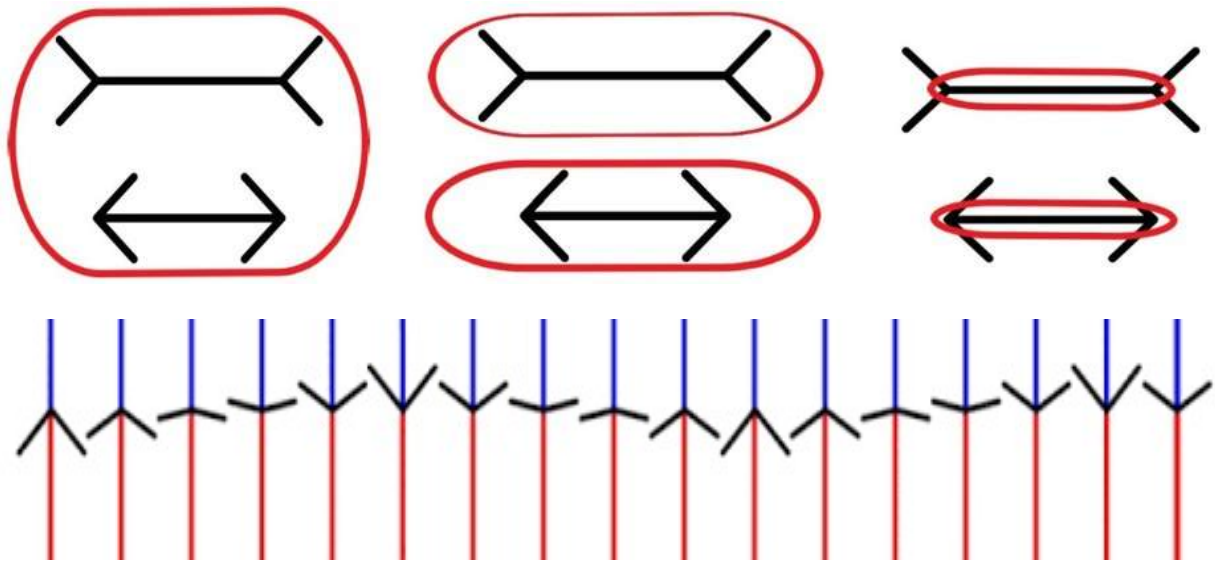


The Müller–Lyer Figure Is Not an Illusion

Rethinking Visual Attention and the Foundations of Vision Science



Caught In A Line

The explanatory model of all motoric movement actions

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Abstract

Current vision science still lacks a coherent mechanistic framework for visual attention, largely due to longstanding conceptual misconceptions regarding the function of perception. As a consequence, context-dependent perceptual outcomes are frequently labeled as *illusions*, a designation that classifies rather than explains. The Müller–Lyer figure represents a canonical example and has traditionally been explained through diverse approaches, ranging from depth inference and size constancy to neural and motor accounts, all of which implicitly rely on a representation-based model of perception.

This article argues that this shared premise is fundamentally incorrect. Perception does not function ecologically as a system for static metric comparison, but as a permanently active comparison process whose primary functional role is to detect, evaluate, and predict movement by comparing changes across adjacent temporal frames in the service of action. Within this framework, static configurations are neither represented nor measured, but are processed exclusively as zero-motion states and therefore possess no intrinsic metric status.

From this perspective, the Müller–Lyer figure is not an illusion but an indivisible, action-irrelevant configuration for which no internal length comparison is performed. Attempts to legitimize the phenomenon via motor effects, such as variations in grasp aperture, likewise fail to support an illusion-based interpretation. The Müller–Lyer figure thus reveals not a deficiency of the perceptual system, but the limitations of a theoretical framework that misconstrues the nature of perception itself.

Keywords: *Müller–Lyer illusion (MLI); visual attention; ecological perception; motion-based perception; action-oriented vision*

