



Deposited via The University of York.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/116153/>

Version: Accepted Version

Article:

Andrews, Sally, Burton, Anthony Michael, Schweinberger, Stefan et al. (2017) Event-related potentials reveal the development of stable face representations from natural variability. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*. pp. 1620-1632. ISSN: 1747-0226

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2016.1195851>

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



Event-related potentials reveal the development of stable face representations from natural variability

Journal:	<i>Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>
Manuscript ID	QJE-STD 15-208.R1
Manuscript Type:	Standard Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	Andrews, Sally; Nottingham Trent University Burton, Mike; University of York, ; Schweinberger, Stefan; Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, General Psychology Wiese, Holger; Durham University, Department of Psychology
Keywords:	face recognition, face learning, stable representations, event-related potentials, N250

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

1
2
3 1
4
5 2 **Event-related potentials reveal the development of stable face representations from**
6
7 3 **natural variability**
8
9 4

10
11 Sally Andrews^{1,5}, A. Mike Burton^{1,6}, Stefan R. Schweinberger^{2,3}, Holger Wiese^{2,4}
12
13 6

14
15
16 7
17 1. *School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, UK*

18 8
19 2. *DFG Research Unit Person Perception, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany*

20 9
21 3. *Department of General Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience, Friedrich Schiller*

22
23 10
24 *University Jena, Germany*

25 11
26 4. *Department of Psychology, Durham University, UK*

27 12
28 5. *Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, UK*

29 13
30 6. *School of Psychology, University of York*
31
32 14
33
34
35 15
36
37 16
38

39 17 Running head: Developing stable face representations
40
41 18

42
43
44 19 Address for correspondence

45
46 20 Holger Wiese, Department of Psychology, Durham University, Queen's Campus, E007

47
48 21 Wolfson Building, Stockton-on-Tees, TS17 6BH, UK. E-Mail: holger.wiese@durham.ac.uk,
49

50 22 Phone: 0044 191 3340433
51
52 23
53

54
55 24 Keywords: Face recognition, face learning, stable representations, event-related potentials,
56

57 25 N250
58
59
60

Abstract

Natural variability between instances of unfamiliar faces can make it difficult to reconcile two images as the same person. Yet for familiar faces, effortless recognition occurs even with considerable variability between images. To explore how stable face representations develop, we employed incidental learning in the form of a face sorting task. In each trial, multiple images of two facial identities were sorted into two corresponding piles. Following the sort, participants showed evidence of having learnt the faces, performing more accurately on a matching task with seen than unseen identities. Furthermore, ventral temporal event-related potentials were more negative in the N250 time range for previously-seen than previously-unseen identities. These effects appear to demonstrate some degree of abstraction, rather than simple picture learning, as the neurophysiological and behavioural effects were observed with novel images of the previously-seen identities. The results provide evidence of the development of facial representations, allowing a window onto natural mechanisms of face learning.

Introduction

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

Successfully recognizing the face of a familiar person requires activation of a stable face representation. Such representations must be sensitive to structural and textural differences between different identities, but tolerant of transient within-person variability in appearance. The same person can appear visually different on different occasions, and this variability can sometimes exceed the differences between two people (Adini, Moses & Ullman, 1996). The ability to identify a familiar face is thus a remarkable challenge to the visual system, yet familiar observers are able to do so with ease and accuracy. By contrast, recognizing or even matching unfamiliar faces from new instances is surprisingly hard (Bruce et al., 1999; Clutterbuck & Johnston, 2002; Jenkins, White, van Montfort & Burton, 2011). Although this remarkable difference in processing familiar and unfamiliar faces has been shown in a number of studies (Bruce et al., 2001; Jenkins et al., 2011), we remain largely unclear about the processes involved in the transition between these two states, i.e., face learning. Specifically, the precise mechanisms of forming representations that allow identification of a person across different instances are largely unknown.

37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Recent investigations have begun to address the question of how stable representations form. These investigated the benefits of learning multiple *different* instances of the same person, with familiarity measured using previously unseen instances of those faces (Longmore, Liu & Young, 2008; Etchells & Johnston, 2014, Kaufmann, Schweinberger & Burton, 2009). Etchells and Johnston (2014) found that extensive learning of two different viewpoints (i.e. front-facing, three-quarter view) increased subsequent matching accuracy (Clutterbuck & Johnston, 2005). Moreover, experiencing many natural images of a person's face shows evidence of generalizability to previously unseen natural images (White et al., 2014).

1
2
3 1 Whereas behavioural studies provide information about the outcome of a cascade of
4
5 2 cognitive sub-processes, event-related brain potentials (ERP) allow the examination of these
6
7 3 neuro-cognitive sub-stages in more detail (see e.g., Luck, 2005). ERPs are voltage changes in
8
9 4 the human electroencephalogram (EEG), thus reflecting the summed activity of post-synaptic
10
11 5 potentials (see e.g., Jackson & Bolger, 2014), which are time-locked to certain events such as
12
13 6 the presentation of a visual stimulus. ERP waveforms consist of a series of positive and
14
15 7 negative components or peaks, which represent neural correlates of specific perceptual and
16
17 8 cognitive processing stages. For instance, all visual stimuli elicit a positive-going P1
18
19 9 component, which peaks at occipital channels about 100 ms after stimulus onset. The P1
20
21 10 reflects early visual processes, as it is highly sensitive to low-level stimulus characteristics,
22
23 11 such as luminance or contrast (e.g., Luck, 2005).

24
25
26
27 12 The earliest ERP component closely related to face rather other visual object
28
29 13 processing is the N170 (Bentin et al., 1996; Eimer, 2011), a negative deflection peaking at
30
31 14 occipito-temporal channels roughly 170 ms after stimulus onset. N170 is often interpreted to
32
33 15 reflect the structural encoding of faces or the detection of a face-like pattern (Eimer, 2000;
34
35 16 Schweinberger & Burton, 2003; Amihai, Deouell, & Bentin, 2011), i.e., processing stages
36
37 17 prior to the identification of an individual face. In line with this, a number of studies found no
38
39 18 difference in N170 amplitude for familiar relative to unfamiliar faces (Bentin & Deouell,
40
41 19 2000; Eimer, 2000; Schweinberger et al., 2002; Henson et al., 2003). Other studies, however,
42
43 20 found larger N170 amplitudes for familiar relative to unfamiliar faces (experiment 2 in Wild-
44
45 21 Wall, Dimigen & Sommer, 2008; Caharel et al., 2005, 2006), or larger amplitudes for
46
47 22 unfamiliar relative to familiar faces (Marzi & Viggiano, 2007). Accordingly, the question
48
49 23 whether N170 is sensitive to face familiarity is not entirely resolved. It should be noted,
50
51 24 however, that even those studies supporting this suggestion are not consistent regarding the
52
53 25 direction of a potential N170 familiarity effect, and that such effects are typically small.
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 1 An ERP component showing clear sensitivity to facial familiarity is typically
4
5 2 observed to peak approximately 250 ms following stimulus onset. Immediate repetitions of
6
7 3 familiar faces have been shown to result in increased negativity relative to non-repetitions at
8
9 4 occipito-temporal scalp sites (Begleiter, Porjesz & Wang, 1995; Schweinberger, Pfütze &
10
11 5 Sommer, 1995), an effect known as N250r (r for repetition). While an N250r is also observed
12
13 6 for unfamiliar faces, the effect is much smaller (Schweinberger et al., 1995), and largely
14
15 7 restricted to the repetition of identical images (see Zimmermann & Eimer, 2013).
16
17 8 Interestingly, an N250r for familiar faces has been shown even when different images of the
18
19 9 same identity are presented as the second stimulus (Schweinberger, Pickering, Jentsch,
20
21 10 Burton & Kaufmann, 2002). Increases in negativity here are smaller than when the same
22
23 11 image is repeated, suggesting that the effect is in part image-sensitive. Similarly, a degree of
24
25 12 viewpoint-independence of the N250r may develop after face learning (Zimmermann &
26
27 13 Eimer, 2013). While it has been a considerable challenge to experimentally separate the
28
29 14 image-independent and image-specific parts of the N250r (for promising approaches, see
30
31 15 Bindemann et al., 2008, and Doerr et al., 2011), one might argue that the image-independent
32
33 16 part of the N250r reflects the transient activation of stable representations – akin to face
34
35 17 recognition units (see Bruce & Young, 1986).

