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La **v**i**S**i**o**n

1. *Psychophysique*

Différentes qualités visuelles: lumière, acuité, couleurs, mouvement, profondeur, ...

Seuil absolu : quelques photons seulement !
(seulement dans une petite zone de la rétine, proche fovéa)

Seuil différentiel : l'œil humain peut distinguer env. 40 niveaux de gris.

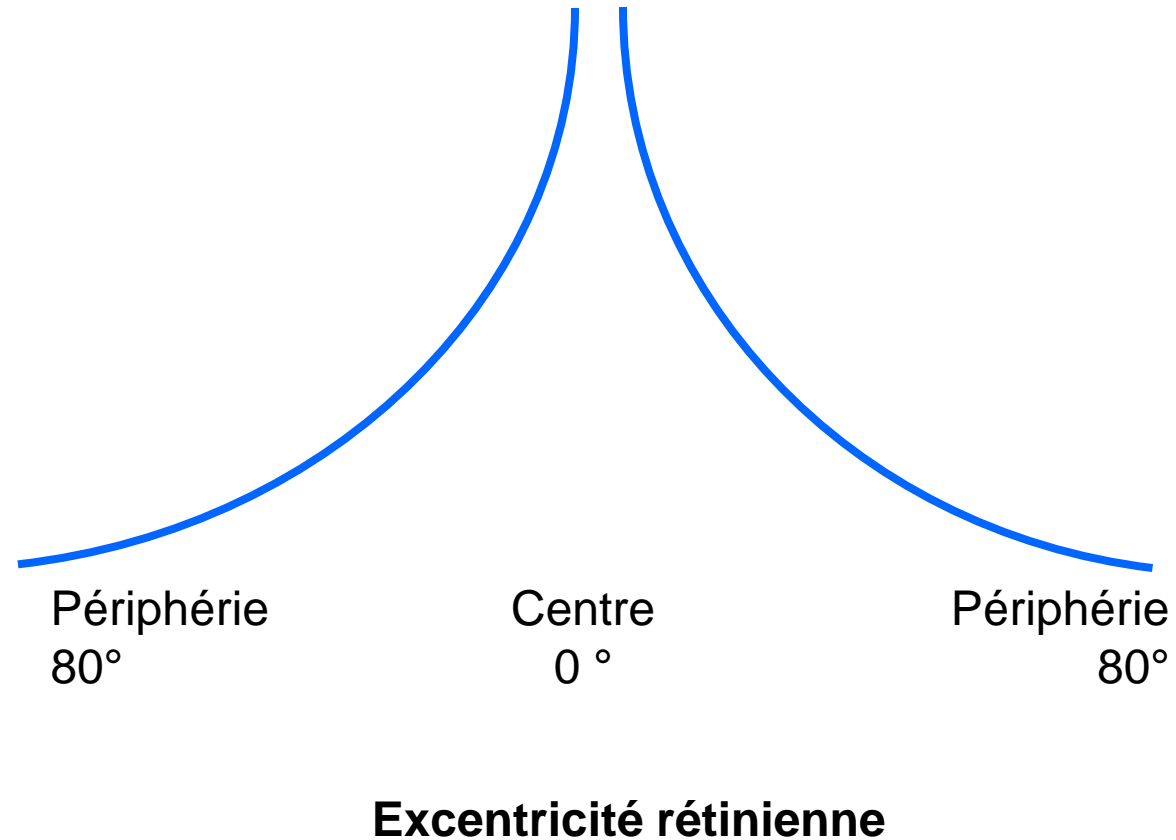
Relativité:

- excentricité rétinienne (selon les qualités visuelles)
- conditions lumineuses (vision photopique et scotopique)
- phénomènes d'adaptation (e.g. à l'obscurité)
- le cerveau crée de l'information (e.g. Marriotte)

NB: l'acuité mesurée habituellement est un pouvoir séparateur (seuil différentiel)

Acuité visuelle

= pouvoir séparateur



Résolution temporelle

faible: télévision et écrans = 60 Hz!

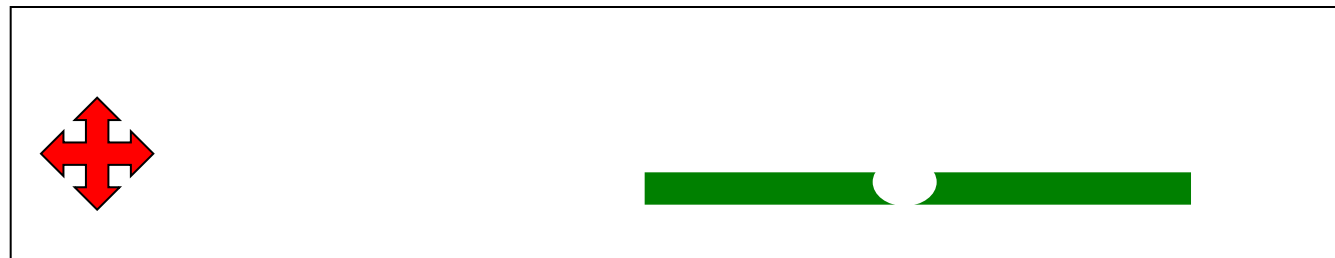
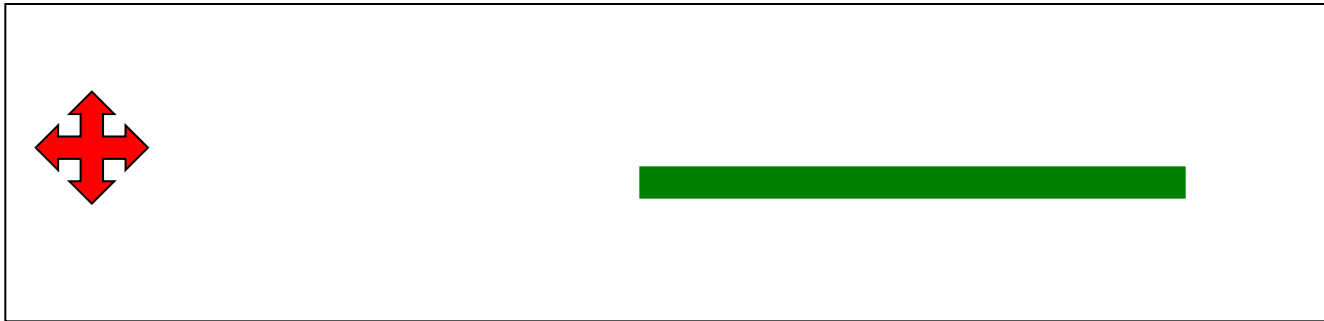
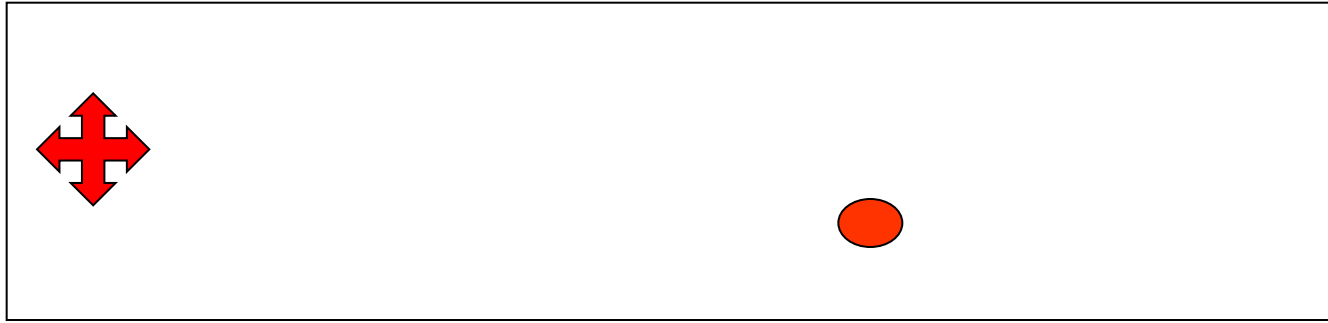
Une image toutes les 45 ms suffit à donner l'impression de continuité!
(réflexe myotatique < 25 ms!)

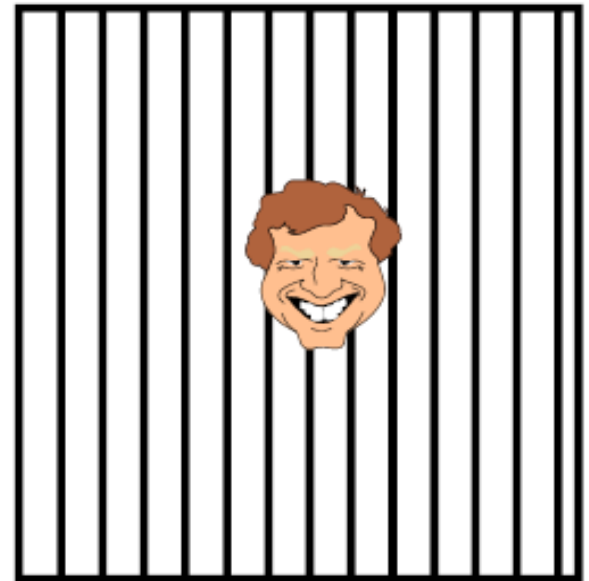
Longueur d'onde

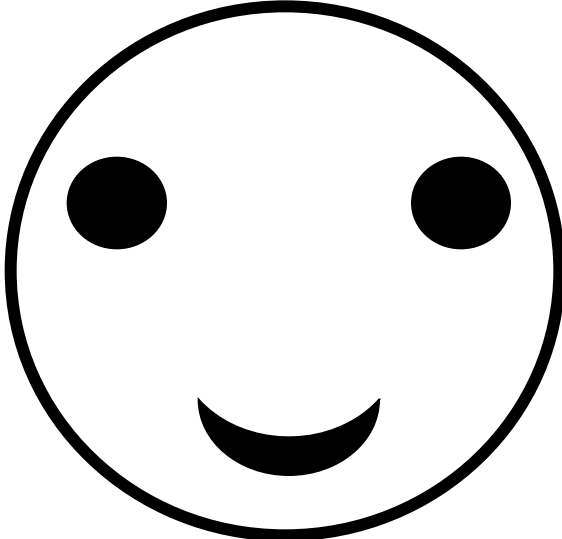
L'homme peut percevoir 200 nuances colorées
continuité des longueurs d'onde, mais fractionnées par les récepteurs rétiniens
(cônes) et le réseau neuronal rétinien, et interprétées comme des couleurs.
La couleur n'existe pas à l'extérieur du SNC

La tâche aveugle: expérience de Mariotte (10 deg à 10 deg)

Ne regarder qu'avec l'œil droit



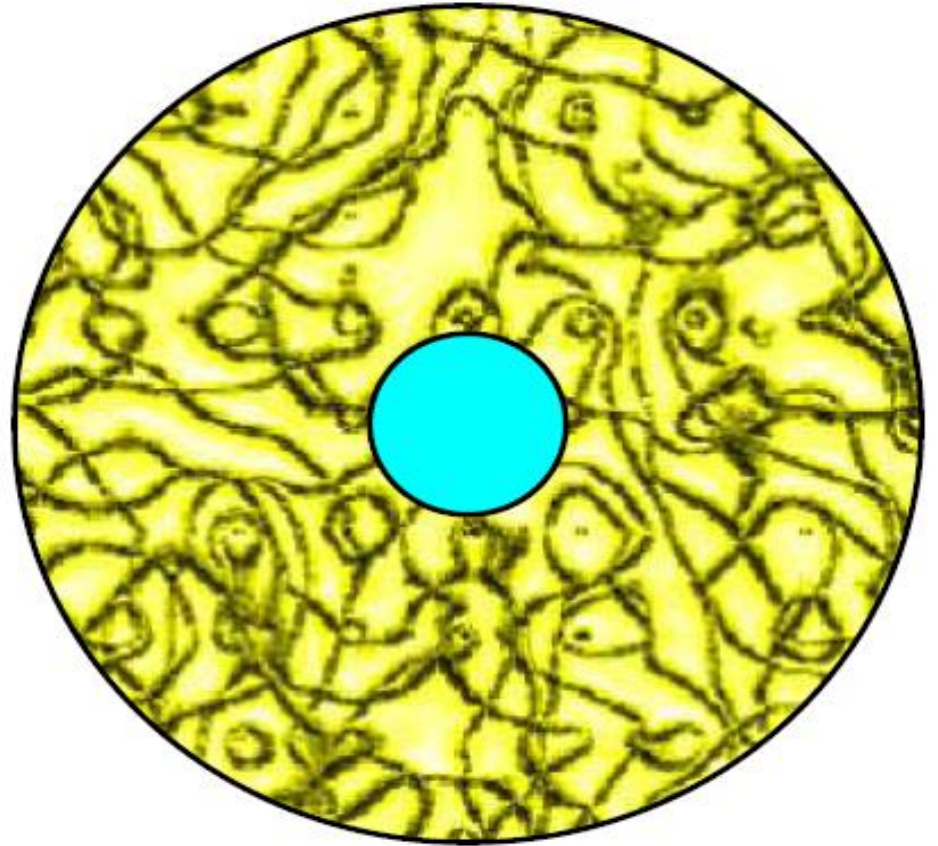






The brain even fills in complex textures.

This illustrates an important principle. The brain often fills in information that is missing. It makes things up the best it can.





2. La rétine

Structure

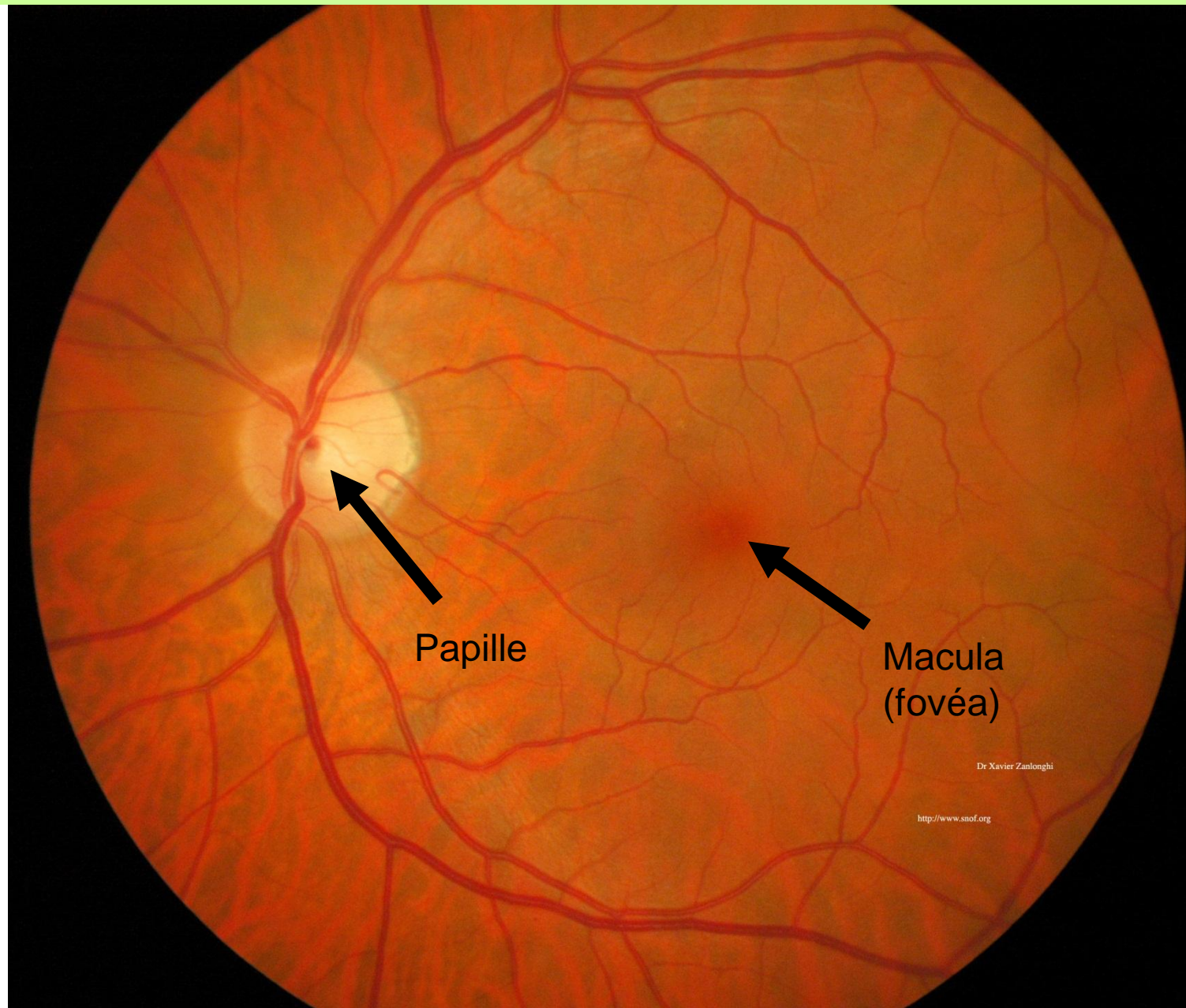
Acuités

Cellules bipolaires

Cellules ganglionnaires

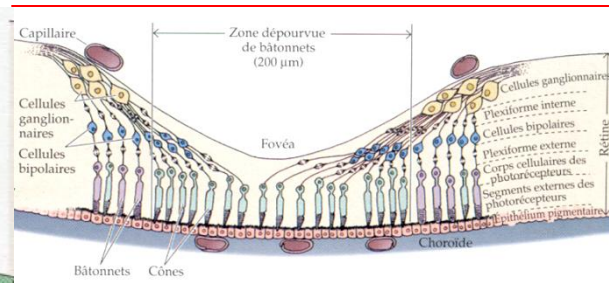
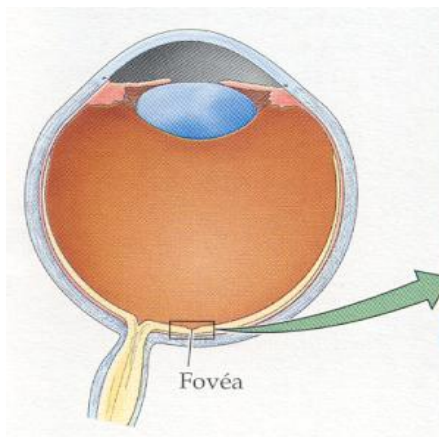
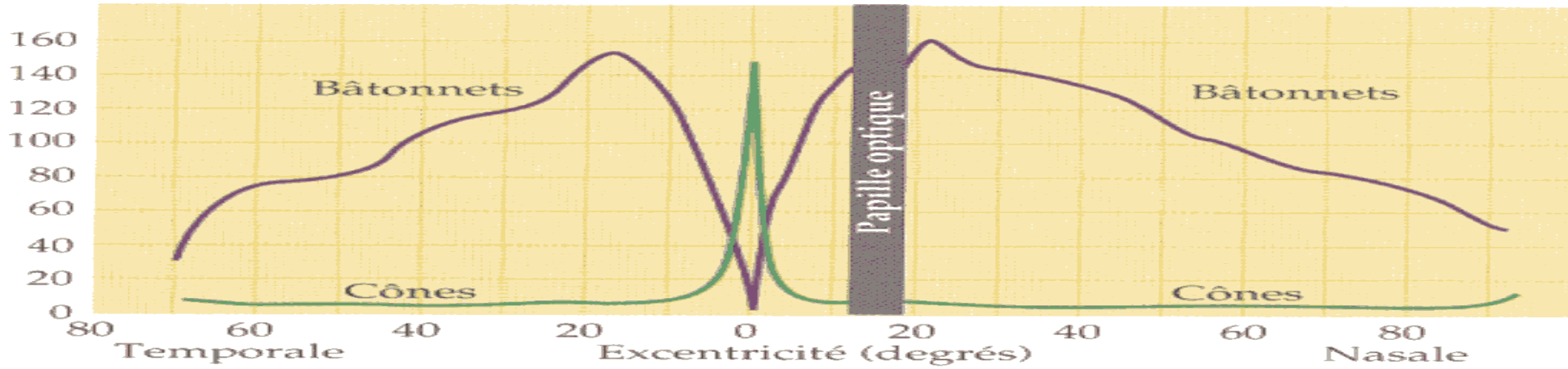


2. LA RETINE



2. LA RETINE

Densité des récepteurs ($\text{mm}^{-2} \times 10^3$)



Périphérie
80°

Centre
0°

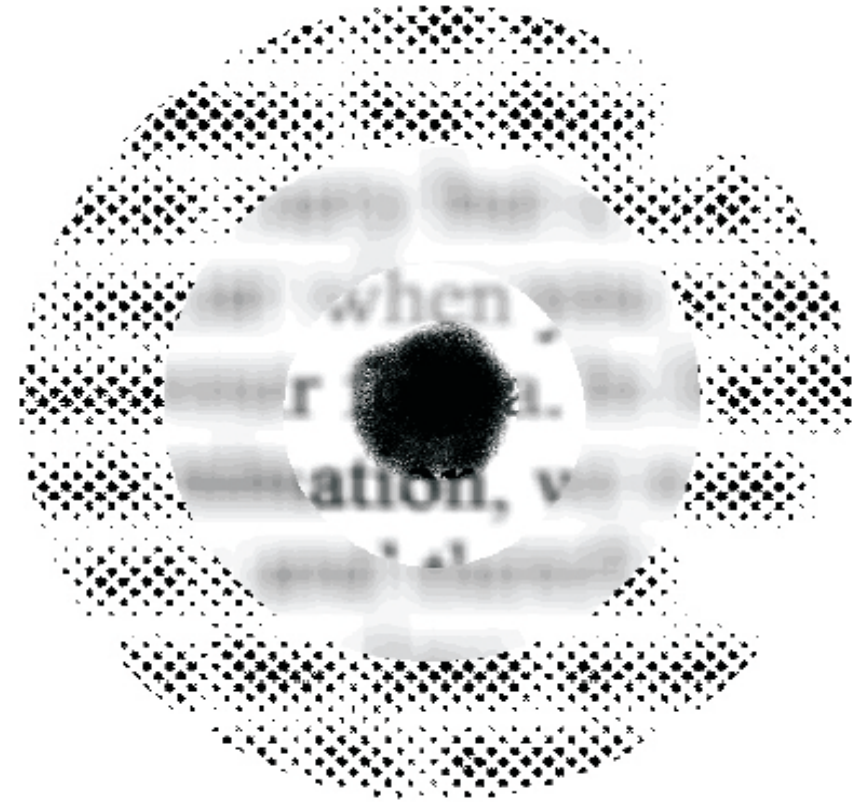
Périphérie
80°

Excentricité rétinienne

2. LA RETINE



En lumière du jour,
seule la fovéa centrale
voit les détails et les couleurs



Dans l'obscurité,
seule la périphérie voit:
en noir et blanc et
avec une faible résolution.
la fovéa est aveugle

2. LA RETINE



La vision centrale



La vision centrale



© Michel Imbert

=> Processus actifs rétiniens

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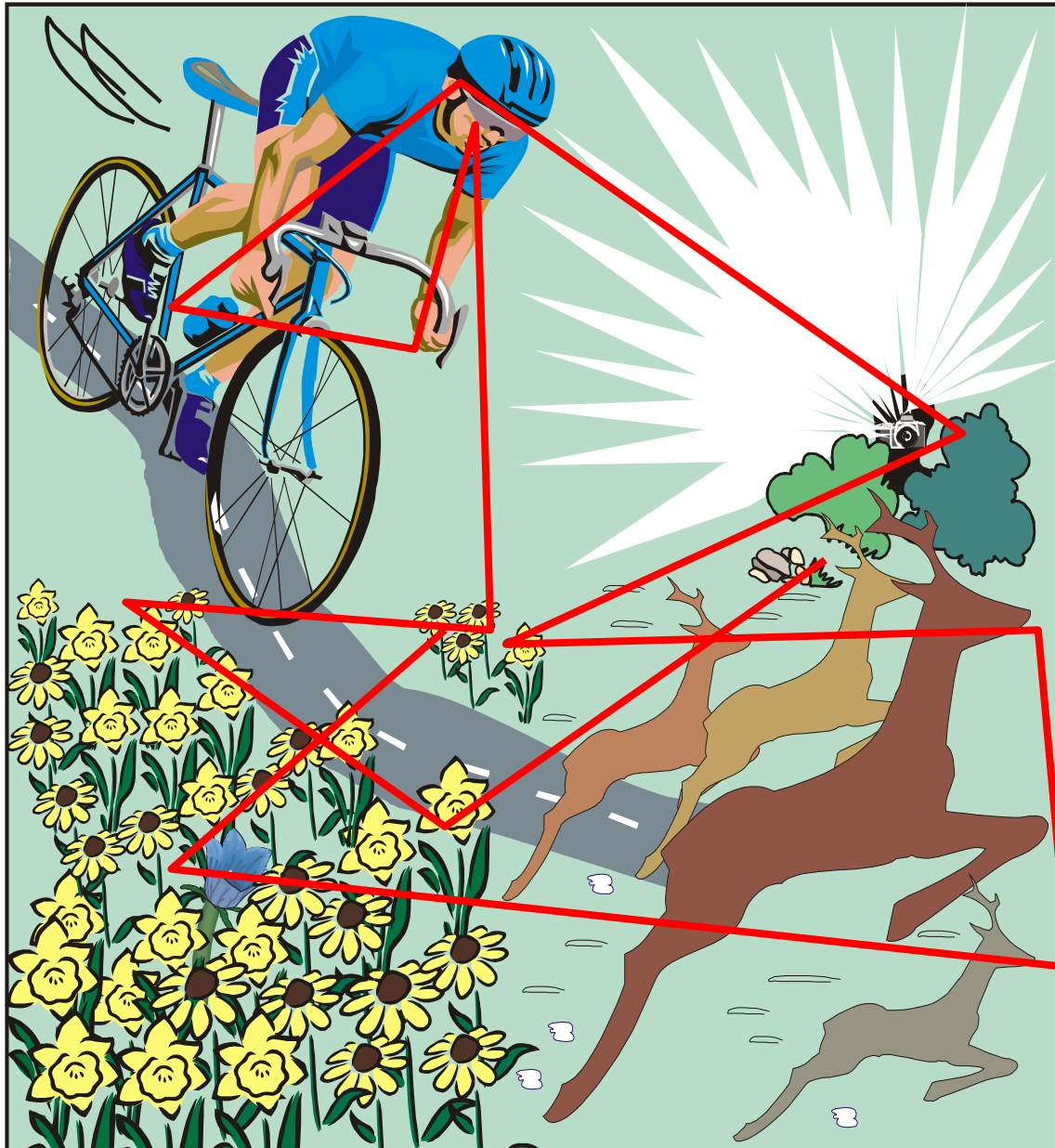
La vision centrale



