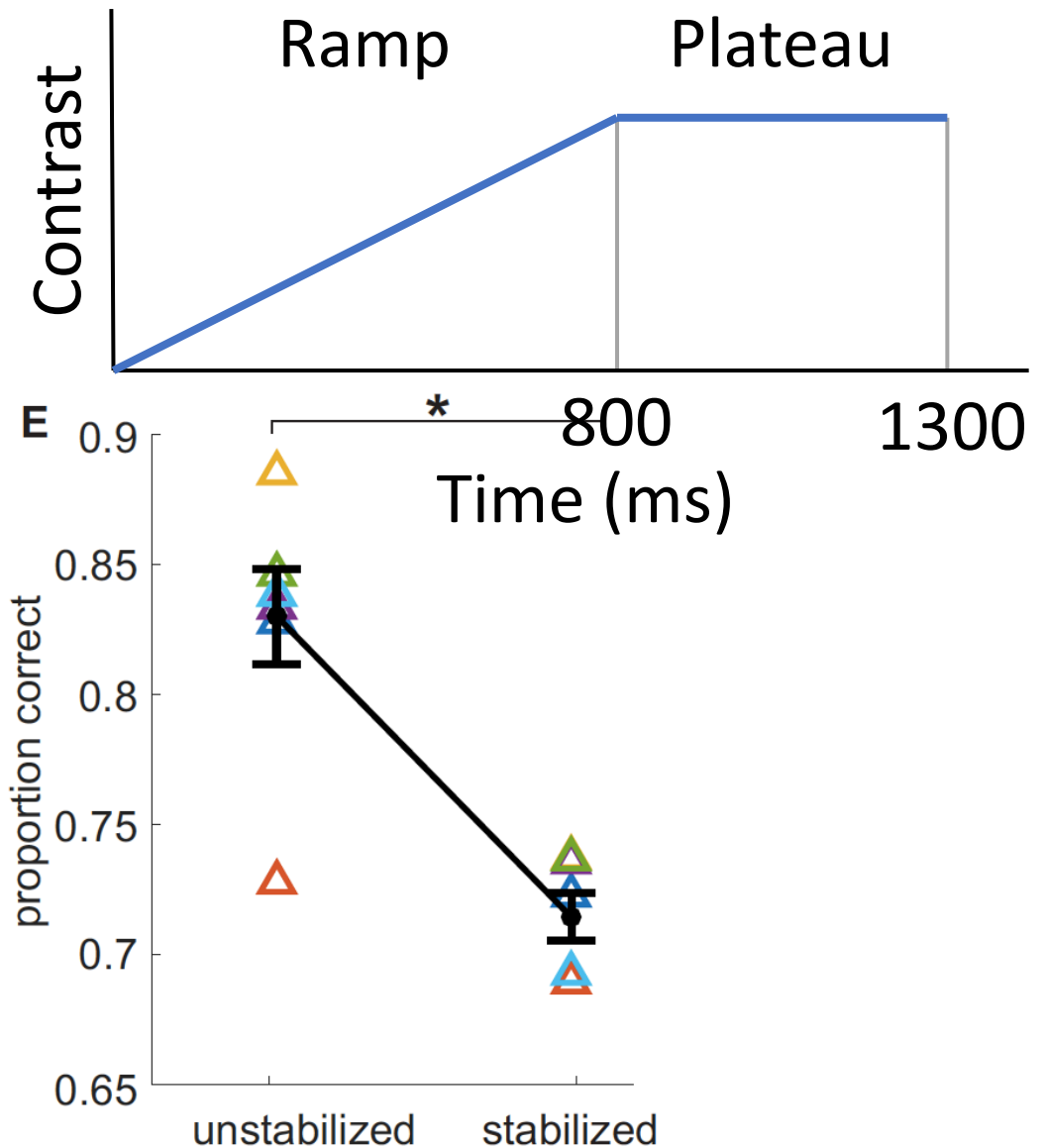
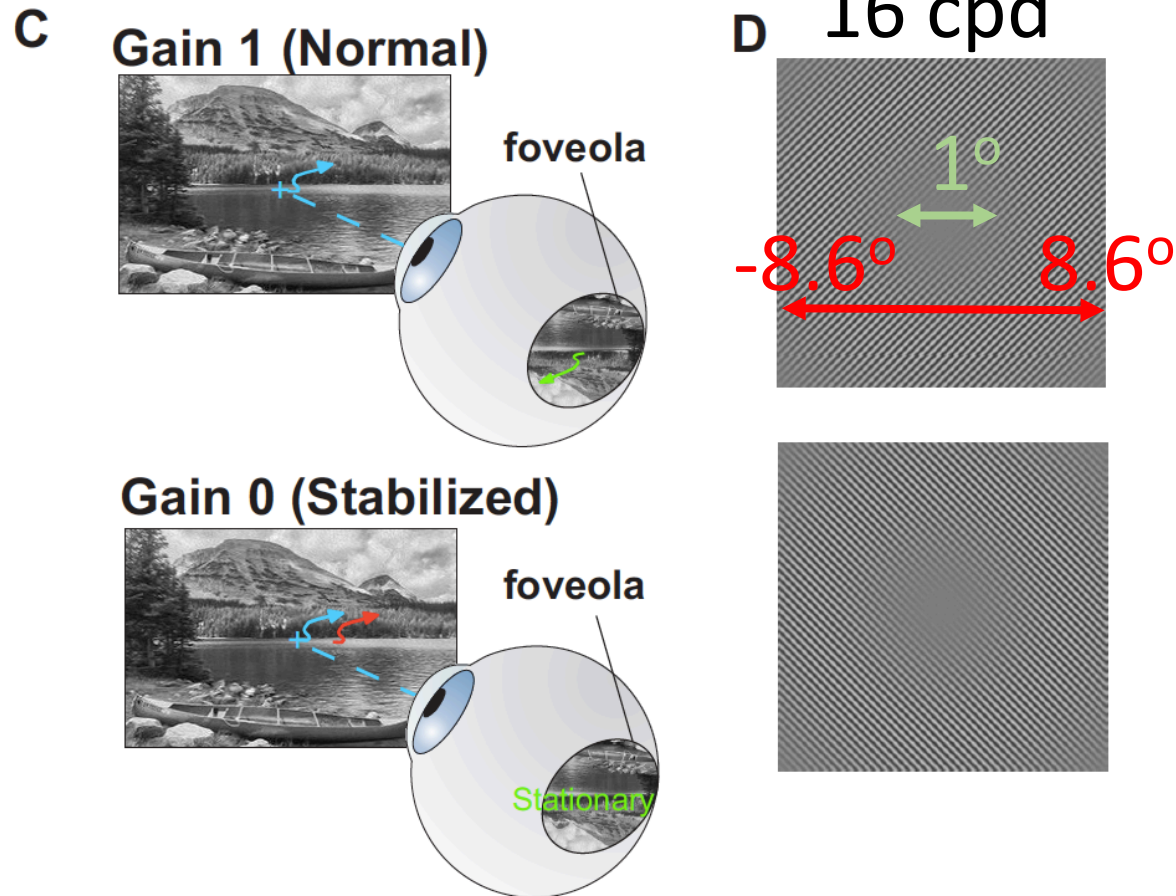


# Drift Gain: Modeling Peripheral Retina

Janis Intoy

September 29, 2017

# Do drift modulations matter for peripheral acuity?



# Spatial Resolution by Eccentricity

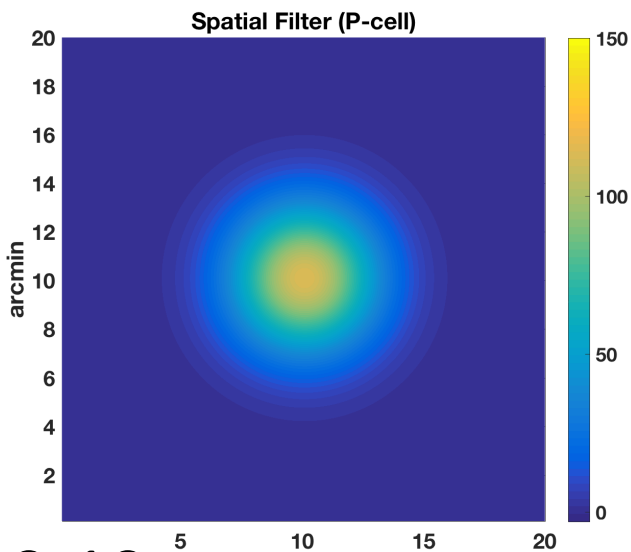
- Optics of the eye and cone density limit visual acuity at eccentricities up to 2-degrees (Green, 1970; Rossi & Roorda, 2010)
- Beyond this retinal ganglion cell (RGC) spacing is believed to determine visual resolution (Thibos et al, 1987; Merigan & Katz, 1990; Dacey, 1993; Rossi & Roorda, 2010)
  -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