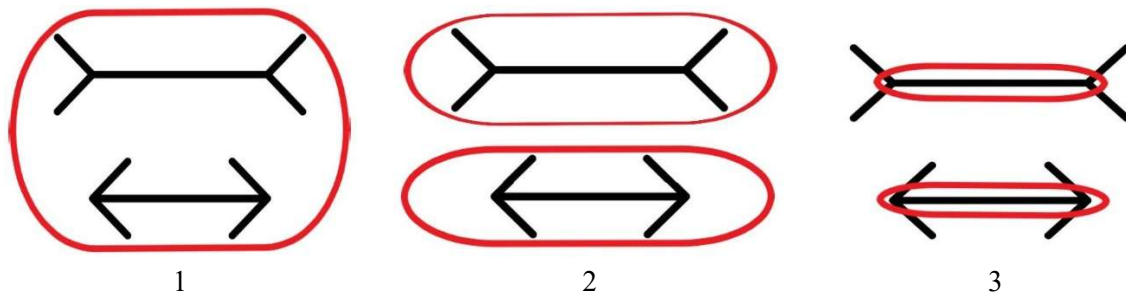
Explanatory Introduction

Despite decades of empirical research, vision science still lacks a coherent mechanistic framework for visual attention. Rather than being grounded in a unified functional account, the field has historically progressed through the accumulation and categorization of isolated phenomena, which are often interpreted post hoc within implicit theoretical assumptions. When observed perceptual outcomes fail to align with these assumptions, they are commonly designated as *illusions*. Such labeling, however, rarely provides an explanation; instead, it functions as a placeholder for phenomena that resist integration within the dominant theoretical framework.

The Müller–Lyer figure represents one of the most canonical examples of this practice. Two physically equal line segments are consistently judged as unequal when embedded within different contextual configurations. Standard interpretations assume that the visual system is fundamentally designed to assess static object properties, such as absolute length, and that systematic deviations from physical

equality therefore constitute perceptual errors. This assumption, however, is not an empirical finding but a theoretical projection onto the perceptual system.

In this article, it is demonstrated that this premise is fundamentally incorrect. Visual (and auditory) perceptual processes did not evolve to perform static metric comparisons. Ecologically, their primary function is to detect, evaluate, and predict change in the environment, particularly movement, in relation to the organism's own potential actions. Perception operates as a permanently active comparison system that continuously computes differences across adjacent temporal frames. Within this system, static stimuli are not “measured” but are automatically classified as zero-motion, resulting from the absence of temporal change.



Illustrations¹: When the Müller–Lyer figure appears scientific researchers are theory-driven and attentionally conditioned to immediately shift their visual attention toward the apparent length difference of the line segments, highlighted in red in figure 3. This article argues that such a perceptual focus is fundamentally misguided. When viewing a static image on a physical medium, observers possess prior cognitive knowledge that the stimulus will not move. Consequently, upon encountering an image like the Müller–Lyer figure, when somebody doesn't know it is an illusion visual attention is directed toward the configuration as a whole (fig. 1), that is, both figures as components of one single, undivided visual scene.

Only under specific circumstances may visual attention differentiate between the two complete figures as separate wholes (fig. 2) if we suspect relative movement between the two. But normally there would be no ecological or functional basis for isolating and comparing the lengths of individual line segments within the presented configuration (fig. 3). Such segment-level comparison does not arise spontaneously within visual attention but is induced solely through explicit experimental instruction and externally conditioned task demands.

From this ecological perspective, the Müller–Lyer figure loses its status as an illusion. The configuration is not perceived as two separate line segments that ought to be internally compared, but as a single, indivisible, and static whole devoid of action relevance. Within such a configuration, the perceptual system has no intrinsic task to isolate abstract components or to perform metric comparisons. Consequently, the absence of a “correct” length judgment cannot be regarded as a perceptual failure.

In this case, the concept of illusion proves to be primarily the result of incorrectly formulated expectations about perception. By abandoning representation-based models and reinterpreting perception as an ecologically grounded, action/motion-oriented, and temporally comparative process, the Müller–Lyer figure can be understood without recourse to presumed distortions of the perceptual system. The explanatory burden thus shifts from an alleged perceptual deficit to a revision of the theoretical framework itself.

¹ The red-circled areas merely indicate the attentional field. They are not part of the illusion and do not constitute part of the explanation.

Attempts are sometimes made to legitimize the Müller–Lyer figure by linking it to motor processes, for example through reported effects on grasp aperture during reaching movements². Such approaches suggest that a visual distortion propagates into motor control. This interpretation, however, does not withstand closer examination. The explanatory model of the motoric movement action (2016) shows that, prior to a goal-directed action, a global action trajectory shape is indeed constructed, with the intended endpoint serving as a guiding constraint within an optimization process. Crucially, this projection does not contain an exact metric specification of the later contact phase.

The egocentric bridging process toward the endpoint is central, while the precise form, timing, and scaling of the actual *reach-to-grasp* emerge only late within the action. These parameters are dynamically specified during execution and do not depend on static visual comparisons of the kind imposed in Müller–Lyer tasks. Consequently, motor behavior provides no independent support for interpreting the Müller–Lyer figure as a perceptual distortion, but instead aligns with the view that static metric discrepancies play no functional role in either perception or action.

