Conclusions
- Oldsight recognition tasks may not be appropriate for investigating identity processing with dynamic stimuli.
- There is a significant reaction time advantage for matching looming figures as compared to static snapshots.
- Part of this advantage might be due to enhanced arousal levels provided by the motion of the stimulus.
- However, as we cannot find a significant difference between dynamic and static conditions in the control experiment, the looming of the person must also play a role.

Methods
- Learning Phase: Subjects were familiarised with 12 individuals, either shown as static images or whole body figures approaching them. They filled out a questionnaire concerning personality and characteristic facial features for each person.
- Test Phase: After a distraction task, subjects performed a 2AFC recognition task. Two frontal view faces were presented on the screen and subjects had to identify an old or novel face as quickly and accurately as possible, the person they had been familiarised with during learning.

Results and Conclusions
- There was no significant difference between conditions. While pilot data showed a significant accuracy advantage for dynamic trials, this was not replicated in the full design with an accuracy constant around 65%.
- Previous experiments using similar tasks to investigate the impact of non-rigid motion on face recognition have also revealed contradictory results. It is possible that such explicit recognition paradigms may be inappropriate for studying dynamic aspects of object representation. Before we explore the use of other types of tasks.

References