

Computational Neuroimaging: Measuring the Mind

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Slides will be posted at
www.imageval.com

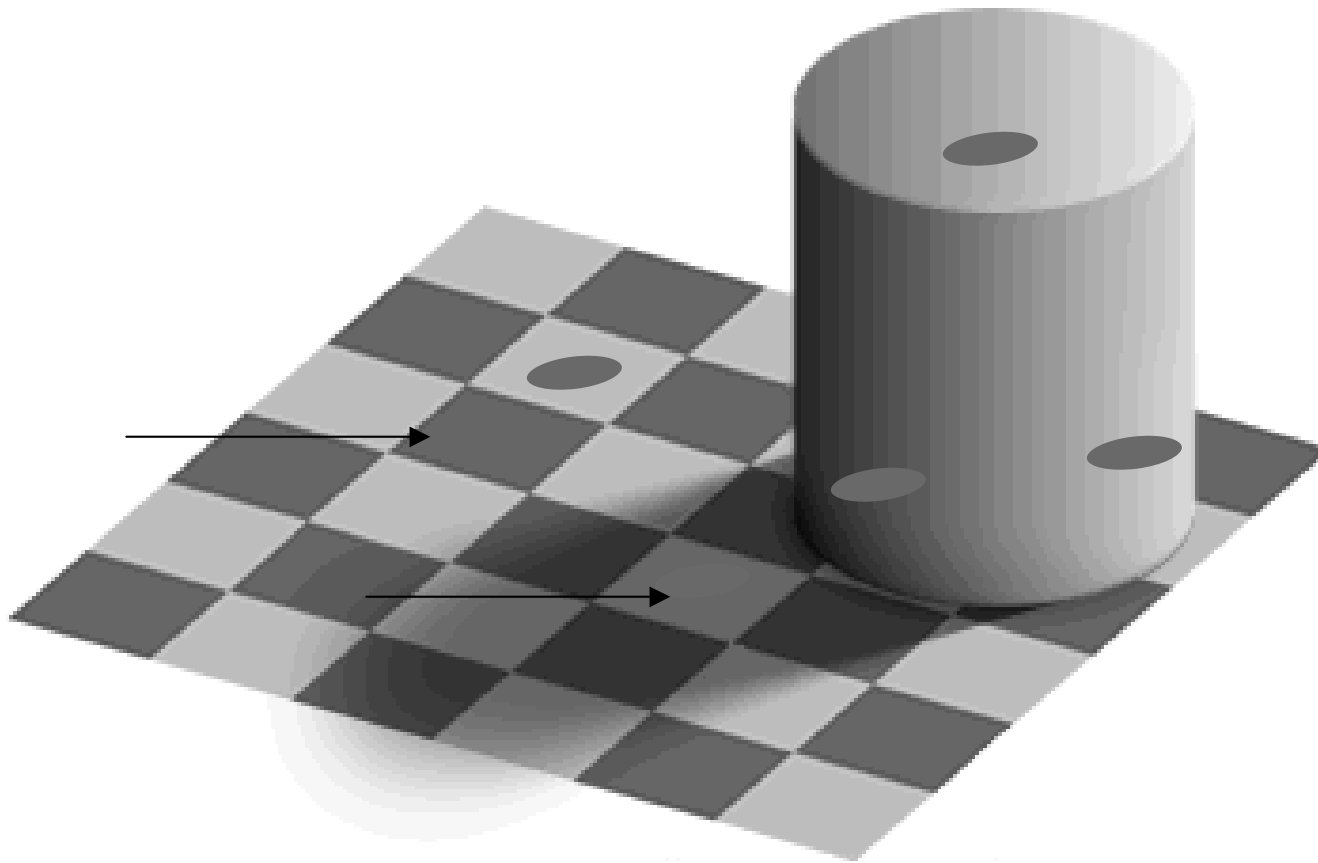


Outline

- Neural computations
- Neuroimaging and functional MRI (fMRI)
- Measuring the Visual Mind
 - Visual field maps and visual areas
 - Cortical damage and recovered sight
 - Color

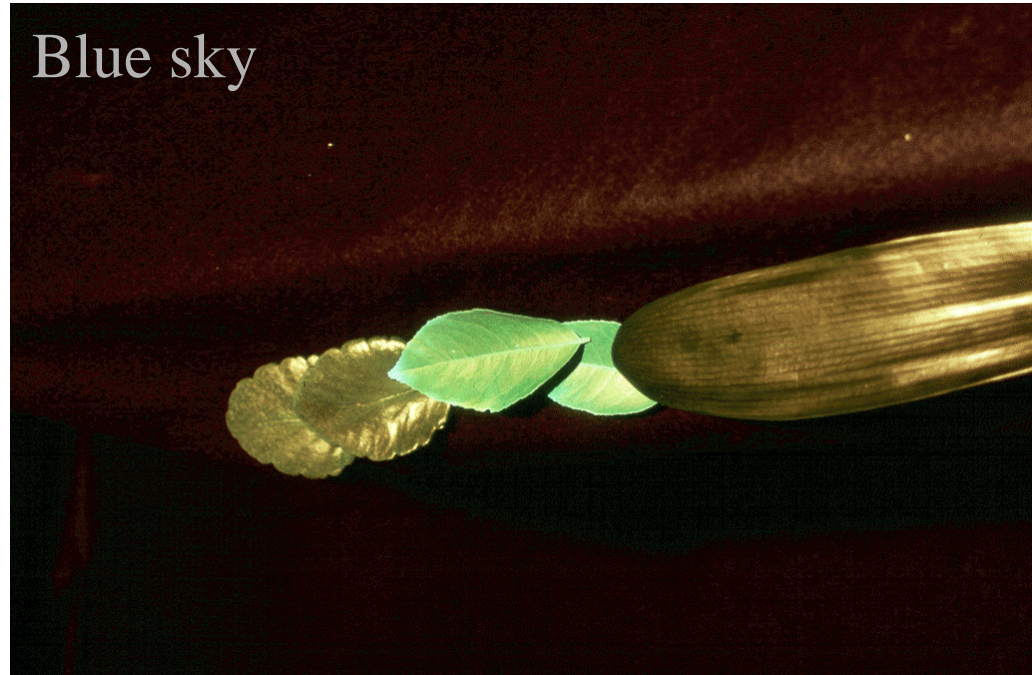
Shadows

(Adelson, MIT)

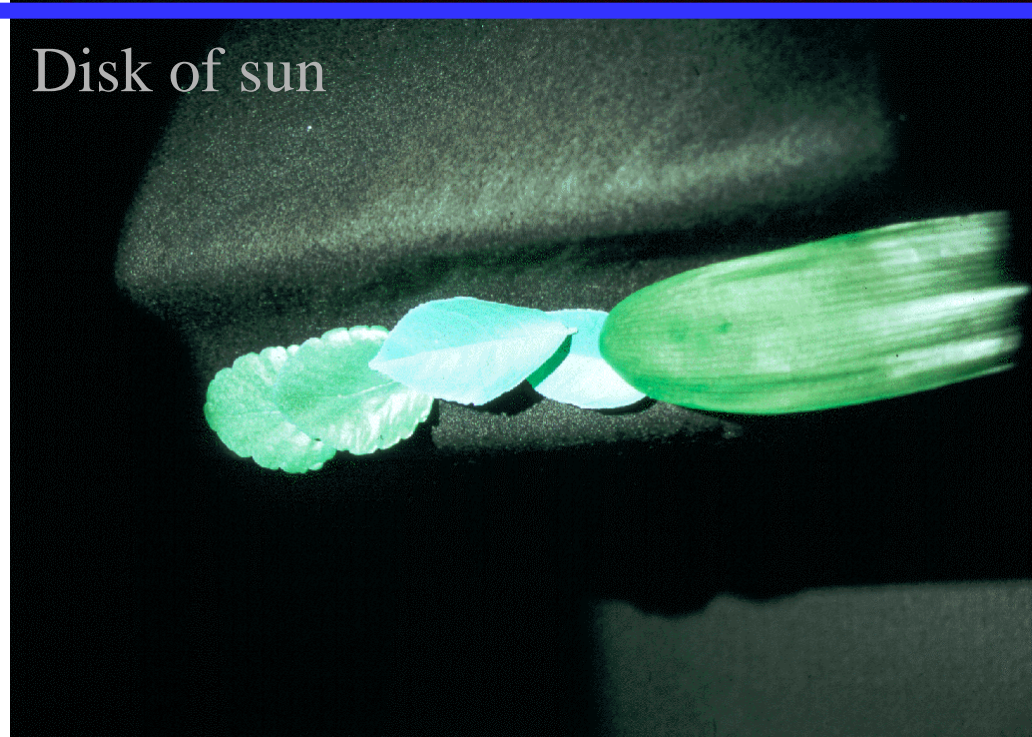


Daylight Illumination (Color)

