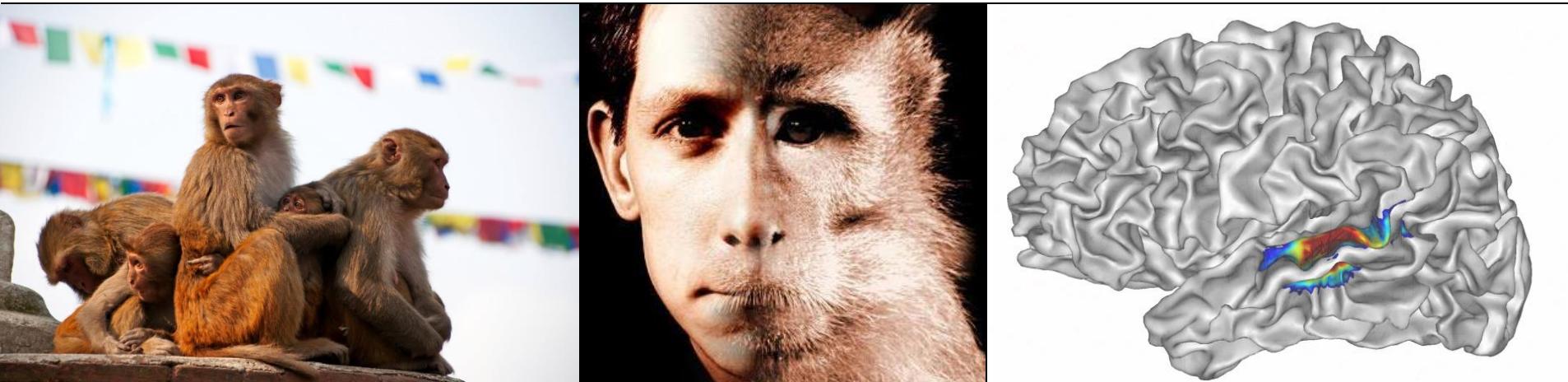


RMN report meeting

Project :

FMRI investigation of voice-selective areas in macaques and humans

Main investigators: Clémentine Bodin, Régis Trapeau, Pascal Belin (INT, Banco)



Thank you !

INT colleagues

Pascal Belin
Olivier Coulon
Régis Trapeau
Sylvain Takerkart
Thomas Brochier
Bastien Cagna
David Meunier
Kep-Kee Loh

Technical support

Bruno Nazarian
Joël Baurberg
Xavier Degiovanni

fMRI center

Jean-Luc Anton
Julien Sein
Bruno Nazarian

External advisors

Chris Petkov
Suliann Ben-Hamed
Wim Vanduffel

PNH staff

Luc Renaud
Marc Martin
Laurence Boes
Emilie Rapha
Frédéric Charlin

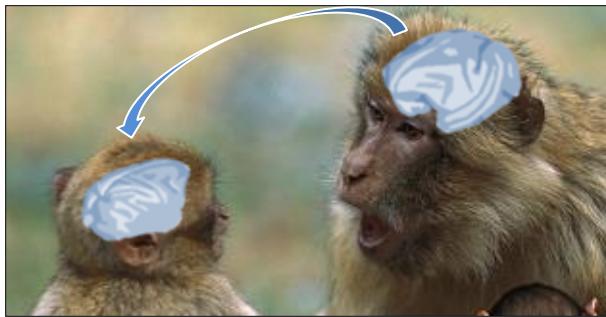
Macques

Elouk
Apache
Maga

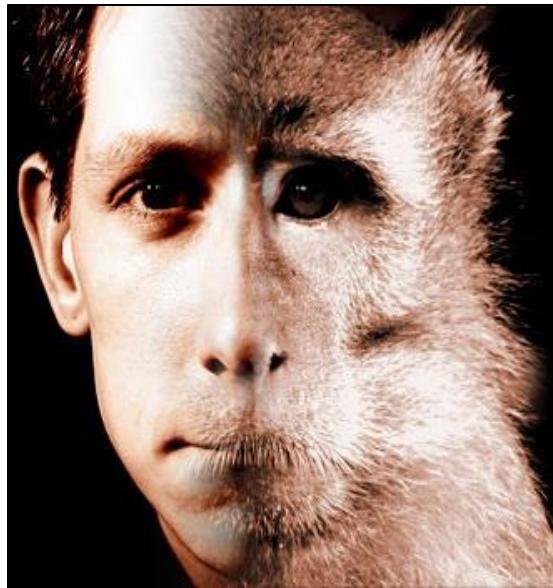


- **Main objective**

Conspecific voice perception



Human / Macaque



Functional MRI

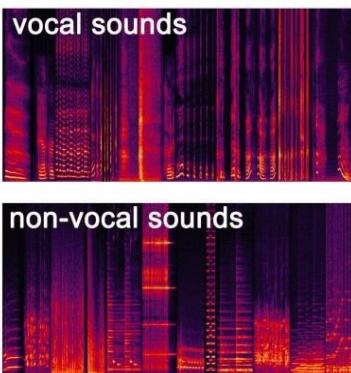
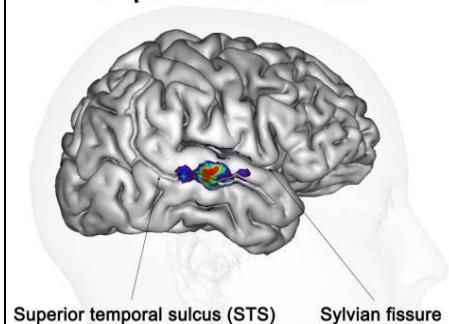


- Identify and compare the cerebral substrate of **CV perception**
- → Understanding common grounds before major changes

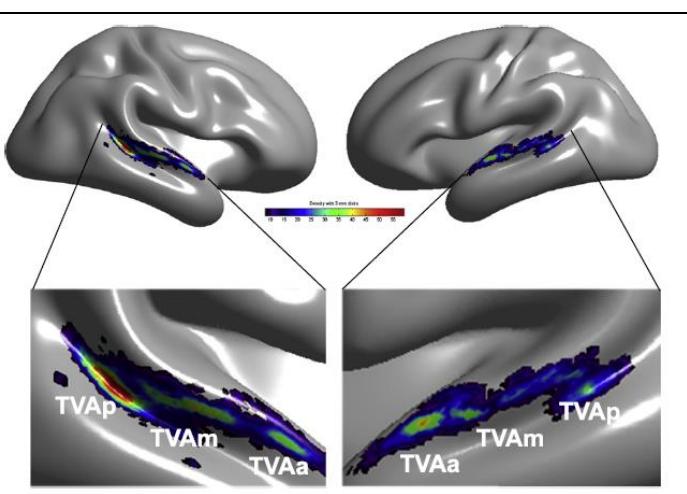
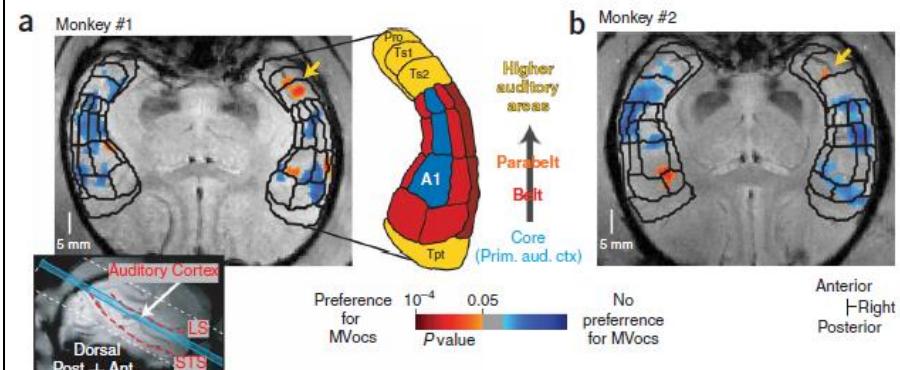
- Previously done

Human

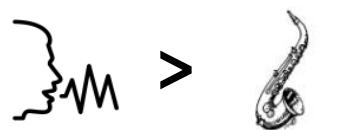
Temporal Voice Areas



Macaque

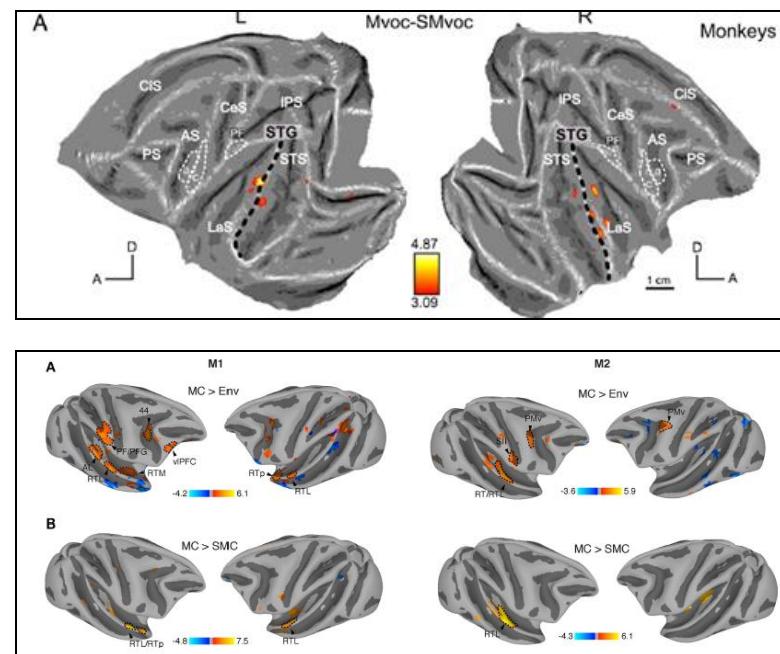


Voice Areas



Voice > Non voice

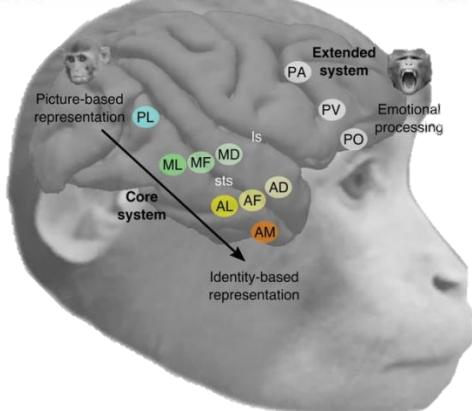
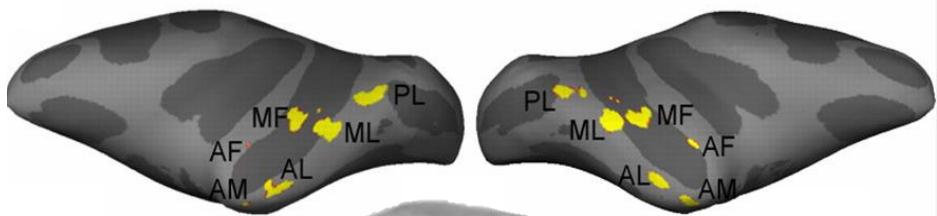
(Env, Altered,
heterospecific..)



