

# **Human Multisensory Perception: putting the puzzle together**

**Marc O. Ernst**

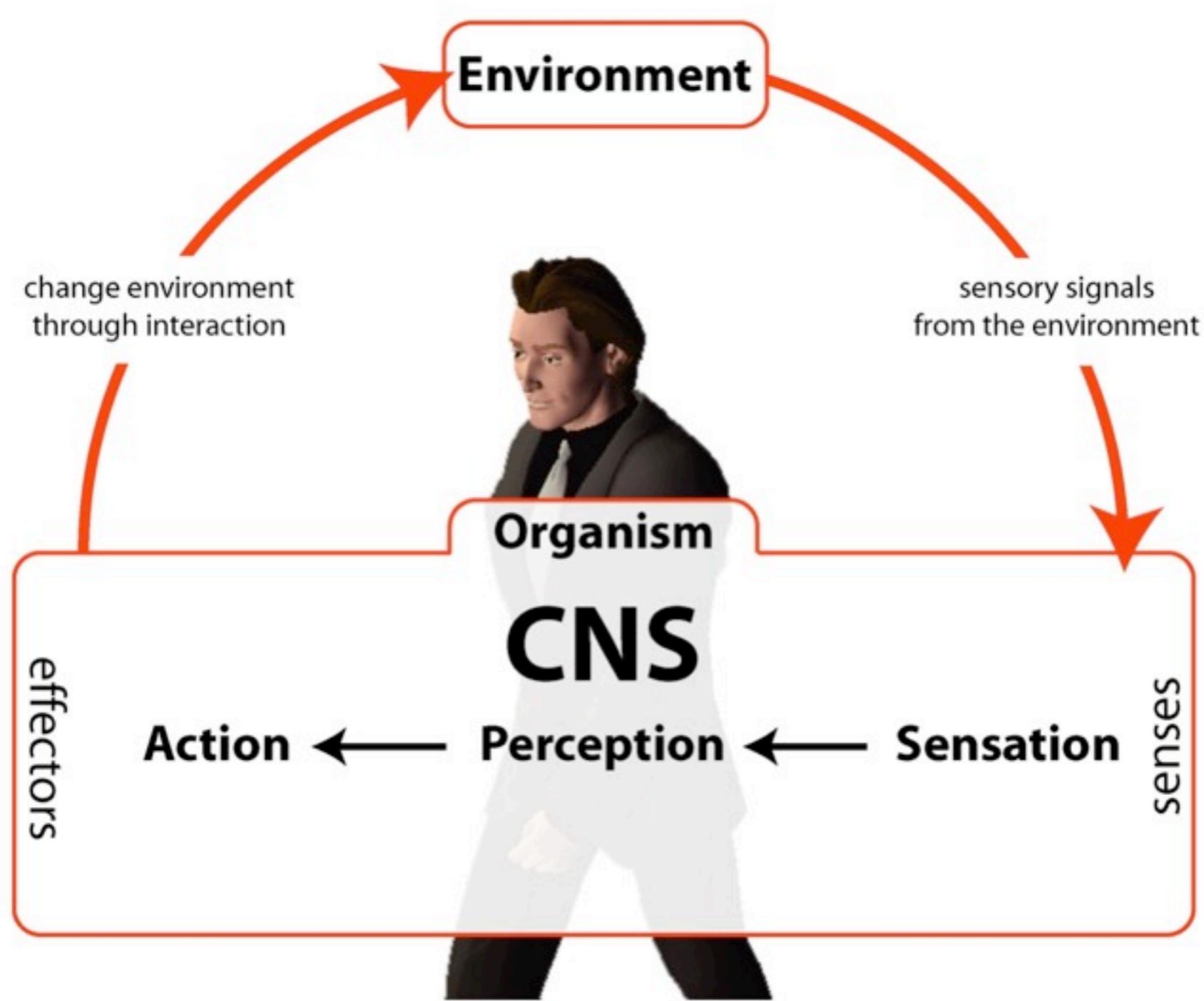


**GDR Robotique  
Paris - 2010**

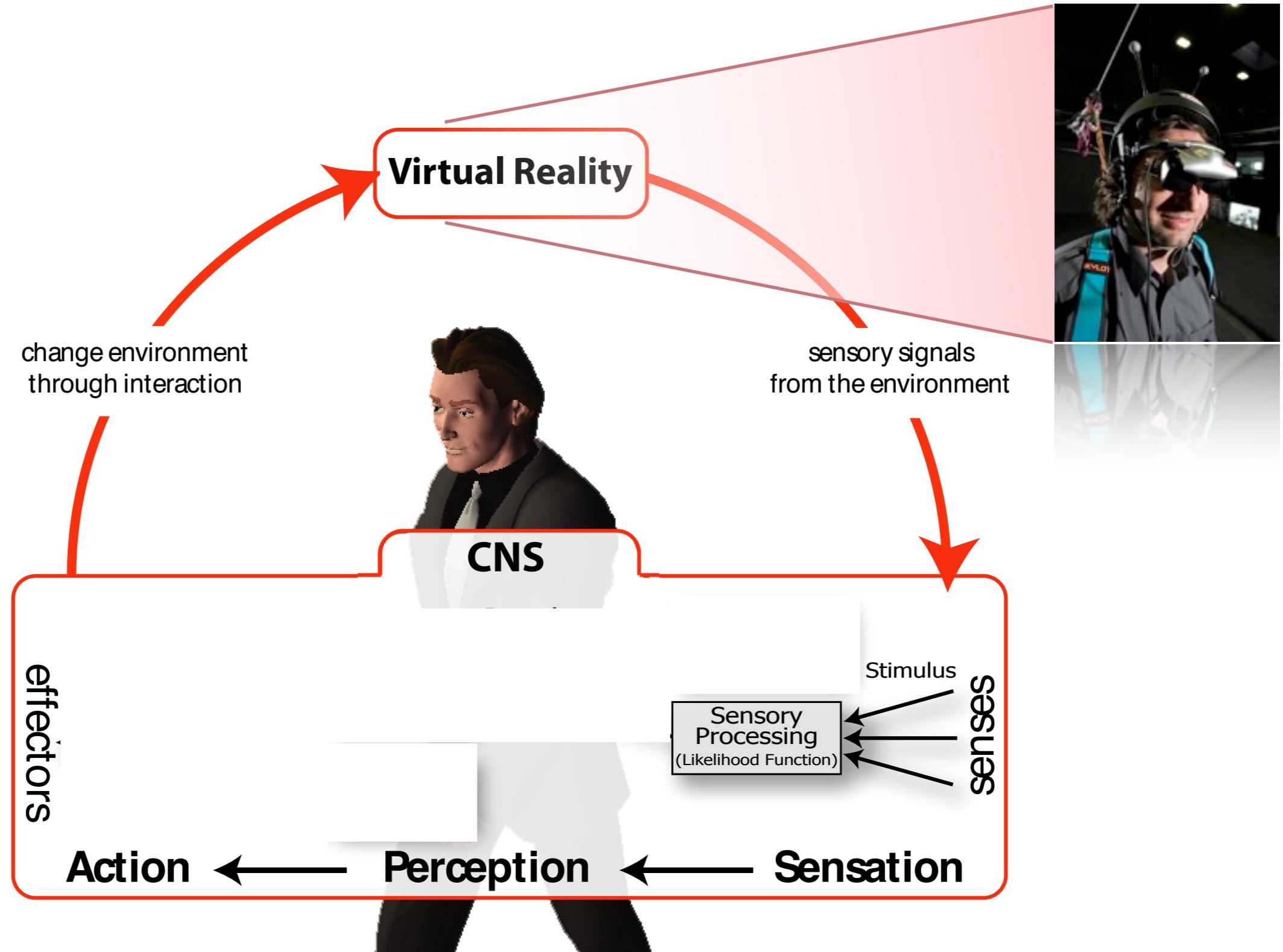
Multisensory Perception and Action Group  
**Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics**



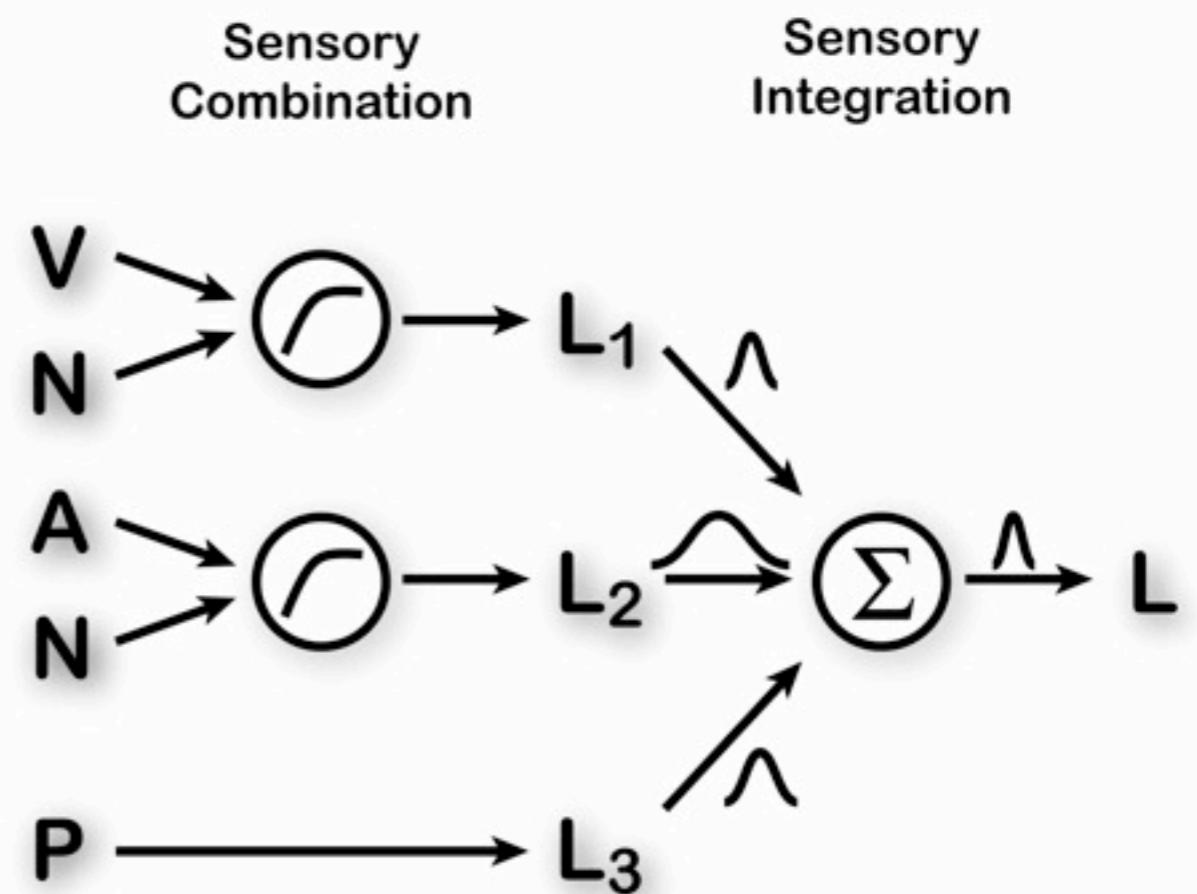
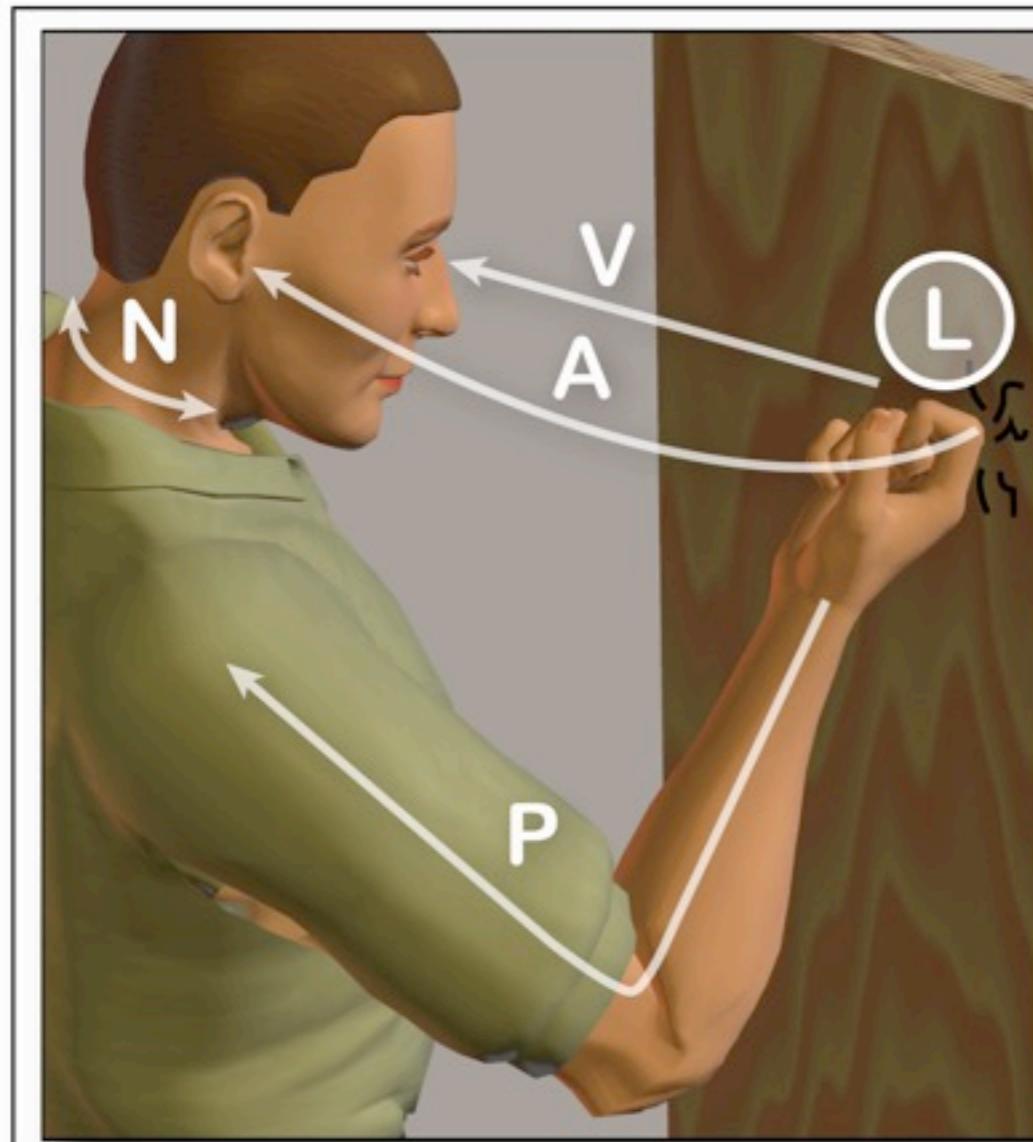
# The world in our head to interact!



# Perception for Action



# Multisensory Integration



M. Ernst & M. Banks, *Nature* 2002

# Rock & Victor (Science, 1964)



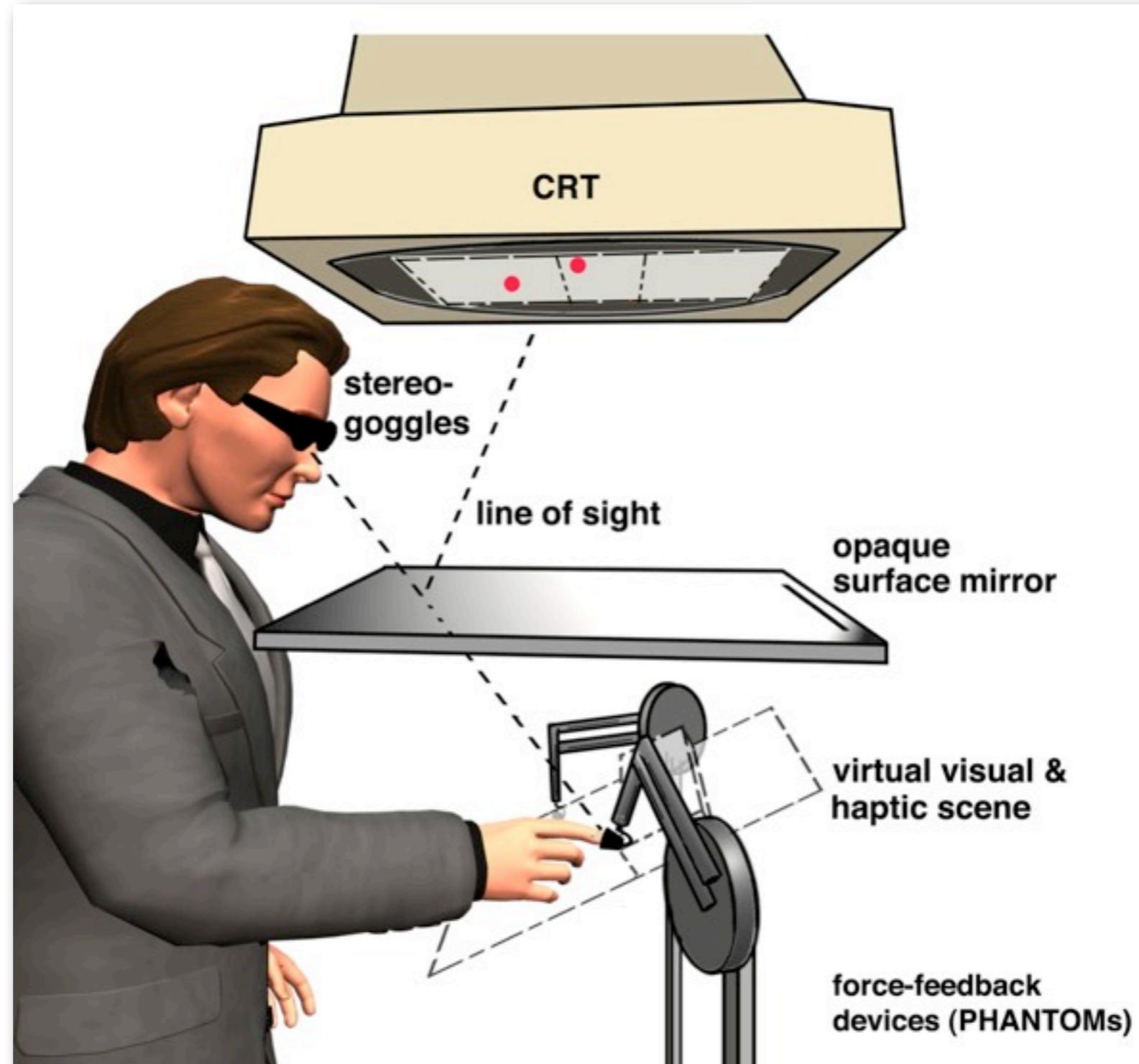
Irv Rock

Looking at an object through a distortion lens while touching the object.

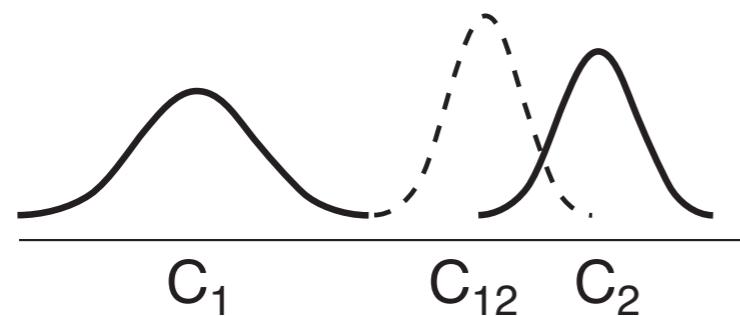
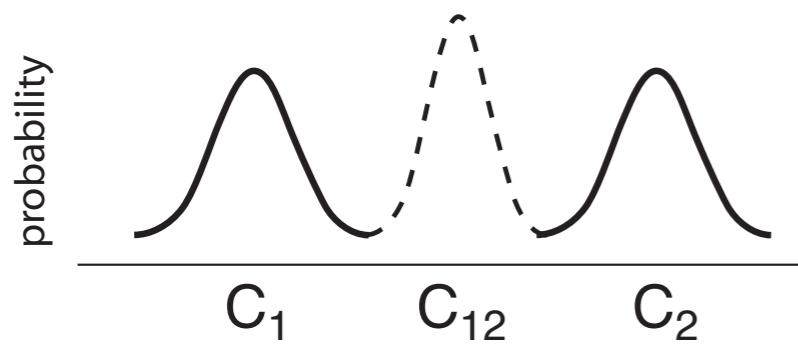
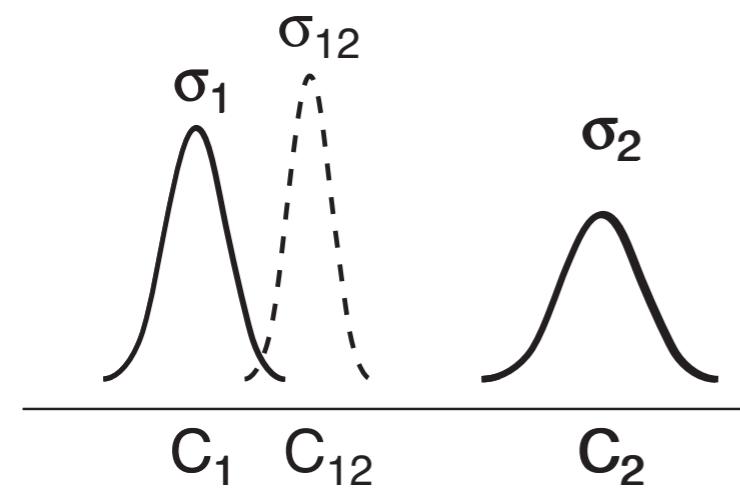


Discrepancy between visual and haptic form.  
Which form is perceived? ➤ **Visual Capture**

