Closure in the Visual Cortex: How do we sample?

Irfa Nisar Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Center for Vision Research, York University

James H. Elder Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Center for Vision Research, York University

Does the human visual system sample shapes at discrete points? During adaptation when the neurons are fatigued, one observes the underlying principles that were once less prominent than the fatigued features. Operating under deficit, these less prominent features expose the original contributions from the fatigued neurons that are now absent. An underlying lower order neural process, is thus, now revealed. In this paper, we conduct experiments using flashing circles in order to reveal the brain's sampling pattern. We find that the size and eccentricity, taken together, best explain the edge length reported by users and that size alone is the most reasonable fixed parameter.

Keywords: shape adaptation, cortical adaptation

Introduction

Both the contour type and its angular orientation are important descriptors for shape selectivity (Pasupathy & Connor,1999,2001). In other words, the higher part of the ventral system encodes higher order contour derivatives in the form of tuning for broad curvature as well as certain sharp narrow curvature. However, there has been little study done to vigorously study the simplest convex shape, the circle, under adaptation. Adaptation is a process by which a set of population neurons are fatigued, thereby allowing other sets of neurons that encode inhibition and are not fatigued, to reveal their neural preference for structure and shape. Indirectly, it also reveals the original coding that is now absent. In an earlier experiment, we showed how different regular polygon of varying orders are observed as the in-place adaptation response when a flashing circle is alternated with its black outline.

Why does the brain sample in that way? Is the sampling a by product of closure Wertheimer(1912,1923), (MacLeod & Ellis,1939;Wertheimer,2007) from Gestalt theory or more neuro-physiologically a mapping of the arrangement of the receptive fields (Gilbert,1992)? Is it possible that while higher-order human vision is scale and space (rotation) invariant, lower level account of human vision is not and this is revealed by adaptation? In (Nisar & H. Elder,2021) , we show that the in-place adaptation polygons observed from flashing circles are symmetrical regular polygons of varying orders based on their eccentricity and the size of the flashing stimuli. Adaptation, reveals certain closure properties induced by the activity of population neurons present at certain biological eccentricities

(Nisar & H. Elder,2021).

Edge length, also defined as the gap between contours, allows the construction of closed shapes if they are small (Elder & Zucker,1993). This property is called closure. Closure is often thought to be a primitive property, separate from the ventral stream pathway that culminates in the inferotemporal region (IT) that makes inferences about global shape from earlier components. Wertheimer's earliest experiments in psychology (Wertheimer,2007) assert that the quality of the part is a function of its integration in the whole. In other words, the whole is more significant and determines the quality of the part. The paradigm of global or local shape being competing features in defining shape is a natural progression from this earlier research in Gestalt principles (Kimchi,1992). Homomorphic class differences are processed earlier and outside the ventral stream. This is revealed in several psycho-physical experiments by Chen and Palmer (Chen,1982;Palmer & Rock,1994). Chen states that connectedness, closed or open, and the number of holes are topological features that form important perceptual representations that are extracted early in the visual process (Chen,1982). Palmer in (Palmer & Rock,1994) show that uniform connectedness is a property where regions of similar lightness, colour or texture are perceived as single units even before grouping principles such as proximity and similarity begin to take effect.

From a previous study of flashing circles built of different sizes and presented at various eccentricities (Nisar & H. Elder,2021), we discovered that the strength and polygon order of the percept changed with eccentricity and size. The strength was strongest when the circle was of size 1 degree visual angle and was presented at an eccentricity 8 degree visual angle. The largest polygon order was observed when the percept was of size 8 and at eccentricity 4 degree.

In this study, we alter the stimuli from the previous study and probe if the arc length of the stimulus effects the edge length seen and reveals sampling patterns for curvature closure. We keep in mind the importance of *connectedness* and therefore use arc lengths as the probing parameter. We use edge lengths instead of polygon order as a measure of the polygon order seen.

Methods

Observers

30 observers participated in the experiment. All observers participated in the online version of the experiment, hosted on Pavlovia. Participants were recruited using Prolific, an online recruitment site. The participants were screened for being fluent in English and for having corrected-to-normal vision.