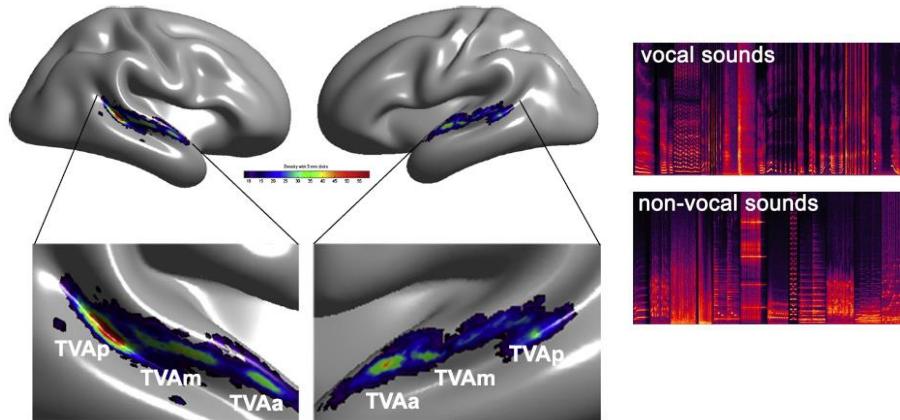
Hypothesis : a « voice patches » cortical organization

The face patch system in primates

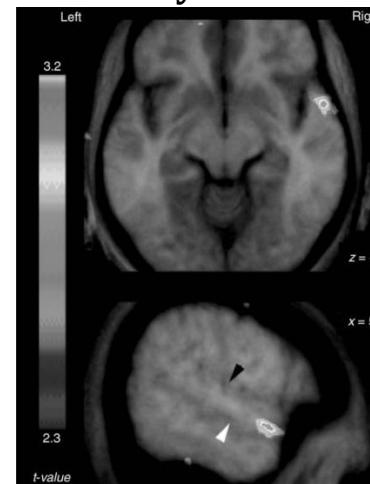
Macaques



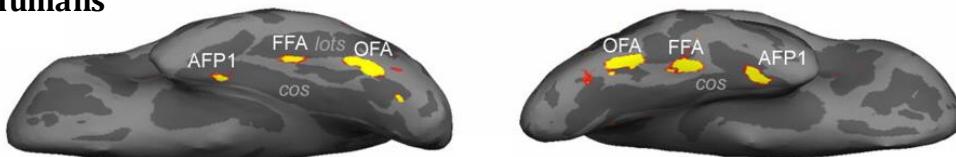
Temporal voice areas in humans



Identity cluster



Humans



Belin et al., 2000; Belin et Zatorre, 2003; Latinus et al., 2013 ;
Pernet et al., 2015

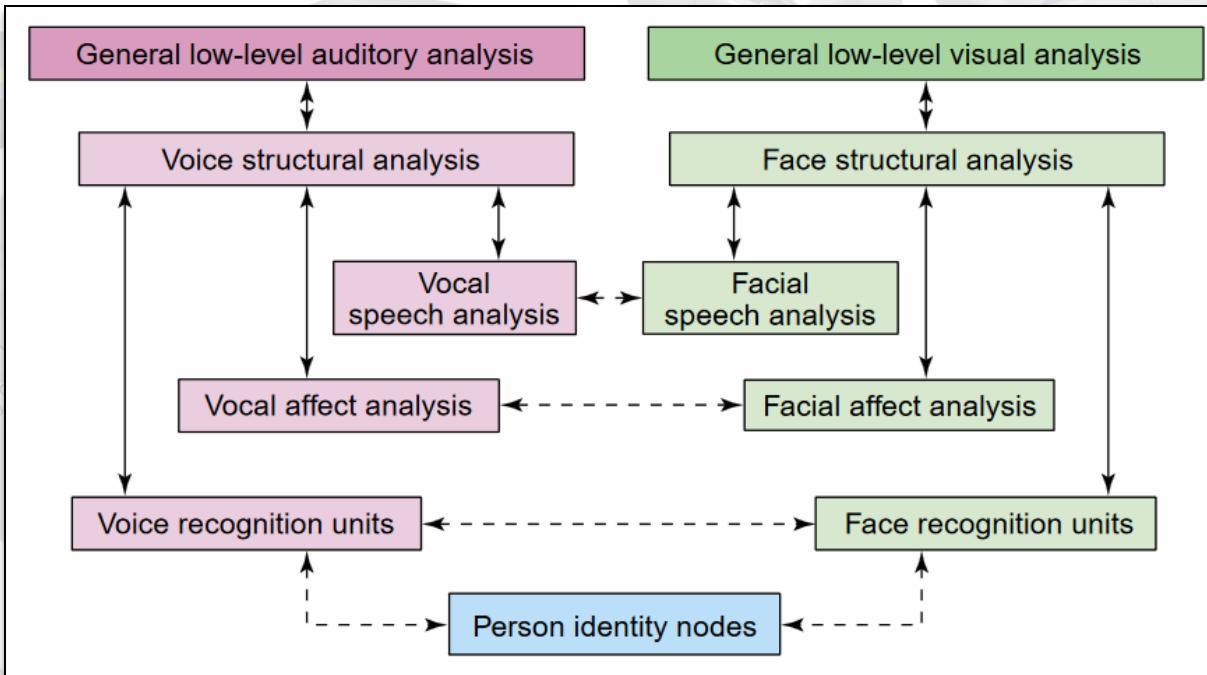
Hypothesis : a « voice patches » cortical organization

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Macaques

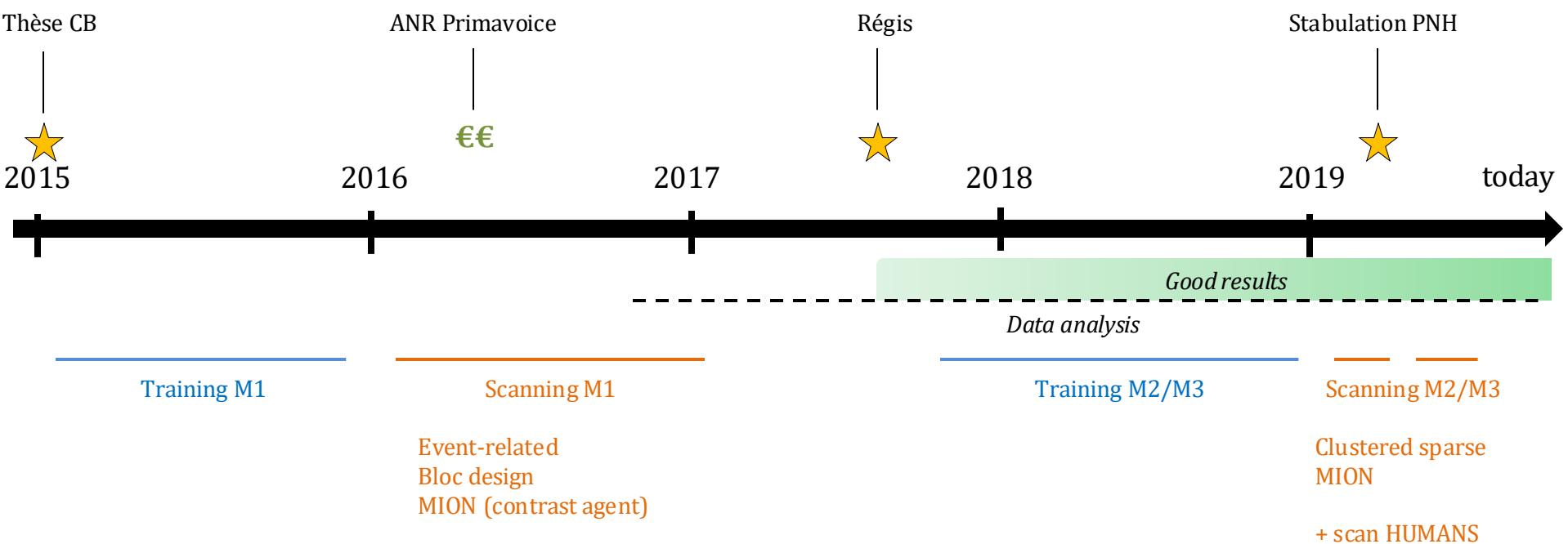
Belin et al. 2004; Yovel et Belin 2013, TICS



Belin et al., 2000; Belin et Zatorre, 2003; Latinus et al., 2013;
Landi et Freiwald, 2017; Tsao et al., 2008

Pernet et al., 2015

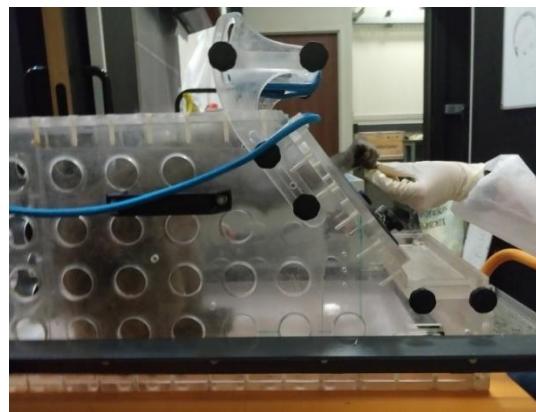
Project overview :



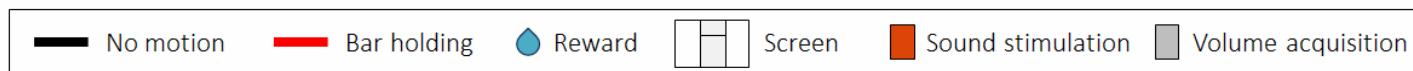
- Daily training (several months to one year per animal)

In a monkey chair , sphinx position

Conditions as close as possible to the real fMRI sessions
(sound stimulation, head fixation, coils, mock scanner...)

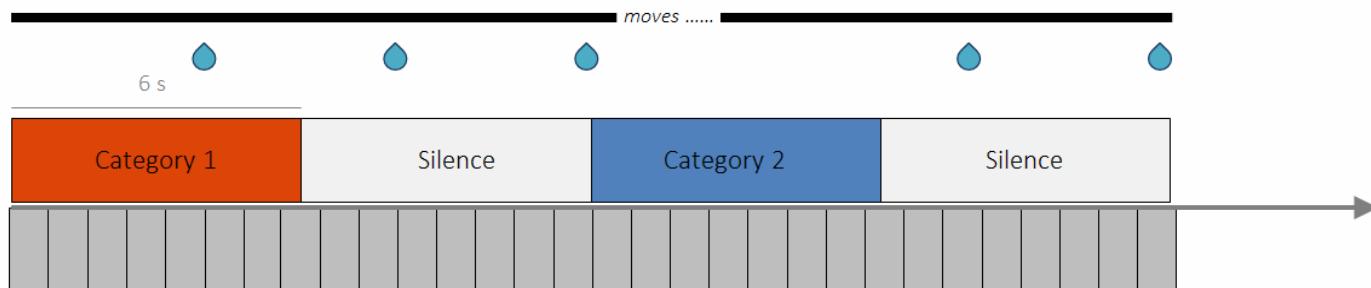


- Task designs



Protocol 1: Bloc design

- Protocol 1 (M1)



Protocol 2: Clustered sparse design



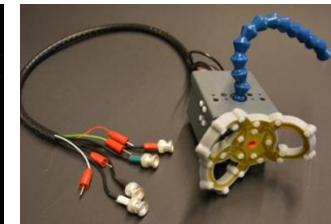
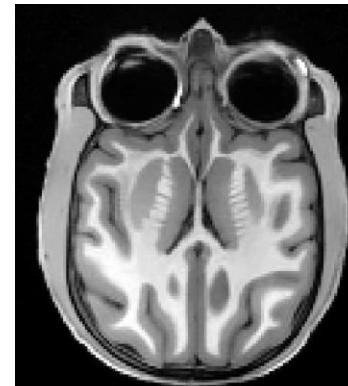
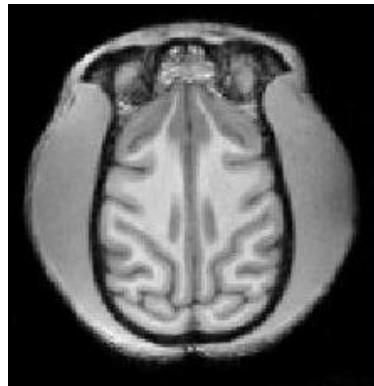
Visual feedback on a screen
→ determines the acquisitions

MONKEY TRAINING AND SCANNING

- Task designs: differences

	Protocol 1	Protocol 2
Animals	M1	M2, M3 , all humans
Contrast agent	No *	Yes (M)
Stimuli categories	H, M, NV	H, M, MT, NV
Stimuli duration	Mean durations (ms): M (400), H(550), NV (536)	Fixed to 500 ms
fMRI design	Block design	Clustered sparse design
Behavior and acquisitions	Independent	Dependent
Func res.	1.5 x 1.5 x 3 mm	1.5 mm iso (M) ; 2.5 mm iso (H)
Coils	Single loop	2x4 ch. Leuven (M) ; 64-ch. Siemens (H)

* But complementary data using MION



- Data acquired

- Protocol 1

No visual feedback

**M1**

10 sessions (no MION)
6 sessions (MION)

- Protocol 2

Visual feedback on a screen
→ determines the acquisitions

**M2**

24 sessions (MION)

