

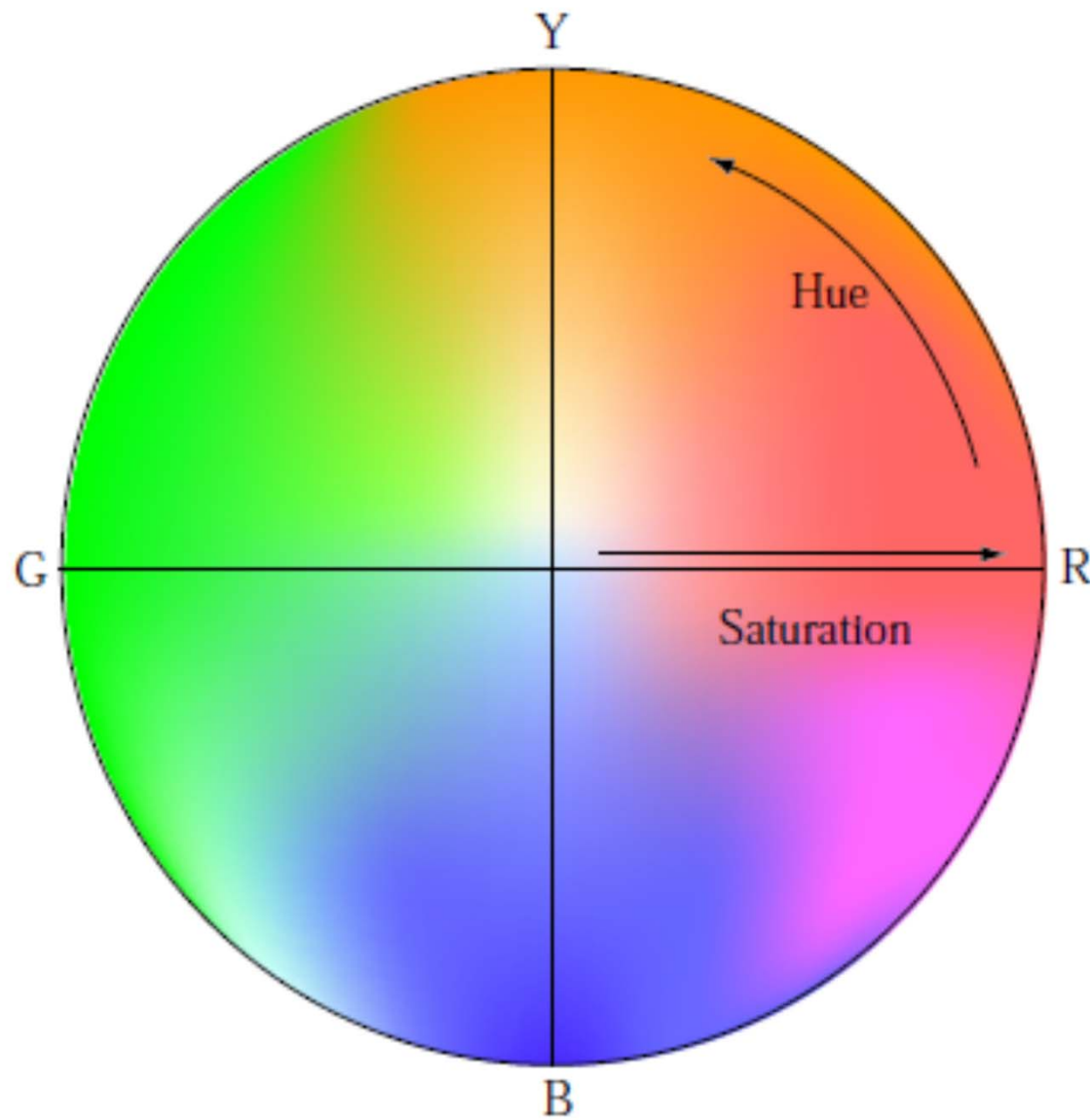


Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh (1889)

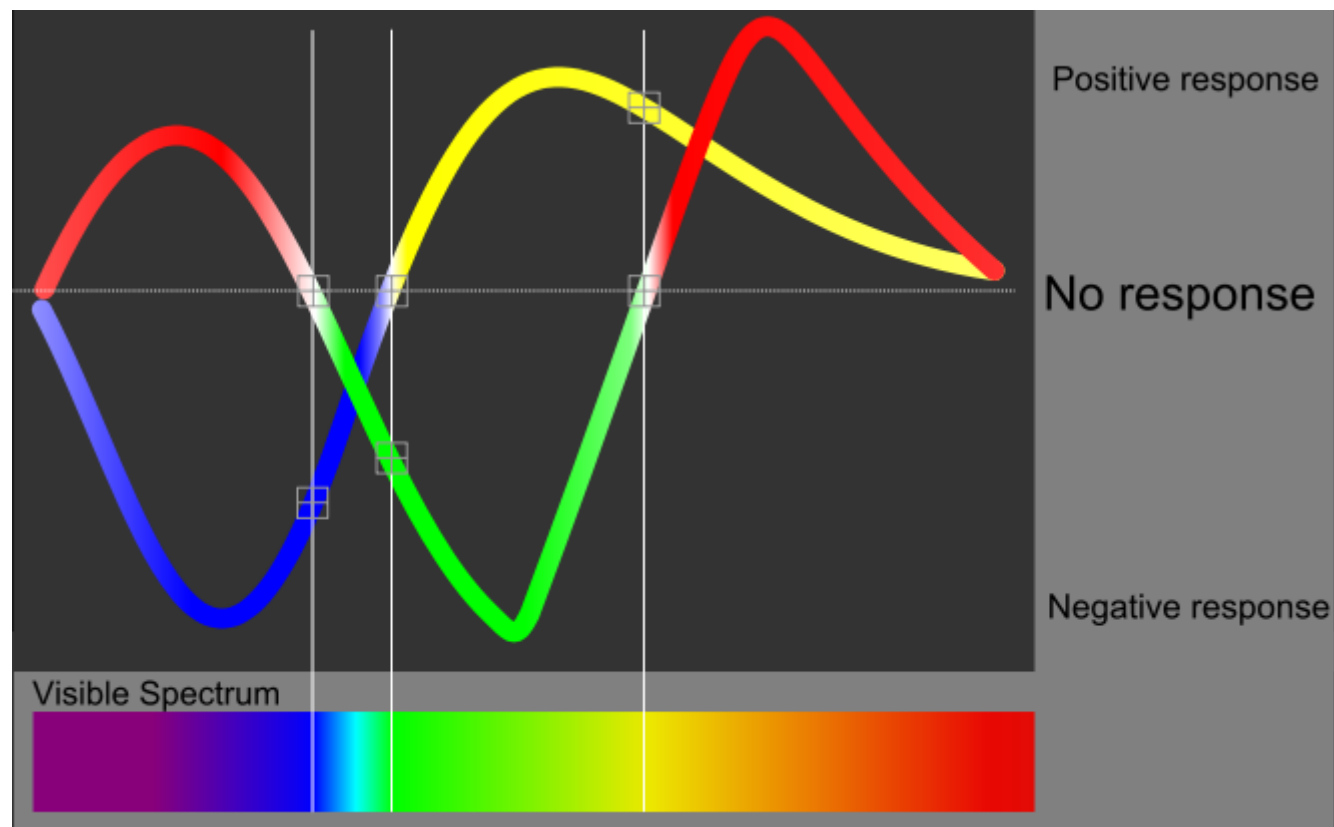




Color cycle

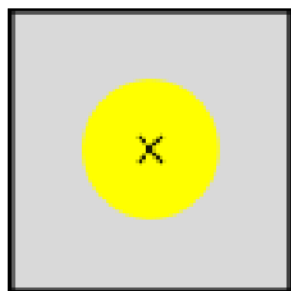


视觉颜色系统

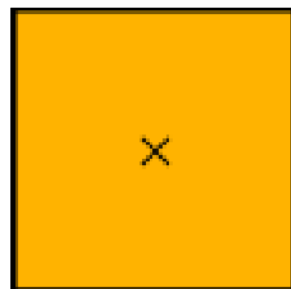
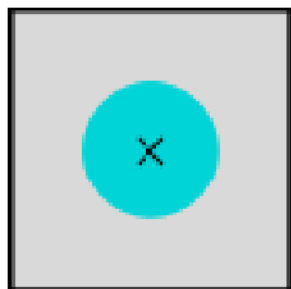
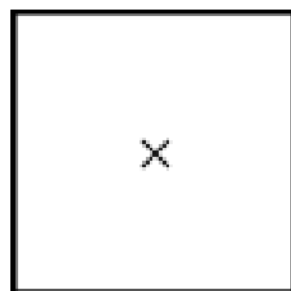
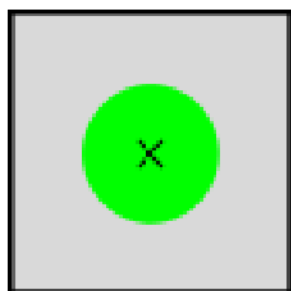
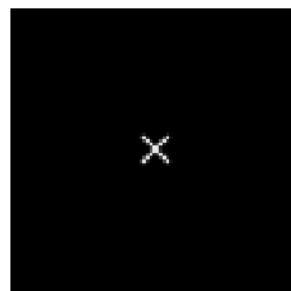


Impossible colors

Fixation template
(stare at "x")

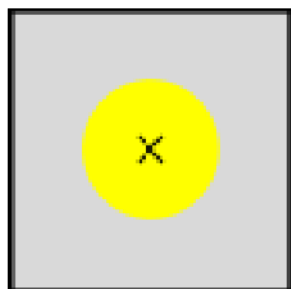


Target field
(glance at "x")

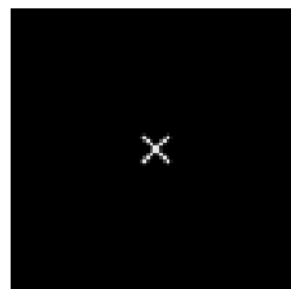


Impossible colors

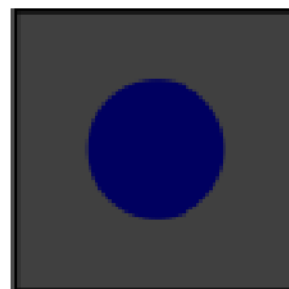
Fixation template
(stare at "x")



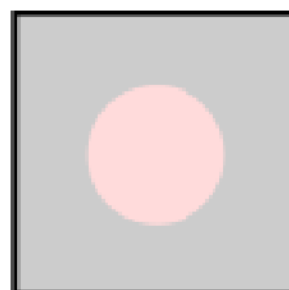
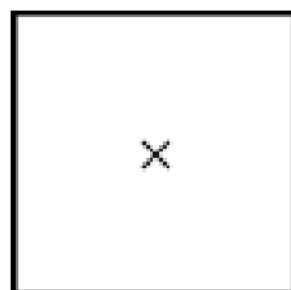
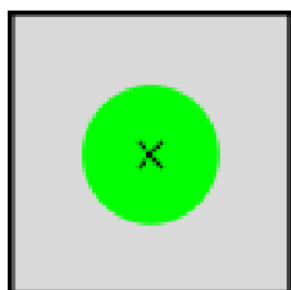
Target field
(glance at "x")



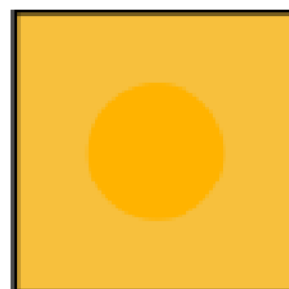
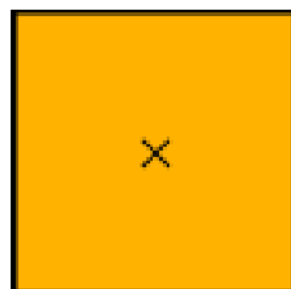
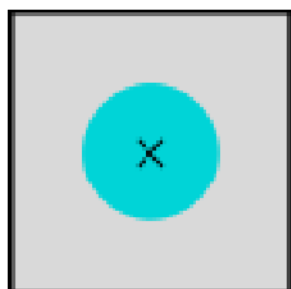
Approximate
Rendering



STYGIAN BLUE
(simultaneously deep
blue and black)