36
37
38
39
40 18 More recently, a similar negativity has been observed with intervening faces between
41
42 19 identity repetitions, which shares a similar onset to N250r, but extends until around 400ms
43
44 20 post stimulus onset (e.g. Itier & Taylor, 2004). Thus, repetition effects have been analysed
45
46 21 separately in two subsequent time windows (e.g., Kaufmann et al., 2009), representing an
47
48 22 ‘early’ (app. 200 – 280 ms) and a ‘late N250’ (app. 280 – 400 ms), respectively (Wiese,
49
50 23 2012). Importantly, the N250 effect is evident for *familiar* faces when images of different
51
52 24 identities appear between repetitions, while in the case of *unfamiliar* faces, the presence of
53
54 25 different identities between repetitions eliminates the effect (Pfütze, Sommer, &
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 1 Schweinberger, 2002). Indeed, Itier & Taylor (2004) demonstrated that seeing the same face
4
5 2 multiple times (with non-immediate repetitions) produces a more long-term N250. Studies on
6
7 3 face repetition therefore suggest that the more negative N250 for repeated faces reflects the
8
9 4 transient activation of an individual face representation, with stronger activations for better-
10
11 5 known faces. Generally in line with this idea, a larger N250 has also been observed for
12
13 6 famous relative to unfamiliar faces (Gosling & Eimer, 2011).

16 7 Of most relevance to the present experiment, N250 is sensitive to face learning. More
17
18 8 specifically, following learning, pre-experimentally unfamiliar faces show an enhanced N250
19
20 9 that is equivalent to highly familiar faces (Pierce, Scott, Boddington, Droucker, Curran &
21
22 10 Tanaka, 2011; Tanaka, Curran, Porterfield & Collins, 2006). Importantly, Kaufmann and
23
24 11 colleagues observed an increased N250 for different instances of the learned identities,
25
26 12 showing that the effect was not due to the formation of a pictorial representation (Kaufmann
27
28 13 et al., 2009). Moreover, in this study N250 amplitude further increased with increasing
29
30 14 familiarity of the faces over different experimental blocks. Therefore, a larger N250 to
31
32 15 different-image, non-immediate repetitions of faces reflects an index of familiarity that can
33
34 16 be used to track the establishment of face representations (Kaufmann et al., 2009). At the
35
36 17 same time, increasing N250 amplitudes in the course of learning appear to reflect the
37
38 18 acquisition of a stable face representation, independent of the repetition of specific images.

42 19 Whether and to what extent N250r as measured in repetition priming paradigms and
43
44 20 the N250 face learning effect reflect the same underlying processes is not entirely clear at
45
46 21 present and of substantial theoretical interest (see also Schweinberger & Neumann, in press).
47
48 22 As described above, N250r is typically measured as the difference between repeated and non-
49
50 23 repeated familiar faces, and therefore likely reflects facilitated access of a well-established
51
52 24 representation due to its pre-activation by the prime. At the same time, the N250 effect in
53
54 25 learning experiments is usually measured as the difference between newly learnt and
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 unfamiliar faces. It probably reflects access to a newly formed representation for the learnt
2 faces, whereas no corresponding representation exists for unfamiliar faces. Accordingly, this
3 effect may be similar, although probably less pronounced (see below), to the difference in
4 N250 between famous and unfamiliar faces (Gosling & Eimer, 2011), which may also reflect
5 accessing a representation of an individual face in the former but not in the latter case.

6 As noted earlier, face learning involves the development of representations that allow
7 the recognition of faces under highly variable conditions. Such variability might be
8 encountered across a complex combination of dimensions. For example, a face may appear
9 different between encounters because of textural differences due to lighting, health, and
10 tiredness changes, in addition to differences because of changes in viewpoint, expression, and
11 distance from the observer. Whereas some ERP studies on face learning did not take any of
12 these dimensions into account (Tanaka et al., 2006; Pierce et al., 2011), as identification of
13 the newly learnt face was tested with the same image at all occasions, Kaufmann and
14 colleagues (2009) observed an enhanced N250 for newly learnt faces for previously unseen
15 instances. Another recent study by Schulz, Kaufmann, Kurt, and Schweinberger (2012)
16 extended these findings by showing distinct contributions of distinctiveness for face learning
17 and its correlate in the N250. However, in both studies, variability between images was rather
18 restricted to head turning, small differences in viewpoint, or speaking, but otherwise
19 experimentally constrained to maintain other dimensions of variability. At the same time, it
20 has been shown that high-quality, full-frontal images of unfamiliar people, taken on the same
21 day but with different cameras and under different lighting conditions, are relatively hard to
22 match (Bruce et al., 1999). Sources of image variability in this latter study were quite
23 different from those in previous ERP studies on face learning, which therefore only
24 superficially, and incompletely, capture the apparent changes of an unfamiliar person's
25 appearance in real life.

1
2
3 1 Interestingly, previous studies using adaptation techniques in functional brain imaging
4
5 2 found a sensitivity of the so-called fusiform face area (FFA) for facial identity when different
6
7 3 images with limited variability (i.e., changes in viewpoint) were used (Ewbank & Andrews,
8
9 4 2008). At the same time, FFA was not sensitive to identity when images with natural
10
11 5 variability were presented (Davies-Thompson et al., 2009), although a more anterior
12
13 6 subregion of fusiform gyrus has been reported to exhibit identity-sensitive responses for such
14
15 7 face images (Eger, Schweinberger, Dolan, & Henson, 2005). It is therefore important to
16
17 8 understand whether the N250 learning effects observed in studies with limited variability
18
19 9 extend to variability that might naturally be experienced, i.e. across ‘ambient images’
20
21 10 (Jenkins et al, 2011; Sutherland et al, 2013; see Figure 1). Jenkins et al. (2011) recently
22
23 11 demonstrated that sorting naturally varying images is remarkably difficult for unfamiliar
24
25 12 faces. In their task, unfamiliar observers were asked to sort 40 ambient images into as many
26
27 13 identities as they perceived. The most common number of identities perceived was nine, even
28
29 14 though only two identities were actually present. Accordingly, telling unfamiliar faces apart
30
31 15 seems to be much easier than telling unfamiliar faces together. Familiar observers, on the
32
33 16 other hand, sorted the identities quickly and accurately, with seemingly no difficulty,
34
35 17 reflecting the ability to accommodate entirely novel instances once a stable representation has
36
37 18 been established.

38
39 19 The present experiment examines how the formation of stable representations affects
40
41 20 the neural processing of newly learnt faces. To do this, we used ‘ambient images’ and an
42
43 21 incidental learning technique, based on the sorting procedure of Jenkins et al. (2011). This
44
45 22 reflects a further critical difference to previous ERP studies on face learning, which used
46
47 23 explicit learning tasks. The use of an implicit learning task is arguably closer to face learning
48
49 24 in daily life, as we usually do not explicitly try to encode the faces of the people we have just
50
51 25 met. Observers were asked to sort 40 unfamiliar face images of two different people into
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 1 separate piles for each identity. However, unlike the Jenkins et al study, we instructed our
4
5 2 participants that only two different people were present. Under these constraints, naturally
6
7 3 varying instances are sorted into their respective identities with very few misidentification
8
9 4 errors (Andrews et al., 2015). Therefore, the constraint of being told the correct number of
10
11 5 identities appears to enable the incidental learning of these identities during sorting.

