

Colour vision

The image features the text "Colour vision" in a stylized, rounded font. Each letter is filled with a different color from a rainbow spectrum, transitioning from pink on the left to purple on the right. The letters are set against a solid dark blue background. Below the text, there are several horizontal white lines that create a sense of depth and shadow, making the text appear to float above a surface.

# Colour

**Colour:** a private experience...

## **Definition:**

- Additive mixture: light
- Subtractive mixture: ink or paint

## **Photoreceptors:**

Rods: monochromatic

Cones: trichromatic

—trichromatic theory:

Young and Helmholtz

vs

—principle of univariance

# Physiology

## Ganglion cells and LGN

Concentric single opponent cells

Concentric non-opponent cells

## Striate cortex (Hering)

Purely opponent cells

Double opponent cells

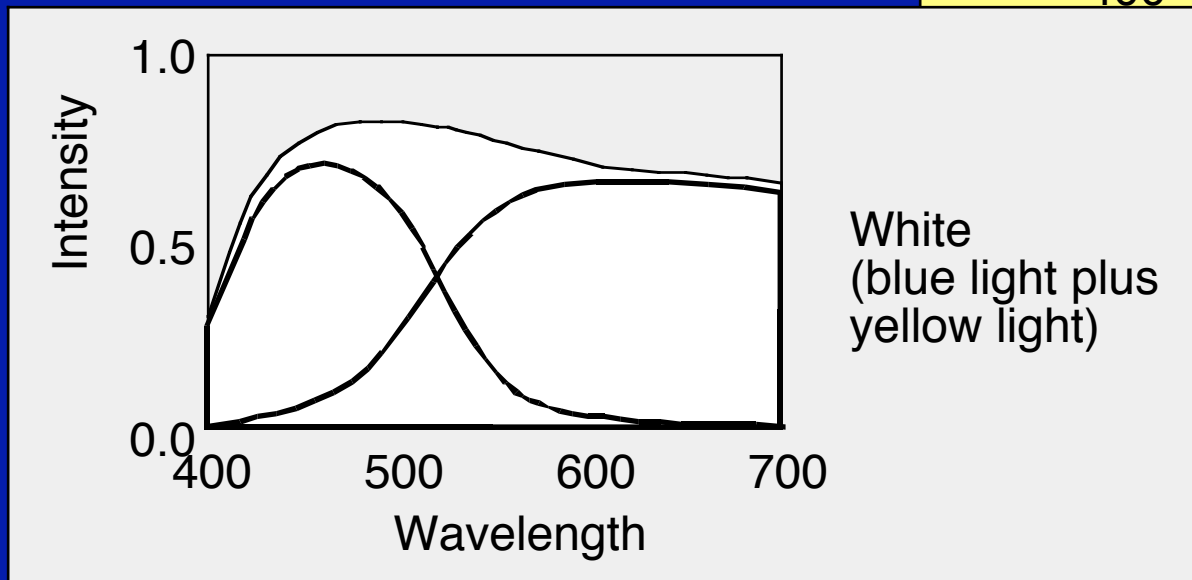
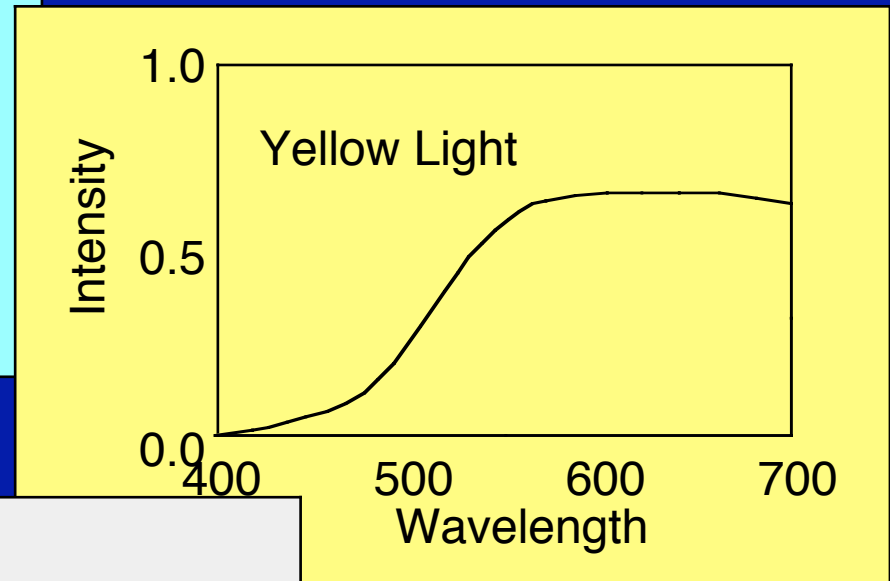
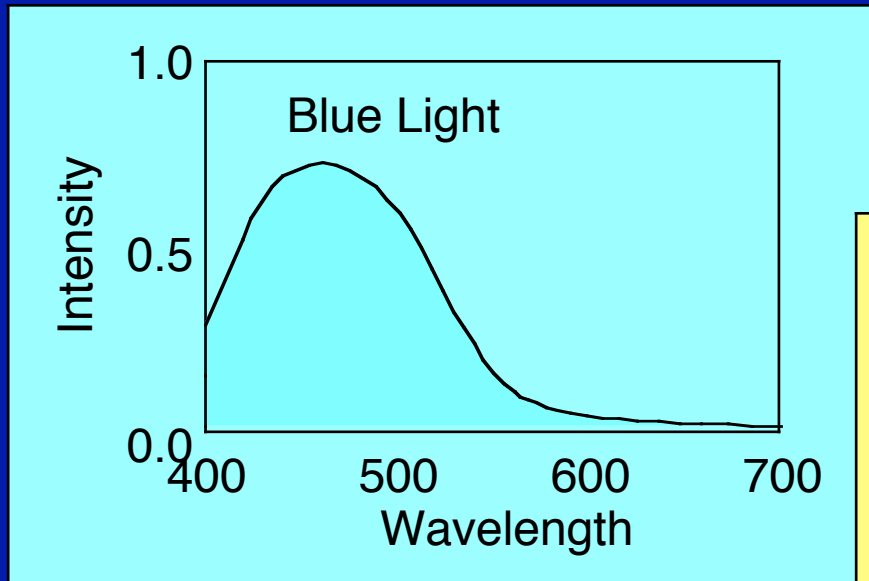
## Psychophysical evidences for physiology

