要旨

日常室内環境での床面の色面積効果

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本研究では、日常室内環境での床面の色面積効果について調べた.

実験は一般的な部屋で朝 (昼光下) と夜 (蛍光灯下) に行い、呈示された大色票刺激と同じ色になったと思うまで小色票刺激の色を調節し、カラーマッチングを行う実験を行った.大色票として、 $2.5m \times 2.5m$ に印刷された紙 (全9色) を床に敷き詰め、小色票は CRT ディスプレイに呈示した.カラーマッチングは色相・彩度・明度の全てを実験者が調節して行った.大色票として用いた 9 色は、photoshop(ver 5.0.2J) の HSV モデル上で、明度 50 %、彩度 50 %、色相が 45 度おきの 8 色と灰色を用いた.

被験者 4 人の結果を xy 色度座標と u*v*色度座標上でプロットしたところ, 昼光・蛍光灯下とも面積効果により, どの色も彩度が増えていたことが分かった. 特に, 蛍光灯下の場合の青色付近の色は, 昼光下に比べ彩度が上がった. そして, 全体的に蛍光灯下の方が面積効果の影響が大きく, 色の変化が大きいことが判明した.

更に、錐体刺激値 LMS に基づいて、LMS を用いた反対色信号量の軸にプロットすると、面積効果を受けやすい色と受けにくい色があった。また、蛍光灯下の場合、青色方向に移動しているため S 錐体の影響が大きい傾向もあった。更に、昼光下の場合、面積効果の影響を受けているにも関らず彩度 (LMS 空間における白色からの距離) が低下していた。

しかし、錐体刺激値 LMS は輝度情報も含むため、輝度変化の影響により確かな結果とは言えない。そこで、輝度正規化錐体刺激値 lms を求めて輝度情報を省いた結果を同様にプロットし、更に、プロットした大色票と小色票に近似楕円を書き、結果を検証した。その結果、この8色の条件ではどの色も輝度変化の影響を除去すると面積効果の影響は同程度であった。

次に、大色票と小色票のプロット点の水平方向との角度差を検証したけれども、角度に差はほとんど無く、面積効果は色相には影響しないことが判明した.

また,面積効果による明度の変化については,錐体刺激値 L と M をプロットすることで 各色の輝度を調べたところ,明度への影響 (輝度)の変化は一定の傾向はみられず,本研究 環境では,必ずしも明度が上昇するとは限らないことが分かった.

本研究の結果から、日常室内環境では昼光・蛍光灯とも面積効果が生じ、蛍光灯の方が面積効果が生じやすいことが分かった。そして、彩度に対する面積効果の影響は各色同程度であった。更に、面積効果は色相には影響しないこと、また本研究環境では明度への影響(輝度)が一定ではないため、必ずしも面積効果により明度が上昇するとは限らないこと、が明らかとなった。

キーワード 面積効果, xy 色度図, L*u*v*空間, 色の見え

Abstract

The area effect at a room floor in natural indoor environment

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The purpose of this research is to verify area effect at a room floor in natural indoor environment.

Experiments were performed in a general room in the morning and at night. The color matching method was used in which two colors would become identical. The large color sheets(2.5m × 2.5m) were printed by a A0 color printer and was spreaded over on the floor. The small color chart was presented on a CRT display. A all of Hue,Chroma and Brightness were adjusted in the matching. 9 color used for large sheets were determined by HSV model in photoshop(ver 5.0.2J). The brightness and saturation were set at 50 % in it. Hues of 8 colors were set as each 45 degree in 360 degree hue circle and Gray was also used.

We plotted the matching data in the xy chromaticity coordinates and the u*v* chromaticity coordinates. Both in a daylight condition and a fluorescent lamp condition, saturation of all colors have increased by the area effect. Especially, the saturation of the color in a region of blue under the fluorescent lamp became higher than that under the daylight. It turned out that the influence of the area effect under the fluorescent lamp was overall larger than that under the daylight.

In addition, the amount of chromatically-opponent responses were calculated from cone stimulation values LMS. It has been understood that same color were easily influenced by the area effect but other colors were not. Moreover, there is a possibility that the influence to S-cone is larger under the fluorescent lamp because the data points shifted to the direction of blue. However, this result is not necessarily accurate, because the cone stimulation values LMS contains luminous factor. Therefore, we calculated the normalized cone stimulation values lms to omit the luminous factor. The data points of large color sheets and small color charts were fitted by ellipsoids. As a result, the influence of the area effect was almost identical in all colors used in this experiment.

In the next step, it was investigated that the influence to hue by the area effect and we found that there is no hue shift by the area effect.

Additionally, the change in lightness by the influence of the area effect was examined. The data were plotted in the space of cone stimulation value L and M. As a result, there is no systemate change in matched luminance. It has been indicated that lightness doesn't necessarily rise up in the environment and colors used in this resaerch.

By this research, it is concluded that both in the daylight and fluorescent lamp conditions, saturation of all colors have increased by the area effect and the influence of the area effect under the fluorescent lamp was overall larger than that under the daylight. In addition, the increment of saturation by the area effect was almost identical in all colors used here. Also, it turned out that the area effect did not influence hue. Additionally it was found that lightness doesn't necessarily rise up in this research environment.

key words area effect, xy chromaticity coordinates, L*u*v* space, seeing of color