

Immediate colour constancy

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Colour constancy is traditionally interpreted as the stable appearance of the colour of a surface despite changes in the spectral composition of the illumination. When colour constancy has been assessed quantitatively, however, by observers making matches between surfaces illuminated by different sources, its completeness has been found to be poor. An alternative operational approach to colour constancy may be taken which concentrates instead on detecting the underlying chromatic relationship between the parts of a surface under changes in the illuminant. Experimentally the observer's task was to determine whether a change in the appearance of a surface was due to a change in its reflecting properties or to a change in the incident light. Observers viewed computer simulations of a row of three Mondrian patterns of Munsell chips. The centre pattern was a reference pattern illuminated by a simulated, spatially uniform daylight; one of the outer patterns was identical but illuminated by a different daylight; and the other outer pattern was equivalent but not obtainable from the centre pattern by such a change in illuminant. Different patterns and different shifts in daylight were generated in each experimental trial. The task of the observer was to identify which of the outer patterns was the result of an illuminant change. Observers made reliable discriminations of the patterns with displays of durations from several seconds to less than 200 ms, and, for one observer, with displays of 1 ms. By these measures, human observers appear capable of colour constancy that is extremely rapid, and probably preattentive in origin.

The traditional interpretation of colour constancy refers to the invariant appearance of surface colours under changes in the spectral composition of the light source^{1,2}. It is a property of obvious practical significance, and it has a long history of investigation³⁻⁹. Yet recent quantitative studies¹⁰⁻¹³ have shown that when human observers were required to make matches between coloured patches on surfaces illuminated by different light sources they showed poor colour constancy. When it was obtainable, colour constancy was found to depend on the display geometry, prior knowledge, and psychophysical training of the observer in a way that seems to limit the applicability to human vision of several computational theories of colour constancy^{6,14-16}. How, then, should the apparently convincing everyday experience of colour constancy be reconciled with these data on colour matching? We have tested colour constancy using an alternative operational approach which concentrates instead on the ability to detect the underlying chromatic relationship between the coloured patches of a scene as the illuminant changes. As has been argued elsewhere^{2,17}, the perception of this invariant relationship rather than the constancy of colour percepts may be the more relevant for biological organisms.

In this study, observers compared Mondrian patterns presented simultaneously in displays of variable duration, from several seconds to 1 ms. (Data on the discrimination of sequentially presented Mondrian patterns have been

reported elsewhere¹⁷.) Observers were able to make reliable discriminations between patterns in which chromatic relationships were preserved or violated, suggesting that some aspects of human colour constancy are determined by fast, relatively low-level, preattentive visual processes.

Methods

Apparatus and stimuli

Displays of Mondrian patterns were simulated on an RGB colour graphics system with 8-bit resolution on each gun (Ramtek UK Ltd, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 4660 series) under the control of a computer (Sun Microsystems, Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA, type 3/160). The stimuli were displayed on a 19 inch high-resolution (1280 × 1024 pixels) RGB monitor (Manitron Displays Ltd, Sandbach, Cheshire, UK, type CLR2005). The frame rate was 60 Hz and phosphor decay times were <1 ms. Calculation of chromaticities and luminances was performed by the computer in the inter-trial intervals. Once loaded into the colour graphics system, the instructions required to display the stimuli were executed without further intervention by the host computer, thereby avoiding the timing uncertainties associated with the multi-tasking operating system. The system was calibrated before and at intervals during the experiment with a photometer and telespectroradiometer, the calibrations of which were in turn traceable to the UK National Physical Laboratory. The monitor was placed in a darkened room and viewed by the subject at 1.35 m.

Each stimulus display consisted of a row of three,

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rectangular, 2×4 degree, vertically oriented Mondrian patterns, with a centre-to-centre spacing of 2.5 degrees. The background field was dark. The patterns were each composed of 32 randomly positioned patches, selected at random from 1149 of the available 1257 in the *Munsell Book of Color*¹⁸. (The Munsell set includes the spectral reflectance functions of many naturally occurring formations^{14,19}.) Data for the spectral reflectance functions of the Munsell chips were taken from the principal components analysis by Parkkinen *et al.*²⁰ (also personal communication). The patterns were illuminated by different phases of daylight, the data for the spectral energy distributions of which were taken from the principal components analysis by Judd *et al.*²¹ The correlated colour temperature of the daylight, also selected at random, ranged from 4400 to 30000 K. The centre pattern was illuminated by a daylight with CIE x -coordinate 0.31. The luminance of the display was such that the equivalent mean illuminance on the patches was approximately 30 lux. A dim fixation cross marked the centre of the screen between trials. The display duration was variable. Different patterns and different daylight shifts were generated in each experimental trial.

