

Visual performance and sight-target acquisition from neuophyslogic perspectives

I am Dan Lambert and Tim [Sheehan] has tasked me with doing a bit of research update as it applies to the sight. From this I have found some very interesting references that would appear to answer, and hopefully obviate, some of the Armys concerns ref. the following;

1. Irregular shapes (Hexagon, et al./ v. circle or other regular/quasilinear shapes) receive a higher degree of visual awareness by the neuro-visual apparatus. (1-taylor and francis)
2. The above eliminates the requirements for simultaneous near and far visual acuity (V/A) in order to successfully acquire and interpret target data. (Note that it is physiologically impossible to perform both at once which is exactly what conventional sights require.) 3
3. Since requirement for near V/A is eliminated the ability to maintain "distant" target awareness AND peripheral visual surveillance is much enhanced. 3 and 4.
4. Therefore 1-3 allow target acquisition to be physiologically quicker. Note should be taken here that the overridingly important process of "decision making" might well be helped by relieving the brain of the time delay otherwise encountered. In turn this leads me to surmise that training would further diminish fratricide issues/concerns.
5. The summation of the above must, perforce, generate a more robust system with specific attention to simplicity of cognitive motor skill acquisition and positive operational outcomes.

The following references in supporting the above can be found from:

- 1 <http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com>
- 2 <http://wuw.lwcbooks.com/articles/anatomy.html>
- 3 http://www.thepp3c.org/Staff_Godnig/vision_shooting.htm (The Physician I thought to be a superb consulting authority. See his contact information at the end of the article)
- 4 <http://www.pointshooting.com/tort.him> There are a series of papers here that apply.

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