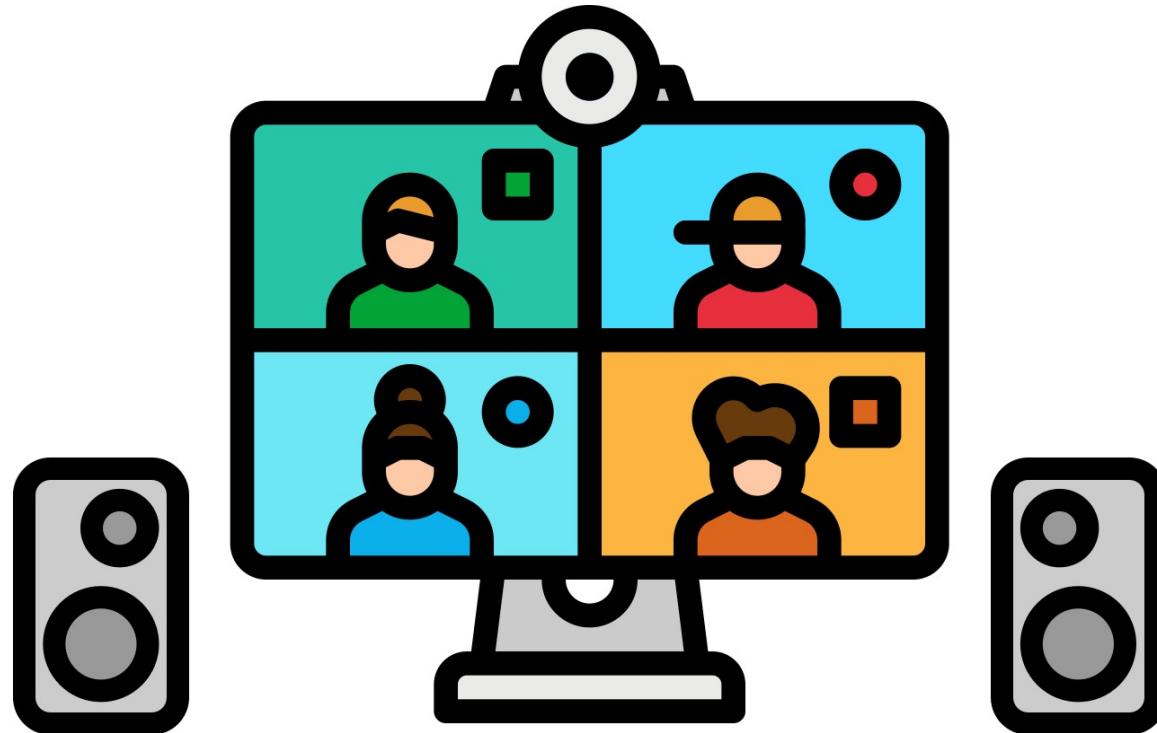


Brain-state dependent multisensory perception



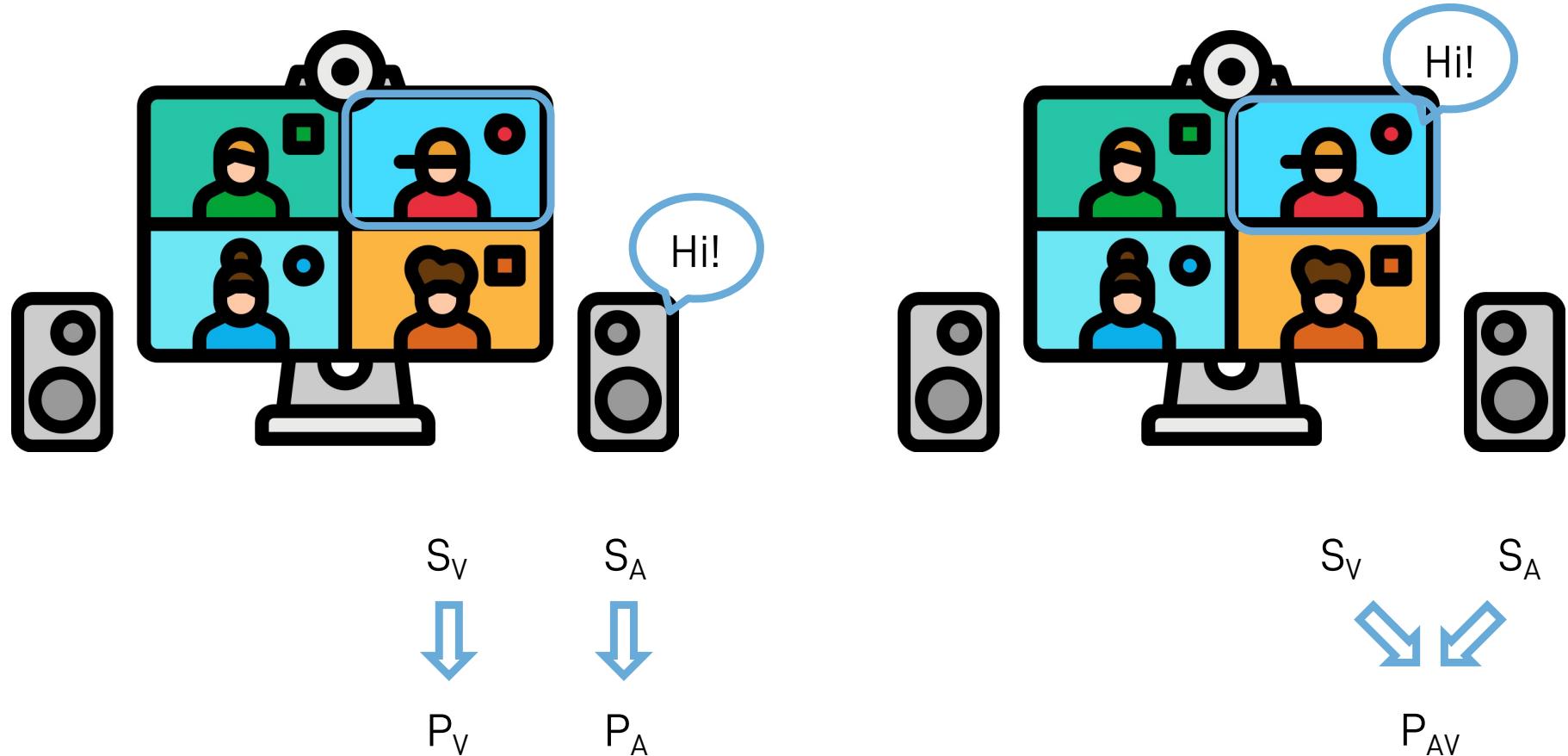
Dr. Julian Keil

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<https://tinyurl.com/Keil-IfADo-2021>

To integrate or not to integrate?

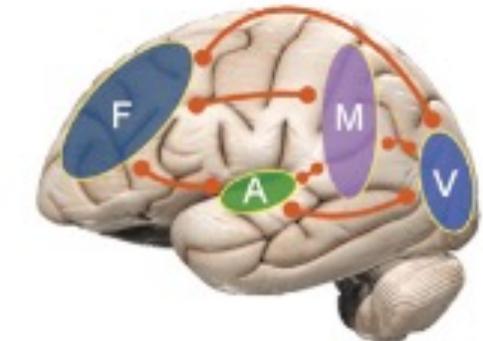
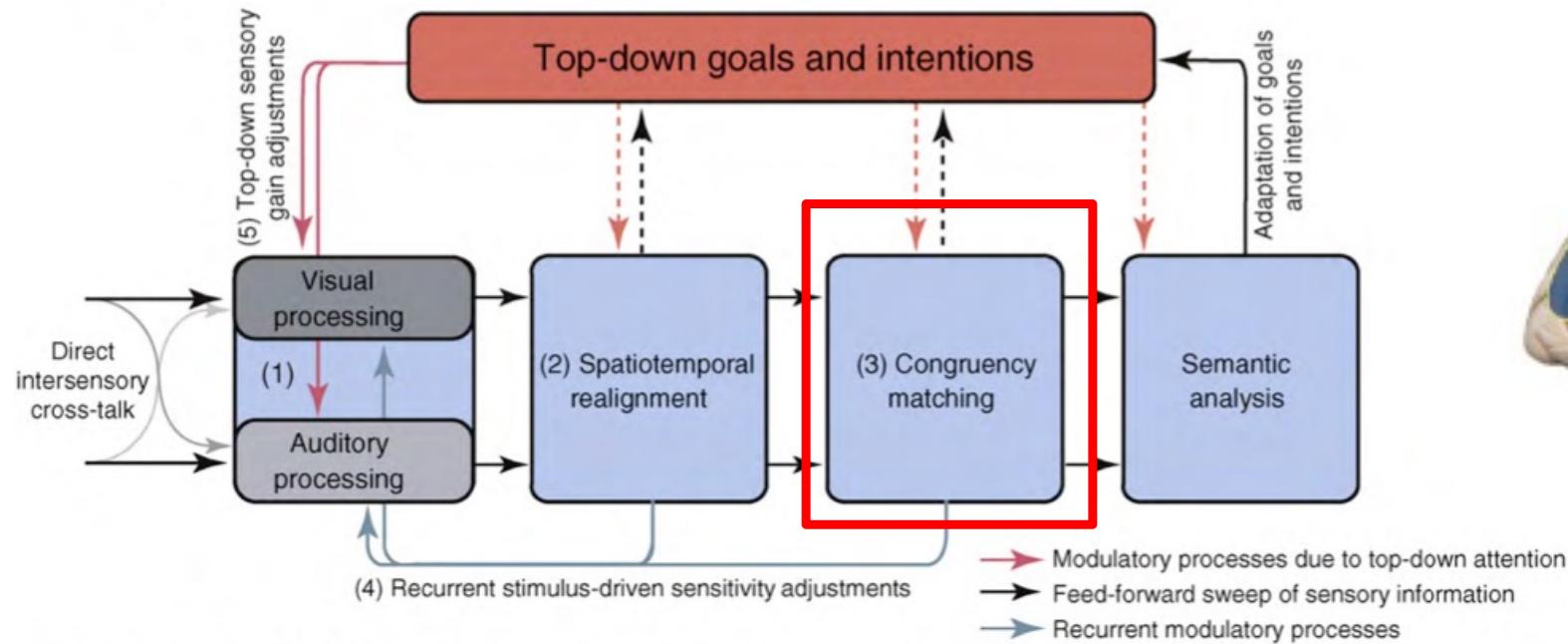


Hirst et al., 2020

Bizley et al., 2016

Part 1: (In)Congruent information

Starting point: When and where are multisensory signals integrated to a coherent and conscious subjective perception?

