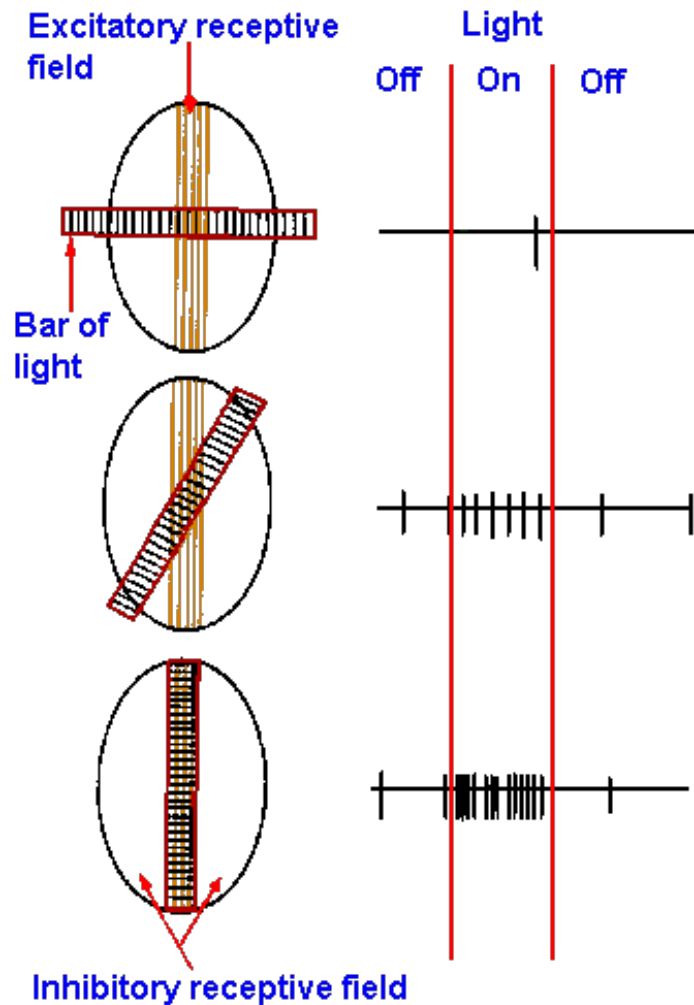
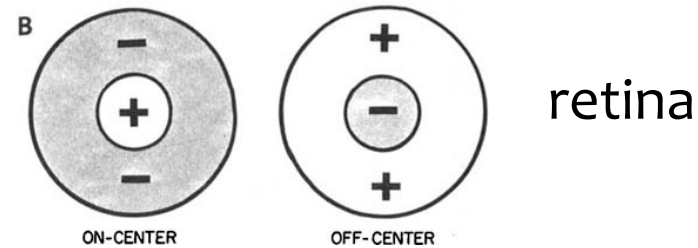


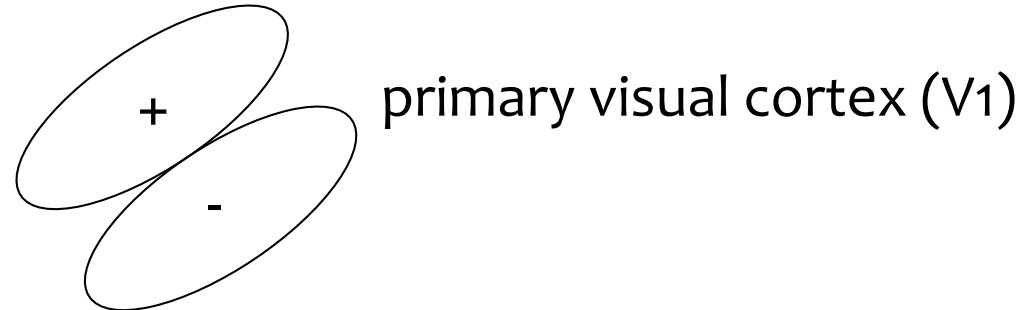
Receptive fields



“Bar detector”
primary visual cortex (V1)



“Spot detector”

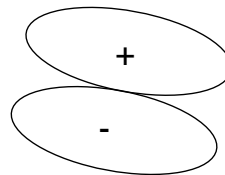
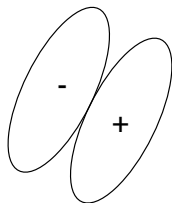
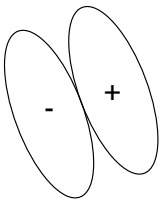
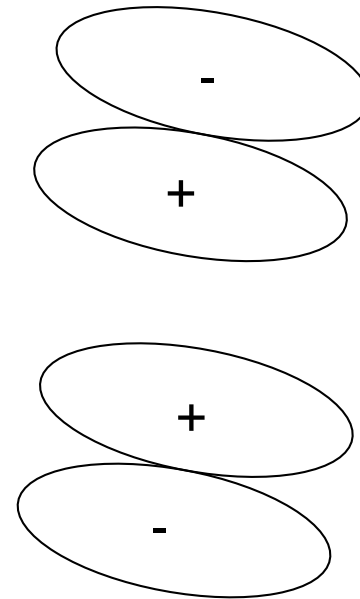
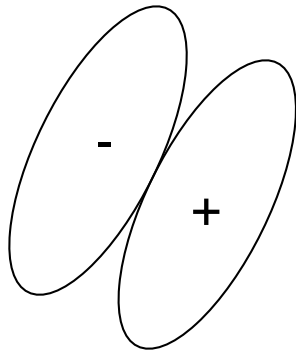
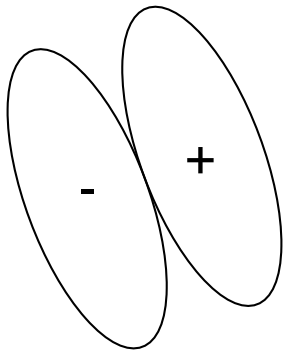


