HUMAN VISION

It Works!!

-->Proof of existence.

- The image formation process is well understood
- The image understanding one remains mysterious

PATHWAYS TO THE BRAIN

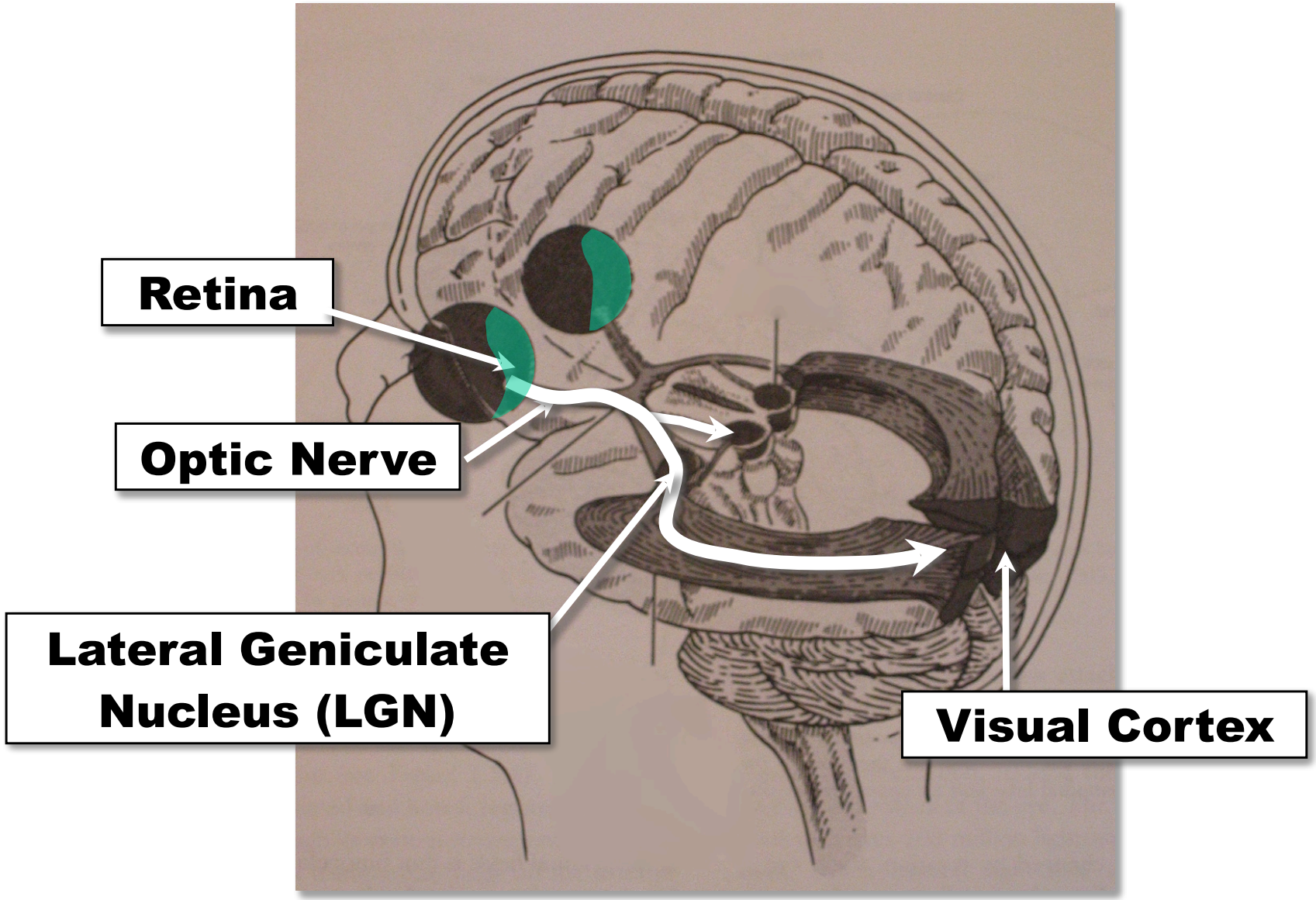
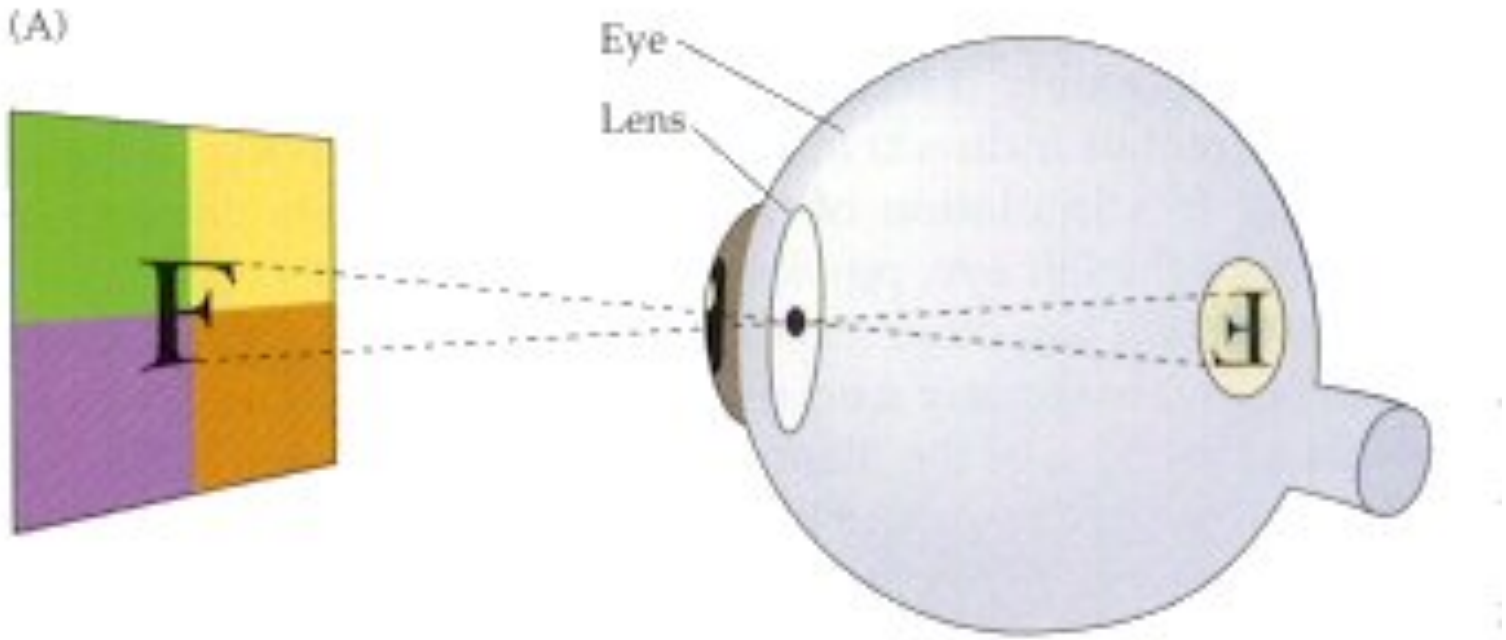
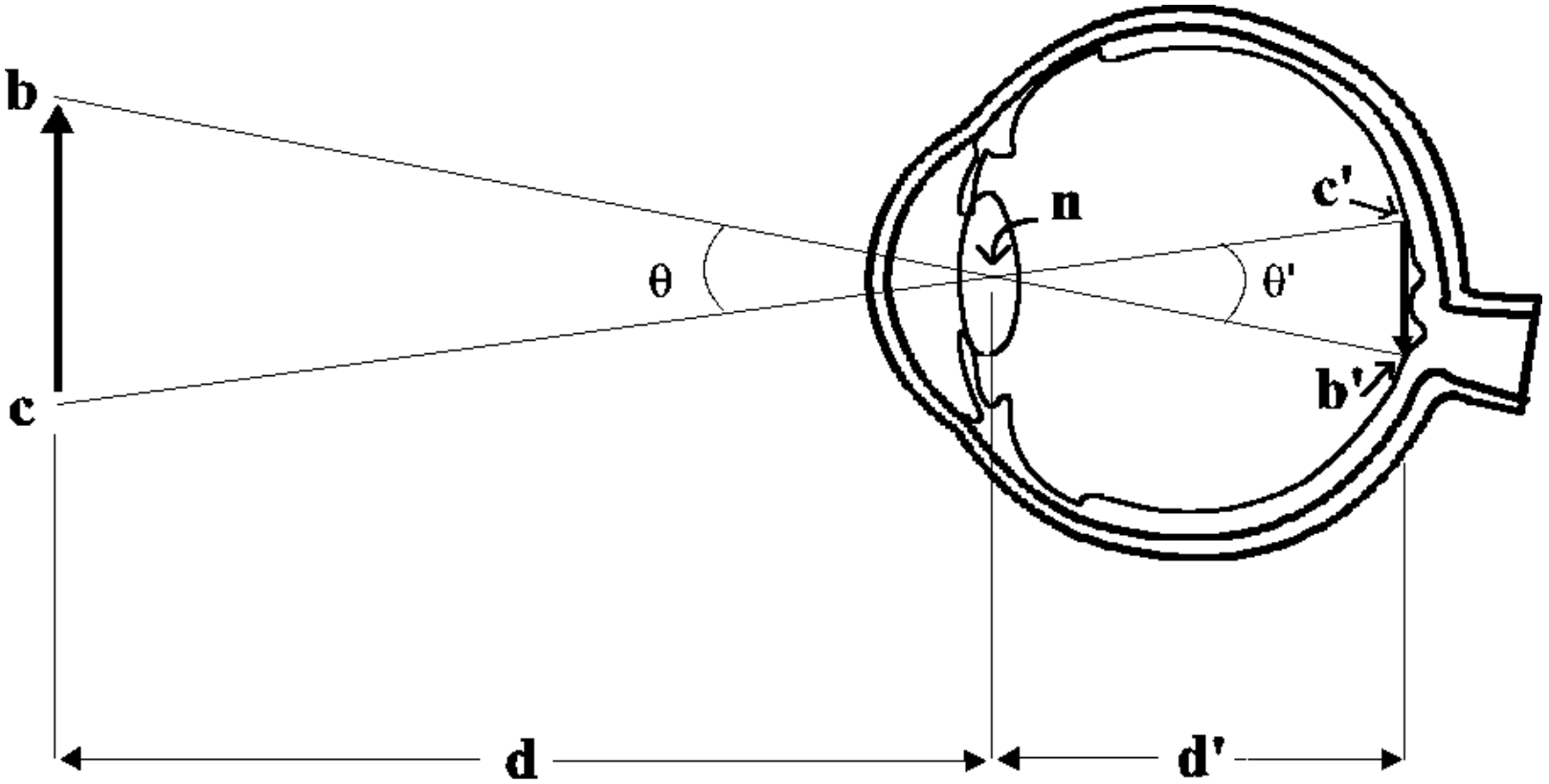


