

# Visual Imaging and the Electronic Age

## *Fundamentals of Human Perception*

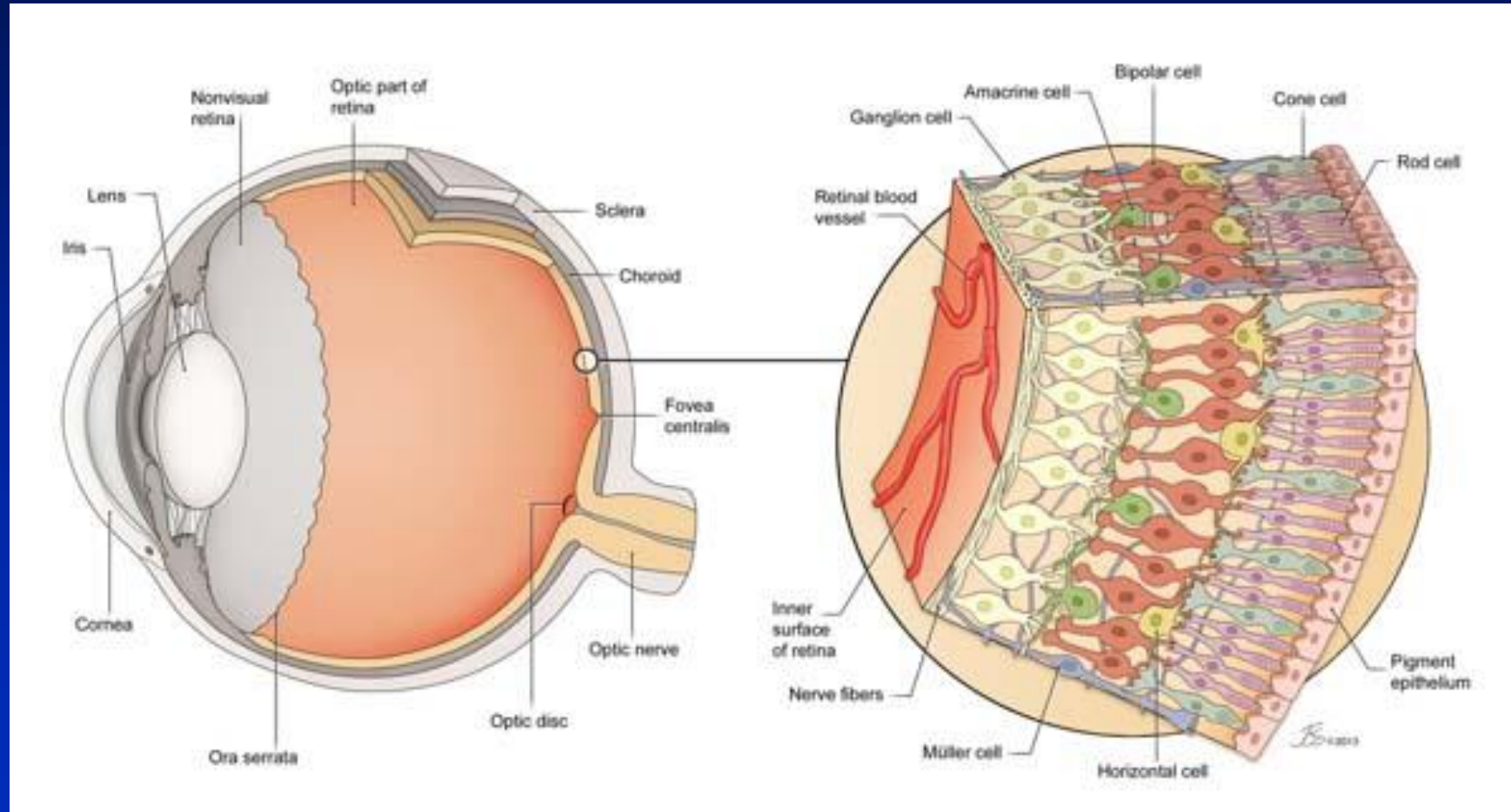
---

Lecture #9

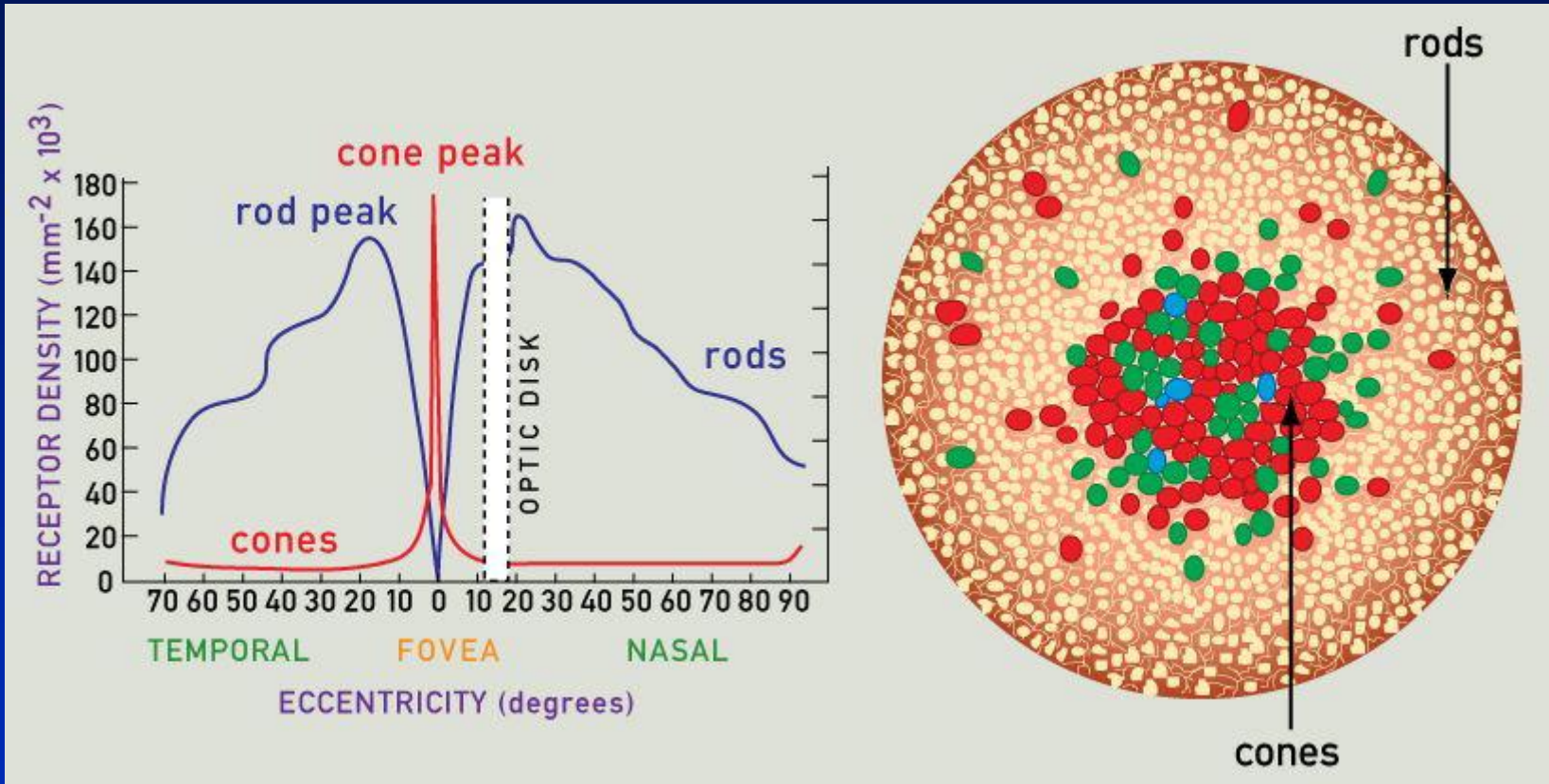
October 1, 2020

Prof. Donald P. Greenberg

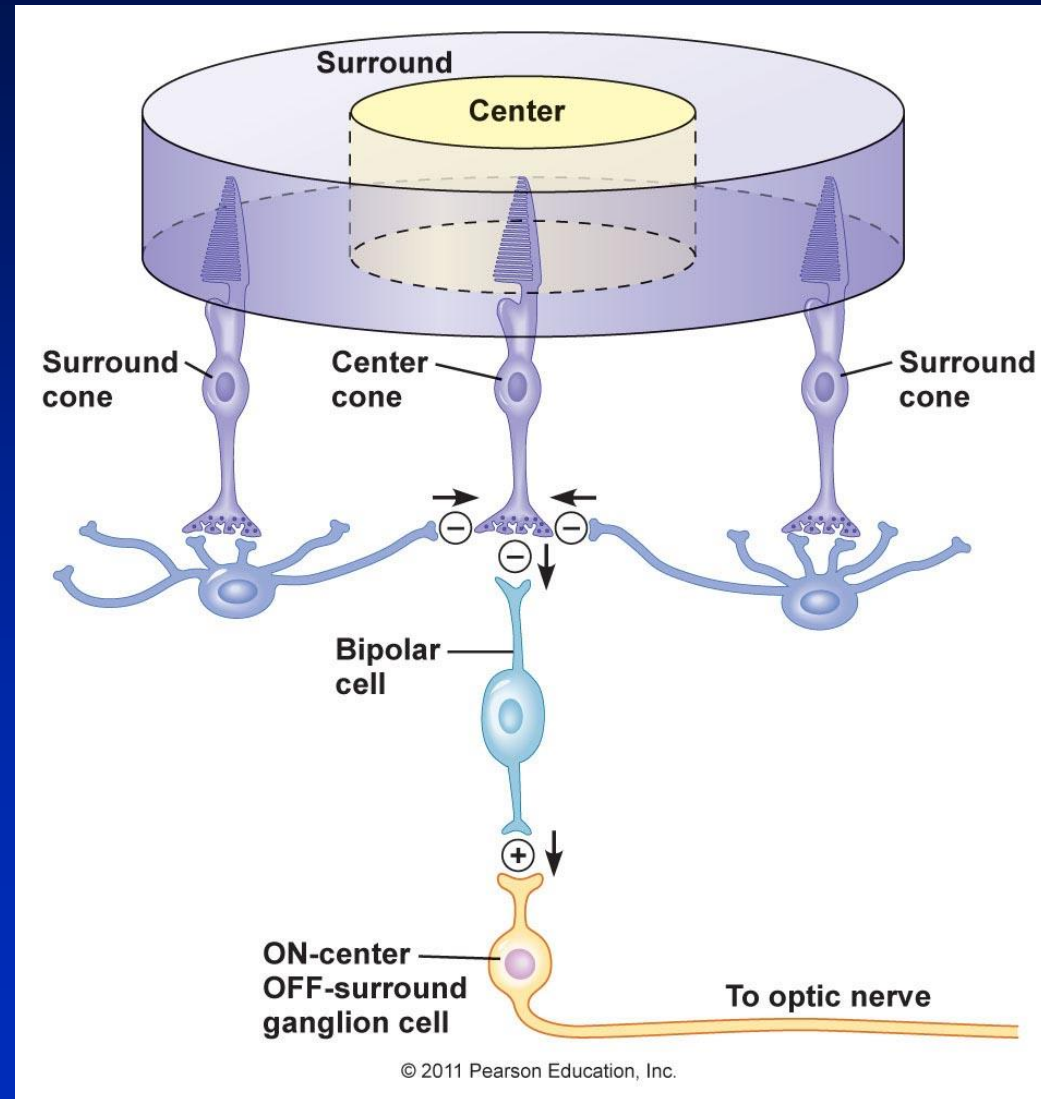
# Rods and Cones



# Receptor Distribution



# Receptive Fields



# Opponent Color Theory

Hering 1892

