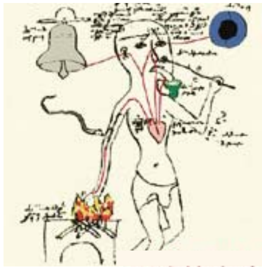
Biophysics of sensory receptors

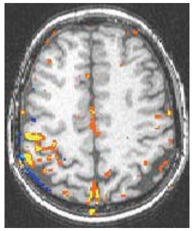
Theories about sensing



Cardiocentric sensing (Medieval reconstruction)

Aristotle (384-322 BC) cardiocentric sensing.

Galenus (129-200 AD) raised doubts about cardiocentric sensing.



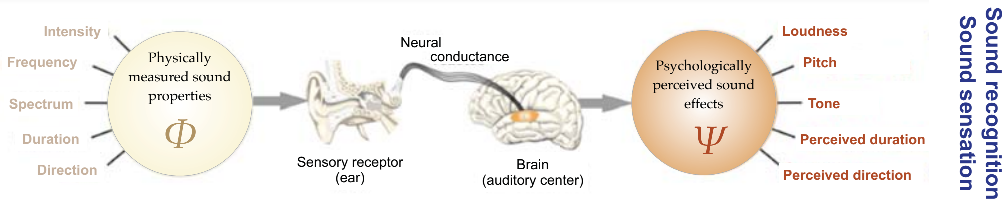
fMRI recording during sensomotoric function

Sensory homuncle

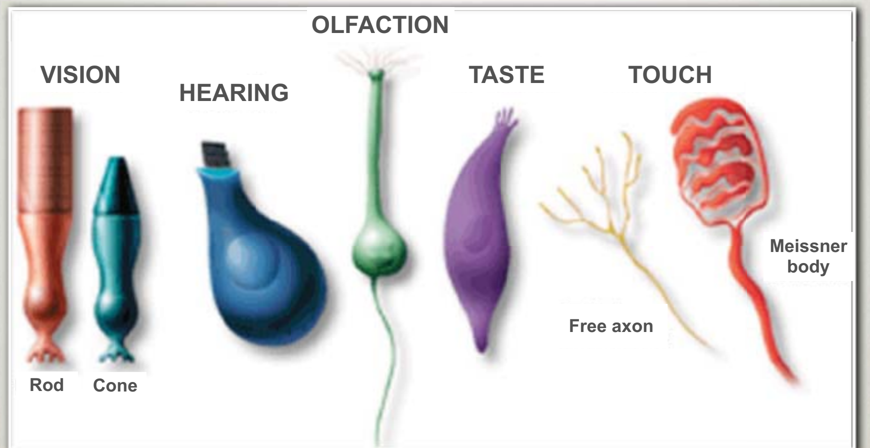
Today:
stimulus ➛
➛ sensory receptors ➛
➛ receptor potential ➛
➛ neuron/nerve ➛
➛ action potential ➛
➛ central nervous system ➛
➛ signal processing ➛
➛ sensation

Steps of sensing

Case of hearing



Sensory receptors



Sensory receptor: Specialized sensory cell, which responds to a given stimulus (e.g., light, sound, chemicals) and relays the information to the central nervous system.

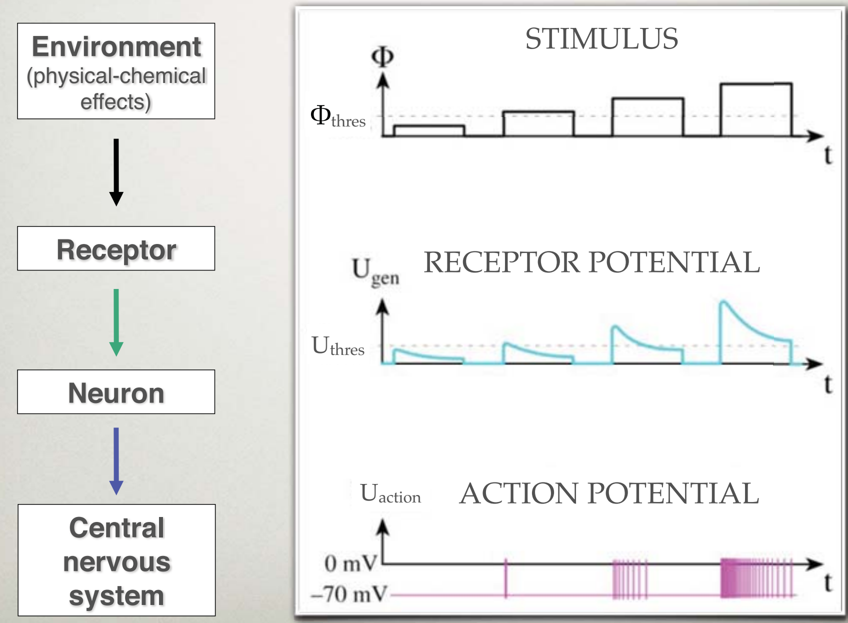
Cell surface receptor (different meaning!): Proteins which specifically bind hormones, neurotransmitters and other molecules, and thus iniate specific cellular reactions.

Five senses?

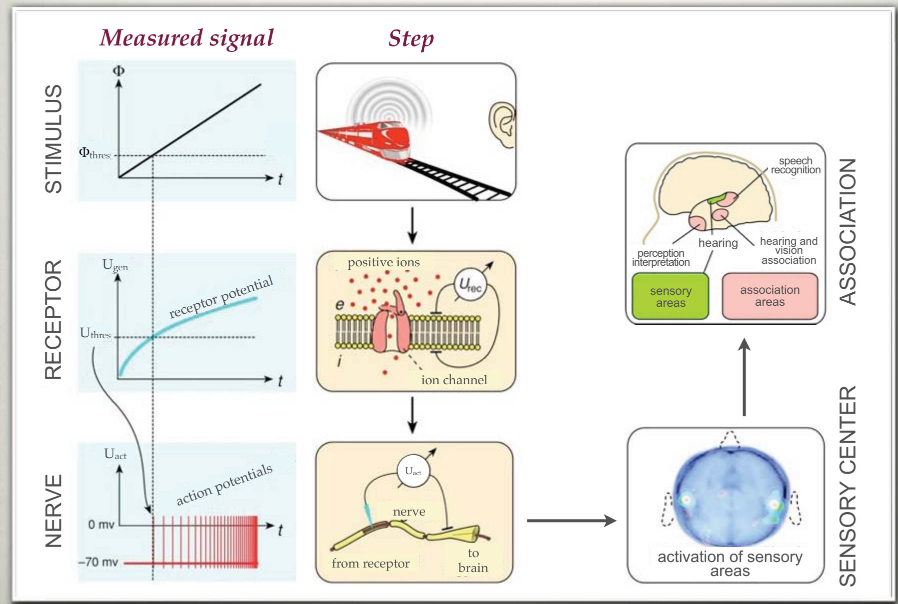
Most important sensory modalities (First 11: perceived modalities)

	Modality	Receptor	Organ
1	Vision	Rods and cones	Eye
2	Hearing	Hair cells	Ear (organ of Corti)
3	Olfaction (smelling)	Olfactory neuron	mucus membrane
4	Taste	Taste receptor cells	Taste buds
5	Angular acceleration	Hair cells	Ear (semicircular canals)
6	Linear acceleration	Hair cells	Ear (utricle and saccule)
7	Touch, pressure	Nerve endings	Multiple types
8	Heat	Nerve endings	Multiple types
9	Pain	Nerve endings	Multiple types
10	Cold	Free nerve endings	...
11	Joint position and motion	Nerve endings	Multiple types
12	Muscle length	Nerve endings	Muscle spindle
13	Muscle stress	Nerve endings	Golgi's tendon organ
14	Arterial presure	Nerve endings	Sinus caroticus stretch receptors
15	Central venous pressure	Nerve endings	Venous, atrial stretch receptors
16	Lung stress	Nerve endings	Pulmonary stretch receptors
17	etc...	etc...	etc...