14 6 To determine whether resulting representations for these identities can be observed in
15
16 7 ERP familiarity correlates, we investigated any putative differences between novel, newly
17
18 8 learnt and pre-experimentally familiar (famous) faces in the N250. We assumed that face
19
20 9 learning, as implemented in the present study, would result in the establishment of a stable
21
22 10 representation that would on the one hand not be available for novel faces, but that would on
23
24 11 the other hand not be as refined as the representation of highly familiar faces. Accordingly,
25
26 12 N250 for newly learnt faces was expected to lie in-between the N250 for famous and novel
27
28 13 faces. Importantly, we also investigated whether any observable differences in neural
29
30 14 processing exist between images of learnt identities that were seen during learning, and
31
32 15 completely new instances of learnt faces that have not been seen before. If the sorting task
33
34 16 results in the establishment of stable representations, we hypothesised that N250 would be
35
36 17 more negative for learnt than novel faces. Moreover, any potential difference in the same-
37
38 18 image versus different-image conditions would inform about the extent to which the observed
39
40 19 N250 learning effect reflects image-dependent or image-independent learning. At the same
41
42 20 time, no difference between the images that were seen in the earlier learning phase and
43
44 21 previously unseen images of the learnt identities would be strongly indicative of the implicit
45
46 22 formation of stable (rather than image-dependent) representations of facial identities (Burton
47
48 23 et al., 2005; Burton, Jenkins, & Schweinberger, 2011). Whereas some studies found learning
49
50 24 effects in the early N250 (Kaufmann et al., 2009), others observed effects that extended well
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 into the later N250 time range (Schulz et al., 2012). It was therefore not clear whether
2 learning effects in the present study would occur in the early or late N250.

3 In addition, to estimate behavioural effects of face learning, and to ascertain their
4 relationship to any ERP findings, we measured performance in a subsequent perceptual
5 matching task. This task indicates differences in levels of familiarity, such that highly
6 familiar faces are matched with greater accuracy than less familiar faces (Clutterbuck &
7 Johnston, 2002; 2005).

8 9 **Methods**

10 **Participants**

11 Twenty-four (19 female) undergraduate students with a mean age of 21.95 years (SD
12 = 3.42, range = 18-30) from the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena participated in the
13 experiment for course credit or a reimbursement of 5 €/h. All participants reported normal or
14 corrected to normal vision, and reported no previous neurological or psychiatric conditions.
15 All were native German speakers and all were right-handed (as measured by the Edinburgh
16 Handedness Inventory; Oldfield, 1971). All participants gave written informed consent to
17 participate.

18 **Design & materials**

19 There were three components to the current design. All participants completed an
20 initial sorting task, followed by an ERP task, finishing with a face matching task. All portions
21 of the design were manipulated within-subjects.

22 Stimuli were 85 images each of 6 identities unfamiliar to our participants (Dutch
23 celebrities; Chantal Janzen, Gigi Ravelli, Hanna Verboom, Nicolette Kluijver, Renate
24 Verbaan and Wendy van Dijk), 20 images each of 2 pre-experimentally familiar celebrities
25 (Cameron Diaz, Heidi Klum), and 12 images of different butterflies (used as target stimuli

1 during the ERP task, see below). Images were obtained from a Google Image search, and
2 were the first unique images where the face/butterfly occupied at least 190 x 285 pixels, and
3 where faces were roughly front-facing. These were then size-adjusted and cropped to 190 x
4 285 pixels in height, and converted to greyscale.

5 For each unfamiliar identity, three image sets were randomly selected, comprising
6 two sets of 20 images each to be used in the sorting and EEG tasks and a further set of 45
7 images to be used in the matching task (match Set). Each identity was paired with another, so
8 that two identities always co-occurred (unfamiliar set 1 consisted of Chantal Janzen with
9 Hanna Verboom, unfamiliar set 2 consisted of Gigi Ravelli with Renate Verbaan, and
10 unfamiliar set 3 consisted of Nicolette Kluijver with Wendy van Dijk). There were therefore
11 3 pairs of identities; for each pair of faces, there were 40 images in set A, 40 images in set B,
12 and 90 images in set C. Mean luminance for all face stimuli to be used in the EEG portion of
13 the study was calculated using image analysis software (ImageJ; Schneider, Rasband &
14 Eliceiri, 2012) and entered into a one-way between subjects ANOVA (factor levels famous
15 set, unfamiliar set 1-A, unfamiliar set 1-B, unfamiliar set 2-A, unfamiliar set 2-B, unfamiliar
16 set 3-A, unfamiliar set 3-B). Results from this analysis revealed no differences in mean
17 luminance between the sets ($F(6, 273) = 1.00, p > .05, \eta p^2 = .02$).

18 For the sorting task, the 80 images (40 in set A, 40 in set B) of each of the 3
19 unfamiliar ID pairs were printed at a size of 3 x 4 cm, at maximum DPI and laminated. The
20 ID pair used for the sorting task was counterbalanced across participants, so that each of the 6
21 unfamiliar face sets (3 ID pairs x 2 image sets [A, B]) were seen by an equal number of
22 participants during the sorting task.

23 For the ERP task, 172 trials were completed in total. These were 40 trials for same
24 images of the IDs seen in the sorting task (seen-in-sort-sIMG), 40 trials for different images
25 of the IDs seen in the sorting task (seen-in-sort-dIMG), 40 famous ID trials (famous), 40

1
2
3 1 previously unseen unfamiliar ID trials (new-to-ERP), and 12 butterfly trials, which were not
4
5 2 analysed. Images were presented sequentially for 1000ms at 190 x 285 pixels in the centre of
6
7 3 the screen. Trials were preceded by a fixation with a randomly selected duration (ranging
8
9 4 from 700-1300ms in 100ms intervals; $M = 1000\text{ms}$). Participants sat at a distance of 90cm
10
11 5 from the screen, with head position maintained with an adjustable chinrest. This resulted in a
12
13 6 visual angle of approximately $4.04^\circ \times 6.38^\circ$ for each image. Image order was randomly
14
15 7 selected for each participant.

16
17
18 8 For the matching task, 180 trials were completed in total. These were 15 same-ID and
19
20 9 15 different-ID trials for each of the 2 IDs that were first seen in the sorting task (seen-in-
21
22 10 sort), 15 same- and 15 different-ID trials for each of the 2 IDs that were first seen in the ERP
23
24 11 task (seen-in-ERP), and 15 same- and 15-different ID trials each for 2 previously unseen
25
26 12 unfamiliar IDs (new-to-match). Each image was presented at 190 x 285 pixels, with image
27
28 13 pairs presented side-by-side.

31 14 **Procedure**

32
33
34 15 Participants were prepared for the EEG portion of the experiment prior to the sorting
35
36 16 task. They were then handed a pile of shuffled cards of two identities, and asked to sort the
37
38 17 images into separate piles so that all the images of the same person were together. They were
39
40 18 told that only two identities were present, and that they should generate only two piles. They
41
42 19 were also encouraged to place images of the same person next to one another, so they could
43
44 20 see all images at the same time. There was no time restriction, and participants were able to
45
46 21 move images freely back and forth between piles before settling on their final decision.

47
48
49 22 In the ERP task, participants were presented with sequentially presented images,
50
51 23 which remained on screen for 1s and were preceded by a fixation. Participants were required
52
53 24 to respond using a keypress when a butterfly was presented, but to withhold any response
54
55 25 following the presentation of faces. Speed and accuracy of responses was stressed.
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 1 In the face matching task, participants were presented with pairs of faces, and were
4
5 2 required to indicate via keypresses whether pairs were of the same person, or two different
6
7 3 people. There was no time restriction, and participants were encouraged to respond as
8
9 4 accurately as possible.

5 **EEG recording and analyses**

6 EEG was recorded from 32 active sintered Ag/Ag–Cl electrodes using a Biosemi
7 Active II system (BioSemi, Amsterdam, Netherlands). Please note that BioSemi systems
8 work with a “zero-Ref” set-up with ground and reference electrodes replaced by a CMS/DRL
9 circuit (cf. <http://www.biosemi.com/faq/cms&drl.htm> for further information). EEG was
10 recorded continuously with a 512-Hz sample rate from DC to 155 Hz. Recording sites
11 corresponded to an extended version of the 10–20-system (Fz, Cz, Pz, Iz, FP1, FP2, F3, F4,
12 C3, C4, P3, P4, O1, O2, F7, F8, T7, T8, P7, P8, F9, F10, FT9, FT10, TP9, TP10, P9, P10,
13 PO9, PO10, I1 and I2). Blinks were corrected using the algorithm implemented in BESA
14 5.1.8 (see Berg & Scherg, 1994). EEG was then segmented from –200 ms until 1000ms
15 relative to stimulus onset, with the first 200 ms serving as a baseline. Artifact rejection was
16 carried out using an amplitude threshold of 100 μ V and a gradient criterion of 50 μ V.
17 Remaining trials were recalculated to average reference, averaged according to experimental
18 condition and digitally low-pass filtered at 40 Hz (12 db/oct, zero phase shift). In the
19 resulting waveforms, mean amplitude of the P1 (85-115 ms) was analyzed at O1/O2, while
20 mean amplitudes of N170 (130-160 ms), and early and late N250 (240-280 ms, 280-400ms)
21 were analyzed at electrode sites P9/P10, PO9/PO10, and TP9/TP10 as in previous studies on
22 face learning (Kaufmann et al., 2009). The mean number of trials was 35.8 in the seen-in-
23 sort-sIMG (SD = 4.9; range = 24 - 40), 35.6 in the seen-in-sort-dIMG (SD = 4.8; range = 22 -
24 40), 36.3 in the famous (SD = 4.4; range = 24 - 40), and 35.5 in the new-to-ERP conditions
25 (SD = 5.0; range = 23 - 40), respectively.

