# 第 51 回京都国際心理学セミナー

http://www.psy.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/seminar/KPIS.htm

**ご案内**

　京都大学と英国ブリストル大学の包括的な共同研究推進の一貫として京都を訪問される，ブリストル大学実験心理学科・専任講師のお二人にご講演いただく事になりました．Scott-Samuel 先生には動く対象における視覚的隠蔽(カモフラージュ)に関する知覚心理学的研究について，Leonard 先生には人やロボットに対する共同注意に関する研究についてお話しいただきます．多少内容が異なりますが，夫婦でもあるお二人は多くの場面で共同で研究をすすめておられますので，合わせて議論を行いたいと思います．なお，当日の講演順は変更になる可能性があります。

　お盆休みの上，土曜日の開催となりたいへん恐縮ですが，多数のみなさまのご参加をお待ちしております．

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日　時：2012 年 8 月 11 日(土) 16:00 – 18:00
場　所：京都大学吉田キャンパス本部構内　文学研究科南棟　第 2 講義室

講演者 1：Dr. Nick E. Scott-Samuel (University of Bristol, UK)
演　題：Dazzle camouflage and confusion: how to avoid being captured if you've already been detected
要　旨：

　　Motion breaks camouflage: an undetectable static object becomes immediately visible when it moves. But animals and military vehicles cannot generally remain stationary. If concealment is impossible, is it possible to prevent objects from being captured or intercepted? I will discuss two approaches to camouflage for moving targets, one useful for lone targets, the other for groups. One set of experiments demonstrates that certain static and moving high contrast textures (known as "dazzle camouflage") applied to a single object can distort its perceived speed, therefore making interception problematic. On the other hand, texture appears not to have any effect on subjects' ability to track a single object within a group. Biologists hypothesise a "confusion effect": the idea that predation success decreases as prey group size increases. Experiments show that density, not number, is the critical parameter, and that the predictability of the group members' motions also plays an important role in evading capture.

講演者２：Dr. Ute Leonard (University of Bristol, UK)

演　題：New Insights into Joint Attention

要　旨：

　　The process by which an observer (receiver) and social partner (sender) align their gaze directions is known as joint attention. Joint attention shares some of its mechanisms with basic visual shifts of attention, *e.g.* objects are detected and discriminated faster if adequately cued but discrimination is delayed for invalid cues. In addition, joint attention fulfils fundamental functions of social interaction and theory of mind: validly gaze-cued objects are of more interest and will be preferred by the receiver over invalidly gaze-cued objects.

　　I show that the strength of this object preference can be modified by the trust the receiver has for the sender, and varies with the type of sender (human, or robots with differing degrees of human-like appearance). Moreover, data on human-human joint attention allow new insights into the attention mechanisms themselves: intriguingly, within the same individual the temporal profiles for spatial shifts of visual attention and joint attention are independent of each other, suggesting different underlying mechanisms. In addition, the speed of shifting attention as a response to gaze-cue validity will determine the strength of the resulting object preferences. Personality traits explain some of these inter-individual differences. The data have implications for social cognition and human-robot-interaction.

## 会場案内図

8階建の文学研究科棟（文学部校舎）
南隣の2階建，1階左側です。
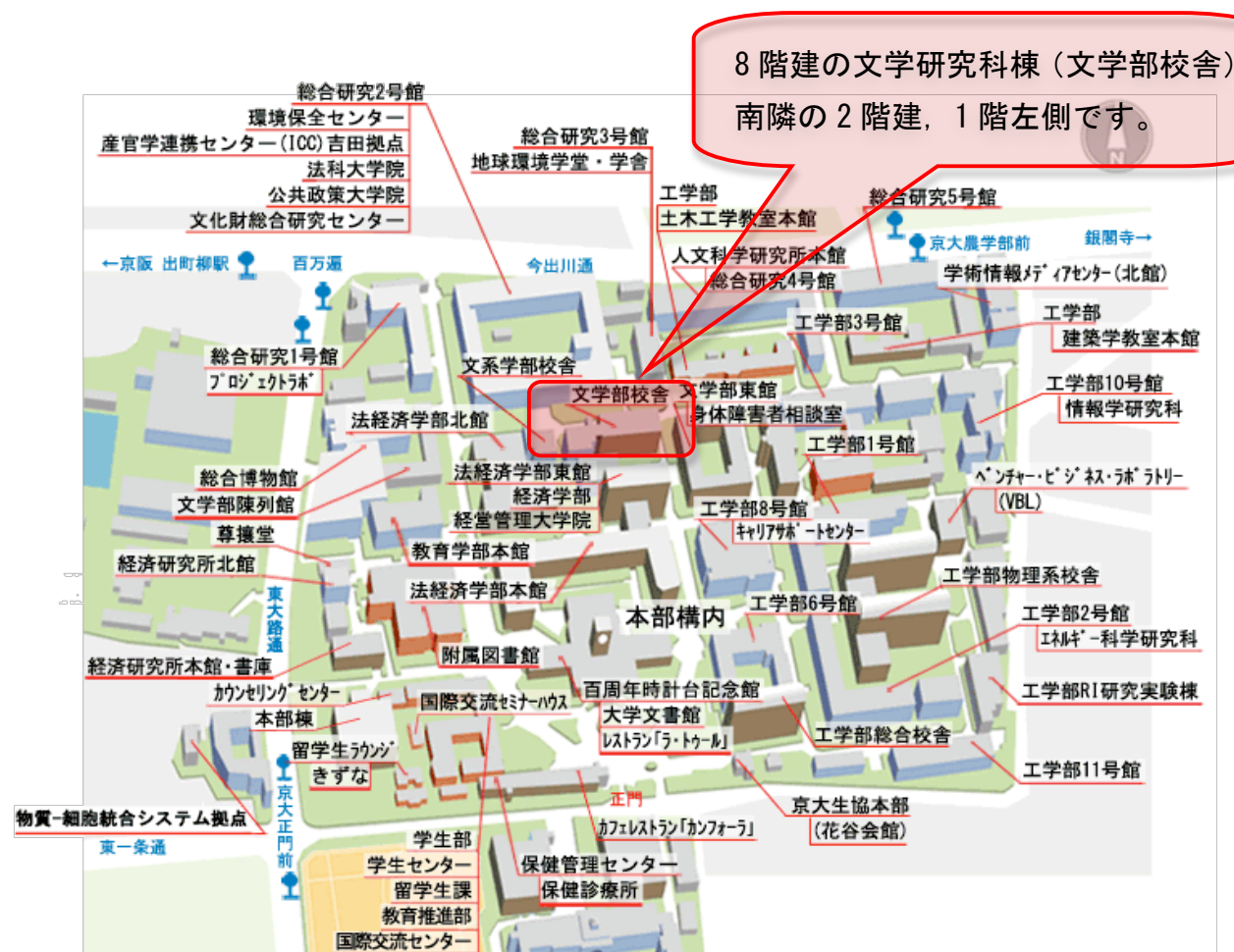


1) JR 京都駅から

・市バス206 号系統北行，または17号系統に乗車，「百万遍」下車，徒歩5 分

・地下鉄烏丸線乗車，「今出川」下車，市バス201 号，203号または102号系統東行に乗車，「百万遍」下車，徒歩5 分

2) 阪急河原町駅から

・市バス201 号系統東行，3 号または17号系統北行に乗車，「百万遍」下車，徒歩5 分

3) 京阪出町柳駅から徒歩15 分


http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/access/campus/map6r_y.htm　もご参照下さい