Steps of signal transduction



From stimulus to sensation



Sensitivity

eV - size stimulus is sufficient for evoking action potential:

- sound receptors: thermal motion of the molecules of air
- light receptors: 1-2 photons

What is coded by the action potential?

- modality (type)
- intensity (strength)
- duration
- localization

of the **stimulus**

1. Modality

Adequate stimulus

Type of energy for which the receptor is most sensitive (e.g., light for the eye).

Action potentials are identical in all nerves. How do we know, for example, whether an action potential codes for touch and not cold?

Principle of specific sensory energies

Sensation is determined by the stimulated cortical region!

2. Intensity

Which parameters carry information about stimulus strength?

- frequency of action potentials
- number of activated receptor cells

Weber-Fechner psychophysical law

$$\psi = const \cdot \lg \frac{\phi}{\phi_0}$$

Weber (1795-1878)

Fechner (1801-1887)

Stevens' law

$$\psi = const \cdot \left(\frac{\phi}{\phi_0} \right)^n$$

Stevens (1906-1973)

ψ= sensation strength
ϕ=background intensity
ϕ_0=absolute threshold intensity
n=constant specific for the type of sensation

n<1: compressive function (hearing, vision)

n>1: expansive function (pressure, taste)

3. Duration, adaptation

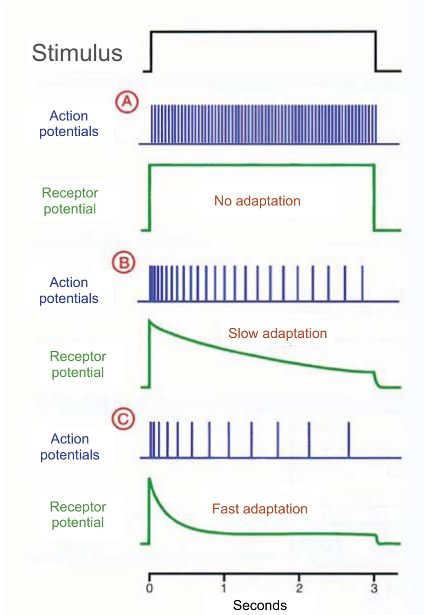
Adaptation. During constant stimulus the frequency of action potentials gradually decreases.

Rapidly adapting (phasic) receptors

E.g., pressure, smell, heat

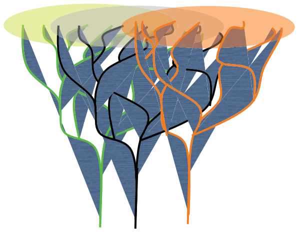
Slowly and partially adapting (tonic) receptors

E.g., cold, pain (dental pain)

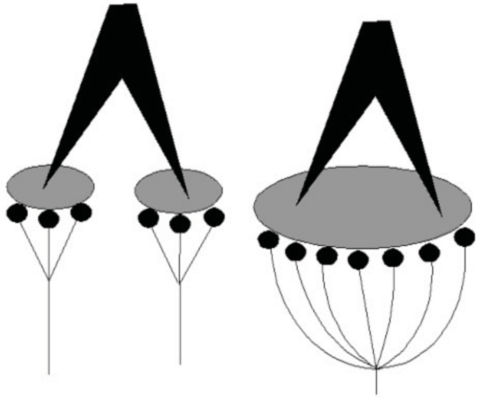


4. Localization, receptor fields

Branched nerve endings define receptor fields (convergence). Such can be found in the skin (touch) and in the peripheral retina (rods).

