

Relating discrimination with perceived magnitude on simultaneous brigtness contrast displays

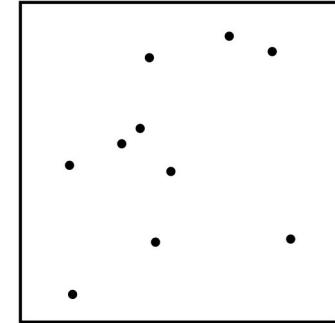
Jannis Röhl

Stimulus
intensity

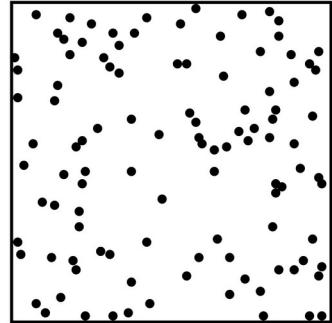
Sensitivity

perceived
intensity

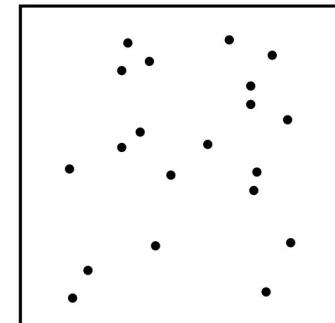
How many dots



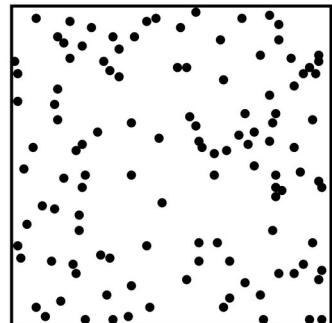
10



110



20



120

Dots numerosity

(Webers Law)

Stimulus
intensity

Sensitivity

Perceived
intensity

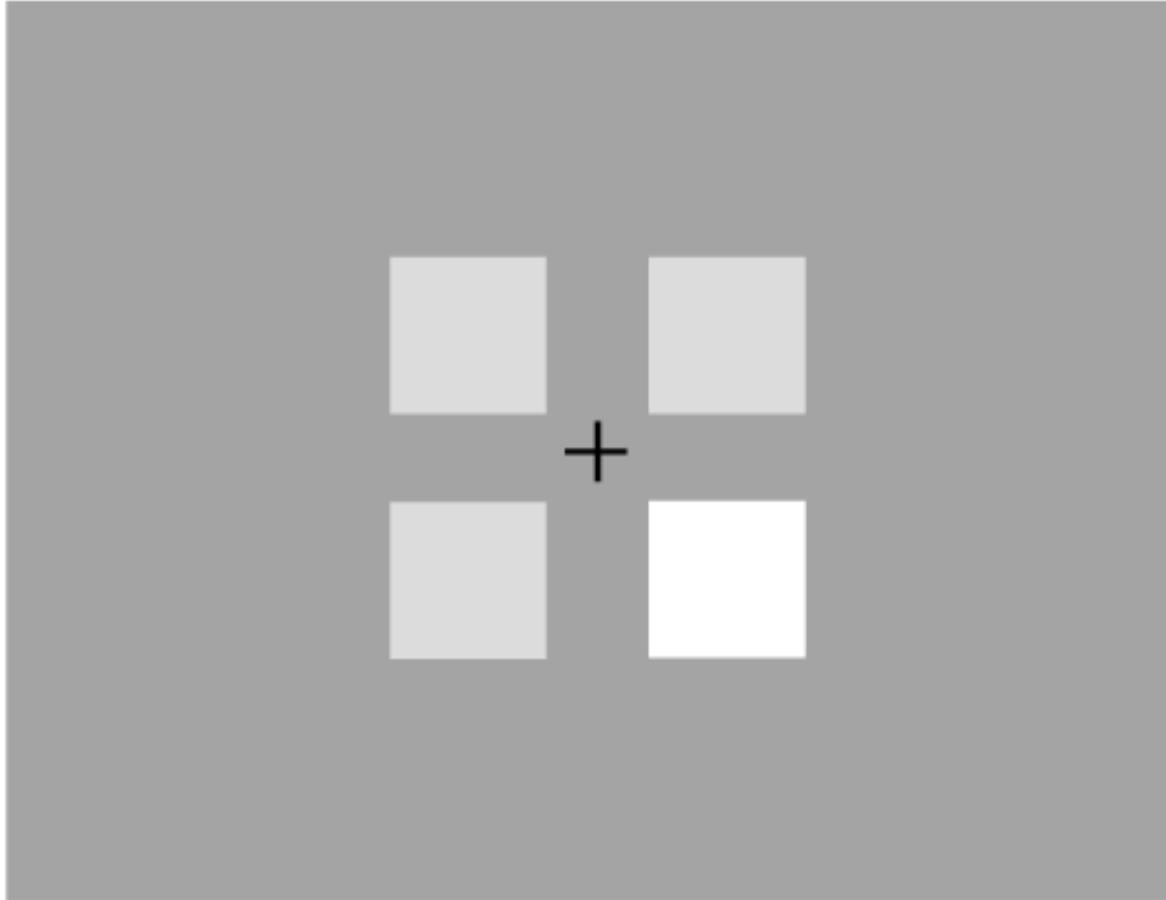
Luminance

Thresholds

Brightness



Shi and Eskew (2024)

