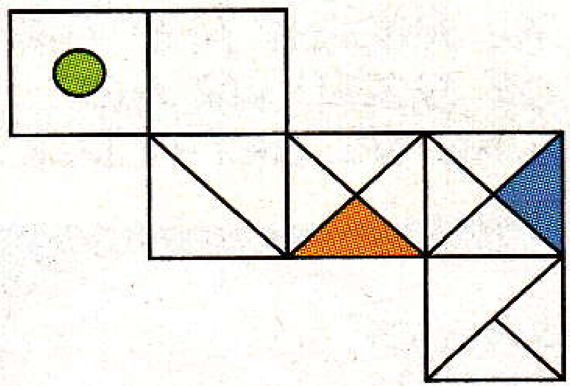
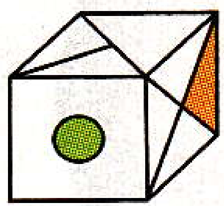
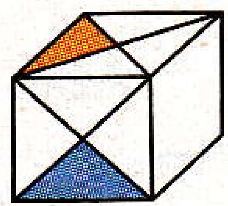
Which of the six boxes below cannot be made from this unfolded box? (There may be more than one.)

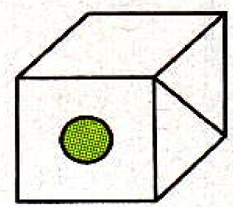




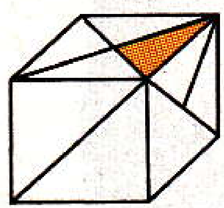
A



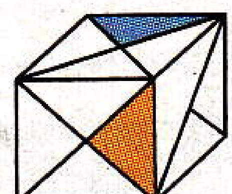
B



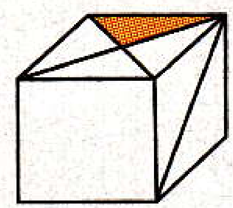
C



D



E



F

BIOPHYSICS @ YORK

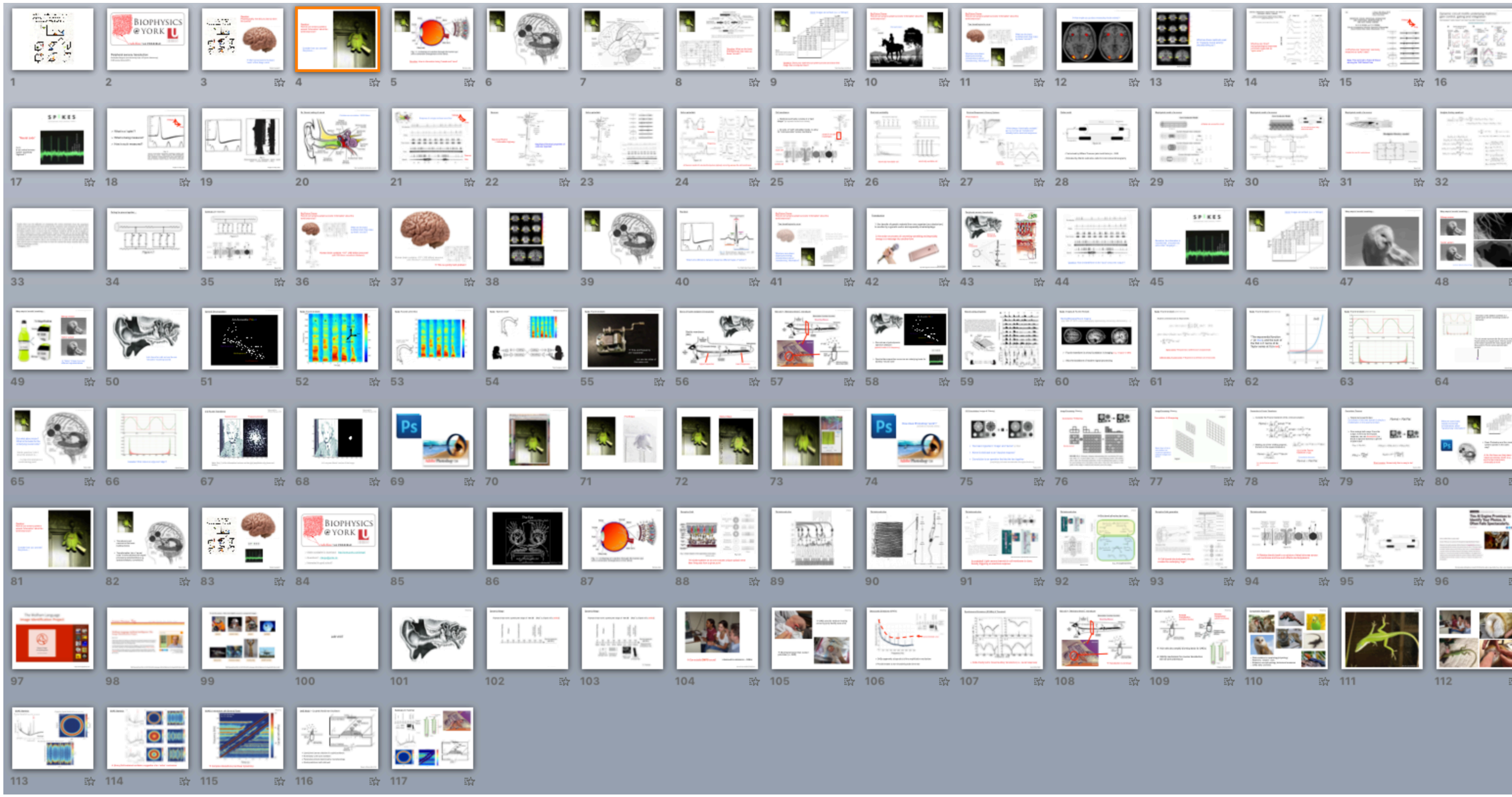
redefine THE POSSIBLE.

UNIVERSITÉ
UNIVERSITY

Peripheral sensory transduction

Christopher Bergevin (York University, Dept. of Physics & Astronomy)

CVR Summer School (2017)



Questions/Themes to examine & discuss

- How is “information” encoded heading in towards the brain?
- What is “brain activity”?
- How does the central nervous system “convey” information?
- How is information “transformed”?
- Biomechanics of the ear
- Fourier transforms & convolutions (Aside: How does Photoshop work?)
- Phototransduction

Pop Quiz #1

How many neurons are there in the human brain? Synapses?

Pop Quiz #2

Is this “image” a bitmap or vector-based?

Pop Quiz #3

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a(r_o + r_i)} \frac{\partial^2 V_m}{\partial z^2} = C_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial t} + G_K(V_m, t)(V_m - V_K) + G_{Na}(V_m, t)(V_m - V_{Na}) + G_L(V_m - V_L)$$

$$G_K(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_K n^4(V_m, t)$$

$$G_{Na}(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_{Na} m^3(V_m, t) h(V_m, t)$$

$$n(V_m, t) + \tau_n(V_m)\frac{dn(V_m, t)}{dt} = n_\infty(V_m)$$

$$m(V_m, t) + \tau_m(V_m)\frac{dm(V_m, t)}{dt} = m_\infty(V_m)$$

$$h(V_m, t) + \tau_h(V_m)\frac{dh(V_m, t)}{dt} = h_\infty(V_m)$$

$$\tau_x \frac{dx}{dt} + x = x_\infty \qquad \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha_x(1 - x) - \beta_x x$$

$$x_\infty = \alpha_x/(\alpha_x + \beta_x) \text{ and } \tau_x = 1/(\alpha_x + \beta_x)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{-0.1(V_m + 35)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+35)} - 1},$$

$$\beta_m = 4e^{-(V_m+60)/18},$$

$$\alpha_h = 0.07e^{-0.05(V_m+60)},$$

$$\beta_h = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.1(V_m+30)}},$$

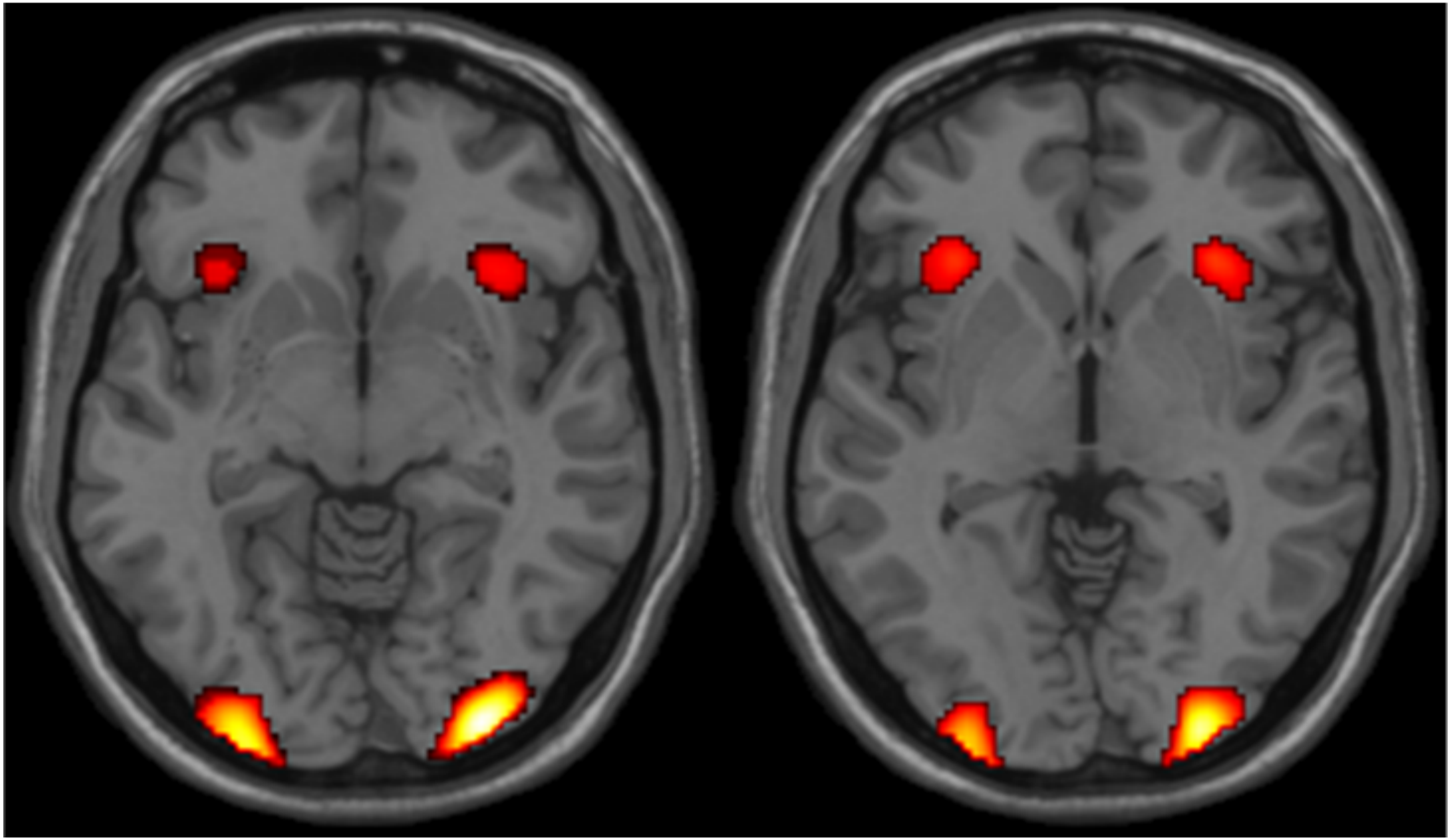
$$\alpha_n = \frac{-0.01(V_m + 50)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+50)} - 1},$$

$$\beta_n = 0.125e^{-0.0125(V_m+60)},$$

What do these equations represent?

Pop Quiz #4

What precisely is being shown here?



- How is “information” encoded heading in towards the brain?
- What is “brain activity”?
- How does the central nervous system “convey” information?
- How is information “transformed”?
- Biomechanics of the ear
- Fourier transforms & convolutions
- Phototransduction

Pop Quiz #1

How many neurons are there in the human brain? Synapses?

Human brain contains ~10^{11} (100 billion) neurons!

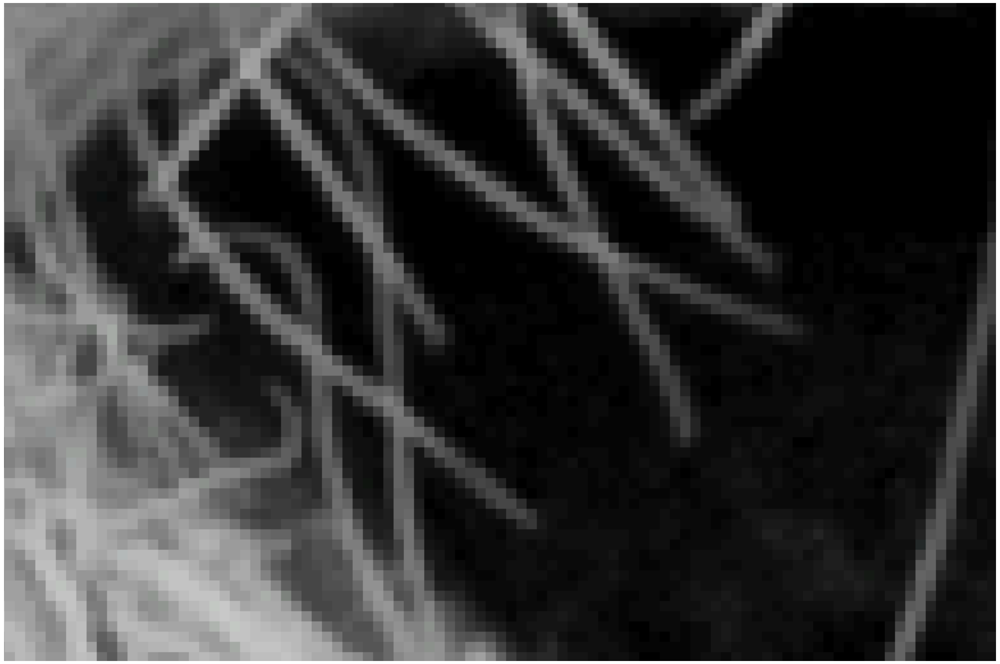
(with 100 trillion+ connections inbetween)

Pop Quiz

Is this “image” a bitmap or vector-based?

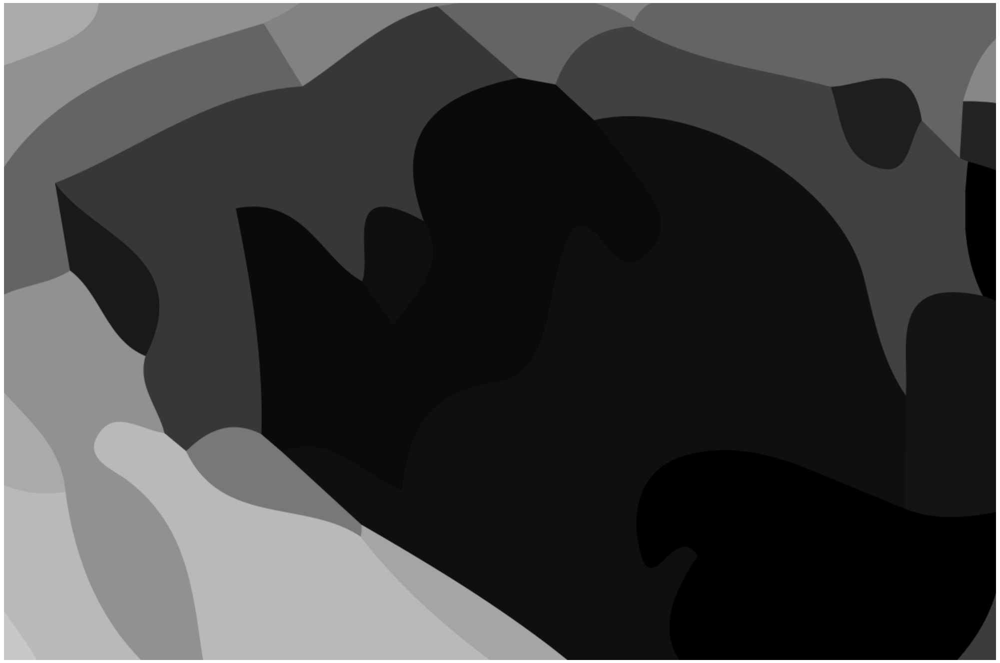
Many ways to "encode" something....

Bitmap version

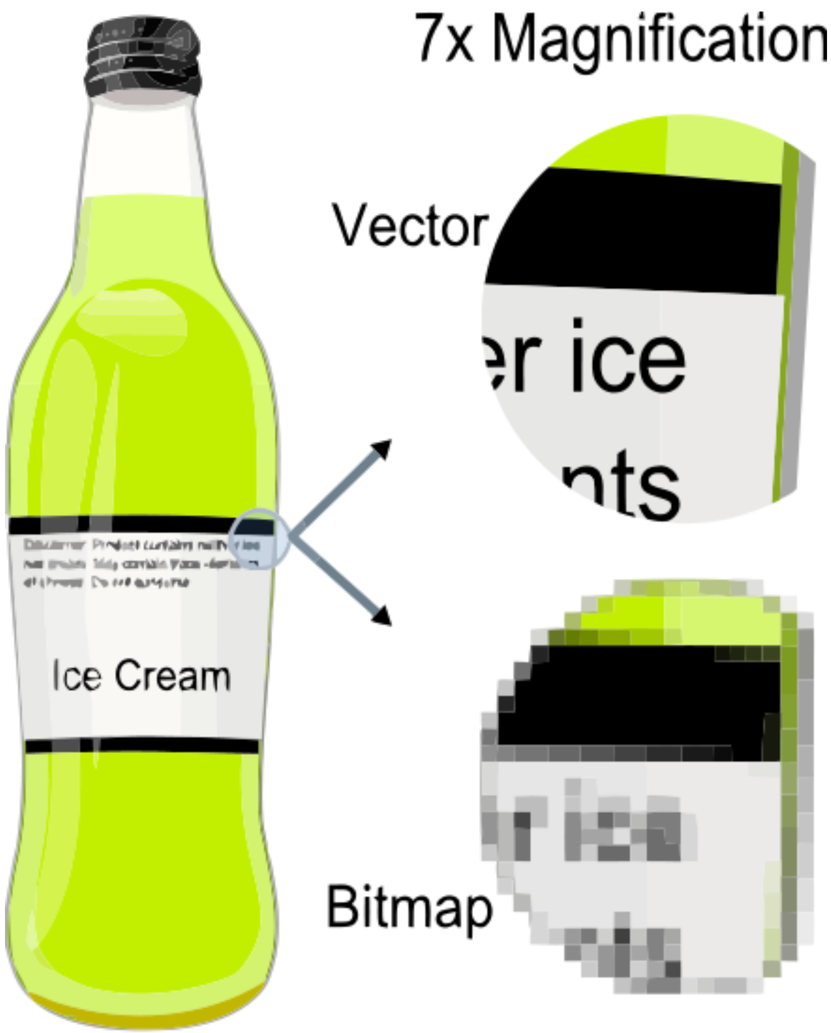


Vector version

zoom-in about corner of eye



Many ways to “encode” something....



Bitmap version

Vector version

→ “Same” image, two very different representations

Wikipedia

Pop Quiz

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a(r_o + r_i)} \frac{\partial^2 V_m}{\partial z^2} = C_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial t} + G_K(V_m, t)\,(V_m - V_K) + G_{Na}(V_m, t)\,(V_m - V_{Na}) + G_L(V_m - V_L)$$

$$G_K(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_K n^4(V_m, t)$$

$$G_{Na}(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_{Na} m^3(V_m, t) h(V_m, t)$$

$$n(V_m, t) + \tau_n(V_m) \frac{dn(V_m, t)}{dt} = n_\infty(V_m)$$

$$m(V_m, t) + \tau_m(V_m) \frac{dm(V_m, t)}{dt} = m_\infty(V_m)$$

$$h(V_m, t) + \tau_h(V_m) \frac{dh(V_m, t)}{dt} = h_\infty(V_m)$$

$$\tau_x \frac{dx}{dt} + x = x_\infty \qquad \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha_x(1 - x) - \beta_x x$$

$$x_\infty = \alpha_x/(\alpha_x + \beta_x) \text{ and } \tau_x = 1/(\alpha_x + \beta_x)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{-0.1(V_m + 35)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+35)} - 1},$$

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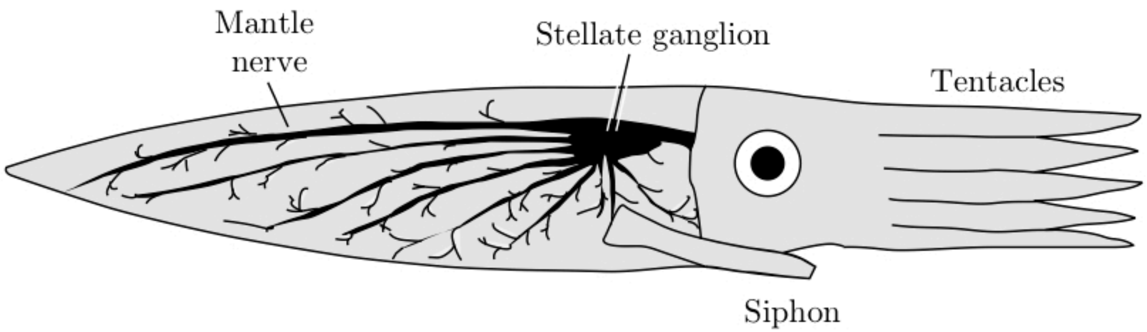
$$\beta_h = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.1(V_m+30)}},$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{-0.01(V_m + 50)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+50)} - 1},$$

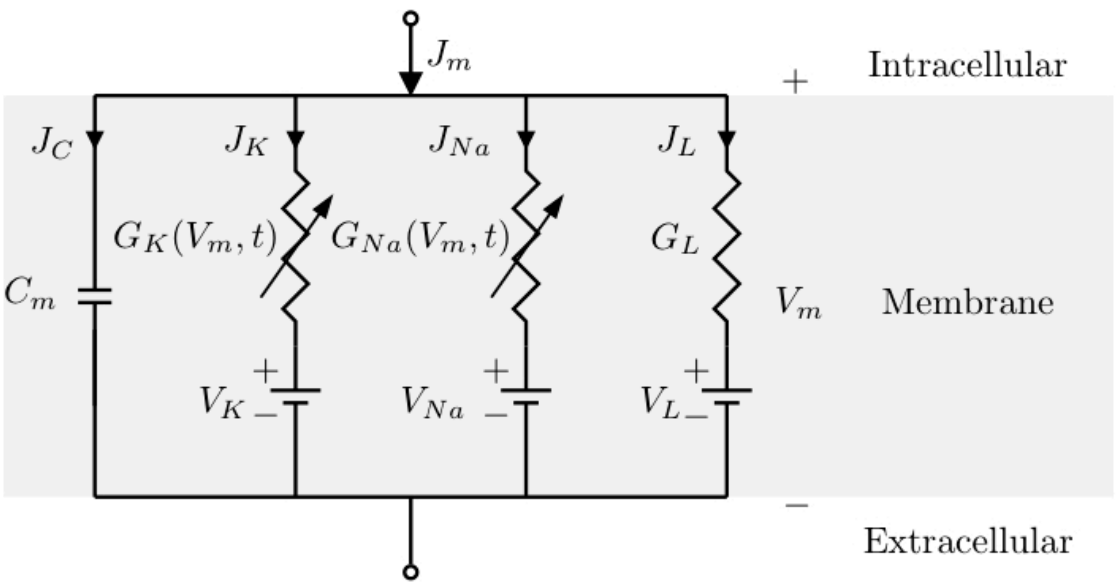
$$\beta_n = 0.125e^{-0.0125(V_m+60)},$$

What do these equations represent?

Biophysical model of a neuron



Hodgkin Huxley model



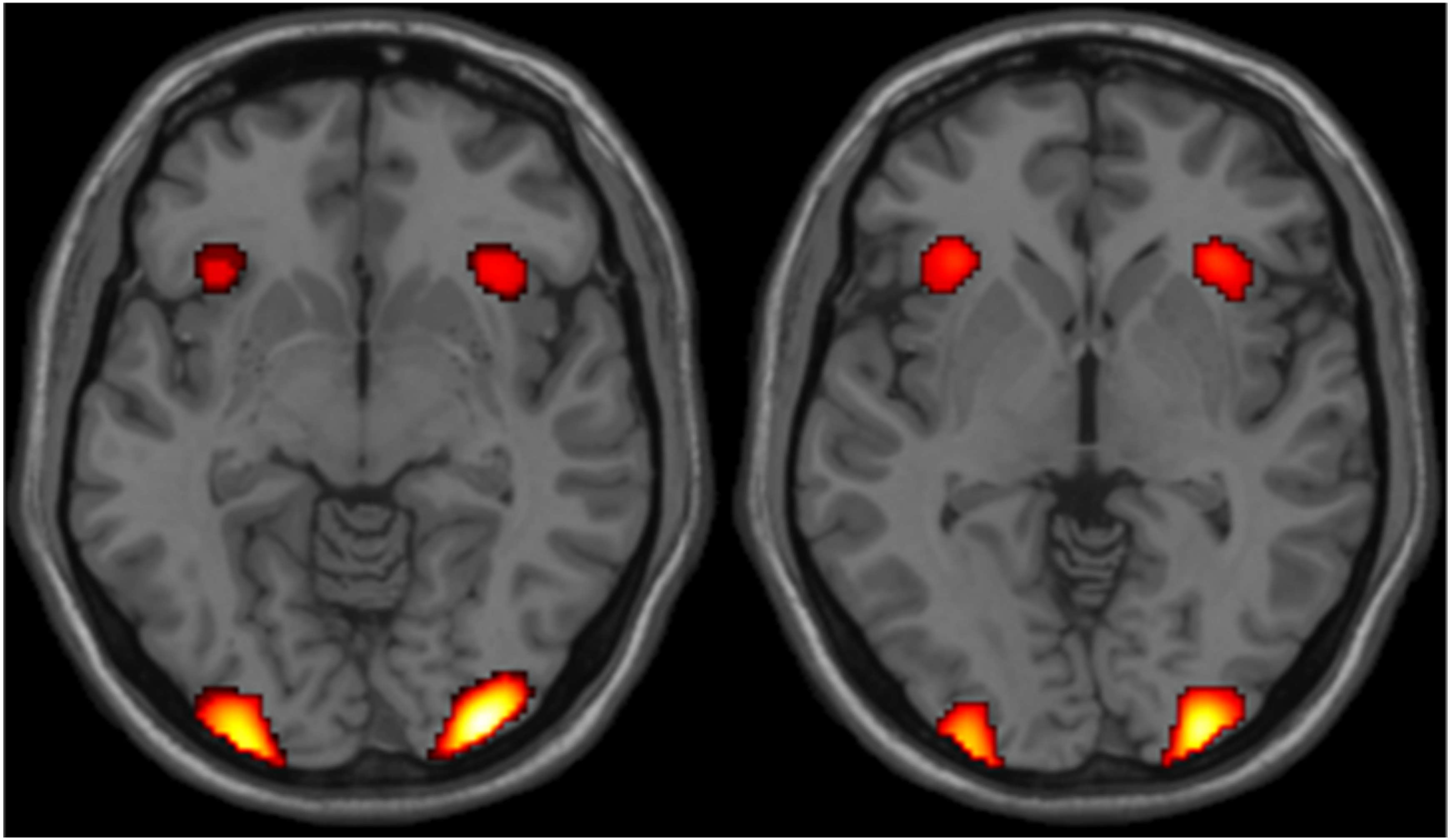
Variable Na+ and K+ conductances

Weiss (1996)

Pop Quiz

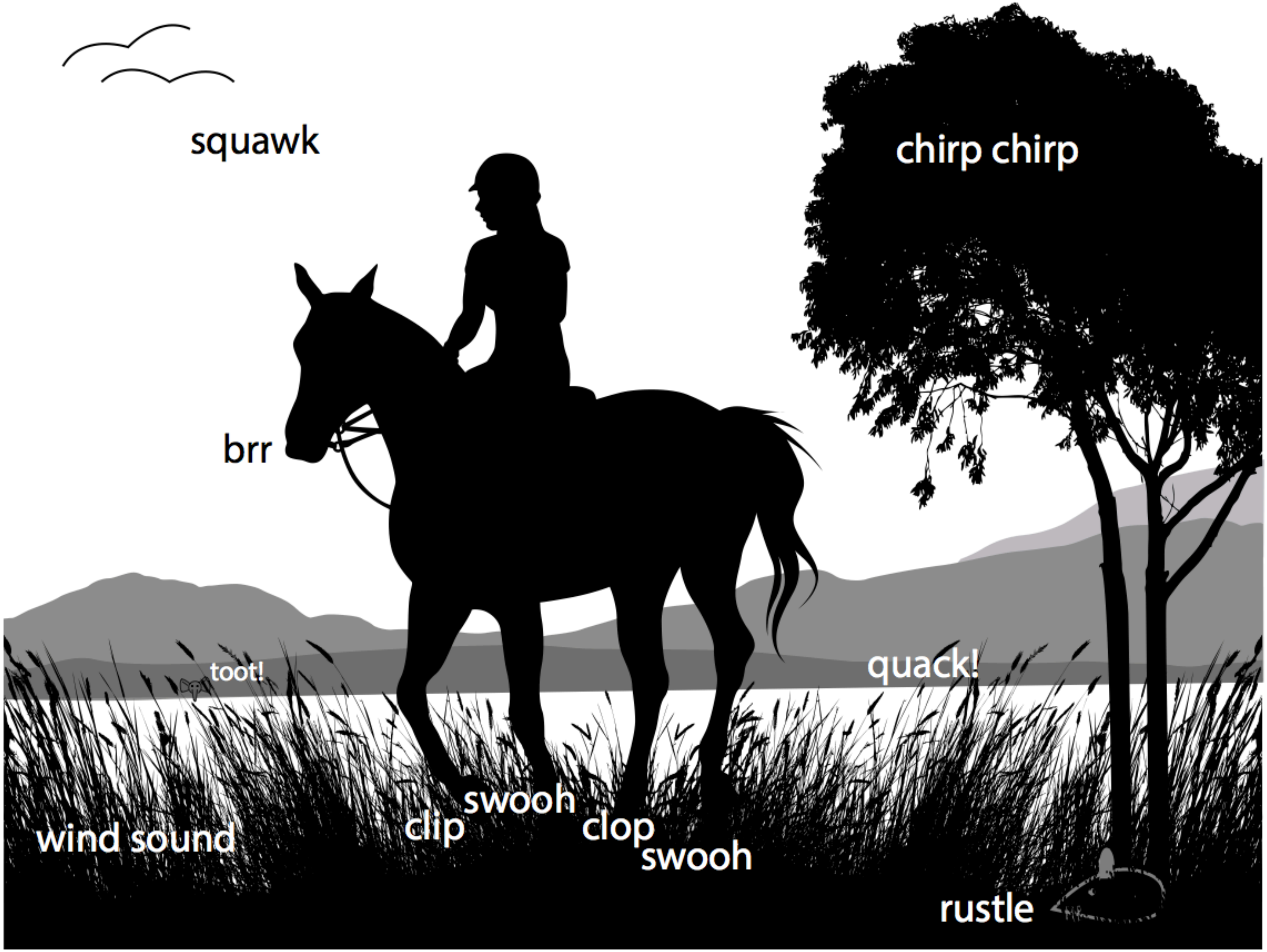
What precisely is being shown here?

- NMR → MRI
- "fMRI" re BOLD



<u>Big Picture Theme</u>

How do our sensory systems encode "information" about the world around us?



Pulkki & Karjalainen (2015)

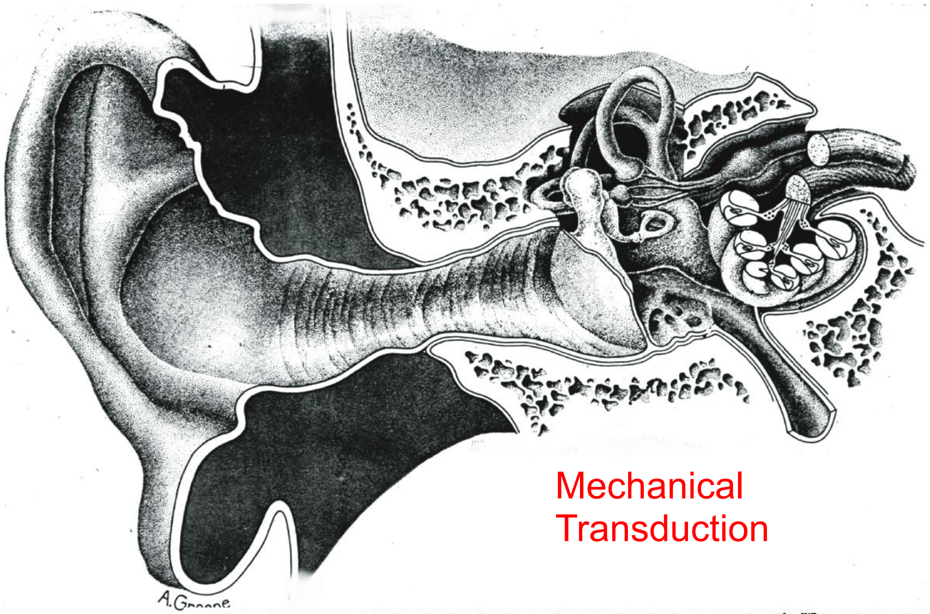
Transduction

1. the transfer of genetic material from one organism (as a bacterium) to another by a genetic vector and especially a bacteriophage

2. the action or process of converting something and especially energy or a message into another form

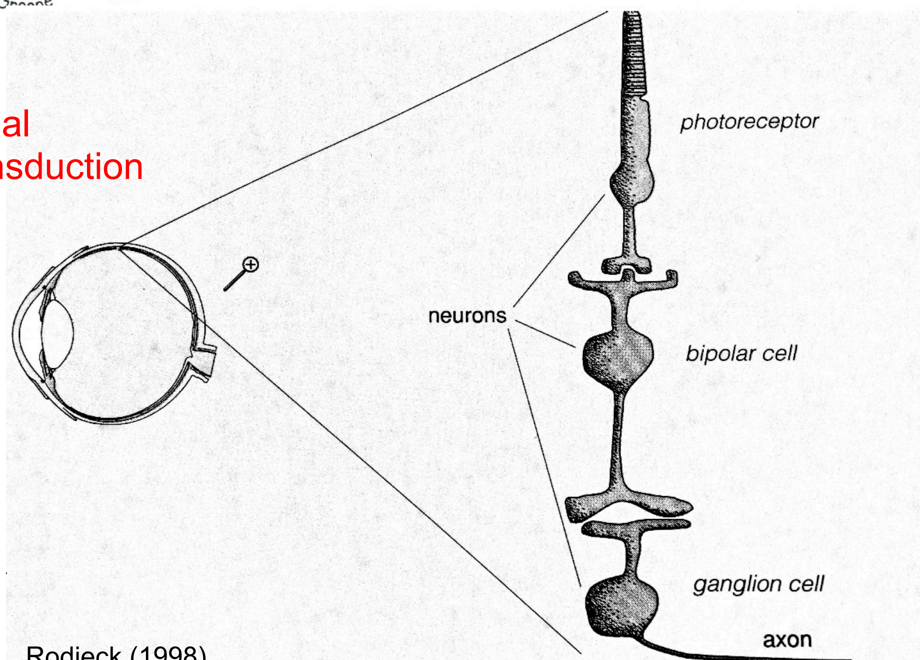
Merriam-Webste
http://www.jungleae.com/how-to-hold-a-microphoner

Peripheral sensory transduction



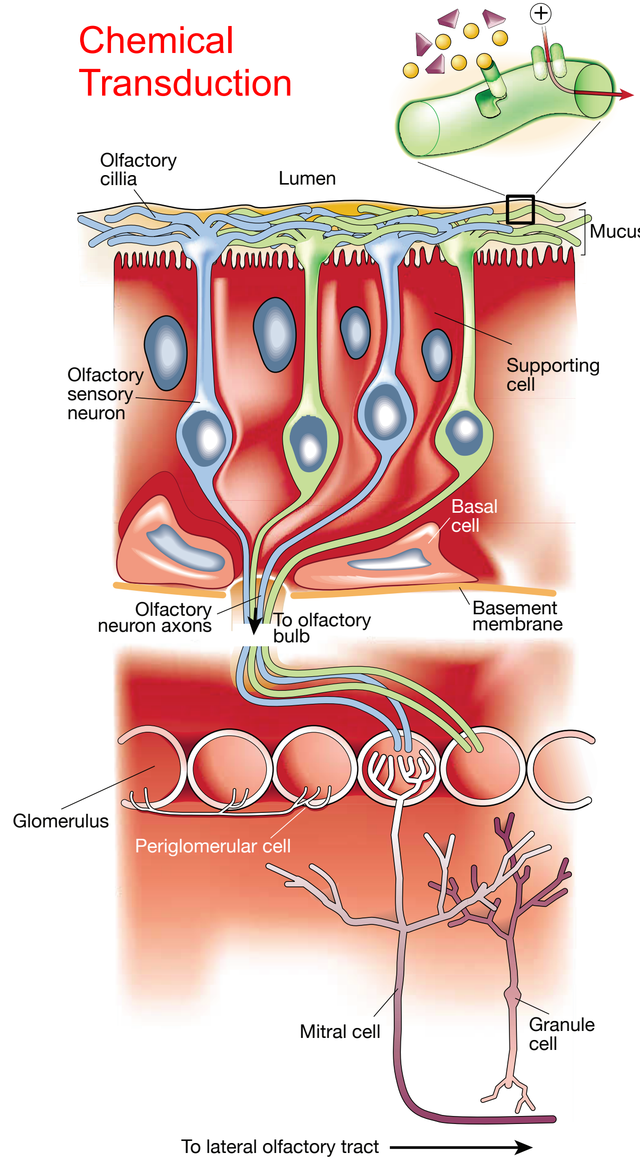
Mechanical Transduction

Visual Transduction



Rodieck (1998)

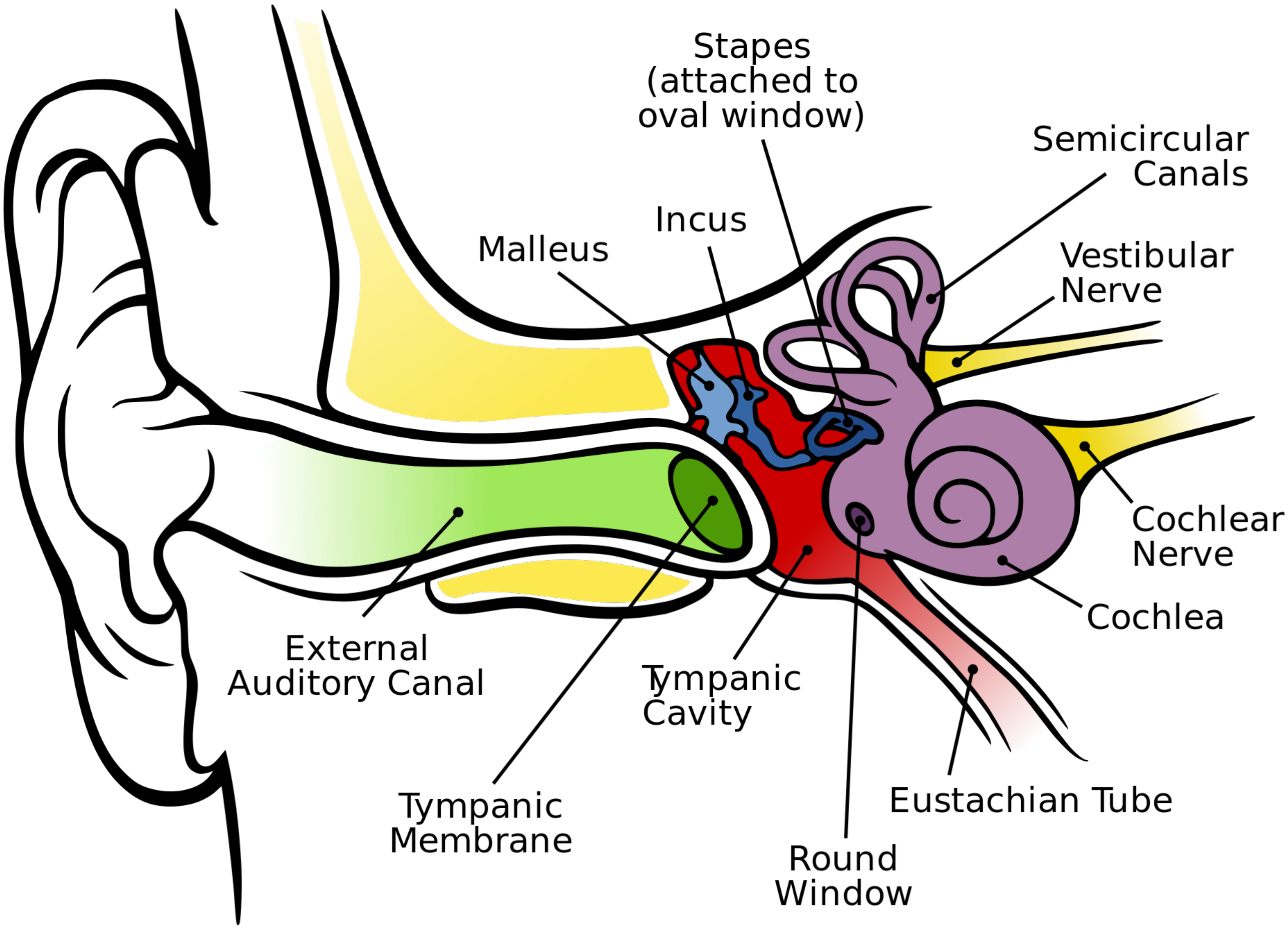
Chemical Transduction



Firestein (2001)