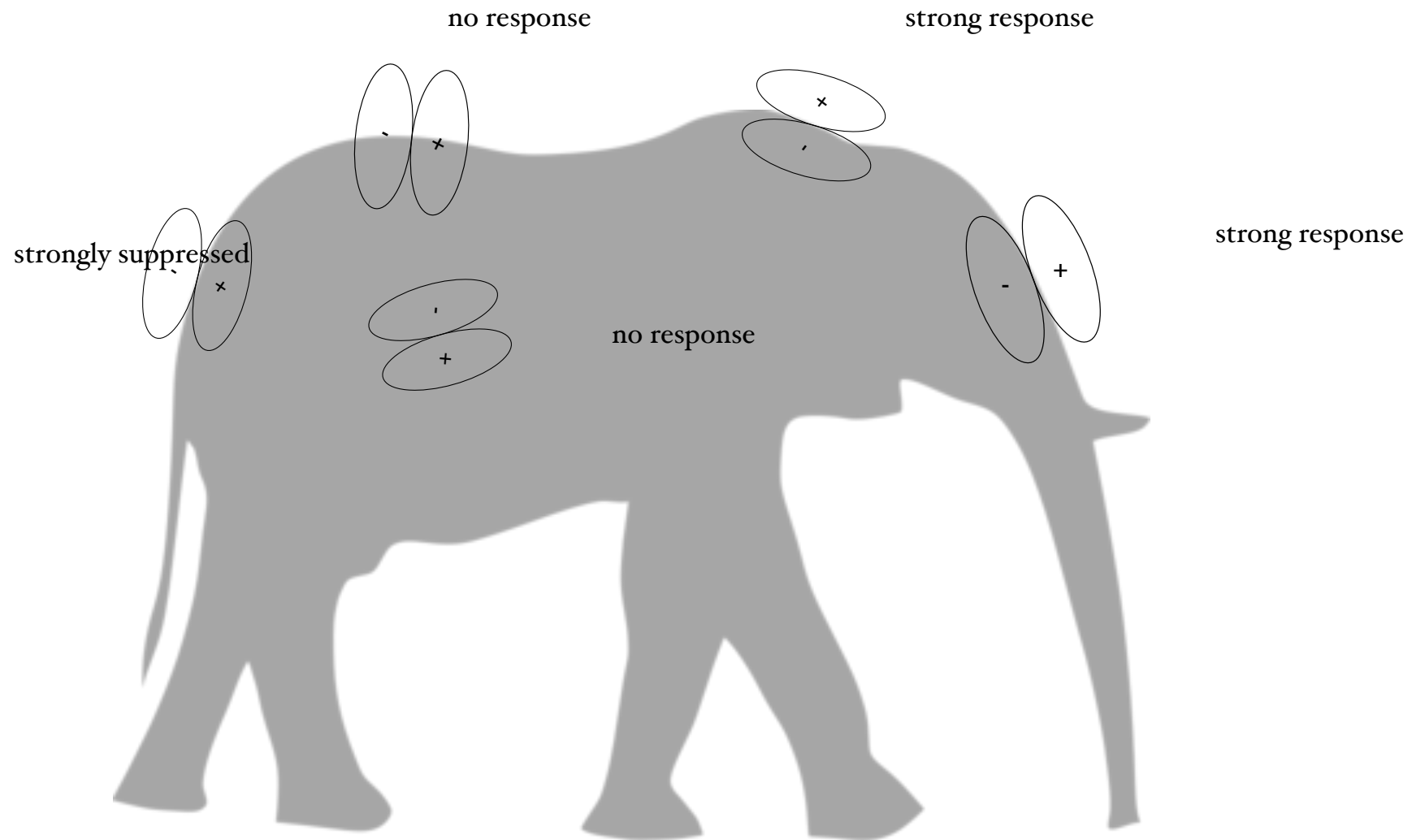
“Edge detector”

