Some Observations on the Masking Effects of Mach-Bands

Tamara Curnow[1], Dorothy A. Cowie, [2],

G. Bruce Henning,[3] and N. Jeremy Hill[4]

[1]University Laboratory of Physiology, Sherrington Building,

Anatomy and Genetics, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PT, United Kingdom

[2] Visual Development Unit, Department of Experimental Psychology,

South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3UD United Kingdom

[3]The Sensory Research Unit, Department of Experimental Psychology,

OX1 3UD, United Kingdom

[4]Max-Planck-Institut für biologische Kybernetik, Spemannstr. 38,

72076 Tübingen, Germany

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email: `tamara.curnow@physiol.ox.ac.uk`

Abstract

The masking effects of Mach bands are complicated because Mach bands are distorted by the signals to be detected. Narrow luminance increments widen dark Mach bands and make the bright bands narrower; decrements narrow the dark bands and widen the bright bands. This subtle cue distorts the shape of psychometric functions relating detection performance to signal magnitude. Fortunately, the opposing effects of incremental and decremental signals mean that randomizing signal effectively removes the distortion because observers become unable to use differences in Mach-band widths to indicate the signal interval and the psychometric functions become approximately parallel on semilogarithmic co-ordinates.

However, an intriguing phenomenon is observed in random polarity experiments when trials with increments are analyzed separately from those with decrements. Near Mach bands, there are large 8-c/deg ripples or oscillations in performance as a function of location across the masking stimulus and the oscillations with increments are 180 out-of phase with those for decrements. The oscillations are much larger than measurement error, and likely to relate to the weighting functions of spatial-frequency-tuned channels detecting the broadband signals. The ripples vanish at stimulus durations below 25 msec implying either that the site of masking has changed or that the weighting function and hence spatial-frequency tuning is slow to develop.

Mach bands; masking; spatial-frequency channels

1 Introduction

Measuring the masking effect of stimuli that produce Mach bands (Mach, 1965) is complicated by the fact that the shapes of the Mach bands are visibly distorted by the signals to be detected (Ratliff, 1965; Henning *et al.*, 2001; 2004). When the signals are luminance increments located within the Mach bands, the distortion takes the form of a widening of the dark band and a narrowing of the bright band; signals that are decrements in luminance produce the opposite effect – narrowing the dark Mach band and widening the bright one. Evidence for the effect is also seen in the results of one observer in the earliest masking study of Mach bands (Fiorentini *et al.*, 1955).

The distortion cue is subtle but affects the shape of the psychometric functions fitted to detection performance in two-alternative forced-choice experiments. Fortunately, the opposing effects of increments and decrements mean that the distortion of the psychometric functions is removed by randomizing the polarity of the signal within blocks of trials. In this case, observers are unable to use differences in the width of the Mach bands as an indication of the interval containing the signal and the psychometric functions, when plotted on semilogarithmic co-ordinates, become approximately parallel for all locations across the masking stimulus thus allowing a sensible "threshold" detection level to be defined (Henning *et al.*, 2004).

However, an intriguing phenomenon is observed in the random polarity experiments when performance on trials with increments and decrements are analyzed separately: in the vicinity of the Mach bands, there are large ripples or oscillations in performance as a function of location across the Mach-band masking stimulus. The signals were $4° \times 0.9'$ horizontal bars and were as likely to be increments as decrements. Fig. 1 [after Fig. 6, Henning *et al.*, 2004)] shows $\Delta L/L$ – the magnitude of the just-noticeable luminance change (at 75% correct in a two-alternative forced-choice experiment for one observer) divided by the masking luminance as a function of location along the ramp. The change from the dark plateau to the ramp occurs at 1.3° and the transition from the ramp to the bright plateau at 2.6°. (Strictly, the magnitude of the just-noticeable decrement should be subtracted from the denominator but the effect of this manipulation is negligible.)

Fig. 1a shows the results for increments, Fig. 1b, the results for decrements. The ripples as a function of location are clearly visible. The error bars indicate ± 1 standard deviation in the observer's 75% correct "threshold" and were extracted from psychometric functions fitted using the techniques of Wichmann and Hill (2001a; 2001b). The ripples for both increments and decrements are large relative to the error bars and they are approximately 180° out-of-phase. The frequency of the ripples is difficult to determine with any precision because the ripple amplitude varies along the ramp and the ripples are limited in spatial extent – both factors that broaden their spectra. However, in both cases their frequency is between 5 and 10 c/deg.

One possibile explanation of the ripples is that they represent alternating excitatory and inhibitory regions of the spatial weighting functions that determine the spatial-frequency- and orientation-tuned channels through which spatial variations in luminance are sometimes thought to be detected (Campbell and Robson, 1968; Blakemore and Campbell, 1969; Greis and Röhler, 1970; Carter and Henning, 1971; Stromeyer and Julesz, 1972; Henning *et al.*, 1981; DeValois and DeValois, 1988; Hamilton *et al.*, 1989; Graham, 1989).

The present paper describes several experimental examinations of the ripples: first, attempts to change their frequency by changing the centre frequency of the signals to be detected, second by using a luminance step rather than the Mach-band masking stimulus, and finally by changing the stimulus duration.

2 Methods

Two-alternative forced-choice masking experiments were conducted with two observation intervals on each trial separated by an uniform field of approximately 800-ms duration. The masking stimulus, usually a luminance 'ramp' for producing Mach bands, varied vertically but was constant in the horizontal direction. [The stimuli were horizontally orientated so that changes in luminance were made at the line rate of the display and not at its pixel rate thus avoiding the stimulus (slew-rate) dependent distortions that would otherwise occur.] The masker was present in both observation intervals and subtended 4×4 degrees of visual angle.

The signal to be detected was one of several different horizontally orientated "bars" all subtending 4° horizontally. One such bar had a rectangular vertical profile subtending $0.9'$ vertically. This signal occupied a broad band of spatial frequencies. The vertical cross-sectional luminanace profiles of the other incremental "bar," is shown in the top panel on the left in Fig.2; the absolute values of its power spectrum is shown on the right. The decremental bars (not shown) had the same envelope with a negative sinusoidal carrier. The vertical luminance profiles consisted of a five-c/deg cosine (or negative cosines), centred in a Gaussian envelope where the σ of the Gaussian envelope was 0.1 degrees of visual angle. This manipulation narrows the bandwidth of the signal and changes its centre frequency. Changing the polarity of the carrier produced no difference in the power spectrum of the signals. Except during the observation intervals, the central 4×4 degrees of the screen was an uniform field at the 78-cd/m^2 mean luminance.

We were minded also to use a signal centred on 15 c/deg but, as can be seen in the lower panels of Fig. 2, a 15-c/deg carrier inside the same 0.1 degree Gaussian envelope produces large decrements as well as the central increment; the spatial specificity of the signal is destroyed and the observers might use the flanking decrements, the central increment or different combinations of all three to reach their decisions. It would be easy to make a 15-c/deg signal more spatially localized, by narrowing the Gaussian envelope to produce small flanking decrements like those for the 2-c/deg grating, but that manipulation broadens the spatial-frequency spectrum at visible spatial frequencies almost to the width of the spectrum of the rectangular bar. Consequently only the 5-c/deg signal was useful.

