生体情報工学 2025

Biological Information Engineering 2025

生産システム分野 生体医工学 Production Systems, Biomedical Engineering

高橋 淳子 Junko Takahashi

第1回	はじめに / Introduction	生体とは、生体の情報とは / What is a living body information?	4月16日	
第2回	生体情報の基礎(I) / Biological information Primer (I)	生体情報の種類と検出について / Types of biological information and detection	4月23日	
第3回	生体情報の基礎(II) / Biological information Primer (II)	センサ、トランスデューサーの原理と構造 / Sensors and transducers	4月30日	
第4回	生体情報計測(I) / Biological information measurement (I)	脳・神経・シナプス / Brain / nerve / synapse	5 月 7日	On Demand
第5回	生体情報計測(II) / Biological information measurement (II)	運動制御 / Motion control	5 月 14 日	
第6回	生体情報計測(III) / Biological information measurement (III)	視覚情報処理 / Visual information processing	5月21日	
第7回	生体情報計測(IV) / Biological information measurement (IV)	聴覚の生理学,心理音響 / Auditory physiology, psychoacoustics	5 月 28日	
第8回	生体情報計測(V) / Biological information measurement (V)	体性感覚の情報処理 / Information processing of somatosensory	6月4日	
第9回	生体情報の網羅的解析-概要 / Cyclopedic studies in biological information – overview	生体情報の網羅的解析-概要 / Cyclopedic studies in biological information	6月11日	
第10回	生体情報の網羅的解析 - トランスクリプトミクス / Cyclopedic studies in biological information – transcriptomics	トランスクリプトミクス / Transcriptomics	6月18日	
第11回	生体情報の網羅的解析 - プロテオミクス,メタボロミクス / Cyclopedic studies in biological information - proteomics, metabolomics	プロテオミクス,メタボロミクス / Proteomics, metabolomics	6月25日	
第12回	生体情報の網羅的解析 - 次世代シーケンス / Cyclopedic studies in biological information - next-generation sequencing	次世代シーケンス / Next-generation sequencing	7月2日	
第13回	生体情報の網羅的解析 - データ解析 / Cyclopedic studies in biological information - data analysis	データ解析 / Data analysis	7月9日	
第14回	まとめ / Summary	•	7 月 16日	

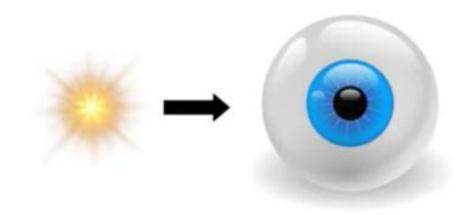
- Part 1. Vision and light
- Part 2. Structure of eye related to eye movements
- Part 3. Structure of eye related to vision
- Part 4. Pathway of visual information
- Part 5. 3-D information

References

https://open.oregonstate.education/aandp/chapter/15-5-vision/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgMNUne9j9c

Part 1. Vision and light 視覚と光

Vision



Vision is the ability to **sense optical signals** input to the eyes and further estimate the structure of the external world and the properties of objects based on the external information contained in the optical signals.

眼に入力された光信号を感知し、さらに光信号に含まれる外界の情報を基に外界の構造や事物の性質を推定する機能である。

What is light? Wave-Particle Duality 光とは? 波動と粒子の二重性

Wave Nature of Light 波動の性質

The determining factor for a wave motions is the ability to produce an interference pattern. Given that light can form an interference pattern it must be considered a wave motion.

光による干渉パターンの形成は、光は波動であると 考える必要があります。

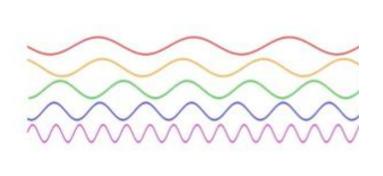
Light as Particles and Waves Particles Waves and Huygens Wavelets

The particulate Nature of Light 粒子の性質

The photoelectric effect - electrons being emitted from the surface of the metal given in the incidence of radiation of sufficiently high frequency - can only be explain in terms of light having a particulate nature.

光電効果(十分に高い周波数の放射線の入射によって金属の表面から電子が放出される)は、粒子の性質を持つ光の観点からのみ説明できます。









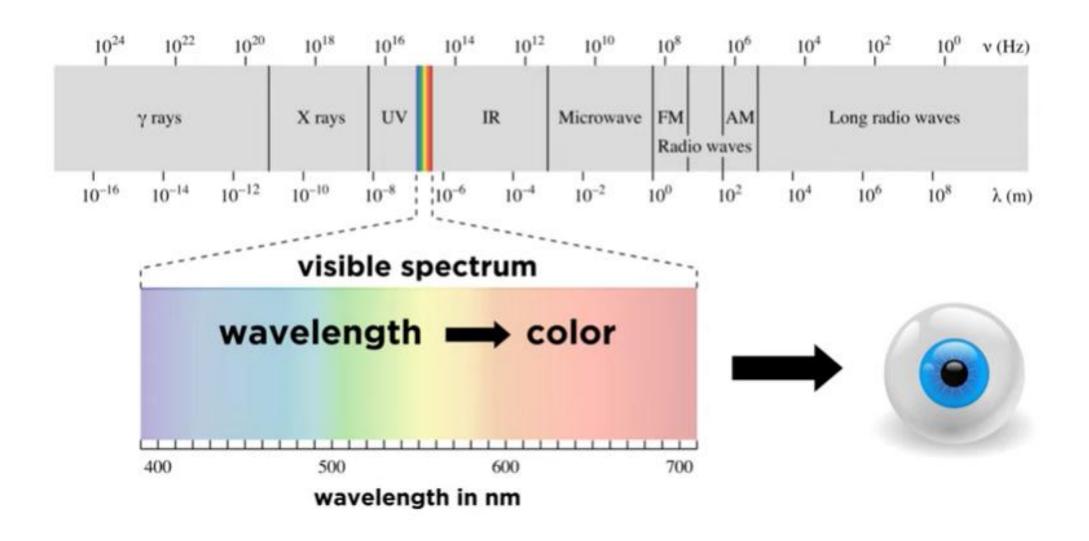


(photon)

Regardless of the theory of light physics, from long ago, we communicate our surroundings to our brains through vision.

