

# Reward interacts with modality shift to reduce cross-modal conflict

**Guanlan Kang**

Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Beijing, China  
School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences,  
Beijing, China



**Lihui Wang**

Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Beijing, China  
School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences,  
Beijing, China



**Xiaolin Zhou**

Center for Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Beijing, China  
School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences,  
Beijing, China  
Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health,  
Beijing, China  
Key Laboratory of Machine Perception (Ministry of Education),  
Beijing, China  
PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research,  
Peking University, Beijing, China



Previous studies have shown that reward can enhance cognitive control and reduce conflict in visual processing. Here we investigate (a) whether and how reward influences cross-modal conflict control and (b) how the shift of attention across modalities modulates the effect of reward on cross-modal conflict control. In four experiments, a cue indicating the reward availability of a given trial (reward vs. no reward) was presented prior to a target. The target was either a visual or an auditory letter, which was accompanied by a distracting letter from the other modality. The identity of the distracting letter was either the same as or different from the identity of the target letter (congruent vs. incongruent). When the cue modality was constant (Experiment 1) or changed across different experimental blocks (Experiment 3), the interference effect (i.e., the response time difference between incongruent and congruent trials) was smaller following a reward cue than a no-reward cue, suggesting that reward can reduce cross-modal conflict. In contrast, when the cue modality was changed trial-by-trial in an unpredictable way (Experiments 2 and 4), reward reduced cross-modal conflict only when the cue and the target were from different modalities and had a long stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) between them but not when they shared the same modality or had a short SOA between

them. These results suggest that reward can facilitate cross-modal conflict resolution, and this effect may critically depend on both the preparatory state between the cue and the target and timing to initiate cognitive control.

## Introduction

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## Experiment 1

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## Method

### Participants

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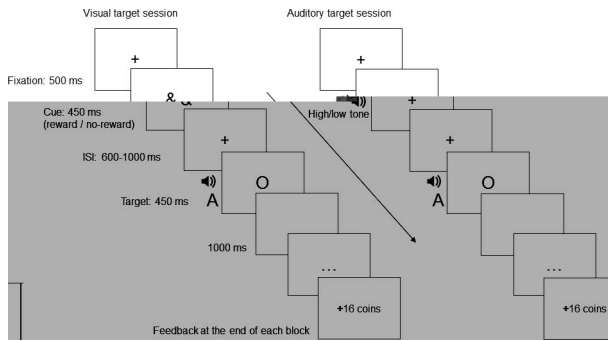


Figure 1. Trial structure (left) and the auditory session (right) of Exp 1

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**Results**

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**Discussion**

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**Experiment 2**

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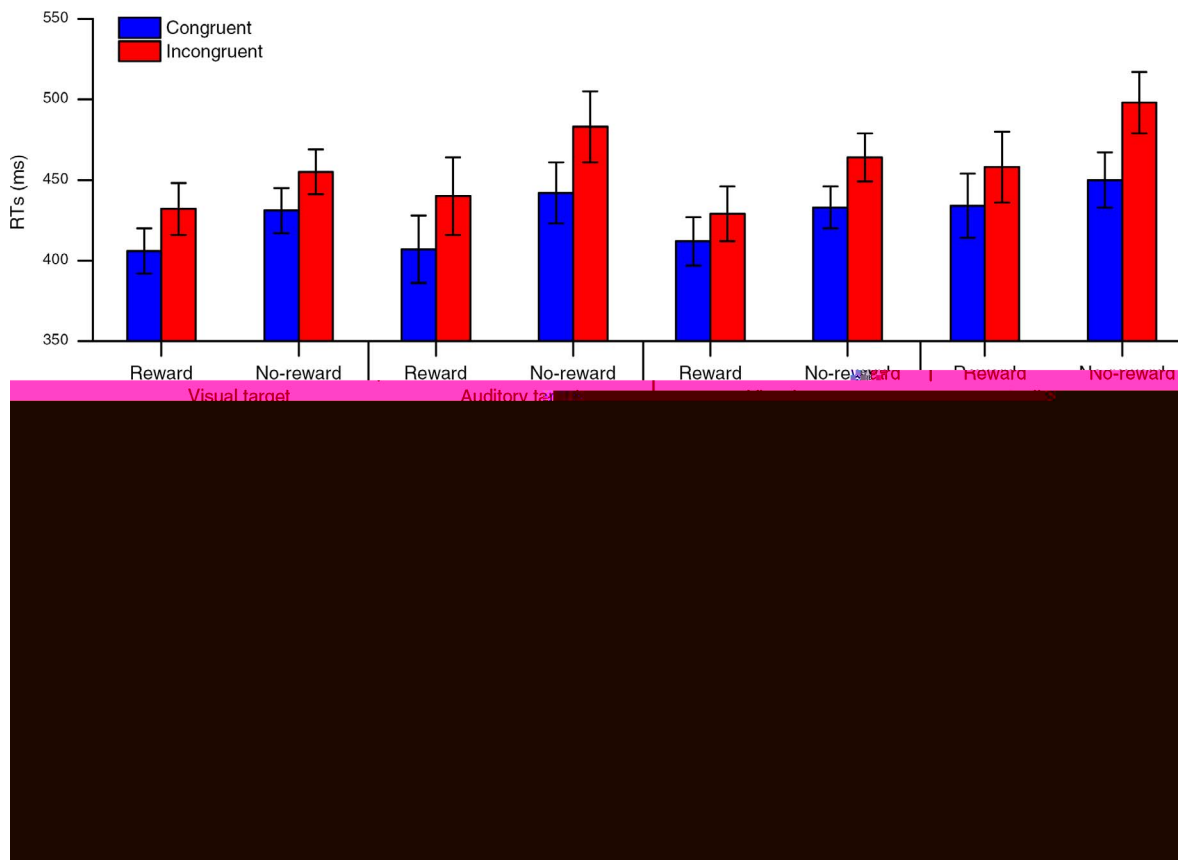


