TSBB15
Computer Vision

Lecture 9
Biological Vision

Two parts

1. Systems perspective

2. Visual perception

Two parts

1. Systems perspective

   Based on Michael Land and Dan-Eric Nilsson's work

2. Visual perception

   Based on Slides from Gösta Granlund

Vision Systems

Camera vs. eye

Vision Systems

≠

Purpose:

Reproduce the world
as accurately as possible

Purpose:

Sensing device for
visual behaviours

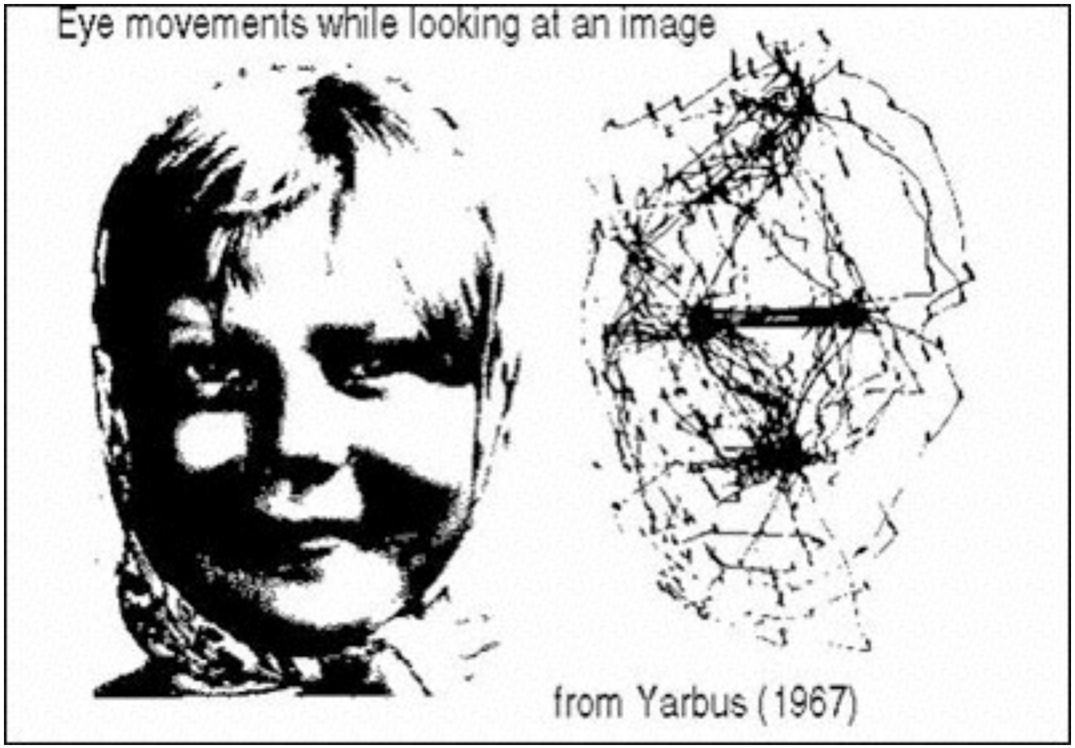
Vision Systems

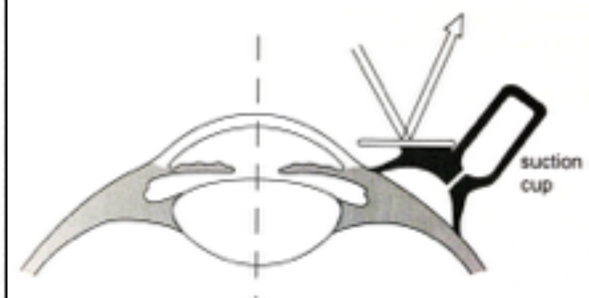
What a camera sees

Vision Systems

What the human eye sees

Vision Systems





Device used by Yarbus
Illustration from:
M. F. Land ”Looking and Acting”

Vision Systems

≠

Uniform resolution
Smooth motion

just central 2° are sharp
saccadic motions (avg. 3Hz, around 700°/s)

Vision Systems

Peripheral view

Foveal view

What a robot sees

Visual Behaviours

Saccadic motion is an example of a visual behaviour

Purpose?

Visual Behaviours

Examples of visual behaviours:

1. Fixate moving targets

2. Compensate for head and body movement

3. Change detection

4. Recognition

Visual Behaviours

Examples of visual behaviours:

1. **Fixate moving targets** - Optokinetic Reflex (OKR)
2. **Compensate for head and body movement** - Vestibulo - Ocular Reflex (VOR)
3. **Change detection**
4. **Recognition**

Visual Behaviours

Experiment:
Hold out your hand and raise a finger:

1. move head while looking at finger (VOR)
2. move hand while looking at finger (OKR)

Which reflex is faster?

Visual Behaviours

Visual input for VOR (stabilization)?

Visual input for OKR (tracking)?

Visual Behaviours

Visual input for VOR (stabilization)?
- Optical flow (dense over entire visual field)

Visual input for OKR (tracking)?
- Tracking (region around fovea)

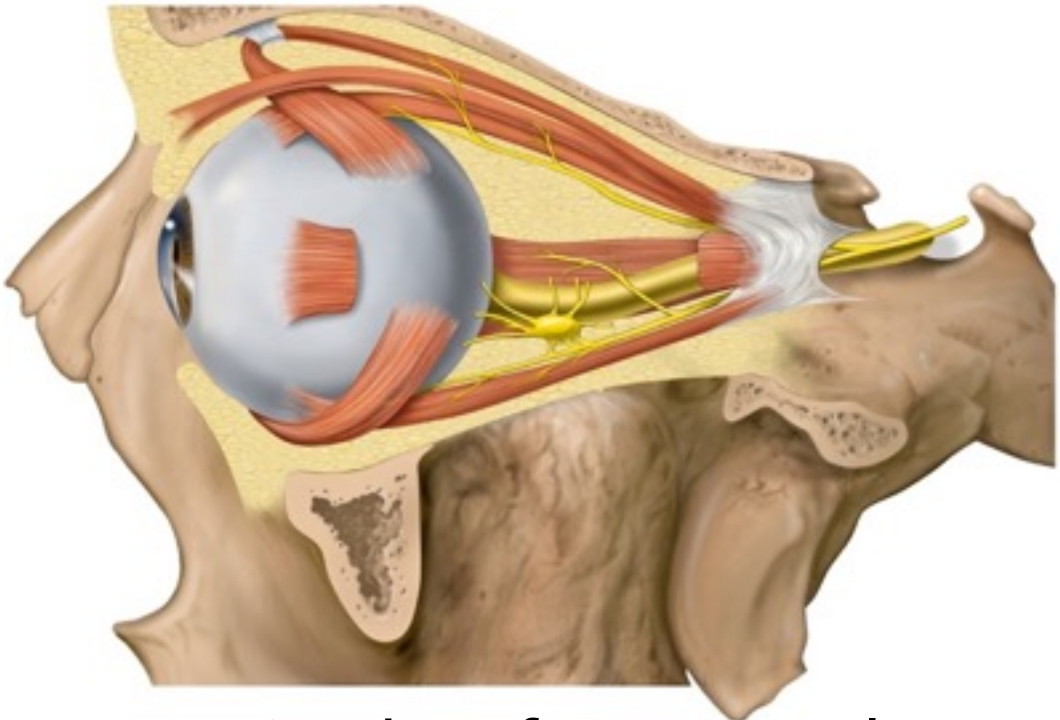
Visual Behaviours

Visual input for VOR (stabilization)?
- Optical flow (dense over entire visual field)

Visual input for OKR (tracking)?
- Tracking (region around fovea)

Note: VOR also receives input from the vestibular system (OF is used for learning).

Visual Behaviours



- Three opponent pairs of eye muscles
- Whole neck-eye system is involved in gaze control

VCR in Weka bird

Whole head has to move in birds - Vestibulo-Collic Reflex

Weka VCR - YouTube

VCR in Chicken

Whole head has to move in birds - Vestibulo-Collic Reflex

Chicken VCR - YouTube

Visual Behaviours

Examples of visual behaviours:

1. **Fixate moving targets** - OKR
2. **Compensate for head and body movement** - VOR,VCR
3. **Change detection** - Fixation i.e. 1&2 + difference
4. **Recognition** - Saccadic motions + 1&2 + Perceptual hierarchy

Visual Perception

Gösta Granlund

Computer Vision Laboratory
Linköping University
SWEDEN

Complex problem

Recognition using direct matching to prototype images is untenable

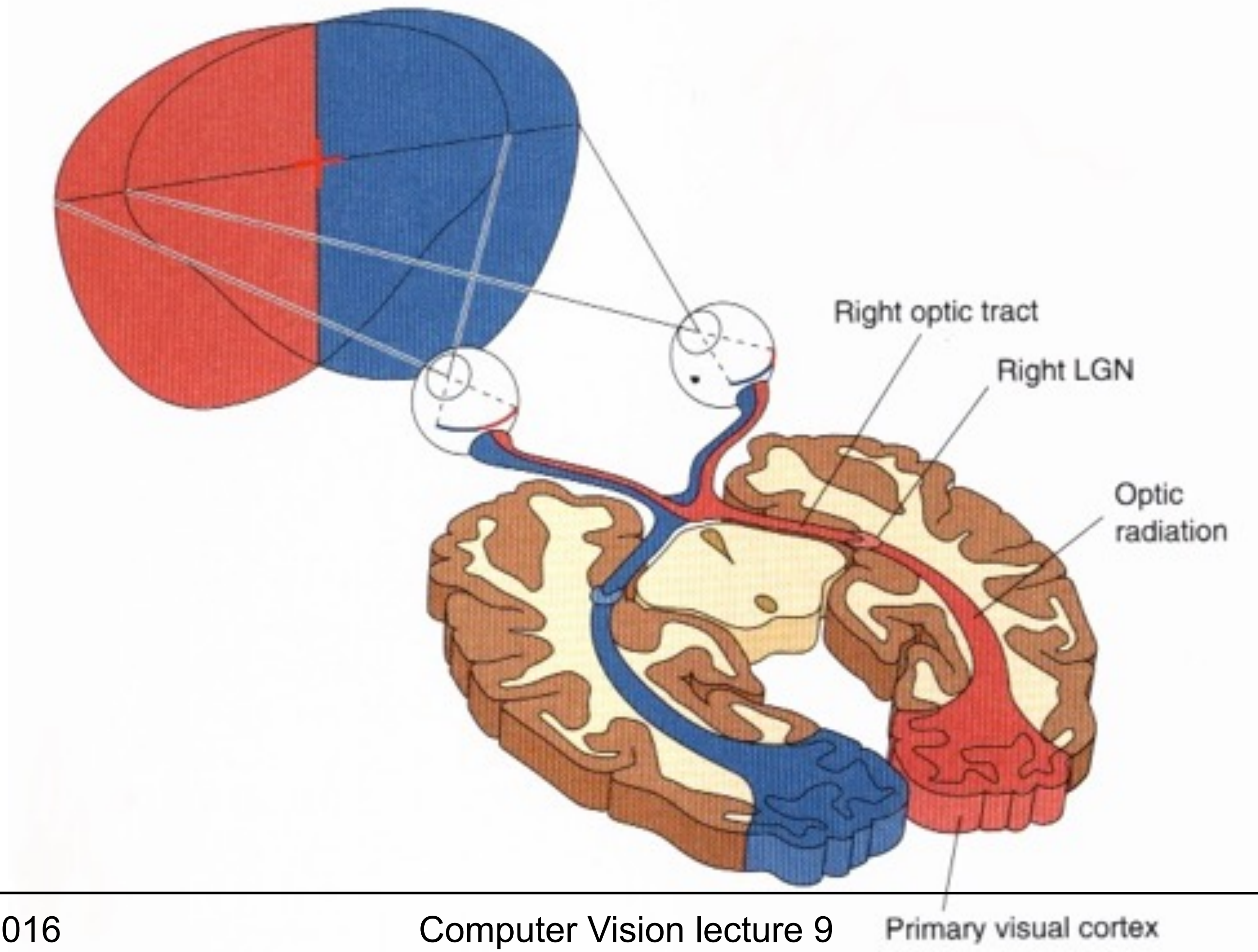
- Large number of objects
- Large number of variations

Complex problem

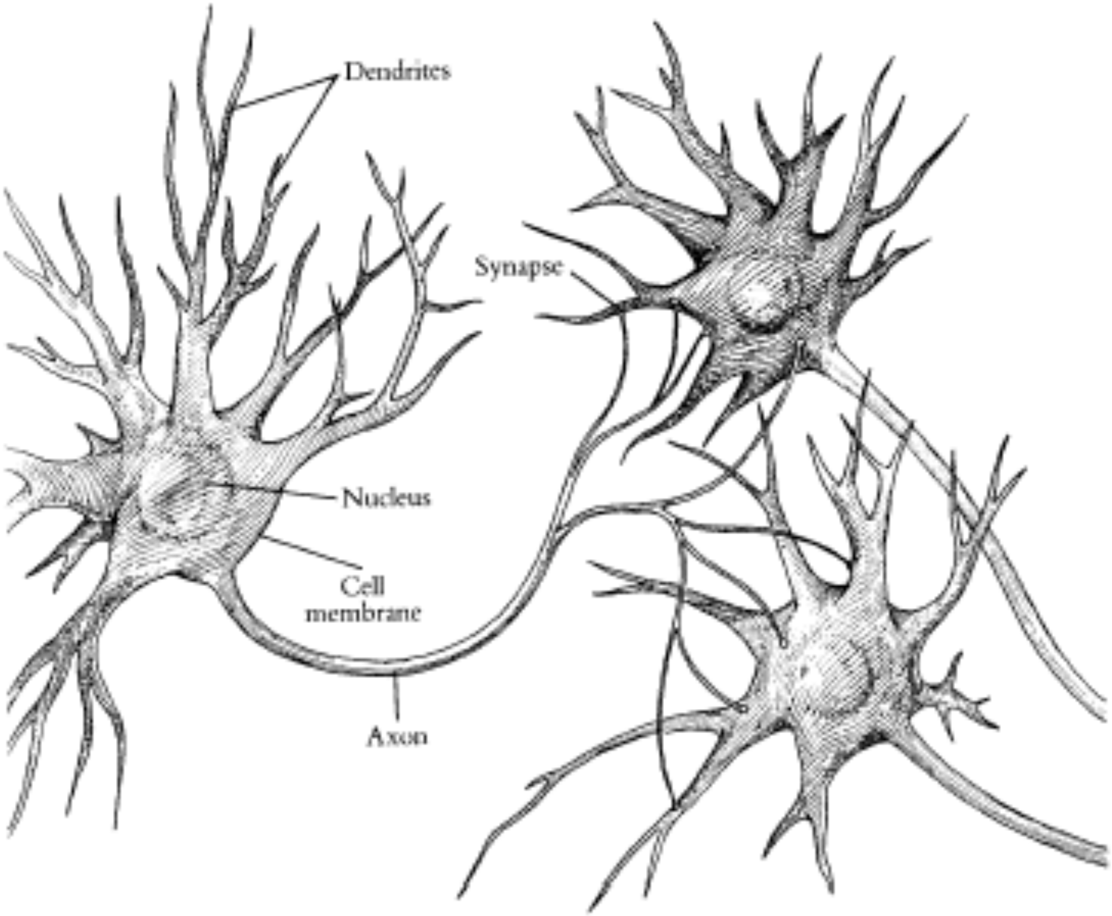
Recognition using direct matching to prototype images is untenable

- Large number of objects
- Large number of variations
- Abstraction is necessary!

