

# Relating discrimination with perceived magnitude on simultaneous brightness contrast displays

Jannis Röhl

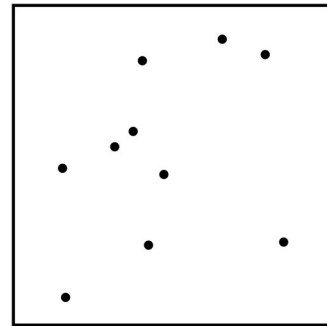
Stimulus  
intensity

Sensitivity

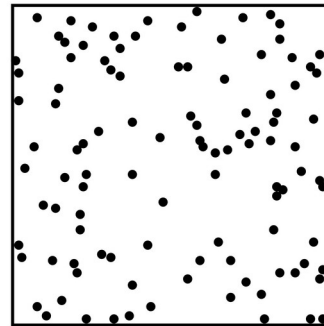
perceived  
intensity



How many dots

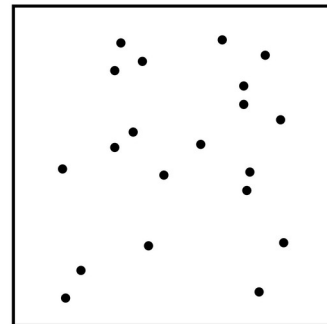


10

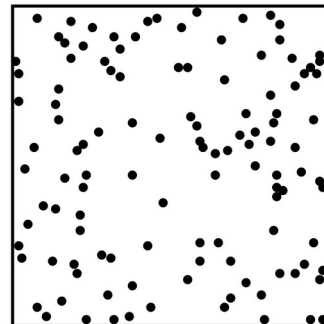


110

Dots numerosity



20



120

(Webers Law)