# Visual-haptic Setup

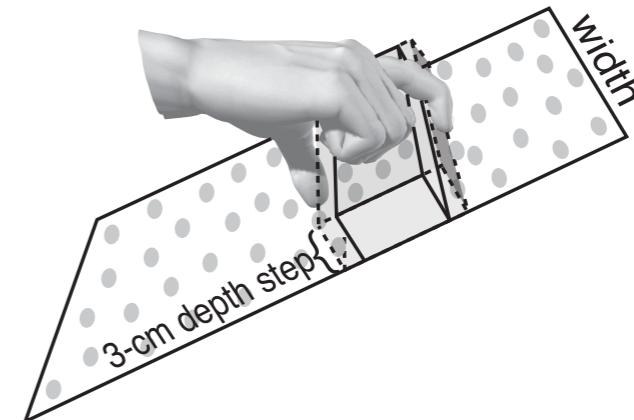


# Multisensory Integration



„ideal observer“ approach

visual-haptic cues to size



reliability

$$r_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

weights

$$w_i = \frac{r_i}{\sum r_j}$$

weighted sum

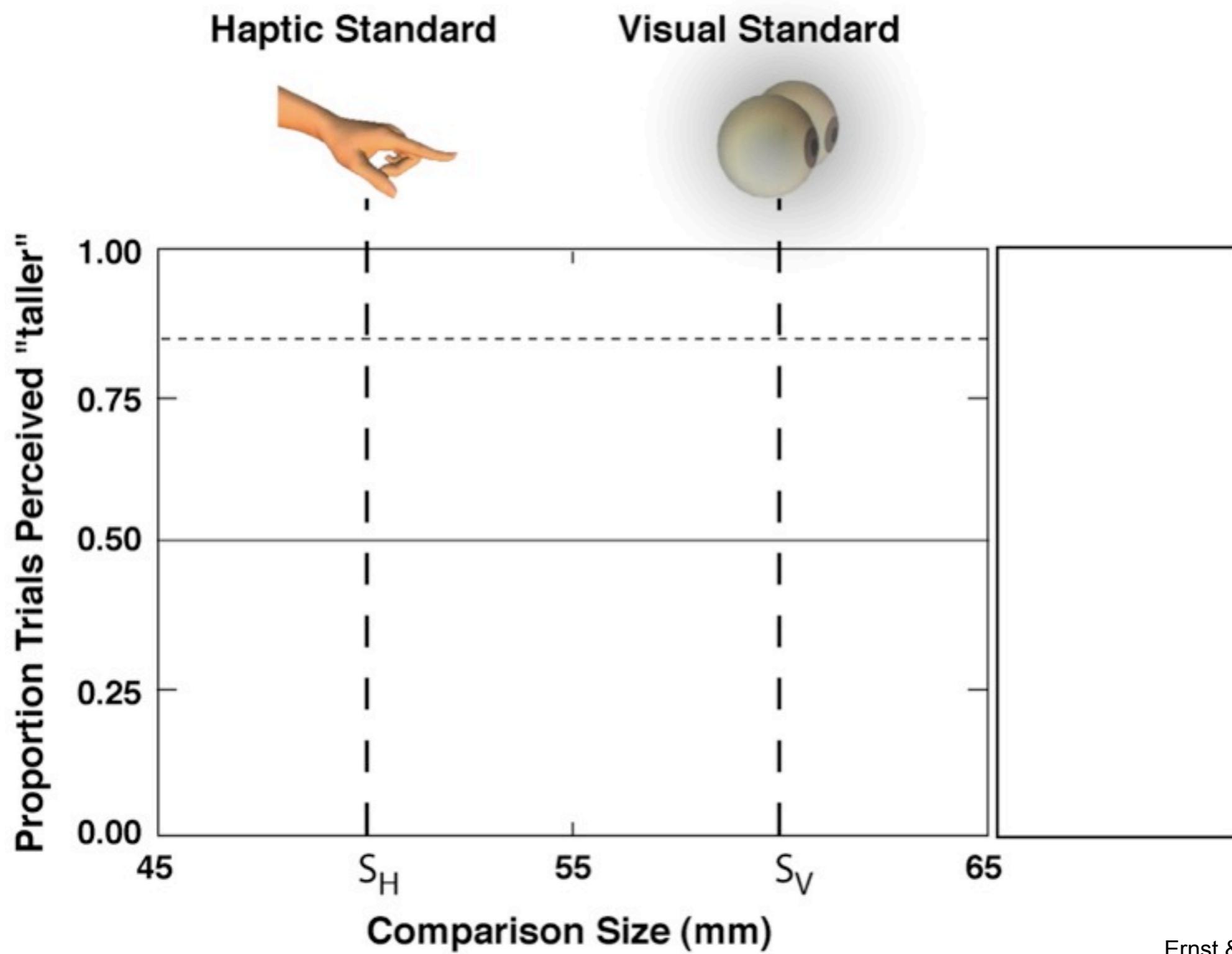
$$C_{12} = w_1 C_1 + w_2 C_2$$

combined reliability

$$r_{12} = r_1 + r_2$$

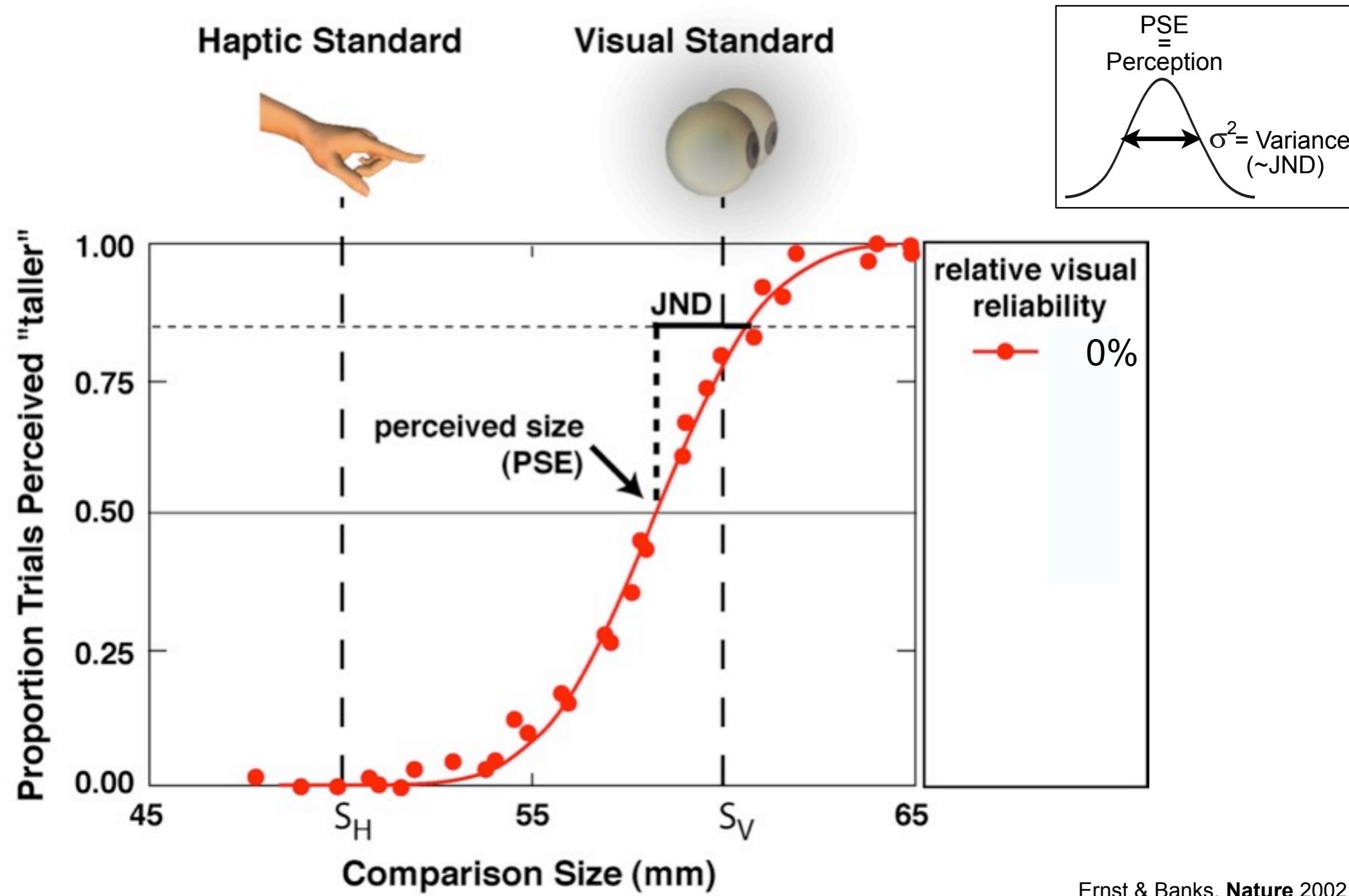
Ernst & Banks, *Nature* 2002

# Visual-Haptic Integration



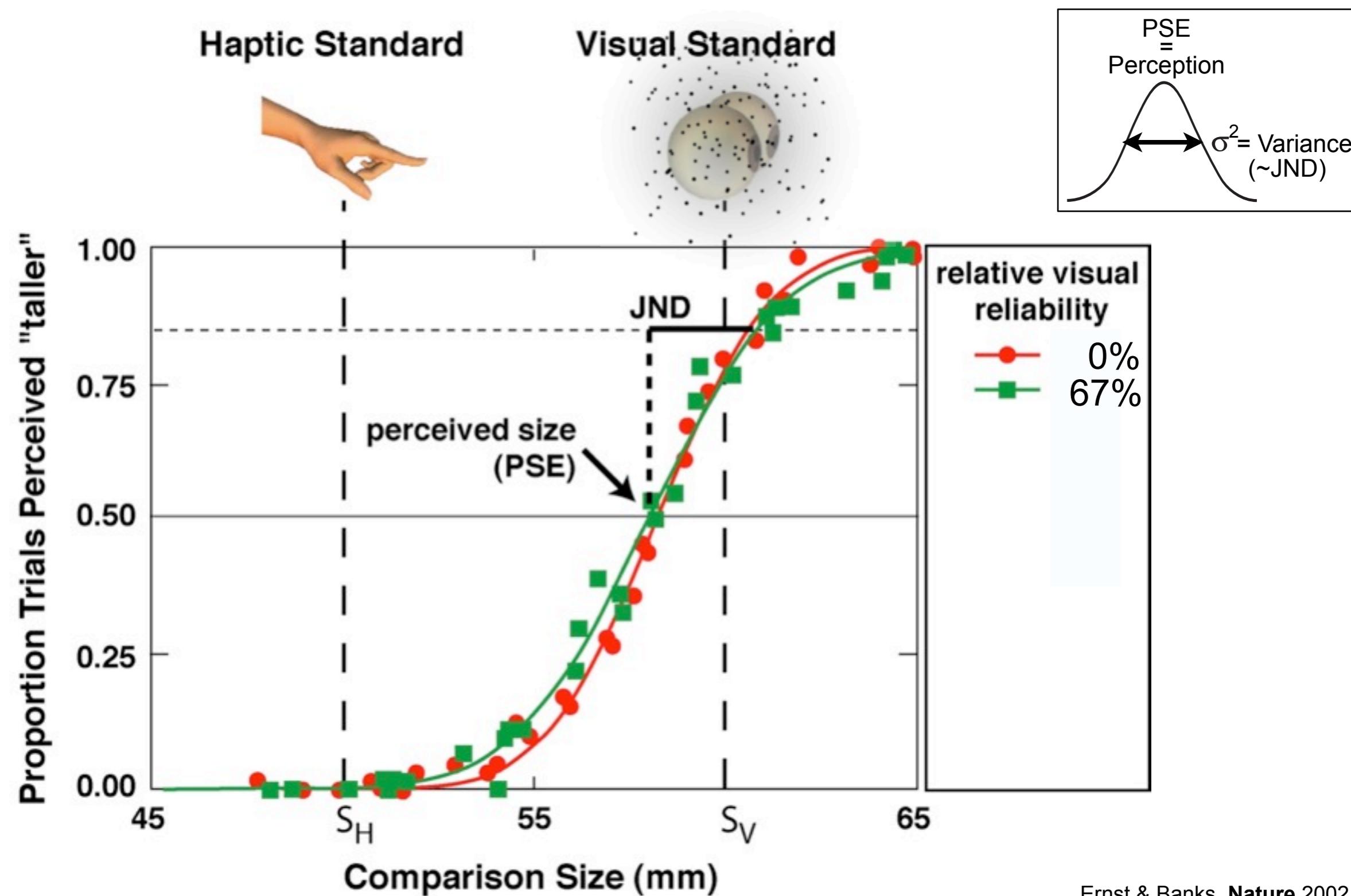
Ernst & Banks, *Nature* 2002

# Visual-Haptic Integration

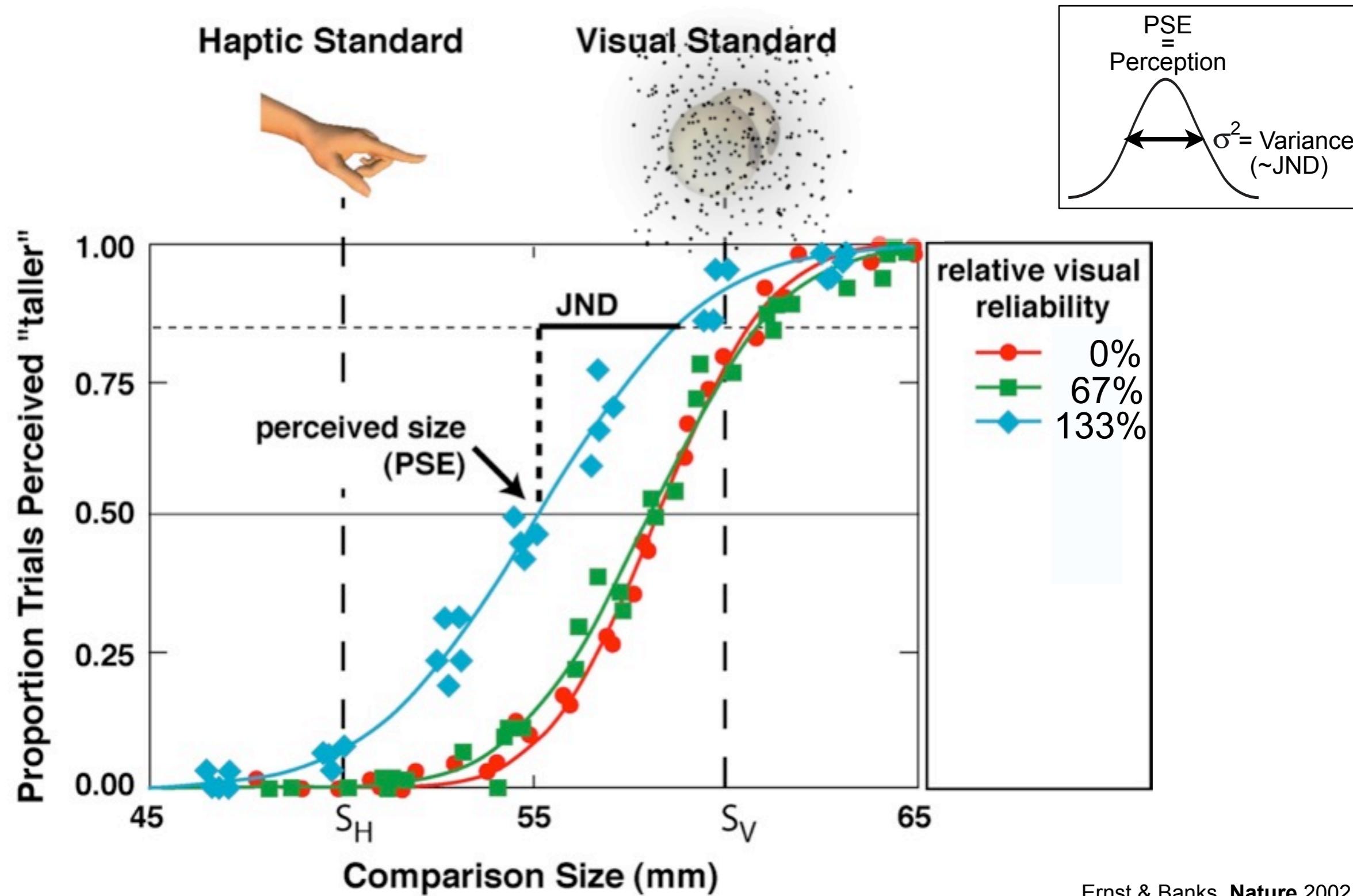


Ernst & Banks, *Nature* 2002

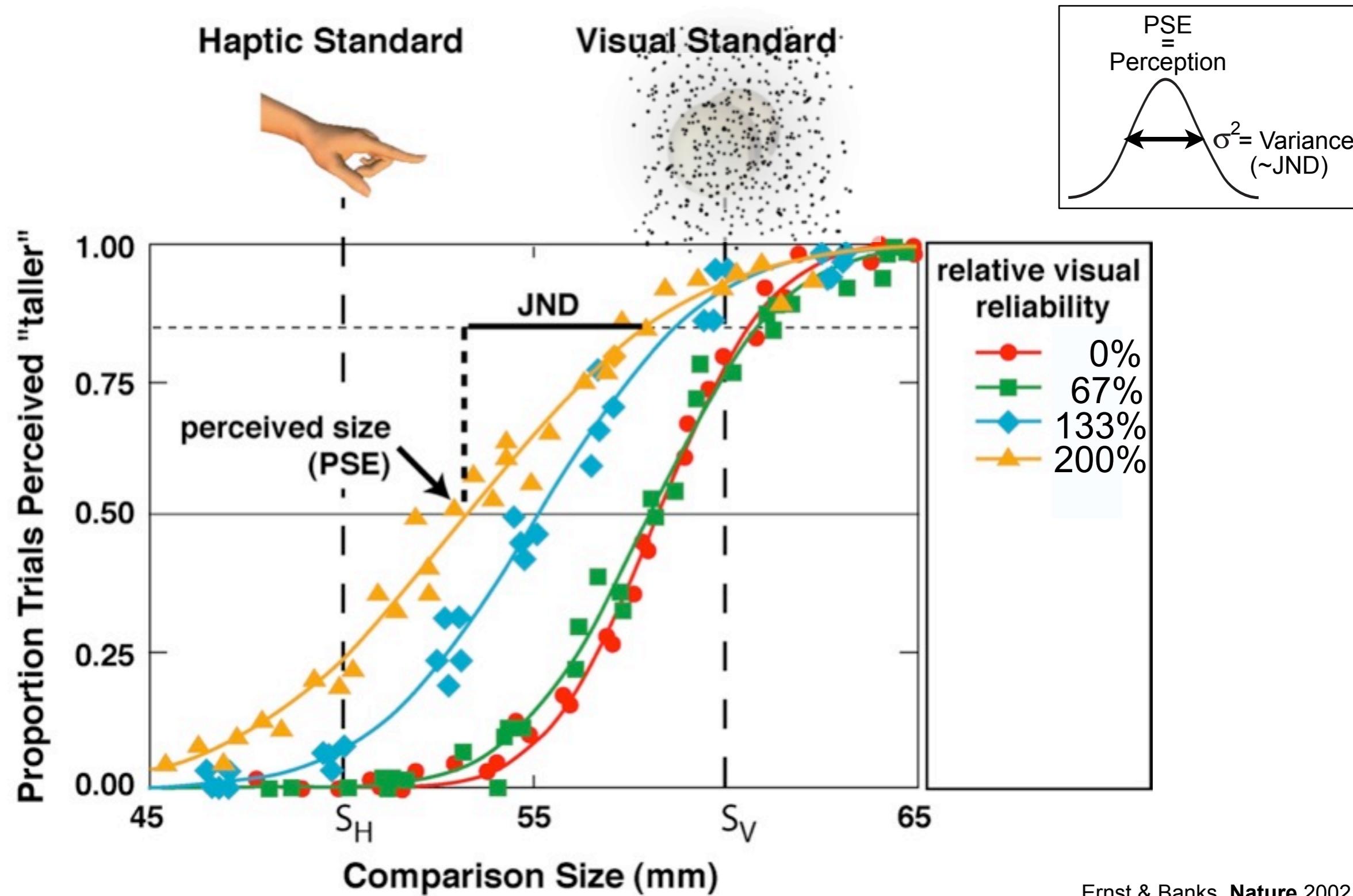
# Visual-Haptic Integration



# Visual-Haptic Integration

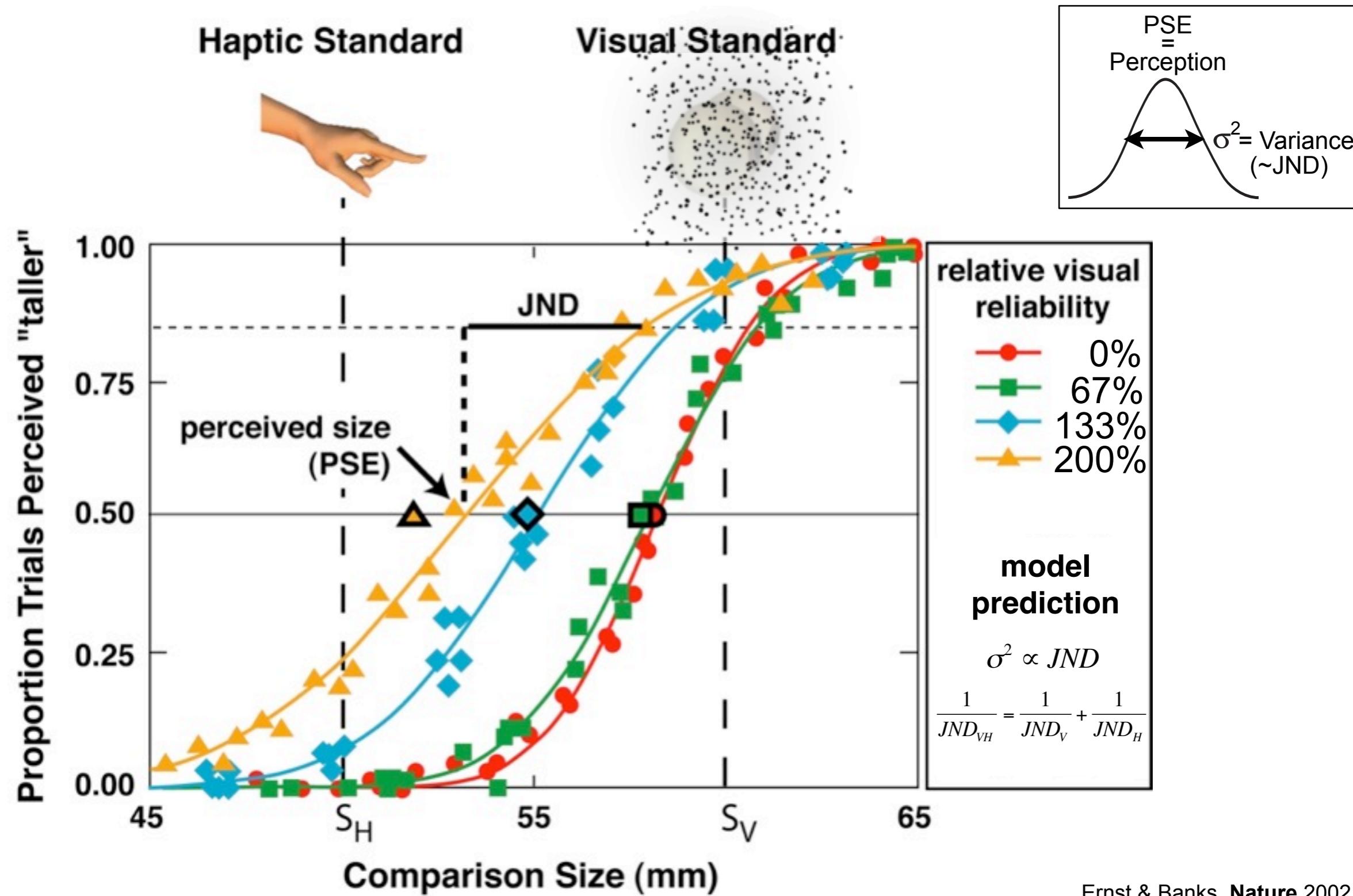


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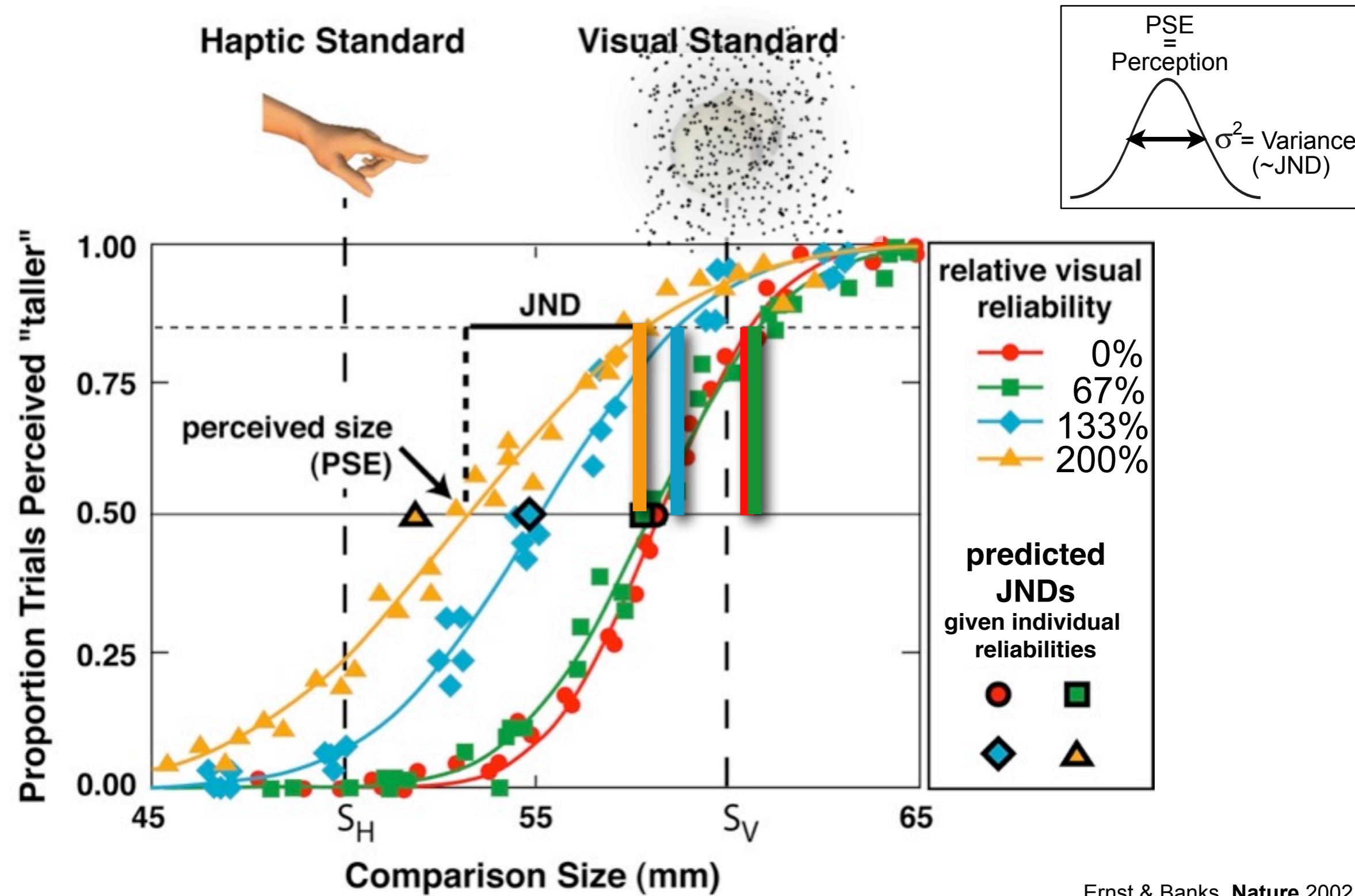


Ernst & Banks, *Nature* 2002

# Visual-Haptic Integration



# Visual-Haptic Integration



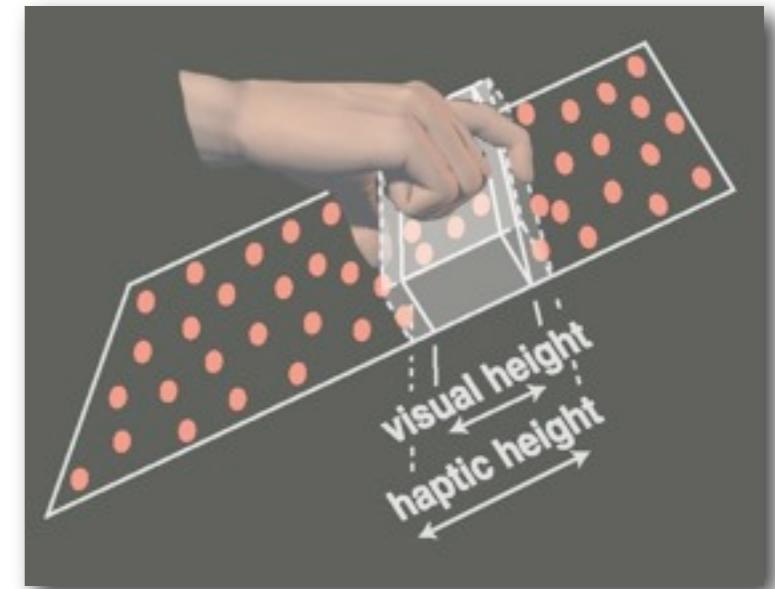
# Visual-Haptic Integration: Conclusion

.....  
**Humans integrate visual and haptic information in a statistically optimal fashion**

**Marc O. Ernst\* & Martin S. Banks (2002)**

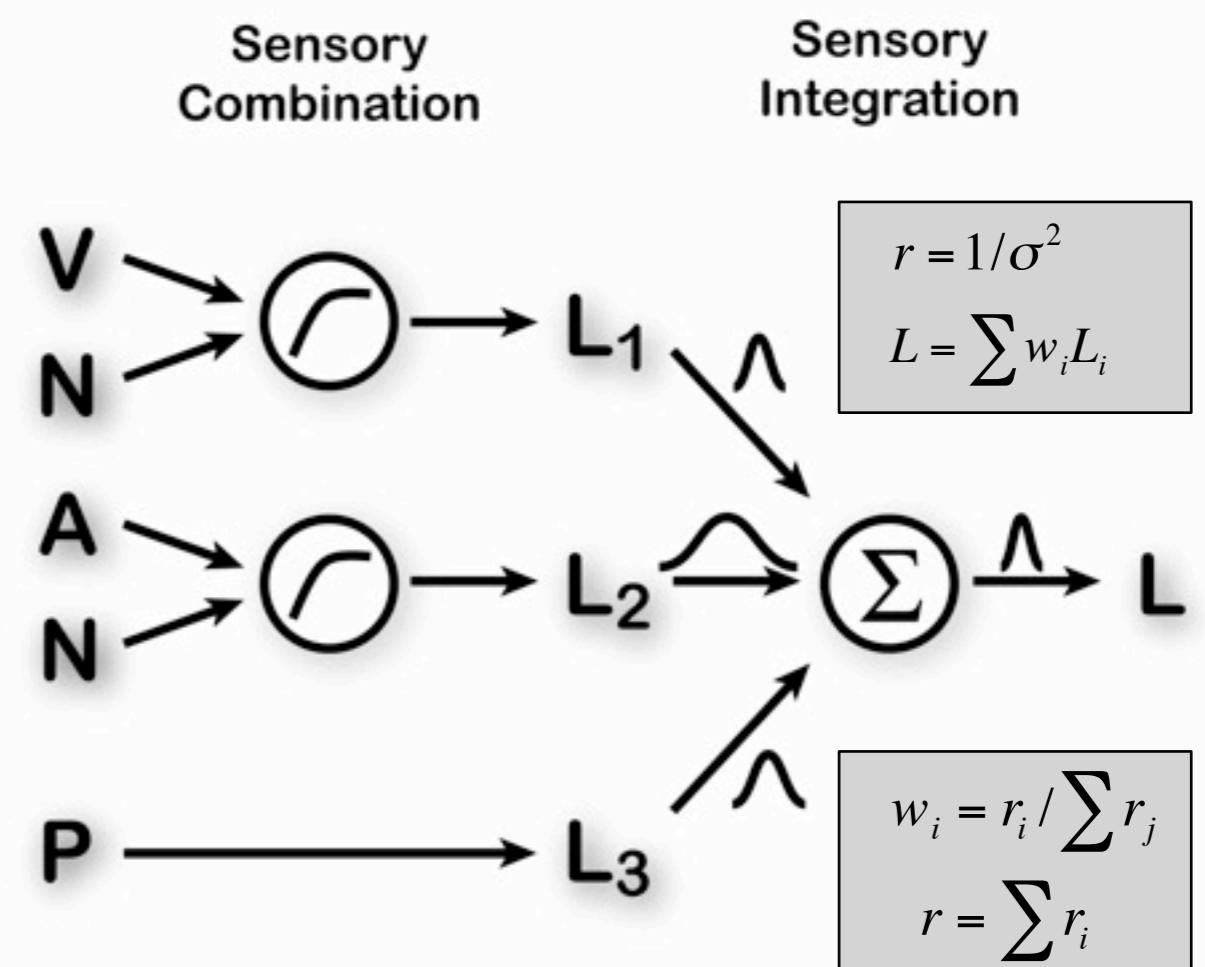
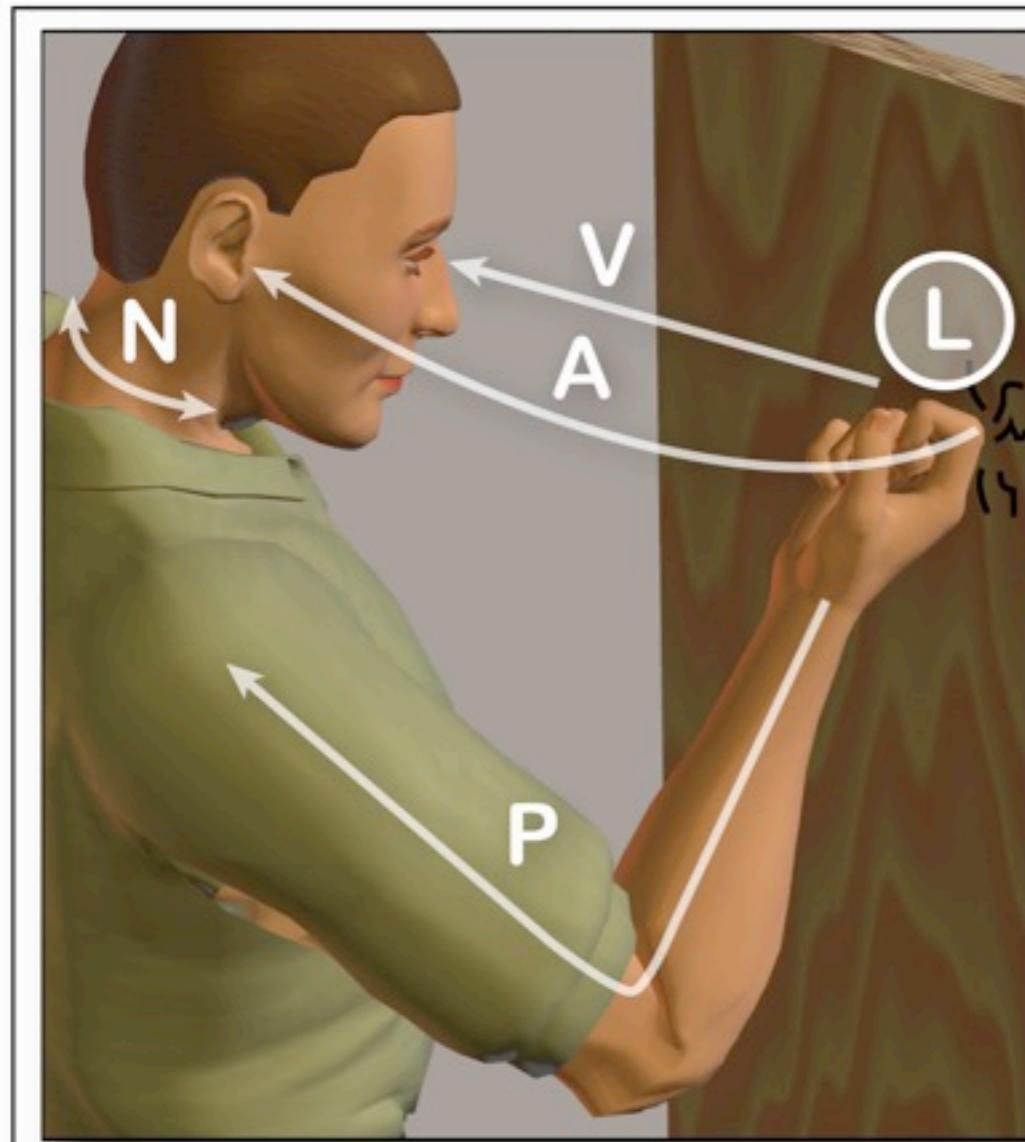
*Vision Science Program/School of Optometry, University of California, Berkeley  
94720-2020, USA*

*Nature* 415, 429-433 (2002)



- Signals are weighted according to their reliabilities
- Integration reduces variance (increases reliability)
- Online representation of signal and its reliability

# Multisensory Integration



M. Ernst & M. Banks, *Nature* 2002

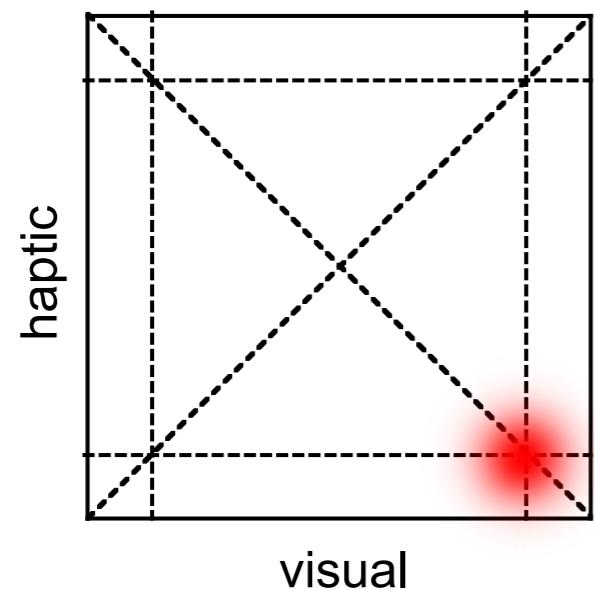
**Assumptions:**

- signal correspondence (redundancy)
- unbiased

> Learning!!!

