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1 What can we expect from a V1-MT feedforward
2 architecture for optical flow estimation?

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7 **Abstract**

Motion estimation has been studied extensively in neuroscience in the last two decades. Even though there has been some early interaction between the biological and computer vision communities at a modelling level, comparatively little work has been done on the examination or extension of the biological models in terms of their engineering efficacy on modern optical flow estimation datasets. An essential contribution of this paper is to show how a neural model can be enriched to deal with real sequences. We start from a classical V1-MT feedforward architecture. We model V1 cells by motion energy (based on spatio-temporal filtering), and MT pattern cells (by pooling V1 cell responses). The efficacy of this architecture and its inherent limitations in the case of real videos are not known. To answer this question, we propose a velocity space sampling of MT neurones (using a decoding scheme to obtain the local velocity from their activity) coupled with a multi-scale approach. After this, we explore the performance of our model on the Middlebury dataset. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only neural model in this dataset. The results are promising and suggest several possible improvements, in particular to better deal with discontinuities. Overall, this work provides a baseline for future developments of bio-inspired scalable computer vision algorithms and the code is publicly available to encourage research in this direction.

8 *Keywords:* optical flow, spatio-temporal filters, motion energy, V1, MT,
9 benchmarking

10 **1. Introduction**

11 Interpretation of visual motion information is a key competency for bi-
12 ological vision systems to survive in a dynamic world but also for artificial
13 vision systems to process videos efficiently. As such, visual motion estimation
14 has been studied extensively by both biological vision and computer vision
15 communities. The question is to estimate optical flow, which is defined by
16 2-D vectors at sample locations of the visual image that describe temporal
17 displacements of moving scene elements within the sensor’s frame of refer-
18 ence. This displacement vector field constitutes the image flow representing
19 apparent 2-D motions resultant from the 3-D velocities being projected onto
20 the sensor. Such 2-D motions are observable only through intensity varia-
21 tions as a consequence of the relative change between an observer (eye or
22 camera) and the surfaces or objects in a visual scene.

23 In the past two decades efforts by computer vision researchers have led
24 to development of a large number of models for the computation of optical
25 flow (see [1] for a review). In addition to modeling efforts to solve this task,
26 a prominent achievement in computer vision has been to develop publicly
27 available benchmarking datasets to evaluate and compare models in natural
28 image scenarios. These benchmarking datasets have spurred a great deal
29 of research resulting in new models, however, despite this large amount of
30 work in this area, the problem still remains hard to solve as many of the
31 models either lack consistent accuracy across video sequences or have a high
32 computational cost.

33 On the other hand the neural mechanisms underlying motion analysis in
34 the visual cortex have been extensively studied with a lot of emphasis on
35 understanding the function of cortical areas V1 [2, 3] and MT [4], which play
36 a crucial role in motion estimation (see [5, 6, 7] for reviews). Neurons in V1
37 are found to respond when motion direction is perpendicular to the contrast
38 of the underlying pattern, while neurons in MT are found to respond best
39 to a particular speed irrespective of the underlying contrast orientation and
40 thus are believed to be solving the local motion estimation problem.

41 Several computational models have been proposed based on the available
42 experimental data. Initially models focussed on motion sensitive cells in V1
43 (complex cells). Using the conceptual framework of receptive fields (RF)
44 the responses were explained using Gabor functions [8], and spatio-temporal
45 motion energy [9]. Then few attempts were made to recover the motion
46 vectors directly from the motion energy representation [10, 11]. One could

47 call these models as being at the interface between computer vision and
48 biological vision. These initial attempts were later on leveraged and extended
49 to explain the properties of MT neurons by considering a feedforward pooling
50 from V1 cells followed by divisive normalisation [12, 13, 14]. Apart from
51 this class of linear-non linear feedforward models other attempts were made
52 to simulate the information processing by V1-MT layers using lateral or
53 feedback interactions for solving the aperture problem, by considering a pure
54 velocity space representation and various kinds of local motion estimation [15,
55 16, 17, 18, 19].

56 Even though there was some early interaction among the biological and
57 computer vision communities at a modeling level (see, e.g., [20, 21, 13]), com-
58 paratively little work has been done for examining or extending the models
59 proposed in biology in terms of their engineering efficacy on modern optical
60 flow estimation datasets. In this work, we take a step towards filling the
61 critical gap between biological and computer vision communities (see [22]
62 for a more general discussion), focusing on visual motion estimation lever-
63 aging and testing ideas proposed in biology in terms of building scalable
64 algorithms. This is a challenging task as many of the models proposed in
65 biology are confined to highly primed stimuli or often only examine a local
66 decision making process such as a receptive field property, which demands
67 non-trivial extensions to be made before the ideas could be tested on complex
68 real world datasets.

69 In this paper, we focus on the V1-MT feedforward class of models, which
70 can be seen as equivalent to the popular and well studied Lucas-Kanade
71 approach [23] (see [24]). Our goal is to propose a bio-inspired model bench-
72 marked on a state-of-the-art dataset, providing to the computer vision com-
73 munity a baseline model which can be extended by incorporating further
74 findings from biology. The two key contributions of our work can be stated
75 as follows: (i) Proposing a velocity space sampling of tuned MT neurones
76 and a scheme to decode the local velocity from the activity of these neurones.
77 Most of the experimental studies were focussed on single cell responses of V1
78 or MT neurones to a subset of stimuli, thus ignoring how does the overall
79 population encode the true velocity vectors. We address this problem by our
80 sampling and decoding scheme. (ii) Examining the efficacy of V1-MT feed-
81 forward processing in natural image scenarios. The stimuli used in various
82 experiments are highly homogeneous and do not cover the spatio-temporal
83 filtering plane as in the case of natural images [25]. Thus the efficacy of the
84 system and inherent limitations in case of natural stimuli are not known.

85 This is explored by considering Middlebury dataset, which comprises com-
86 plex natural stimuli.

87 The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. 2 we present our V1-MT feed-
88 forward architecture for optical flow estimation (called FFV1MT). Our model
89 has three main steps: The two first steps model V1 cells and MT pattern
90 cells following classical ideas from the literature. The third step is a decoding
91 stage to extract the optical flow from MT population response. In Sec. 3 we
92 present the algorithmic details of this model, which are an essential contri-
93 bution here, since they allow this V1-MT architecture to be applied to real
94 videos. In particular, we propose a multi-scale approach to deal with large
95 ranges of speeds found in natural scenes. In Sec. 4 we evaluate our approach
96 on several kinds of videos. We use test sequences to show the intrinsic prop-
97 erties of our approach and we benchmark our approach using the Middlebury
98 dataset [26].

99 **2. Feedforward V1-MT model for optical flow estimation**

100 *2.1. General overview*

101 In general, the pattern selectivity of MT cells can be explained by follow-
102 ing two different approaches [6]: the motion computation can be related to
103 some kind of 2-D feature extraction mechanism, or based on intersection of
104 constraints (IOC) mechanisms. For the former approach, the consequence is
105 that the aperture problem does not affect the motion processing, though lit-
106 tle evidence for a feature-tracking mechanism are reported [27, 28, 29]. The
107 latter approach is based on geometric relationships among the local velocity
108 estimates.