The pattern on one side of the centre pattern was identical but illuminated by a different daylight ('illuminant change') and the pattern on the other side was an equivalent pattern but not obtainable from the centre pattern by such an illuminant change ('material change'). In the illuminant-change pattern, the illuminant for all the patches in the pattern was changed by a spatially uniform shift along the daylight locus towards either higher or lower colour temperatures. In the material-change pattern, for half of the patches selected at random the illuminant was shifted to higher colour temperatures, and for the remaining half to lower colour temperatures. The illuminant-change and material-change patterns occupied the left and right positions with equal probability. Observers had to indicate on each trial which was which. Observers were not given feedback. (In a control experiment when feedback was provided, observer E.S. and a third untrained observer were each able to improve their scores with displays of unlimited duration but not with displays of short duration.) Note that the task could not be performed by an observer comparing the colour of a selected patch in each display: locally the illuminant-change trials were indistinguishable from the material-change trials.

The ability of subjects to detect a change in the patterns, independent of whether it was an illuminant change or a material change, was determined in a separate control experiment. The stimuli were the same as in the main experiment, but only one of the outer two patterns was altered, either by an illuminant change or by a material change. The observer had to indicate the altered pattern.

In each experiment, at each stimulus duration, the percentage of correct discriminations (or detections) was determined over 36–72 trials for each magnitude of shift in colour temperature, the latter characterized by the corresponding unique projection from the daylight locus onto the x -axis in CIE colour space.

Subjects

There were two subjects, each of whom had normal or corrected-to-normal visual acuity and who had been assessed as colour normal on the Farnsworth–Munsell 100-Hue test. Both were co-authors of this paper.

Results

Figure 1 shows percentage correct discrimination as a function of the magnitude of the shift Δx in illuminant CIE x -coordinate for stimulus displays of durations ranging from unlimited (i.e. until the observer responded) to < 200 ms, and, for one observer, to 1 ms. The smooth curves are quadratic functions of the illuminant shift Δx which were subjected to a cumulative normal transformation and fitted to the data by maximum likelihood. Threshold values of Δx yielding a performance level of 75% correct are shown by arrows. Standard errors of the threshold were computed by a bootstrap technique²².

A formal data analysis using the empirical logistic transform to linearize the percentage correct scores²³ confirmed, for each observer, that mean discrimination scores were highly significantly better than chance ($P < 0.01$) at each stimulus duration, and that there was a significant positive linear trend ($P < 0.05$) in the transformed scores with increasing shift Δx in illuminant at each stimulus duration.

Figure 2 shows a plot of threshold shift Δx in illuminant as a function of display duration for each subject (where thresholds from two additional long-duration displays have been included). There was a highly significant linear decline ($P < 0.001$) in log threshold with log duration for each observer, and, although mean performances by the two observers differed, the gradients of the declines (in log units) were not significantly different (-0.12 ± 0.02 for E.S. and -0.15 ± 0.05 for B.C.).

Data obtained for percentage correct *detection* of either an illuminant change or a material change as a function of the magnitude of the shift in illuminant Δx were similar to those for percentage correct discrimination in Figure 1, but shifted towards smaller values of Δx . For stimulus displays of unlimited and 250 ms duration, threshold values of Δx for detection were about 0.8 of those for discrimination.

Discussion

For successful colour constancy to take place, constraints must be imposed on the spectral composition of the illuminant and on the surface spectral reflectance functions^{14,15}. It is obvious that if reflectances and illuminants were chosen arbitrarily at each wavelength colour constancy would be impossible. No assertions are made here about what these constraints might be, other than that the constraints obeyed by real surfaces and natural illuminants are likely to be those to which the visual system is accustomed². Realistic illuminants and realistic reflectance functions were therefore used here. Given these constraints, human vision appears remarkably successful in exploiting them: by the measures used in this study, observers appeared capable of colour constancy that was reliable and extremely rapid. (Although by the design of the experiment observers were unable to make use of local colour cues, they might, in principle, have used a cue such as the 'space-averaged' colour of the patterns. This possibility was rejected in control experiments in which spatially uniform and spatially random shifts in illuminant were present in every trial¹⁷. Observers were still able to identify reliably illuminant-changed displays.)

