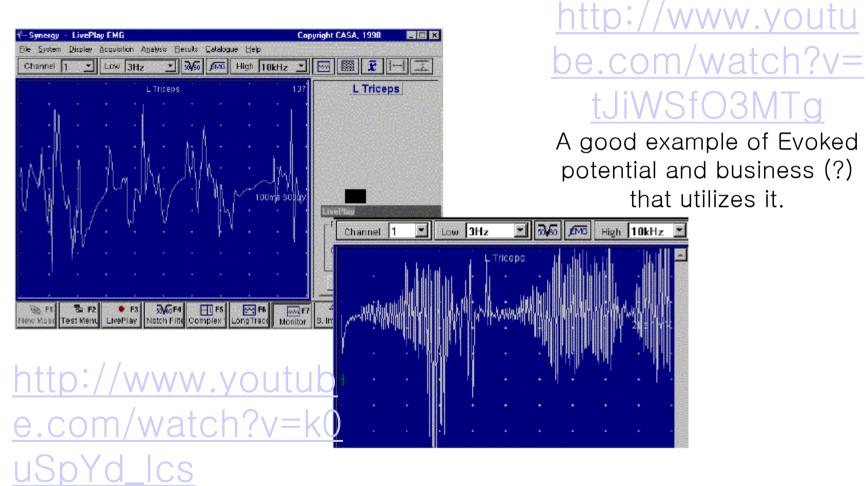
EMG Waveform





Additional Viewgraphs for the Visual Signal Processing



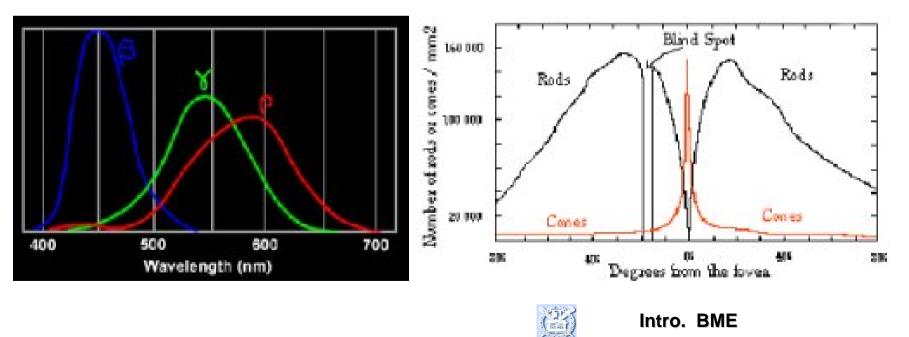
Photoreceptors

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• Cone

- Color discrimination
- visual spectrum range:
 400 700 nm
- Rho (red: 580 nm)
 Gamma (green: 540 nm) Beta (blue: 450 nm)

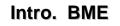
- Rod
 - far more numerous than cones
 - scotopic vision
 - responsible for our vision in dim light
 - do not work in bright light

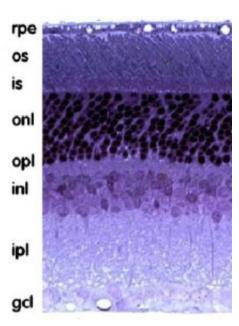


Retina

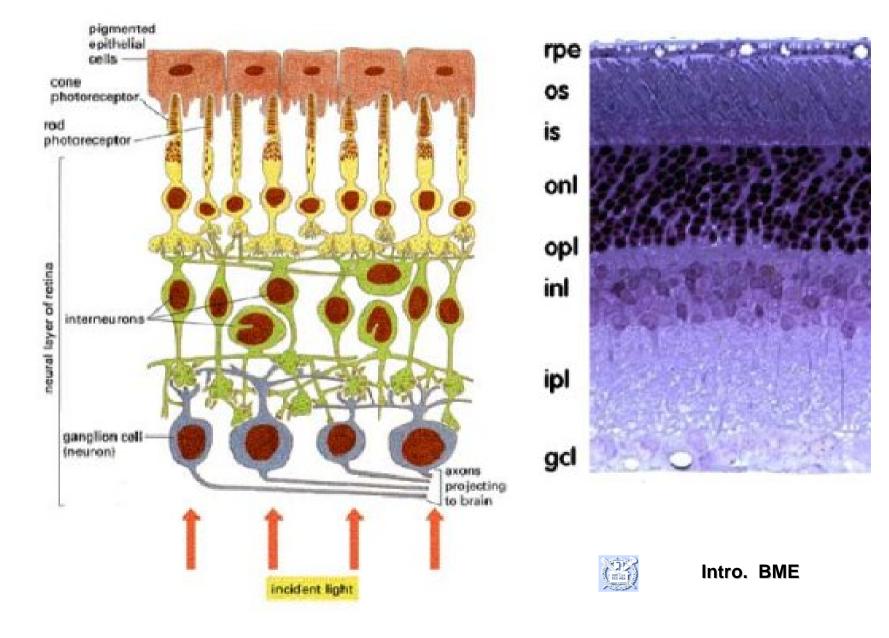
- Pigment epithelium(RPE): supporter
 - photopigment regeneration, blood supply
 - dark with melanin, decreasing light scatter
- Layer of photoreceptor cells
 - outer segments and inner segments of rod /cone
- Outer limiting membrane
- Outer Nuclear Layer (ONL)
 - cell bodies of rods & cones
- Outer Plexiform Layer (OPL)
 - rod and cone axons/ horizontal cell dendrites/ bipolar dendrites
- Inner Nuclear Layer (INL)
 - Nuclei of horizontal, bipolar and amacrine cells
- Inner Plexiform Layer (IPL)
 - axons of bipolars (and amacrines)/ dendrites of ganglion cells
- Layer of Ganglion cells (GCL)
 - nuclei of the ganglion cells / displaced amacrine cells
- Layer of optic nerve fibers
 - fibers from ganglion cells traversing the retina to leave the eyeball at the optic disc
- Internal limiting membrane





