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A FUNCTIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING INVESTIGATION OF
APPARENT BRIGHTNESS PERCEPTION. D.C. Somers*, A.M. Dale[†],
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A gray patch viewed on a dark background appears brighter than the same patch viewed on a bright background. This brightness illusion is generally thought to result from local edge contrast polarity. We (Adelson '93; Somers & Adelson '97) have developed stimuli which generate much stronger apparent brightness effects without altering local border contrasts. Each stimulus consists of a central disk (3° diam.) surrounded by 2 annuli (6°, 9° outer diam.) with hemi-ellipses aligned in X-junction configurations along the border between the annuli. Experimental and control stimuli had identical luminance configurations within the central disk and inner annulus. Luminance values of the hemi-ellipses in the outer annulus were modulated to create X-junctions that were consistent with transparency (experiment) or opacity (control). Experimental stimuli generated a strong apparent brightness modulation of the central disk as compared to the control stimuli. Subjects viewed these stimuli during echo-planar imaging at 1.5T or 3T (GE Signa). Retinotopy of visual areas V1, V2, V3, VP, V3A, V4v was identified by previously described methods (Serenio et al., '95). In one subject scanned at 3T we observed strong decreased activation at the central retinotopic representation in V1 and V2. Small patterns of increased activation were also observed at eccentricities corresponding to the outer annulus. At 1.5T a similar, but weaker pattern of activation and deactivation was observed in a second subject. Decreased activation in the cortical representation of the central disk correlates with decreased single-unit responses recorded in macaque V1 using similar apparent brightness stimuli (Mazer et al. '97). Decreased responses may reflect the effects of scission on edge detectors positioned within the region of the transparent surface or may reflect contrast polarity-specific effects of X-junctions.