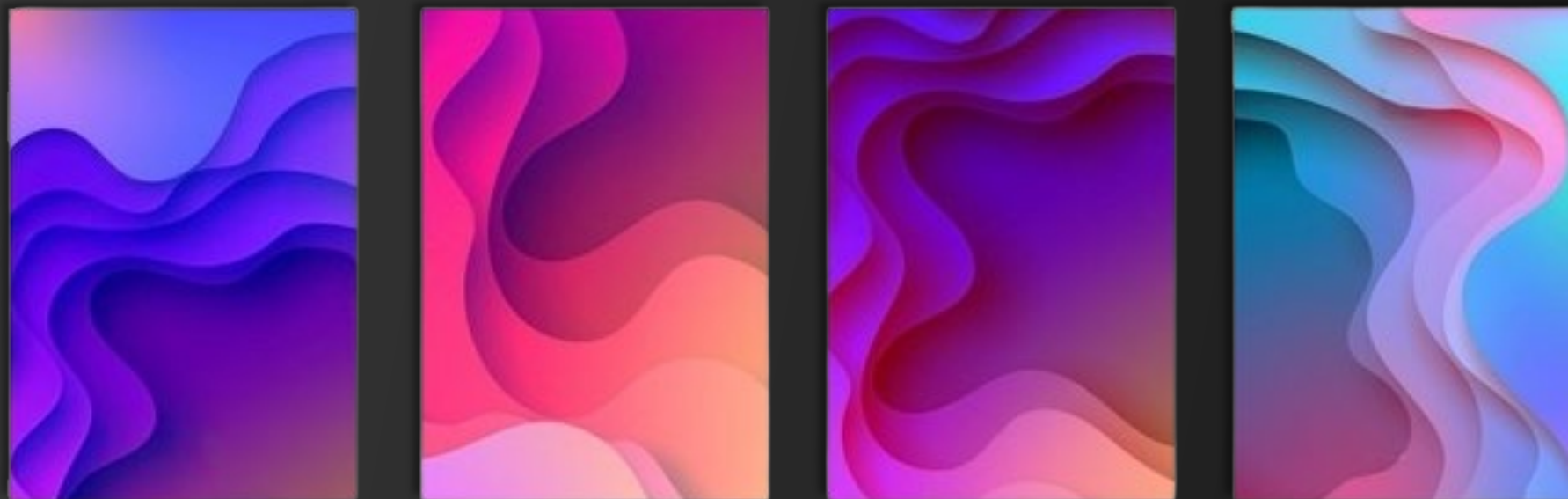




Welcome



Optimizing Color and Contrast

Begin



After the completion of this course, you will be able to:

1

Describe how color vision changes in low light

2

Explain the Purkinje shift and its impact on low-light color visibility

3

Define chromatic aberration and identify its impact on text legibility

4

Define chromostereopsis and explain how it can influence UX Design



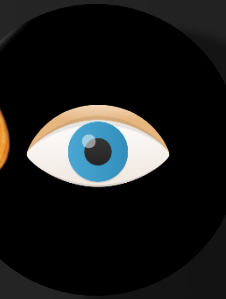
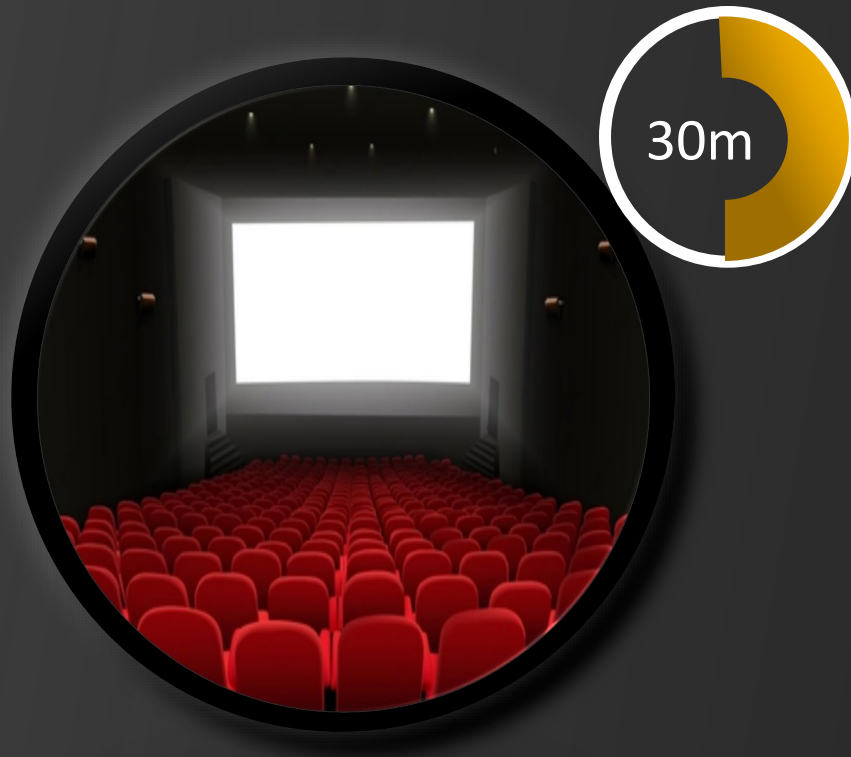
Module 1 : Low-Light Visibility