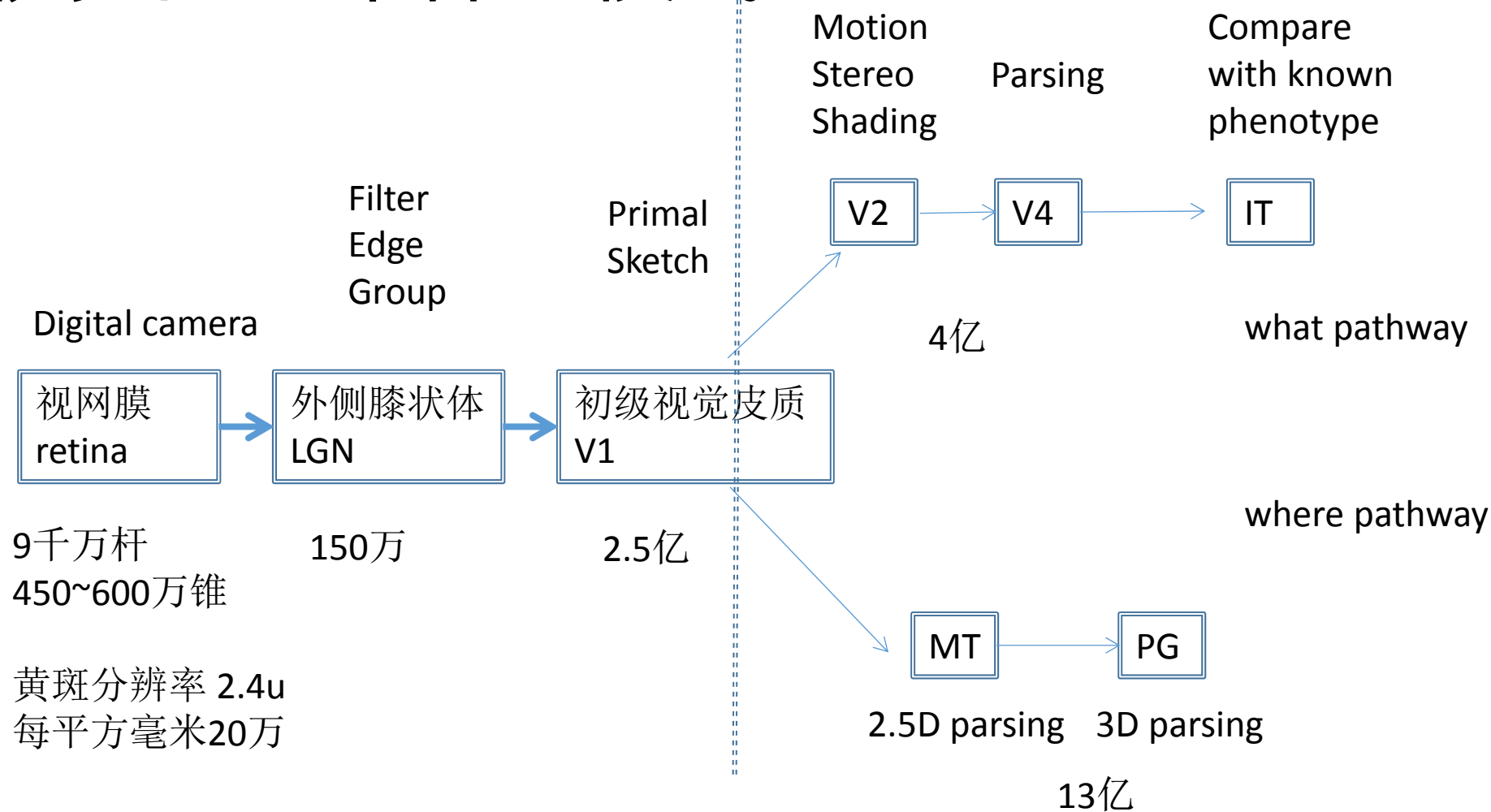


SELF-LUMINOUS RED
(simultaneously red and
brighter than white)



HYPERBOLIC ORANGE
(more than 100%
color saturation)

视觉的基本神经模式

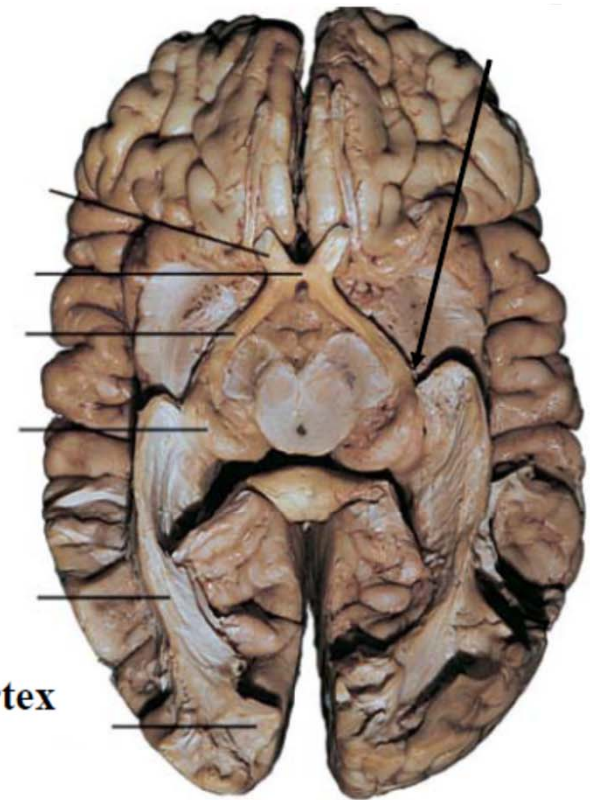
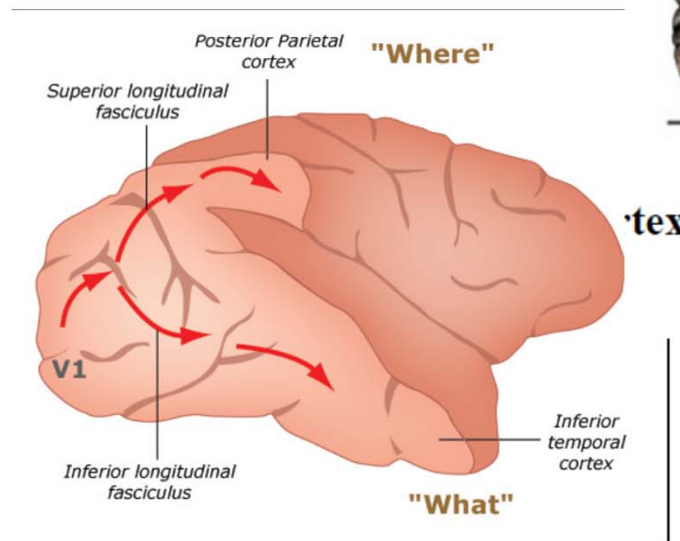


Computations in the early visual cortex, Journal of Physiology - Paris 97 (2003) 121–139

两个神经通路:腹侧通路和背侧通路 where & what

Where:

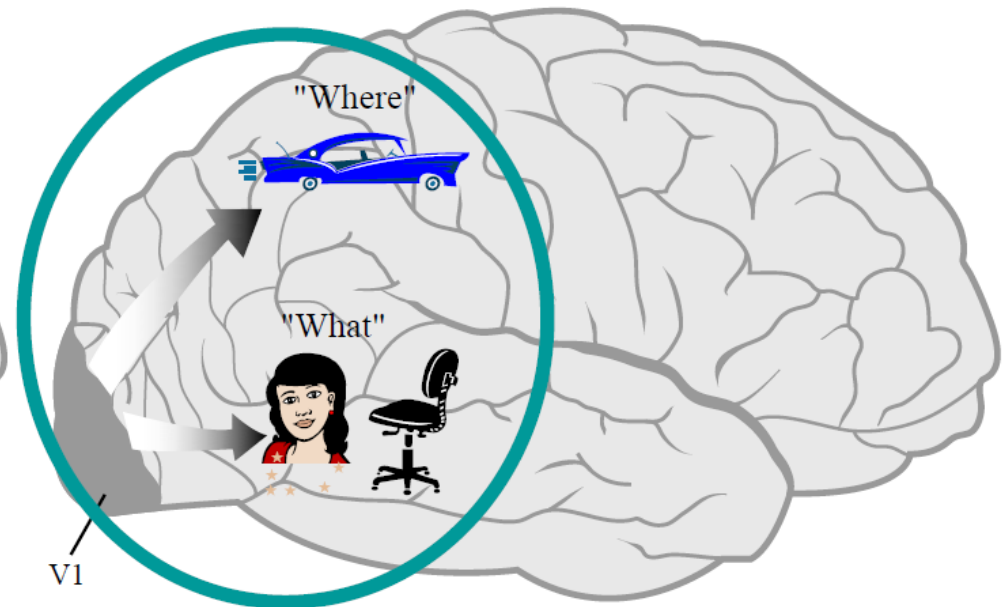
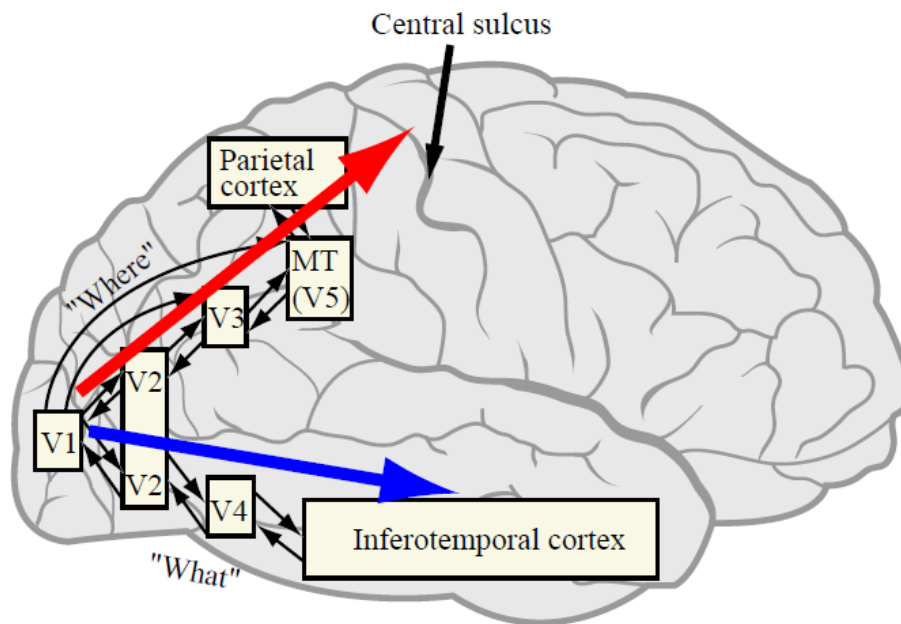
- 40% 来自黄斑, 60% 来自外周
- What:
- 100%来自黄斑

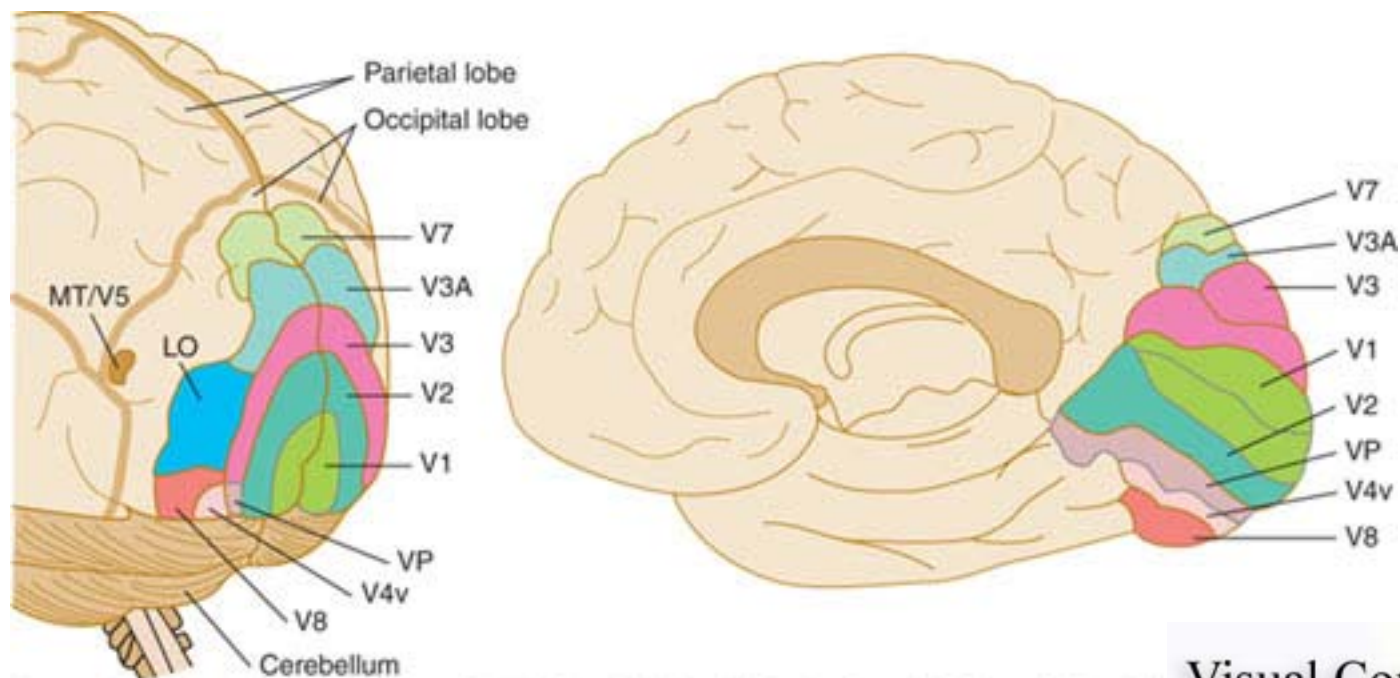


Visual perception

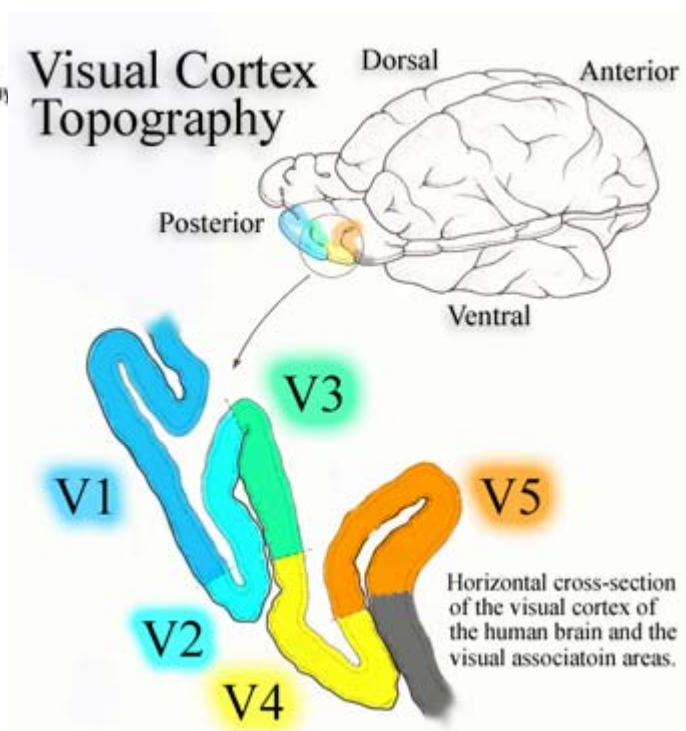
- Many component
- Seprated in the brain
- Top-down & bottom up

