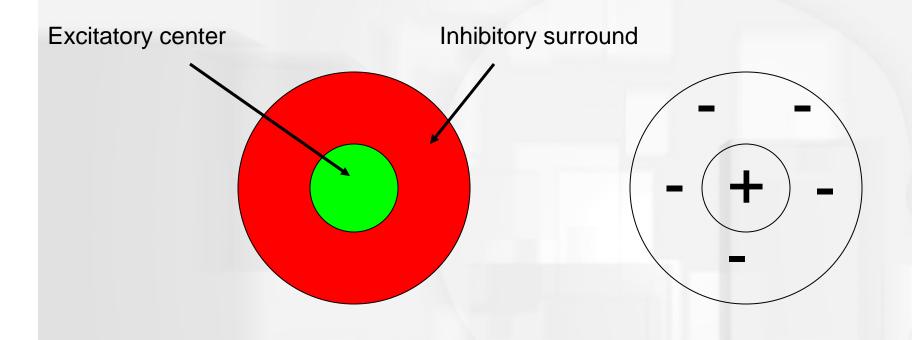
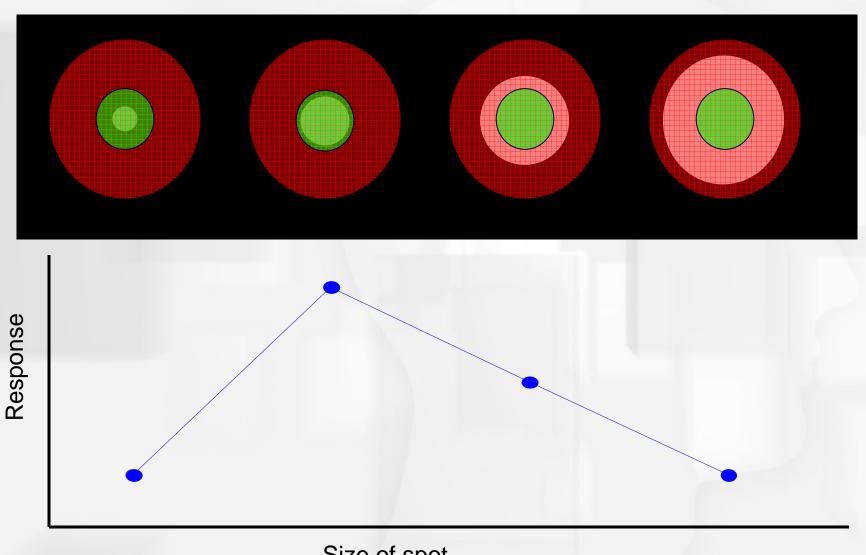
# Center/Surround organization of a receptive field