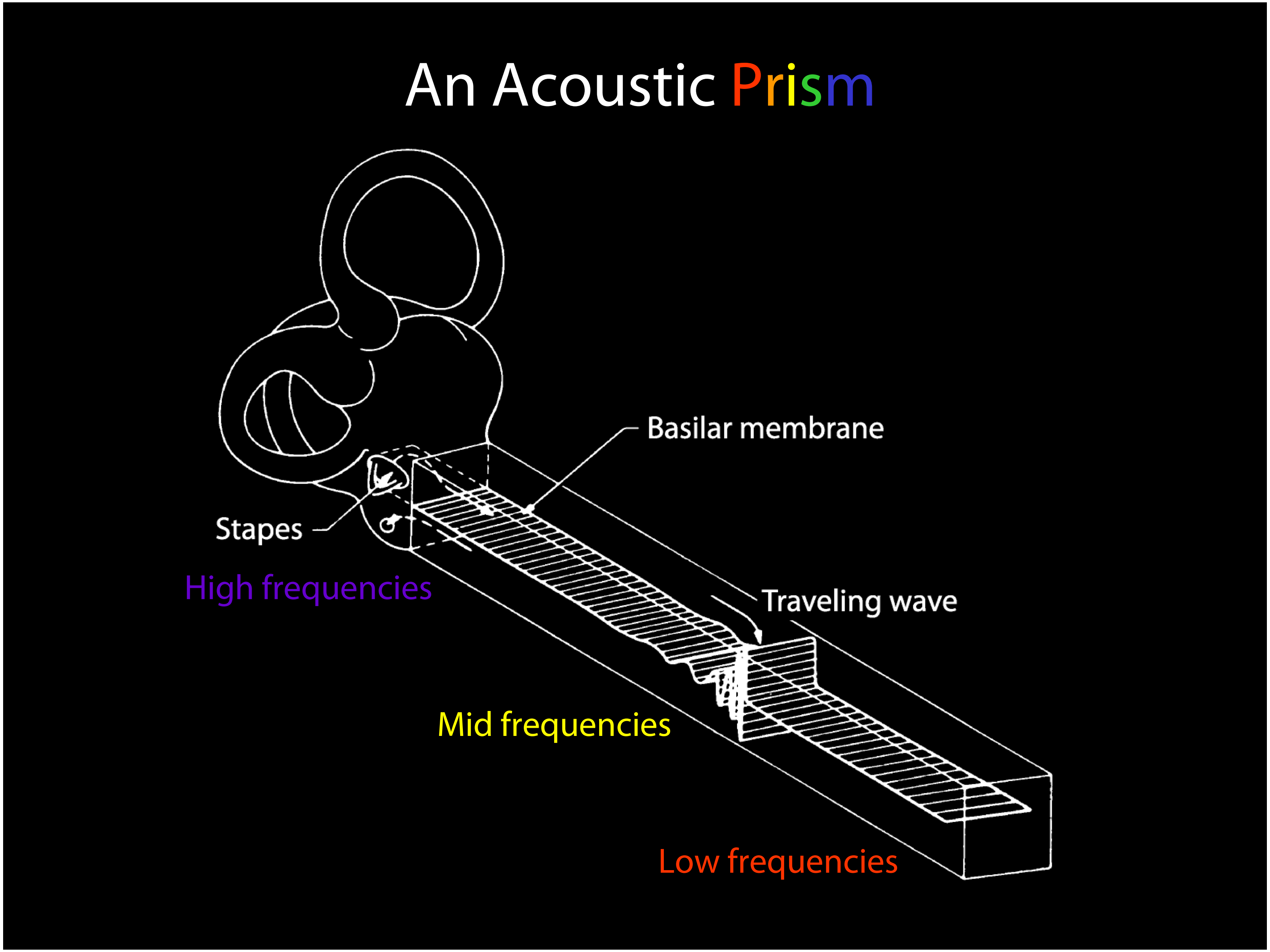
Ex. Neural coding of sound

Cochlear nerve contains ~30000 fibers

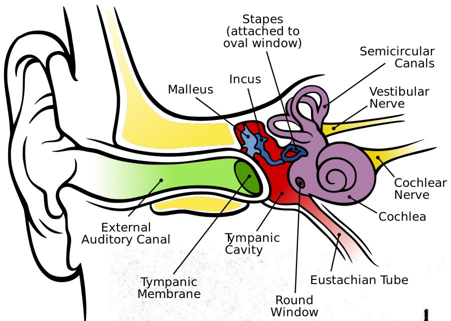


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auditory_system

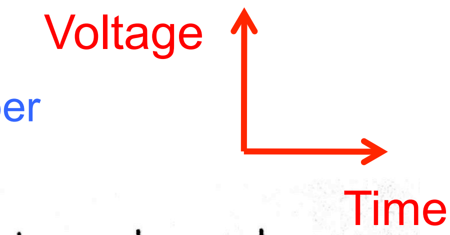
Spectral Decomposition

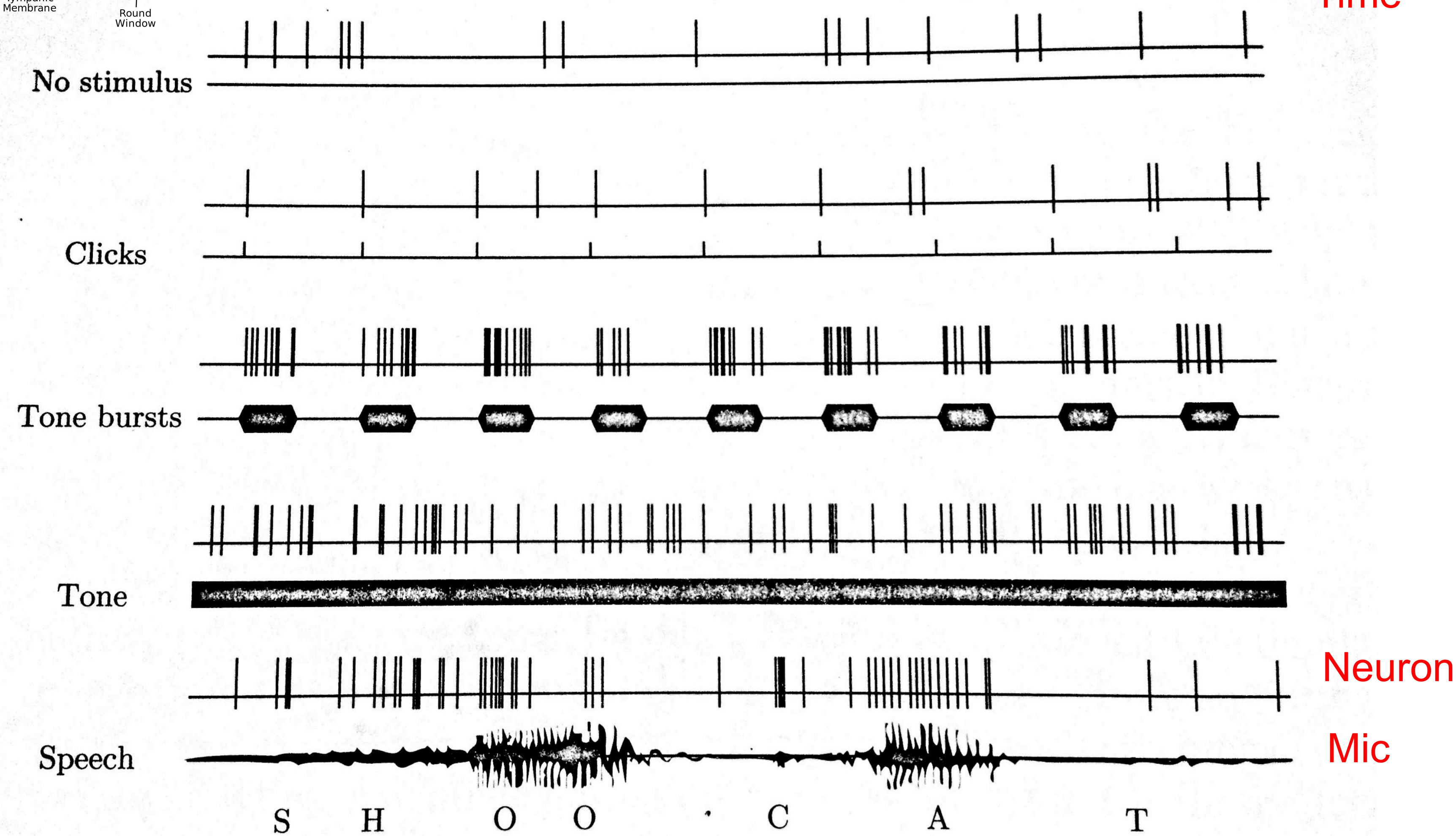


Zweig et al. (1976)

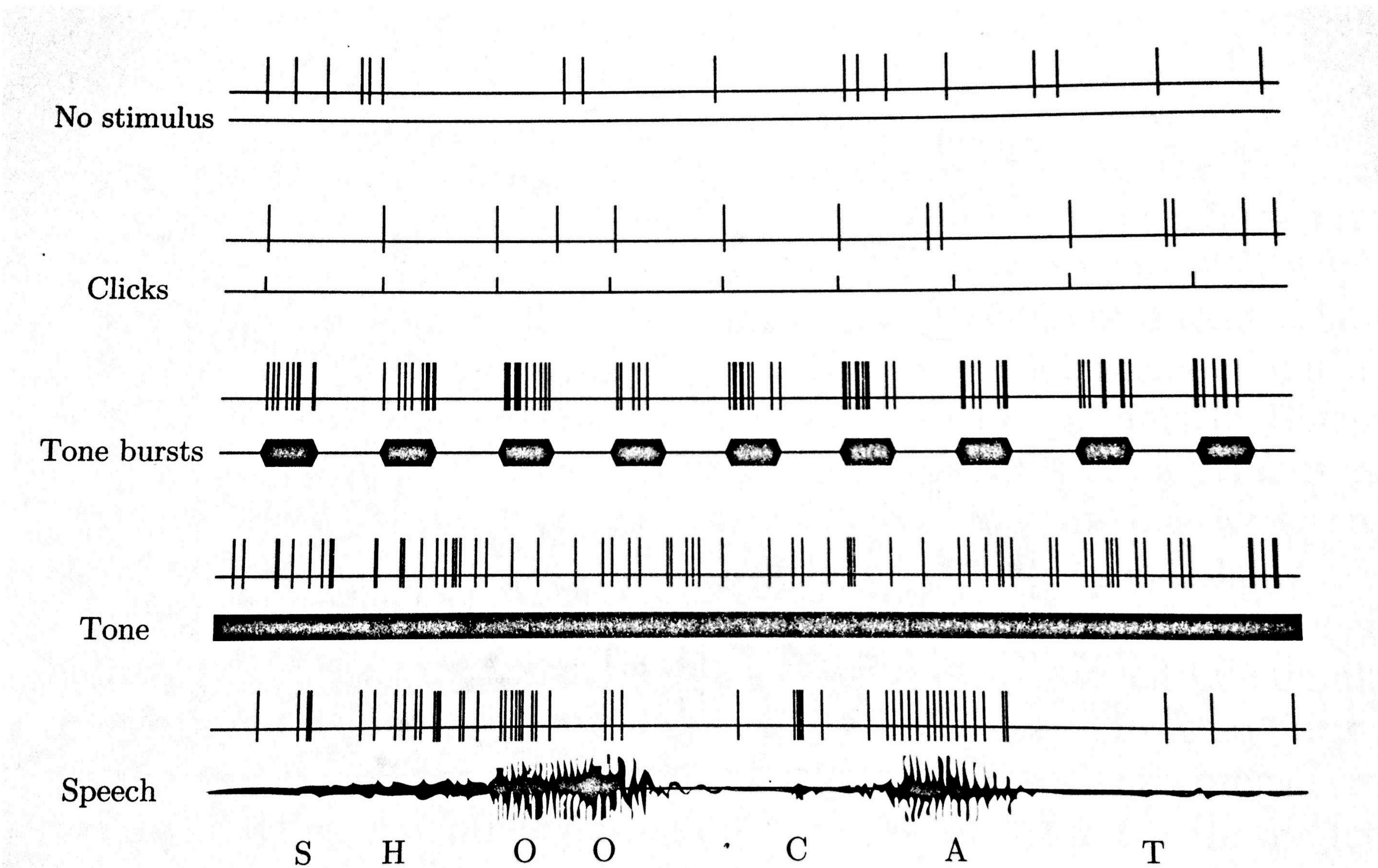


Response of a single cochlear nerve fiber



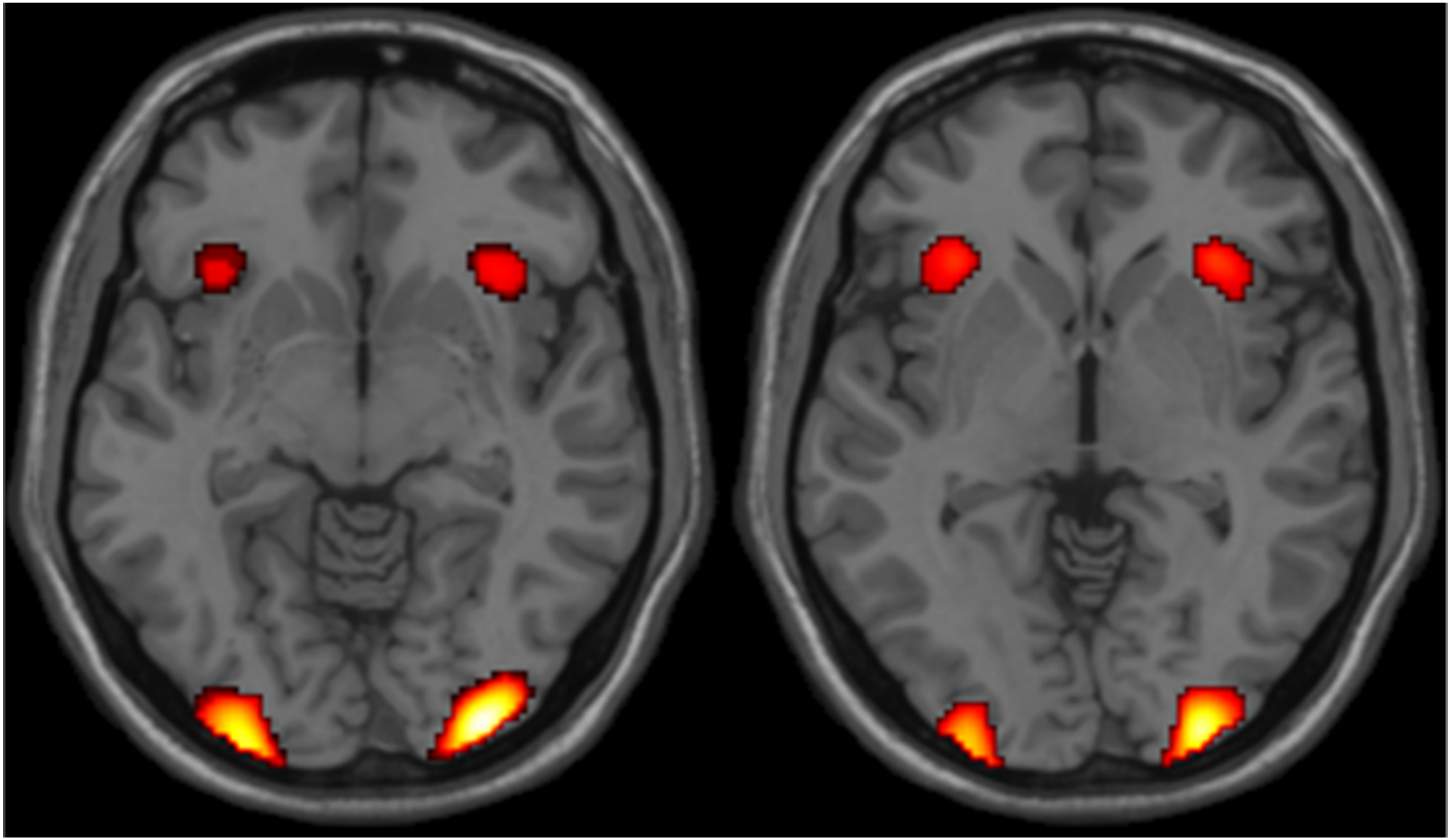


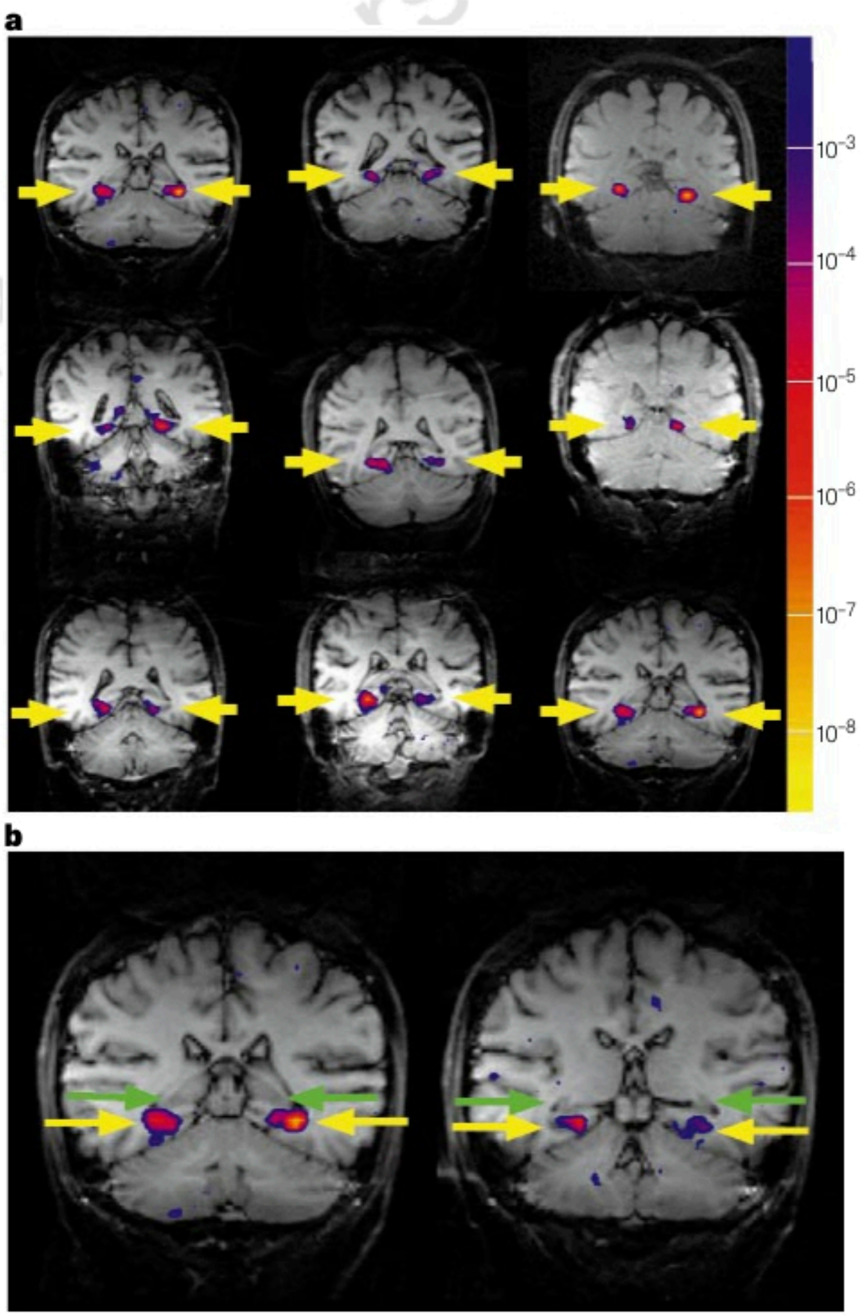
Kiang



Question: How similar/different is the "input" versus the "output"?

→ How might you go about measuring “brain activity”?





Epstein & Kanwisher (1998)

What are these methods used to “measure neural activity” actually telling us?

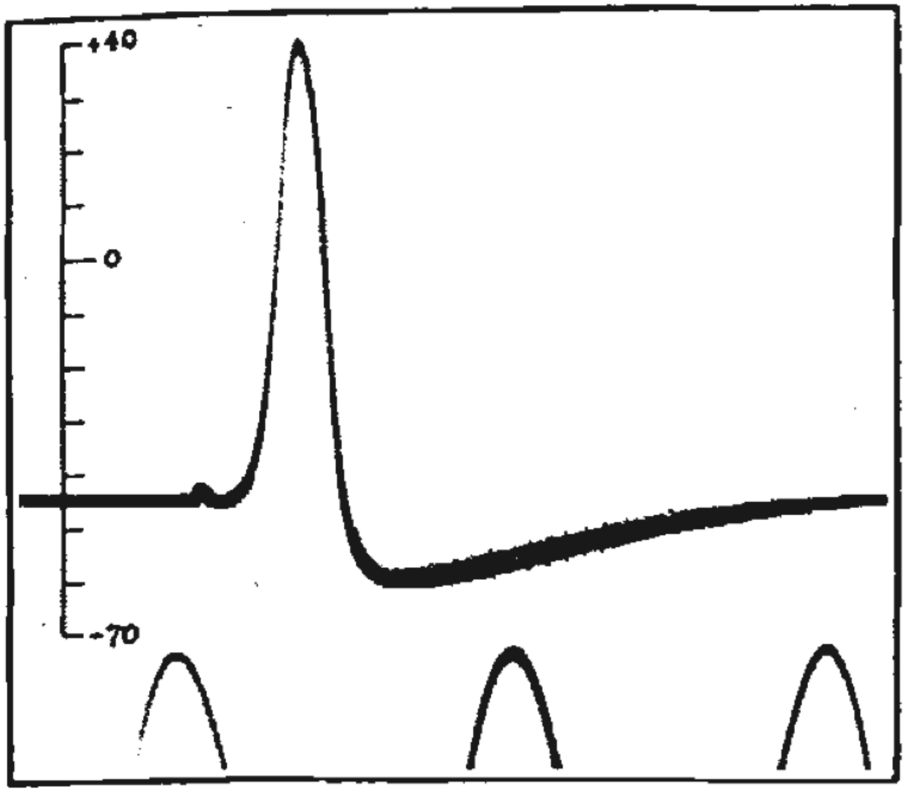
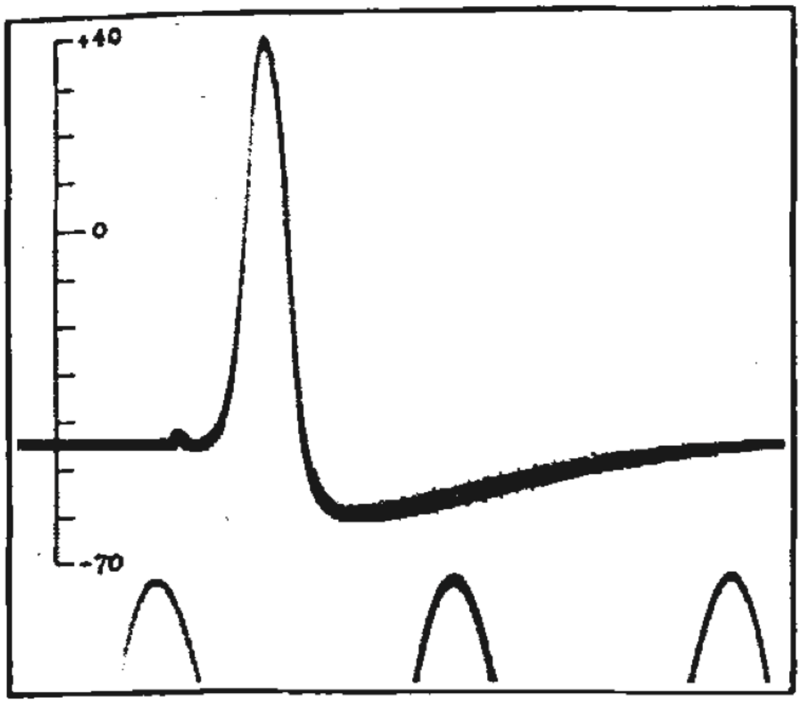


Fig. 1.

PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF ELECTRODE INSIDE GIANT AXON. 1 SCALE DIVISION = 33 μ.

Hodgkin & Huxley (1939)

Pop Quiz



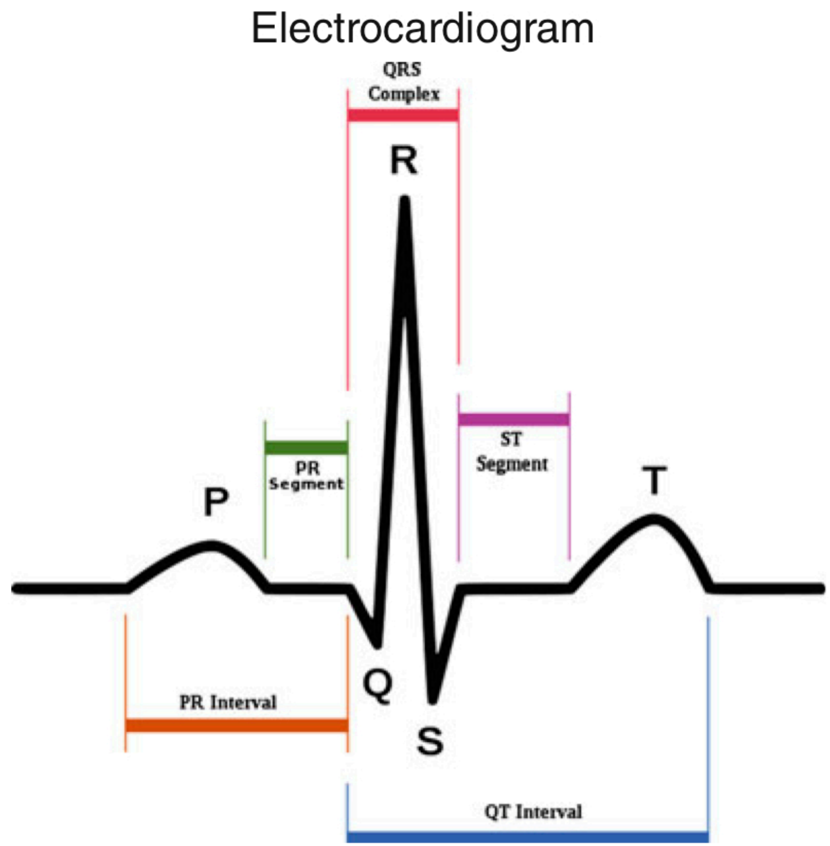


Fig. 1.2 Electrocardiogram depicting *P* wave, *QRS* complex, and *T* wave. (*Source* Wikipedia)

What is the difference between these two different types of “spikes”?

Fox, Pandit-Taskar, Strauss (2013)

Neurons

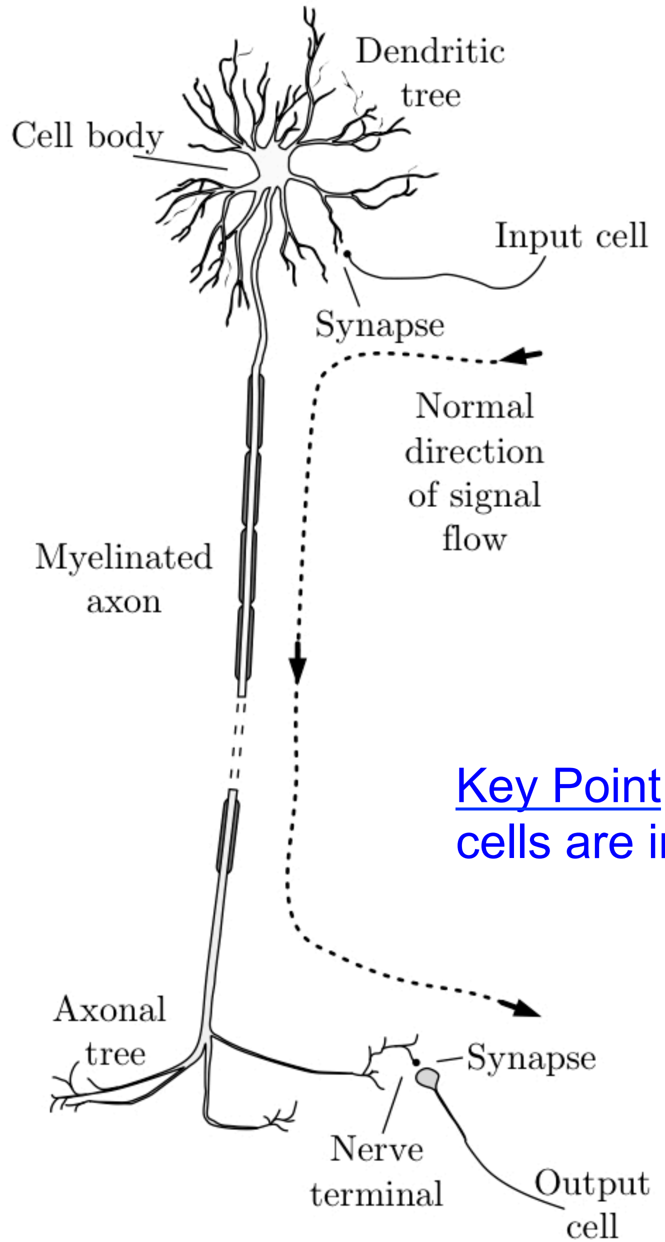


Figure 1.22

Neurons ("fibers")
= Information highway

Key Point: Electrical properties of cells are important

Weiss (1996)

Action potentials

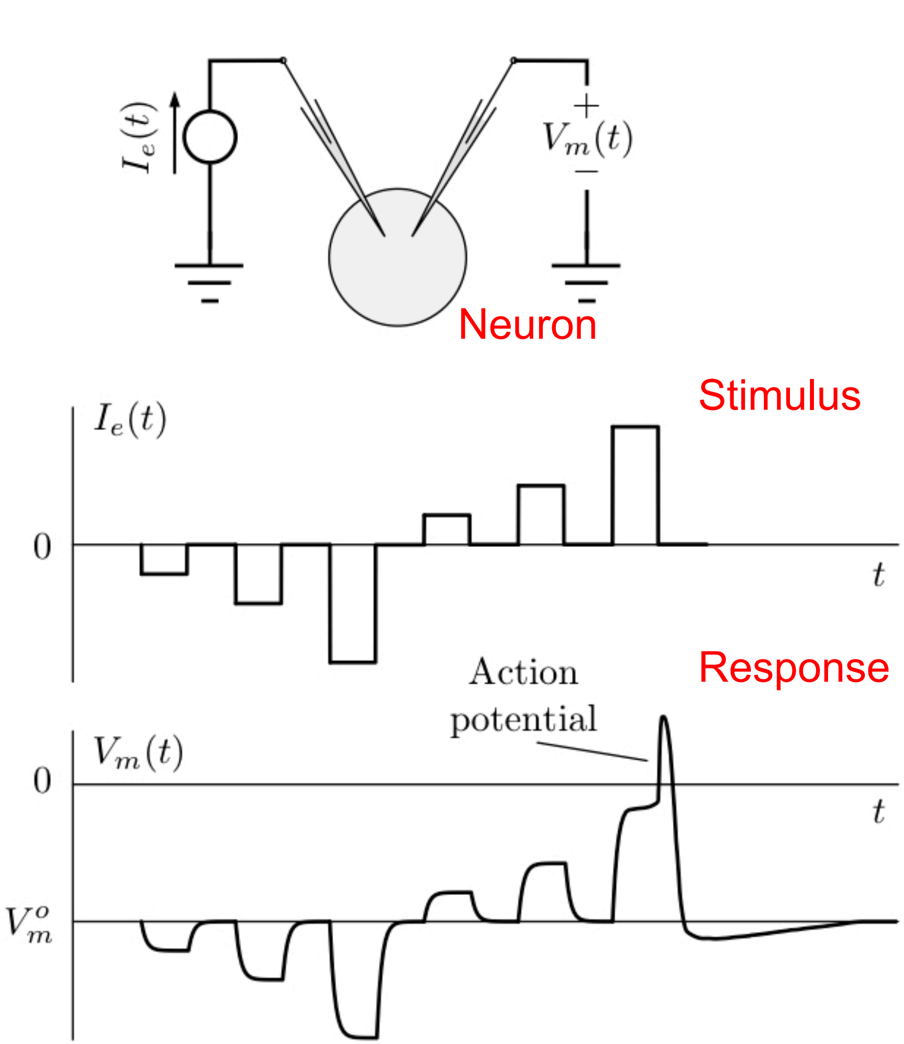


Figure 1.8

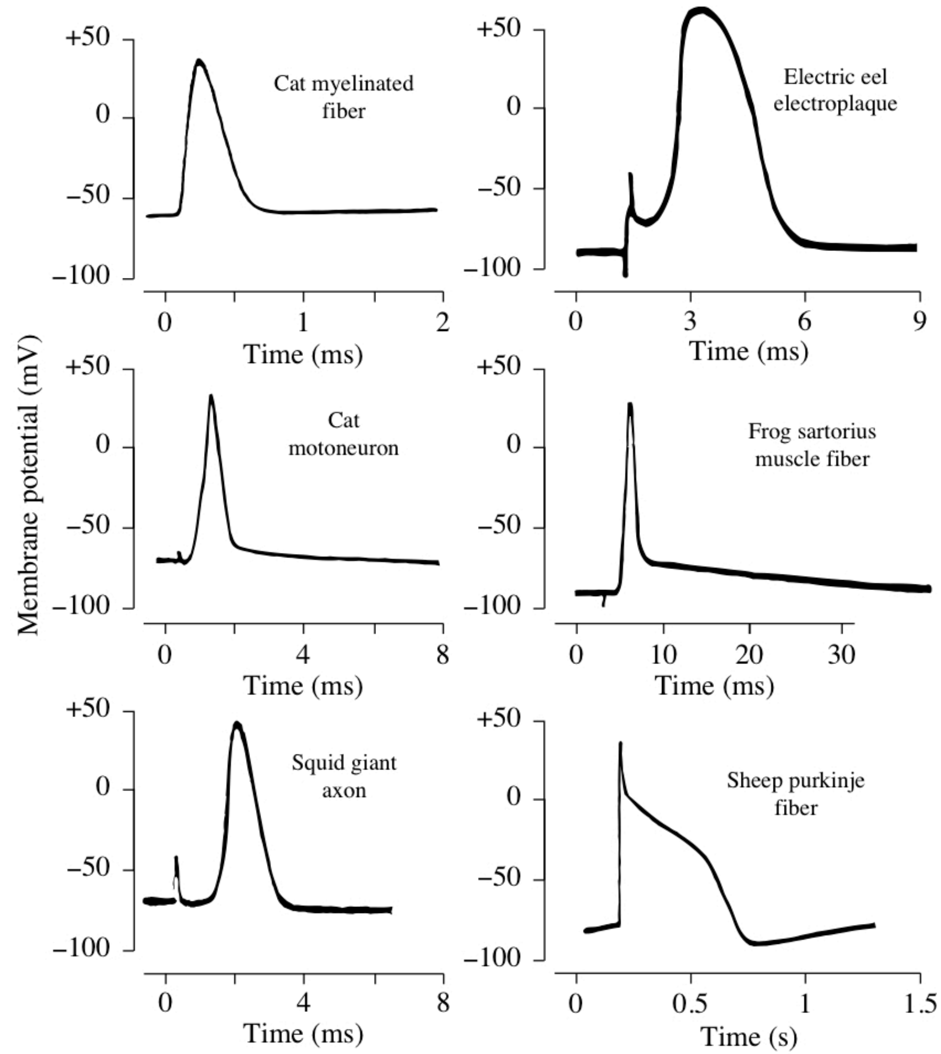
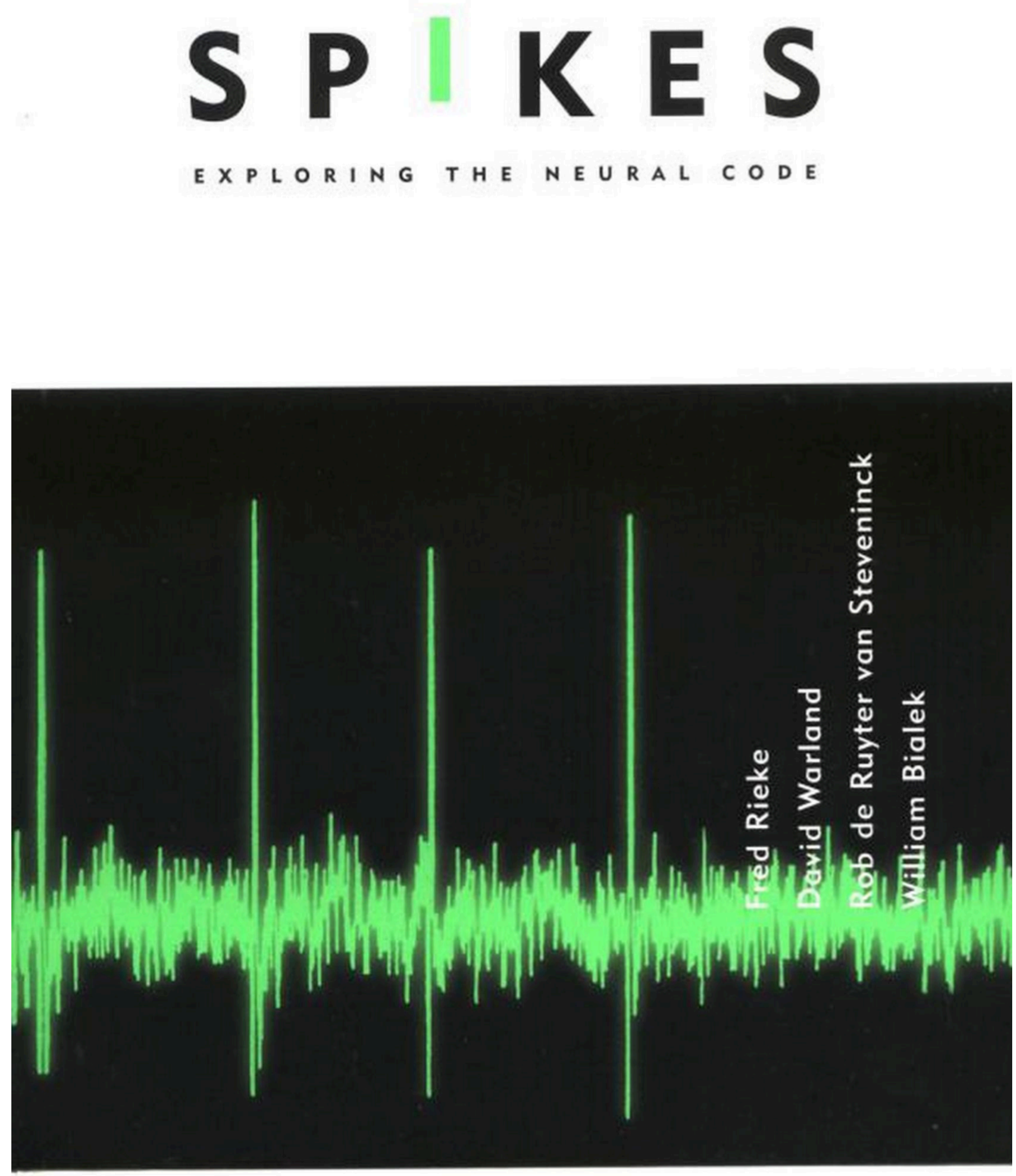


Figure 1.9

→ Neurons send info via electrical pulses (spikes) occurring ***across*** the cell membrane

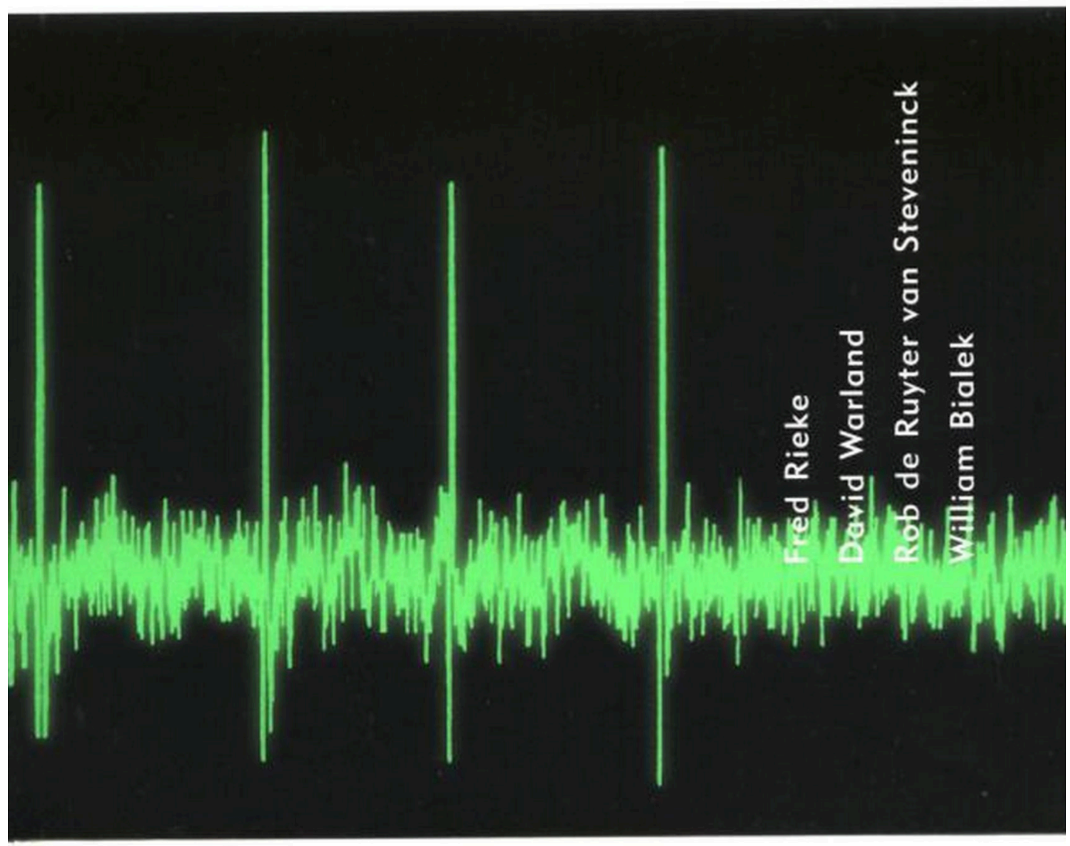
Weiss (1996)



Somehow, the information is “transformed”, encoded into some other “language”....

