

Institute of Neuroinformatics
UNI/ETH Zurich

Biological and Computational Vision

Lecture 4

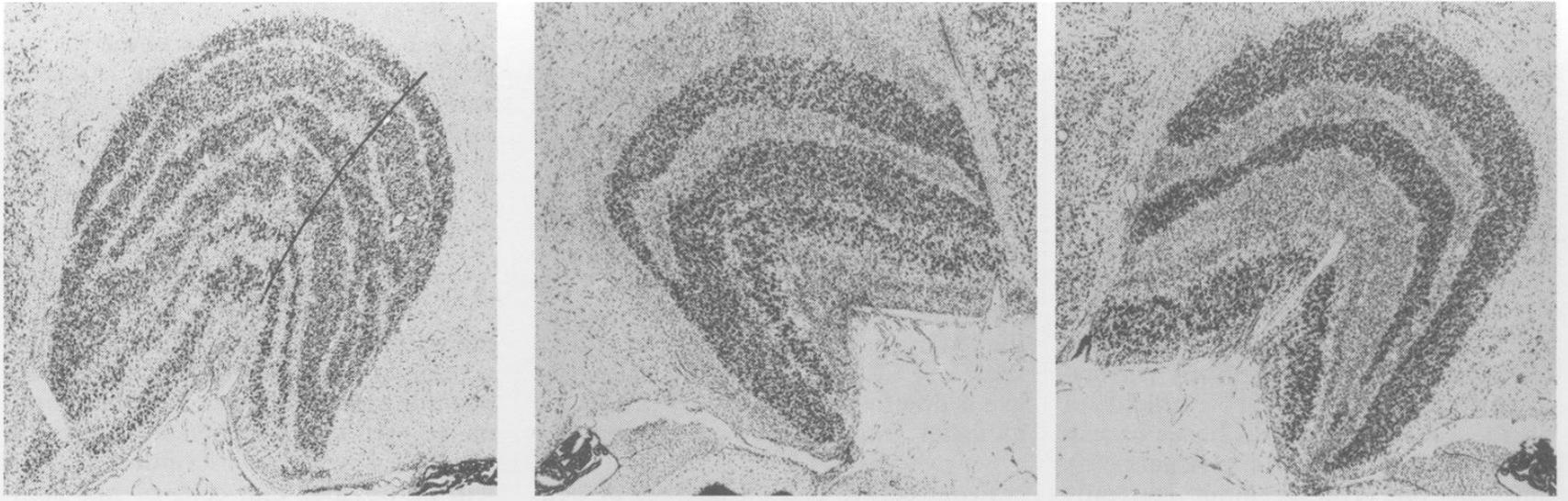
Daniel Kiper

19.3.2026

www.ini.uzh.ch/~kiper/comp_vis/index.html

LGN: a few facts

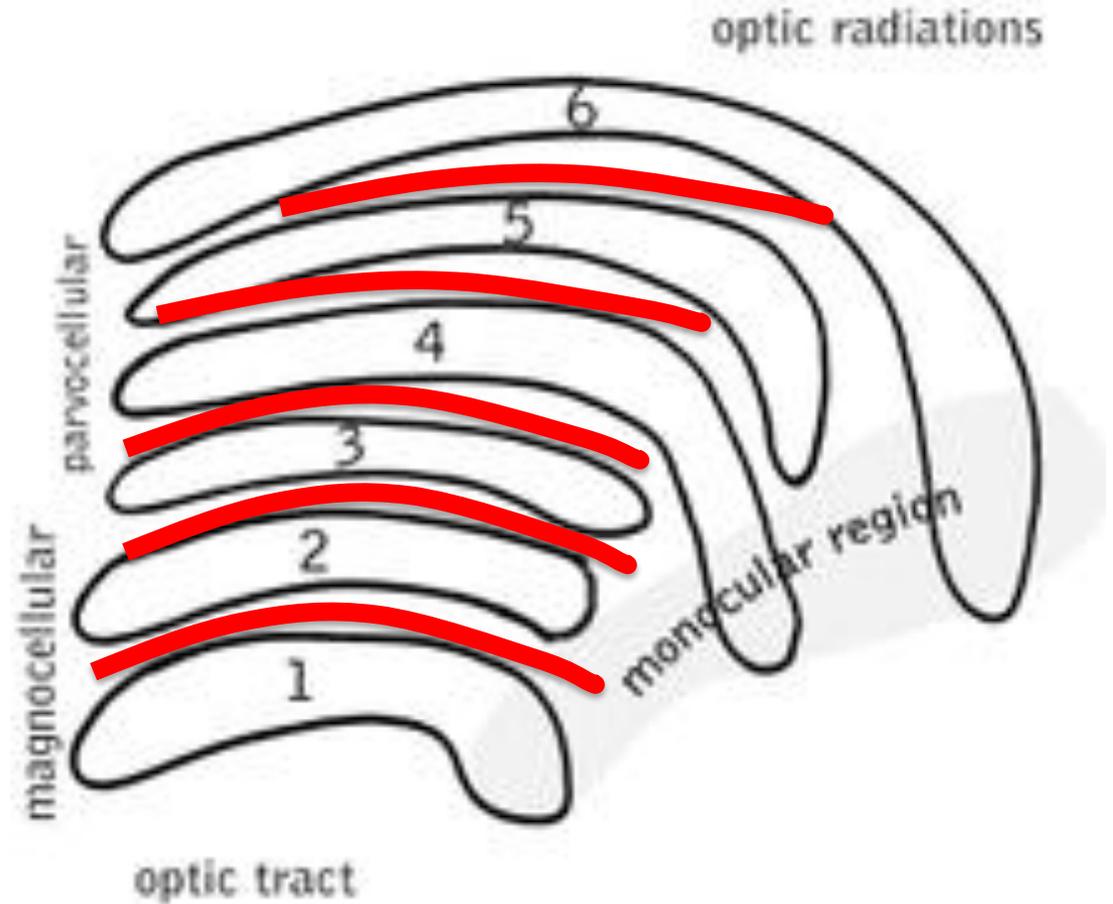
The Lateral Geniculate Nucleus (LGN)

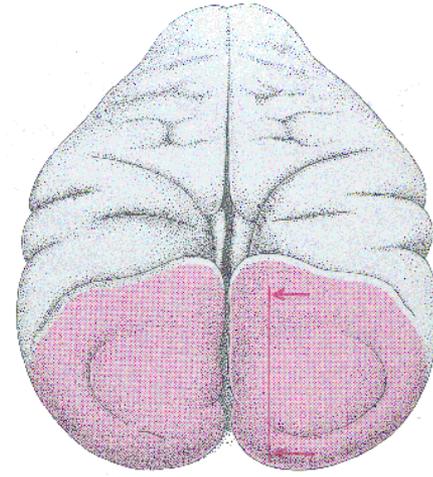
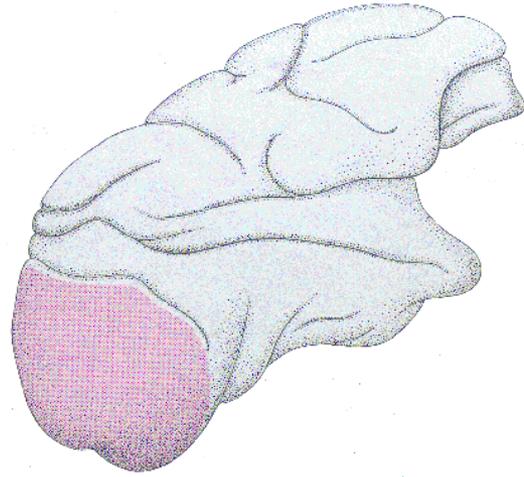


«Parvo» Cells/layers

«Konio» Cells/Layers

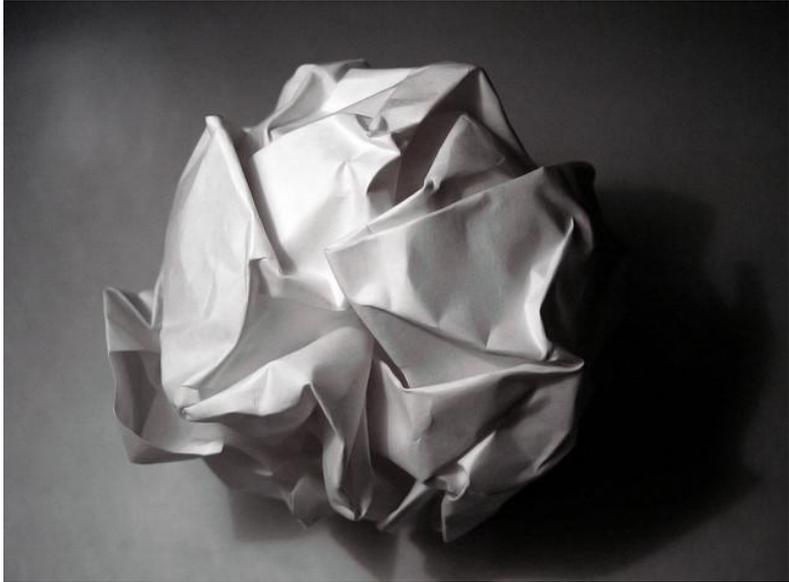
«Magno» Cells/Layers.





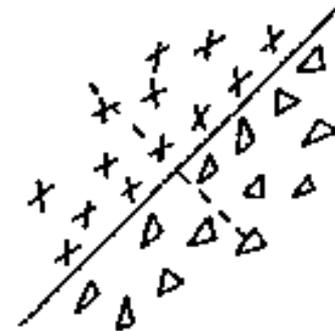
Primary visual cortex
(= V1 = Areal 17 = striate cortex)



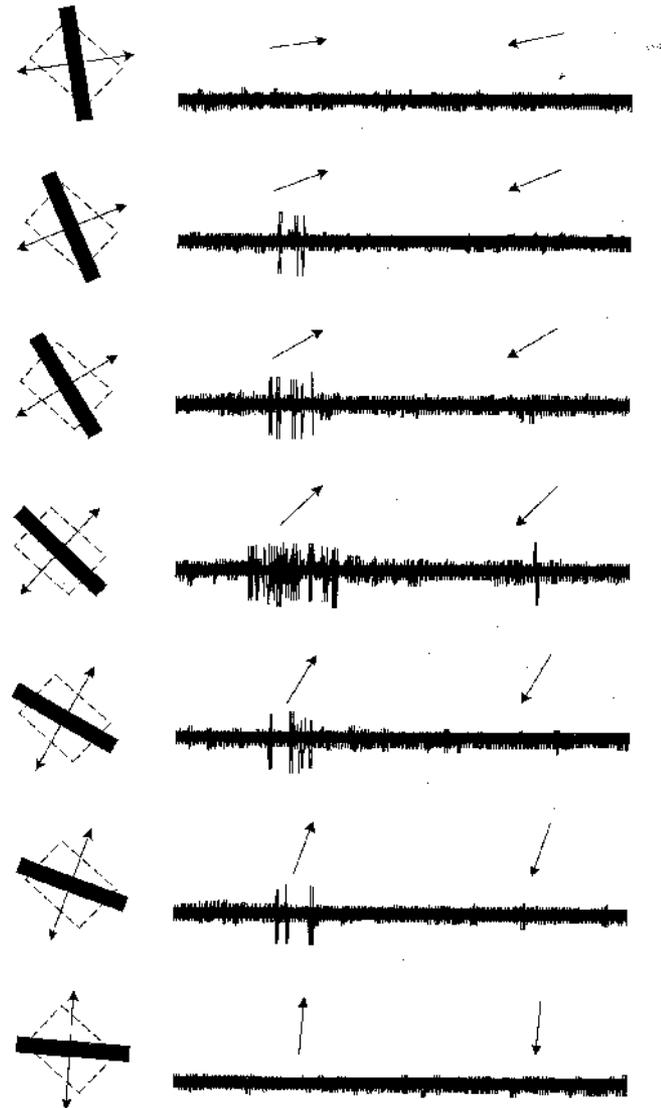


Cortical processing

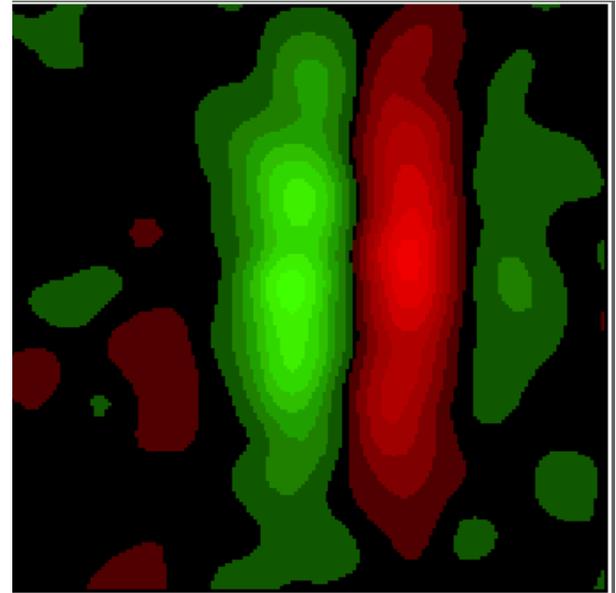
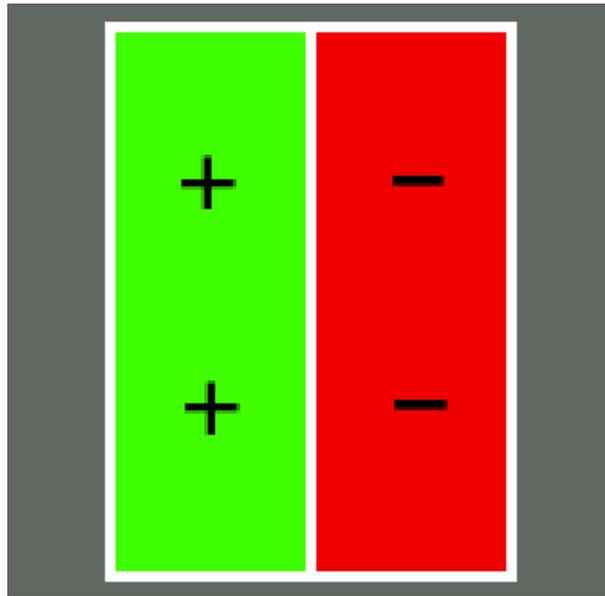
V1 “simple cells”