Lateral inhibition = competition
between neighboring areas

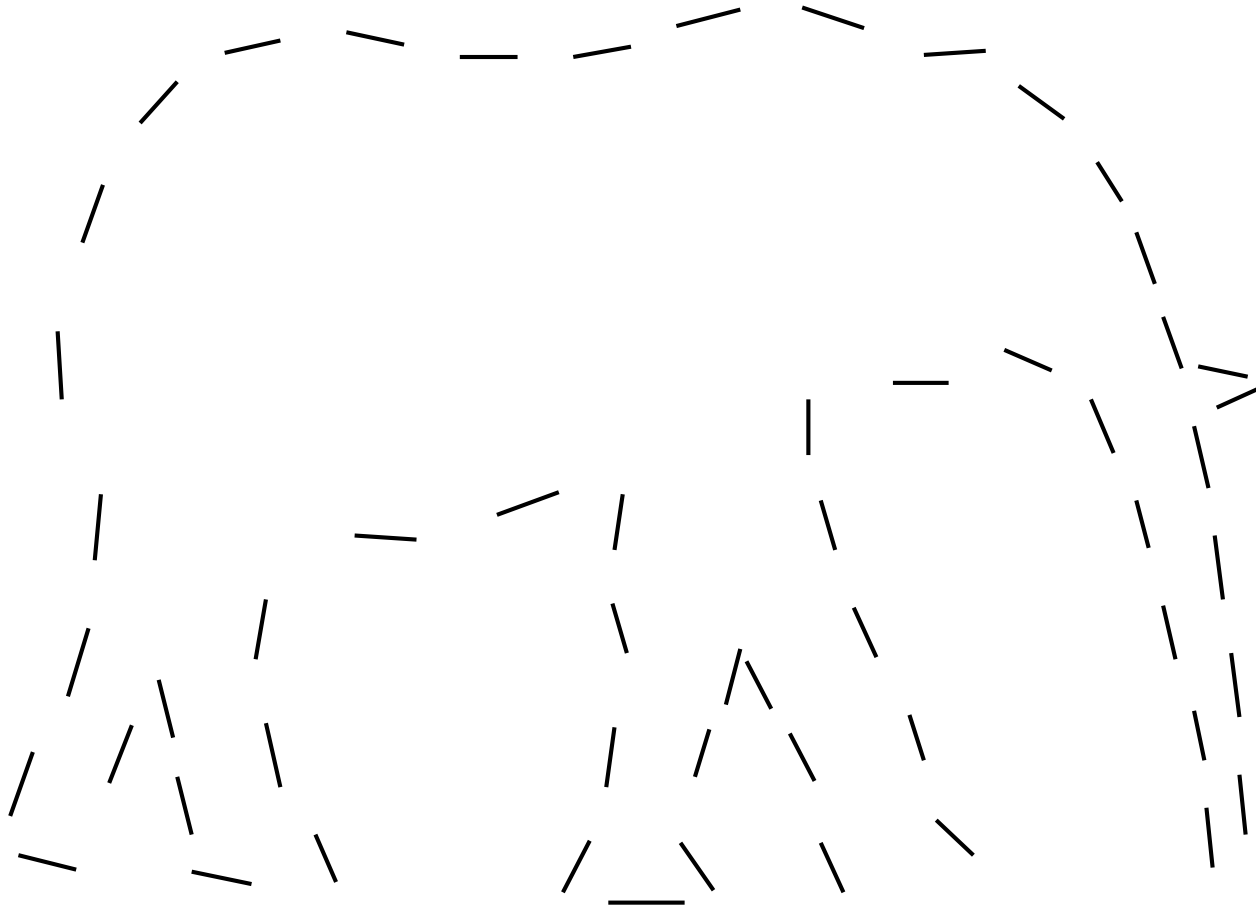
V1: Edge detectors everywhere!

Every orientation x every position x every size x....



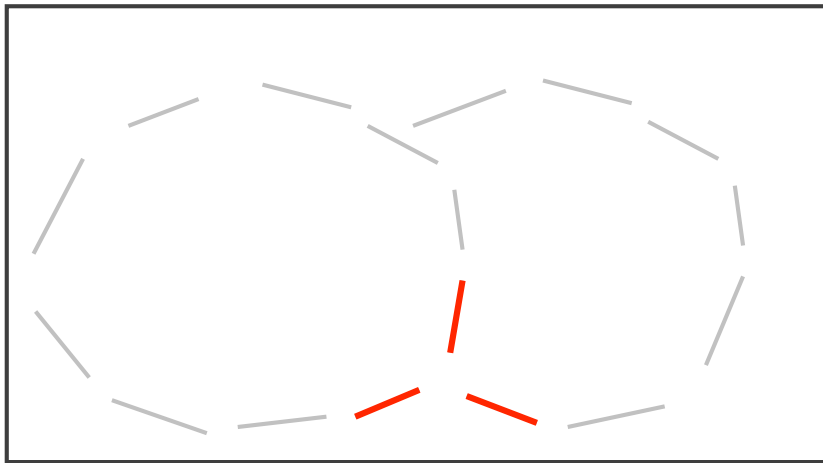


Edge map -- Map of strong V1 responses



Perceptual grouping

- Perceptual grouping is the organization of the raw elements of visual image into larger units, like contours, surfaces, and objects.



16 line segments?
Or 2 objects?

