2. Visual perception

Reading

Recommended:

- Glassner, Sections 1.1–1.6. [Figures from here.]

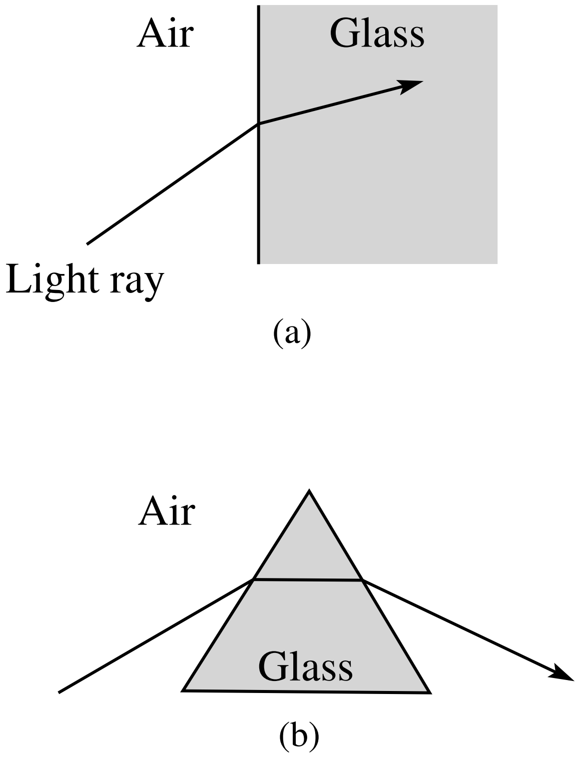
Further reading:

- Spencer, Shirley, Zimmerman, and Greenberg. Physically-based glare effects for digital images. SIGGRAPH 95: 325–334.
- Ferwerda, Pattanaik, Shirley, and Greenberg. A model of visual adaptation for realistic image synthesis. SIGGRAPH 96: 249–258.

Overview

1. Terms from optics
2. Structure of the eye
3. Perception of color
4. Visual phenomena

Refraction

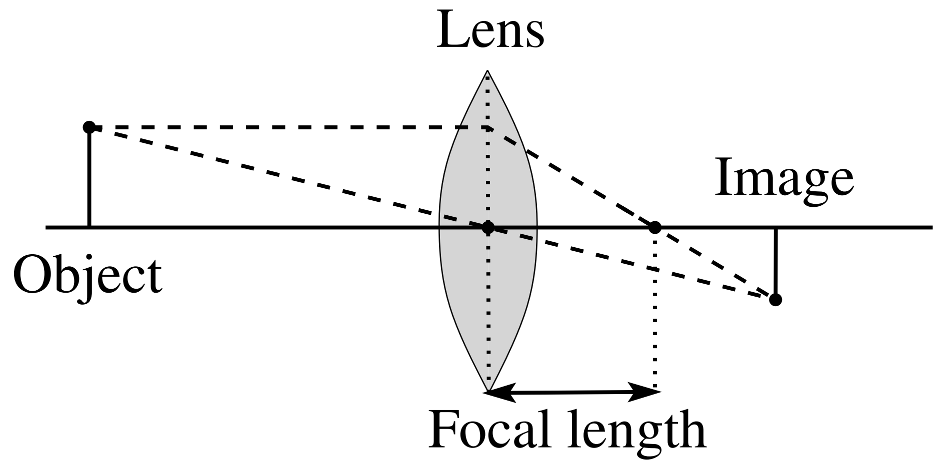


Refraction at air-glass interfaces

Think of a light "ray" as a bundle of light heading in a particular direction.

Rays will "refract" or bend when passing from one medium to another. They will bend toward the perpendicular or "normal" to the surface when going into a denser medium (e.g., from air into glass).

