

COMBINING TEXTURE AND COLOUR CUES IN VISUAL SEGMENTATION

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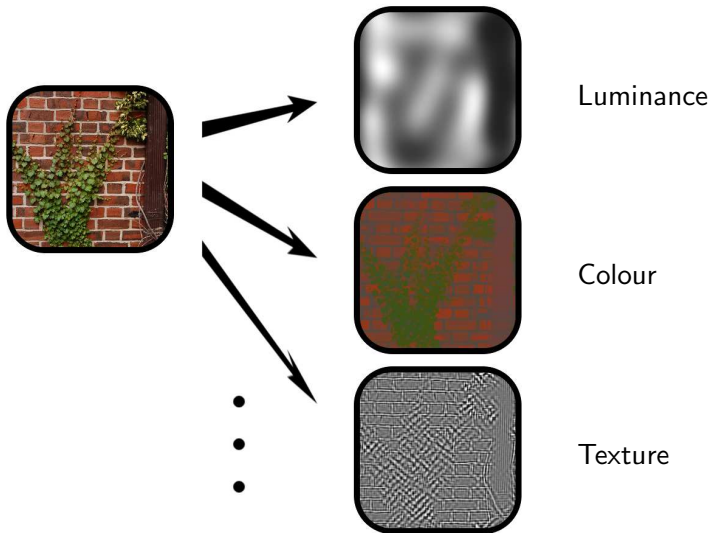


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Cues for visual segmentation



Texture and colour

- Both texture and colour are robust cues that can provide information for segmentation under varying brightness or illumination
 - ▶ *Texture*: e.g., Schofield, 2000
 - ▶ *Colour*: e.g., Li & Lennie, 2001
- Both have been studied, but mostly in isolation

Texture and colour

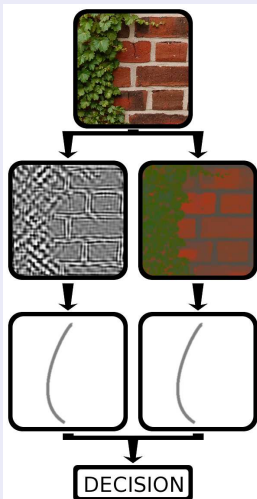
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 - ▶ *Texture*: e.g., Schofield, 2000
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Questions

- If both cues are available, how are they combined?
- Independent or common neural mechanisms?

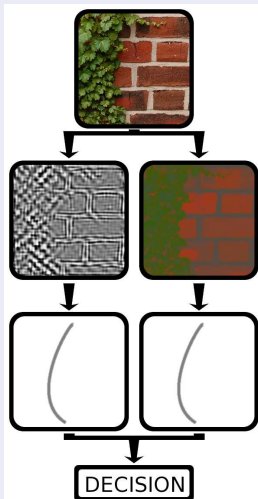
Independent or common segmentation mechanisms?

Independent

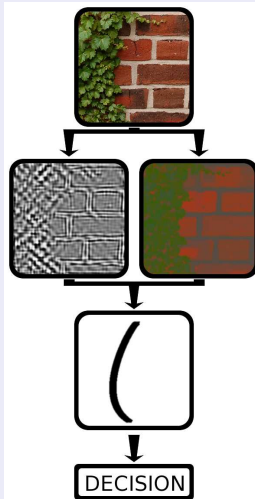


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Common



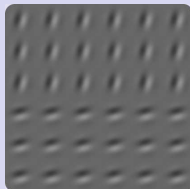
Segmentation task: vertical or horizontal edge?

Conditions

Texture



VS.



Orient. diff. = $\Delta\theta$

Colour diff. = 0

Stimuli

- 12×12 arrays of Gabors
- Gabor spatial frequency: 1 cycle/degree
- Gabors have fixed luminance contrast

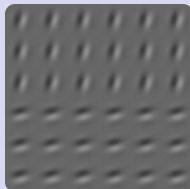
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- **Second-order cues**

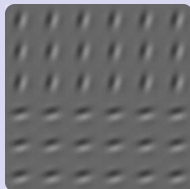
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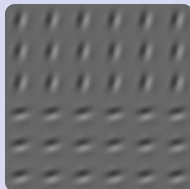
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Stimuli

