要旨

若年者と高齢者でのカテゴリカル カラーネーミング応答の変化と一致

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本研究では,高齢者と若年者の色の見え方の特性及び違いを探ることを目的として検証した.加齢による水晶体濃度の変化により黄濁した水晶体でみると,外界が黄変して見えるはずである.ところが色の見えは,驚くほど変化しないと報告されている.

そこでカテゴリカルカラーネーミングの手法によって検証するための実験を行った. 実験刺激として, OSA(Optical Society of America) 色票 558 枚を使用し暗室内で実験を行った. 被験者はすべての色票に対して,単一の単語による色名を口頭で答えた. 若年者の被験者 5名,高齢者の被験者 6名に対して実験を行った. 実験から得られた応答を OSA 色票空間上にプロットし各結果を比較した.更に,追加実験として,高齢者水晶体擬似メガネを装着した水晶体濃度増加シミュレーションにおける色の見え方の検証を行った.

結果は、高齢者は、若年者に比べた時、無彩色となる色票が変化しないことやほとんどの 色票で命名が変わらないことからほとんどの色の見え方が変わらないといえよう。青色の領域と黄色の領域で高明度に見えていることから考えても、ある程度色の見え方が補正されているため、色の見え方がほとんど変わらない様になると考えられる。

また,高齢者水晶体疑似メガネを装着した若年者と高齢者水晶体疑似メガネ装着していない若年者では,色の見え方は,ほとんど変化がなかった.ただし,無彩色は青方向にシフトした.これらのことから色恒常性の効果があると考えられ,また高齢者はさらに,長期的な色順応や錐体の変化の影響を受けていると思われる.

キーワード カテゴリカルカラーネーミング

Abstract

Difference of Categorical Color Naming Response between Young and Elderly observers

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The purpose of this research is to examine the characteristic and difference of color appearance between young and elderly people. When one sees something by the eyes with crystalline lens turning muddy yellow as the result of senescent change in the lens density, his or her view should turn more yellowish. But it is reported that the color appearance is surprisingly not changed.

We employed Categorical Color Naming method for the verification. Experiments were carried out in a dark room by using 588 pieces of OSA(Optical Society of America) uniform color scales. Observers orally answered the color names to all color chips one by one one by using a single word for each color chip. Observers were 5 young and 6 aged persons. We plotted out the answered colors on the space of OSA uniform color scales and compared results between age groups.

As described about, it is expected that the retinal illuminance of older people were lower than the young people. However, the result showed that the chromatic coordinates of achromatic color area did not change, and namings were almost identical. Because blue and yellow chips were observed as higher lightness ones. Then the appearance of colors seemed to be adjusted to some degree. Therefore, it is considered that the appearance of clolors does not have much difference between the young and old people.

Moreover, as an additional experiment, young observers were the filter simulating

the 72 years old human lens and examined how to see the appearance of colors by the simulation.

The appearance of colors did not have much difference between young people with the filter and without it. This result showed that the dfference of color vision is much smaller than that expected by change in density of crystalline lens. But with the filter, color chips named by neutral colors were shifted to blueish direction. By there results, there as some effocts by color constancy and additionally, one elderly observers, there are some extra effocts by long term chromatic adaptation and change of cones.

key words Categorical Color Naming