SPIKES

EXPLORING THE NEURAL CODE



“Neural code”

Aside

Is our central nervous system essentially “digitized”?

Cell membrane

- Membrane primarily consists of a “lipid bilayer” (to separate inside from outside)

- All sorts of “stuff” embedded inside, to allow for “communication” across membrane

zoom in on cell membrane

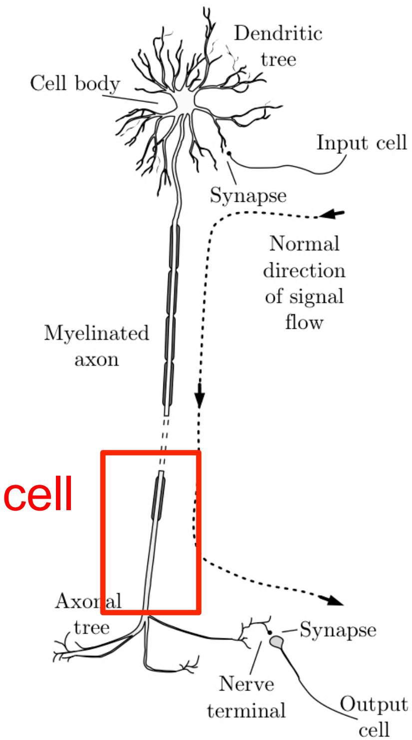


Figure 1.22

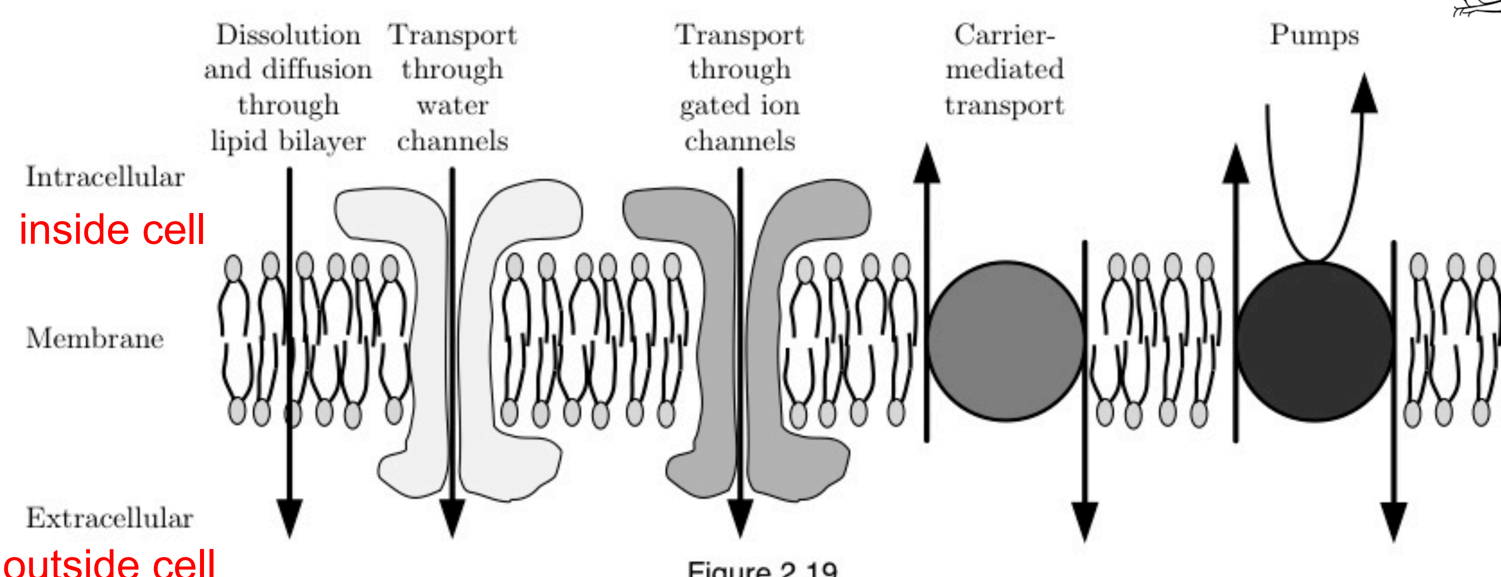
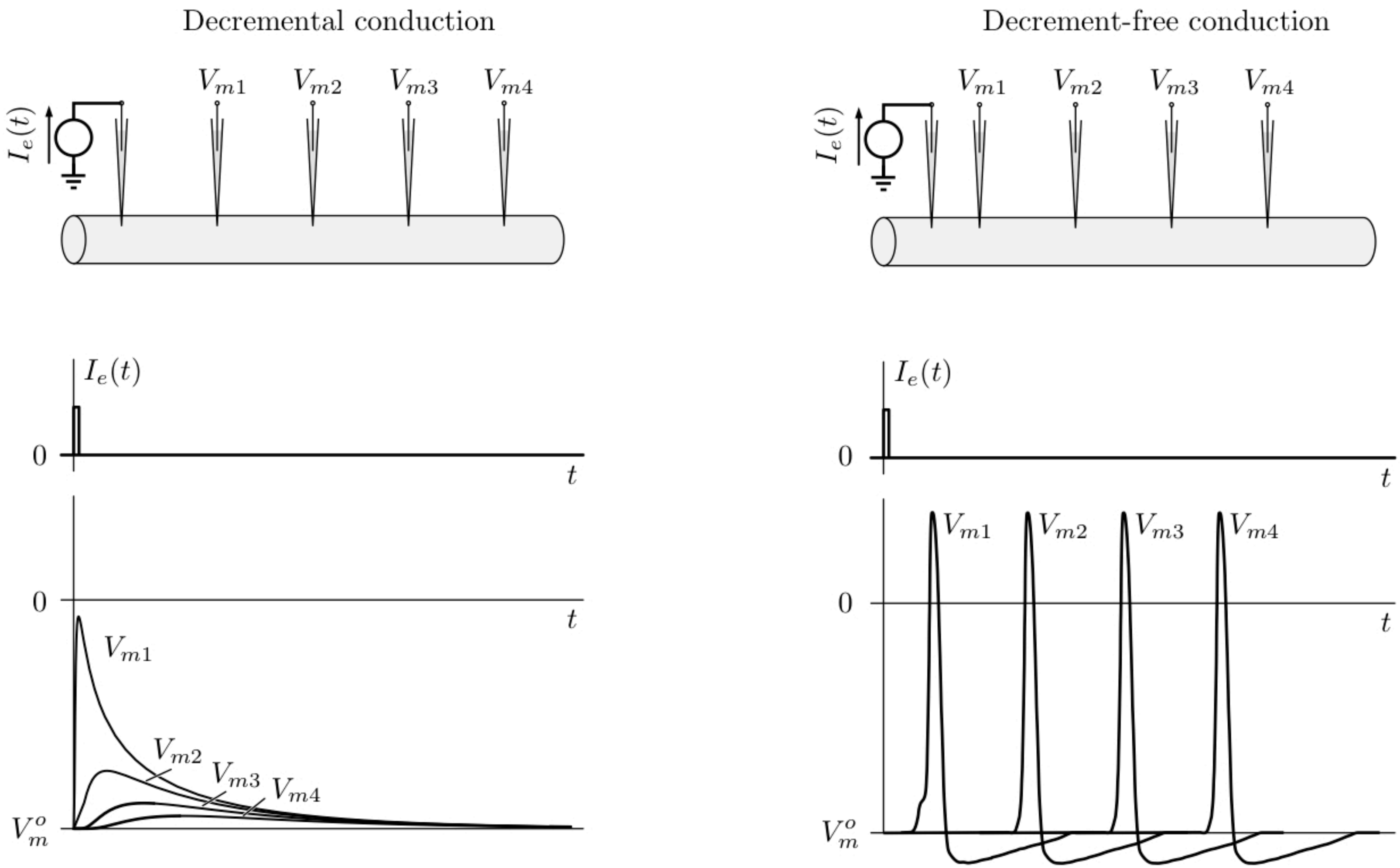


Figure 2.19

Weiss (1996)

Electrical excitability



electrically inexcitable cell

electrically excitable cell

Weiss (1996)

Cable model

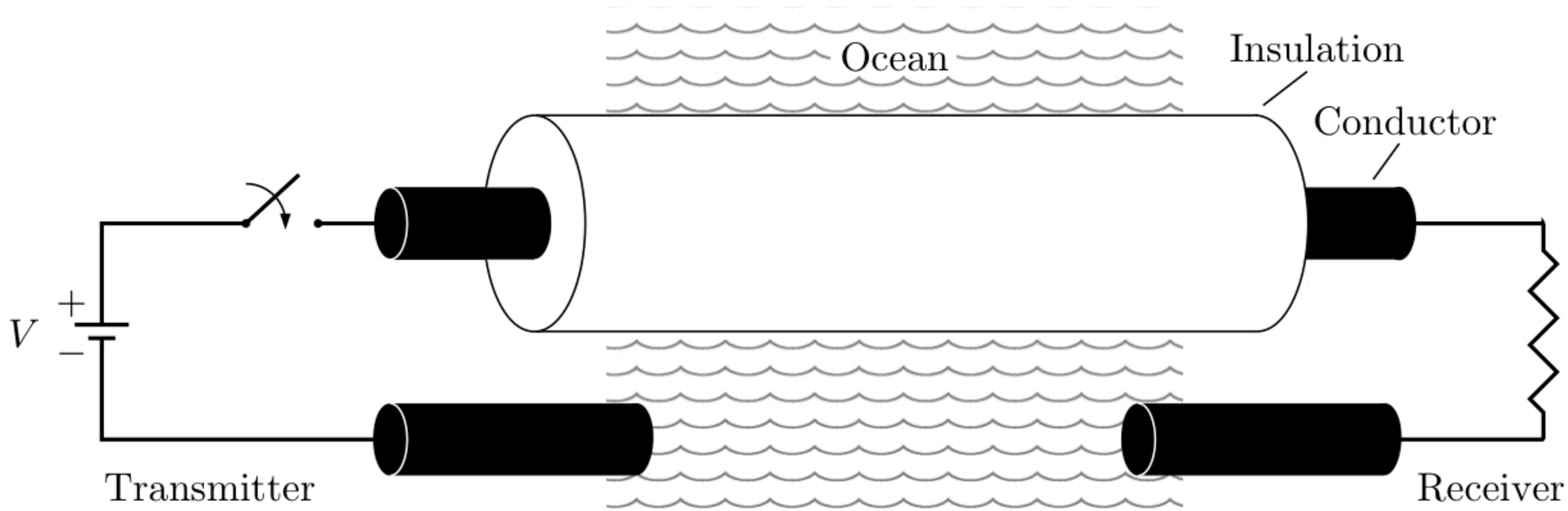


Figure 3.8

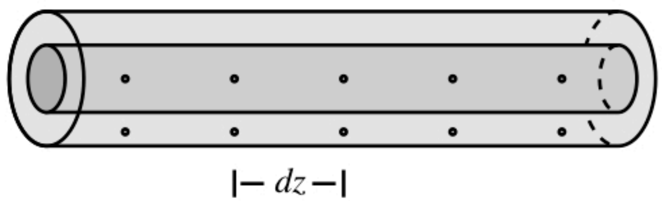
- First solved by William Thomson (aka Lord Kelvin) in ~1855

- Motivated by Atlantic submarine cable for intercontinental telegraphy

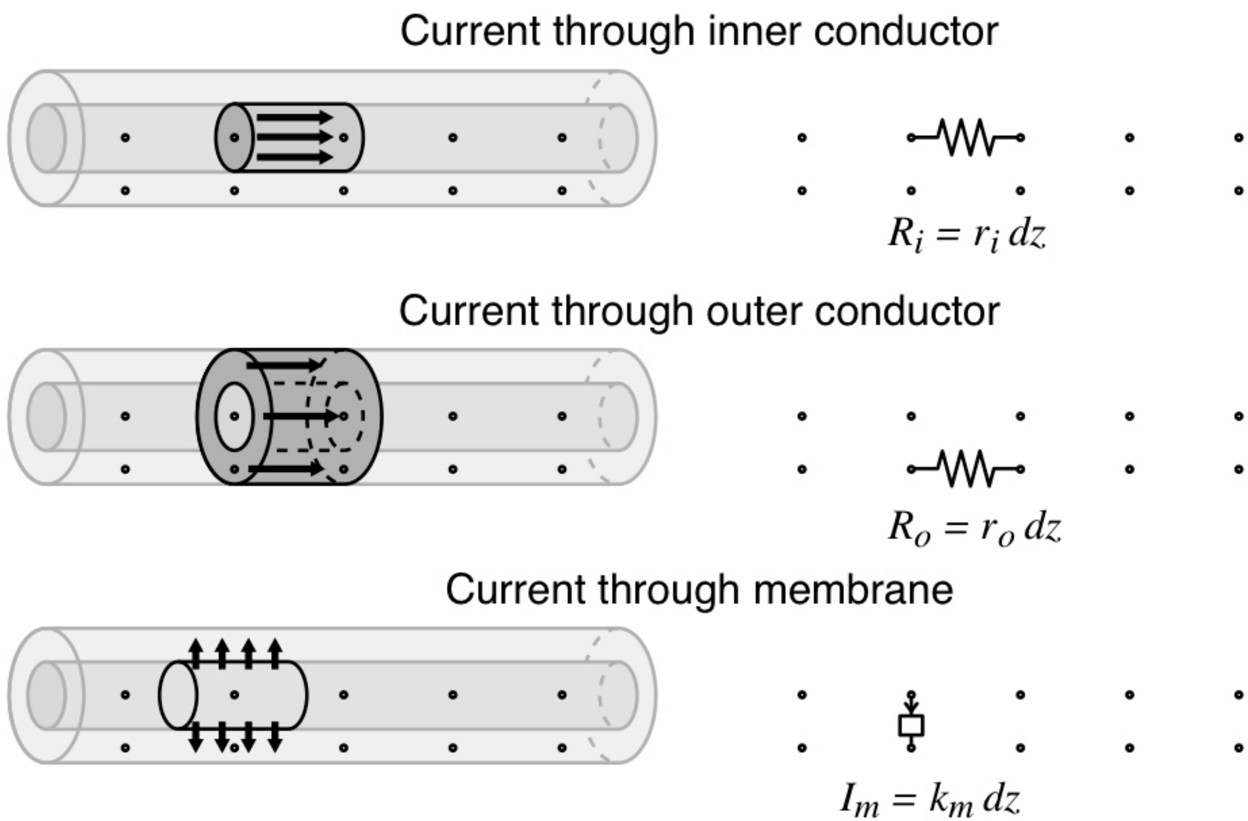
Weiss (1996)

Biophysical model of a neuron

Core Conductor Model



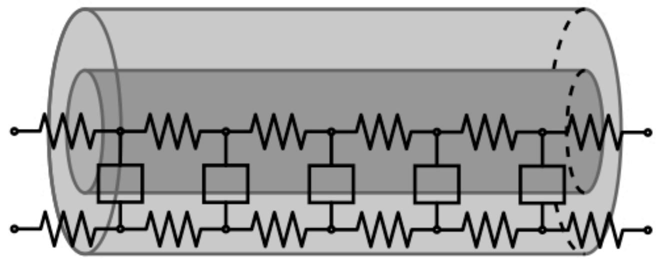
→ Model via an electric circuit



Freeman

Biophysical model of a neuron

Core Conductor Model



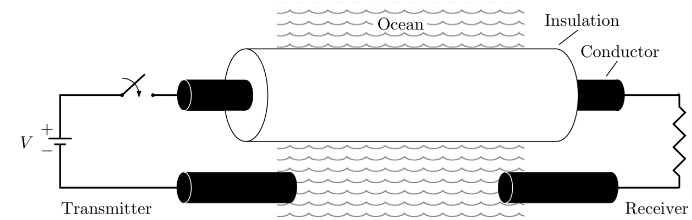


Figure 3.8

→ Cell behave like a leaky submarine cable!

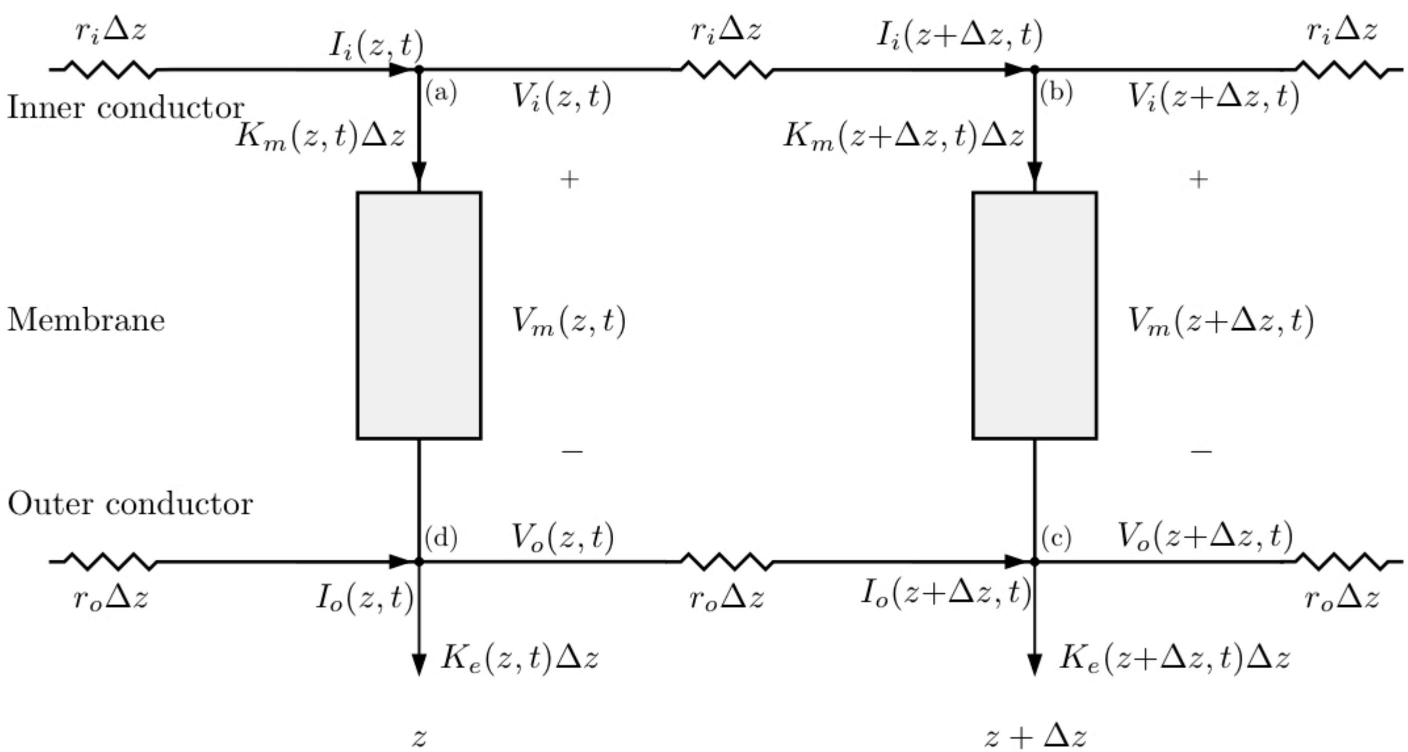
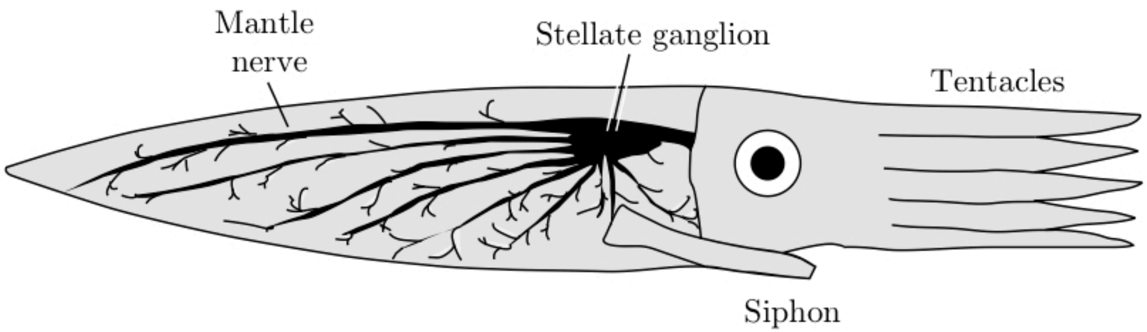


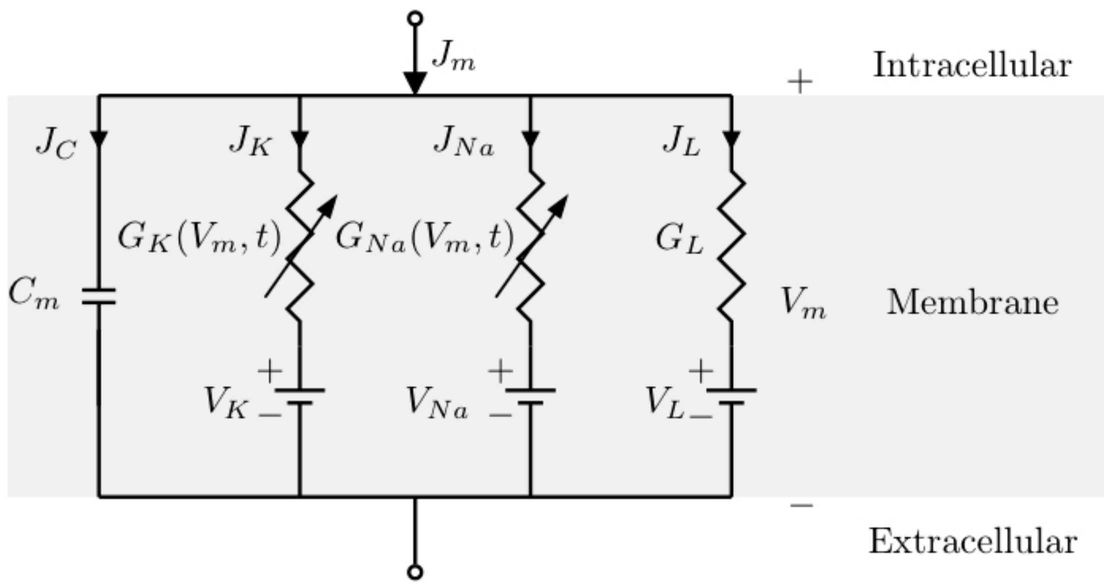
Figure 2.7

Weiss (1996)

Biophysical model of a neuron



Hodgkin Huxley model



Variable Na+ and K+ conductances

Weiss (1996)

Hodgkin-Huxley equations

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a(r_o + r_i)} \frac{\partial^2 V_m}{\partial z^2} = C_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial t} + G_K(V_m, t)(V_m - V_K) + G_{Na}(V_m, t)(V_m - V_{Na}) + G_L(V_m - V_L)$$

$$\tau_x \frac{dx}{dt} + x = x_\infty \qquad \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha_x(1 - x) - \beta_x x$$

$$x_\infty = \alpha_x / (\alpha_x + \beta_x) \text{ and } \tau_x = 1/(\alpha_x + \beta_x)$$

$$G_K(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_K n^4(V_m, t)$$

$$G_{Na}(V_m, t) = \overline{G}_{Na} m^3(V_m, t) h(V_m, t)$$

$$n(V_m, t) + \tau_n(V_m)\frac{dn(V_m, t)}{dt} = n_\infty(V_m)$$

$$m(V_m, t) + \tau_m(V_m)\frac{dm(V_m, t)}{dt} = m_\infty(V_m)$$

$$h(V_m, t) + \tau_h(V_m)\frac{dh(V_m, t)}{dt} = h_\infty(V_m)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{-0.1(V_m + 35)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+35)} - 1},$$

$$\beta_m = 4e^{-(V_m+60)/18},$$

$$\alpha_h = 0.07e^{-0.05(V_m+60)},$$

$$\beta_h = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-0.1(V_m+30)}},$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{-0.01(V_m + 50)}{e^{-0.1(V_m+50)} - 1},$$

$$\beta_n = 0.125e^{-0.0125(V_m+60)},$$

Finally there was the difficulty of computing the action potentials from the equations which we had developed. We had settled all the equations and constants by March 1951 and hoped to get these solved on the Cambridge University computer. However, before anything could be done we learnt that the computer would be off the air for 6 months or so while it underwent a major modification. Andrew Huxley got us out of that difficulty by solving the differential equations numerically using a hand-operated Brunsviga. The propagated action potential took about three weeks to complete and must have been an enormous labour for Andrew. But it was exciting to see it come out with the right shape and velocity and we began to feel that we had not wasted the many months that we had spent in analysing records.

—Hodgkin, 1977

Putting the pieces together....

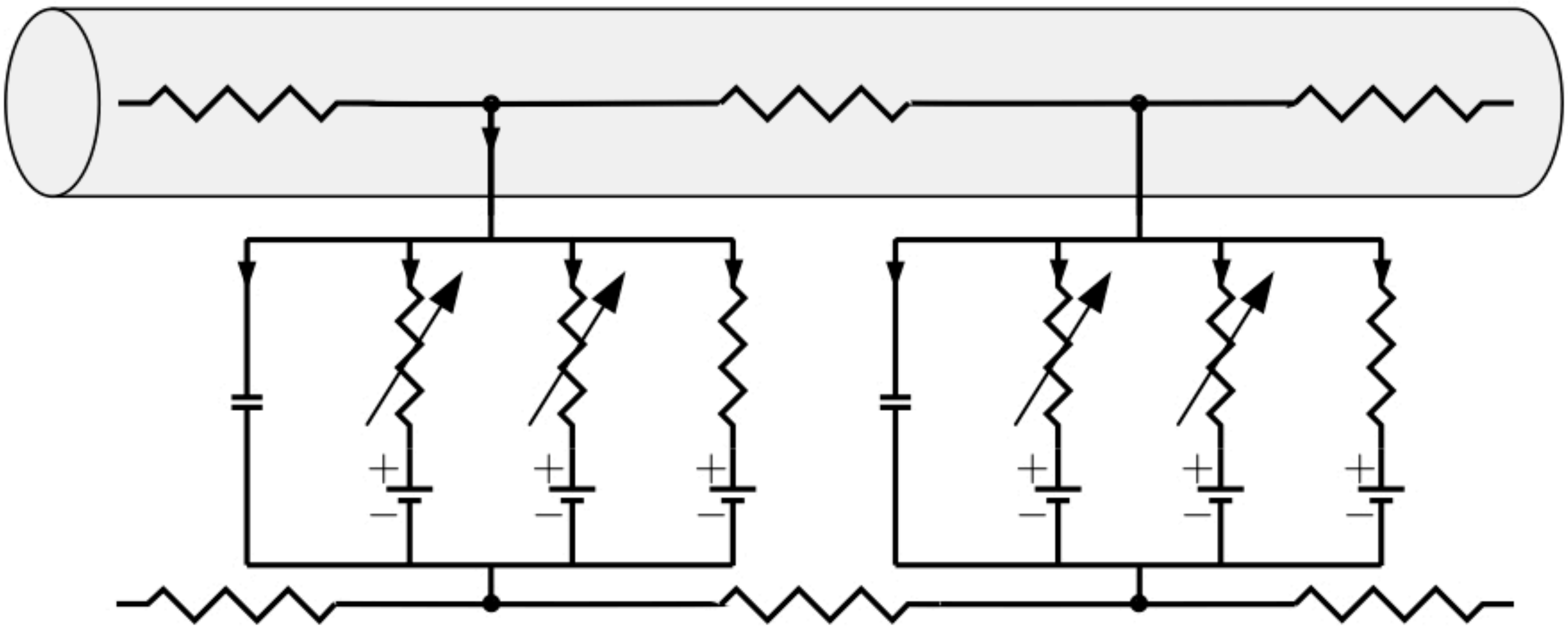


Figure 4.7

Weiss (1996)

Summary (re neurons)

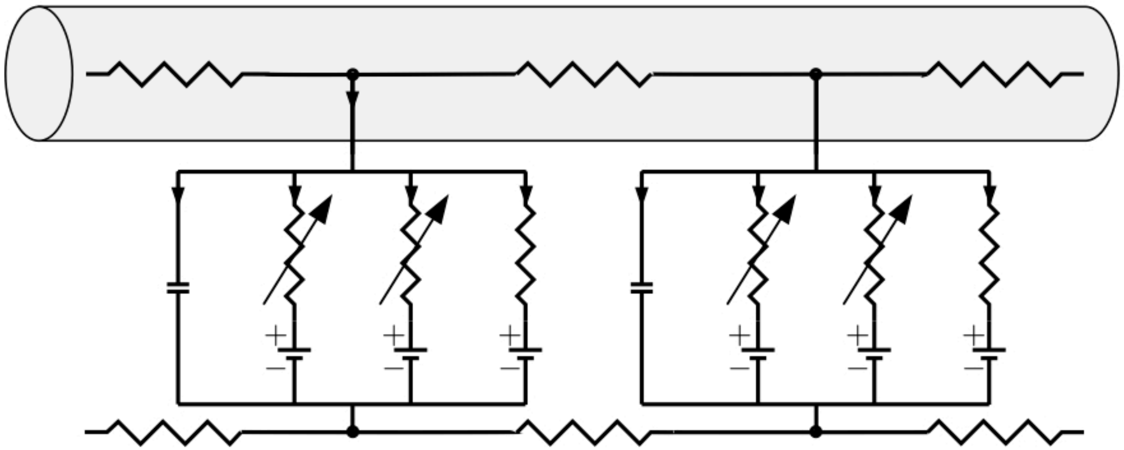


Figure 4.7

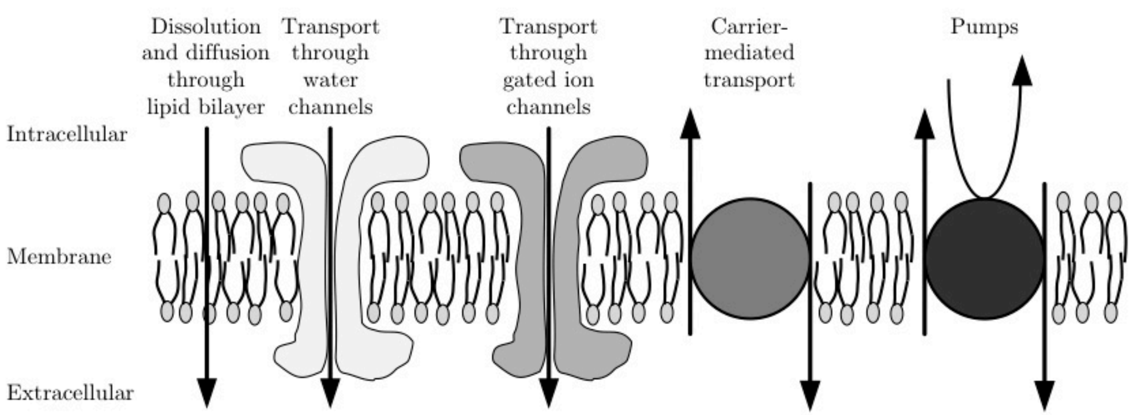


Figure 2.19

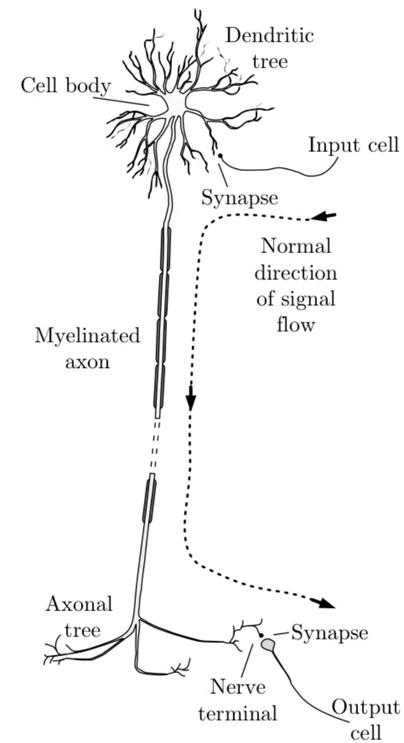
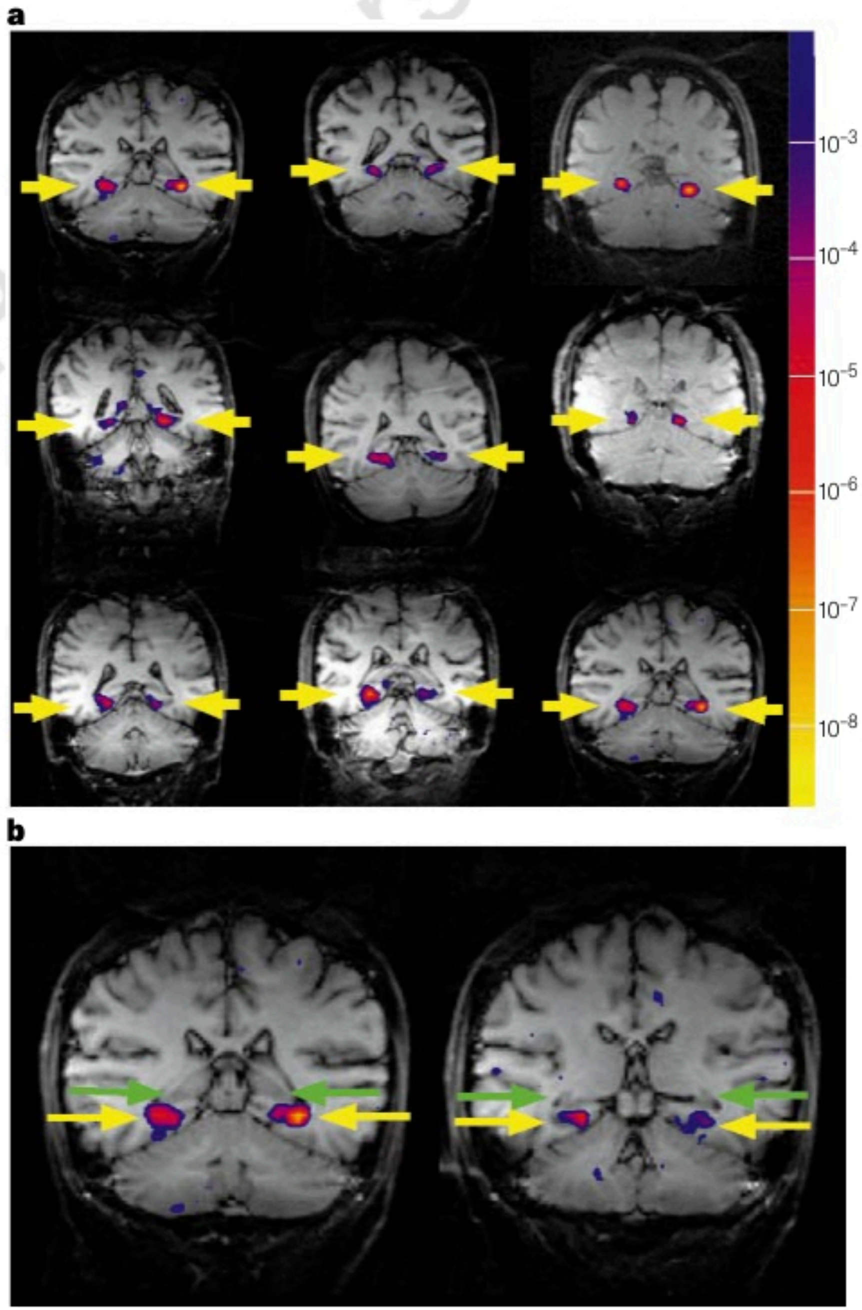


Figure 1.22

Weiss (1996)

Human brain contains ~10^{11} (100 billion) neurons!
(with 100 trillion+ connections inbetween)



Epstein & Kanwisher (1998)

Question:
How do our sensory systems encode “information” about the world around us?

Electrical Responses in Sensory Systems

Photoreceptors

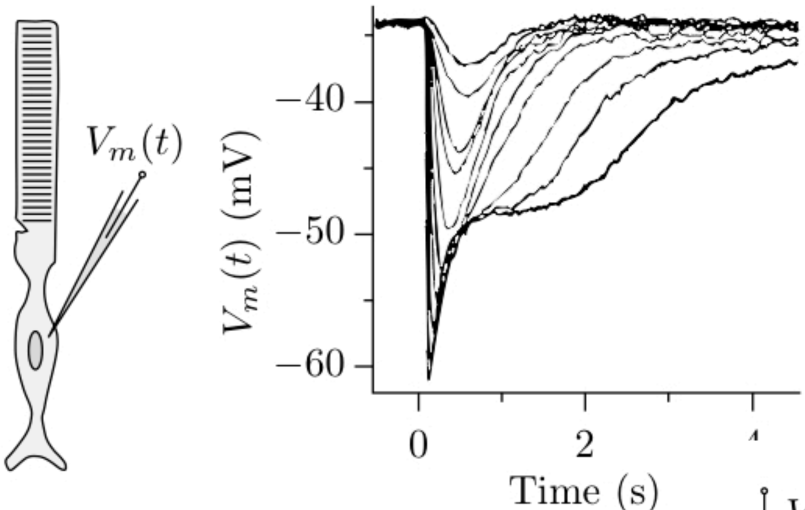
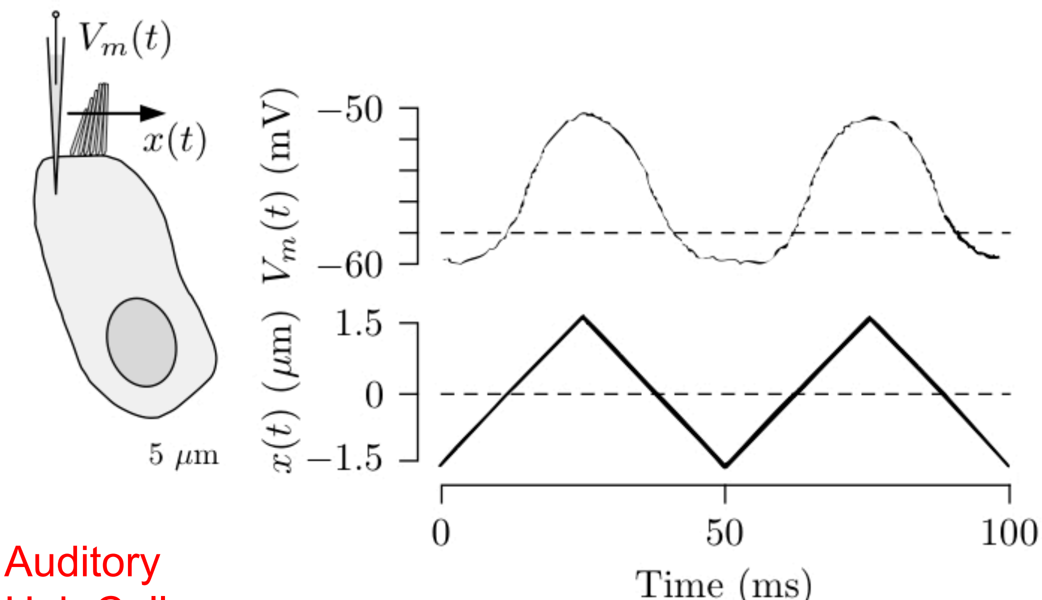


Figure 1.3

→ Not always "electrically excitable" per se, but role as "transducers" critically tied to electrical responses



Auditory Hair Cells

Figure 1.5

Consider how you “process” this picture....

