

A psychophysiological account of the quiet eye phenomenon: Novel methods and insights

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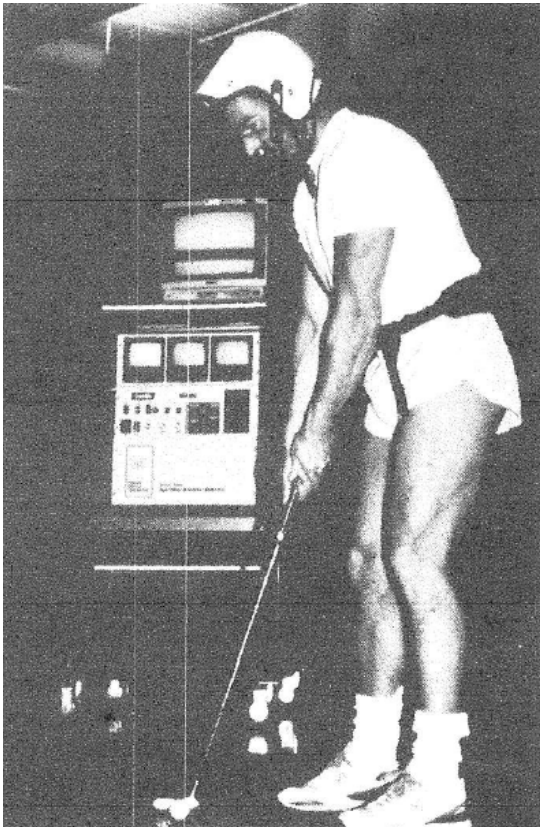


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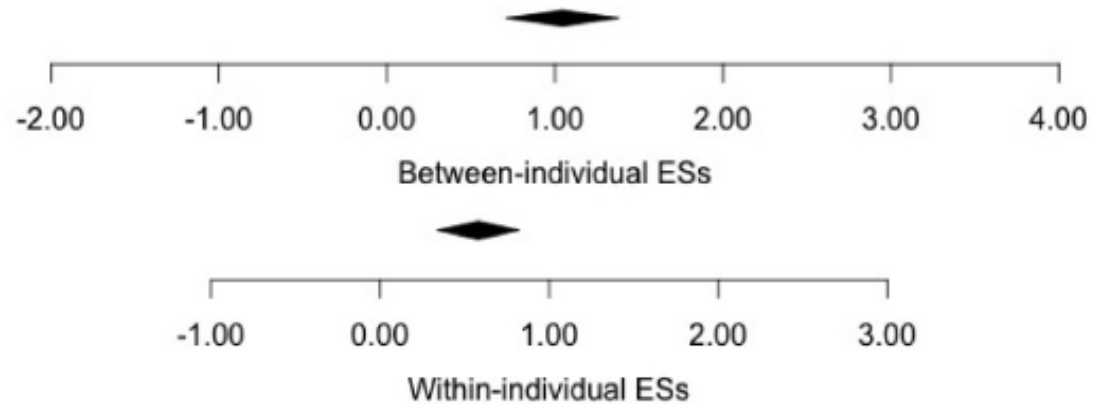
The “Quiet Eye” phenomenon



- Performance advantage conferred by a **steady ocular fixation** on a critical target of an action



