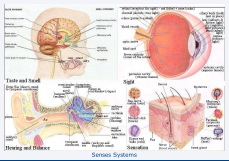
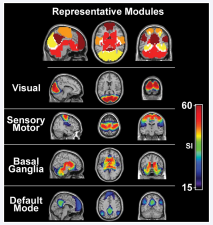
SENSATION and PERSAPTION

DEFINITIONS: Sensation: stimulation of sense organs
Perception: selection, organization, and interpretation of sensory input
Contrast sensation and perception, and explain the difference between bottom-up and top-down processing.
Sensation is the process by which our sensory receptors and nervous system receive and represent stimulus energies from our environment.
Bottom-up processing is analysis that begins with the sense receptors and works up to the brain's integration of sensory information.
Perception is the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information, enabling us to recognize meaningful objects and events.
Top-down processing is information processing guided by our experience and expectations.



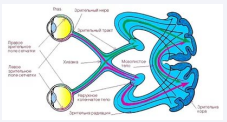
Senses Systems



Sensation MRT

SENSATION

SIGHT


the process, power, or function of seeing; specifically : the physical sense by which light stimuli received by the eye are interpreted by the brain and constructed into a representation of the position, shape, brightness, and usually color of objects in space Link address: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sight

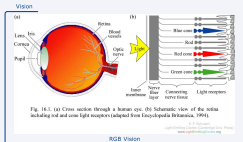


Fig. 16.1. (a) Cross section through a human eye. (b) Schematic view of the retina including rod and cone light receptors (adapted from Encyclopedia Britannica, 1993).
RGB Vision

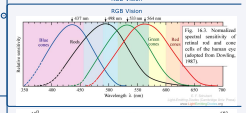


Fig. 16.3. Normalized spectral sensitivity of retinal rod and cone cells of the human eye (adapted from Dowling, 1987).

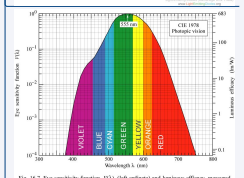
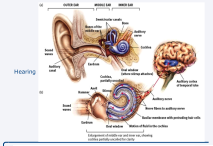


Fig. 16.7. Eye sensitivity function, V(λ), (left ordinate) and luminous efficacy, measured in lumens per Watt of optical power (right ordinate). V(λ) is greatest at 555 nm. Also given is a polynomial approximation for V(λ) (after 1978 CIE data).
Eye Sensitivity Function

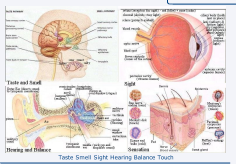
HEARING


Hearing

the process, function, or power of perceiving sound; specifically : the special sense by which noises and tones are received as stimuli


Hearing

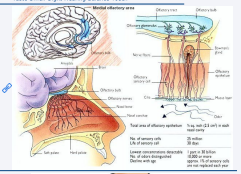
TASTE



Taste Smell Sight Hearing Balance Touch

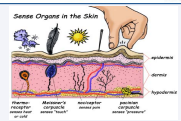
The sense that detects molecules dissolved in liquids on our tongue, soft palate, larynx and pharynx. There are 5 primary tastes, sweet, salty, protein, sour and bitter. Taste combines with texture, smell and appearance.
Definition of TASTE (Psychology Dictionary) http://psychologydictionary.org/taste/

SMELL



An odour that we detect with the olfactory system that are converted to neural massages. 2. The ability to detect an odour. Have a look on OLFACTION; OLFACTORY TRANSDUCTION; SMELL MECHANISM
Definition of SMELL (Psychology Dictionary)

TOUCH



Sense Organs in Skin

the feeling generated by contact of an item with the exterior of the skin. Sensitivity to varies in various portions of the body.
Definition of TOUCH (Psychology Dictionary)

- Cold
- Heat
- Touch - Meissner's Corpuscule
- Pain - Nociceptor
- Pressure - pacinian Corpuscule

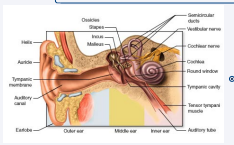
to bring a bodily part into contact with especially so as to perceive through the tactile sense : handle or feel gently usually with the intent to understand or appreciate <loved to touch the soft silk>

KINESTHESIA

a sense mediated by receptors located in muscles, tendons, and joints and stimulated by bodily movements and tensions; also : sensory experience derived from this sense

What is KINESTHESIS? definition of KINESTHESIS (Psychology Dictionary) includes walking, talking, facial expressions, gestures and posture. The sense that provides information through receptors in the muscles, tendons and joints and other animals and humans to control movement
KINESTHESIS: "Kinesthesia is the information provided through receptors that controls human and animal movement."

VESTIBULAR SENSES



PERSAPTION