The observers dark-adapted for a few minutes before each session. The signal on every trial was either an increment or, with equal probability, a decrement in luminance. In each block of trials, the incremental and decremental signals had the same magnitude. Before each observation interval the location at which the signal might lie was indicated by horizontal red arrows at either side of the masking stimulus. Beside each arrow was a small red numeral indicating whether the observer was viewing interval '1' or interval '2'. The arrows were present for 600 ms ending 200 ms before the trial began; only the shafts of the arrows were present during the observation intervals. The masker and signals were gated on and off rectangularly in time. For the narrowband signals, the signal duration was always 500 ms. With the broadband signals, measurements were made with stimuli of different durations.

Both observation intervals contained the masker and were thus identical in form except that one contained the signal. On each trial the signal was as likely to be in the first as in the second observation interval, and, when the signal occurred, it was always at the location indicated by the arrows. After pressing a button to indicate the interval they judged to have contained the signal, the observers were informed which interval had been correct by a large red numeral ('1' or '2') shown at the bottom of the display; they were not informed whether the signal had been an increment or a decrement in luminance.

Trials were presented in blocks of 55 with the first five trials for practice. The observers completed a block of trials at a given magnitude of signal contrast at a given location on the masking background. Then the signal magnitude was changed to produce psychometric functions giving the proportion of correct judgments as a function of the signal magnitude, usually for at least 5 signal levels. The position of the signal was then changed. Psychometric functions at about 35 locations across the masking stimulus were obtained. The experiments were then repeated with the locations in reverse order to give 100 observations for each point on each psychometric function for each condition for each observer.

The stimuli were displayed on a Mitsubishi FR8905SKHKL colour monitor at a frame rate of 152 Hz (non interleaved). The monitor screen subtended 6.8×5.5 degrees of visual angle at the viewing distance of 2 m. The dynamic range of the (carefully linearised) display was extended by connecting two 8-bit digital-to-analogue converters through a passive attenuator to the green gun of the display, as described by Pelli and Zhang (1991) to approximate 12-bit precision in the representation of luminance (Henning *et al.,* 2004). Apart from the signal location indicators, the screen was uniformly dark except for the region subtending 4×4 degrees of visual angle which contained the stimuli. The vertical cross-sectional luminance profile of the Mach-band masker comprised a luminance ramp connecting dark and bright plateaux of constant luminance. The ramp and each of the plateaux subtended 4×1.33 degrees of visual angle. The mean luminance of the display was 78 cd/m^2, measured with a Gamma Scientific photometric telescope calibrated against a beta radiation source. The bright plateau at the bottom of the display had a luminance of 117 cd/m^2 and the dark plateau at the top, 39 cd/m^2; the luminance profile of the ramp connecting the plateaux was linear.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Narrow-Band Signal

Consider first, the results with the relatively narrowband signal centred on 5 c/deg. Because the psychometric functions are approximately parallel on semilogarithmic coordinates, it suffices to consider only one performance level; we use the conventional 75% correct level. Figs. 3 and 4 show, separately for two observers (authors), the signal magnitude corresponding to 75% correct as a function of location in the vicinity of the bright Mach band. Panels 3a and 4a show the results for increments, panels 3b and 4b, the results for decrements. The ripples in performance are clearly visible and have approximately the centre frequency of the signal (5 c/deg); the ripples with increments are approximately 180° out-of-phase from those obtained with decrements and extend large distances from the bands. The ripples obtained with increments are 180° out-of-phase with those obtained with decrements.

To determine the spatial frequency and phase of the ripples, we measured the correlation between the data and elements of an array of sinusoids of different spatial frequency and phase. The sinusoids were adjusted to have approximately the same mean value as the data. The data are, of course, noisy, and the ripples are of limited extent and not equal in magnitude. The latter two factors broaden the spectra of the ripples and all three factor reduce the correlation with extended sinusoids. However, Table 1 gives the frequency and phase of the sinusoids producing the biggest correlations for increments and decrements for both observers at both frequencies. The best frequencies are close to 5 c/deg and the best phase for increments is approximately 180° from the best phase for decrements.

3.2 Step Masking Stimulus

Figs. 5 and 6 show the same observers' performance near a luminance step in the centre of the display – 2 degrees of visual angle from the top of the display. The step jumped from 39 cd/m^2 on a dark plateau occupying the upper half of the display to 117 cd/m^2 on a plateau occupying the lower half thus the change was the same size as the total change in the Mach-band generating stimulus. The signal was the 5-c/deg 'bar' of random polarity and the 75% correct signal levels are again plotted as a function of location in the vicinity of the step. The top panel shows the results for increments, the bottom panel, the results for decrements. Note the change to a much finer scale on the abscissae and the factor of two difference on the ordinate for the two observers.

The ripples are no longer present for either observer when the masking stimulus is a step. The masking produced by increments and decrements is almost identical; the maximum masking for both increments and decrements for GBH occurs at the step and, for TLC the maximum for increments is shifted by only about 0.04° toward the darker part of the display relative the maximum masking for decrements. Plotted as $\Delta L/L$ against location, the masking is roughly symmetrical about the step but plotted as ΔL against location, most of the masking would appear to occur on the brighter side as has been previously reported (Novak and Sperling, 1963; Henning *et al.*, 2001).

3.3 The Effect of Stimulus Duration

Stimulus duration affects the amount of masking at steps or abrupt edges (Novak and Sperling, 1963). Figs. 7-11 summarize the effect of duration on masking by Mach-band stimuli when the signal to be detected is a $0.9'$ bar. The masking stimulus and the signal, when present, had the same duration and were turned on abruptly. Each figure shows separately for two observers (both authors) the signal magnitude corresponding to 75% correct as a function of location. Figs. 7 and 8 show the results for 200-ms stimuli, Figs. 9-11, the results for 25-ms stimuli.

Figs. 7 and 8 show that at 200 ms, the ripples remain. The data are noisier than with the long duration stimuli of Fig. 1 and the Weber fraction, $\Delta L/L$, has increased but the ripples remain roughly the same size. At 25 ms (Figs. 9 and 10) the Weber fraction has increased further particularly on the dark plateau for GBH. Although Weber's Law holds for DAC, it no longer holds for GBH for whom $\Delta L/L$ is twice the size on the dark as on the bright plateau. However, the most striking result is that the ripples disappear with 25-ms stimuli.

The masking effects on decrements and increments differ: decrements require more magnitude to be detected in the vicinity of the edge of the bright plateau than on it and less magnitude to be detected in the vicinity of the edge of the dark plateau than on it. Thus the masking effect of the Mach-band stimulus on decrements follows the perceptual appearance of Mach bands. Increments follow the inverse pattern and require less magnitude to be detected in the vicinity of the edge of the bright plateau than on it and more magnitude to be detected in the vicinity of the edge of the dark plateau than on it. The complementary effects appear clearly in Fig. 11, where the results for 25-ms increments and decrements for the observers' 75% contours are shown on the same graph.