Blue sky

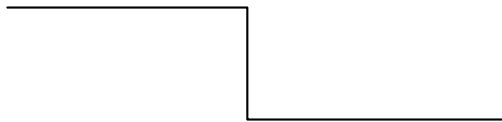
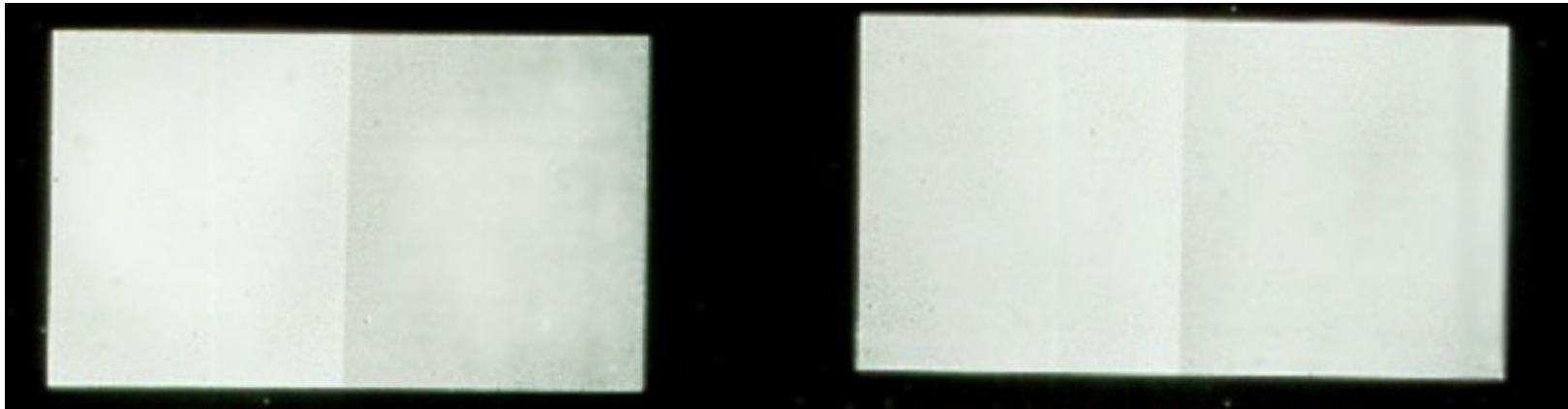


Disk of sun

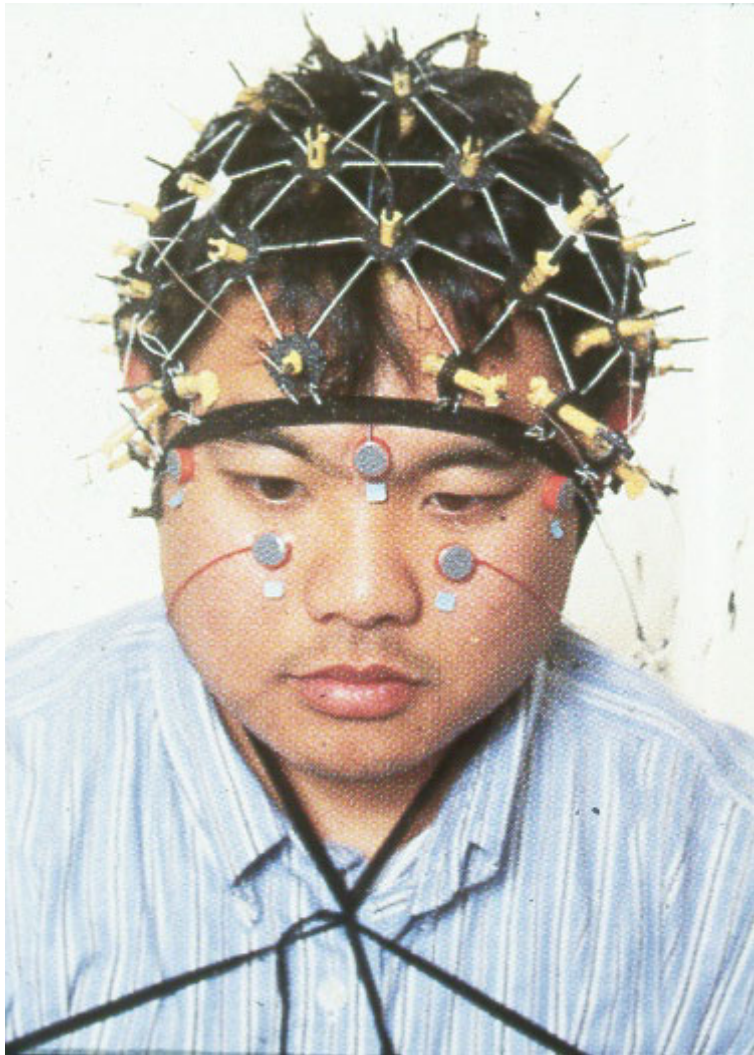


Courtesy S. Tominaga

Edges Determine Lightness



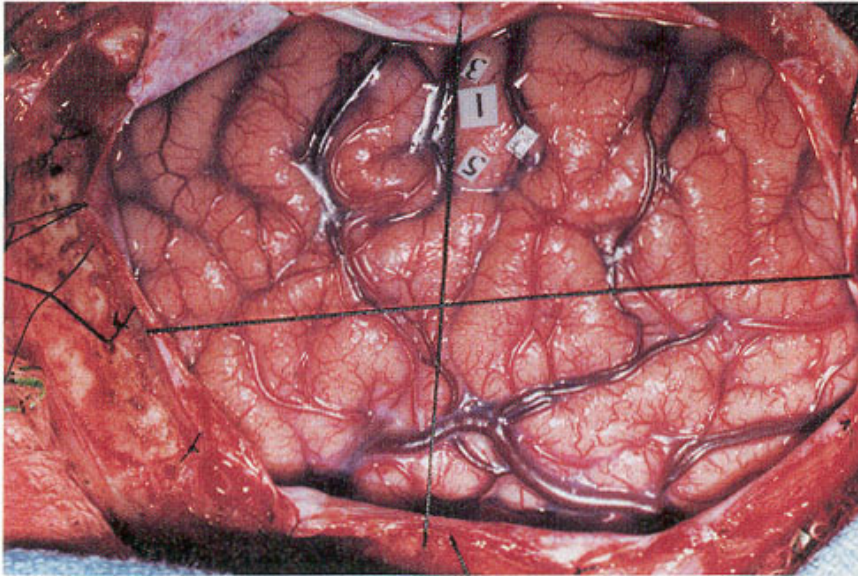
Electroencephalograms (EEG)



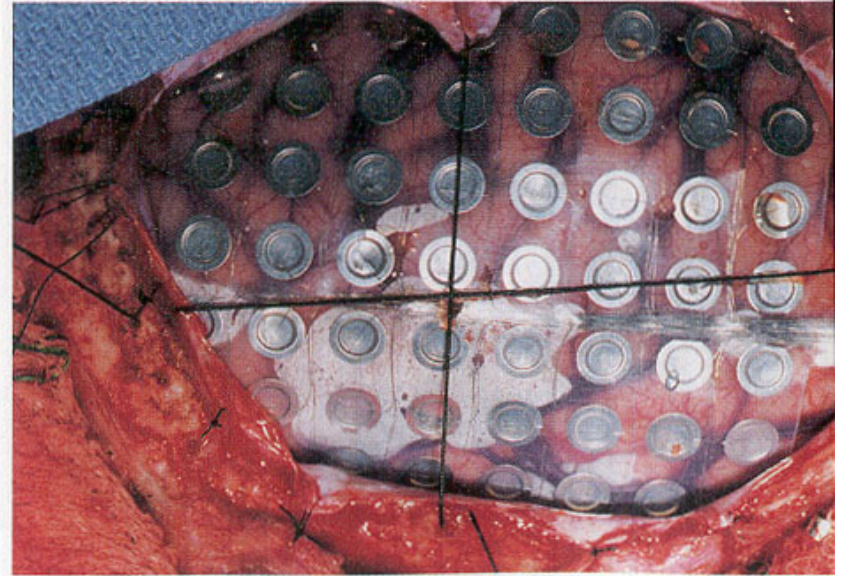
- Measures electrical activity
- Poor spatial localization
- Good temporal resolution

Cortical Implants

Prior to implant



The grid implant



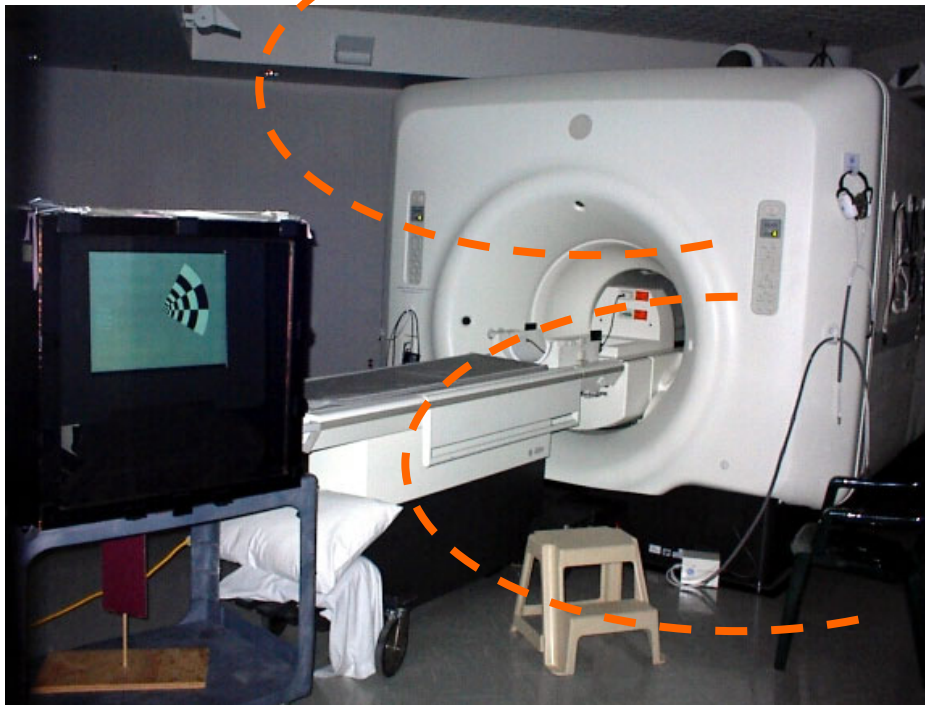
*Used for analysis of epileptiform activity
Mainly effective in motor areas*

Positron Emission Tomography



- Inject short-lived radioisotopes
- Use tomography to detect radioactive locations
- Spatial resolution $\sim 1\text{-}2\text{ cm}$
- Temporal resolution $\sim 20\text{ sec}$
- Cannot study individual subjects in detail