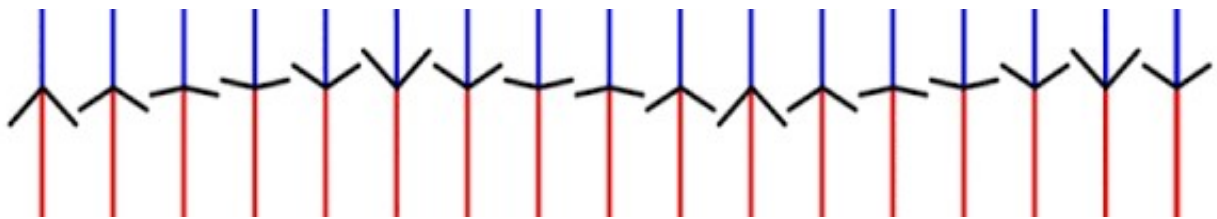


Illustration: Contrary to common interpretative “illusionarily brainwashed” or conditioned habits within visual perception research, this presented stimulus consists of one single static image rather than seventeen separate line elements. In relationship to which the attentional perceptual system is primarily organized to detect movement by comparing all the adjacent time frames of the perception of this complete image. However, due to prior cognitive knowledge about pictorial representations, observers rapidly recognize that the stimulus is static: comparison of adjacent temporal frames reveals no positional change.

As part of common ongoing attentional processing, the visual system will nevertheless engage in object-related recognition by associating visual features of the image with stored features of various action-relevant objects, in an attempt to infer potential movement-related information. Beyond this associative process, no metric comparison is performed. Only when observers are explicitly instructed to compare the blue and red line segments in terms of their apparent length may a difference be reported, despite the absence of any actual perceptual basis for such a distinction.

Conversely, when attention is directed primarily toward the black line elements, observers may report the impression of a one-dimensional cartoon figure whose “arms” appear to move upward and downward. This effect arises from the perceptual system’s intrinsically associative tendency toward object recognition. Under such attentional conditions, the apparent difference between the blue and red line segments typically diminishes or disappears.

That illusions may and should be studied is beyond dispute. The difficulty does not arise from investigating possible effects, but from treating speculative perceptual failures as primary explanatory

² The Complete Clarification of all Functional Perception Processes Within Grasping - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/382142096_The_complete_clarification_of_all_functional_perception_processes_within_grasping?_sg%5B0%5D=ZJlqPe4RqhCz2hW6J5FWHRnu209TW6C8vIT3lnF-beNyVAYafIwPA6bGfIwVKZ0T81OOmxJRbnJHgRCmOoLJAH7G4bdhuH2qKCilYXOwm.w

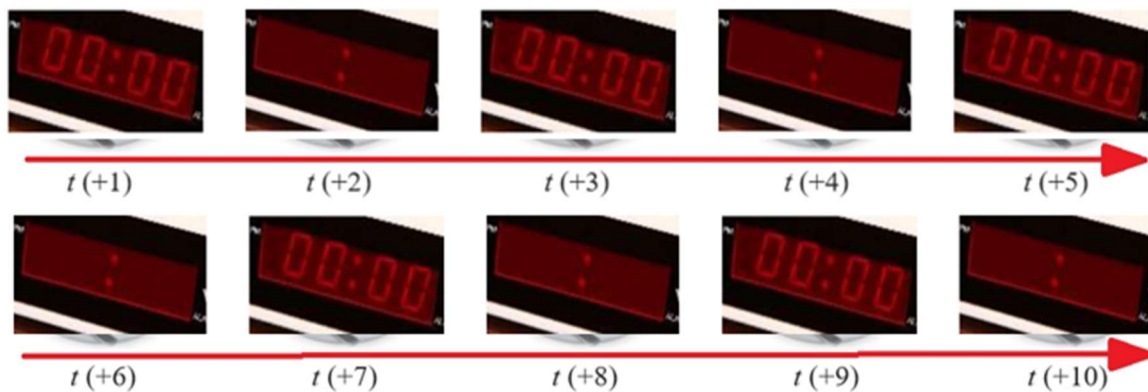
targets. Scientific progress is better served by rigorously analyzing what perceptual systems actually do than by endlessly enumerating hypothetical modes of error.

From this perspective, it becomes clear that the Müller–Lyer figure does not reveal a deficiency of the perceptual system, but rather exposes the limitations of a theoretical framework that fundamentally misconstrues perception. When perception is understood as a permanently operating comparison system that evaluates changes across adjacent temporal frames in the service of action, the Müller–Lyer figure is processed exactly as expected. The concept of *illusion* thereby loses its explanatory value and functions primarily as a historical label for phenomena that do not fit within an incorrect theoretical premise, rather than as an insight into perception itself.

Perception Organs Are Mainly Comparison Organs

The entire current discourse on conscious visual (and also auditory) perception overlooks a fundamental issue. Long before organisms developed any interest in what exactly was moving, they were solely interested in if something visually or auditorily moved. In order to establish contact (for feeding or mating) or to avoid contact (being eaten) of that environmental movement with their own egocentric movement which completely corresponds with the fight-or-flight narrative. For all organisms, the perception of pure motion in the environment—relative to the self (as described by Gibson)—holds the highest ecological and evolutionary value. Initially, we do not need to know what is moving, only that something is moving (potentially toward us).