# Retinal Ganglion Cells

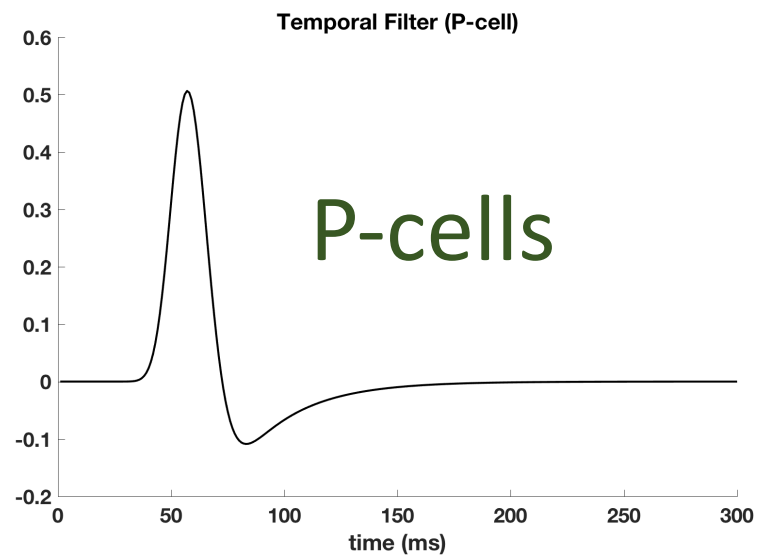
- Two main varieties: P-cells and M-cells which project to the parvocellular and magnocellular layers of LGN respectively
- Across the entire retina: 80% of RGC are P-cells and 10% are M-cells
  - Percentage of RGC that are P-cells falls from 95% to 45% between 12° and 25° eccentricity (human - Dacey, 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

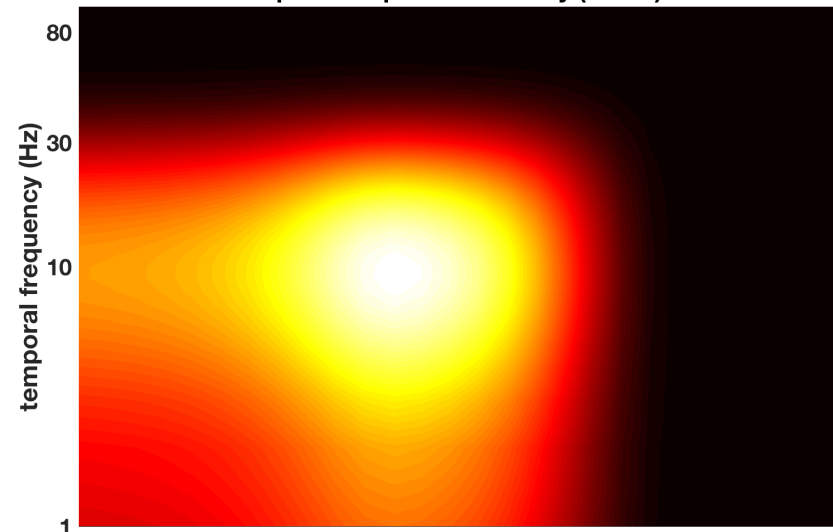
5-10° ecc



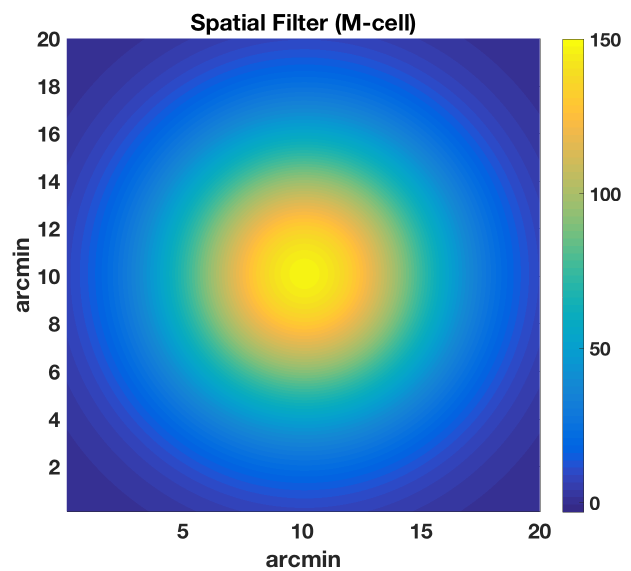
2.5-4° ecc



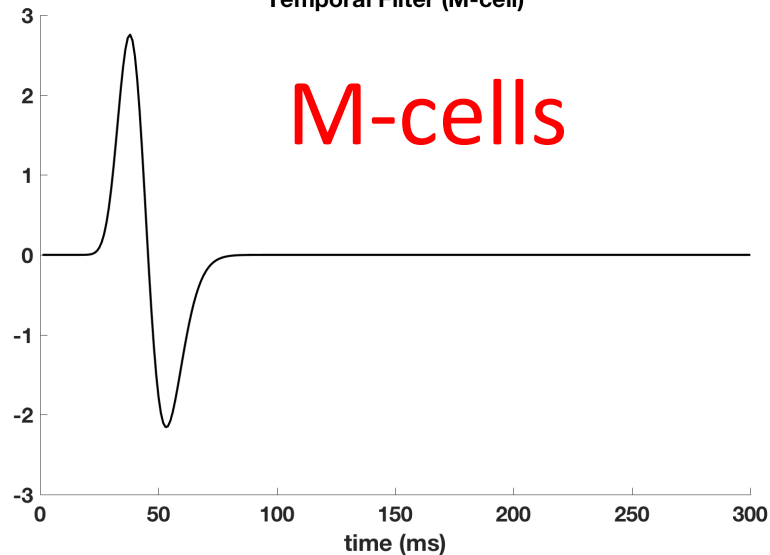
spatiotemporal sensitivity (P-cell)



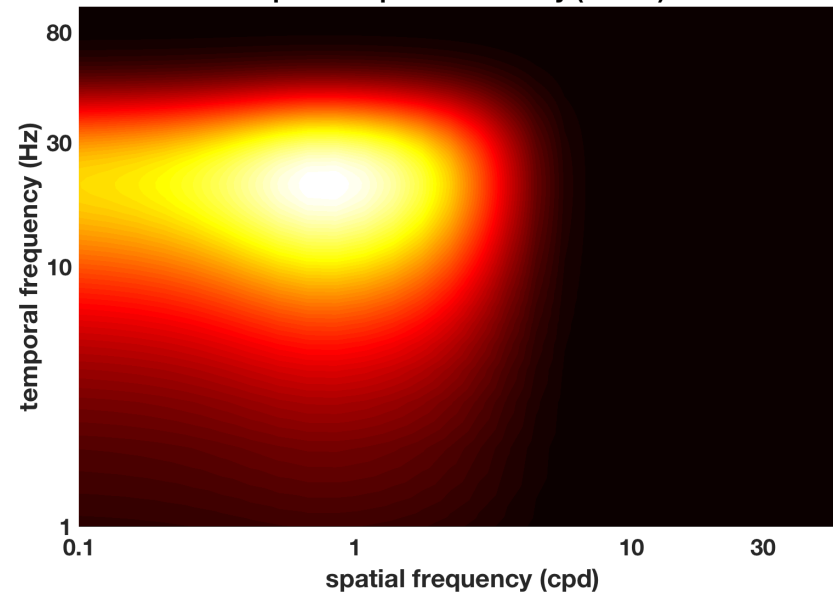
0-10° ecc



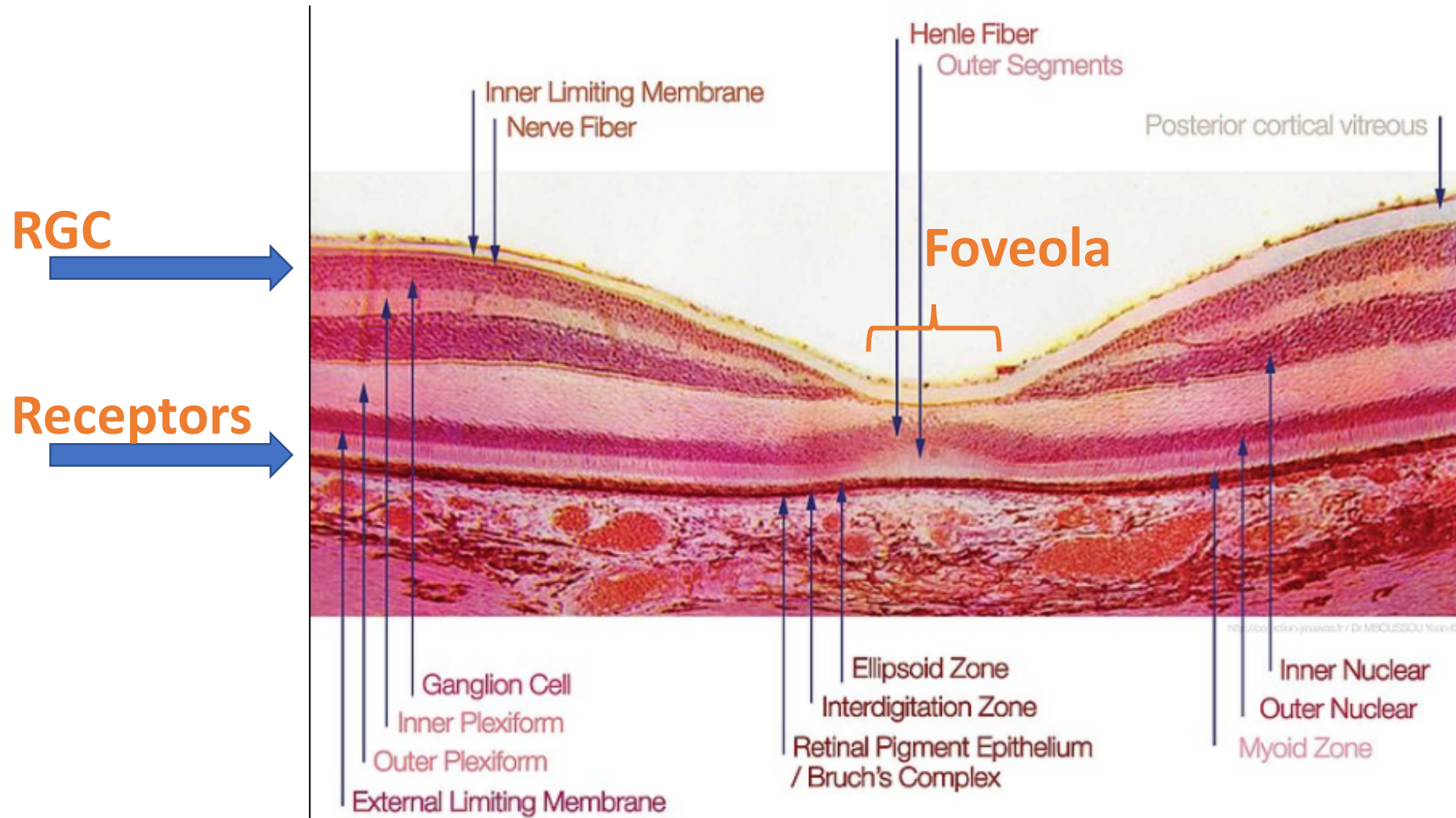
Temporal Filter (M-cell)