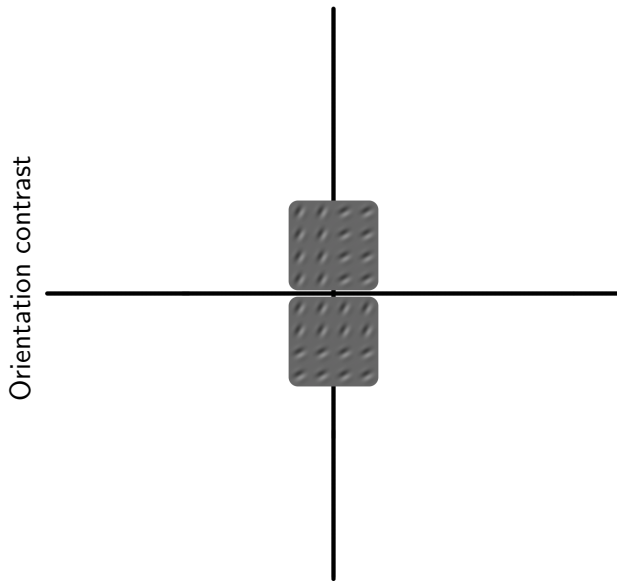
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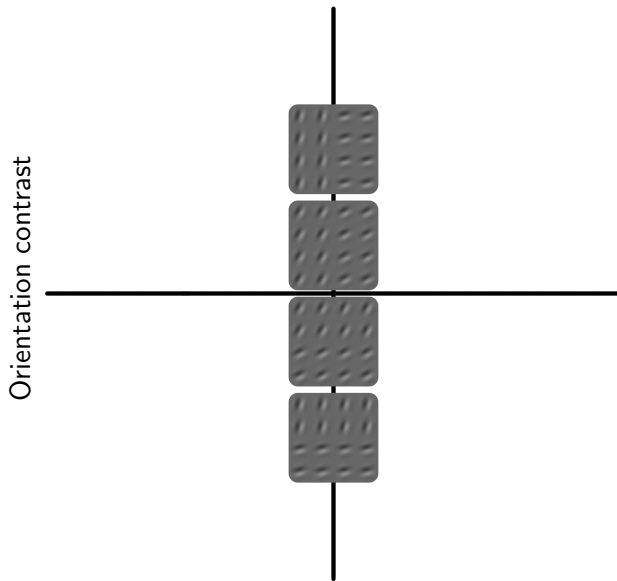
Procedure

- Single-interval design
- 250 ms presentation
- Blocked conditions
- Random stripe phase