Apparatus

Stimuli were generated using the Psychtoolbox (Brainard,1997) in Matlab on a Windows Lenovo machine with a Nvidia GTX1060 graphics card. During presentation of the stimuli using Pavlovia, the viewing distance was determined from the participant. The participant measured the distance from the monitor using a tape measure. The background of the experiment was white. The mean luminance of the monitor was expected to read 26 cd/m^2. The participants were asked to scale a credit card on their screen and make it the size of a physical credit card. Pixels per degree was simply computed from the process and this value was used to draw stimuli in pixels given any size and eccentricity.

Measurement Techniques

Participants were instructed to provide their viewing distance in centimeters using a measuring tape and scale a credit card to match a physical credit card. The participants indicated the polygon to which they adapted by selecting the edge length in an array of edge lengths during the response selection phase. A standard mouse was assumed to be used to point and click on the edge length since the participants were online. Unlimited time was awarded to select an edge length. Once the edge length was selected, a Likert scale from 1 to 10 was shown to mark the strength of the percept if the participants had indicate a somewhat polygonal percept. Once the participant recorded a response, the next stimuli presentation appeared.

Experiment 1

The experiment reports the edge length of the polygon percept seen as the circle diameter and eccentricity of the circle's placement varies. We present stimuli that are circles and alternate with a circle that is its inward gradation pattern. The diameter of the circles we present as stimuli, subtend a visual angle of 2,4,8 and 16 ° on the user's eye. The eccentricity at which the circle center is presented is at 0,1,2,4 and 8 °. There were a total of 36 unique stimuli presentations when accounting for the size, eccentricity and the handedness of the stimuli appearance from the fixation cross (left or right). We study the adaptation produced in place, induced by the flashing stimuli, at varying eccentricities along the horizontal meridian and report the resulting polygonal percepts that form. We do not measure the polygon order directly. Instead we use edge lengths that would represent the regular polygon. Participants mark an edge length of the polygon percept they see. The url for the experiment is available at *https://run.pavlovia.org/inisar2/fragmentonline30*.

Stimuli

The stimuli consisted of a circle with a black outline that alternated with another circle of the same size but with an inward gradation pattern. The black outlines were constructed of penwidth 5 using Psychtoolbox. See Figure 1(b). The circles were built of different sizes. See Figure 1(a). The eccentricity at which the circle was presented was 1,2,4 and 8 °. Randomized trials presented every combination of the circle radius and its eccentricity. Every unique combination of eccentricity and radius was presented ten times for a total of 360 trials. The circle was placed left of the central fixation cross half the time and on the right of the fixation cross half of the time. The stimuli was presented against a white background.

Results from Experiment 1

Shape

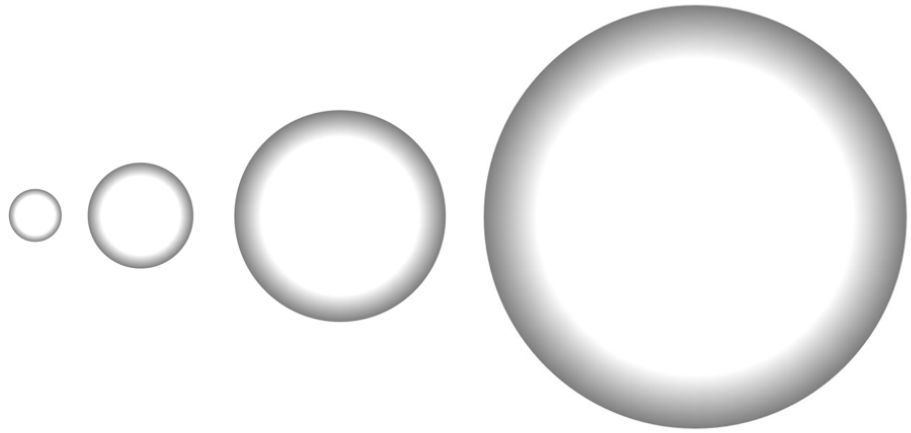
The results from the 30 observers are shown in the graphs below. Most observers reported circles than polygons.