This principle becomes evident in the example of a digital clock after a power outage. When the zeros on the display begin blinking, the perception of the first set of zeros have absolutely no relationship with subsequent sets of zeros. They only gain meaning through comparison.



This provides definitive scientific evidence that our perceptual organs/systems are, above all, comparison systems. Such comparison systems operate continuously; they do not require activation and therefore impose no reaction-time limitations on their earliest perceptual stages. Even more crucial is the implication derived from Gibson's notion of direct perception: motion is perceived consciously the very moment our eyes open.

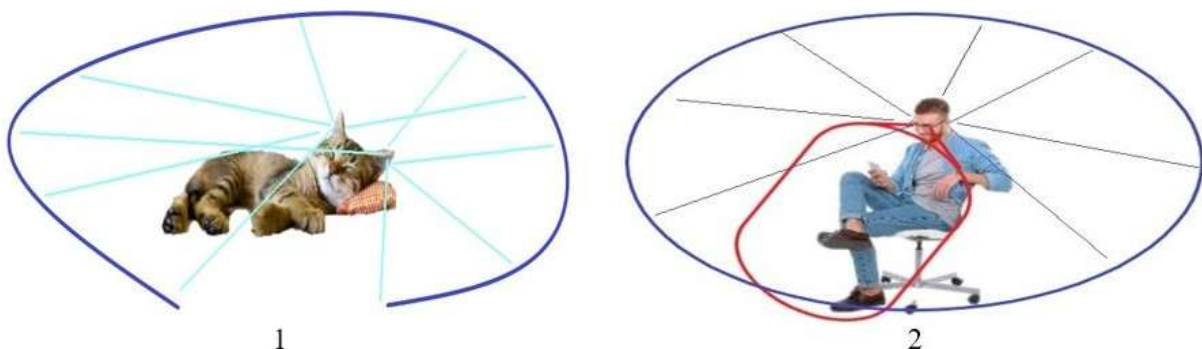
This requires a major paradigm shift in the science of perception: 1. Visual perception involves multiple autonomous phenomena, 2. All perceptual organs and systems are, in their essence, comparison systems—continuously relating separate, successive temporal images (as in a flipbook). In other words, all perceptual systems are fundamentally designed to, first and foremost, consciously detect movement, and 3. Zero-motion, as with stationary objects (e.g., the blinking zeros of a digital clock), is perceived just as actively as actual motion.

Crucially, the perception of the blinking zeros remains a perception of their motion, regardless of any later recognition that the shapes represent numerical digits. Object recognition forms a fully autonomous layer that is added on top of—rather than replacing—the ongoing motion-based comparison. Thus, the perceptual system maintains both processes in parallel: the continuous detection of change and the later, independent identification of what the changing pattern happens to be.

The Complete Ecological Account of Attention

The complete ecological explanation of all attentional foci encompasses one auditory and four visual phases of increasing specificity. Audition provides an initial 360° deviation detector. Visual phase 1 registers the first divergent point in the vista. Phase 2 determines whether it reflects genuine motion and whether its latent continuation may intersect with the organism. Phase 3 identifies the object and uses its action trajectory shape and *tau*-value to project its continuation. Phase 4 refines this projection for time-critical motor preparation.

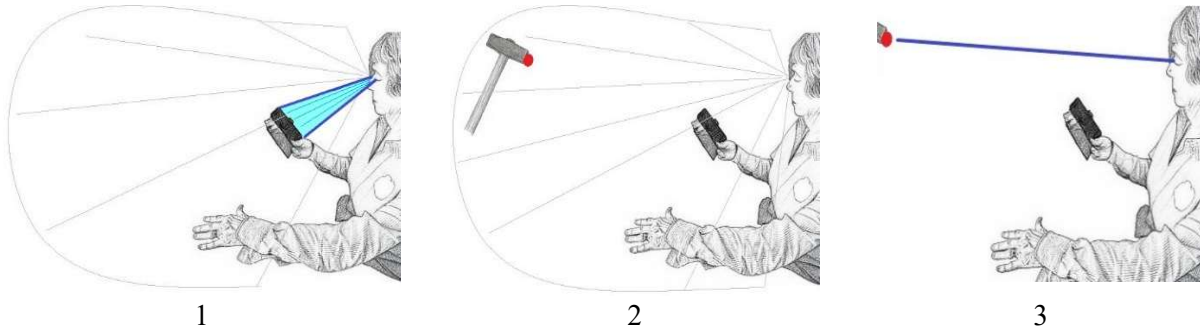
I. Auditory Phase



The primary level of motion detection encompasses the auditory attentional processes. They cover a 360° auditory field, which marks the lateral positioning of the ears—situated at the sides of the head, in relation to the eyes, close to the brain, and always active (even during sleep). During sleep (fig. 1) they remain functioning, albeit in a more basal form, which is far more parsimonious than keeping both eyes and ears fully engaged at all times. Note the by far strongest level of reduction (fig. 2): from the auditory detection phase of the ears (blue) to the peripheral visual attention phase of the eyes (red).

II. Visual Attention Phase 1a

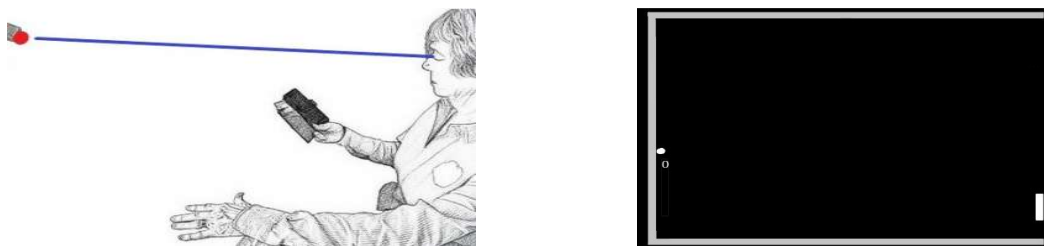
Goal: Reduce peripheral visual attention from the entire vista to one point c.q. an extremely restricted region³.



Illustrations: *Within the Rubber Hand Illusion⁴ a hammer suddenly appears within the visual field attacking the (rubber) hand.*

While direct gaze is directed at a book or a phone (fig.1), peripheral vision remains continuously attentive. This peripheral visual attention does not have to be activated; it is continuously present whenever the eyes are open and forms the baseline condition that enables phase 1a to occur. Within this remaining vista, the first level of visual motion detection concerns only whether *any* significant deviation occurs. At this stage, the system registers merely a detectable difference across adjacent temporal frames within the peripherally covered field. It is therefore *not* yet concerned with whether the stimulus is a hammer, nor whether it is moving. Figure 2 is therefore not an accurate representation of this first level of visual motion detection; Figure 3 illustrates it much better by depicting the hammerhead as an abstract red dot, emphasizing once more that this phase concerns only the appearance of the dot itself.

In this phase, object recognition is entirely irrelevant, and no motion is yet extracted. The initial appearance of an environmental object—the emergence of the first deviant pixel—serves exclusively to delimit the vista. In the case of the Pong⁵ game, we may know that the appearing dot must be the ball, but that is not the purpose of this phase. Its only function is to achieve the ultimate reduction of the visual field. This reduction does not arise from an initiated attentional shift but from an always-operational comparator system that is permanently active once the eyes are open.



³ The ecological primary objective within an optimization process.

⁴ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/397770908_The_Complete_Mechanistic_Clarification_of_The_Rubber_Hand_Illusion_-_Why_External_and_Internal_Hand_Perception_Are_Autonomous_and_Cannot_Be_Unified_Without_Motor_Action

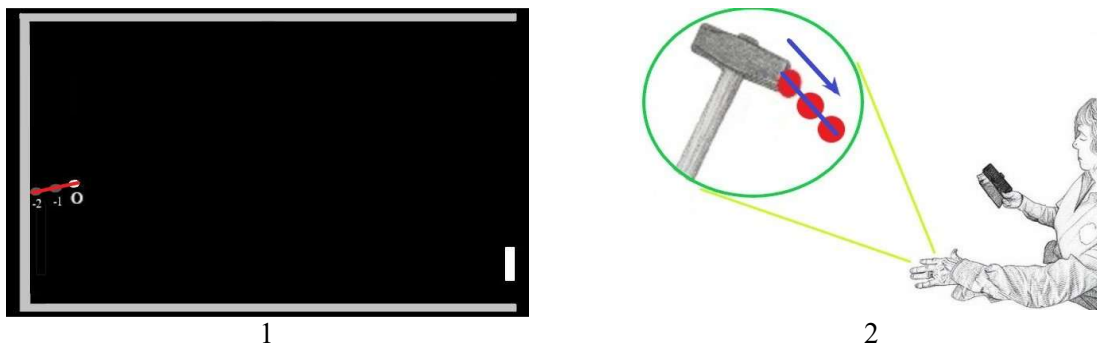
⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/393795043_All_functional_perception_processes_in_relationship_to_PONG?_sg%5B0%5D=MWLOACaRyovQ-Qutu-udxE0V_rpgcFIWF1Y4-NxwJogcOAnYInwhV-4wfsP1HMKCFL5dxaUm33S-qNWu8uurkvq8fq5nxLwISak3zWw.qB--dcOSexBo7MiS-jTZMKzlmNsVZYKiQfBDJKPb8TNSzhc7KxekMrUvJVSi67-CcMqJPv09D3uDPA-d5KAm8GA&_tp=ey-Jjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6ImhvbWUiLCJwYWdlIjoicHJvZmlsZSI6InByZXZpb3VzUGFnZSI6InByb2ZpbGUlLCJwb3NpdGlvb2ZpZ2VDb250ZW50In19

When the eyes are open, this visual attention—just like the ever-present auditory attention—is always active, because our perceptual processes are implicitly developed to this goal. We are continuously capturing c.q. catching the entire vista, and so the conscious registration of this entering movement is direct. The transition to phase 1b therefore does not reflect the activation of a new attentional state but merely a refinement of this continuously operating baseline comparison process.

Although this phase involves a more detailed visual examination of the detected vista change, auditory perception remains continuously active as a general monitoring system. From an ecological perspective, anything in the environment can develop into a potential threat and must therefore be signaled as early as possible within the broadest possible field. The auditory system thus remains globally engaged, providing an ever-present 360° deviation detector that continues to operate while visual refinement progresses.

III. Visual Attention Phase 1b

Goal: Convert peripheral visual attention focused on a single point into peripheral visual attention focused on the *movement* of that point⁶. Visual attention phases 1a and 1b are tightly linked in temporal duration. Phase 1b, however, clearly *follows* phase 1a. Both phases are characterized by the fact that object recognition is not yet relevant.



Illustrations: *The core of the renewed paradigm demonstrated here is that every movement c.q. every perception of movement must originate from the previous positions of the action object. Which has never been sufficiently recognized in vision science. All perceptual registrations of the motion of the pong ball⁷ or of the hammer are therefore always connected in line segment shapes, reflecting the fundamental conclusion that our perceptual system is primarily a comparison system for movement.*

In this subsequent phase, the system determines solely whether the detected point continues into actual motion and whether that motion may generate a potential point of intersection with the organism's own movement. At this stage the stimulus remains an UMO (unidentified moving object). The system compares only the earliest adjacent time frames⁸.

From the manifest positions of the UMO, one can draw a line to the current position, enabling the organism to form a perceptual representation of the latent part of this *action trajectory shape*. If this perceptual projection suggests that the latent trajectory may intersect with the body's own movement, the organism will, out of caution, often withdraw the hand pre-emptively.

⁶ Visual attention, as used in this model, does not refer to a triggered resource or selective activation process. It denotes a continuously active baseline comparator present whenever the eyes are open.

⁷ All functional perception processes in relationship to PONG – page 7

⁸ The above shown images to illustrate this process probably show far too many positions of the pong ball and the hammer.

Although this phase involves a more detailed visual examination of the detected movement, auditory perception—together with the continuously operating detection of any vista-wide change—remains active as a general monitoring system, as mentioned within the previous paragraphs. From an ecological perspective, anything in the environment may develop into a potential threat and must therefore be registered as early as possible across the broadest possible field. The auditory system thus remains globally engaged, functioning as an ever-present 360° deviation detector that continues to operate while visual refinement progresses.

Motion Recognition versus Object Recognition

The explanatory model of the motoric movement action provides a definitive account of all attentional foci within visual perception. On the one hand, it confirms established findings in current vision science that object recognition is relatively slow, typically emerging around ~400 ms. On the other hand, it introduces several novel insights, most notably that the visual recognition of pure motion (>30 ms) is fast, continuously active, and always operational.

The model shows that motion recognition and object recognition form autonomous components of the attentional perceptual processes and do not exclude one another. Thus, even when object recognition becomes active, the detection of motion within the vista continues independently.

The primary aim of this article is to convey these autonomous principles. In this boxed section, it is explained that object recognition may already take place—or, at the very least, may be decisively guided—by prior recognition of pure motion. Before a hare or a duck has actually been identified as an object, such a conclusion may already have been inferred from the specific movement characteristics of the action object.



Illustrations⁹: *When it is established that a hare is moving within a vista, the fast and slow autonomous visual perceptual processes can be distinguished as well. The realization that something is moving c.q. that something occupies successive positions becomes apparent very rapidly, whereas the recognition of that moving “something” as an object, in this case a hare, emerges more slowly. These remain distinct and autonomous phases. However, through acquired cognitive knowledge, it becomes possible to associate a specific movement idiom with a particular action object. Thus, even if the hare has not yet been visually identified or recognized as such, one may already infer from its characteristic movement pattern that it must be a hare, or at least a hare-like entity.*

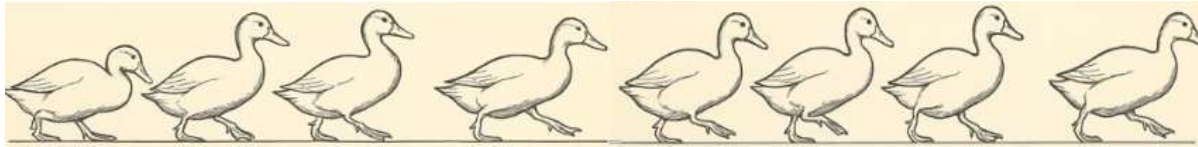


The perception of (external) motion is ecologically developed primarily to estimate, from the manifest positions P of an action object, the latent part of its action trajectory shape c.q. its near-future positions.. The action trajectory shape of an external environmental object may potentially yield a

⁹ Alfred Brehm: <https://archive.org/details/brehmstierlebenal1breh/page/n21/mode/2up>

point of intersection with the observer's own egocentric action trajectory and must therefore be detected and evaluated.

At this stage, no account is given of how the recognition of motion c.q. the specific movement pattern of an action object may relate to object recognition and thereby allow object recognition to proceed more rapidly than explained above. The interaction between the (qualitative) perception of a specific movement idiom and definitive object recognition c.q. the perception of the specific environmental object is merely identified in this blocked section.



Illustrations: *When it is established that a duck is moving within the vista, the same two autonomous visual perceptual processes, a fast and a slow one, can be distinguished. As with the hare, most observers recognize the movement idiom of a duck almost immediately and will already have associated this idiom with a duck before the “abstract moving entity” is definitively recognized as such. It should be noted, however, that there is a substantial difference in tau-values between the rates at which a hare and a duck fill their respective action trajectory shapes, reflecting the pronounced difference in their movement dynamics.*



From these examples it follows that an interaction may arise which, under the same observation, can produce a clear difference in perceptual outcome. At the same time, the examples show that hybrid forms may occur, or that under identical observational conditions no interaction emerges at all between movement-pattern recognition and object recognition.

This latter conclusion can be reformulated into the ecological observation that early movement-idiom recognition can give rise to a powerful reduction process. On the basis of specific movement characteristics and object-specific *tau*-values, one can very rapidly conclude—negatively—that a moving entity is certainly not a hare when observing a duck, and conversely not a duck when observing a hare. This occurs “long before” object recognition, which typically takes place much later around ~400 ms and can therefore accelerate the object-recognition process by providing strong directional constraints.

This mechanism is directly comparable to the perception of zero motion. When entering a new environment, the entire vista is initially parsed into moving and non-moving points or pixels. We very rapidly recognize whether something is absolutely stationary and will not move at all. Although this does not yet reveal whether the perceived object is f.e. a coffee cup or a stuffed hare, it nevertheless produces a substantial reduction of possible interpretations.



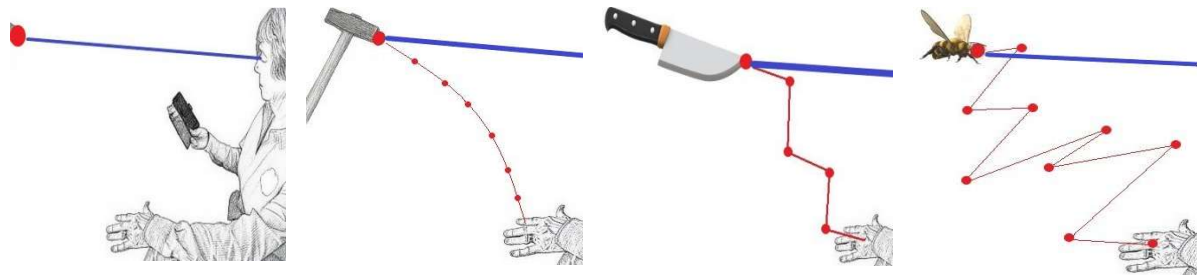
Illustrations: *The rapid observation of the movement idiom of an unfamiliar environmental object can contribute to a reduction process before a hare or a duck is actually visually recognized. In the same way, a substantial reduction can be initiated by observing absolute absence of motion. We recognize absolute zero motion in an as-yet unknown environmental object in such a way that we still do not know whether it is a coffee cup or a stuffed hare, yet a large number of possible interpretations are already excluded.*



This reduction process operates independently of explicit object identification and conscious categorization and reflects an ecologically primary perceptual mechanism optimized for early constraint of possible action-relevant interpretations.

IV. Visual Attention Phase 2

Goal: To transition from peripheral detection of confirmed movement (phases 1a and 1b) into direct focal vision, where the moving action object is recognized and the manifest portion of the action trajectory shape, including its *tau*-value, is constructed with greater precision..