光物理の理論とは関係なく、視覚により周囲の状況を脳に伝えている

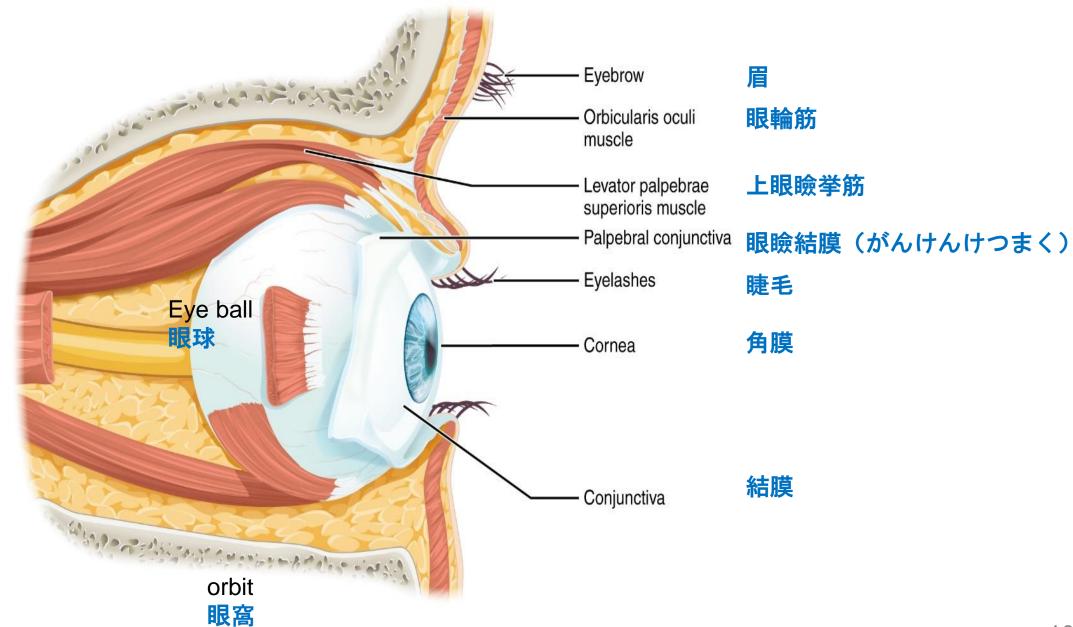
Electromagnetic spectrum 電磁スペクトル



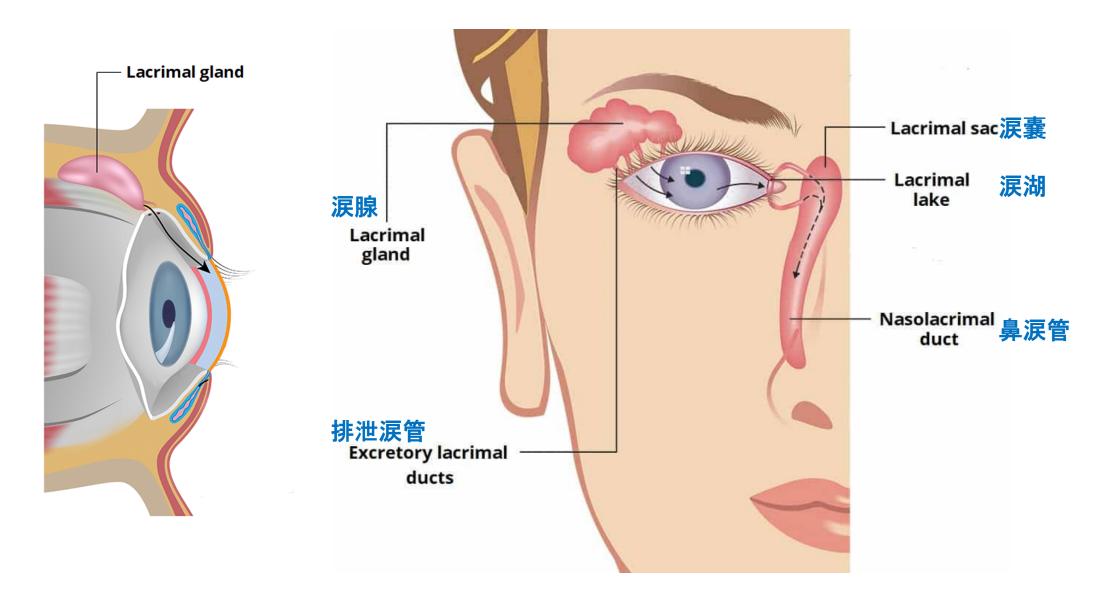
Part 2. Structure of eye

- related to eye movements 目の動きに関連する目の構造

The Eye in the Orbit 眼窩の中の目

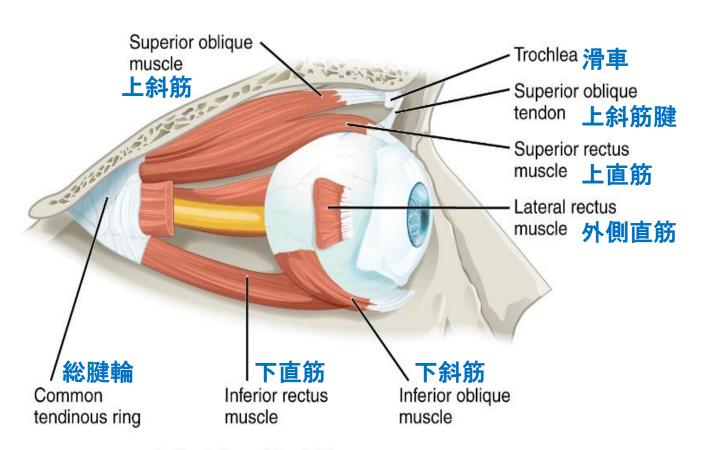


tears and lacrimal glands 涙と涙腺目



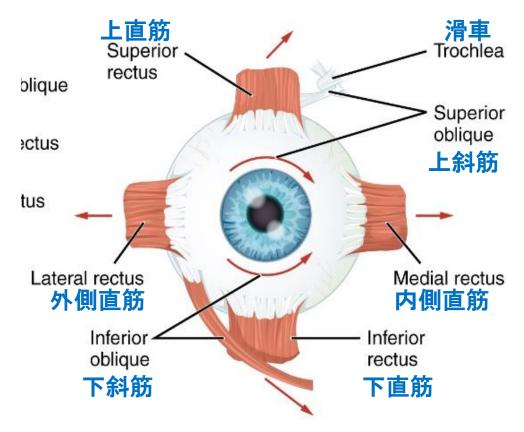
Eye movements and muscles

Extraocular Muscles



Lateral view of the right eye

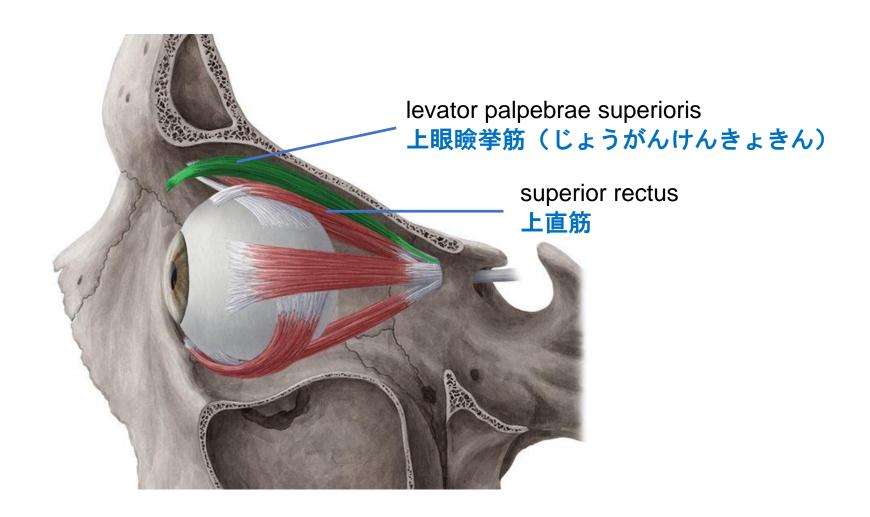
右目の側面図



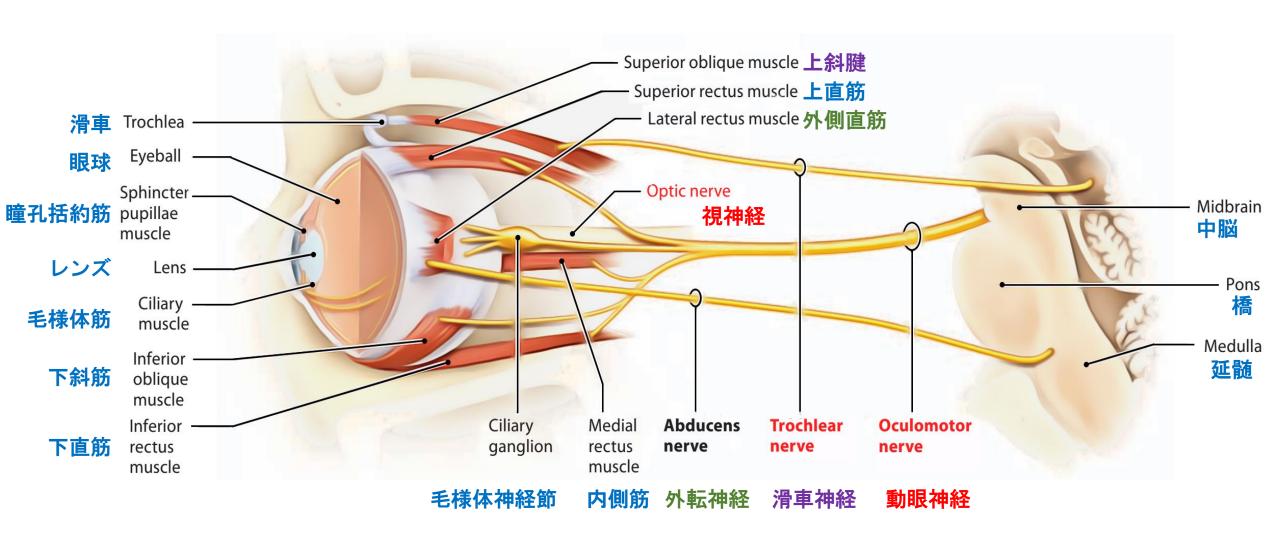
Anterior view of the right eye

右目の正面図

Extraocular Muscles

