

Group 3-5 A Model for Plane Detection in MST

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A neural network model for detecting a planar surface spatially from the optical flow in area MST of the visual cortex

S. Kawakami, M. Matsuoka, H. Okamoto, S. Hosogi,
Systems and Computers in Japan, 34 (2003) 46-59

We report a neural network model that detects three plane parameters (i.e., three-dimensional orientation, time-to-contact, and the shortest distance) by integrating an optical flow in area MST. We constructed the modeled network with 0.16×10^8 cells and 4.6×10^8 connections in a computer, and precisely simulated the responses of the model.

Model descriptions

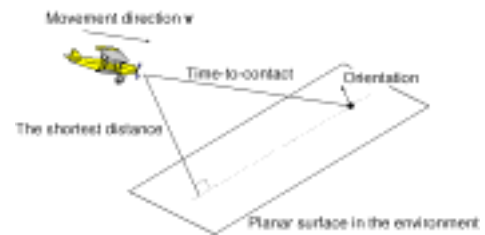
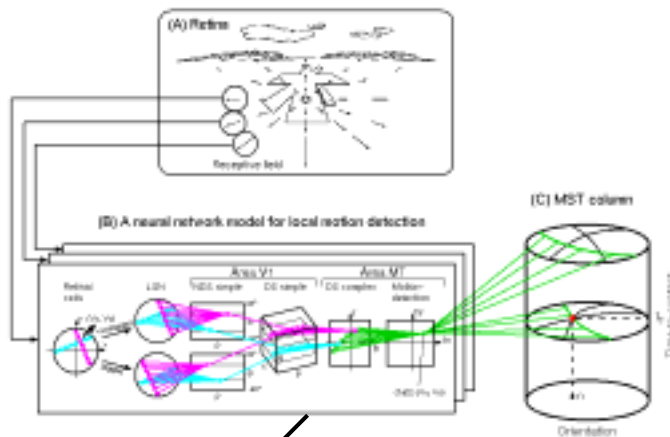


Fig.1 Three types of plane parameters detected by the model: three-dimensional orientation of the plane, time-to-contact to the plane, and the shortest distance to the plane.

Fig.2 A neural network model linking retinal and MST cells is schematically depicted. MST cells are arranged in a column and the connections between area MT and MST were formulated by the cross-ratio transform and polar transform. A local motion detection model detects local velocity within each receptive field. Integrating the local velocities, an MST cell corresponding to the plane's parameters will be maximally activated.

[Java applet
downloadable](#)



Fig.3 Local velocity detection algorithm (Hough and inverse Hough transform, and spatio-temporal correlation) in area MT was interactively illustrated using a Java applet.

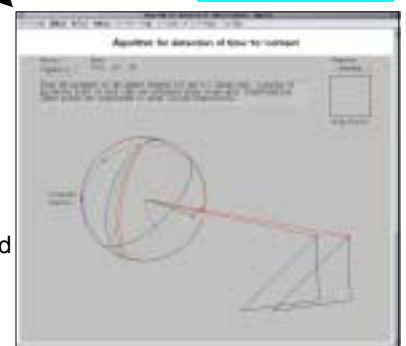


Fig.4 Plane parameter detection algorithm (cross-ratio transform and polar transform) in area MST was interactively illustrated.

Simulation results

[Simulated data
downloadable](#)

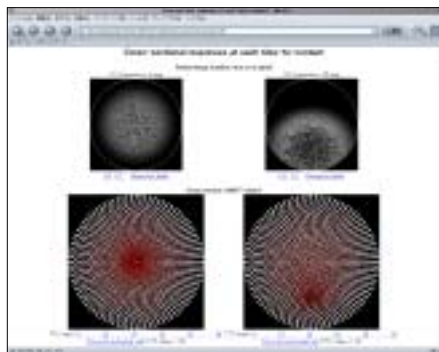


Fig.5 Top: Retinal images of an approaching plane with random-dots on it. Bottom: Cross-sectional responses of MST column at each time-to-contact. Circles represent MST cells. The cell of maximal response correctly indicated the orientation of the plane.

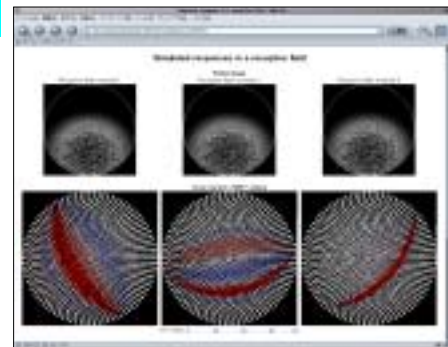


Fig.6 Top: Retinal images with a receptive field. Bottom: Cross-sectional responses of MST columns in each receptive field. Integrating these responses all over the visual field, the response on the lower right in Fig. 5 was obtained.