1

2

3 **Sorting task**

4 Intrusion errors were calculated for each participant. We define intrusion errors as an
5 instance of one ID appearing in a pile containing mostly images of the other ID. The median
6 number of errors from sorting the 40 images was 0.5 (mode = 1; range = 0 - 19), and 6
7 participants sorted the identities perfectly.

8 **Matching task**

9 Correct responses were entered into a one-way repeated measures ANOVA with 3
10 levels (exposure; new-to-match, seen-in-ERP, seen-in-sort). Data from two participants were
11 missing due to technical errors, leaving data from 22 participants. The resulting output
12 revealed a significant main effect of exposure ($F(2, 42) = 10.41, p < .001, \eta^2 = .33$). Tukey's
13 HSD showed this effect was due to a significant difference between new-to-match IDs and
14 seen-in-sort IDs ($M = .80 \pm 0.03 \text{ SEM}$ and $M = .89 \pm 0.03 \text{ SEM}$, respectively; $p < .05$), and
15 also between new-to-match IDs and seen-in-ERP IDs ($M = .80 \pm 0.03 \text{ SEM}$ and $M = .85 \pm$
16 0.03 SEM , respectively; $p < .05$).

17 **ERP task**

18 During the EEG task, participants detected all target stimuli. Two participants
19 wrongly pressed the response key when a face was presented, but both only in one trial.
20 Mean response time for correct responses was 509.5 ms ($\pm 50.8 \text{ SD}$).

21 ERP waveforms are depicted in Figure 2, and scalp-topographical voltage maps of
22 exposure effects relative to the novel condition are shown in Figure 3. In the interests of
23 stringency and readability, only effects that involve the factor 'exposure' will be reported in-
24 text. A complete list of all effects from P1 and N170 can be found in Table 1, while a
25 complete list of all effects from Early and Late N250 can be found in Table 2.

P1

P1 amplitude was analysed using a 4 (exposure; new-to-ERP, seen-in-sort-sIMG, seen-in-sort-dIMG, famous) x 2 (hemisphere; left, right) repeated measures ANOVA, which revealed no significant effect of exposure ($F(3, 69) = 1.11, p = .350, \eta^2 = .046$), or interaction between exposure and hemisphere ($F(3, 69) = 2.42, p = .073, \eta^2 = .10$). This finding indicates that potential low-level differences between faces in the different experimental conditions did not affect the ERP results.

N170

N170 amplitude was analysed using a 4 (exposure; new-to-ERP, seen-in-sort-sIMG, seen-in-sort-dIMG, famous) x 2 (hemisphere; left, right) x 3 (site; TP, P, PO) repeated measures ANOVA. Again, there was no significant effect of exposure ($F(3, 69) = 1.01, p = .393, \eta^2 = .042$), and no interaction between hemisphere and exposure ($F(6, 138) = 1.94, p = .079, \eta^2 = .078$; see Figure 2).

Early N250

A corresponding ANOVA for the early N250 time window revealed a significant main effect of exposure ($F(3, 69) = 4.46, p = .010, \eta^2 = .163$). There were no significant interactions either between exposure and site ($F(6, 138) = 1.12, p = .354, \eta^2 = .046$), or between exposure and hemisphere ($F(6, 138) = 1.92, p = .135, \eta^2 = .077$), although somewhat larger exposure effects were seen over the right hemisphere. There was also no significant three-way interaction between hemisphere, site and exposure ($F(6, 138) = 1.09, p = .373, \eta^2 = .045$). Follow-up contrasts on the main effect showed this effect to be driven by a difference between new-to-ERP and famous IDs ($F(1, 23) = 18.36, p < .001, \eta^2 = .444$), with famous IDs being significantly more negative. There was also a trend for seen-in-sort-dIMG to show more negative amplitudes than new-to-ERP IDs ($F(1, 23) = 3.09, p = .092, \eta^2 = .119$), whereas the difference between seen-in-sort-sIMG and new-to ERP IDs was not

1 significant ($F(1, 23) = 2.09, p = .162, \eta^2 = .083$). At the same time, famous IDs elicited
2 more negative amplitudes than both seen-in-sort-sIMG ($F(1, 23) = 5.13, p = .033, \eta^2 = .182$)
3 and seen-in-sort-dIMG conditions ($F(1, 23) = 4.92, p = .037, \eta^2 = .176$).

4 **Late N250**

5 A corresponding analysis was conducted in the 280 – 400ms time window. This
6 revealed a significant main effect of exposure ($F(3, 69) = 15.30, p < .001, \eta^2 = .400$). There
7 were no significant interactions either between exposure and site ($F(6, 138) = 0.76, p = .603,$
8 $\eta^2 = .032$), or between exposure and hemisphere ($F(6, 138) = 0.59, p = .738, \eta^2 = .025$),
9 although somewhat larger exposure effects were observed over the right hemisphere. There
10 was also no significant three-way interaction between hemisphere, site and exposure ($F(6,$
11 $138) = 0.96, p = .455, \eta^2 = .040$). Follow-up orthogonal contrasts showed that new-to-ERP
12 IDs were less negative than both seen-in-sort-sIMG trials ($F(1, 23) = 13.29, p < .001, \eta^2$
13 $= .366$), and seen-in-sort-dIMG trials ($F(1, 23) = 18.78, p < .001, \eta^2 = .449$), and further that
14 famous trials were more negative than both seen-in-sort-sIMG ($F(1, 23) = 7.77, p = .010, \eta^2$
15 $= .252$) and seen-in-sort-dIMG trials ($F(1, 23) = 9.84, p = .005, \eta^2 = .300$). There was no
16 difference between seen-in-sort-sIMG and seen-in-sort-dIMG trials ($F(1, 23) = 0.82, p = .375,$
17 $\eta^2 = .035$)¹. These main findings are shown in Figure 2.

19 **Discussion**

20 The present experiment explores the influence of experiencing within-person
21 variability from ambient images during incidental face learning, using behavioural and ERP

50 ¹ Please note that a corresponding ANOVA, in which two participants with error rates of
51 more than 2 *SD* above the mean in the sorting task were excluded, yielded highly similar
52 results. A significant main effect of exposure ($F(1, 21) = 14.51, p < .001, \eta^2 = .409$) was
53 related to more negative amplitudes for seen-in-sort-sIMG, seen-in-sort-dIMG, and famous
54 relative to new-to-ERP IDs (all $F(1, 21) > 13.26$, all $p < .002$, all $\eta^2 > .387$). Famous trials
55 were more negative than both seen-in-sort-sIMG and seen-in-sort-dIMG trials (both $F(1, 21)$
56 > 6.24 , both $p < .021$, both $\eta^2 = .229$), and there was no difference between seen-in-sort-
57 sIMG and seen-in-sort-dIMG trials ($F(1, 21) = 0.98, p = .332, \eta^2 = .045$).

