

260-2017-11-15-vision

2017-11-15 08:29:36

Prelude

GoPro: Backflip Over 72ft Canyon - Kelly McGarry Red Bull Rampage 2013



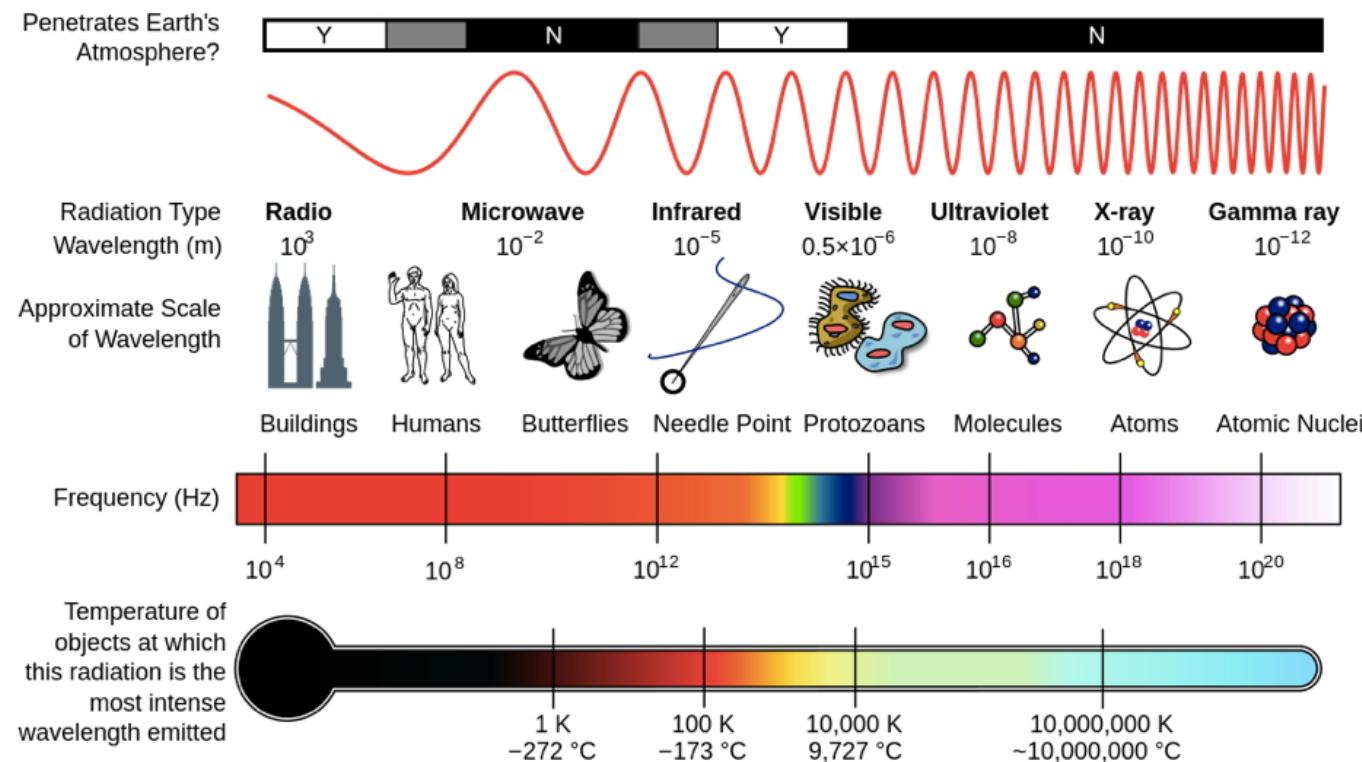
Today's topics

- Vision

How vision informs

- What's out there?
 - Shape, form, color
- Where is it?
 - Position, orientation, motion

Electromagnetic (EM) radiation

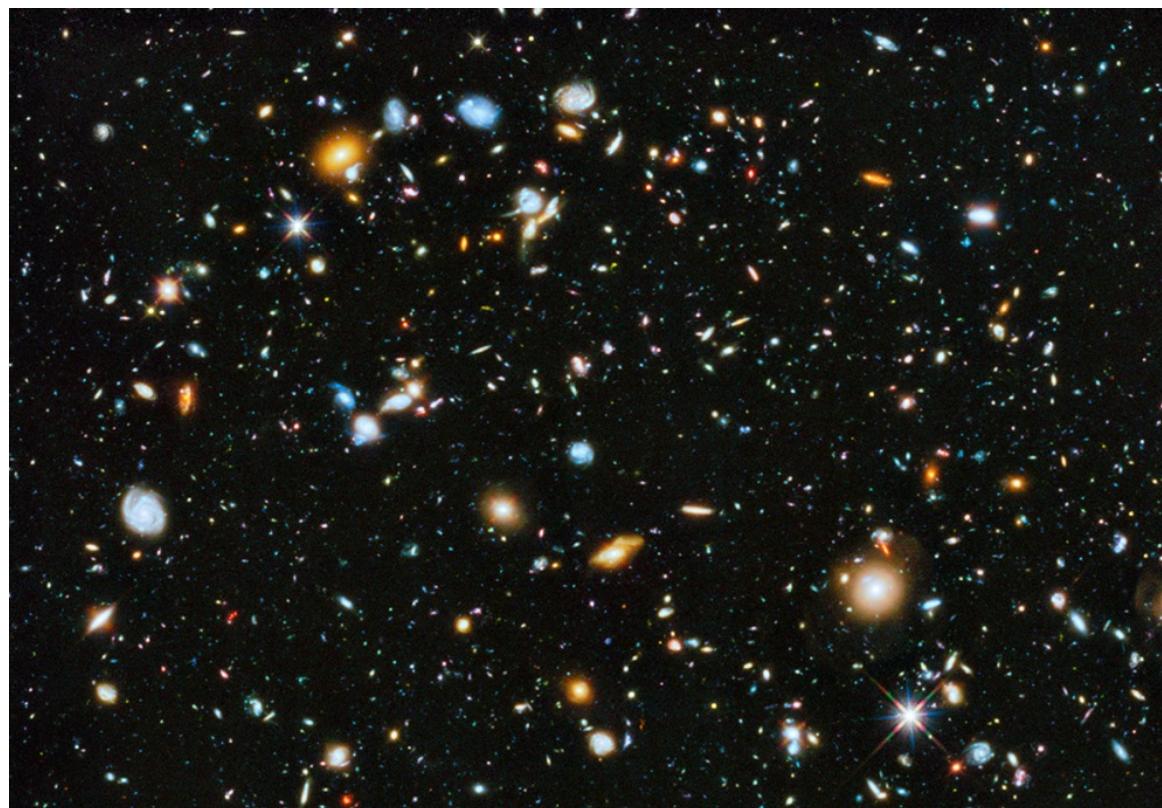


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EM_Spectrum_Properties_edit.svg

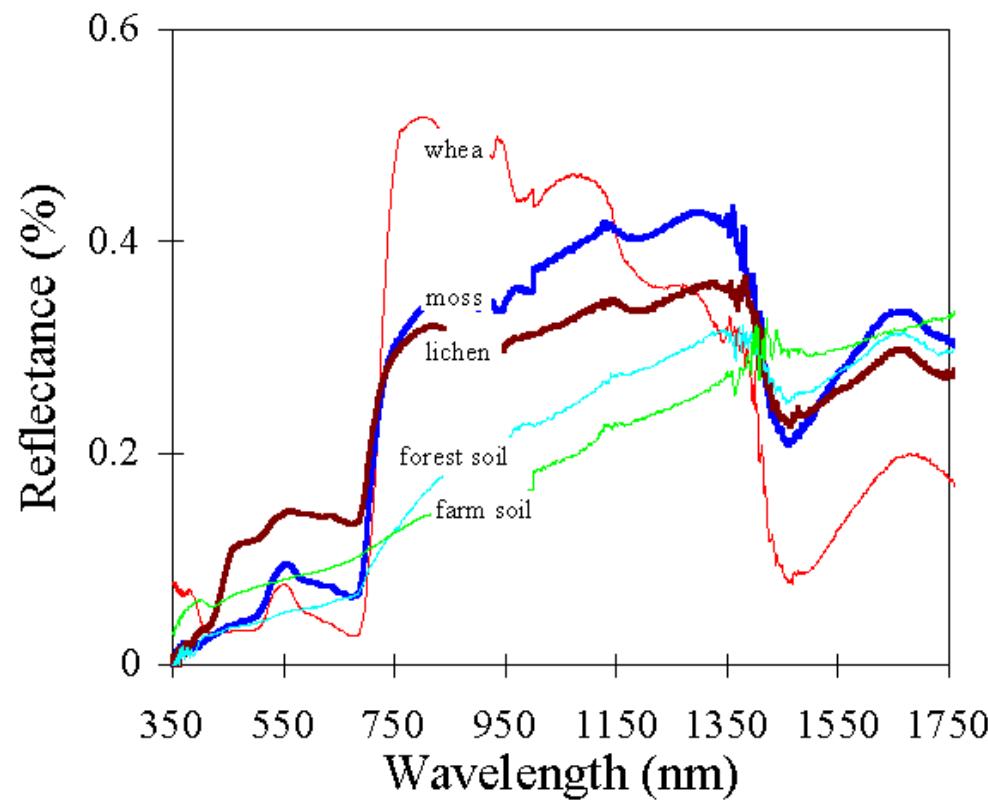
Features of EM radiation

- Wavelength/frequency
- Intensity
- Location/position of source
- Reflects off some materials
- Refracted (bent) moving through other materials

EM radiation provides information across space (and time)