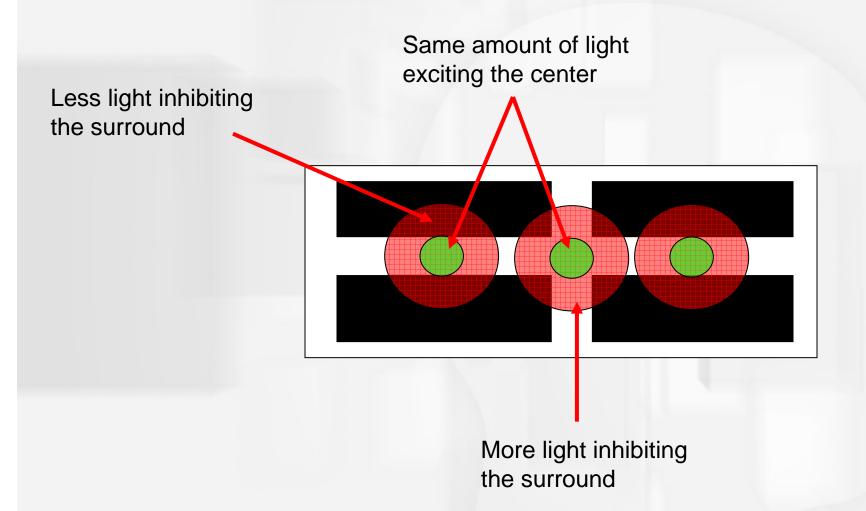


# Center/Surround cells 'prefer' spots of light of a particular size



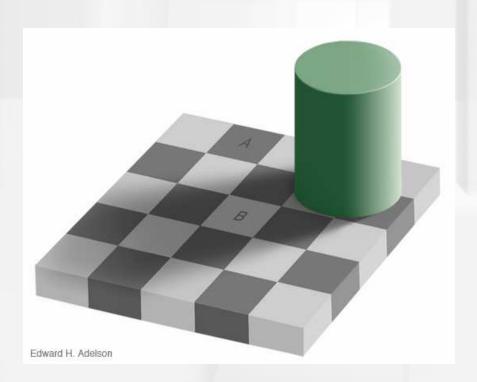
Size of spot

#### **Hermann Grid**

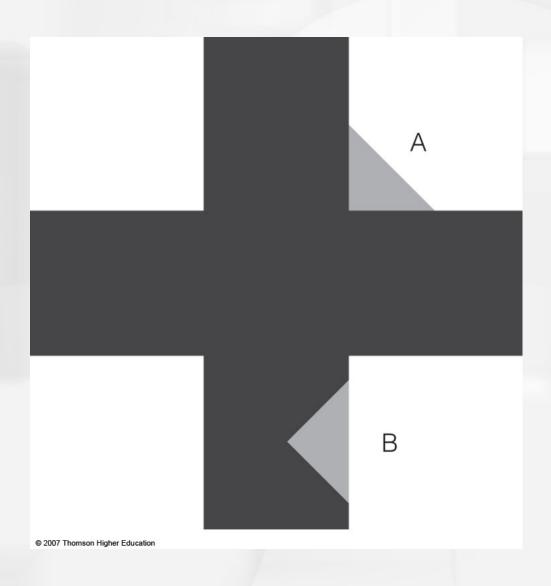


Center/Surround (lateral inhibition) can explain Mach Bands, Simultaneous Contrast and the Hermann Grid.

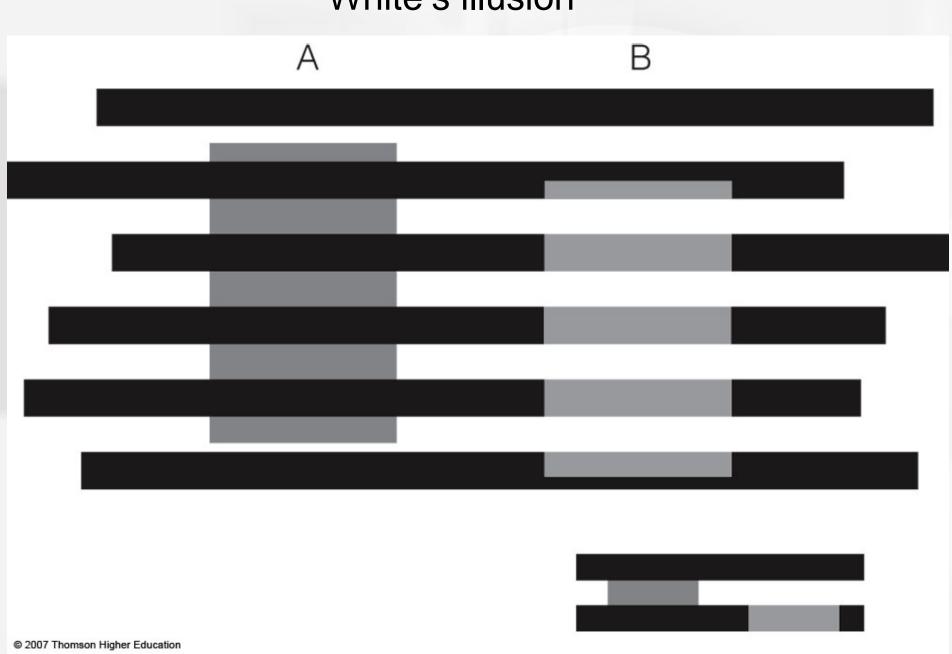
But there are other lightness illusions that can't be explained by this simple, passive mechanism.