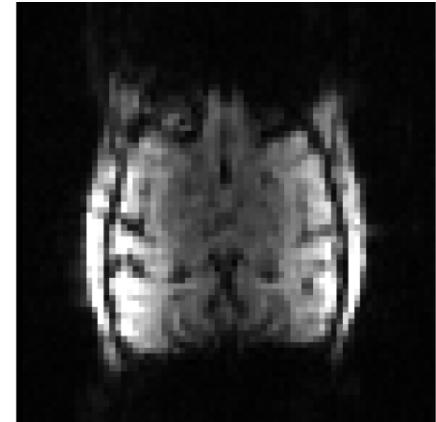
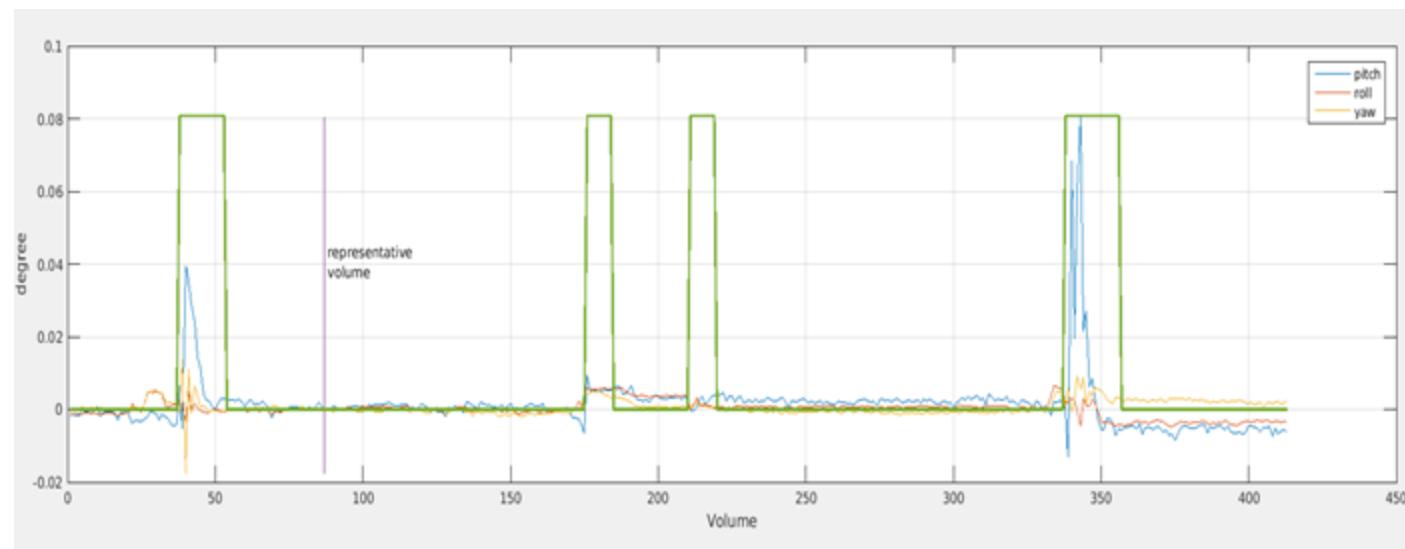
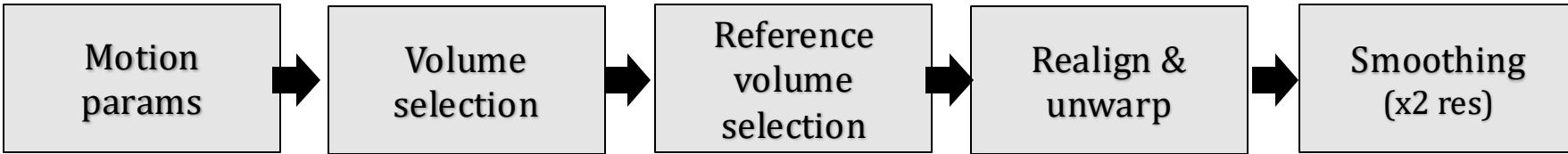
**M3**

22 sessions (MION)

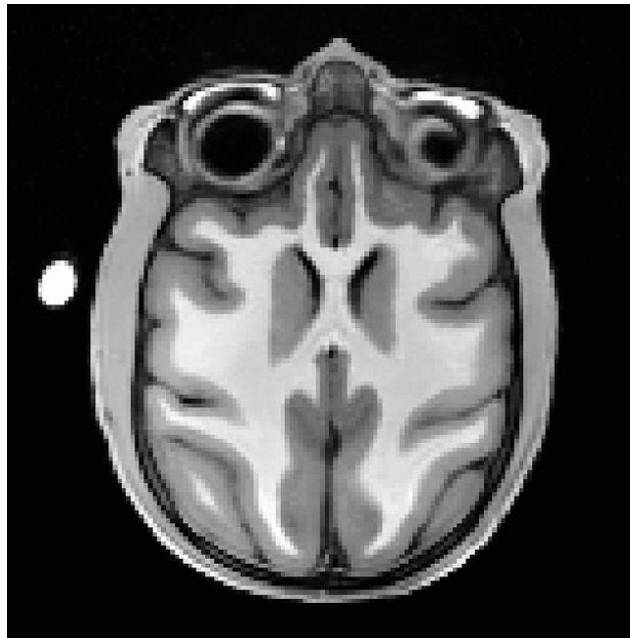
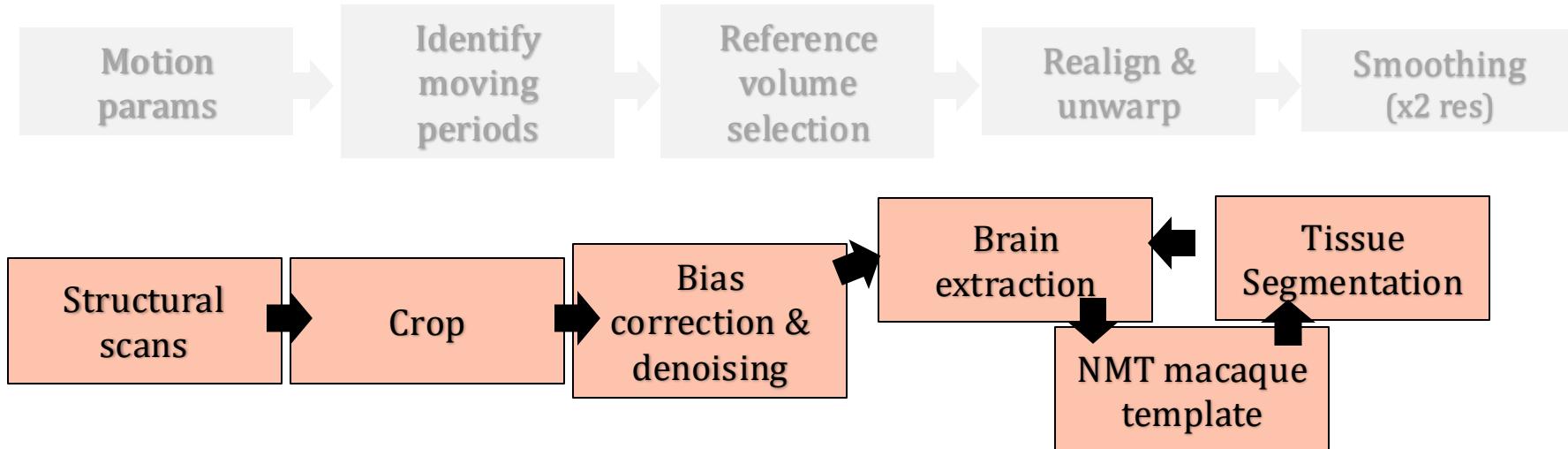
H1-H5

1 session (2 runs)/ subject

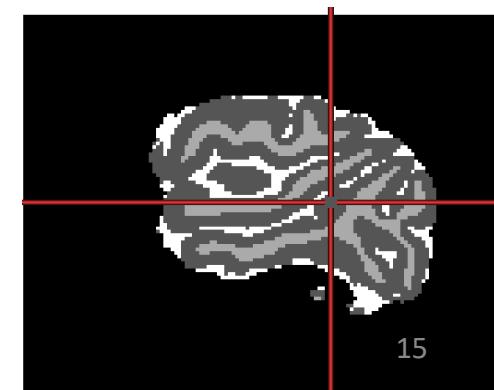
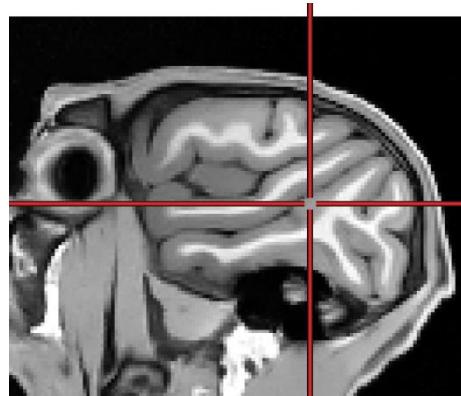
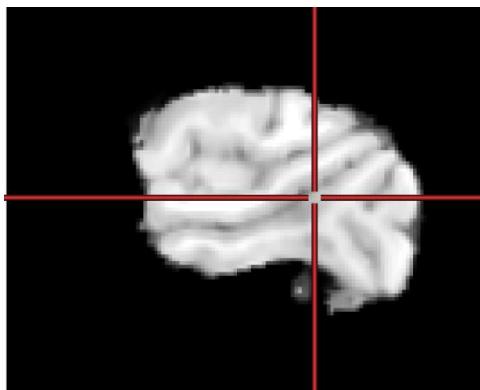
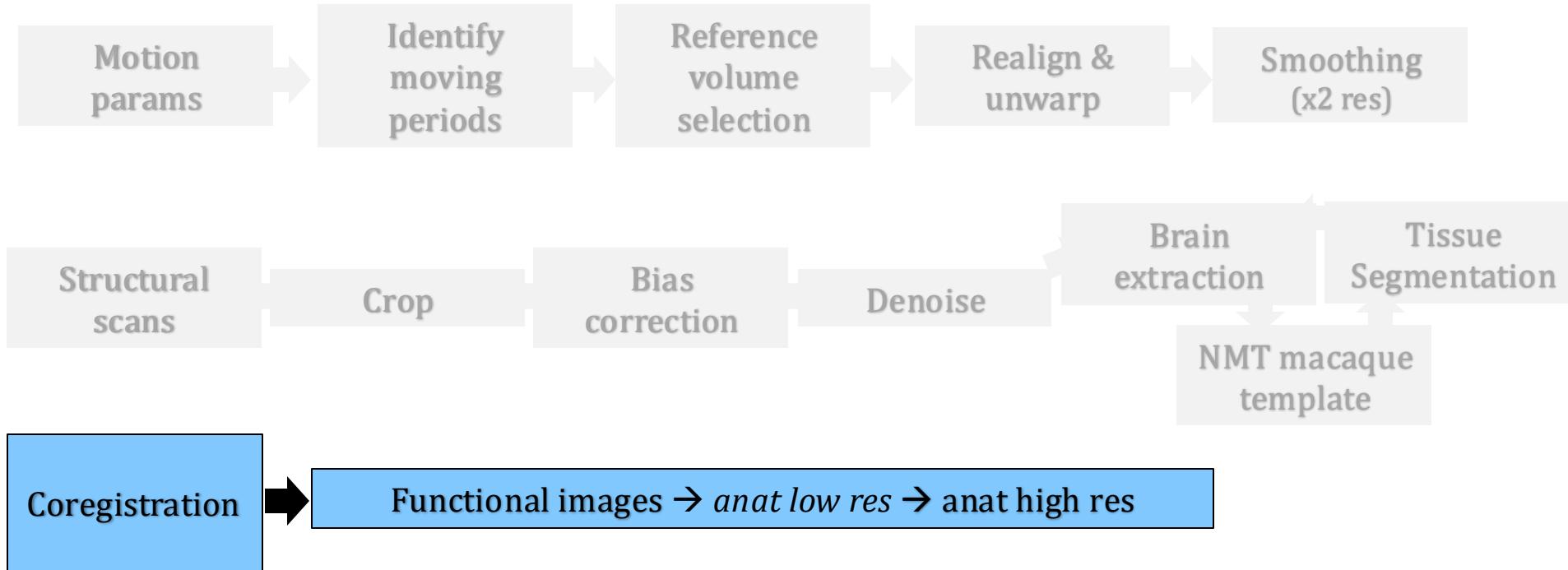
- Data preprocessing