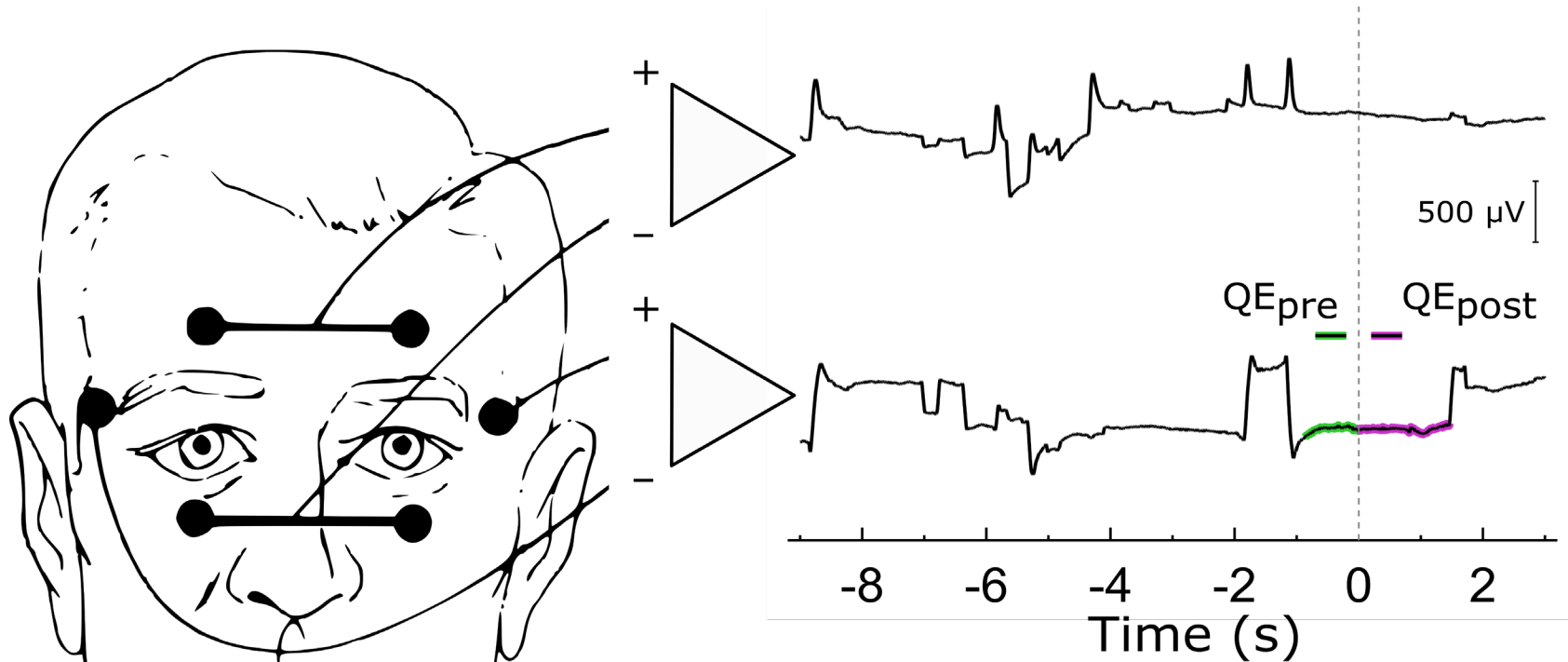
Vickers, 1992, *Perception*



Lebeau et al., 2016, *JSEP*

Definition of Quiet Eye period

- a) Eyes on critical target (e.g., golf ball)
- b) Onset prior to movement initiation
- c) Offset when gaze deviates from target
**of a certain amount*



Advantages

- High temporal resolution
- Distinguish movement phases (pre v. post movement initiation)
- Parameters can be varied programmatically

Participants

Experts $N = 10$

Novices $N = 10$

Task

60 putts to a 2.4-m distant hole

“get each ball ideally in the hole, but if unsuccessful, make it finish as close to the hole as possible”

Measures

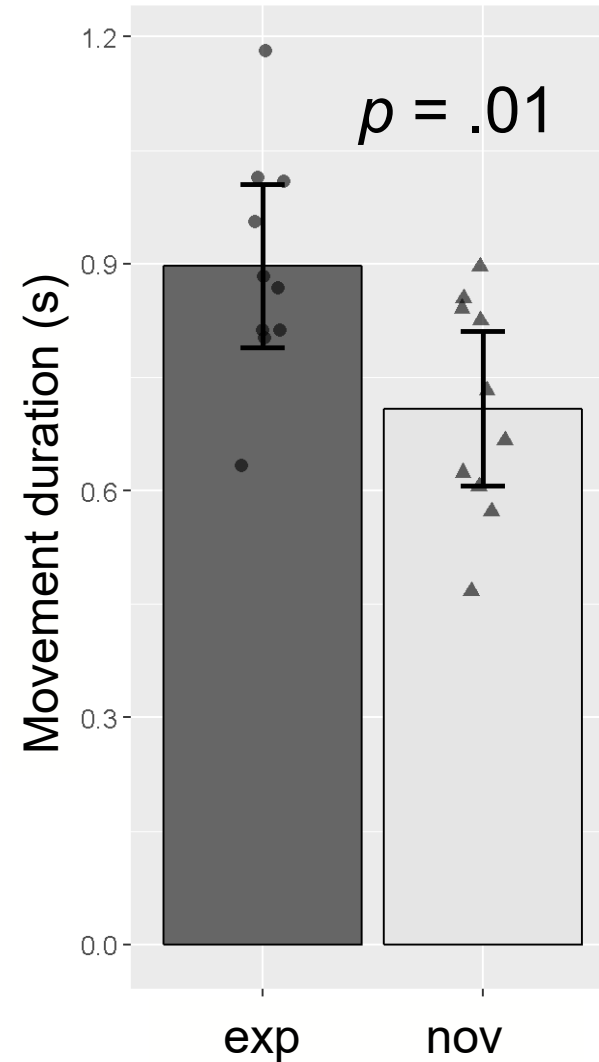
- Putting performance (photo camera systems)
- Movement duration (motion sensors)
- Quiet Eye duration (EOG)