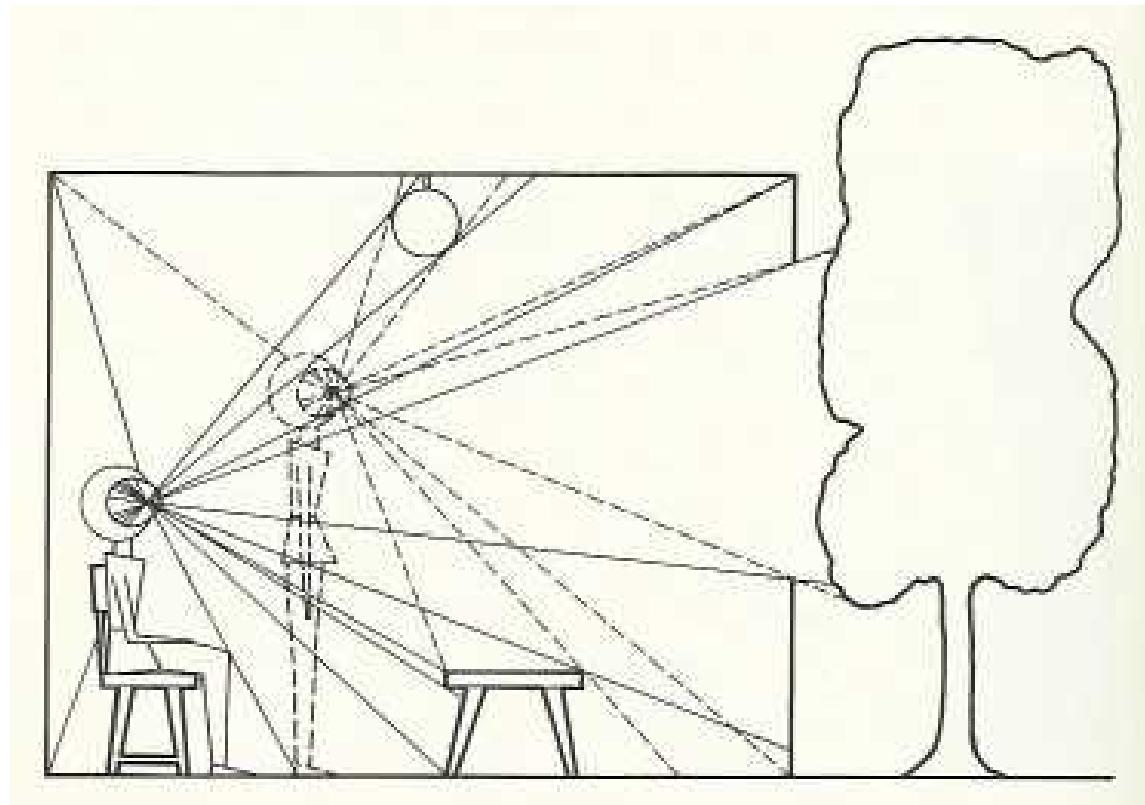


Reflectance spectra differ by surface



http://www.vgt.vito.be/userguide/book_1/4/42/ie42bd.gif

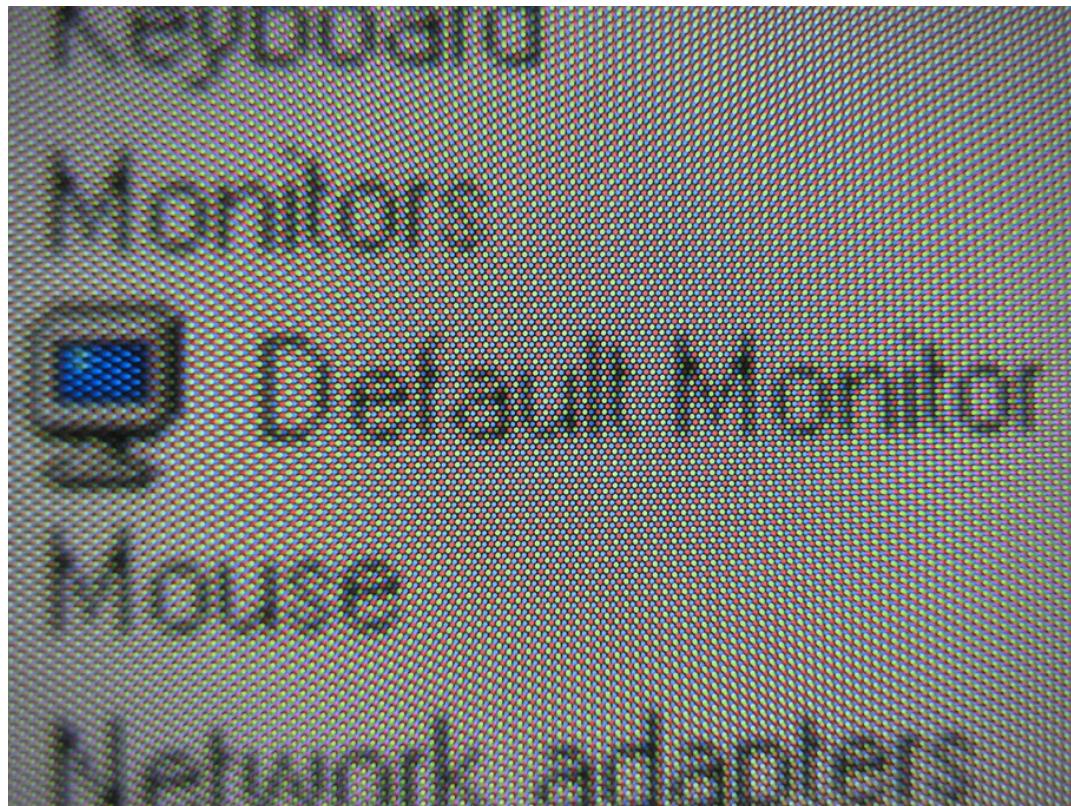
Optic array specifies geometry of environment



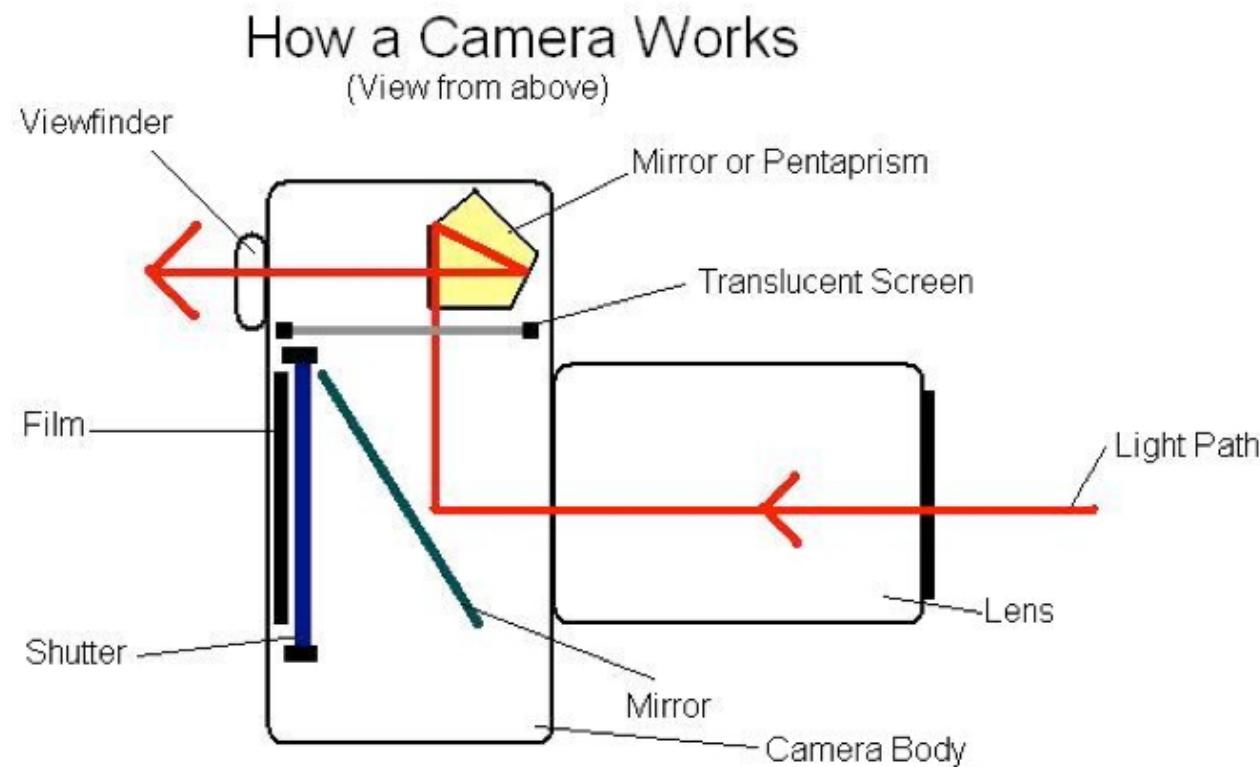
Color == categories of wavelength

- Eyes categorize wavelength into relative intensities within wavelength bands
- RGB ~ **Red**, **Green**, **Blue**
 - Long, medium, short wavelengths
-