- Data preprocessing



- Data preprocessing

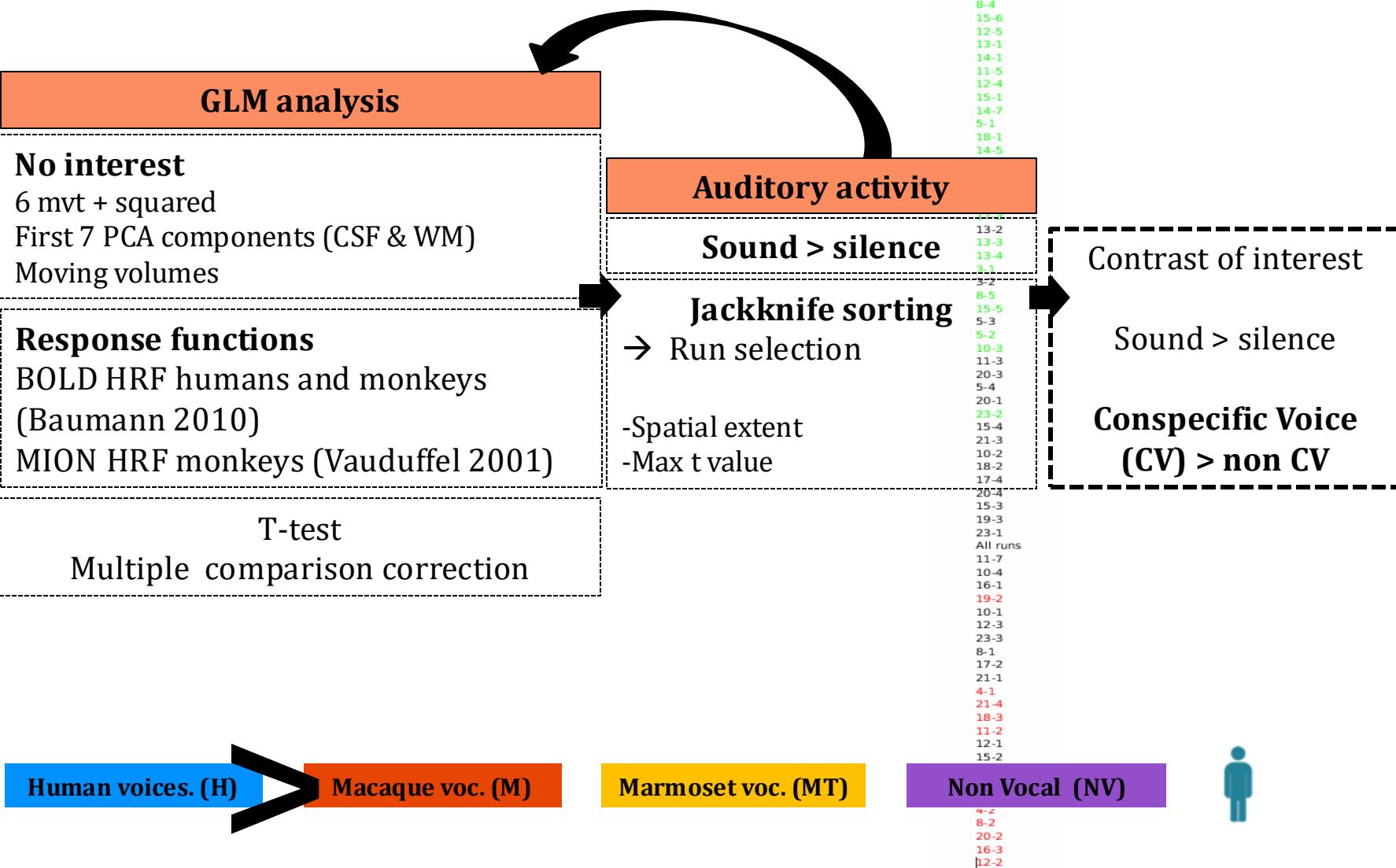


- Data analysis



SPM

FMRISTAT

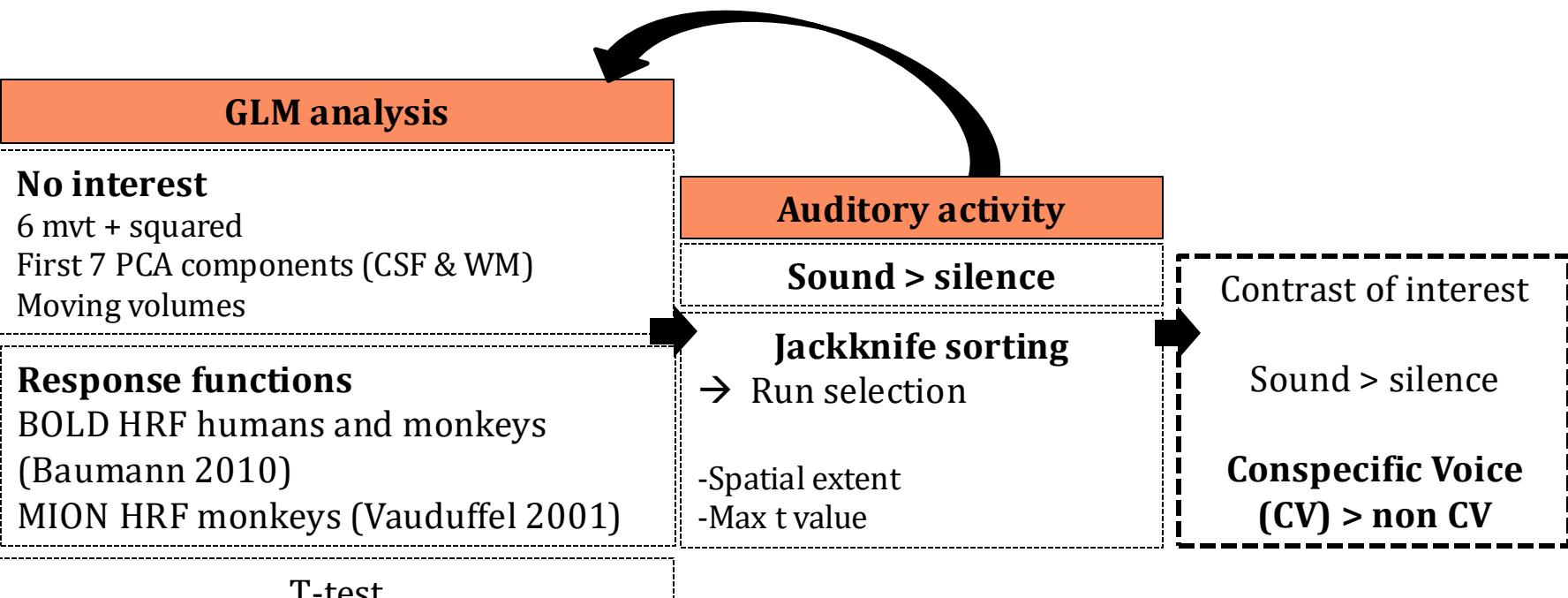


- Data analysis



SPM

FMRISTAT



Macaque voc. (M)

Human voices. (H)

Marmoset voc. (MT)

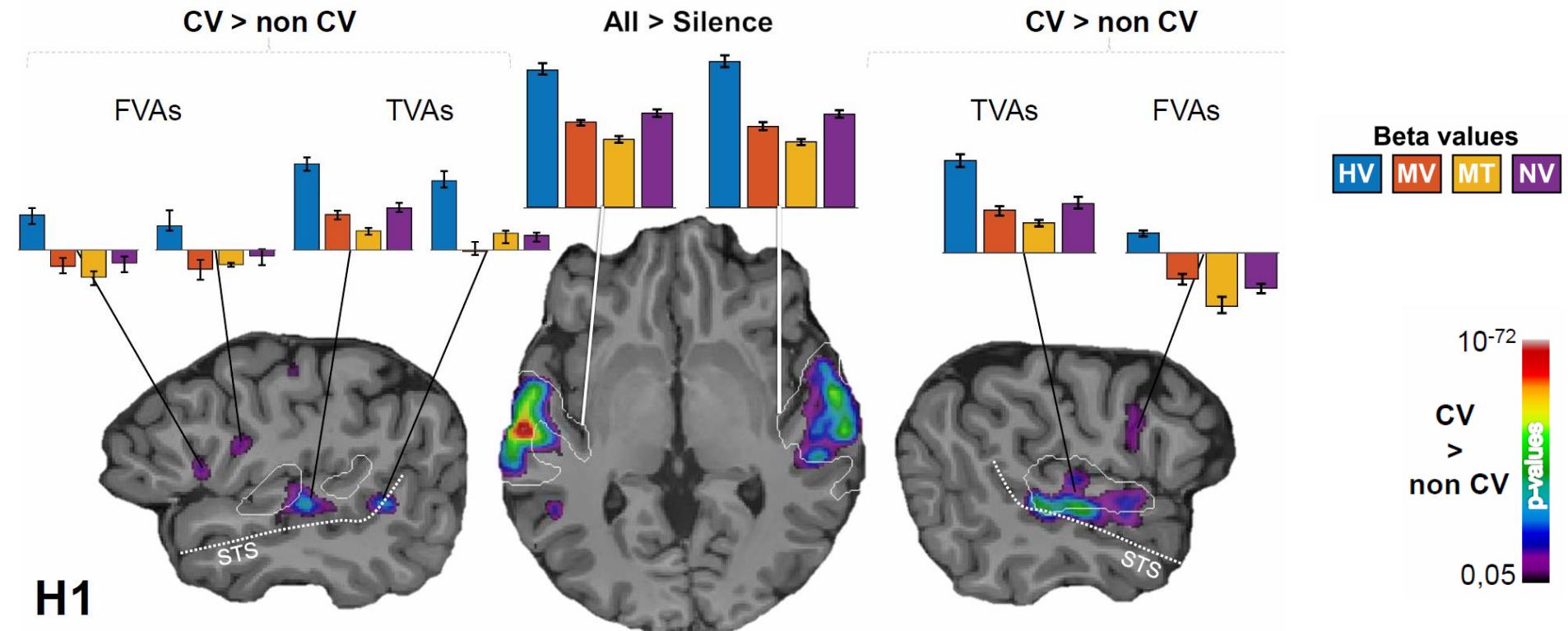
Non Vocal (NV)





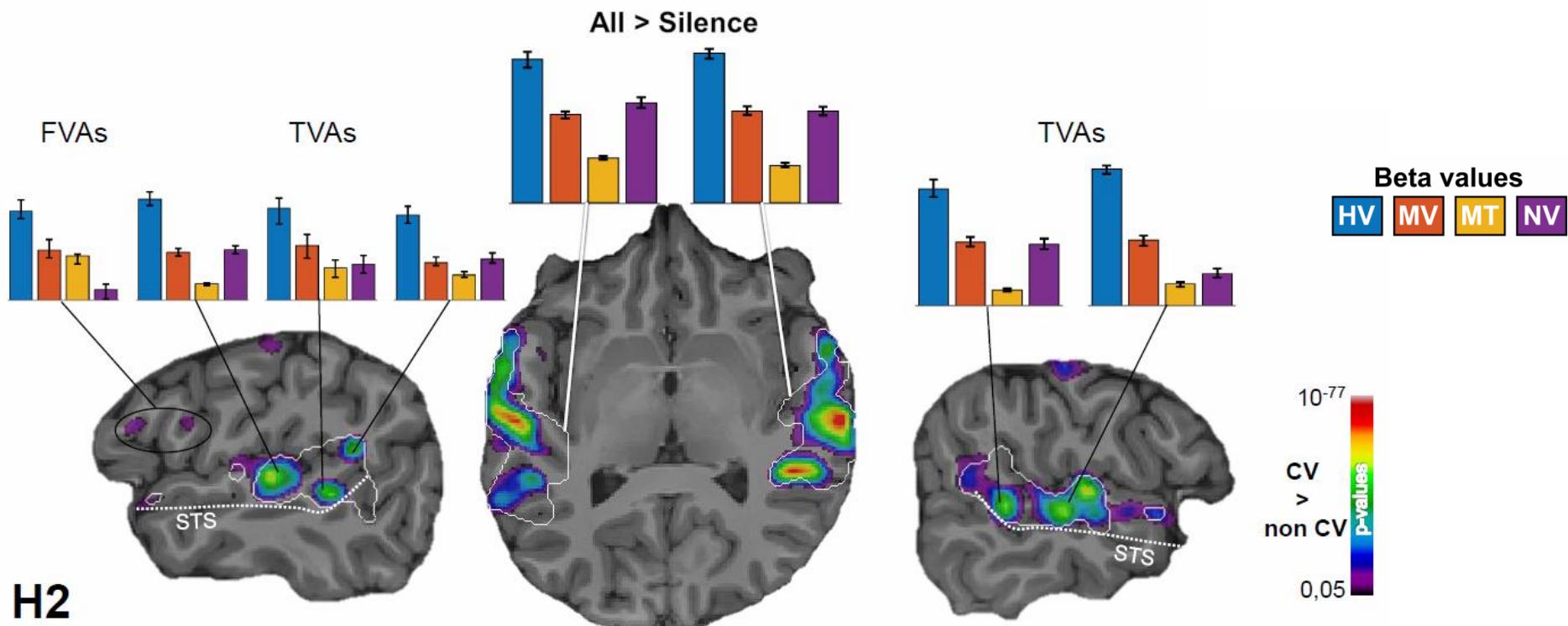
Human voice areas : Conspecific voice (H) > non CV (M+MT+NV)