Stimulus  
intensity

Sensitivity

Perceived  
intensity



Luminance

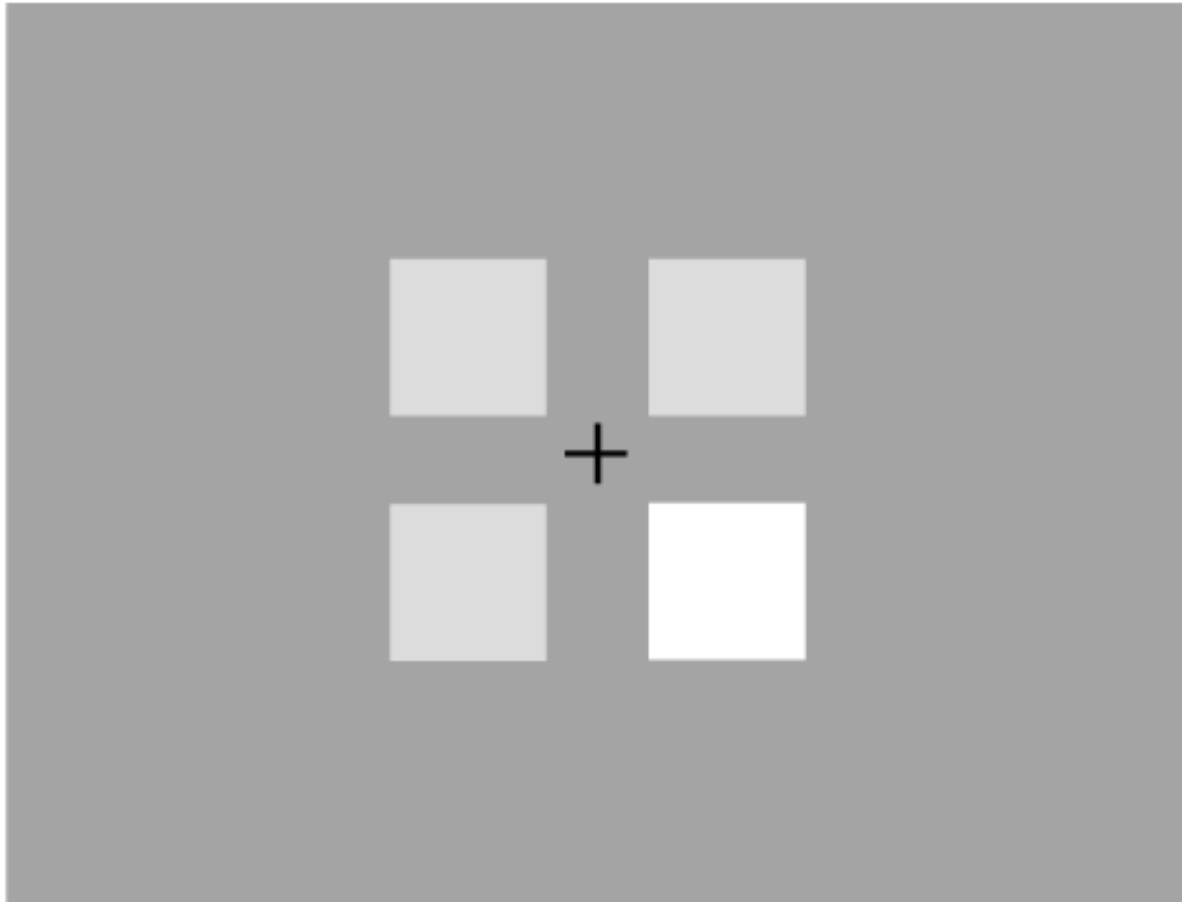
Thresholds



Brightness



# Shi and Eskew (2024)



Scaling method: MLDS



Agreement  