Local vs. global processing

Top-down vs. bottom-up processing

Gestalt perceptual organization

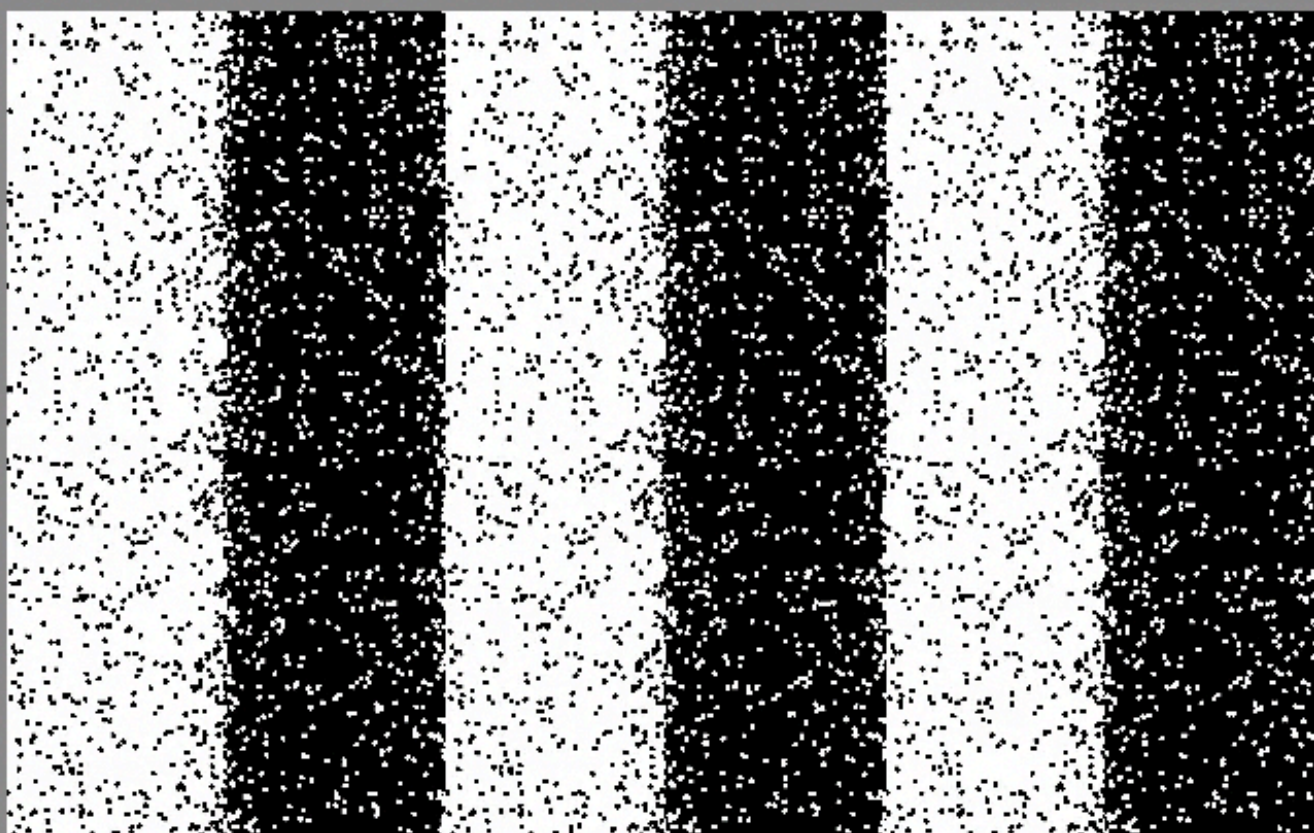
- The Gestalt psychologists (Germany, 1920s) emphasized the “whole” (Gestalt)
- “The whole is different from the sum of its parts”
- This led to a number of **Gestalt principles** concerning how the visual image is perceptually organized