IMAGE FORMATION



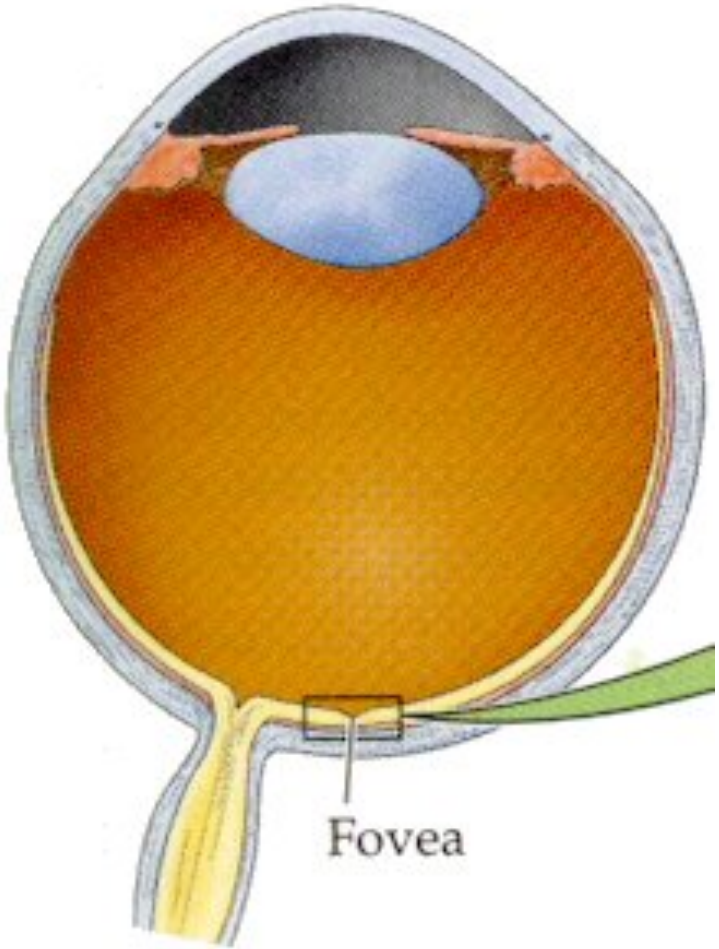
Pinhole camera model

PERSPECTIVE PROJECTION

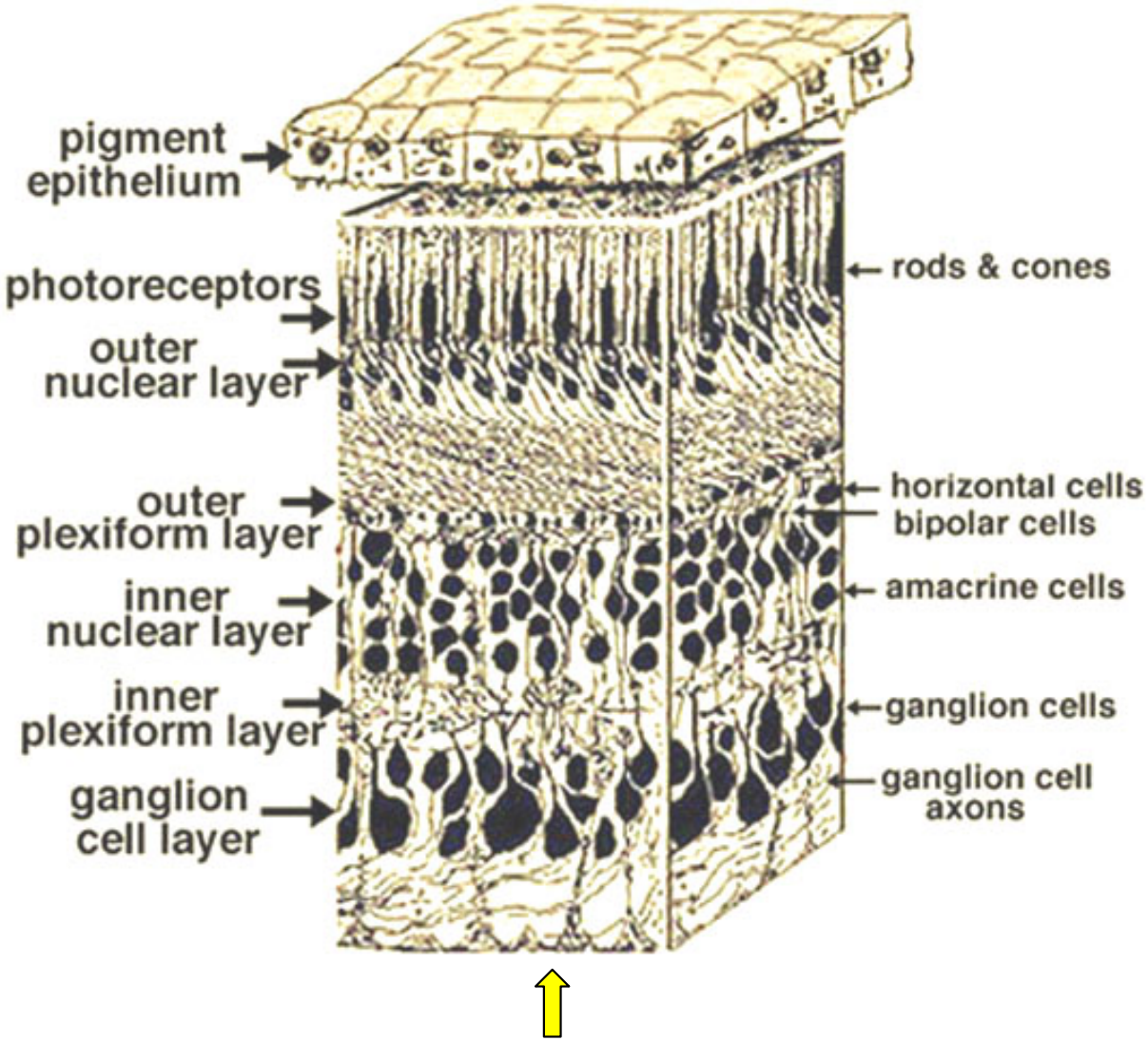


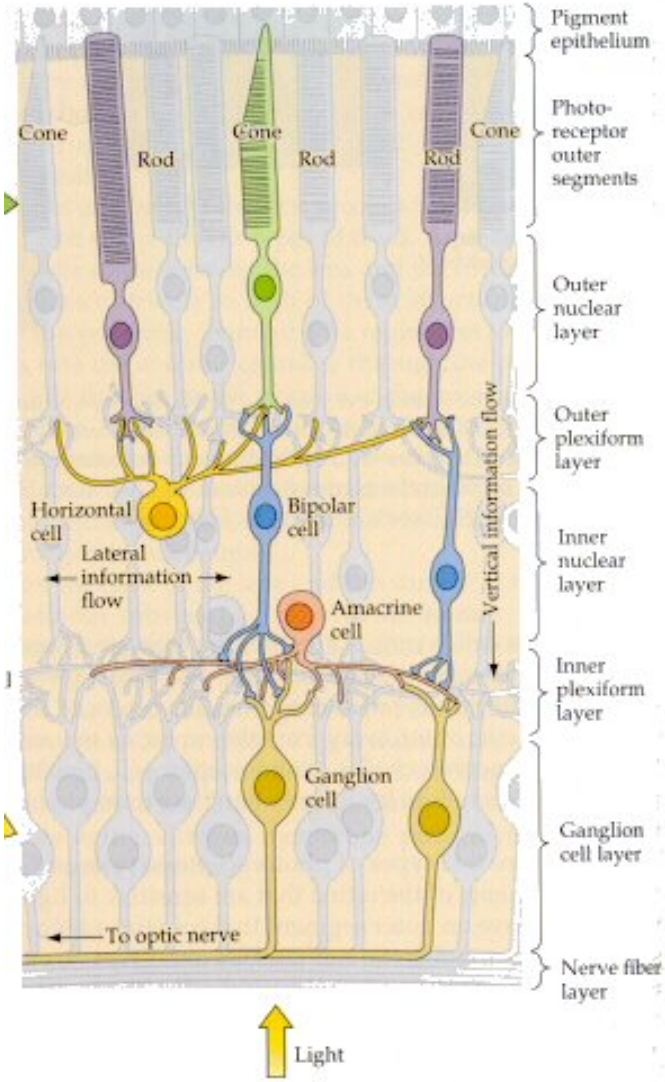
bc/d=b’c’/d’

HUMAN EYE

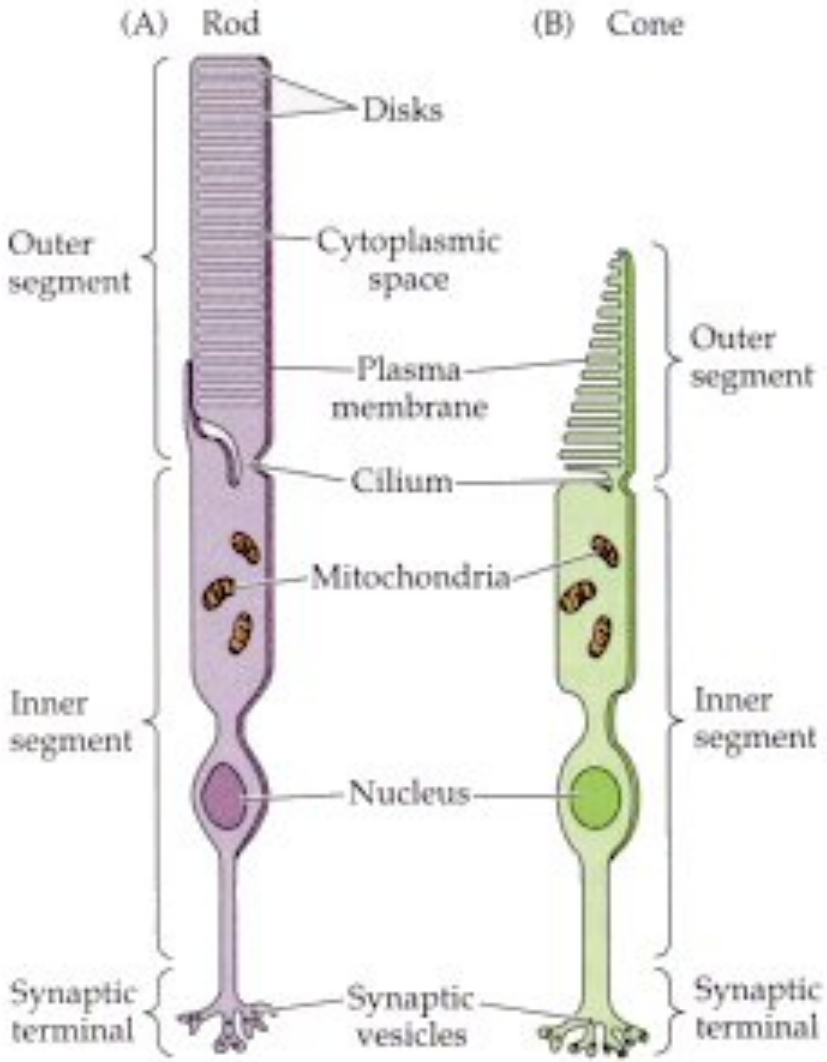


RETINA


pigment epithelium
photoreceptors
outer nuclear layer
outer plexiform layer
inner nuclear layer
inner plexiform layer
ganglion cell layer
rods & cones
horizontal cells
bipolar cells
amacrine cells
ganglion cells
ganglion cell axons


Cone
Rod
Cone
Rod
Rod
Cone
Horizontal cell
Lateral information flow
Bipolar cell
Amacrine cell
Ganglion cell
To optic nerve
Vertical information flow
Pigment epithelium
Photo-receptor outer segments
Outer nuclear layer
Outer plexiform layer
Inner nuclear layer
Inner plexiform layer
Ganglion cell layer
Nerve fiber layer
Light

RODS AND CONES



Rods: Low-intensity light vision, e.g. night vision.

