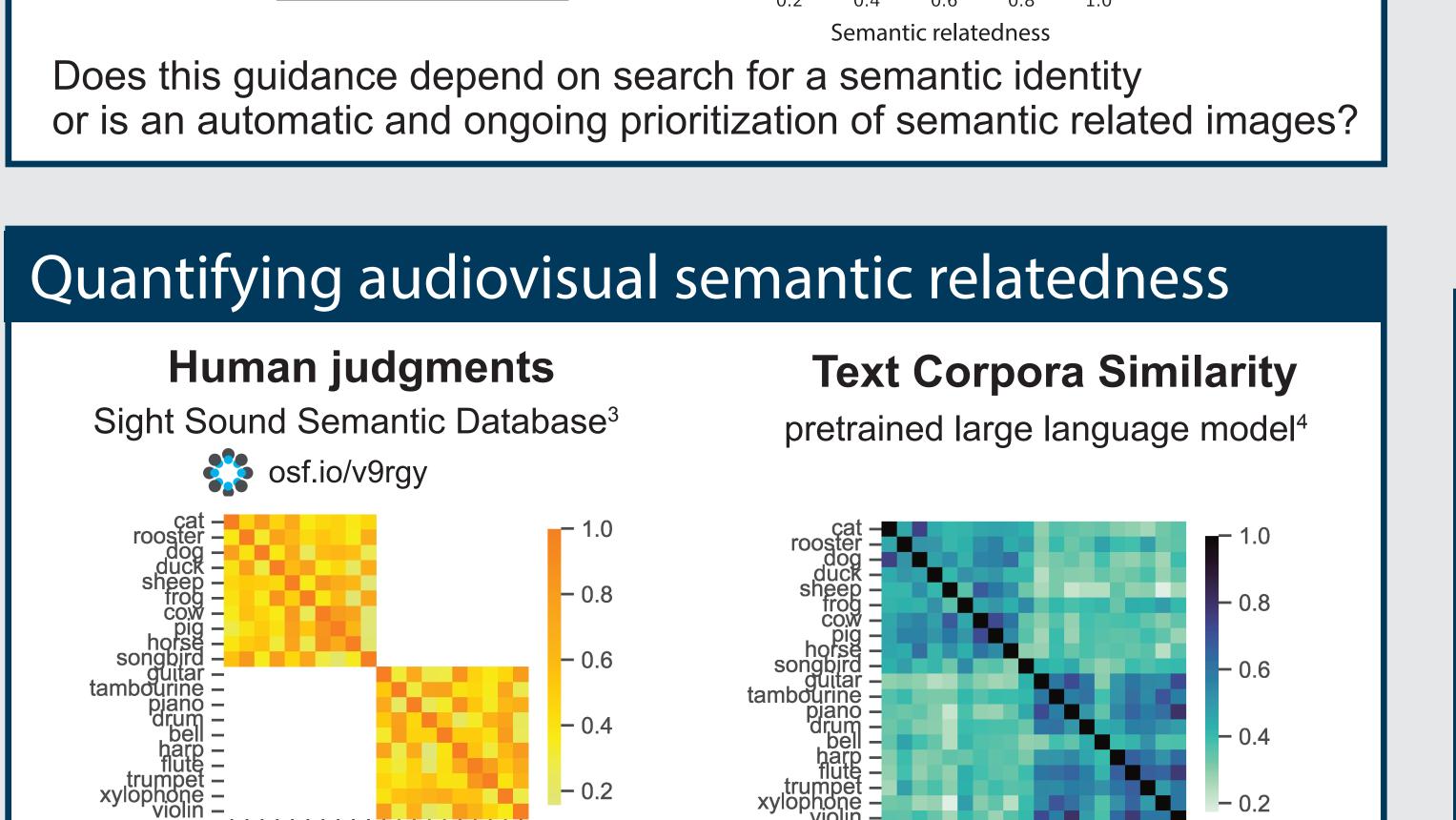
# Task Irrelevant Semantic Relationships Between Sounds and Images Modulate Attention

