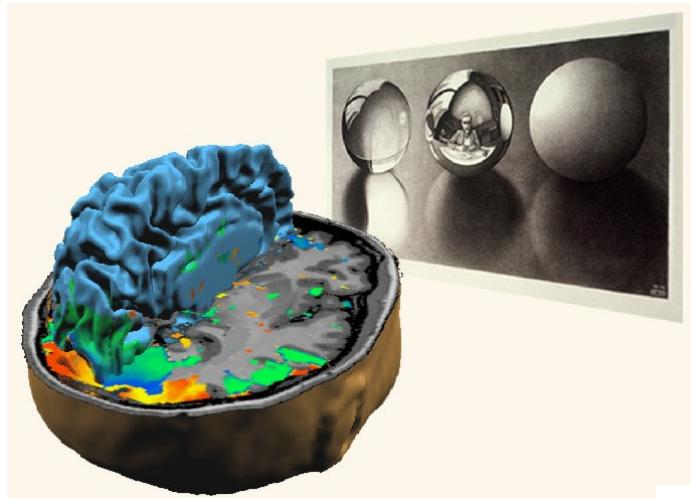


Seeing and thinking with the visual brain – even if the eyes don't work



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Master the mind

Pieter R. Roelfsema

Dept. Vision & Cognition, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience (KNAW)

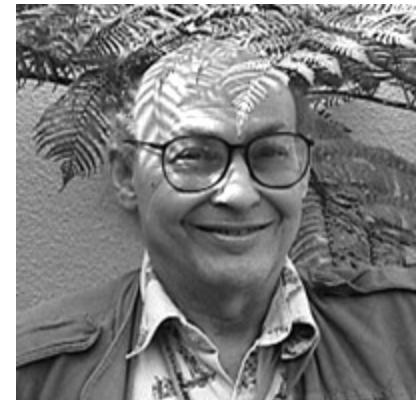
The NIN aims to explain how **circuits** of neurons enable us to see the world and act upon it.



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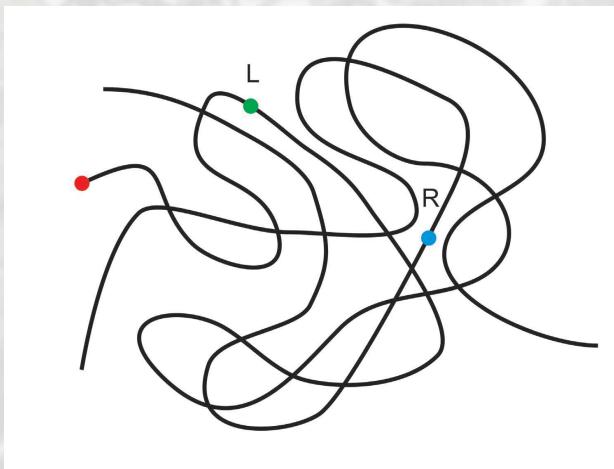
To explain the mind, we have to show how minds are built from mindless stuff, from parts that are much smaller and simpler than anything we'd consider smart.

Marvin Minsky, Society of Mind, 1985



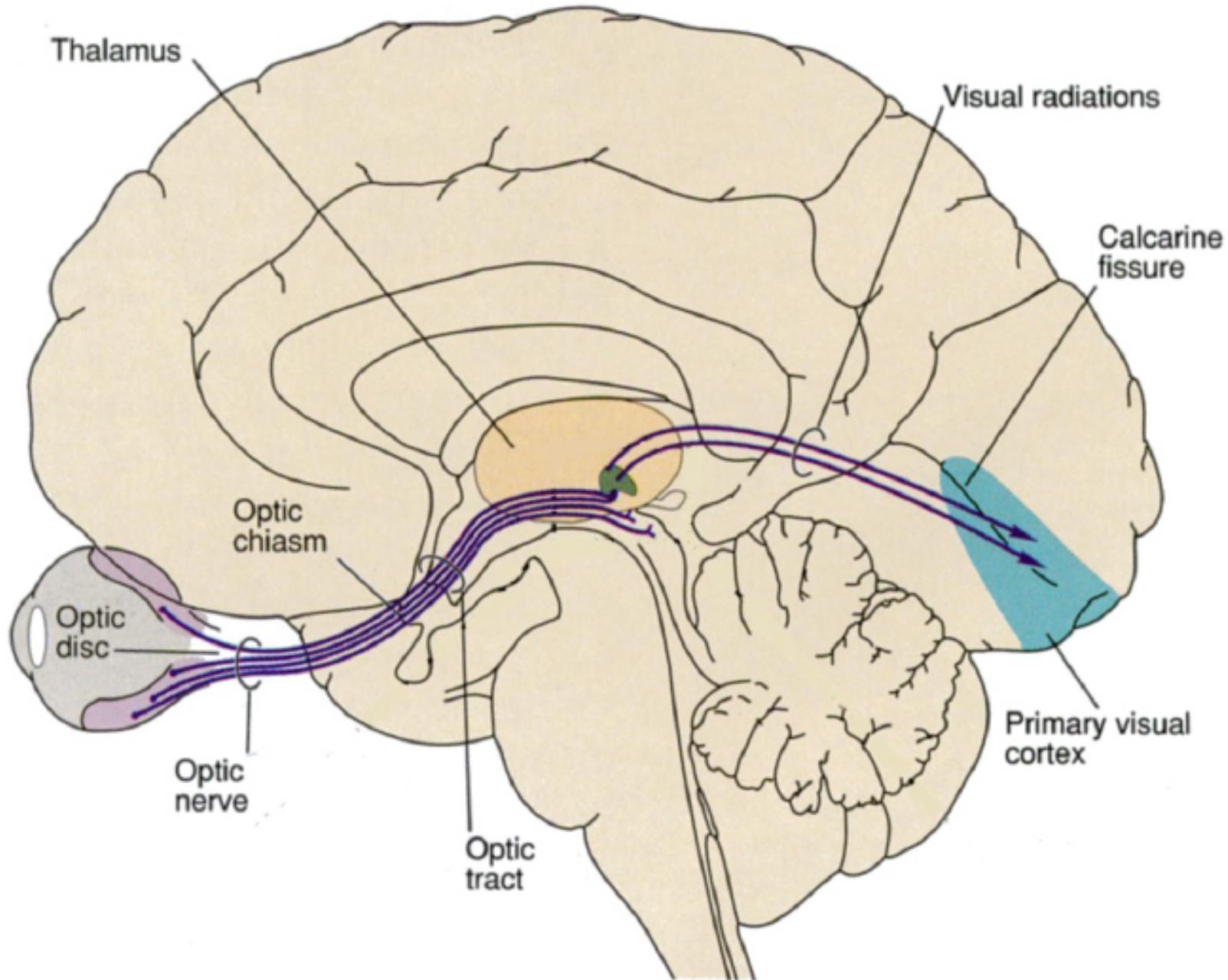
Introduction: visual cortex -- feedforward and feedback processing

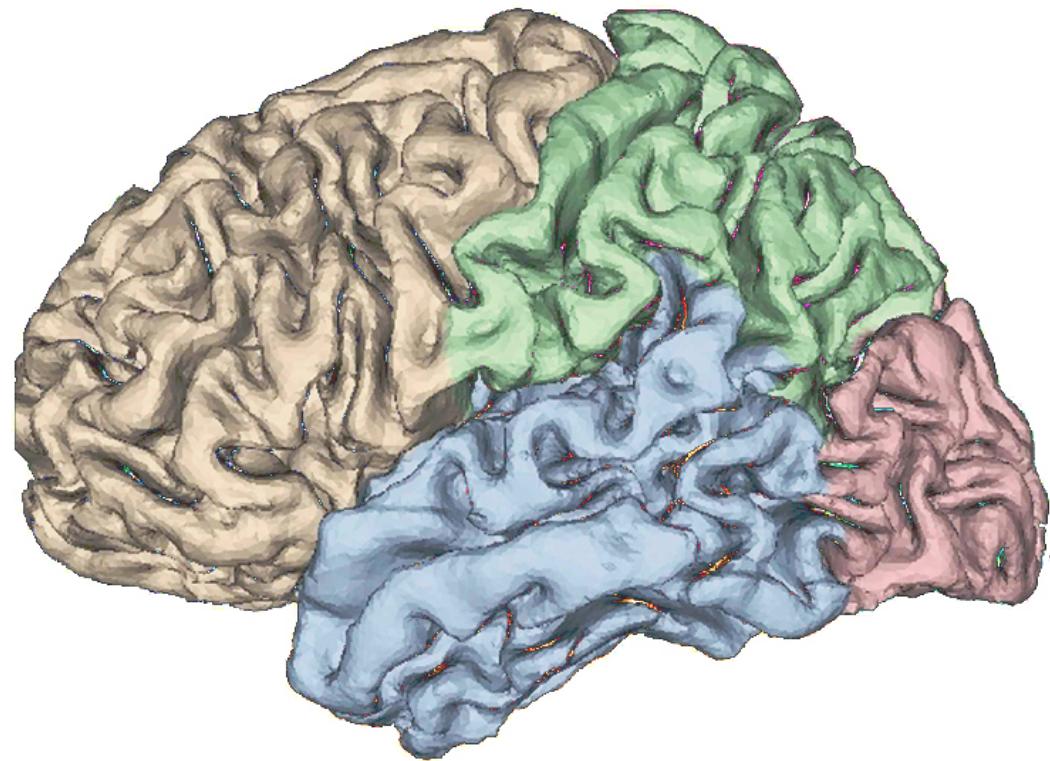
Contour grouping



Prostheses





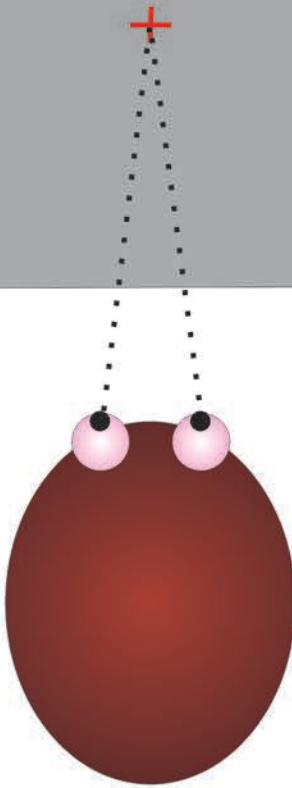
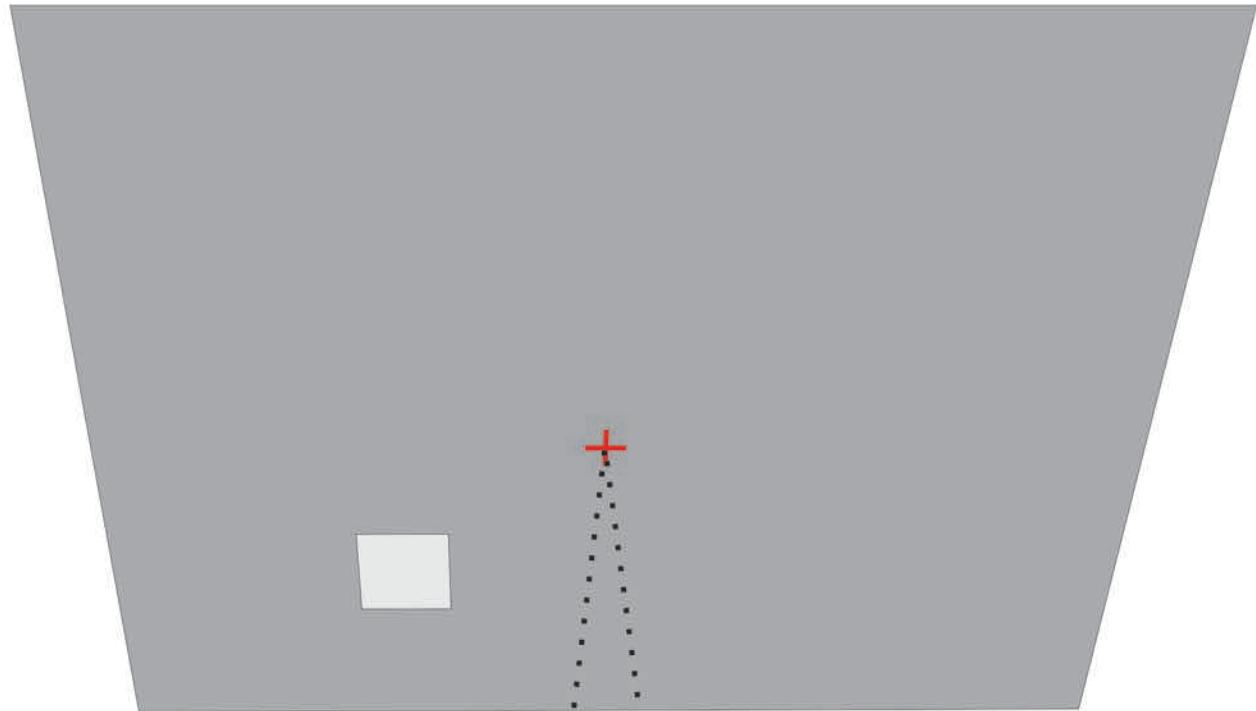