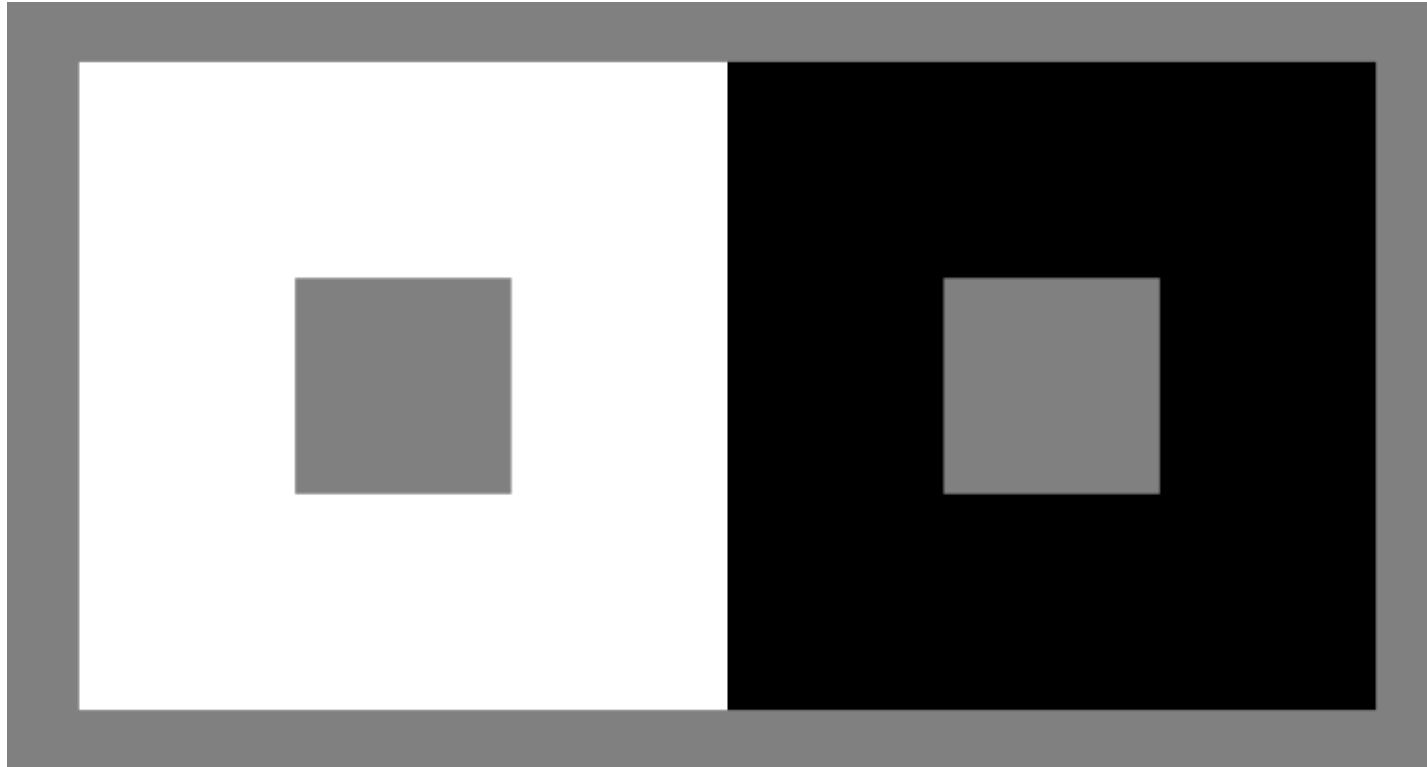


Scaling method: MLDS

Pedestal discrimination

Agreement found

Simultaneous brightness contrast

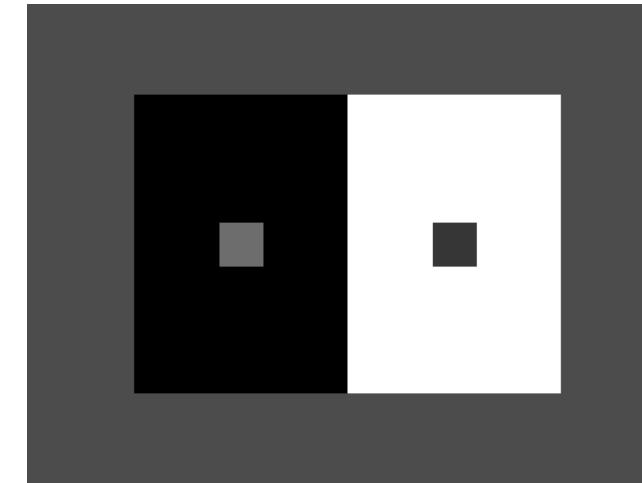
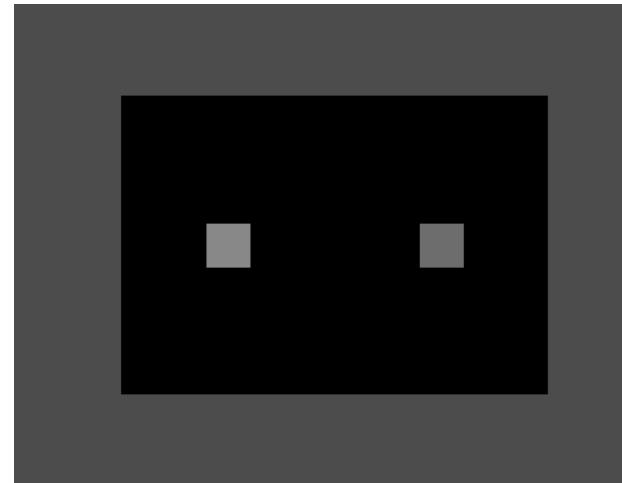
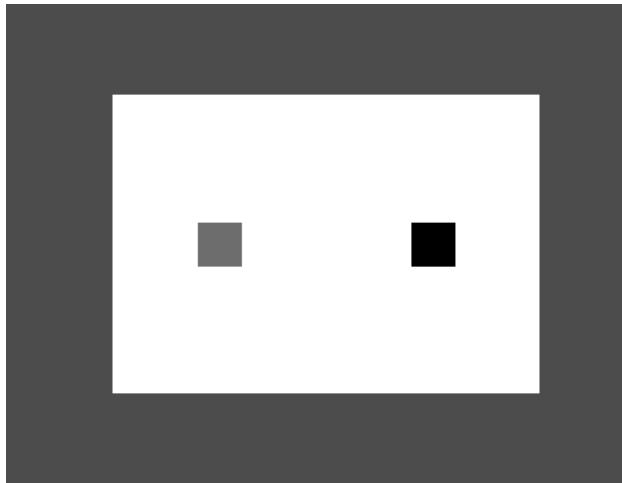


Research question

„How is the relation between sensitivity and perceived intensity influenced by the simultaneous brightness contrast?“