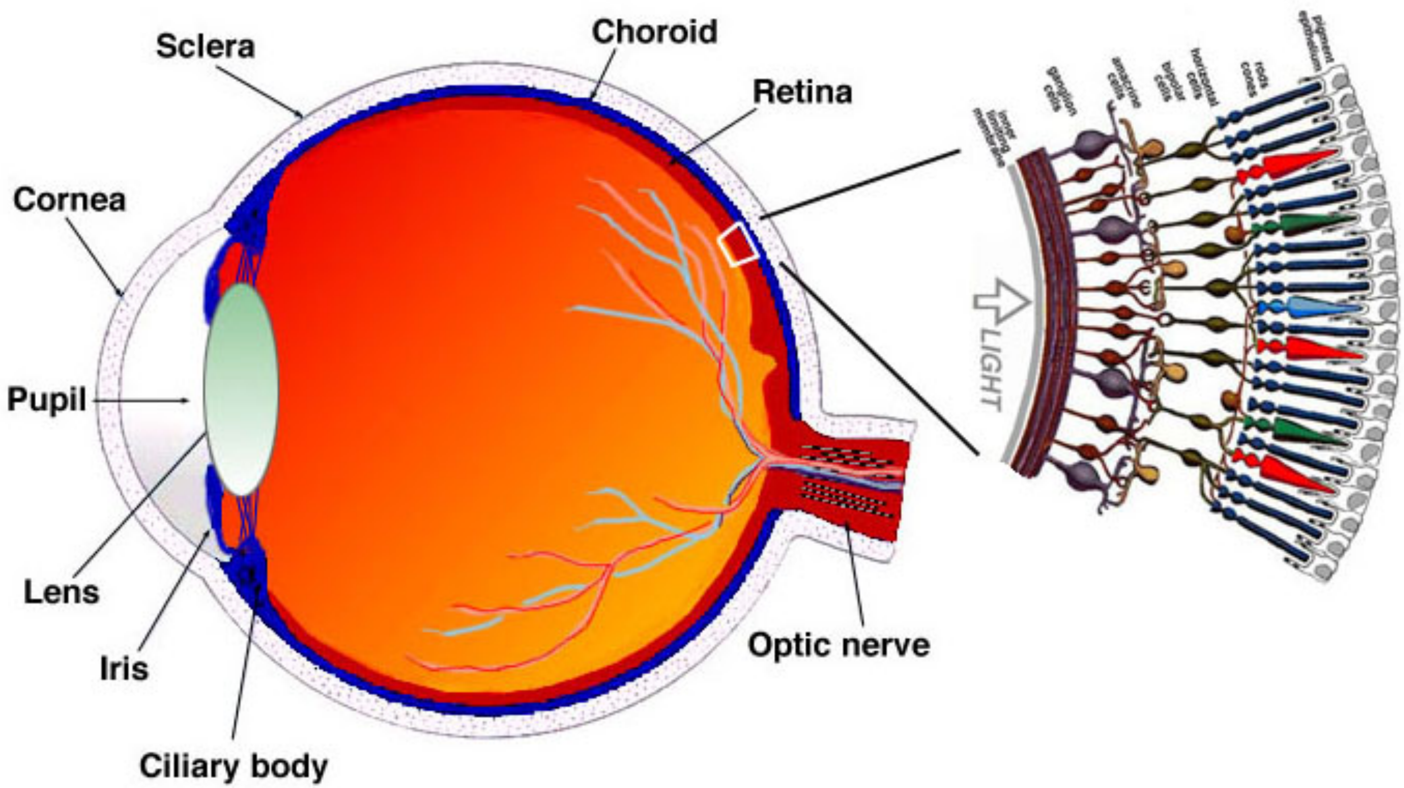
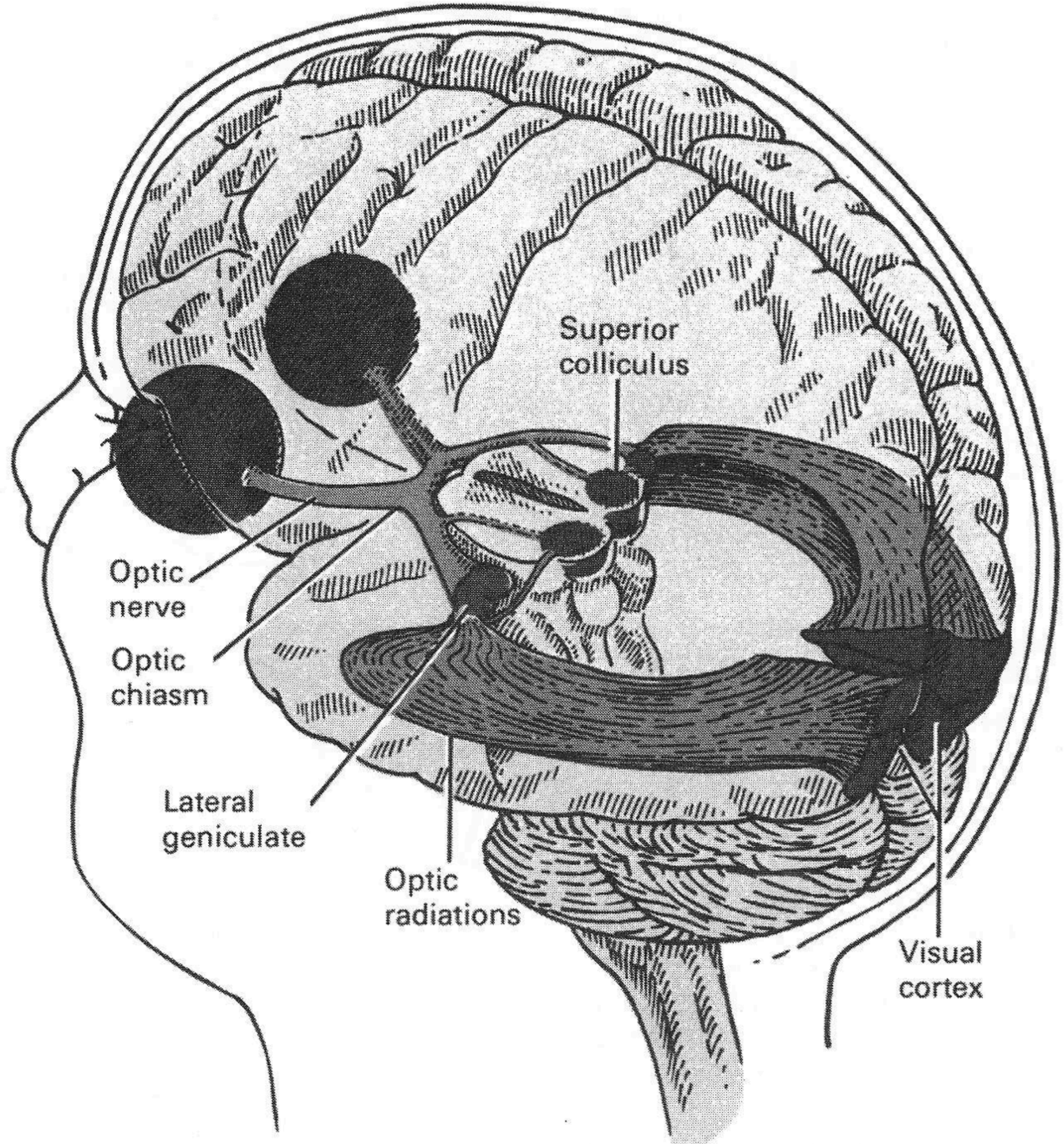


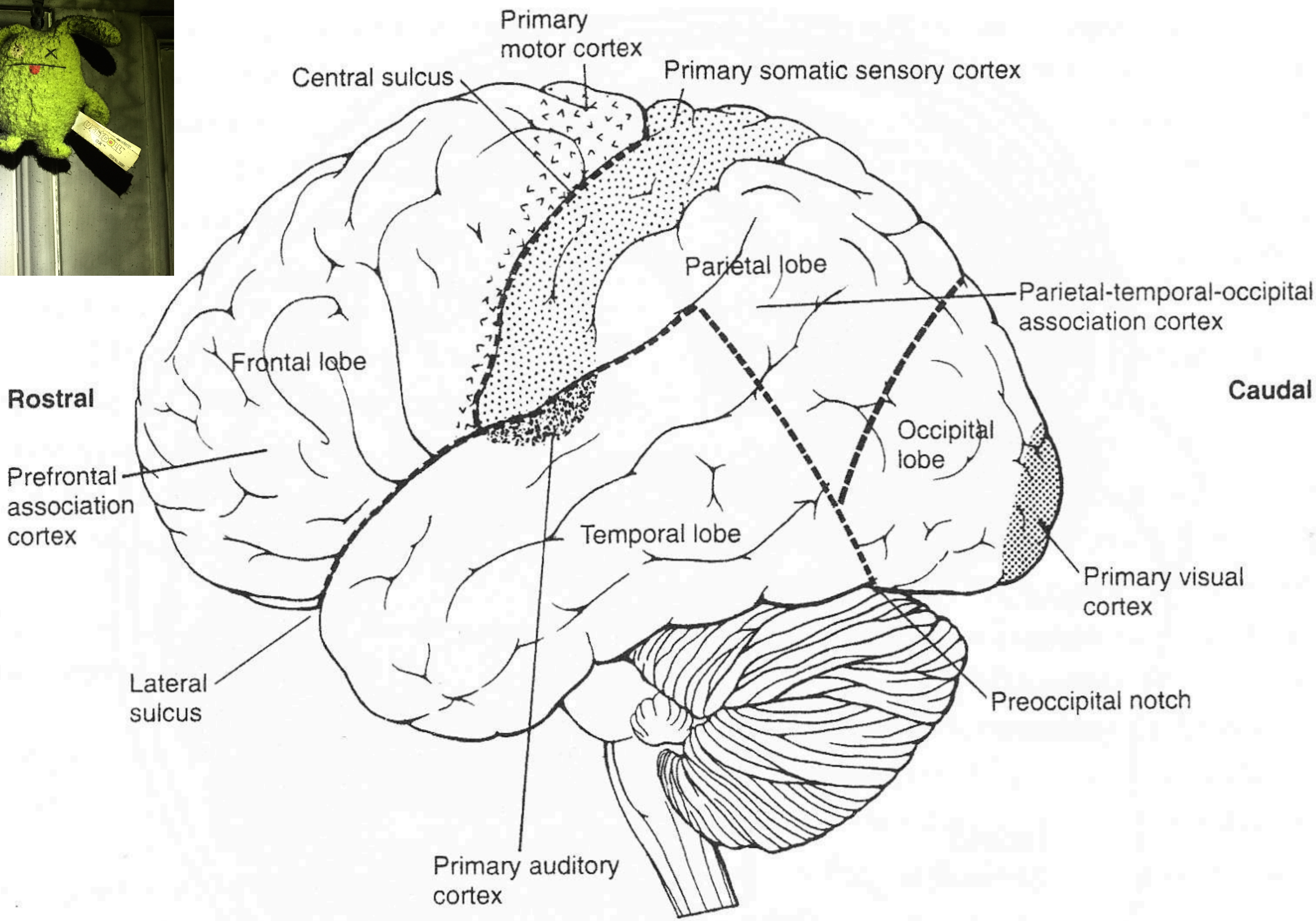
Fig. 1.1. A drawing of a section through the human eye with a schematic enlargement of the retina.

<u>Question</u>: How is information being “transduced” here?

WebVision (Utah)


Superior
colliculus
Optic
nerve
Optic
chiasm
Lateral
geniculate
Optic
radiations
Visual
cortex

Palmer (1999)



Primary motor cortex
Central sulcus
Primary somatic sensory cortex
Parietal lobe
Parietal-temporal-occipital association cortex
Frontal lobe
Rostral
Caudal
Occipital lobe
Prefrontal association cortex
Temporal lobe
Primary visual cortex
Lateral sulcus
Preoccipital notch
Primary auditory cortex

Palmer (1999)

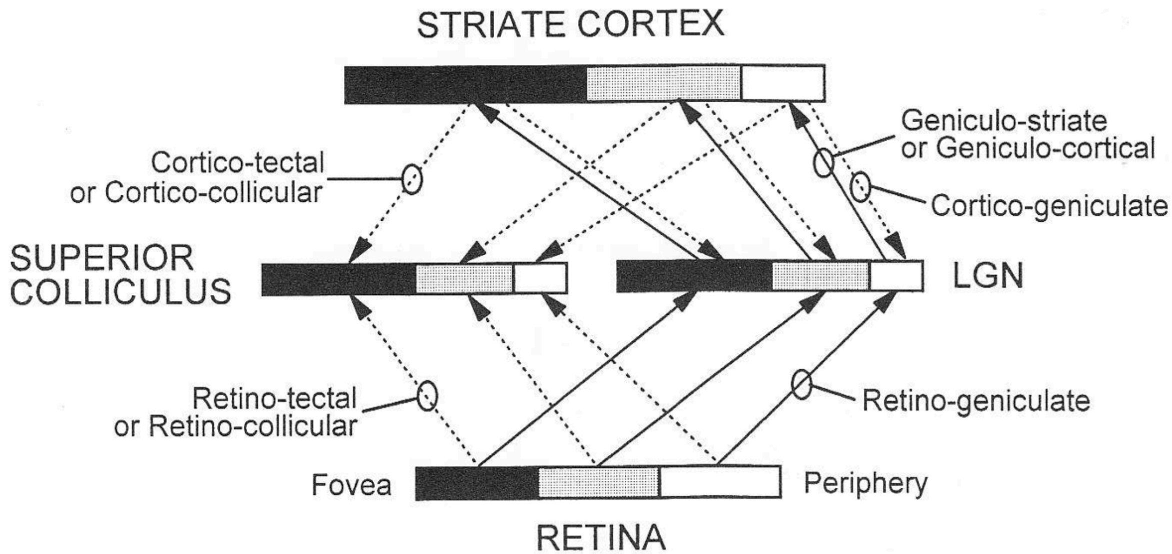
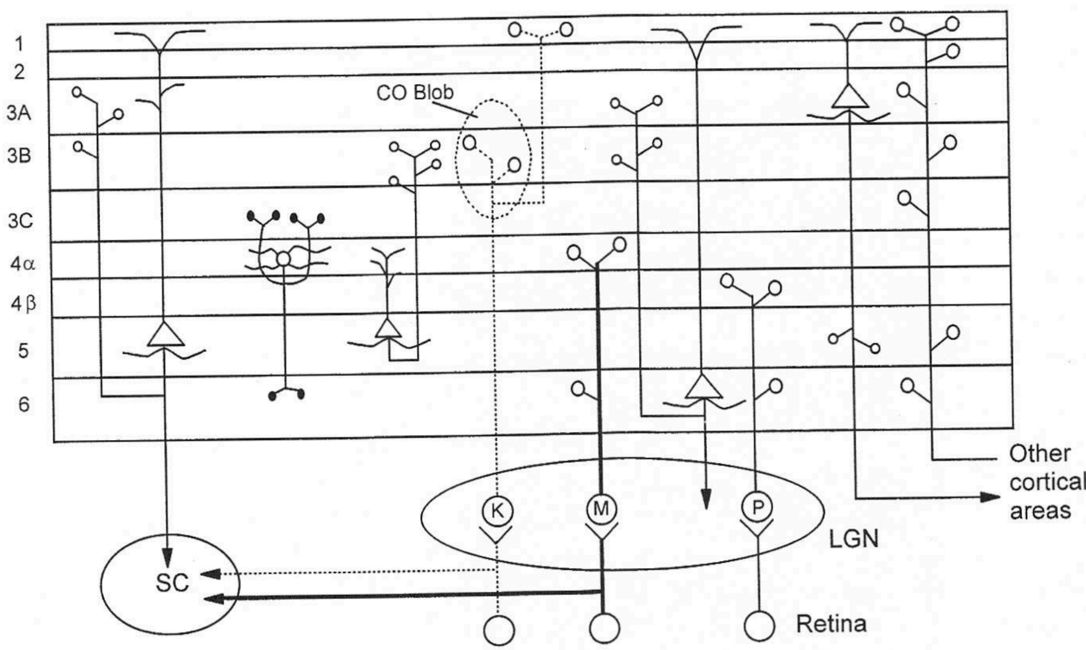


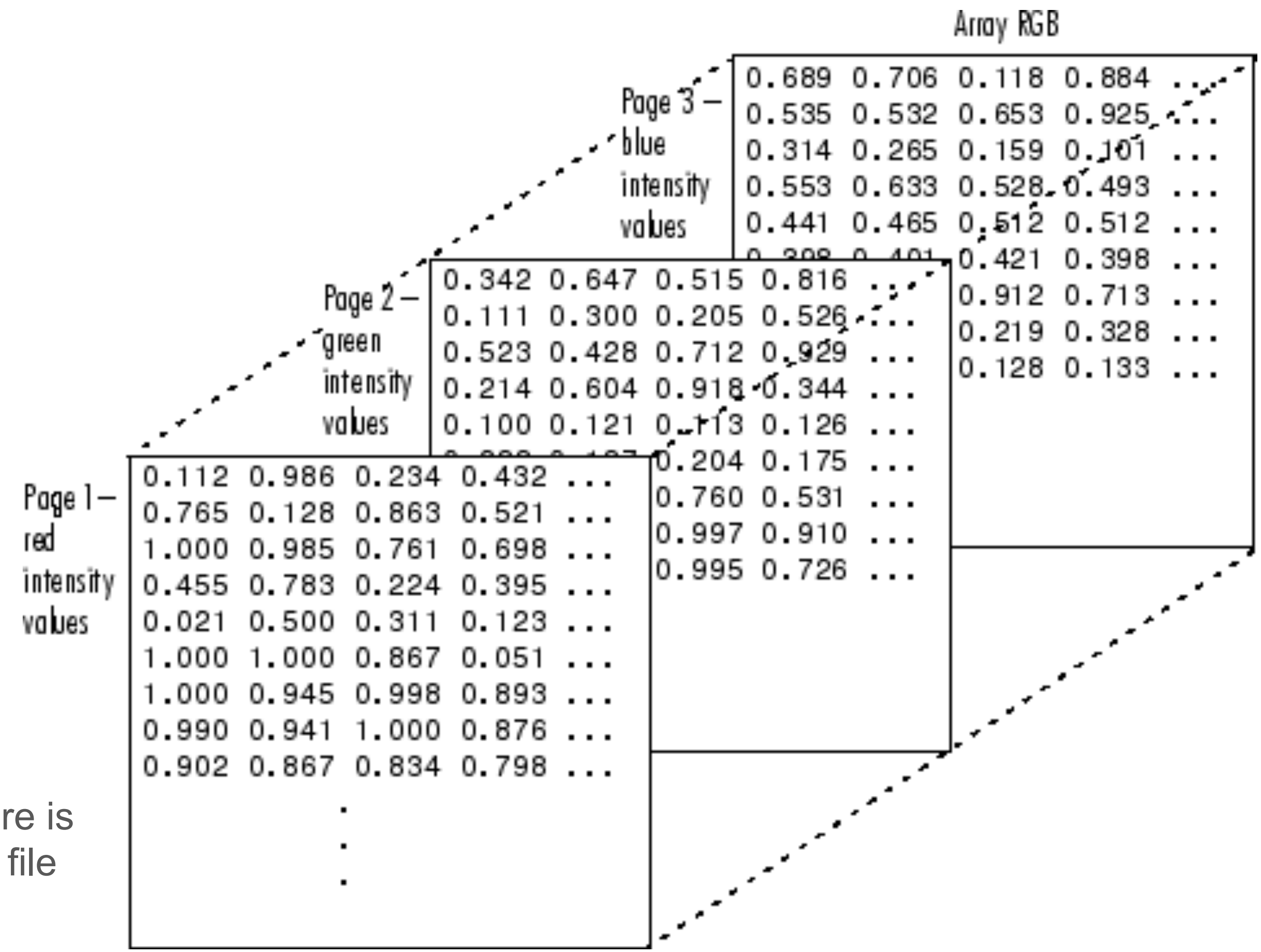
Figure 4.9. Schematic representation of the retino-geniculo-striate and retino-tectal projections and the return projections from the visual cortex.



Question: What are the basic building blocks that make up these "circuits"?

McIlwain (1996)

Aside: Images as numbers (i.e., a “bitmap”)

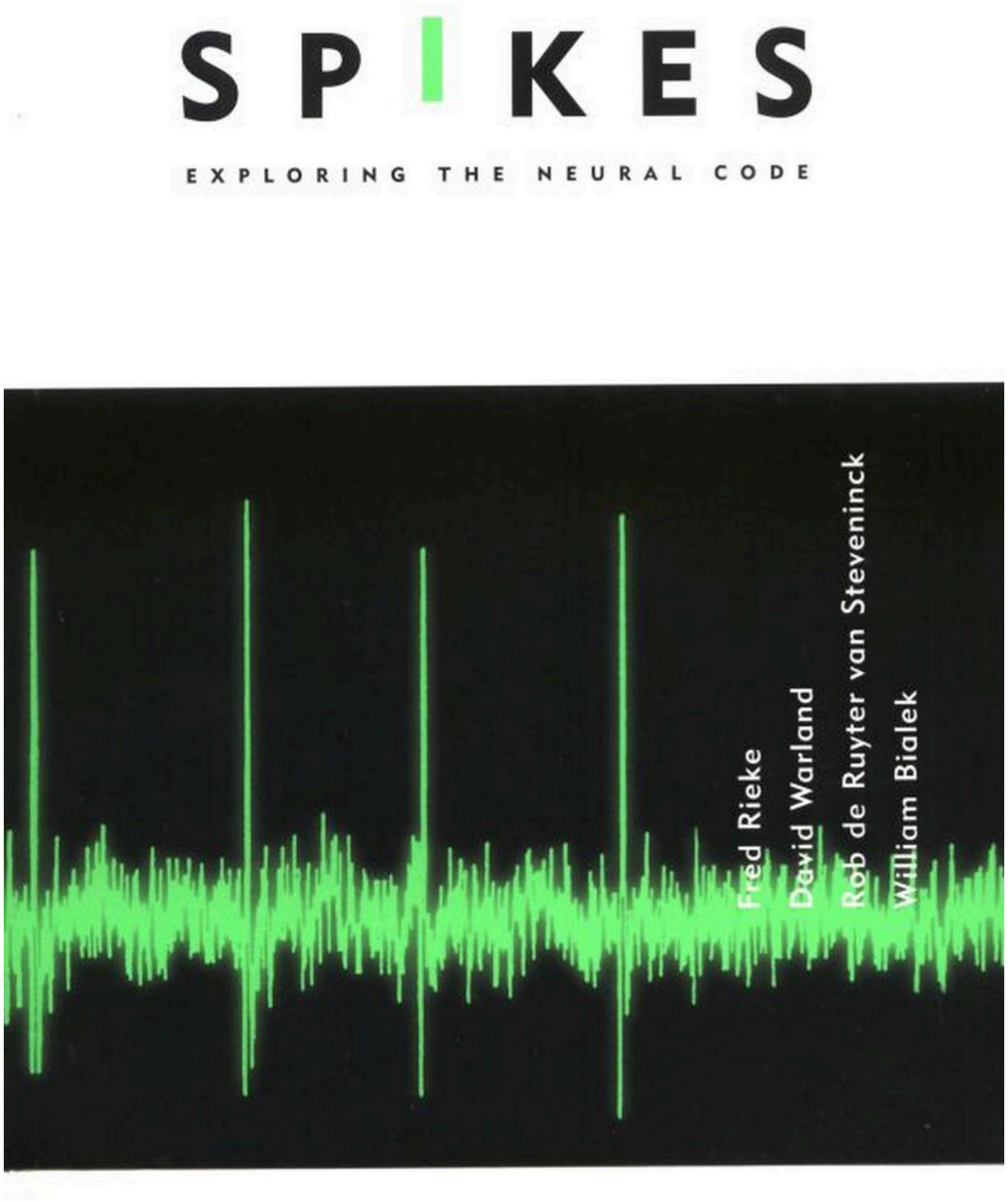


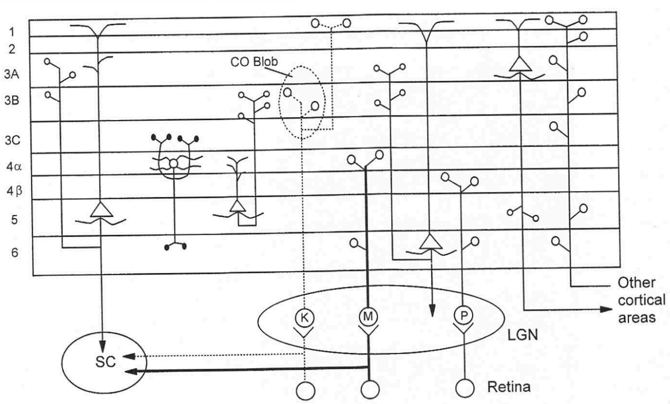
Note
Even this basic picture is too simple for a jpeg file

Question: Does your eye/nervous system process and store this image like a computer does?

http://i.stack.imgur.com/kI65e.gif

Somehow, the information is "transformed", encoded into some other "language"....





Human brain contains ~10^{11} (100 billion) neurons

(with 100 trillion+ connections inbetween)

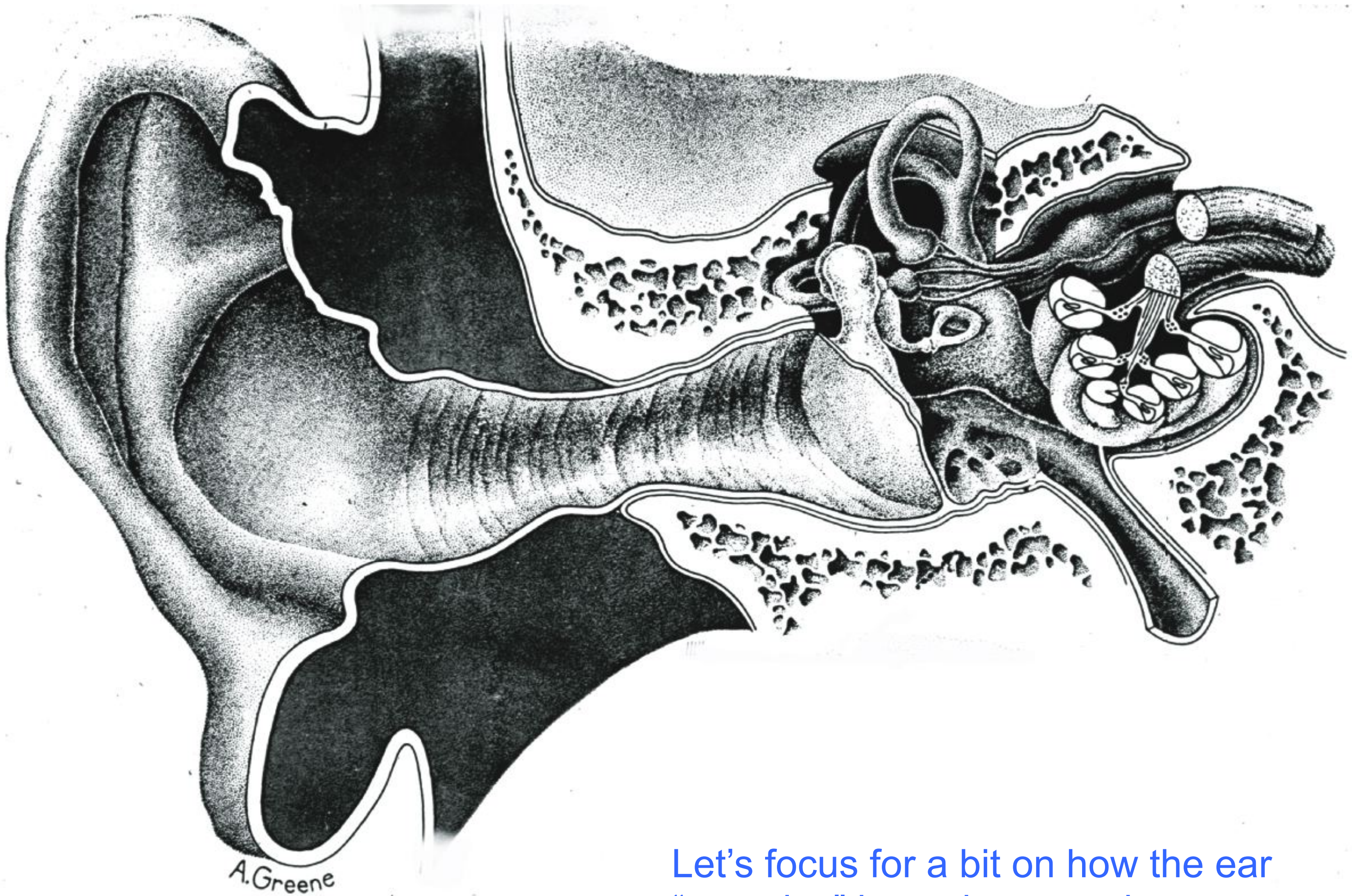
→ This is a pretty hard problem!

BIOPHYSICS @ YORK

redefine THE POSSIBLE.

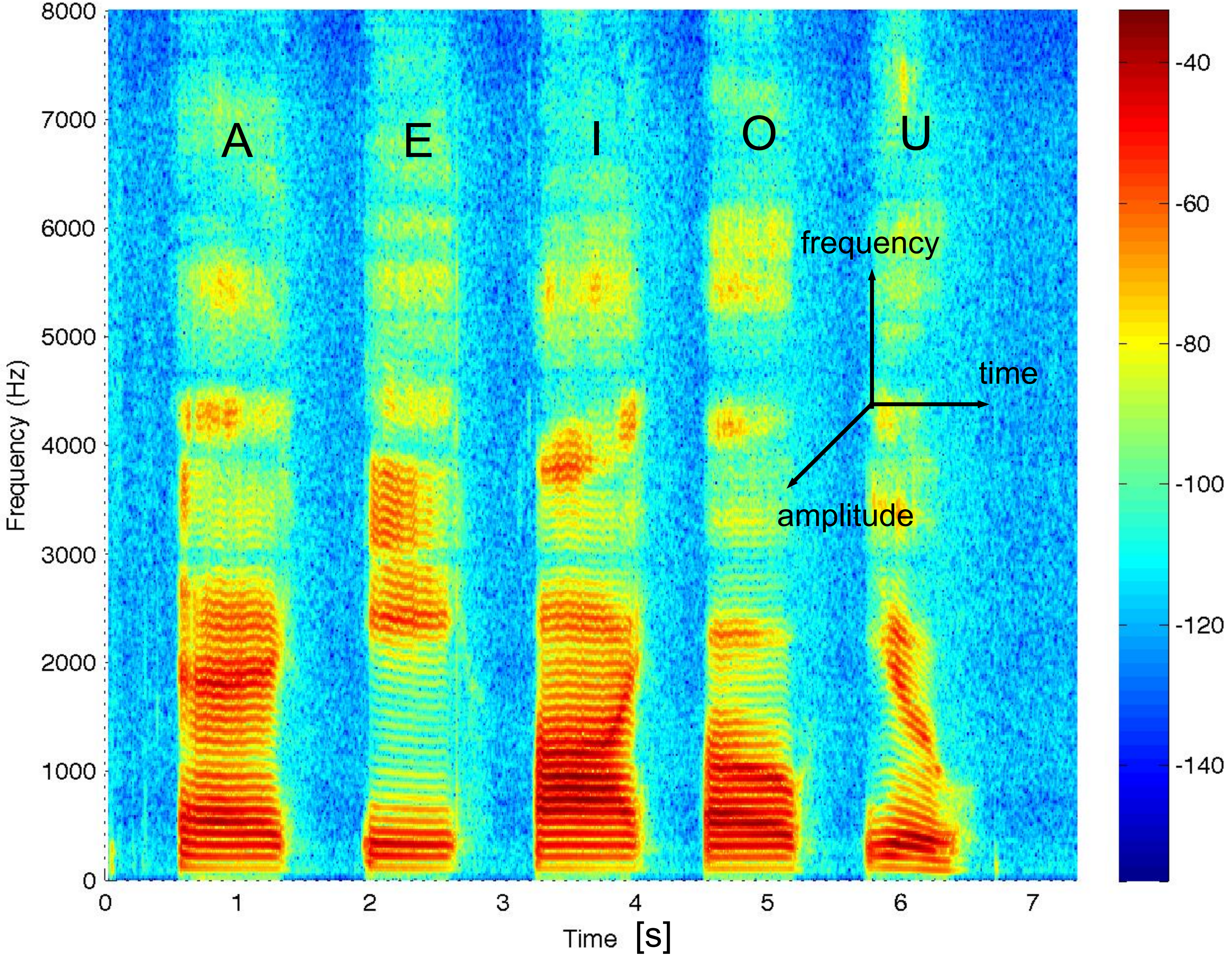
UNIVERSITÉ
UNIVERSITY

- Slides available for download: http://www.yorku.ca/cberge/
- Questions? cberge@yorku.ca
- Interested in grad school?



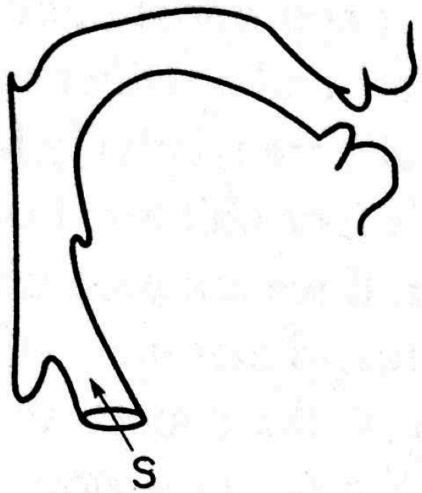
Let’s focus for a bit on how the ear
“encodes” incoming sounds

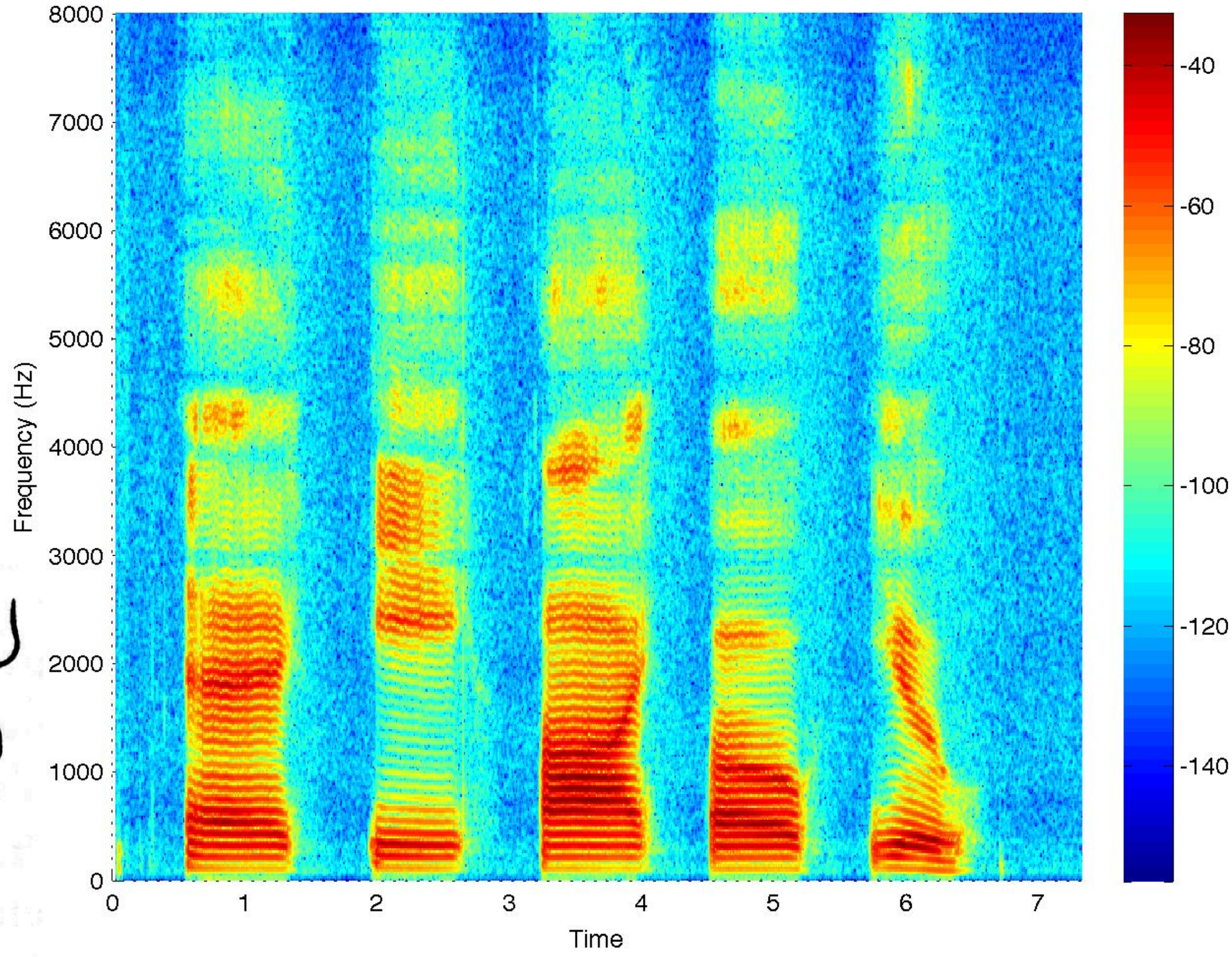
Aside: Fourier analysis



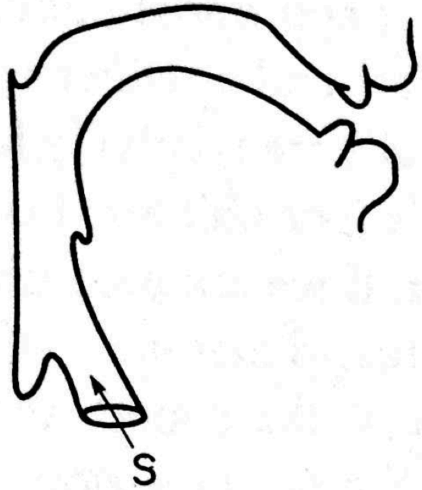
Aside: Acoustic phonetics

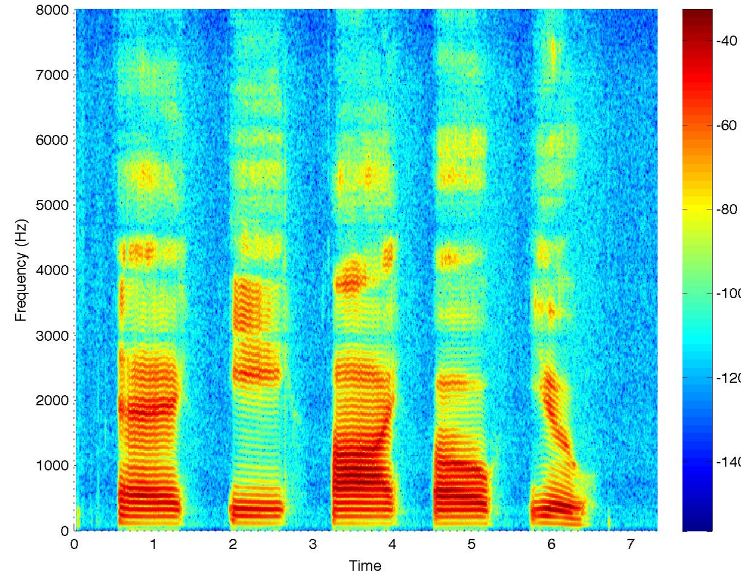
Human vocal tract cross-section

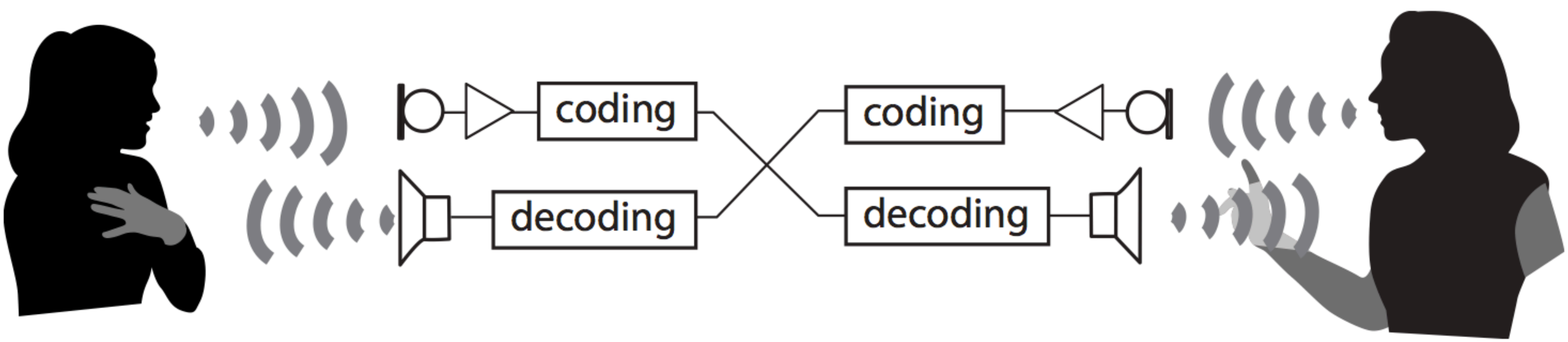




Aside: "Speech chain"

