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What You See Depends on What You Hear: Temporal Averaging and Crossmodal Integration

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... (K... , L... , B... , & W... , 2011). T...

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... T... (R... , 2003). Q...

... (R... , H... , & M. Gr... , 2006),

... A... (M... , C... , & H... , 1981)

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Ternus motion. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots.

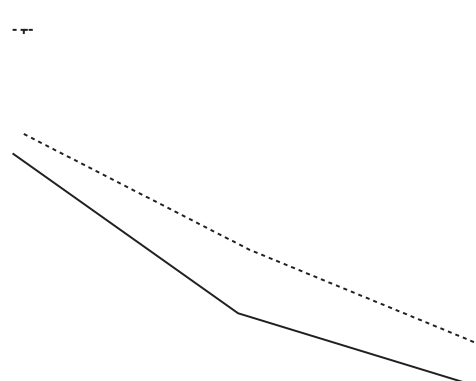
For the ISI_V condition, JND (± E) = 34.9 [±3.1], 30.5 [±3.4], 28.4 [±2.9] ms for ISI_V 70, 100, and 140 ms, respectively. For the JND condition, JND (± E) = 18.8 [±1.2] ms; $\rho = .001$, $\rho = .002$, $\rho = .033$ for ISI_V 70, 100, and 140 ms, respectively. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots.

Experiment 3: Variability of Auditory Intervals Influences Visual Ternus Apparent Motion

Auditory interval variability influences visual ternus apparent motion (Erk & Doherty, 2011; Sussman, Crone, & Madsen, 2013). Auditory interval variability influences visual ternus apparent motion (Erk & Doherty, 2011; Sussman, Crone, & Madsen, 2013). Auditory interval variability influences visual ternus apparent motion (Erk & Doherty, 2011; Sussman, Crone, & Madsen, 2013).

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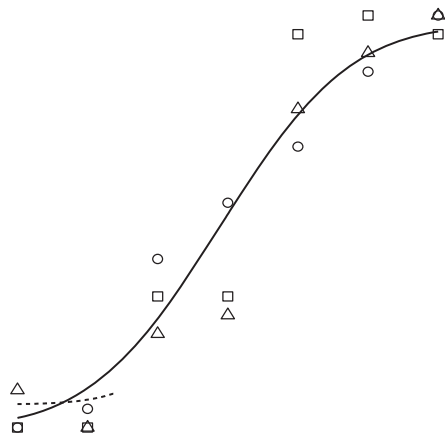
Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots. Ternus motion is a perceptual illusion where a sequence of three dots is perceived as either two or three dots depending on the timing of the dots.



The results of Experiment 4 are shown in Figure 4. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 136 (±5.46), 148 (±6.17), and 136 (±6.2) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively. The results of Experiment 5 are shown in Figure 5. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 153.1 (±7.3), 137.9 (±9.1), and 137.9 (±9.1) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively. The results of Experiment 6 are shown in Figure 6. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 136 (±6.2), 148 (±6.17), and 136 (±5.46) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively.

Experiment 4: Perceptual Averaging of Auditory Intervals Assimilates the Visual Interval Toward the GM Rather Than the AM

In Experiment 4, the visual interval was 100 ms. The results of Experiment 4 are shown in Figure 4. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 136 (±5.46), 148 (±6.17), and 136 (±6.2) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively.



The GM condition, the PSE was 148 (±6.17), $F(2, 22) = 8.81, < .05, \eta^2 = 0.08$ (Figure 4). For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 153.1 (±7.3), 137.9 (±9.1), and 137.9 (±9.1) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively.

Experiment 5: Auditory Sequences With the Last Interval Fixed

In Experiment 5, the visual interval was 100 ms. The results of Experiment 5 are shown in Figure 5. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 153.1 (±7.3), 137.9 (±9.1), and 137.9 (±9.1) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively. The results of Experiment 6 are shown in Figure 6. For the 2% CV condition, the PSE was 136 (±6.2), 148 (±6.17), and 136 (±5.46) ms for the ArM, GM, and AM conditions, respectively.