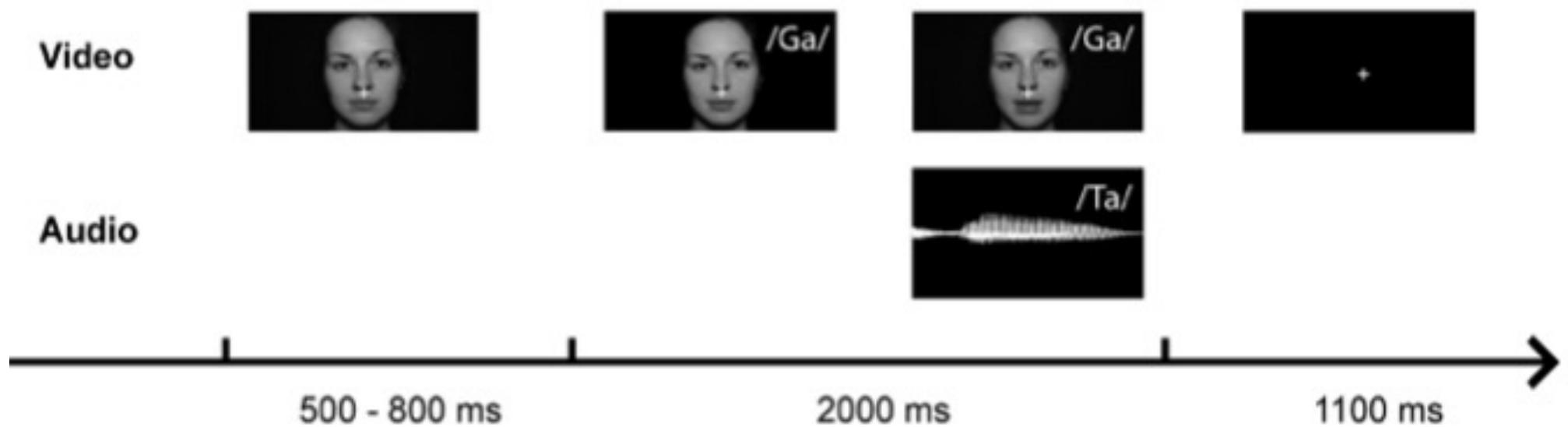


Senkowski et al., 2008; Talsma et al., 2010

Congruent vs. Incongruent Speech

Starting point: When and where are multisensory signals integrated?

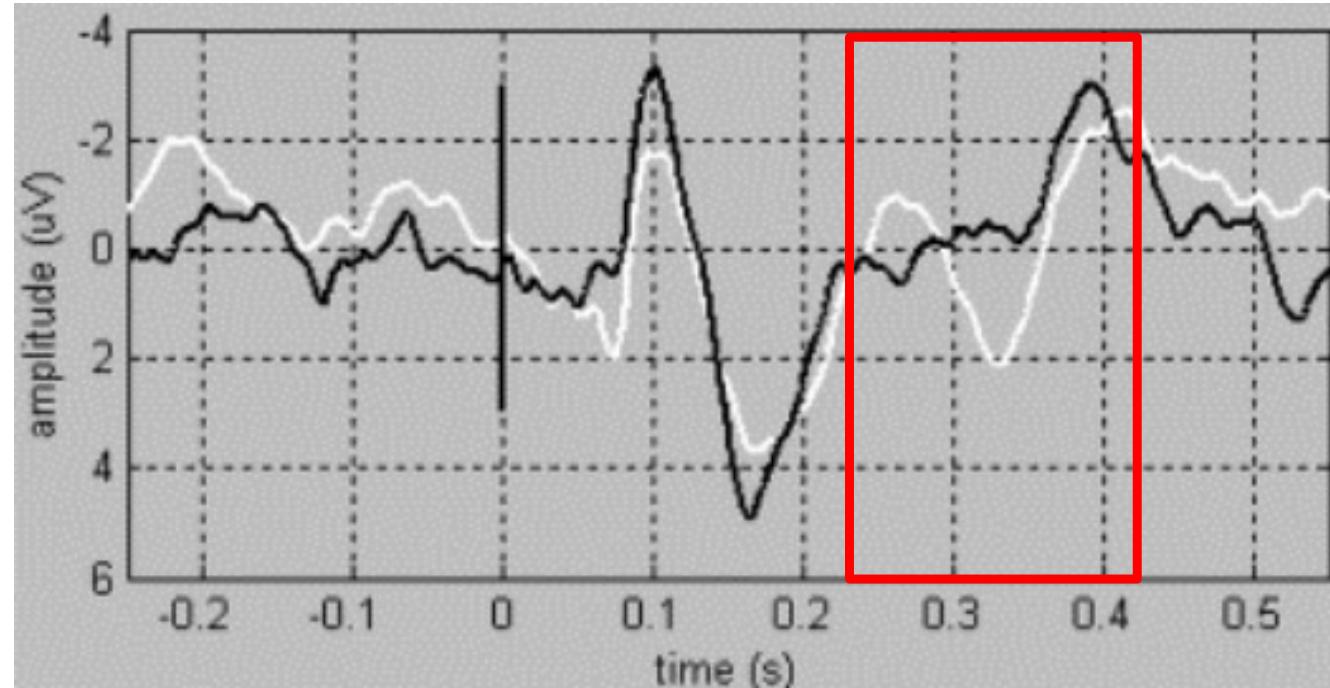
- McGurk-Effect: Compare congruent and incongruent speech signals



Congruent vs. Incongruent Speech

Late differences between congruent and incongruent audiovisual speech

- Timing of the difference depends on the ambiguity of the visual stimulus (AV comparison vs. congruency matching)