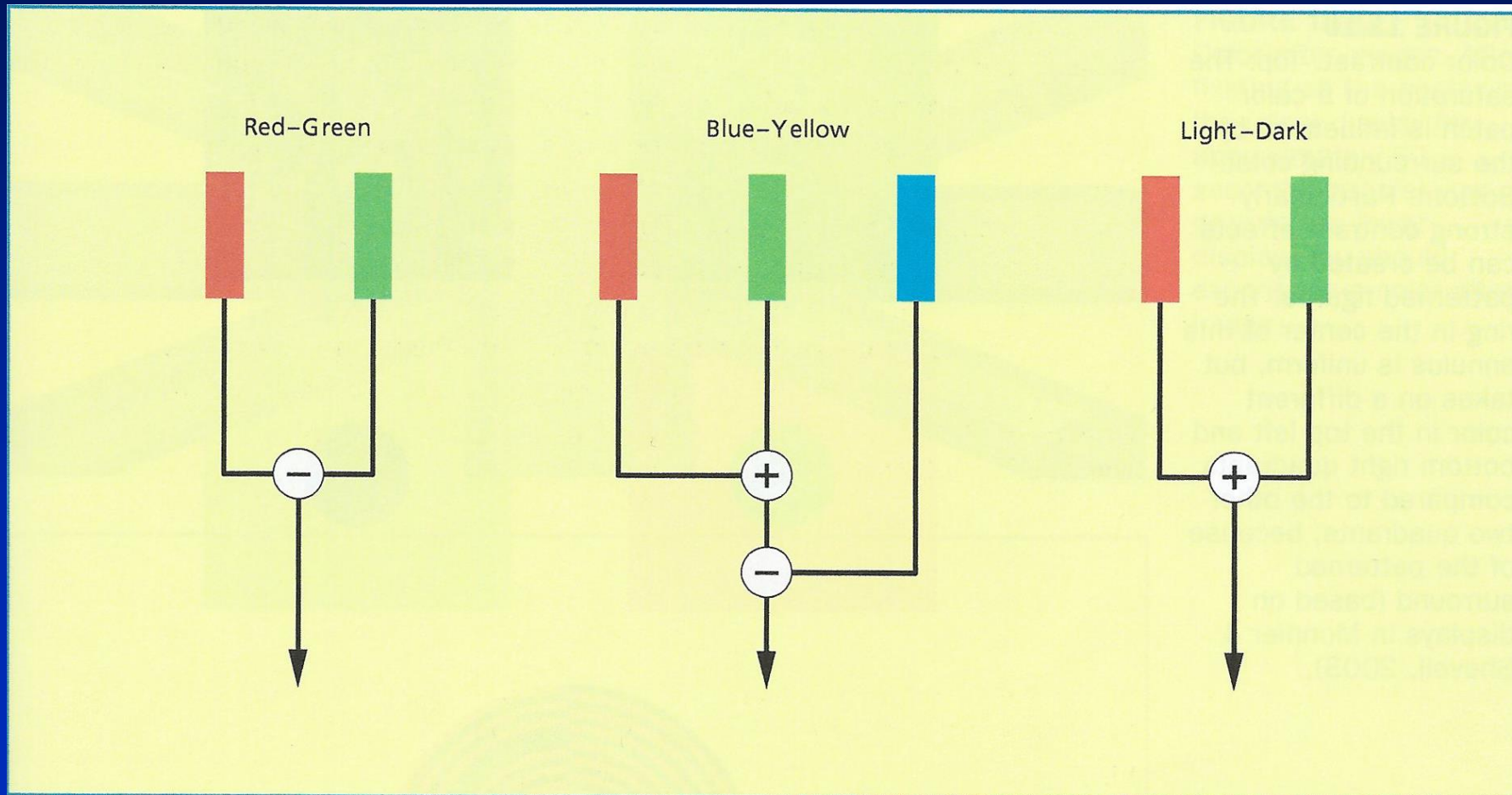
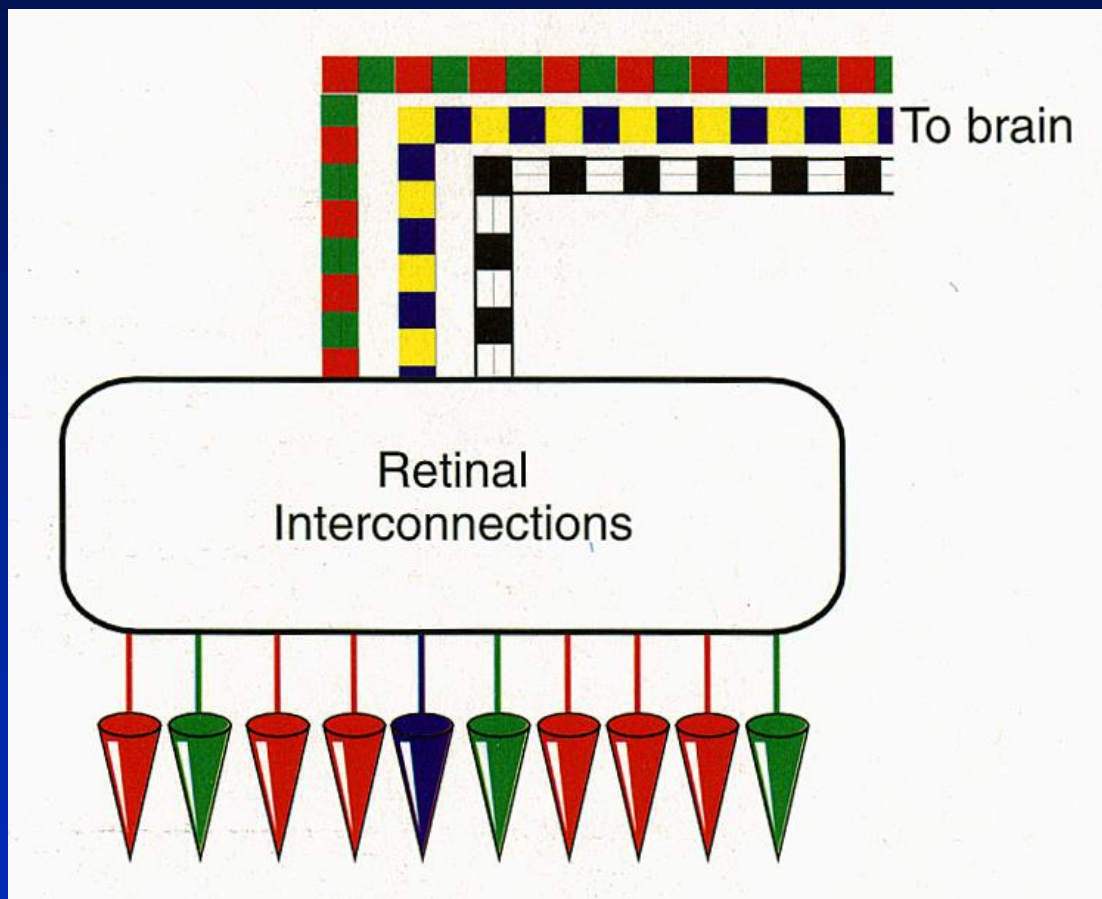


Figure 12.9– Foundations of Sensation and Perception, George Mather

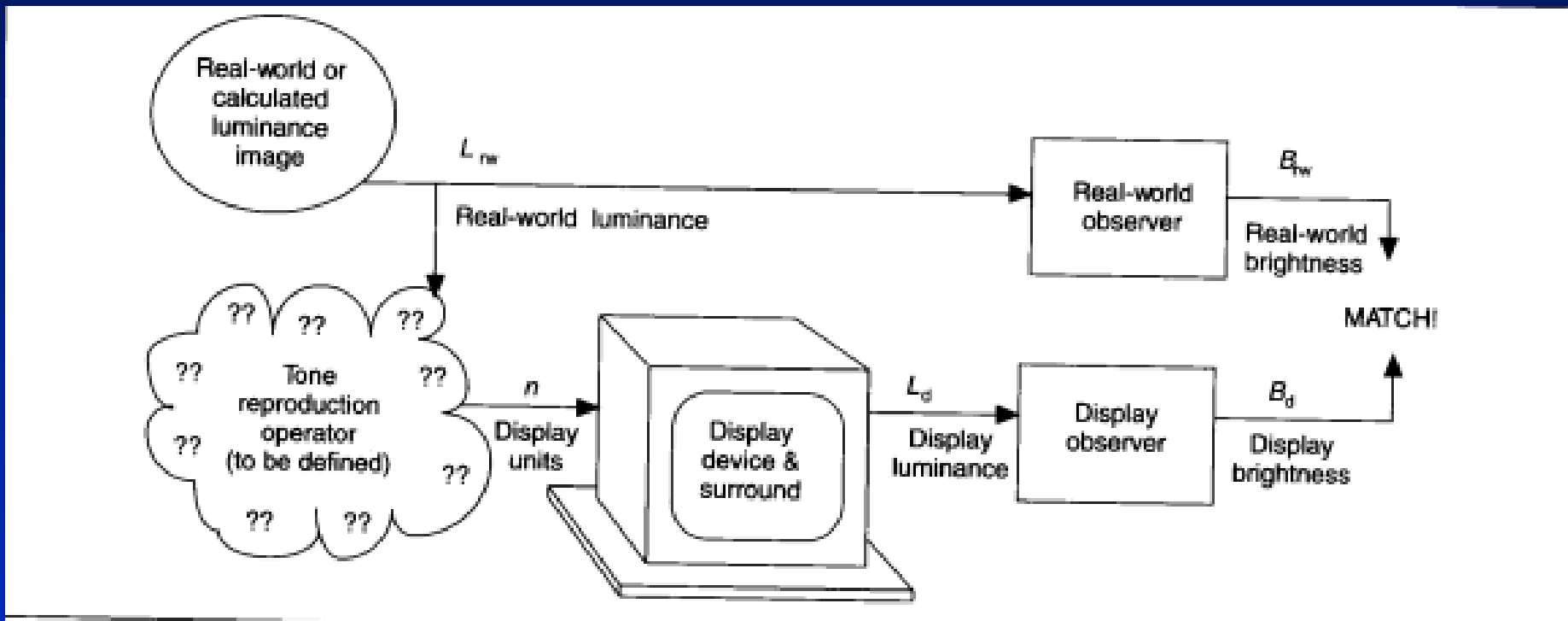


Cones interconnect in the retina, eventually leading to opponent-type signals.