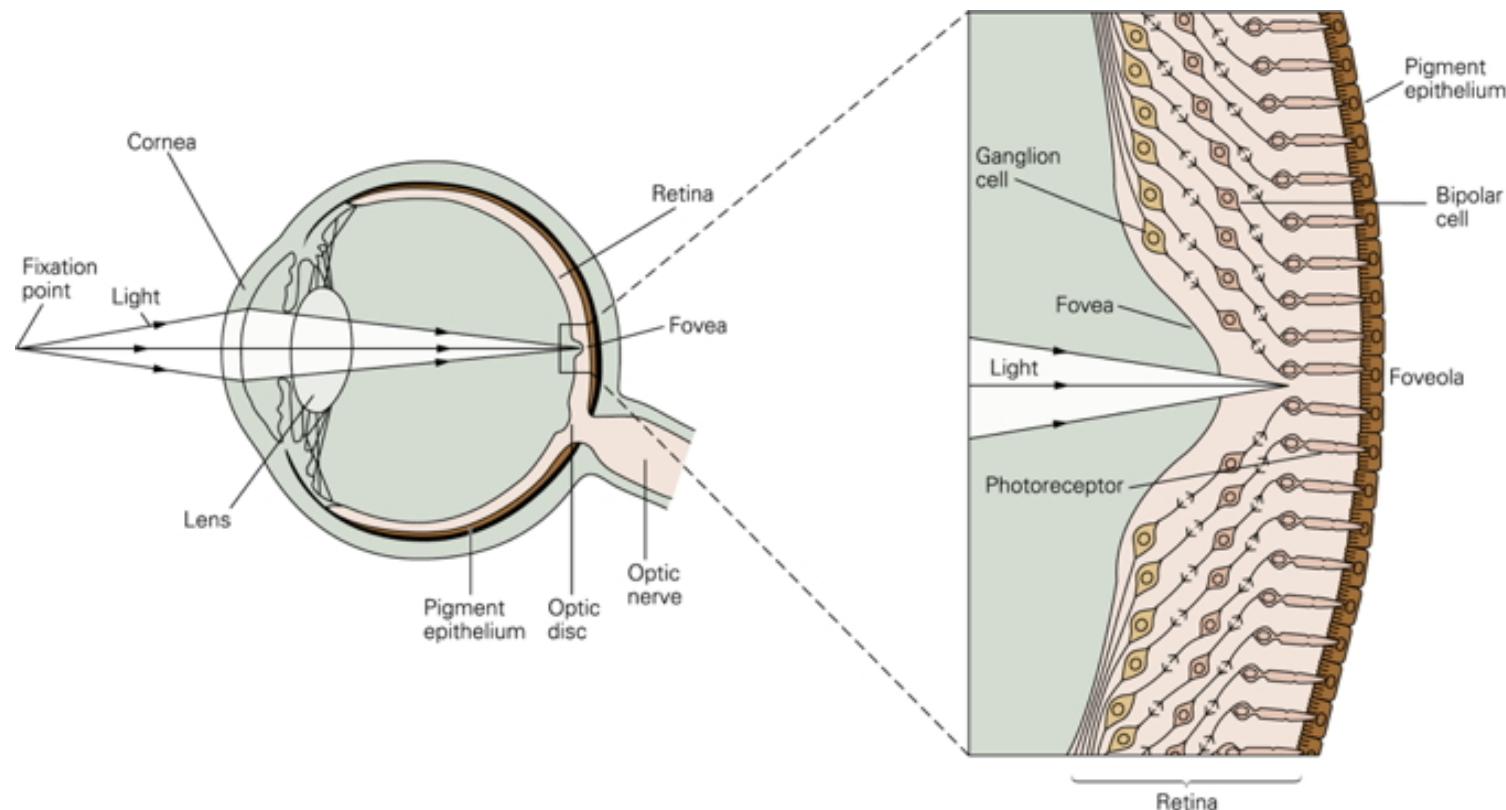
RGB monitors



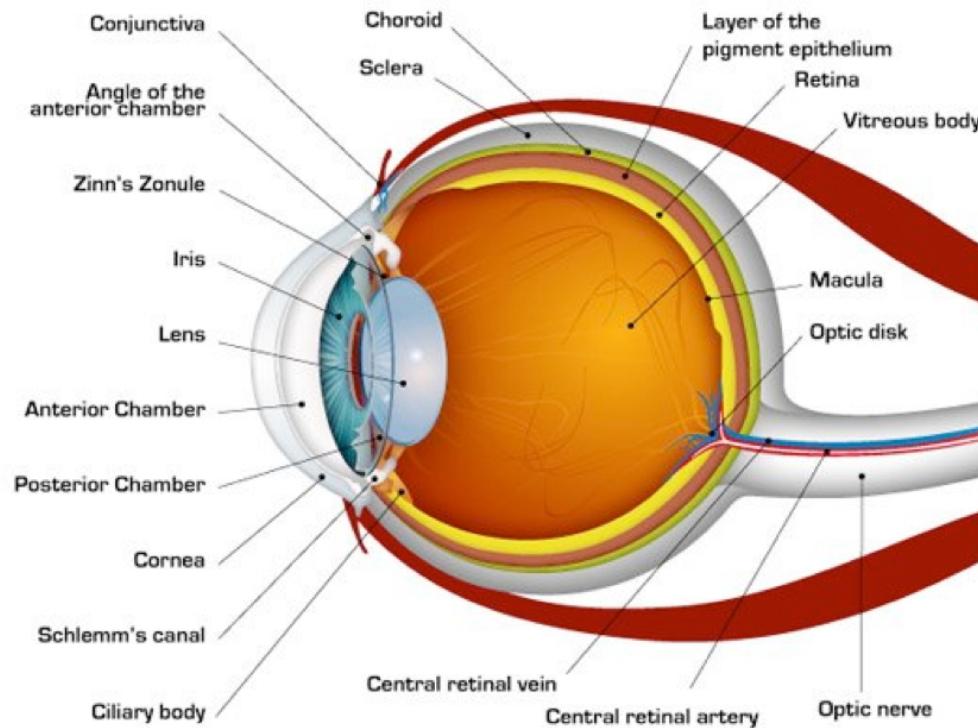
How a camera works



The biological camera



The biological camera



Parts of the eye

- - refraction (2/3 of total)
- - light intensity; diameter regulated by Iris.
- - refraction (remaining 1/3; variable focus)

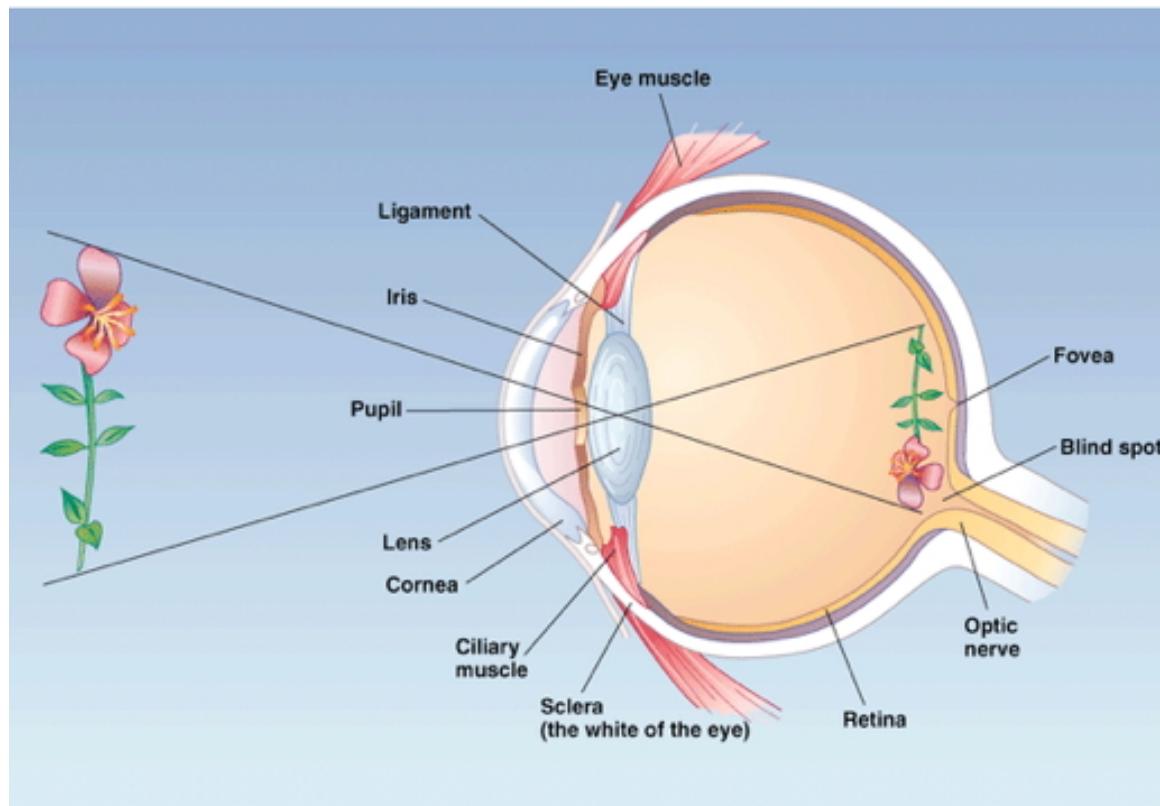
Parts of the eye

- - light detection
 - ~ skin or organ of Corti
- - regenerate photopigment
- - move eye, reshape lens, change pupil diameter

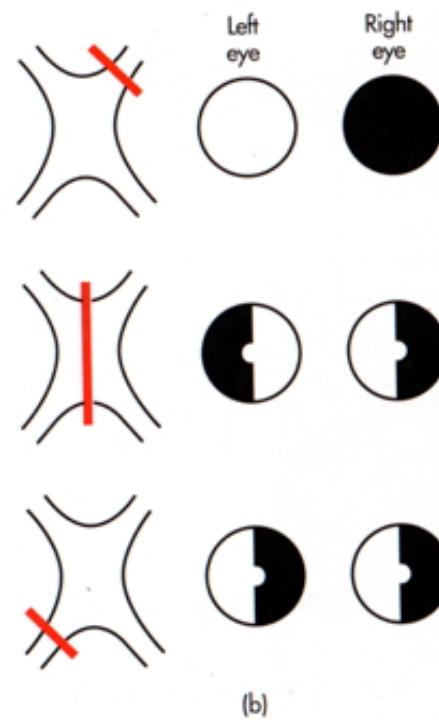
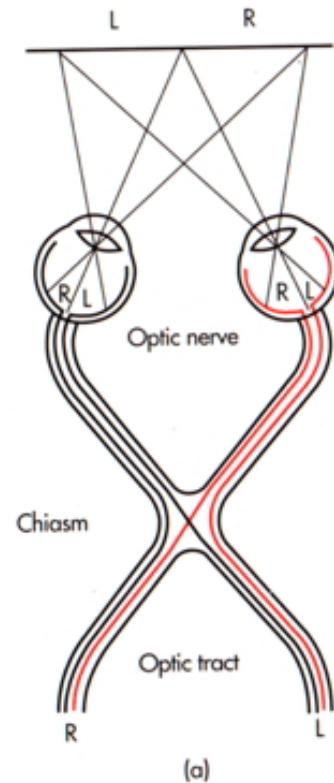
Eye forms image on retina

- Image inverted (up/down)
- Image reversed (left/right)
- Point-to-point map ()
- Binocular and monocular zones