Negative afterimages

Colour constancy

# Additive colour mixing

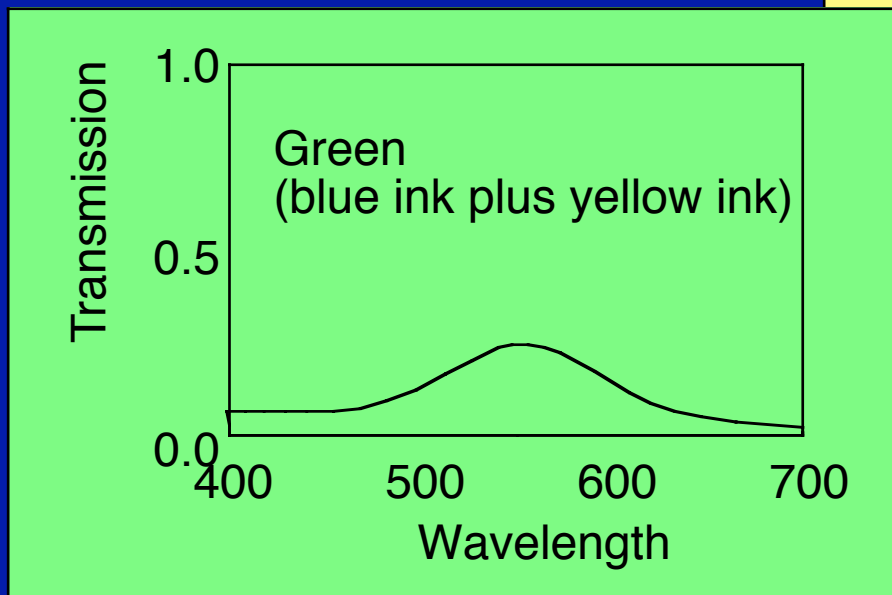
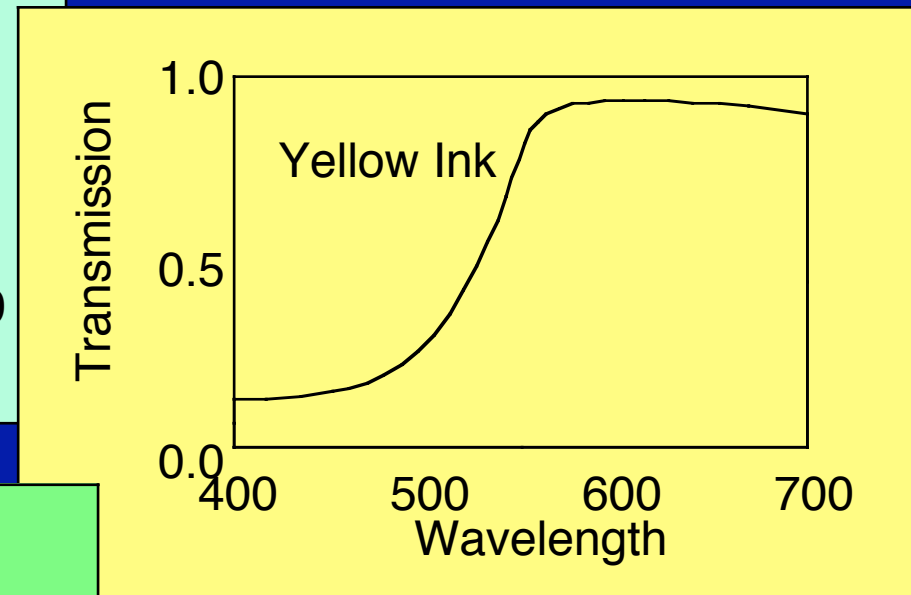
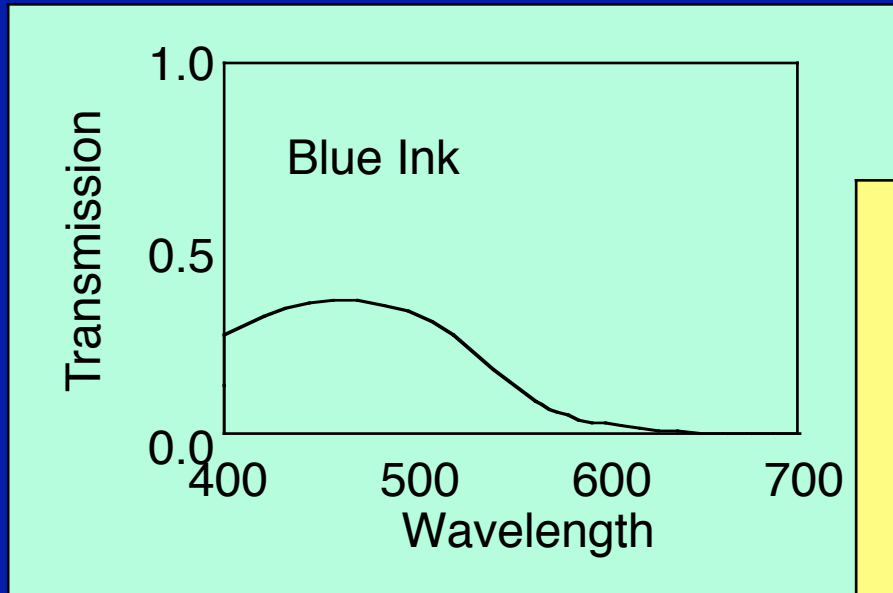
light