MR Scanner



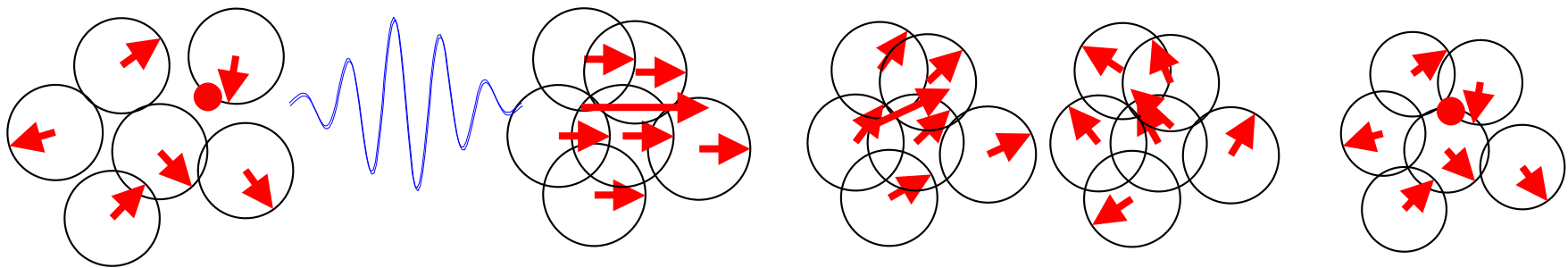
- Non-invasive
- Measures intrinsic signal (dipole relaxation)
- Spatial resolution ~ 2 mm
- Temporal resolution ~ 5 sec
- Can study individual subjects in detail

The fMRI Signal

T2 Relaxation

Transverse magnetization of dipoles

RF pulse

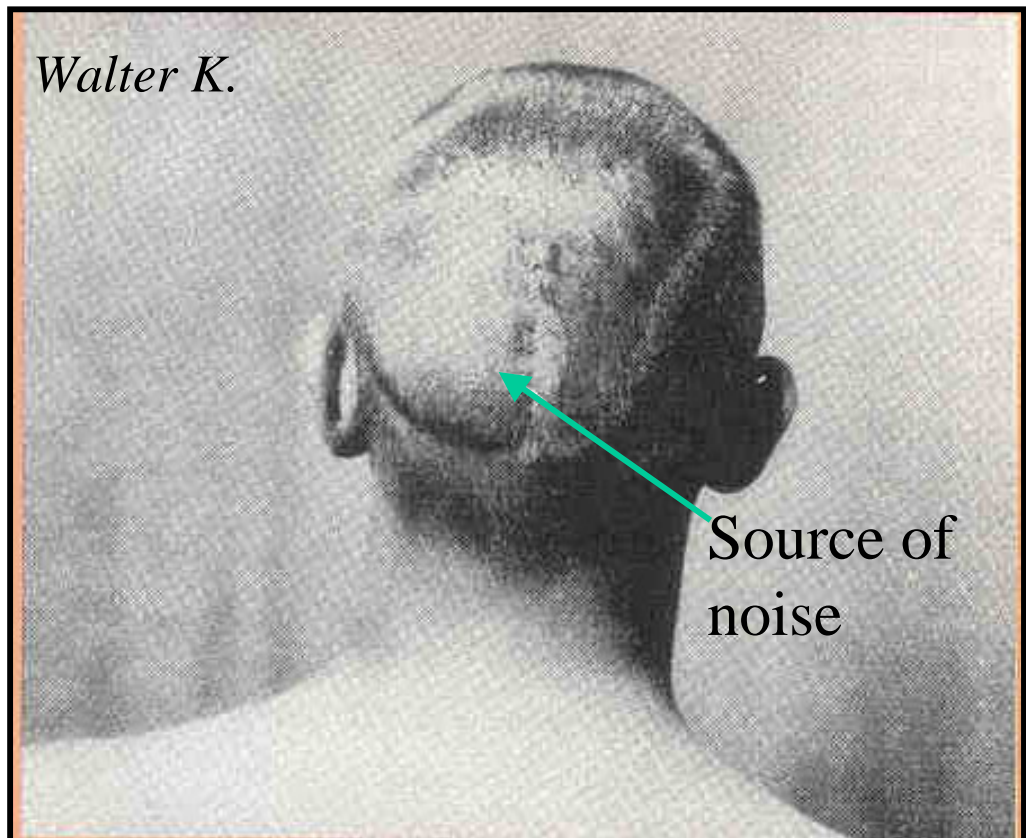


Time → 200 ms

Observations Upon the Vascularity of the Human Occipital Lobe During Visual Activity

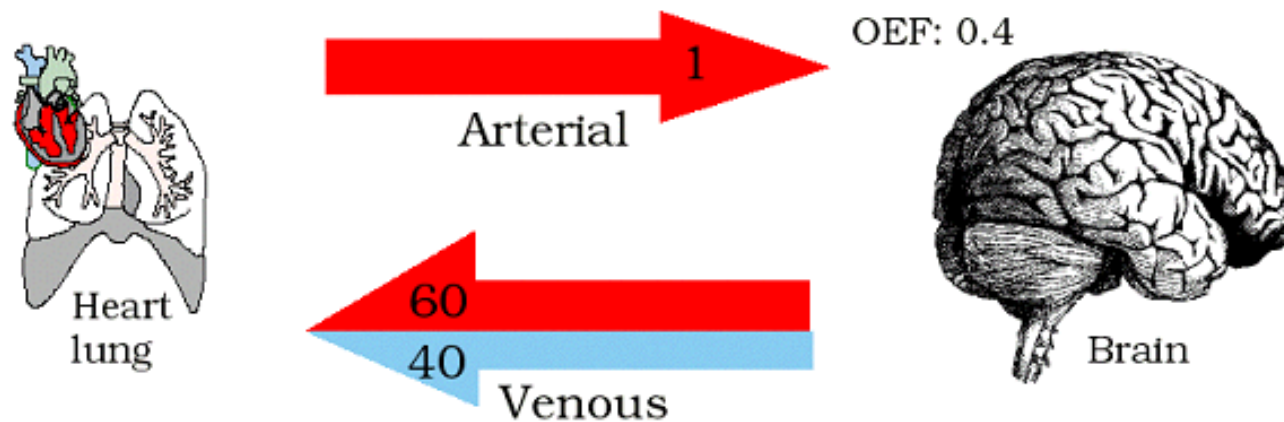
J.F. Fulton, M.D. (1928)

- *Subject noted that ‘the noise in the back of his head increased in intensity when he was using his eyes.’*
- *No increase for hearing, touch or smell*
- *Increased more when he tried harder*