Recruits **Temporal voice areas (TVAs)** (Belin et al. 2000; Pernet et al. 2015) and
Frontal Voice Areas (FVAs) (Aglieri et al. 2018)





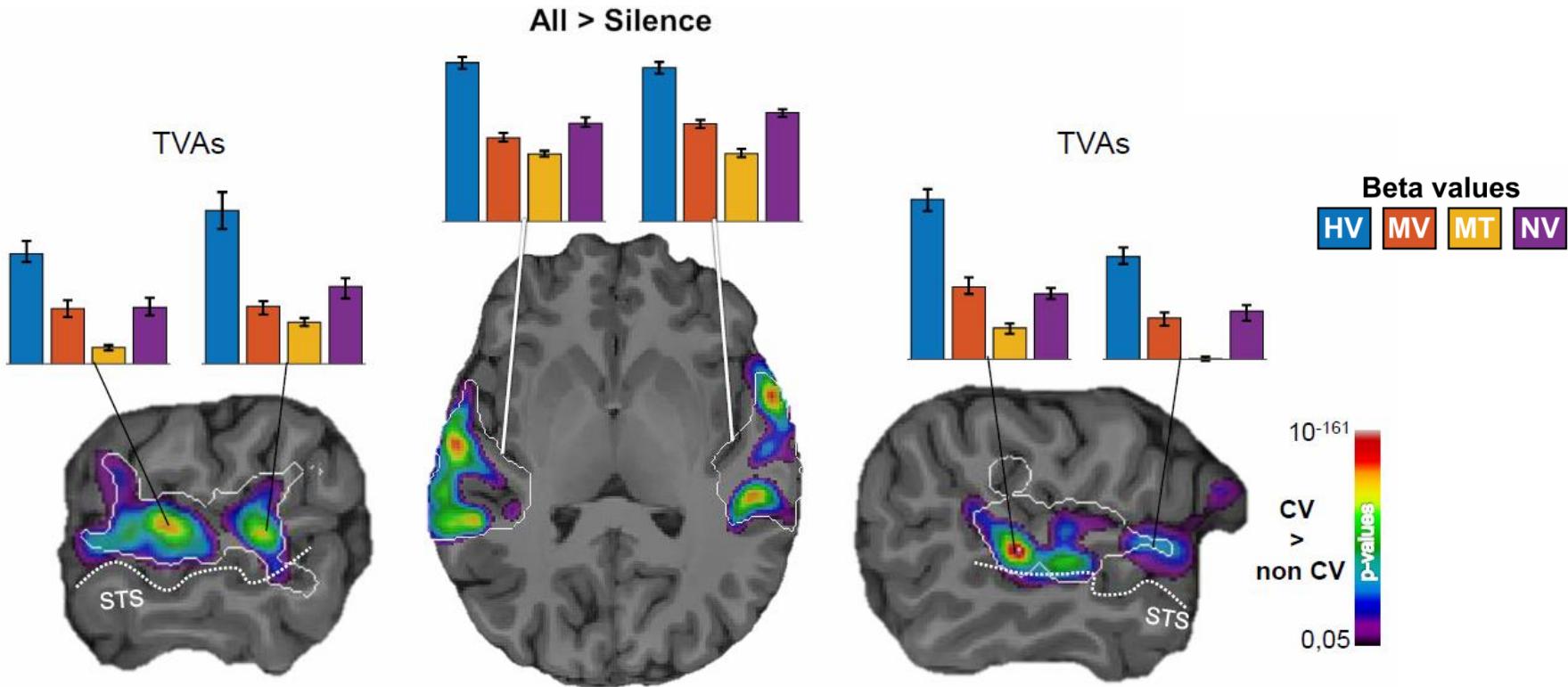
Human voice areas : Conspecific voice (H) > non CV (M+MT+NV)





Human voice areas : Conspecific voice (H) > non CV (M+MT+NV)

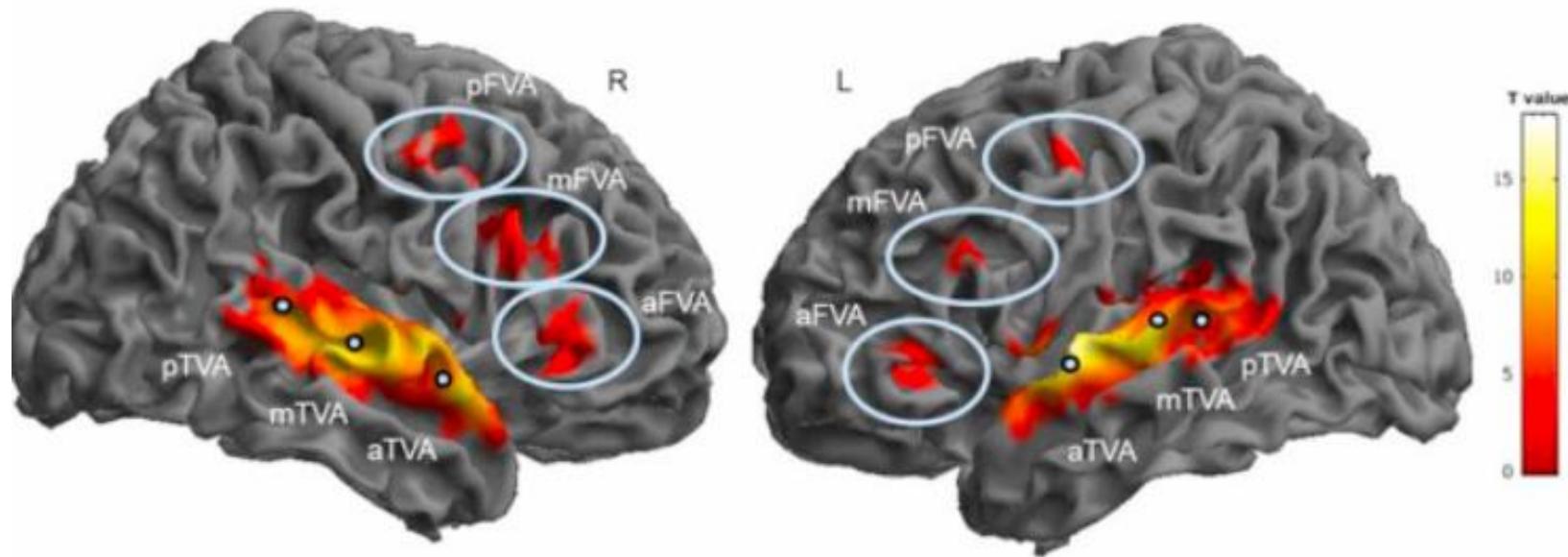
H3





Close to what has been observed at the group level !

Aglieri et al. (2018) ; n=92



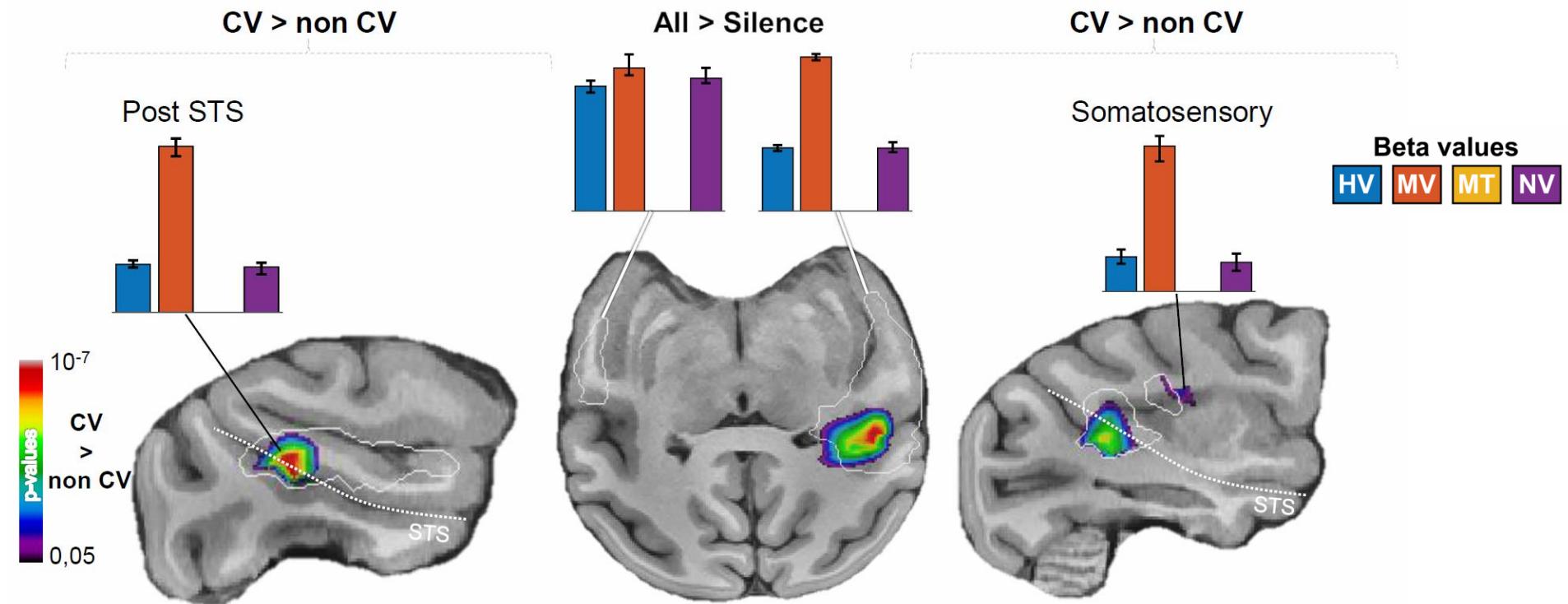
Voice patch	Coordinates (x y z)	Labelling – Anatomy toolbox	Labelling – Harvard Oxford atlas
Right aTVA	58 2 -8	Temporal pole	STG anterior division
Right mTVA	58 -20 -2	STG	STG posterior division
Right pTVA	50 -32 4	STG	STG posterior division
Right aFVA	54 32 0	IFG (triangularis)	IFG (triangularis)
Right mFVA	48 18 24	IFG (triangularis)	IFG (opercularis)
Right pFVA	51 -2 48	Precentral gyrus	Precentral gyrus

Voice patch	Coordinates (x y z)	Labelling – Anatomy toolbox	Labelling – Harvard Oxford atlas
Left aTVA	-62 -4 0	STG	STG anterior division
Left mTVA	-66 -28 4	MTG	STG posterior division
Left pTVA	-58 -38 6	MTG	STG posterior division
Left aFVA	-39 27 -3	IFG (orbitalis)	IFG (orbitalis)
Left mFVA	-48 16 21	IFG (opercularis)	IFG (opercularis)
Left pFVA	-52 -8 48	Postcentral gyrus	Precentral gyrus