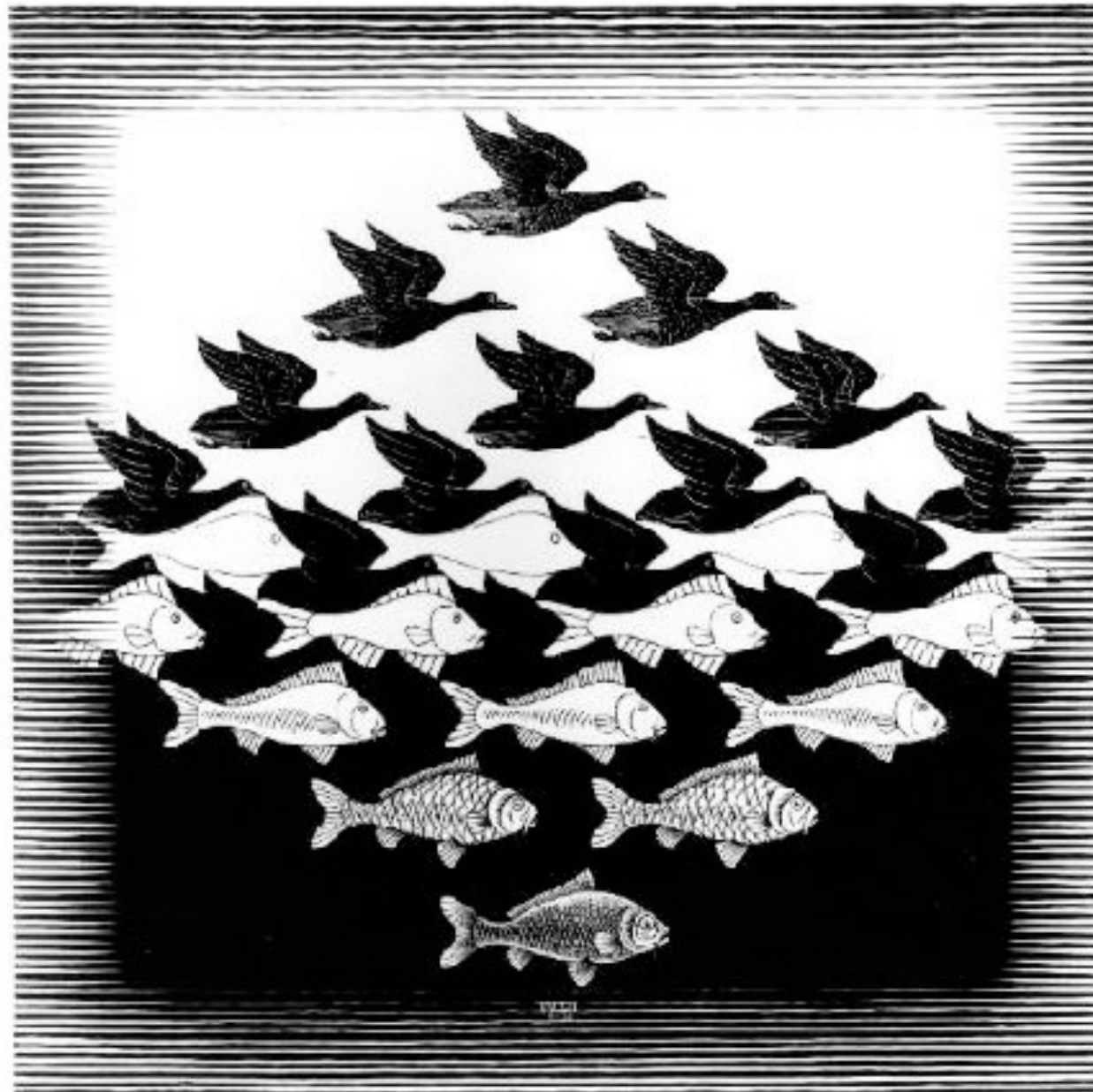
Figure and ground

Rubin, 1936



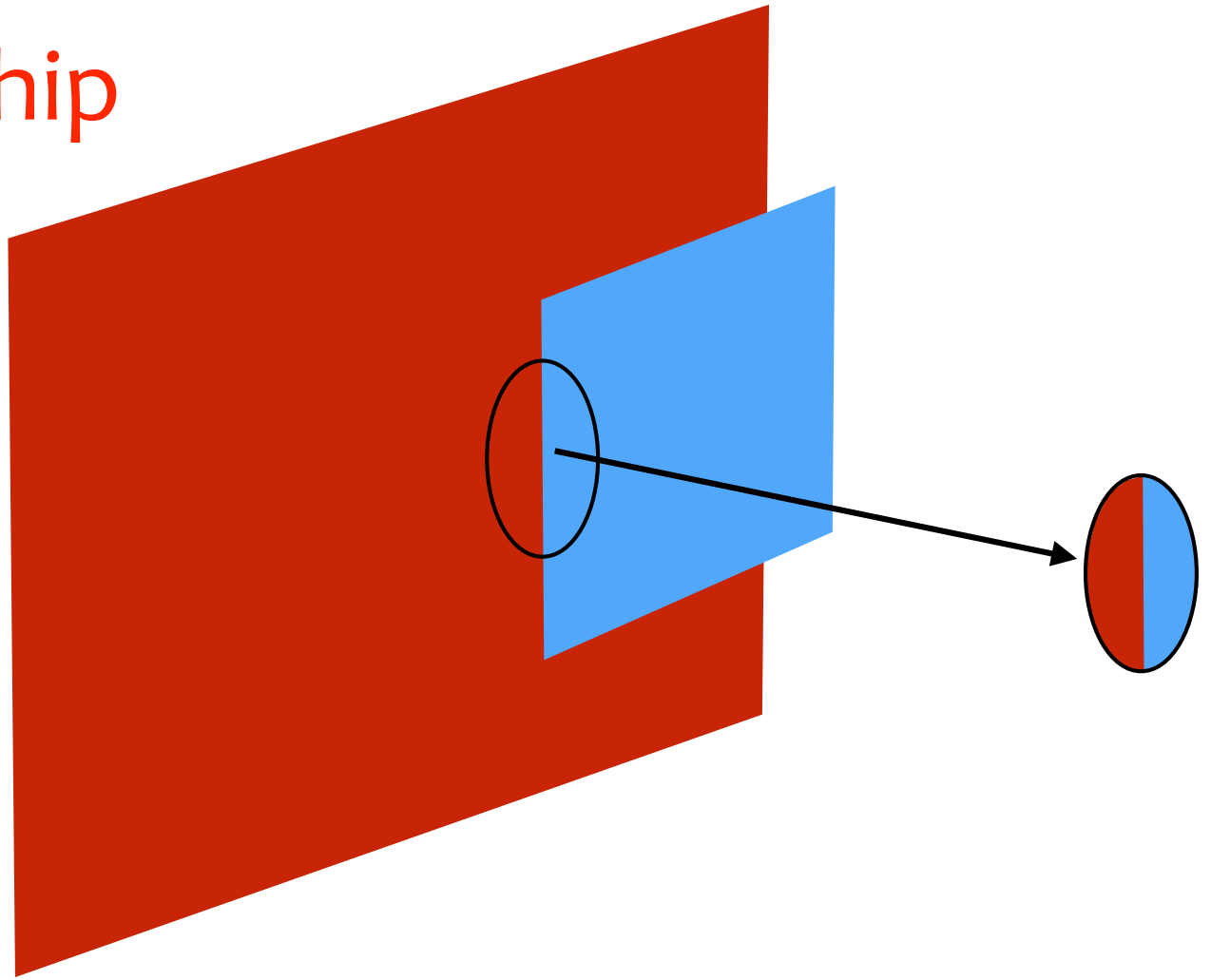
Each boundary separates one region that is closer (figure) and another that is farther (ground)