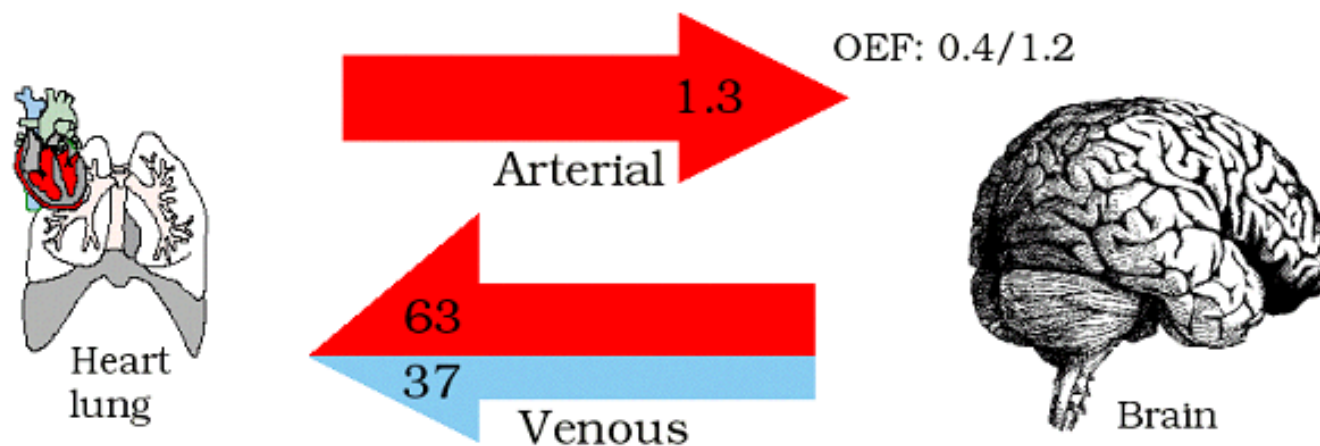


fMRI Measures Blood Oxygenation

Control state



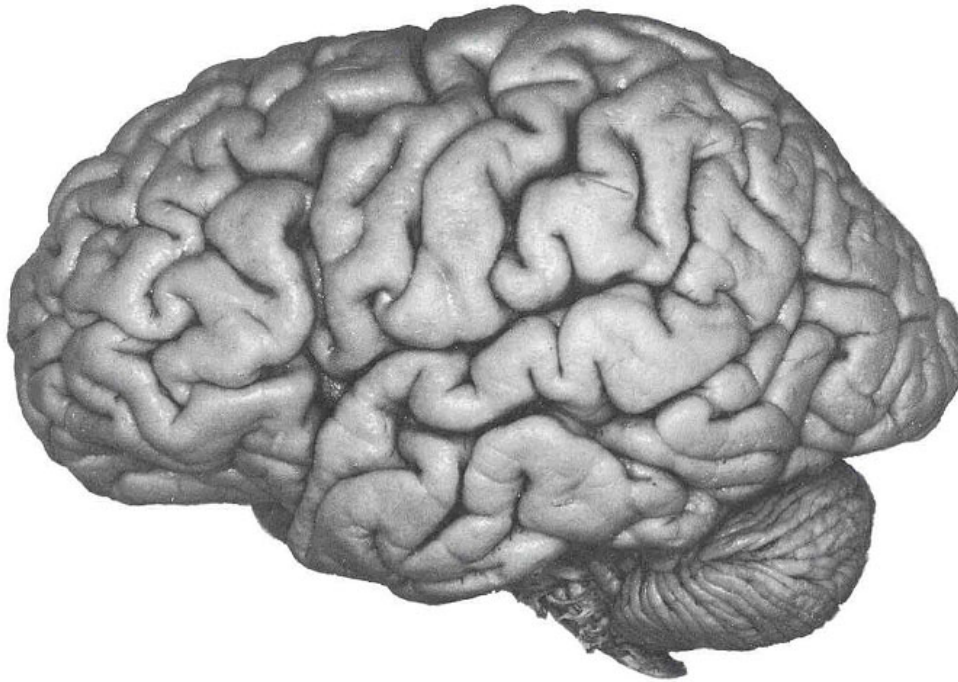
Active state



Human Brain Numbers

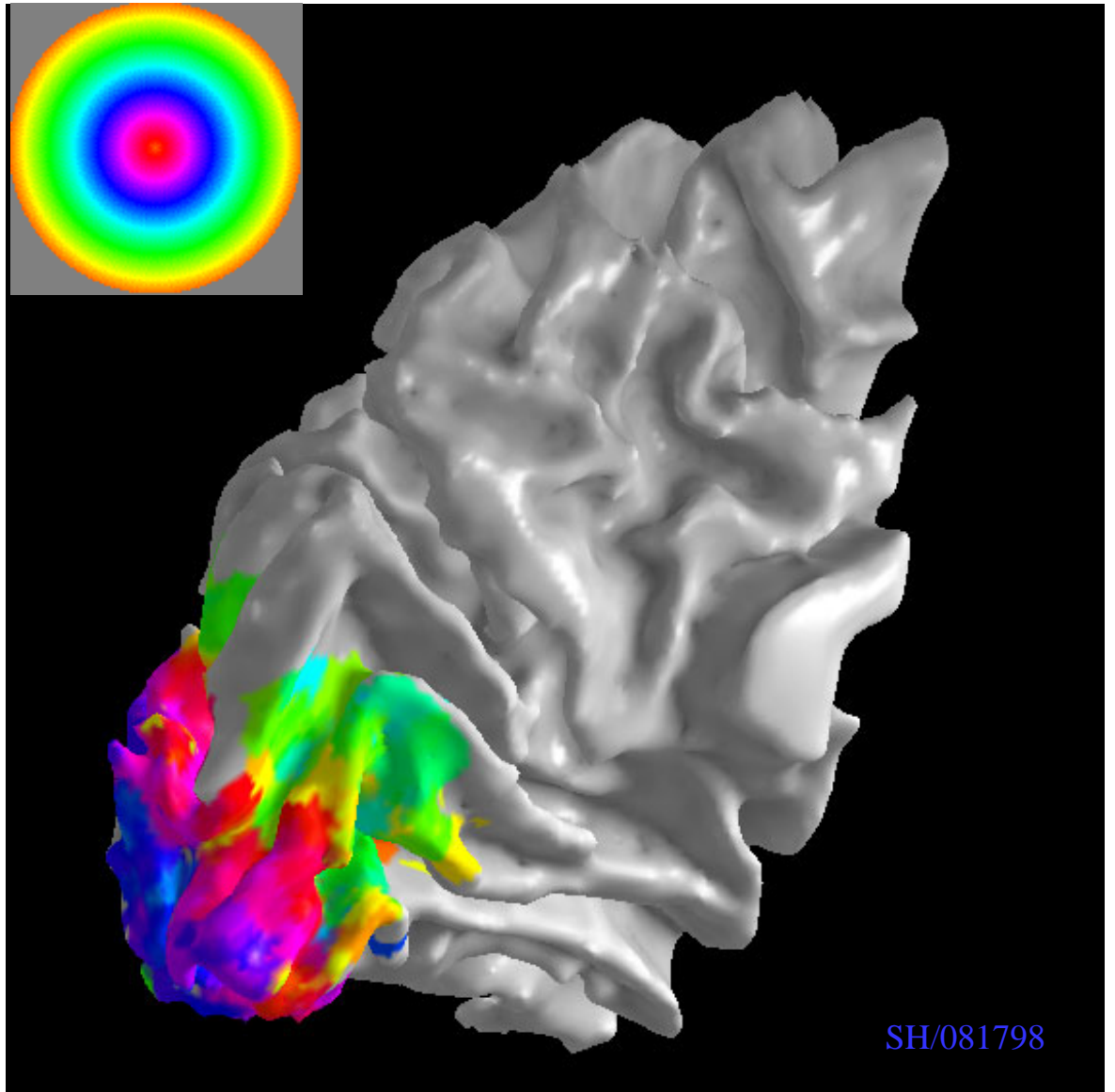
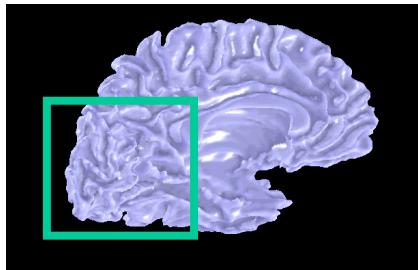
(Braitenberg and Schutz, 1991)

*Neurons are the computational elements
White matter connects the neurons via axons
The connection is called the synapse*



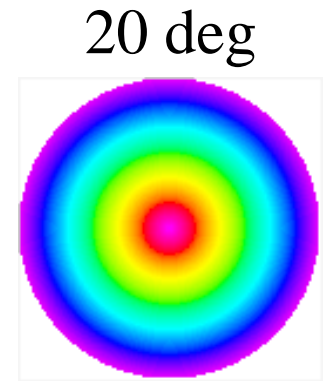
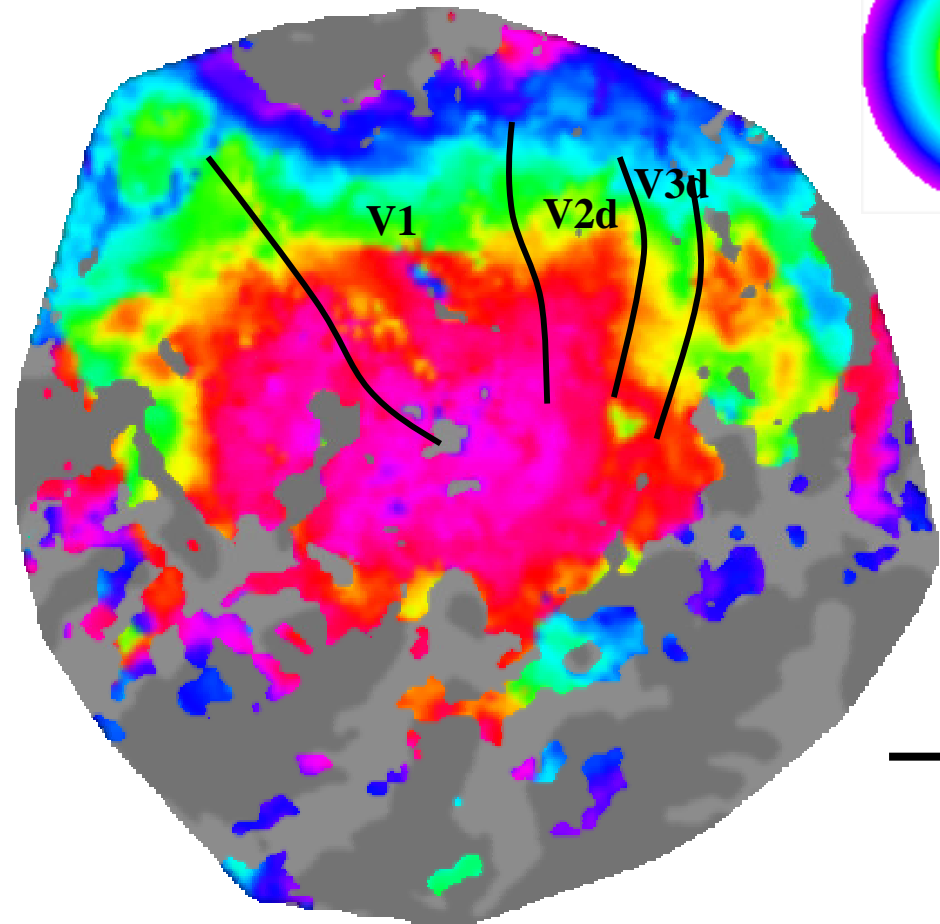
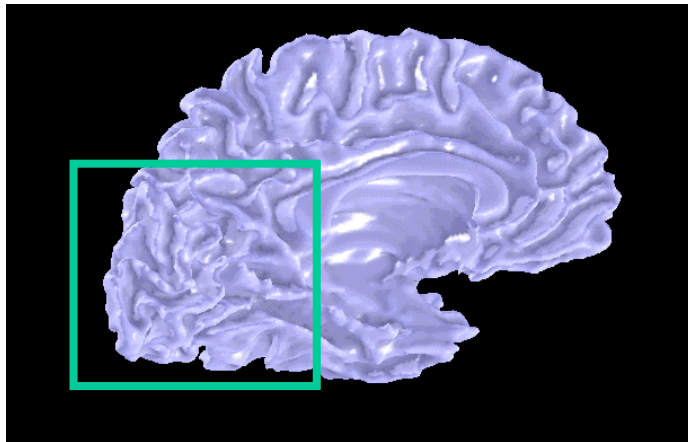
- Neurons: 10^{11}
- Synapses: 10^{14}
- Synapses/neuron 10^3
- Surface area of each hemisphere: $25 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$
- Most connections are local (10-100 μm); some span many cm
- Neurons/ mm^3 : 10^4 - 10^6
- Axon length per mm^3 : 3 km