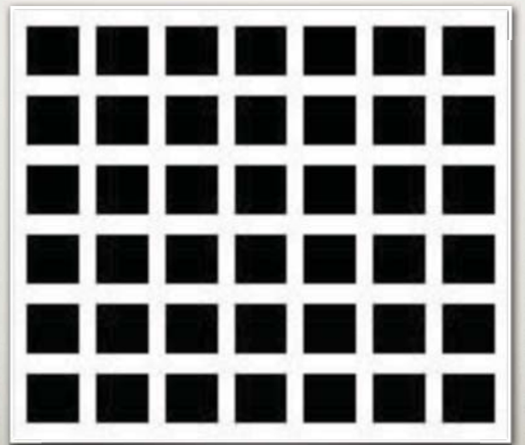


Receptor fields with overlap

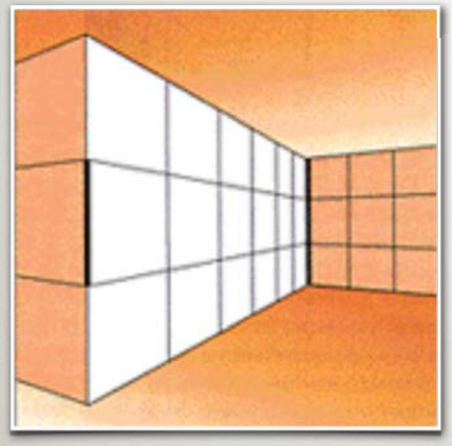


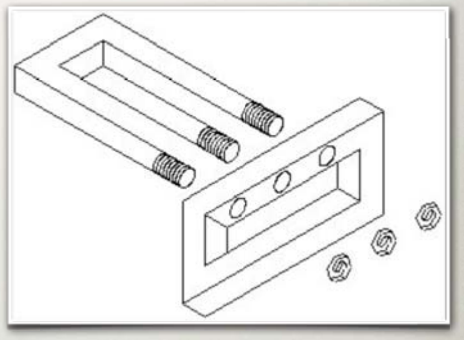
Biophysics of the eye

Optical illusions – intensity

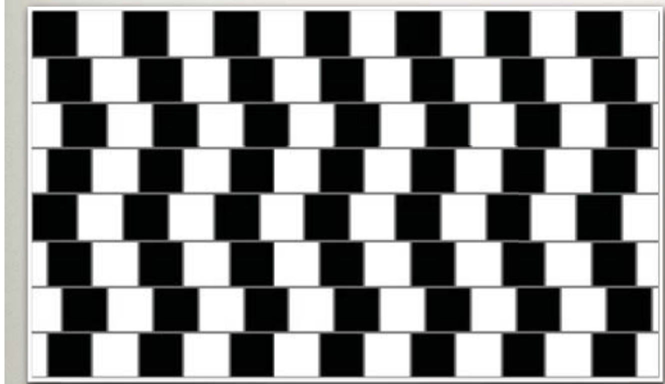


Optical illusions – space

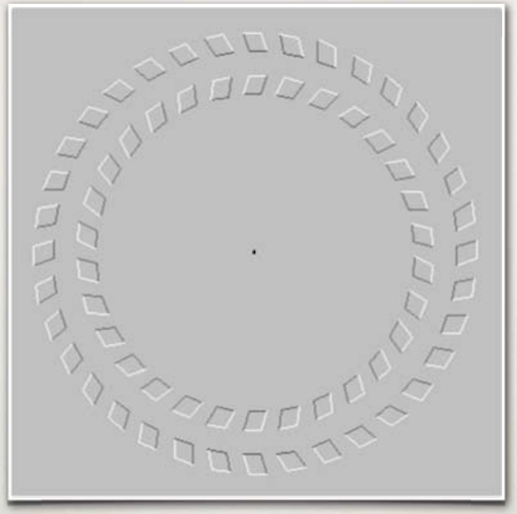




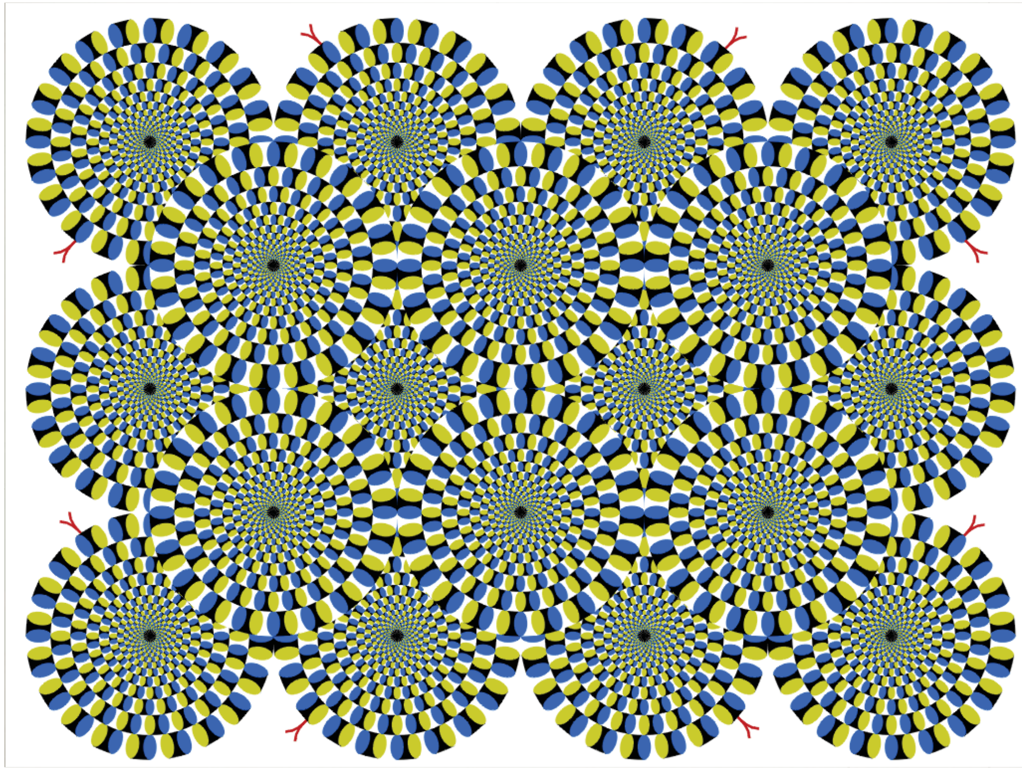
Optical illusions – direction



Optical illusions – motion

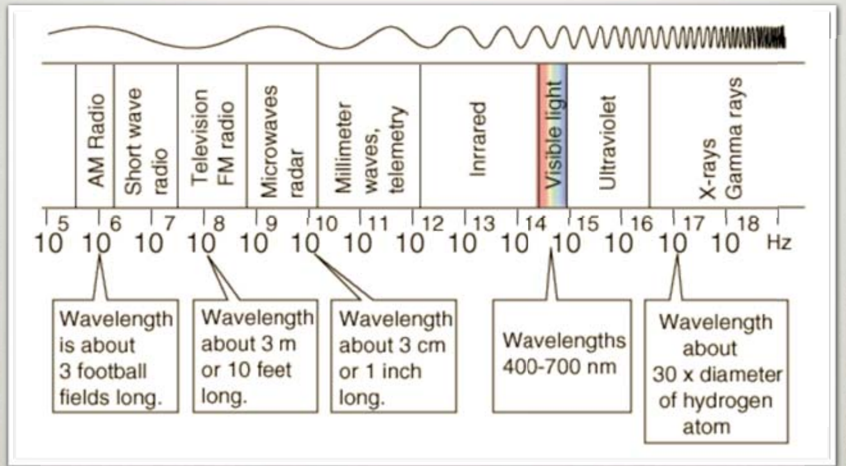


Ooptical illusions point out the remarkable and unusual processing power of the visual system.



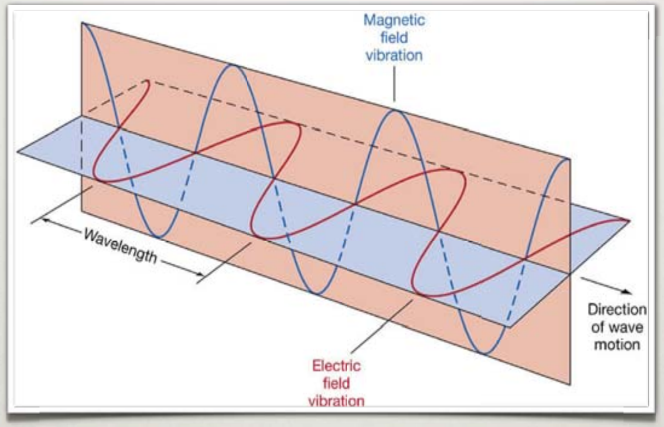
Stimulus: light

Electromagnetic wave



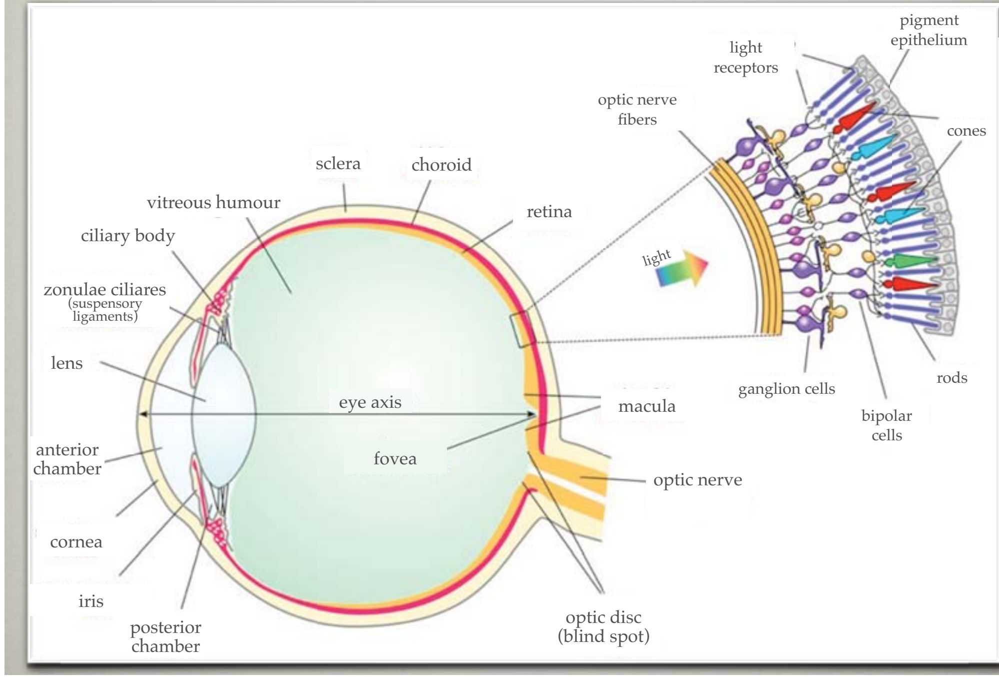
Stimulus: light

Transverse wave

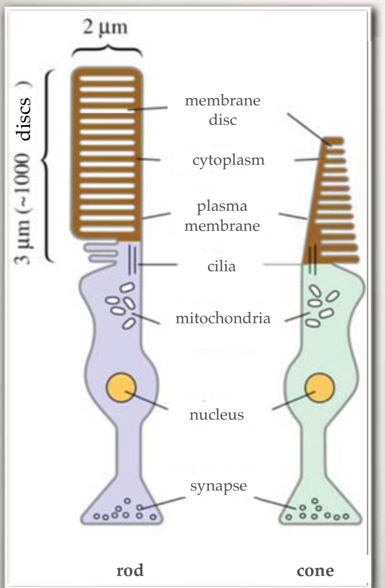


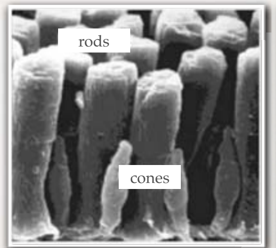
The eye is sensitive to: wavelength and amplitude (~intensity)
The eye is insensitive to: phase and polarization