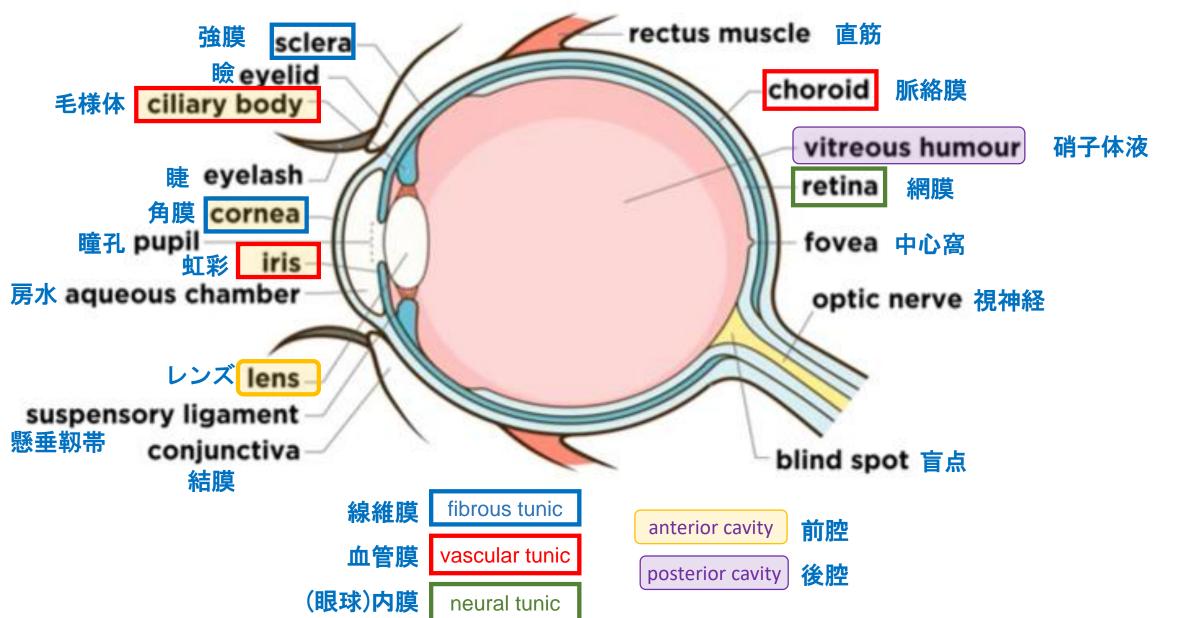


Extraocular Muscles and nerves

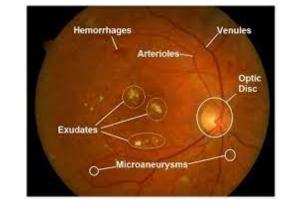


Part 3. Structure of eye - related to vision 視覚に関連する目の構造

Structure of eye 目の構造

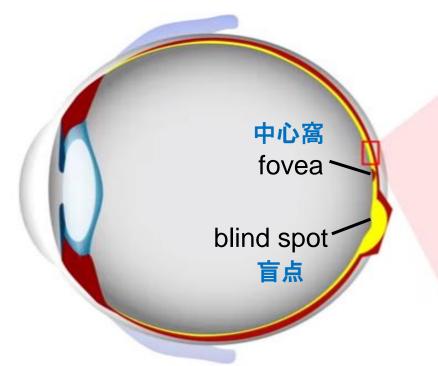


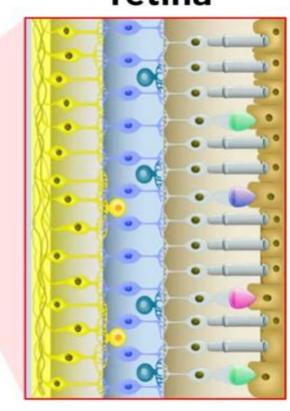
Structure of retina





retina





1) photoreceptors ----



2) horizontal cells 🥋



3) bipolar cells > •



4) amacrine cells _____



5) retinal ganglion cells





2) 水平細胞



3) 双極細胞



4) アマクリン細胞

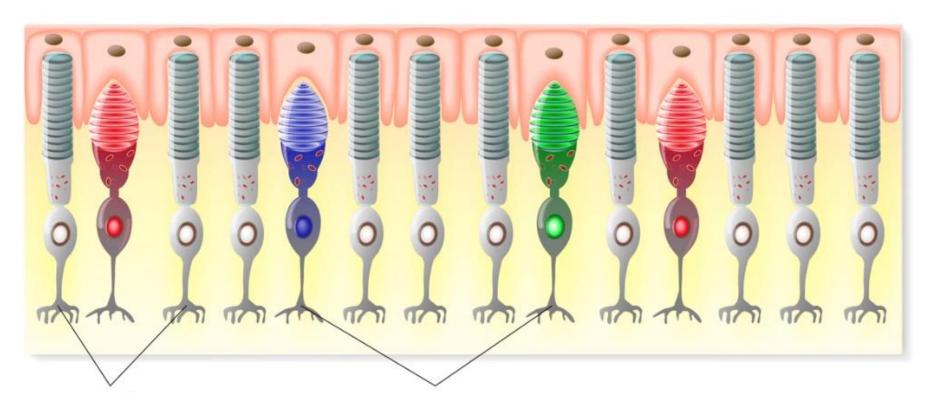


5) 網膜神経節細胞



Photoreceptors 光受容体

these mediate different kinds of vision



明所視: 錐体: 色

暗所視: 桿体: 明るさ

rods