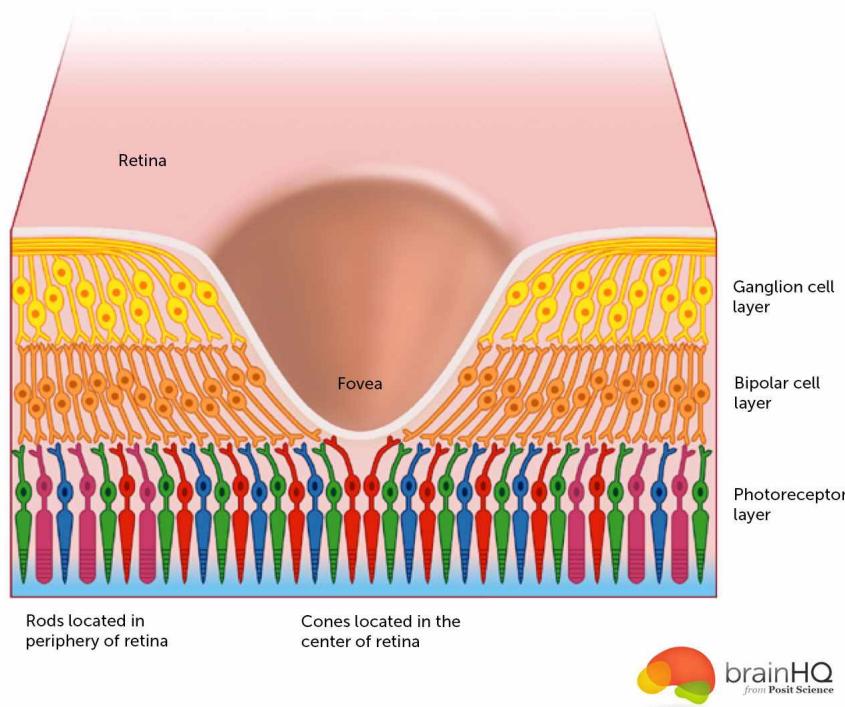
Retinal image



Eyes views overlap



The



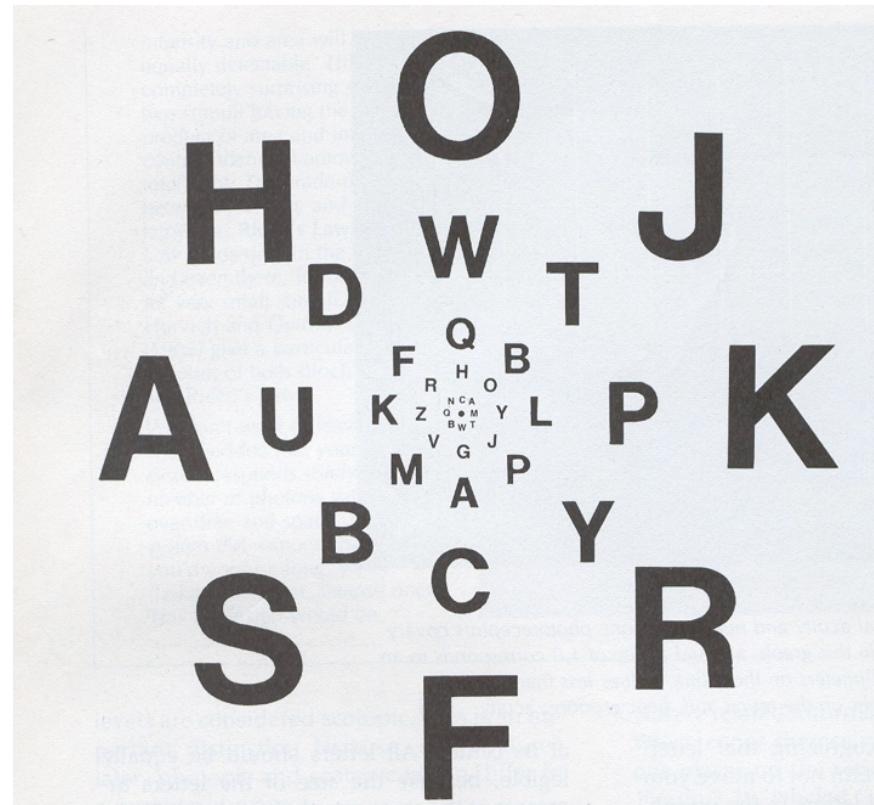
<http://www.brainhq.com/sites/default/files/fovea.jpg>



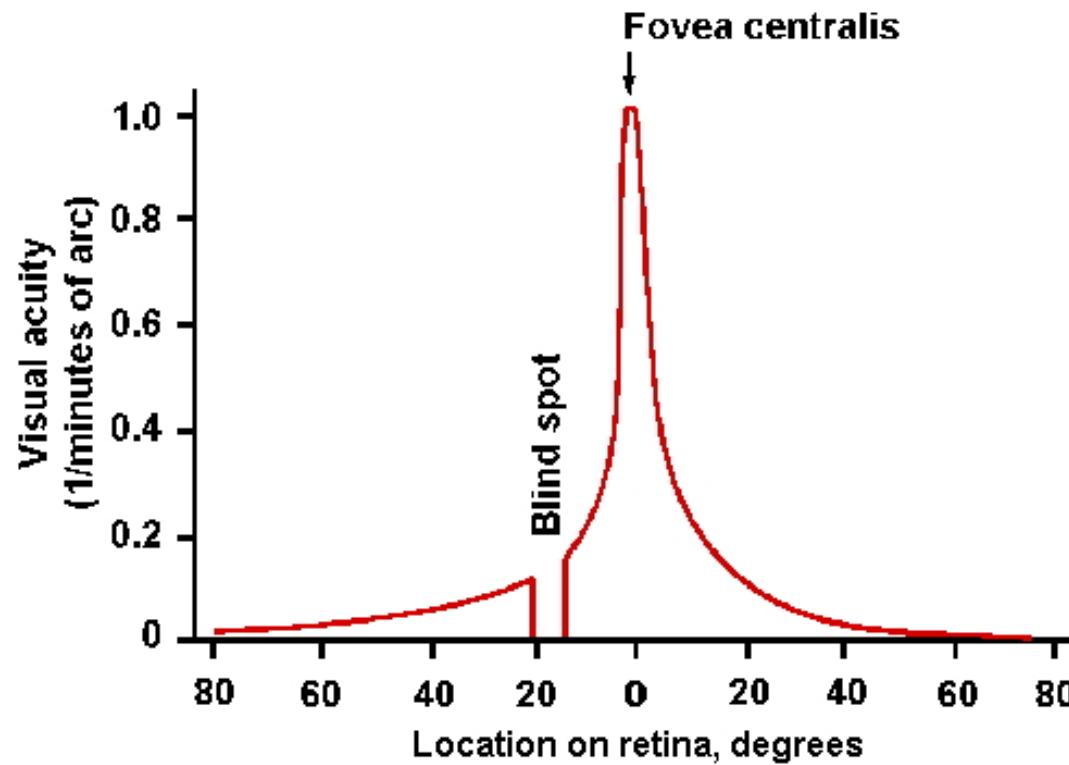
The fovea

- Central 1-2 deg of visual field
- Aligned with visual axis
- pushed aside
- Highest vision == best for details

Acuity varies across fovea



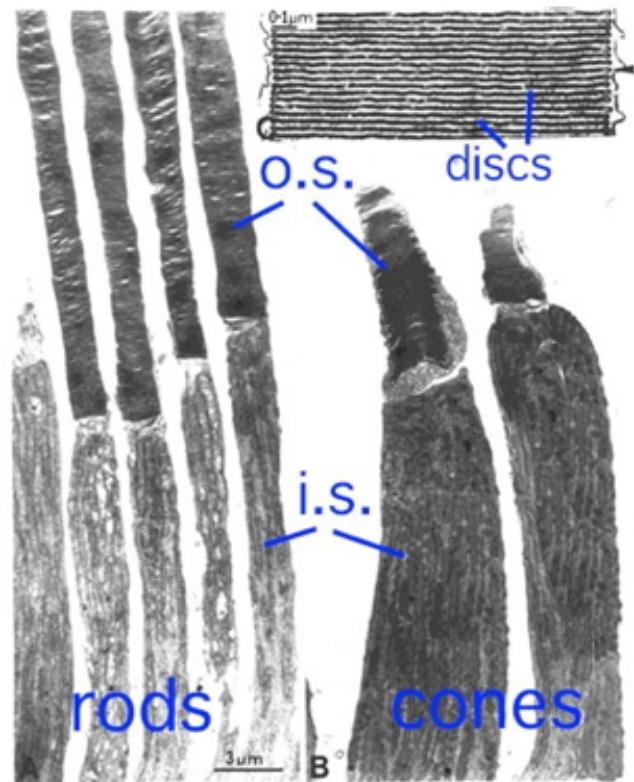
Acuity varies across fovea



http://michaeldmann.net/pix_7/blndspot.gif

What part of the skin is like the fovea?