# End of Review

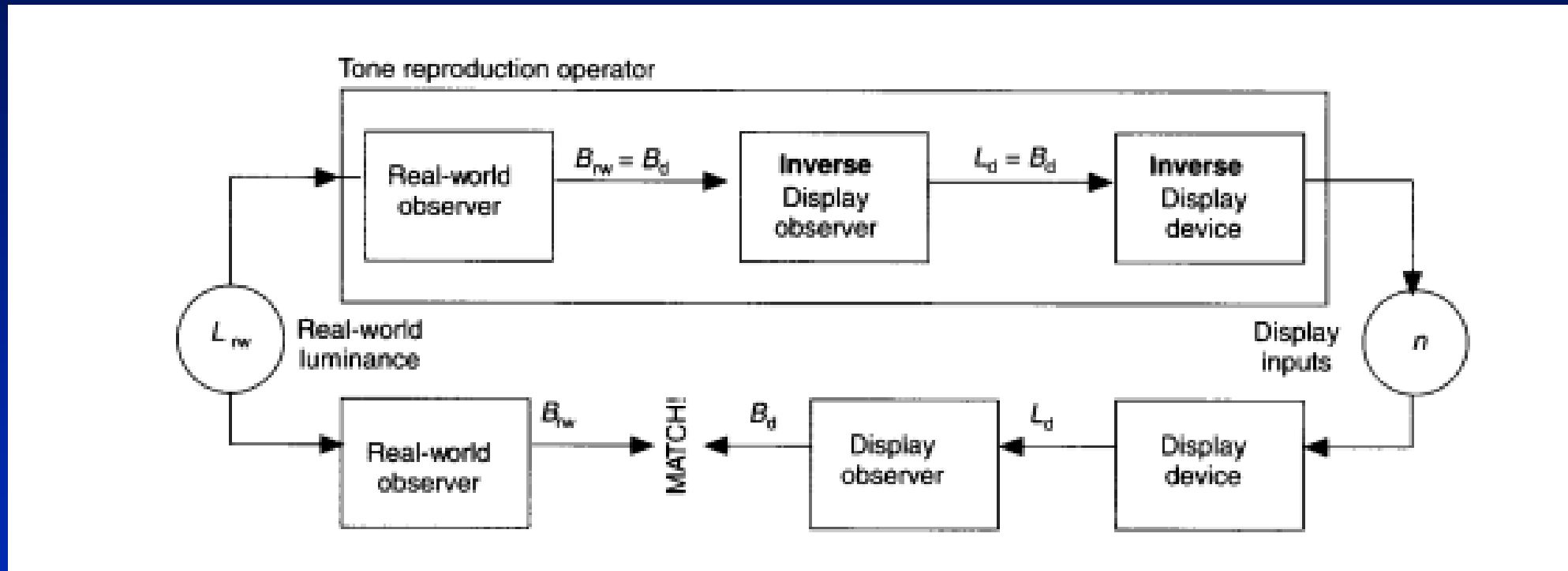
---

# From Real World to Display





# From Real World to Display



# Fundamentals of Human Perception

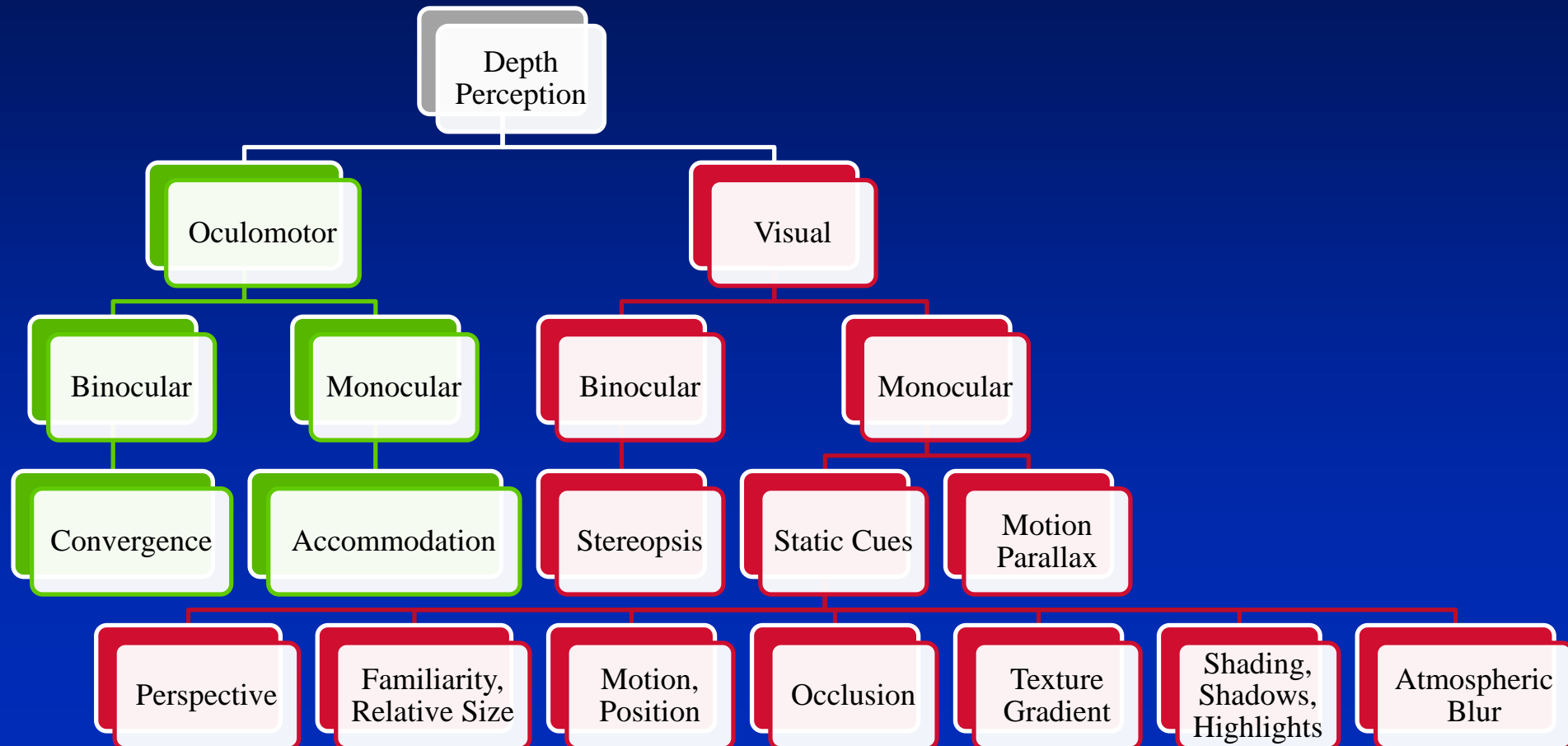
---

- Retina, Rods & Cones, Physiology
- Receptive Fields
- Depth Perception

# Depth Perception

---

# Human Depth Perception



# Monocular Vision

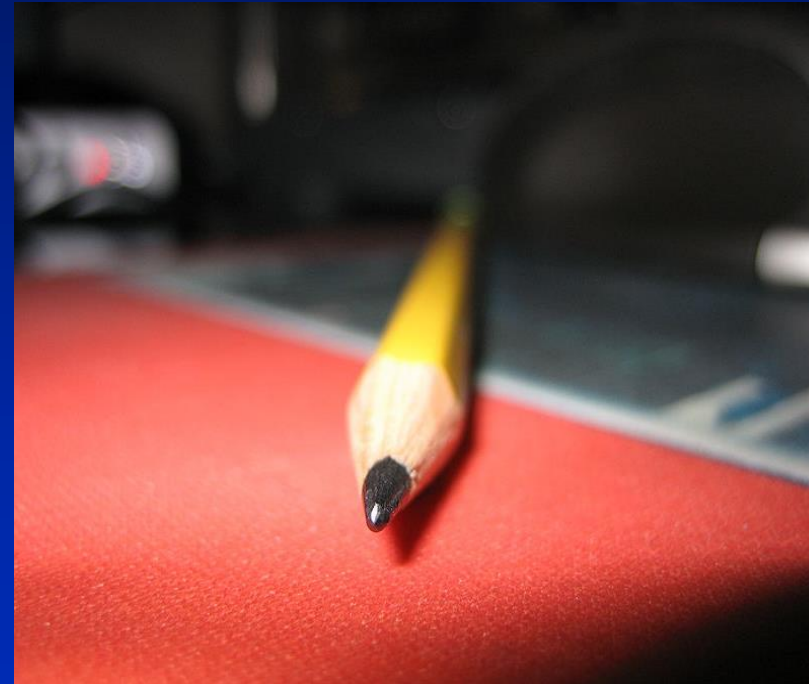
---

- Sixty to seventy degrees have no binocular vision (because only one eye can see those portions of the visual field)