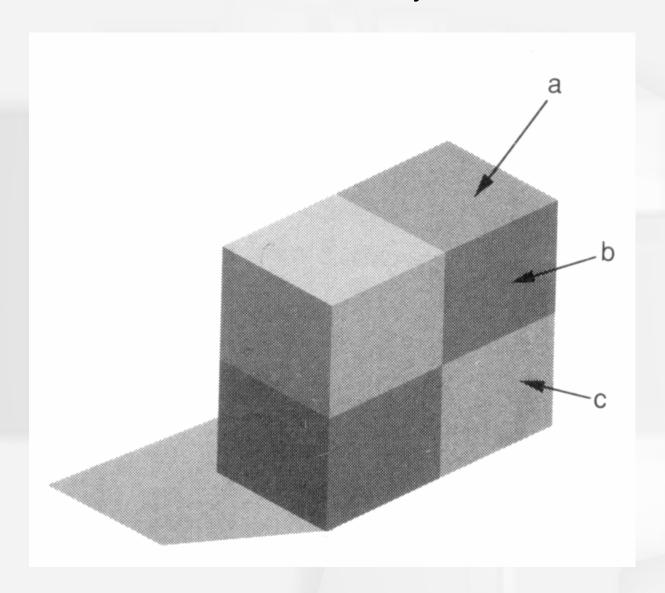
# Benary cross.



