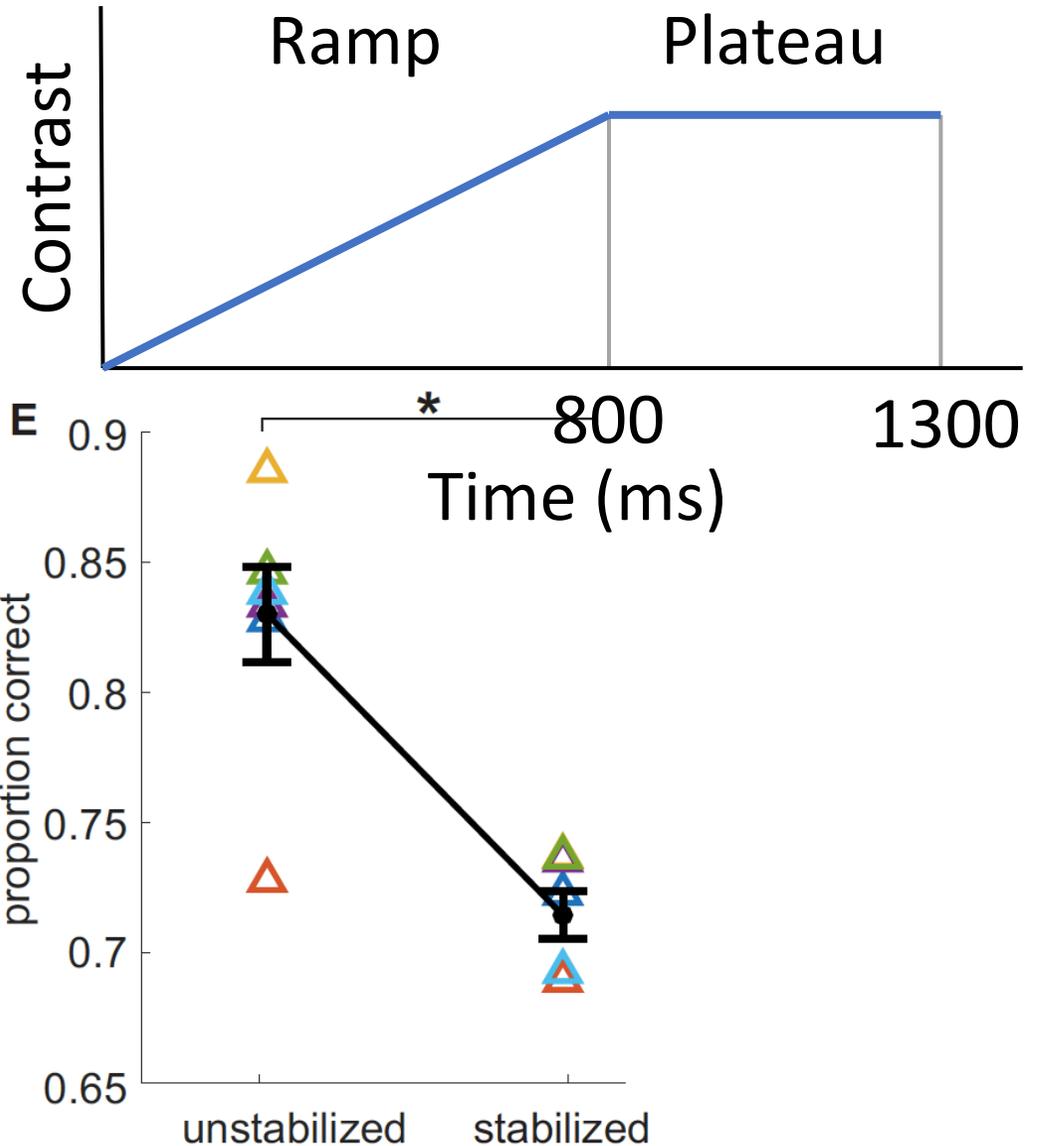
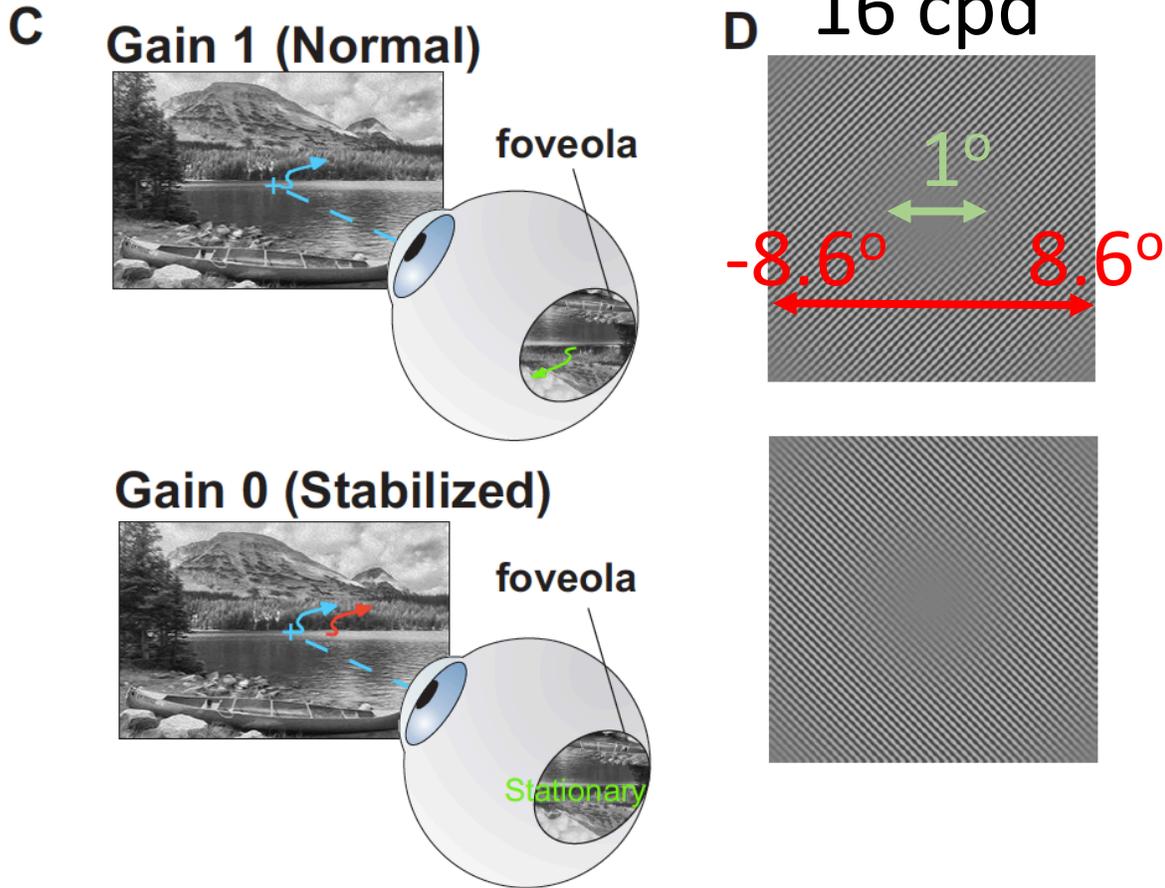


Drift Gain: Modeling Peripheral Retina

Janis Intoy

September 29, 2017

Do drift modulations matter for peripheral acuity?



Spatial Resolution by Eccentricity

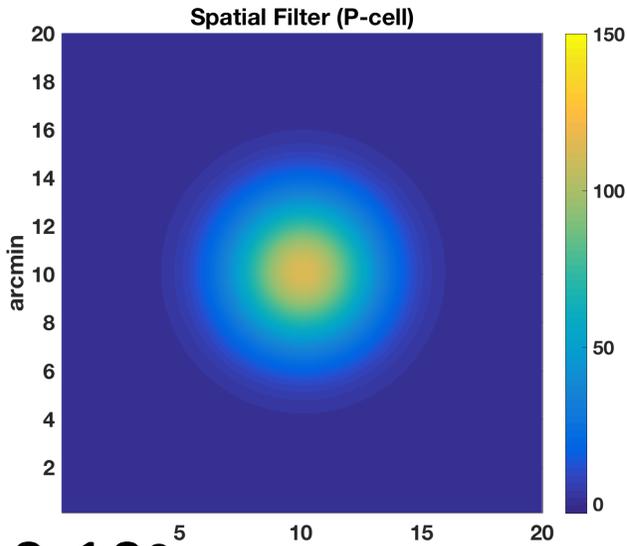
- Optics of the eye and cone density limit visual acuity at eccentricities up to 2-degrees (Green, 1970; Rossi & Roorda, 2010)
- Beyond this retinal ganglion cell (RGC) spacing is believed to determine visual resolution (Thibos et al, 1987; Merigan & Katz, 1990; Dacey, 1993; Rossi & Roorda, 2010)
 - Specifically the spacing between off P-cells
 - RGC convey information to higher visual areas

