What you see depends on what you hear

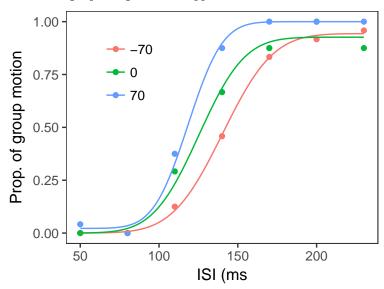
Temporal rate averaging and crossmodal integration

Lihan Chen, Xiaolin Zhou, Hermann J. Mueller, Zhuanghua Shi

Experiment 1 - Regular auditory sequence and Visual Ternus apparent motion (TAM)

Estimate TAM transitional thresholds with quickpsy.

Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.4



• Mean PSEs

mIntv	mpse
-70	145.5821
0	131.3481
70	126.0138

• ANOVAs and posthoc analysis

numDF denDF F-value p-value ## (Intercept) 1 40 845.8236 <.0001 ## mIntv 2 40 12.1924 1e-04

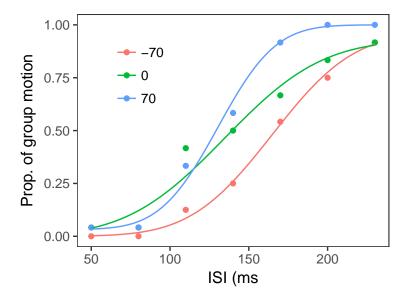
##

			Effect	Įυ	Fn	DFC	1	F.		p	p<.	05	9	ges	
		2	mIntv		2	40)	12.19245	7.3	34e-05	*		0.11244	35	
			Ef	fect	W			p p<.05		.05					
				2	mI	ntv	0.	7224581	0.0	455744	*				
	Effec	t	GC	Зе		p[G0	G]	p[GG]<	.05]	HFe		p[HF]	p[F	HF]<.05
2	mInt	v	0.782753	32	0.0	00324	47	*		0.8374	419	0.0	0002231	*	

```
Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
##
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = thre ~ mIntv, data = exp1$thresholds, random = ~1 |
##
      sub)
##
## Linear Hypotheses:
##
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## 0 - -70 == 0
                 -14.234
                           4.097 -3.474 0.00154 **
## 70 - -70 == 0 -19.568
                              4.097 -4.776 5.36e-06 ***
## 70 - 0 == 0
                  -5.334
                              4.097 -1.302 0.57878
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
  • Mean JNDs and statistical summary:
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
    mIntv msig
     <fct> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 -70
           34.9 3.09
## 2 0
           30.5 3.38
## 3 70
           28.4 2.87
              numDF denDF
                            F-value p-value
## (Intercept)
                  1
                       40 173.83689 <.0001
## mIntv
                   2
                        40
                            1.77938 0.1818
##
     Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
##
##
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = par ~ mIntv, data = exp1$par %>% filter(parn ==
       "p2"), random = ~1 | sub)
##
##
## Linear Hypotheses:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## 0 - -70 == 0
                  -4.405
                              3.520 -1.251
                                               0.632
## 70 - -70 == 0
                 -6.505
                              3.520 -1.848
                                               0.194
                  -2.101
## 70 - 0 == 0
                              3.520 -0.597
                                                1.000
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
```

Experiment 2: With irregular auditory sequences

• A typical example from Experiment 2.



• Statistics and tests:

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
    mIntv mpse
    <fct> <dbl>
## 1 -70
           149.
## 2 0
           139.
## 3 70
           135.
## $ANOVA
   Effect DFn DFd
                        F
                                      p p<.05
## 2 mIntv 2 42 8.253778 0.0009479469
                                         * 0.04090912
## $`Mauchly's Test for Sphericity`
   Effect
                   W
                               p p<.05
## 2 mIntv 0.3797738 6.240934e-05
## $`Sphericity Corrections`
                          p[GG] p[GG]<.05
   Effect
                 GGe
                                           HFe p[HF] p[HF]<.05
## 2 mIntv 0.6171978 0.005335022
                                        * 0.6363757 0.004889236
              numDF denDF F-value p-value
## (Intercept)
                 1
                      42 547.0951 <.0001
## mIntv
                  2
                       42
                            8.2538
                                   9e-04
##
##
    Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = thre ~ mIntv, data = exp2$thresholds, random = ~1 |
      sub)
##
## Linear Hypotheses:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## 0 - -70 == 0 -10.247
                           3.644 -2.812 0.014784 *
## 70 - -70 == 0 -14.380
                             3.644 -3.946 0.000239 ***
```