Optics

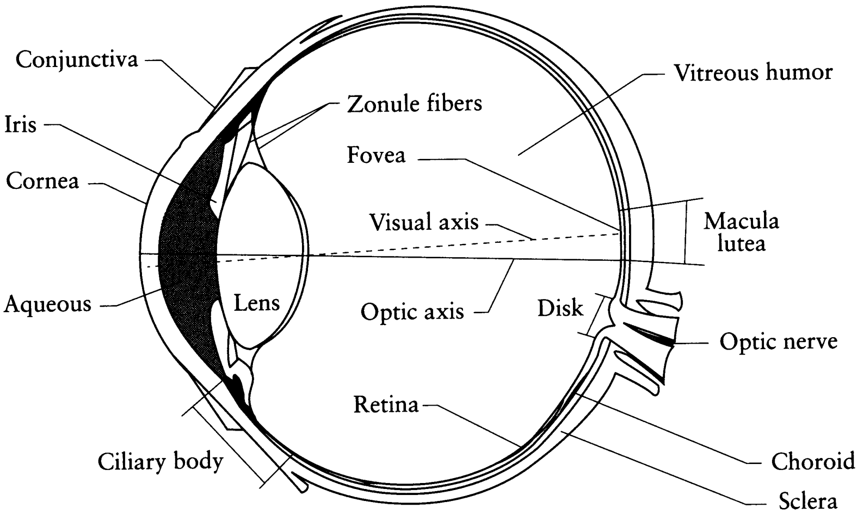


To describe the eye, we'll need some terms from "optics" (the study of sight and the behavior of light):

- Focal point – The point where parallel rays converge when passing through a lens.
- Focal length: The distance from the lens to the focal point.
- Diopter: The reciprocal of the focal length, measured in meters.
  - Example: A lens with a "power" of 10D has a focal length of _________.
- Gaussian lens formula:

$$\frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Structure of the eye

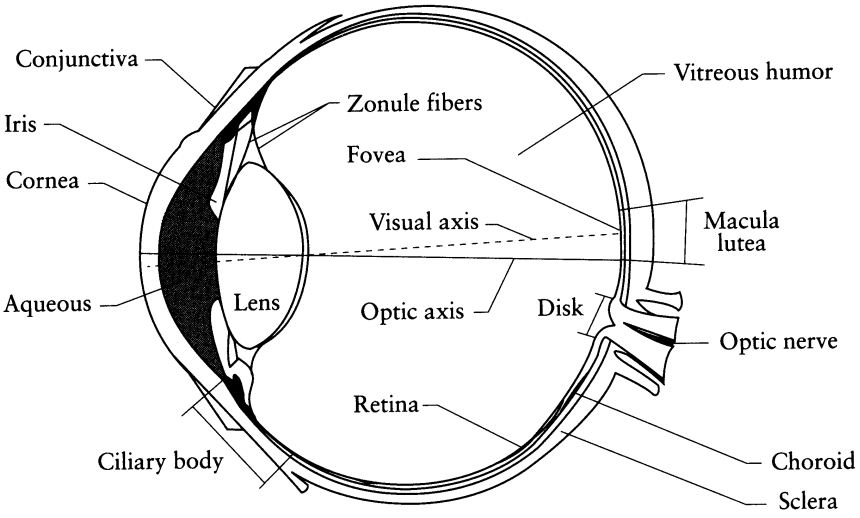


Physiology of the human eye (1.1)

The most important structural elements of the eye are:

- Cornea: A clear coating over front of eye:
  - Protects eye against physical damage.
  - Provides initial focusing (40D).
- Iris: Colored annulus with radial muscles.
- Pupil: The hole whose size is controlled by the iris.

Structure of the eye, cont.



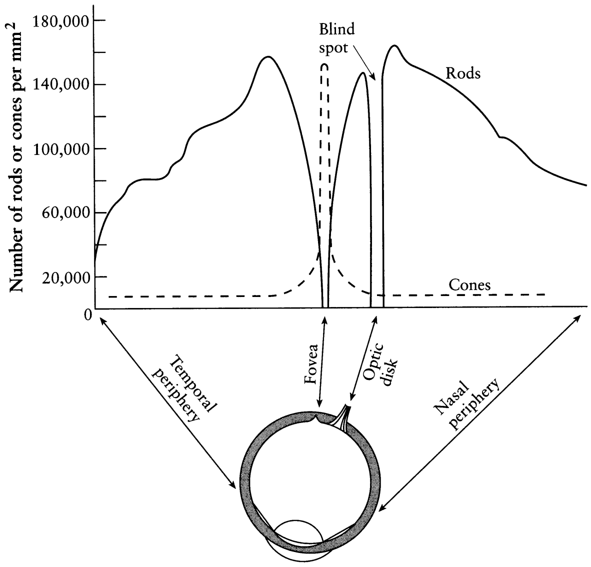
Physiology of the human eye (1.1)

- Crystalline lens: Controls the focal distance:
  - · Power ranges from 10 to 30D in a child.
  - · Power and range reduces with age.