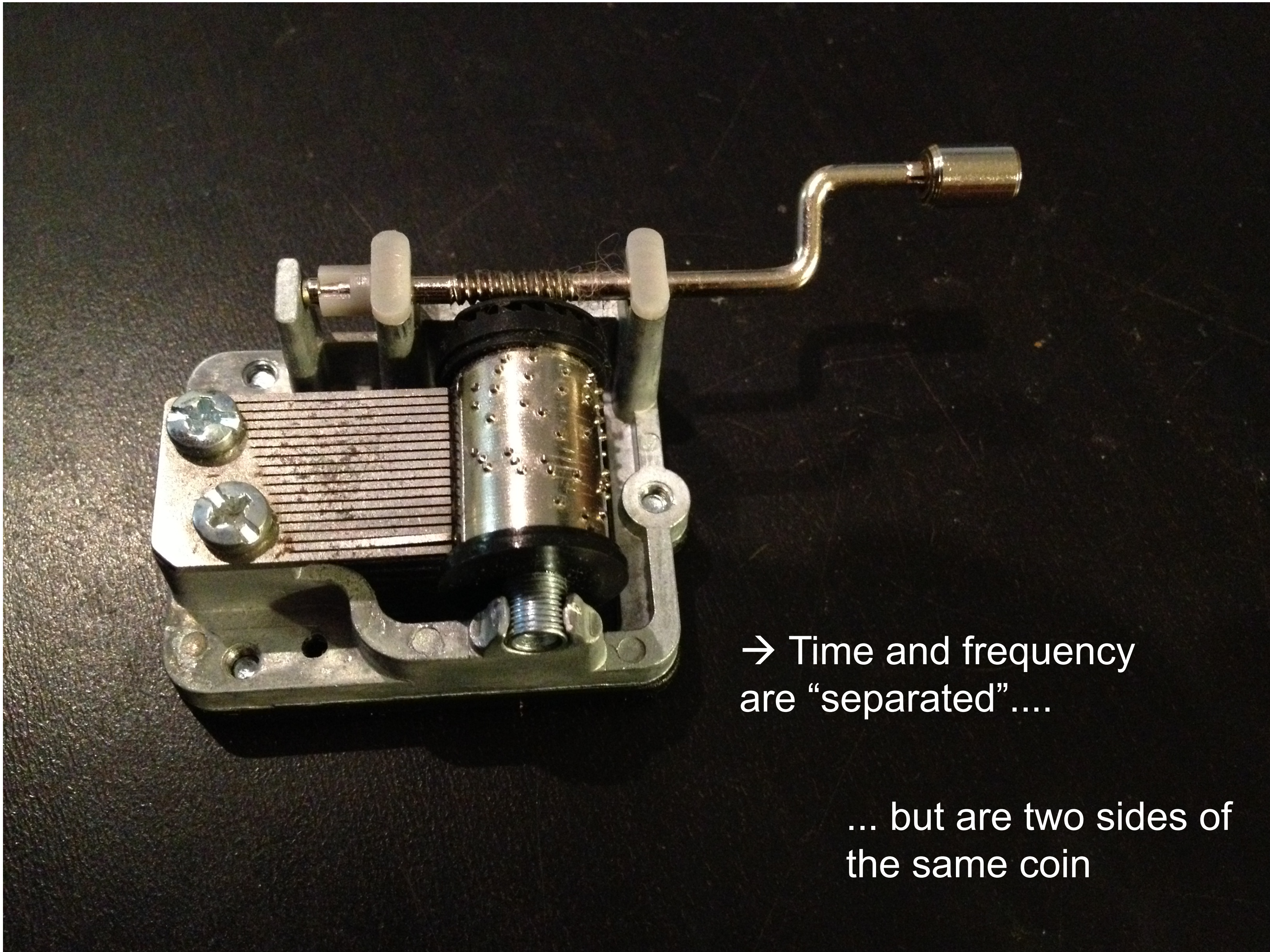




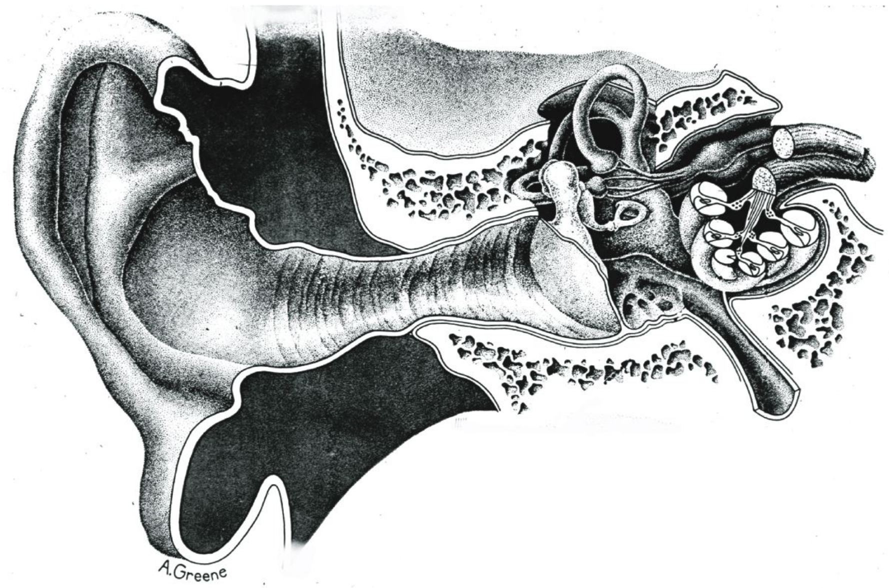


Pulkki & Karjalainen (2015)

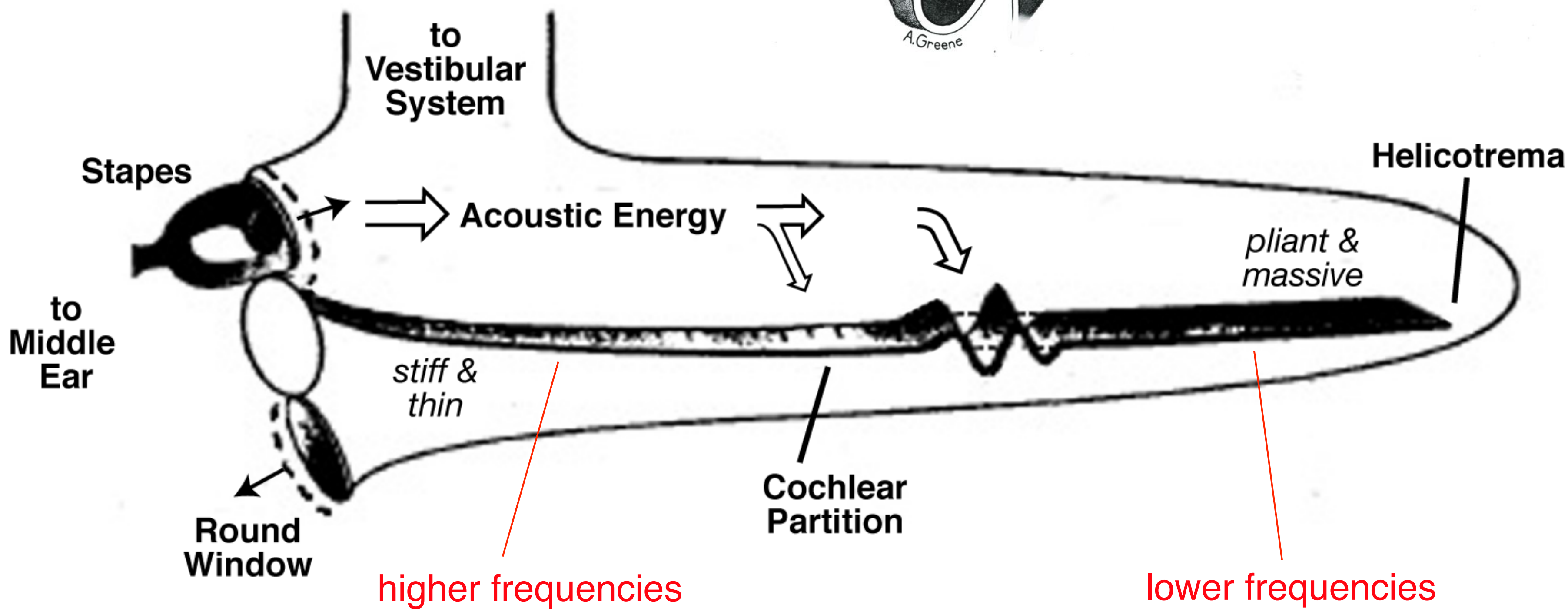
Aside: Fourier analysis



Ear is a Fourier analyzer (*Tonotopicity*)

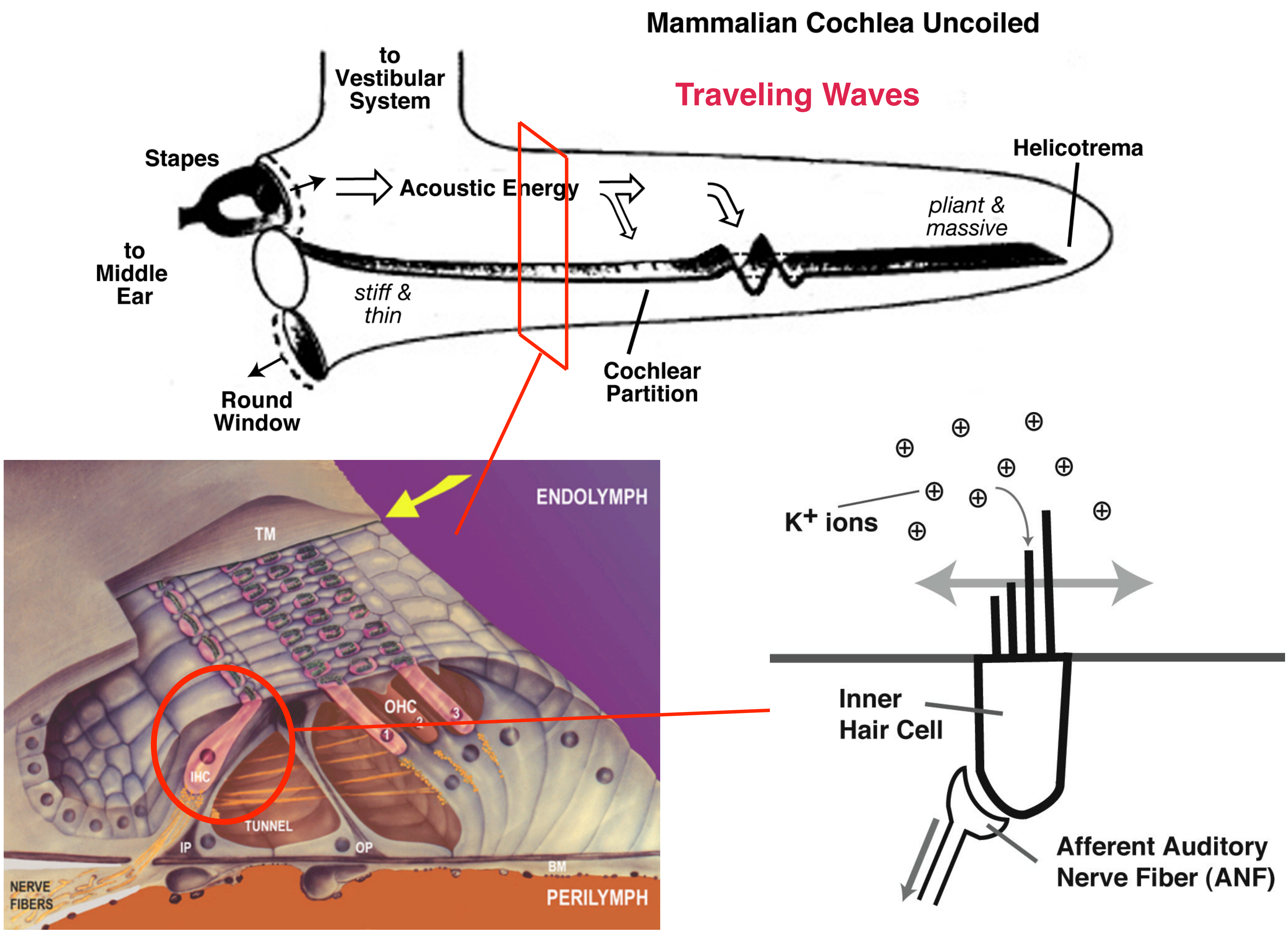


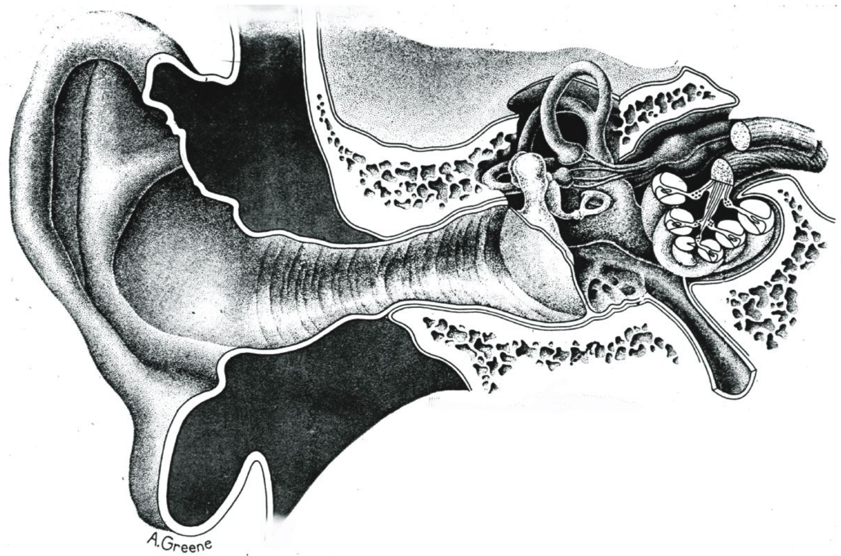
Basilar membrane (BM)

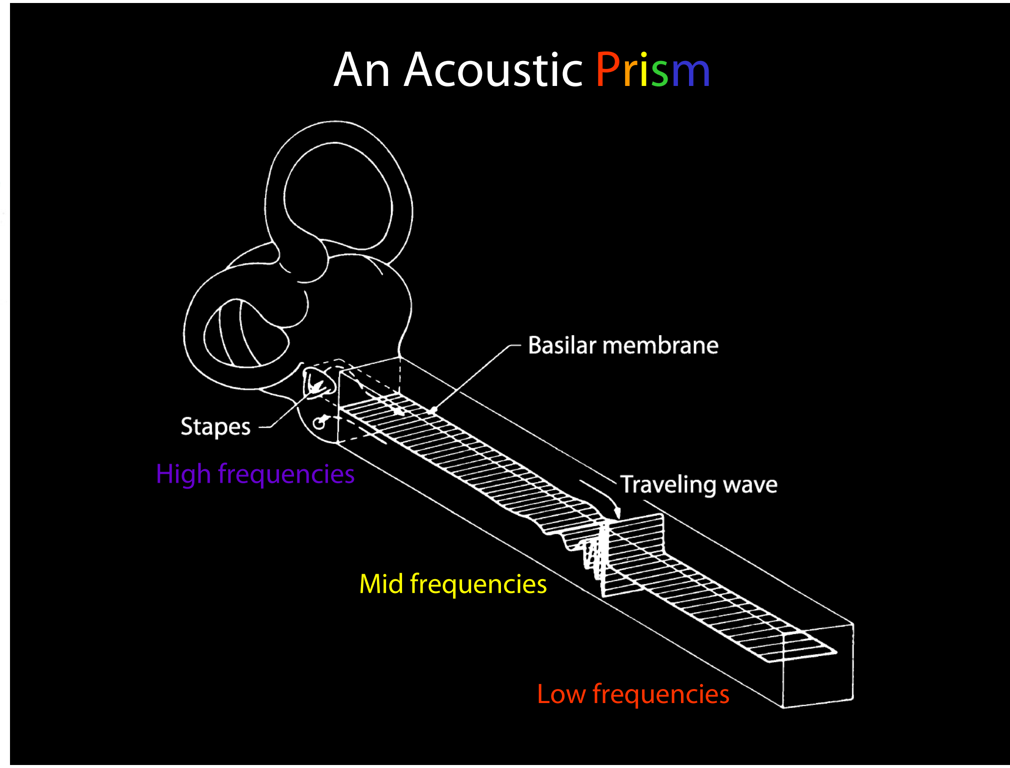


Geisler (1996)

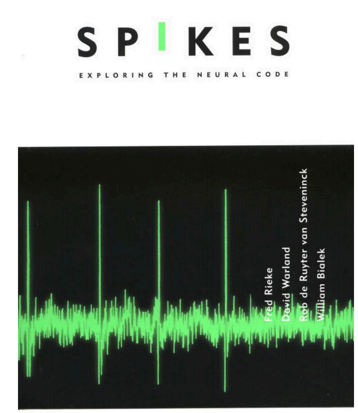
Hair cell = ‘Mechano-electro’ transducer







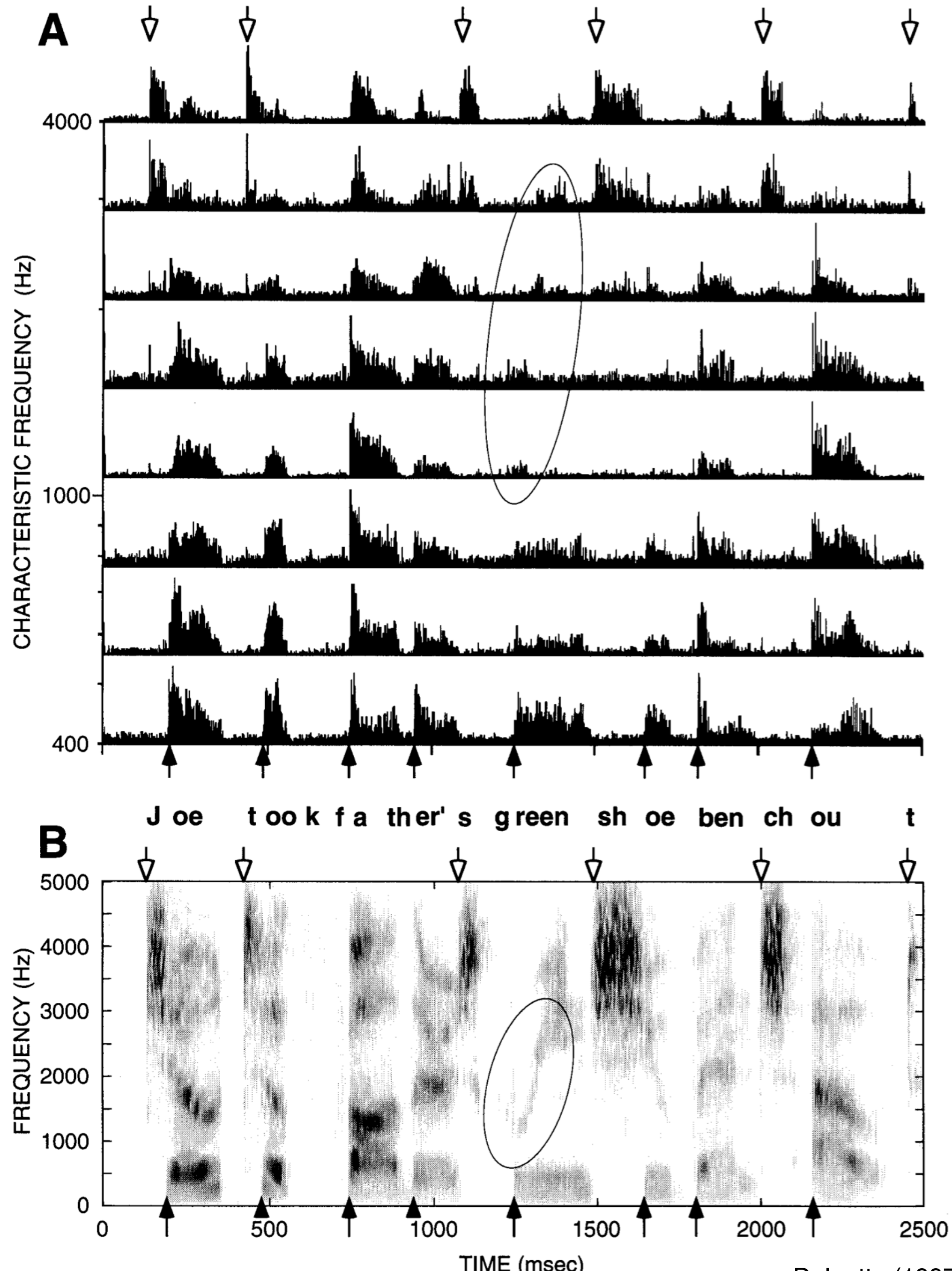
- Ear acts as a hydrodynamic spectrum analyzer
  (spatial location ←→ frequency)

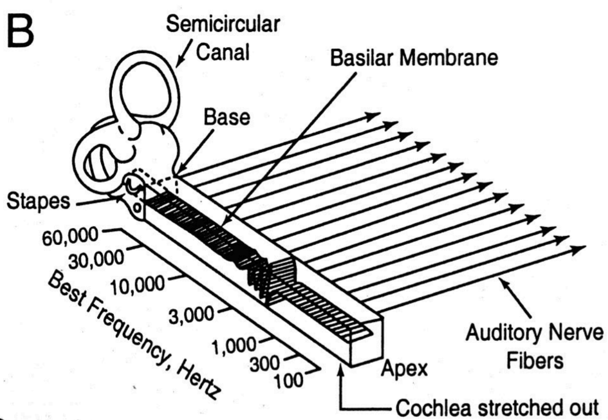


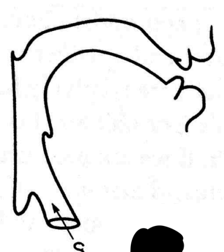
- Spectral decomposition serves as an underlying basis for auditory "neural code"

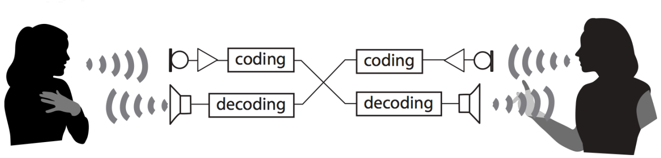
Neural coding of speech

Fig. 1. Neurogram and spectrogram for a speech utterance produced by a female speaker. A. Neurogram display of the activity of the cat auditory nerve in response to the utterance. Each trace represents the average post-stimulus-time histogram for 2-7 auditory-nerve fibers whose CFs are located in a 1/2 octave band centered at the vertical ordinate. All histograms were computed with a bin width of 1 msec, and have been normalized to the same maximum in order to emphasize temporal patterns. The stimulus level was such that the most intense vowels were at 50 dB SPL. B. Broadband spectrogram of the utterance. Filled arrows point to rapid increases in amplitude in the low frequencies (and their neural correlates on top), while open arrows point to rapid increases in amplitude in the high frequencies. The ovals show the second-formant movement in "green" and its neural correlate.









Delgutte (1997)

Aside: Imaging & Fourier Analysis

Medical/Biological/Neural Imaging

(e.g., MRI, CT, OCT, x-ray crystallography, spectroscopy, microscopy, interferometry, ...)

- Fourier transform is a key foundation in imaging (e.g., "k-space" in MRI)
- Also the backbone of modern signal processing

Wikipedia

Aside: Fourier analysis (REVISITED)

Intuitive connection back to Taylor series:

$$y(x_1 + \Delta x) \approx y(x_1) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n!} \left. \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \right|_{x_1} (\Delta x)^n. \qquad \text{(D.2)}$$

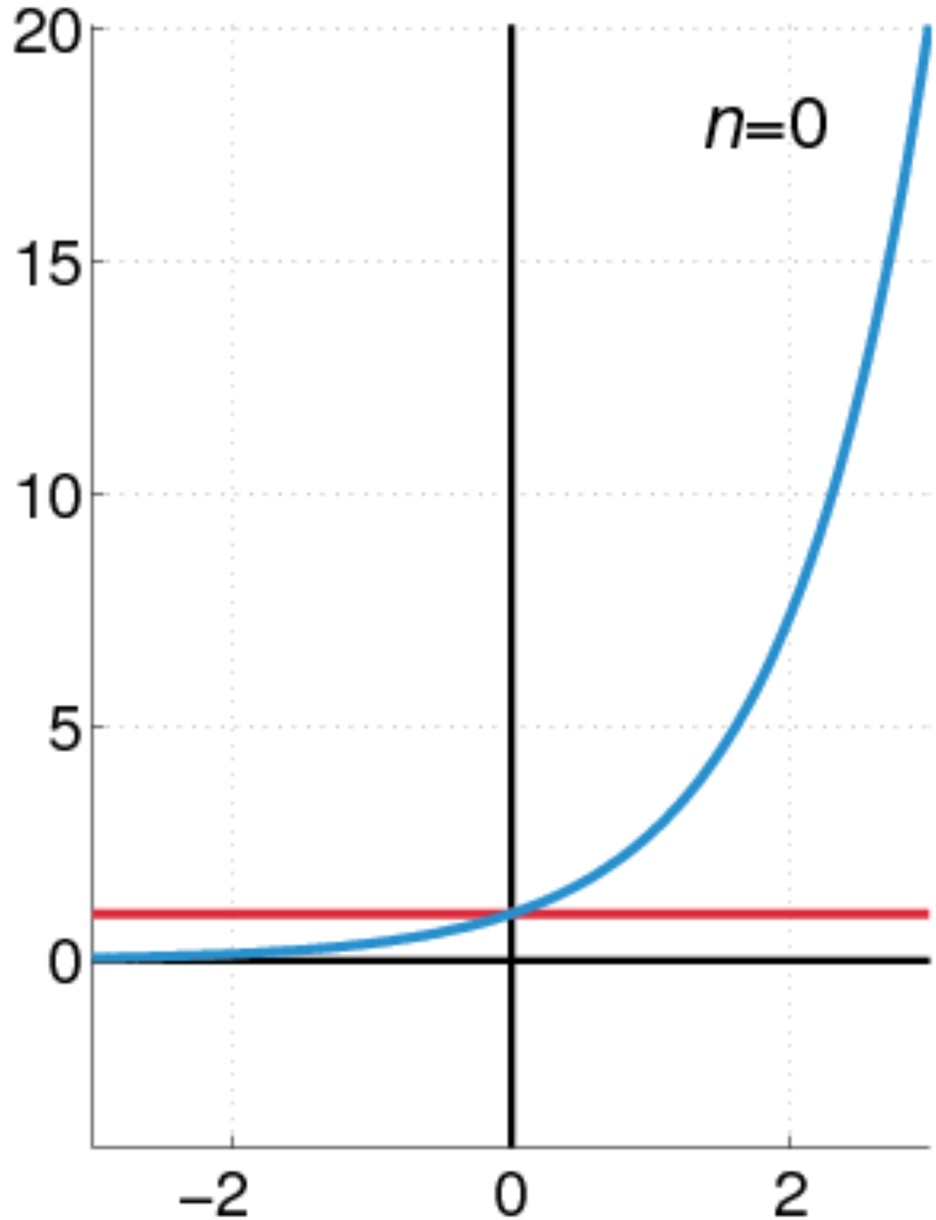
$$f(x) = f(x_o) + f'(x_o)(x - x_o) + \frac{f''(x_o)}{2!}(x - x_o)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_o)}{n!}(x - x_o)^n + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_o)}{n!}(x - x_o)^n$$

Taylor series → Expand as a (infinite) sum of polynomials

Different Idea: Fourier series → Expand as a (infinite) sum of sinusoids

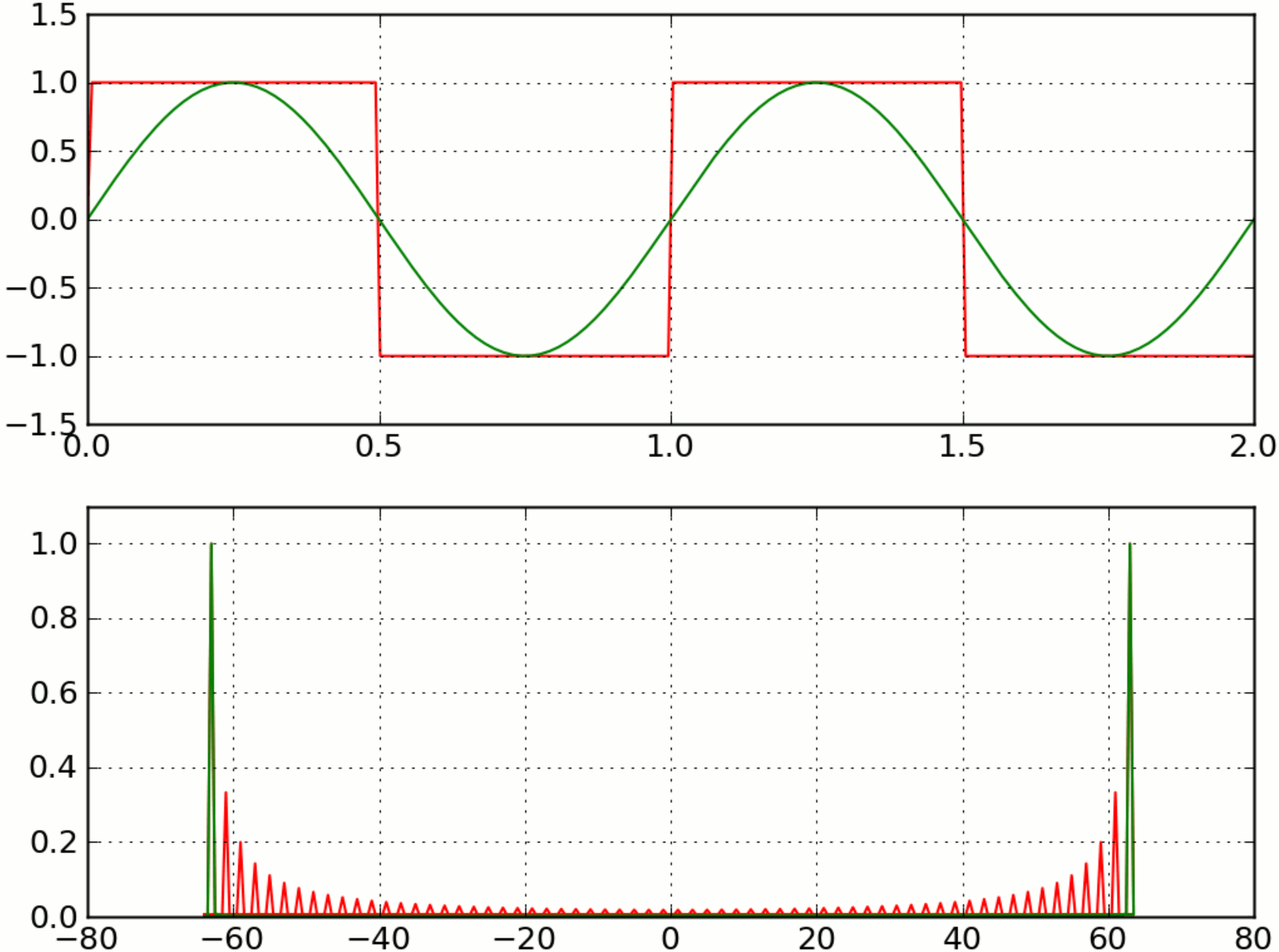
Aside: Fourier analysis (REVISITED)



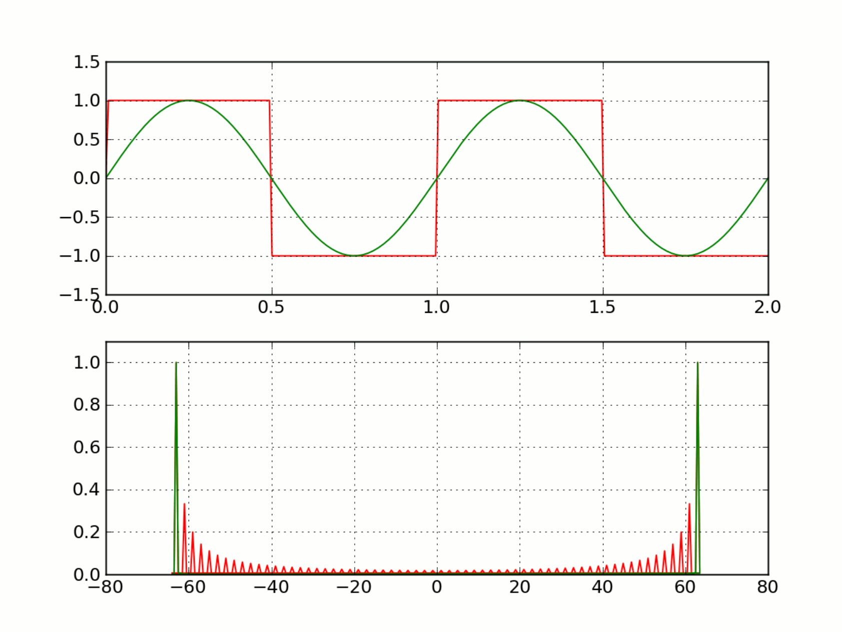
"The exponential function e^x (in blue), and the sum of the first n+1 terms of its Taylor series at 0 (in red)."

wikipedia (Taylor

Aside: Fourier analysis (REVISITED)

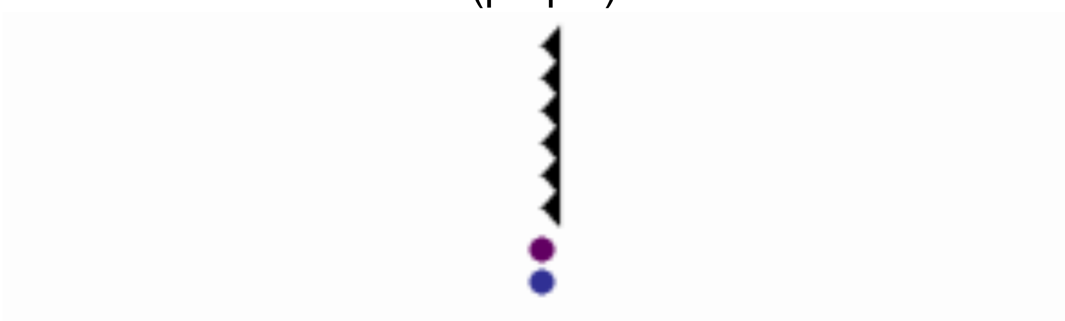


wikipedia (square



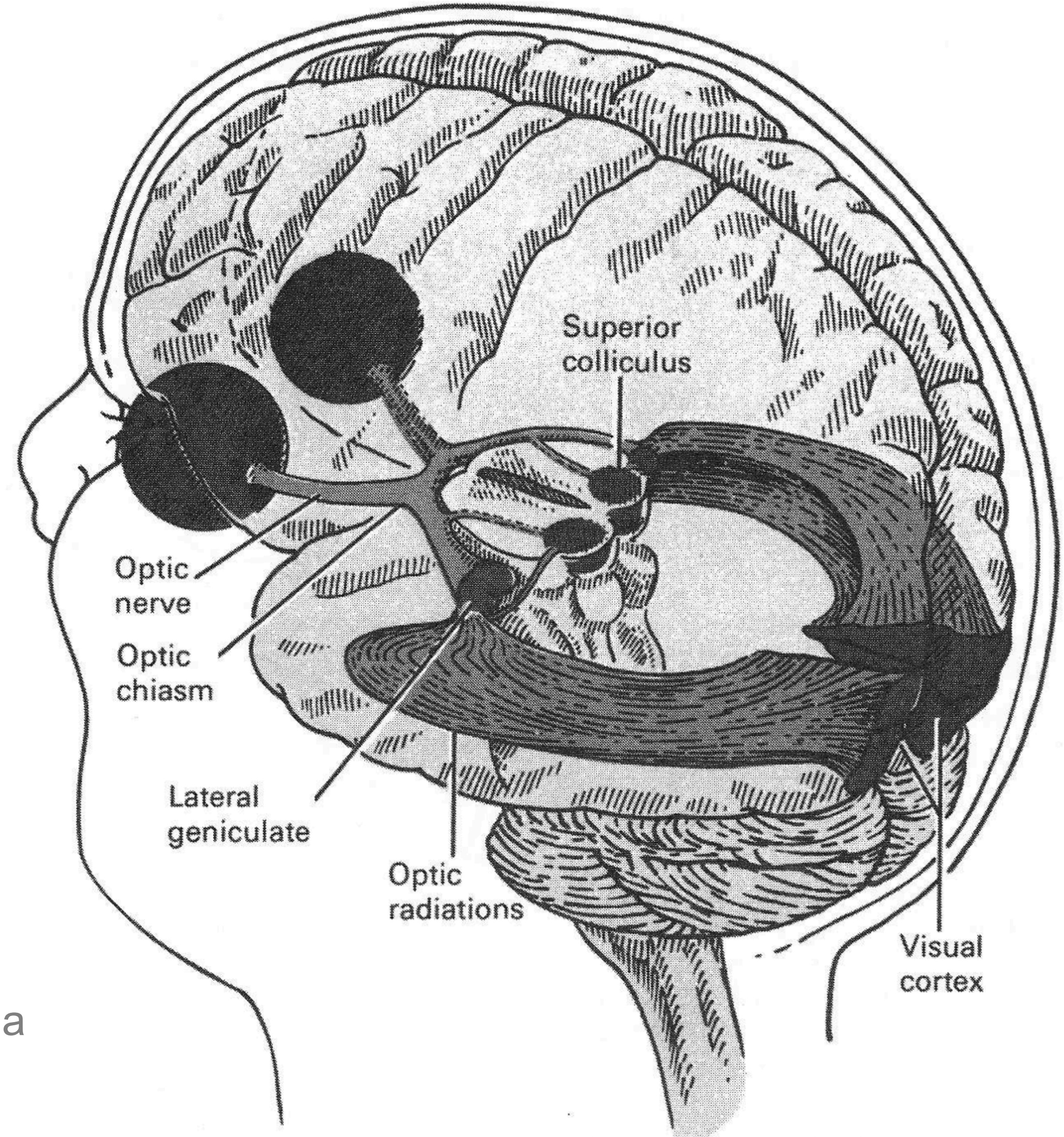
"Animation of the additive synthesis of a square wave with an increasing number of harmonics."

"The six arrows represent the first six terms of the Fourier series of a square wave. The two circles at the bottom represent the exact square wave (blue) and its Fourier-series approximation (purple)."



wikipedia (square

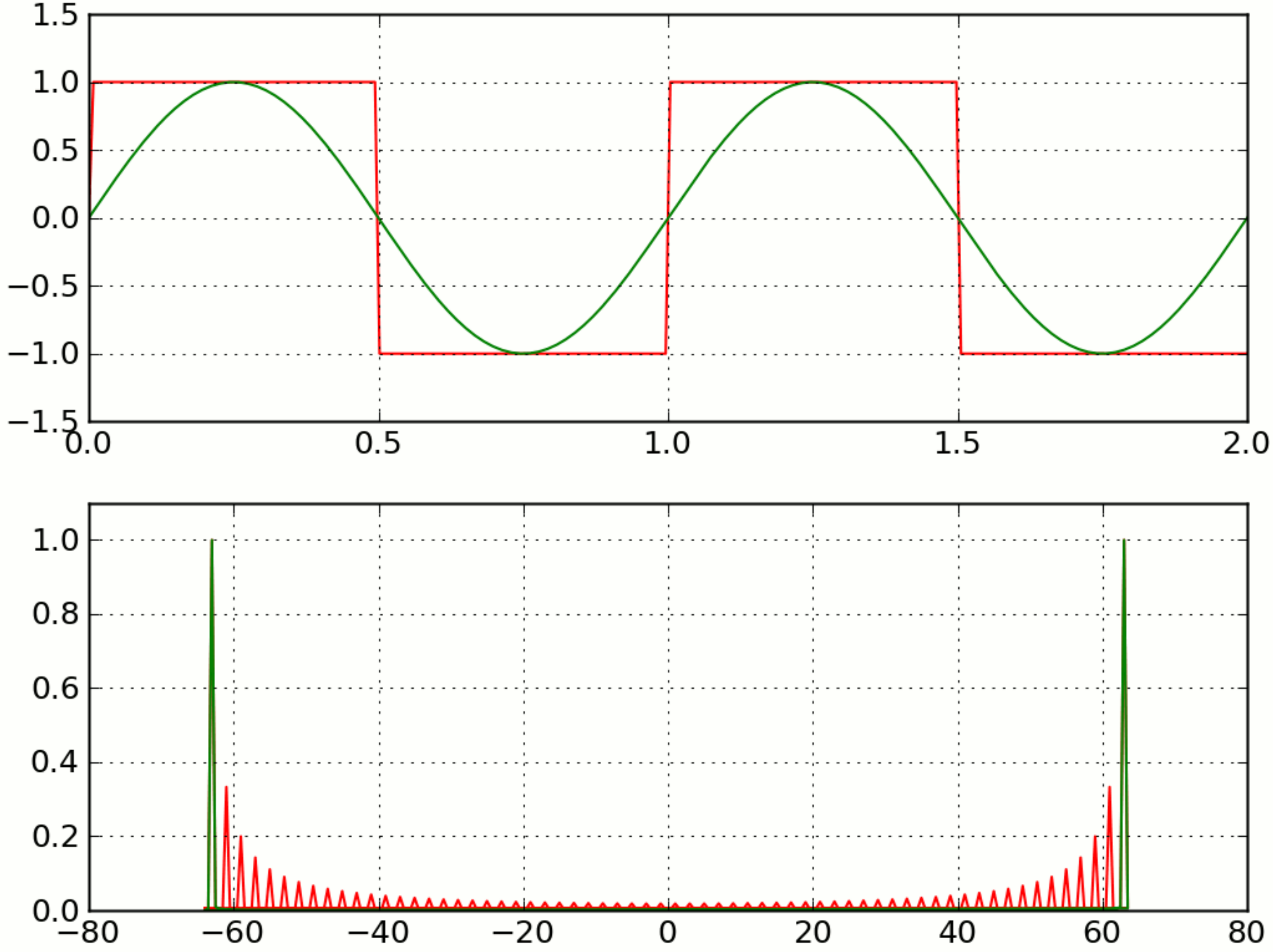
But what about vision?
What is the basis for the underlying neural code?



Harder questions I don't know the answers to....

... but spectral analysis is a useful starting point!