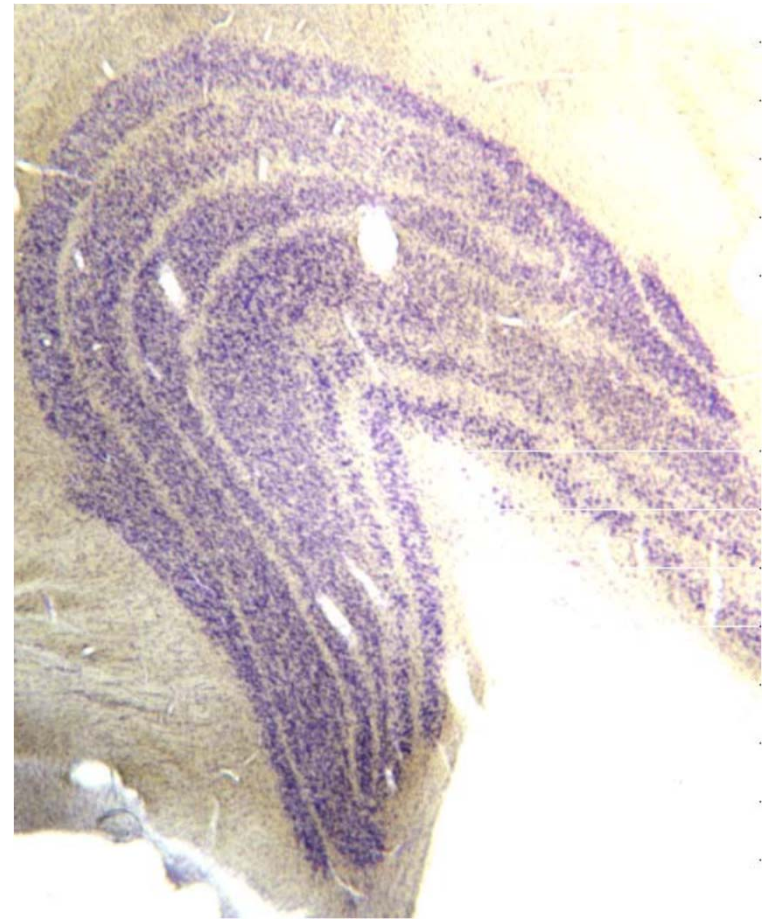
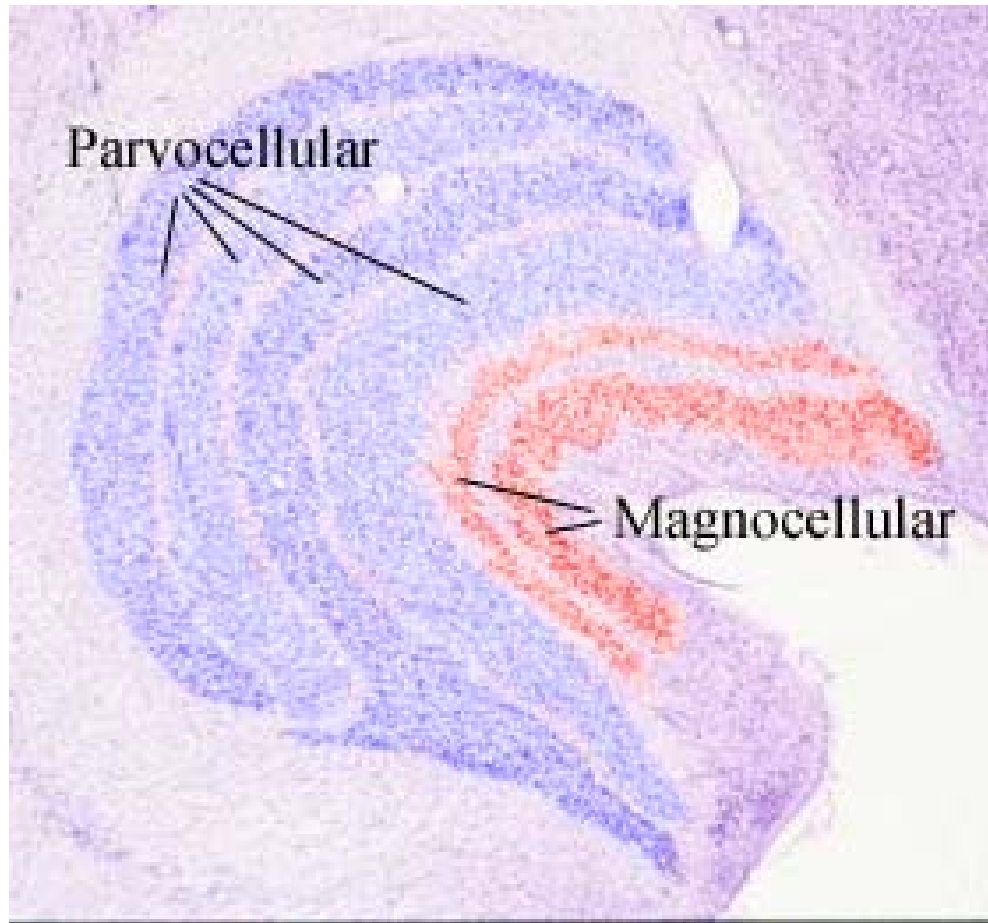
THE CAT





Source: Kim E. Barrett, Susan M. Barman, Scott Boltano, Heddwen L. Brooks: Ganong's Review of Medical Physiology, 12th Edition, 2012, McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.





The *parvocellular ganglion cells* are colour-sensitive and project to the four parvocellular layers of the dLGN. The *magnocellular ganglion cells* are achromatic and project to the two magnocellular layers of the LGN.

The slow-conducting parvocellular pathway mediates our perception of colour and acuity; the fast-conducting magnocellular pathway is responsible for our perception of stimulus change (including motion) and is largely colour-blind.

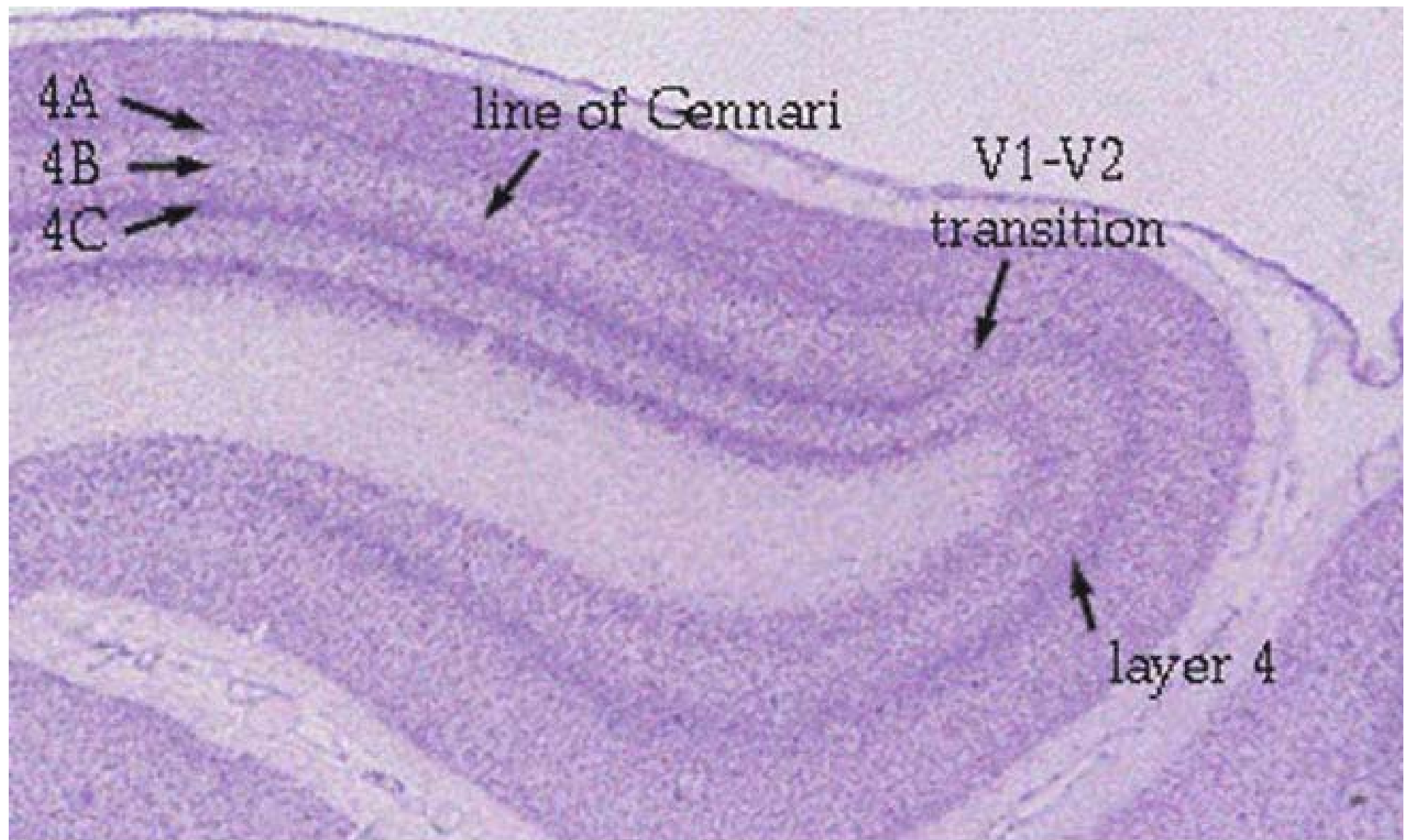
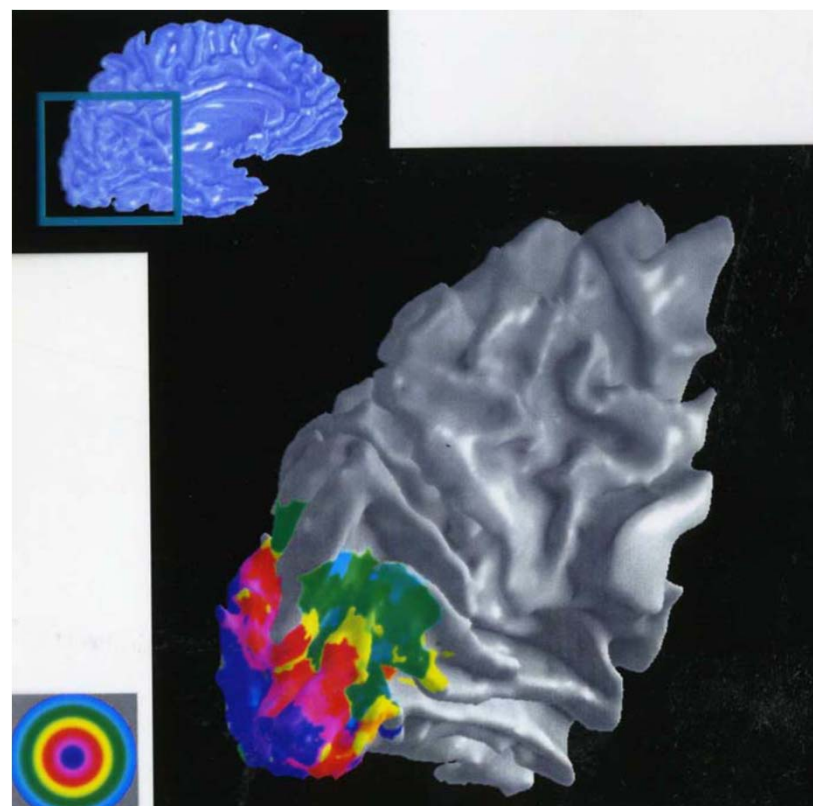
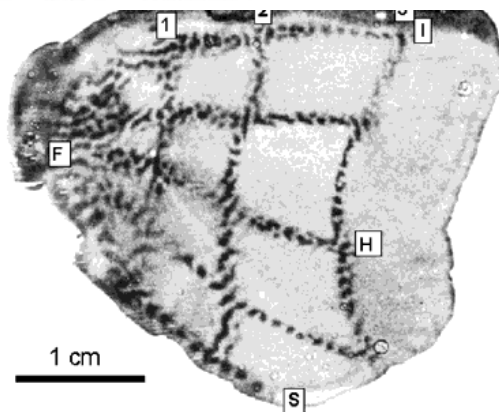
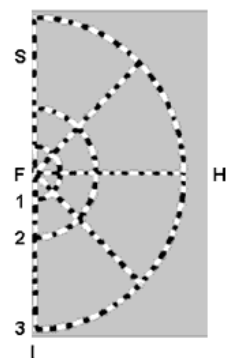
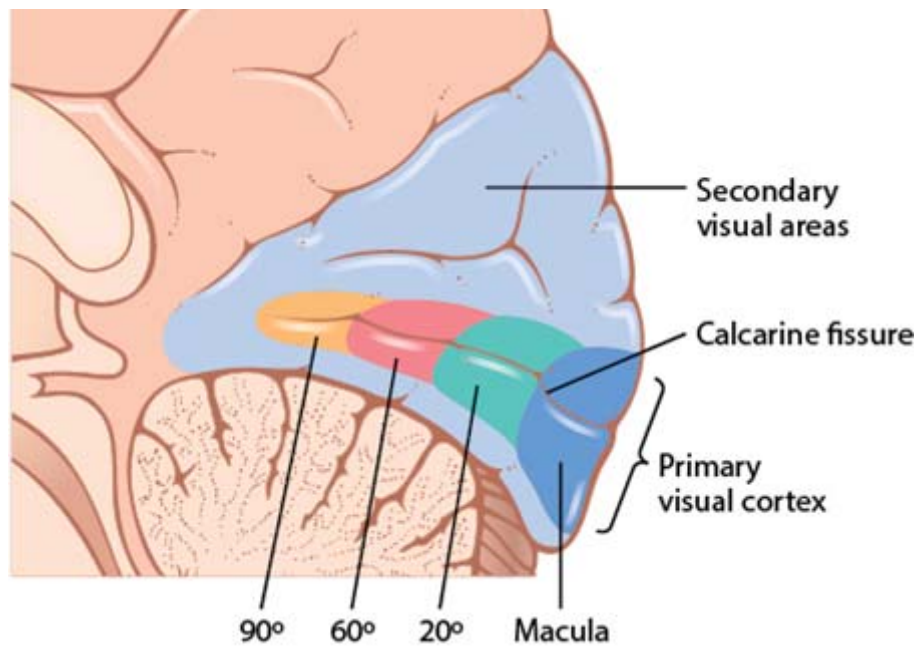


Figure 9. Nissl stained section of the visual cortex to show the border between area 17 (V1) and area 18 (V2).



