

## Introduction to the Special Issue on Multisensory Research Forum (IMRF 2016, Suzhou)

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### Abstract

The editorial introduction briefly summarized the general information and keynote topics of 17th International Multisensory Research Forum (IMRF 2016), which was held in Suzhou, China on June 15–18, 2016. In this IMRF2016 *Multisensory Research* special issue, seven papers have been selected. Some topics represent mainstream, traditional studies, while others show a range of multidisciplinary approaches. We categorized the main topics in this issue to four aspects: expertise in multisensory timing, neuronal signatures underlying cross-modal correspondence, coupling between perception and action, and lastly, a revisit of the principles for multisensory segregation and integration.

### Keywords

Multisensory research, multisensory timing, cross-modal correspondence, perception and action, multisensory segregation and integration

The 17th International Multisensory Research Forum (IMRF 2016) was held in Garden Hotel, Suzhou on June 15–18, 2016. We are honored to host this grand event in China for the first time. About 230 participants from 17 countries attended this conference, which attracted wide attention from academic circles, relevant enterprises, and from media channels. Suzhou city is a hub that is nearly equidistant between the major cities of Beijing in the north and Guangzhou in the south, and provided a multisensory stay for all the participants. The IMRF 2016 Organizing Committee members were: Lihan Chen (Peking University, Beijing), Qi Chen (South China Normal University,

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IMRF 2016 featured an integration of state-of-art research and interesting applications of senses. We witnessed many exciting talks, including a special symposium that revisited the McGurk–MacDonald effect some 40 years after this illusion was first reported in 1976. This symposium has been published in a separate special issue of *Multisensory Research*, edited by Michael Beauchamp (*Multisens. Res.* **31**, 145–344, 2018). The three IMRF 2016 keynote lectures addressed multisensory mechanisms of body self-perception using fMRI and virtual reality techniques (Henrik Ehrsson, Karolinska Insti-

consolidating conflicting internal and external task-related information when crossing the arms.

## 2. Cross-Modal Correspondence and Neuronal Signatures

The traditional temporal principle of multisensory integration has focused on cross-modal synchronization on stimuli onsets, mostly with simple artificial beeps and visual stimuli. Timora and Budd (2018) extended the scope to cross-modal synchrony of amplitude-modulation (AM) rate. They examined rate-dependent sensitivity in both psychophysical measurements and EEG steady-state response (SSR) recordings. Their study featured two main findings: firstly, that SSR activity and psychophysical sensitivity to AM stimulation showed a consistent correspondence; and secondly, in a cross-modal context, increased SSR responses and psychophysical sensitivity were found in response to vibrotactile targets but not for auditory probes. The findings were accounted for in the framework of the ‘principle of inverse effectiveness’.

With another type of cross-modal correspondence, Kim *et al.* (2018) investigated whether phonetic properties were associated with colors in a specific manner among the general population, but removed visual and linguistic features of graphemes. Using a cross-modal matching paradigm they found that the association between phonetic features and colors followed a certain pattern and that this synesthesia-like association was shared by non-synesthetic people. This finding implies inherent synesthesia-like cross-modal correspondence among the general population.

## 3. Coupling of Perception and Action Control

One important aspect of multisensory research concerns the coupling between basic human perception and action control. Studies in this line emphasize the neuronal routes for binding sensory perception, sensory feedback and motor (plan) implementation, the representation of spatio-temporal references and the (re) mapping of those references. In this issue, two studies examine the contributions of visual events and proprioceptive (or action-related) factors to a coherent representation of action and its sensorimotor deployment. Shi *et al.* (2018) employed the Stroop, Garner and SNARC paradigms. They used graspable 3-D Arabic numerals to examine the two-visual-systems theory (what *vs.* how or perception *vs.* action). Their underlying logic was that if there remains conflict or interference during a perception task and the potential conflict does not spread over to the processing of action, then the two visual systems framework is supported. The study, however, showed a mixed

picture – an interaction effect between Stroop effect and numeral order but no effect of Stroop and Garner interference.

Goodman *et al.* (2018) used a novel setup to assess the relative contributions of visual and proprioceptive feedback to the online control of voluntary actions. Specifically, they manipulated the perturbations of both vision (through liquid crystal goggles) and proprioception (with tendon vibrations) during either rapid goal-directed movement or online trajectory amendments. The study weighed the importance of vision over proprioception for online limb-target regulation.

#### 4. Multisensory Segregation and Integration: Revisited

Just as a coin has two sides, multisensory integration requires the opposite – multisensory segregation – in order to render a whole picture for deciphering multisensory percepts. By using the McGurk-effect, Kumar *et al.* (2018) tried to report in a single study both segregation and integration in cortical information processing underlying cross-modal perception. They examined the neural representation of cross-modal perception at different organizational levels. The combined psychological and EEG evidence they presented indicated a dissociation: segregation of information processing at individual brain locations, and integration of information over large-scale brain networks.

Overall, this special issue serves an open window to view the rich and emergent topics in multisensory research. The multisensory integration principles and other relevant theoretical frameworks (such as two visual systems) have been tested rigorously with some novel experimental paradigms. We believe in the near future, a multidisciplinary approach in basic research, plus an implementation of multisensory studies in realistic scenarios (such as in virtual reality environments) and for translational purposes, will help to deepen the understanding of mechanisms of sensory integration in a multisensory world.

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