4 General Discussion

The easiest interpretation of the ripples is that they reflect the spatial characteristics of the spatial-frequency-tuned "channels" through which the signals are thought to be detected (Campbell and Robson, 1968; Blakemore and Campbell, 1669; Greis and Röhler, 1970; Carter and Henning, 1971; Stromeyer and Julesz, 1972; Henning *et al.,* 1981; Henning, 1988). The channel characteristics are usually measured in the spatial frequency domain and partially specified by their spatial-frequency tuning; their spatial phase characteristics, on which the form of their spatial-weighting characteristic depends, is usually unspecified (Henning *et al.,* 1983). The properties of behavioural "channels" are sometimes identified with those of orientation and spatial-frequency tuned cortical neurones but the spatial-phase characteristics of the latter are rarely determined (Hamilton *et al.*, 1989). However, a few general features of the spatial characteristics of a "channel" can be summarized: if the "channel" weighting function has alternating positive and negative regions, they will usually ripple at the centre frequency of the channel and the spatial extent of the ripples will decrease as the bandwidth of the "channel" increases (Papoulis, 1968).

If the ripples represent the operation of spatial-frequency tuned channels, the disappearance of the ripples for the 25-ms stimuli implies that at 25 ms, either that the site of masking has changed or that the behavioural channels have yet to form.

The different shapes for increments and decrements with the 25-ms stimuli also has implications: the data for decrements follow the appearance of Mach bands implying, as Mach inferred, a weighting function with an excitatory centre and flanking inhibitory surround reminiscent of on-centred cells. The complementary results with increments suggest off-centred cells. This line of argument, together with the lack or ripples, implies that masking at short durations is determined by the operation of mechanisms at lower levels in the visual system and that spatial-frequency tuned channels may be cortical, where more and deeper oscillations in the cross-section of the spatial weighting functions produce narrower spatial-frequency tuning and, presumably, ripples in the masking functions. At longer durations the masking appears to occur at cortical where there are more narrowly tuned mechanisms that as a consequence of their narrow tuning, have many ripples in their spatial weighting functions.

We can see no easy explanation why the ripples should disappear at a step – for most observers Mach bands are not seen at a step either. Yet explanations based on the linear operation of weighting functions require Mach bands to be greater at a step than at ramps between the same luminance levels. It is hardly an explanation to suggest a different processor but that seems the only reasonable possibility.

The 25-ms masking function with decrements, which follow the appearance of Mach bands, appears to be processed in on-channels and increments in off-channels. Whether this is a reasonable suggestion depends on the form of the rate vs level functions for the two types of channel and where on the rates determined by the backgrounds on the plateaux and near the bands.

Geometrical considerations of circularly symmetrical receptive fields with the response of the antagonistic surround roughly balancing that of the central area suggest that their response to narrow strips lying across their centres will be in the direction determined by central region. Thus signals that are luminance increments lying across the centres of receptive fields will increase the response of on-cells and decrease the response of off-cells; strips of luminance decrement will have the opposite effect. for on-cells the response under the bright plateau will always be less than for on-cells located with their central region just touching the edge of the bright plateau. On-cells under the dark plateau will have a higher response than on-cells located with their central region just touching the edge of the dark plateau. The opposite situation occurs with off-cells.

To proceed further, we assume that the response of both cells approach some asymptotic upper rate limit and that the response of both types of cell to the brief 25-ms flash of the Mach-band stimulus is just below that saturation rate where the rate vs intensity function is negatively accelerated. In this operating regime, a masker location producing a greater response will produce more masking than a location producing a smaller response because the curvature of the rate vs intensity function means that a bigger signal will be required to produce the same change in response as that produced where the masker is less effective. On this line of argument, the ordering for increments fits the response of off-cells and the ordering for decrements fits the response of on-cells just as we observe.

Further, in this near saturation region, the response of off-cells to incremental signals will be greater than the response of on-cells because the increments drive the response of off-cells lower – away from the saturating level, and increments drive on-cells toward their saturation level. Thus it would be expected that off-cells would dominate the behavioural response to increments.

Similar arguments imply that on cells should dominate the behavioural response to decrements but we are reluctant to speculate further in the absence of relevant physiological observations.

It is also possible that the data at short durations arise because spatial-frequency tuning in cortical cells is slow to develop and not present for 25-ms stimuli. Increasingly little is known about the functional characteristics of the higher levels of the visual system (Guillery and Sherman, 2002; Sincich and Horton, 2005). However, there is some physiological data showing spatial-frequency tuning is present at short durations in cortical cells and that it is only the spatial frequency to which they respond best that changes with duration (Albrecht *et al.*, 2002). On the other hand, the data of Ringach *et al.* (*et al.*, 1997) might conceivably be interpreted as showing little orientation tuning in cortical cells at short durations. We are reluctant to speculate further without more evidence.

5 Summary

The masking effects of Mach bands on signals of random polarity are different depending on whether the stimulus is an increment or a decrement. With signals of long duration there are large ripples in the function relating the signal "threshold" magnitude to location. The ripples for increments and decrements have similar spatial frequencies but are approximately 180° out-of-phase. The spatial frequency of the ripples (about 8 c/deg with broadband signals) can be altered a bit by manipulating the spatial-frequency content of the signals.

The ripples vanish at a luminance step.

The ripples also vanish at stimulus durations below 25 msec implying either that the site of masking has changed or that the weighting function and hence spatial-frequency tuning is slow to develop.

6 Acknowledgement

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Figure Captions

Fig. 1 shows, for a single observer, the "threshold" luminance change (corresponding to 75% correct) divided by the masking luminance as a function of location. The results were extracted from an experiment in which the polarity of the signal was randomized. Fig. 1a shows the data for increments, Fig. 1b, the data for decrements. The background was an horizontally orientated simulus producing a dark Mach band near the stimulus inflection point at 1.3 degrees and a bright Mach band near the stimulus inflection point at 2.6 degrees. The signal to be detected was a $0.9'$ horizontal bar. The vertical lines indicate ± 1 standard deviation.

Fig. 2 shows the cross-sectional luminance profile of narrow-band signal 'bars' (in the lefthand panels) and their spectra: the top pair for an (incremental) 5 c/deg cosine 'carrier' within an approximately Gaussian envelope with a σ of about $6'$. In the lower pair the carrier is 15 c/deg within the same Gaussian envelope. Decremental signals were produced by changing the sign of the carrier.

Fig. 3, in the same format as Fig. 1, shows the increments (upper panel) and decrements (lower panel) corresponding to 75% correct for observer TLC. The signal to be detected was the 5-c/deg 'bar.' The vertical lines indicate ± 1 standard deviation.

Fig. 4 as Fig. 3 but for observer GBH.

Fig. 5 as Fig. 3 but with a masking stimulus that was a step in luminance from the luminance of the lower plateau to that of the the upper plateau. The step occurred at $2°$.