spatiotemporal sensitivity (M-cell)

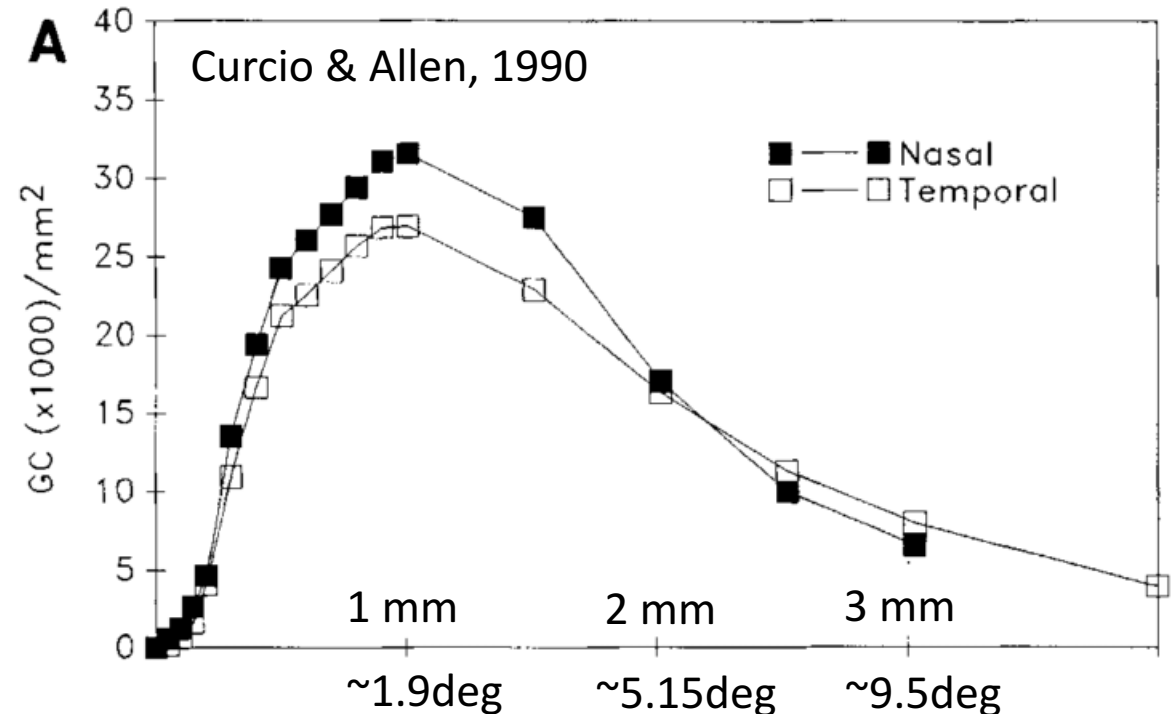
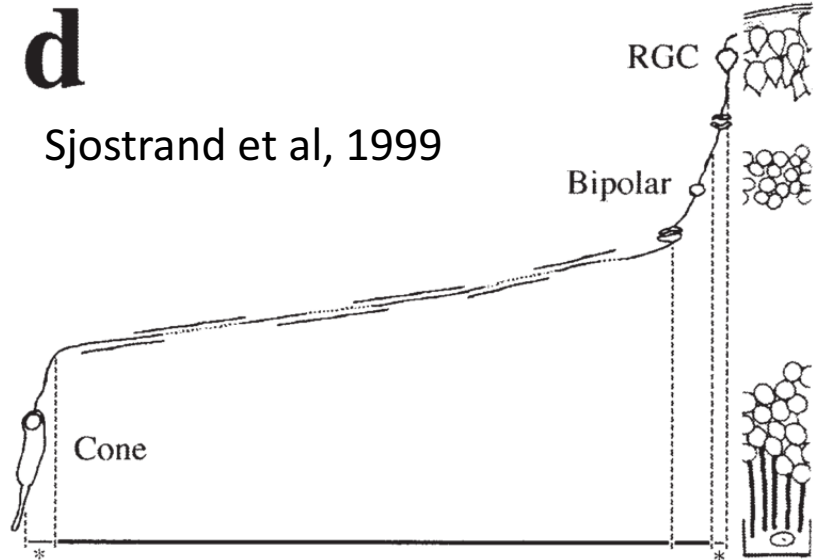


# RGC lateral displacement



# RGC displacement

- RGC are laterally displaced from their corresponding cones and receptive fields up to  $15^\circ$
- 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	<b>Human</b> – all RGC	$14 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Drasdo et al, 2007	<b>Human</b> – Pcells (model)	$10 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Dacey, 1993	<b>Human</b> - Pcells	$12 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
C&A – Dacey	<b>Human</b> – Mcells estimation	$1 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$ $2 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	<b>Macaque</b> – all RGC	$31 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	<b>Macaque</b> – Pcells	$1.5 \times 10^3 / \text{deg}^2$ $\sim 31 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Perry & Cowey, 1985	<b>Macaque</b> – Mcells	$175 / \text{deg}^2$ $\sim 3.6 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^2$
Silveira & Perry, 1991	<b>Macaque</b> - 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