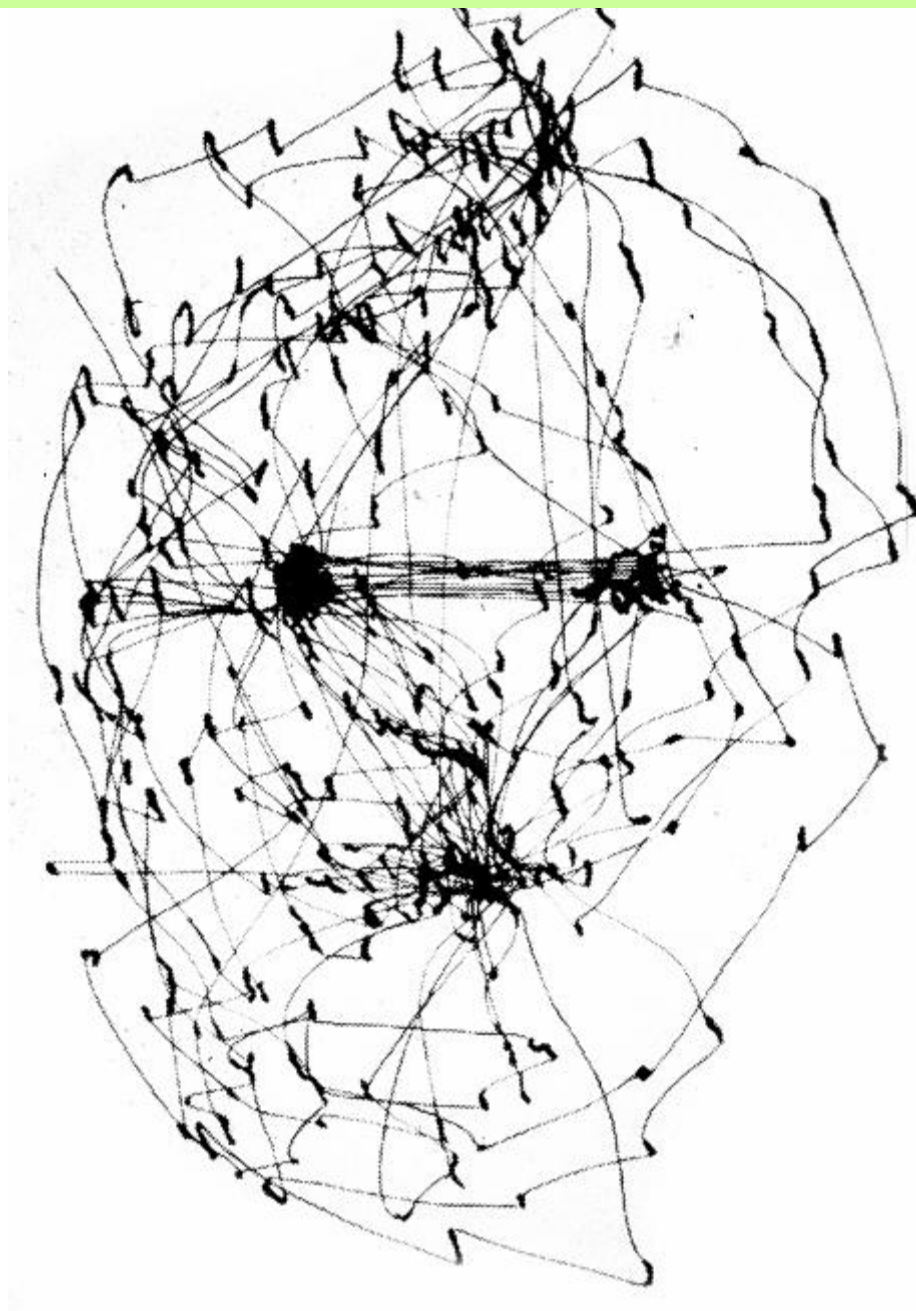
La vision centrale



La vision centrale



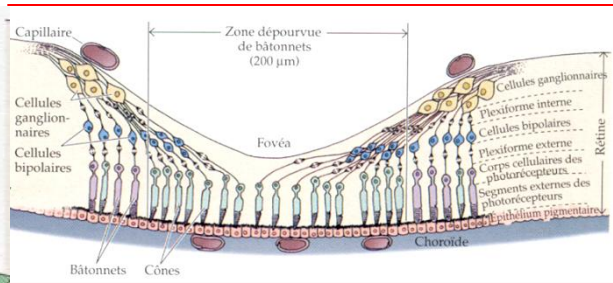
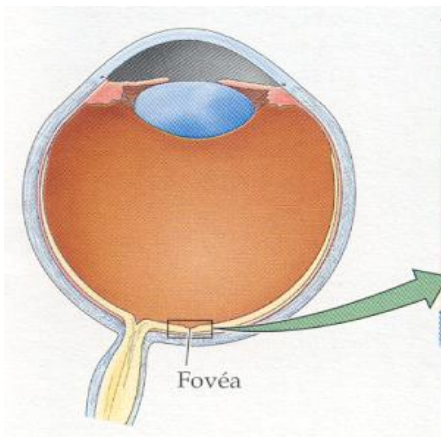
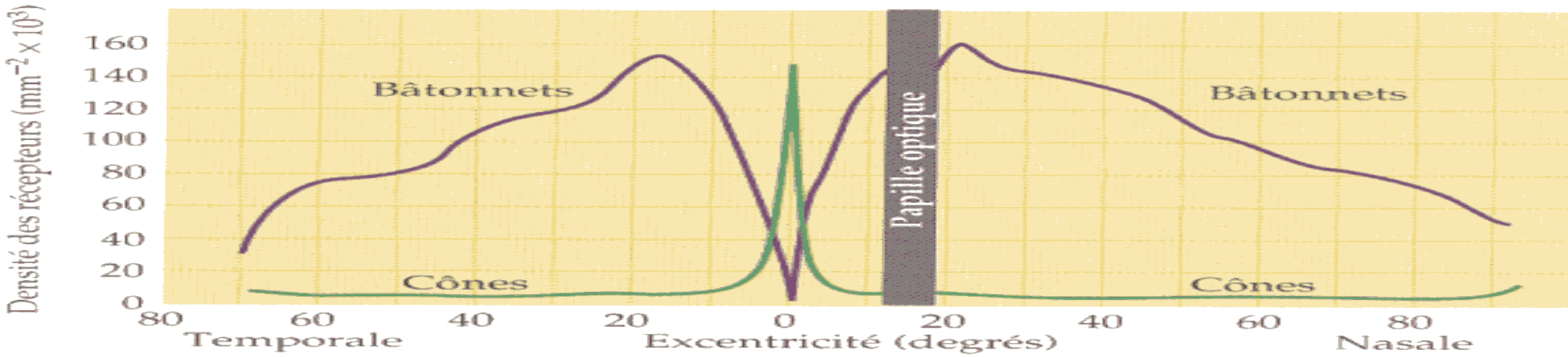
La vision centrale



La vision périphérique



2. LA RETINE



détails
couleurs

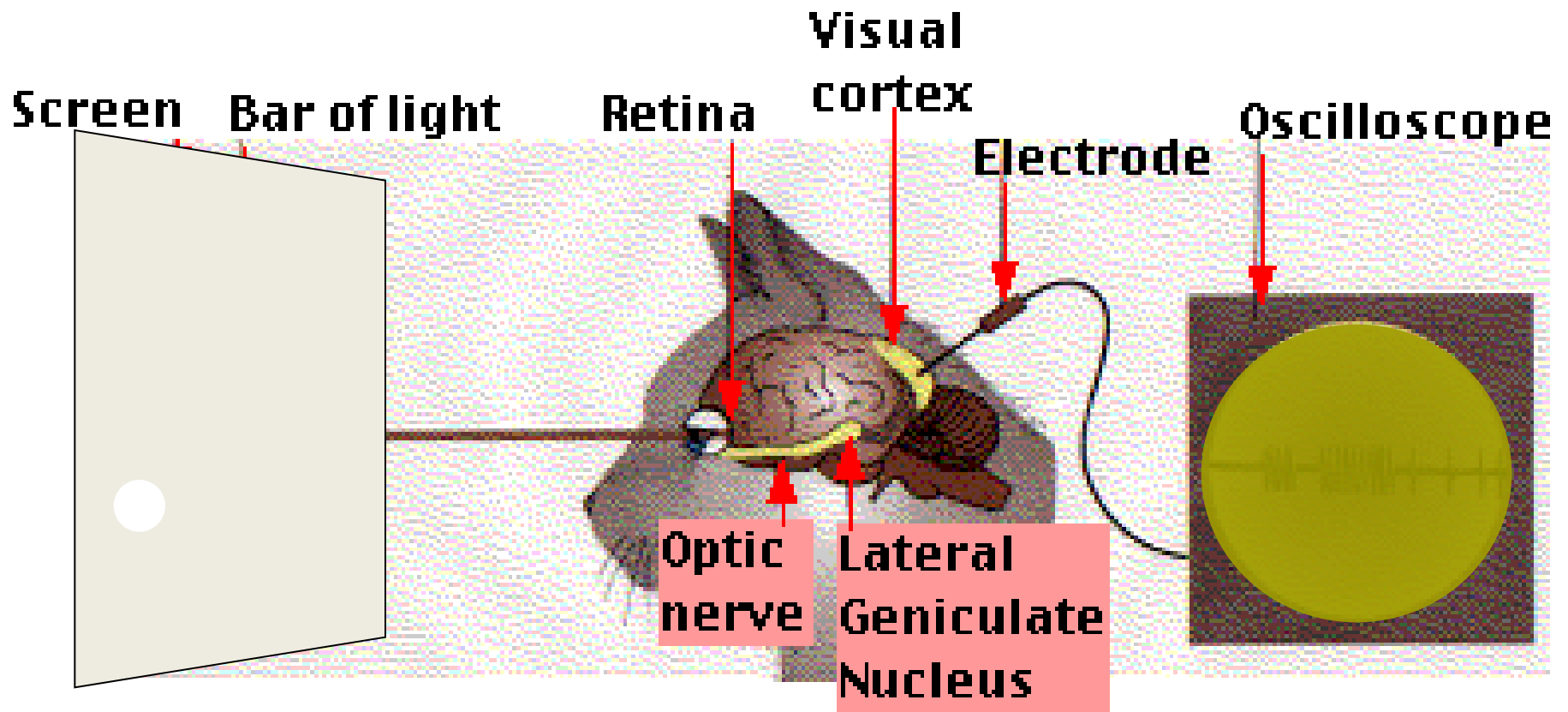
pénombre
mouvement

2. LA RETINE

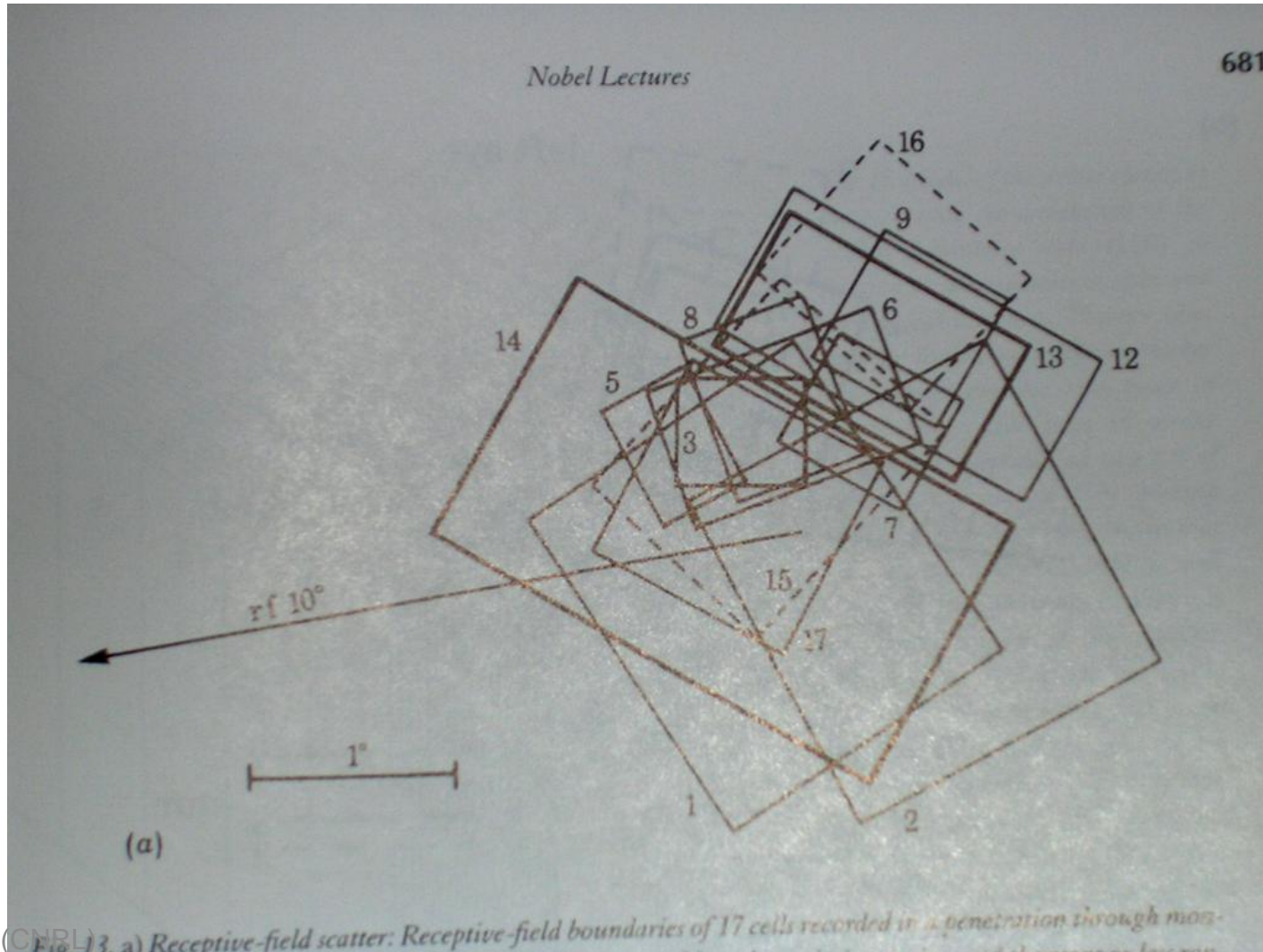
Vision focale
et
Vision ambiante



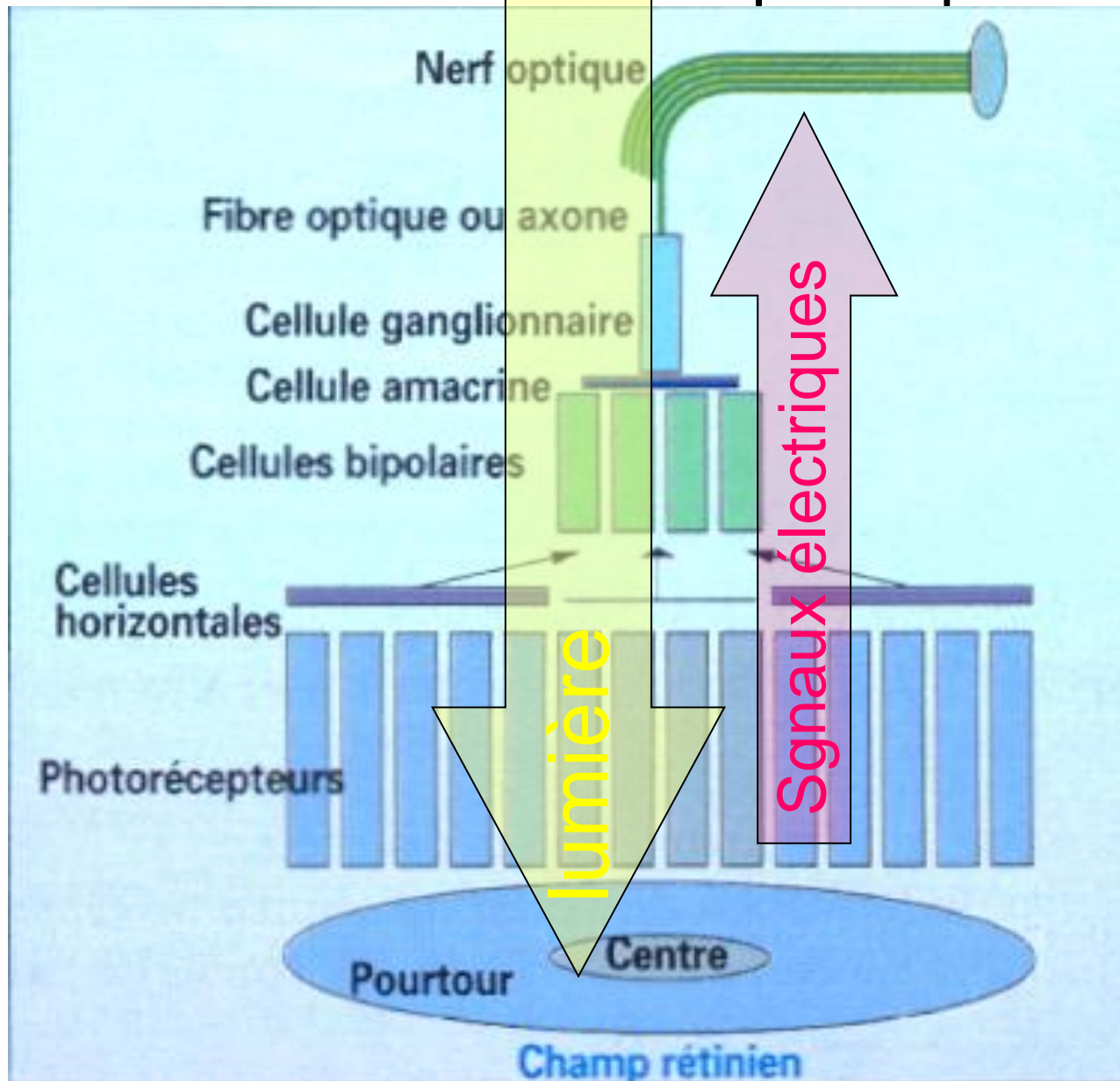
Champs récepteurs



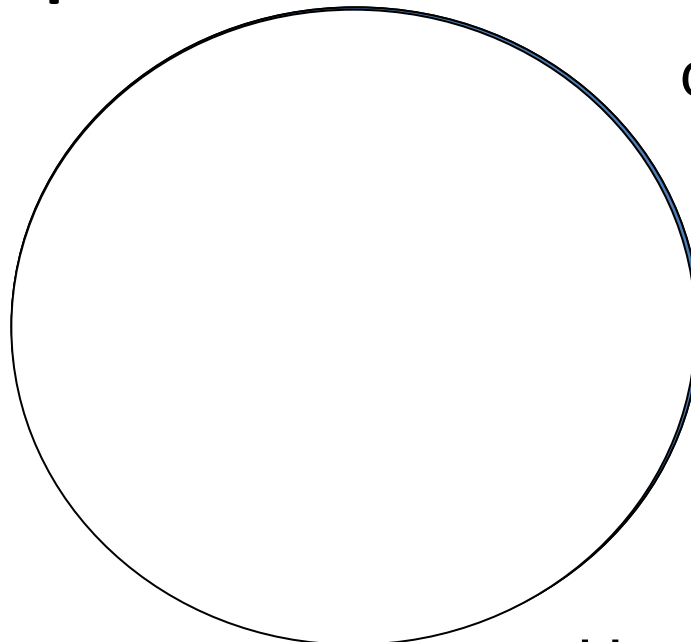
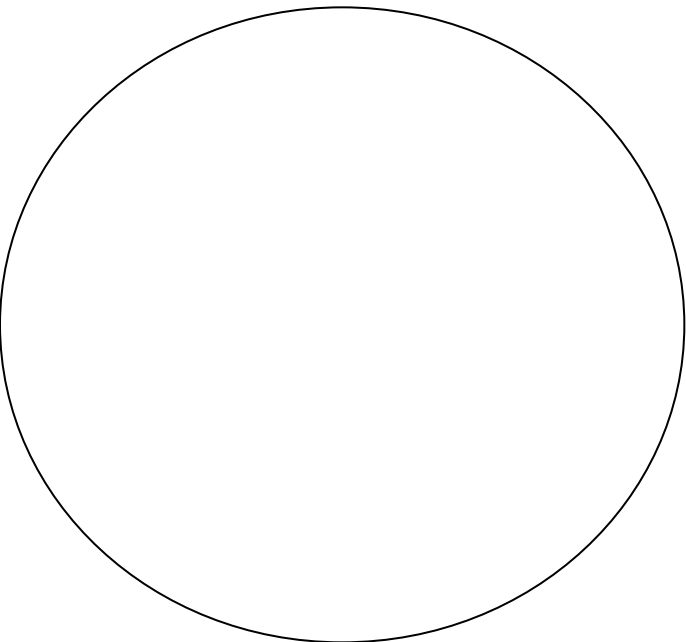
Champs recepteurs



Construction d'un champ récepteur



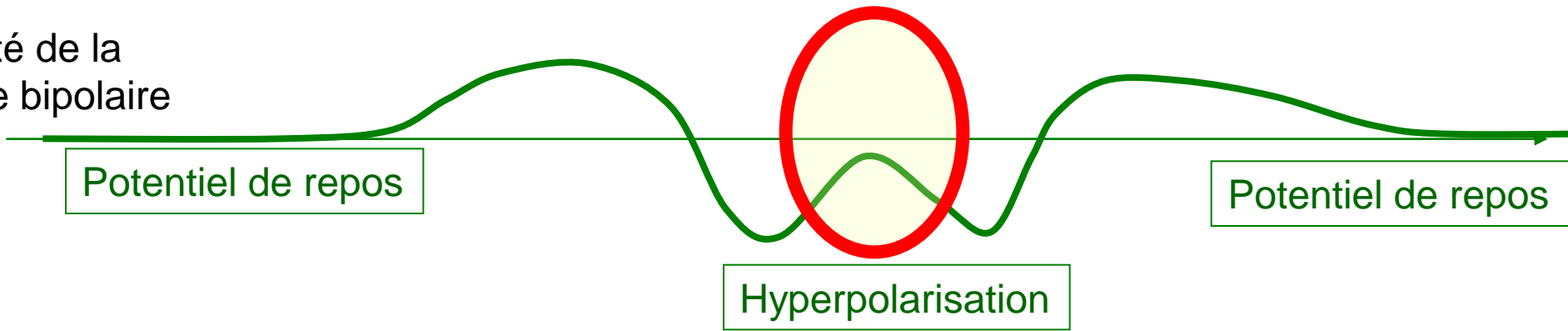
Cellule bipolaire



Zone D:
dépolarisation

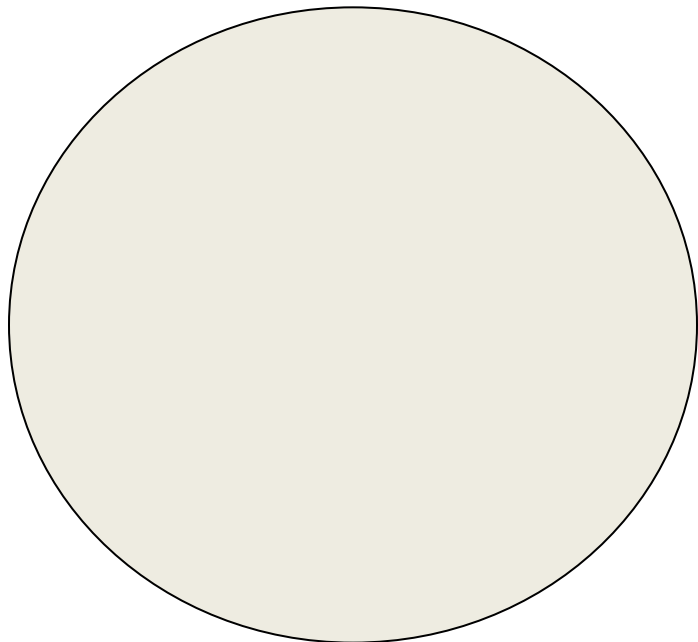
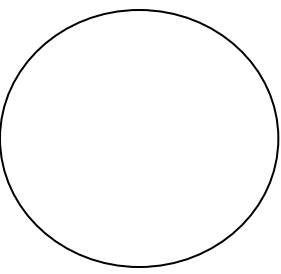
Zone H:
Hyperpolarisation