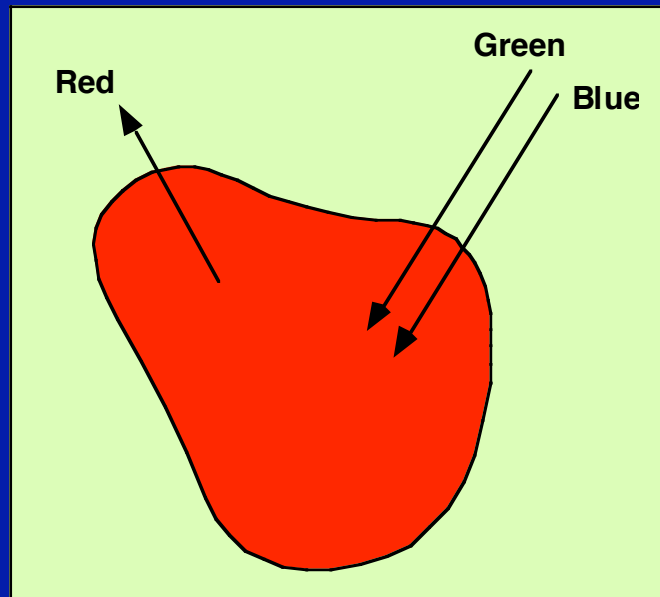
# Subtractive colour mixing

paint



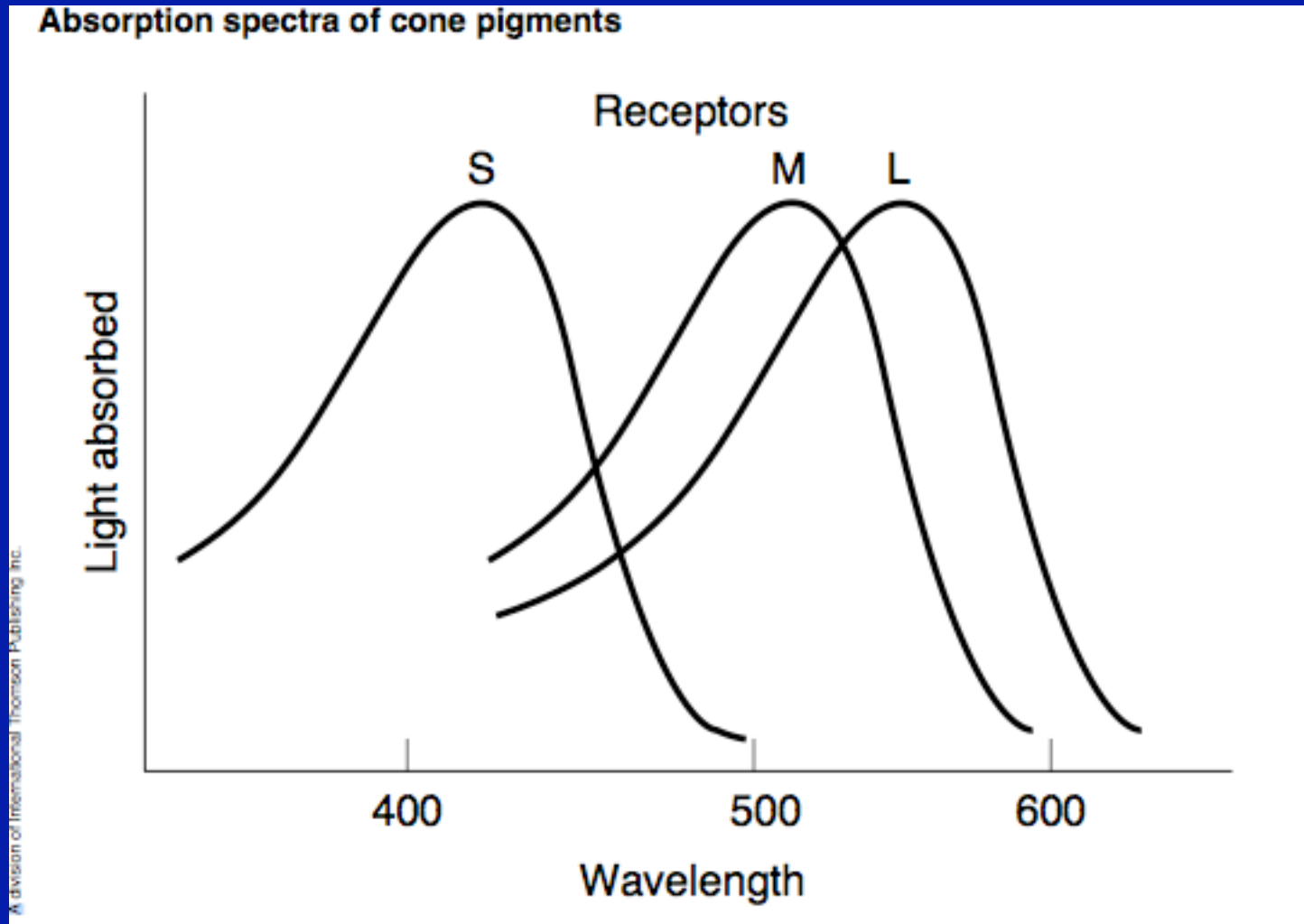
filters

# Paint reflects colours (wavelength)



# Photoreceptors absorb "colours"

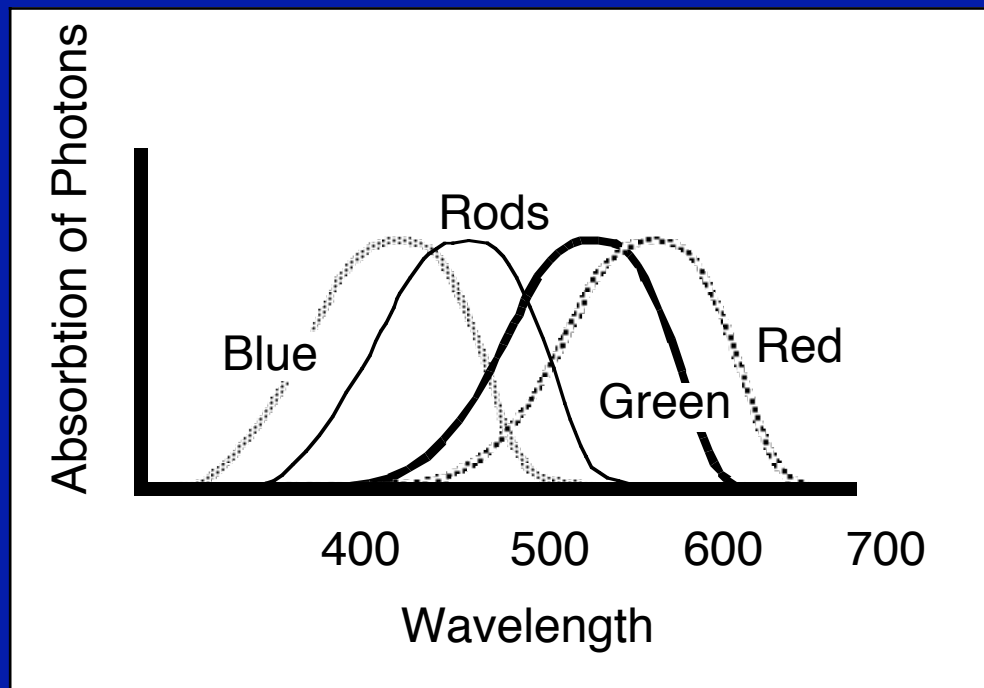
## Light of different wavelengths





# Photoreceptors absorb "colours"

## Light of different wavelengths



# Colour deficiencies

## Monochromatism

One receptors wavelength selectivity

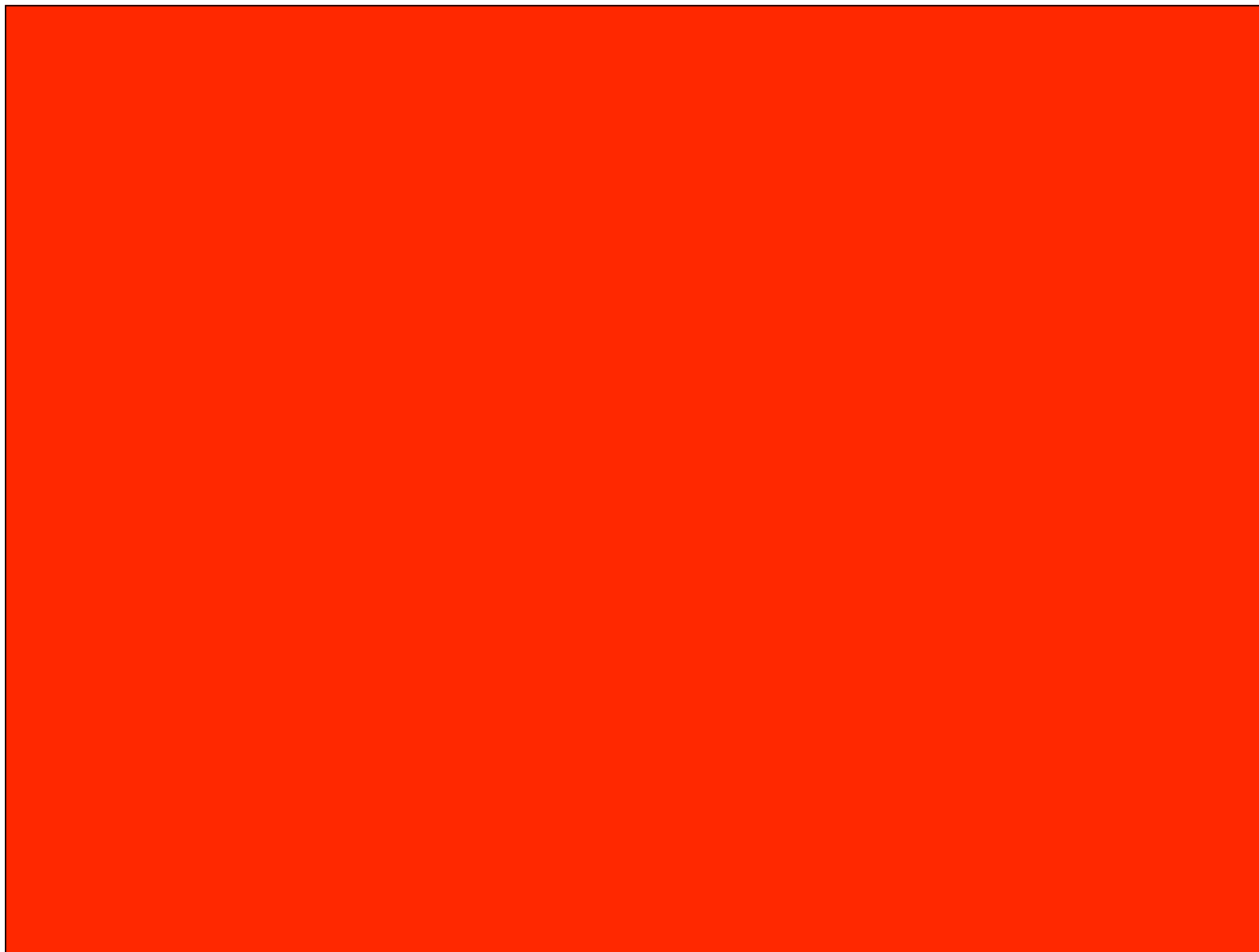
## Dichromatism

Two receptors wavelength selectivity

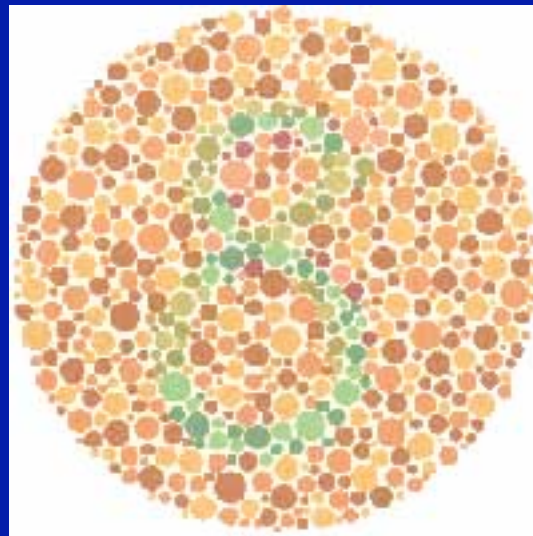
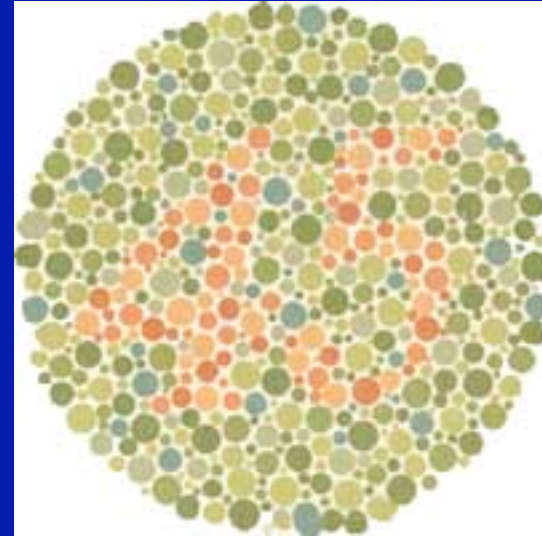
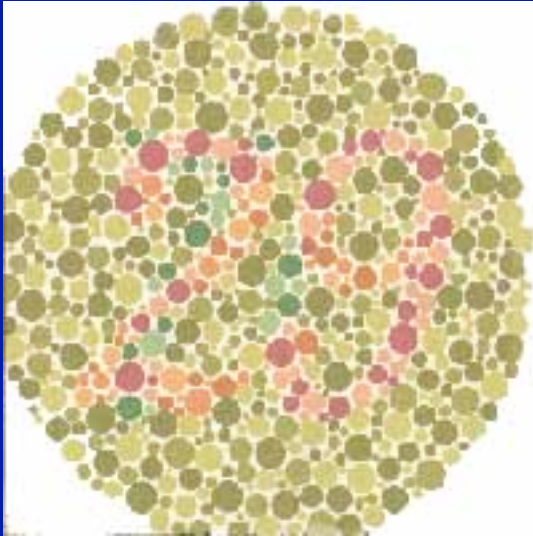
Tritanope

Protanope

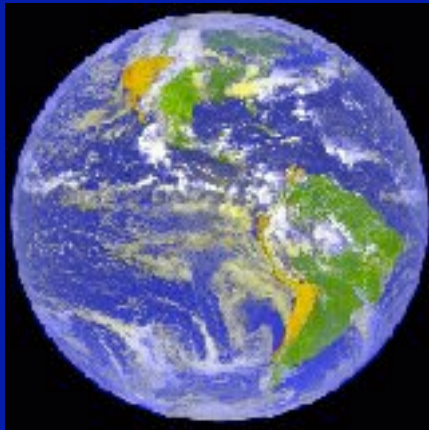
Deuteranope



# Ishihara Test



The world.