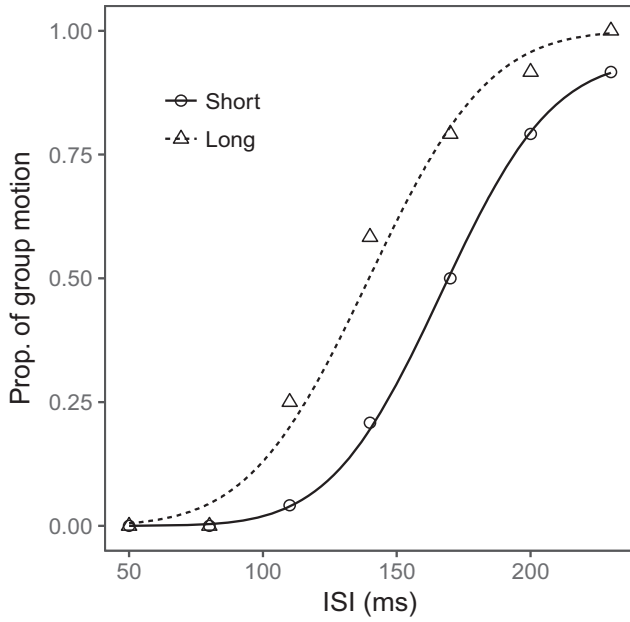


FIG. 5. Mean proportion of group motion (ISI), and standard deviation (SD) for short (solid line) and long (dashed line) ISIs. Error bars represent SD.

Bayesian Modeling

The Bayesian model is based on the assumption that the ISI is a random variable. The ISI is modeled as a mixture of two normal distributions, A and M . The probability of an ISI being in A is P , and the probability of an ISI being in M is $1-P$. The mean of A is μ_A and the standard deviation is σ_A . The mean of M is μ_M and the standard deviation is σ_M . The likelihood function is given by:

$$I = P I_A + (1-P) I_M, \quad (1)$$

where I_A and I_M are the ISIs in A and M , respectively. The prior distribution for P is assumed to be a uniform distribution over the interval $[0, 1]$. The posterior distribution for P is given by:

$$P \sim -\ln(-I)^2 \sigma^2, \quad (2)$$

where σ^2 is the variance of the posterior distribution.

The likelihood function is given by:

$$I = P I_A + (1-P) I_M. \quad (3)$$

The likelihood function is given by:

$$I = (1-P) I_M + P I_A. \quad (4)$$

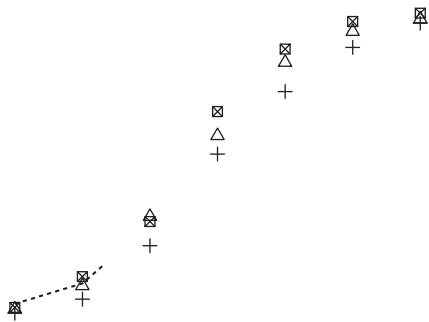
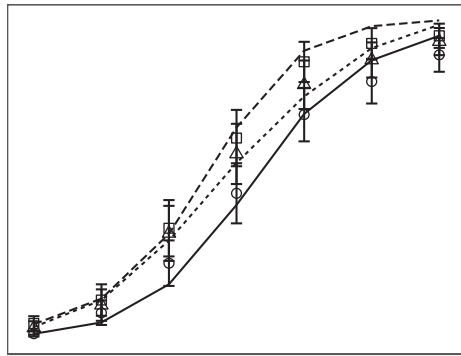
The likelihood function is given by:

The likelihood function is given by:

The likelihood function is given by:

Model	BIC	R^2	P	ΔBIC	
Full	-1,859	.86	-.1392	.63	467
Reduced	-1,932	.91	-1,772	.88	160
Very Reduced	-2,894	.91	-2,878	.91	16

Note: The ΔBIC values are calculated relative to the full model. The ΔBIC values are: Full (0), Reduced (467), and Very Reduced (160).



The results of the first 7% of the data are shown in Figure 7. The results of the first 14% of the data are shown in Figure 8. The results of the first 21% of the data are shown in Figure 9. The results of the first 28% of the data are shown in Figure 10. The results of the first 35% of the data are shown in Figure 11. The results of the first 42% of the data are shown in Figure 12. The results of the first 49% of the data are shown in Figure 13. The results of the first 56% of the data are shown in Figure 14. The results of the first 63% of the data are shown in Figure 15. The results of the first 70% of the data are shown in Figure 16. The results of the first 77% of the data are shown in Figure 17. The results of the first 84% of the data are shown in Figure 18. The results of the first 91% of the data are shown in Figure 19. The results of the first 98% of the data are shown in Figure 20. The results of the first 100% of the data are shown in Figure 21.

Based on the results of the first 7% of the data, the PSE is 140. The results of the first 14% of the data show a PSE of 135.3. The results of the first 21% of the data show a PSE of 139.0. The results of the first 28% of the data show a PSE of 144.8. The results of the first 35% of the data show a PSE of 148.8. The results of the first 42% of the data show a PSE of 153.8. The results of the first 49% of the data show a PSE of 158.8. The results of the first 56% of the data show a PSE of 163.8. The results of the first 63% of the data show a PSE of 168.8. The results of the first 70% of the data show a PSE of 173.8. The results of the first 77% of the data show a PSE of 178.8. The results of the first 84% of the data show a PSE of 183.8. The results of the first 91% of the data show a PSE of 188.8. The results of the first 98% of the data show a PSE of 193.8. The results of the first 100% of the data show a PSE of 198.8.