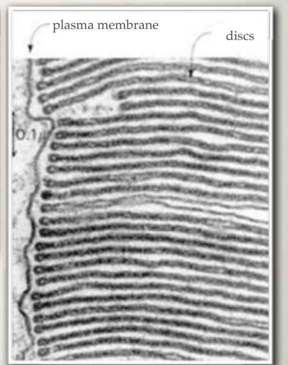
"Receptor-organ": eye

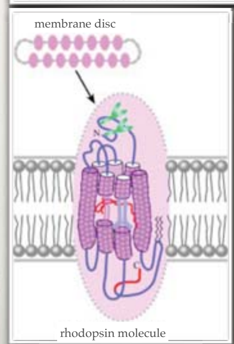


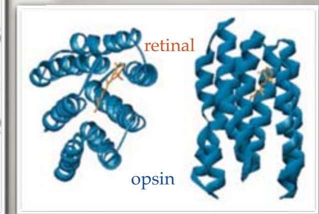
Photoreceptors



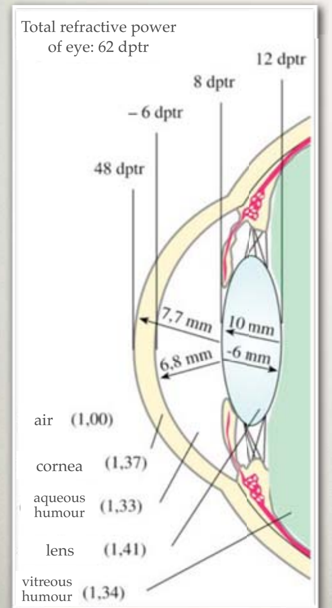








Optics of the eye



Optical power entering the eye (P)

$$P = J\pi\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$$

J=intensity (W/m²)
d=pupil diameter

$$\frac{P_{max}}{P_{min}} = \left(\frac{d_{max}}{d_{min}}\right)^2 = 16$$

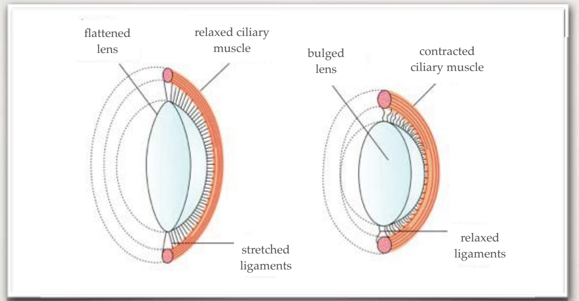
d_{max}=8 mm
d_{min}=2 mm

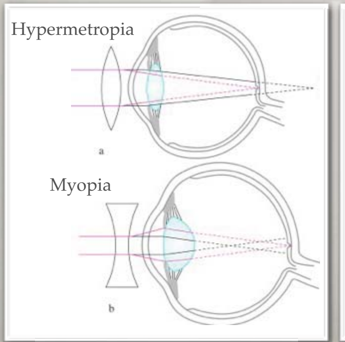
Refractive power of surfaces (D)

$$D = \frac{n - n'}{r}$$

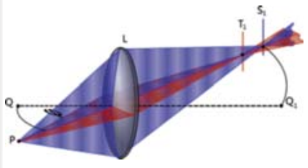
n-n'=refractive index difference between refractive media
r=radius of curvature of refractive surface

Accomodation and refractive problems



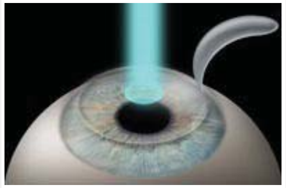


Astigmatism



Correction with cylindric lens

LASIK
(Laser Assisted In Situ Keratomileusis)

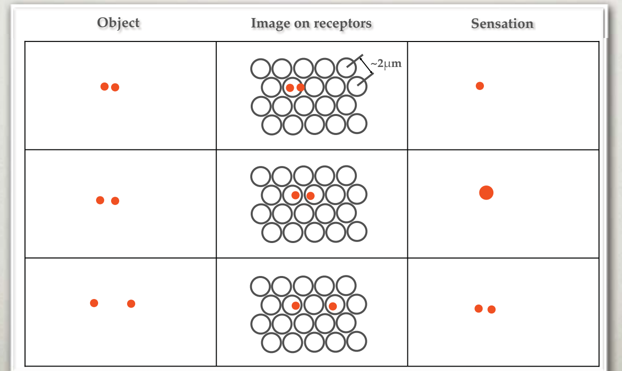


Spatial resolution of the eye

visual angle: the smallest angle at which two object points can be distinguished.
For a healthy eye: 1′ (angular minute, 1/60 degree)

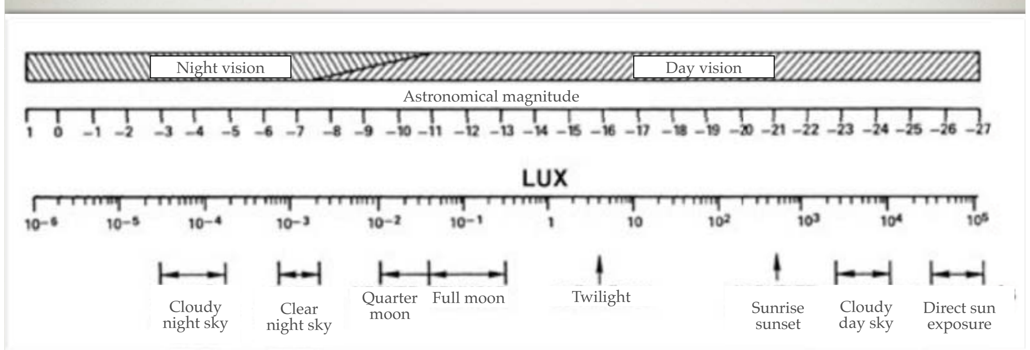
$$visual\_acuity = \frac{1'}{\alpha}100\% \qquad \alpha\text{=experimental visual angle}$$

Resolution has wave optics (diffraction) and biological (receptor density) limitations.