# Monoscopic Depth Cues

---

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

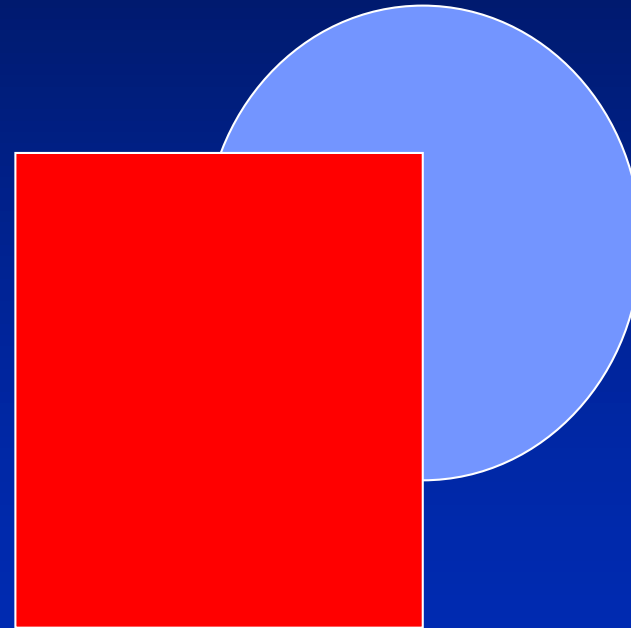
- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

---

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- **Occlusion**
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur





# Monoscopic Depth Cues

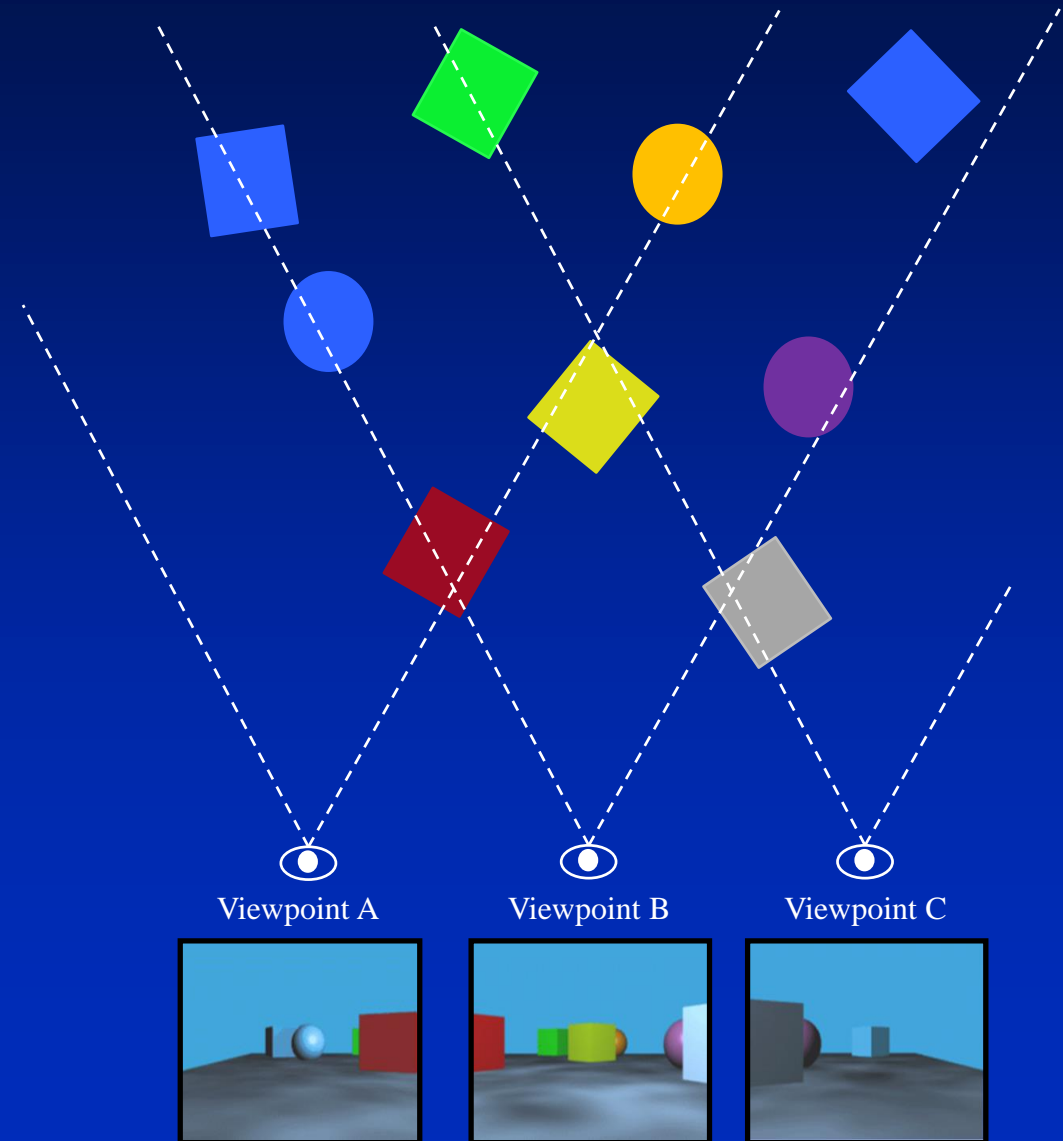
---

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- **Texture Gradient**
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

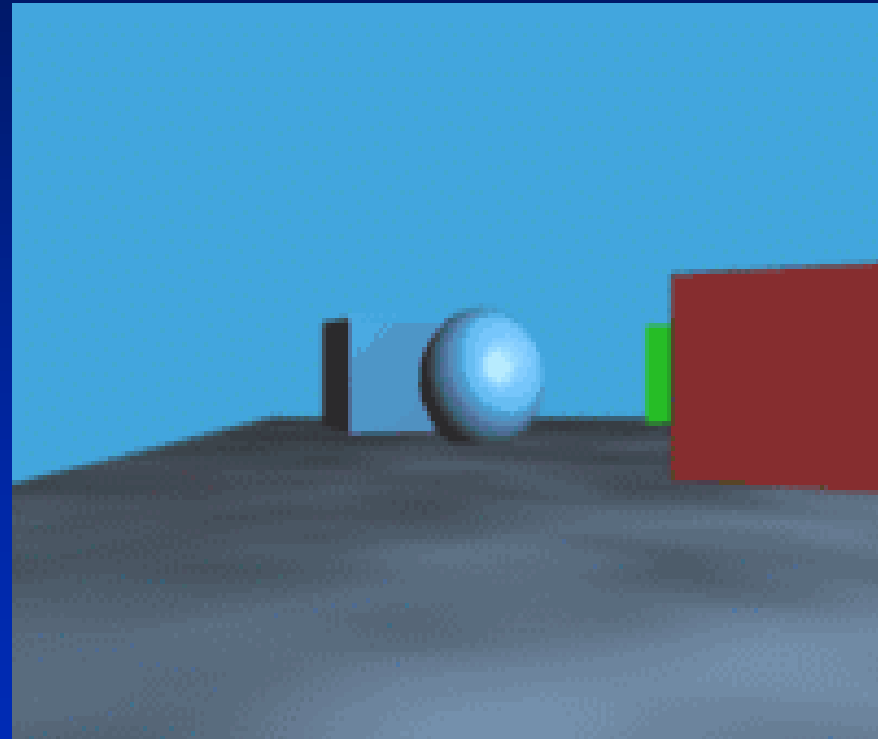
- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- **Parallax from Motion**
- Shading, Shadows, and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

---

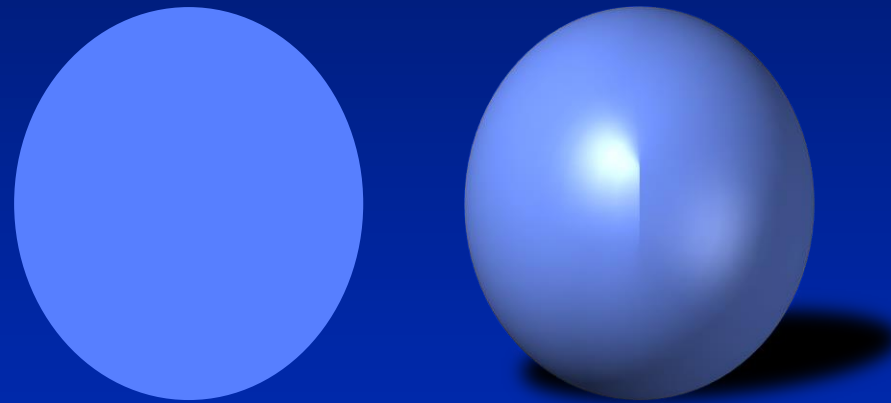
- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- **Parallax from Motion**
- Shading, Shadows, and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

---

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- **Shading, Shadows, and Specular Highlights**
- Atmospheric Blur



# Monoscopic Depth Cues

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur



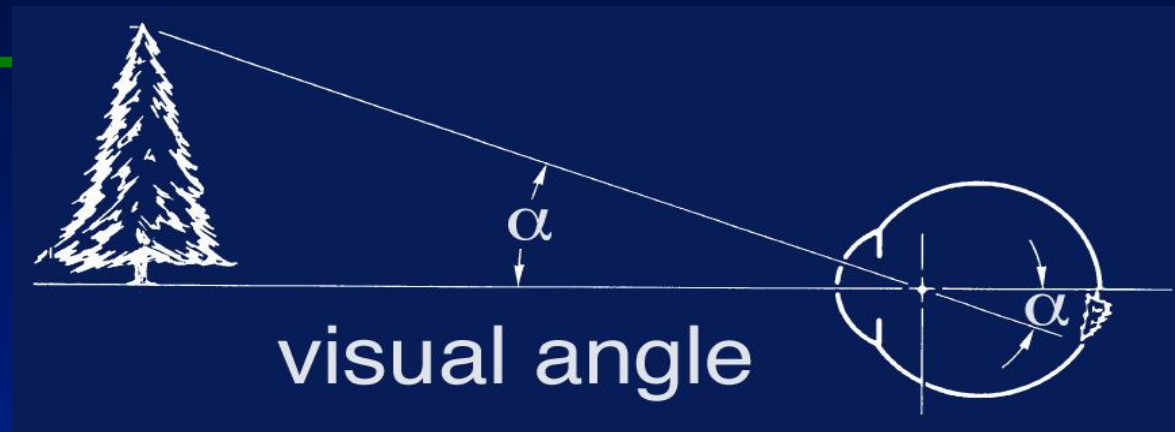
- 
- Resolution
  - Dynamic range
  - Contrast ratio
  - Contrast Sensitivity Function
  - Vergence Accommodation Conflict

# Visual Acuity

---

- Visual acuity is defined as “ $1/a$  where  $a$  is the response in arc-minutes”.
- This acuity is usually measured by a grating test pattern and thus is defined using a line pair.
- It takes two pixels to generate a line pair (black and white).
- Based on a large number of tests, the resolution of the human eye is approximately 0.3 arc minutes.