Activité de la
cellule bipolaire

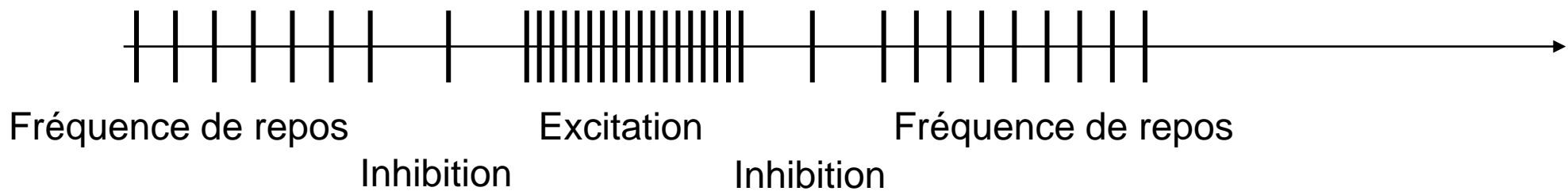


Champ récepteur: cellule ganglionnaire

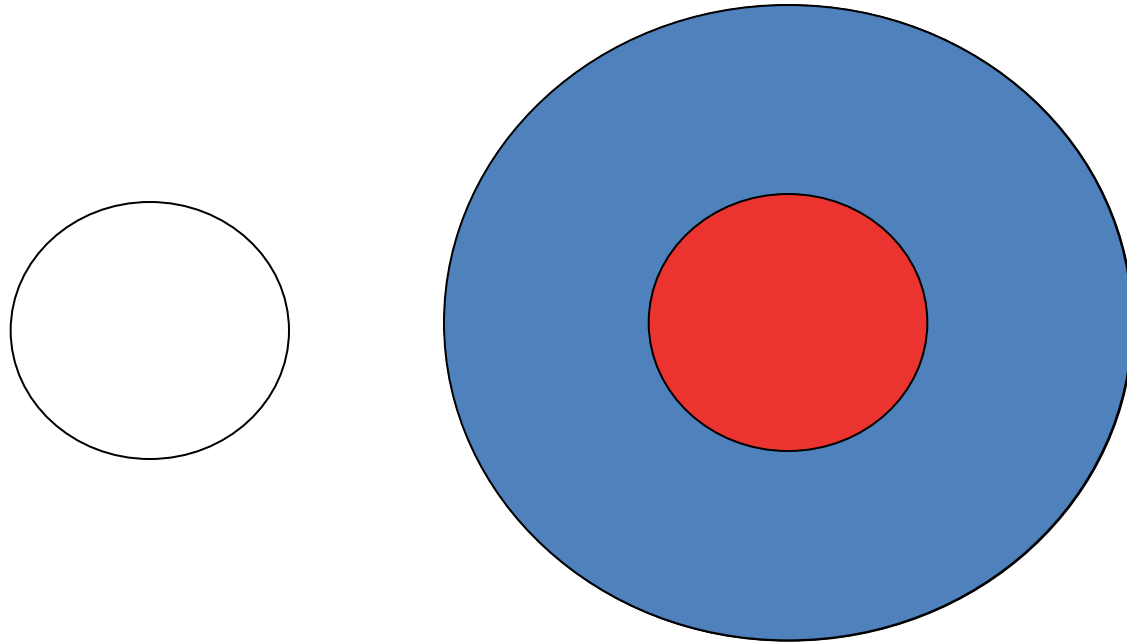
Spot lumineux



Activité de la cellule ganglionnaire



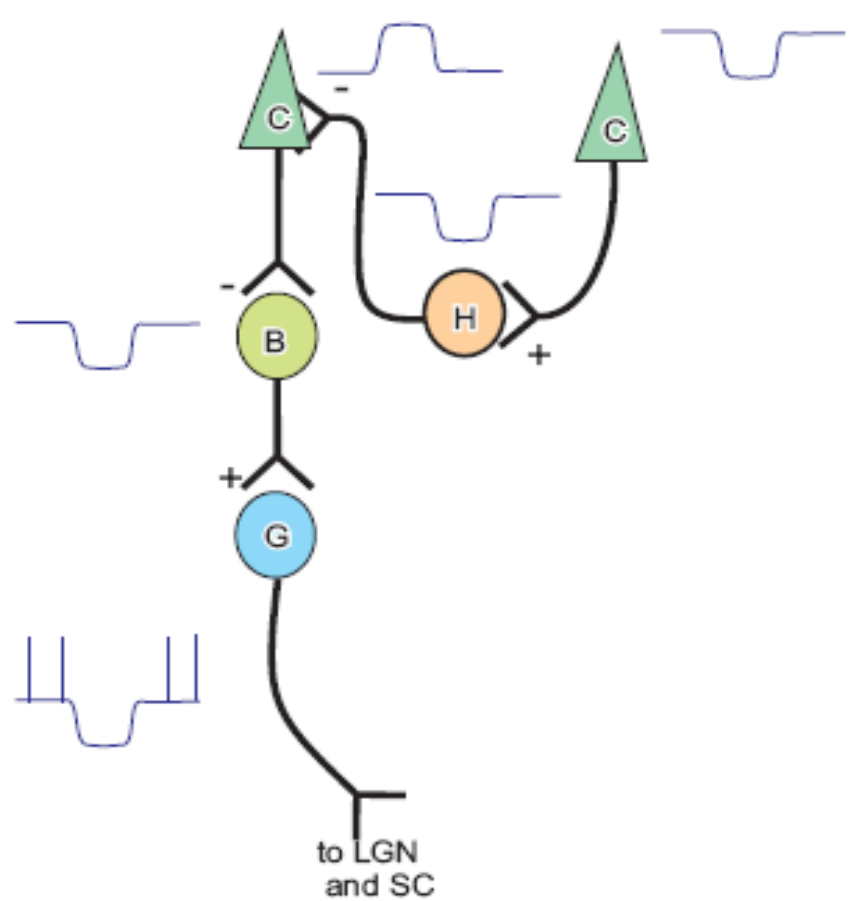
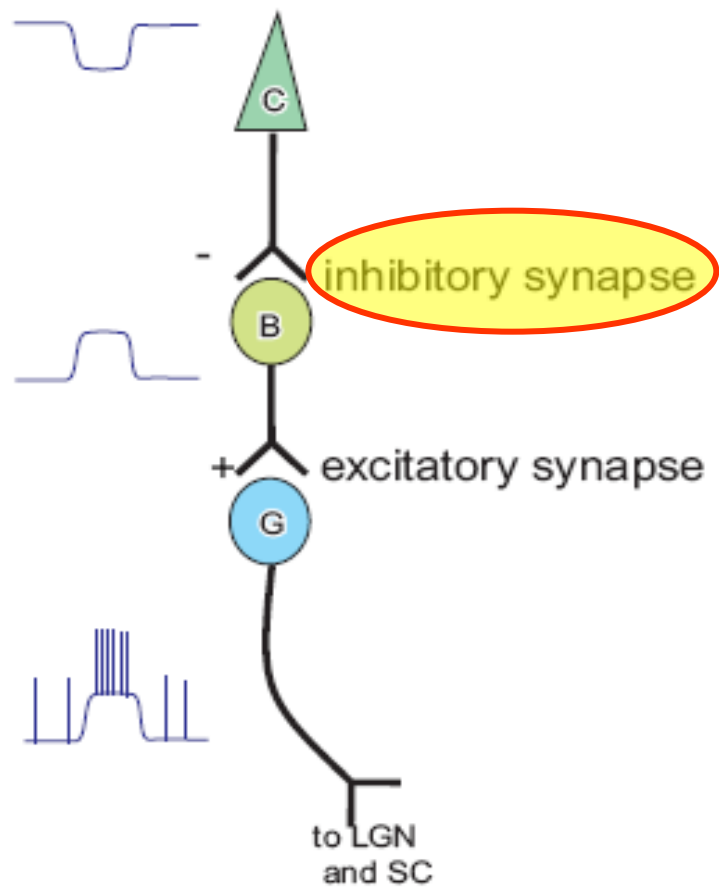
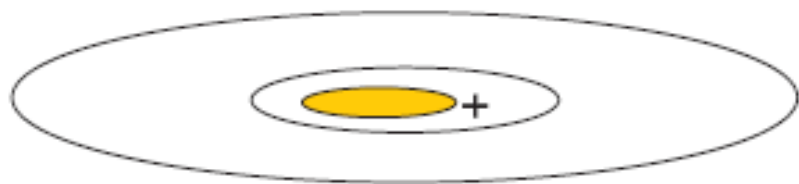
Cellule ganglionnaire



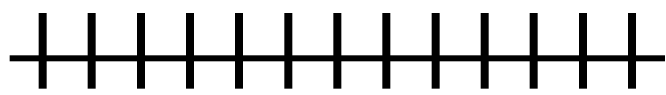
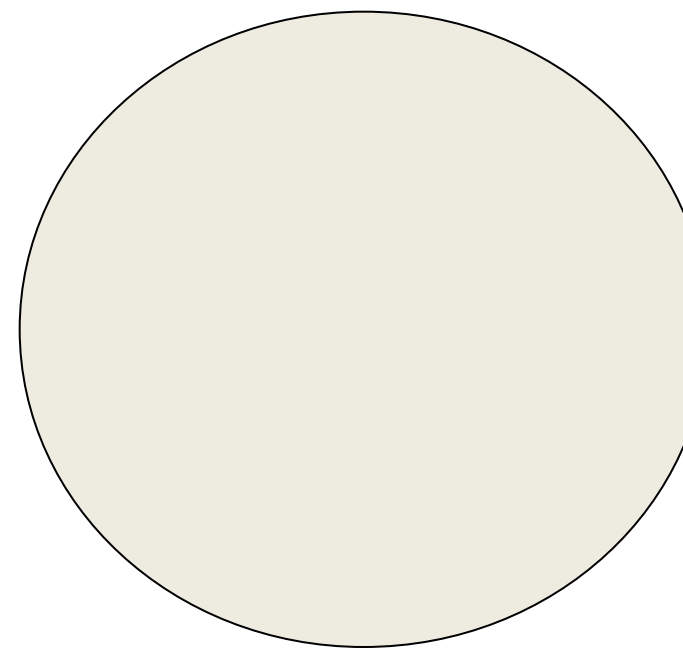
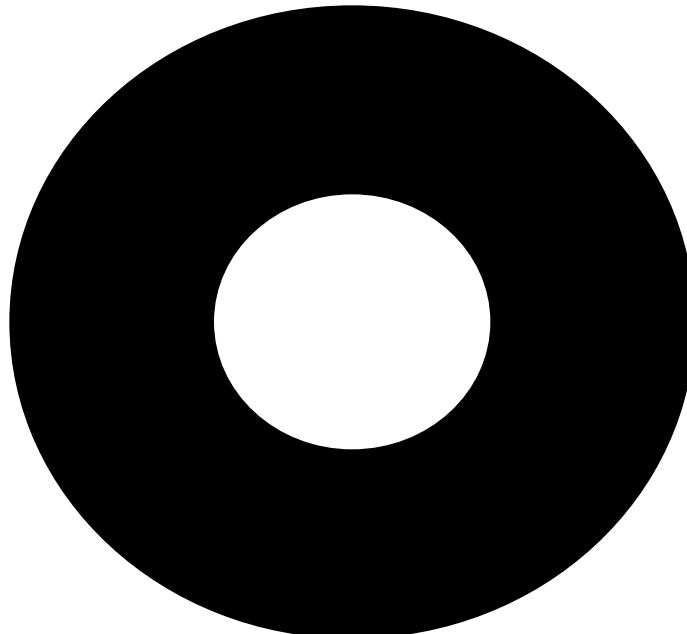
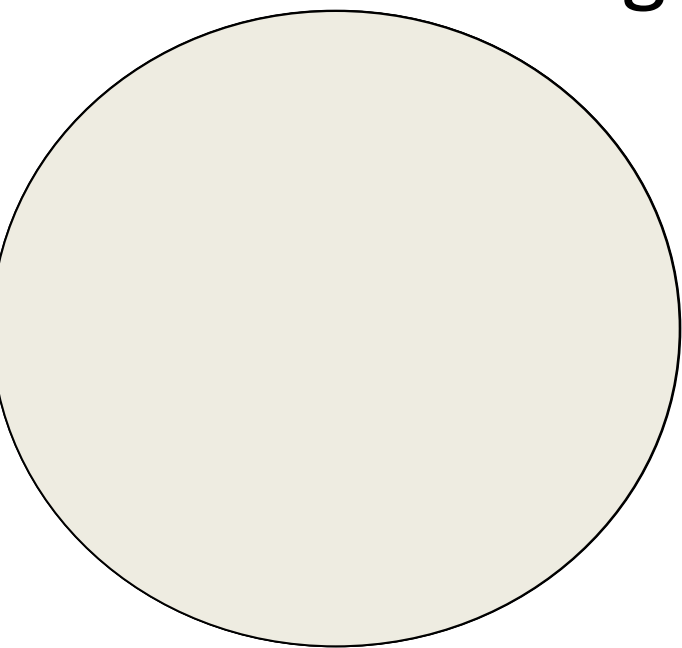
Zone D: zone ON

Zone H: zone OFF

Zone on et zone off



Cellule ganglionnaire: contraste temporel

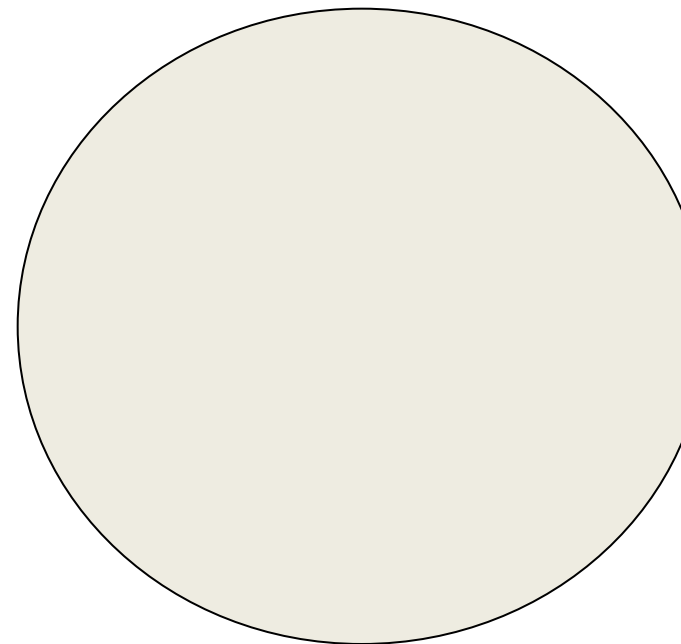
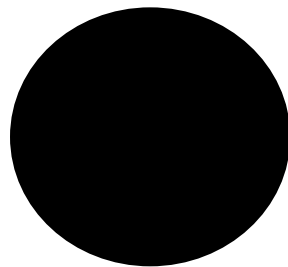
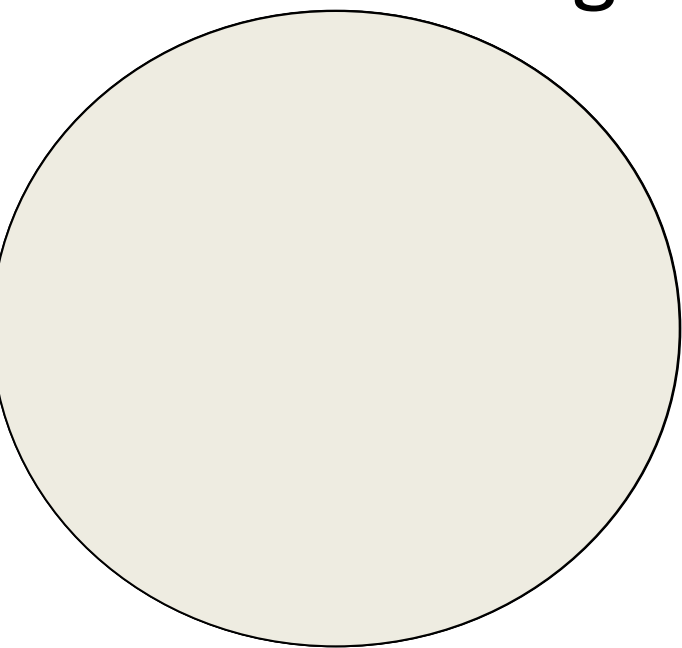


Fréquence de repos

Excitation

Inhibition
transitoire

Cellule ganglionnaire: Contraste temporel



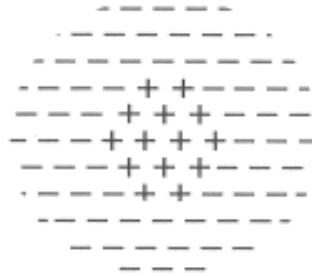
Fréquence de repos

Inhibition

Excitation
transitoire

Cellules ganglionnaires

Cellule ganglionnaire
à centre ON



(A) Faisceau
lumineux
au centre



Deux grands types de cellules ganglionnaires

Magnocellulaire:

Résolution spatiale -

Résolution temporelle ++

Sensibilité au contraste +

Rapide

Parvocellulaire:

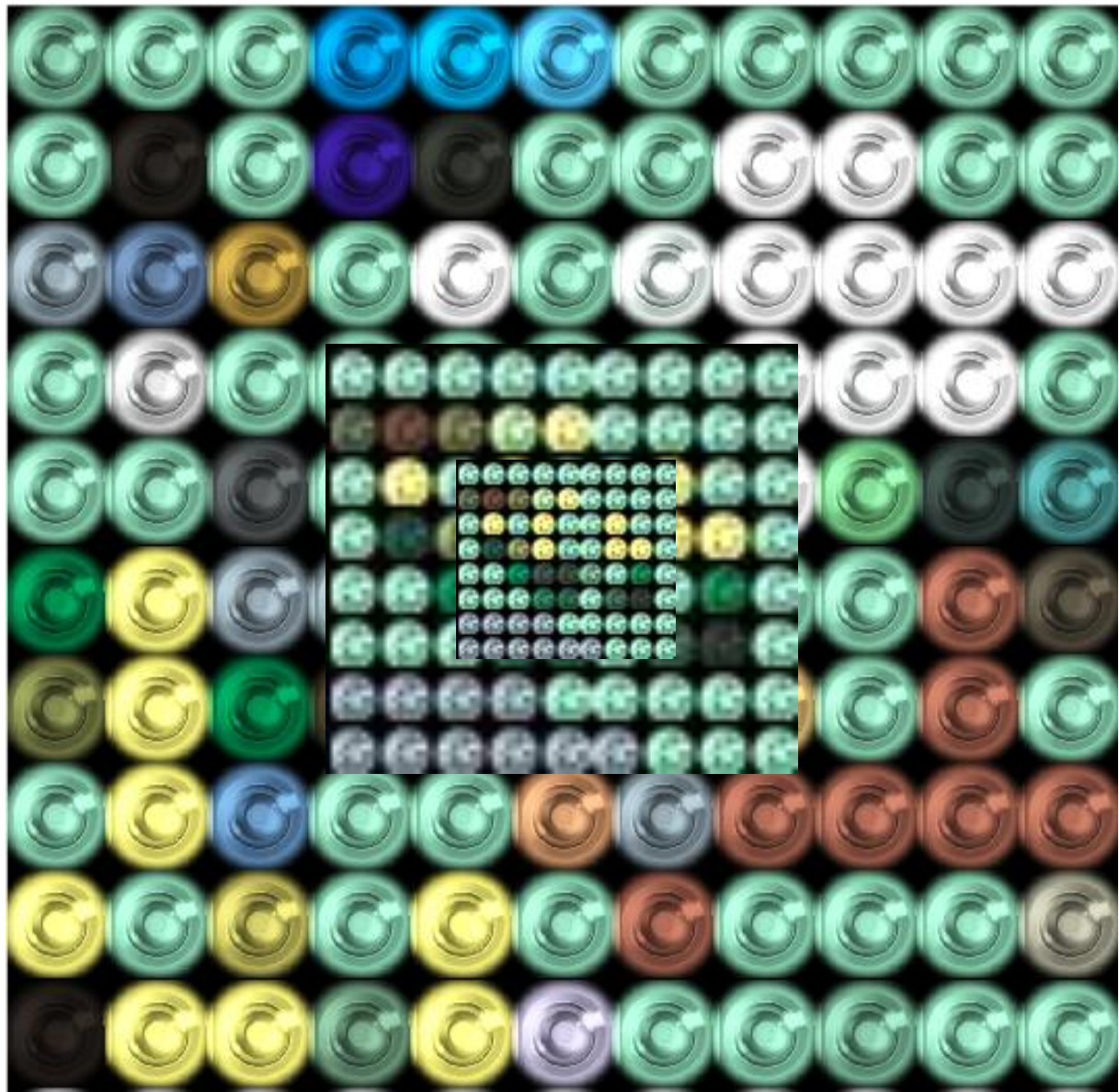
Résolution spatiale ++

Résolution temporelle -

Sensibilité à la couleur ++

Lent

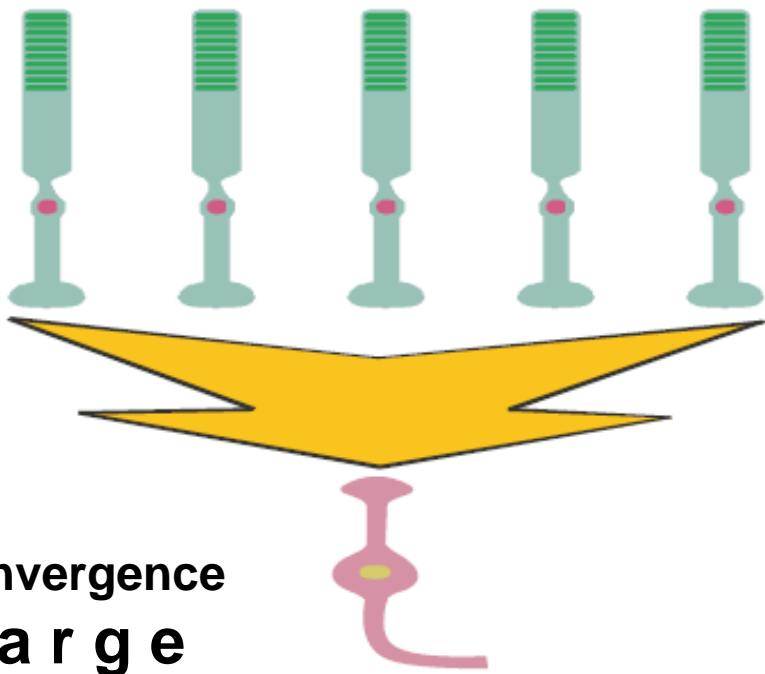
2. LA RETINE



2. LA RETINE

Pourquoi le système des cônes a-t-il une meilleure acuité visuelle?

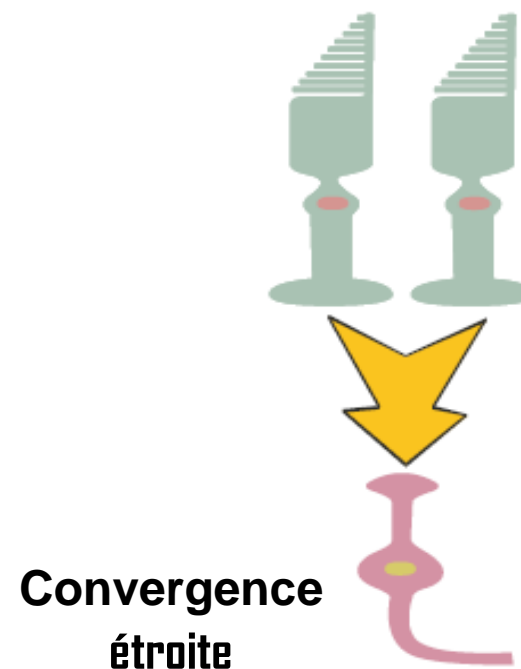
Bâtonnets (périphérie): espacés
=> **Faible densité**



La cellule ganglionnaire intègre l'information reçue par une large surface rétinienne: 3 deg

L'espacement et la convergence large sont responsables d'une faible acuité

Cônes (fovéa): nombreux
=> **Haute densité**



La cellule ganglionnaire intègre l'information reçue par une petite surface rétinienne: 0,03 deg

La densité et la convergence faible sont responsables d'une bonne acuité

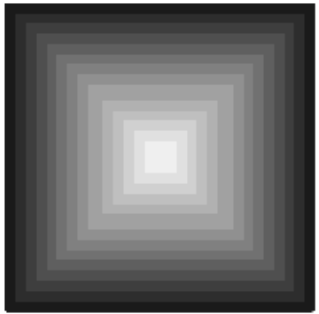
Contraste spatial



2. LA RETINE



2. LA RETINE



a

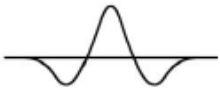
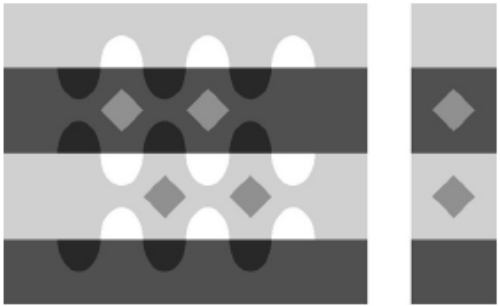


b

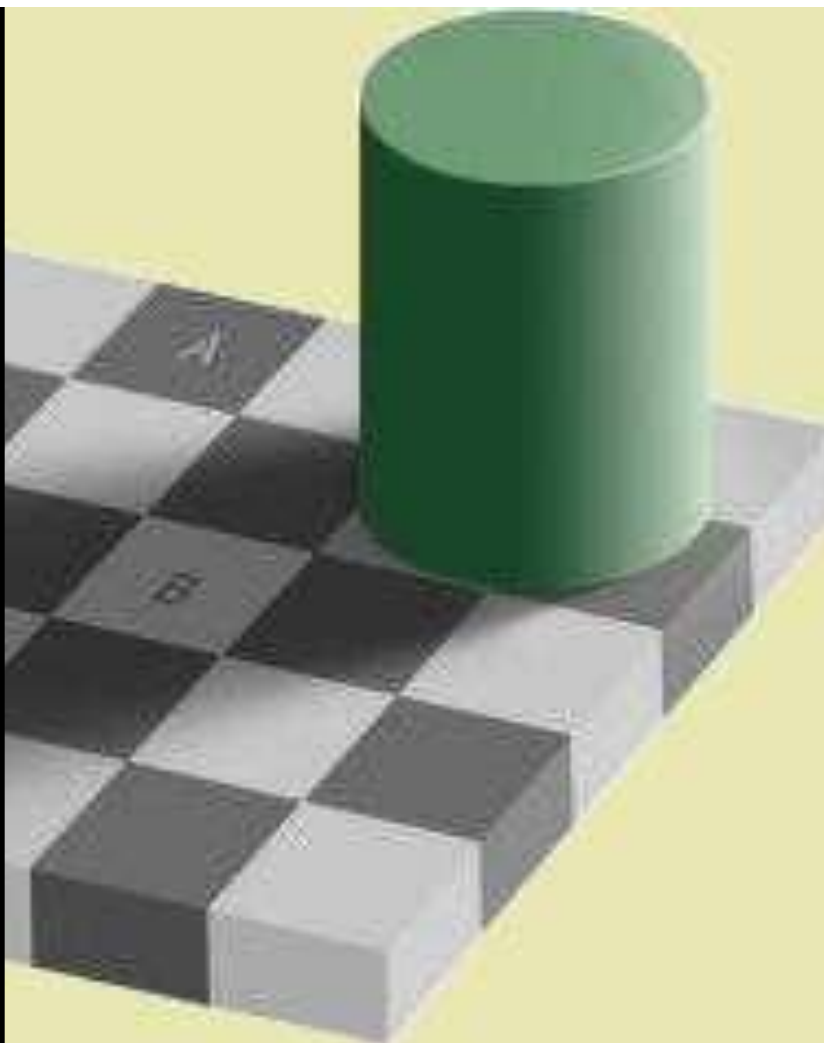
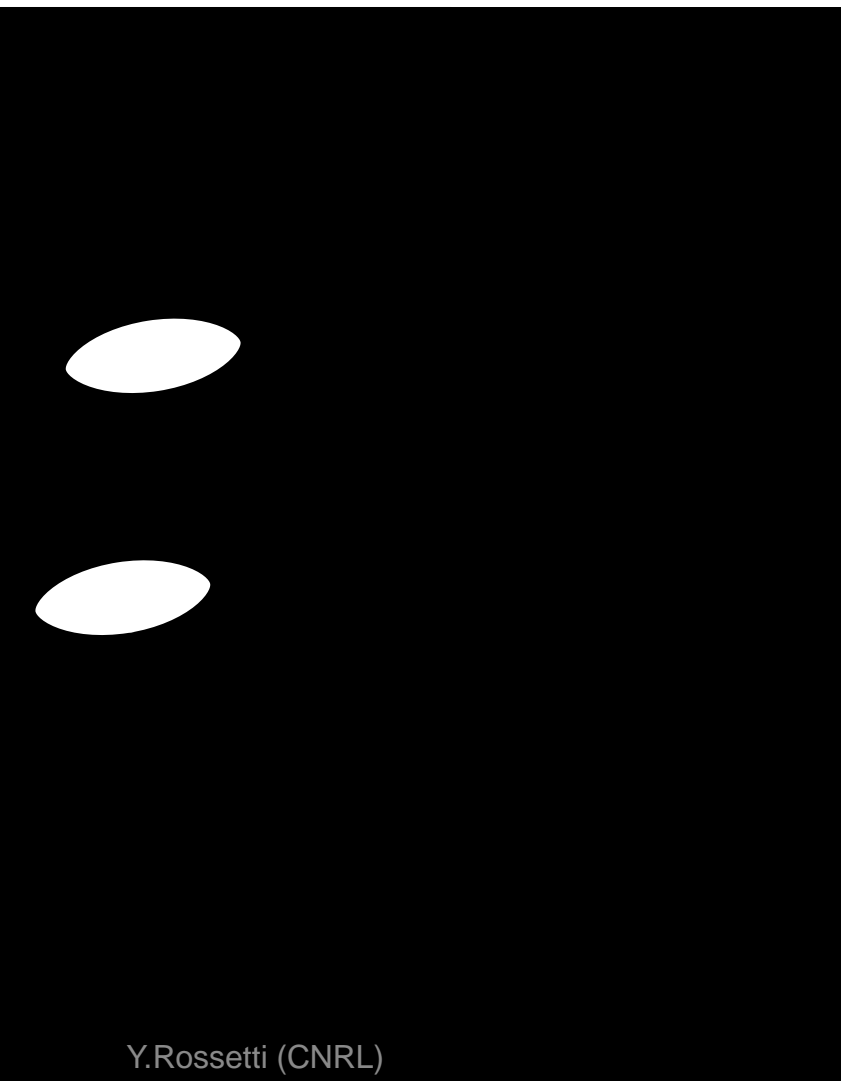