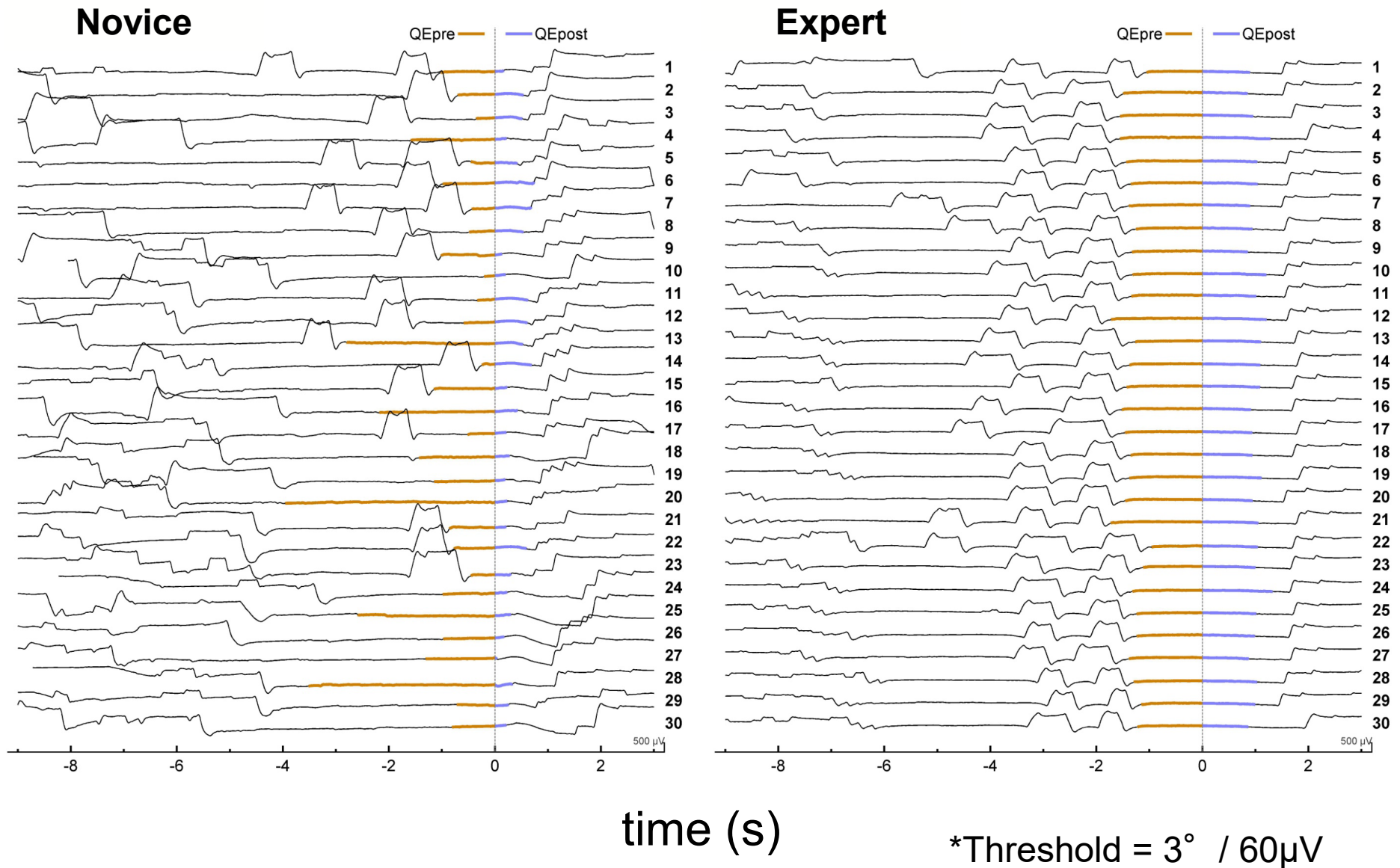


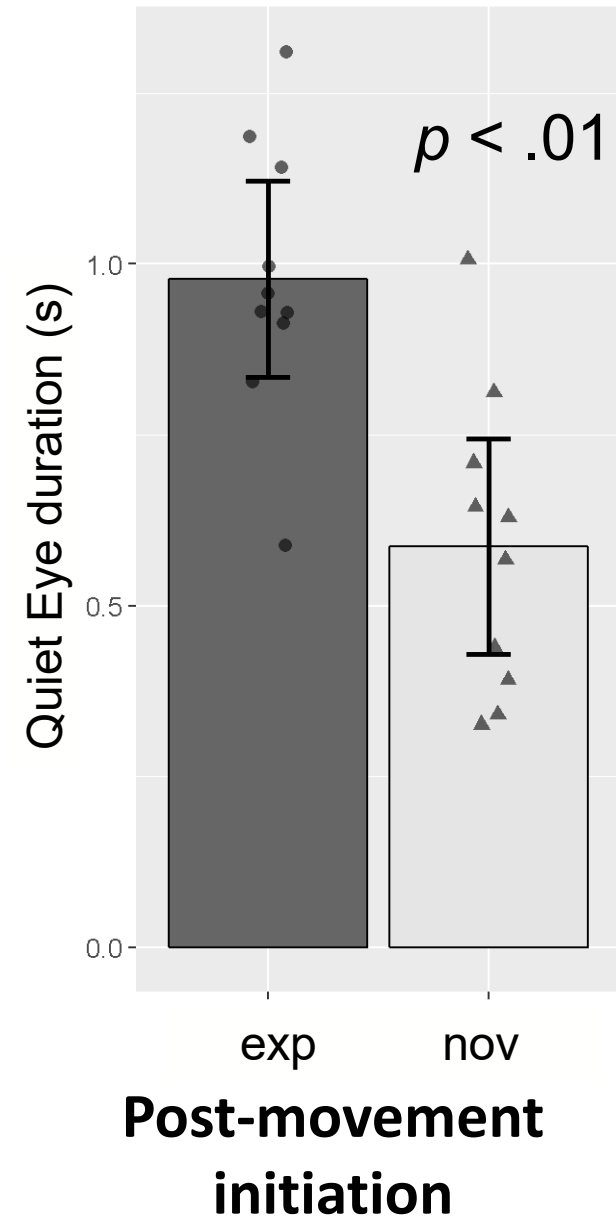