found

Pedestal discrimination

# Simultaneous brightness contrast

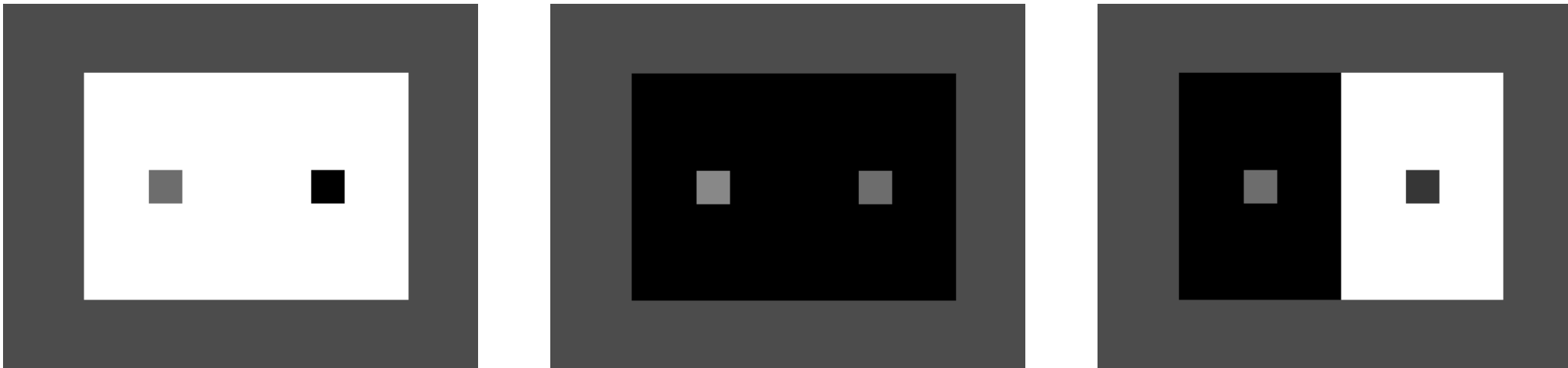


# Research question

*„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