Eccentricity Maps



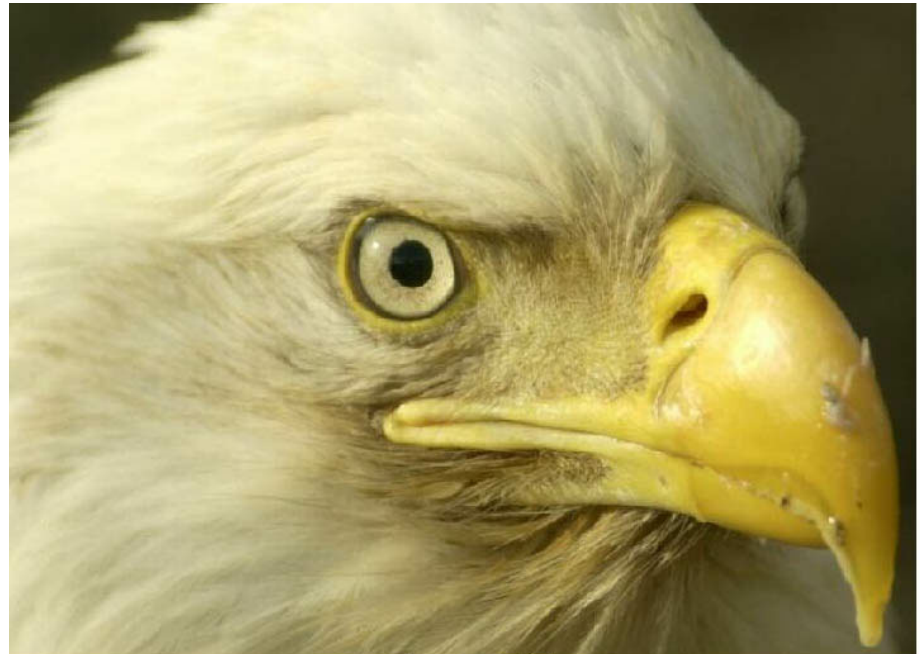
Eccentricity Map Flattened Representation

60 mm radius unfold



Cortical Representation

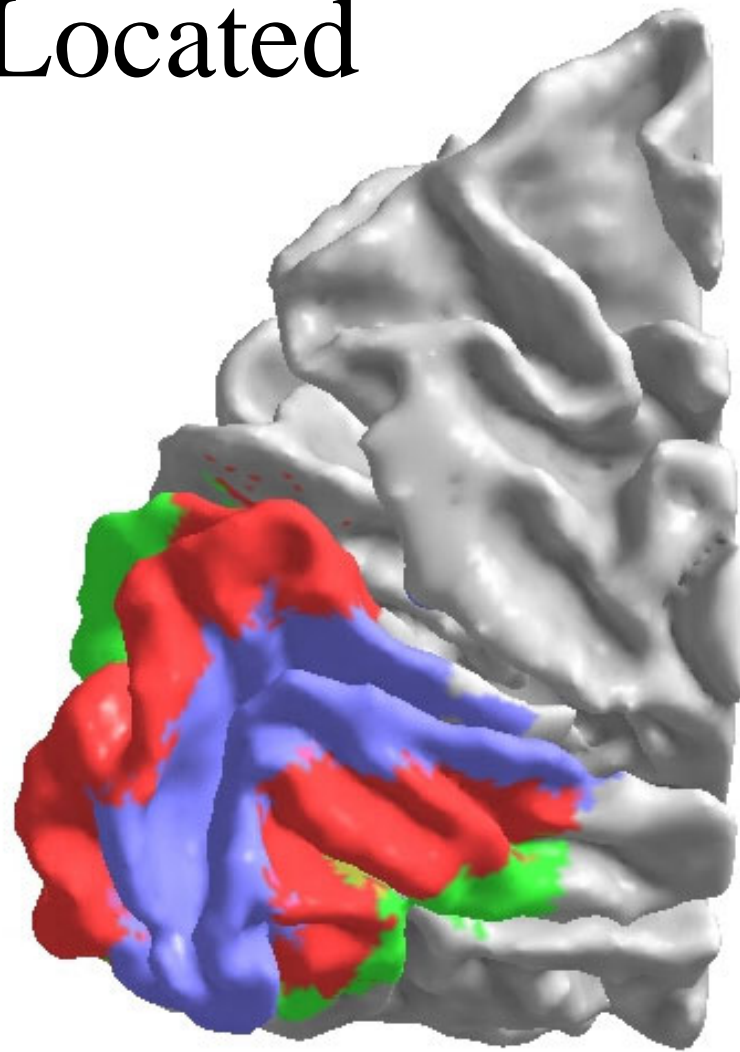
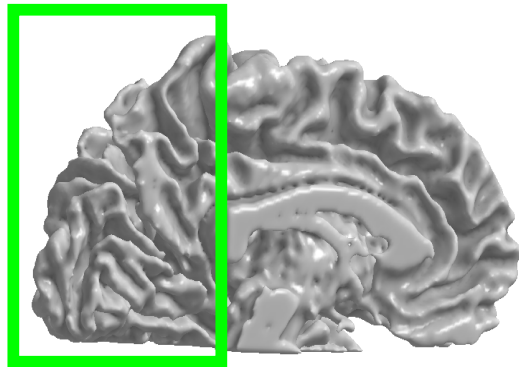
(Image courtesy Dave Cardinal
www.cardinalphoto.com)



