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INSERM, Equipe Impact**



**L**a **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.

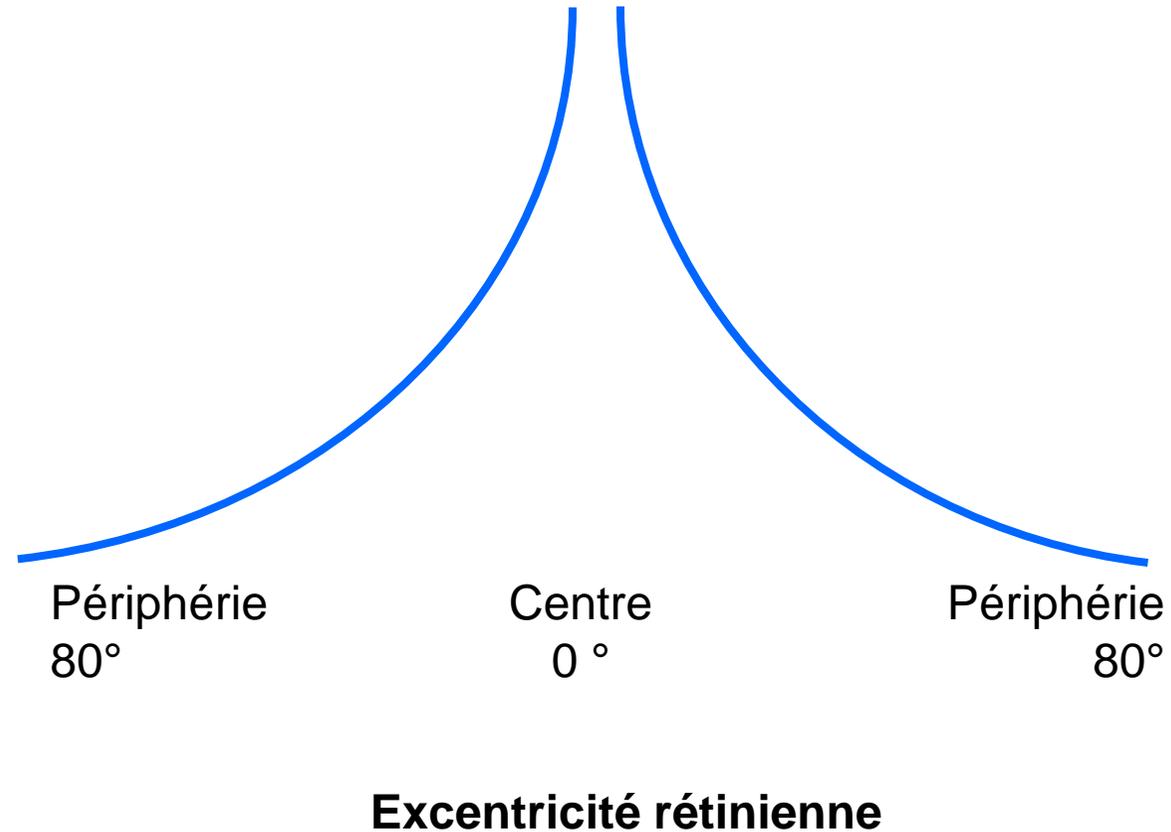
**Relativité:**

- 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!

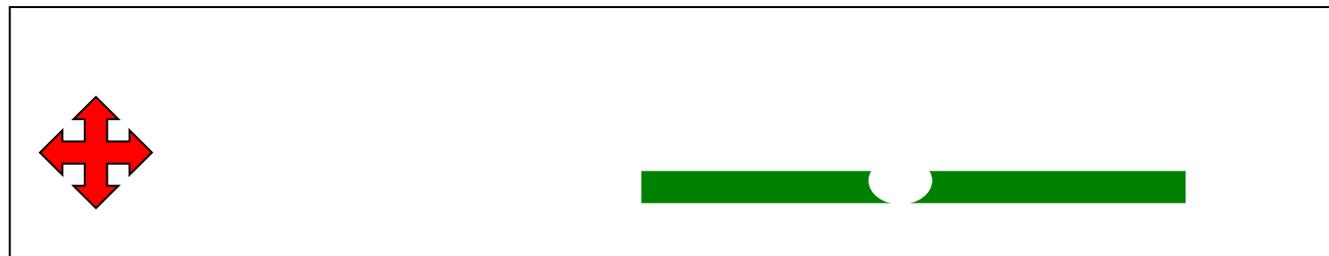
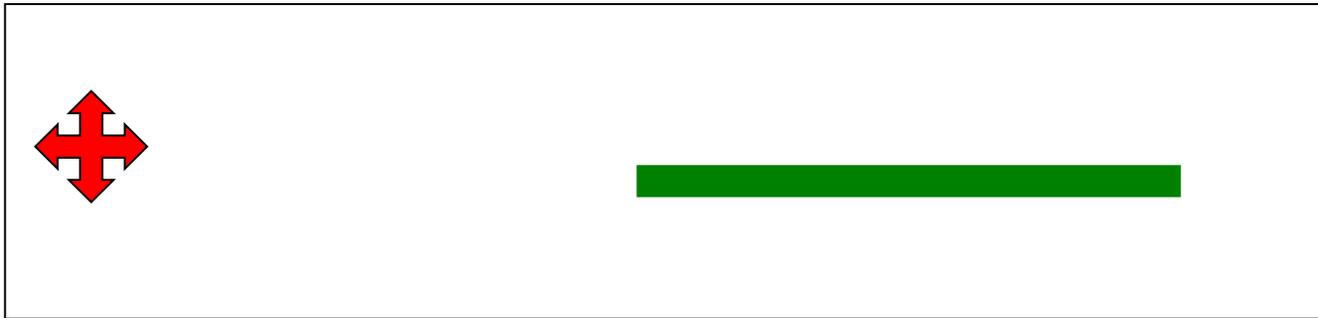
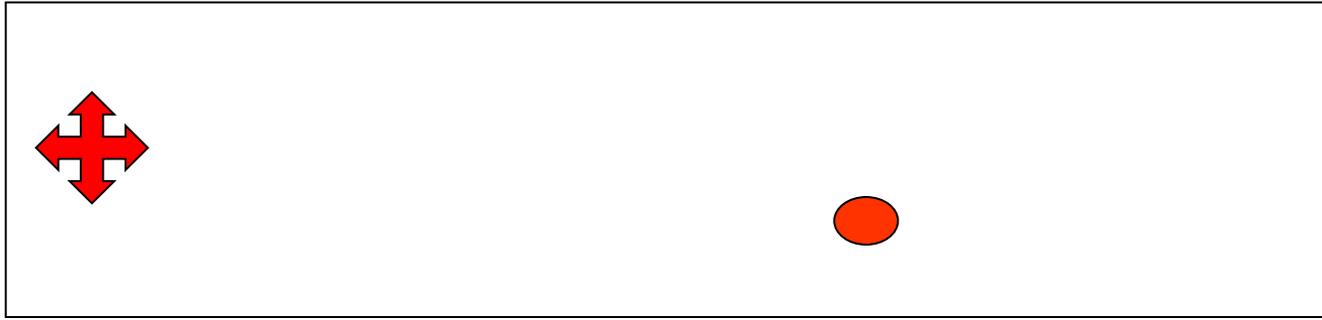
Une image toutes les 45 ms suffit à donner l'impression de continuité!  
(réflexe myotatique < 25 ms!)

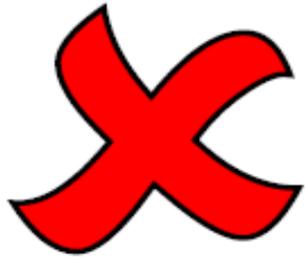
## ***Longueur d'onde***

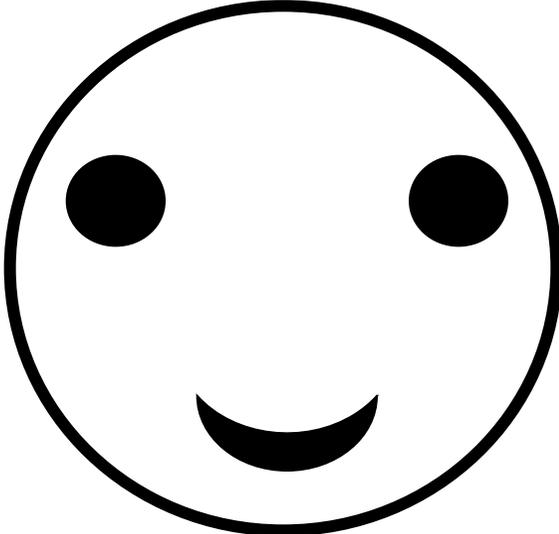
L'homme peut percevoir 200 nuances colorées  
continuité des longueurs d'onde, mais fractionnées par les récepteurs rétiniens  
(cônes) et le réseau neuronal rétinien, et interprétées comme des couleurs.  
La couleur n'existe pas à l'extérieur du SNC

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

Ne regarder qu'avec l'œil droit



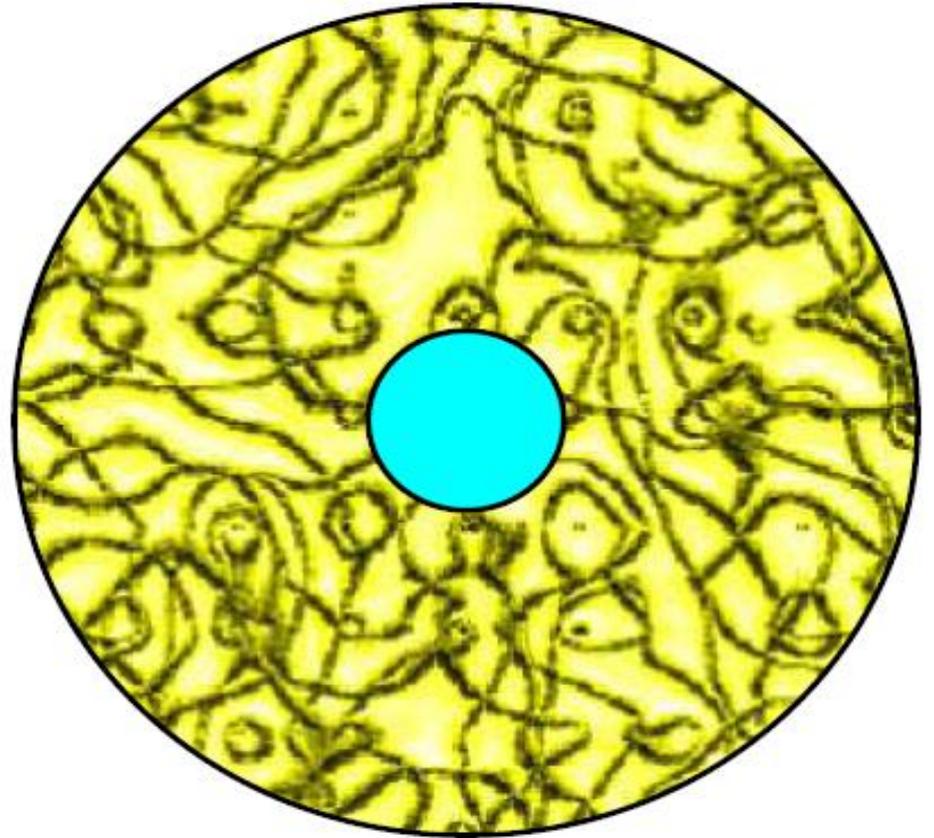






The brain even fills in complex textures.

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

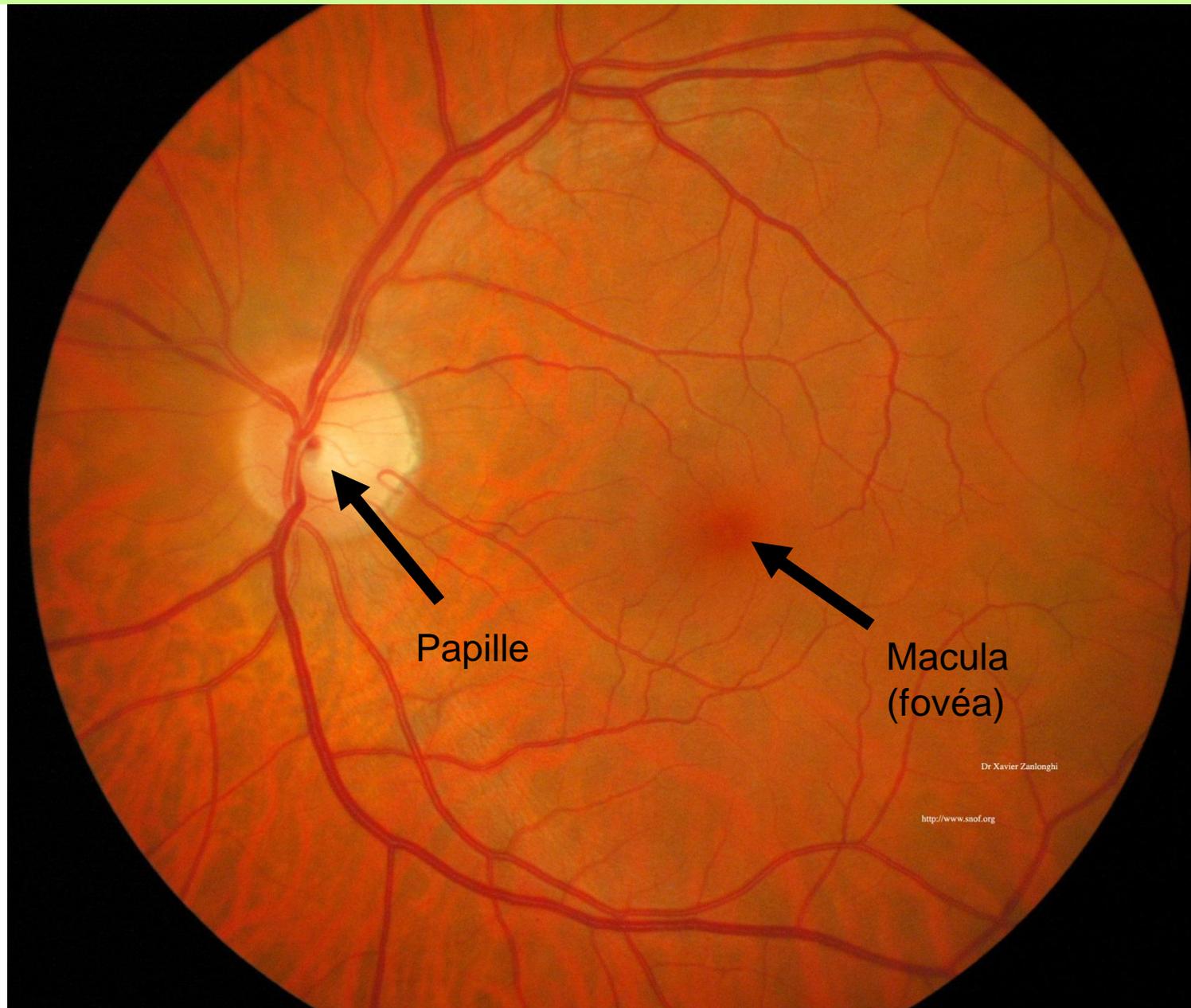
Acuités

Cellules bipolaires

Cellules ganglionnaires

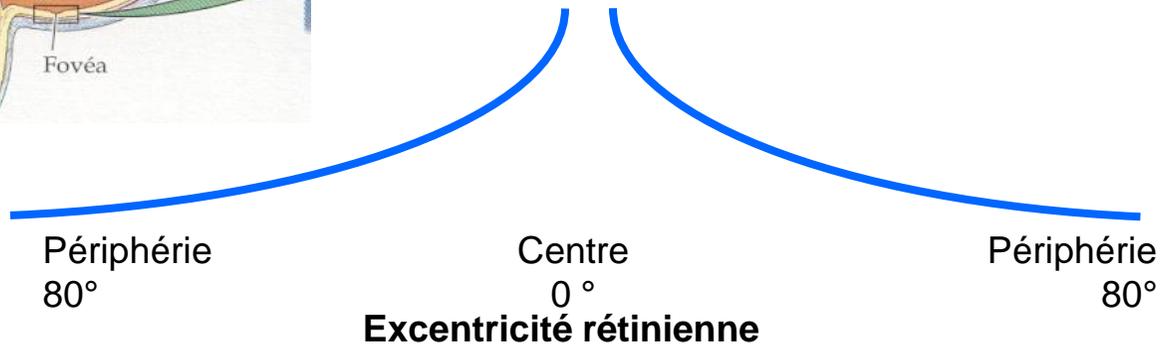
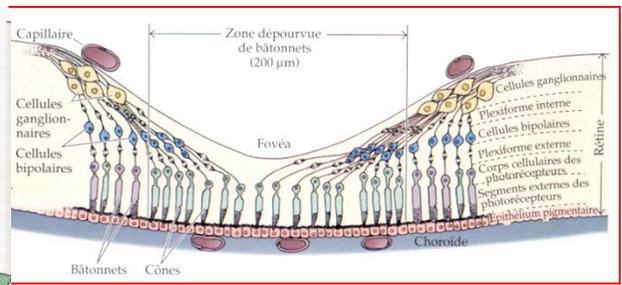
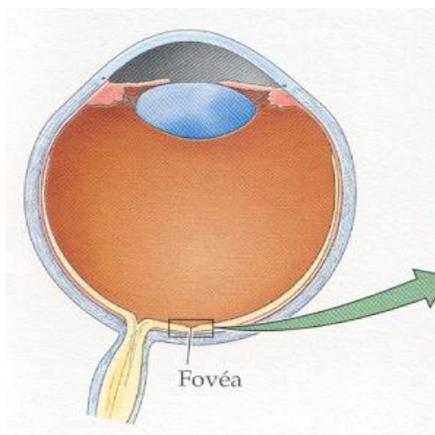
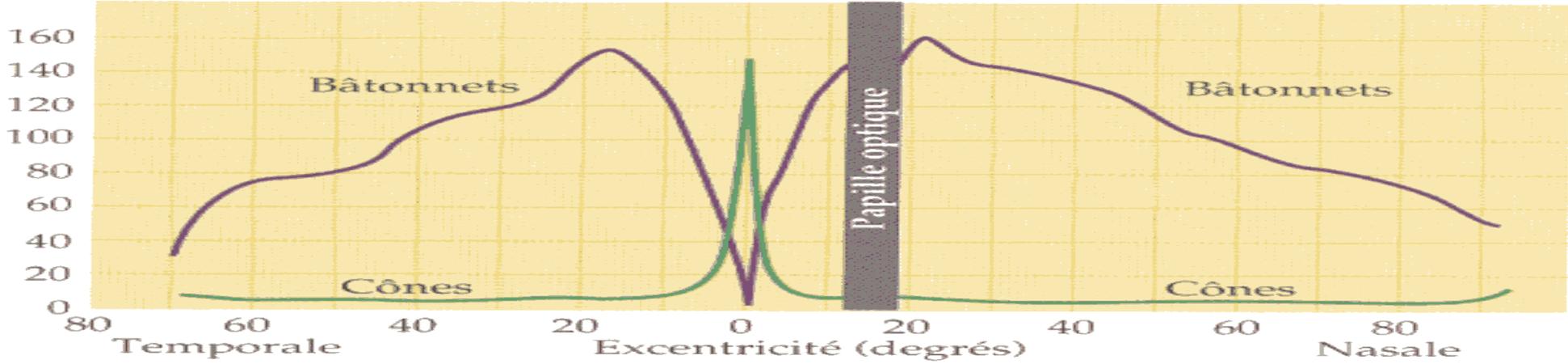


## 2. LA RETINE



# 2. LA RETINE

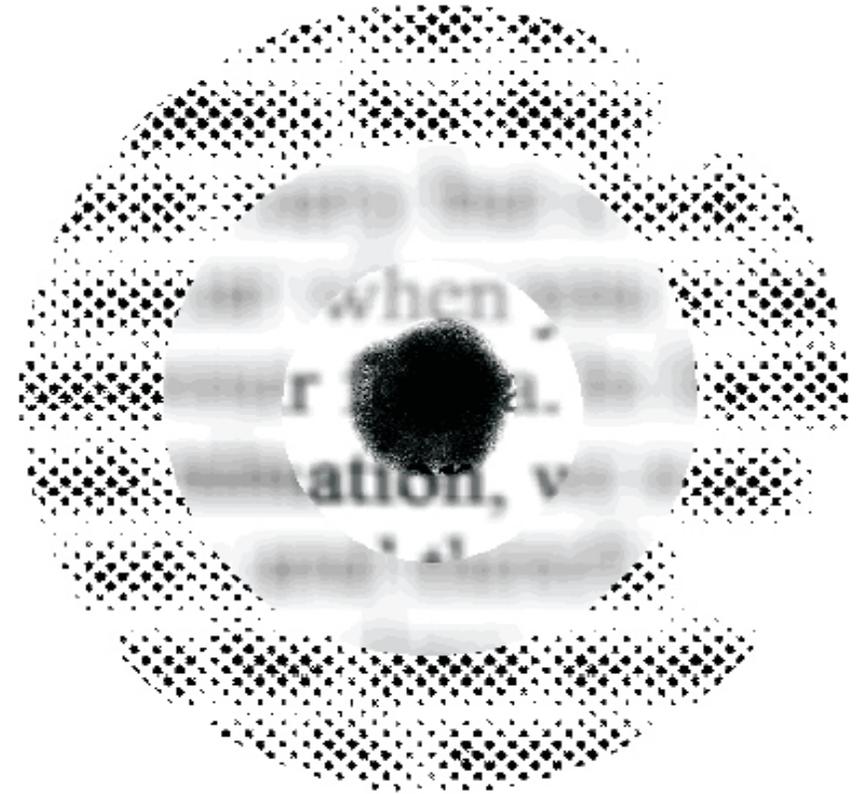
Densité des récepteurs ( $\text{mm}^{-2} \times 10^3$ )



## 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

Y.Rossetti (CNRL)