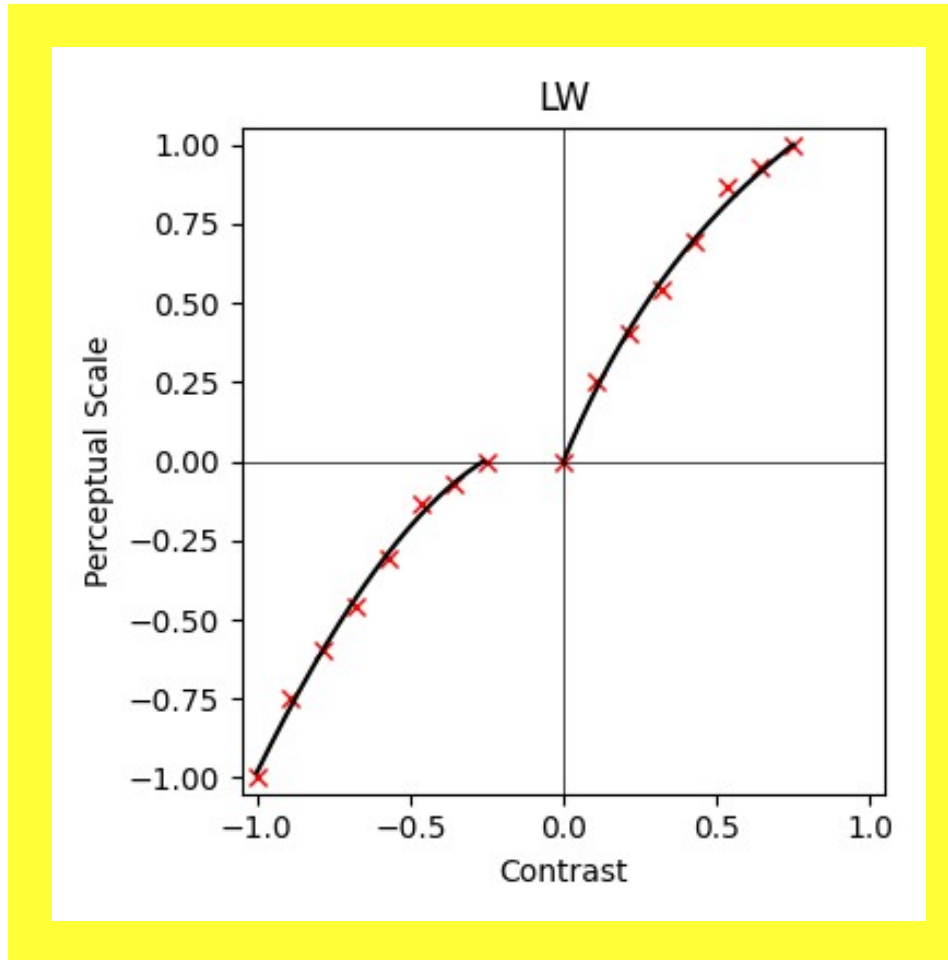


For each of the 16 variations (pedestals) increment and decrement test

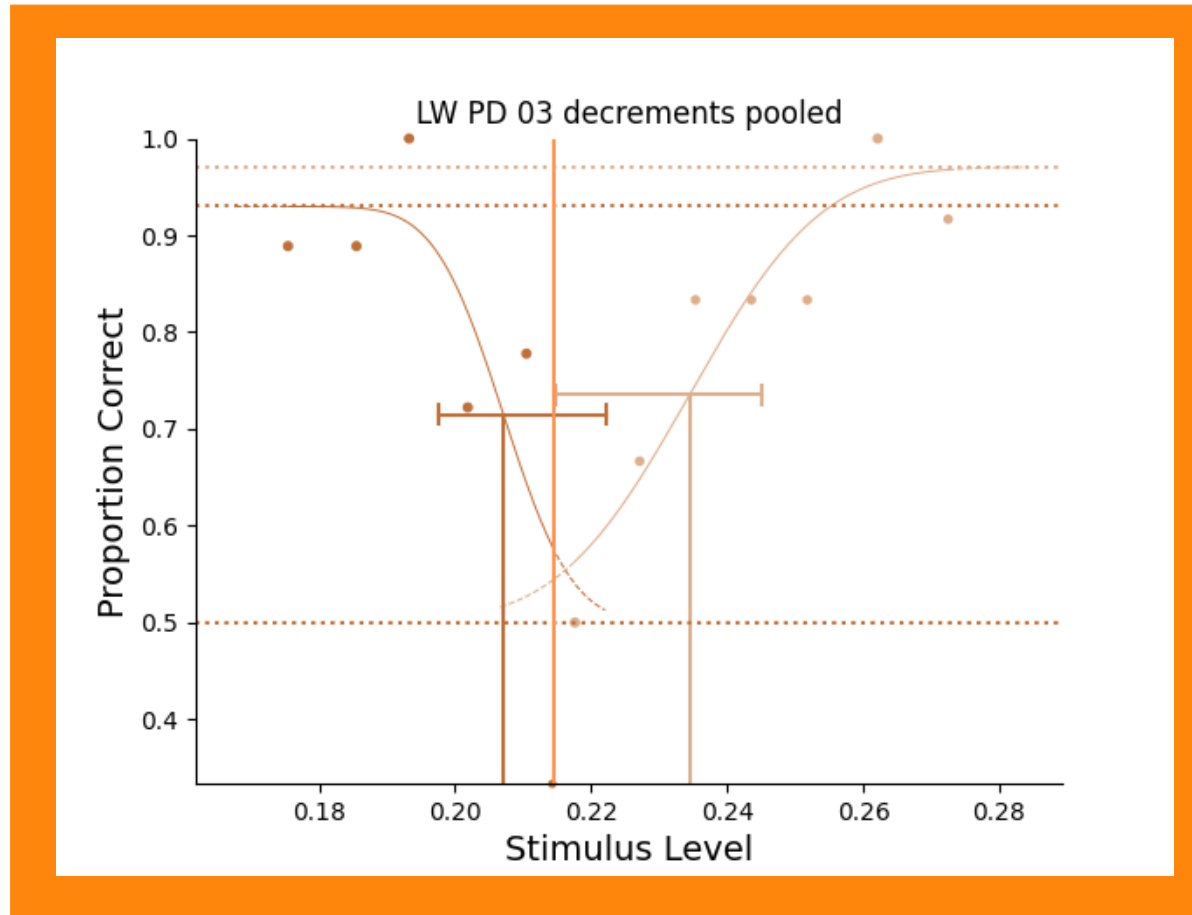
Task: *Which square looks brighter?*