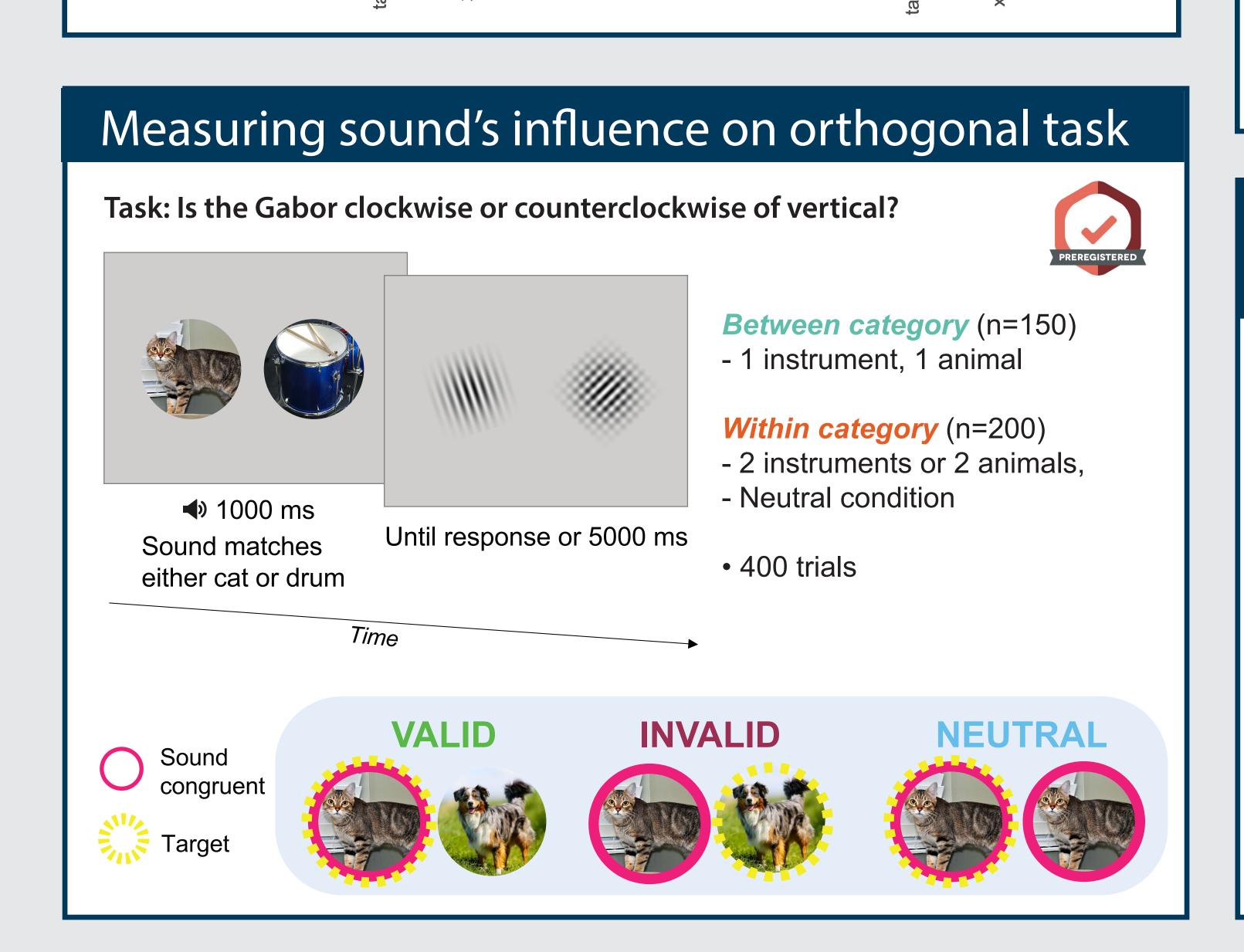


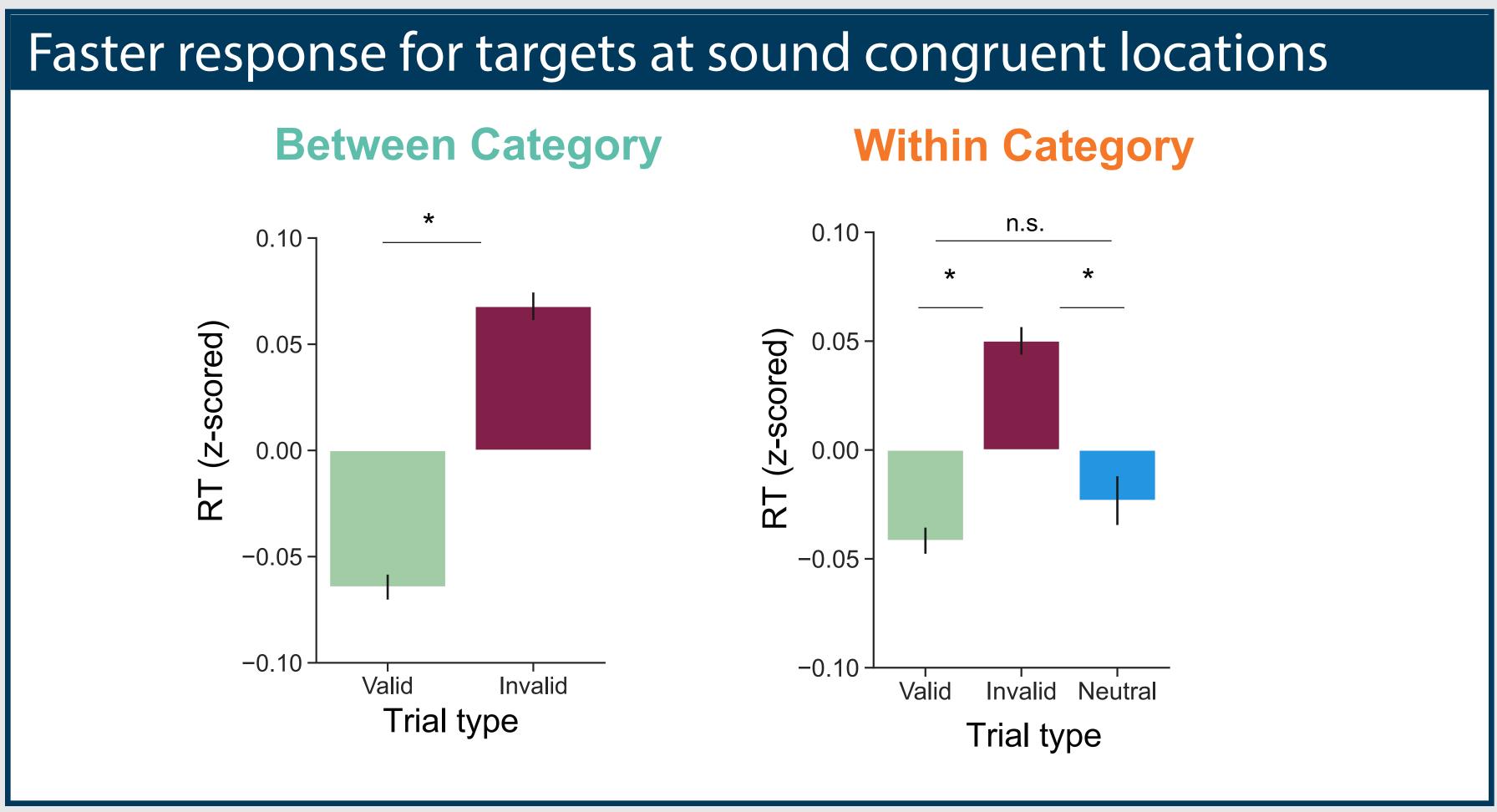
Kira Wegner-Clemens<sup>1</sup>, Dwight J. Kravitz<sup>1,2</sup>, Sarah Shomstein<sup>1</sup>