Methods

1. perceived intensity: MLCM



8 values x 2 context = 16 variations

Task: *Which square looks brighter?*

Methods

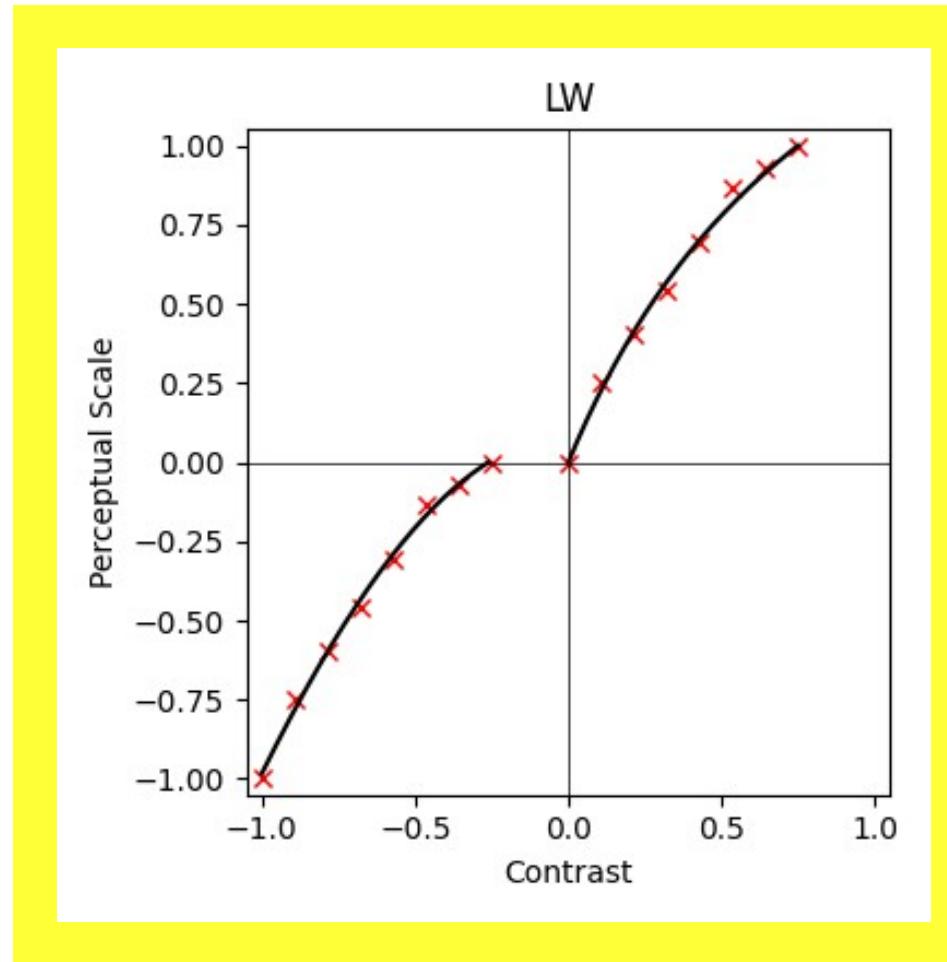
2. sensitivity: pedestal discrimination



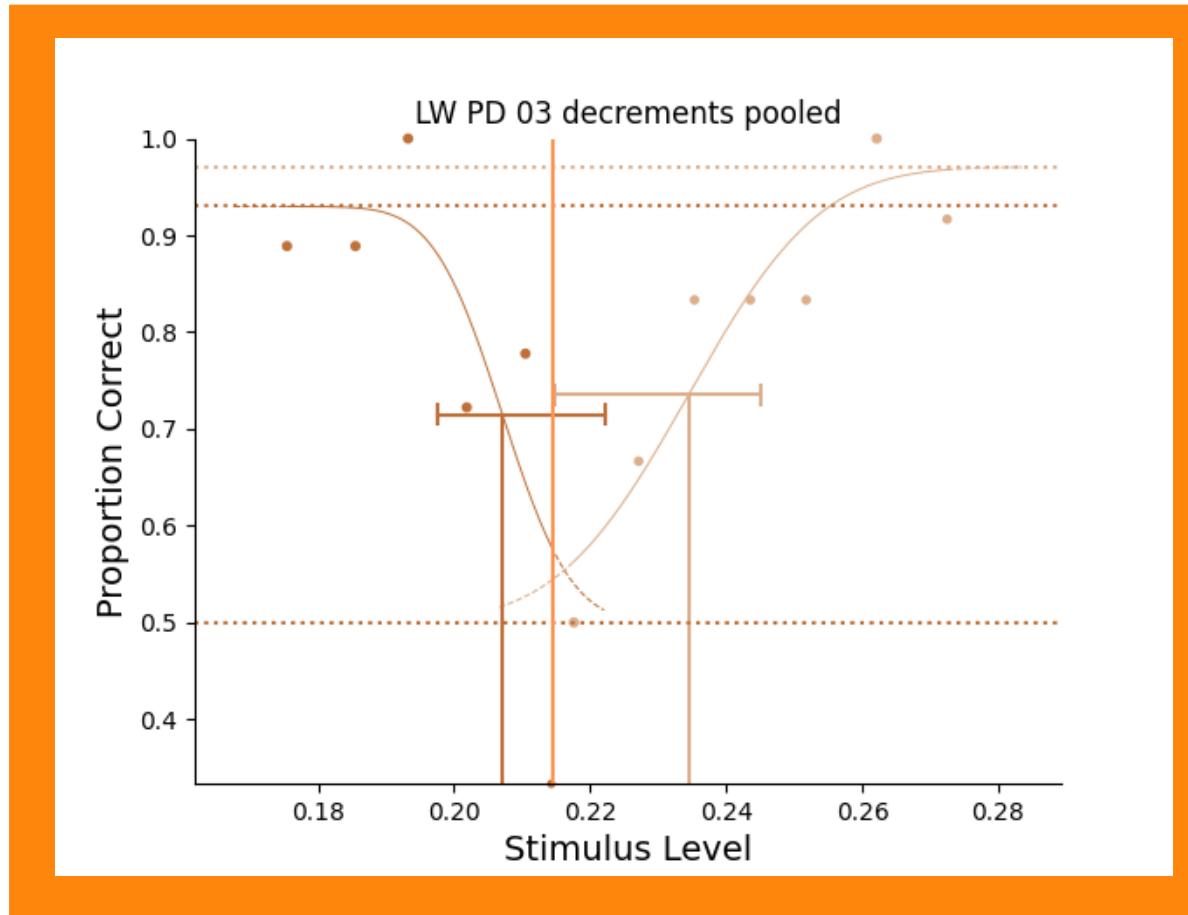
For each of the 16 variations (pedestals) increment and decrement test

