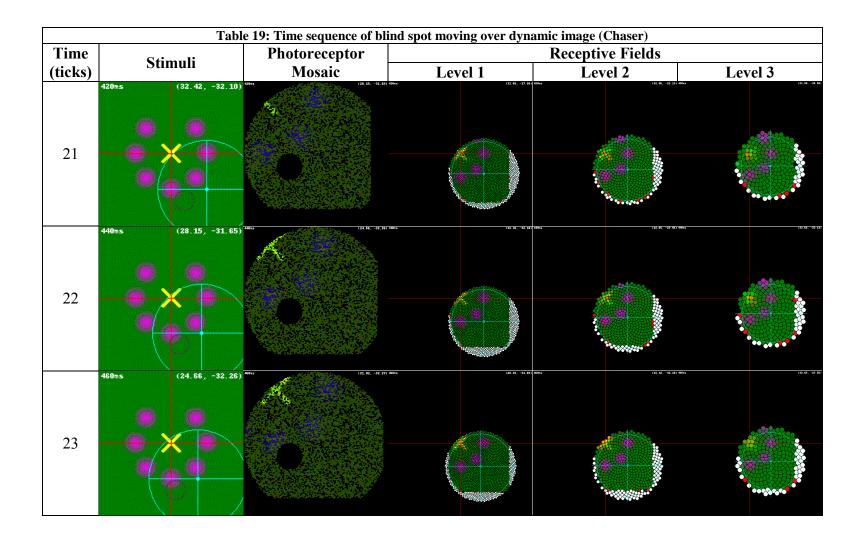


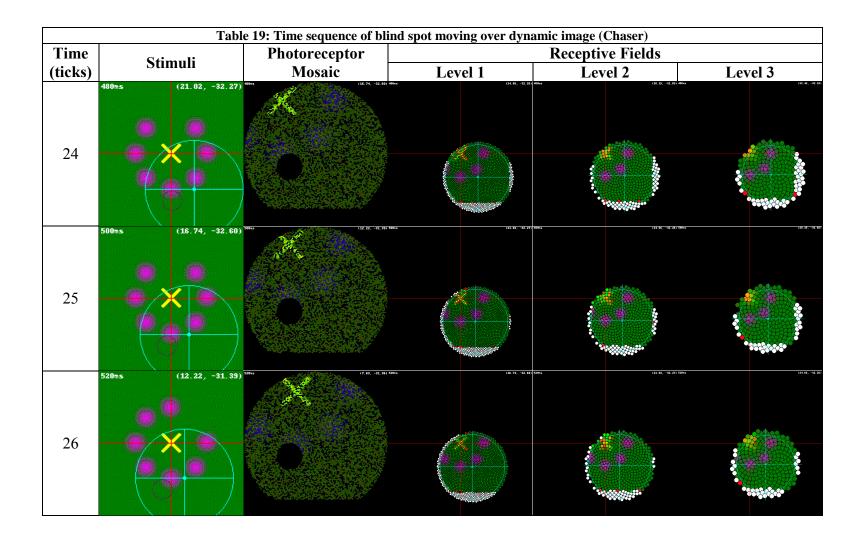


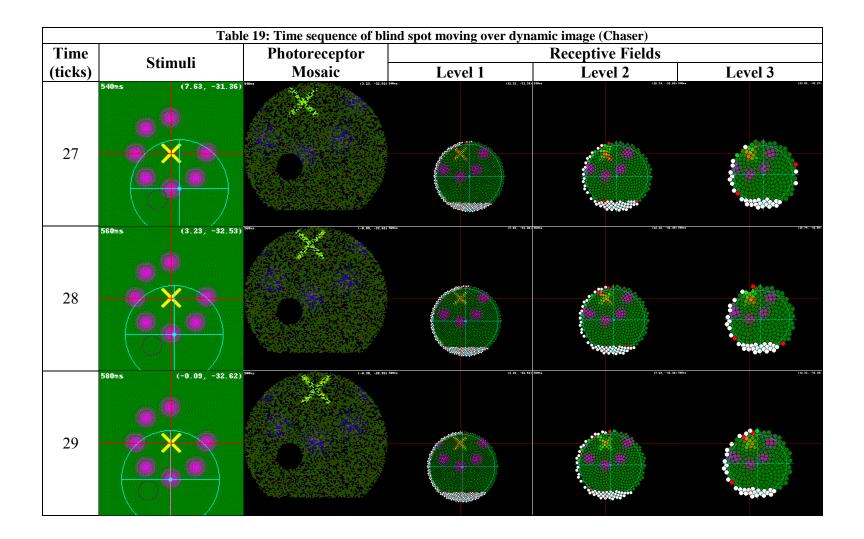


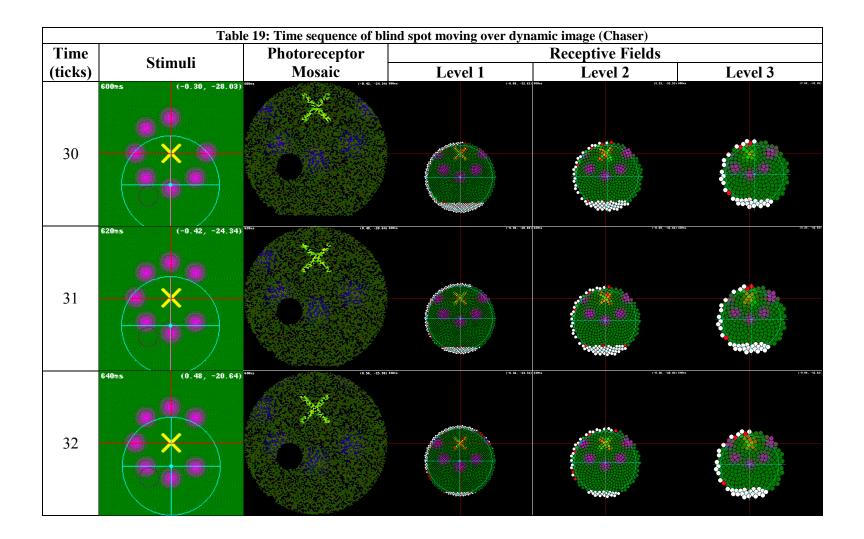


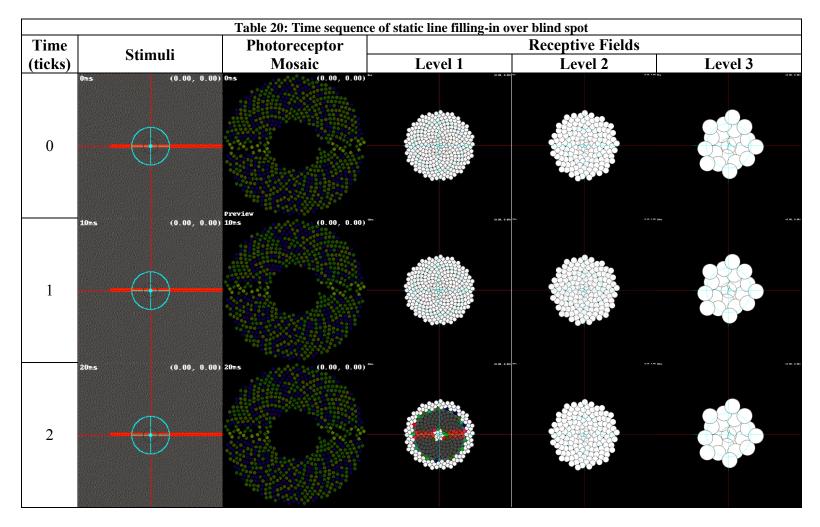




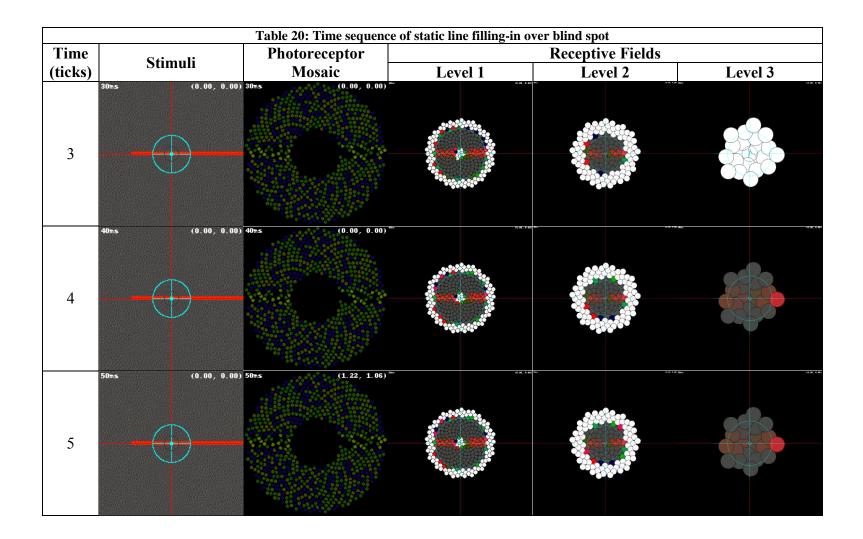


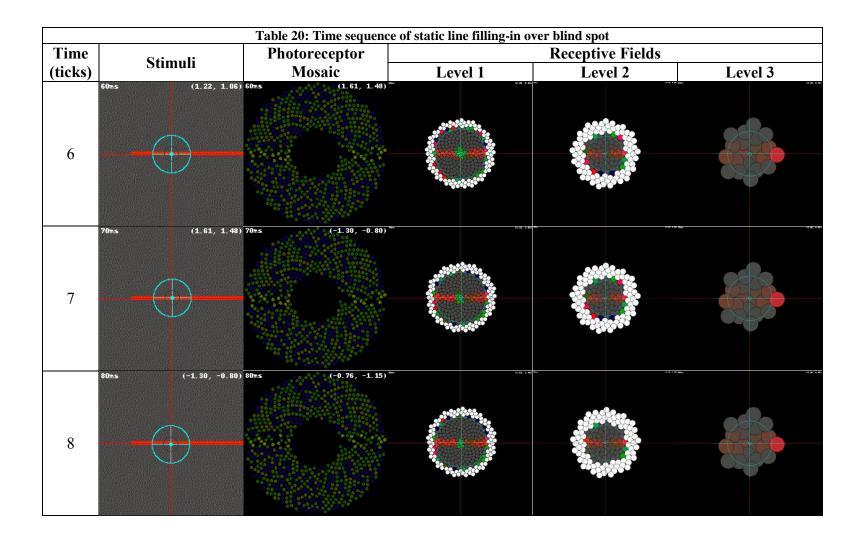


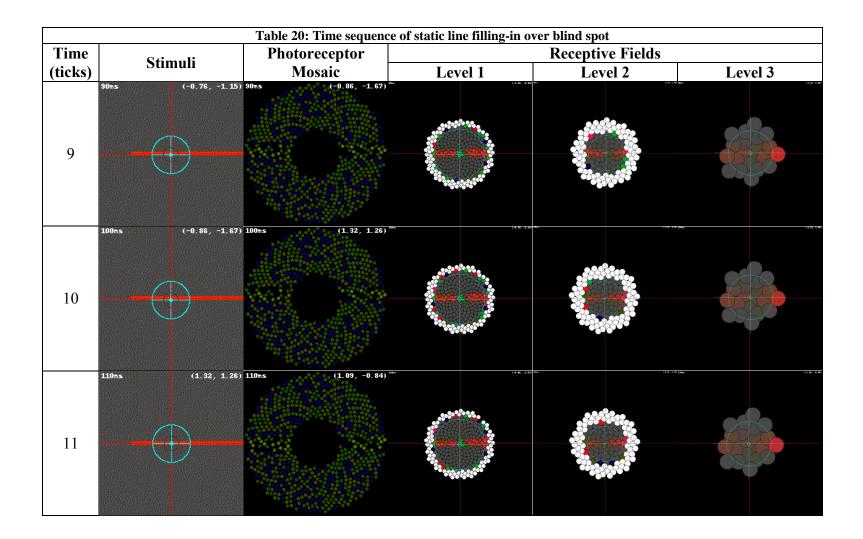


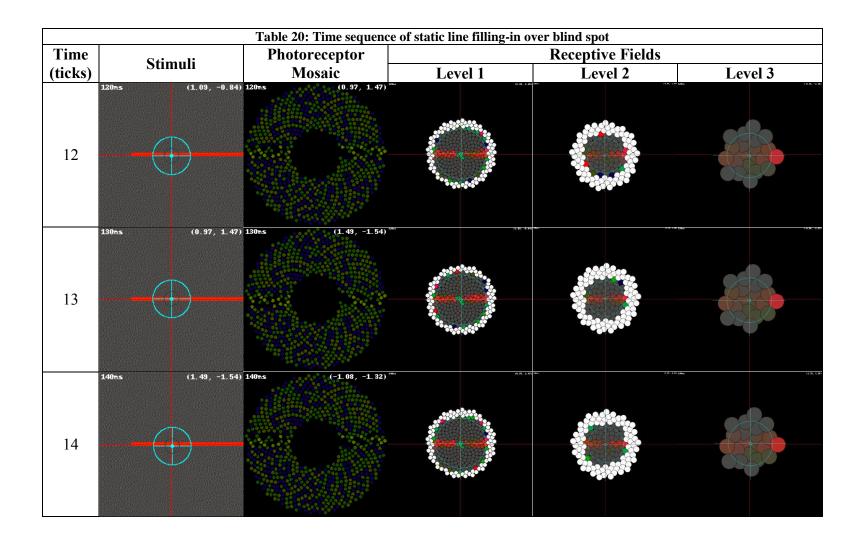


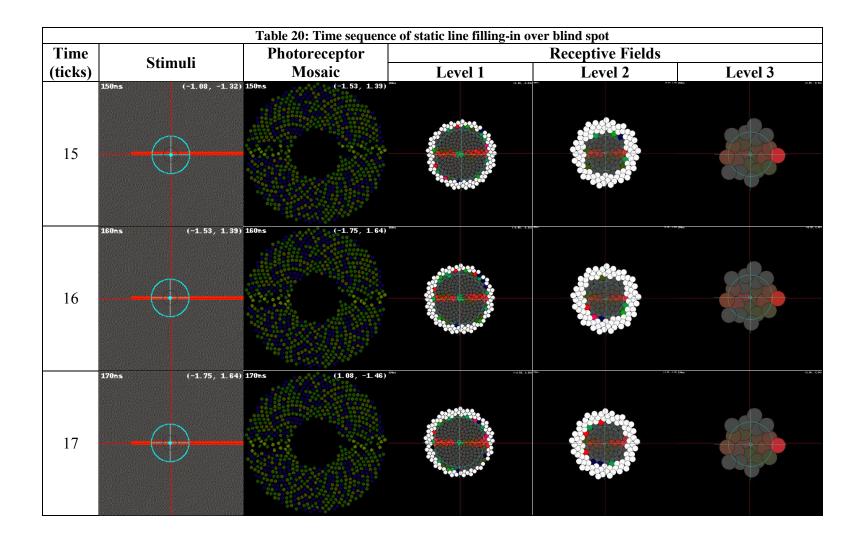
5.3.4 Test 4 results: Line static

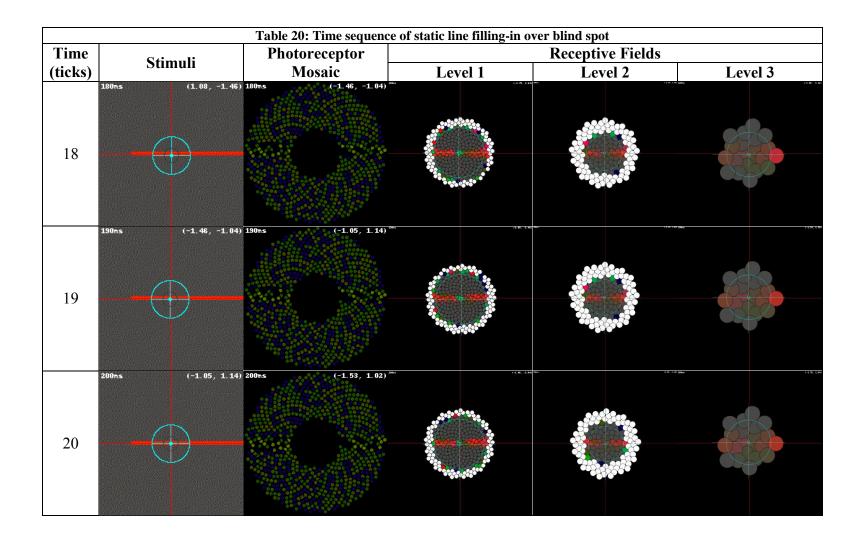


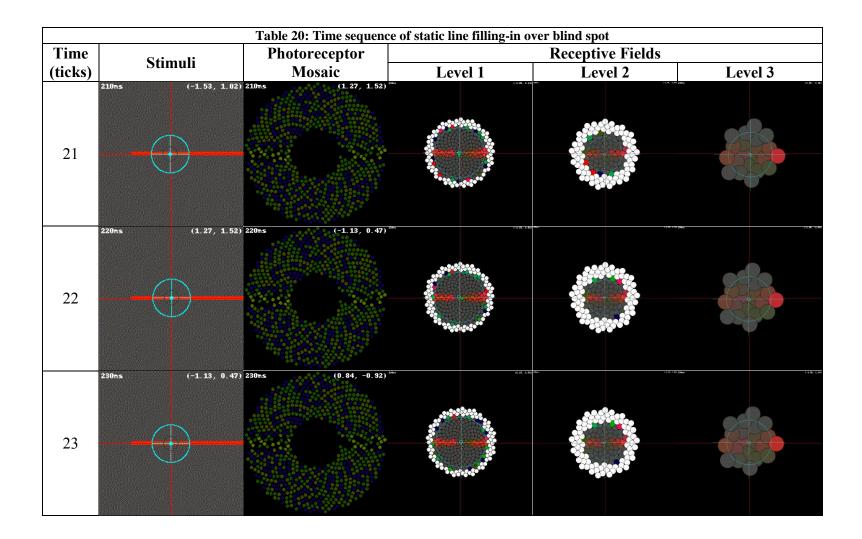


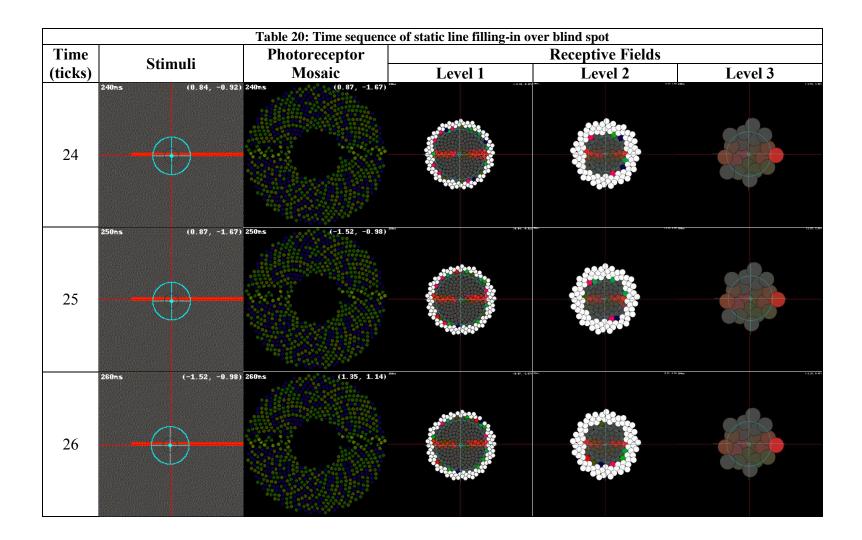


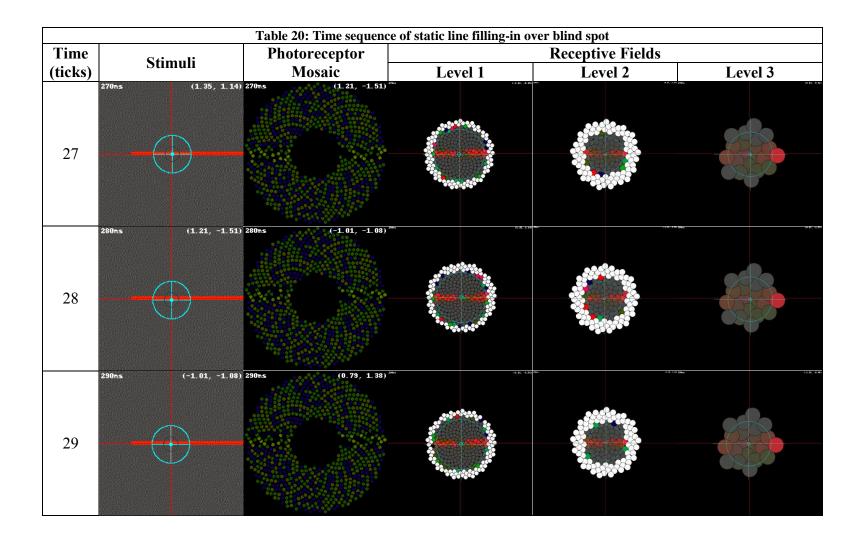


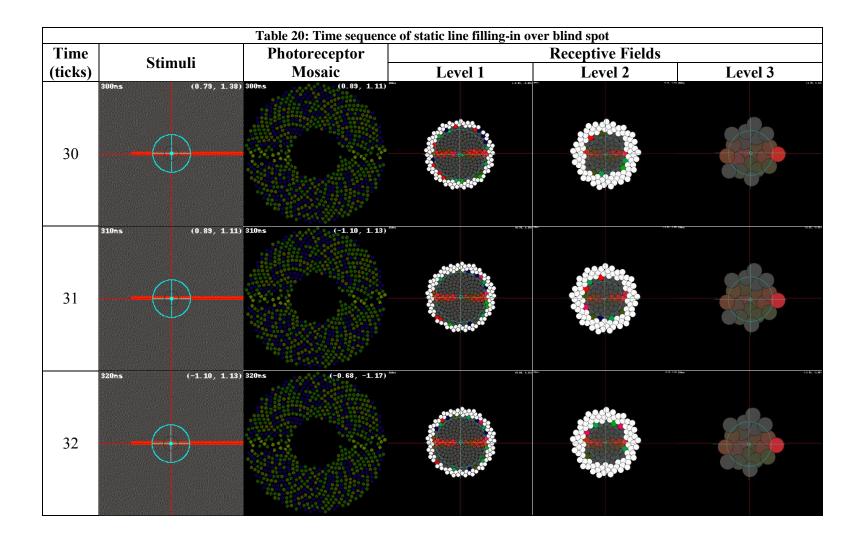


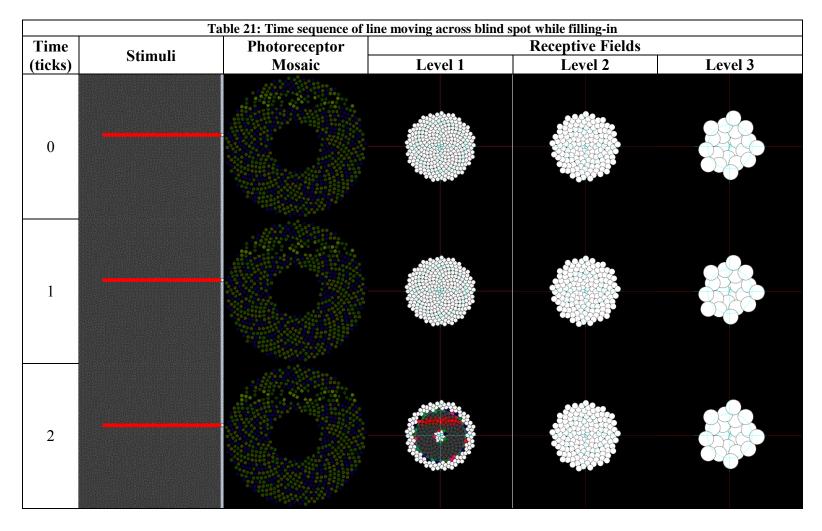








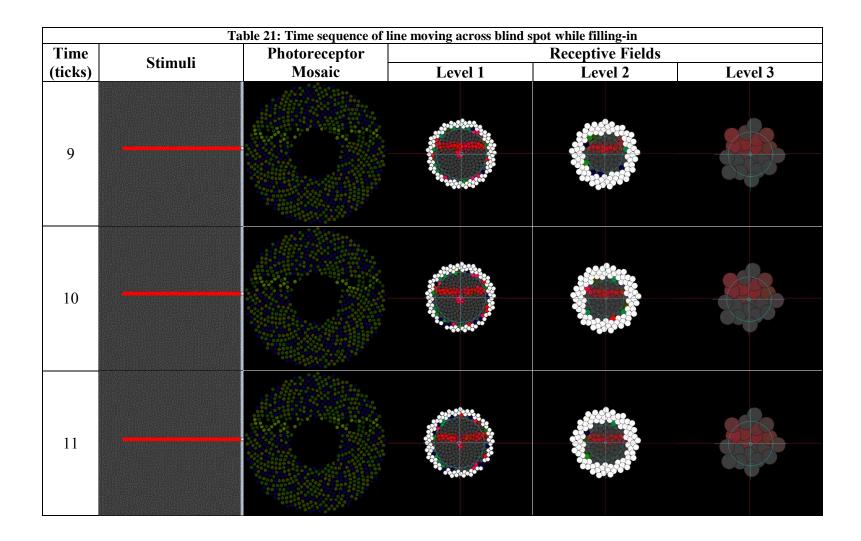


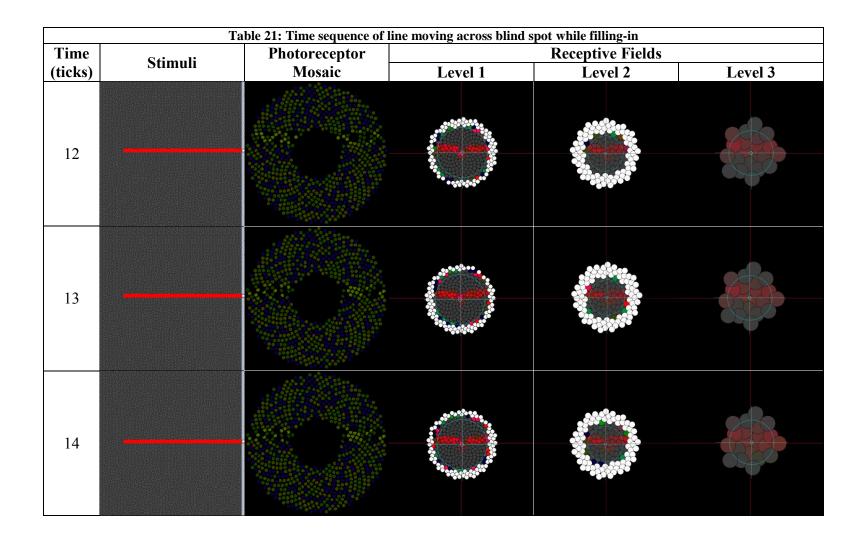


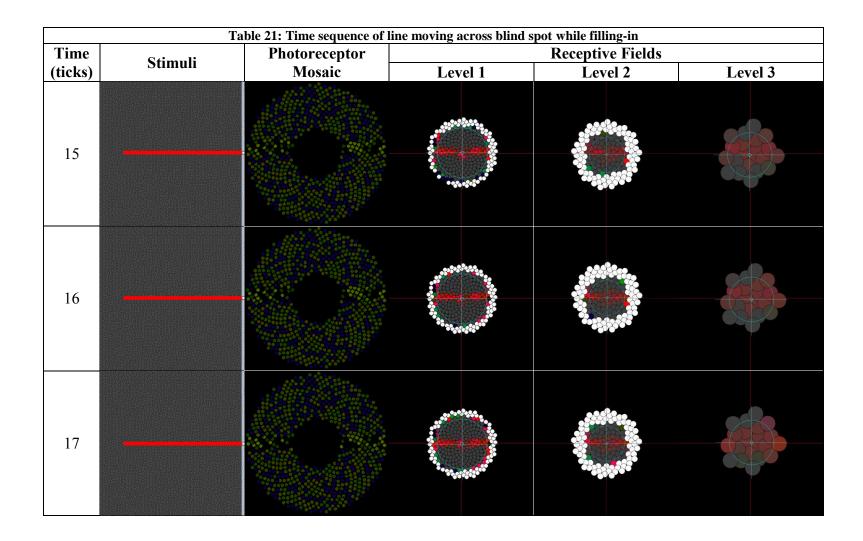
5.3.5 Test 5 results: Line across

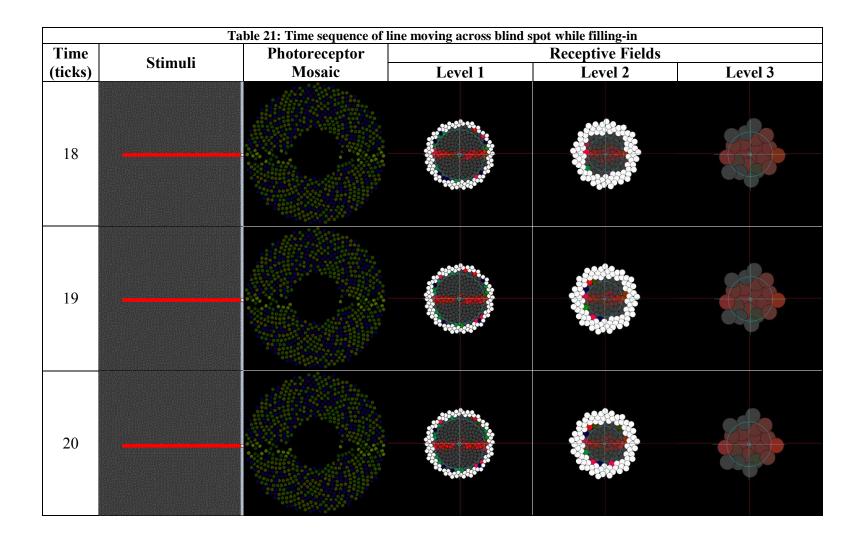
Table 21: Time sequence of line moving across blind spot while filling-in									
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields						
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
3									
4									
5									

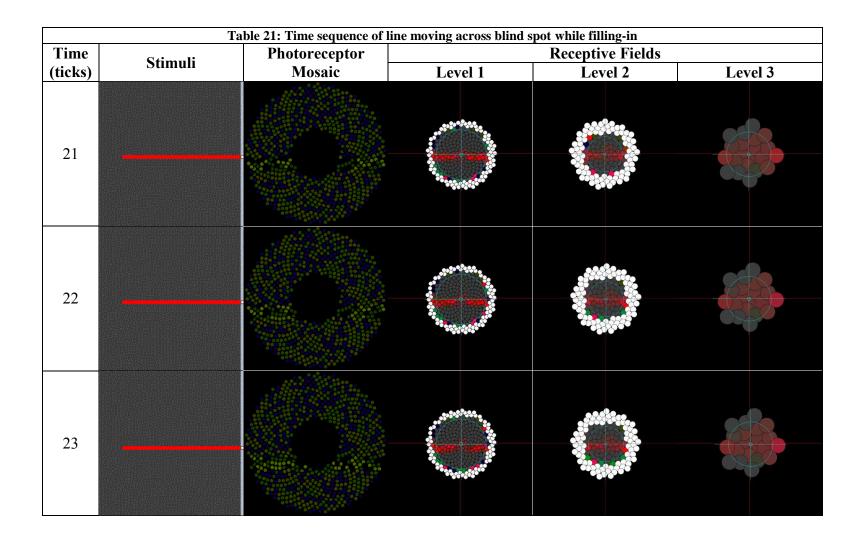
Table 21: Time sequence of line moving across blind spot while filling-in								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
6								
7								
8								