The results of the first 7% of the data are shown in Figure 7. The results of the first 14% of the data are shown in Figure 8. The results of the first 21% of the data are shown in Figure 9. The results of the first 28% of the data are shown in Figure 10. The results of the first 35% of the data are shown in Figure 11. The results of the first 42% of the data are shown in Figure 12. The results of the first 49% of the data are shown in Figure 13. The results of the first 56% of the data are shown in Figure 14. The results of the first 63% of the data are shown in Figure 15. The results of the first 70% of the data are shown in Figure 16. The results of the first 77% of the data are shown in Figure 17. The results of the first 84% of the data are shown in Figure 18. The results of the first 91% of the data are shown in Figure 19. The results of the first 98% of the data are shown in Figure 20. The results of the first 100% of the data are shown in Figure 21.

General Discussion

Under the conditions of the first 7% of the data, the results of the first 14% of the data are shown in Figure 8. The results of the first 21% of the data are shown in Figure 9. The results of the first 28% of the data are shown in Figure 10. The results of the first 35% of the data are shown in Figure 11. The results of the first 42% of the data are shown in Figure 12. The results of the first 49% of the data are shown in Figure 13. The results of the first 56% of the data are shown in Figure 14. The results of the first 63% of the data are shown in Figure 15. The results of the first 70% of the data are shown in Figure 16. The results of the first 77% of the data are shown in Figure 17. The results of the first 84% of the data are shown in Figure 18. The results of the first 91% of the data are shown in Figure 19. The results of the first 98% of the data are shown in Figure 20. The results of the first 100% of the data are shown in Figure 21.

Temporal Averaging and Geometric Encoding

Temporal averaging and geometric encoding (TAGE) is a model of temporal processing that combines temporal averaging and geometric encoding. It is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. TAGE is a generalization of the geometric encoding model (GEM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989). TAGE is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. TAGE is a generalization of the geometric encoding model (GEM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989). TAGE is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. TAGE is a generalization of the geometric encoding model (GEM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989).

Partial Integration in Cross-Modal Temporal Processing

Partial integration in cross-modal temporal processing refers to the process of integrating information from different modalities (e.g., visual and auditory) to estimate the duration of an event. This process is often studied using the method of constant stimuli, where subjects are presented with two stimuli of different durations and asked to judge which one is longer. The results of these experiments show that subjects are able to integrate information from different modalities to estimate the duration of an event, but that the integration is not perfect. This is because the brain uses different strategies for processing information from different modalities, and these strategies can interact in a way that leads to partial integration. For example, the brain may use a different strategy for processing visual information than it does for processing auditory information, and these strategies may interact in a way that leads to partial integration. This is because the brain uses different strategies for processing information from different modalities, and these strategies can interact in a way that leads to partial integration.

Perceptual Averaging and Temporal Entrainment

Perceptual averaging and temporal entrainment (PAETE) is a model of temporal processing that combines perceptual averaging and temporal entrainment. It is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. PAETE is a generalization of the perceptual averaging model (PAM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989). PAETE is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. PAETE is a generalization of the perceptual averaging model (PAM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989). PAETE is based on the idea that the brain represents temporal information in a geometric space, where the distance between points represents the time interval between events. PAETE is a generalization of the perceptual averaging model (PAM) proposed by Shettleworth (1989).

Irrelevant Context in Multisensory Perceptual Averaging

Irrelevant context in multisensory perceptual averaging refers to the process of integrating information from different modalities (e.g., visual and auditory) to estimate the duration of an event, where the integration is influenced by irrelevant context. This process is often studied using the method of constant stimuli, where subjects are presented with two stimuli of different durations and asked to judge which one is longer. The results of these experiments show that subjects are able to integrate information from different modalities to estimate the duration of an event, but that the integration is influenced by irrelevant context. This is because the brain uses different strategies for processing information from different modalities, and these strategies can interact in a way that leads to irrelevant context. For example, the brain may use a different strategy for processing visual information than it does for processing auditory information, and these strategies may interact in a way that leads to irrelevant context. This is because the brain uses different strategies for processing information from different modalities, and these strategies can interact in a way that leads to irrelevant context.

Temporal Averaging and Geometric Encoding

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Conclusion

I ... (S ... 1964). ... H ... (...) ... T ... I ... T ... F ... (...) ...

Context of the Research

B ... I ... T ... (...) ... T ... W ... GM ... (...) ... C ...

A ... (...) ...

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