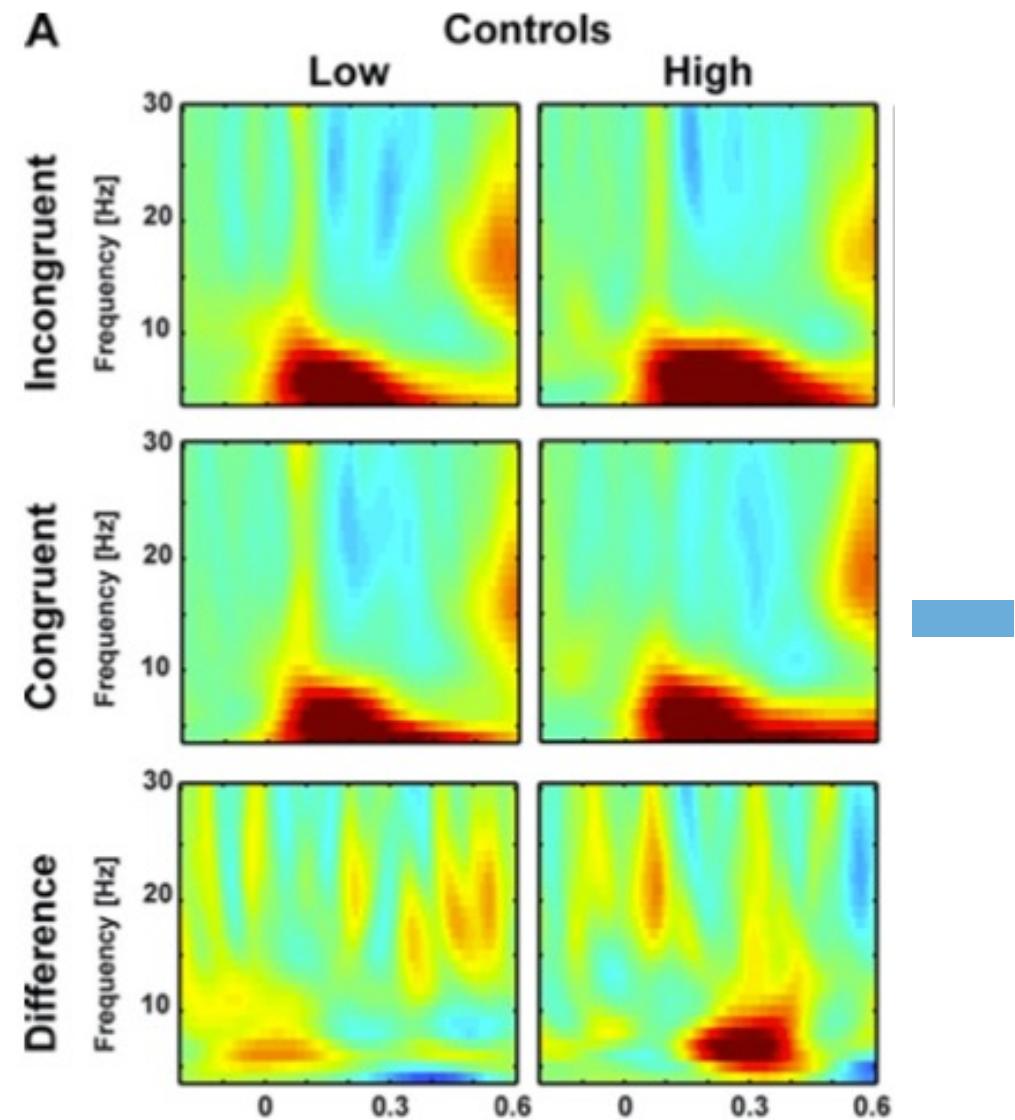


Van Wassenhove et al., 2003

Congruent vs. Incongruent Speech

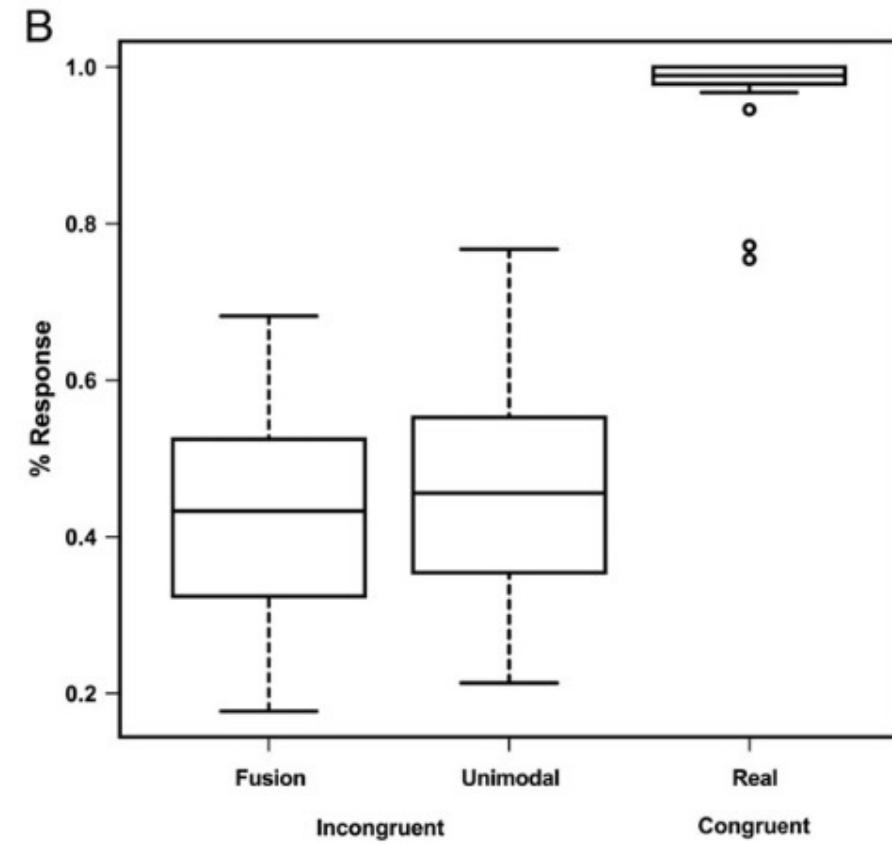
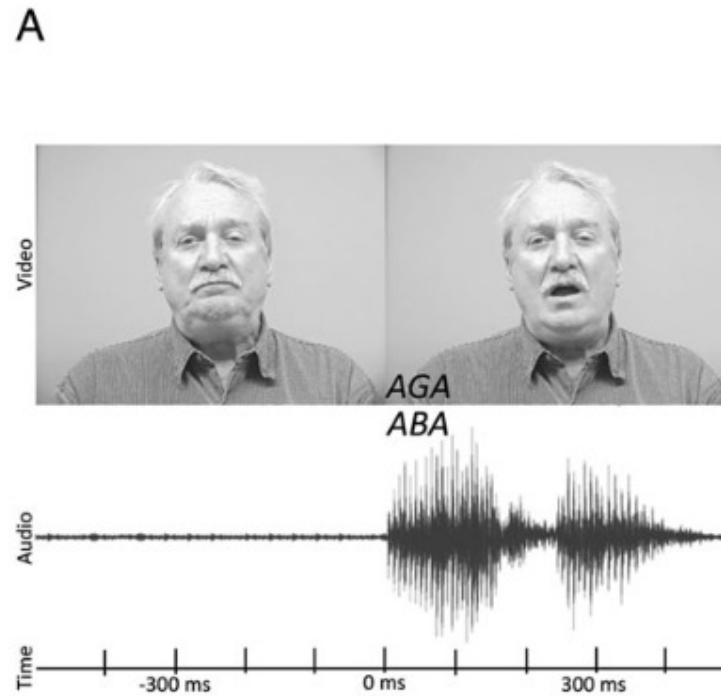
Late differences between congruent and incongruent audiovisual speech

- Difference depends on the ambiguity of the visual stimulus
 - Only found in high **predictive** (i.e. low ambiguous) visual stimuli



Illusion vs. No-Illusion

Bistable perception of ambiguous audiovisual speech

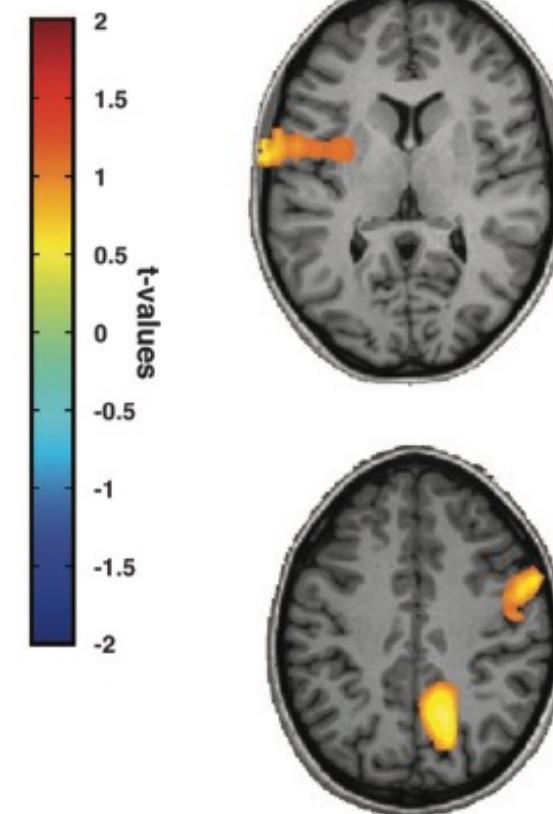
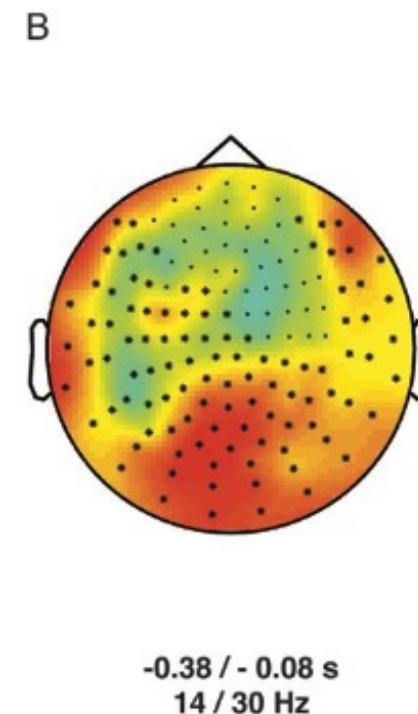
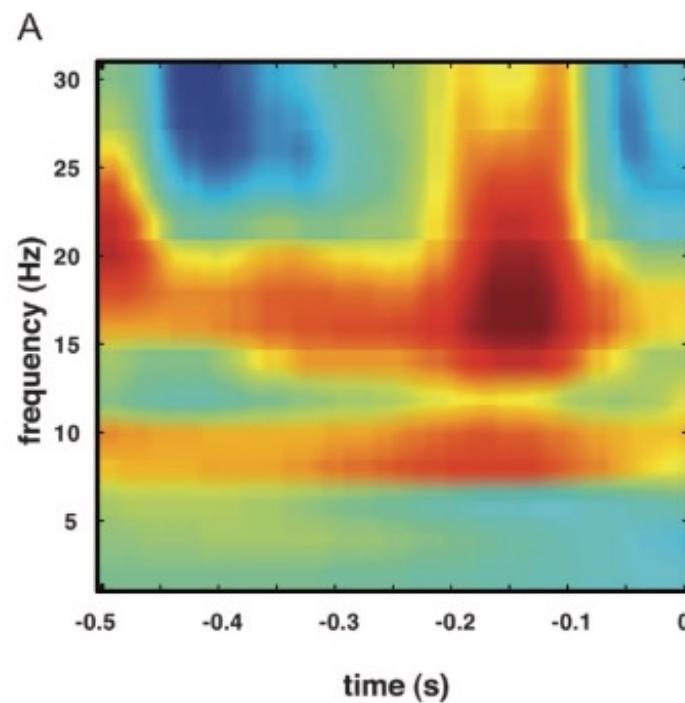


Keil et al., 2012

Illusion vs. No-Illusion

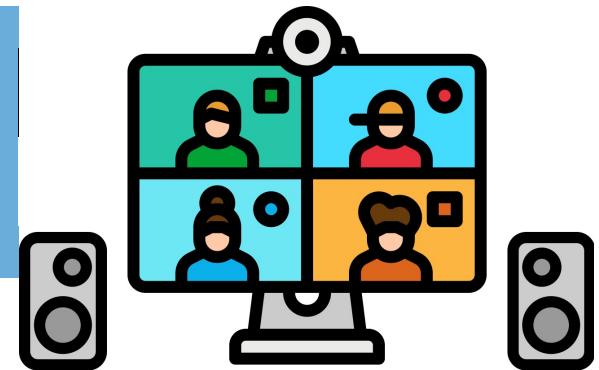
Bistable perception of ambiguous audiovisual speech: Brain state influences upcoming perception