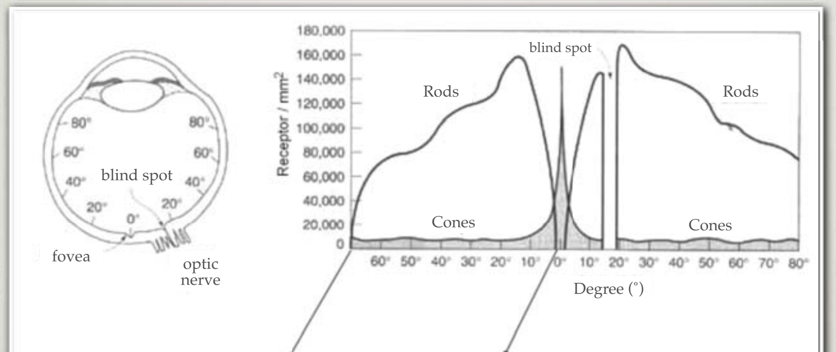


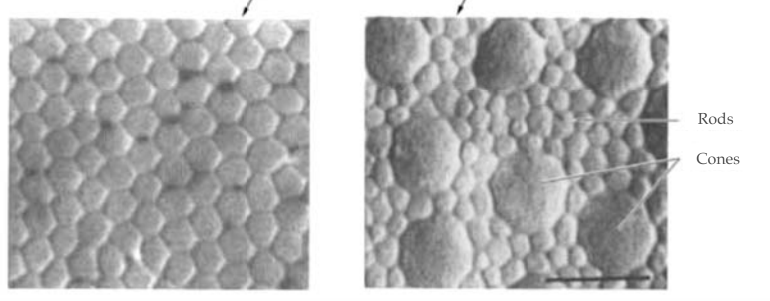
Generation of visual stimulus

Sensitivity of the human eye



Photoreceptor distribution in retina

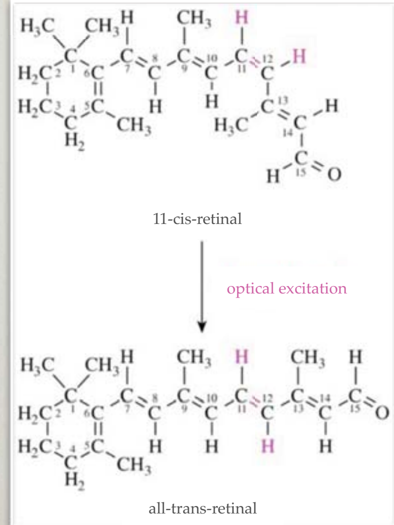




Properties of receptor cells

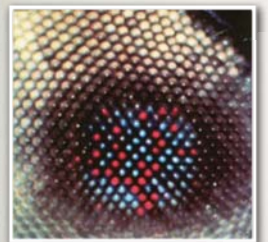
Rod	Cone
Stimulated by very small intensity (optimally 1 photon!)	Smaller sensitivity, but functions at high intensities
Saturates at average intensities	No saturation
Found mainly in the peripheral retina	In the fovea, mainly central fovea
Many rods per ganglion (convergence); greater sensitivity, smaller spatial resolution	Small convergence; greater spatial resolution
No color sensitivity	Sensitivity to colors

Photochemical reaction



1 rhodopsin absorbs 1 photon
⇓
500 transducin molecules activated
⇓
500 phosphodiesterase molecules activated, and
⇓
10^5 cGMP molecules hydrolyzed
⇓
250 Na^+-channels closed
⇓
Entrance of 10^6-10^7 Na^+ ions/s inhibited
⇓
cell hyperpolarized (1 mV)
⇓
transmitter release reduced (glutamate: inhibitory neurotransmitter).

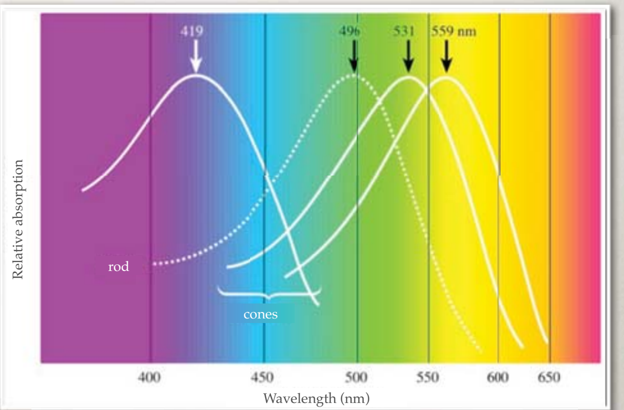
Color vision



Light reflection from butterfly retina. The different receptors reflect dfferent colors.

Additive color mixing

In human: 3 types of receptors. Each senses different colors - absorbes at different wavelengths (R=64%, G=32%, B=2%).

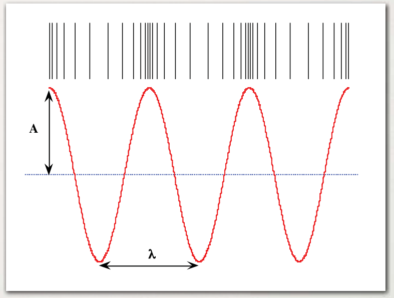


$$X = rR + gG + bB$$

Biophysics of hearing

Stimulus: sound

Longitudinal mechanical wave (pressure wave)



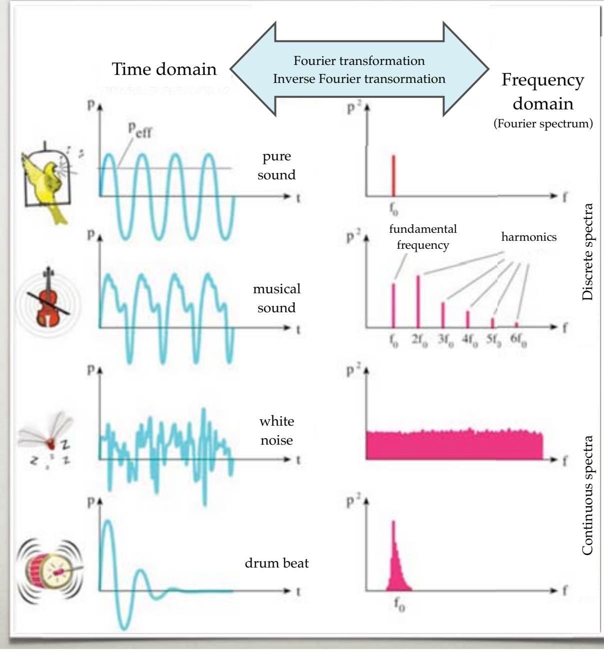
Longitudinal wave

Transverse wave

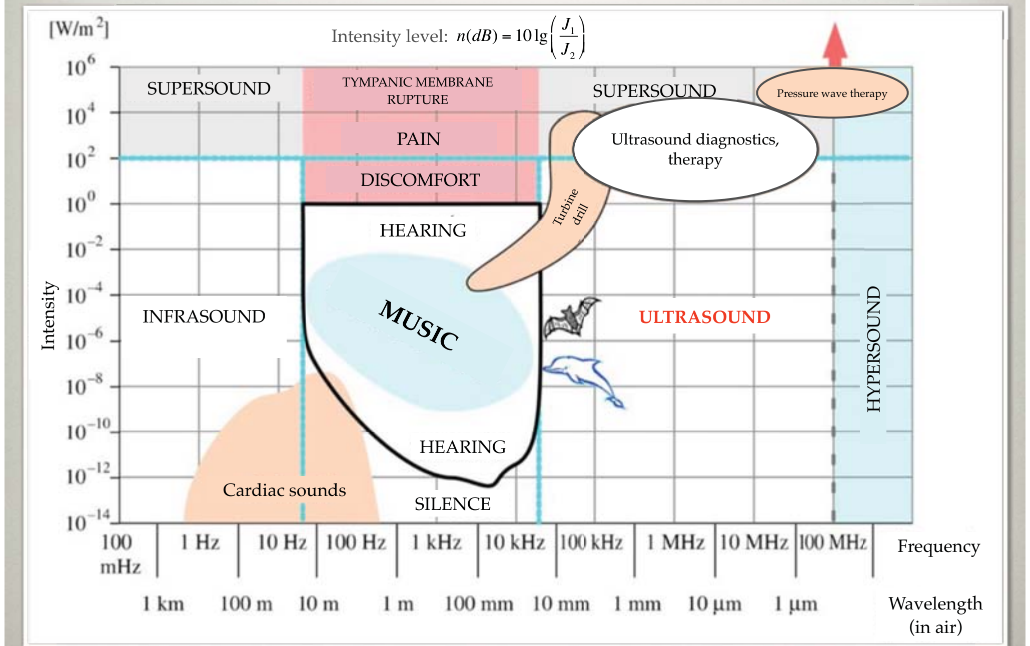
Harmonic oscillation: $y(t) = A\sin(ft + \varphi)$