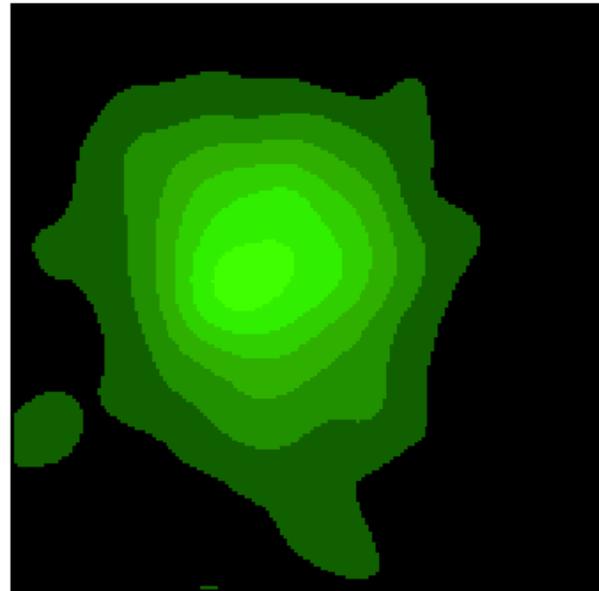
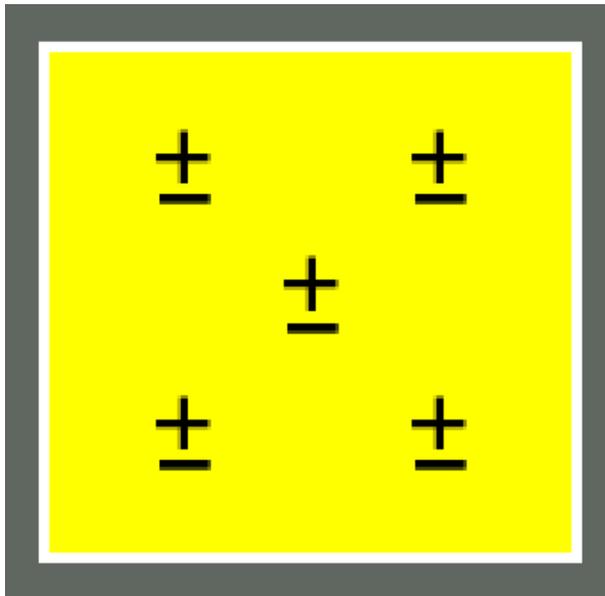
Selectivity for stimulus orientation and direction



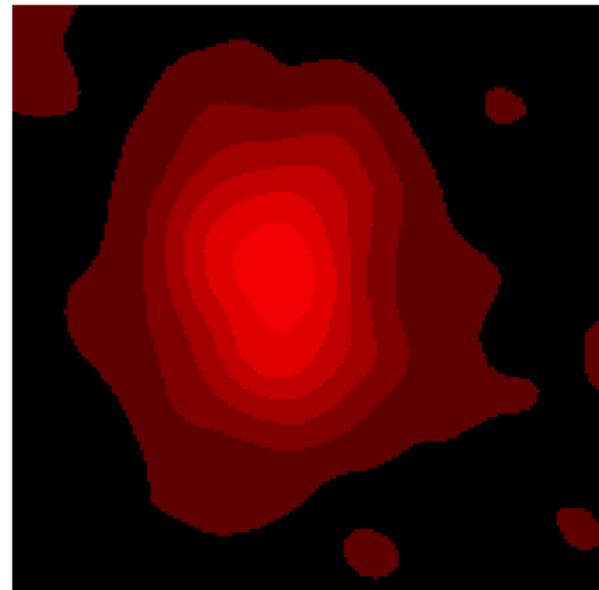
simple cell



Receptive field of a complex cell

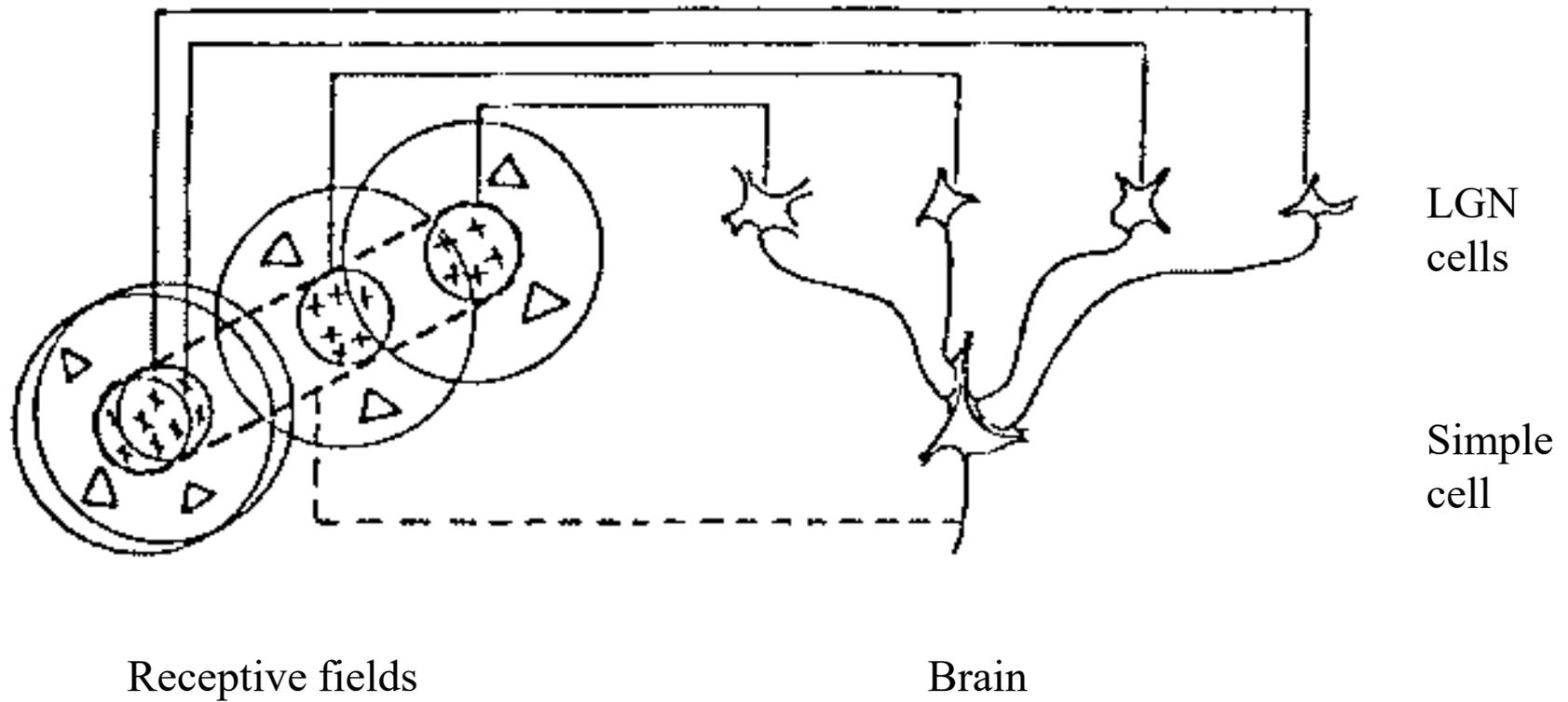


Responses to
white dots

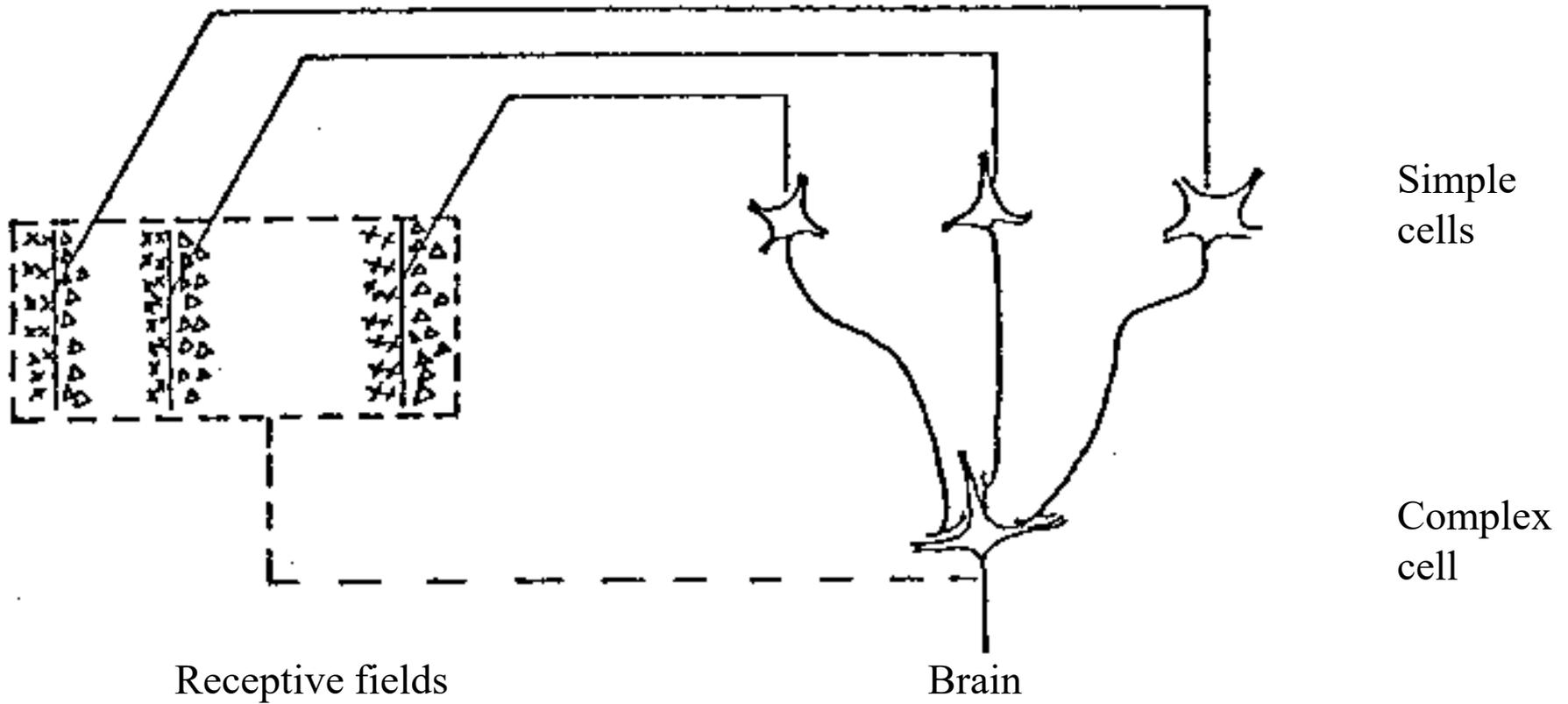


Responses to
black dots

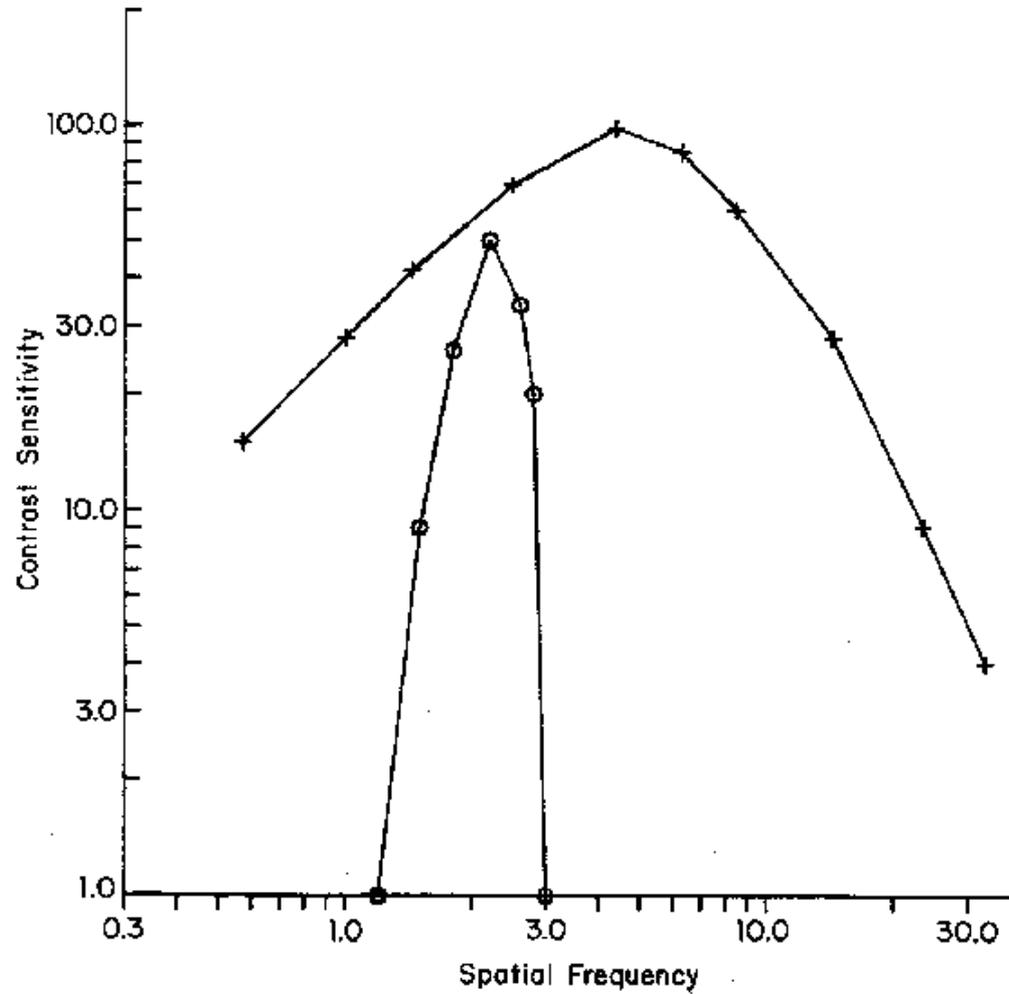
Hubel & Wiesel's feedforward model of simple cells



