BOTTOM-UP VS. TOP-DOWN PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

More frameworks, concepts to help sort and organize the rest of the semester… A key distinction is whether a theory, a process, a model uses or assumes or is a bottom-up process or a top-down process.

1. Bottom-up (data-driven):
   Perceptual processes that start with features provided by receptors
   Examples:

   Example of functioning:

   Types of bottom-up “strategies”:
   - Feature extraction
   - Recognition by components
   - Computational approaches

Note: All perception has at least some bottom-up processes. Why?

What are geons?
2. Top-down processing
   Also, conceptually-driven processes
   Voluntarily engaged, higher, global, abstract analysis that influences the operation of lower processes

   Some “higher” aspects that can shape perception:

   Examples of these affecting sensation or perception…

3. BOTH