# Measures of Acuity



detection

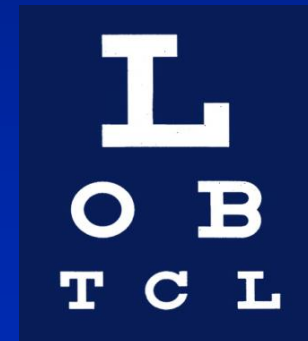


min. detectable  
0.5"

resolution



min. resolvable  
30"



Snellen letters  
30"

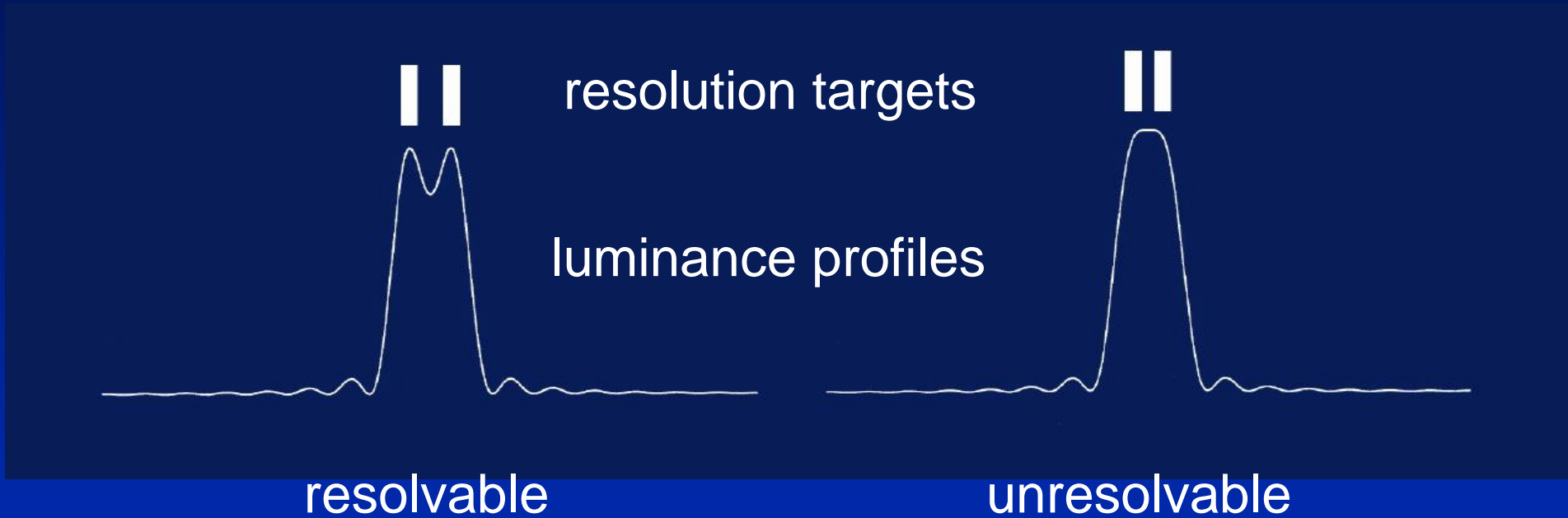
localization



vernier  
5-7"