- Low-frequency power in sensory and association areas

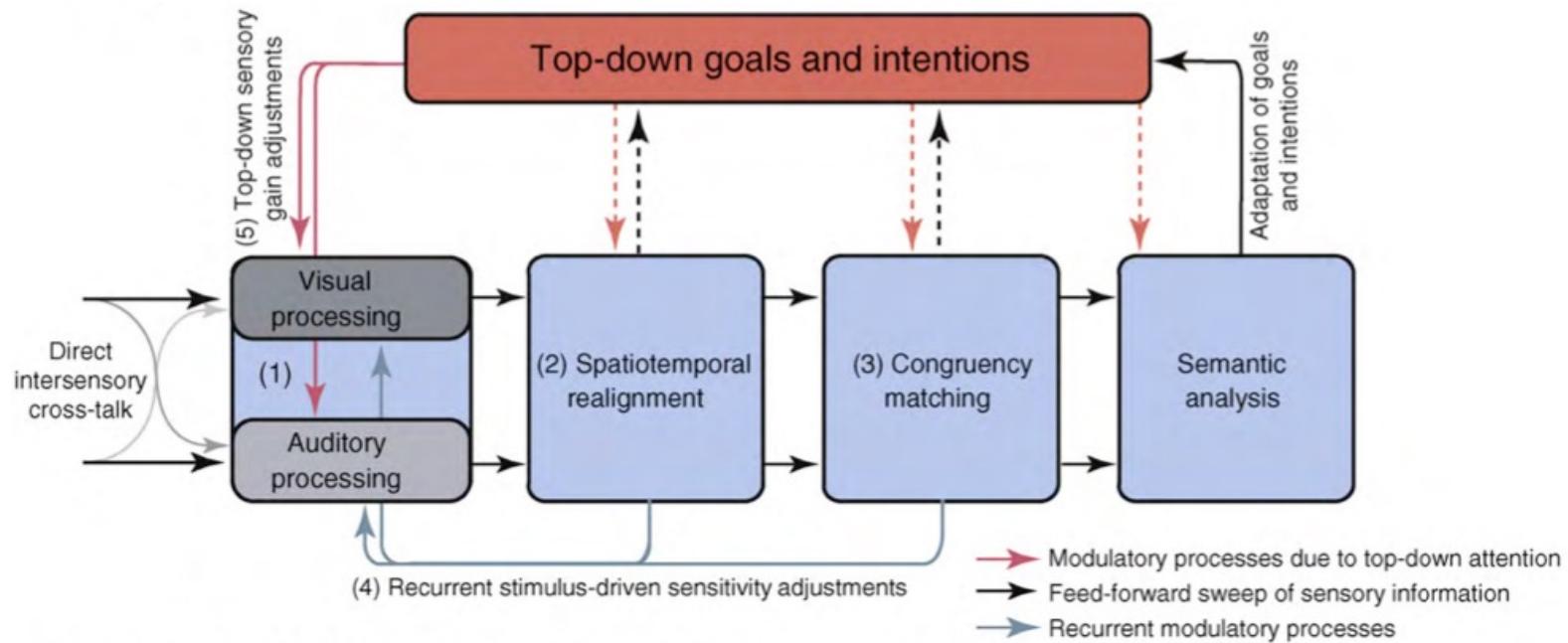


Keil et al., 2012

Summary 1



- Multisensory perception involves multiple steps
 - Perception depends on stimulus properties
 - Brain state influences stimulus processing and perception
- Problem: Speech stimuli are complex and require detailed processing

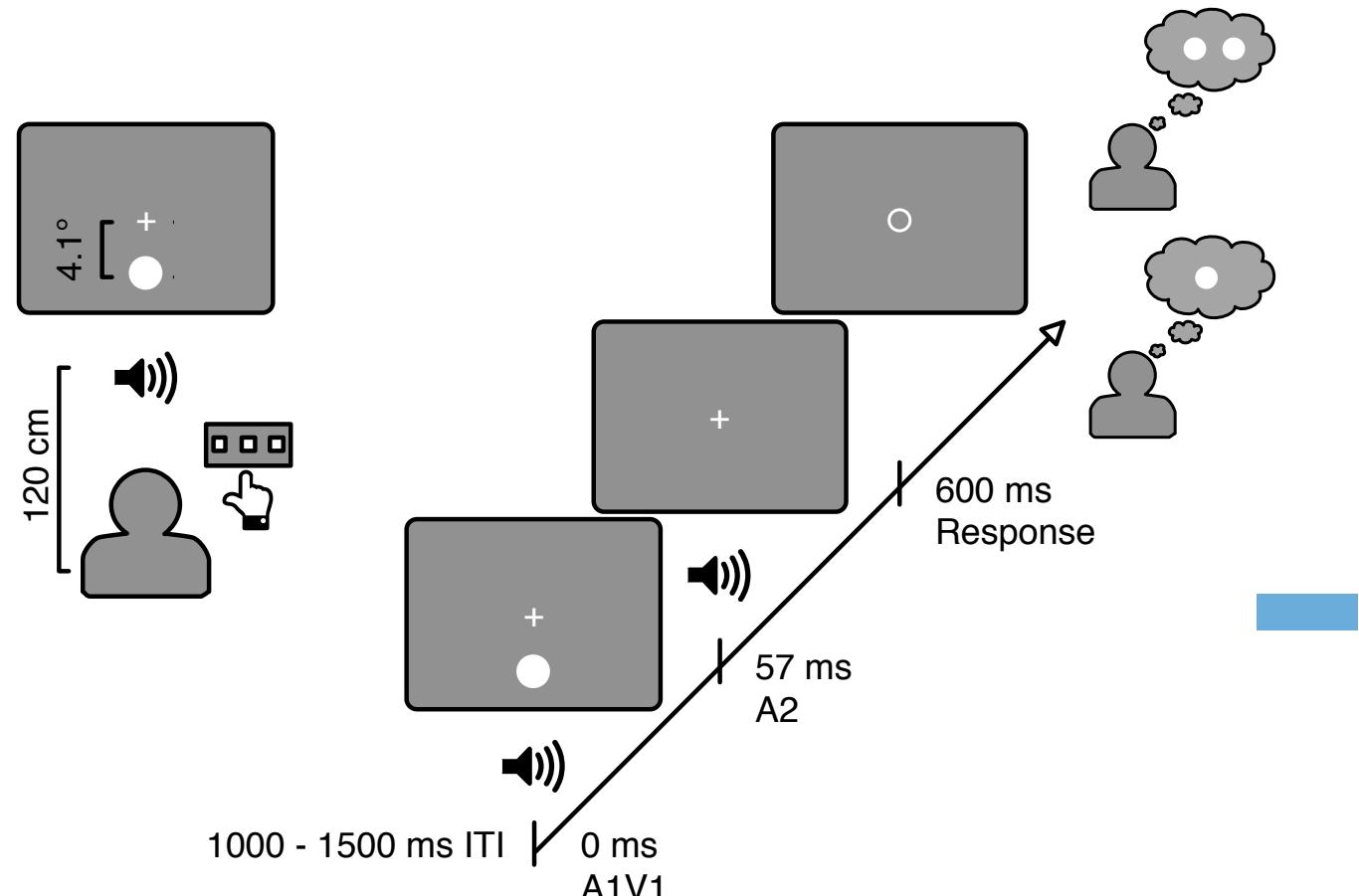


Talsma et al., 2010

Part 2: Make it simpler

Sound induced flash illusion

- Combination of short auditory and visual stimuli
 - Simple visual discrimination task
 - Stimuli salient in isolation
 - Controls for response biases