### White's illusion

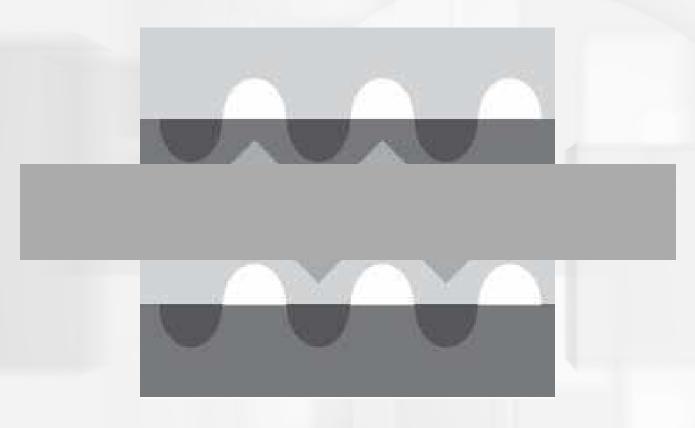


## Another illusion by Adelson

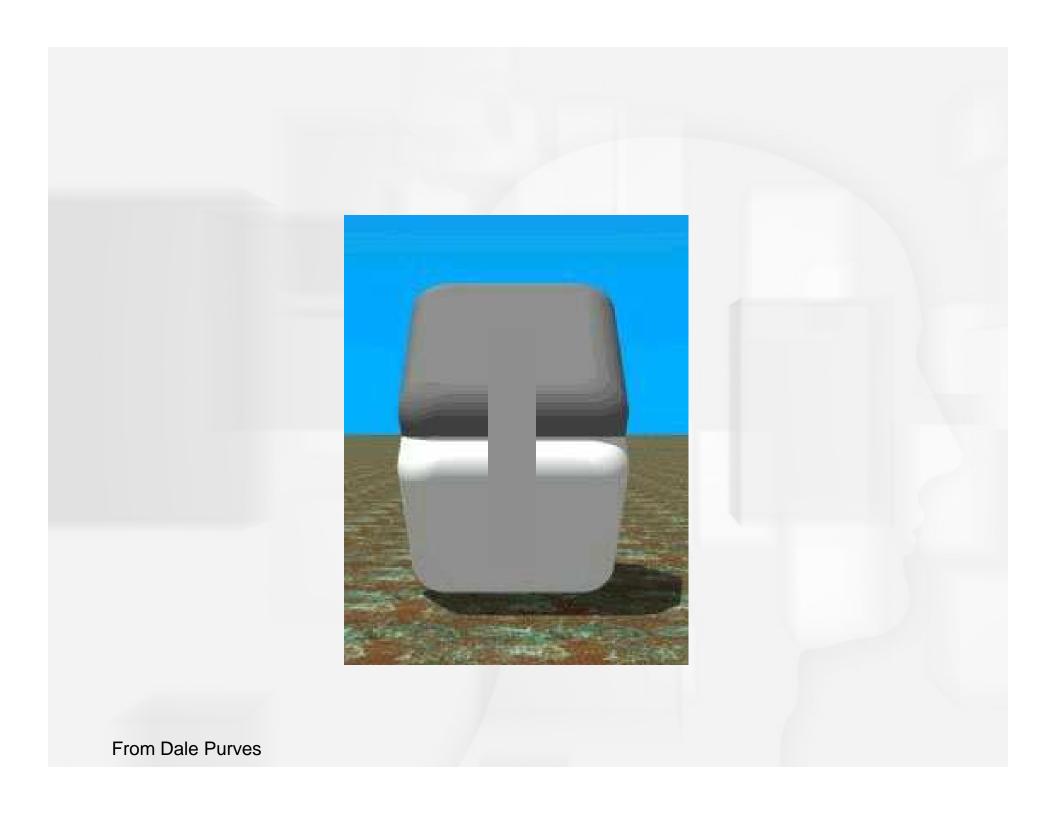


'a' and 'c' have the same luminance.

#### The 'snake' illusion

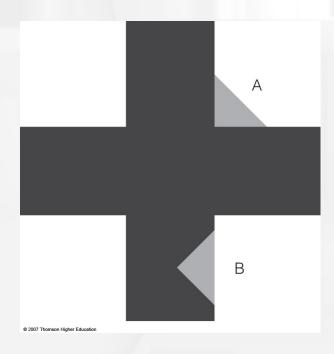


All diamonds have the same lightness!



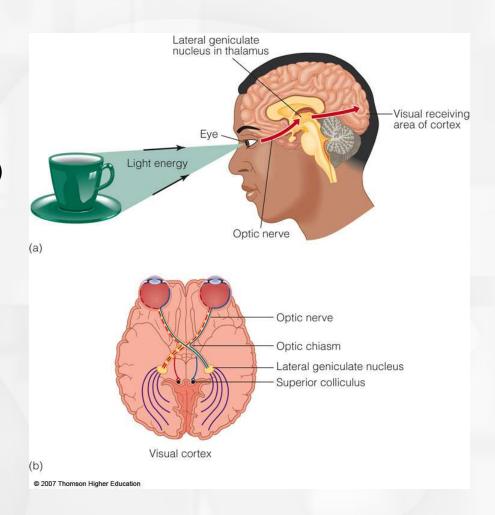
#### Allan Gilchrest's explanation of these illusions

- Belongingness
  - An area's appearance is affected by where we perceive it belongs
  - Effect probably occurs in cortex rather than retina
  - Exact physiological mechanism is unknown