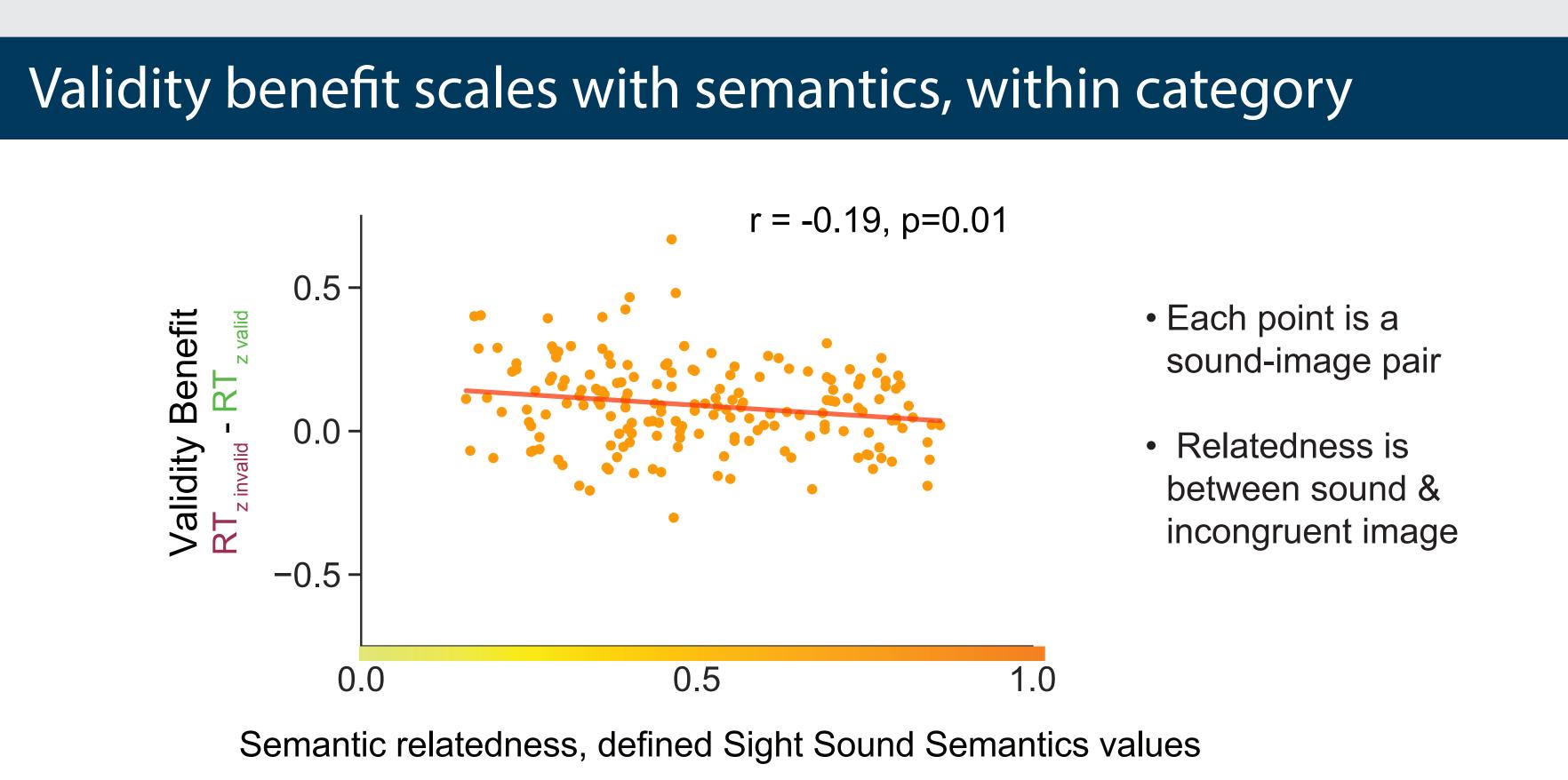
Psychological & Brain Sciences, George Washington University<sup>1</sup>; US National Science Foundation (SBE/BCS)<sup>2</sup>

