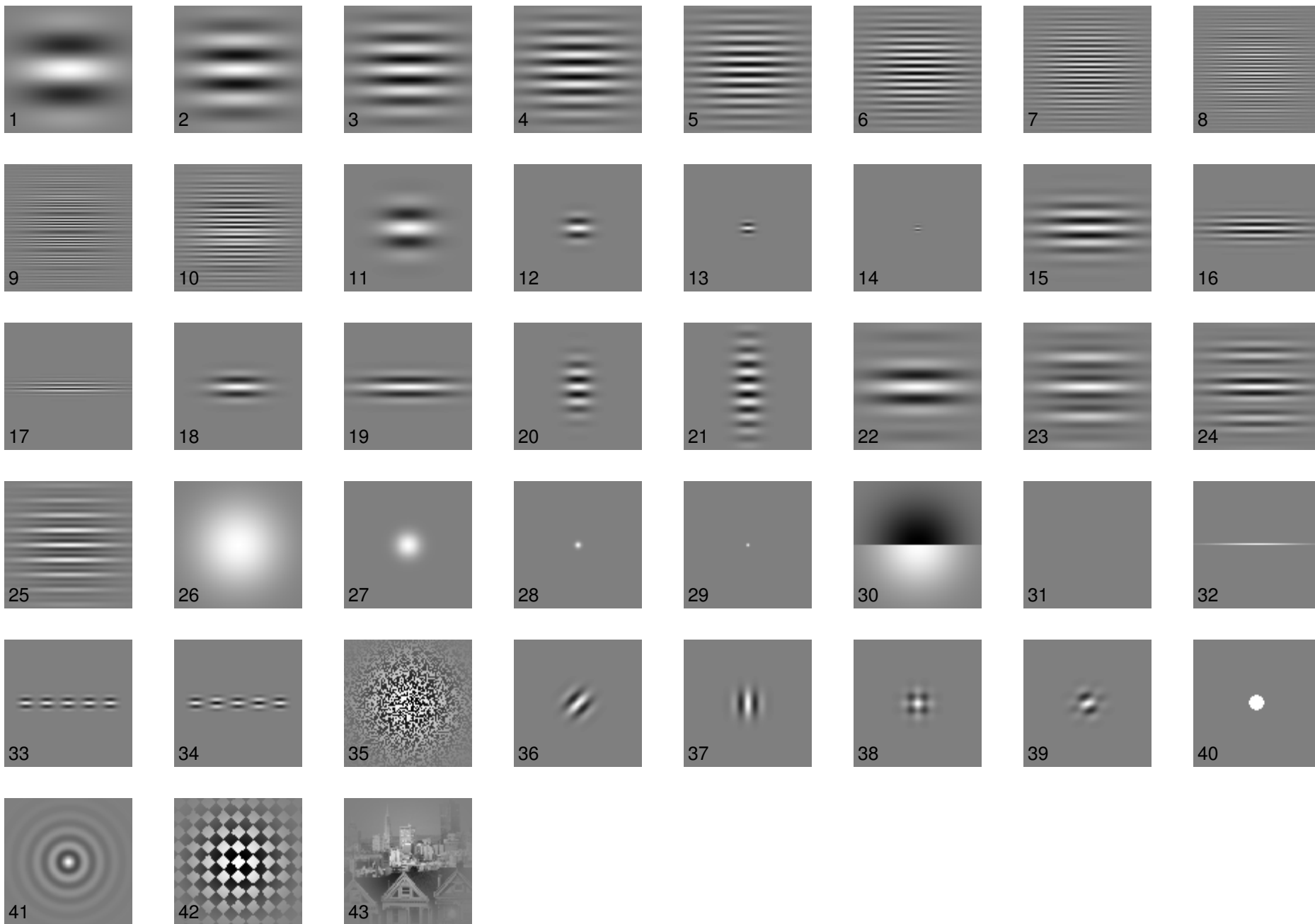
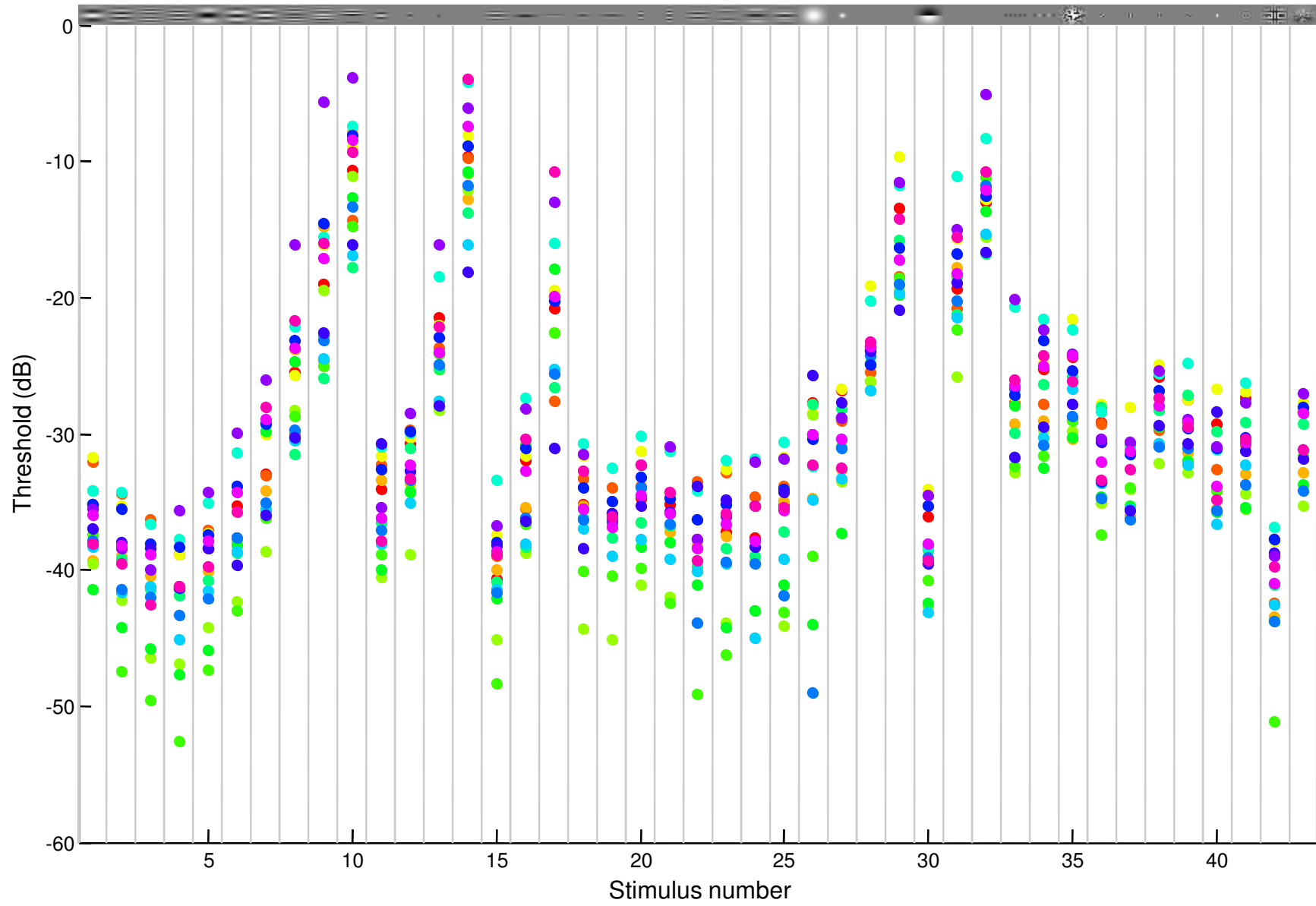