The visual pathway



Principal parts of a nerve cell



Signals of neurons

Carried through a chemical process

Resting potential -70 mV inside axon

Reversal to +40 mV inside axon

Refractory time about 1 msek

A few to > 1000 impulses per second

Normally all-or-nothing

A few types have ***graded*** signals

Neurons

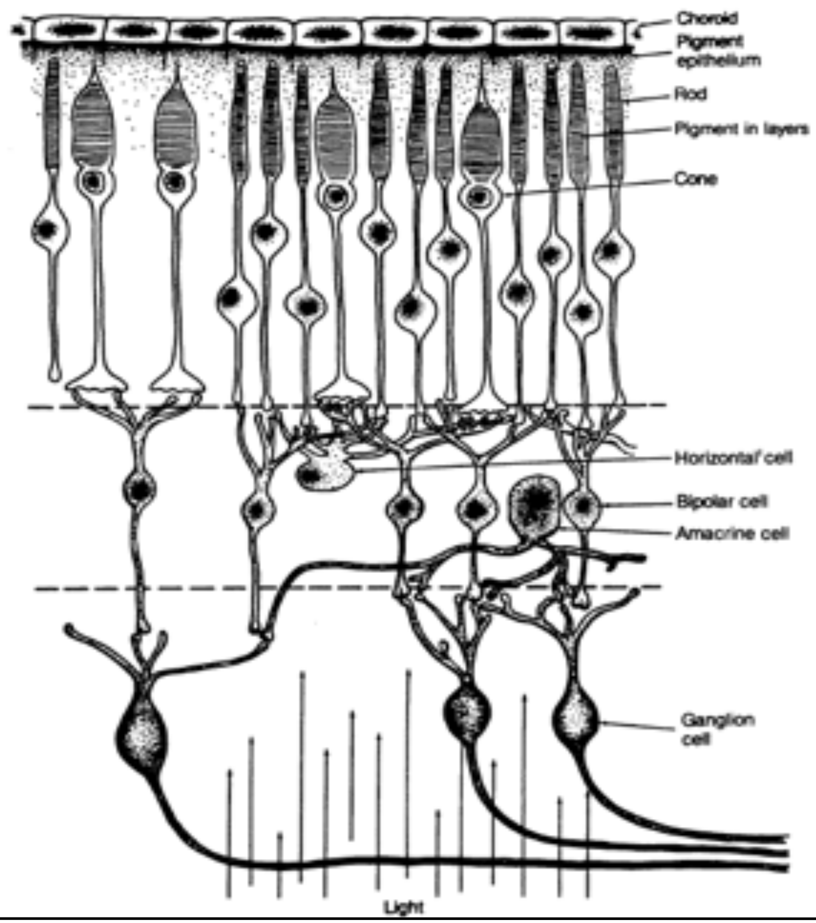
Axons can be < 1 mm to > 1 m

Synapses can be excitatory or inhibitory

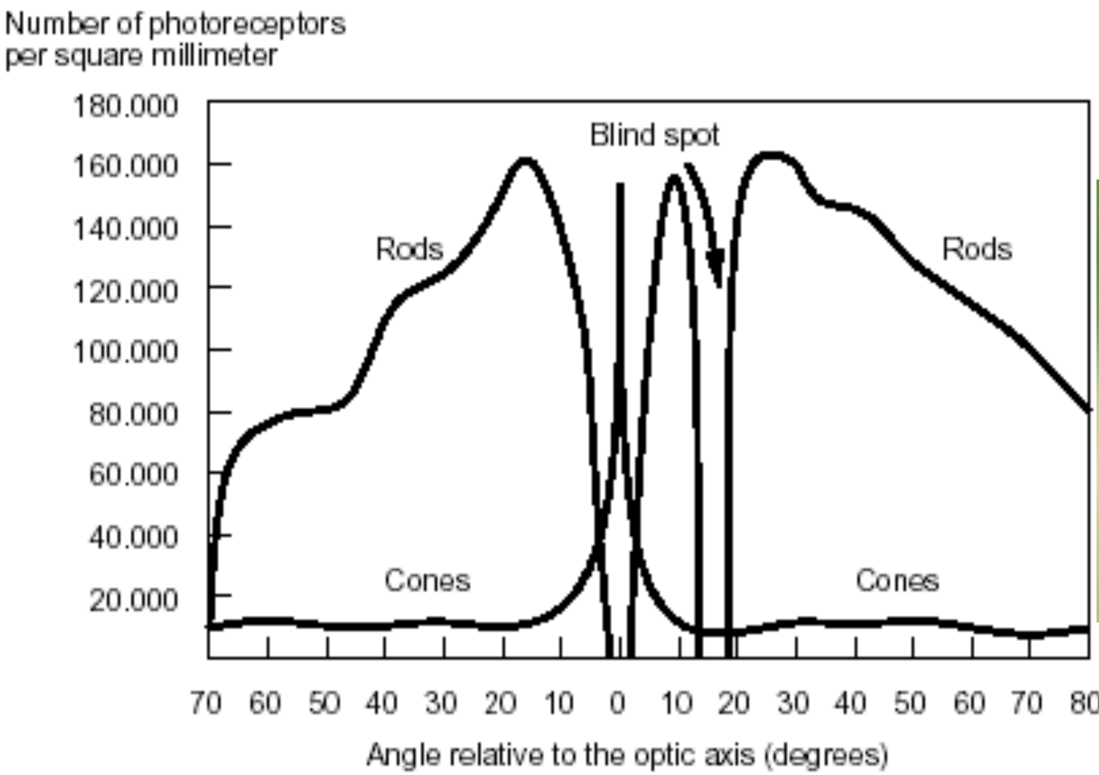
50 – 100 neurotransmitters

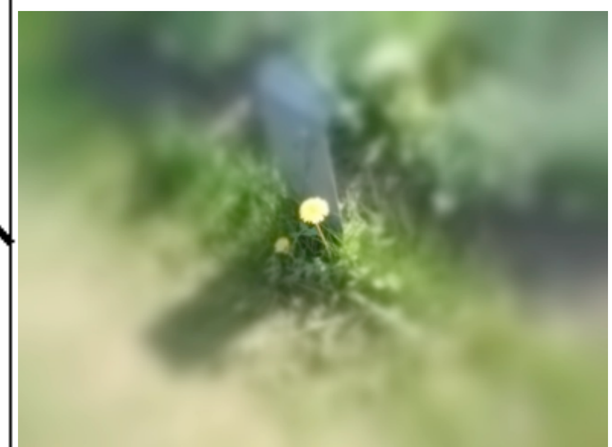
> 100 different types of nerve cells

The retina

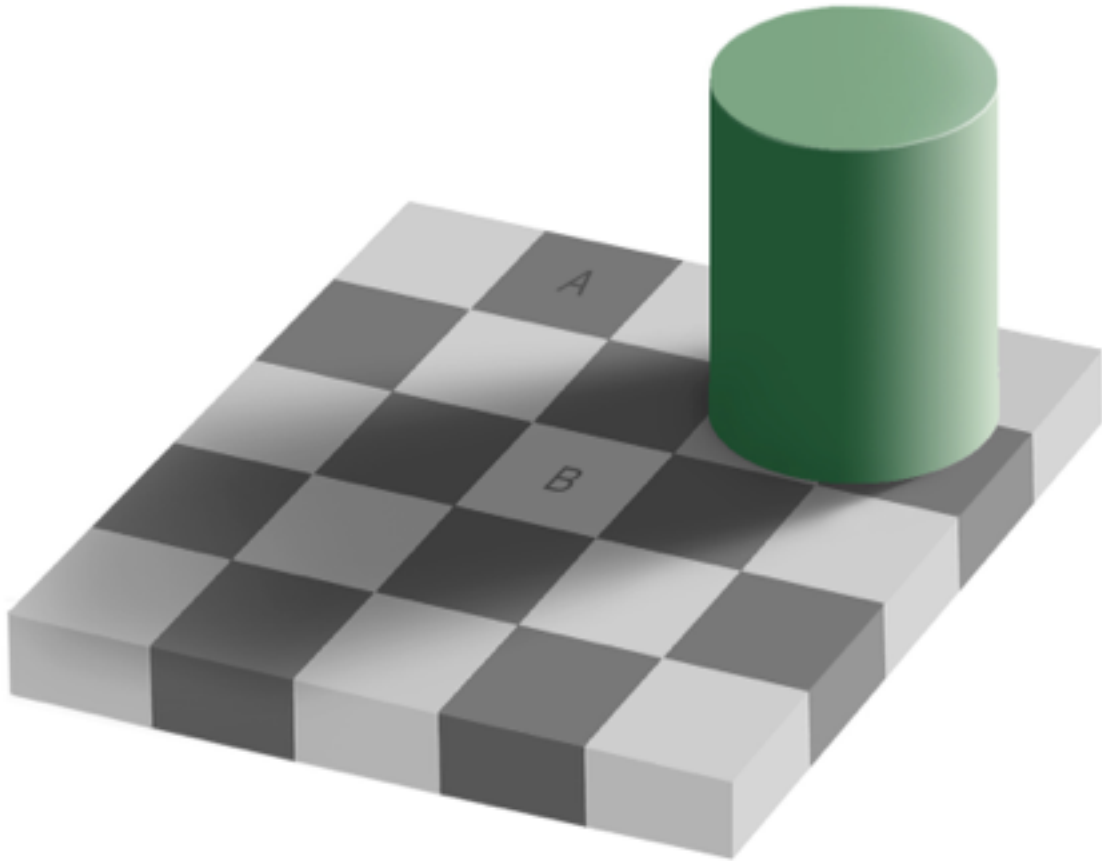

Choroid
Pigment epithelium
Rod
Pigment in layers
Cone
Horizontal cell
Bipolar cell
Amacrine cell
Ganglion cell
Light