Monkey voice areas : Conspecific voice (M) > non CV (H+MT+NV)

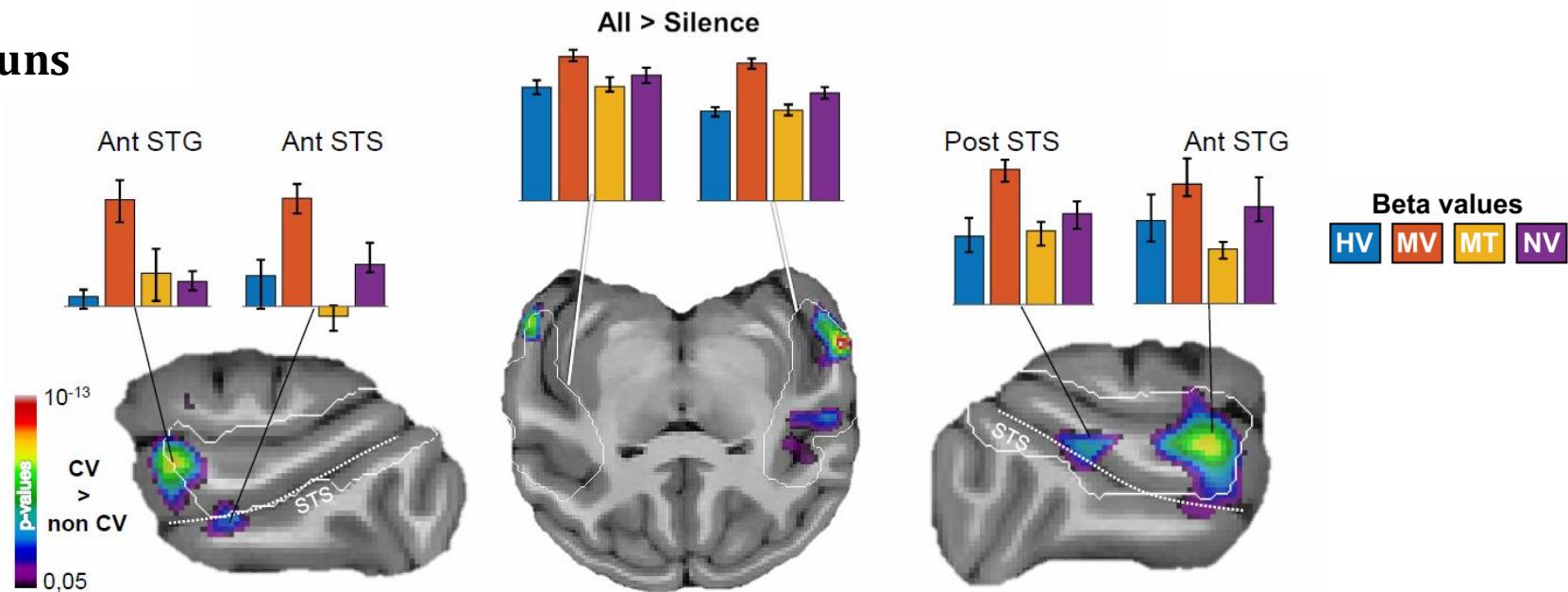
M1



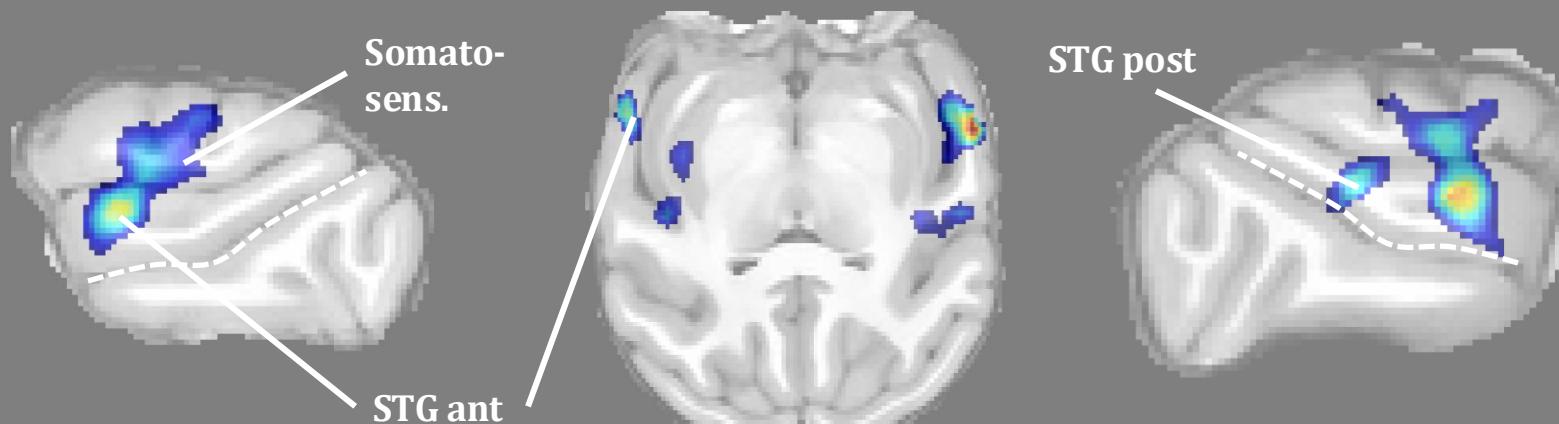


Monkey voice areas : Conspecific voice (M) > non CV (H+MT+NV)

M2: 26 runs



M2: 51 runs



Axial view



Left

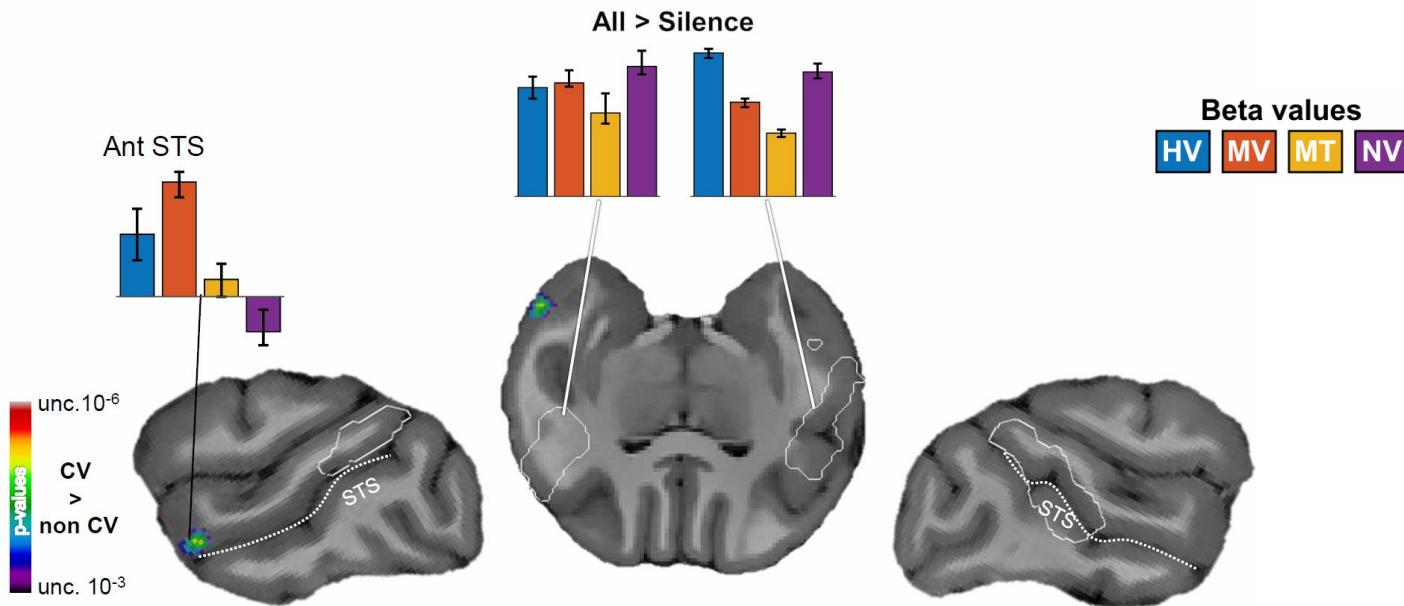


Sagittal view

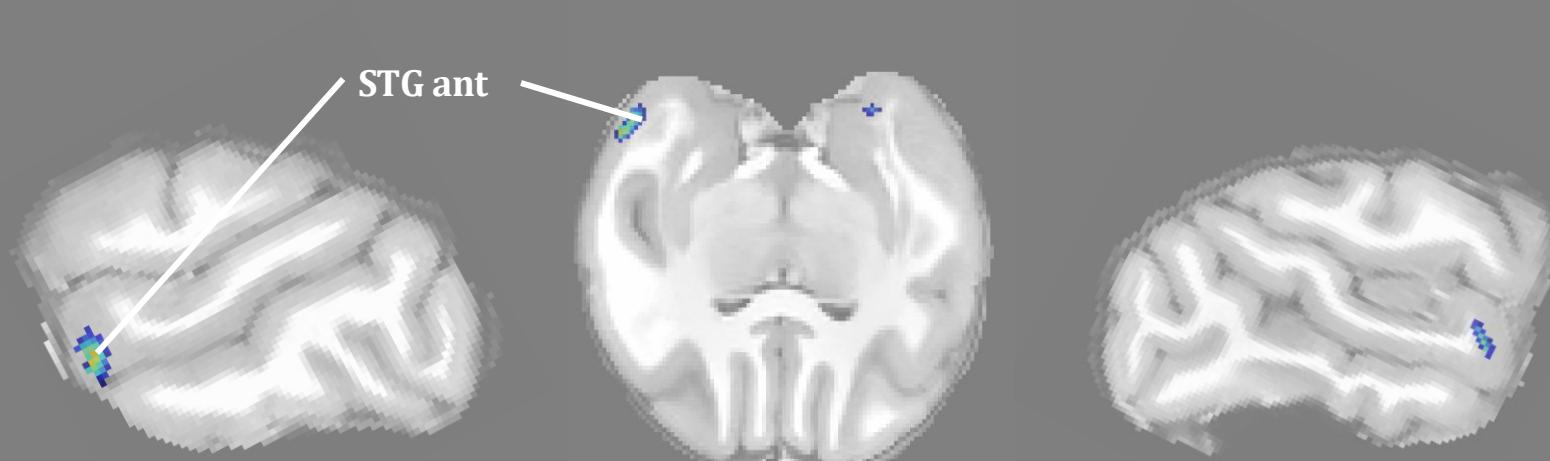


Monkey voice areas : Conspecific voice (M) > non CV (H+MT+NV)