Fig. 6 as Fig. 5 but for observer GBH.

Fig. 7 shows for GBH, the "threshold" luminance change (corresponding to 75% correct) divided by the masking luminance as a function of location across the Mach-band stimulus. The signal to be detected was a $0.9'$ horizontal bar and the the results were extracted from an experiment in which the polarity of the signal was randomized. Fig. 7a shows the data for increments, Fig. 7b, the data for decrements. Vertical lines indicate ± 1 standard deviation.The stimulus duration was 200 ms.

Fig. 8 as Fig. 7 but for observer DAC.

Fig. 9 as Fig. 7 but for a stimulus duration of 25 ms.

Fig. 10 as Fig. 8 but for a stimulus duration of 25 ms.

Fig. 11 shows the data for 25-ms increments and decrements on the same graph – the upper panel for GBH, the lower panel, for DAC.

Observer	Frequency (c/deg)	Phase (deg)
TLCincs	4.8	168
TLCdecs	4.8	0
GBHincs	4.9	192
GBHdecs	4.9	0

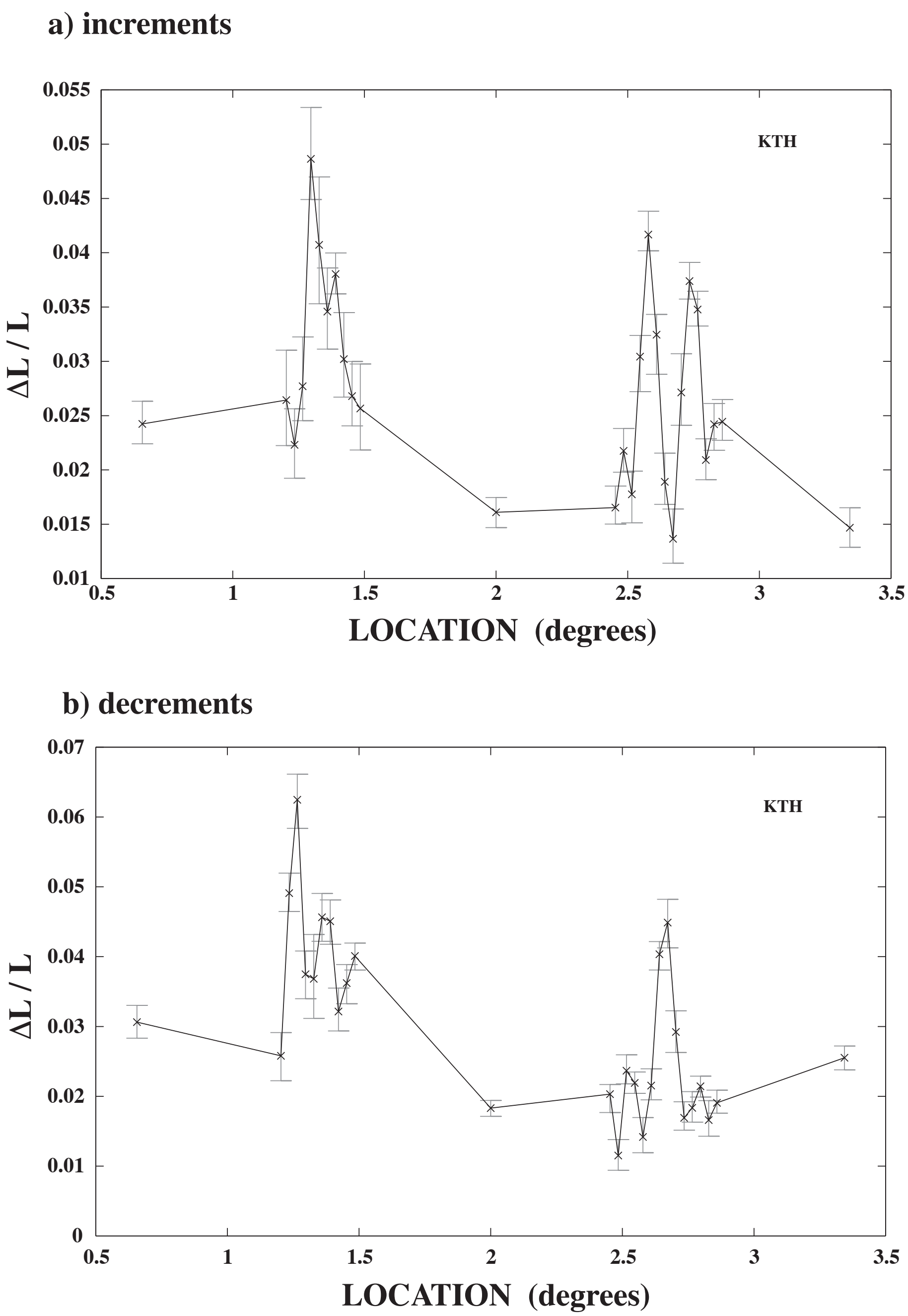


Fig. 1

Figure 1:

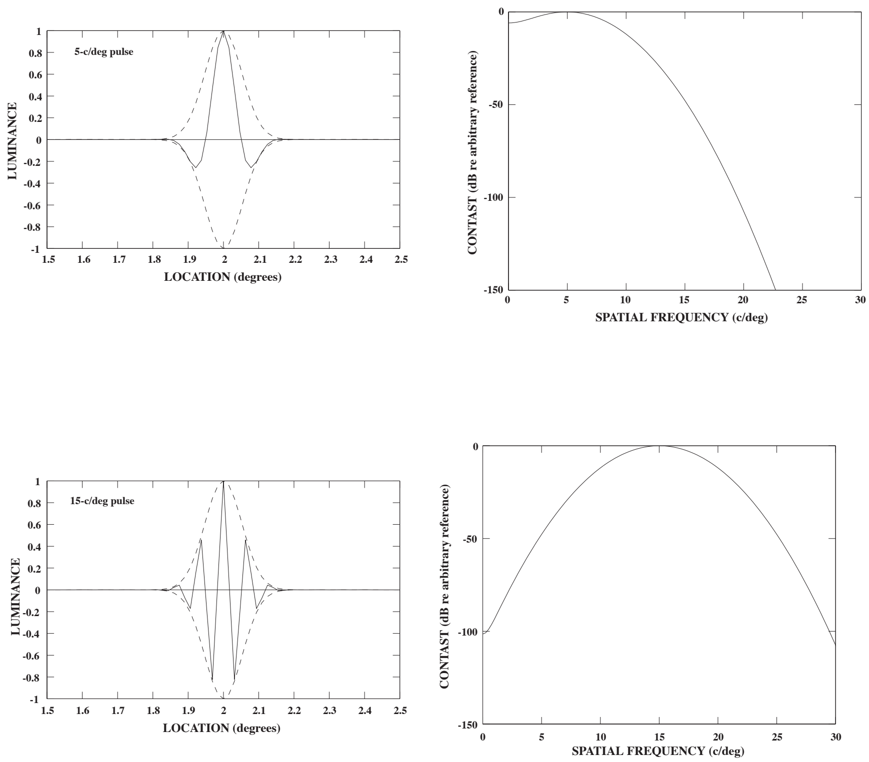


Fig. 2

Figure 2:

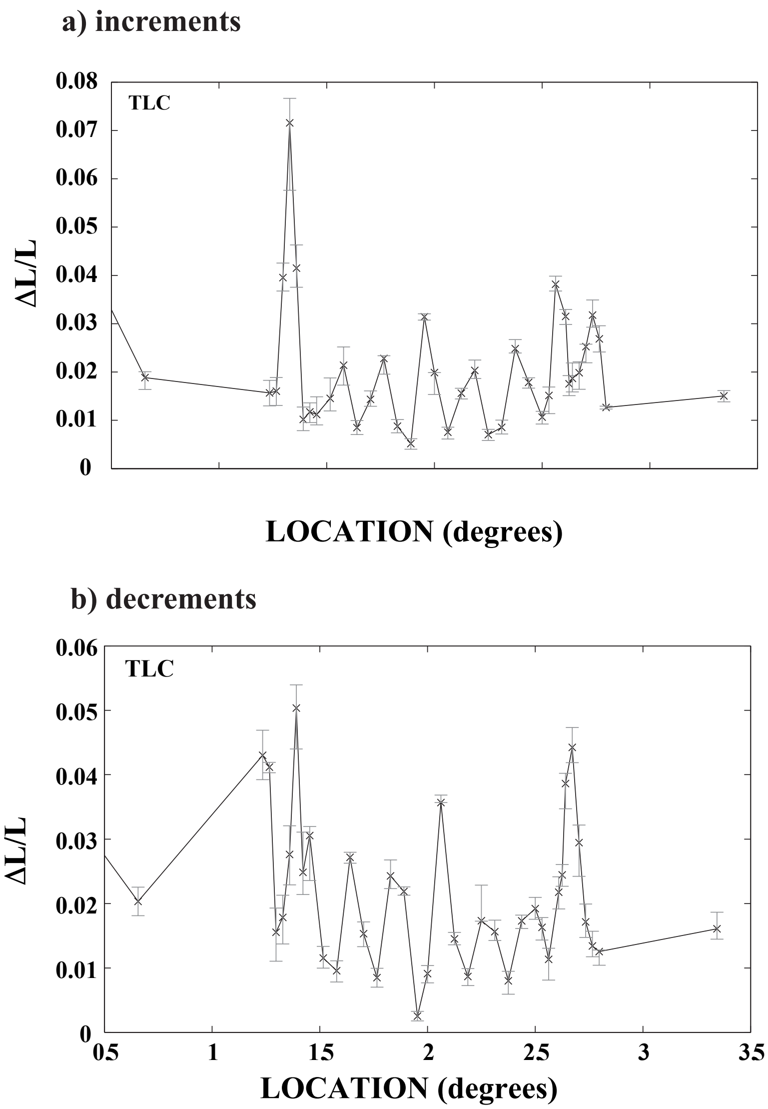


Fig. 3

Figure 3:

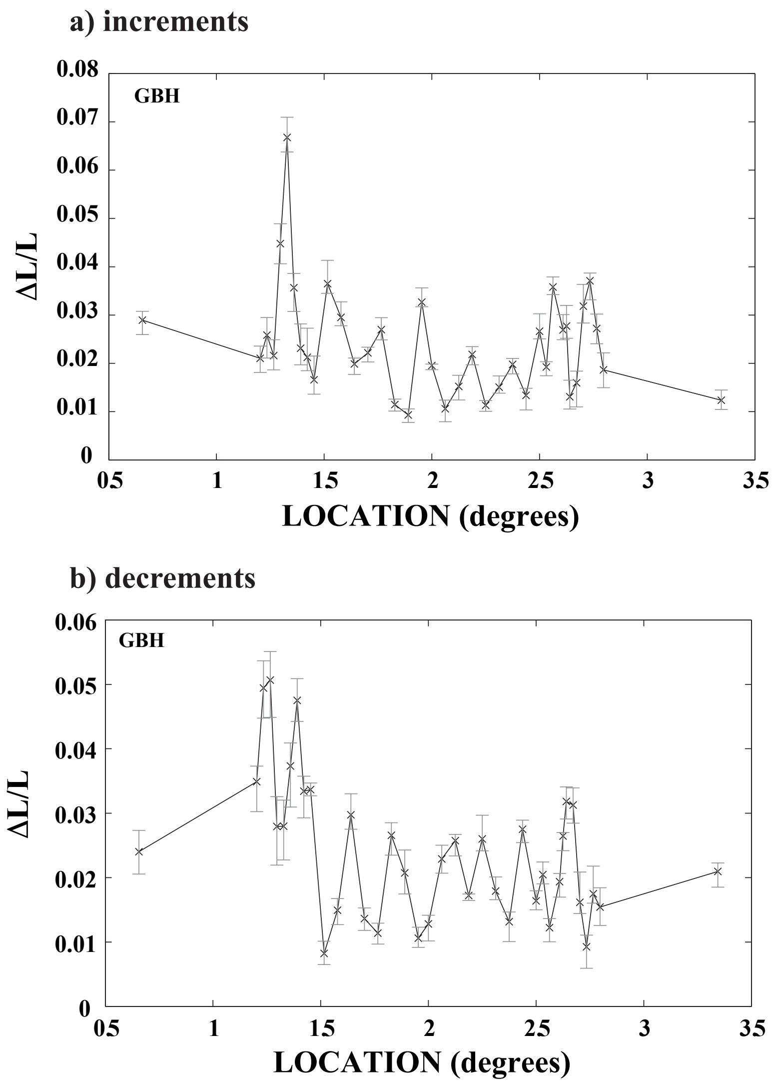
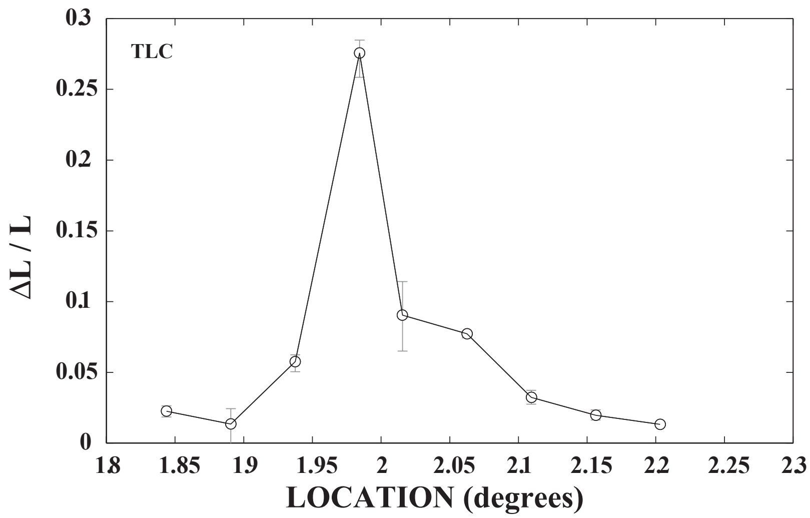