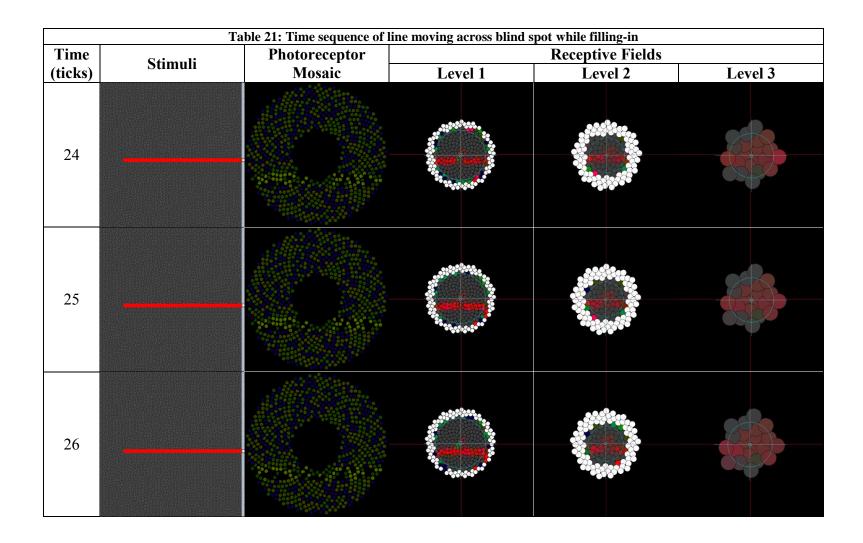


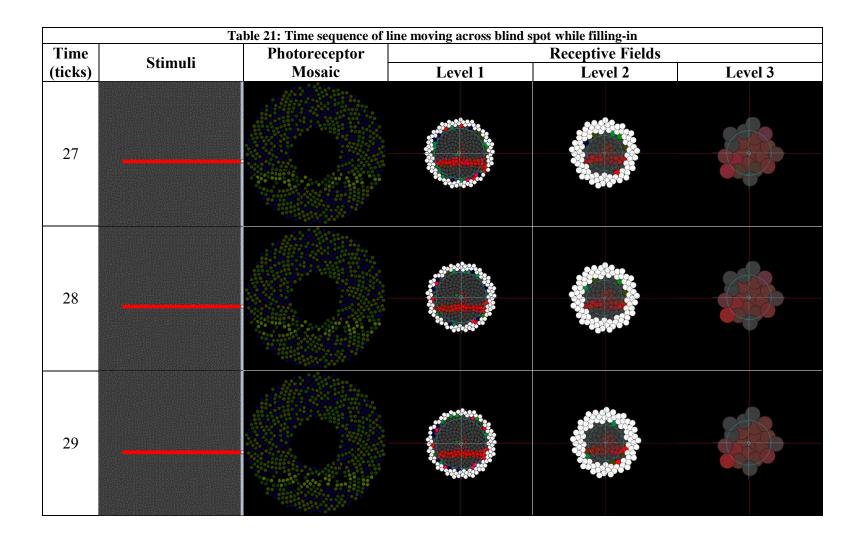


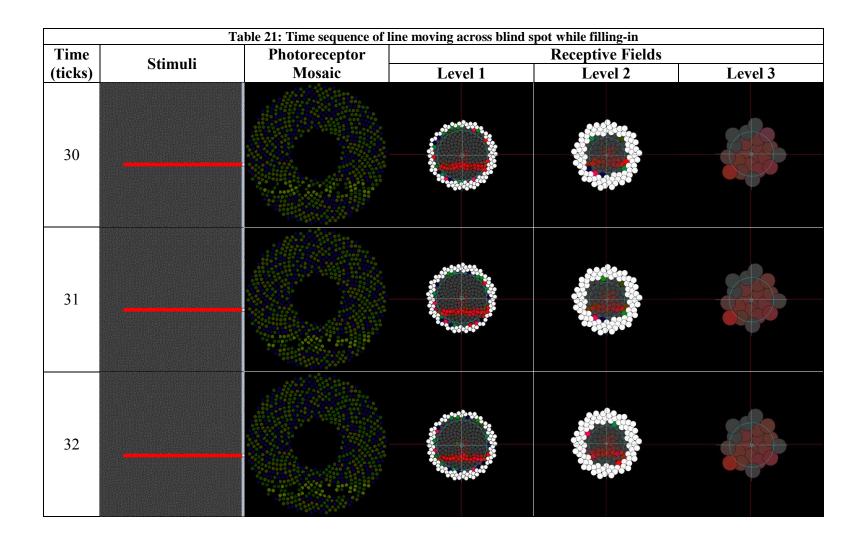


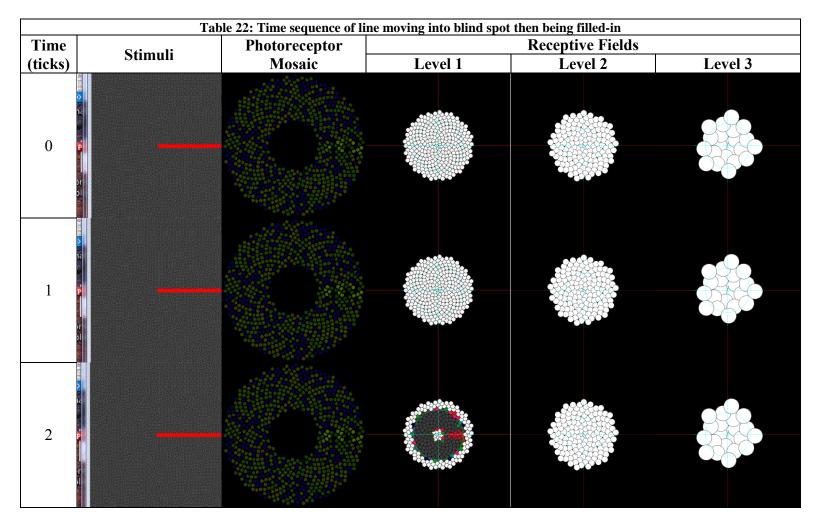




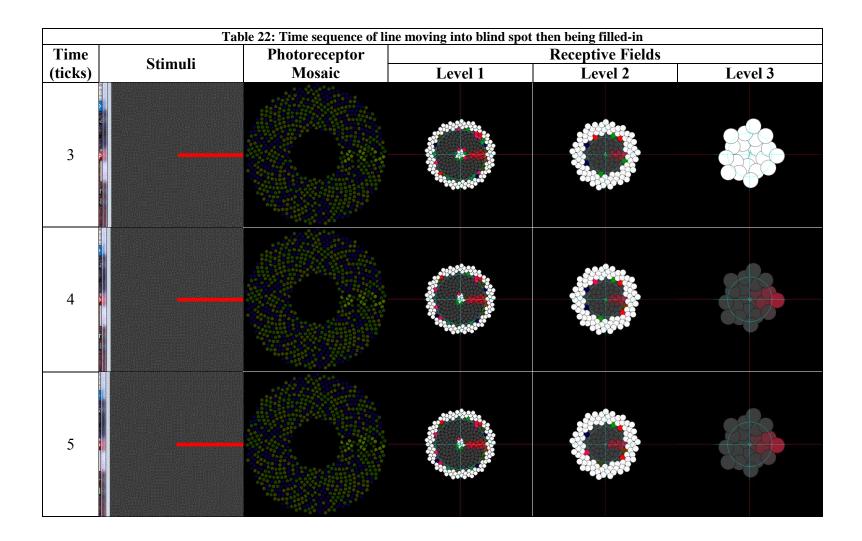


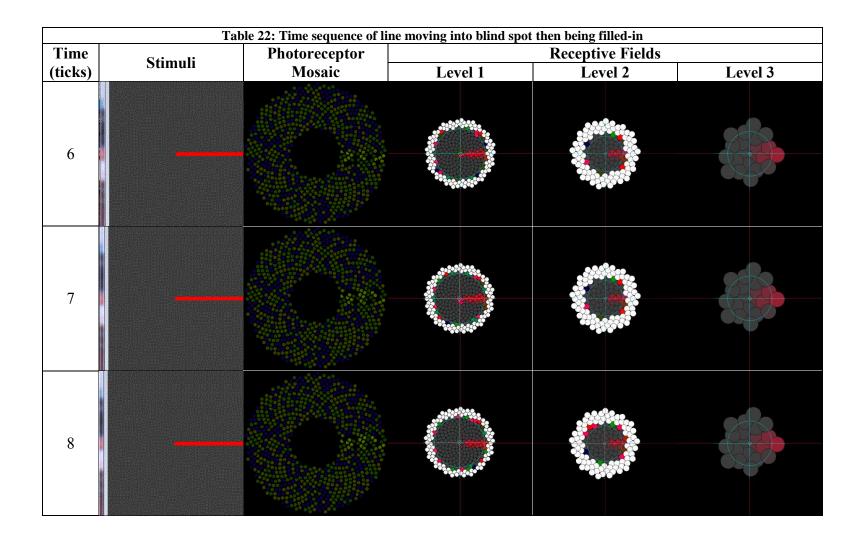


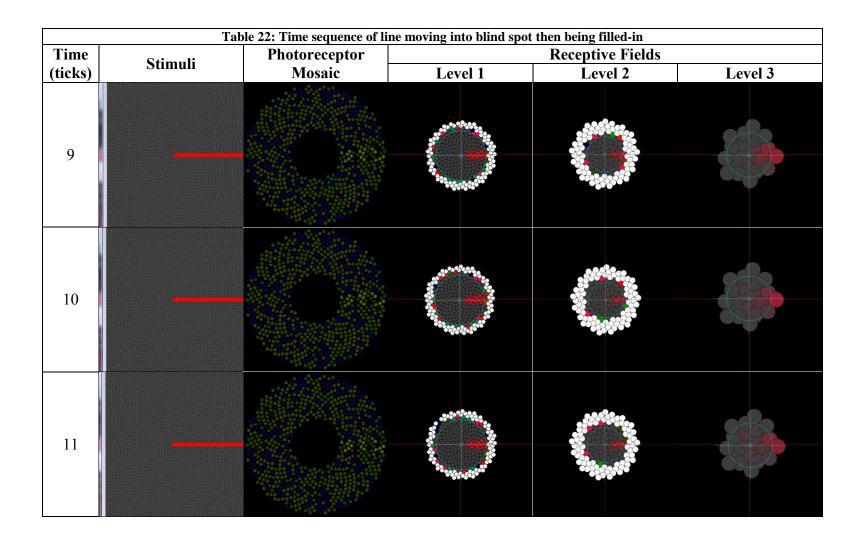


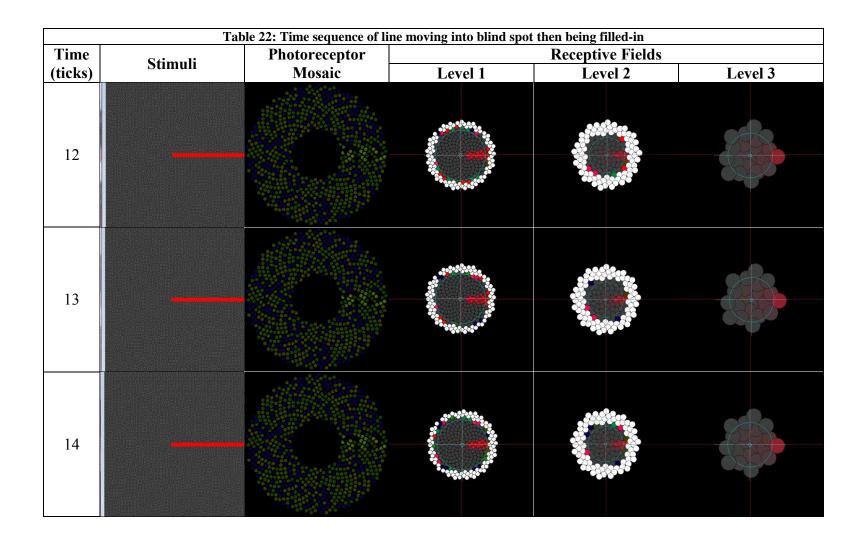


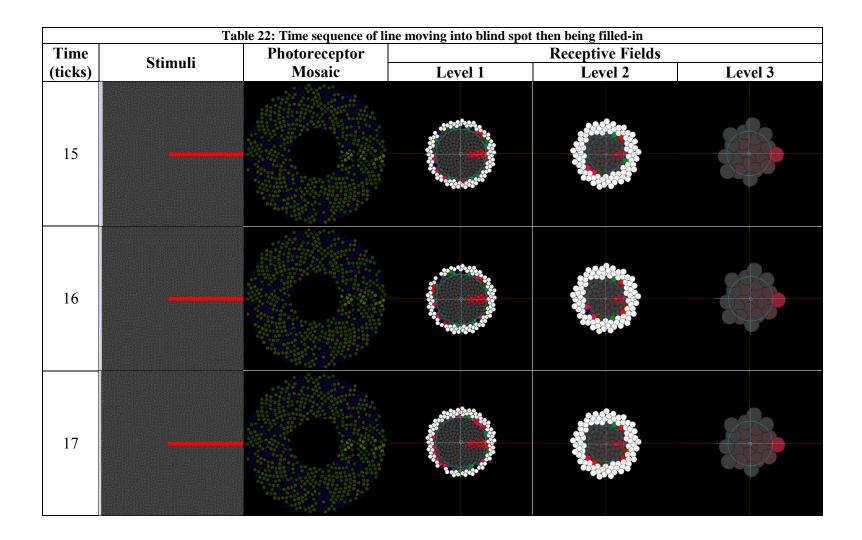
5.3.6 Test 6 results: Line in

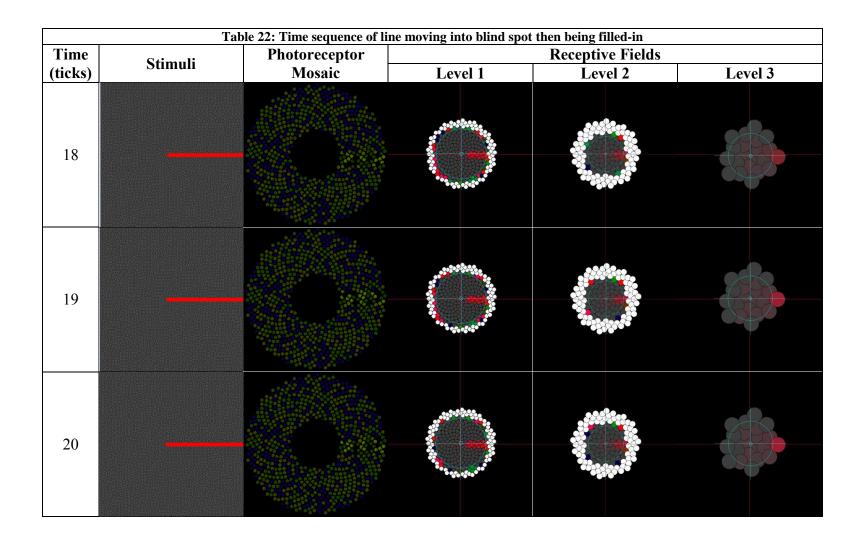


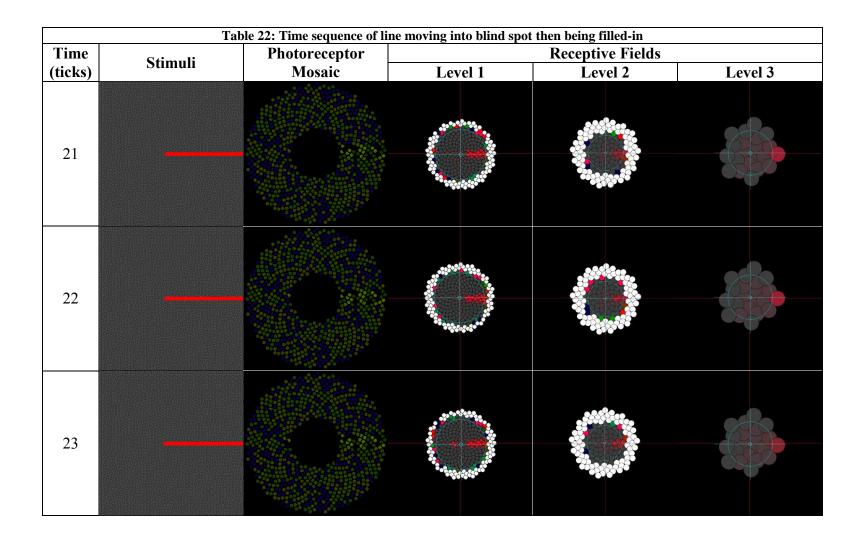


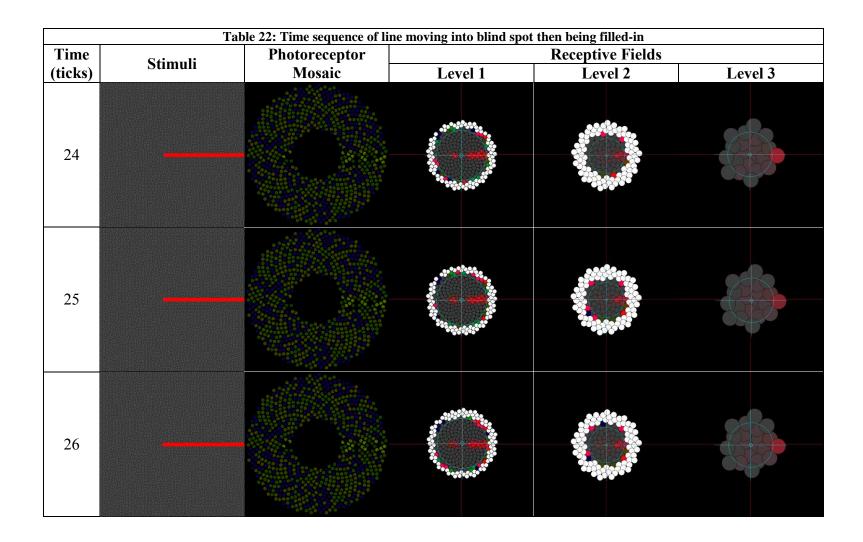


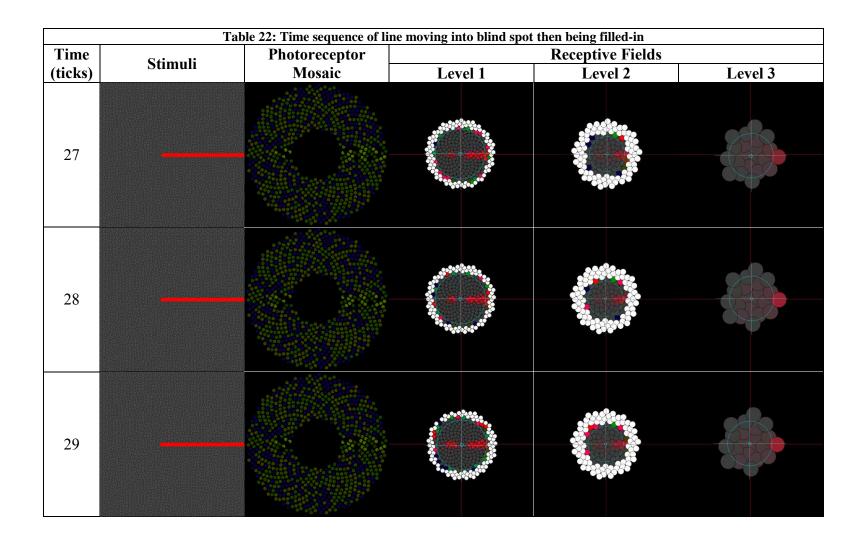


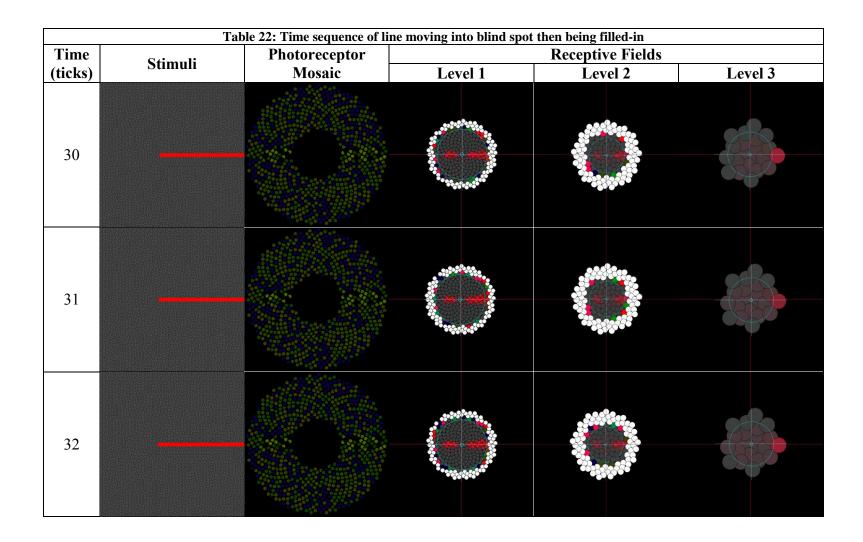


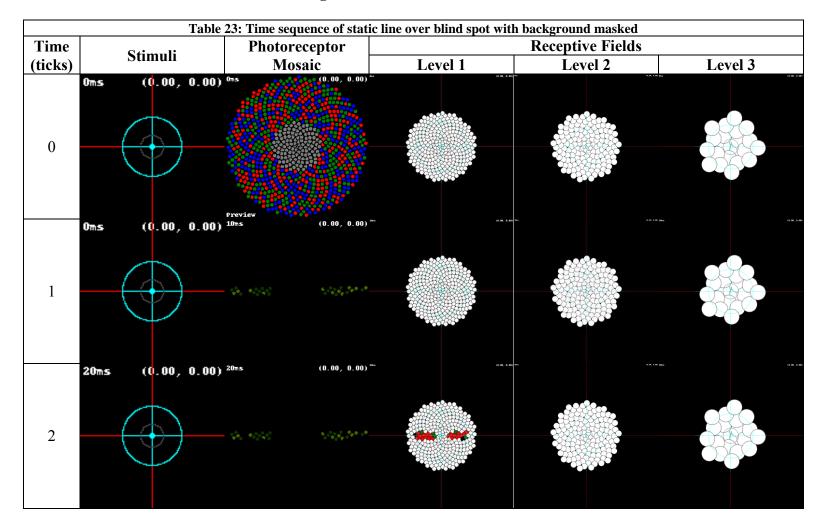




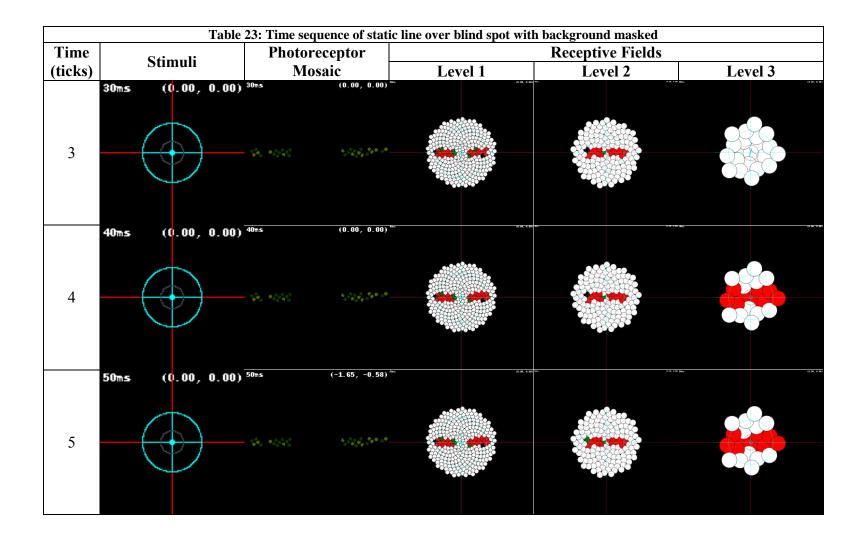


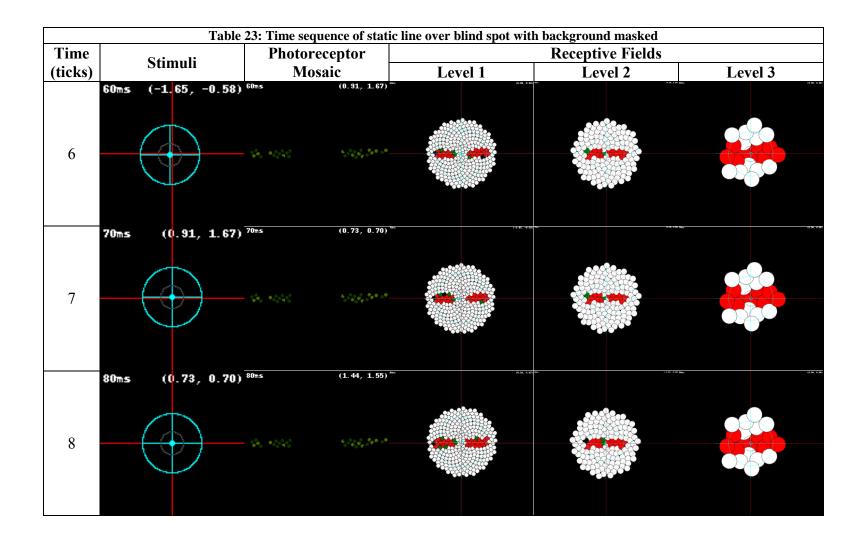


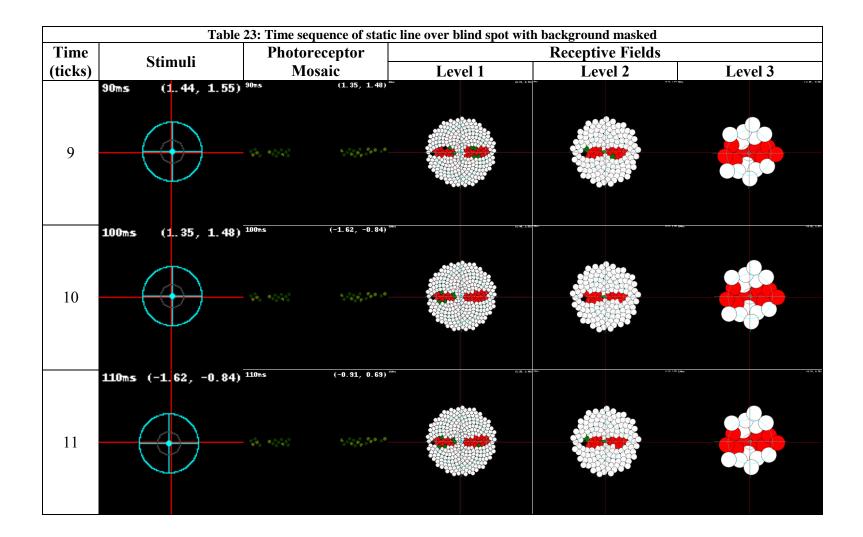


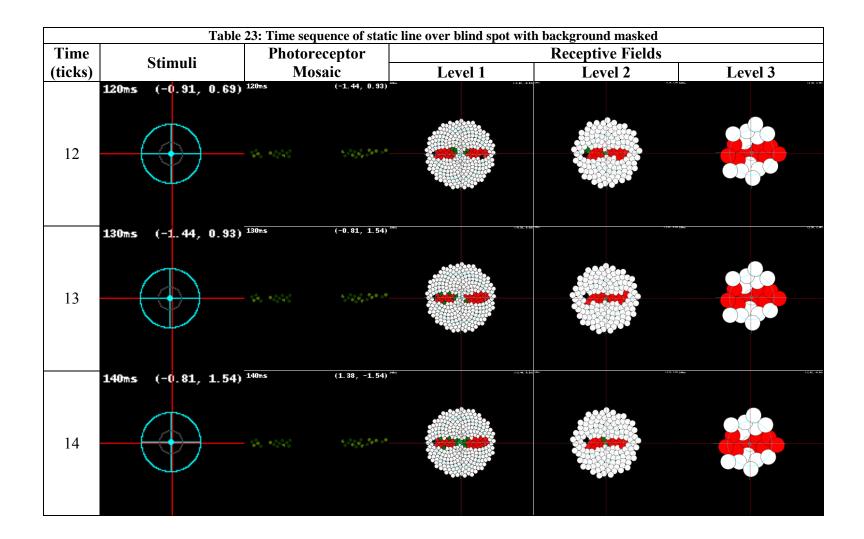


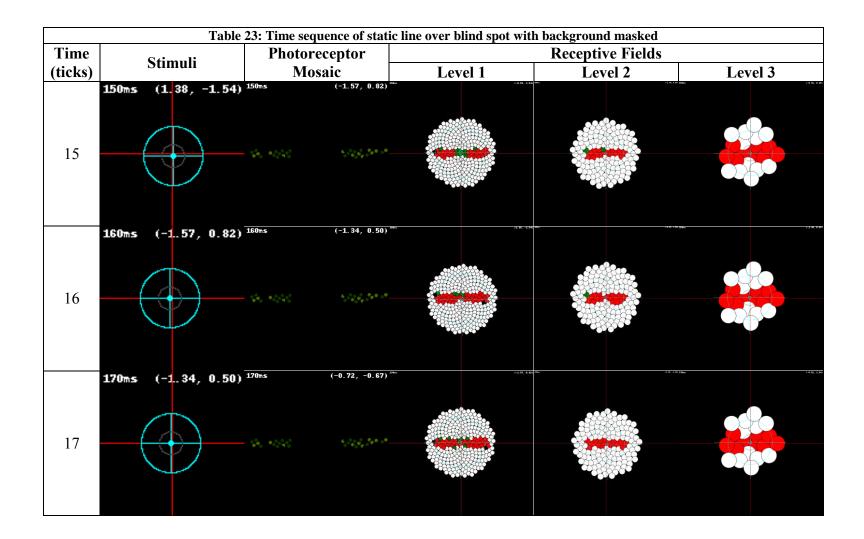
5.3.7 Test 7 results: Line static with background masked

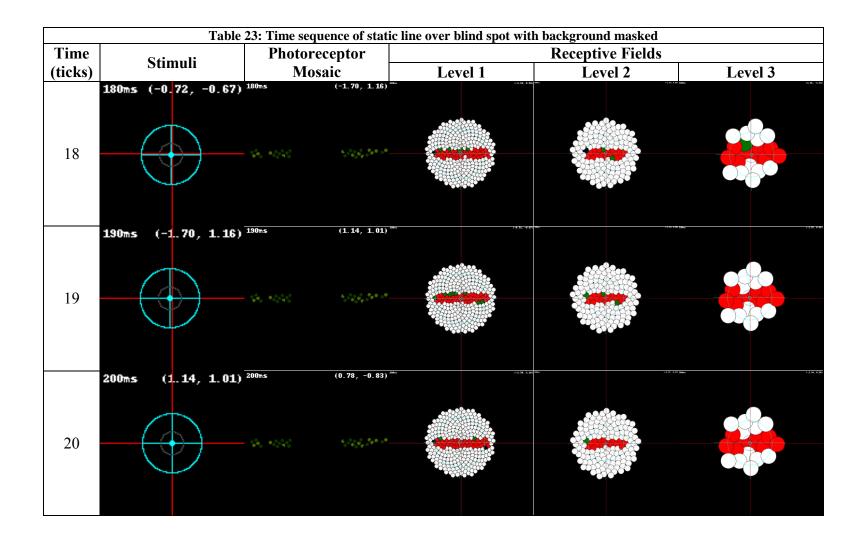


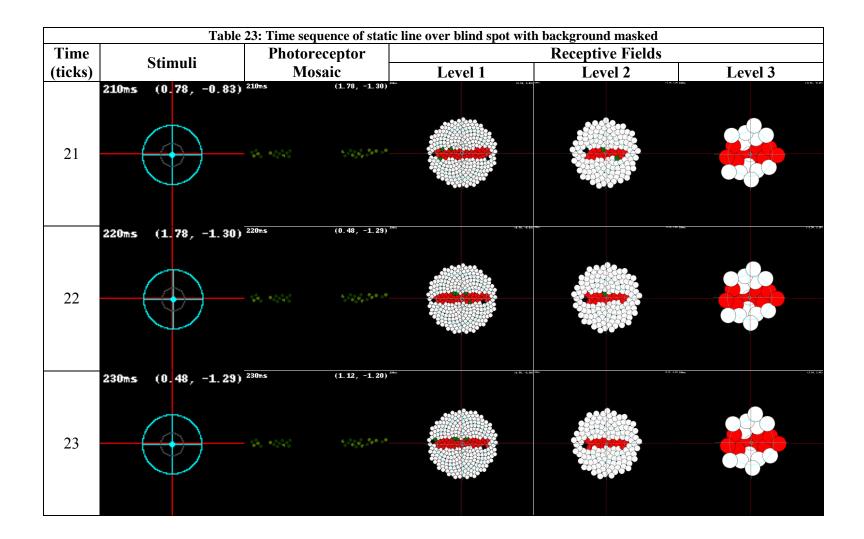


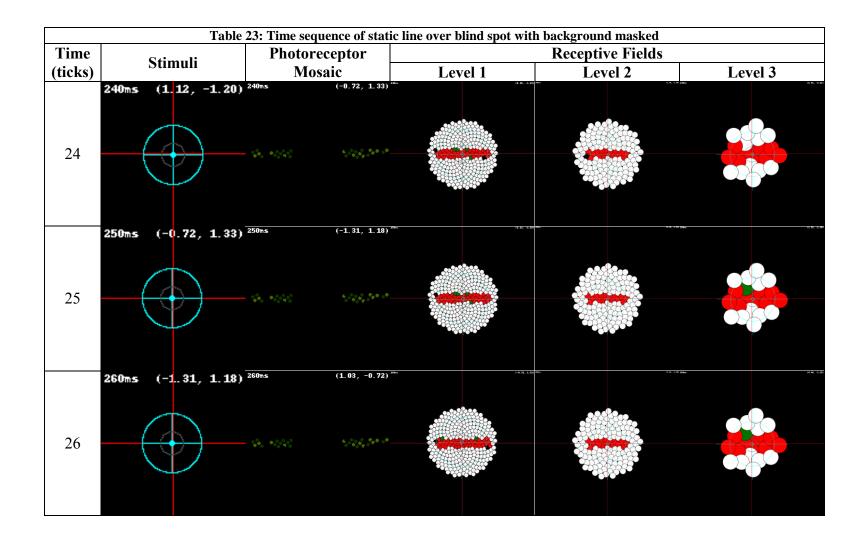


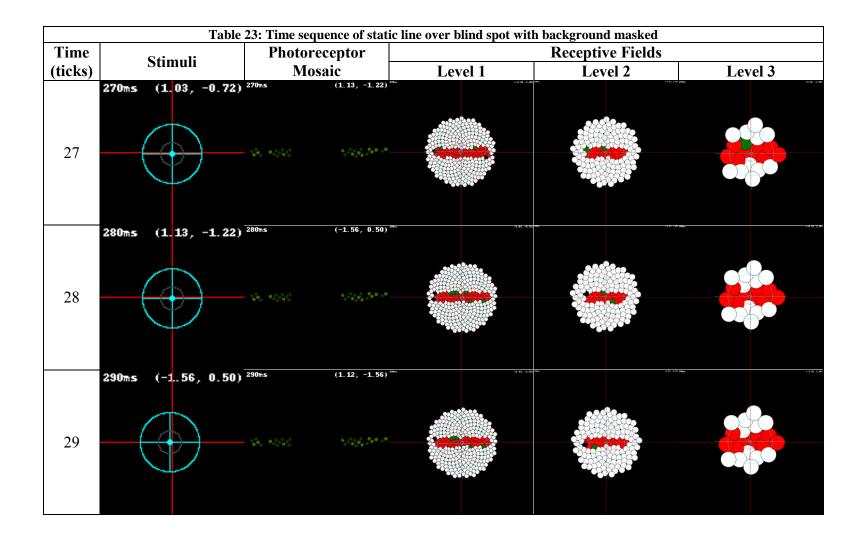


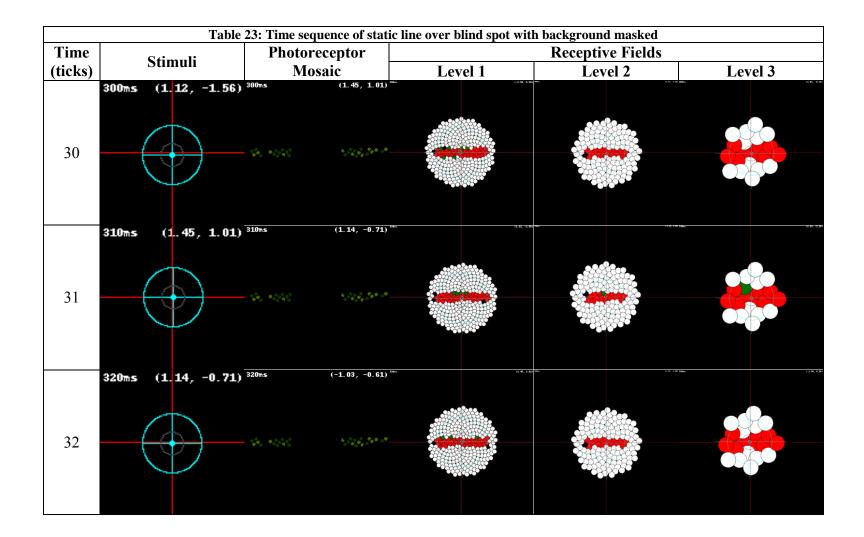


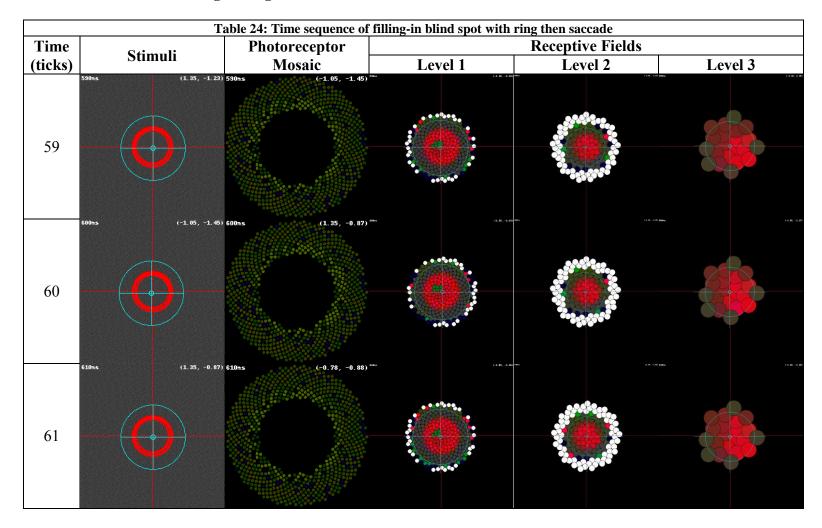




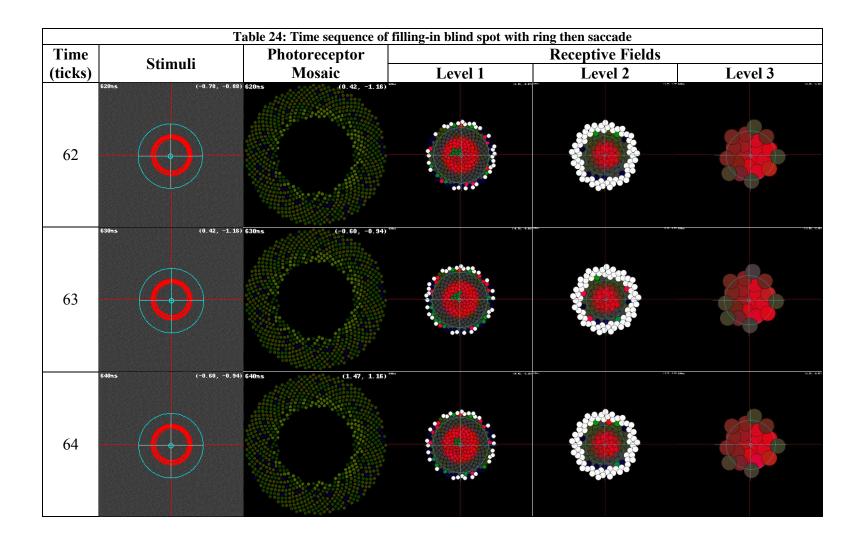


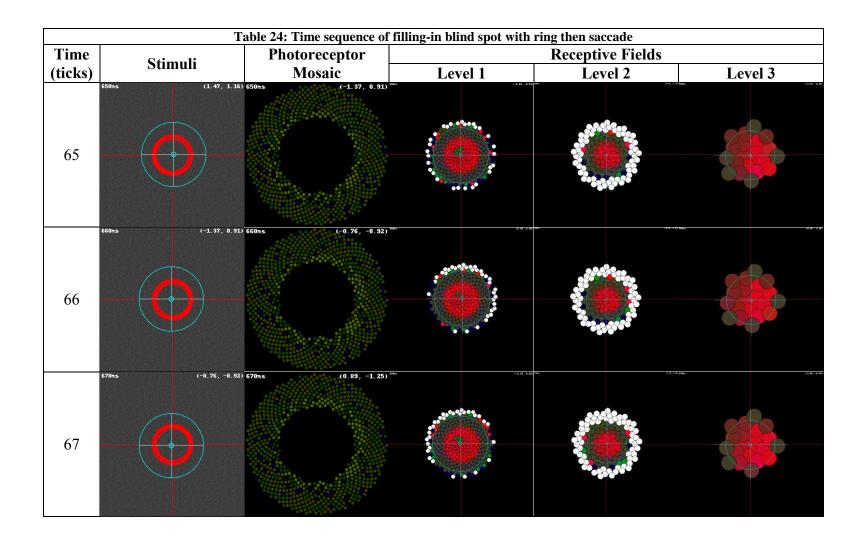


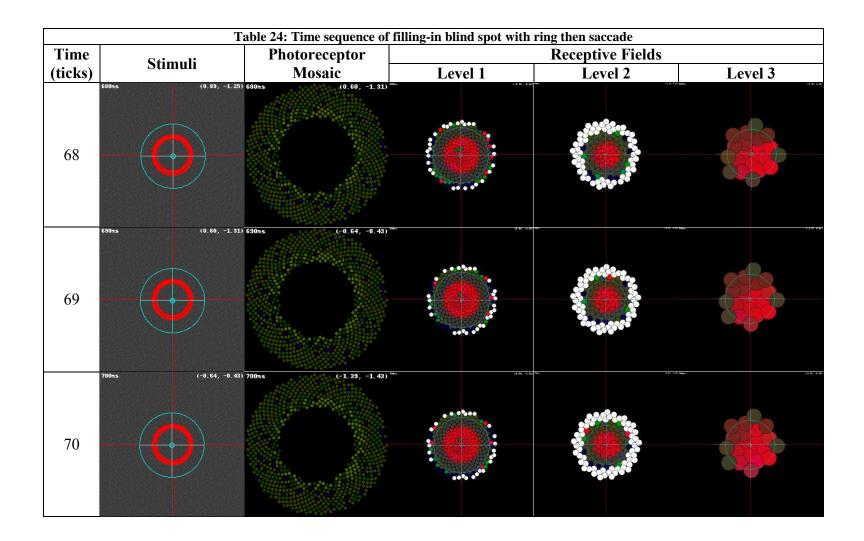


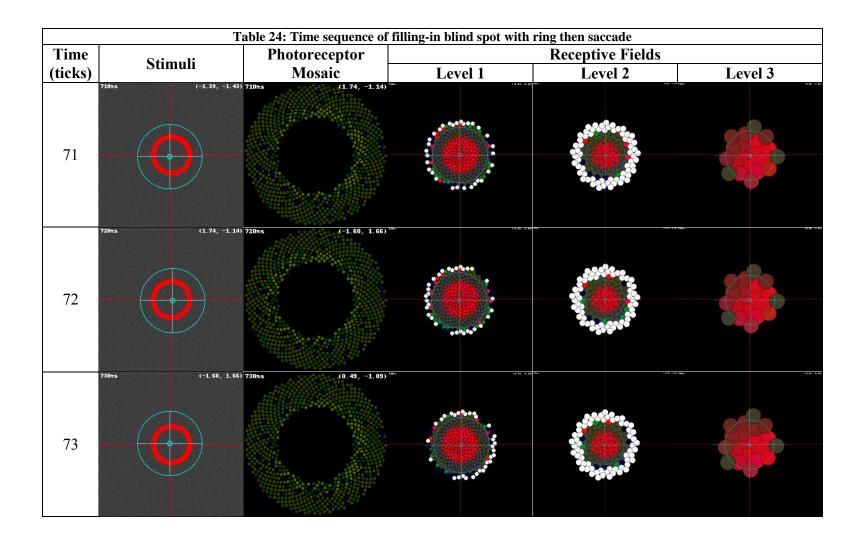


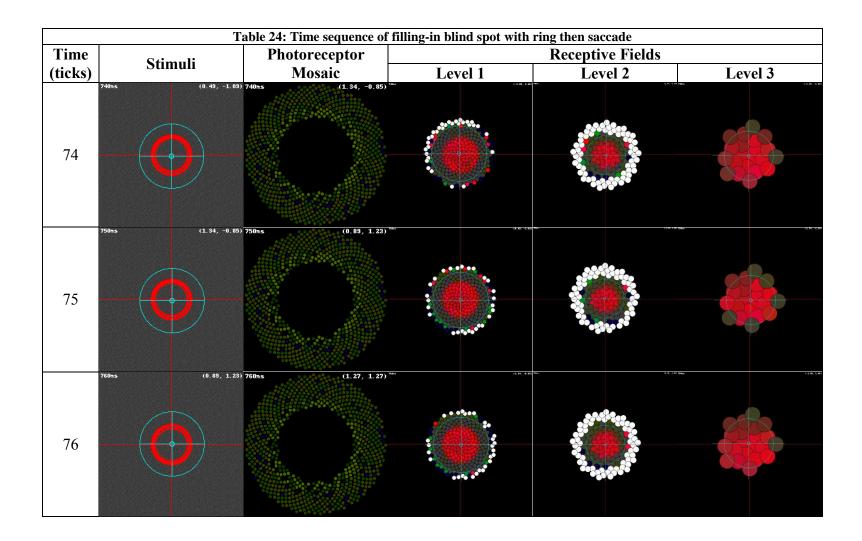
5.3.8 Test 8 results: Filling-in ring then saccade