M.C. Escher: *Sky and Water I* 1938 woodcut

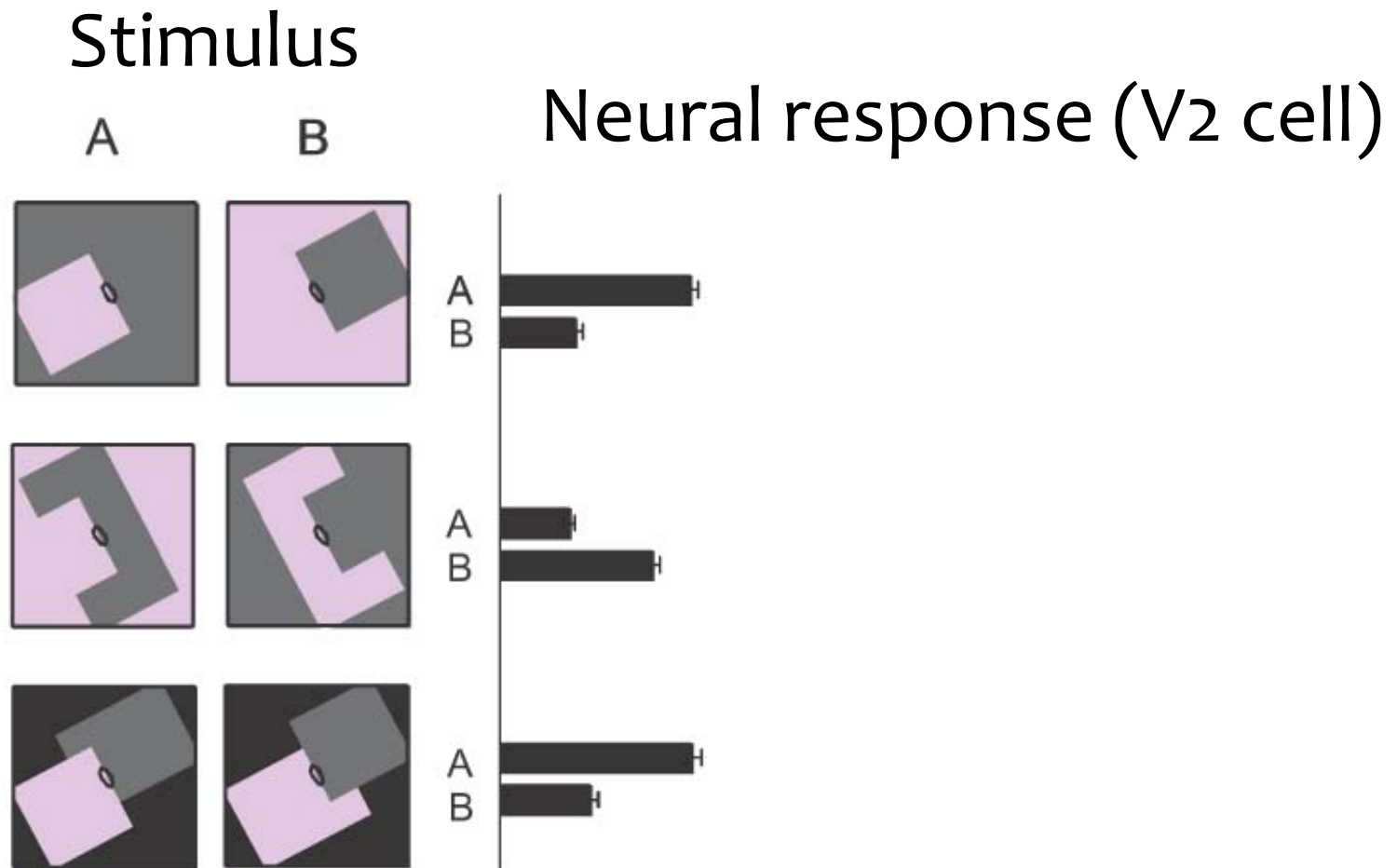
Border ownership



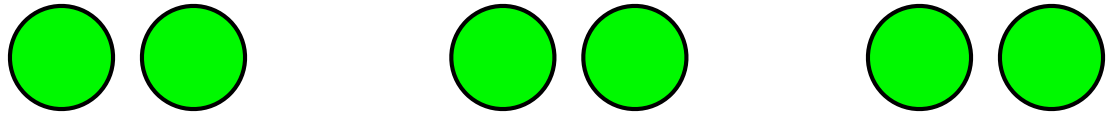
The figural (blue) side of the boundary “owns” the boundary, because

1. the figure actually ends there, while
2. the ground side **continues behind the figure**