Fig. 4

Figure 4:

a) increments



b) decrements

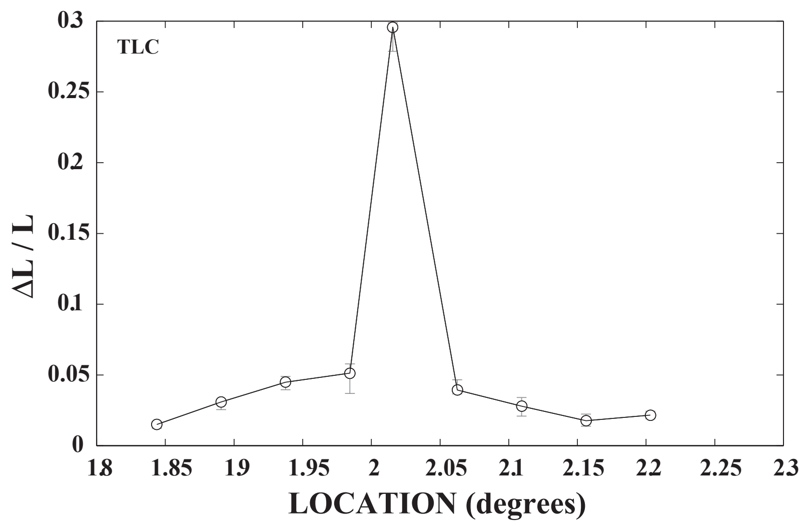


Fig. 5

Figure 5:

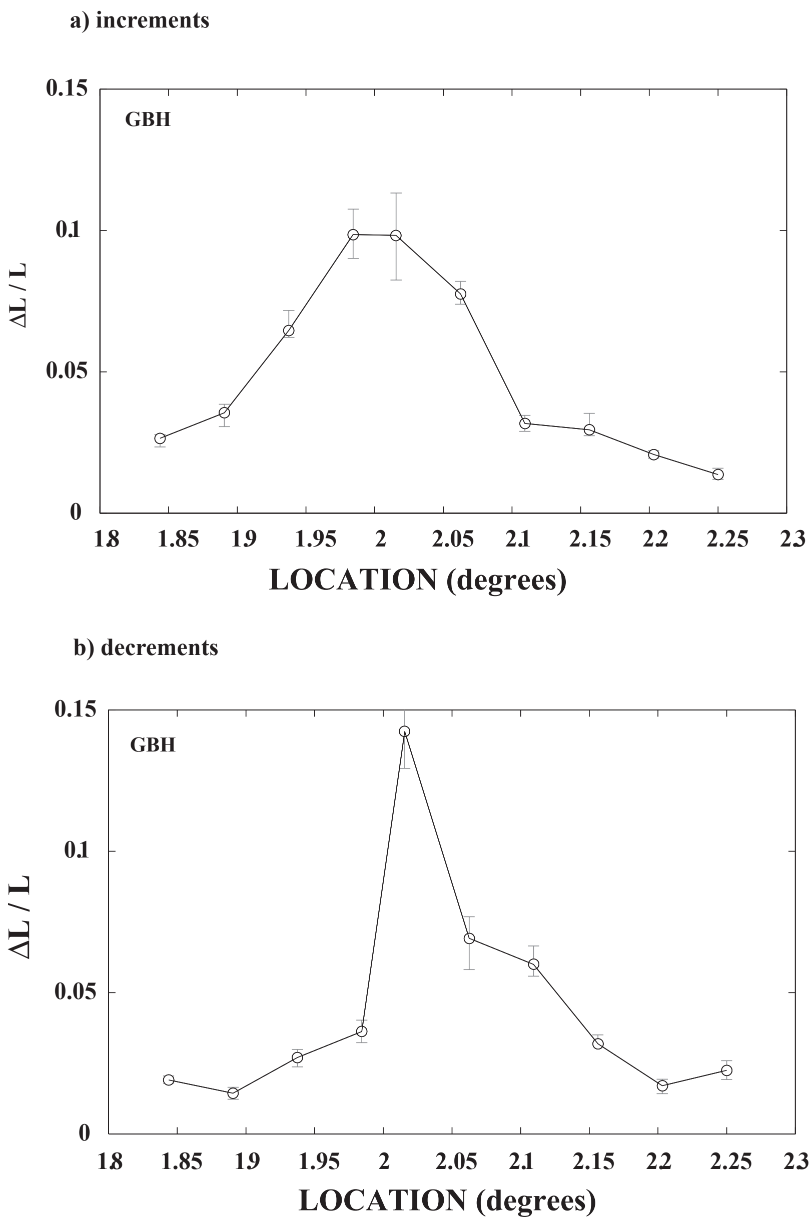


Fig. 6

Figure 6:

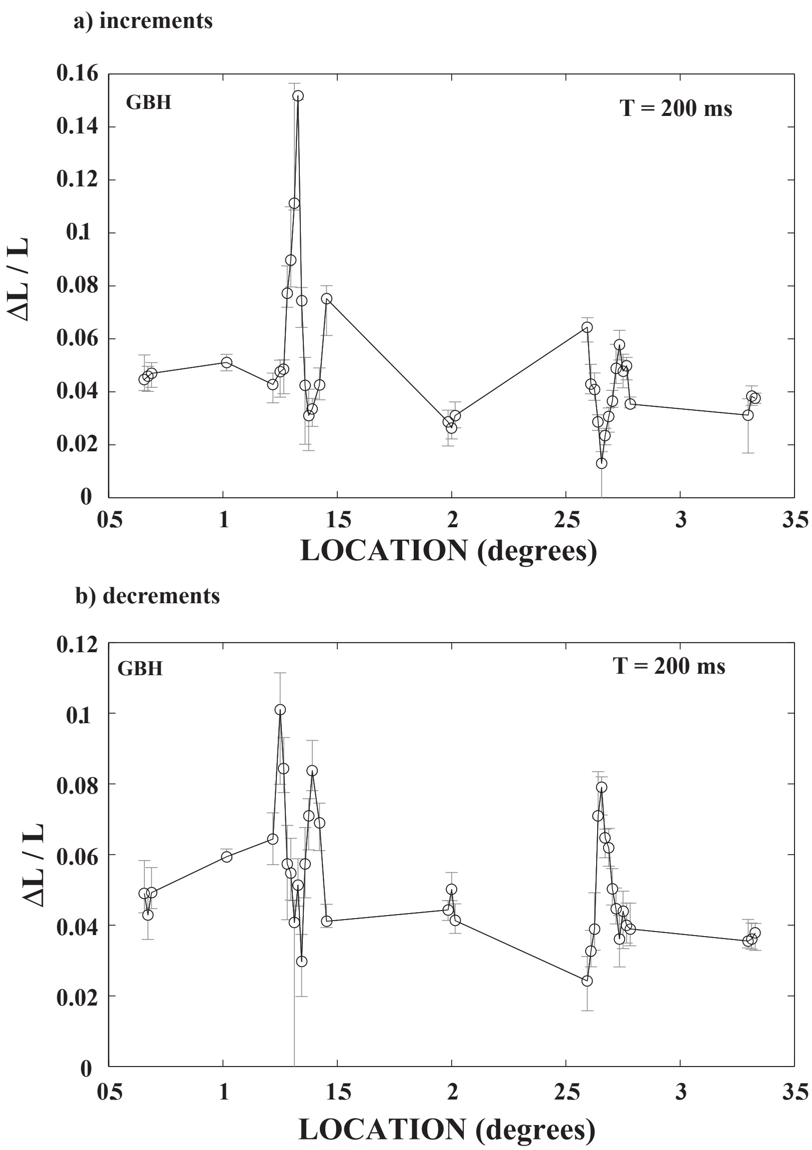


Fig. 7

Figure 7:

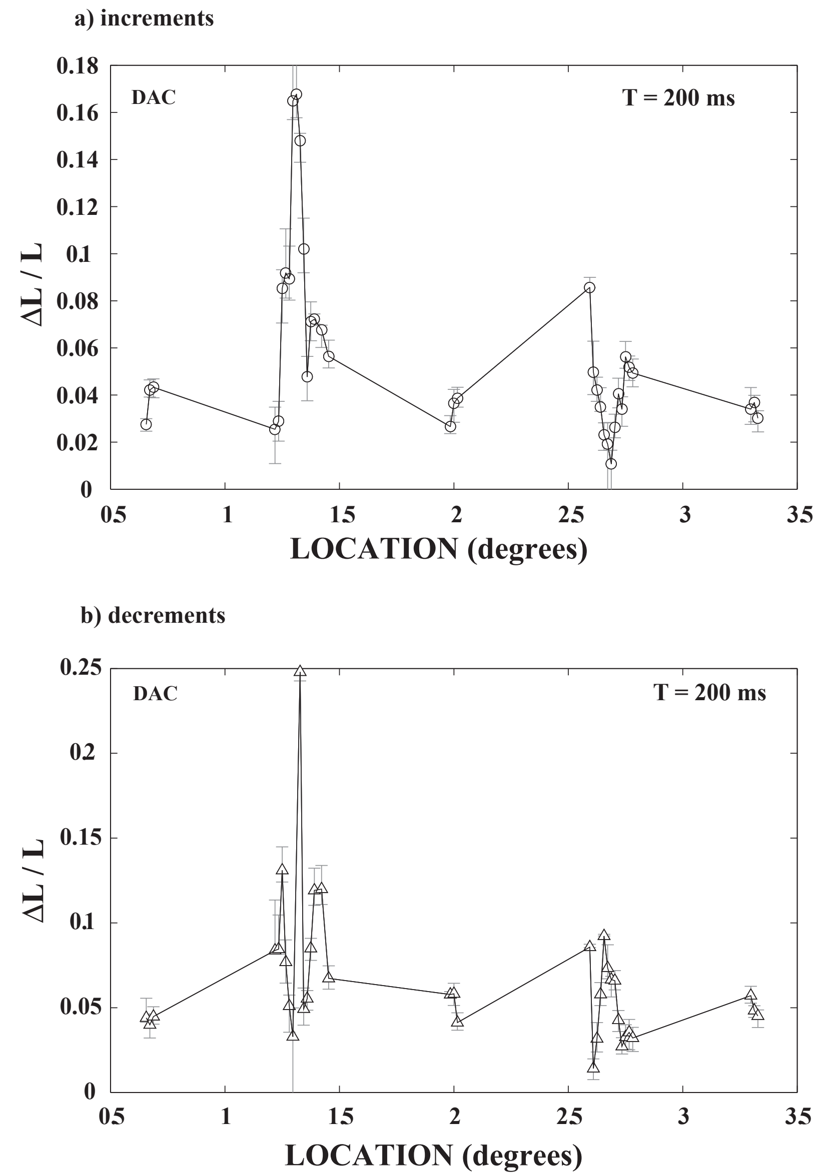


Fig. 8

Figure 8:

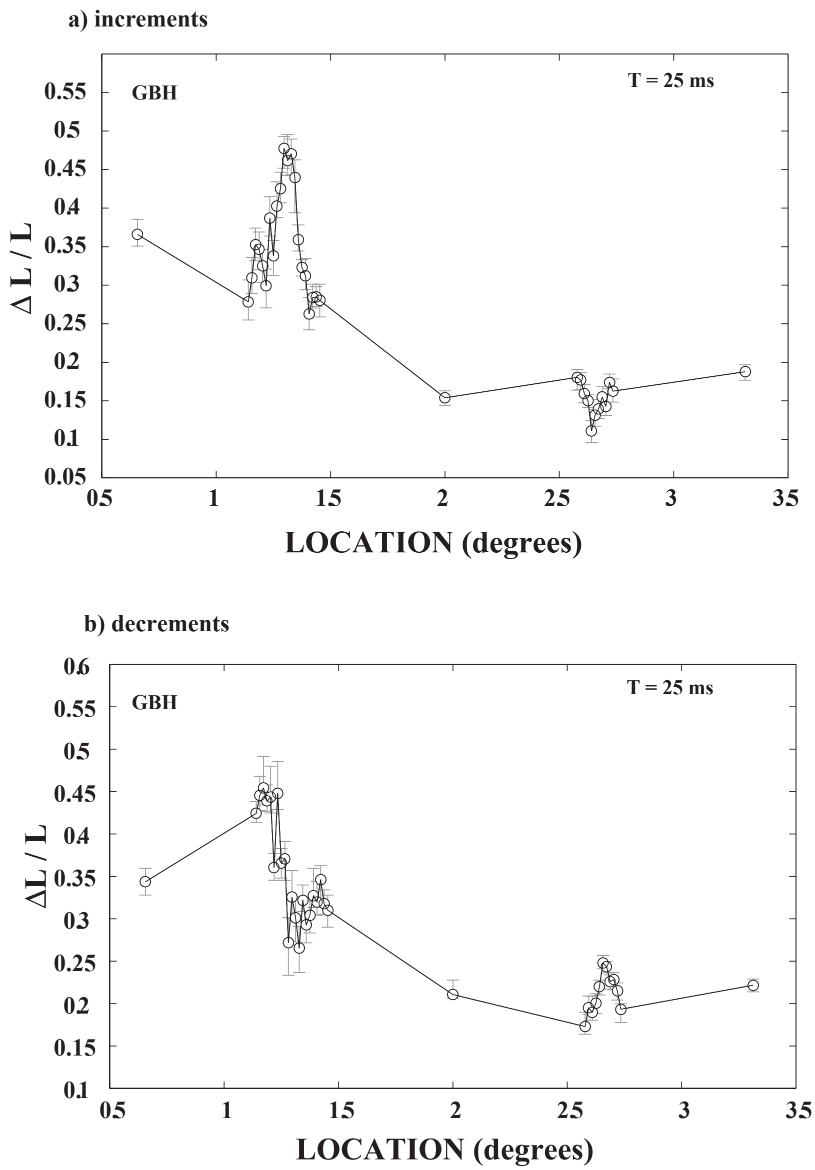
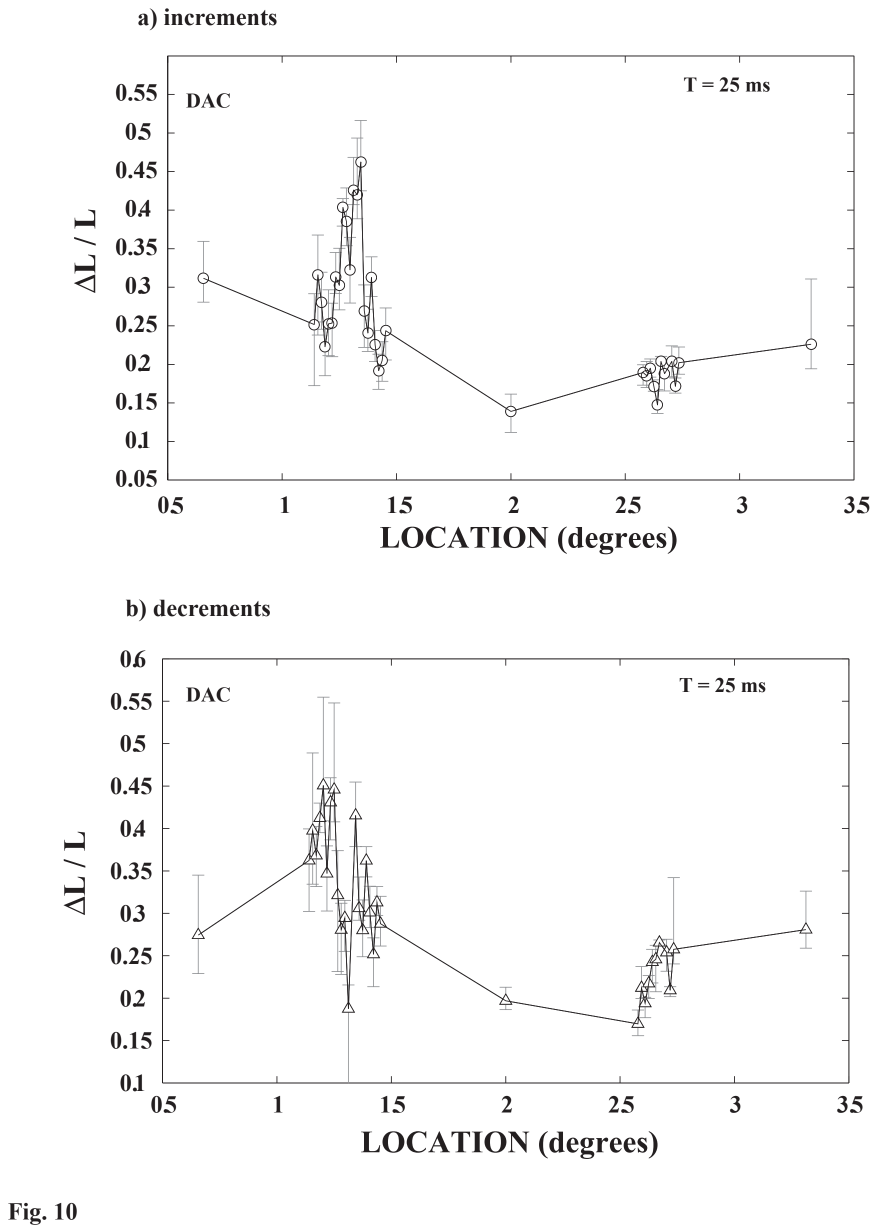


Fig. 9

Figure 9:



a) increments
DAC
T = 25 ms
ΔL / L
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
05
1
15
2
25
3
35
LOCATION (degrees)
b) decrements
DAC
T = 25 ms
ΔL / L
0.6
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
05
1
15
2
25
3
35
LOCATION (degrees)
Fig. 10

Figure 10:

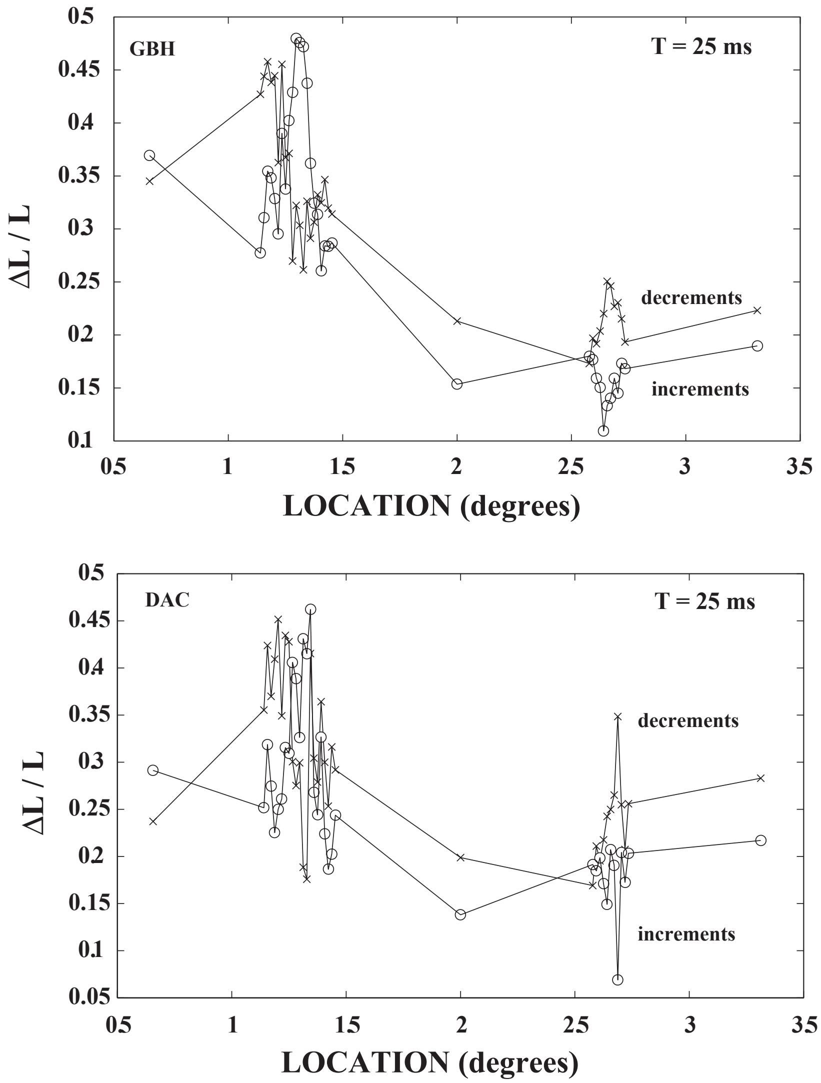


Fig. 11

Figure 11: