

PERCEIVING MOVEMENT

ICS 280: Visual Perception



Ways to create movement

- Perception
- More than one ways to create the sense of movement
 - Real movement is only one of them

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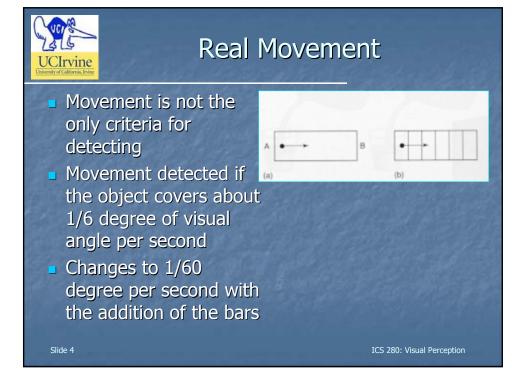


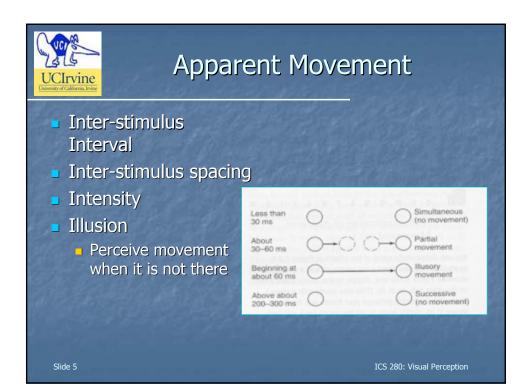
Important for survival

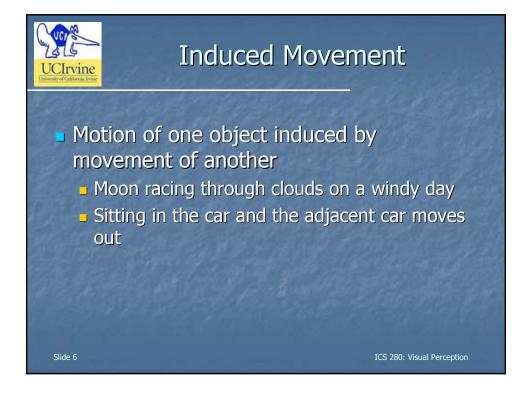
- Animals become still when they sense danger
 - They will be detected if they move
- Many animals have poor depth perception (pigeon) and color vision (cats and dogs)
 - None lack the ability to perceive depth
- Important for survival
 - Motion agnosia

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■ Can't even pour tea, follow conversations Visual Perception









Movement Aftereffct

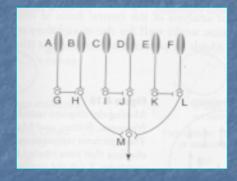
- Waterfall illusion
- Spiral motion illusion

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Direction specific Movement Perception by Feature Detectors



Directionally Selective Neural Circuit

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Further Up in the MT

- Experiment with the monkey
 - VERY close relationship between MT neurons firing and monkey's behavior
 - Increased with increase in correlation
- May be the sole neurons that are responsible
- Very few neurons in a small region
- May be approaching specificity coding

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Is movement of the image sufficient?

- Perception does not depend only o Simage on the retina
- How do we track moving objects?Image stays at the same retinal location
- How do we see stationary scenes as stationary?
 - Eye moves
 - Retinal image moves

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Corollary Discharge Theory

- Movement perception depends on
 - Corollary discharge signal
 - Image movement signal
 - Comparator circuit
 - Exclusive OR

Motor Sensory

MS CDS Comparator

Muscle IMS

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Testing the Theory

- Movement of afterimage in the dark room
 - By moving your eye (afterimage is always at same location in the retina)
- Moving the eyeball
- Following a flying bird
- Physiological evidence
 - Real movement cells

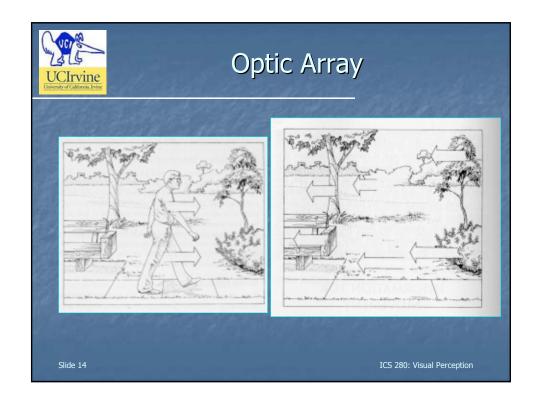
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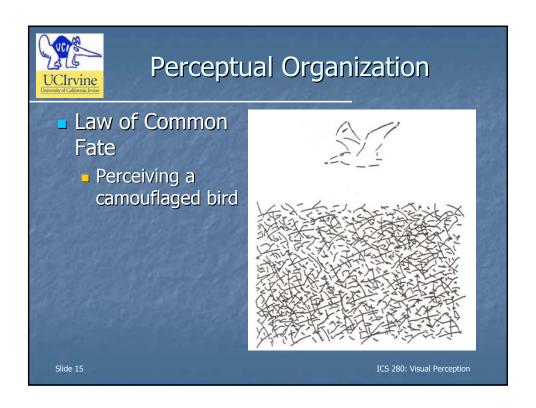


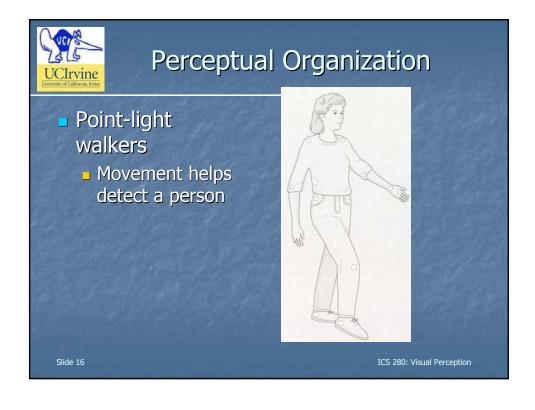
Optic Array

- How things move relative to one another
- Optic Array : Structure created by the whole scene, its color and textures
- Local change in optic array
 - Object moves relative to other
 - Covering and uncovering stationary background
 - Even for a moving object, the background content on retina changes
- Global change
 - Observer is moving

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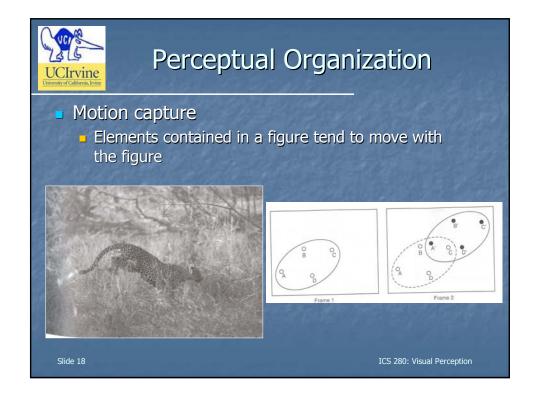




Perceptual Organization

- Kinetic depth effect
 - Moving of 2D object shadow perceived as a 3D object
 - Motion can create the sense of depth on 2D surface

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Role of Intelligence

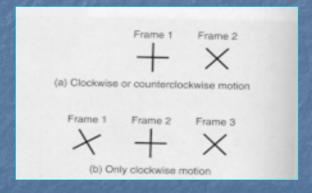
- Movement perception depends on smallest change
- Occlusion
- Meaning
 - Face rotation experiment
 - Shortest path constraint
 - Special sensitivity to human form

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Movement in same direction



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