Real-time modulation of perceptual eye dominance in humans

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Ocular dominance (OD) has long served as the model for neural plasticity. The shift of OD has been demonstrated by monocular deprivation in animals only during early visual development. Here, for the first time, we show that perceptual eye dominance can be modulated in real time in normal human adults by varying the spatial image content of movies seen dichoptically by the two eyes over a period as short as 2.5 h. Unlike OD shifts seen in early visual development, this modulation in human eye dominance is not simply a consequence of reduced interocular correlation (e.g. synchronicity) or overall contrast energy, but due to the amplitude reductions of specific image components in one eye’s view. The spatial properties driving this eye dominance change suggest that the underlying mechanism is binocular but not orientationally selective, therefore uniquely locating it to layer 4 B of area V1.

1. Introduction

Hubel & Wiesel [1], in their pioneering work on understanding the neural basis of vision, identified two key features of cortical processing: orientation selectivity and ocular dominance (OD). OD refers to the fact that the information from the two eyes is first combined at the level of the early visual cortex with a distribution of left/right eye weights, the so-called OD distribution [2]. This distribution is the outcome of a competitive interaction early in visual development and has provided an important test bed for neuroplastic changes across animal species. OD plasticity can result in such an imbalance that the visual system is capable of processing the information from only one of its two monocular inputs, binocular vision is lost and amblyopia ensues [3,4]. This has been well studied in primates, cats, ferrets and tadpoles, and both the overall contrast energy and synchronicity of the monocular visual inputs have been shown to be important [5]. There is also emerging evidence that the adult brain retains a degree of plasticity throughout life [6–8]; however, little is known of the underlying cortical mechanisms. It has previously been shown that a degree of eye dominance plasticity occurs in human adults if one eye is patched for 150 min [9,10]. Here, we examine the mechanisms underlying these eye dominance changes in the adult by examining its spatial determinants. Subjects view movies presented dichoptically for which the spatial content has been altered in one eye’s view. We show that eye dominance can be modulated in real time while viewing natural images and that these neuroplastic changes operate at the earliest level of cortical processing. These adult neuroplastic changes, unlike their counterparts during early visual development, are not driven by either changes in interocular correlation (i.e. synchronicity) or overall contrast energy but rather by the amplitude of a frequency band that is least represented in natural images, namely non-oriented, high-spatial-frequency components [11].

2. Material and methods

(a) Design

The visual effect induced by dichoptic viewing of movies, in which one eye’s image was filtered, was tested in three consecutive stages (figure 1a): a pre-movie measurement of binocular sensory balance, a 150 min movie-viewing stage and a post-movie measurement of binocular sensory balance (four sessions immediately after the movie-watching
Vuzix and the Z800 pro goggles have a linear luminance response. 60 Hz and a mean luminance of 160 cd m\(^{-2}\) in each eye. The display size was of 31\(\times\)24 cm, a spatial resolution of 800 \(\times\) 600 pixels, a refresh rate of 60 Hz and a mean luminance of 160 cd m\(^{-2}\) in each eye. Both the Vuzix and the Z800 pro goggles have a linear luminance response.

stage and one session 30 min after the movie-watching stage; each test session lasted 3 min).

Six unilateral filtered movies were generated and tested on different days; they were phase-scrambled (movie S2), 60\% root mean square (RMS) contrast (movie S3), 20\% RMS contrast (movie S4), low-pass (movie S5), high-pass (movie S6) and horizontal-pass (movie S7) movies. During the movie-viewing stage, subjects watched one of the above-mentioned filtered movies through one eye and a normal version of the same movie through the other eye. For each subject, the eye that watched the filtered movie was randomly selected and fixed across all the movies. Subjects also participated in a normal movie condition (movie S1), in which the two eyes watched the same identical movie.

(b) Apparatus
The movie-viewing system was an autonomous handheld system, and could be played everywhere out of the laboratory. Movies were played with an Apple iPod 3 and displayed with a Vuzix Wrap 920 Video Eyewear (Vuzix Corporation, Rochester, New York, NY). The display size was of 31\(^\circ\) diagonal and the resolution of each screen was 640 \(\times\) 480 pixels, so the image was horizontally stretched to fit the screen.