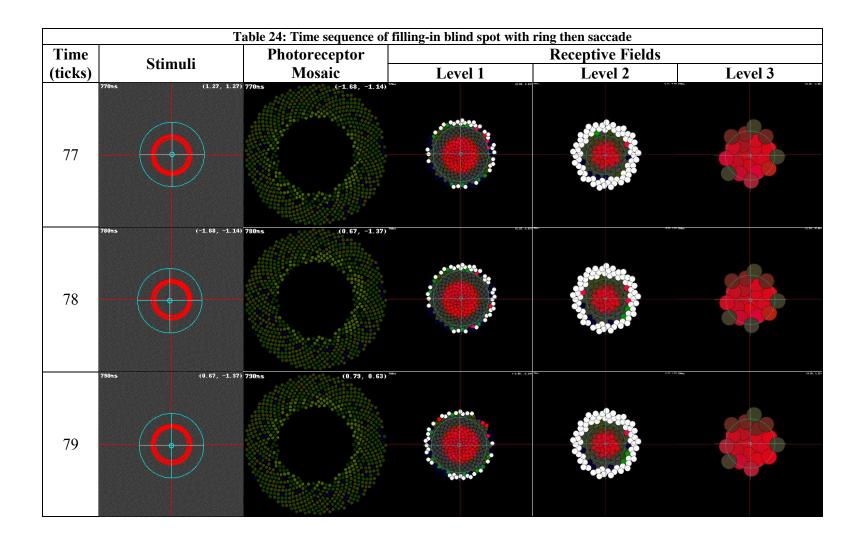


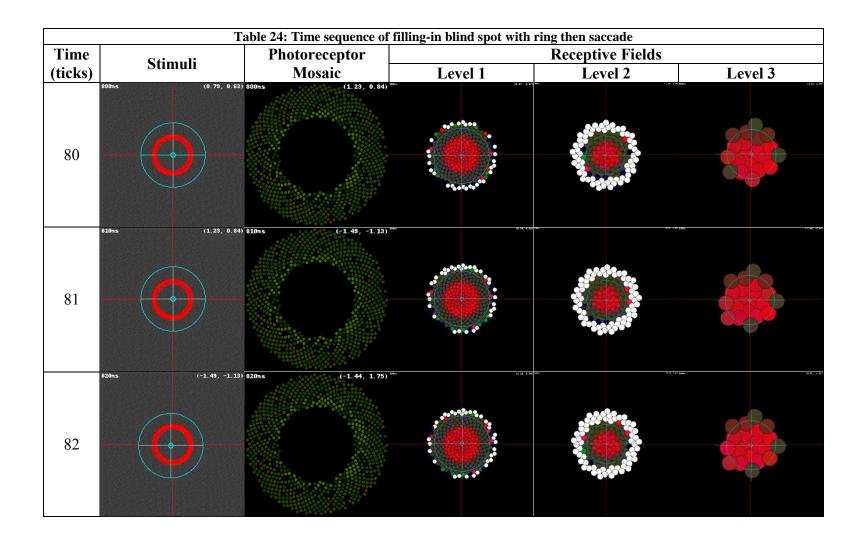


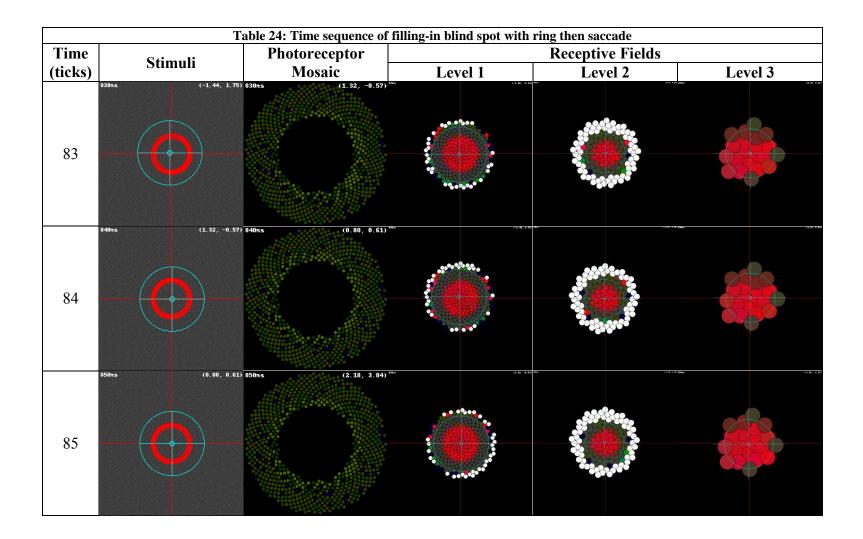


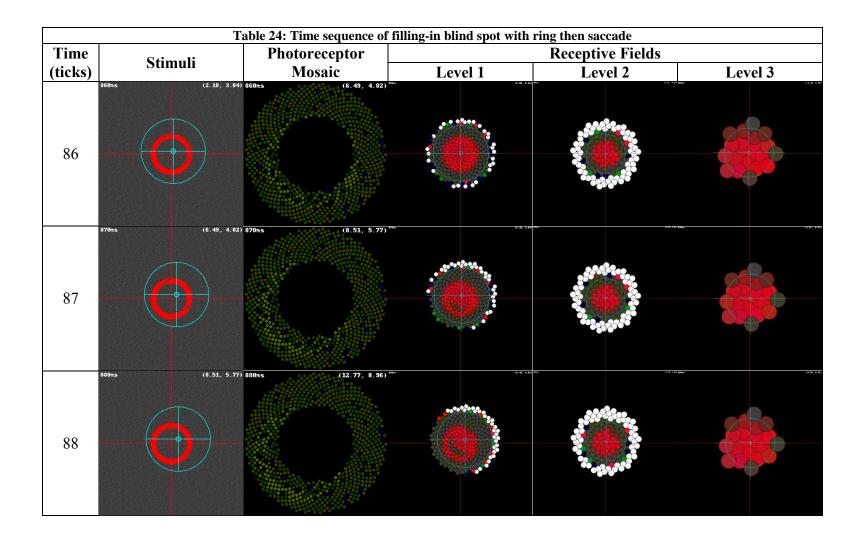


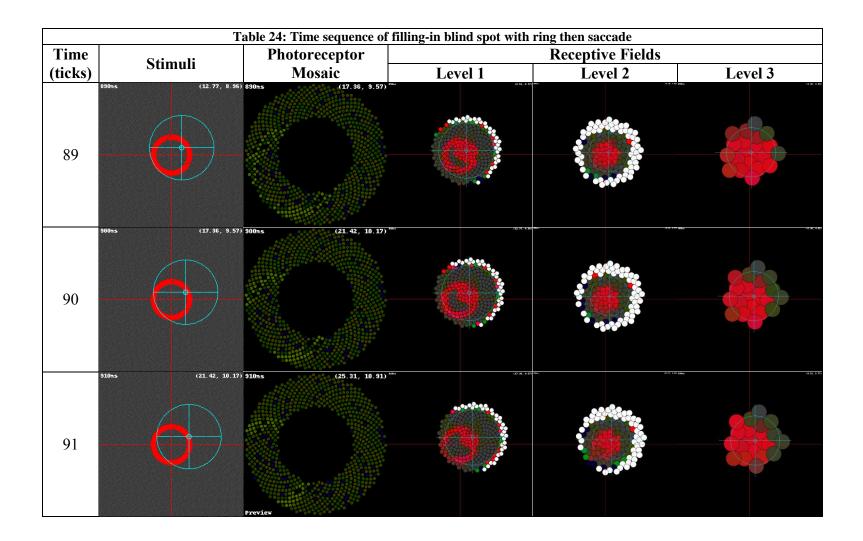












Appendices

Appendix A: An emergic model of filling-in for anorthoscopic

perception

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

A.1 Subject details

A single virtual subject was used in all four experiments. The *person* is fully characterized by a set of developmental parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these developmental parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random. Each test had a new incarnation of *person*.

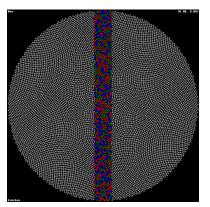


Illustration 25: Photoreceptor mosaic of *person* used in experiments 1-4. Suppressed photoreceptors are shown in grey to mimic anorthoscopic perception.

To focus characterization on the filling-in for anorthoscopic perception phenomena, a large homogeneously arranged photoreceptor mosaic was used with equal ratios of red (L), green (M) and blue (S) cones. The size of the cones did not vary.

The software was further instrumented to supress all the developed photoreceptors except for a central 8' wide strip. The full set of parameters is shown below, but the lateral fan-out parameters are highlighted as these support the anorthoscopic phenomenon.

[Person]	r1coned = 1.0
note = slit	r1red = 3000
srt = 10	r1green = 3000
sex = ai	r1blue = 3000
age = 18	blindx = 0.0
eyecount = 1	blindy = 0.0
ipd = 0	blindr = 0.0
vsize = 17.0	blink0d = 0
vieweyez = 100	blink1d = 0
r0conepix = 4	jitmin = 0.1
nodalpt = 17	jitave = 0.7
r0coned = 4.0	jitmax = 0.9
r0red = 1	$p1_0_pixd = 2.5$
r0green = 1	p1_0_pix = 1800

p1_0_scale = 2
p1_0_fanlat = 5.0
p1_0_fandwn = 2.0
p1_1_pixd = 5.0
p1_1_pix = 500
p1_1_scale = 2
p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
$p1_1_fandwn = 2.0$
$p1_2_pixd = 7.5$
p1_2_pix = 250
p1_2_scale = 2
p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
p1_2_fandwn = 1.5

A.2 Stimuli details

Four different stimuli were used to validate the robustness of the anorthoscopic filling-in behaviour of the ECM architecture.

A.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)

This stimulus is used to test anorthoscopic filling-in behaviour using simple surfaces – the block letters spelling LOVE. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file love.png appears in Illustration 26 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]
type = Image	wx = 256
note = Love	wy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000

A.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)

This stimulus is used to test anorthoscopic filling-in behaviour using a natural image - a standard image library picture of Lena (Picard, 1995). The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file Lena.tiff appears in Illustration 27 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]
type = Image	wx = 256
note = Lena	wy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000

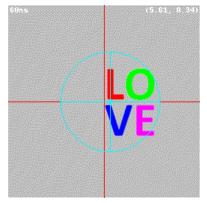


Illustration 26: Test 1 stimulus (Love) with view overlay

iname = love.png ix = 256iy = 256



Illustration 27: Test 2 stimulus (Lena) with view overlay

ina	ame) =	Lena	.tiff
ix	=	256	5	
iy	=	256	5	

A.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

This stimulus is used to test anorthoscopic filling-in behaviour in a generic fashion using a dynamic image with surface gradients – the lilac chaser. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The virtual agent was monitored for 32 ticks (320ms), so this chaser with 8 lilacs needed to move the lilac gap every 40ms to complete an entire circuit of motion.

[World]	llcount = 8
type = Lilac	spacing = 0.1
Chaser	pad = 1.0
note =	fg = #ff00ff
srt = 40	bg = #007f00
[Lilac Chaser]	gamma = 1.0

A.2.4 Test 4 stimulus: Simple object (Square)

This stimulus is used to test anorthoscopic filling-in behaviour using a simple object – a green square over a blue background. The meaning of these parameters is fully described in the thesis. The content of file square.gif appears in Illustration 29 minus any overlay.

[World]	[Image]
type = Image	wx = 256
note = square	wy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000

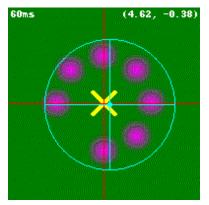


Illustration 28: Test 3 stimulus (Chaser) with view overlay

```
grdcount = 17
grdwidth = 1
fixfg = #ffff00
fixsize = 0.75
fixwidth = 2
```

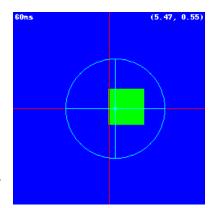


Illustration 29: Test 4 stimulus (Square) with view overlay

```
iname = square.gif
ix = 256
iy = 256
```

The purpose of this stimulus is to eventually compare it to its black and white counterpart

in (Francis & Grossberg, 1996). However, that must await the next chapter.

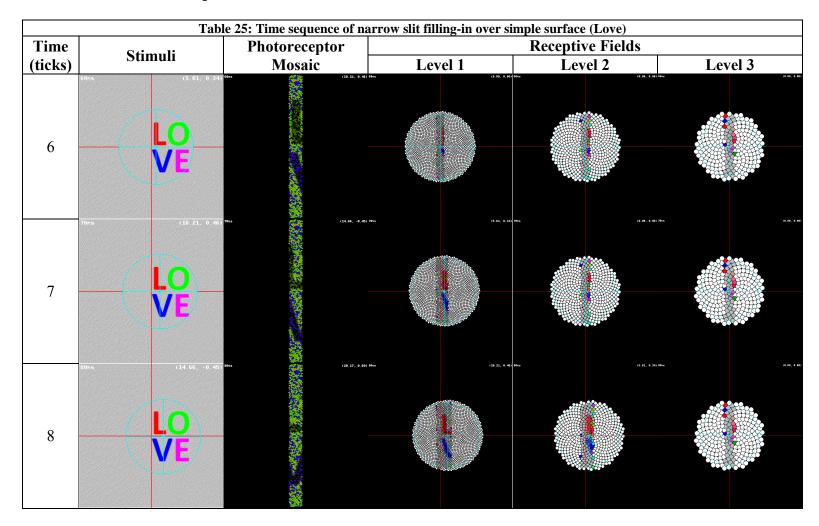
A.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 44 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=434

The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-in, memory, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement



A.3.1 Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)						
Time				Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
9	30ms (20.17> 0.80)	989-99 (34.33, 9.47)				
10		1996a (13.11, -4.40)				
11		330x3 (34.44, -9.97)				

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
120-	s (34.84, ~0.36	100 s (10. 51, 0. 4)			
13		1965 (14.19) - 0.50			
14	s (34.83, -0.54	100+s (13) 14, -0, 11)			

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
15		1964 (23.0), 6.40			
16	abra (23.91, 0.64)	1994a (13.11), -4.40			
17 -		DP95 (12.14, -4.14)			

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
18		Bles (7.13, -4.3)			
19	130es (7.65, -0.33)	1994 (J. L), 4.40			
20	200es (2.12, -0.41)	2005 (-2.0 <u>/</u> -4.0)			

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
21	210ms (-2.40, ~0.63)	310s (1.0), -4.07			
22	220mx (3.05, -0.47)	1994 (J. Ø. J. D. 1994 – J. Ø. J.			
23	230ns (7.47, 0.17)	300-s (L. 94, 0.27)			

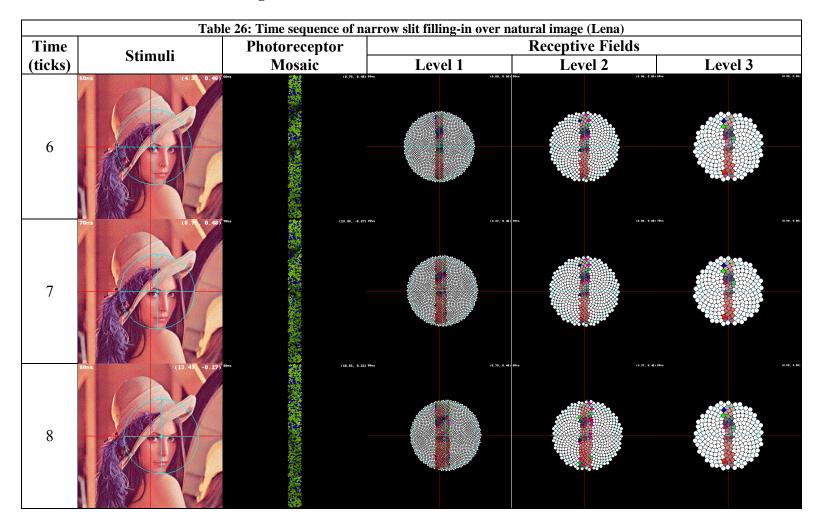
Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)						
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
24		340s (15.17, -4.27)				
25	250ms (15. 37, -0. 37)	2695 (21.87, 8.50)				
26	280ms (21.32, 0.56)	ana (2 0, 4 30)				

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
27	220ms (27, 43, ~0, 50)	770es (31.97, 6.31)			
28	280ms (31,99, 0.51)	2004 (2 ⁹ 5 ⁹ , 6,2)			
29	230es (37.57, 0.25)	3995 (13.1), 4.10 (13.1), 4.10			

Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)					
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
30		986s (38.9), -4.55			
31	330ms (28.59, ≤0.55) LO VE	11.130.45			
32	22ms (23.20, -0.40)	300% (E. d', 6 30)			

	Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)							
Time		Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
33	330n-4 (13.47) 0.58	110 a 11 11 11 - 4. 14						
34	340rs (13.85, -0.36	1995 (i 17, -5 (j						
35	250hs (0, 37, ~0, 62	2005 (2.17) B.D						

	Table 25: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over simple surface (Love)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
36	360ms (2.99, 0.17)	Mas (-1.5, 0.4)					
37	270es (-1.55, 0.43)	799a (1.17, -4.5)					
38	330ns (3.07, -0.52)	ims (ε.θ., b.σ)					



A.3.2 Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
9	90x (19.04.0.22)						
10							
11	10es (27.94) (4.59)	10° 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07					

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
12	12.0s. (12.0).0.57							
13								
14	140es (31.6, 0, 42)	107-10, 0 311						

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic 150% (21.56, -0.38)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
15	150ns (27 Tb, 0, 51)						
16	100s (21.56-0.39)						
17	120as (16.82 0.39)	1996a (11. 3), -4. 90					

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)							
Time		Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
18	130ns (11, 53, =0, 50)	Mma (6.8), -6.30						
19	130rs (6.83-90.59)							
20	200s (2.45-04.59)	3899 S (-2.07, 0.57)						

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
21	210ns (-2,0, 0,53)	2004					
22	2015 (2.7, 0.52)						
23	200x (7.4, 0.42)	2009 (12.19), -4-00					

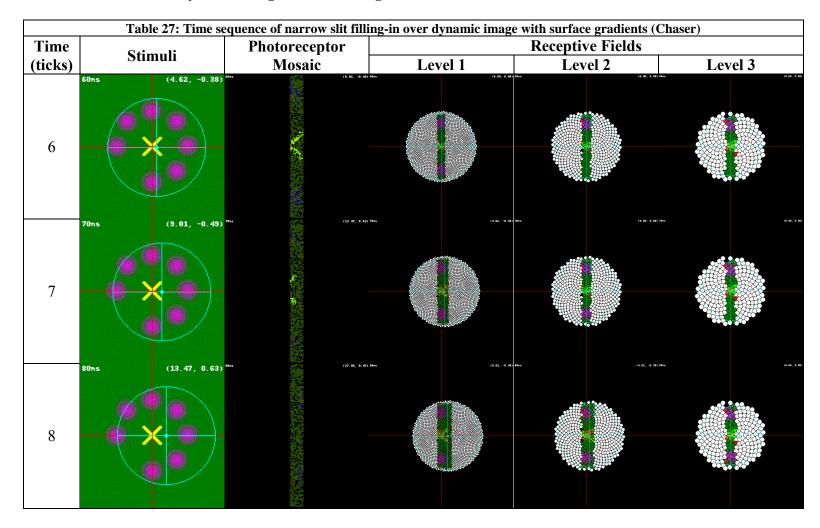
	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
24	240ns (12, 83 – 0, 41)	39m3 (17.2), -4.44					
25							
26	200s (22.1, 0.52)	3664) (27.77, 0.397					

	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
27	220ns (27, 72, 0, 59)	2976s (92.99. 6.17)					
28	2004 (32.3 0.2)						
29	2005 (33.32-0.30)	389.4 (12.76, 0.59)					

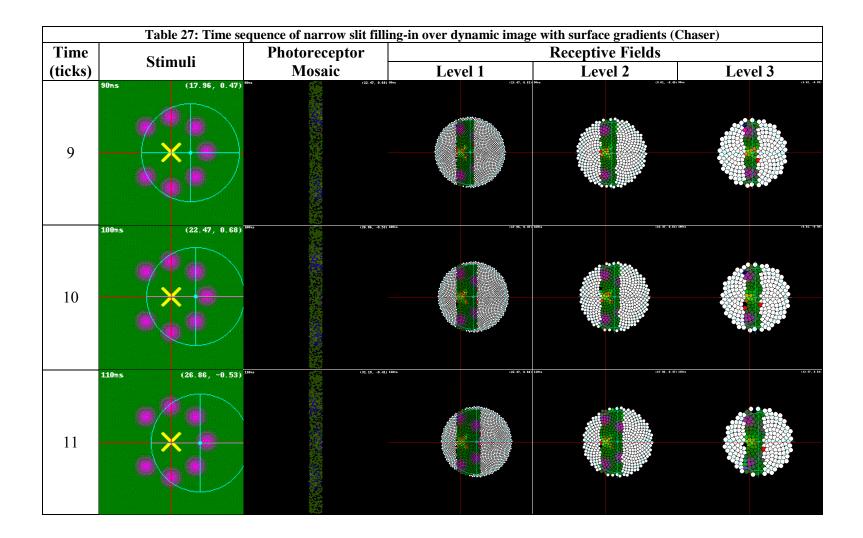
	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
30	300+s (32.76, 0.50)	280xs (22.44, 8.67)					
31							
32	320ns (22.70,0.49)	986s (18. 6), -4.90					

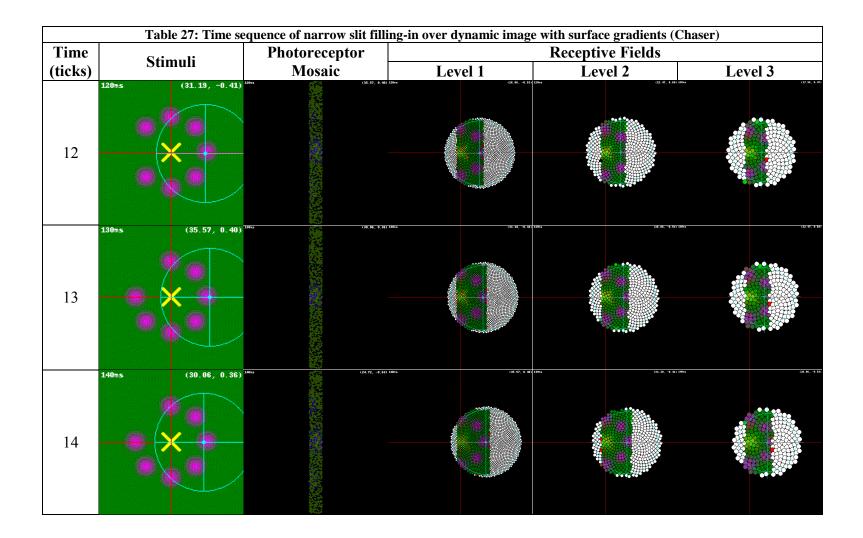
	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
33	330ms (13.47 -0.50)	388a (13.97, -4.6)					
34	34ms (13.07 -0.49)	3ms (1.6, 1.6)					
35	15 (8.6. 0.6.4)	996s (1.8), 0.97					

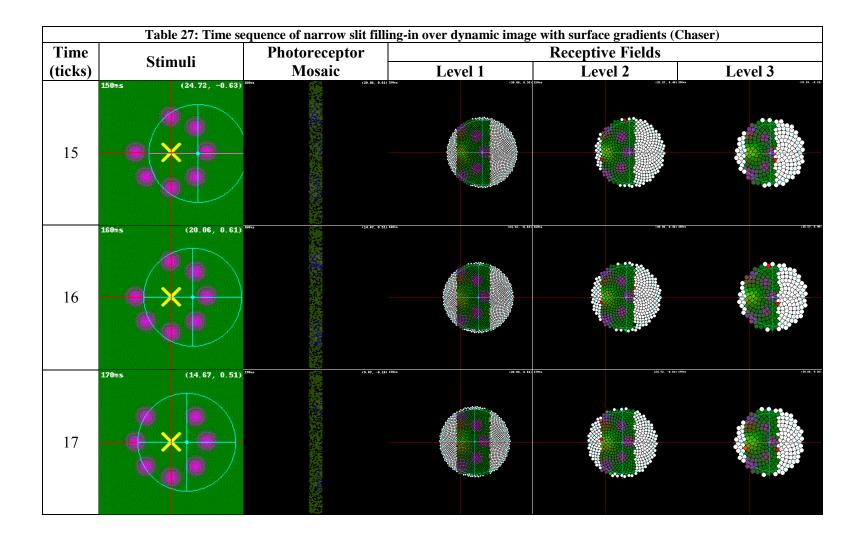
	Table 26: Time sequence of narrow slit filling-in over natural image (Lena)						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
36	360ms (3.0, 0.39)	260x (-1.57, 8.4)					
37							
38	300s (3.95,-0.69)	3899-S 2005 (C. H. J. 5) 57					

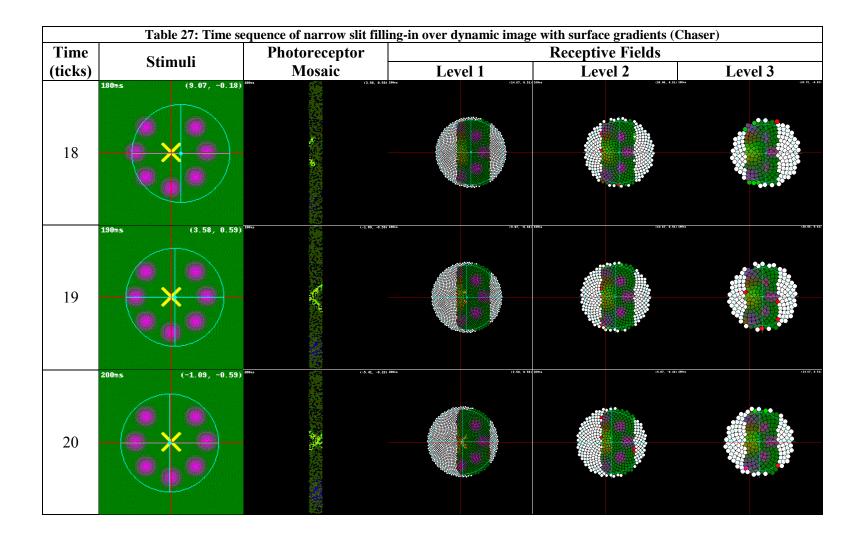


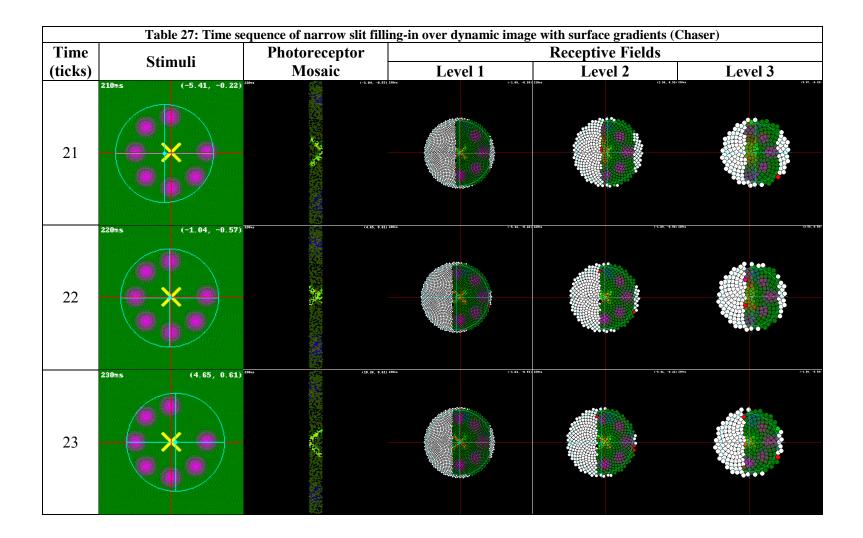
A.3.3 Test 3 results: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

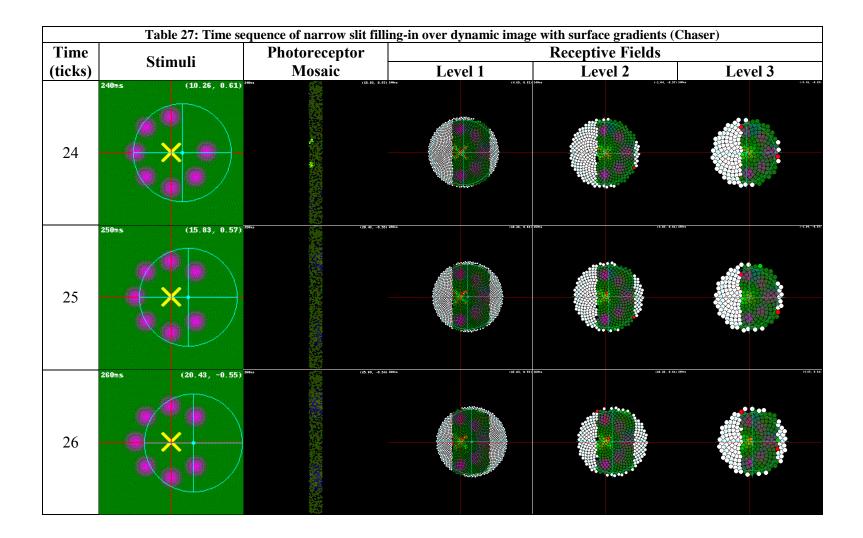


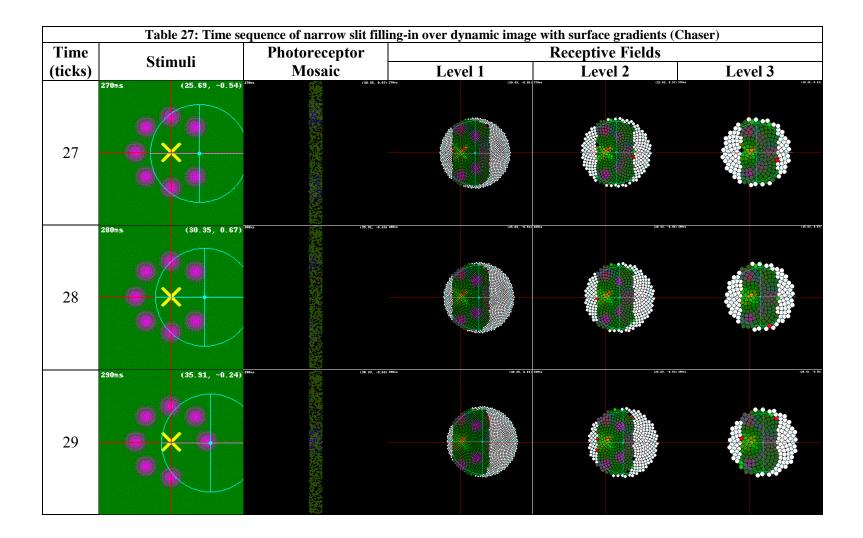


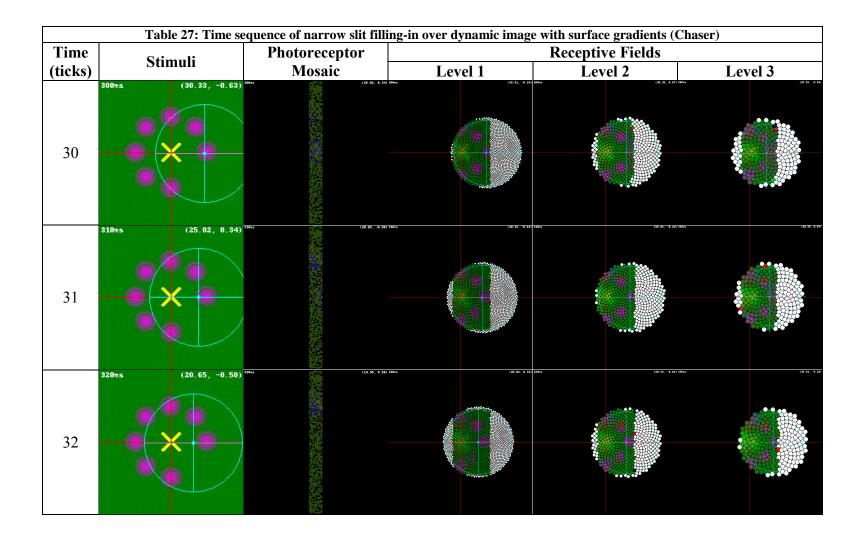


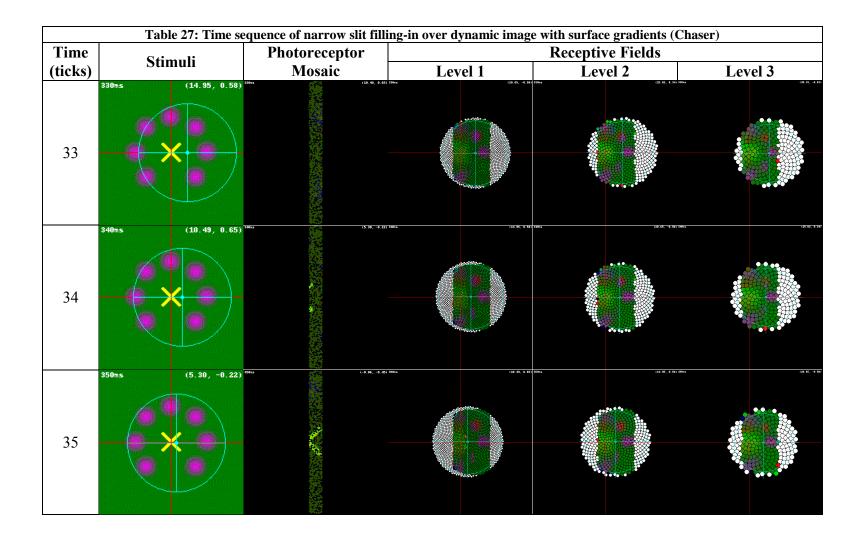


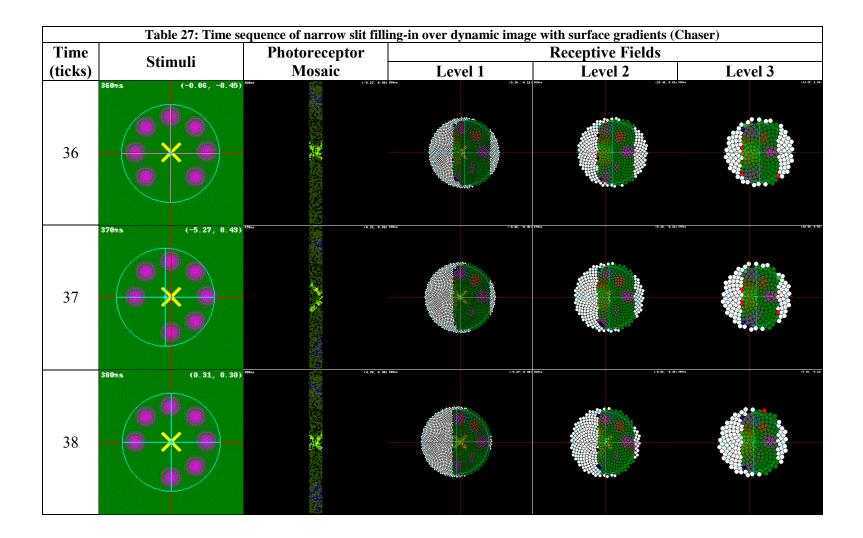


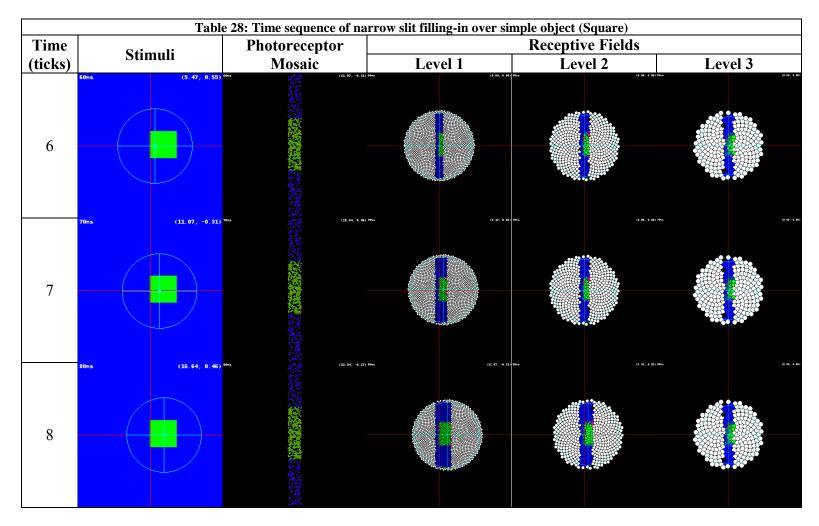




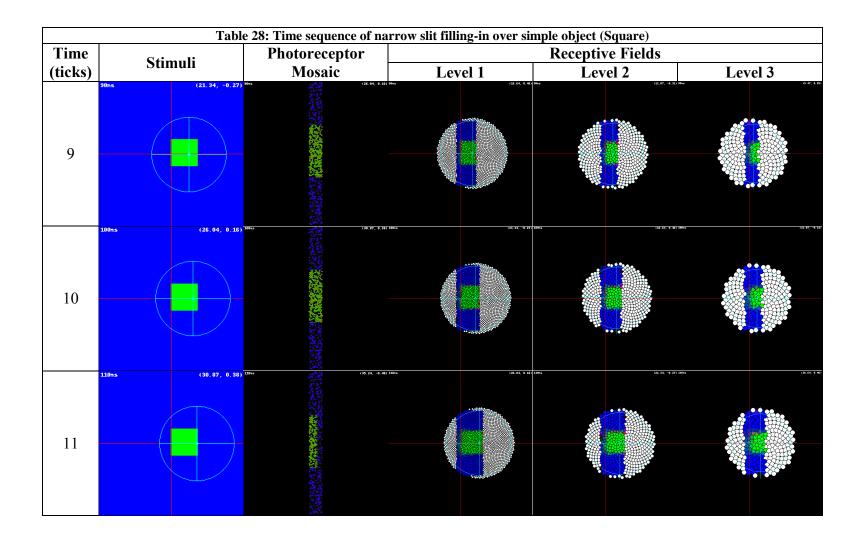


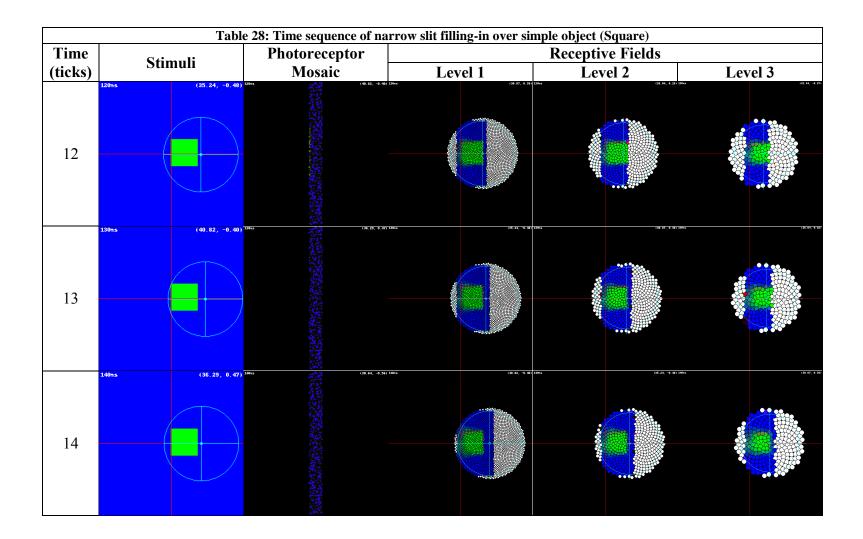


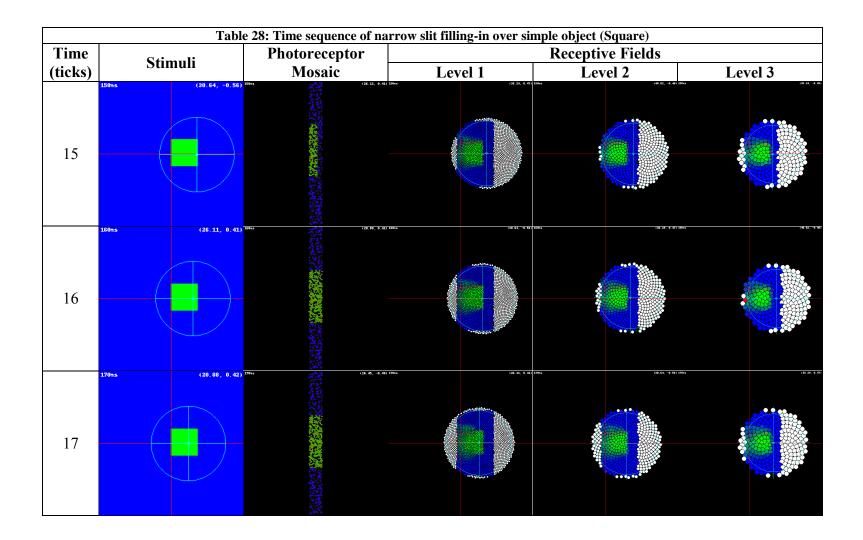


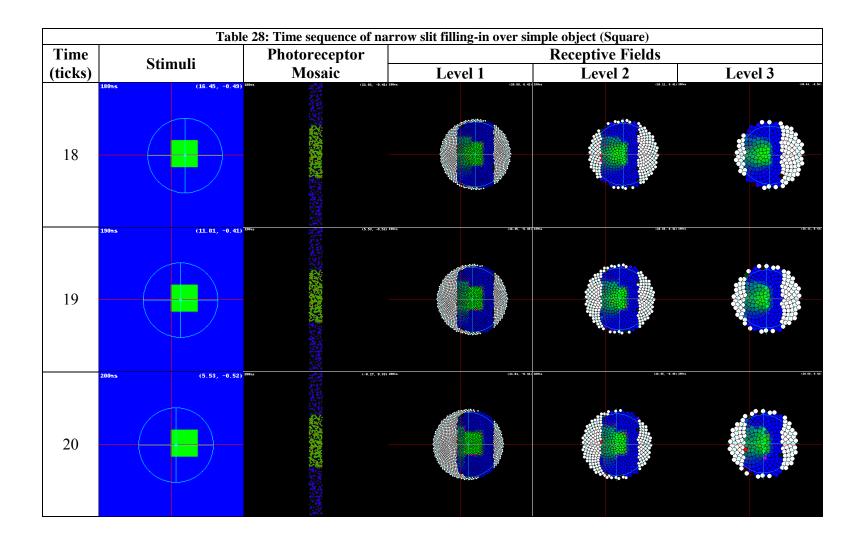


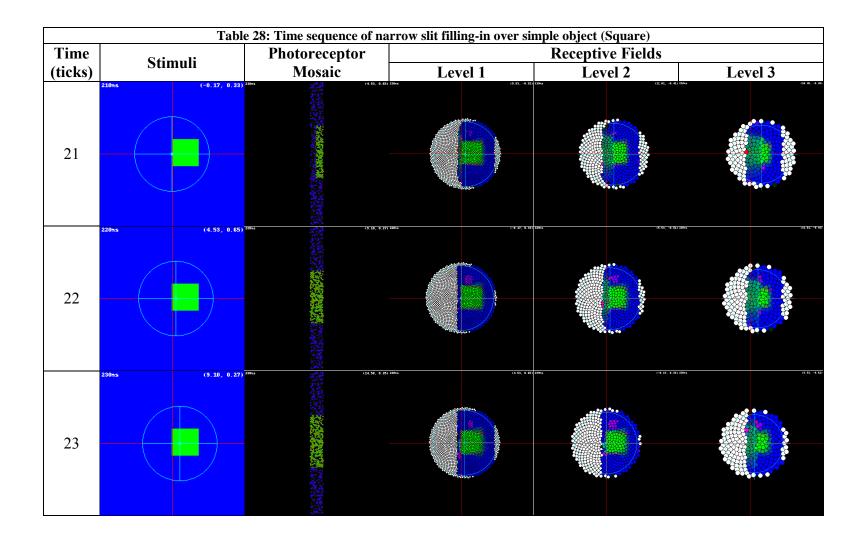
A.3.4 Test 4 results: Simple object (Square)

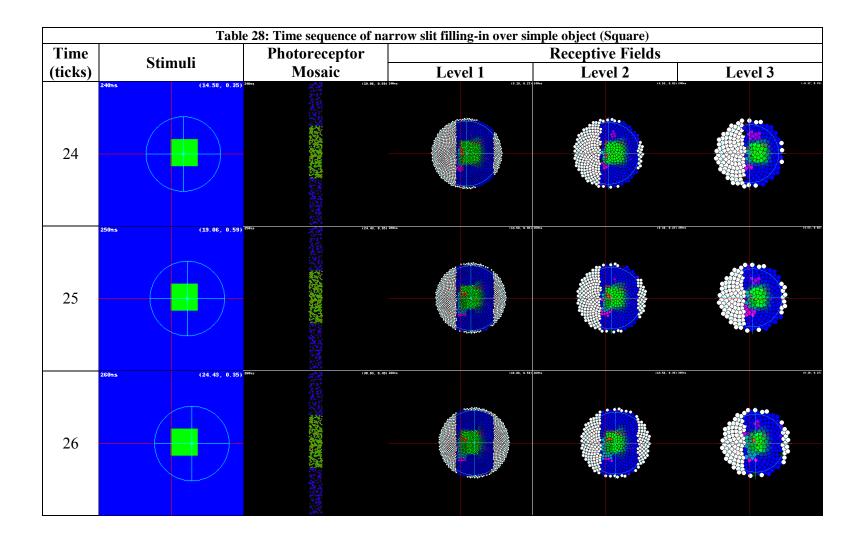


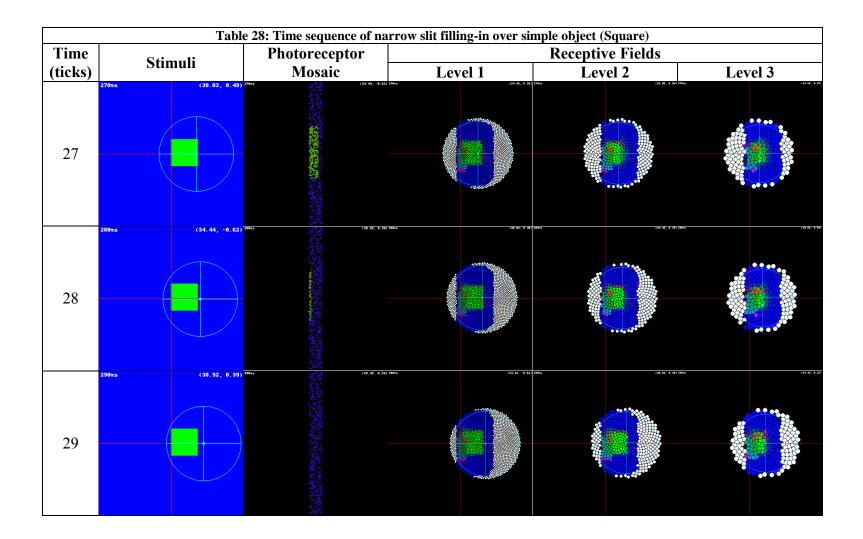


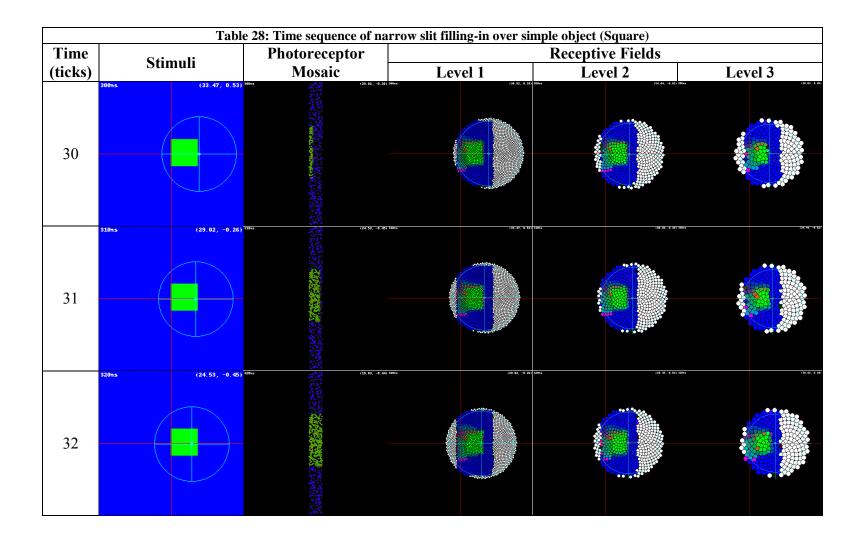


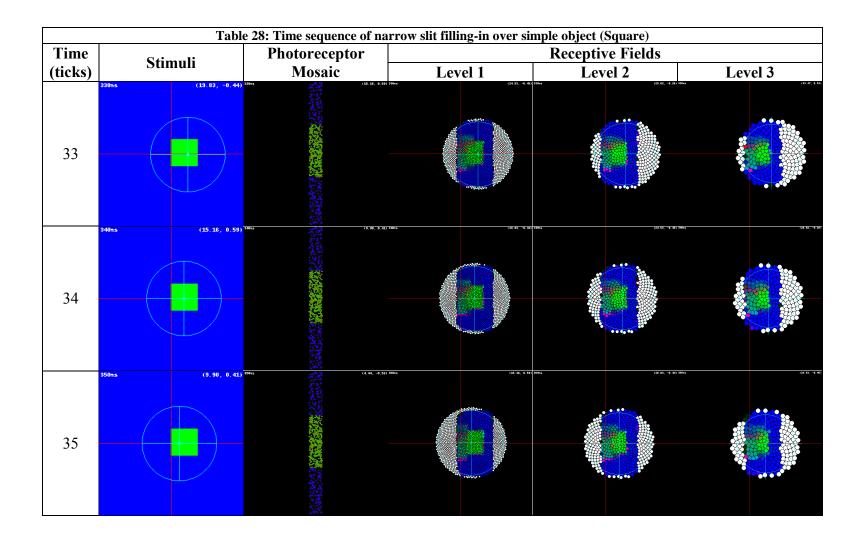


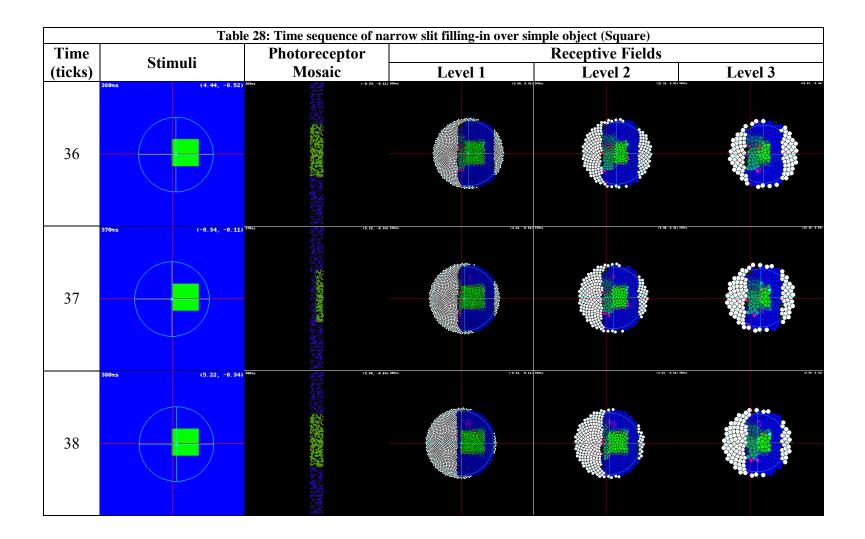












Appendix B: An emergic model of filling-in the foveal blue scotoma

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

B.1 Subject details

A single virtual subject was used in all six experiments. The *person* is fully characterized by a set of developmental parameters that will be indicated next. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be

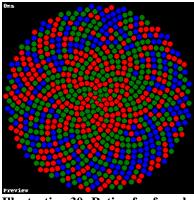


Illustration 30: Retina for foveal blue scotoma

innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random. Each test had a new incarnation of *person*.

To focus characterization on the filling-in of the blue scotoma phenomenon, a retina with two regions was generated. The inner region was devoid of blue (S) cones having an equal ratio of red (L) and green (M) cones. The outer region had an equal ratio of all three cone sensitivities. The size of the cones did not vary. The parameters of interest are outlined.

<pre>[Person] note = blue srt = 10 sex = ai age = 18 eyecount = 1 ipd = 0 vsize = 17.0 vieweyez = 50 r0conepix = 6 nodalpt = 17 r0coned = 10.0</pre>	<pre>r0green = 100 r1coned = 1.0 r1red = 200 r1green = 200 r1blue = 200 blindx = 0.0 blindy = 0.0 blindr = 0.0 jitmin = 0.1 jitave = 0.7 jitmax = 0.9</pre>	<pre>p1_0_scale = 1 p1_0_fanlat = 5.0 p1_0_fandwn = 1.0 p1_1_pixd = 3.0 p1_1_pix = 150 p1_1_scale = 1 p1_1_fanlat = 2.0 p1_1_fandwn = 2.0 p1_2_pixd = 10.0 p1_2_pix = 22 p1_2_scale = 1 p1_2_fanlat = 1.2</pre>
nodalpt = 17 r0coned = 10.0 r0red = 100	2	<pre>p1_2_scale = 1 p1_2_fanlat = 1.2 p1_2_fandwn = 1.5</pre>

B.2 Stimuli details

The first test tested the filling-in over the entire blue scotoma via a full white stimulus. Test 2 tested filling-in bounded by the borders of a half white stimulus, while Test 3 & 4 tested filling-in bounded by two borders of a quarter white stimulus wedge, with stationary and moving eyes respectively. Test 5 tested the filling in of an arrow across the scotoma.

B.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Full white stimulus

This stimulus is used to test the filling-in behaviour over the entire foveal blue scotoma region. A full white stimulus was used. When blue is subtracted from white, then yellow remains. It is the interior yellow that must be filled in by the outer white. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis.

[World]	llcount = 8	gamma = 1.0
type = Lilac	spacing =	grdcount = 2
Chaser	0.434782608696	grdwidth = 4
note = white	pad = 2.0	fixfg = #ffffff
srt = 240	fg = #fffff	fixsize = 1.0
[Lilac Chaser]	bg = #ffffff	fixwidth = 1

B.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Half white stimulus

This stimulus is used to test the border respecting capability of the filling-in behaviour over half the foveal blue scotoma region. A half black & white stimulus was used (with one border). When blue is subtracted from white, then yellow remains. It is the interior yellow that

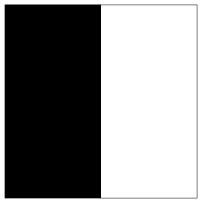


Illustration 31: Half white stimulus

must be filled in by the outer white while respecting completed borders. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis.

The content of file hWhite.png appears in Illustration 31.

[World]	[Image]	iname = hWhite.png
type = Image	wx = 256	ix = 256
note = half white	wy = 256	iy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	

B.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for stationary eye)

This stimulus is used to test the double intersecting border respecting capability of the filling-in behaviour over a quarter of the foveal blue scotoma region. A ³/₄ black & ¹/₄ white stimulus was used (with two borders). When blue is subtracted from white, then yellow remains. It is the interior yellow that must be filled in by the outer white while respecting completed

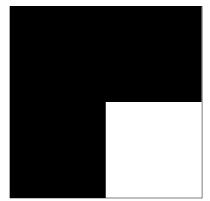


Illustration 32: Quarter white stimulus

filled in by the outer white while respecting completed borders. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis. The content of file qWhite.png appears in Illustration 32.

[World]	[Image]	<pre>iname = qWhite.png</pre>
type = Image	wx = 256	ix = 256
note = q white	wy = 256	iy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000	

B.2.4 Test 4 stimulus: Quarter white stimulus (for moving eye)

This stimulus is used to test the double intersecting border respecting capability of the filling-in behaviour over a quarter of the foveal blue scotoma region while the eye is in motion. A ³/₄ black & ¹/₄ white stimulus was used (with two borders), but shifted to the right to allow the eye to move across. When blue is subtracted from white, then yellow remains. It is the interior yellow that

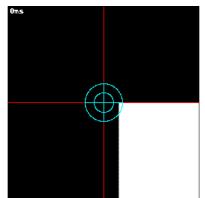


Illustration 33: Quarter white shifted stimulus shown as view with overlay

must be filled in by the outer white while respecting completed borders. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis. The content of file qWhite2.png appears in Illustration 33 (minus any overlay).

[World] type = Image note = q white2 srt = 200 [Image] wx = 256 wy = 256 wbg = #000000 iname =
qWhite2.png
ix = 256
iy = 256

B.2.5 Test 5 stimulus: Arrow stimulus

This stimulus is used to test the border respecting capability of the filling-in behaviour over a thin arrow crossing the foveal blue scotoma region. A blue arrow is used over a grey background. When blue is subtracted from grey, then a greenish yellow tinge remains. It is the interior greenish yellow that must be filled in by the outer

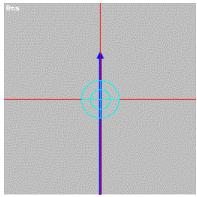


Illustration 34: Blue arrow stimulus Shown in view with overlay.

grey while respecting completed borders. Moreover, the blue arrow will appear as dark. It too needs to be filled in with blue. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis. The content of file arrow.png appears with view overlays in Illustration 34 (minus any overlay).

[World] type = Image note = arrow srt = 200 [Image] wx = 256 wy = 256 wbg = #000000 iname = arrow.png
ix = 256
iy = 256

B.2.6 Test 6 stimulus: Point stimulus

This stimulus is used to test the filling-in behaviour within the foveal blue scotoma as it saccades across a small blue point. The stimulus is fully specified by the following parameters, whose meaning is described in the thesis. The content of file point.png appears with view overlays in Illustration 35.

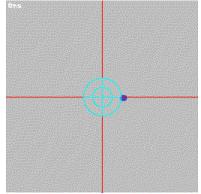


Illustration 35: Point stimulus Shown in view with overlay.

[World]	[Image]
type = Image	wx = 256
note = arrow	wy = 256
srt = 200	wbg = #000000

iname = point.png
ix = 256
iy = 256

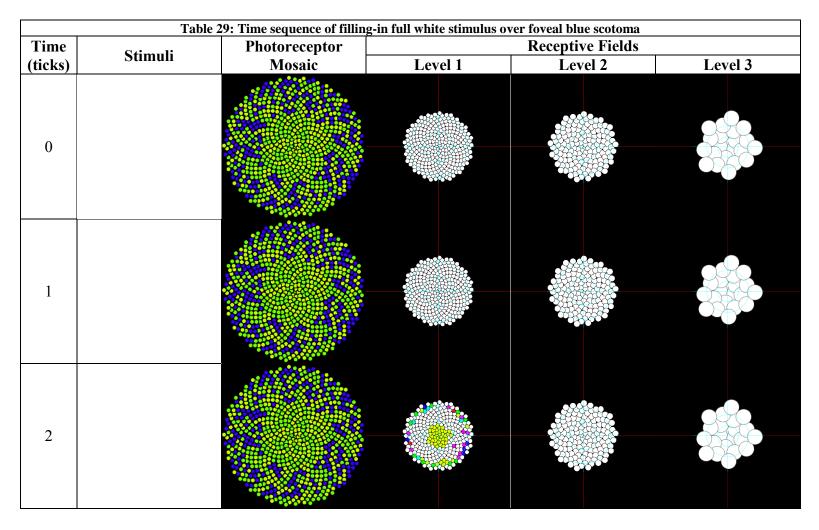
B.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all tests. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 59 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=165

The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of jitter, filling-in, memory, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement



B.3.1 Test 1 results: Full white stimulus

	Table 29: Time sequence of filling-in full white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
3						
4						
5						

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-i	n full white stimulus ov	ver foveal blue scotoma	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
6					
7					
8					

	Table 29: Time sequence of filling-in full white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
9						
10						
11						

	Table 29: Time sequence of filling-in full white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
12						
13						
14						

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling	-in full white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
15					
16					
17					

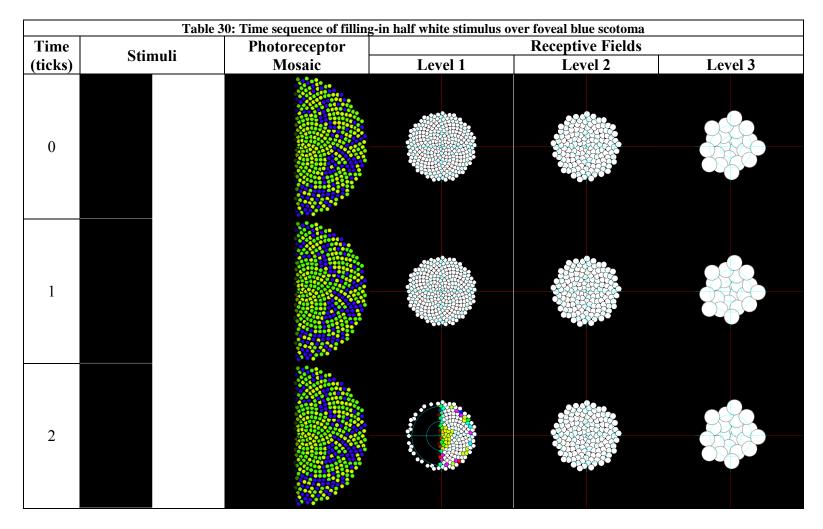
	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-	in full white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
18					
19					
20					

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-	in full white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields	
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
21					
22					
23					

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-	in full white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma	
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
24					
25					
26					

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-	in full white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma			
Time		Stimuli Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
27							
28							
29							

	Tab	le 29: Time sequence of filling-	in full white stimulus ov	ver foveal blue scotoma		
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Photoreceptor Receptive Field			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
30						
31						
32						



B.3.2 Test 2 results: Half white stimulus

Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma						
Time		Photoreceptor	or Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
3						
4						
5						

	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time		Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
6								
7								
8								

	Table	e 30: Time sequence of filling-in	n half white stimulus o	ver foveal blue scotoma		
Time		Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
9						
10						
11						

	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
12							
13							
14							

	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
15								
16			•					
17			•					

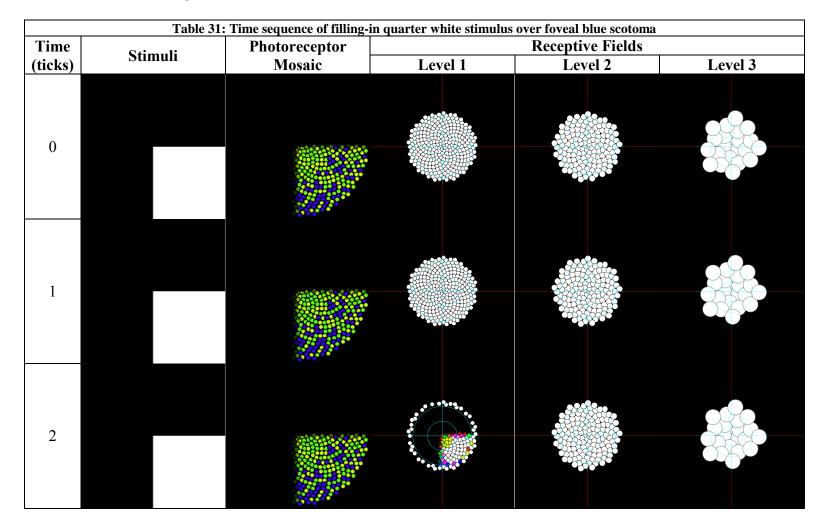
	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time		Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
18								
19			•					
20			•					

Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma						
Time	Stimuli	Stimuli Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
21						
22						
23						

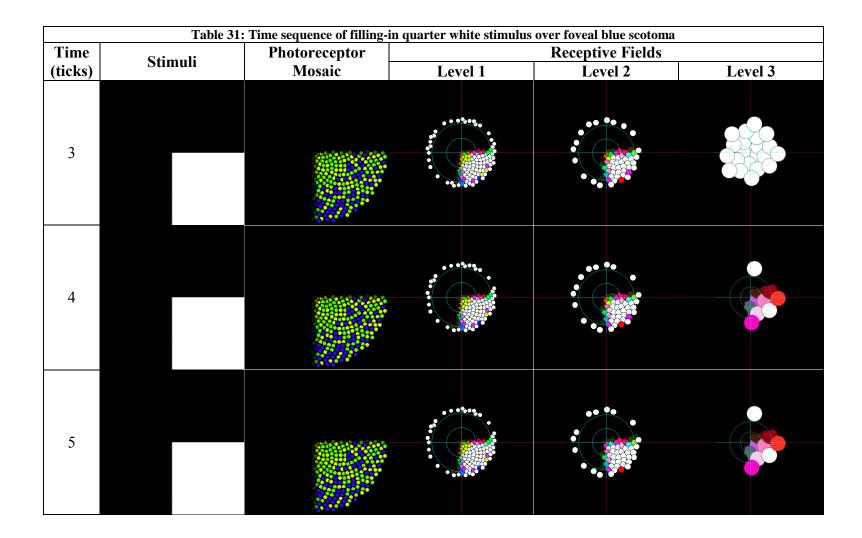
	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
24								
25								
26								

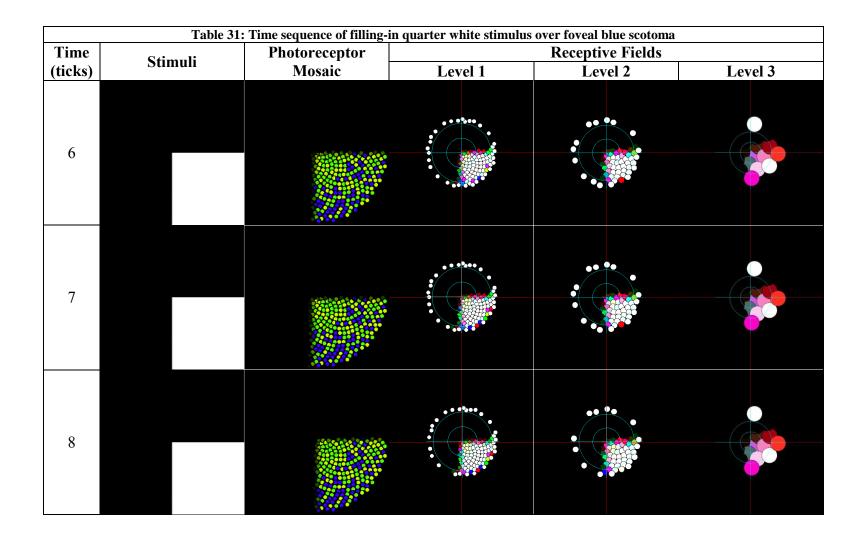
	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
27								
28								
29								

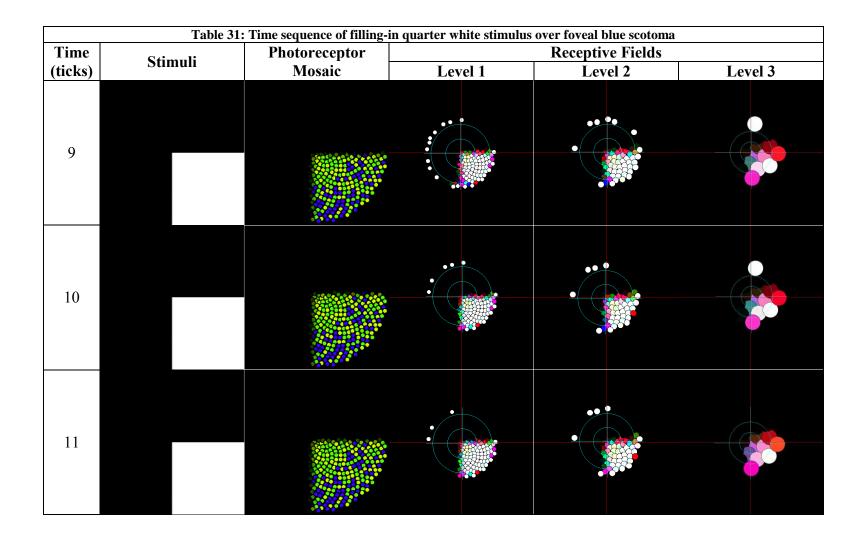
	Table 30: Time sequence of filling-in half white stimulus over foveal blue scotoma							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
30								
31								
32								

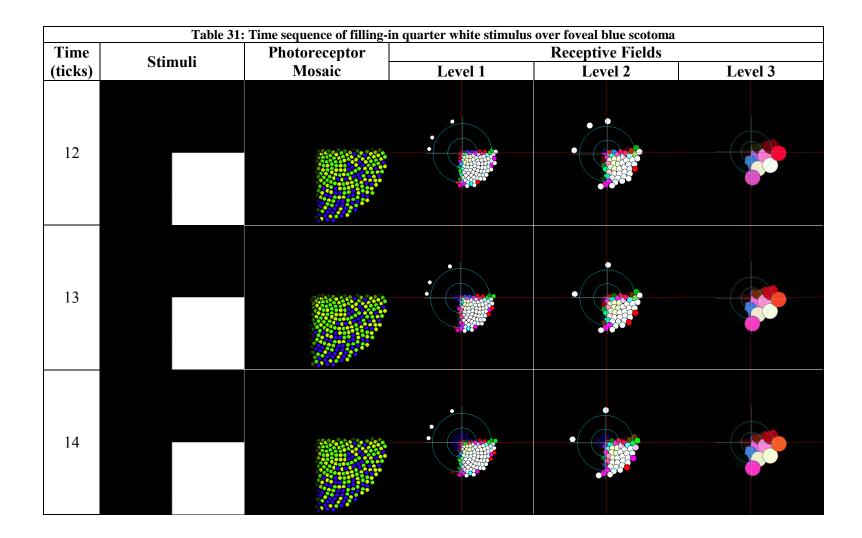


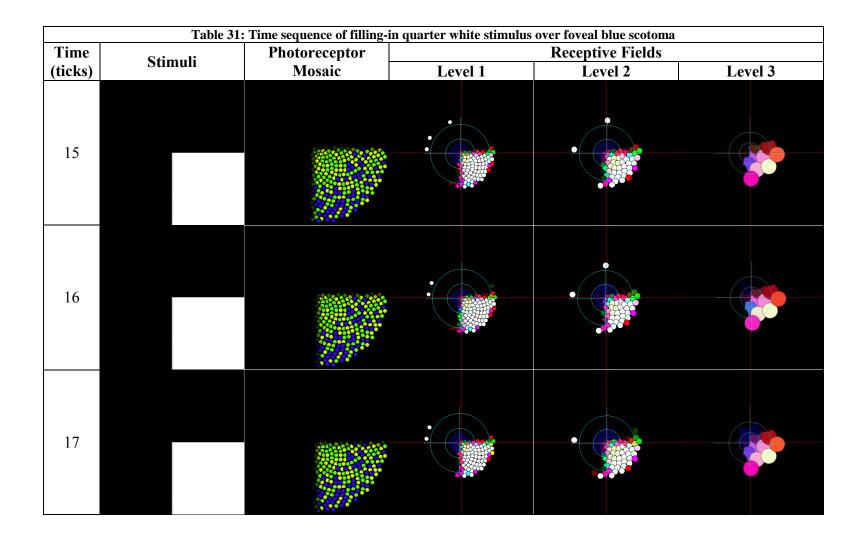
B.3.3 Test 3 results: Quarter white stimulus

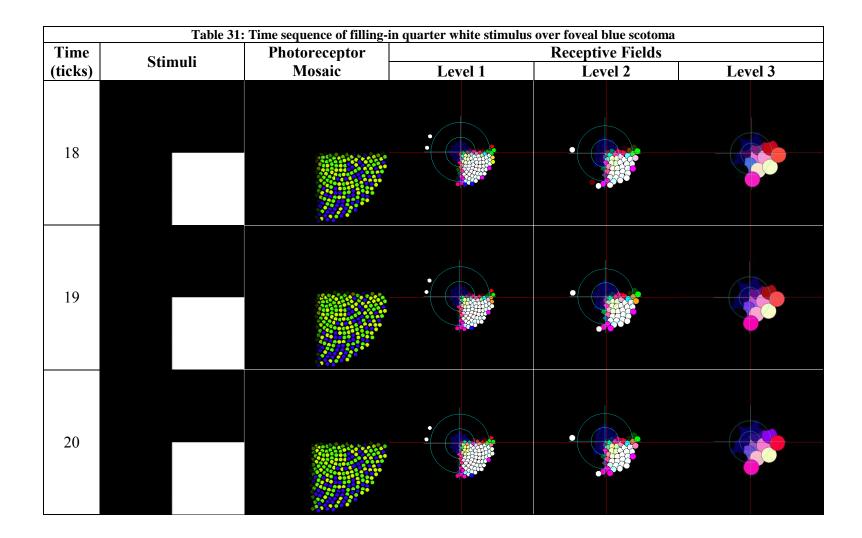


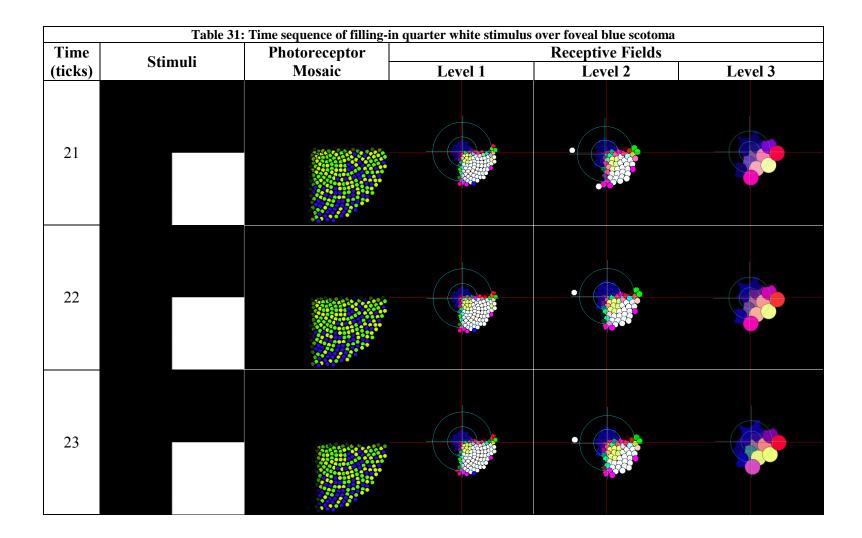


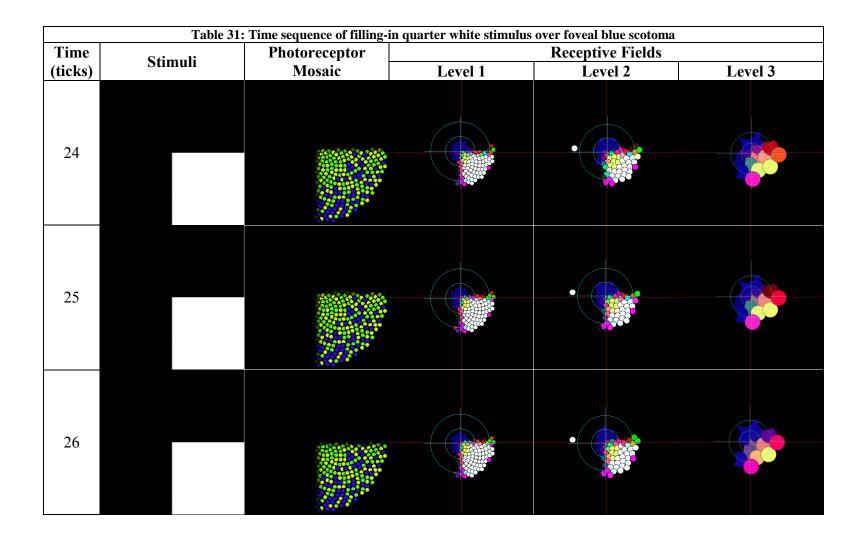


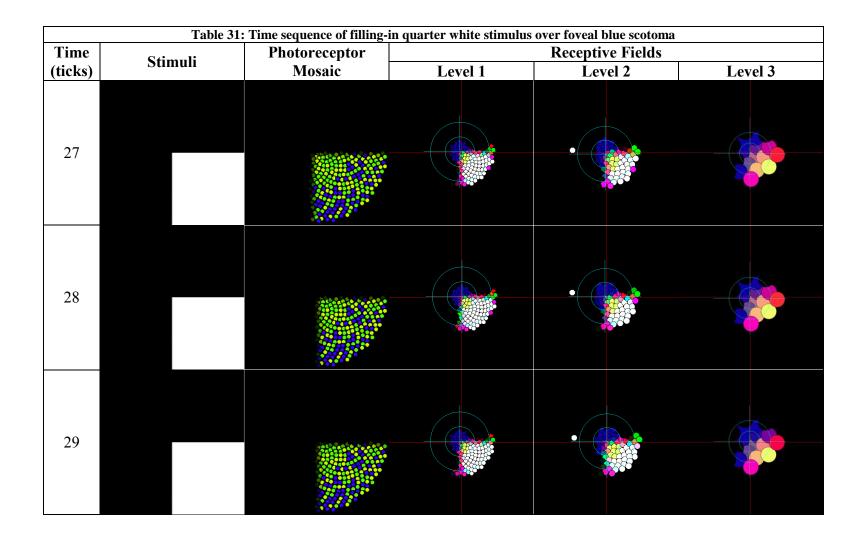


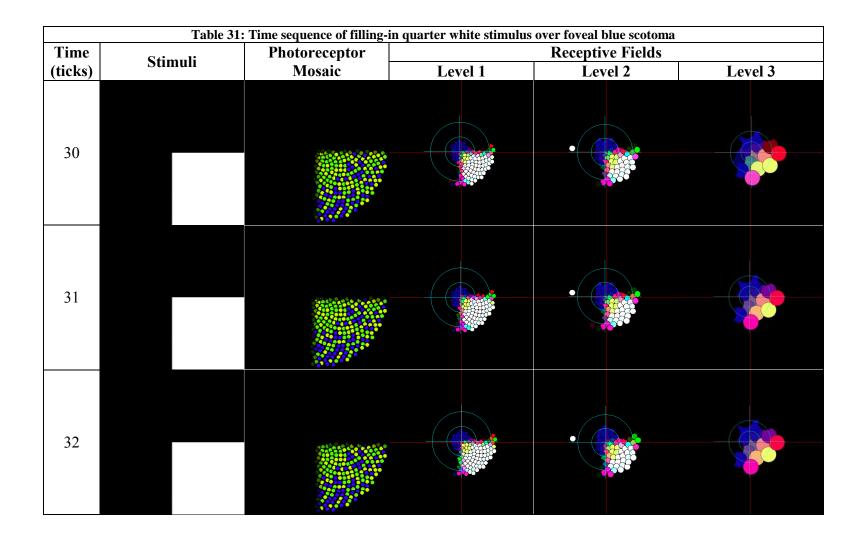


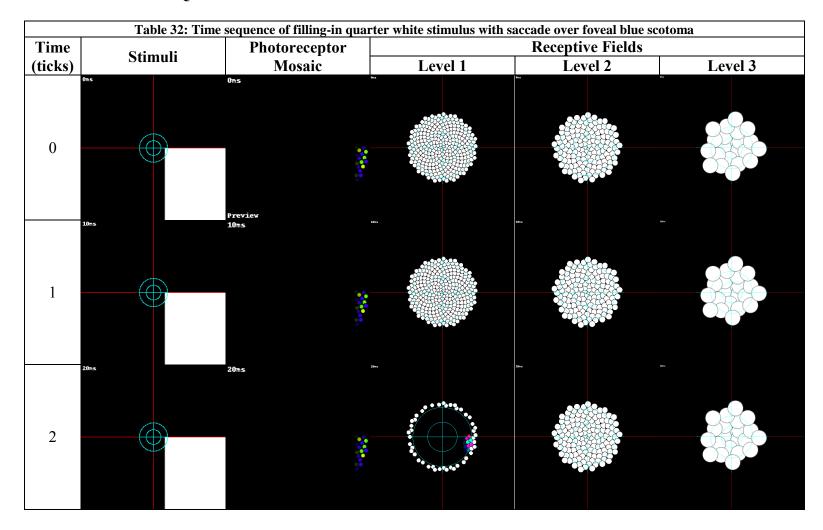




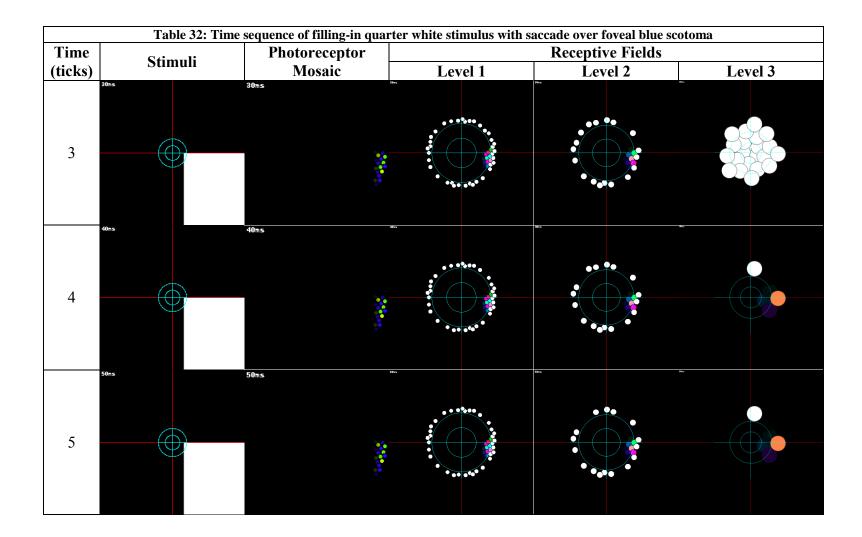


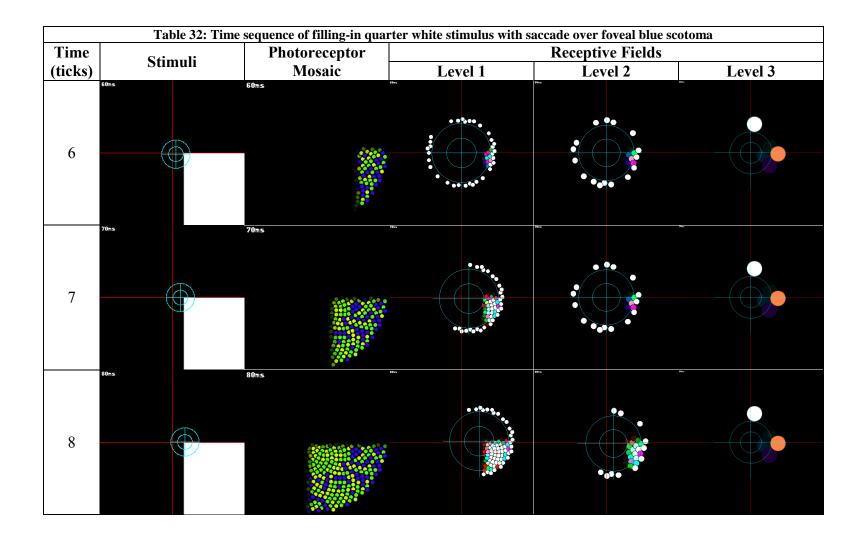


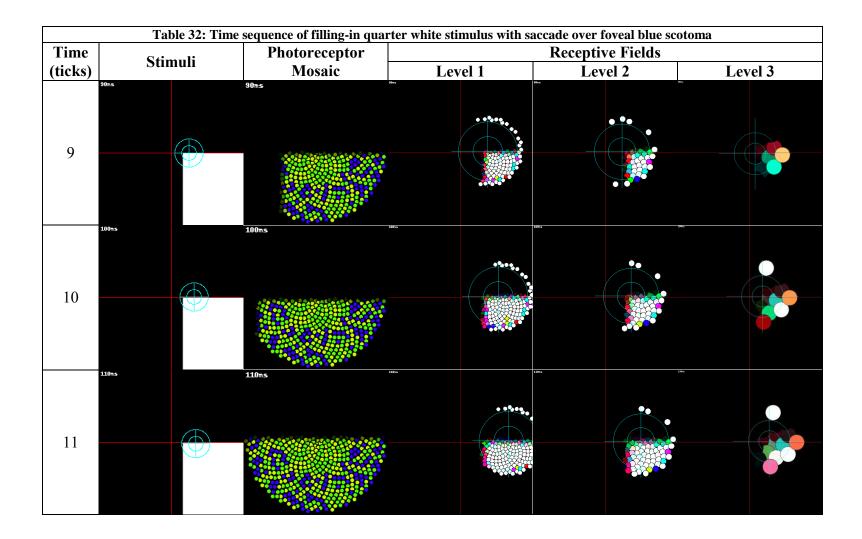


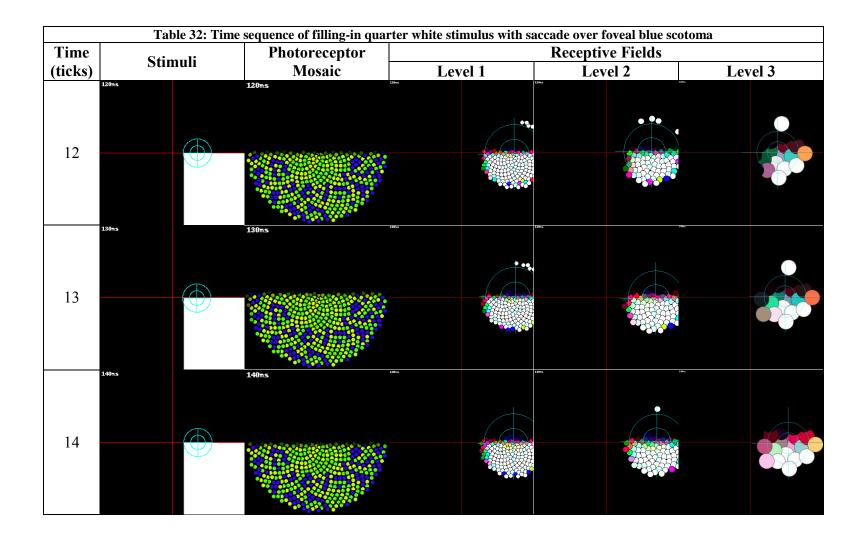


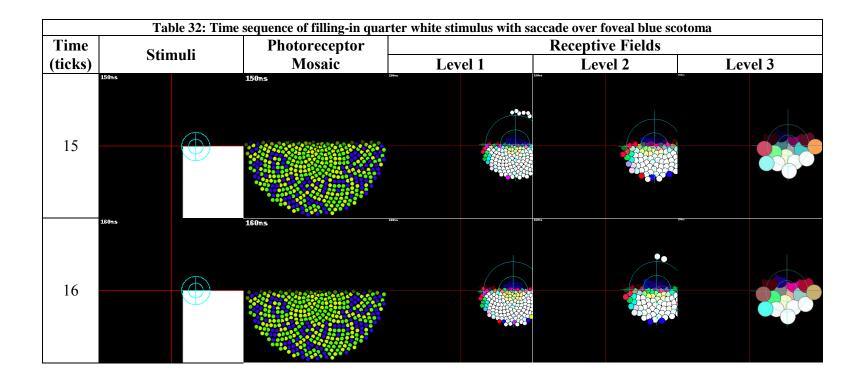
B.3.4 Test 4 results: Quarter white stimulus with saccade

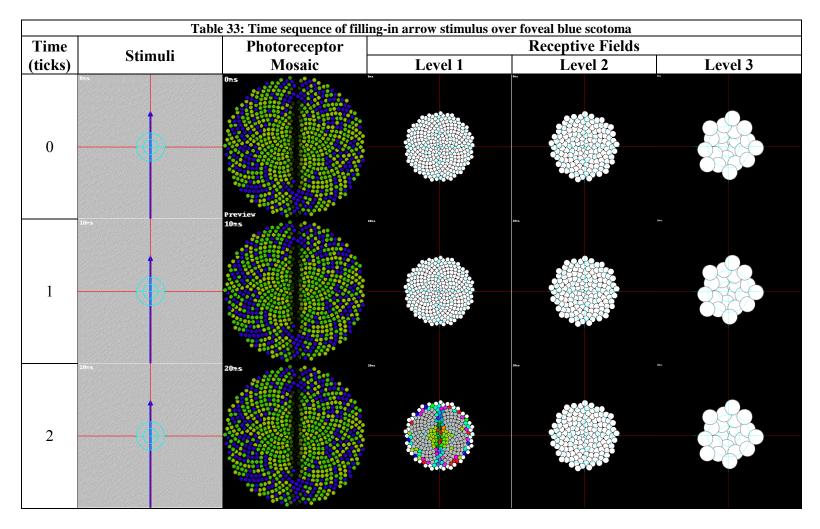




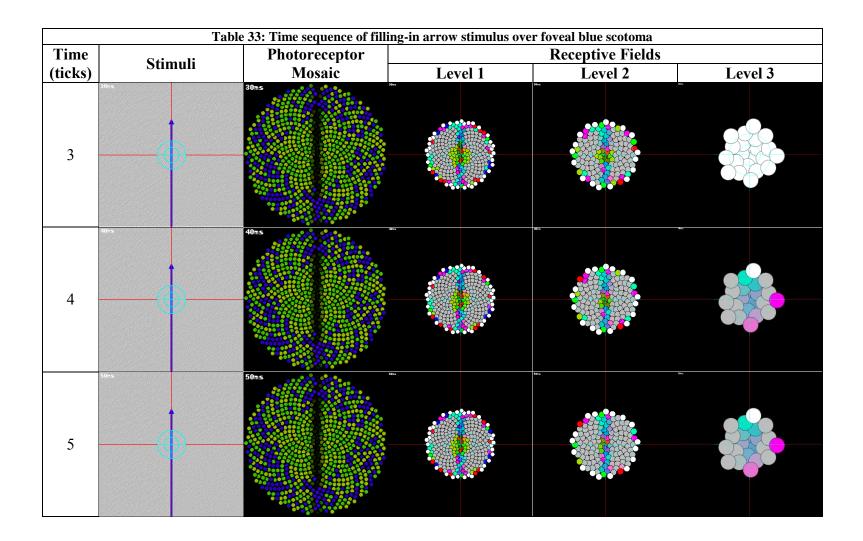


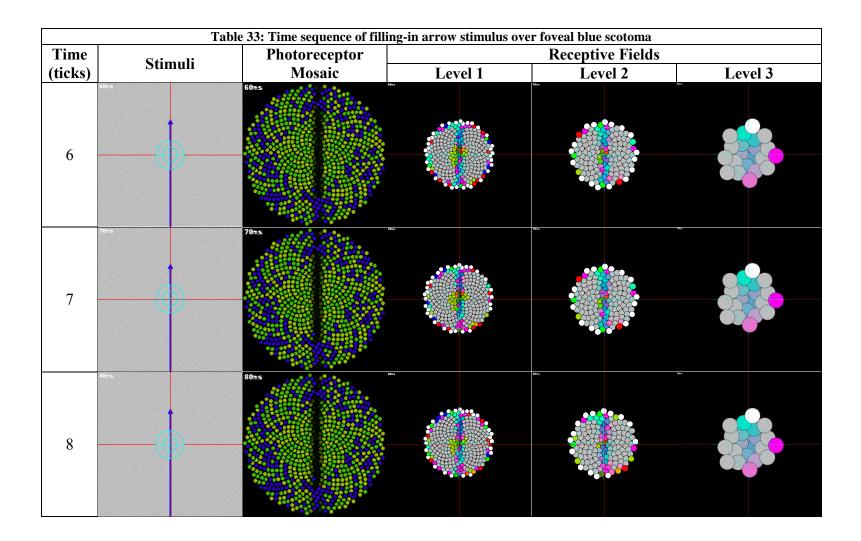


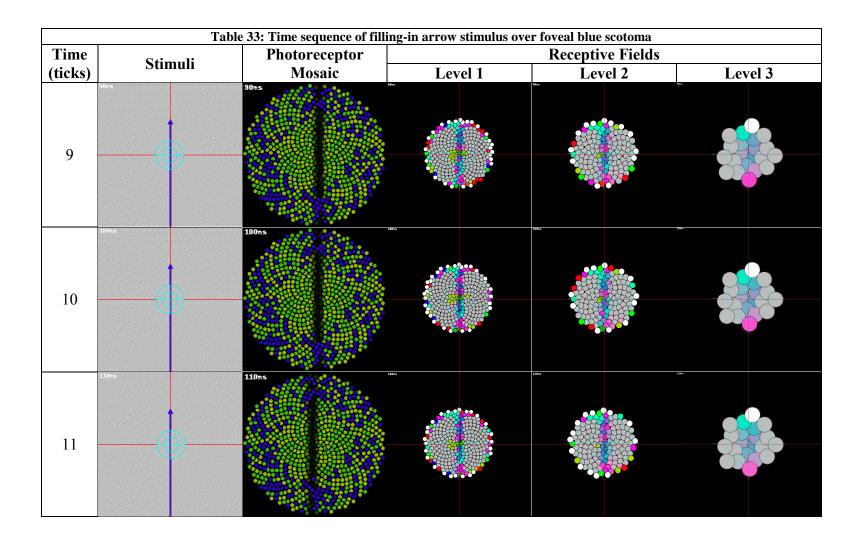


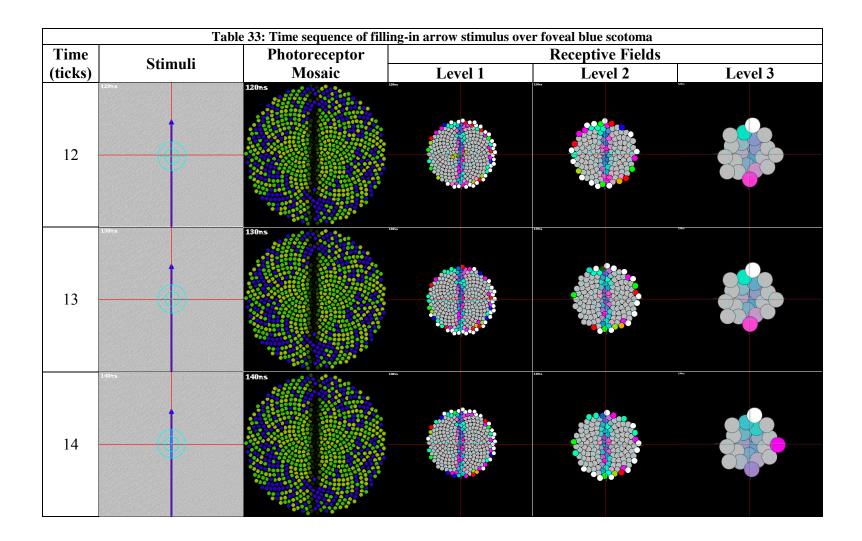


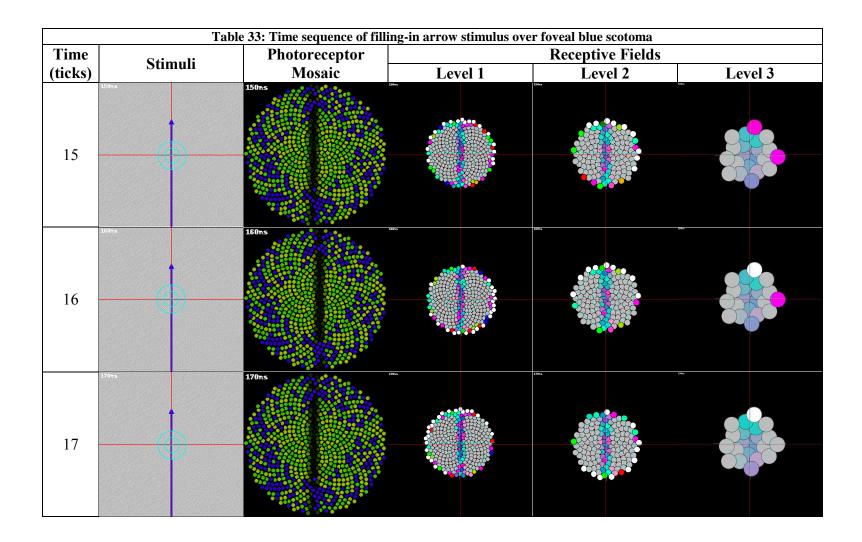
B.3.5 Test 5 results: Arrow stimulus

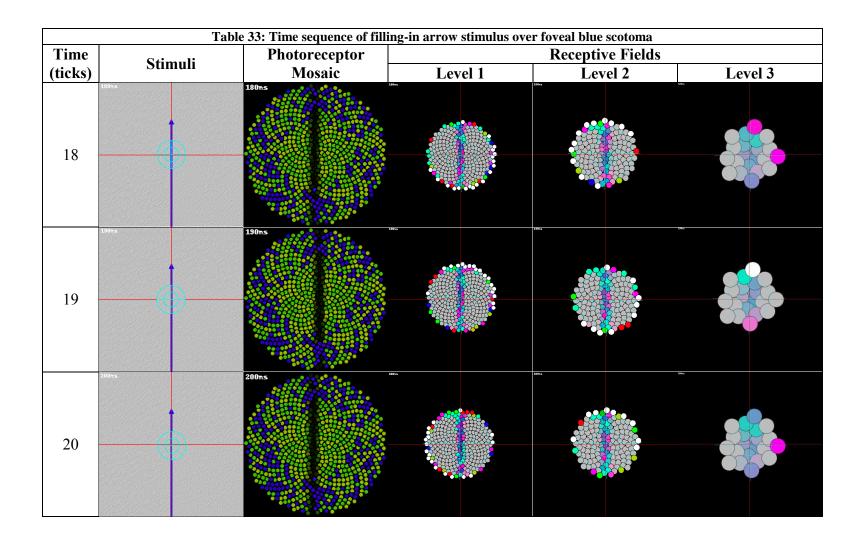


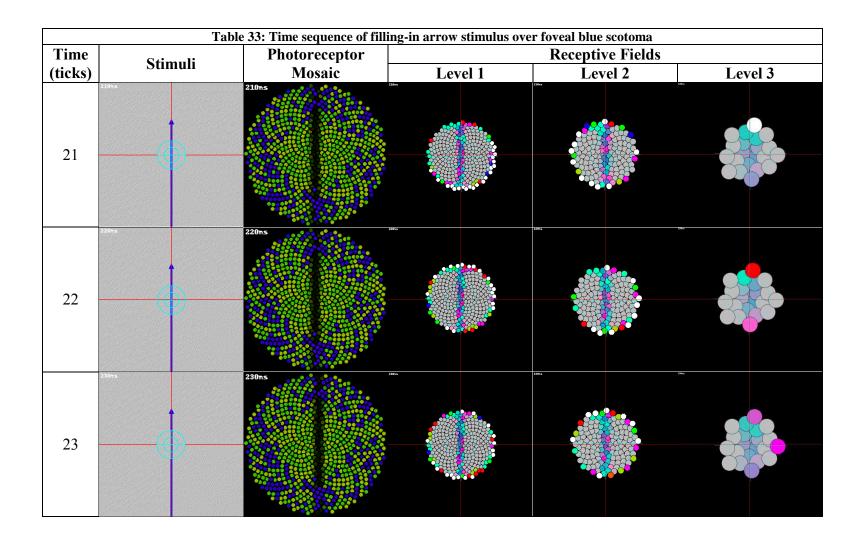


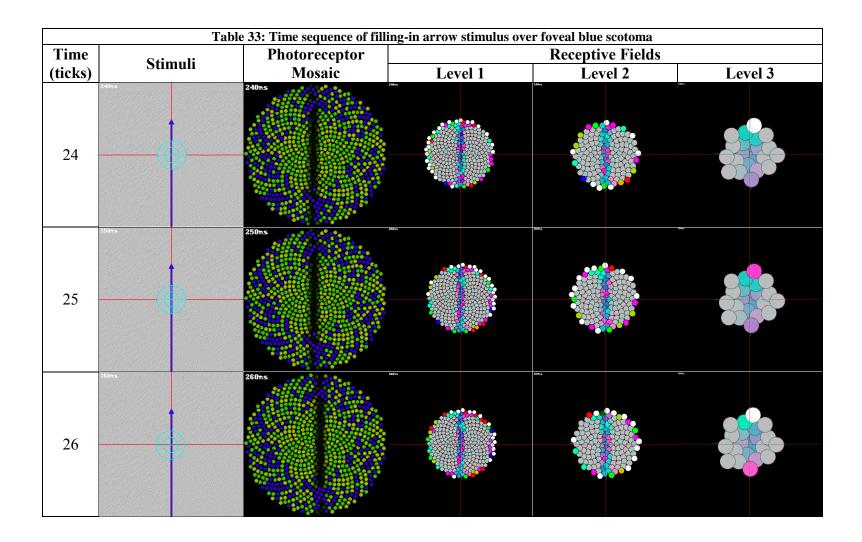


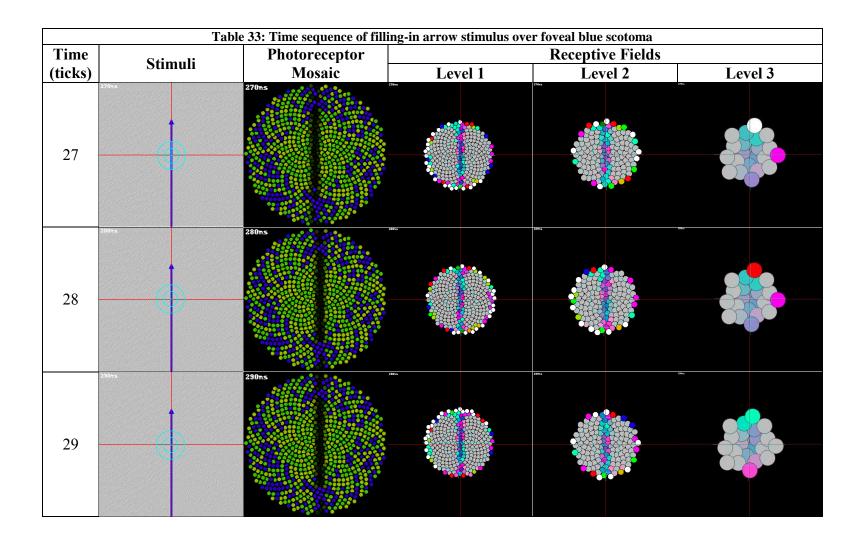


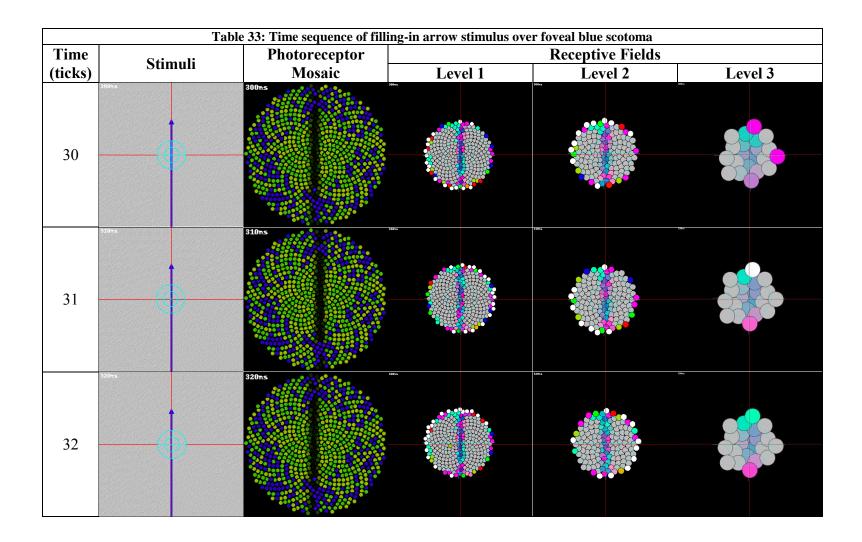


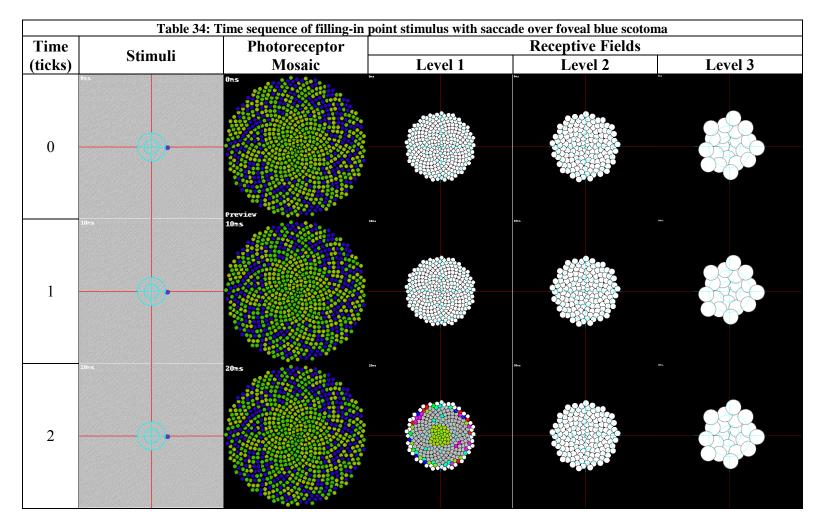




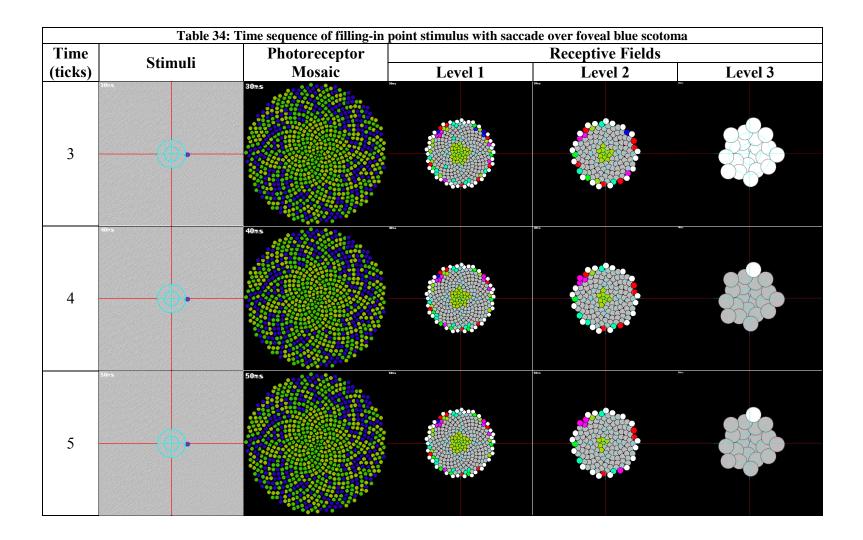


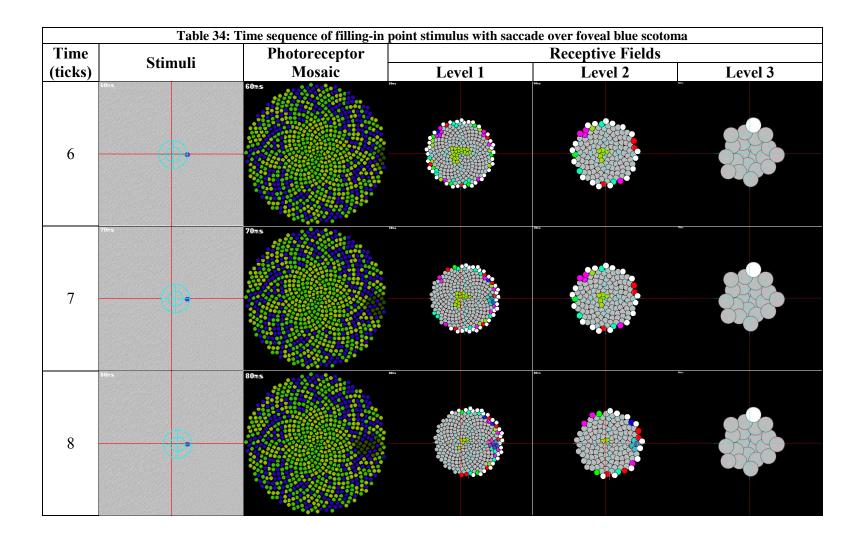


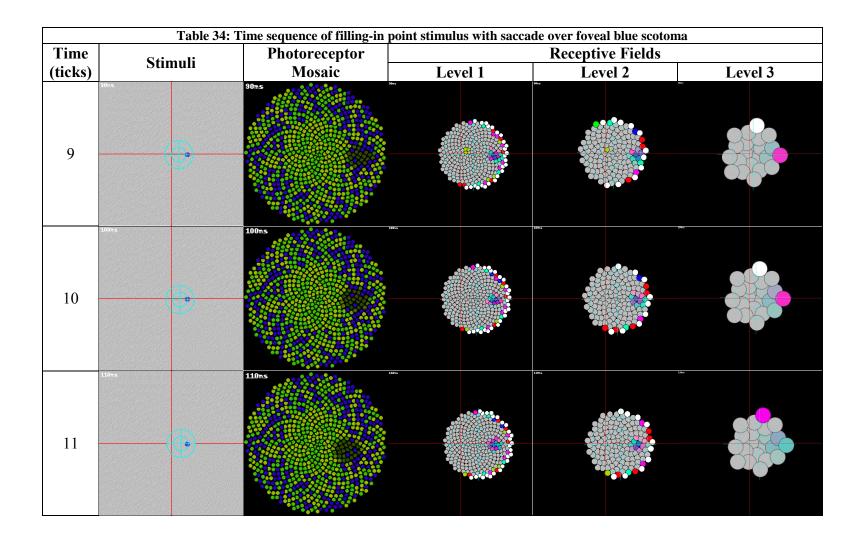




B.3.6 Test 6 results: Point stimulus with saccade







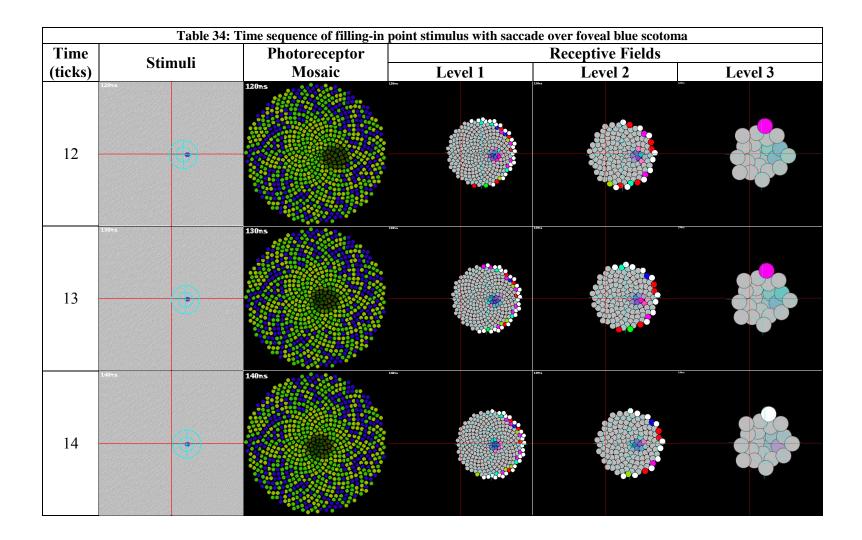


Table 34: Time sequence of filling-in point stimulus with saccade over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
15	150ms				
16	180ns	160ms m			
15	170%	170ms			
17	v				

Table 34: Time sequence of filling-in point stimulus with saccade over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
18					
19	bhs	190ms			
20	Drs	200ms			

Table 34: Time sequence of filling-in point stimulus with saccade over foveal blue scotoma					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
21	210ms	210ms Inc.			
22	220ns	220ms			
23	230ns	230ms (Constraint)			

	Table 34: Time sequence of filling-in point stimulus with saccade over foveal blue scotoma					
Time (ticks)	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
24	iins •	240ms				

Appendix C: An emergic model of filling-in during blinks

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

C.1 Subject details

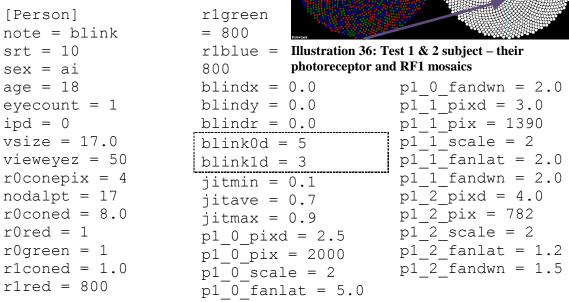
Three virtual subjects were used in these four tests. Each is fully characterized by a set of developmental and behavioural parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random. The behavioural parameters, such as eye blink rate are also mentioned in the test procedure.

Originally, eye blink suppression was simulated by detaching a *person* from the *world* being *viewed*, then re-attaching them. This would have been a procedure change. However, we recently place eyed blink configuration parameters within *person*, so they are detailed and highlighted here as well.

C.1.1 Test 1 & 2 stimulus

Same as Test 1 on page 43, but with eye

blink configured as highlighted below.



C.1.2 Test 3 stimulus

Same as Test 3 in on page 44, but with eye blink configured as highlighted below.

```
r1coned = 1.0
[Person]
                                            pl 0 scale = 2
                      r1red = 800
note = blink
                                            p1 0 fanlat = 5.0
srt = 10
                      rlgreen = 800
                                            p1 0 fandwn = 2.0
                                            p1 1 pixd = 3.0
sex = ai
                      r1blue = 800
                      blindx = 0.0
age = 18
                                            p1 1 pix = 1390
                      blindy = 0.0
                                            p1 1 scale = 2
eyecount = 1
ipd = 0
                      blindr = 0.0
                                            p1 1 fanlat = 2.0
vsize = 17.0
                                            pl 1 fandwn = 2.0
                      blink0d = 5
                                            p1 \ 2 \ pixd = 4.0
vieweyez = 75
                      blink1d = 3
r0conepix = 4
                                            p1 \ 2 \ pix = 782
                      jitmin = 0.1
                                            p1 2 scale = 2
nodalpt = 17
                      jitave = 0.7
r0coned = 8.0
                                            p1 2 fanlat = 1.2
                      jitmax = 0.9
r0red = 1
                                            p1 2 fandwn = 1.5
                      p1 \ 0 \ pixd = 2.5
r0qreen = 1
                      p1 0 pix = 2000
```

C.1.3 Test 4 stimulus

Same as Tests 1-4 on page 115, but with eye blink configured as highlighted below. This *Person* had a large yet simple retina to focus analysis on memory effects related to filling-in. The cones were of the same size throughout and the L:M:S ratio was 1:1:1. Eye blinks were extremely rapid and extended, i.e., they were closed

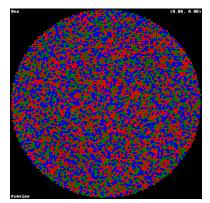


Illustration 37: Test 4 subject – their photoreceptor mosaic

[Person]
note = blink
srt = 10
sex = ai
age = 18
eyecount = 1
ipd = 0
vsize = 17.0
vieweyez = 100
r0conepix = 4
nodalpt = 17
r0coned = 4.0
r0red = 1
r0green = 1

for 2 out of every 3 ticks.

rlconed = 1.0 rlred = 3000 rlgreen = 3000 plindx = 0.0 blindy = 0.0 blindr = 0.0 blink0d = 1 blink1d = 2 jitmin = 0.1 jitave = 0.7 jitmax = 0.9 pl_0_pixd = 2.5 pl 0 pix = 1800

p1_0_scale = 2 p1_0_fanlat = 5.0 p1_0_fandwn = 2.0 p1_1_pixd = 5.0 p1_1_pix = 500 p1_1_scale = 2 p1_1_fanlat = 2.0 p1_1_fandwn = 2.0 p1_2_pixd = 7.5 p1_2_pix = 250 p1_2_scale = 2 p1_2_fanlat = 1.2 p1_2_fandwn = 1.5

C.2 Stimuli details

The first three tests characterized temporal filling-in across eye blinks generically. Test 1 used a simple coloured surface stimulus – the block letters spelling LOVE; Test 2 used a natural image stimulus – a picture of Lena; and Test 3 used a dynamic image stimulus with surface gradients – a lilac chaser. Test 4 used a simple square stimulus to test filling-in across rapid and extensive eye-blinks.

C.2.1 Test 1 stimulus: Simple surfaces (Love)

Same as Test 1 on page 46 as in Illustration 38.

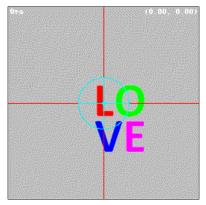


Illustration 38: Test 1 stimulus with view overlays

C.2.2 Test 2 stimulus: Natural image (Lena)

Same as Test 2 on page 47 as in Illustration 39.



Illustration 39: Test 2 stimulus with view overlays

C.2.3 Test 3 stimulus: Dynamic image with surface gradients (Chaser)

Same as Test 3 on page 48 as in Illustration 40.

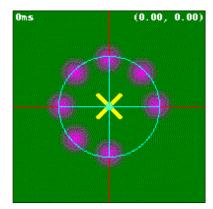


Illustration 40: Test 3 stimulus with view overlays

C.2.4 Test 4: Rapid and extended blinking (Square)

Same as Test 4 on page 117 as in Illustration 41.

