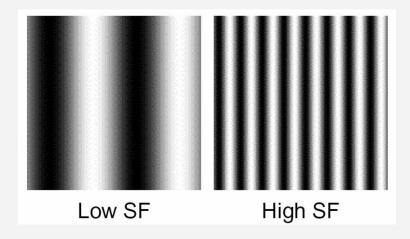
Do the presumed mechanisms underlying human edge perception translate to natural images?

Background

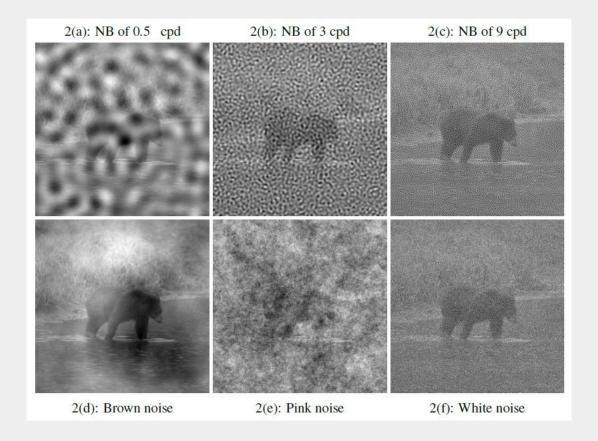


Spatial Frequency [1]

Motivation



Stimuli - Noise Variations



Stimuli - Natural images





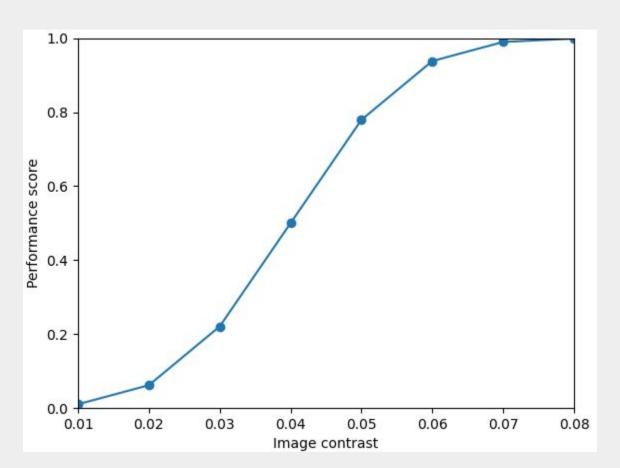


Stimuli - Contrast Variations



Different RMS image contrasts on an image with white noise of RMS=0.10

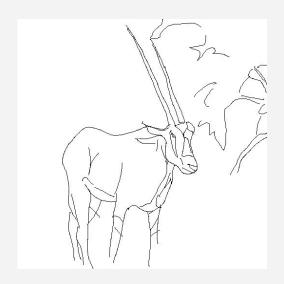
Motivation - Contrast Variation



Task



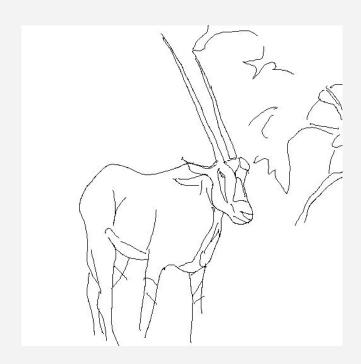




Task

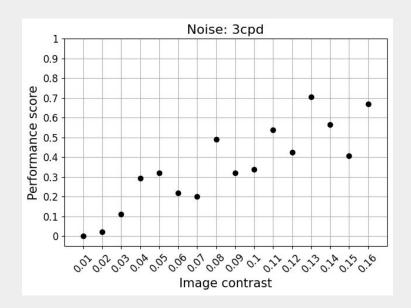


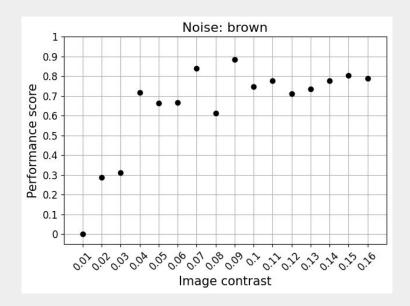
Segmentation of image masked with noise (3cpd, RMS=0.8)



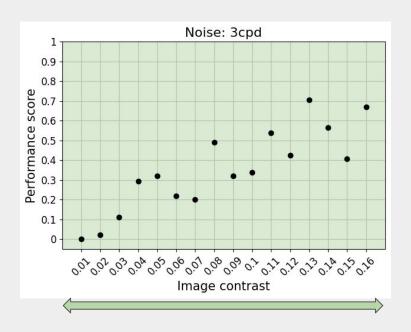
Ground truth:
Segmentation of image without noise

Pilot 1 - Image Contrasts



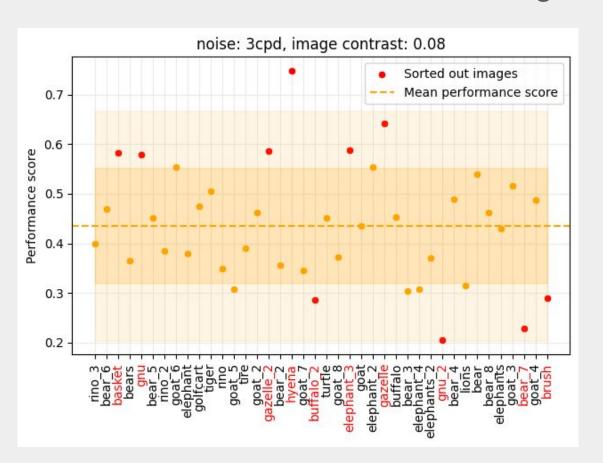


Pilot 1 - Image Contrasts



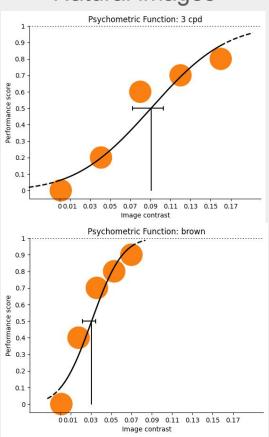


Pilot 2 - Decision on Sorted out Images

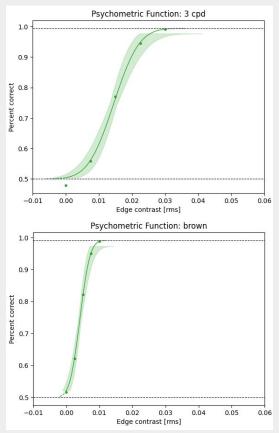


Experiment

Natural images



Edges



Citations

- 1. Landy, M. (n.d.). Spatial Frequency Channels [Lecture notes]. NYU. https://www.cns.nyu.edu/~david/courses/perception/lecturenotes/channels/channels.html
- Schmittwilken, L., Wichmann, F. A., & Maertens, M. (2024). Standard models of spatial vision mispredict edge sensitivity at low spatial frequencies. Vision Research, 222, 108450. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.visres.2024.108450
- 3. Grigorescu, C., Petkov, N., & Westenberg, M. A. (2003). Contour detection based on nonclassical receptive field inhibition. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 12(7), 729–739. https://doi.org/10.1109/tip.2003.814250