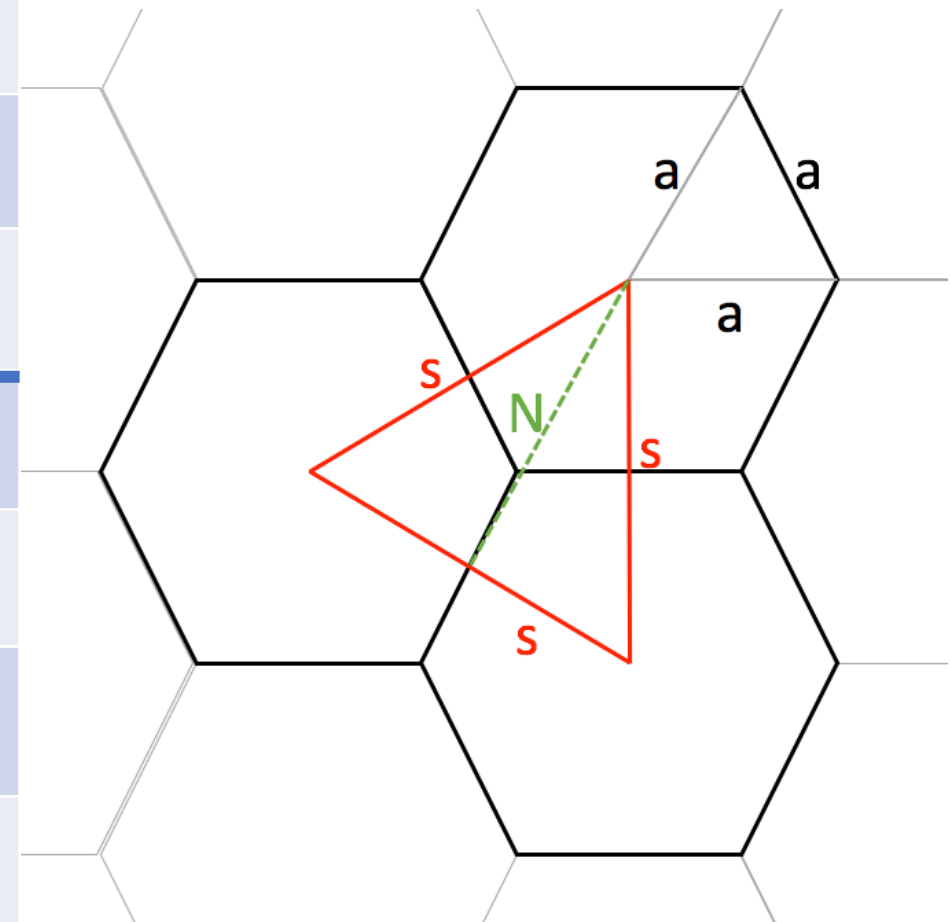


# RGC Mosaic at 5° eccentricity

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

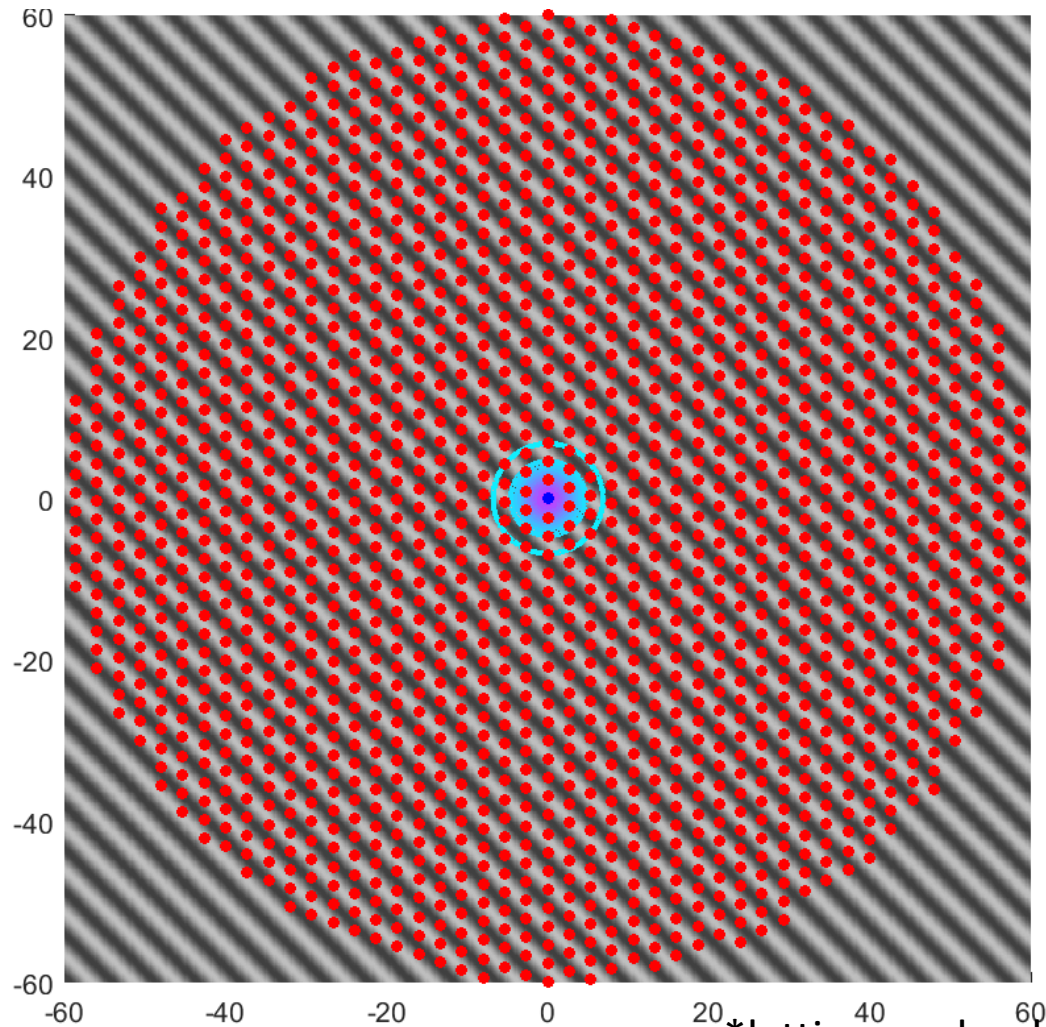
$$N = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2D}}$$

$D$  is density of OFF mosaic

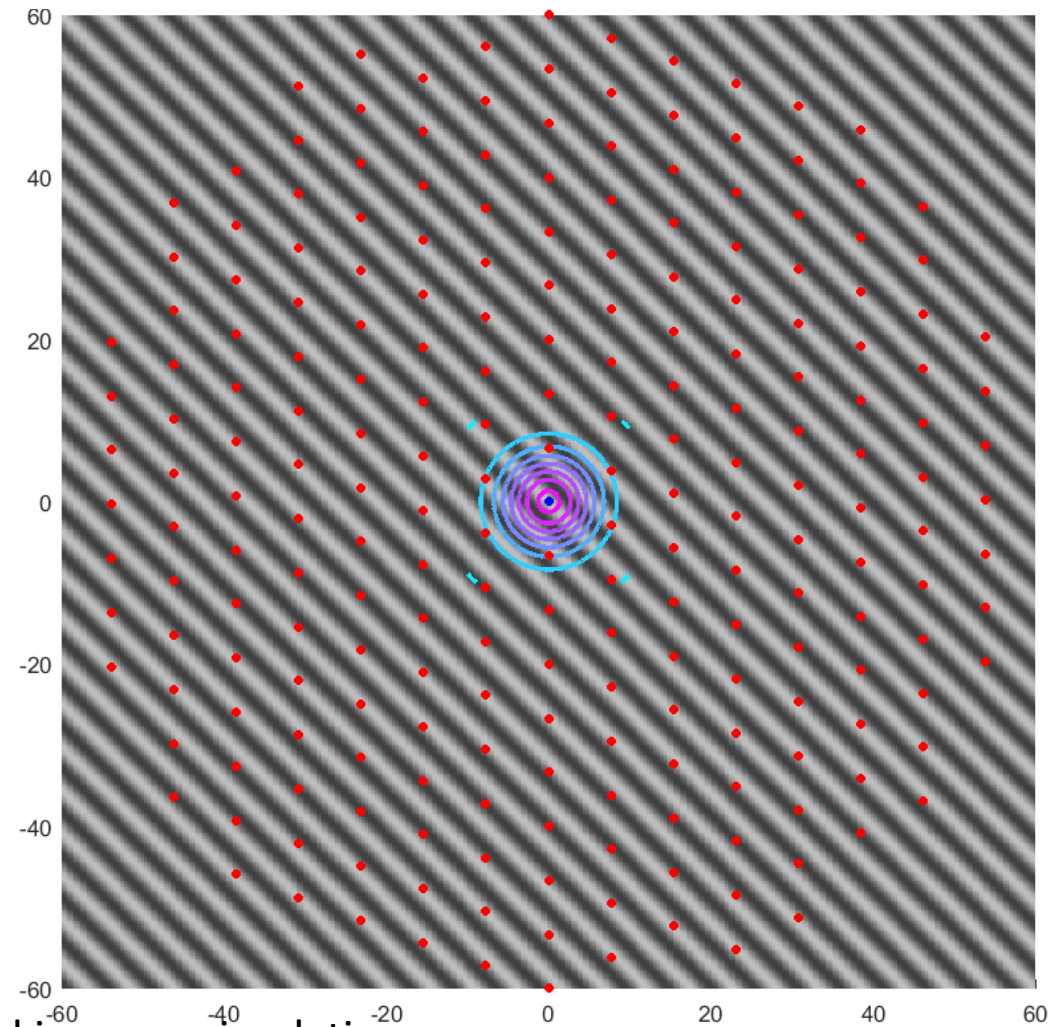


# Sampling of Retinal Image by RGC

P-cell sampling



M-cell sampling

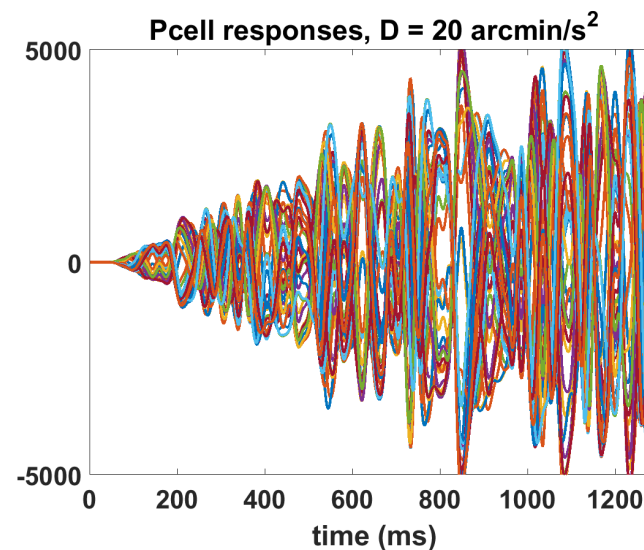
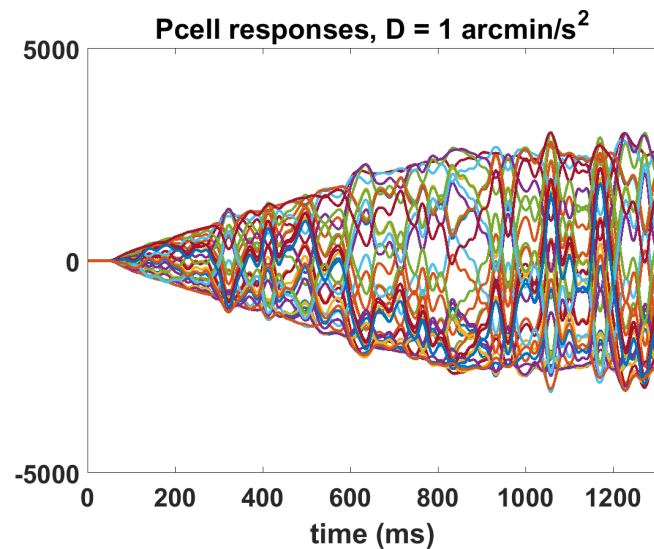


