



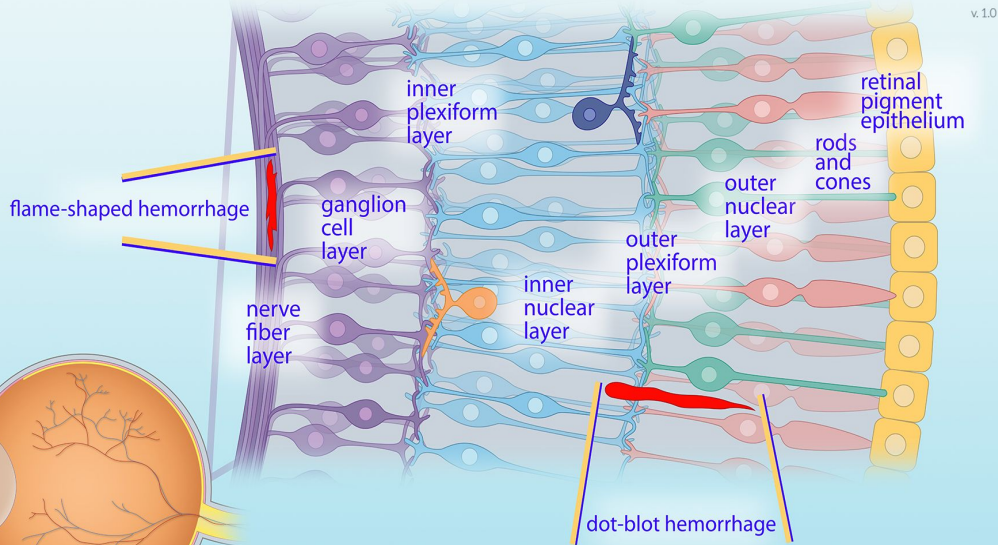
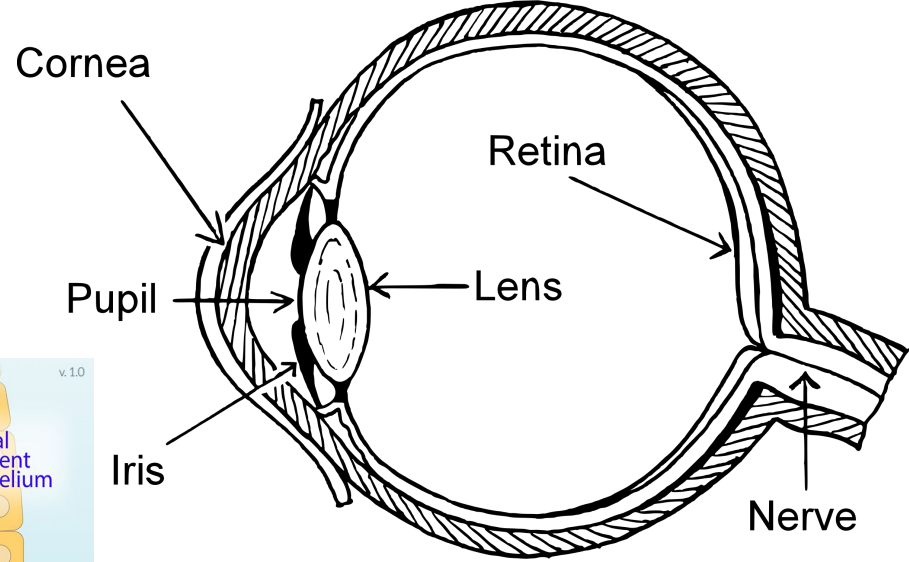
Neuroscience of Optical Illusions

Announcements

- No meeting next week & no Neurology Grand Round
- Dr. Smaers: Evolution of the Human Brain
 - Wednesday, November 29th
 - 7pm Life Sciences 038
- Research Workshop meeting
 - Thursday, November 16th
 - 7pm SAC 312
 - Explore scientific literature through Stony Brook EEG and fMRI studies!



The Visual System



What does it mean to “see”?





Vision is subjective

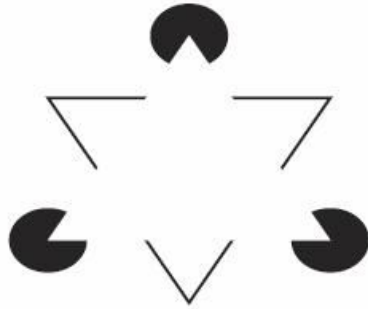


Figure 4.2 Kanizsa triangle illustrating the Gestalt law of closure.