# Modelling Integration

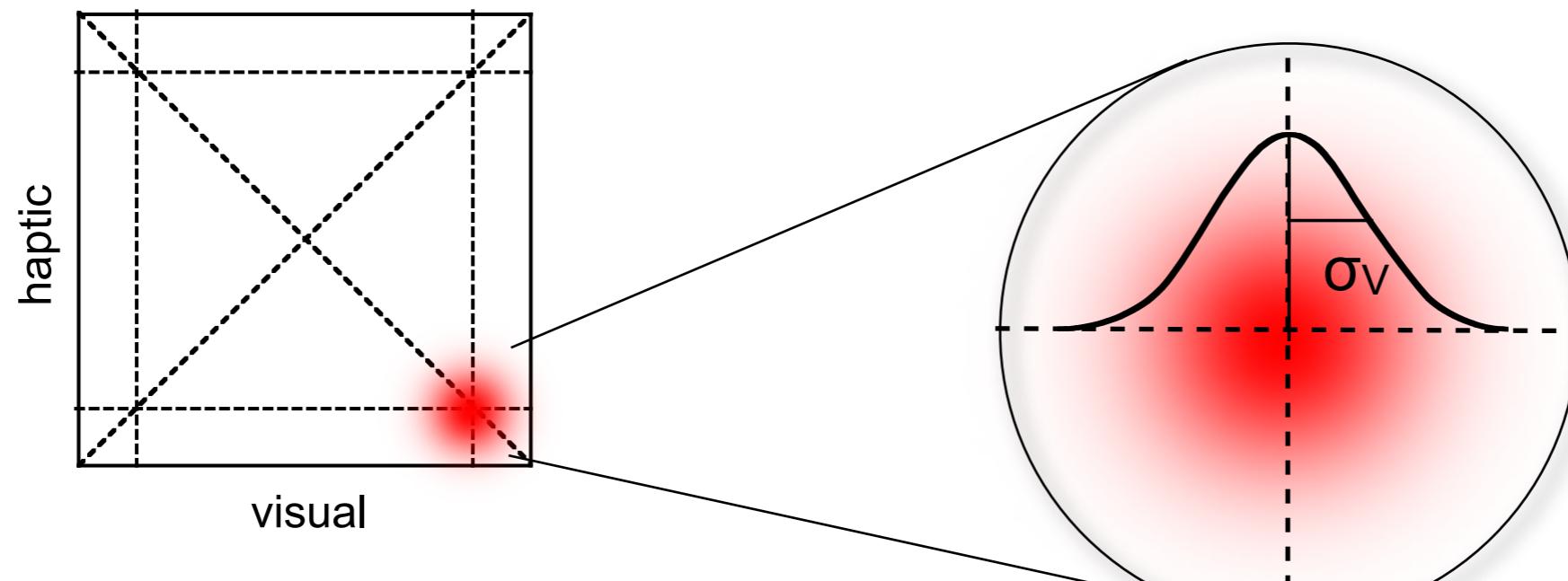
Likelihood



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

# Modelling Integration

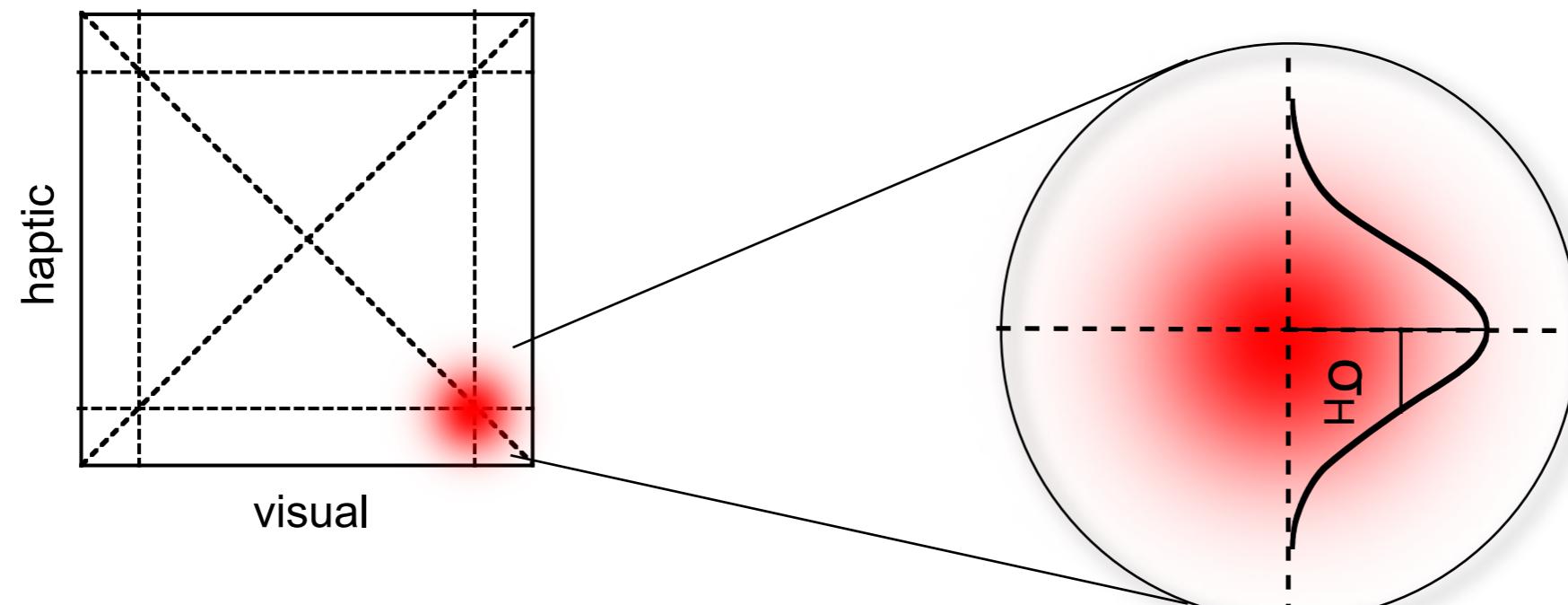
Likelihood



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

# Modelling Integration

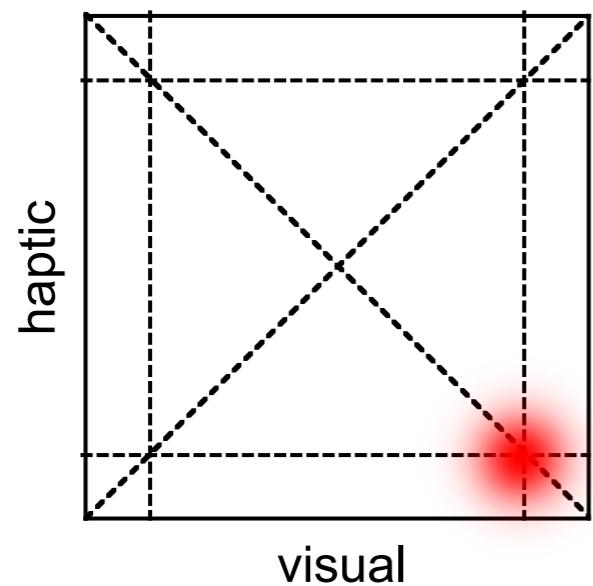
Likelihood



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

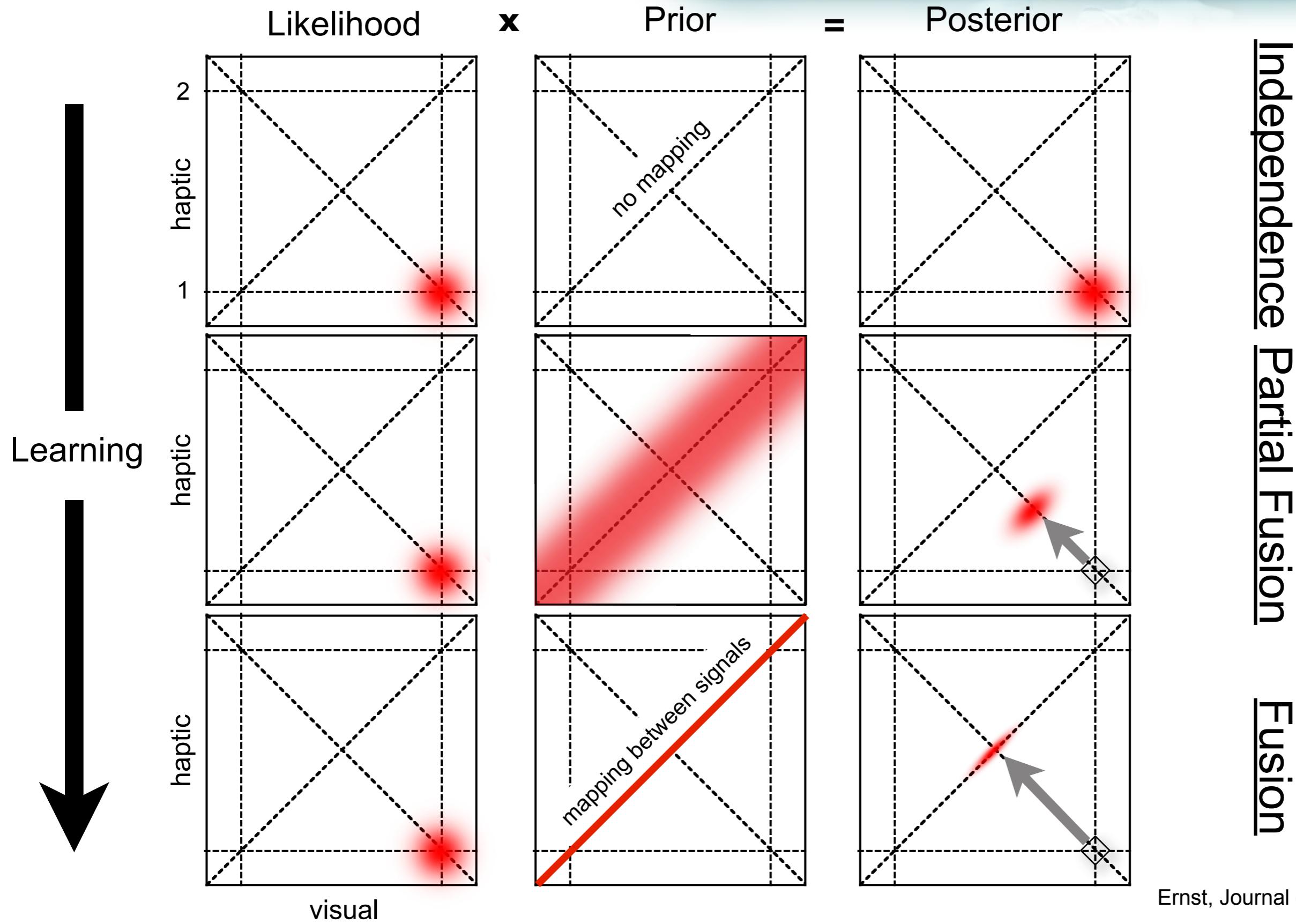
# Modelling Integration

Likelihood



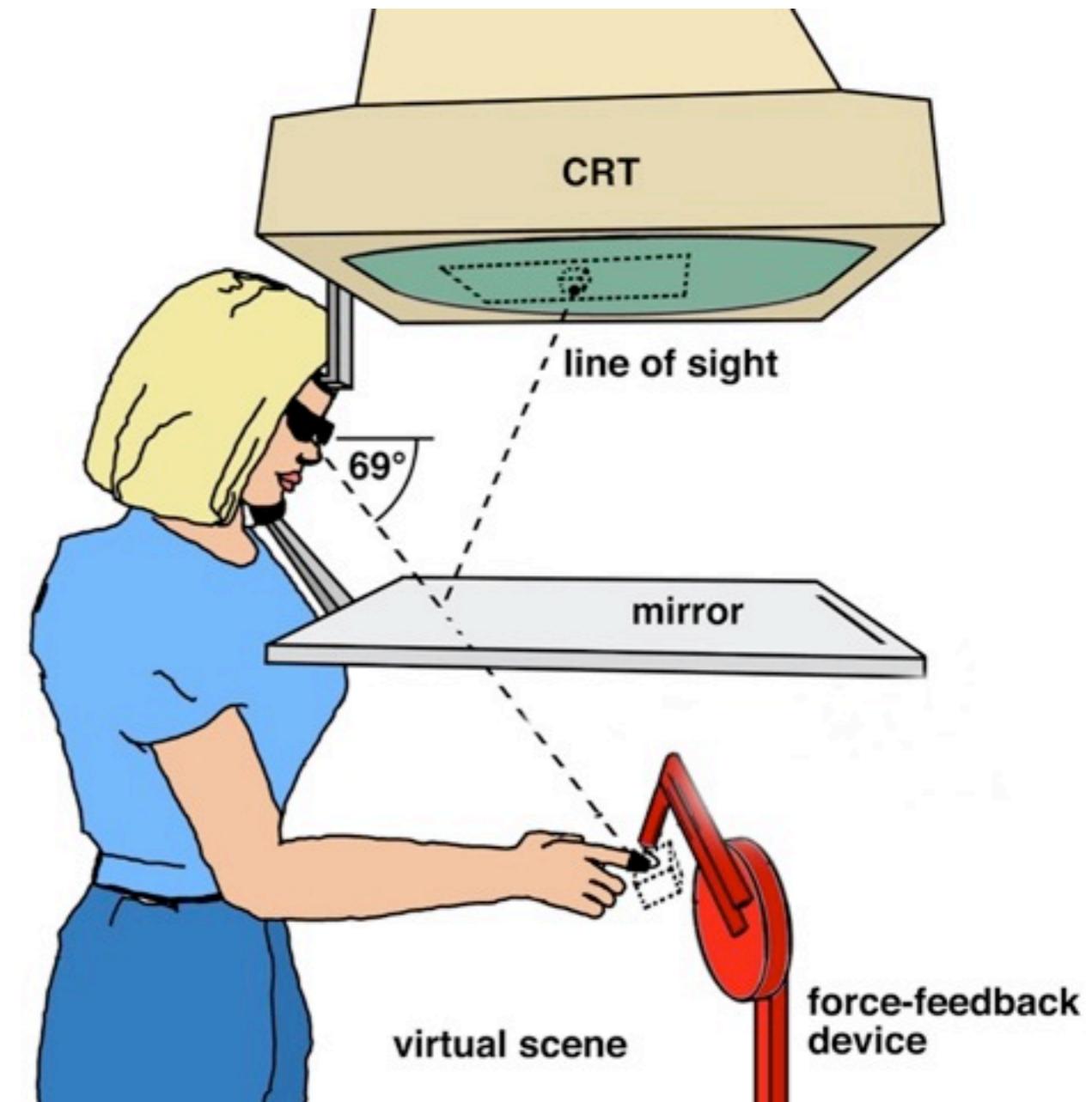
Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

# Modelling Integration



# Exp. Procedure Outline

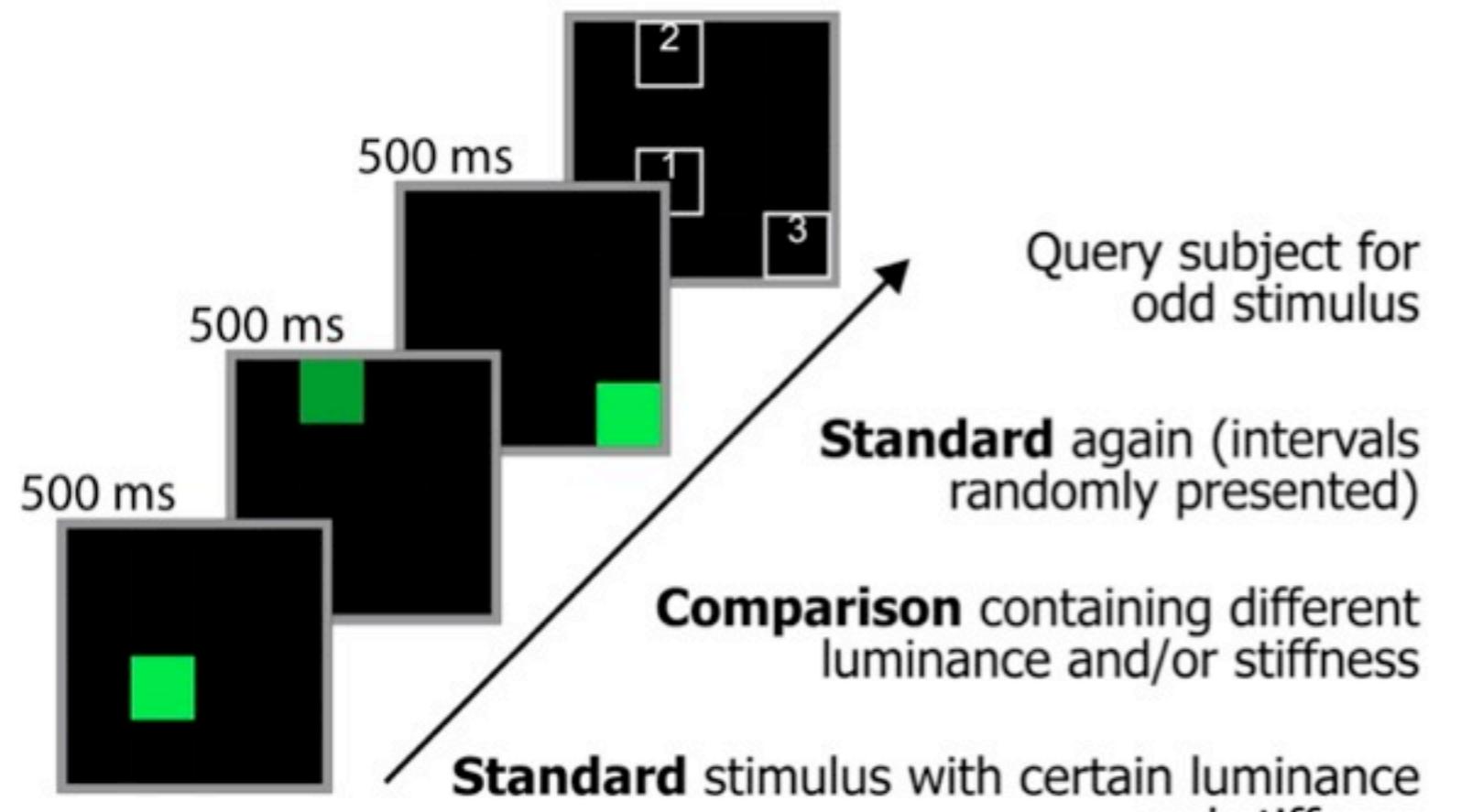
- ▶ Use **two arbitrary sensory cues** that are usually uncorrelated in the world (**luminance and stiffness**) and **train subjects** in an environment where these two cues are artificially **correlated**.
- ▶ Does training with correlated cues affect discrimination performance?
- ▶ **Two factor design:** Compare pre- vs. post-test performance for the congruent and incongruent directions (relative to training).



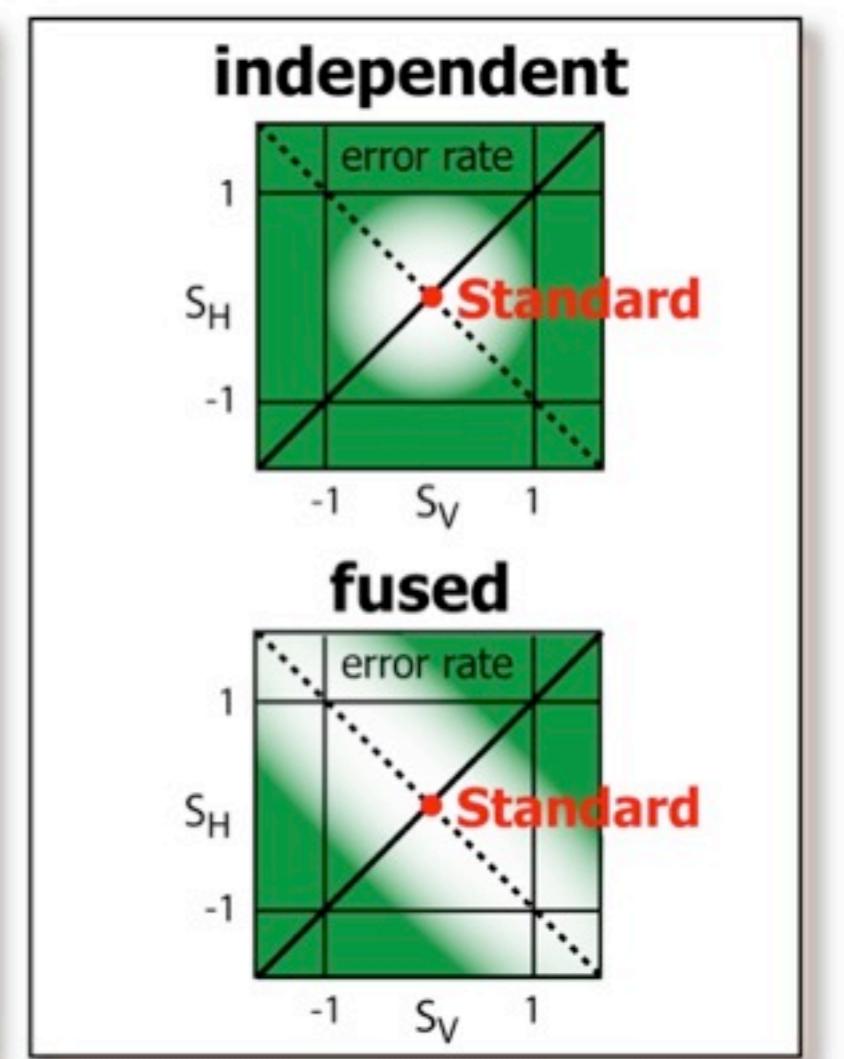
Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