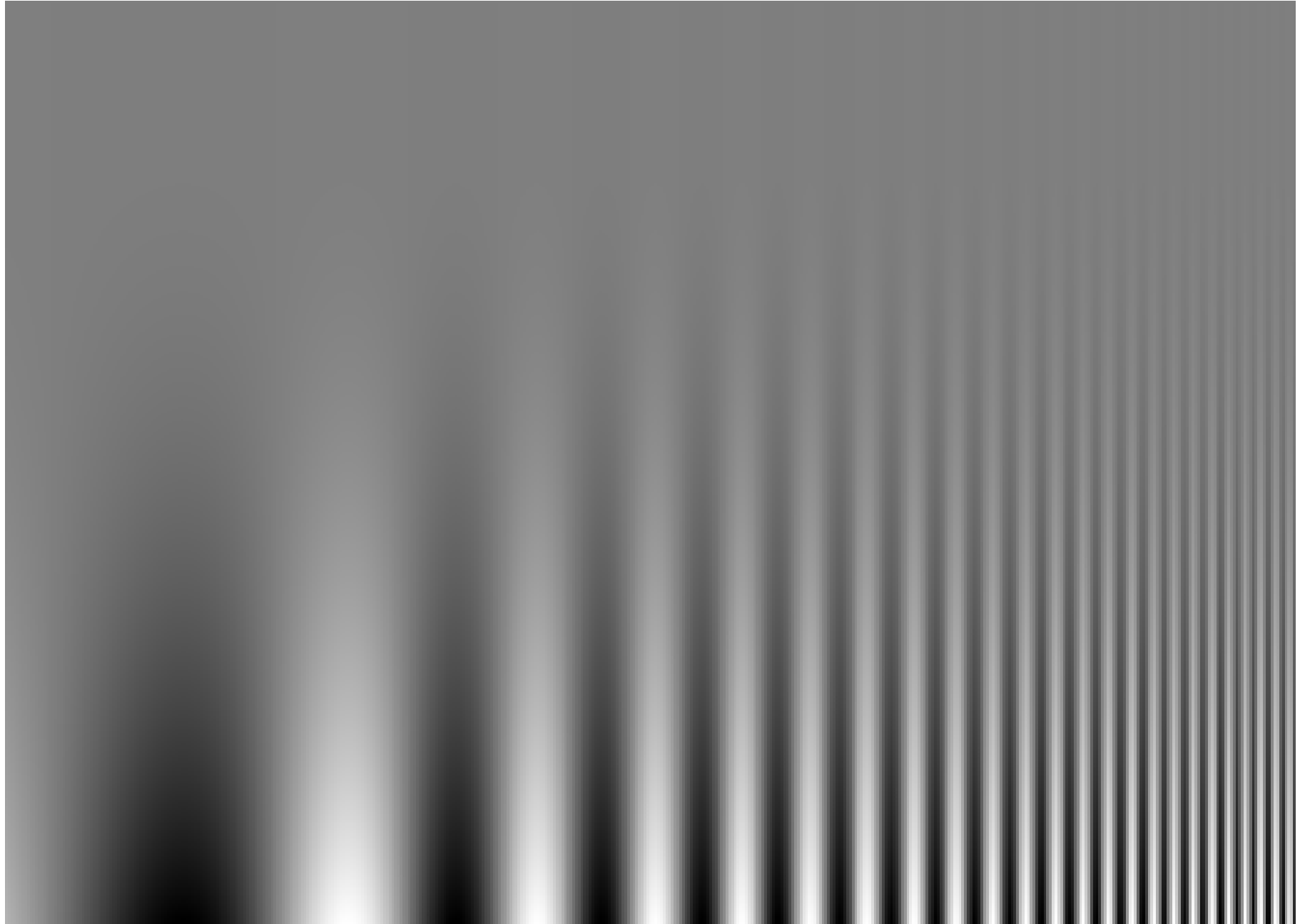
# ModelFest Stimuli



# ModelFest Psychophysical Data

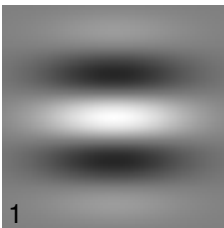


# The spatial frequency contrast sensitivity function

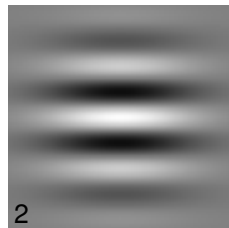


1<sup>st</sup> 10 ModelFest stimuli measure the contrast sensitivity function

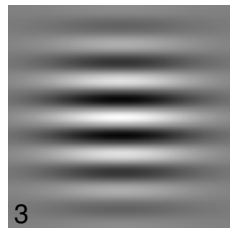
1.12 c/deg



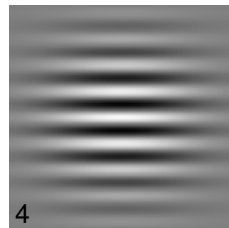
2



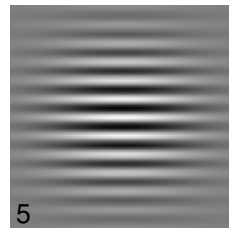
2.83



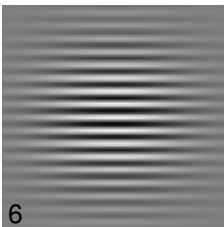
4



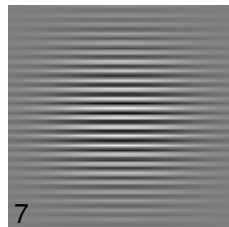
5.6