- Ciliary body: The muscles that compress the sides of the lens, controlling its power.

  Q: As an object moves closer, do the ciliary muscles contract or relax to keep the object in focus?

Retina

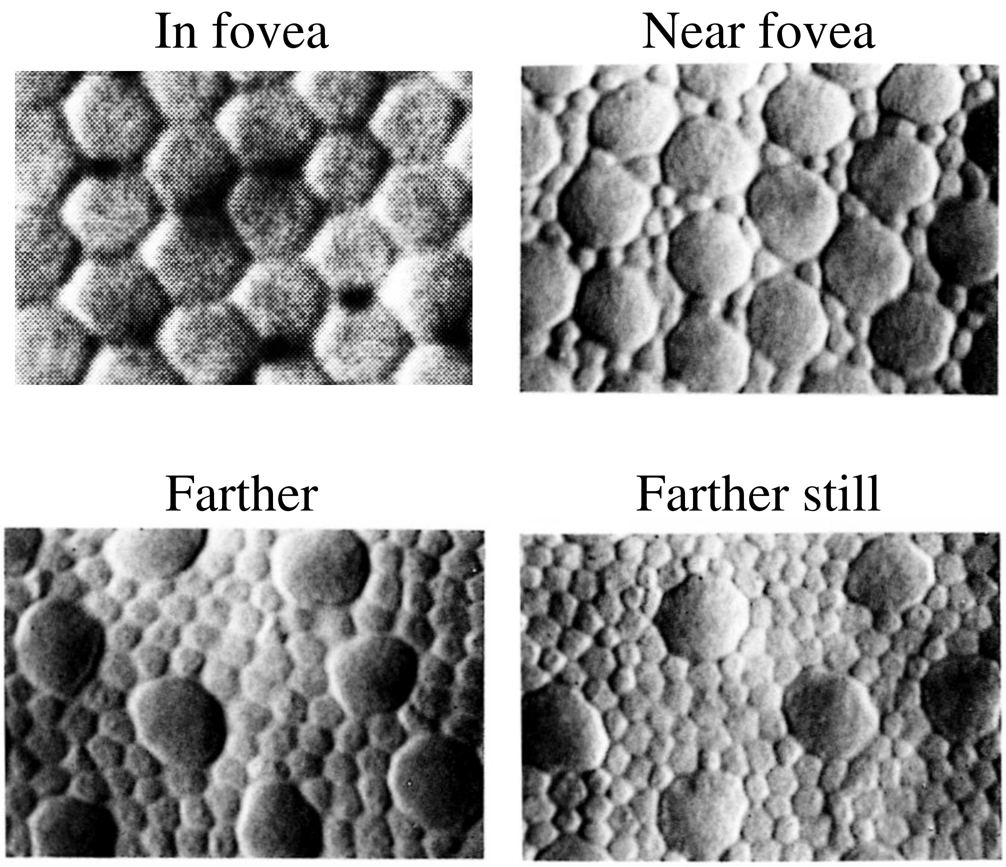


Density of receptors on the retina (1.4)

- Retina: A layer of photosensitive cells covering 200° on the back of the eye:
  - Cones: Responsible for color perception.
  - Rods: Limited to intensity (but 10× more sensitive.

- Fovea: Small region (1 or 2°) at the center of the visual axis containing highest density of cones (and no rods).