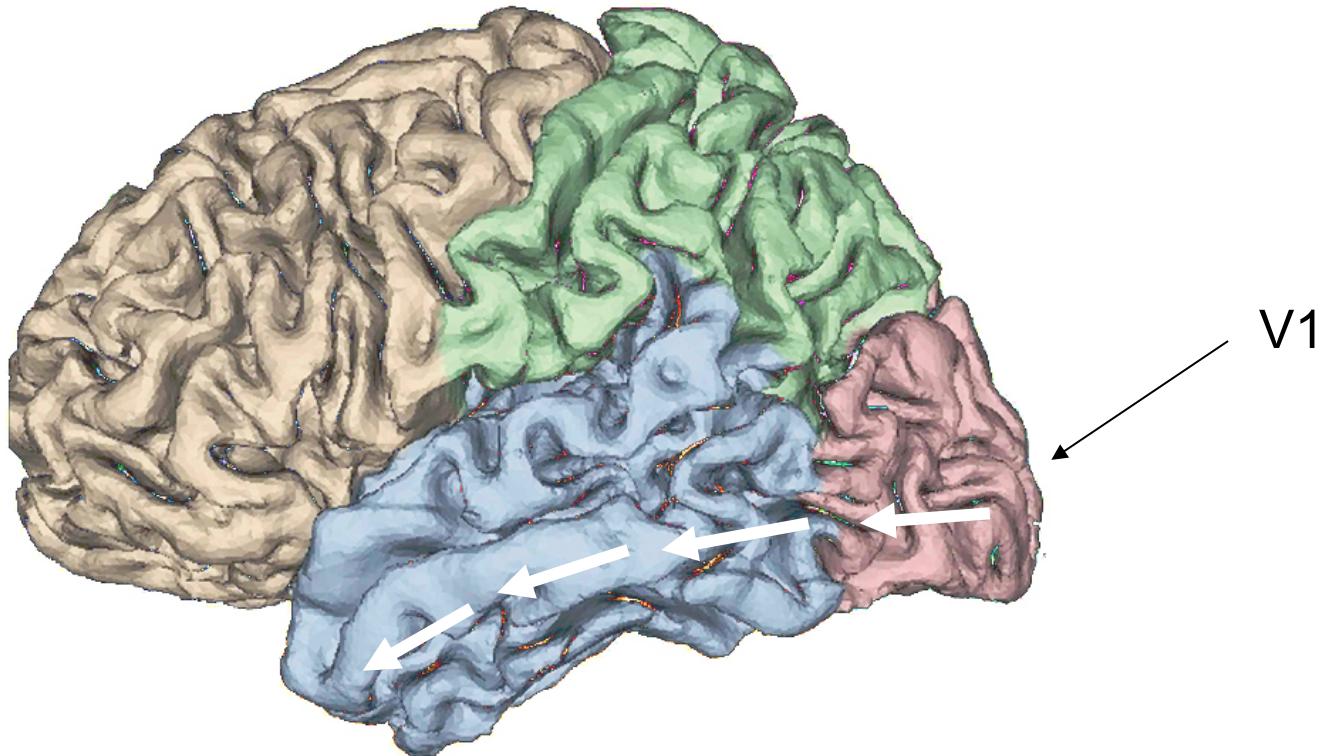
V1

Electrode

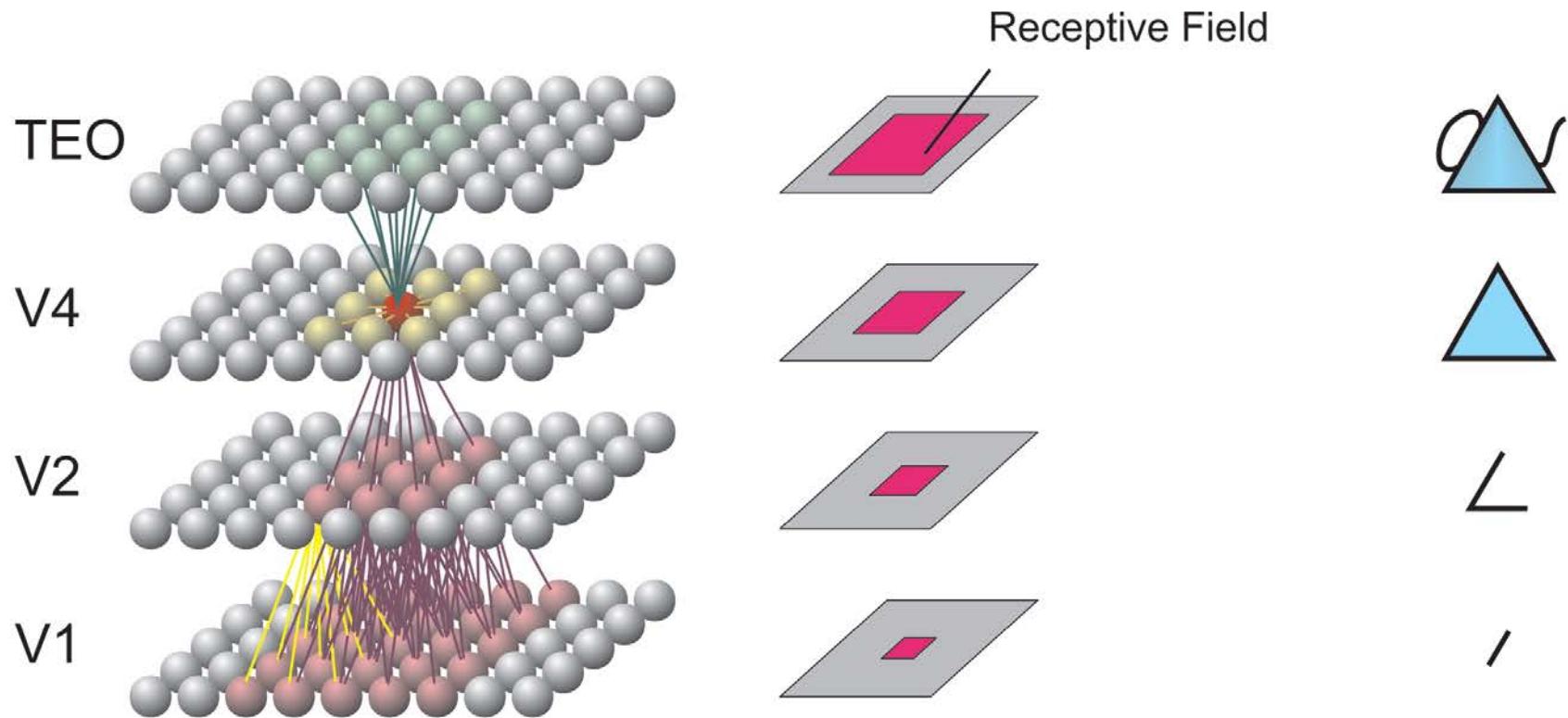
Single cell recording

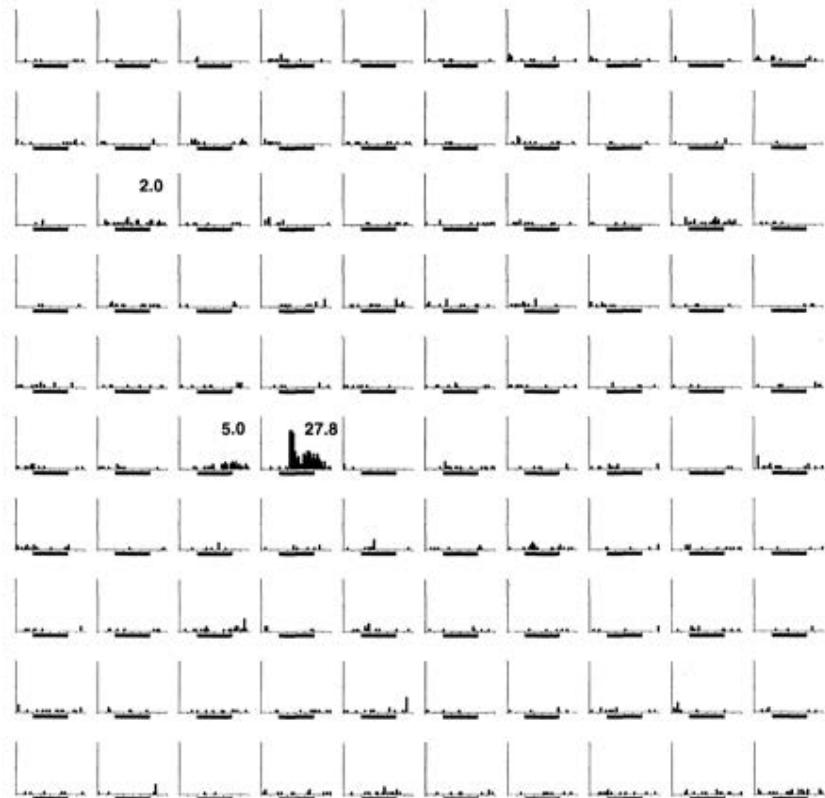
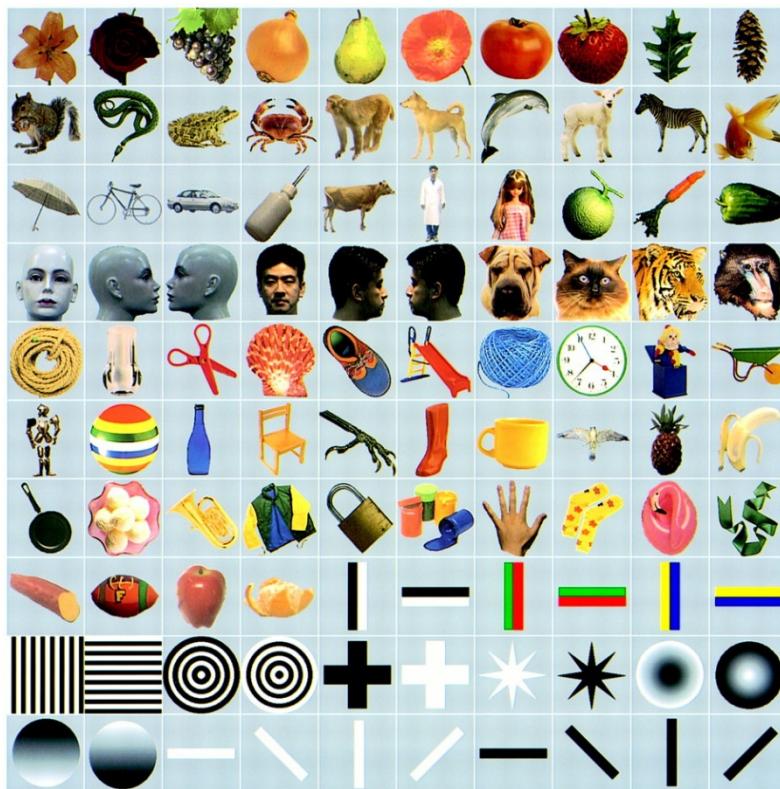


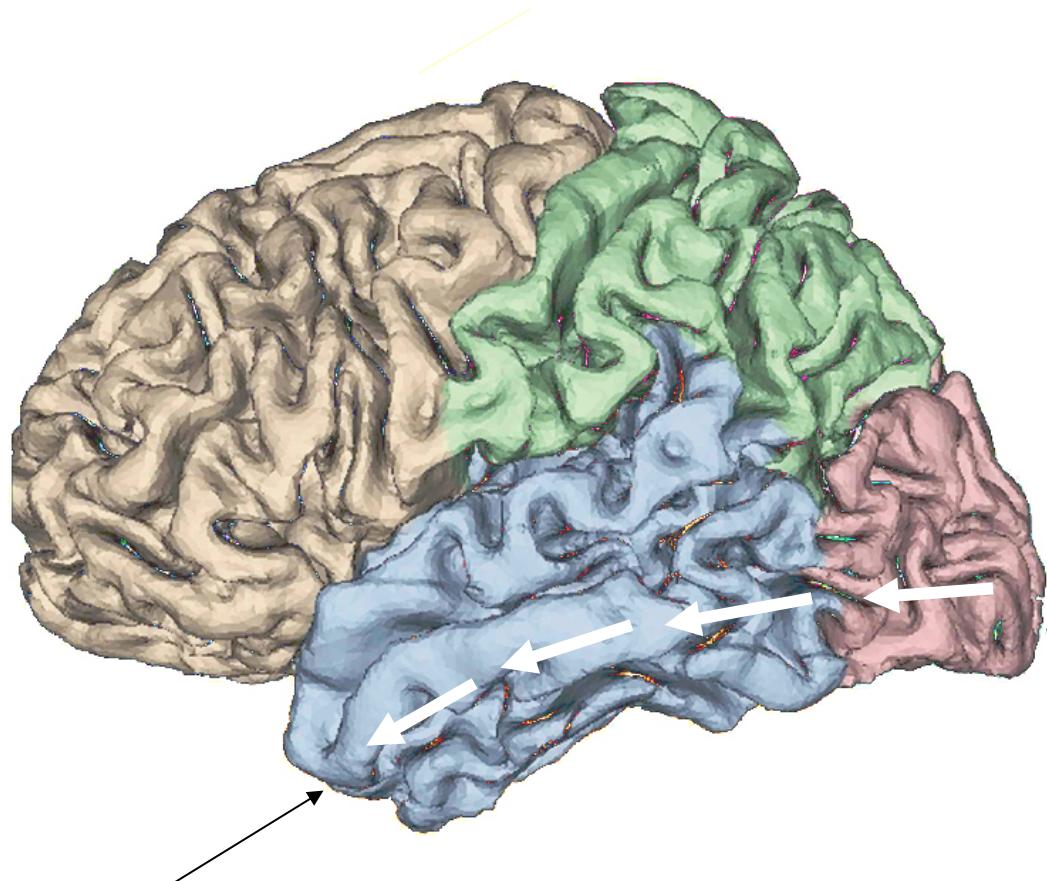




The visual cortical hierarchy



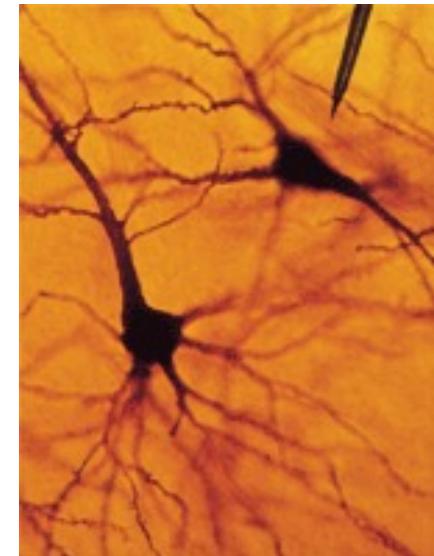


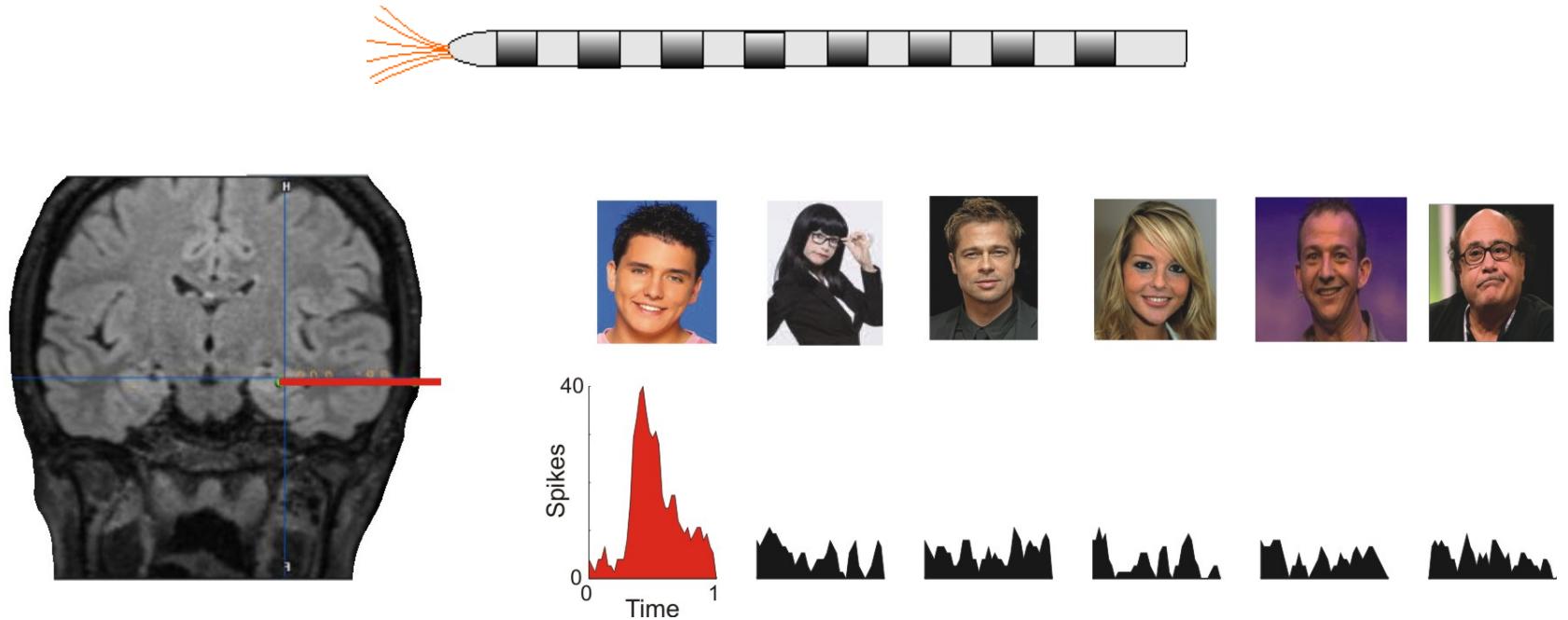


Medial temporal lobe

Single cell recording

Electrode





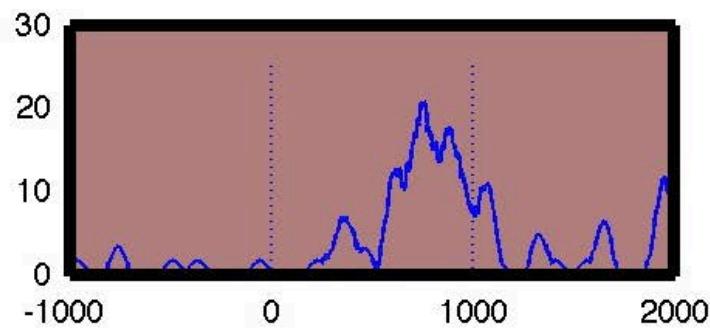
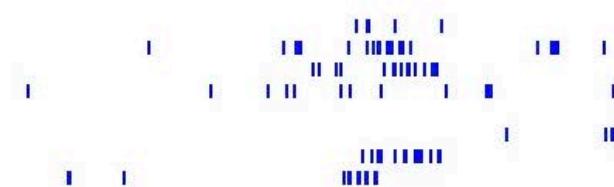
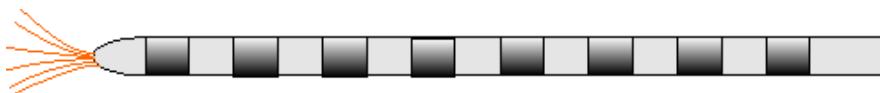
VU medisch centrum