detect light



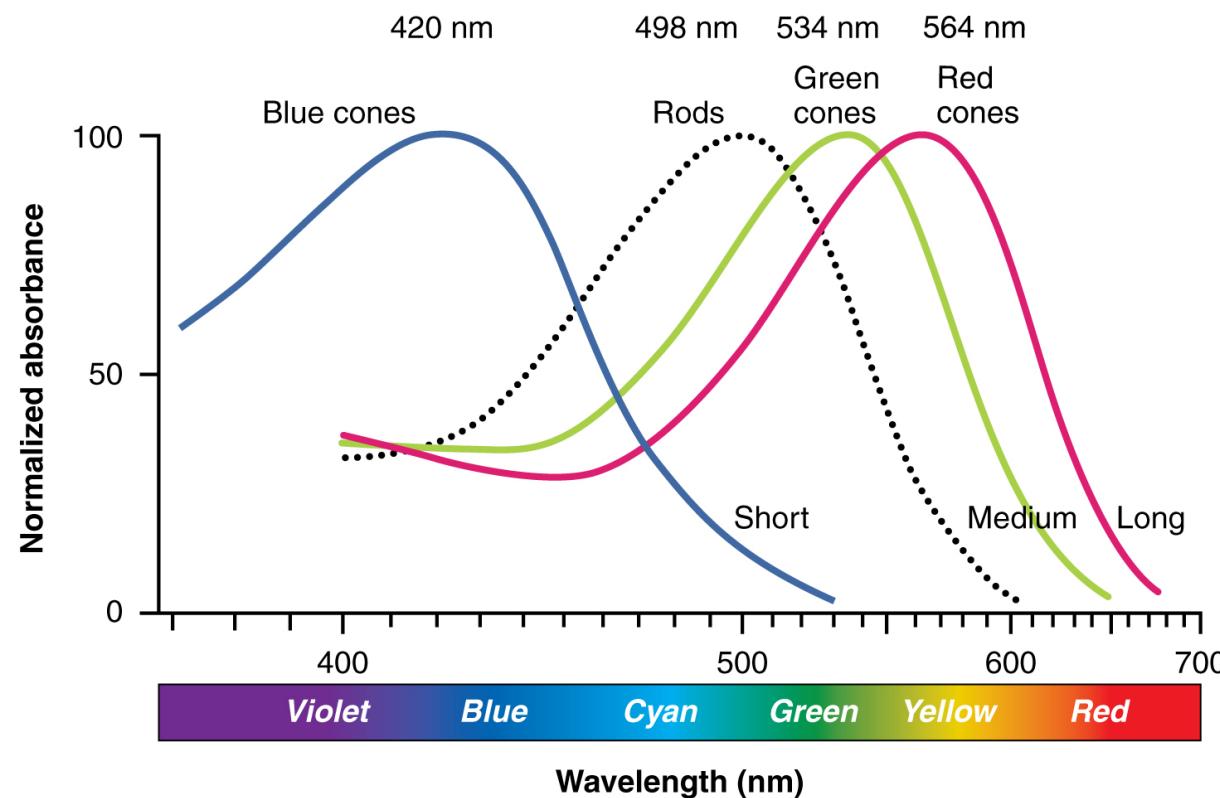
Photoreceptors detect light

- - ~120 M/eye
 - Mostly in periphery
 - Active in low light conditions
 - One wavelength range

Photoreceptors detect light

- - ~5 M/eye
 - Mostly in center
 - 3 wavelength ranges

Photoreceptors "specialize" in particular wavelengths



Anatomy & Physiology, Connexions Web site. <http://cnx.org/content/col11496/1.6/>, Jun 19, 2013.

How photoreceptors work

- Outer segment
 - Membrane disks
 -
 - Sense light, trigger chemical cascade
- Inner segment
 - Synaptic terminal
- Light photoreceptor!
 - The

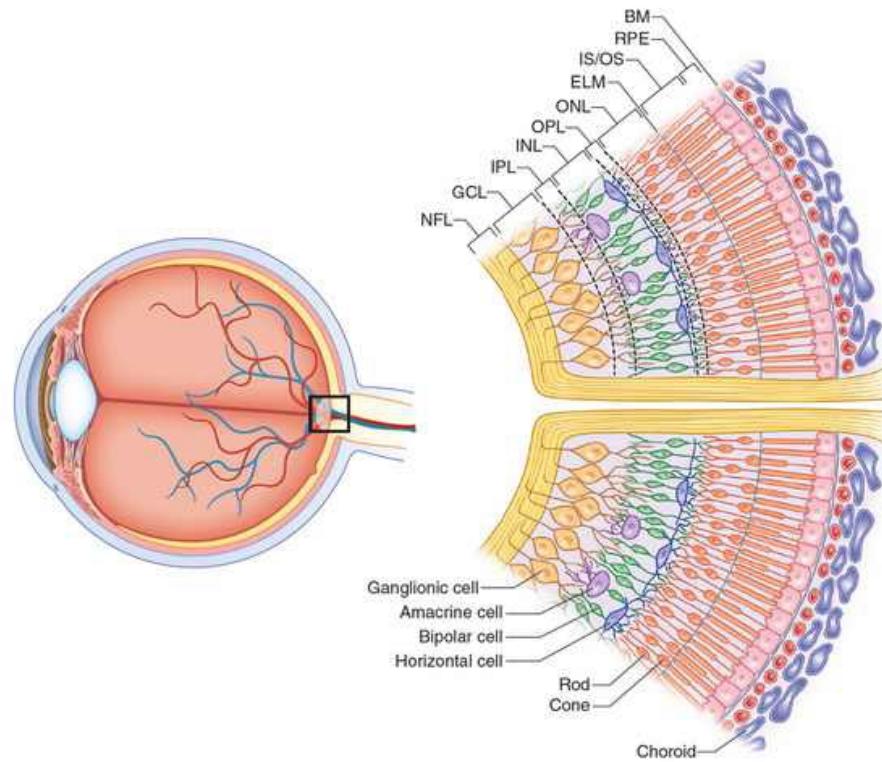
Retina

- Physiologically
 - How?
- Anatomically
 - How?

Retina

- Physiologically
 - Dark current
- Anatomically
 - Photoreceptors at back of eye

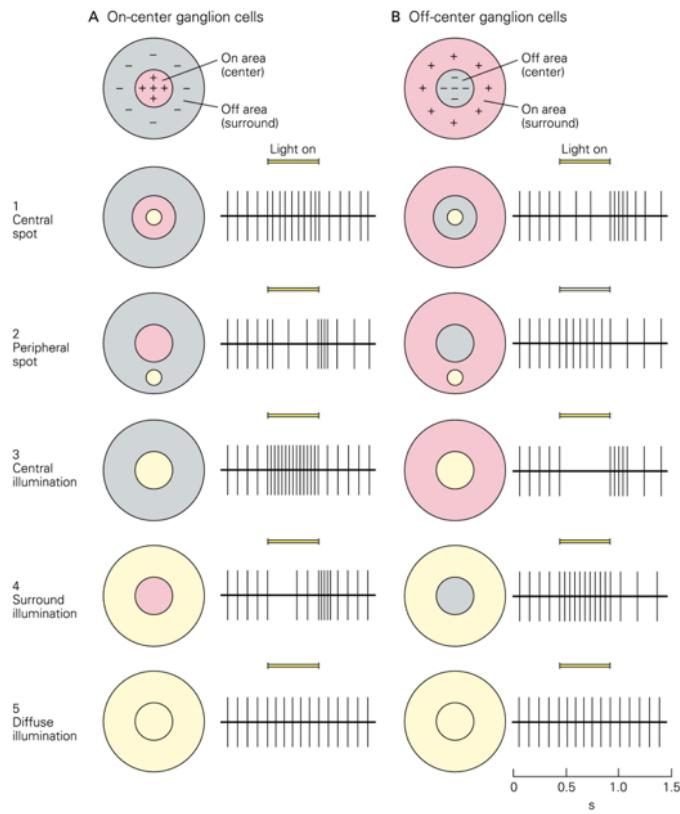
Retinal layers



<http://www.retinareference.com/anatomy/>

Retinal layers

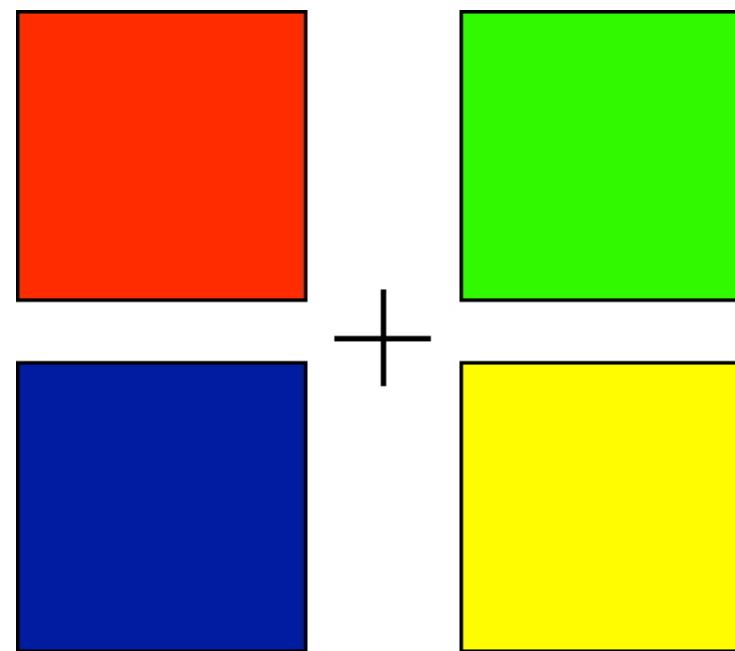
- Bipolar cells
 - Horizontal cells
- Retinal ganglion cells
 - Amacrine cells



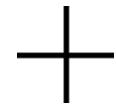
Center-surround receptive fields

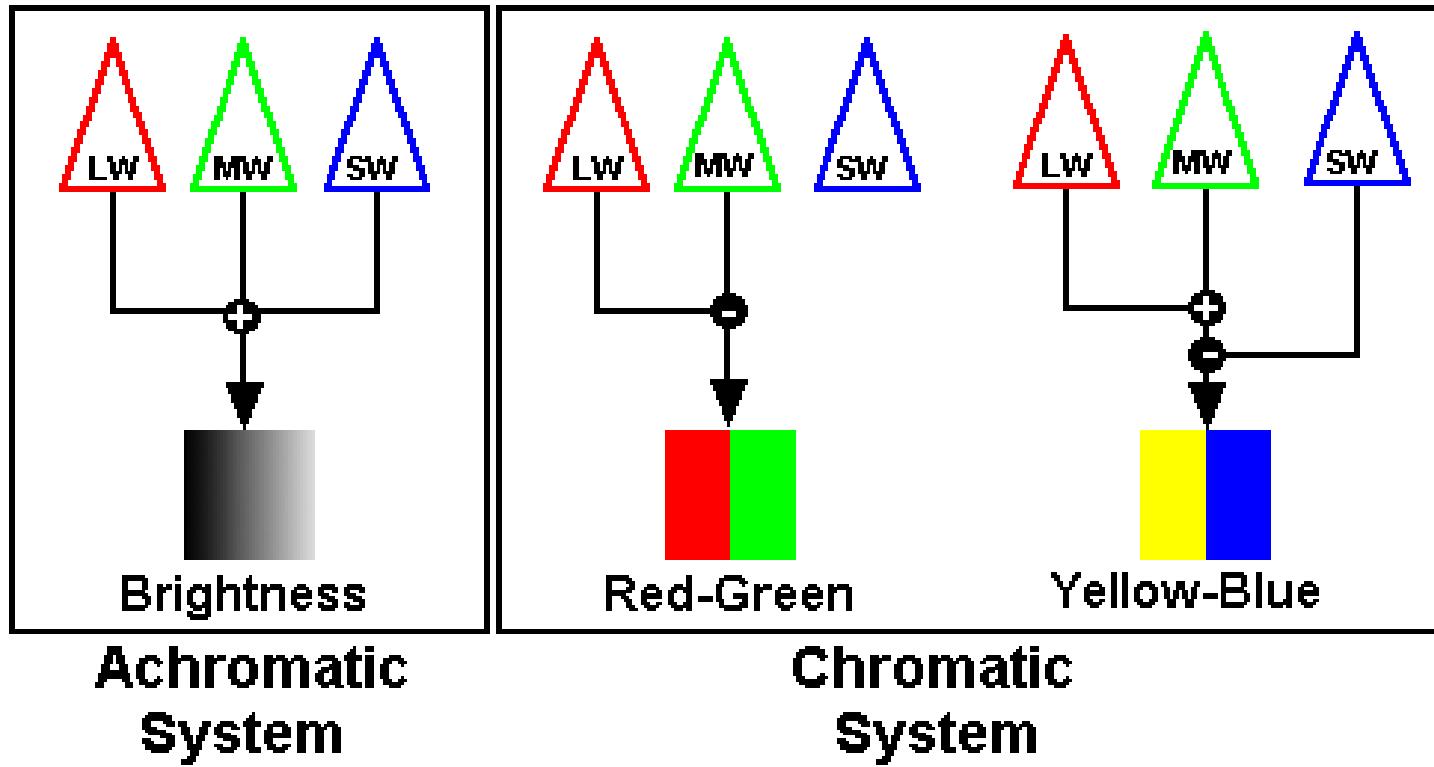
- Center region
 - Excites (or inhibits)
- Surround region
 - Does the opposite
- Bipolar cells & Retinal Ganglion cells ->
- Most activated by "donuts" of light/dark
 - Local contrast (light/dark differences)