Cones: Color-vision with higher intensity light.

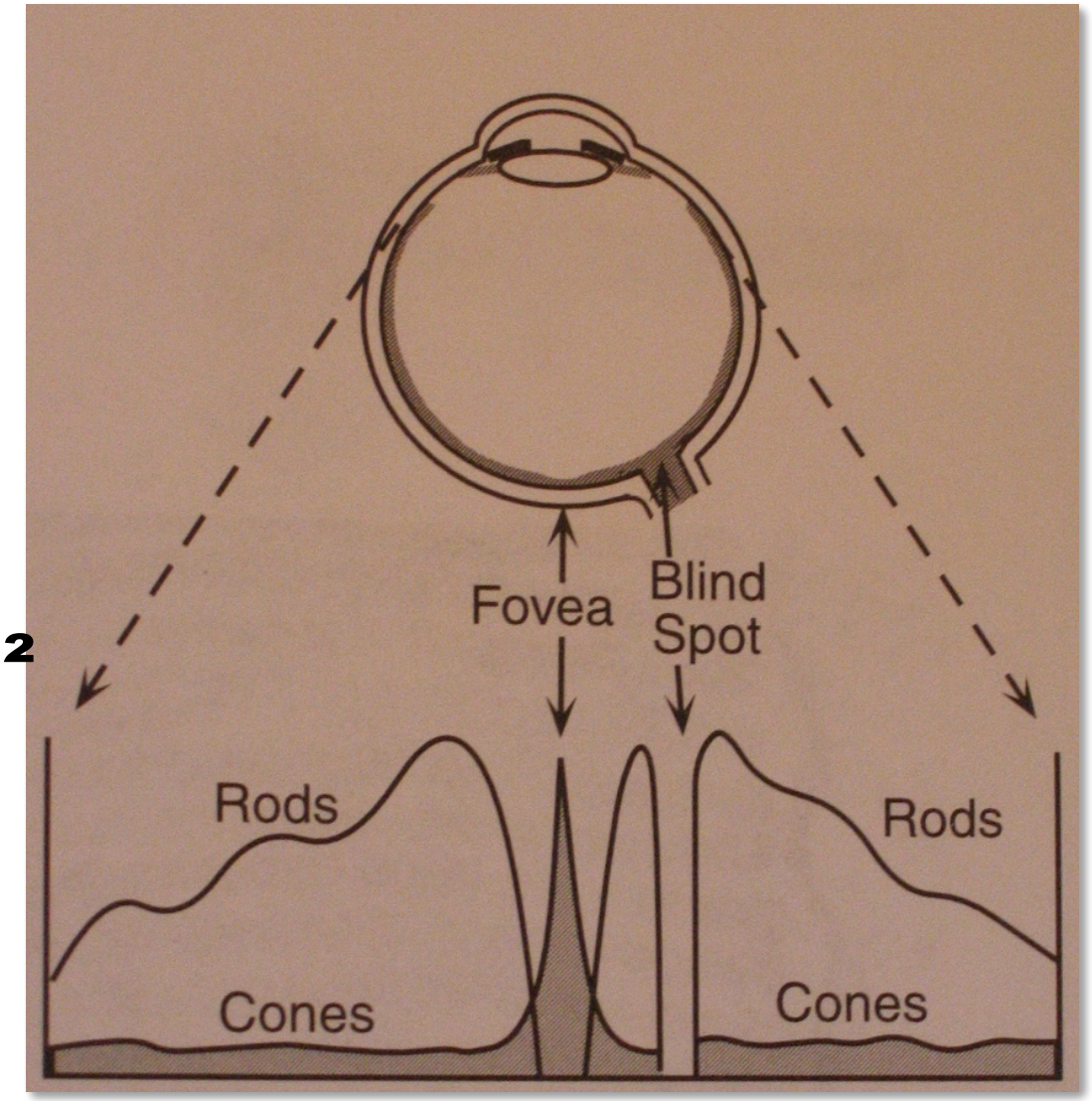
CELL DISTRIBUTION

 # receptors/mm²

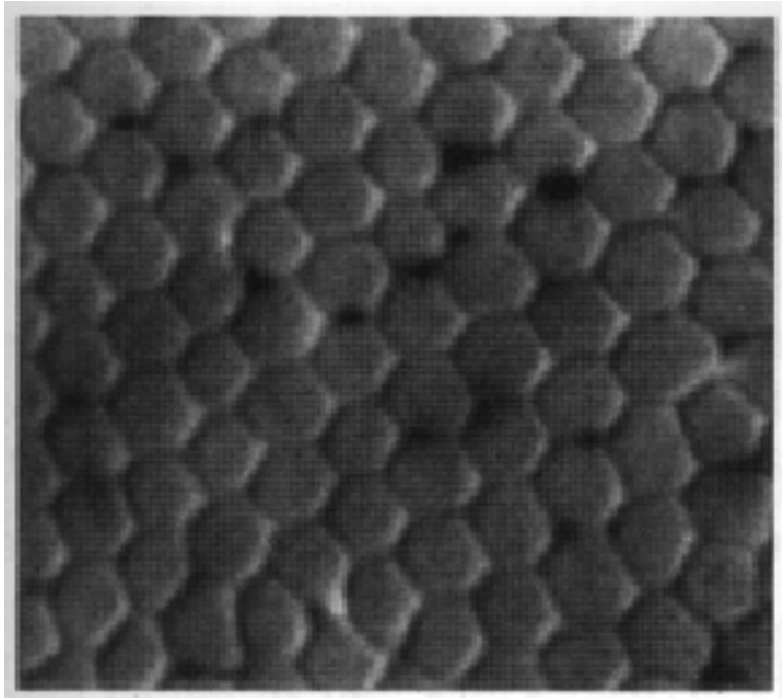
150’000

100’000

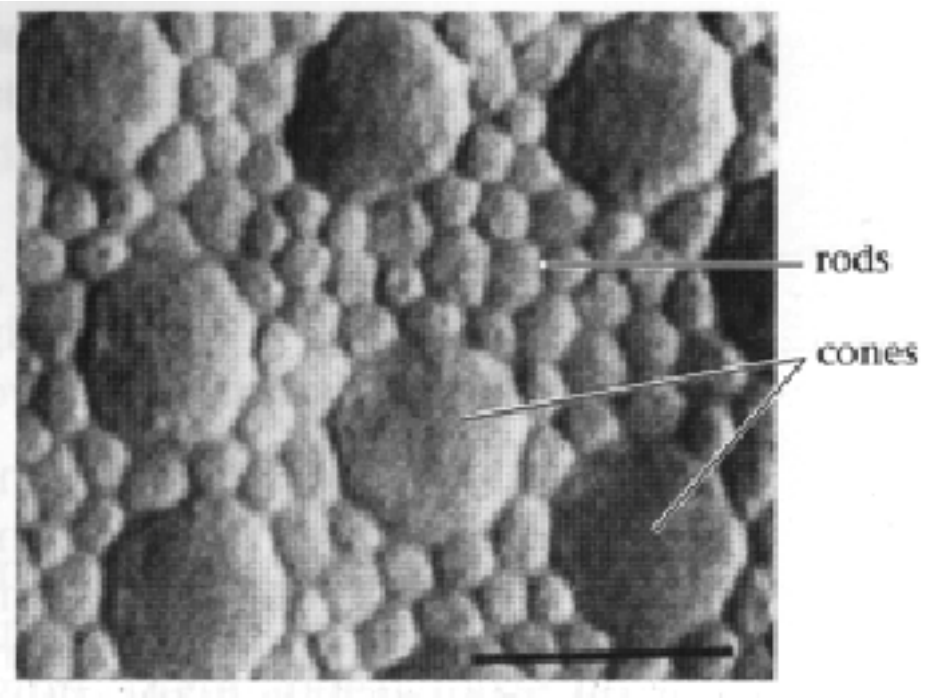
50’000



FOVEA vs PERIPHERY

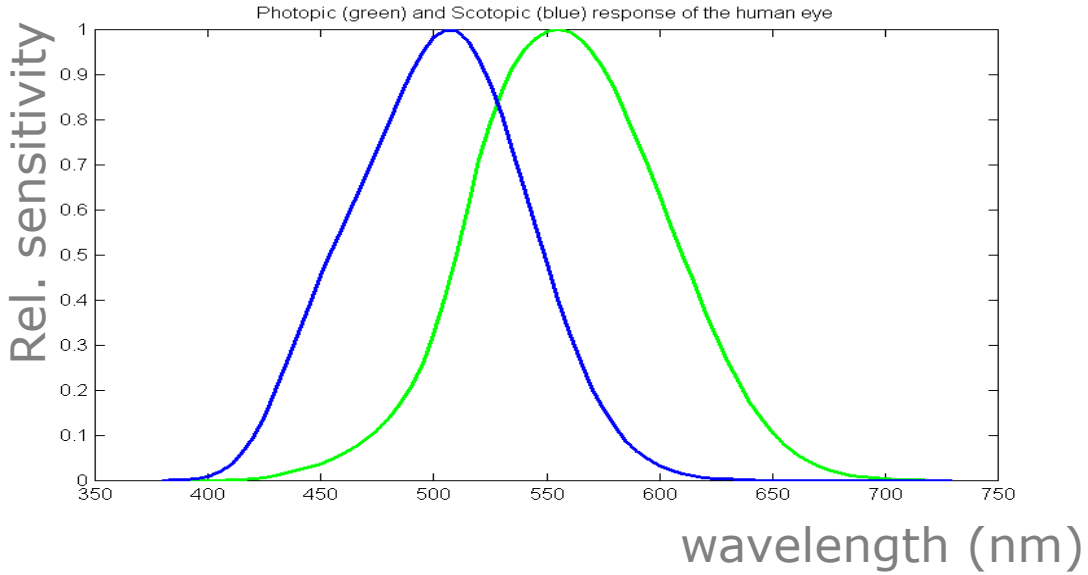


Fovea



Periphery

SCOPOTIC vs PHOTOPIC



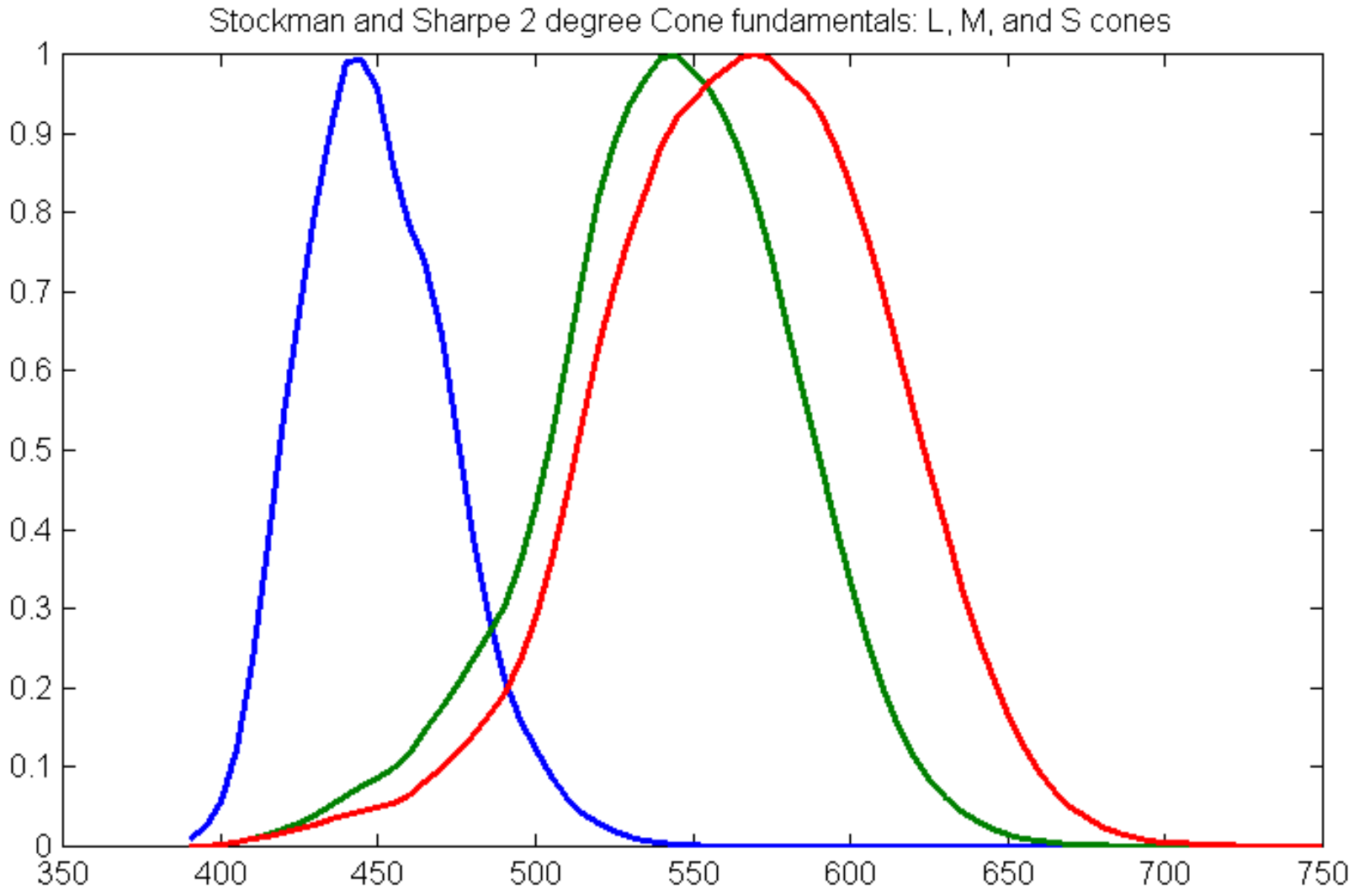