A further breakdown by eccentricity does not reveal significant results based on the eccentricity per stimulus size.

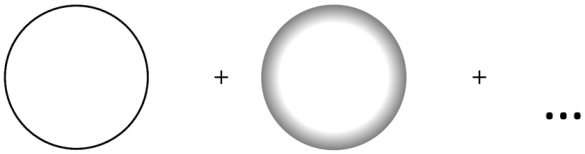
Edge Length

The edge length decreases with increasing size and increases with eccentricity.

Strength

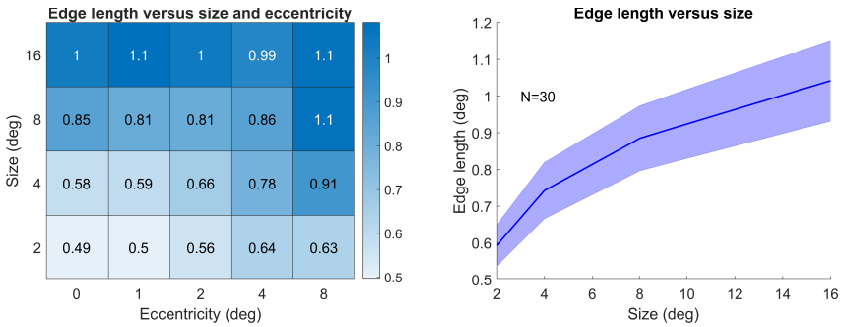


(a)



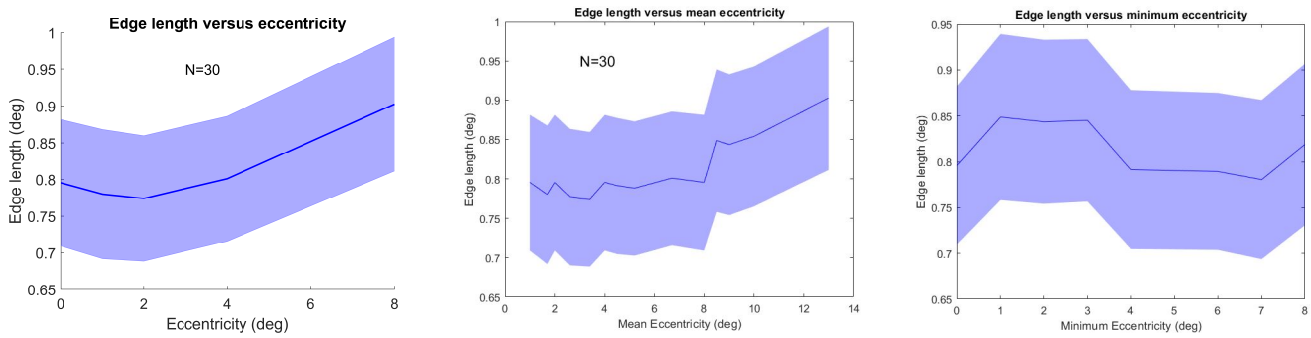
(b)

Figure 1: Experiment 1: (a) Stimuli sizes: Circles with inward gradation, whose diameter subtends 2,4,8 and 16 degrees of visual angle respectively on the user's eye. The pictures are for illustration only and show the relative sizes of the stimuli. Stimuli do not subtend the exact degree on the user's eye. (b) Flashing stimuli: Circle in a black outline and its inward gradation. The outline and the inward gradation alternate at 2 Hz. The circle is presented to the left of the fixation cross.