Task: *Which square looks brighter?*

Results: MLCM

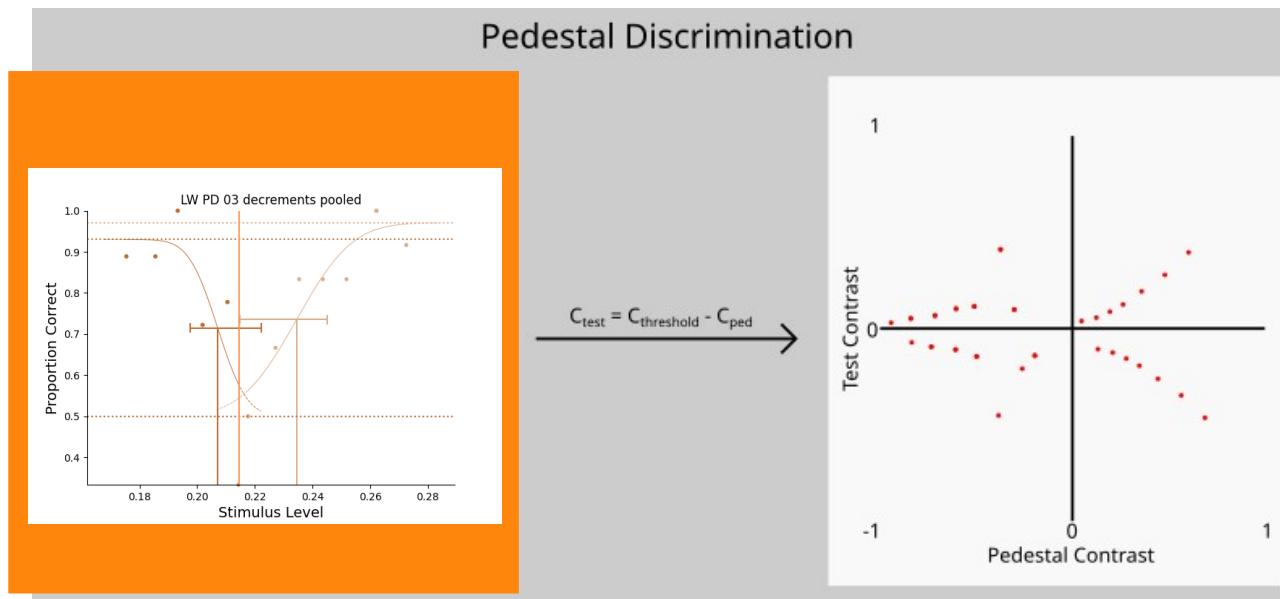


Results: pedestal discrimination

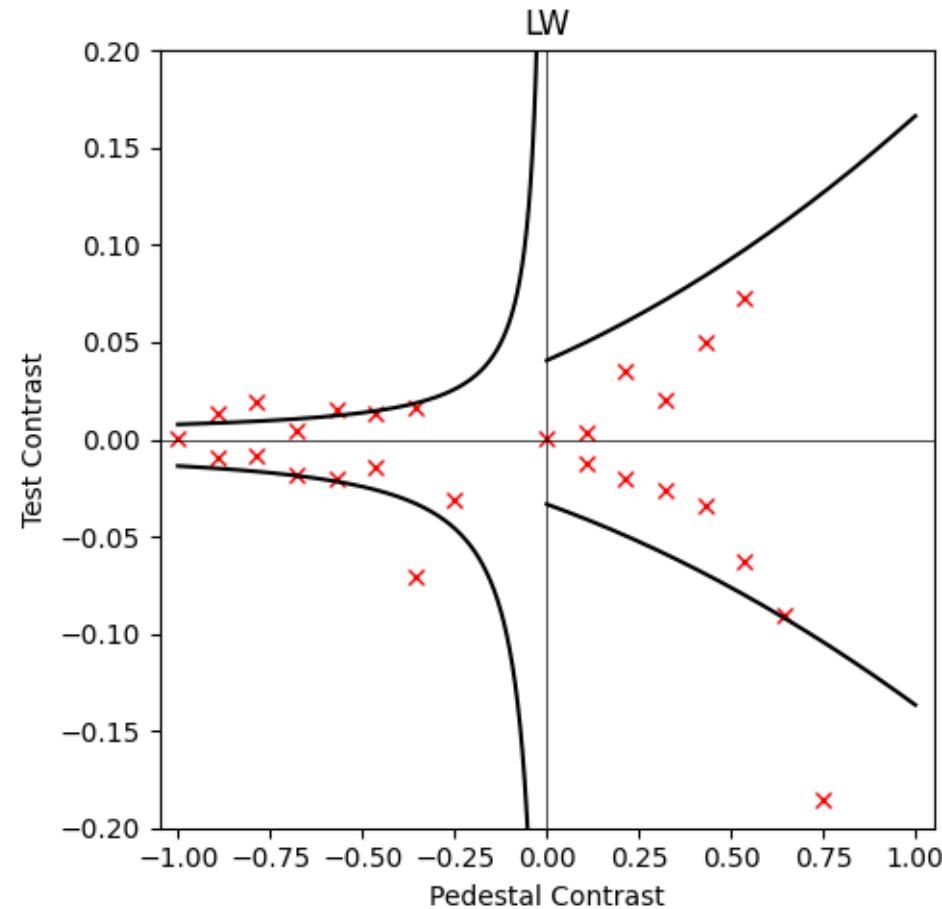


Pedestal discrimination

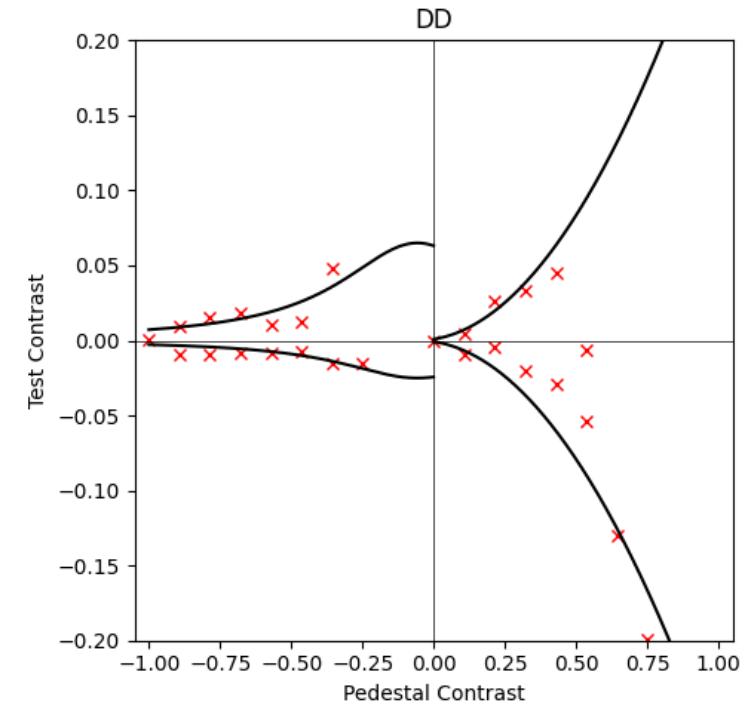
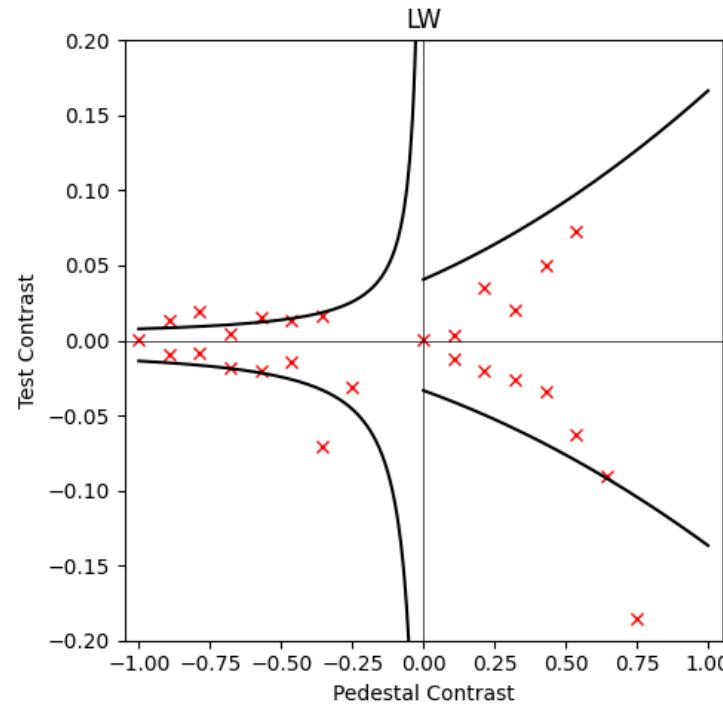
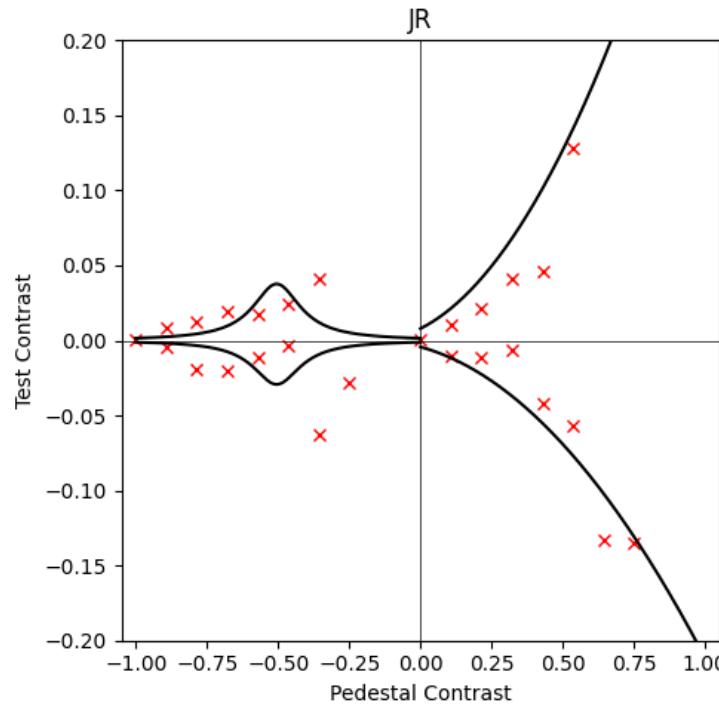
Pedestal Discrimination