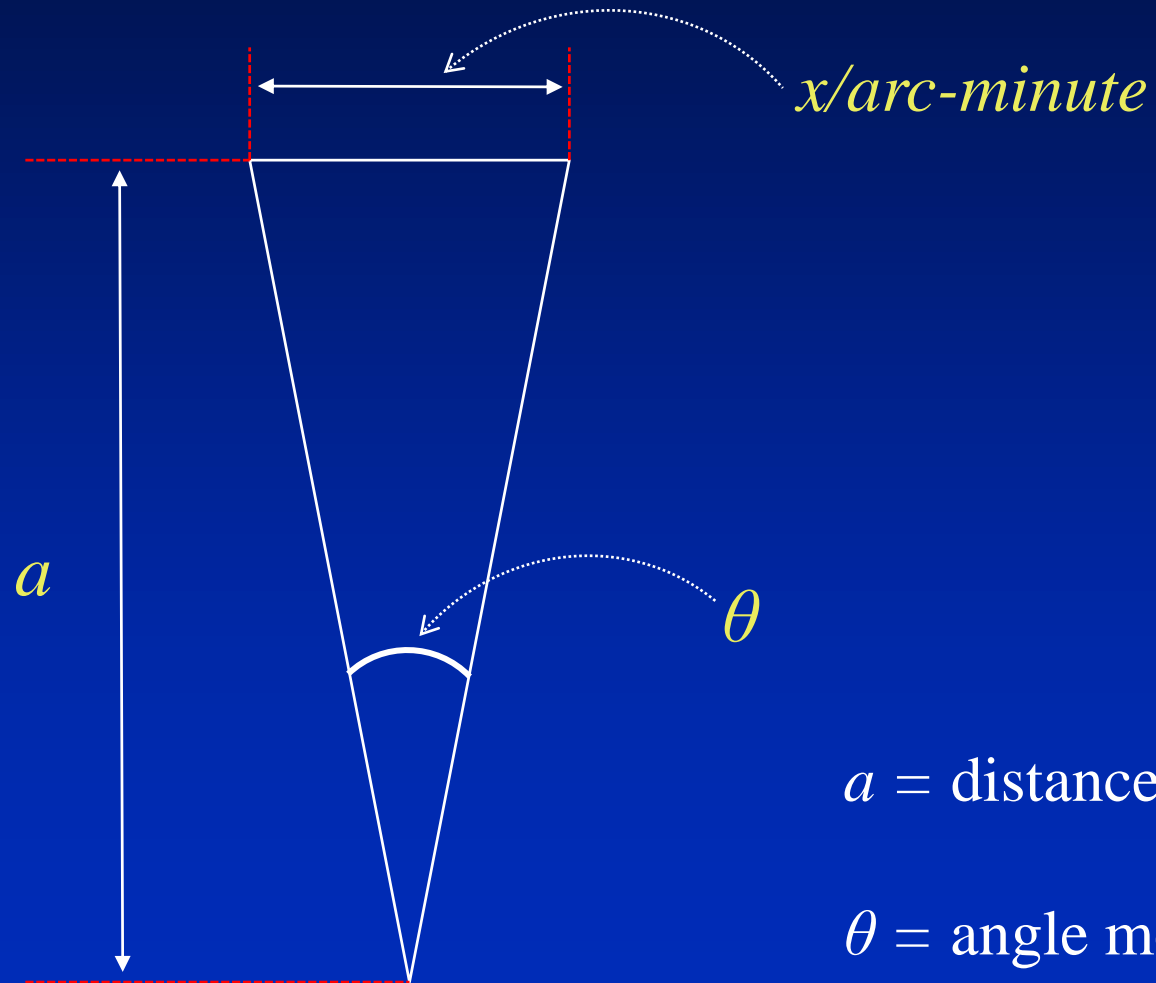


# Resolution Limits



- resolution is a function of contrast sensitivity

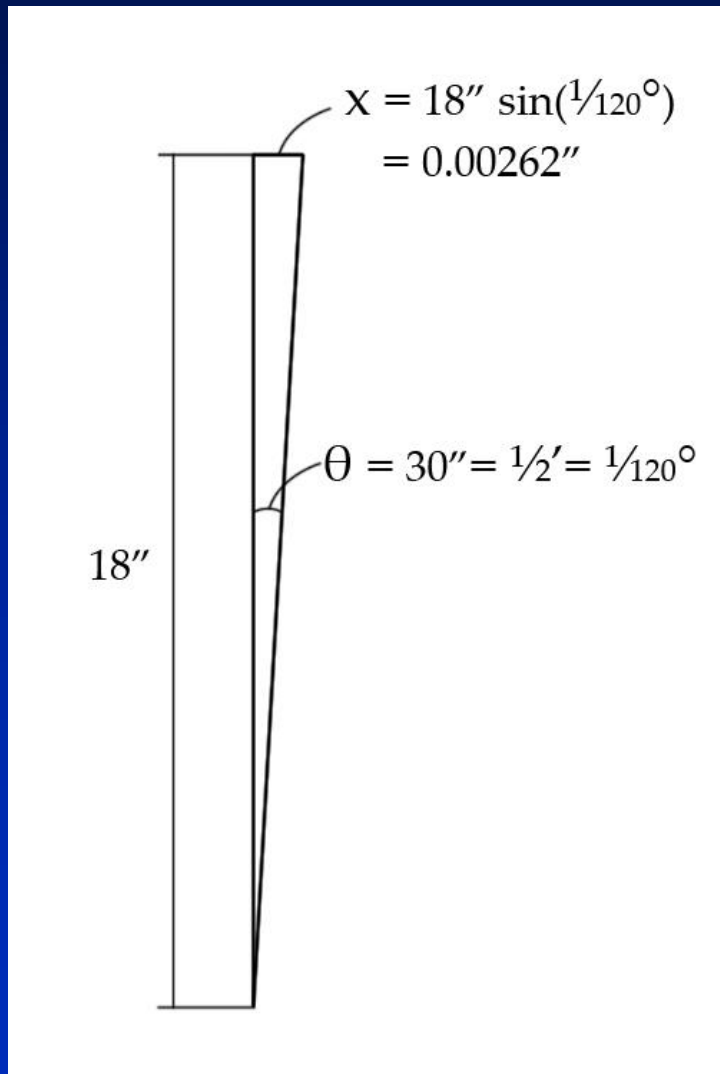
# Resolution Limits



$a$  = distance from the screen

$\theta$  = angle measured in arc-minutes

# Resolution Limit for Reading at 18"



The triangle subtended by a 30 second angle

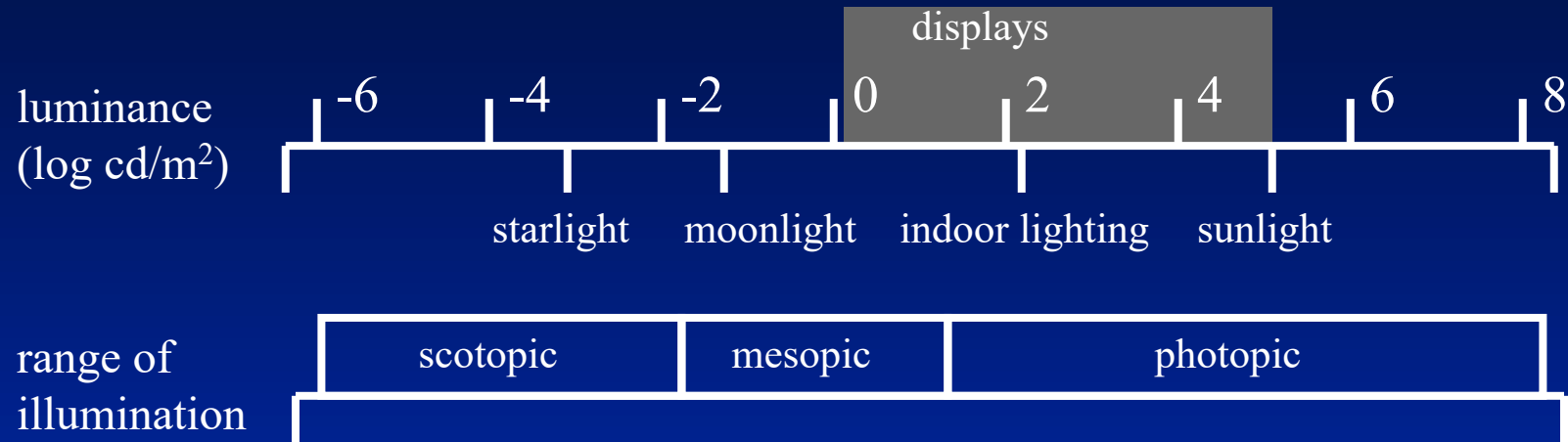
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sine of 30 sec} &= \text{sine of } 1/120 \text{ deg} \\ &= \sin(0.00833333333) \\ &= 0.000145444\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus } 18'' \sin(30 \text{ sec}) \\ &= 0.002617994''\end{aligned}$$



- 
- Resolution
  - **Dynamic range**
  - Contrast ratio
  - Contrast Sensitivity Function
  - Vergence Accommodation Conflict

# Dynamic Range



- poor contrast
- no color
- low acuity

- good contrast
- good color
- high acuity

- 
- Resolution
  - Dynamic range
  - Contrast ratio
  - Contrast Sensitivity Function
  - Vergence Accommodation Conflict

# Contrast Ratio

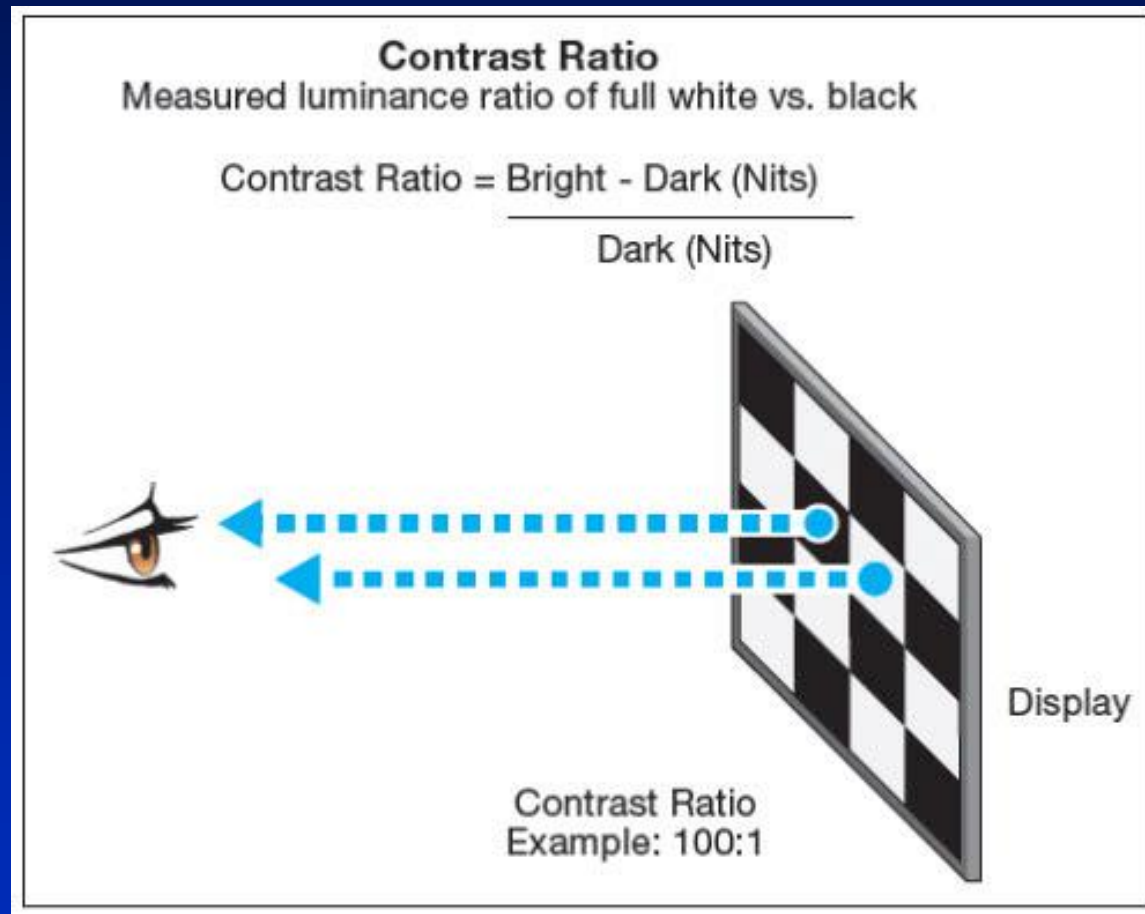
---

- Contrast Ratio =

$$\frac{I_{\text{max}} - I_{\text{min}}}{I_{\text{max}} + I_{\text{min}}}$$



# Contrast measurements in a real room



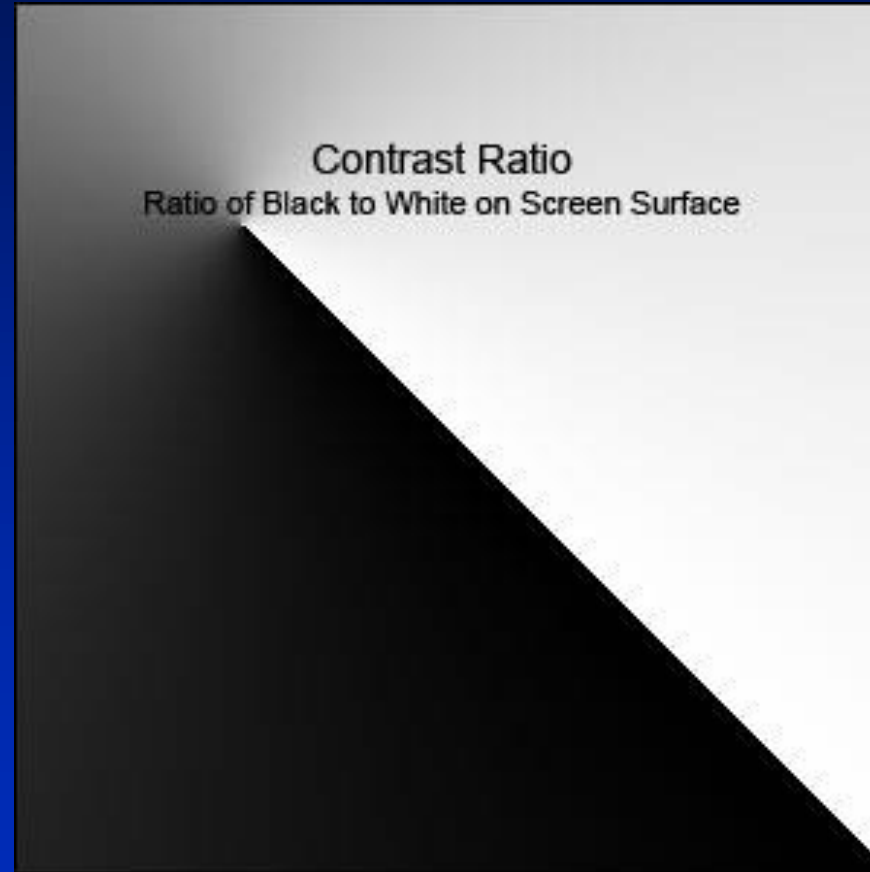
# Contrast measurements in a real room

---



# Contrast measurements in a real room

---



# Three Identical Disks



# Mach Banding

---





- 
- Resolution
  - Dynamic range
  - Contrast ratio
  - Contrast Sensitivity Function
  - Vergence Accommodation Conflict