Varian

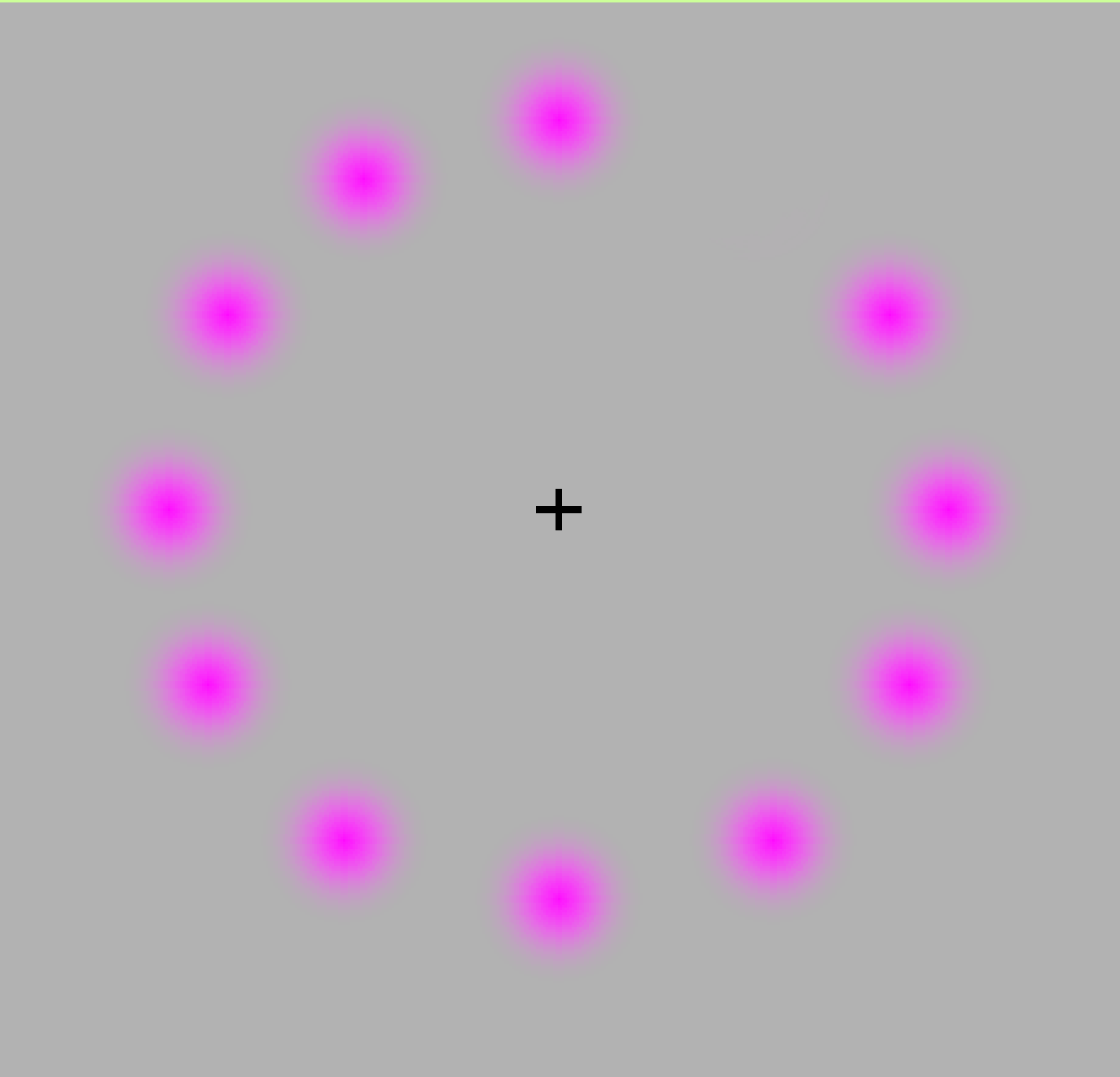
(a) The uniform half-ring difference two ha



Codage par contraste

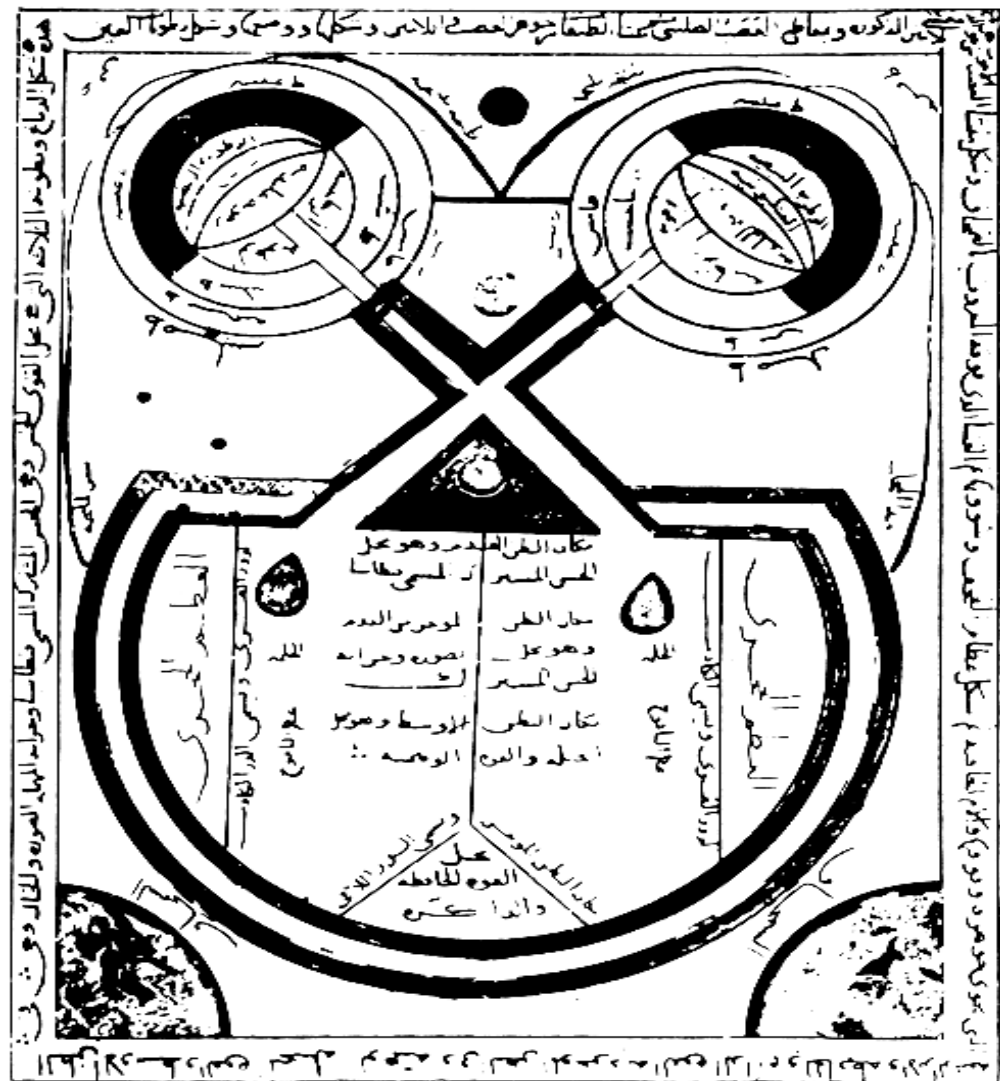


2. LA RETINE

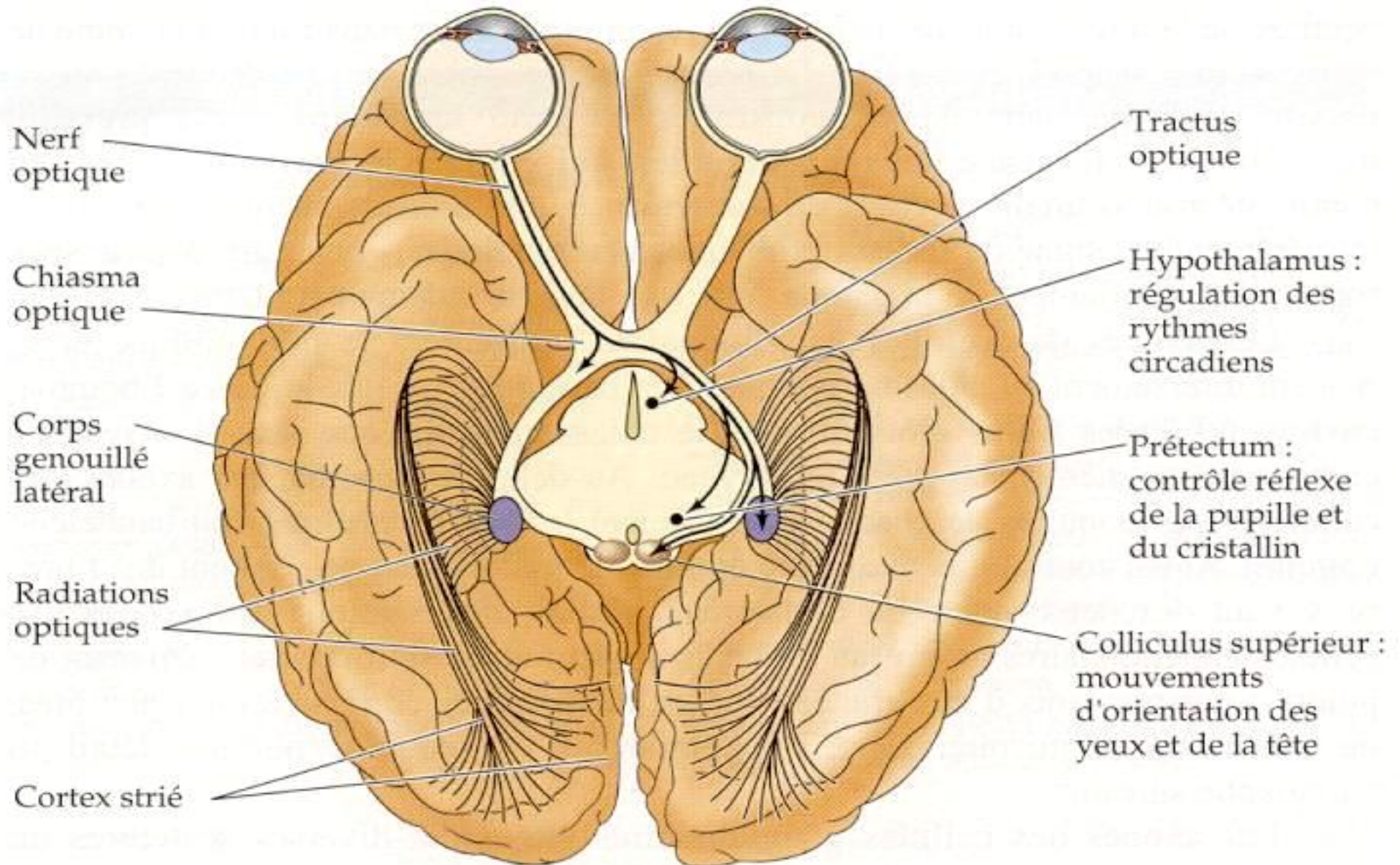


3. Voies visuelles et optiques

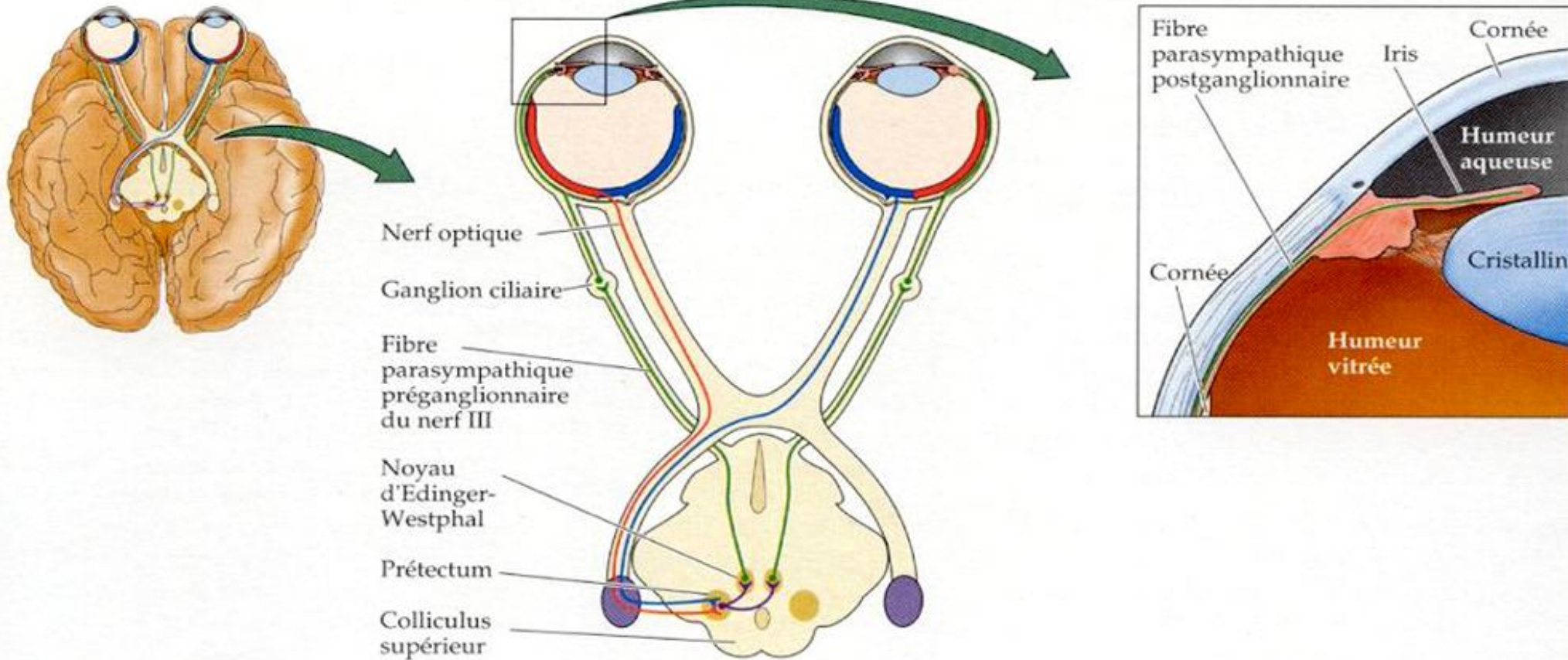
- Voies retino-géniculées
- Voies géniculo-striées
- Amputations du champs visuel



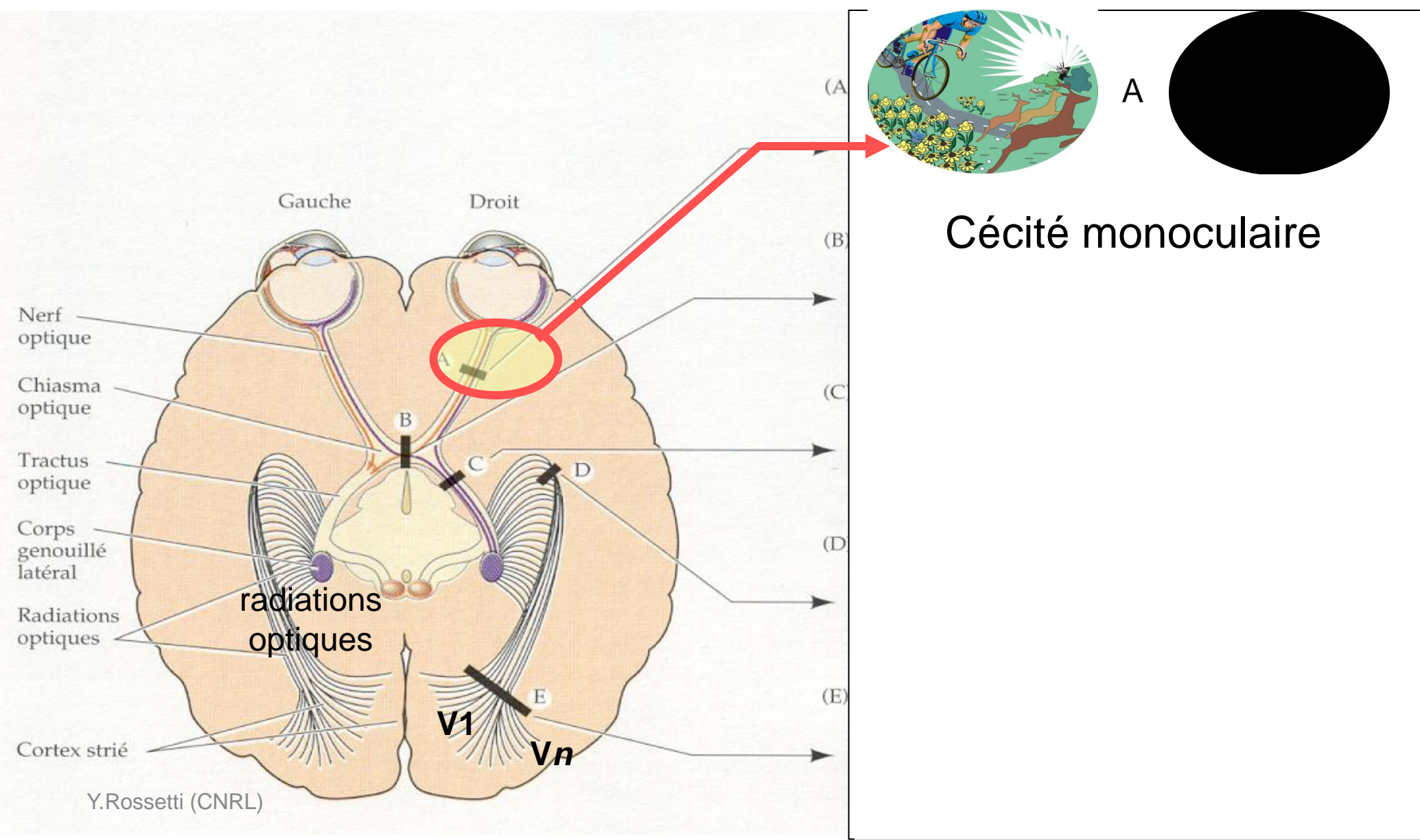
Voies visuelles et optiques



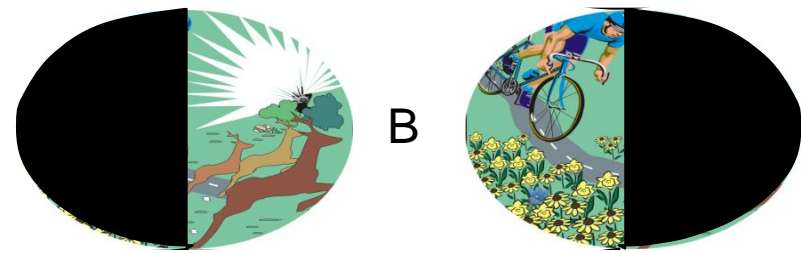
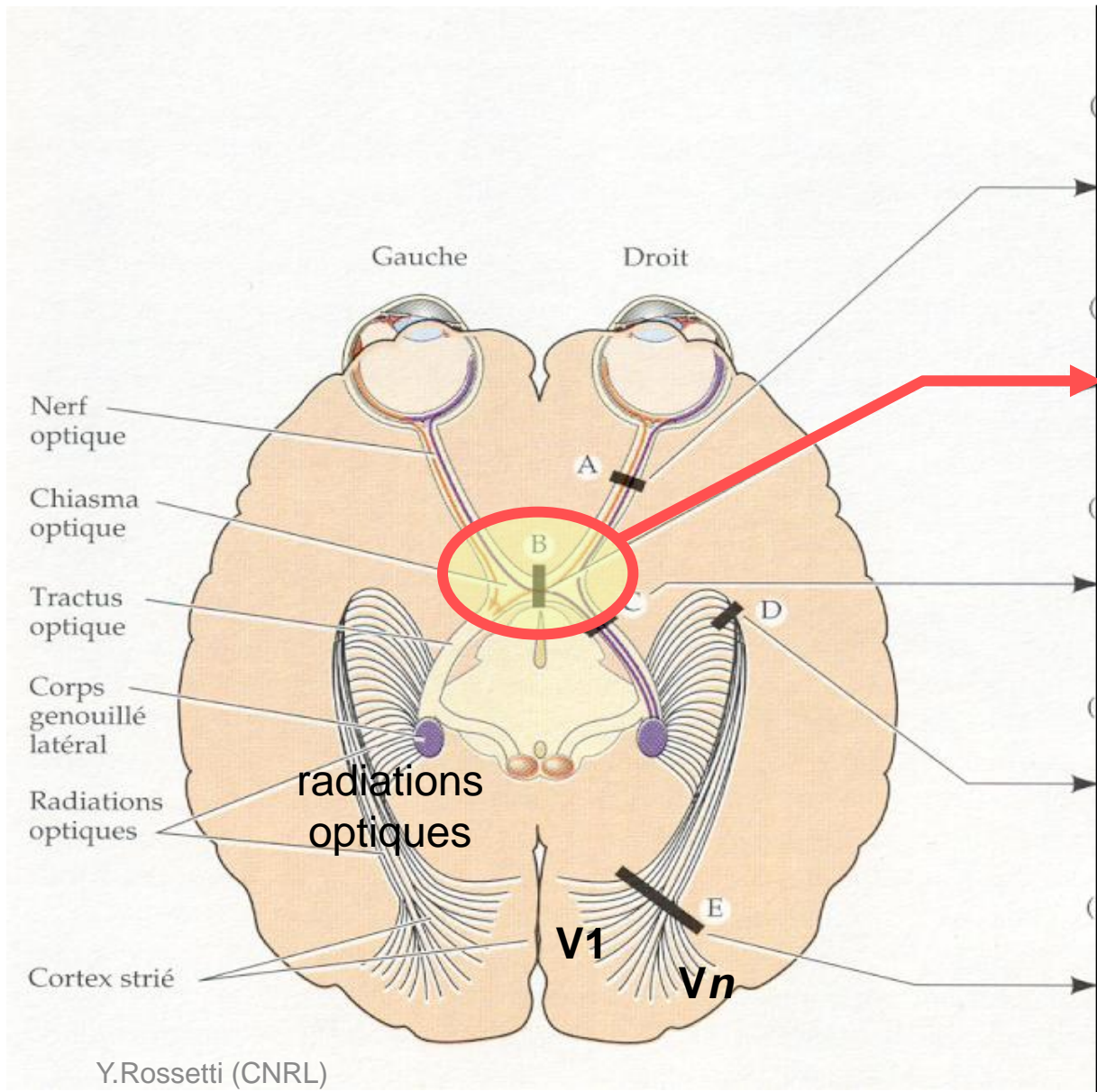
Réflexe pupillaire



Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

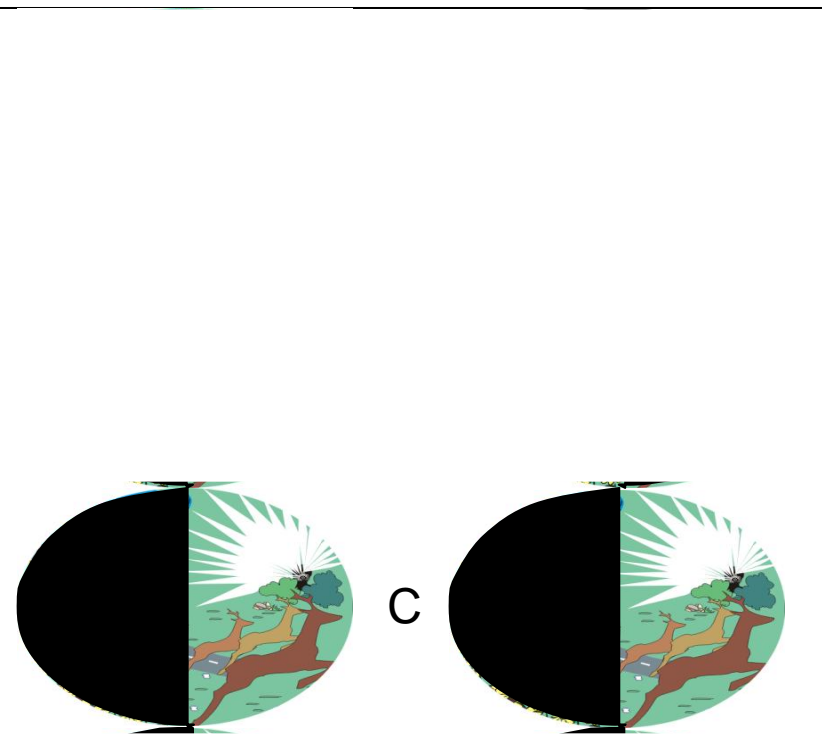
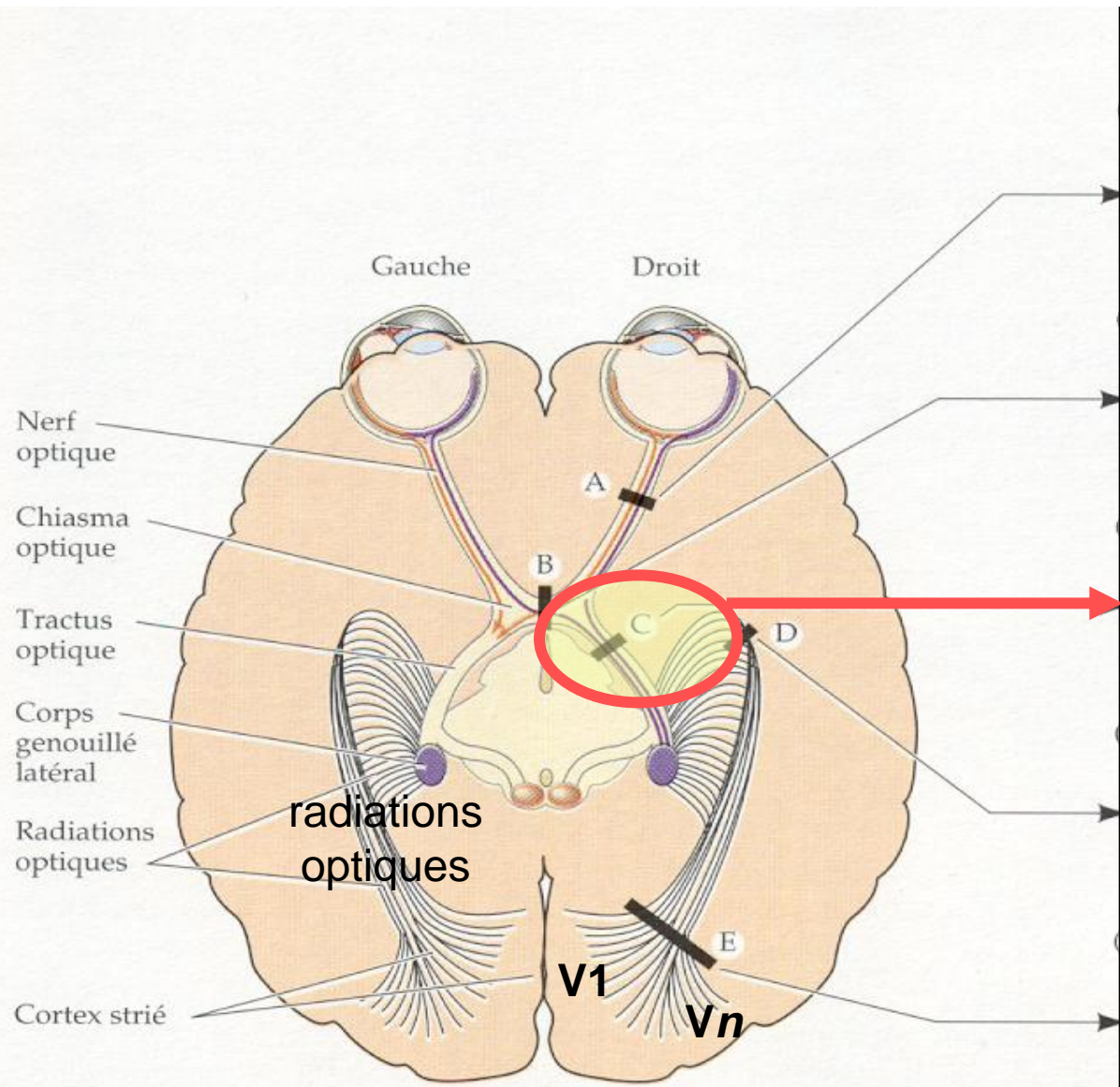


Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



Hémianopsie bitemporale

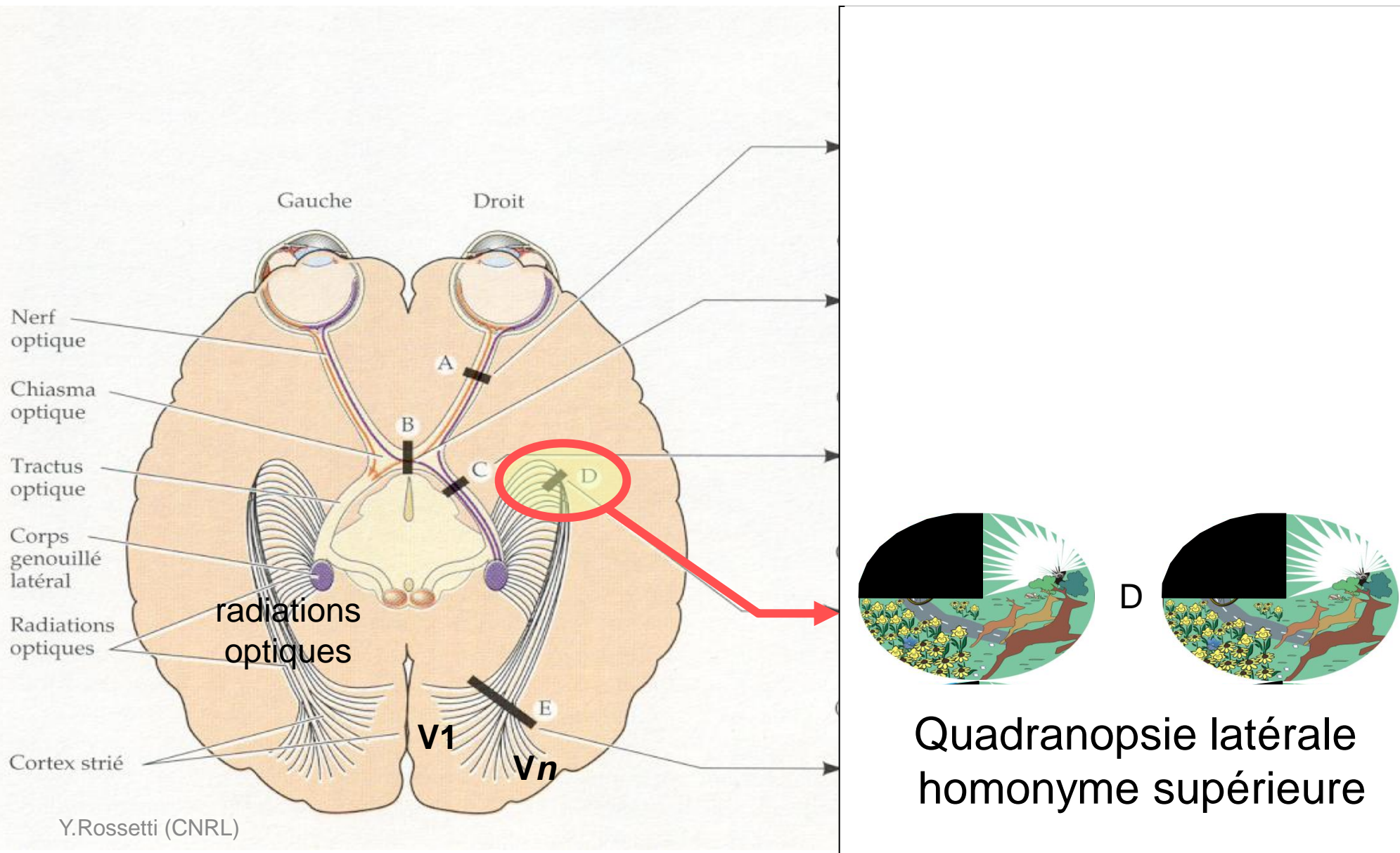
Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



Hémianopsie latérale homonyme

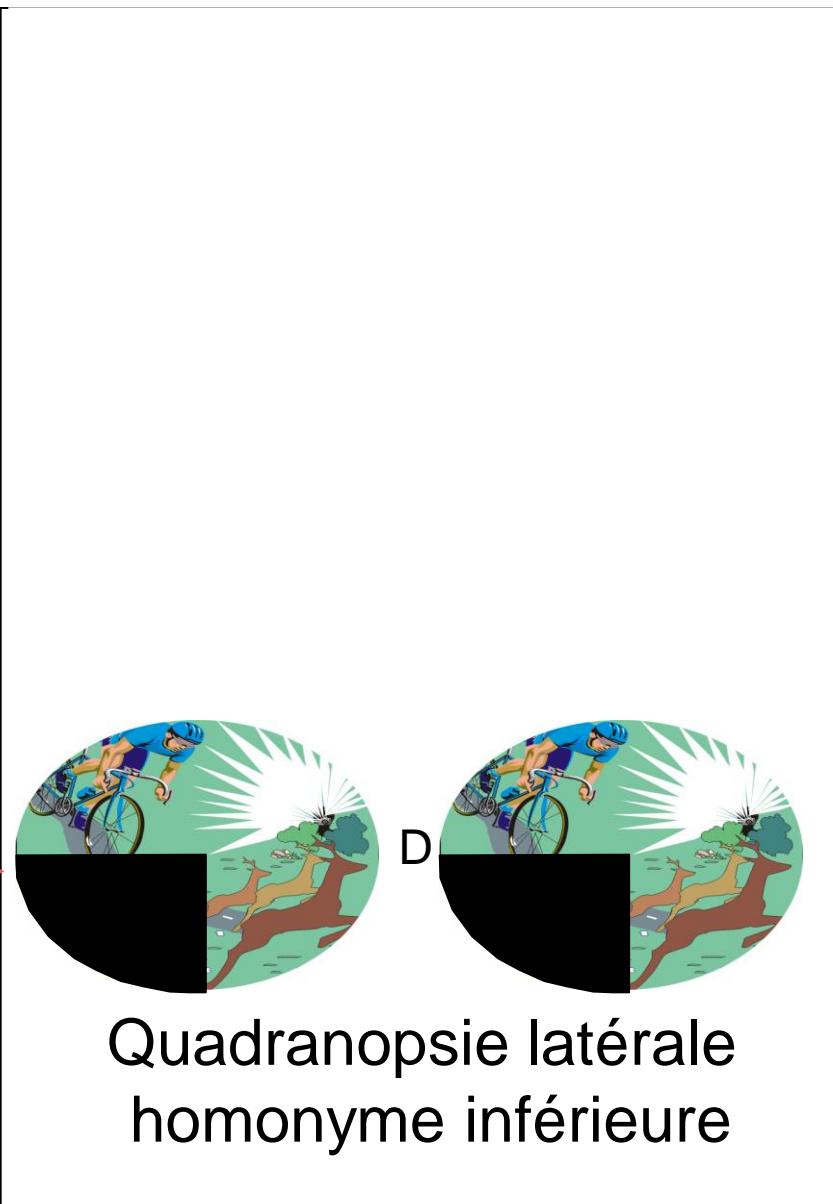
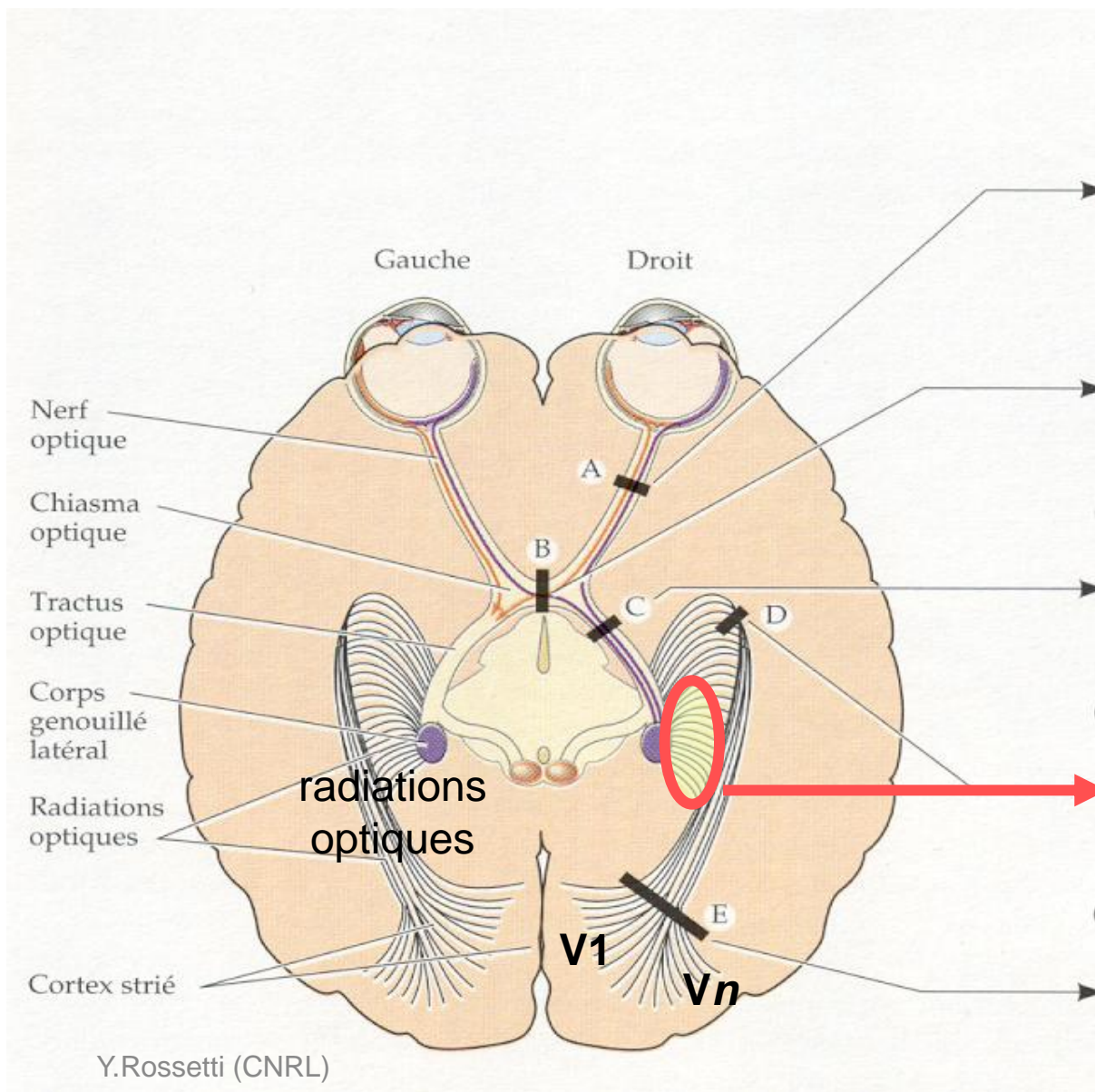
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Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

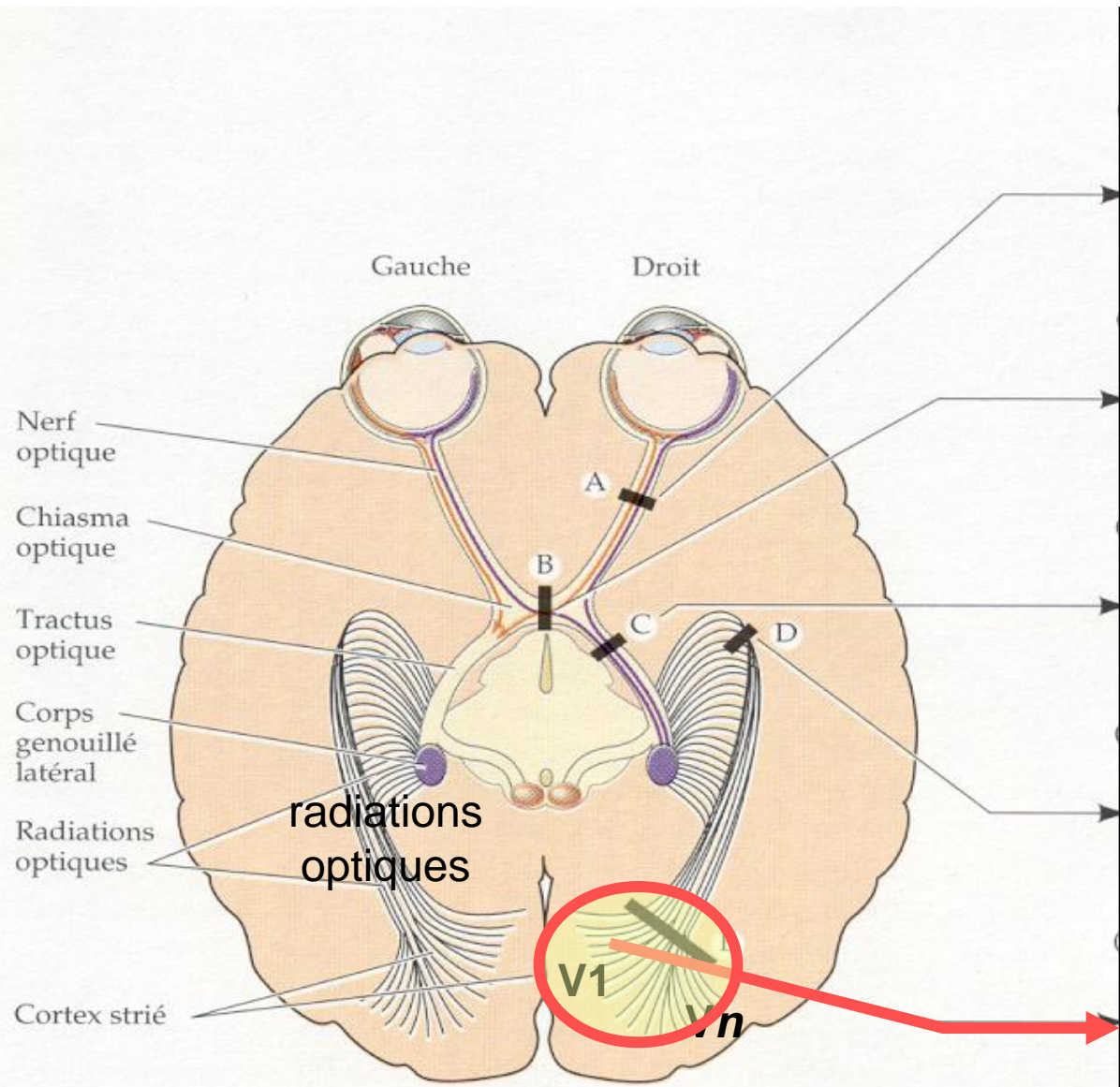


Quadransopsie latérale homonyme supérieure

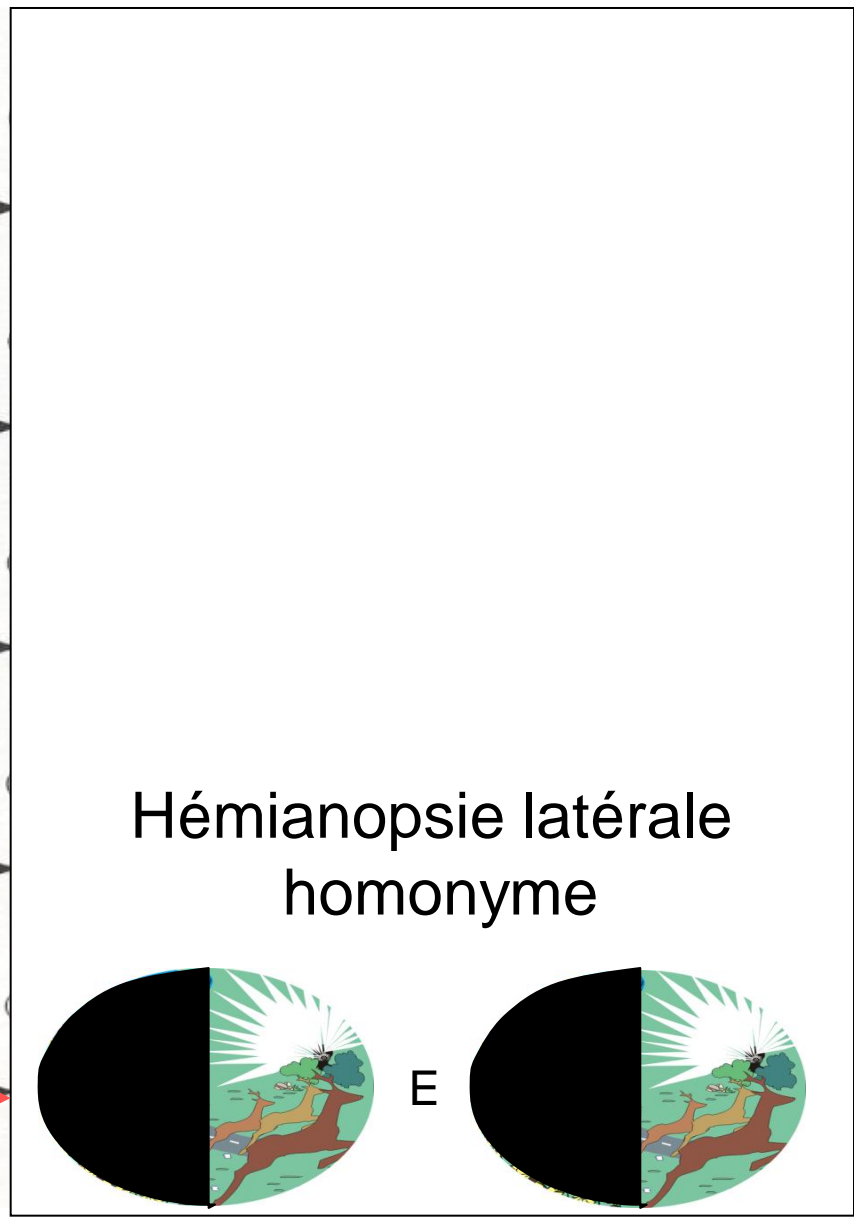
Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

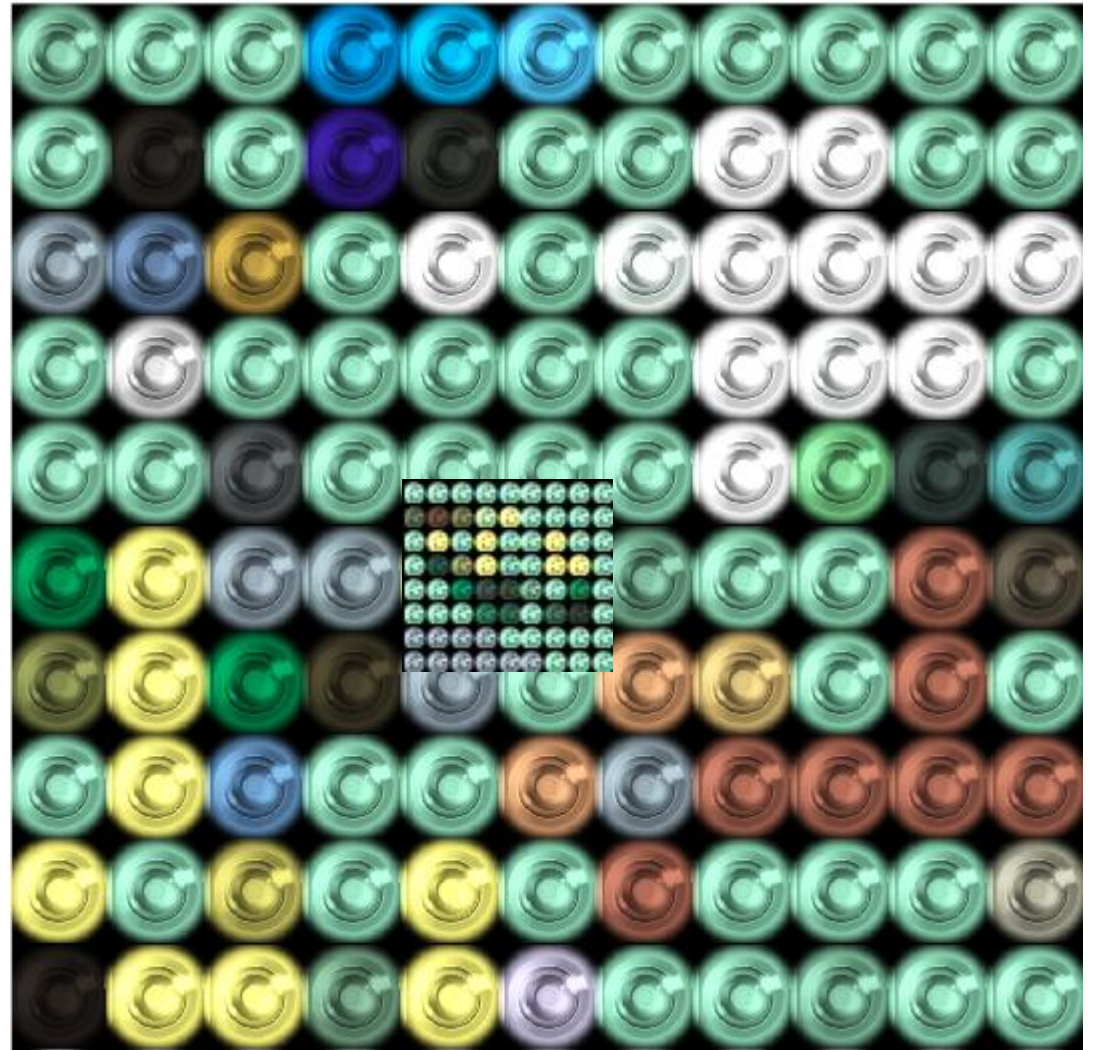


Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

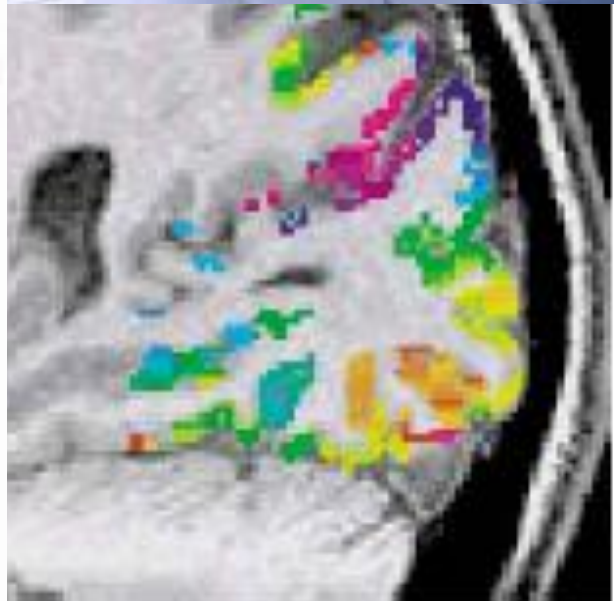
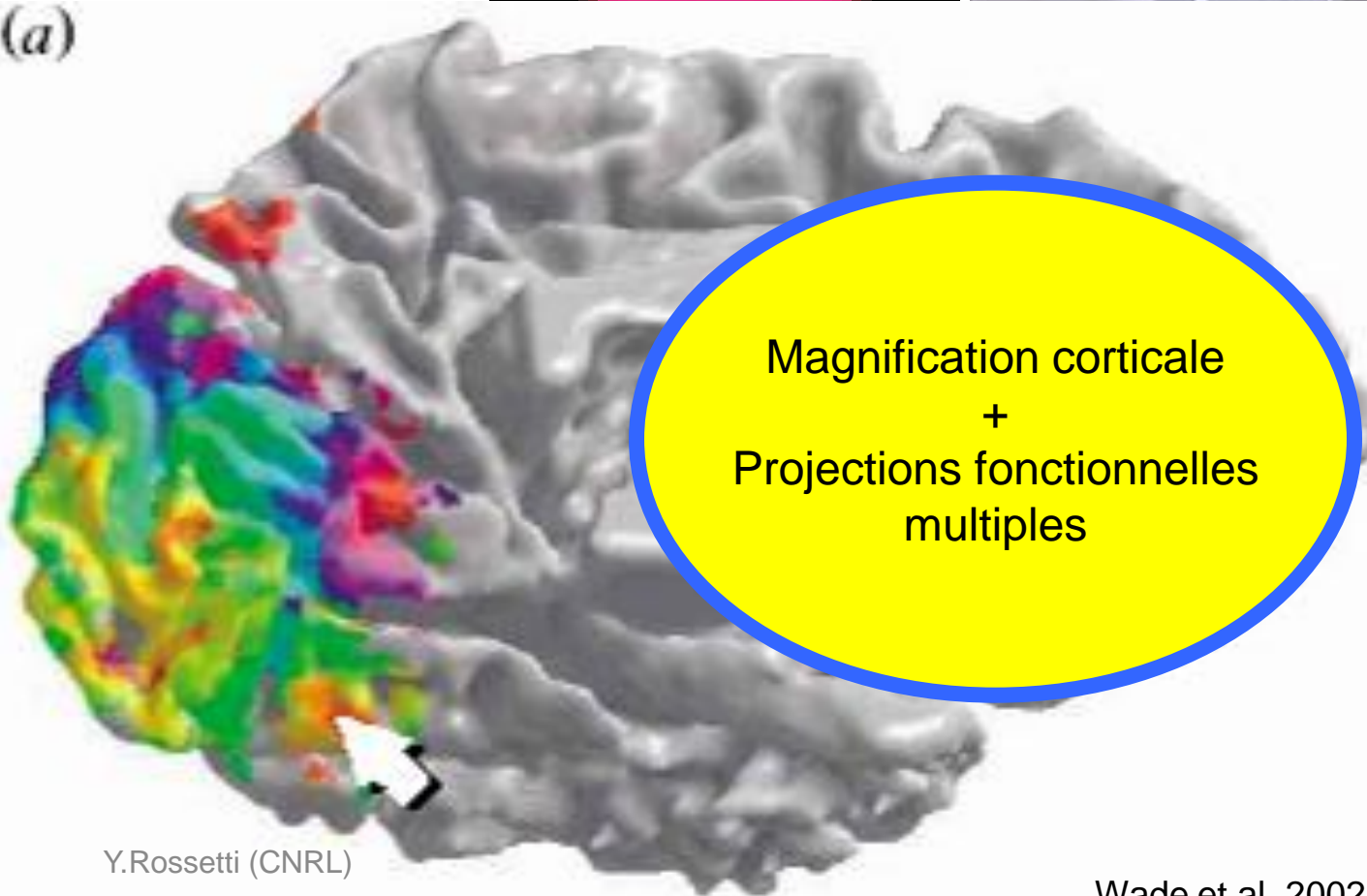
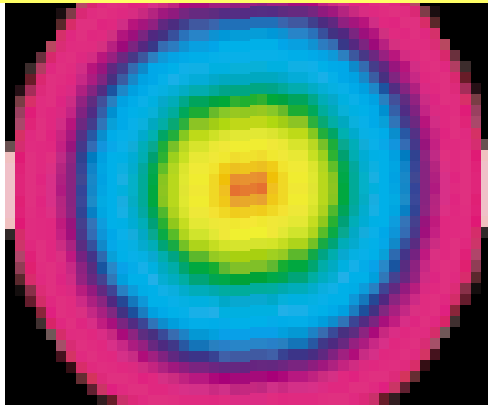