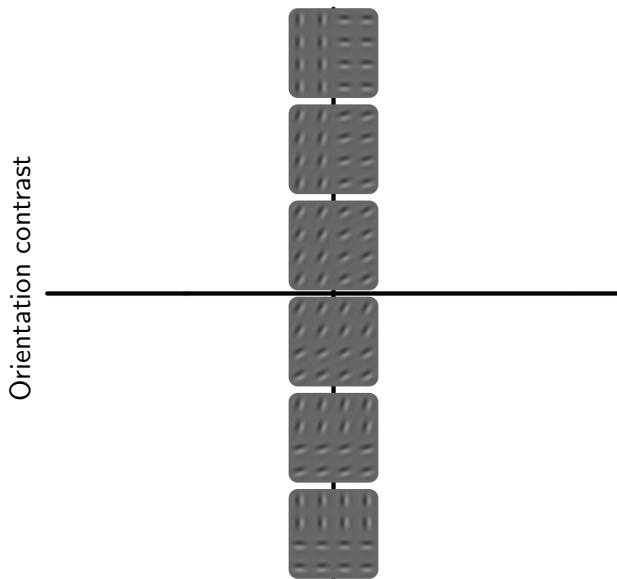
Stimulus space: Texture condition



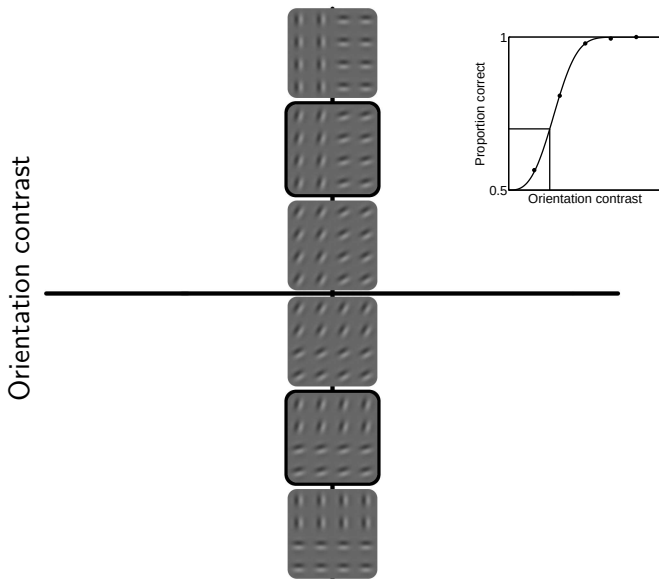
Stimulus space: Texture condition



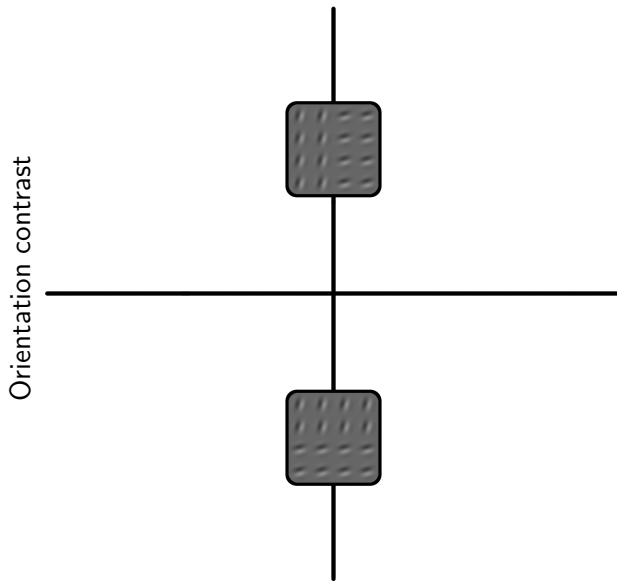
Stimulus space: Texture condition