What's a reddish-green look like?



What's a reddish-green look like?



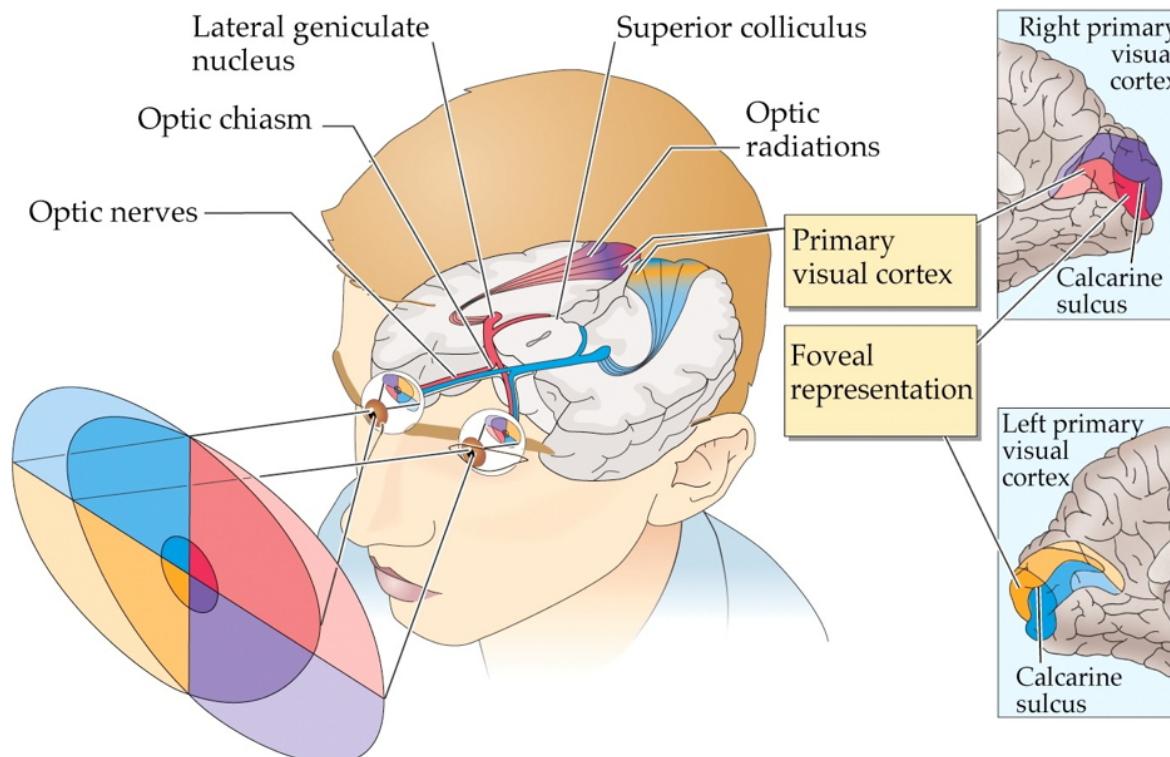


<http://www.visualexpert.com/sbfaqimages/RGBOpponent.gif>

Opponent processing

- Black vs. white (achromatic)
- Long (red) vs. Medium (green) wavelength cones
- (Long + Medium) vs. Short cones
- Can't really see reddish-green or bluish-yellow

From eye to brain



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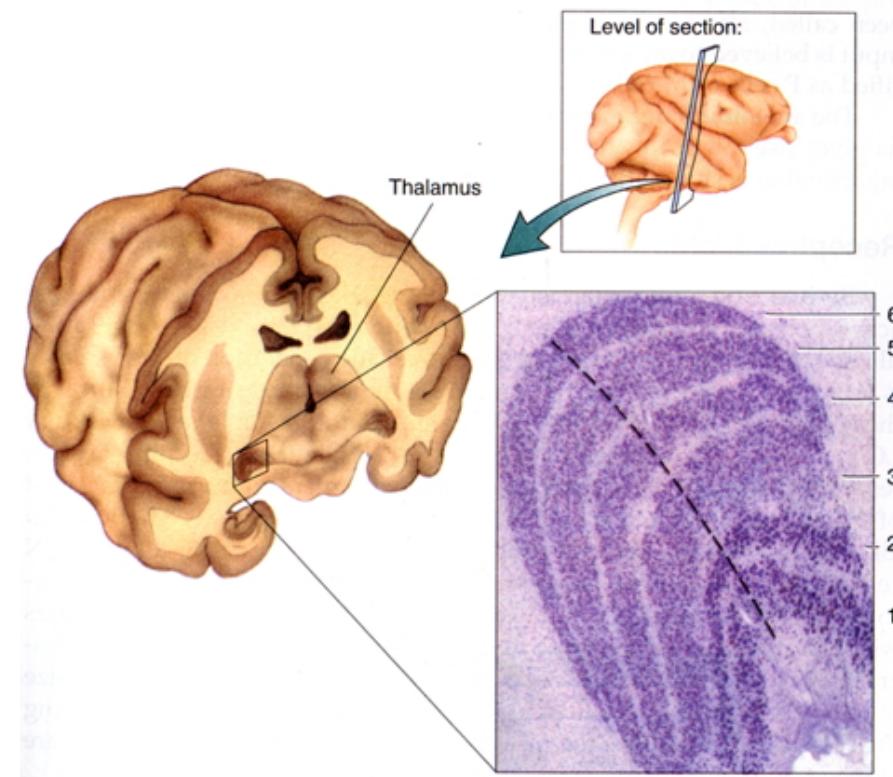
From eye to brain

- Retinal ganglion cells
- 2nd/II cranial (optic) nerve
 - Optic chiasm
- of thalamus (90% of projections)

From eye to brain

- Hypothalamus
 - Suprachiasmatic n.
- Superior colliculus & brainstem

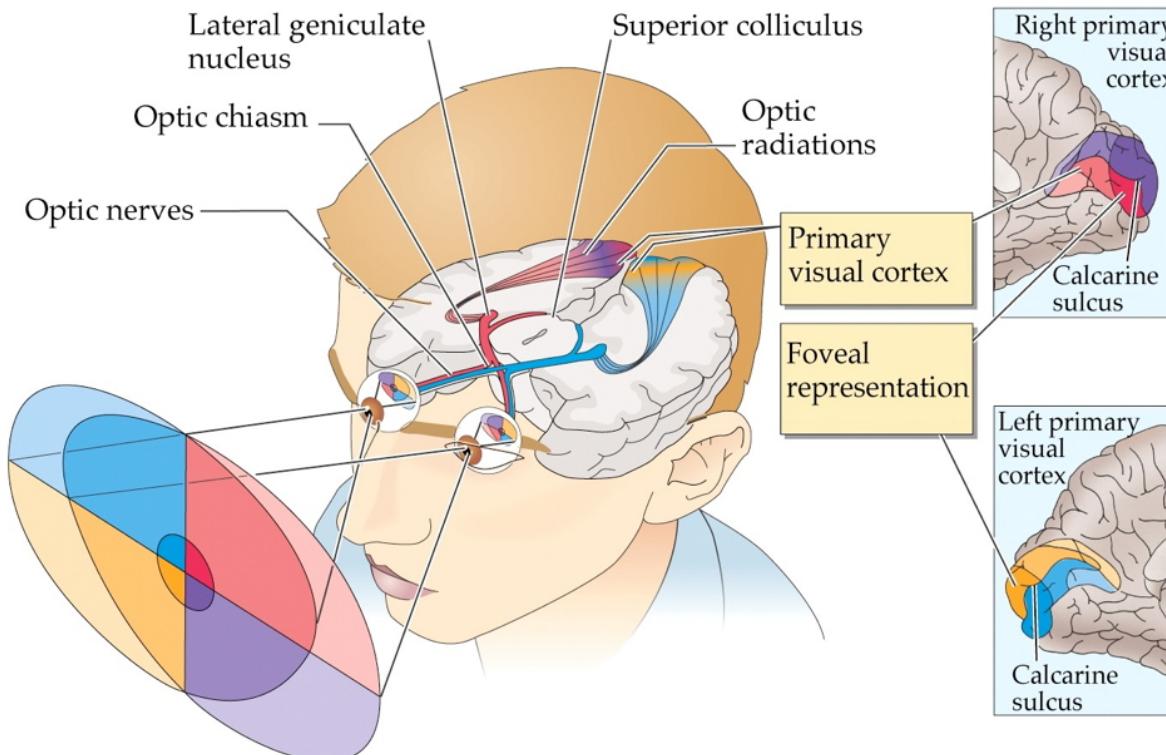
LGN



LGN

- 6 layers + intralaminar zone
 - Parvocellular (small cells): chromatic
 - Magnocellular (big cells): achromatic
 - Koniocellular (chromatic - short wavelength?)
- Retinotopic map of opposite visual field