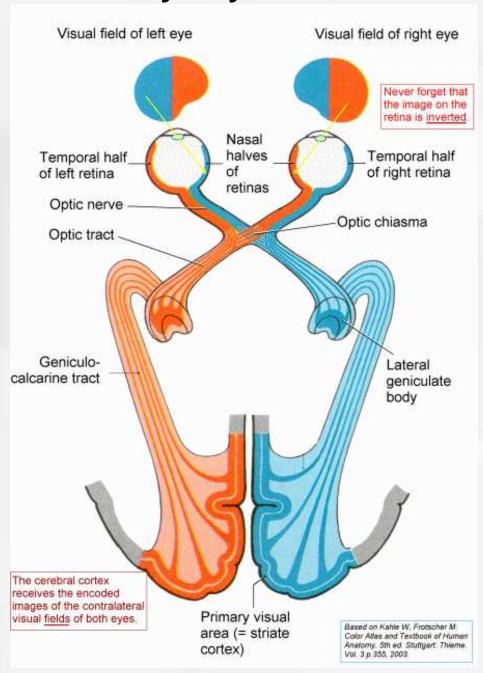


#### **Pathway Beyond the Retina**

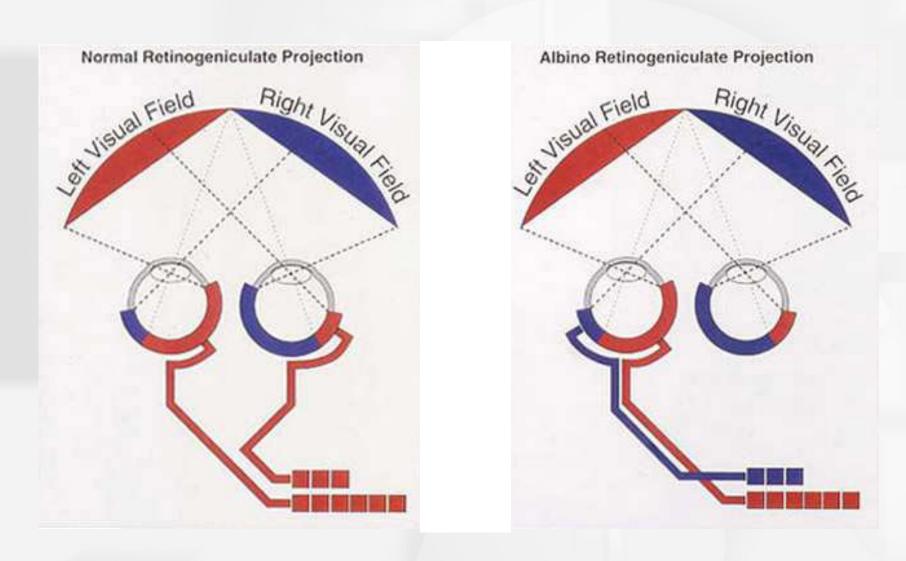
- Pathway to visual processing area
  - Optic nerve
  - Lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN)
  - Superior colliculus
  - Striate cortex
  - Extrastriate cortex



### **Pathway Beyond the Retina**



# Something weird: In albinism, left eye projects mostly to the right hemisphere, and vice versa

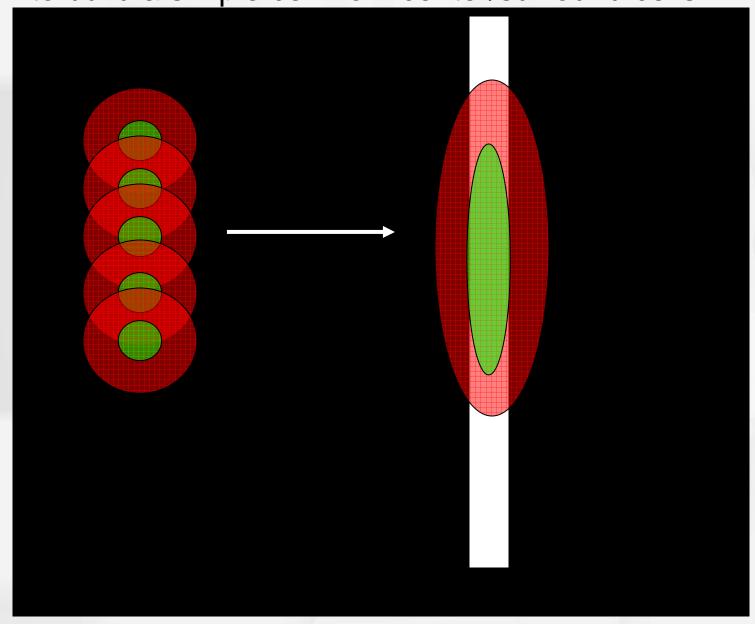


#### **Striate Cortex (Primary Visual Cortex)**

- Called 'Area 17' in the cat, and 'V1' in primates.
- Simple cortical cells
  - Side-by-side receptive fields
  - Respond to spots of light
  - Respond best to bar of light oriented along the length of the receptive field
- Orientation tuning curves
  - Shows response of simple cortical cell for orientations of stimuli

(show Hubel and Wiesel's simple cell movie)

How to build a simple cell from center/surround cells



How to build a simple cell from center/surround cells

