Dynamics of Visual Processing

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Background

- Eye movements play a critical role for visual dynamics.
- Low and high spatial frequencies processing rely on different types of luminance transients, from saccades and drift, respectively.
- As shown by Boi et al, 2017

Natural Input to Retina



Boi et al, 2017

Post-saccadic Dynamics



Overview

- Expanding on work done by Boi et al, 2017
- How do spatiotemporal response properties vary with eccentricity
- How the processing dynamics of fundamental visual features varies across eccentricity, time and spatial frequency
- Direct engineering consequences, as knowledge of these dynamics enables optimal use of visual displays.

Paradigm





Fixation	Saccade		Stimulus	l Re	sponse
	cue		Eccentricity – 0, 4, 8	T	1
	Stimu	Stimulus turns on	Presentation – 50, 500		
	turns		Spatial Freq – 2, 10		
			Catch trials (No stimulus)		

Eye Movement



Analysis







Number of trials

Total Trials	4600
Blink	35
No Track	178
Micro/Saccade only	1689
Drift only	134
Discarded	83
Valid	2481

PEST (parameter estimation by sequential testing)

- Set of rules to adjust difficulty of a task to quickly find the point at which performance reaches a predefined level
- Change in 'step-size'



- Individual PEST is run on each of the 12 conditions
- Stepsizes in PEST are not of fixed size. Generally, stepsizes tend to decrease as the run proceeds.
- The relative contribution of each additional trial to the overall fit becomes smaller, given that the fit is based on all of the preceding trials.



Ideas/suggestions

- PEST doesn't get trials at contrast levels other than the threshold
- Could add additional 10% trials whose contrast is generated by preset levels.
- Percentage of catch trials considering 12 different conditions.

THANK YOU!