桿体

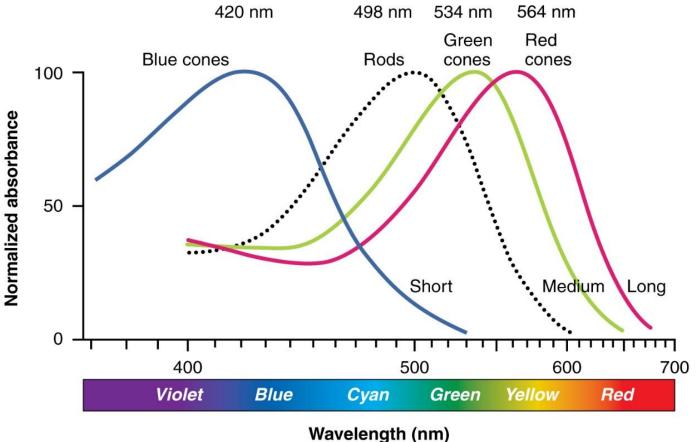
cones

錐体

Photonic vision: corns: color

Scotopic vision: rods: brightness

Color Sensitivity of Photopigments 光色素の色感度



通常の日光の下: 錐体: 色 3 つの異なる錐体の活動を比較して、 脳は視覚刺激から色の情報を抽出。 錐体は低強度の光には反応出来ない。

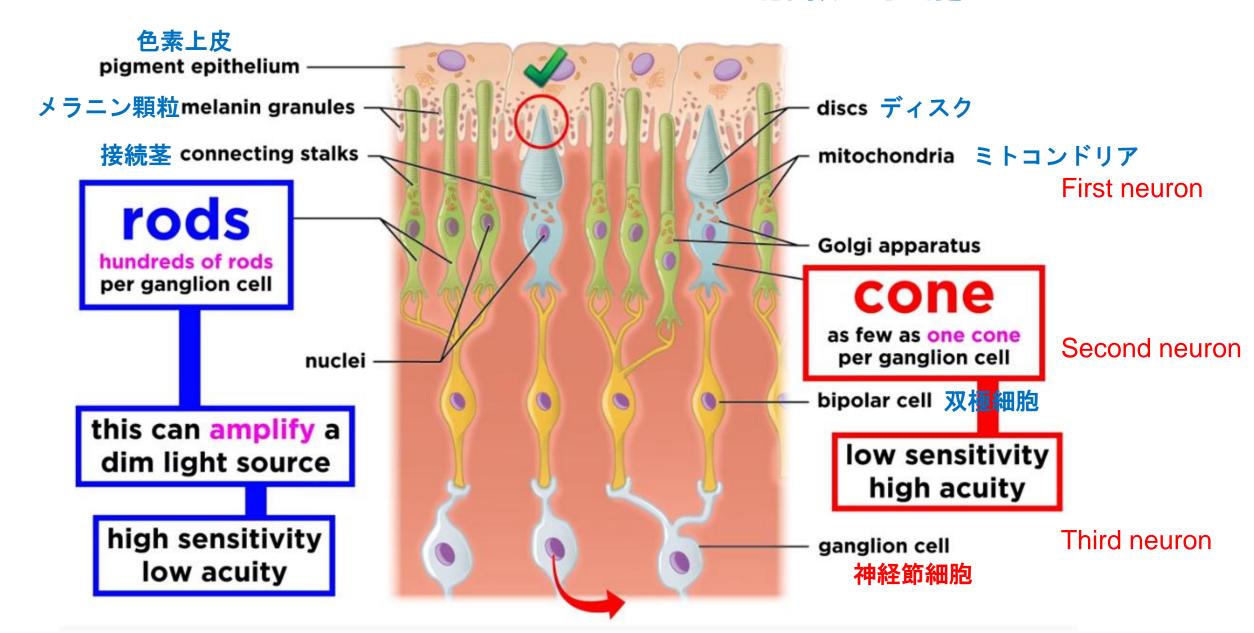
暗い部屋: 桿体: 明るさ 杆体は光の色を感知しない

In normal sunlight: Corn: color

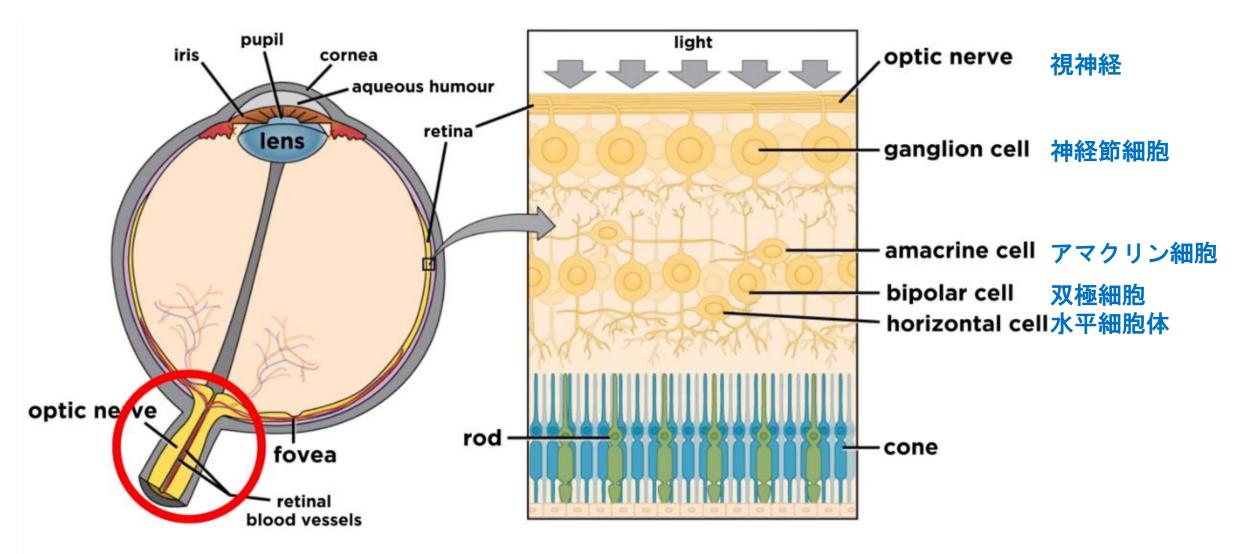
By comparing the activity of the three different cones, the brain can extract color information from visual stimuli. Cones cannot react to low-intensity light

In a darkened room: Rods: brightness Rods do not sense the color of light.

