

# Sensation & Perception

**(PSYC 4074)**

("L2" stands for "Lecture 2" etc.)

## L2 Optics and the Eye

### Videos

Links to videos shown in the lecture:

#### The Nature of Light

[http://archive.org/details/1005\\_Nature\\_of\\_Light\\_The\\_09\\_58\\_53\\_15](http://archive.org/details/1005_Nature_of_Light_The_09_58_53_15)

Start at about 5' 00" for image formation in cameras.

#### How the Eye Functions

<http://archive.org/details/HowtheEy1941>

START VIDEO at about 4' 30" to get good convergence of rays on fovea part.

END about 7' 00", where convergence section begins (although that's great, too).

PUPIL opening and closing animation: about 10' 00".

## How You See It

<http://archive.org/details/HowYouSe1936>

1' 15" Illustration (of a Chevy car) showing that image on retina is upside down, but brain perceives it upright.

## Dissection of the Eyeball

<http://archive.org/details/0055-0000-7117-0000-0-0000-0000-0>

LENS: about 5' 20" start.

About 5' 35", lens cut out with scissors!

## Behind the Lens

<http://archive.org/details/Behindth1940>

Title shown at beginning of film (about 0' 15"):

"A CAMERA GOES TO COLLEGE"

It's wearing a mortarboard.

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## Websites

Website links for more information on topics from the lecture.

## Rayleigh scattering

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh\\_scattering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh_scattering)

Explains why the sky is blue.

## **Visual limitations based on the eye's location in the head**

<http://visionlab.harvard.edu/members/patrick/ScleraTalk/index.htm>

Lights from beyond the visual field are not seen.

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# **L3 Retina**

## **Websites**

### **Retinal physiology**

Tutis Vilis' *Physiology of the Senses*

Section on the eye, including the retina:

<http://www.tutis.ca/Senses/L1Eye/L1eye.swf>

Link to main page where you can download PDF and other versions of this material:

<http://www.tutis.ca/Senses/>

Webvision website

Section on photoreceptors, with many great micrographs:

<http://webvision.med.utah.edu/book/part-ii-anatomy-and-physiology-of-the-retina/photoreceptors/>

## Light and dark adaptation

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adaptation\\_\(eye\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adaptation_(eye))

<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Daylight>

[http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/light-level-rooms-d\\_708.html](http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/light-level-rooms-d_708.html)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lux>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Purkinje\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Purkinje_effect)

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## Research articles

Brainard, D. H., Roorda, A., Yamauchi, Y., Calderone, J. B., Metha, A., Neitz, M., ... Jacobs, G. H. (2000). Functional consequences of the relative numbers of L and M cones. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 17(3), 607. <http://doi.org/10.1364/JOSAA.17.000607>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10708042>

Hurley, J. B. (2002). Shedding Light on Adaptation. *The Journal of General Physiology*, 119(2), 125–128.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2233798/>

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