

## Panoptes and the Bionic Eye Worksheet

### Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Notes
<b>retina</b>	The photo-sensitive region of the eye.	
<b>cerebral cortex</b>	The outermost layer of the brain, which is responsible for high-level sensory processing and integration (and more).	
<b>visual field</b>	The space visible to a person or other organism at a given time.	
<b>visual cortex</b>	The area of the brain that is responsible for processing visual data.	
<b>primary visual cortex (V1)</b>	The first area in the visual cortex to receive visual information from the eye.	
<b>visual pathway</b>	The anatomical route that visual information takes from the eye through the central nervous system.	
<b>neuron</b>	The primary cell of the central nervous system.	
<b>histogram</b>	A graphical representation of quantities in different categories.	
<b>receptive field</b>	A sub-region of the visual field that causes a reliable response from a given part of the visual pathway.	

### Blind Spot Questions

1. Can you find your blind spots?
  
2. Why don't you notice a "hole" in your vision all the time? How do you think your brain hides your blind spots?

## Running the Experiment: Collecting Data

### Steps

Find out how Panoptes sees the outside world by flashing the light in a regular pattern.

Quickly, make three or four passes of the zig-zag pattern shown below.

### Stim expert:

- Hold the flashlight right up to the mask.
- Point the light straight ahead through the hole, and drag it along the path.
- Count off the holes as you pass them by.

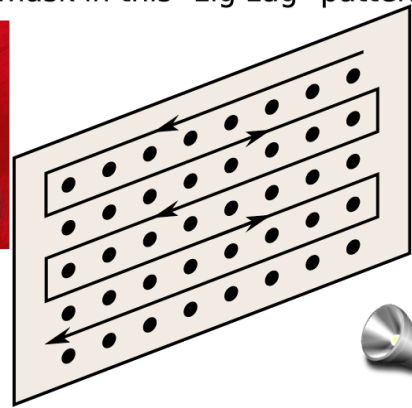
### Recording expert:

- Press the right arrow button on the NXT once each time the Stim expert counts.

### Tips:

- Have the person scanning the light count off each hole **just before** shining light through it.
- The person marking time must mark every event **just once**.
- The amount of time the NXT can record is short, so move through the grid quickly, but shine through each hole for a full count.

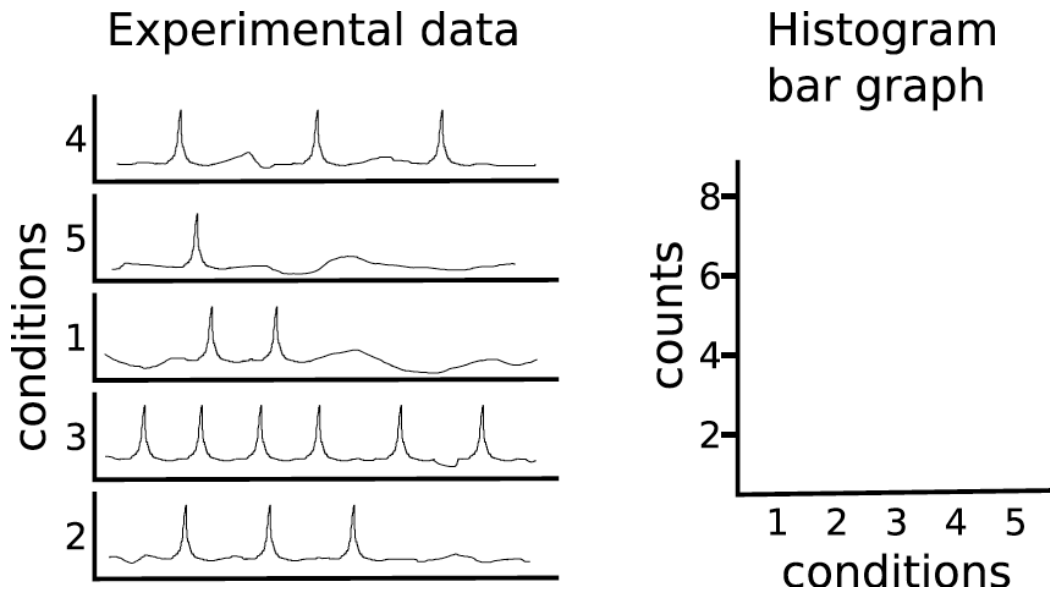
Run the flashlight across the mask in this "zig-zag" pattern



End of Stage 1

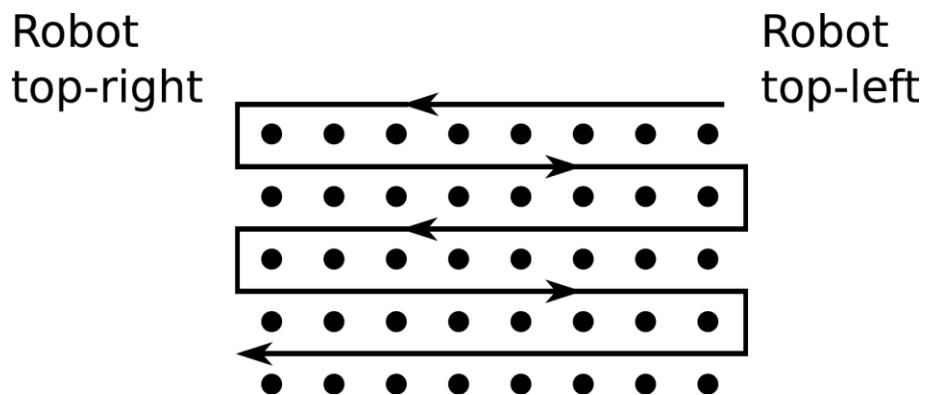
## Making Histograms

Often, “raw” data is not as clear as it could be. Summarize the spike counts caused by the randomized conditions below by making a bar chart (histogram) of the counts according to condition.



## Organizing the Results

Notice that we started the zig-zag pattern at the top right—from our perspective. But from the perspective of Pantopes, it is the top-left. The visual field chart on the next page begins numbering the locations from the top-left.



## Visual Field Chart