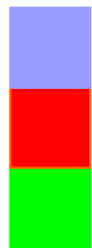
Cortical map of the image



Several Human Visual Areas Can Be Located



Visual area



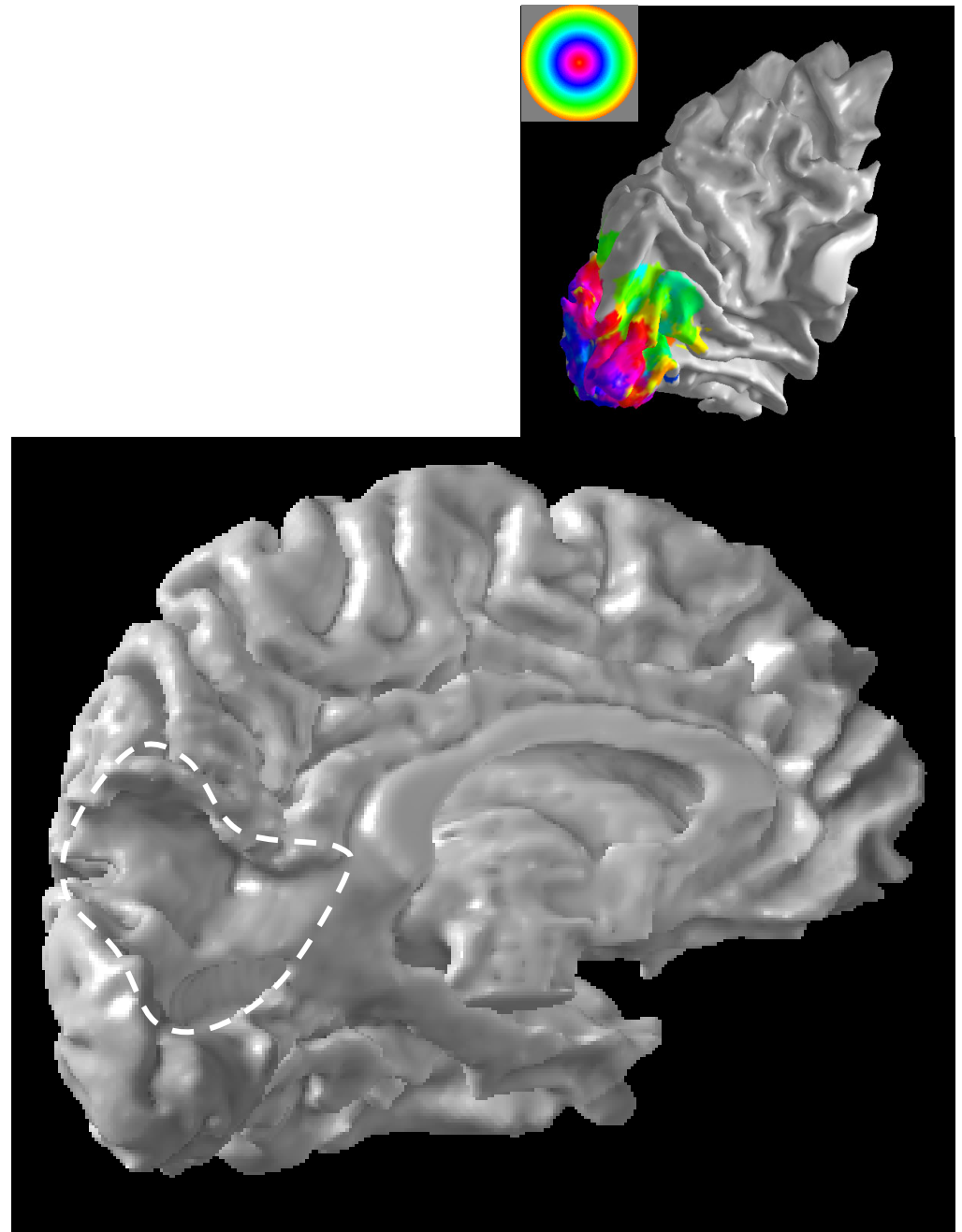
V1

V2

V3

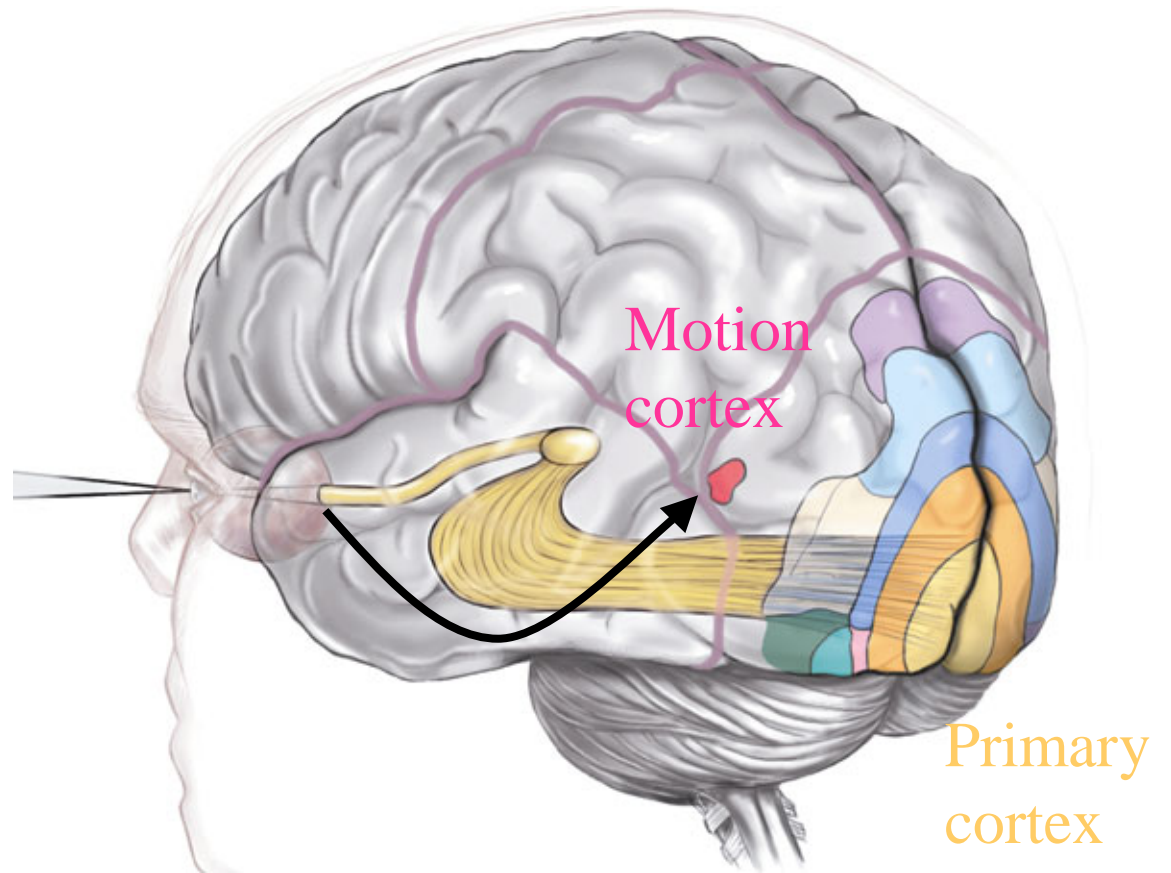
Blindsight

- *Subject GY*
- *Bicycle accident at 8 yrs*
- *Damage to left hemisphere*
- *Blinded on right visual field (macular sparing)*
- *Sees rapidly moving targets*



Multiple Visual Pathways

- *Classic hypothesis was one pathway into cortex*
- *Now, we realize there are paths from the retina to at least two cortical areas*



Recovered Sight

(Gregory, 1968)



SB

- Born in 1900, lost sight in both eyes because of corneal infections
- Prior to 2 years of age; kept bandaged to reduce puss
- Went to a school for the blind to learn a trade; married
- Received a corneal graft in London at the age of 52

Recovered Sight

(Sacks, 1993)



SB

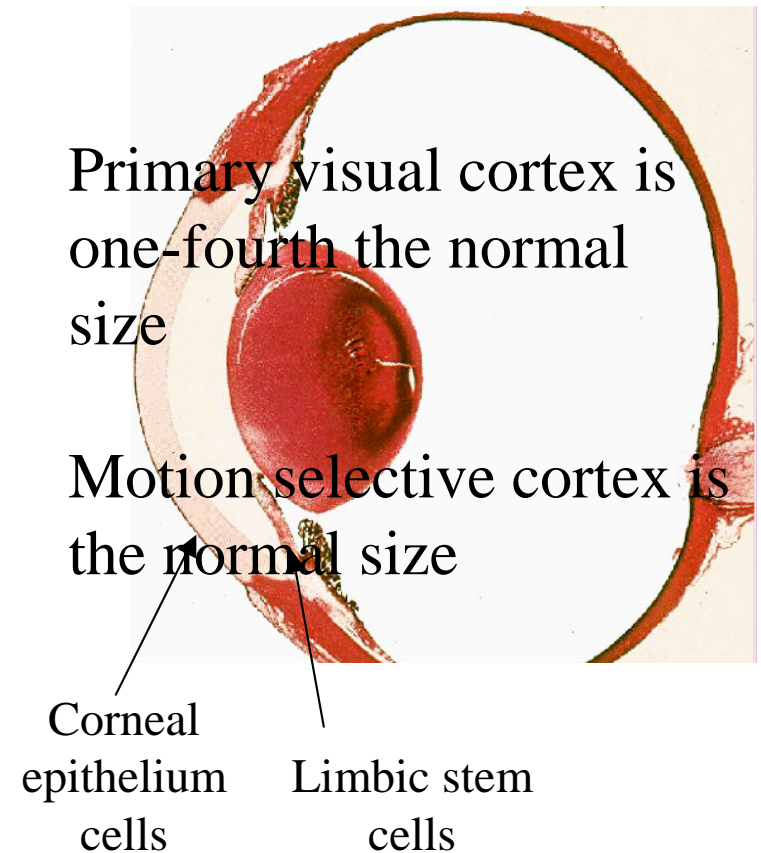
During these first weeks [after surgery] I had no appreciation of depth or distance; street lights were luminous stains stuck to the window panes and corridors of the hospital were black holes. When I crossed the road the traffic terrified me, even when I was accompanied. I was very insecure while walking; indeed I am more afraid now than before the operation. (Virgil, May 10, 1993).

Recovered Sight

(Fine, Wade, Wandell)



- Chemical accident at 3 yrs
- One eye lost; other cornea destroyed
- Blind from age 3 through 46
- Stem cell replacement in right eye for both epithelium and stem cells



Seeing Faces Is Special

(Margaret Thatcher Illusion)



- [Thompson, P. \(1980\) Margaret Thatcher: a new illusion. Perception 9 483-4.](#)

Seeing Faces Is Special

(Margaret Thatcher Illusion)

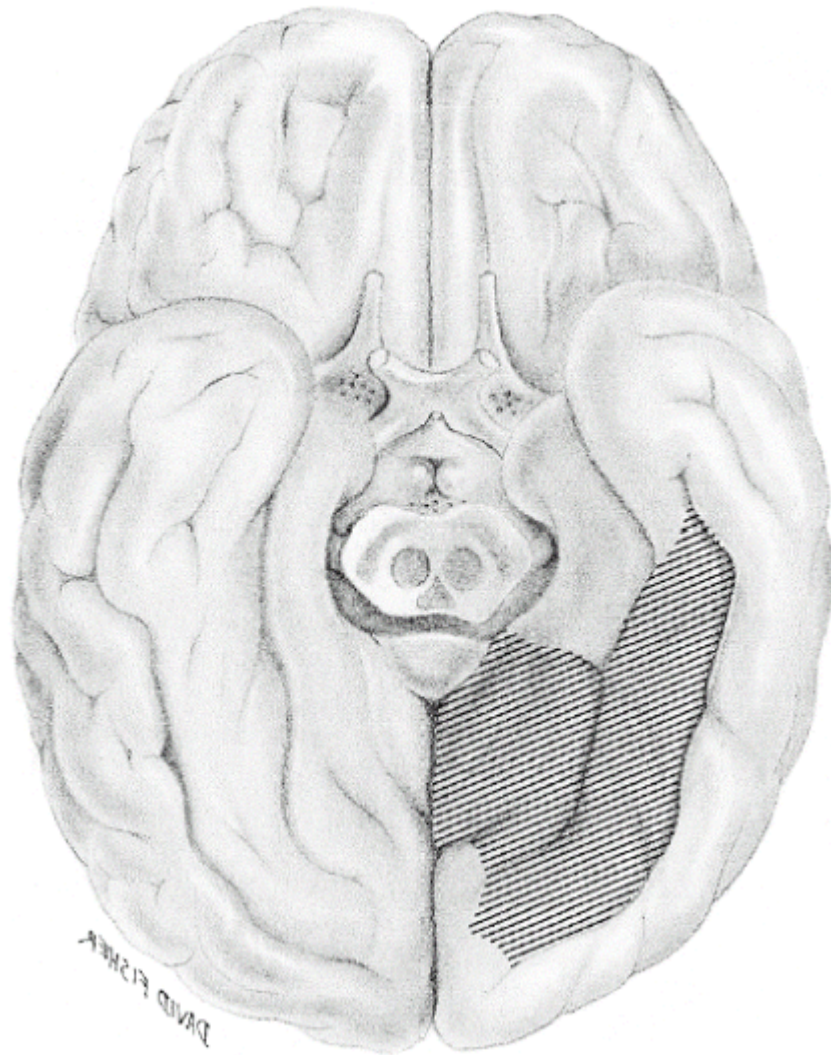


Ventral Occipital Cortex

***GIRKIN AND
MILLER***

Surv Ophthalmol 45 (5)