Low luminance (< 1 cd/m²):

- 120 million rods with peak spectral response around 510 nm.
- Primarily located outside the fovea.

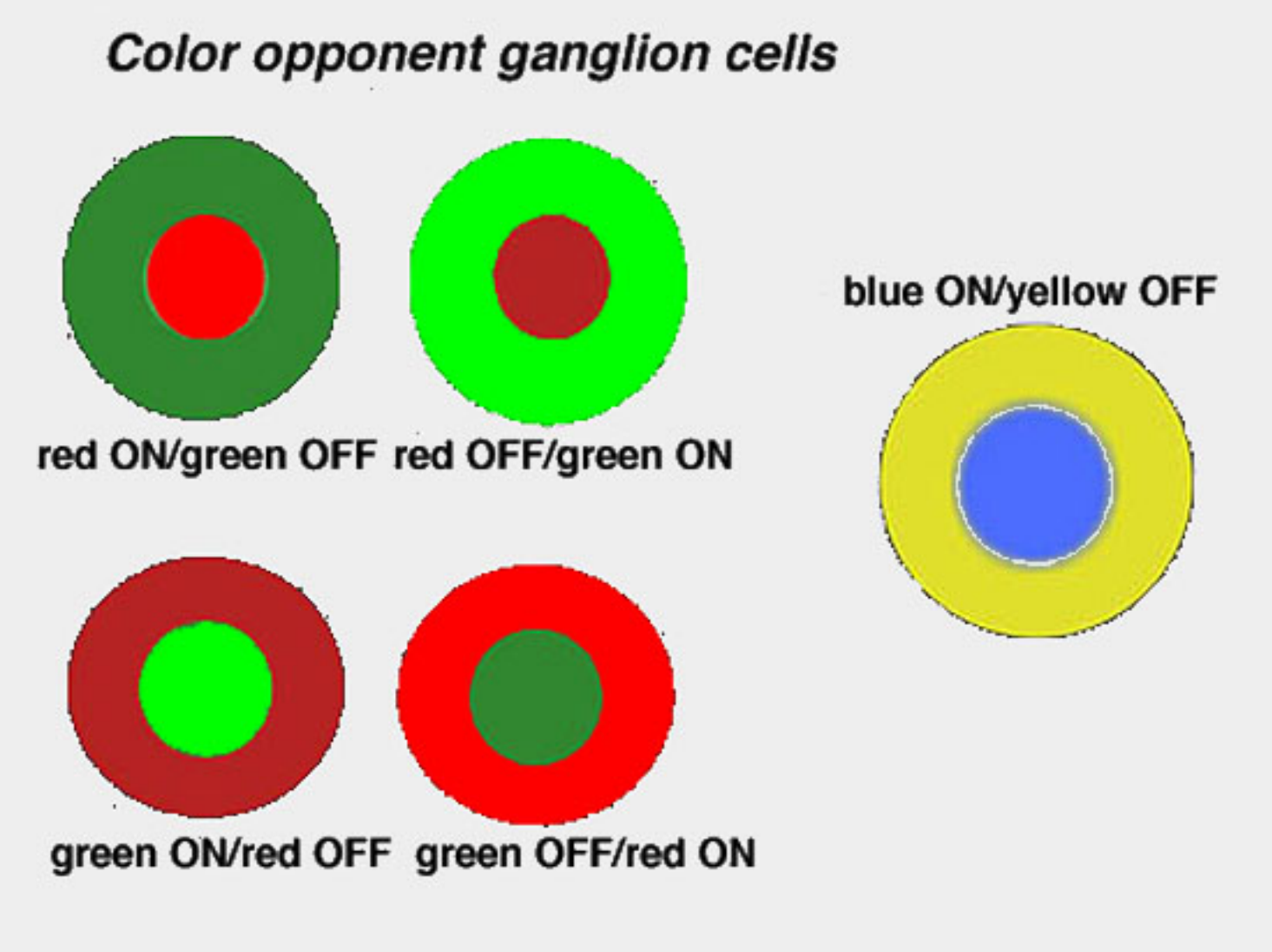
High luminance (> 100 cd/m²):

- 7 million cones per retina.
- Primarily located in the fovea.
- Three types of cones (S, M, L) with peak spectral response at different nm.
- Ratio L:M:S ≅ 40:20:1