Figure 3. Experiment 2. Top: Mean RTs with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition. Bottom: the interference effects with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition.

0.35, a (4.6% . 2.4%). N a a b a ; a b a  
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**Discussion**

In Experiment 2, the RT difference between congruent and incongruent conditions was significantly larger for the auditory target than for the visual target. This result is consistent with the findings of Ma et al. (2014) and Patten et al. (2009). The RT difference between congruent and incongruent conditions was also significantly larger for the no-reward condition than for the reward condition. This result is consistent with the findings of Patten et al. (2009) and Tamm et al. (2002; Tamm et al., 2004). The RT difference between congruent and incongruent conditions was also significantly larger for the incongruent condition than for the congruent condition. This result is consistent with the findings of Patten et al. (2009) and Tamm et al. (2002; Tamm et al., 2004).

**Experiment 3**

The purpose of Experiment 3 was to investigate the effects of reward on the RT difference between congruent and incongruent conditions. The results of Experiment 3 are shown in Figure 4. The RT difference between congruent and incongruent conditions was significantly larger for the no-reward condition than for the reward condition. This result is consistent with the findings of Patten et al. (2009) and Tamm et al. (2002; Tamm et al., 2004).

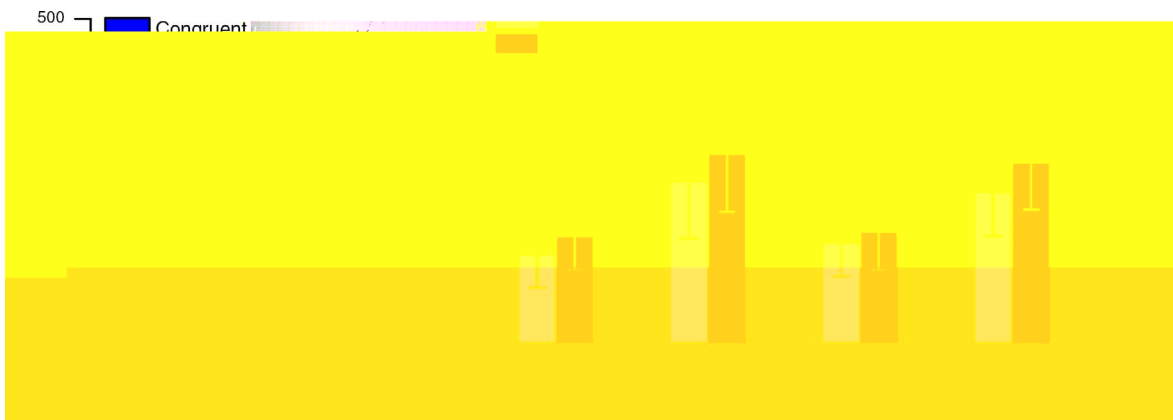


Figure 4. Experiment 3. Left: Mean RTs with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition. Right: the interference effects with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition.