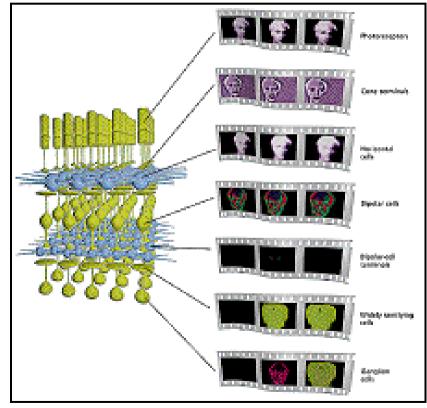


Intraretinal neural network



Contrast Information

- Convergence and Receptive Fields
 - individual receptors do not have private lines up to the visual cortex
 - multiple receptors converge onto single higher order neurons on their way to the higher visual centers
- Border information
 - begins within the retina itself
 - result of specialized arrangements of interneurons into center-surround ganglion cell receptive fields

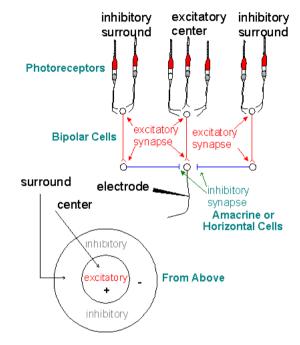




Center-Surround Receptive Field

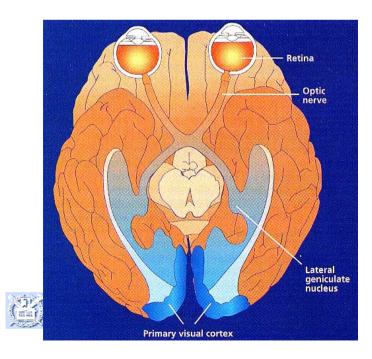
- Bipolar cells(BC)
 - center of the receptive field
 - receive input from the photoreceptors
 - feed excitatory input onto GC
 - peripheral regions of the receptive field
 - feel excitatory information onto inhibitory cells
 - pass the inhibitory information to GC
- Ganglion cell(GC)
 - "on-center, off-surround": center is illuminated exclusively
 - a large amount of stimulation to GC, and no inhibition
 - "on-center, on-surround": whole field were stimulated
 - peripheral inhibitory influences would come into play





Interaction with brain

- Visual field; split in half and cross over
- Optic nerve \rightarrow LGN \rightarrow primary visual(striate) cortex
- Various "household chores" associated with vision
 - saccadic motion and compensation for it
 - the control of lens opening (pupillary reflex)
 - distance accommodation
 - binocular convergence