y=actual pressure; t=time
f=frequency; A=amplitude
ϕ=phase shift

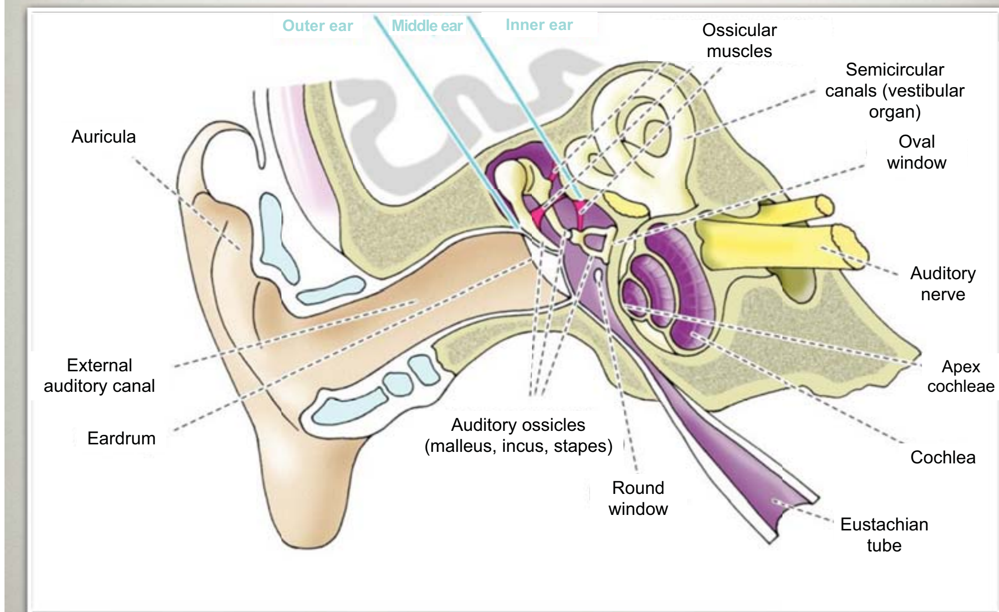
Sounds and their spectra



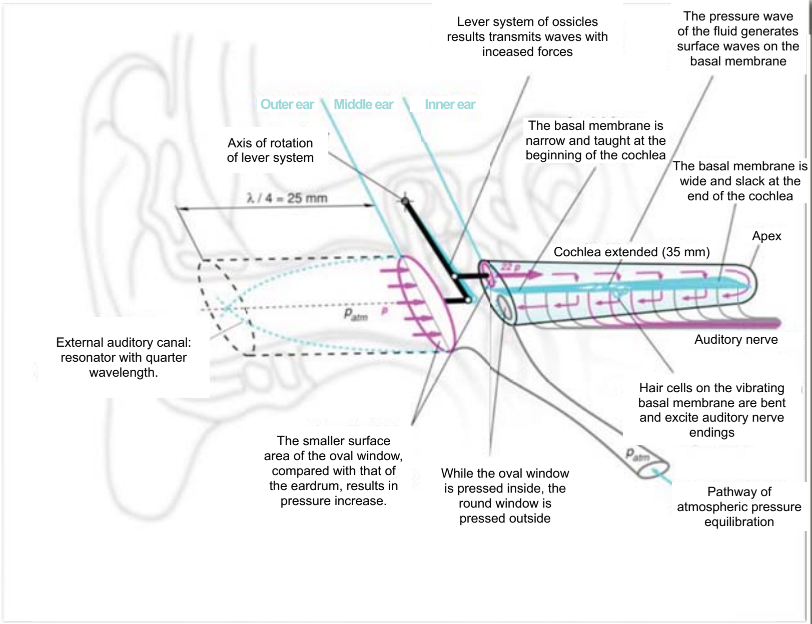
Frequency and intensity of sounds



“Receptor-organ”: ear



Physical schematics of the ear



Outer ear: sound collector

Auricula
Sound is steered into the external auditory canal.

External auditory canal
Conducts pressure waves towards the eardrum. More efficient in certain freqency range (2000-5000 Hz).

Eardrum
Brought into resonance by sound waves.

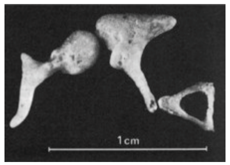
Middle ear: mechanical amplifier

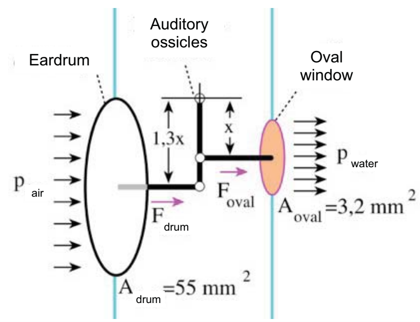
Auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, stapes)

They amplify eardrum resonance and transmit it to the oval window.

Amplification:
due to area ratio: 17 ×
due to lever action: 1,3 ×

Total amplification: 22×
(pressure increase)

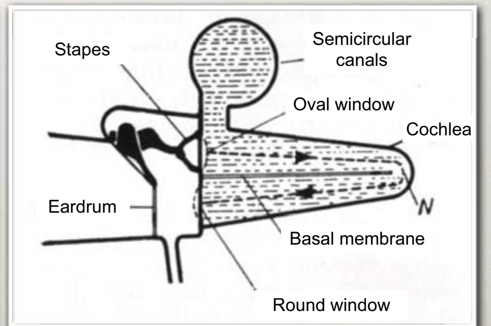




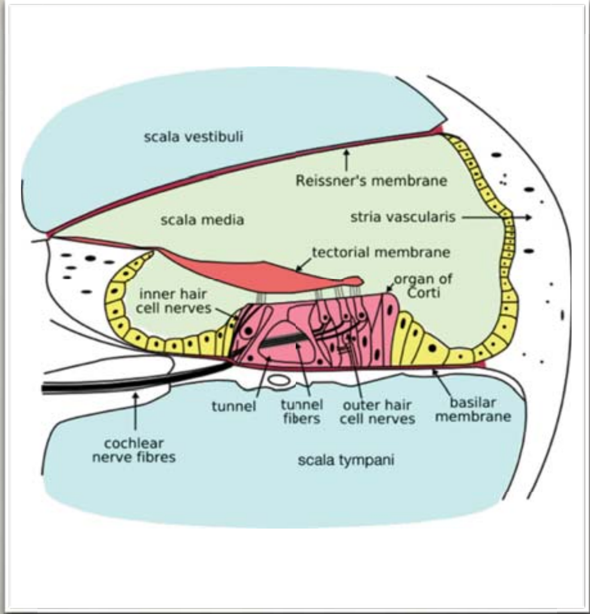
Inner ear: sensor

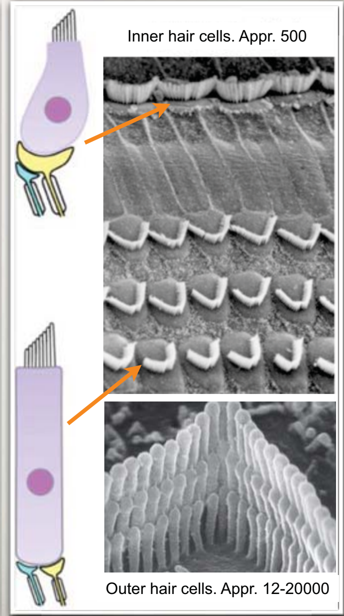
Vestibular organ: semicircular canals

Cochlea: 2.5-pitch, 35-mm-long fluid-filled channel.
It is halved in length partly by an osseous, partly by a membranaeous wall, the *basal membrane*.
Sensory organ of sound.