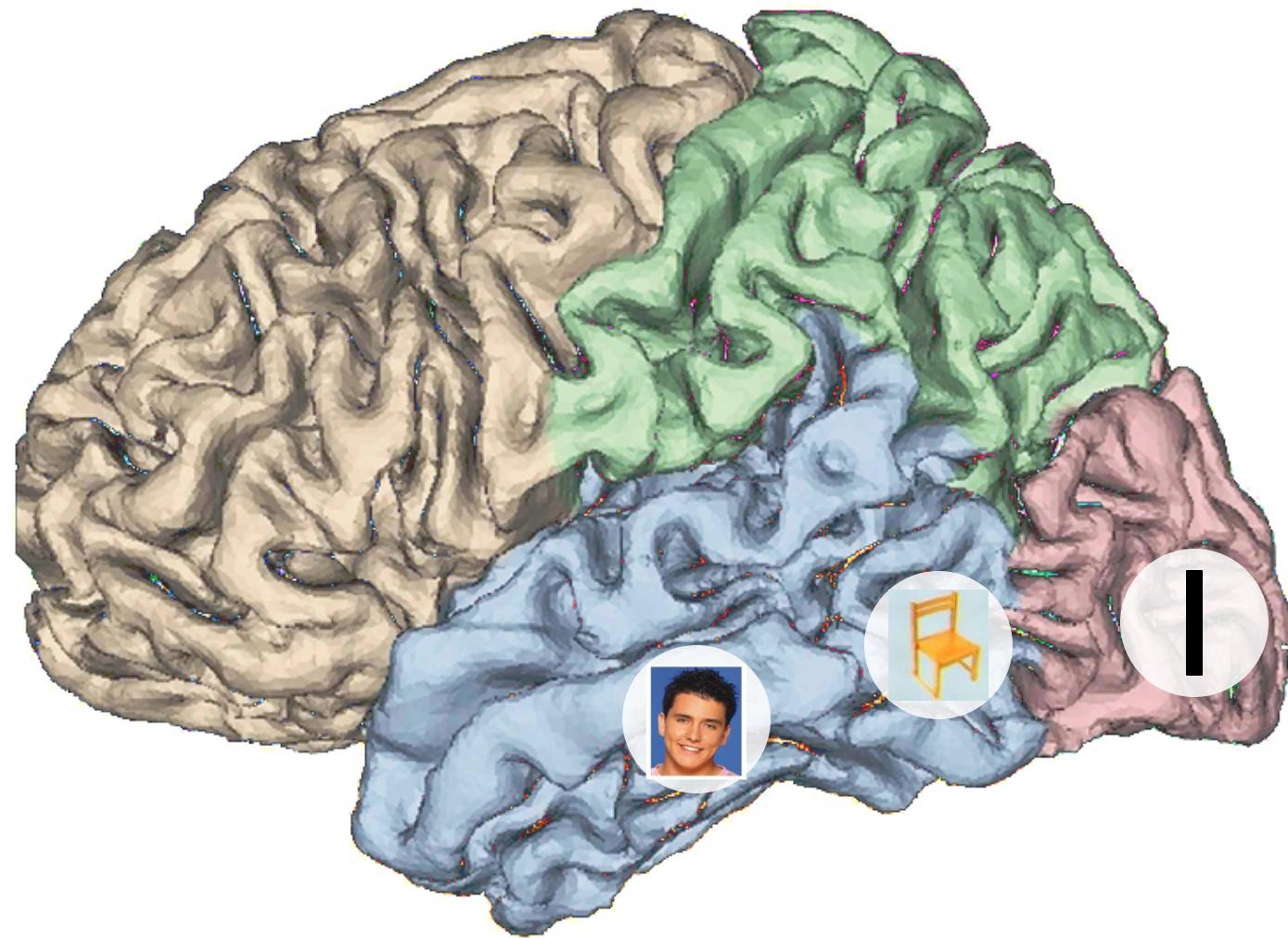


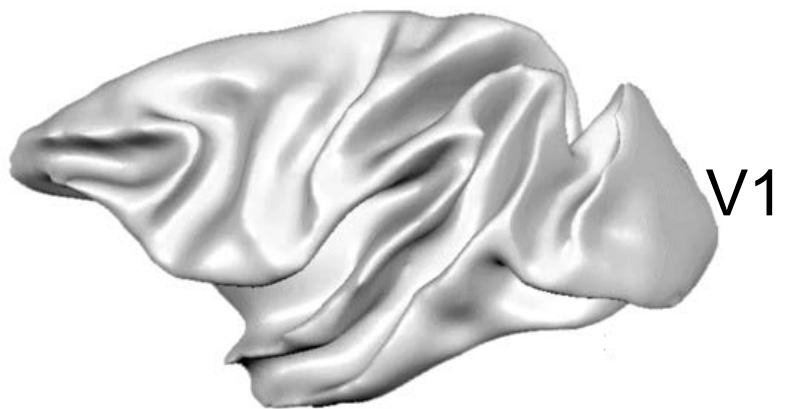
UMC Utrecht

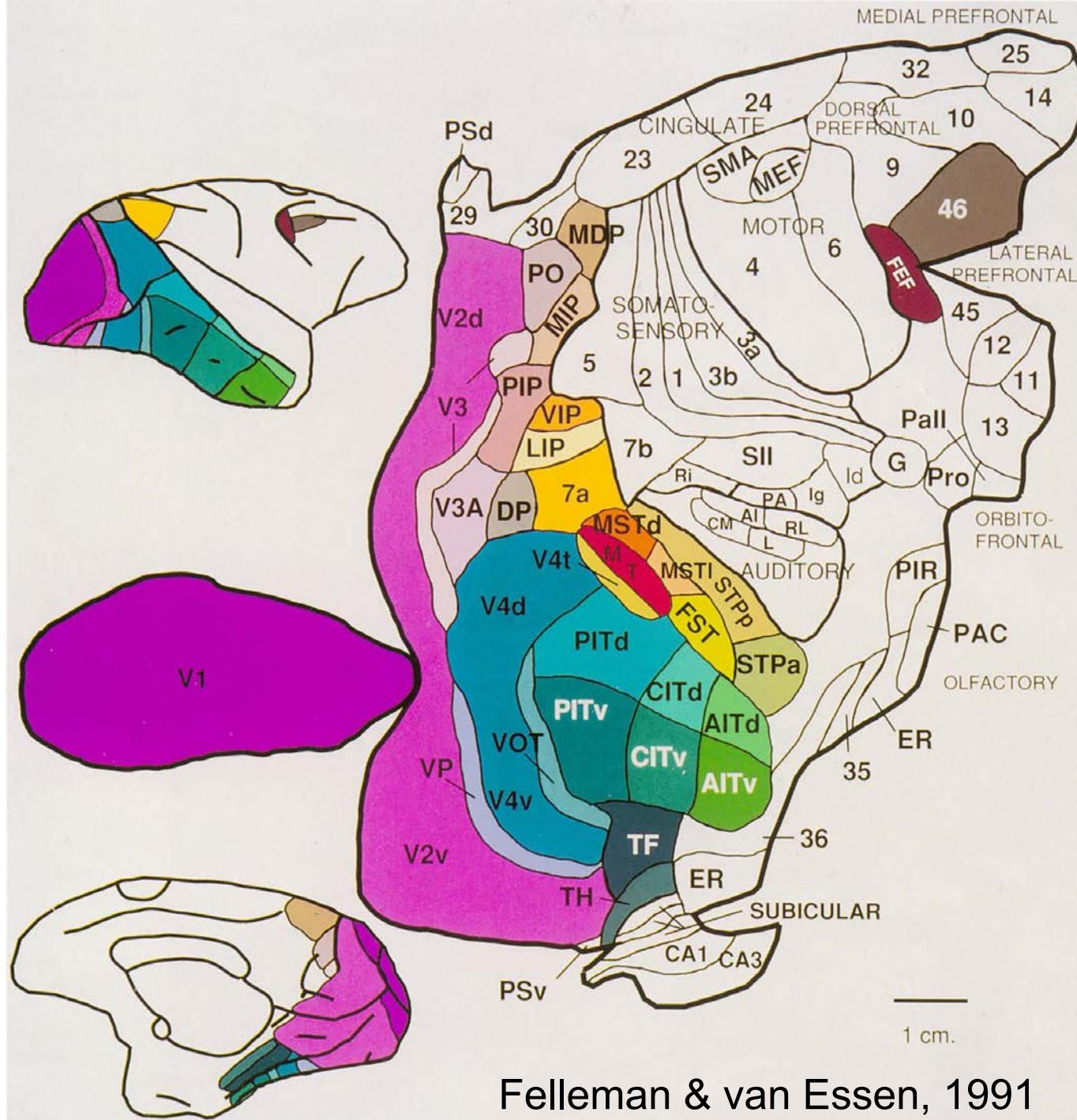


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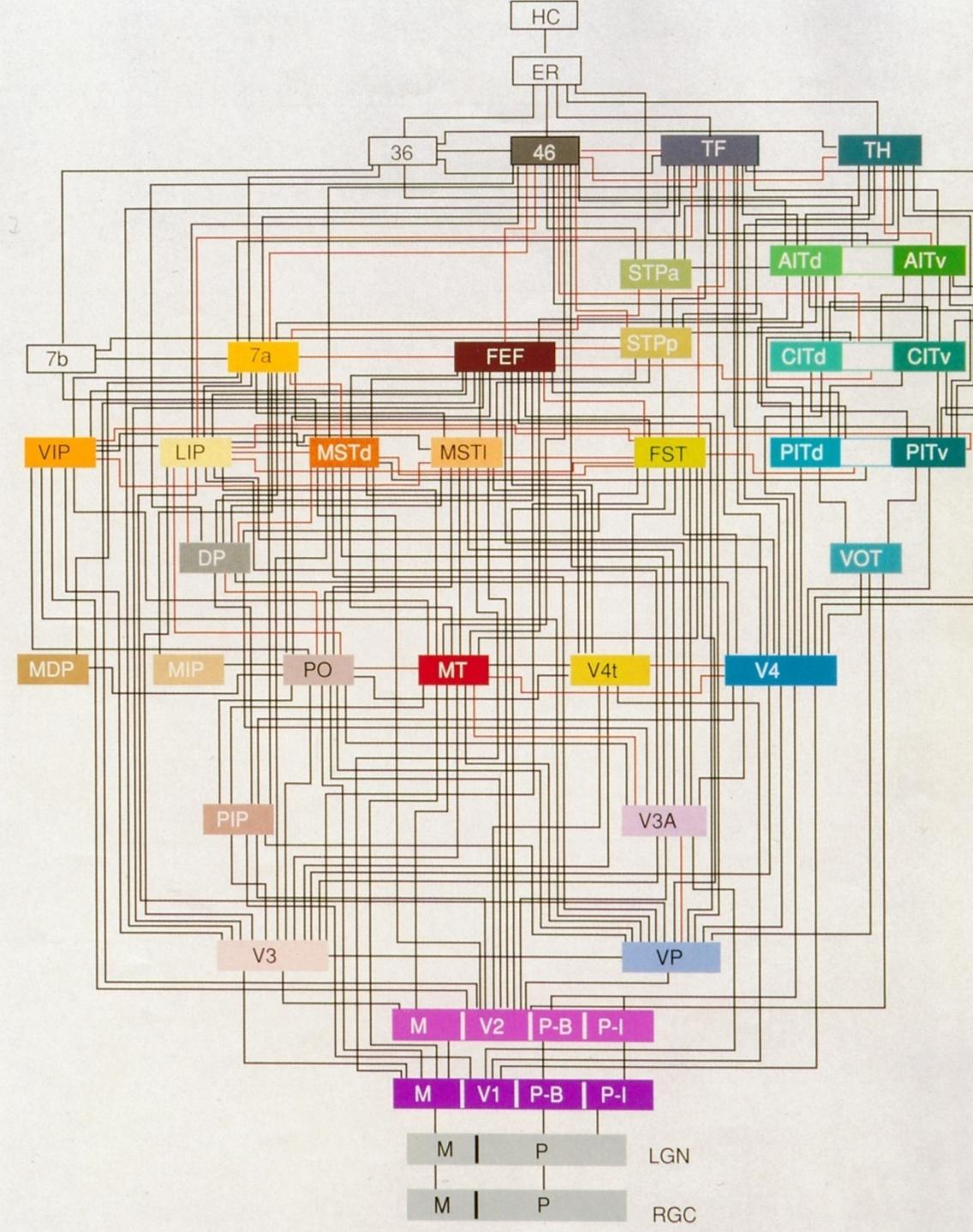