$2^\circ$

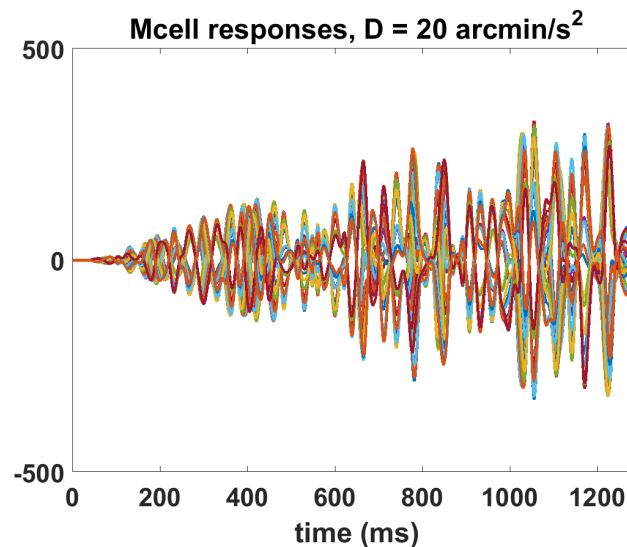
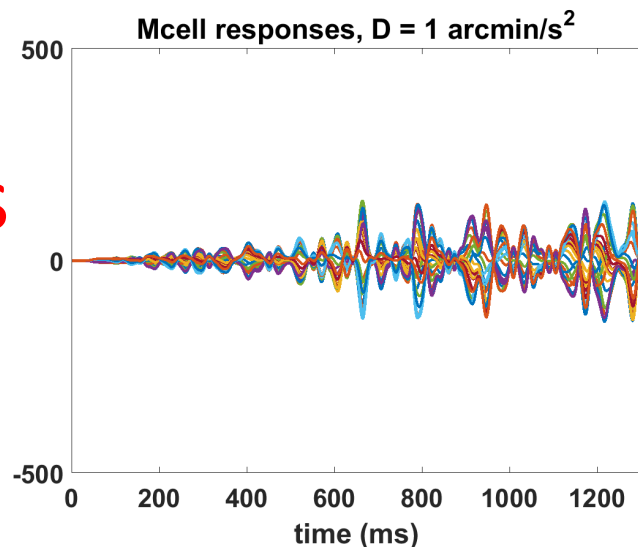
\*lattice randomly rotated in every simulation

# RGC Responses with retinal image motion

P-cells



M-cells



# “V1” cells to detect orientation

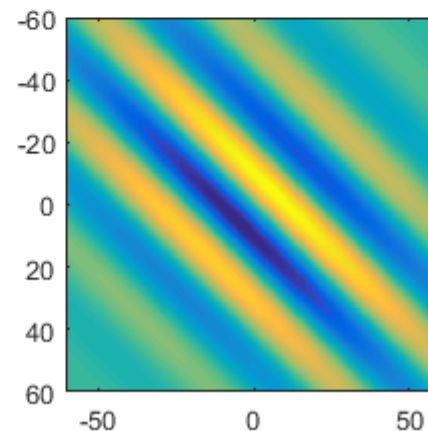
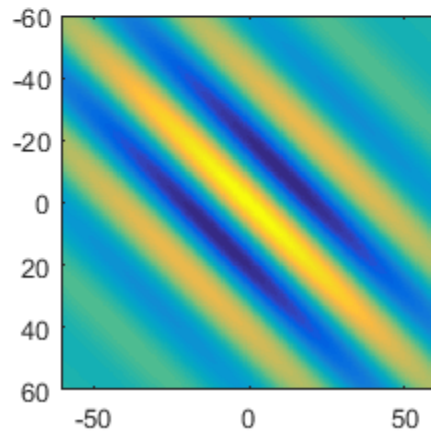
2 simple cells for each orientation:

- 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

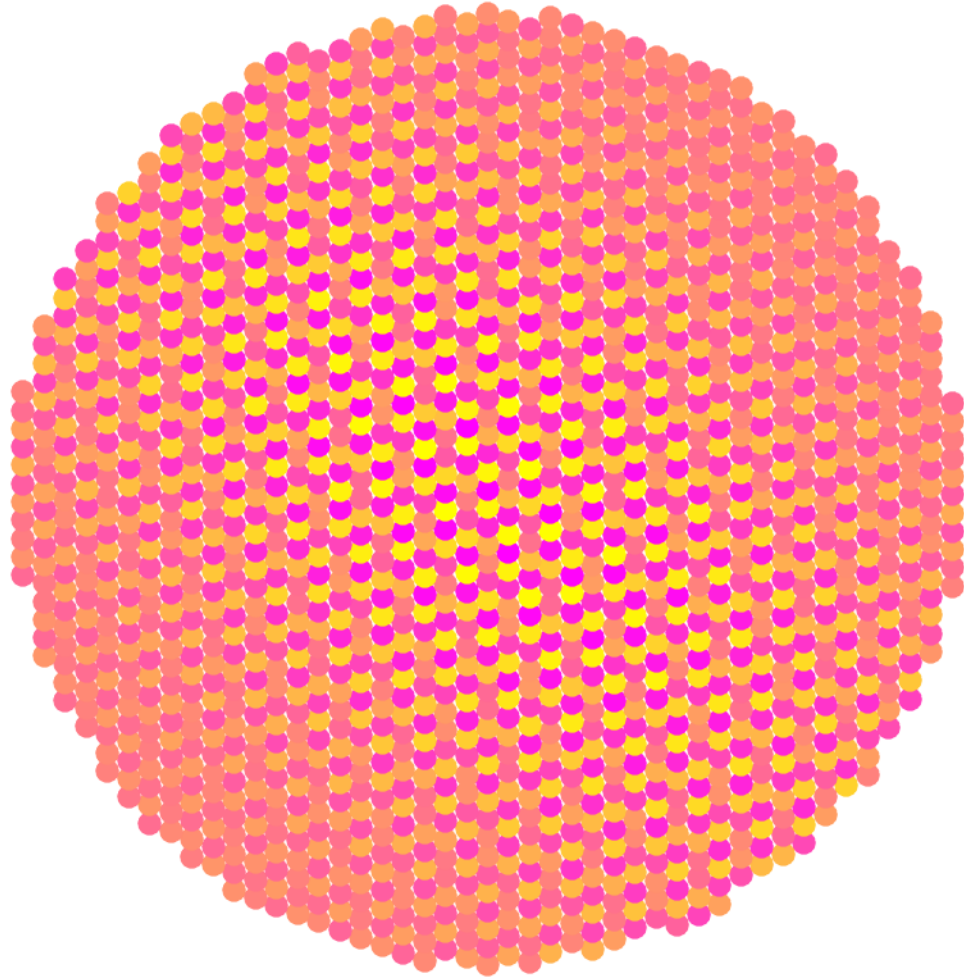


Example simple  
cells RF for 2cpd

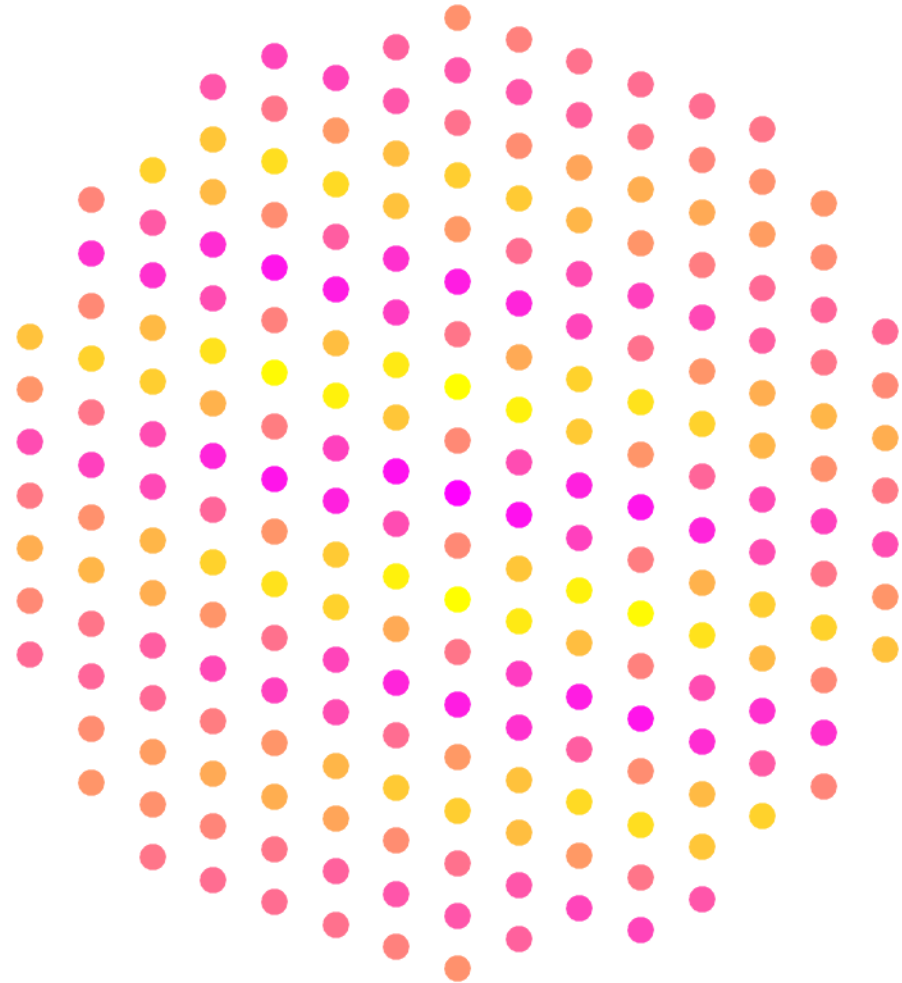


# V1 simple cell – weights on RGC

P-cells



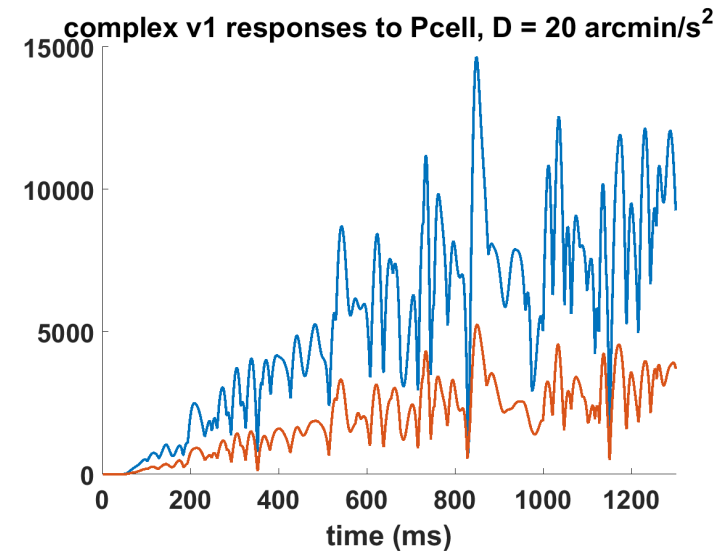
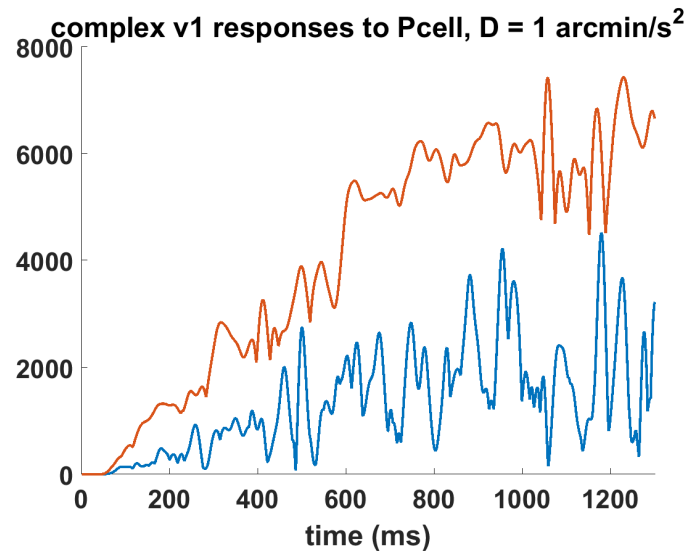
M-cells



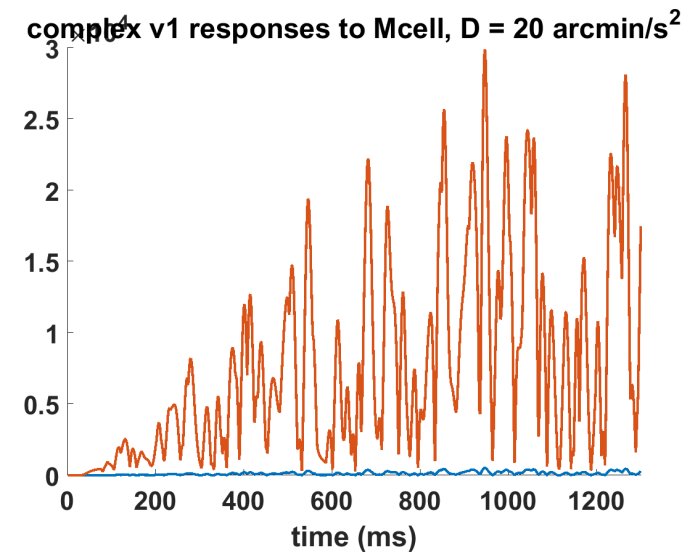
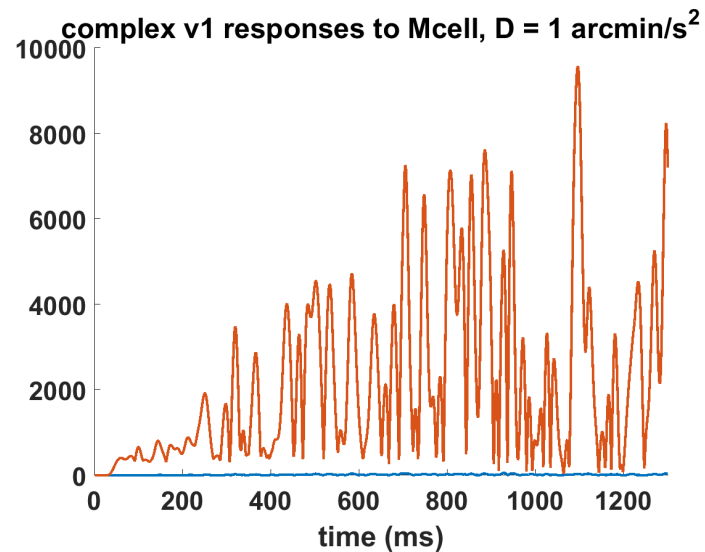
\*lattice randomly rotated in every simulation