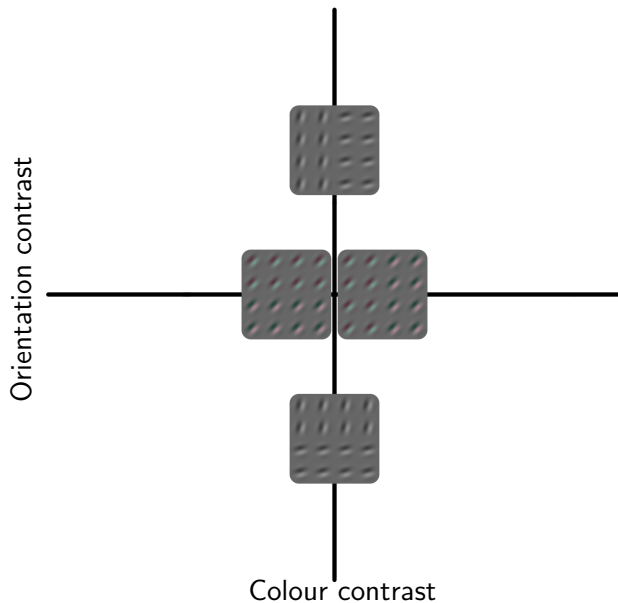
Stimulus space: Texture condition



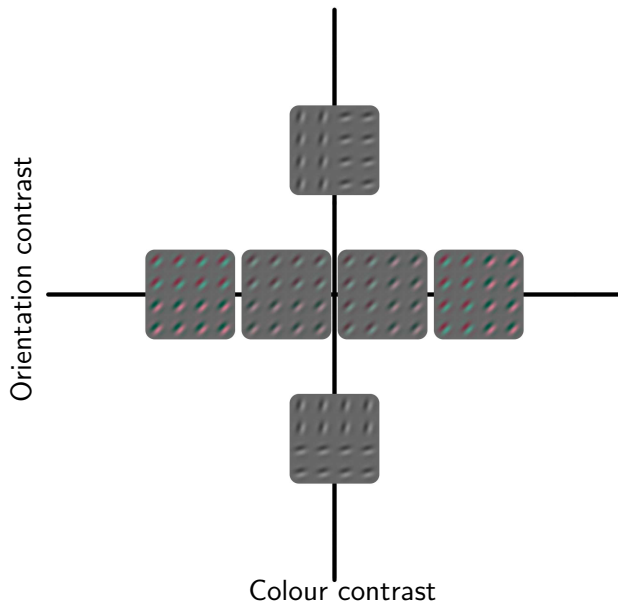
Stimulus space: Texture condition



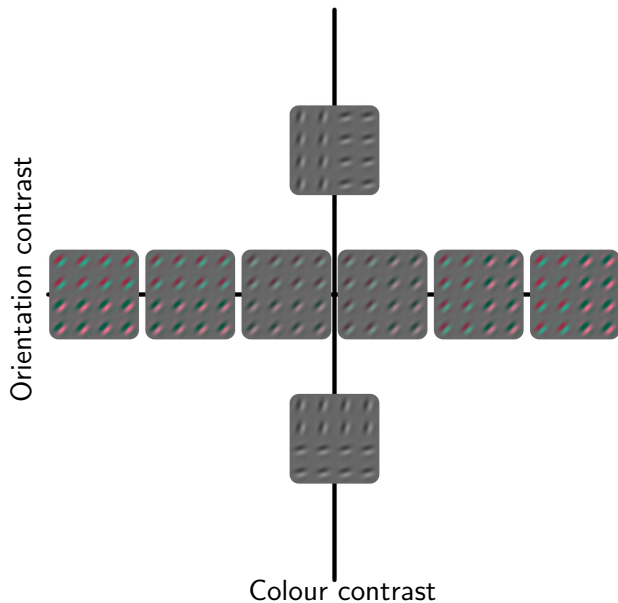
Stimulus space: Colour condition



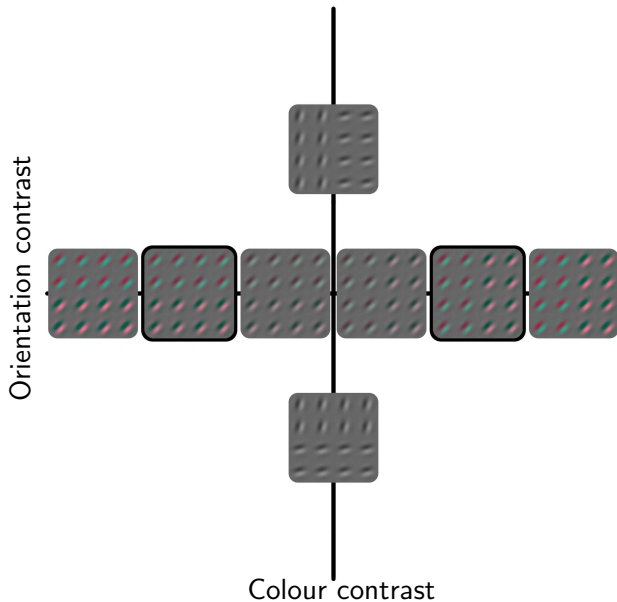