March–April 2001



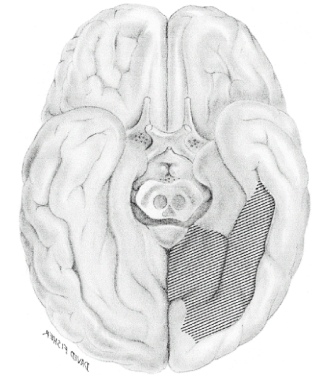
Face Perception



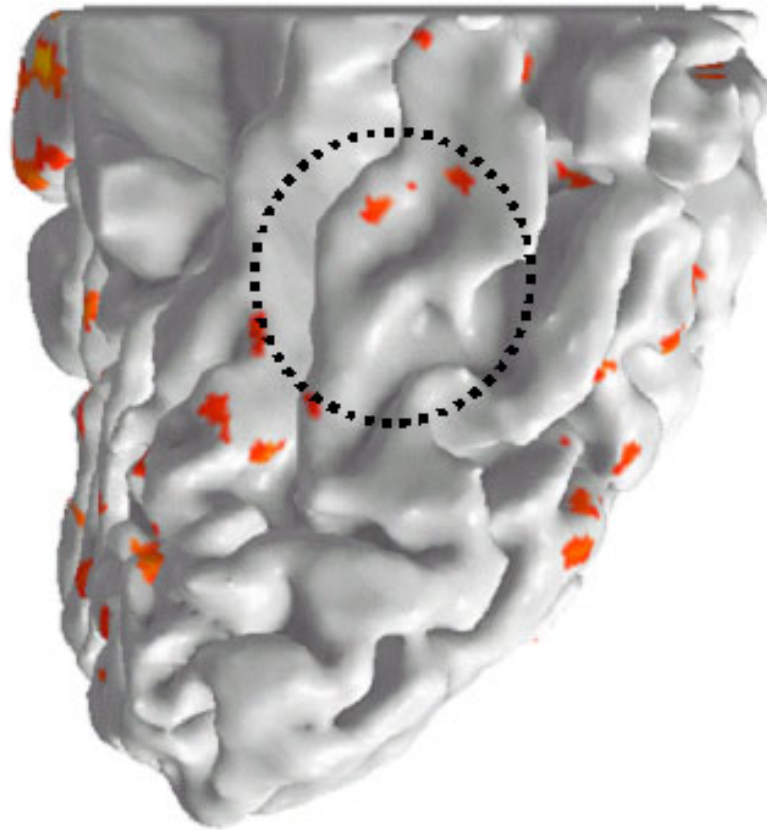
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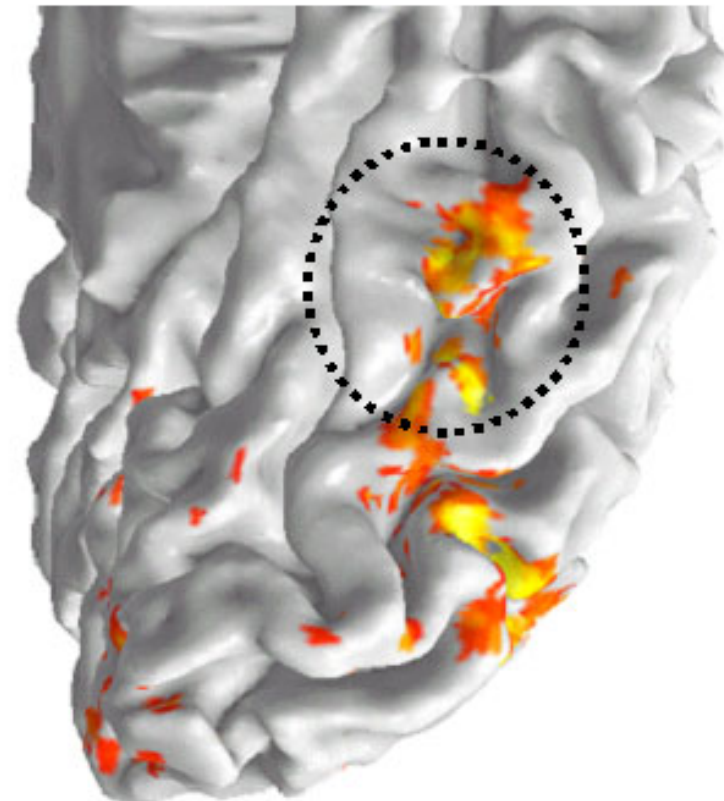
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Michael May



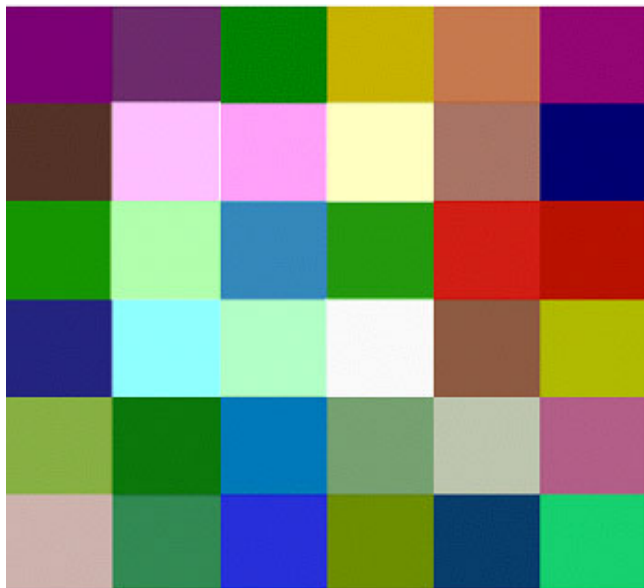
Normal Control



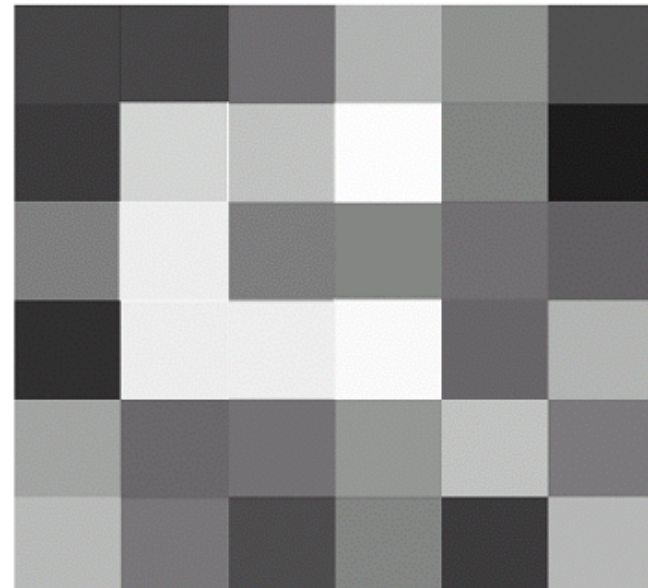
Color Exchange Measurements

(Semir Zeki; Edwin Land)

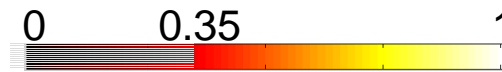
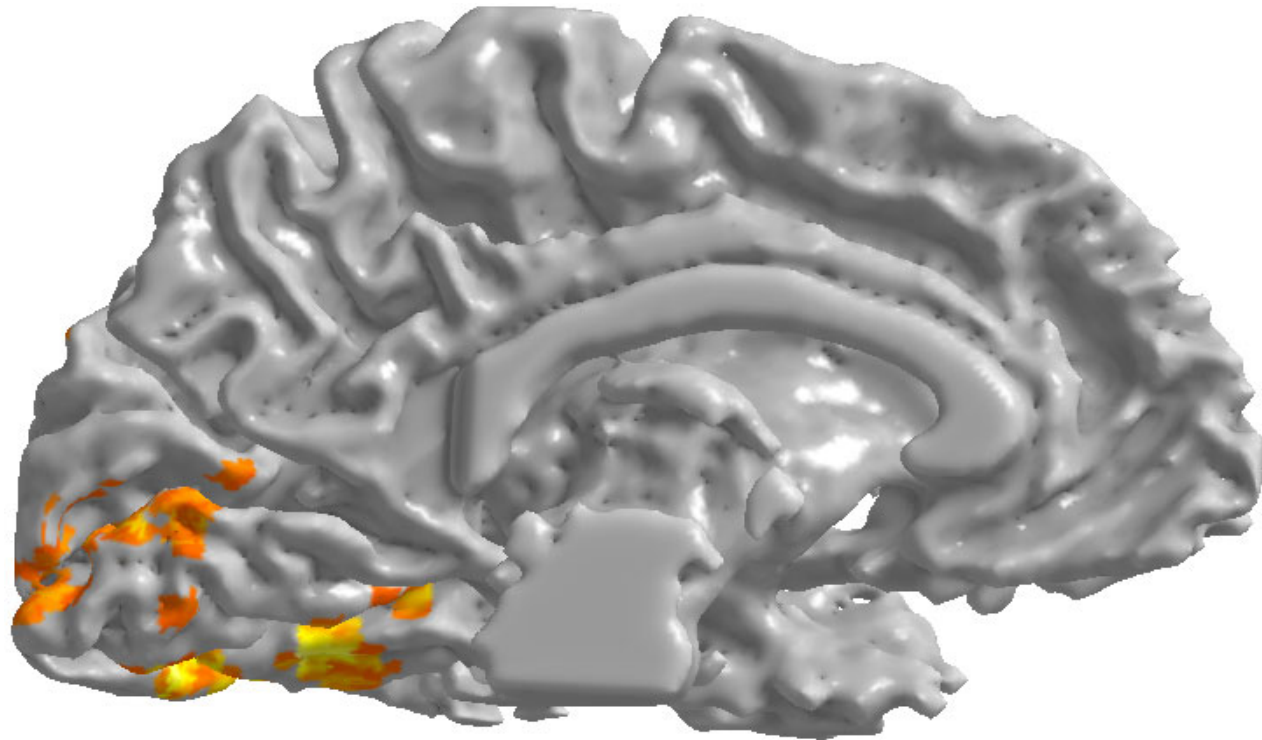
a)



b)