109 The model we study in this paper is based on a non-linear integration
110 of the V1 afferents to obtain the MT pattern cells [7]. In particular, the
111 IOC mechanism is indirectly considered through localized activations of V1
112 cells [12, 13, 14]. It is a three-step feedforward model: Step 1 corresponds to
113 the V1 simple and complex cells, Step 2 corresponds to the MT pattern cells
114 and Step 3 corresponds to a decoding stage to obtain the optical flow from
115 the MT population response. In term of modeling, Steps 1 and 2 follow a
116 classical view, while Step 3 has been introduced to solve the task of optical
117 flow. An illustration of our model called FFV1MT is given in the figure next
118 to Tab. 1 (see also Fig. 1 for a more detailed illustration of the computations
119 involved).

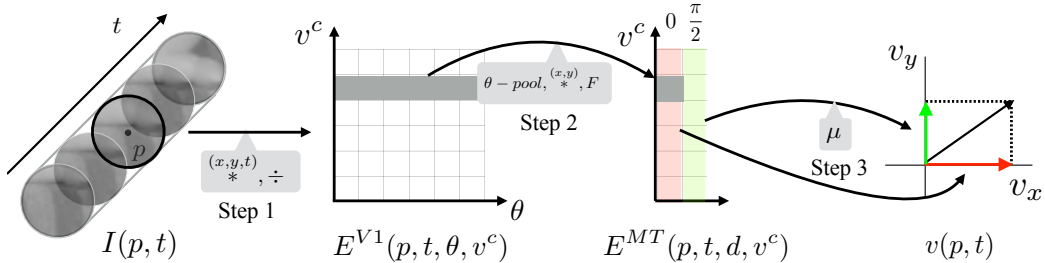


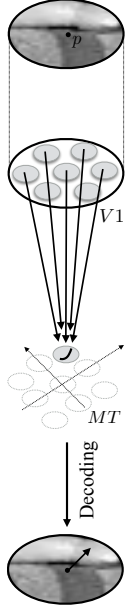
Figure 1: FFV1MT Model overview: It is a three-step feedforward model, where Step 1 corresponds to the V1 layer (obtained by a non-separable spatio-temporal filtering and a normalisation), Step 2 corresponds to MT layer (obtained by pooling V1 responses first with respect to θ , then in a local spatial neighbourhood, and applying a static nonlinearity) and Step 3 is velocity estimation (obtained by a weighted average of MT responses).

120 This model is inspired from previous works from visual neuroscience [10,
 121 13, 14] and in Tab. 1, we summarise what are the main differences. In the
 122 seminal paper of Heeger [10] a first motion estimation model is introduced
 123 to compute the optical flow. Steps 1 and 2 of our model are similar to the
 124 ones presented in [13], but in the latter the optical flow is not estimated.
 125 It is worth to note that the model proposed in [14] is described in the pa-
 126 rameter space, whereas we present a model in the (p, t) space that is able
 127 to estimate the optical flow of real-world sequences. All the model, but
 128 [14], introduce a processing stage to avoid responses to ambiguous low fre-
 129 quency textures. Finally, we propose an empirical sampling scheme of the
 130 two-dimensional velocity space, which provides competitive estimates while
 131 reducing the computational cost significantly when compared to [13].

132 2.2. Description of the FFV1MT model

133 Let us consider a grayscale image sequence $I(p, t)$, for all positions $p =$
 134 (x, y) inside a domain Ω and for all time $t > 0$. Our goal is to find the optical
 135 flow $v(p, t) = (v_x, v_y)(p, t)$ defined as the apparent motion at each position p
 136 and time t .

Step 1 : V1 (Motion energy estimation and normalization). In the V1-layer
 two sub-populations of neurons are involved in the information processing,
 namely V1-direction selective simple cells and complex cells. Simple cells are
 characterised by the preferred direction θ of their contrast sensitivity in the
 spatial domain and their preferred velocity v^c in the direction orthogonal to
 their contrast orientation often referred to as component speed. The RFs



Model characteristics	Heeger [10]	Simoncelli and Heeger [13]	Rust et al. [14]	FFV1MT
V1 cell model	Gabor filters	Third derivative of a Gaussian	Direction space only	Gabor filters as in [10]
MT pooling	N.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT nonlinearity	N.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT population sampling	N.A.	Dense	Direction space only	Principal axes only
Decoding	Least-square on motion energy	No	No	Linear
Multi scale	Yes	No	No	Yes
Coarse-to-fine	No	No	No	Yes

Table 1: Comparison of our model FFV1MT with respect to other most related work.

of the V1 simple cells are classically modelled using band-pass filters in the spatio-temporal domain. In order to achieve low computational complexity, the spatio-temporal filters are decomposed into separable filters in space and time. Spatial component of the filter is described by Gabor filters \mathcal{H} and temporal component by an exponential decay function \mathcal{P} . Given the peak spatial and temporal frequencies f_s and f_t of a receptive field, we define the following complex filters by:

$$\mathcal{H}(p, \theta, f_s) = B e^{\left(\frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}\right)} e^{j2\pi(f_s \cos(\theta)x + f_s \sin(\theta)y)}, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(t, f_t) = e^{\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} e^{j2\pi(f_t t)}, \quad (2)$$

where σ and τ define the spatial and temporal scales, respectively. Denoting the real and imaginary components of the complex filters \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{P} as $\mathcal{H}_e, \mathcal{P}_e$ and $\mathcal{H}_o, \mathcal{P}_o$ respectively, and a preferred velocity v_c related to the frequencies by the relation

$$v^c = \frac{f_t}{f_s}, \quad (3)$$

we introduce the odd and even spatio-temporal filters defined as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}_o(p, t, \theta, v^c) &= \mathcal{H}_o(p, \theta, f_s)\mathcal{P}_e(t, f_t) + \mathcal{H}_e(p, \theta, f_s)\mathcal{P}_o(t, f_t), \\ \mathcal{G}_e(p, t, \theta, v^c) &= \mathcal{H}_e(p, \theta, f_s)\mathcal{P}_e(t, f_t) - \mathcal{H}_o(p, \theta, f_s)\mathcal{P}_o(t, f_t).\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

These odd and even symmetric and tilted (in space-time domain) filters characterize V1 simple cells. Using these expressions, we define the response of simple cells, either odd or even, with a preferred direction of contrast sensitivity θ in the spatial domain, with a preferred velocity v^c and with a spatial scale σ by

$$R_{o/e}(p, t, \theta, v^c) = (\mathcal{G}_{o/e}(\cdot, \cdot, \theta, v^c) \overset{(x,y,t)}{*} I)(p, t). \quad (5)$$

137 Fig. 2(a) shows the amplitude power spectra of the spatio-temporal filters
138 $\mathcal{G}_o(p, t, \theta, v^c)$ (the same is for $\mathcal{G}_e(p, t, \theta, v^c)$) in the frequency domain. The
139 shape of the amplitude power spectra of the filters' bank is due to the com-
140 bination of the odd and even functions (\mathcal{H}_o , \mathcal{H}_e , \mathcal{P}_o , and \mathcal{P}_e) given in (4).