```
## 70 - 0 == 0
                              3.644 -1.134 0.770254
                 -4.133
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##
    mIntv msig
##
     <fct> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 -70
           31.8 3.18
           30.6 2.32
## 2 0
## 3 70
           27.2 2.23
              numDF denDF
                            F-value p-value
## (Intercept)
                  1
                       42 213.24299 <.0001
## mIntv
                            1.41712 0.2538
                   2
                        42
##
     Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
##
##
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = par ~ mIntv, data = exp2$par %>% filter(parn ==
##
       "p2"), random = ~1 | sub)
##
## Linear Hypotheses:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## 0 - -70 == 0
                  -1.190
                              2.815 -0.423
                                               1.000
## 70 - -70 == 0
                   -4.568
                              2.815 -1.623
                                               0.314
## 70 - 0 == 0
                  -3.378
                              2.815 -1.200
                                               0.690
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
```

• Figure 2 with combination of Experiments 1 and 2, mean PSEs and typical psychometric curves.

Experiment 3: Variance manipulation

• Plot mean results of PSEs as functions of variances and mean auditory intervals.

```
## $ANOVA
                                             p p<.05
       Effect DFn DFd
                               F
                1 15 5.2922997 0.0361893151
## 2
          var
                                                   * 0.0043577583
        mIntv
                2 30 11.8064403 0.0001651132
                                                   * 0.0781513459
## 4 var:mIntv
                2 30 0.3141222 0.7328030189
                                                     0.0008452636
## $`Mauchly's Test for Sphericity`
                                   p p<.05
##
       Effect
                      W
        mIntv 0.4713005 0.005165177
## 4 var:mIntv 0.9190371 0.553772324
## $`Sphericity Corrections`
##
                               p[GG] p[GG]<.05
                     GGe
                                                    HFe
                                                              p[HF] p[HF]<.05
## 3
        mIntv 0.6541508 0.001400474
                                             * 0.691398 0.001110571
## 4 var:mIntv 0.9251011 0.716300027
                                               1.049569 0.732803019
```

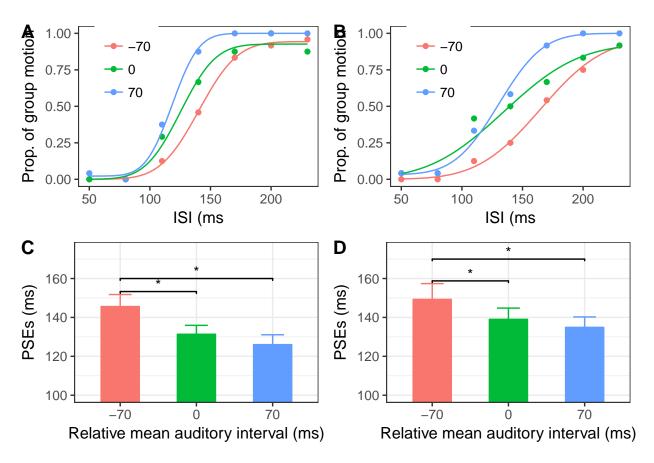
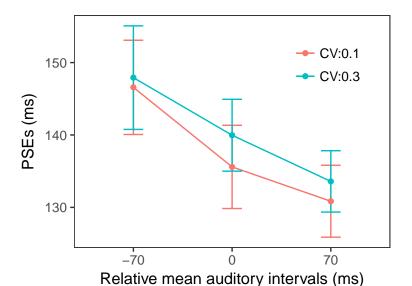


Figure 1: Typical examples and mean PSEs from Exp. 1 and 2 $\,$

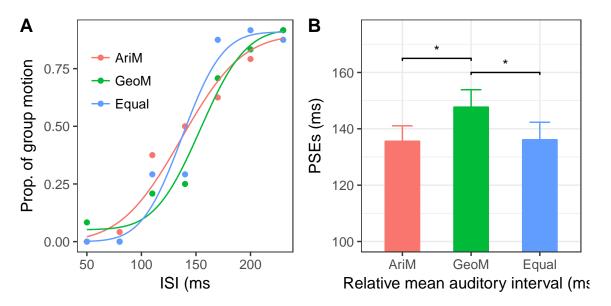


• Statistical tests:

```
numDF denDF F-value p-value
##
## (Intercept)
                        75 760.9257 <.0001
                   1
## mIntv
                   2
                            19.8063
                                    <.0001
                        75
                        75
## var
                   1
                             2.0451 0.1568
## mIntv:var
                   2
                        75
                             0.1976 0.8211
## Warning in mcp2matrix(model, linfct = linfct): covariate interactions found
  -- default contrast might be inappropriate
##
##
     Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
##
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = thre ~ mIntv * var, data = exp3$thresholds,
##
      random = ~1 | sub)
##
## Linear Hypotheses:
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
##
## 0 - -70 == 0
                 -10.989
                               3.415 -3.217 0.00388 **
## 70 - -70 == 0 -15.731
                               3.415 -4.606 1.23e-05 ***
## 70 - 0 == 0
                   -4.743
                               3.415 -1.389 0.49490
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
```

Experiment 4: Geometric vs. Arithmetic mean

- Estimate thresholds and show a typical example.
- Figure 4



• Statistical tests

