Modeling Adult Visual Function

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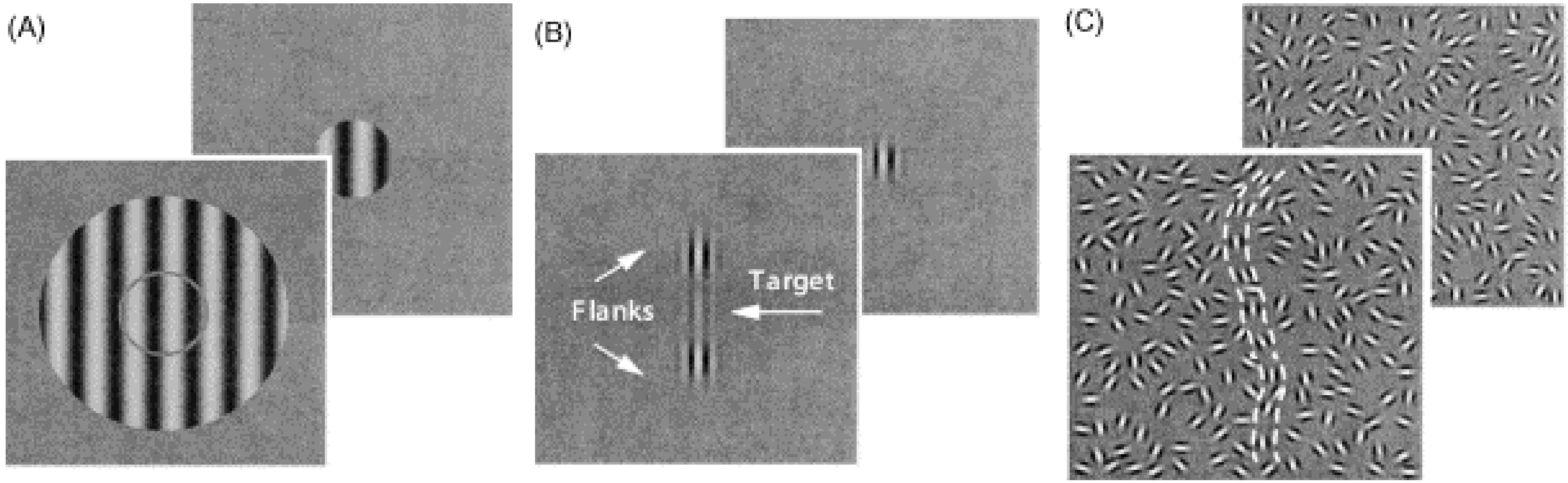
Surround modulation



(Series et al. 2003)

Apparent contrast reduces

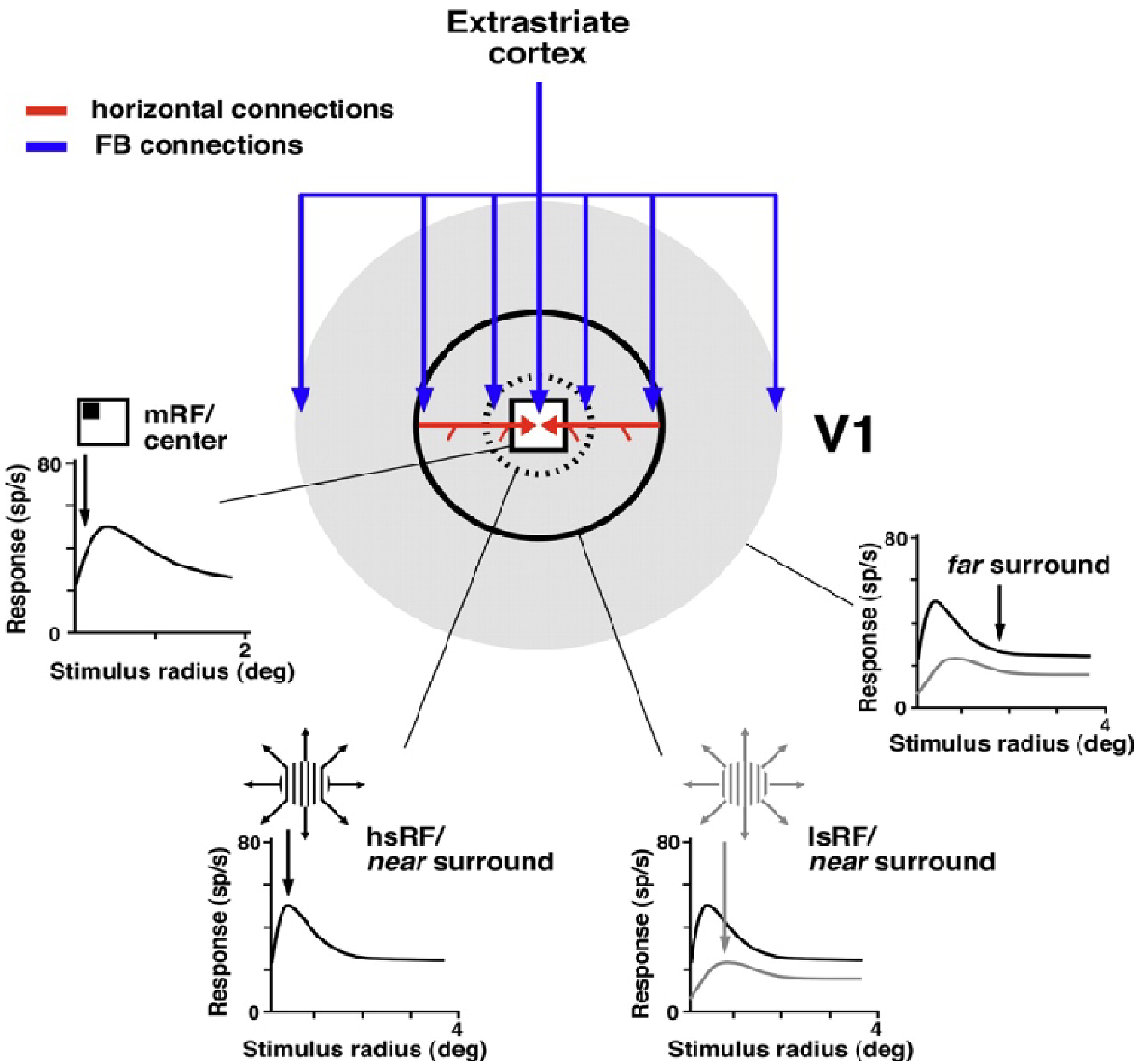
Detection facilitated or inhibited

Contour pops out

Many types of contextual interactions are known

Surround modulation

(Schwabe et al. 2006)