The complex cells are described as a combination of the quadrature pair of simple cells (5) by using the motion energy formulation

$$E(p, t, \theta, v^c) = R_o(p, t, \theta, v^c)^2 + R_e(p, t, \theta, v^c)^2,$$

followed by a normalisation: Considering a finite set of orientations $\theta = \theta_1 \dots \theta_N$, the final V1 response is defined by

$$E^{V1}(p, t, \theta, v^c) = \frac{E(p, t, \theta, v^c)}{\sum_{i=1}^N E(p, t, \theta_i, v^c) + \varepsilon}, \quad (6)$$

141 where $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ is a small constant to avoid divisions by zero in regions with
142 no energy (when no spatio-temporal texture is present). The main property
143 of V1 is its tuning to the spatial orientation of the visual stimulus, since the
144 preferred velocity of each cell is related to the direction orthogonal to its
145 spatial orientation.

Step 2: MT pattern cells response. MT neurones exhibit velocity tuning irrespective of the contrast orientation. This is believed to be achieved by pooling afferent responses in both spatial and orientation domains followed by a non-linearity [13]. The responses of an MT pattern cell tuned to the speed v^c and to direction of speed d can be expressed as follows:

$$E^{MT}(p, t, d, v^c) = F \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_d(\theta_i) G_{\sigma_{pool}} \overset{x,y}{*} E^{V1}(p, t, \theta_i, v^c) \right), \quad (7)$$

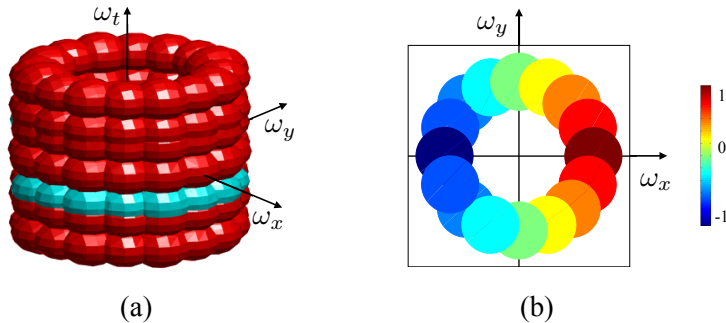


Figure 2: Representation of the V1 RFs in the frequency domain. (a) The iso-surface of the power spectra of the considered spatio-temporal filter bank that models the V1 cells. The spatial radial peak frequency of the filters is constant and the temporal frequency changes, thus the frequency bands have a cylinder-like shape. The V1 cells afferent to a population of MT cells for a specific v^c are highlighted in cyan. (b) The weights $w_d(\theta)$ used to pool the afferent V1 cells. In particular, the weights refer to a cosine weighting function, with values from -1 to 1 as in the colormap.

146 where $G_{\sigma_{pool}}$ denotes a Gaussian kernel of standard deviation σ_{pool} for the
 147 spatial pooling, $F(s) = \exp(s)$ is a static nonlinearity chosen as an expo-
 148 nential function [30, 14], and w_d represents the MT linear weights that give
 149 origin to the MT tuning. In Fig. 2(a) the power spectra of the filters cor-
 150 responding to the V1 cells afferent to a population of MT cells tuned to a
 151 specific v^c are represented in cyan. Such afferent cells are weighted through
 152 the $w_d(\theta)$, as shown in Fig. 2(b).

Physiological evidence suggests that w_d is a smooth function with central excitation and lateral inhibition. Cosine function shifted over various orientations is a potential function that could satisfy this requirement to produce the responses for a population of MT neurones [31]. Considering the MT linear weights shown in [14], $w_d(\theta)$ is defined by

$$w_d(\theta) = \cos(d - \theta) \quad d \in [0, 2\pi[. \quad (8)$$

153 This choice allows to obtain direction tuning curves of pattern cells that
 154 behave as in [14]. However, considering MT neurones that span over the
 155 2-D velocity space with a preferred set of tuning speed directions in $[0, 2\pi[$
 156 and also a multiplicity of tuning speeds is not necessary to encode velocity.
 157 A sampling along the cardinal axes is sufficient to recover the full velocity
 158 vector: since cosine functions shifted over various orientations (see Eq. (8))
 159 can be described by the linear combination of an orthonormal basis (i.e.,

160 sine and cosine functions), all the V1 afferent information is encoded by two
 161 populations of MT neurons (see Eq. (7)). For this reason, in this paper, we
 162 sample the velocity space using two MT populations tuned to the directions
 163 $d = 0$ and $d = \pi/2$ with varying tuning speeds.

Step 3: Decoding. In this step we wonder how optical flow can be estimated by decoding the population responses of the MT neurones. Indeed, a unique velocity vector cannot be recovered by activity of a single velocity tuned MT neurone as multiple scenarios could evoke the same activity, but unique vector can be recovered based on the activity of a population. In this paper, we present a decoding step which was not present in [13, 14] to decode the MT population. We adopt a linear combination approach to decode the MT population response as in [32, 33]:

$$\begin{cases} v_x(p, t) = \sum_{i=1}^M v_i^c E^{MT}(p, t, 0, v_i^c), \\ v_y(p, t) = \sum_{i=1}^M v_i^c E^{MT}(p, t, \pi/2, v_i^c). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

164 *2.3. An extension to deal with discontinuities: The FFV1MT-TF model*

165 The FFV1MT approach described in this section relies on isotropic spatial
 166 smoothing at V1 level and isotropic pooling from V1 to MT. There is no
 167 mechanism to deal with motion discontinuities. In this section, we propose a
 168 simple extension of the FFV1MT model to show how discontinuities could be
 169 preserved. The idea is to introduce an iterative diffusion process between MT
 170 cells, which could be interpreted as the effect of lateral connections inside the
 171 MT population. The way nearby cells exchange information depends on their
 172 respective tuning speeds and directions, but it can also depend on the local
 173 context of the image. For example, local contrast and luminance information
 174 can modulate neurones characteristics and connections.

175 To model this idea, we propose a solution based on the trilateral filter
 176 (TF) which is an extension of the linear Gaussian filtering. Bilateral and
 177 trilateral filter have been extensively used in the context of nonlinear image
 178 smoothing leading to many applications (see [34] for a review). They provide
 179 a simple way to take discontinuities into account. Considering each popu-
 180 lation of MT cells tuned to a specific value of d and v^c as a spatial map,
 181 the goal is to apply TF in space to each map $E^{MT}(\cdot, t, d, v^c)$. This model is
 182 called FFV1MT-TF.

Denoting $E^{MT}(p, t, d, v^c)$ by $E^{MT}(p)$ for sake of simplicity, one iteration

of TF on $E^{MT}(p)$ is defined by:

$$TF_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}[E^{MT}](p) = \frac{1}{N(p)} \int_{p' \in \Omega} f_{\alpha}(\|p - p'\|) f_{\beta}(E^{MT}(p') - E^{MT}(p)) f_{\gamma}(I(p', t) - I(p, t)) E^{MT}(p') dp', \quad (10)$$

where

$$f_{\mu}(s) = \exp(s^2/\mu^2) \quad s \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (11)$$

α , β and γ are parameters defining the smoothing properties of TF and $N(p)$ is the normalising term

$$N(p) = \int_{p' \in \Omega} f_{\alpha}(\|p - p'\|) f_{\beta}(E^{MT}(p') - E^{MT}(p)) f_{\gamma}(I(p', t) - I(p, t)) dp'.$$

183 The interpretation of (10) is that, to estimate the new activity of an MT
 184 cell located at position p after one pass of TF, we average MT cell activities
 185 which are close in space, which have a similar activity, and which corre-
 186 spond to positions having similar luminance. The resulting filtered energy
 187 $TF_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}[E^{MT}](p)$ is smoothed while main discontinuities are preserved and en-
 188 hanced according to energy and luminance discontinuities. Several iterations
 189 of this filter can be made depending on the degree of smoothing desired.