```
# plot means and ANOVA analysis
exp4$thresholds %>% group_by( mIntv) %>% summarise(mpse = mean(thre), se = sd(thre)/sqrt(nlevels(sub)-
exp4$thresholds %>% ezANOVA(data =., dv = thre, wid = sub, within = .( mIntv))
## $ANOVA
    Effect DFn DFd
                                      p p<.05
##
                          F
             2 22 8.80723 0.001549738
## 2 mIntv
                                            * 0.08038994
## $`Mauchly's Test for Sphericity`
    Effect
                              p p<.05
## 2 mIntv 0.8116804 0.3523102
##
## $`Sphericity Corrections`
    Effect
                  GGe
                            p[GG] p[GG]<.05
                                                  HFe
                                                            p[HF] p[HF]<.05
## 2 mIntv 0.8415244 0.003006332
                                          * 0.9765312 0.001708956
# posthoc analysis
lme_exp4 = lme(thre ~ mIntv, data = exp4$thresholds, random = ~1|sub)
anova(lme_exp4)
               numDF denDF F-value p-value
                        22 675.7265 <.0001
## (Intercept)
                   1
                             8.8072 0.0015
summary(glht(lme_exp4, linfct = mcp(mIntv = 'Tukey')), test = adjusted(type = 'bonferroni'))
##
##
    Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses
##
## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts
##
##
## Fit: lme.formula(fixed = thre ~ mIntv, data = exp4$thresholds, random = ~1 |
##
       sub)
## Linear Hypotheses:
```

```
## Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## GeoM - AriM == 0 12.1096 3.2613 3.713 0.000614 ***
## Equal - AriM == 0 0.5295 3.2613 0.162 1.000000
## Equal - GeoM == 0 -11.5801 3.2613 -3.551 0.001152 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Adjusted p values reported -- bonferroni method)
```

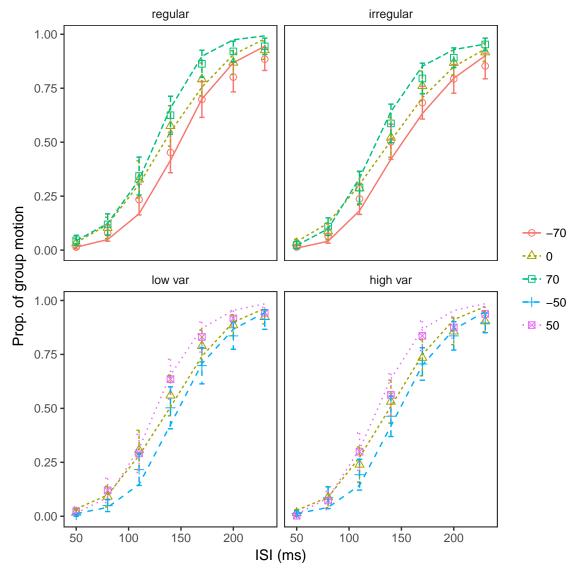
Bayesian modeling of audiovisual integration

The detailed model is described in the main text of the paper (see also some comments in ana_functions.R).

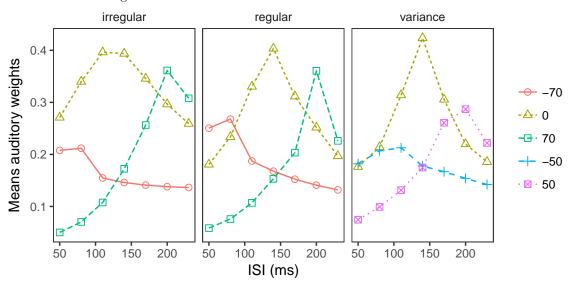
• Comparison among partial and full models:

Exp.	BIC P.I.	R2 P.I.	BIC F.I.	R2 F.I.	BIC Diff.
irregular regular variance	-1858.71 -1932.10 -2894.25	$0.86 \\ 0.91 \\ 0.91$	-1391.84 -1771.83 -2877.68	0.63 0.88 0.91	466.87 160.26 16.57

• Predicted average responses versus empirical results.



• Plot mean weights



• Show predicted vs. behavioral results.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ppse ~ pse - 1, data = .)
##
## Residuals:
##
      Min
                1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
  -54.562 -7.385
                   -0.607
                             8.581
                                    85.273
##
##
## Coefficients:
##
       Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## pse 1.007837
                  0.008801
                             114.5
                                     <2e-16 ***
##
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 18.62 on 227 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.983, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9829
## F-statistic: 1.311e+04 on 1 and 227 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
   200
```