How the world looks to a person with a red/green color deficit (deuteranopia).

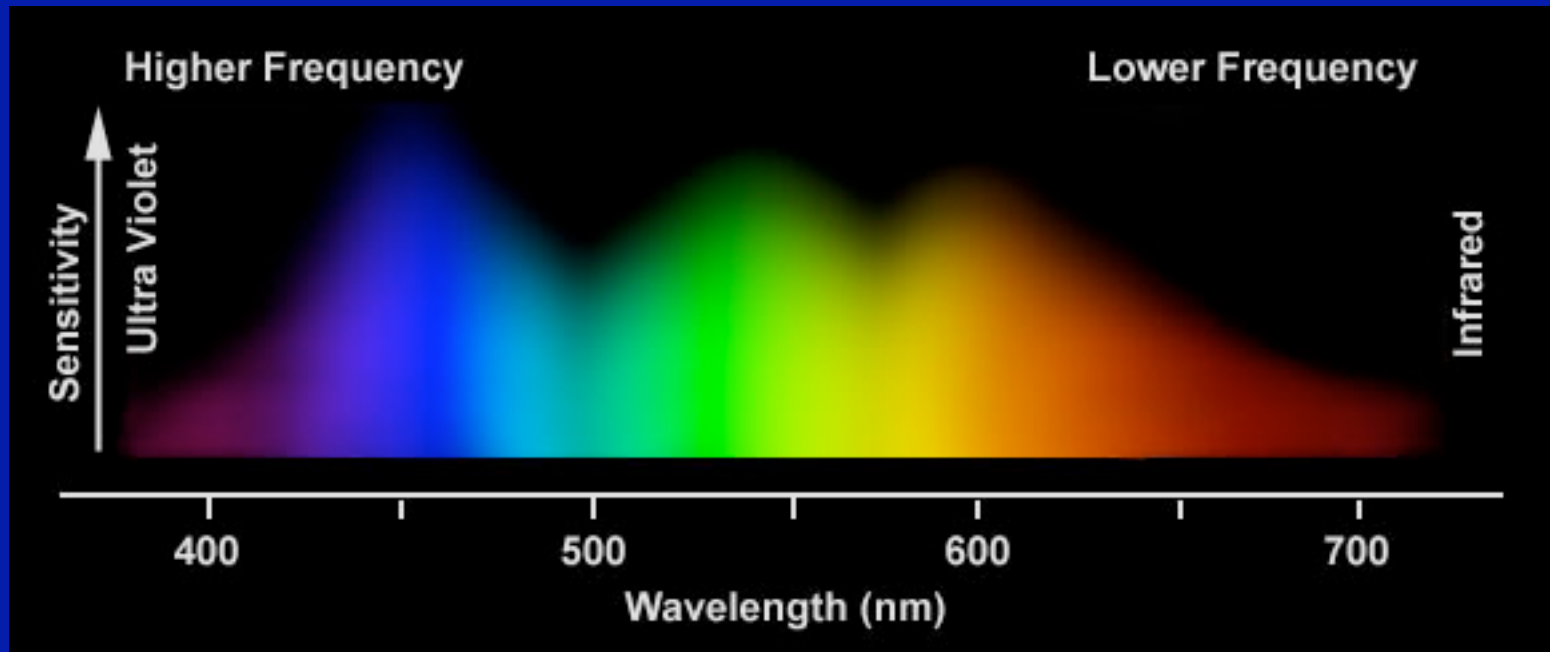


How the world looks to a person with a blue/yellow color deficit (tritanopia).



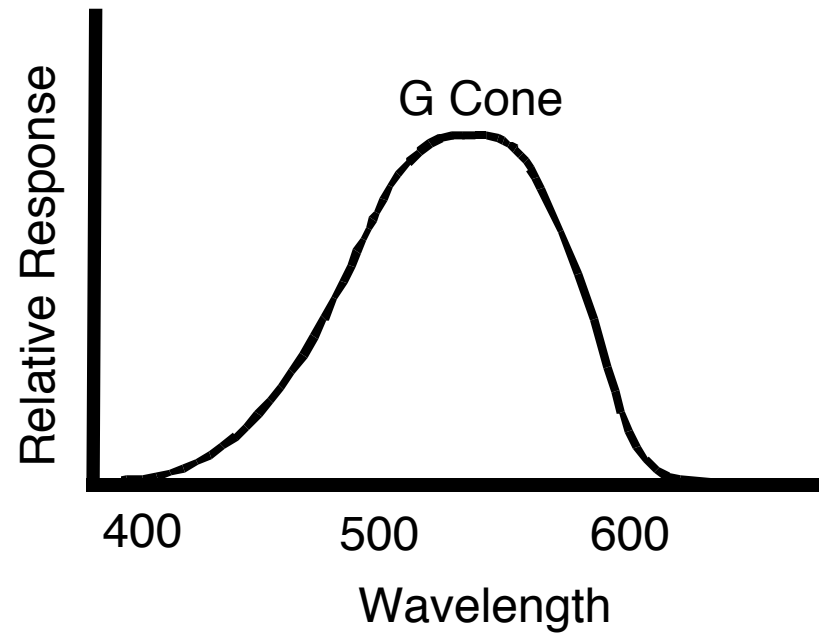
<http://www.vischeck.com/showme.shtml>

# Cones sensitivity



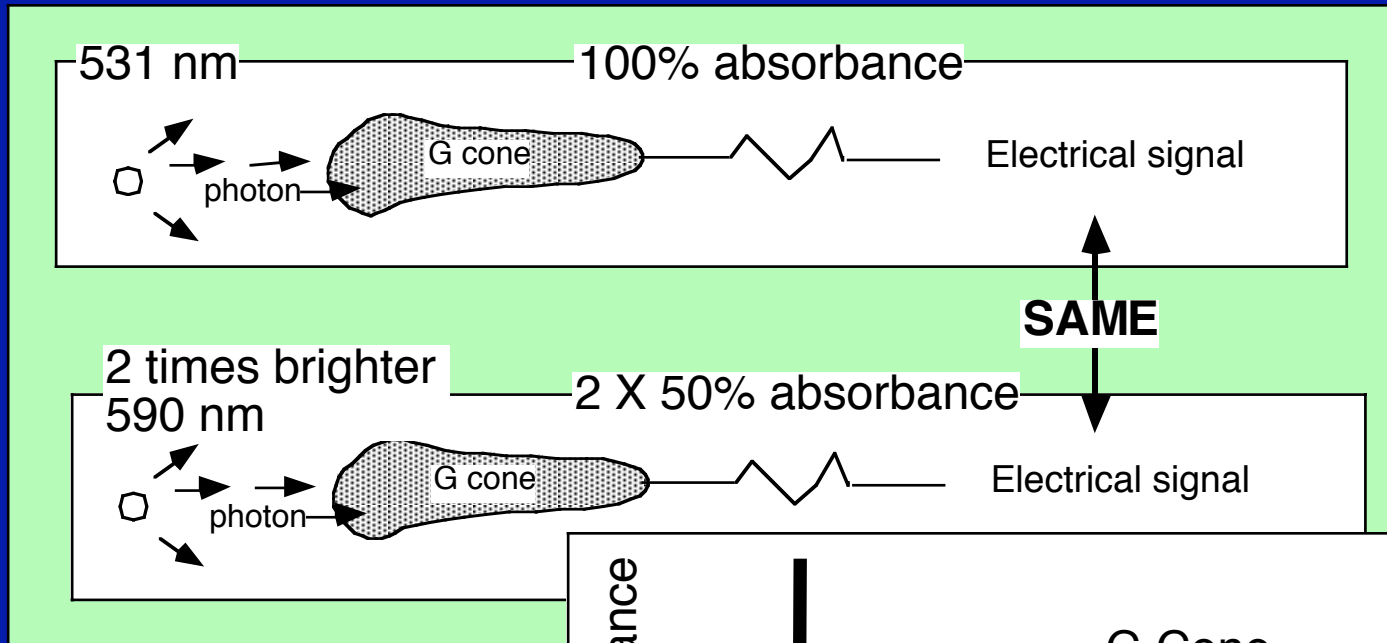
		NORMAL FATHER	
		X	Y
CHILDREN →		GIRLS	BOYS
	CARRIER MOTHER	X'	<b>Carrier</b> X'X
	X	XX	XY