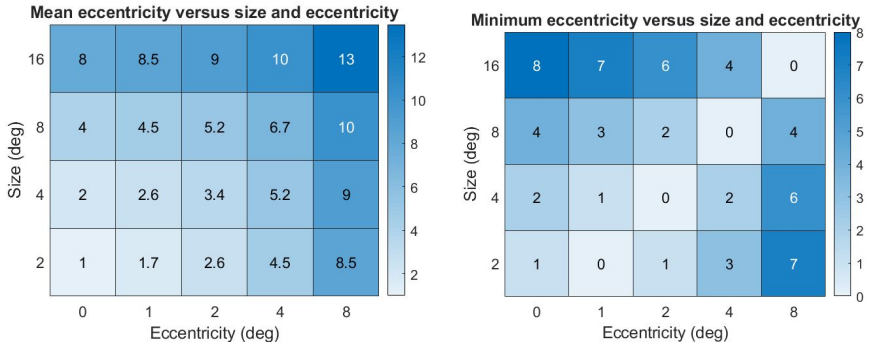
(a) (b)

Figure 2: (a) Mean edge length (in deg) for different sizes of the circle stimuli: 2, 4, 8 and 16 , presented at different eccentricities of 0,1,2,4 and 8 degrees. (b) Edge length versus size
Edge length increases slightly with size and also with eccentricity. Size has a larger effect. Eccentricity has a more moderate effect.



(a) (b) (c)

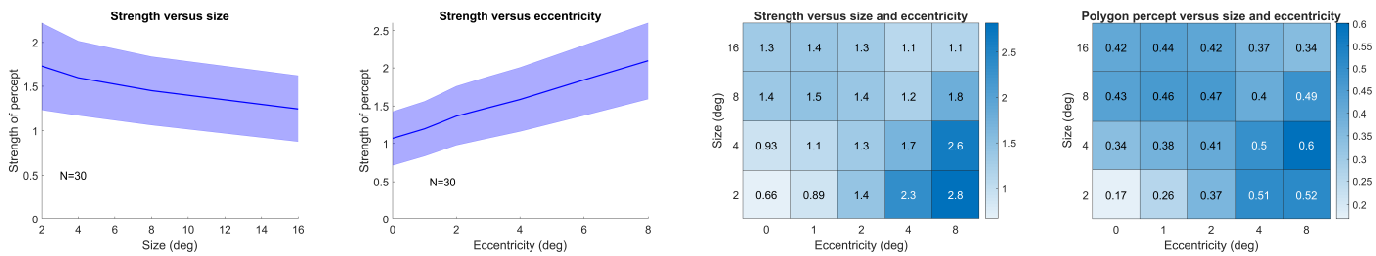
Figure 3: (a) Edge length versus eccentricity (b) Edge length versus mean eccentricity (c) Edge length versus minimum eccentricity Edge length increases slightly with size and also with eccentricity. Size has a larger effect. Eccentricity has a more moderate effect.



(a) (b)

Figure 4: (a) Mean eccentricity. (b) Minimum eccentricity.

The experiment measured the strength of the percept on a scale from 0 to 10. 0 meant that the observer did not see a polygon percept after adaptation. The percept in this case remained the same as the circular stimuli. A 10 on the scale indicated a crisp regular polygon. The strongest effect is for small objects at large eccentricities. See Figure 5 (b). Large objects at small eccentricities and small objects at large eccentricities produce large effects. Small objects at small eccentricities and large objects at large eccentricities produce smaller effects. This is demonstrated in the matrix in Figure 5 (a).



(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 5: (a) Strength versus size (b) Strength versus eccentricity (c) Strength decreases with size and increases with eccentricity. Size has a larger effect. Eccentricity has a more moderate effect. (d) Probability polygon percept as a function of size and eccentricity

Eccentricity

Eccentricity has a modest effect on the polygon order reported. Proximity to the fovea shows higher order polygons. This is a smaller effect. See Figure 3(b).