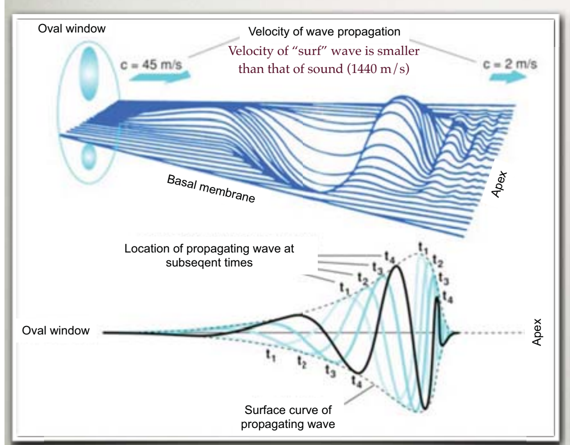


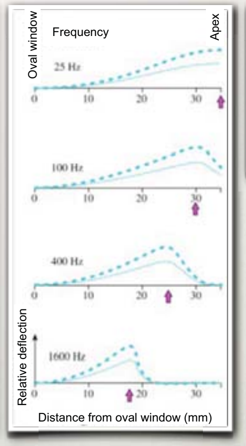
Ultrastructure of the inner ear





Békésy: propagating surface waves on basal membrane



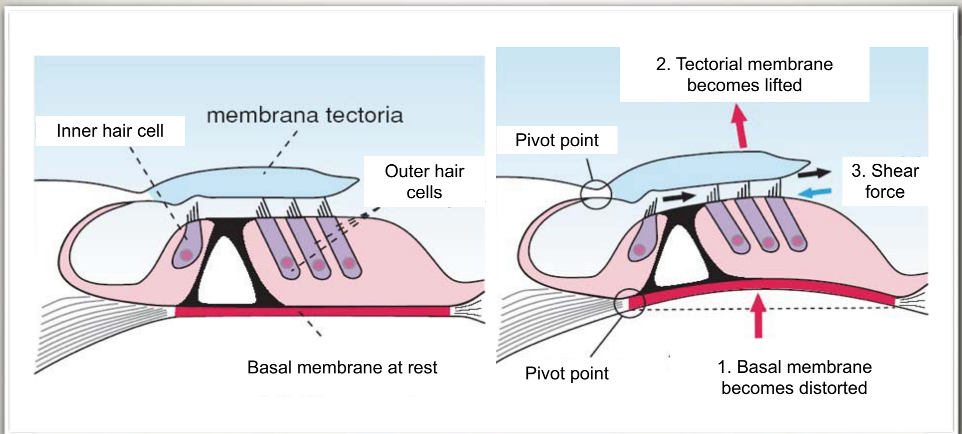


György Békésy
Nobel-prize 1961

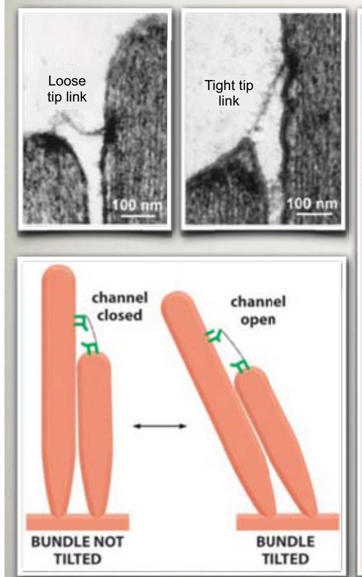
The frequency-dependence of the location of propagating wave maxima provide a rough frequency-discrimination.

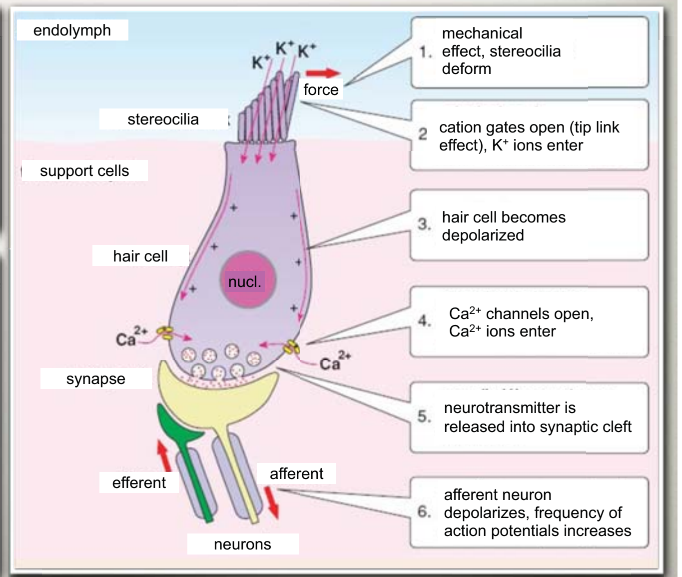
Function of the organ of Corti

Due to the bending of the basal membrane, hair cells become tilted and depolarized.



Inner hair cells: Mechanoelectric transducers





Passive versus Active detection

Passive detection (Problem: too large damping)

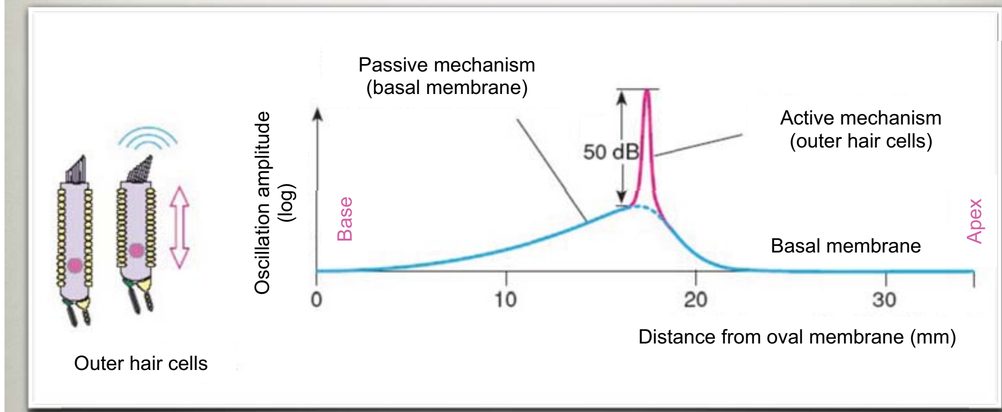
- H. Helmholtz (1857): resonating strings.
- Békésy Gy. (1930-40's): basalmembrane resonates (position coding).

Active detection (Energy is pumped into the system at the resonance frequency)

- T. Gold (1948): abalogy with the regenerative radio receivers (positive feedback at a given frequency: selectivity + sensitivity).
- W. Rode (1971): living ear is more sensitive.
- D. Kemp (1979): the ear generates sound (otoacoustic emission).