# Results: MLCM

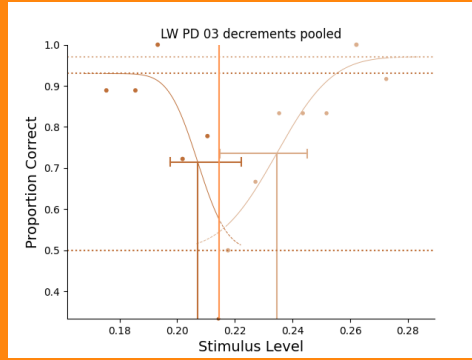


# Results: pedestal discrimination

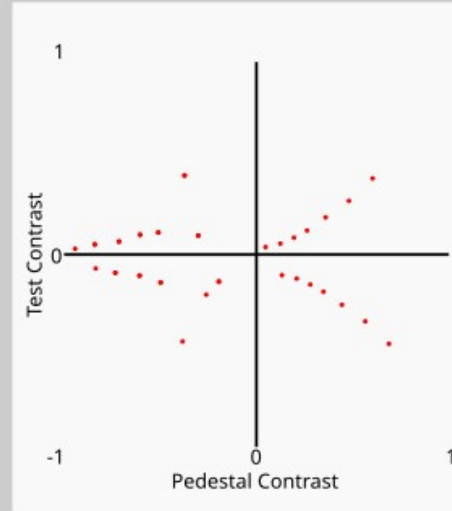


# Pedestal discrimination

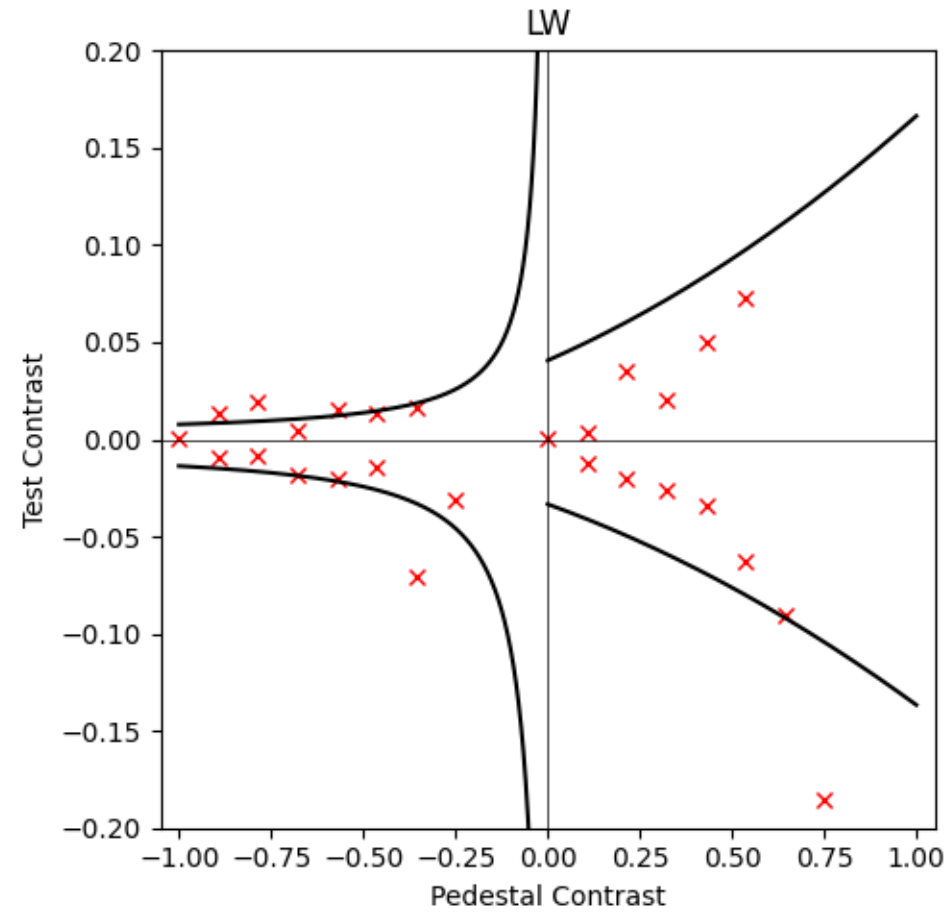