Retinal Ganglion Cells

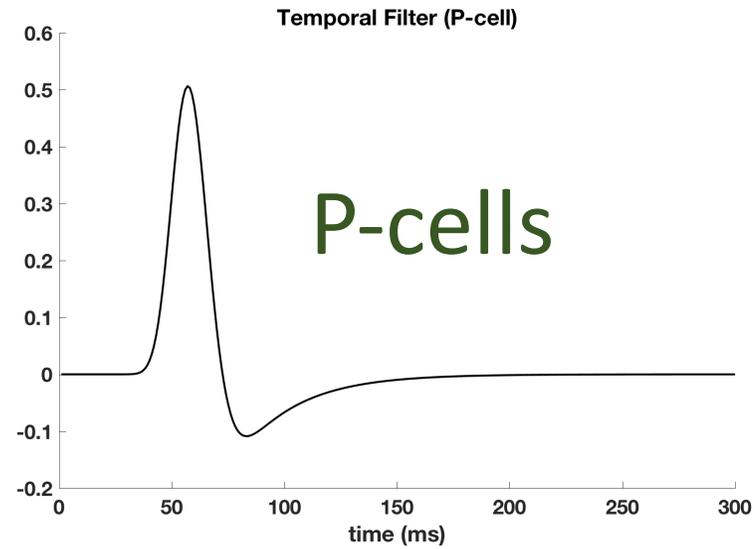
- Two main varieties: P-cells and M-cells which project to the parvocellular and magnocellular layers of LGN respectively
- Across the entire retina: 80% of RGC are P-cells and 10% are M-cells
 - Percentage of RGC that are P-cells falls from 95% to 45% between 12° and 25° eccentricity (human - Dacey, 1993)
 - Proportion of M-cells increases with eccentricity (macaque - Silveira & Perry, 1991)
- coupled ON- and OFF-pathways
 - ON and OFF P-cells have 1:1 ratio in central retina (up to 5°)
 - At 25° the ratio of ON to OFF is 1:1.7 (Dacey, 1993)
 - ON cells have larger RF; ON cells have faster temporal dynamics (Chichilnisky & Kalmar, 2002)

RGC Spatiotemporal characteristics

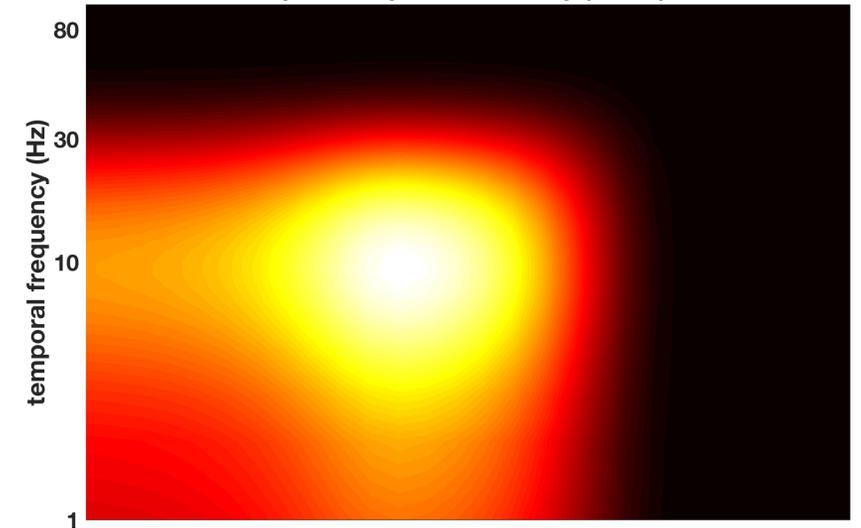
5-10° ecc



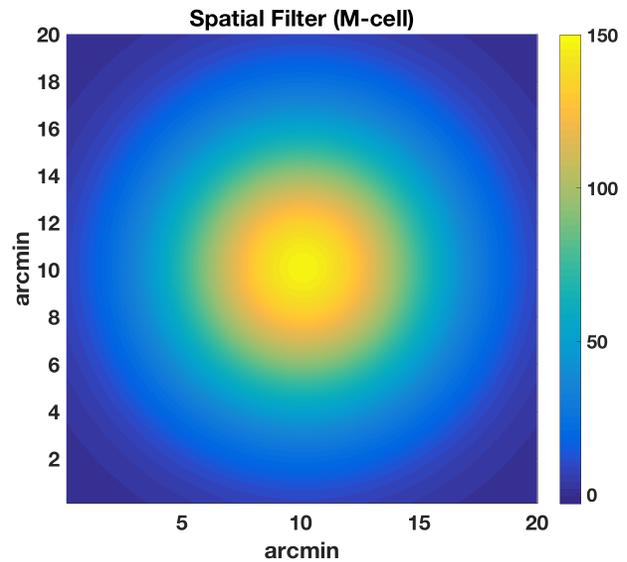
2.5-4° ecc



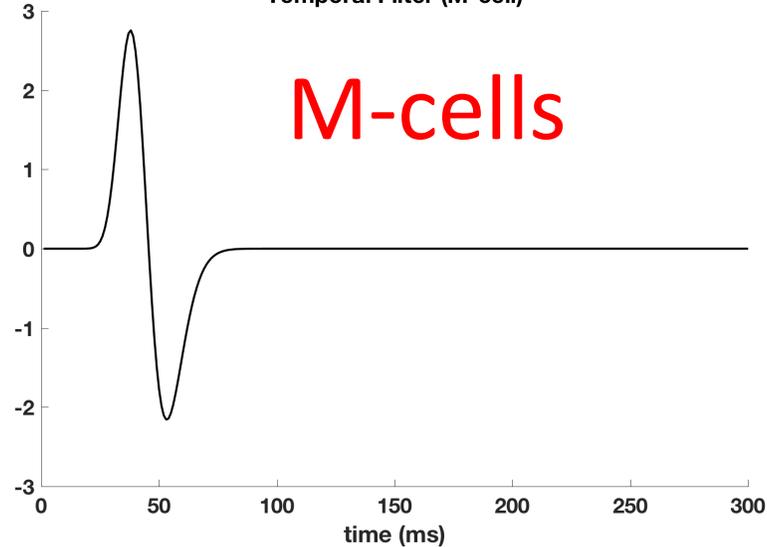
spatiotemporal sensitivity (P-cell)



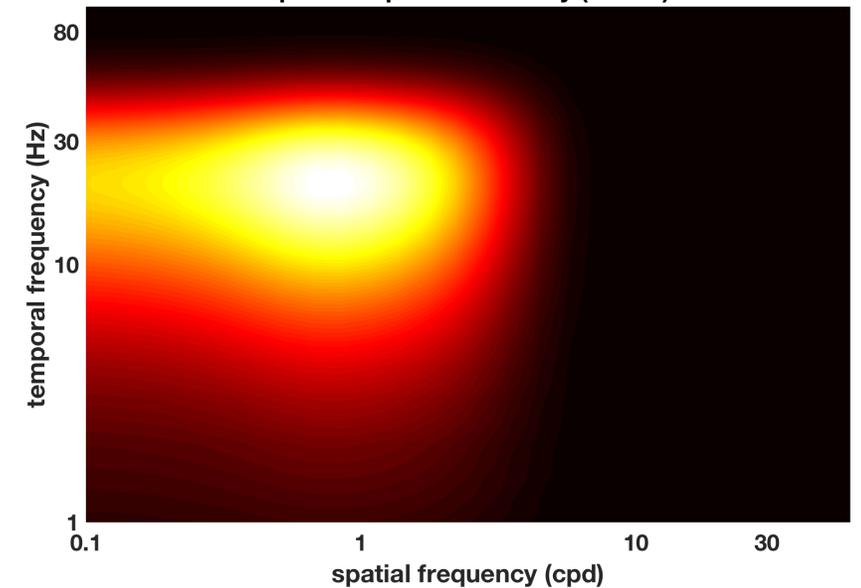
0-10° ecc



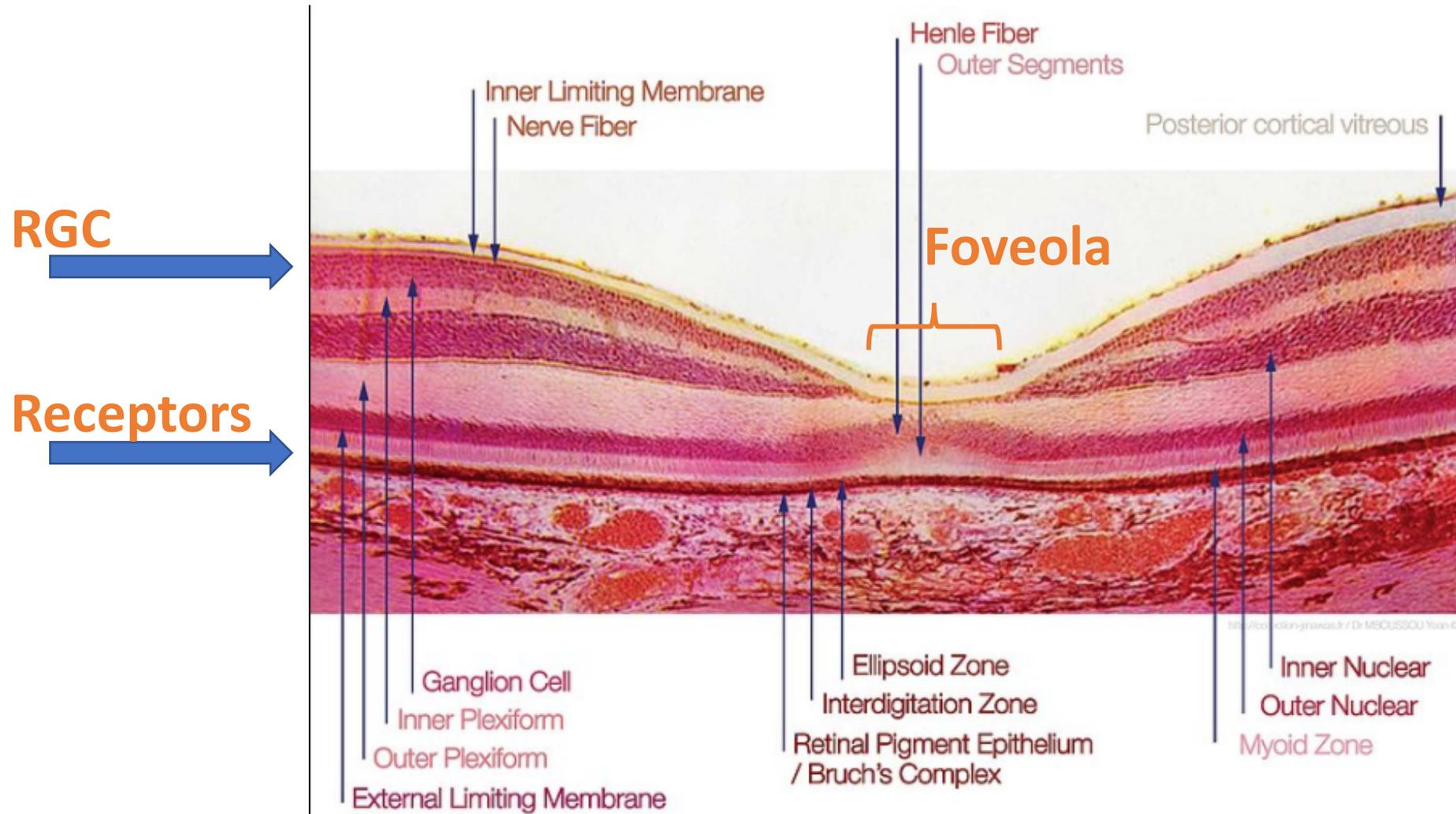
Temporal Filter (M-cell)