# Discrimination Task

## three interval oddity task

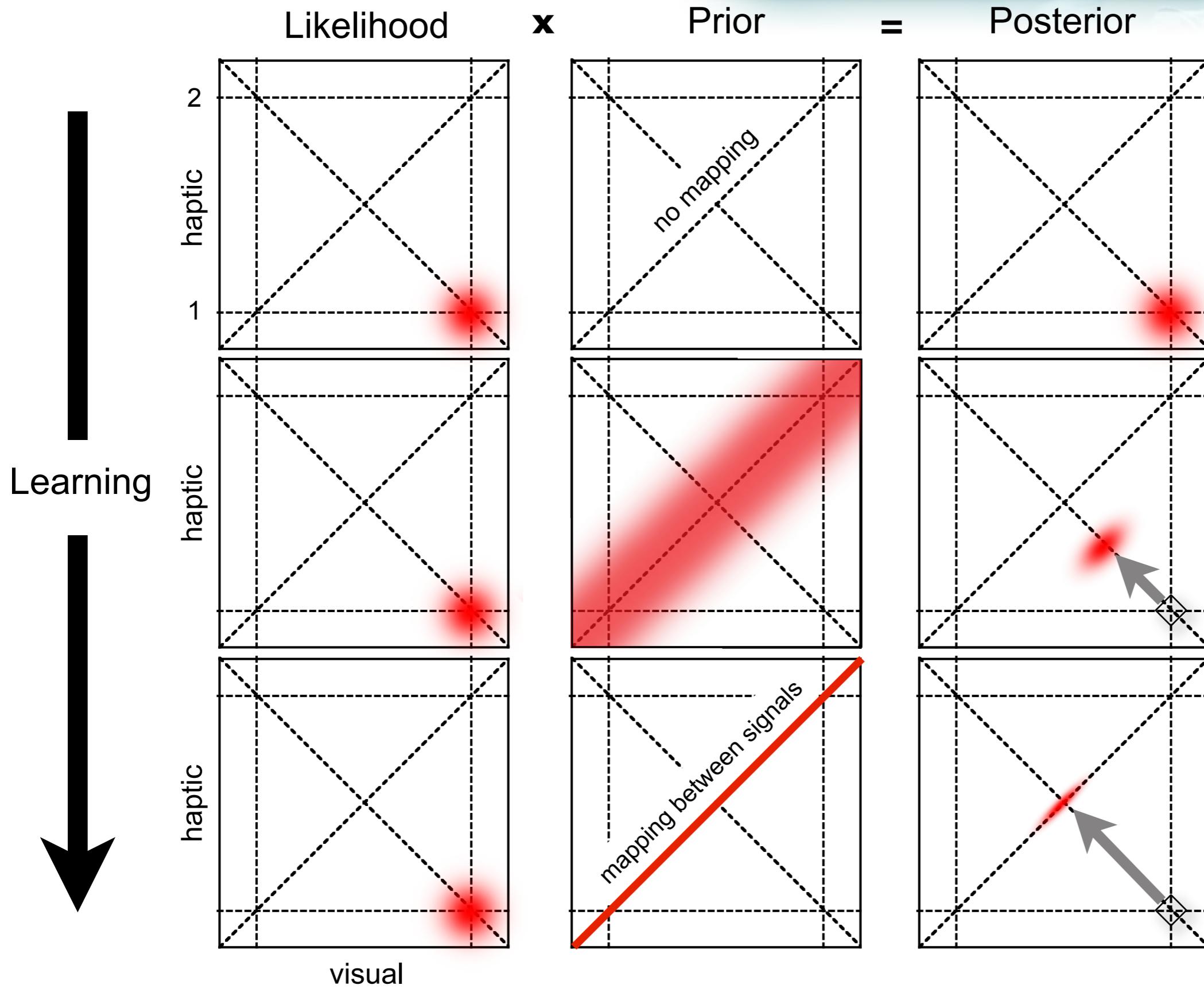


## discrimination space



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

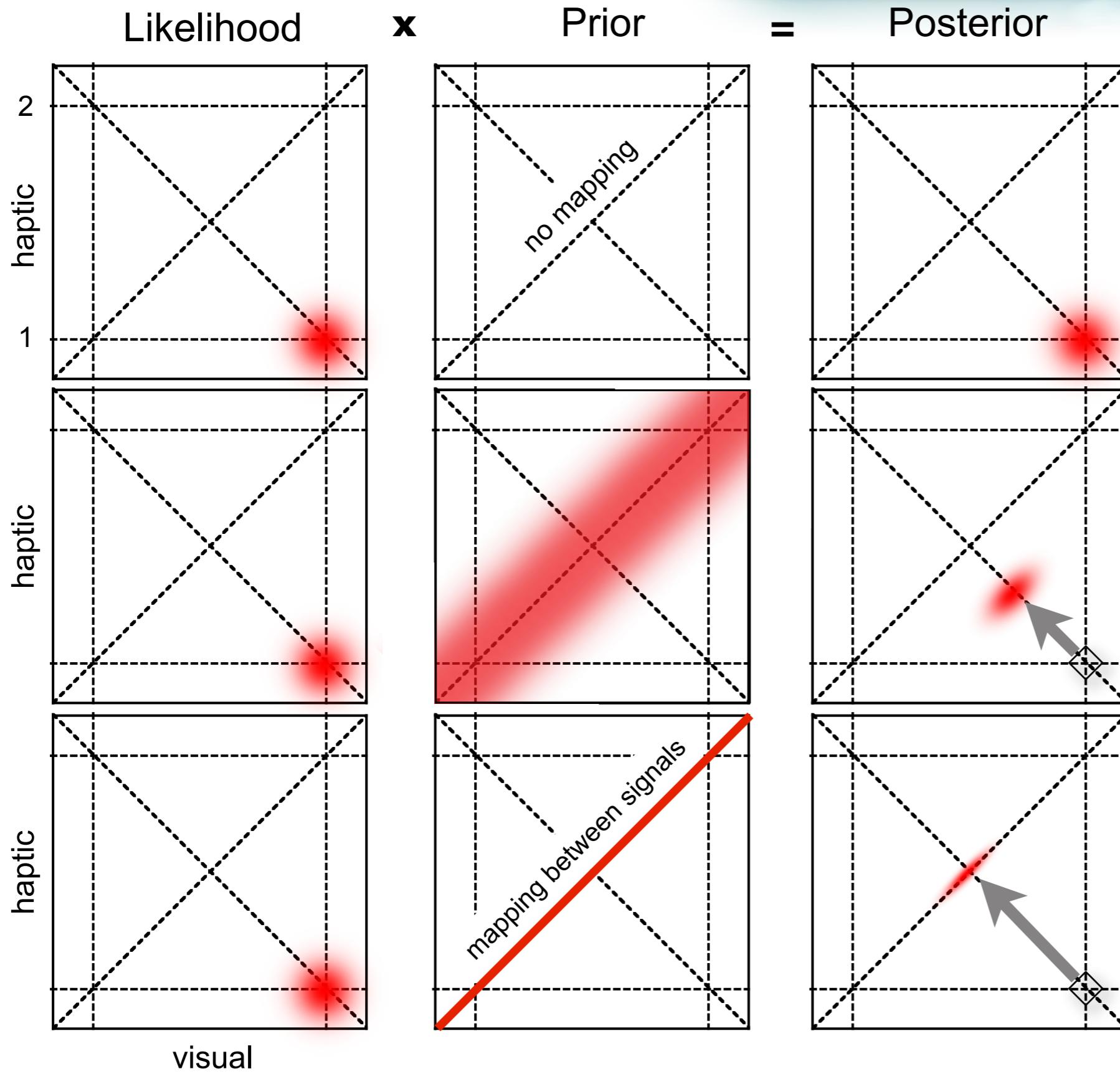
# Modelling Integration



Independence   Partial Fusion   Fusion

Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

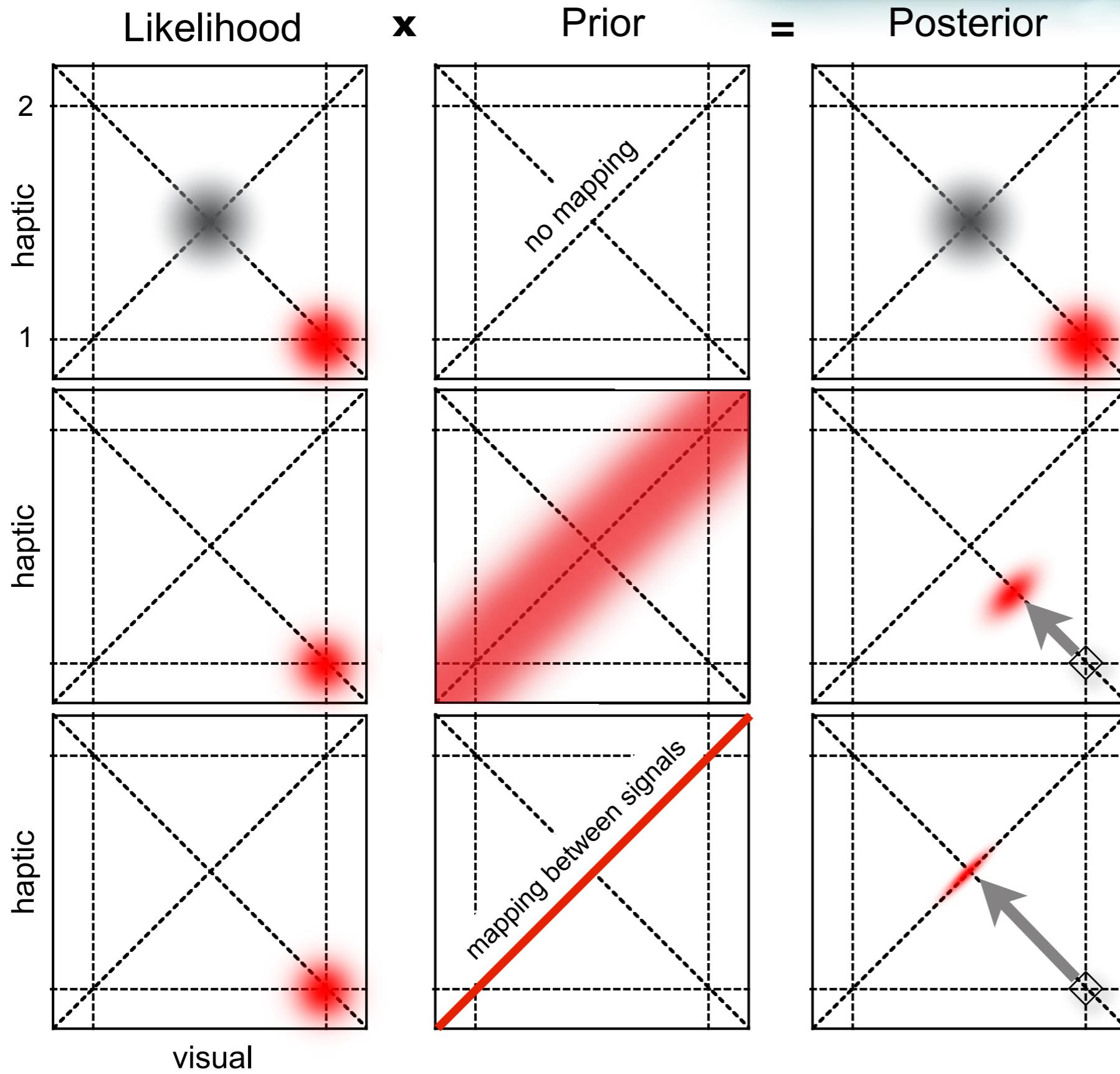
# Modelling Integration



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

Independence Partial Fusion Fusion

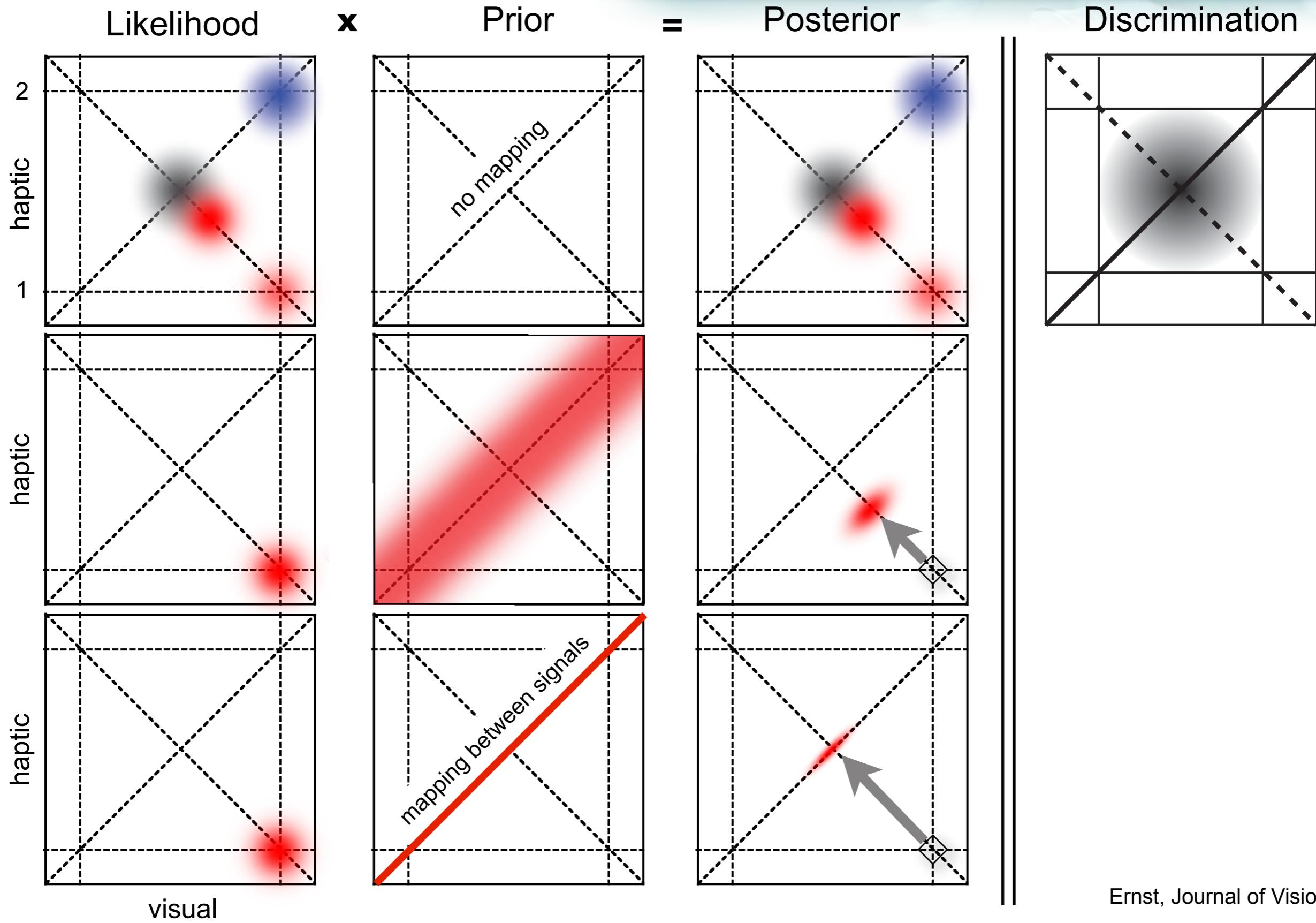
# Modelling Integration



Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

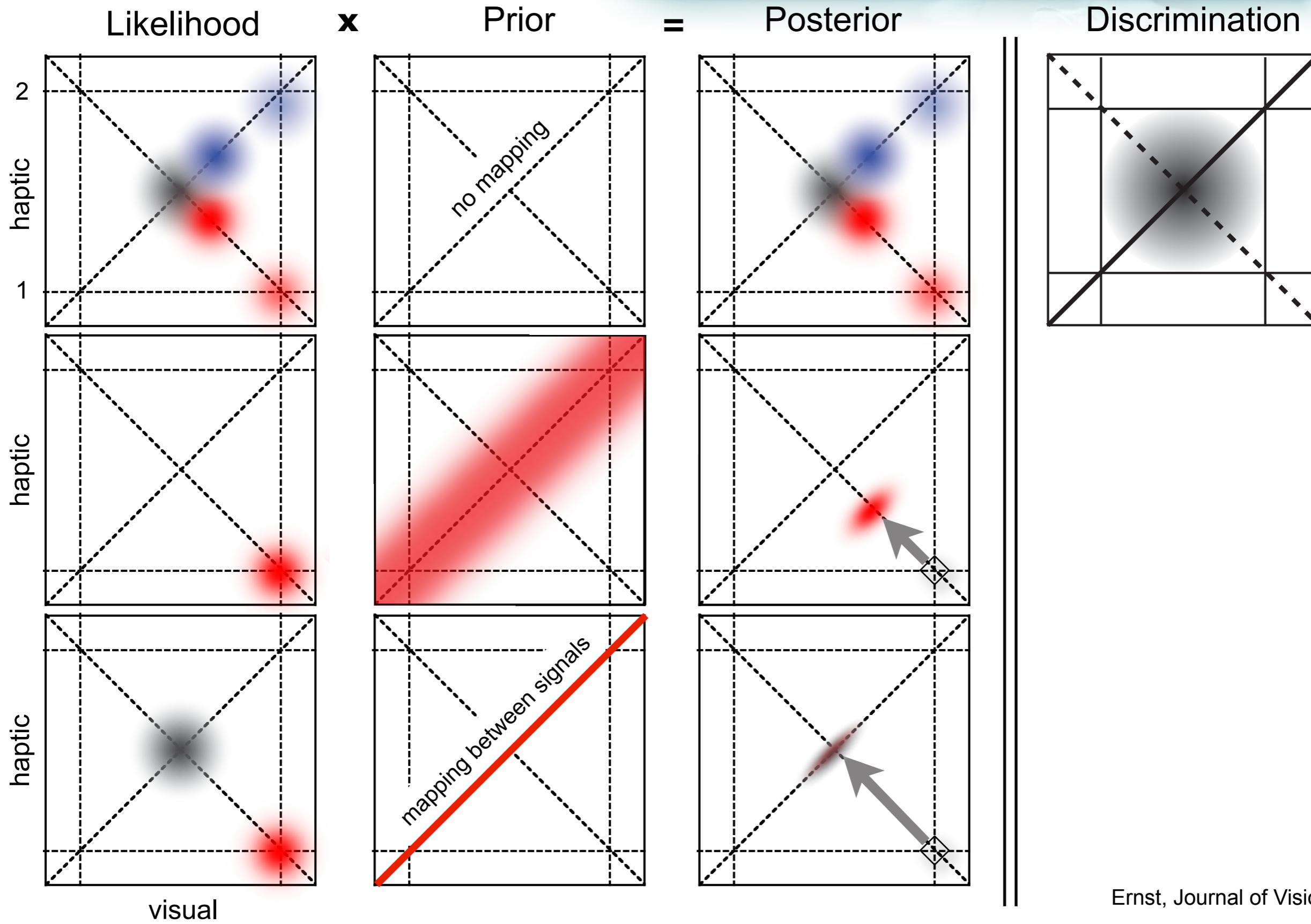
Independence Partial Fusion Fusion

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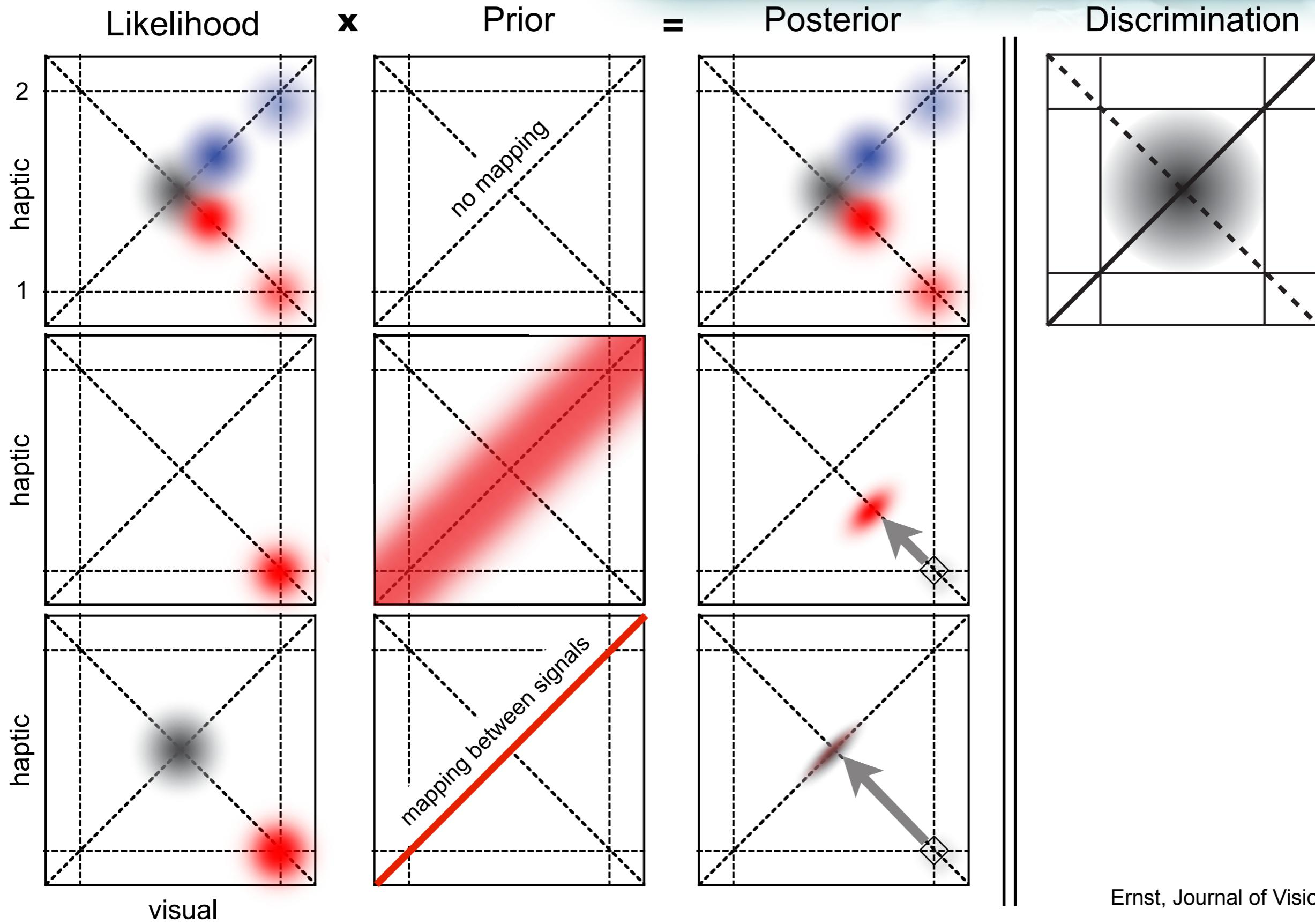
Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

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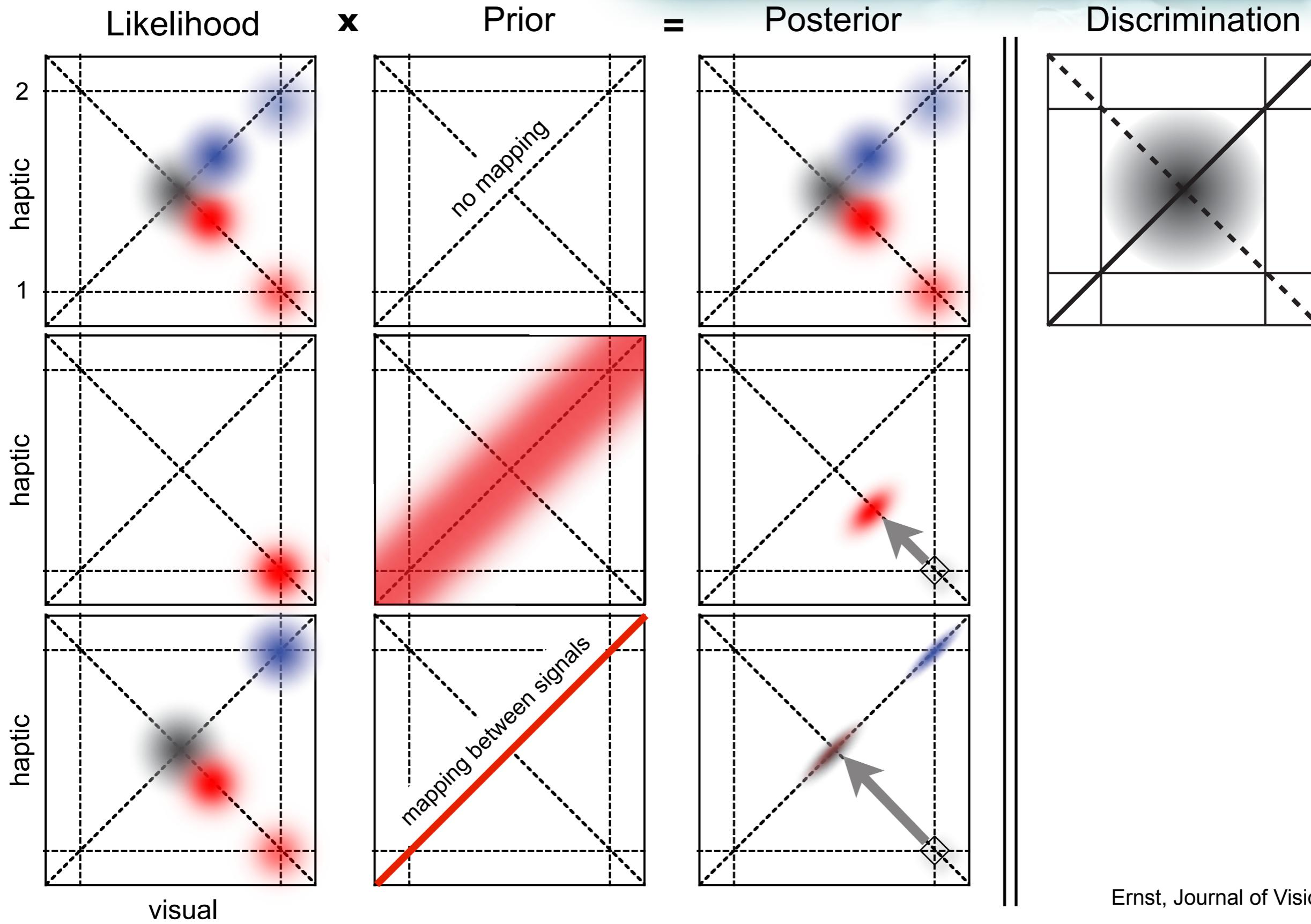
Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

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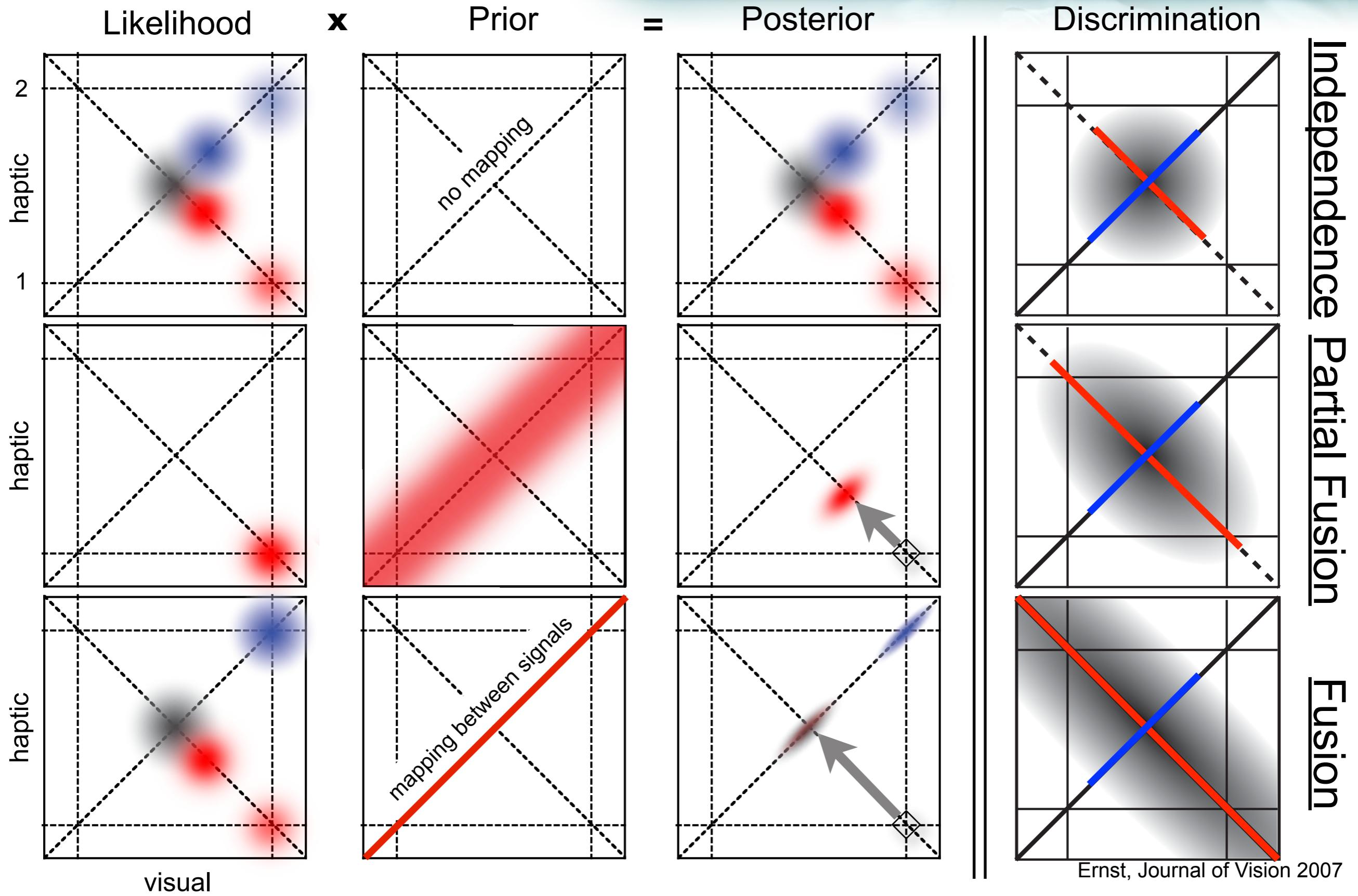
Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

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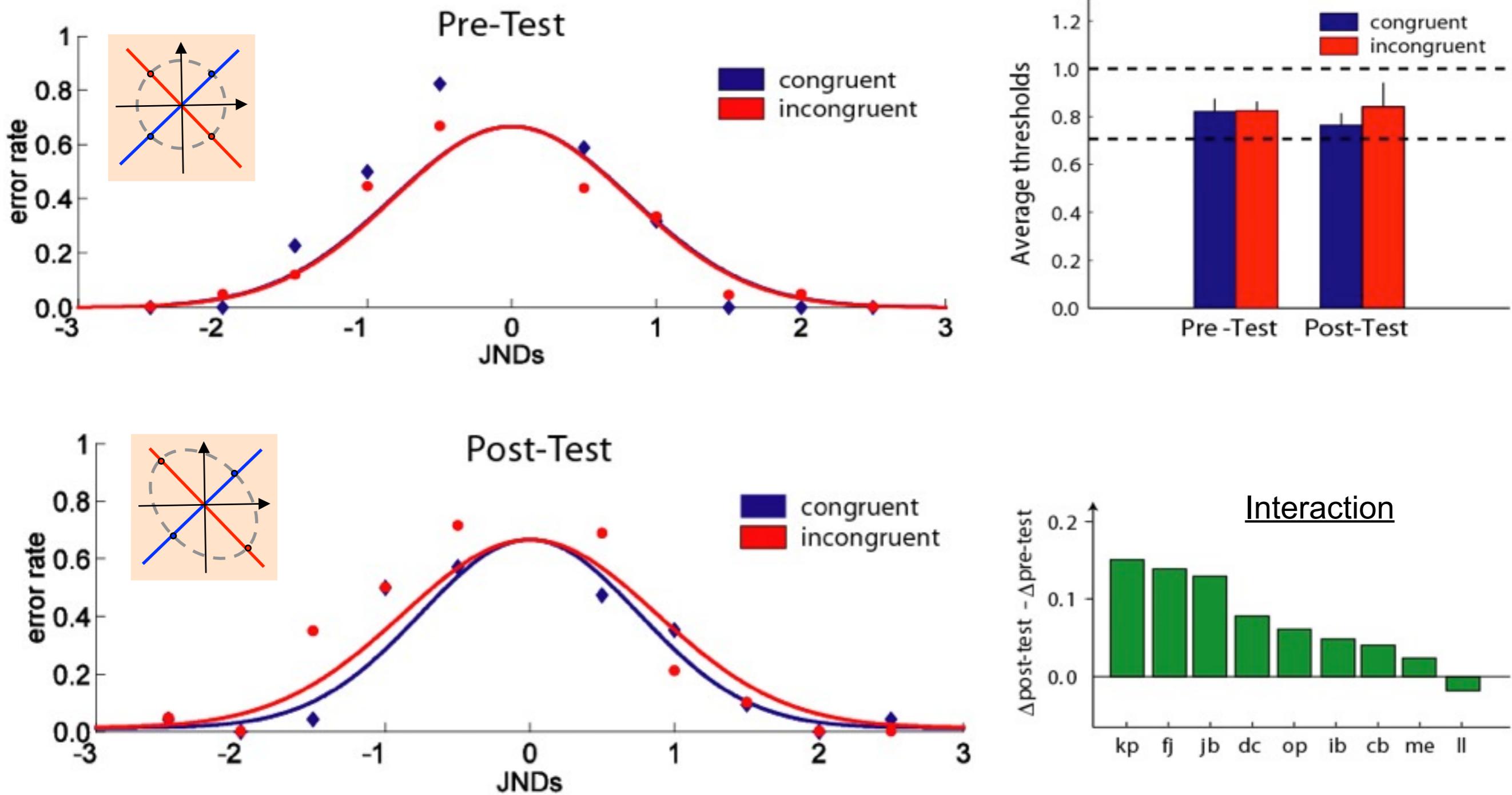


Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

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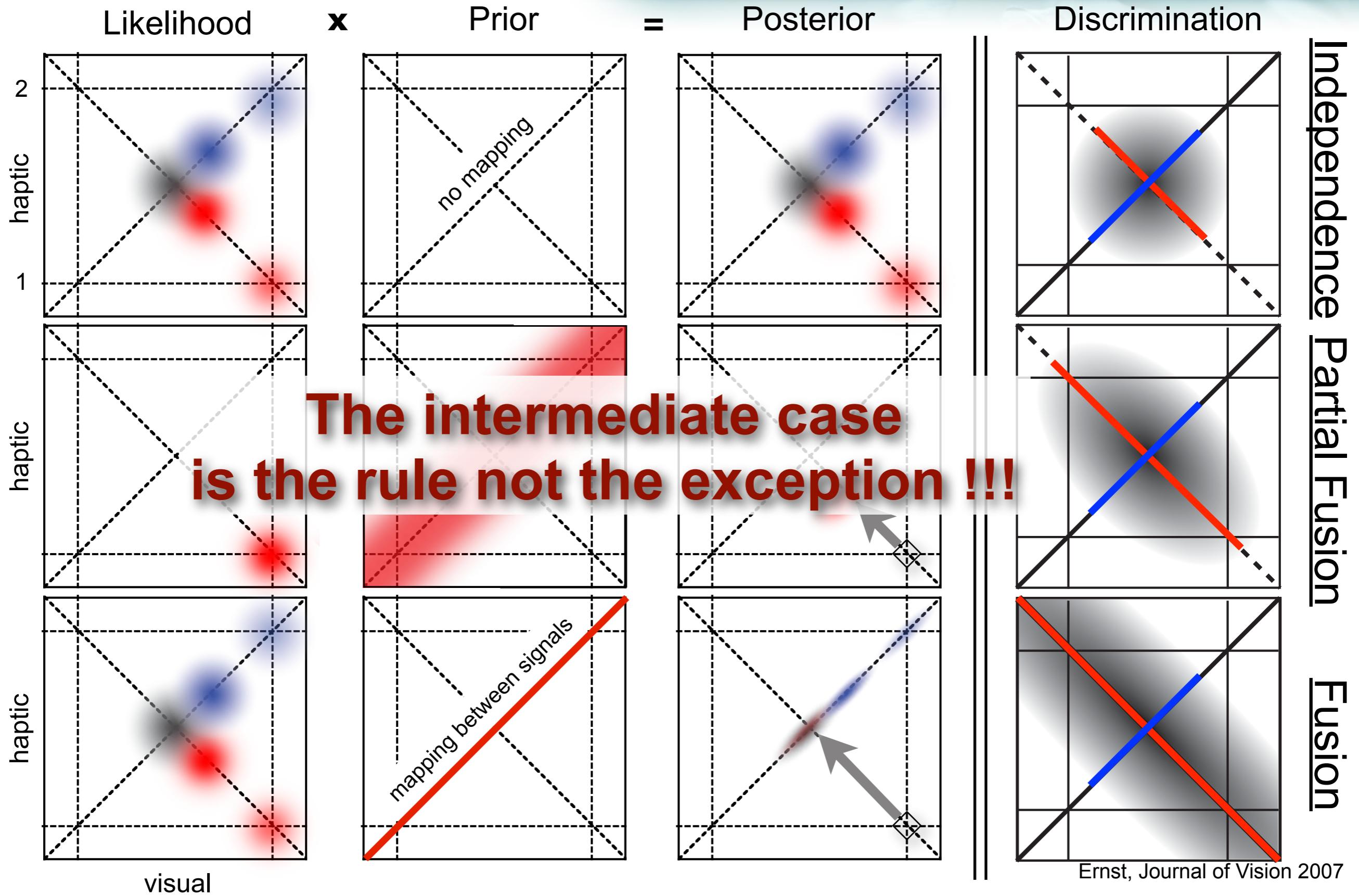


# Pre- & Post-Test Discrimination

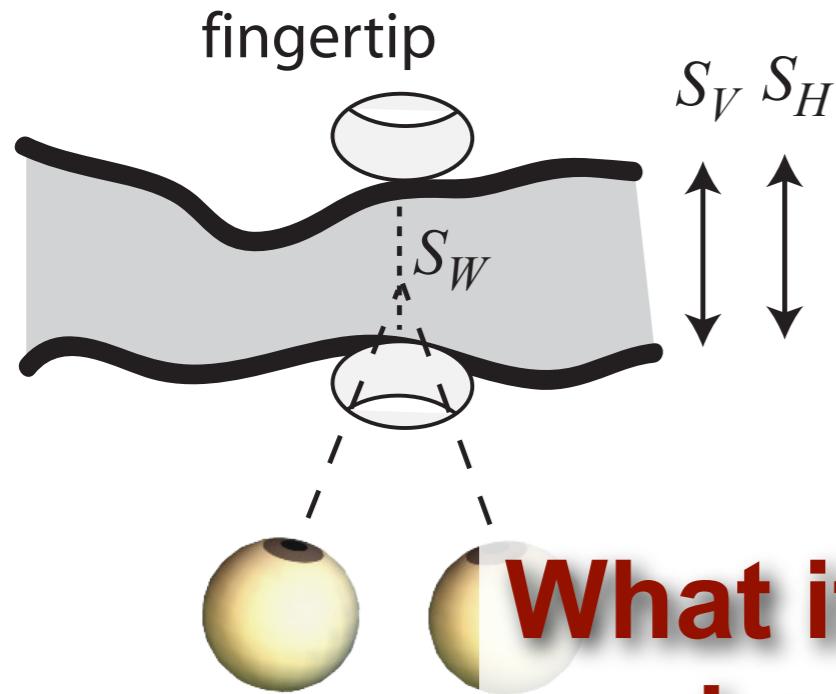


Ernst, Journal of Vision 2007

# Modelling Integration



# Co-occurrence Statistics

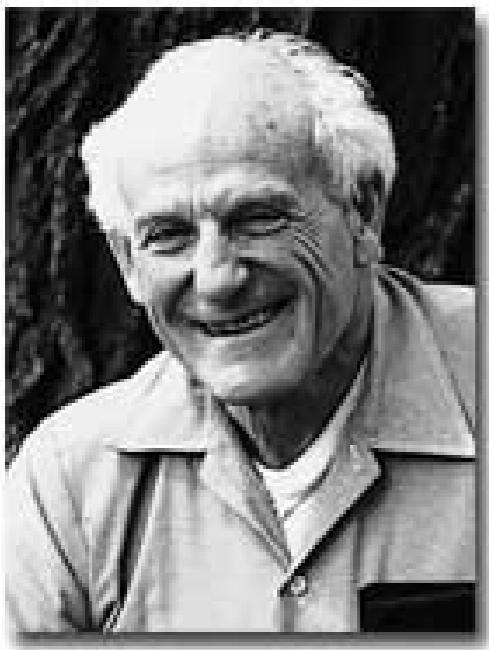


**What if a conflict is persistent,  
i.e., signals are biased?**

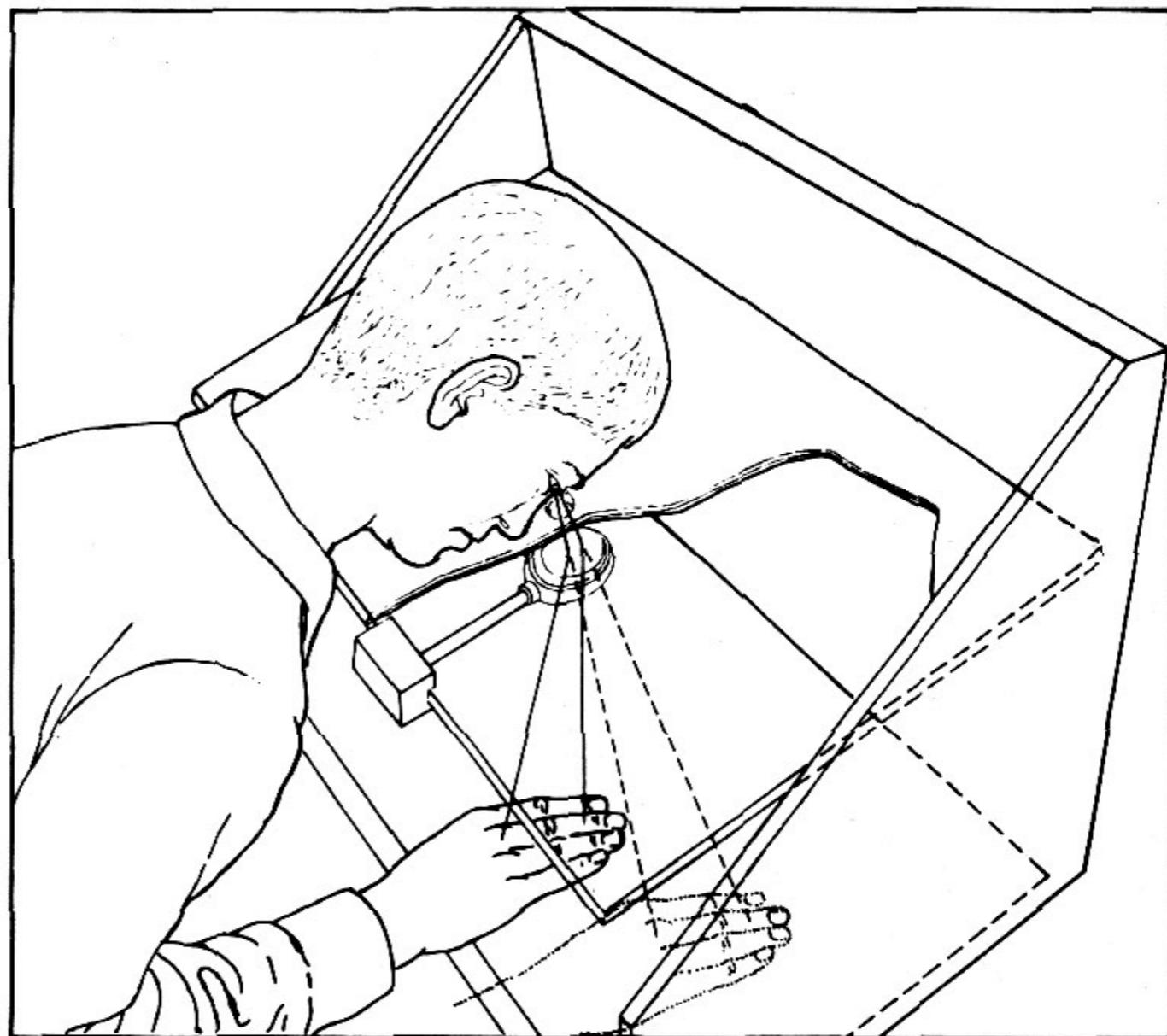
# Visuomotor Adaptation



Hermann von Helmholtz  
(1821-1894)



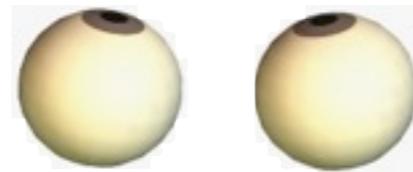
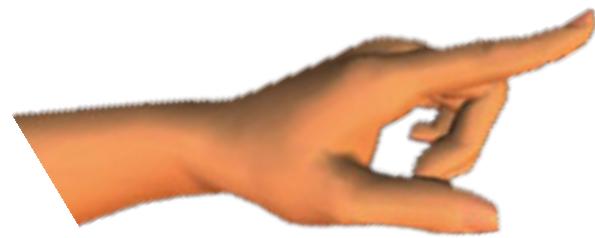
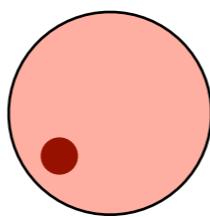
Herbert Pick Jr.