# UNIVARIANCE





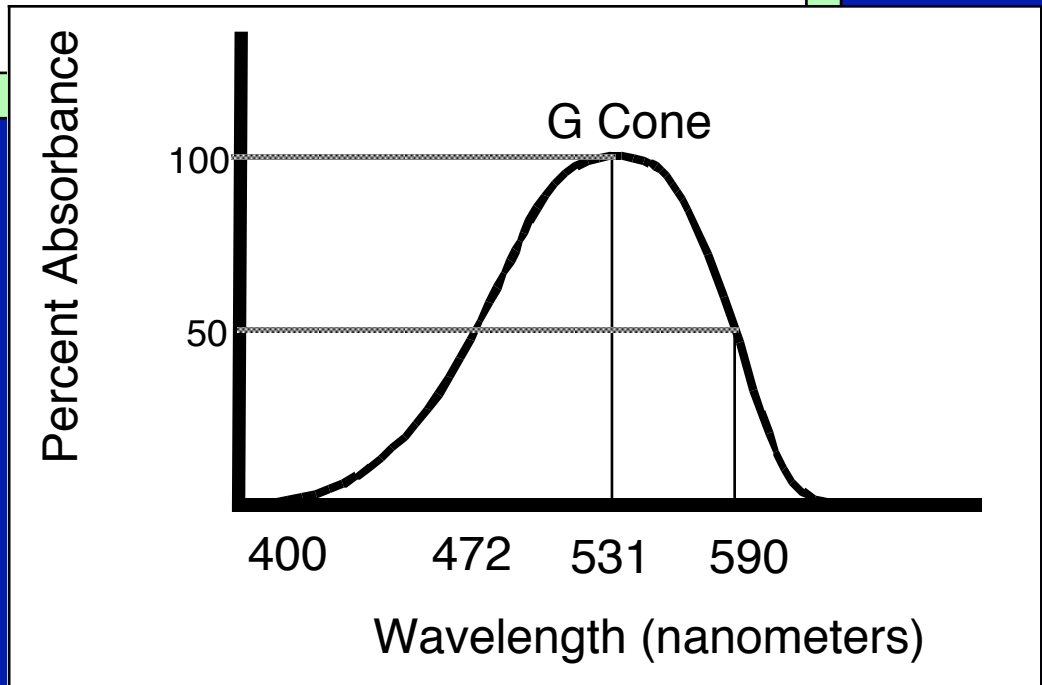
# Principle of univariance

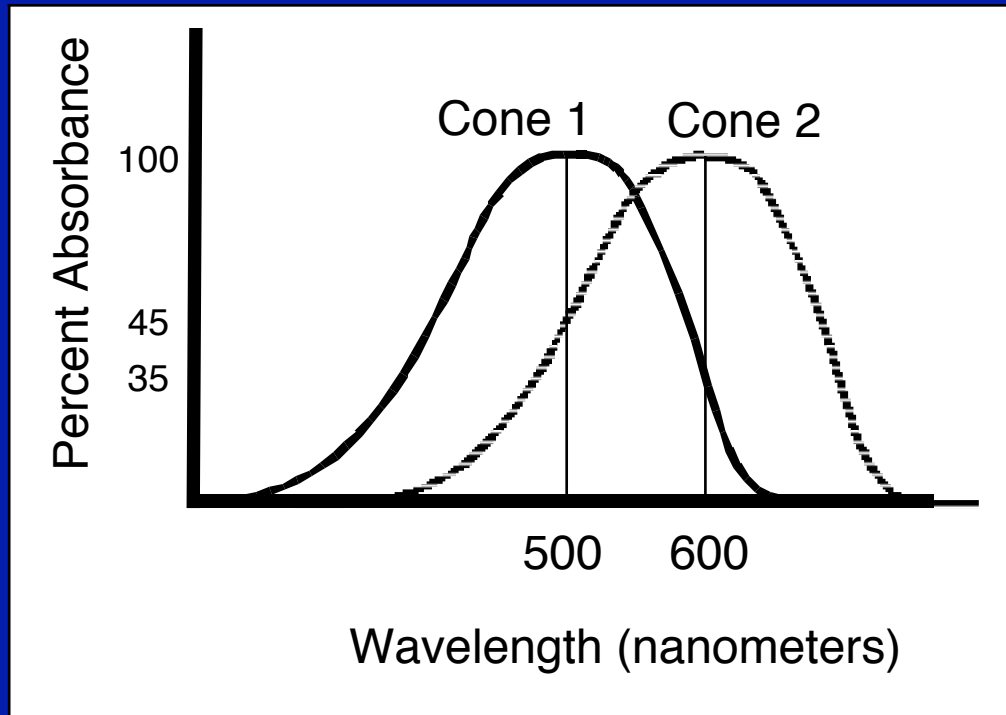


One wavelength  
selectivity



NO COLOUR

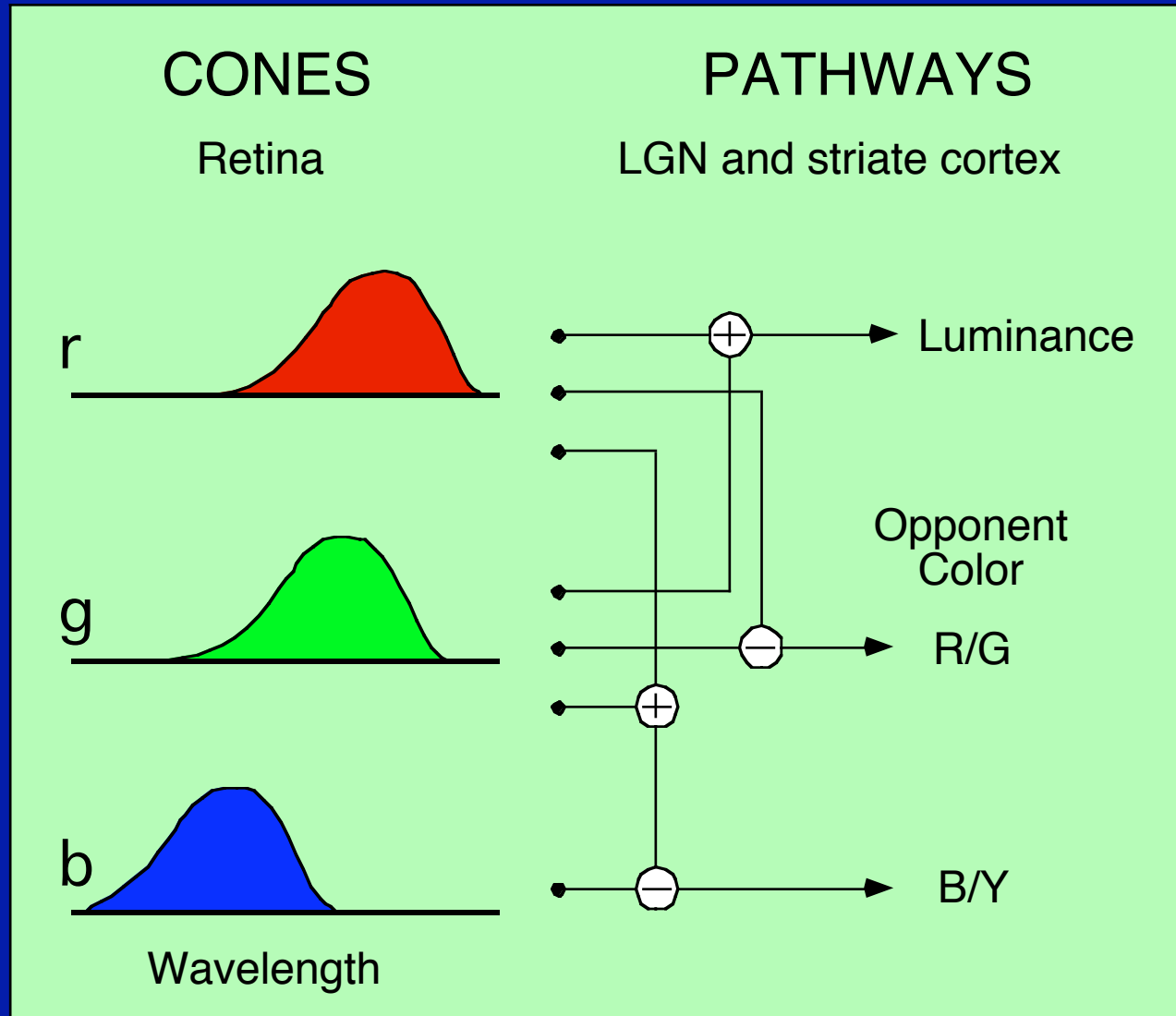




wavelength (nm)	Cone 1	Cone 2
500	100%	45%
600	35%	100%

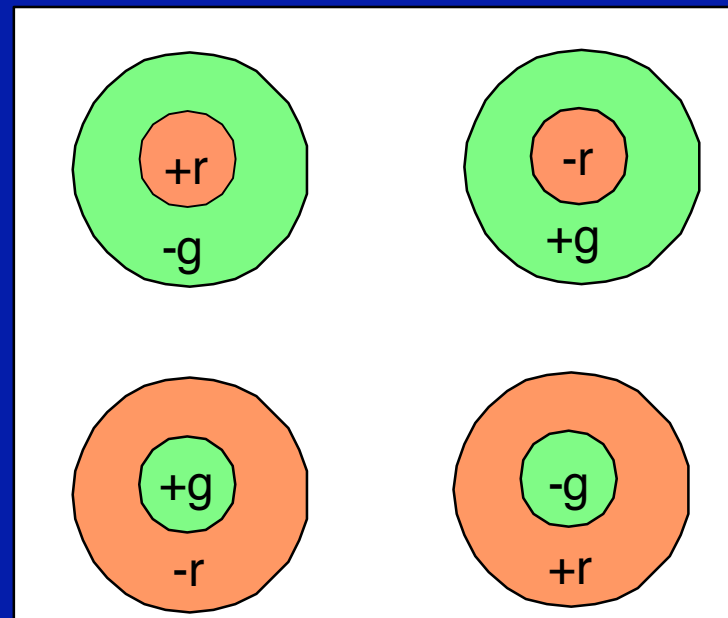
# Trichromatic Theory: Young & Helmholtz

# Opponent Theory: Hering



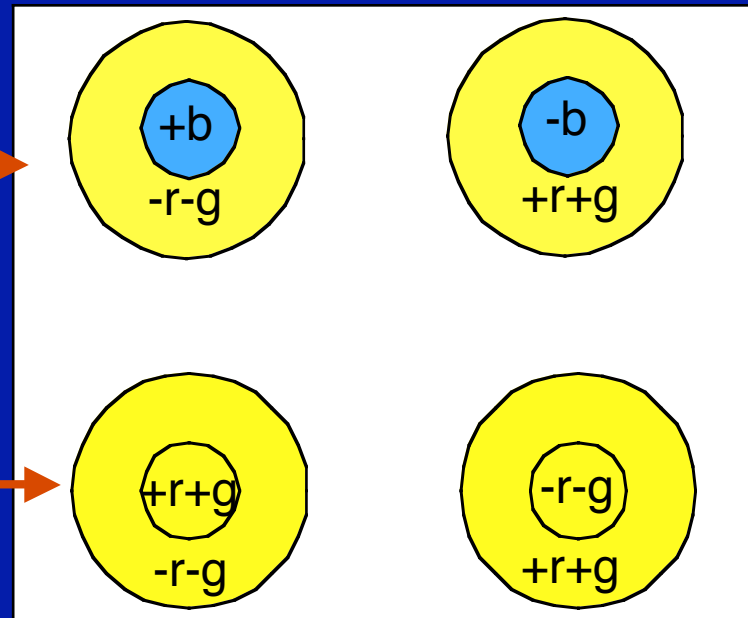