# Contrast Sensitivity Function

---





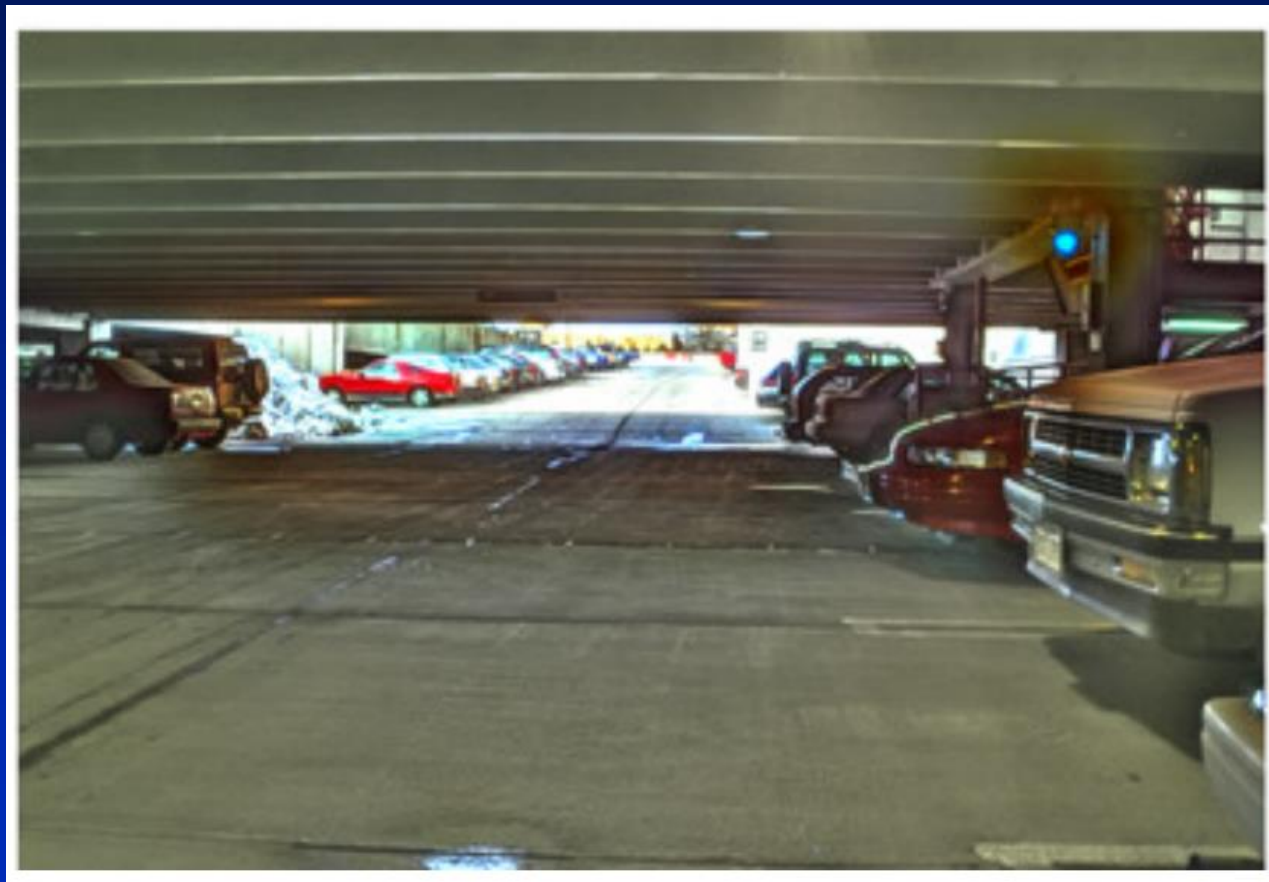
# Tone Mapping

---



# Tone Mapping

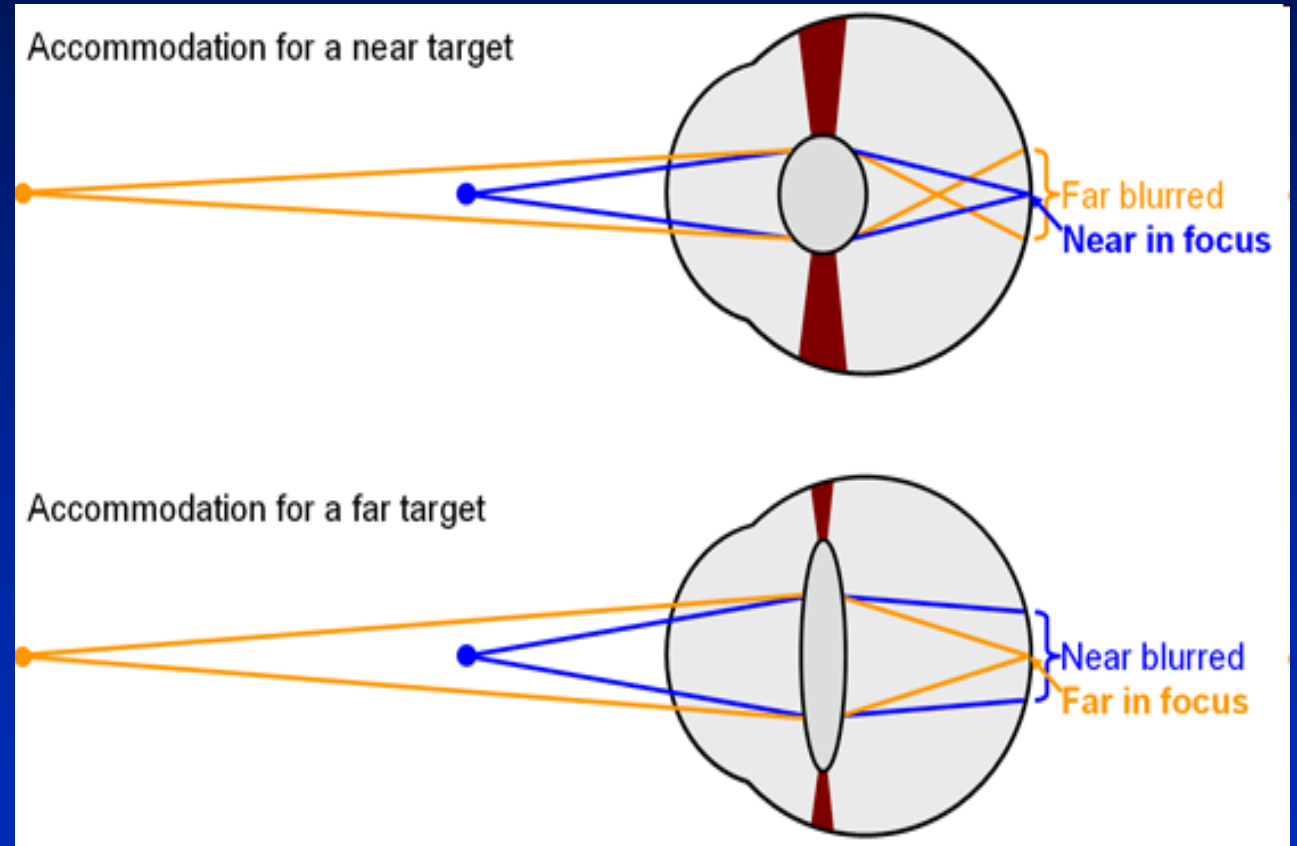
---



- 
- Resolution
  - Dynamic range
  - Contrast ratio
  - Contrast Sensitivity Function
  - Vergence Accommodation Conflict

# Monoscopic Depth Cues

- Perspective
- Depth from Motion, Relative Size, Position, Familiarity
- Occlusion
- Texture Gradient
- Parallax from Motion
- Shadows and Specular Highlights
- Atmospheric Blur
- **Accommodation**



Note change in lens shape

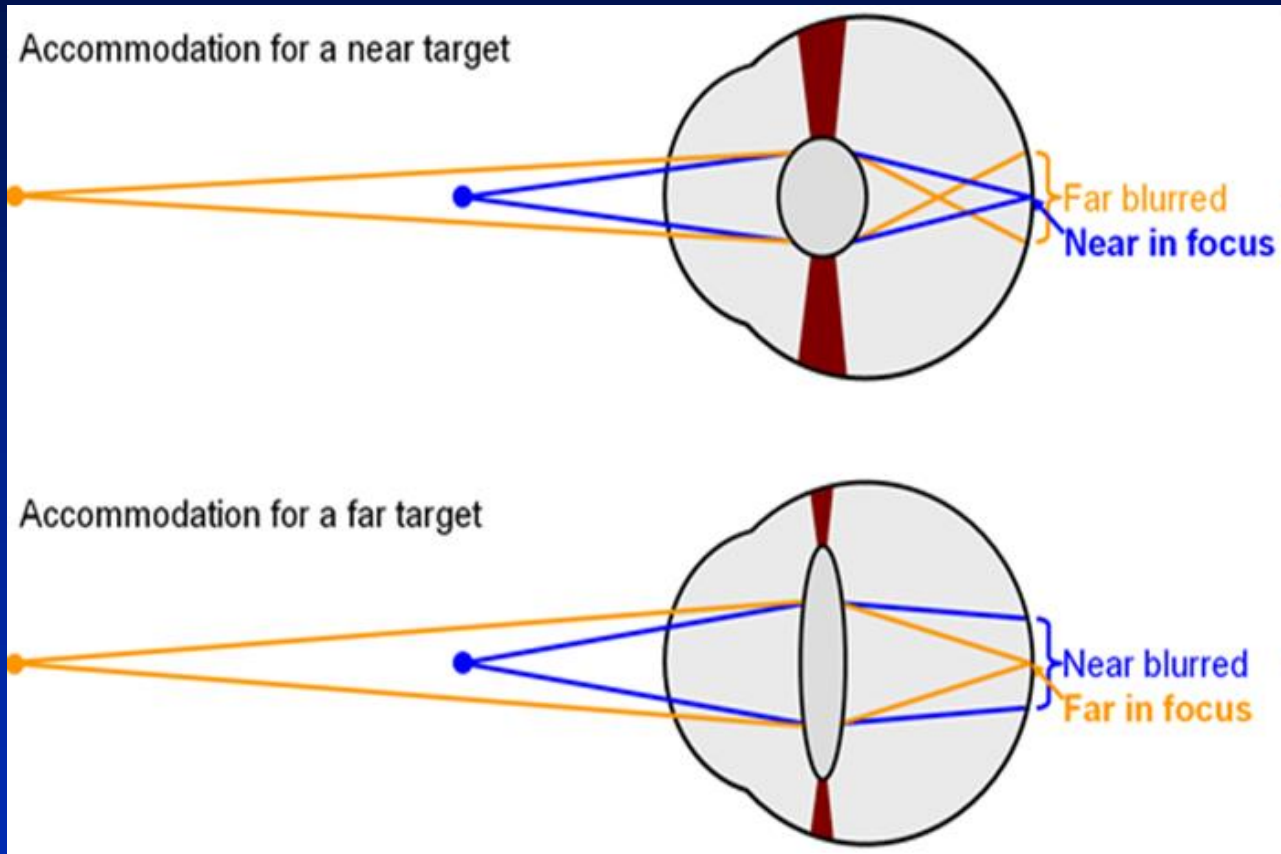


# Vergence

---

- The simultaneous movement of the pupils of the eyes toward or away from one another during focusing.
- This measure of the convergence or divergence of a pair of light rays is defined as vergence.