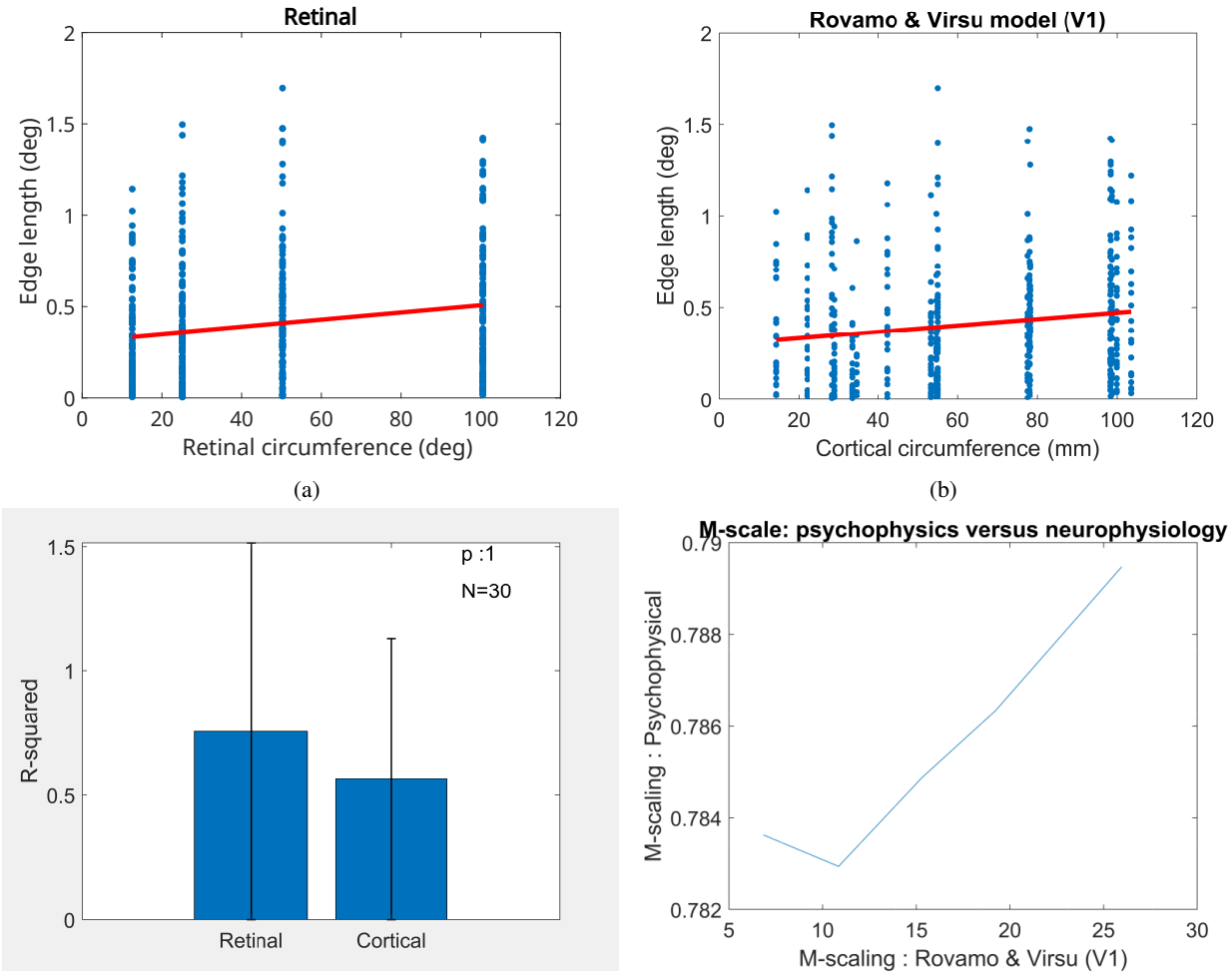
Model that explains the edge length observed

Can the edge length observed be explained by a retinal model or a higher level cortical model? A retinal function samples the circular stimulus in 2D eccentric cartesian coordinates. We fit a first order linear model of the edge length as a function of the retinal size and another as a function of the cortical circumference size. We shall hereby call the retinal circumference size, retinal length, and the cortical circumference size, cortical length. The functions for edge length as a function of the retinal length and the cortical length is given below in Equation 1 and Equation 2. Equation 1 describes x as a point on the retinal circle whereas 2 describes x as a point on the cortical circle.

$$y = 0.309 + 0.00198 * x \tag{1}$$

$$y = 0.296 + 0.00175 * x \tag{2}$$

The M-scaling ratio between the experimental cortex and the retinal scaling is 1.15. This is across all eccentricities. The M-scaling ratio between the experimental cortex and the retinal scaling, following Rovamo and Virsu (Rovamo & Virsu,1979), averaged over eccentricities, is 4.4, suggesting that the scaling observed during adaptation does not necessarily follow neuro-physiological ground truth values. This illustrates the fact that even though neurophysiology might predict shape formation, the mechanistic observation of curvature is subjective.