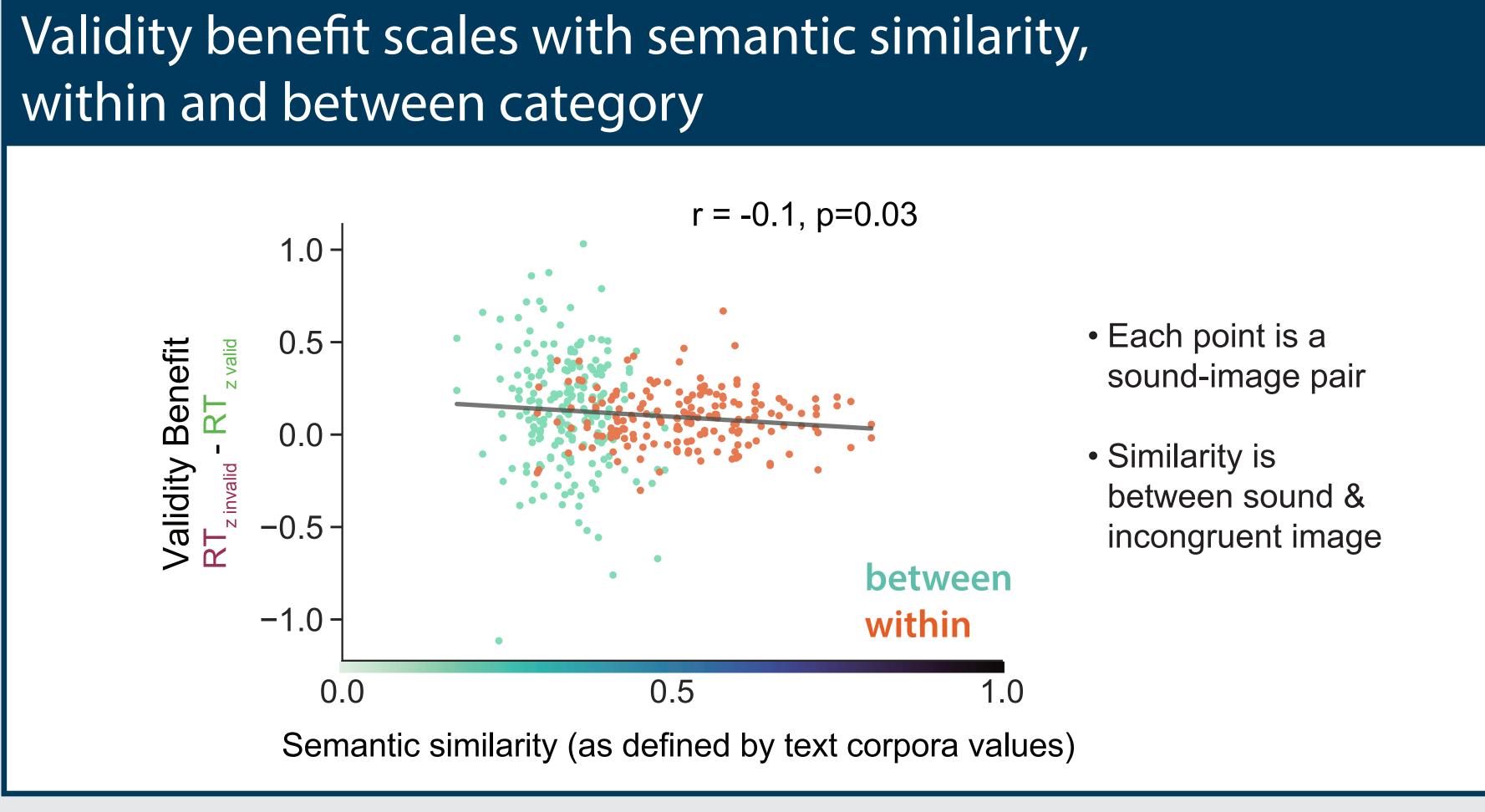
# Is audiovisal semantic guidance automatic or does it depend on task? Semantic information is crucial for attention in real world environments Visual targets are found more quickly in a search task when participants hear a semantically related sound PING PONG Does this guidance depend on search for a semantic identity or is an automatic and angeing prioritization of appendix related images?











# Conclusions

Search efficiency is modulated by audiovisual semantic relatedness, even when task irrelevant

The audiovisual semantic benefit:

- is **not specific to search** for a specific semantic identity
- can modulate behavior on an orthogonal low level visual task

Leading to larger theoretical implications, such as:

- Sound modulates visual attention automatically
- Attentional prioritization is dynamic and highly contextual

# Future questions

What neural mechanisms underpin attentional prioritization for semantically related sounds & images?

Are attentional prioritization maps multisensory in nature?

Can visual information modulate attentional priority for auditory signals?

### References

(1) Malcolm, et al 2016 (2) Wegner-Clemens, et al, in prep (3) Wegner-Clemens, 2022 (4) Mikolov, et al 2017

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