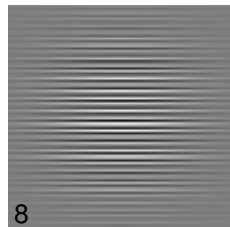
8



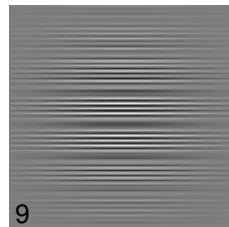
11.3



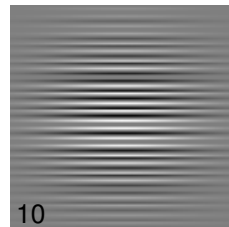
16



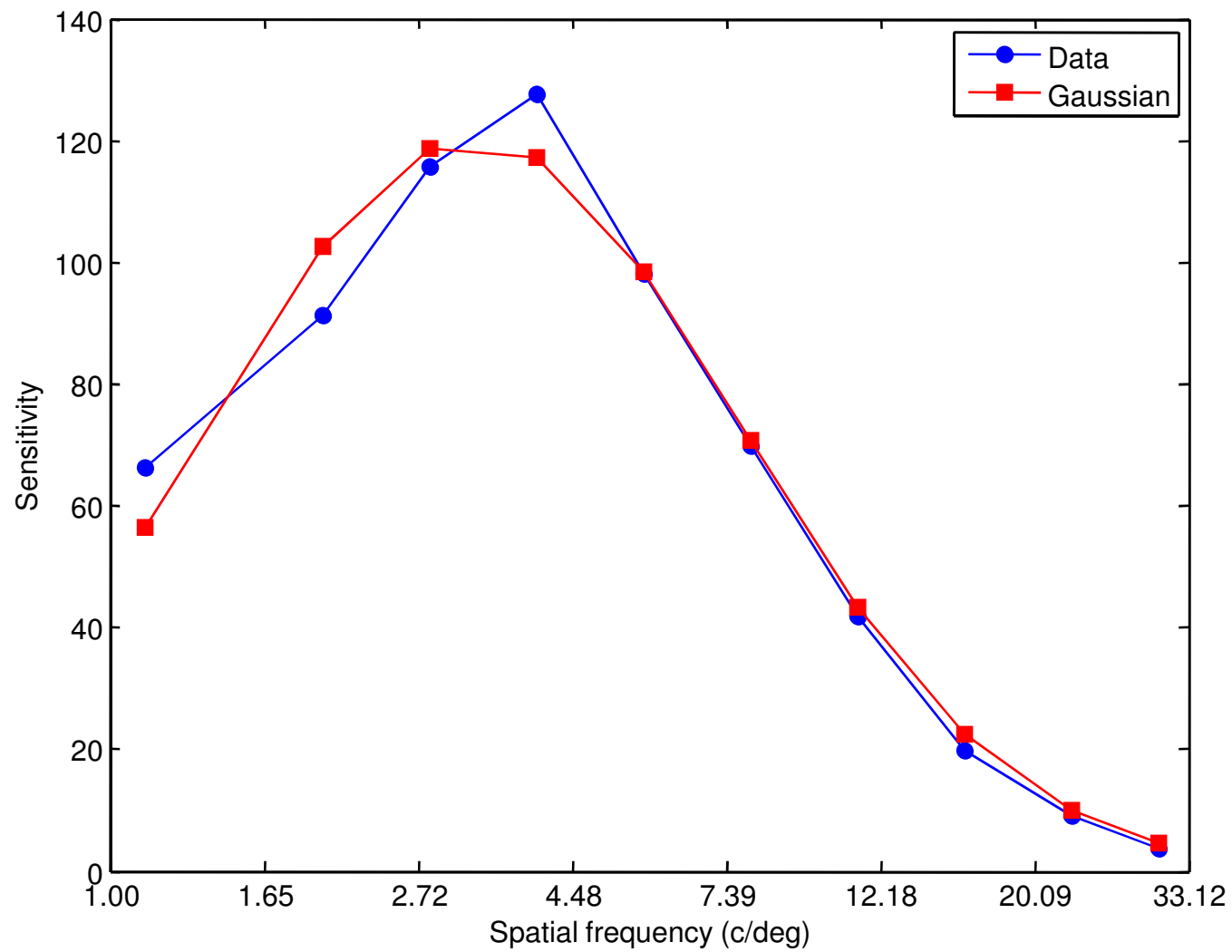
22.6



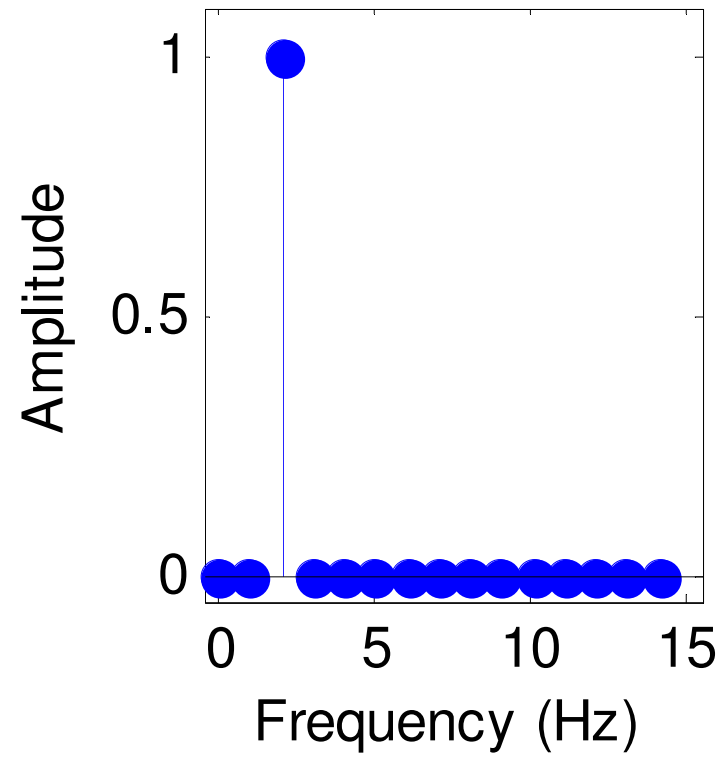
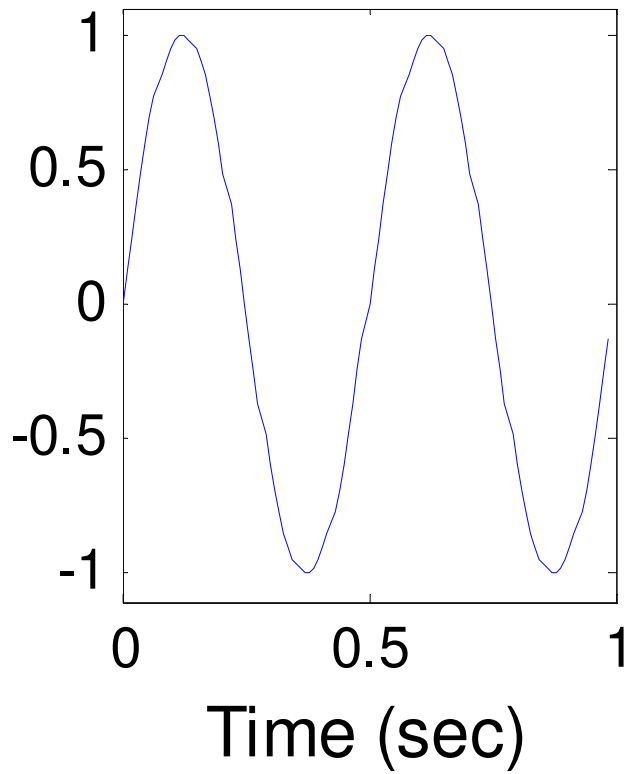
30



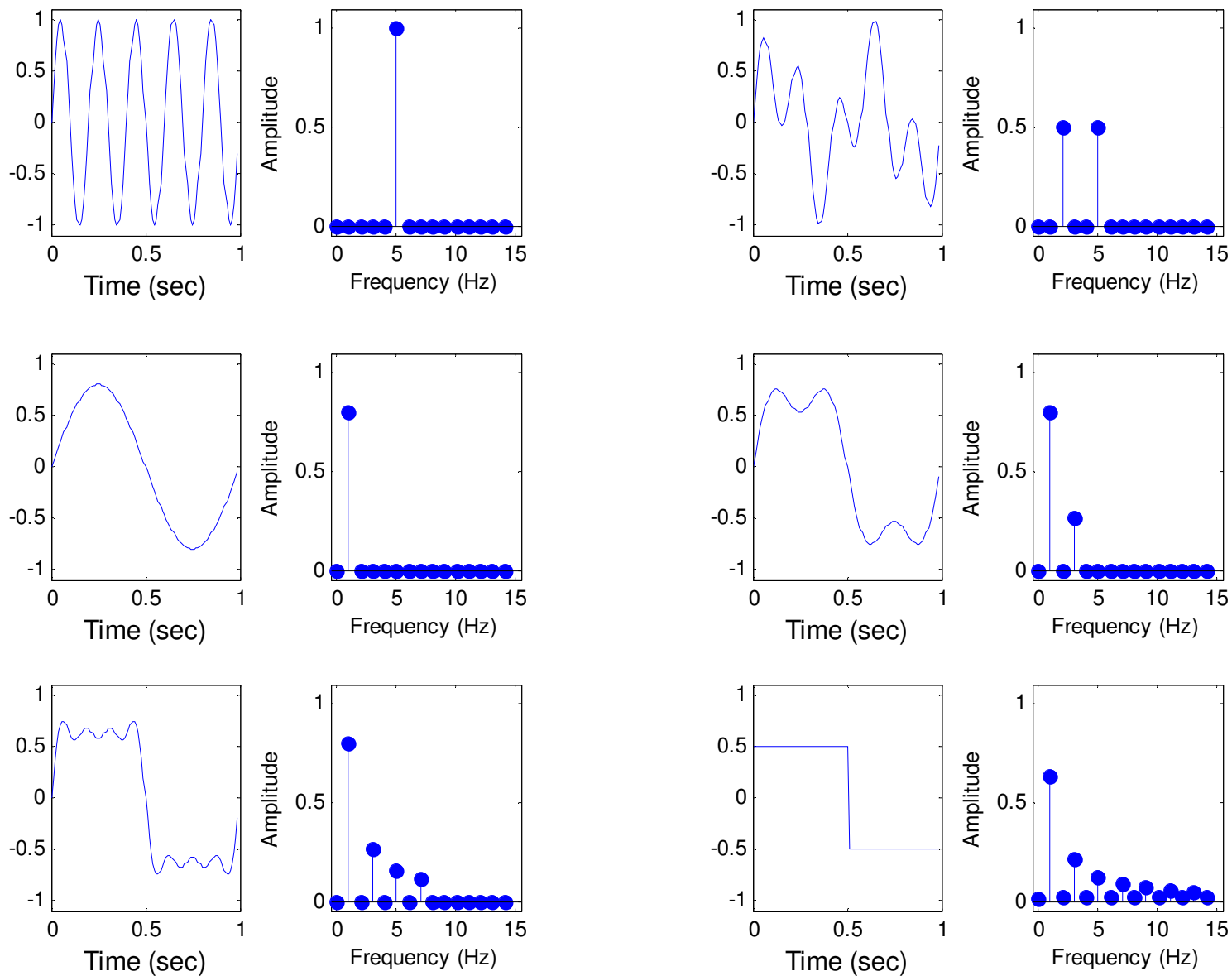
1/Threshold for the first 10 stimuli



## The 1-D Fourier Transform

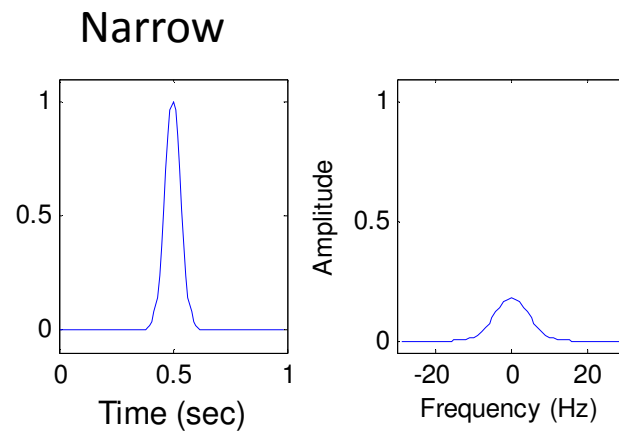
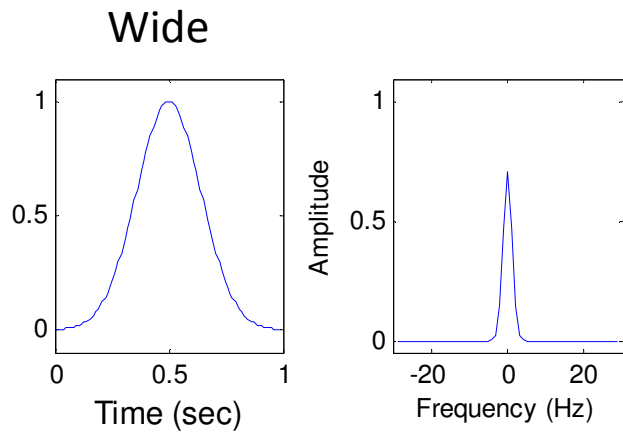
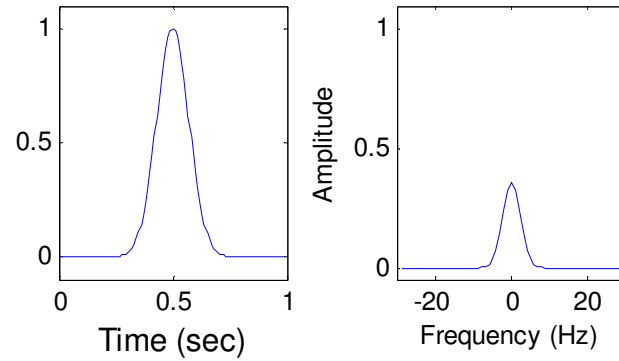
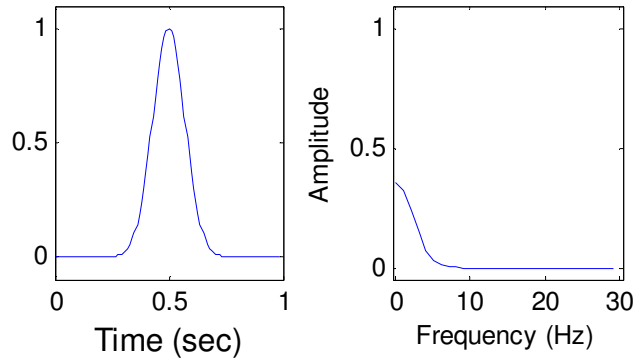