(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 6: (a) Edge length versus retinal circumference r2: 0.04 (b) Edge length versus cortical circumference r2: 0.023 (c) r-squared from bootstrapped samples for retinal circumference function and cortical circumference function (d) A ratio of the M-scaling from experimental observer data and neuro-physiological study does not observe a flat slope indicating that animal studies and human data show a linear co-relation but are not equivalent.

Figure 7(d) shows how the cortical magnification factor obtained from psychophysical recording differs from that measured by Rovamo and Virsu's measured neurophysiological recordings.

The cortical length can be computed from the points seen on the circle seen on the 2D retinal plane and after applying the cortical M-scaling that measures mm of cortex per degree of visual angle, as a function of eccentricity, on those sampled 2D points. The cortical mapping function can be built as follows: (a) create a tangent at sample points on the stimuli circle seen in the retinal 2D plane (b) The tangent is then used to compute the speed on the curve (c) The cortical magnification factor is multiplied by the speed and the small sample step size to get the cortical length traced on the cortex. For a detailed description, see Table 1.

The M-scaling factors were borrowed from (Rovamo & Virsu,1979) and we plot edge length versus cortical length in Figure 7(a,b). This is a skeletal model with Rovamo and Virsu cortical magnification factors. The R^2 value explains how well the model explains the variability in the response based on the variability in the predictor values. The cortical length's R^2 reports higher value than the R^2 for the retinal length measurements. We used bootstrapping on the observer's responses i.e. edge length and computed the retinal function and cortical function R^2 values.

Algorithm 1 Cortical mapping function

[1]
Computing the cortical length using the M-scaling magnification factor for a circle of a given radius and presented at a particular eccentricity.
radius:Radius of the circle

center: Center of the circle. The center, in cartesian coordinates, represents the eccentricity at which the circle is presented on the retinal 2D plane.

computeLengthOnCortex(radius,center)
Output: Cortical length (in mm) as represented on the cortex region called V1'

Initialization:
Set number of point samples on the circle, call it n
unit sample length = 1/n

Do:

Compute the tangent; t runs in unit sample length increments between 0 and 1
tangent = 2*π*radius*(-$\sin(2*\pi*t), cos(2*\pi*t)$)
speed = tangent

Cortical magnification factor for region V1. Rovamo's value used as an example
M= $25.19*(eccentricity+0.09)^{-1.53}$
Cspeed=M*speed

Compute the cortical length by multiplying the M-scaling magnification factor with the speed over the sample length.
len=Cspeed*unit sample length

From this regression model, we build an equation for the edge length as a function of the retinal circumference and as a function of the cortical circumference.