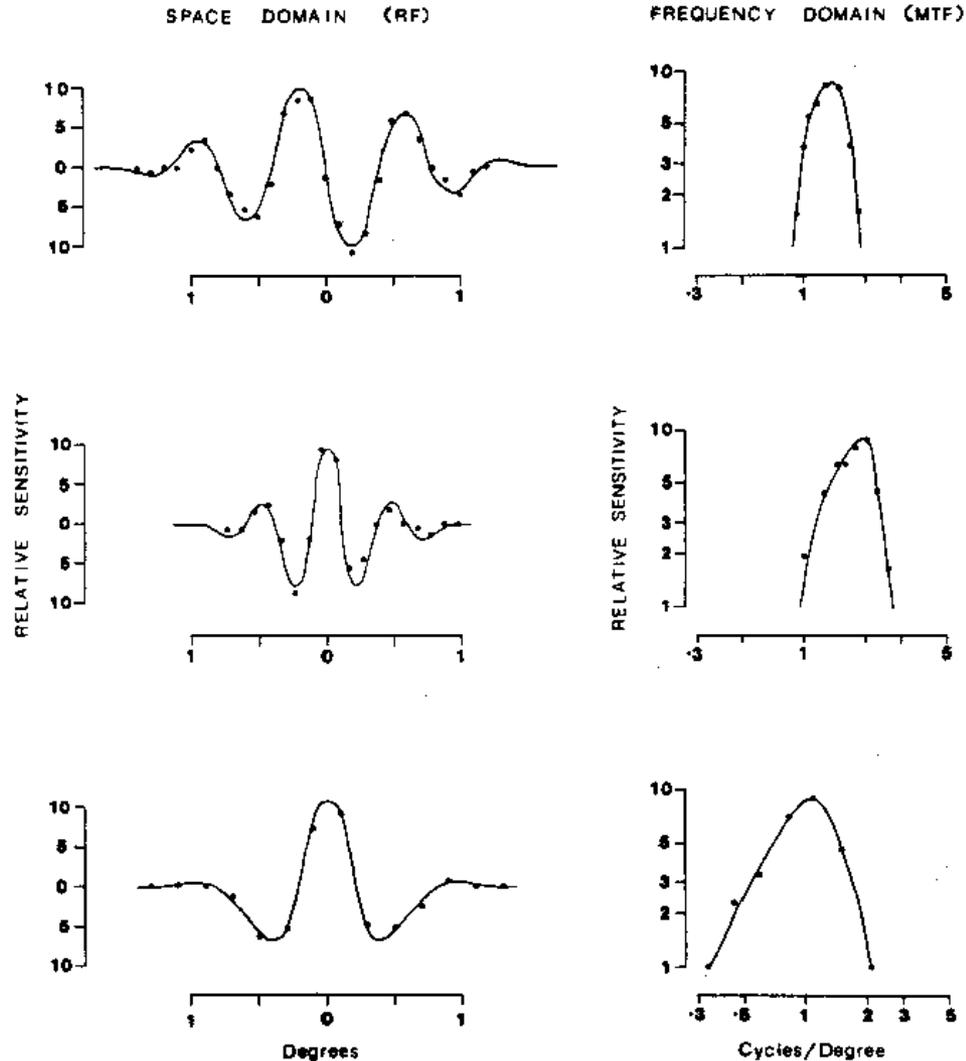
Hubel & Wiesel's feedforward model of complex cells



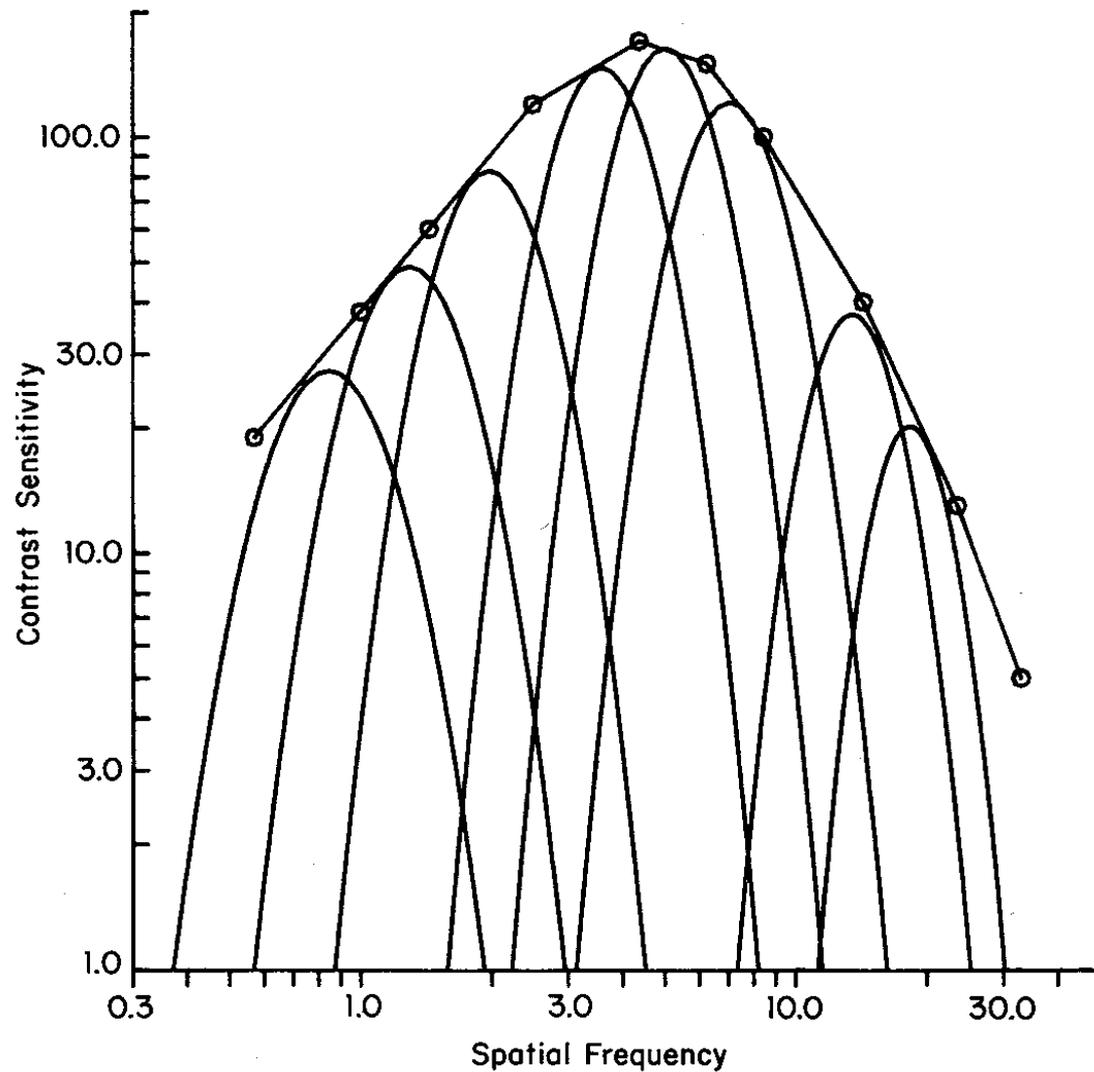
Perceptual and neural sensitivity: data from a monkey



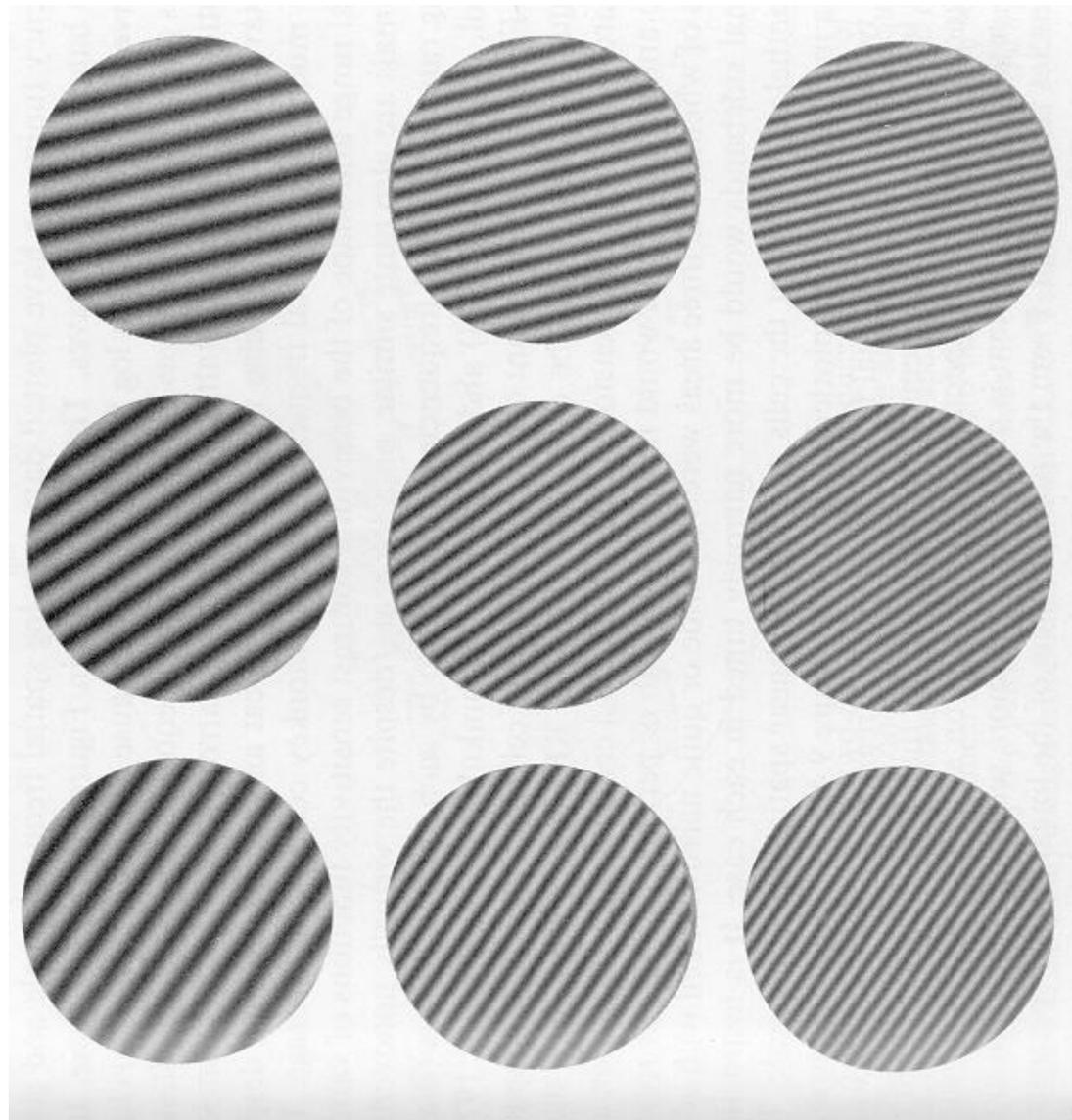
For simple cells, knowing the receptive field is knowing spatial frequency tuning