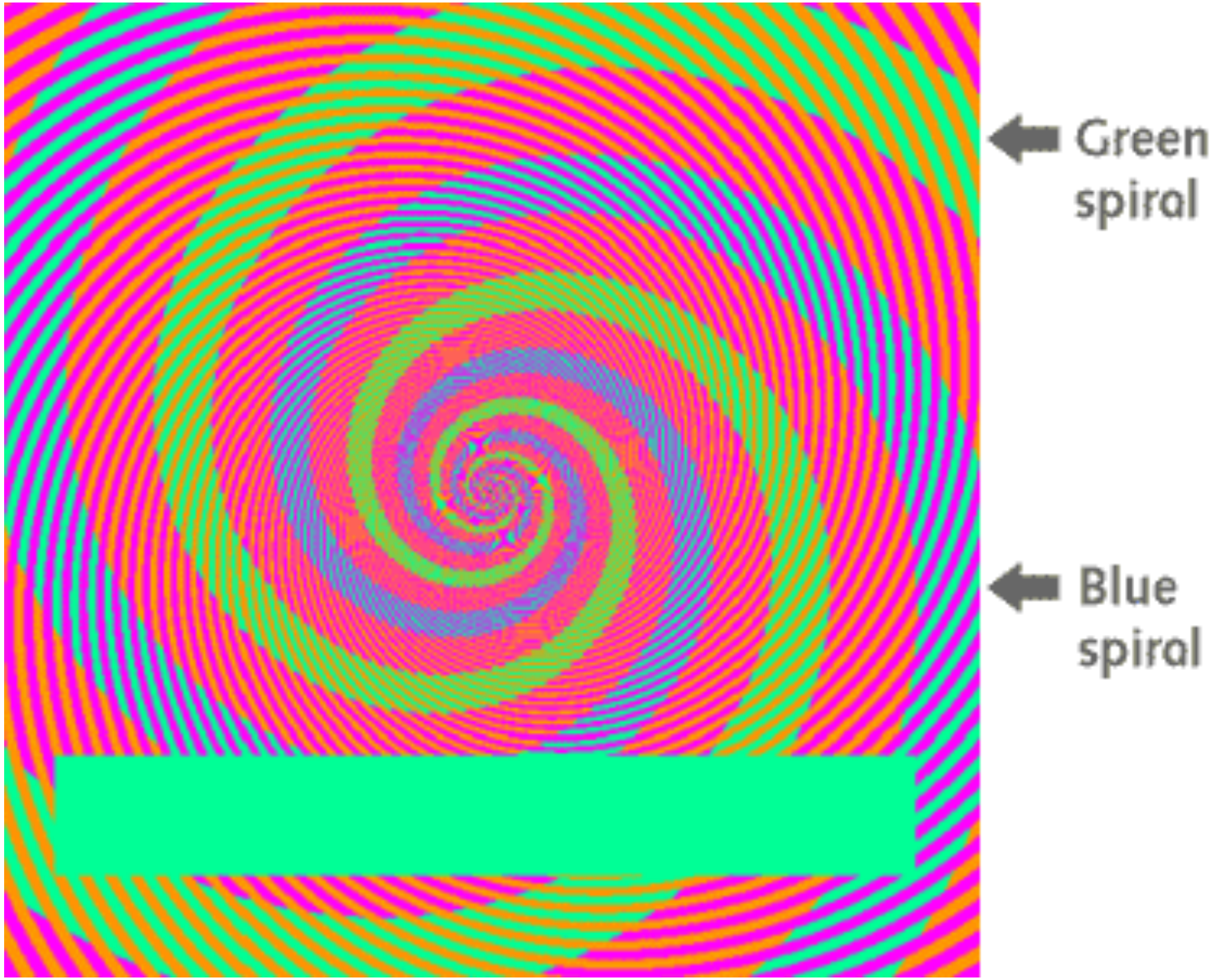
SENSITIVITY TO DIFFERENT WAVELENGTHS



GANGLION CELLS



COLOR ILLUSION

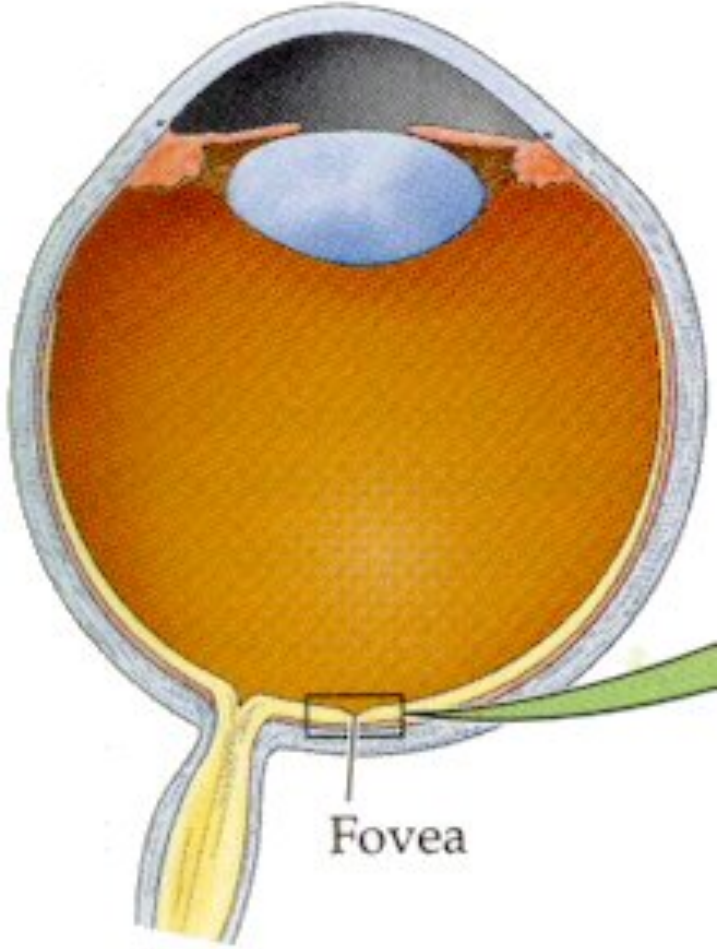


PERIPHERAL vs FOVEAL VISION

Much higher concentration of cells on the Fovea

→Active vision:

- We find objects using our peripheral vision
- We concentrate our gaze on objects of interest.



THE HUMAN EYE
IN SHORT

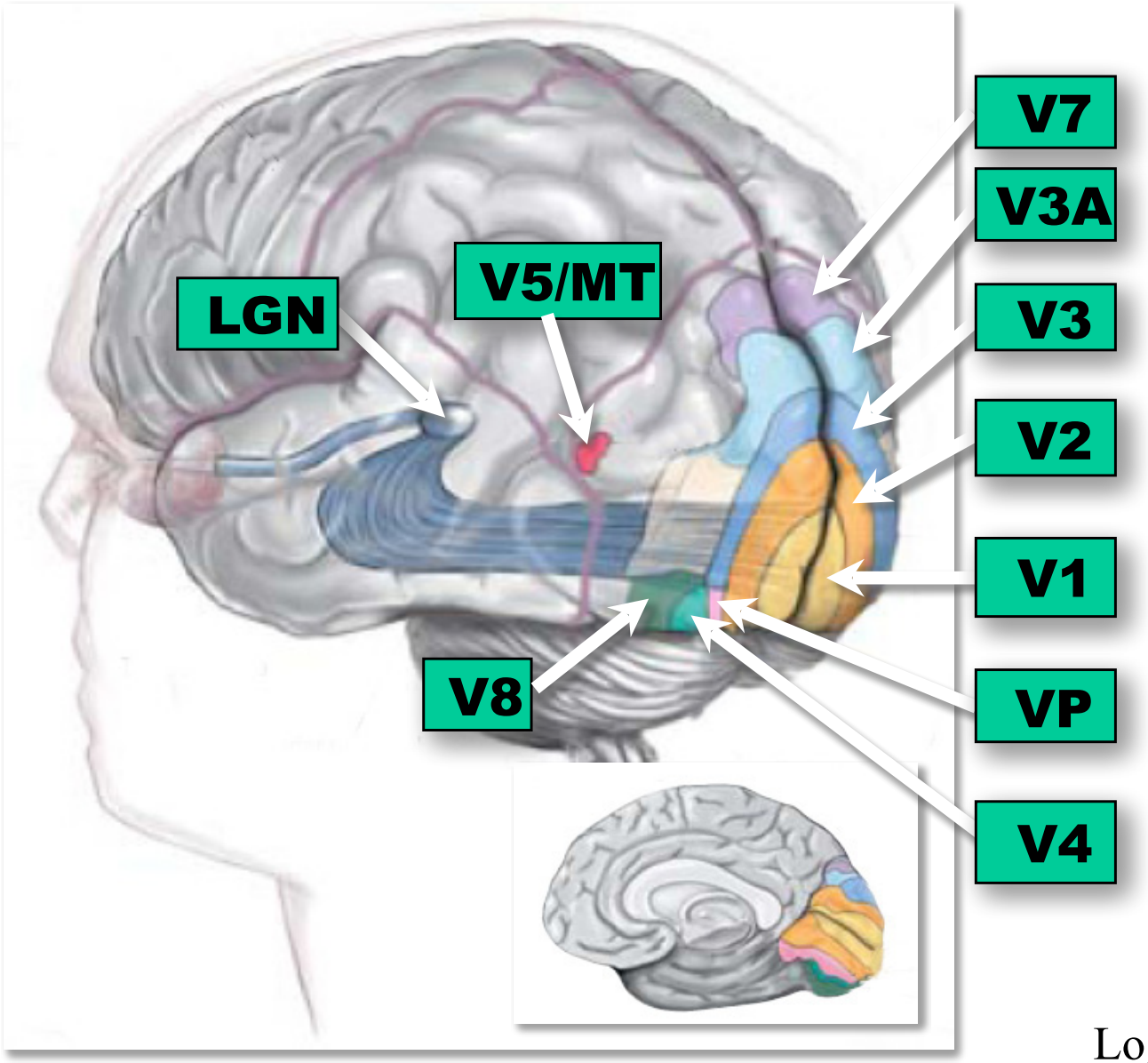
The Retina:

- rods (low-intensity light, night vision)
- cones (color-vision)
- Synapses and ganglions
- Optic nerve fibers

Sensing and low-level processing layer:

- 125 millions rods and cones feed into 1 million nerve fibers

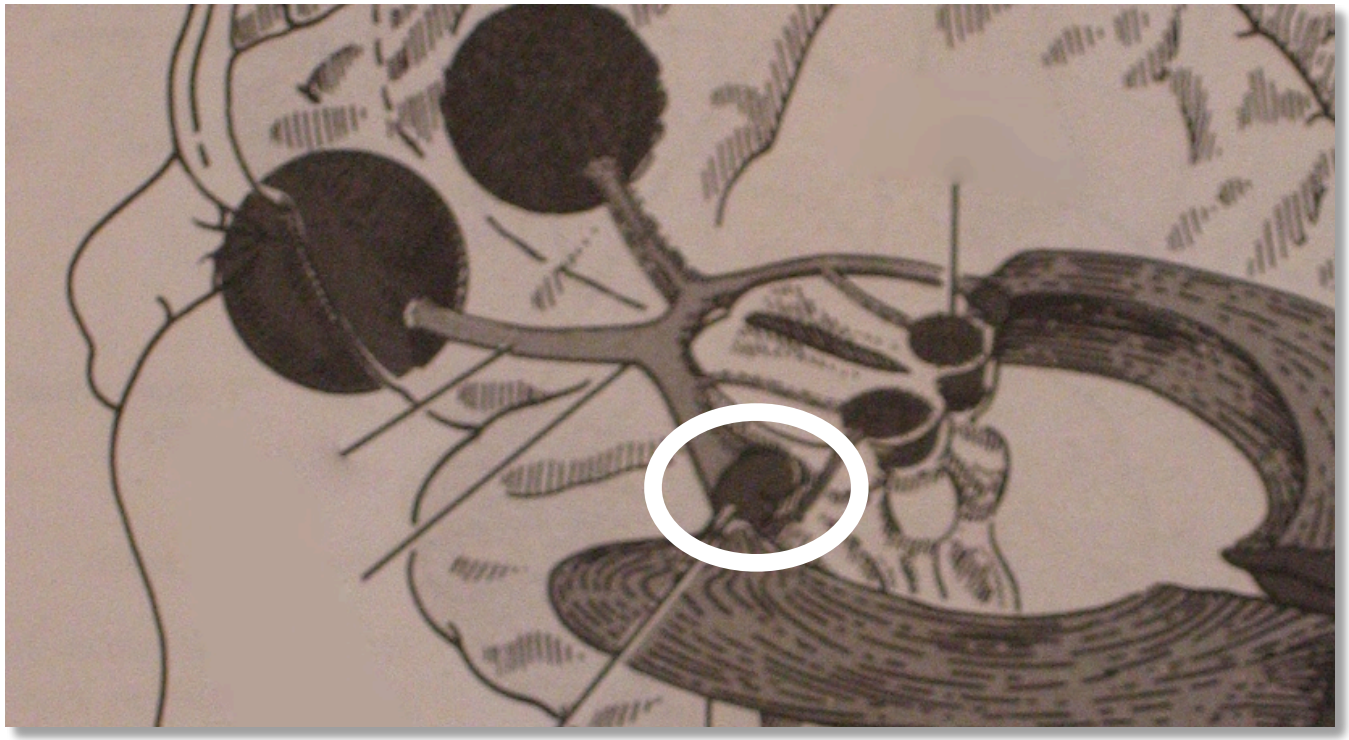
VISUAL CORTEX



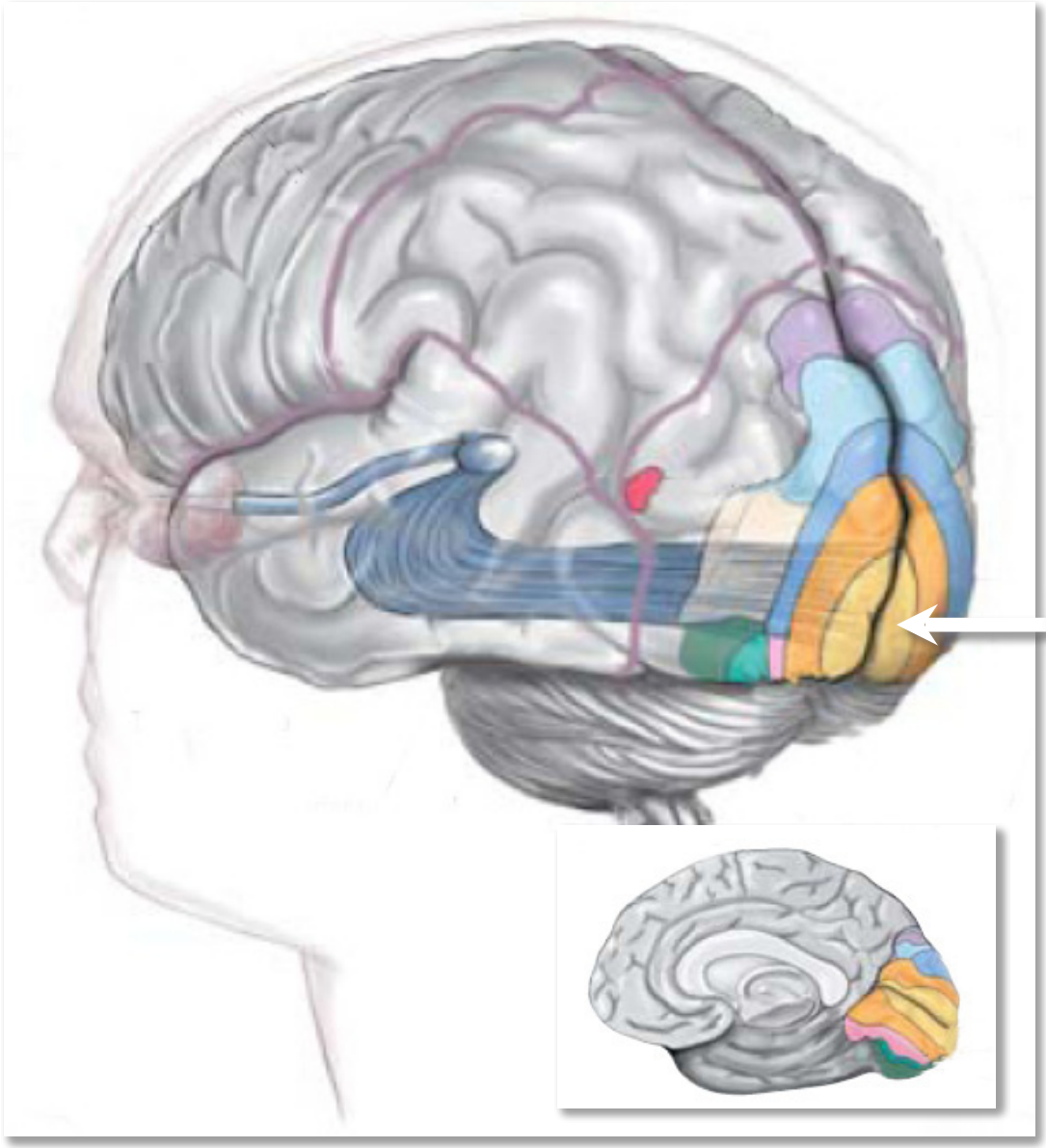
Logothetis, Scientific American'99

LATERAL GENICULATE NUCLEUS (LGN)

Receives feedbacks from V1 and V2. There is ten times more feedback than feedforward sent to V1.



PRIMARY VISUAL CORTEX (V1)



- Largest area in the visual cortex.
- 100 times as many neurons as retinal ganglion cells

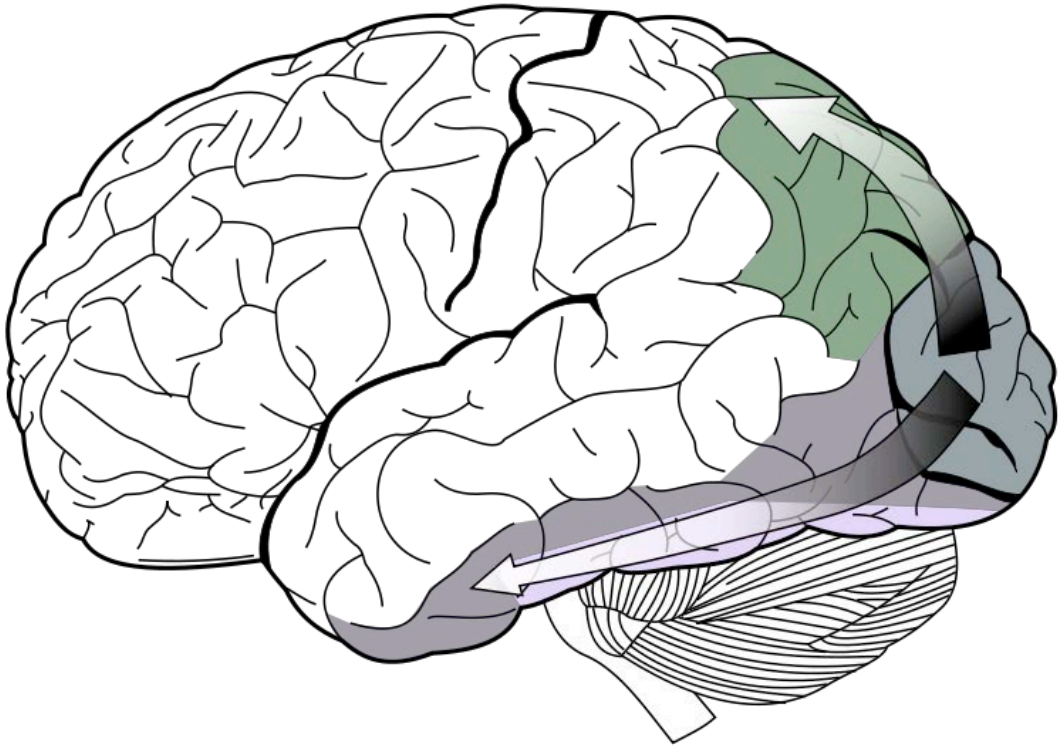
→ Overcomplete representation.

FROM V1 tO THE OTHERS

To pathways originate from V1:

- The "where" pathway: V1→V2→V5→parietal lobe.
- The "what" pathway: V1→V2→V3→V4→temporal lobe.

⇒ Motion Detection and Object Recognition are mostly performed in parallel but interconnections exist.