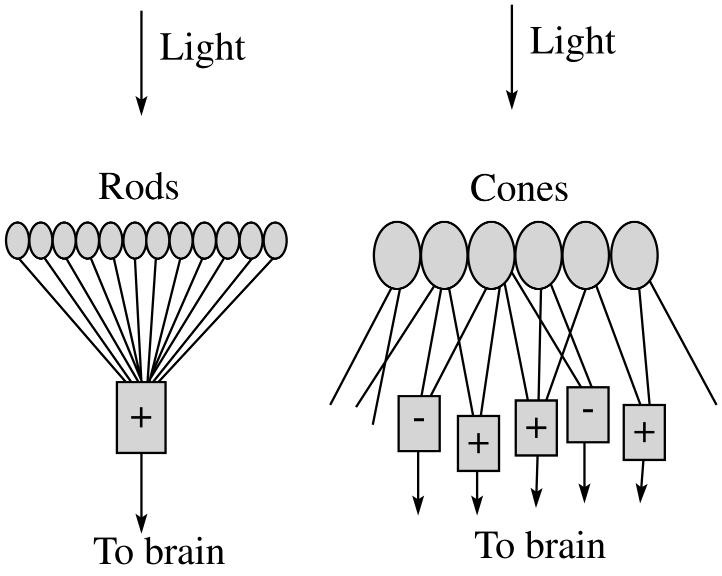
Photomicrographs of the human retina



Photomicrographs at increasing distances from the fovea. The large cells are cones; the small ones are rods (1.5).

Neuron processing

Even though the eye actually has a very dense coverage of both rods and cones, we have much more acuity in the fovea than in the periphery.

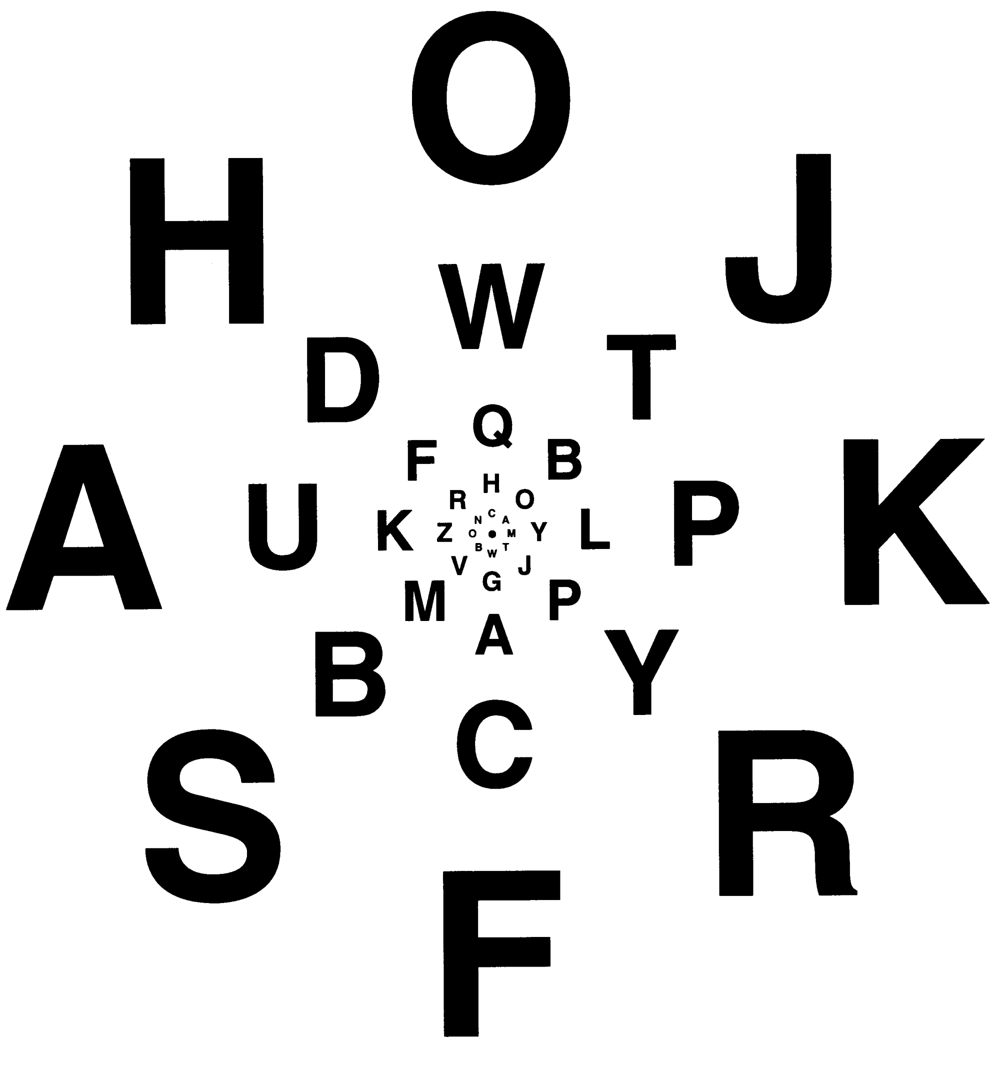


Rod and cone pathways

In the periphery, the outputs of rods are averaged together, thus lower the effective resolution. 1000 rods may converge to a single neuron.