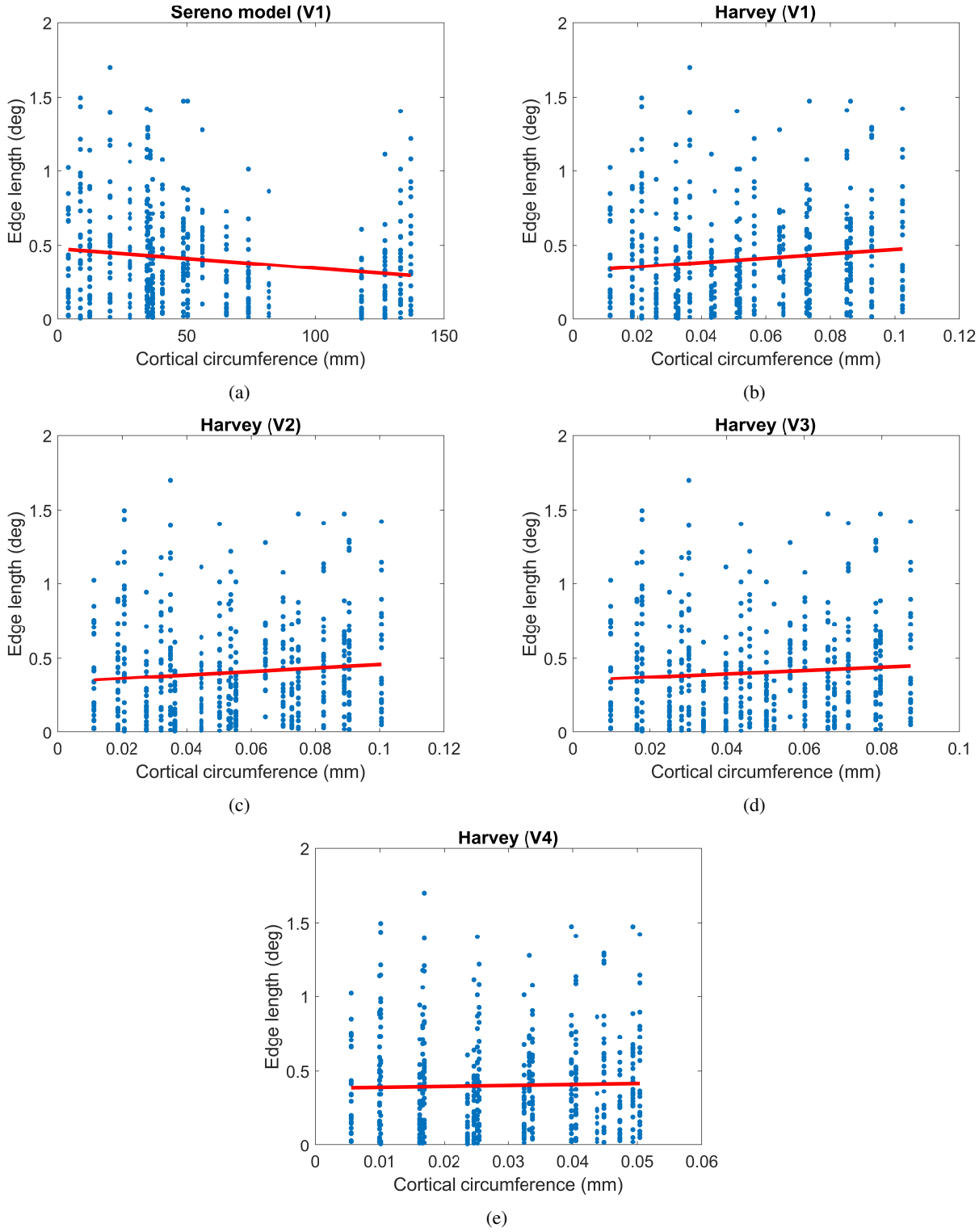


Figure 7: (a) Retinal circumference versus edge length using the Sereno model r2: 0.028 (b) Retinal circumference versus edge length using the Harvey model V1 r2: 0.0135 (c) Retinal circumference versus edge length using the Harvey model V2 r2:0.0084 (d) Retinal circumference versus edge length using the Harvey model V3 r2:0.0057 (e) Retinal circumference versus edge length using the Harvey model V4 r2:0.0007.