Our brain often has to fill in all the gaps and ambiguities in order to make sense of the world!



Figure 4.3 Panda illustrating the Gestalt law of closure. © WWF. With permission from WWF.

Perception of color

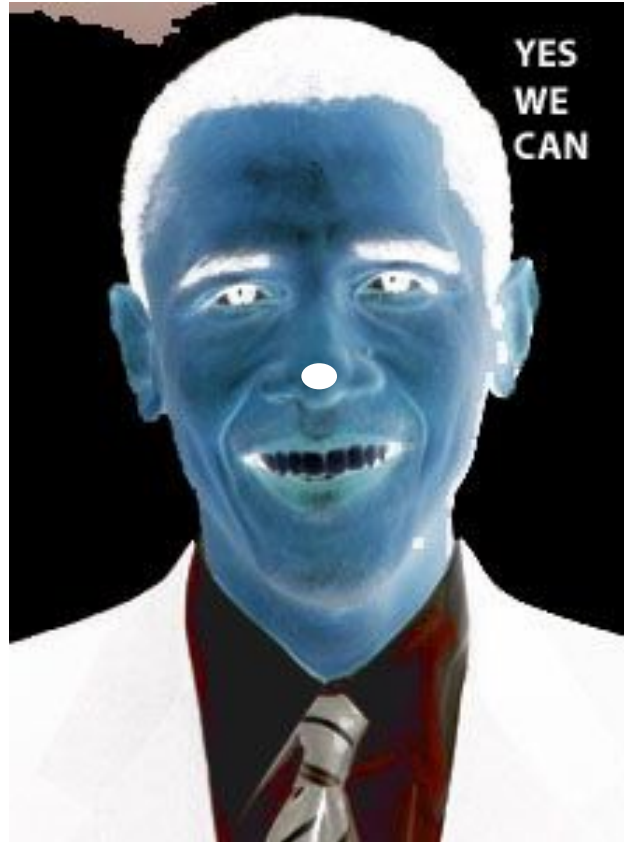


Trichromatic theory

- 3 types of cones (S M L) help us see color

Opponent process

- 3 sets of cells receive info on paired colors
- red/green black/white blue/yellow

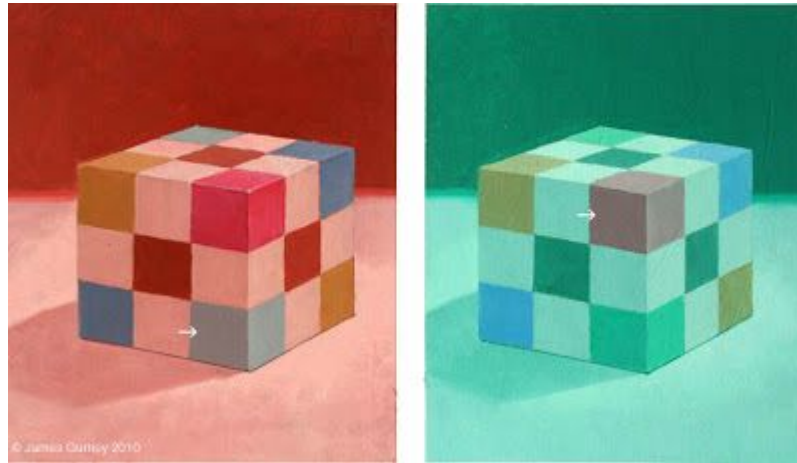


Perception of color

Neither trichromatic nor opponent process explains color constancy

Retinex Theory

- Color is determined by the amount of light of different wavelengths is reflects