Palmer (1999)



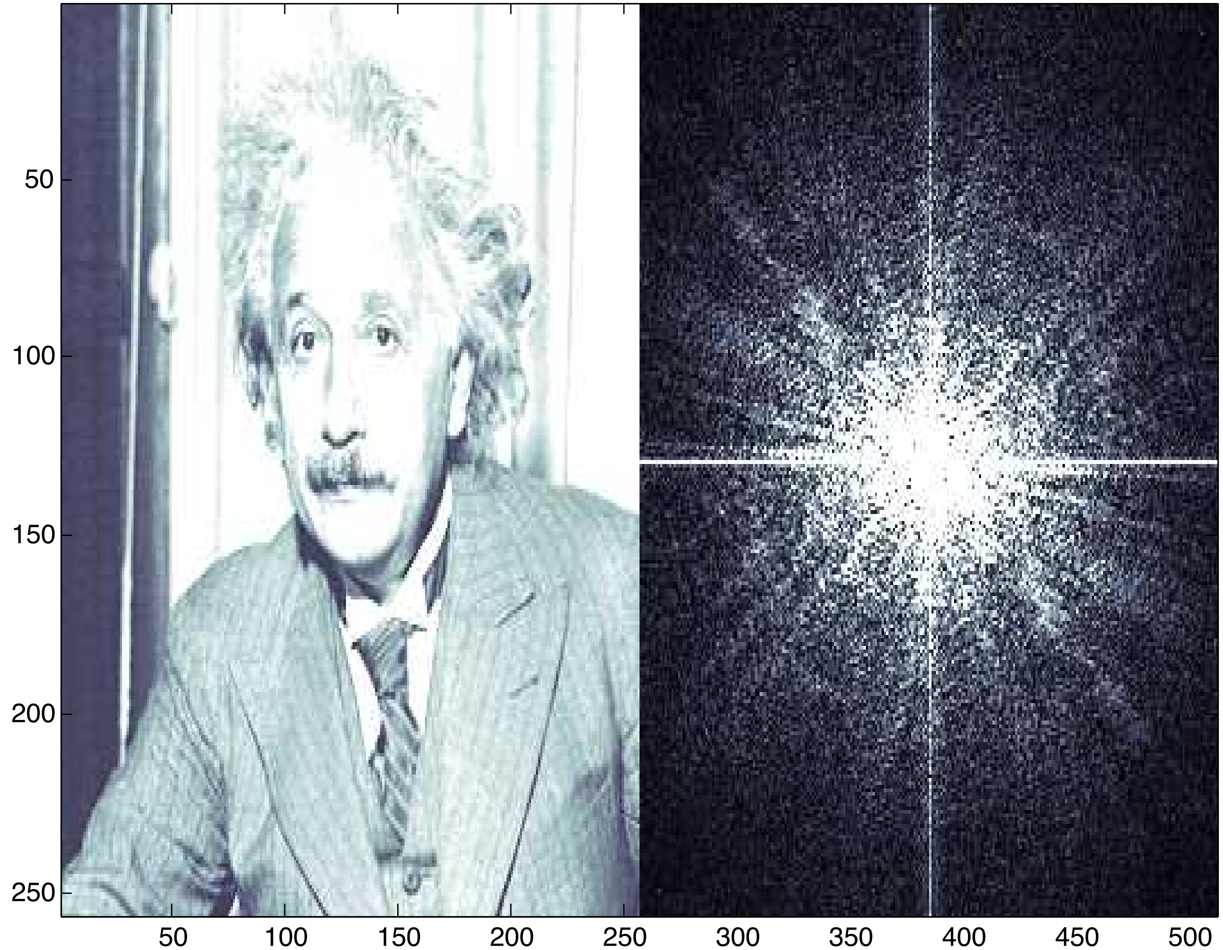
Consider: What makes an edge and "edge"?

wikipedia (square

2-D Fourier Transforms

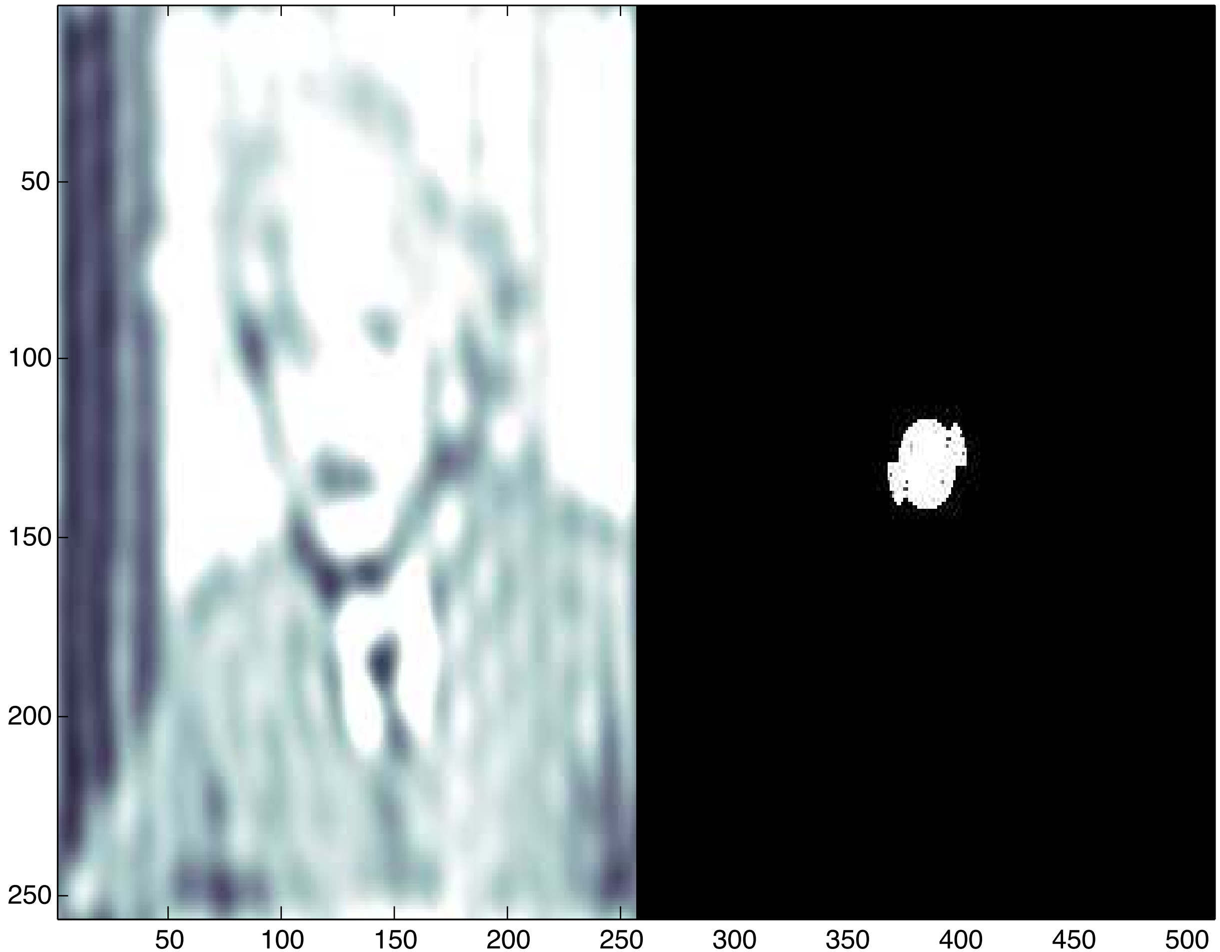
EXfourier2D.m
(Richard Murray, CVR)

‘Spatial domain’ ‘Frequency domain’

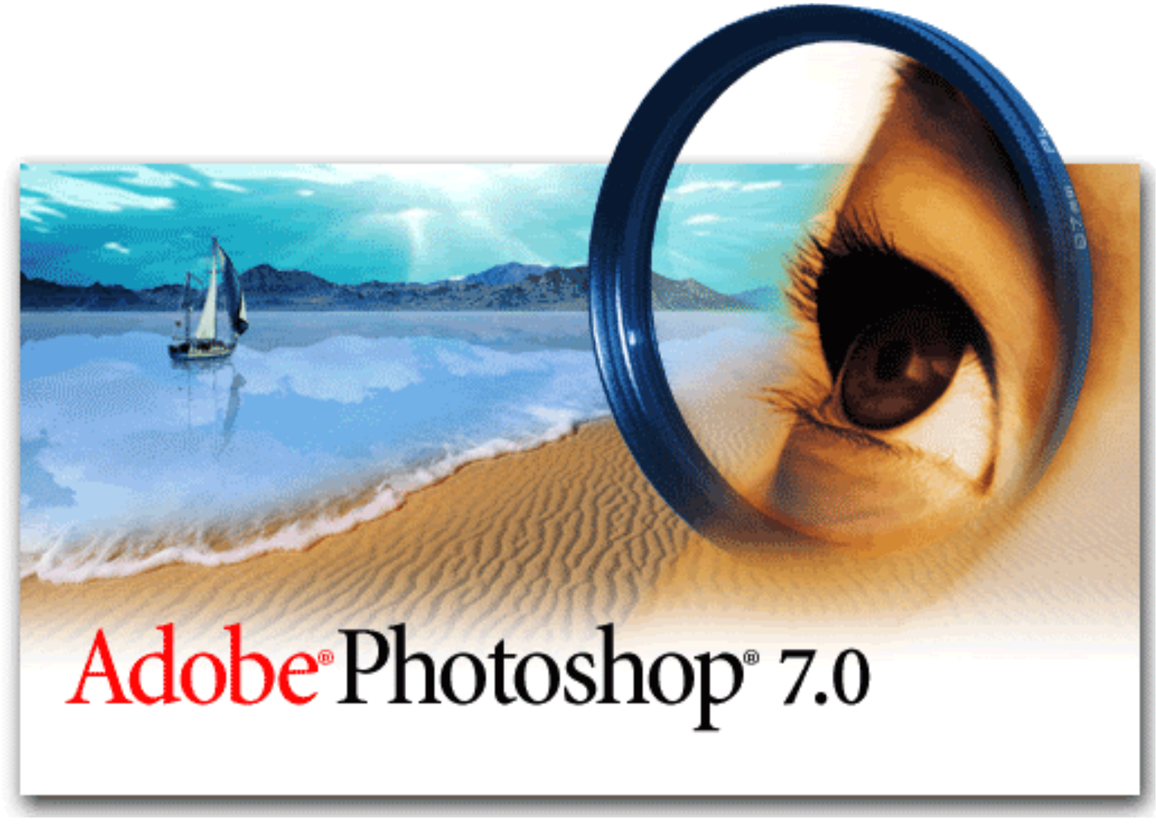


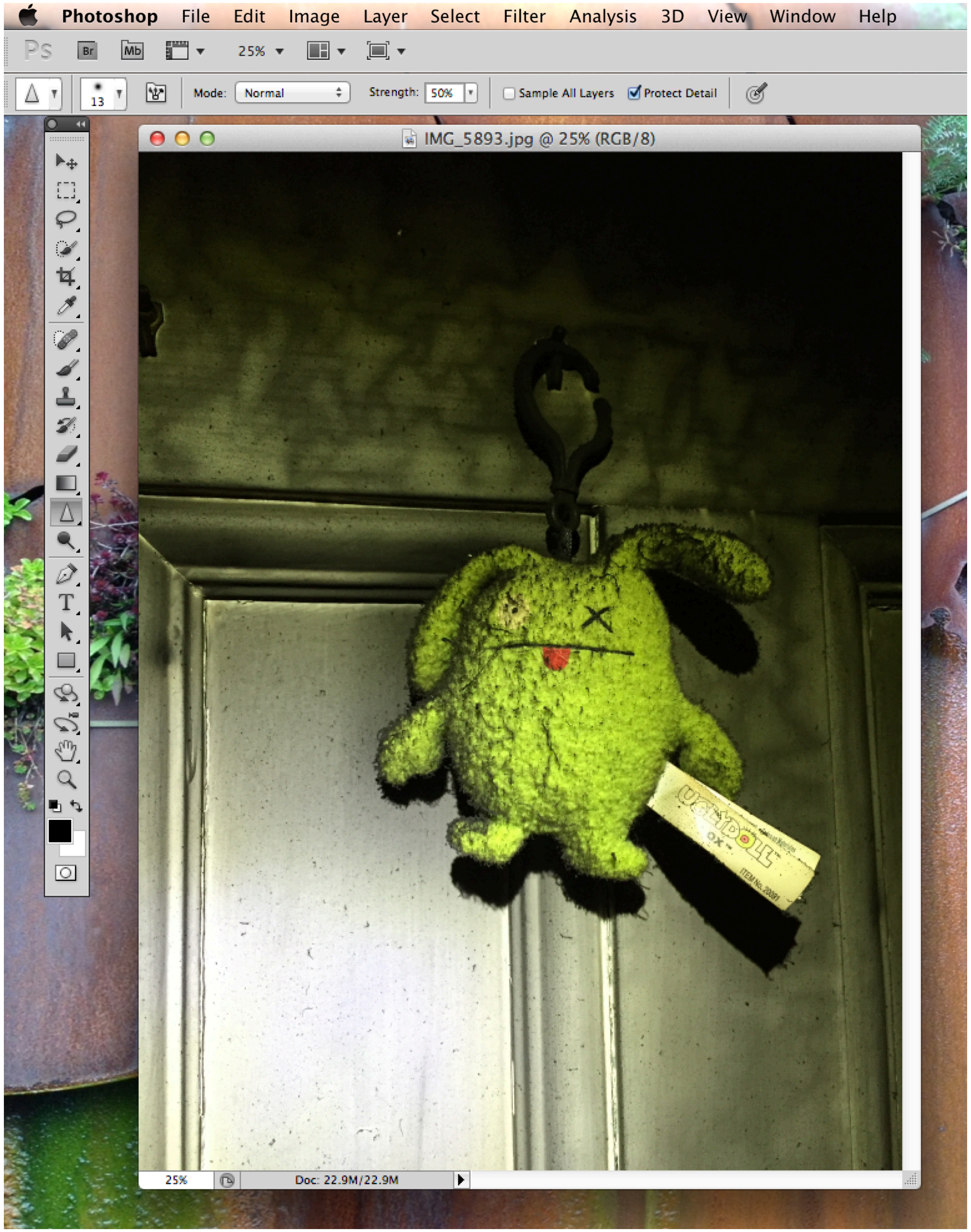
Note: Only ½ of the information is shown on the right (amplitude only; phase not shown)

EXfourier2D.m
(Richard Murray, CVR)



→ ‘Low-pass filtered’ version of the image

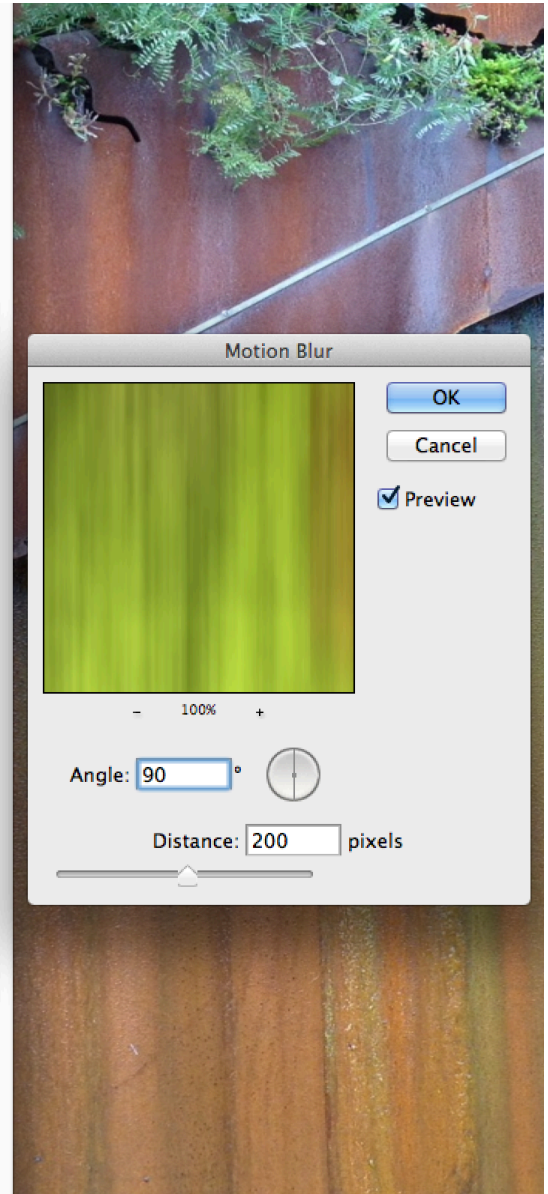

Adobe® Photoshop® 7.0


Photoshop File Edit Image Layer Select Filter Analysis 3D View Window Help
25%
Mode: Normal
Strength: 50%
Sample All Layers
Protect Detail
IMG_5893.jpg @ 25% (RGB/8)
25%
Doc: 22.9M/22.9M

Find Edges

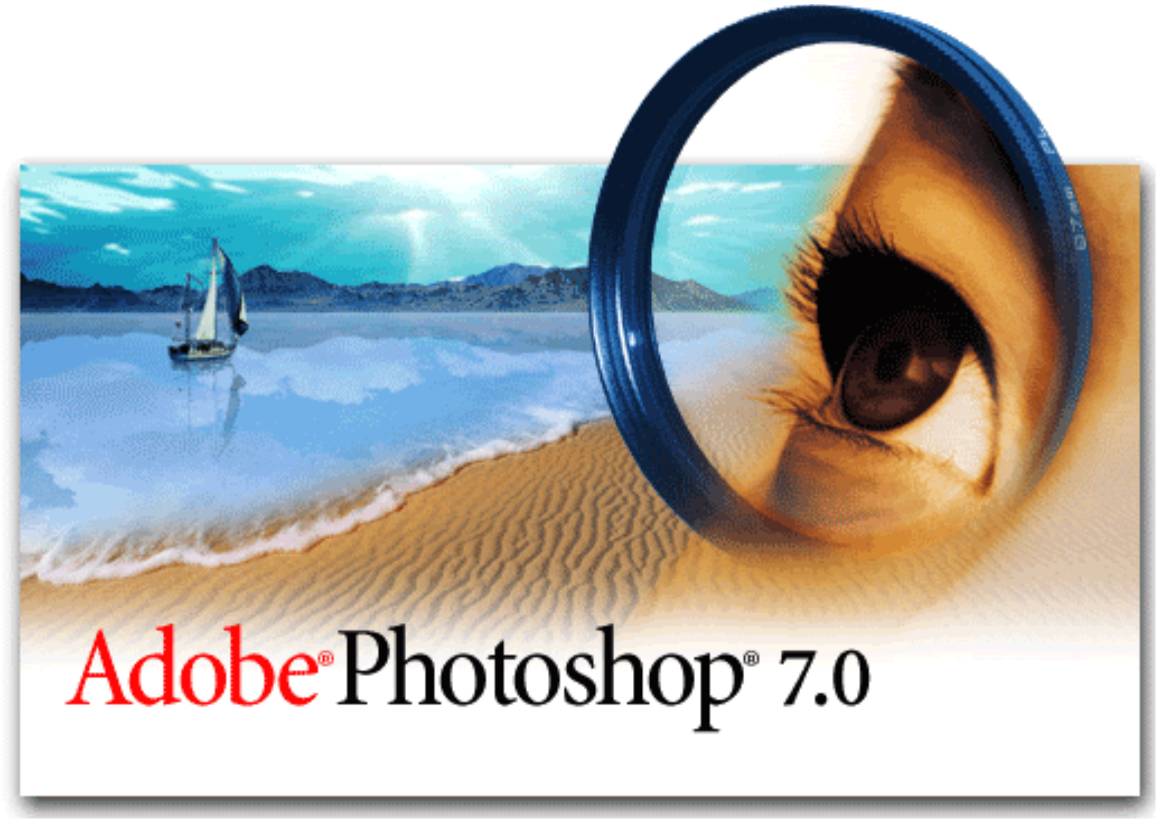
Stained Glass

Motion Blur

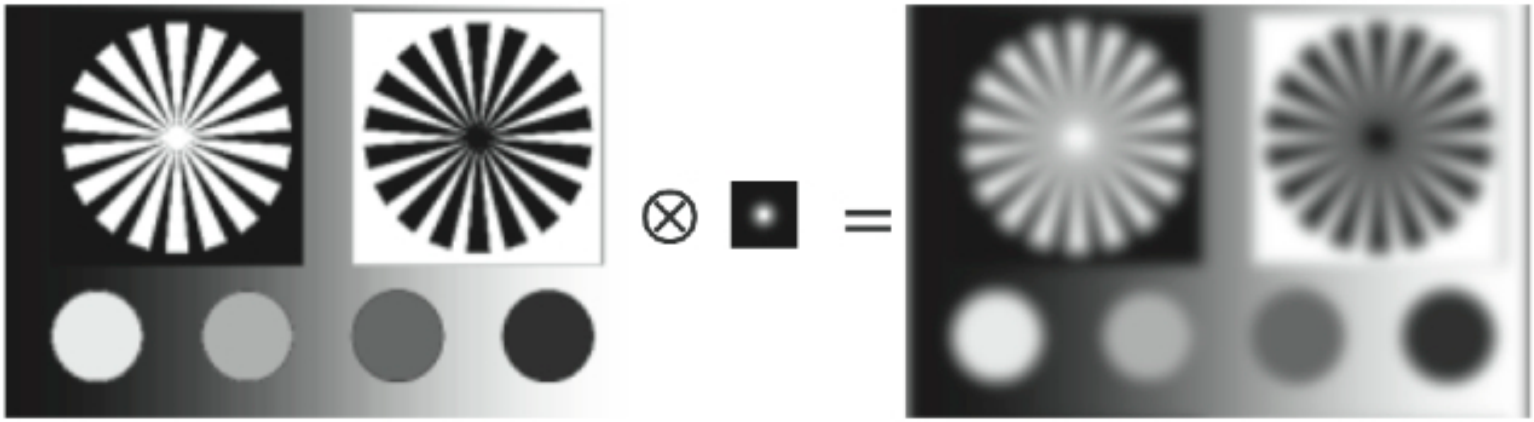

Motion Blur
OK
Cancel
Preview
100%
Angle: 90 °
Distance: 200 pixels

How does Photoshop "work"?

(at least in very basic terms)



<u>2-D Convolutions</u>: Images & ‘Filtering’



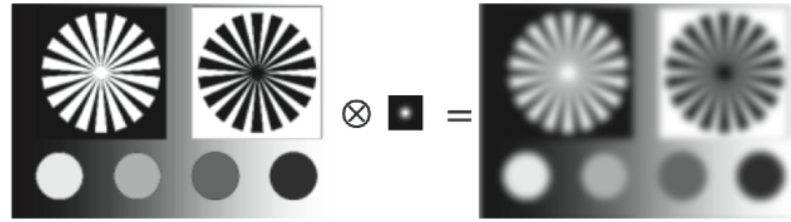
- Two basic ingredient: “image” and “kernel” (or filter)
- Kernel is tied back to an “impulse response”
- Convolution is an operation that ties the two together

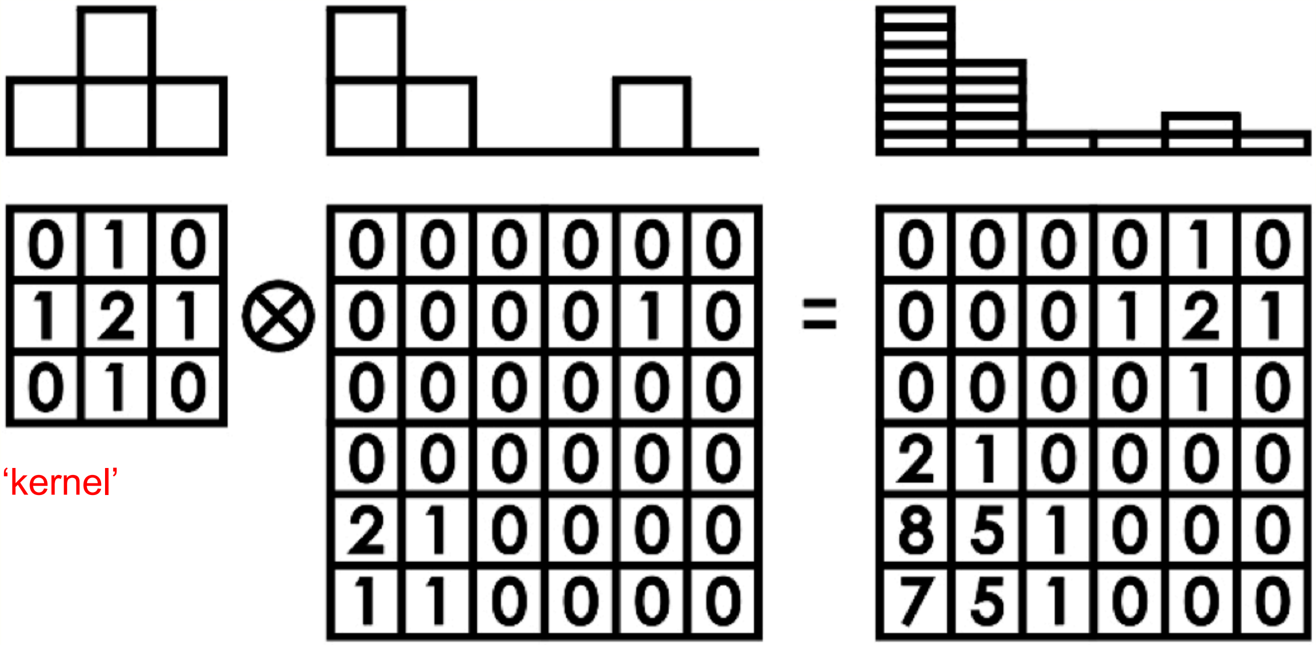
(surprisingly universal consideration throughout science)

Pawley (ch.25)

Image Processing: Filtering

Convolution → Blurring





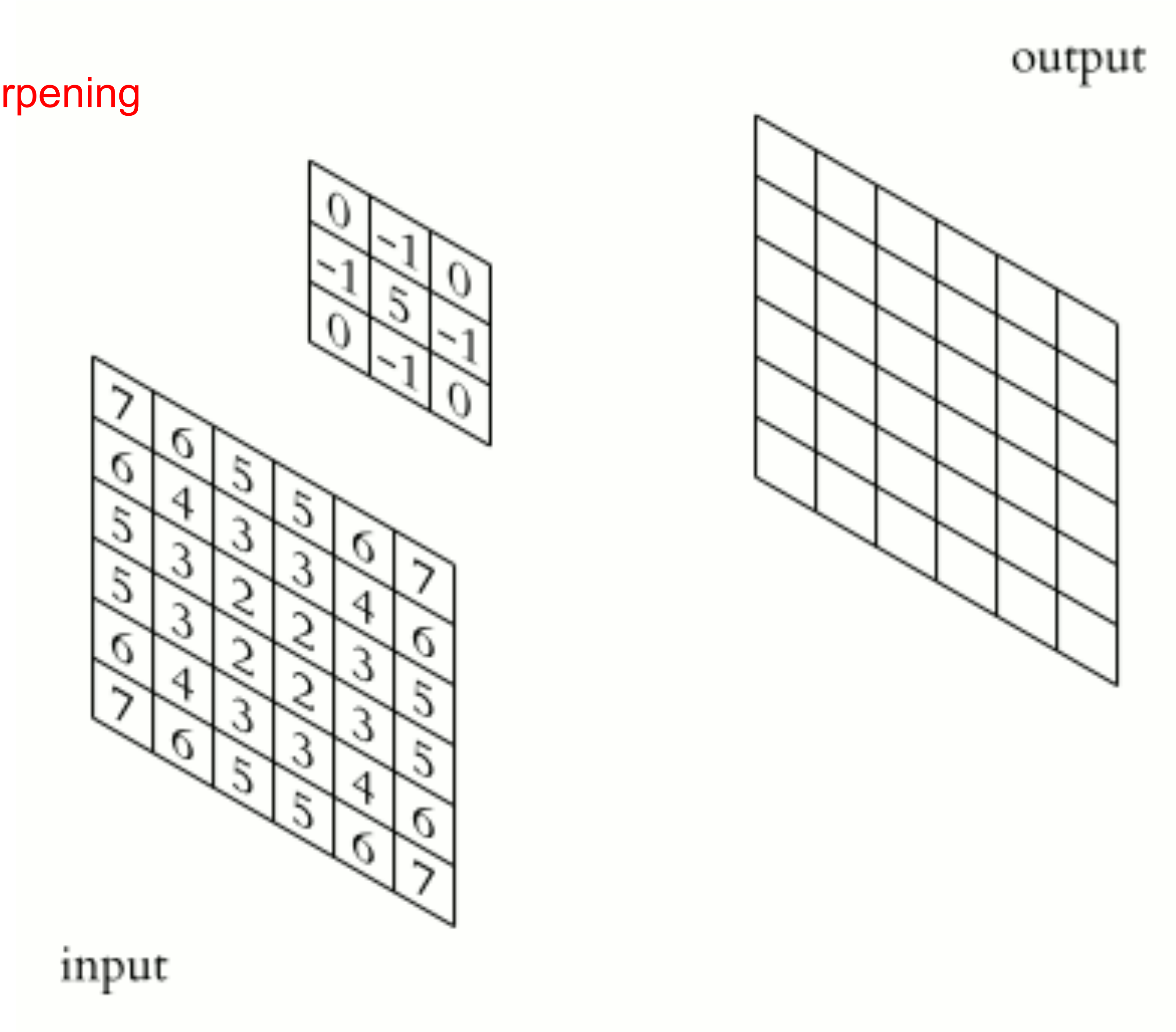
Blurring 'kernel'

FIGURE 25.2. Schematic diagram demonstrating the convolution (⊗) operation with a 6 × 6 pixel object and a 3 × 3 pixel blurring kernel. The profiles above show the maximum projection of the two-dimensional grids as would be seen looking across the planes from above. Note how the contrast of the peaks in the image is reduced and smeared across the image.

Pawley (ch.25)

Image Processing: Filtering

Convolution → Sharpening



Basic idea is that a convolution is a numerical operation between image and kernel

Wikipedia
[see page for Kernel (image processing)]

Connection to Fourier Transforms

- Consider the Fourier transform of the (1-D) convolution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[p \otimes q] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [p \otimes q] e^{-i\omega t}\, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\tau) q(t-\tau)\, d\tau \right] e^{-i\omega t}\, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\tau) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(t-\tau) e^{-i\omega t}\, dt \right] d\tau.\end{aligned}$$

- Making use of the 'shifting property', the term in the square brackets is:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(t-\tau) e^{-i\omega t}\, dt = e^{-i\omega\tau} Q(\omega)$$

$Q(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $q(t)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[p \otimes q] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} Q(\omega)\, d\tau \\ &= P(\omega) Q(\omega),\end{aligned}$$

$P(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $p(t)$

Convolution theorem

$$\mathcal{F}[p \otimes q] = \mathcal{F}[p]\, \mathcal{F}[q]$$

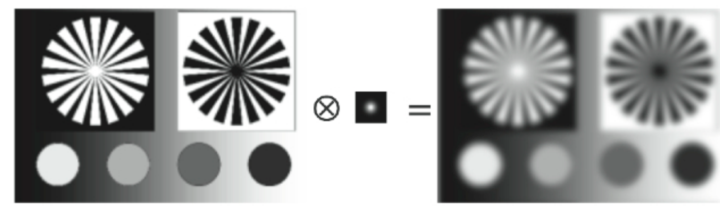
Devries (1994)

Convolution Theorem

- Simple but powerful idea:
Convolution in the time domain is simply a multiplication in the spectral domain

$$\mathcal{F}[p \otimes q] = \mathcal{F}[p]\,\mathcal{F}[q]$$

- Door swings both ways: From the output, if we know the impulse response, we can *deconvolve* (i.e., divide in spectral domain) to get the original input!



$$V_{out} = V_{in} \otimes r,$$

$$\mathcal{F}[V_{out}] = \mathcal{F}[V_{in} \otimes r] = \mathcal{F}[V_{in}]\,\mathcal{F}[r]$$

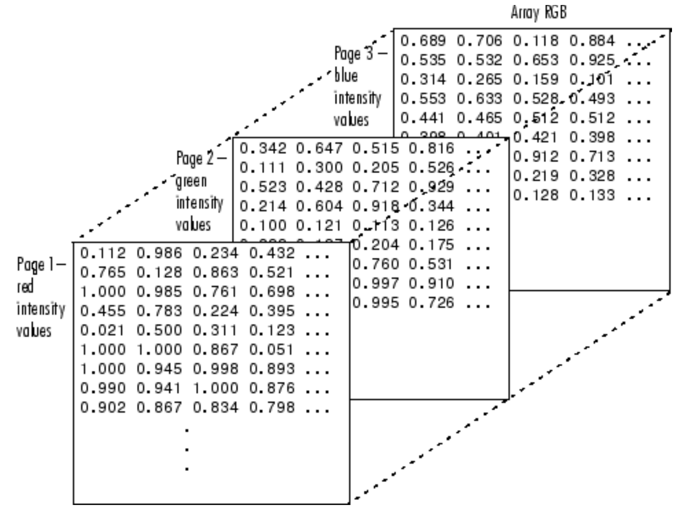
$$\mathcal{F}[V_{in}] = \frac{\mathcal{F}[V_{out}]}{\mathcal{F}[r]}$$

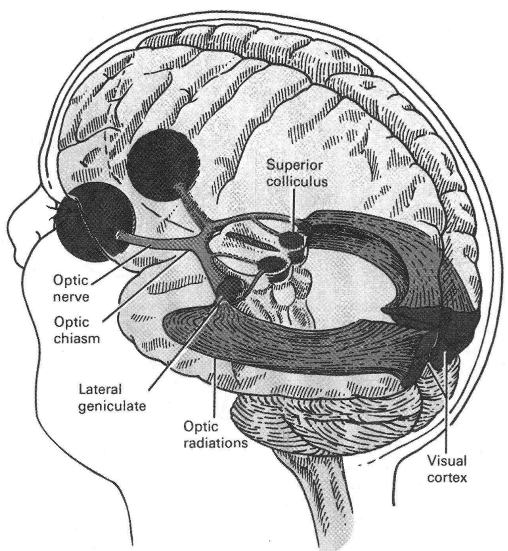
$$V_{in}(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\mathcal{F}[V_{out}]}{\mathcal{F}[r]}\right]$$

Short version: Numerically this is easy to do!

Devries (1994)

What are some basic (signal processing) considerations about “transforming” information?





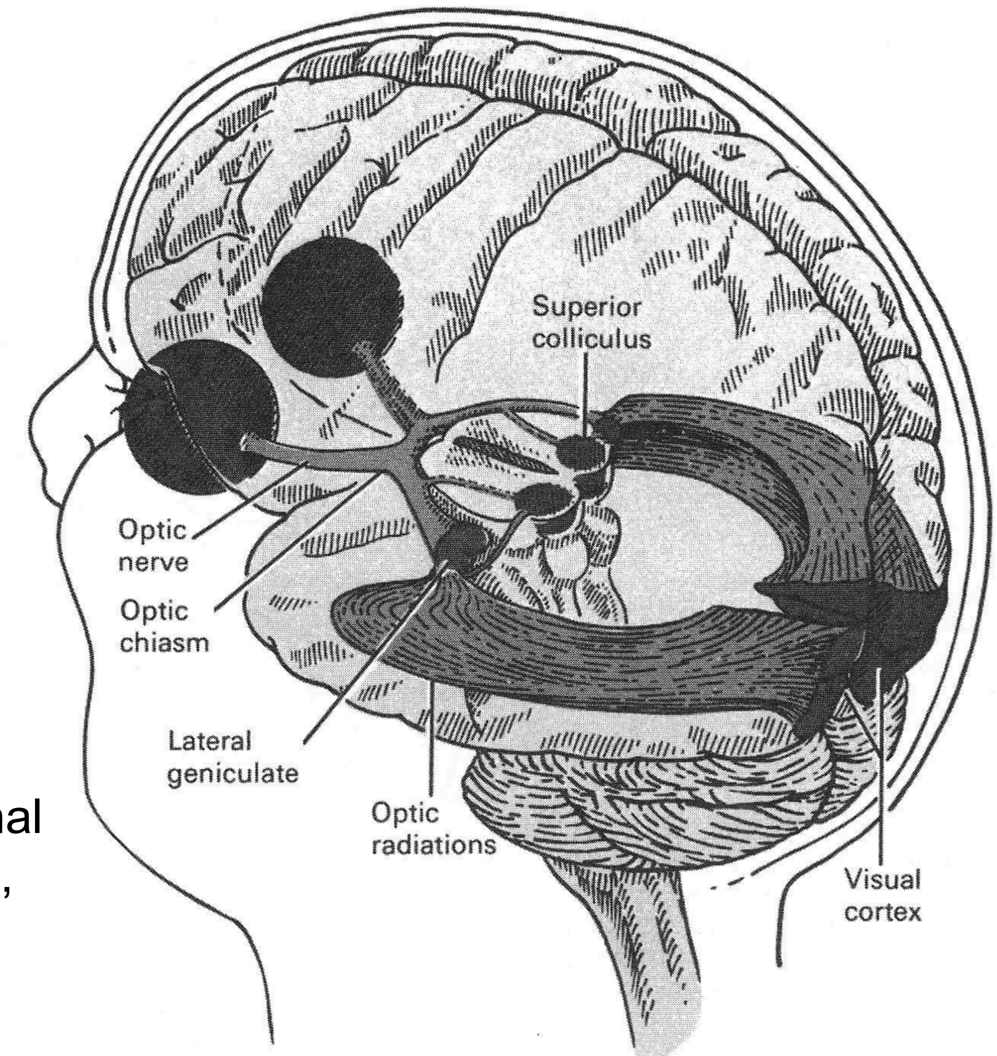
- Does Photoshop and the visual system operate in the same way?

→ No. But there are likely basic “signal processing” facets (e.g., spectral decomposition) universally at work

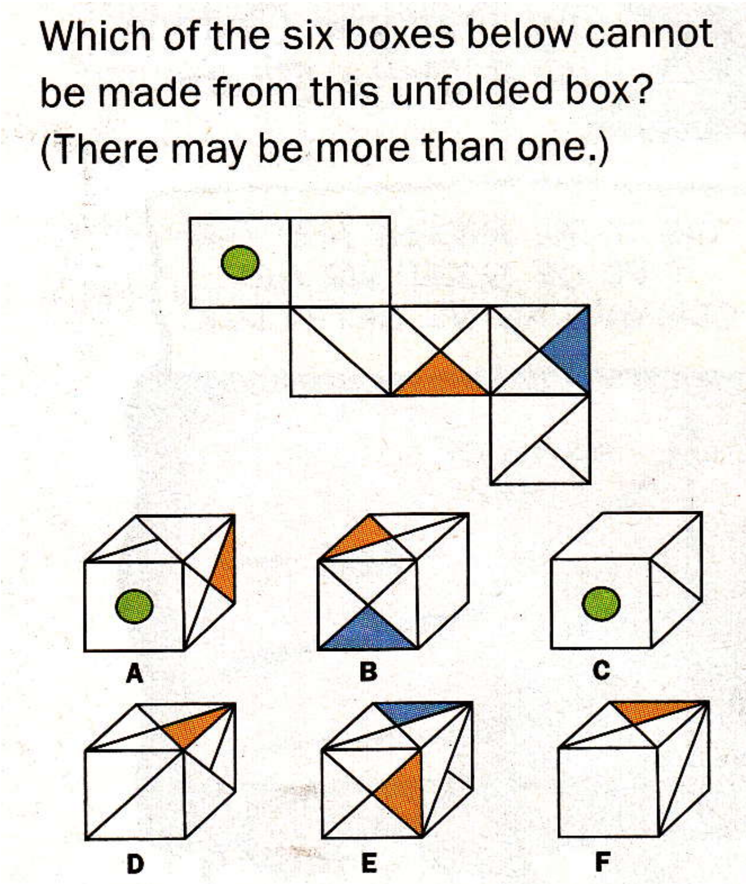
Question:
How do our sensory systems encode “information” about the world around us?

Consider how you “process” this picture....