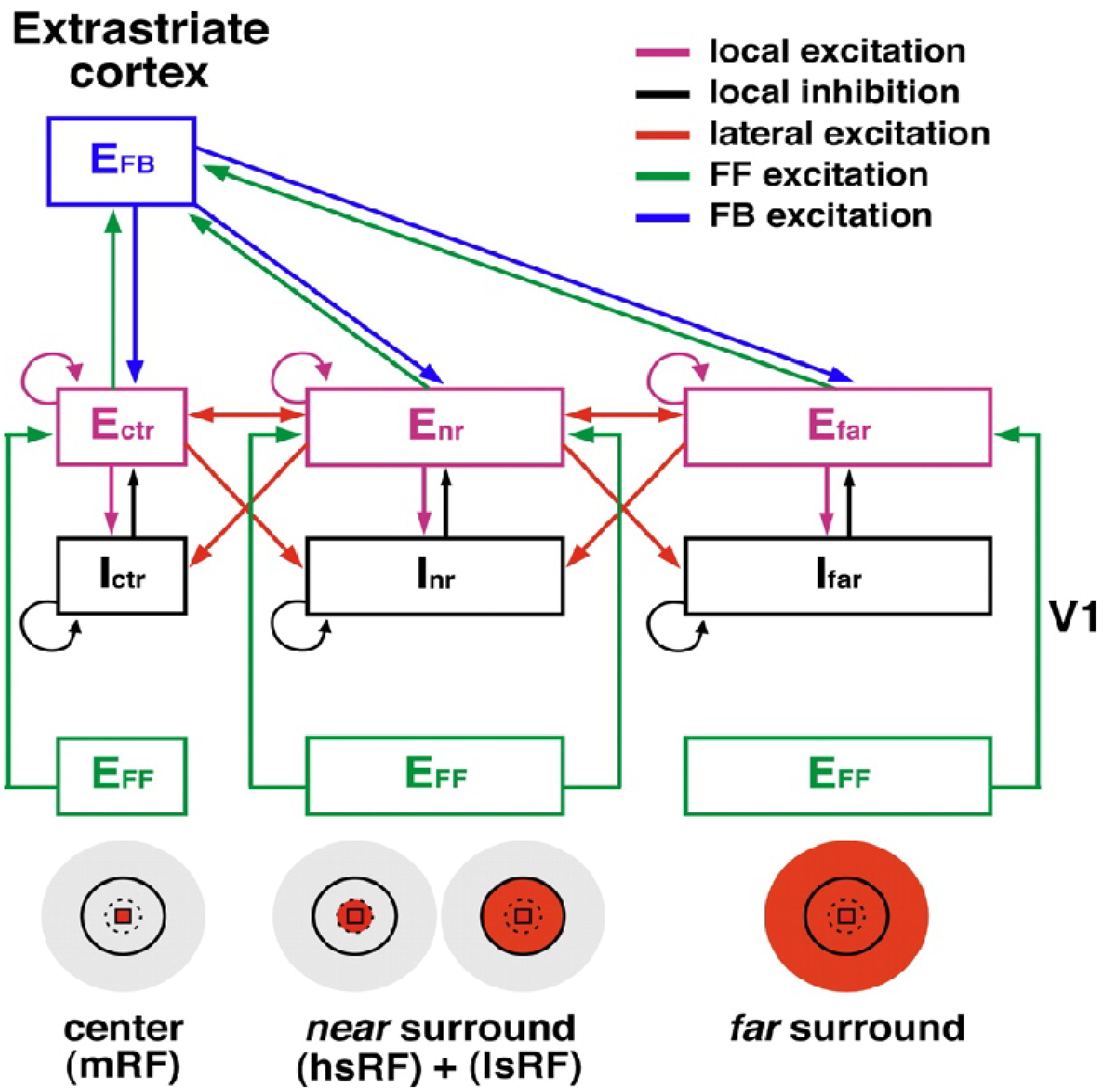


Effects depend strongly on contrast (Hirsch & Gilbert 1991), (Weliky et al. 1995)

and on distance (Angelucci & Bressloff 2006)

Distance-related effects match both lateral and feedback connections

Proposed model circuit



(Schwabe et al. 2006)

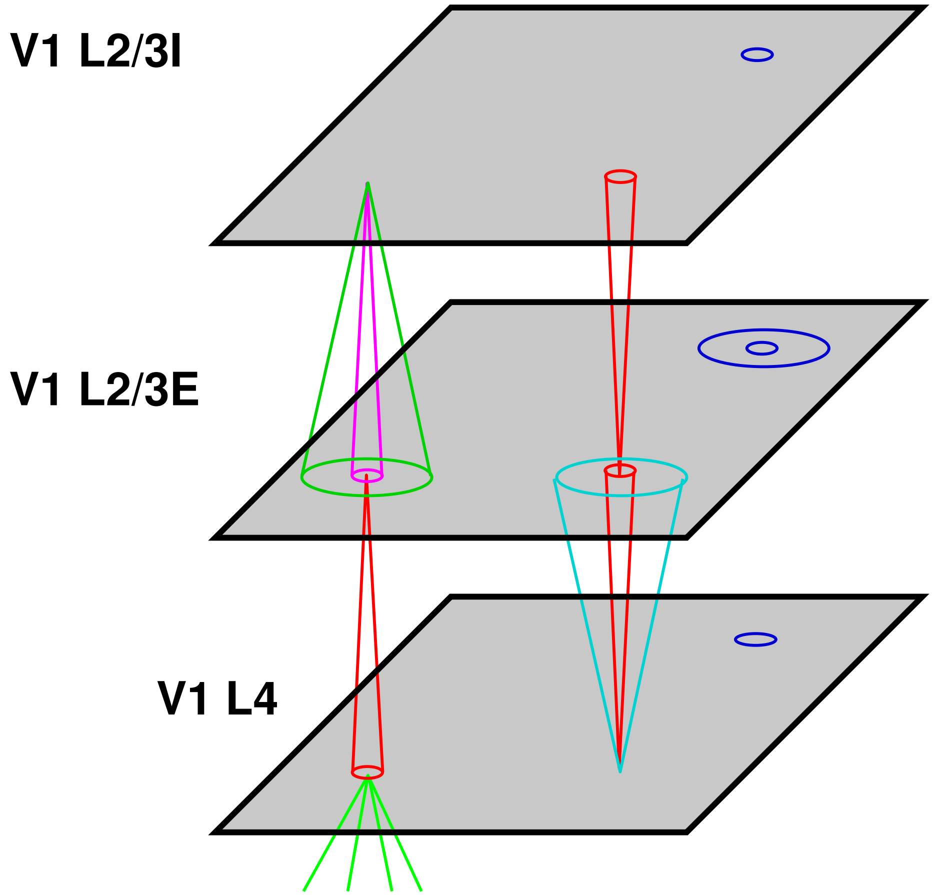
From Schwabe et al. (2006):