4. Entrées du cortex visuel primaire

- 4.1. Organisation des projections
- 4.2. Les neurones de V1
 - 4.2.1. Au-delà de V1: ségrégation
 - 4.2.2. V2, V3, V4, V5, V6
- 4.3. Approche neuropsychologique
- 4.4. Deux voies corticales



Projection corticale



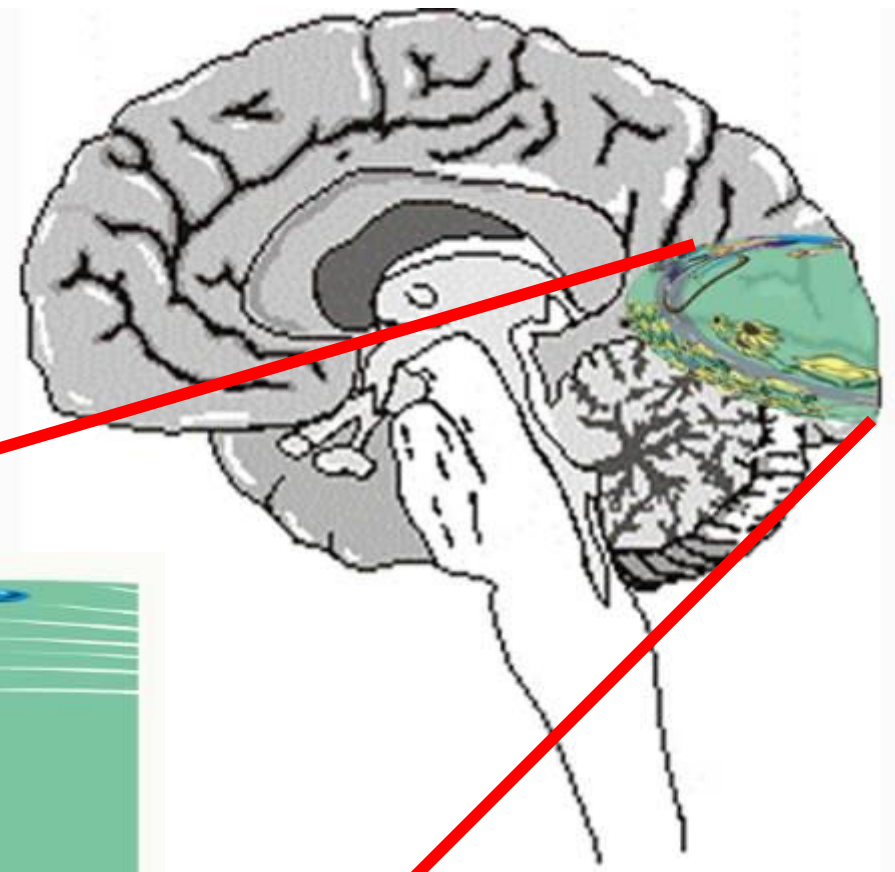
Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

Wade et al. 2002

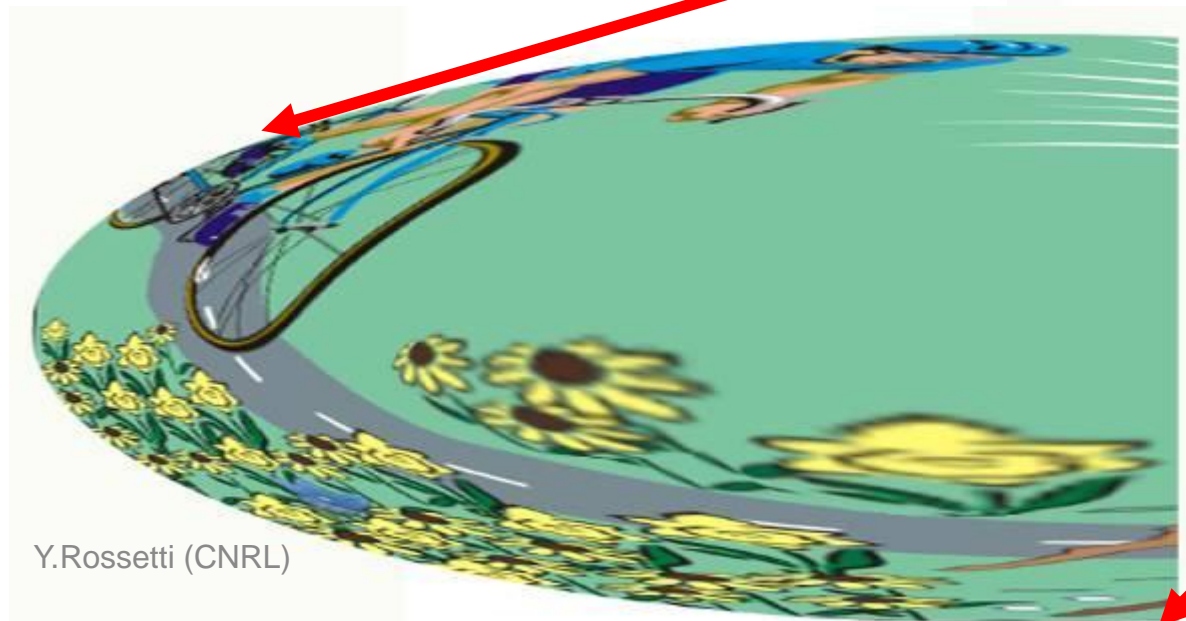
Magnification corticale



Hémichamp gauche



Cortex visuel droit



Neurones de V1

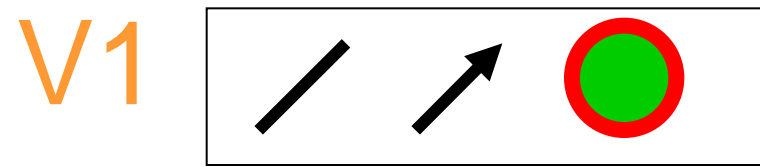
Orientation

Direction du mouvement

Disparité rétinienne (binoculaires)

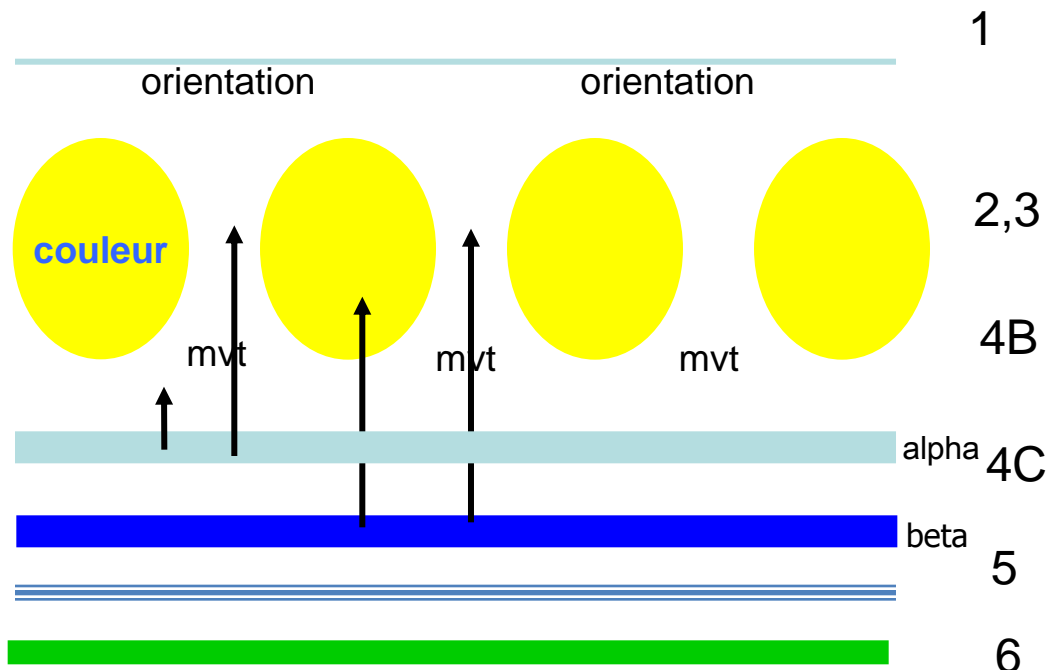
Longueur d'onde

Ségrégation des informations visuelles

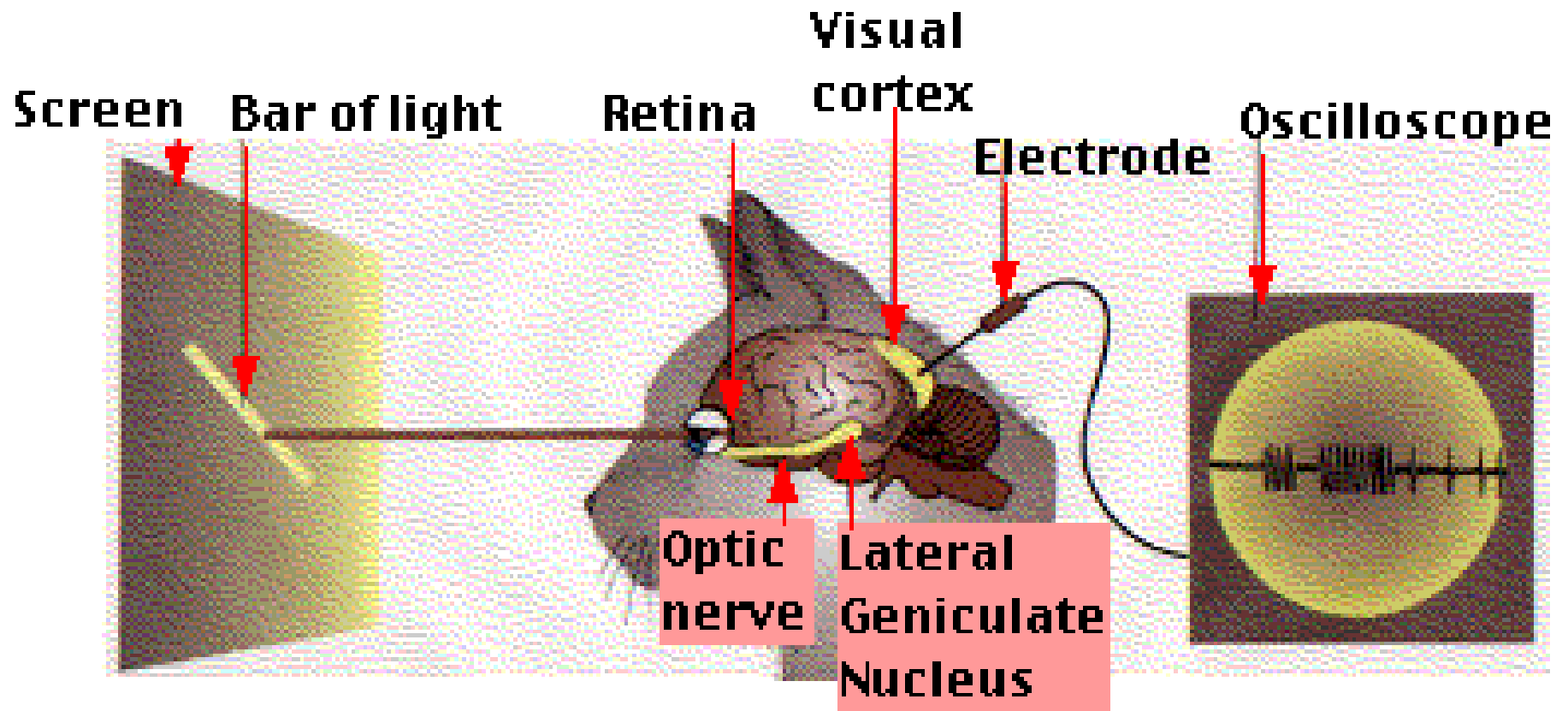


Magnocellulaire

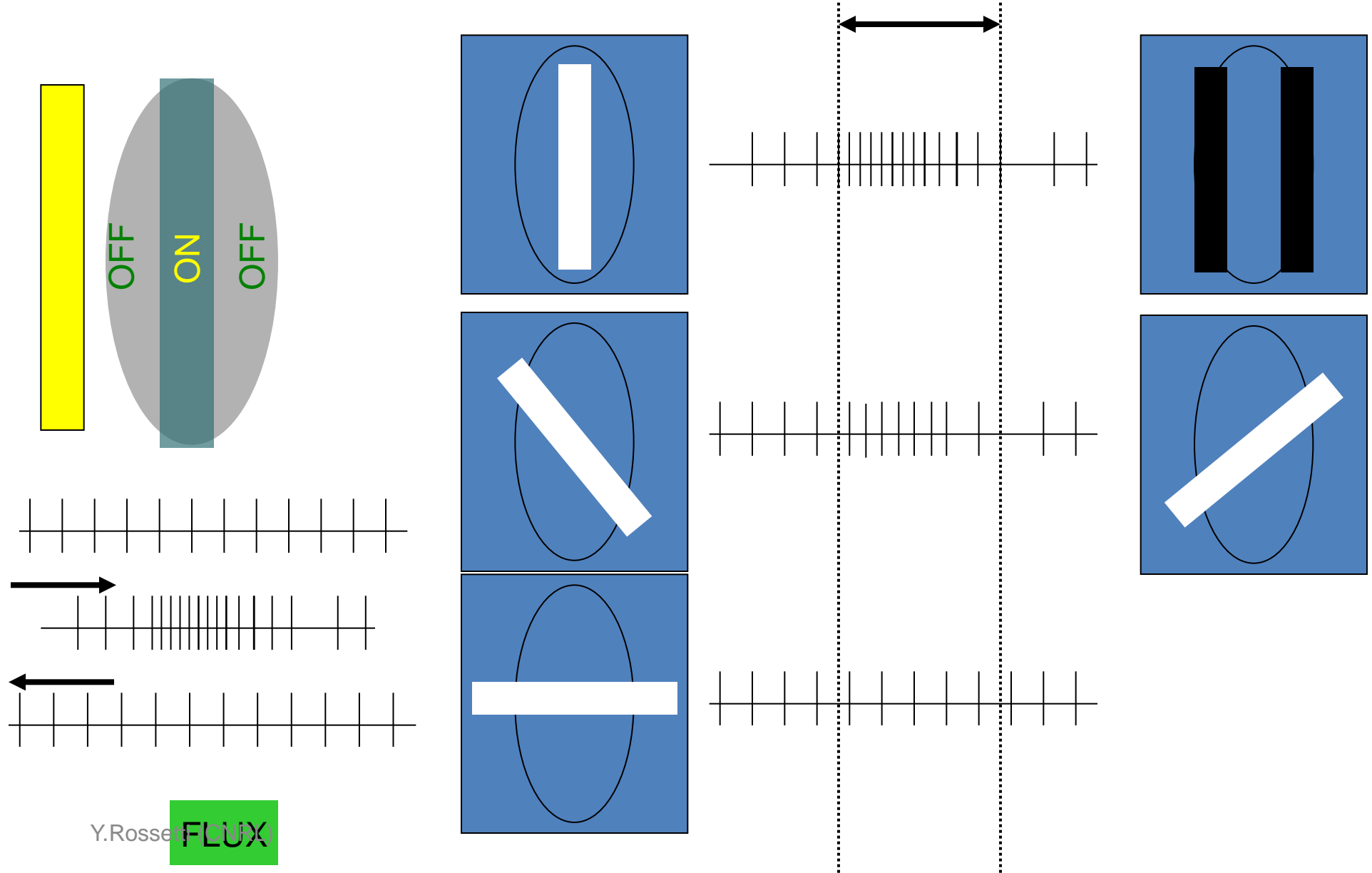
Parvocellulaire



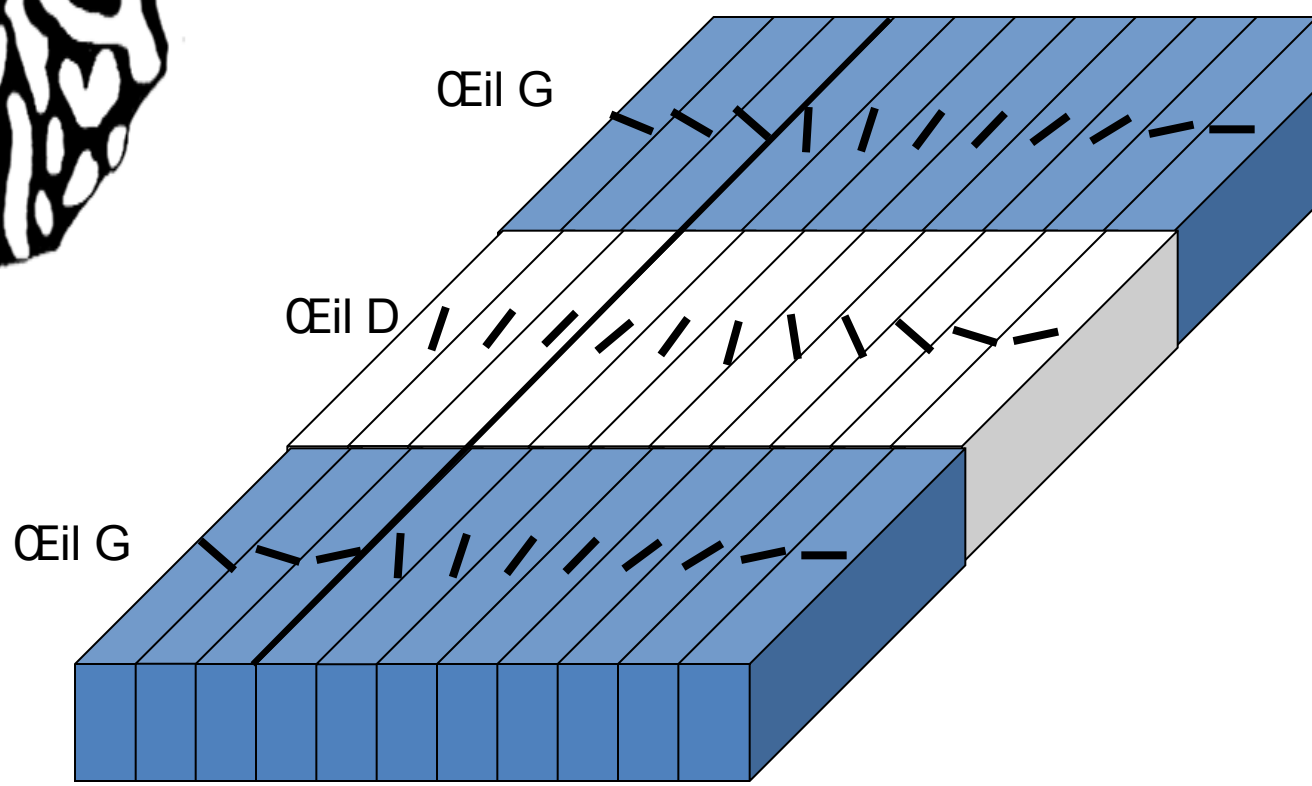
Champs récepteurs



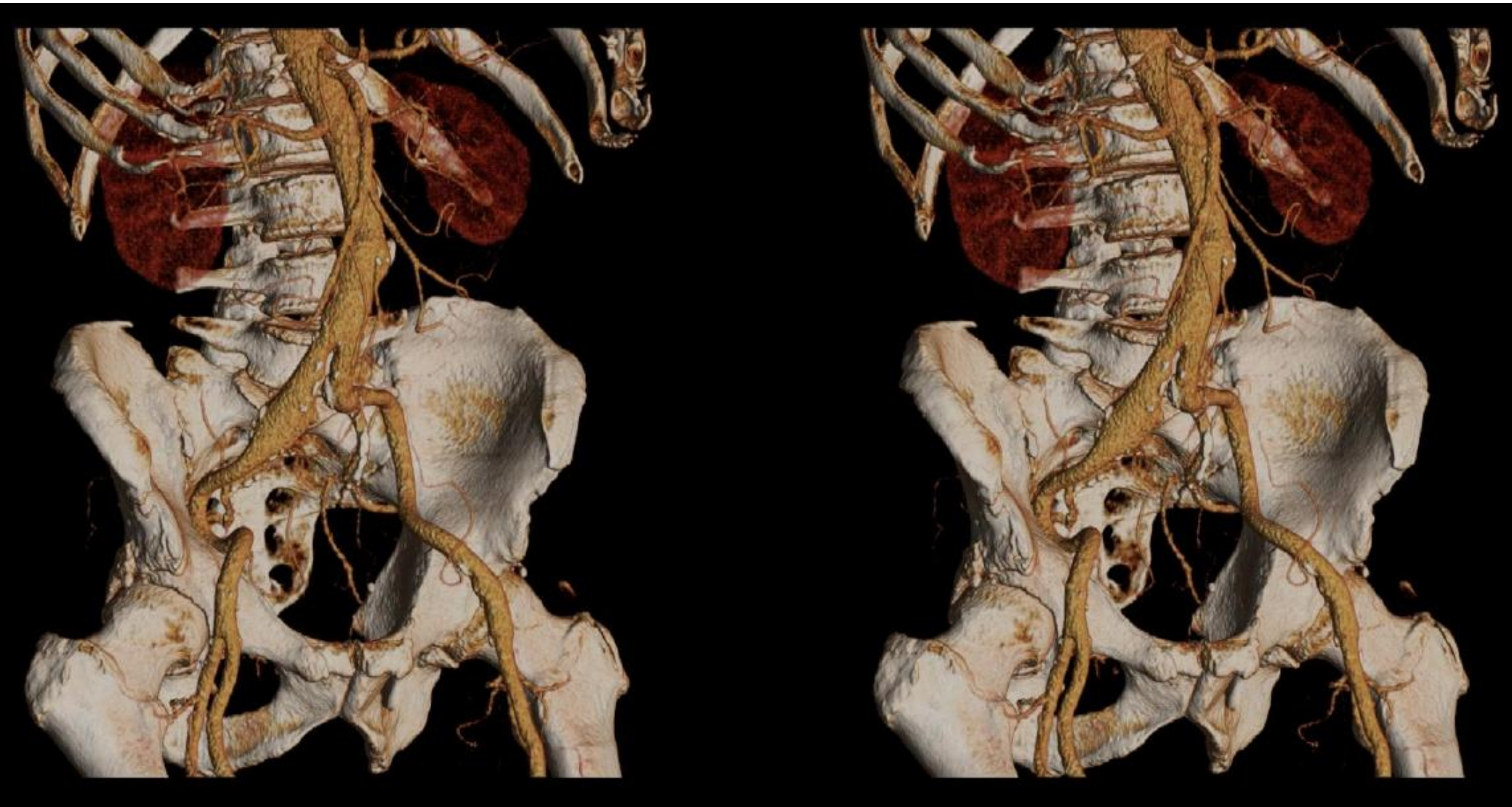
Sensibilité à l'orientation et au mouvement