190 3. Making the approach applicable to real videos

191 This kind of V1-MT feedforward architecture presented in Sec. 2 was ini-
 192 tially proposed to explain recorded neural activities and mainly applied on
 193 synthetic homogeneous images such as moving gratings and plaids. They
 194 were not designed to be a systematic alternative to computer vision algo-
 195 rithms to work on real videos. In this section, we propose algorithmic solu-
 196 tions to make this V1-MT feedforward architecture applicable to real videos
 197 so that it could be benchmarked using state-of-the-art dataset.

198 3.1. Multiscale approach

199 One critical point in dealing with real videos is to be able to deal with
 200 a large range of speeds. As detailed in Sec. 2, the V1-like RFs are modelled
 201 through spatio-temporal filters. In order to keep as low as possible the com-
 202 putational load of the model, only one spatial radial peak frequency f_s has

203 been considered. This is in contrast with the physiological findings, since
204 information in natural images is spread over a wide range of frequencies, it is
205 necessary to use a mechanism that allows to get information from the whole
206 range of frequency.

207 In this paper, we propose a multi-scale approach as illustrated in Fig. 3.
208 This is a classical approach used in computer vision. It consists in (i) a
209 pyramidal decomposition with L levels [35] and (ii) a coarse-to-fine refine-
210 ment [36], which is a computationally efficient way to take into account the
211 presence of different spatial frequency channels in the visual cortex and their
212 interaction.

213 Using this approach, the spatial distance between corresponding points
214 is reduced, thus yielding to a more precise estimate, since the residual values
215 of the velocities lie in the filters' range. This also allows large displacements
216 to be estimated which is a crucial aspect when dealing with real sequences.
217 Interestingly, at a functional level, there is an experimental evidence that MT
218 neurons seems to follow a coarse-to-fine strategy [37] suggesting that motion
219 signals become more refined over time.

220 The equivalence between a multi-scale approach and the corresponding
221 multi-resolution approach is shown in Fig. 4. The multi-scale analysis is
222 performed by using three banks of Gabor filters with different spatial peak
223 radial frequencies, each separated by an octave scale. The multi-resolution
224 approach is obtained by iteratively low-pass filtering and subsampling the
225 input image, then only the outermost bank of filter (i.e., the highest frequency
226 one) is applied.

227 *3.2. Boundary conditions*

228 The problem of boundary conditions arises as soon as we need to con-
229 sider values outside the domain of definition Ω . Even with simple Gaussian
230 smoothing, when estimating results close to the boundaries, one needs to
231 access values outside Ω . This is solved generally by choosing some bound-
232 ary conditions like Neumann or Dirichlet. However, in our case, using such
233 assumptions might introduce some strong errors at the boundaries. For this
234 reason, we proposed instead to work inside an inner region denoted by Ω_{in}
235 in which only available values are taken into account (so that no approxima-
236 tion or assumption has to be made), and then to interpolate values in the
237 remaining outer region denoted by Ω_{out} . Note that this is an important issue
238 to consider, especially because we use a multi-scale approach since errors

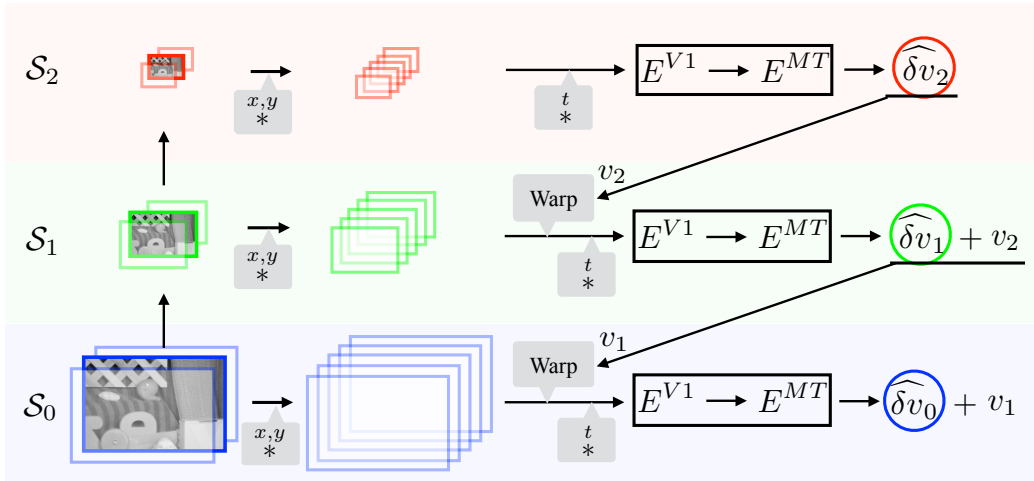


Figure 3: Multi-scale approach: In this example, three scales are represented ($L = 3$). Pyramidal decomposition is denoted by \mathcal{S}_l with ($l = 0 \dots L - 1$) ($l = 0$ is the finer scale). At a scale l , the estimated residual optical flow ($\widehat{\delta v}_l$) plus the optical flow coming from the coarser scale (v_{l+1}) is used to warp the sequence of the spatially filtered images at scale $l - 1$.

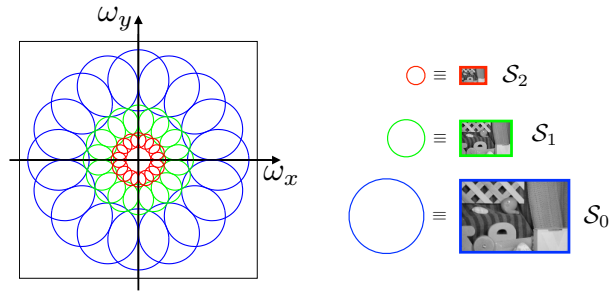


Figure 4: Equivalence between a multi-scale approach and the corresponding multi-resolution approach. This figure shows the amplitude spectra of three banks of Gabor filters with three spatial peak radial frequencies and eight spatial orientation: this frequency representation is a slice obtained for a fixed ω_t , the $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_t)$ amplitude spectra of the bank of filters is shown in Fig. 2. Processing the image at full resolution by using the three banks of filters is equivalent to apply the outermost bank of filters to the three subsampled images.

239 done at the boundaries at low scales can spread a lot as scales are getting
 240 finer.