Enter

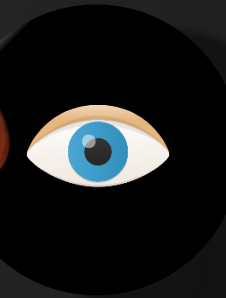
Optimizing Color and Contrast



Bright vs. Low-Light Vision



Photopic or bright-light
vision

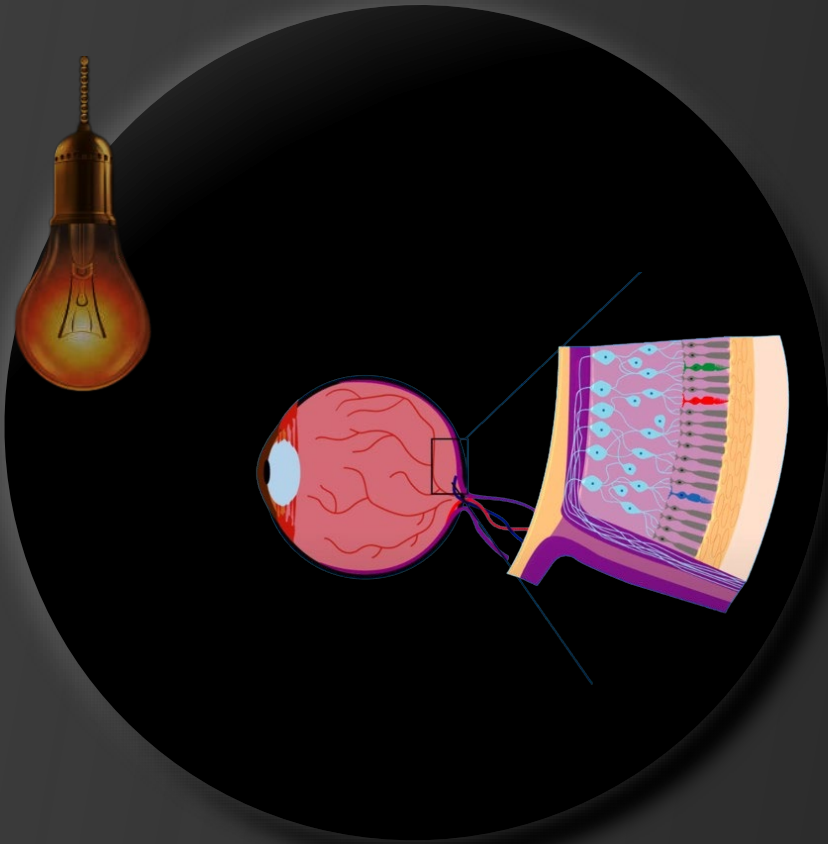


Scotopic or low-light
vision

What happens when we walk
into a movie theater?



Color Vision in Low-Light



In low-light, peripheral vision is *differentially* sensitive to color



As light intensity lowers, we lose the ability to see different colors at different points



Let's consider an example



Click on the toggle switch to change the lighting

Optimizing Color and Contrast



Knowledge Check

Delete the statements that are false and click on Submit

Our eyes can take approximately 30 minutes to fully adapt to the drop in light intensity when entering a movie theater 

Scotopic vision is bright-light vision whereas Photopic vision is low-light vision 

In low light conditions, the cells in our eyes are more sensitive to blue-green wavelengths remain active longer 

In low light conditions, our peripheral vision retains the ability to distinguish different colors 



Submit



Congratulations! You have successfully completed the 1st Module.

[Next module](#)