- Transducers and neurons as the basic building blocks
- Transformation into a “neural code” involves abstract-ish signal processing considerations (e.g., spectral analysis, convolution)

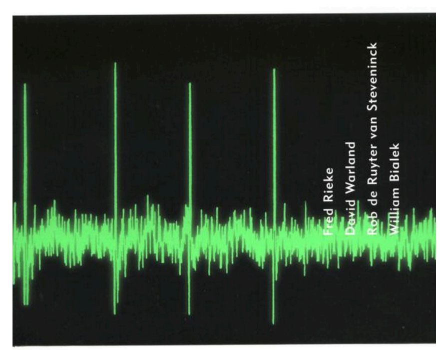


Palmer (1999)



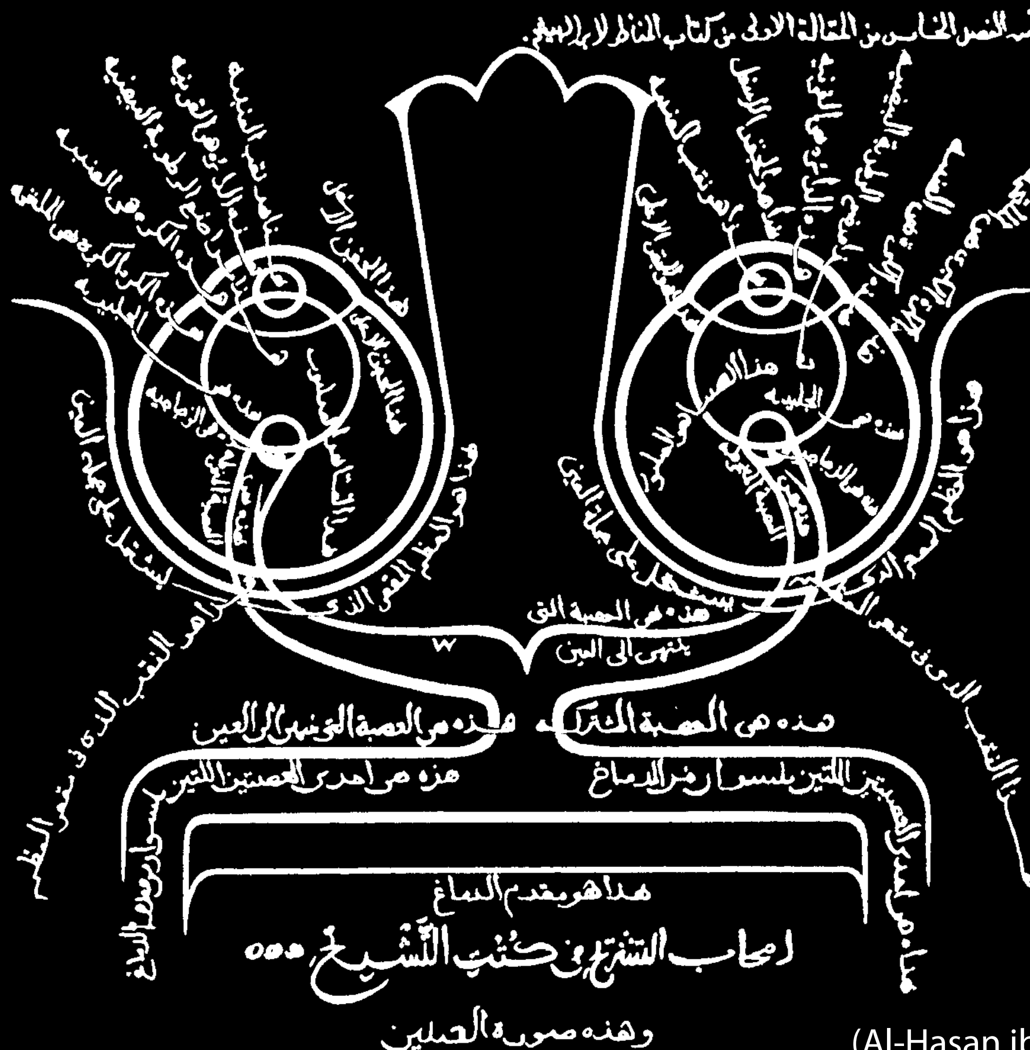
SPIKES

EXPLORING THE NEURAL CODE



National Geographic

The Eye



(Al-Hasan ibn al-Haitham 1083)

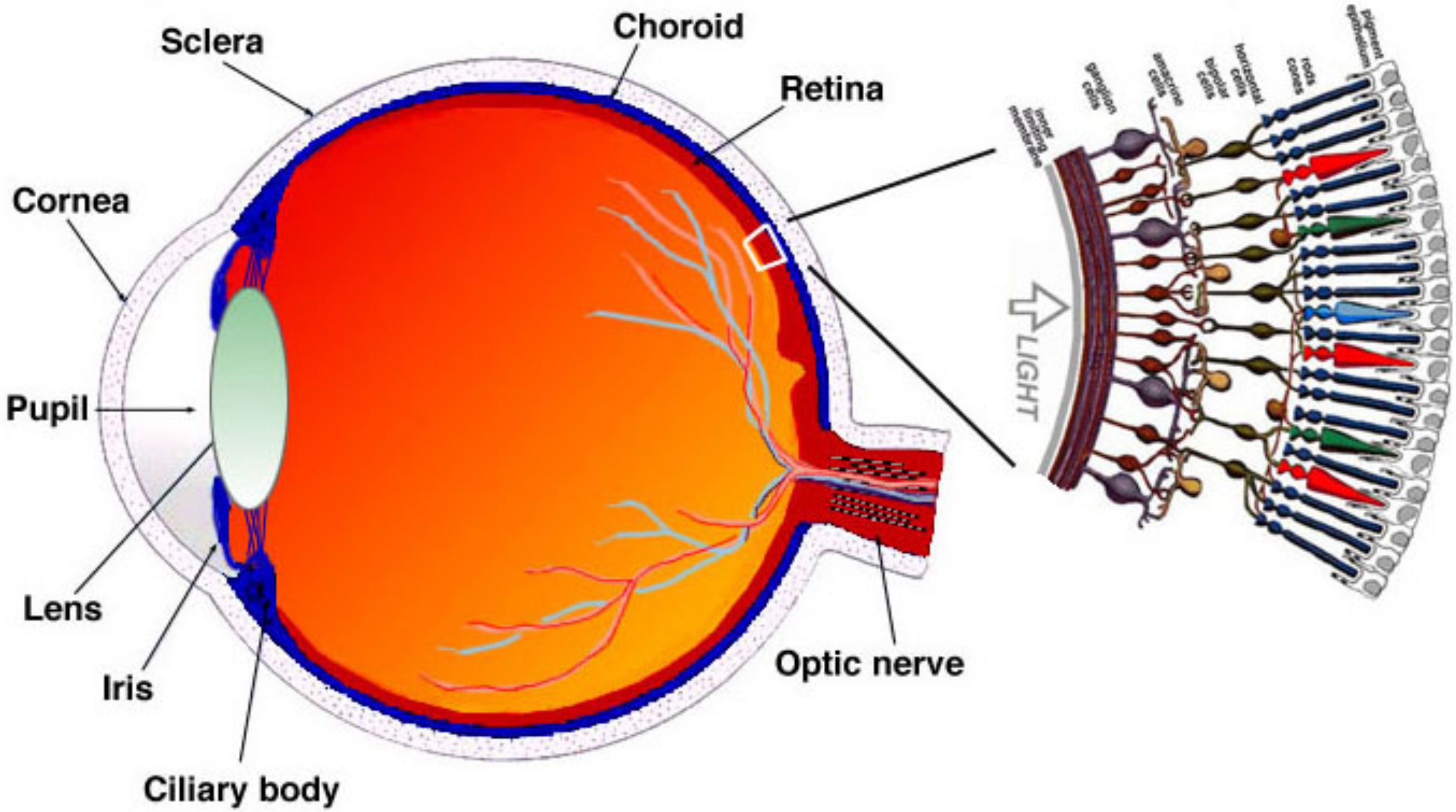


Fig. 1.1. A drawing of a section through the human eye with a schematic enlargement of the retina.

WebVision (Utah)

Receptive field

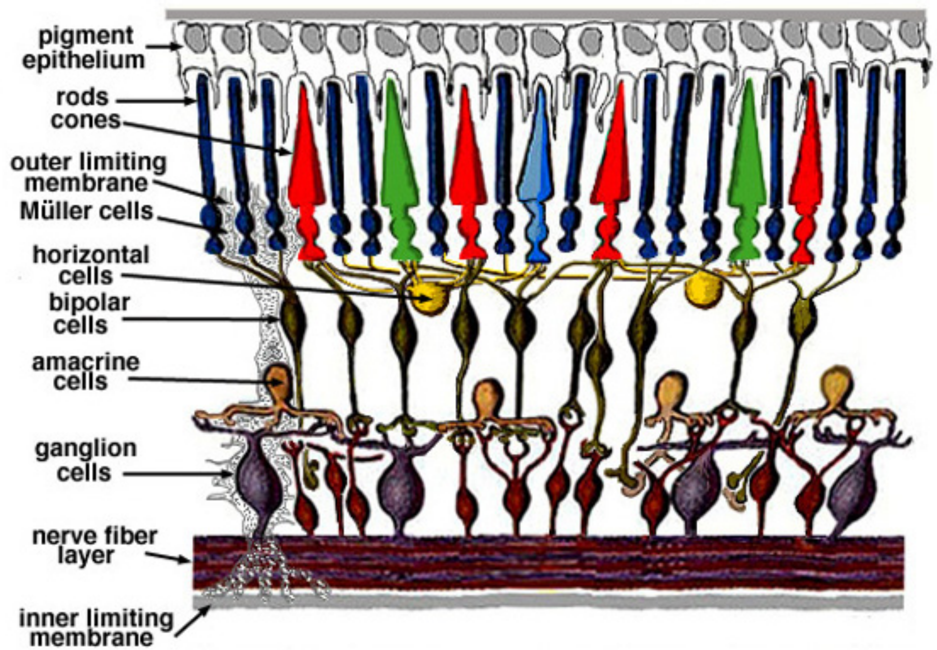


Fig. 2. Simple diagram of the organization of the retina.

WebVision (Utah)

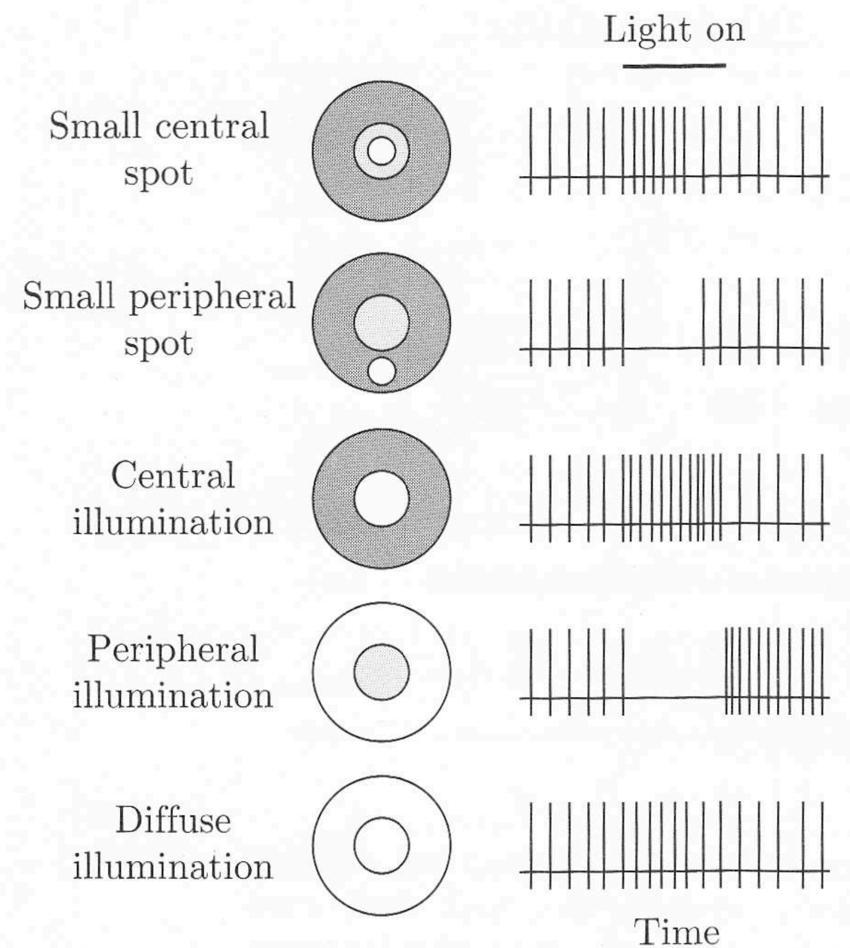
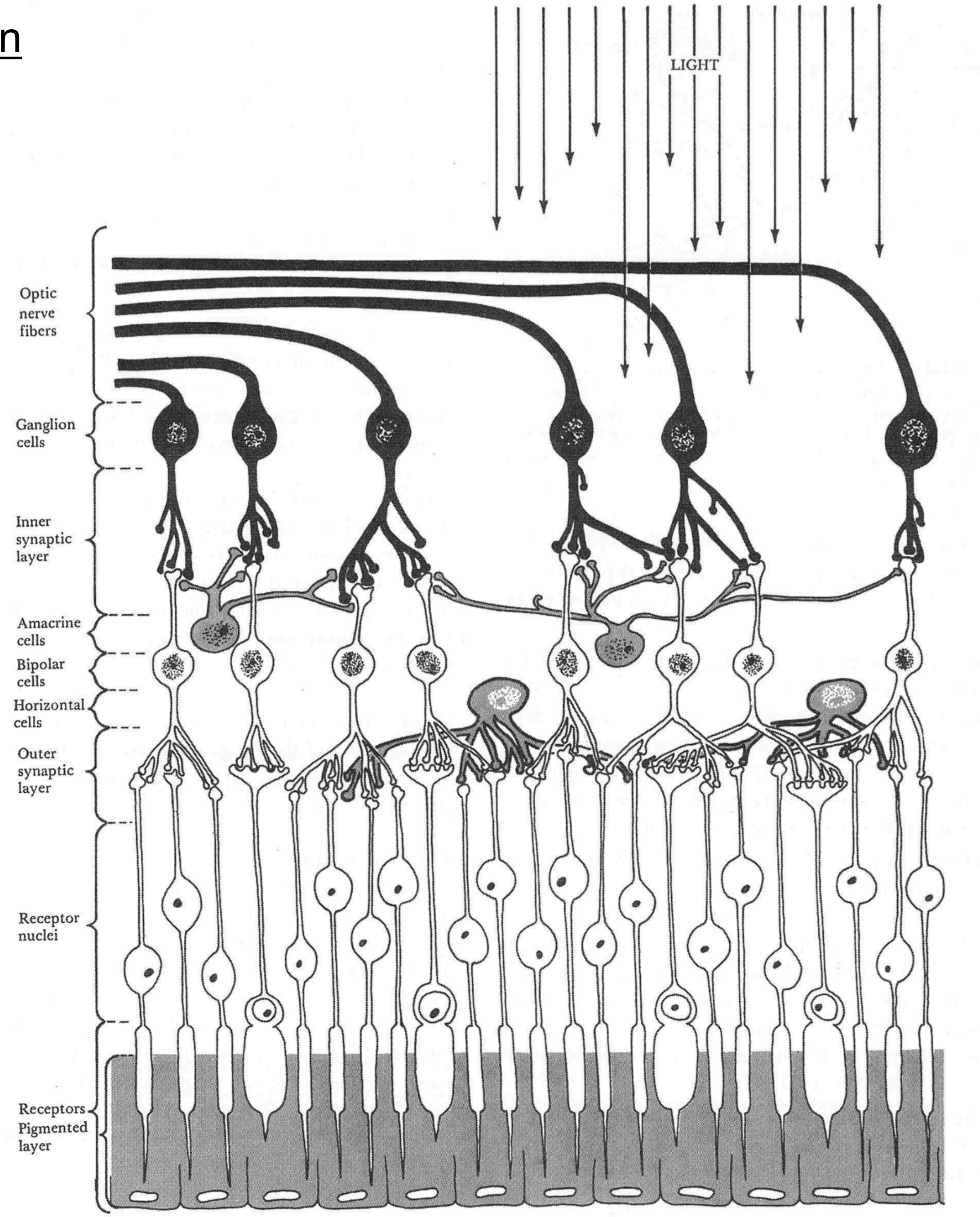


Fig. 1.26

→ Incident pattern on an *area* causes unique optical nerve fiber firing rate from a given *point*

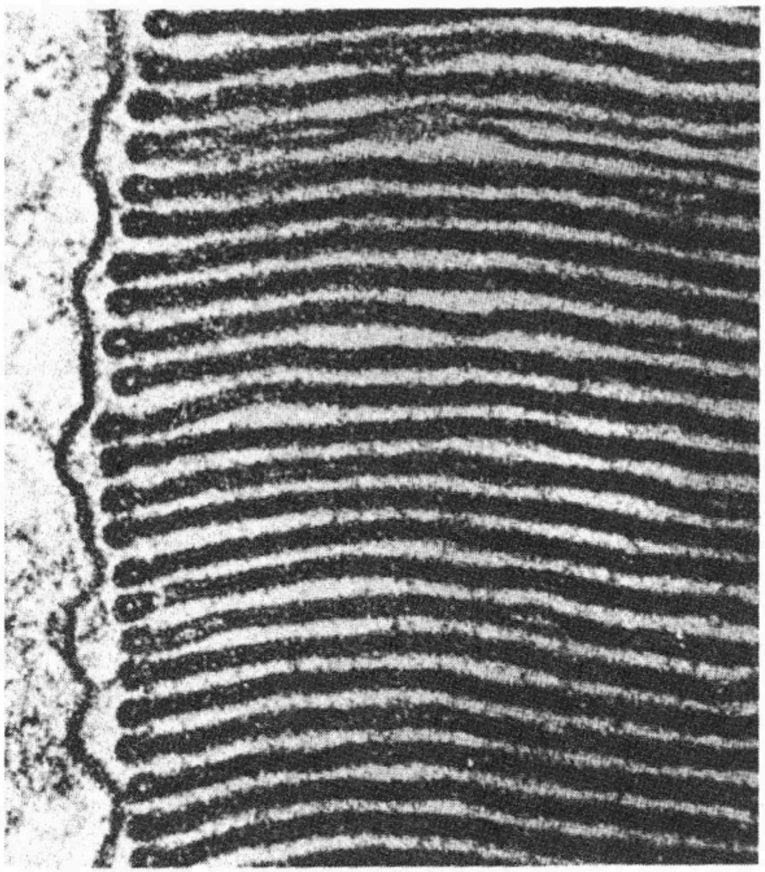
Weiss (1996)

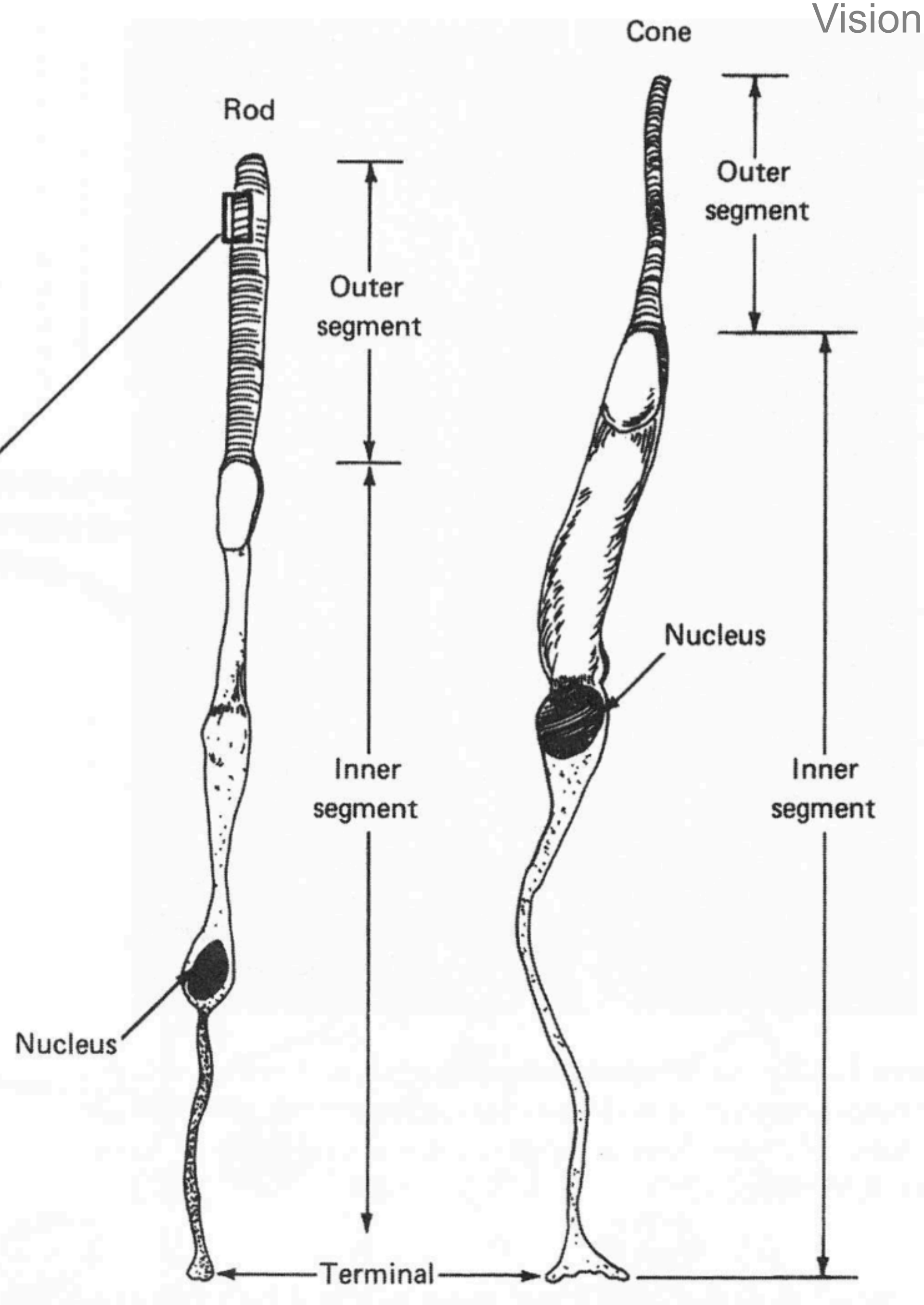
Phototransduction



Palmer (1999)

Phototransduction





McIlwain (1996)

Phototransduction

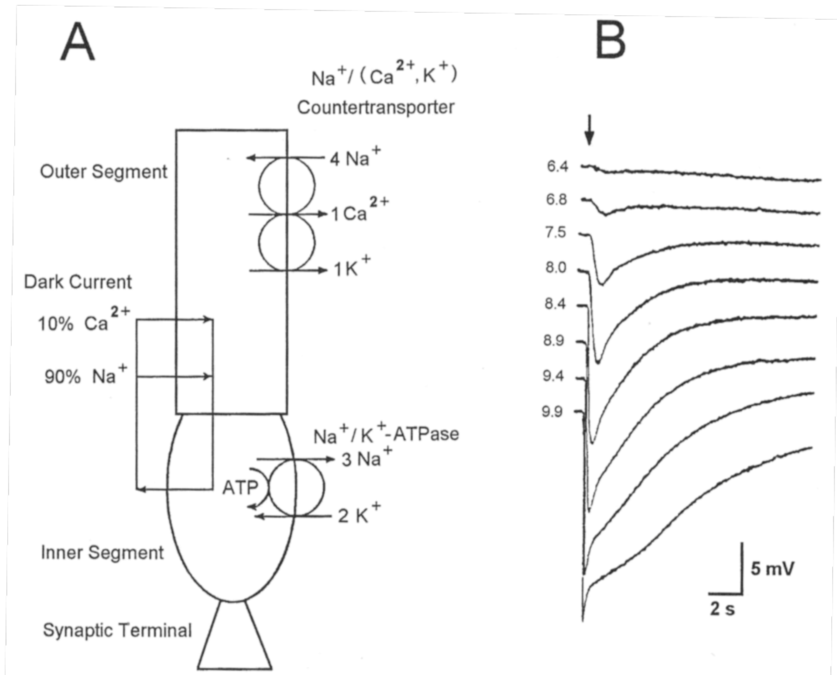


Figure 5.3. (A) Diagram of rod photoreceptor showing dark-current path and ion transporters and pumps. (Reprinted from G. L. Fain and H. R. Matthews: Calcium and the mechanism of light adaptation in vertebrate photoreceptors. *Trends in Neurosciences* 13:378–84, 1990, with permission of Elsevier Trends Journals.) (B) Intracellular recordings from a toad rod showing hyperpolarizing responses to a light flash (arrow). Numbers to left show stimulus intensity in units of log quanta per square millimeter per flash. (Reprinted from G. L. Fain, G. H. Gold, and J. E. Dowling: Receptor coupling in the toad retina. *Cold Spring Harbor Symposium on Quantitative Biology* 40:547–61, 1975, with permission of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.)

McIlwain (1996)

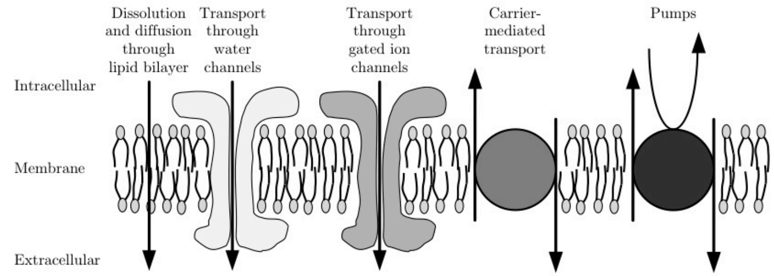
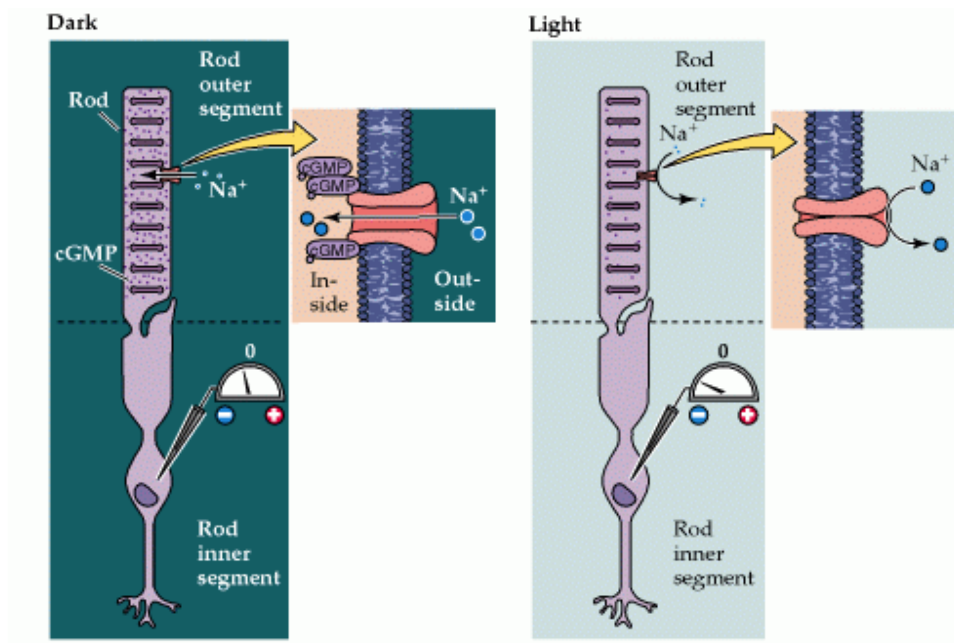


Figure 2.19

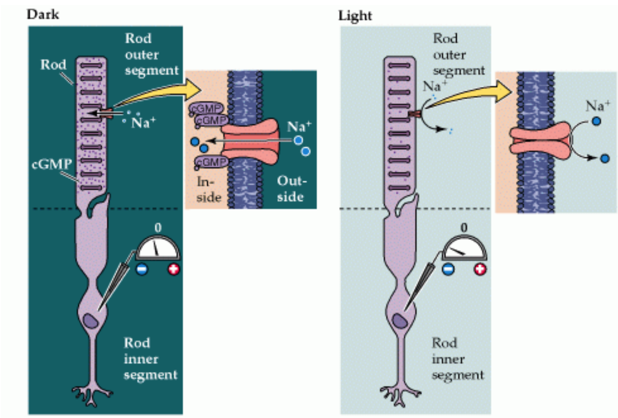


http://openwetware.org/wiki/BIO254:Phototransduction

In a nutshell: Light causes channels in cell membrane to close, thereby triggering an electrical response

Phototransduction

→ Biochemical/molecular basis...



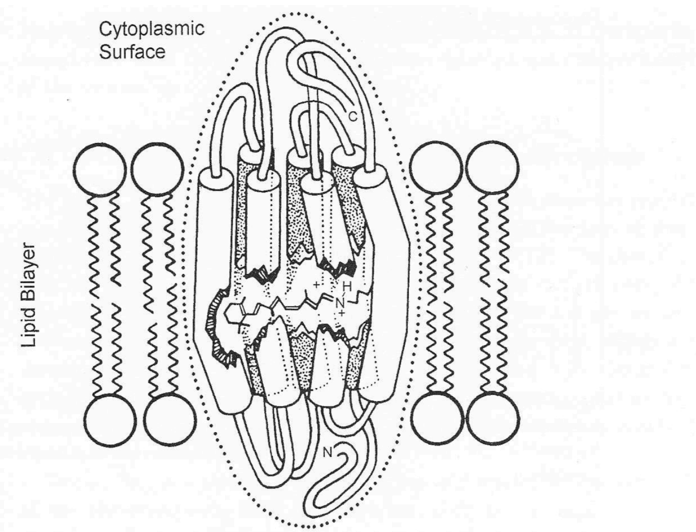
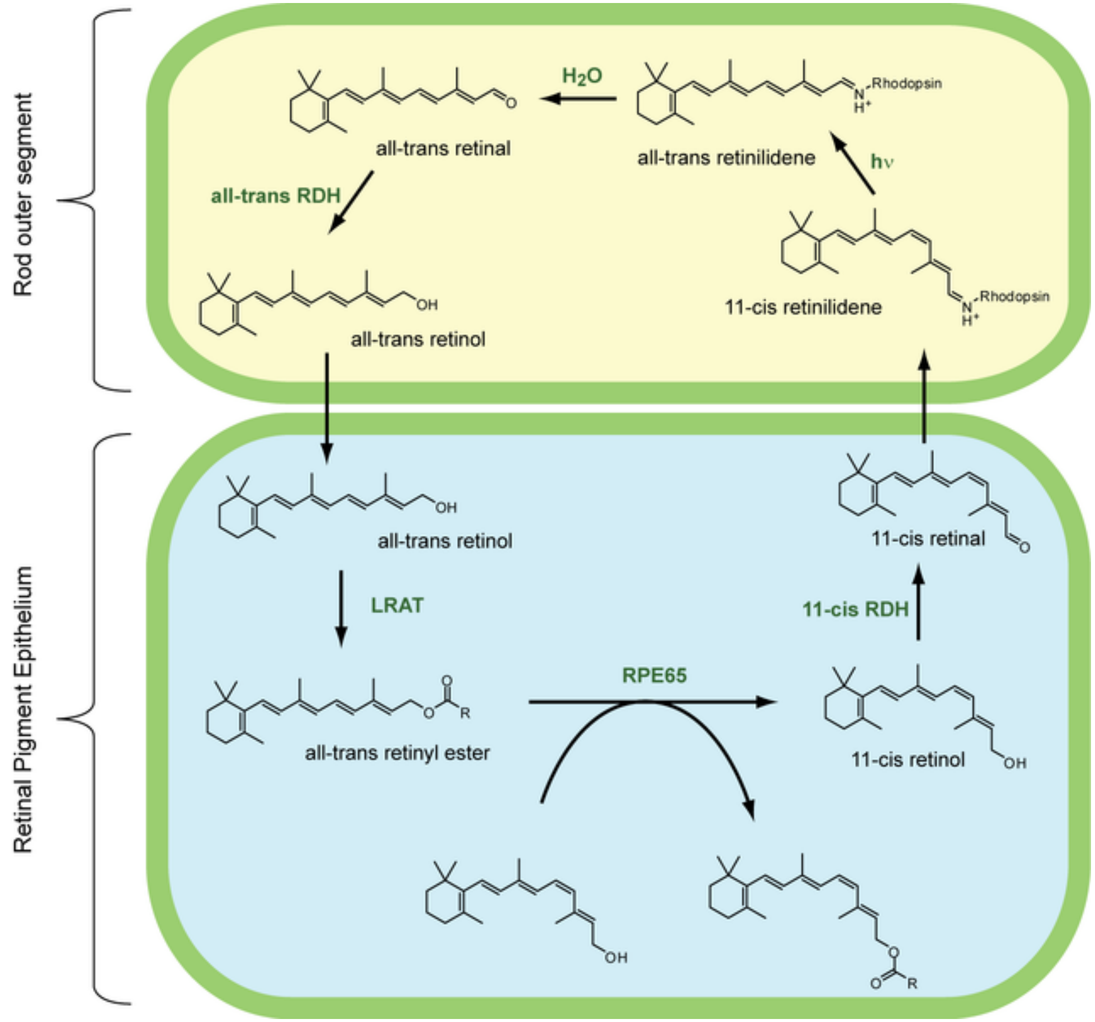


Figure 5.5. Diagram of a photopigment complex composed of a molecule of retinaldehyde nestled within the seven membrane-spanning elements of the opsin. The photopigment is an integral part of the cell membrane and is surrounded by the lipid bilayer. (Adapted from E. A. Dratz and P. A. Hargrave: The structure of rhodopsin and the rod outer segment disk membrane. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences* 8:128–31, 1983, with permission of Elsevier Trends Journals.)

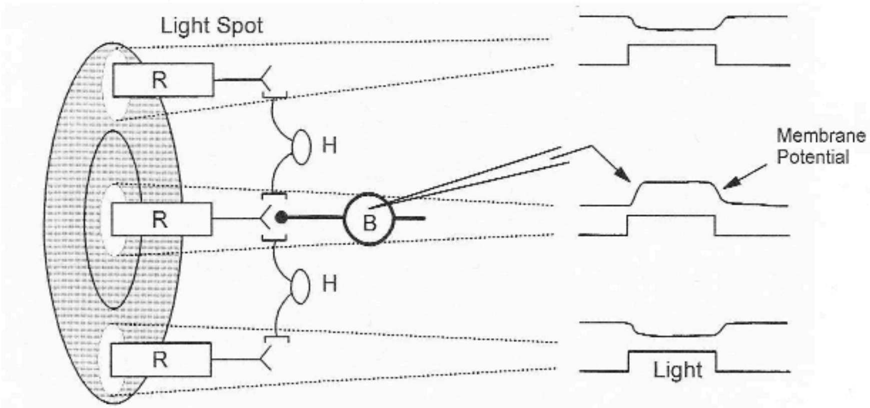
McIlwain (1996)



e.g., G-coupled proteins

Wikipedia

Receptive field generation



Receptive Field

Figure 6.4. Receptive field of an on-center bipolar cell. B, bipolar cell; H, horizontal cell; R, receptor. Small light spots projected on the retina cause depolarization when they illuminate receptors contacting the bipolar cell directly. Horizontal cells appear to mediate the hyperpolarizing effects of surround stimulation.

McIlwain (1996)

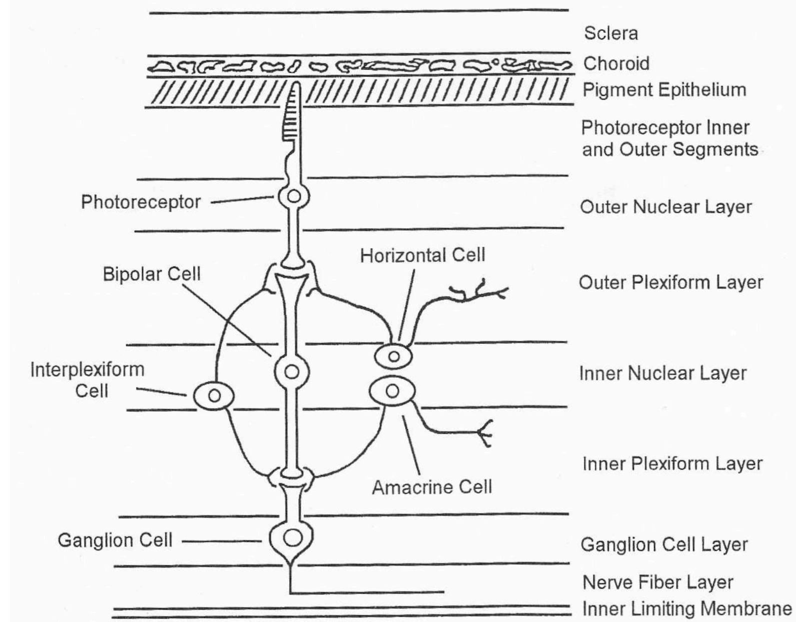
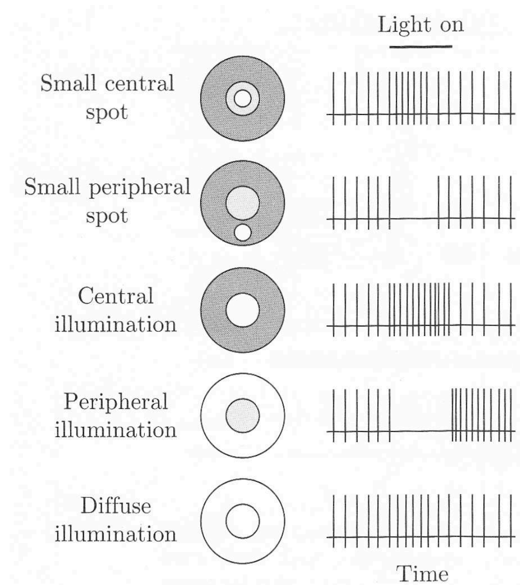


Figure 6.1. Diagram of the retinal layers showing the laminar locations of the principal types of cells. This diagram follows the anatomic convention of orienting the retina with the vitreous side down.

McIlwain (1996)



Weiss (1996)

→ Cell-based electrodynamic circuits creates the underlying “logic”

Phototransduction

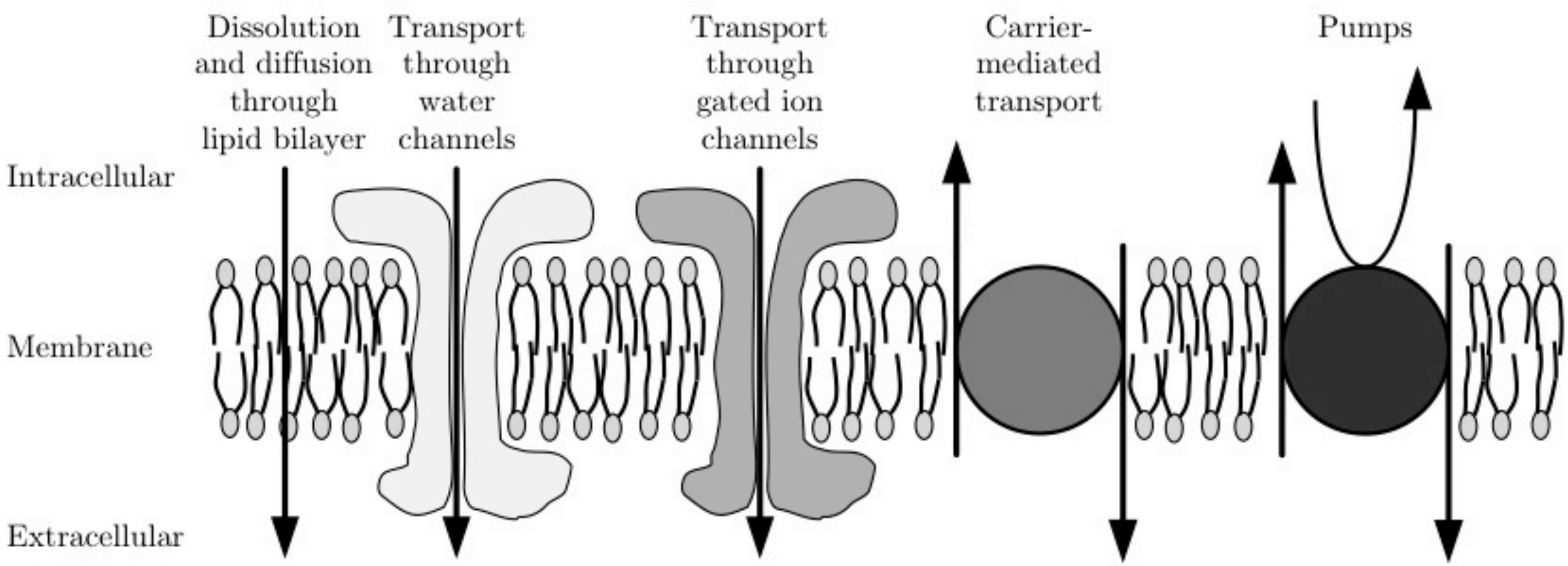


Figure 2.19

→ Relates directly back to our picture of what is/moves across cell membrane and how such affects electrodynamics

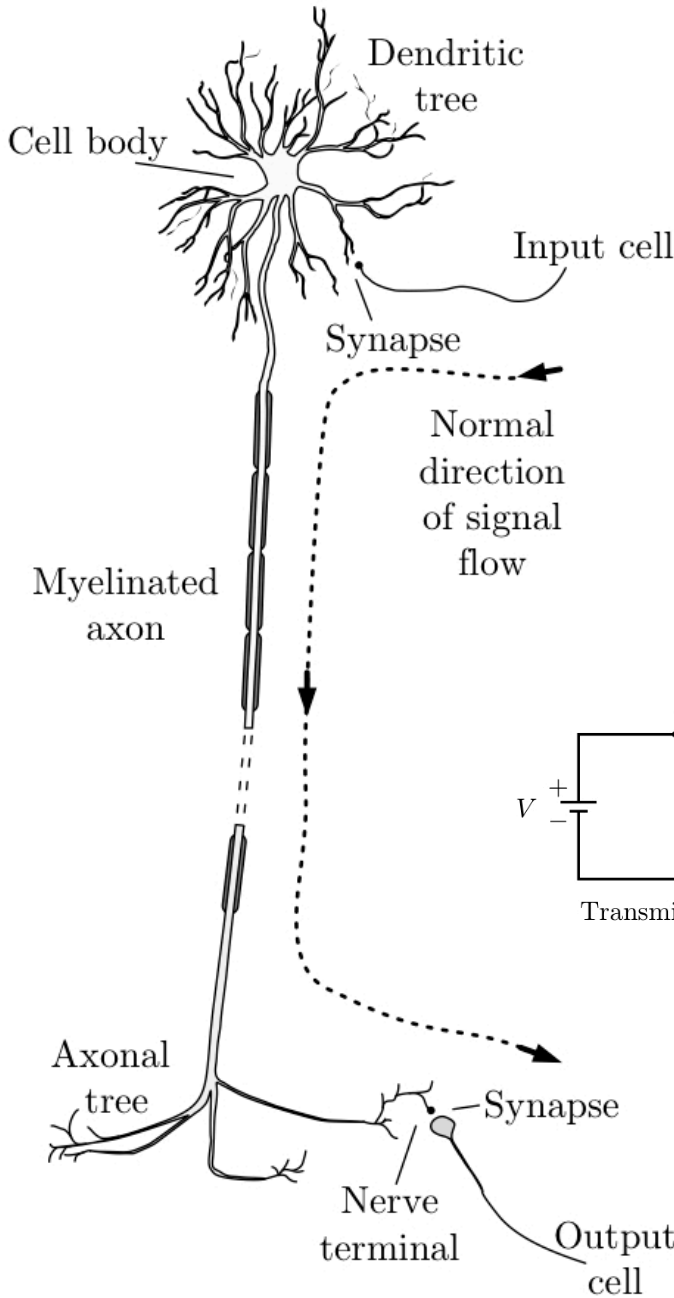


Figure 1.22

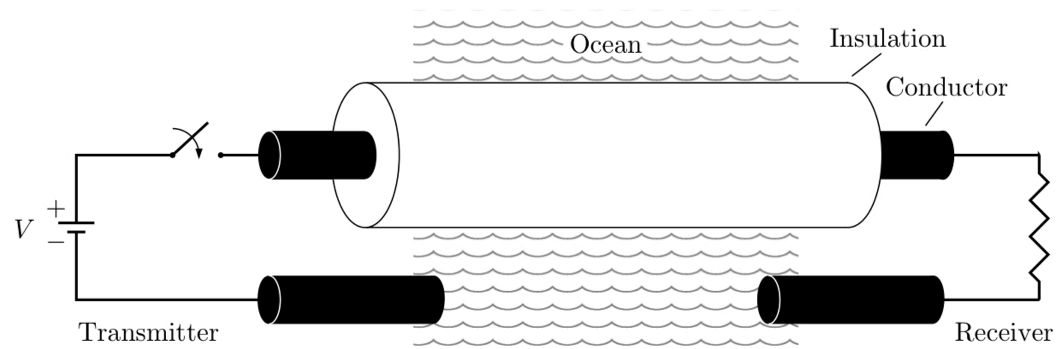


Figure 3.8

→ Ear actually **EMITS** sound!