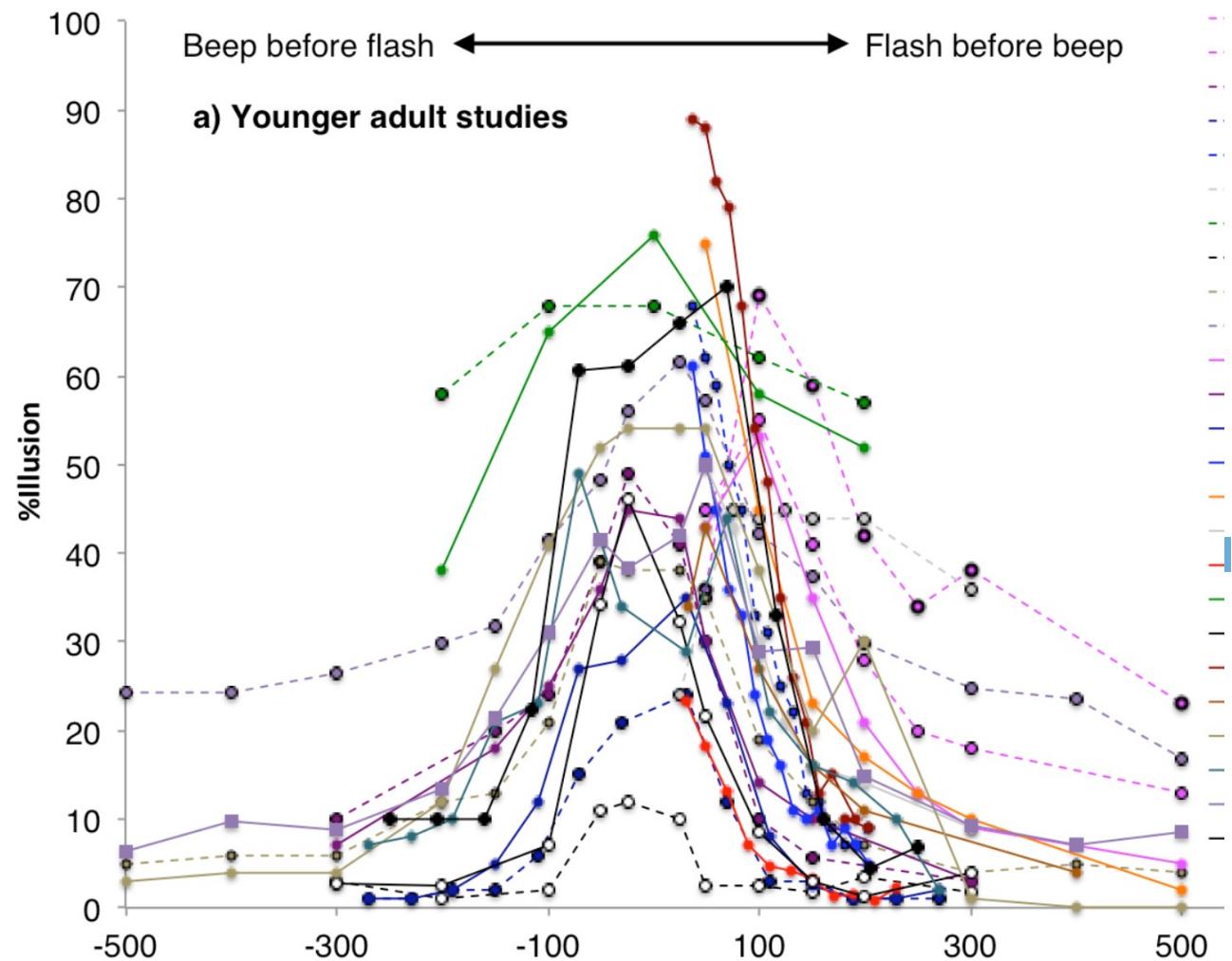


Shams et al., 2000

Keil, 2020

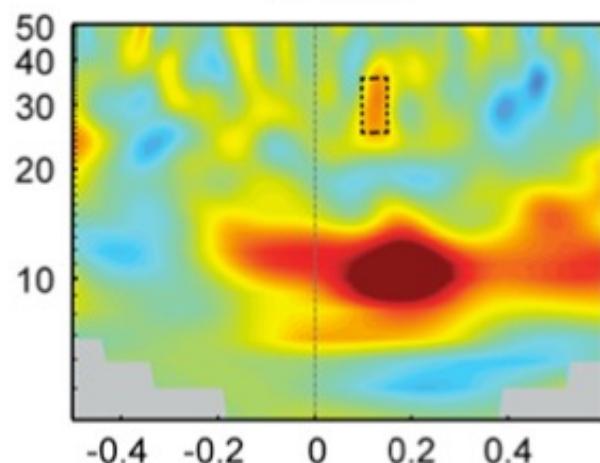
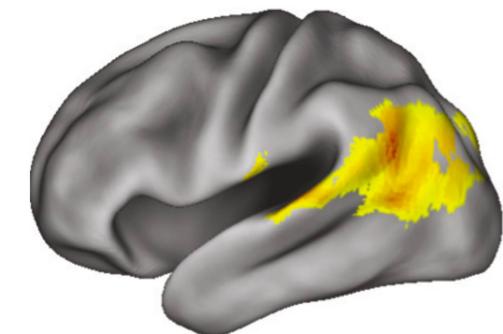
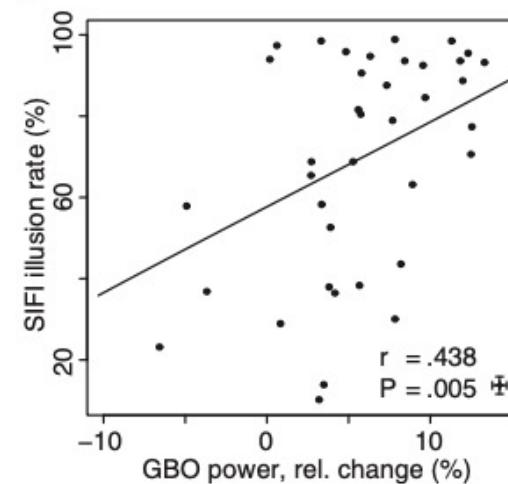
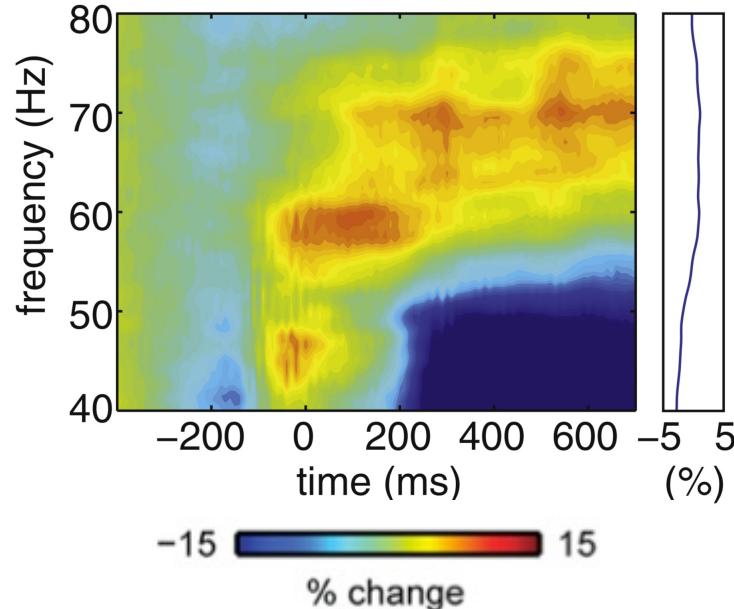
Sound Induced Flash Illusion

- ± 100 ms SOA between auditory and visual stimuli results in illusion
 - Fission:
2 auditory + 1 visual
= 2 visual stimuli
 - Fusion:
1 auditory + 2 visual
= 1 visual stimulus



Hirst et al., 2020
Keil, 2020

Bistable perception: Illusion vs. No-Illusion



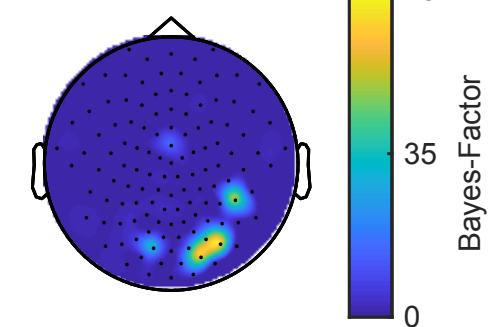
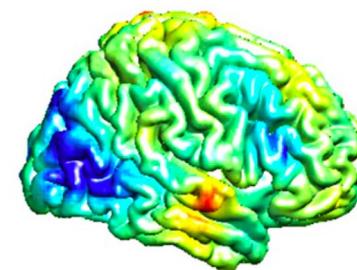
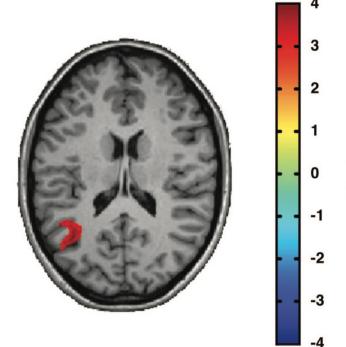
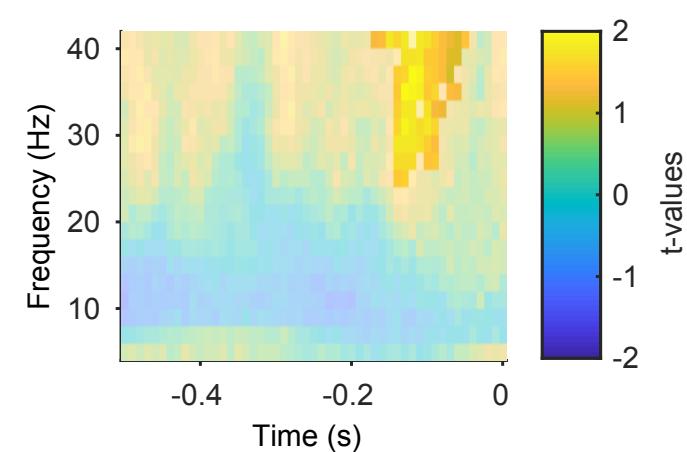
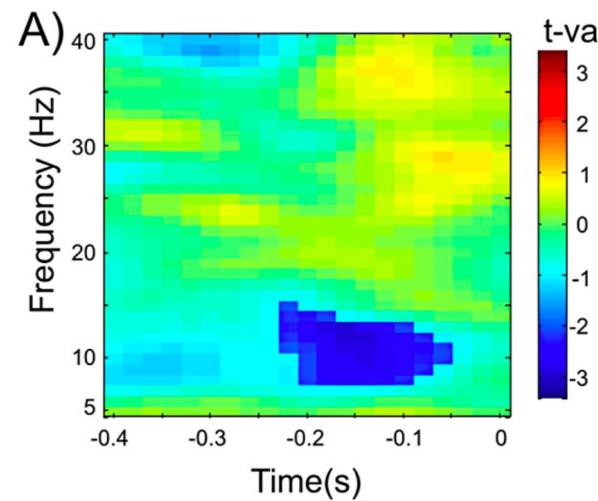
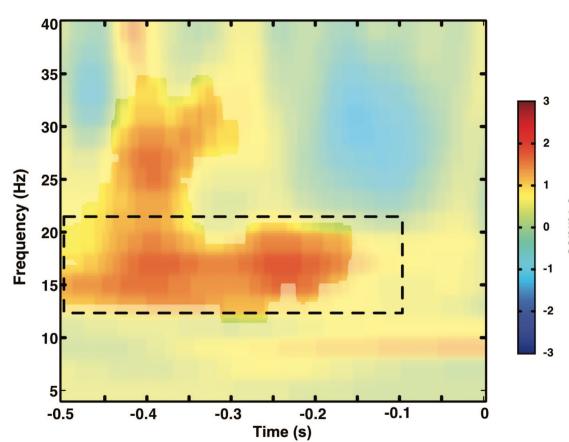
Integration of incongruent input: Illusion

- Increased gamma band power correlates with fission illusion
- Higher gamma band power for illusion vs. no-illusion perception