## Pedestal Discrimination



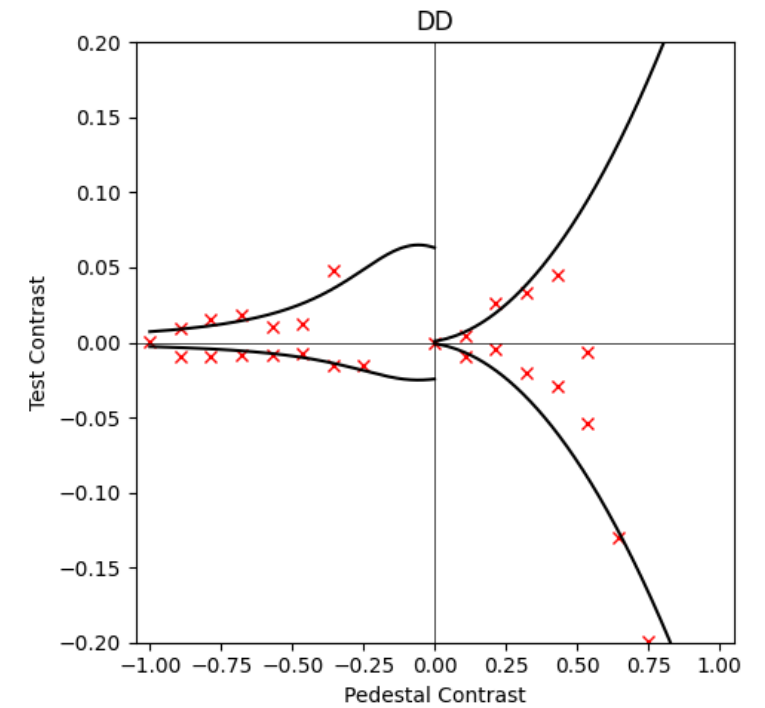
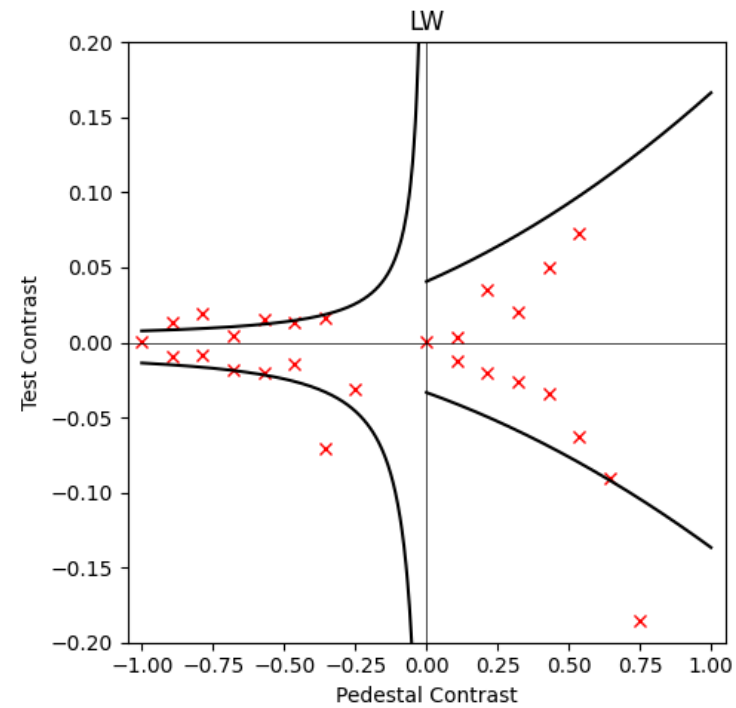
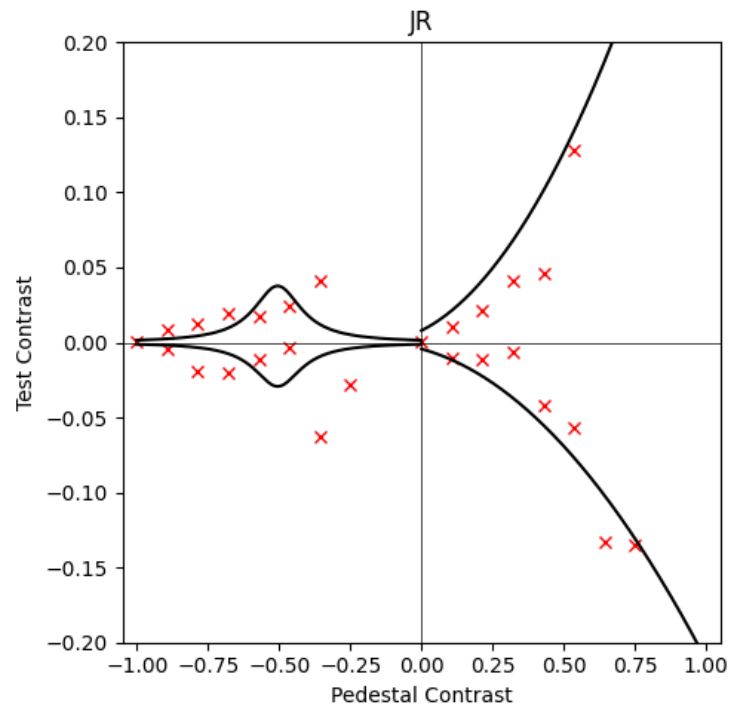
$$C_{\text{test}} = C_{\text{threshold}} - C_{\text{ped}}$$