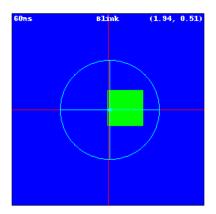


Illustration 41: Test 4 stimulus with view overlays

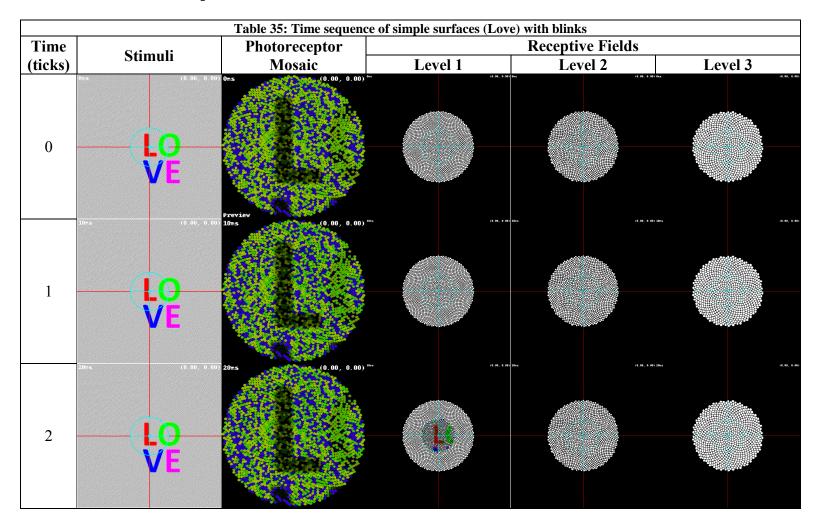
C.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 44 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

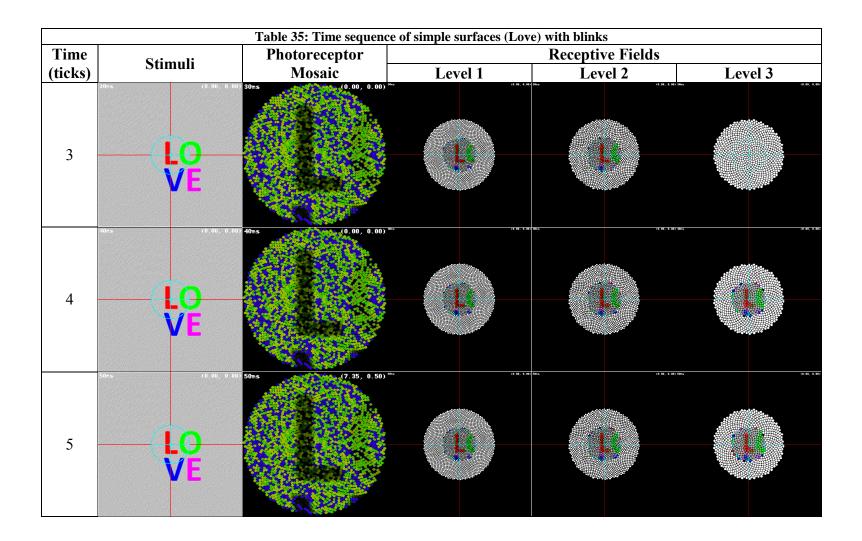
http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=308

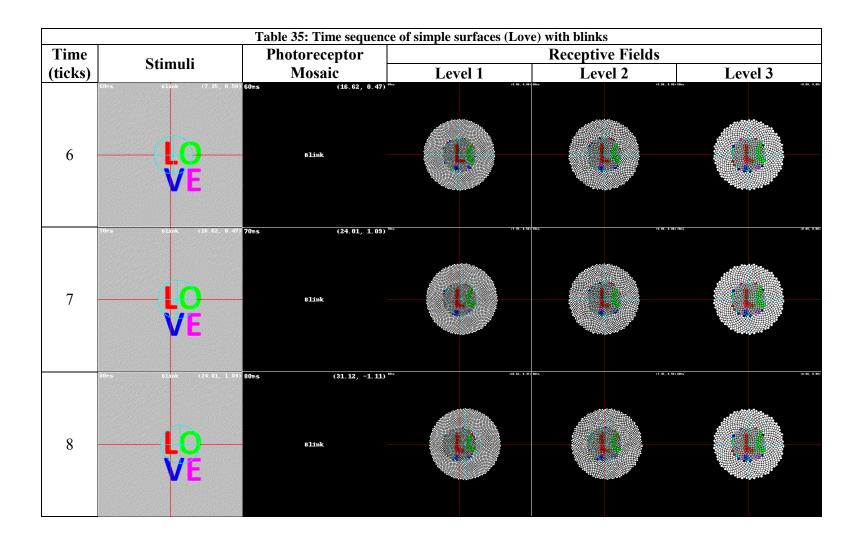
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-out thru blinks and makes image stability across blinks more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

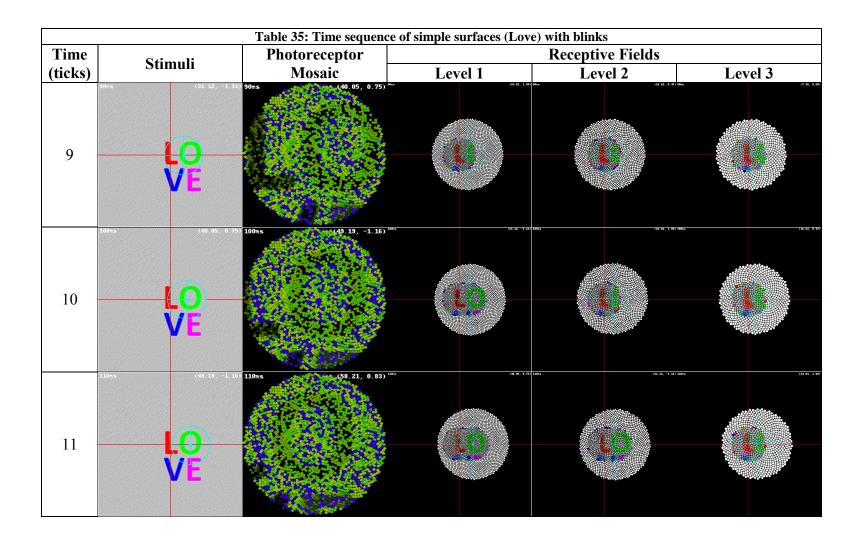
Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement

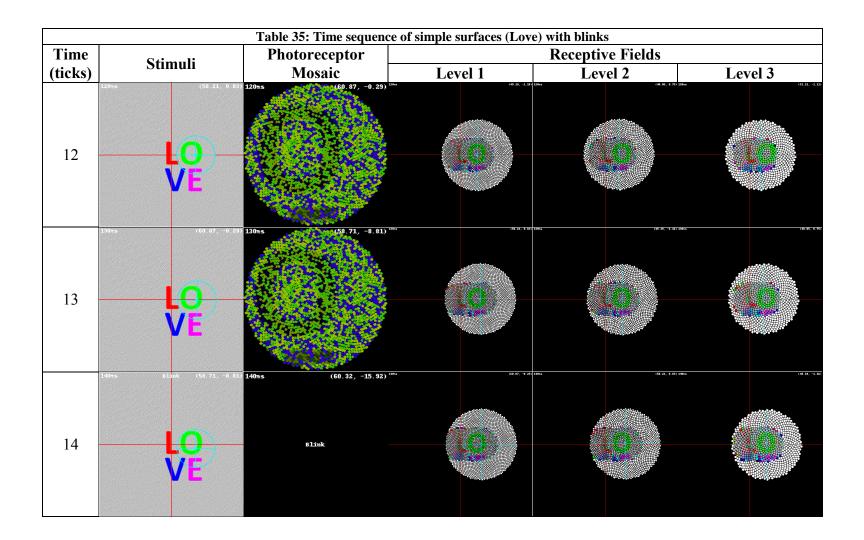


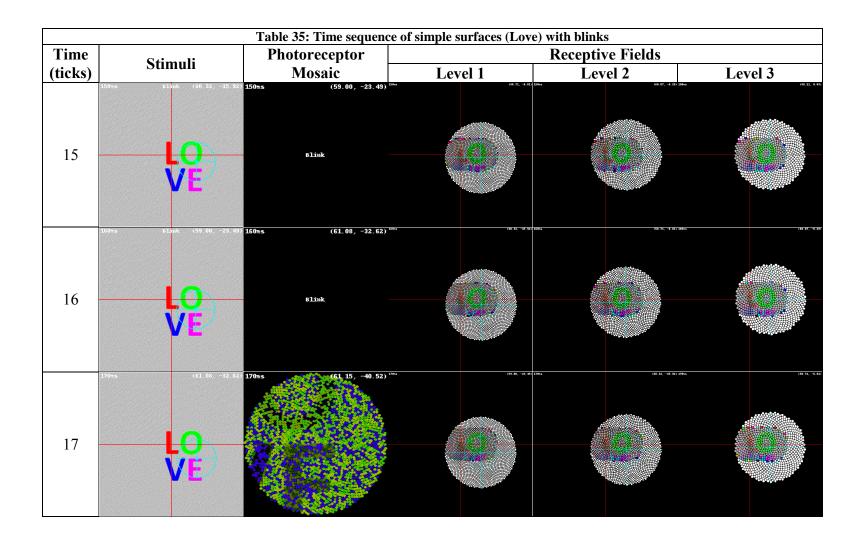
C.3.1 Test 1 results: Simple surfaces (Love)

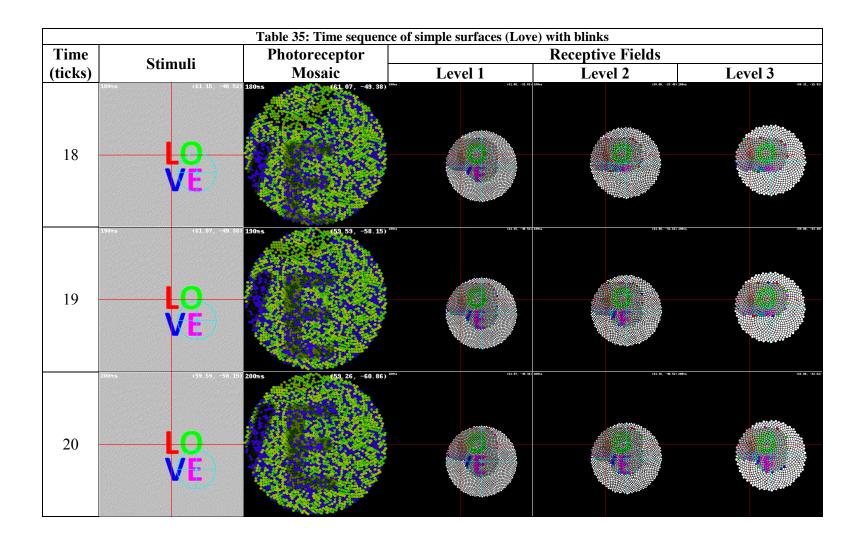


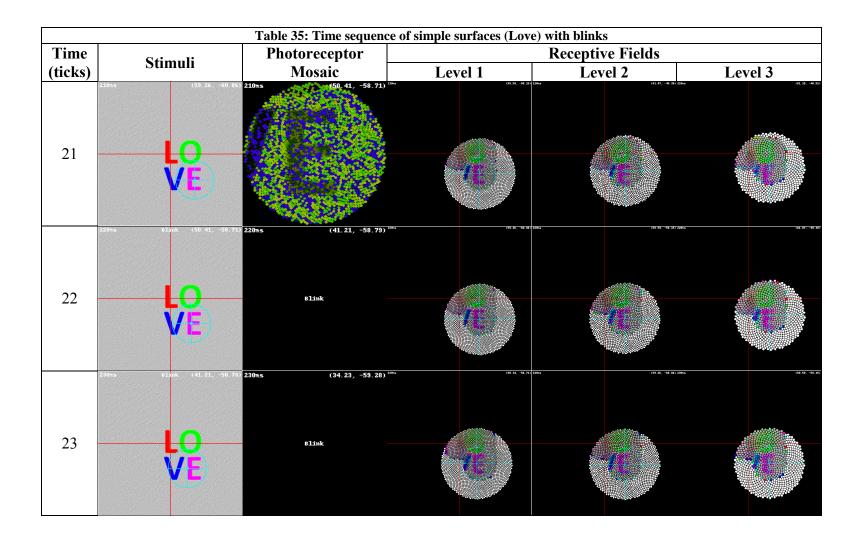


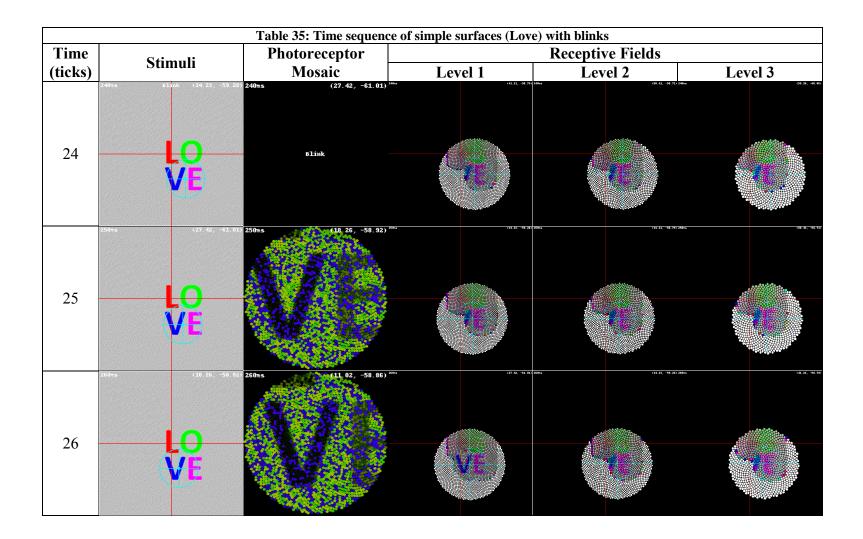


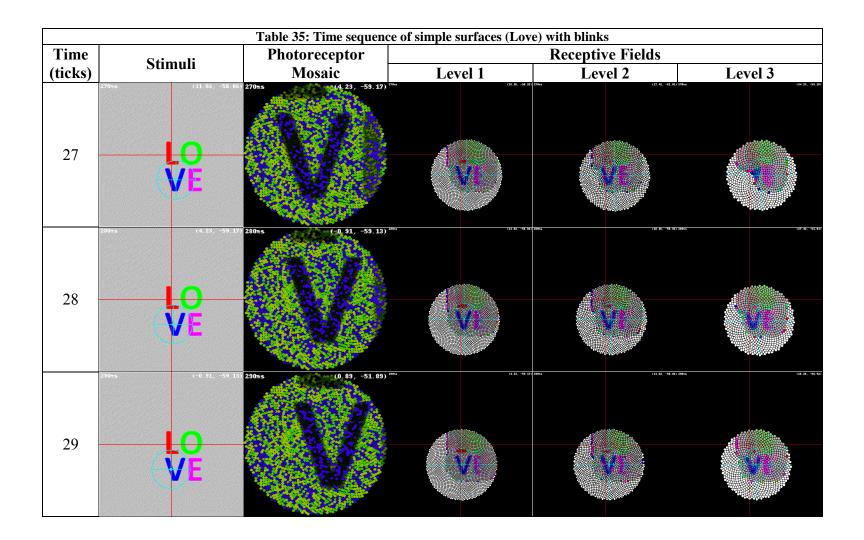


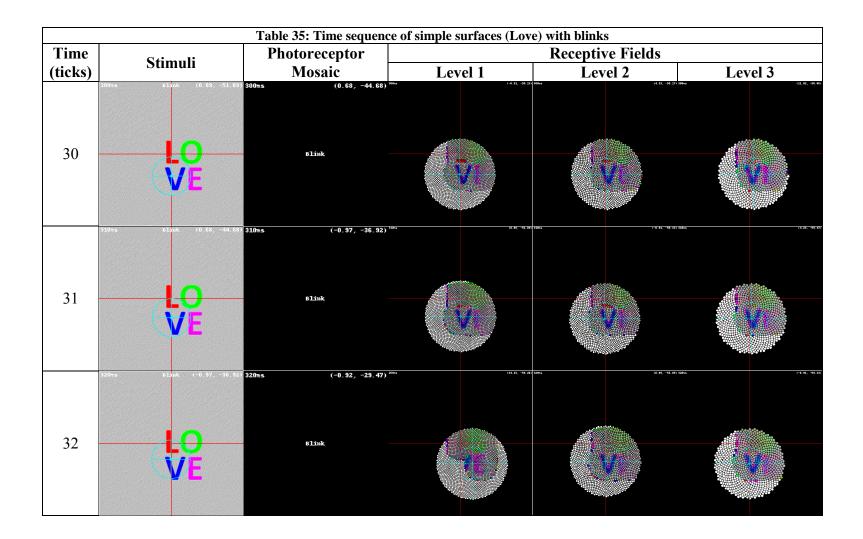


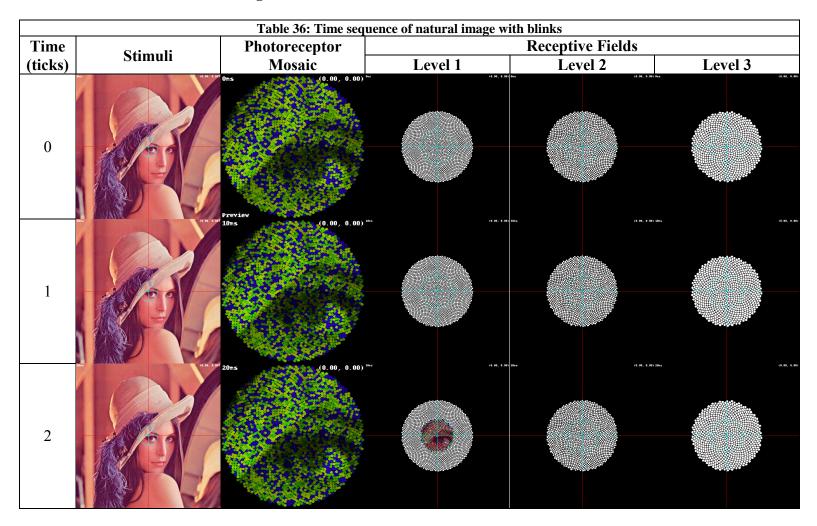












C.3.2 Test 2 results: Natural image (Lena)

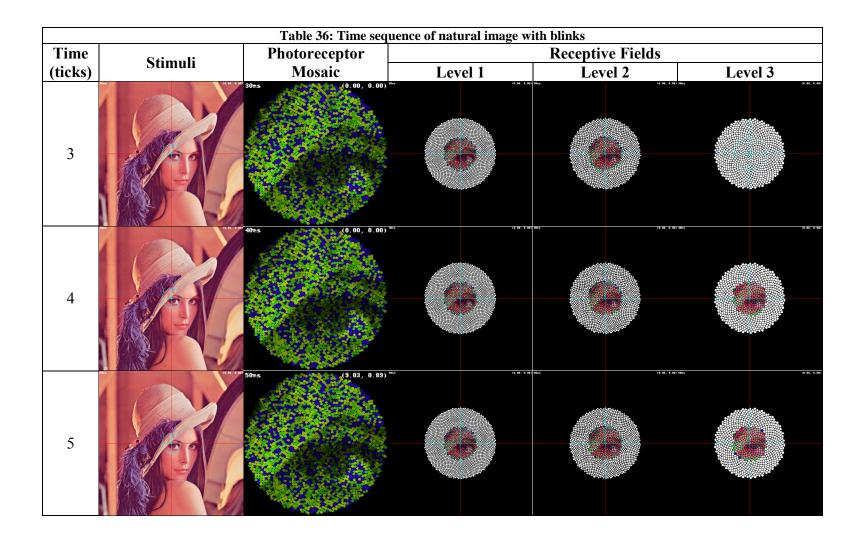
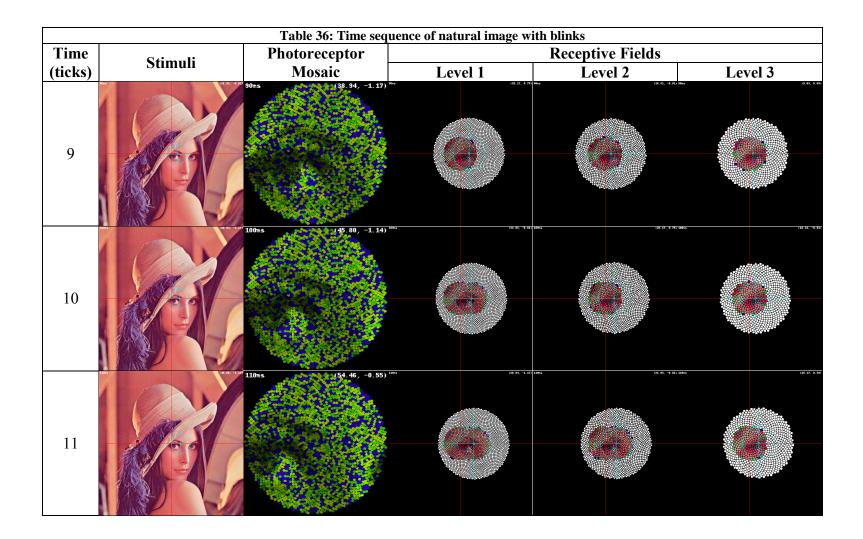


Table 36: Time sequence of natural image with blinks						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor		Receptive Fields		
(ticks)) Stimuli	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
6		60ms (16.31, -0.81) Blink				
7		70ms (25.17, 0.79) Blink				
8		80ms (31.93, -0.81) Blink				



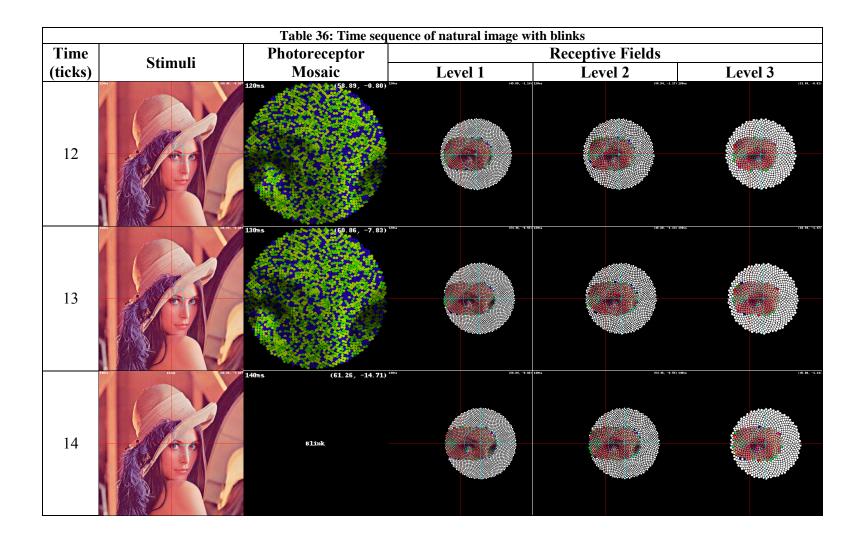
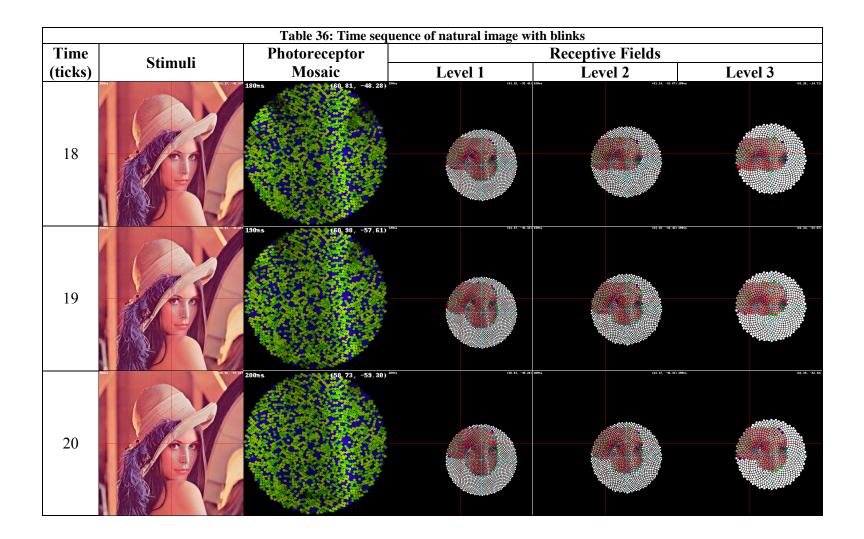
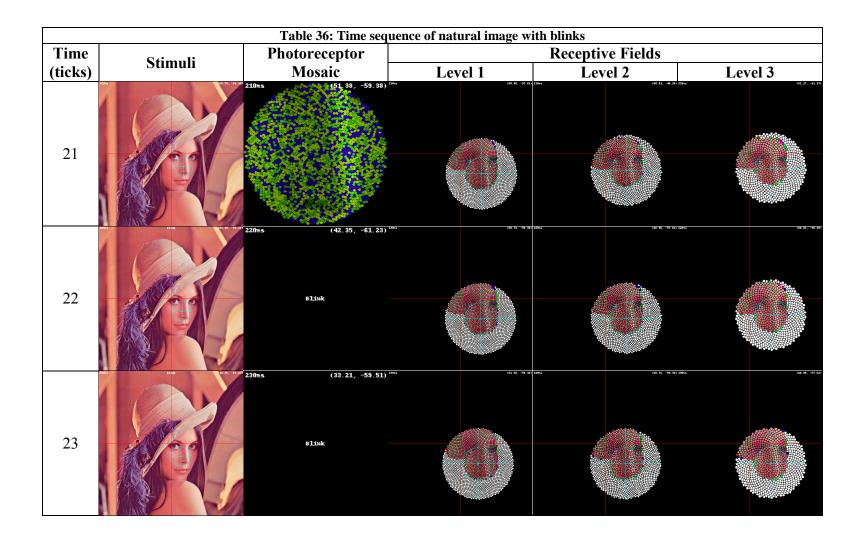
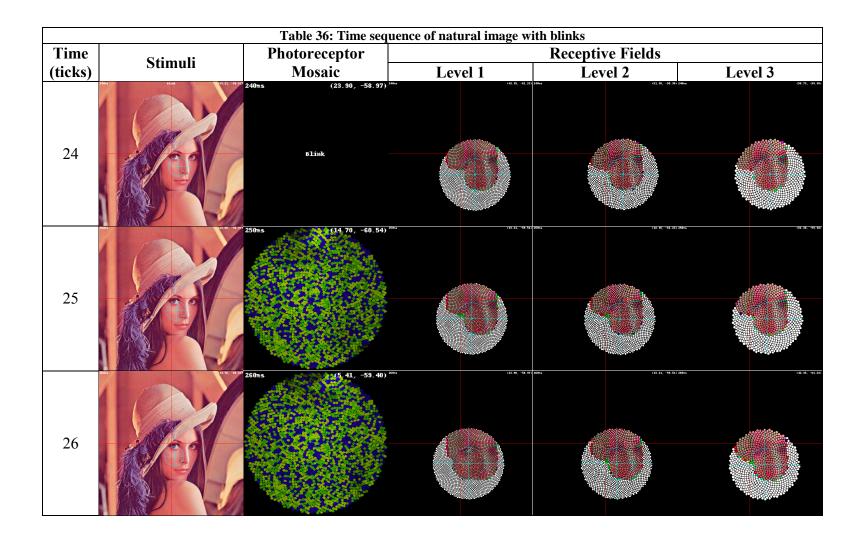


Table 36: Time sequence of natural image with blinks					
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields		
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
15		150ms (\$1.14, -23.67) Blink			
16		160ms (61.19, -32.42) ' Blink -			
17		170ms (61, 17, -41, 33)			







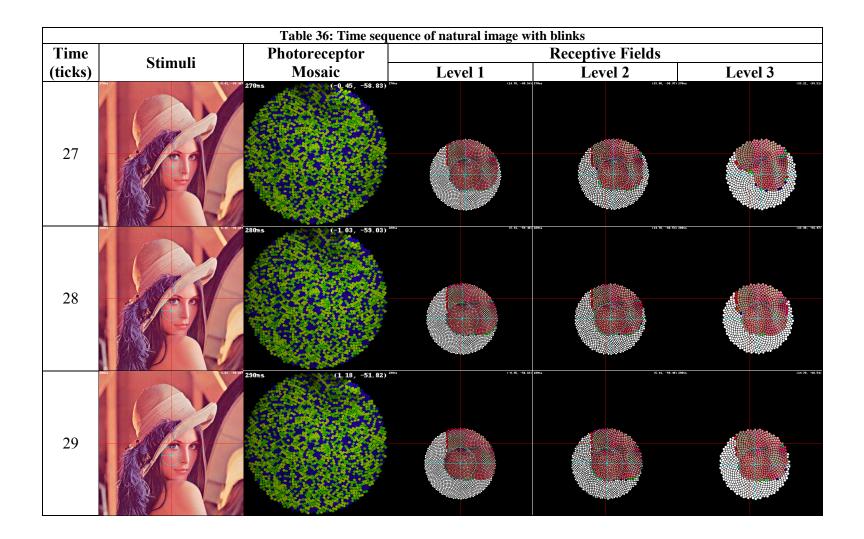
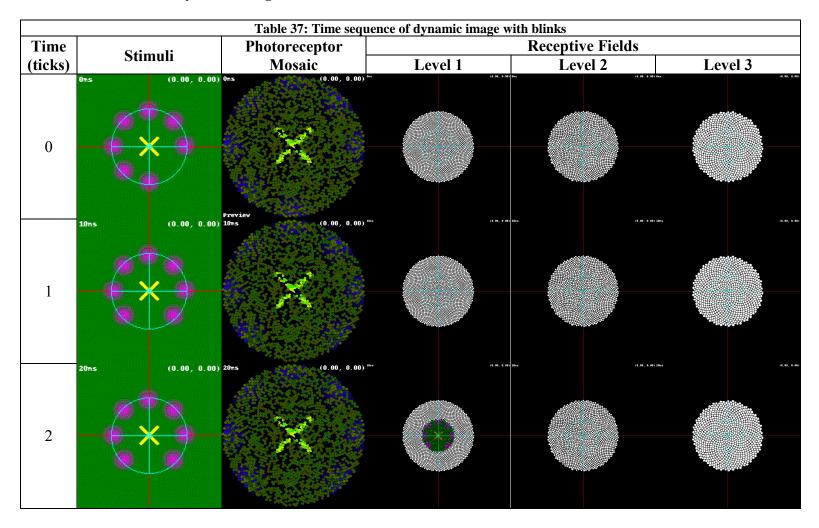
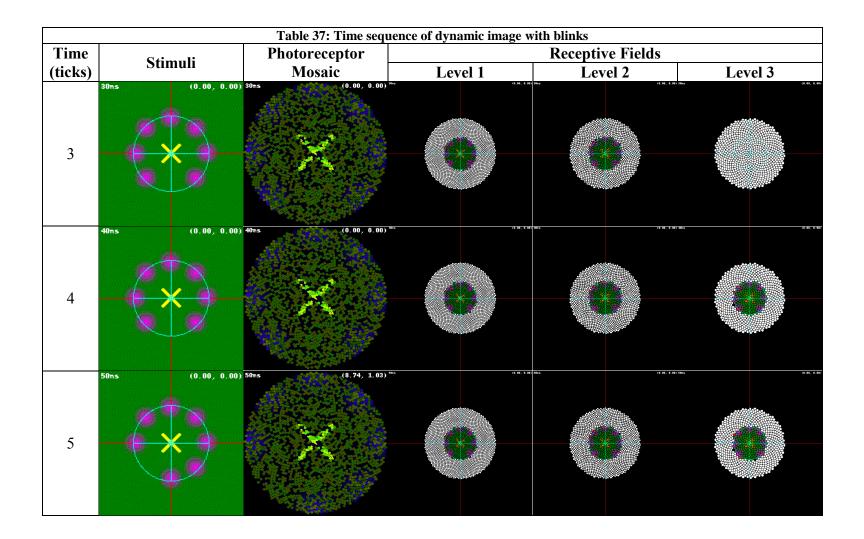
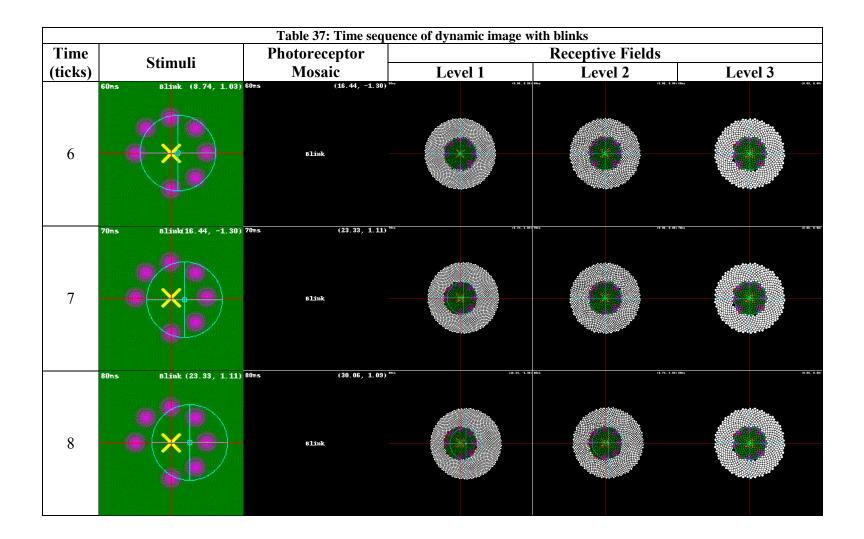


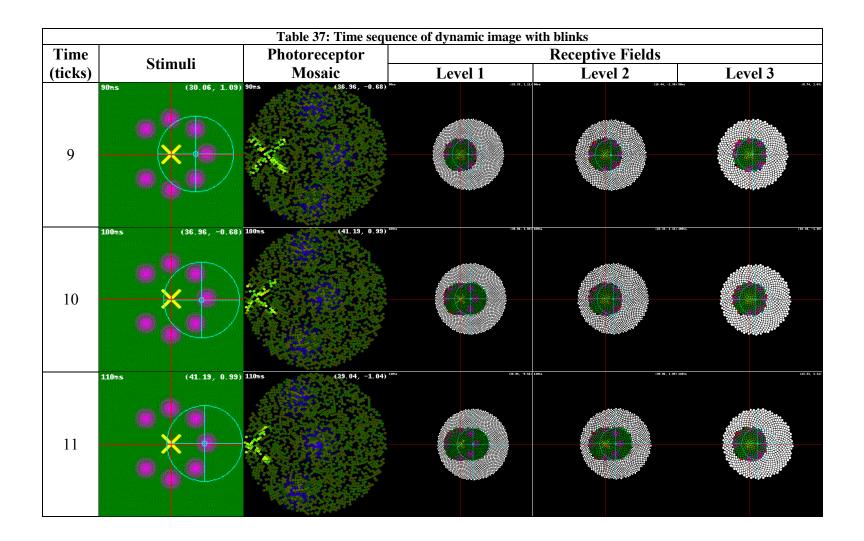
Table 36: Time sequence of natural image with blinks						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Receptive Fields				
(ticks)		Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
30		300ms (0.47, -44.16)" Blink –				
31		310ms (-0.81, -34.64)" Blink –				
32		320ms (-1.35, -25.75)" Blink –				

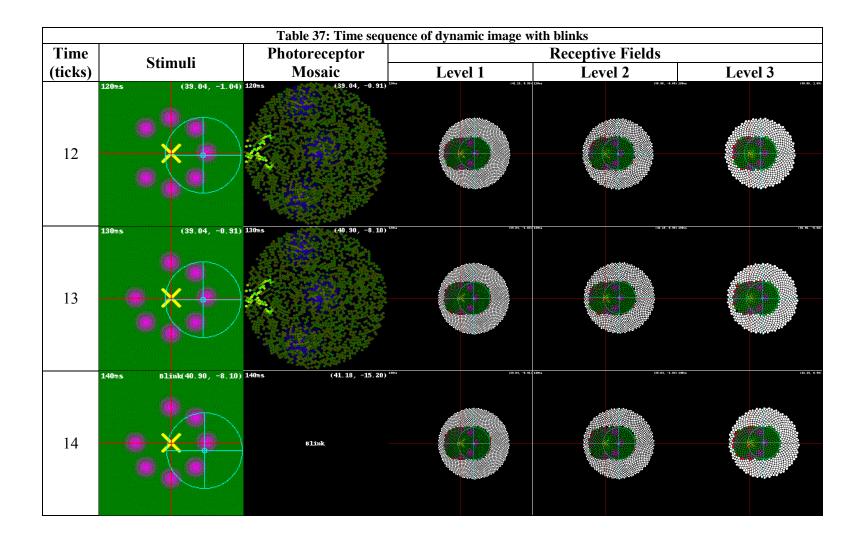


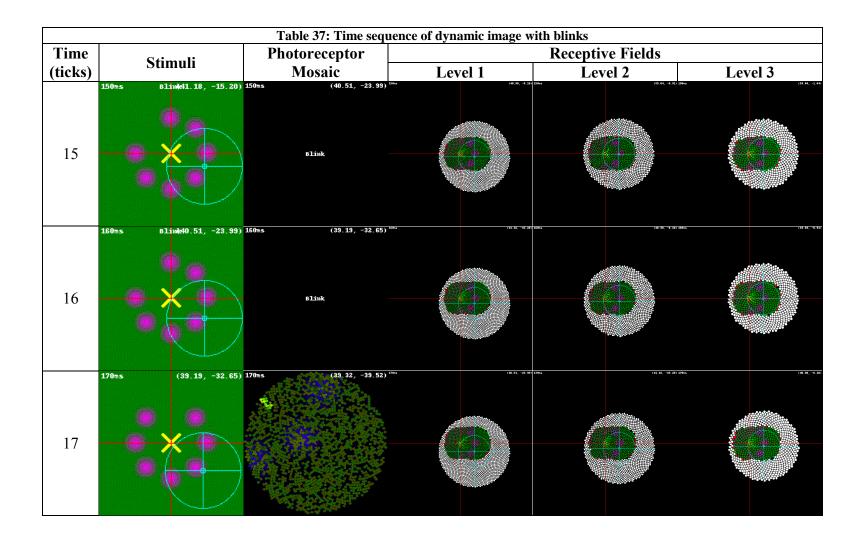
C.3.3 Test 3 results: Dynamic image (Chaser)