# “V1” complex cell responses

P-cells

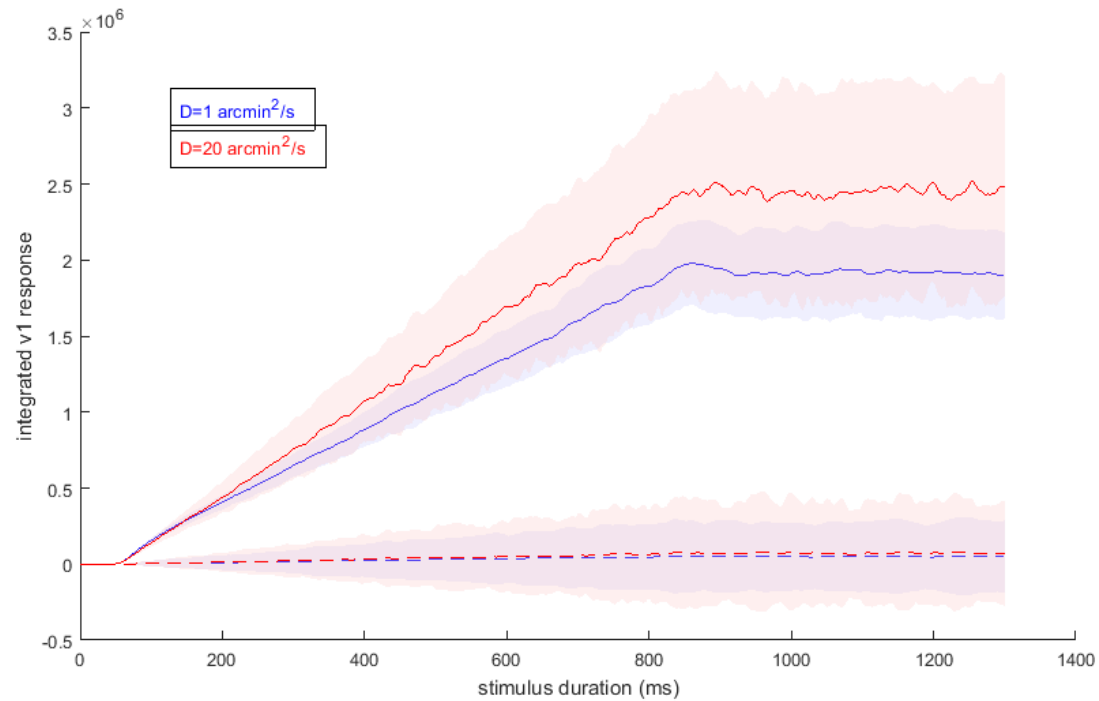


M-cells

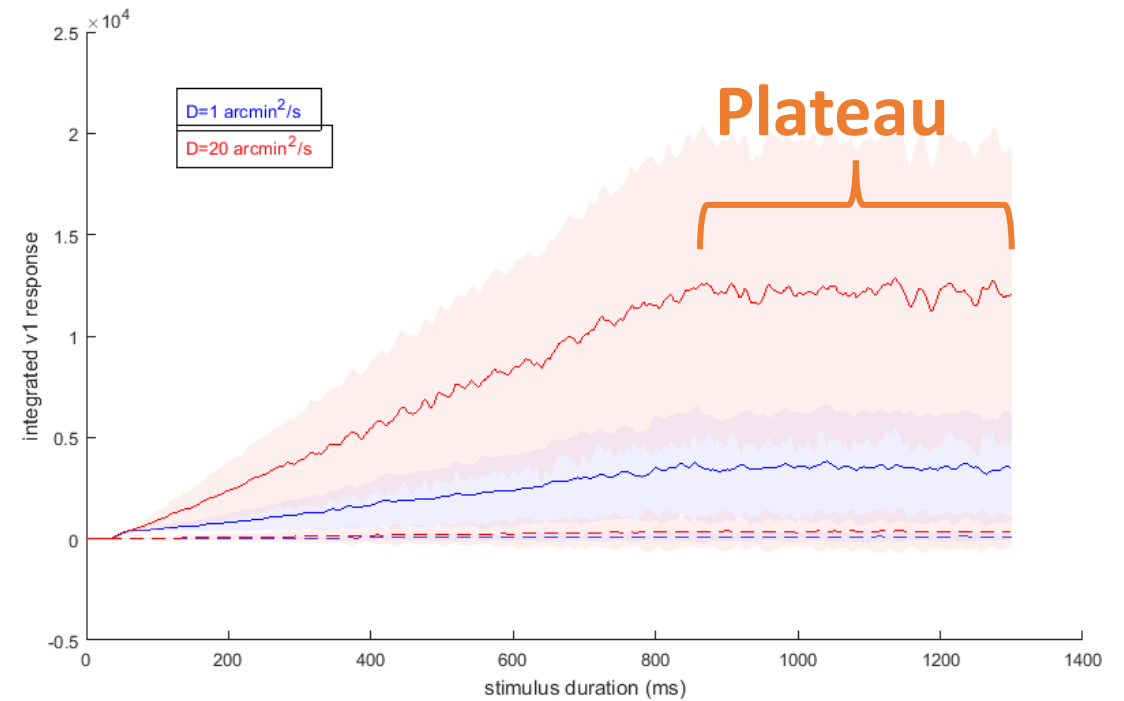


# 500 simulations: V1 Responses

## P-cells



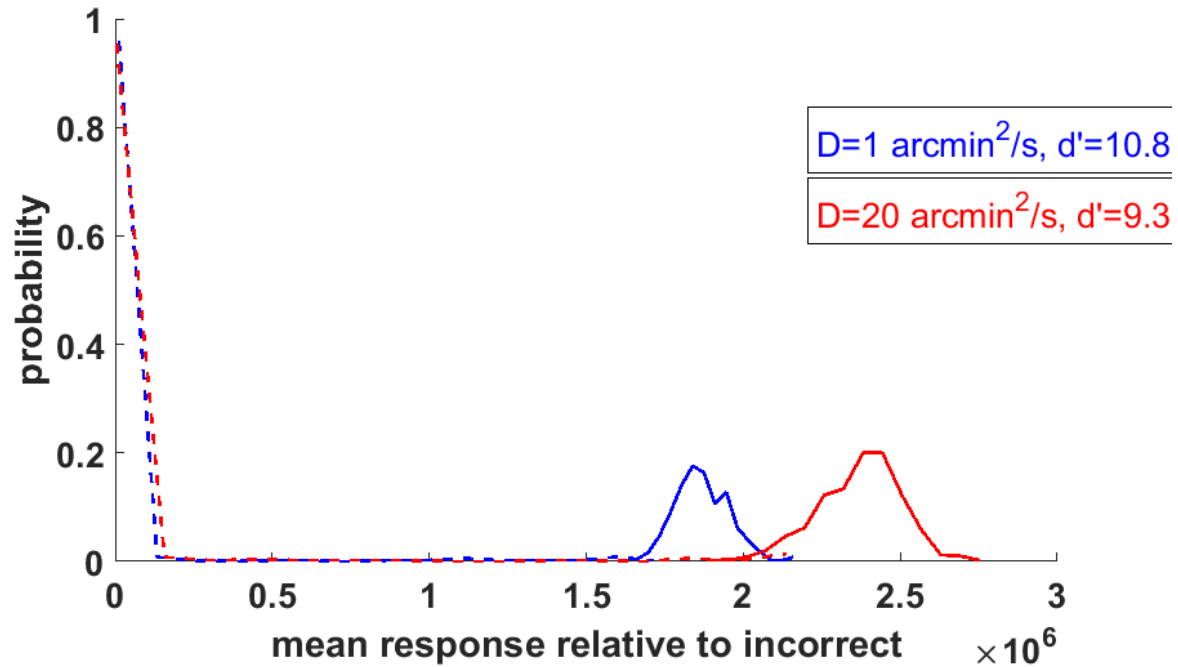
## M-cells



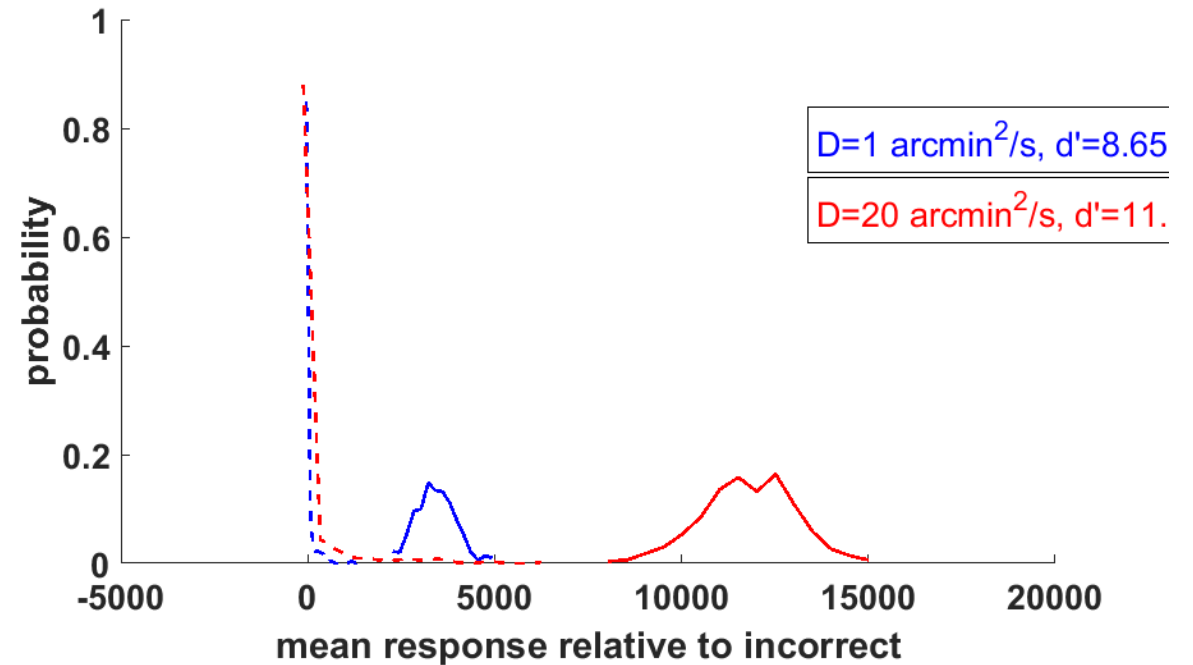
# V1 Complex Cells: mean plateau response