# The 1-D Fourier Transform



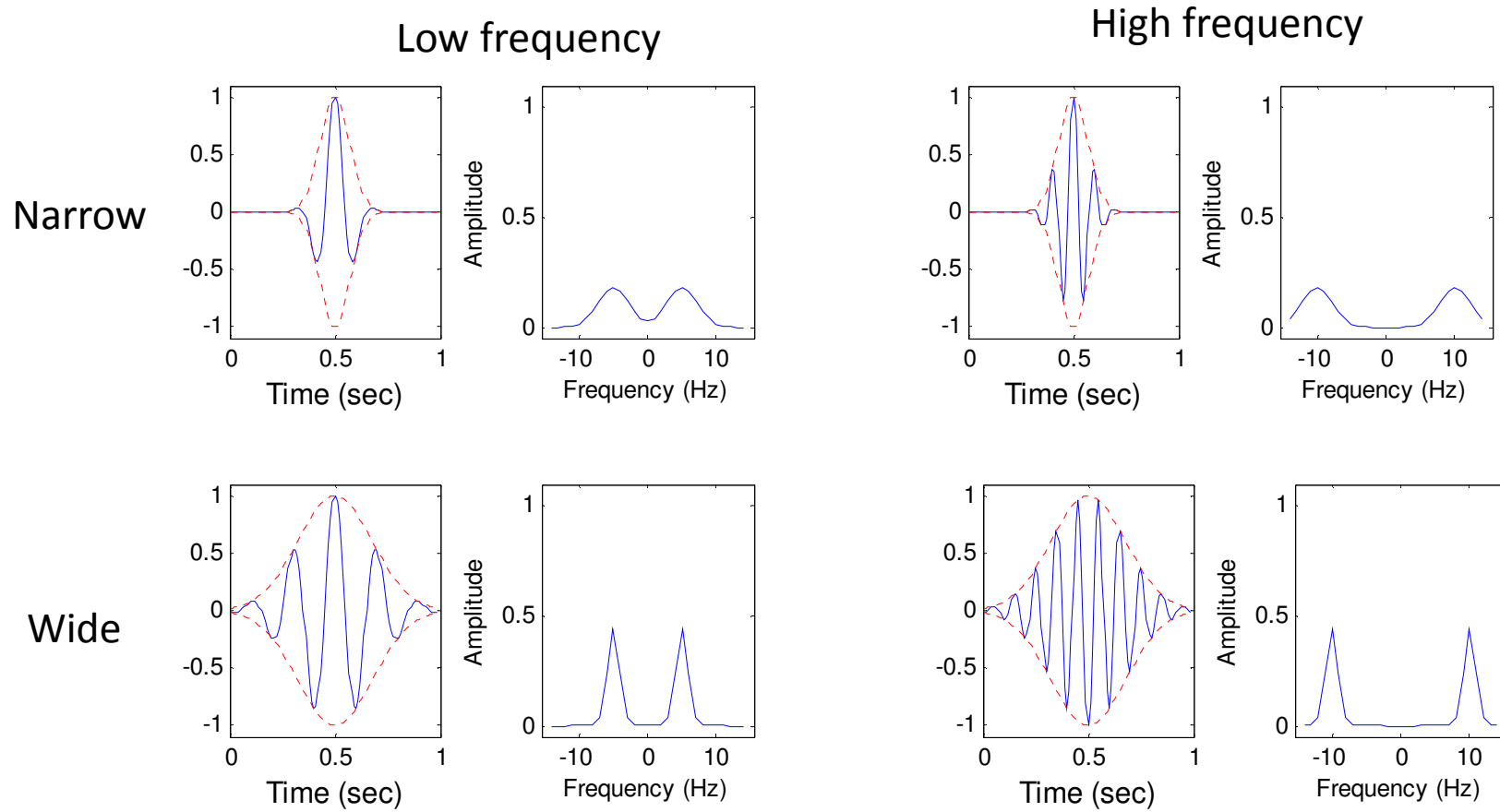
# Fourier transform of a Gaussian is a Gaussian

Including  
'negative' frequencies

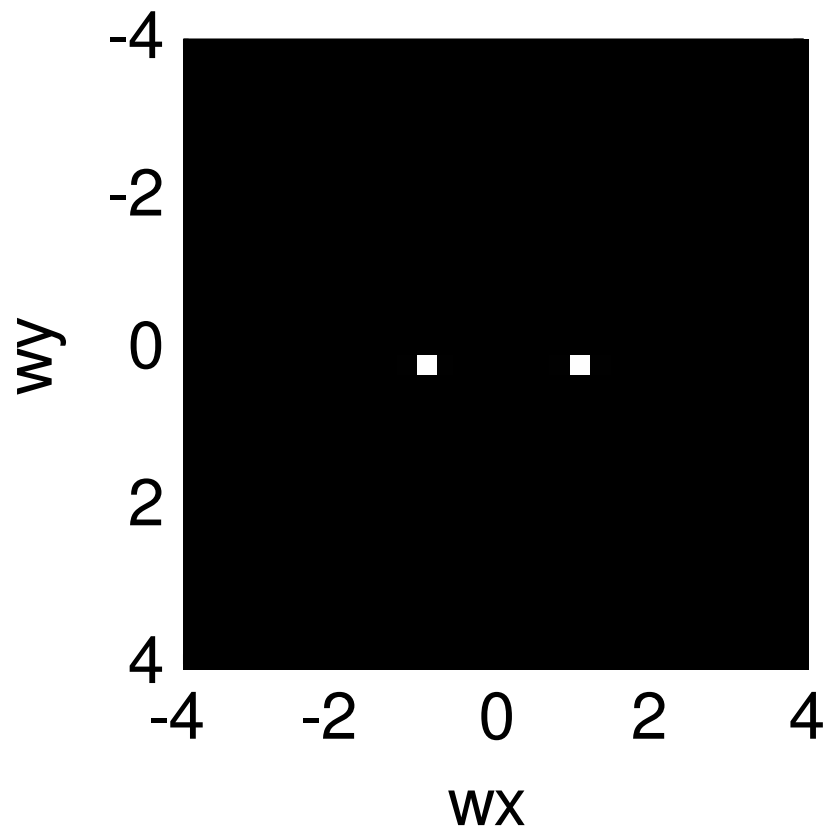
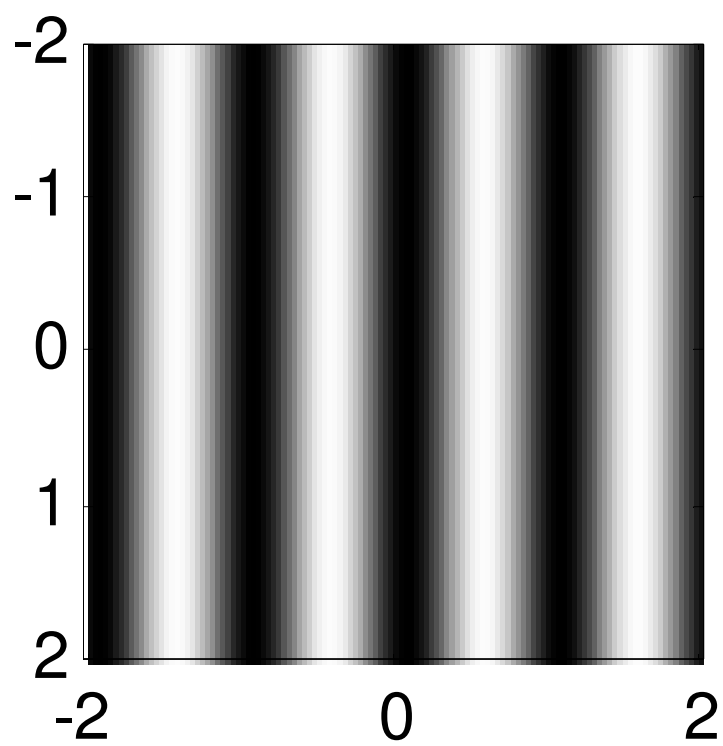