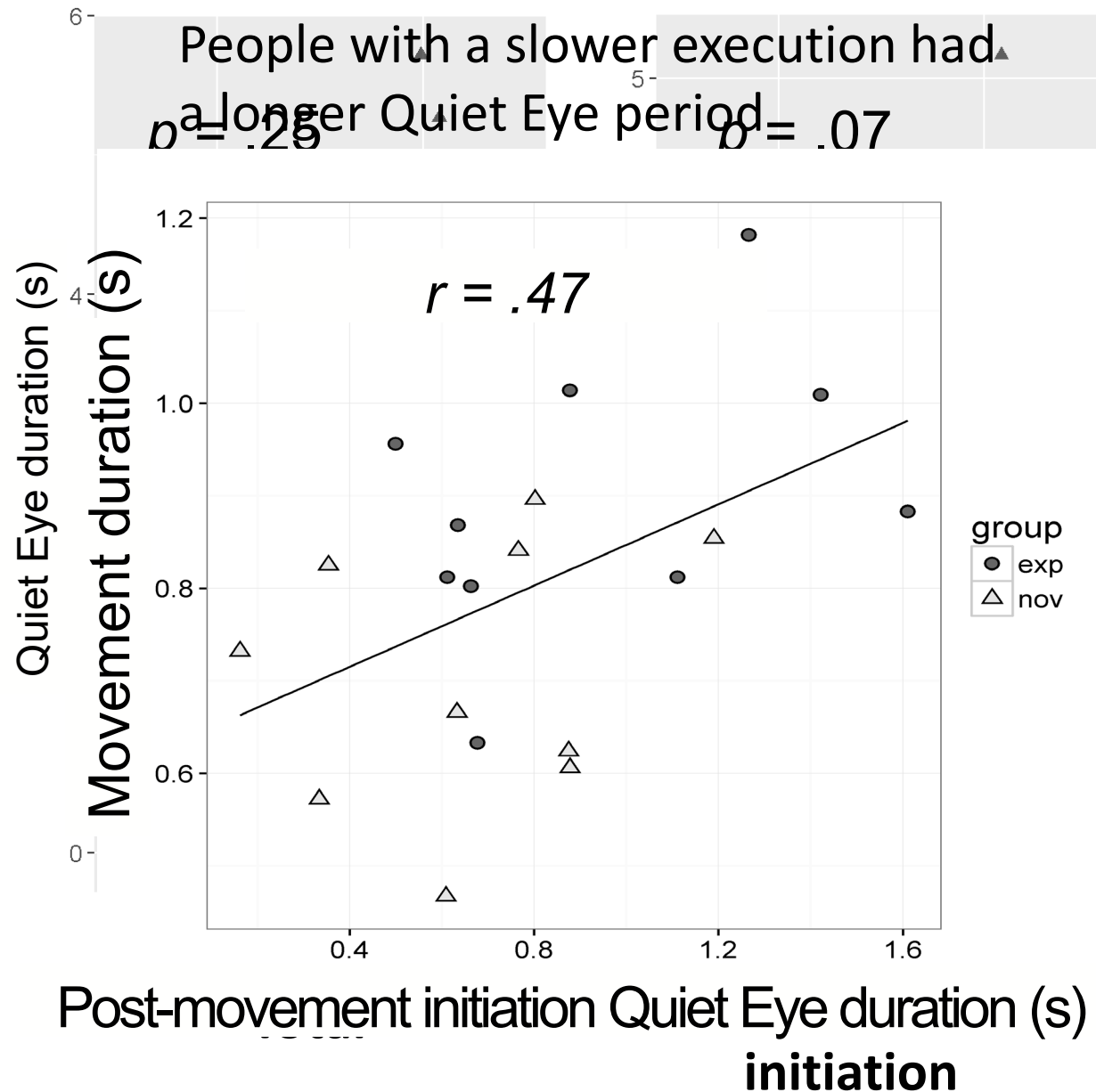