Back to the model of perceptual sensitivity

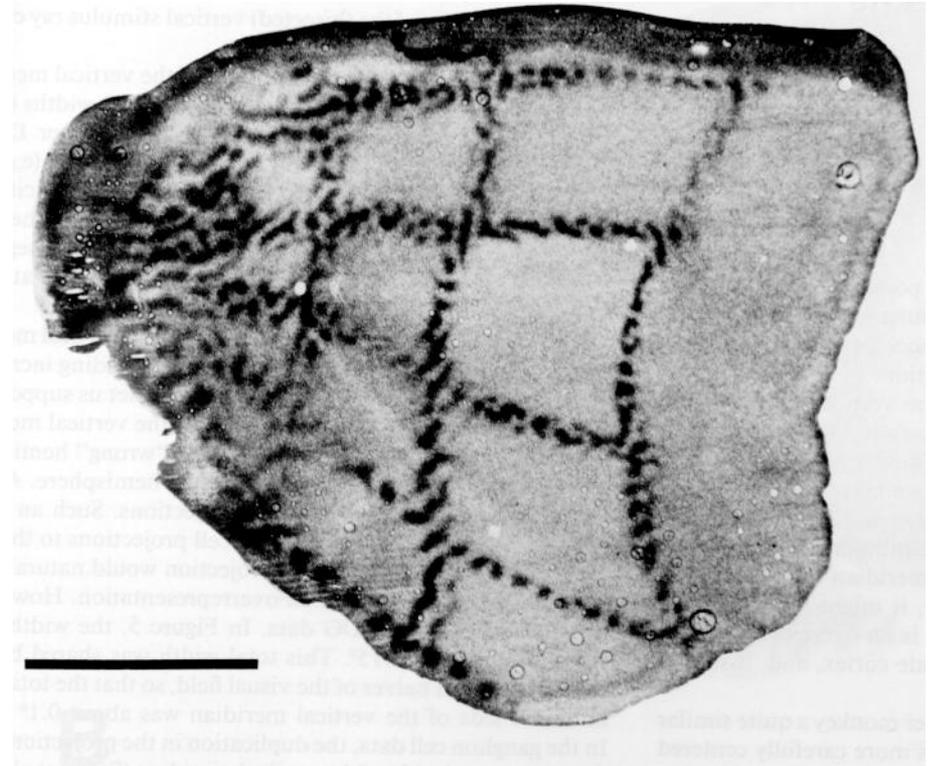
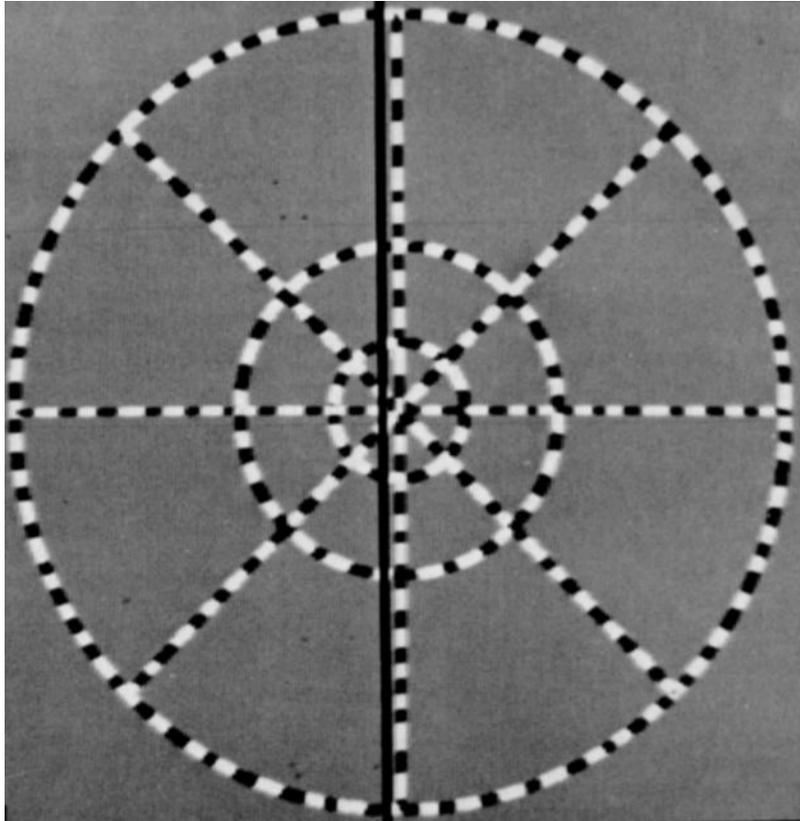


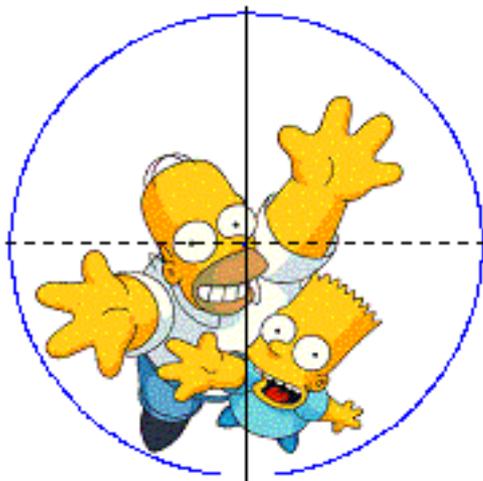
Selectivity in V1 is extremely sharp



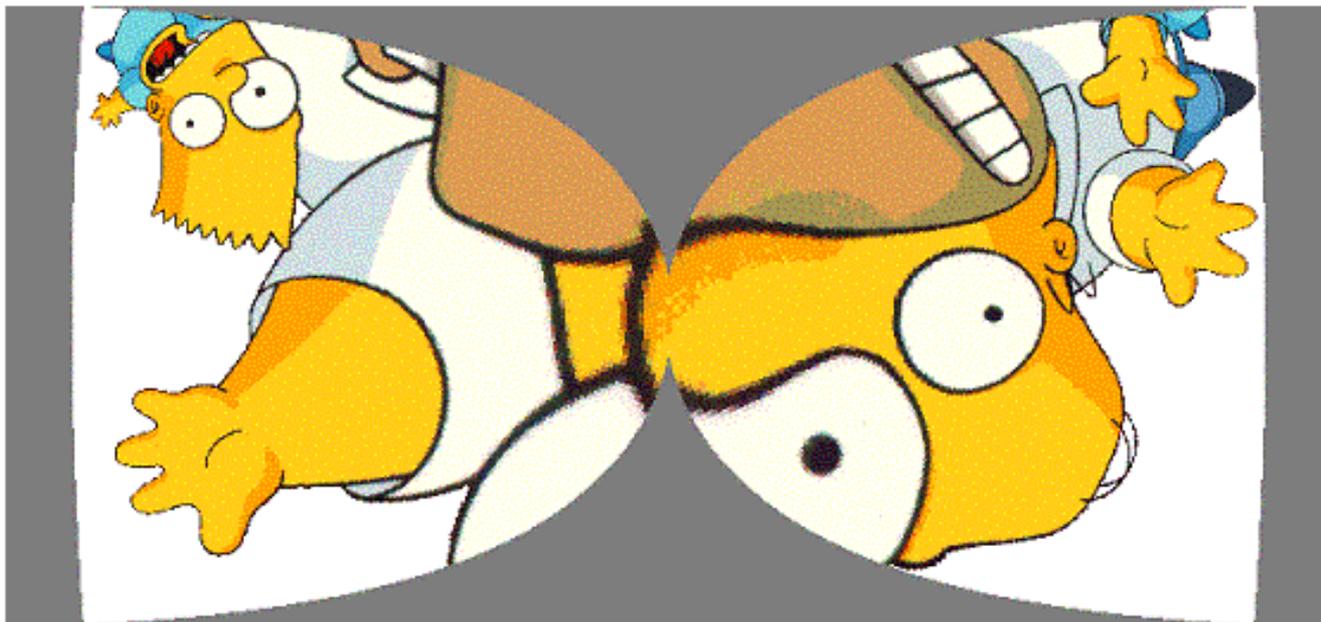
Retinotopy

Cortical representation measured with 2-deoxy-glucose



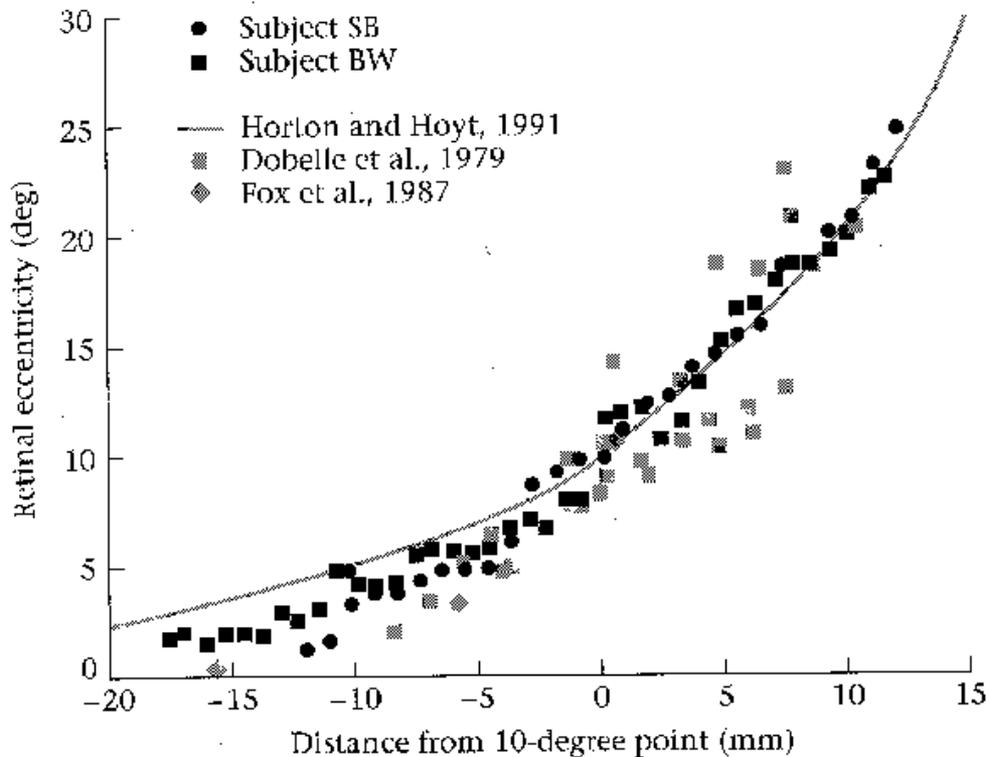


Left V1



Right V1

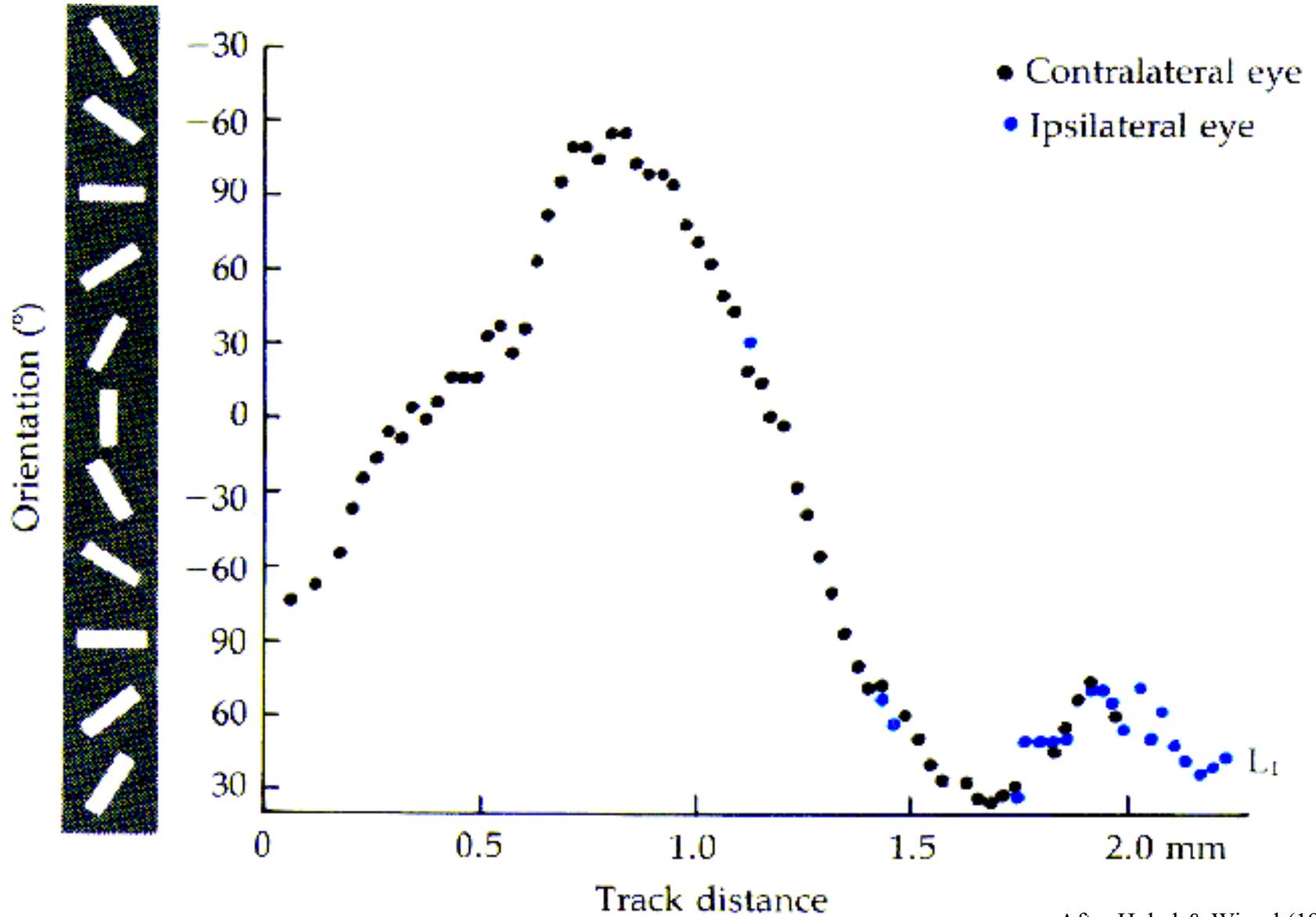
Cortical magnification



Methods:

- fMRI
- estimate from strokes + primate cells
- microstimulation in a blind volunteer
- PET in 5 observers