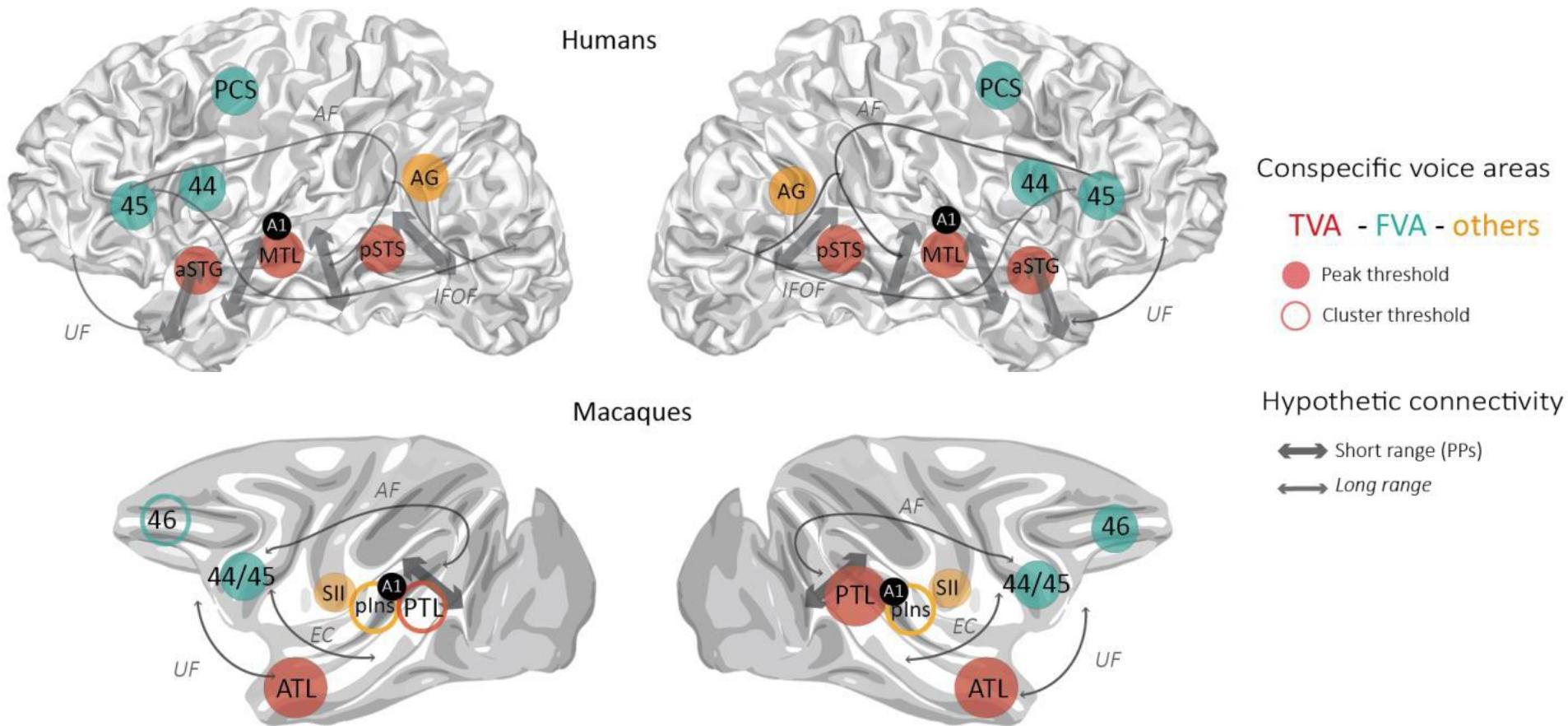
M3: 42 runs



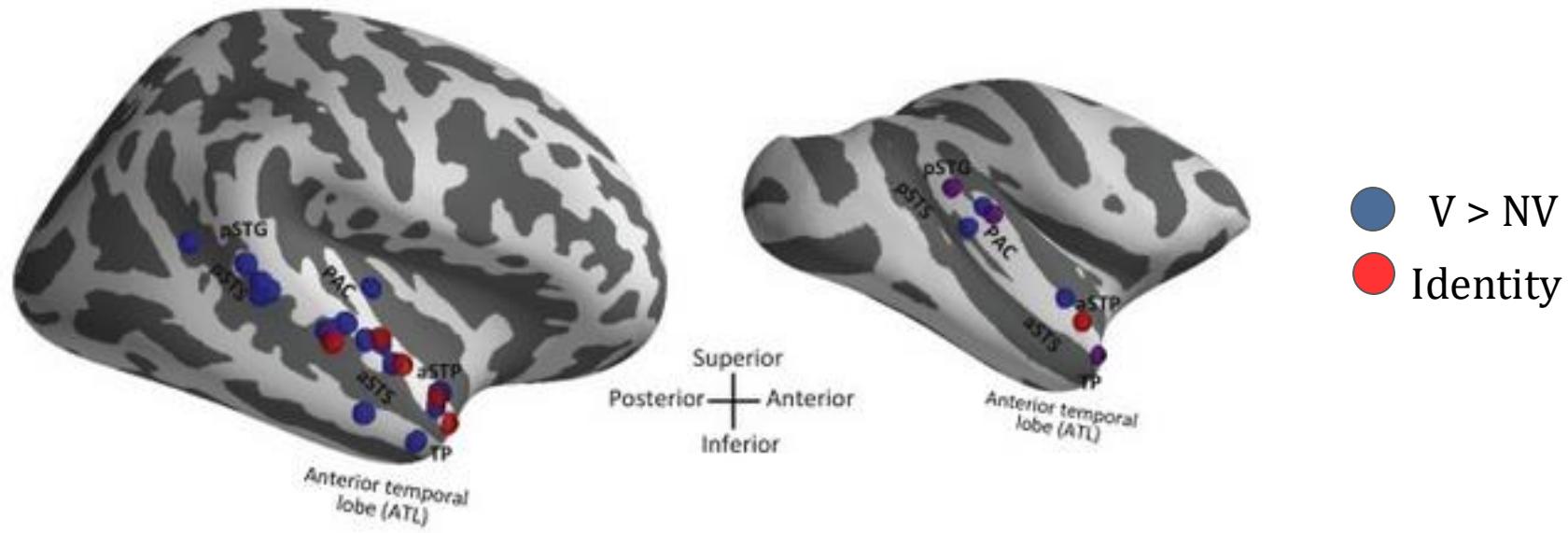
M3: 68 runs



Conspecific Voice areas



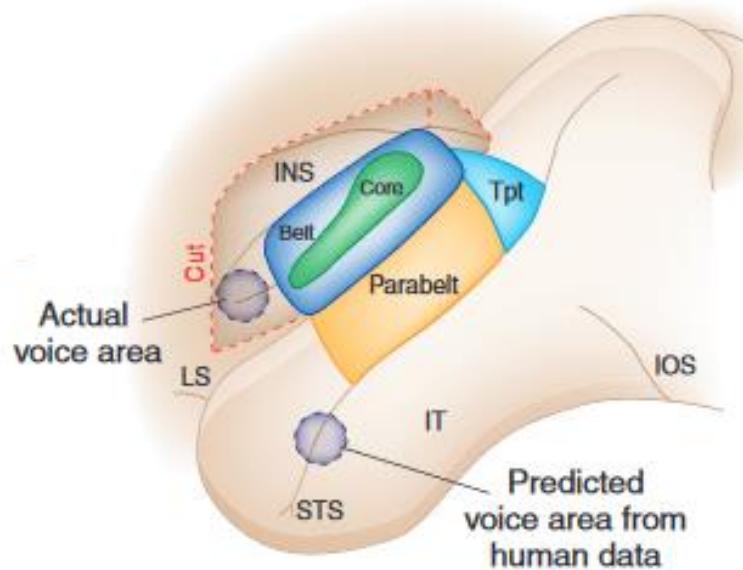
Consistency with voice areas in the literature :



Perrodin 2015

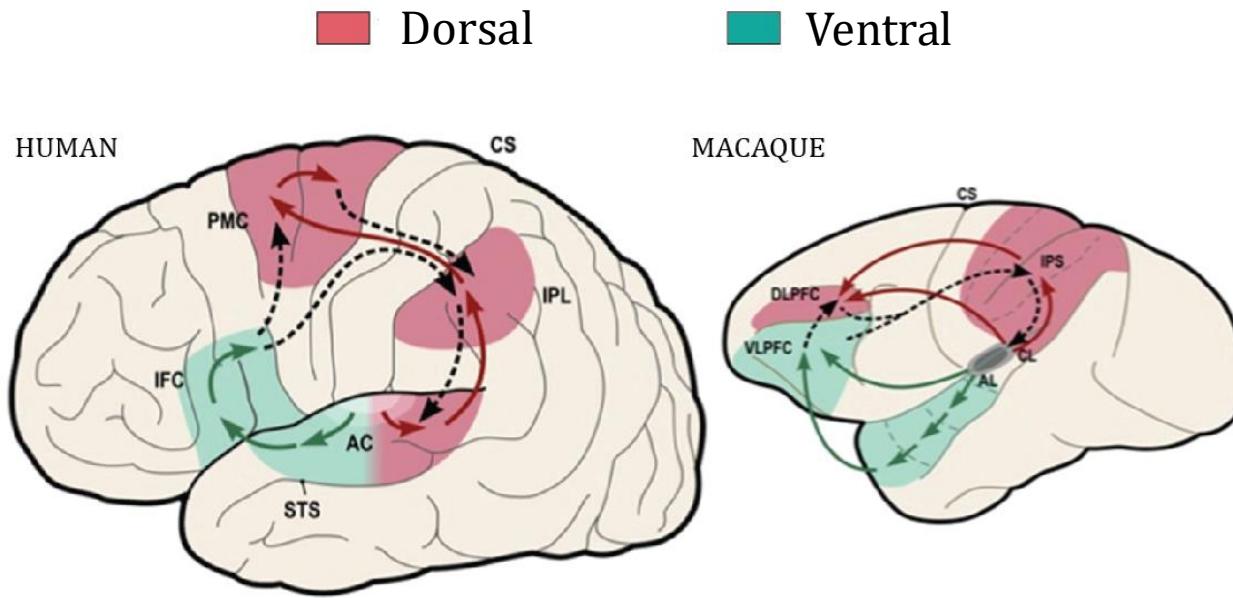
Trends in Cognitive Sciences

Inconsistency with one voice area !



Ghazanfar 2008
Nature Neurosciences

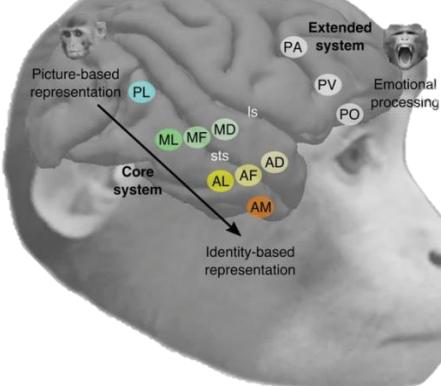
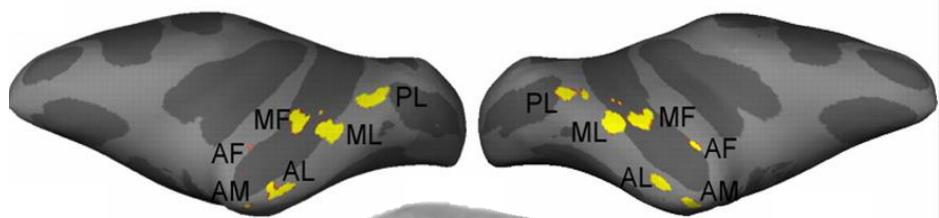
Consistency with auditory pathways in the literature :



Hypothesis : a « voice patches » cortical organization

The face patch system in primates

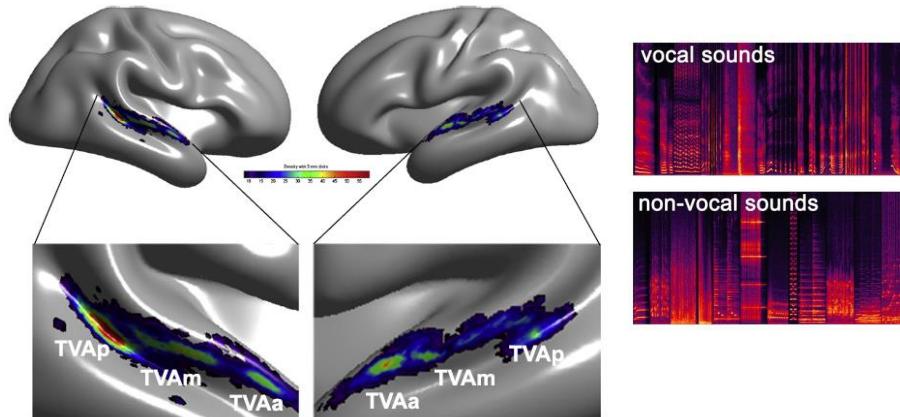
Macaques



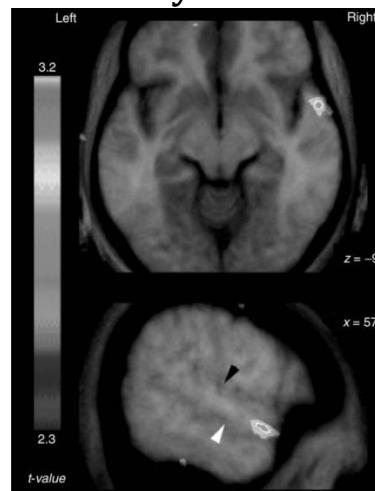
Humans



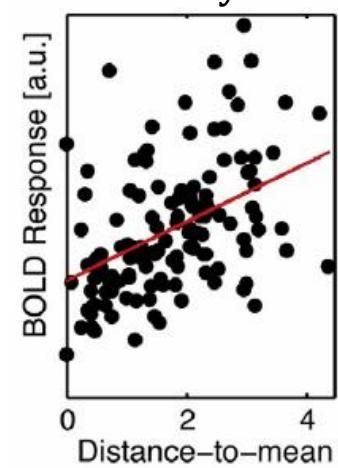
Temporal voice areas in humans



Identity cluster



Variability coding



Belin et al., 2000; Belin et Zatorre, 2003; Latinus et al., 2013 ;
Landi et Freiwald, 2017; Tsao et al., 2008

How information is processed in the voice system?