\*stimulus ramp

P-cells



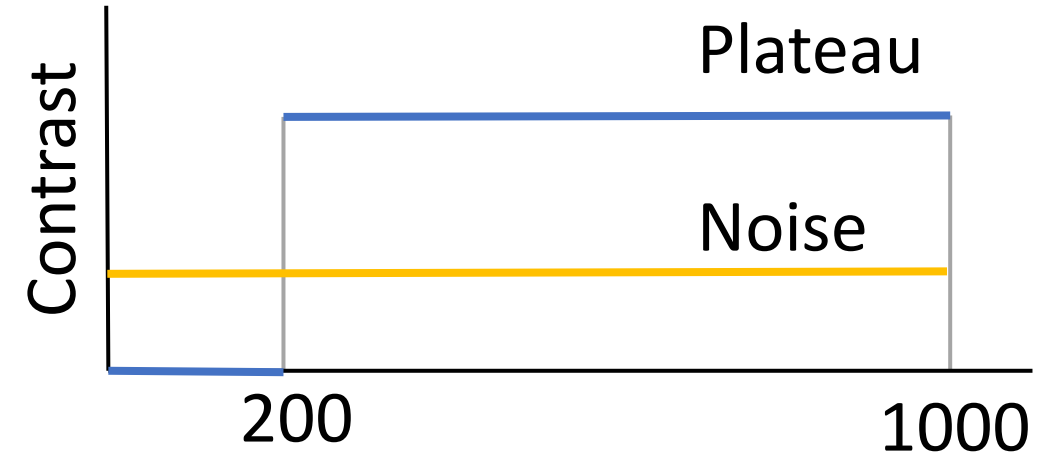
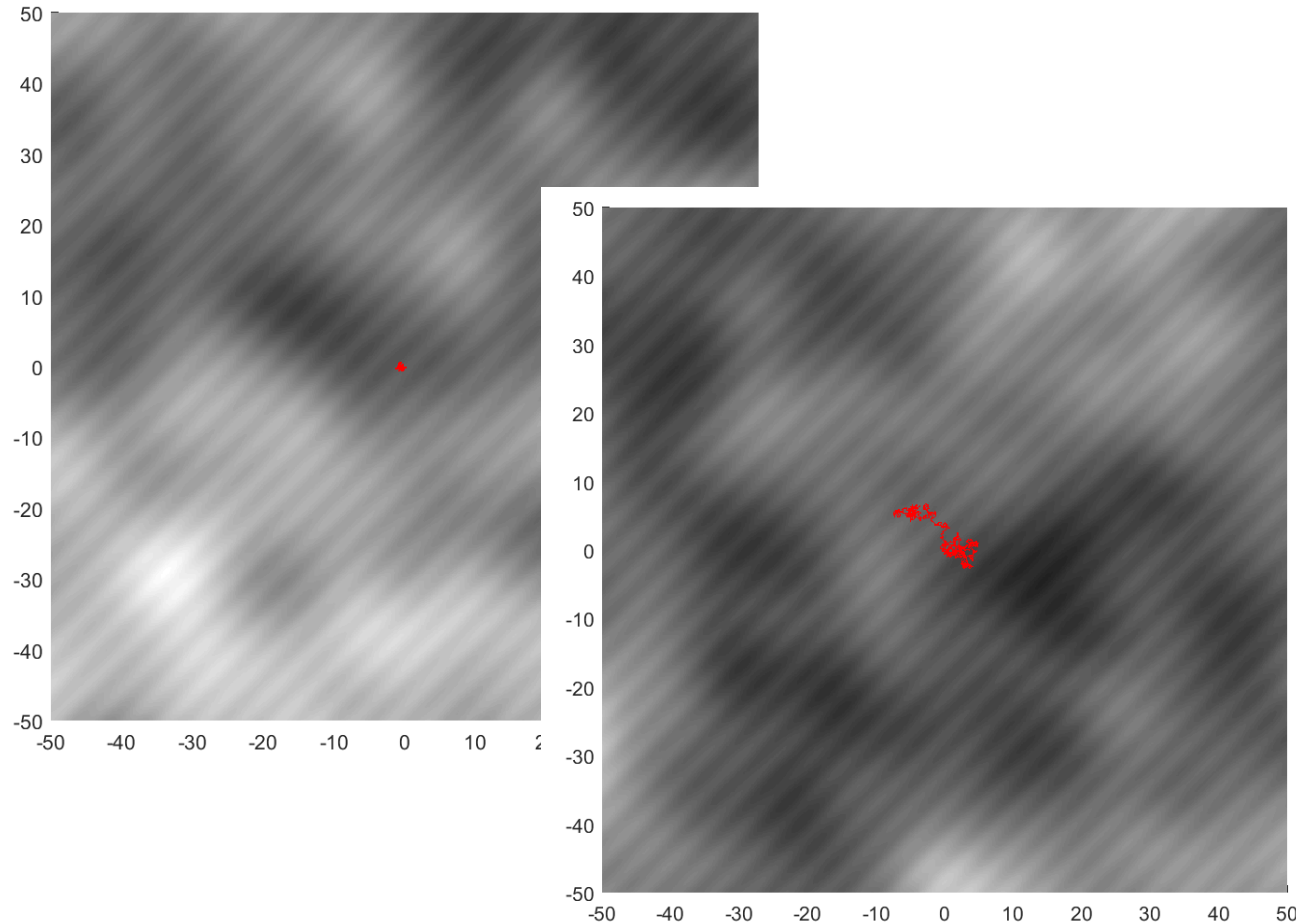
M-cells





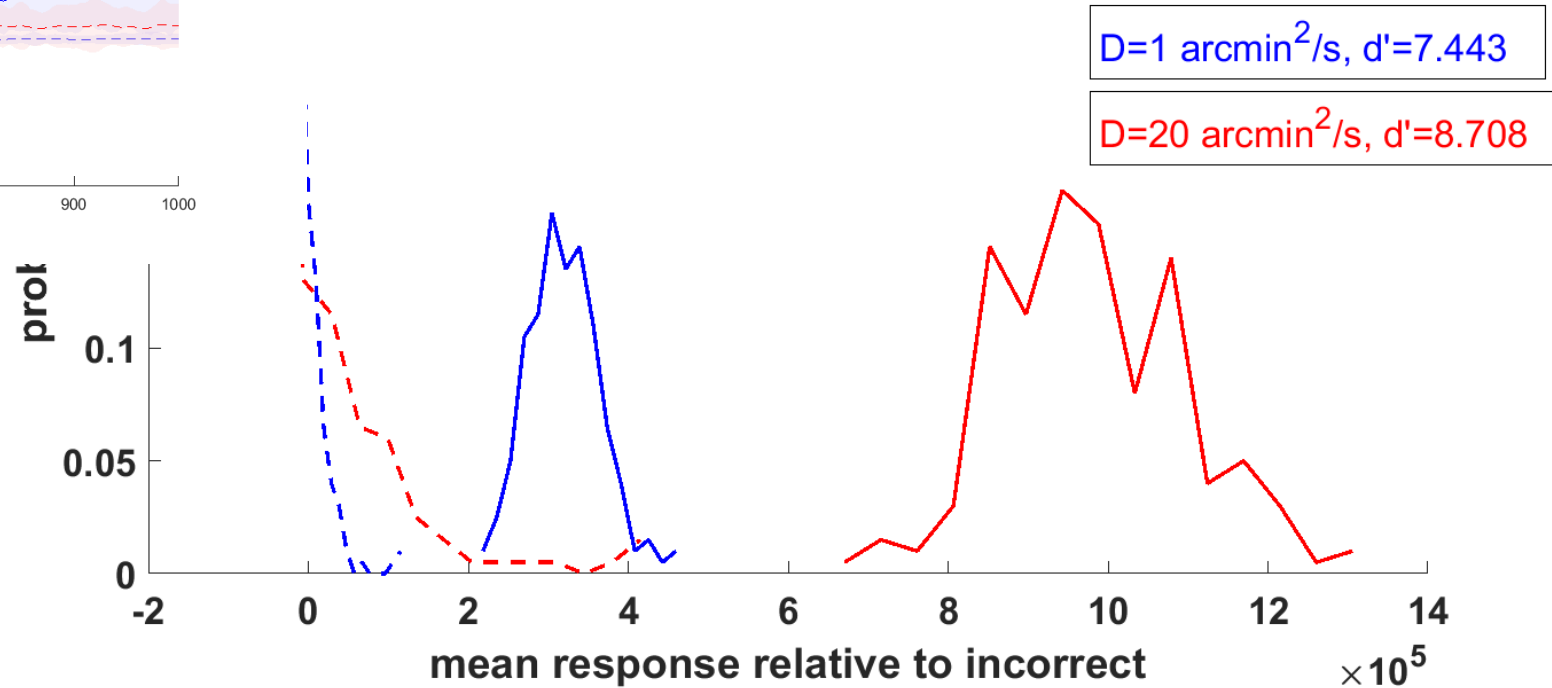
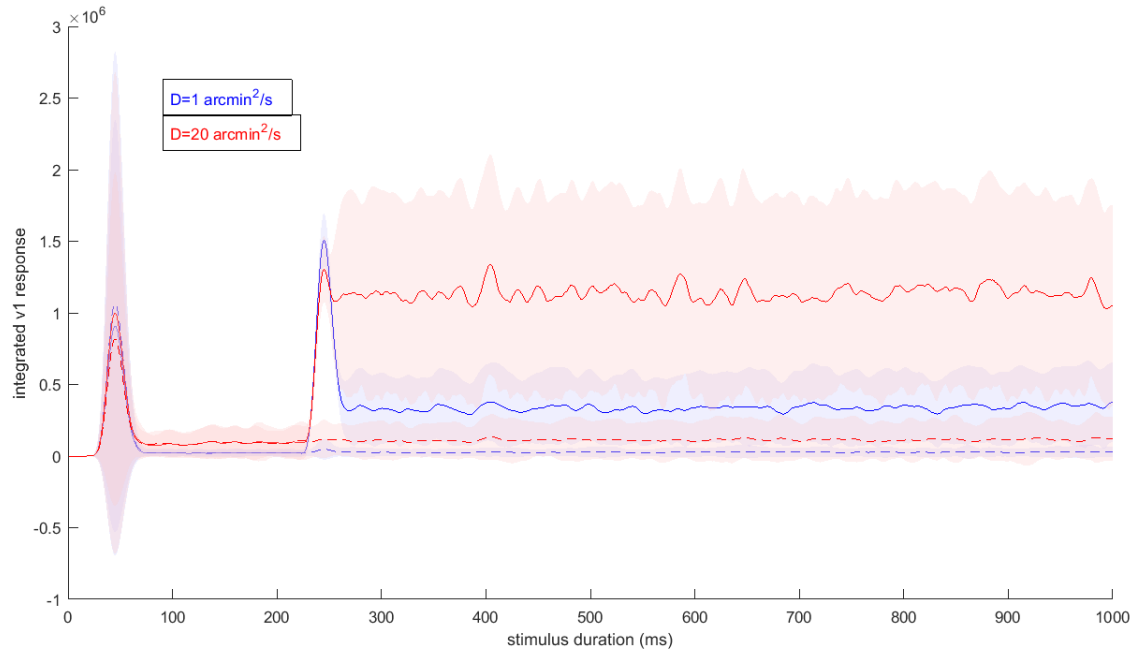
# Contribution of Temporal Structure

- 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?