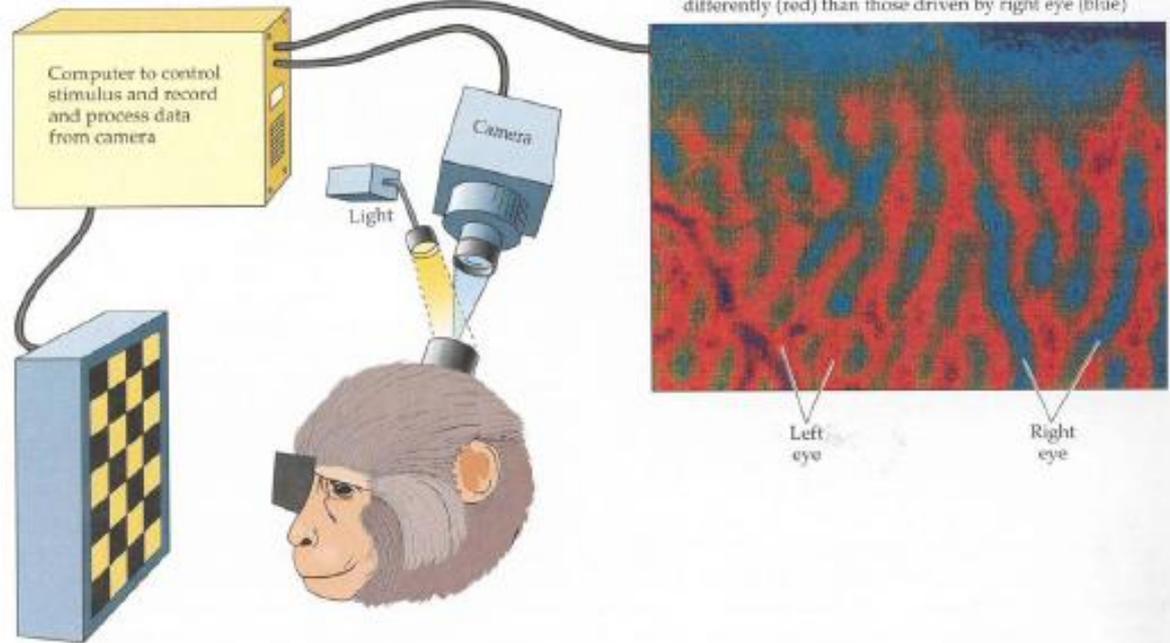
Engel et al. (1994)
in Wandell (1995)



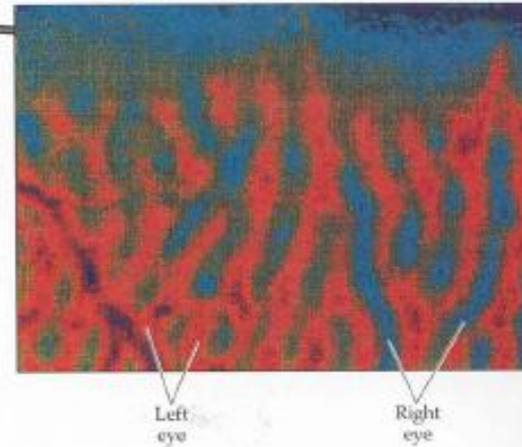
After Hubel & Wiesel (1962)
in Nicholls et al. (1992)

Ocular dominance regions

(a) Method for visualization of ocular dominance columns



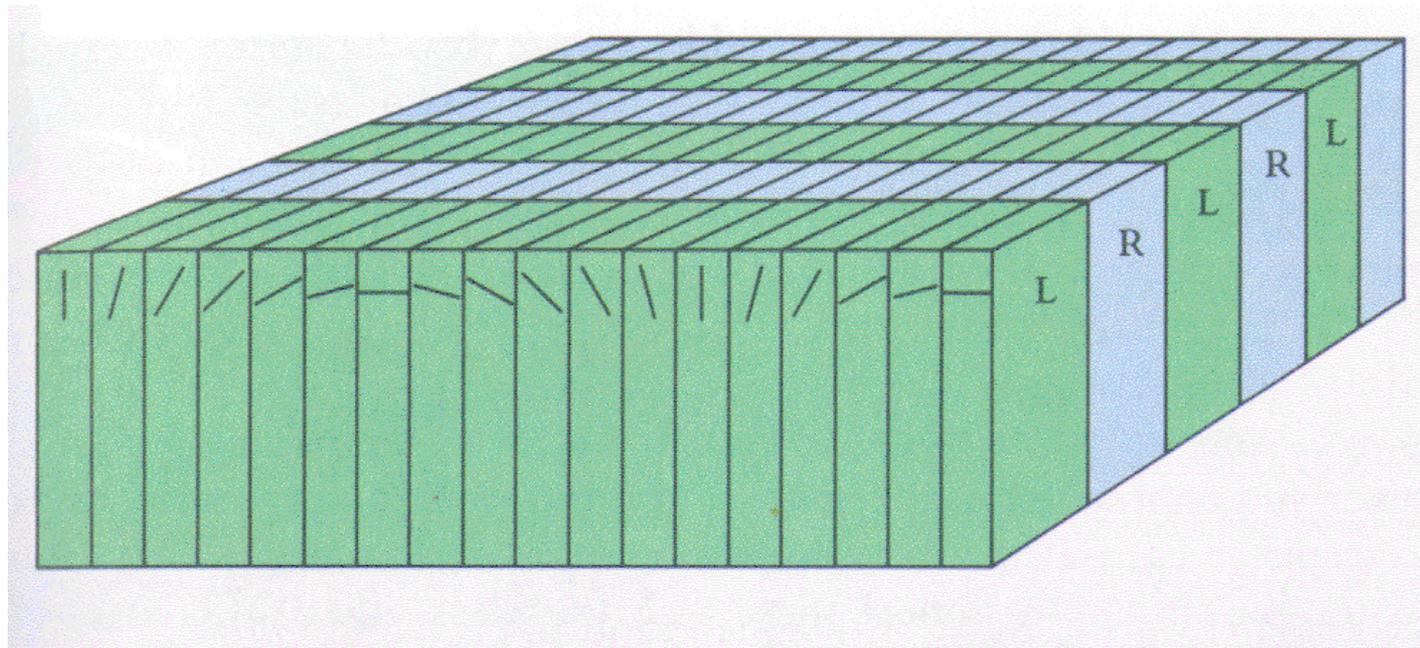
(b) Cortical regions driven by left eye are more active, require a greater blood supply, and therefore reflect light differently (red) than those driven by right eye (blue)



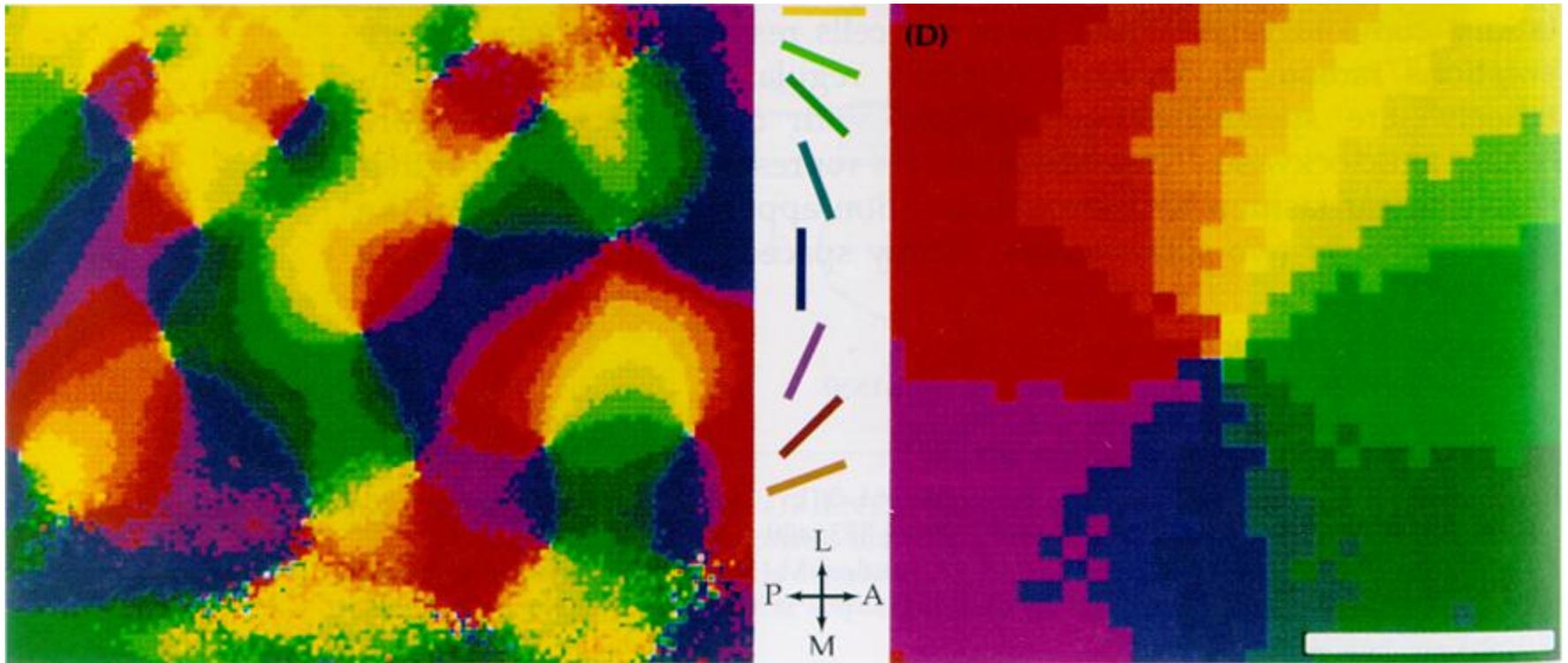
ocular
dominance
stripes



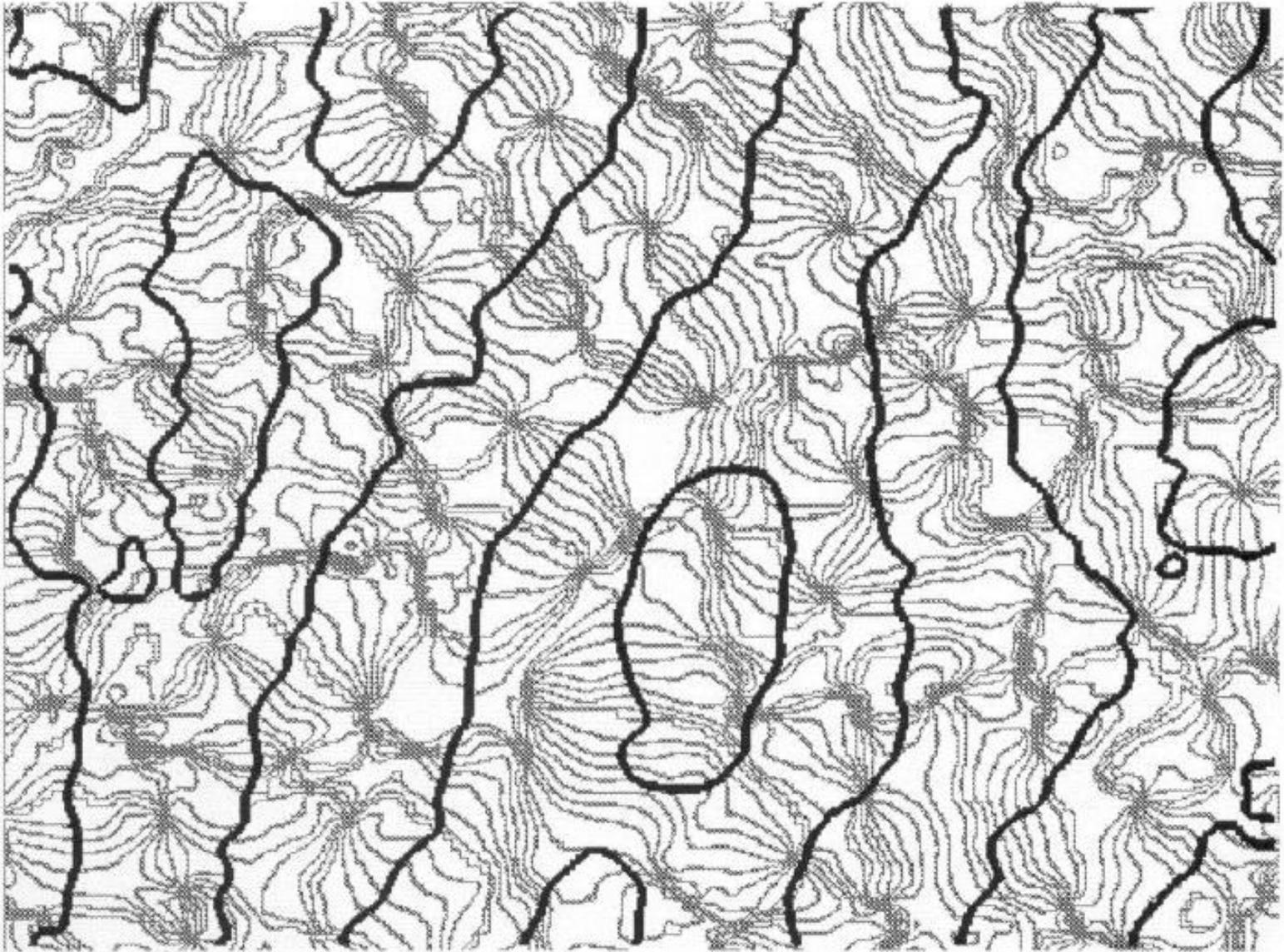
The “ice-cube” model of Hubel and Wiesel



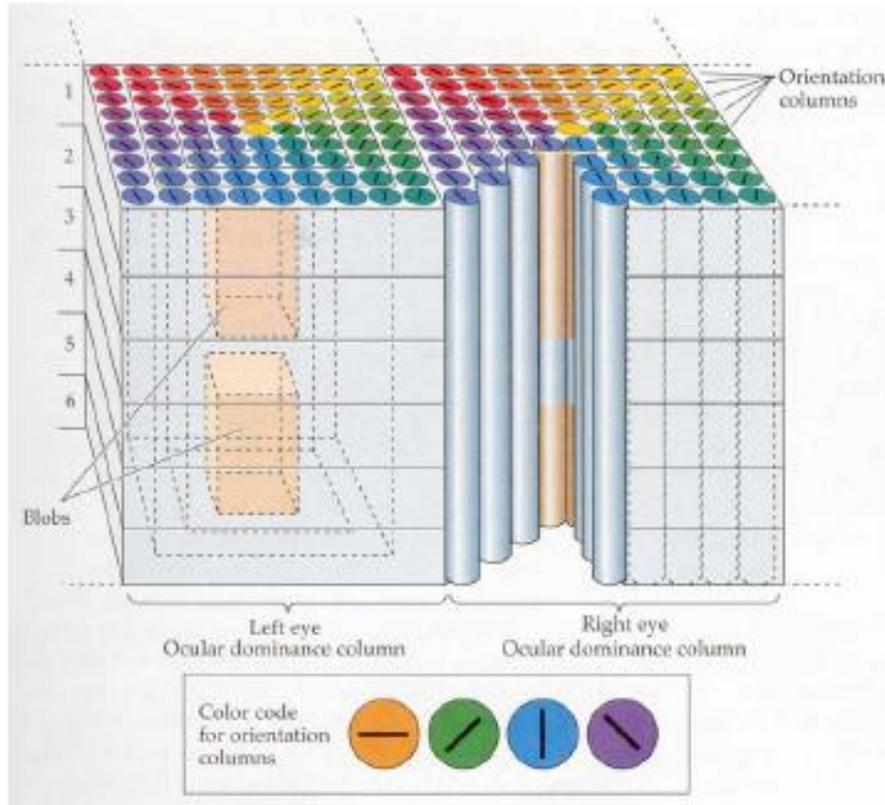
Orientation columns measured with optical imaging



Orientation and ocular dominance columns



Columnar organisation

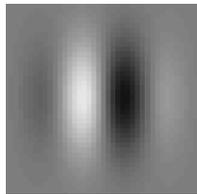


Linear model of V1 simple cells

Responses are a weighted average of the stimulus intensity, where the receptive field is the map of the weights.