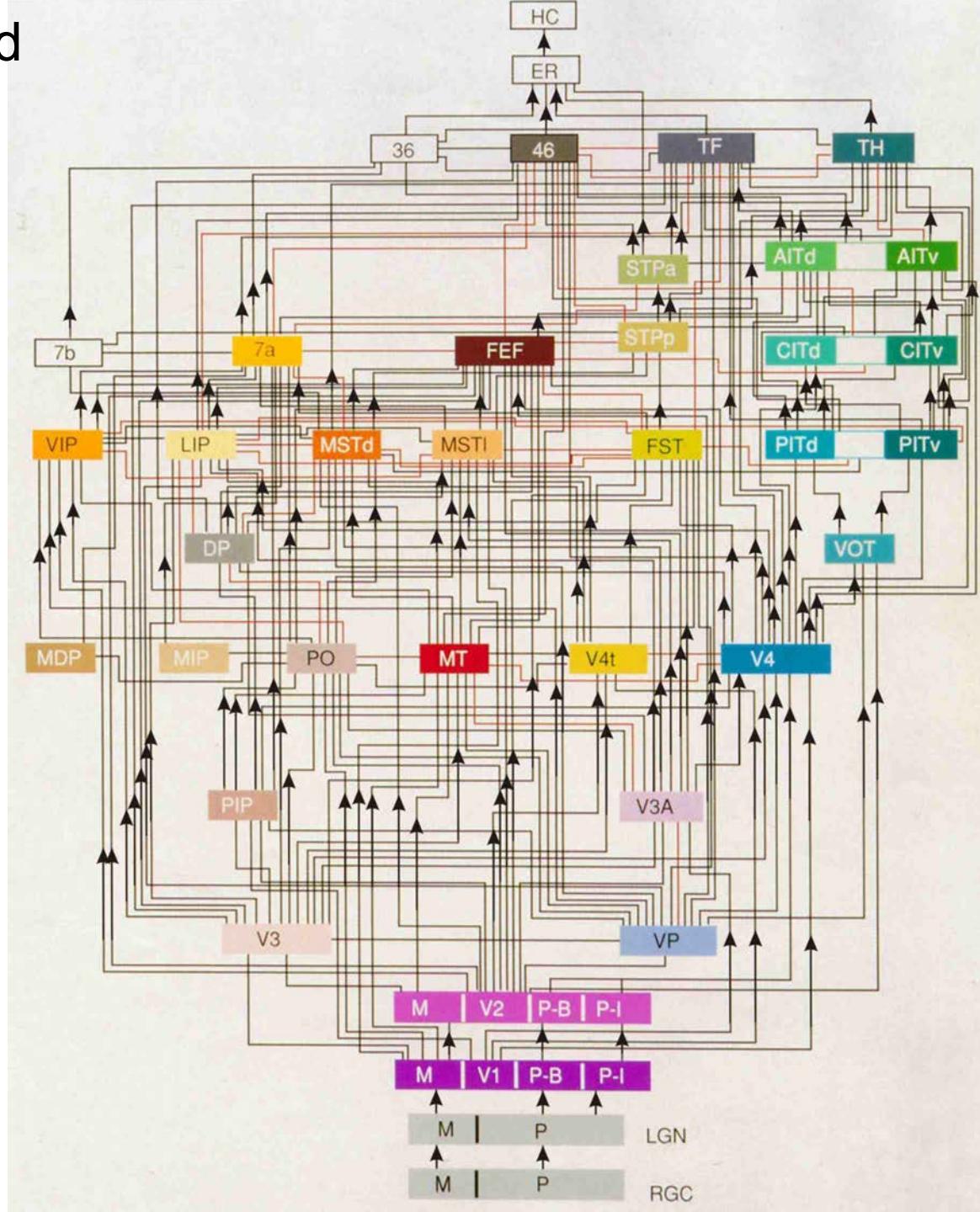




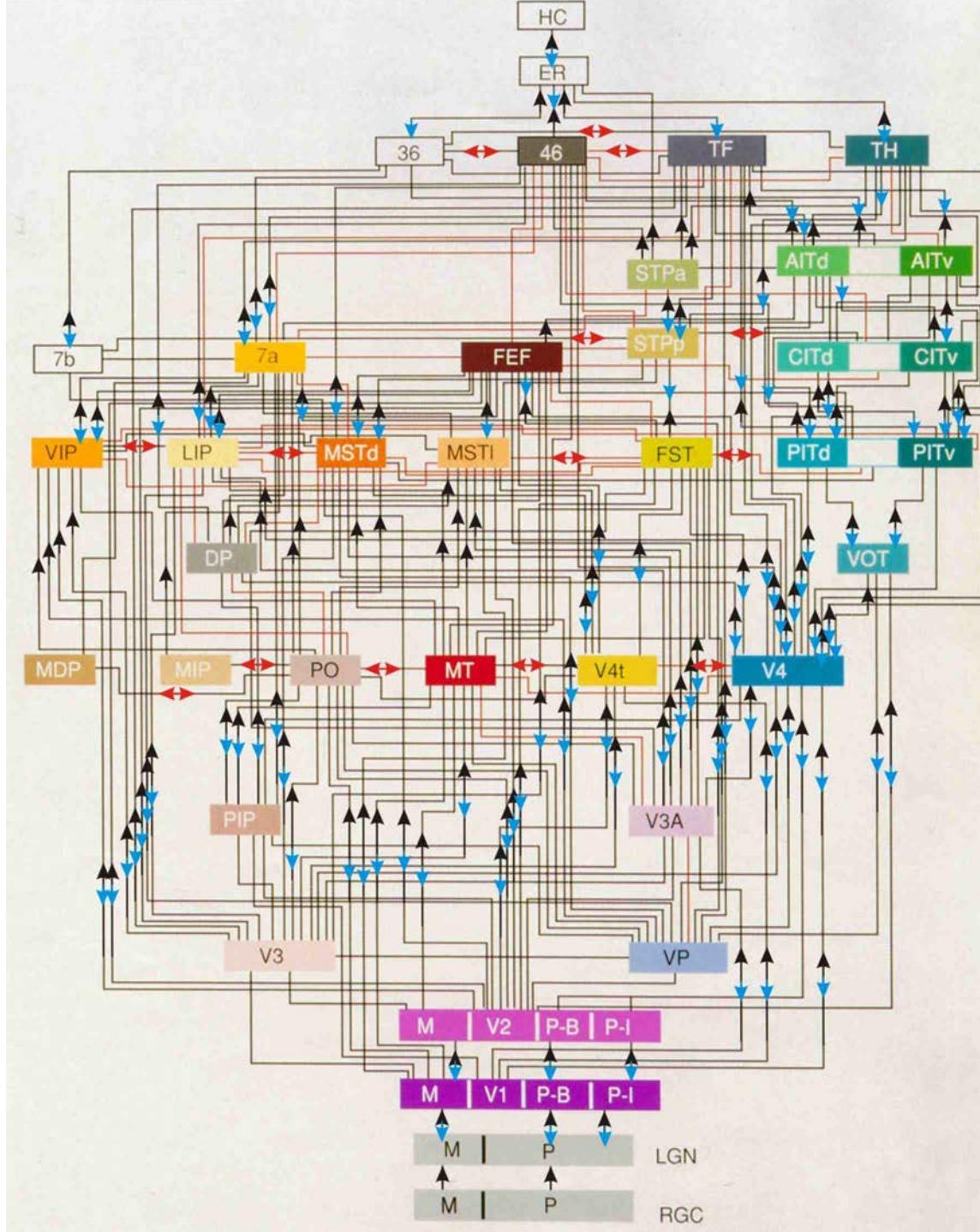
Felleman & van Essen, 1991



Feedforward

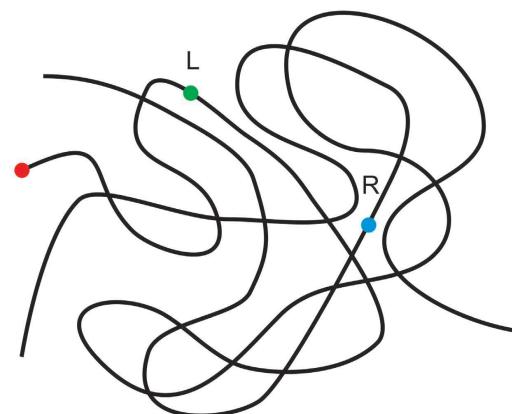


Recurrent Attention



Introduction: visual cortex -- feedforward and feedback processing

Contour grouping

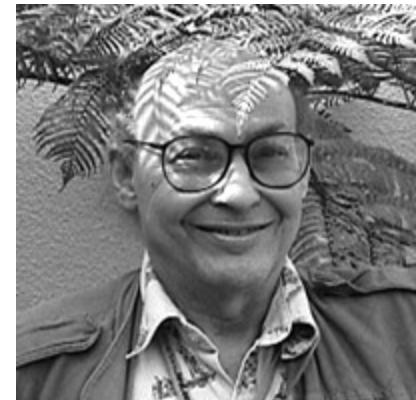


Prostheses



To explain the mind, we have to show how minds are built from mindless stuff, from parts that are much smaller and simpler than anything we'd consider smart.