From LGN to V1

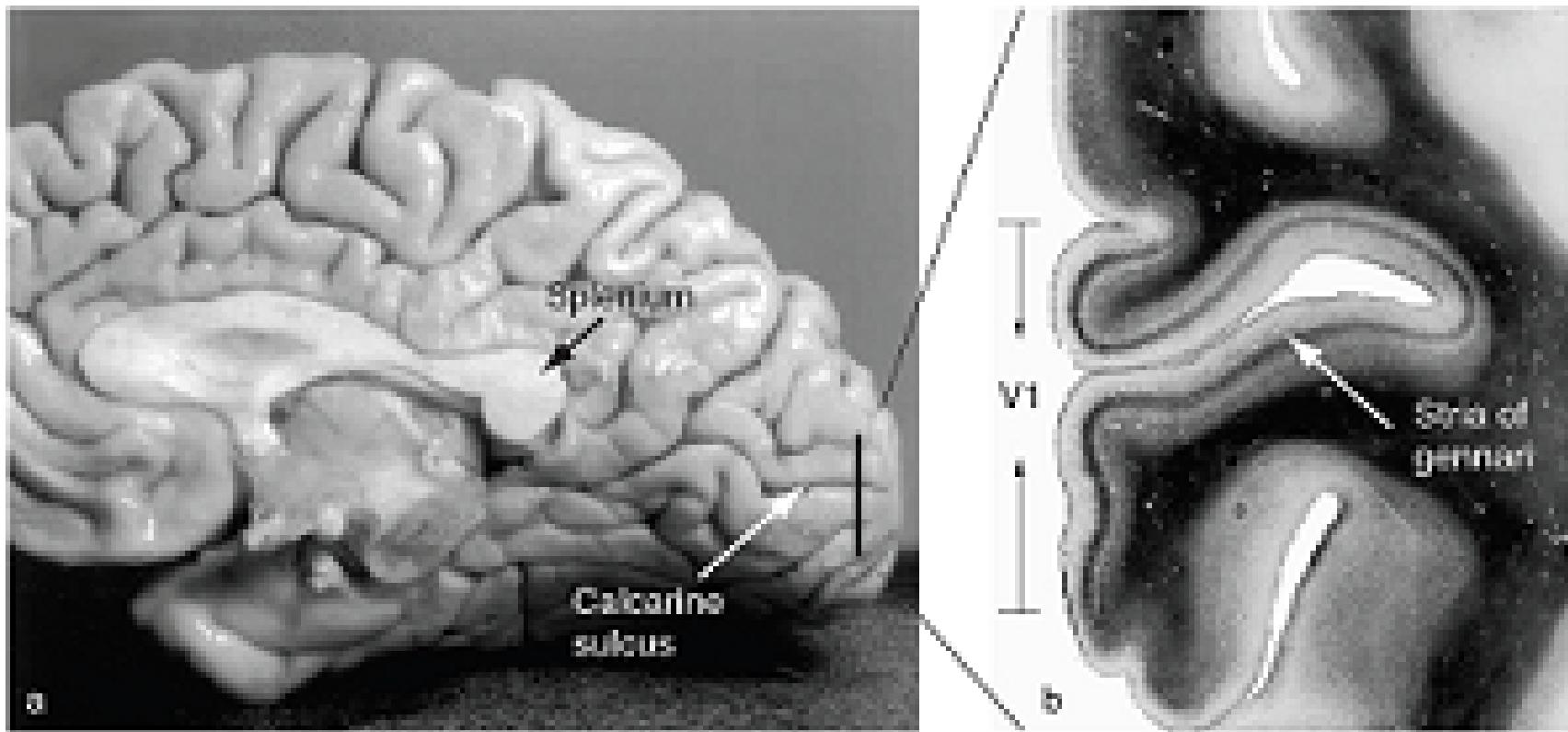


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From LGN to V1

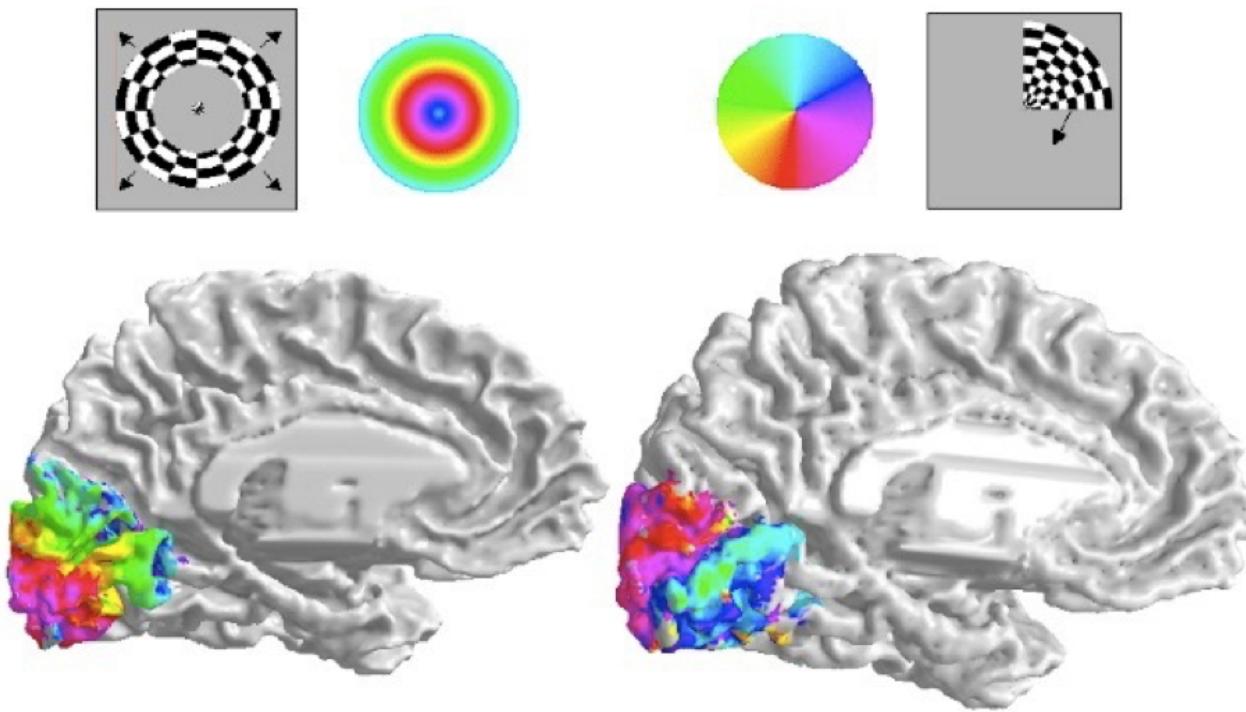
- Via optic radiations
- _____ in occipital lobe

Human V1



<http://www.scholarpedia.org/w/images/3/3a/03-Human-V1.png>

Measuring retinotopy in V1

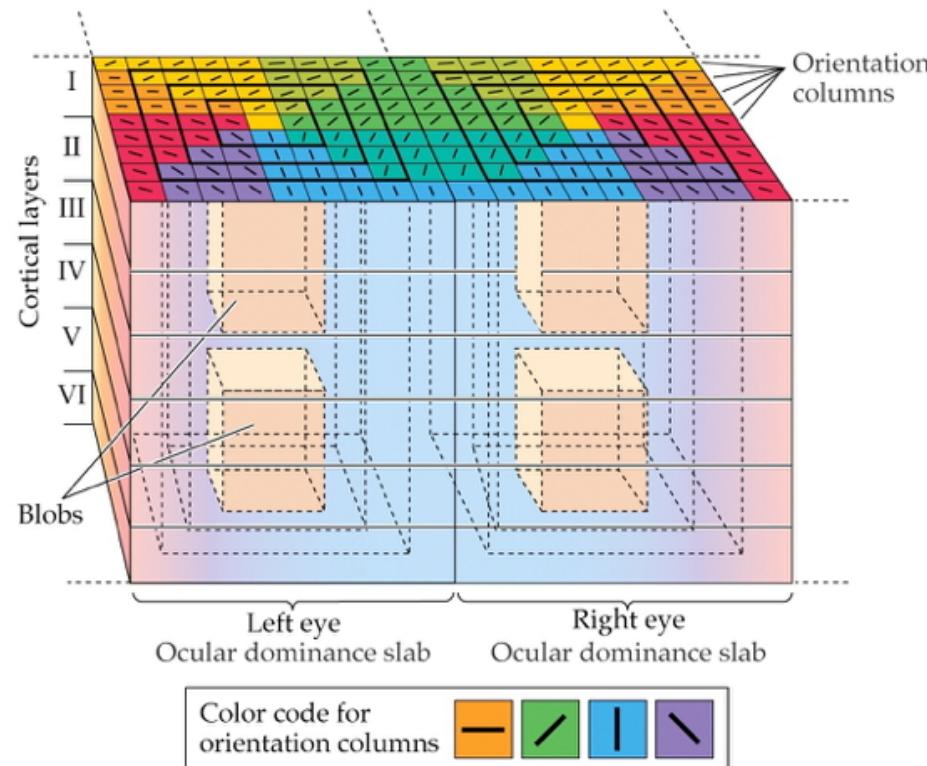


(Dougherty et al. 2003)

Retinotopy in V1

- Fovea overrepresented
 - Analogous to somatosensation
 - High acuity in fovea vs. lower outside it
- Upper visual field/lower (ventral) V1 and