Results

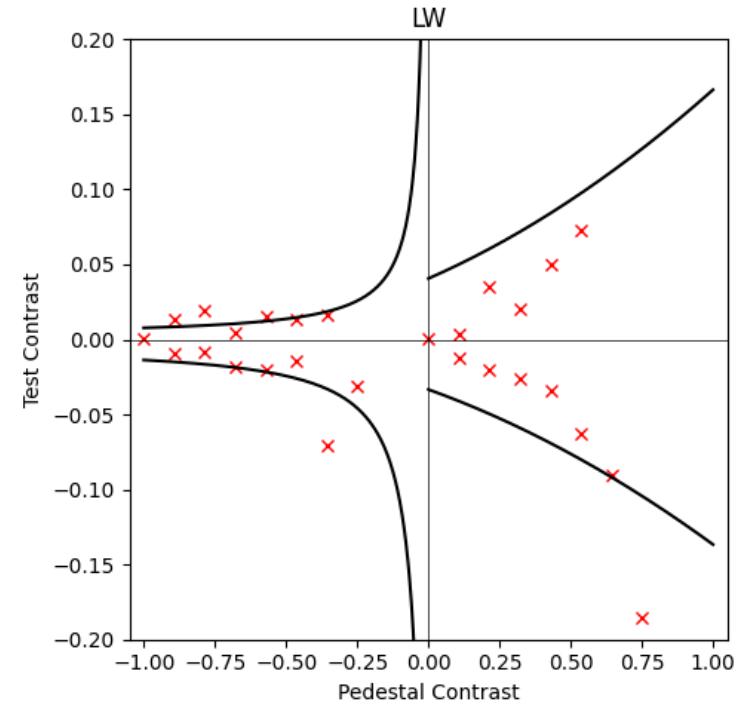


Results



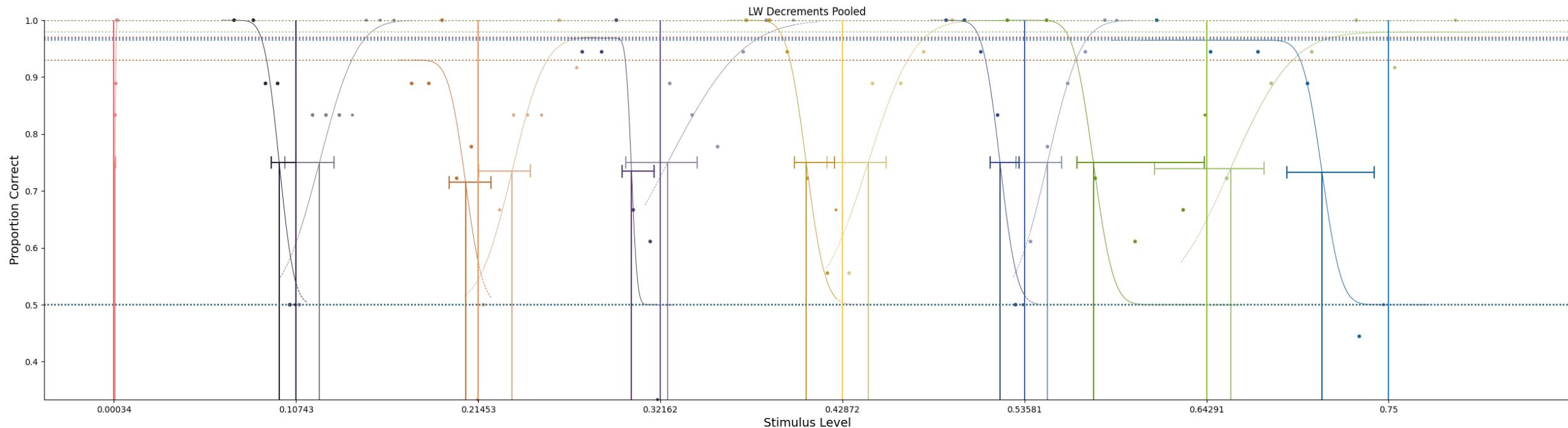
Discussion

- Prediction is different for each observer
- difference in prediction to Shi and Eskew (2024)
- SBC influence is different per person

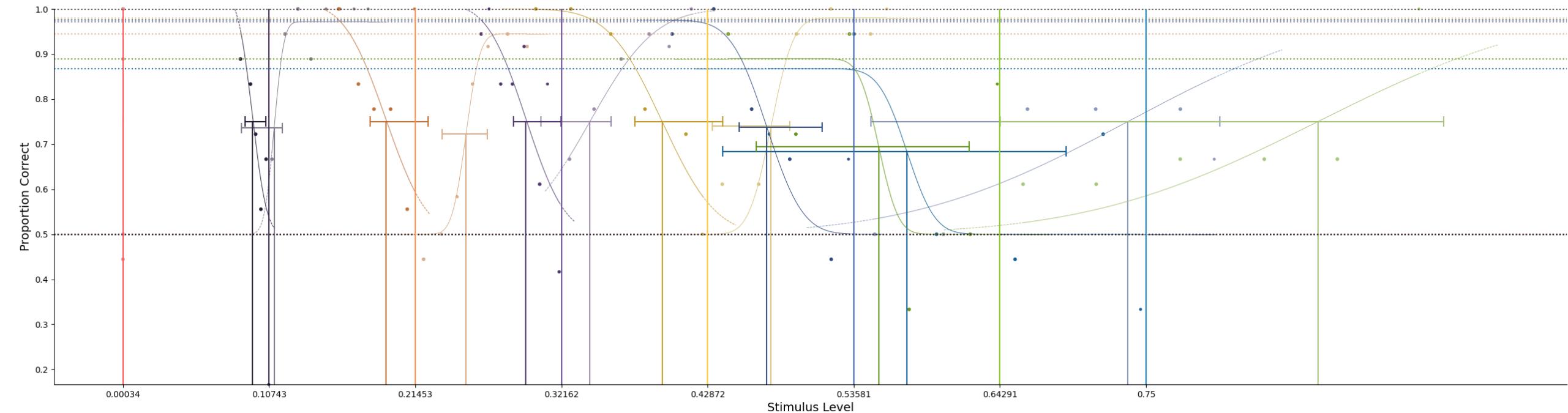


Thank you for your attention.

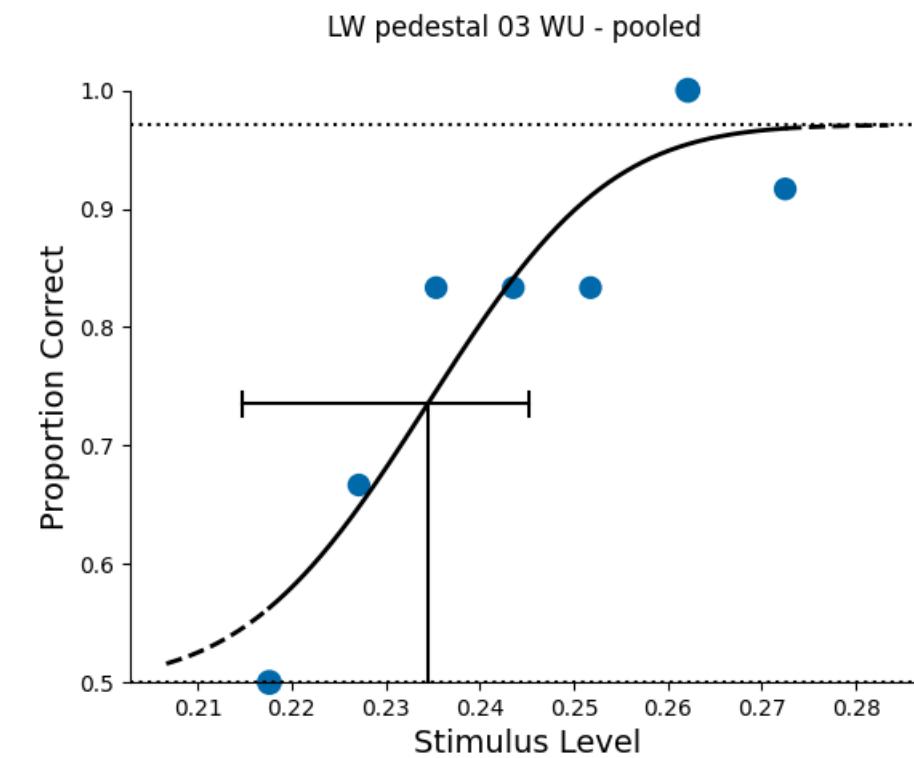
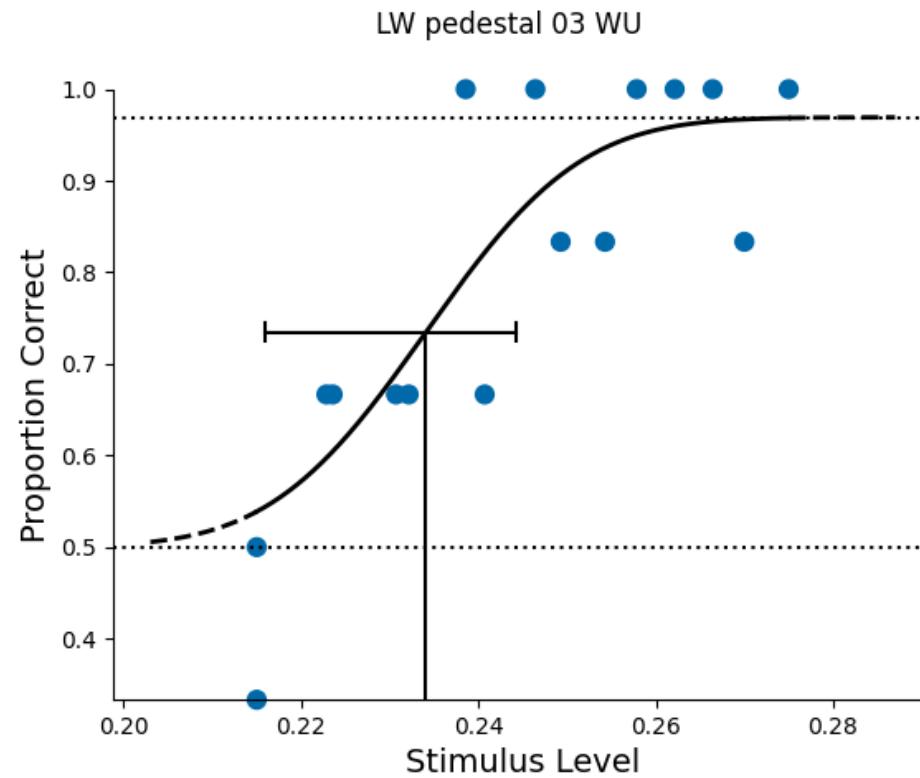
Results: pedestal discrimination