Bistable perception: Illusion vs. No-Illusion

Brain state influences upcoming perception

- Low-frequency power in sensory and association areas

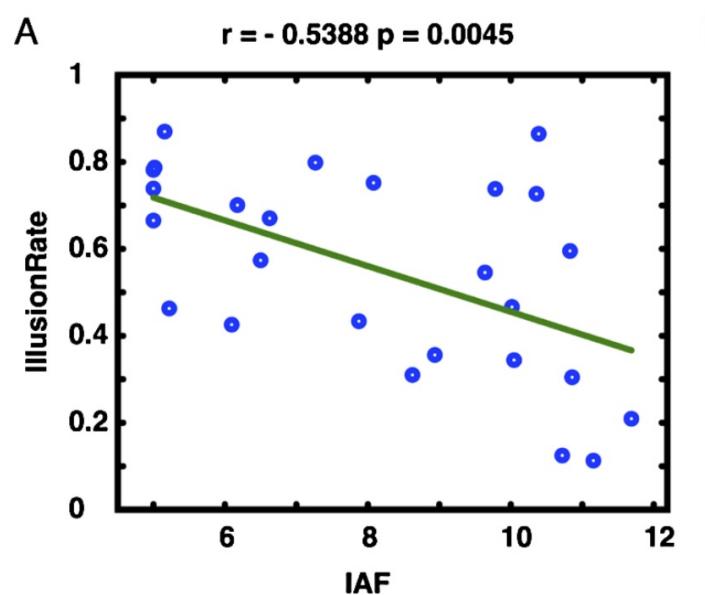


Keil et al., 2014; Lange et al., 2013; Kaiser et al., 2019

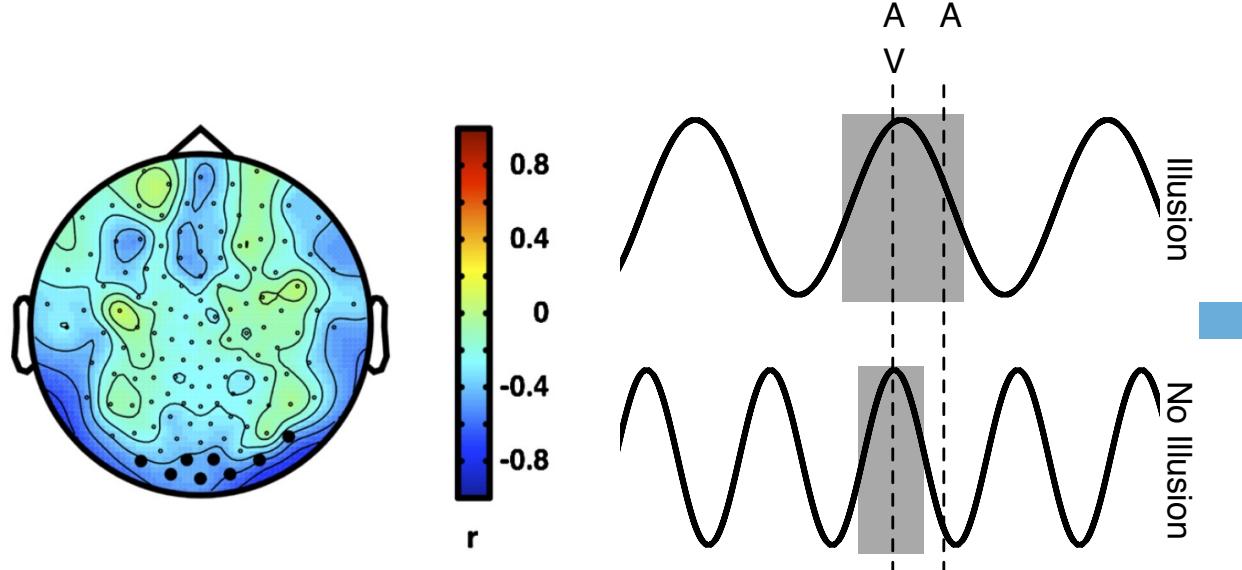
Bistable perception: Illusion vs. No-Illusion

Brain state influences upcoming perception

- Low-frequency phase duration in sensory areas



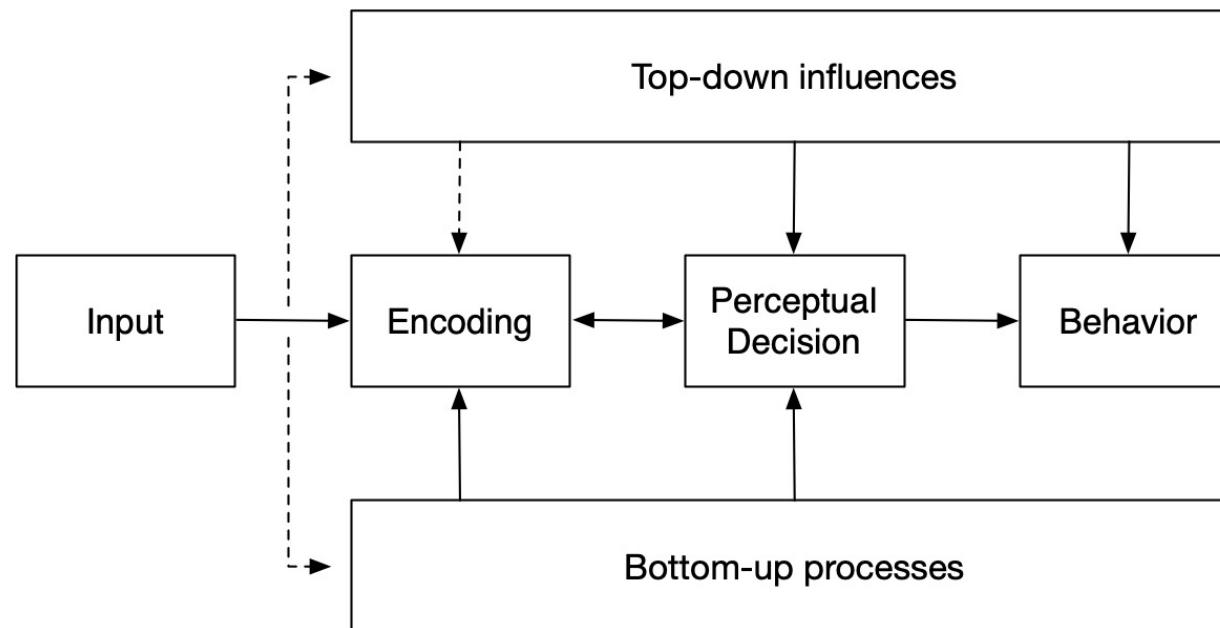
B



Summary 2

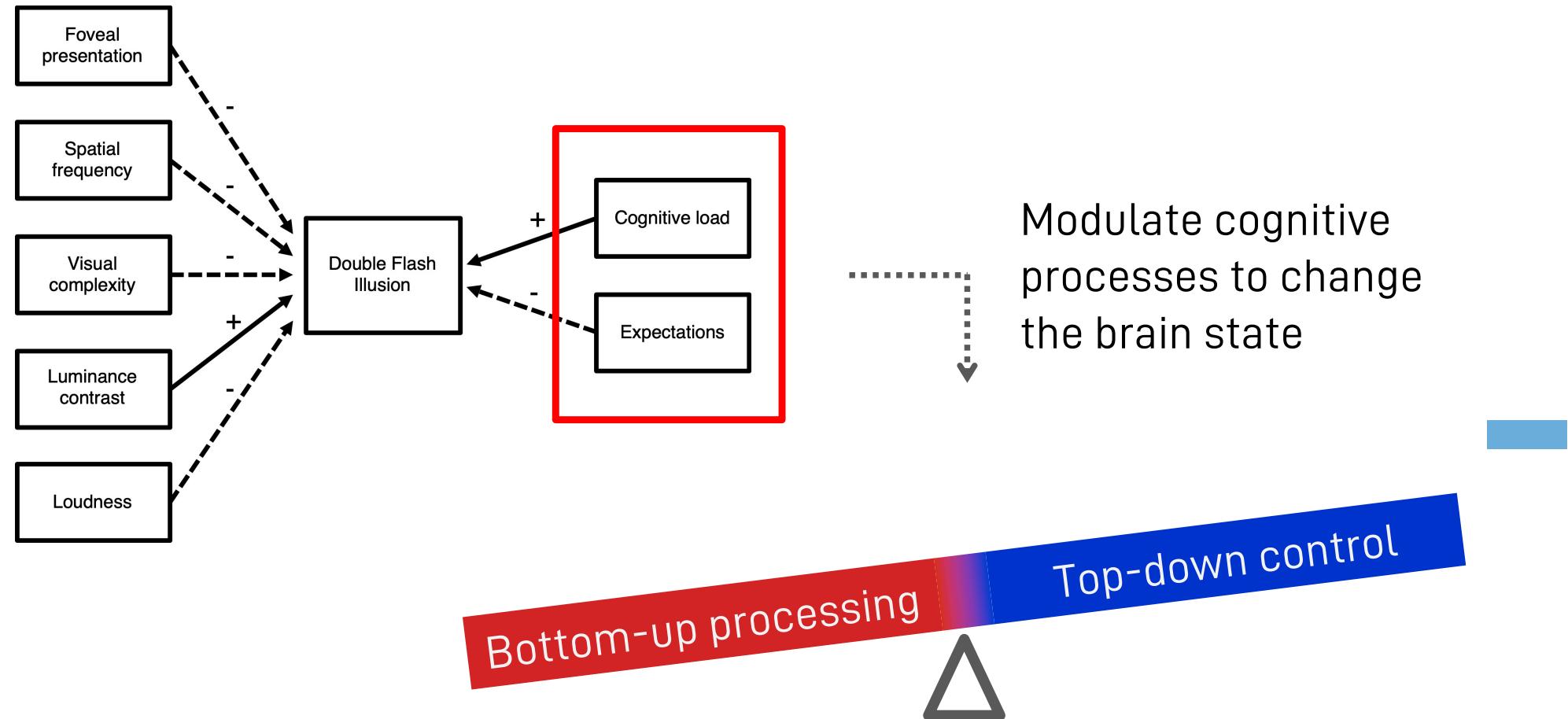


- Multisensory perception depends on the brain state
 - Bottom-up: Induced gamma-band power reflects integrated perception
 - Top-down: Ongoing alpha/beta-band oscillations influence sensory encoding and processing
- Problem: Can we change the brain state?