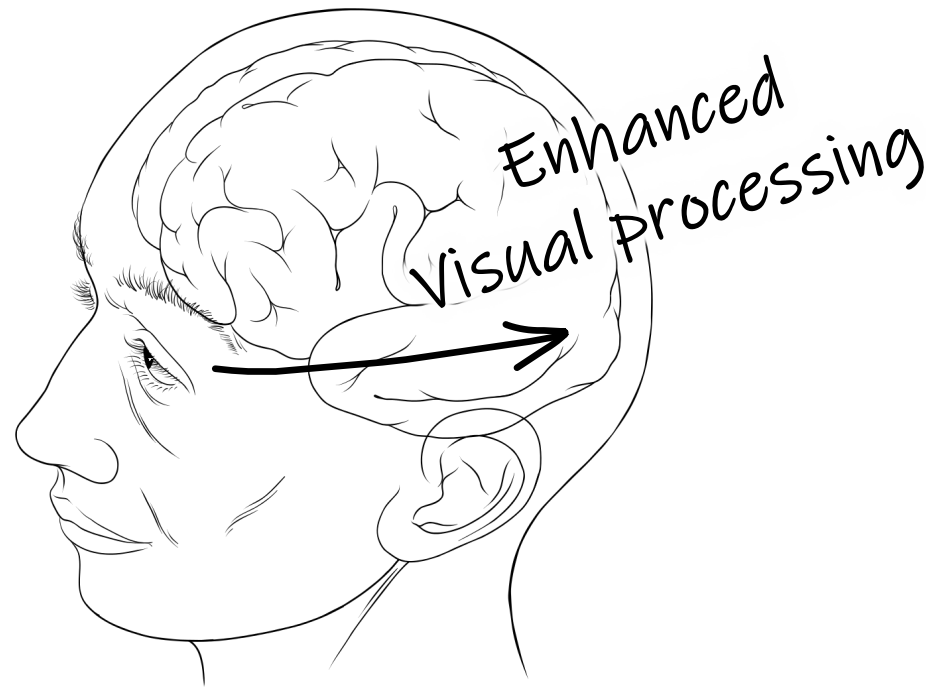
Movement duration

Experts putted more slowly than novices

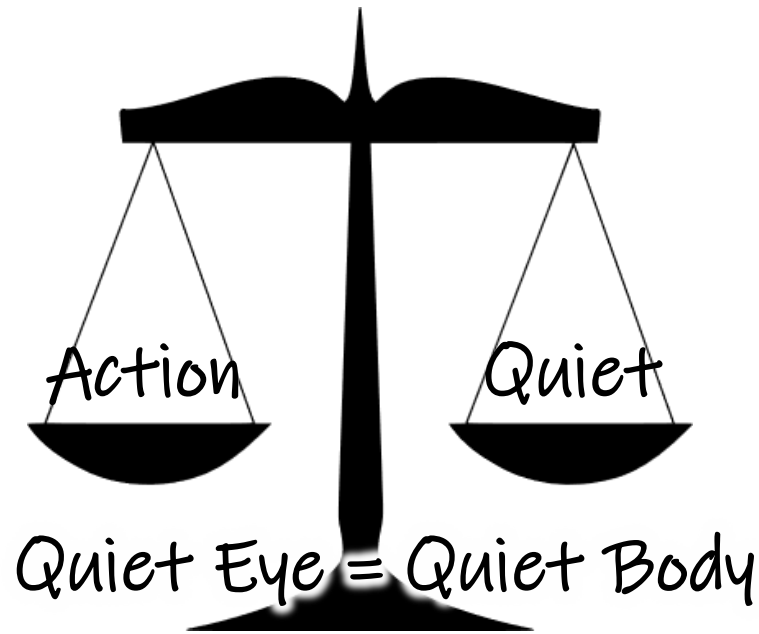








- Visual information is actively extracted and processed
- Activation of neural networks in occipital regions
- Electroencephalographic (EEG) occipital alpha as *inverse* index of visual processing



- Postural stability is one of the strongest determinants of performance in target sports (e.g., *Sim & Kim, 2010, HMS*)
- Two components:
 - a) Movement duration
 - b) Movement stability



Participants

Recreational golfers

$N = 32$

Task

20 putts to a 2-m distant target

“get the final position of the ball as close as possible to the target”

