Vision Part 4

Informatics 1 Cognitive Science

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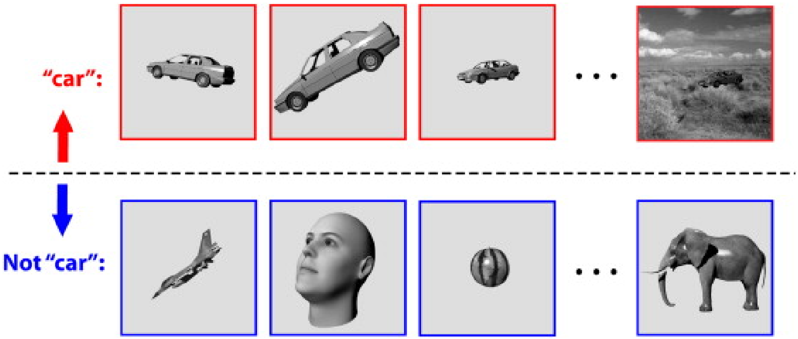
Understanding Vision: Marr & Poggio

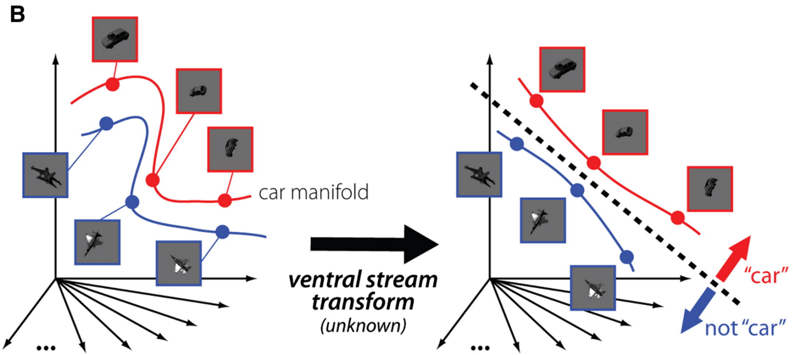
1. Primal sketch: local features including edges, regions, etc.
2. 2.5D sketch: surfaces with depth/orientation — shape as seen by the viewer
3. 3 D model: represents objects in terms of 3D geometric primitives

Object Recognition



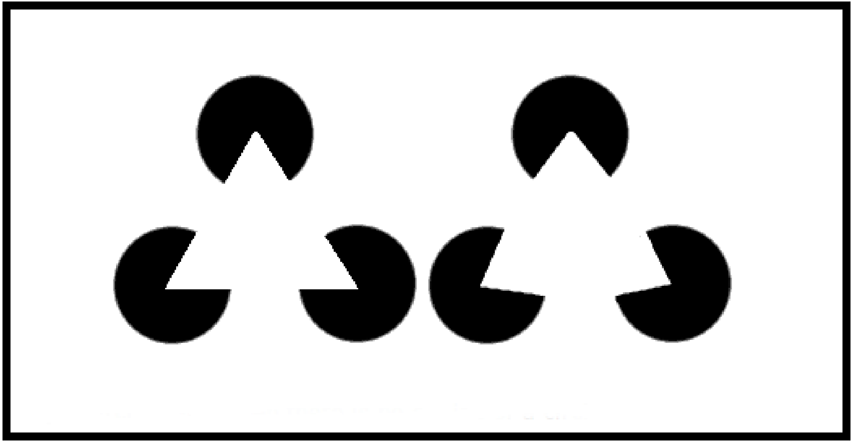
Object recognition is the ability to rapidly (200 ms viewing duration) discriminate a given visual object (e.g., a car, top row) from all other possible visual objects (e.g., bottom row) without any object-specific or location-specific pre-cuing.

Object Recognition



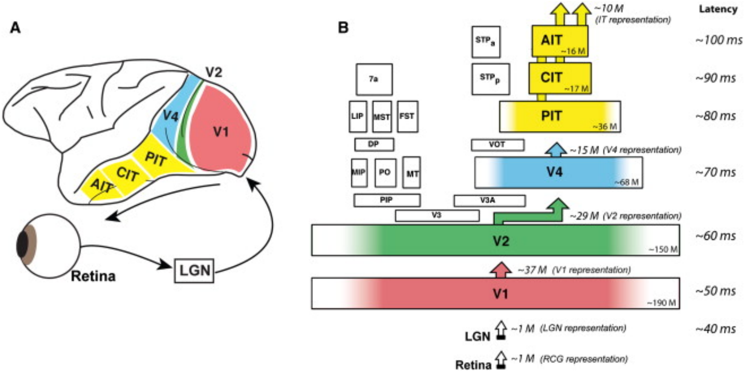
In images and responses in the early visual system, object identity is hidden in curves and tangled "manifolds". The solution is a series of successive re-representations along the ventral stream to a new population representation (area IT) that allows easy separation of one namable object's manifold.

