

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PULFRICH STEREO- PHENOMENON AS A FUNCTION OF TARGET VELOCITY¹

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SUMMARY

When filters of unequal optical density are placed in front of the two eyes, a target which is actually oscillating in a frontoparallel plane appears nearer than it really is for one direction of stroke and farther than it really is for the return stroke (Pulfrich stereophenomenon). Measurements of the near and far displacements of a black vertical rod have been obtained for a wide range of target velocities under each of several conditions of unequal binocular retinal illuminance.

The experimental data show that, for any given difference in binocular retinal illuminance, the near and far displacements progressively increase as target velocity is increased. The data show also that, for any given target velocity, the near and far displacements progressively increase as the difference in binocular retinal illuminance is increased.

The obtained results are analyzed in terms of an hypothesized absolute visual latent period whose magnitude is assumed to be an inverse function of level of retinal illuminance. The results are shown to be in good quantitative agreement with predictions based on the geometrical theory of the Pulfrich effect. Discrepancies at low target velocities are noted and discussed.