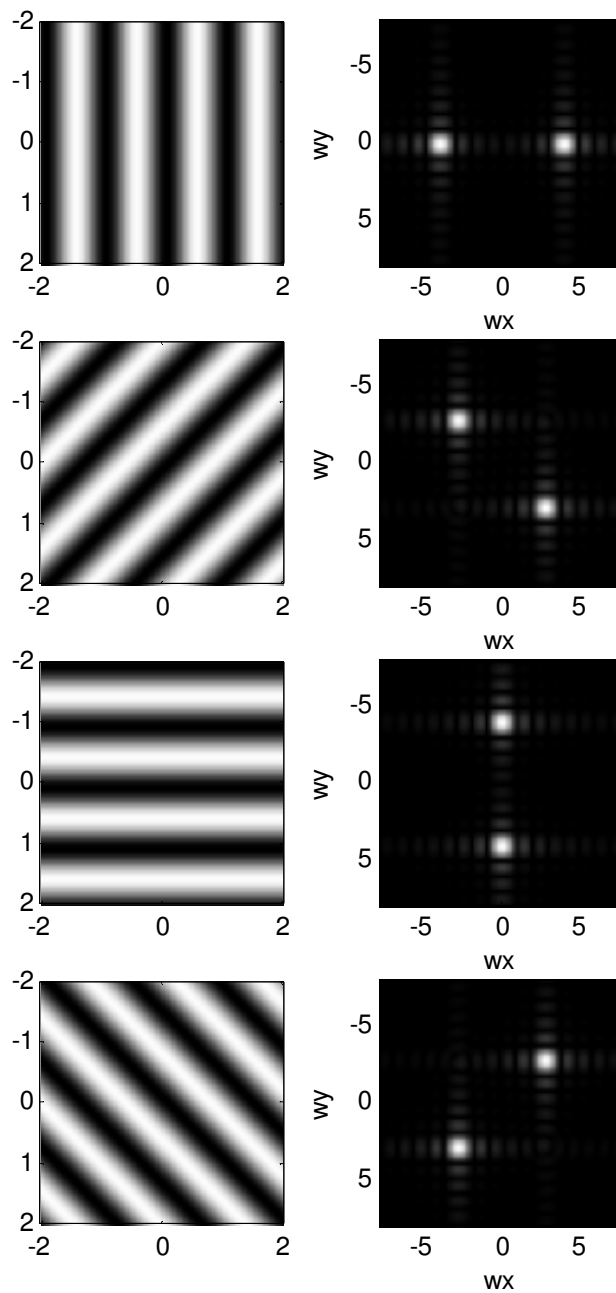
Fourier transform of a Gabor is a Gaussian centered at the 'carrier frequency'