In the fovea, the outputs of cones go to many other neurons for detailed proecssing in the brain.

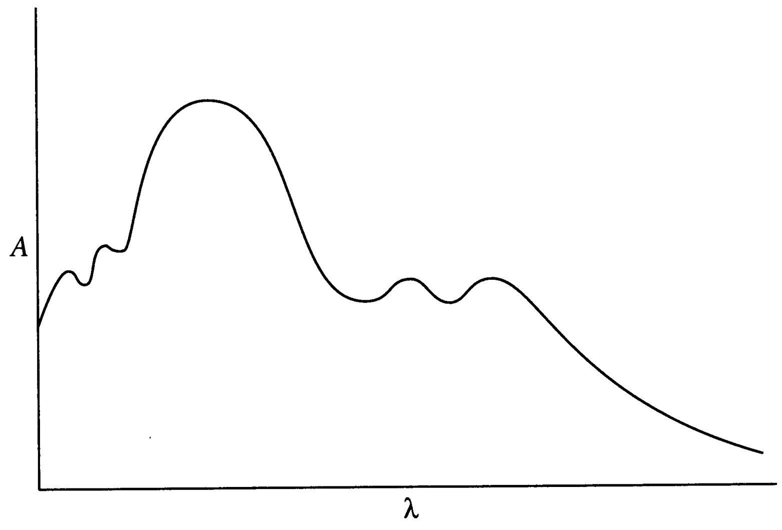
Demonstration of visual acuity



With one eye shut at the right distance, all of these letters should appear equally legible (1.7).

Blind spot demonstration (1.8)

Wavelength sensitivity



A sample spectrum (1.10)

Electomagnetic radiation comes in all wavelengths, from 10^{-14} to 10^{8} meters.

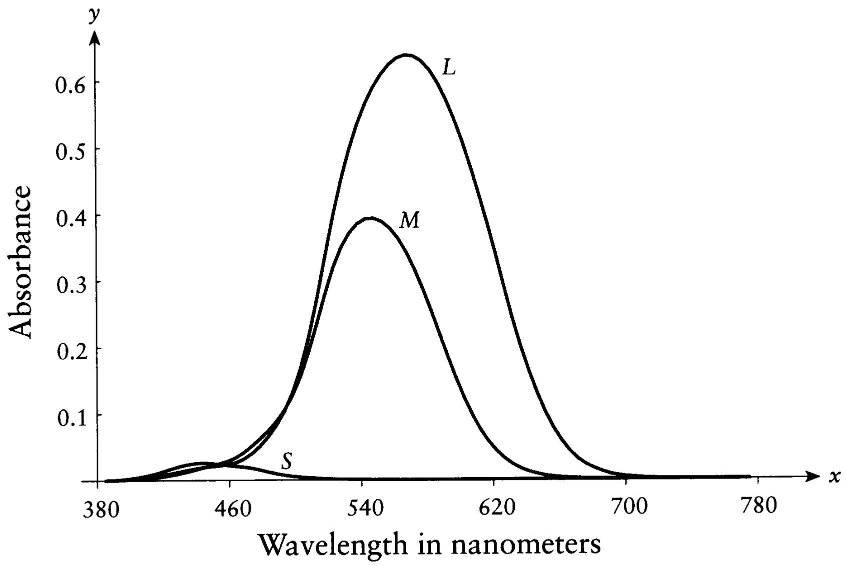
The eye is sensitive to EMR with wavelengths from 380 to 780 nanometers (10^{-9} meters) — called "light."

Q: What color is the light at 380nm? 780nm?

Q: Which end of the spectrum has highest energy?

Q: What is the "dimensionality" of light?