Marvin Minsky, Society of Mind, 1985



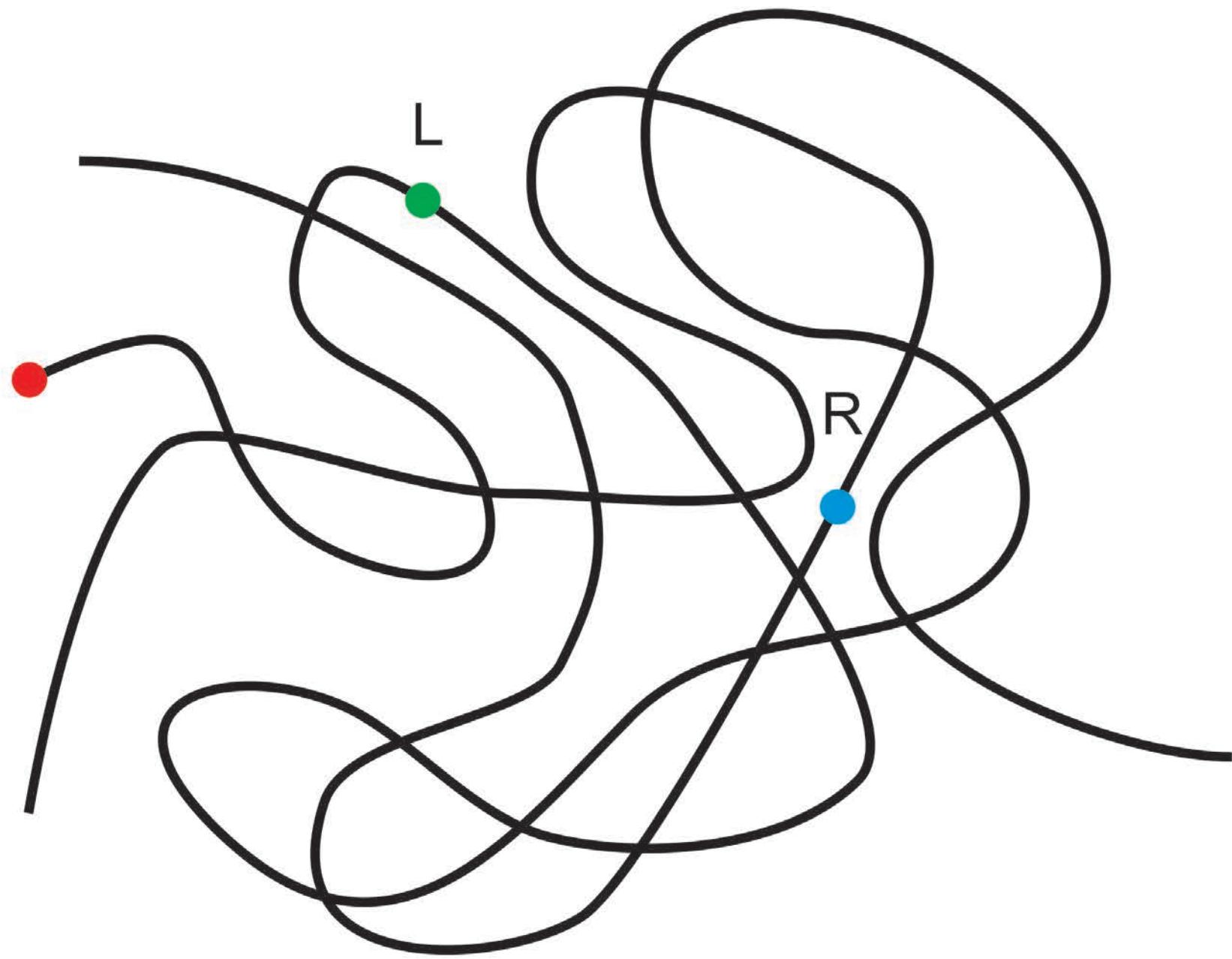


L



R

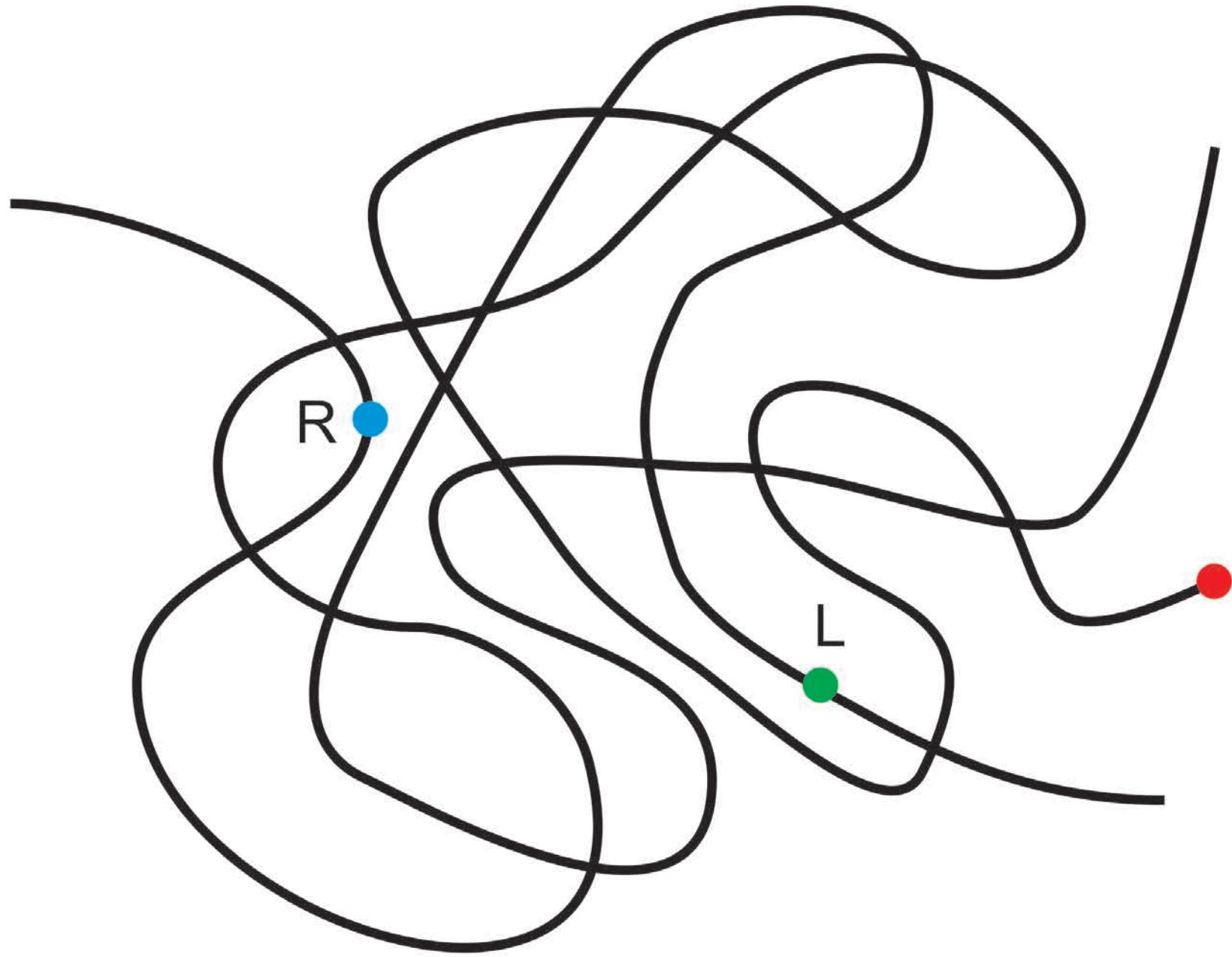




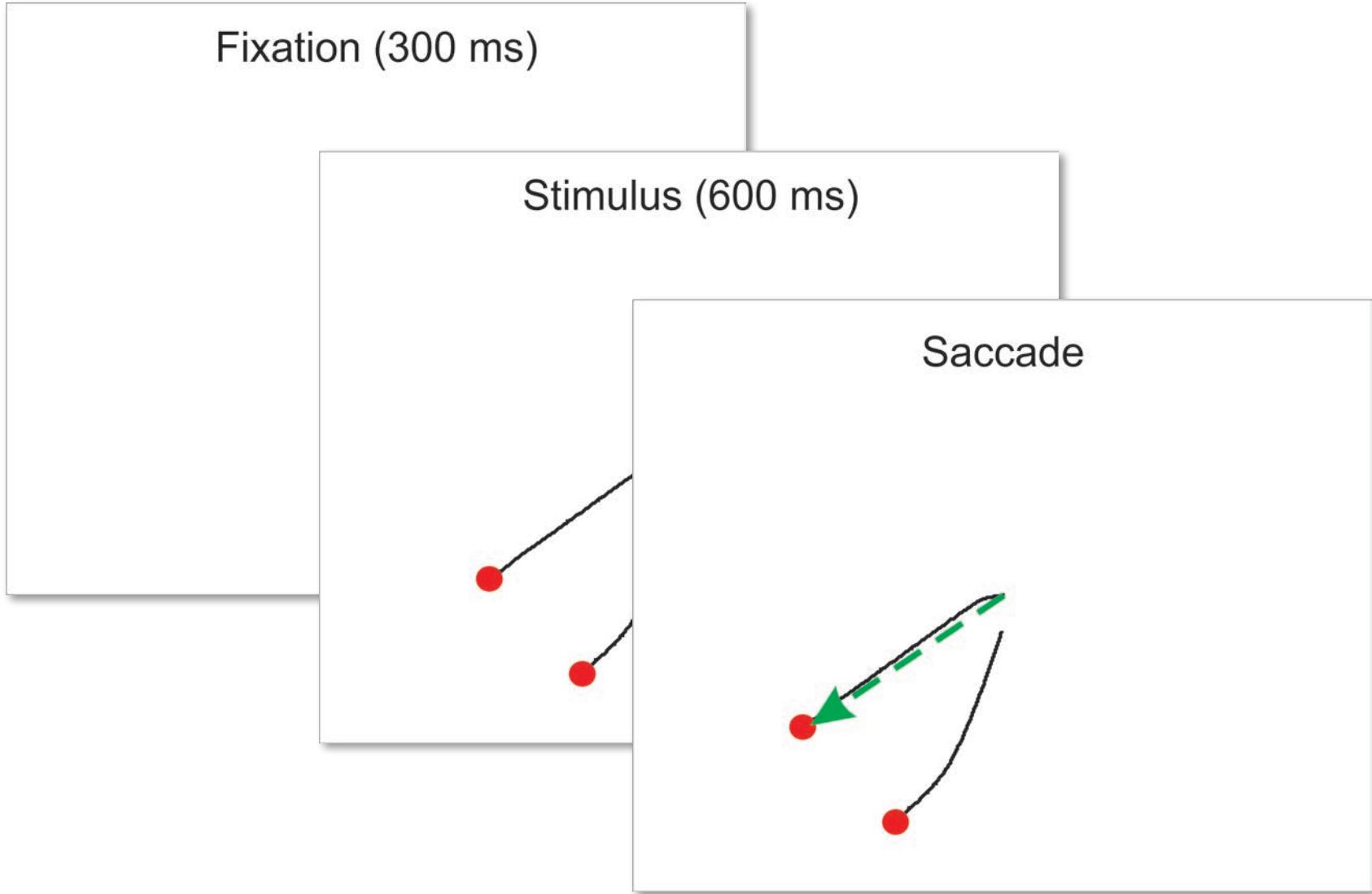
R ●

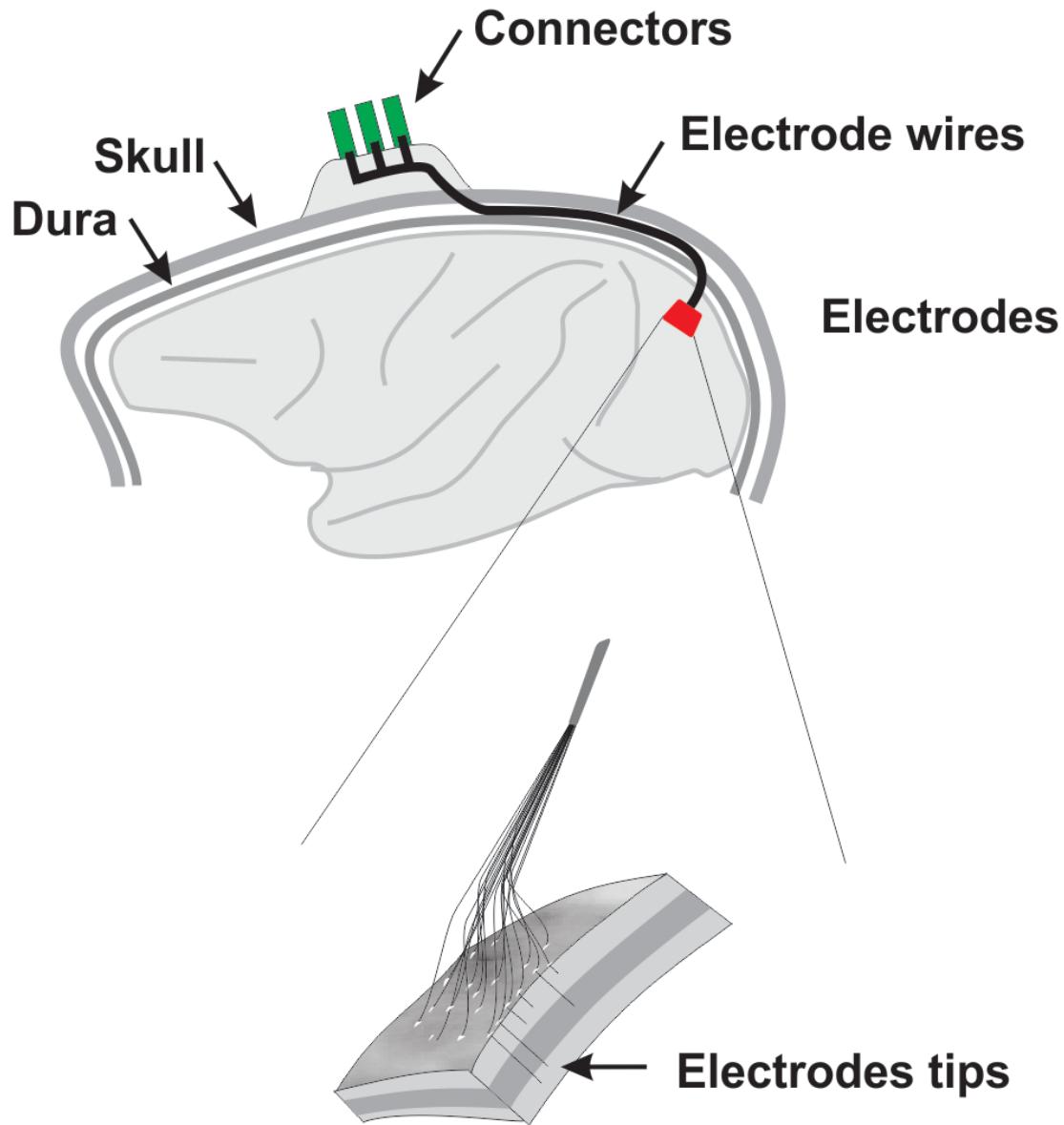
L
●

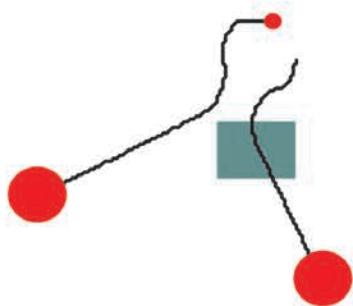
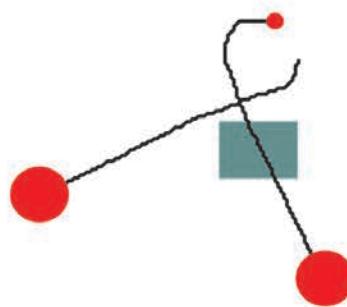
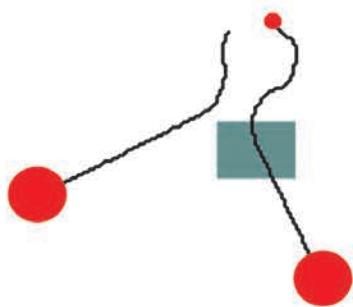
●



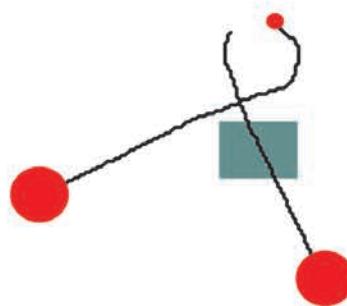
The task: a saccade to a target connected to the fixation point





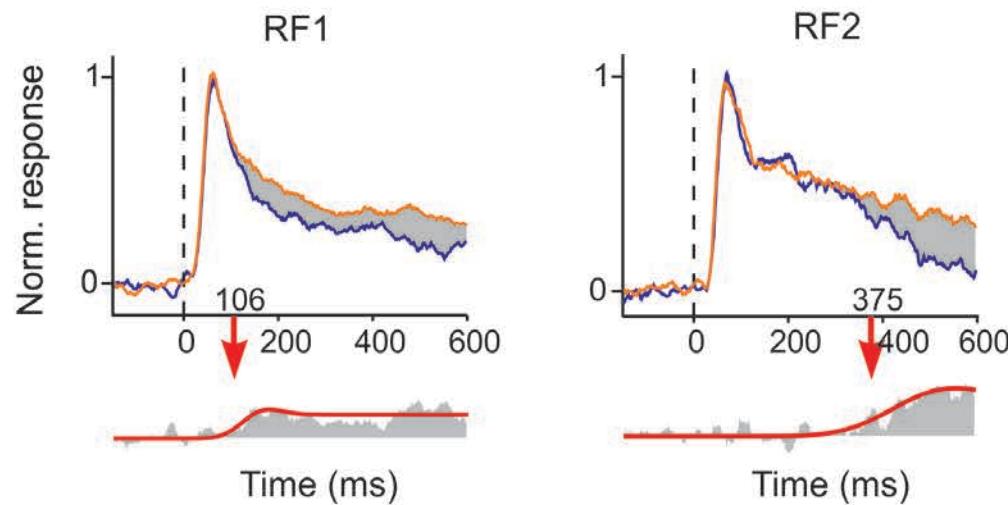
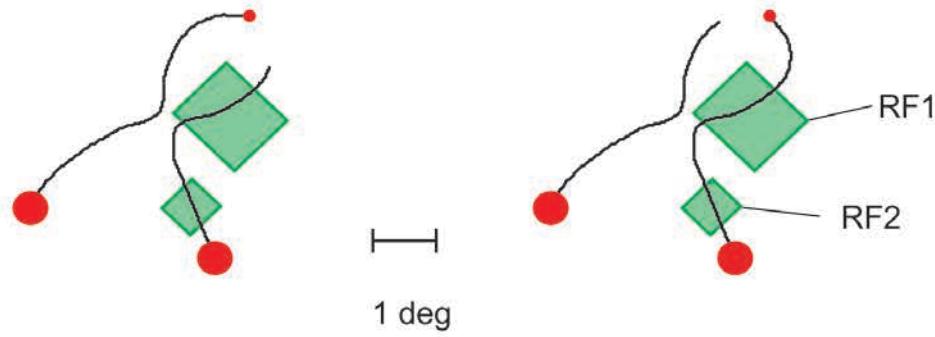


[1 deg]

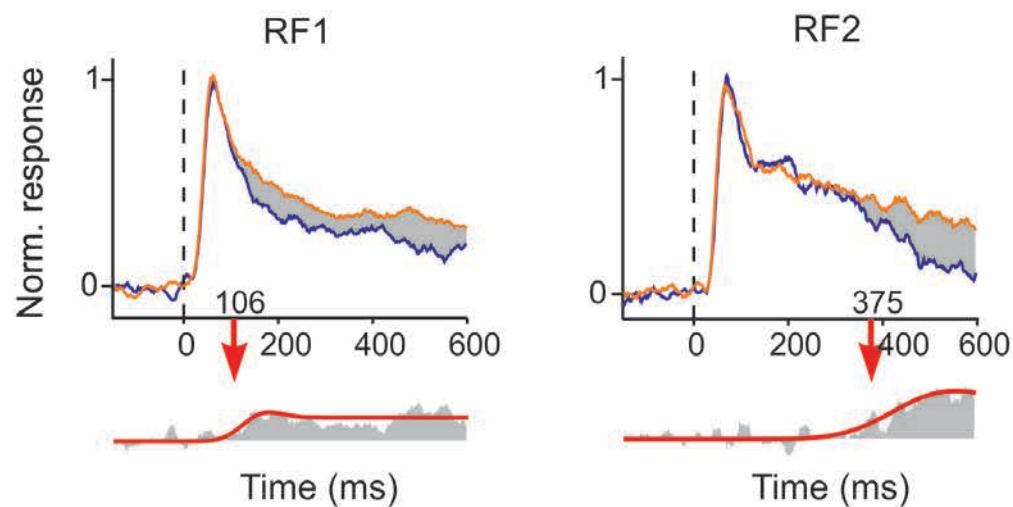
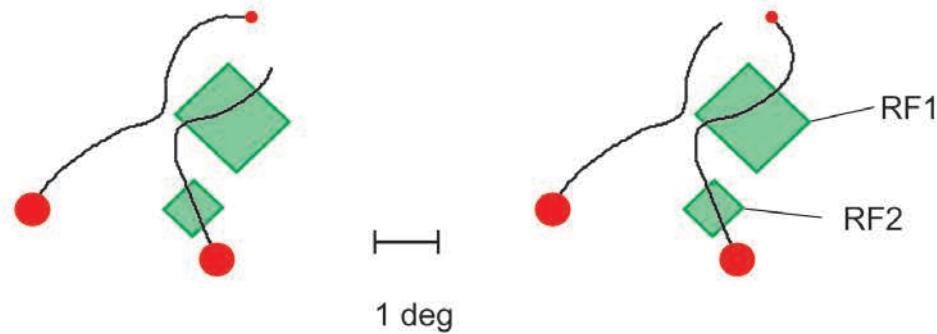




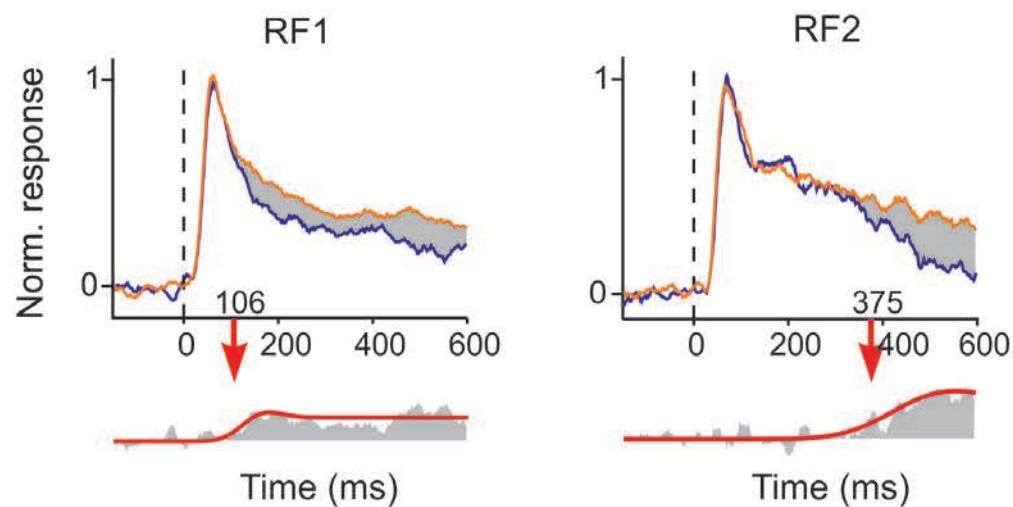
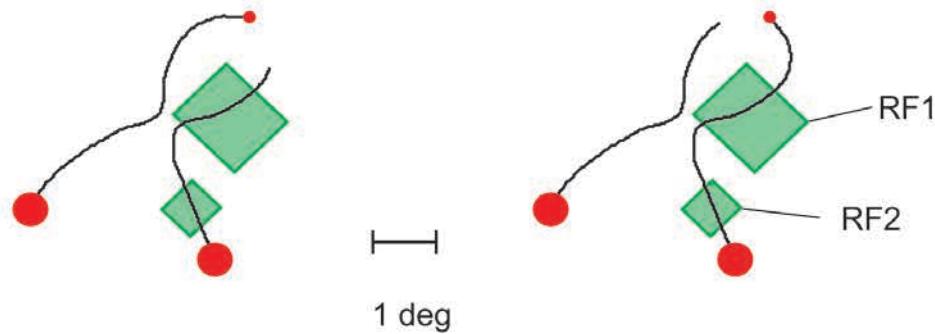
Arezoo Pooresmaeili



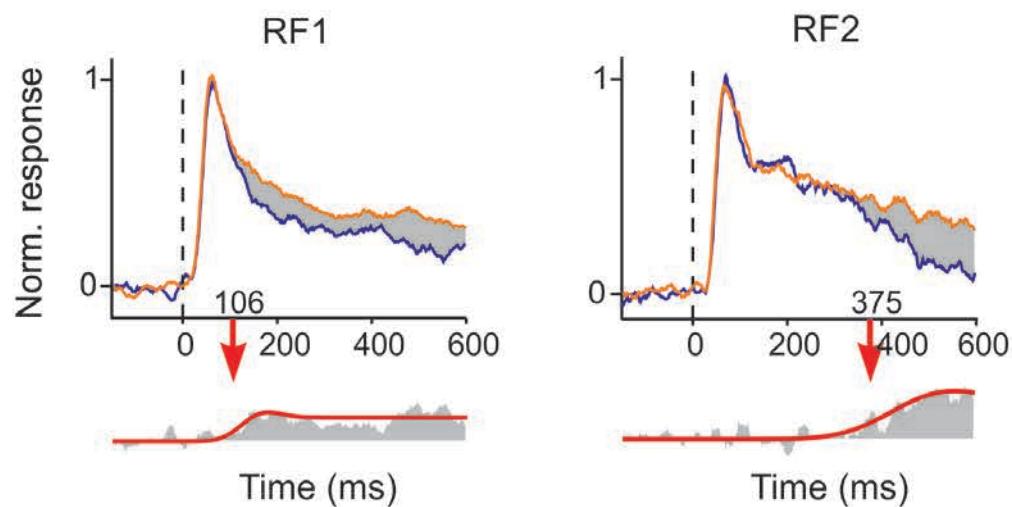
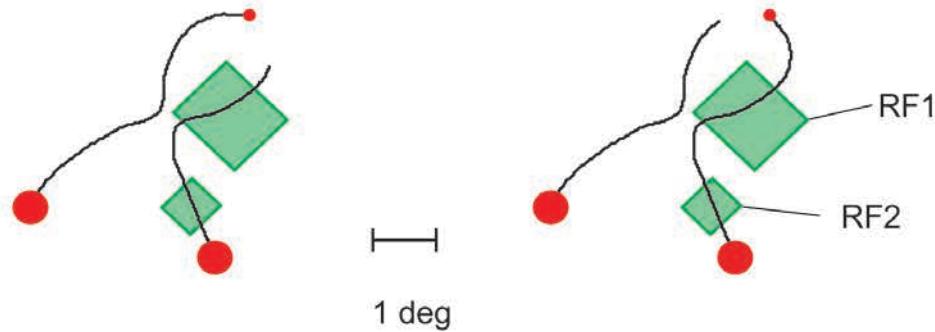
Growth cone