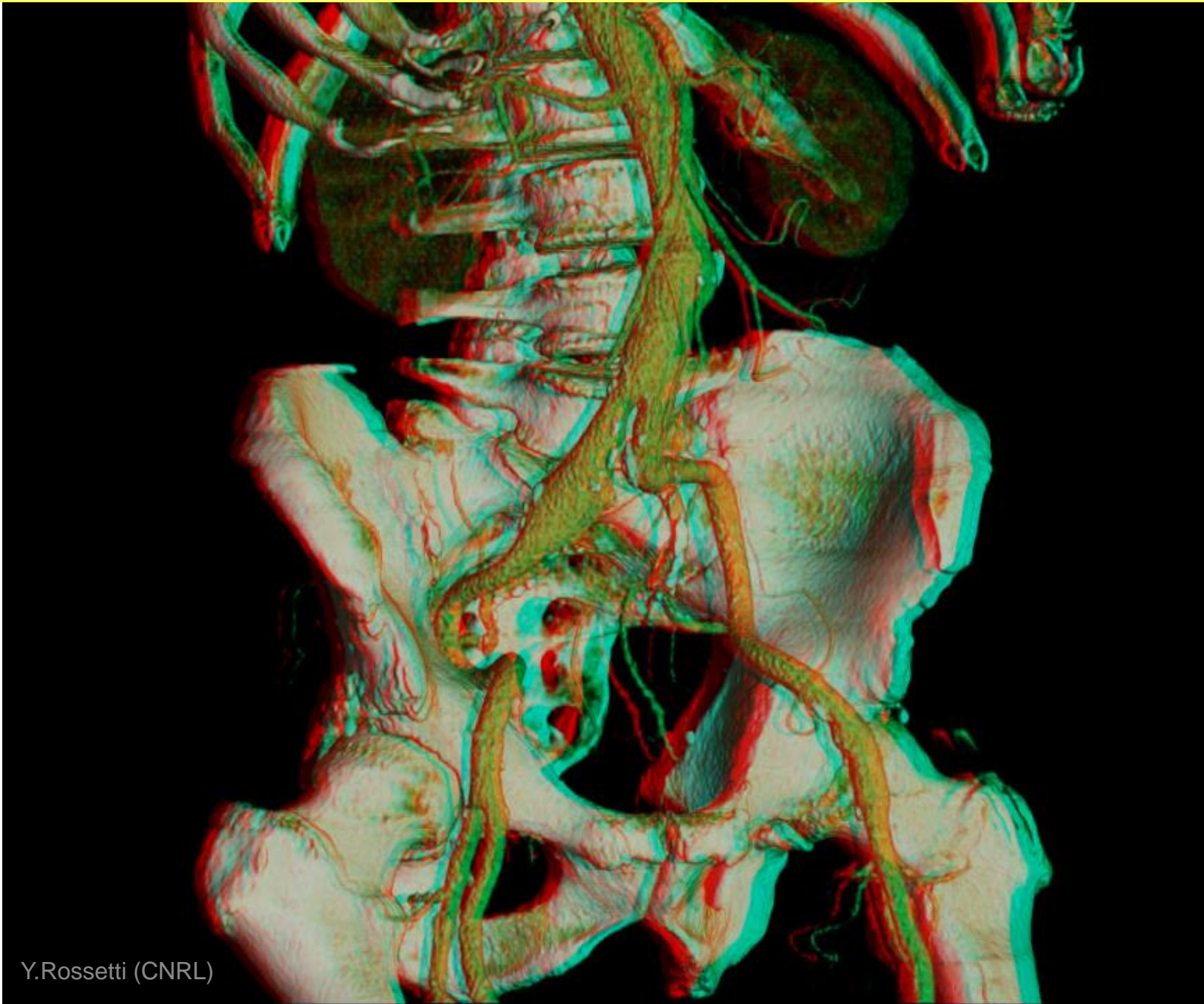
Colonnes de dominance oculaire



4 Cortex



4 Cortex

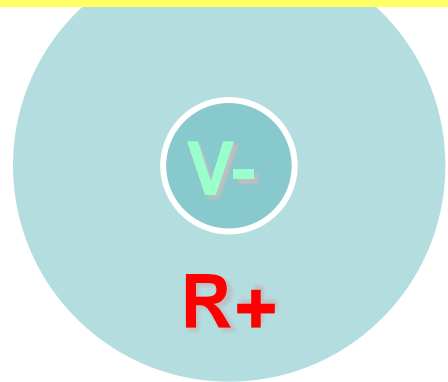
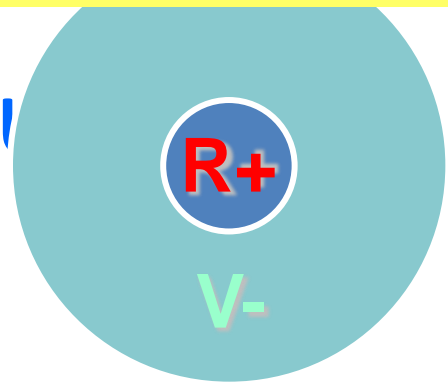


Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

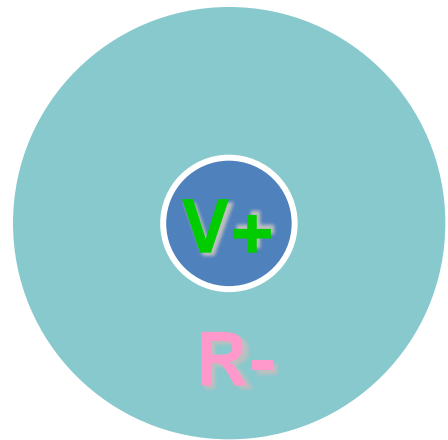
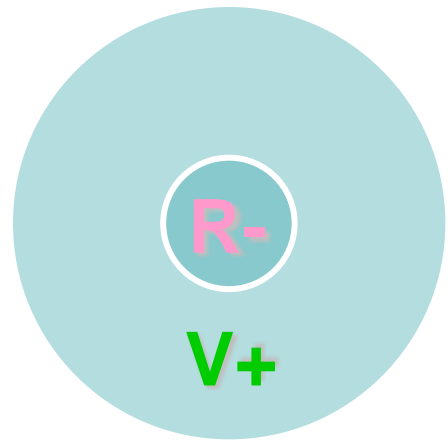
Stéréogramme



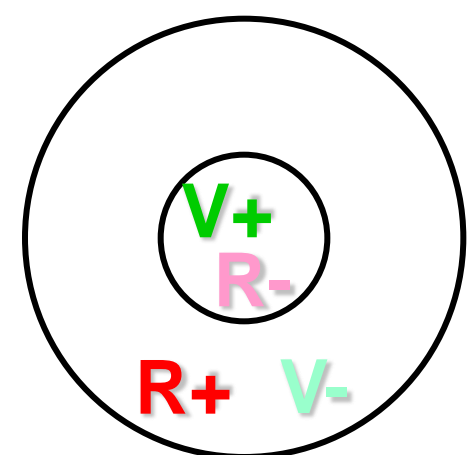
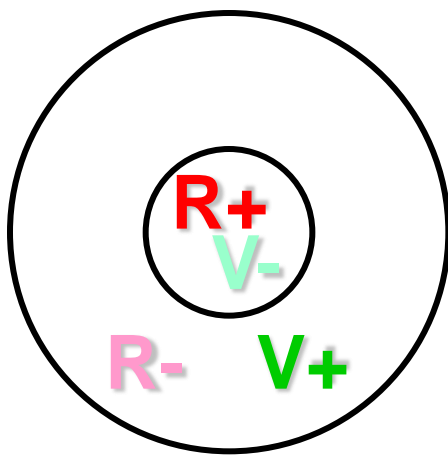
La couleur



Simple opposition
(rétine + cortex)



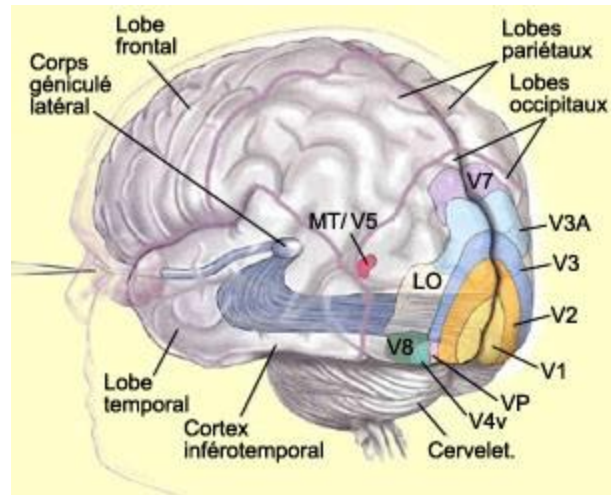
Double opposition
(cortex)



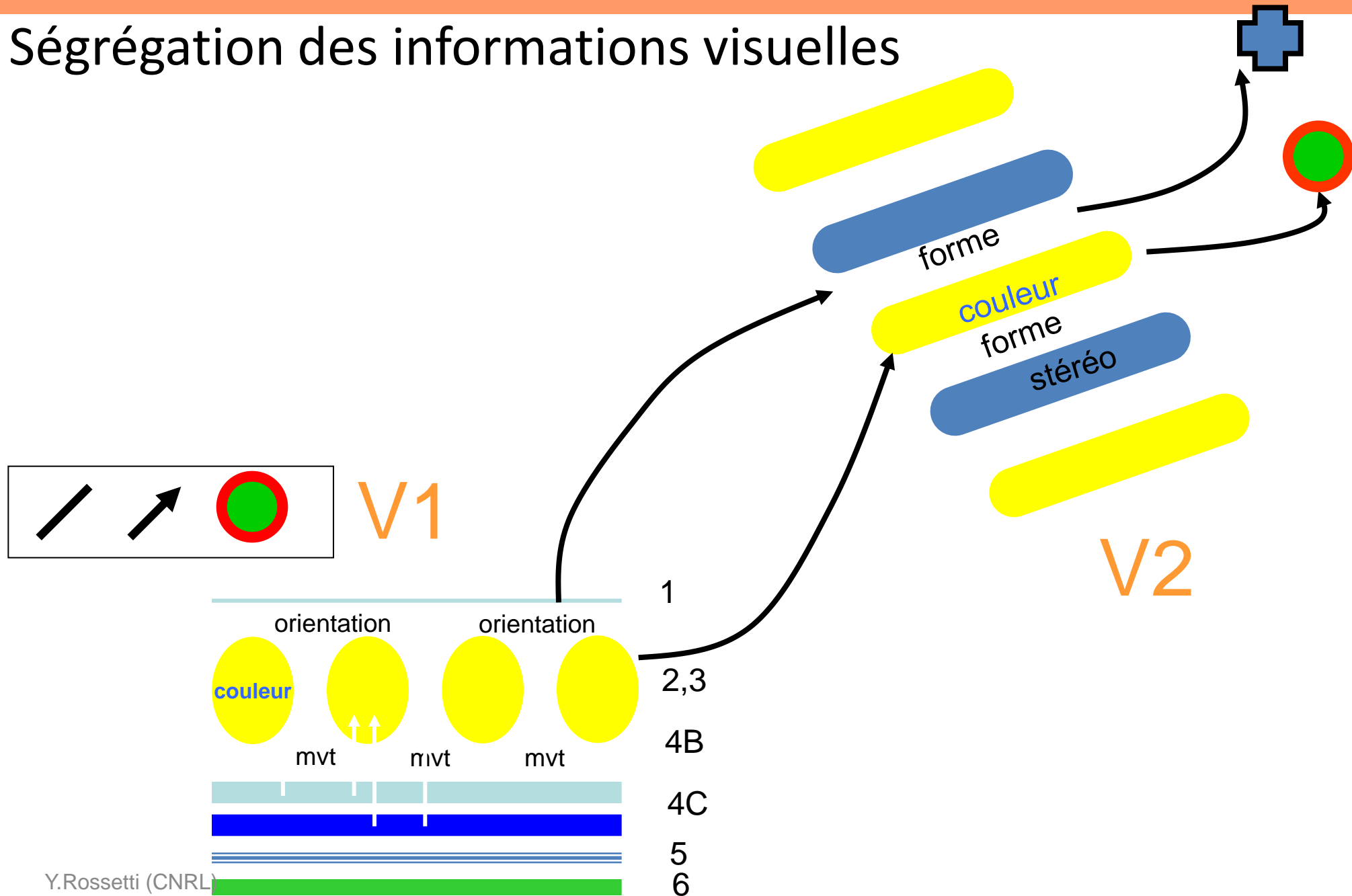


Opposition rouge-vert

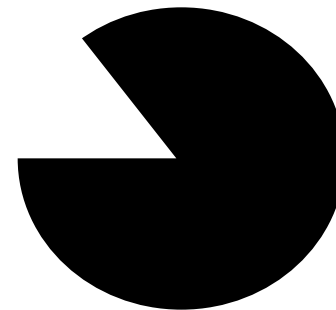
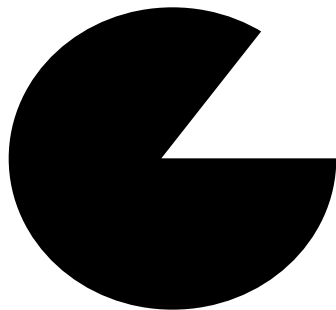
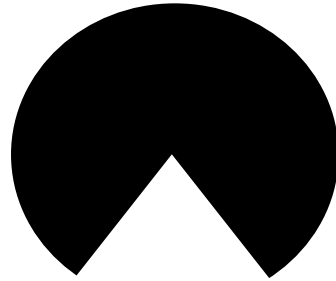
4 Cortex

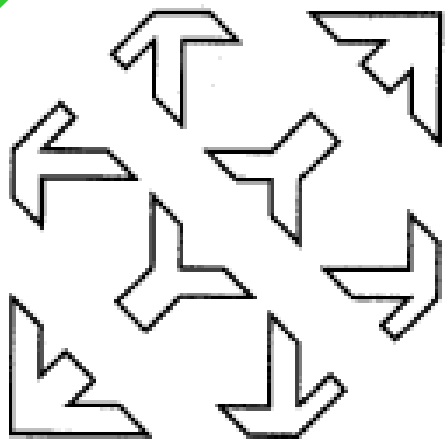
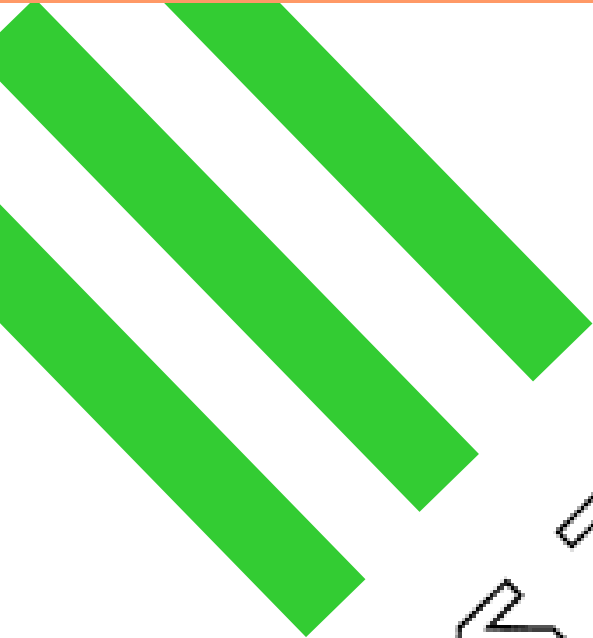


Ségrégation des informations visuelles

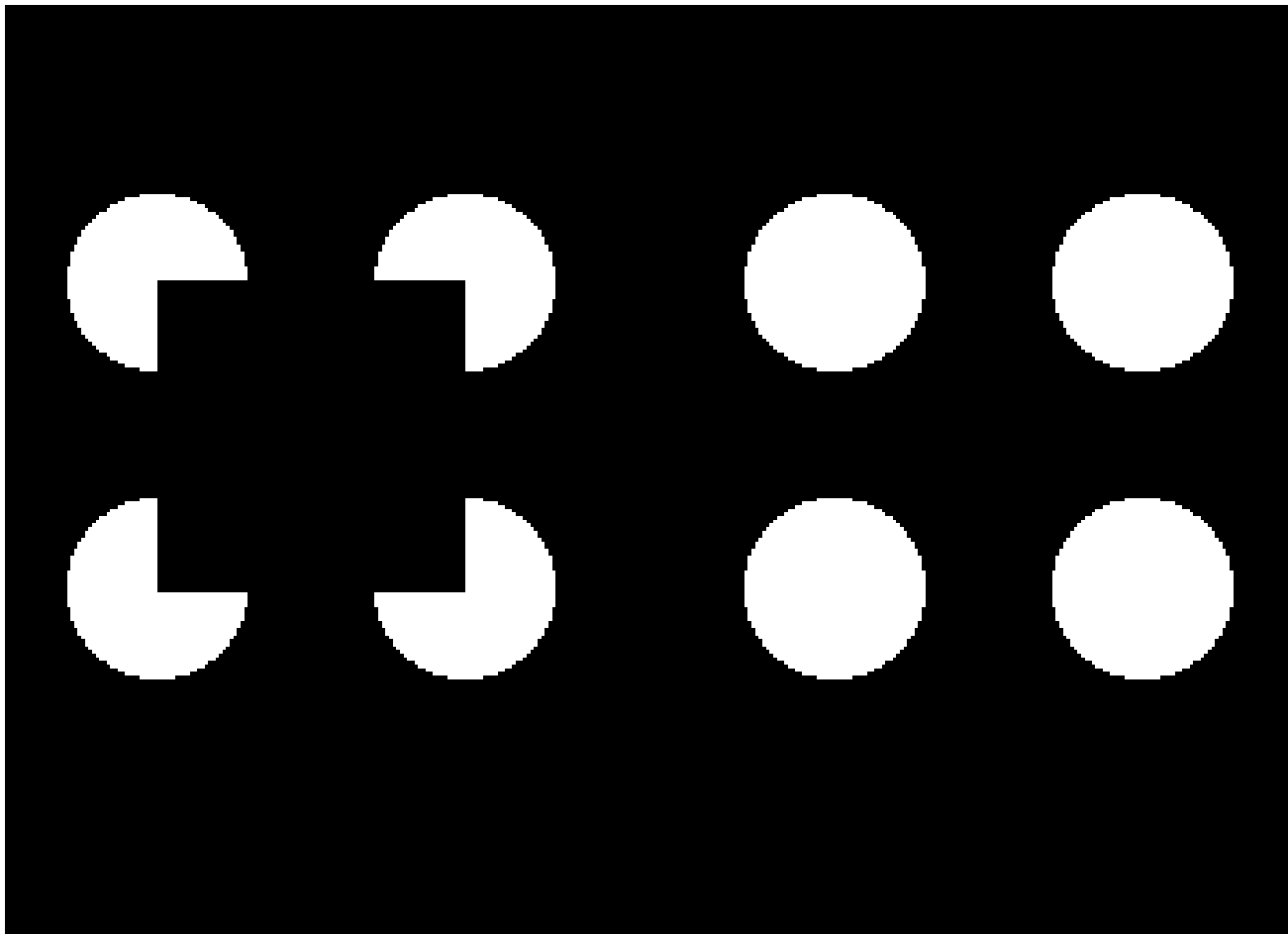


V2: Contours illusoirs

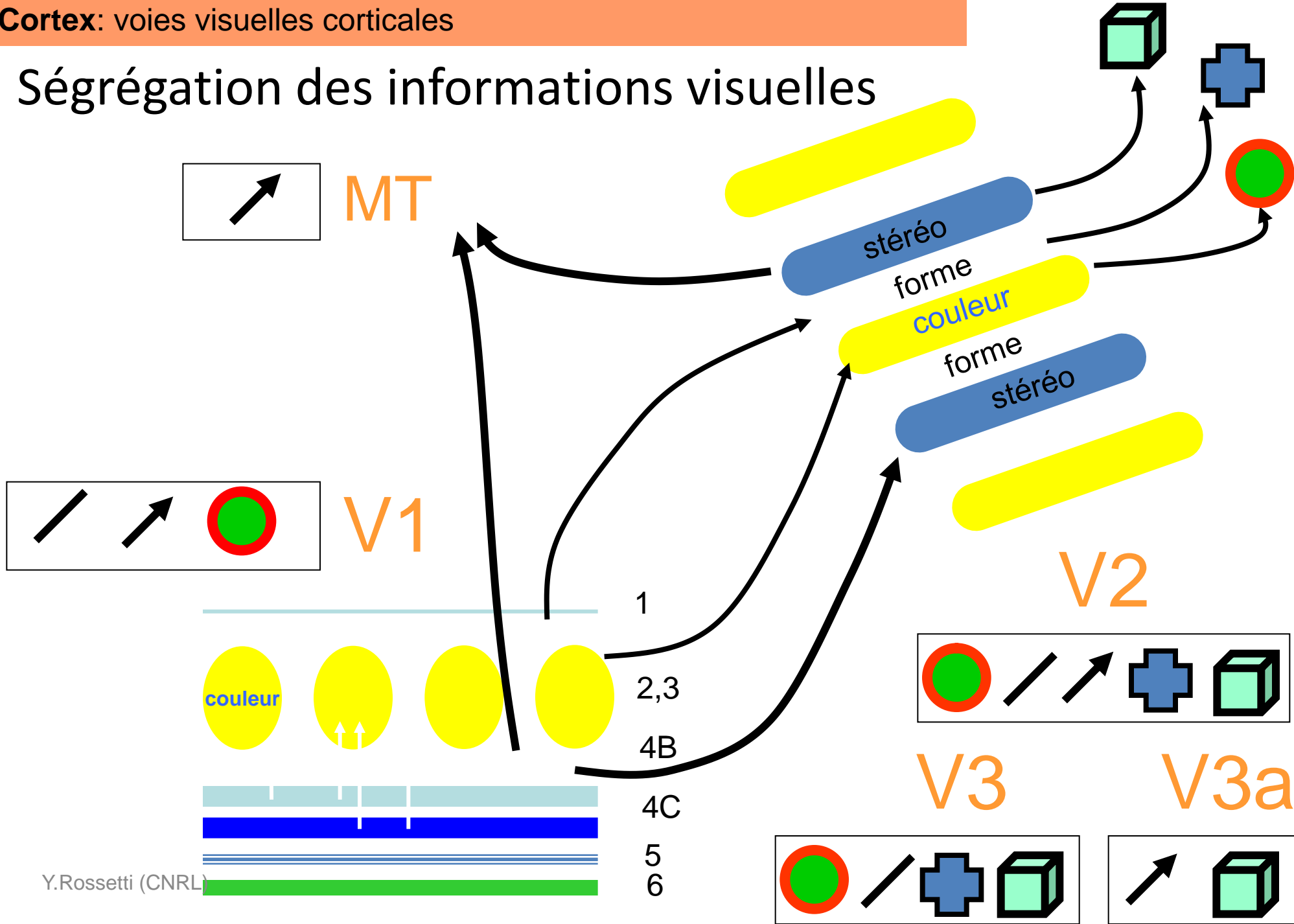




Contours illusoires: mouvement apparent



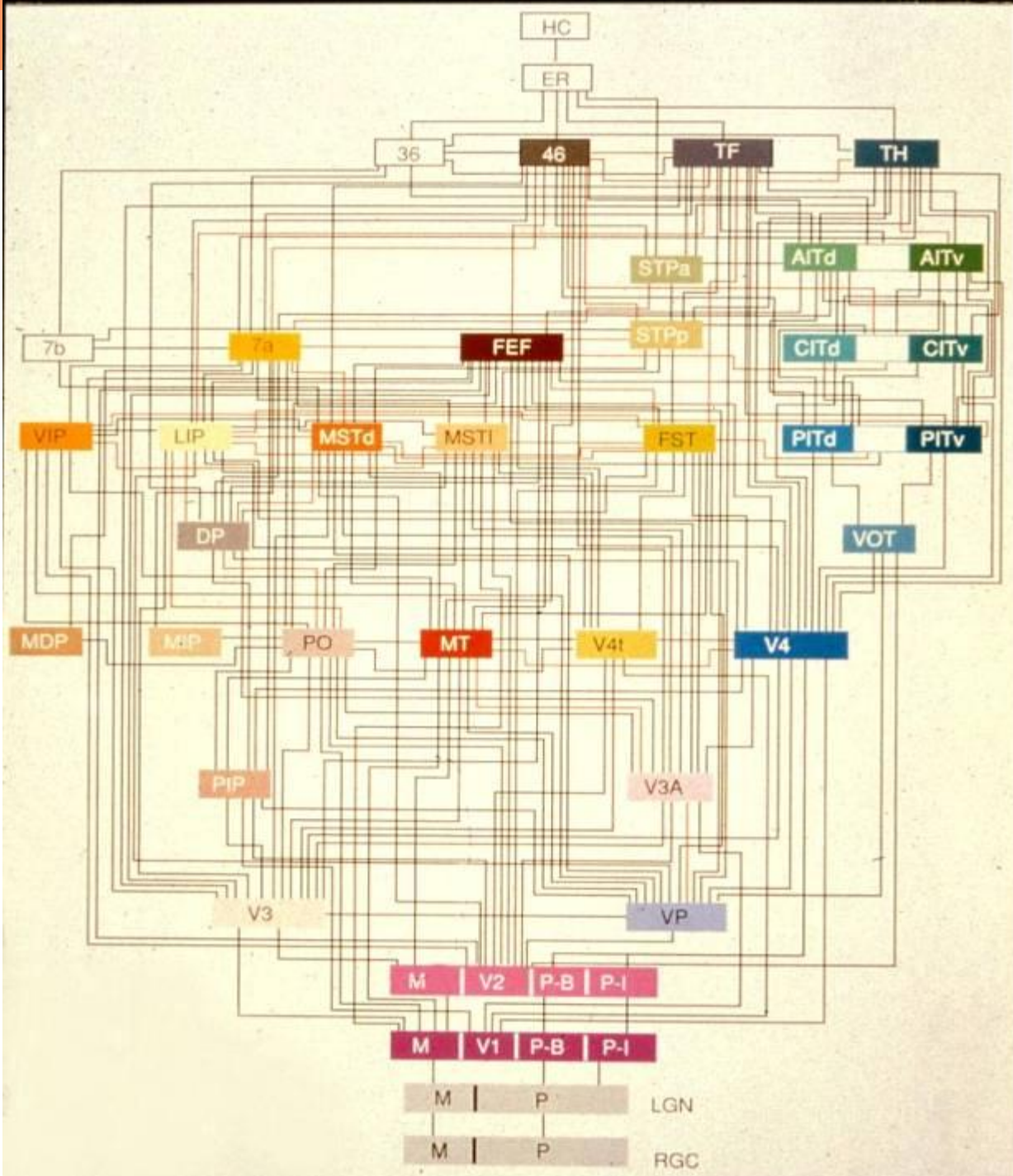
Ségrégation des informations visuelles



Electrophysiologie + neuroanatomie du singe:

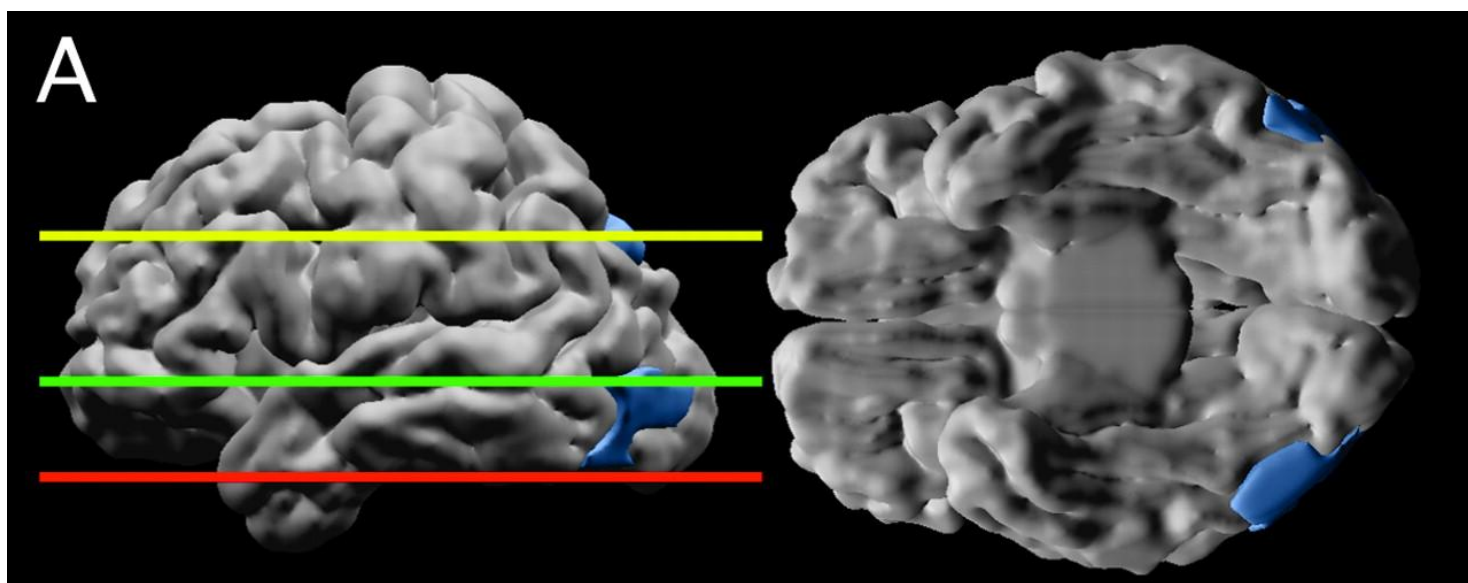
Des réseaux corticaux

Des aires plus ou moins
spécialisées

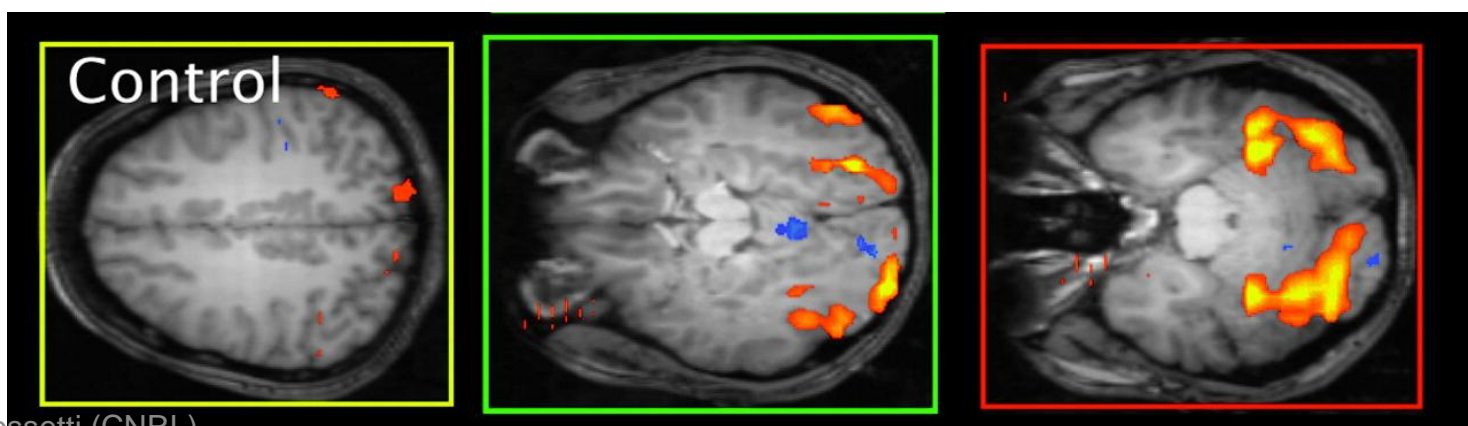


Deux approches chez l'homme

Exemple: la reconnaissance d'objet

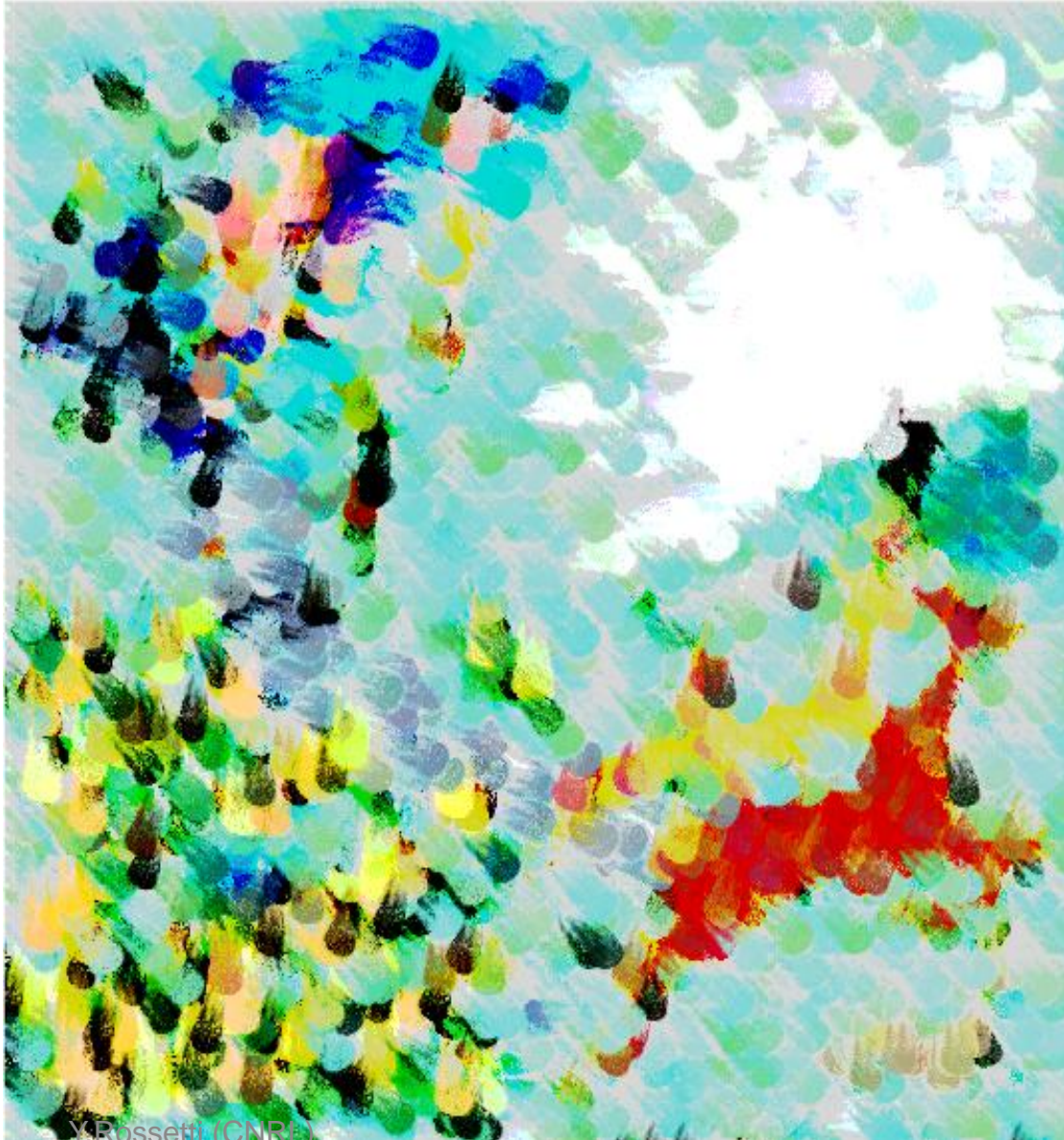
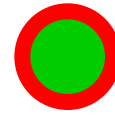


Agnosie
Visuelle

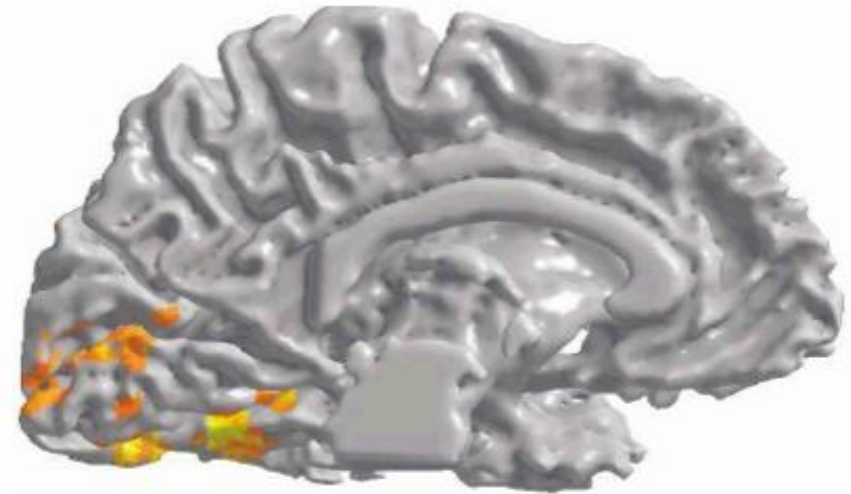
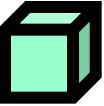
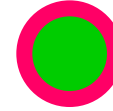


Complexe
Occipital
Lateral

couleur



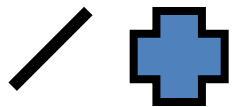
Aire V4?



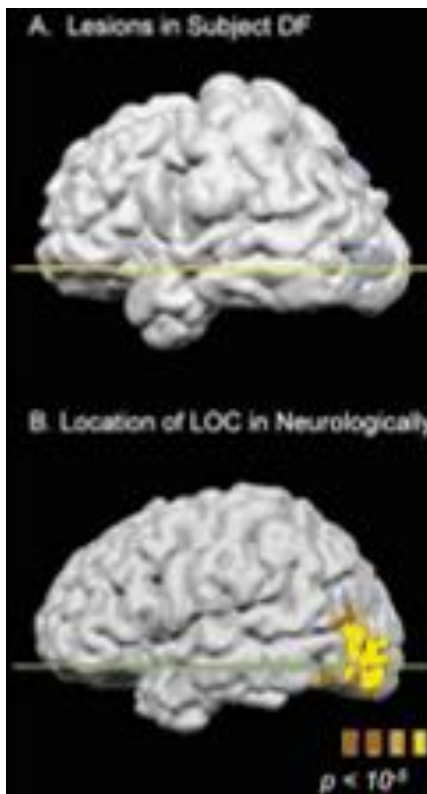
Wade et al. 2002

Achromatopsie,
Agnosie des couleurs

Formes



COL et CIT



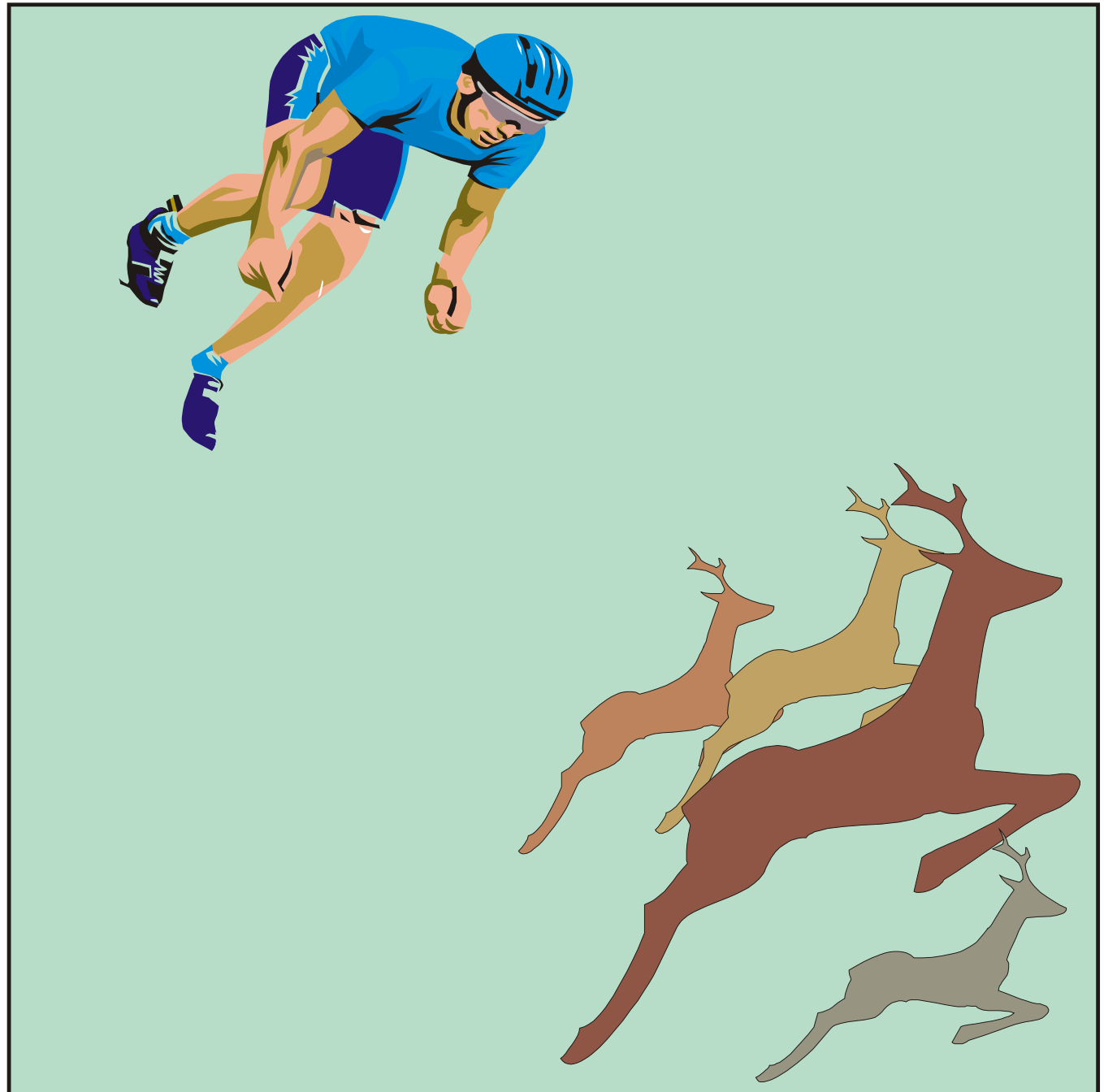
Objets

Inféro-Temporal



animaux

Inféro-Temporal



Agnosies
spécifiques

Y. Rossetti (CNRL)

visage

Inféro-Temporal



prosopagnosie

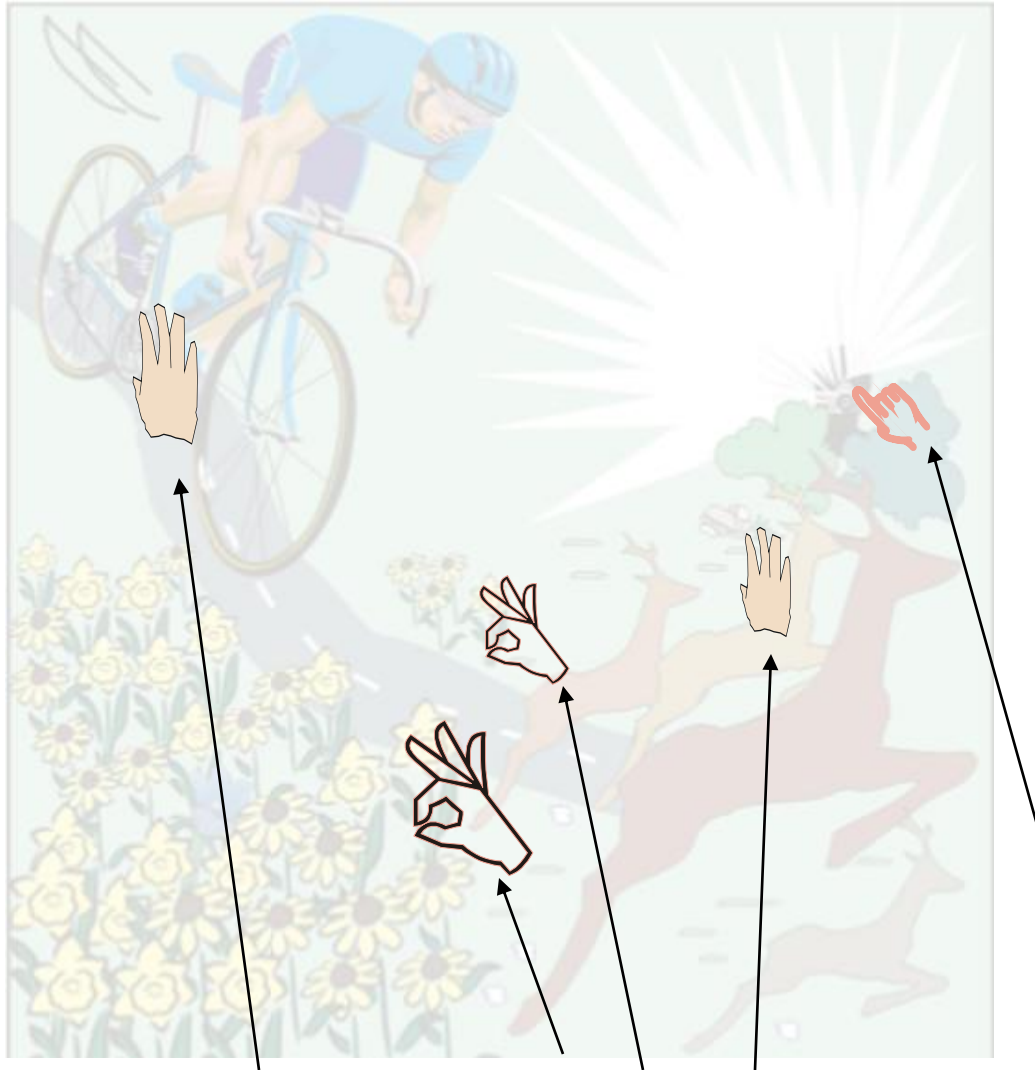
le mouvement



Aire V5 (MT)

akinetopsie

L'action visuellement guidée



Aire V6 (PO)
Cortex pariétal postérieur

Ataxie optique

4 Cortex: voies visuelles corticales

Tms

0



Y.Rossetti (CNRL)
400

960



2080



Vighetto 1980

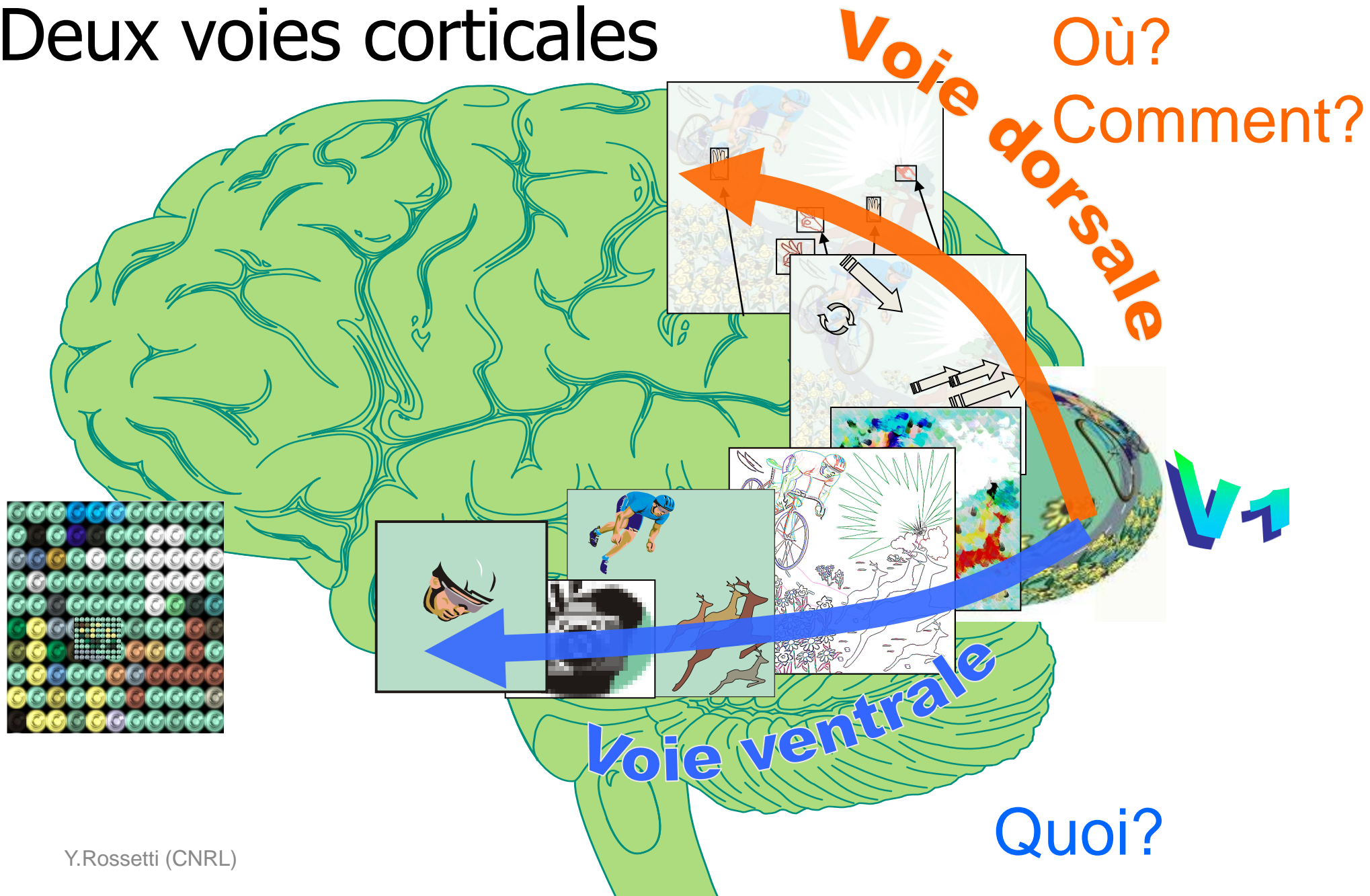
4 Cortex: voies visuelles corticales



Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

Vighetto 1980

Deux voies corticales



Résumé: les grands canaux visuels

Rétine, CGL

Magnocellulaire

Parvocellulaire

Aire 17: V1

Aire 18: V2

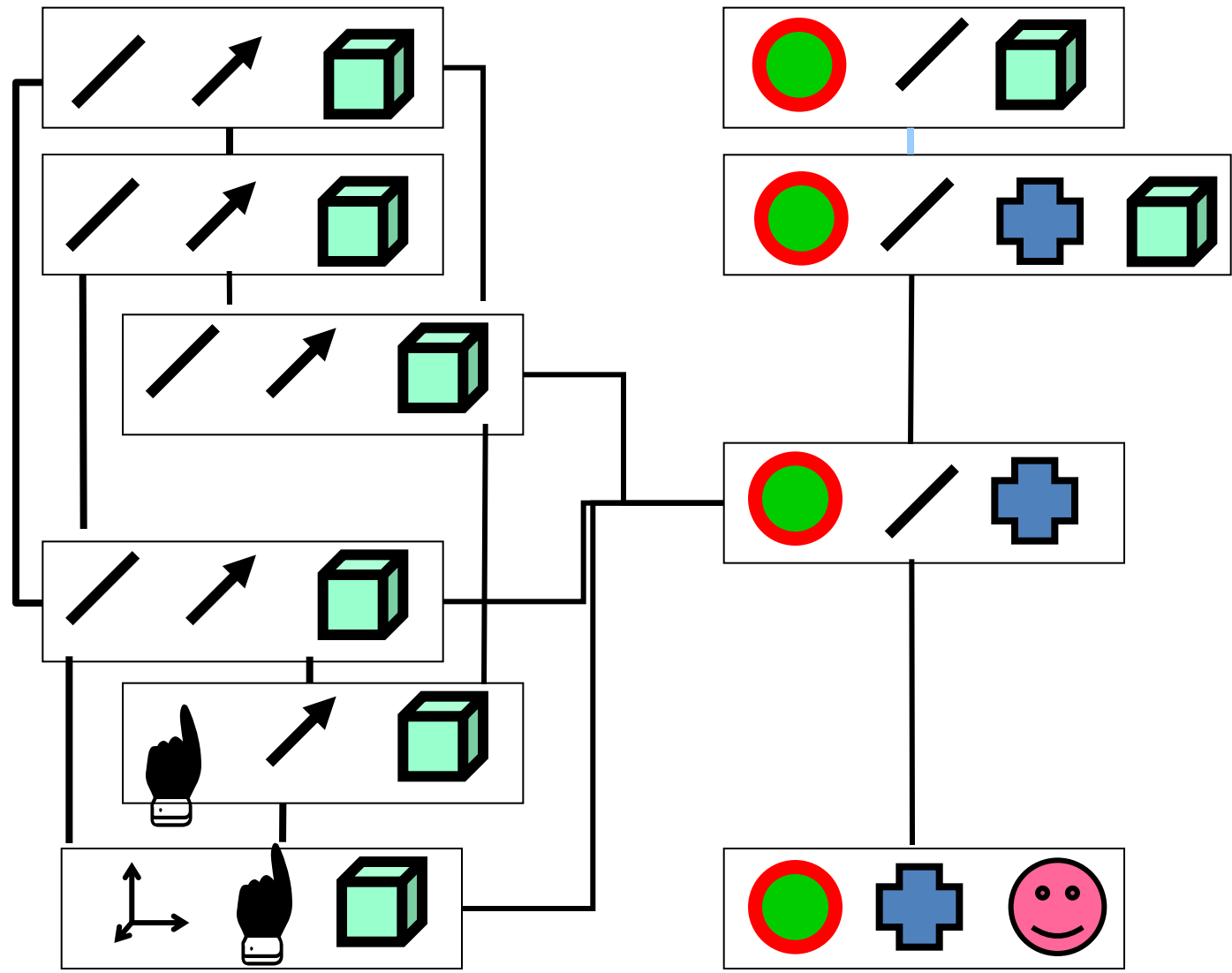
V3

Aire 19: V4

V5 (MT)

V6 (PO)

autres



Pariétal post.

Temporal inf.