Cytochrome oxidase patches in monkey V1

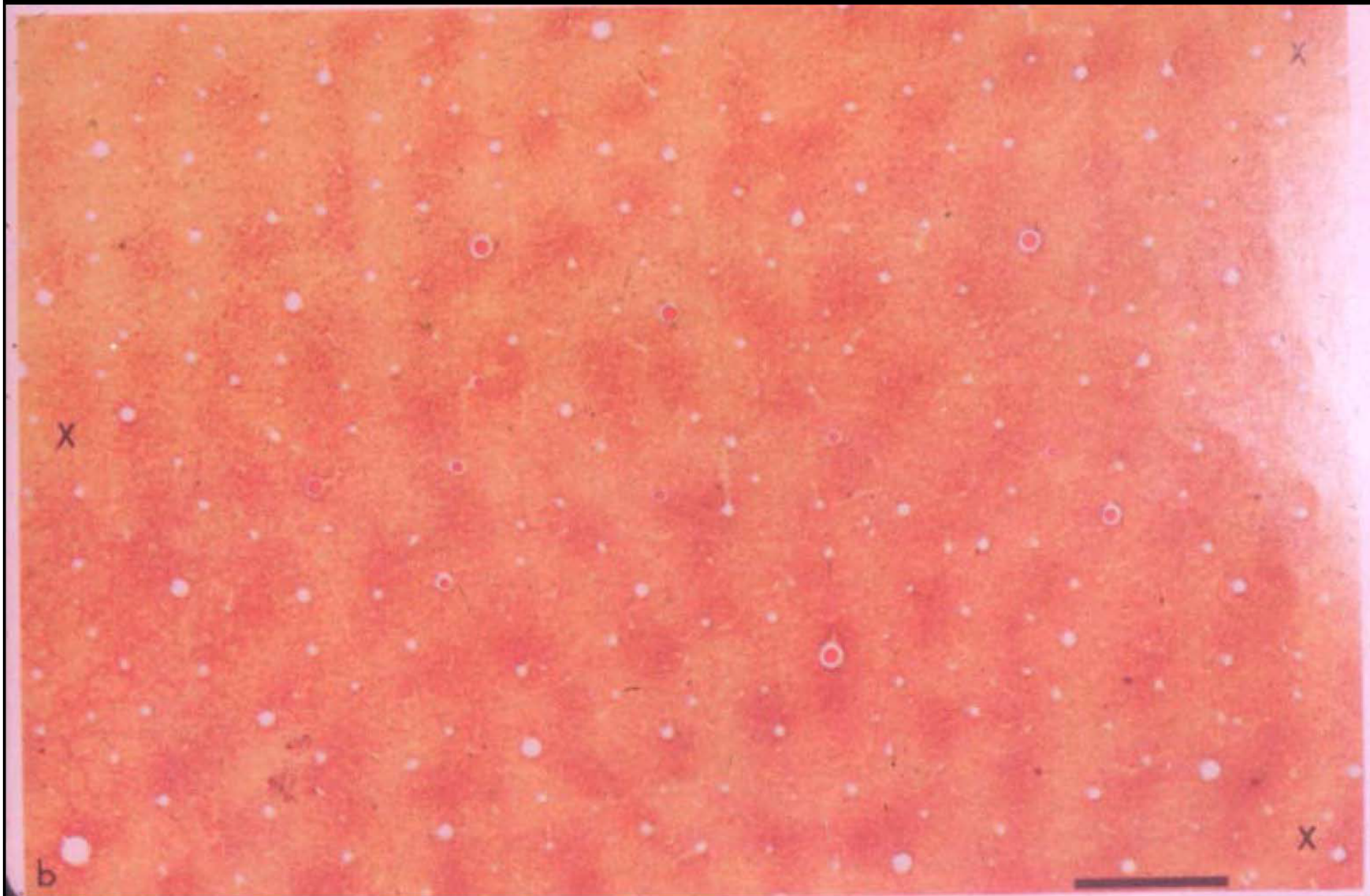
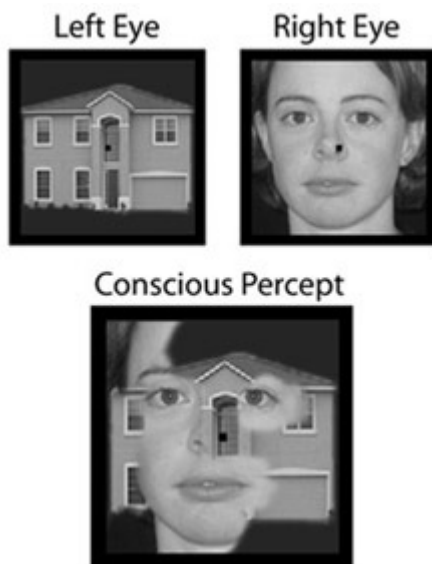


Figure 3. Livingstone, M. S., and D. H. Hubel. "Specificity of Intrinsic Connections in Primate Primary Visual Cortex." *The Journal of Neuroscience* 4, no. 11 (1984): 2830-5. Available under Creative Commons BY-NC-SA.