Function of retina 網膜の機能



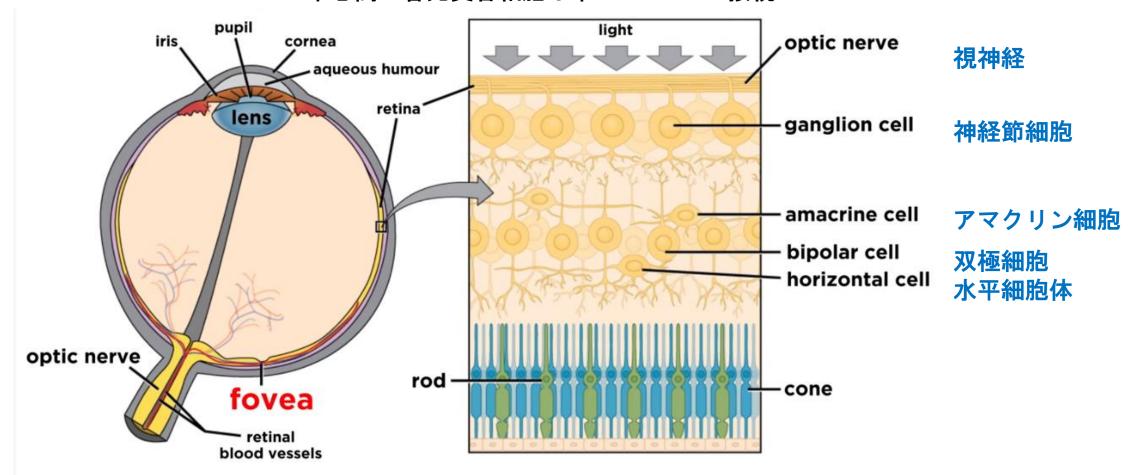
Blind spot 盲点



no receptors here = blind spot in our vision

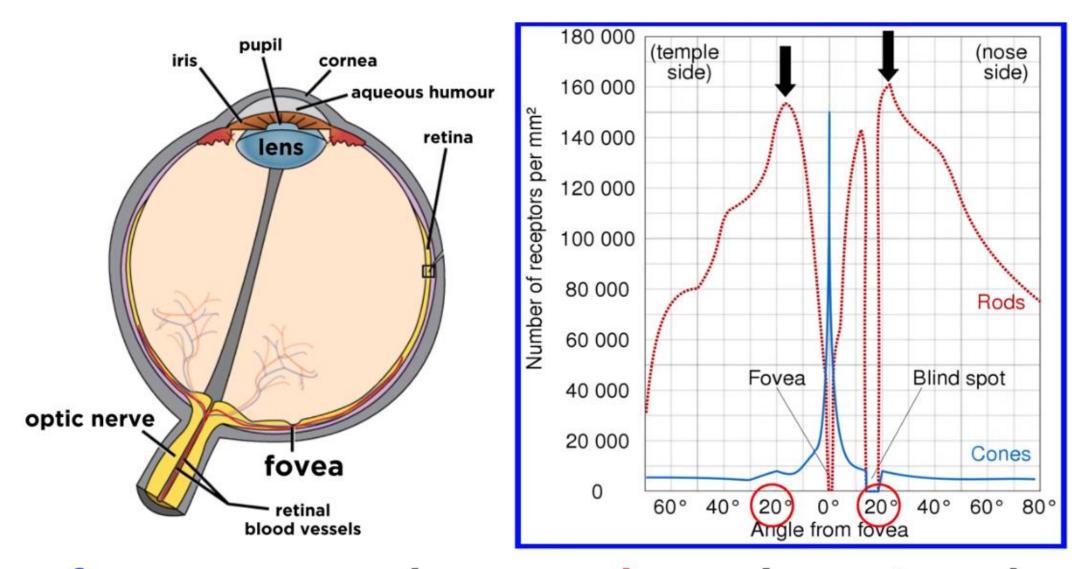
Fovea 中心窩

- > Visual acuity, or the sharpness of vision, is greatest at the fovea
- ➤ Each photoreceptor cell of the fovea is connected to a single RGC
- ▶ 視力、または視覚の鮮明さは中心窩で最大
- ▶ 中心窩の各光受容細胞は単一の RGC に接続



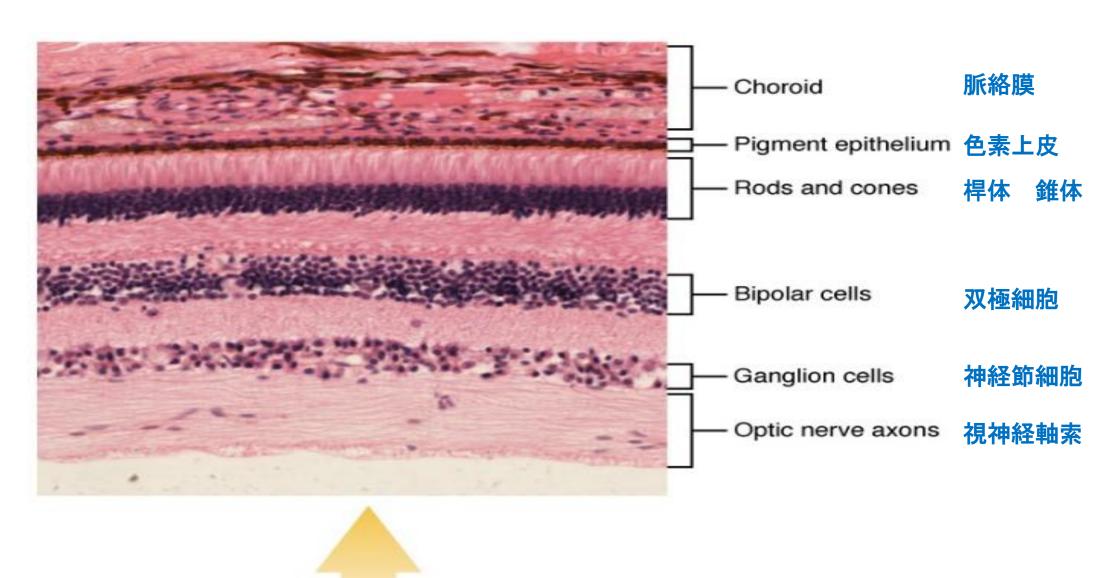
fovea - a small indentation in the retina