Stimulus space: Colour condition



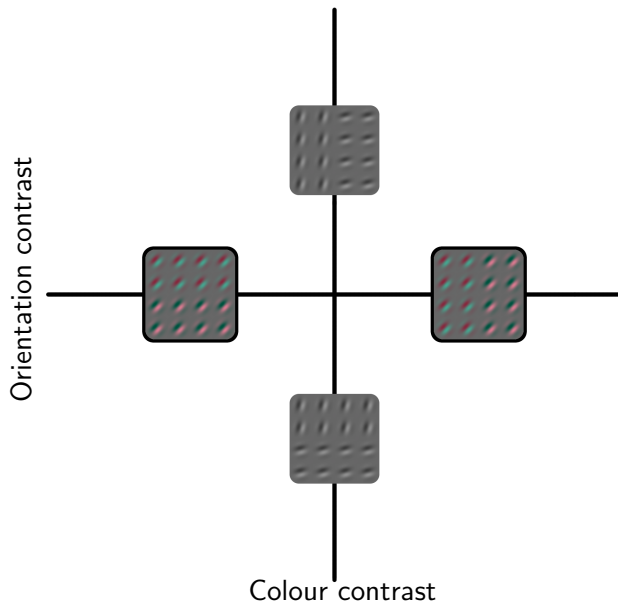
Stimulus space: Colour condition



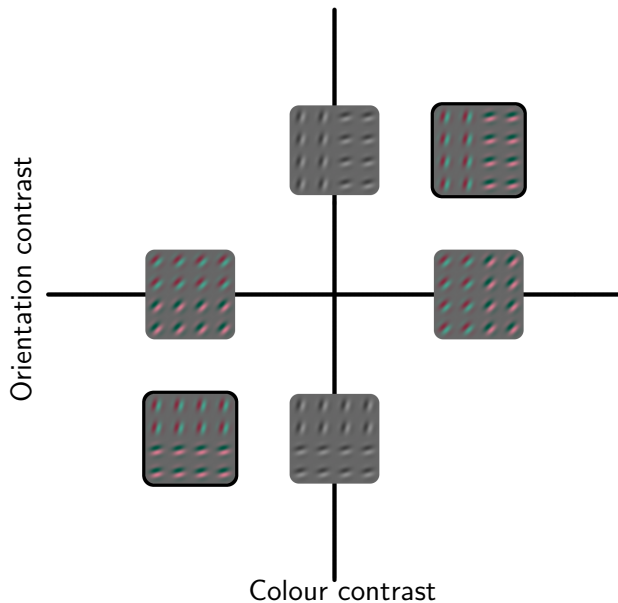
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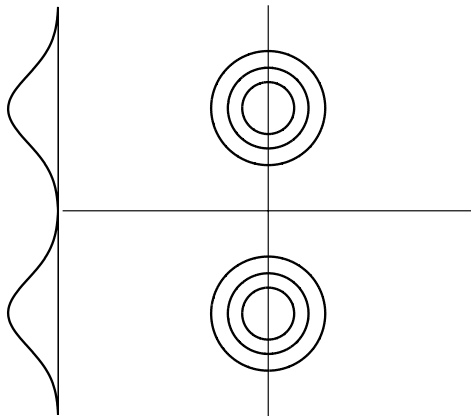