High-threshold inhibitory interneurons

Long-range excitatory lateral connections

Long-range excitatory feedback connections

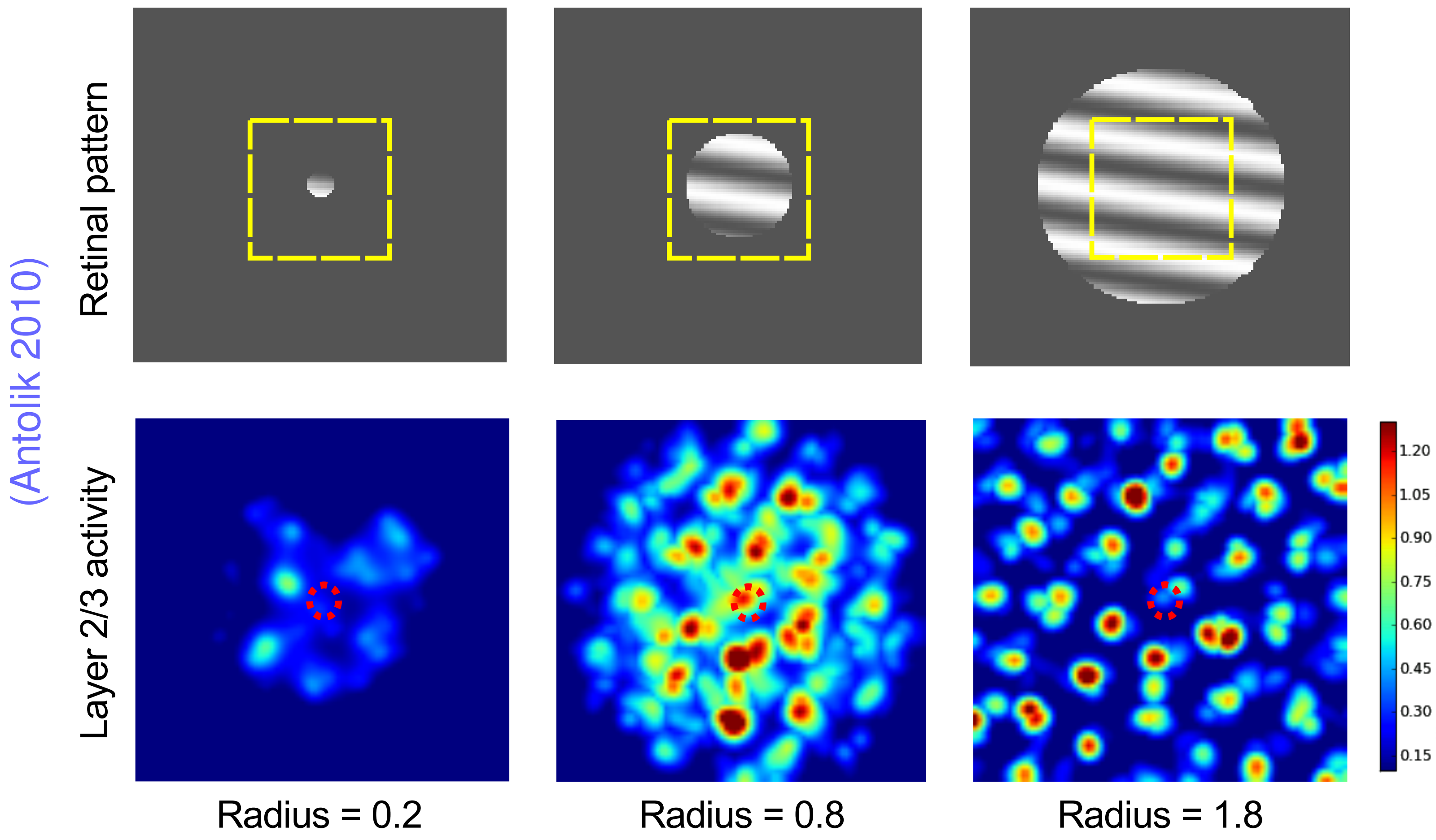
GCAL-based SM model



(Antolik 2010; Antolik & Bednar 2015)

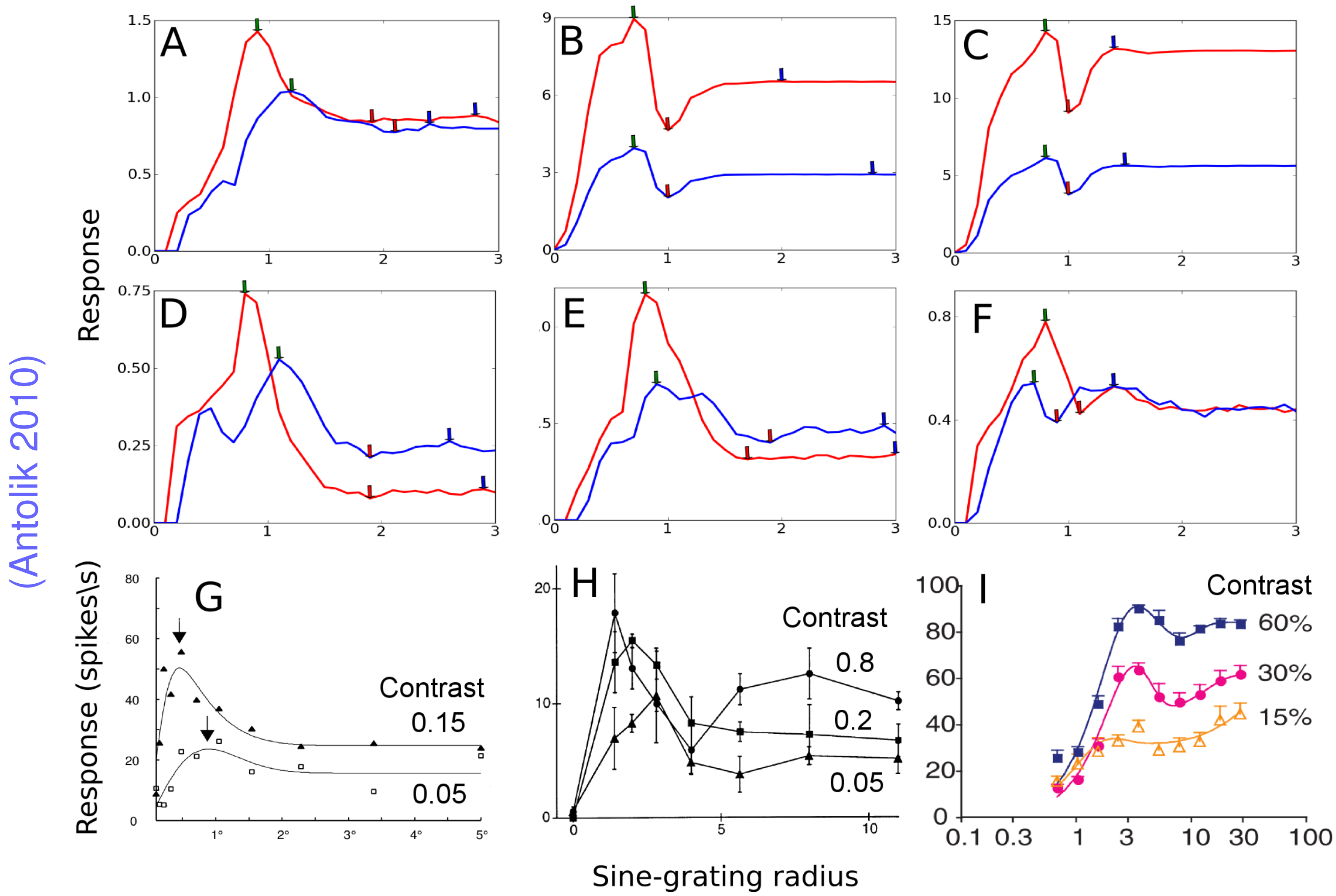
- GCAL-based circuit for surround modulation
- Separate inhibitory interneurons
- Long-range excitatory lateral connections
- Separate simple and complex cell layers
- No feedback connections; not published yet
  (Philipp Rudiger)

SM model size tuning



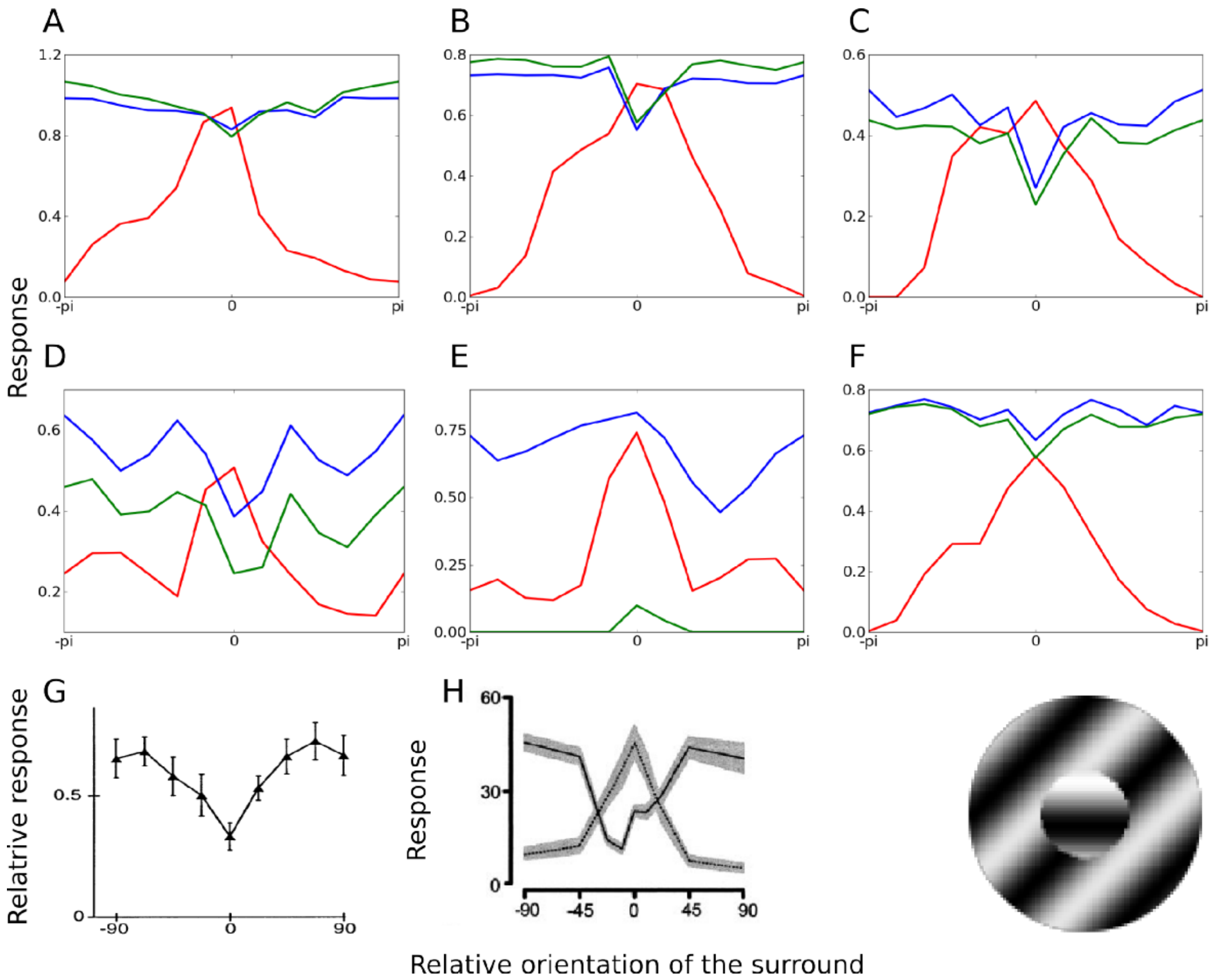
Single-unit response to larger patterns typically increases, then decreases as inhibition is recruited