Photoreceptor cells in the retina 網膜の光受容細胞



fewer cones and more rods moving outwards

Micrograph of retina 網膜の顕微鏡写真

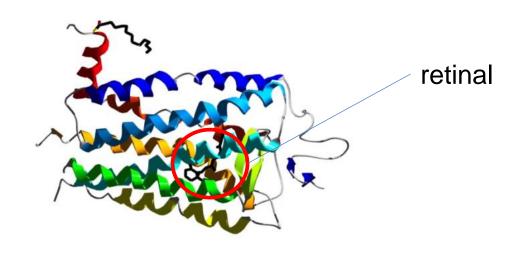


LIGHT

Pigments of photoreceptors 光受容体の色素

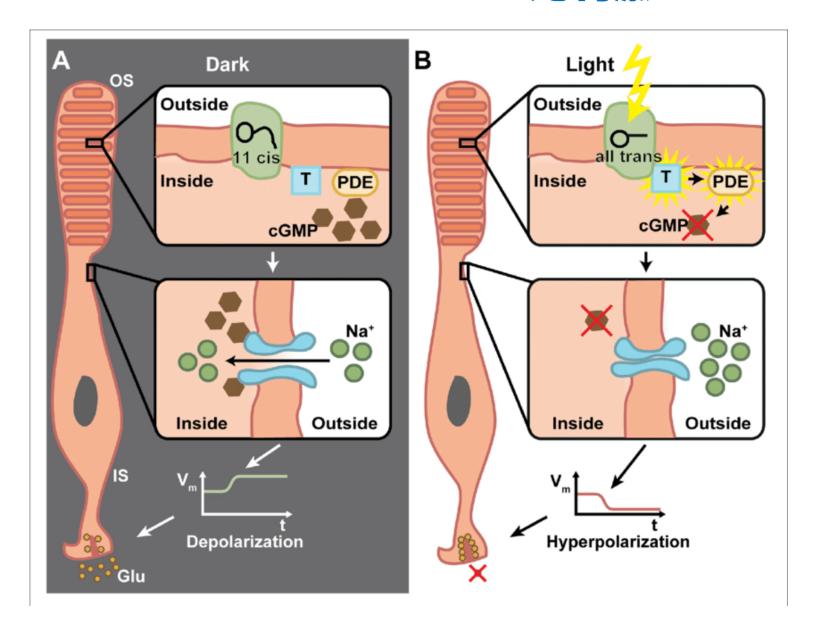
Photoreceptor cells	pigment	Absorption wavelength
Rod	Rhodopsin (opsin + retinal)	498 nm (blue green)
cone (S)	Photopsin (blue opsin + retinal)	420 nn (blue)
cone (M)	Photopsin (green opsin + retinal)	534 nn (green)
cone (L)	Photopsin (red opsin + retinal)	464 nn (red)

G protein-coupled receptor



rhodopsin (pigment molecule)

Visual stimuli 光刺激



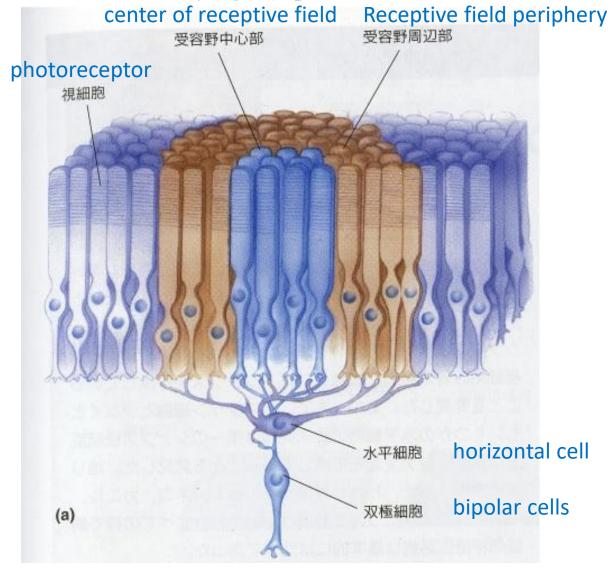
Receptive fields 受容野

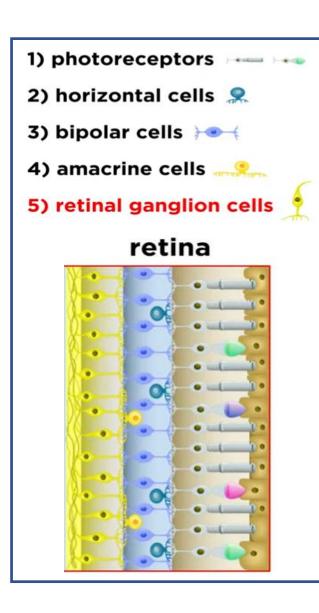
The receptive field, or sensory space, is a delimited medium where some physiological stimuli can evoke a sensory neuronal response in specific organisms.

Photoreceptive field: The area of the visual field (retina) to which a single sensory neuron responds.