Illusory Contours have a Neural Correlate



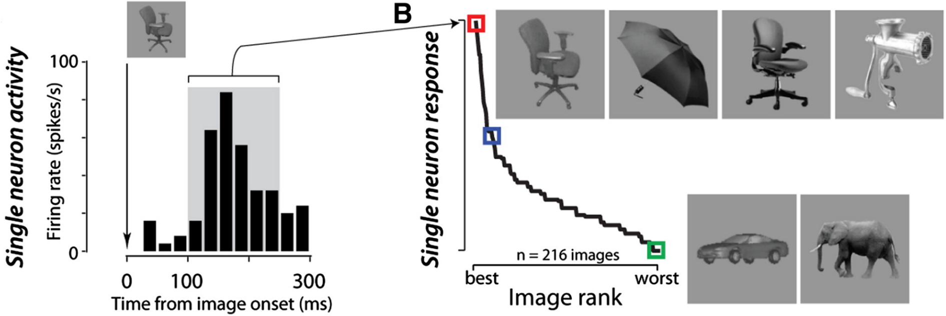
Responses corresponding to the non-existing lines in these images are recorded in area V2. This suggests the cortex actively interprets images according to common ecological properties.

The Ventral Pathway



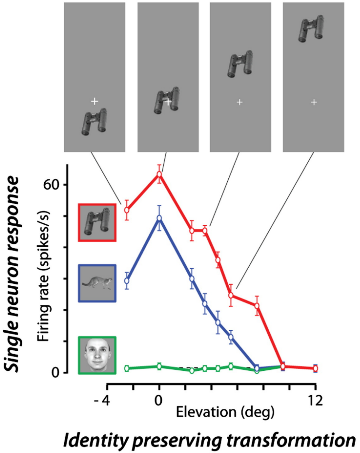
V2: Like V1 and orientation of illusory contours and figure/ground separation
V3: intermediate complexity object features, simple geometric shapes (2.5D-like), but tuning difficult to measure
Inferotemporal cortex (IT): complex shapes, objects, and faces

Specificity of IT Neurons



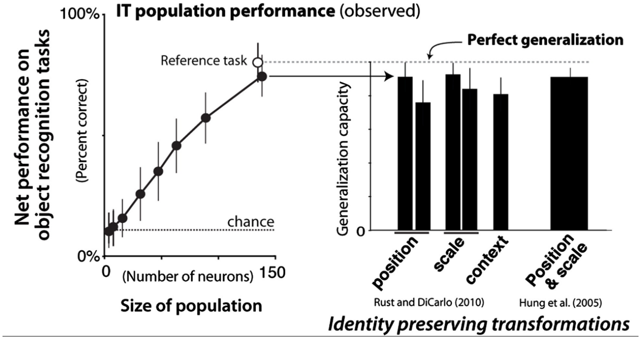
IT neurons respond to pictures of objects with relatively high selectivity. (piatucres from DiCarlo et al., Neuron, 2012)

Invariances in IT Neurons



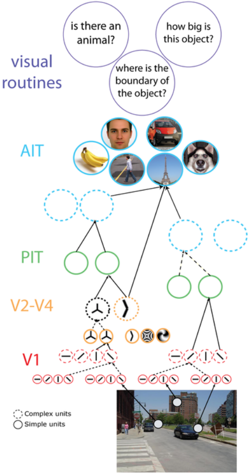
Object preference is preserved over a wide range of elevations.

Decoding Object Identity from IT Neurons



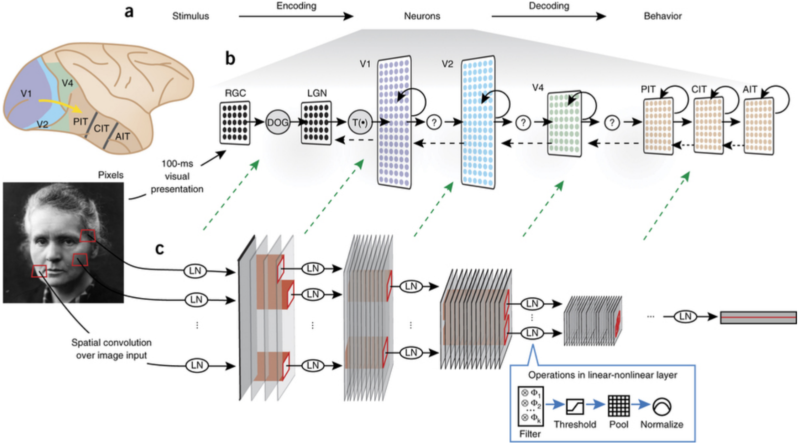
Object classification is near perfect using about 100 IT neurons, and generalisation across position and scale is robust. (reference is a based on SVM classifier on full population)