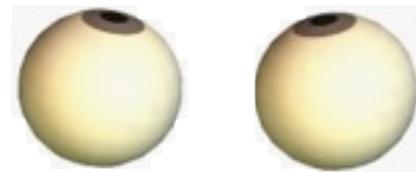
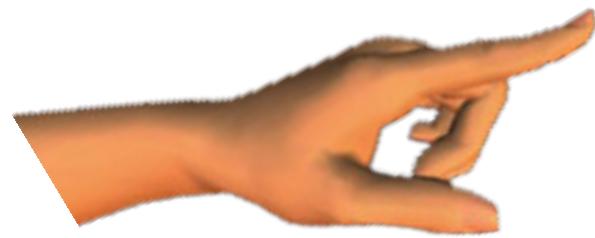
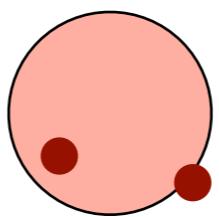
**Seeing the hand through a distortion lens**

- Visual and proprioceptive representation in conflict!
- How to adapt this systematic error?

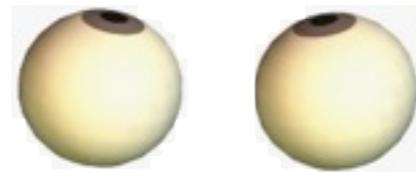
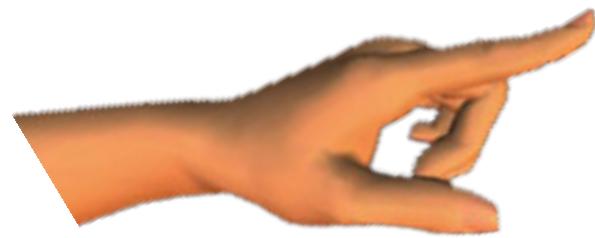
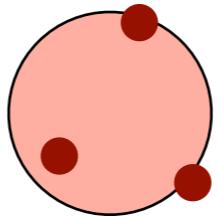
# Pointing to Target



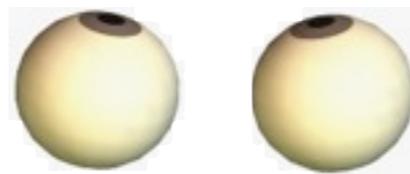
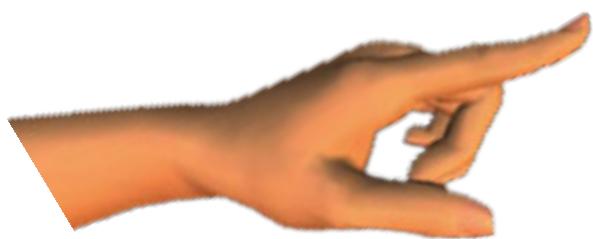
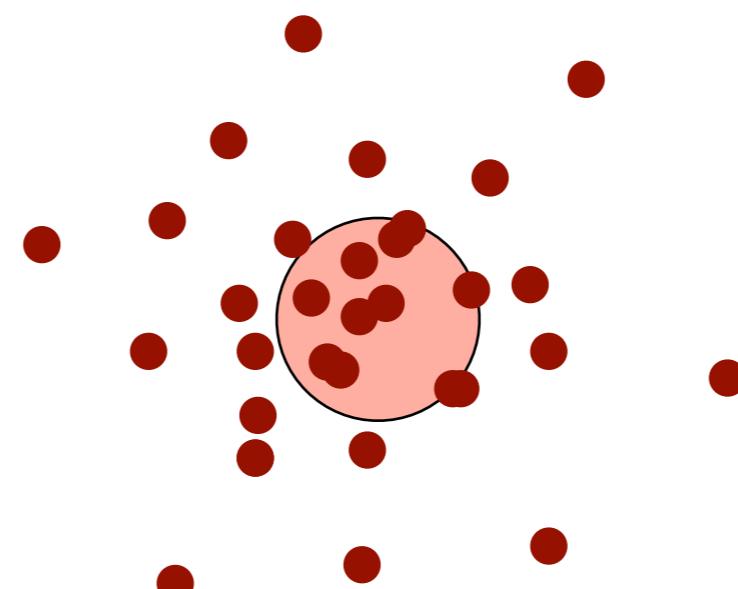
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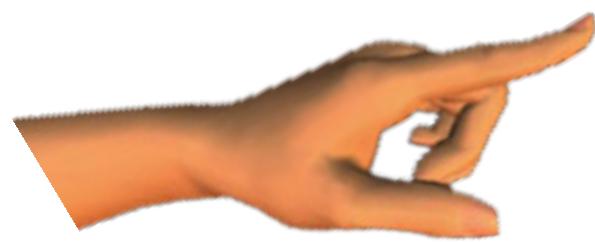
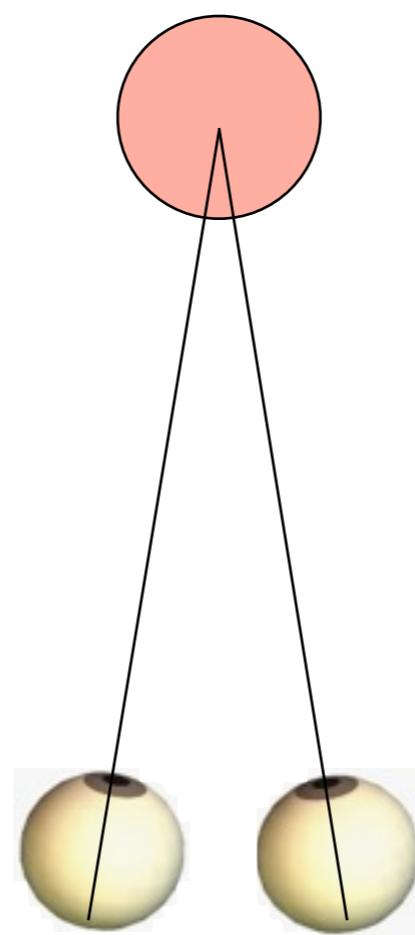
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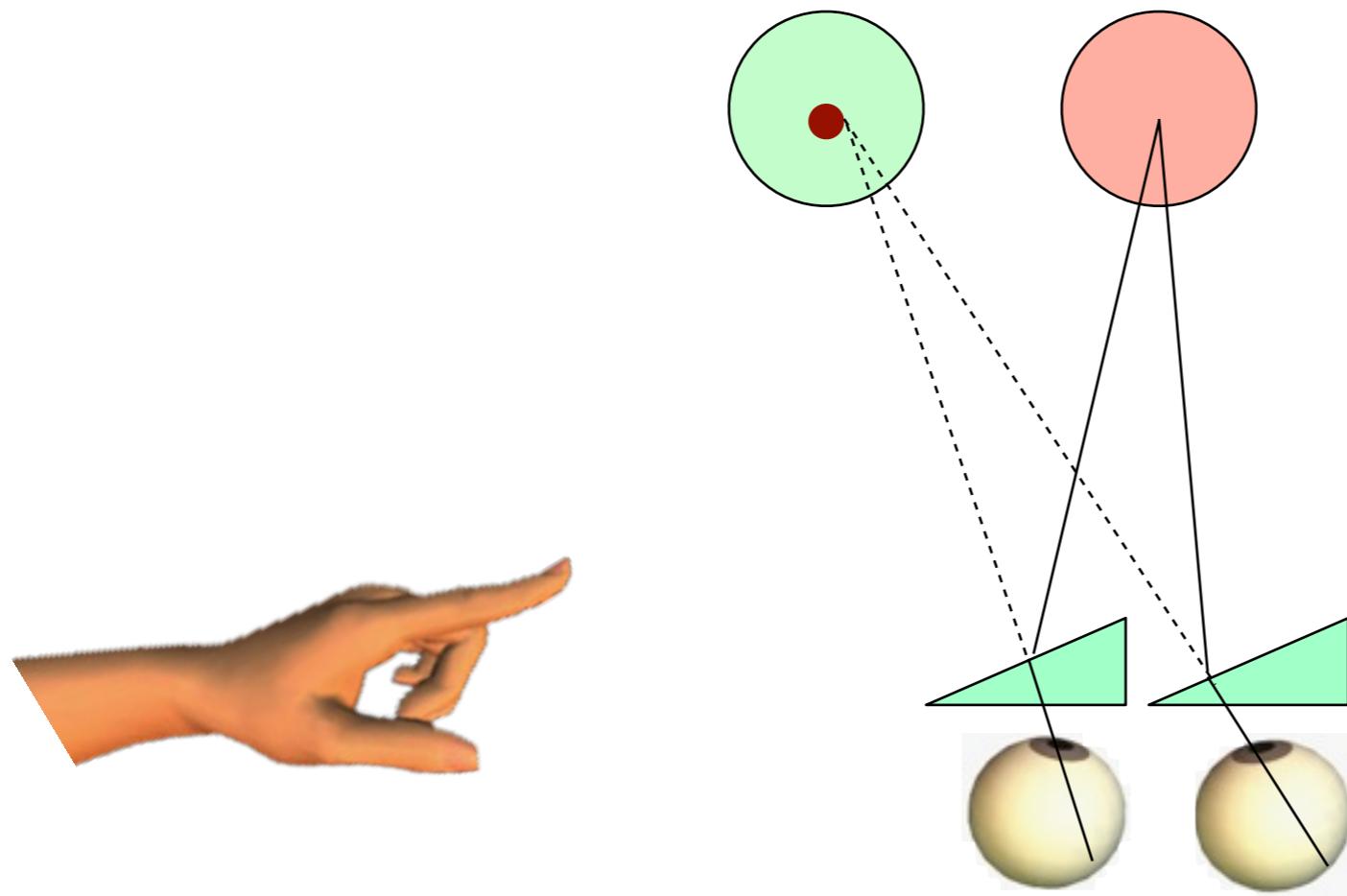
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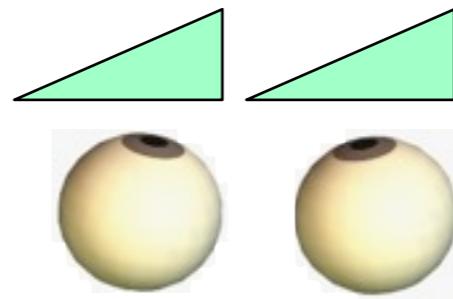
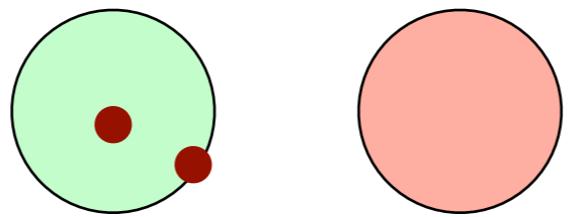
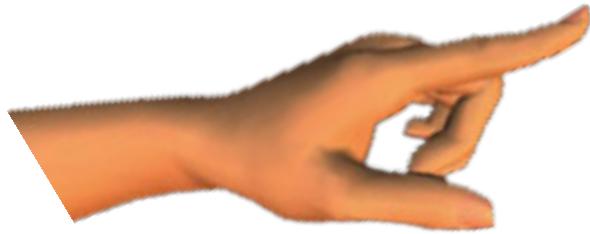
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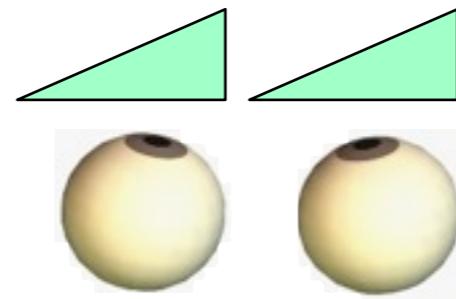
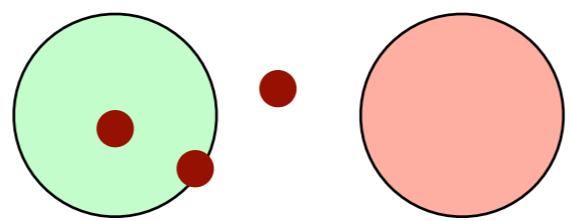
# Pointing with Prism Shift



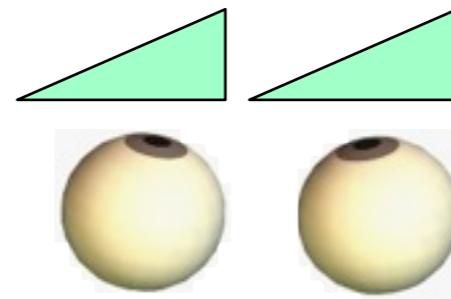
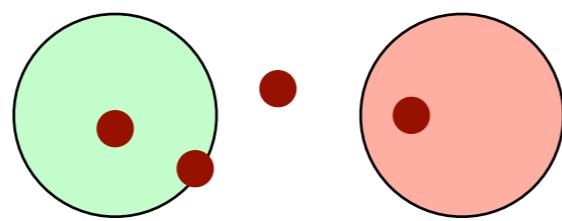
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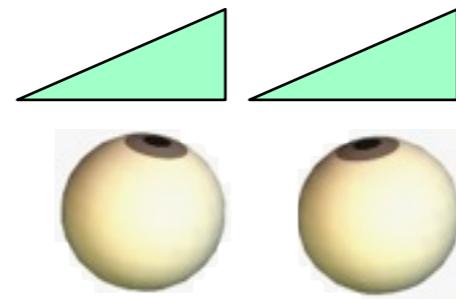
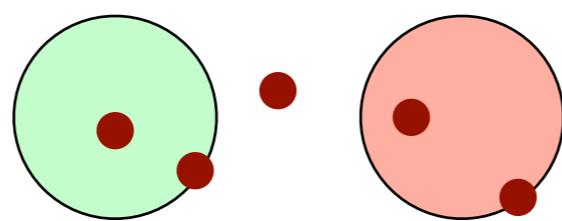
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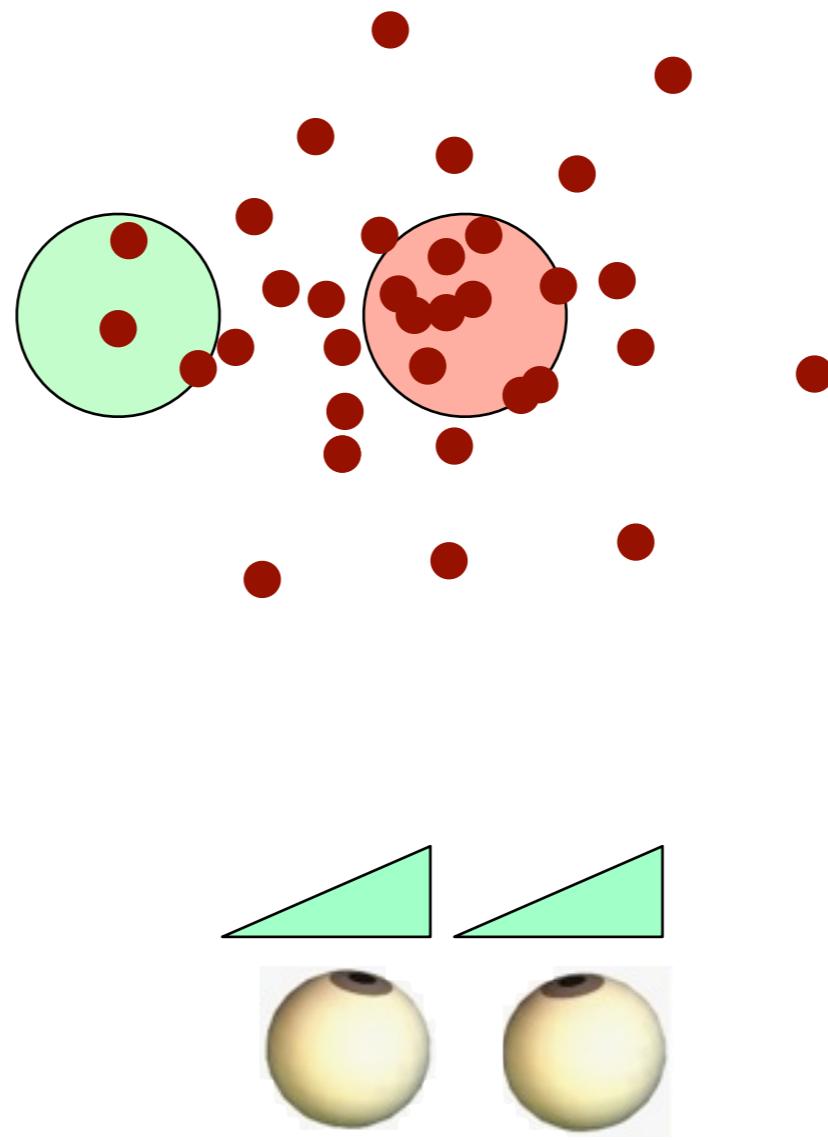
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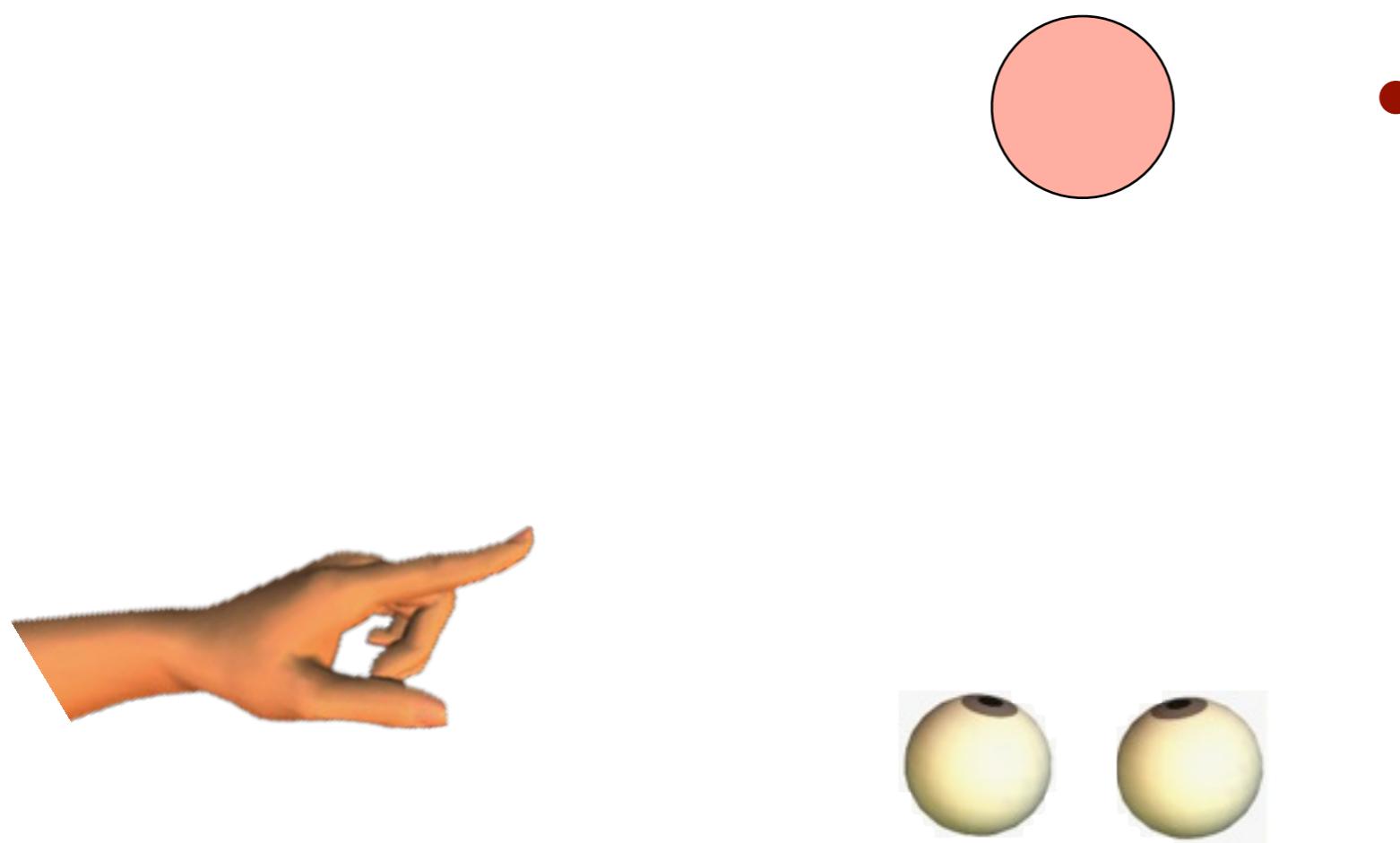
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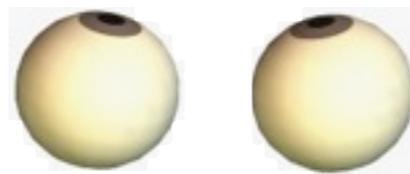
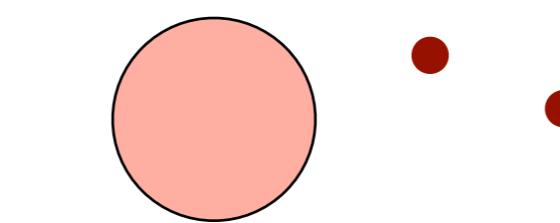
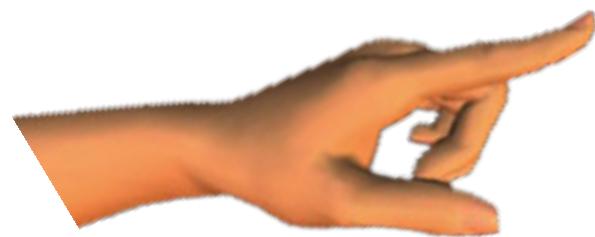
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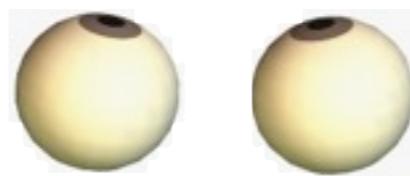
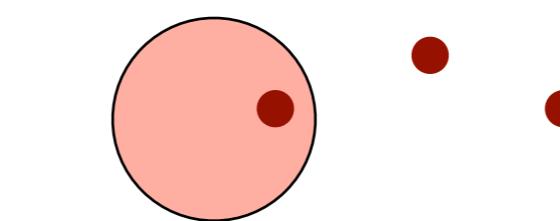
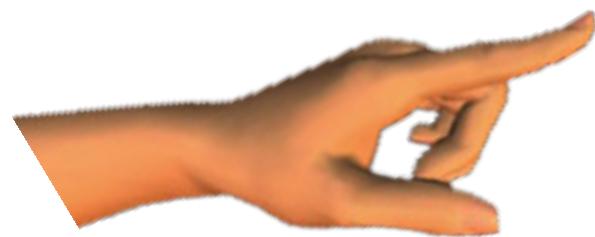
# Prism Aftereffect



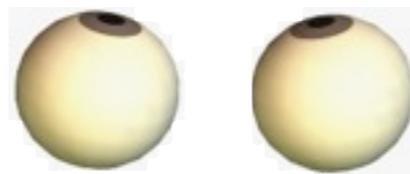
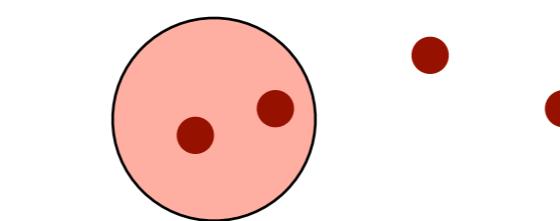
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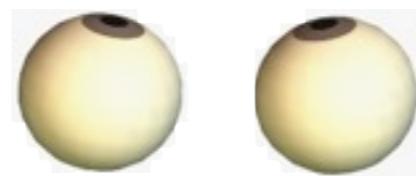
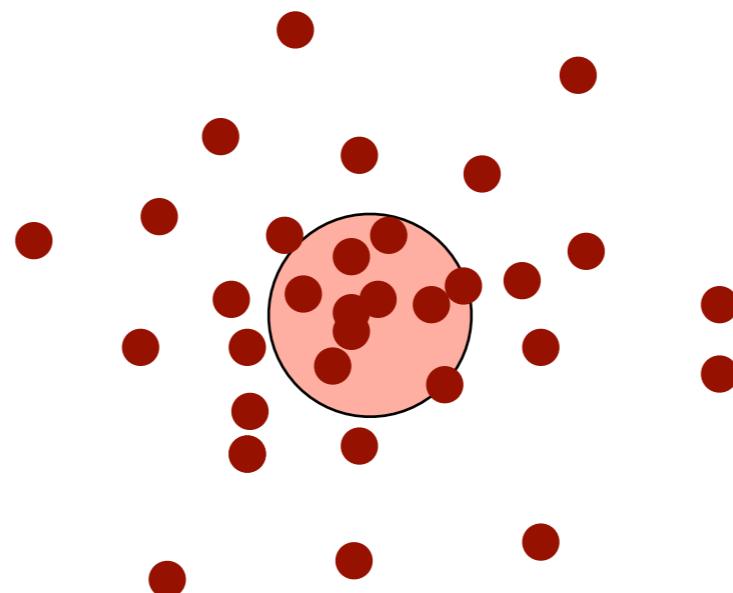
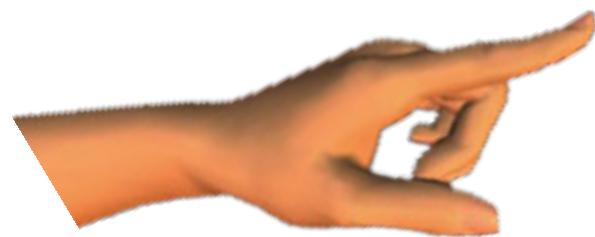
# Prism Aftereffect



# Prism Aftereffect

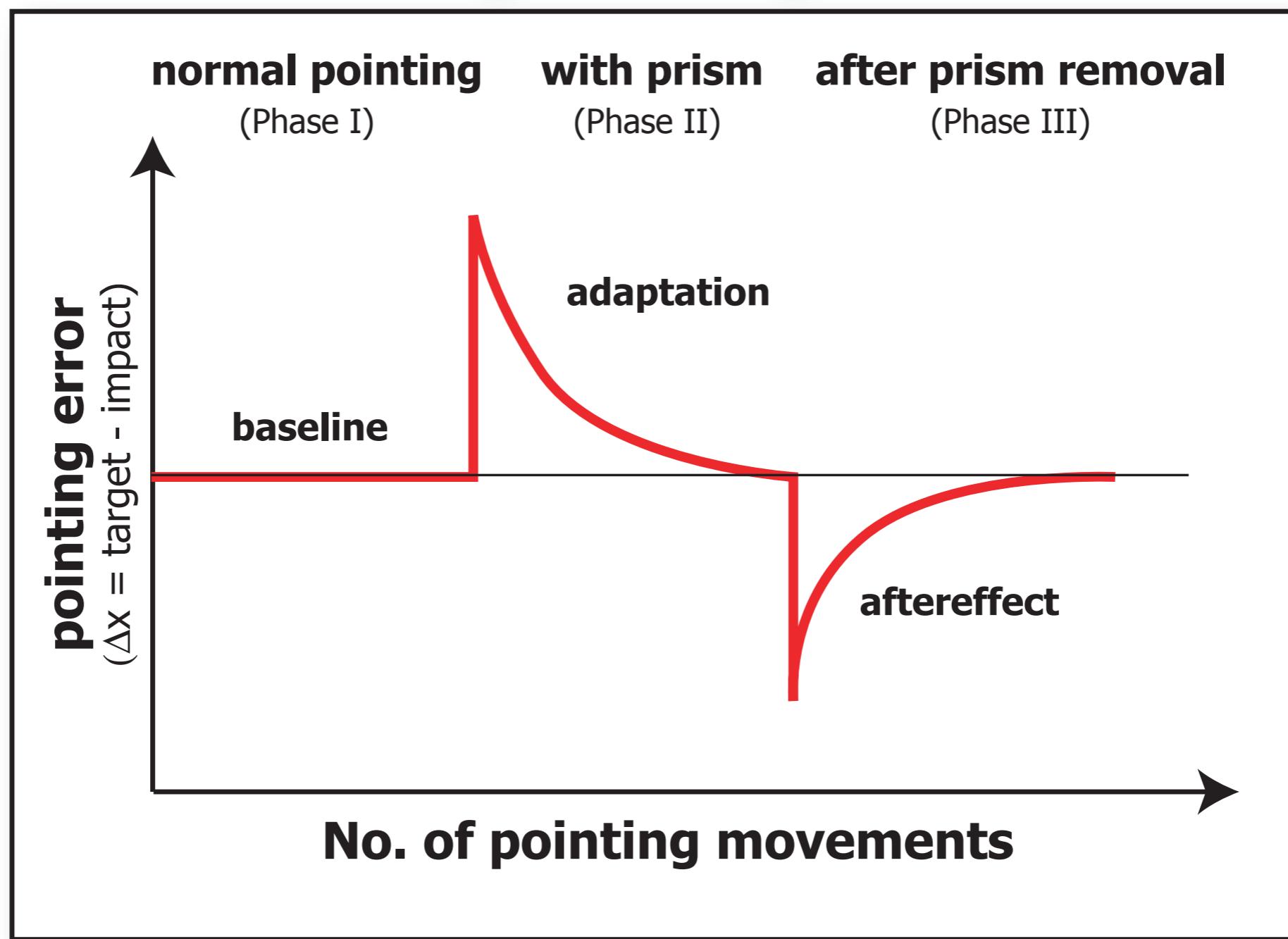


# Prism Aftereffect



# Visuomotor Adaptation

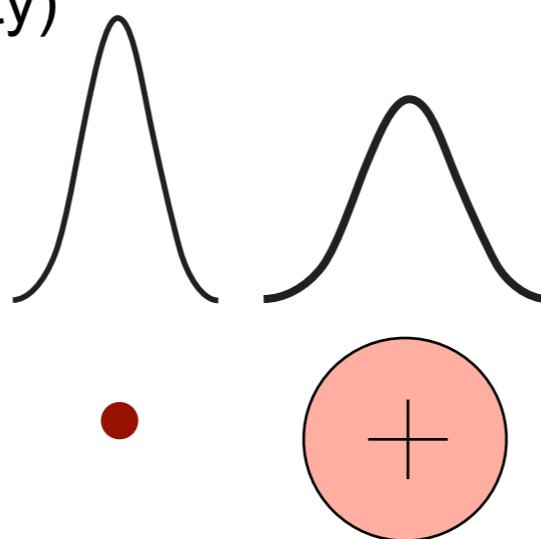
## adaptation profile



# Problem!



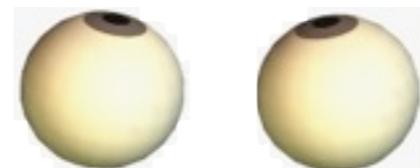
**measurement noise**  
(random noise / reliability)



**wrong prediction or model**  
(systematic bias / accuracy)



when an error is detected,  
what is its cause?