V1 has laminar, columnar organization



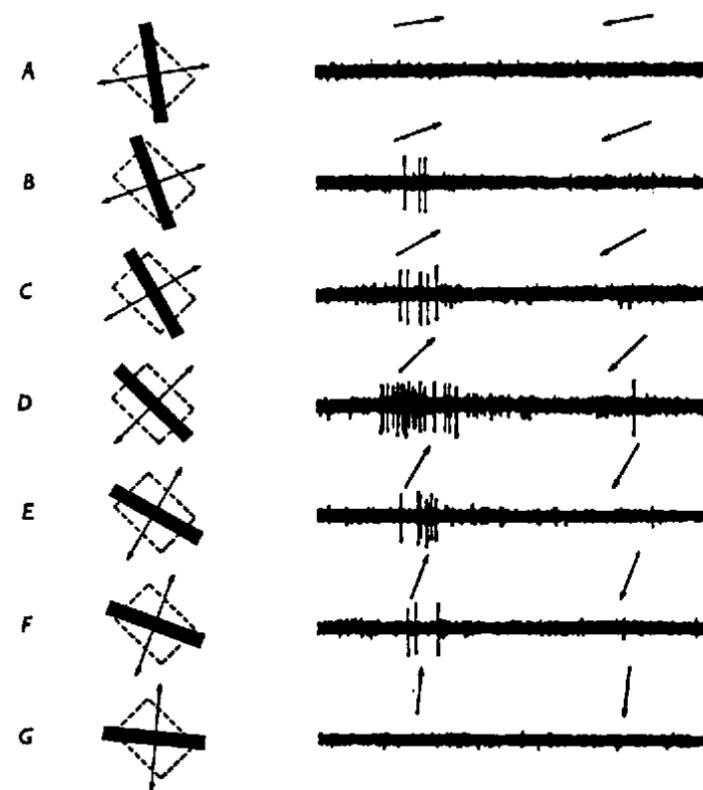
V1 has laminar, columnar organization

- 6 laminae (layers)
 - Input: Layer 4
 - Output: Layers 2-3 (to cortex), 5 (to brainstem), 6 (to LGN)

V1 has laminar, columnar organization

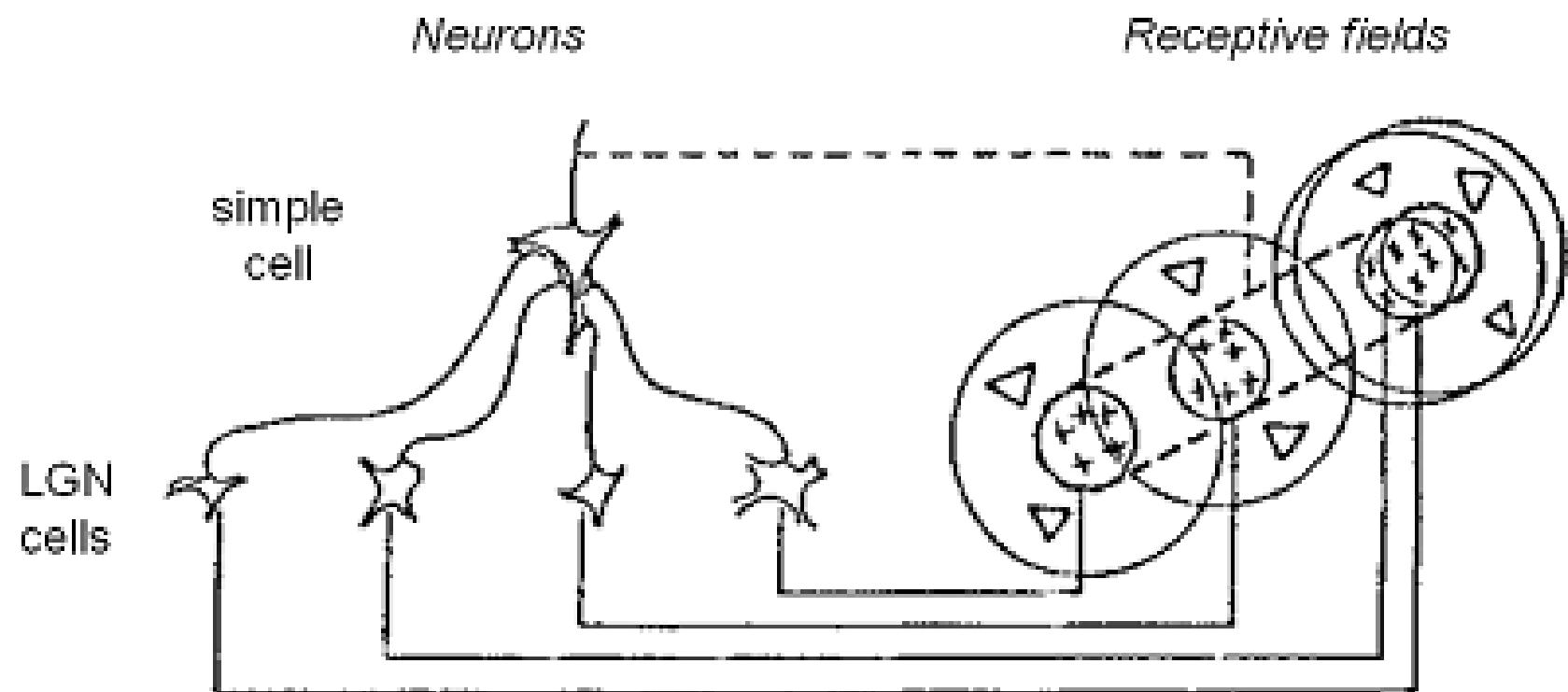
- Columns
 - Orientation/angle
 - Spatial frequency

Orientation/angle tuning



<https://foundationsofvision.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/dir.selective.png>

From center-surround receptive fields to line detection



Spatial frequency tuning

Low == gist || high == details

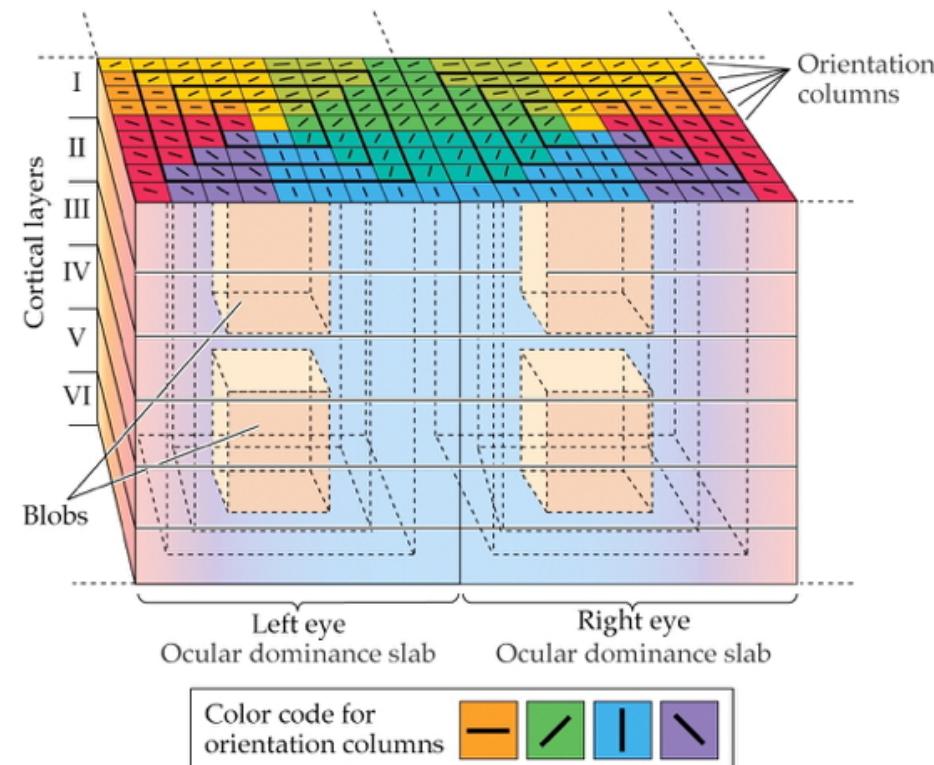


(Panichello, Cheung, and Bar 2013)

V1 has laminar, columnar organization

- Columns
 - Color/wavelength
 - Eye of origin,

Ocular dominance columns



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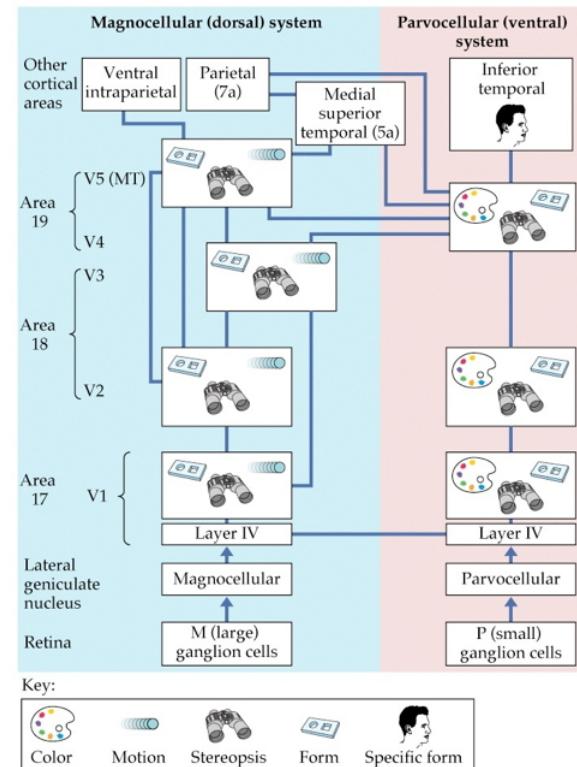
Ocular dominance signals retinal disparity

Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs 3D Snippet (yt3d:enable=true)



<http://www.scholarpedia.org/w/images/9/99/11-Hubel-Wiesel-model.png>

Beyond V1



Beyond V1

- Larger, more complex receptive fields
- (where/how)
 - Toward parietal lobe
- (what)

What is vision for?

- What is it? (form perception)
- Where is it? (space perception)
- How do I get from here to there (action control)
- What time (or time of year) is it?

References

- Dougherty, R. F., V. M. Koch, A. A. Brewer, B. Fischer, J. Modersitzki, and B. A. Wandell. 2003. "Visual Field Representations and Locations of Visual Areas V1/2/3 in Human Visual Cortex." 3 (10): 1–1. doi:[10.1167/3.10.1](https://doi.org/10.1167/3.10.1).
- Panichello, Matthew F., Olivia S. Cheung, and Moshe Bar. 2013. "Predictive Feedback and Conscious Visual Experience." 3: 620. doi:[10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00620](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00620).