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New theories of motion perception

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The range of motion stimuli and of perceptual motion phenomena has expanded rapidly in recent years with the advent of graphic systems capable of generating stimuli such as, for example, patches, second-order motion stimuli, and complex motion flow fields. The conceptualization of perceived motion has advanced with the advent of new paradigms and new analytic methods that utilize these stimuli. Engineering models, based originally on linear systems, now have nonlinear elaborations that enable them to closely approximate neural processes and to achieve great generality and predictive power. This symposium samples some of these remarkable developments of the last decade.