LW Increments Pooled



Evaluation sensitivity (pedestal discrimination)



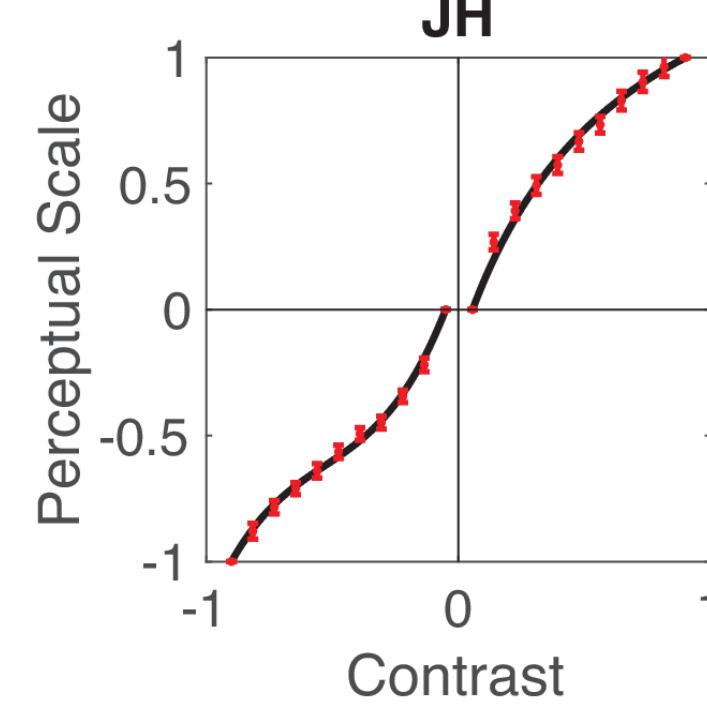
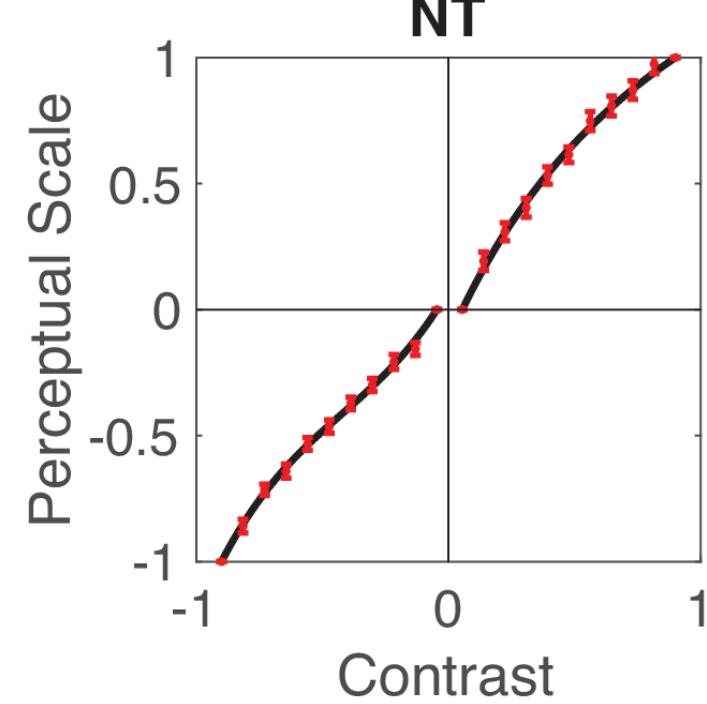
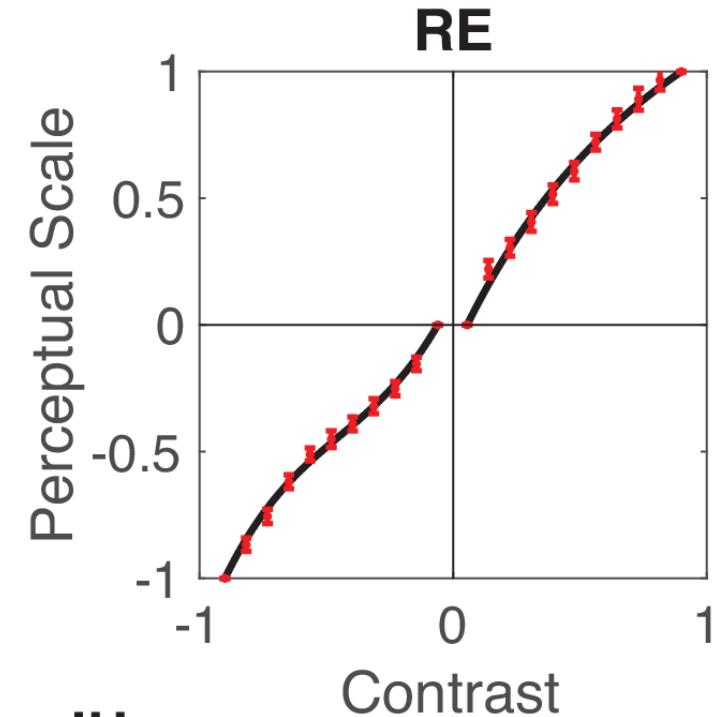
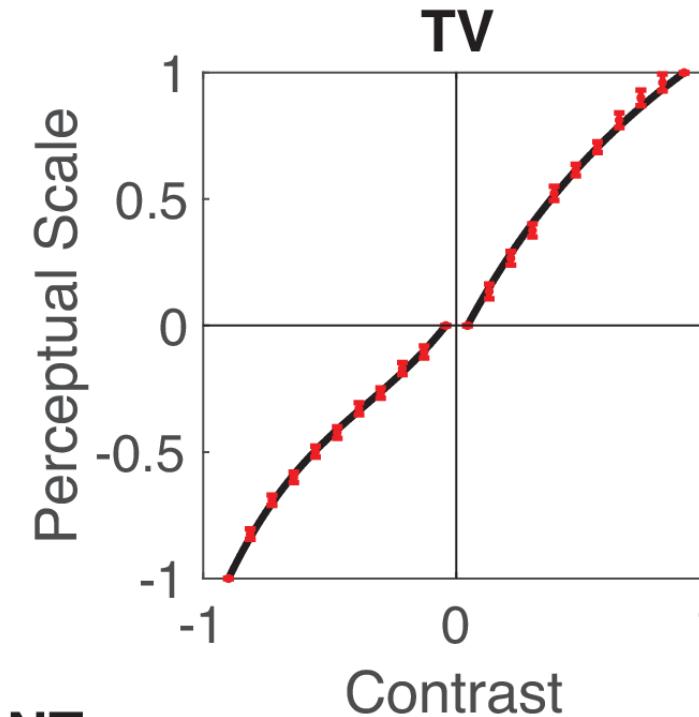
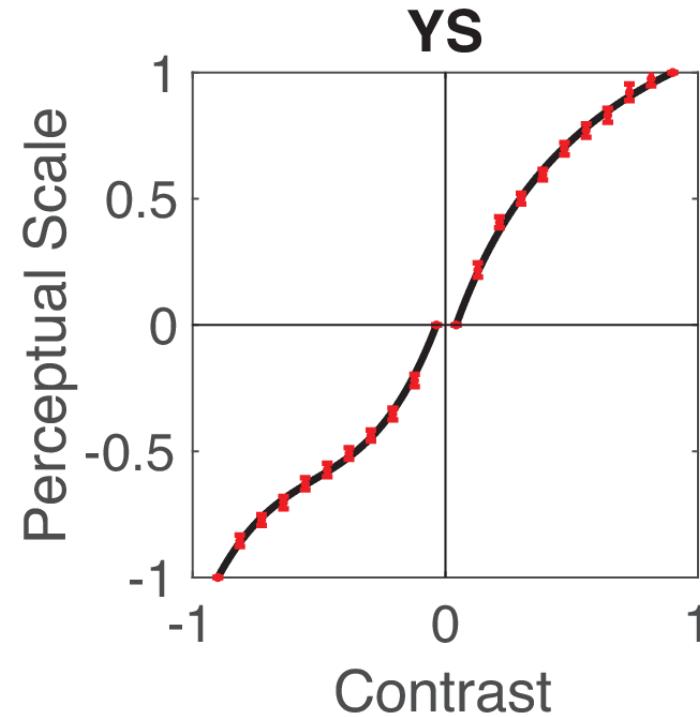
modified Naka–Rushton and cubic – Fit MLDS Shi and Eskew (2024)