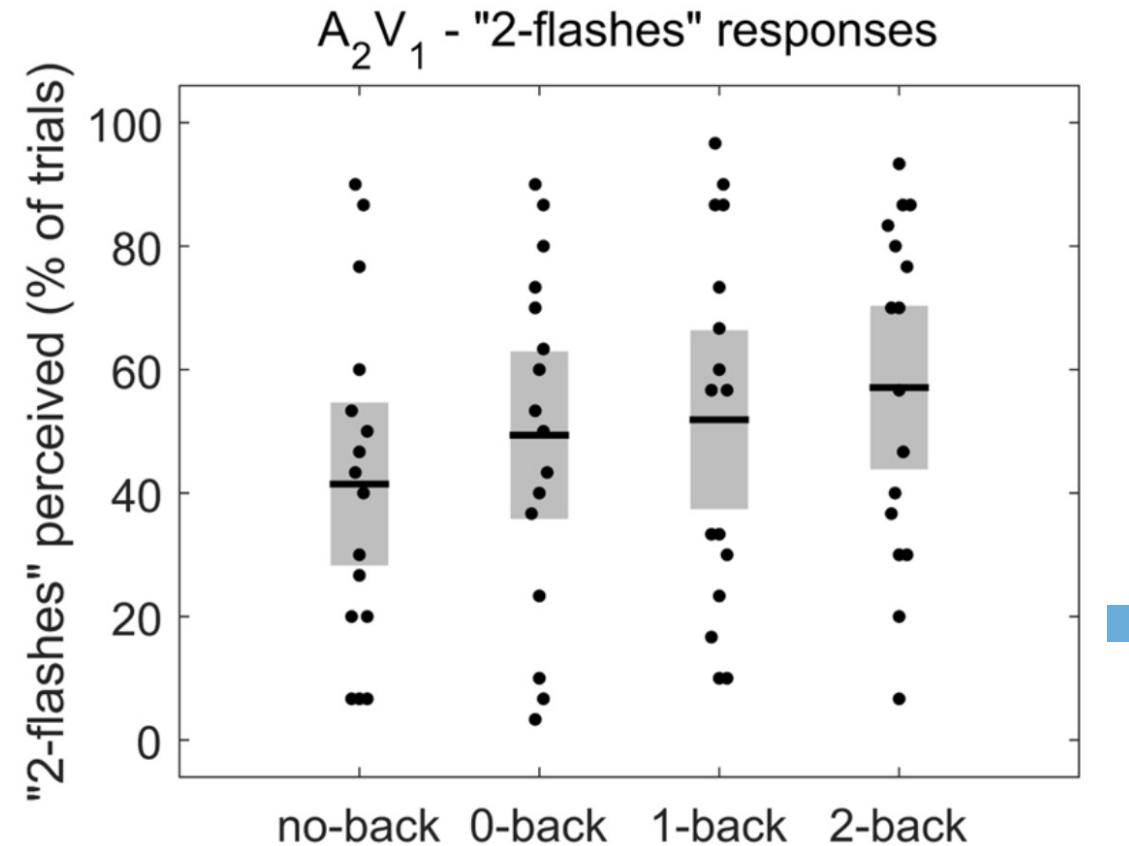
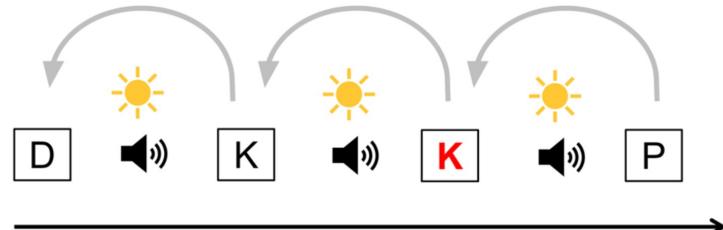


Part 3: Change the state

Stimulus properties Cognitive Influences



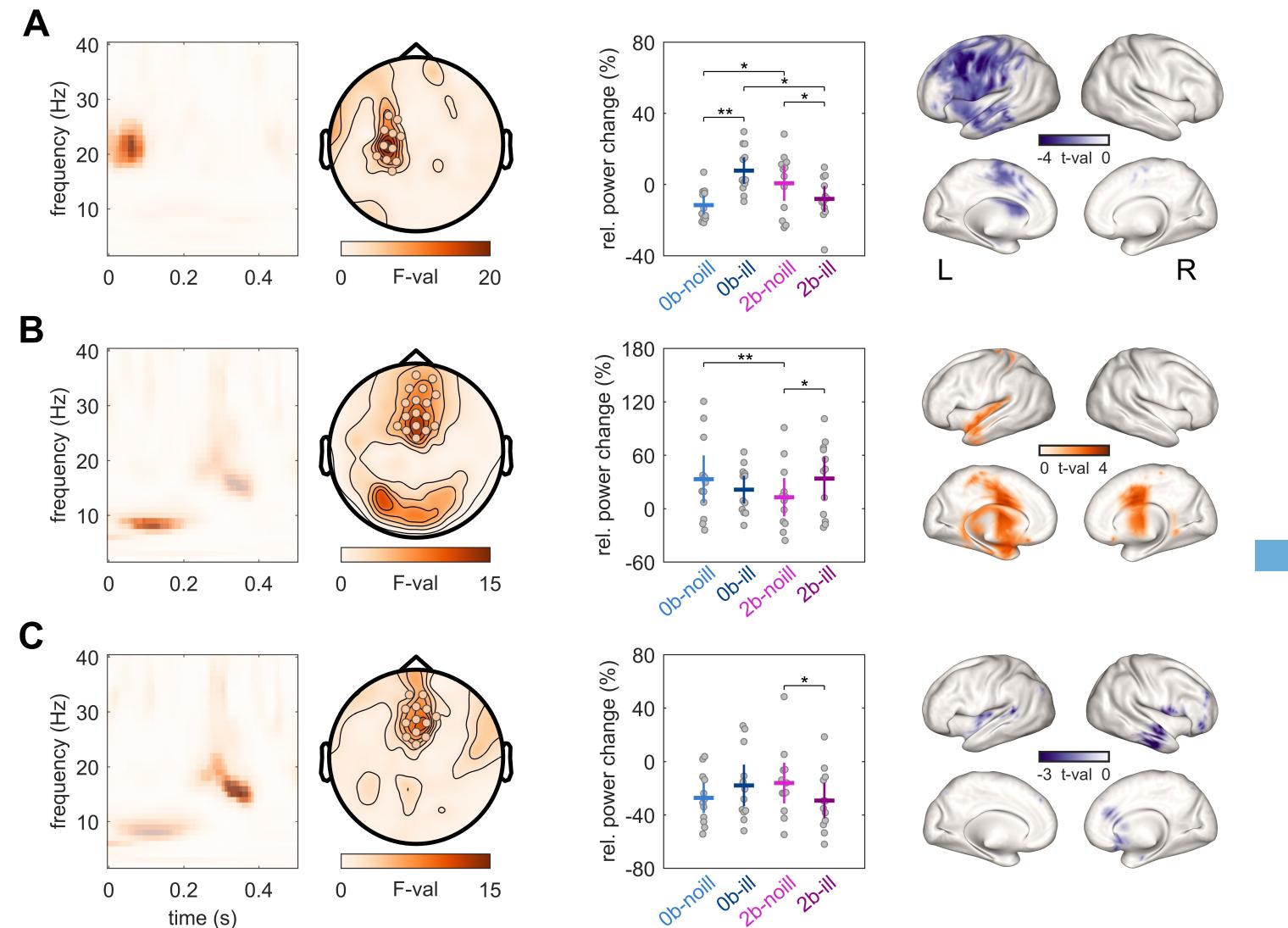
Influence of Cognitive Load



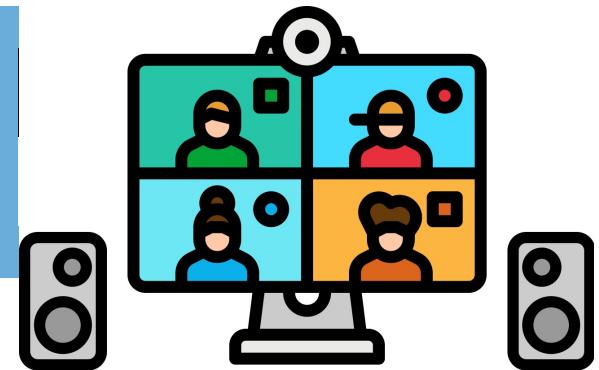
- N-back task increased cognitive load and depletes resources
- Cognitive load increases the SIFI

Neural Mechanisms of Cognitive Load

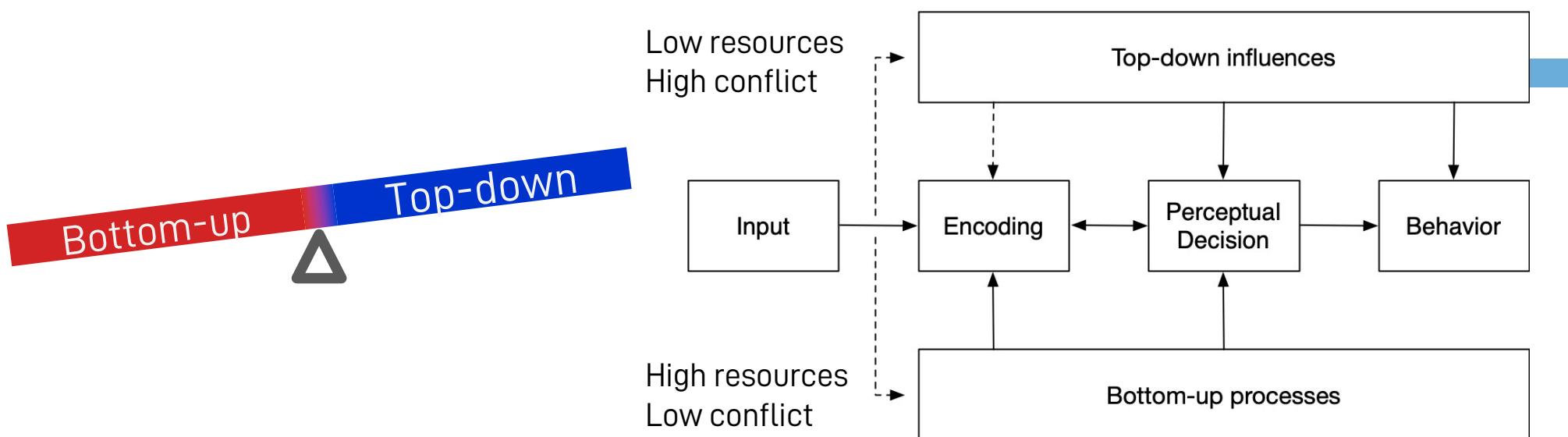
- Replication: Cognitive load increases the SIFI
- Theta and beta power reflect interaction between load and perception