Tuned to the critical point the hair cells become highly sensitive to small stimuli (similarly to bending at the critical load)

Outer hair cells: amplifiers

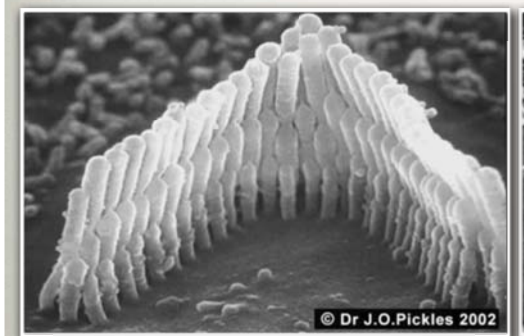


Regenerative amplifier: positive feedback mechanism (Large amplification in narrow frequency range. Only the dissipated energy is regenerated, otherwise ringing may occur)

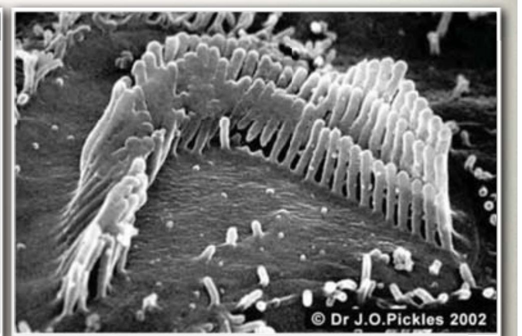
Amplification function of outer hair cells

Responsible protein - **prestin**, transmembrane motor protein mechanoelectric and electromechanical transduction

Acoustic damage



Outer hair cells (normal state)



Outer hair cells (damaged state)

Coding of acoustic information

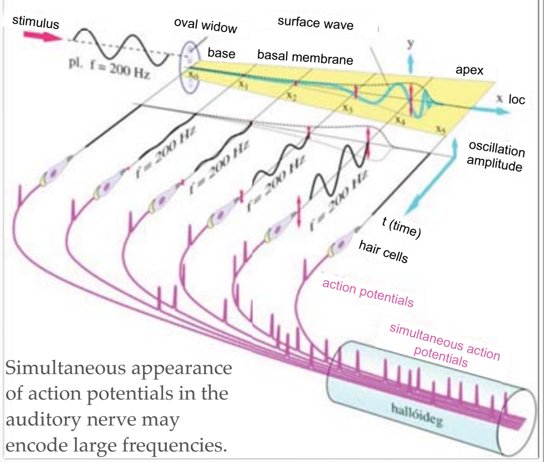
Location theory

Frequency sensing coded locally.

Basis:

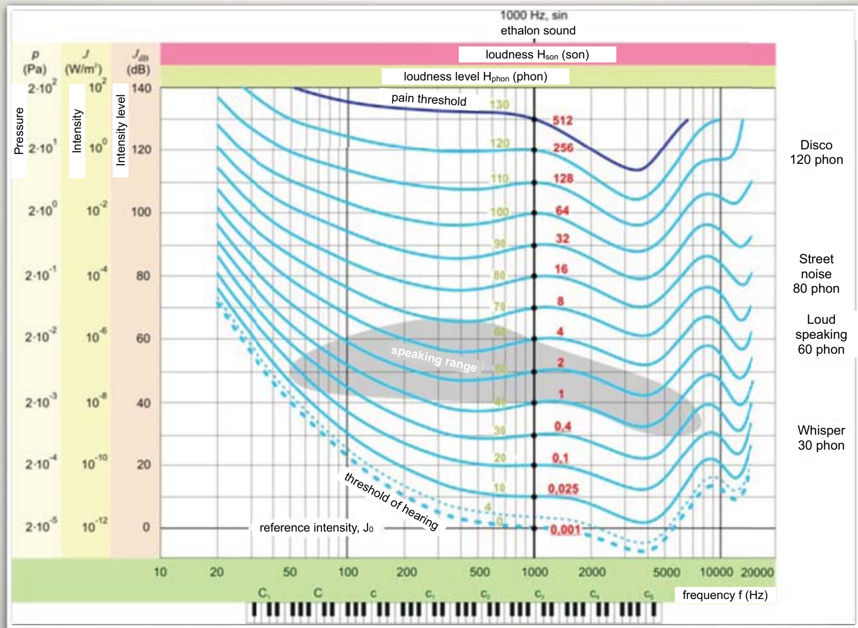
1. Weak frequency-dependence of the amplitude maxima of propagating surface waves.
2. Active amplification.
3. Frequency sensitivity of afferent neurons (threshold stimulus depends on freqency).

Volleyball theory

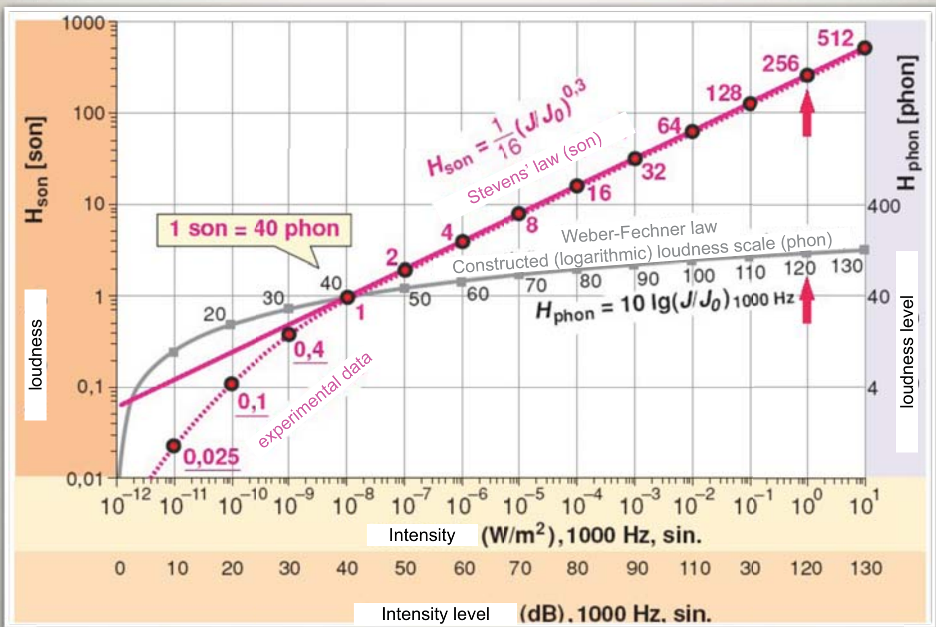


Simultaneous appearance of action potentials in the auditory nerve may encode large frequencies.

Psychoacoustics: loudness (Fletscher-Munson)



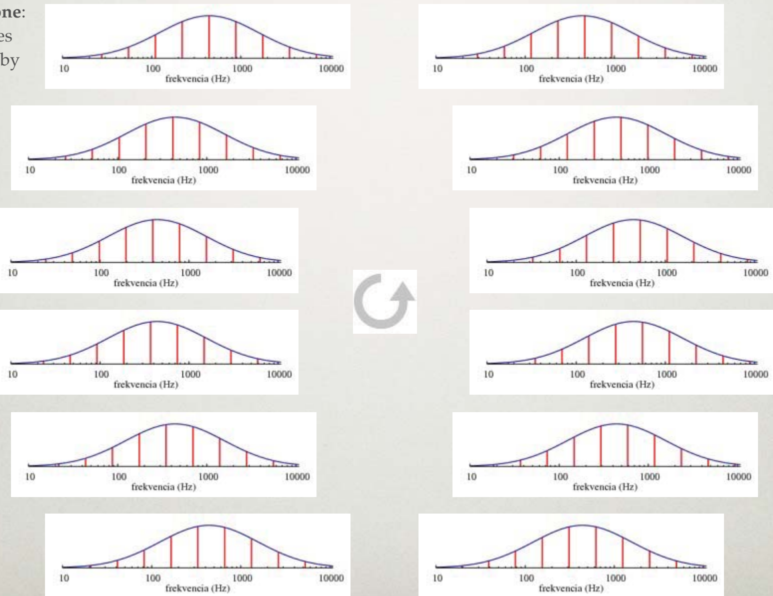
Phon and son scales



Acoustic illusion?

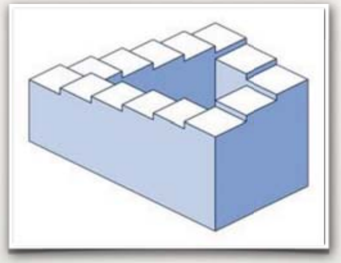
Shepard tone: sine waves separated by octaves

Shepard scale: fundamental frequency moves



Acoustic illusion?

Maurits Cornelis Escher
(1898-1972)



Escher staircase