

## About spatial visual imagery

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On the basis of a previous research, we hypothesize that the experience of tridimensionality would be different between perception and imagery. We examined the differences in spatial experiences of visual representation between perception of a "real" stimulus and the imaginative representation of the same stimulus with closed eyes in 72 undergraduate psychology students, males and females. The stimulus was a building placed at the distance of 50 m. from the experimental subjects. Between building and subjects a railing was placed at the distance of 10 m. from the subjects; the railing was composed by 6 rectangles (10x30 cm). Subjects received the following instructions: "Look at the railing and the three windows on the build, trying to perceive both structures simultaneously with a perceptual operation like making a photo." Then subjects, closing their eyes, were asked to recall imaginatively the previous perceived image while indicating if the two representations (real and imaginative) were identical or different. In particular they had to observe if they have seen simultaneously figure (railing) and back (windows) considering also the dimensions, the distances between the structure, the dimensional relationships between the structures. During imagery subjects showed two different forms of response: 1) impossibility to have simultaneous representation of figure and background or 2) when figure and background are simultaneous present important modification of the relative dimensions of the stimuli (railing and windows) appeared. In conclusion we think that spatial imagery is bidimensional one. A discussion about this concept will be made.