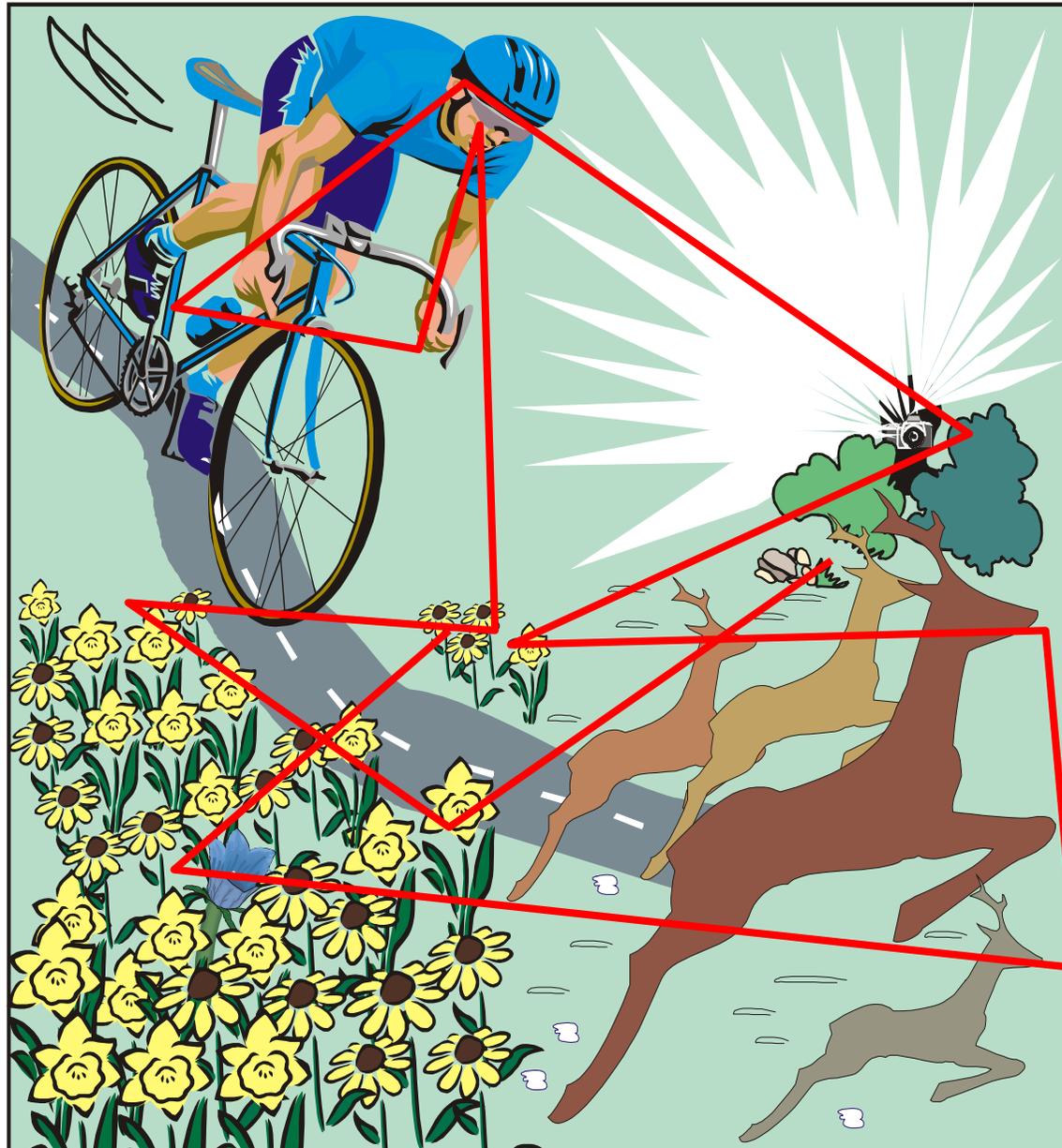
# La vision centrale



# La vision centrale



### La vision centrale



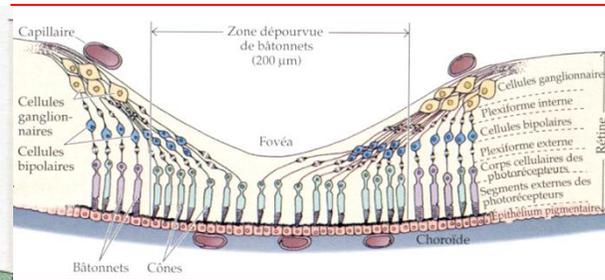
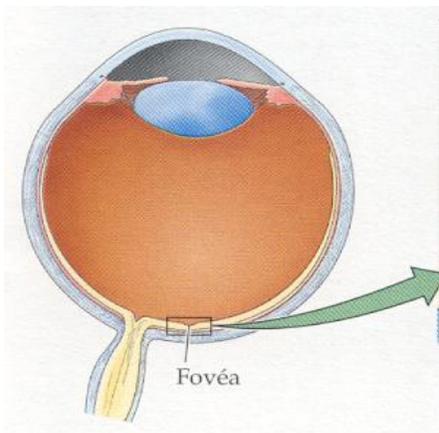
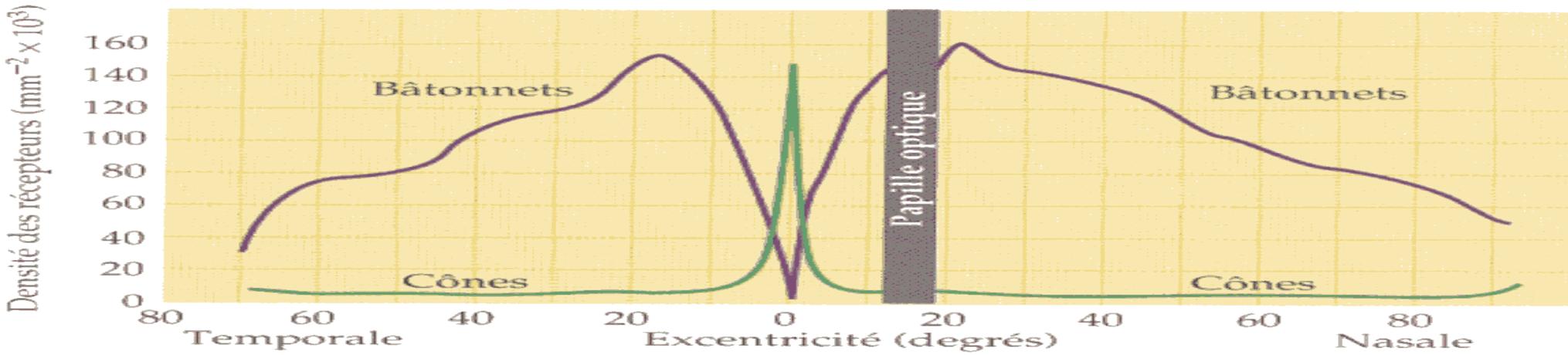
# La vision centrale



# La vision périphérique



# 2. LA RETINE

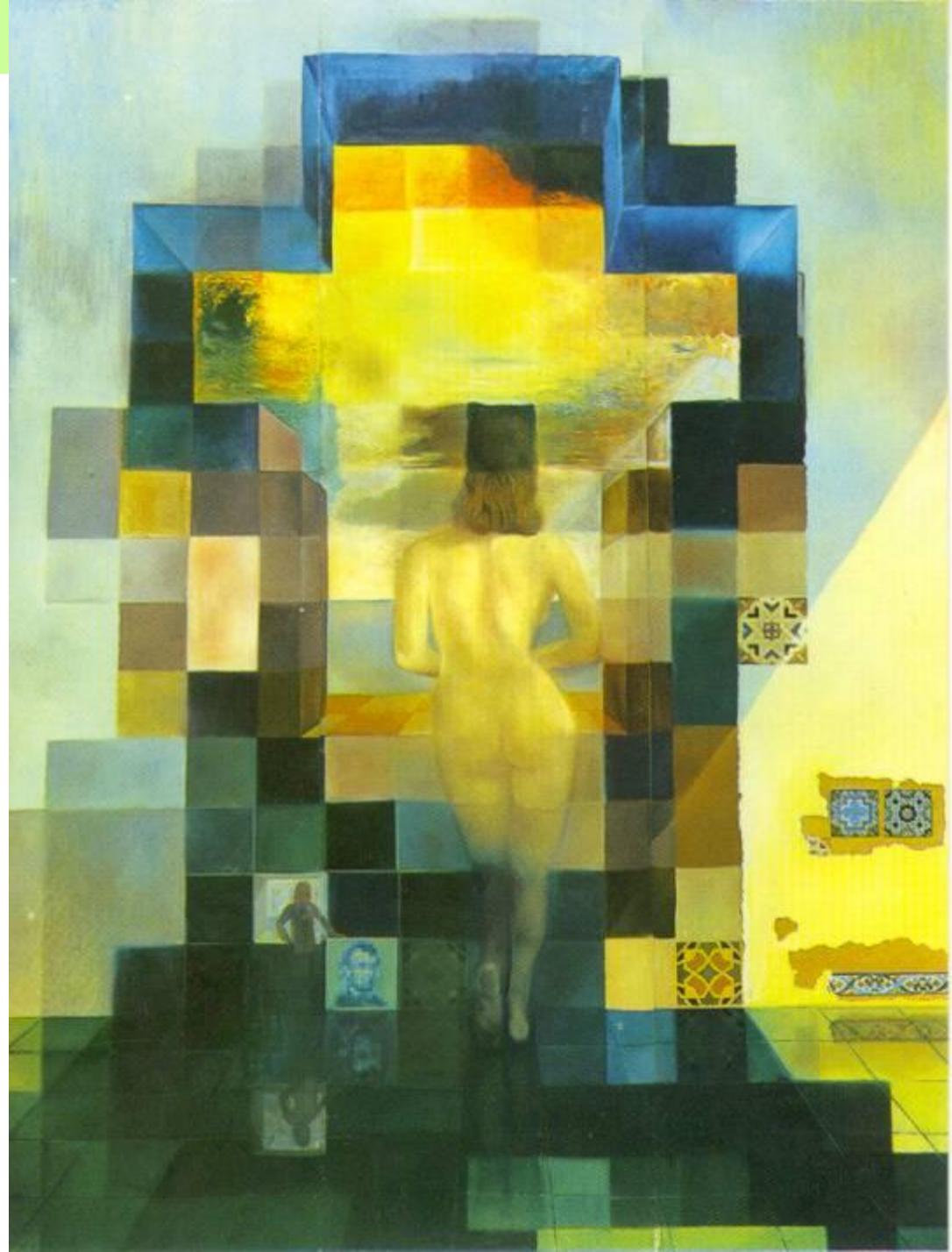


détails  
**couleurs**

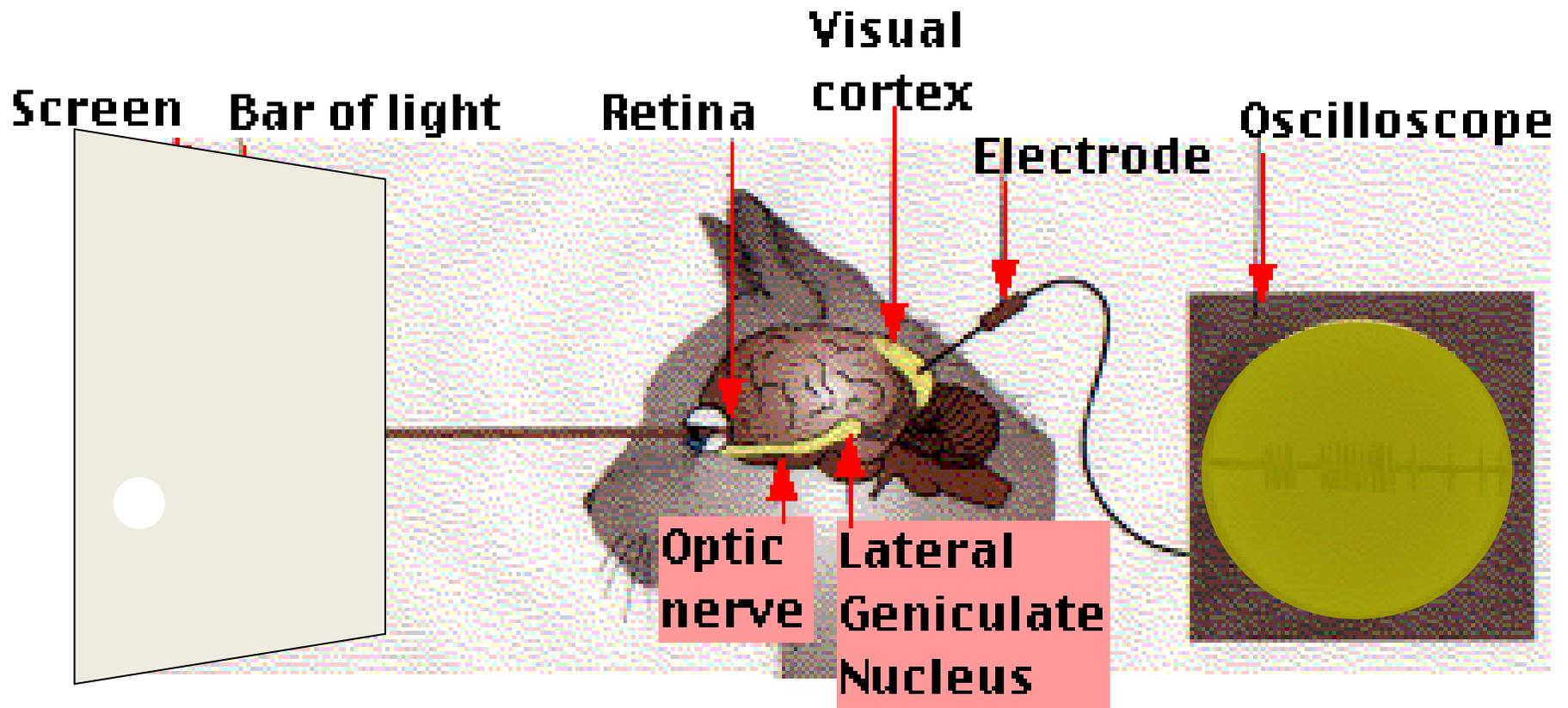
pénombre  
mouvement

## 2. LA RETINE

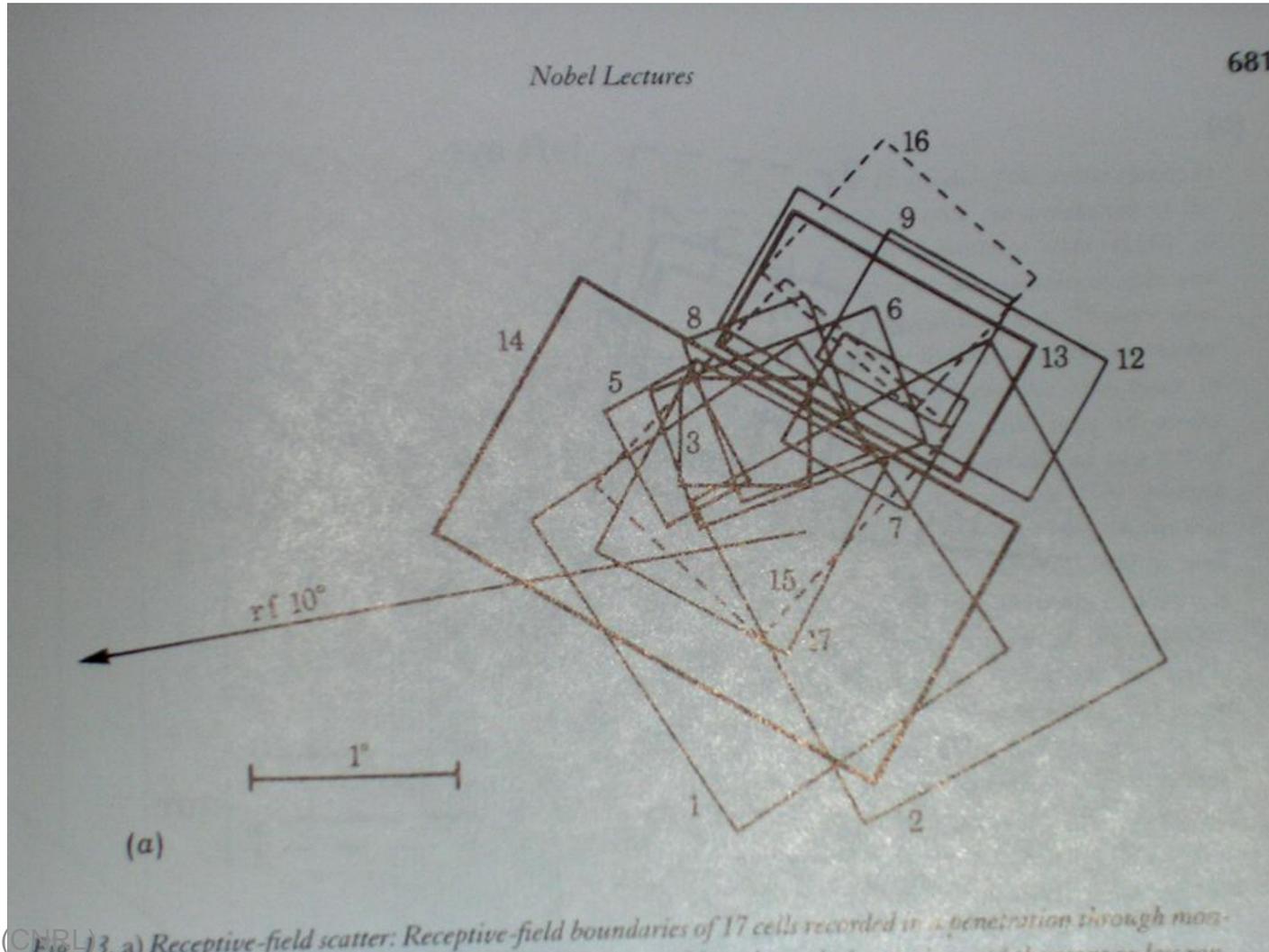
Vision focale  
et  
Vision ambiante



# Champs récepteurs

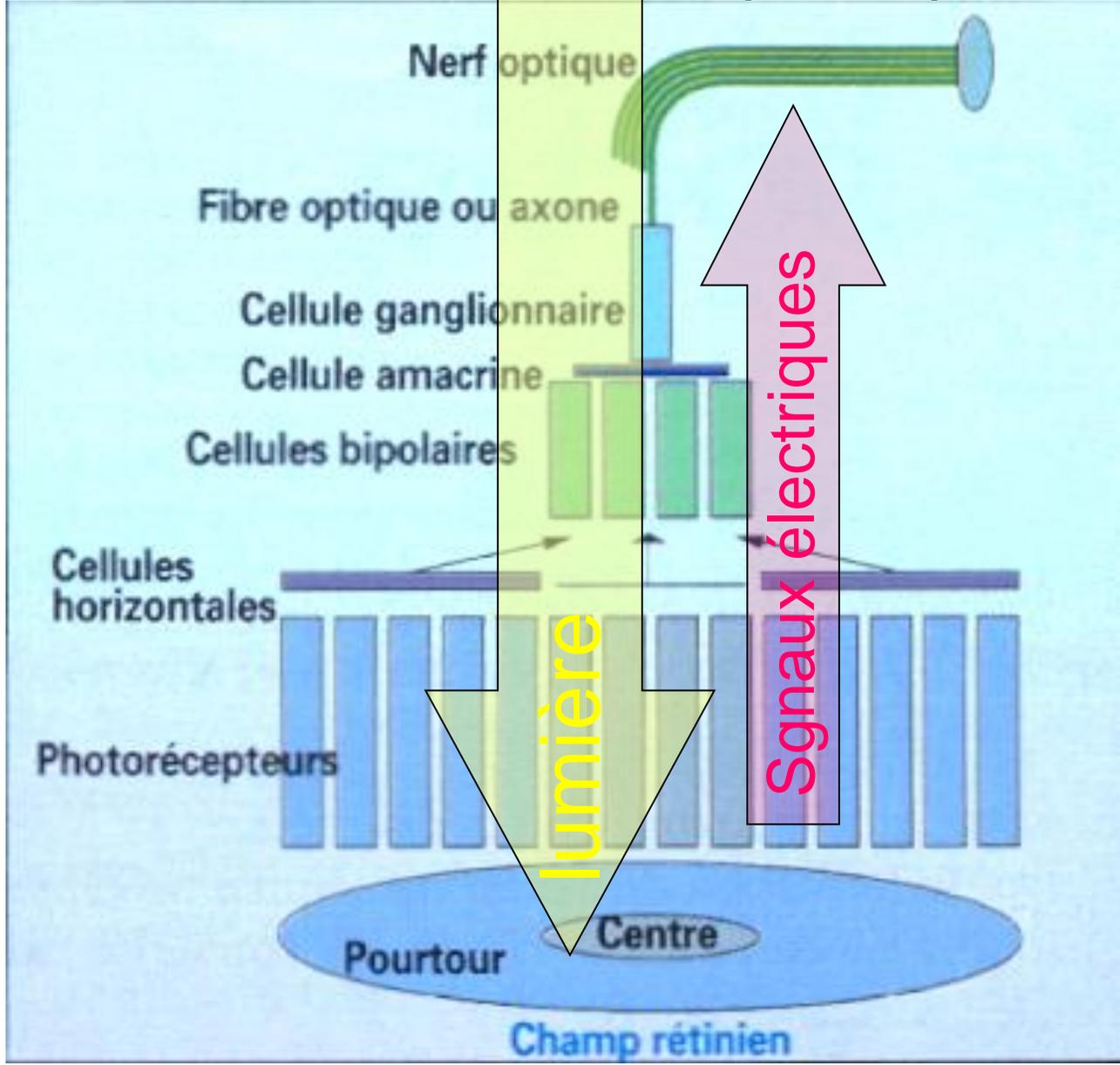


# Champs recepteurs

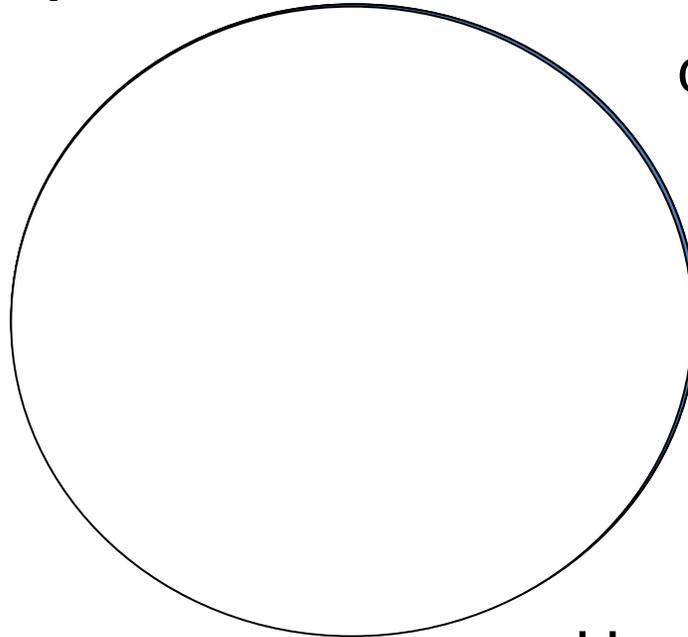
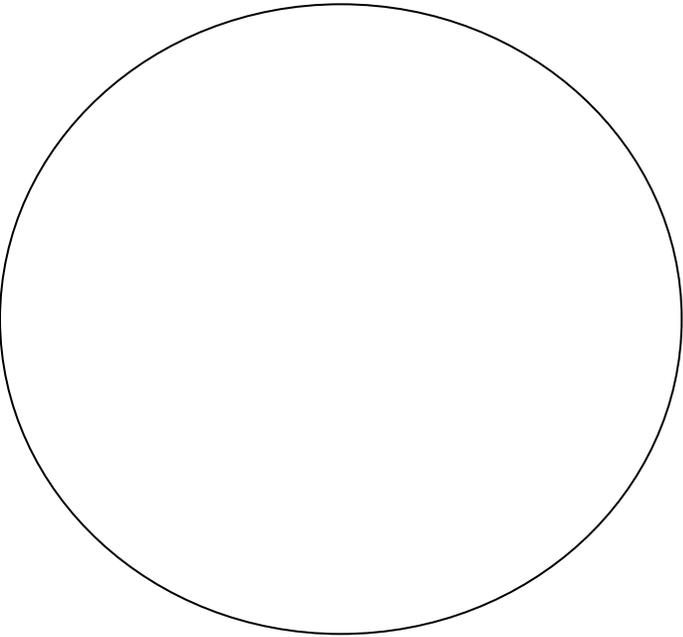


Y. Rossetti (CNRS) Fig. 13. a) Receptive-field scatter: Receptive-field boundaries of 17 cells recorded in a penetration through mor-

# Construction d'un champ récepteur



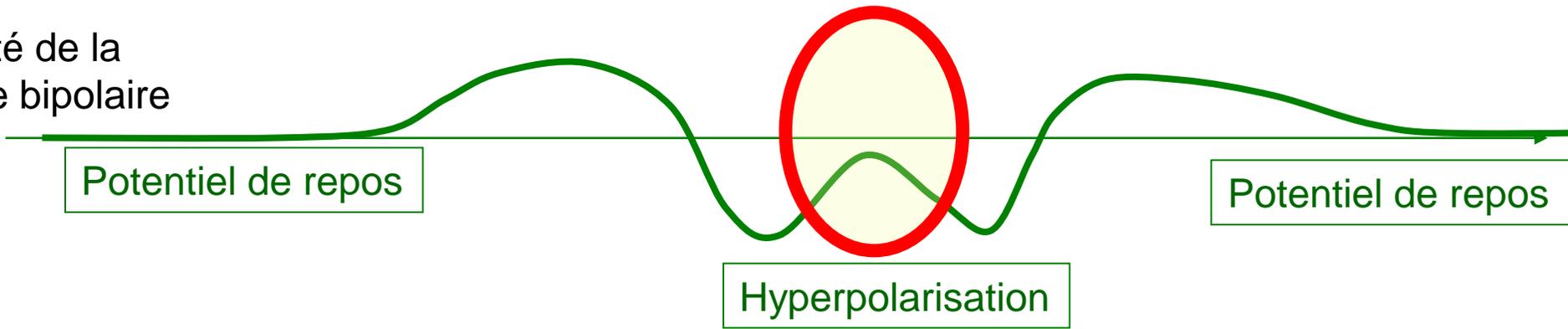
# Cellule bipolaire



Zone D:  
dépolarisation

Zone H:  
Hyperpolarisation

Activité de la  
cellule bipolaire



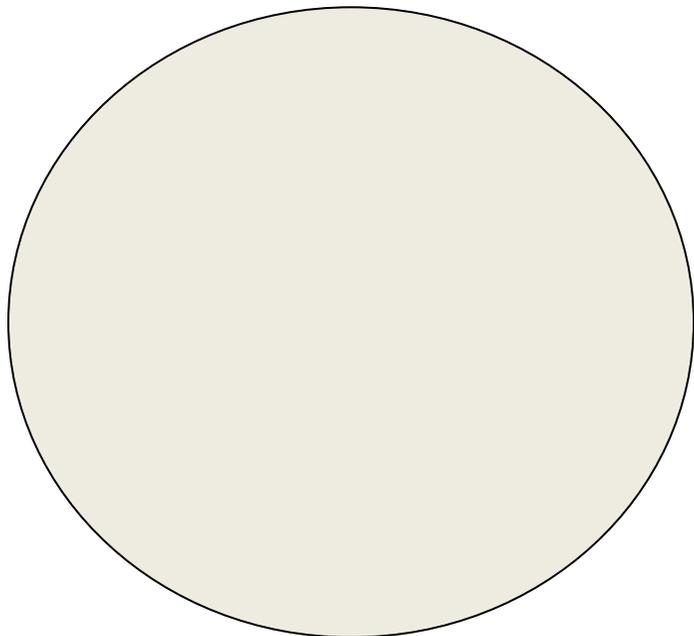
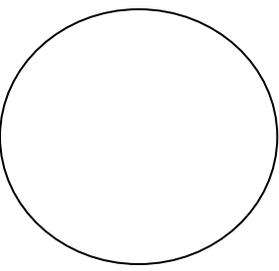
Potentiel de repos

Potentiel de repos

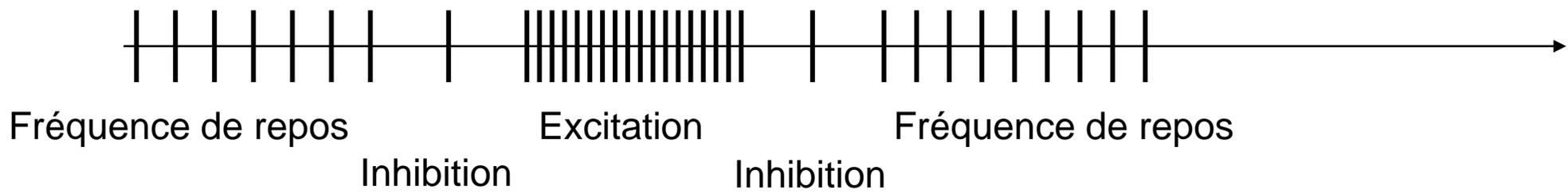
Hyperpolarisation

# Champ récepteur: cellule ganglionnaire

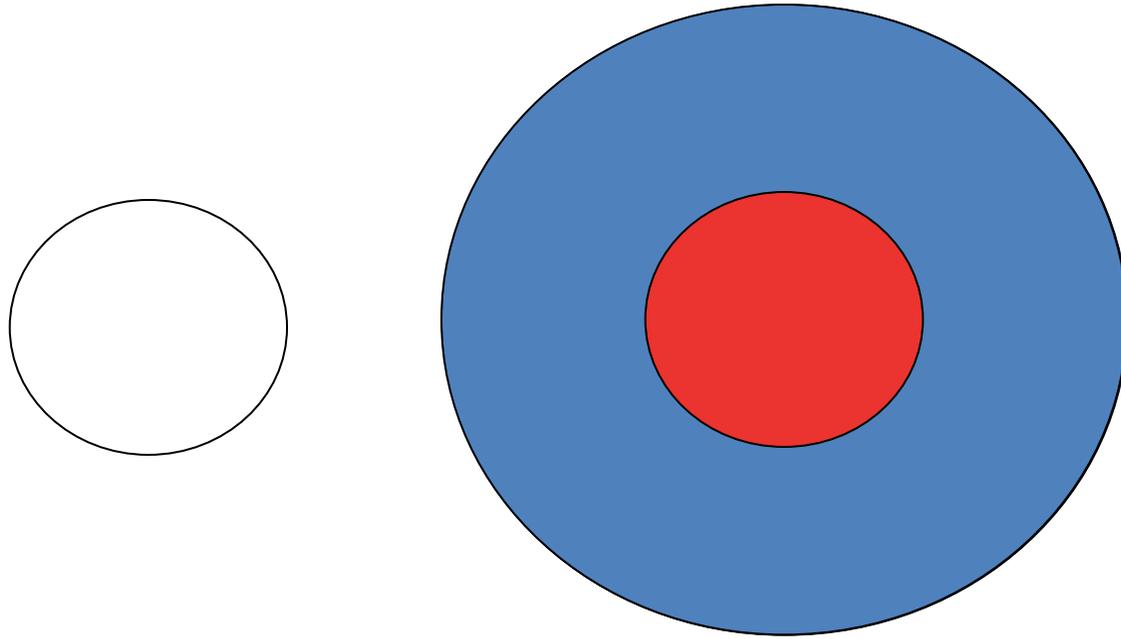
Spot lumineux



Activité de la cellule ganglionnaire



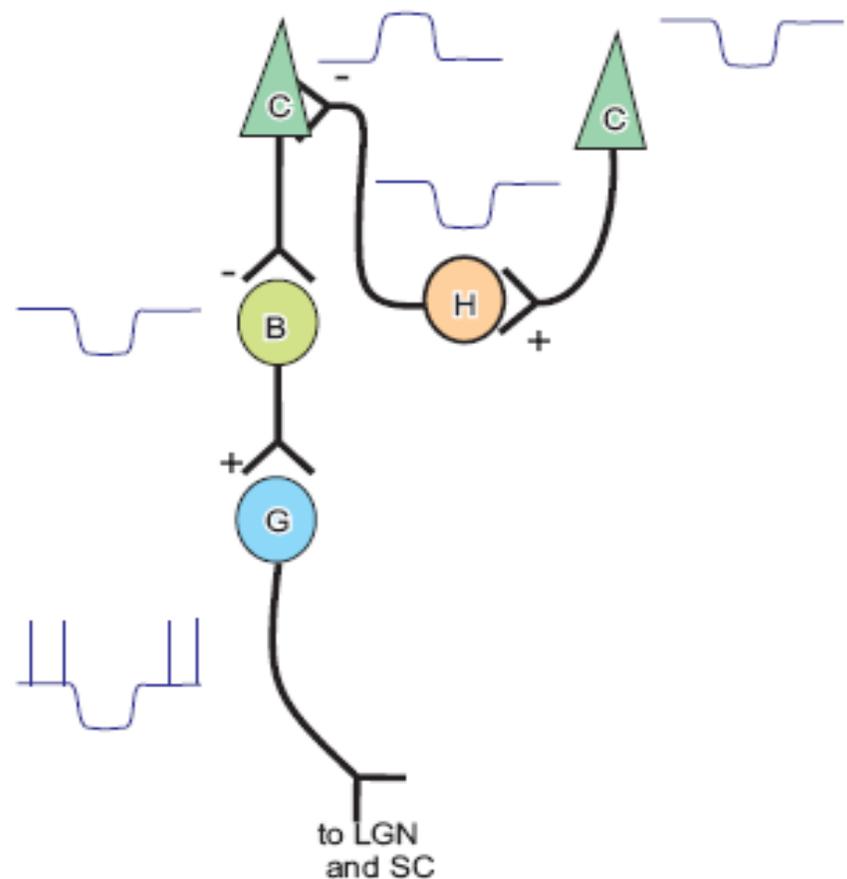
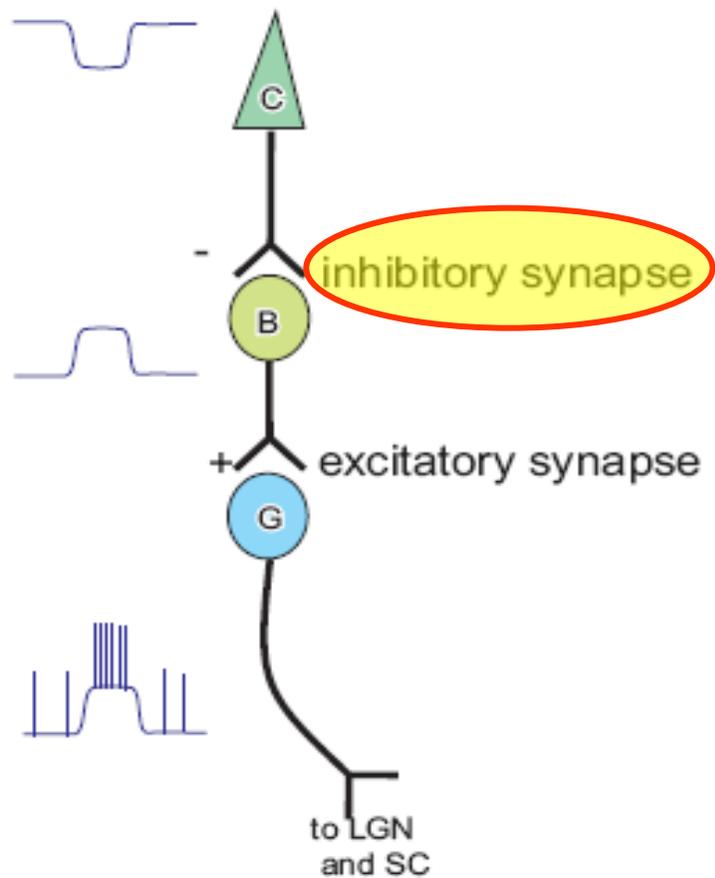
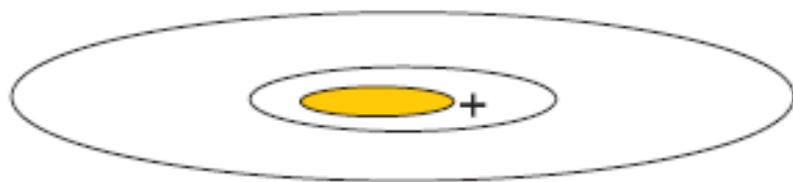
# Cellule ganglionnaire



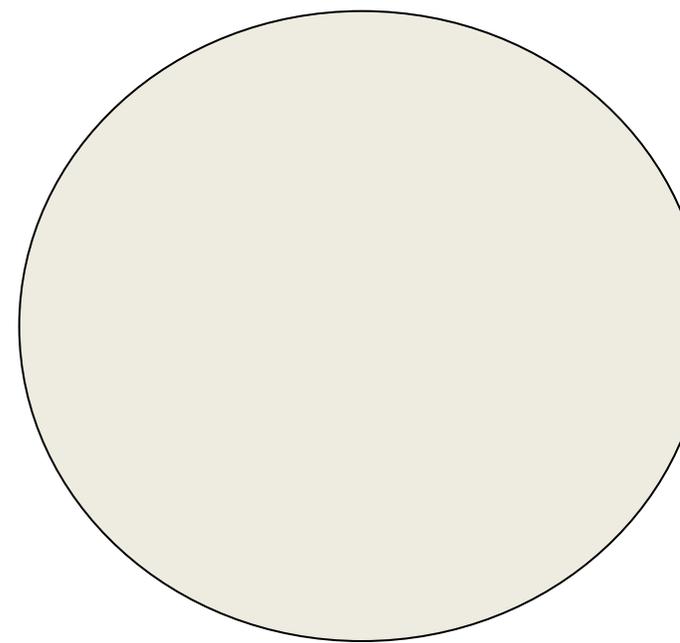
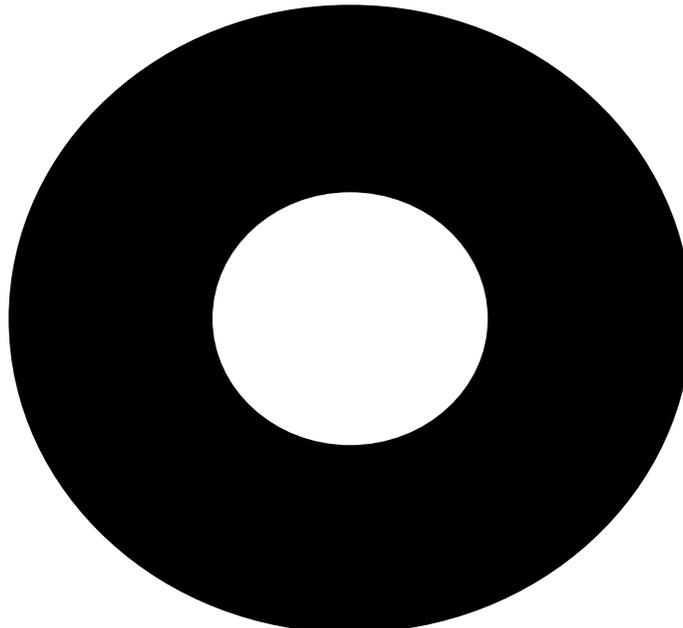
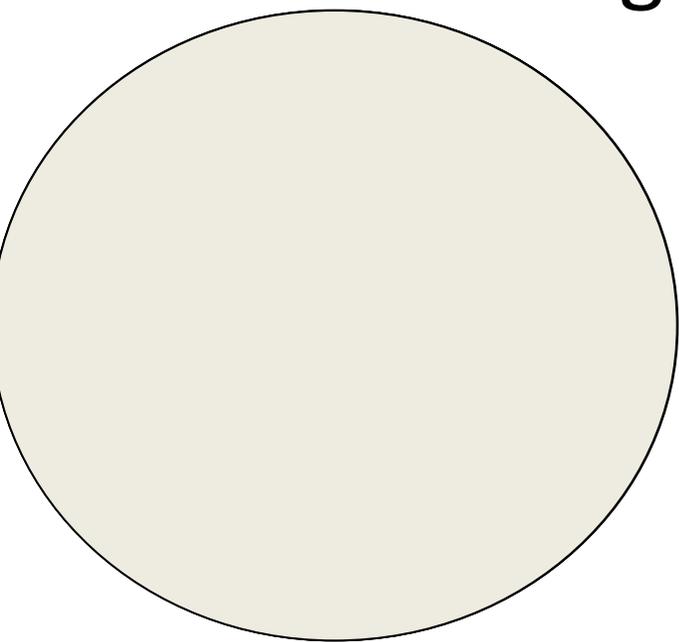
Zone D: zone ON

Zone H: zone OFF

# Zone on et zone off



# Cellule ganglionnaire: contraste temporel

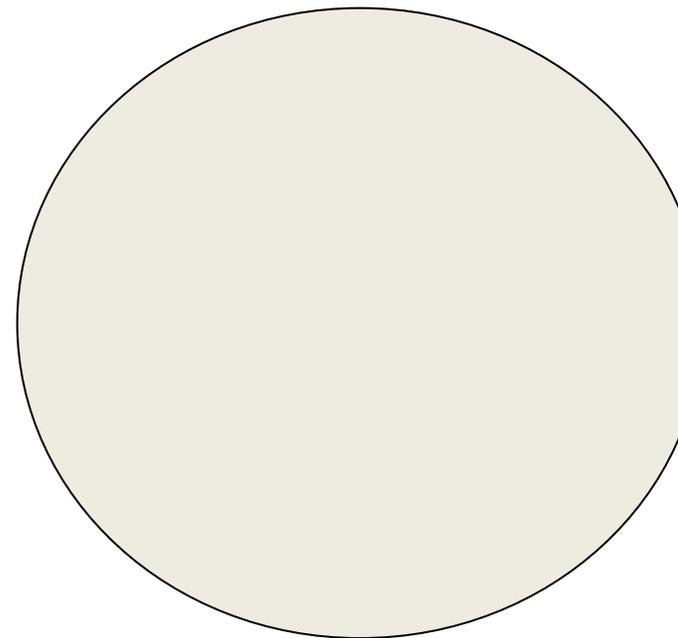
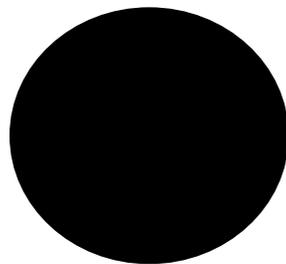
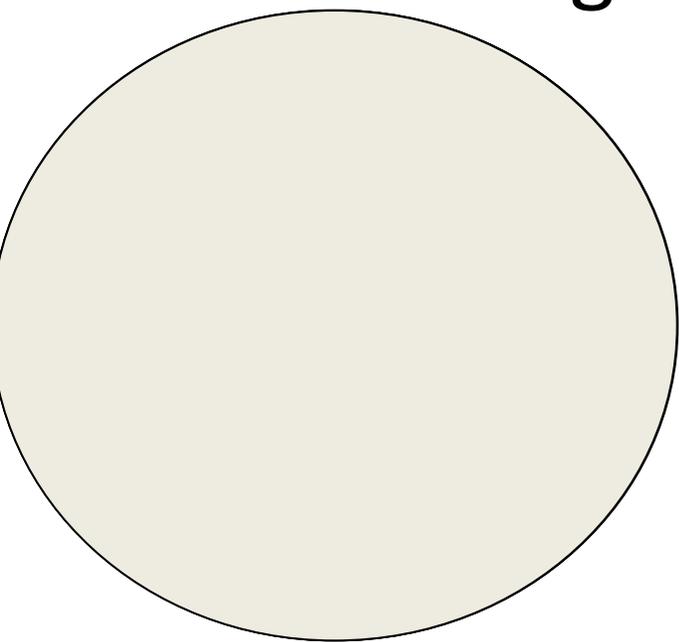


Fréquence de repos

Excitation

Inhibition  
transitoire

# Cellule ganglionnaire: Contraste temporel



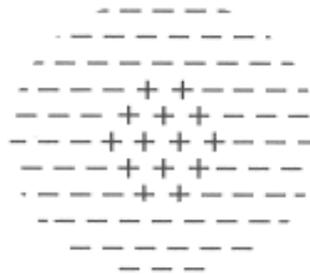
Fréquence de repos

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:

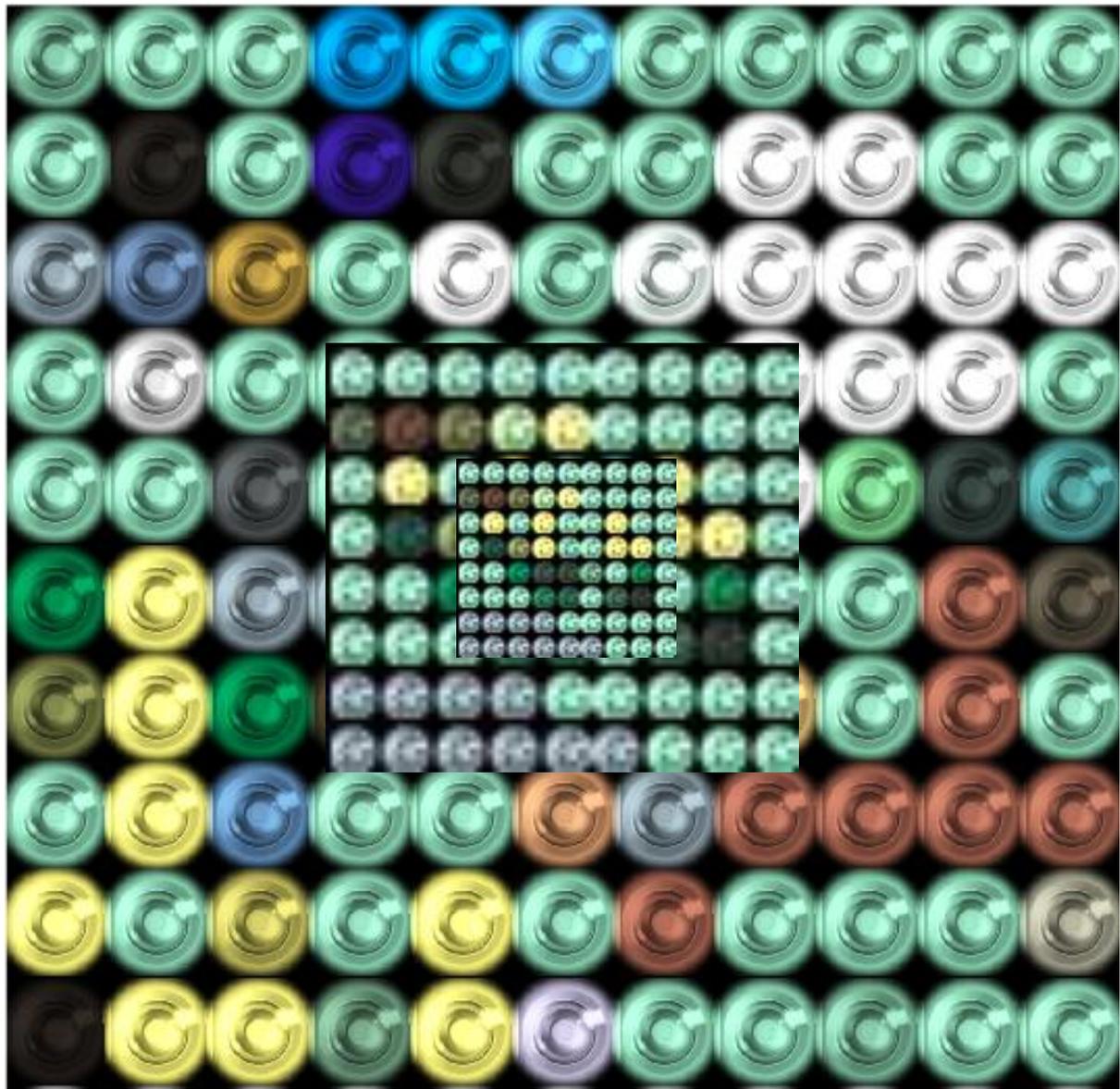
Résolution spatiale ++

Résolution temporelle -

Sensibilité à la couleur ++

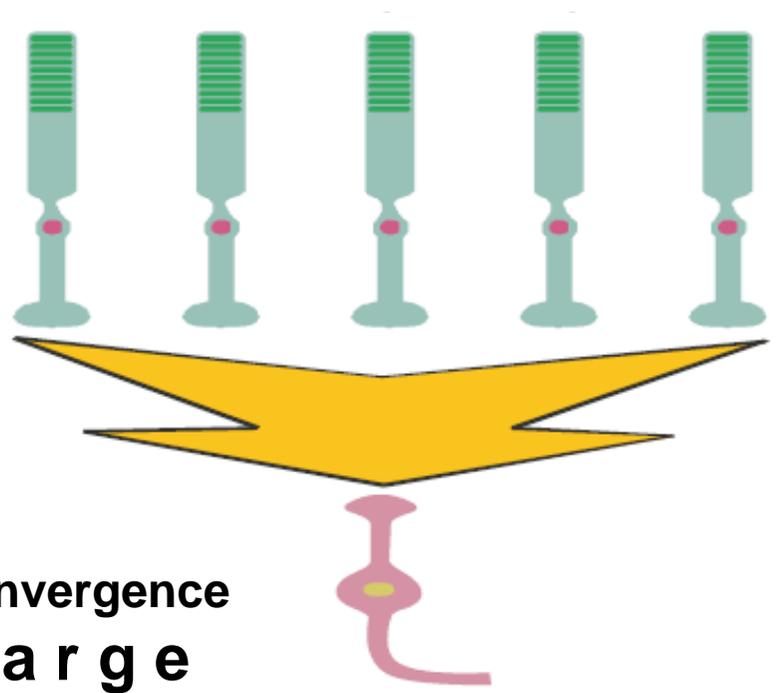
Lent

# 2. LA RETINE



# Pourquoi le système des cônes a t'il une meilleure acuité visuelle?

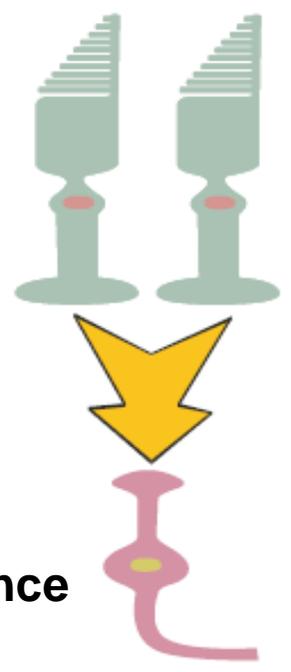
Bâtonnets (périphérie): espacés  
=> **Faible densité**



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

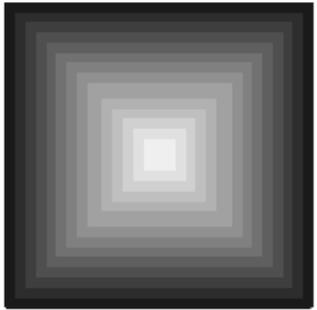
# Contraste spatial



# 2. LA RETINE



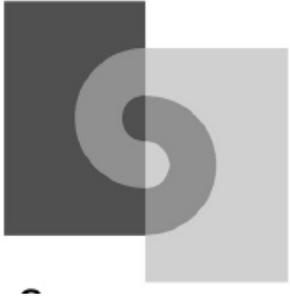
# 2. LA RETINE



a

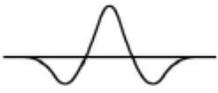
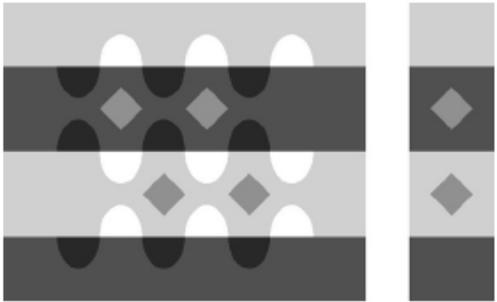


b

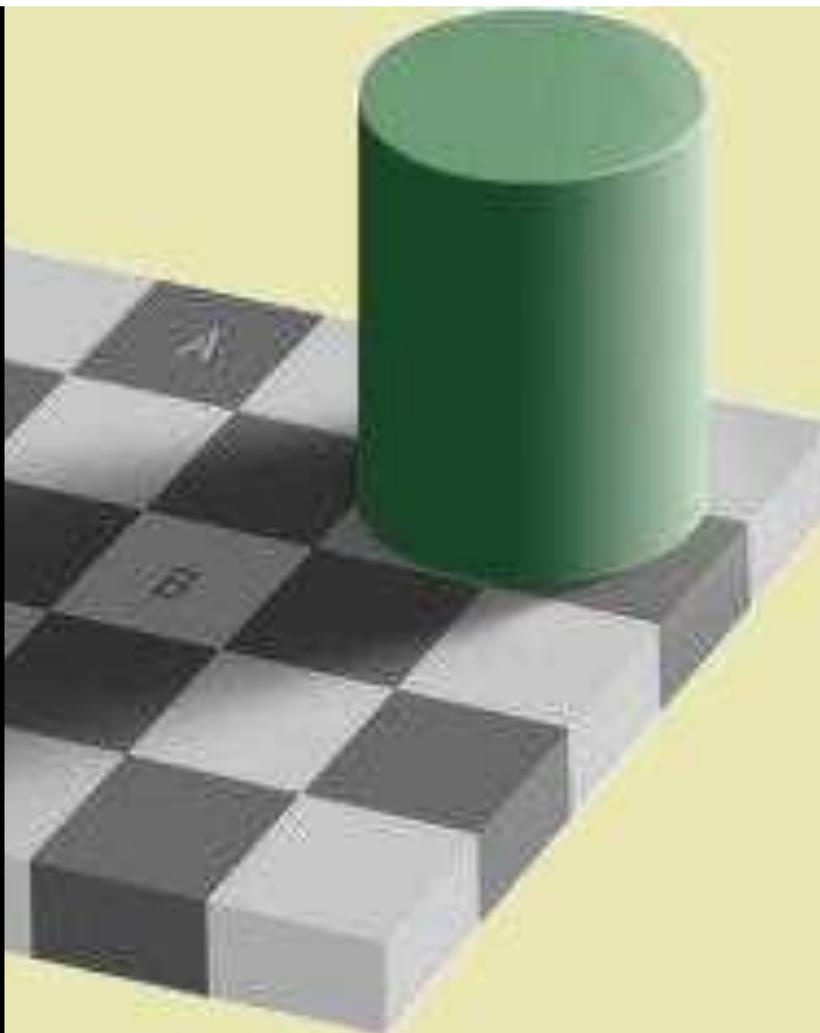
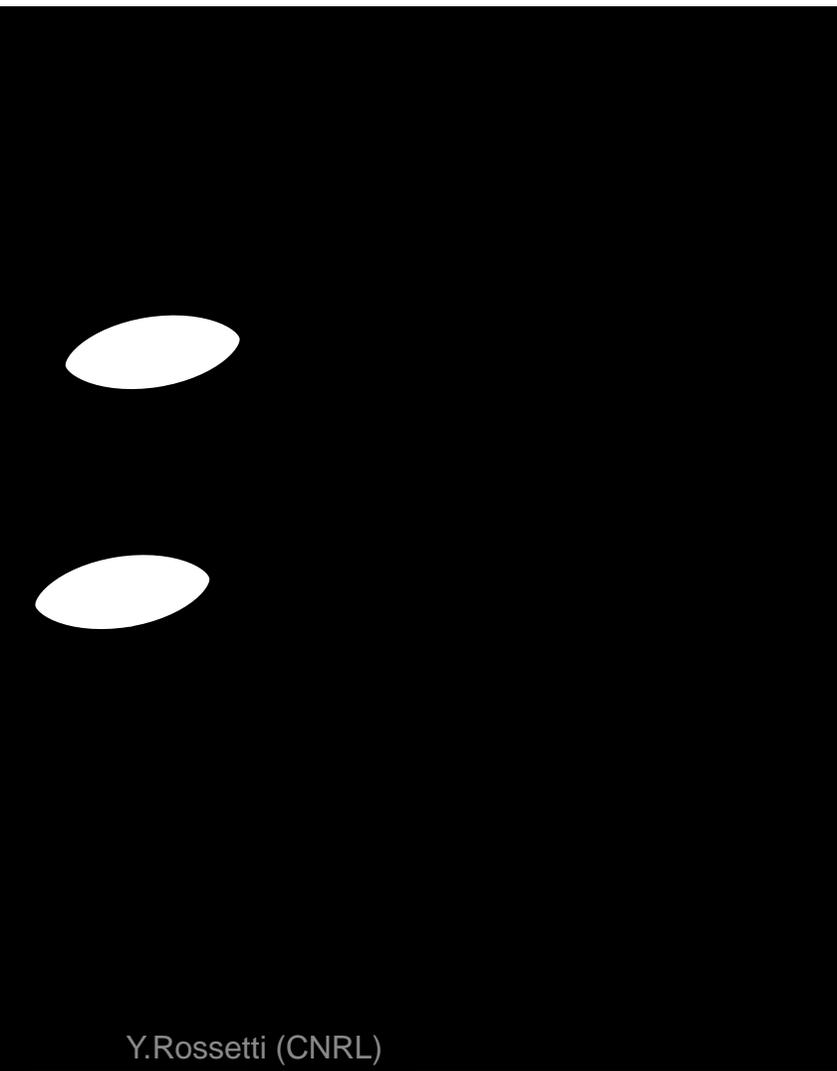


Varian

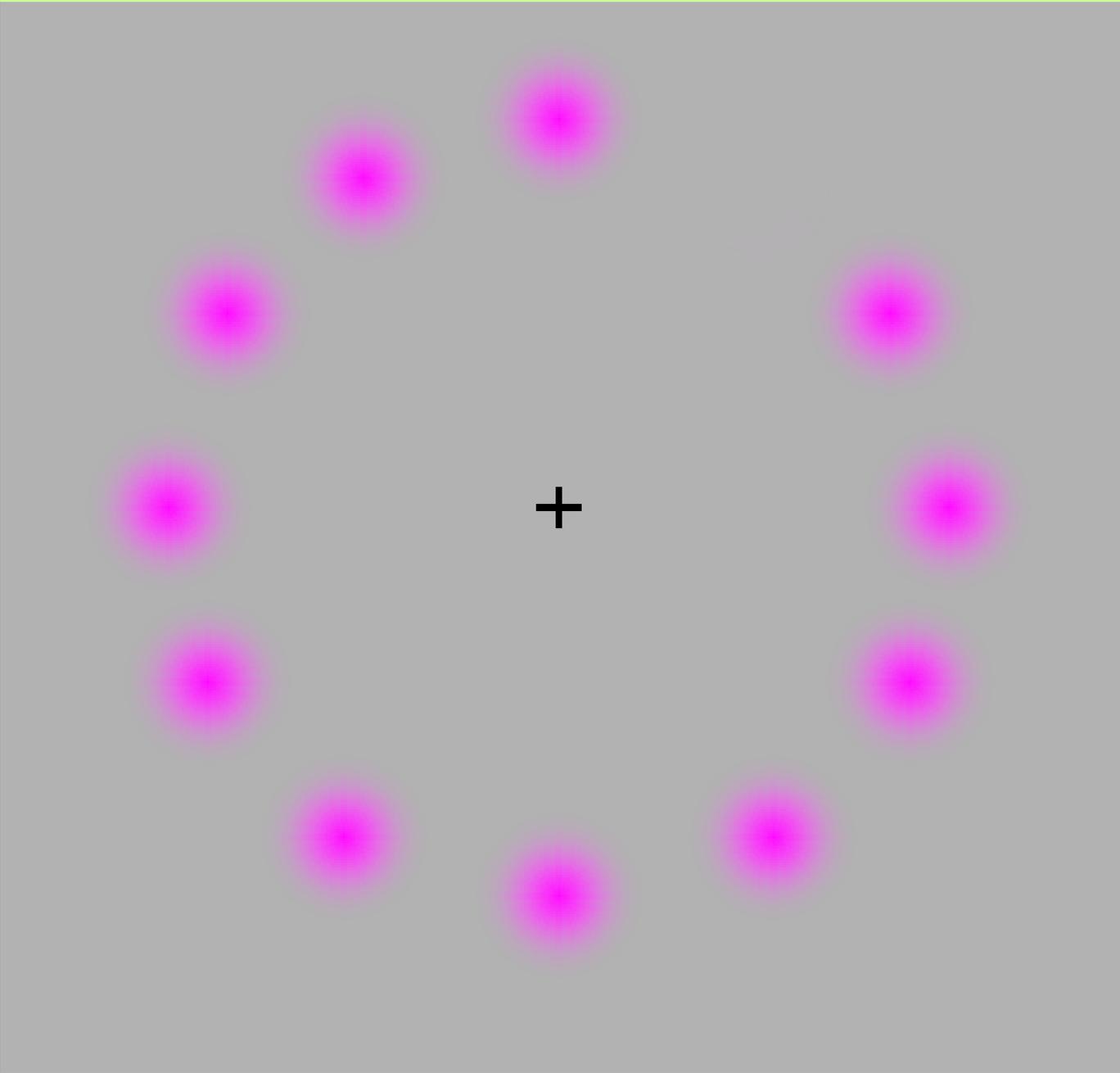
(a) The uniform half-ring difference two ha



# Codage par contraste

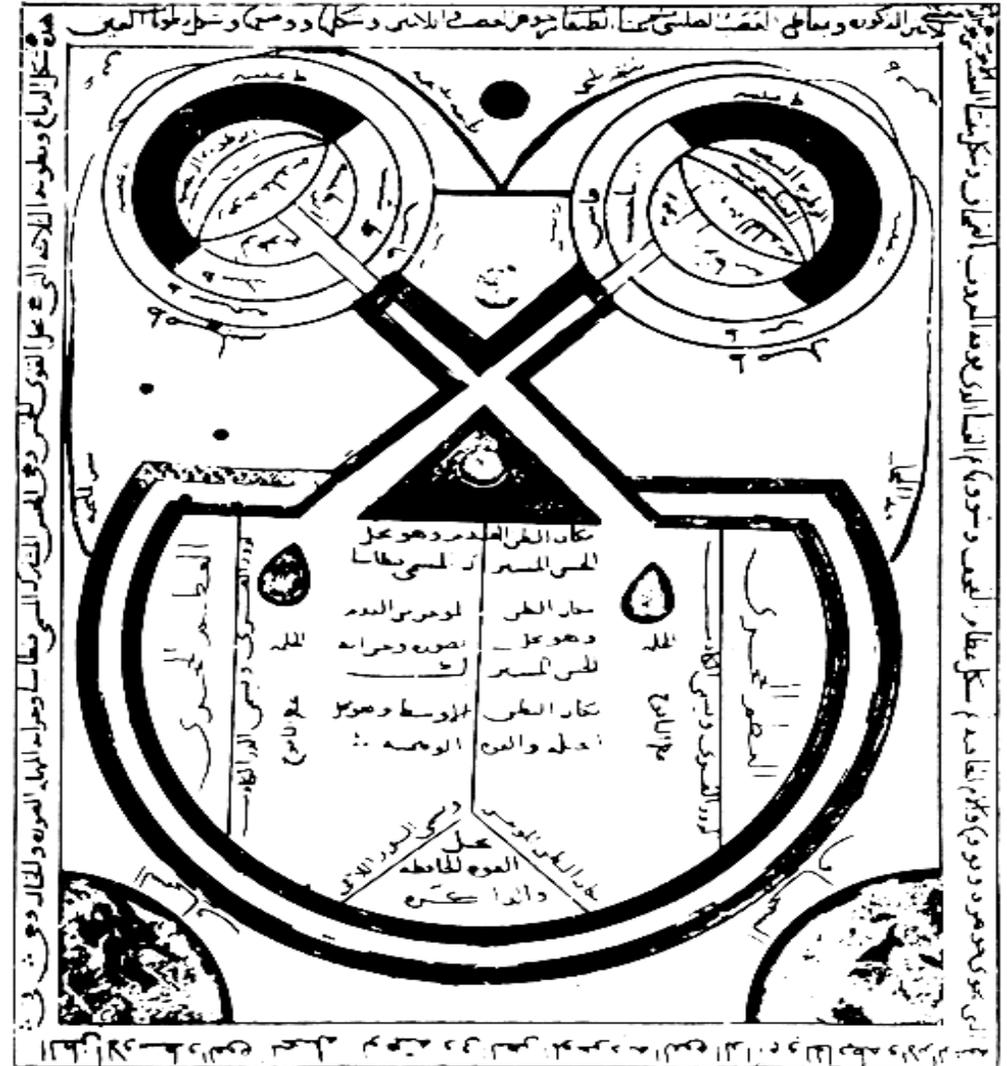


# 2. LA RETINE

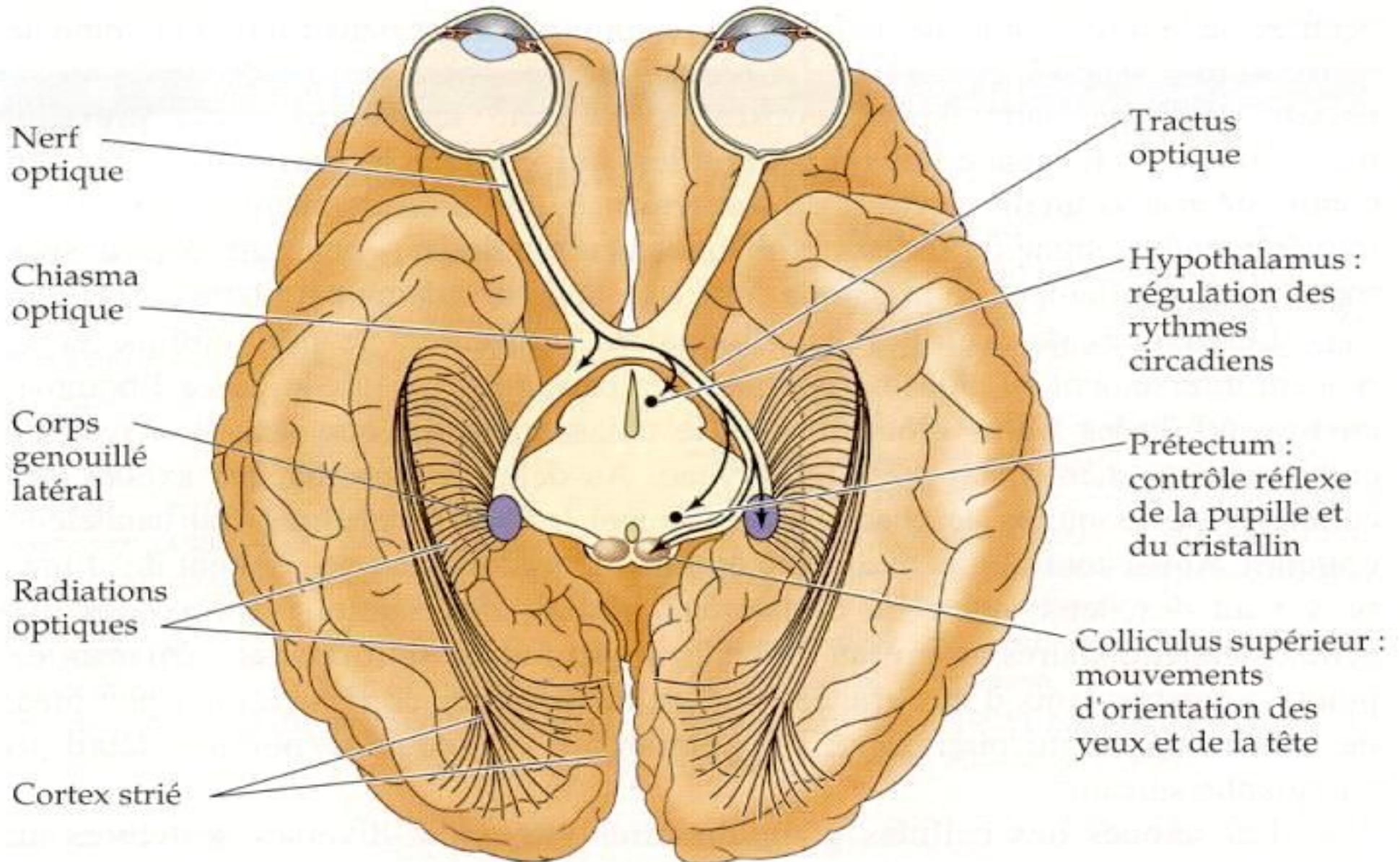


# 3. Voies visuelles et optiques

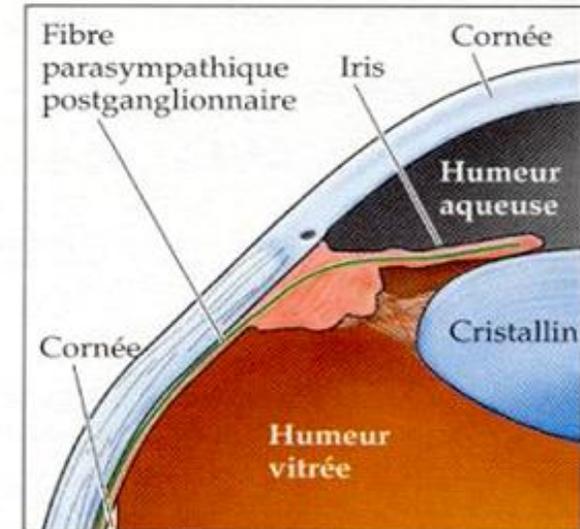
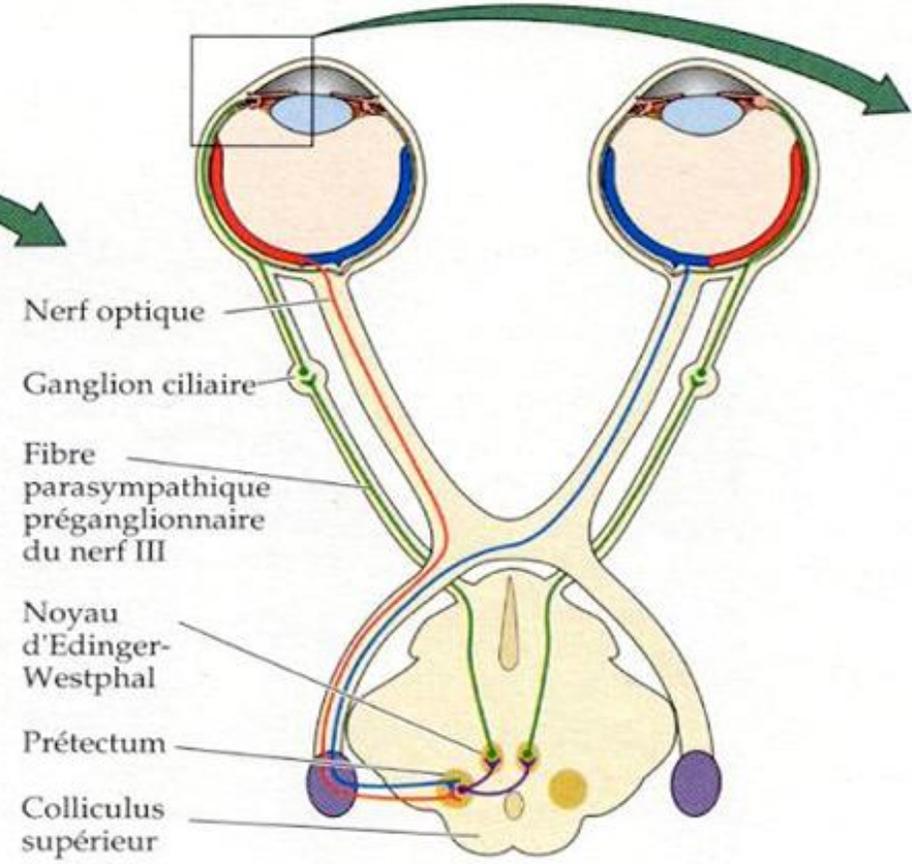
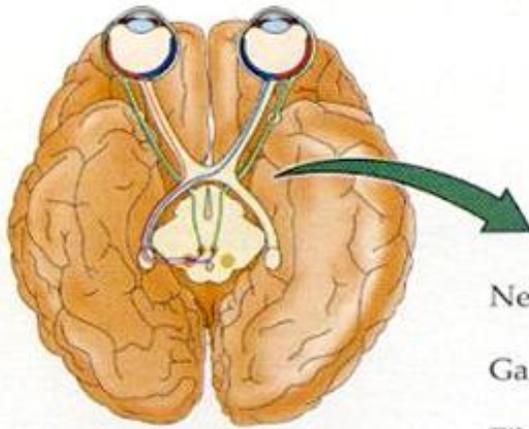
- Voies retino-géniculées
- Voies géniculo-striées
- Amputations du champs visuel



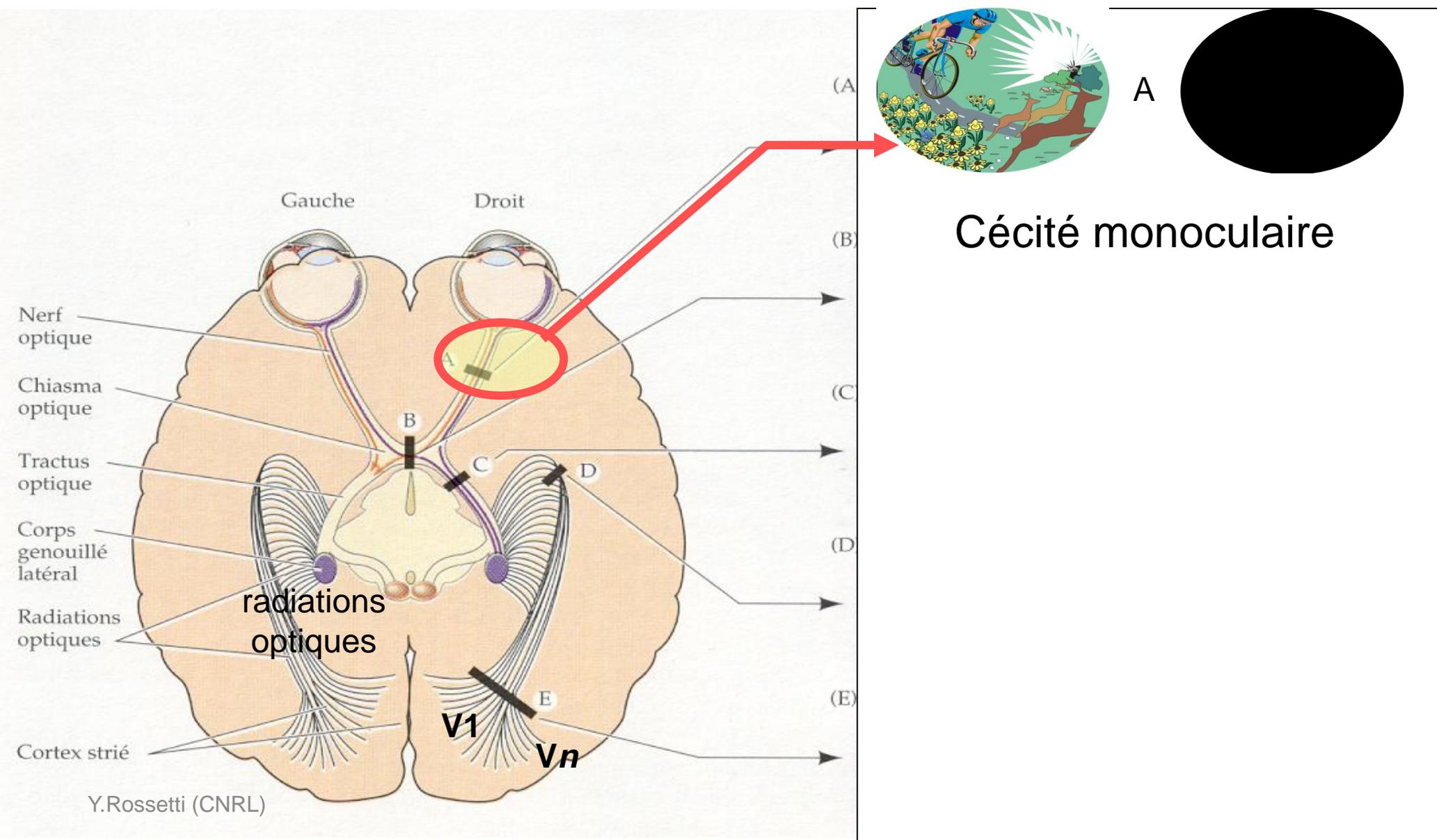
# Voies visuelles et optiques



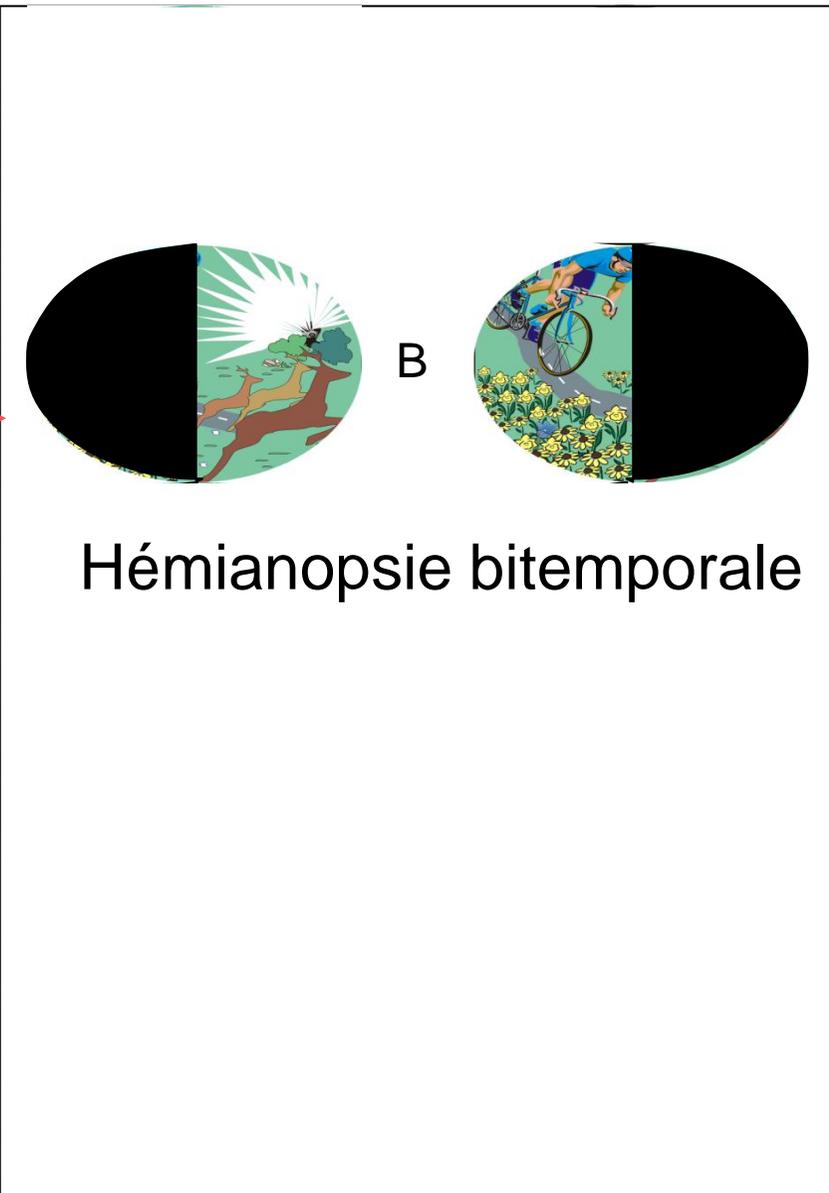
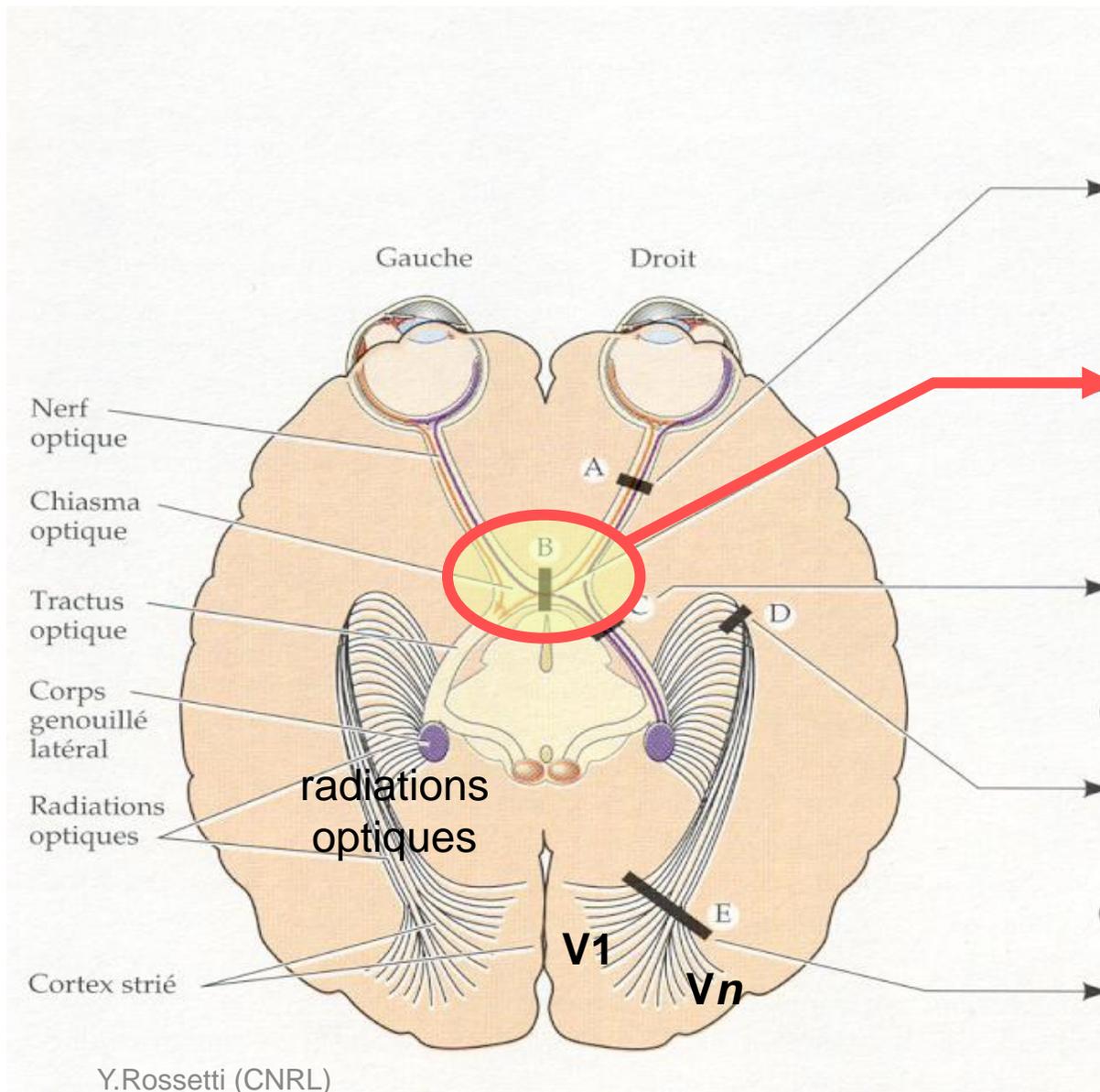
## Réflexe pupillaire



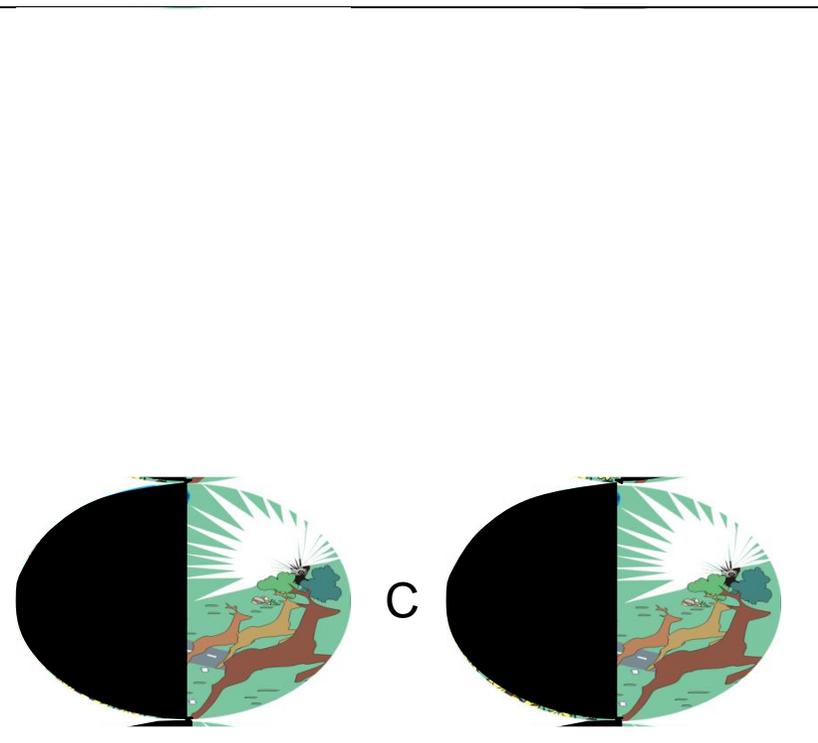
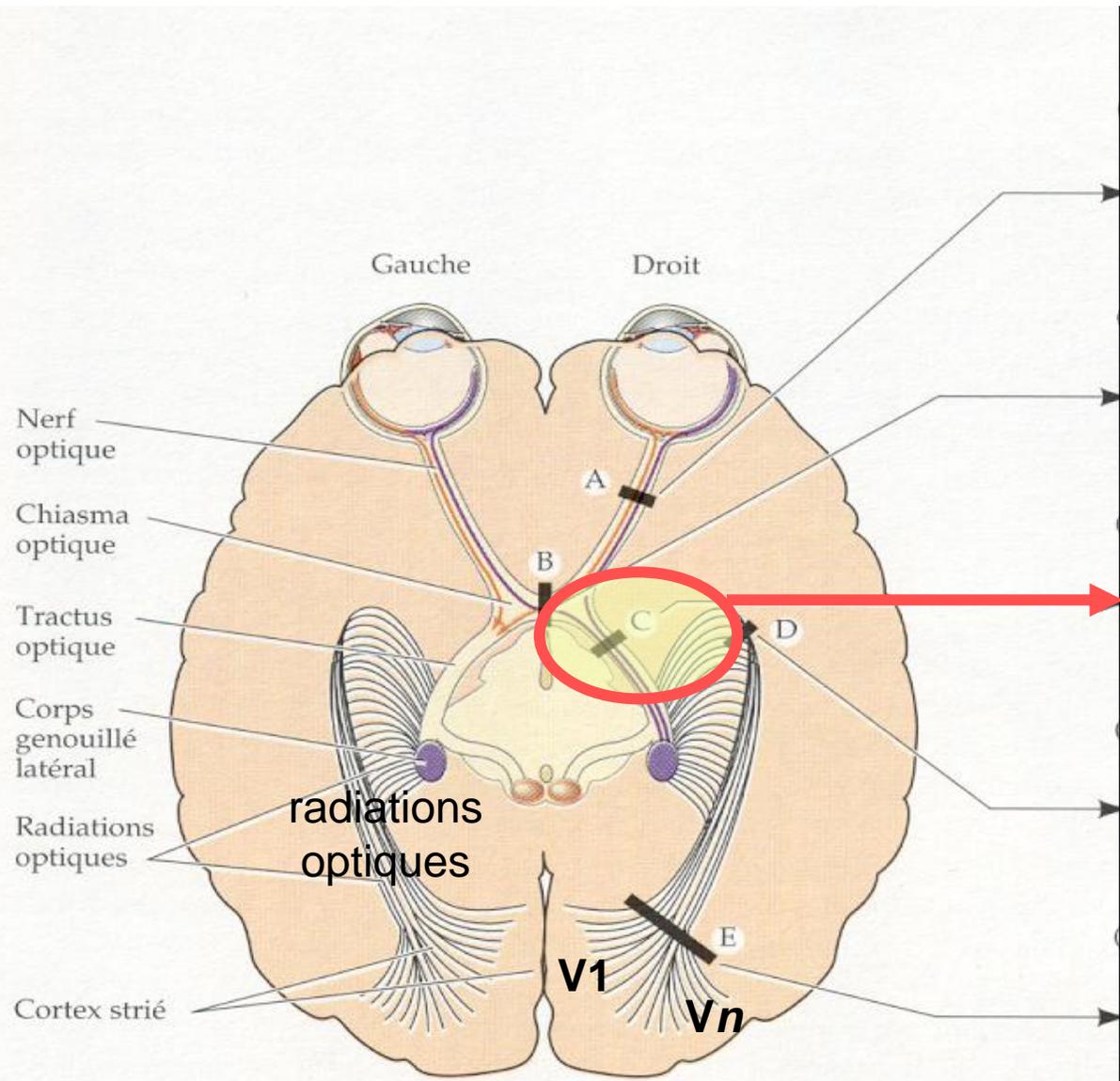
# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

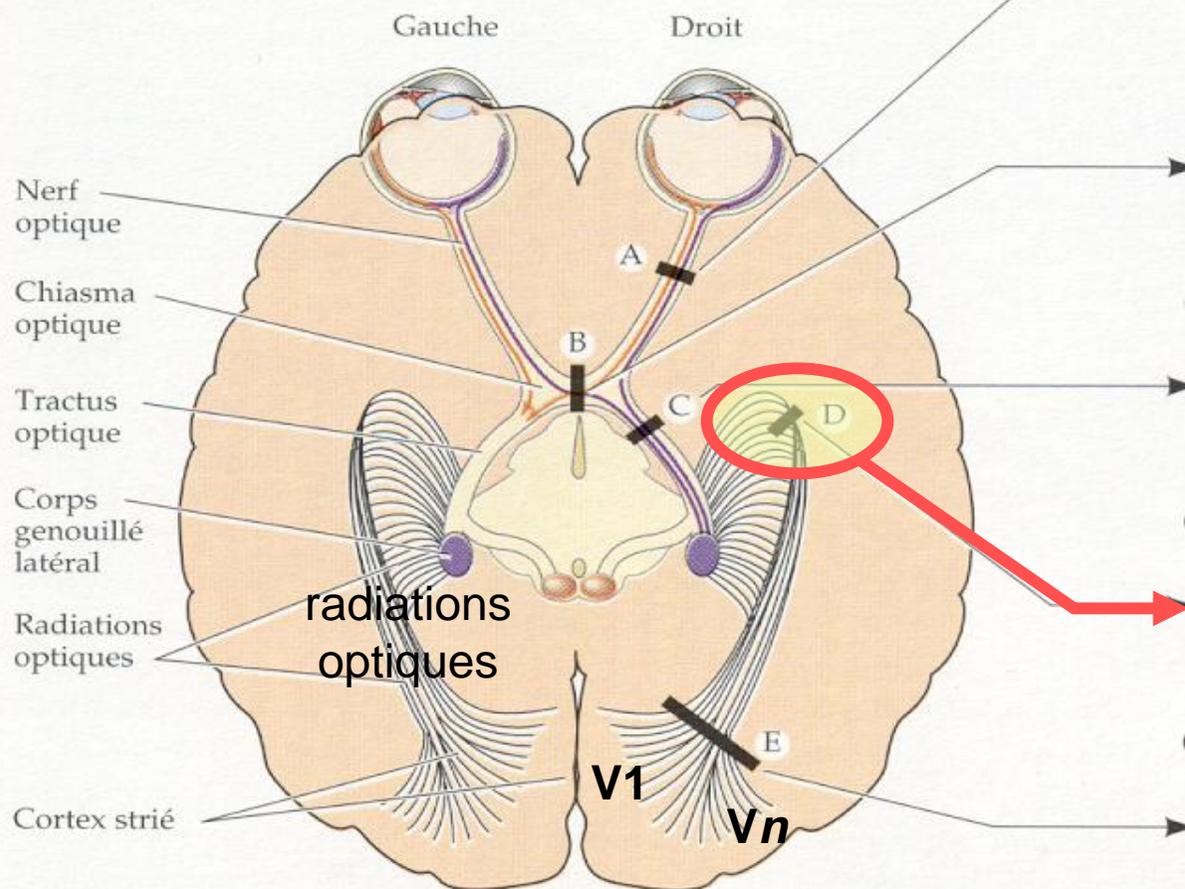


# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

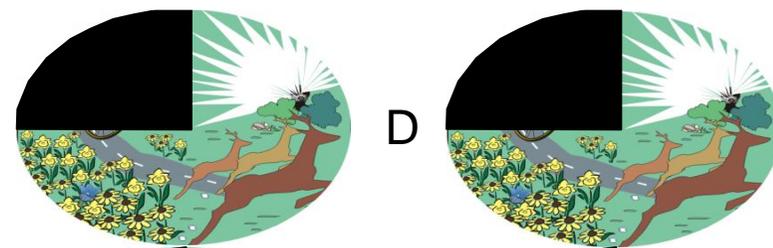


Hémianopsie latérale homonyme

# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel

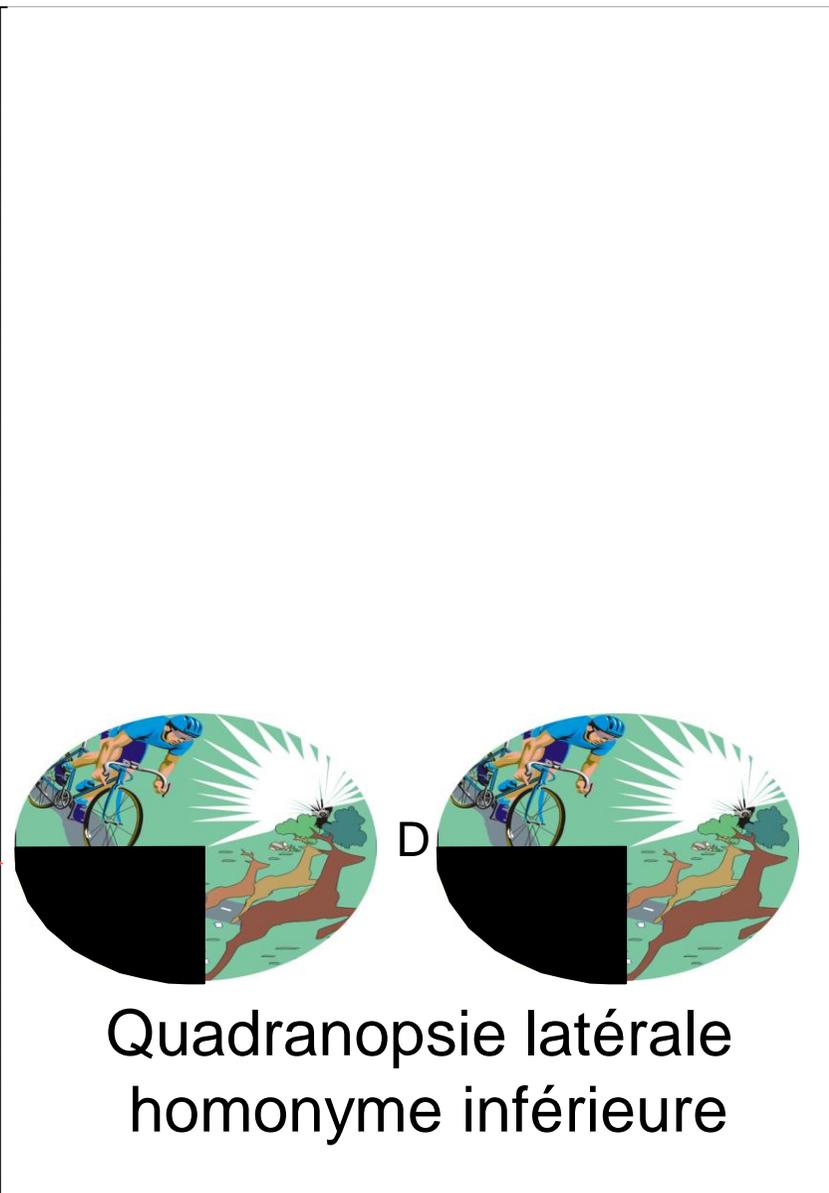
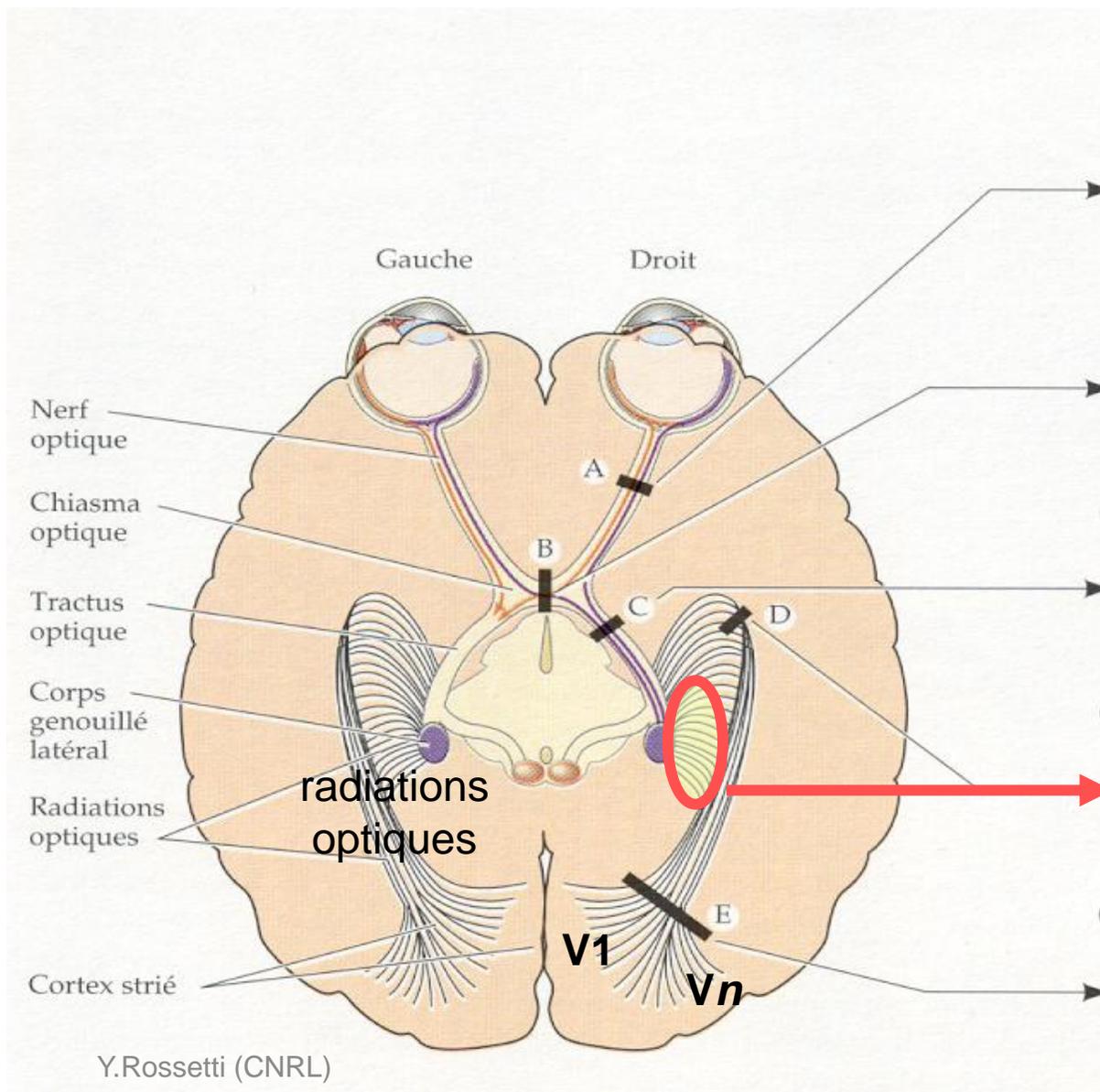


Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

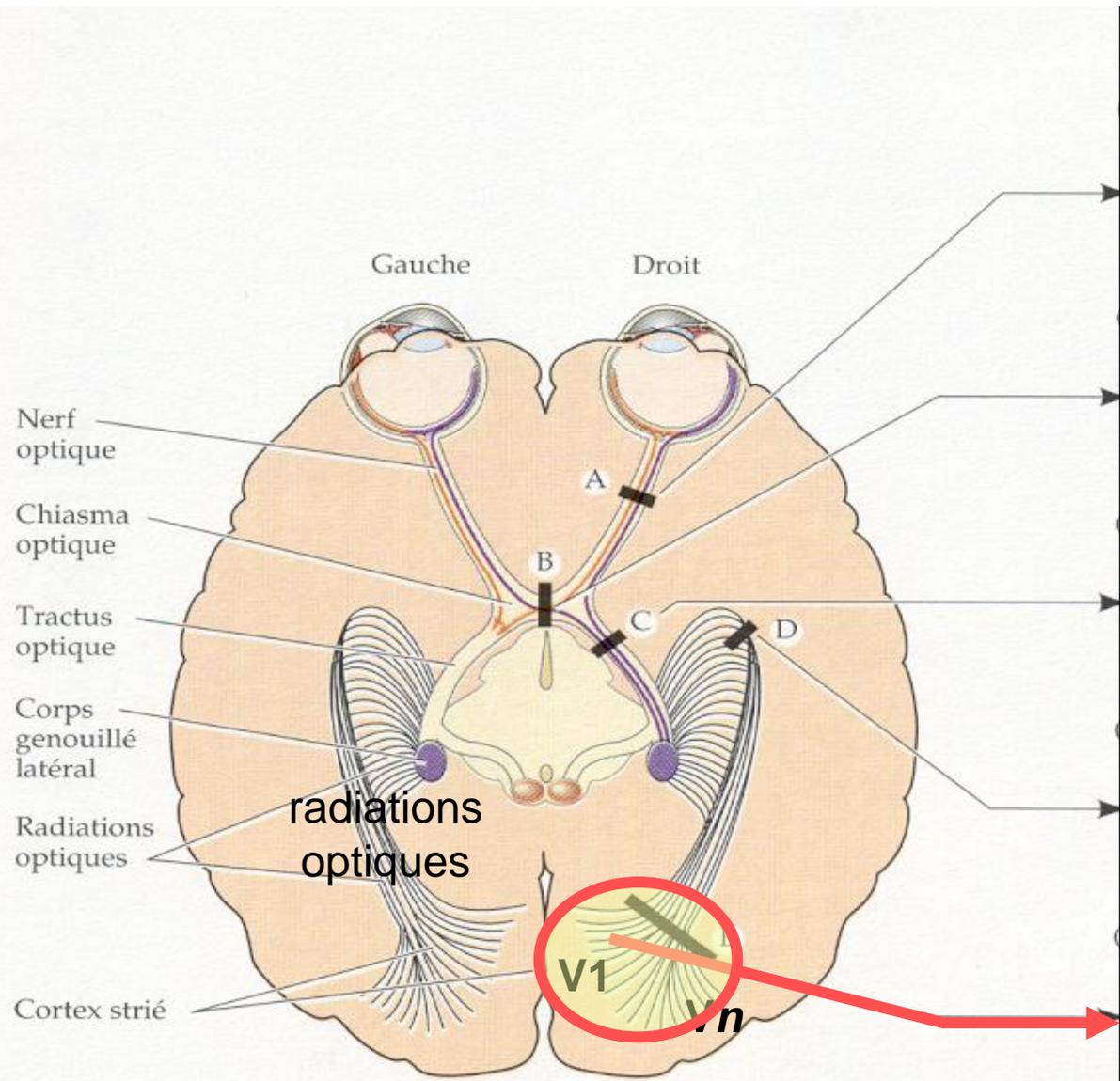


Quadransopsie latérale homonyme supérieure

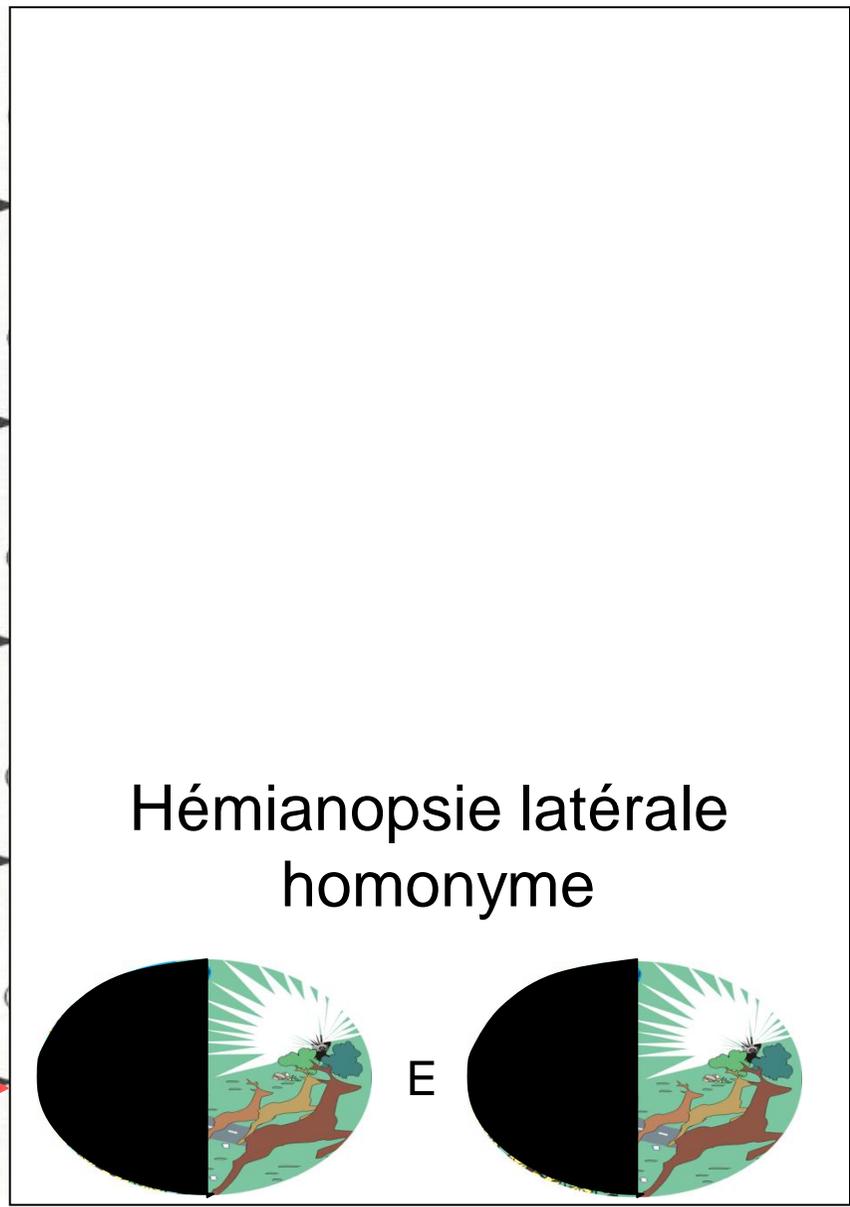
# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



# Voies visuelles et amputations du champ visuel



Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

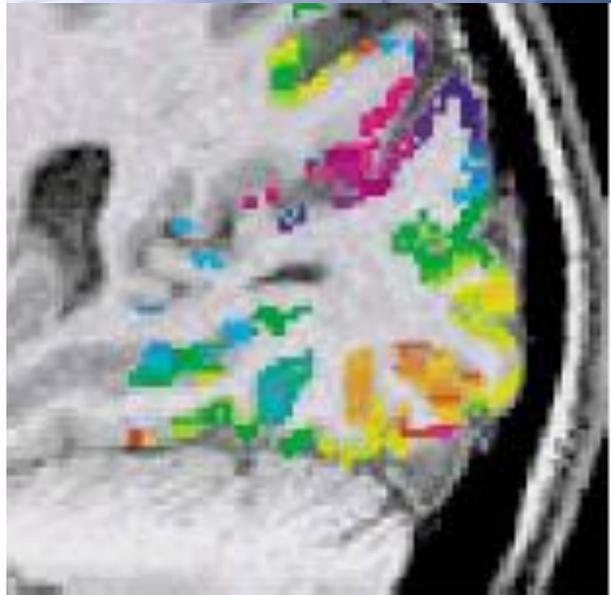
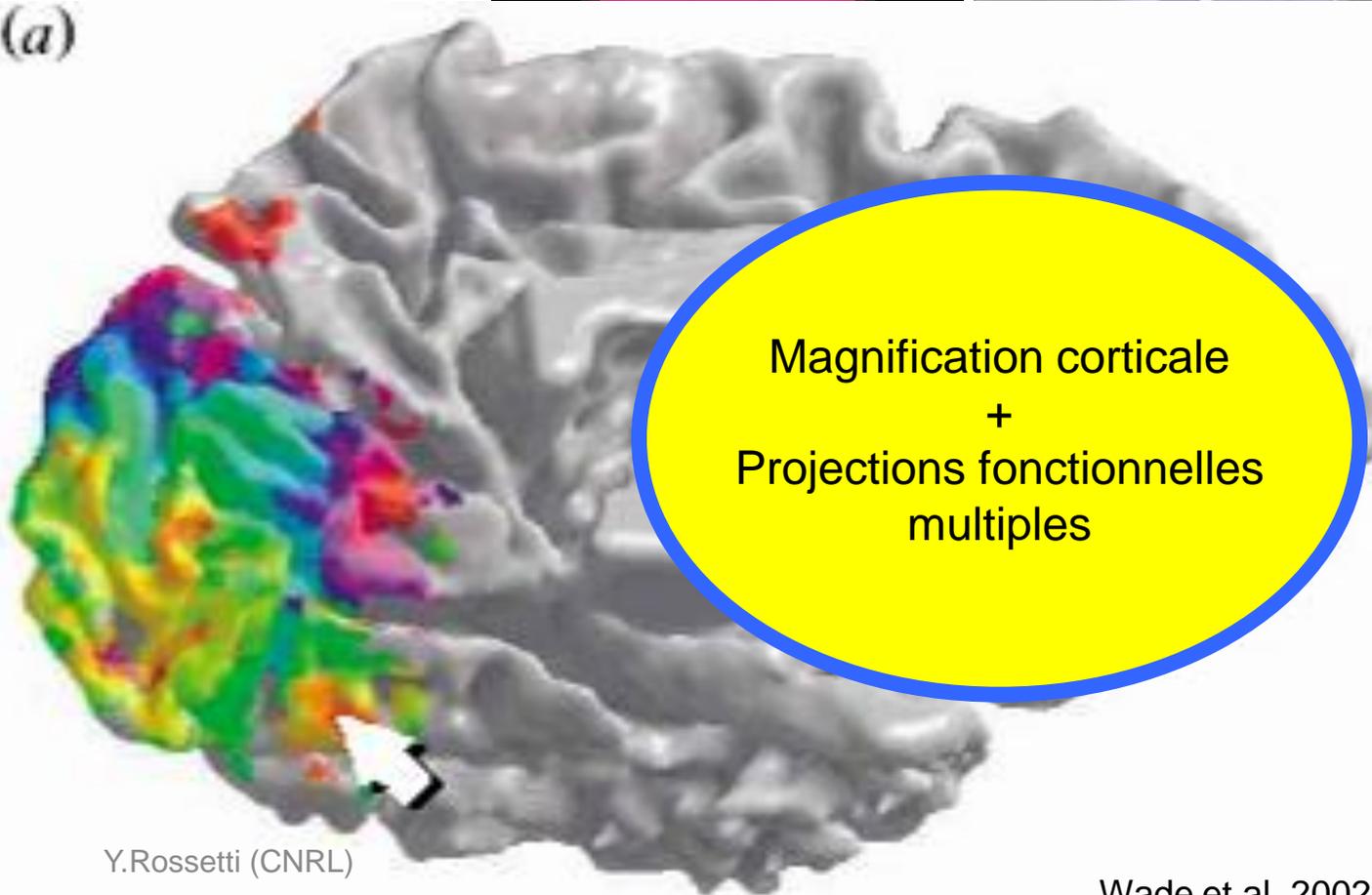
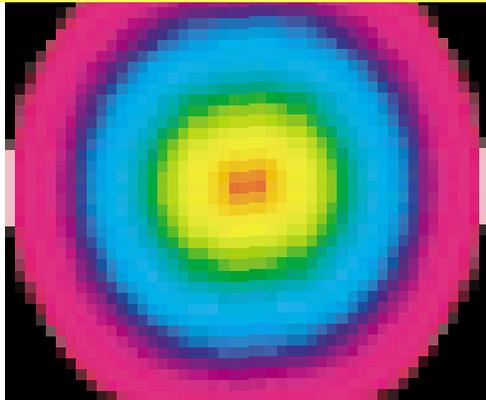


# 4. Entrées du cortex visuel primaire

- 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



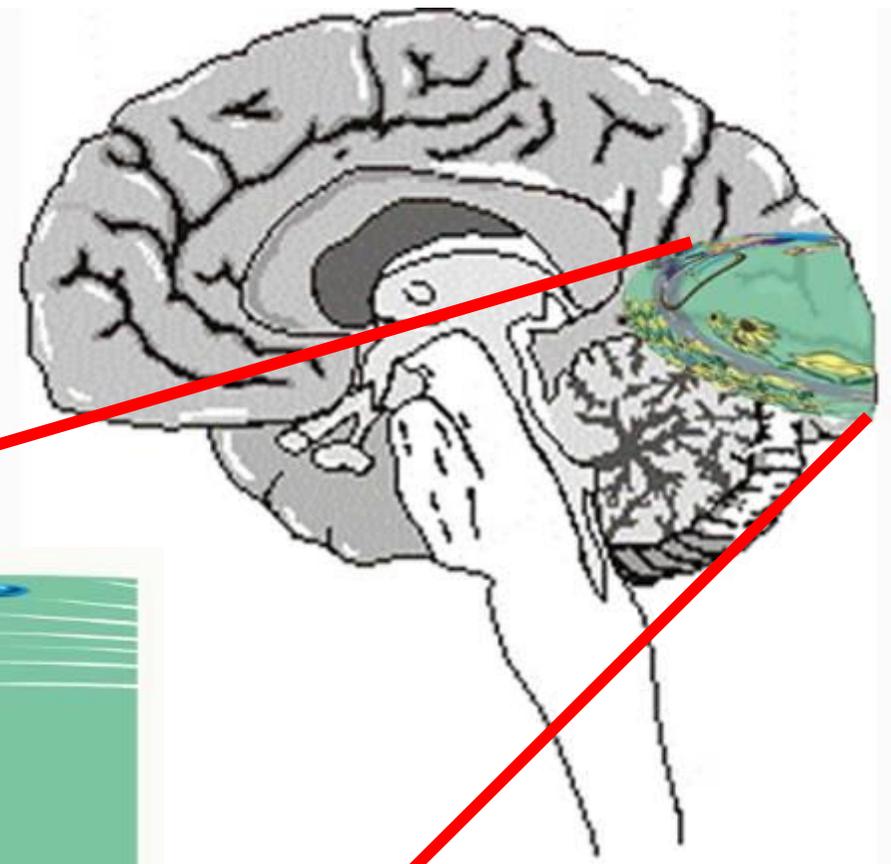
# Projection corticale



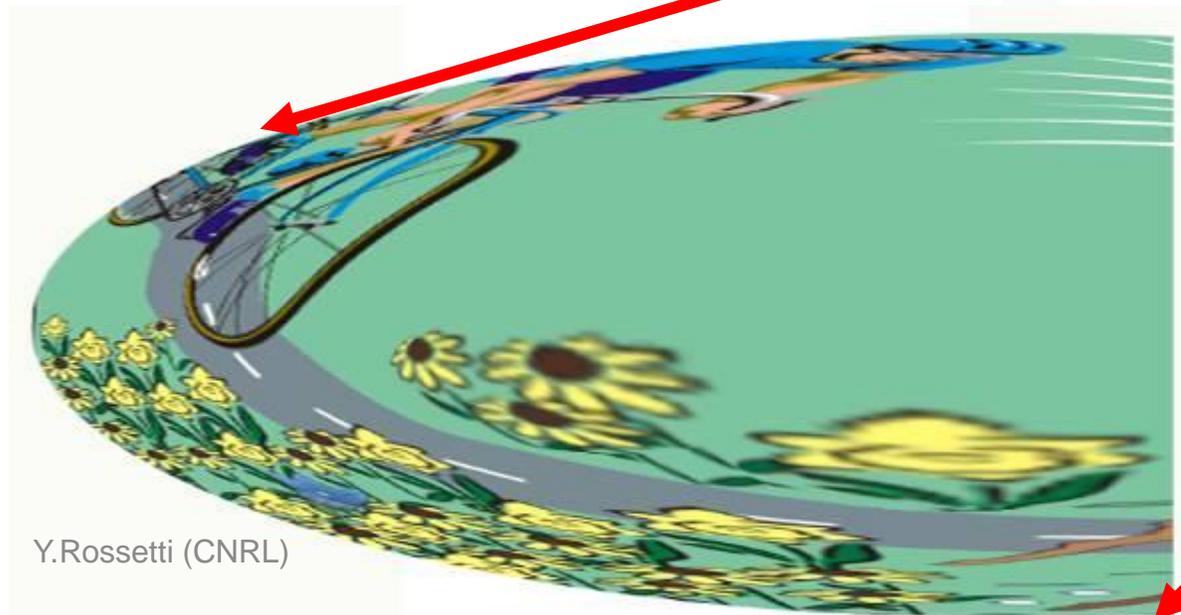
# Magnification corticale



Hémichamp gauche



Cortex visuel droit



# Neurones de V1

Orientation

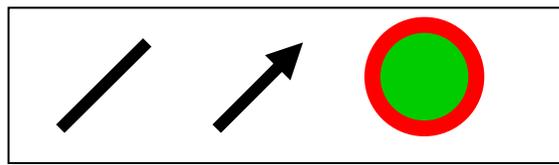
Direction du mouvement

Disparité rétinienne (binoculaires)

Longueur d'onde

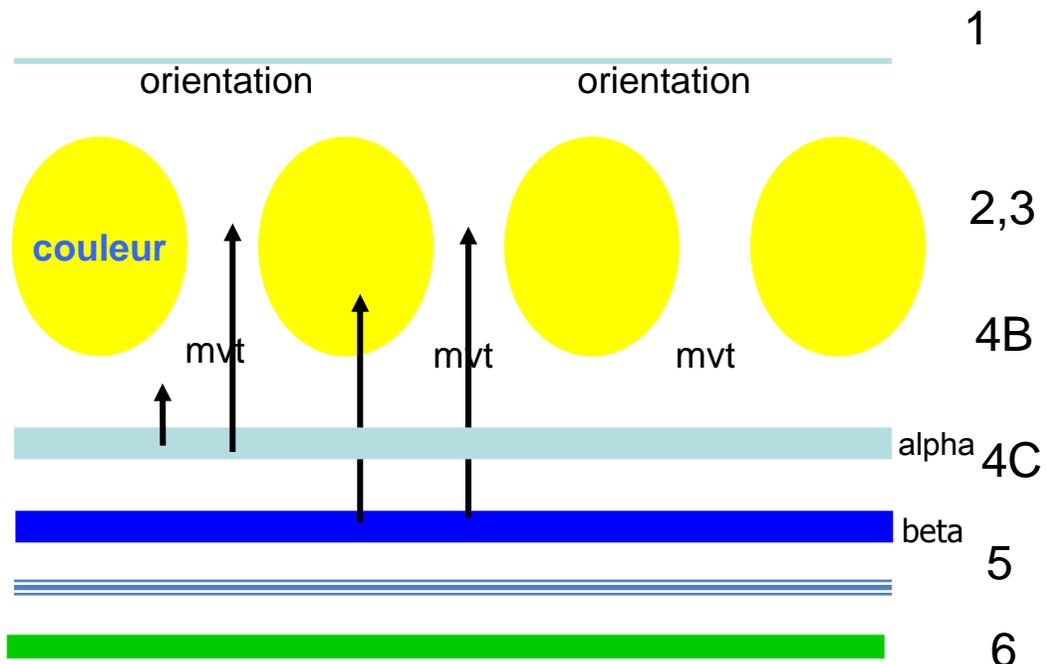
# Ségrégation des informations visuelles

V1

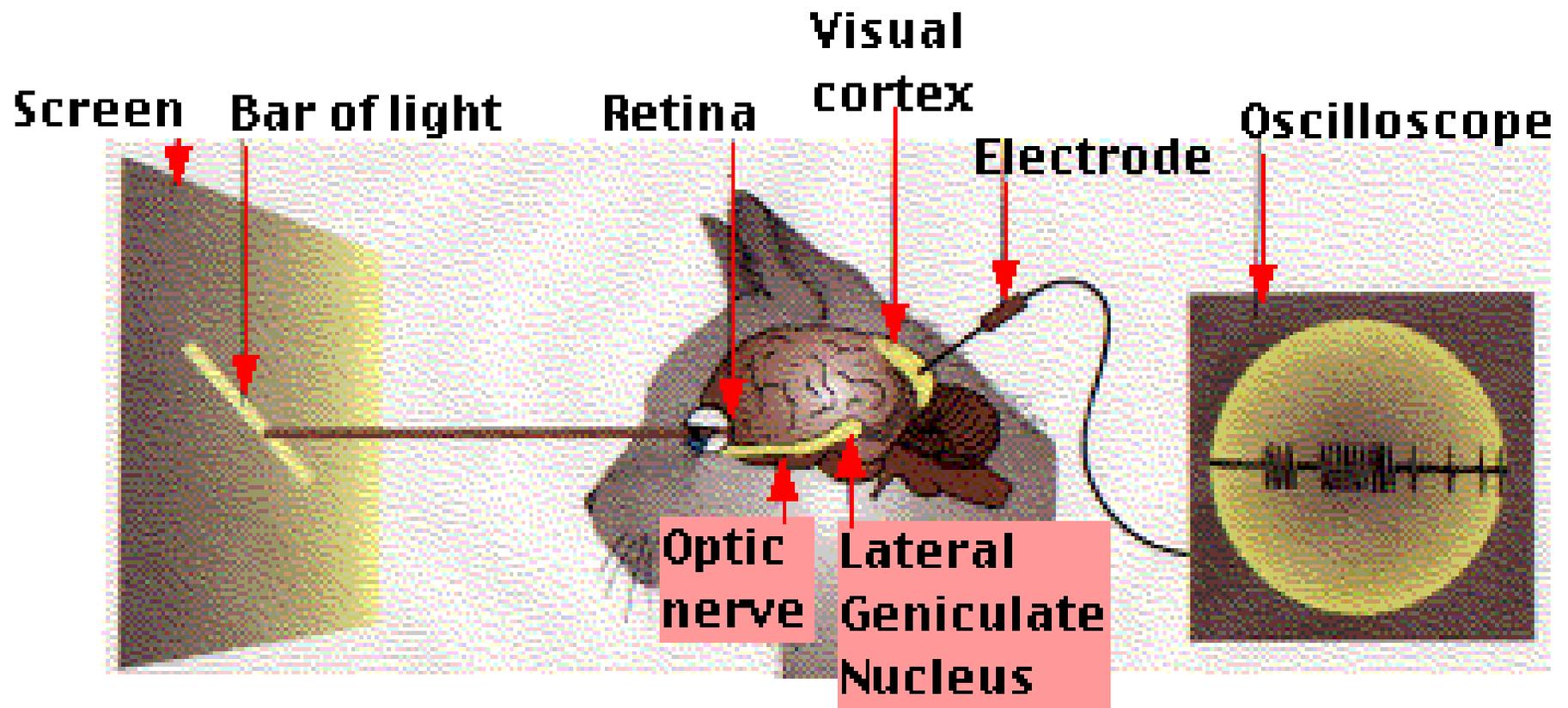


Magnocellulaire

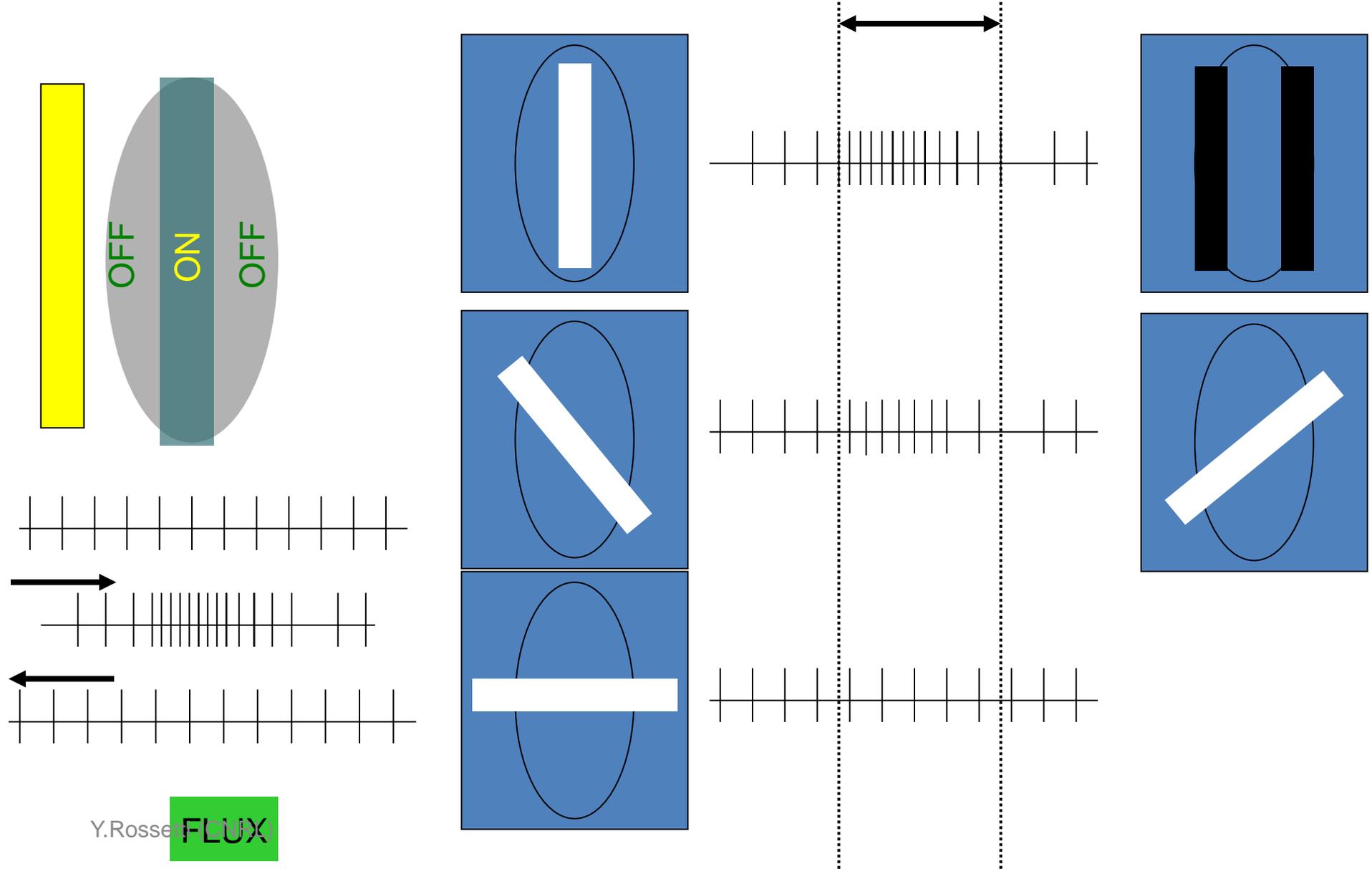
Parvocellulaire



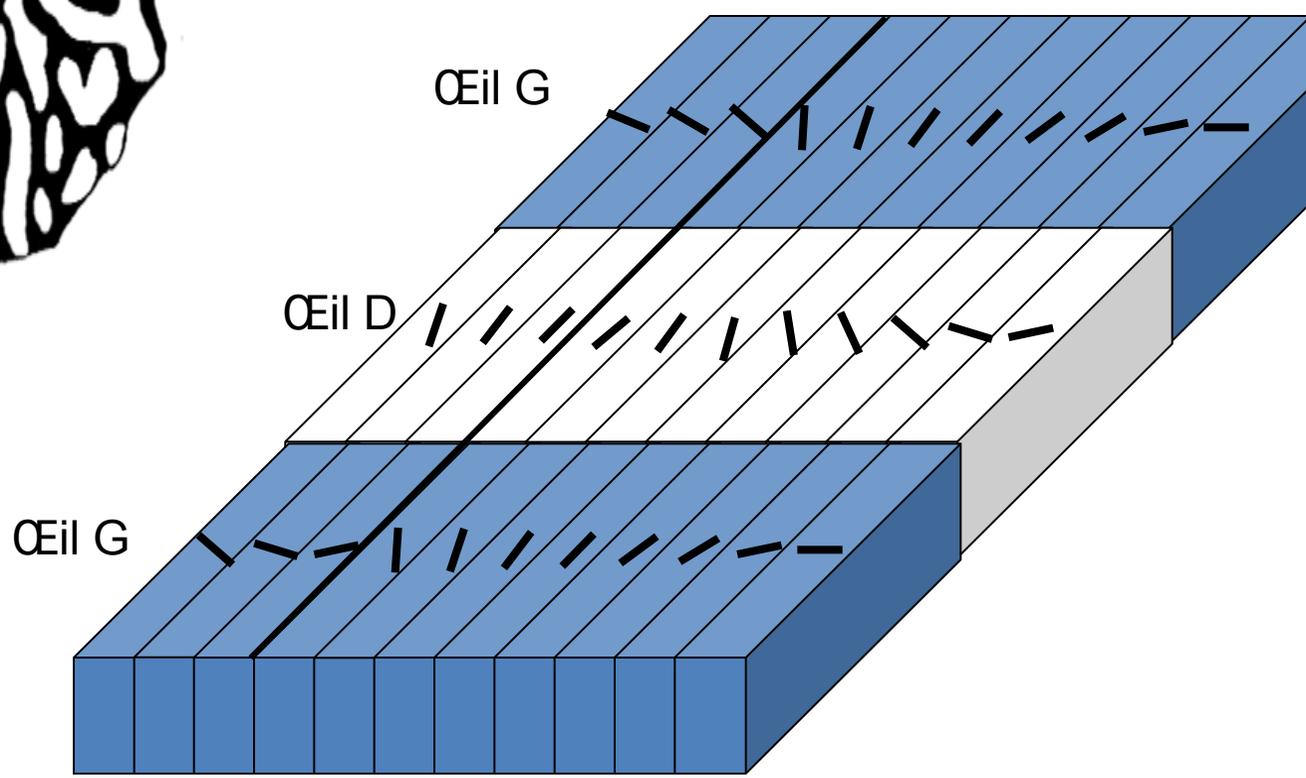
# Champs récepteurs



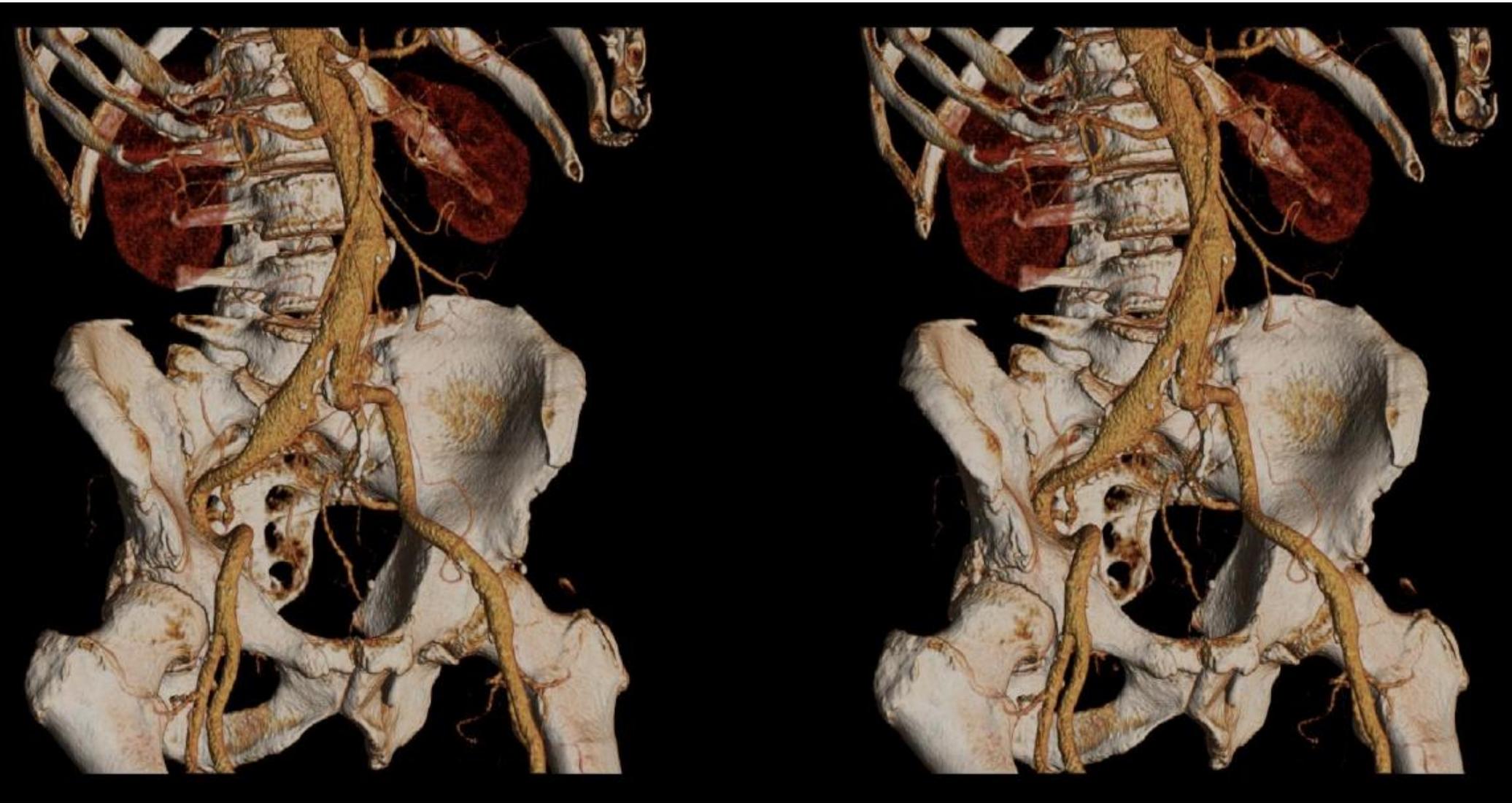
# Sensibilité à l'orientation et au mouvement



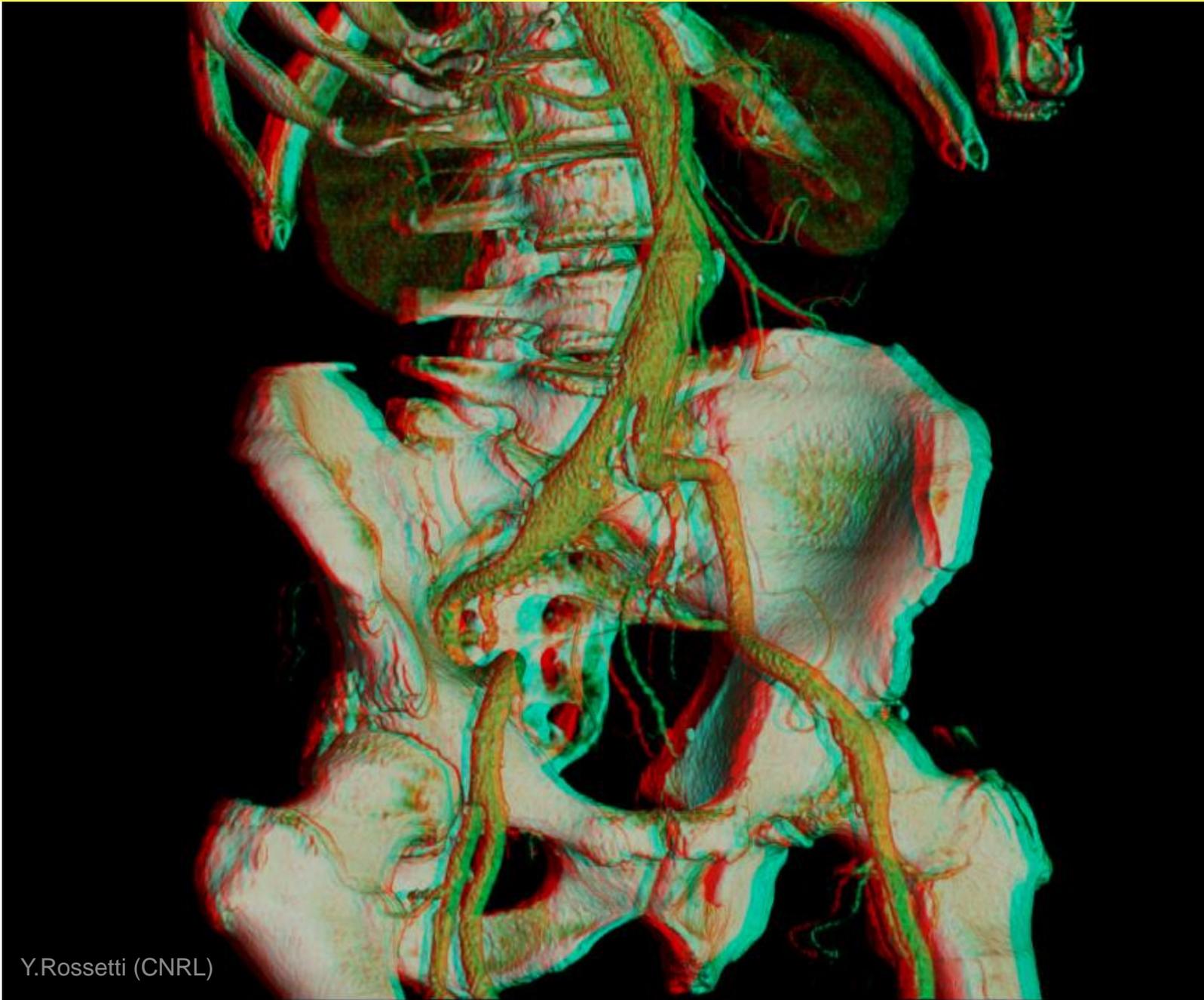
# Colonnes de dominance oculaire



# 4 Cortex



# 4 Cortex

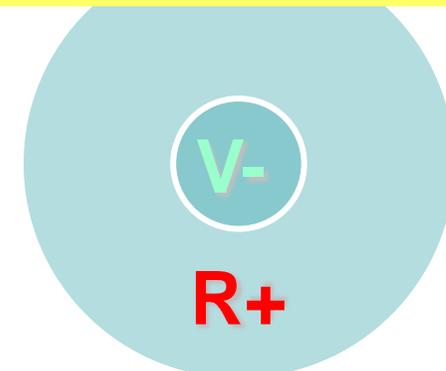
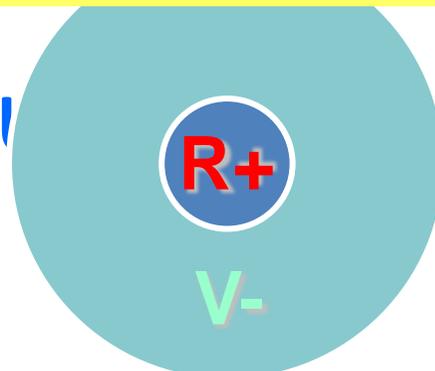


Y.Rossetti (CNRL)

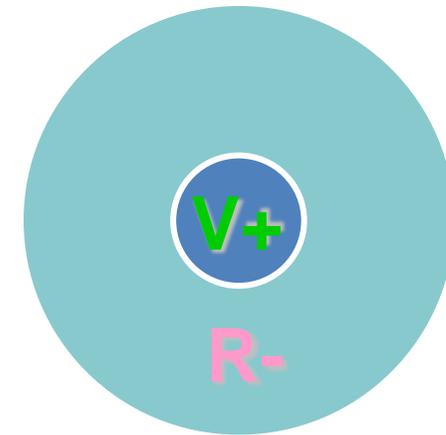
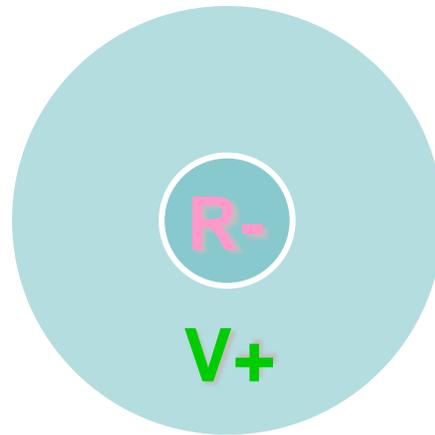
# Stéréogramme



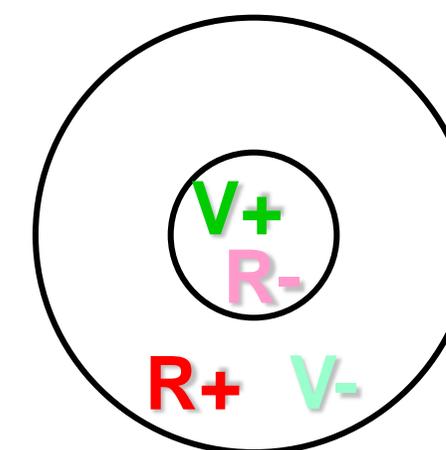
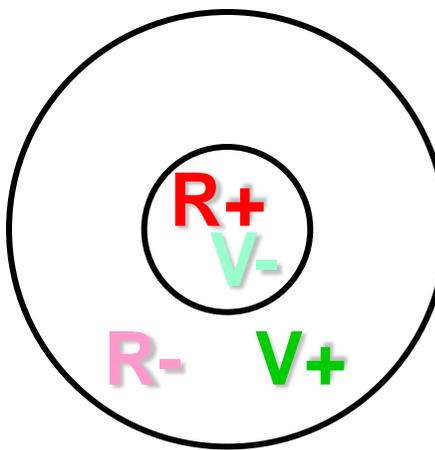
La couleur



Simple opposition  
(rétine + cortex)



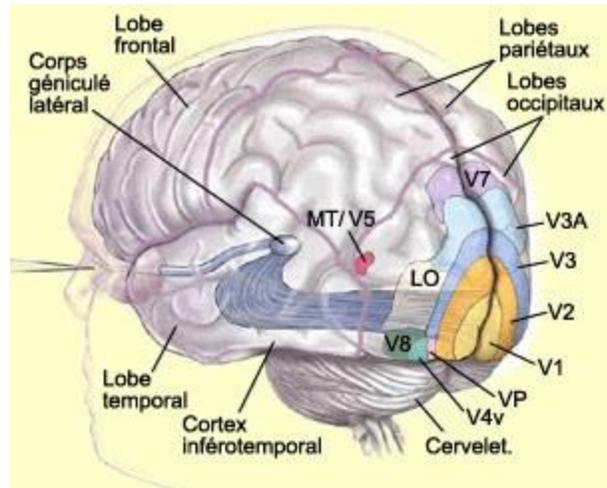
Double opposition  
(cortex)



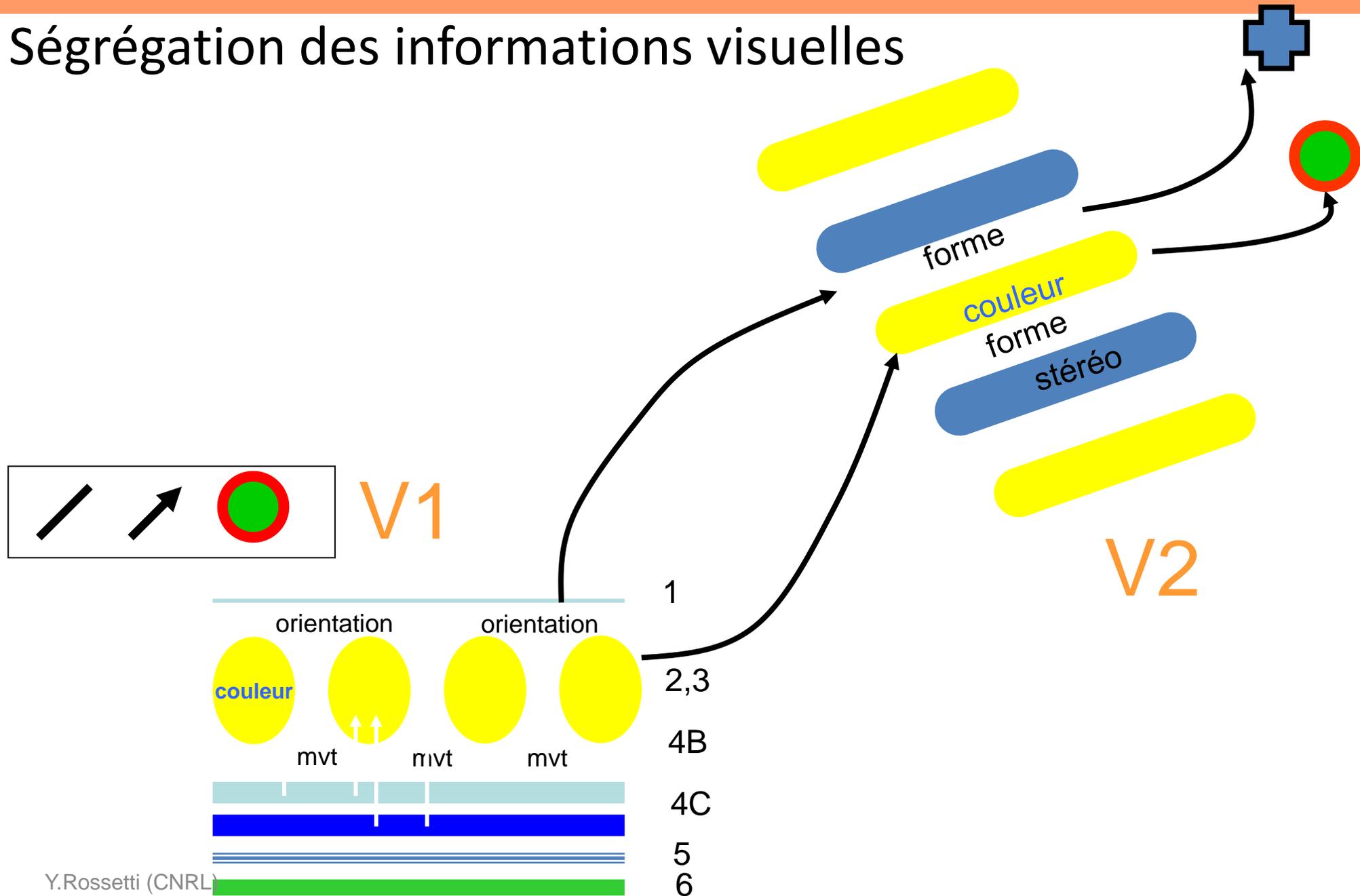


Opposition rouge-vert

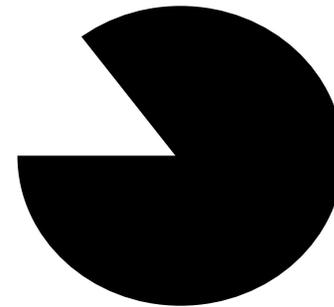
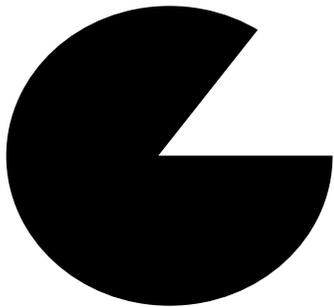
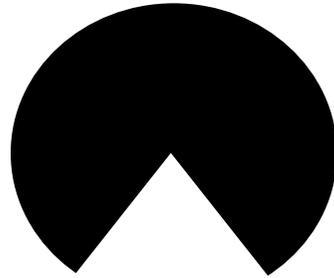
# 4 Cortex

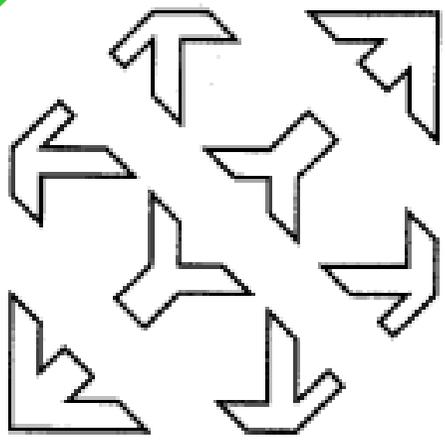
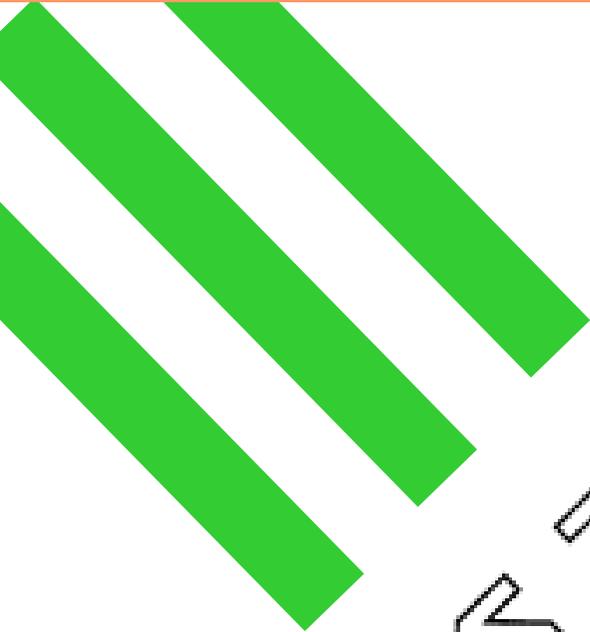


# Ségrégation des informations visuelles

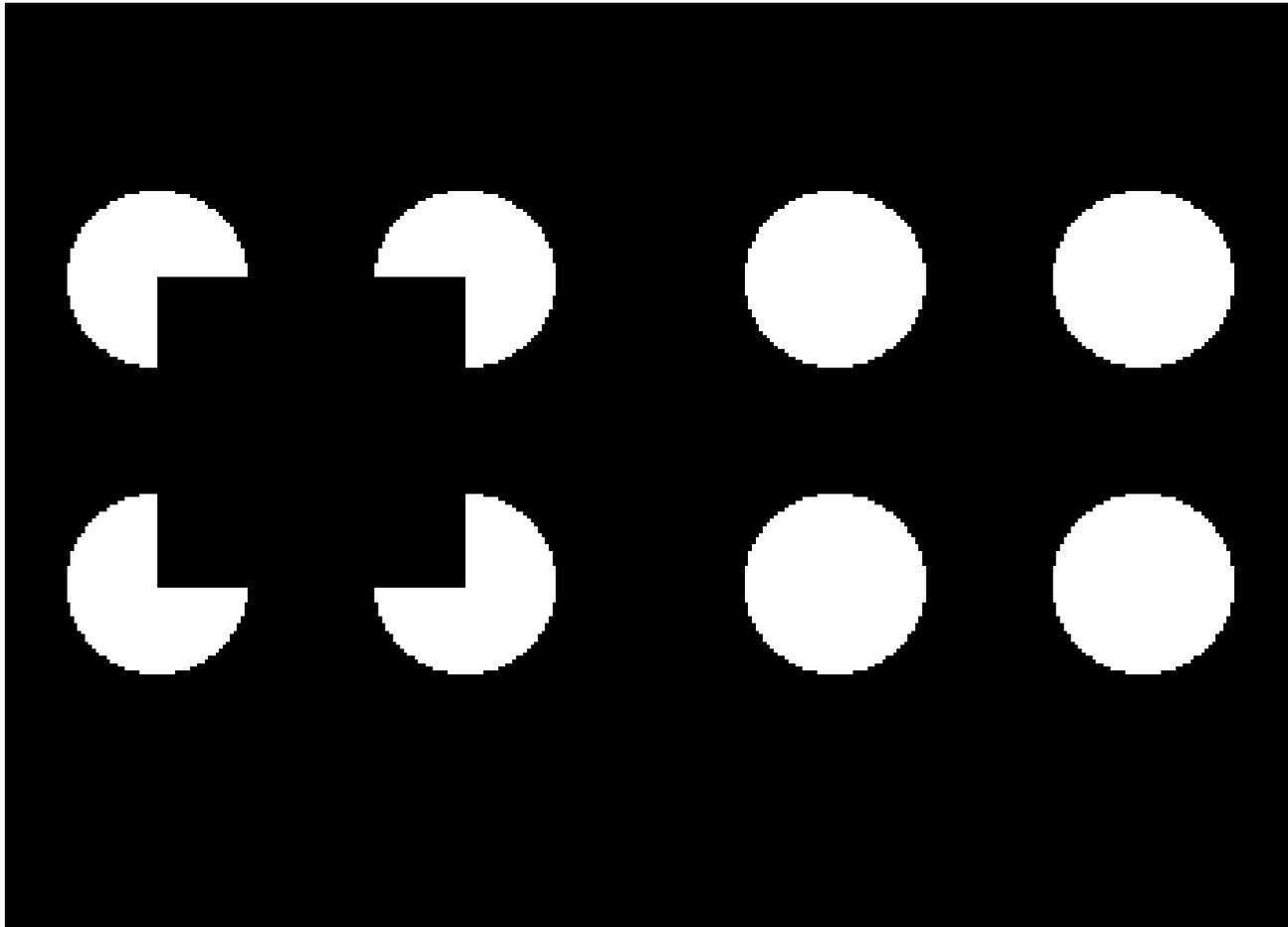


# V2: Contours illusoirs

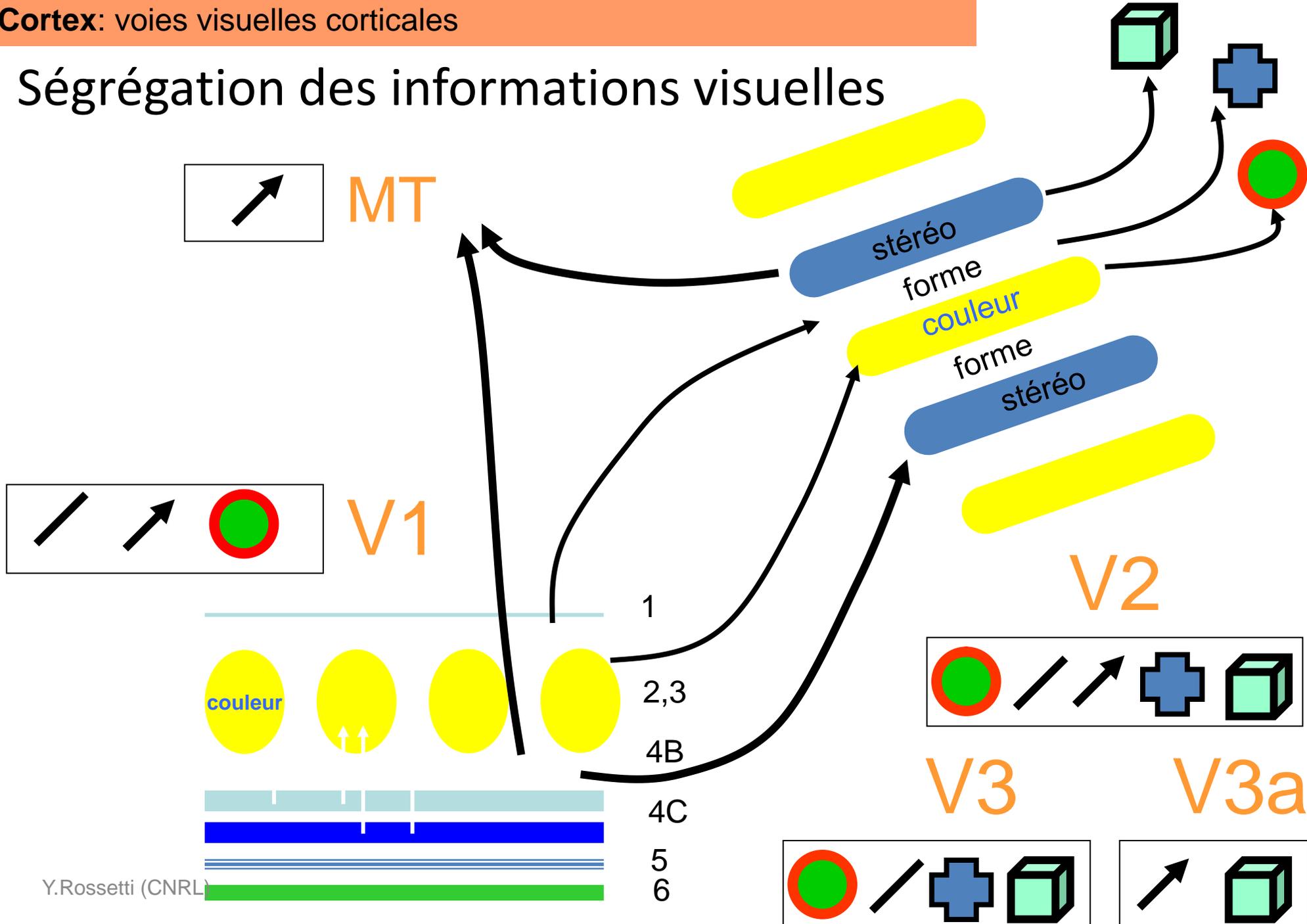




# Contours illusoires: mouvement apparent



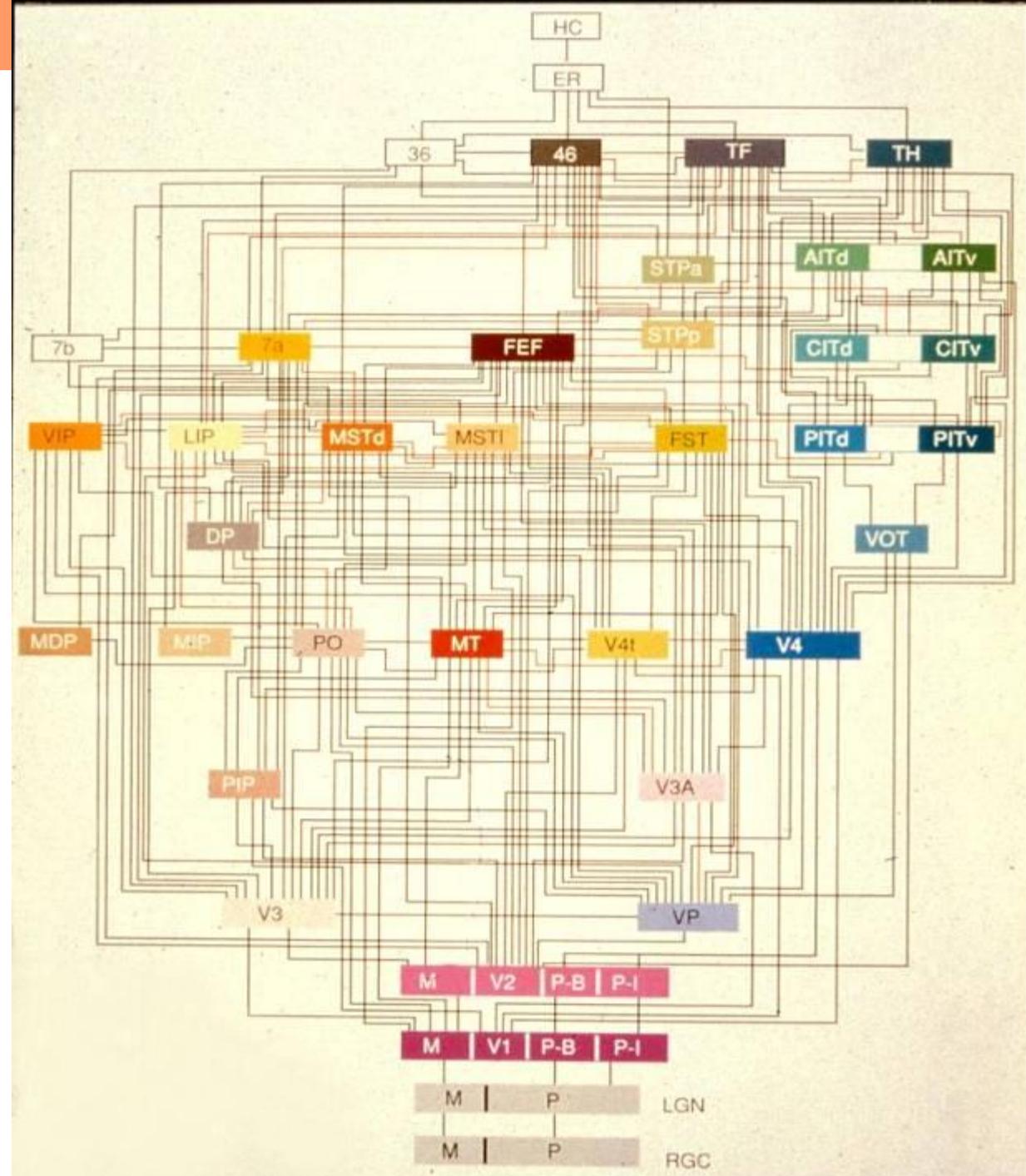
# Ségrégation des informations visuelles



# Electrophysiologie + neuroanatomie du singe:

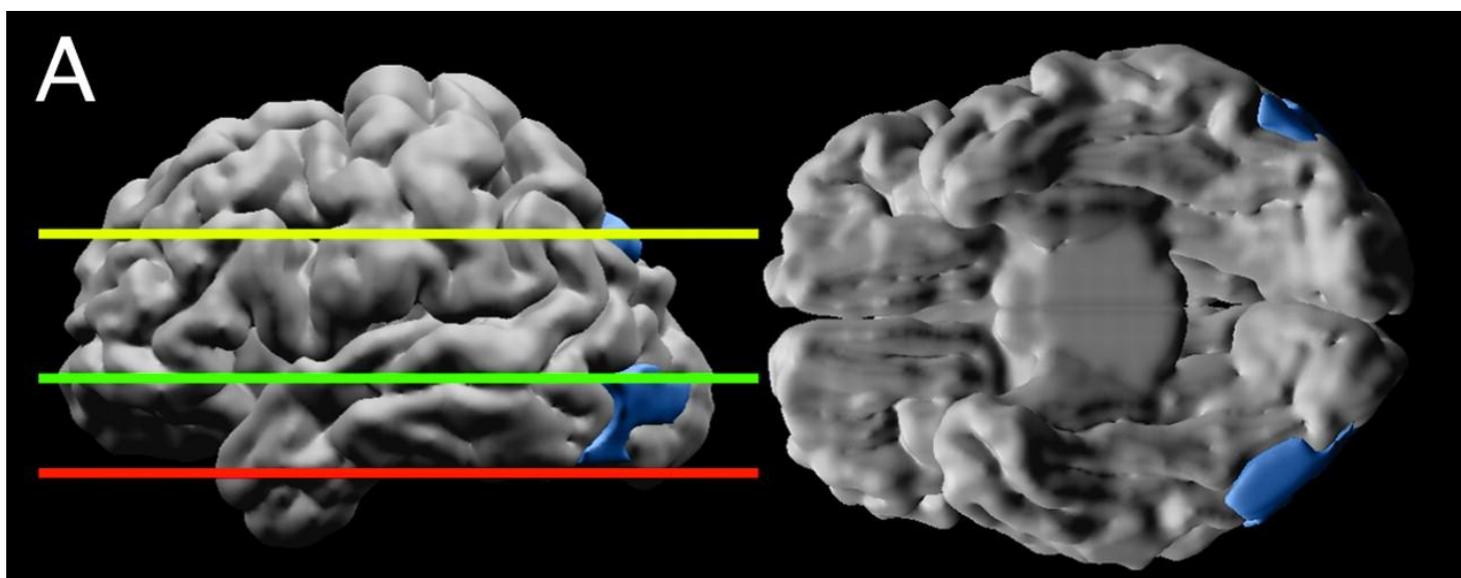
## Des réseaux corticaux

Des aires plus ou moins  
spécialisées

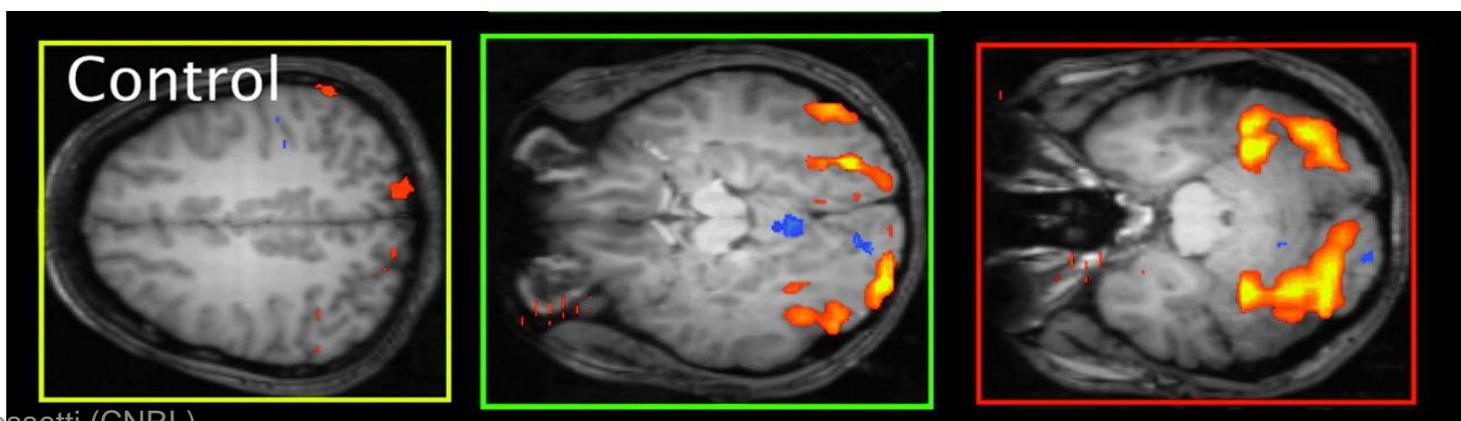


# Deux approches chez l'homme

Exemple: la reconnaissance d'objet

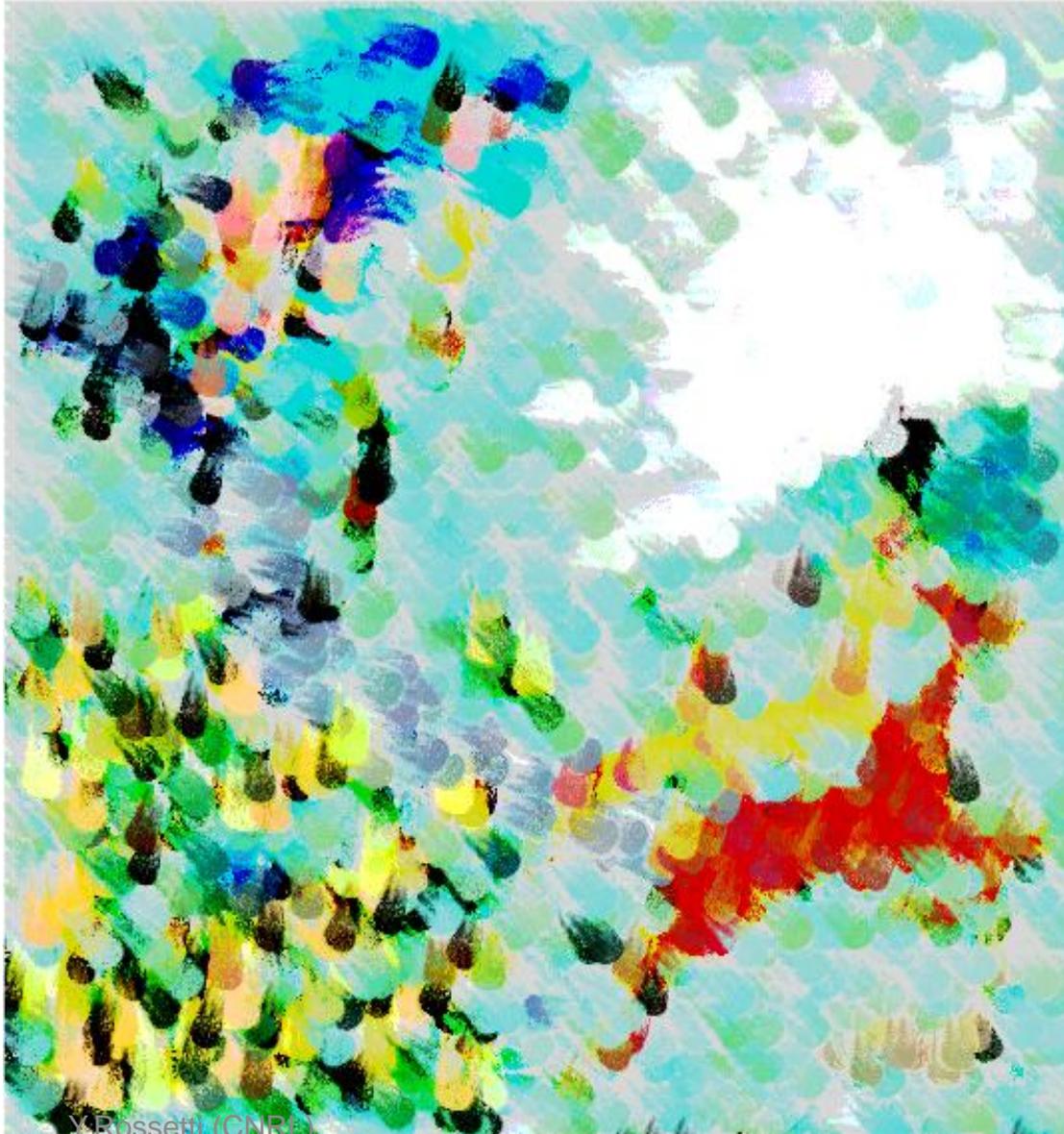
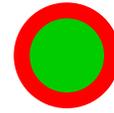


Agnosie  
Visuelle

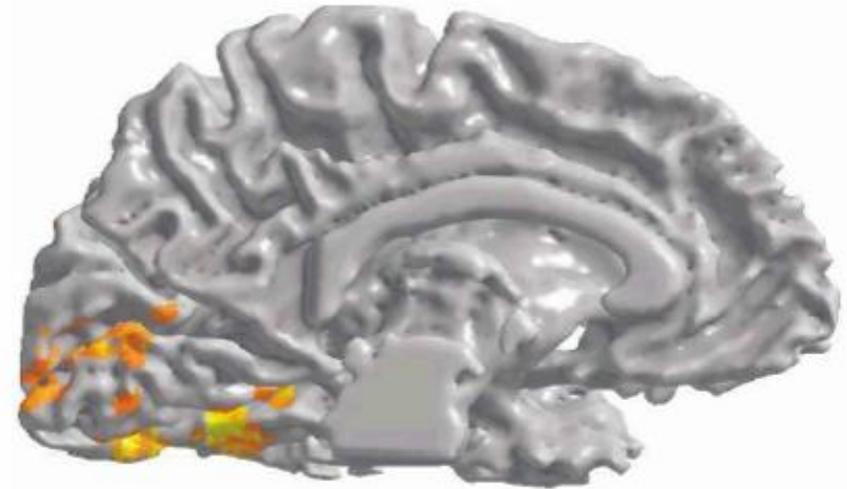


Complexe  
Occipital  
Lateral

# couleur



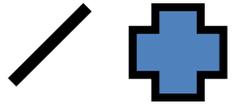
Aire V4?



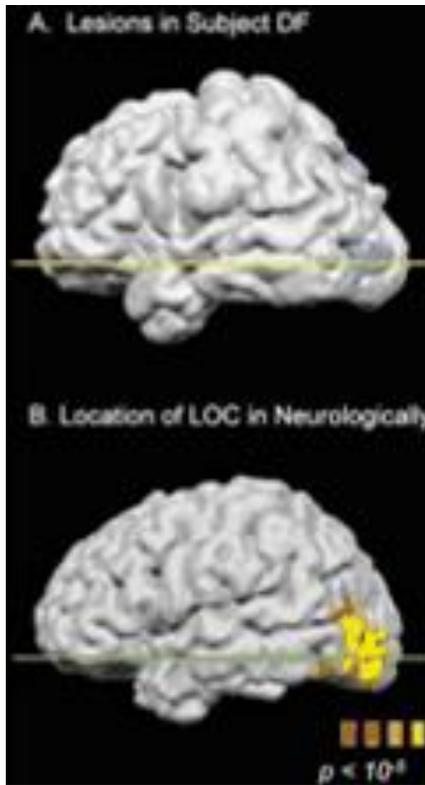
Wade et al. 2002

Achromatopsie,  
Agnosie des couleurs

# Formes

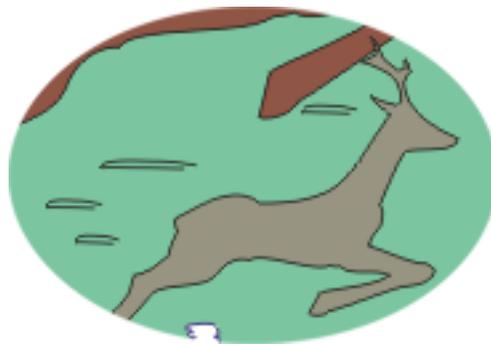


COL et CIT



# 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

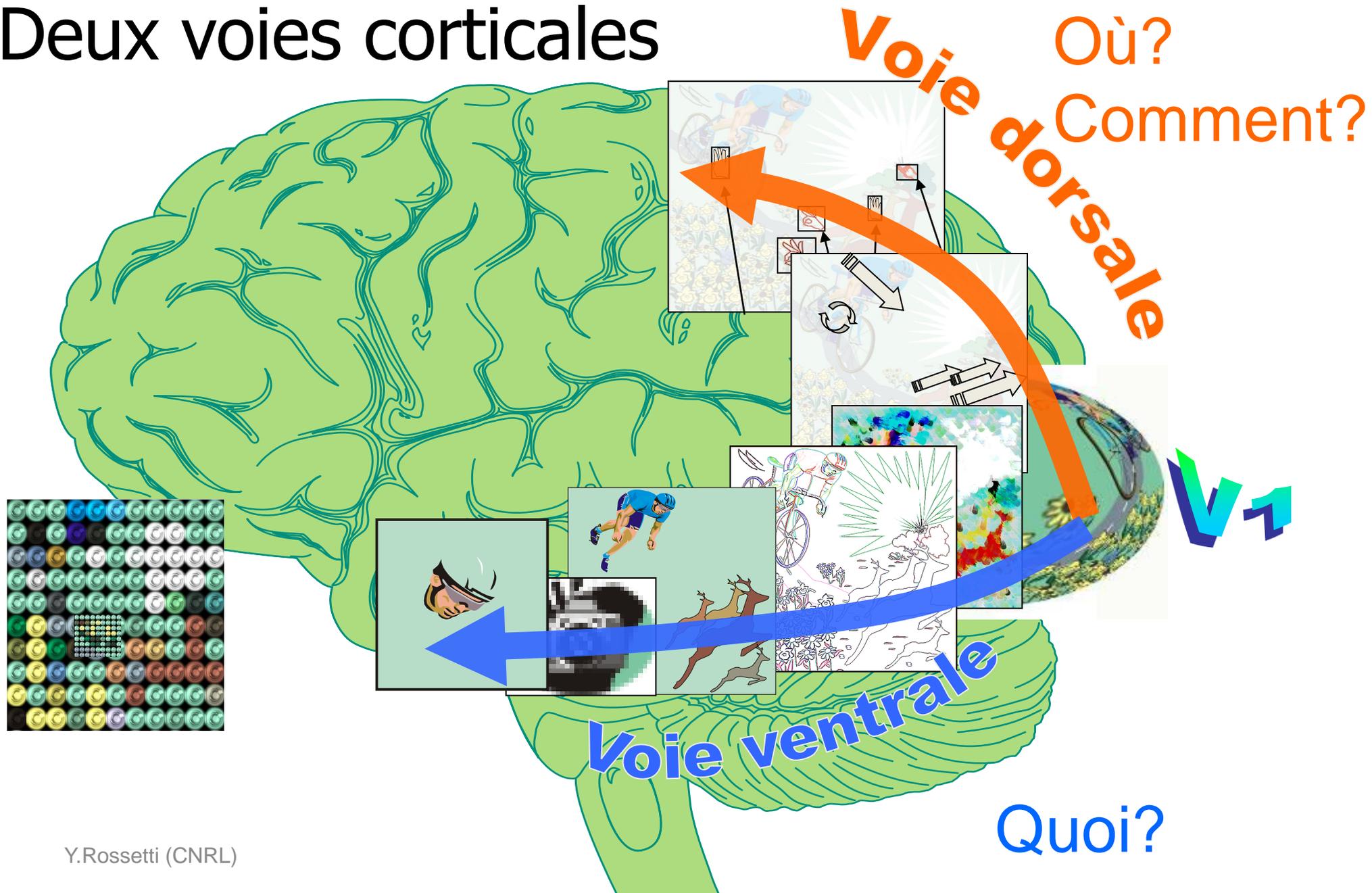
## 4 Cortex: voies visuelles corticales



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