spatiotemporal sensitivity (M-cell)

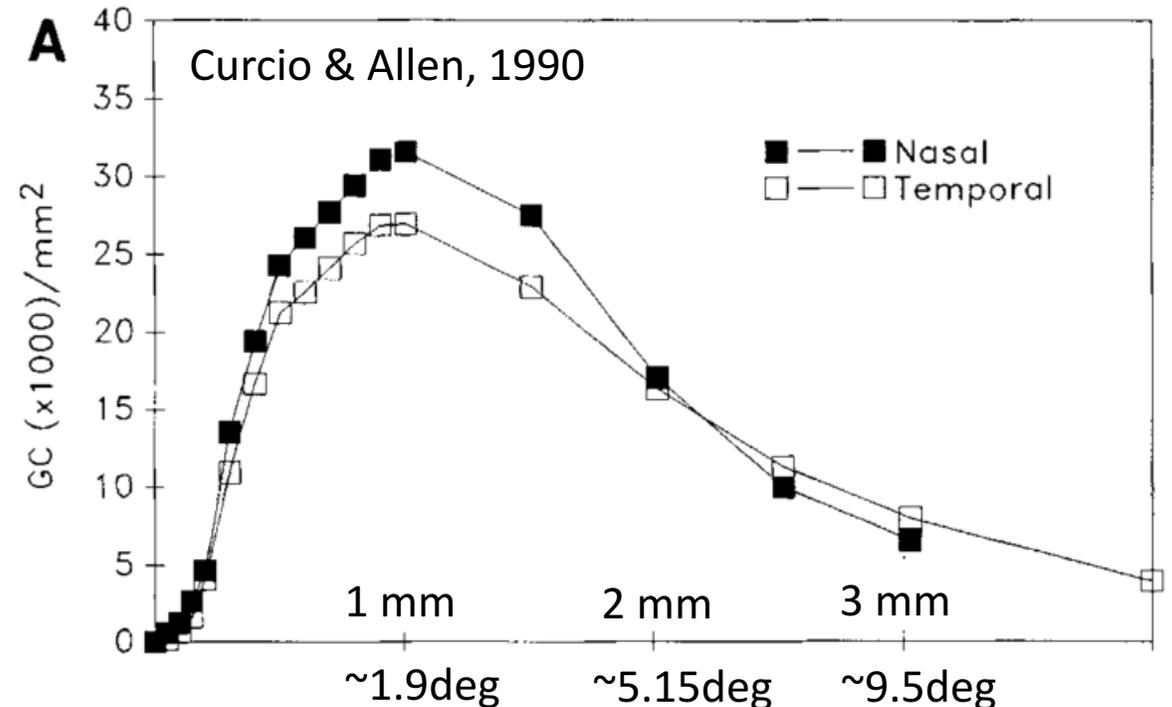
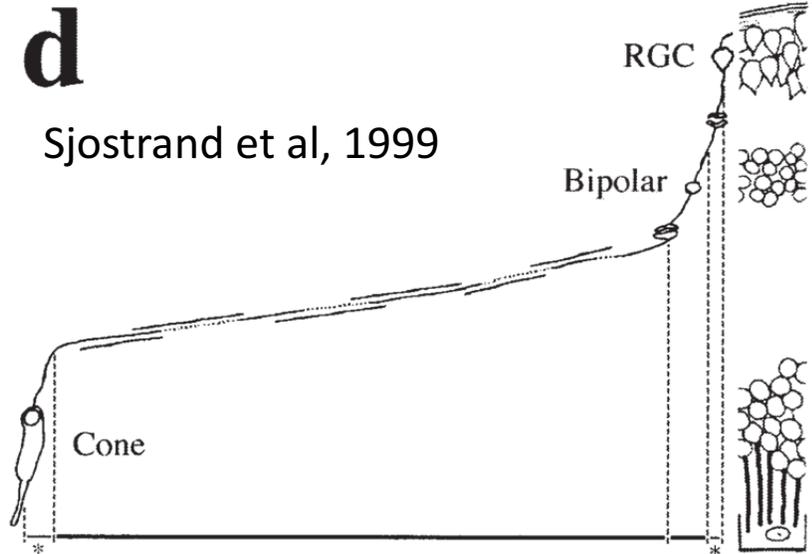


RGC lateral displacement



RGC displacement

- RGC are laterally displaced from their corresponding cones and receptive fields up to 15°
- Displacement is well mapped and varies with eccentricity (Drasdo et al, 2007; Sjostrand et al, 1999)



RGC Mosaic at 5° eccentricity

Study	Cell type	Reported density (2D)
Curcio & Allen, 1990	Human – all RGC	$14 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Drasdo et al, 2007	Human – Pcells (model)	$10 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Dacey, 1993	Human - Pcells	$12 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
<i>C&A – Dacey</i>	Human – Mcells estimation	$1 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$ $2 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – all RGC	$31 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – Pcells	$1.5 \times 10^3 / \text{deg}^2$ $\sim 31 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – Mcells	$175 / \text{deg}^2$ $\sim 3.6 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Silveira & Perry, 1991	Macaque - Mcells	$2.5 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$

Model of RGC density by eccentricity based on measured visual acuity, optical quality, RGC:cone ratio,...

P-cells identified by size of soma

Difference of densities of all RGC from Curcio & Allen, 1990 and P-cells from Dacey, 1993

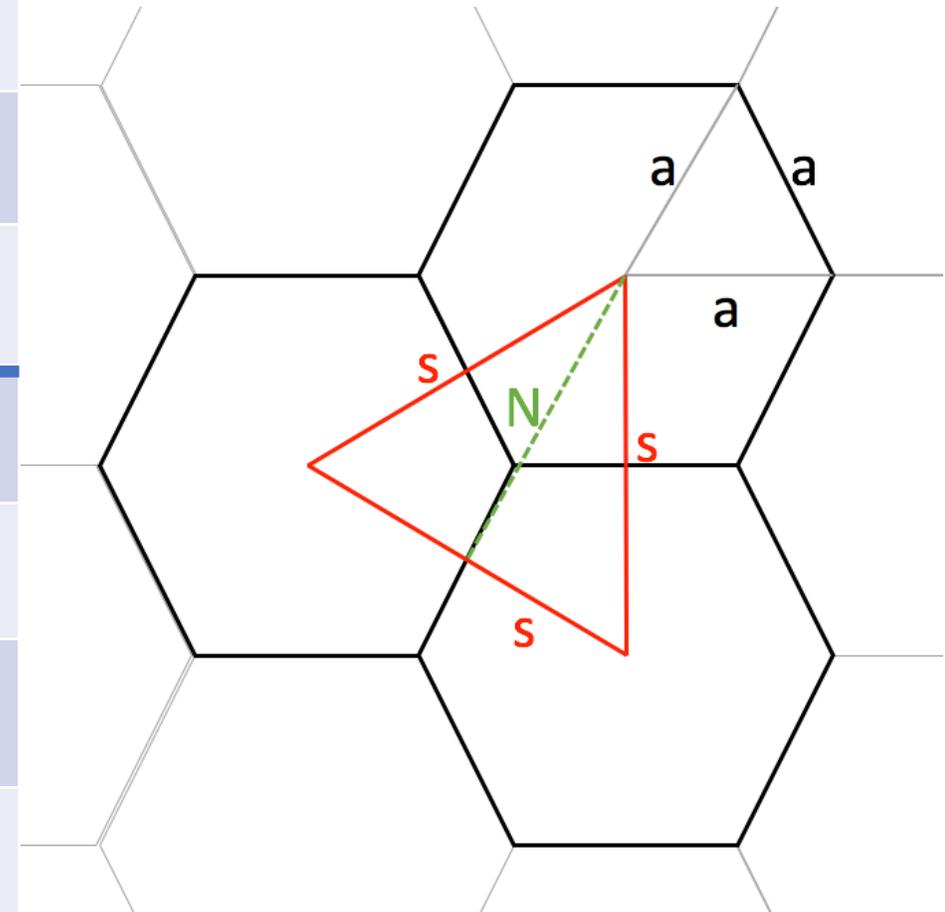
Macaques may have more dense RGC mosaics, possibly to make for their smaller eyes

RGC Mosaic at 5° eccentricity

Study	Cell type	Reported density (2D)	Spacing rows(N)	Sampling frequency
Curcio & Allen, 1990	Human – all RGC	14 x 10 ³ / mm ²	2.0'	29 cpd
Drasdo et al, 2007	Human – Pcells (model)	10 x 10 ³ / mm ²	2.4'	25 cpd
Dacey, 1993	Human - Pcells	12 x 10 ³ / mm ²	2.2'	27 cpd
<i>C&A – Dacey</i>	Human – Mcells estimation	1 x 10 ³ / mm ² 2 x 10 ³ / mm ²	7.6' 5.4'	9 cpd 11 cpd
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – all RGC	31 x 10 ³ / mm ²	2.0'	29 cpd
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – Pcells	1.5 x 10 ³ / deg ² ~31 x 10 ³ / mm ²	2.0'	29 cpd
Perry & Cowey, 1985	Macaque – Mcells	175/ deg ² ~3.6 x 10 ³ / mm ²	6.0'	10 cpd
Silveira & Perry, 1991	Macaque - Mcells	2.5 x 10 ³ / mm ²	7.2'	8 cpd

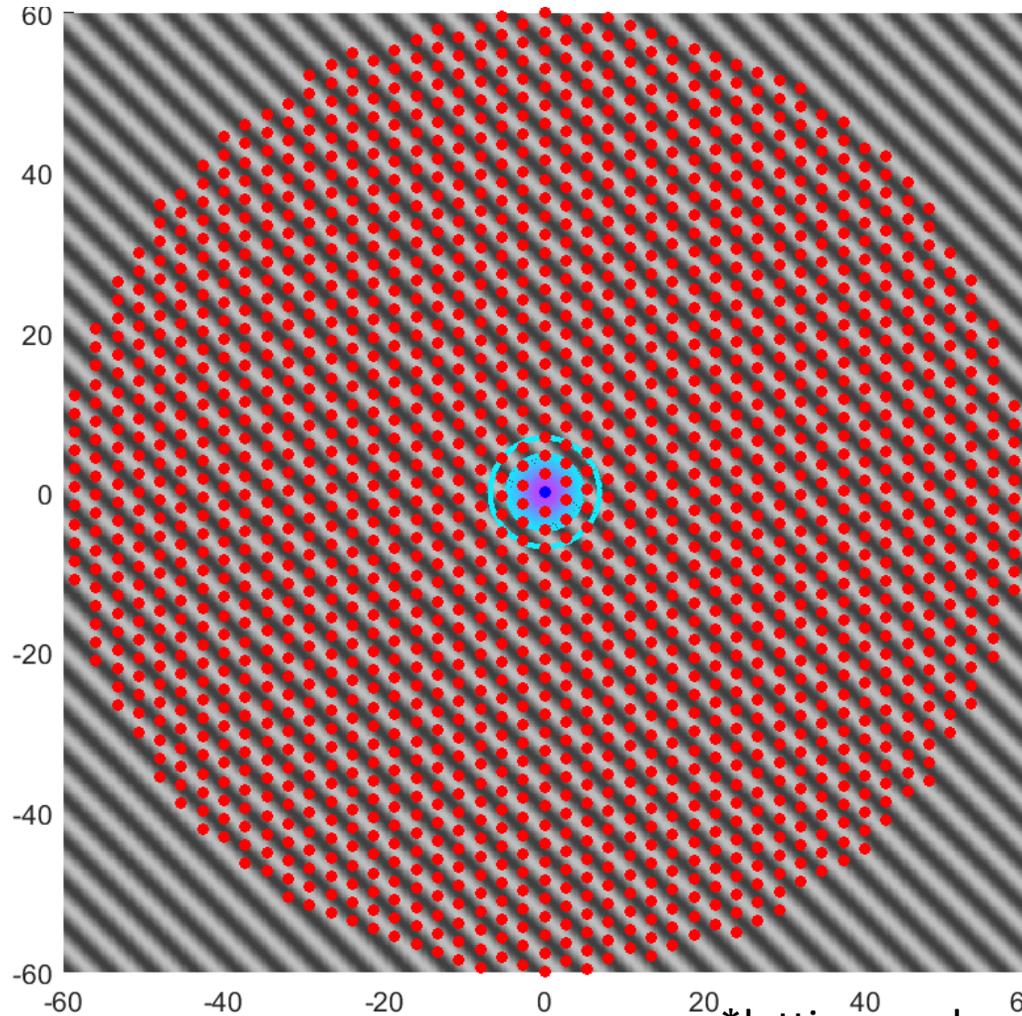
$$N = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2D}}$$

D is density of OFF mosaic

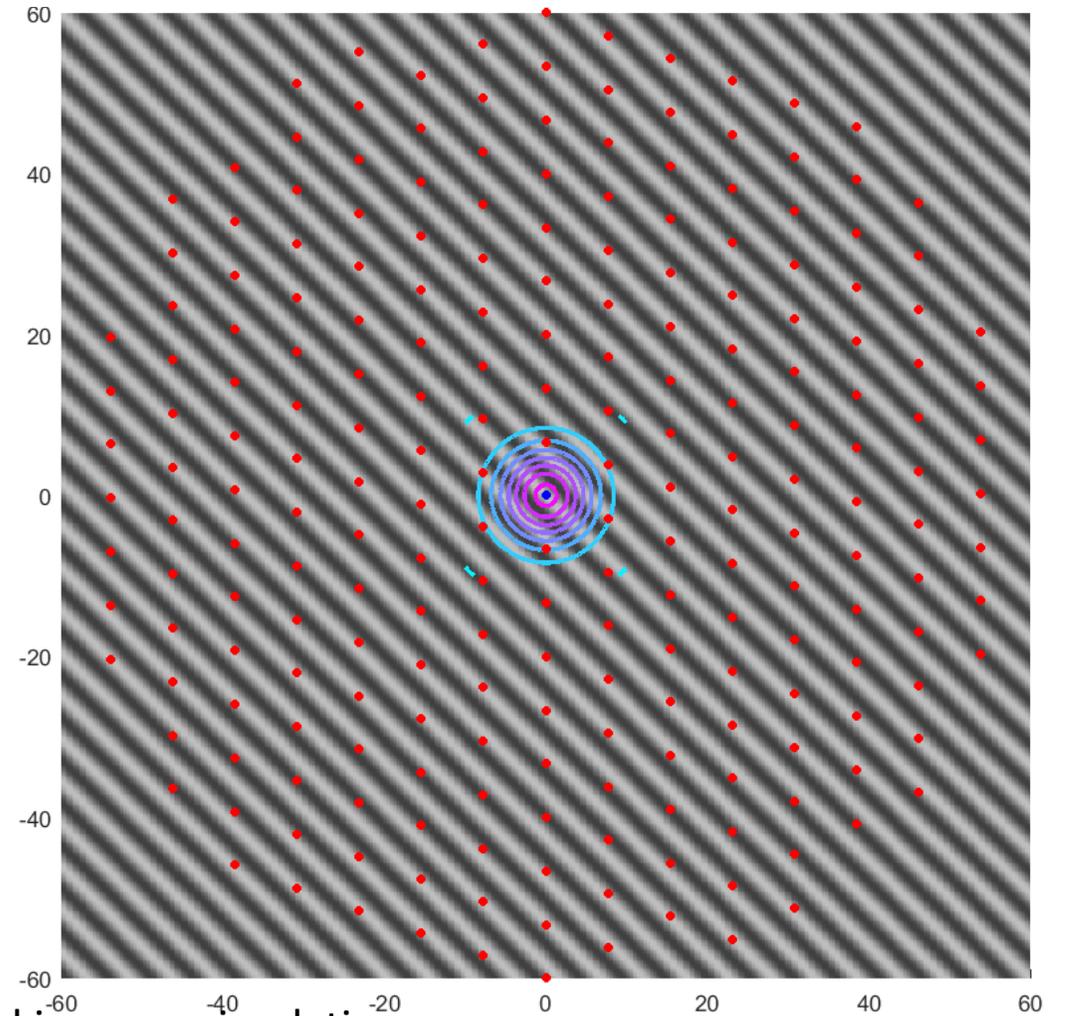


Sampling of Retinal Image by RGC

P-cell sampling



M-cell sampling

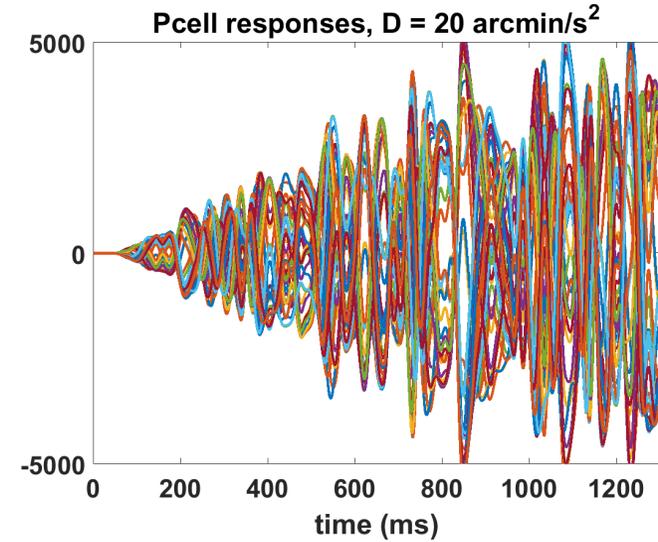
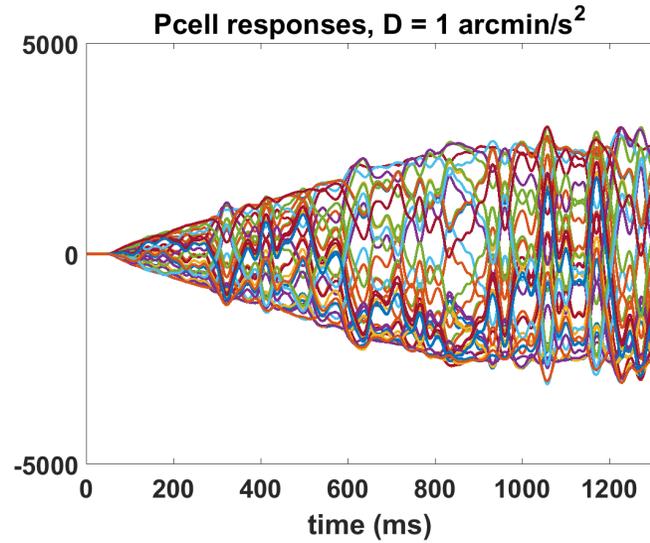