1
2
3 1 measures of familiarity. Whereas no familiarity effects were detected in the N170, we found
4
5 2 that faces learnt through experience with natural within-person variability showed enhanced
6
7 3 negativity, relative to novel faces, in the late N250 time range (280 – 400 ms), which is
8
9
10 4 similar to previous results from explicit face learning experiments (Kaufmann et al., 2009;
11
12 5 Schulz et al., 2012, Tanaka et al., 2006; Pierce et al., 2011). Of particular importance, N250
13
14 6 to same-exemplar and different-exemplar conditions were indistinguishable. We therefore
15
16 7 conclude that an image-independent, or stable, representation was established during the
17
18 8 sorting task, presumably as a result of exposure to natural variability of the newly learnt
19
20 9 facial identities. Our ERP results are consistent with behavioural measures of familiarity
21
22
23 10 (simultaneous matching task; Clutterbuck & Johnston, 2002; 2005), confirming earlier
24
25 11 findings that experience of natural variability enables the formation of stable face
26
27 12 representations. The present results are the first to demonstrate a corresponding effect in the
28
29 13 N250, which has been previously linked to face learning, but has not been examined in a
30
31 14 study that directly compared repeated and novel images of newly learnt faces. However, late
32
33
34 15 N250 for newly learnt faces was less negative than N250 for famous faces, and larger
35
36 16 negativity for famous but not newly learnt faces was also observed in the earlier N250 time
37
38 17 window (180 – 280 ms). This suggests that the representations acquired during sorting were
39
40 18 somewhat weaker and needed more time to be accessed compared to those for highly
41
42 19 overlearned faces.

45 20 It is becoming increasingly clear that within-person variability should be considered,
46
47 21 rather than controlled, when exploring face identification and face learning (Burton, 2013;
48
49 22 Jenkins & Burton, 2011). By incorporating this natural variability into face learning
50
51 23 procedures, we have recently found that experience of natural variability might in fact be
52
53 24 necessary in order to form stable representations, as has been suggested by Bruce (1994).
54
55 25 This requirement appears to arise because individuals have *idiosyncratic* variability, i.e. the
56
57
58
59
60

1 ways in which faces vary are different between identities (Burton, Kramer, Ritchie & Jenkins,
2 2016). Using the same behavioural matching task, but different target identities, we again
3 found that simply experiencing natural variability between instances of the same person is
4 sufficient to form representations that are sensitive to previously unseen images of that
5 person (Andrews et al., 2015).

6 If such an incidental learning technique enables the formation of stable
7 representations, one would expect that evidence of face representations would be evident
8 from familiarity-sensitive ERPs. N250 has been shown to track the acquisition of new face
9 representations formed from only one face image (e.g., Pierce et al., 2011; Tanaka et al.,
10 2006, Wiese, Kaufmann, & Schweinberger, 2014) or from constrained variability (e.g.,
11 Kaufmann et al., 2009, Schulz et al., 2012). Importantly, however, no previous study
12 examined effects of natural within-person variability on N250, which appears crucial for face
13 learning (Bruce, 1994). We therefore substantially extend previous ERP findings to faces
14 learnt from ambient images, with natural variability. Our finding of highly similar N250
15 amplitudes for same- and different-image conditions further shows that the resulting
16 representations are identity- rather than image-specific. Moreover, we observed a later ERP
17 face learning effect than previous studies (Kaufmann et al., 2009; Pierce et al., 2011; Schulz
18 et al., 2012), suggesting that newly established stable representations derived from natural
19 rather than restricted image variability are accessed at a somewhat later point in time.
20 Alternatively, the later effect could be driven by the implicit rather than explicit learning
21 approach used in the present study – an idea that may be tested by subsequent research. At
22 the same time, the finding of an earlier N250 effect for highly overlearnt famous faces may
23 suggest that access becomes more efficient with increasing experience with a particular facial
24 identity.

1
2
3 1 We argue that the increases in negativity would not occur for faces learnt from a
4
5 2 single image when tested with a different exemplar. There is strong evidence to suggest that
6
7 3 N250 is evident for faces learnt from one image when later tested with the same image
8
9 4 (Tanaka et al., 2006; Pierce et al., 2011), yet there is no evidence to suggest that seeing a
10
11 5 different image of a previously seen unfamiliar face results in greater N250 than faces that
12
13 6 have never been seen previously (Pfütze et al., 2002). In behaviour, learning faces from a
14
15 7 single instance does not result in good recognition of different instances of the face (Logie,
16
17 8 Baddely & Woodhead, 1987). Even learning faces from two different instances does not
18
19 9 reliably enable subsequent recognition when tested with a different image (Longmore et al.,
20
21 10 2008). These findings support our argument that experience of multiple images of the same
22
23 11 person is necessary in order to form stable face representations that are tolerant of natural
24
25 12 variability. It is therefore highly unlikely that greater N250 to new instances of faces seen in
26
27 13 the sorting task could result from single image learning, although this conclusion is not based
28
29 14 on empirical findings and therefore reflects an outstanding question for future research.
30
31
32
33

34 15 Our incidental learning procedure involves experiencing natural variability when all
35
36 16 images of that person are present simultaneously. This technique cannot fully account for
37
38 17 how faces are learnt naturalistically, as different instances can normally only be seen at the
39
40 18 same time if seen from photographs. Behavioural data in the present study also show some
41
42 19 evidence for identity learning even when different images of the respective person were not
43
44 20 seen at the same time; during the matching task, identities that were only seen during the ERP
45
46 21 task were recognized more accurately than completely novel identities. While naturally
47
48 22 varying instances of unfamiliar faces are often not identified as the same person (Jenkins et
49
50 23 al., 2011), the debilitating effects of variability can be overcome by providing the viewers
51
52 24 with the information that they should expect to see only two people. We suggest that
53
54 25 participants also expected this context during the ERP task for then novel faces; observers
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 had recently been informed that different face images were of only two different identities,
2 and during the ERP task saw two other identities who were already familiar. It is therefore
3 plausible that stable representations formed online for unfamiliar identities introduced during
4 the EEG part of the experiment. Overall, sequential presentation of faces with context
5 information maybe a promising new method for understanding how faces are learnt.

6 A notable finding from this experiment was the observation of graded familiarity,
7 both from ERPs and behaviourally. More specifically, late N250 for newly learnt faces was
8 more negative than for faces novel to the EEG part, but not as negative as for highly
9 overlearnt famous faces. Moreover, matching was best for faces learnt during the sorting task,
10 but was still better for identities introduced during the previous ERP part than for novel faces.
11 Under normal situations, it is likely that faces become increasingly familiar, as we have more
12 experience with them (Jenkins & Burton, 2011), and behavioural experiments on face
13 learning have begun to show such graded effects (Clutterbuck & Johnston, 2002; 2005). As
14 greater experience with faces necessarily means experience of more natural variability, it is
15 possible that graded effects of familiarity indicate a continued consolidation and refinement
16 of face representations. That is, with more instances comprising a representation, it becomes
17 less likely that non-identity specific information is erroneously encoded into any resulting
18 representation. We suggest that examining both behavioural and neural correlates of different
19 levels of familiarity might prove useful in developing a comprehensive understanding of face
20 processes underlying learning and identification.

21 In conclusion, the present study is the first to demonstrate a neural correlate of the
22 implicit formation of image-independent face representations, which were established using
23 an incidental learning technique with ambient images. Previous research has focussed on our
24 explicit *memory* for faces, and our ability to identify individual faces (Bonner et al., 2003;
25 Longmore et al., 2008; Reynolds & Pezdek, 1992). Here we addressed the question of how

1
2
3 1 different instances of the same person are implicitly combined into a stable representation,
4
5 2 which may more closely resemble face learning in real life. We found an enhanced late N250
6
7 3 for implicitly learnt facial identities, reflecting access to new representations formed from
8
9 4 natural variability. We suggest that future research into face learning should consider how
10
11 5 between- *and* within-person variability contributes to the joint problem of telling faces apart,
12
13 6 while also telling faces together.
14
15
16
17
18

8 **Acknowledgments**

9 The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research
10 Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC
11 Grant Agreement n.323262, and from the Economic and Social Research Council, UK
12 (ES/J022950/1), and an EPS study visit grant. We are grateful to Kathrin Rauscher and
13 Carolin S. Altmann for their help during EEG recordings.
14
15