Stimuli for measuring binocular combination were generated and controlled by a Mac computer running MATLAB (MathWorks, Natick, MA) with psychophysics toolbox. The stimuli were dichoptically presented with Z800 pro goggles (eMagin Corporation, Washington, DC), which had a simulated viewing distance of 3.6 m, a spatial resolution of 800 \(\times\) 600 pixels, a refresh rate of 60 Hz and a mean luminance of 160 cd m\(^{-2}\) in each eye. Both the Vuzix and the Z800 pro goggles have a linear luminance response.

(c) Participants
Five adults (age: 23–35 years old; three females), with normal binocular vision (Randot stereo test, 40 arc seconds) participated in the study. Except for the first and second authors, all observers were naive to the purpose of the experiment. For the three naive subjects, we conducted the experiment in a double-blind manner, in which the first author took charge of the measurement of binocular sensory balance without knowing which movie had been watched, whereas the second author set up the movies for all subjects.

(d) Procedures
(i) Measuring the binocular sensory balance
Two horizontal sine-wave gratings (0.3 cycles per degree, 6.6\(\times\)6.6\(^\circ\), contrast = 100\%) with phase-shifts in opposite directions of the same magnitude (22.5\(^\circ\)) were presented dichoptically. The perceived phase of the grating after binocular combination depends on the internal weighting of these two inputs. Therefore, any variations of the binocular sensory balance can be quantified by the change in the binocularly perceived phase. (Online version in colour.)

Figure 1. Experimental design. (a) The visual effect induced by dichoptic viewing of monocularly filtered movies was tested in three consecutive stages: a pre-movie measurement of binocular sensory balance, a 150 min movie-viewing stage and a post-movie measurement of binocular sensory balance (four sessions immediately after the movie-watching stage and one session 30 min after the movie-watching stage; each test session lasted 3 min). (b) The method we used for quantifying the eye dominance. Two horizontal sine-wave gratings (0.3 cycle per degree, 6.6\(\times\)6.6\(^\circ\), contrast = 100\%) with phase-shifts in opposite directions of the same magnitude (22.5\(^\circ\)) were presented dichoptically. The perceived phase of the grating after binocular combination depends on the internal weighting of these two inputs. Therefore, any variations of the binocular sensory balance can be quantified by the change in the binocularly perceived phase. (Online version in colour.)
Figure 2. The effect of unilateral phase scrambling and horizontal filtering. The eye dominance as reflected in the dichoptic phase task is plotted as a function of time. All data points are normalized to the pre-movie-viewing binocularly perceived phase; $t_0$, $t_3$, $t_6$, $t_9$, and $t_{30}$ refer to time intervals that were measured at 0, 3, 6, 9 and 30 min after subjects finished the 2.5 h movie-viewing. Each time interval was finished in 3 min. In this plot, data points below the zero line indicate a shift of eye dominance towards the eye that views the filtered movie. Three dichoptic movie presentations are illustrated in the inset and their corresponding data are colour-coded. In (a), one eye’s view has been phase-scrambled and there is no significant effect across the times points $t_0$–$t_{30}$. Three observers participated in this condition. In (b), one eye’s view has been filtered to only allow horizontal patterns to be represented, and there is a significant effect across the time points $t_0$–$t_{30}$. All five observers participated in this condition. The error bars represent the s.e. across observers. (Online version in colour.)

3. Results and discussion

We have previously shown that this alteration in eye dominance was robust, occurring for local (spatial phase and contrast) as well as for global processing (global motion) [16]. Furthermore, because comparable results can be obtained from an opaque and translucent occluder [16], it is not contingent on a change in the overall light level. This leads to the question, what spatial components in the image drive this form of neuroplastic change in the adult and what is its neural locus?