2°

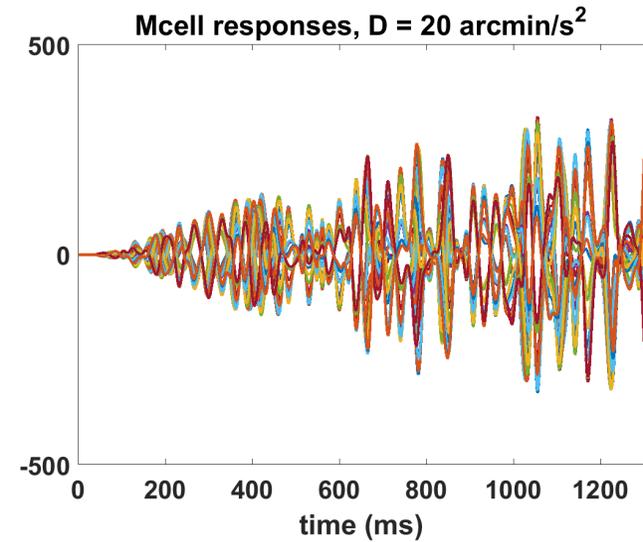
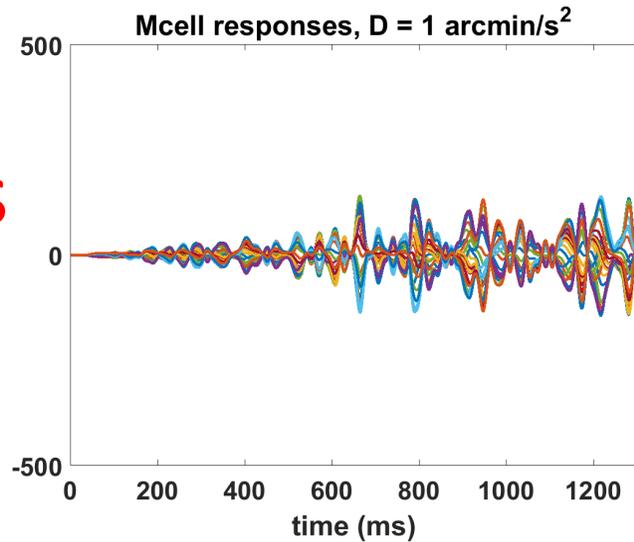
*lattice randomly rotated in every simulation

RGC Responses with retinal image motion

P-cells



M-cells



“V1” cells to detect orientation

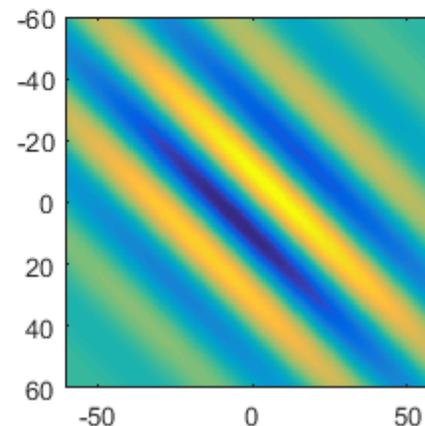
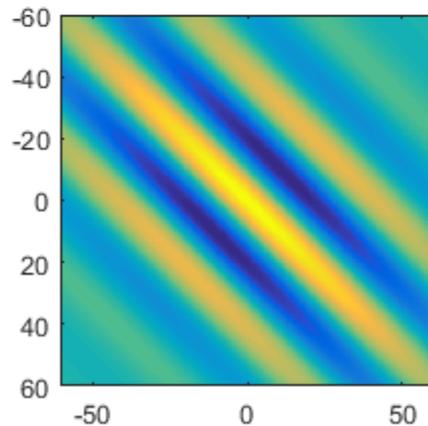
2 simple cells for each orientation:

- Gabor receptive fields differ in phase (quarter-cycle phase step)

- Full-wave rectification accounts for ON/OFF RF

1 complex cell for each orientation (phase invariant)