Diversity in size tuning



Model matches both typical and unusual size tuning responses

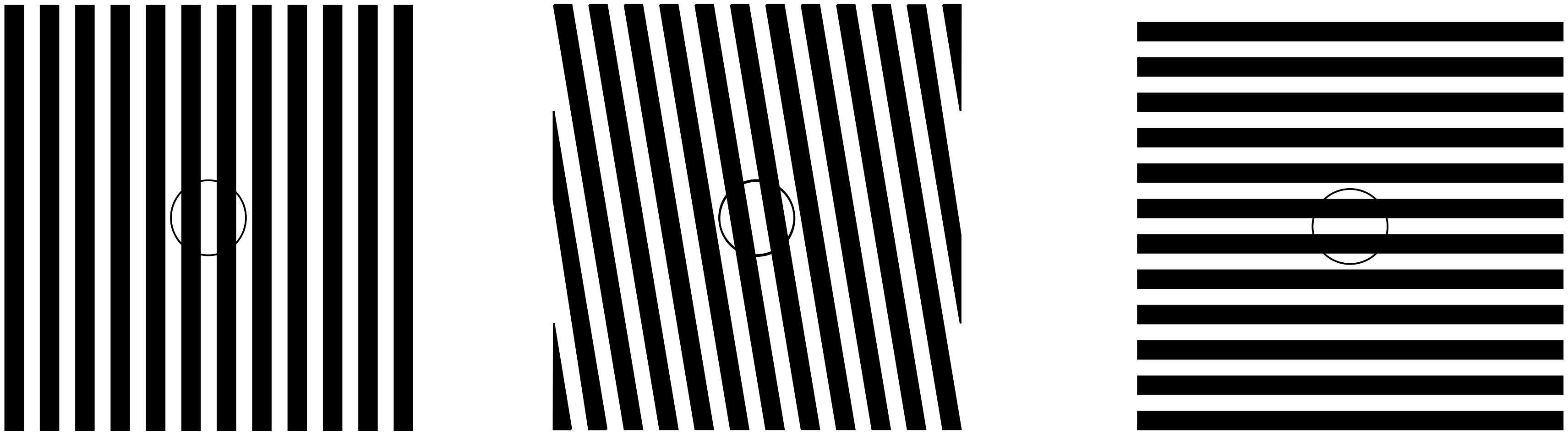
Diversity in OCTC tuning



(Antolik 2010)

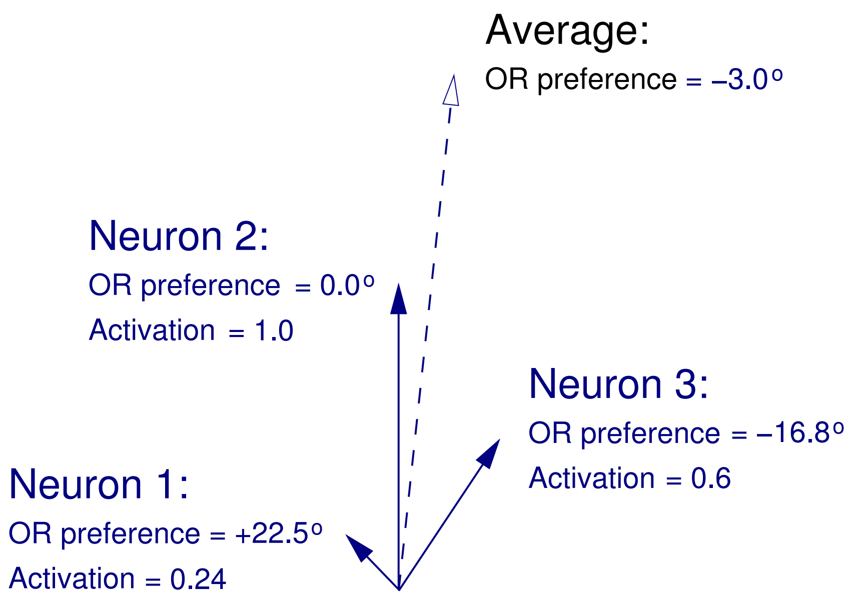
Model matches both typical and unusual orientation-contrast tuning types

The Tilt Aftereffect (TAE)



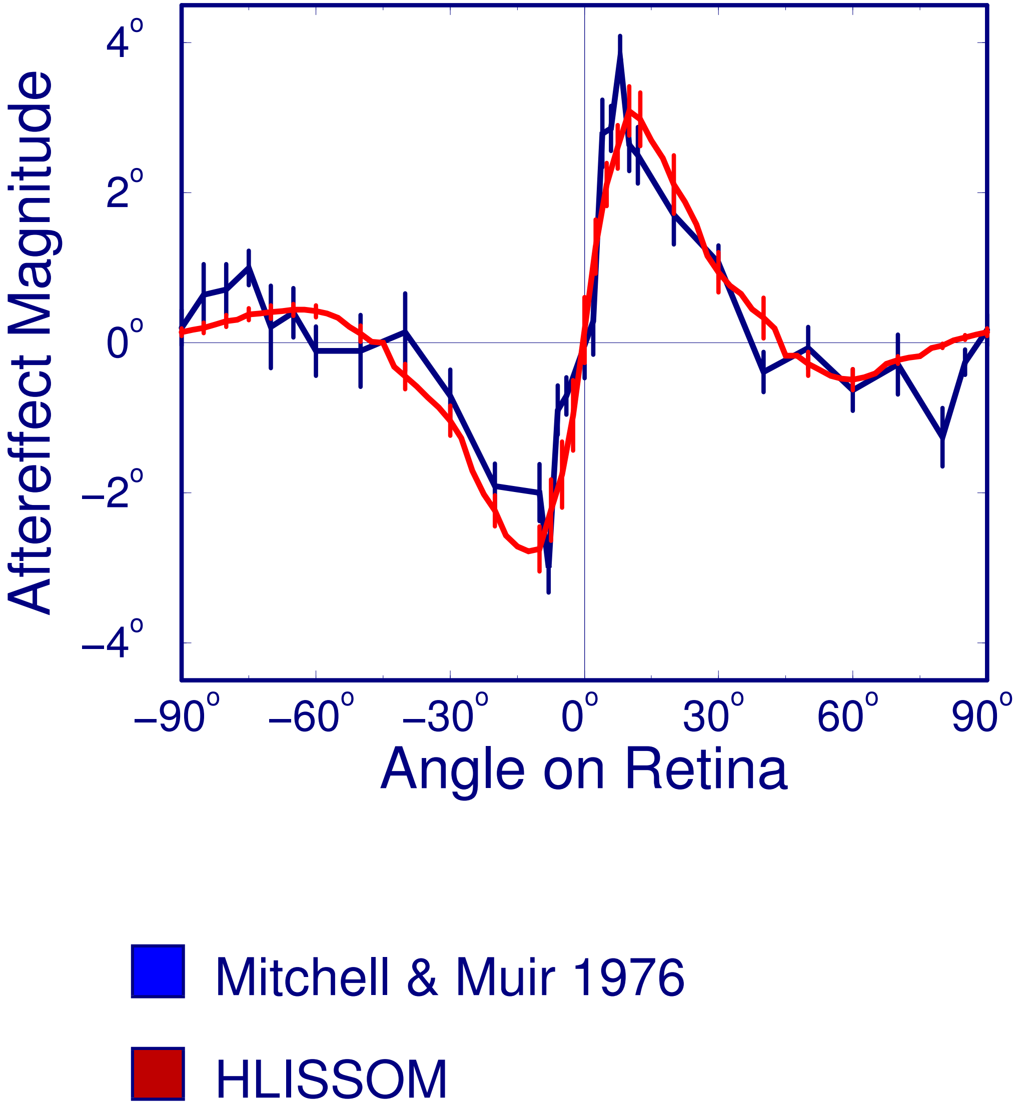
- Bias in orientation perception after prolonged exposure
- Allows model structure to be related to adult function
- Classic explanation: “fatigue” – activated neurons get tired, shifting the population average away

