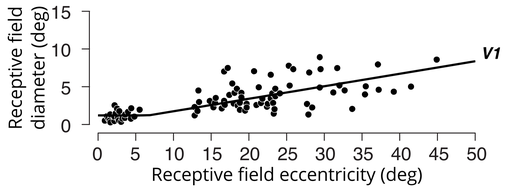
Mapping Spatial Frequency Preferences in the Human Visual Cortex

William F. Broderick[1], Noah C. Benson[2], Eero P. Simoncelli[1,3], and Jonathan Winawer[2]

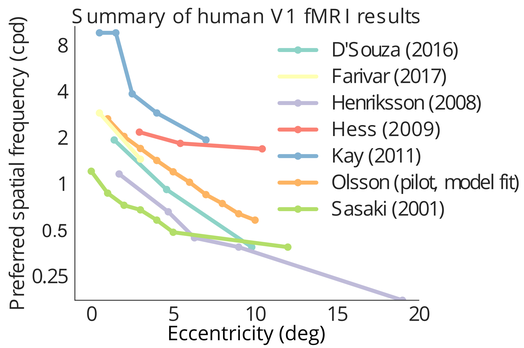
1. New York University Center for Neural Science 2. New York University Department of Psychology 3. Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Background

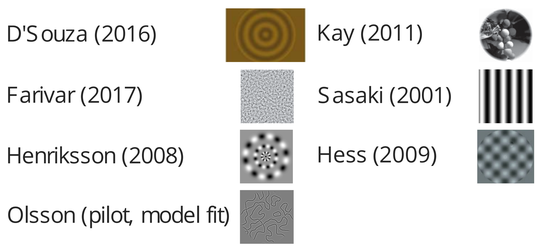
- V1 receptive field size scales linearly with eccentricity[3]



- How do spatial frequency preferences change across the visual map?
- Previous results show peak spatial frequency decrease with eccentricity, but actual numbers vary by two to three octaves!



- Variability perhaps due to inconsistent stimuli



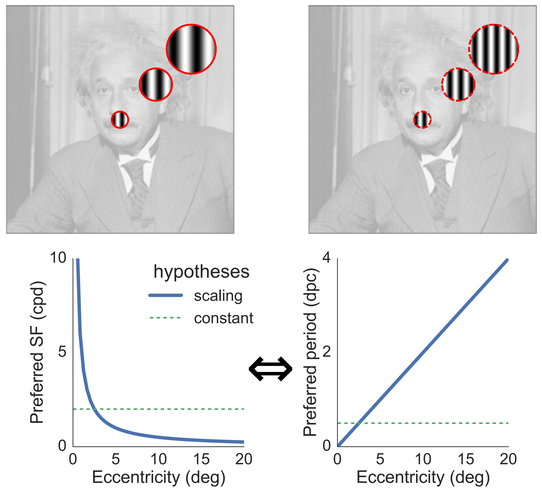
References

1. Kay, K. N., Rokem, A., Winawer, J., Dougherty, R. F., & Wandell, B. A. (2013). GLmdenoise: a fast, automated technique for denoising task-based fmri data. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 7(). http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2013.00247
2. Bayesian retinotopy
3. Replotted from Freeman, J., & Simoncelli, E. P. (2011). Metamers of the ventral stream. Nature Neuroscience, 14(9), 1195–1201. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nn.2889

Hypothesis

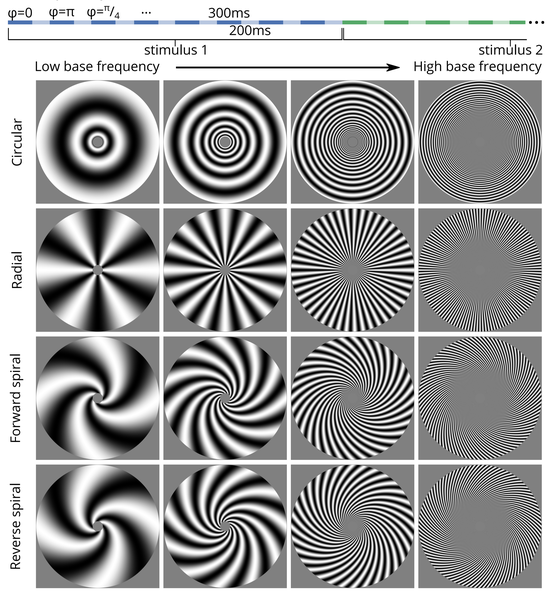
SF preferences scale with eccentricity / receptive field size