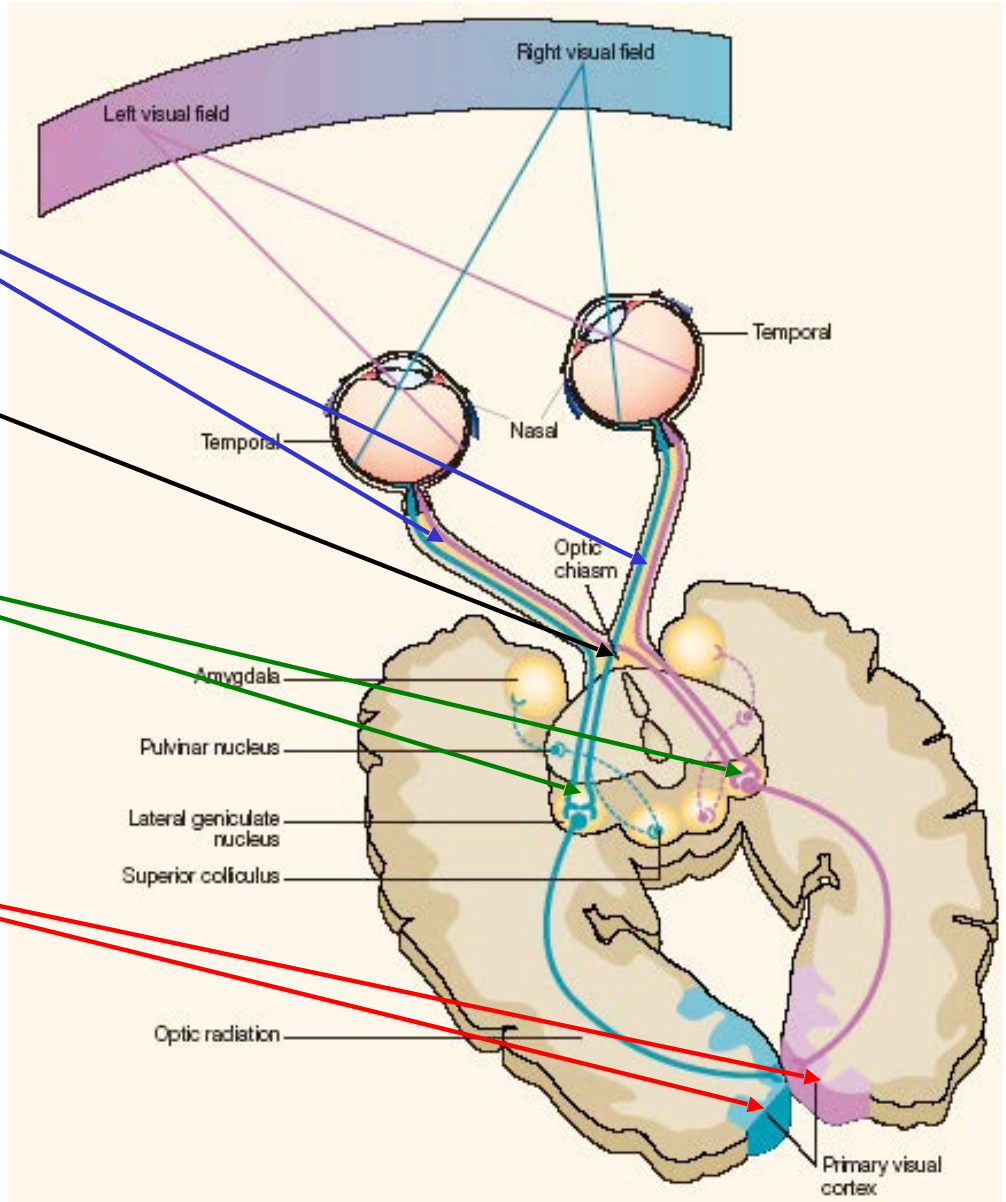
HEMISPHERICAL VISION

Optical Nerves

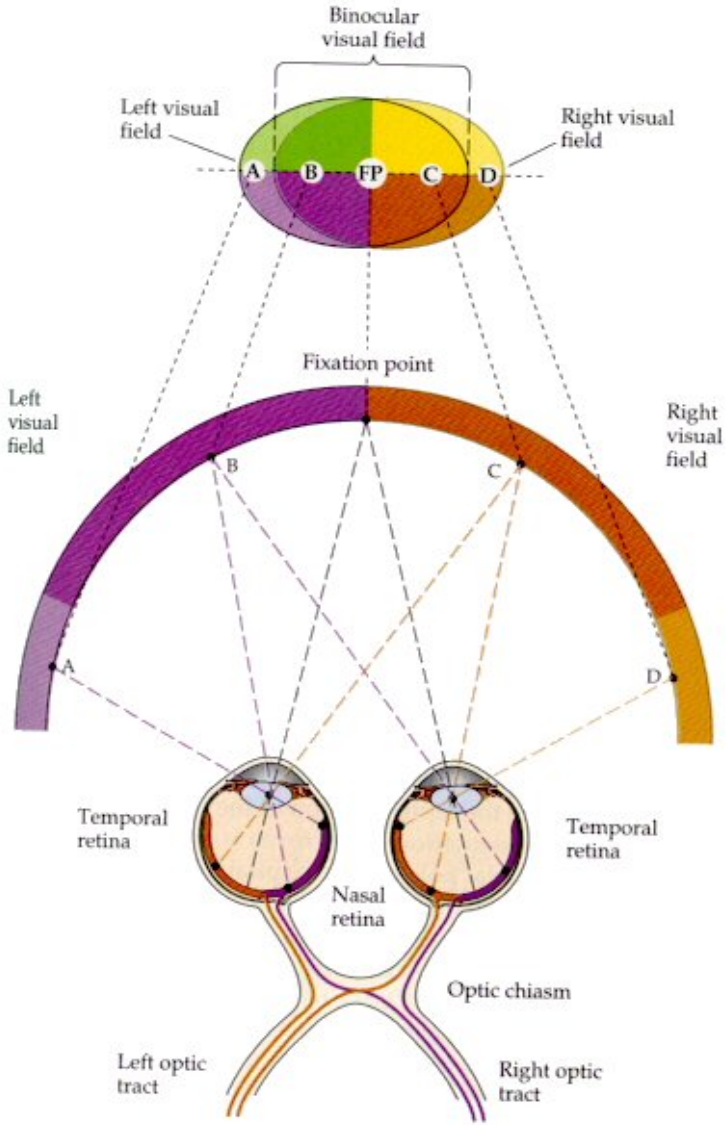
Optic Chiasm

Lateral Geniculate Nucleus

Primary Visual Cortex (V1)



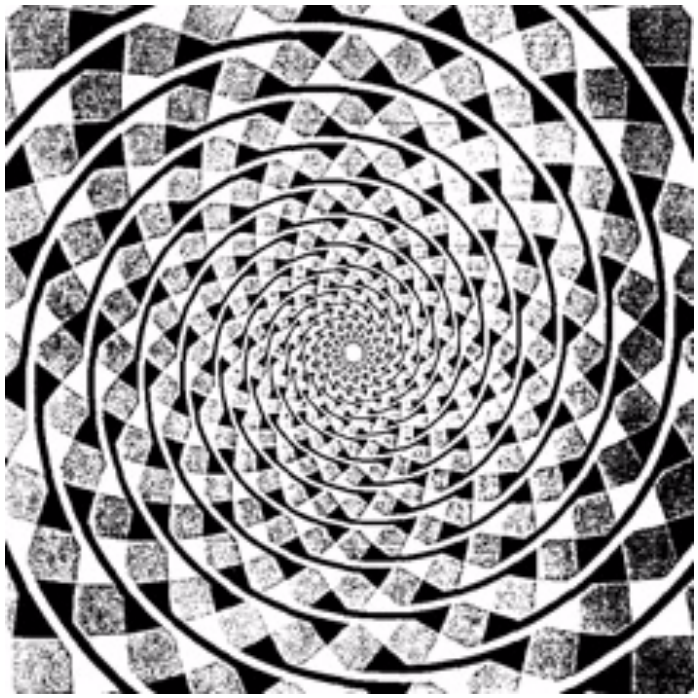
STEREOSCOPICAL VISION



Our brain is wired for stereo vision:

- Redundancy
- Depth perception

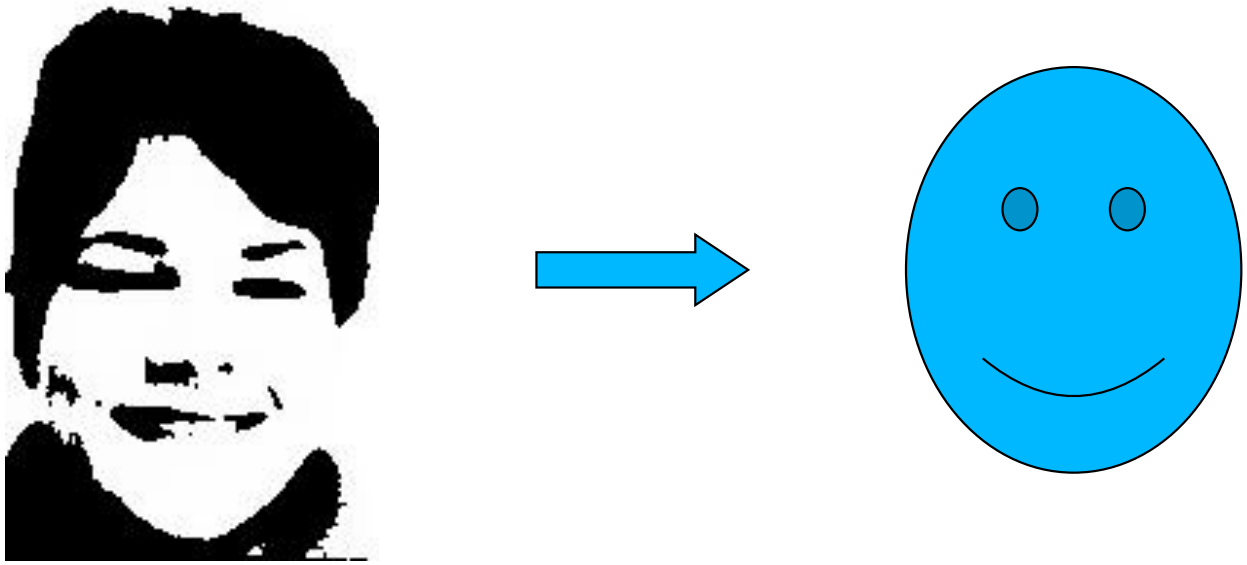
OPTICAL ILLUSIONS



Every image is the image of thing merely to him who knows how to read it, and who is enabled by the aid of the image to form an idea of the thing.

Handbook of Physiological Optics
H. von Helmholtz

CONTROLLED HALLUCINATION?



Perhaps, but very cleverly implemented in “wetware”.

→ How can we emulate it in hardware?

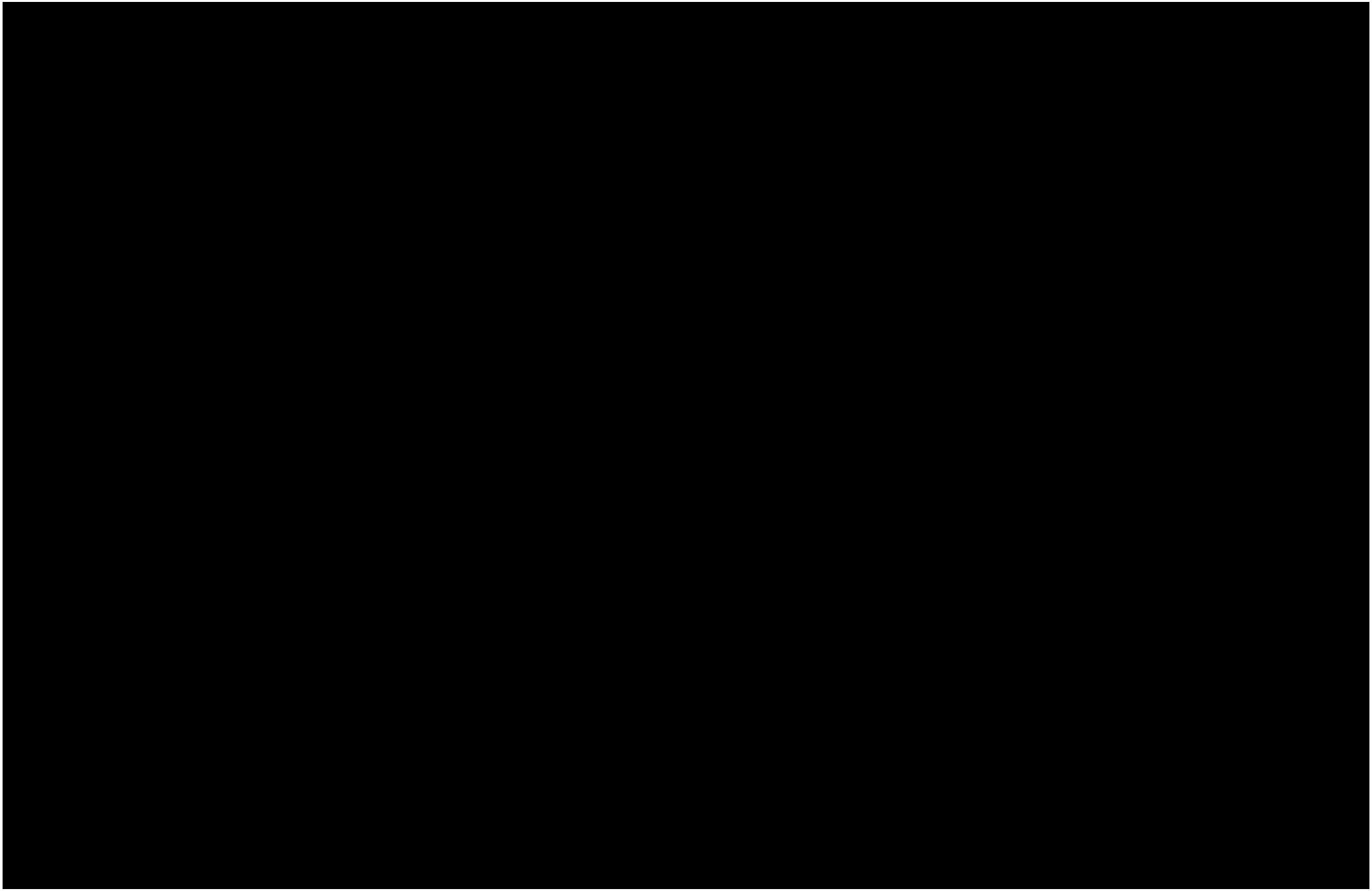
RECOGNIZE AND CLASSIFY ANIMAL -- NO ANIMAL

Subjects must raise their hand if they see an animal:

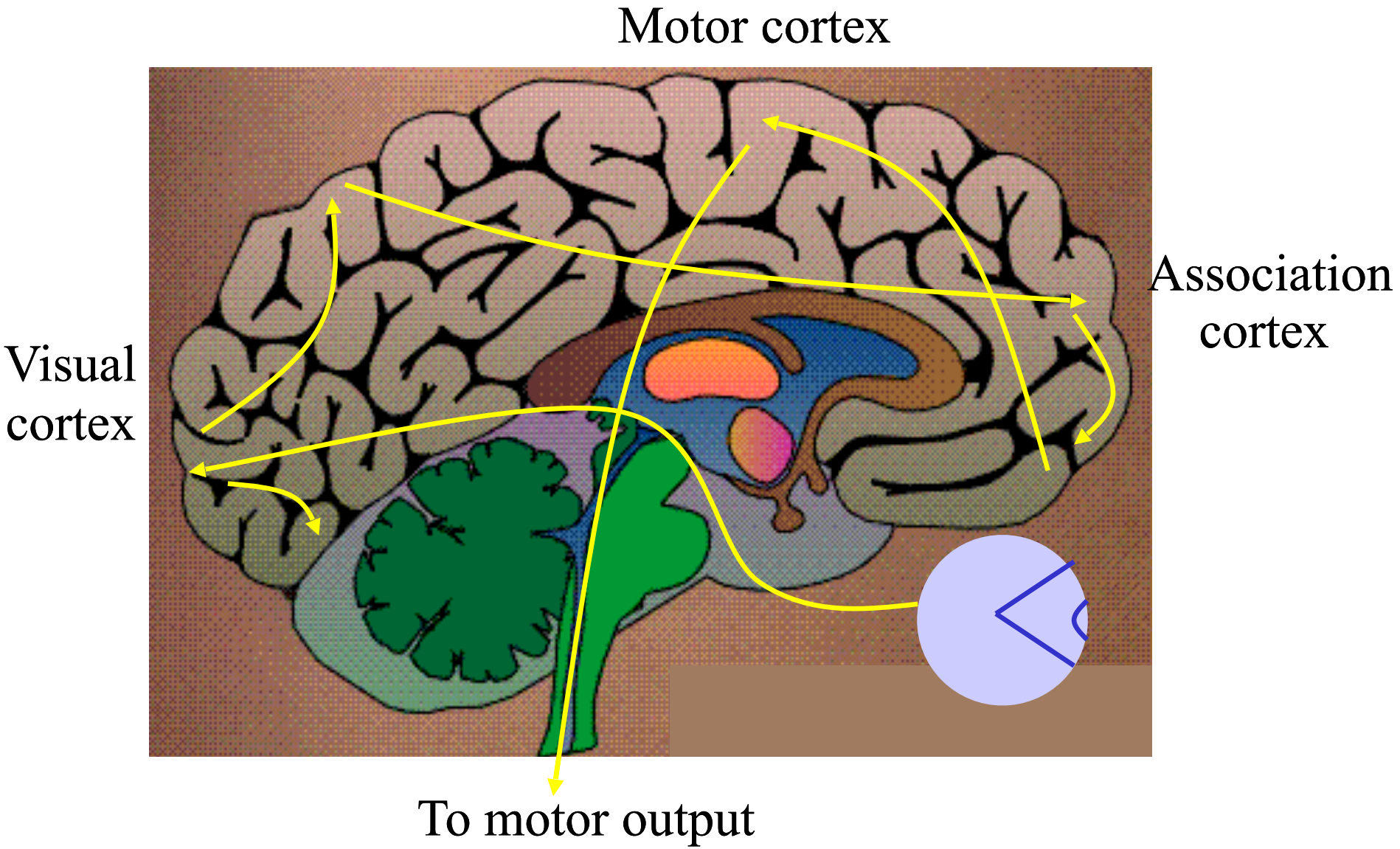
- 60 images
- 1 image per second

→ Measure their reaction time.

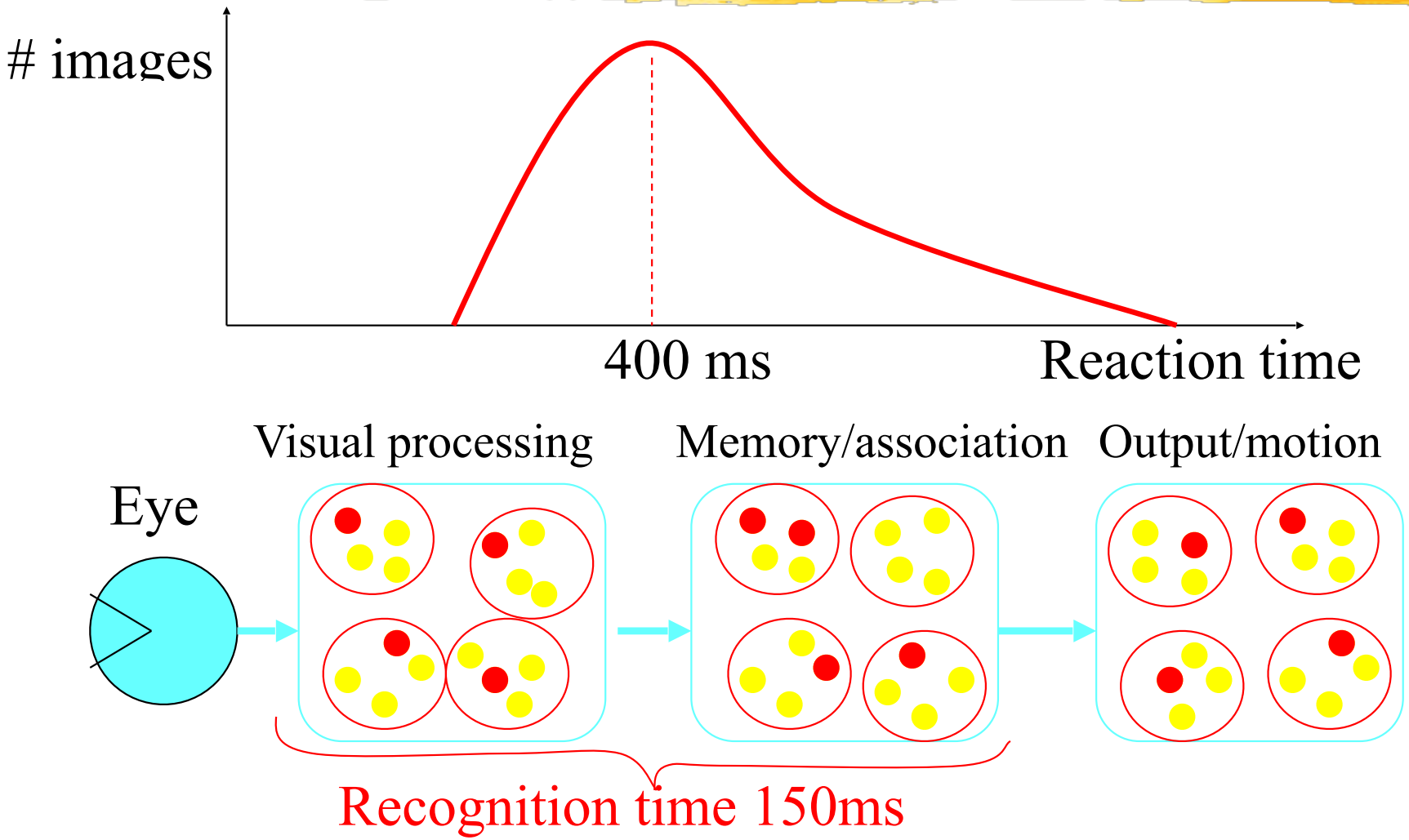
Simon Thorpe, *Nature*, 1996



BRAIN PATHWAYS

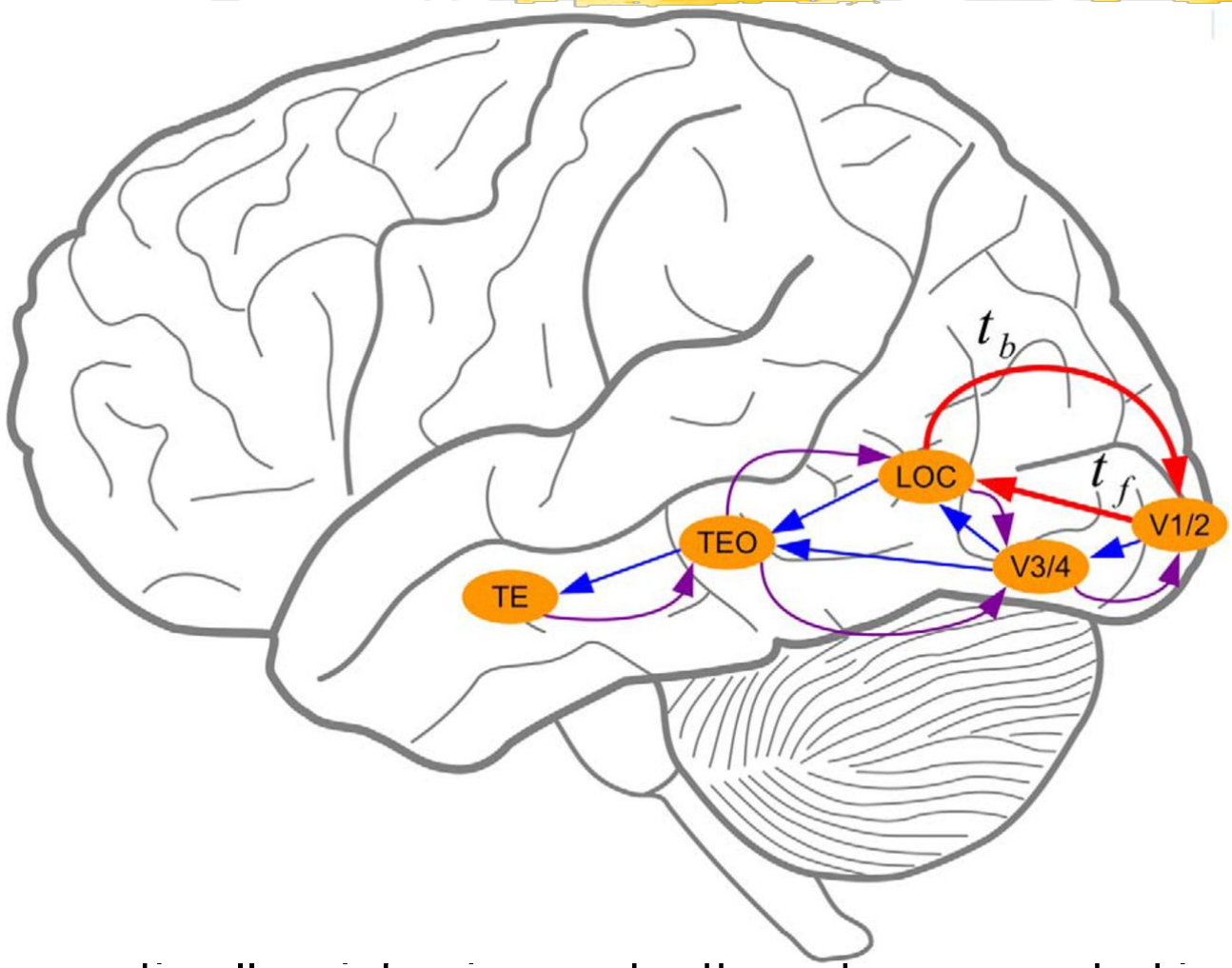


REACTION TIME



—> Suggests purely feed-forward processing because there is not enough time for feedback loops.

RECURRENT PATHWAYS



"Shape stimuli are optimally reinforcing each other when separated in time by ~60 ms, suggesting an underlying recurrent circuit with a time constant (feedforward + feedback) of 60 ms."

Drewes et al. , *Journal of Neuroscience*, 2016

HUMAN vs COMPUTER VISION

The camera replaces the eye:

- Eye lens →Camera Optics
- Cones and Rods → CCD array
- Ganglion cells → Filter banks

The computer replaces the brain:

- But how?