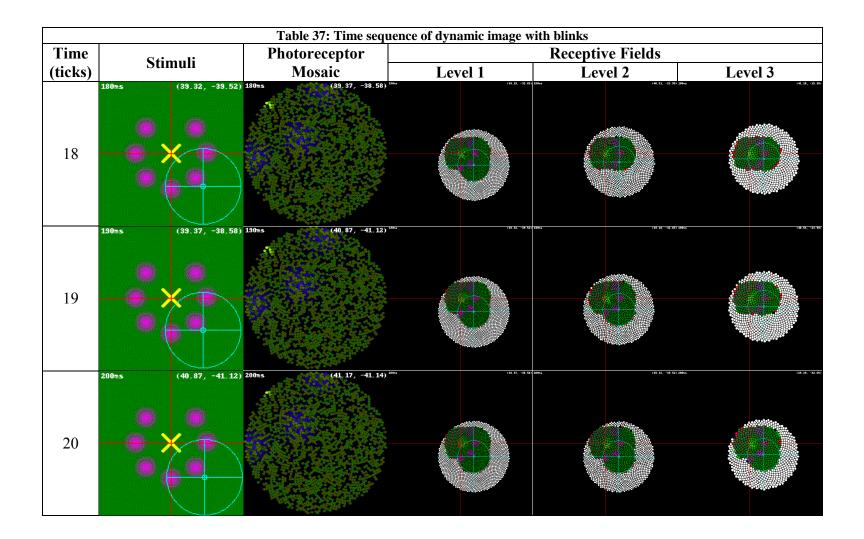


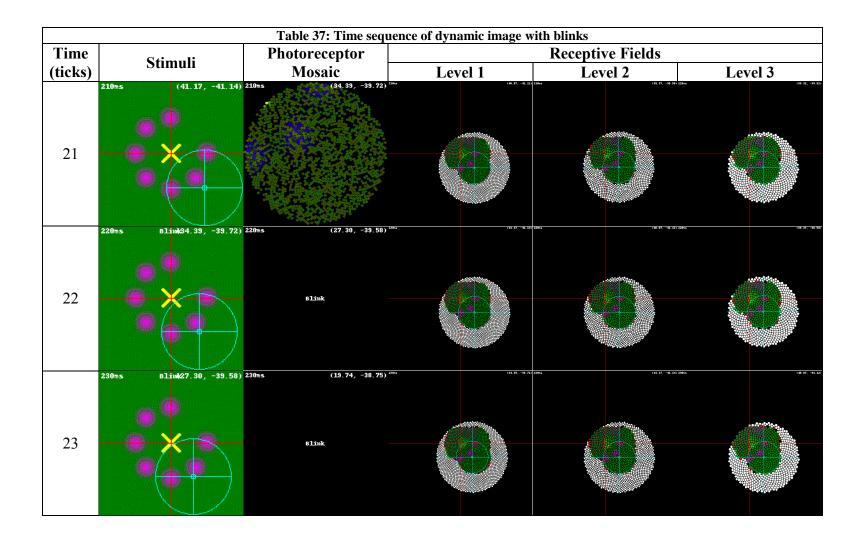


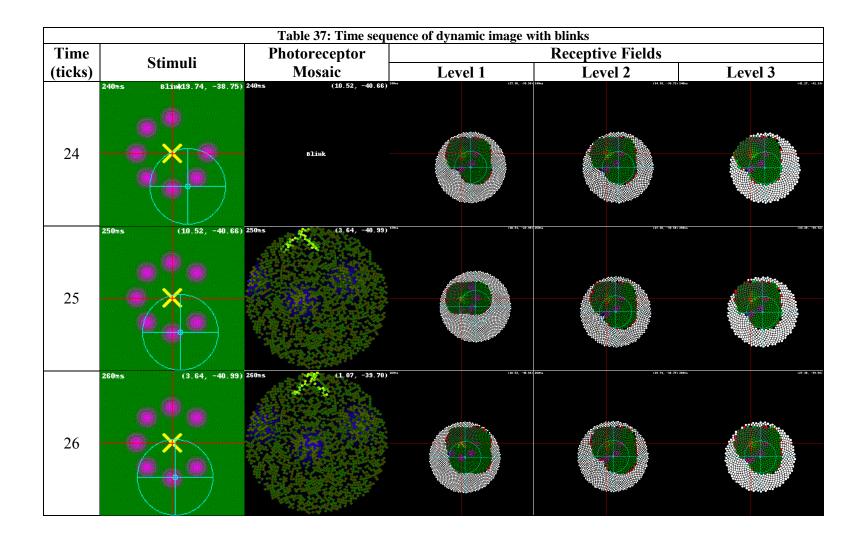


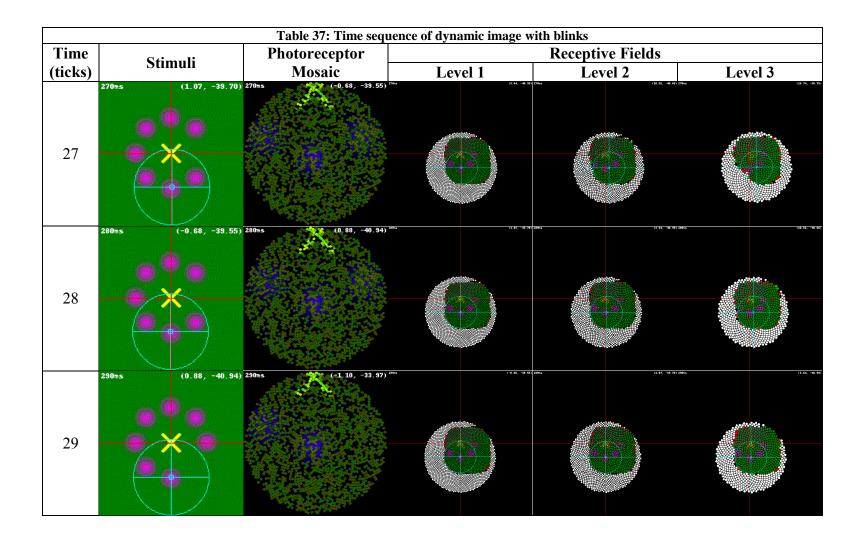


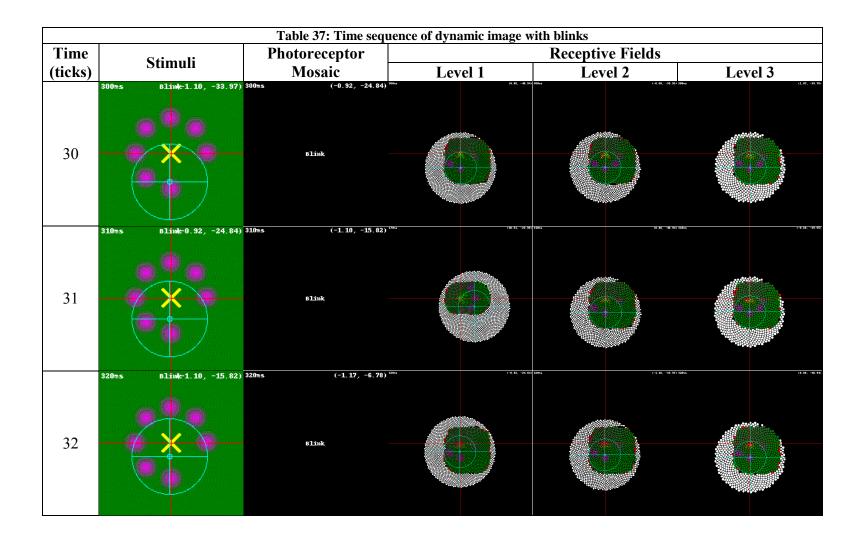


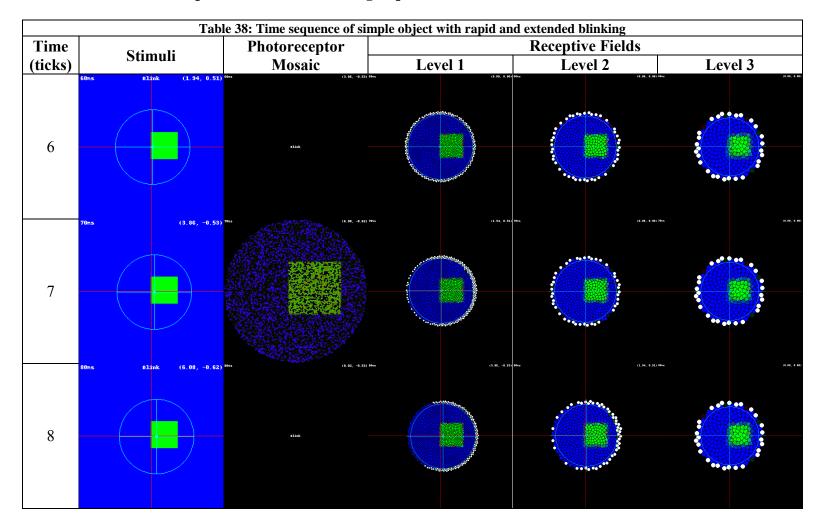




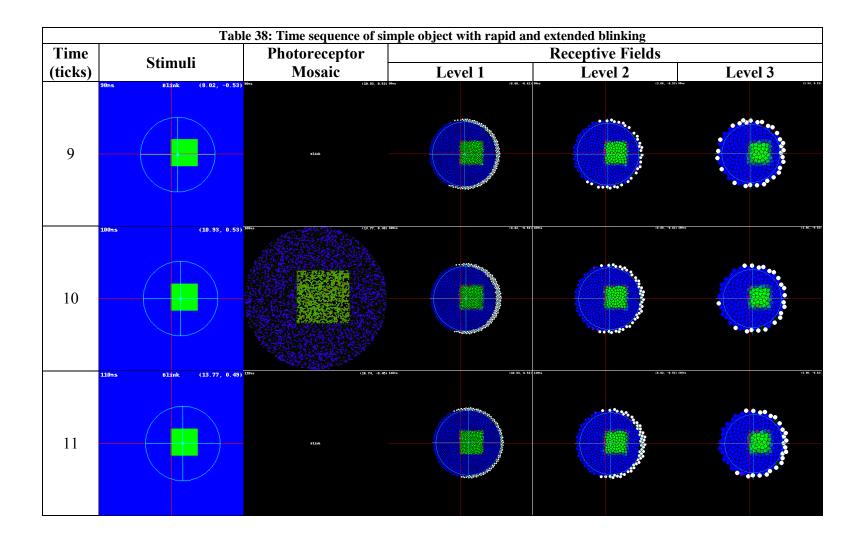


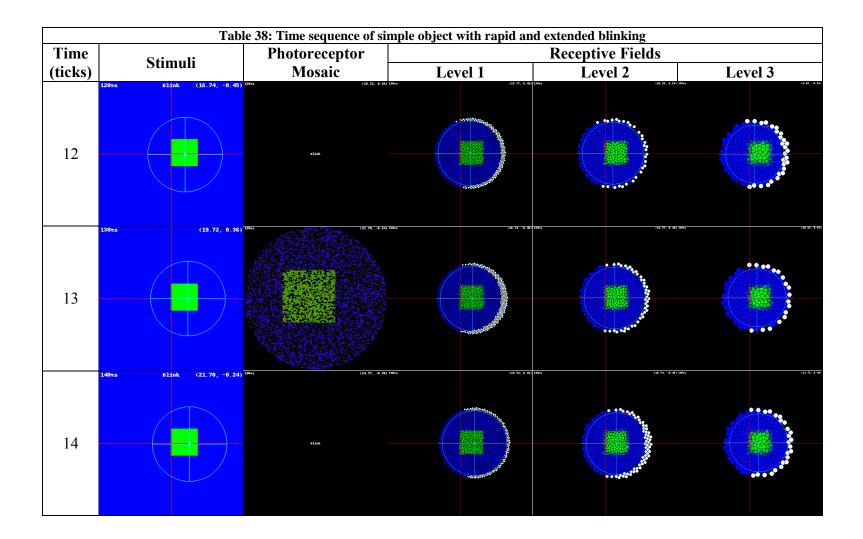


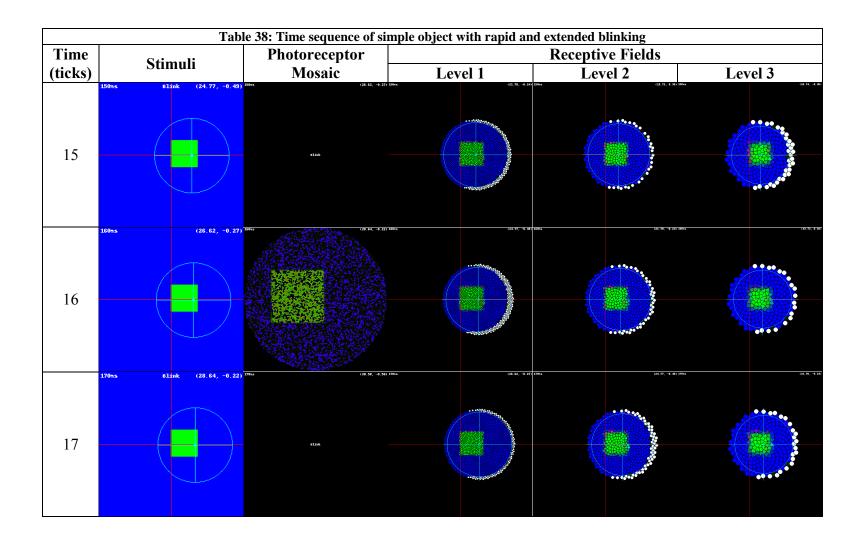


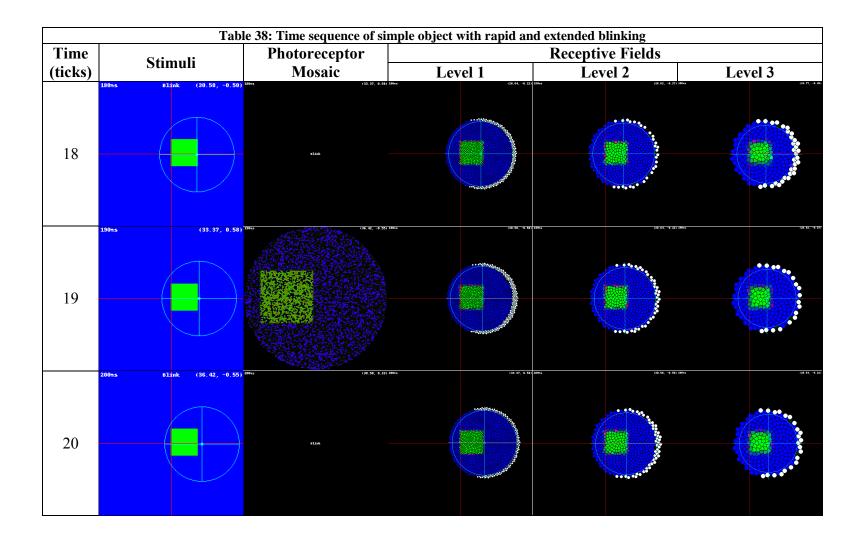


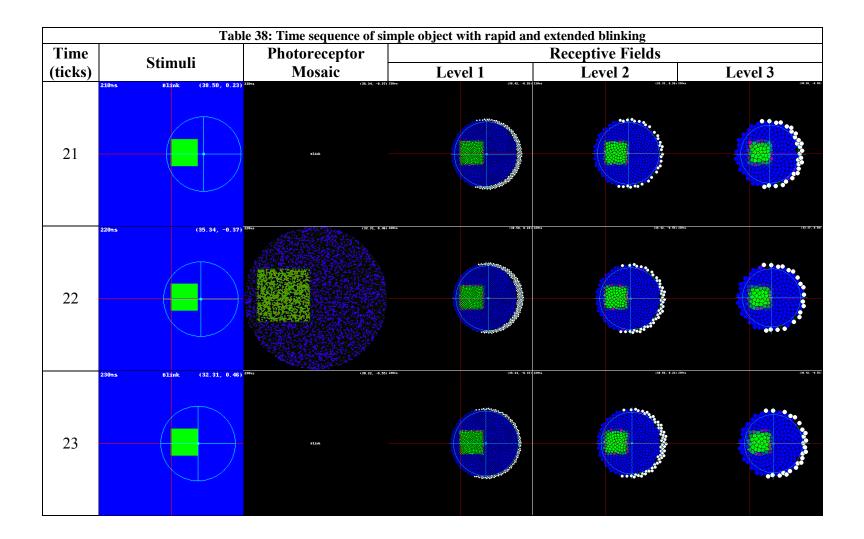
C.3.4 Test 4 results: Rapid and extended blinking (Square)

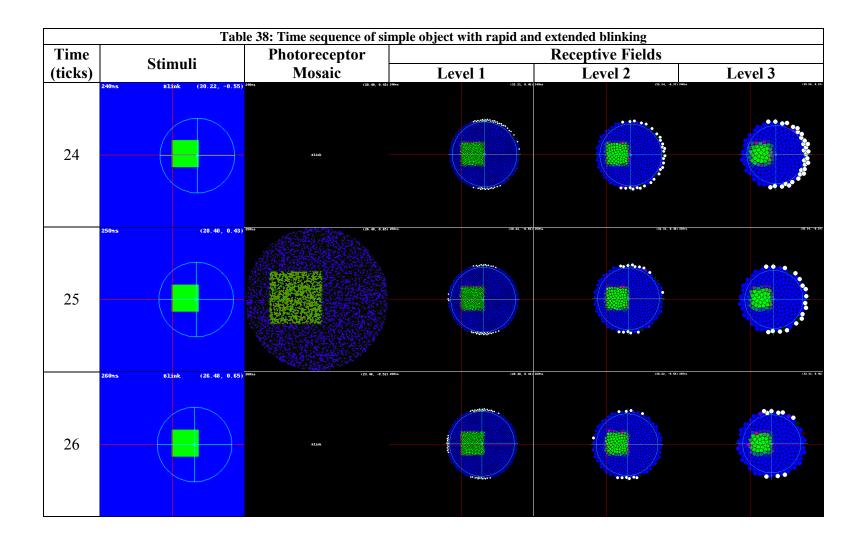


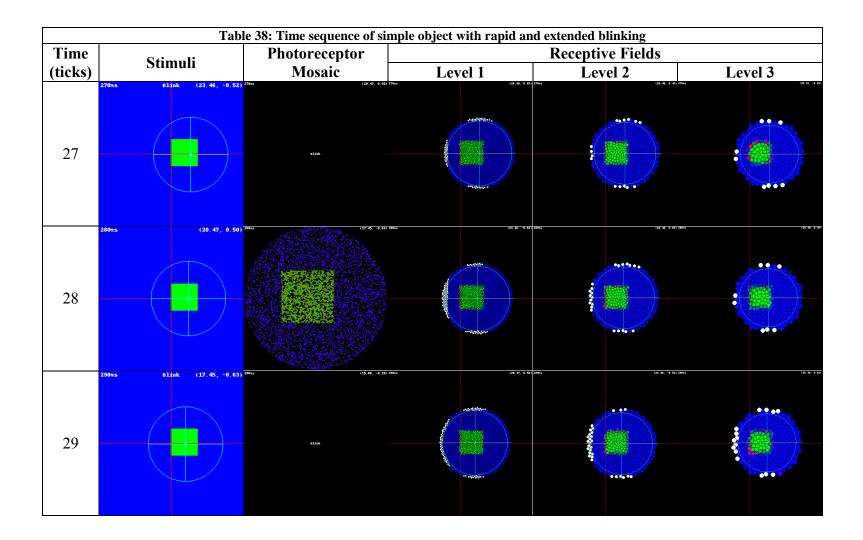


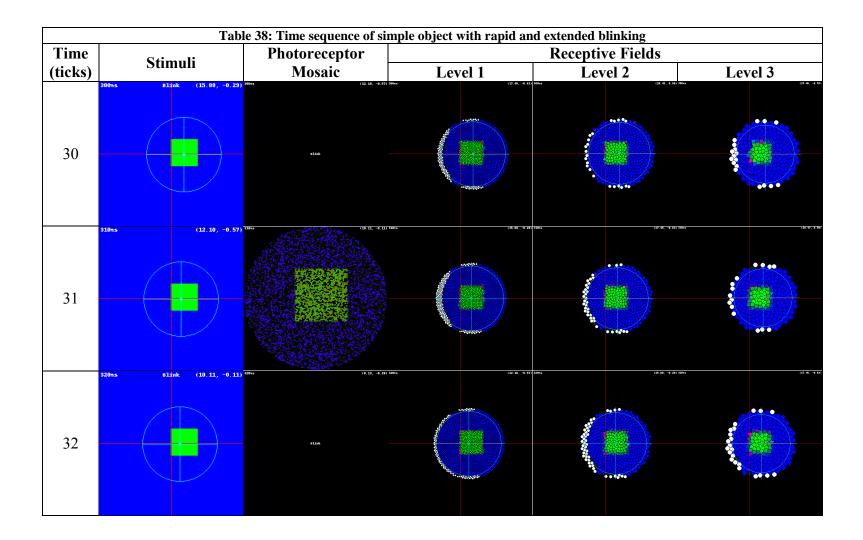


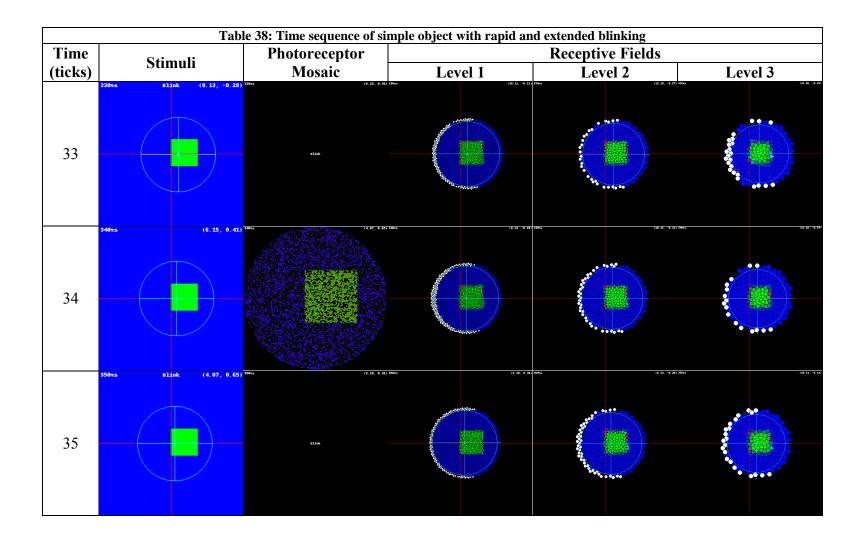


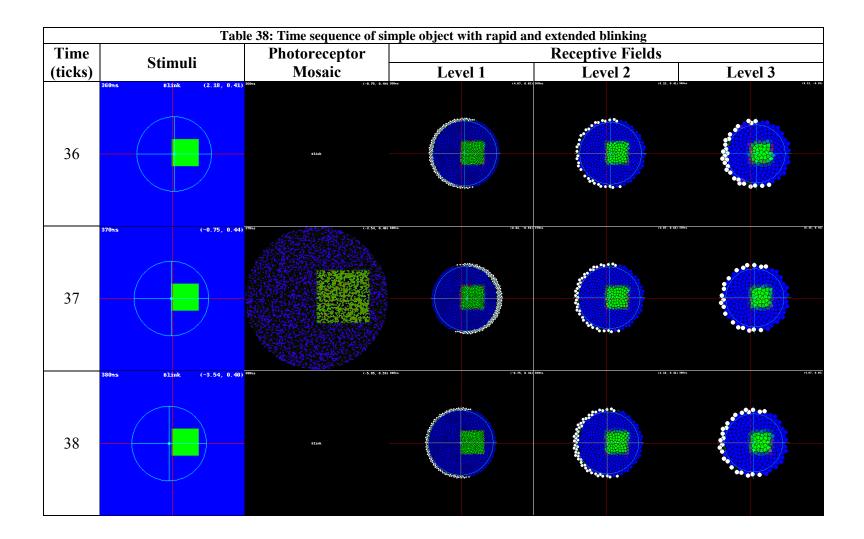












Appendix D: An emergic model of filling-in from imagination

These supplement the corresponding material in the thesis.

D.1 Subject details

Three virtual subjects were used in these four tests. Each is fully characterized by a set of developmental and behavioural parameters that will be indicated next. The meaning of these parameters can be found in the thesis. Note that development includes a stochastic component so that, for example, while the L:M:S cone ratio may be innately specified, the colour sensitivity type of individual cones is random.

D.1.1 Test 1 subject (Quick)

Same as filling-out for trans-saccadic integration person of Test 1 on page 43 – one can imagine both within the photoreceptor region and without.

```
r1red = 800
[Person]
note = Imagine
                      rlgreen = 800
srt = 10
                      r1blue = 800
                     blindx = 0.0
sex = ai
age = 18
                     blindy = 0.0
eyecount = 1
                     blindr = 0.0
ipd = 0
                      jitmin = 0.1
vsize = 17.0
                      jitave = 0.7
                      jitmax = 0.9
vieweyez = 50
r0conepix = 4
                     p1 \ 0 \ pixd = 2.5
nodalpt = 17
                     p1 0 pix = 2000
r0coned = 8.0
                     p1 0 scale = 2
r0red = 1
                     p1 0 fanlat = 5.0
r0qreen = 1
                     p1 0 fandwn = 2.0
r1coned = 1.0
                     p1 1 pixd = 3.0
```

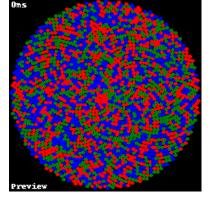


Illustration 42: Imagination Test 1 (Fast) person

```
p1_1_pix = 1390
p1_1_scale = 2
p1_1_fanlat = 2.0
p1_1_fandwn = 2.0
p1_2_pixd = 4.0
p1_2_pix = 782
p1_2_scale = 2
p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
p1_2_fandwn = 1.5
```

Produces 572459 Emergic Links.

D.1.2 Test 2 & 3 subject (Slow)

Similar to Test 1 but with less fan-out to characterize the slowing down of imagination.

```
[Person]
                      r0qreen = 1
note = Imagine
                      r1coned = 1.0
Slow
                      r1red = 800
srt = 10
                      rlgreen = 800
sex = ai
                      r1blue = 800
age = 18
                      blindx = 0.0
evecount = 1
                      blindy = 0.0
ipd = 0
                      blindr = 0.0
                      jitmin = 0.1
vsize = 17.0
vieweyez = 50
                      jitave = 0.7
r0conepix = 4
                      jitmax = 0.9
nodalpt = 17
                      p1 \ 0 \ pixd = 2.5
r0coned = 8.0
                      p1 0 pix = 2000
                      pl 0 scale = 2
r0red = 1
```

p1_0_fanlat = 1.0 p1_0_fandwn = 1.0 p1_1_pixd = 3.0 p1_1_pix = 1390 p1_1_scale = 2 p1_1_fanlat = 1.0 p1_1_fandwn = 1.0 p1_2_pixd = 4.0 p1_2_pix = 782 p1_2_scale = 2 p1_2_fanlat = 1.2 p1_2_fanlat = 1.2 p1_2_fandwn = 1.0

Produces 246289 Emergic Links.

D.1.3 Test 4 subject (Slow & Distorted)

Similar to Test 2-3 but with high eccentricity dependent

heterogeneity and 10:1 R:G ratio to characterize

imagination of straight lines.

```
r1red = 800
[Person]
note = Filling-out
                      rlgreen = 800
srt = 10
                      r1blue = 800
                     blindx = 0.0
sex = ai
age = 18
                     blindy = 0.0
eyecount = 1
                     blindr = 0.0
ipd = 0
                      jitmin = 0.1
vsize = 17.0
                      jitave = 0.7
vieweyez = 50
                      jitmax = 0.9
r0conepix = 4
                     p1 \ 0 \ pixd = 2.5
nodalpt = 17
                     p1 0 pix = 2000
                     p1 0 scale = 2
r0coned = 8.0
                     pl 0 fanlat = 1.0
r0red = 1000
                     pl 0 fandwn = 1.0
r0qreen = 100
                     p1 1 pixd = 3.0
r1coned = 4.0
                     p1 1 pix = 1390
```

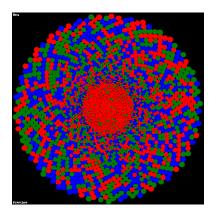


Illustration 43: Imagination Test 4 (Distorted) person

```
p1_1_scale = 2
p1_1_fanlat = 1.0
p1_1_fandwn = 1.0
p1_2_pixd = 4.0
p1_2_pix = 782
p1_2_scale = 2
p1_2_fanlat = 1.2
p1_2_fandwn = 1.0
```

D.2 Stimuli details

A single emergic value (for each of the LMS cone sensitivities) is injected at tick=1 into the central RF in the 3rd level. The connectivity of this RF is such that it will distribute this value downwards and laterally. The initializer or *constructor* for the emergic value has the following signature

ValueXY((x,y,v,w)...)

where

X:	the x-coordinate of				
	this sample value				
y:	the y-coordinate of this sample value				
v:	the LMS colour value of this sample from 0 to 255				
W:	the weight assigned to this sample value				
:	repeatable, in which case this emergic value represents the				
	descriptive statistics for all the samples weighted accordingly				

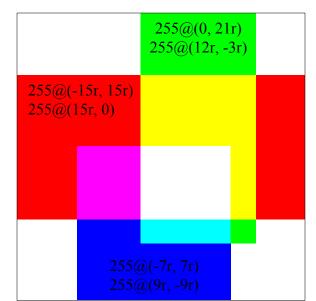


Illustration 44: Imagined rectangles. Three Emergic Values delivered once to the three RGB (LMS) *sensory* pathways of the central RF at Level 3. Intersecting colours shown on GUI with no *perceptual* support within ECM. r=radius of central RF; coordinates represent statistics within Emergic Values (Top Left and Bottom Right corners).

L/Red:	ValueXY((-15*r,	15*r,	255,	9),
	(15*r,	0,	255,	9))
M/Green:	ValueXY((0,	21*r,	255,	9),
	(12*r,	-3*r,	255,	9))
S/Blue:	ValueXY((-7*r,	7*r,	255,	9),
	(9*r,	-9*r,	255,	9))

This spatial extent of this single set of LMS values is shown in Illustration 44.

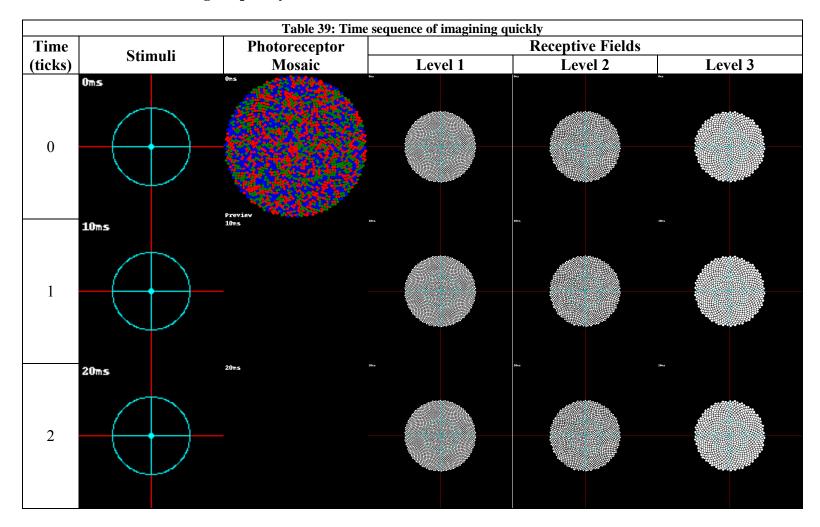
D.3 Result details

In this section we tabulate a visual frame-by-frame account of results from all experiments. Such a frame-by-frame account allows for the extraction of precise timing information useful for quantitative analysis. It takes 36 pages. All these results are reduced to a single web page of animated images, available at

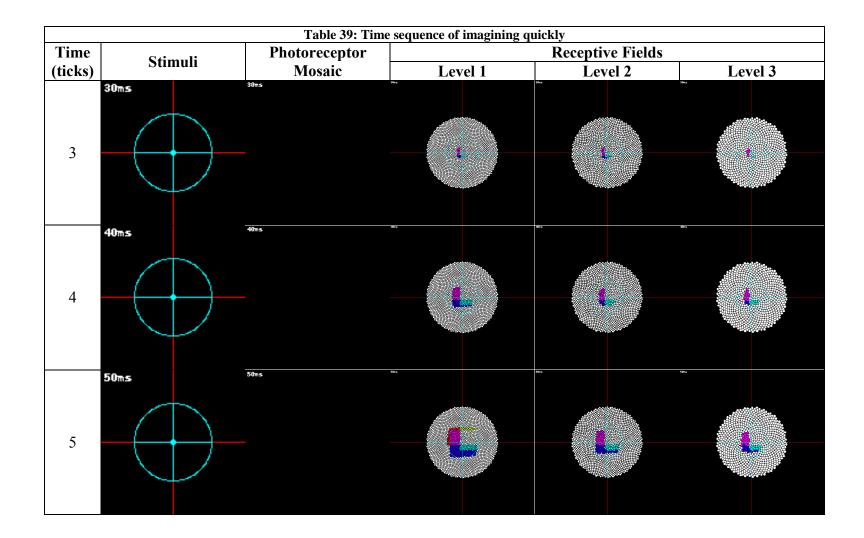
http://emergic.upwize.com/?page id=263

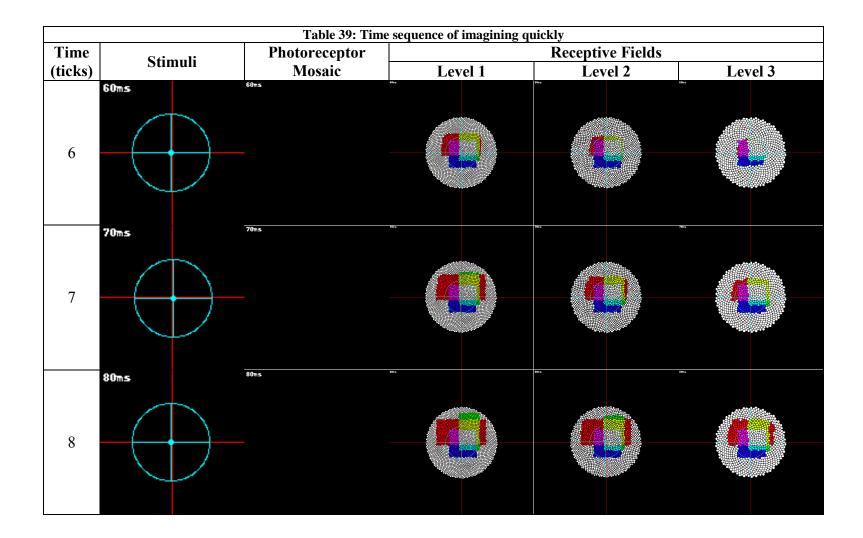
The animated account (Leibovitz, 2012a) is preferred as an overview showing behavioural dynamics of filling-out of imagination, memory, jitter, etc. and makes image stability more salient. It also includes the results in greatest detail – they have been scaled down for print in this supplement, and even smaller in the chapter's *results and discussion* sections.

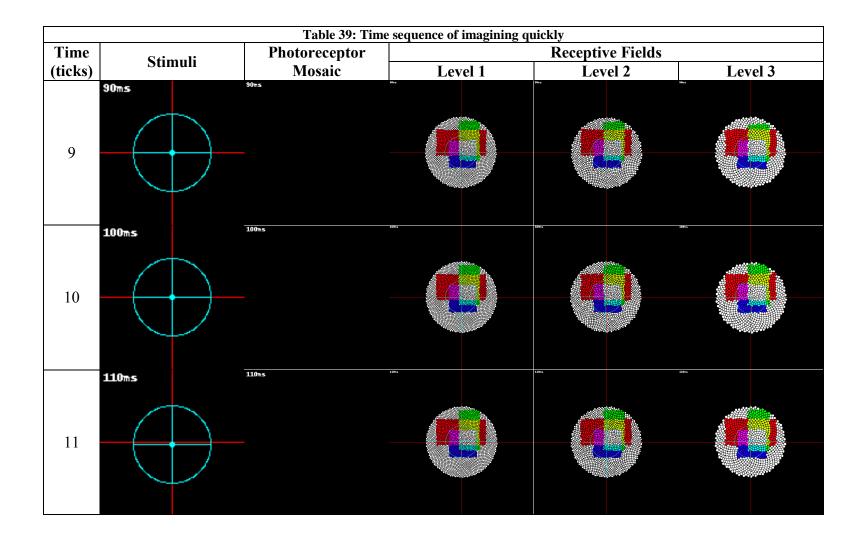
Each table of results has the following columns. **Time** numerically represents the time tick since the test has started, nominally 10ms/tick. All visual results in that table row are after the tick and computation have finished. **Stimuli** visually represents the stimuli presented to the virtual computer screen, often with retinal overlays. The **Photoreceptor Mosaic** visually represents what the retina senses by looking at the stimuli. **Receptive Fields** at **Level 1**, **Level 2** and **Level 3**, visually represent the three level hierarchy of receptive fields showing their the functional size and placement, not physical size nor placement