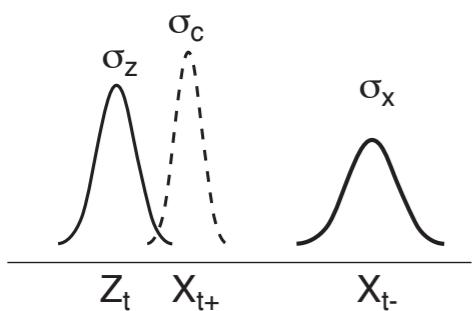


Burge, Ernst & Banks, **J. of Vision** 2008

# Kalman Filter

## measurement

$z_t$  = measured conflict  
 $\sigma_z^2$  = measurement uncertainty



$$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_z^2 + \sigma_x^2} = w_z$$

$$w_x = \frac{\sigma_z^2}{\sigma_z^2 + \sigma_x^2}$$

## prediction

$x_{t-}$  = expected conflict  
 $\sigma_x^2$  = uncertainty of expectation

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_{t^+} &= w_x \hat{x}_{t^-} + w_z \hat{z}_t \\ &= \hat{x}_{t^-} + K(\hat{z}_t - \hat{x}_{t^-})\end{aligned}$$

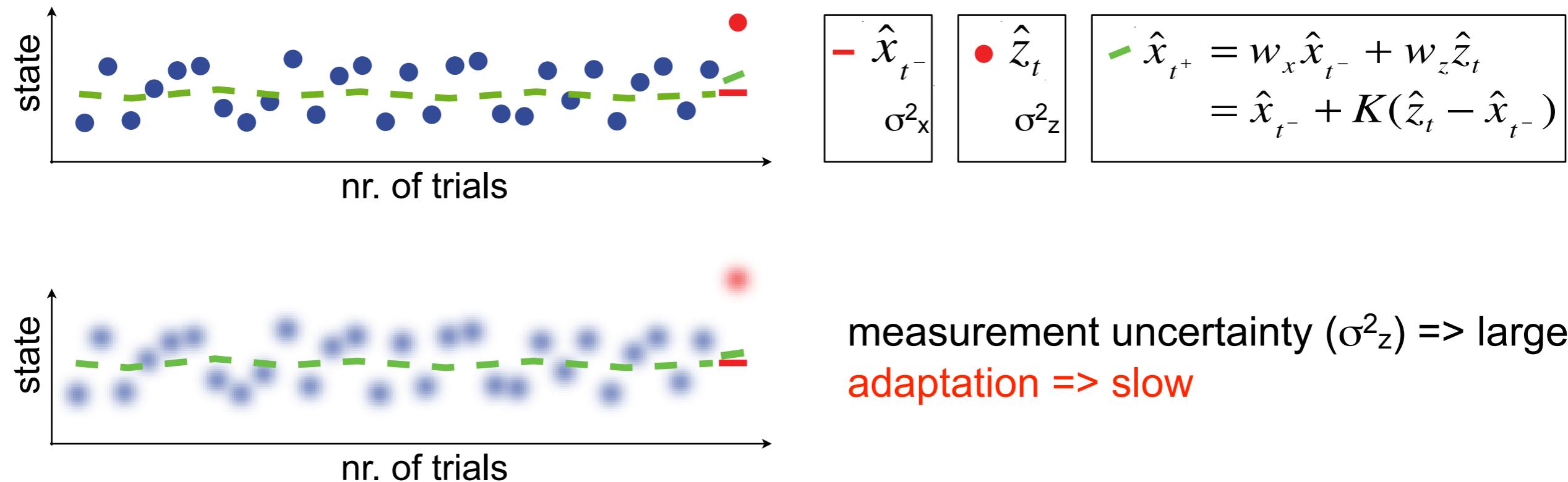
## Kalman Gain

$$K = \frac{1/\sigma_z^2}{(1/\sigma_z^2 + 1/\sigma_x^2)}$$

optimal estimate of current bias!

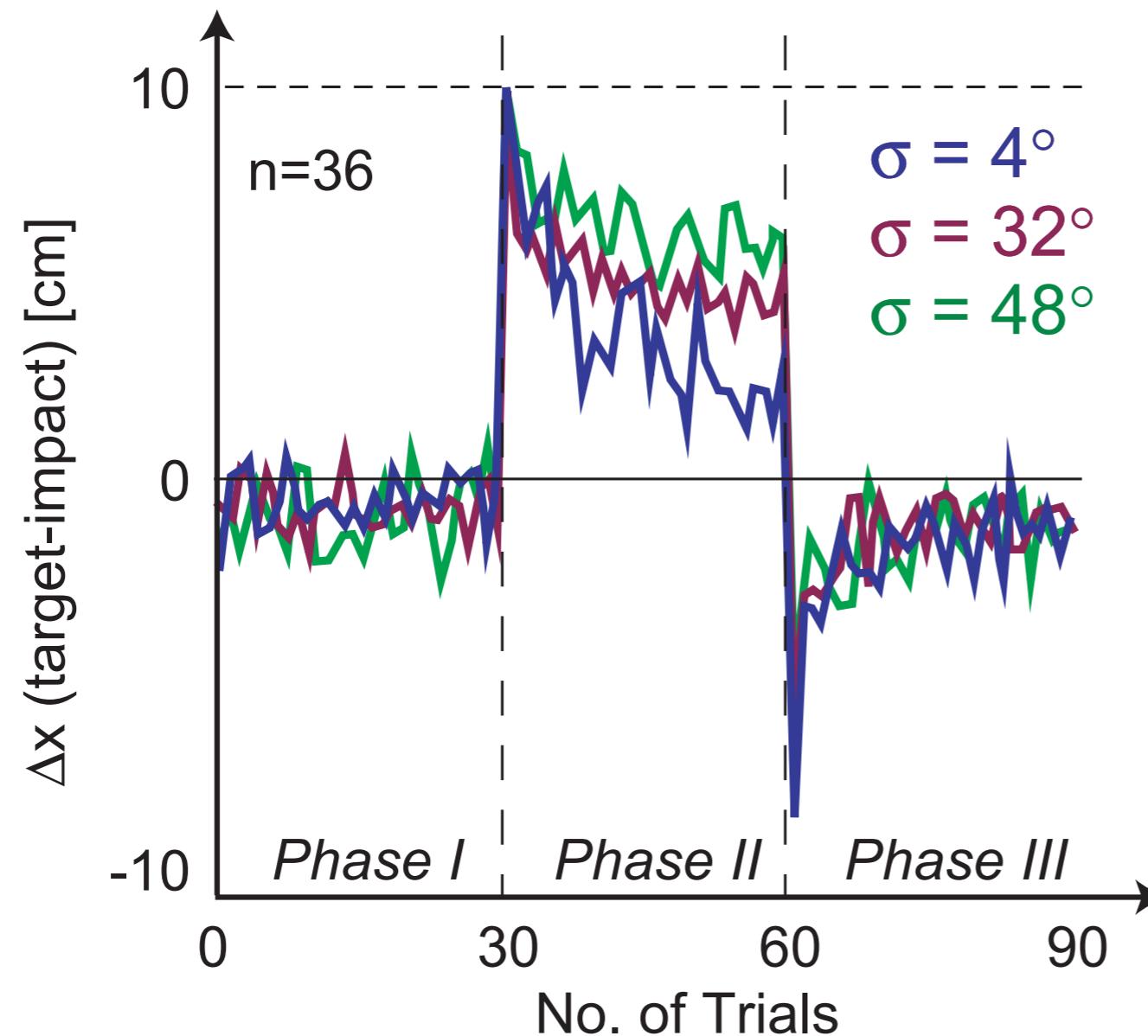
Burge, Ernst & Banks, *J. of Vision* 2008

# Weighting Example



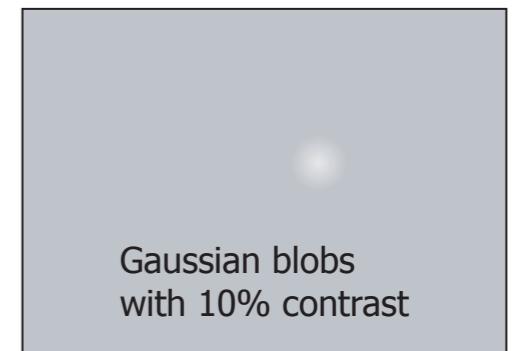
Burge, Ernst & Banks, J. of Vision 2008

# Adaptation Profile

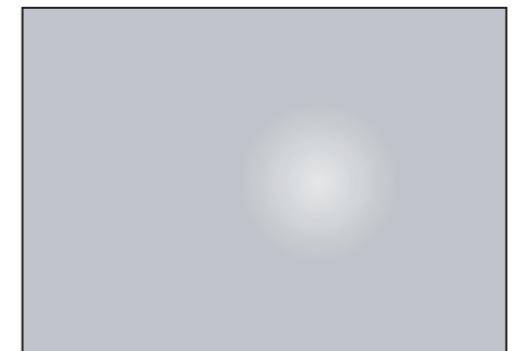


**feedback conditions  
(three reliability levels)**

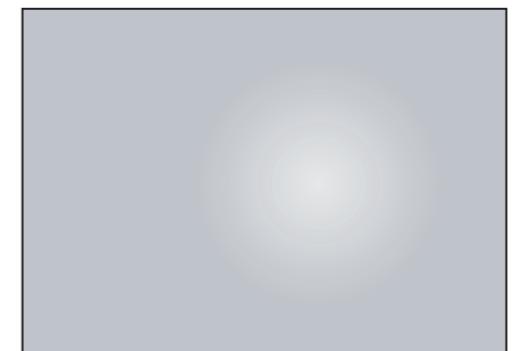
$$\sigma = 4^\circ$$



$$\sigma = 32^\circ$$



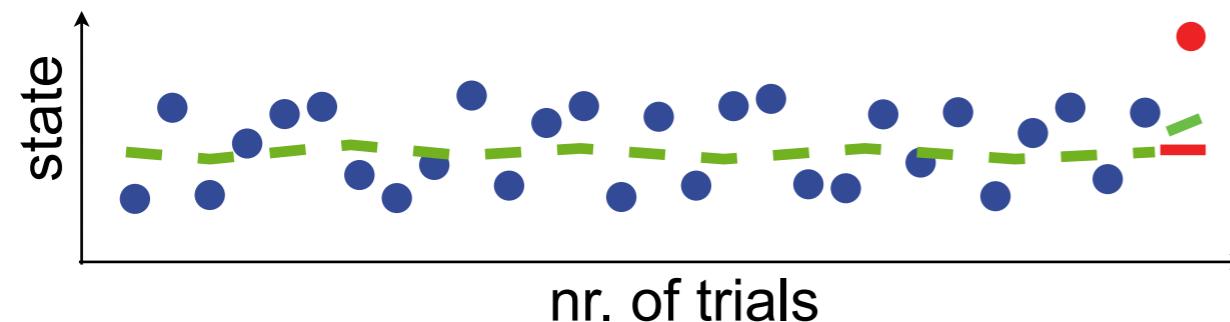
$$\sigma = 48^\circ$$



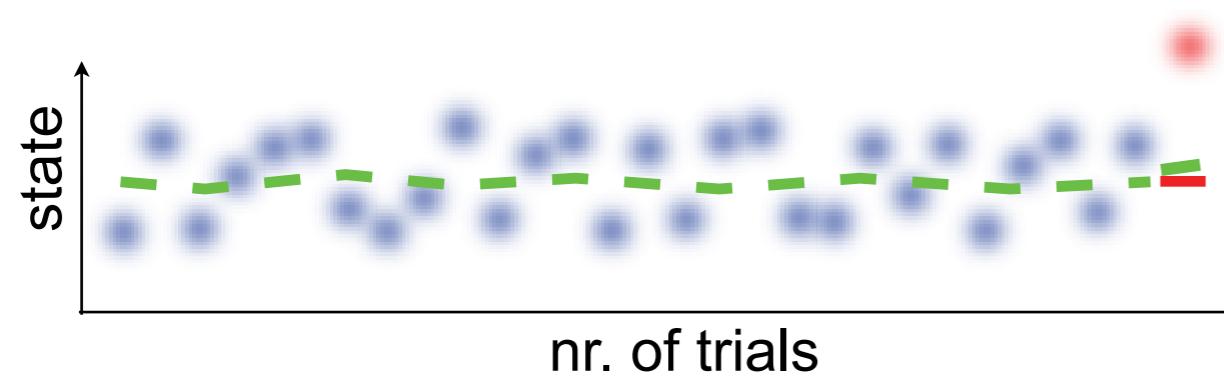
- Reliability of the feedback signal determines adaptation rate!
- The reliability of the signals has to be known to the perceptual system!

Burge, Ernst & Banks, J. of Vision 2008

# Weighting Example

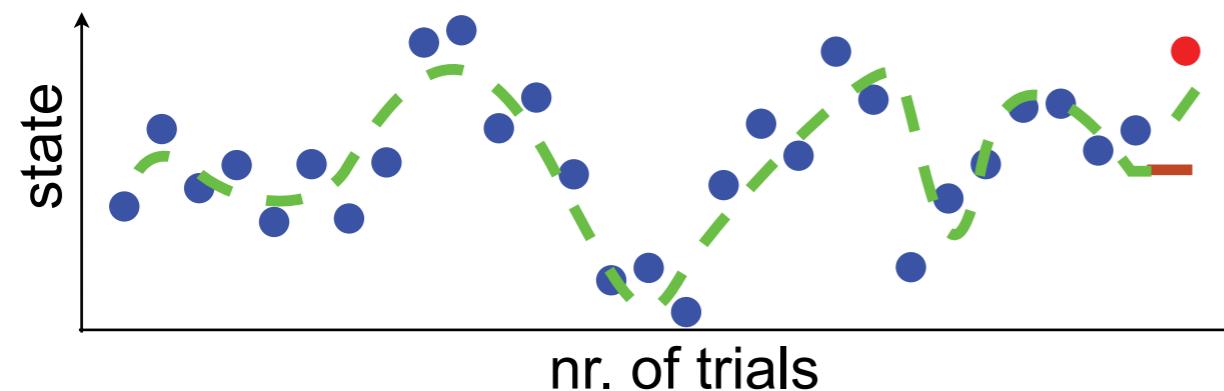


$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{t^-} & \quad \hat{z}_t \\ \sigma_x^2 & \quad \sigma_z^2 \\ \hat{x}_{t^+} &= w_x \hat{x}_{t^-} + w_z \hat{z}_t \\ &= \hat{x}_{t^-} + K(\hat{z}_t - \hat{x}_{t^-}) \end{aligned}$$



measurement uncertainty ( $\sigma_z^2$ ) => large adaptation => slow

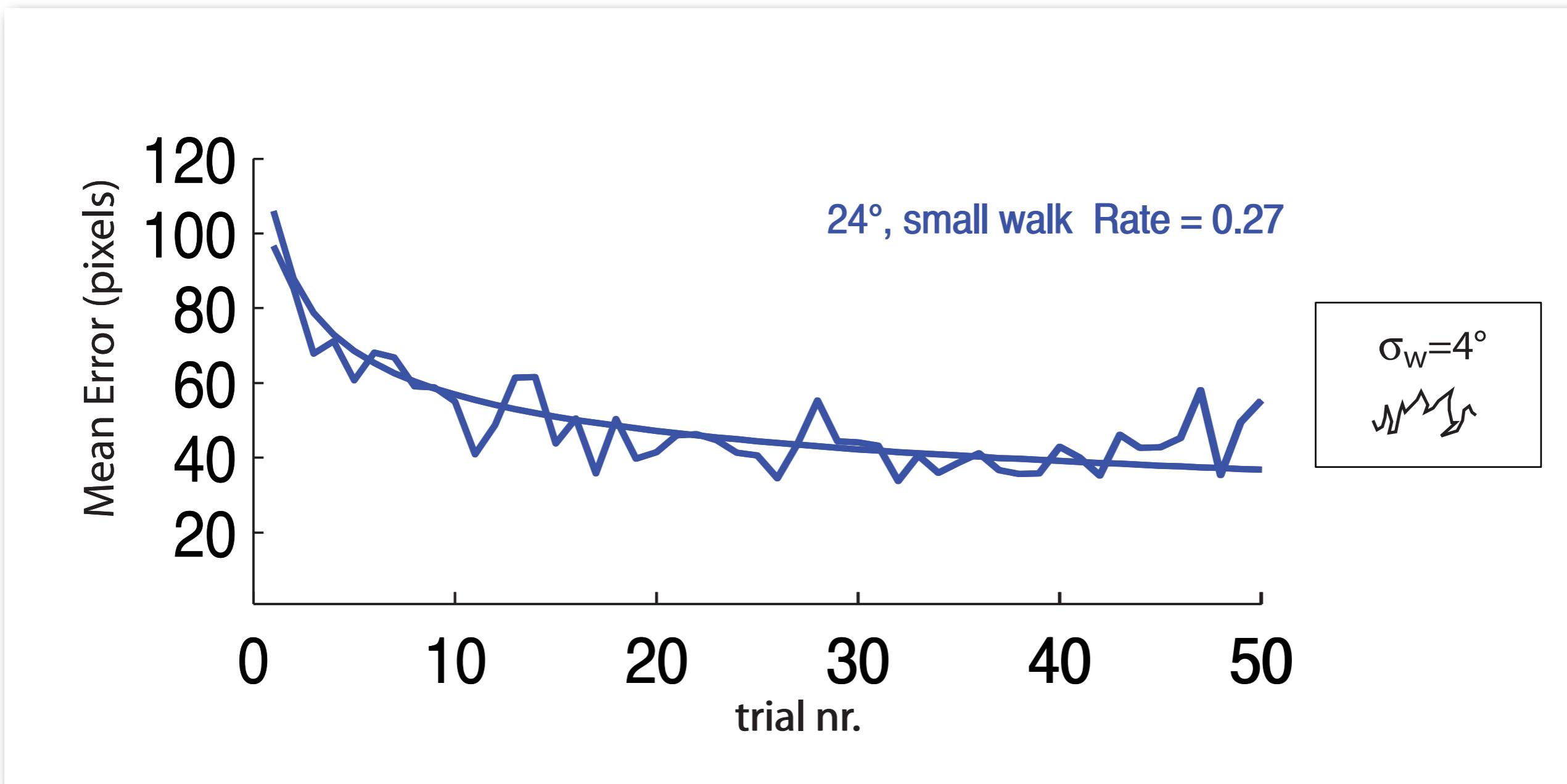
$$K = \frac{1}{1 + \sigma_z^2 / \sigma_x^2}$$



process uncertainty ( $\sigma_x^2$ ) => large adaptation => fast

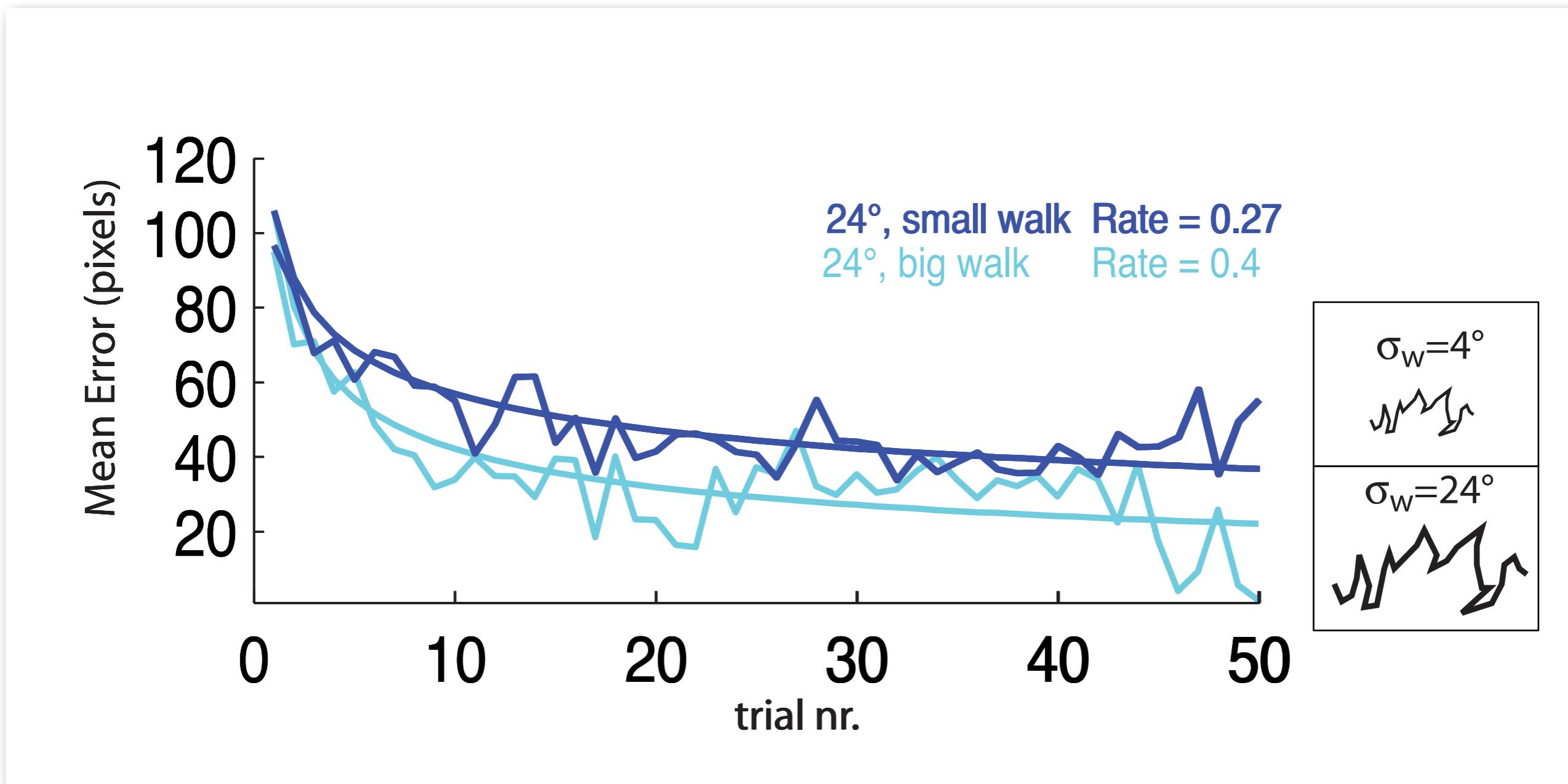
Burge, Ernst & Banks, J. of Vision 2008

# Stable World



Burge, Ernst & Banks, J. of Vision 2008

# Unstable World

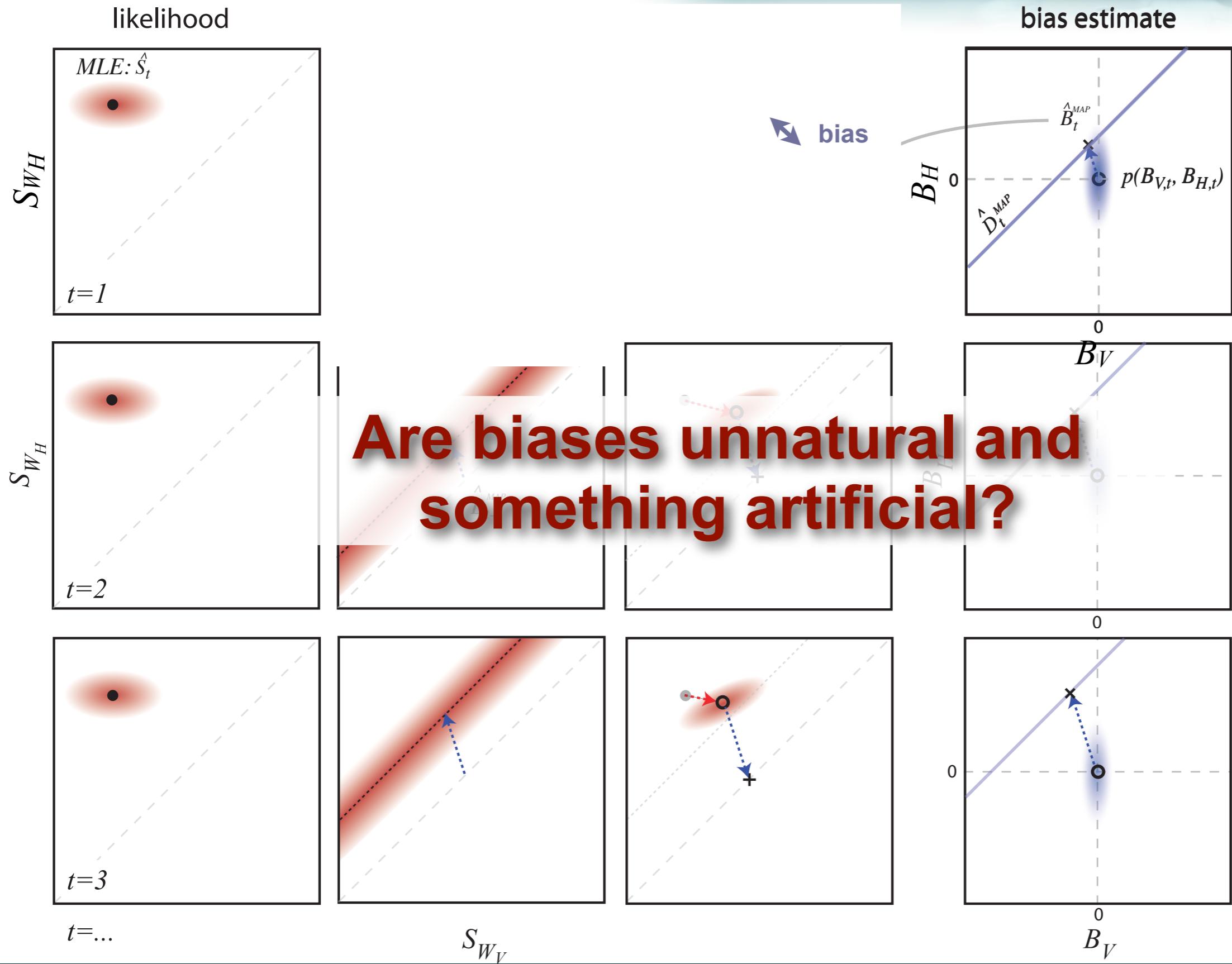


Burge, Ernst & Banks, J. of Vision 2008

# Summary: Recalibration

- ▶ Adaptation rate depends on reliability of visual feedback.
  - unreliable = slow adaptation
- ▶ Adaptation rate depends on uncertainty in predicting the world state.
  - uncertain = fast adaptation
- ▶ In first approximation the Kalman-Filter as an „ideal observer“ is a good predictor for human adaptation performance.

# From Integration to Remapping



“Do people really walk in circles if they lose their way in the desert, and, if so, why?”