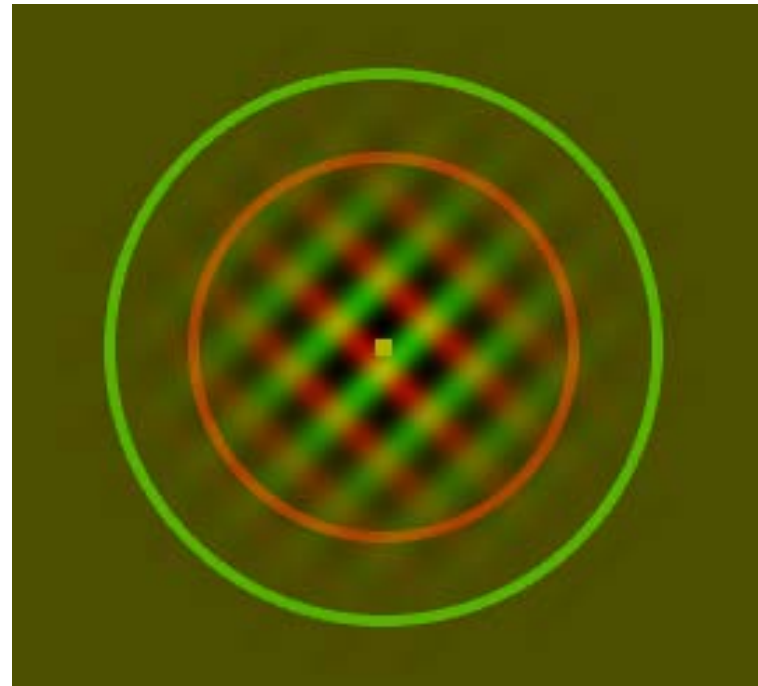
Left -right

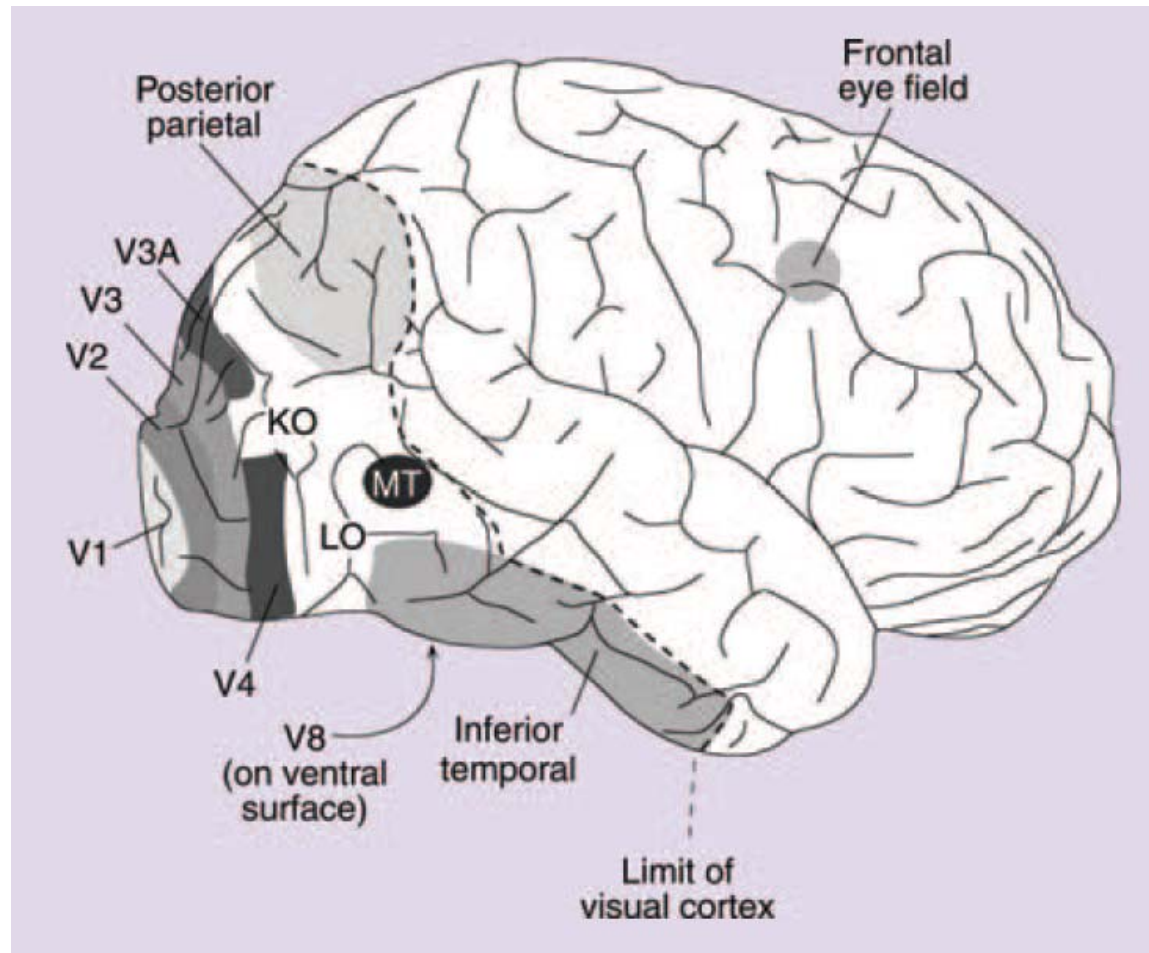


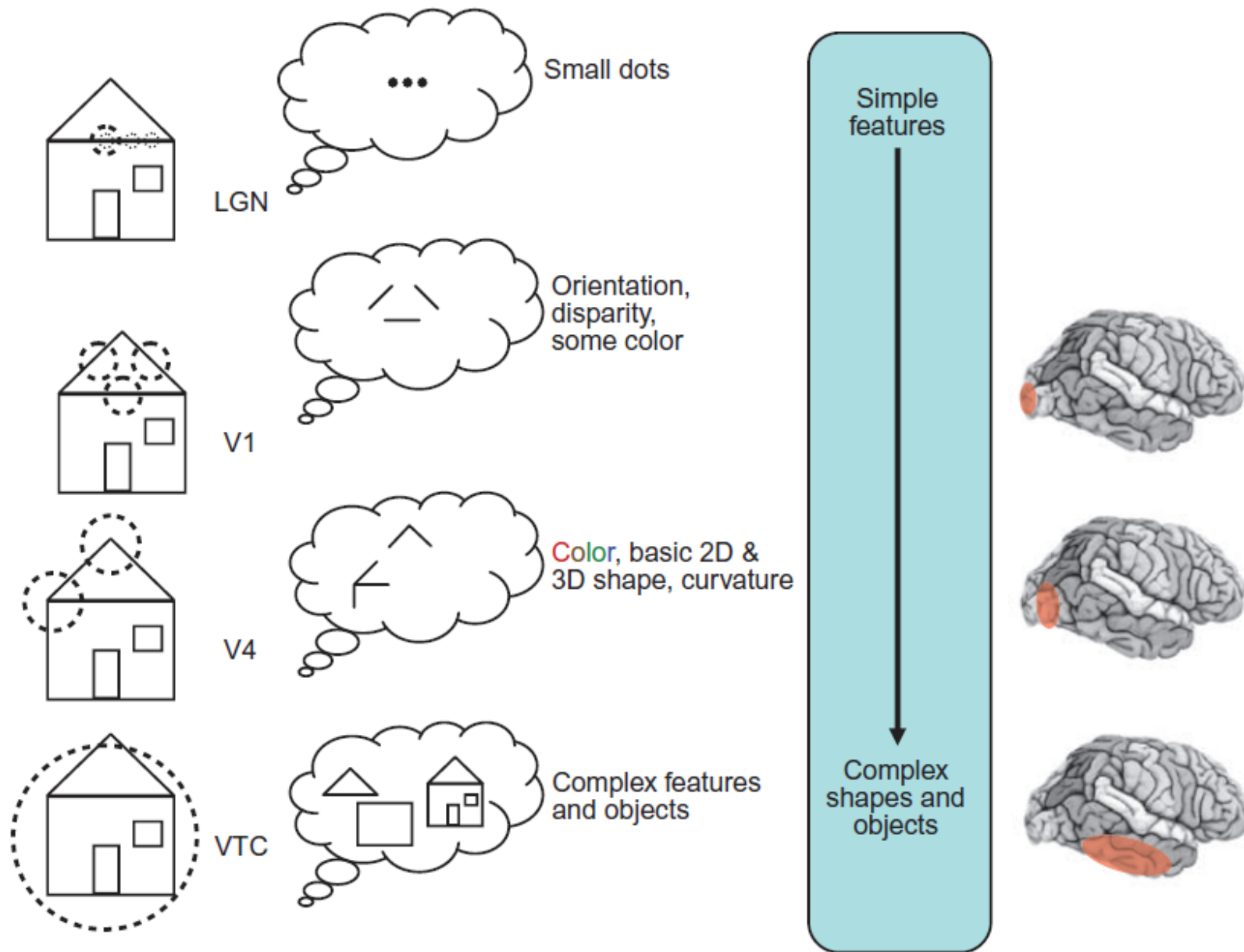
Binocular rivalry

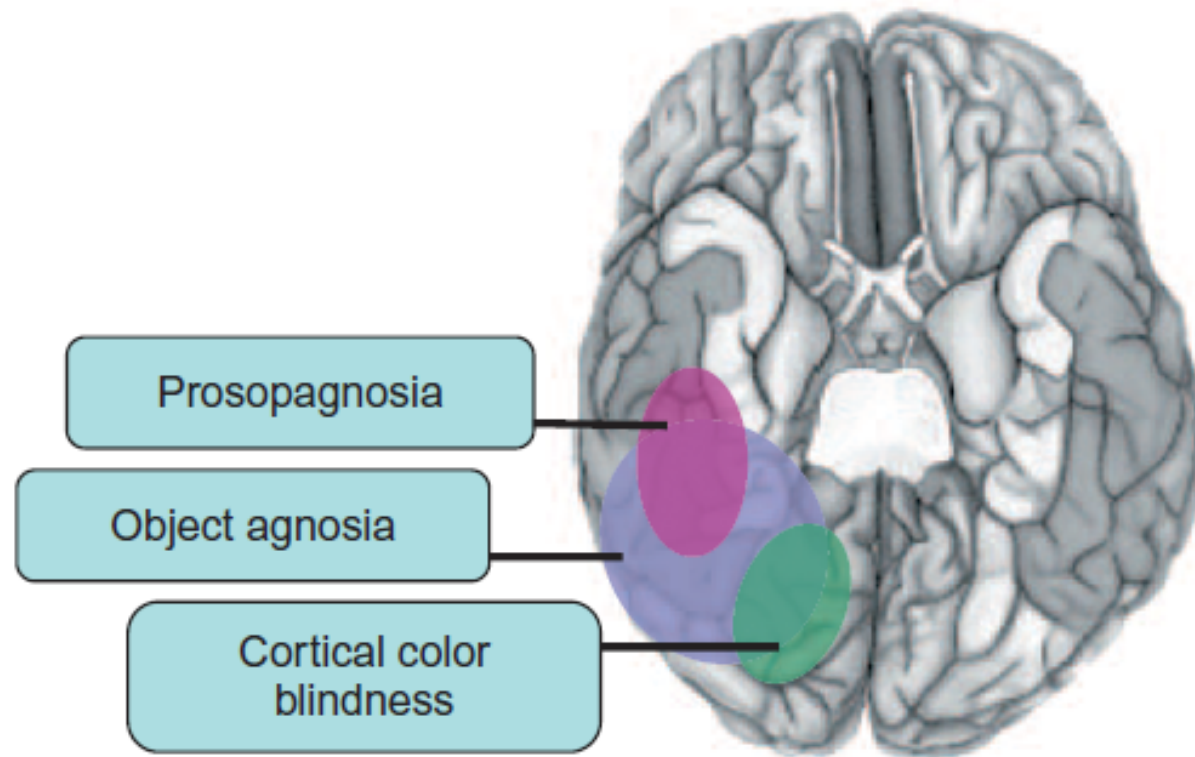
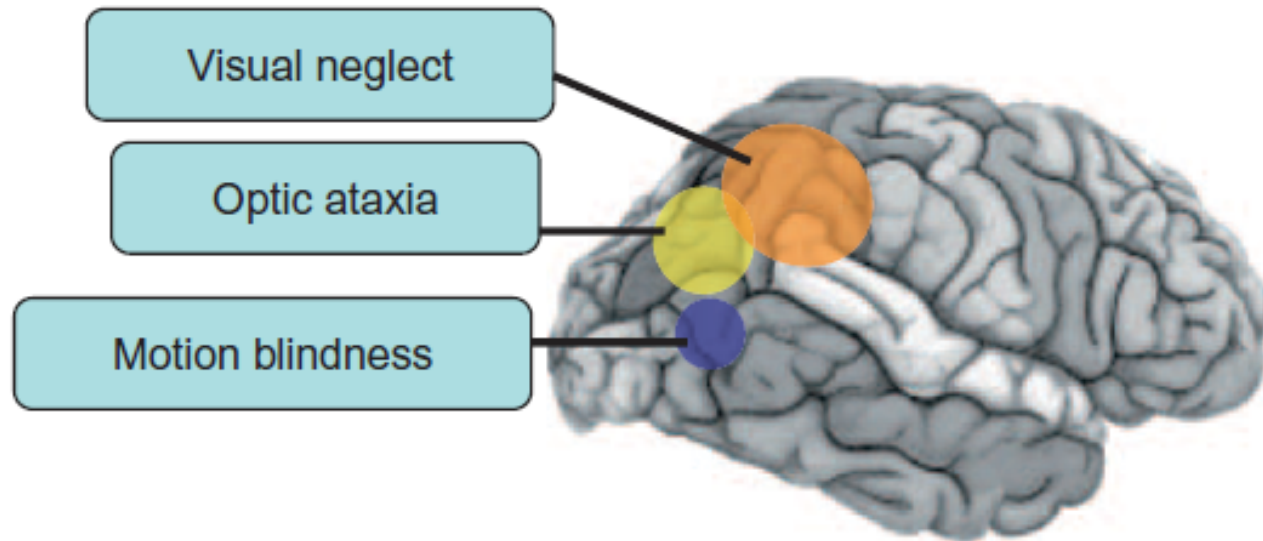


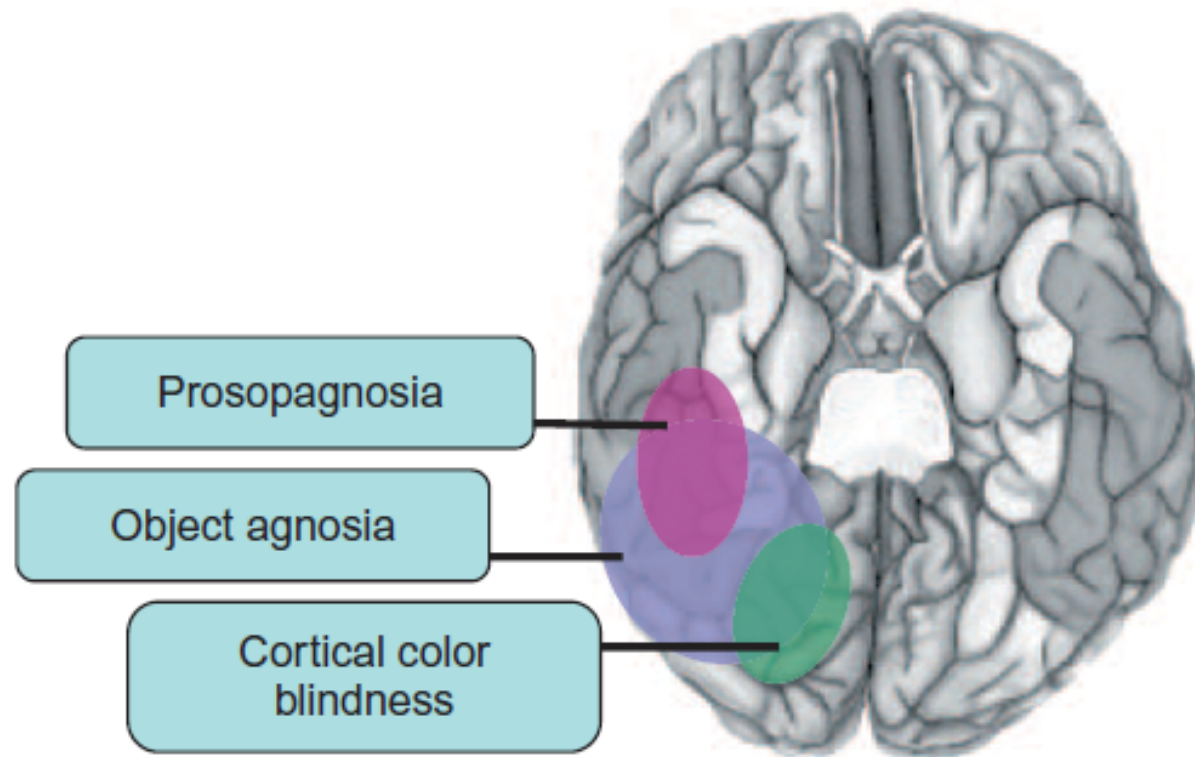
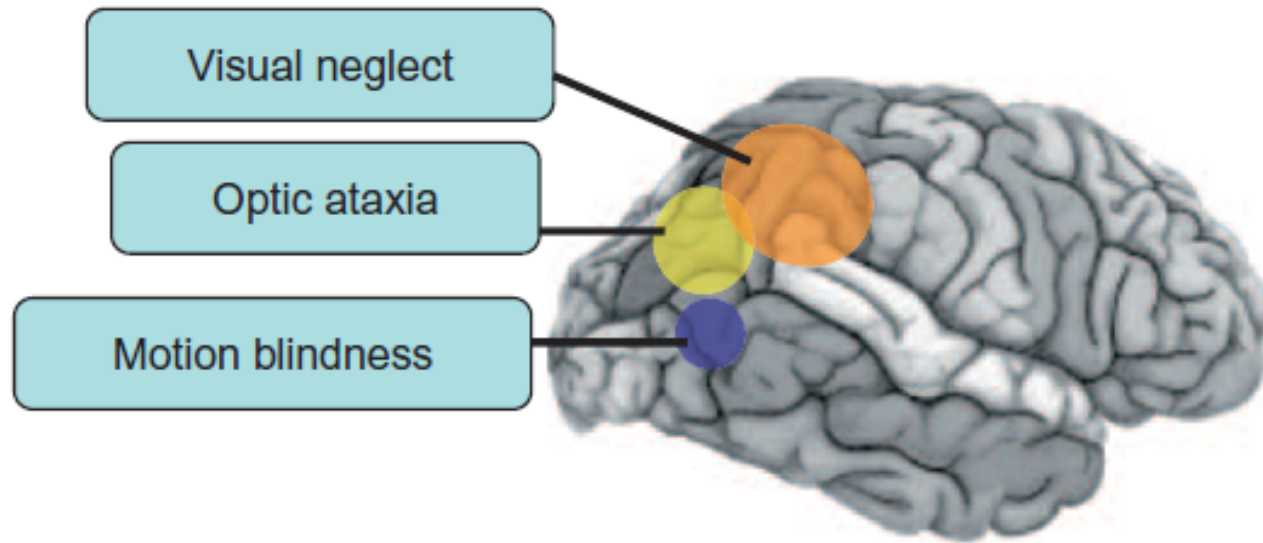
monocular rivalry







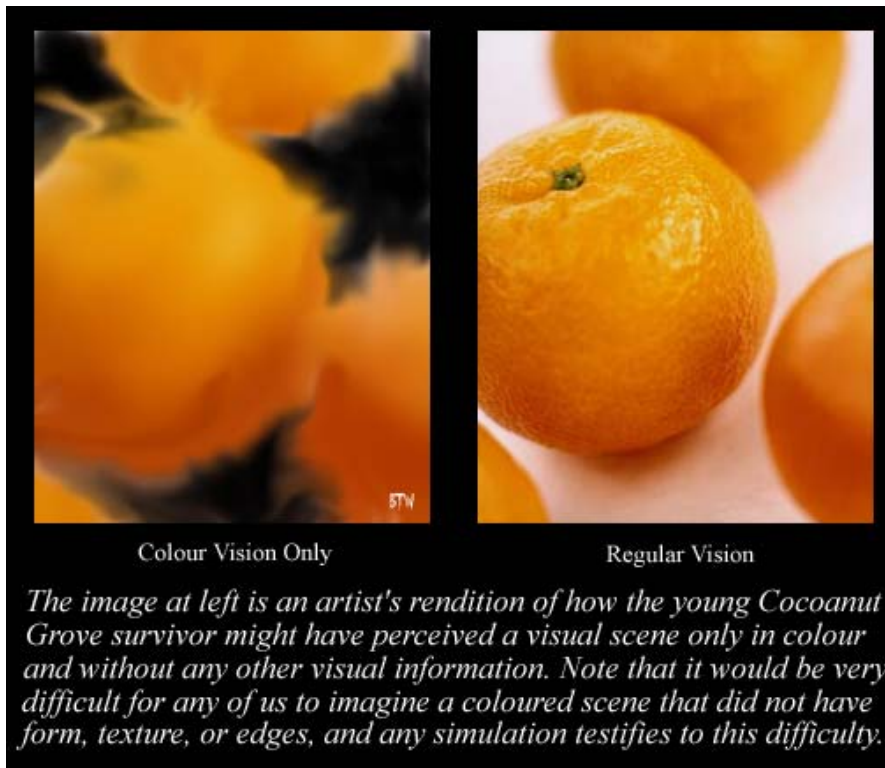




Akinotopsia, MT



The patient demonstrated persistent deficits in visual recognition, characterized most prominently by defective recognition of elemental shape and form, associated with alexia, prosopagnosia, visuospatial disorientation and impaired visual imagery. Visual acuity, colour recognition, writing ability and verbal intelligence were relatively preserved.