**Method**

**Participants**

A total of 16 participants (11 females, 3 males) aged 19–26 years participated in the experiment. All participants were students at the University of Toronto and received partial credit for their course as compensation for their participation.

**Apparatus and materials**

The experiment was run on a personal computer (Dell Optiplex 780) using the E-Prime 2.0 software package (Psychology Software Tools, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA). The stimuli were presented on a 24-inch monitor (1920 × 1080 pixels) at a viewing distance of 57 cm.

**Design and procedure**

The experiment was a 2 (Congruency) × 2 (Interference) × 2 (Task) factorial design. The Congruency factor had two levels: Congruent and Incongruent. The Interference factor had two levels: No Interference and Interference. The Task factor had two levels: Go and No Go. The experiment consisted of three blocks of trials. Each block contained 20 trials. The first block was a practice block. The second block was the main experiment. The third block was a final practice block. The order of the conditions was randomized. The dependent variables were mean RTs and interference effects.

**Results**

Overall, mean RTs were significantly faster for the Congruent condition ( $M = 396.43$  ms,  $SE = 10.27$ ) than for the Incongruent condition ( $M = 427.13$  ms,  $SE = 10.27$ ),  $F(1, 15) = 4.79$ ,  $p = 0.045$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.24$ . Interference effects were also significant, with faster RTs for the No Interference condition ( $M = 396.43$  ms,  $SE = 10.27$ ) than for the Interference condition ( $M = 427.13$  ms,  $SE = 10.27$ ),  $F(1, 15) = 16.26$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.52$ . Task effects were not significant,  $F(1, 15) = 0.08$ ,  $p > 0.1$ .

ANOVA results for RTs are shown in Table 1. The main effect of Congruency was significant,  $F(1, 15) = 4.79$ ,  $p = 0.045$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.24$ . The main effect of Interference was also significant,  $F(1, 15) = 16.26$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.52$ . The main effect of Task was not significant,  $F(1, 15) = 0.08$ ,  $p > 0.1$ . There was a significant interaction between Congruency and Interference,  $F(1, 15) = 4.92$ ,  $p = 0.042$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.25$ . There was also a significant interaction between Congruency and Task,  $F(1, 15) = 0.78$ ,  $p = 0.391$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.05$ . There was no significant interaction between Interference and Task,  $F(1, 15) = 2.22$ ,  $p = 0.157$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.13$ . There was a significant three-way interaction between Congruency, Interference, and Task,  $F(1, 15) = 2.34$ ,  $p = 0.034$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.14$ .

**Discussion**

The present experiment examined the effects of congruency and interference on RTs. The results showed that RTs were significantly faster for the Congruent condition than for the Incongruent condition. Interference effects were also significant, with faster RTs for the No Interference condition than for the Interference condition. Task effects were not significant. There was a significant interaction between Congruency and Interference, and a significant three-way interaction between Congruency, Interference, and Task.