# Results

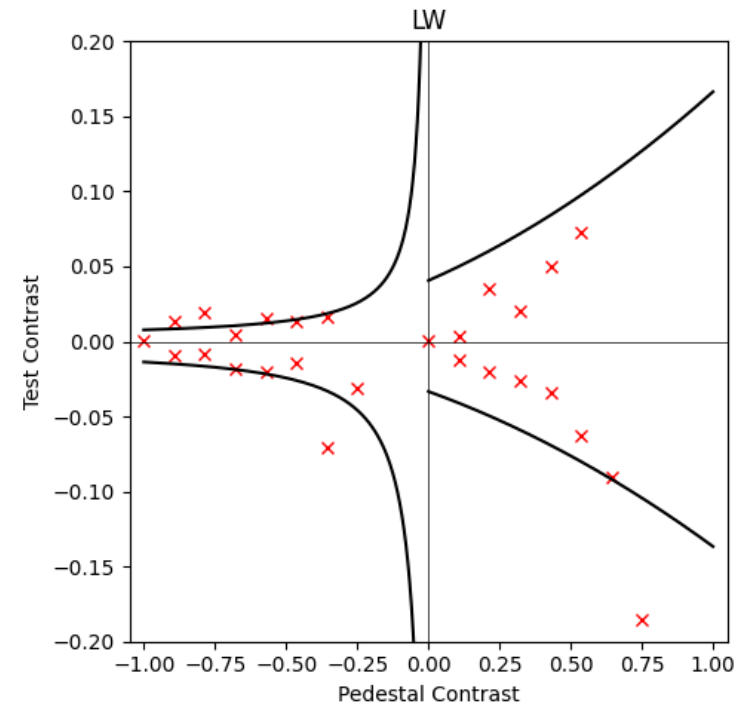


# Results



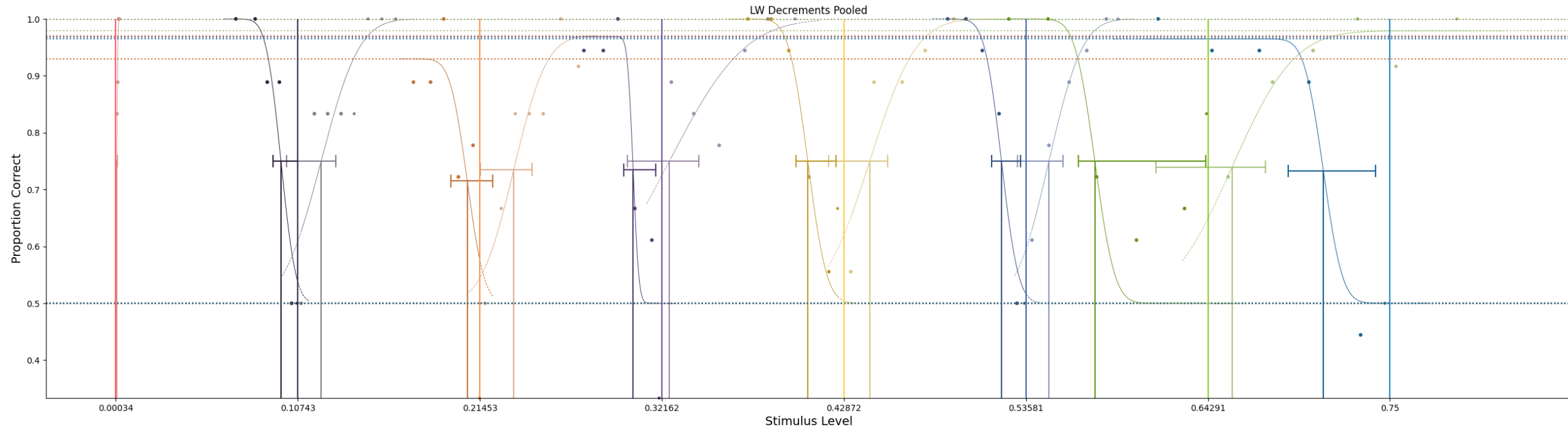
# Discussion

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



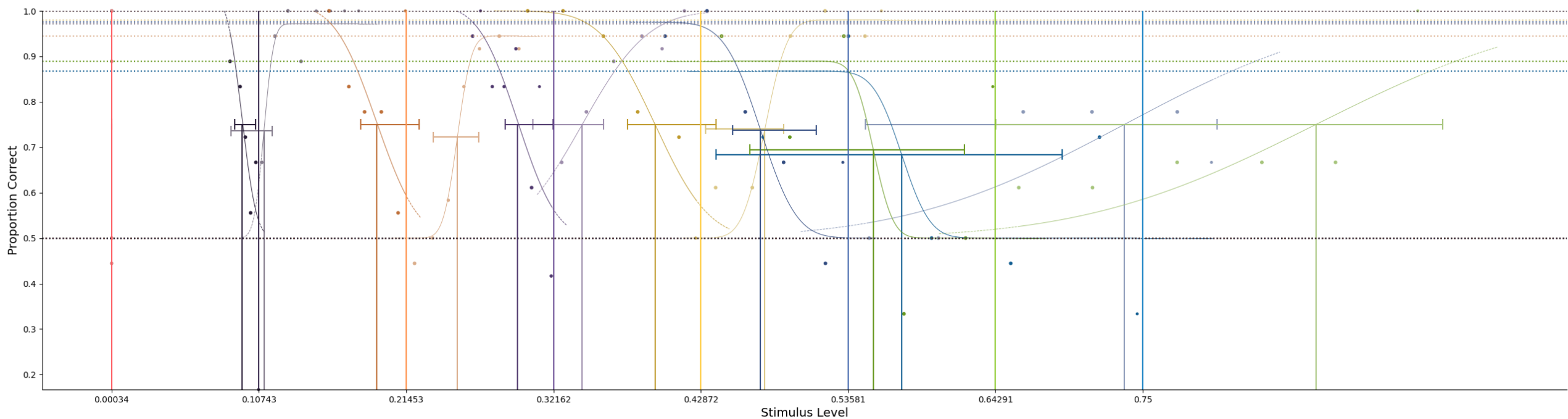
Thank you for your attention.