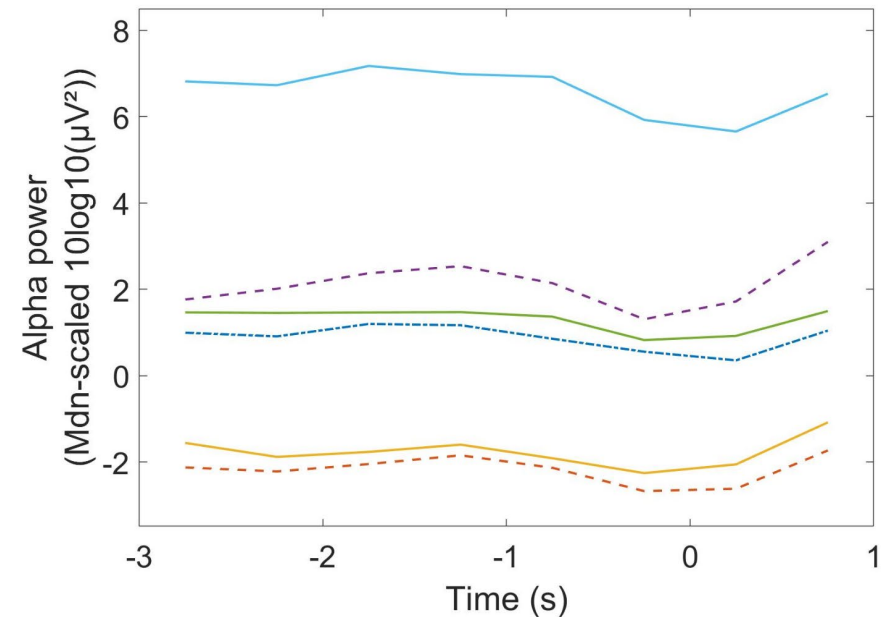
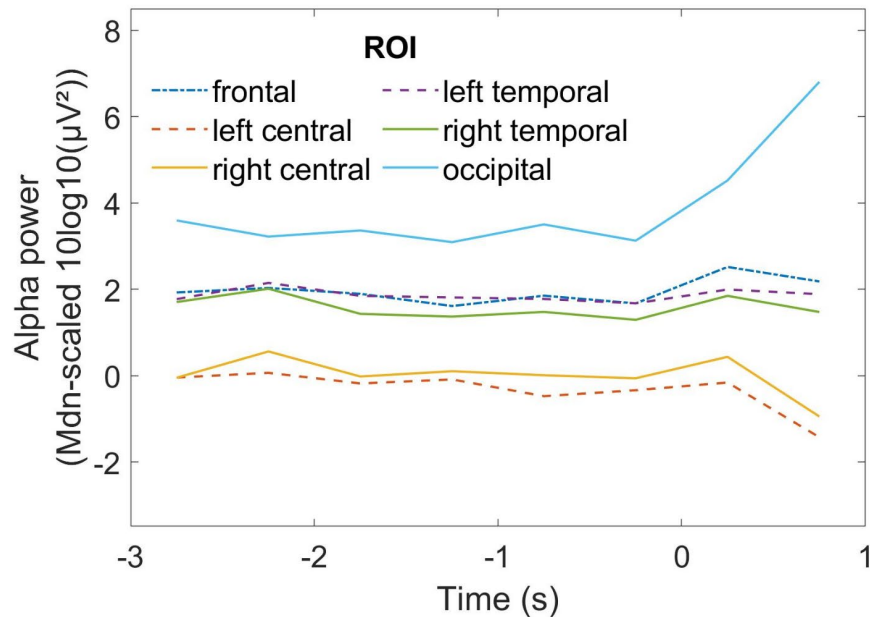
Measures

- Quiet Eye duration (EOG)
- Visual Processing (EEG)
- Movement duration (motion sensors)





Visual hypothesis



Greater occipital alpha power during the Quiet Eye period



Postural-kinematic hypothesis



Quiet Eye duration

pre: $M = 928$ ms ($SD = 501$)

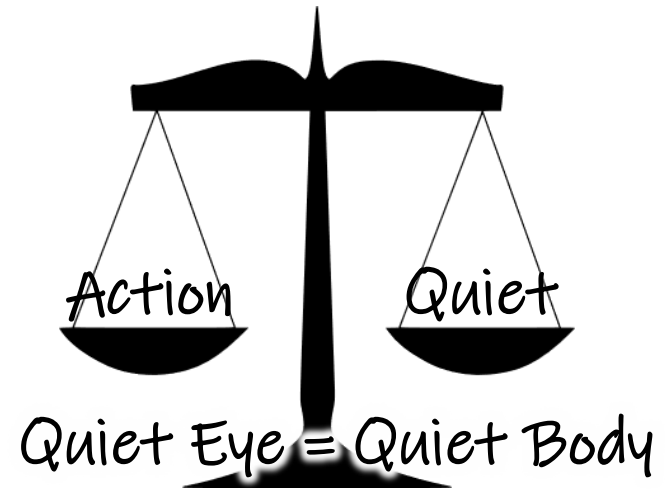
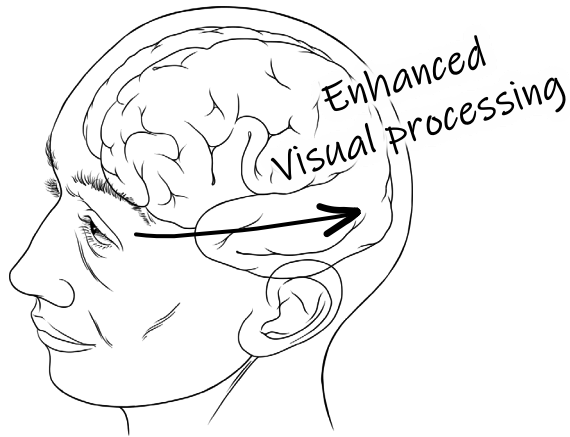
post: $M = 819$ ms ($SD = 219$)

Movement duration

$M = 719$ ms ($SD = 174$)

Putts with a slower execution had
a longer Quiet Eye period

$t(31) = 4.19, p < .001, \rho_M(18) = .32$



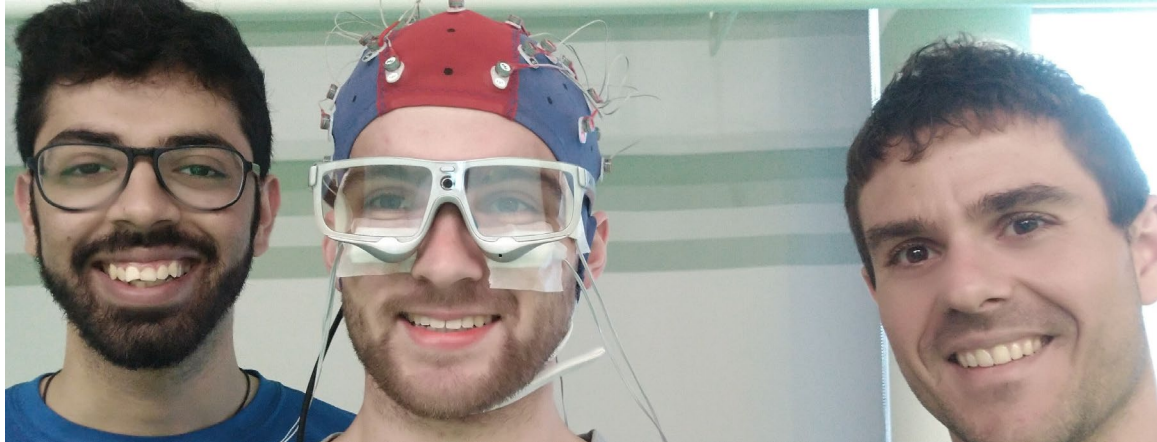
Visual hypothesis

- Mostly contrary
- Withdraw of resources away from visual processing (e.g., Loze et al., 2001, *JSS*)

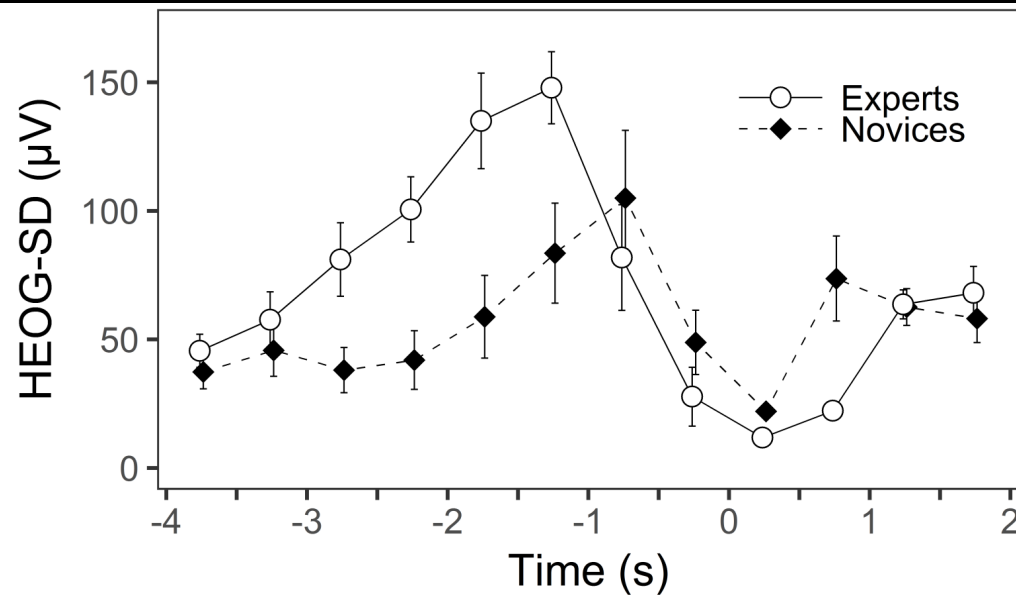
Postural-kinematic hypothesis

- Strong support
- Extends previous findings (Gallicchio, Cooke, & Ring, 2018, *Psychophys*)
- Not exhaustive: we did not examine movement stability

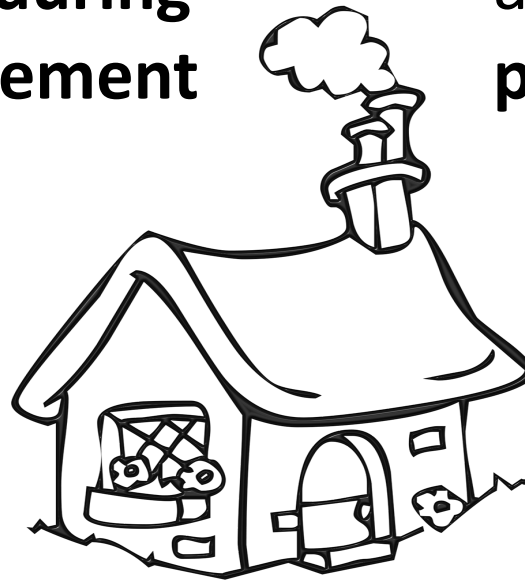
How well can we measure the QE using EOG?



Eye Quietness Biofeedback



1. Quiet Eye seems to be more important **during** than before **movement** execution

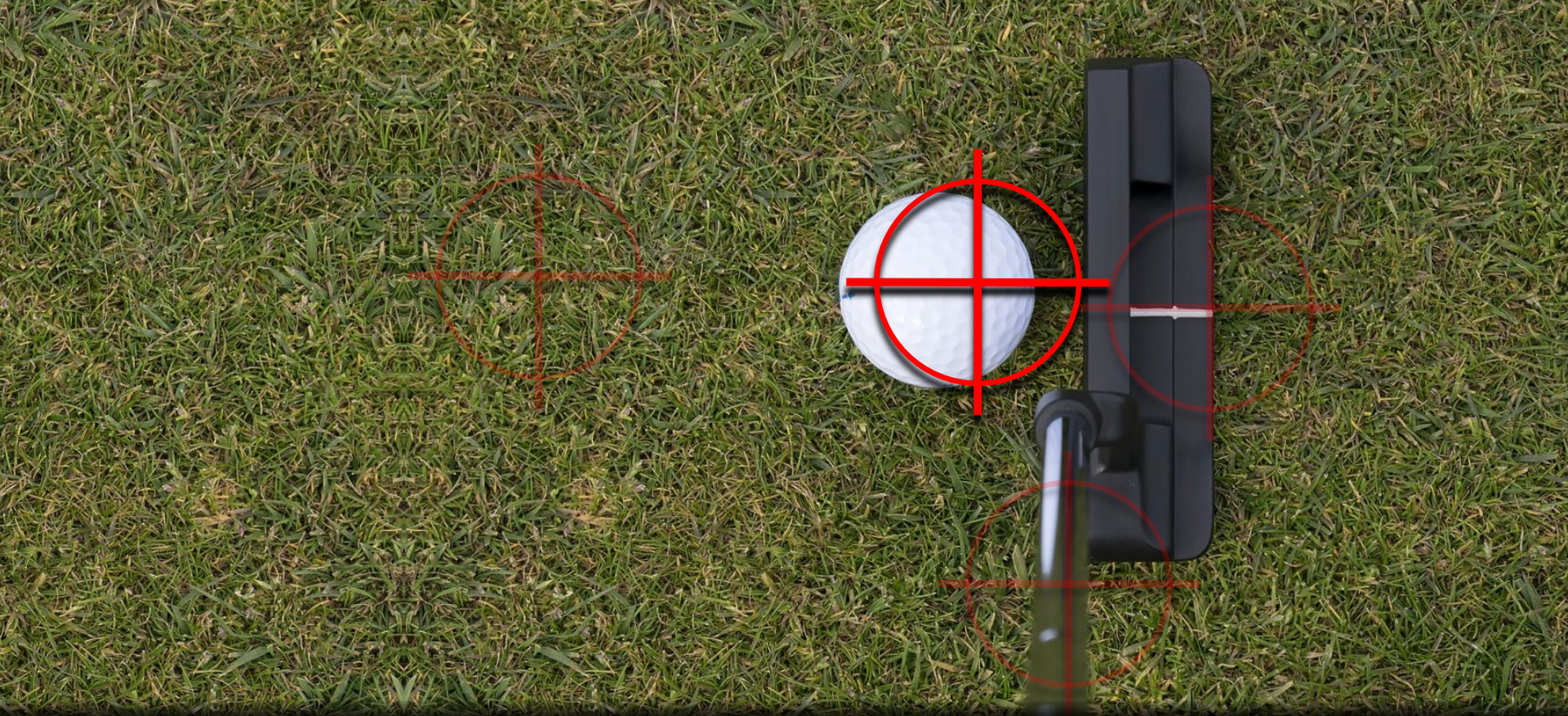


3. Quiet Eye duration is associated with **postural quietness**

2. During the Quiet Eye **visual processing** is suppressed

4. Psychophysiology can be used as framework to test **mechanisms**

* For closed-loop actions



Additional reading

- Gallicchio, G., Cooke, A., & Ring, C. (2018). Assessing ocular activity during performance of motor skills using electrooculography. *Psychophysiology*, 55(7), e13070. <https://doi.org/10.1111/psyp.13070>
- Gallicchio, G., & Ring, C. (2019). The quiet eye effect: A test of the visual and postural-kinematic hypotheses. *Sport, Exercise & Performance Psychology*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/spy0000162>

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