受容野(感覚空間):特定の生物において何らかの生理的刺激が感覚ニューロン反応を引き起こす境界媒体

光受容野(receptive field):ある一つの感覚 ニューロンが反応する視野(網膜)上の領域



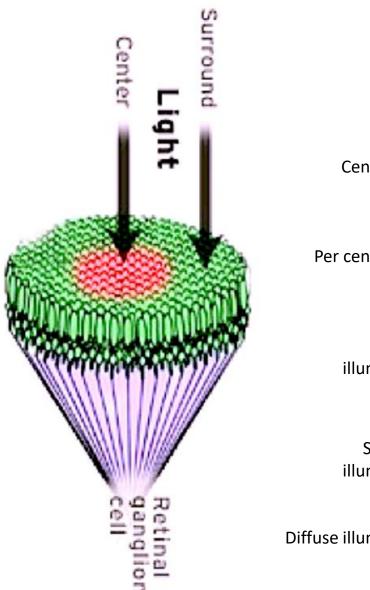


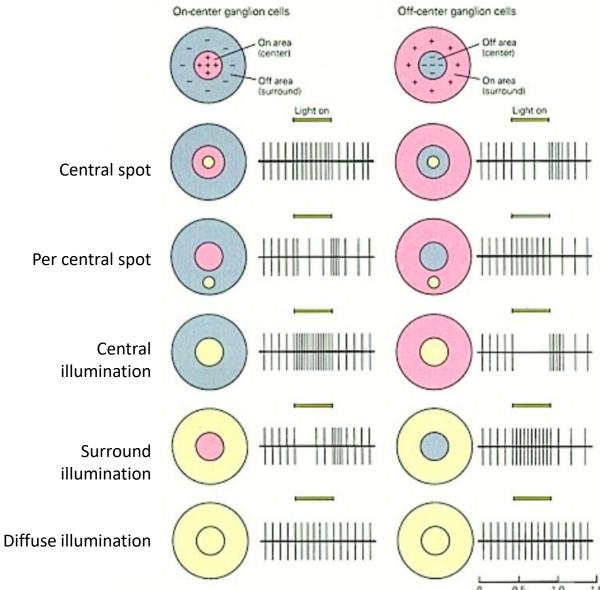
Receptive fields



on-center off-center

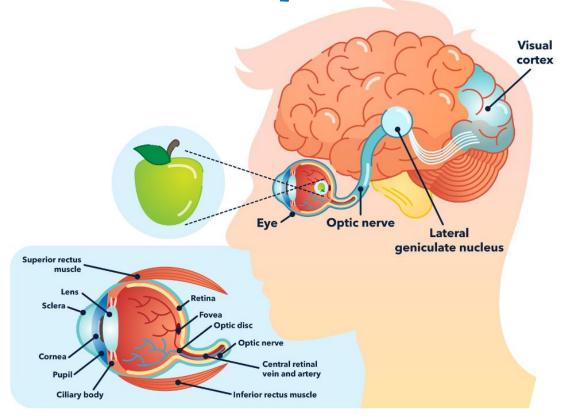
オン中心 オフ中心





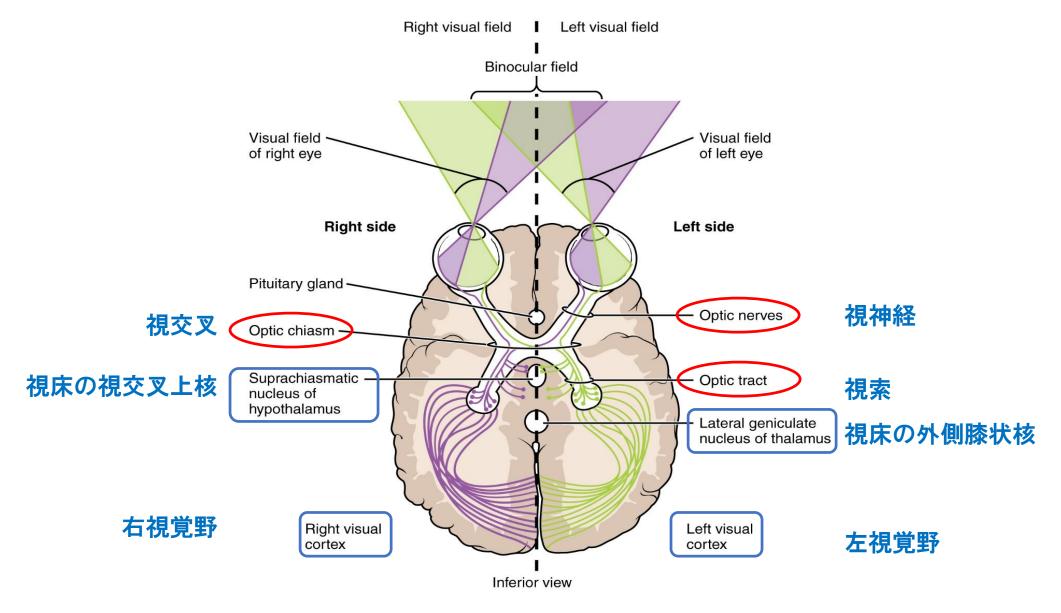
Part 4. Pathway of visual information

Pathway of visual information 視覚情報の経路



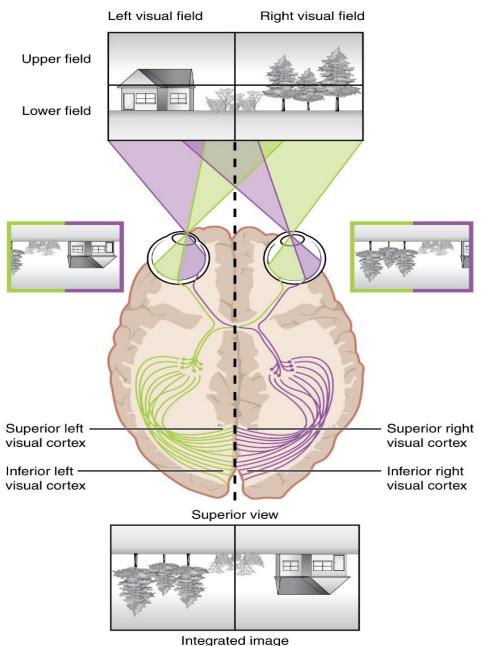
- •Retina: made up of two types of photoreceptors, rods and cones.
- •Optic nerve: sends visual information from your retina to your brain.
- •Optic chiasm: like an intersection, moving along an optic tract toward the thalamus.
- •LGN (lateral geniculate nucleus) in the thalamus: all sensory information stops to enter. There's one on either side of the thalamus.
- •Optic radiations: axons—or nerve fibers—that convey information to your visual cortex.
- •Visual cortex: images received from retina begin to get processed. The visual cortex has six layers, within these layers, depth perception is processed, and form, color, and motion are perceived.
- ✓ 網膜: 桿体と錐体という 2 種類の光受容体で構成
- ✓ 視神経: 視覚情報を網膜から脳に送る
- ✓ 視交叉: 視床に向かって視路に沿って移動する交差点
- ✓ 視床の外側膝状核: すべての感覚情報が入力。 視床の両側に1つずつある
- ✓ 視放線: 視覚野に情報を伝える軸索、神経線維
- √ 視覚野:網膜から受け取った画像の処理が開始,6層からなり奥行き知覚が処理され、形、色、動きを知覚

Segregation of visual field information 視野情報の分離



Topographic mapping of the retina on to visual cortex

視覚野への網膜の地形図



Cortical areas 皮質領域

Primary Visual Cortex 一次視覚野

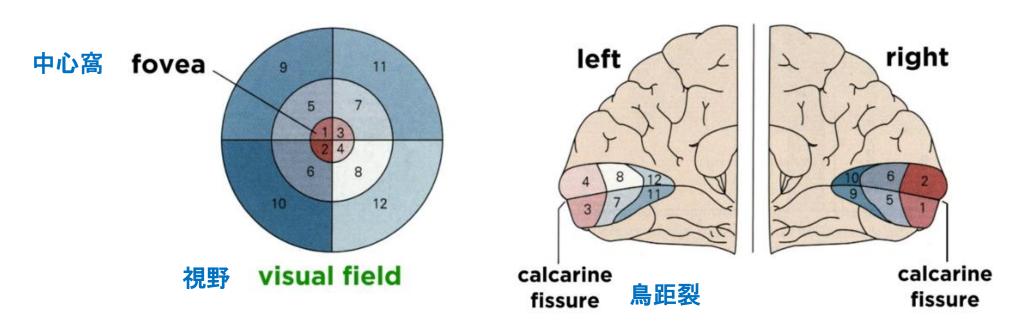


receives most of its input from the lateral geniculate nuclei

Processing information about static or moving objects 静的または移動する対象物に関する情報の処理

Areas of retina and visual cortex 網膜と視覚野の領域

retinotopic organization

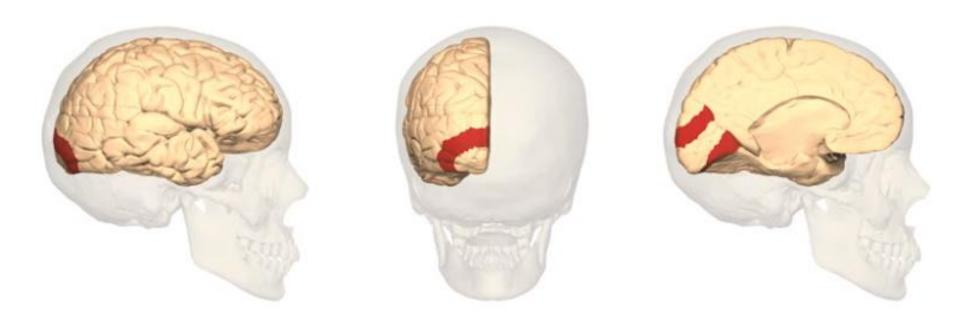


specific columns of neurons correspond to specific areas of the retina and thus the visual field

