

reaching maximum amplitude, differs from that of a steady-state sound, which has constant amplitude. Perceived durations of (1) synthesized sound with decaying amplitude, (2) synthesized sound with steady amplitude, (3) recorded piano sound with decaying amplitude, and (4) recorded piano sound with very gradual decay in amplitude (i.e., piano sound recorded and processed to imitate the sound with steady amplitude) were measured for two physical durations (110 and 280 ms) using magnitude estimation. Decaying sounds of these physical durations were perceived to be shorter than sounds with steady amplitude for both synthesized sounds and piano sounds.

OR1832 Adaptation to Illusory Thermal Uniformity Induced by Thermal Referral

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When thermal stimulators are touched with the middle three fingers of one hand but only the outer two fingers are heated, illusory warmth is perceived on the middle finger. This phenomenon, known as thermal referral (TR), produces an effect such that all three fingers feel a uniform thermal sensation. To clarify the level at which TR occurs we examined how adaptation to TR affects subsequent thermal perception. When subjects reported about all three fingers together, or the middle finger in isolation (non-stimulated), we found that the effect of TR adaptation was similar to having adapted to the subjectively matched physically uniform intensity. However, when reporting the index finger in isolation (directly-stimulated), the TR adaptation effect was similar to having adapted to the presented physical rather than illusory intensity. These results indicate that TR is not caused only by low-level thermoceptive pathway operations, but also involves computation at cortical level.

OR1833 Attention influence on binaural interaction in human auditory brainstem response under random distribution of sound locations

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Binaural interaction (BI) in the auditory brainstem response (ABR) signifies the waveform discrepancy between a binaural response and the sum of monaural responses. A typical BI in the human ABR is the DNI that shows binaural amplitude reduction occurring at wave V. By delivering sounds at one of three locations (either left, middle, or right) and also controlling attention modality, Ikeda (2015) found that the DNI elicited by tone pips was vulnerable in comparison with the click-evoked

DNI. This study examined the effects of sound delivery distributed randomly to the three locations on the DNI. The DNI evoked by tone bursts was absent for both conditions of auditory and visual attention. The click-evoked DNI was seen for any attention conditions while visual tasks reduced the DNI amplitude. These outcomes support the contribution of high frequency sounds to the DNI and also the facilitation of BI through auditory attention.

OR1834 Phenomenally transparent and non-transparent color spreading in flank transparency displays

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Flank transparency refers to illusory color spreading that is induced when narrow colored flanks are added to segments of black lines located within a virtual region. Illusory percept has been characterized as a colored transparent filter over the lines and background. We investigated luminance and color conditions that induce color spreading. We used green or achromatic flanks and systematically changed luminances of the flanks, lines, and background. Observers rated subjective certainty of color spreading using a five point scale. Results showed that when the stimulus satisfies the luminance and color conditions for perceptual transparency, strong, phenomenally transparent, color spreading was observed. These results suggest that perceptual scission plays a central role in producing color spreading. Moreover, non-transparent type of color spreading was also found when the luminance condition was not appropriate for transparency. These findings suggest the contributions of different visual processes to color spreading in flank transparency displays.

OR1835 Review of experimental phenomenological studies about animacy perception as perceptual organization

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Gibson (1979) asserted, "Psychology begins with the division between the inanimate and the animate." Animacy perception is essentially important for animals (including humans). This presentation will report two experimental phenomenological studies about animacy perception. The starting point of this approach is our daily experience. This approach regarded observation and description as important. Verbal description was especially weighty. In both studies, each of participants observed several kinds of moving toy. As result, merely because a certain object imitated the appearance of a real animal, it was not necessarily perceived as

an animal. It was really important that irregular changes happened during its movement. And when the object appeared to move spontaneously, at the same time, the object has intention to the other object. The perception of relation among objects was inseparable to perceive animacy. Animacy perception could be seen as a kind of perceptual organization.

OR1836 The Boundary of Holistic Processing in Appraisal of Facial Attractiveness

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This study investigated whether the way external features of the face are masked affects perception of facial attractiveness. The occluding shape of the masks was defined either by the face's facial outline or by a uniform oval. Participants rated attractiveness of the masked faces. Results showed that faces masked by the oval shape were rated more attractive. Additional mask manipulation confirmed that the effect was mainly due to occlusion of a larger area of the external features rather than to the oval's regular and symmetrical features. The effect demonstrates an interaction between processing of the shape of the mask and the internal features of the face. The effect of this holistic integration on appraisal of facial attractiveness is striking because the oval shape of the mask is evidently not a part of the face, but the edge of an occluding object.

OR1837 Development and Validation of the Career Readiness Scale using the Item Response Theory

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The Career Readiness Scale measures the capability of an individual to make appropriate career choices, taking into account the complexity of family, social, economic, and organizational factors that influence an individual's career development (Sampson, et al., 2000). Using a four-option agreement scale, it was designed to form part of a test battery meant for career exploration among students aged 14–23. Items were generated from reflection papers of students taking a Career Development course in a private university in Malaysia. Using an IRT approach called Partial Credit Rasch Model, findings show that the items fit the model obtaining infit values of 0.5-1.5, indicating the absence of redundancy, and unidimensionality of the construct measured. Confirmatory factor analysis further tested the two-factor structure (capability and complexity) to have a good fit, $\chi^2=163.28/df=19$, RMSEA=.09, PGI=.93, GFI=.92. However, it is recommended to run the response category