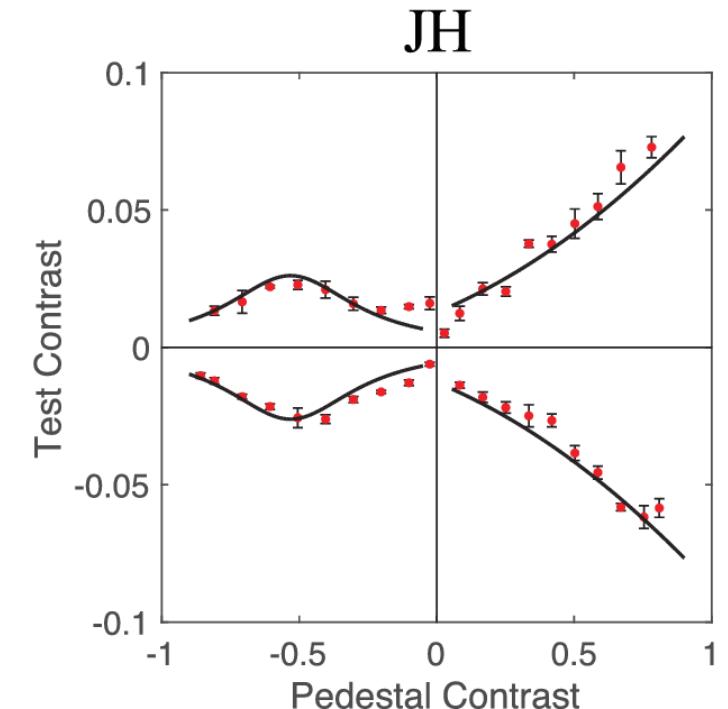
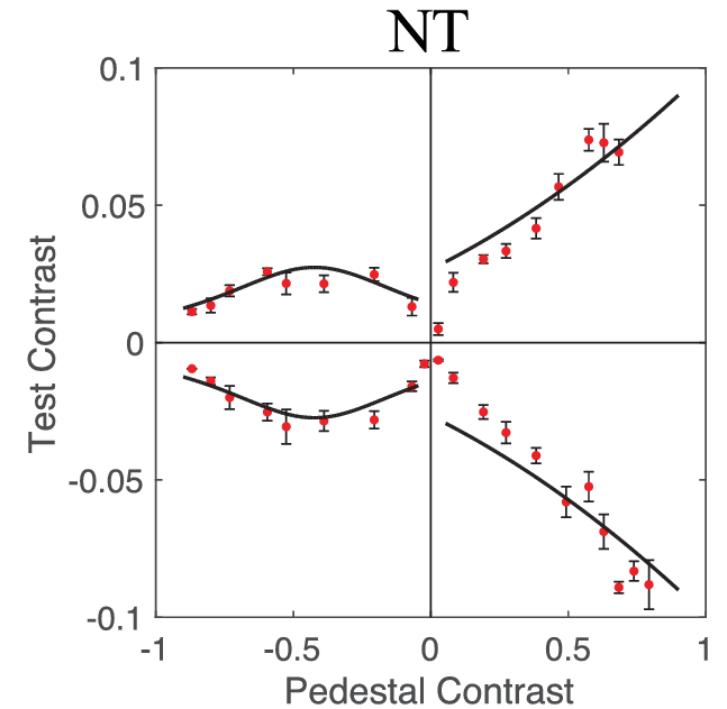
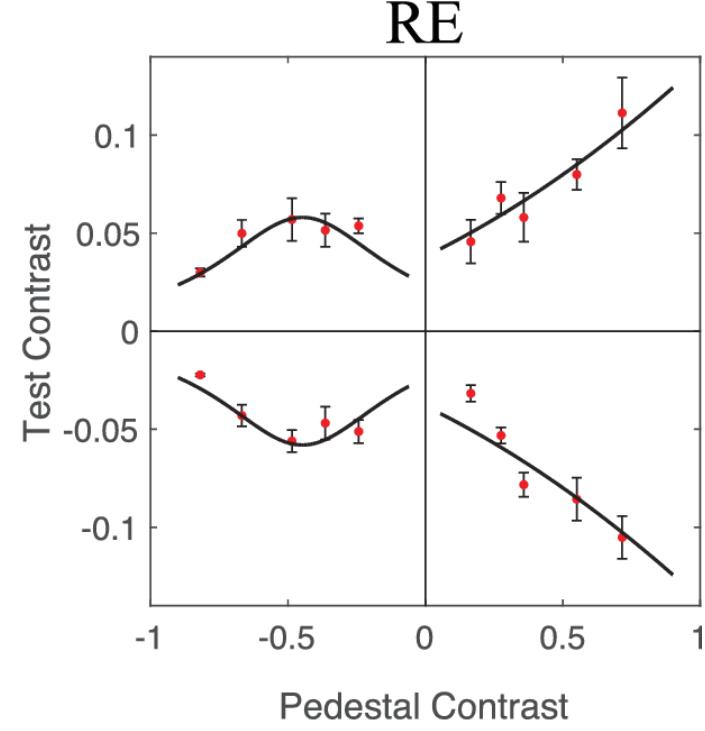
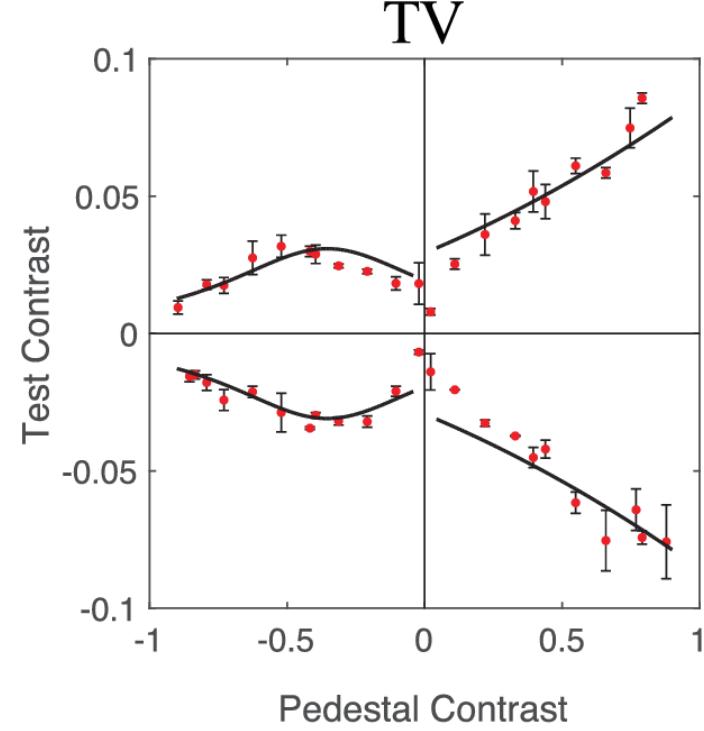
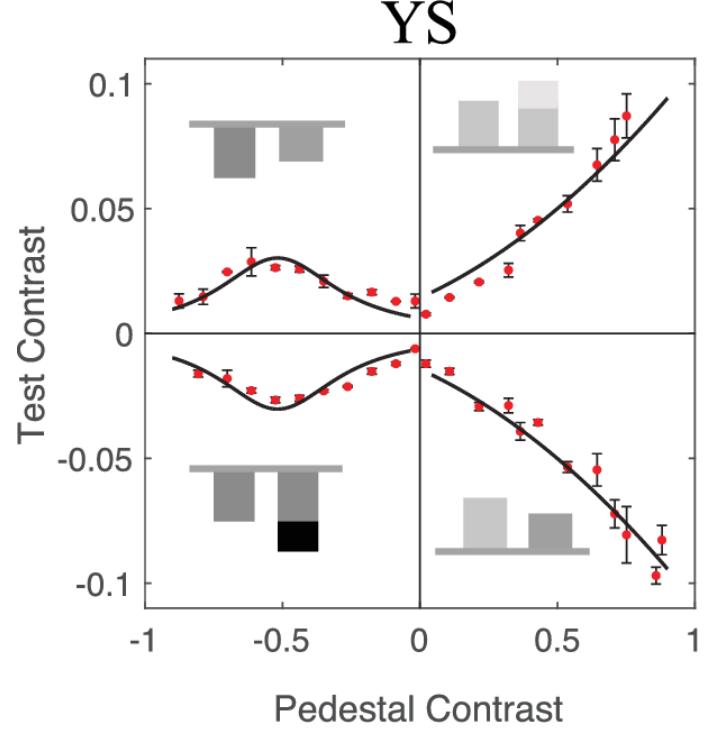
$$P_+ = \left[1 + \frac{m_+}{(C_m - 2C_{0+})} \right] \times \frac{(C_+ - 2C_{0+})}{(C_+ - 2C_{0+}) + m_+} \quad (2a)$$