The linear model

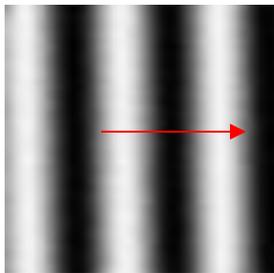
Summation



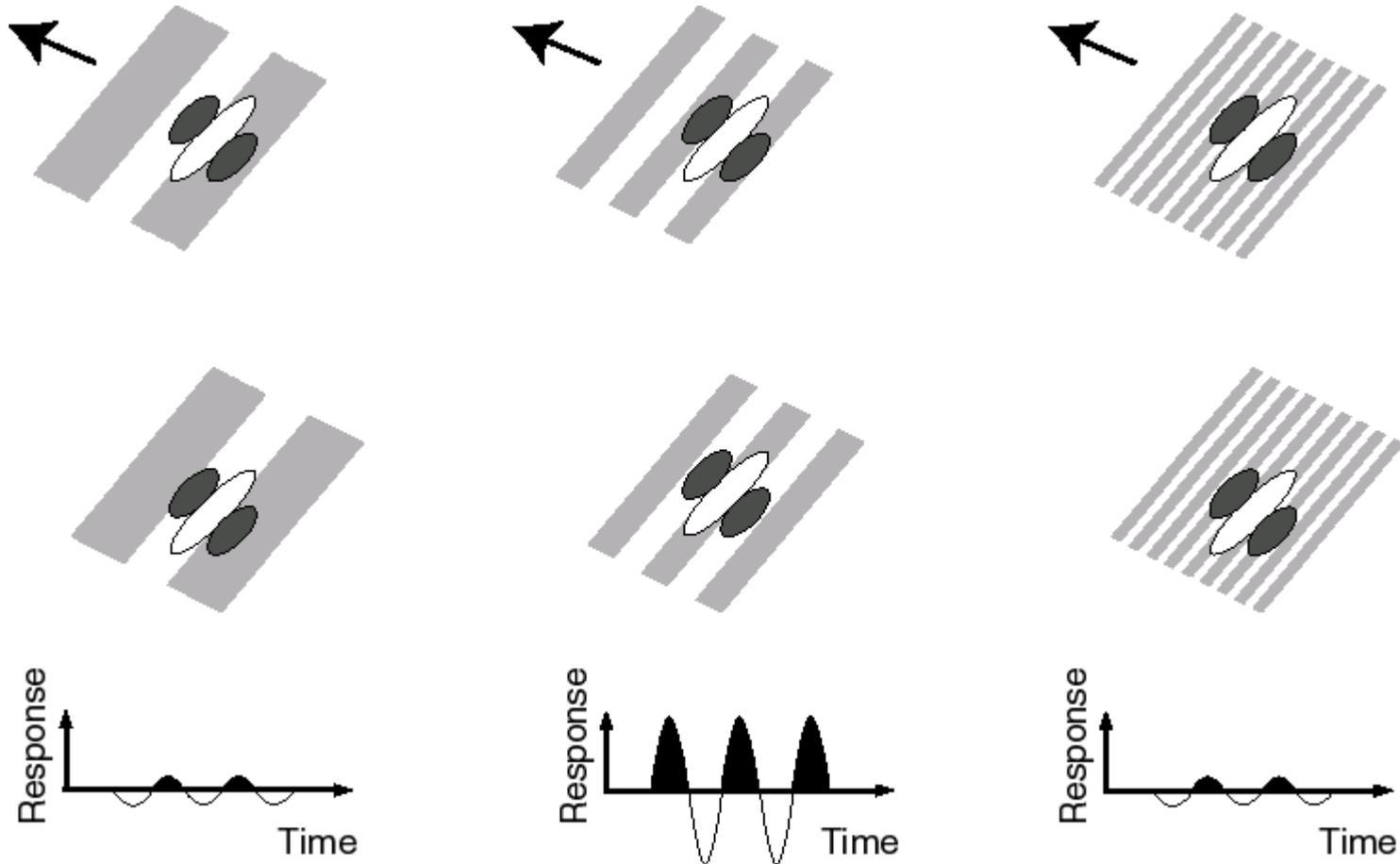
Threshold



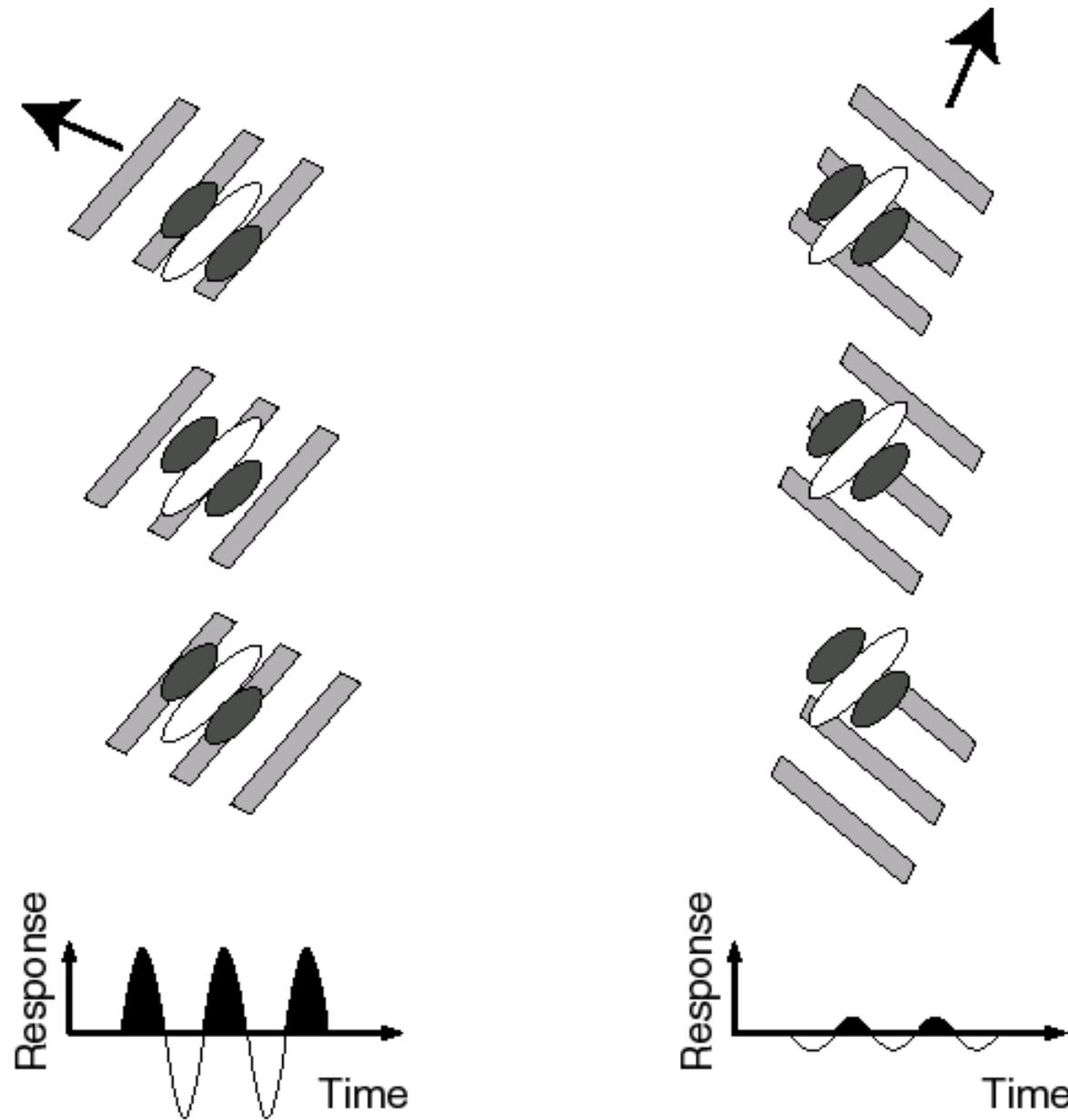
Firing rate



For a linear cell, knowing the receptive field is knowing everything



Dependence of responses on orientation



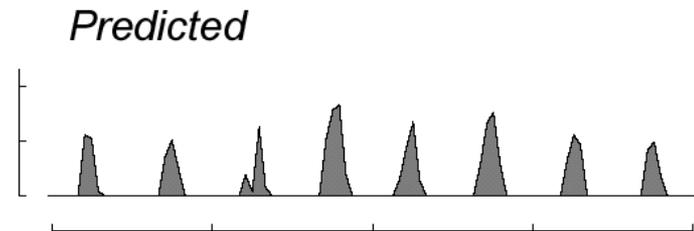
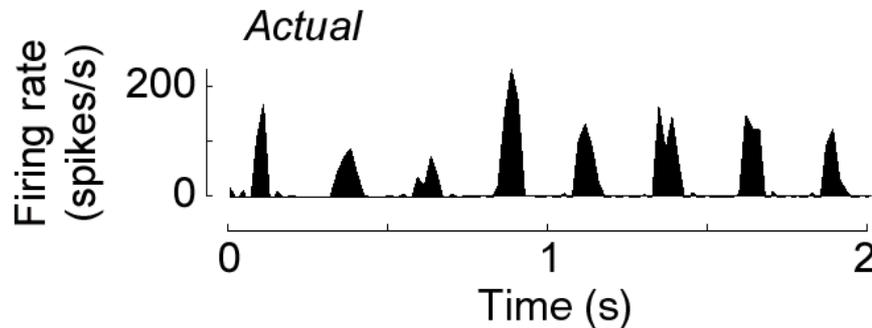
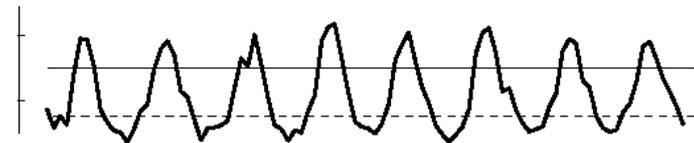
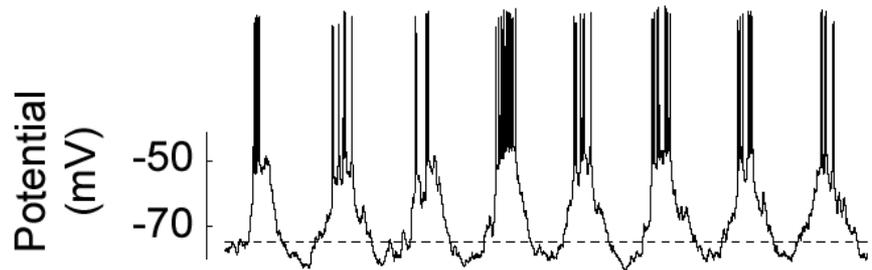
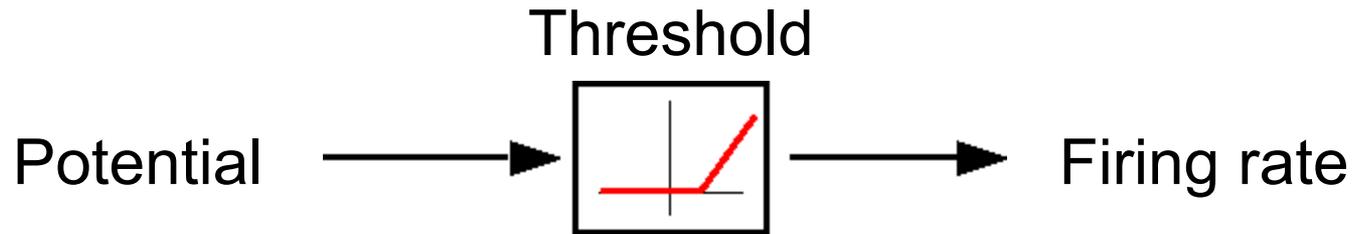
Nonlinearities in V1 responses