# Opponent and non-opponent receptive fields of cells in the retina and LGN

Red/Green  
Opponent cells



# Opponent and non-opponent receptive fields of cells in the retina and LGN

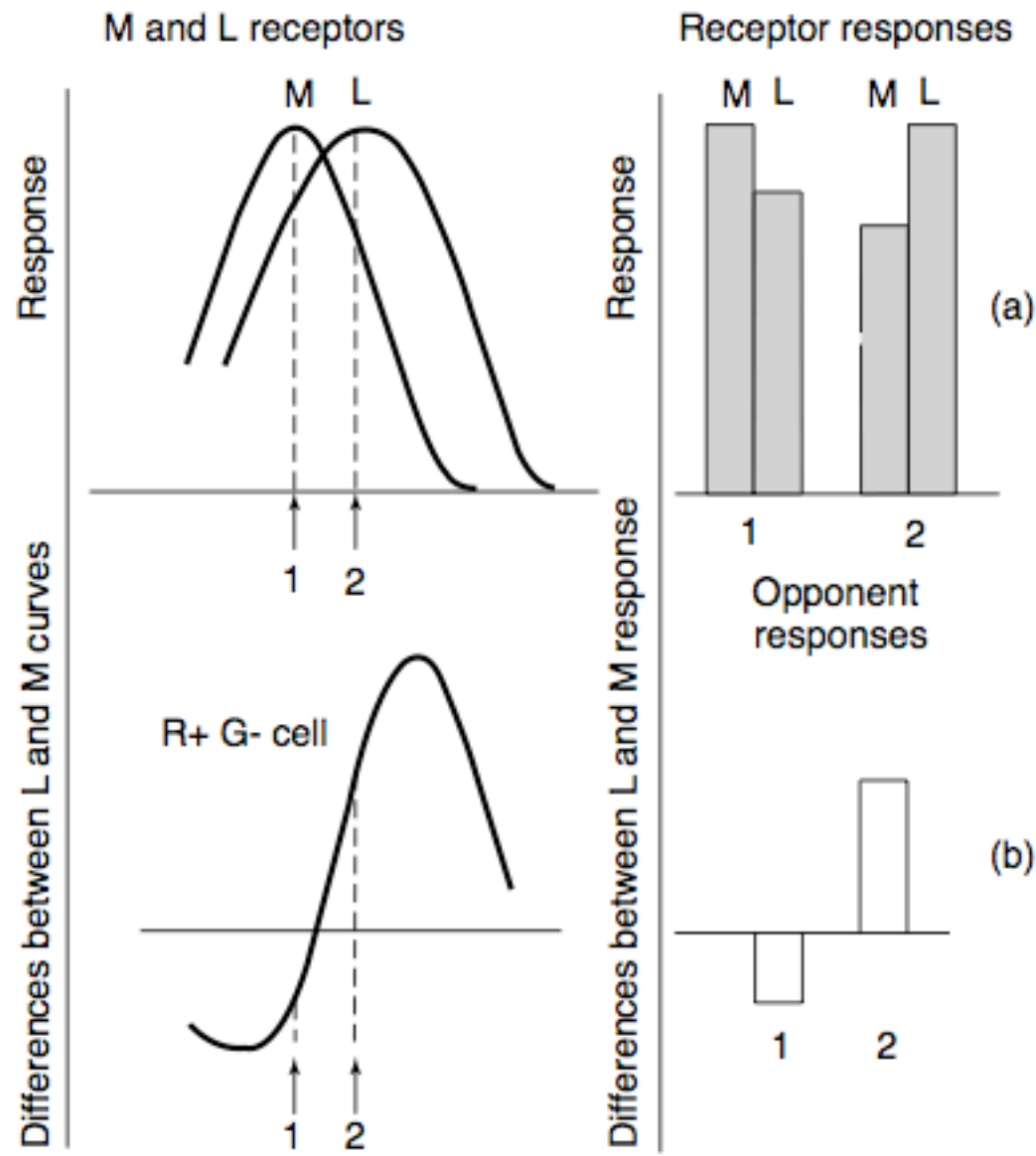
Blue/Yellow  
Opponent cells



Non-Opponent cells



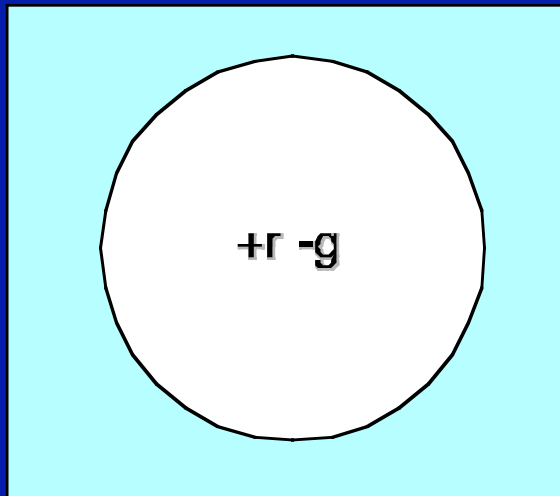
### Trichromatic vs. opponent-process responses