# Common belief

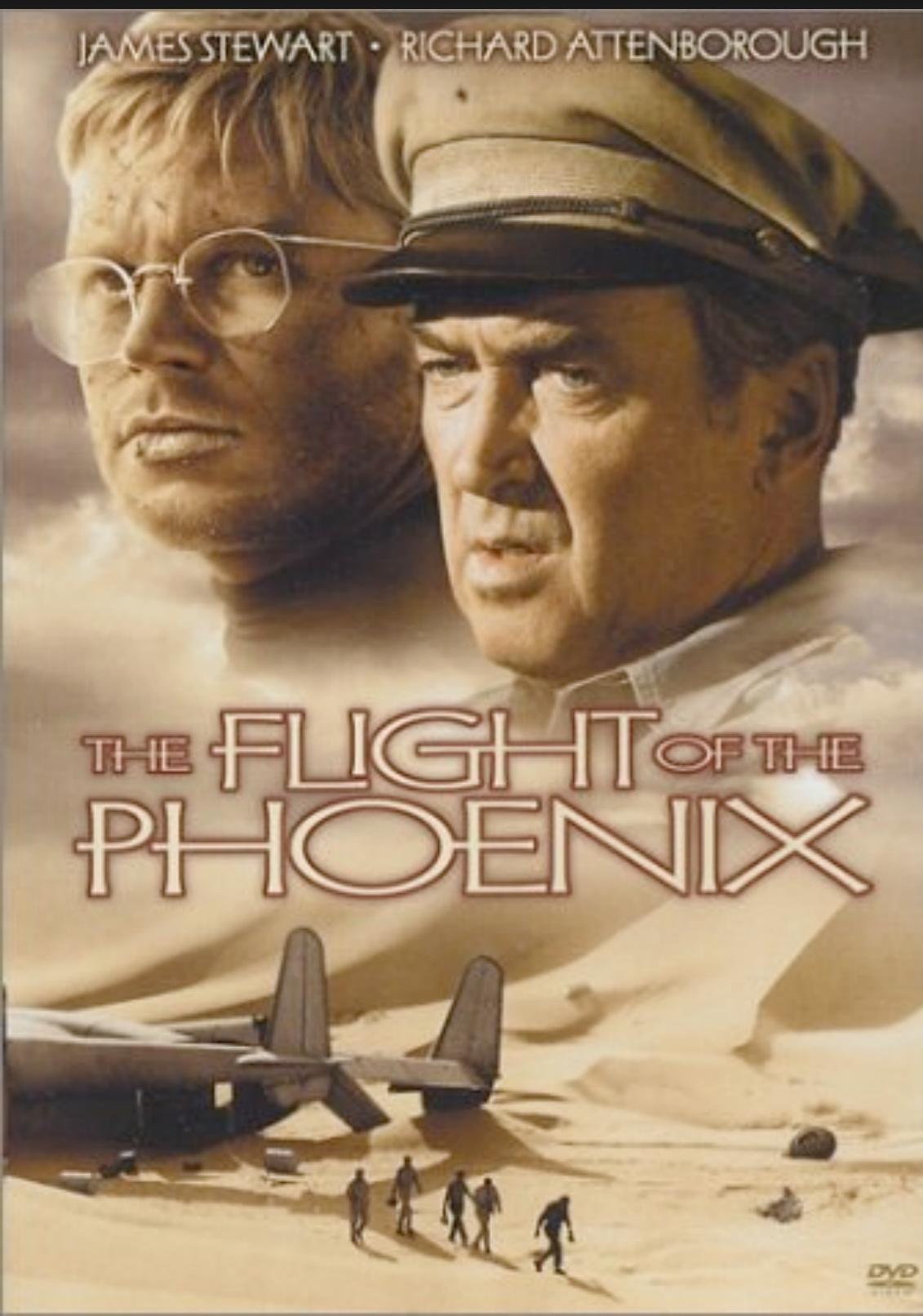
John Tolkien, The Two Towers

Mark Twain, Roughing it

Leo Tolstoy, Master and Man



Common belief  
Common belief

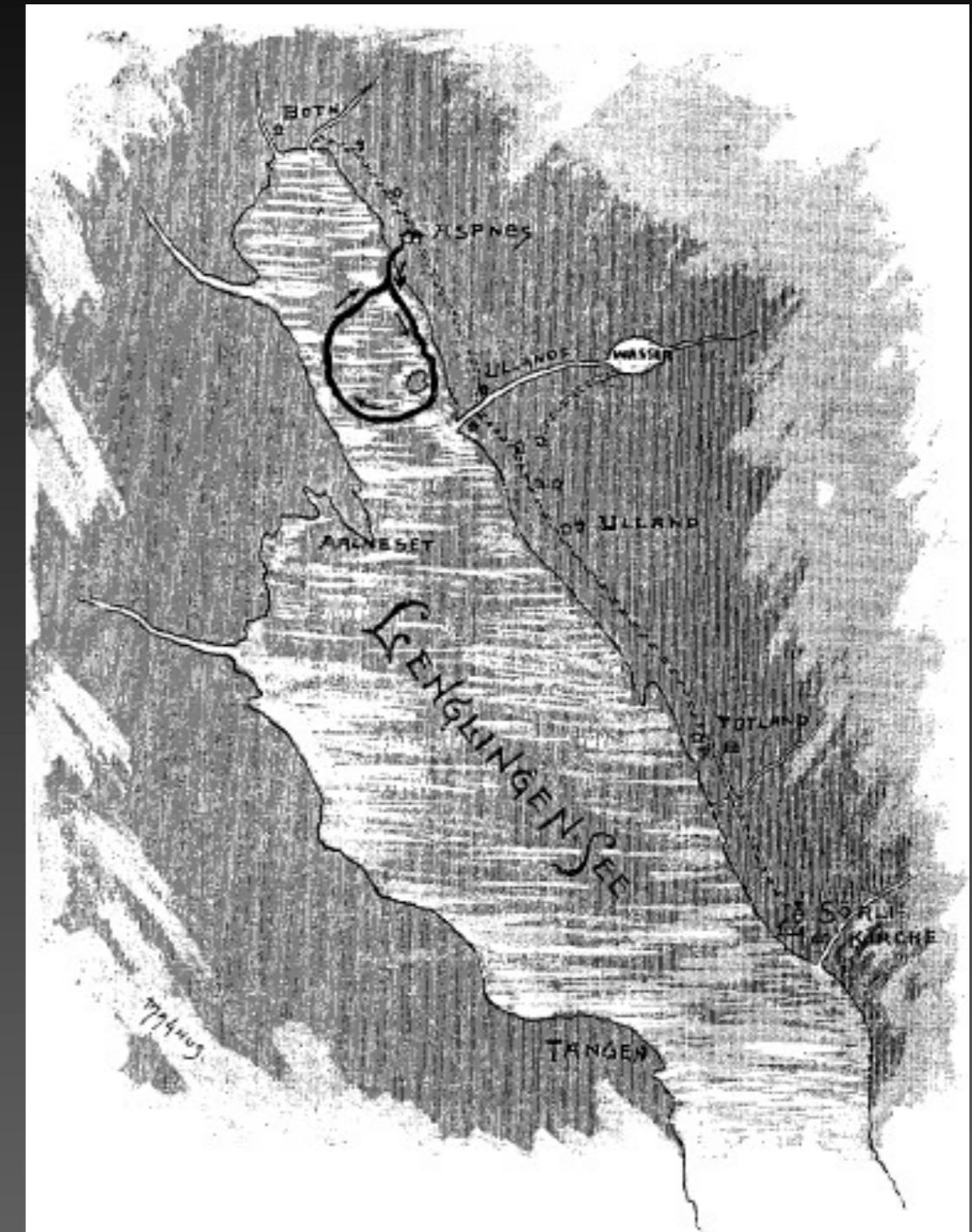


The Flight of the Phoenix

Laurel & Hardy, Beau Hunks

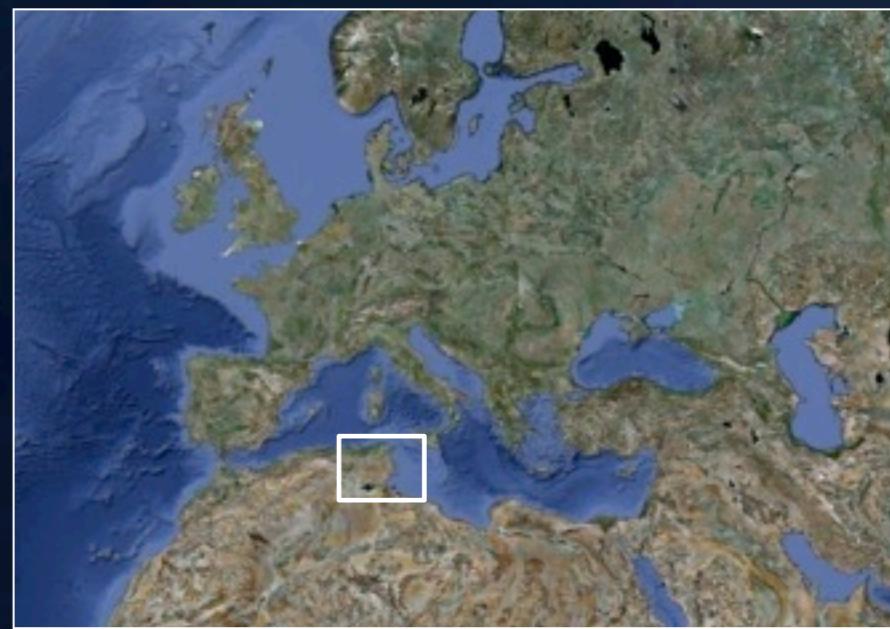
Blair Witch Project

# Anecdotes



Guldberg (1897)

# Sahara (Tunisia)



Google



Mittwoch, 10. November 2010

# Desert Walks



## Task:

keep walking in the direction indicated at the beginning of the walk

## Condition:

- ~3.5 hours
- 45°C
- no navigational instruments

## Measurements:

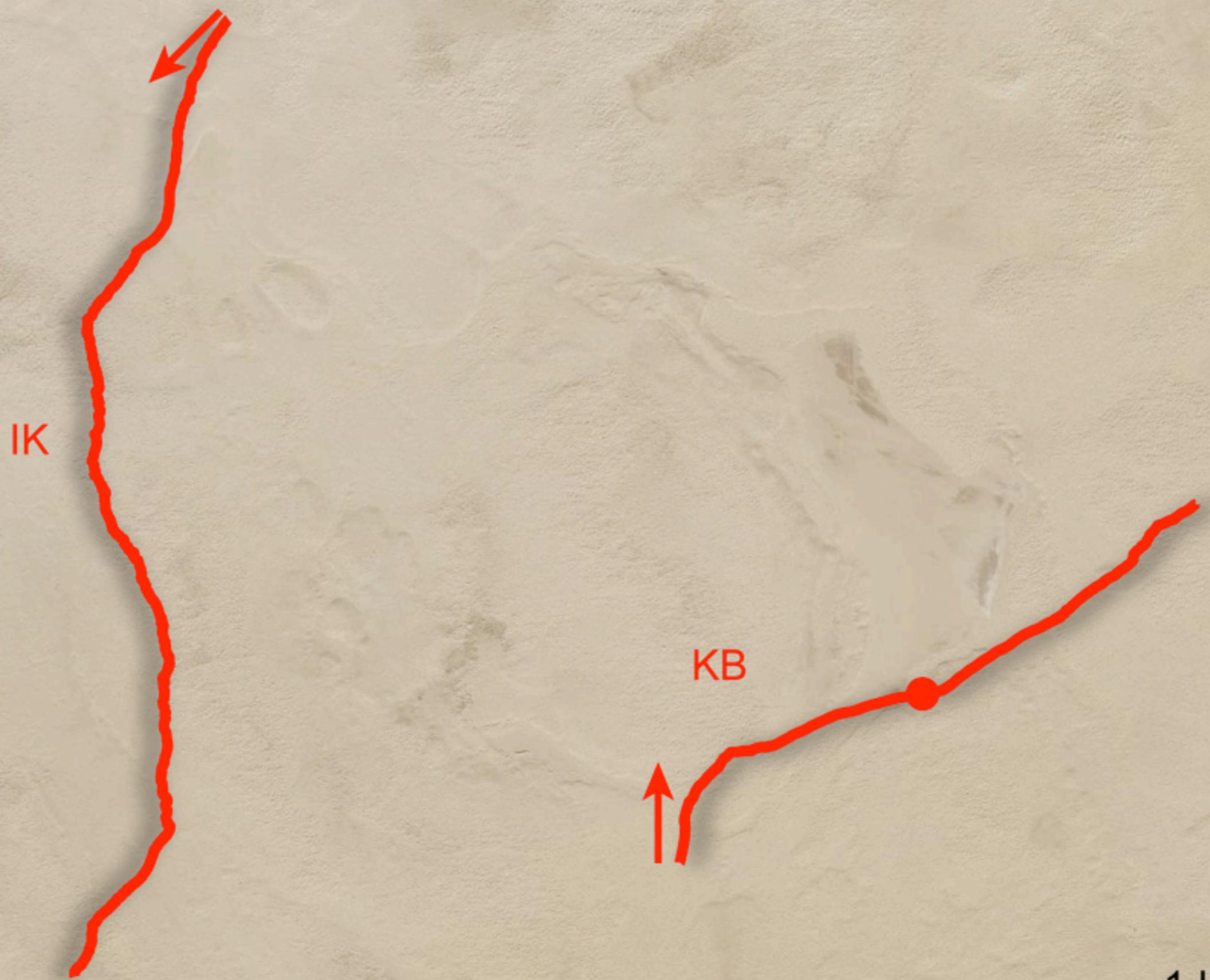
GPS data (1Hz;  
accuracy ~3m)

33°13'09" N 8°46'55" E •

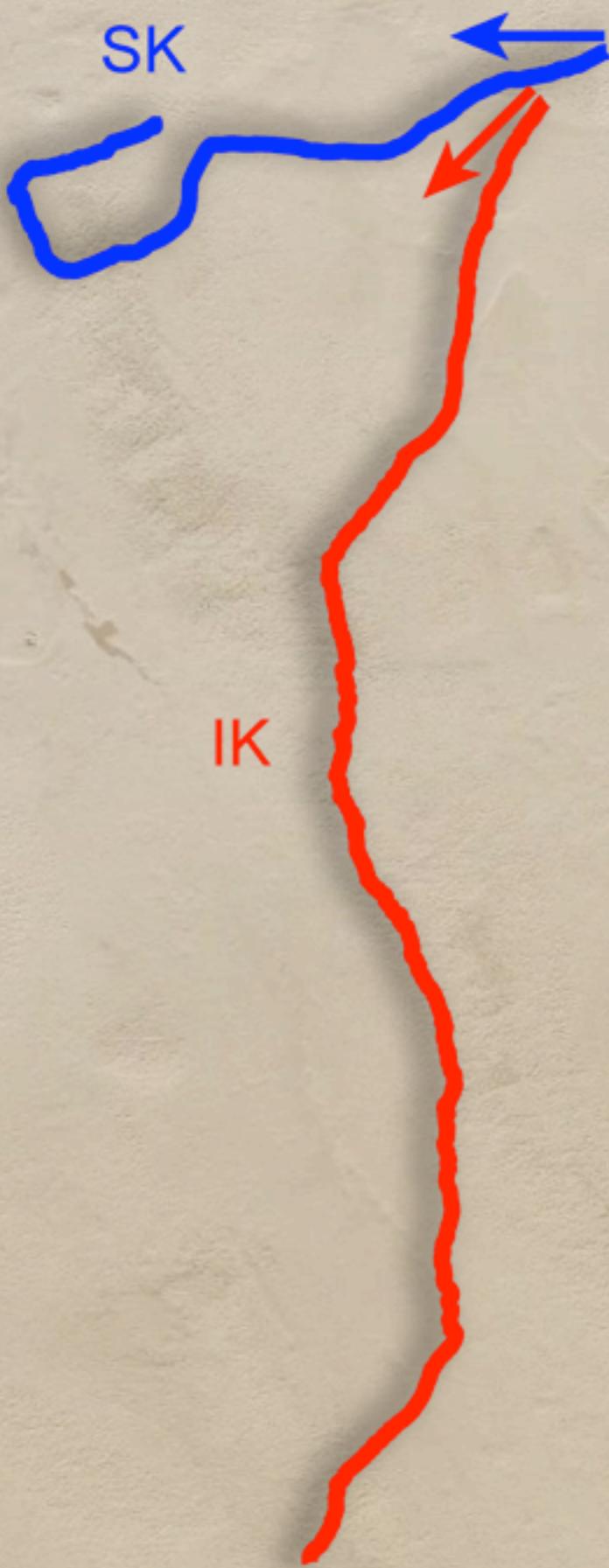


1 km  
—

33°13'09" N 8°46'55" E •



33°13'09" N 8°46'55" E •



KB



1 km  
—



Google



Bienwald (Germany)

○ Tübingen

# Forrest Walks

## Task:

keep walking in the direction indicated at the beginning of the walk

## Conditions:

- sunny / cloudy
- 4 hours
- no navigational instruments

## Measurements:

GPS data (1Hz;  
accuracy ~3m)



49°03'36" N 8°14'27" E



KS

1 km

Image © 2008 GeoContent  
© 2008 European Space Agency  
© 2008 Tele Atlas

© 2007 Google™

49°03'36" N 8°14'27" E

RF



PS

KS

AY

1 km

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Image © 2008 GeoContent  
© 2008 European Space Agency  
© 2008 Tele Atlas

49°03'36" N 8°14'27" E



MJ

RF

SM

PS

KS

AY

©2007 Google™

Image © 2008 GeoContent  
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© 2008 Tele Atlas

1 km

49°03'36" N 8°14'27" E



RF

MJ

SM

PS

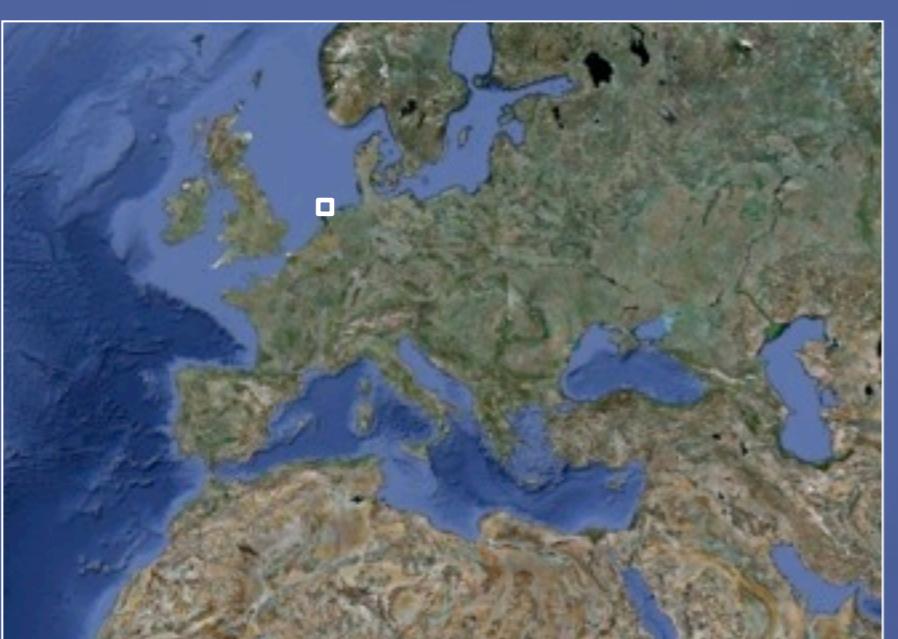
KS

AY

1 km

©2007 Google™

Image © 2008 GeoContent  
© 2008 European Space Agency  
© 2008 Tele Atlas



6 km  
3 km

Vlieland  
(Netherlands)

Google™



# Walking blindfolded ...

.... as straight as possible!!!

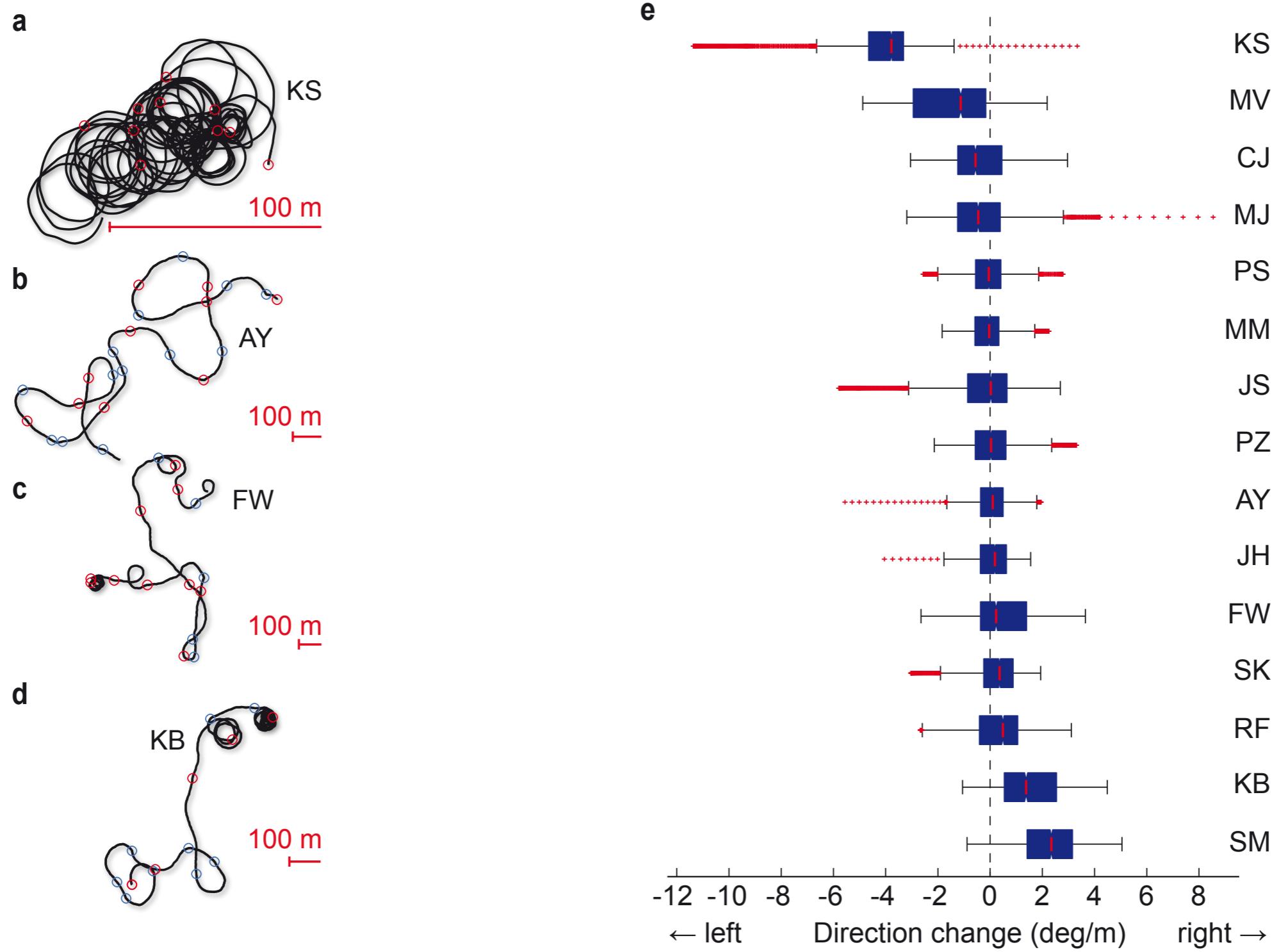


# Walk blindfolded ...



Souman, Frissen, Sreenivasa & Ernst, *Current Biology* (2009)

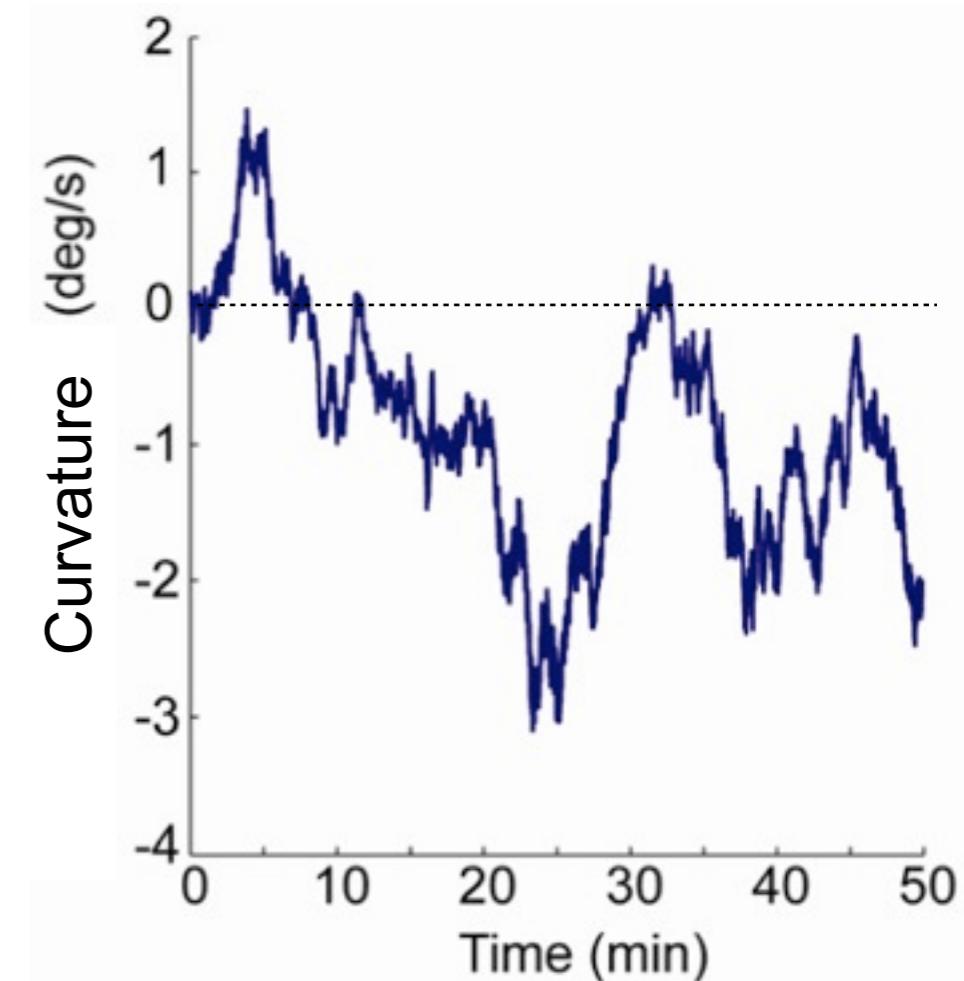
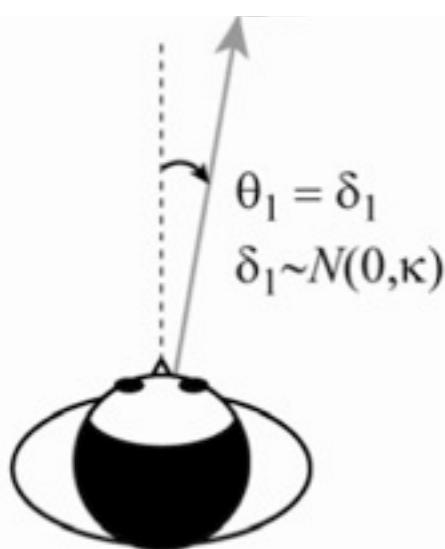
# Walking blindfolded ...



Souman, Frissen, Sreenivasa & Ernst, *Current Biology* (2009)

# Accumulation of Noise

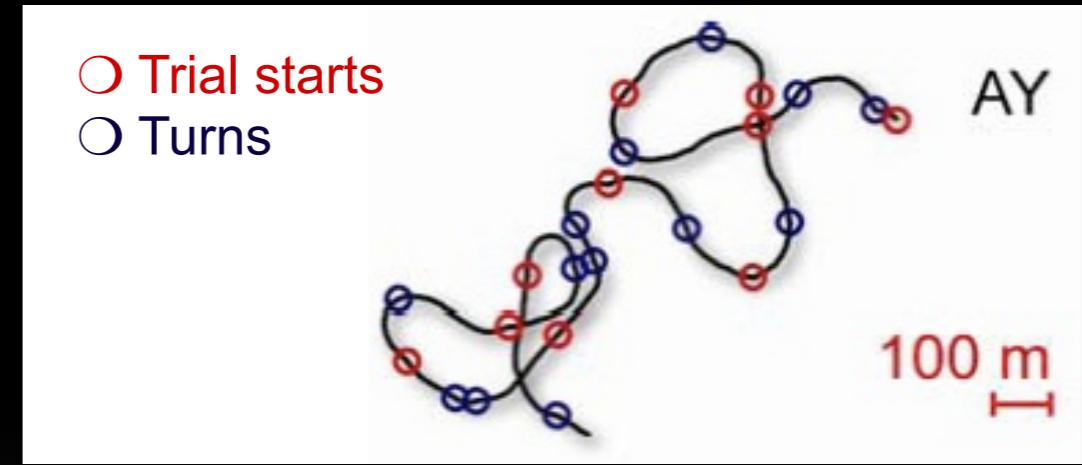
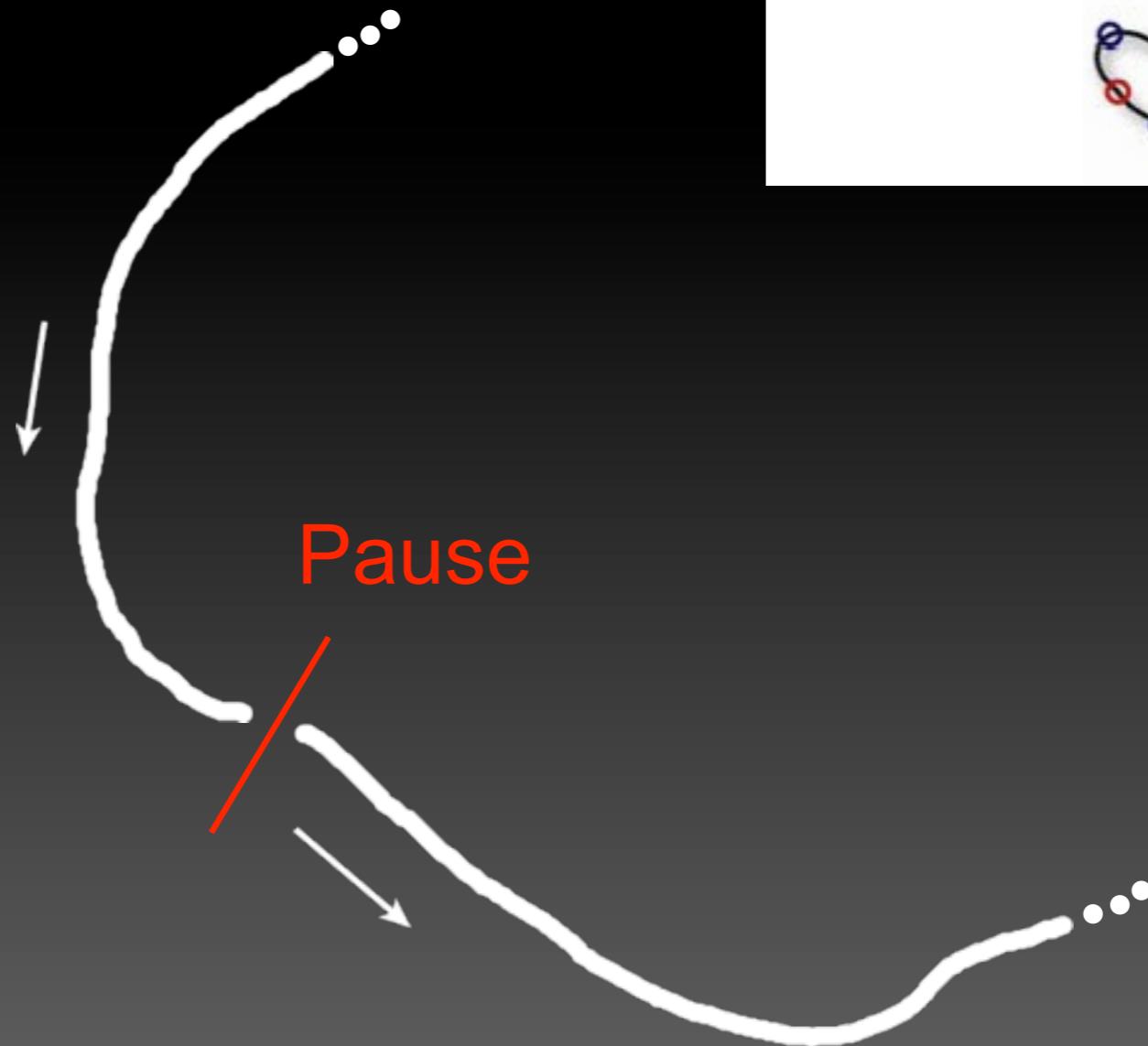
a



- The vestibular system **accumulates noise** when integrating acceleration into a direction estimate