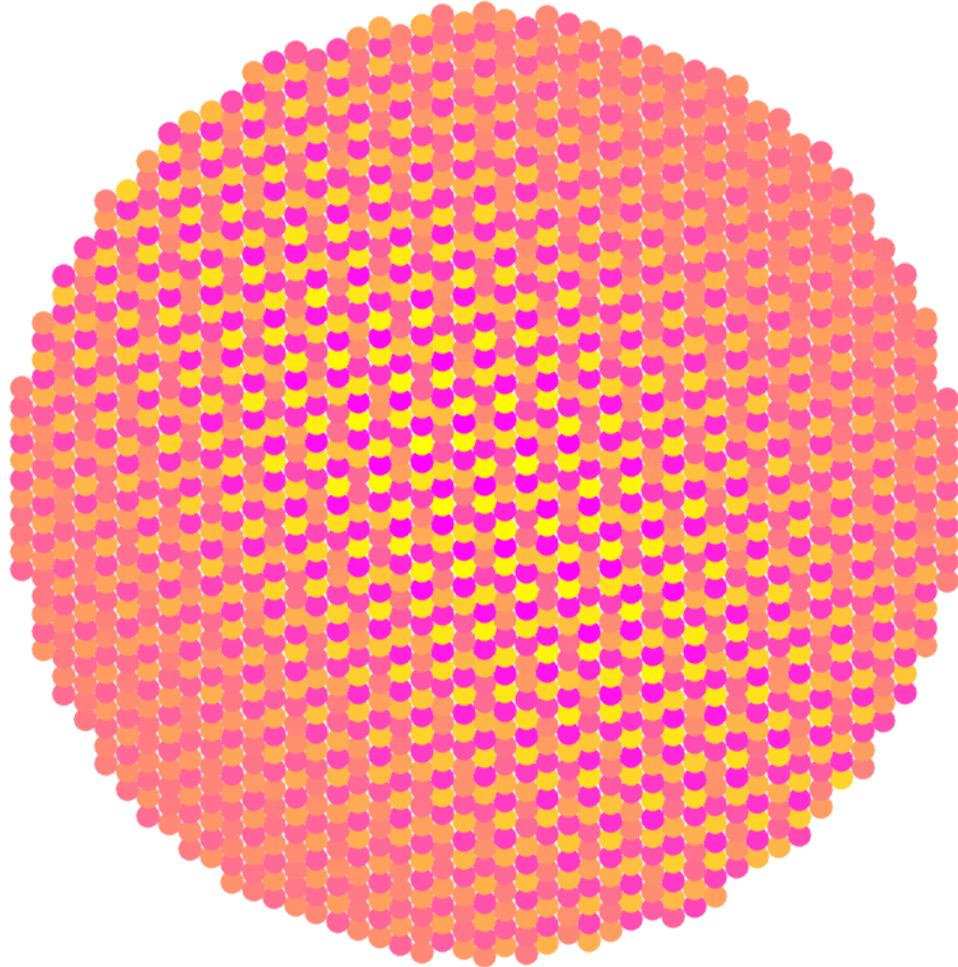
- Sum responses of simple cells



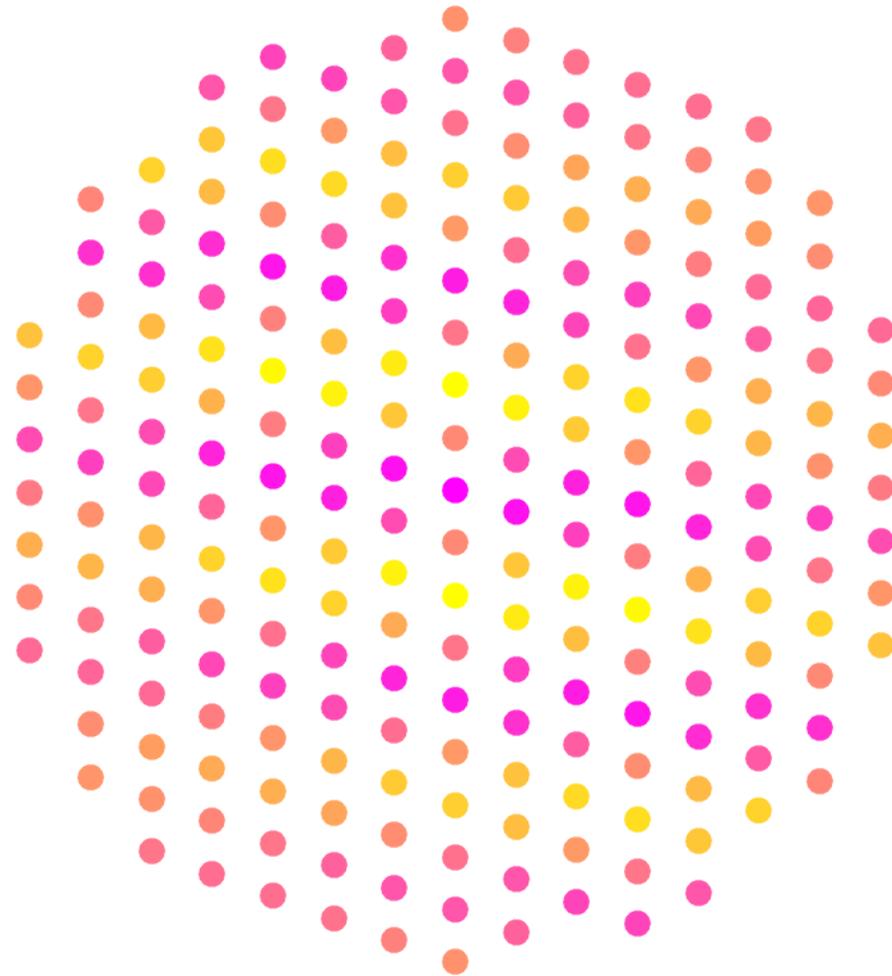
Example simple
cells RF for 2cpd

V1 simple cell – weights on RGC

P-cells



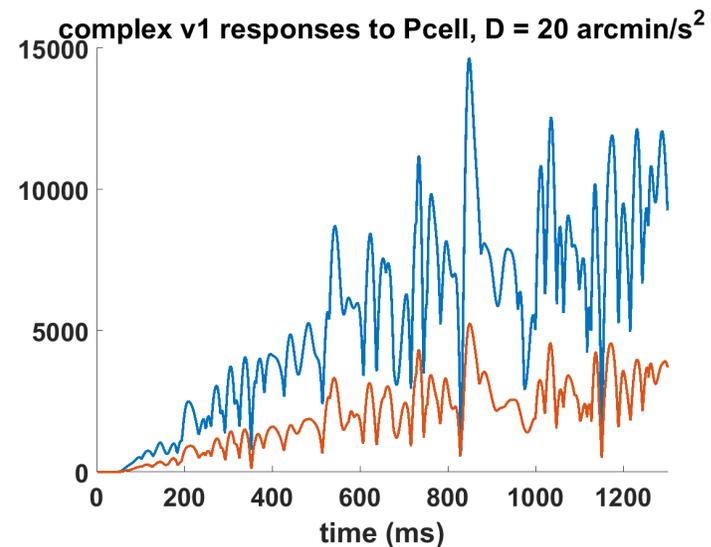
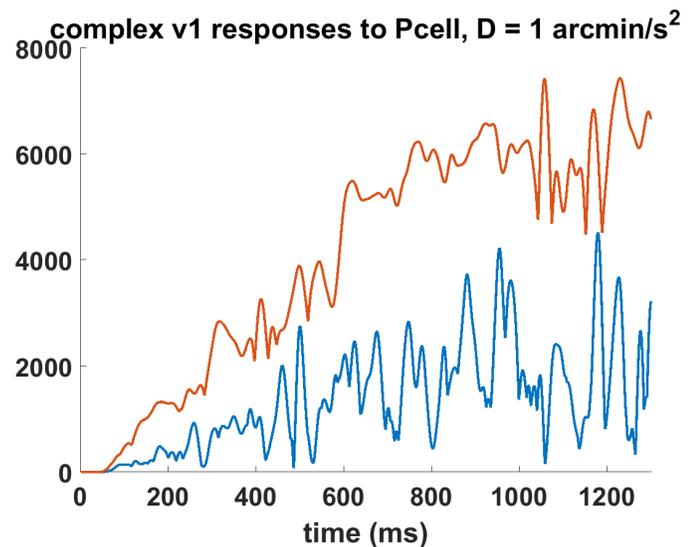
M-cells



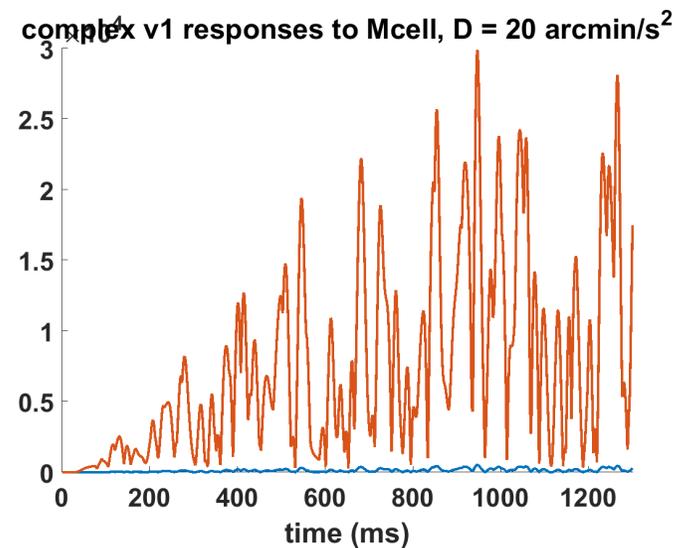
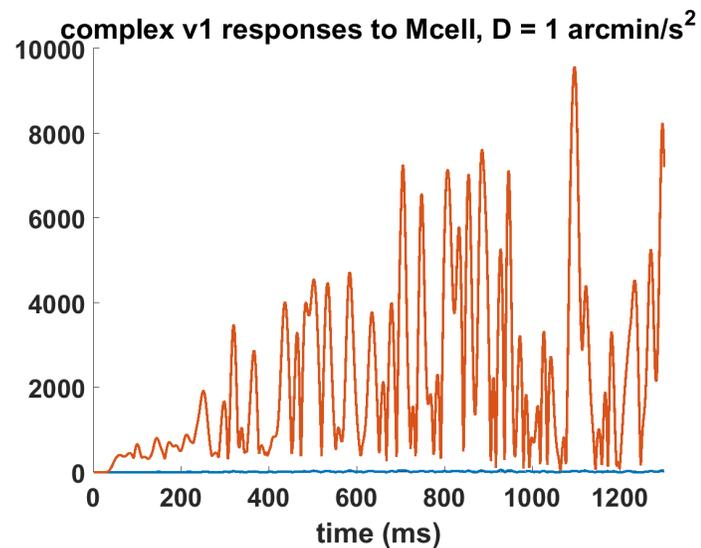
*lattice randomly rotated in every simulation