$$P_- = b \times C_-^3 + d \times C_-^2 + e \times C_- + f \quad (2b)$$

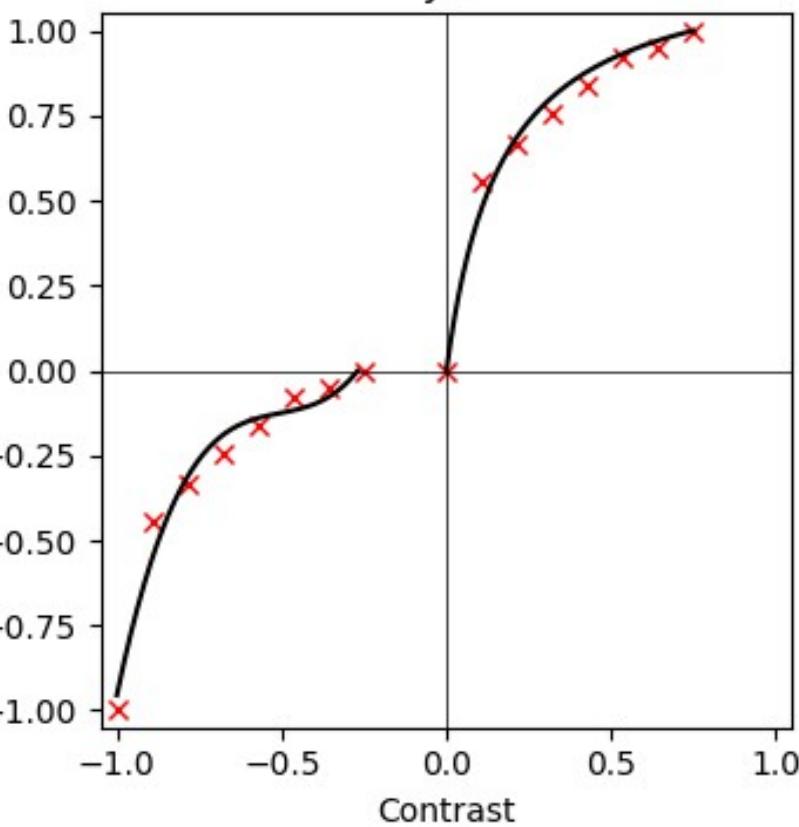
Prediction Model:

$$C_t = k_{A\pm} \times \sigma_{A\pm} \times \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dc} p(C_{ped})} \quad (3)$$

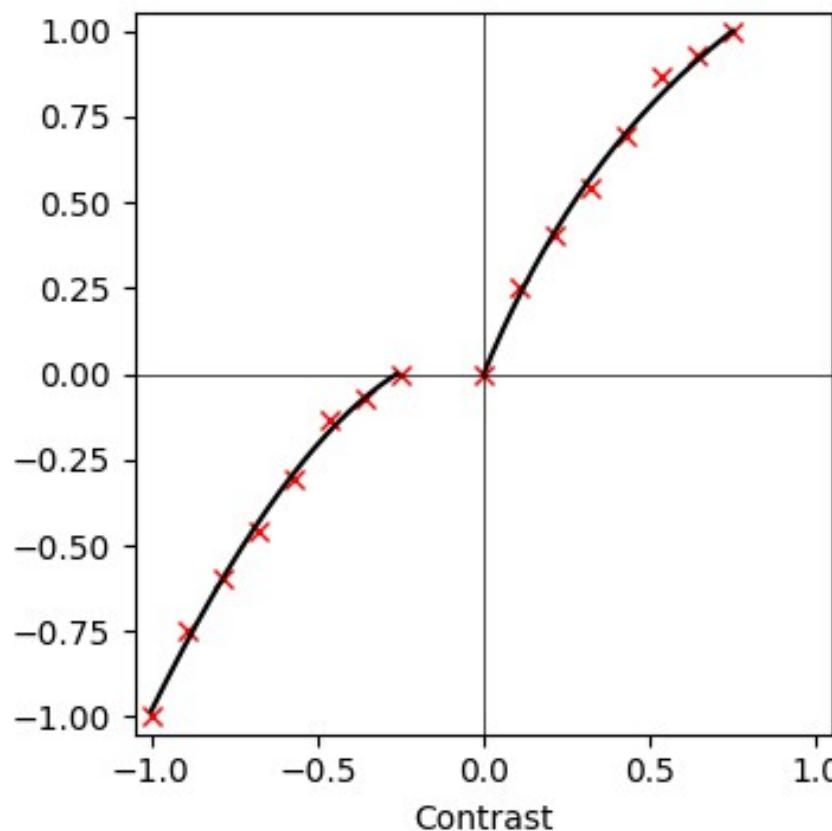




JR



LW



DD