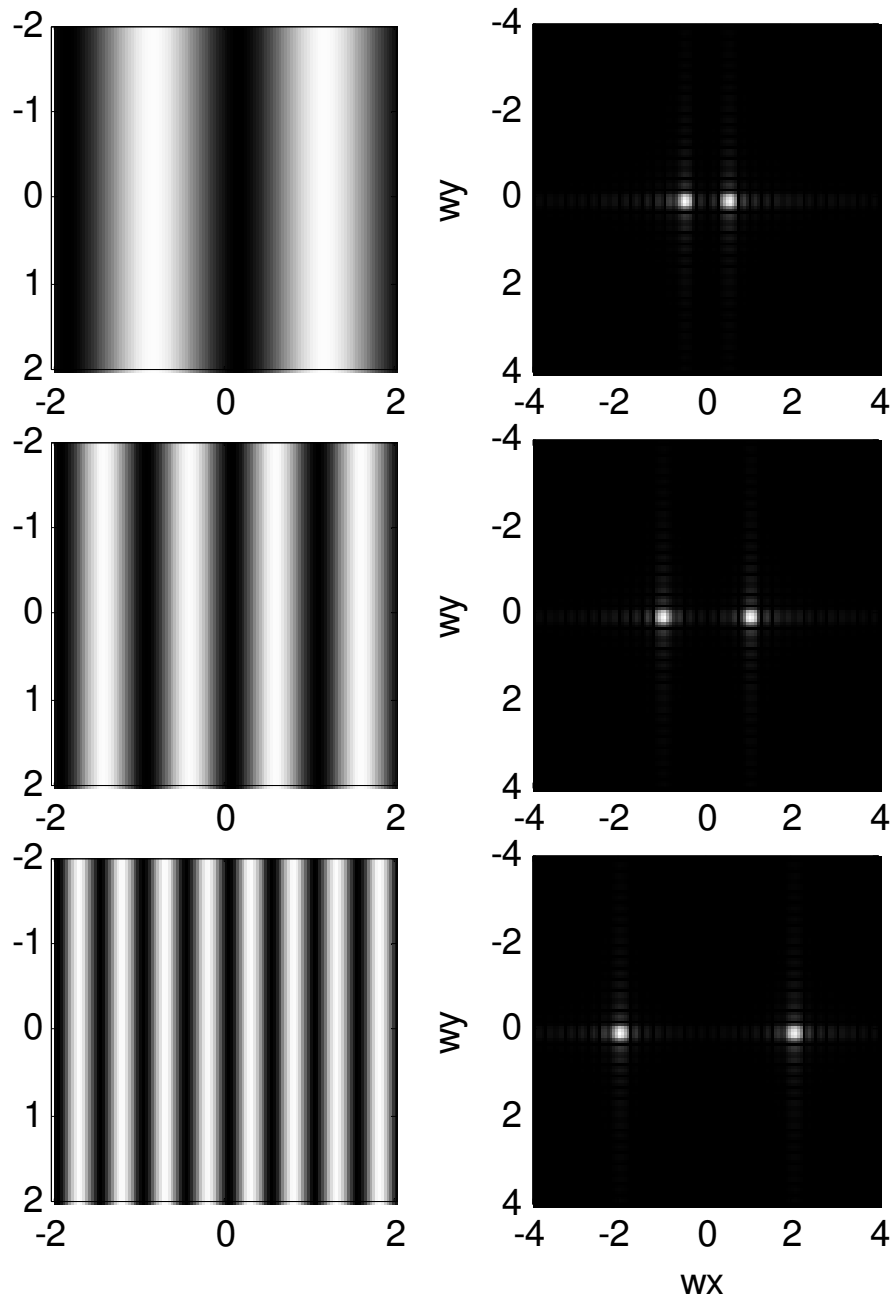
# 2D Fourier Transform



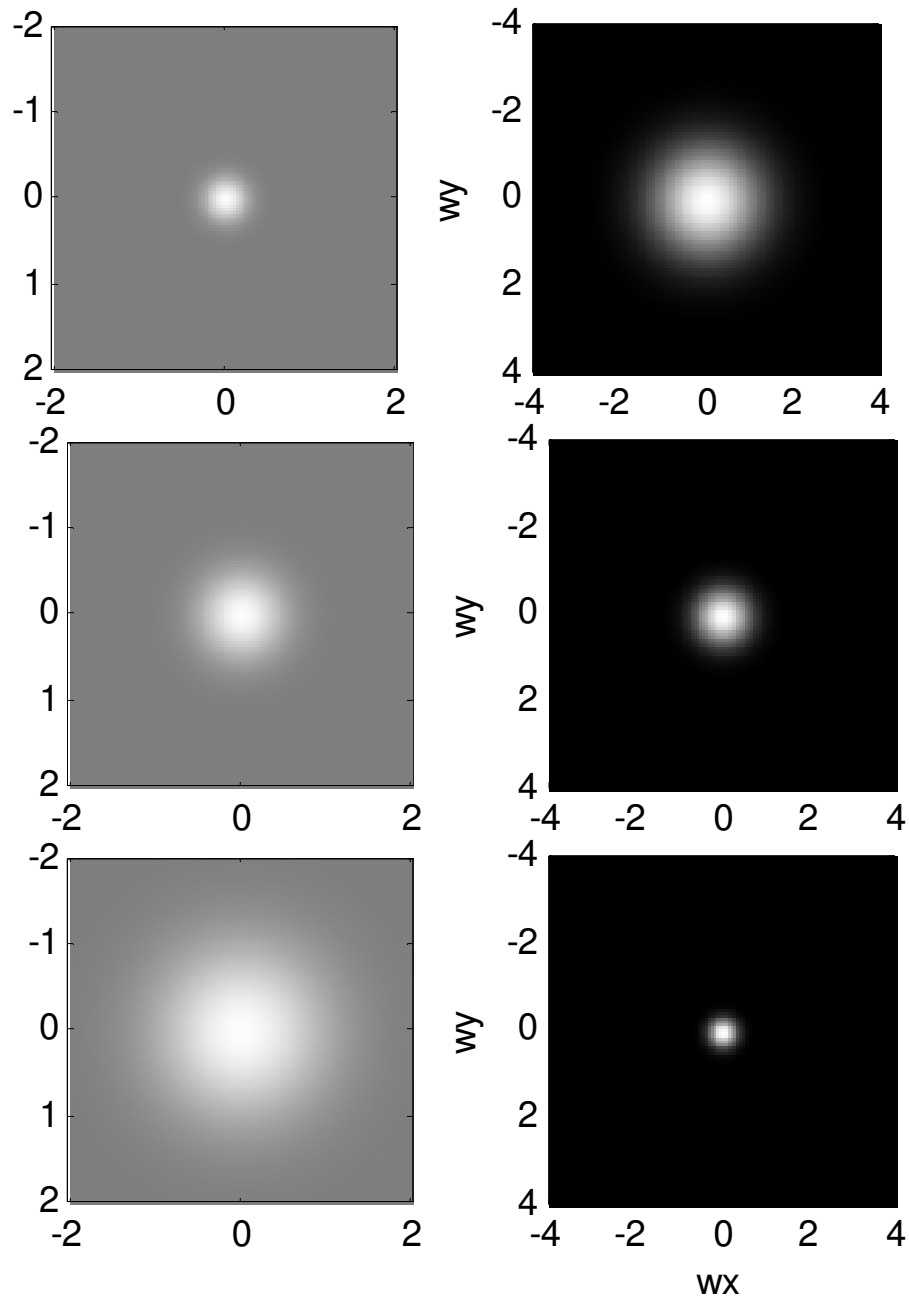
# Gratings: Orientation



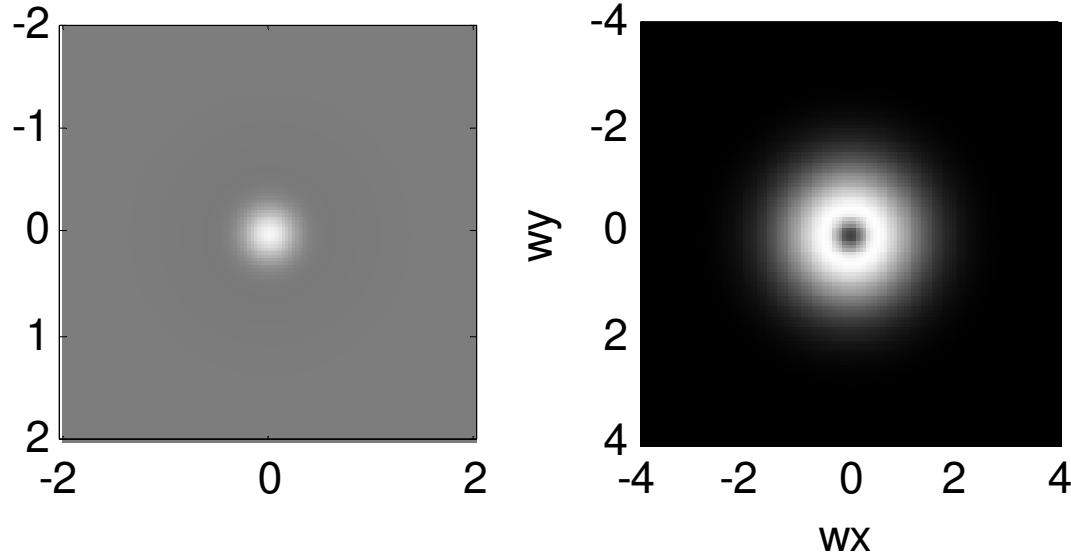
# Gratings: Spatial Frequency



# FFT of a Gaussian is a Gaussian



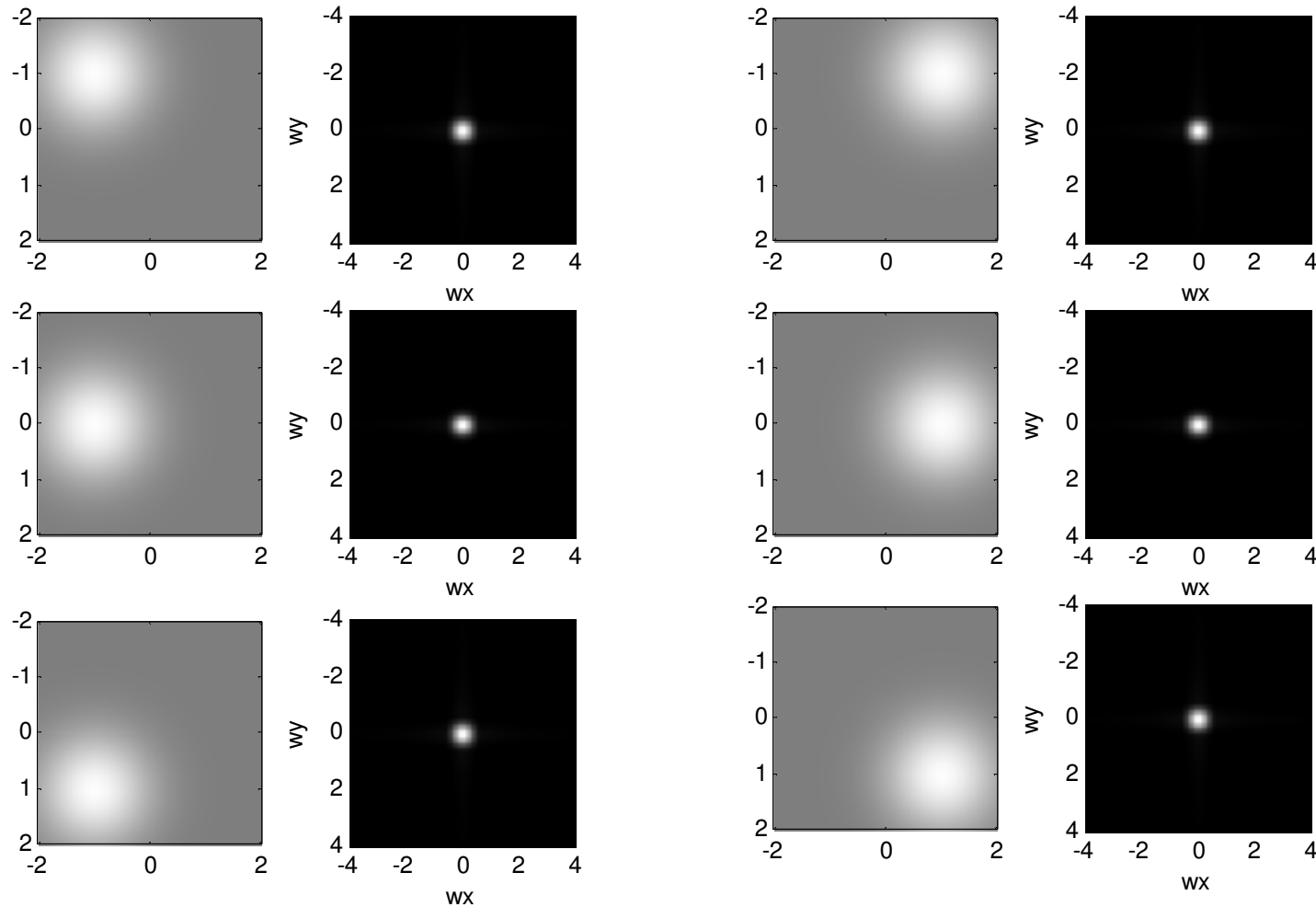
## Difference of Gaussians



By thinking of receptive fields in the Fourier domain, we can get an intuition about what spatial frequencies and orientations that the receptive field is sensitive to.

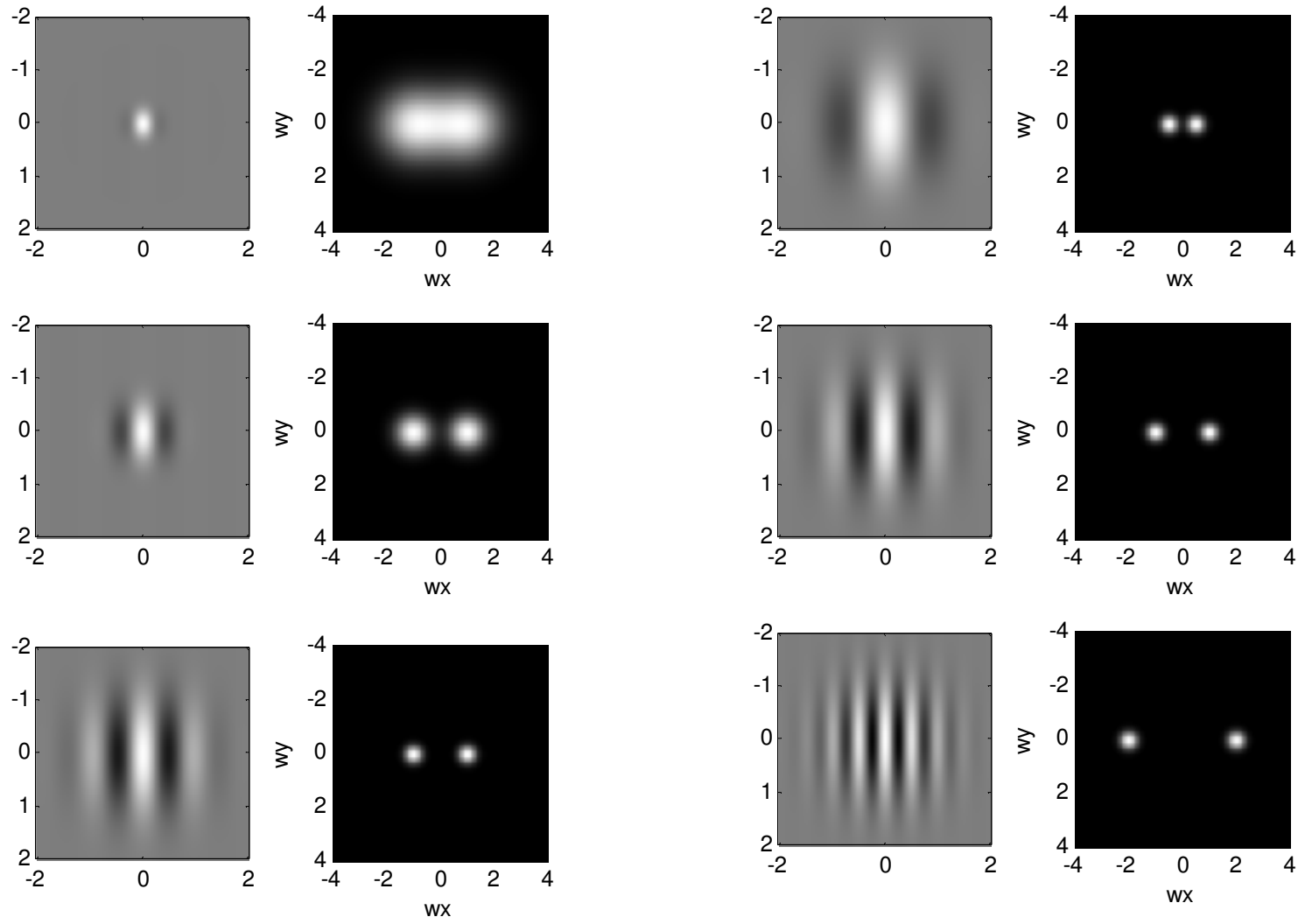
This is a 'band-pass' filter – sensitive to intermediate spatial frequencies but not selective to orientation