SF preferences constant across visual field



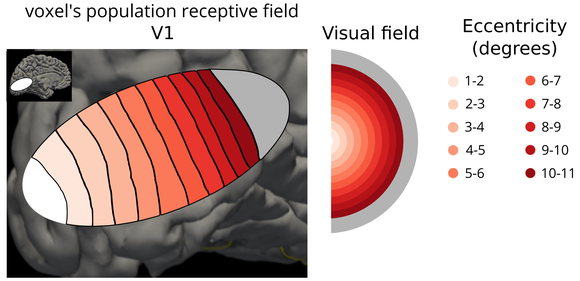
Experiment

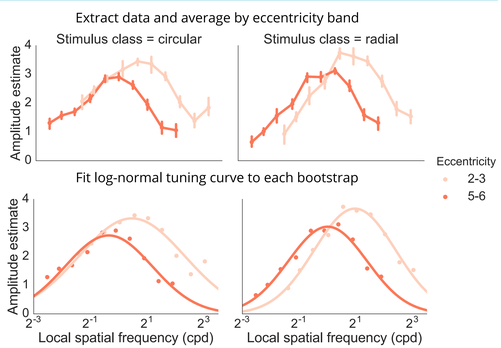
- Showed 5 subjects 40 log-polar stimuli (8 phases each) from 4 classes with 10 different base frequencies in 12 runs
- For a given base frequency, all classes have same spatial frequency, but different orientations



Methods

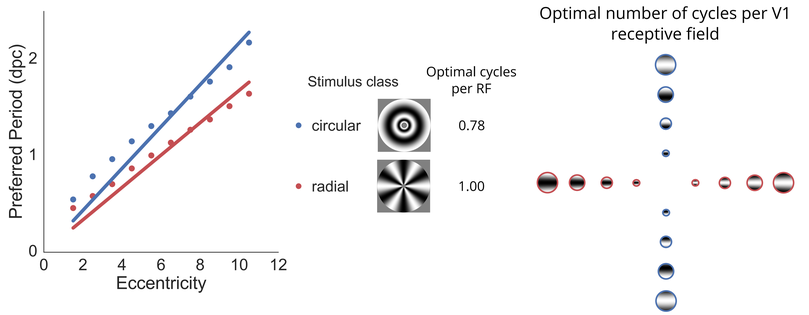
- GLMdenoise[1] to define a (bootstrapped) response amplitude per voxel per stimulus
- Bayesian retinotopy[2] to define an eccentricity and angle for each voxel's population receptive field



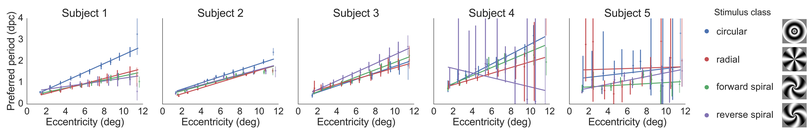


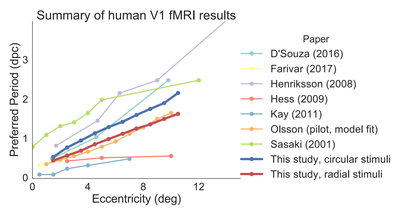
Results

- Extract preferred period from tuning curves, then take median across bootstraps and average across subjects (weighted by precision), fit line (with intercept=0) as function of eccentricity



Trends are broadly similar across subjects, though two are **way** noisier





Conclusions & Future Directions

- V1 spatial frequency preferences scale as the inverse of eccentricity, at approximately the same rate as V1 receptive field size
- Subjects all show approximately this pattern, though data quality varies greatly
- Model response in each voxel as an anisotropic 2d Gaussian over ω_x and ω_y, allowing us to predict response to additional stimuli (intermediate log-polar stimuli and constant gratings)
- Investigate whether individual differences in noise are due to subjects falling asleep
- Investigate if spatial frequency preferences vary with population receptive field polar angle