Summary 3

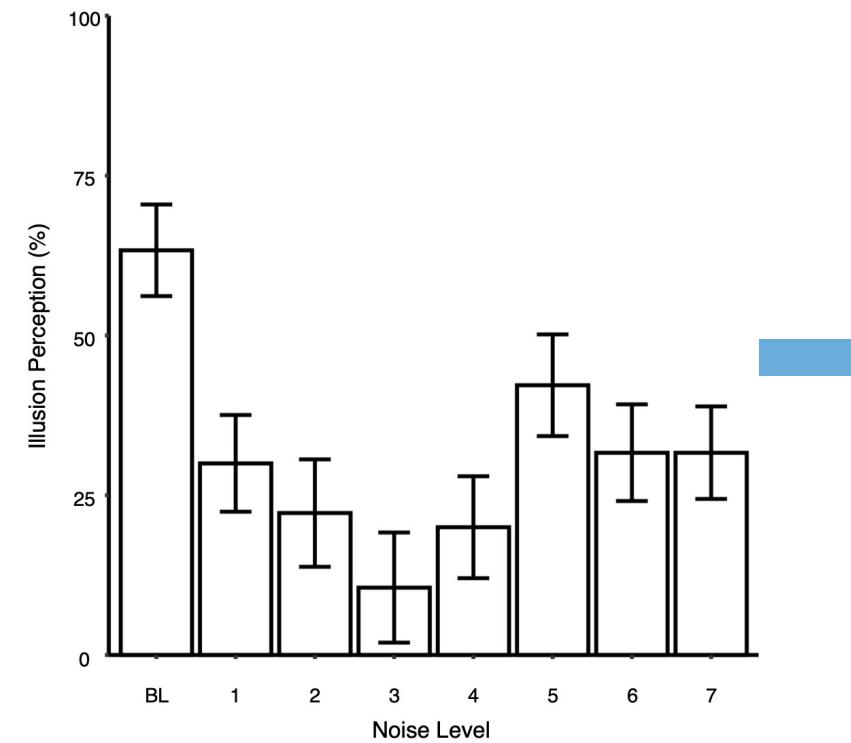
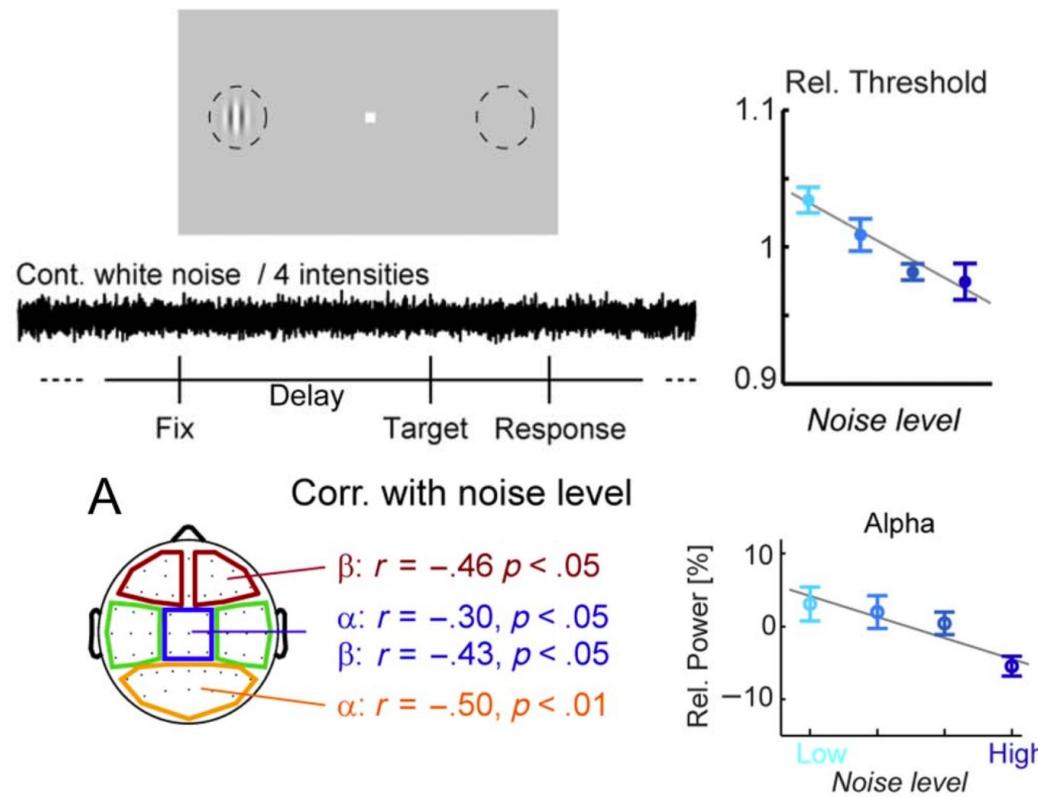


- Multisensory perception depends on the brain state
 - Depleting cognitive resources influences integration, but not initial processing
 - Cognitive load leads to increased demand of top-down resources to resolve intersensory conflict
- Next step: Directly modulate neural activity

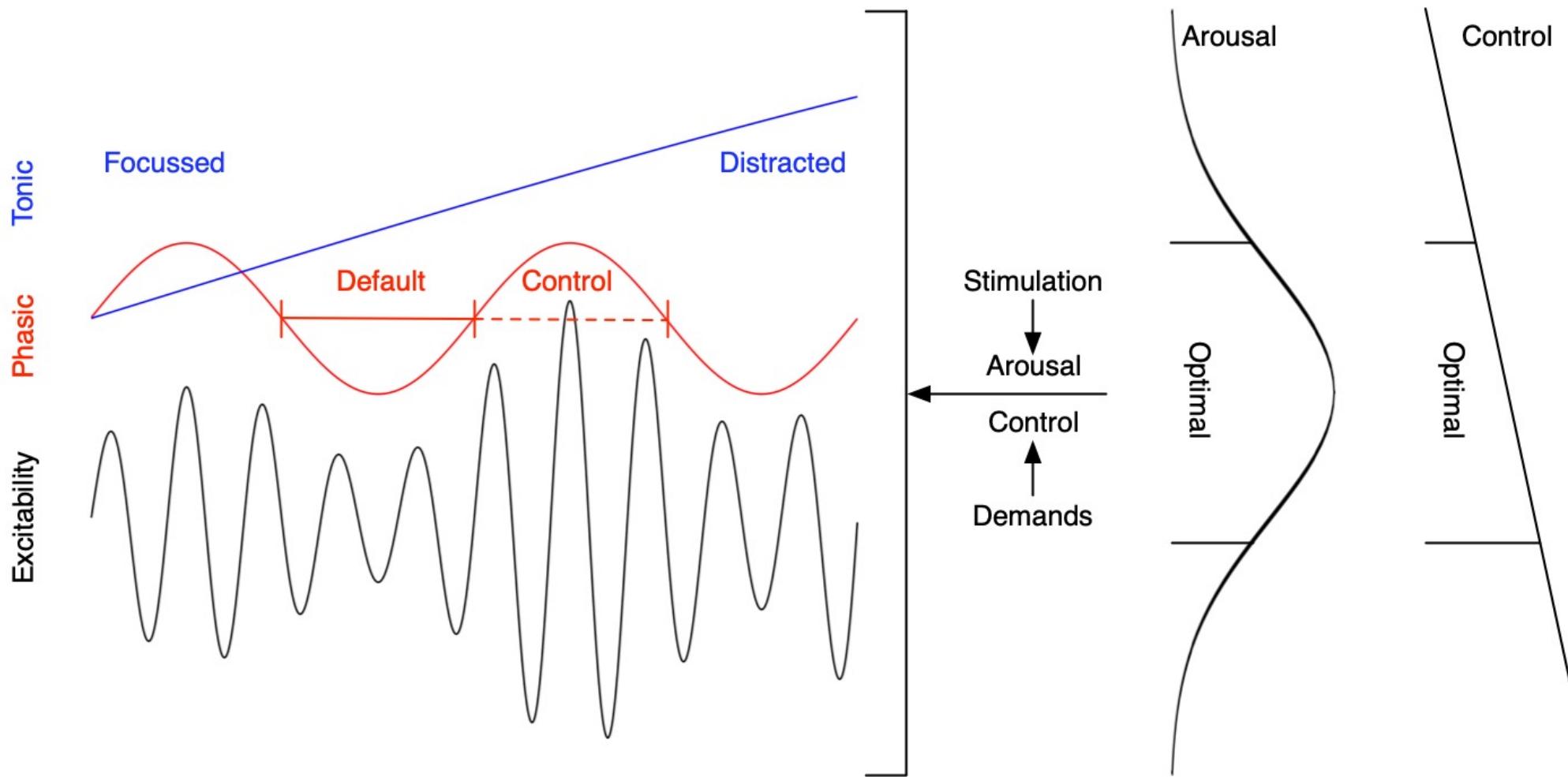


Idea: Stochastic Resonance

- Intermediate noise improves information transfer in complex systems (Moss et al., 2004)
 - What is the underlying mechanism?



Proposal: Interplay between excitability, arousal, and cognitive control



Thank you!



Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

Prof. Dr. Christian Kaernbach,
Joshua Lorenzen, Merle Schuckart and
many others...



Prof. Dr. Daniel Senkowski,
Dr. Mathis Kaiser, Dr. James Moran,
Dr. Georgios Michail



KE1828/2-1 (2014-2016)
KE1828/4-1 (2016-2021)
KE1828/5-1 (?)

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