Density of photoreceptors

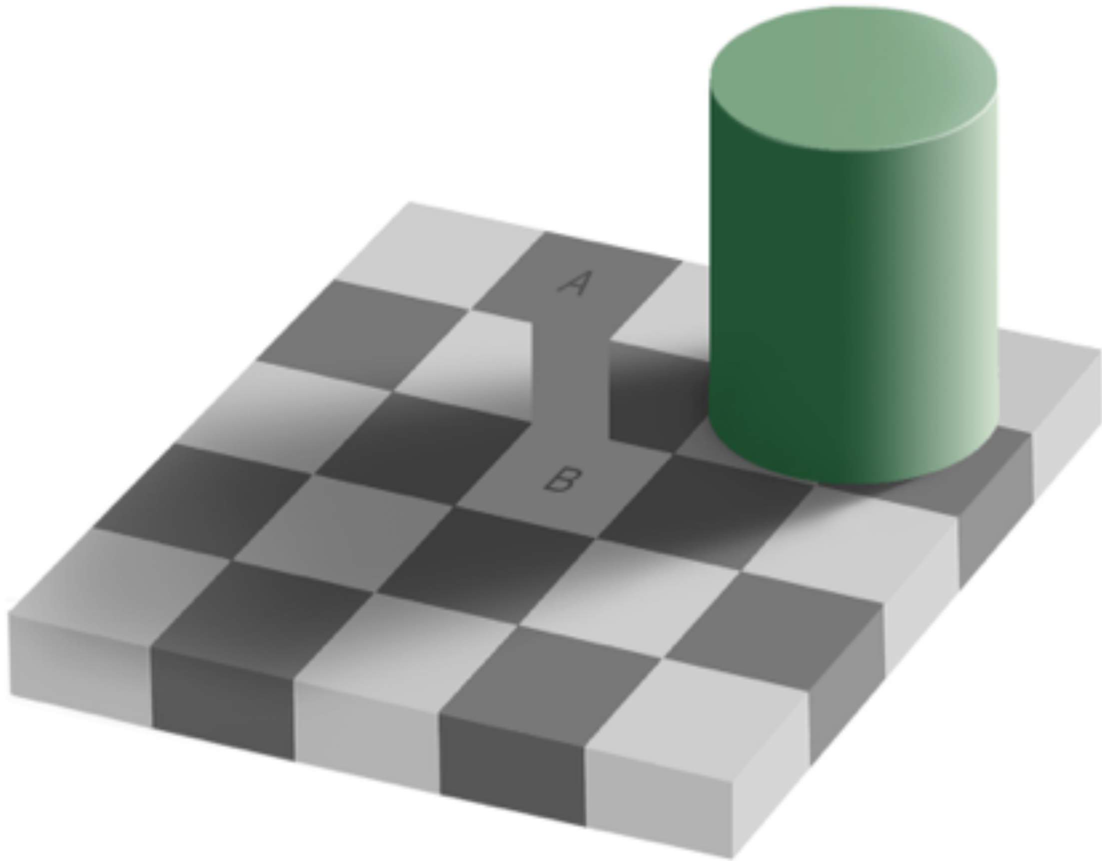




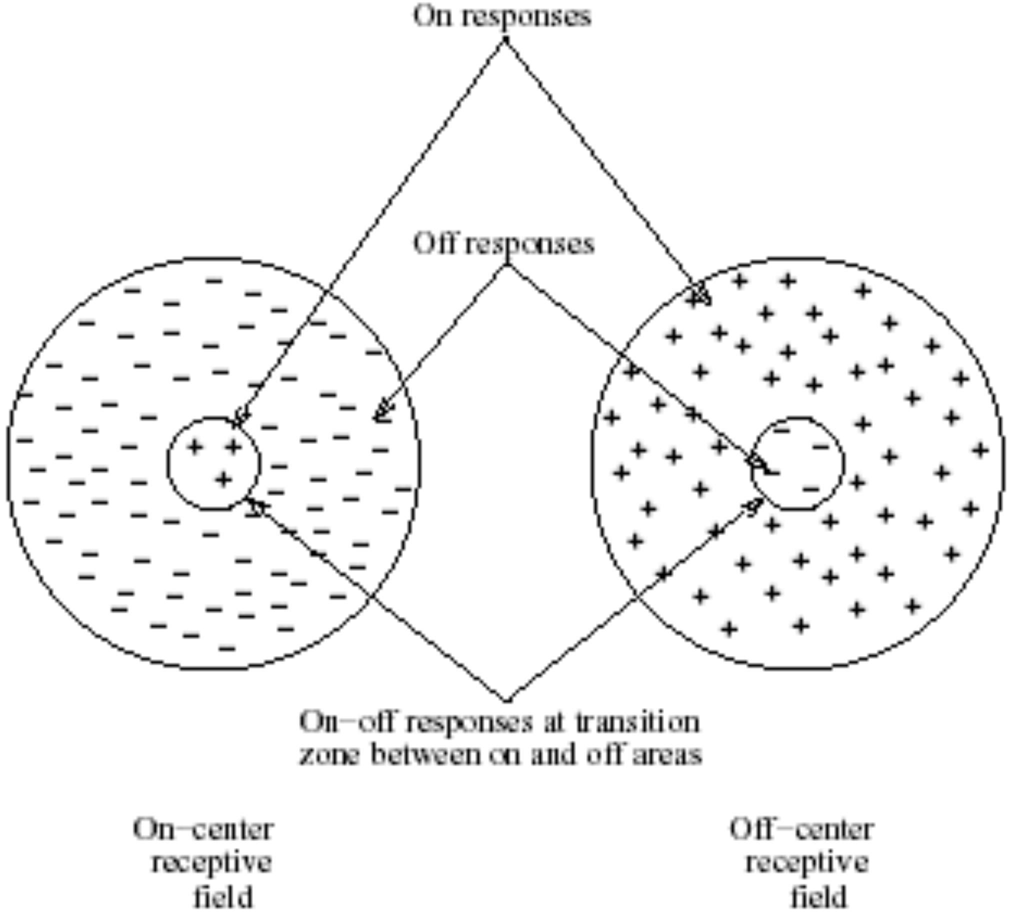
Stability with respect to illumination



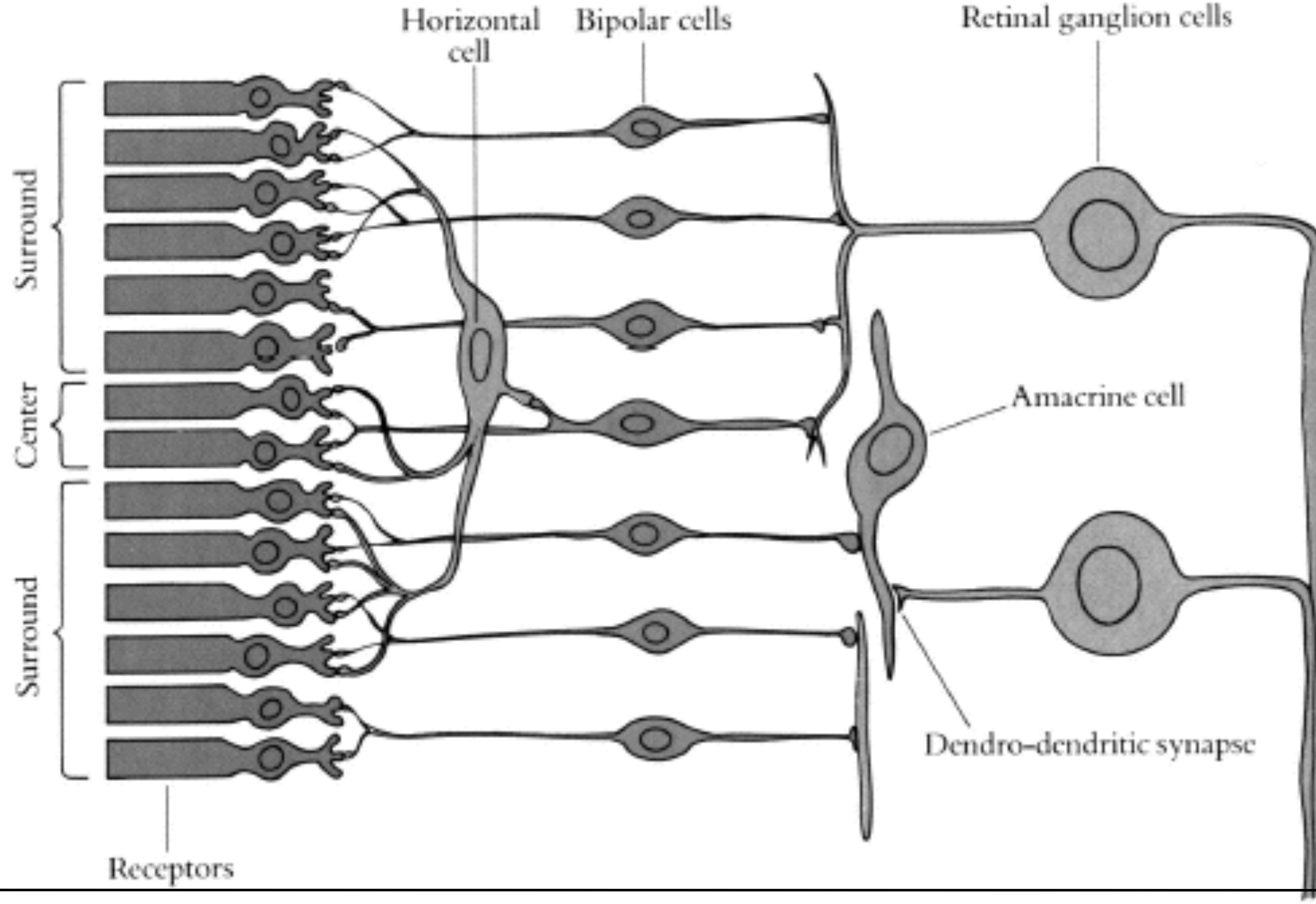
Stability with respect to illumination



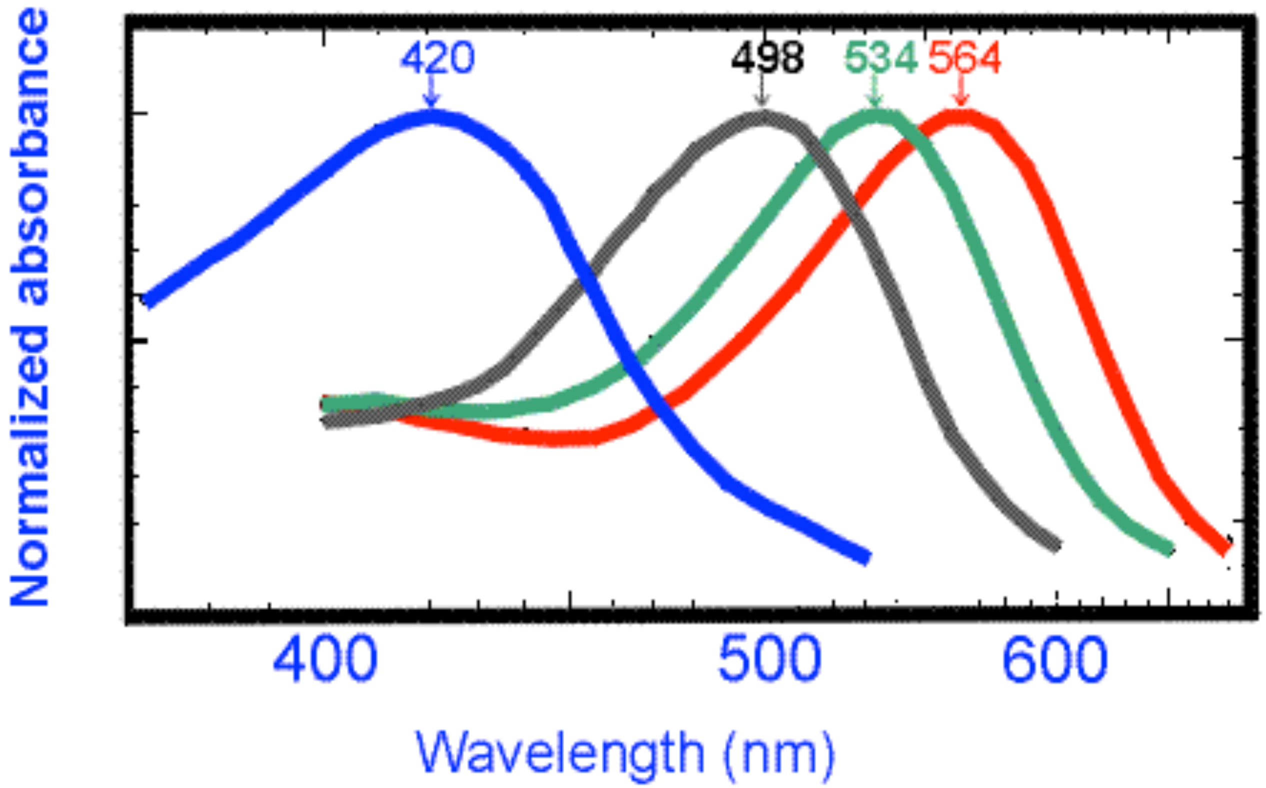
Center-surround receptive fields



Generation of center-surround fields



Absorbance spectra of photo pigments



S-cones

rods

M-cones

L-cones

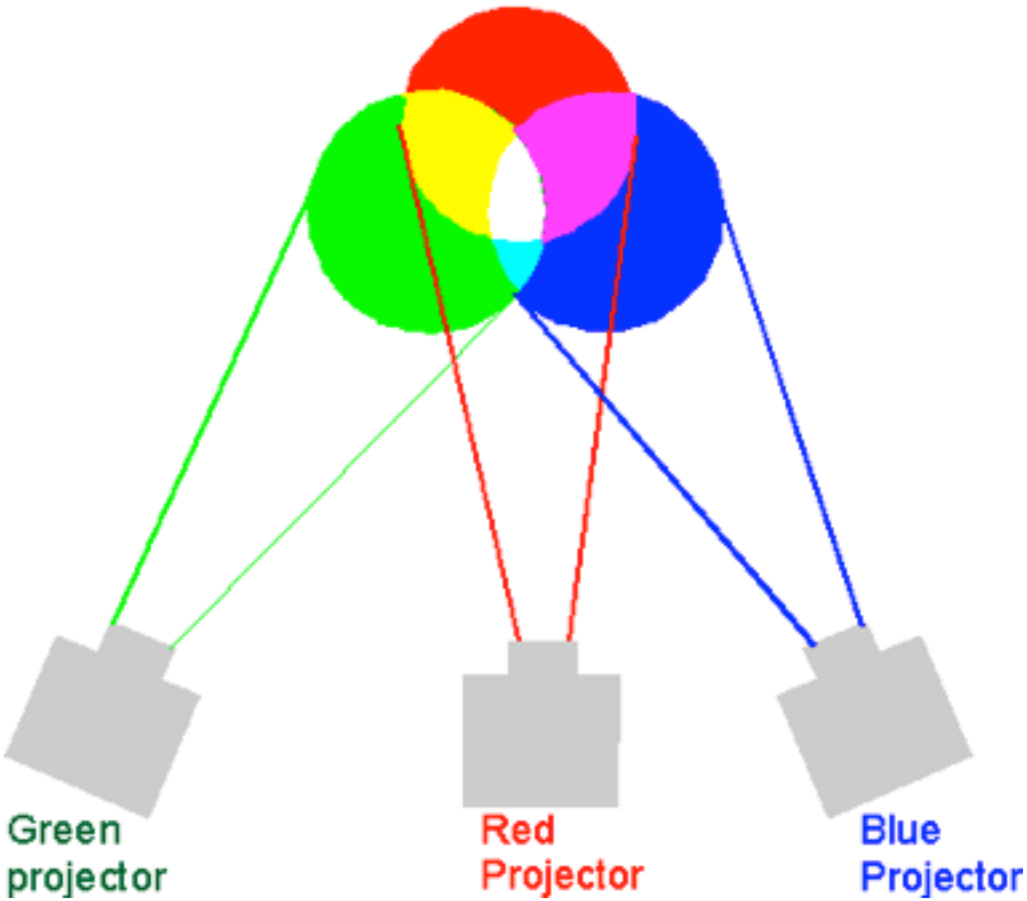
After Bowmaker & Dartnall, 1980

Color vision theories

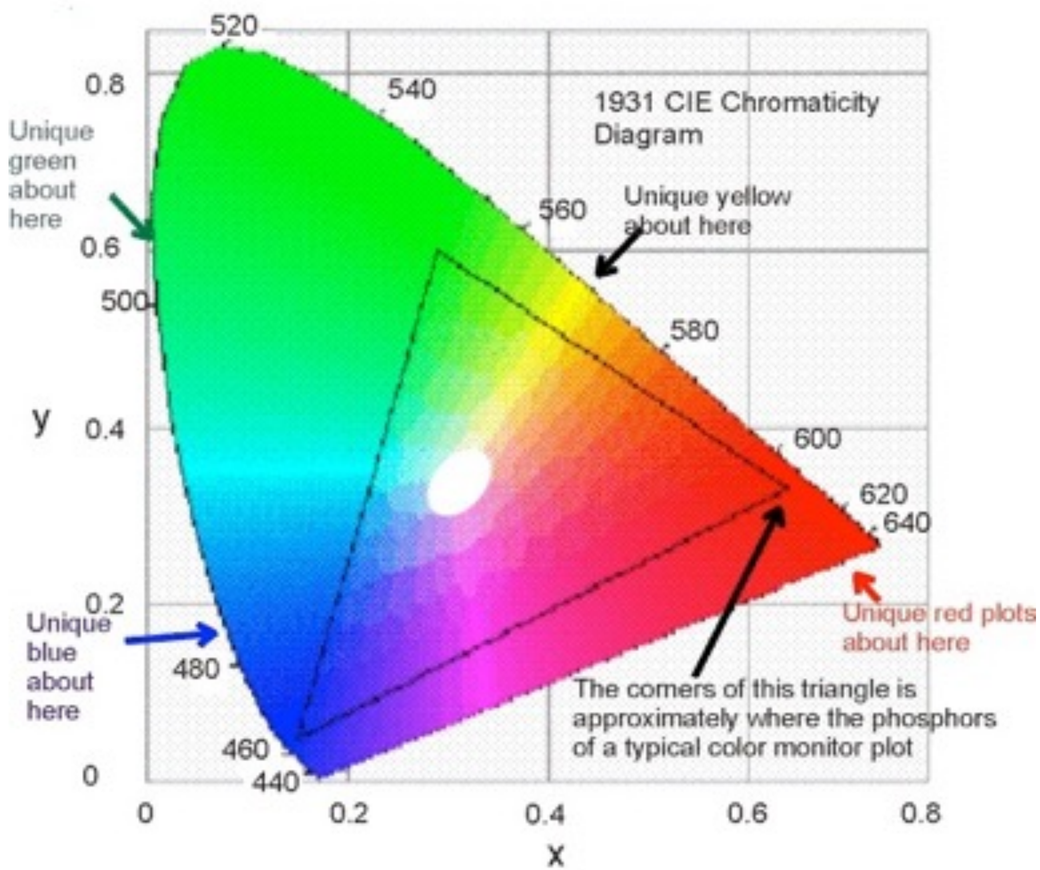
The ***trichromatic*** theory operates at the receptor level

The ***opponent processes*** theory applies to the subsequent neural level of color vision processing

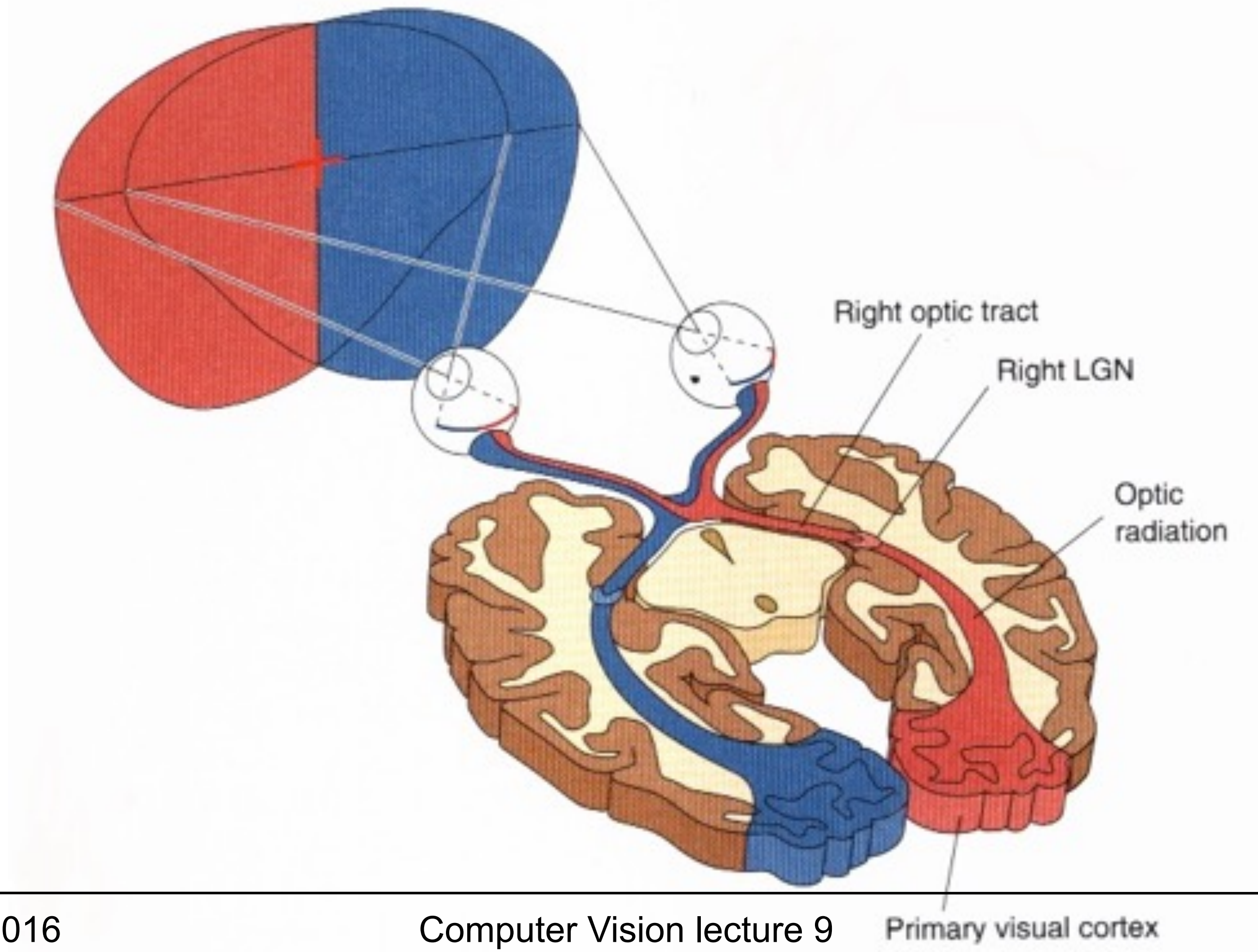
Additive color mixing



The CIE color diagram



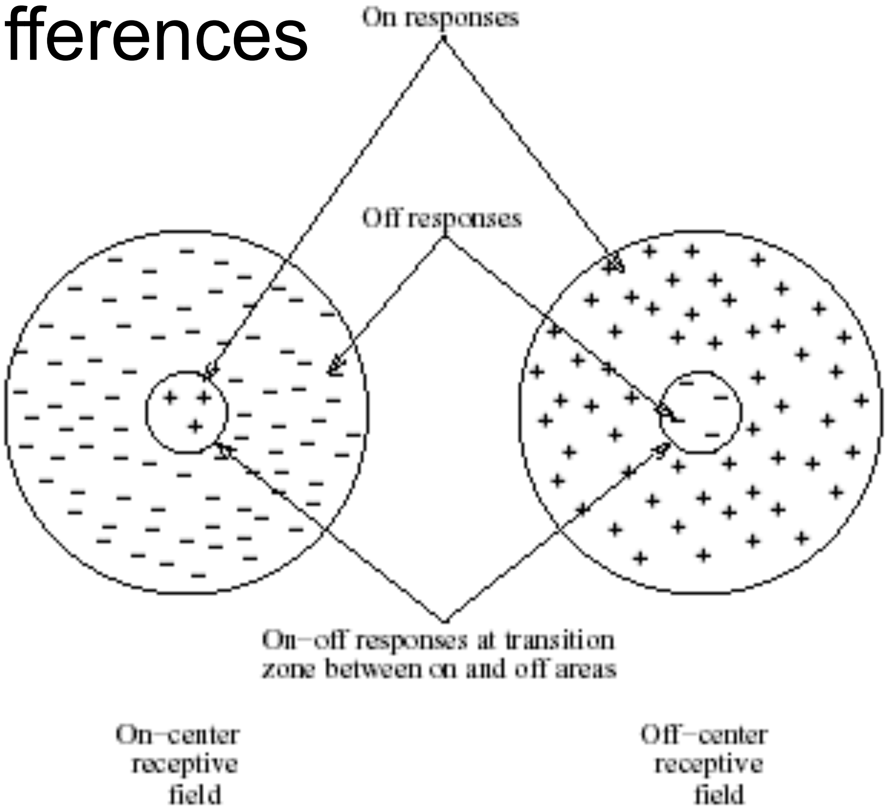
The visual pathway



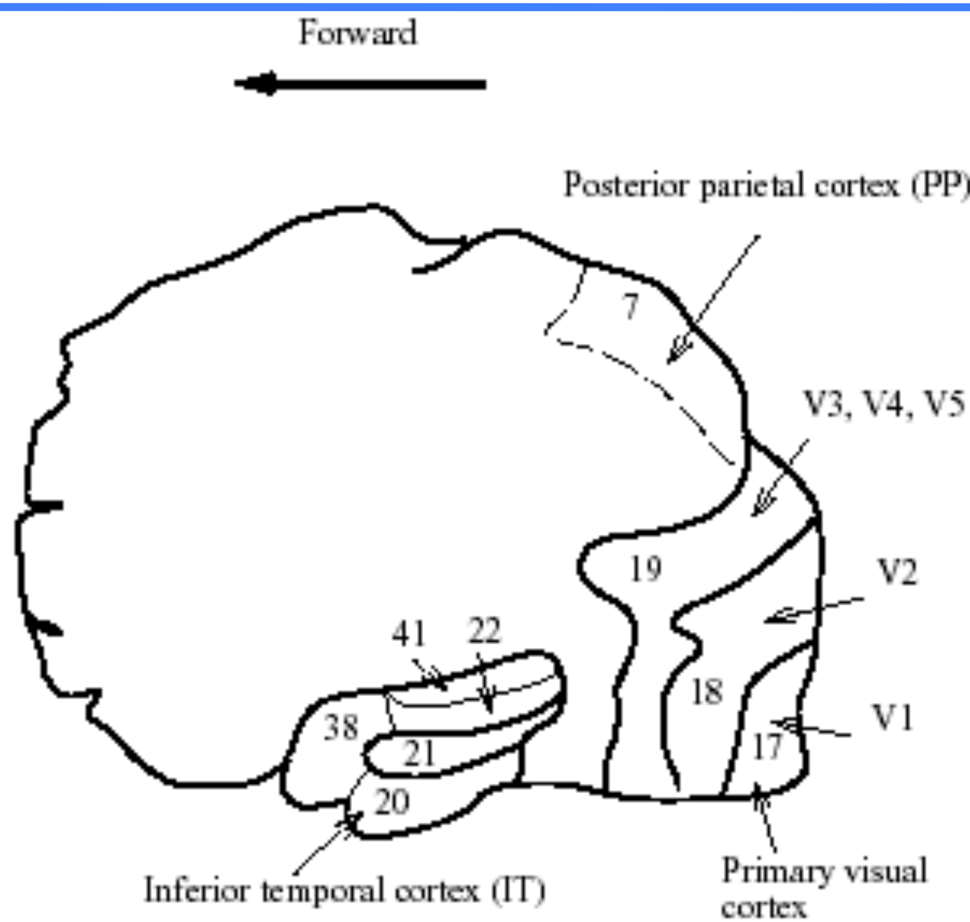
Color-opponent model

- Centre surround differences
- L = C-S
- C1 = R-G
- C2 = Y-B

- in retinal ganglion cells and in LGN



Cortical maps



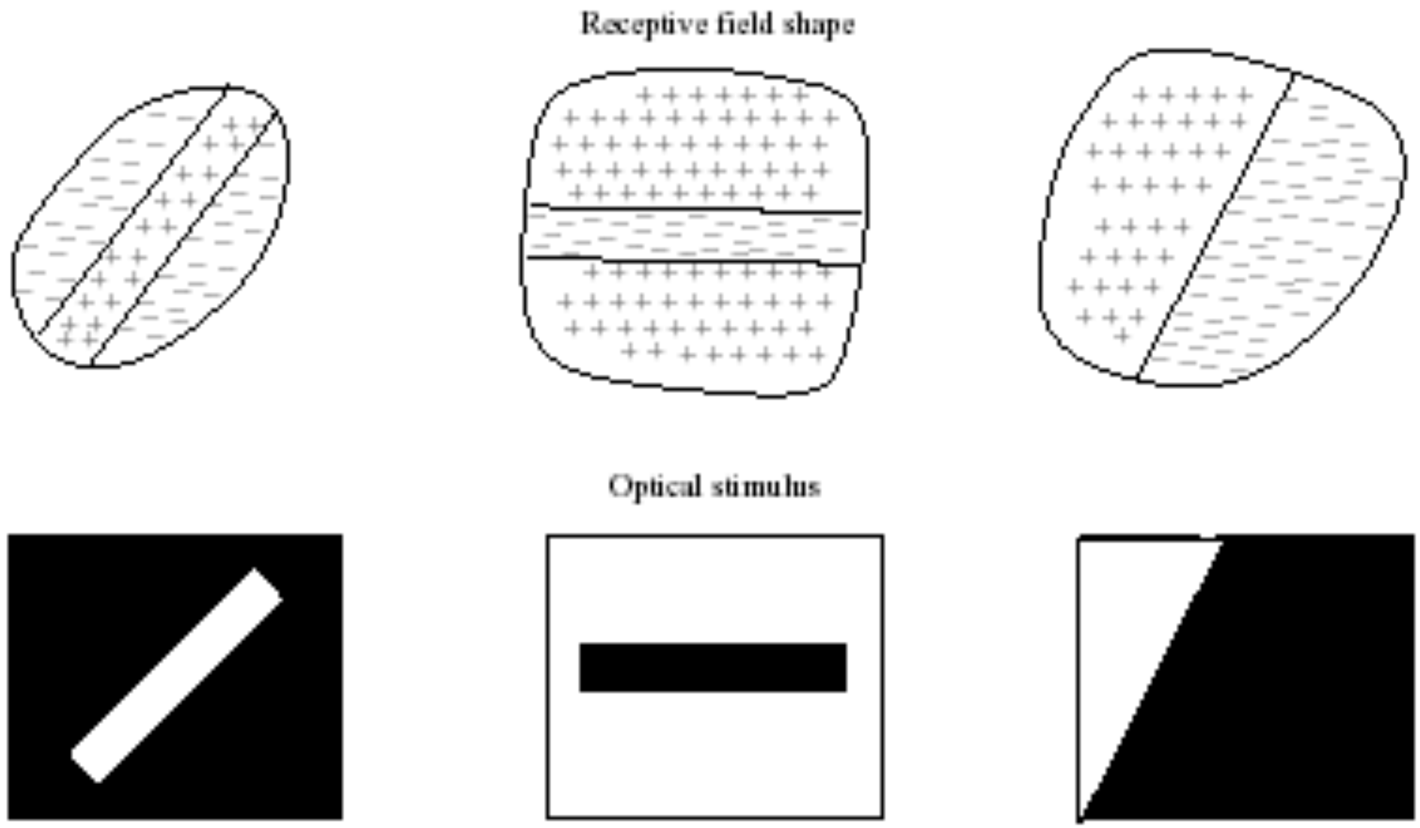
1981 Nobel prize in Medicine

David Hubel, Harvard

Torsten Wiesel, Harvard (initially KI)

- Microelectrodes in primary visual cortex of anasthesized cats
- What visual patterns are a particular cell sensitive to?

Receptive fields of simple cells

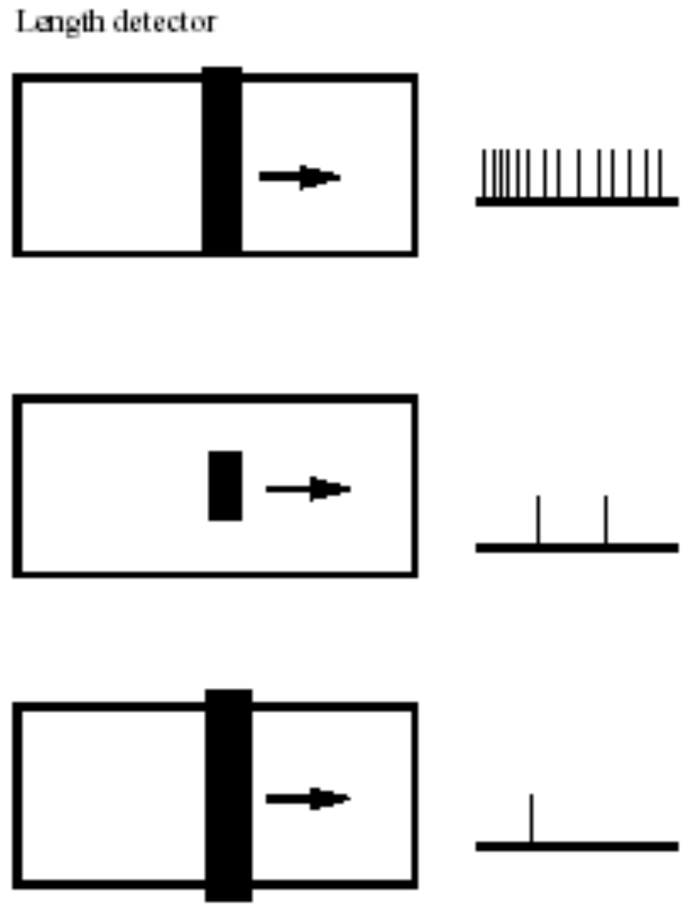


Preference of orientation and direction

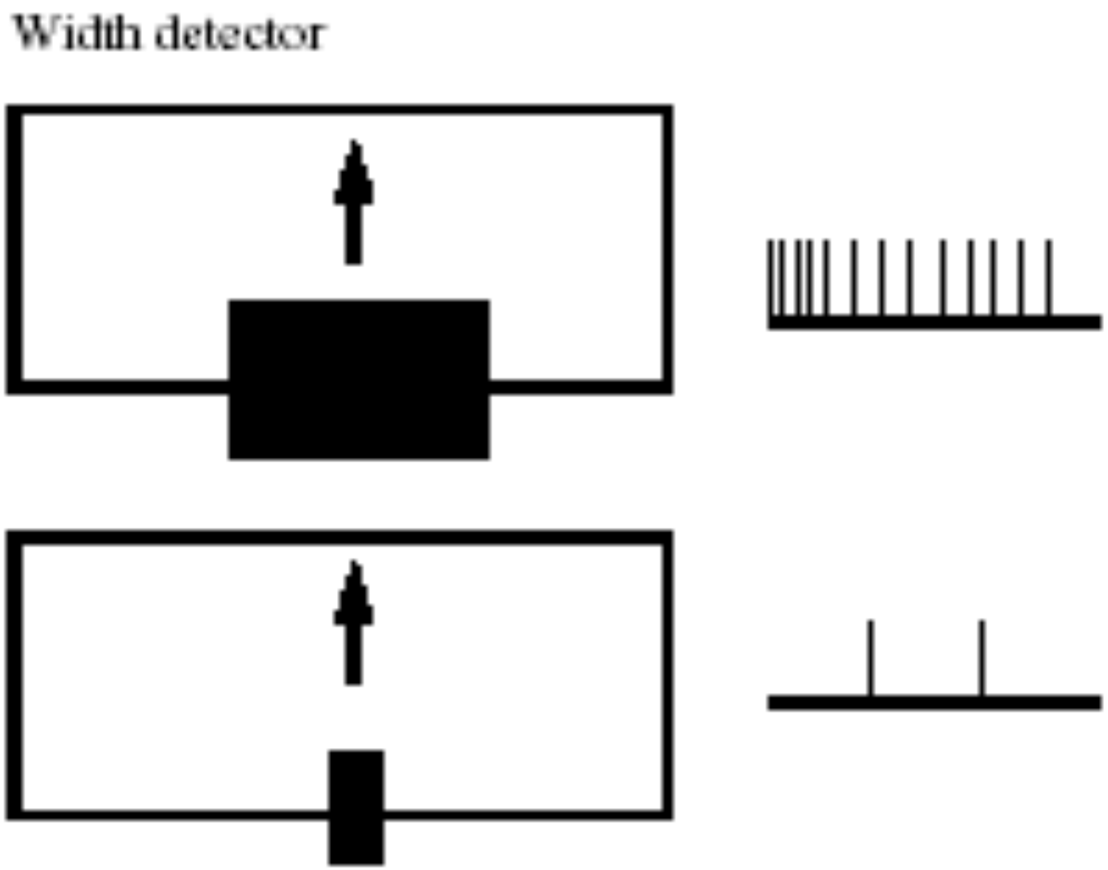
Preferred orientation and direction

Preferred orientation and non−preferred direction

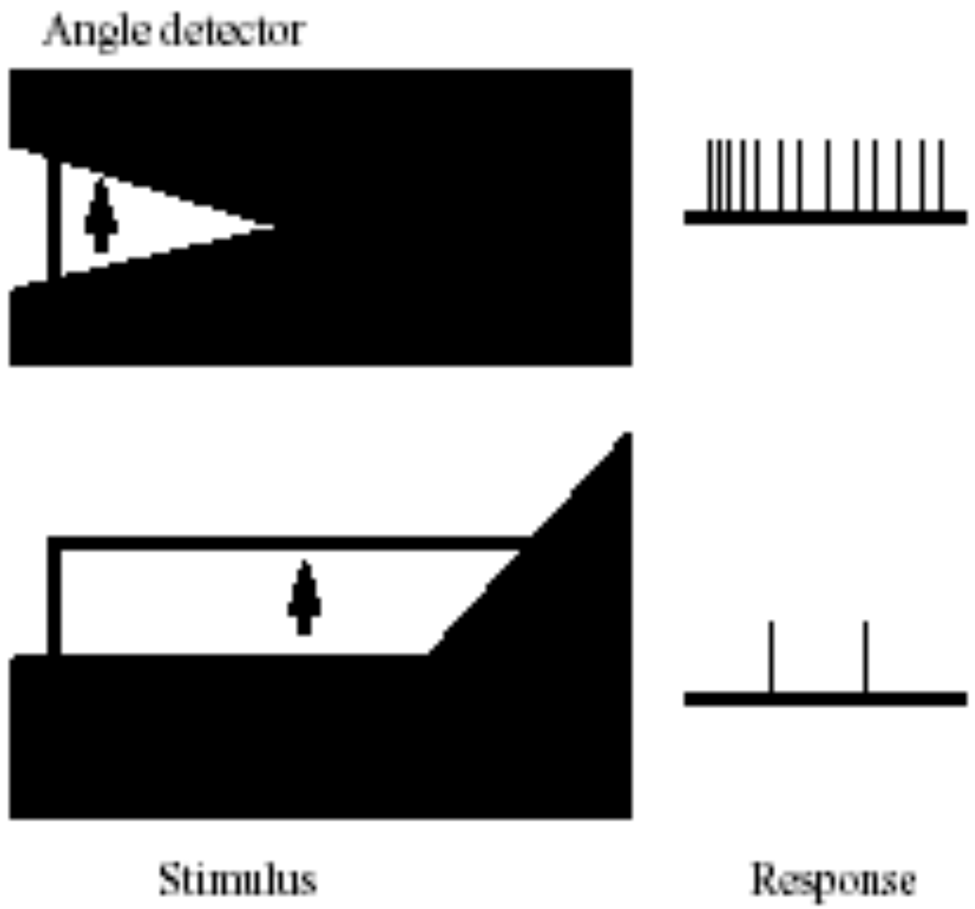
Length detector



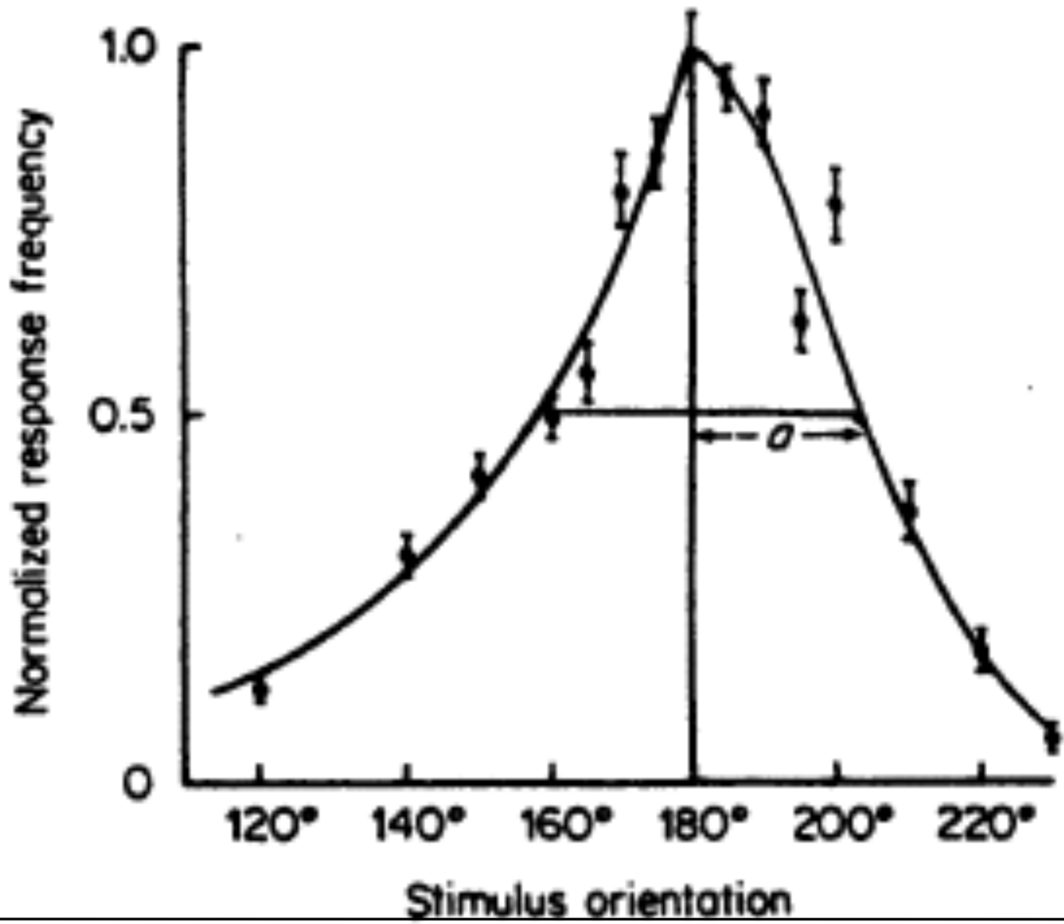
Width detector



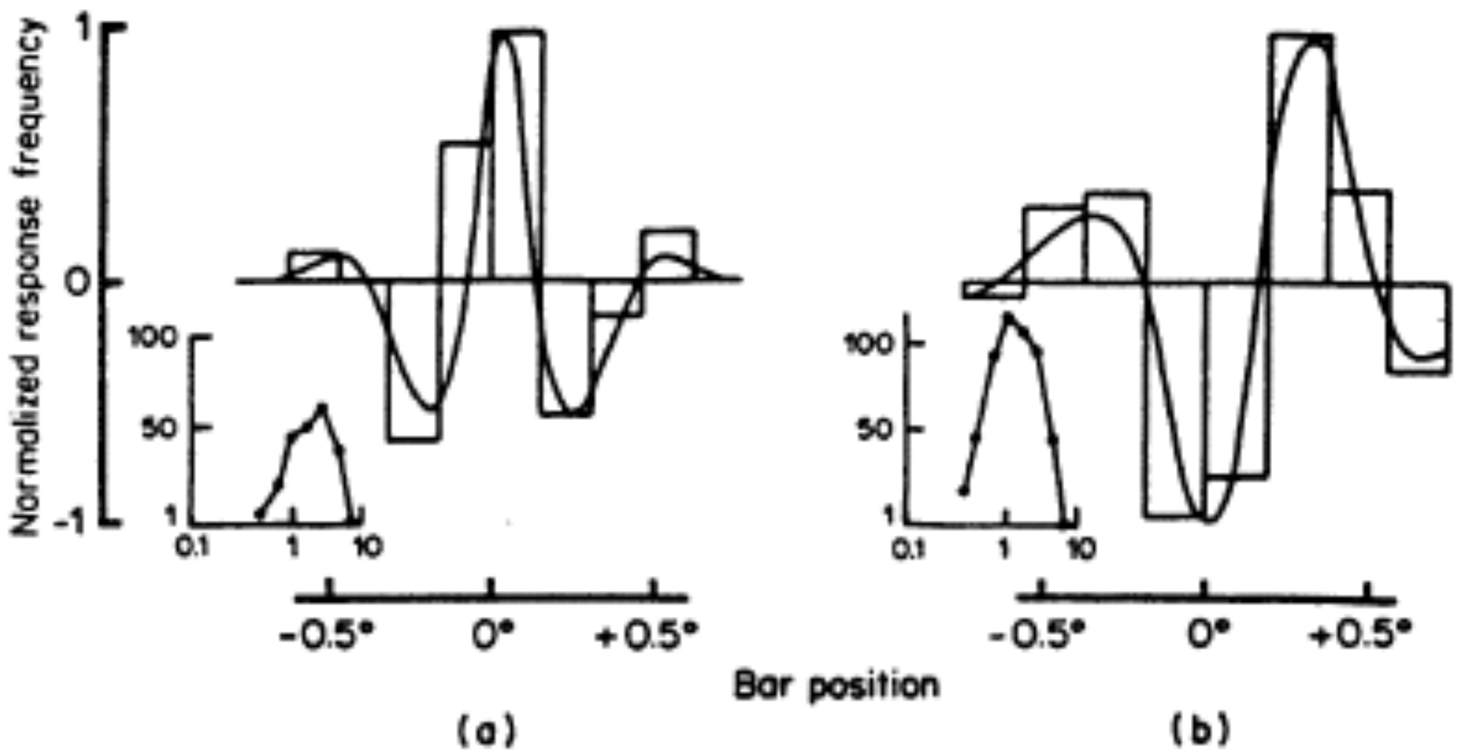
Angle detector



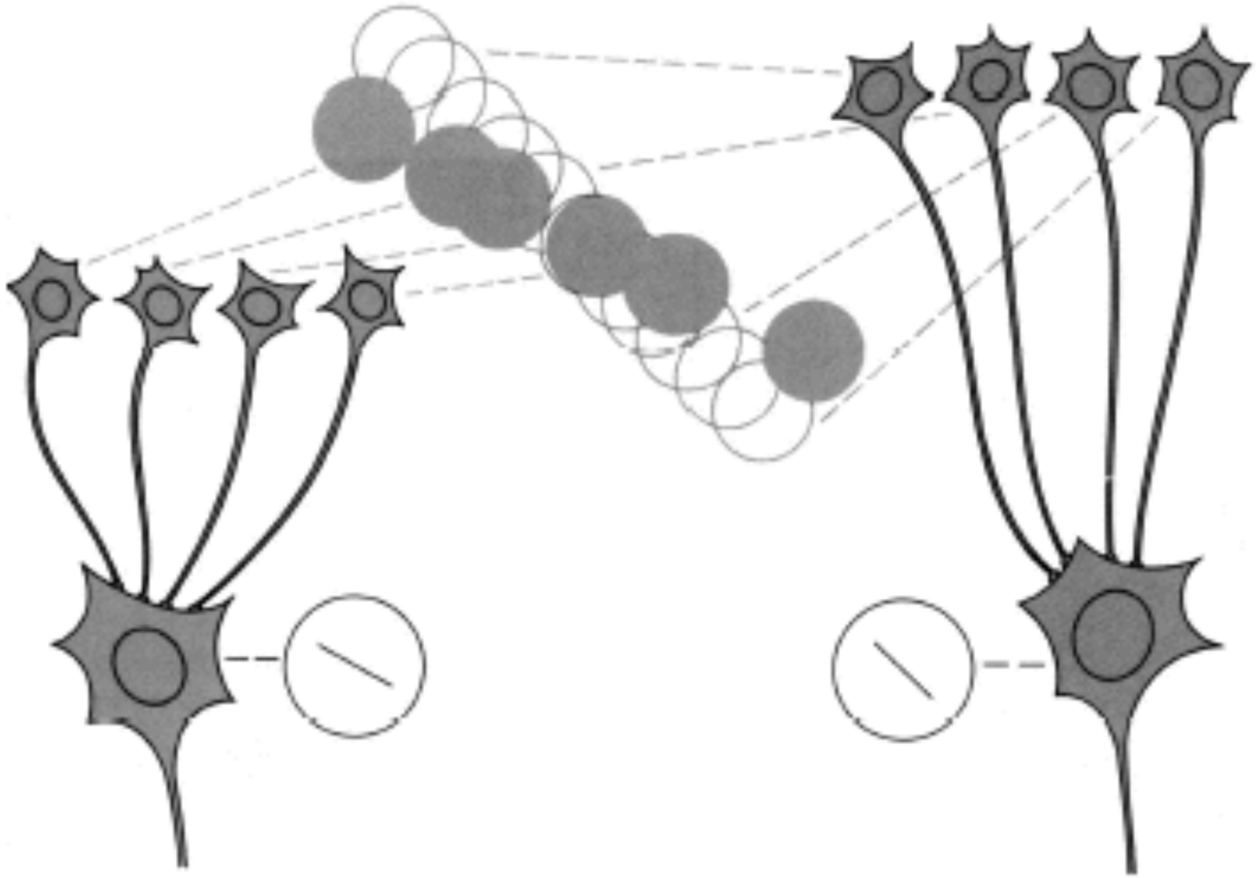
Orientation tuning Simple cell of cat



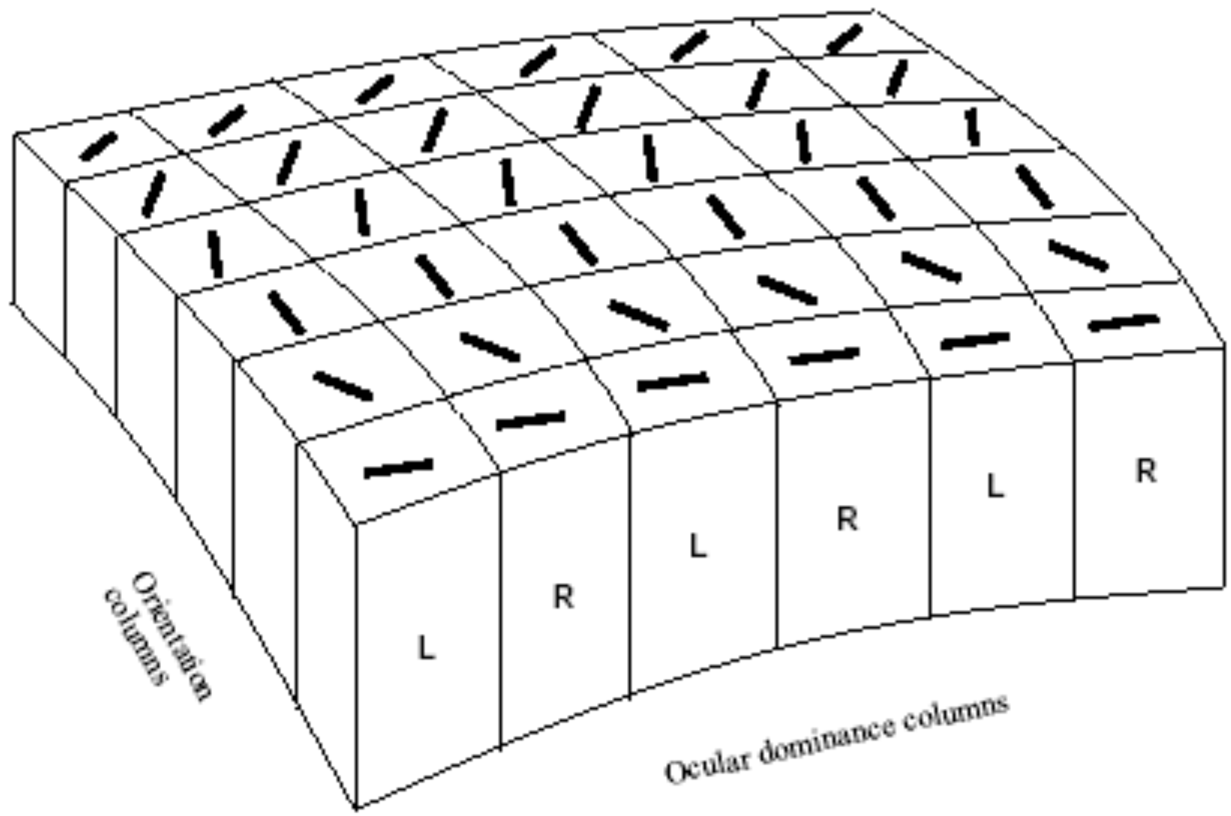
Sensitivity profiles of simple cells a)Bisymmetrical b)Antisymmetrical



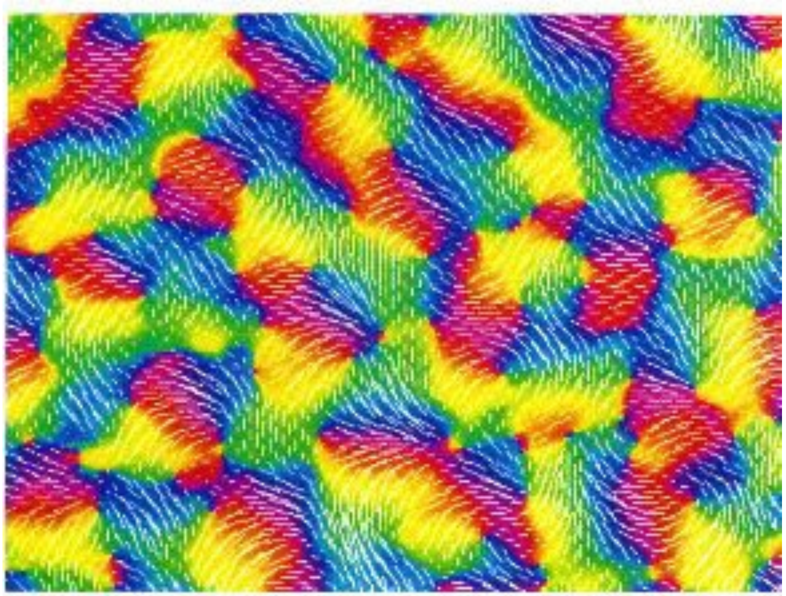
Implementation of simple cell receptive fields

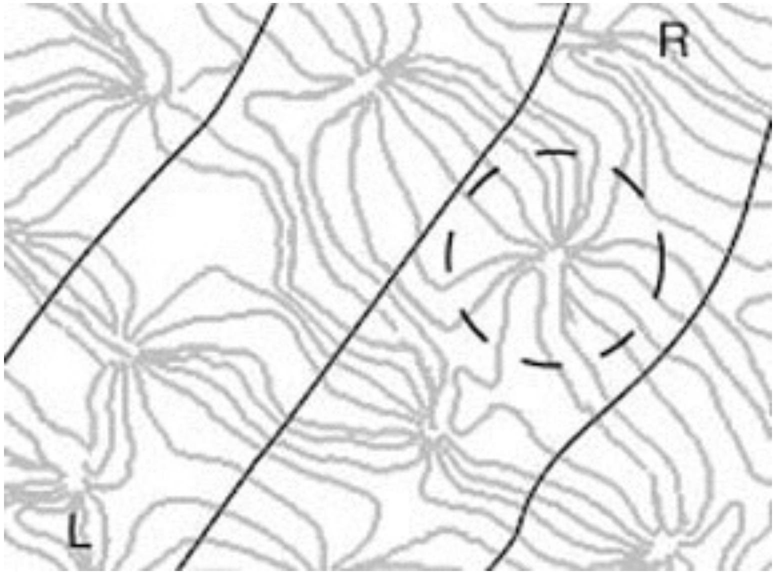


Orientation and ocular dominance columns

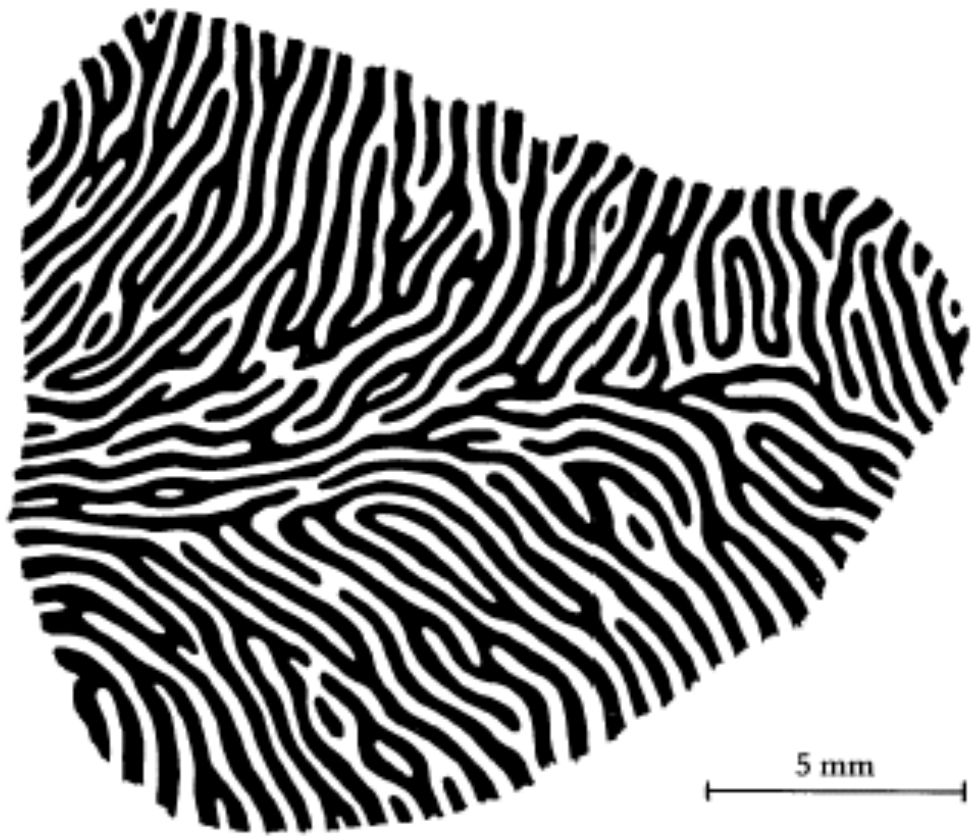


Orientation dominance

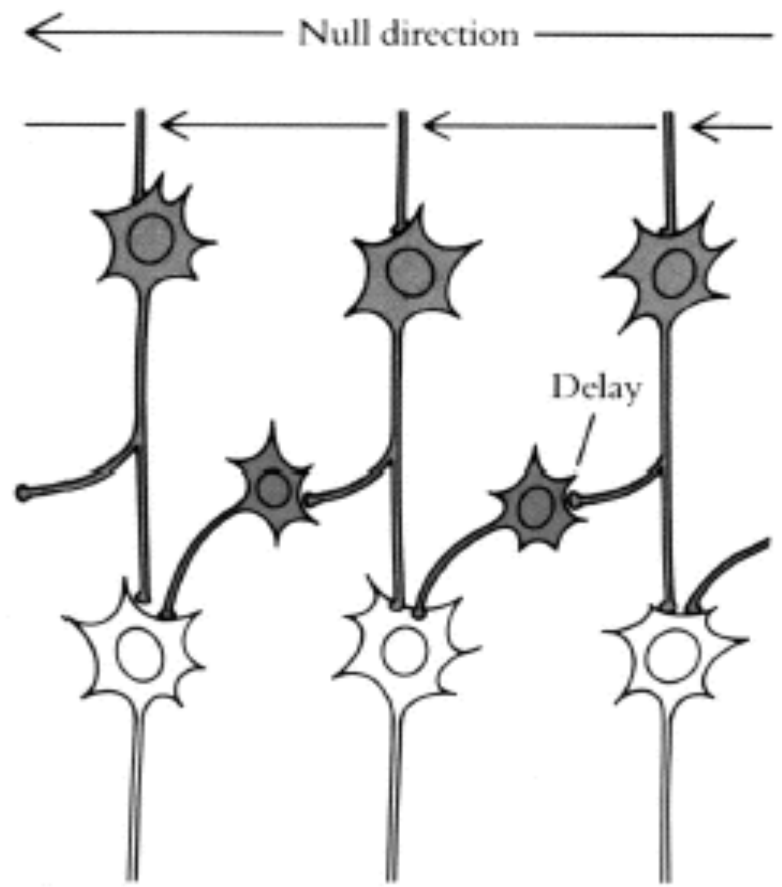




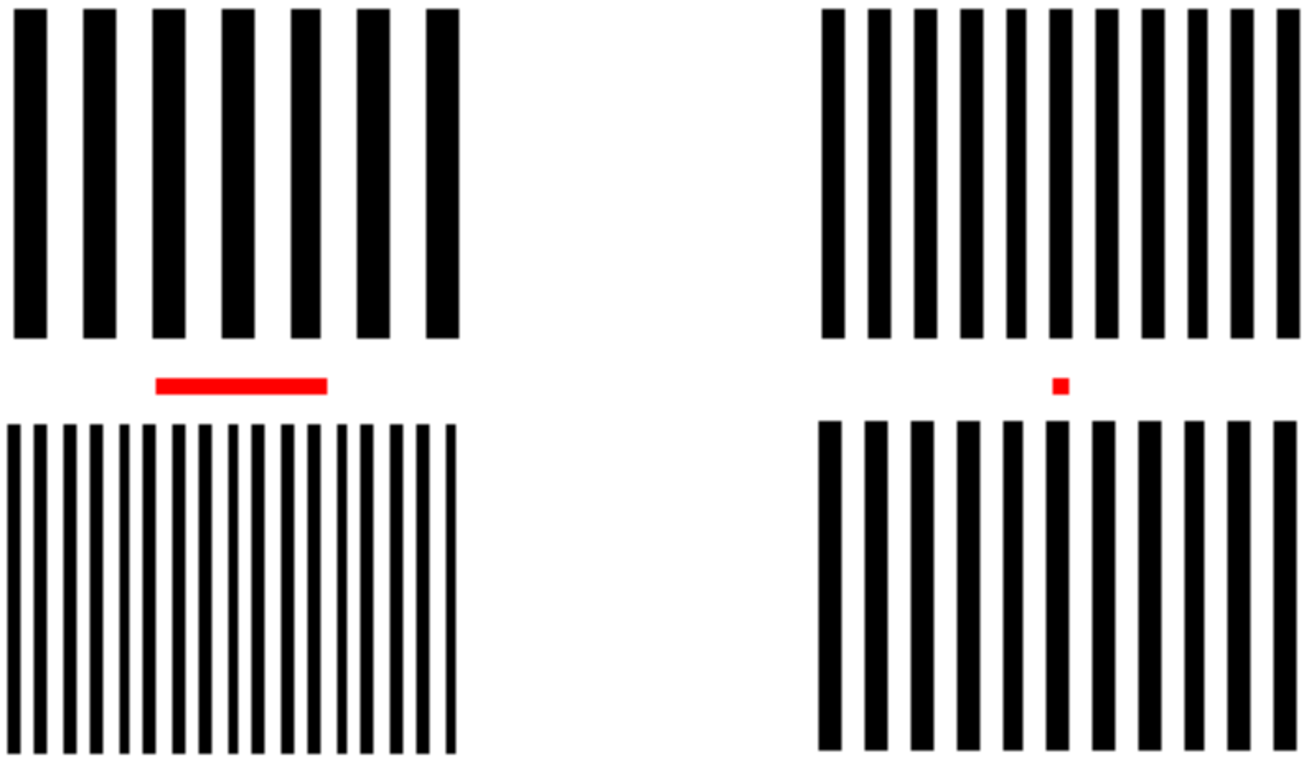
Ocular dominance map



Implementation of direction-sensitive cell

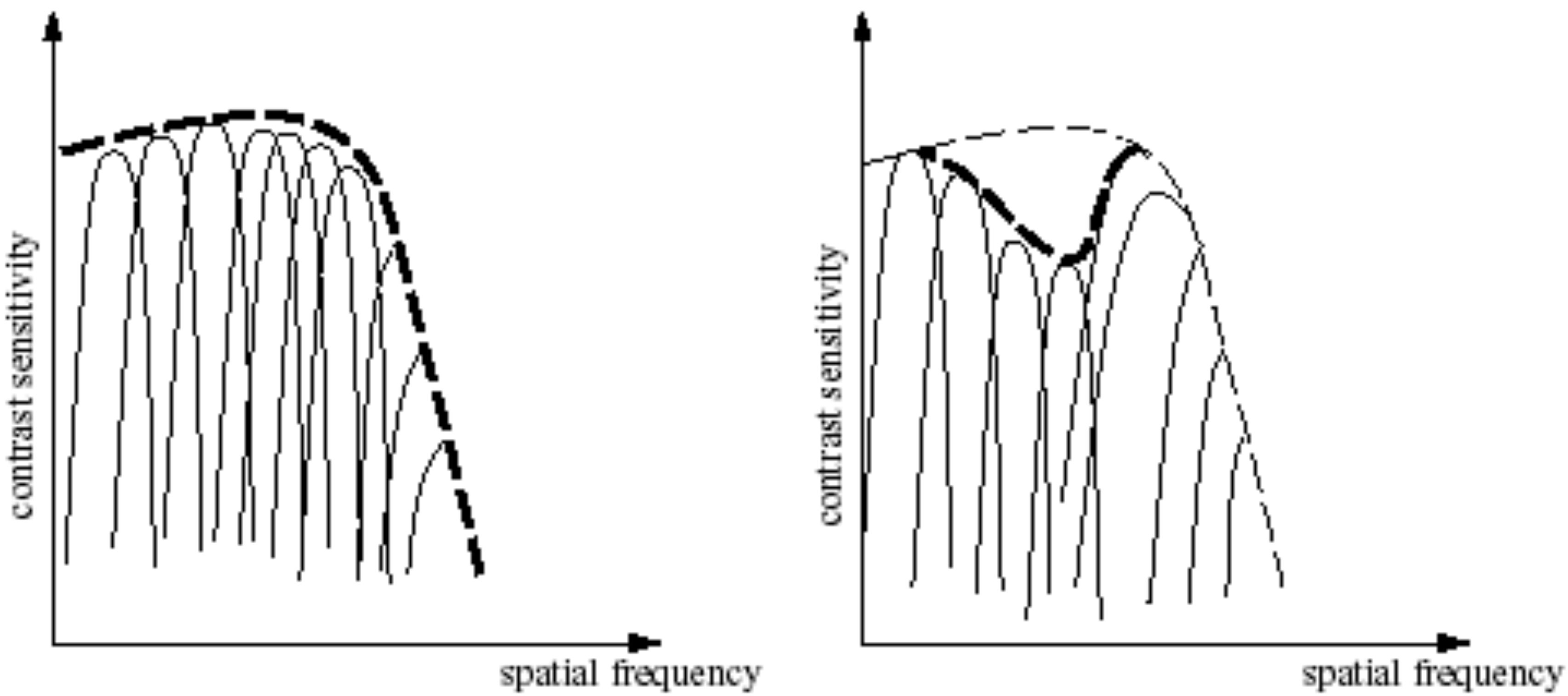


Spatial frequency adaptation

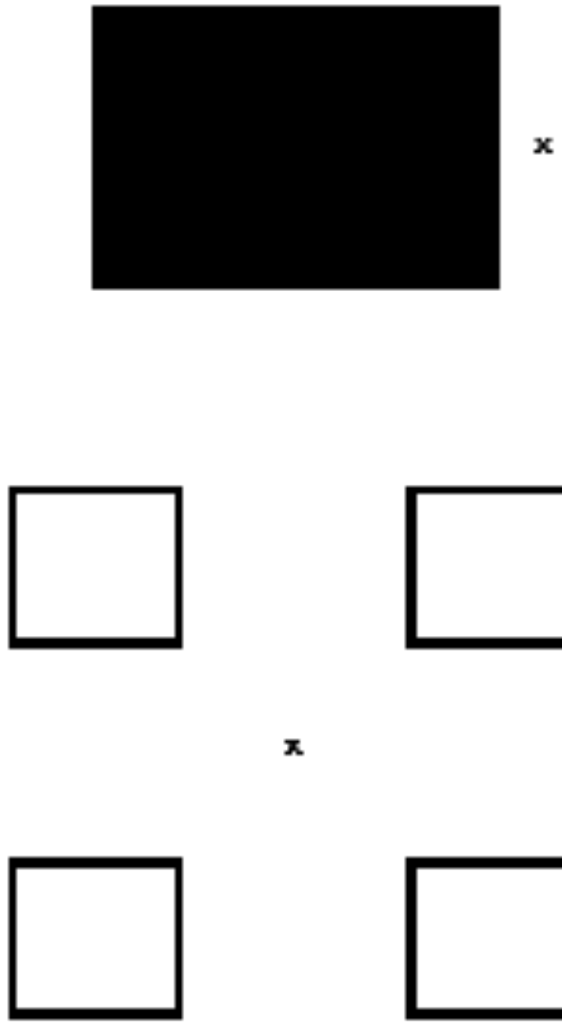


Adapted from Blakemore & Sutton, 1969

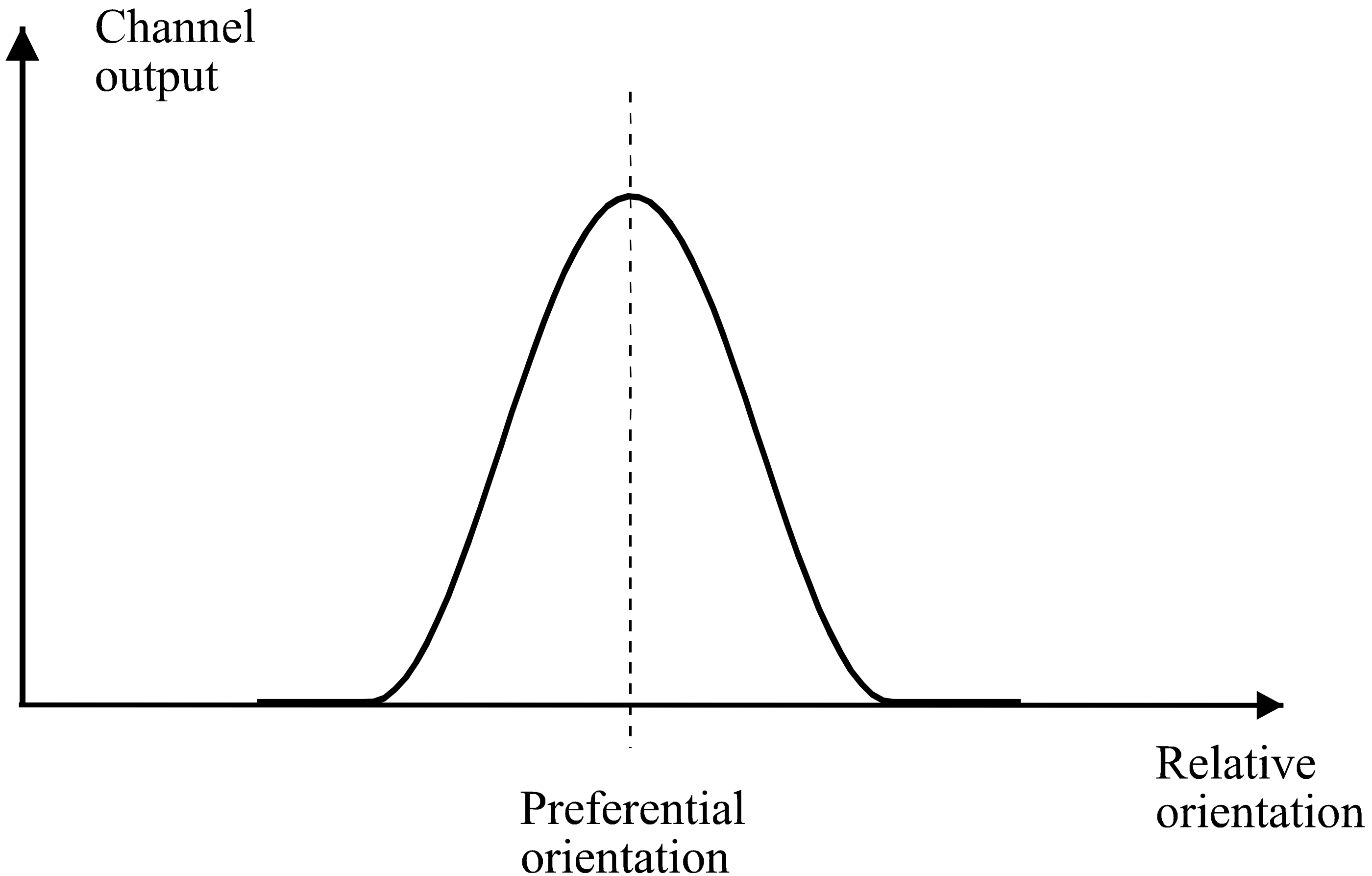
Build-up from separate channels
Effect on sensitivity of channels



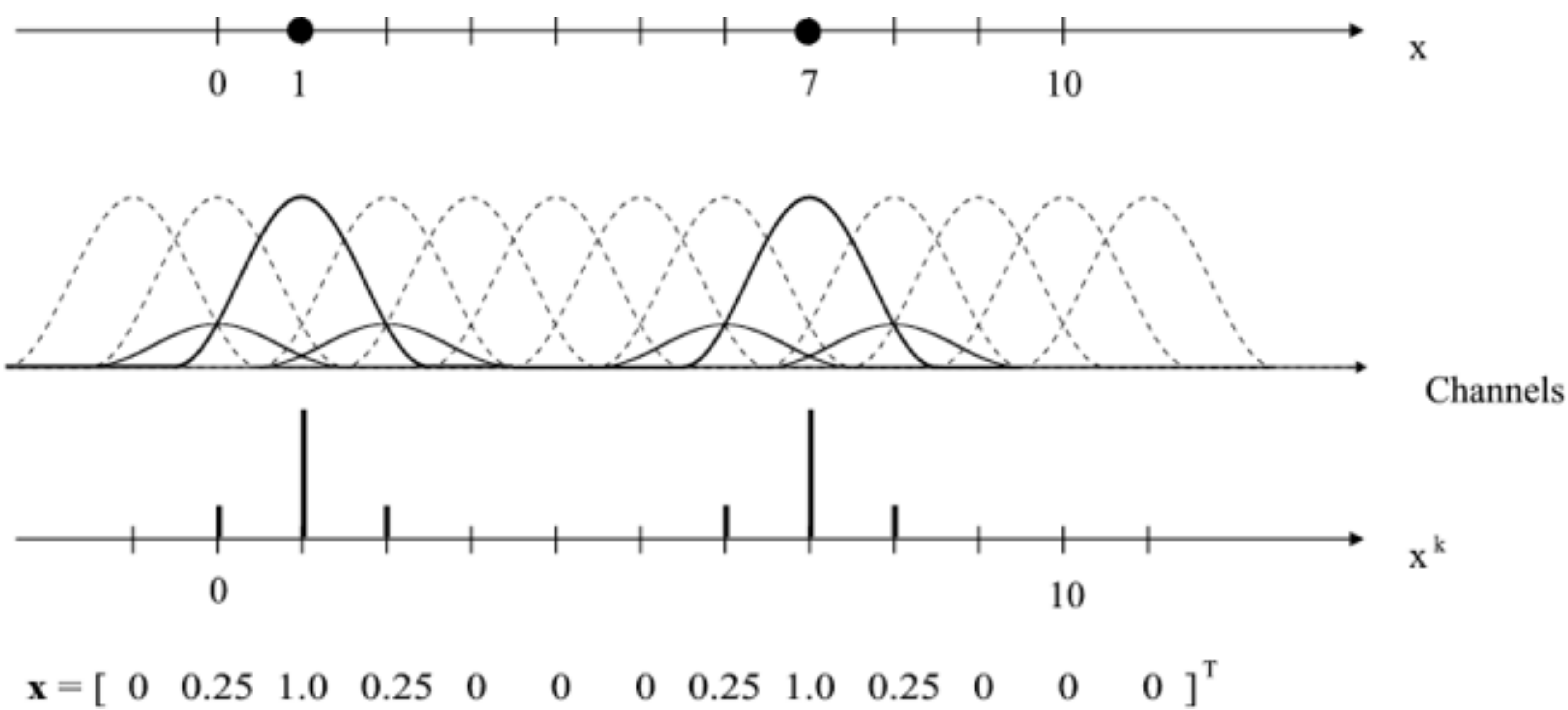
After-effect of size



Channel representation



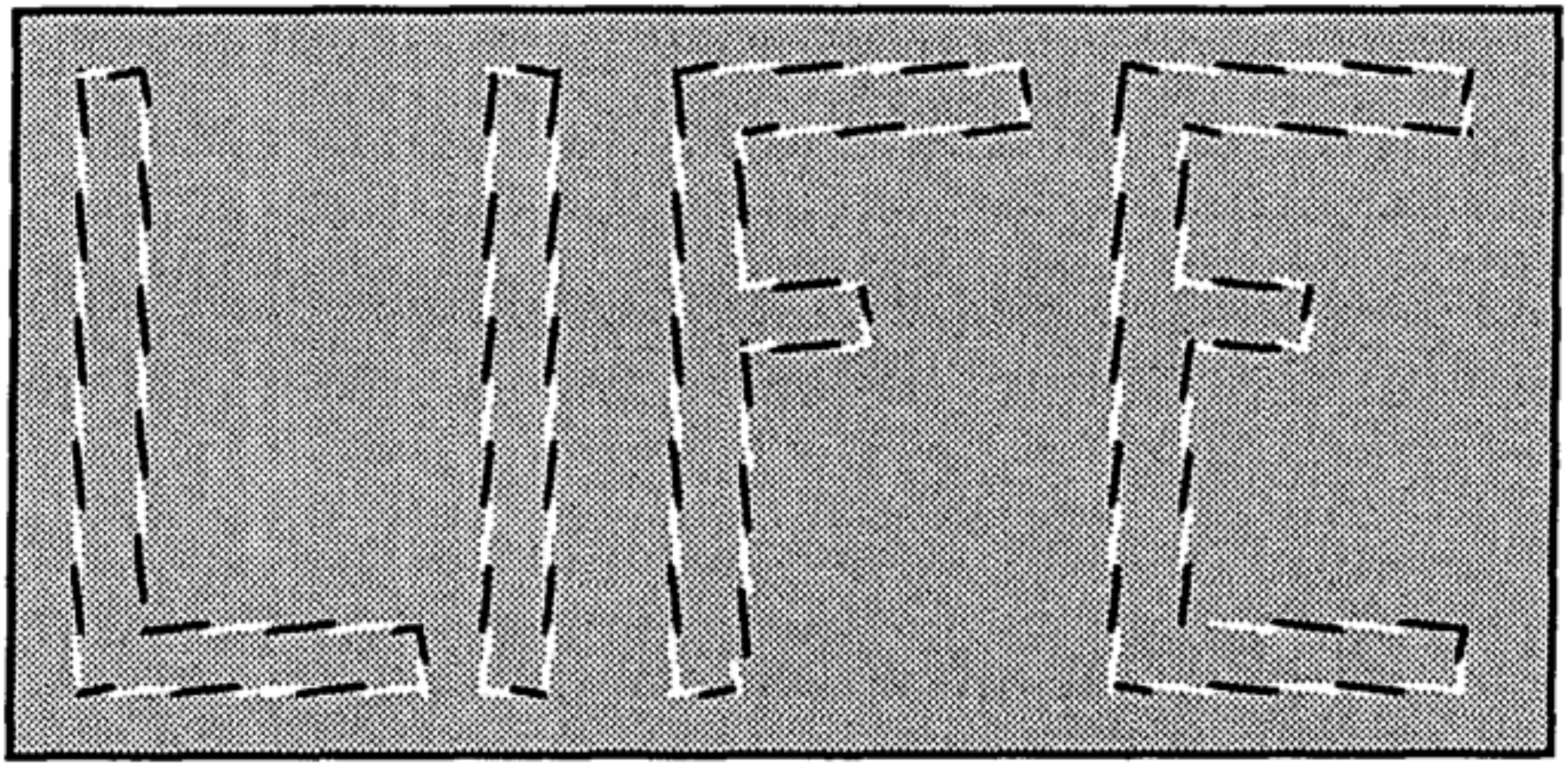
Channel Inform. Representation



Advantages channel represent.

- Several values can be represented for a variable, allowing support to alternative hypotheses
- Locality allows a fast optimization in learning
- Locality allows implementation of non-linear models using linear mappings
- Allows representation of confidence or certainty
- Monopolarity allows ***zero*** to represent ***no information*** leading to a sparse representation

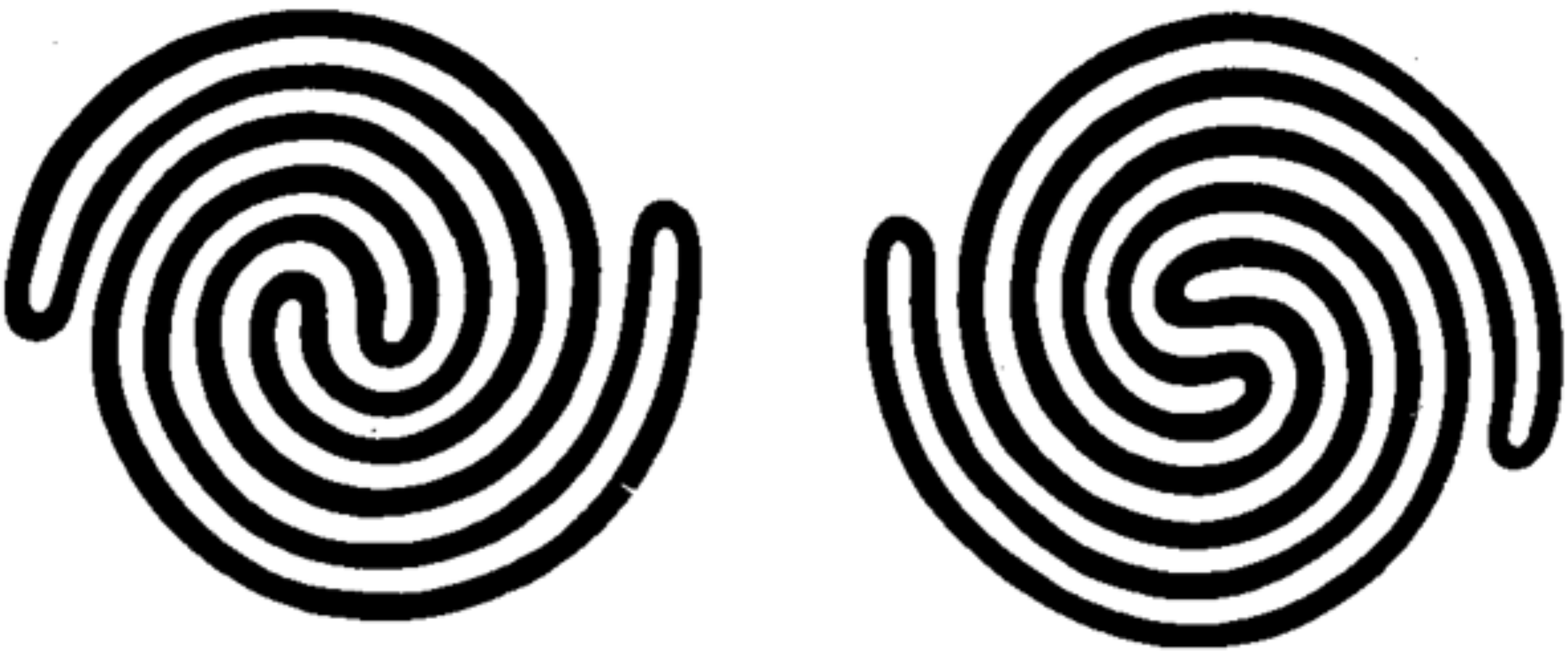
Local versus global properties



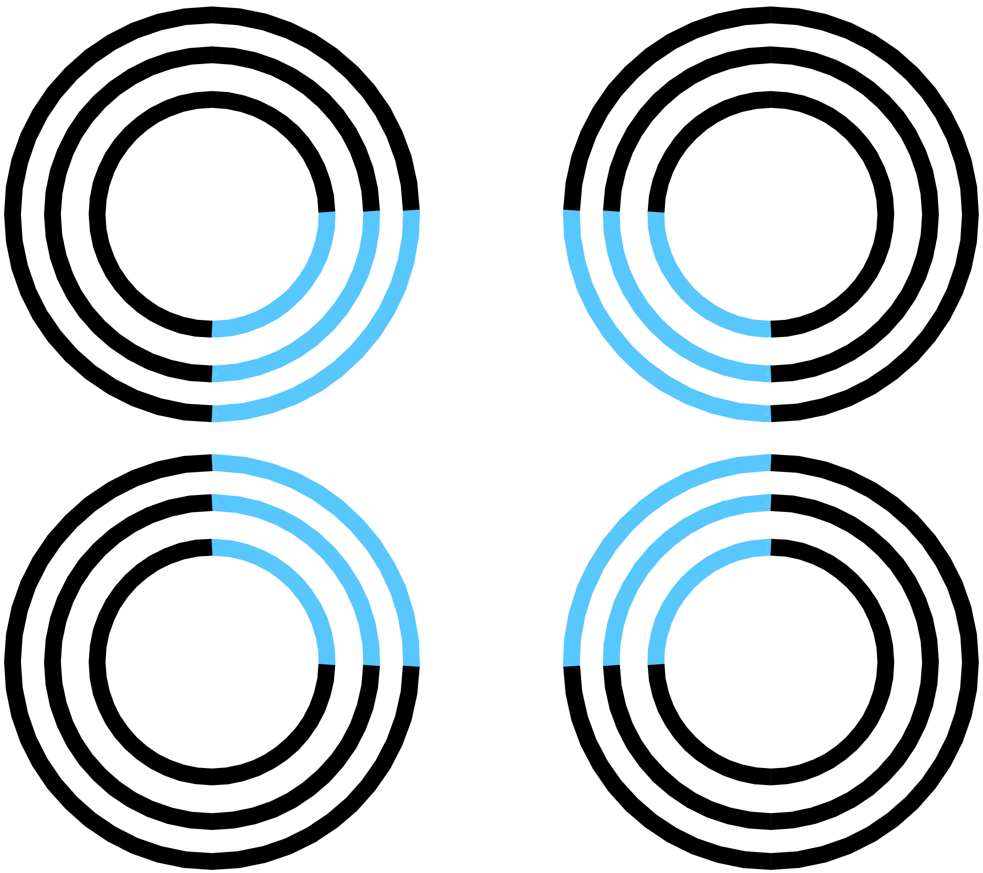
Conflicting interpretations

Parallel interpretation

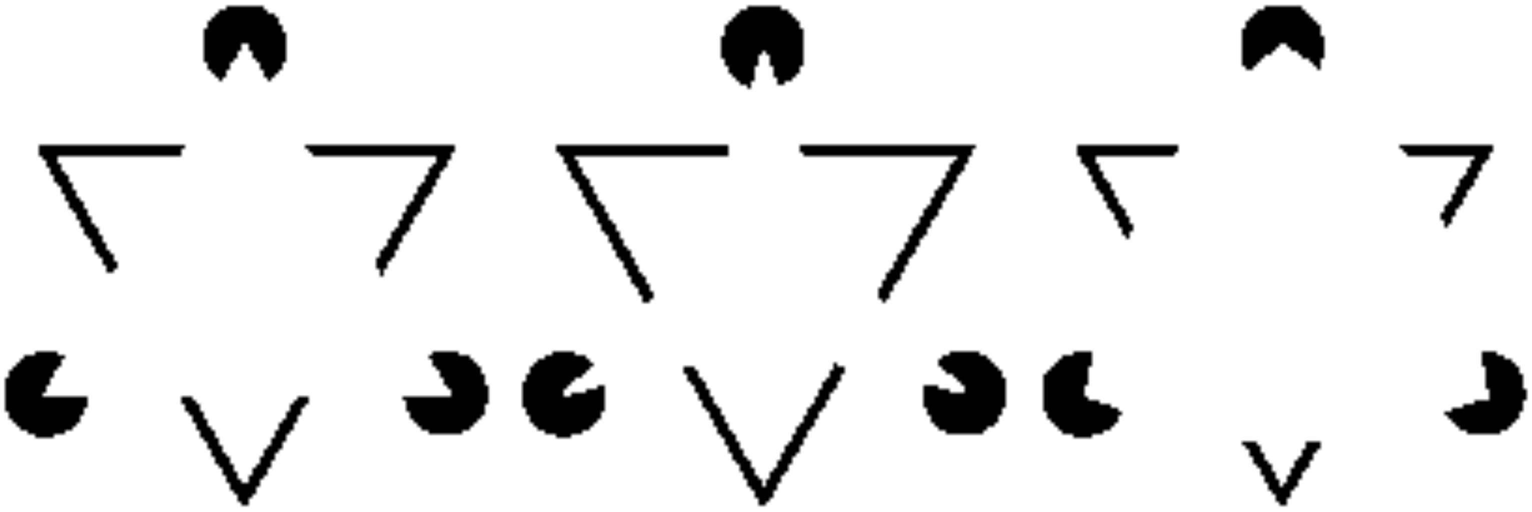
Sequential interpretation



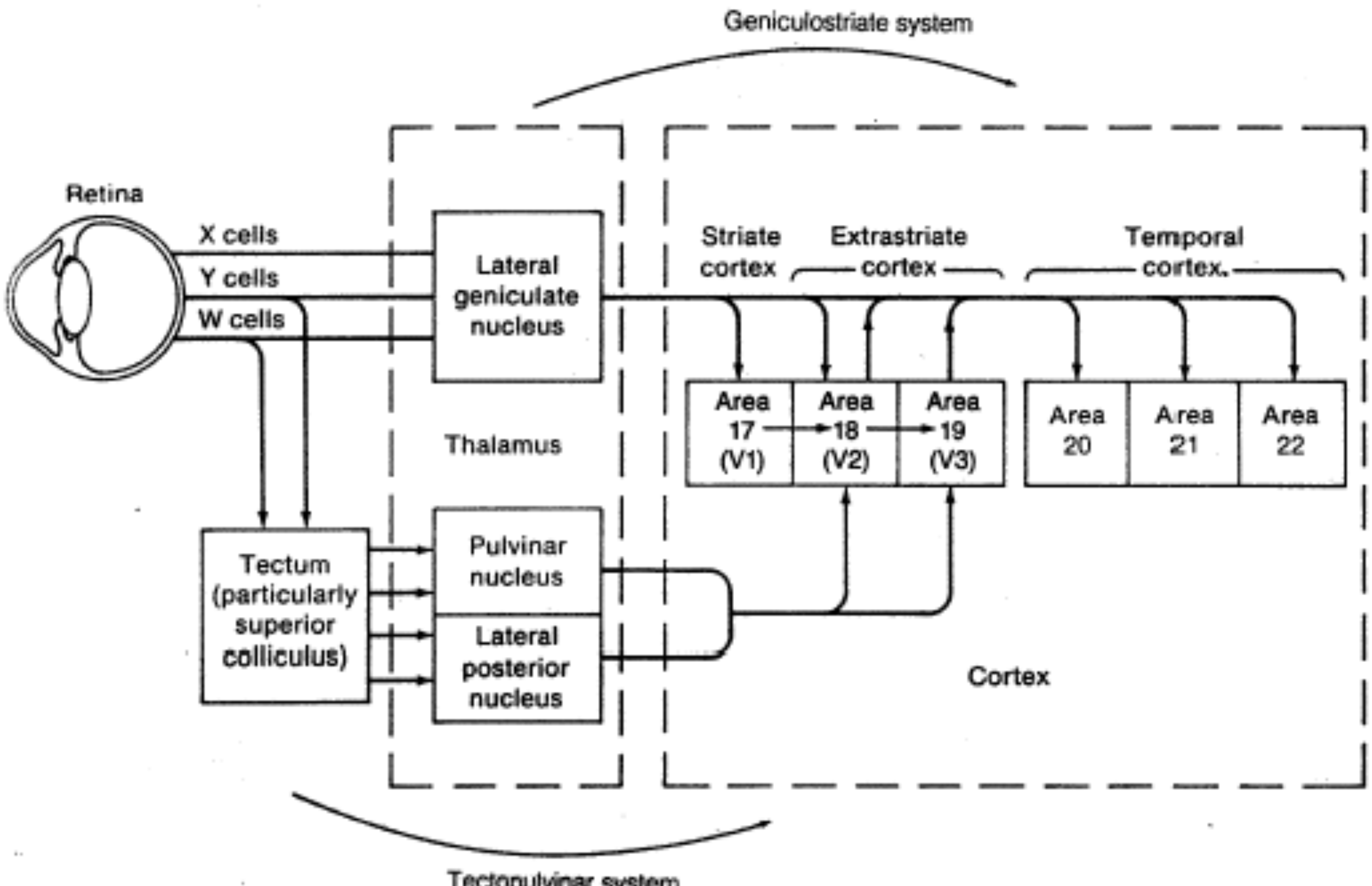
Extrapolations forming illusions



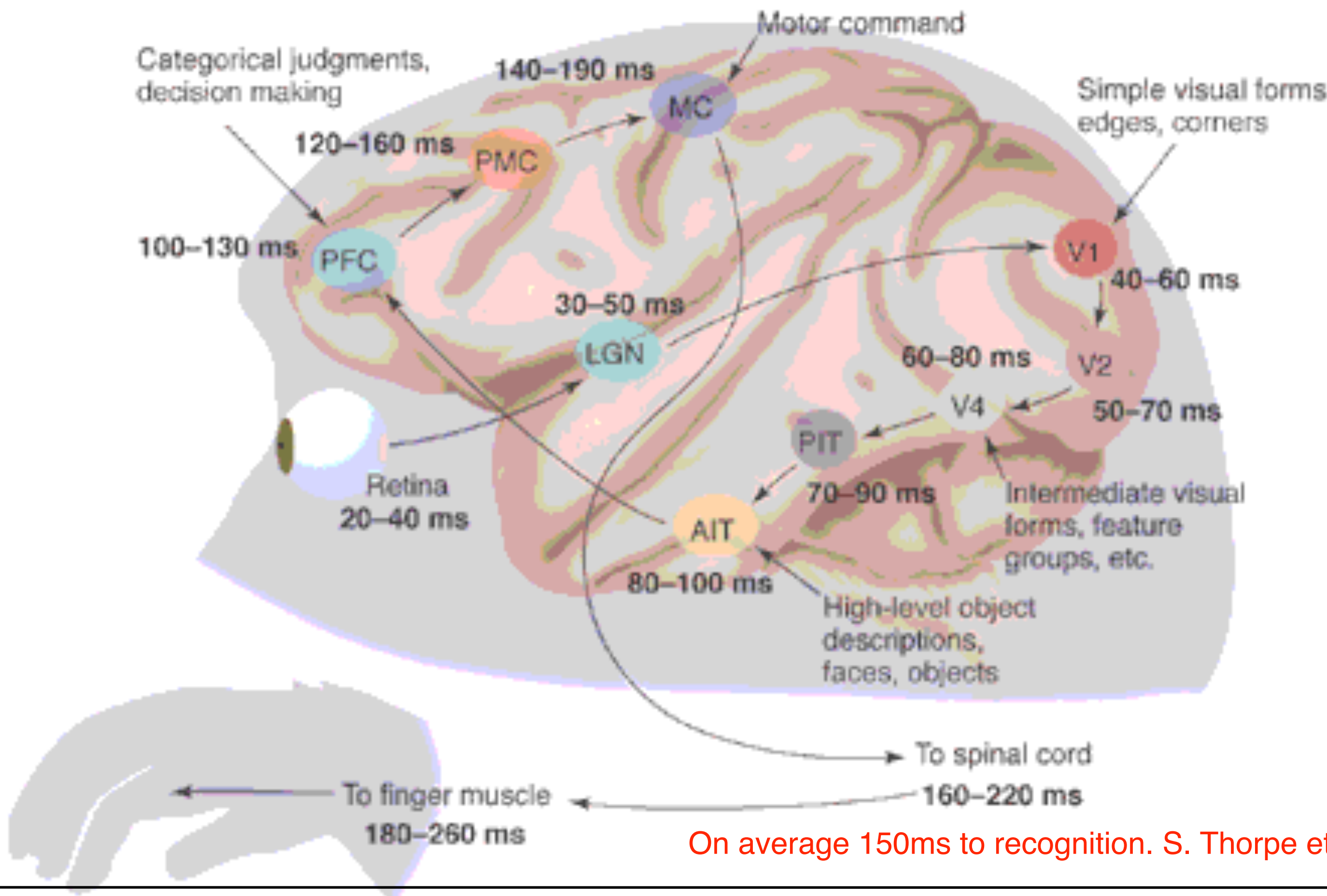
The Kanitza triangle



Part of processing pathway

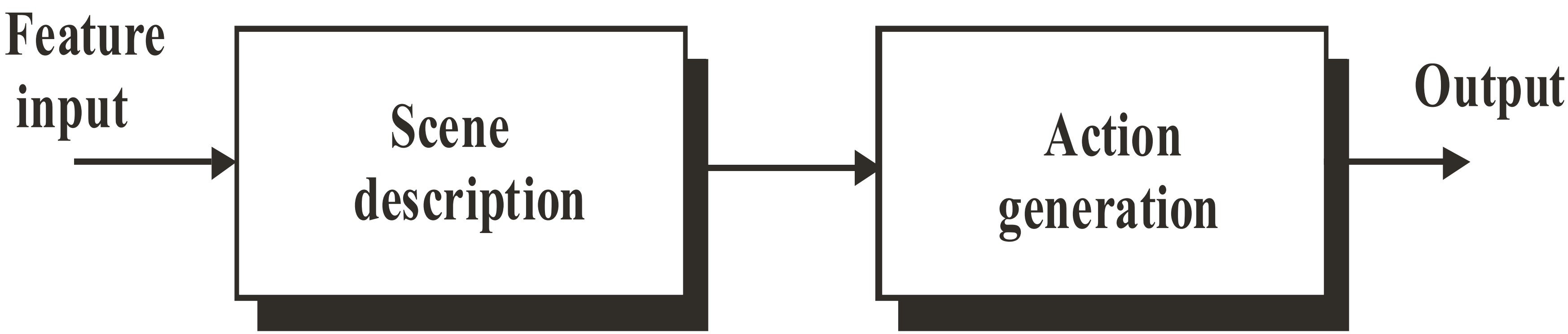


Computation times

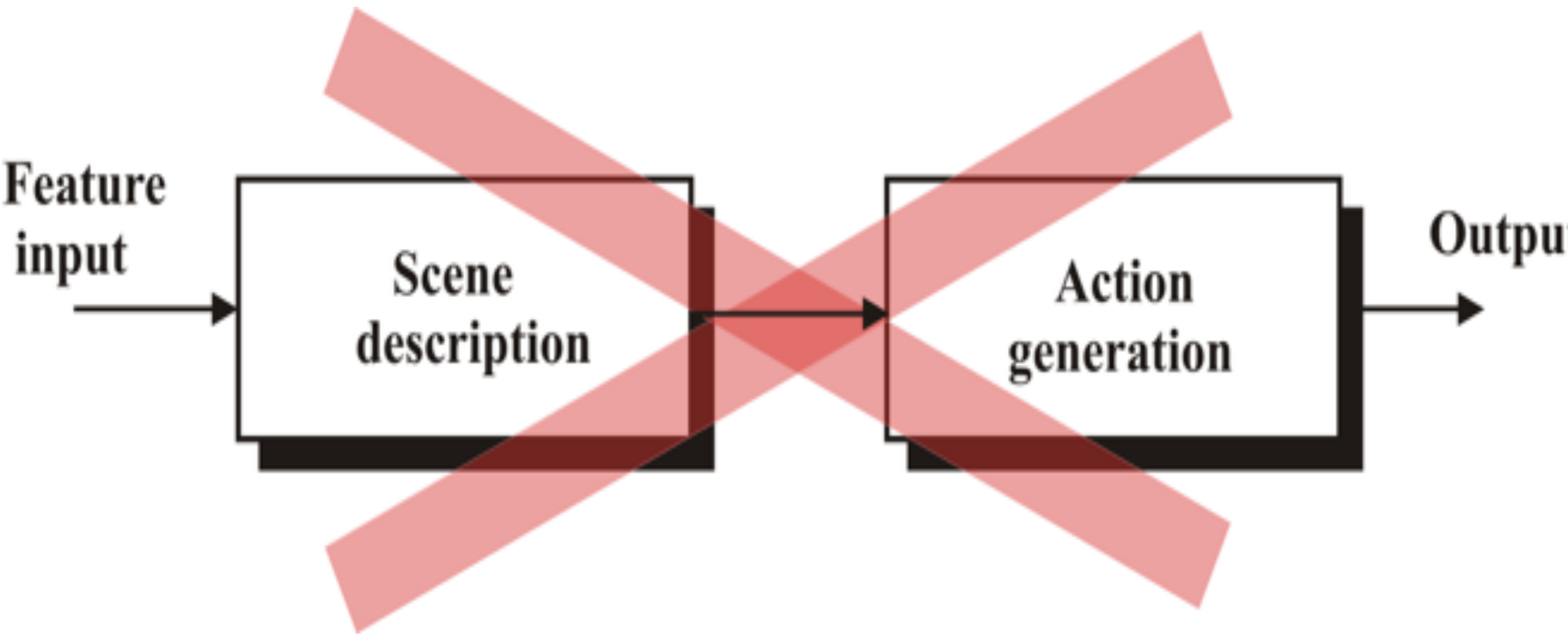


On average 150ms to recognition. S. Thorpe et al. 1996

A conventional robotics structure



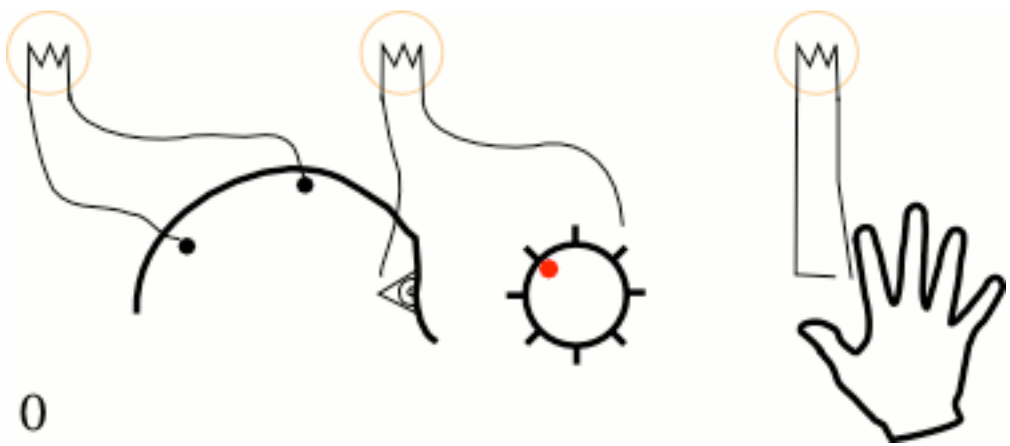
Not done in biological vision



Consciousness - an afterthought

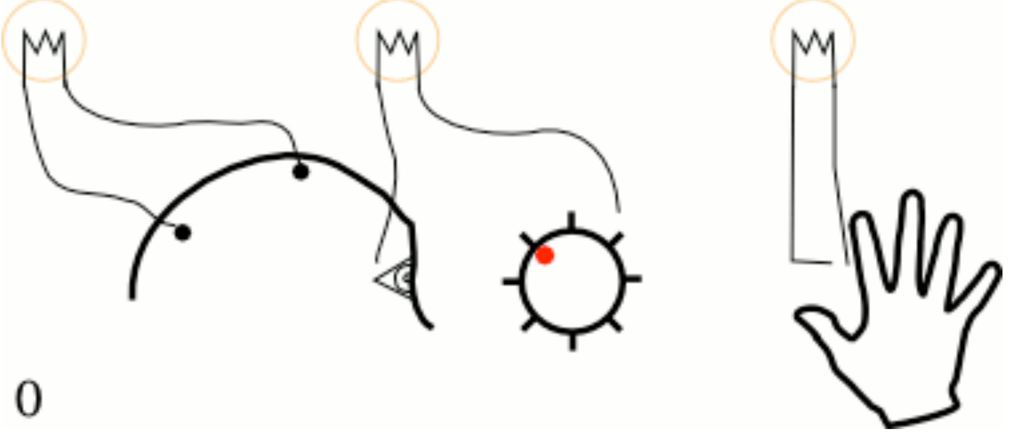
Experiments by Benjamin Libet show that:

Action is initiated before it reaches consciousness



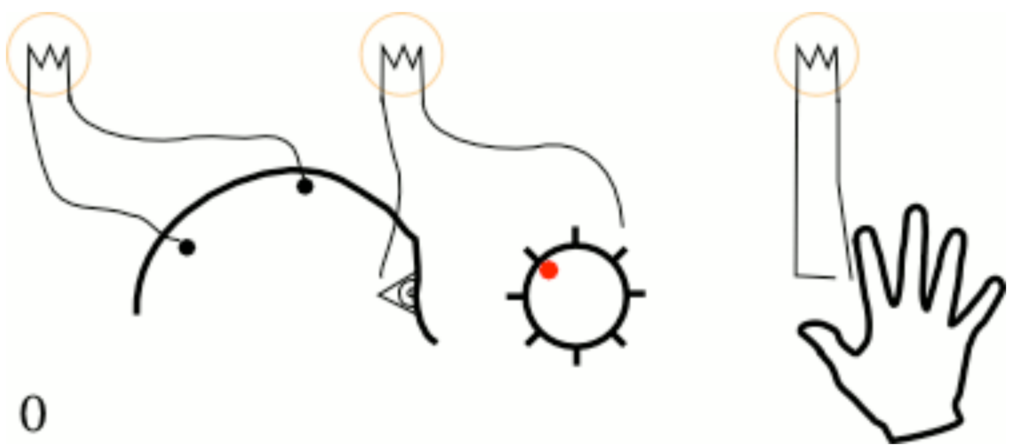
Consciousness - an afterthought

Synchronized EEG and rotating clock, subject notes position on timer when ”he/she was first aware of the wish or urge to act”



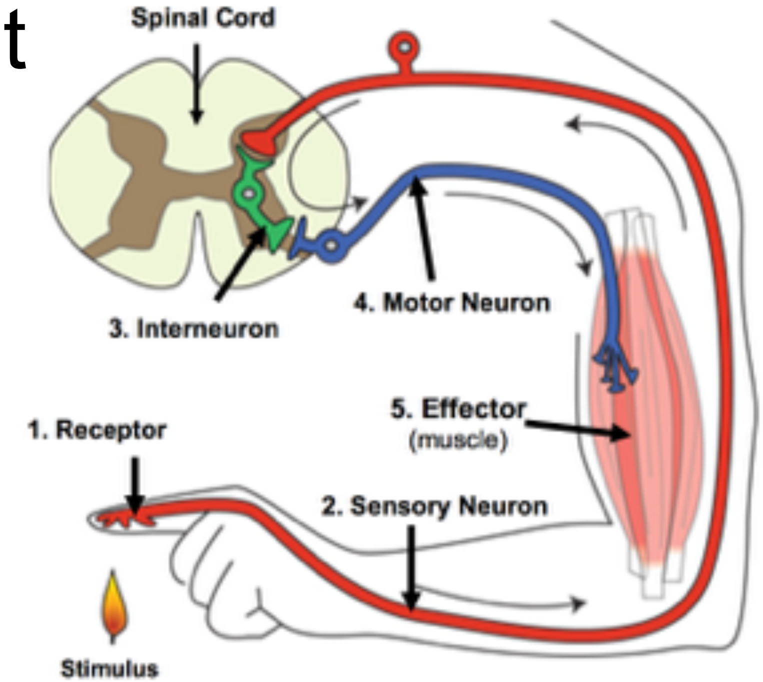
Consciousness - an afterthought

T-500ms: Readiness potential is measured by EEG
T-200ms: Observed time is registered by consciousness
by looking at synchronized clock
T: Action takes place

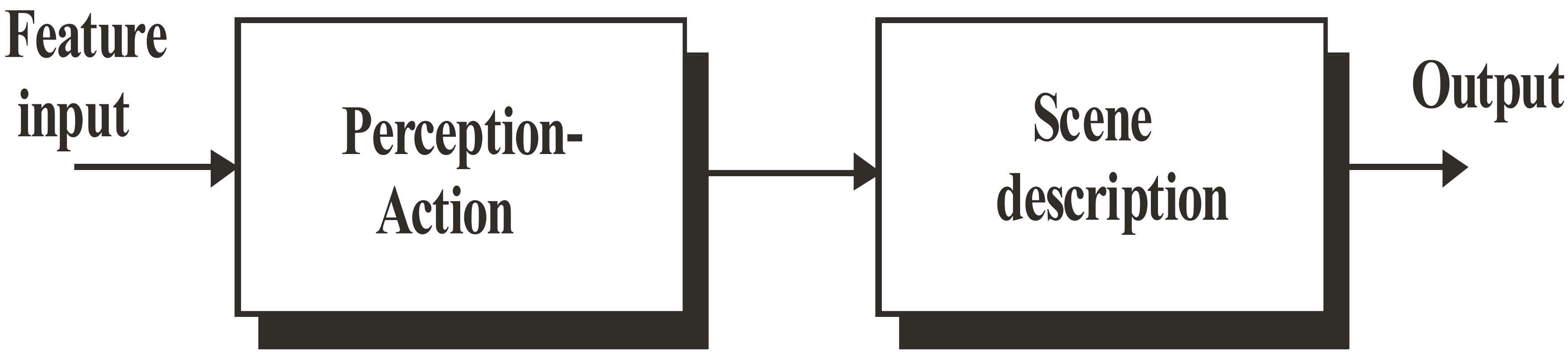


Other examples

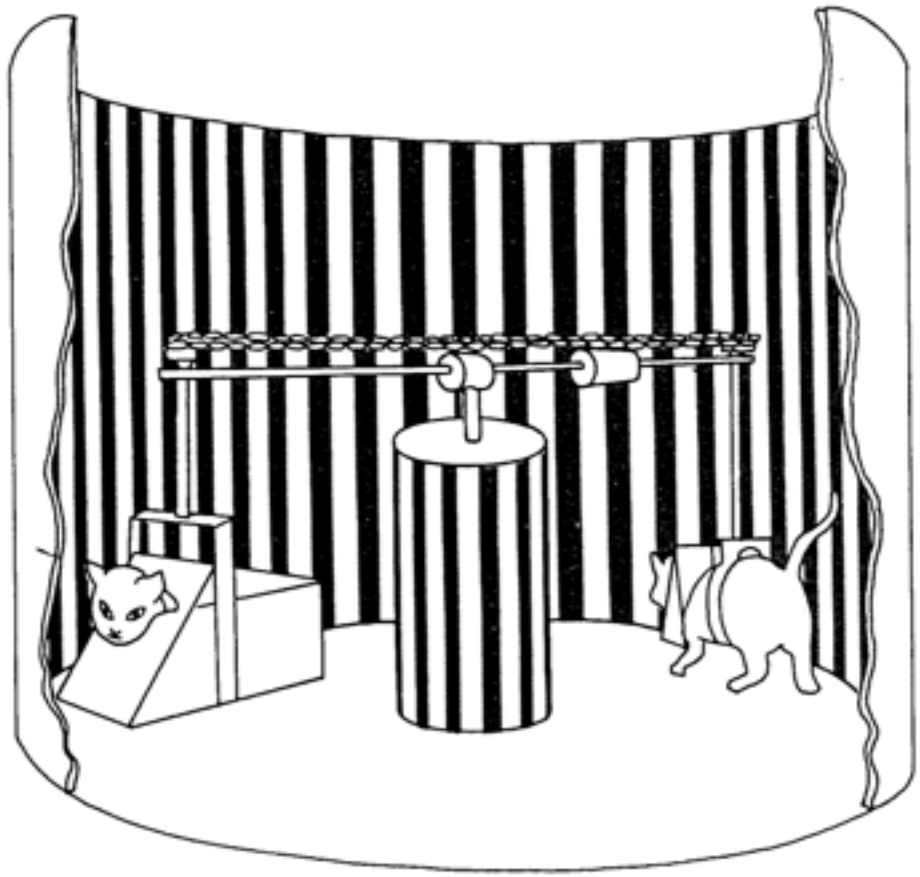
1. It is well known that reflex actions are pre-conscious
2. You do not consciously plan all details of e.g. walking pattern



Order is the opposite!



Active versus passive exposure

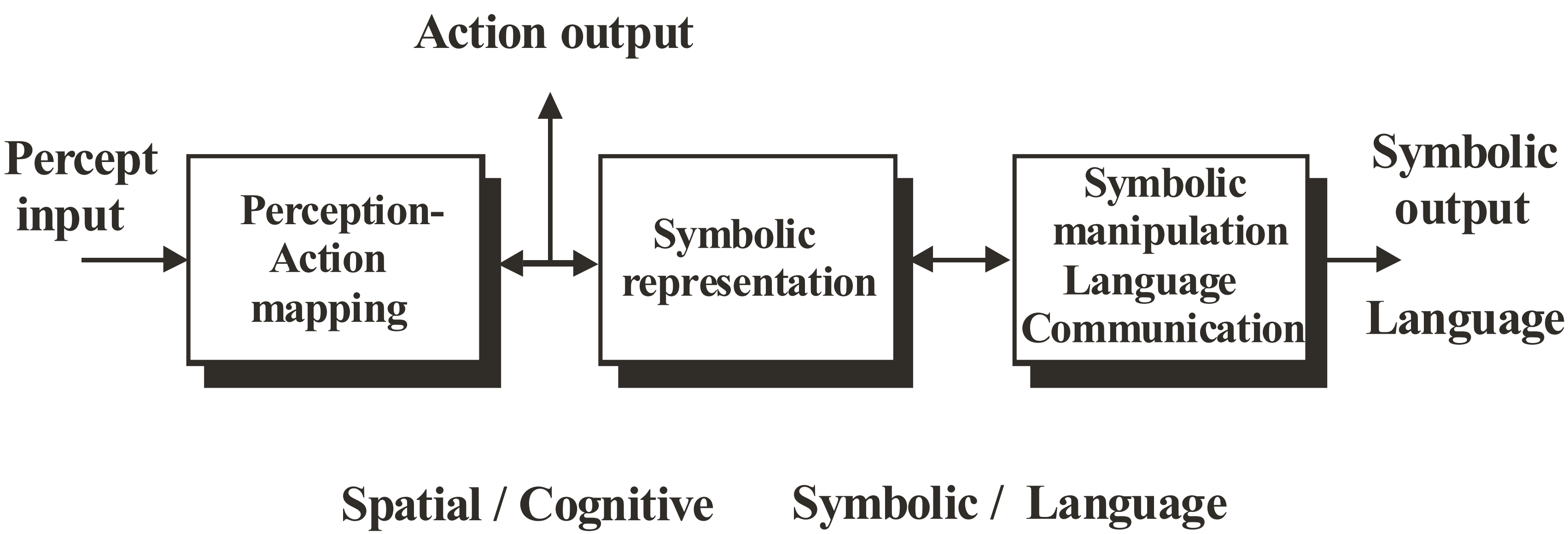


Why active learning?

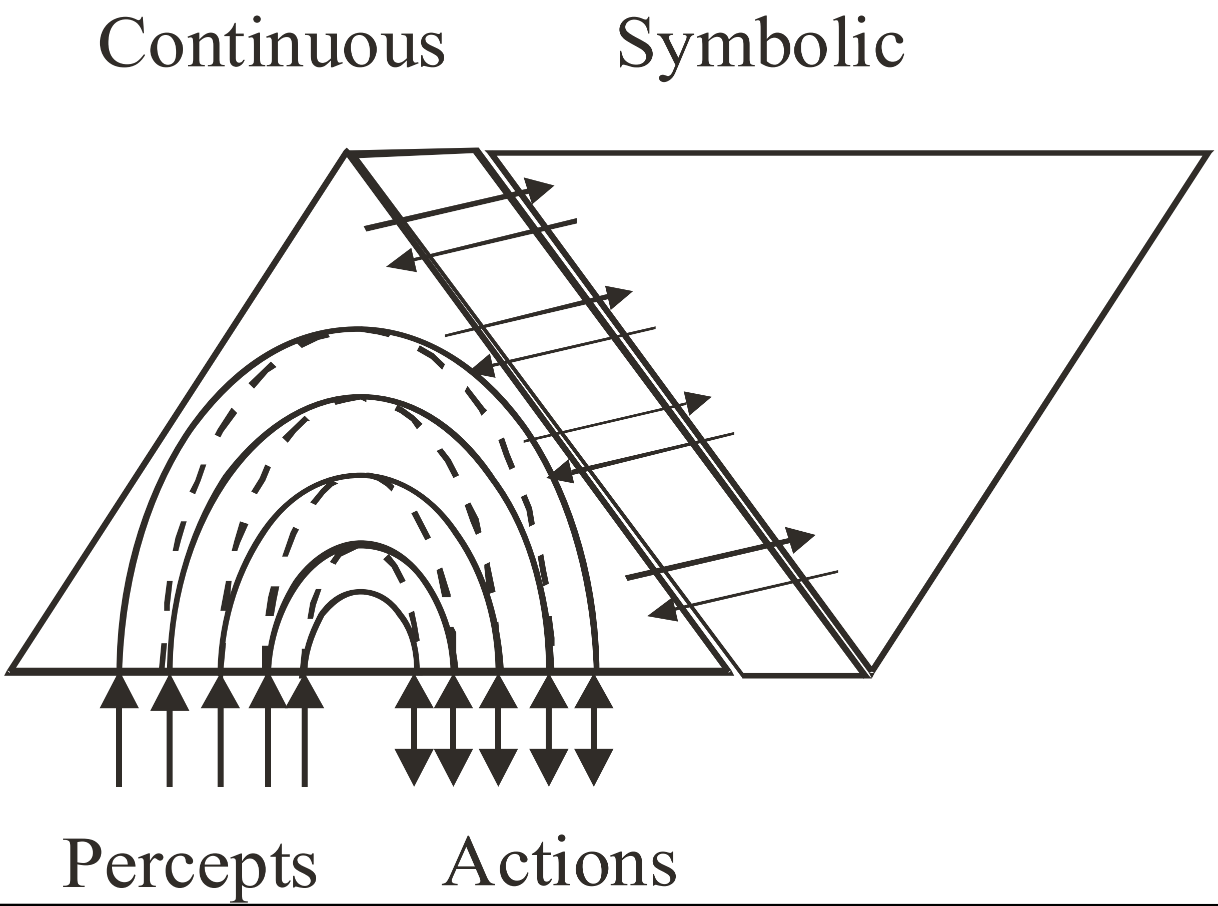
Act-perceive-learn cycle

- Only features that change are related to the action or state change
- The action or state space is much less complex than the percept space
- Does not require consciousness (other forms of learning do)

Extended Cognitive Structure



Pyramid version



Summary

- Biological vision is a collection of **visual behaviours**
- Visual perception is done in **cortical maps**, for e.g. colour, edges, and faces
- Much of visual learning is **active**, and pre-conscious