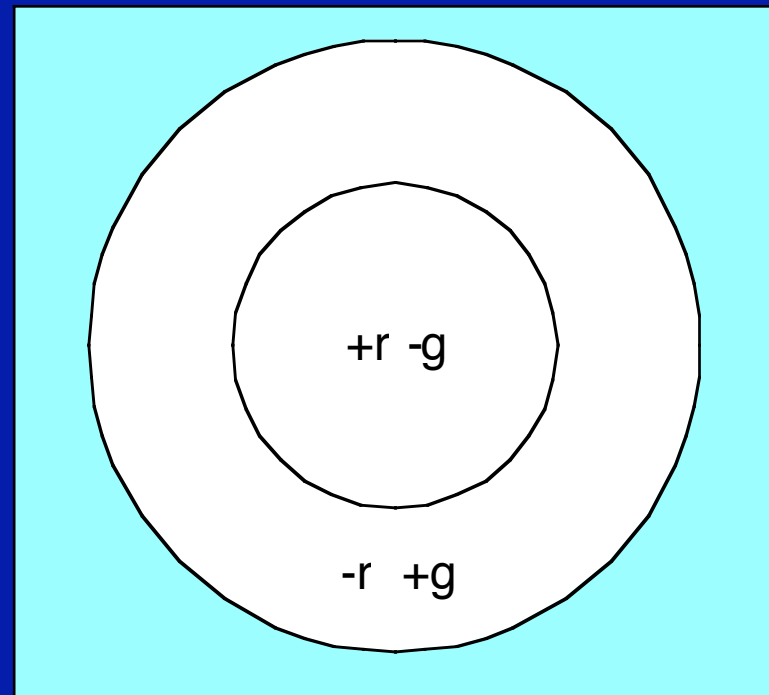
# Colour cells

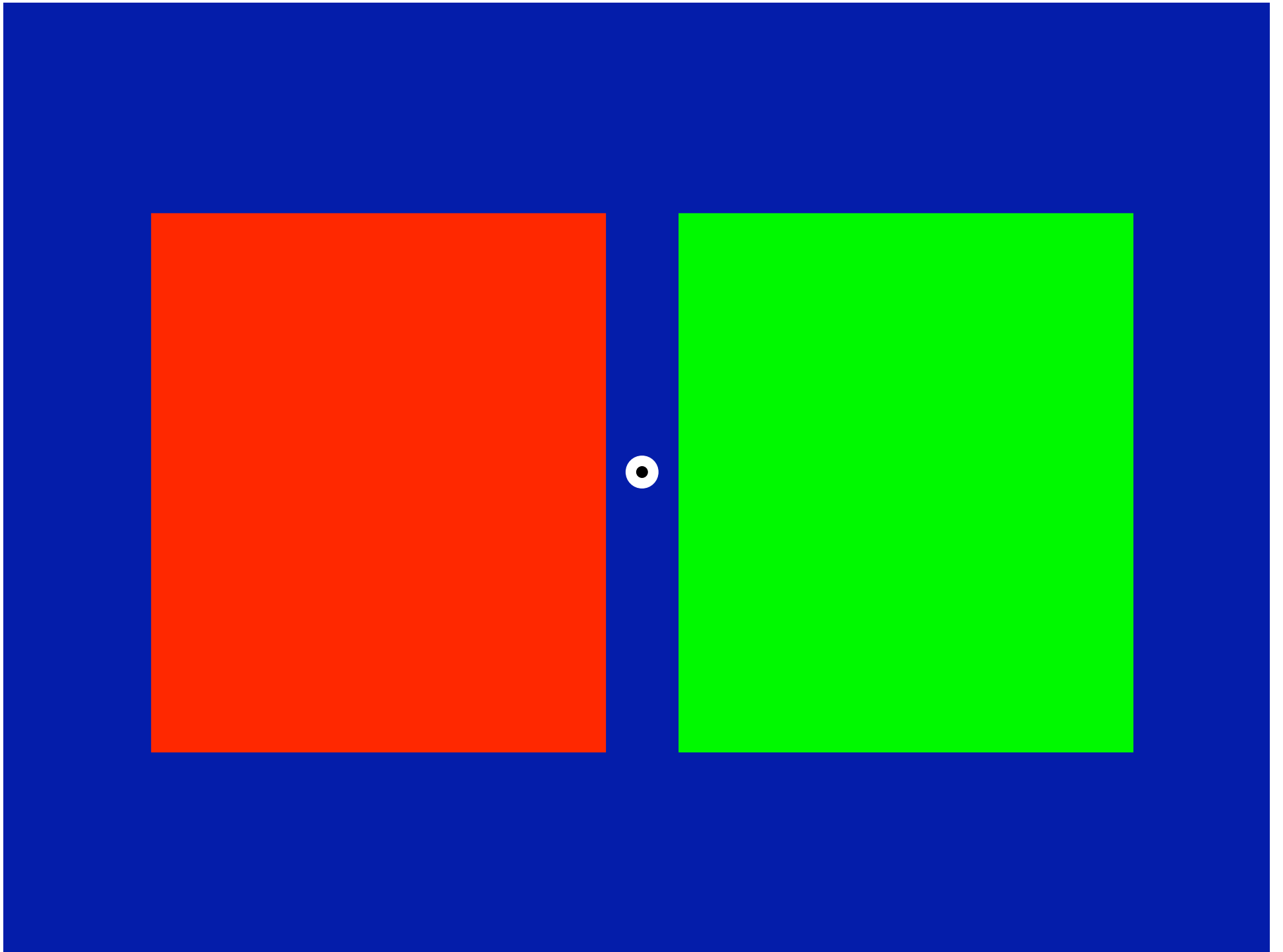
## Opponent receptive fields in striate cortex