Linear model:

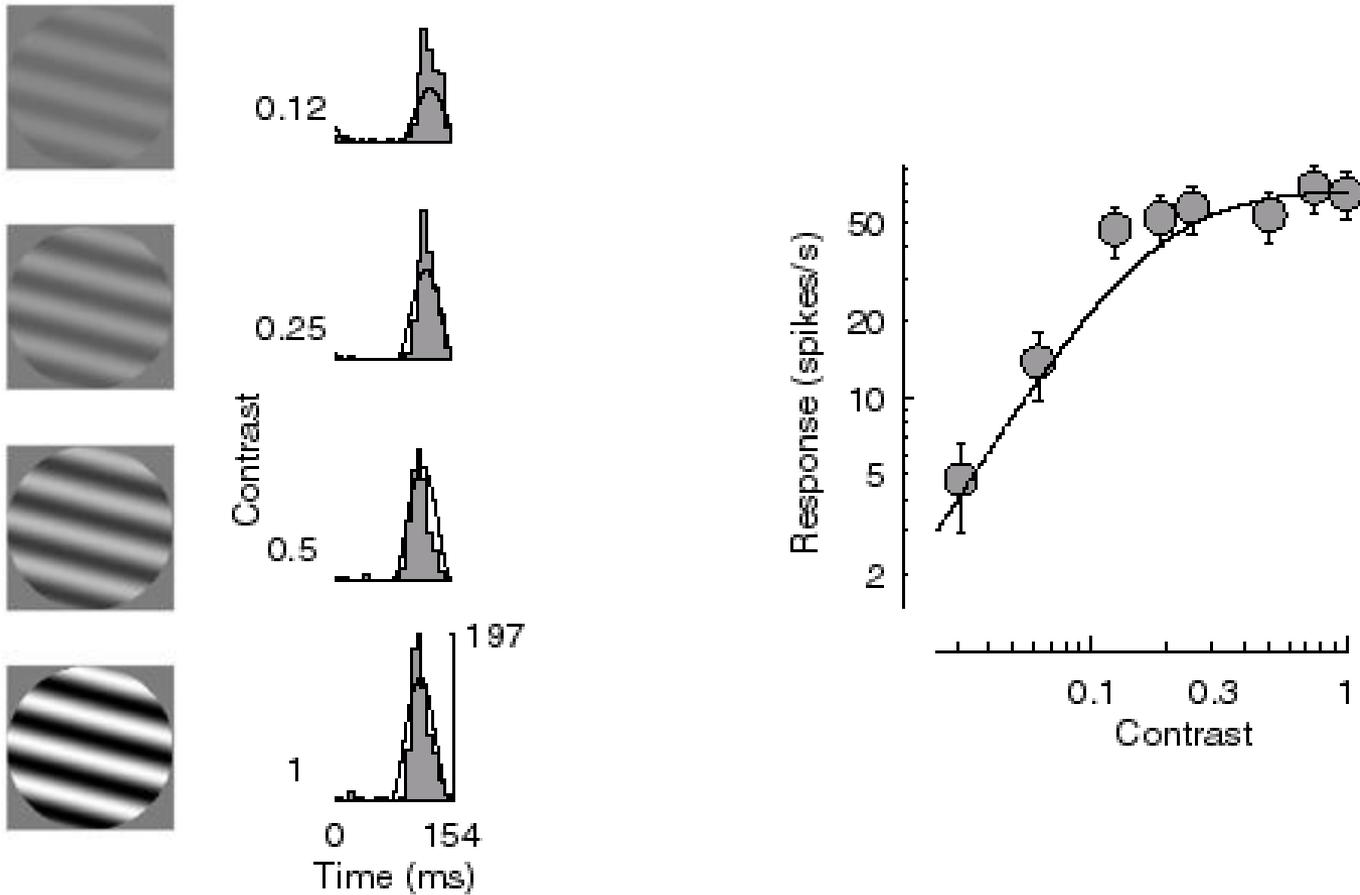
Linear systems $L(x)$ obey

- homogeneity: $L(a x) = a L(x)$
- superposition: $L(x+y) = L(x) + L(y)$

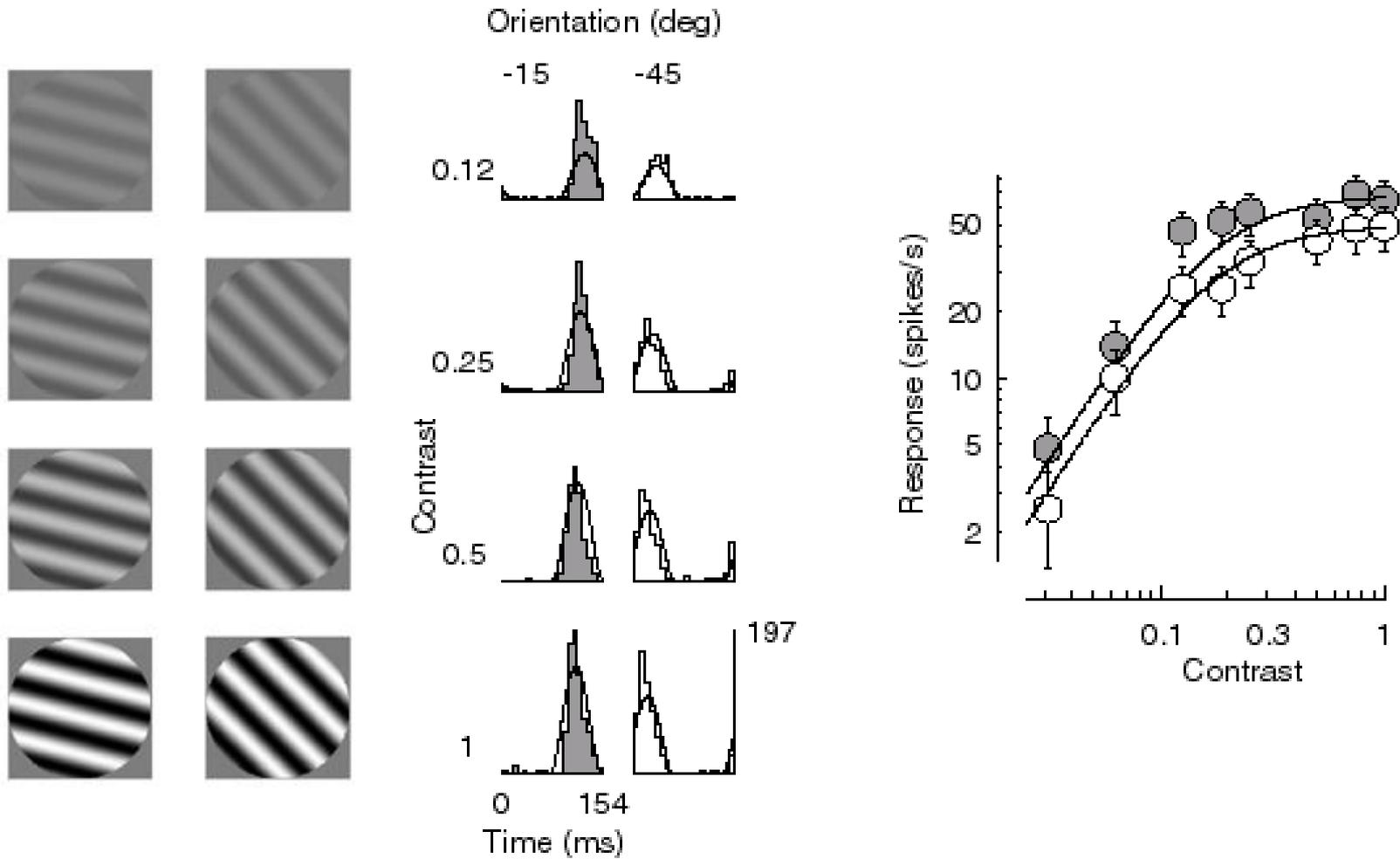
A basic nonlinearity: Thresholding



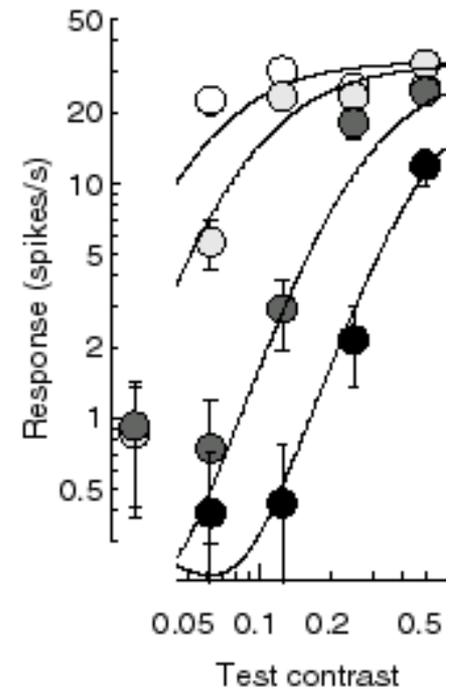
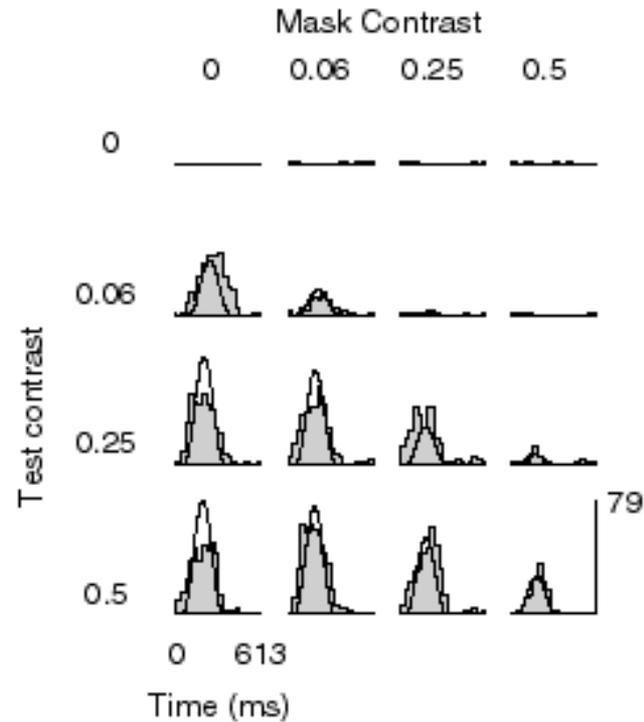
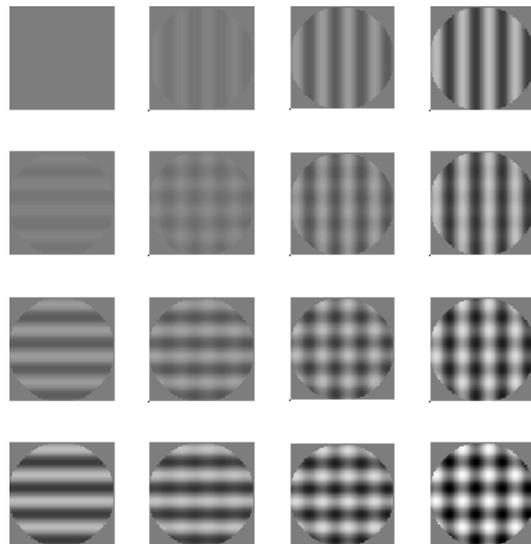
A violation of homogeneity: Saturation