# Accommodation



The reflex can be controlled but cannot be ‘felt’  
Accommodation amplitude declines with age

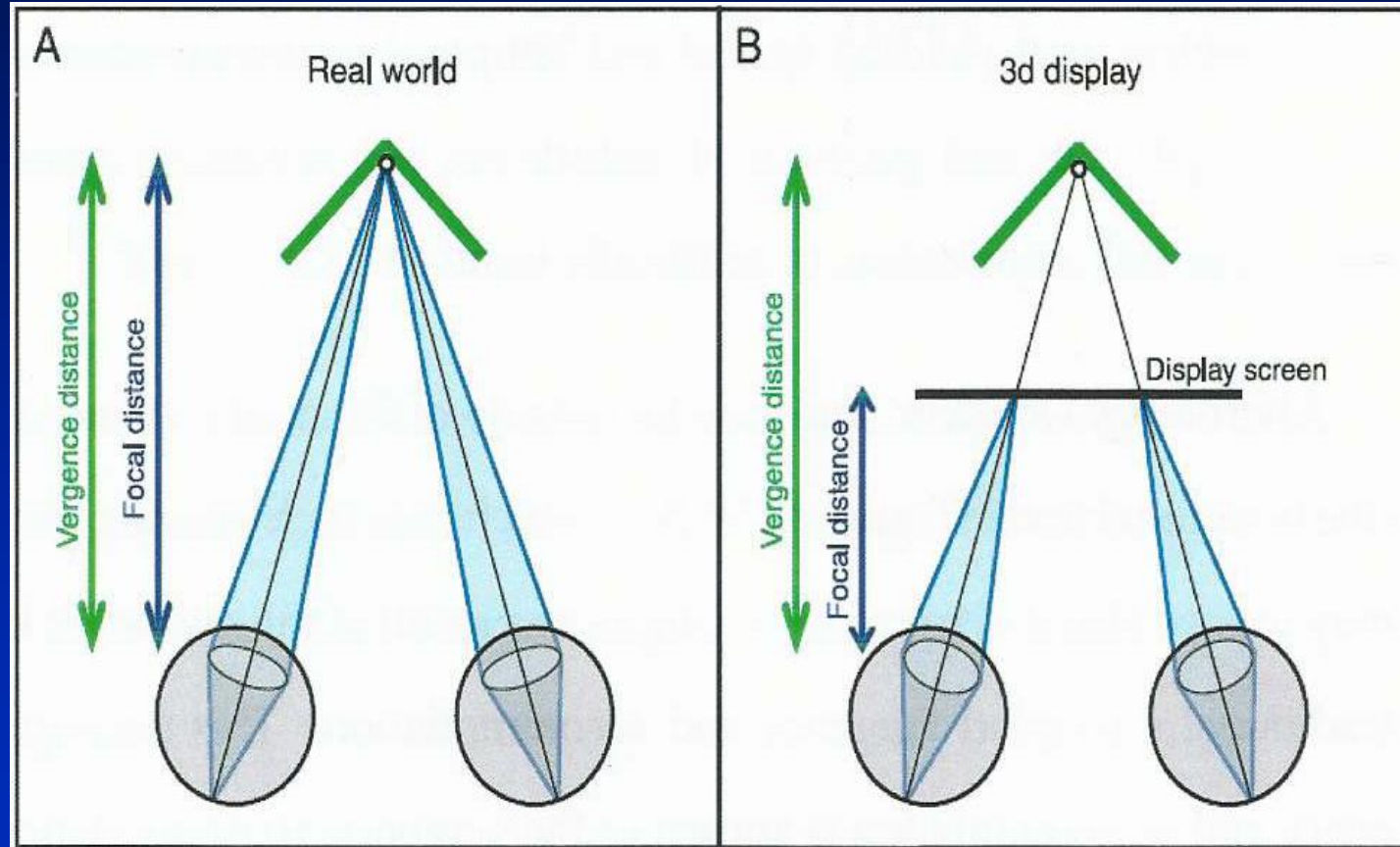
# Vergence Accommodation Conflict

---

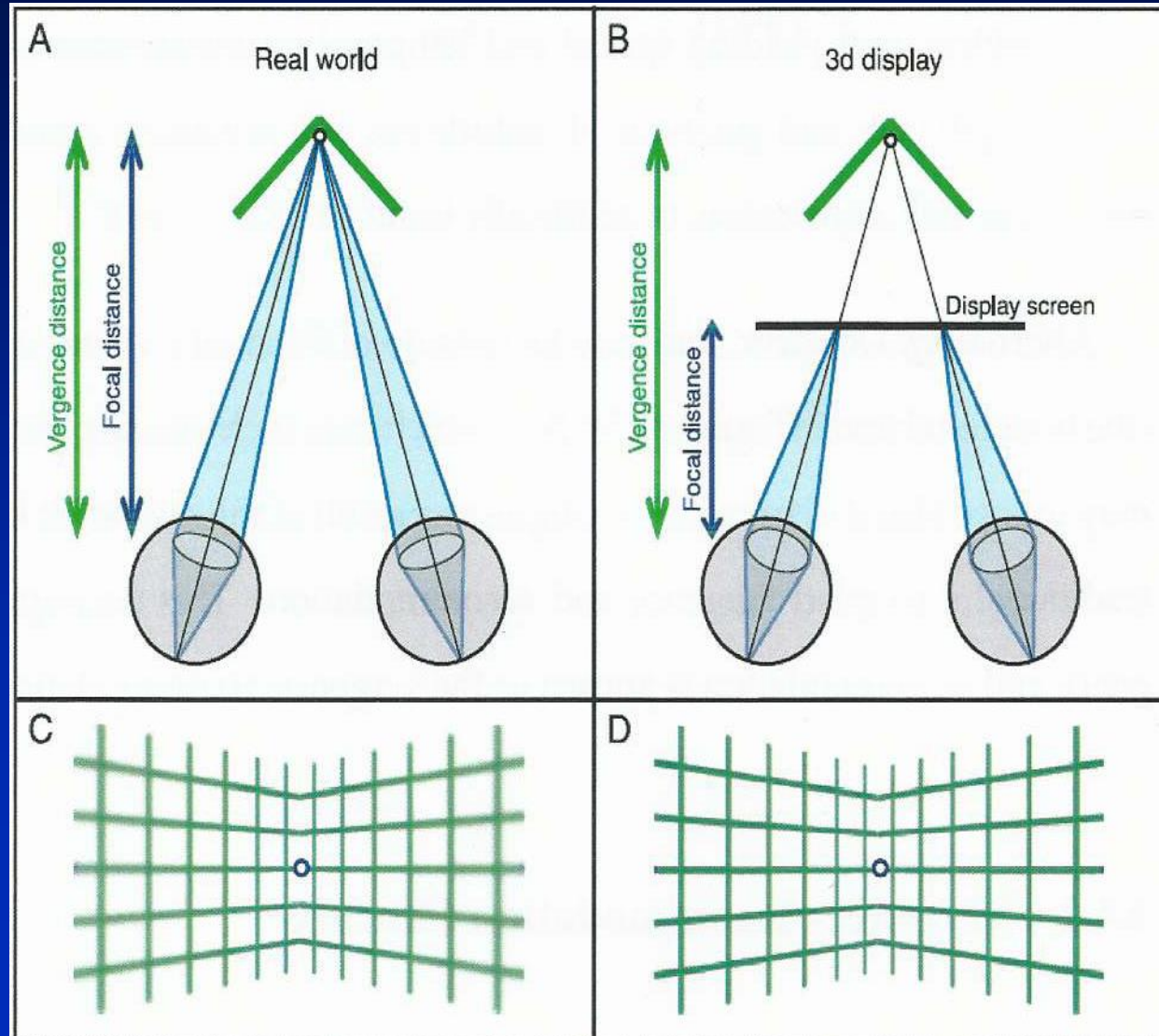
- Computer and projection displays present images on a single surface but have a focal distance (blur on the retina) which may be in front of or behind the screen
- The inability to fuse the binocular stimuli causes discomfort and fatigue to the viewer



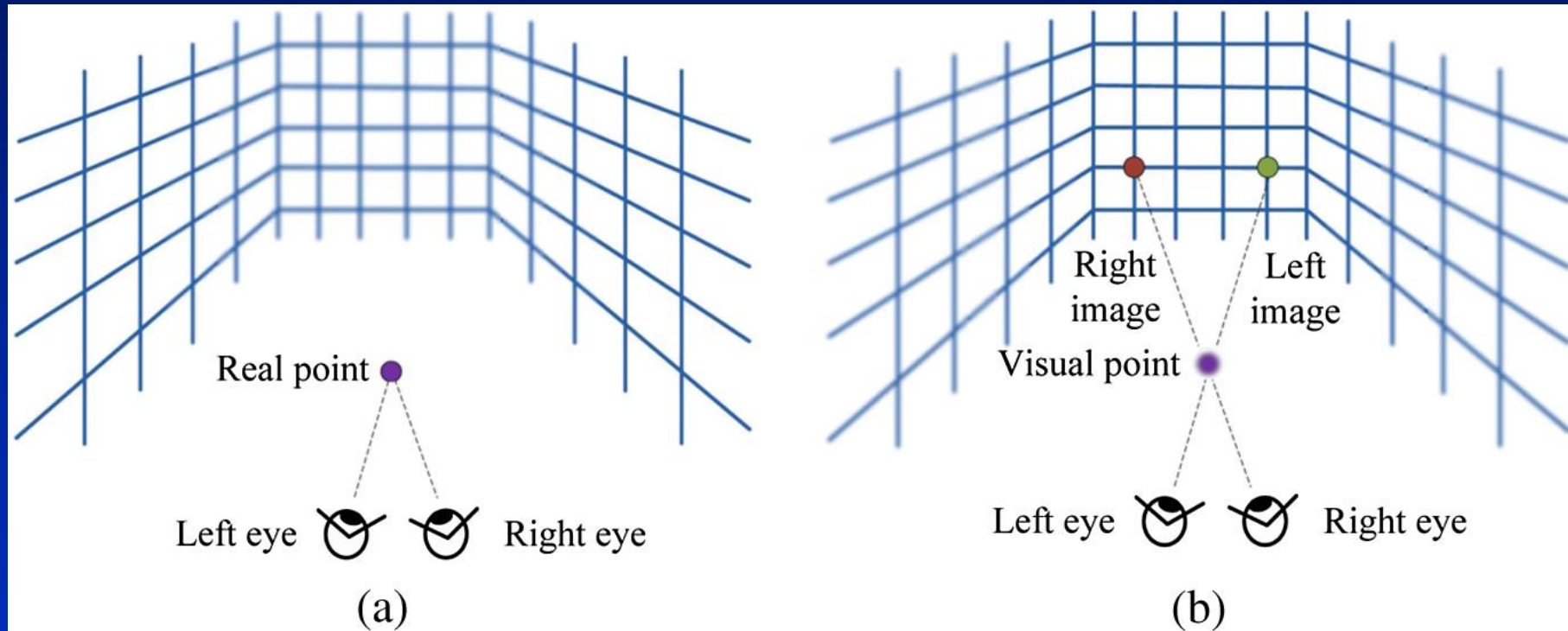
# Vergence-Accommodation Conflict



# Vergence – Accommodation Conflict



# Vergence – Accommodation Conflict



**End**

---