Color, V4

A HISTORIC CASE OF VISUAL AGNOSIA REVISITED AFTER 40 YEARS *Brain*, Volume 114, Issue 2, 1 April 1991, Pages 789–800

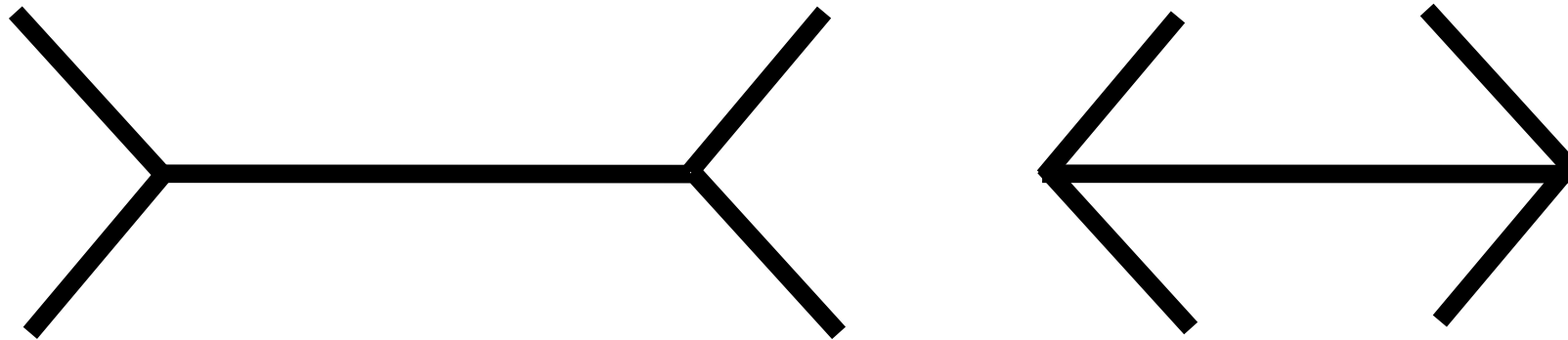
7415

Figure 4

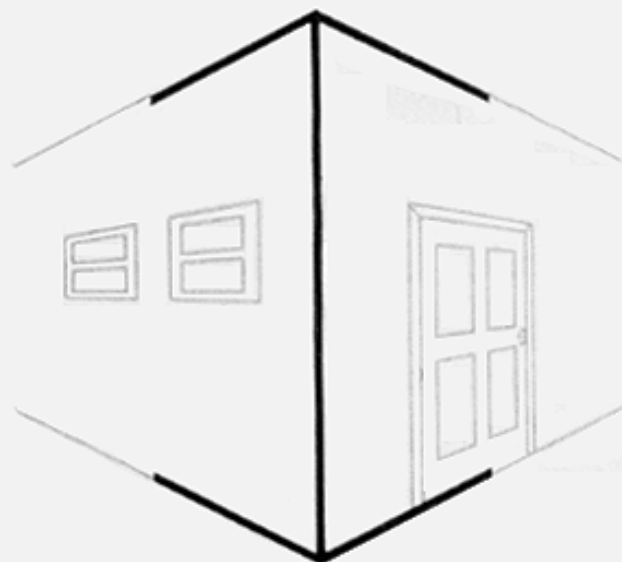
Patient X, studied by Landis et al. (1982), consistently read this stimulus as 7415.



Muller-Lyer illusion



A.



B.

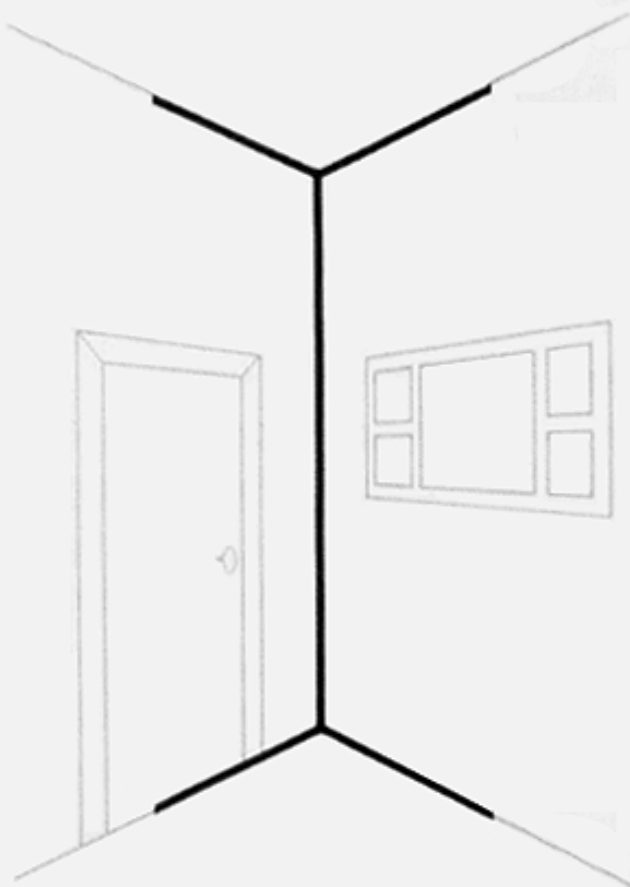
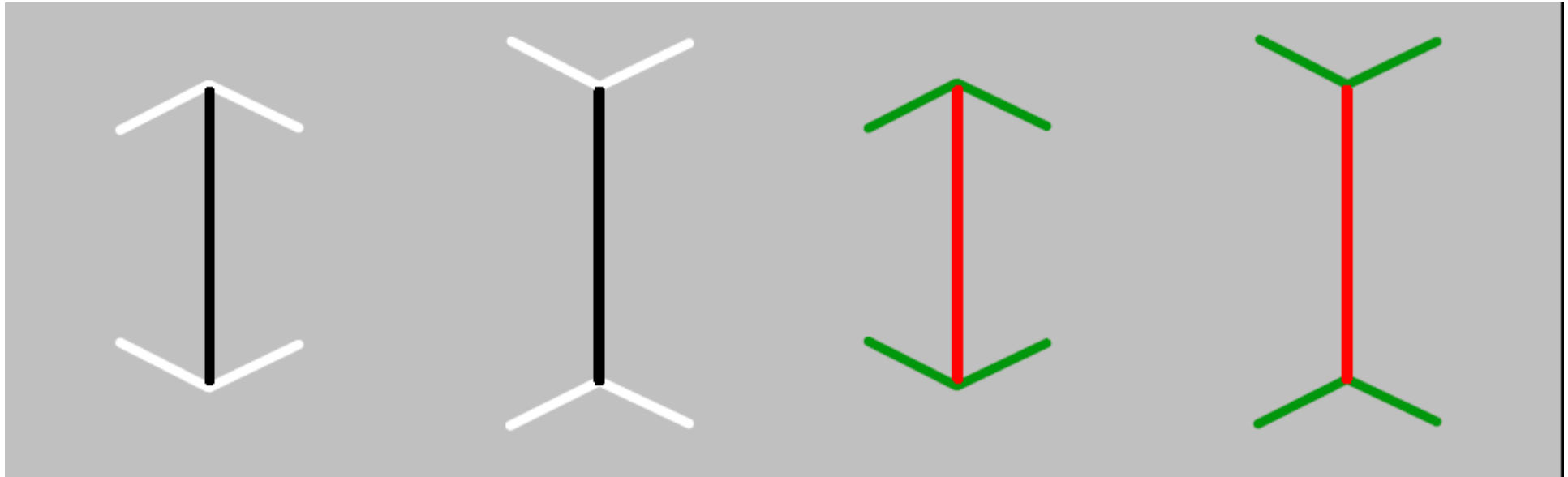


FIGURE 7.25

The Müller-Lyer illusion could arise from implied depth information.