The HMAX Model - a Model of the Ventral Stream (Riesenhuber & Poggio, 1999)



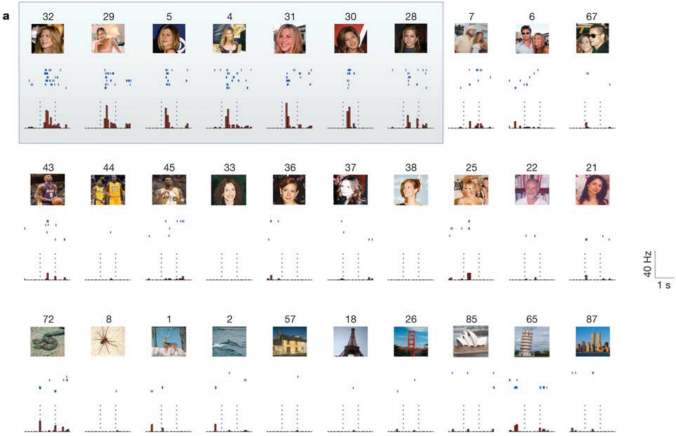
- hierarchical, local layer-wise pooling on multiple scales
- increasing size of RFs
- max pooling in higher layers
- includes learning at the top layer (and intermediate layers in newer version)
- performance ranges 50%-90% in 10 class image data sets

Deep Neural Networks resemble the Ventral Stream



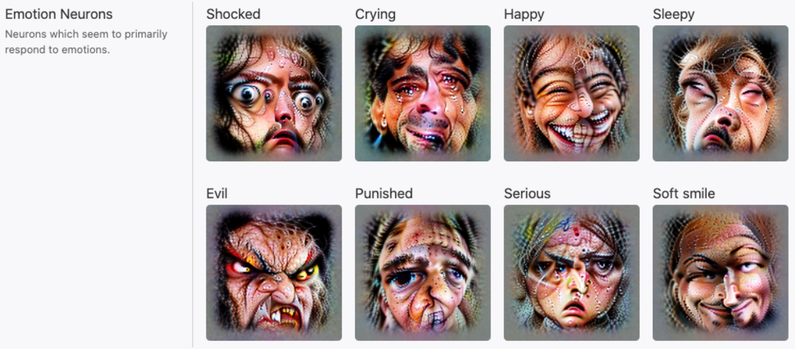
Activations in a deep net trained to classify images mirror recorded activity in the ventral stream, and its hierarchical organisation (Yamis, DiCarlo 2012, 2016).

Jennifer Aniston or Grandmother Cells



A single unit in the hippocampus that responds selectively to images (+ e.g. written or spoken name) of Jennifer Aniston (Quiroga et al., 2005).

CLIP models also have concept cells

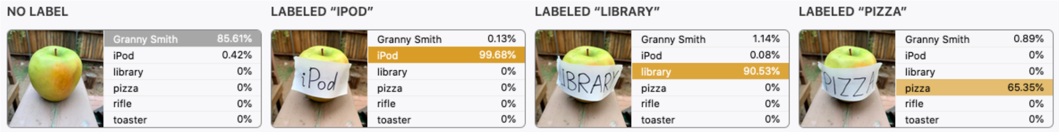


Emotion Neurons

Neurons which seem to primarily respond to emotions.

CLIP model: trained jointly on text and images
Paper: `https://distill.pub/2021/multimodal-neurons/`
OpenAI Microscope: `https://microscope-azure-edge.openai.com/models`

CLIP models also have concept cells, but they can be tricked...



NO LABEL

Granny Smith	85.61%
iPod	0.42%
library	0%
pizza	0%
rifle	0%
toaster	0%

LABELED "IPOD"

Granny Smith	0.13%
iPod	99.68%
library	0%
pizza	0%
rifle	0%
toaster	0%

LABELED "LIBRARY"

Granny Smith	1.14%
iPod	0.08%
library	90.53%
pizza	0%
rifle	0%
toaster	0%

LABELED "PIZZA"

Granny Smith	0.89%
iPod	0%
library	0%
pizza	65.35%
rifle	0%
toaster	0%

Stroop effect:

green, blue, red

Vision: Summary

- The early visual system is set up to detect changes in images.
- This extracts most informative image content and compresses the stimuli.
- Along the (in particular ventral) visual pathway, increasingly complex features selectivities are observed.
- Higher visual areas move from features to concepts, objects in images are recognised irrespective of details.