Cells in Visual Area 2 (V2) are sensitive to F/G



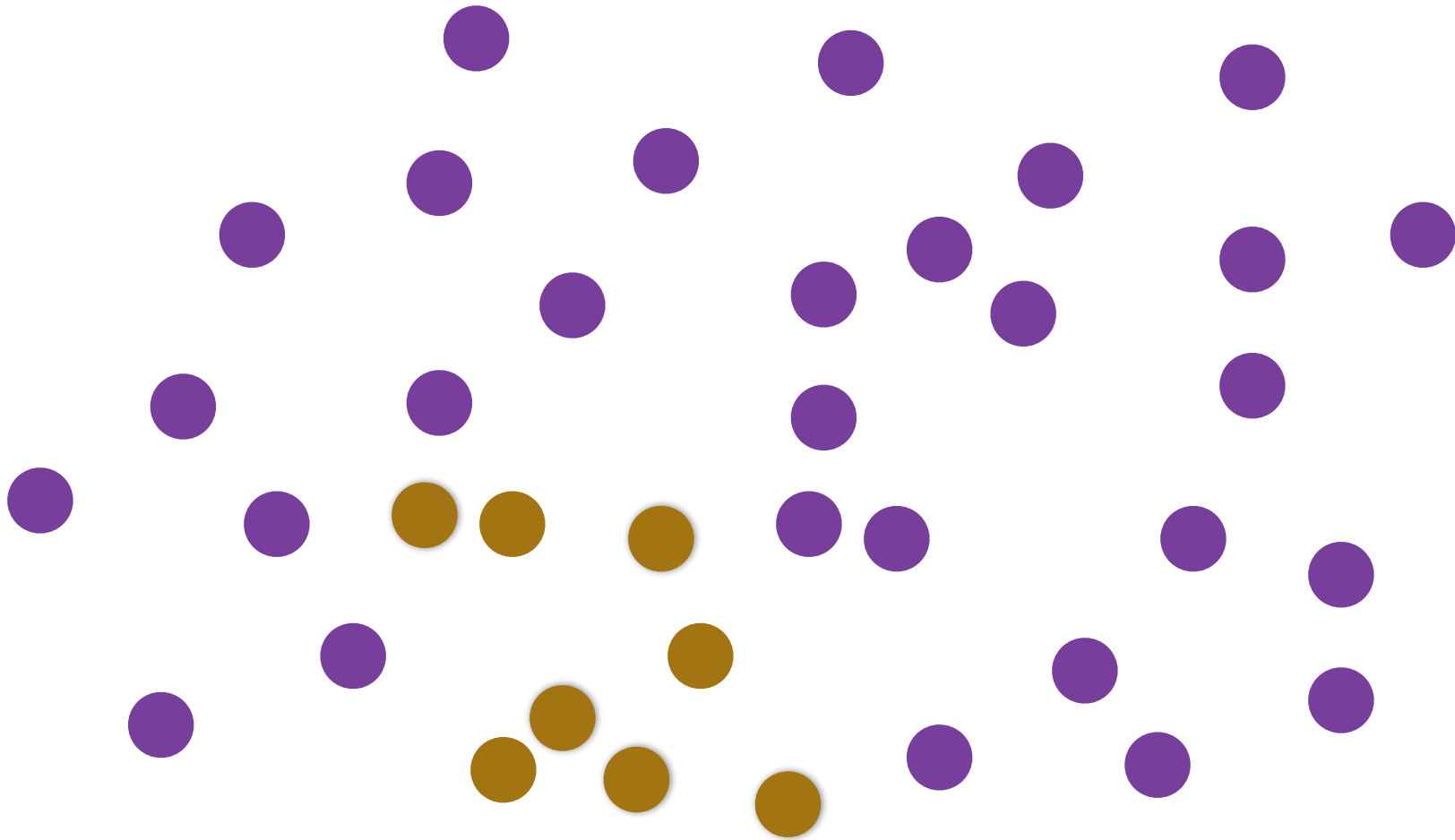
More Gestalt principles



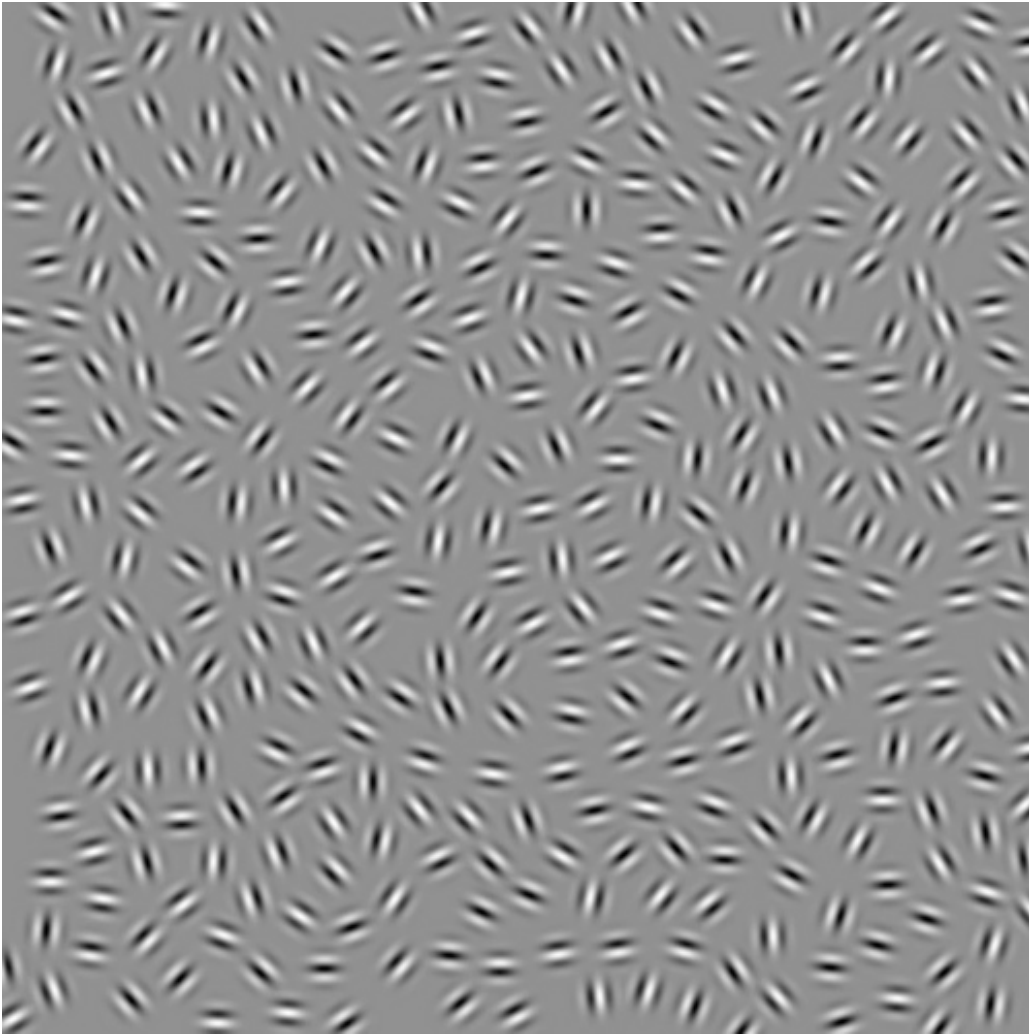
- Principle of proximity
- Principle of similarity
- Principle of common fate
- Principle of good continuation
- Prägnanz