Muller-Lyer illusion

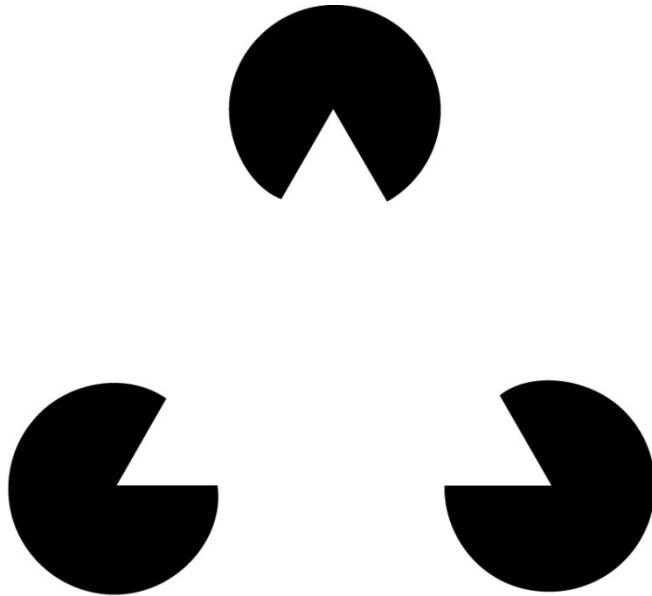


Shape

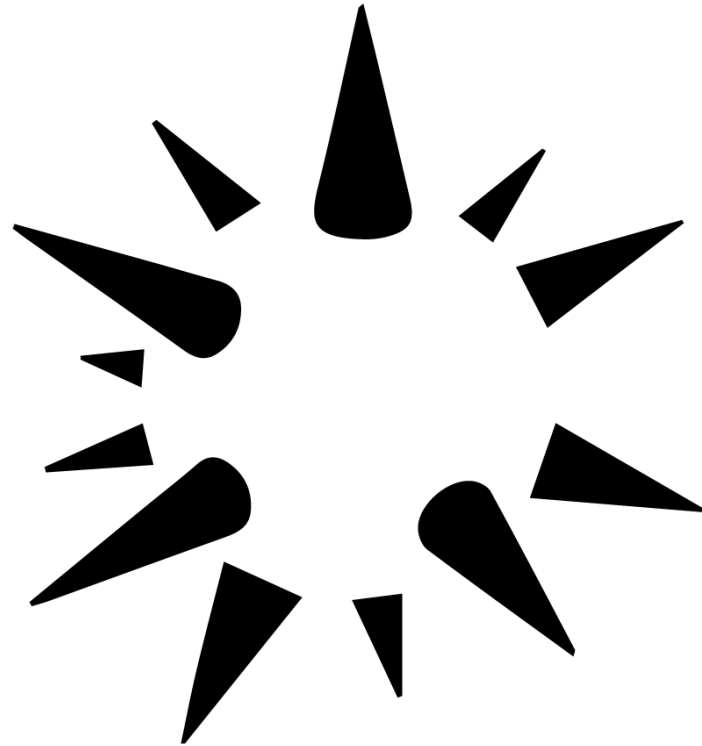
- What define a shape

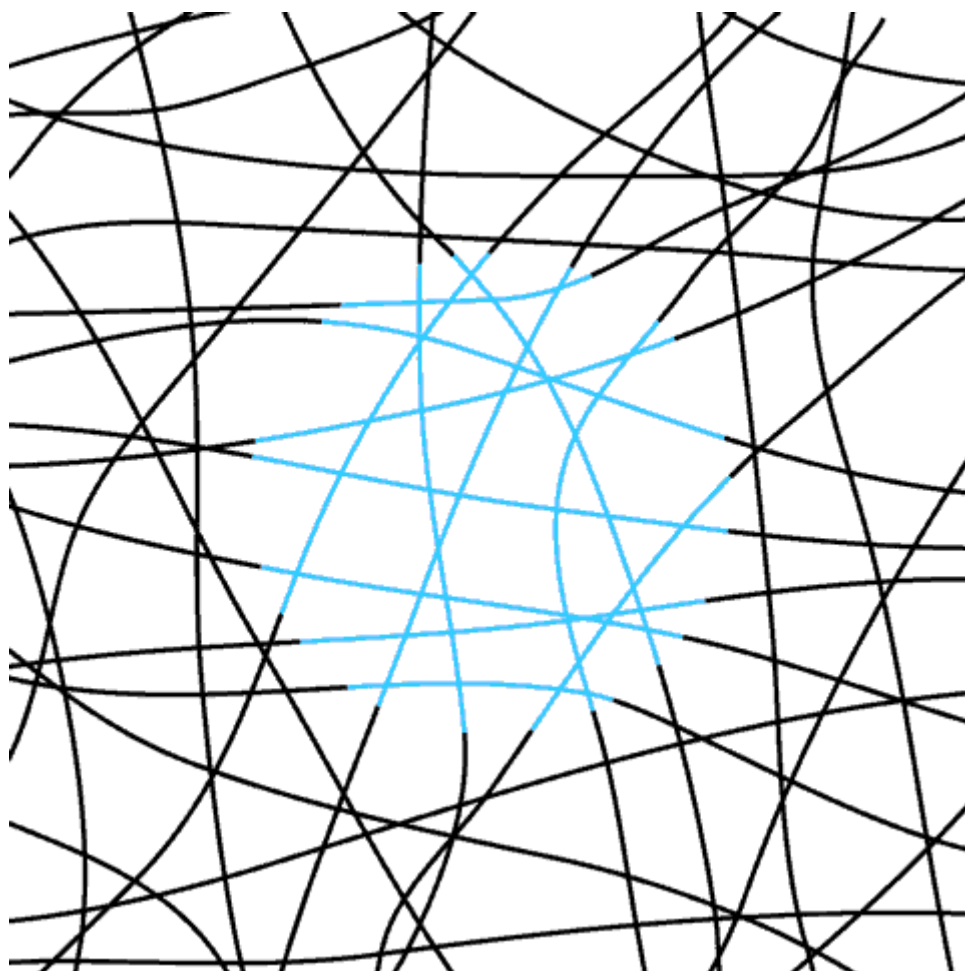
Kanizsa's Triangle

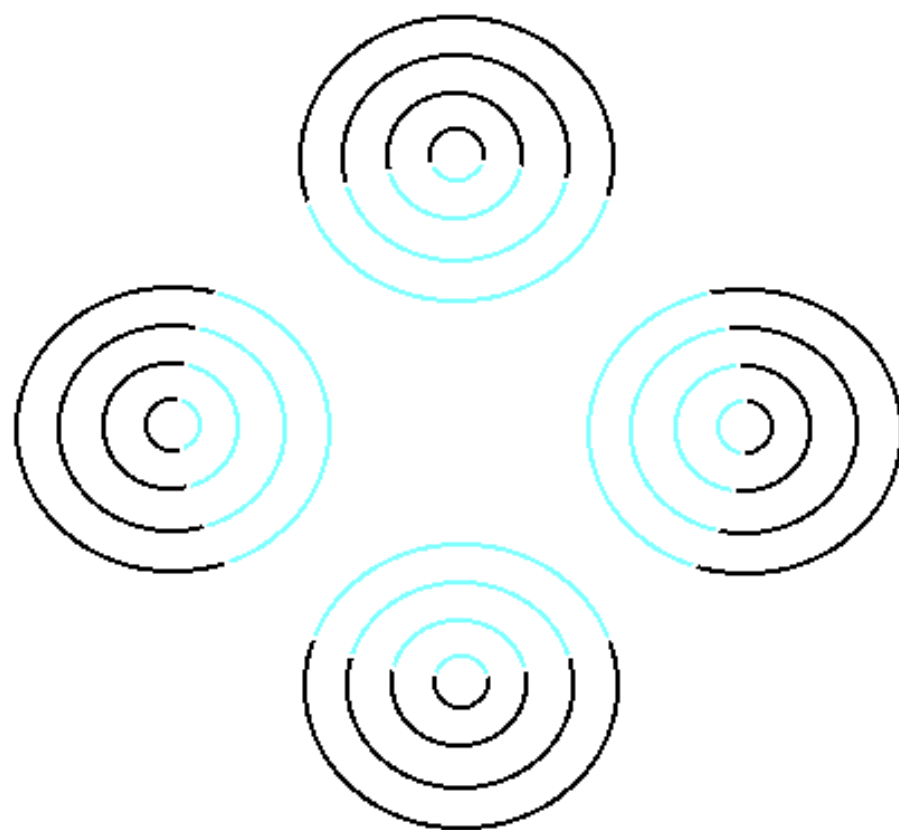
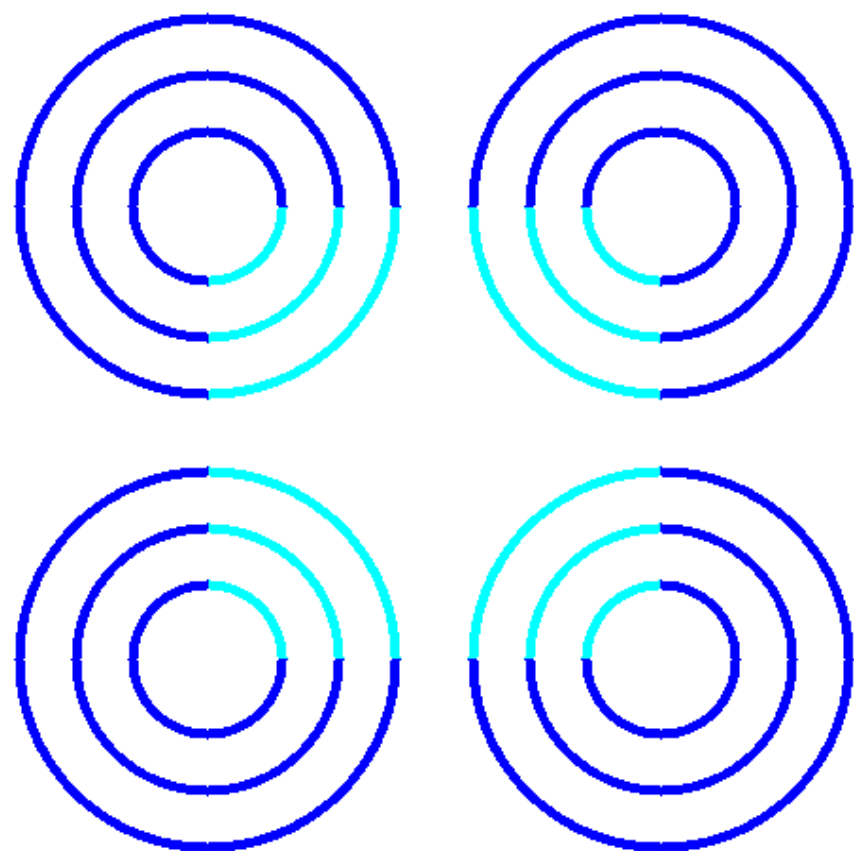
A



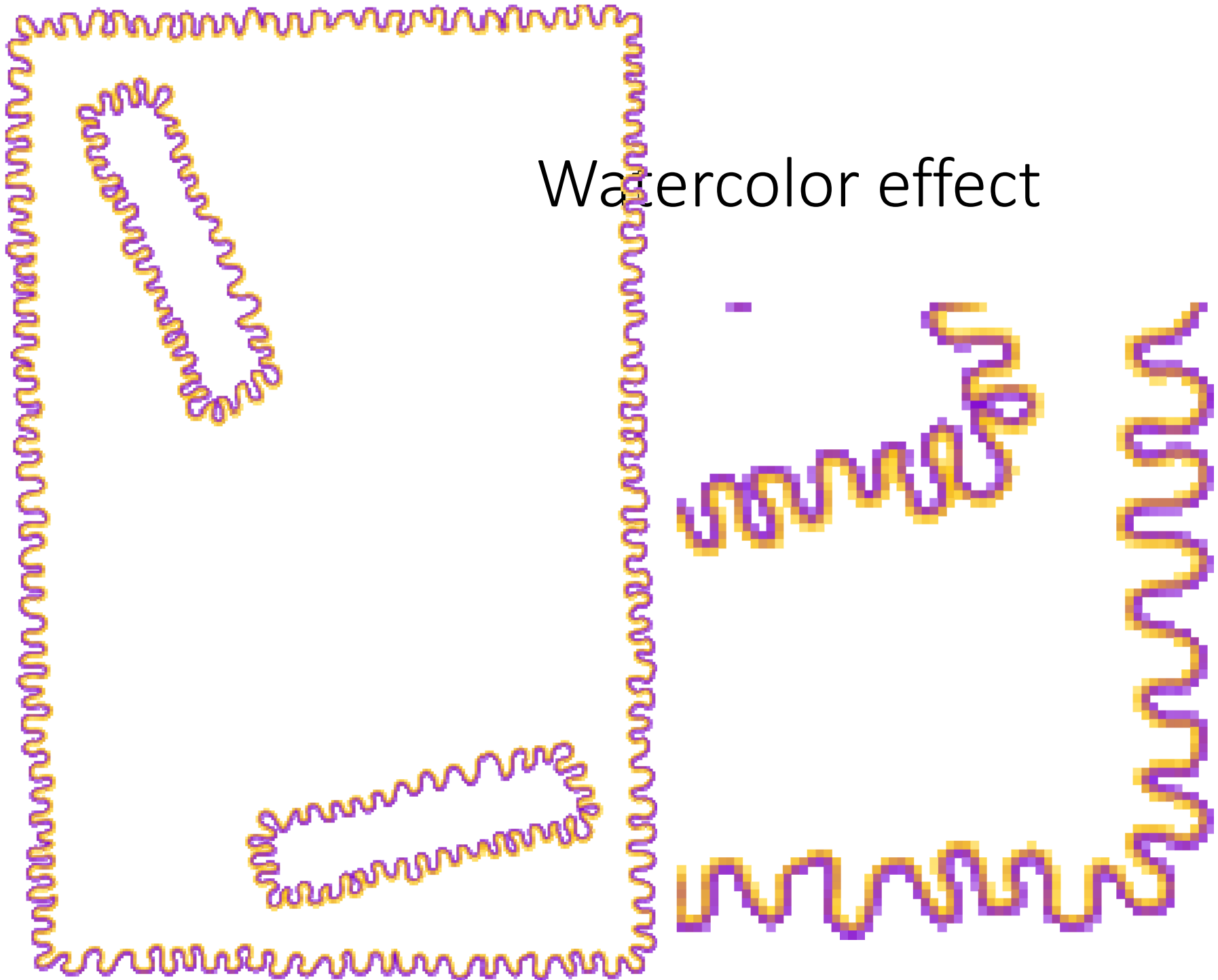
C



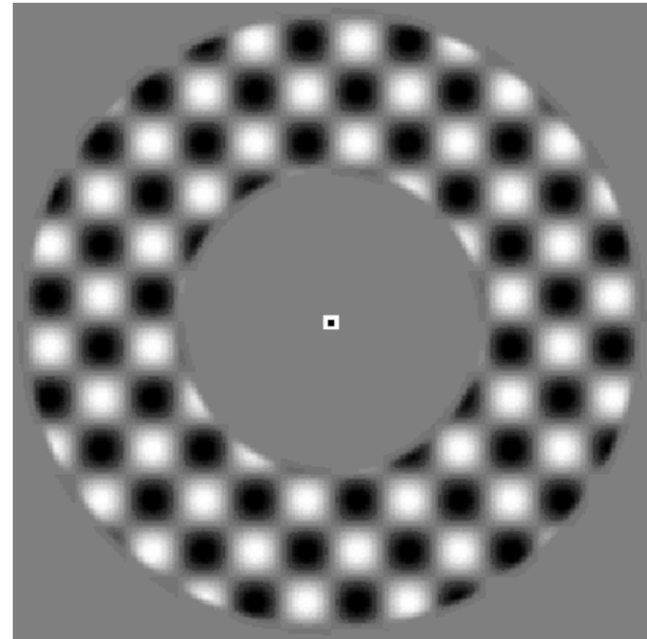
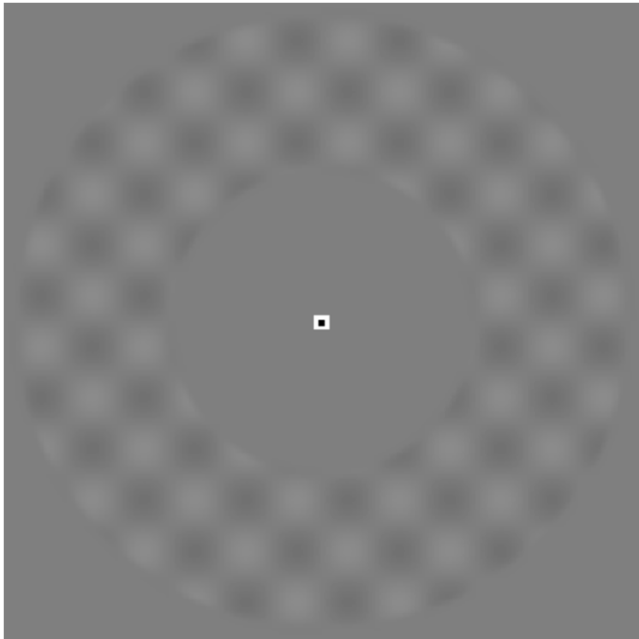




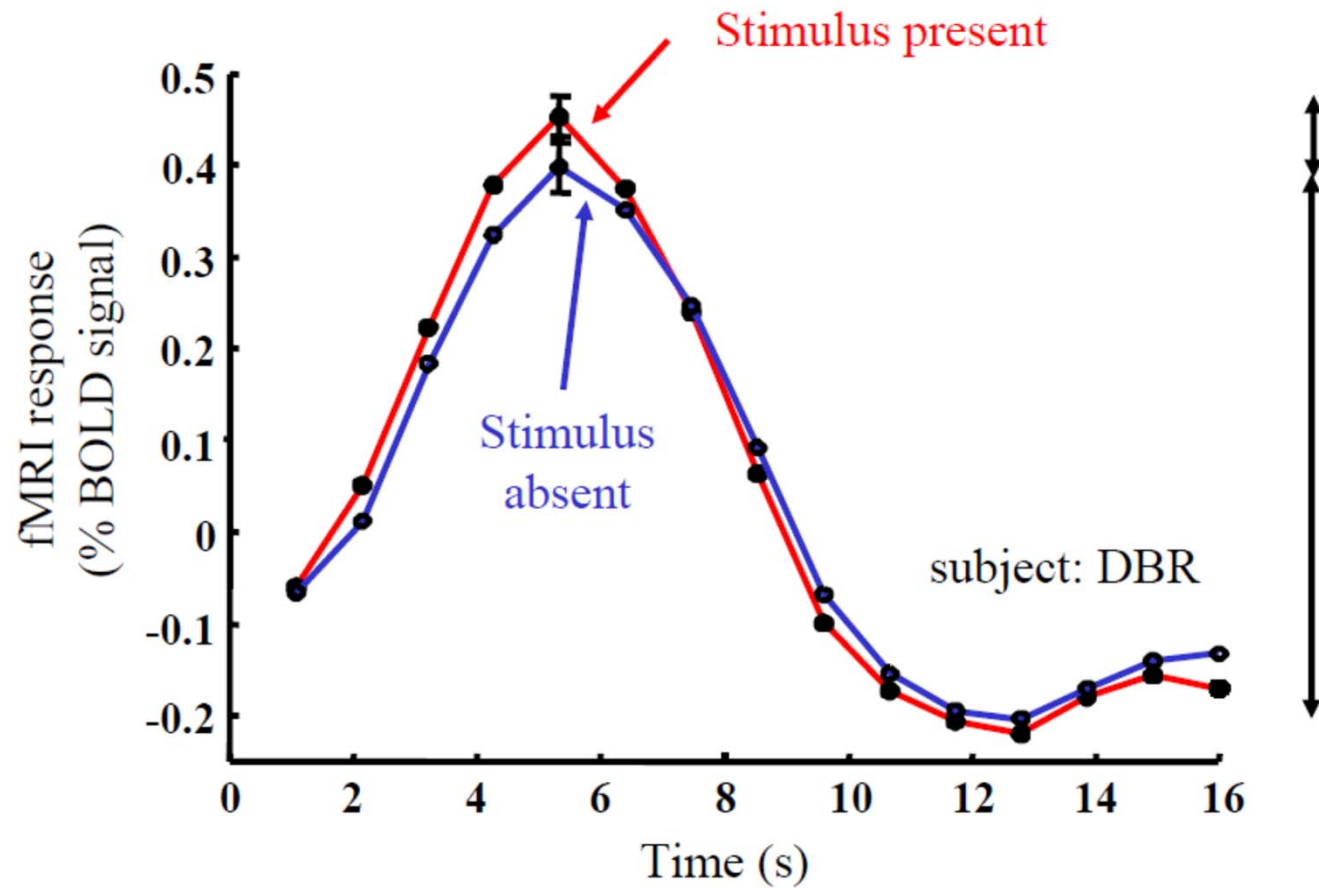
Watercolor effect



What do you expect to see when the stimulus is *absent*?



