要旨

グレーティング順応刺激によるコントラスト抑制効果

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輝度分布が正弦波状に変化するグレーティングへの順応は,順応した周波数帯を持つテス ト刺激のコントラスト感度を低下させる(抑制効果)ことが知られている.しかし,同一眼 において順応刺激とテスト刺激の呈示位置が異なる場合,順応刺激の呈示位置がテスト刺激 のコントラスト感度を向上させる(促進効果)ことが報告されている.そこで本研究ではグ レーティング順応による促進効果の異眼間転移を検証し,促進効果の発生部位の特定を試 みた.

実験は暗室内に2台のCRTと2枚の平面鏡を設置し,左眼には水平に並ぶ2つの順応刺 激,右眼にはテスト刺激を呈示した.テスト刺激の呈示位置は2つの順応刺激の間の空間で ある.実験では順応刺激の刺激間距離を変化させたときに,順応刺激とは異なる眼に呈示さ れるテスト刺激のコントラスト検出閾値に変化が見られるかどうかを測定した.順応刺激, テスト刺激ともに2.8cpdの輝度変調縦縞 Gabor 刺激であった.

実験の結果,グレーティング順応の位置がテスト刺激と近いときには抑制,遠いときには 促進の効果をもたらすことが分かった.促進効果は順応刺激の空間周波数に選択的に起こっ ており,グレーティング順応による促進効果は異眼間転移することが分かった.またテスト 刺激が順応刺激とは異なる眼に呈示された場合には抑制が小さく促進が大きい,同じ眼に呈 示された場合は抑制が大きく促進がないという結果が得られた.

グレーティング順応による抑制や促進効果に異眼間転移が見られたことより、コントラスト感度促進効果には両眼視覚情報統合後の作用が関連することが示唆された.

キーワード グレーティング順応 促進効果 両眼間転移

Abstract

Facilitatory and Inhibitory effect of grating adaptation

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The previous literature indicated that a long time observation of a sinusoidal modulated luminous pattern with a certain spatial frequency degrads contrast sensitivity when an adaptation stimulus is presented to the same position where a test stimulus is presented (Blakemore & Campbell, 1969). However, when the test stimulus is presented to the distant place from the adaptation stimulus, the contrast sensitivity will be increased conversely (Ejima & Takahashi, 1984). Therefore, we studied interocular transfer of facilitatory effect on a grating adaptation in order to know which level of a visual system was related.

Two CRT displays were connected to the same PC in a darkroom. Each visual field was fused by two mirror. As an adaptation stimulus, two sinusoidal gratings with 2.8cpd were presented on left CRT. As a test stimulus, a sinusoidal grating which has same spacial frequency as the test stimulus was presented on right CRT. The test grating was a single stationary grating. The adaptation stimulus consisted of two gratings which laterally displaced from the center of the visual field. These were gabor patches which were vertical sinusoidal luminous. We measured contrast detection threshold for a test stimulus when the adaptation stimulus in interocular was spatially separated from the test stimulus.

Three points of interest are apparent in the present result. The first is that when the adaptation stimuli are spatially separated from the test grating, the contrast sensitivity for a test stimulus is significantly increased, and are located on or near the retinal area by the test grating, the contrast sensitivity is markedly reduced. The second concerns that the facilitatory effect has spatial-frequency-selectivity of the grating adaptation. The third concerns that when a same eye condition, the inhibitory effect is larger than an interocular condition, and the facilitatory effect is nothing.

The interocular transfer of facilitatory effect indicated that the facilitatory effect will be related to the information processing in the central level of a visual system.

key words grating adaptation facilitatory effect interocular transfer