Figure 2 illustrates that these neuroplastic changes are occurring at a low level in the cortical processing of visual information, certainly before orientation selectivity, contour extraction and shape processing. In figure 2a, two eyes see the same movie except that the information displayed to one eye is phase-scrambled (scrambled Fourier phase spectrum) such that while it contains all the same spatial information (unaltered Fourier amplitude spectrum) it...
contains none of the phase-aligned frequencies that are the building blocks of contours and higher-level spatial representations. Eye dominance is quantified by an interocular phase combination task in which the observer judges the spatial phase of the binocular percept for monocular stimuli of equal and opposite phase-shift (figure 1b). The results are plotted relative to the eye dominance measured before movie-viewing such that results less than unity indicate a
shift in dominance to the eye that views the filtered movie. The results of an unaltered dichoptic version of the same movie are also provided. There is no significant (within-subjects repeated measure ANOVA; F(1,2) = 0.61, p = 0.52) sustained modulatory effect from this manipulation (compared with normal movie-viewing), suggesting that the spatiotemporal information contained in the amplitude spectrum alone is sufficient for eye dominance. Figure 2b illustrates the orientation selectivity of the eye dominance modulatory effect. The movie seen by one eye was filtered to remove all of its vertical components. This manipulation did produce significant (F(1,4) = 11.63, p = 0.03) modulation in eye dominance for the horizontally aligned test stimuli, compared with normal movie-viewing, suggesting that the underlying binocular mechanisms are not tuned for orientation. The vast majority of striate neurons [17] in all cortical layers are tuned for orientation and exhibit binocular properties; however, it is known that neurons in layer 4C$_B$ of V1 [18–20] exhibit binocular properties but lack orientation tuning. Only these neurons have the required properties to support this modulation in eye dominance.

In the next manipulation, we simply reduced the magnitude of the Fourier amplitude spectrum to assess how important stimulus contrast was in modulating eye dominance. These results, plotted in the same way as previously described for figure 2, are shown in figure 3 for two different monocular contrast levels, 60% and 20%. No significant shift in dominance was found compared with normal high-contrast movie-viewing for the 60% condition (F(1,4) = 0.46, p = 0.53). However, there was a significant (F(1,4) = 7.41, p = 0.05) shift in eye dominance to the eye that viewed the 20% contrast movie.

Finally, we show that not all reductions to the amplitude spectrum are comparable; the eye dominance modulation critically depends on the form of this contrast reduction across spatial frequency. Figure 4 shows results comparing a low-pass alteration in contrast (the higher the spatial frequency, the more the contrast is reduced) to a high-pass reduction in contrast (the lower the frequency, the more the contrast is reduced), both equated for the same overall contrast energy (60% contrast). The high-pass filtering has no significant (F(1,4) = 3.16, p = 0.15) effect compared with the normal movie control. However, the low-pass filtering results in a modulation of eye dominance (F(1,4) = 56.16, p = 0.002) compared with the normal movie control, illustrating the importance of high spatial frequencies in the amplitude spectrum.

These results suggest that eye dominance, even in adults, is under real-time regulation. Importantly, it is not governed by either the interocular correlation (synchronicity) or the interocular contrast energy (figure 5). For example, the conditions in which the interocular correlation (figure 5b) was disrupted the most was the phase-scrambling condition (figure 2a), and this had no effect on modulating eye dominance (figures 2b and 5c) in the adult, unlike its importance in early visual development [21]. Similarly, for the overall contrast energy, the low-pass and high-pass conditions were matched for contrast energy (figure 5a), yet only the former (figures 4 and 5c) produced eye dominance changes. What is important is the balance in the amplitude of high-spatial-frequency components in the left and right eye’s retinal image. While the underlying mechanism might operate via a release from adaptation, it differs from previously reported cortical adaptation effects [22] by being intrinsically binocular [16] (an increased sensitivity of one eye accompanied by a decreased sensitivity of the other eye) and not being orientationally selective. The site of this modulation is likely to be at the first synapse in layer 4C$_B$, where cells are binocular but non-oriented [18–20], and possibly regulated by downstream contrast gain control mechanisms receiving suppressive inputs from the contralateral eye [23,24].

**Ethics statement.** Informed consent was obtained prior to the study. This study complied with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the institutional ethics committee of McGill University.


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