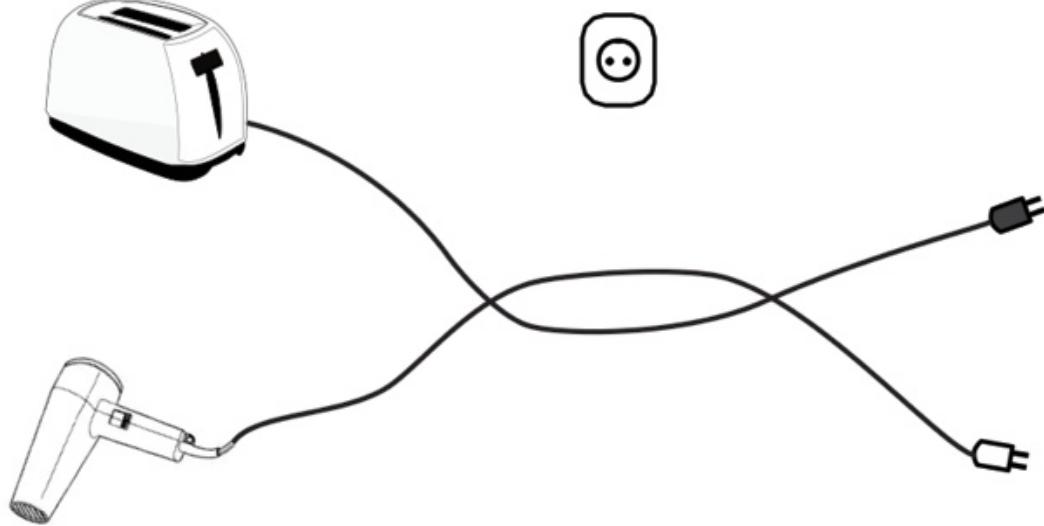


Growth cone

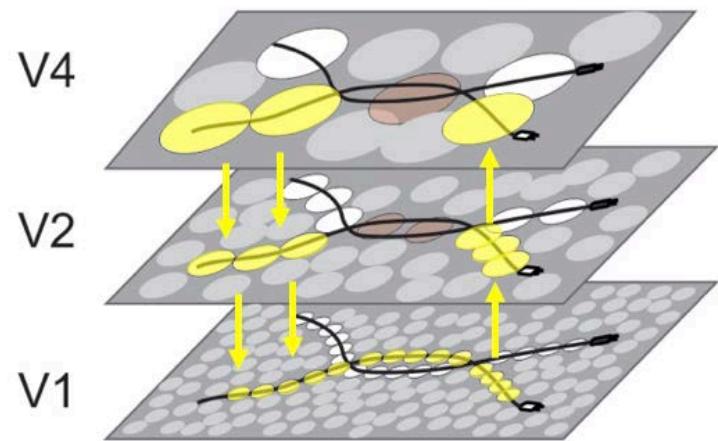


Growth cone

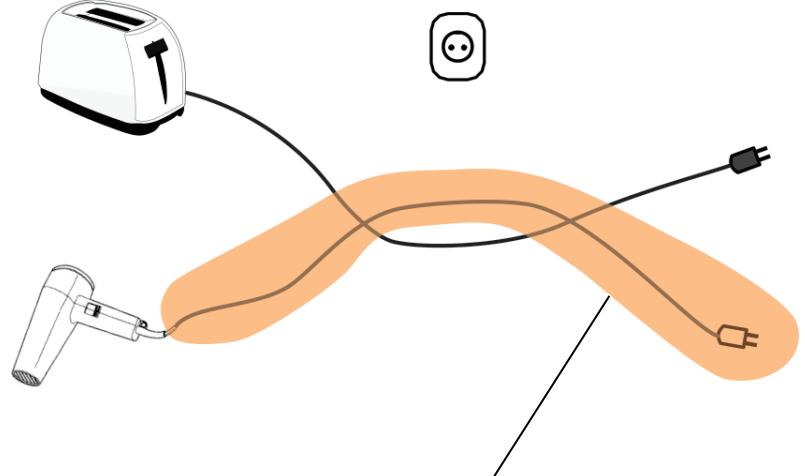




Neurophysiology



Psychology



Object-based attention

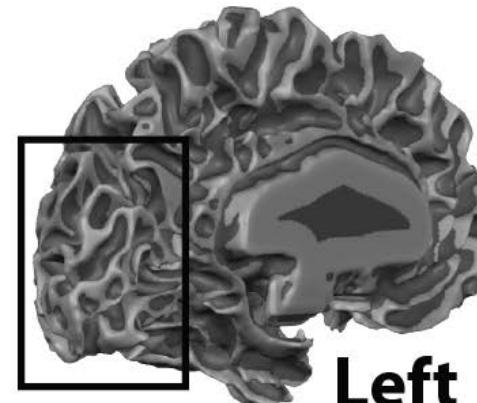
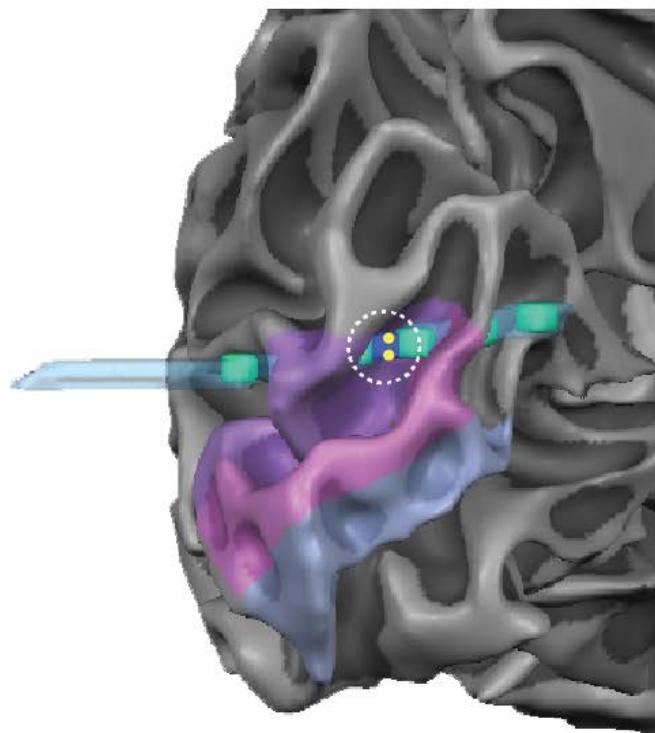
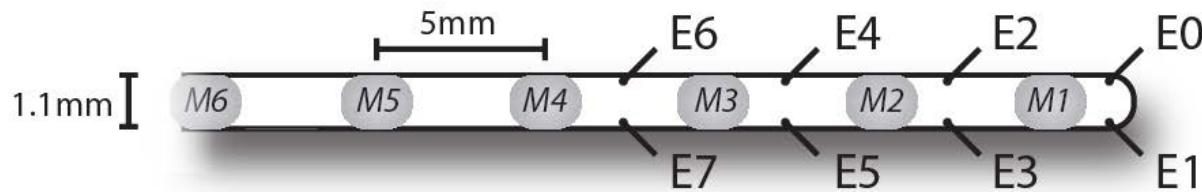


Matt Self, Jessy Possel, Judith Peters, Hans Baaijen

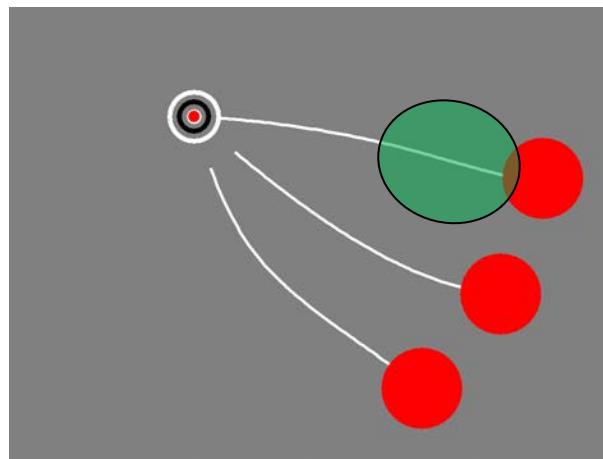


Human V3

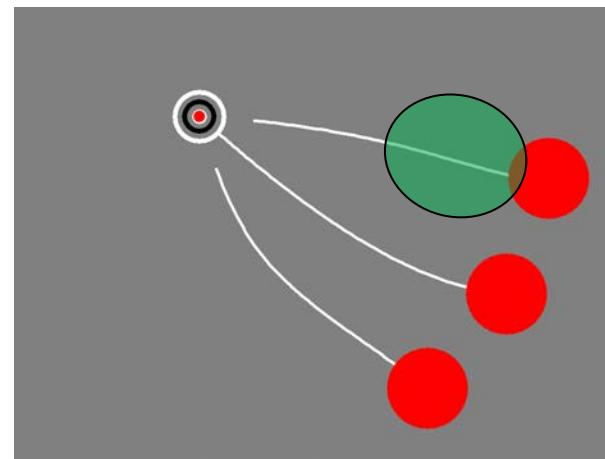
MRI electrode localisation



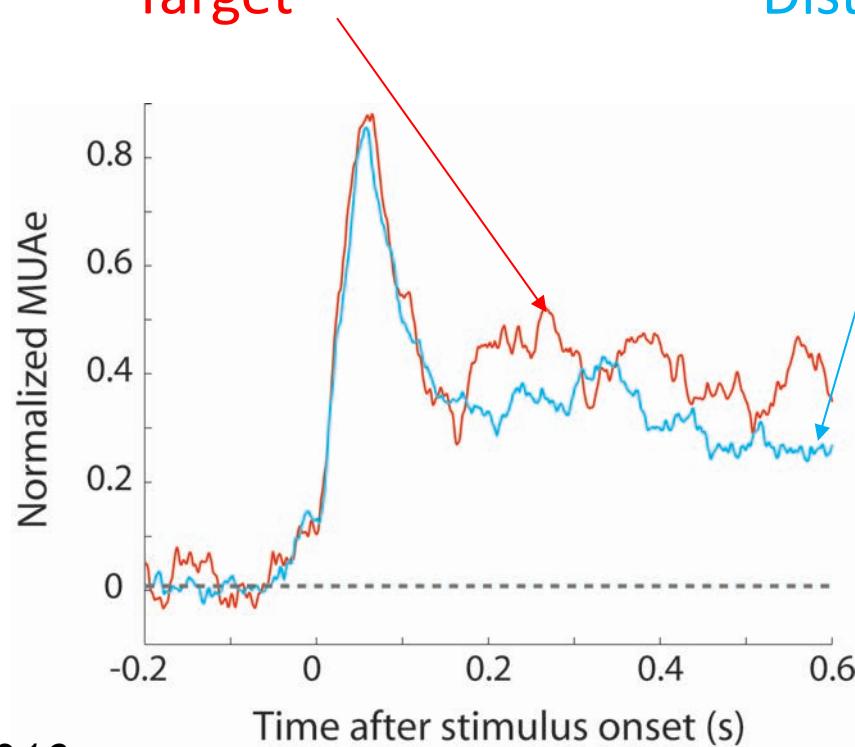
V1d
V2d
V3d



Target

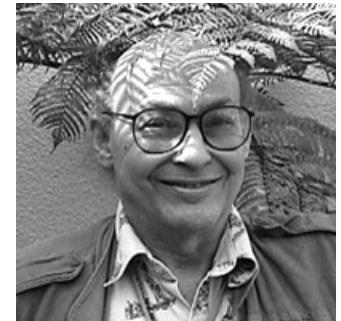


Distracter



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Marvin Minsky, Society of Mind, 1985

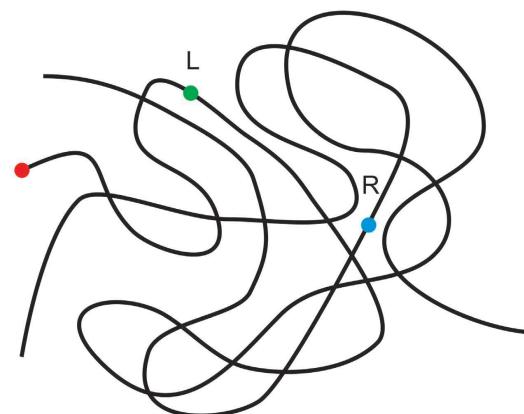


Neurons in the visual cortex are detectors for contours and complex shapes. They do not contain thoughts.

‘Thinking’ happens in the interaction between these nerve cells.