References

- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
- 1
2 Adini, Y., Moses, Y. & Ullman, S. (1997). Face recognition: the problem of compensating
3 for changes in illumination direction. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and*
4 *Machine Intelligence*, 19(7), 1-12. DOI:10.1109/34.598229
- 5 Andrews, S., Jenkins, R., Cursiter, H., & Burton, A. M. (2015). Telling faces together:
6 Learning new faces through exposure to multiple instances. *Quarterly Journal of*
7 *Experimental Psychology*. DOI: 10.1080/17470218.2014.1003949
- 8 Amihai, I., Deouell, L.Y., Bentin, S. (2011). Neural adaptation is related to face repetition
9 irrespective of identity: a reappraisal of the N170 effect. *Experimental Brain Research*,
10 209, 193-204. DOI: 10.1007/s00221-011-2546-x
- 11 Begleiter, H., Porjesz, B. & Wang, W. (1995). Event-related brain potentials differentiate
12 priming and recognition to familiar and unfamiliar faces. *Electroencephalography and*
13 *Clinical Neurophysiology*, 94, 41-49. DOI: 10.1016/0013-4694(94)00240-L
- 14 Bentin, S., Allison, T., Puce, A., Perez, E., McCarthy, G. (1996). Electrophysiological studies
15 of face perception in humans. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 8, 551-565. DOI:
16 10.1162/jocn.1996.8.6.551
- 17 Bentin, S., Deouell, L.Y. (2000). Structural encoding and identification in face processing:
18 ERP evidence for separate mechanisms. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 17, 35-54. DOI:
19 10.1080/026432900380472
- 20 Berg, P. & Scherg, M. (1994). A multiple source approach to the correction of eye artifacts.
21 *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, 90(3), 229-241.
22 DOI: 10.1016/0013-4694(94)90094-9
- 23 Bindemann, M., Burton, A. M., Leuthold, H., & Schweinberger, S. R. (2008). Brain potential
24 correlates of face recognition: Geometric distortions and the N250r brain response to

- 1
2
3 1 stimulus repetitions. *Psychophysiology*, 45, 535-544. DOI: 10.1111/j.1469-
4 8986.2008.00663
5 2
6
7 3 Bonner, L., Burton, A. M. & Bruce, V. (2003). Getting to know you: How we learn new
8
9 4 faces. *Visual Cognition*, 10(5), 527-536. DOI: 10.1080/13506280244000168
10
11 5 Bruce, V. (1994). Stability from variation: The case of face recognition - The M.D. Vernon
12
13 6 memorial lecture. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 47(1),
14 5-28. DOI: 10.1080/14640749408401141
15 7
16 8 Bruce, V., Henderson, Z., Greenwood, K., Hancock, P. J. B., Burton, A. M. & Miller, P.
17
18 9 (1999). Verification of face identities from images captured on video. *Journal of*
19
20 10 *Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 5(4), 339-360. DOI: 10.1037/1076-898x.5.4.339
21
22 11 Bruce V., Henderson, Z., Newman, C. & Burton, A. M. (2001). Matching identities of
23
24 12 familiar and unfamiliar faces caught on CCTV images. *Journal of Experimental*
25
26 13 *Psychology: Applied*, 7(3), 207-218. DOI: 10.1037/1076-898X.7.3.207
27
28 14 Bruce, V. & Young, A. (1986). Understanding face recognition. *British Journal of*
29
30 15 *Psychology*, 77, 305-327. DOI: 10.1111/j.2044-8295.1986.tb02199.x
31
32 16 Burton, A.M., Jenkins, R., & Schweinberger, S.R. (2011). Mental representation of familiar
33
34 17 faces. *British Journal of Psychology*, 102, 943-58. DOI: 10.1111/J.2044-
35
36 18 8295.2011.02039.X
37
38 19 **Burton, A. M., Kramer, R. S. S., Ritchie, K. L., & Jenkins, R. (2016). Identity From**
39
40 20 **Variation: Representations of Faces Derived From Multiple Instances. *Cognitive***
41
42 21 ***Science*, 40(1), 202–223. doi:10.1111/cogs.12231**
43
44 22 Burton, AM. (2013). Why has research in face recognition progressed so slowly? The
45
46 23 importance of variability. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 66(8), 1467-
47
48 24 1485. DOI: 10.1080/17470218.2013.800125
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 1 Caharel, S., Courtay, N., Bernard, C., Lablonde, R., Rebai, M. (2005). Familiarity and
4
5 2 emotional expression influence an early stage of face processing: An
6
7 3 electrophysiological study. *Brain and Cognition*, 59, 96-100. DOI:
8
9 4 10.1016/J.Bandc.2005.05.005
10
11 5 Caharel, S., Fiori, N., Bernard, C., Lablonde, R., Rebai, M. (2006). The effects of inversion
12
13 6 and eye displacements of familiar and unknown faces on early and late-stage ERPs.
14
15 7 *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 62, 141-151. DOI:
16
17 8 10.1016/J.Ijpscho.2006.03.002
18
19 9 Clutterbuck, R. & Johnston, R. A. (2002). Exploring levels of face familiarity by using an
20
21 10 indirect face-matching measure. *Perception*, 31, 985-994. DOI: 10.1068/p3335
22
23 11 Clutterbuck, R. & Johnston, R. A. (2005). Demonstrating how unfamiliar faces become
24
25 12 familiar using a face matching task. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 17(1),
26
27 13 97-116. DOI: 10.1080/09541440340000439
28
29 14 **Davies-Thompson, J., Gouws, A., Andrews, T.J. (2009). An image-dependent representation**
30
31 **of familiar and unfamiliar faces in the human ventral stream. *Neuropsychologia*, 47,**
32
33 **1627-35. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2009.01.017**
34
35 17 Doerr, P., Herzmann, G., & Sommer, W. (2011). Multiple contributions to priming effects for
36
37 18 familiar faces: Analyses with backward masking and event-related potentials. *British*
38
39 19 *Journal of Psychology*, 102, 765-782. DOI: 10.1111/j.2044-8295.2011.02028
40
41 20 **Eger, E., Schweinberger, S.R., Dolan, R.J., & Henson, R.N. (2005). Familiarity enhances**
42
43 21 **invariance of face representations in human ventral visual cortex: fMRI evidence.**
44
45 22 ***NeuroImage*, 26, 1128-1139. DOI:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2005.03.010**
46
47 23 Eimer, M. (2000). Event-related brain potentials distinguish processing stages involved in
48
49 24 face perception and recognition. *Clinical Neurophysiology*, 111, 694-705. DOI:
50
51 25 10.1016/S1388-2457(99)00285-0
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 1 Eimer, M. (2011). The face-sensitive N170 component of the event-related potential. In:
4
5 2 Calder, A., Rhodes, G., Johnson, M.H., Haxby, J.V. (ed.). *The Oxford handbook of face*
6
7 3 *perception* (pp. 329-344). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8
9
10 4 Etchells, D. B. & Johnston, R. A. (2014, January). *Evidence for face recognition units using a*
11
12 5 *face learning experiment*. Poster session presented at the meeting of the Experimental
13
14 6 Psychology Society, London, UK.
15
16 7 Ewbank, M.P., & Andrews, T.J. (2008). Differential sensitivity for viewpoint between
17
18 8 familiar and unfamiliar faces in human visual cortex. *NeuroImage*, *40*, 1857-70. DOI:
19
20 9 [10.1016/j.neuroimage.2008.01.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2008.01.049)
21
22
23 10 Gosling, A., & Eimer, M. (2011). An event-related potential study of explicit face
24
25 11 recognition. *Neuropsychologia*, *49*, 2736-45. DOI:
26
27 12 [10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2011.05.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2011.05.025)
28
29
30 13 Henson, R.N., Goshen-Gottstein, Y., Ganel, T., Otten, L.J., Quayle, A., Rugg, M.D. (2003).
31
32 14 Electrophysiological and haemodynamic correlates of face perception, recognition, and
33
34 15 priming. *Cerebral Cortex*, *13*, 793-805. DOI: [10.1093/cercor/13.7.793](https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/13.7.793)
35
36
37 16 Itier, R. J. & Taylor, M. J. (2004). Effects of repetition learning on upright, inverted, and
38
39 17 contrast-reversed face processing using ERPs. *NeuroImage*, *21*, 1518-1532.
40
41 18 DOI: [10.1016/j.neuroimage.2003.12.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2003.12.016)
42
43
44 19 Jackson, A.F. & Bolger, D.J. (2014). The neurophysiological bases of EEG and EEG
45
46 20 measurement: A review for the rest of us. *Psychophysiology*, *51*, 1061-1071. DOI:
47
48 21 [10.1111/psyp.12283](https://doi.org/10.1111/psyp.12283)
49
50
51 22 Jenkins, R. & Burton, A. M. (2011). Stable face representations. *Philosophical Transactions*
52
53 23 *of the Royal Society: B*, *366*, 1671-1683. DOI: [10.1098/rstb.2010.0379](https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2010.0379)
54
55 24 Jenkins, R., White, D., van Montfort, X. & Burton, A. M. (2011). Variability in photos of the
56
57 25 same face. *Cognition*, *121*(3), 313-323. DOI: [10.1016/j.cognition.2011.08.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2011.08.001)
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 1 Kaufmann, J. M., Schweinberger S., R. & Burton, A. M. (2009). N250 ERP correlates of the
4
5 2 acquisition of face representations across different images. *Journal of Cognitive*
6
7 3 *Neuroscience*, 21(4), 625-641. DOI: 10.1162/jocn.2009.21080
8
9
10 4 Logie, R. H., Baddeley, A. D. & Woodhead, M. M. (1987). Face recognition, pose and
11
12 5 ecological validity. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 1, 53-69. DOI:
13
14 6 10.1002/acp.2350010108
15
16 7 Longmore, C. A., Liu, C. H. & Young, A. W. (2008). Learning faces from photographs.
17
18 8 *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 34(1), 77-
19
20 9 100. DOI: 10.1037/0096-1523.34.1.77
21
22
23 10 Luck, S.J. (2005). An introduction to the event-related potentials technique. Cambridge: MIT
24
25 11 Press.
26
27 12 Marzi, T., Viggiano, M.P. (2007). Interplay between familiarity and orientation in face
28
29 13 processing: An ERP study. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 65, 182-192.
30
31 14 DOI: 10.1016/J.Ijpsycho.2007.04.003
32
33
34 15 Oldfield, R. C. (1971). The assessment and analysis of handedness: The Edinburgh inventory.
35
36 16 *Neuropsychologia*, 9(1), 97-113. DOI: 10.1016/0028-3932(71)90067-4
37
38 17 Pfütze, E.-M., Sommer, W. & Schweinberger, S. R. (2002). Age-related slowing in face and
39
40 18 name recognition: Evidence from event-related brain potentials. *Psychology and Aging*,
41
42 19 17(1), 140-160. DOI: 10.1037/0882-7974.17.1.140
43
44
45 20 Pierce, L. J., Scott, L. S., Boddington, S., Droucker, D., Curran, T. & Tanaka, J. W. (2011).
46
47 21 The N250 brain potential to personally familiar and newly learned faces and objects.
48
49 22 *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 5, 111. DOI: 10.3389/fnhum.2011.00111
50
51
52 23 Reynolds, J. K. & Pezdek, K. (1992). Face recognition memory: The effects of exposure
53
54 24 duration and encoding instruction. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 6, 279-292.
55
56 25 DOI: 10.1002/acp.2350060402
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 1 Schneider, C. A., Rasband, W. S., & Eliceiri, K. W. (2012). NIH image to ImageJ: 25 years
4
5 2 of image analysis. *Nature Methods*, *9*, 671–675. DOI: 10.1038/nmeth.2089
6
7 3 Schulz, C., Kaufmann, J.M., Kurt, A., Schweinberger, S.R. (2012). Faces forming traces:
8
9 4 Neurophysiological correlates of learning naturally distinctive and caricatured faces.
10
11 5 *NeuroImage*, *63*, 491-500. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.06.080
12
13
14 6 Schweinberger, S. R., Pfütze, E. M., & Sommer, W. (1995). Repetition priming and
15
16 7 associative priming of face recognition: Evidence from event-related
17
18 8 potentials. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and*
19
20 9 *Cognition*, *21*(3), 722. DOI: 10.1037//0278-7393.21.3.722
21
22
23 10 Schweinberger, S. R., Pickering, E. C., Jentsch, I., Burton, A. M., & Kaufmann, J. M.
24
25 11 (2002). Event-related brain potential evidence for a response of inferior temporal cortex
26
27 12 to familiar face repetitions. *Cognitive Brain Research*, *14*(3), 398-409. DOI:
28
29 13 10.1016/S0926-6410(02)00142-8
30
31
32 14 Schweinberger, S.R. & Burton, A.M. (2003). Covert recognition and the neural system for
33
34 15 face processing. *Cortex*, *39*, 9-30. DOI: 10.1016/S0010-9452(08)70071-6
35
36 16 Schweinberger, S.R., & Neumann, M.F. (in press). Repetition effects in human ERPs to faces.
37
38 17 *Cortex*. DOI: 10.1016/j.cortex.2015.11.001
39
40
41 18 Sutherland, C. A. M., Oldmeadow, J. A., Santos, I. M., Towler, J., Burt, D. M., & Young, A.
42
43 19 W. (2013). Social inferences from faces: Ambient images generate a three-dimensional
44
45 20 model. *Cognition*, *127*(1), 105–118. DOI: 10.1016/j.cognition.2012.12.001
46
47
48 21 Tanaka, J., Curran, T., Porterfield, A., & Collins, D. (2006). Activation of preexisting and
49
50 22 acquired face representations: The N250 event-related potential as an index of face
51
52 23 familiarity. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, *18*(9), 1488-1497. DOI:
53
54 24 10.1162/jocn.2006.18.9.1488
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 1 White, D., Kemp, R. I., Jenkins, R. & Burton, A. M. (2014). Feedback training for facial
4
5 2 image comparison. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 21(1), 100-106. DOI:
6
7 3 10.3758/s13423-013-0475-3
8
9
10 4 Wiese, H. (2012). The role of age and ethnic group in face recognition memory: ERP
11
12 5 evidence from a combined own-age and own-race bias study. *Biological*
13
14 6 *Psychology*, 89(1), 137-147. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopsycho.2011.10.002
15
16 7 Wiese, H., Kaufmann, J.M., Schweinberger, S.R. (2014). The neural signature of the own-
17
18 8 race bias: Evidence from event-related potentials. *Cerebral Cortex*, 24, 826-835.
19
20 9 DOI: 10.1093/cercor/bhs369
21
22
23 10 Wild-Wall, N., Dimigen, O., Sommer, W. (2008). Interaction of facial expression and
24
25 11 familiarity: ERP evidence. *Biological Psychology*, 77, 138-149. DOI:
26
27 12 10.1016/J.Biopsycho.2007.10.001
28
29
30 13 Zimmermann, F. G., & Eimer, M. (2013). Face learning and the emergence of view-
31
32 14 independent face recognition: An event-related brain potential study.
33
34 15 *Neuropsychologia*, 51(7), 1320-1329. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2013.03.028
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 *Table 1. ANOVA results for ERP modulations at P1, N17 and P2*

Effect	Latency	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	η^2
P1	85-115				
Hemisphere		1, 23	1.77	.196	0.07
Exposure		3, 69	1.11	.351	0.05
Hemisphere x exposure		3, 69	2.42	.073	0.1
N170	130-160				
Hemisphere		1, 23	0.16	.693	0.01
Site		2, 46	1.52	.229	0.06
Exposure		3, 69	1.01	.394	0.04
Hemisphere x site		2, 46	1.29	.285	0.05
Hemisphere x exposure		3, 69	0.11	.954	0.01
Site x exposure		6, 138	1.94	.079	0.08
Hemisphere x site x exposure		6, 138	1.03	.409	0.04

2

3

1 Table 2. ANOVA results for ERP modulations at Early and Late N250

Effect	Latency	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	η^2
Early N250	180-280				
Hemisphere		1, 23	32.60	< .001	0.59
Site		2,46	43.00	< .001	0.65
Exposure		3, 69	4.46	.006	0.16
<i>SIS-sIMG vs NTM</i>		1, 23	2.09	.162	0.08
<i>SIS_sIMG vs famous</i>		1, 23	5.13	.033	0.18
<i>SIS_dIMG vs NTM</i>		1, 23	3.09	.092	0.12
<i>SIS_dIMG vs famous</i>		1, 23	4.92	.037	0.18
<i>SIS_sIMG vs SIS_dIMG</i>		1, 23	0.03	.865	0.001
Hemisphere x site		2,46	6.77	.003	0.23
Hemisphere x exposure		3, 69	1.91	.135	0.08
Site x exposure		6, 138	1.12	.354	0.05
Hemisphere x site x exposure		6, 138	1.09	.373	0.05
Late N250	240-280				
Hemisphere		1, 23	35.67	< .001	0.61
Site		2,46	39.95	< .001	0.64
Exposure		3, 69	15.30	< .001	0.4
<i>SIS-sIMG vs NTM</i>		1, 23	13.29	.001	0.37
<i>SIS_dIMG vs famous</i>		1, 23	7.77	.010	0.25
<i>SIS_dIMG vs NTM</i>		1, 23	18.78	< .001	0.45
<i>SIS_dIMG vs famous</i>		1, 23	9.84	.005	0.3
<i>SIS_sIMG vs SIS_dIMG</i>		1, 23	0.82	.375	0.04
Hemisphere x site		2,46	2.66	.081	0.1
Hemisphere x exposure		3, 69	0.59	.624	0.03
Site x exposure		6, 138	0.76	.603	0.03
Hemisphere x site x exposure		6, 138	0.96	.455	0.04

2

3

4

1
2
3 **1 Figure Captions**

4 2

5
6 3 *Figure 1.* Examples of ambient face images from two identities.
7

8 4

9 5 *Figure 2.* Early- and late-N250 ERP modulations across temporal and occipital-temporal sites
10
11 for left and right hemispheres, showing mean amplitudes by exposure
12

13 7 *Figure 3.* Scalp-topographical voltage maps (spherical spline interpolation, 110° equidistant
14

15 8 projection) of the different waves between new-to-ERP and previously seen face identities.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

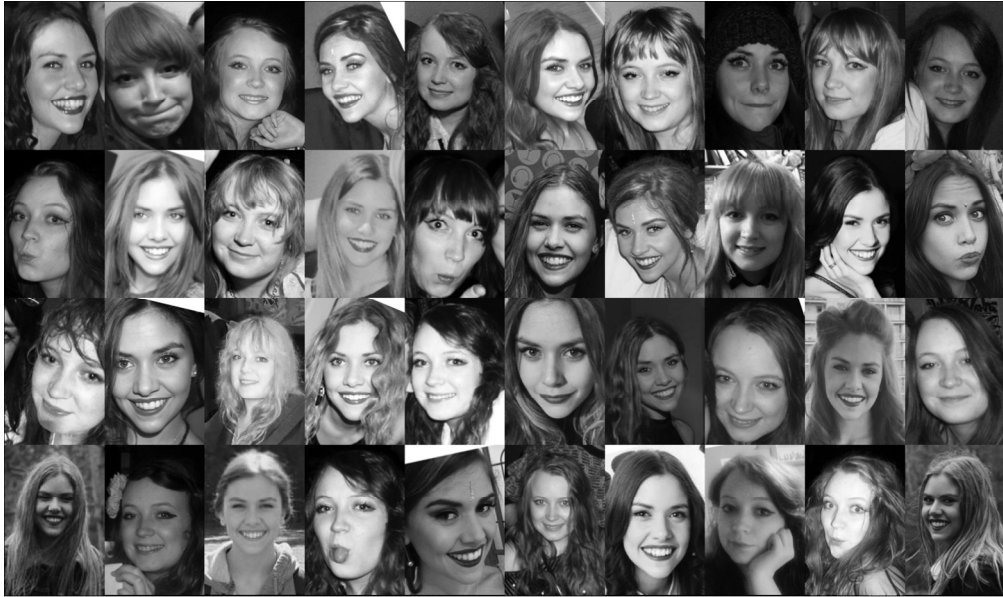


Figure 1

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

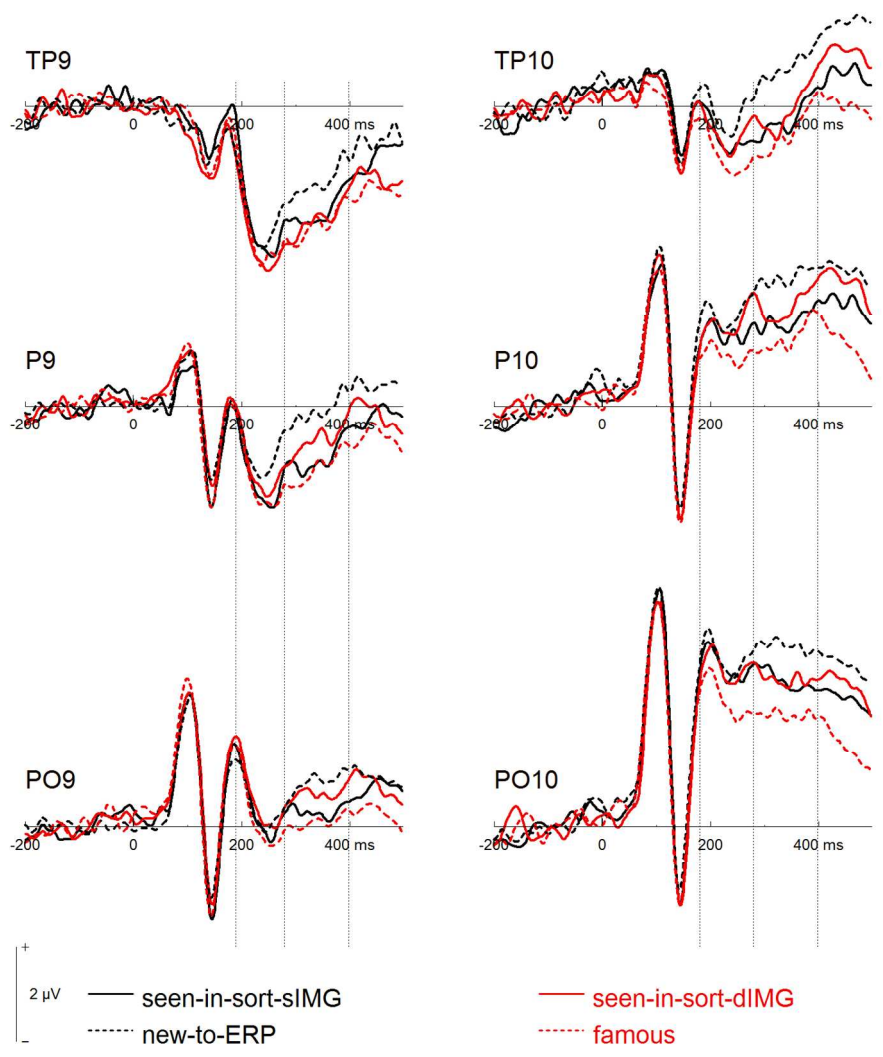


Figure 2

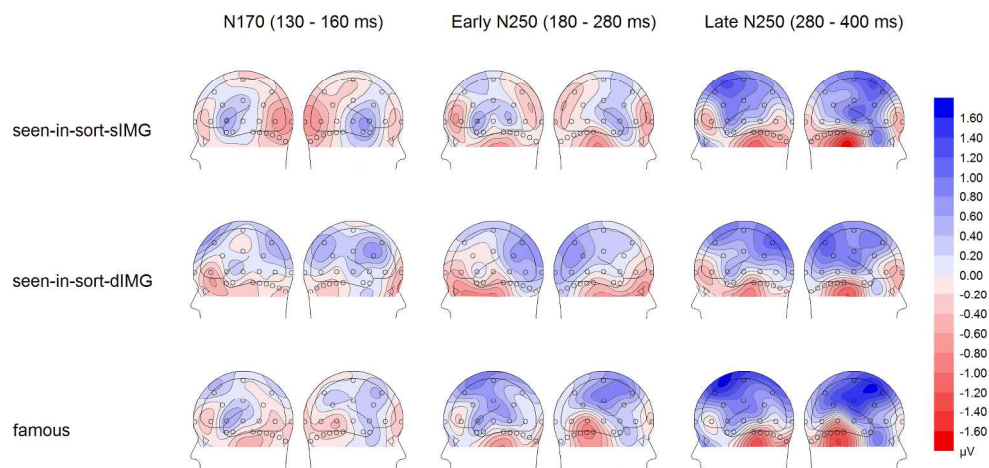


Figure 3
846x448mm (72 x 72 DPI)