Measuring perceived orientation



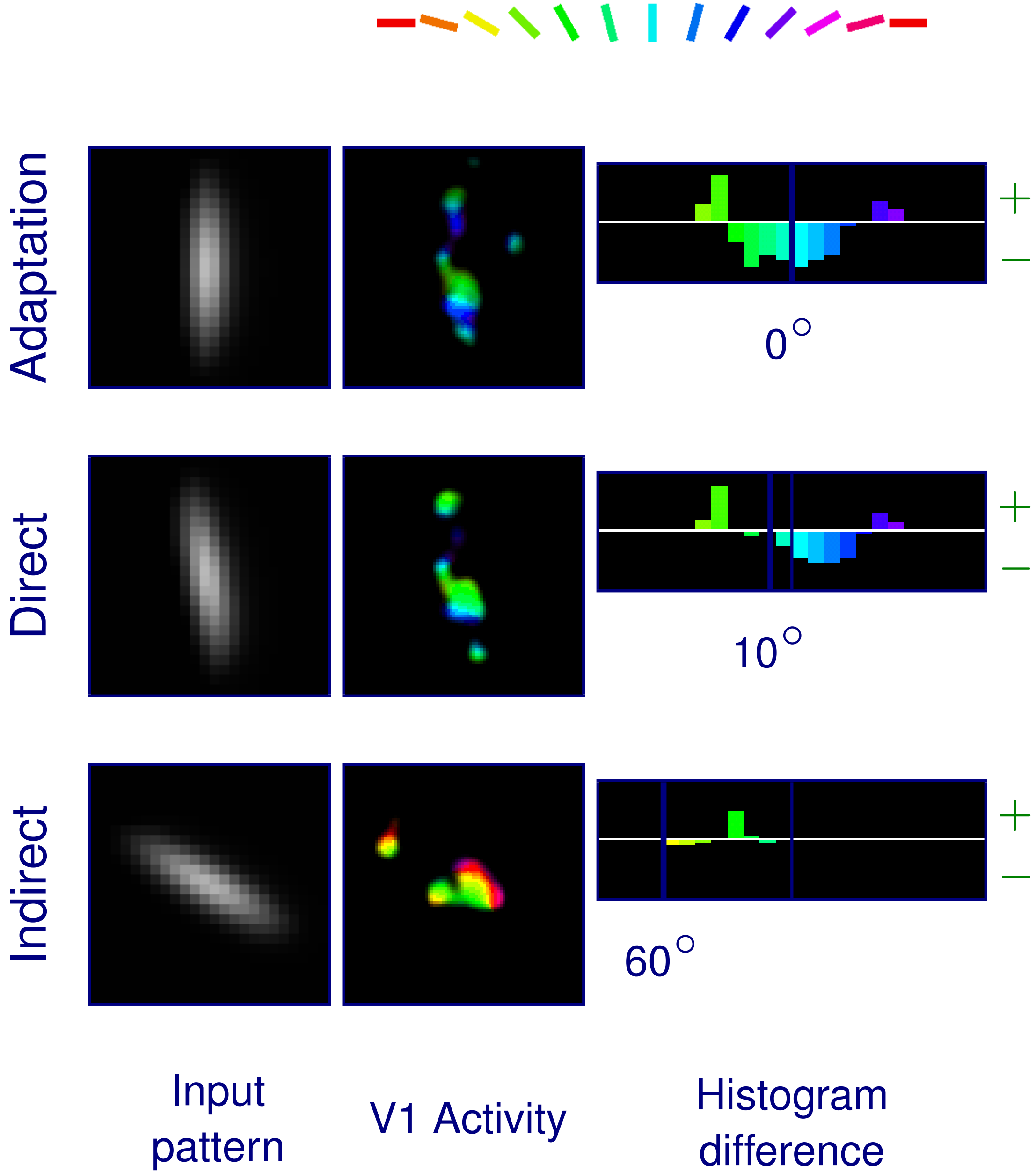
- Assumption: perception based on population average
- Vector average good for cyclic quantities
- Use average to decode perception, before and after adaptation

TAE in Humans and LISSOM



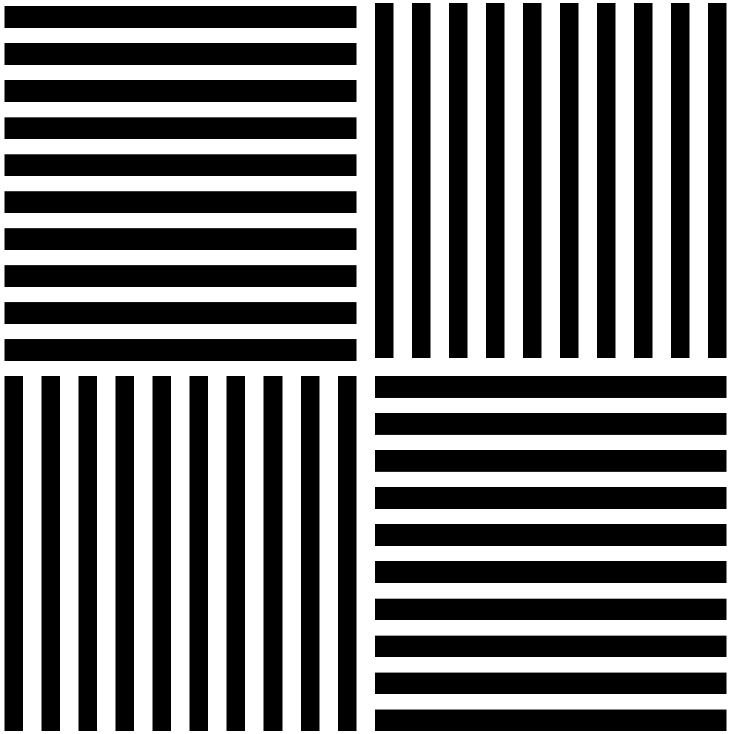
- Direct effect for small angles
- Indirect effect for larger angles
- Null effect at training angle
- Human, model match closely