“V1” complex cell responses

P-cells

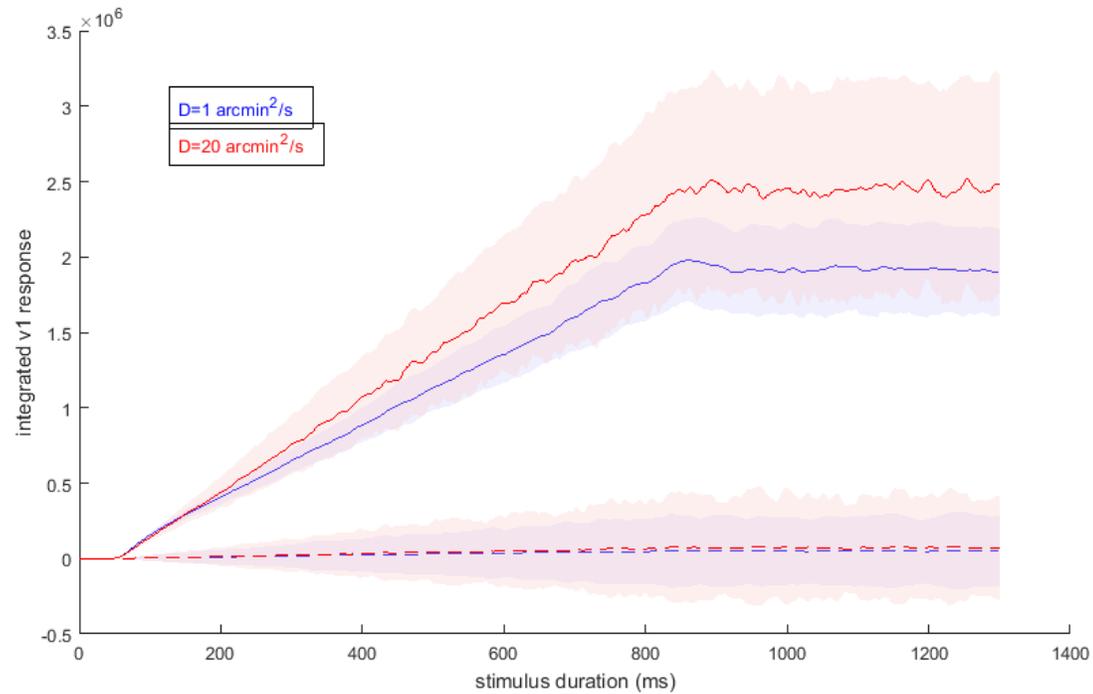


M-cells

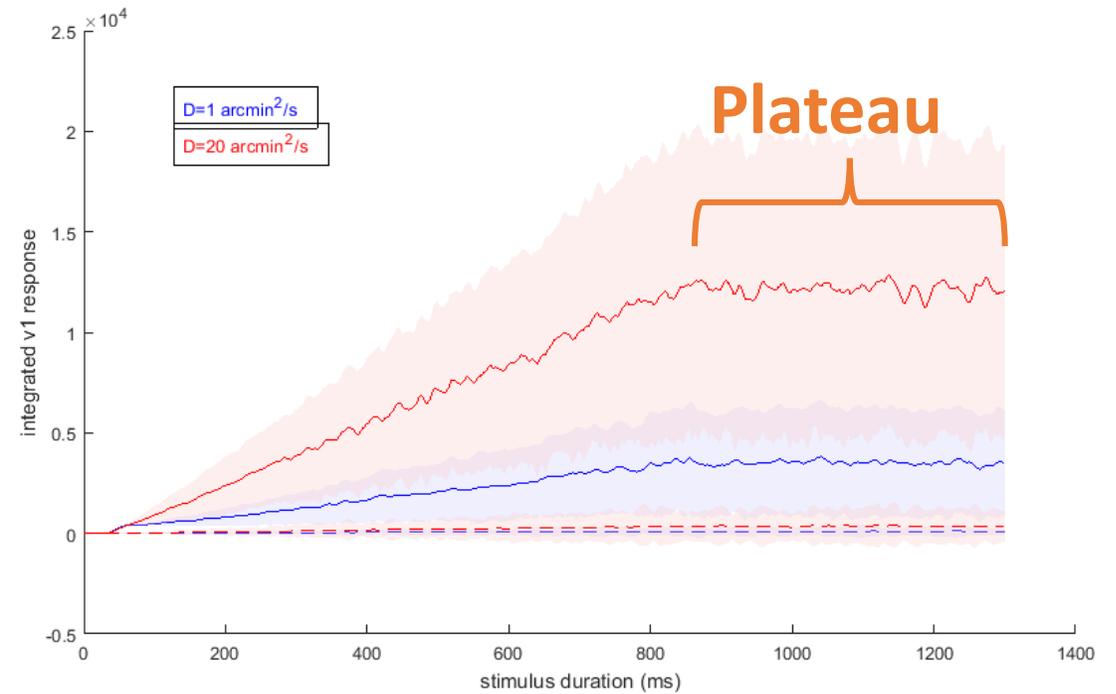


500 simulations: V1 Responses

P-cells



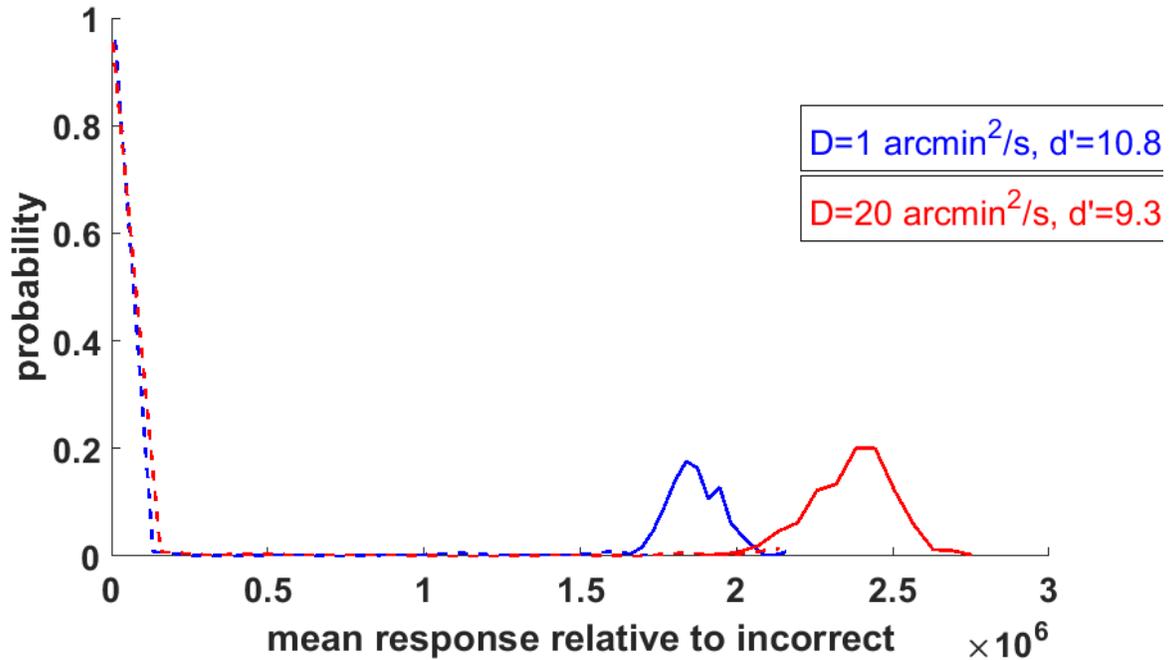
M-cells



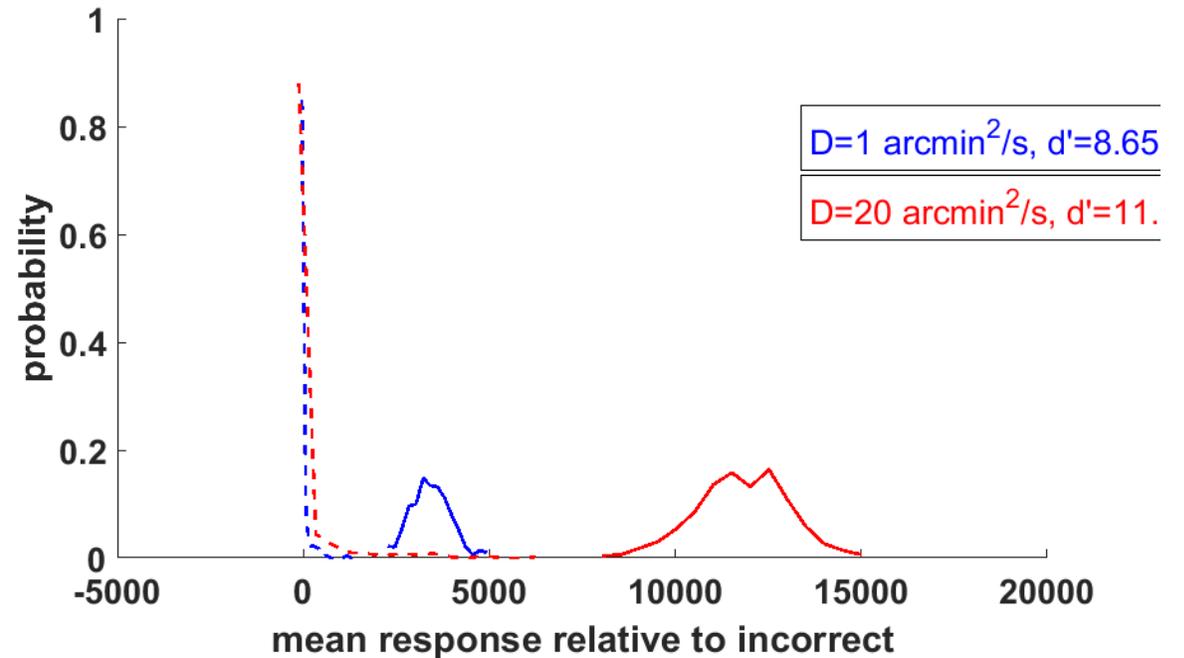
V1 Complex Cells: mean plateau response

*stimulus ramp

P-cells

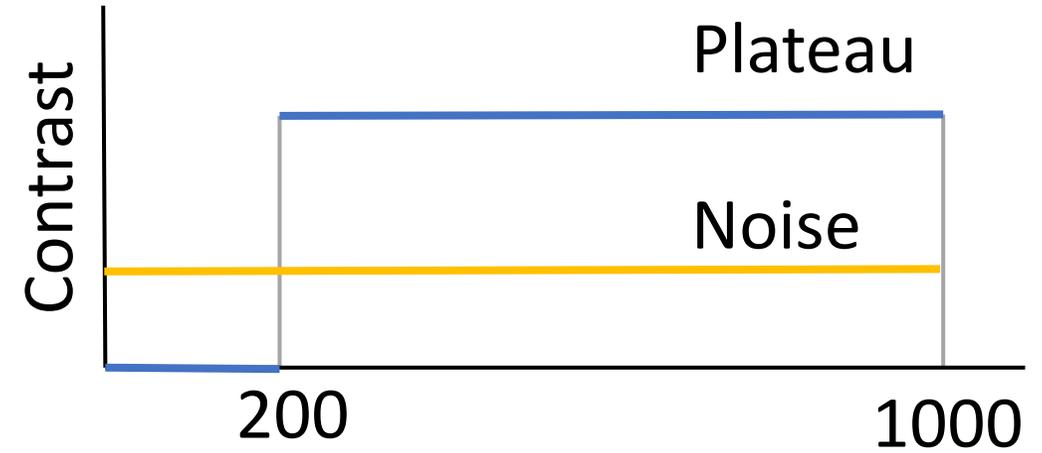
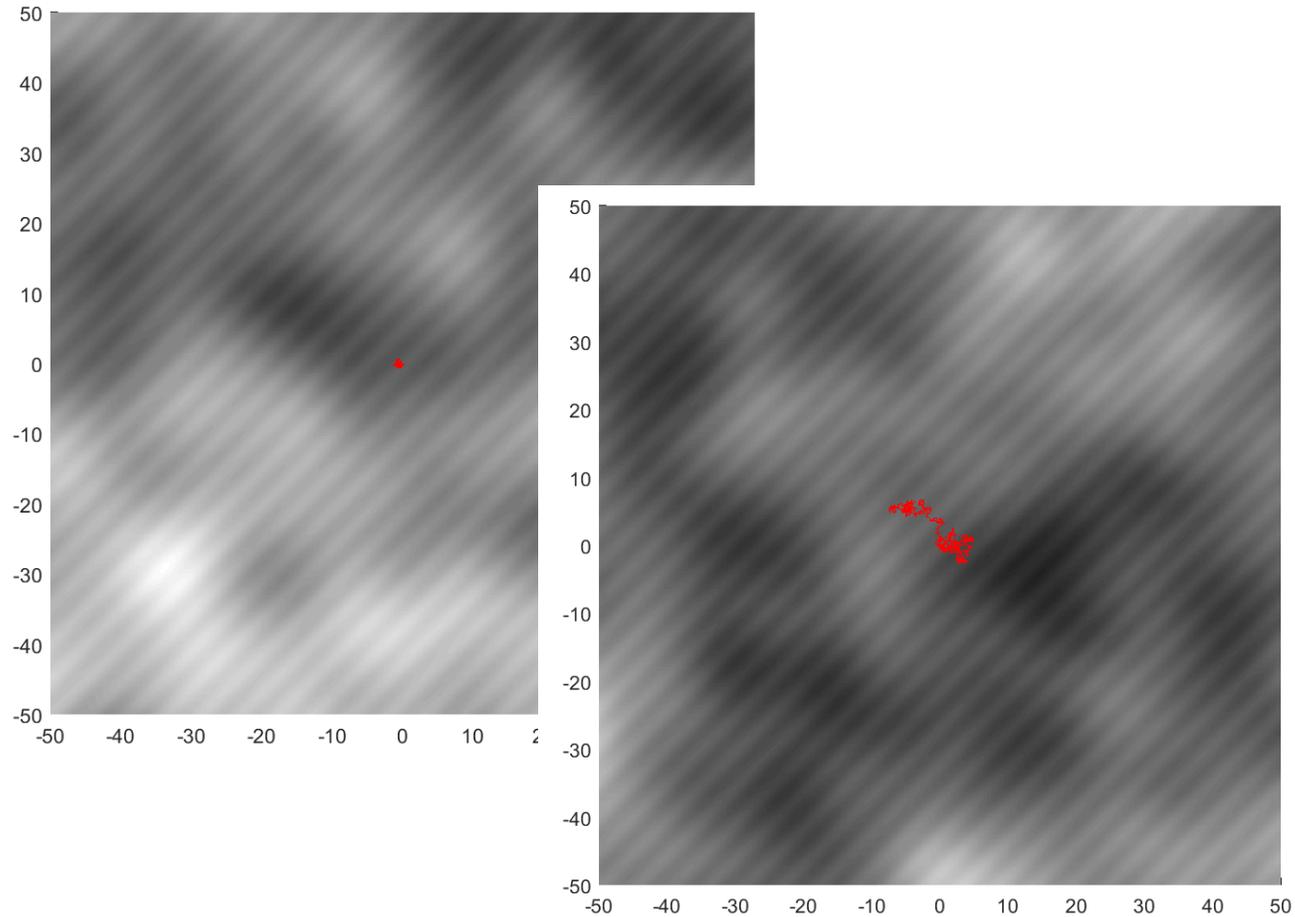