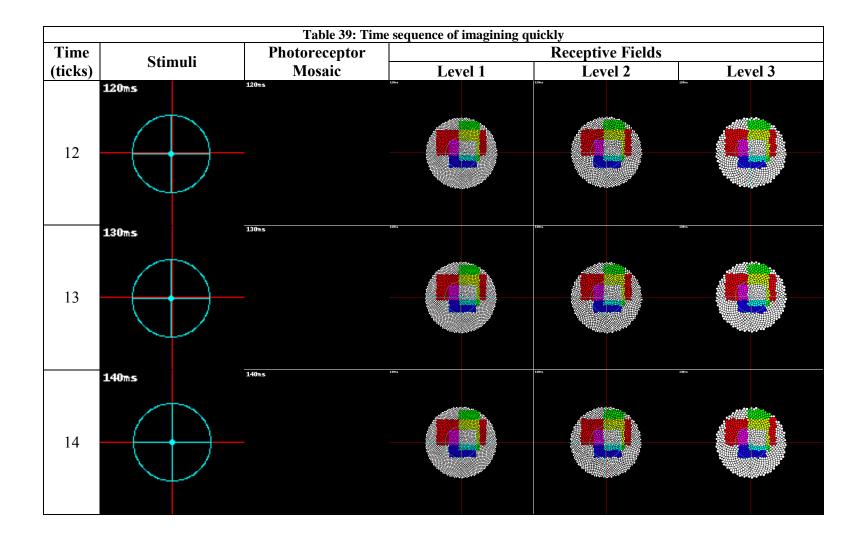


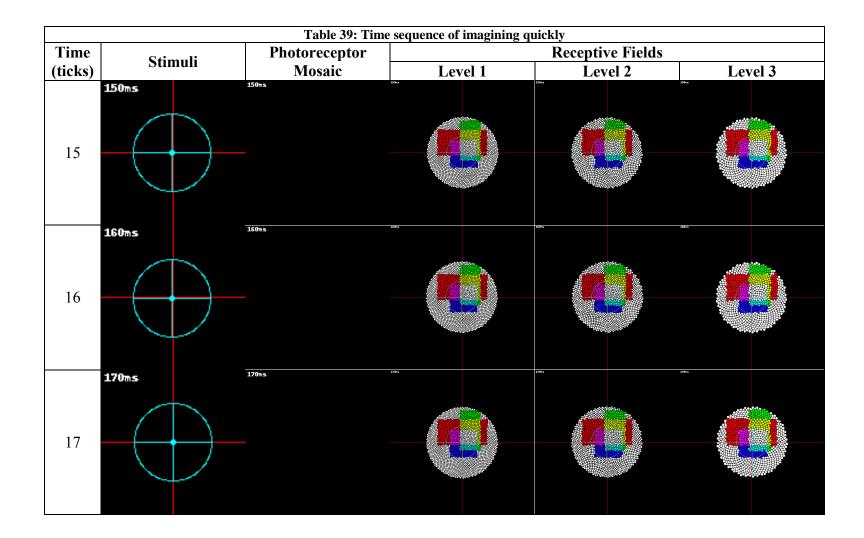
D.3.1 Test 1 results: Imagine quickly

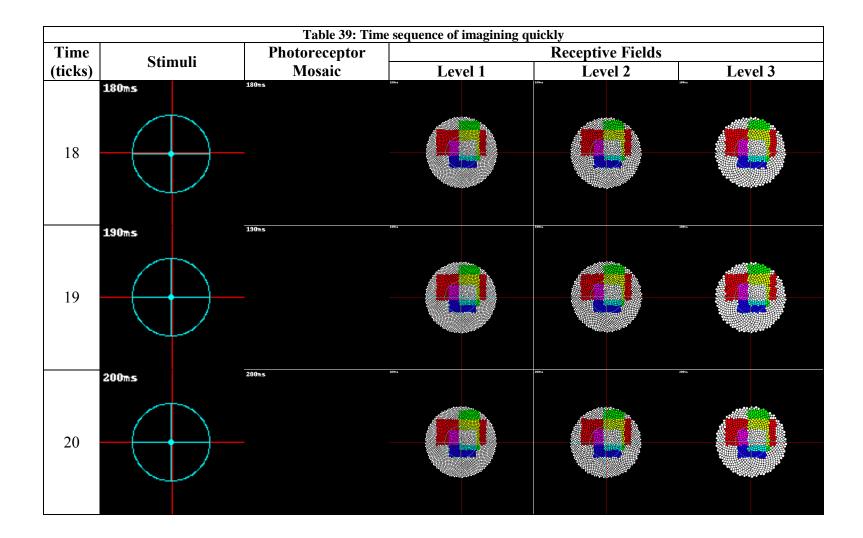












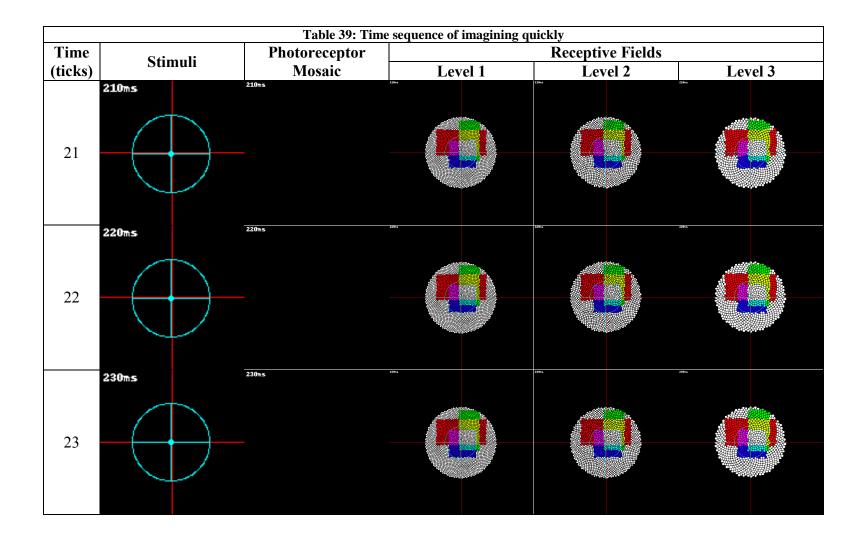
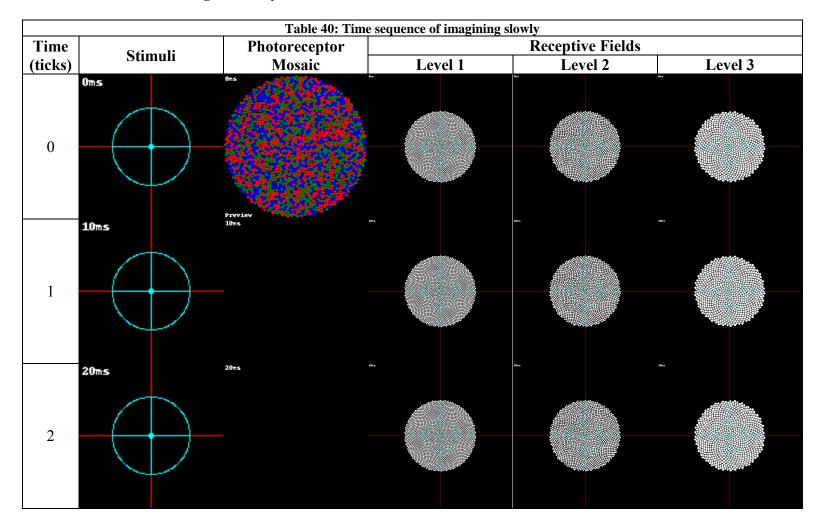
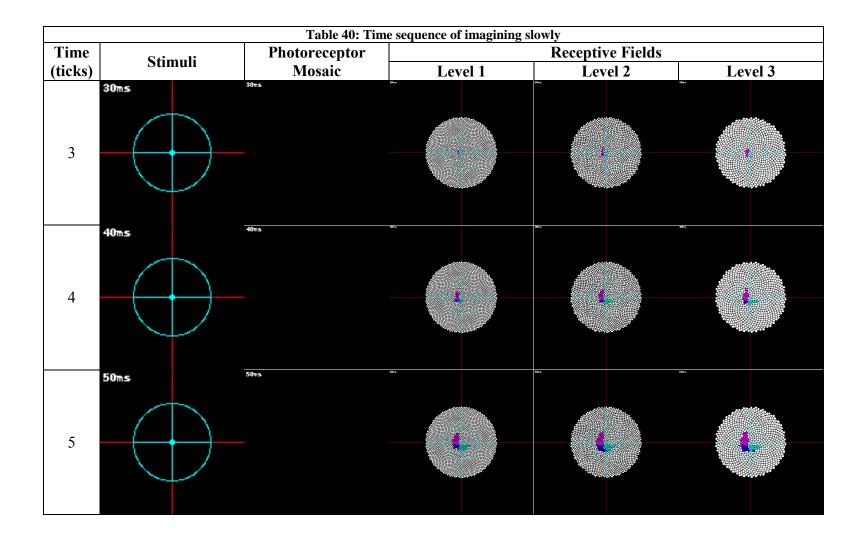
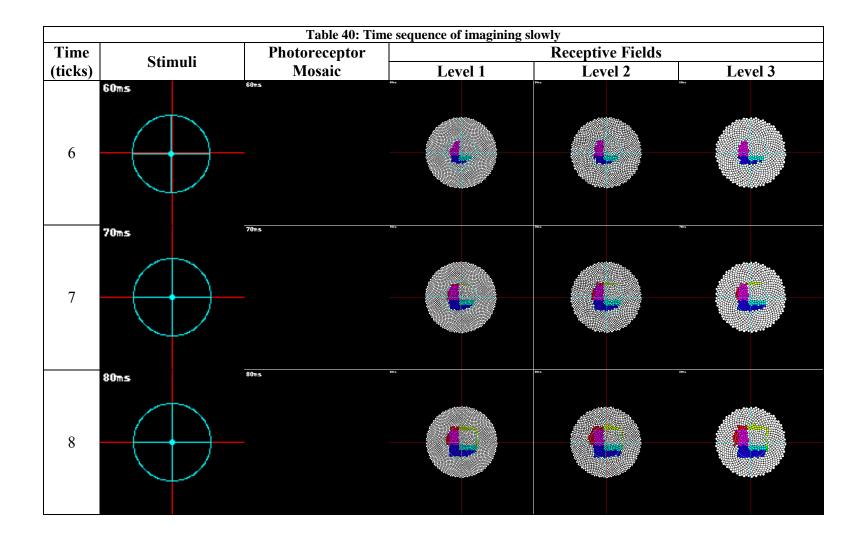


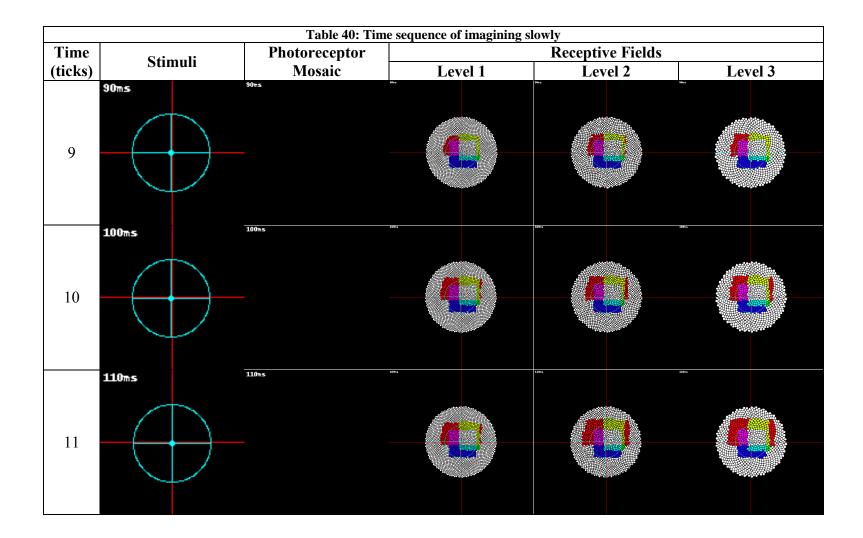
Table 39: Time sequence of imagining quickly						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
24	240ms	240ms			Jams	

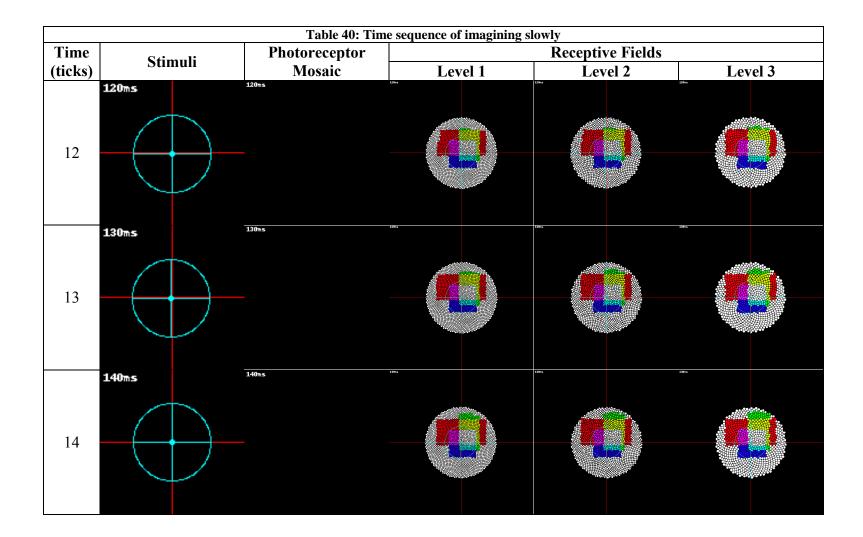


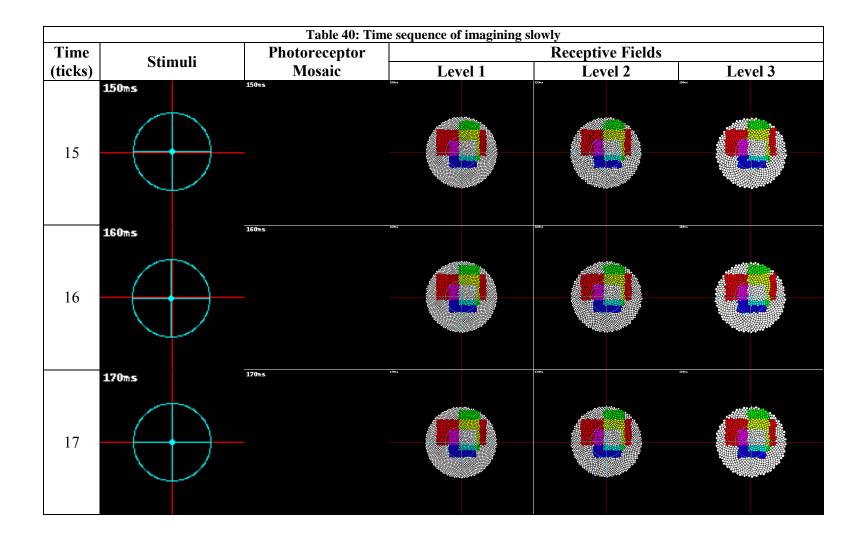
D.3.2 Test 2 results: Imagine slowly

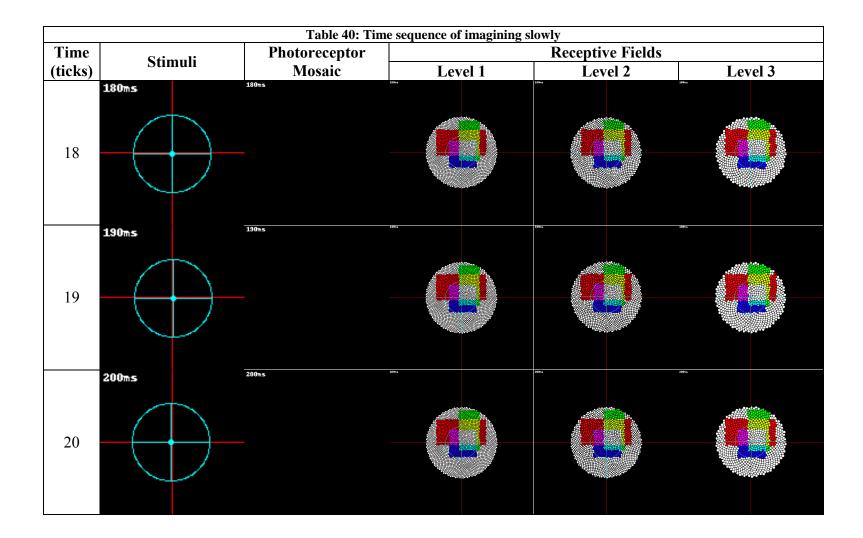












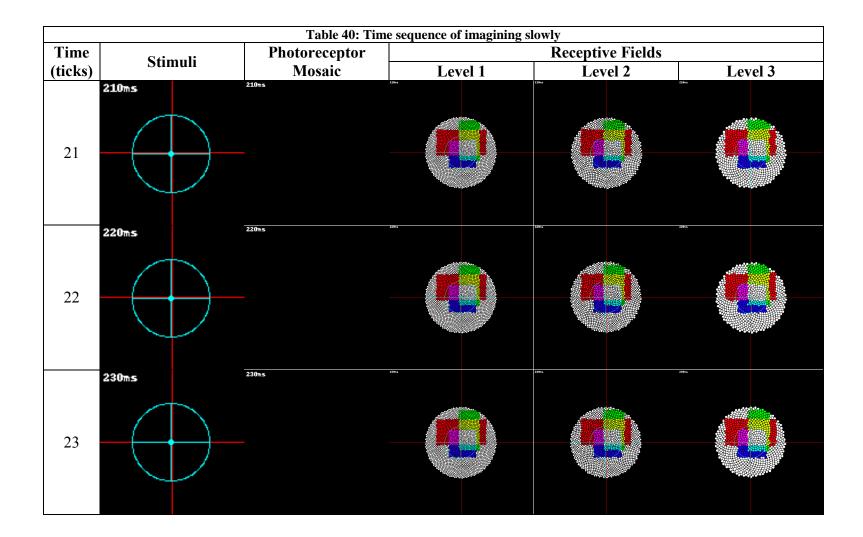
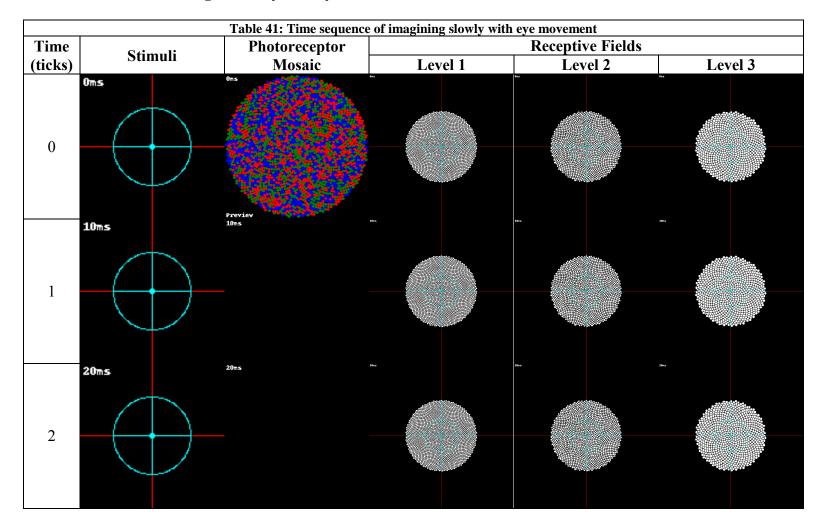
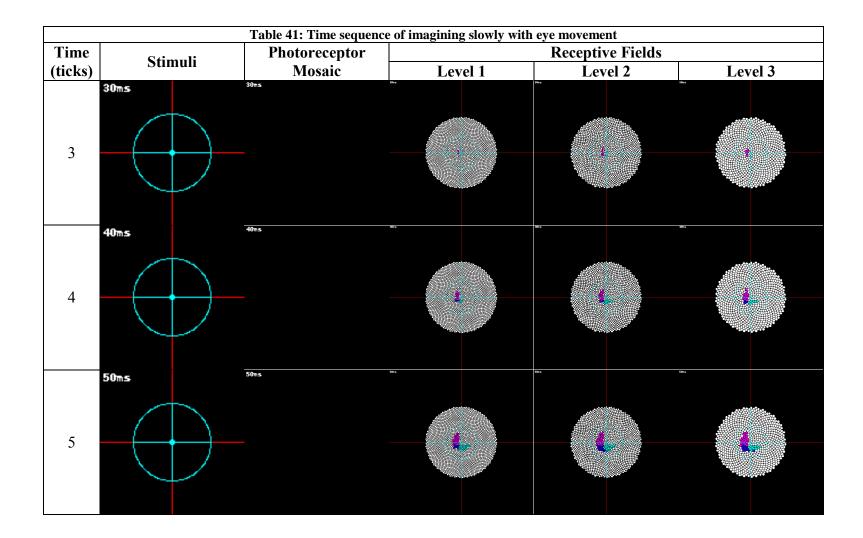
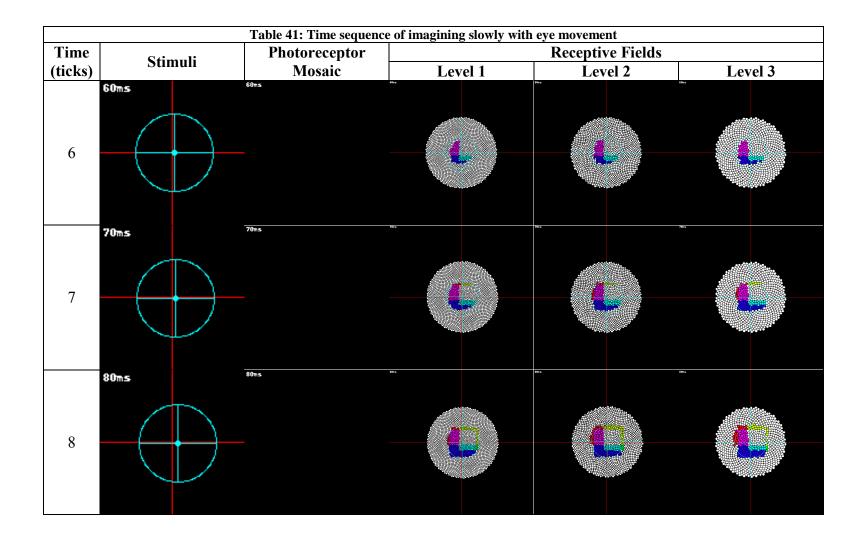


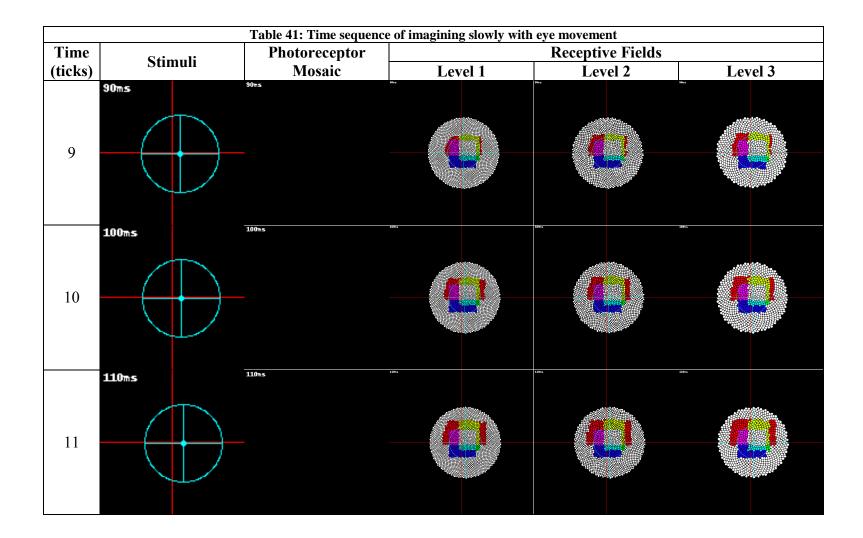
Table 40: Time sequence of imagining slowly						
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor	Receptive Fields			
(ticks)	Sumun	Mosaic	Level 1 Level 2		Level 3	
24	240ms	240ms				

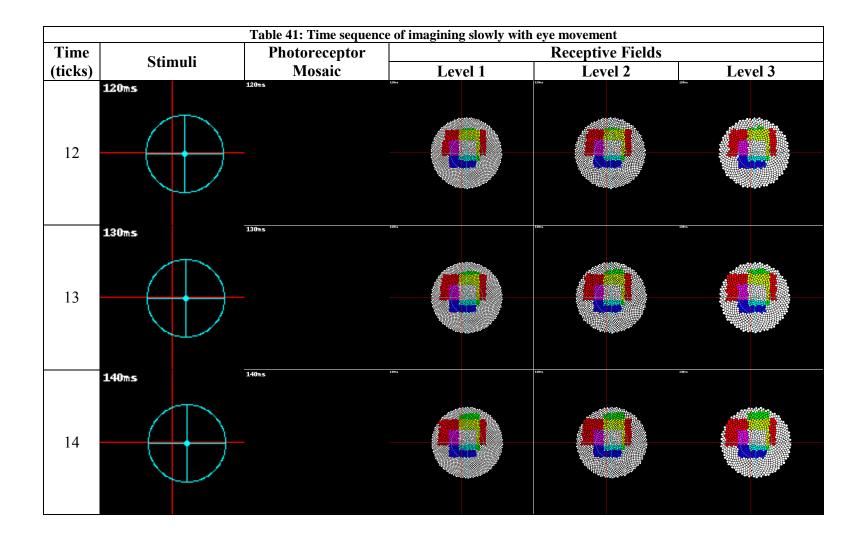


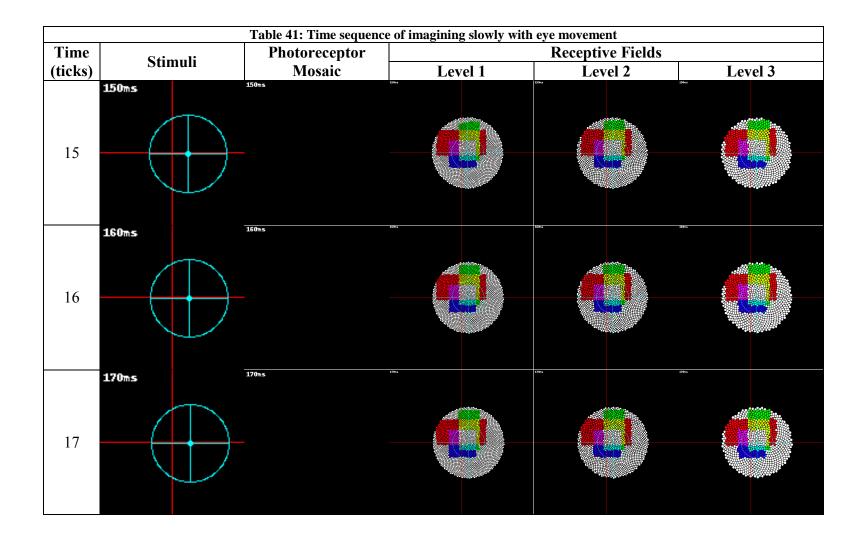
D.3.3 Test 3 results: Imagine slowly with eye movement

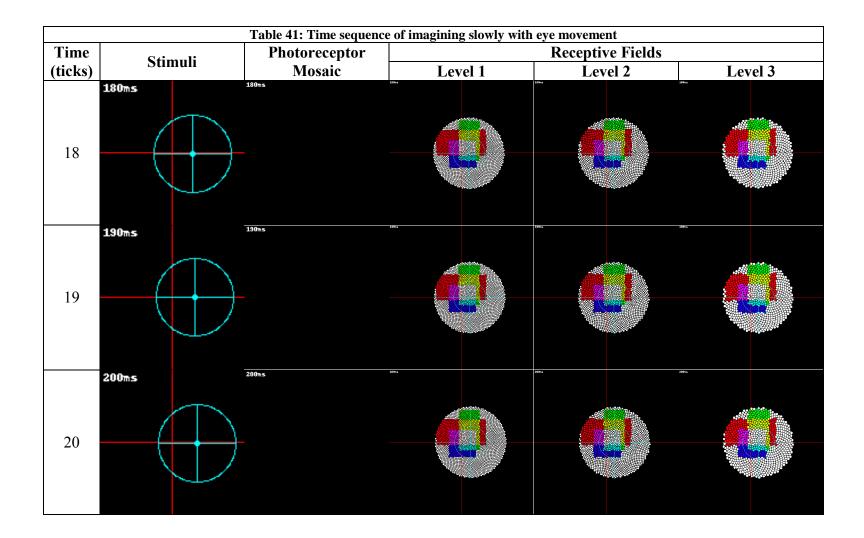












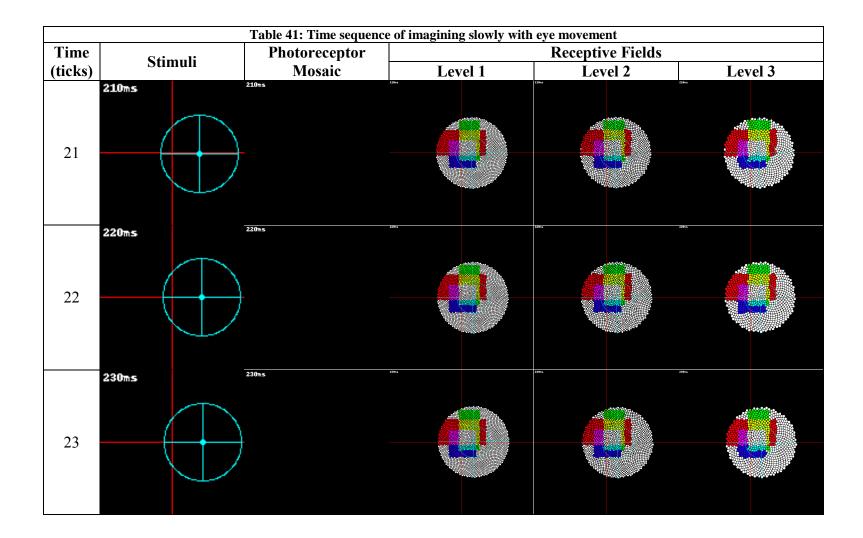
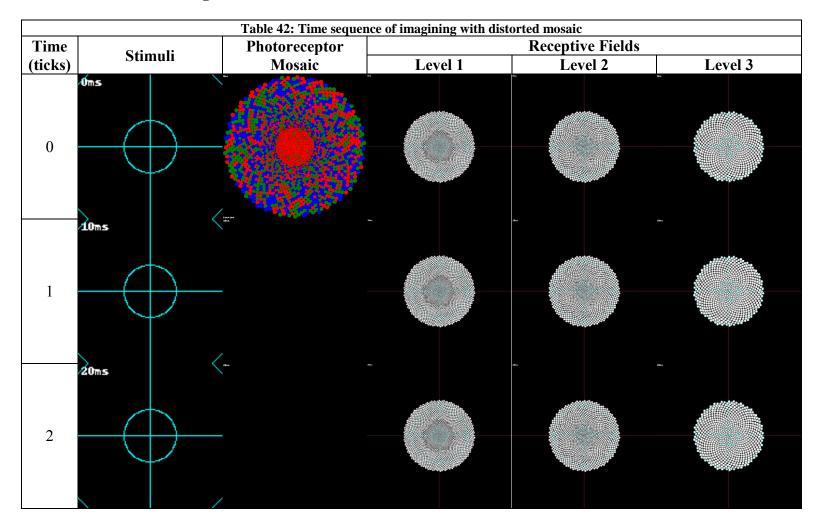
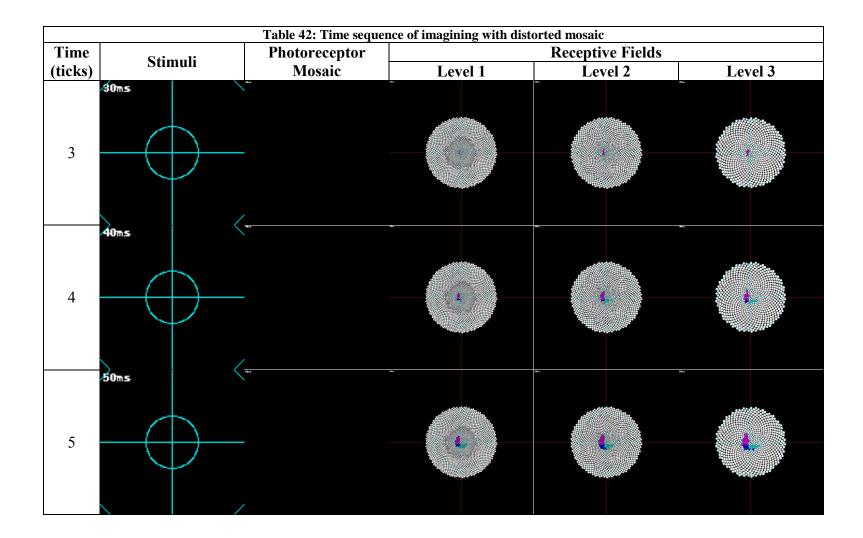
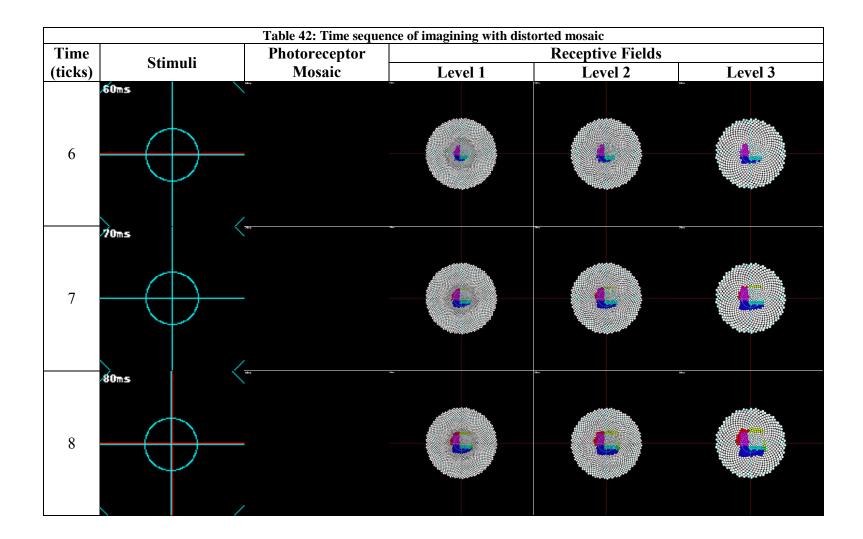


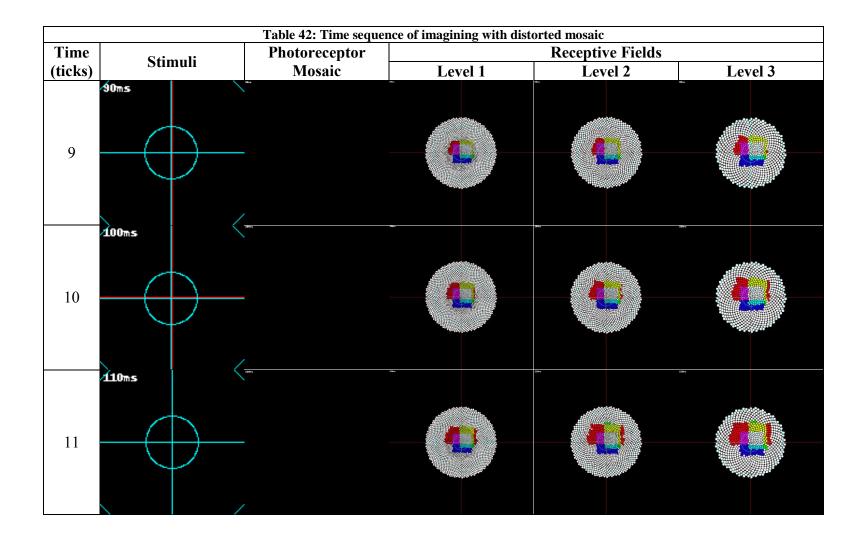
Table 41: Time sequence of imagining slowly with eye movement							
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields				
(ticks)	Sumun		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
24	240ms	240ms					

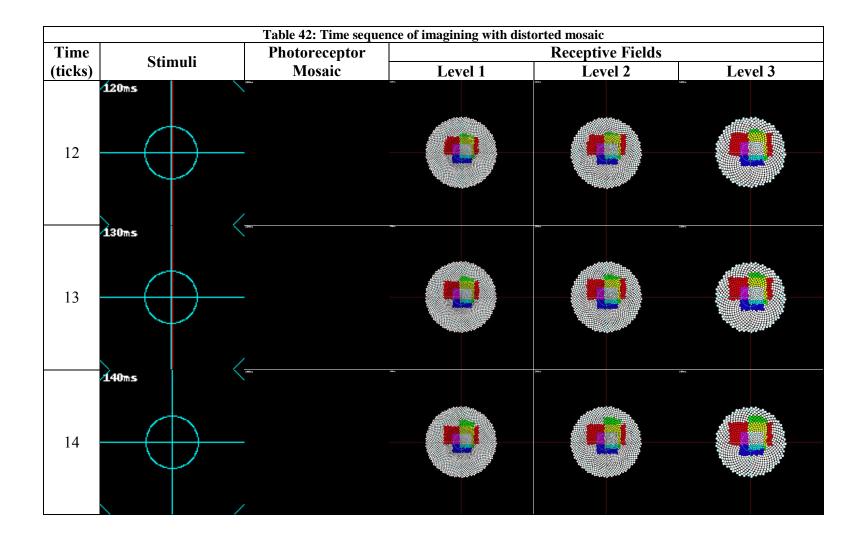


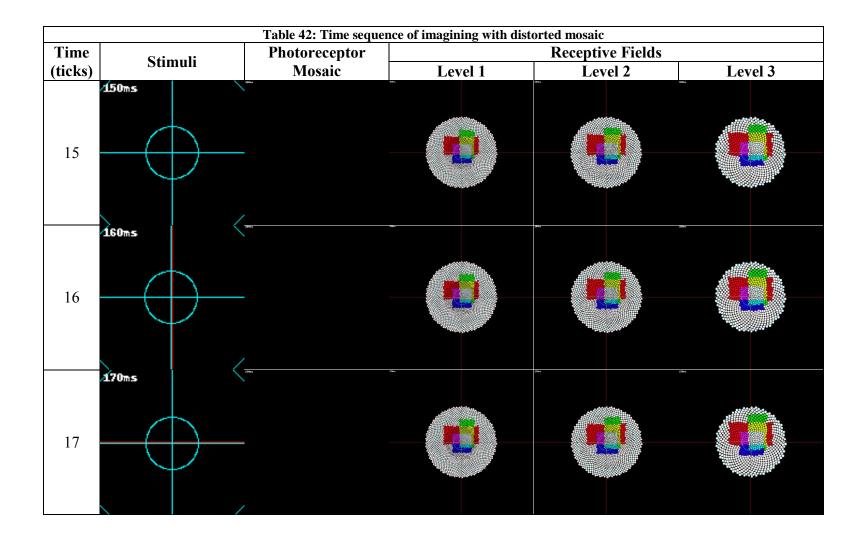
D.3.4 Test 4 results: Imagine distorted

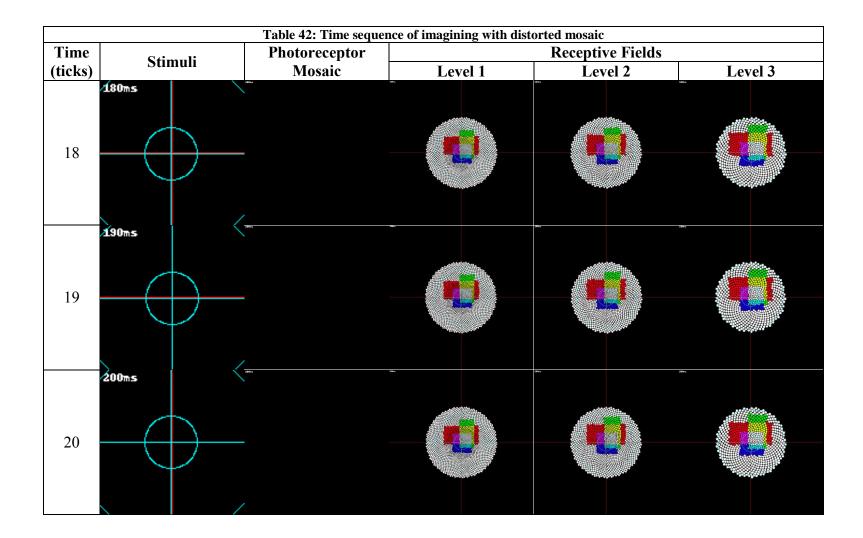












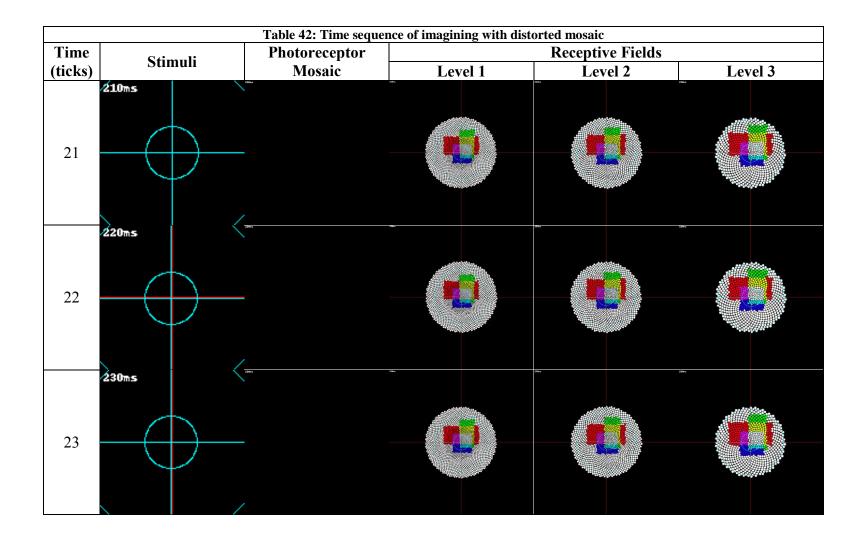


Table 42: Time sequence of imagining with distorted mosaic								
Time	Stimuli	Photoreceptor Mosaic	Receptive Fields					
(ticks)			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
24	240ms	-						

References

- Francis, G., & Grossberg, S. (1996). Cortical dynamics of boundary segmentation and reset: persistence, afterimages, and residual traces. *Perception*, 25(5), 543–67. doi:10.1068/p250543
- Leibovitz, D. P. (2012a). A Unified Cognitive Model of Visual Filling-In Based on an Emergic Network Architecture Animated Test Results. *Emergic Approach*. Retrieved from http://emergic.upwize.com/?page_id=26
- Leibovitz, D. P. (2012b). Modelling visual processing via emergence. Talk presented to the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour and Cognitive Science (CSBBCS 2012). Kingston, Ontario. Retrieved from http://72.15.54.247/ocs/index.php/meeting/2012/paper/view/376
- Leibovitz, D. P., & West, R. (2012). Cognitive Re-Use via Emergic Networks (Poster). *11th International Conference on Cognitive Modeling (ICCM 2012)* (Vol. In Press). Berlin, Germany. Retrieved from http://www.iccm2012.com/proceedings/papers/0013/index.html
- Picard, R. W. (1995). Light-years from Lena: video and image libraries of the future. *Proceedings., International Conference on Image Processing* (Vol. 1, pp. 310–313). IEEE Comput. Soc. Press. doi:10.1109/ICIP.1995.529708
- Spillmann, L., Otte, T., Hamburger, K., & Magnussen, S. (2006). Perceptual filling-in from the edge of the blind spot. *Vision research*, 46(25), 4252–7. doi:10.1016/j.visres.2006.08.033
- Wald, G. (1967). Blue-Blindness in the Normal Fovea. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 57(11), 1289–1301. doi:10.1364/JOSA.57.001289