Principle of Similarity

Principle of common fate



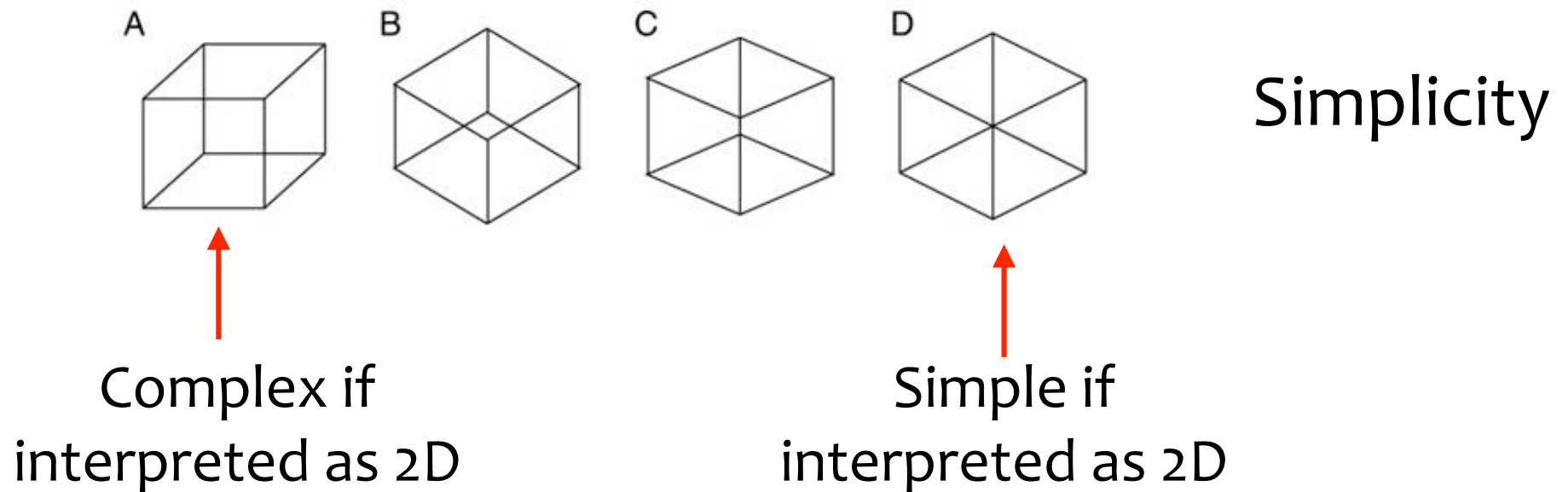
Good continuation



Contour integration

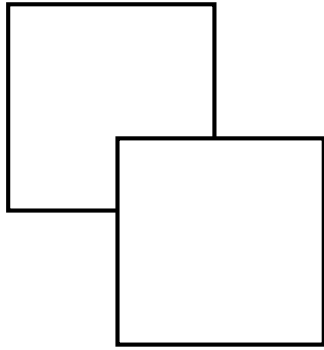
Elongated contours are created by communication among adjacent receptive fields

Prägnanz: prefer the simplest or most coherent interpretation



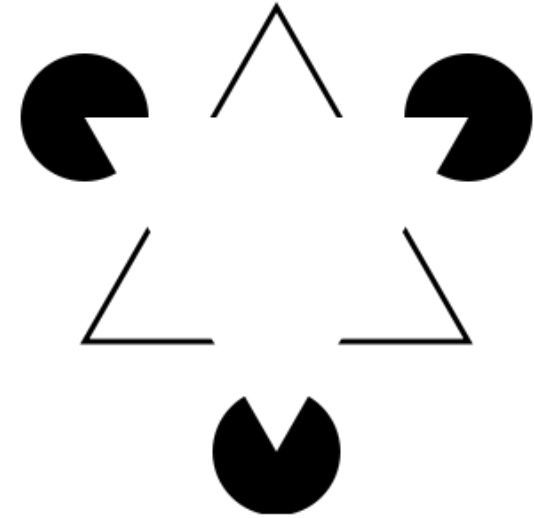
The figure is interpreted as 3D in proportion to how complex it would be to interpret as 2D

Perceptual completion



Amodal completion

- One object is perceived as “completing” behind the other, but is not literally seen



Modal completion

aka **subjective contours**

- One object is perceived as in front of another, inducing the visible constructed boundaries