Purely opponent cells



Double opponent cells



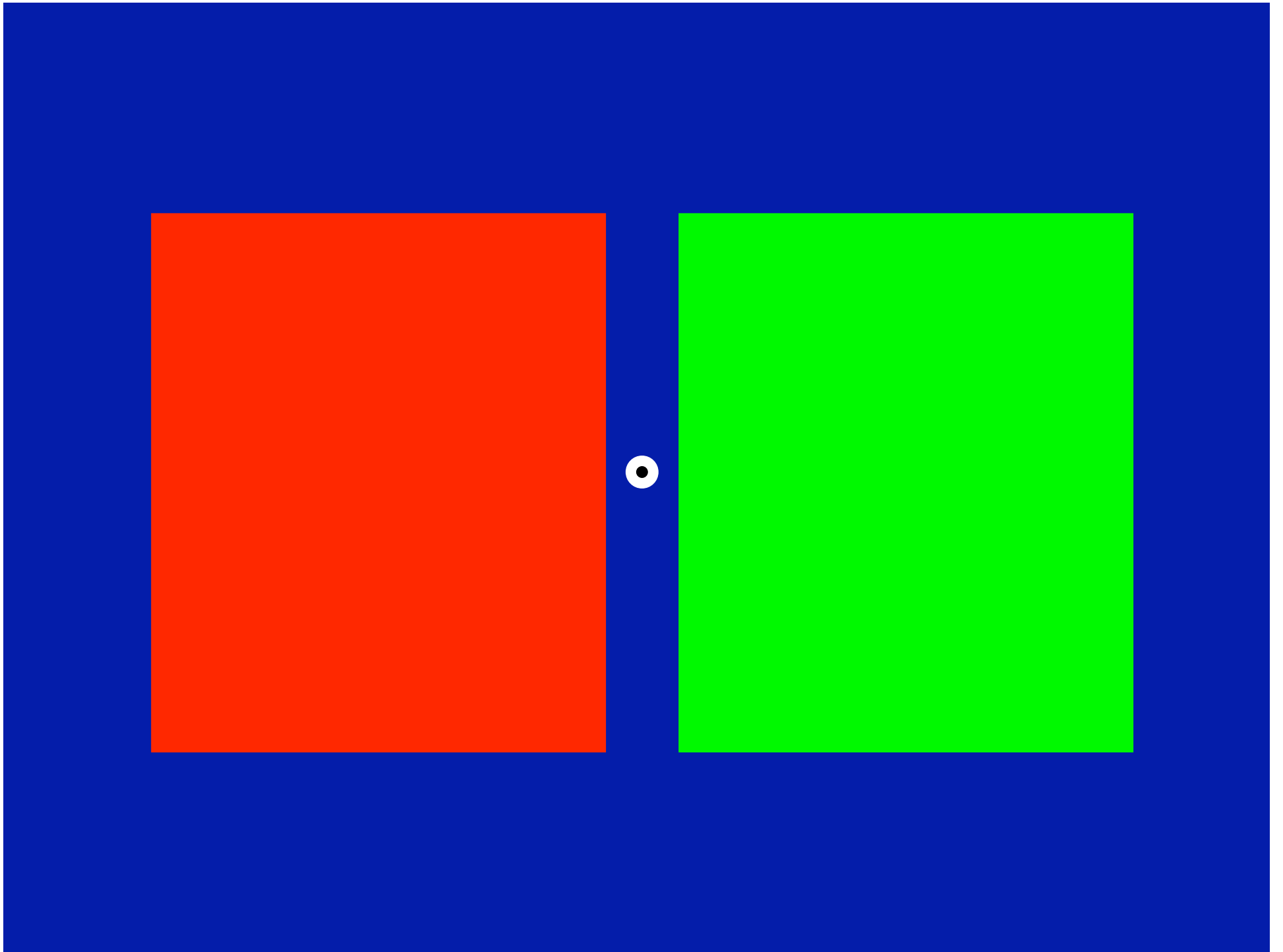














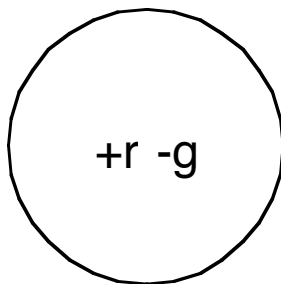
# Afterimages

## Light

White

Red

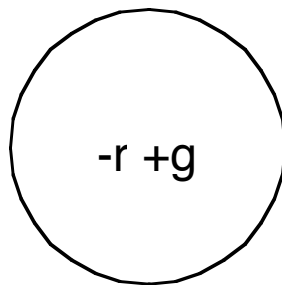
White



Firing rate

0

baseline

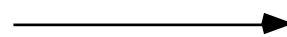


Firing rate

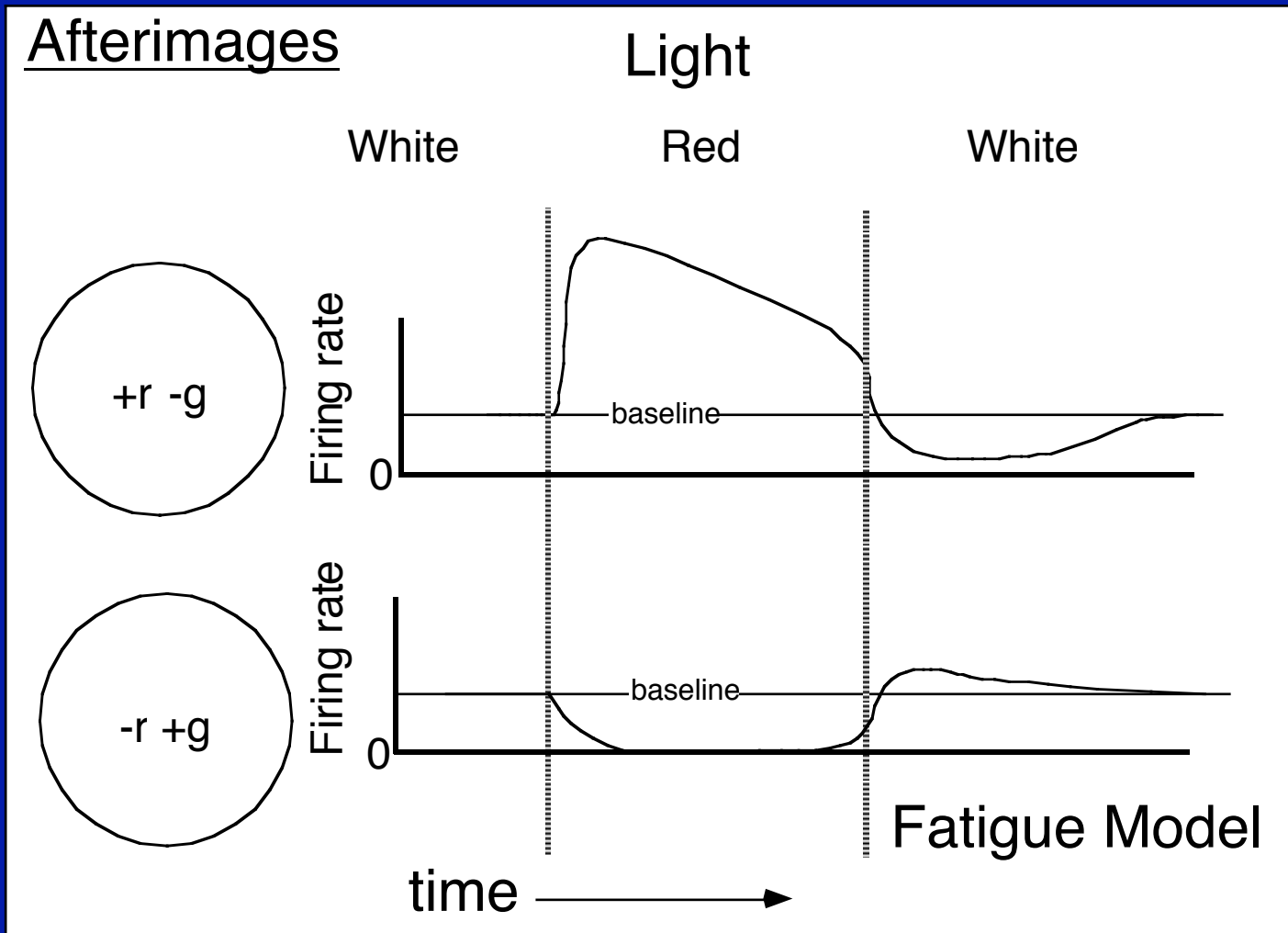
0

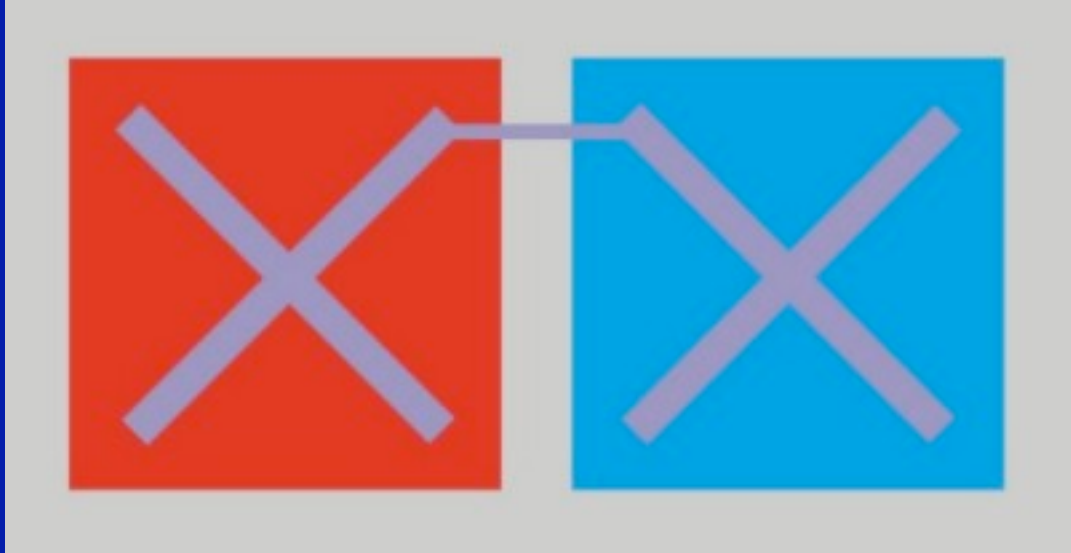
baseline

time

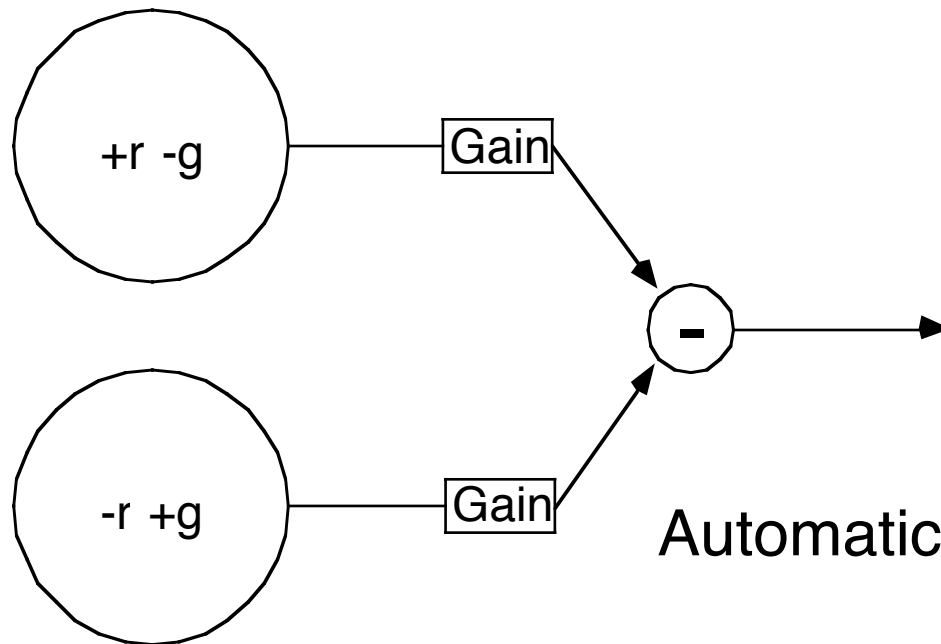


Fatigue Model





## Constancy



Automatic Gain Control





