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Magic in mind:



Interest in the cognitive science of magic is really hotting up with *Nature Neuroscience* having just published a [review article](#) jointly authored by some leading cognitive scientists and stage illusionists. They argue that by studying magic, neuroscientists can learn powerful methods to manipulate attention and awareness in the laboratory which could give

insights into the neural basis of consciousness itself.

The neuroscientists involved are Stephen Macknik and Susana Martinez-Conde, while the magicians are Mac King, James Randi, Apollo Robbins, Teller from Penn and Teller, and John Thompson.

If this collection of names sounds familiar, it's because this time last year the same group [presented](#) a symposium at the *Association for the Scientific Study of Consciousness* on 'The Magic of Consciousness'.

The new article rounds up the conference discussion and *The Boston Globe* has a [piece](#) looking at some of the highlights.

This is not the only cognitive science article that explores what neuroscience can learn from the mystic arts. In a forthcoming article [\[pdf\]](#) for *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* psychologist [Gustav Kuhn](#).

Kuhn has done some fantastic experimental [studies](#) looking at eye movements and attention of people watching magic tricks.

It's not only an academic interest as Kuhn is apparently an illusionist himself and he's one of a number of psychologists who also happen to be stage magicians. Just off the top of my head psychologists [Richard Wiseman](#) and [Robert Moverman](#) are also ex-professional conjurers. I've come across several others and so its perhaps not so surprising that these new articles have been published, but more that they took so long.

Both articles look at some common and no so common magic tricks and explain the cognitive science behind how they work:

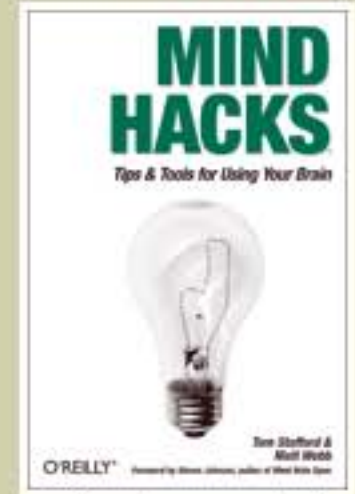
Persistence of vision is an effect in which an image seems to persist for longer than its presentation time^{12, 13, 14}. Thus, an object that has been removed from the visual field will still seem to be visible for a short period of time. The Great Tomsoni's (J.T.) Coloured Dress trick, in which the magician's assistant's white dress instantaneously changes to a red dress, illustrates an application of this illusion to magic. At first the colour change seems to be due (trivially) to the onset of red illumination of the woman. But after the red light is turned off and a white light is turned on, the woman is revealed to be actually wearing a red dress. Here is how it works: when the red light shuts off there is a short period of darkness in which the audience is left with a brief positive after-image of the red-dressed (actually white-dressed but red-lit) woman. This short after-image persists for enough time to allow the white dress to be rapidly removed while the room is still dark. When the white lights come back, the red dress that the assistant was always wearing below the white dress is now visible.

[Link](#) to *Nature Neuroscience* article (via [BB](#)).

[pdf](#) of *Trends in Cognitive Science* article.

[Link](#) to *Boston Globe* write-up.

—[Vaughan](#).



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