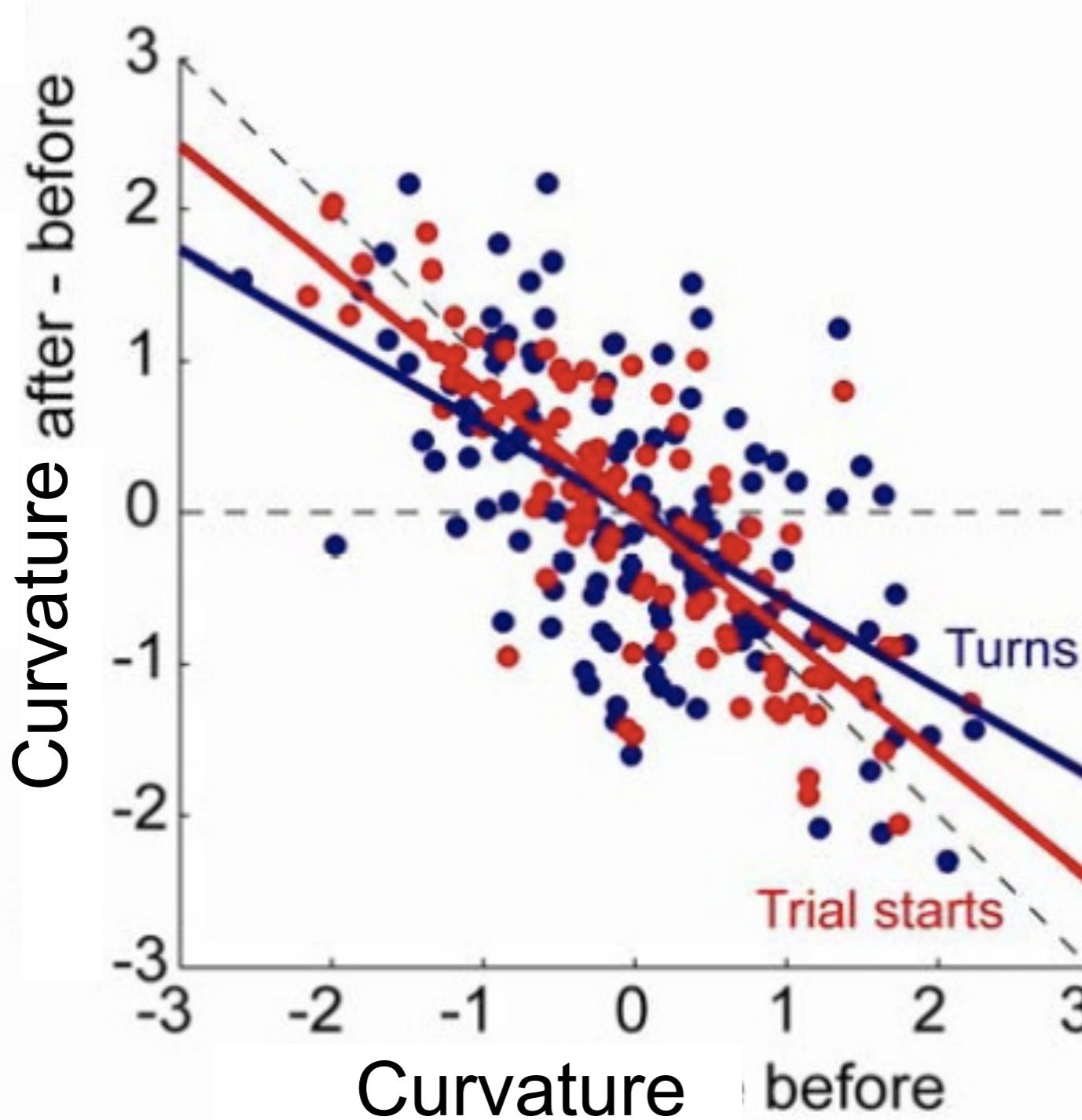
Souman, Frissen, Sreenivasa & Ernst, *Current Biology* (2009)

# Recalibration



Souman, Frissen, Sreenivasa & Ernst, *Current Biology* (2009)

# Recalibration

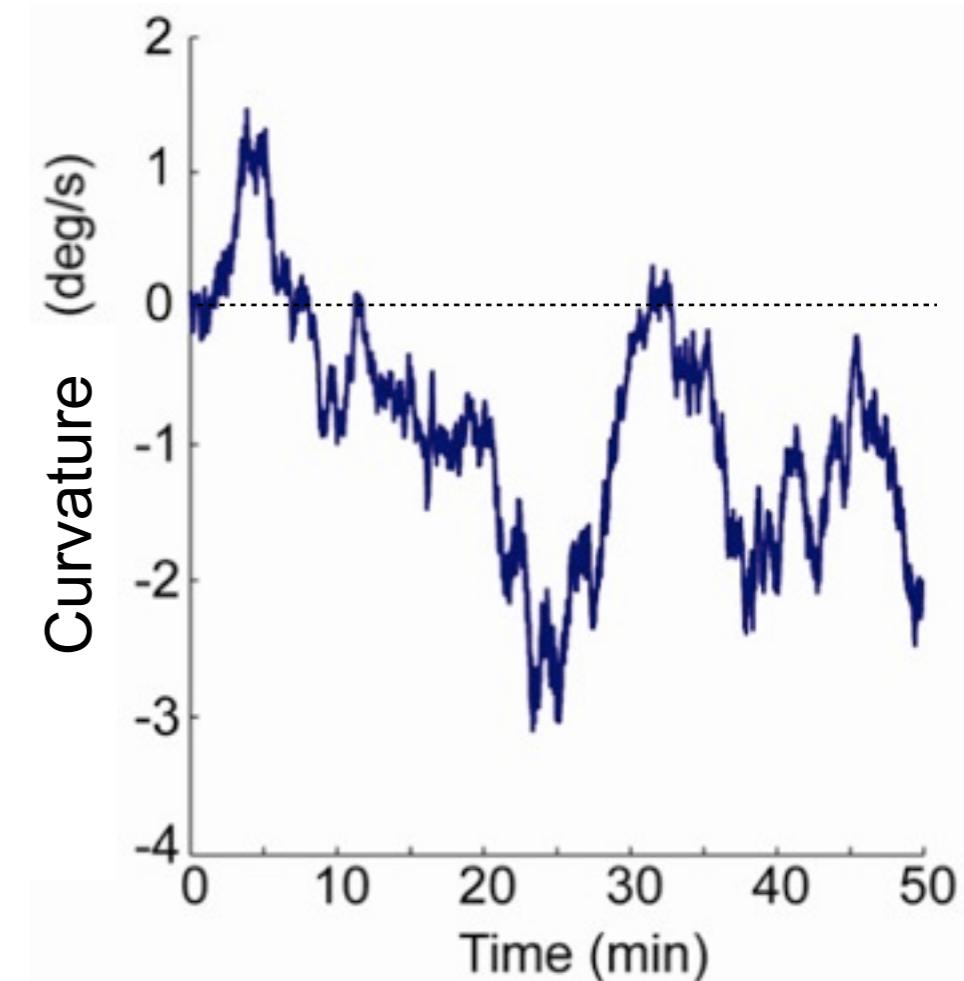
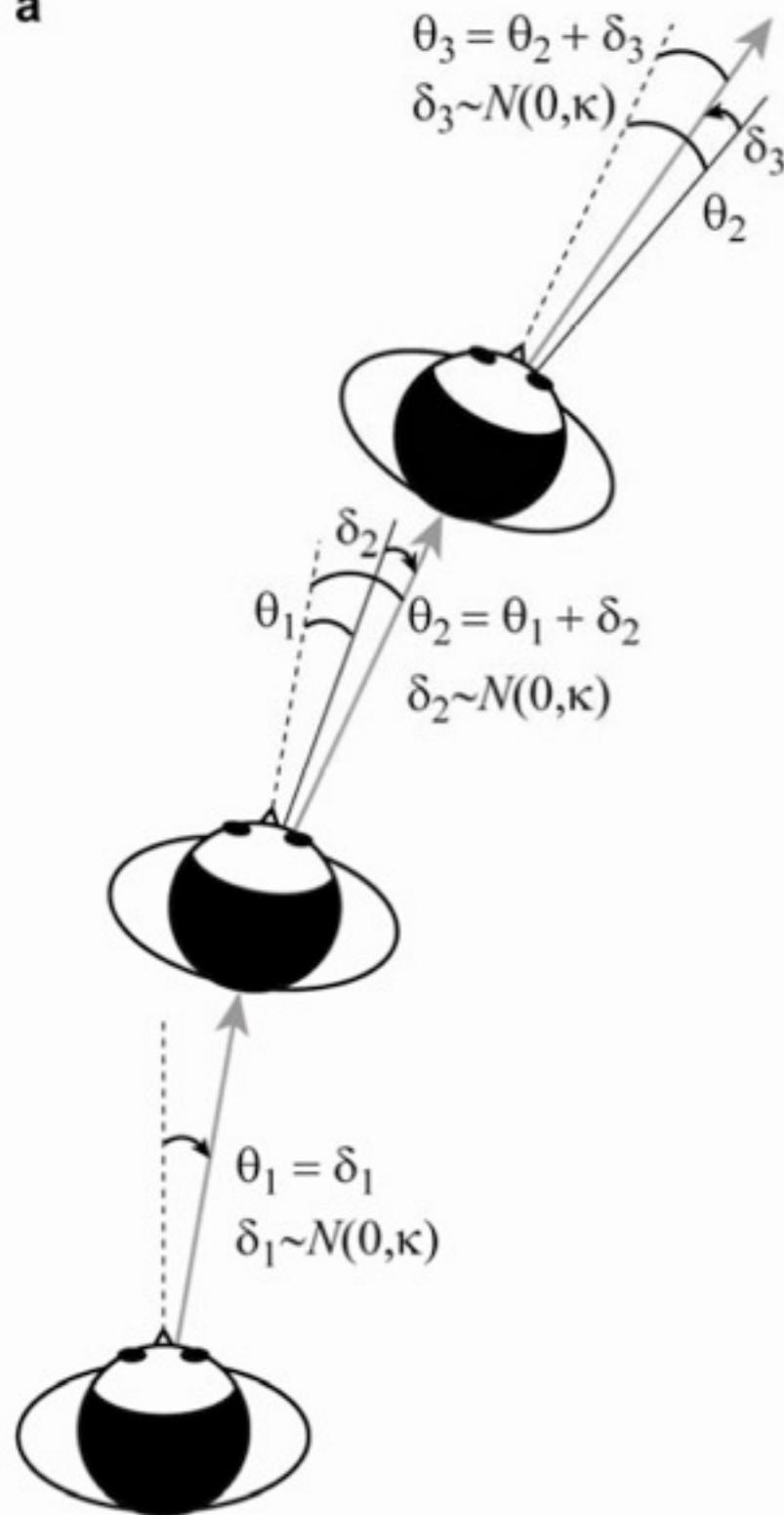


the higher the curvature  
before the break the more it  
is corrected after the break  
-> **recalibration**

Souman, Frissen, Sreenivasa & Ernst, *Current Biology* (2009)

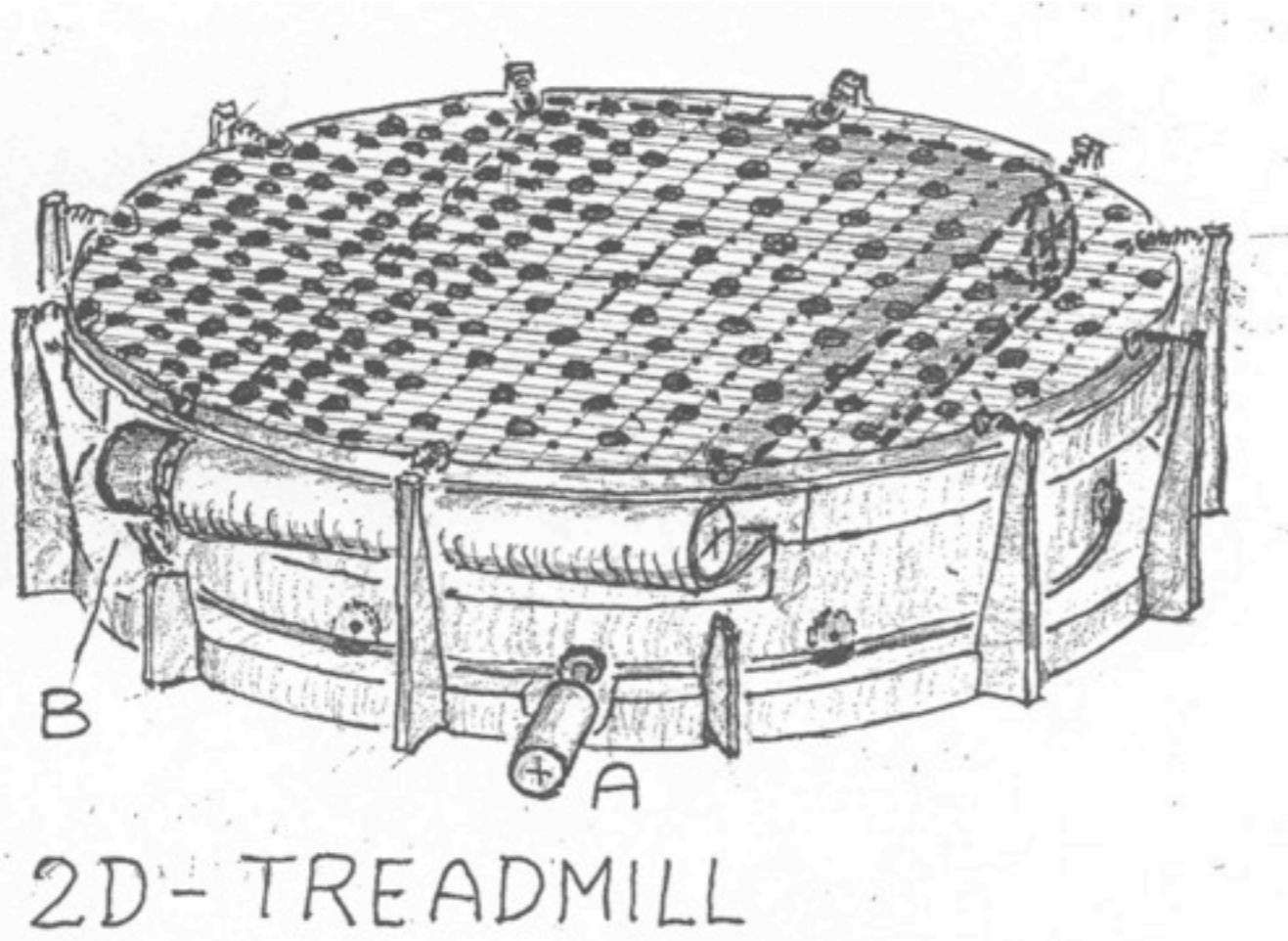
# Accumulation of Noise

a



- The vestibular system **accumulates noise** when integrating rotation rate into a direction estimate.
- This **bias** is automatically **calibrated** when external directional cues, e.g. from vision or touch, are available.



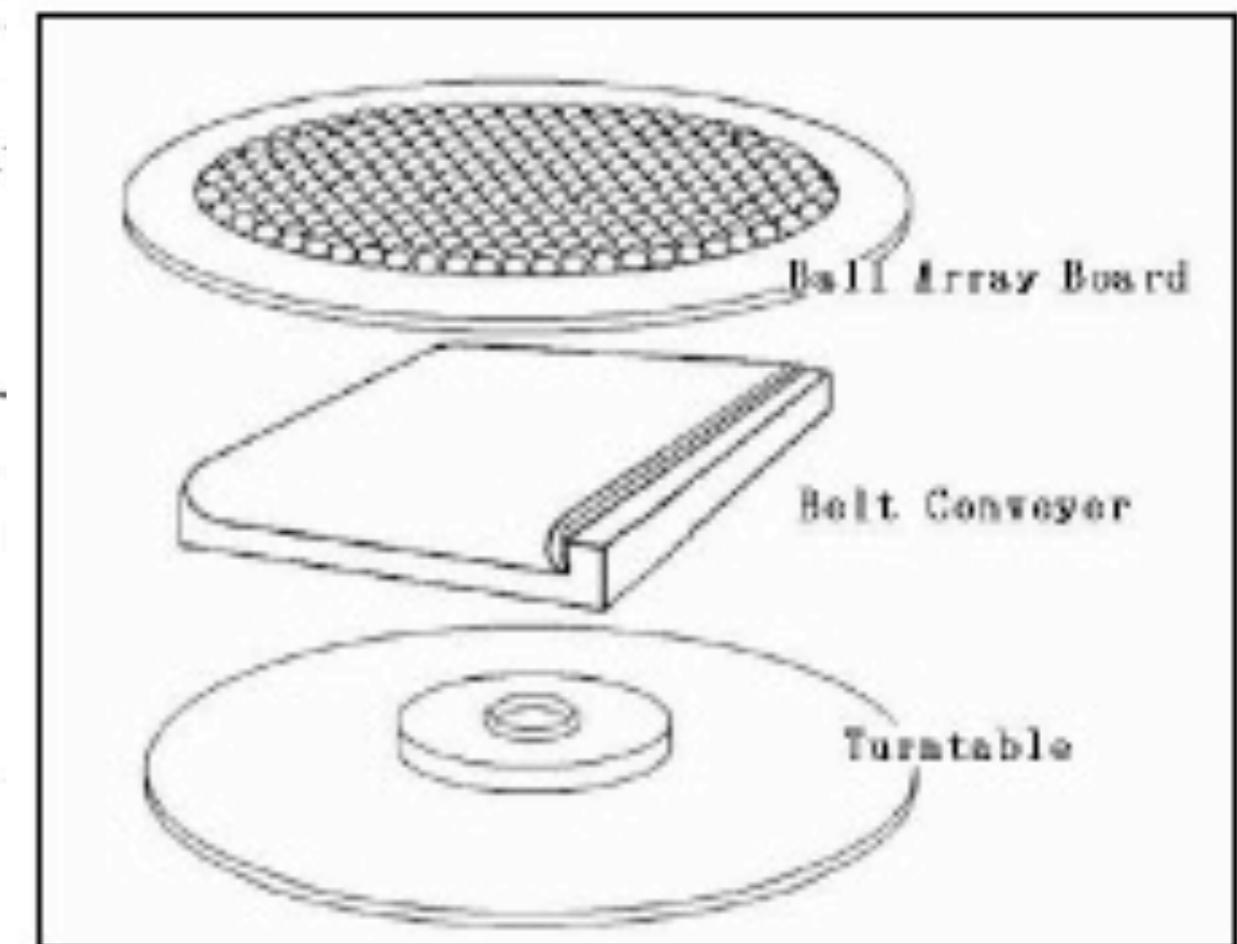


2D-TREADMILL

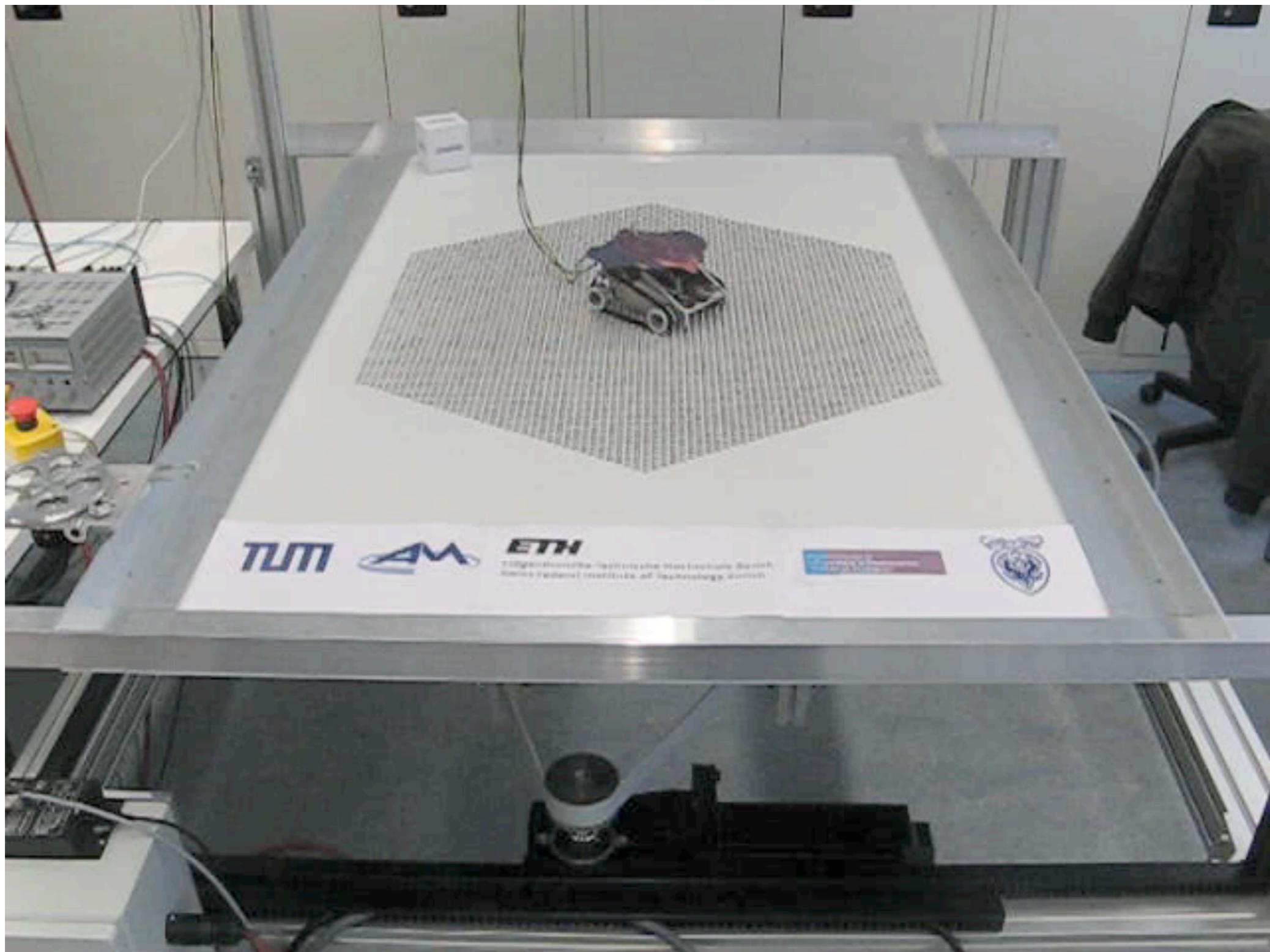
DRIVE A: TURNTABLE

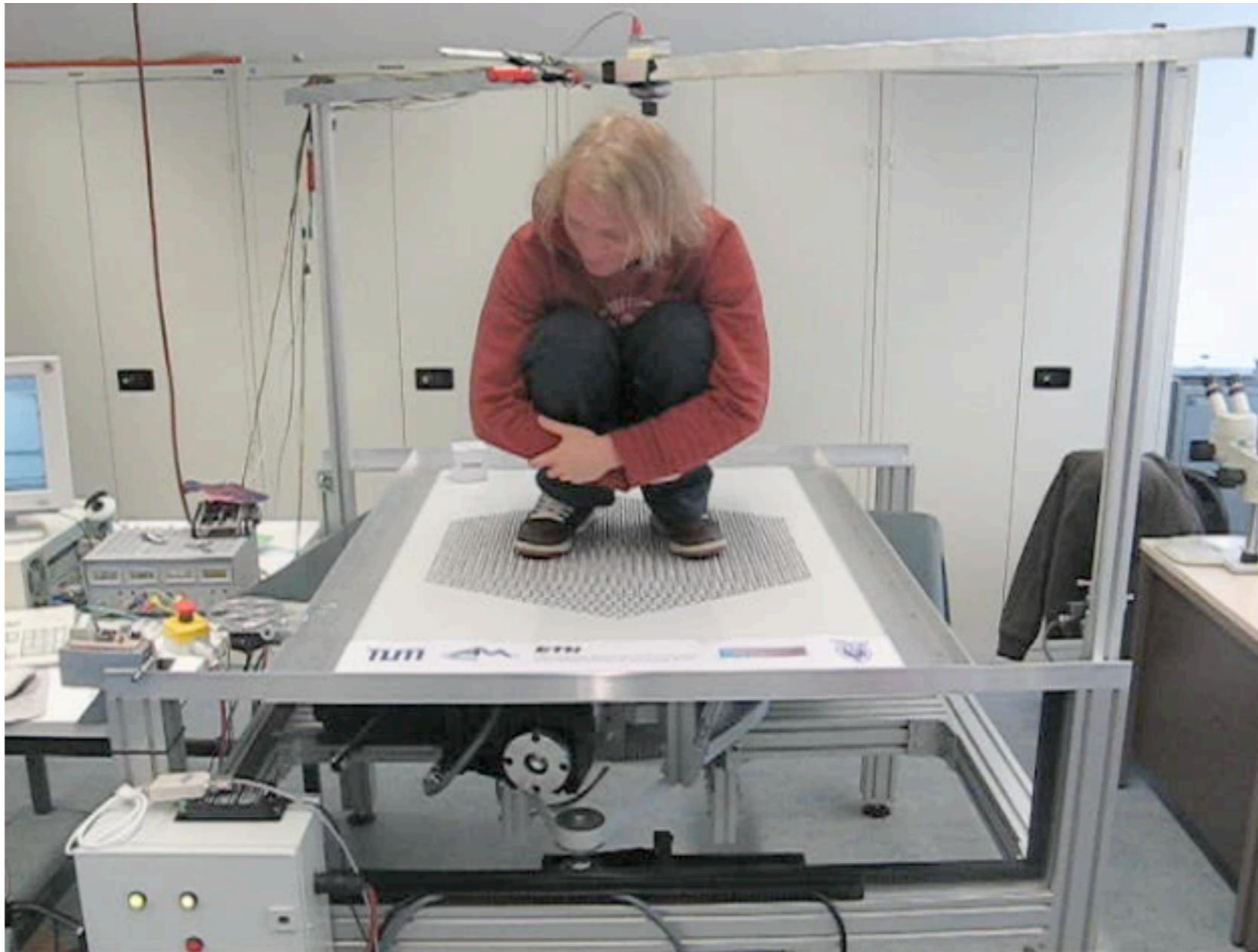
DRIVE B: TRANSMISSION BELT

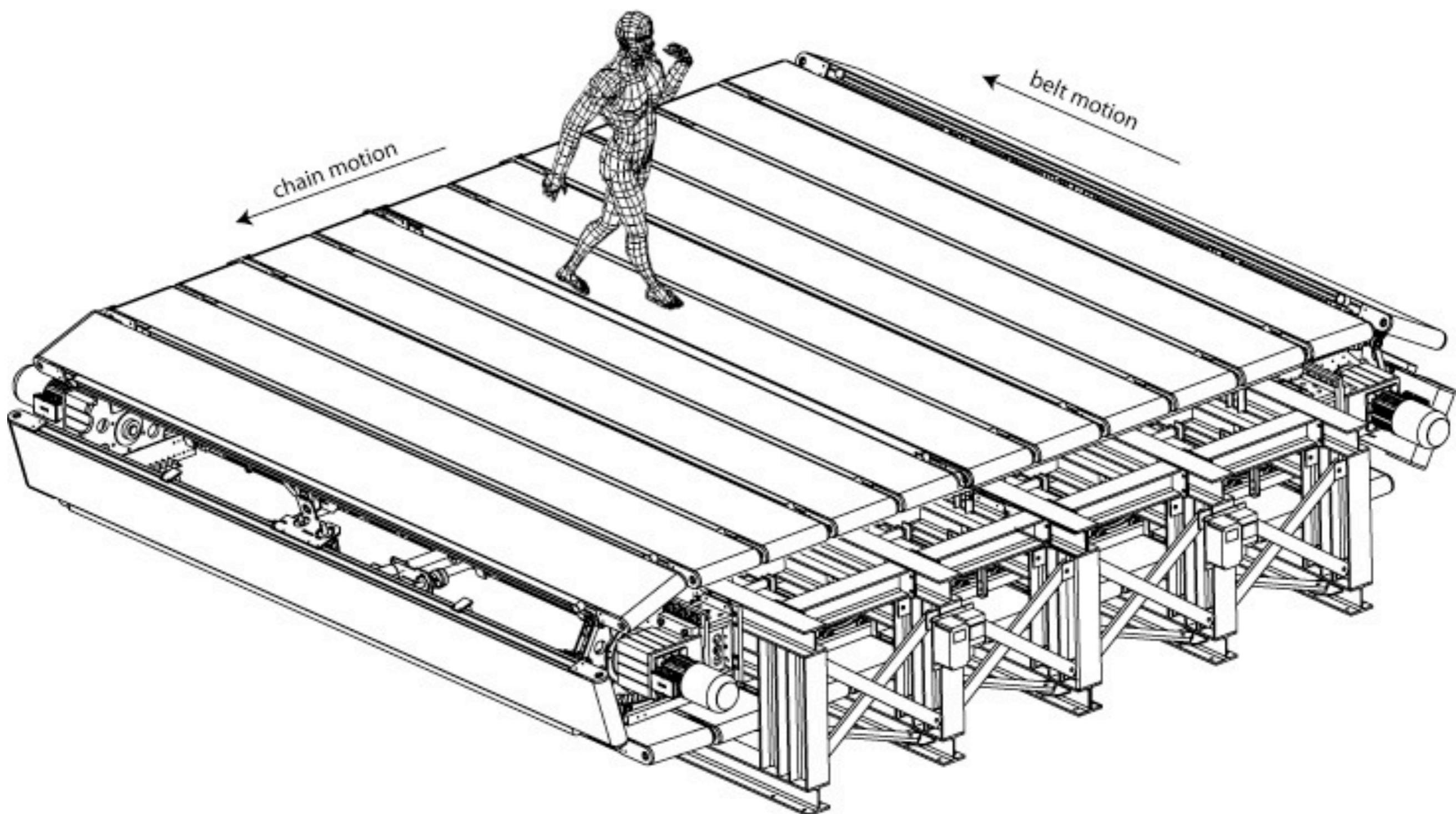
Ernst, Bühlhoff, & Götz (2003)



Nagamori, Wakabayashi, & Ito (2005)





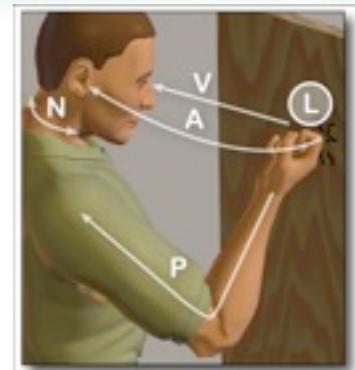


Martin Schwaiger, TU München



# Conclusions

- The brain integrates multisensory information in a **statistically optimal** fashion, taking the variance of the signals into account.



# Acknowledgments

## Collaborators



Massimiliano  
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Souman



Marty  
Banks



Ilya  
Frissen



Johannes  
Burge



Manish  
Sreenivasa



Benjamin  
Backus



Wendy  
Adams



Erich  
Graf



Frank  
Jäkel



Martin  
Schwaiger

## Grants



# Thank you !!!



**[www.kyb.tuebingen.mpg.de/ernstgroup](http://www.kyb.tuebingen.mpg.de/ernstgroup)**

# Integration Model