The way to defined the outer region Ω_{out} is illustrated in Fig. 5(a). It is constructed by first taking into account the region \mathcal{B}_1 in which V1 cells would

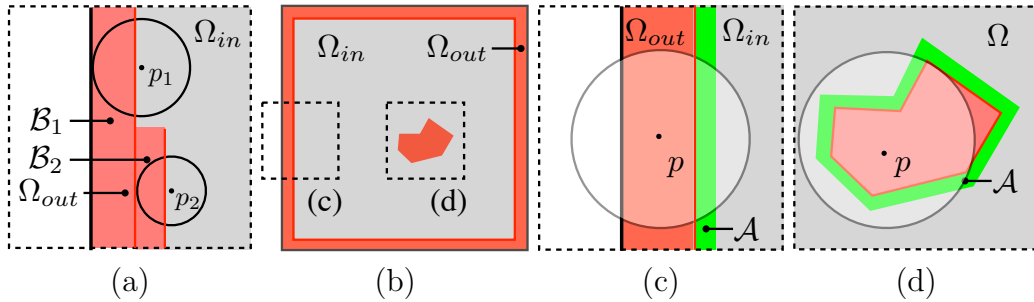


Figure 5: Illustration of the filling-in approach used to deal with boundary conditions and the unreliable regions. (a) How inner domain Ω_{in} (in grey) is defined taking into account V1 filter spatial size and V1 to MT pooling. Ω_{out} (in red) corresponds to $\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2$ (see text). (b) Image domain showing the inner region Ω_{in} where exact computations can be done (i.e., without any approximation), the outer region Ω_{out} where an interpolation scheme is applied, and an example of unreliable region explained in (d). (c) Illustration of the interpolation scheme for a pixel $p \in \Omega_{out}$, showing the spatial neighbourhood associated with the spatial support of the integration and in green the region \mathcal{A} which is used to estimate the interpolated values. (d) Same as (c) but in the case of an unreliable region.

need values outside Ω , and then the regions \mathcal{B}_2 corresponding to MT cells that would pool information from V1 cells in \mathcal{B}_1 . So we have $\Omega_{out} = \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2$ and $\Omega_{in} = \Omega \setminus \Omega_{out}$. Given this definition of inner and outer regions (Fig. 5(b)), the idea is to make all the estimations in Ω_{in} and to interpolate values in the outer region Ω_{out} (Fig. 5(c)). Given E^{MT} estimated in Ω_{in} , we propose that

$$E^{MT}(p) = \frac{1}{N(p)} \int_{p' \in \mathcal{A}} f_{\alpha}(\|p - p'\|) f_{\gamma}(I(p) - I(p')) E^{MT}(p') dp' \quad \forall p \in \Omega_{out}, \quad (12)$$

where \mathcal{A} contains pixels at the inner boundary of Ω_{in} (green region) where E^{MT} is well estimated, function f_{μ} is defined as in (11), α and γ are parameters and $N(p)$ is a normalizing term

$$N(p) = \int_{p' \in \mathcal{A}} f_{\alpha}(\|p - p'\|) f_{\gamma}(I(p) - I(p')) dp'.$$

241 This method is based on luminance similarities using the same idea as de-
242 veloped in Sec. 2.3. Note that other interpolation methods could be used
243 instead.

244 3.3. Unreliable regions

245 A problem is found with regions having a null spatio-temporal content,
246 which happens for example in the blank wall problem. In that case, locally,

247 it is not possible to find a velocity. Given a threshold T , a pixel p will be
248 categorised as unreliable if and only if $E^{MT}(p, t, d, v^c) < T$ for all d and v^c .
249 For these pixels, the same interpolation as (12) is proposed (Fig. 5(d)).

250 4. Results

251 4.1. Parameters settings

252 Table 2 gives parameters used in our simulations. The size of the spatial
253 support of the V1 RF was chosen so that fine details in real-world sequences
254 at high image resolution could be processed. V1 and MT RFs process the
255 visual signal within an average time of 200 ms [38, 37], which corresponds
256 to five frames for a standard video acquisition device, thus we have chosen
257 the temporal support of the filters in order to match this constraint. With
258 this choice, we can not have tuning to velocities higher than one pixel per
259 frame (ppf), i.e., one ppf corresponds to the maximum temporal frequency
260 (see (3)) that can be sampled for the Nyquist theorem. This limitation has
261 been addressed here by considering a multi-scale approach, as explained in
262 Sec. 3.1. The number of scales depends on the size of the input images
263 and on the speed range (a priori unknown). For the Middlebury videos we
264 chose six spatial scales. It is worth noting that to avoid the introduction
265 of a loss of balance between the convolutions with the even and odd Gabor
266 filters, the contribution of the DC component is removed [39]. Finally, we
267 set the support of the spatial pooling $G_{\sigma_{pool}}$ to five which is in accordance
268 with findings reported in literature [40, 41].

269 4.2. Analysis of proposed approaches

270 In this section, we evaluate the proposed FFV1MT model using syn-
271 thetic and real sequences to show the intrinsic properties of our approach.
272 When ground truth optical flow is available, average angular error (AAE)
273 and endpoint error (EPE) will be estimated (with associated standard devi-
274 ations) [26].

275 The influence of the number of spatial scales is shown in Fig. 6. In this
276 sequence a dashed bar moves rightward with velocity (2,0) ppf. Results show
277 that increasing the number of scales improves the results. It is worth noting
278 that the aperture problem is correctly solved by considering three spatial
279 scales in the small segments, whereas five spatial scales are needed to handle
280 longer segments, though a residual optical flow at the finest scale is not

Description	Parameter	Value	Equation
V1			
RF spatial scale	σ	2.27 pixels	(1)
... and spatial support	SS	11×11 pixels,	(1)
Time constant of the exp. decay	τ	2.5 frames	(2)
... and temporal support	TS	5 frames	(2)
Spatial radial peak frequency	f_s	0.25 cycles/pixel	(1)
Temporal radial peak frequencies	f_t	$\{0, 0.10, 0.15, 0.23\}$ cycles/frame	(2)
Number of spatial contrast orientations	N	8 (from 0 to π)	(6)
... and sampling	θ_i	$\theta = k\pi/N, k = 0..N - 1$	(6)
Number of component speeds	M	7	(3)
... and sampling	v^c	$\{-0.9, -0.6, -0.4, 0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.9\}$	(3)
Semi-saturation constant	ε	10^{-9}	(6)
MT			
Std dev of the Gaussian spatial pooling	σ_{pool}	0.9 pixels	(7)
... and spatial support		5×5 pixels	(7)
Decoding step			
Number of MT direction tuning directions		2	(9)
... and sampling	d	$\{0, \pi/2\}$	(9)
Algorithm			
Number of scales	L	6	
Spatial parameter of the interpolation	α	2.5 pixels	(12)
Luminance parameter of interpolation	γ	1/6 of luminance range	(12)
Other parameters for FFV1MT-TF model			
Spatial parameter	α	$\{0.50, 0.83, 1.16, 1.50, 1.83\}$ as a function of spatial scale	(10)
Range parameter	β	1/6 of energy range	(10)
Luminance parameter	γ	1/6 of luminance range	(10)

Table 2: Parameter values used in our simulations for the FFV1MT model and its extension FFV1MT-TF. Equation number refers to the equation where it has been first introduced.