## Spatial position

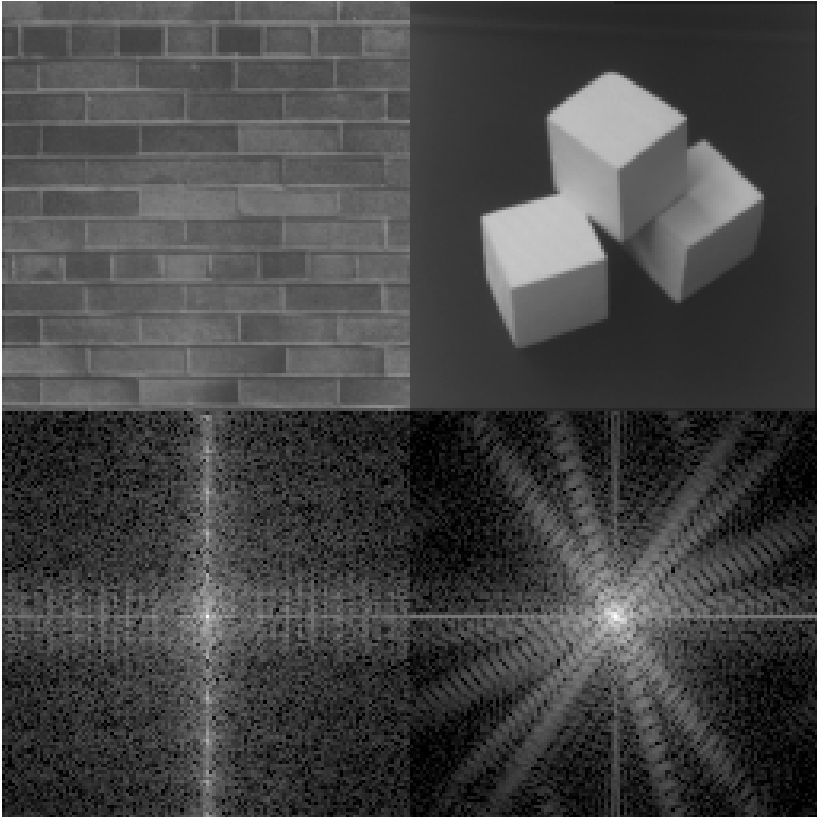


Since the (amplitude of the) Fourier transform is not dependent on spatial position, we don't have to think about where the receptive field is when we think about its preferred spatial frequency and orientation