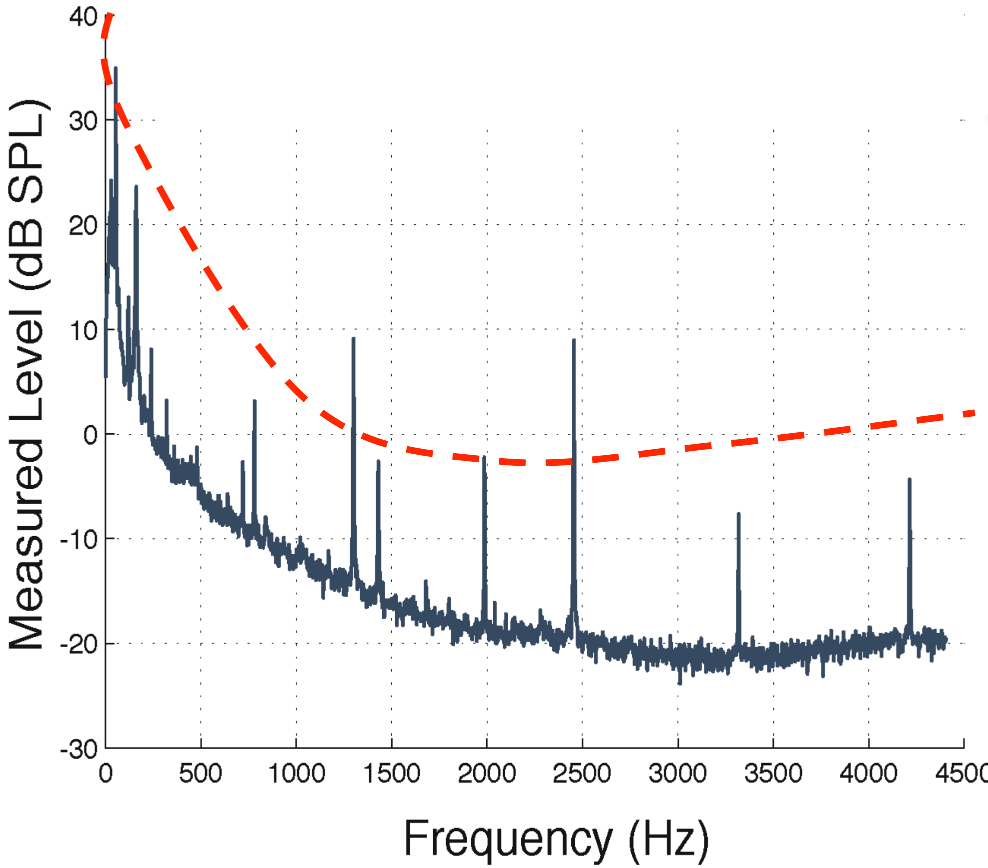
otoacoustic emissions – OAEs

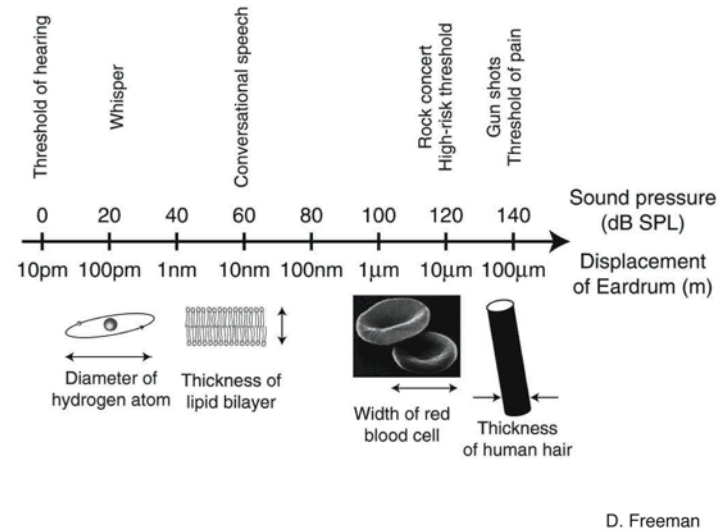
http://www6.miami.edu/UMH/CDA/UMH_Main/

→ OAEs used for newborn hearing screening (only healthy ears emit)

→ Much faster/easier than evoked potentials (i.e., ABR)

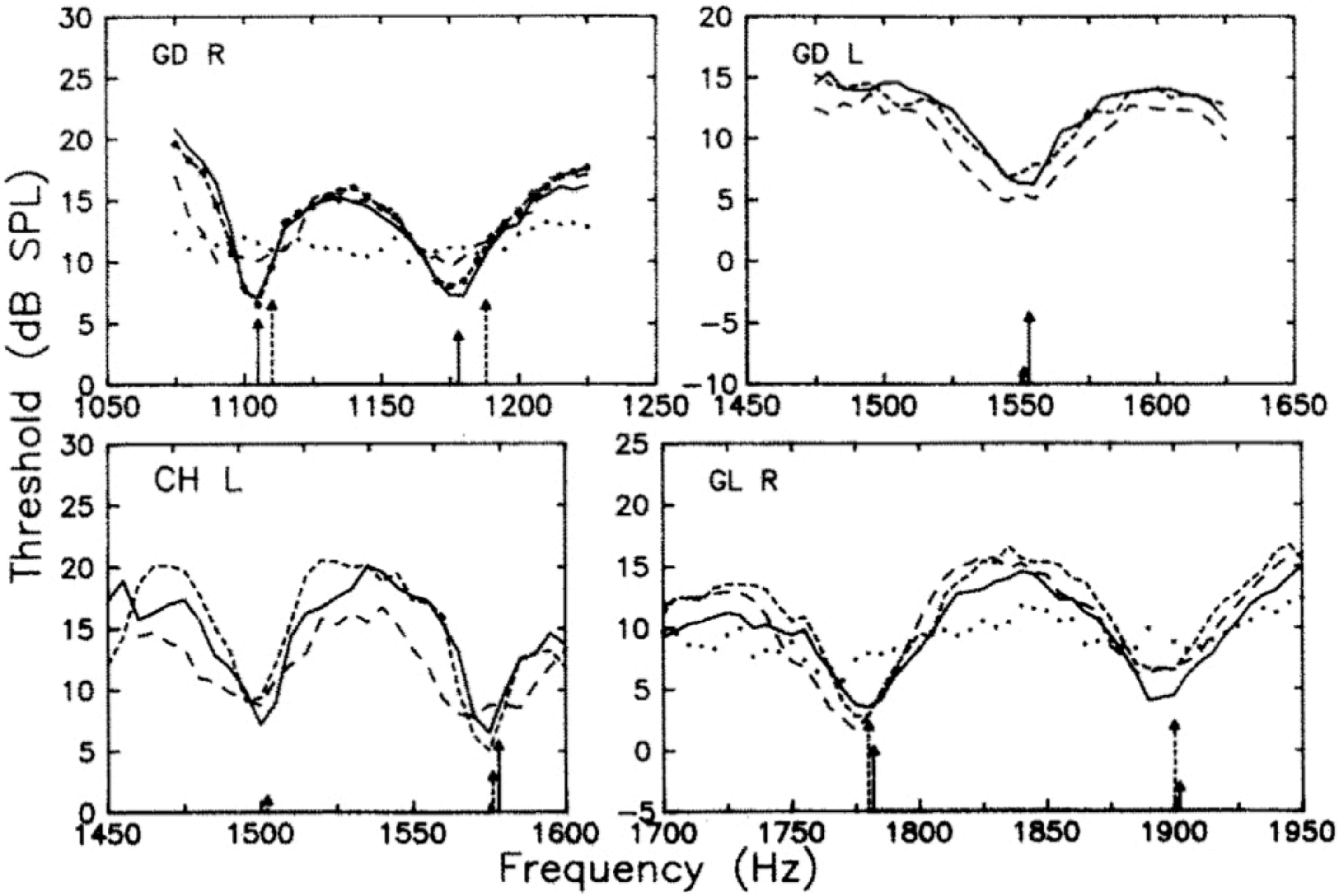
Otoacoustic Emissions (OAEs)





- OAEs apparently a byproduct of the *amplification* mechanism
- Provide means to non-invasively probe inner ear

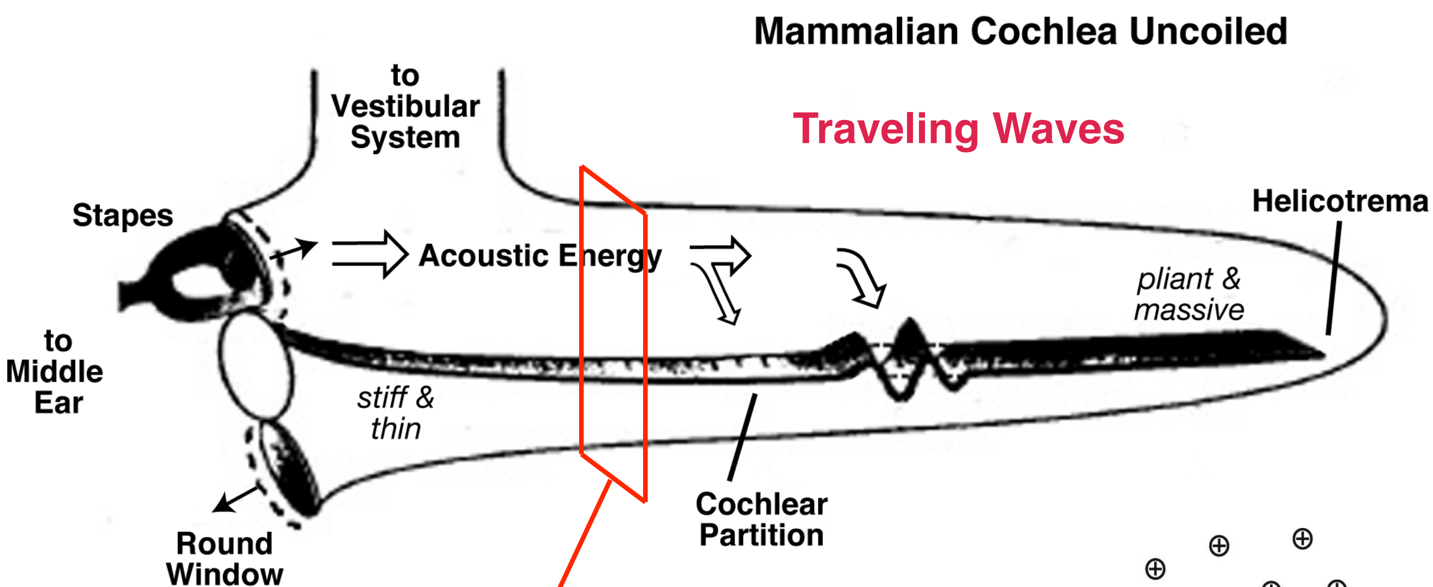
Spontaneous Emissions (SOAEs) & Threshold

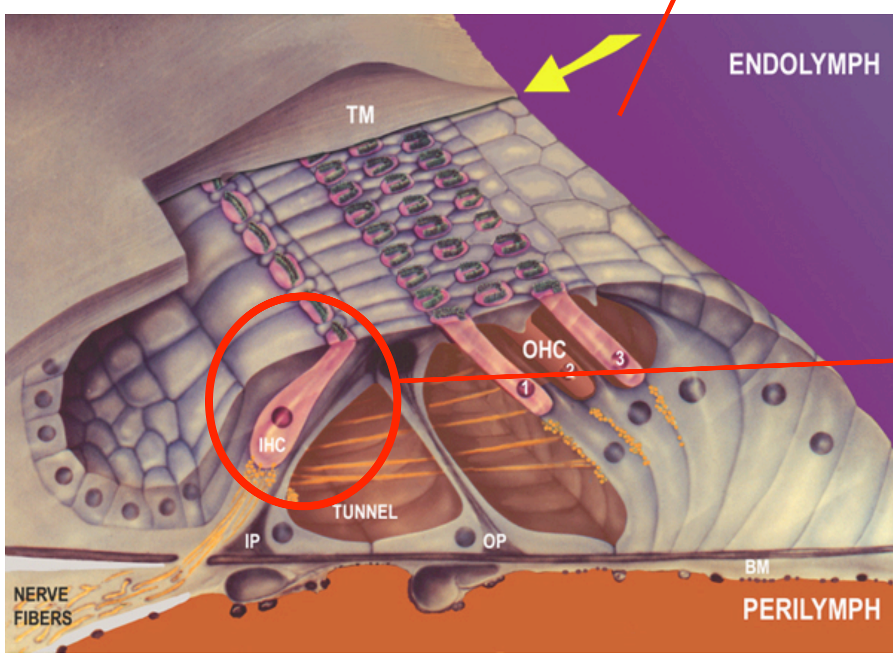


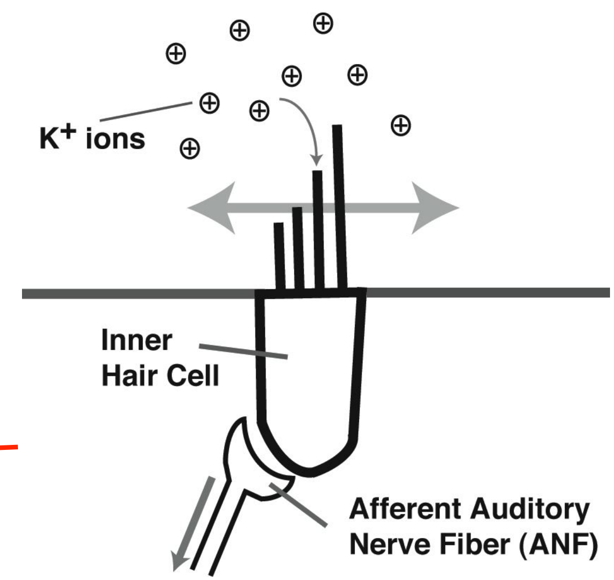
- OAEs directly tied to forward auditory transduction (i.e., neural responses)

Long & Tubis (1988)

Hair cell = ‘Mechano-electro’ transducer



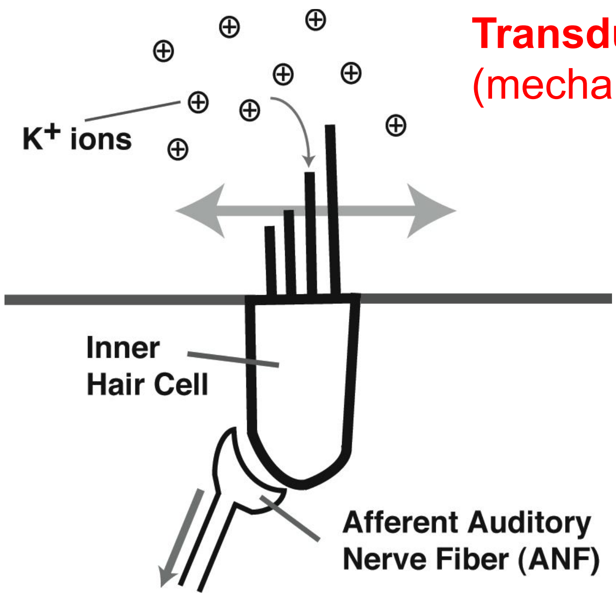




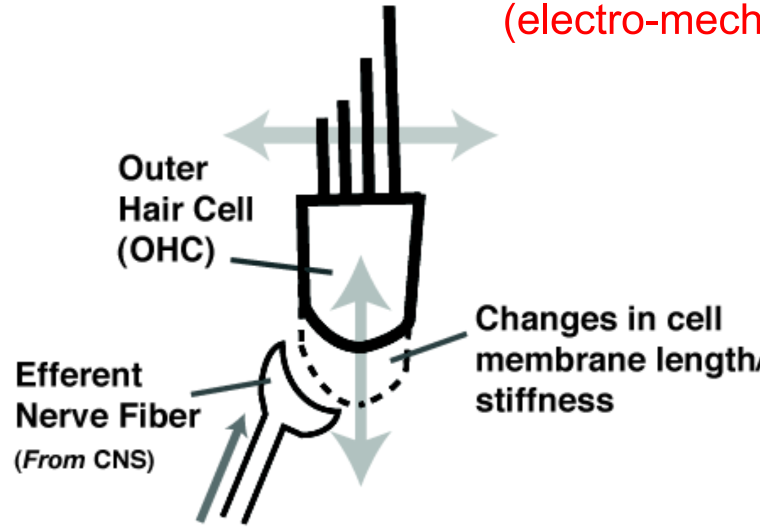
→ Transduction is nonlinear

Hair cell = amplifier?

Forward Transduction
(mechano-electro)

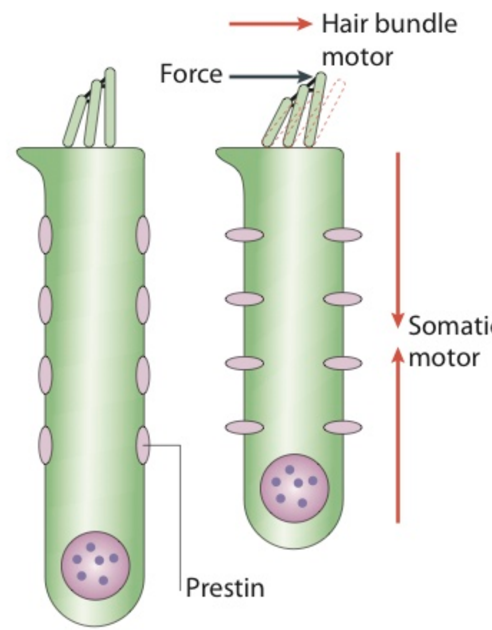


Reverse Transduction
(electro-mechano)



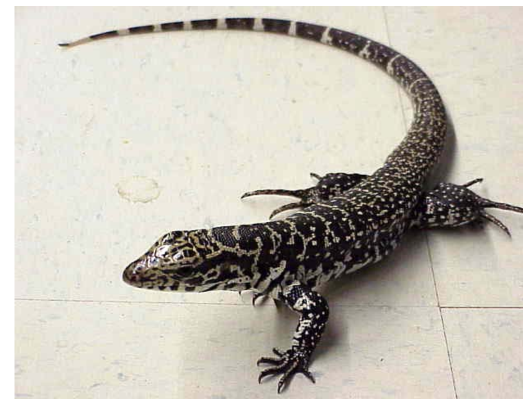
→ Hair cells also amplify (forming basis for OAEs)

→ Motility mechanism for reverse transduction still not well understood



Fettiplace & Hackney (2006)

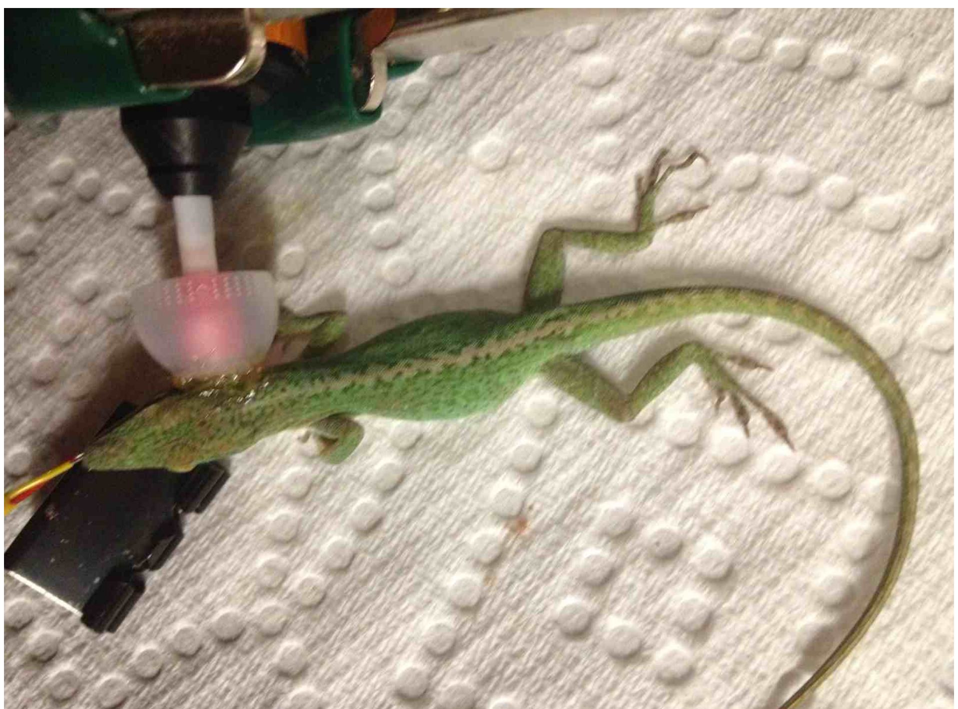
Comparative Approach



- Wide variation in morphology/physiology
- Relatively ‘simpler’ ears
- Extensive neurophysiology, behavioral measures
- OAEs fairly universal

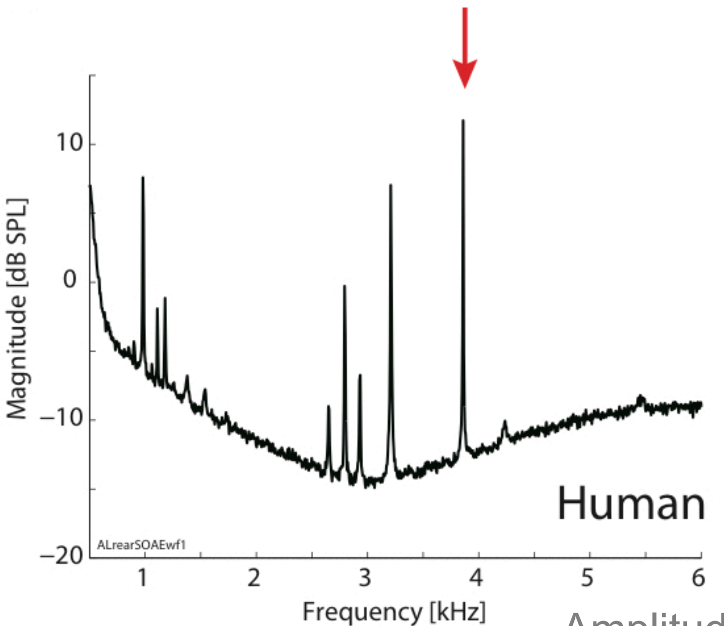

Anolis carolinensis

Hearing

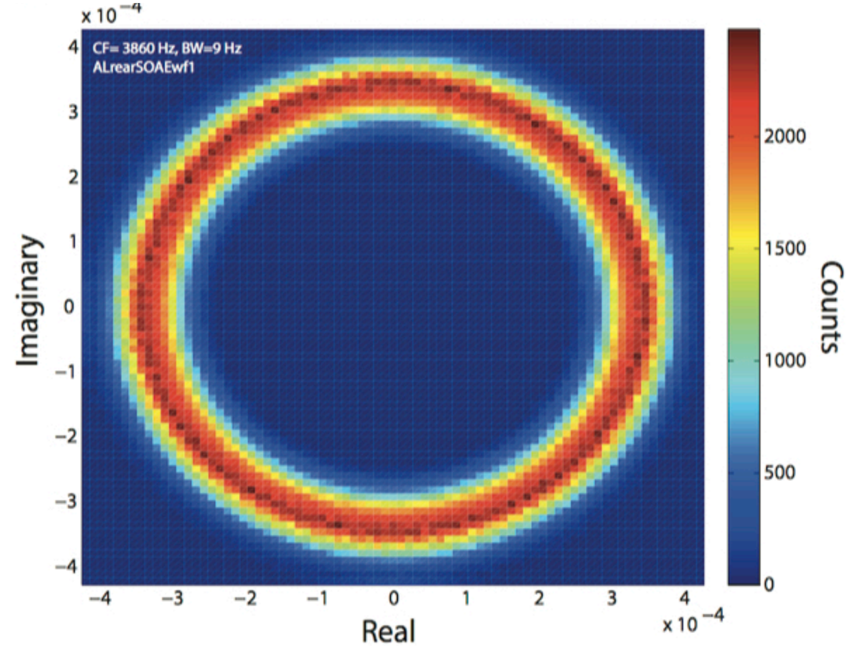


SOAE Statistics

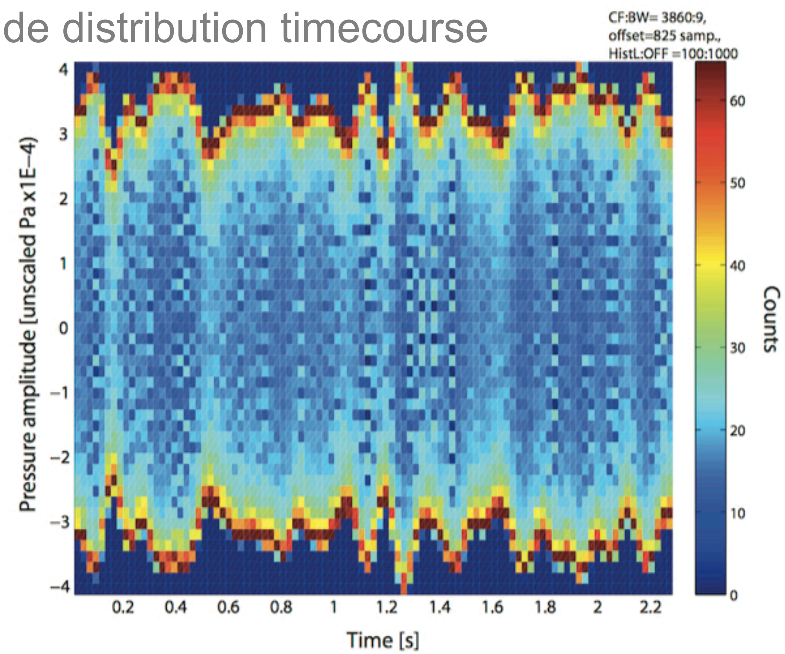
Fourier transform (spectral averaging)



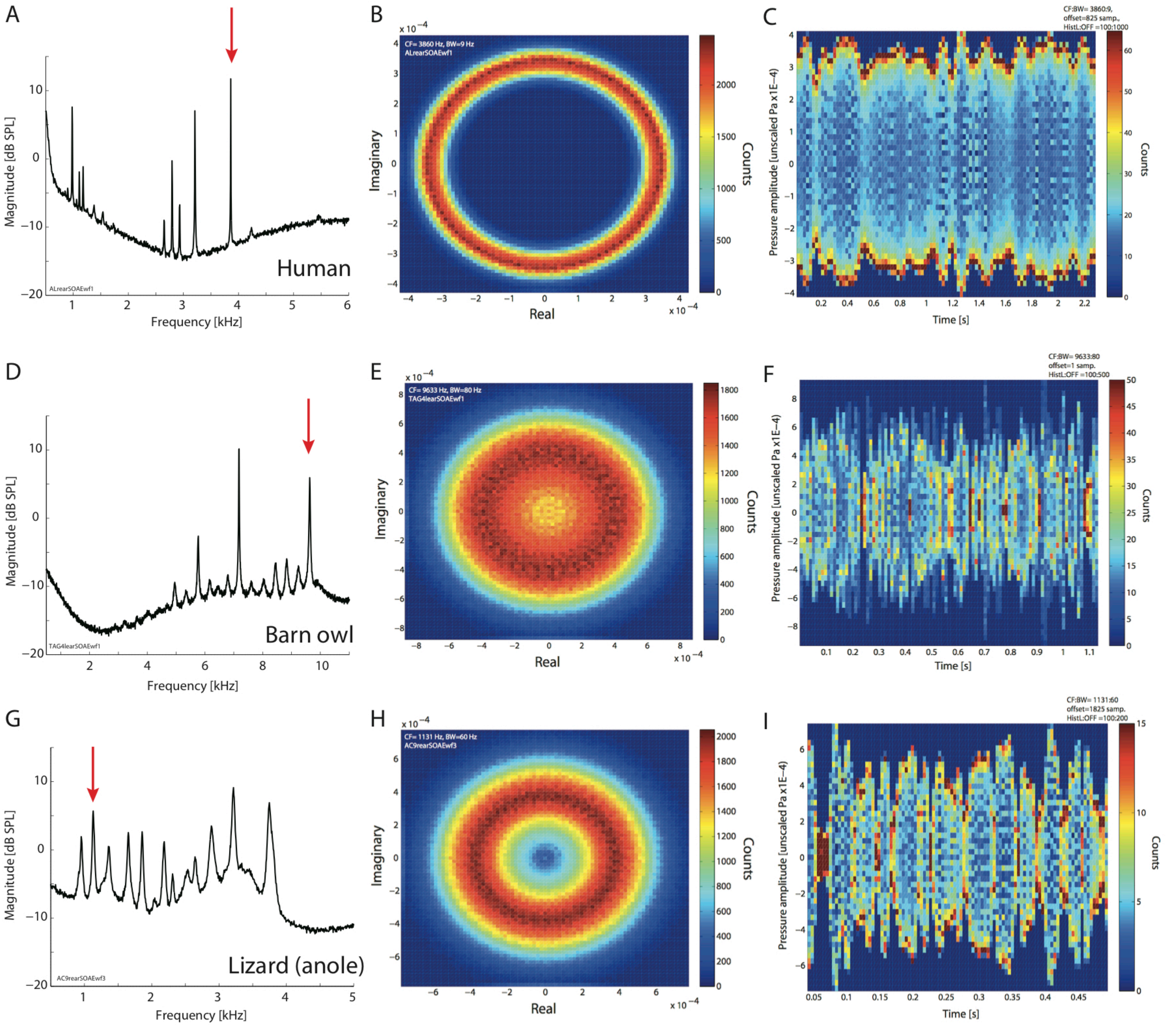
Analytic signal distribution (filtered peak)



Amplitude distribution timecourse

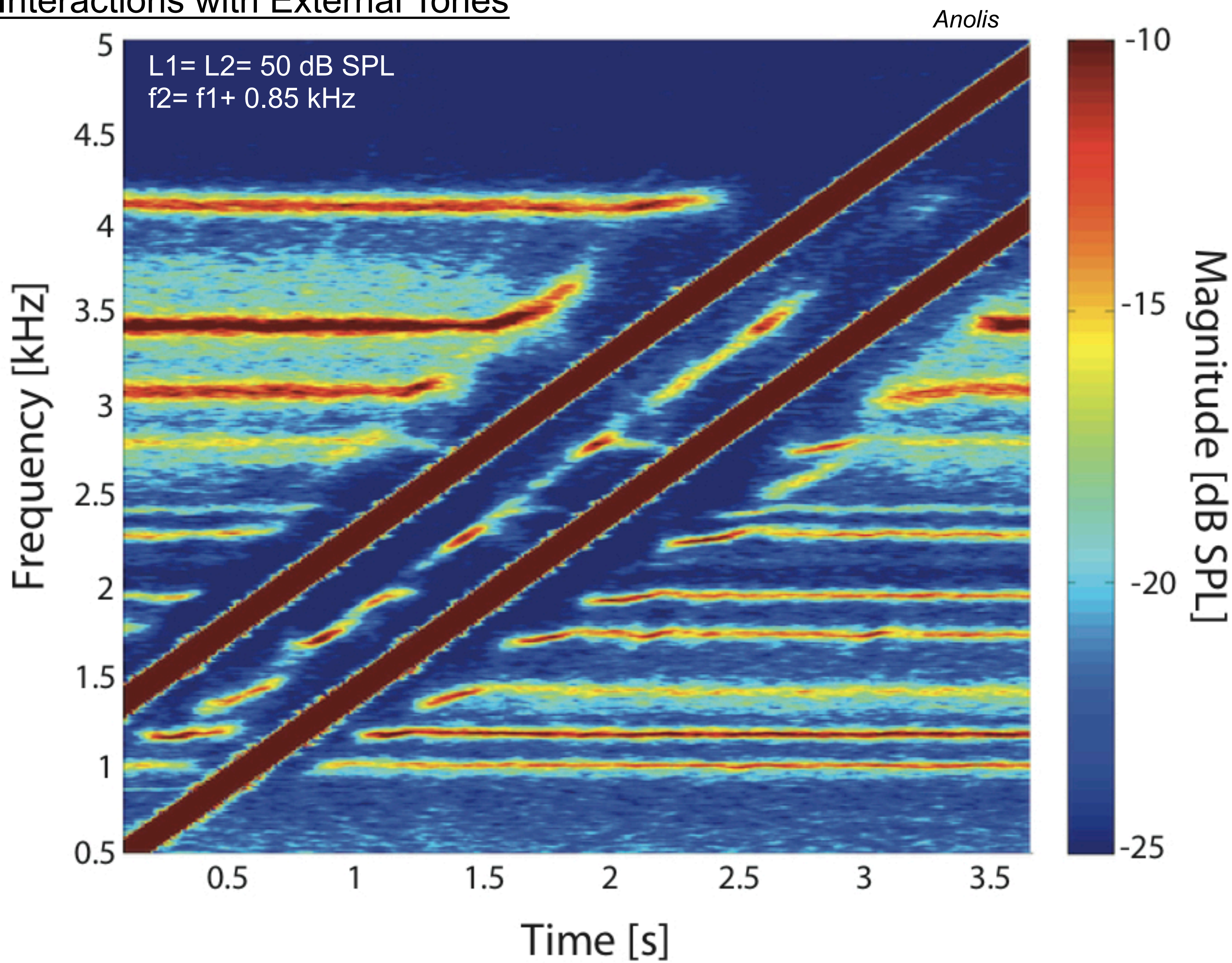


SOAE Statistics



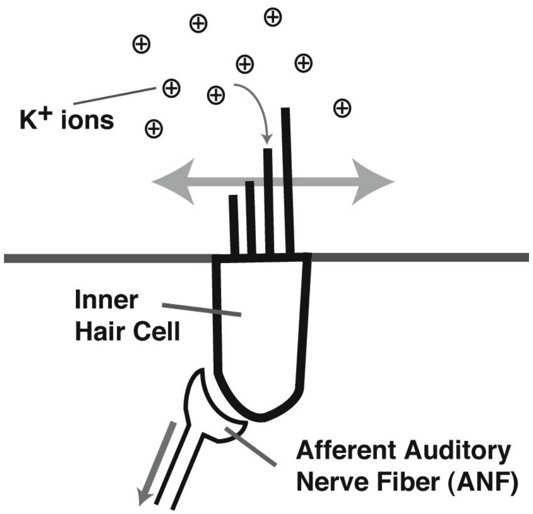
→ (Noisy) Self-sustained oscillators, suggestive of an ‘active’ mechanism

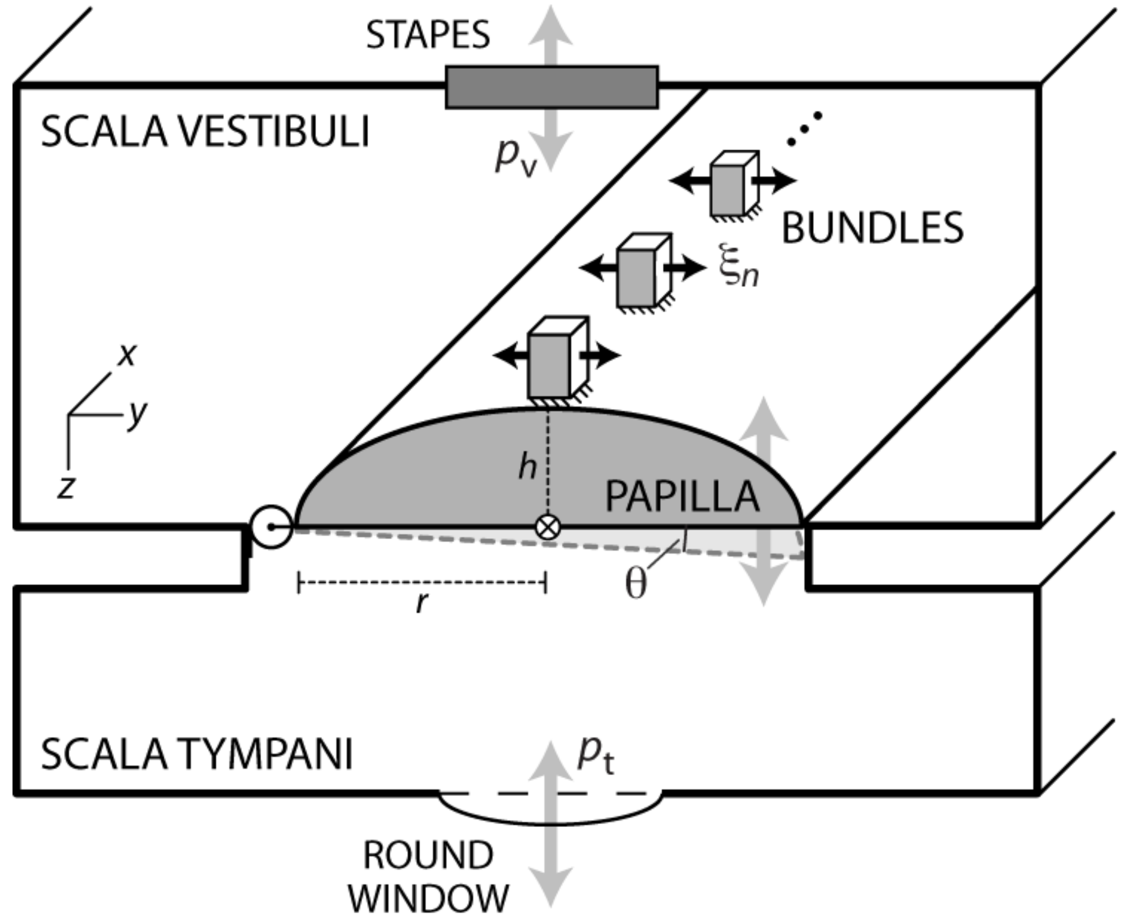
SOAEs: Interactions with External Tones



→ Complex interactions (nonlinear dynamics)

OAE Model – Coupled (Non)linear Oscillators

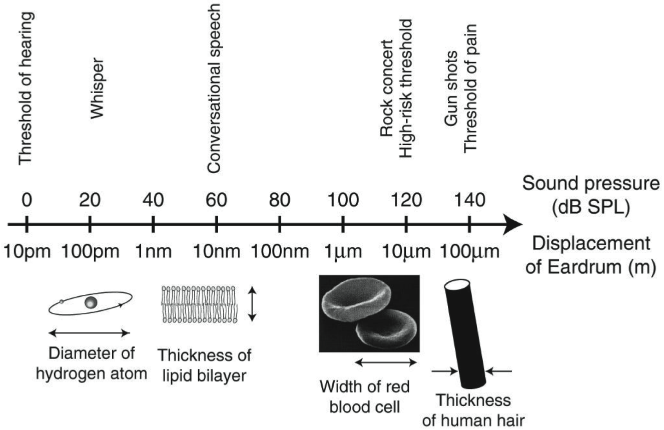


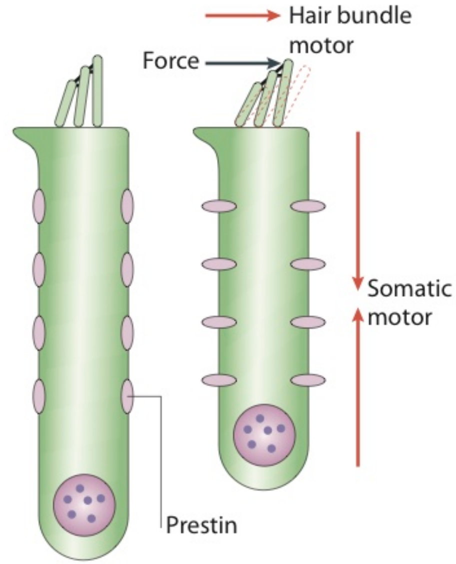


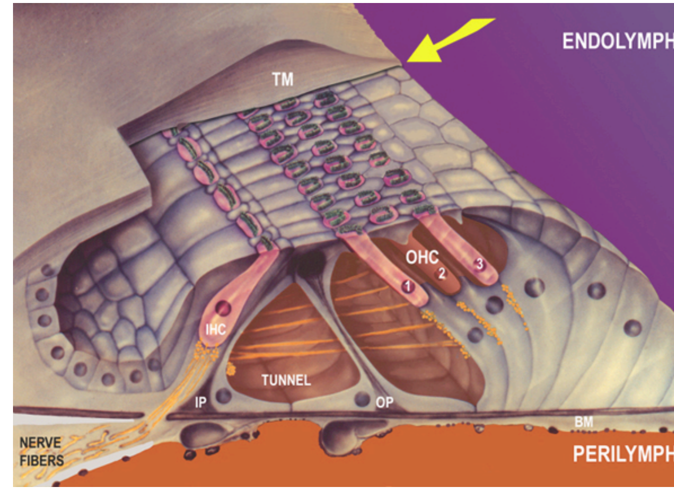
- Lizard (inner) ear as collection of coupled oscillators
- Nonlinearity: Limit-cycle oscillators
- Parameters primarily determined by neurophysiology
- Model predictions match data well

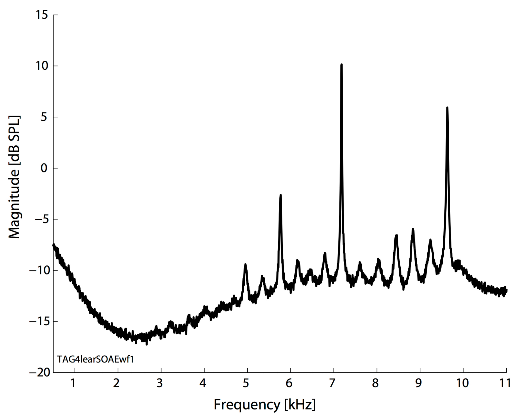
Bergevin & Shera (JASA, 2010)

Summary (re hearing)









D. Freeman