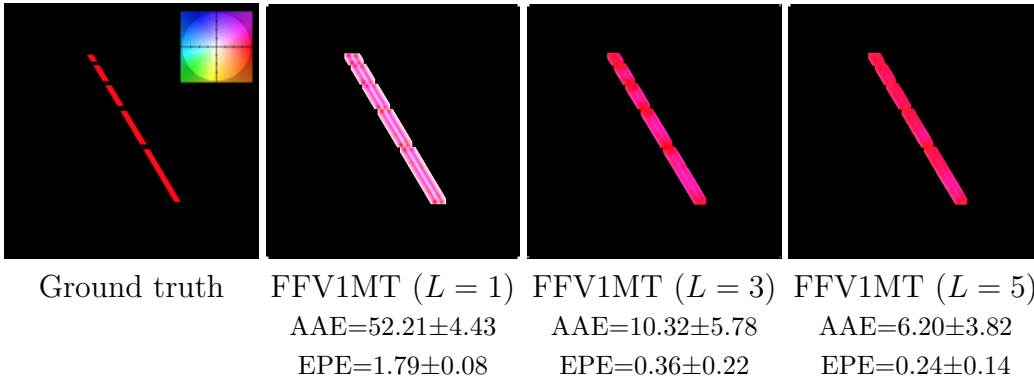


Figure 6: Influence of the number of spatial scales. The FFV1MT model is tested with $L=1, 3$ and 5 scales. The color code used to show optical flow is in the inset on the first image. This color code will be used in all figures to represent optical flow. Note that the aperture problem is partially solved by considering a scale-space approach, where the effective receptive field size of MT increases and thus takes into consideration 2-D cues that are present at a distance. This can be readily observed by the results on bars with different lengths.

281 correctly recovered in the middle of the longest segment, since the spatial
 282 support of the RFs is too small with respect to the visual feature.

283 The next example in Fig. 7 is on another synthetic video that represents
 284 a textured shape moving on top of a translating background. Optical flow
 285 result show a good estimation of the optical flow except in the neighbour-
 286 hood of objects boundaries (which are also here motion boundaries). The
 287 FFV1MT-TF approach looks qualitatively better, however it does not im-
 288 prove the quantitative performance. It might be due to the noisy texture of
 289 this synthetic sequence.

290 In order to analyze the roles of the different stages of the model, Fig. 8
 291 shows the V1 and MT activities. The first row shows $\|E^{V1}\|_{\theta}(p, v^c) =$
 292 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^N E^{V1}(p, \theta_i, v^c)^2\right)^{1/2}$: the activities do not identify specific tuning speeds,
 293 since all the spatial orientations are pooled in the norm and the tuning speeds
 294 are component speeds, i.e., they are orthogonal to the spatial orientation of
 295 the cell. The second row shows $\|E^{V1}\|_{v^c}(p, \theta) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^M E^{V1}(p, \theta, v_i^c)^2\right)^{1/2}$:
 296 the cells are elicited by the spatial orientation of the shape, the V1 layer
 297 shows a tuning on the spatial orientation. The third and fourth rows show
 298 $E^{MT}(p, 0, v^c)$ and $E^{MT}(p, \pi/2, v^c)$ maps, respectively. At MT layer, a speed
 299 tuning emerges: on the left, the energies are higher for the region related

300 to the shape, this means that there is a negative speed for the horizontal
 301 and vertical velocities related to the shape. On the right, the energies are
 302 higher for the background (for the third row, only), since the background
 303 moves rightwards. These results confirm that the V1 layer has a tuning on
 304 the spatial orientation (cells respond to the spatial orientation of the shape),
 305 whereas at MT layer, a speed tuning no more related to spatial orientation
 306 emerges (i.e., the aperture problem is solved).

307 In Fig. 9 we show the distribution of E^{MT} at different positions to under-
 308 stand its relation to velocities. By observing the distribution of MT energies
 309 in four different positions on the original image (indicated as (a), (b), (c) and
 310 (d) in Fig. 7), we see how the MT layer encodes the velocities. In particular:
 311 the behaviours in (a) and (c) are affected by the values of the neighboring
 312 borders, thus there are no prominent activities; in (b), which corresponds to
 313 a point on the foreground shape sufficiently far from borders given the actual
 314 spatial support of the filters, cells tuned to negative speeds (v_1^c) on both hor-
 315 izontal and vertical direction (E^{MT} with $d = 0$ and $d = \pi/2$, respectively)
 316 have the maximum response; in (d), which corresponds to a point on the
 317 background, only the response of the horizontal direction has a maximum
 318 for positive horizontal speed (v_7^c).

319 Fig. 10 shows the results of the FFV1MT model on the classical real-
 320 istic Yosemite sequence with clouds. We obtain AAE=5.57 which is better
 321 than former biologically-inspired models such as the original Heeger approach
 322 (AAE=11.74, with 44.8% of reliable pixels,[42]) and the neural model from
 323 Bayerl and Neumann (AAE=6.20, [43]). One can also make comparisons with
 324 standard computer vision approaches such as Pyramidal Lucas and Kanade
 325 (AAE=6.41), modified Horn and Schunk (AAE=5.48 with 32.9% of reliable pix-
 326 els, [42]) and 3DCLG (AAE=6.18, [44]), showing a better performance of the
 327 FFV1MT. The FFV1MT-TF approach shows a slightly better performance
 328 in particular close to motion discontinuities.

329 4.3. Performance evaluation on Middlebury dataset

330 In this section, we benchmark our approach on the computer vision
 331 dataset Middlebury [26]¹. The sequences in this dataset bring several chal-
 332 lenges, such as sharp edges, high velocities and occlusions. Figure 11 show
 333 results obtained on the training dataset, which has public available ground

¹<http://vision.middlebury.edu/flow/data/>

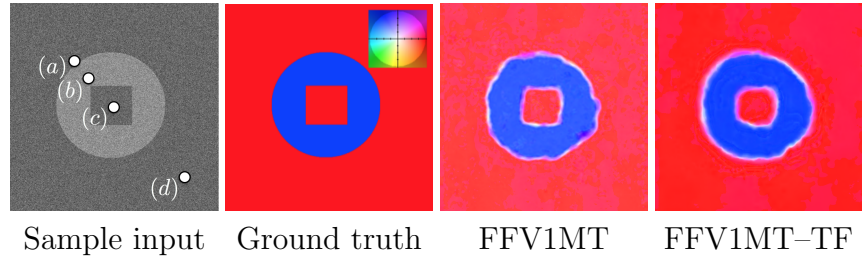


Figure 7: Results on a synthetic video: A translating shape is moving with velocity $v = (-3, -3)$ ppf on top of a translating background moving with velocity $v = (4, 0)$ ppf. Results are $AAE=3.56\pm 14.40$, $EPE=0.26\pm 0.86$. for FFV1MT and $AAE=3.70\pm 14.78$, $EPE=0.27\pm 0.86$ for FFV1MT-TF.