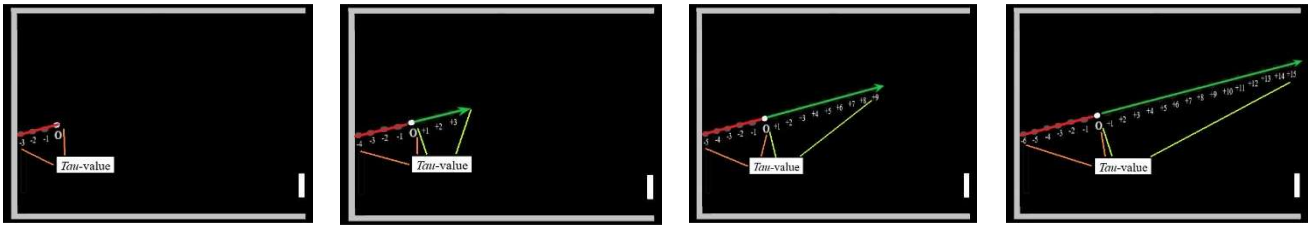


Illustrations: *The recognition of what exactly is moving provides additional information about both the shape and the *tau*-value of the relevant action trajectory. Thus, object recognition is essential, but it must be understood within an entirely different framework: its ultimate purpose remains to determine how the object's movement relates to the organism's (future) egocentric movement. So recognizing the future movement of a hammer, a knife, or a bee has far-reaching consequences.*

By explicitly identifying phases 1a and 1b as consciously distinct phases dedicated solely to the detection of movement, it becomes evident why object recognition emerges only later. Not every detected movement poses a threat, and therefore no energy needs to be expended unnecessarily—a principle that fits seamlessly within an ecological perspective.

However, when the movement detected in phases 1a and 1b exceeds a certain threshold, further visual investigation becomes necessary. Naming or identifying the specific action object must then provide essential information—in relation to the developing action trajectory shape and its *tau*-value—for determining how the trajectory will continue.

We possess extensive cognitive knowledge concerning the characteristic action trajectory shapes and *tau*-values of many different types of action objects. The explanatory model of the motoric movement action has demonstrated, across a wide variety of actions, how a perceptual representation of the latent part of the action trajectory—including its *tau*-value—arises directly from the manifest portion.



Illustrations: *The explanatory model of the motoric movement action shows that the movements of any conceivable action object (i.e., a pong ball¹⁰, hammer, knife, or bee) must always originate from earlier positions. All perceptual registrations of actual movement (in red) therefore necessarily become part of a line-structured representation. Factually it follows that the latent portion of the trajectory (green) must arise from the manifest part. This applies both to its shape (x-axis form) and to its tau-value, related to time-to-contact (TTC).*

The greatest scientific breakthrough lies in the recognition that the successive positions of an action object must always originate from one another. As a direct consequence of the continuous visual attention to movement—i.e., the continuous comparison of adjacent time frames of the action object—all movement is necessarily perceived in the form of an action trajectory shape. It can therefore be established that the latent part of the trajectory must arise from the manifest part, both in its geometric form (x-axis structure) and in its *tau*-value, which is intrinsically linked to time-to-contact (TTC).

Consequently, we do not perceive the movement of the pong ball, hammer, knife or bee as a series of isolated points; rather, we perceive a moving object embedded within a single overarching projective structure. The perception of motion thus presupposes a unifying framework in which spatial succession is integrated into a coherent temporal experience, rather than being registered as a sequence of disconnected events.

Although this phase provides a more detailed specification of the detected movement, all other perceptual phases remain simultaneously operational. Newly arising sounds and any vista-wide changes indicating additional threats continue to be monitored without interruption, as the broader comparator architecture remains continuously engaged.

V. Visual Attention Phase 3

Goal: Continuously update the latent action trajectory, because predictive coding is only an approximation. The system must track the movement of the action object—and the required egocentric response—until the final moment of contact.



The perceptual processes described in the previous phase must remain active until the end of the action, because predictive coding of the latent part of the *action trajectory shape* provides only an estimate of the probability boundaries of future fluctuations. It is part of an optimization process that can

¹⁰ All functional perception processes in relationship to PONG – page 8 & page 12.

predict the future positions P of the action object within a certain bandwidth with considerable accuracy, yet never exactly. Perception can make a reasonable assumption about the future, but never determine its precise unfolding; the action object will always deviate—infinately—from the predicted segment.

Therefore, the incoming pong ball, hammer, knife, or bee must be visually mediated up to the very last moment, exactly as described in phase 2, and must be answered with an egocentric movement that either blocks the threat or avoids it (fight or flight). In the case of Pong¹¹, both the movement of the ball and the egocentric movement of the paddle must be mediated by the cortical streams until the final instant. With respect to visual attention, this means that the perceptual process does not cease until the entire attack or incoming movement is fully completed.

Although this phase is a continuation of the previous phase, all other perceptual phases remain simultaneously operational. Newly arising sounds and any vista-wide changes indicating additional threats continue to be monitored without interruption, as the broader comparator architecture remains continuously engaged.

¹¹ All functional perception processes in relationship to PONG.

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