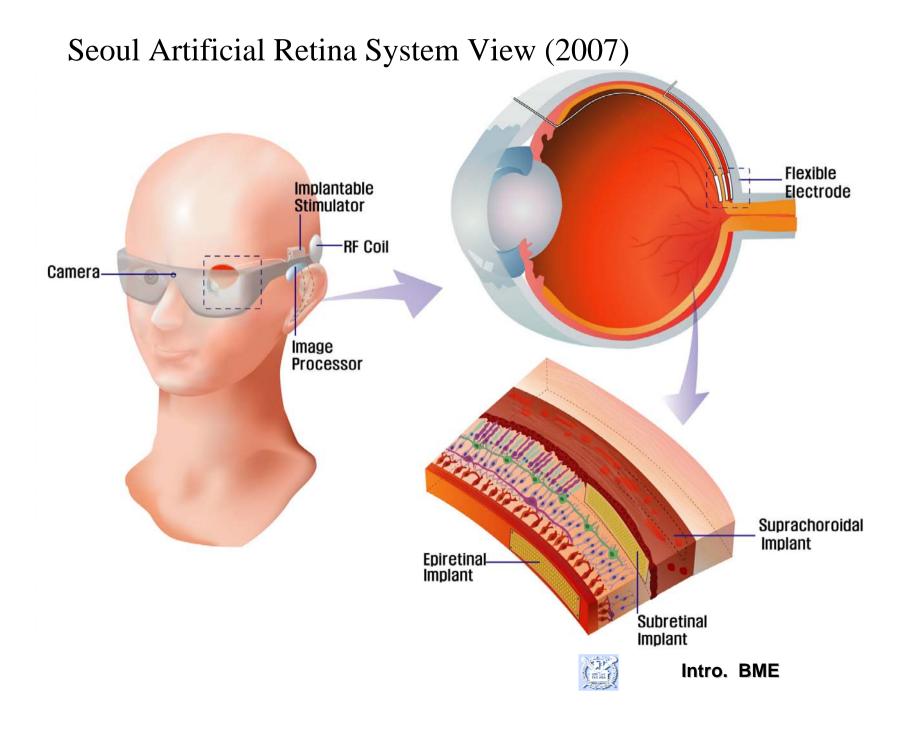


Visual Cortex

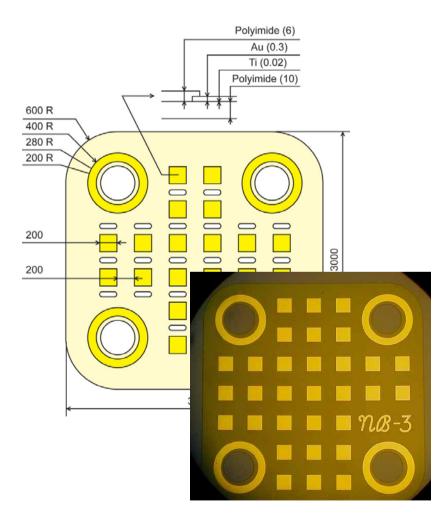
- Surface area of visual cortex
 - 10^{5} neurons/mm² \rightarrow $150x10^{6}$ neurons/15cm²
 - mainly in fovea; 150,000 cones \rightarrow 1000 neurons/cone
- Processing in primary visual cortex
 - mainly orientation response: direction of edge and line of visual images
 - fires when edge of particular orientation enters
 - all possible orientation; short line(9 neurons long)
- Dissection and reconstruction of visual image
 - face recognition
 - dissection of smaller pieces of eyes, ears, nose
 - see eyes, ears, nose \rightarrow complete face \rightarrow grandmother
 - all in a fraction of second





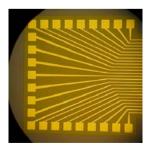


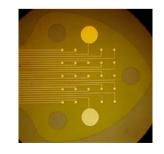
Polyimide MEA



- Polyimide size; 3mm x 3 mm
- Electrode size; 50 ï m x 50 ï m
- Electrode number; 25
- Site interval; 300 ï m
- Width of interconnection line;
 Triangular type : 10 ï m
 - Rectangular type : 20ï m
- Overall length; 2.5 cm or 3 cm









Intro. BME

2007 model



<u>1</u>0 mm

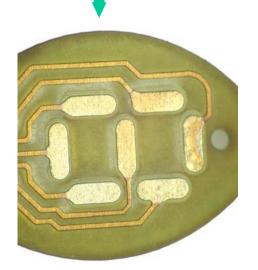
1. Active site: 750 um x 300 um Impedance: 4-6 kohm

Head size: 4.28mm (L) x 3.13 mm (W)

2. Reference site: 1500 um (D)

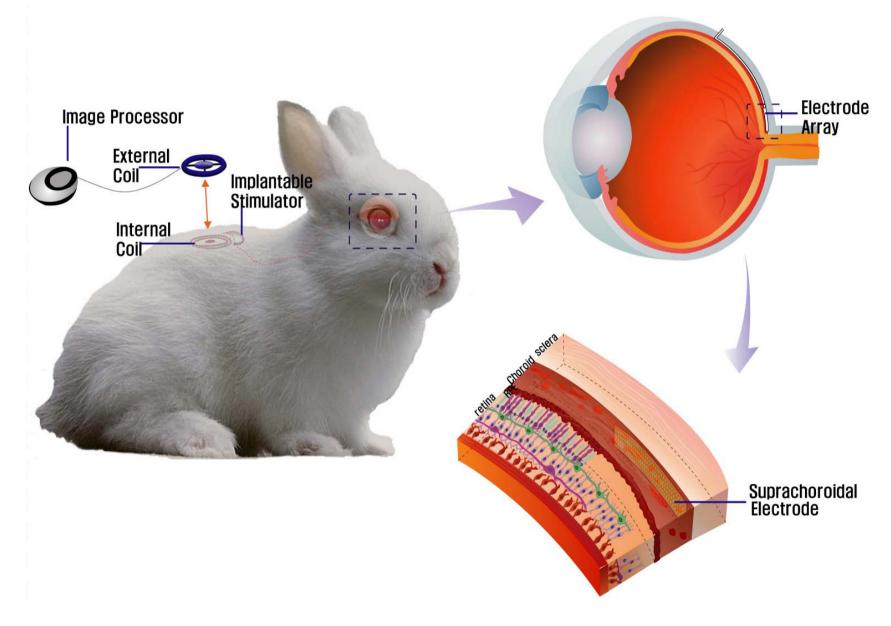
(2400 um_ substrate) 200-600 ohm

- 3. Lead Length: 20 cm; Width: 1.63 mm
- 4. Electrode Thickness: 60 um





SNU Artificial Retina System for Animal Experiment:



인공망막전극이식수술