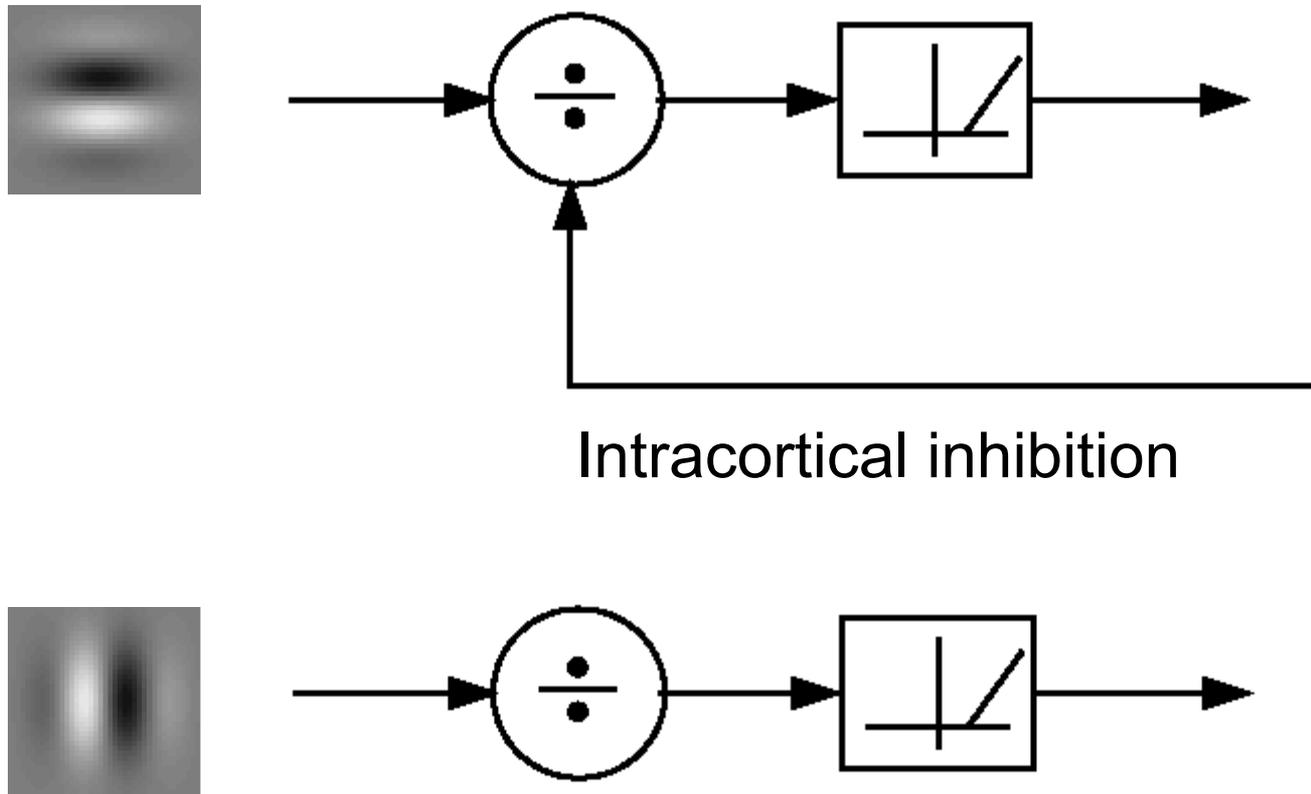
Saturation depends on contrast



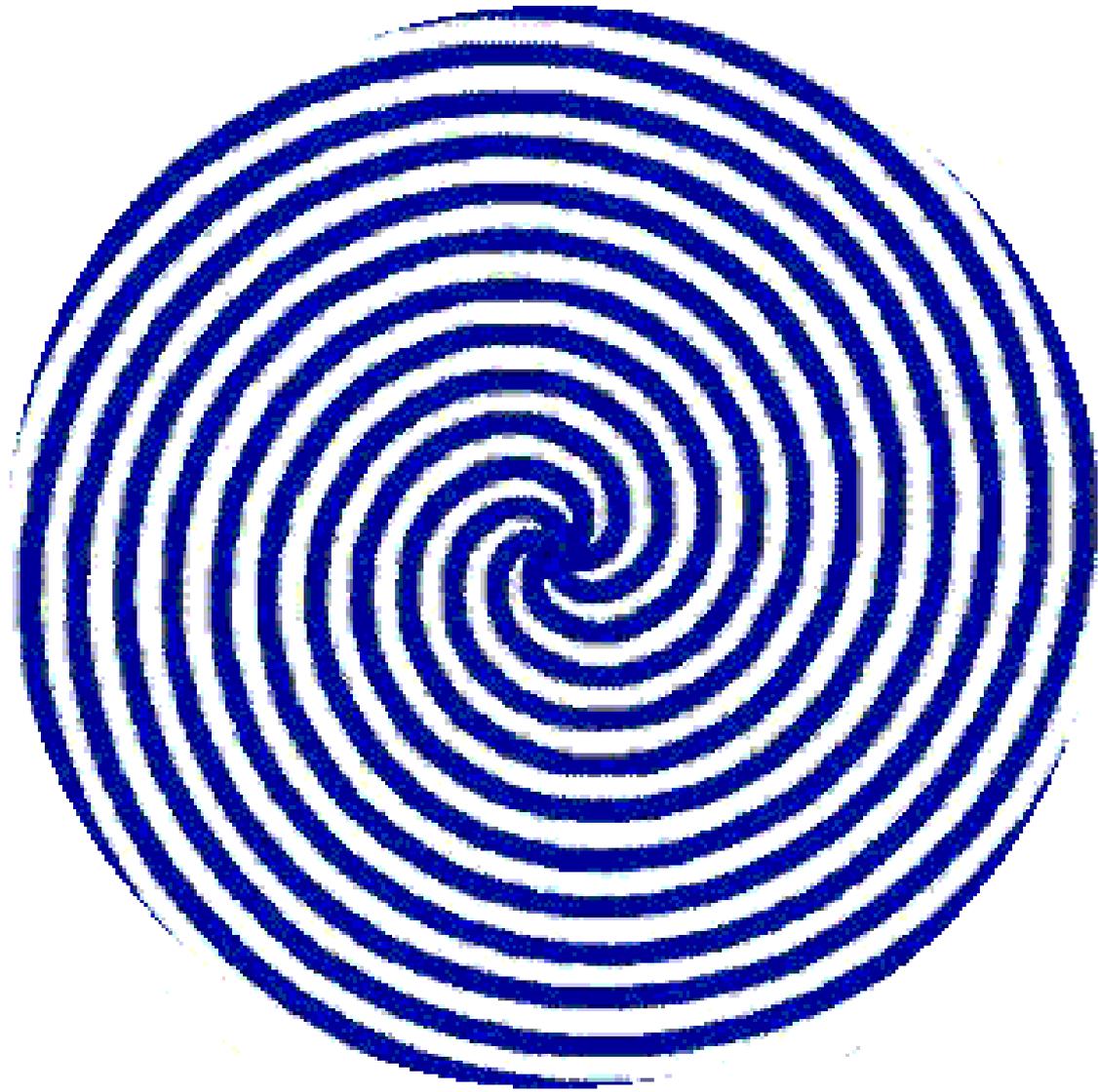
A violation of superposition: Masking



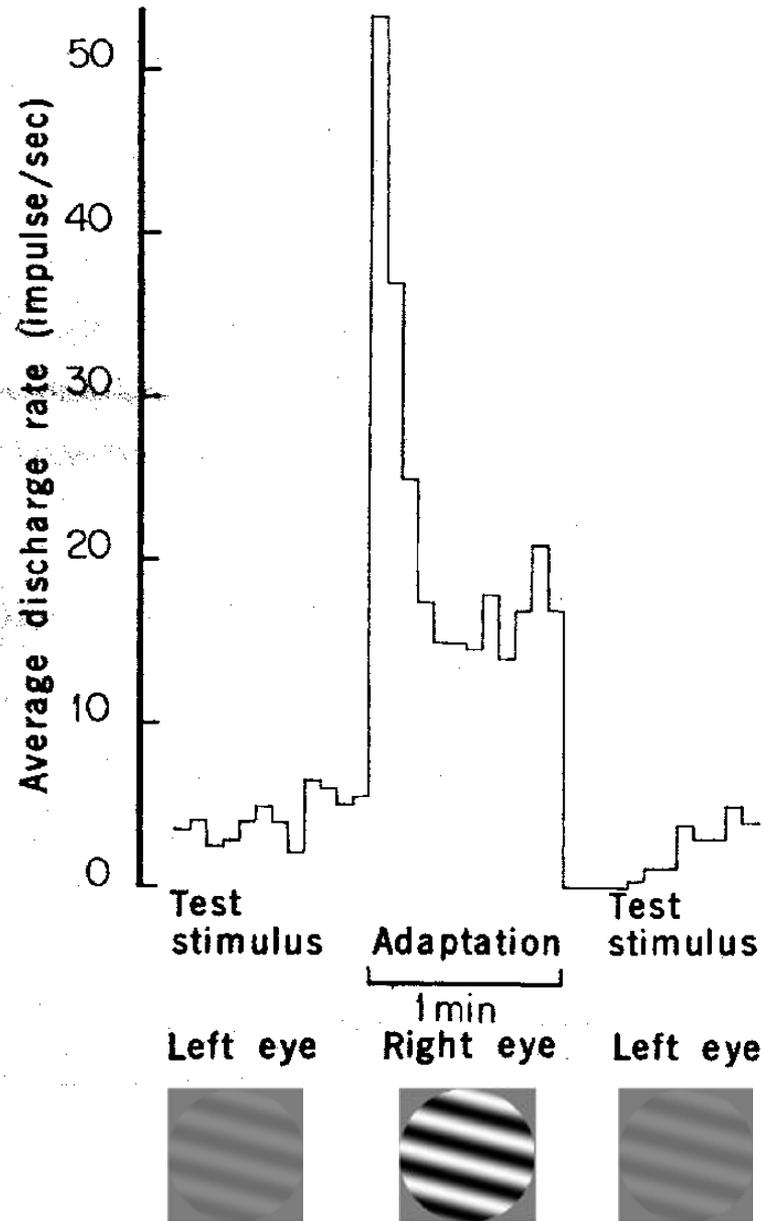
A nonlinear model of V1 simple cells



Adaptation



Adaptation in a V1 neuron



adapt

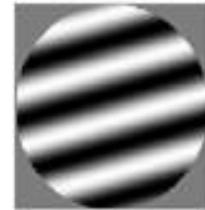
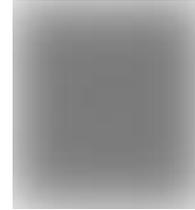
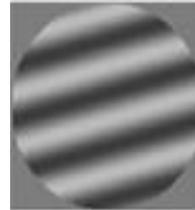
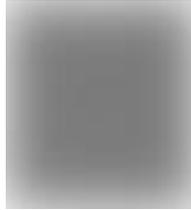
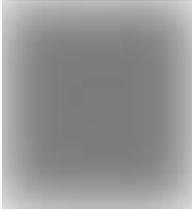
test

adapt

test

adapt

test



adapt

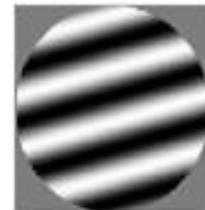
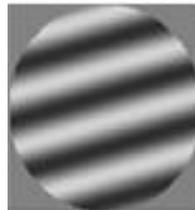
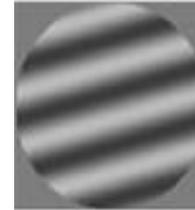
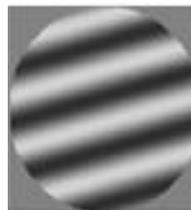
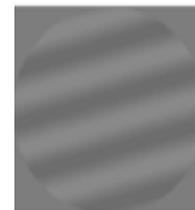
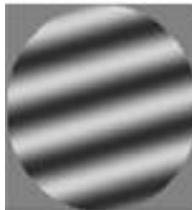
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adapt

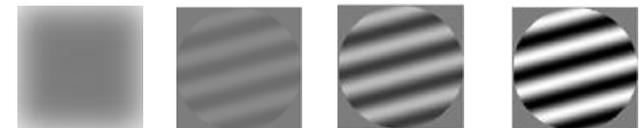
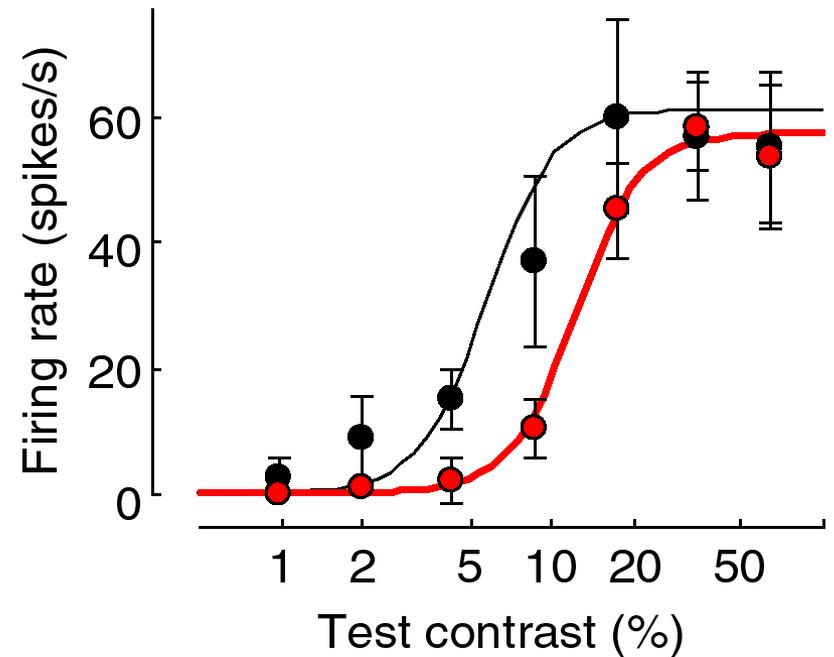
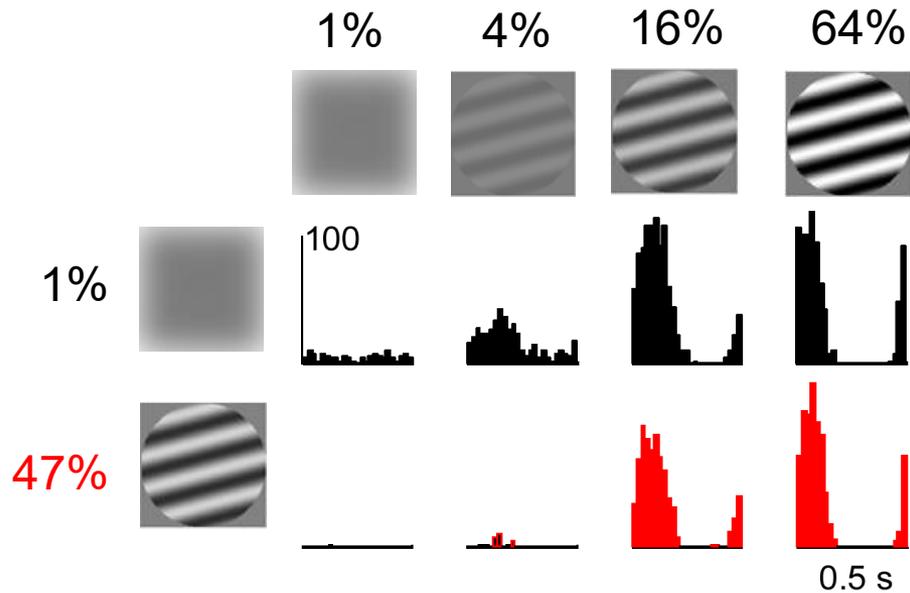
test

adapt

test



Contrast adaptation controls V1 neuron sensitivity



Learning

Hebbian learning



Evidence for Hebbian learning in V1