Stimulus space: Cue-combination condition



Decision space: Texture condition

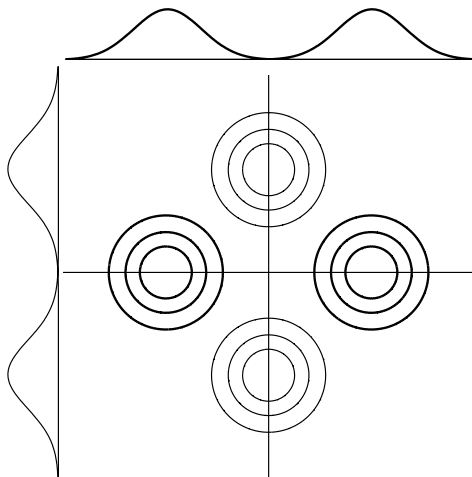
Internal response: Orientation contrast



Internal response: Colour contrast

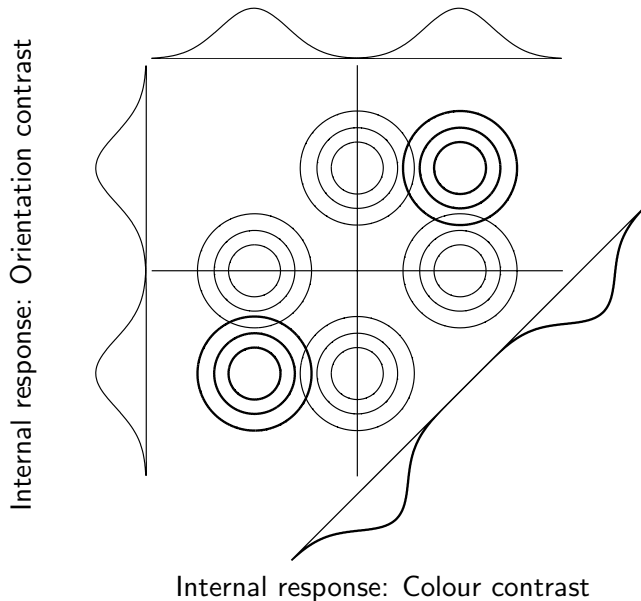
Decision space: Colour condition

Internal response: Orientation contrast

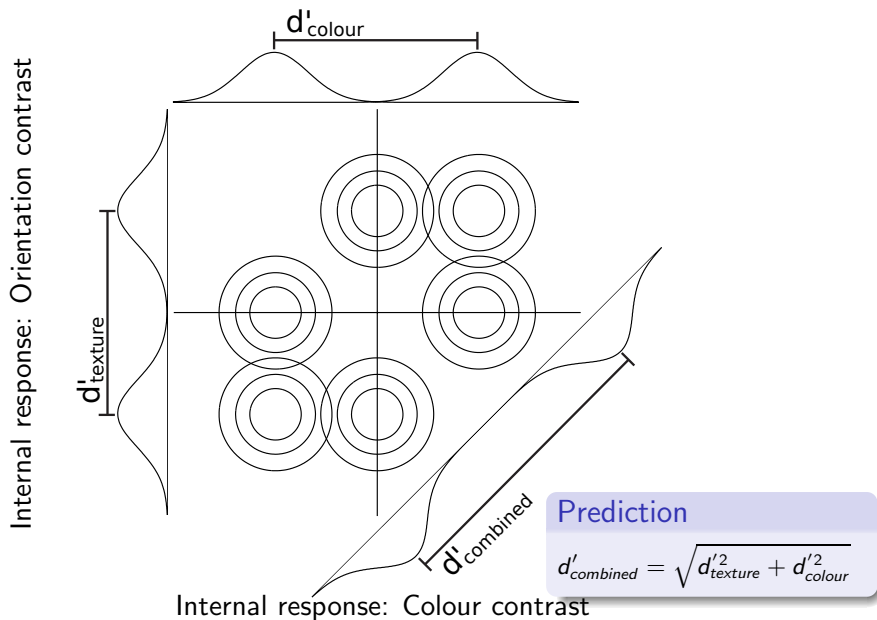


Internal response: Colour contrast

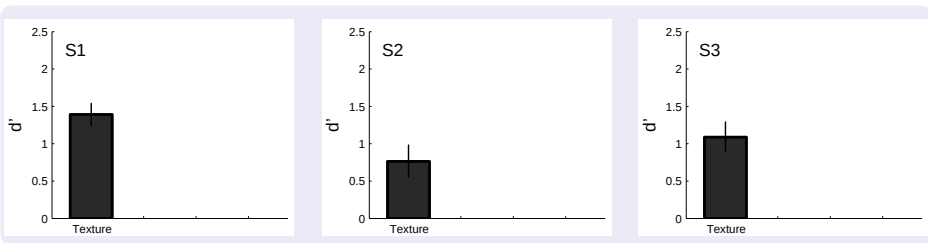
Decision space: Cue-combination condition



