"Più mosso": fast self-motion makes cyclic action faster [

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text (article)

Analítica

Visually induced self-motion (vection) affects the speed at which actions are performed. However, it has been unclear whether this speedy action induced by vection is based on the modulation of mental tempo. To clarify this issue, we tested whether the speed of vection influenced an observer's cyclic action related to mental tempo. Observers viewed fast and slow moving optic flow stimuli and dynamic random dots, whilst handclapping at their preferred tempo. The results revealed that the clapping rate was the fastest in the fastest optic flow condition. This effect vanished when optic flow stimuli moved fast but did not induce vection. Fast optic flow stimuli also induced larger pupil dilation, suggesting that it increased the observer's arousal level. These results suggest that illusory self-motion increased arousal levels, thereby modulating mental tempo
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