model	loglikelihood	model equation
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + $(1\|user)$	-118.69	0.445 + 0.0095 * size
edgelength $\sim$1 + eccentricity + $(1\|user)$	-112.97	0.449 + 0.0225 * eccentricity
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + eccentricity + $(1\|user)$	-102.12	0.377 + 0.0095 * size + 0.0225 * eccentricity
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + $(1\|user)$	13.6695	0.496 + 0.0394 * size
edgelength $\sim$1 + eccentricity + $(1\|user)$	-150.796	0.755 + 0.0135 * eccentricity
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + eccentricity + $(1\|user)$	27.80	0.433 + 0.04 * size + 0.0176 * eccentricity
edgelength $\sim$1 + eccentricity_min + $(1\|user)$	-127.2	0.683 + 0.038 * eccentricity_min
edgelength $\sim$1 + eccentricity_mean + $(1\|user)$	11.84	0.529 + 0.0568 * eccentricity_mean
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + eccentricity_mean + $(1\|user)$	24.49	0.498 + 0.0214 * size + 0.0286 * eccentricity_mean
edgelength $\sim$1 + size + eccentricity_min + $(1\|user)$	14.85	0.487 + 0.038 * size + 0.0062 * eccentricity_min

Harvey and Dumoulin in (Harvey & Dumoulin,2011) , create a model that maps population receptive fields and cortical magnification factor as a function of the cortical magnification factor of the first field in the visual hierarchy, V1. Later fields such as V2,V3 and V4 must sample from V1. As evident from regression, a better summary of the relationship between the edge length seen during adaptation is provided by a cortical function than a retinal function. The cortical magnification factors used from lower level V1 (Rovamo and Virsu model) offers a better fit than the cortical magnification factors used from higher level V4 (Harvey model).

When subjects are reporting edge lengths, they are usually reporting a single edge length for the entire illusion but may not factor for peripheral influence. The peripheral factor could either be the minimum eccentricity since we know that foveal representations are stronger than flanking representations. The peripheral factor could also be characterized by an averaged mean eccentricity. This is the eccentricity that is formed as a function of the distance from fixation, integrated over the circle that is being presented.

We use the edge length that is initially reported by the user, and compare it as a function of retinal eccentricity, cortical eccentricity and peripheral eccentricity - both averaged mean and minimum representations. We show the interactions between the models that have only size, only eccentricity, mean and minimum eccentricity and size and eccentricity together with the user as a random effect.

From the table above, the model that best describes the response from users is size and eccentricity together. Size, as the sole fixed parameter, offers the best explanation to the edge length reported by the participants.

References

Brainard, D. H. (1997). The Psychophysics Toolbox. *Spatial Vision*.

Chen, L. (1982). Topological structure in visual perception. *Science*. Available from http://doi.org/10.1126/science.7134969

Elder, J., & Zucker, S. (1993). The effect of contour closure on the rapid discrimination of two-dimensional shapes. *Vision Research*. Available from http://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6989(93)90080-G

Gilbert, C. D. (1992). *Horizontal integration and cortical dynamics.*

Harvey, B. M., & Dumoulin, S. O. (2011). The relationship between cortical magnification factor and population receptive field size in human visual cortex: Constancies in cortical architecture. *Journal of Neuroscience*. , doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2572-11.2011

Kimchi, R. (1992). Primacy of wholistic processing and global/local paradigm: A critical review. *Psychological Bulletin*.

MacLeod, R. B., & Ellis, W. D. (1939). A Source Book of Gestalt Psychology. *The American Journal of Psychology*. Available from http://doi.org/10.2307/1416683

Nisar, I., & H. Elder, J. (2021). Cortical magnification analysis of shape adaptation reveals early curvature coding mechanisms. *Journal of Vision*. Available from http://doi.org/10.1167/jov.21.9.1830

Palmer, S., & Rock, I. (1994, 03). Rethinking perceptual organization: The role of uniform connectedness. *Psychonomic Bulletin Review*, *1*, 29-55. Available from http://doi.org/10.3758/BF03200760

Pasupathy, A., & Connor, C. (2001, Nov). Shape representation in area V4: Position-specific tuning for boundary conformation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, *86*(5), 2505-2519.

Pasupathy, A., & Connor, C. E. (1999). Responses to contour features in macaque area V4. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, *82*(5), 2490-2502. Available from http://doi.org/10.1152/jn.1999.82.5.2490

Rovamo, J., & Virsu, V. (1979). An estimation and application of the human cortical magnification factor. *Experimental Brain Research*.

Wertheimer, M. (2007). Gestalt theory.