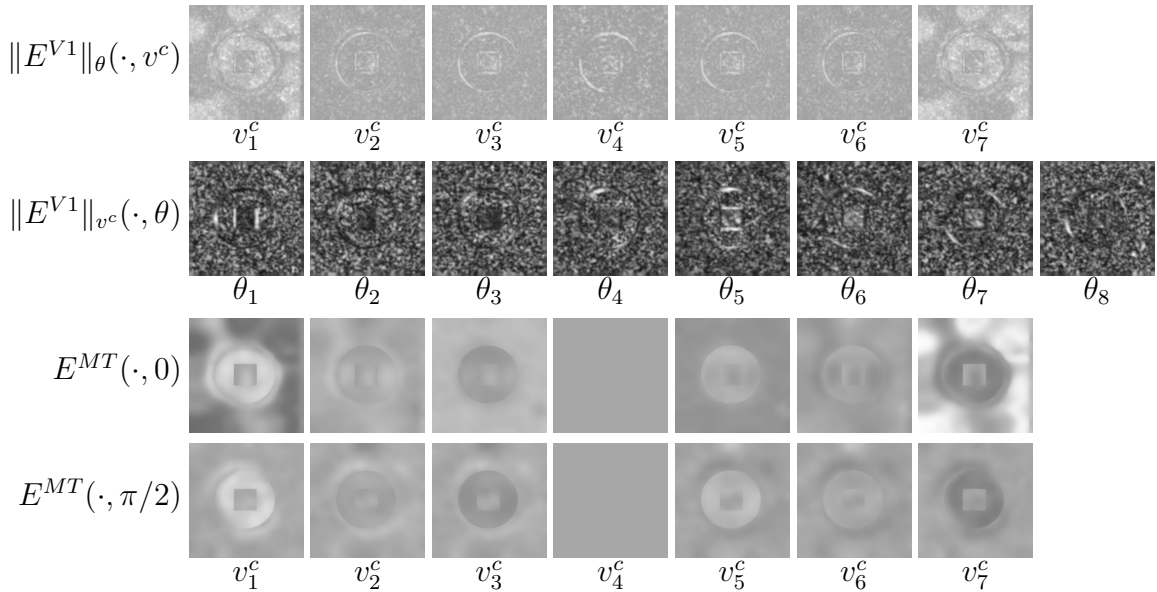


Figure 8: V1 and MT activities on the synthetic video shown in Fig. 7 (see text).

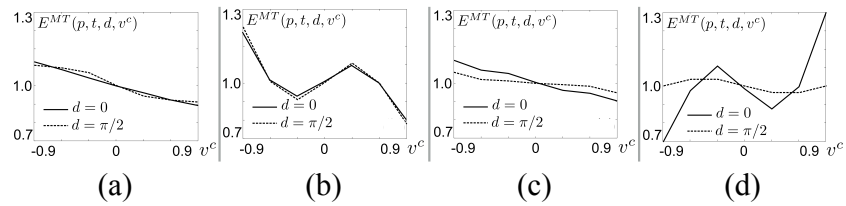


Figure 9: Distribution of MT energy at positions indicated in Fig. 7.

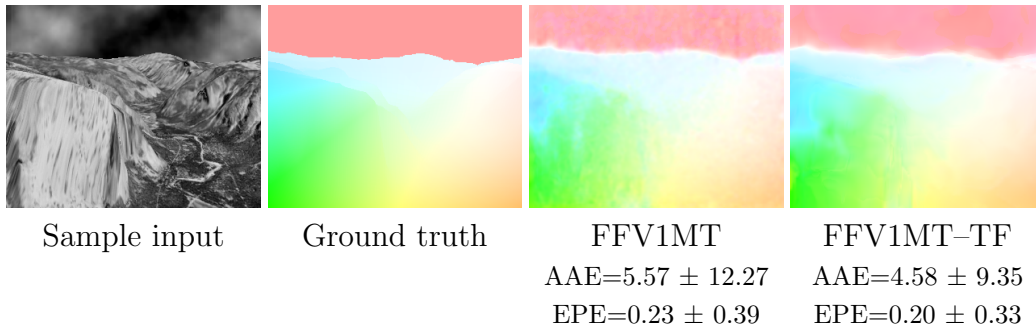


Figure 10: Performance of the FFV1MT and FFV1MT-TF models on the classical Yosemite sequence with clouds. The color code is the same as in Fig. 6.

334 truth. The AAEs and EPEs show that FFV1MT is able to recover reliable
 335 optical flows, though some issues remain open. Smooth effects are present on
 336 edges and fine details (see **Grove2** and **Grove3**), FFV1MT-TF partially solves
 337 this issue, as shown in **RubberWhale** and **Urban2**. The δ AAE maps highlight
 338 the differences in the AAEs between FFV1MT and FFV1MT-TF, showing
 339 that the latter is better on edges as expected (red tones). In presence of high
 340 image velocity large occlusions occur, on which both approaches fail (see left-
 341 hand side of **Urban3**). In this case, the worst performance of FFV1MT-TF
 342 method is due to the fast movements of edges that undermines the luminance
 343 similarity principle on which it is based.

344 Figure 12 show results obtained on the test dataset. Higher errors coin-
 345 cide with occlusions (see, e.g., **Urban** sequence) and sharp edges (see, e.g.,
 346 **Urban** and **Wooden** sequences), similarly to what was observed on the train-
 347 ing set. Results can be further analysed through the Middleburg website and
 348 compared to a variety of state-of-the-art algorithms. It is worth noting that
 349 our FFV1MT model is the only neural model for motion estimation shown
 350 in the table so far.

351 5. Conclusion

352 In this paper, we have presented an approach that is based on mod-
 353 els primarily developed to account for various physiological findings related
 354 to motion processing in primates. Starting from the classical hierarchical
 355 feedforward processing model involving V1 and MT cortical areas, which is
 356 usually limited to a single spatial scale, we have extended it to consider the
 357 whole range of frequency by adapting a multi scale approach and analysed