TAE Adaptation in LISSOM



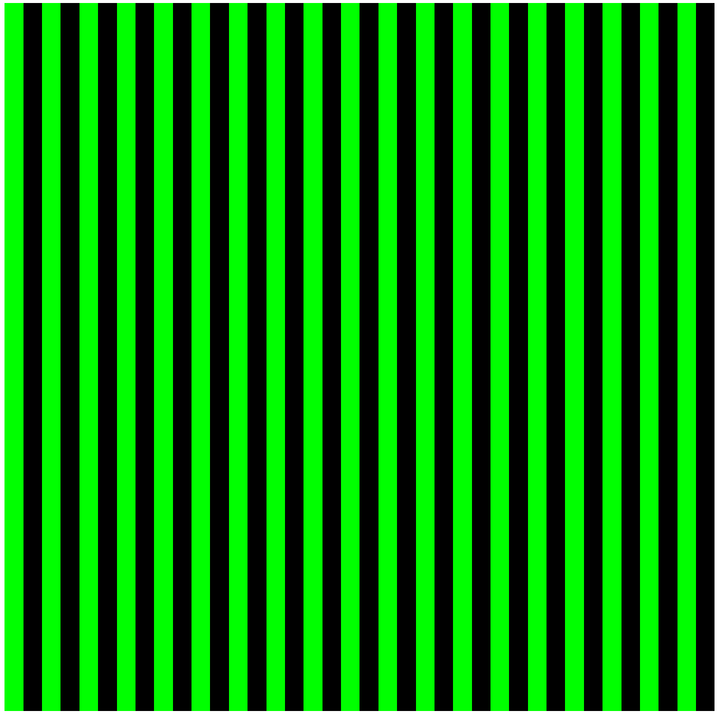
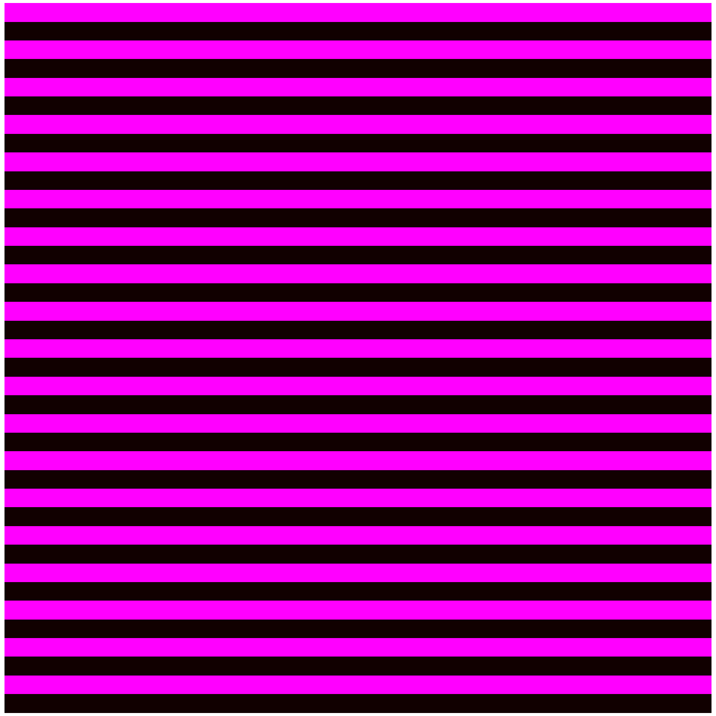
- **Null at zero**: More inhibition, but no net change in perception
- **Direct effect:** More inhibition for angles $<10^\circ$
  - Perception shifts from 10 to 14°
- **Indirect effect:** Less inhibition for angles $<60^\circ$
  - Perception shifts from 60 to 58°
- Due to synapses, not tired neurons!

McCollough effect test pattern



Before adaptation, this pattern should appear monochrome

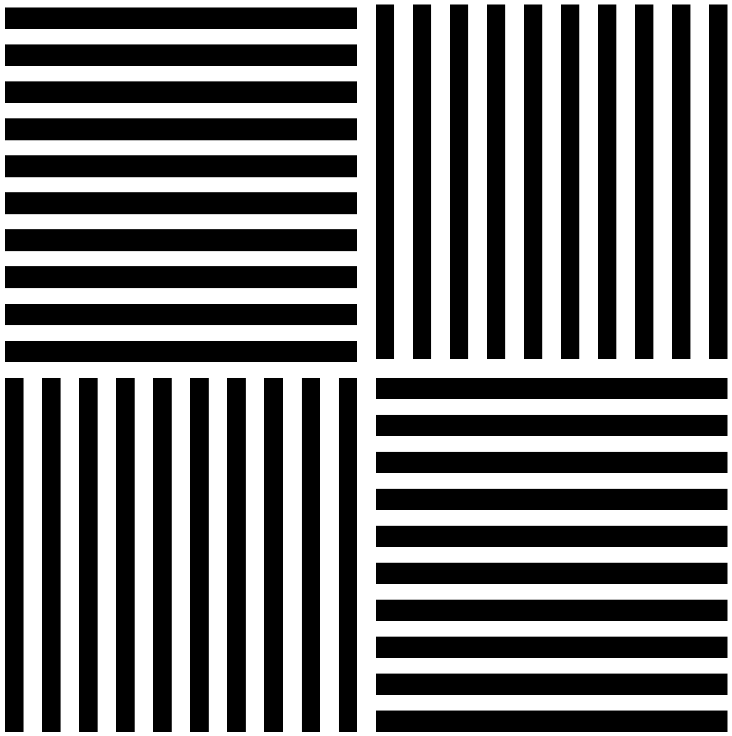
Adaptation pattern

Stare alternately at the two patterns for 3 minutes,

moving your gaze to avoid developing strong afterimages

McCollough effect



(McCollough 1965)

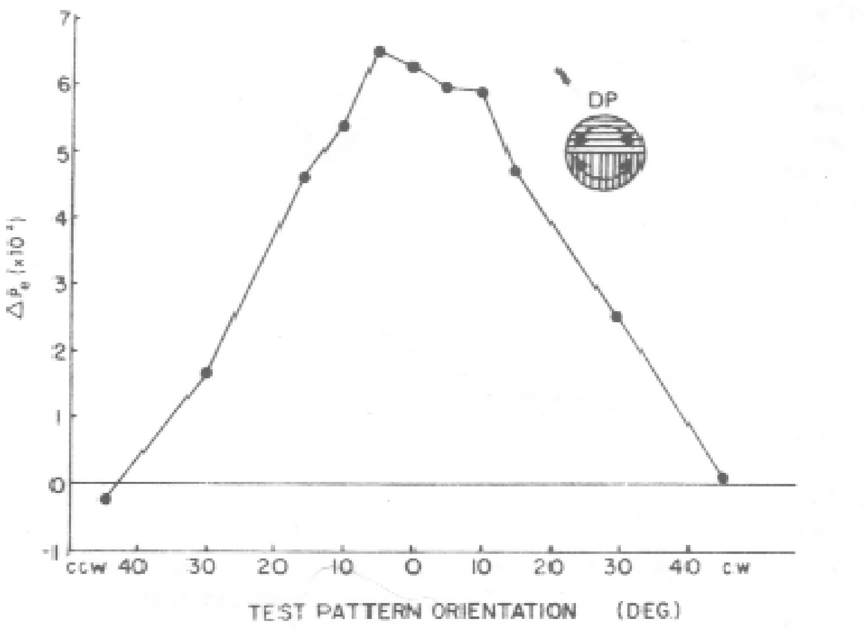
After adaptation:

- Vertical bars should be slightly magenta
- Horizontal bars should be slightly green

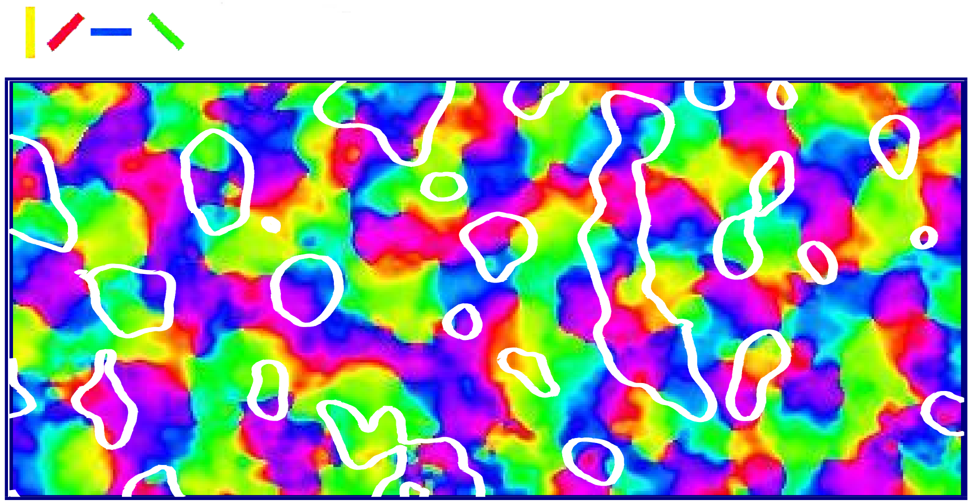
- The effect should reverse if you tilt your head 90°, and disappear if you tilt 45°.

