## 要旨

## 代替現実システムによる 多感覚統合の錯覚の検討

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VR や AR とは異なる新しい情報提示システムとして , パノラマビデオカメラで撮影した 過去映像と録音された過去音声を用いて,目の前で実際に起きている現実として体験させ ることができる代替現実 (Substitutional Reality:以下 SR) システムが提案されている [1]. SR システムは現実と過去の出来事が区別できない場合に心の働きがどのような影響を受け るかを調べる技術として期待されている [2].SR は発展途上のシステムであり , VR や AR に比べそれほど実用化が進んでいないが,今後は実用化が期待される.実際の SR システム を構築するためには高額なコストが必要となるため,それらを最低限に抑え,ライブ映像を 使用しない簡易な SR システムを構築し本研究で用いた. 本研究では簡易な SR システムを 用いて、現実と思い込んだ場合とそうでない場合に、映像と触覚および前庭感覚情報との統 合にどのような錯覚が感じるか検討した、触覚刺激実験の結果、現実と感じていた条件と現 実でないという事前知識ありの条件間に有意な差が認められ、簡易な SR システムにより現 実感があると触覚の錯覚がより強く生じることが示された.前庭刺激実験の結果,現実と感 じていた条件と現実でないと感じていた条件の両条件において現実でないという事前知識あ りとの間に有意な差が認められ,簡易な SR システムにより前提知識がない条件では前庭感 覚の錯覚がより強く生じることが示された.これらの結果より SR システムは映像と他の感 覚情報の統合に強い錯覚を生じることを示した、また、モダリティによってその効果に差が 見られることが明らかとなった.

キーワード SR システム, 触覚, 前庭感覚, 錯覚

## Abstract

Cross-modal illusion by simple substitutional reality system

Recently, a new information presentation system called substitutional reality (SR) which differs from virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) was proposed. In this system, an observer can experience as a real world with the visual stimuli recorded by panoramic video camera in the past and with the sound also recorded in the past. It is expected that SR system can examine how the mind was affected when people are unable to distinguish the real and the past events. At this moment, SR system is a developing technology and it has not been used practically compared with VR and AR. However, it is predicted to be put to practical use in the near future. In this study, a simple SR system which does not use a live image was built and used because a full scale SR system cost much. It is investigated how the illusion occurs in the case observers feel the stimuli as real compared with the case not as real when visual image and haptic information was integrated and also when visual image and vestibular information was integrated. As a result of visuo-haptic stimulation experiment, a significant difference of the effect of illusion between the condition in which the observers felt as real and the condition in which the observers was informed as the visual stimuli was not real. Thus, it is indicated that the visuo-haptic illusion becomes stronger when observers feel real with the simple SR system. As a result of visuo-vestibular stimulation experiment, both conditions in which the observers felt as real and in which the observers noticed as not real showed significantly stronger illusion than the condition in which the observers was informed as the visual stimuli were not real. From this result, it is shown that the

extent of the illusion depends on the knowledge that the visual image is real or not. From both results of two experiments, this study showed that the simple SR system can evoke strong illusion when integrating cross-modal stimuli. This study also showed that the effect of cross-modal illusion is different depending on the modality types.

key words substitutional reality, cross-modal illusion, head mounted display