Introduction: visual cortex -- feedforward and feedback processing

Contour grouping

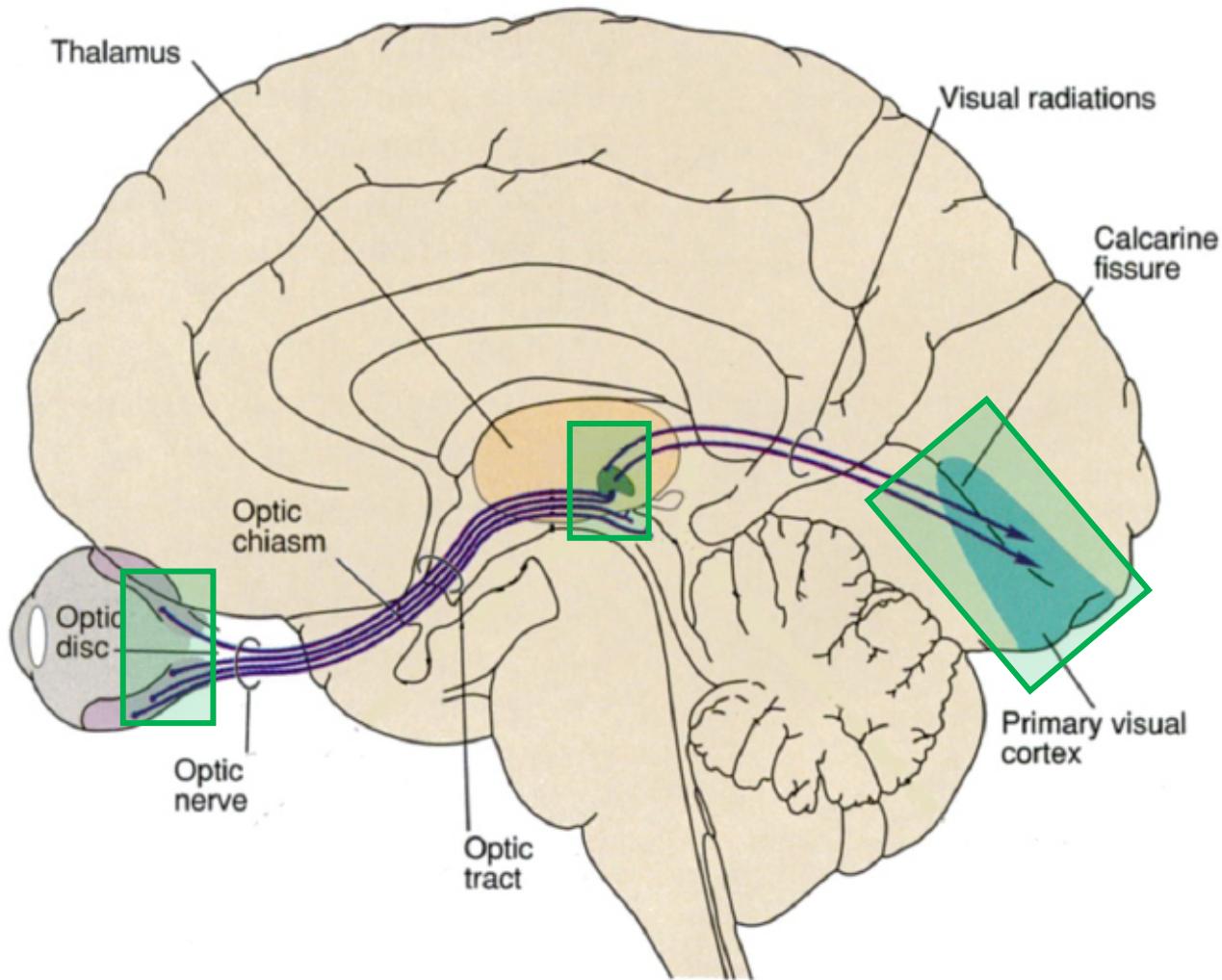


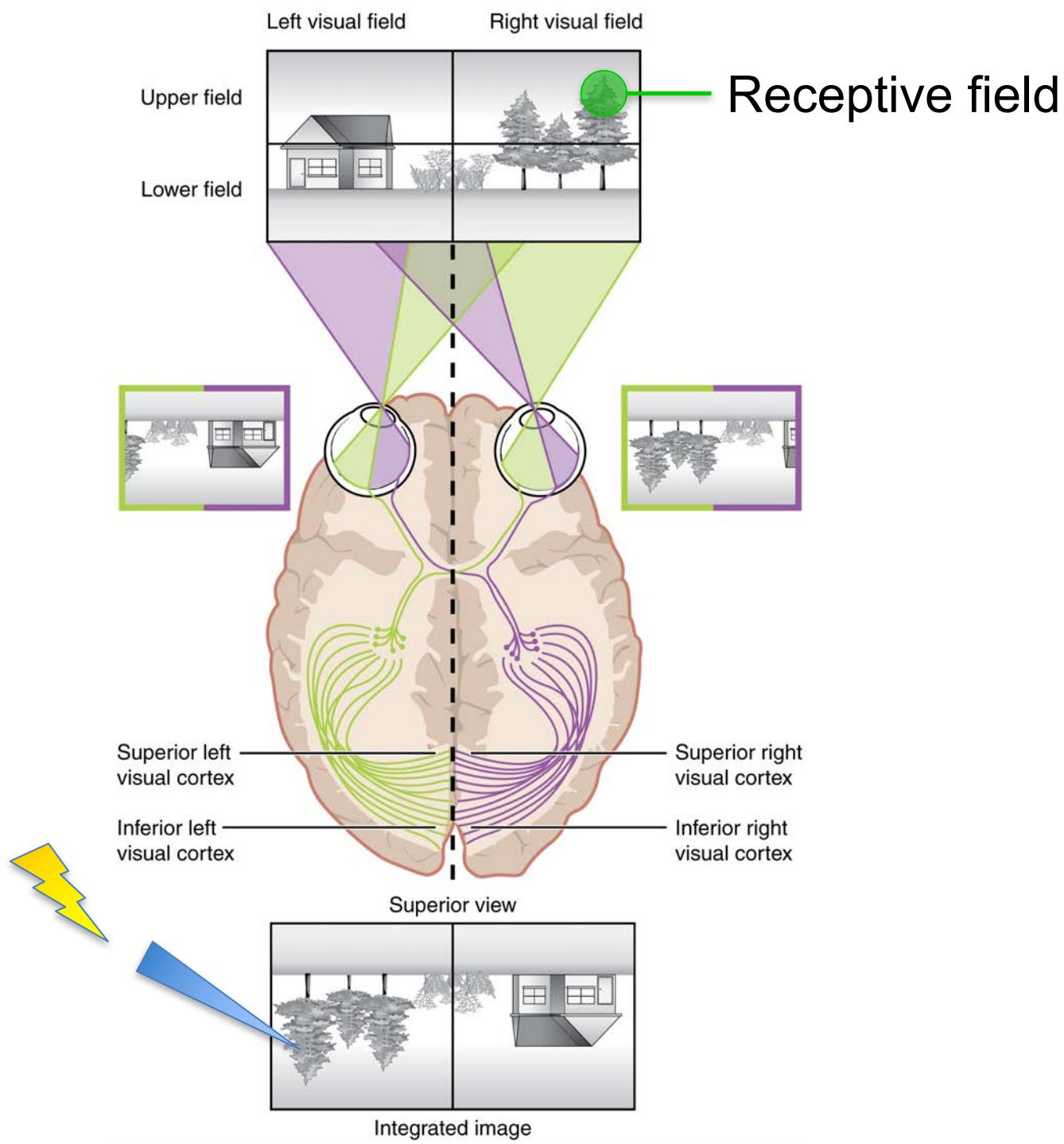
Prostheses

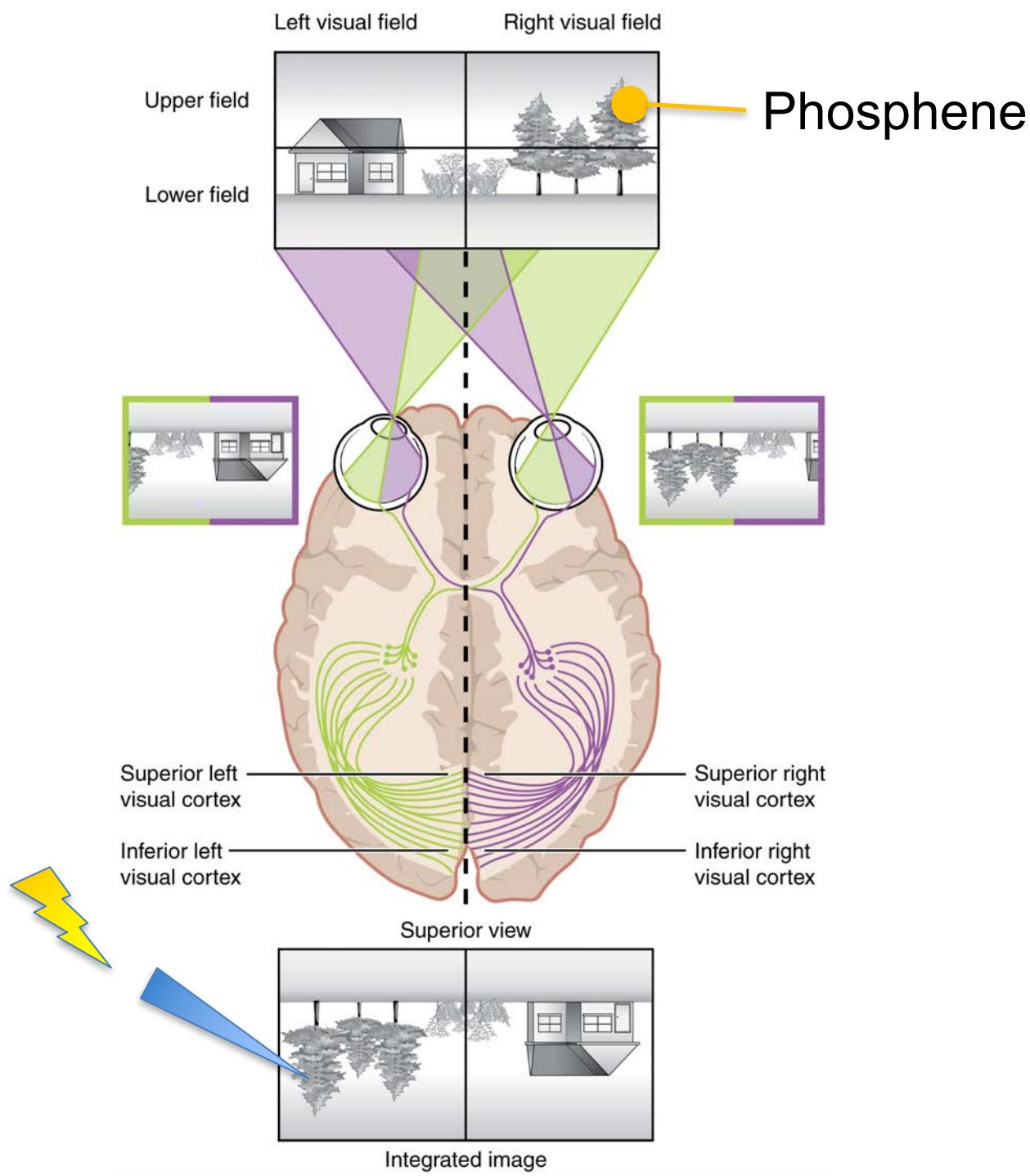


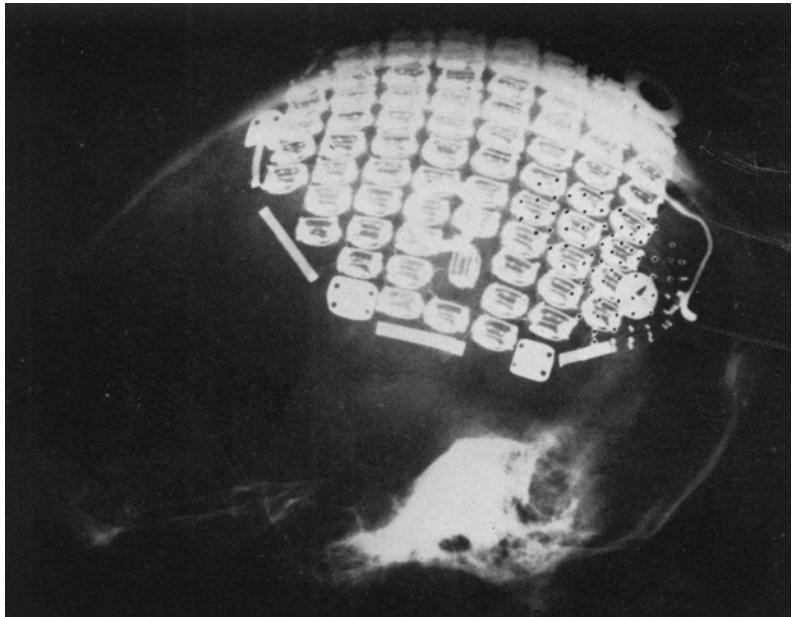


40,000,000 blind people
many will not benefit from retinal chip

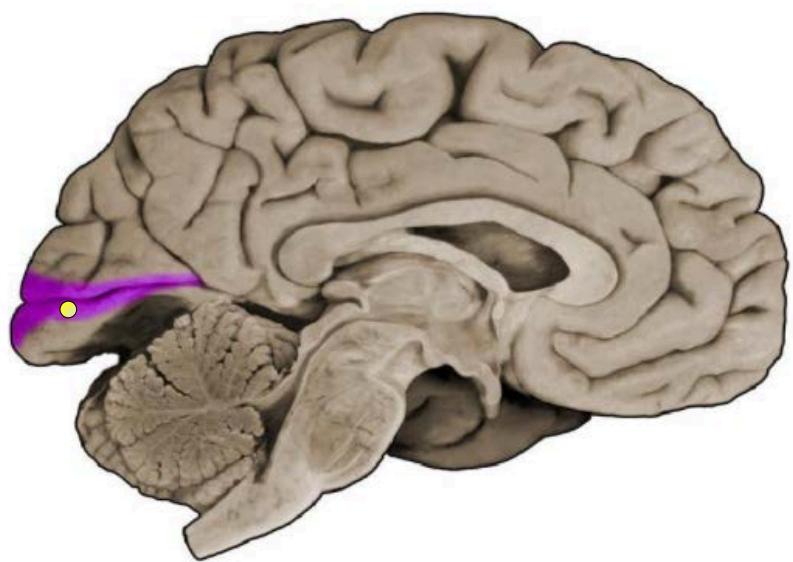
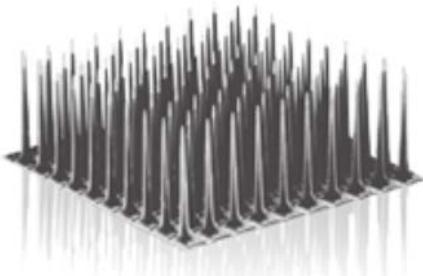


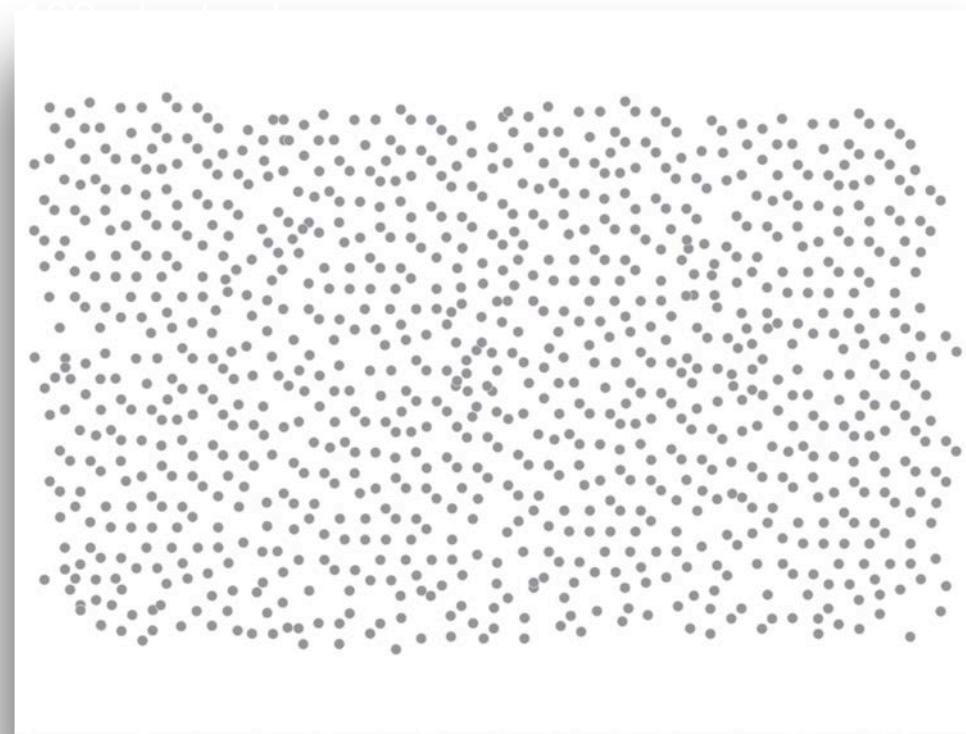
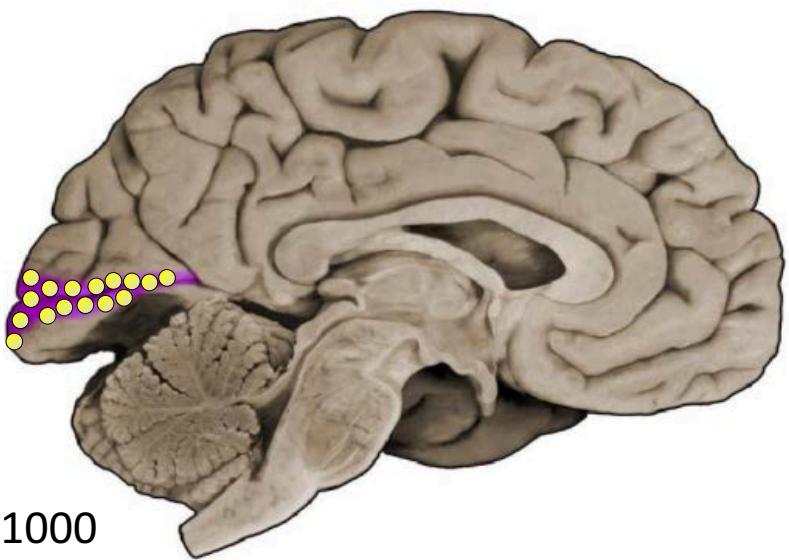


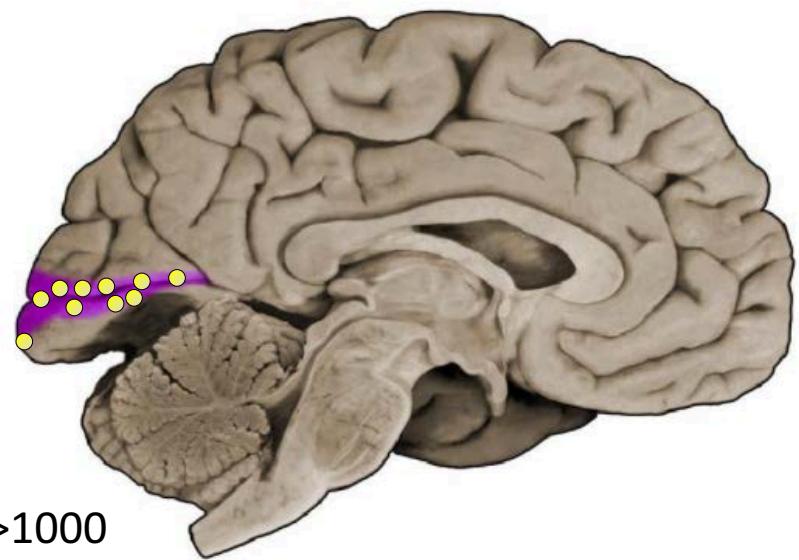
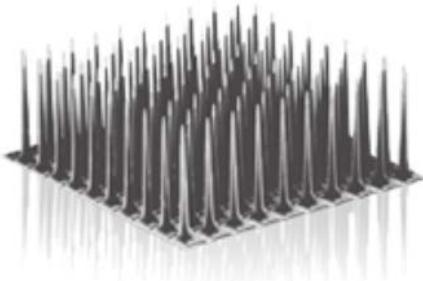