McCollough effect: data

(Ellis 1977)



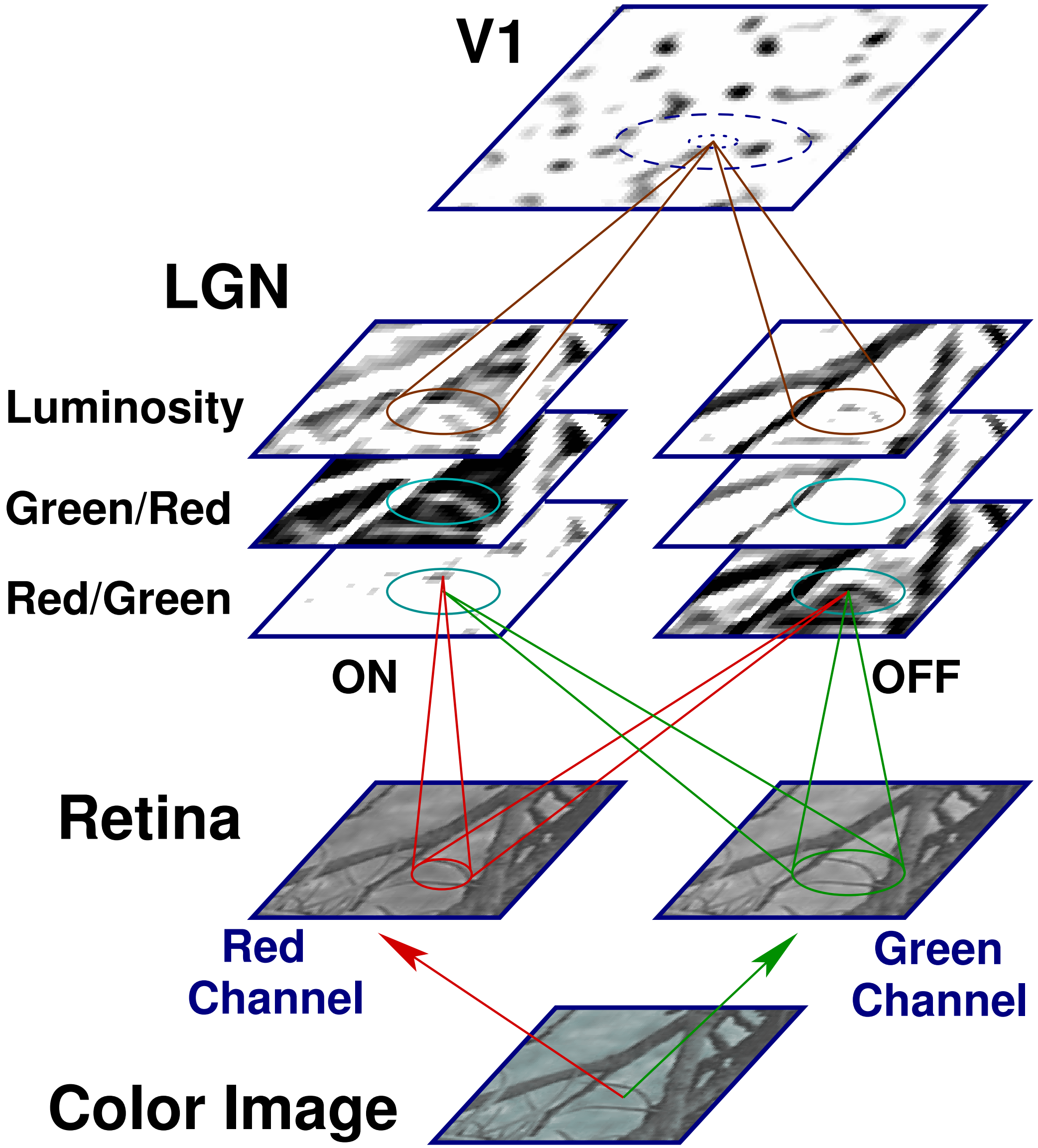
(Landisman & Ts'o 2002)



2.3×5.3mm macaque V1

- Effect measured in humans at each angle between adaptation and test
- Strength falls off smoothly with angle
- V1 is earliest possible substrate – first area showing OR selectivity; has color map

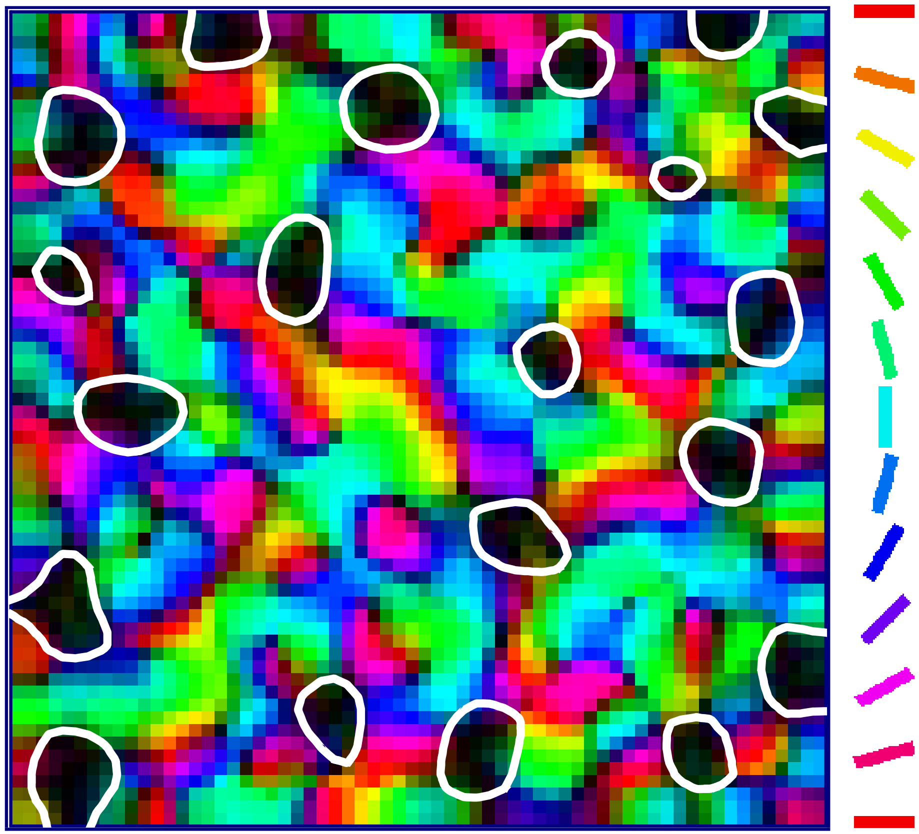
LISSOM RG Color V1 Model



(Bednar et al. 2005)

- Input: RGB images
- Decomposed into Red, Green or Red, Green, Blue channels (e.g. no blue in central fovea, Calkins 2001)
- Processed by color opponent retinal ganglia

LISSOM OR + Color map



(Bednar et al. 2005)