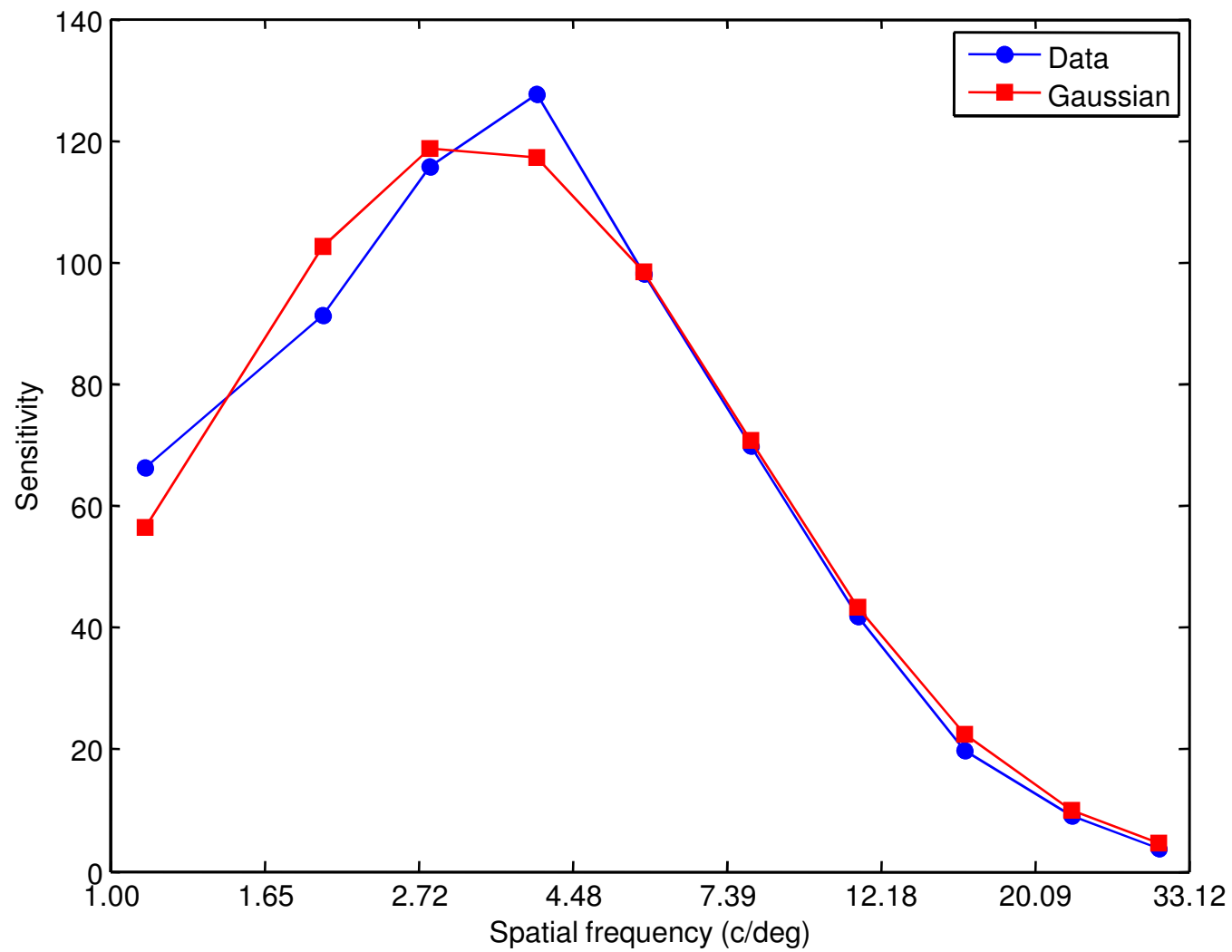
# FFTs of Gabors



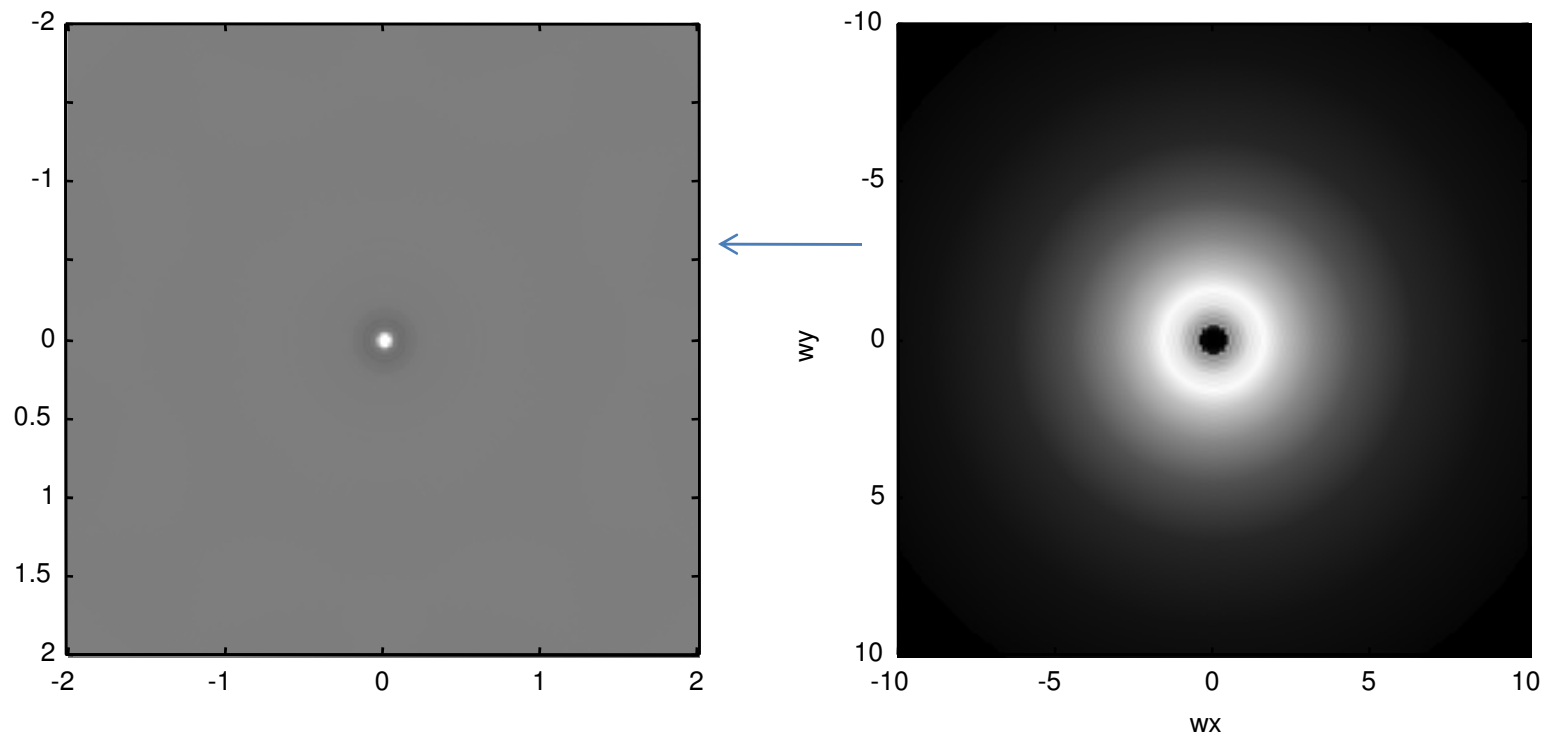




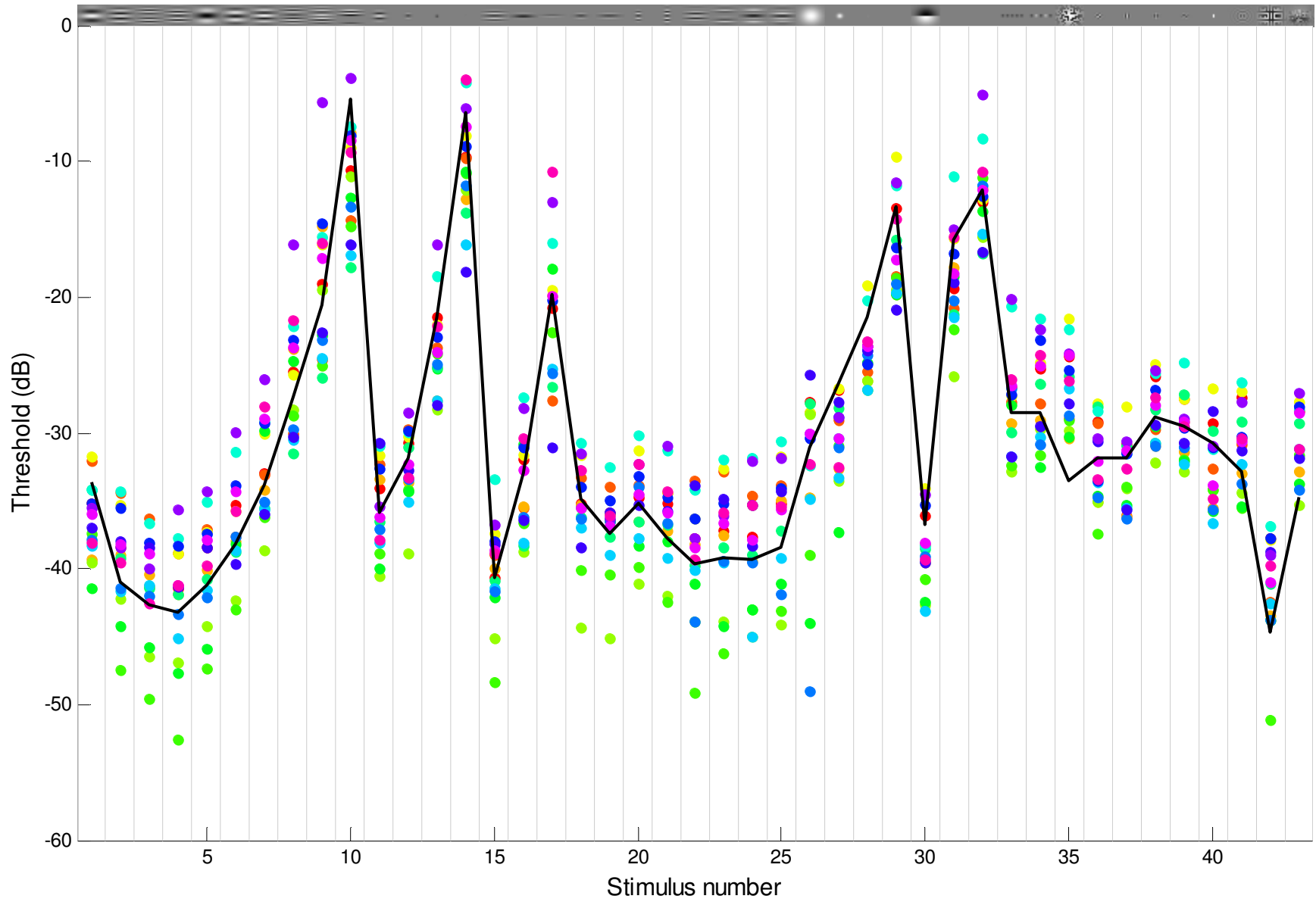
1/Threshold for the first 10 stimuli



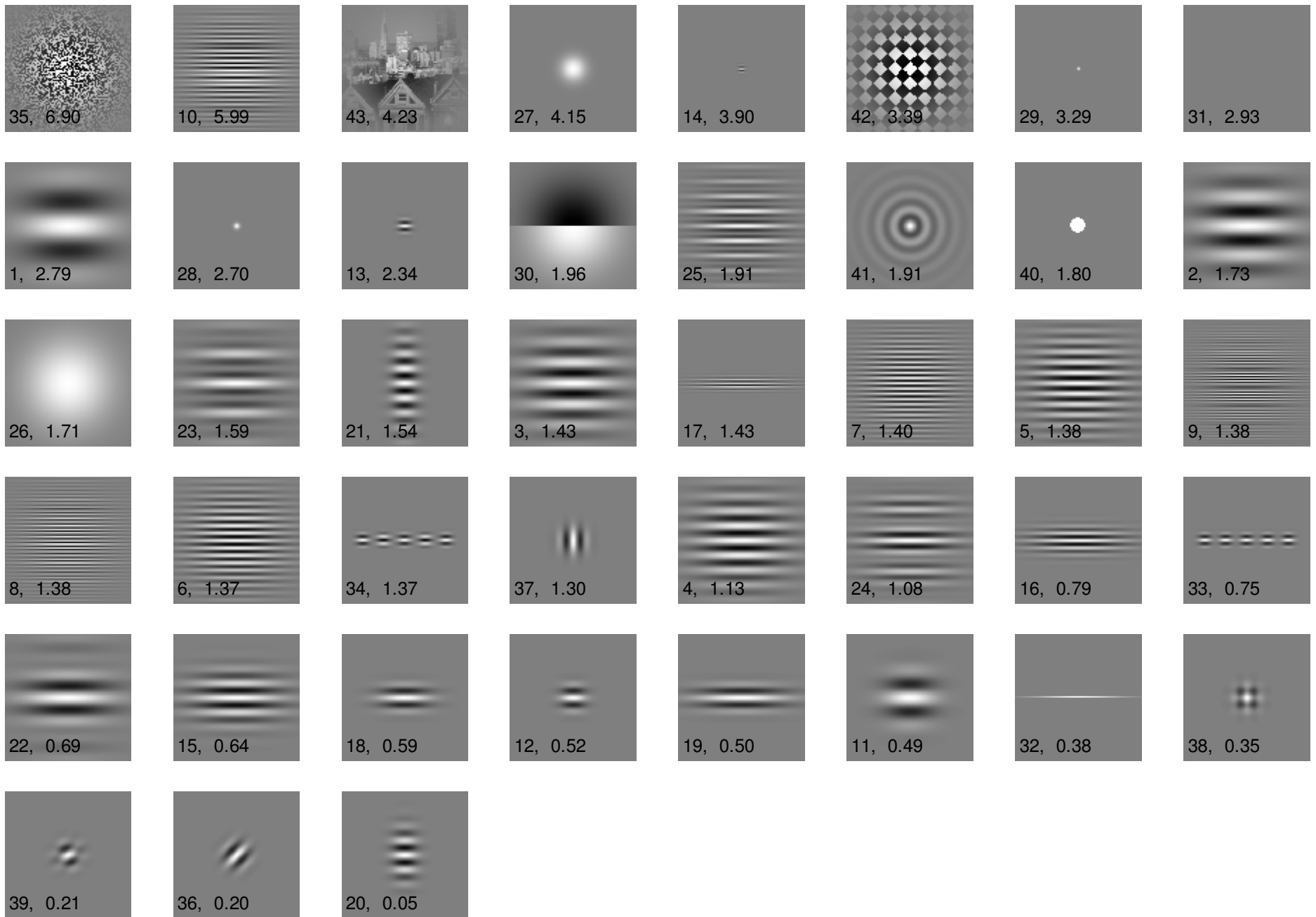
The 'inverse Fourier transform' was used to create a receptive field based on the contrast sensitivity function



Predictions from the best fitting 'Contrast Energy' model (3 parameter fit)



# Deviations between model and thresholds, in descending order



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How to think about the model in the Fourier domain