ニューロンの特定のカラムは網膜の特定の領域、つまり視野に対応する

Cortical areas 皮質領域

Secondary Visual Cortex 一次視覚野

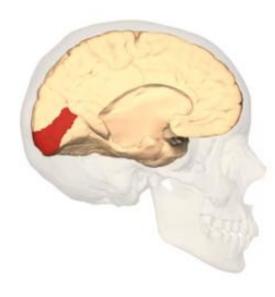


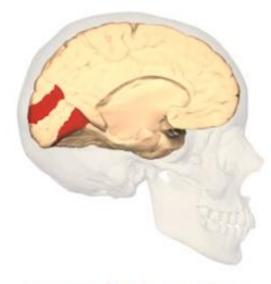
receives input from the primary visual cortex

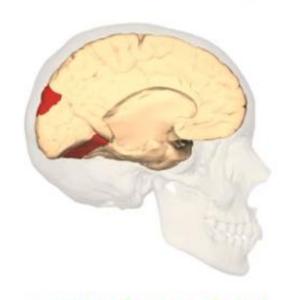
Detecting the shape of an object 物体の形状を検出する

Cortical areas 皮質領域

Primary Visual Cortex Secondary Visual Cortex Visual Association Cortex







found in the posterior region of the occipital lobe

and inferotemporal cortex (inferior temporal lobe)

cortex and other areas of the cerebral cortex

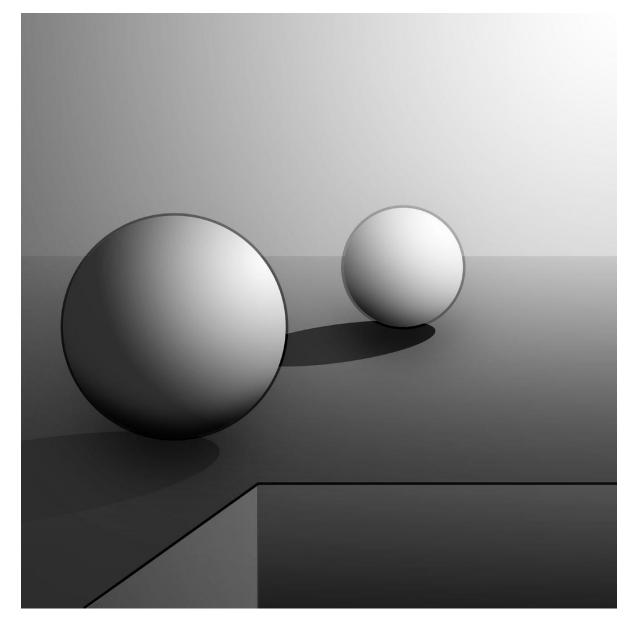
Recognizes the visual information by dividing it into morphological visual information (shape, color) and spatial visual information (motion and three-dimensional state). 視覚情報を形態視覚情報(形、色)と空間視覚情報(動き、立体状態)に分けて認識

Part 5. 3-D information 立体情報

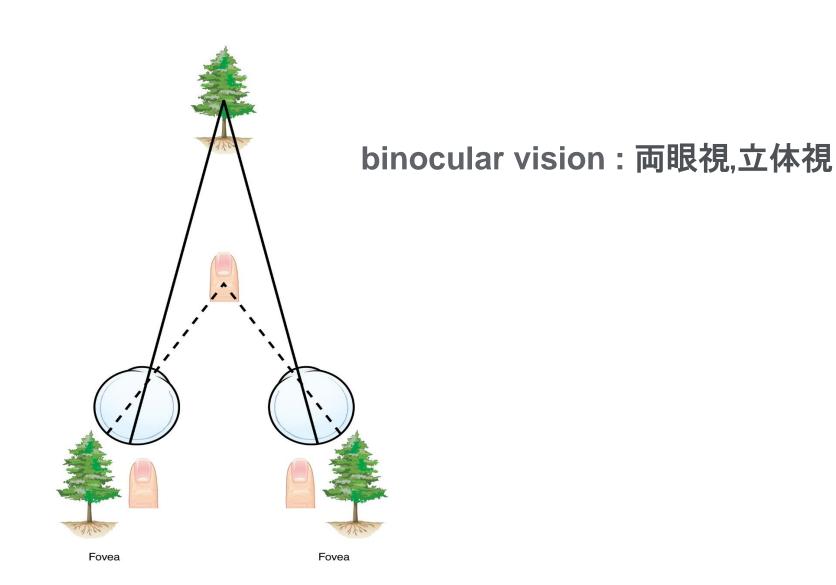
Monocular cues

binocular cues monocular cues

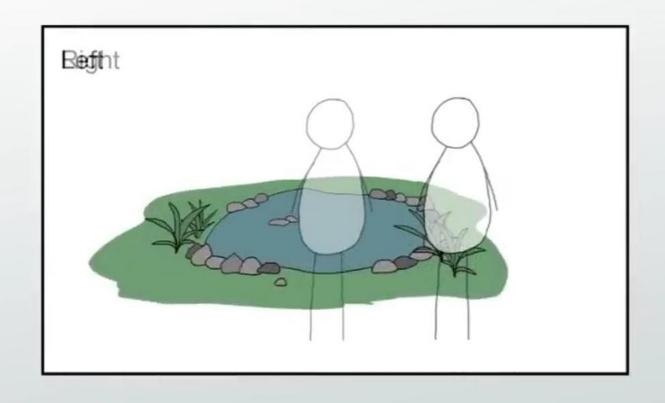
両眼手掛かり 単眼手掛かり



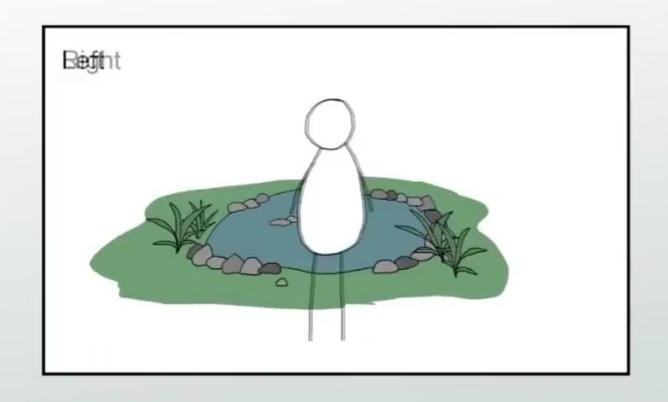
Binocular cues 両眼手掛かり



Example of binocular cues – near object 両眼手がかりの例 – 近くの物体



Example of binocular cues – distant object 両眼手がかりの例 – 近くの物体



Please refer to this YouTube video for muscle movements. 筋肉の動作に関してはこのYoutubeを参考にしてください。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tp9zQHj4JBs

Muscle contraction detail Concept Cell Biology

Please refer to this YouTube video for vision system. 視角システムに関してはこのYoutubeを参考にしてください。

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xKbjYBnHhc

Vision: Anatomy and Physiology, Animation

- Part 1. Vision and light
- Part 2. Structure of eye related to eye movements
- Part 3. Structure of eye related to vision
- Part 4. Pathway of visual information
- Part 5. 3-D information

References

https://open.oregonstate.education/aandp/chapter/15-5-vision/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgMNUne9j9c