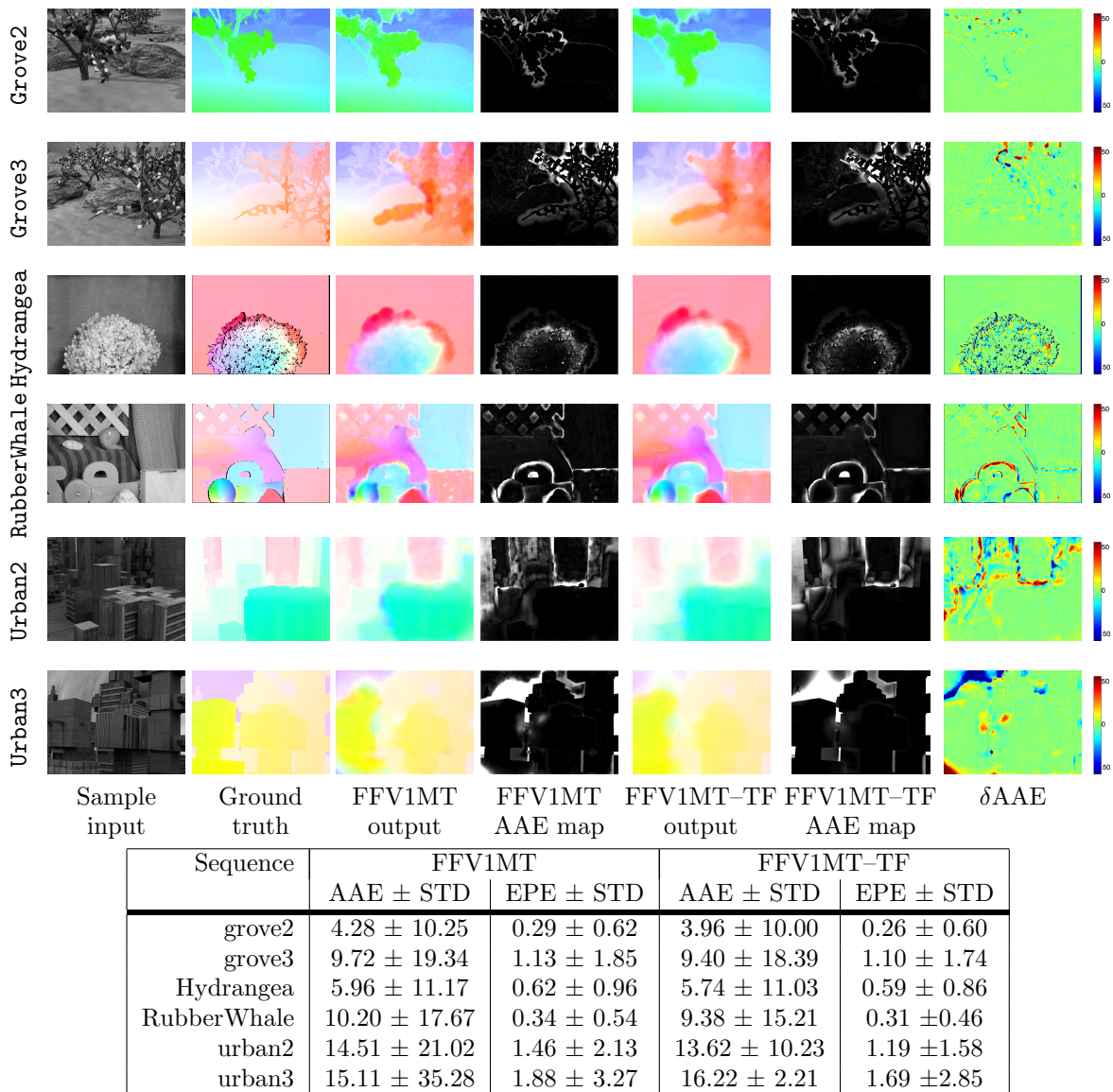
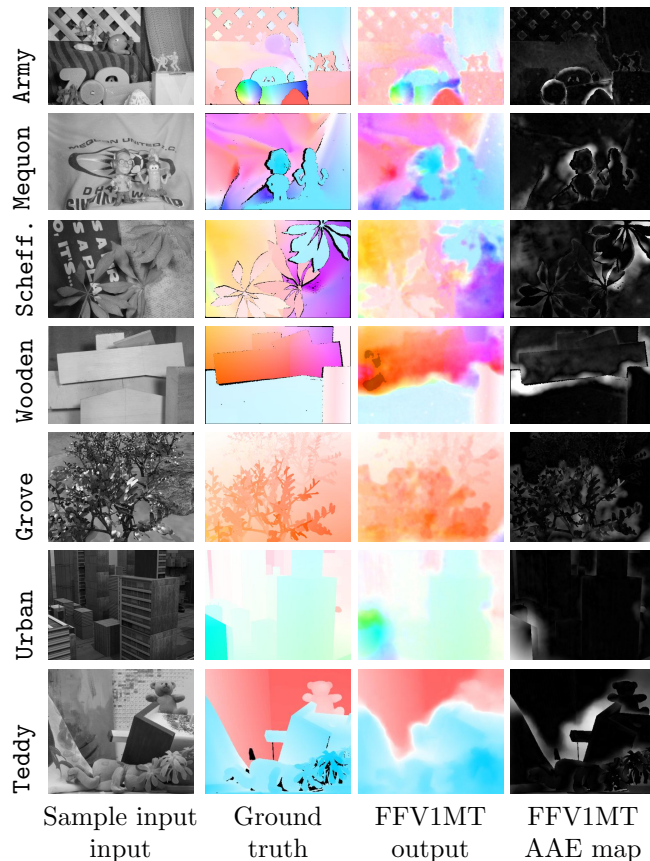


Figure 11: Sample results and error measurements on Middlebury training set. $\delta AAE = AAE_{FFV1MT} - AAE_{FFV1MT-TF}$ is represented with a color code, where red and blue tones are for positive and negative values, respectively.

358 the efficacy of the approach in estimating the dense optical flow in real world
 359 scenarios by considering an efficient velocity decoding step.

360 Here, we show that a V1-MT feedforward model can be successfully used



Sequence	AAE		EPE	
	All (Rank)	Disc. (Rank)	All (Rank)	Disc. (Rank)
Army	12.02(102)	23.3(102)	0.33(100)	0.64(100)
Mequon	10.7(94)	26.6(103)	0.79(94)	1.90(103)
Schefflera	15.6(96)	29.0(101)	1.33(104)	1.90(101)
Wooden	16.6(102)	36.3(105)	1.38(103)	2.98(104)
Grove	6.51(105)	6.40(103)	1.76(105)	1.99(105)
Urban	16.2(104)	30.7(105)	2.33(105)	3.64(106)
Yosemite	3.41(74)	5.44(88)	0.16(66)	0.18(83)
Teddy	12.3(101)	18.8(102)	1.81(100)	2.64(100)

Figure 12: Sample results and error measurements of FFV1MT model on Middlebury test set. By the time of evaluation 107 algorithms are benchmarked by the website, and Rank indicates the relative performance of the method with respect to others for both the entire sequence (All) and for discontinuities (Disc.). The results are public at <http://vision.middlebury.edu/flow/eval>

361 to compute optical flow in real videos. We have tested the performance of our
362 model using synthetic stimuli as well as the standard Middlebury dataset.
363 A qualitative evaluation shows that model could recover velocity vectors in
364 regions with coarse textures quite well, but typically fails to achieve robust
365 estimates in regions with very fine texture or regions with sharp edges. This
366 was expected, since the V1-MT feedforward model does not take into account
367 the details of lateral interactions and scale space issues that need to be tackled
368 in order to solve the blank wall problem. In order to address these problems,
369 we proposed a simple extension of our baseline model using trilateral filtering
370 at MT level as a way to simulate lateral interactions between MT cells.
371 Results were slightly improved suggesting that one should further focus on
372 lateral interactions and possibly feedback into the models to better deal with
373 real videos.

374 Moreover, this work has opened up several interesting question, which
375 could be of relevance to biologists as well, for example what could be afferent
376 pooling strategy of MT when there are multiple surfaces or occlusion bound-
377 aries within the MT receptive field? Can a better dense optical flow map
378 be recovered by considering different multi-scale strategies? These questions
379 are currently under consideration.

380 We think that this work could act as a good starting point for building
381 scalable computer vision algorithms for motion processing that are rooted in
382 biology. For that reason we propose to share the code in order to encourage
383 research in this direction. Our Matlab code for the FFV1MT model has
384 been made available on ModelDB [45]: [http://senselab.med.yale.edu/
385 modeldb/](http://senselab.med.yale.edu/modeldb/).

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