The unseem

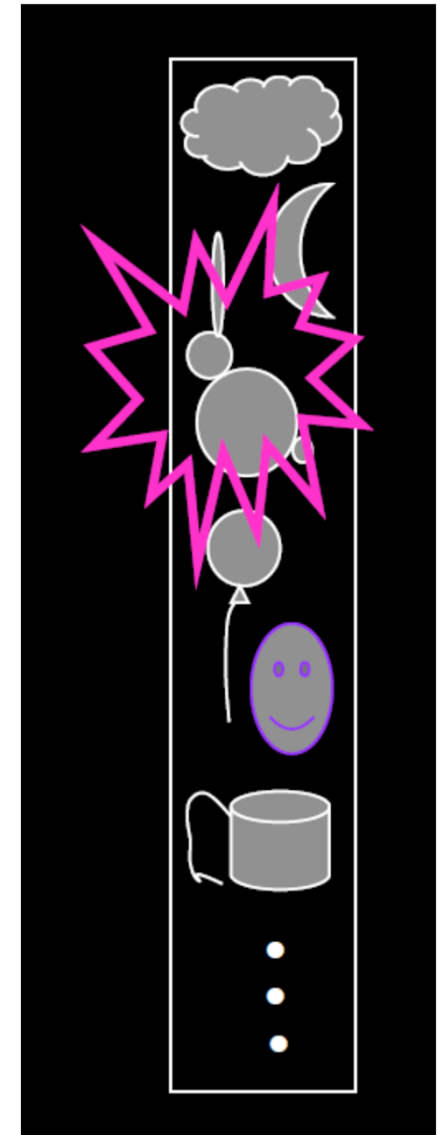
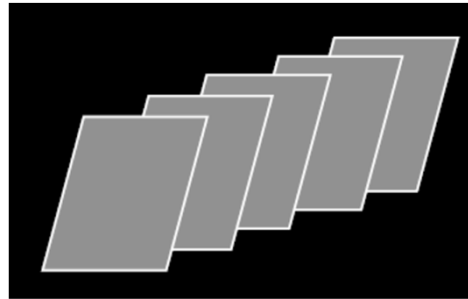


Ress, Backus, & Heeger, 2000, *Nat Neurosci* 3:940,

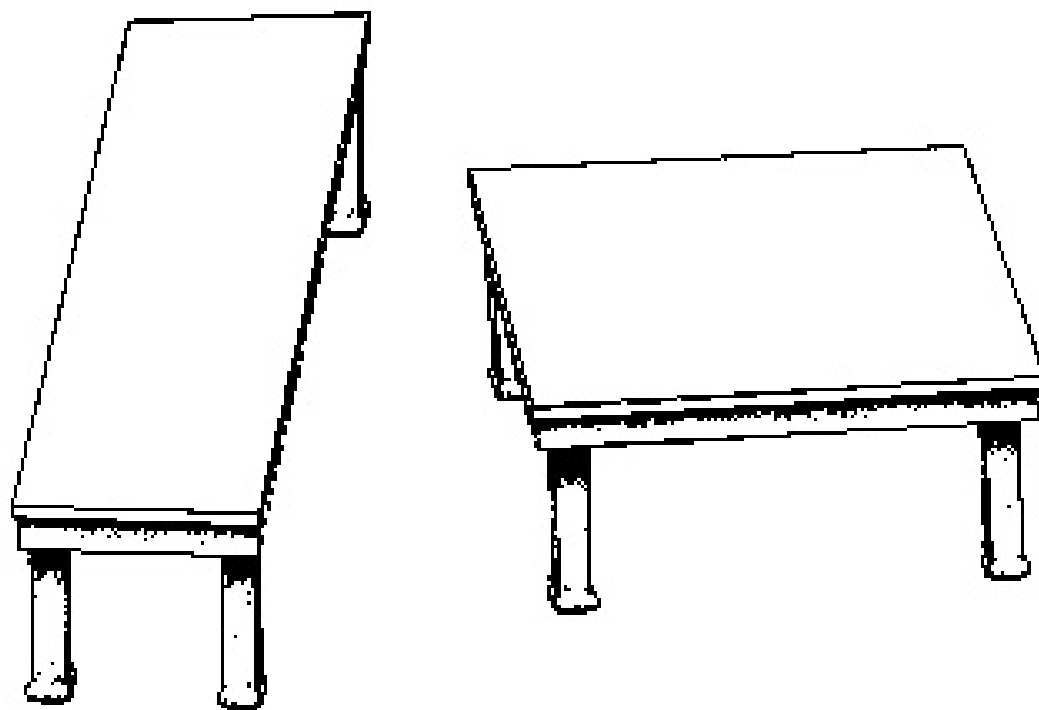
形状的定义



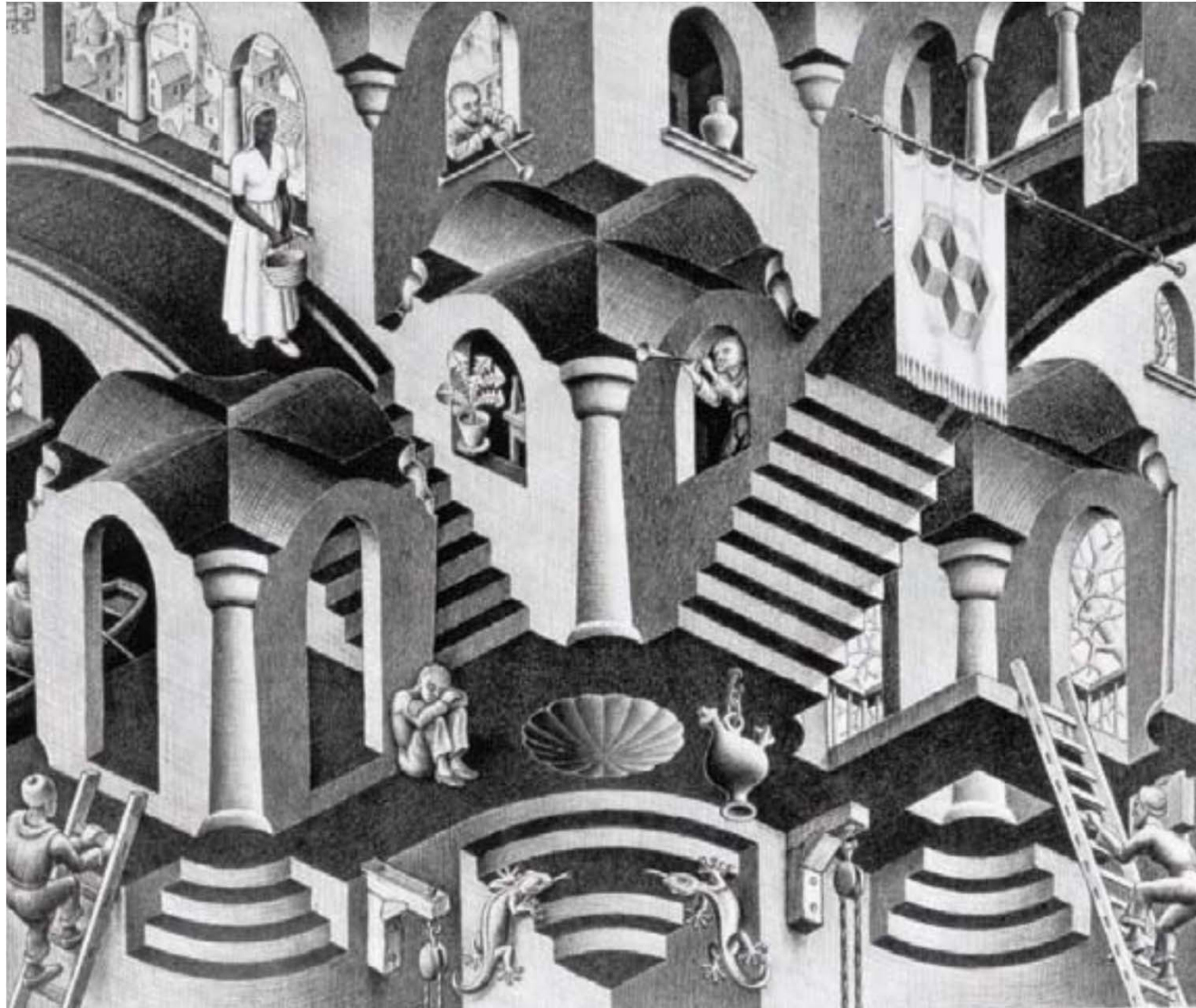
视觉

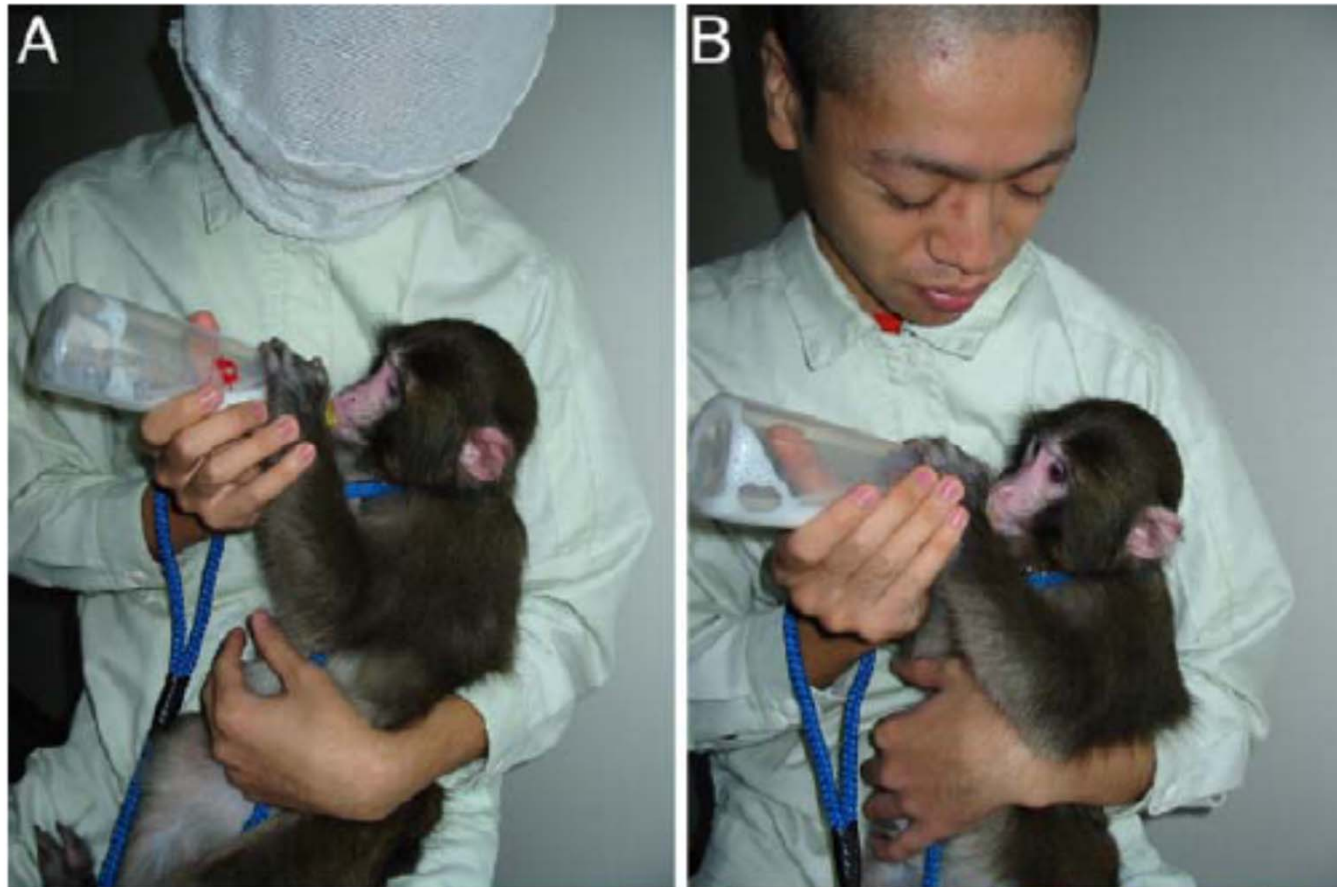


物体



我们的解析是强制性的





An infant monkey and her living circumstance Sensitive period Sugita, Yoichi (2008)
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 105, 394-398



6
 12 months deprivation period
 24