Giles Brindley et al., 1968, and later



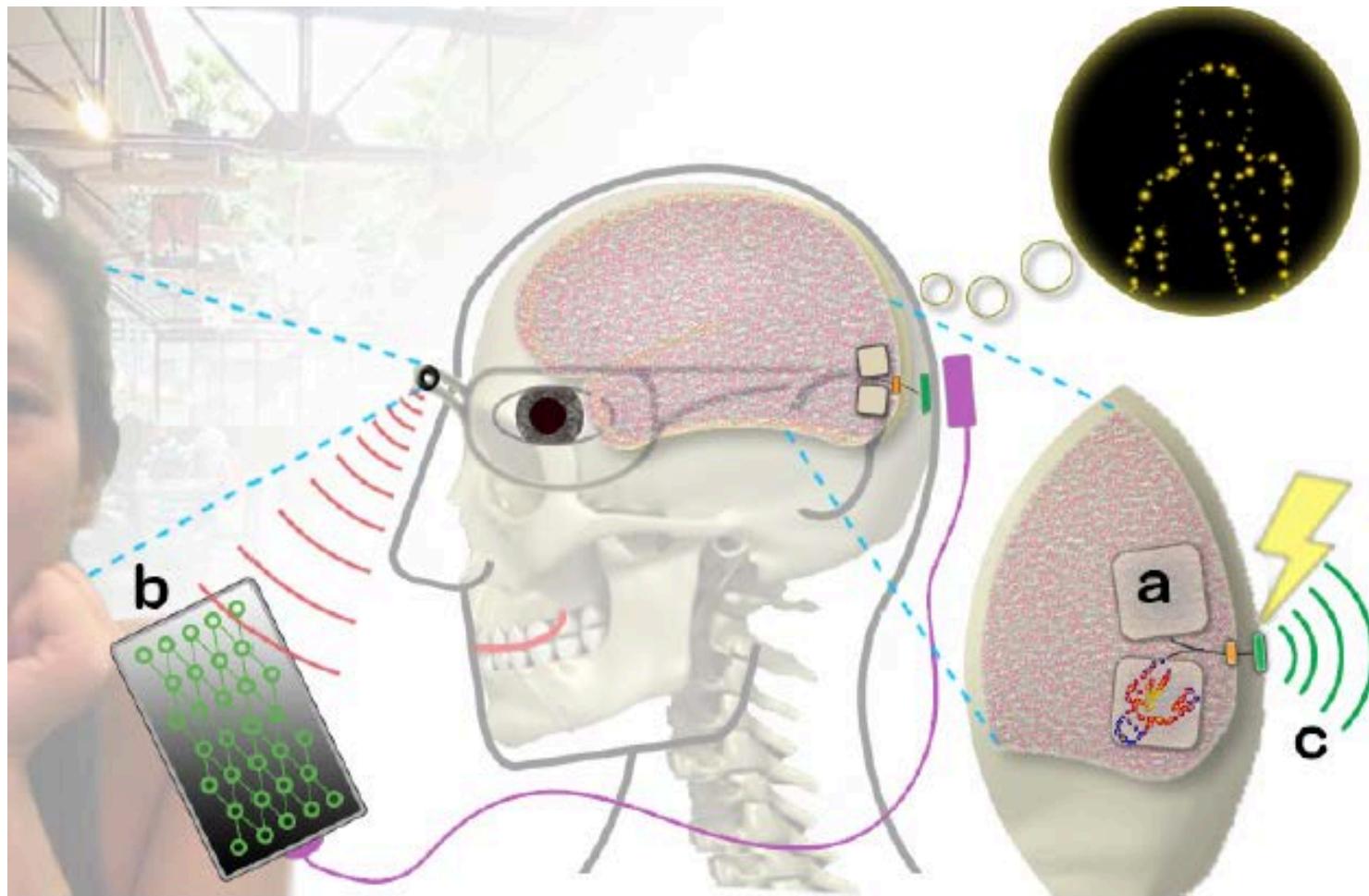




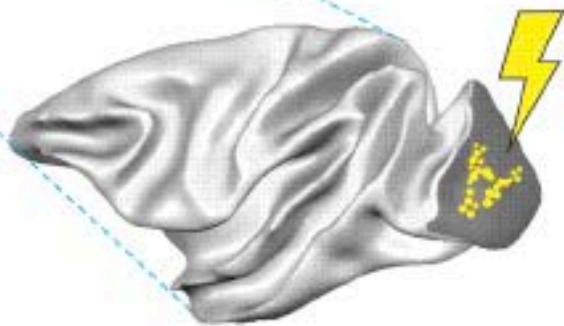
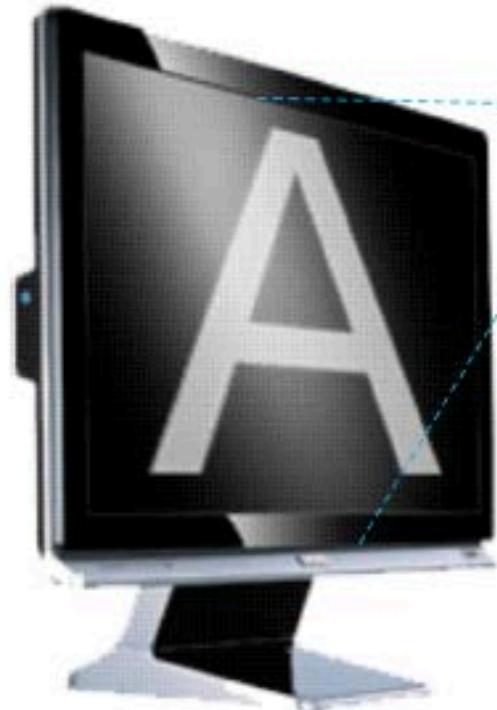
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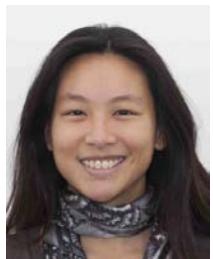
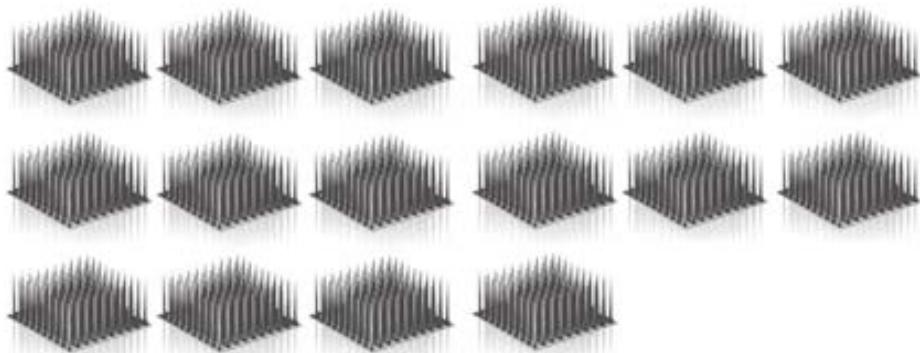
Visual cortex prosthesis for the blind



NeuroTech-NL



$16 \times 64 = 1024$



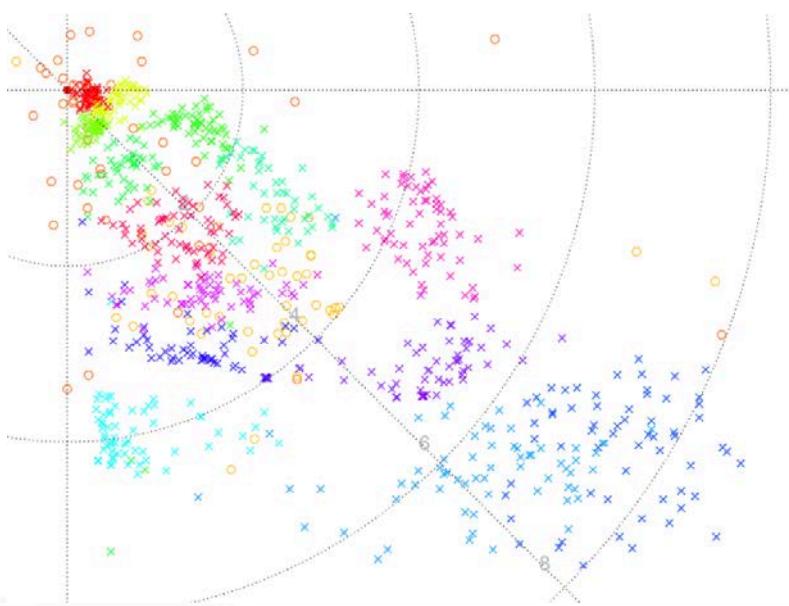
Xing Chen



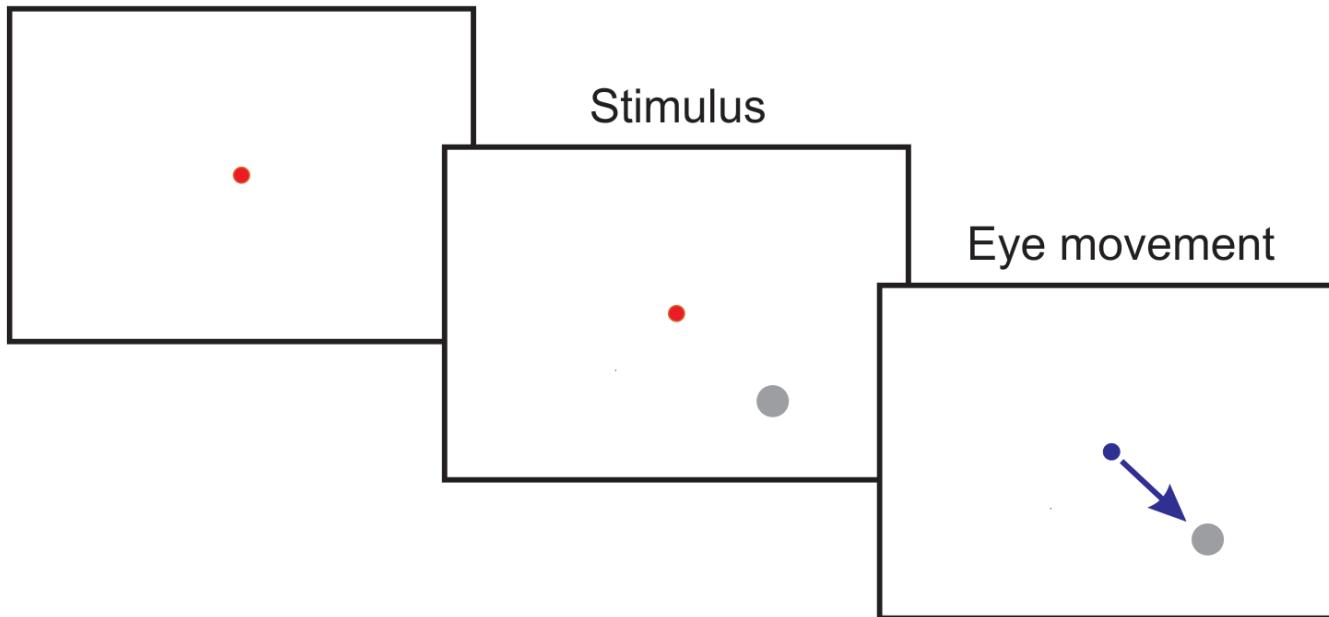
Feng Wang



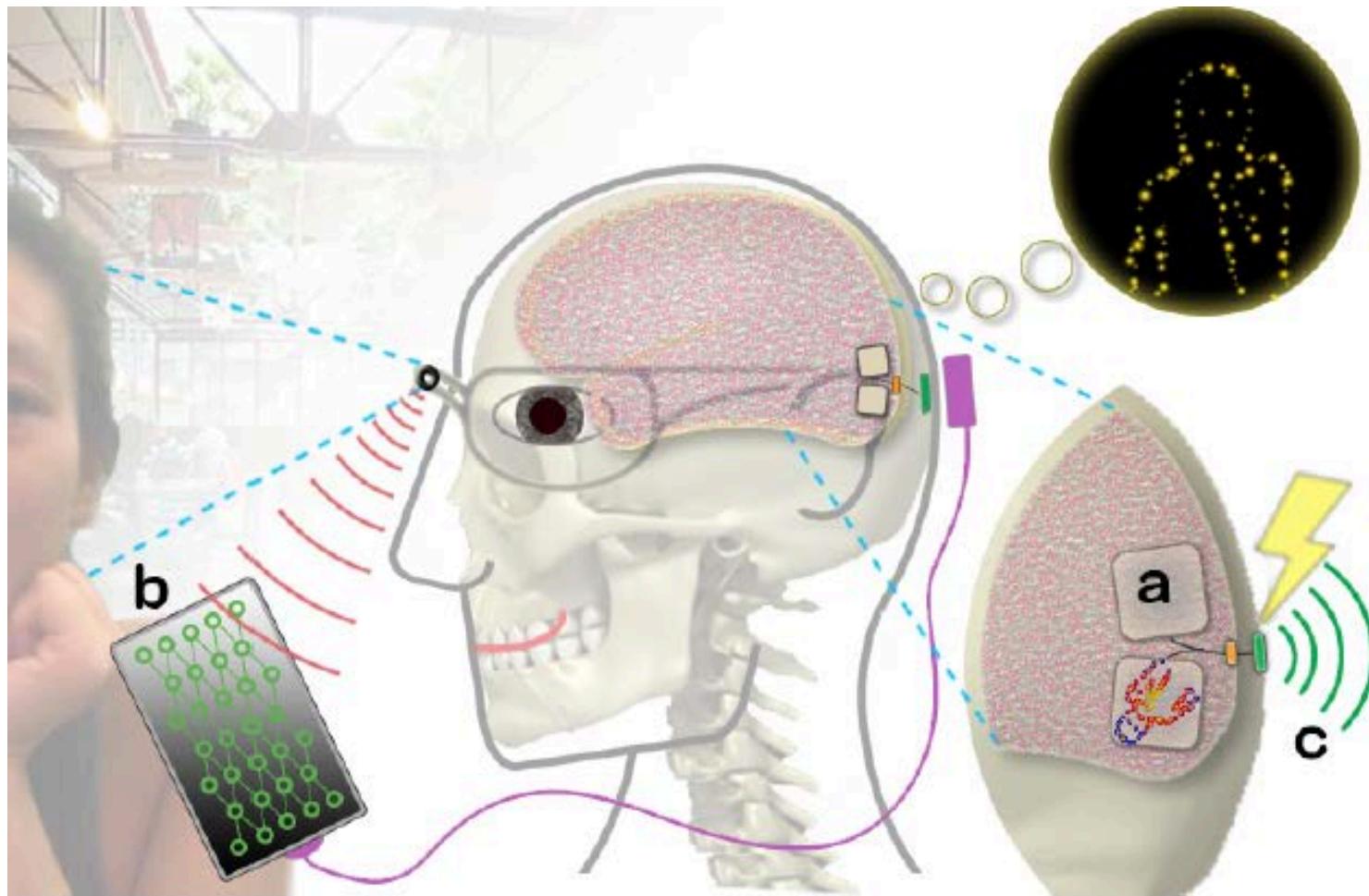
Rick Schuurman



Fixate



Visual cortex prosthesis for the blind



NeuroTech-NL

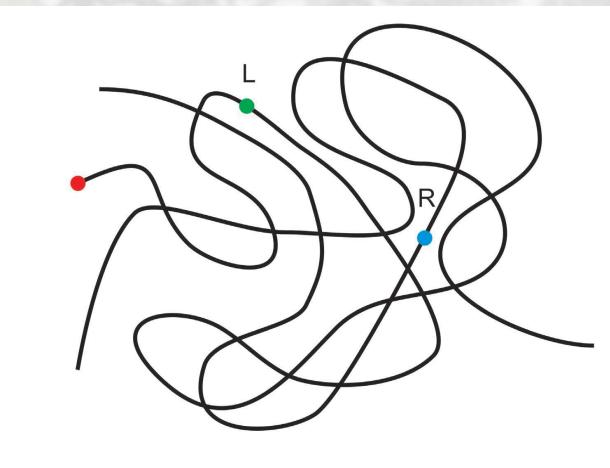


Mark Bentum
Rob Mestrom
Adedayo Omisakin
Tom van Nunen



Introduction: visual cortex -- feedforward and feedback processing

Contour grouping



Prostheses



Victor Lamme
Henk Spekreijse
Arezoo Pooresmaeili



Matt Self
Hans Baaijen
Jessy Possel
Judith Peters
Rainer Goebel



Xing Chen
Feng Wang
Chris Klink



Thank you