Photopigments



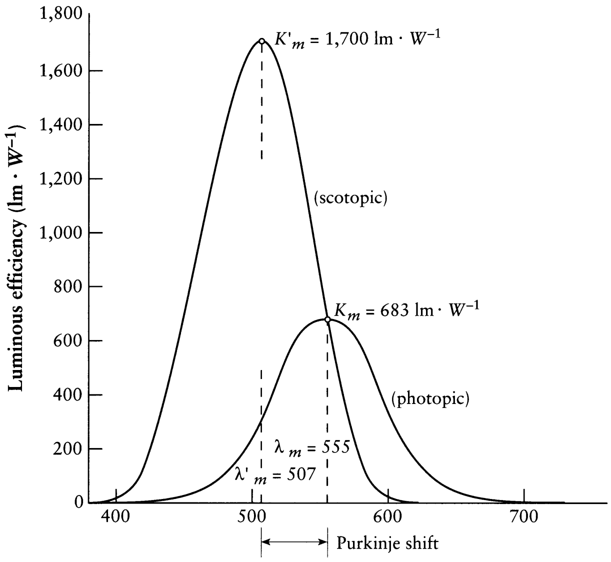
Photopigment absorption (1.11)

Photopigments: The chemicals in the rods and cones that react to light. Can respond to a single photon!

- Rods contain rhodopsin, which has peak sensitivity at 500nm.
- Cones come in three varieties: S, M, L.

Principle of univariance: No information is transmitted describing the wavelength of the photon. **Q:** Why not?

Luminous efficiency



Luminous efficiency curves (1.15)

You can plot the luminous efficiency of:

- Rods (scotopic vision)
- Cones (photopic vision)

as a function of wavelength.

The Purkinje shift refers to the change in peak wavelength perception between the two types of vision.

Perceptual light intensity

We perceive light intensity as we do sound: on a *relative* or *logarithmic* scale.

Example: The perceived difference between 0.20 and 0.22 is the same as between 0.80 and _________.

Ideally, to display $n+1$ equally-spaced intensity levels, the intensity levels on the monitor should be spaced as:

$$\frac{I_1}{I_0} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \cdots = \frac{I_n}{I_{n-1}} = r$$

Example: Suppose $I_0 = 1/8$ and $n = 3$. What are the four intensity levels to be displayed?

Adaptation

Adaptive processes can adjust the the base activity (“bias”) and scale the response (“gain”).

Through adaptation, the eye can handle a large range of illumination:

Background	Luminance (cd/m^2)
Moonless overcast night	0.00003
Moonlit clear night	0.03
Twilight	3
Overcast day	300
Day with sunlit clouds	30,000

Flicker

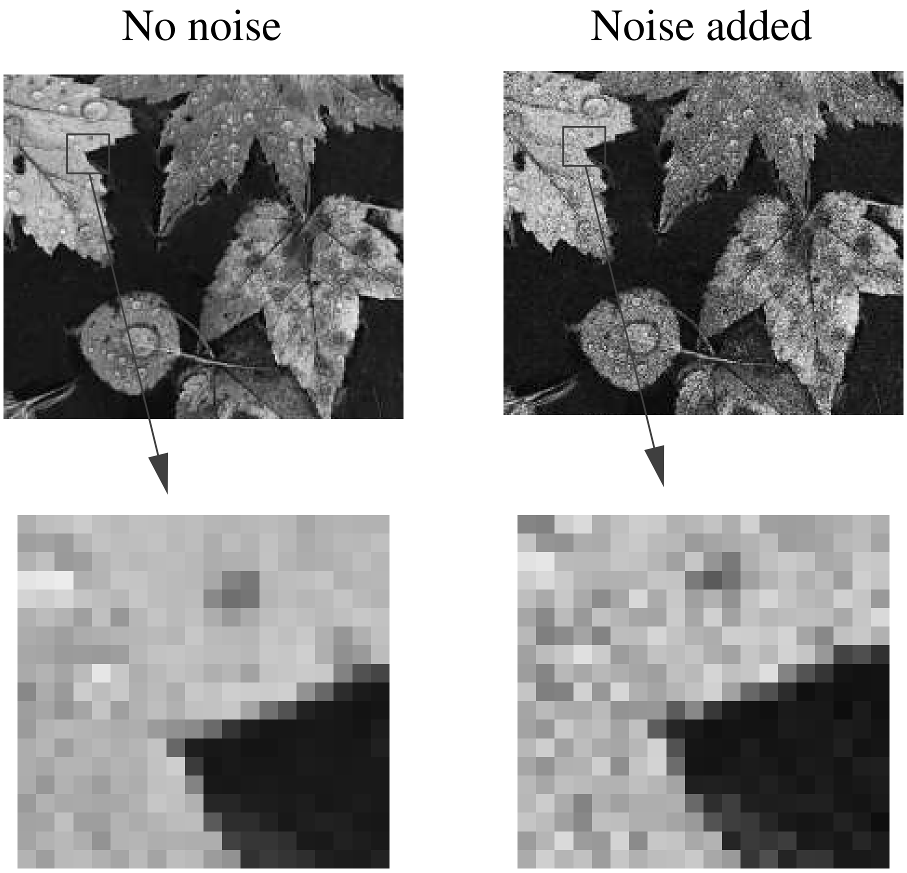
The photoreceptive cells provide a time-averaged response:

$$\text{more photons} \rightarrow \text{more response}$$

Above a critical flicker frequency (CFF), flashes of light will fuse into a single image.

Q: Do all parts of the visual field have the same CFF?

Noise



Adding noise to an image

- Noise can be thought of as randomness added to the signal.
- The eye is relatively insensitive to noise.

Mach bands

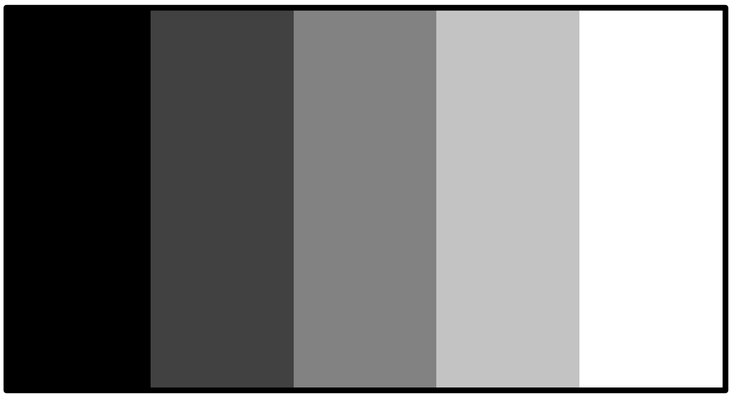


Illustration of Mach bands with instensity steps

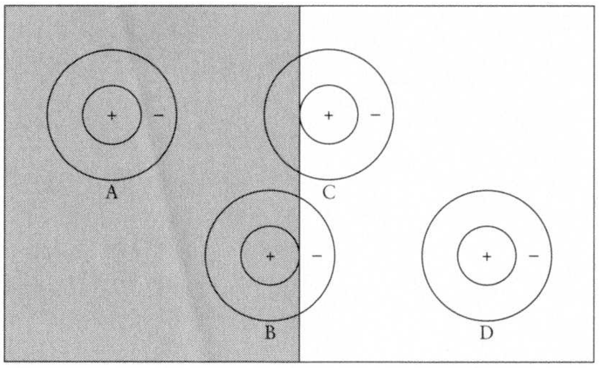
- Mach bands were first discussed by Ernst Mach, an Austrian physicist.
- Appear at C^0 or C^1 intensity discontinuities.

Mach bands, cont.

Mach bands in continuous functions

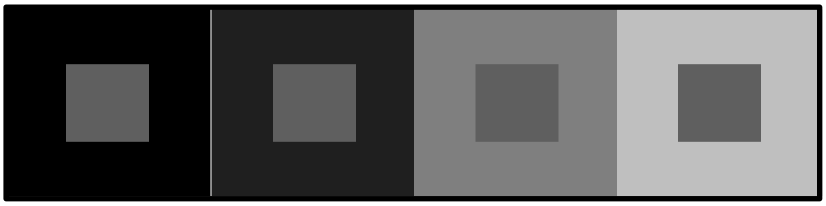
Mach bands also appear whenever there is a rapid intensity change.

Cause: Lateral inhibition of nearby cells.



Lateral inhibition effect (1.26)

Lightness contrast



Example of lightness contrast

A related phenomenon is known as:

- Lightness contrast
- Simultaneous contrast
- Color contrast (for colors)

This phenomenon helps us maintain a consistent mental image of the world, under dramatic changes in illumination.

Summary

Here's what you should take home from this lecture:

1. All the underlined names and names in quotations.
2. The basic structures of the eye and how they work.
3. How light is a form of EMR and how it is perceived as color.
4. How light intensity is perceived on a logarithmic scale and is a function of wavelength.
5. The eye's relative sensitivity to intensity discontinuities, but insensitivity to noise.
6. The phenomena of adaptation and lightness contrast.