M-cells



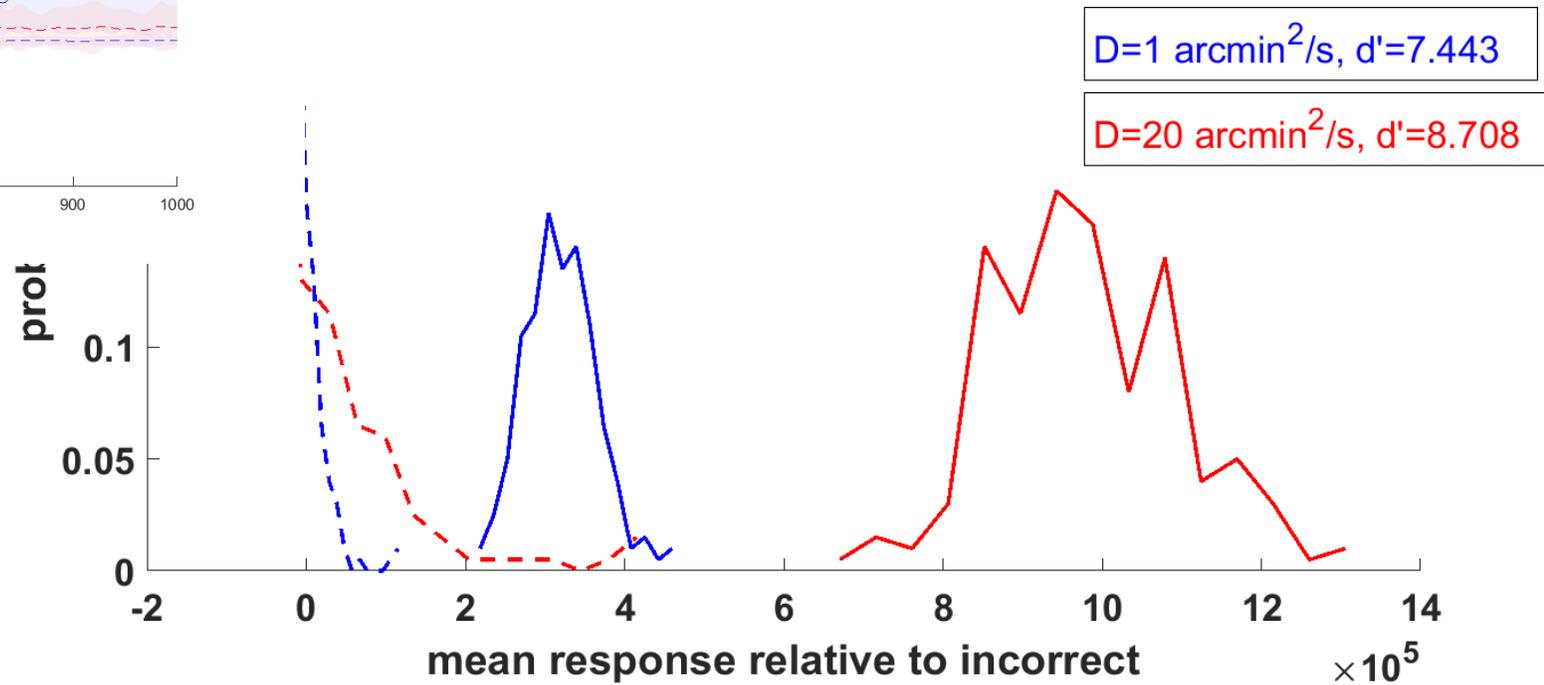
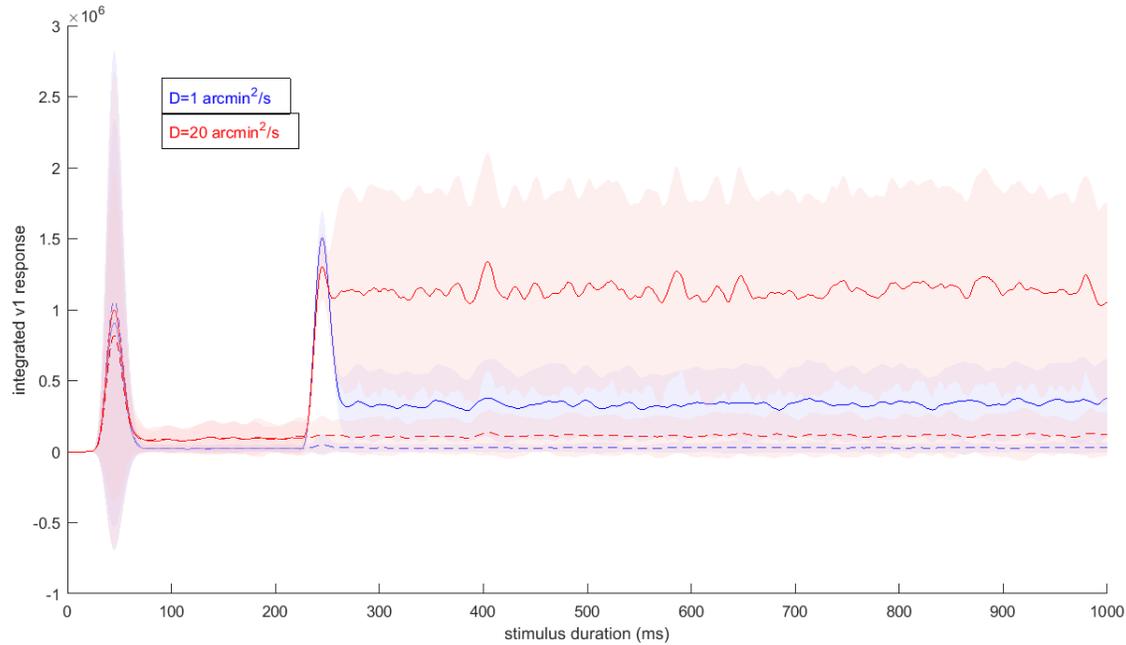
Contribution of Temporal Structure

- Flash vs. modulations from drift



V1 Complex Cells: mean plateau response

*stimulus step



Next Steps

- V1 transient responses?
- Decrease range of eccentricities to test more specifically at 5-degree eccentricity: Can we resolve gratings greater than Nyquist because of drift?