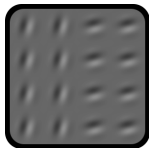
Decision space: Sensitivity



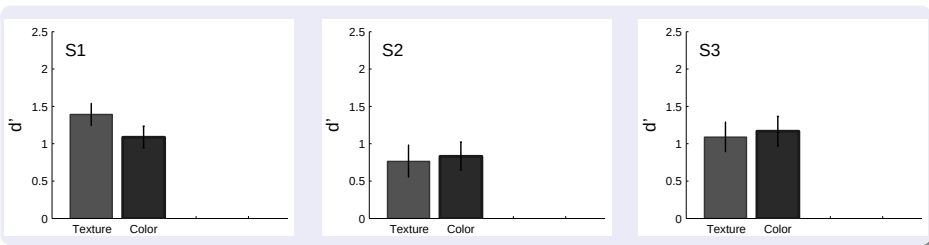
Results



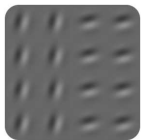
Texture



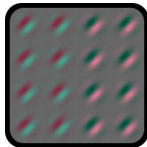
Results



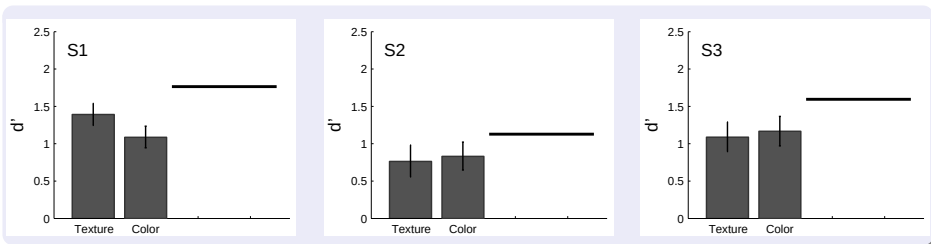
Texture



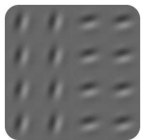
Colour



Results



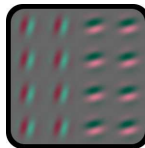
Texture



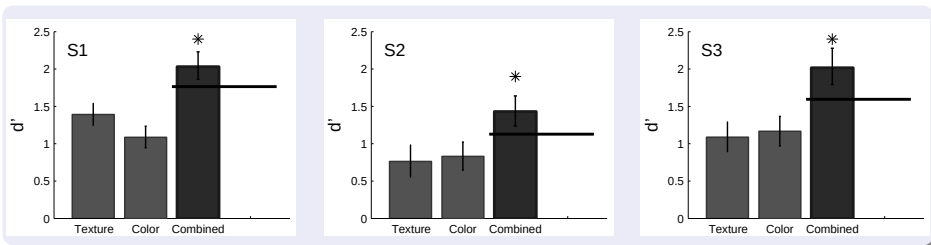
Colour



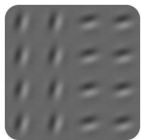
Combined



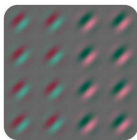
Results



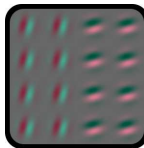
Texture



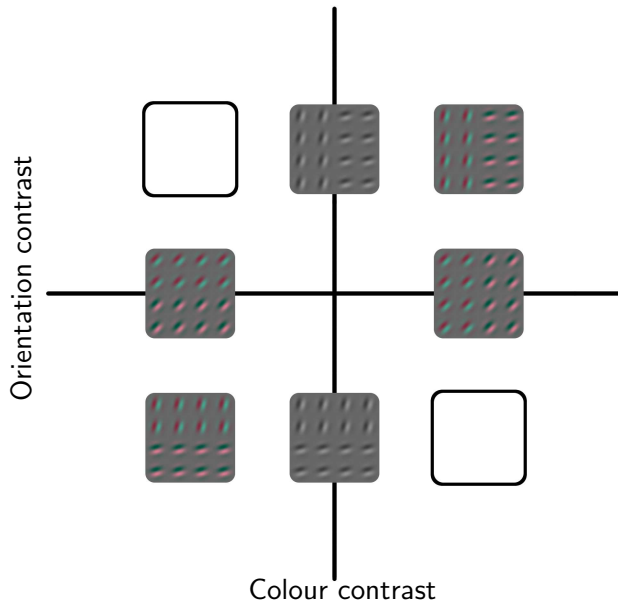
Colour



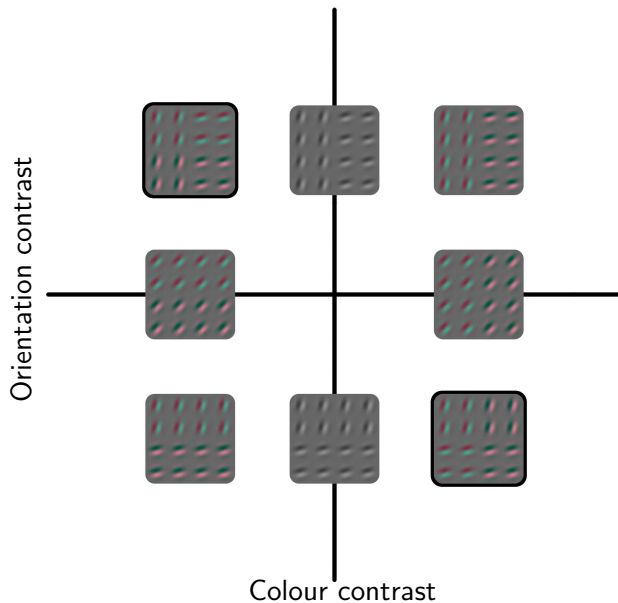
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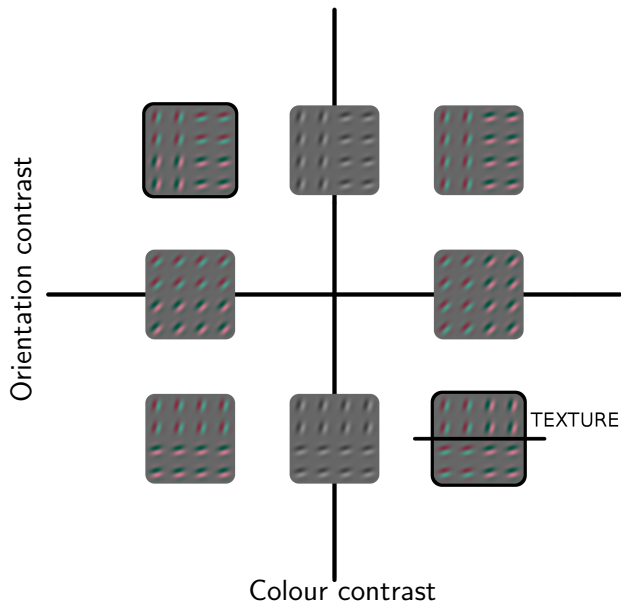
Stimulus space:



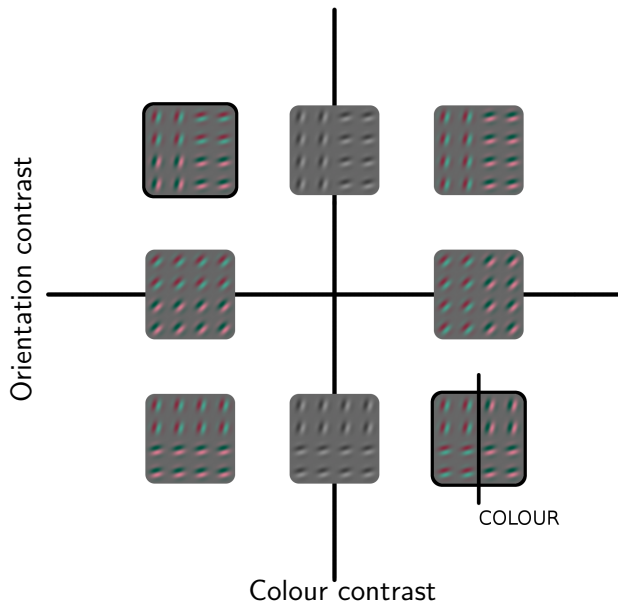
Stimulus space: Cue-conflict condition



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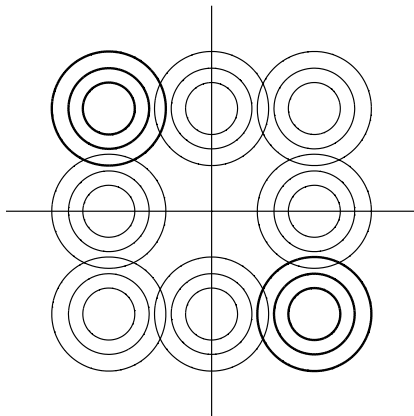


Stimulus space: Cue-conflict condition



Decision space: Cue-conflict condition

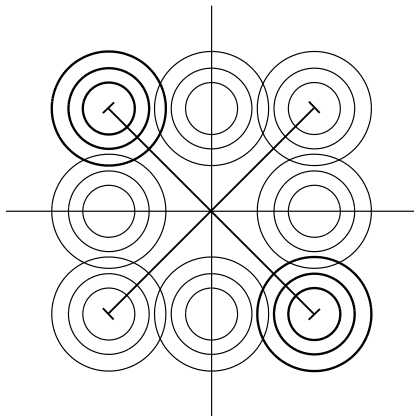
Internal response: Orientation contrast



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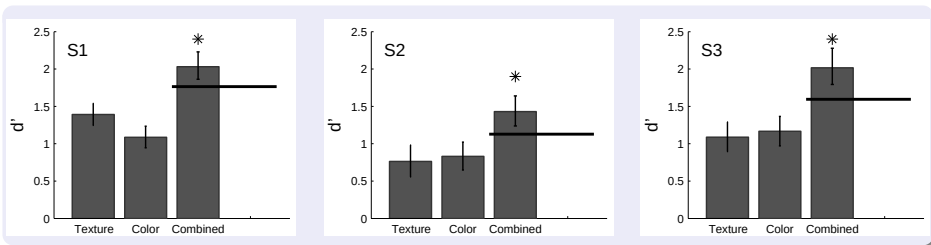
Decision space: Cue-conflict condition

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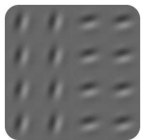


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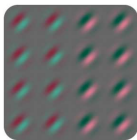
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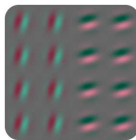
Texture



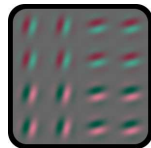
Colour



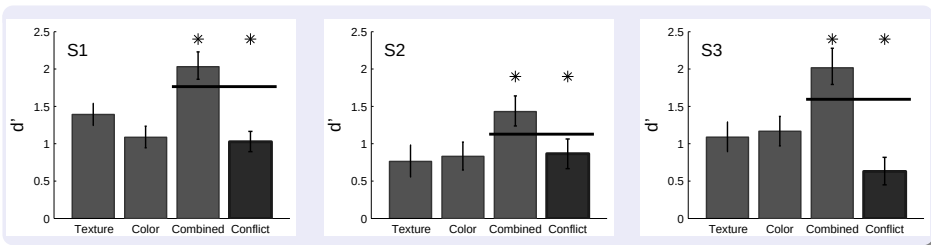
Combined



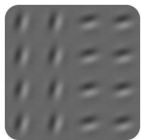
Conflict



Results



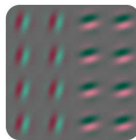
Texture



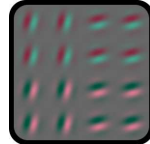
Colour



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Conflict



Summary

1. Same information, different performance

$$d'_{combined} > d'_{single\ cue} \geq d'_{conflict}$$

- Although the cue-combination and cue-conflict stimuli had the same texture and colour differences.

⇒ Integration is possible only with spatially aligned cues.

Summary

1. Same information, different performance

$$d'_{combined} > d'_{single\ cue} \geq d'_{conflict}$$

- Although the cue-combination and cue-conflict stimuli had the same texture and colour differences.

⇒ Integration is possible only with spatially aligned cues.

2. Better cue-combination performance than predicted

$$d'_{combined} > \sqrt{d'^2_{texture} + d'^2_{colour}}$$

- Performance with combined cues is *better* than the best independent-processing prediction.

⇒ Texture and colour are not processed independently.

⇒ Cue-invariant segmentation

Thank you!

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