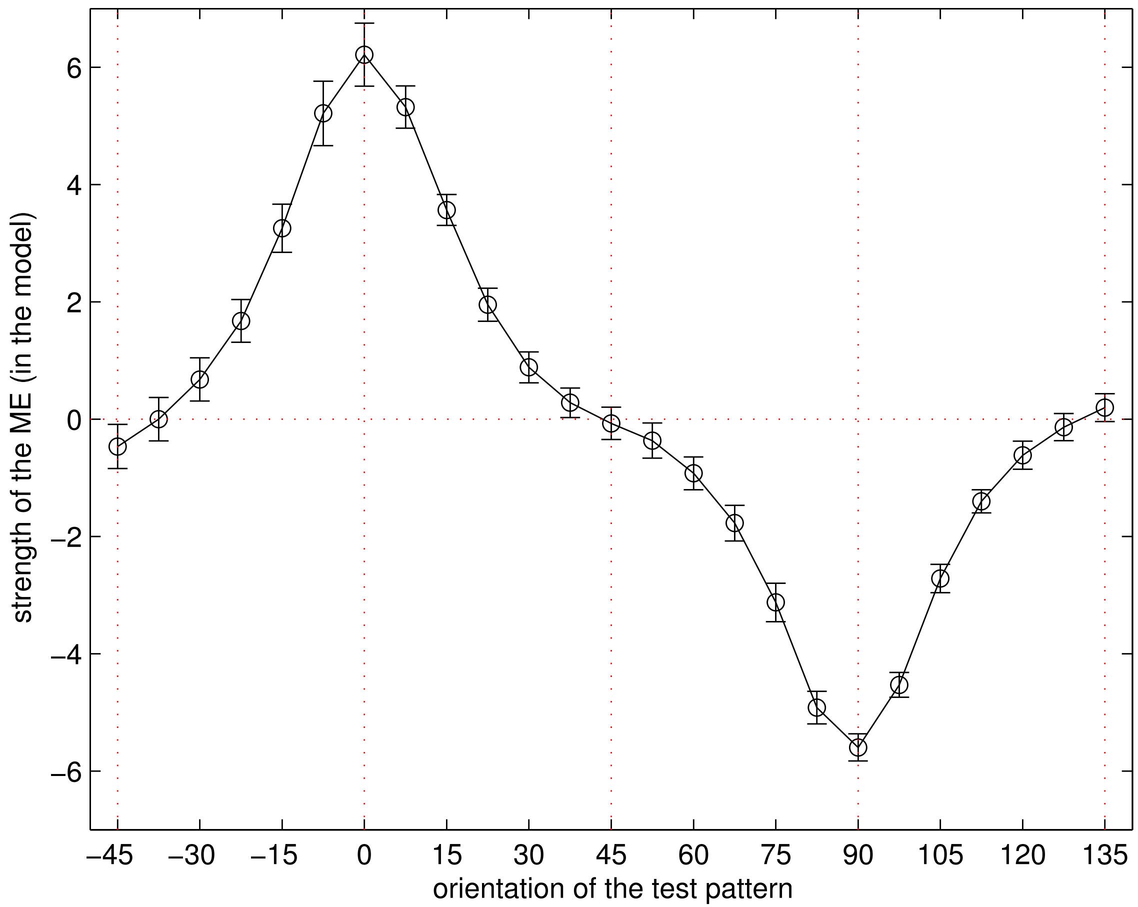
- Orientation map similar to animal maps
- Color-selective cells occur in blobs
- Needs study of preferences of neurons in each blob

Calculating McCollough Effect

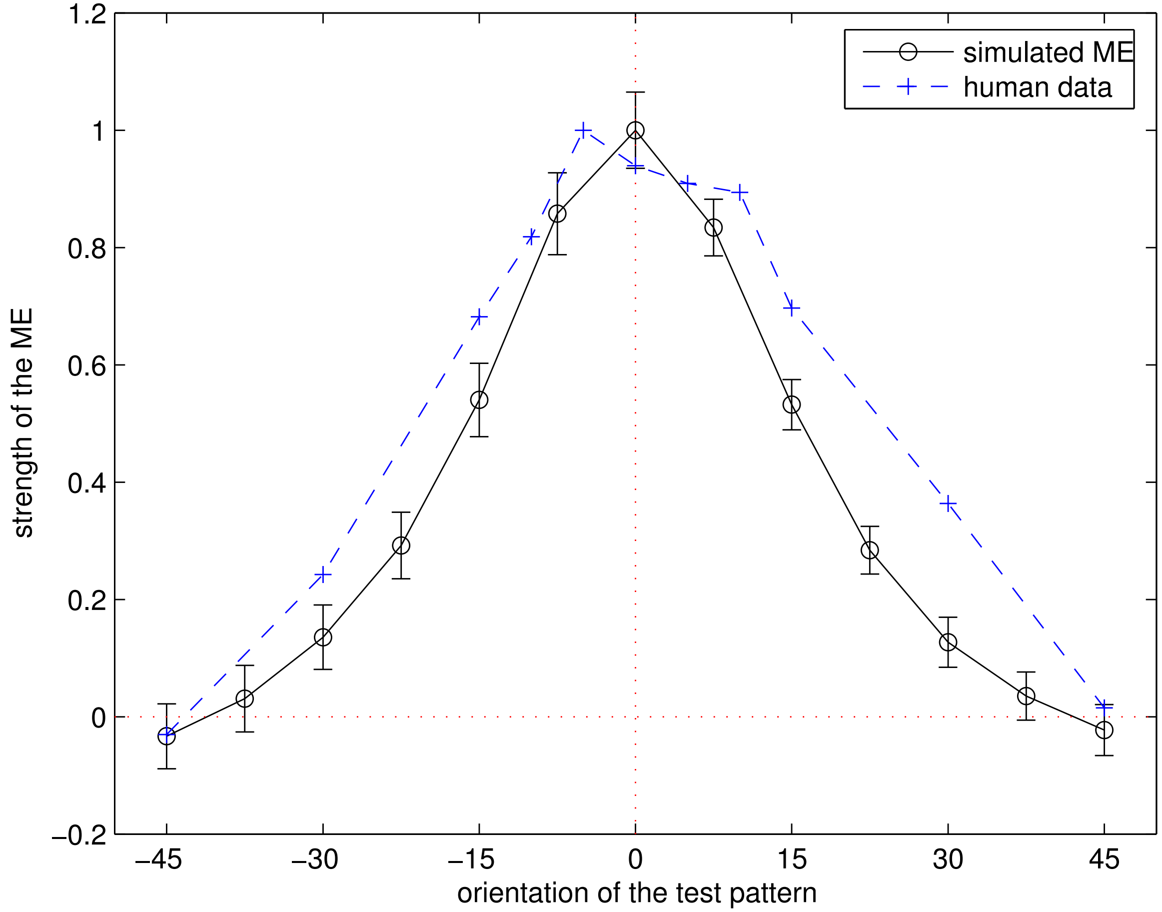
- Perceived color estimated as a vector average of all units
- Vector direction: + for red-selective units, - for green-selective units
- Weighted by activation level and amount of color selectivity

Result is a number from extreme red (positive) to extreme green (negative), with approximately 0 being monochrome.

Model McCollough Effect



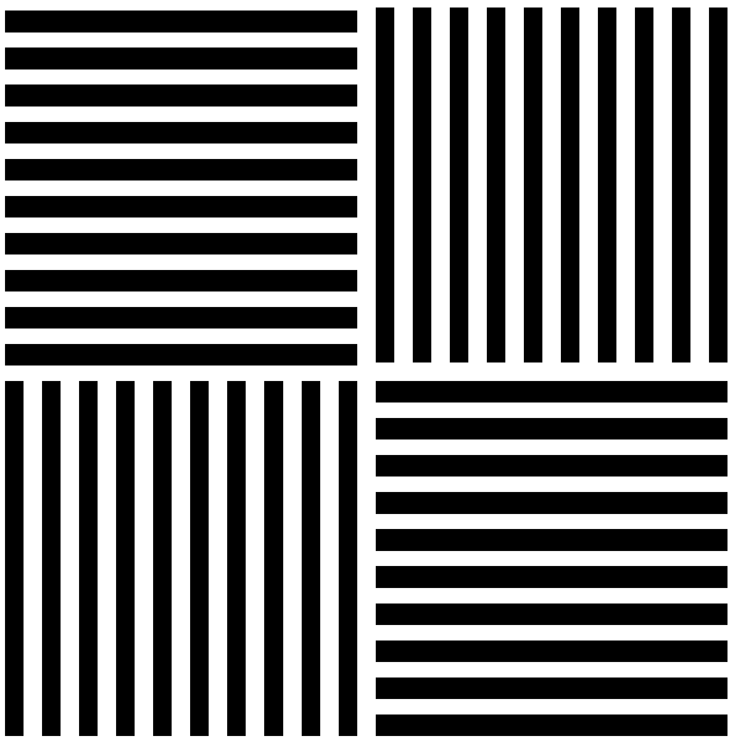
Compared with humans



Summary

- GCAL can be compatible with actual circuit
- Reproduces surprising features of surround modulation
- Afterffects arise from Hebbian adaptation of lateral connections
- The same self-organizing processes can drive both development and adaptation: both structure and function
- **Novel prediction:** Indirect effect due to weight normalization
- Project: details of wiring for inverted Mexican Hat

McCollough Effect



Is the effect still present?

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