Performance in discriminating illuminant changes from

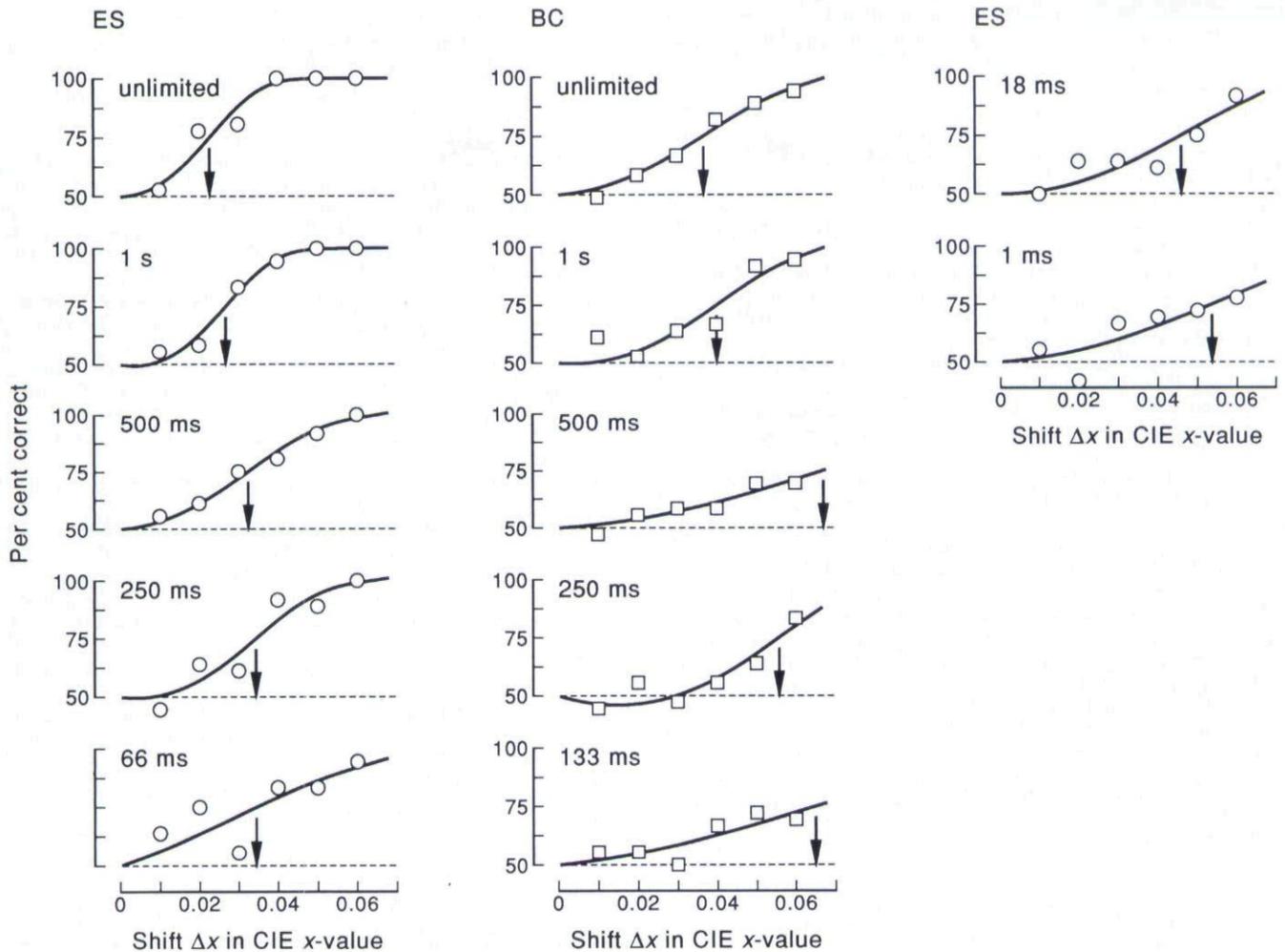


Figure 1 Discrimination of simultaneously presented Mondrian displays subjected to changes in illuminant and material. Performance as percentage correct is plotted as a function of the magnitude of the shift Δx in the illuminant CIE x -coordinate along the daylight locus. The durations of the displays are shown; the values of 66 ms and 18 ms are nominal and correspond respectively to 4 and 2 display cycles at the 60 Hz frame rate. Each point is based on 36–72 trials. The arrows indicate thresholds for a performance level of 75% correct. Data for two subjects: \circ , E.S.; \square , B.C.

material changes in the Mondrian displays was found to increase steadily with the magnitude of the shift in colour temperature of the illuminant, for all stimulus durations. This result is not trivially predictable, although a simple theoretical rationale has been offered¹⁷. As the duration of the displays decreased, thresholds for discrimination increased, at similar rates for the two observers. Both observers were able to perform the task with displays of

less than 200 ms duration, and one observer with displays of 1 ms duration.

These results, like those of another study of colour constancy in sequentially presented displays¹⁷, suggest that visual judgements about chromatic relationships may be relatively easily extracted over extended areas without scrutiny of the stimulus, a feature usually associated with preattentive visual processing^{24,25}. Although there are several possible mechanisms that could provide a basis for colour constancy^{26–28}, it is not entirely clear what effects stimulus exposure and stimulus geometry²⁹ would have on their performance or how they should be adapted to the kinds of task considered here.

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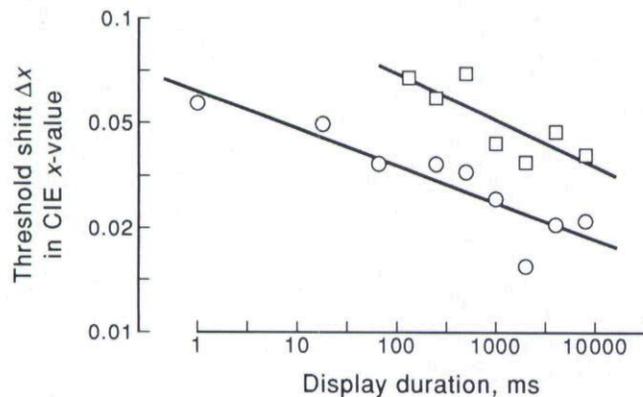


Figure 2. Threshold values of the shift Δx in illuminant CIE x -coordinate for discriminating illuminant and material changes as a function of display duration. (Standard errors of the threshold values were smaller than the symbol sizes.) Data for two subjects: \circ , E.S.; \square , B.C.

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