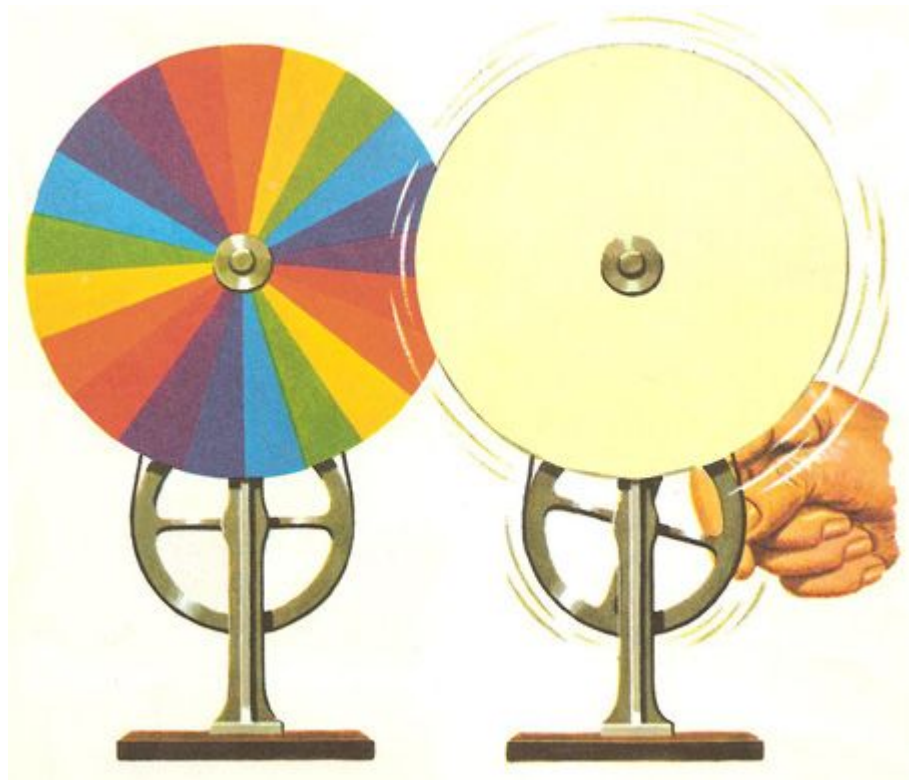
Newton's Disks

Part of Newton's experiments with white light

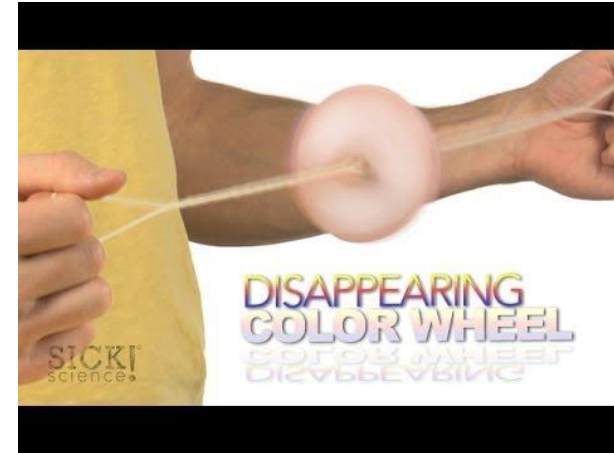
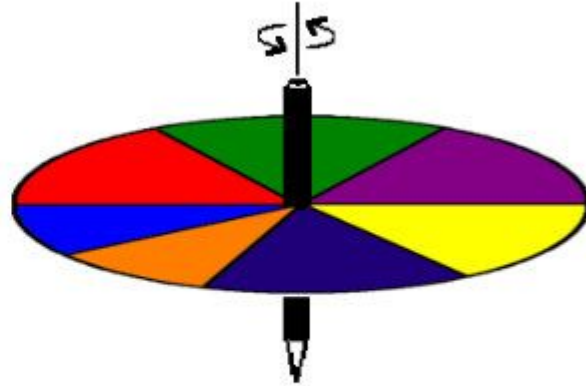
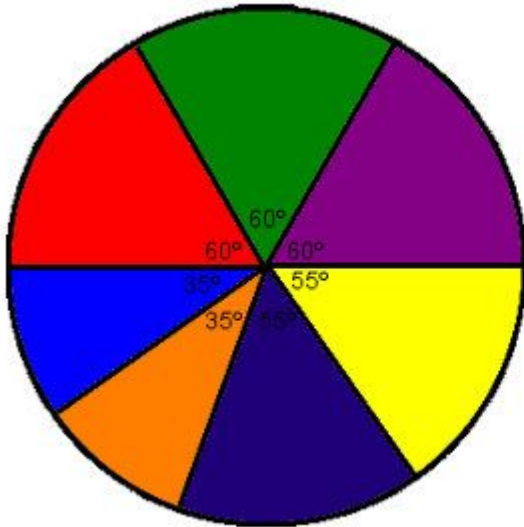
- White light through a prism refracts into a rainbow

Rotating disk with segments of different colors

- When you spin, it appears white
- Colors blur together too fast for the brain to process each color



Make your own Newton's disk!



November 29th, 7pm Life
Sciences 038

**Evolution of the Human Brain
With Dr. Jerome Smaers**