# Results: pedestal discrimination

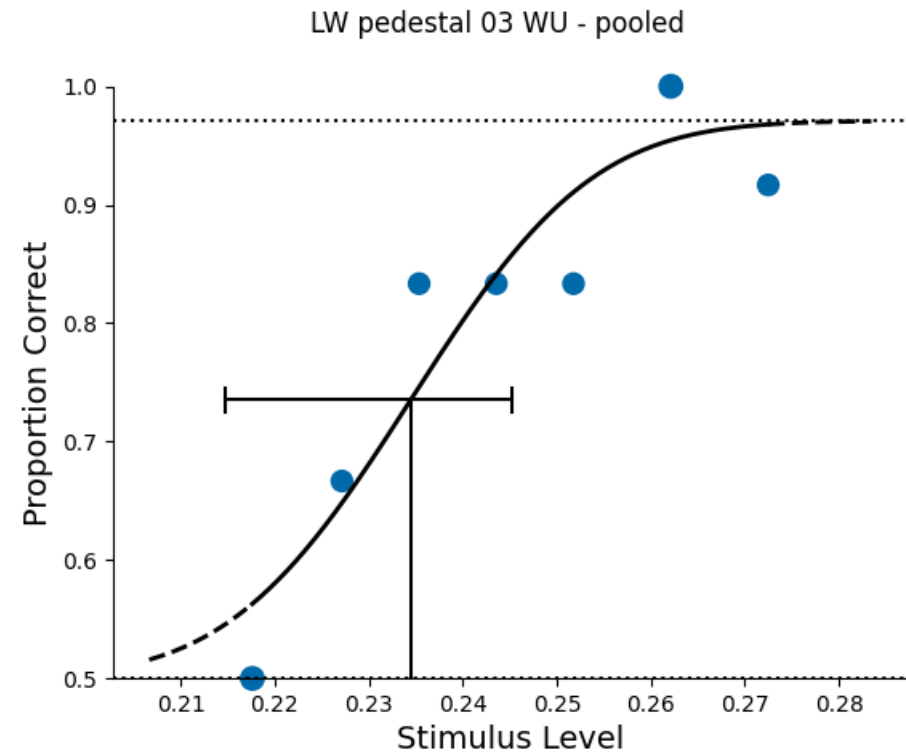
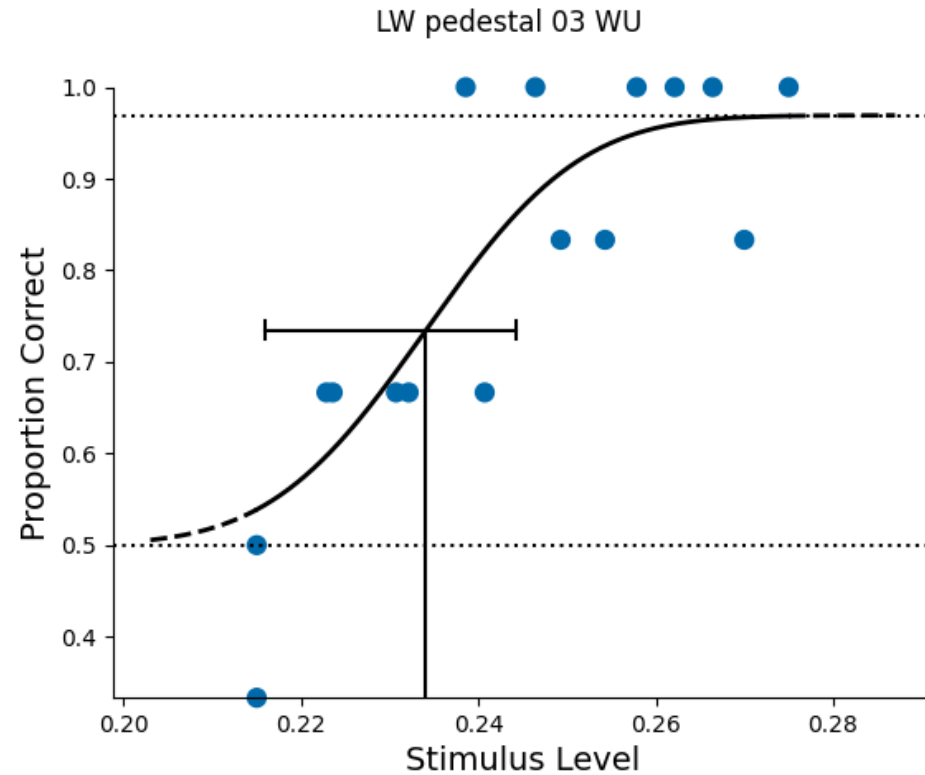




LW Increments Pooled



# 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:

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