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## Experiment 4

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## Results

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## Method

### Participants

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### Apparatus and materials

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### Design and procedure

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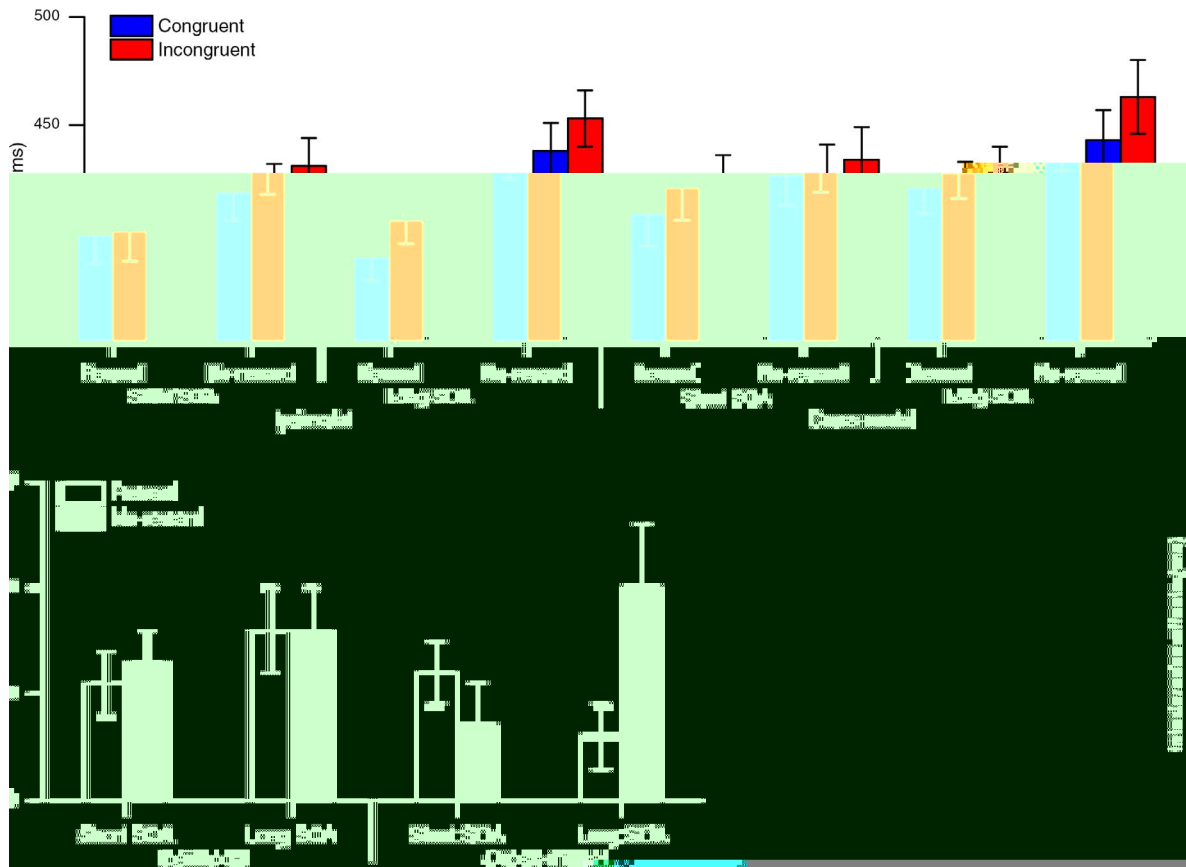


Figure 5. Experiment 4. Top: Mean RTs with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition. Bottom: the interference effects with standard errors as a function of the experimental condition.

ANOVA,  $F(1, 19) = 4.42$ ,  $p = 0.049$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.19$ . SOA,  $F(1, 19) = 4.24$ ,  $p = 0.053$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.18$ . SOA,  $F(1, 19) = 4.24$ ,  $p = 0.053$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.18$ . SOA,  $F(1, 19) = 3.01$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.12$ . SOA,  $F(1, 19) = 0.52$ ,  $p = 0.612$ .

Discussion

In Experiment 4, the RTs for the congruent condition were significantly faster than those for the incongruent condition,  $F(1, 19) = 4.42$ ,  $p = 0.049$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.19$ . The interference effect was also significant,  $F(1, 19) = 4.24$ ,  $p = 0.053$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.18$ . The SOA effect was not significant,  $F(1, 19) = 0.52$ ,  $p = 0.612$ .

Moreover, the interference effect was significantly larger for the incongruent condition than for the congruent condition,  $F(1, 19) = 4.24$ ,  $p = 0.053$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.18$ . The SOA effect was not significant,  $F(1, 19) = 0.52$ ,  $p = 0.612$ . The interaction between SOA and congruency was not significant,  $F(1, 19) = 0.52$ ,  $p = 0.612$ .

General discussion

In the present study, we investigated the effects of SOA and congruency on RTs and interference effects. The results showed that the RTs for the congruent condition were significantly faster than those for the incongruent condition,  $F(1, 19) = 4.42$ ,  $p = 0.049$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.19$ . The interference effect was also significant,  $F(1, 19) = 4.24$ ,  $p = 0.053$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.18$ . The SOA effect was not significant,  $F(1, 19) = 0.52$ ,  $p = 0.612$ .

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### Acknowledgments

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Ma, H., Aa, H., & C, R. (2014). R a - a a a : H (6), 771 778, :10.1007/ 11031-014-9439-9.

N ba, W., & B a, S. (2015). Pa a I T. S. B a (E ), ( 105 122). N Y : P P .

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