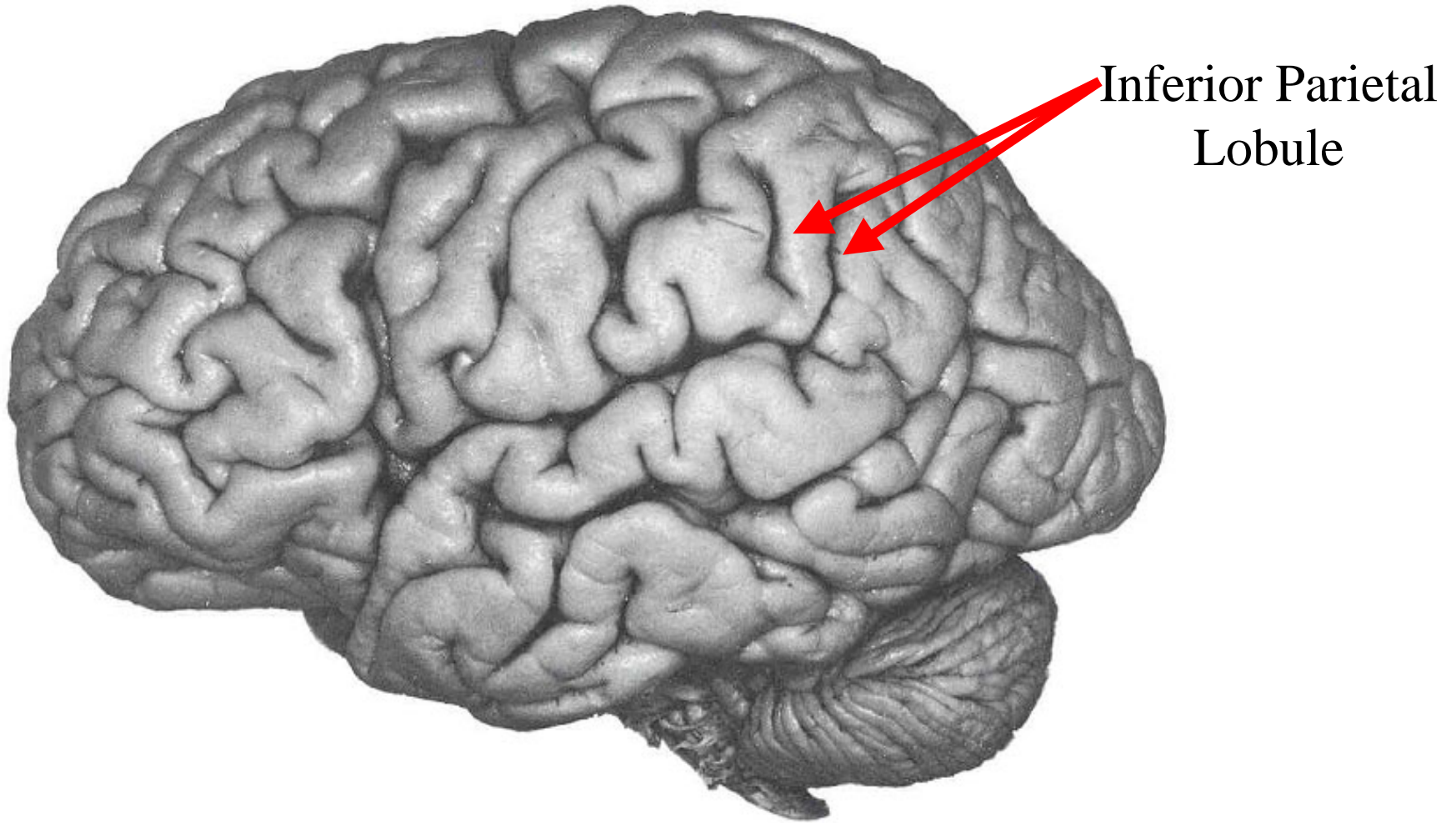


Locations Where Color Responses Exceed Achromatic Responses



Color Anomia

(Meadows, 1974)



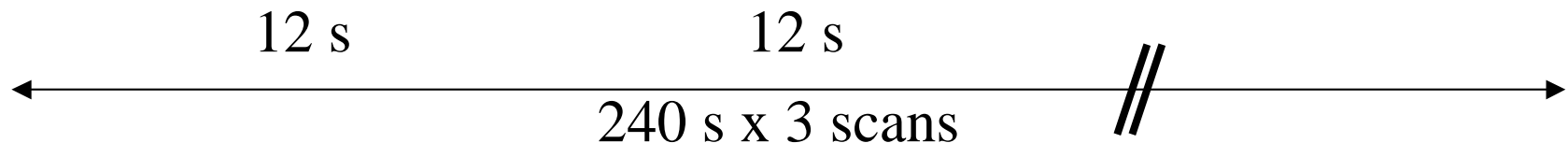
Color Word Experiment

Subject reads adjective noun pair
Subject decides whether pairing is sensible
There is no right answer

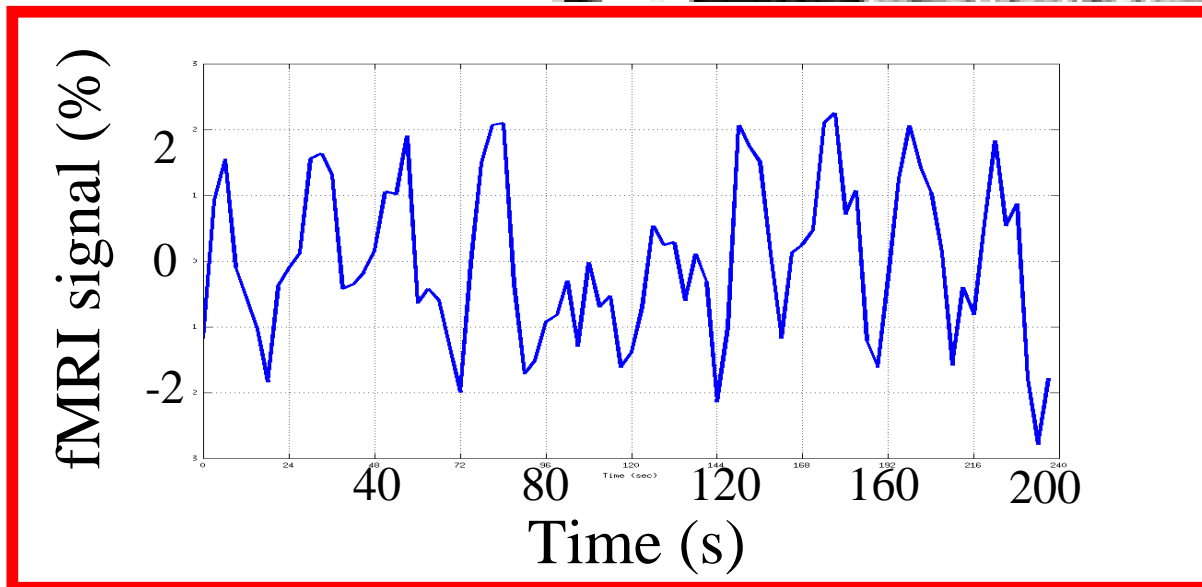
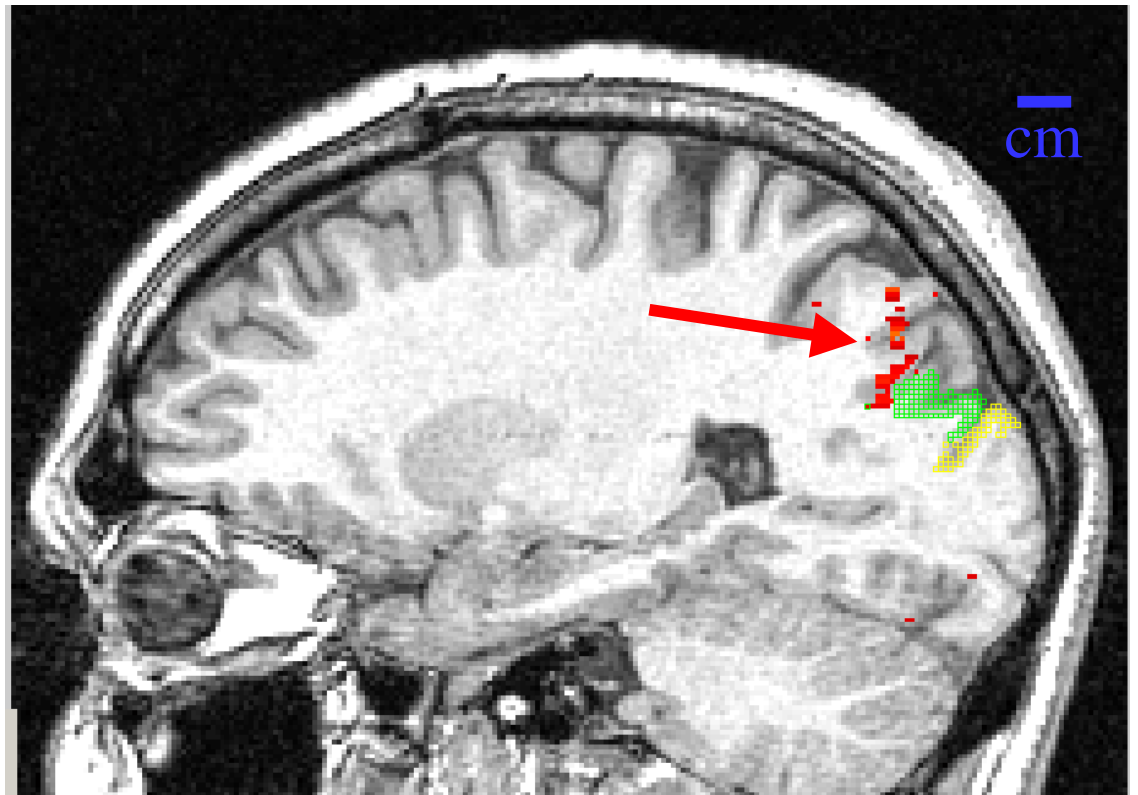
Color adjective - Noun Not color adjective - Noun

Green pigeon	Fancy cake
Red priest	Fast bus
Blue skyscraper	Happy cloud

Repeat using
other words x 10



But
Activity
is Strong
(fMRI; Wade et al.)



V3A
V7
Color
Word

Thanks For Your Attention

These slides will be posted at
www.imageval.com

ALEX WADE



ALYSSA BREWER