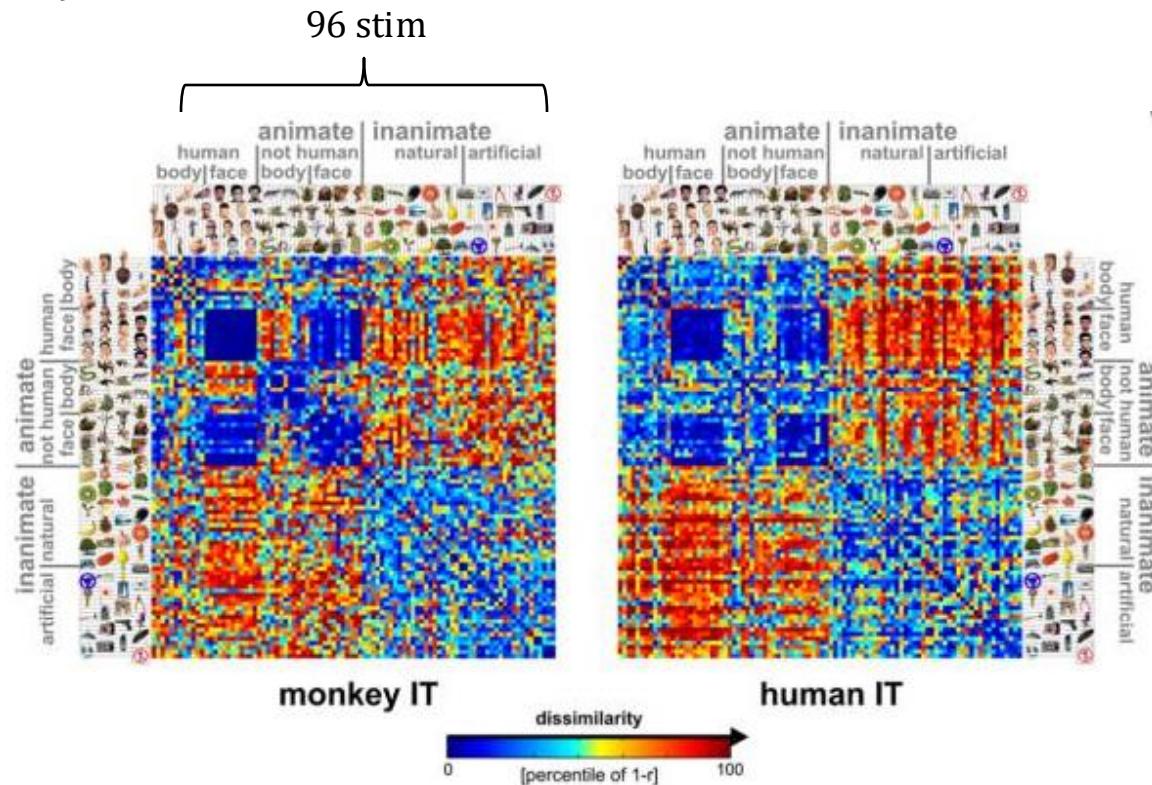
Representation similarity analysis (RSA)

(Kriegeskorte, Mur et al. 2008)

SPECIES COMPARISON

PATCHES COMPARISON

INDIVIDUAL COMPARISON



How information is processed in the voice system?

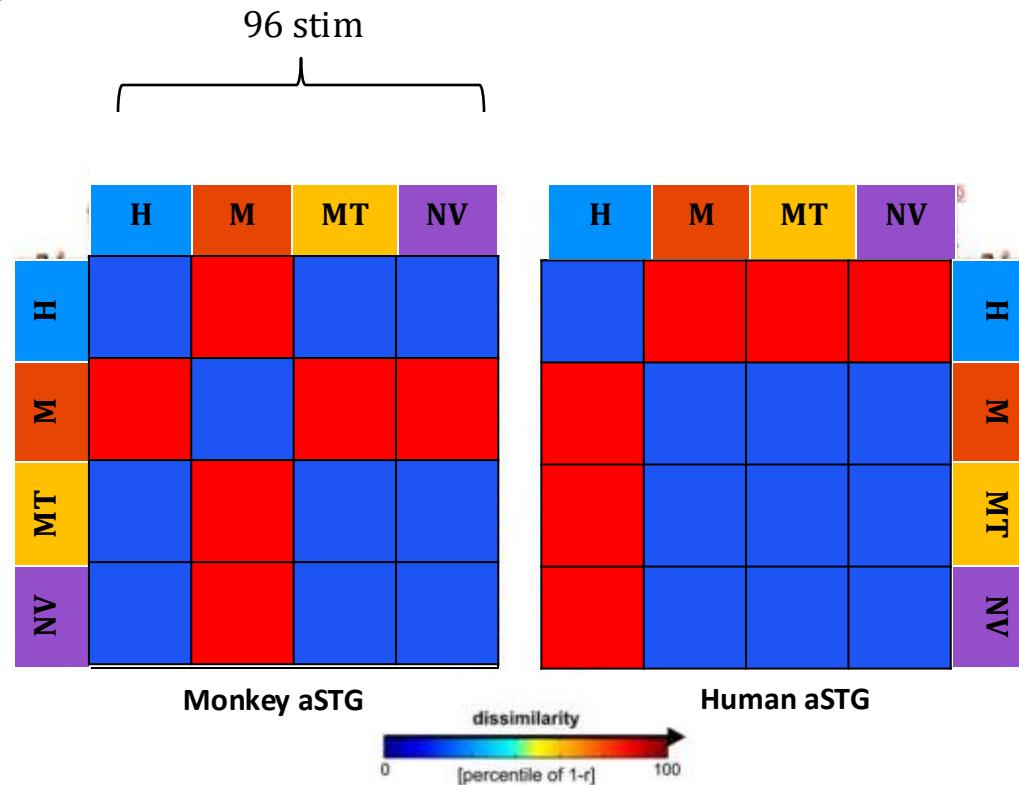
Representation similarity analysis (RSA)

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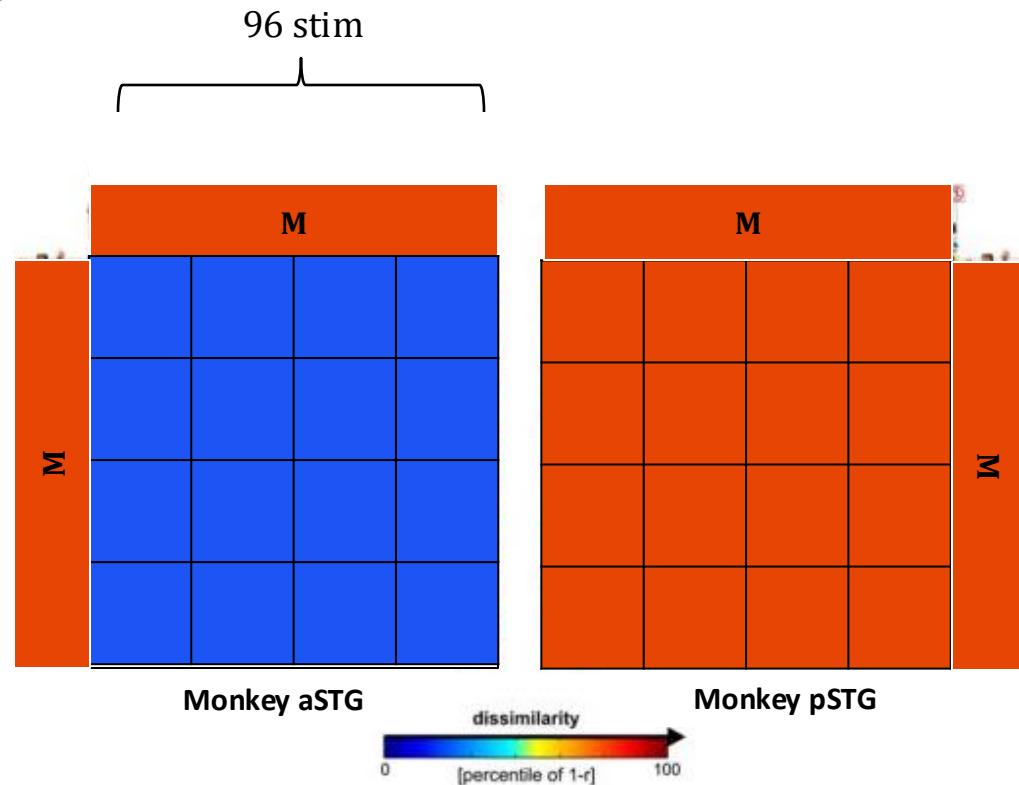


How information is processed in the voice system?

Representation similarity analysis (RSA)

(Kriegeskorte, Mur et al. 2008)

ACOUSTIC
DISTANCE

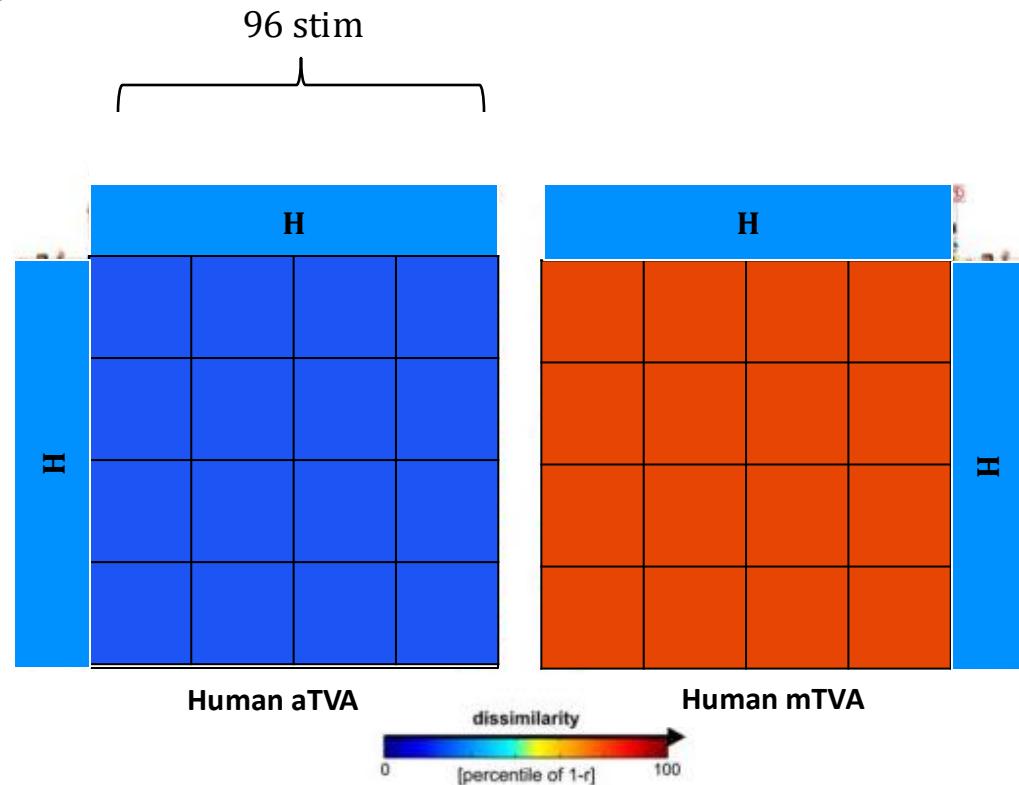


How information is processed in the voice system?

Representation similarity analysis (RSA)

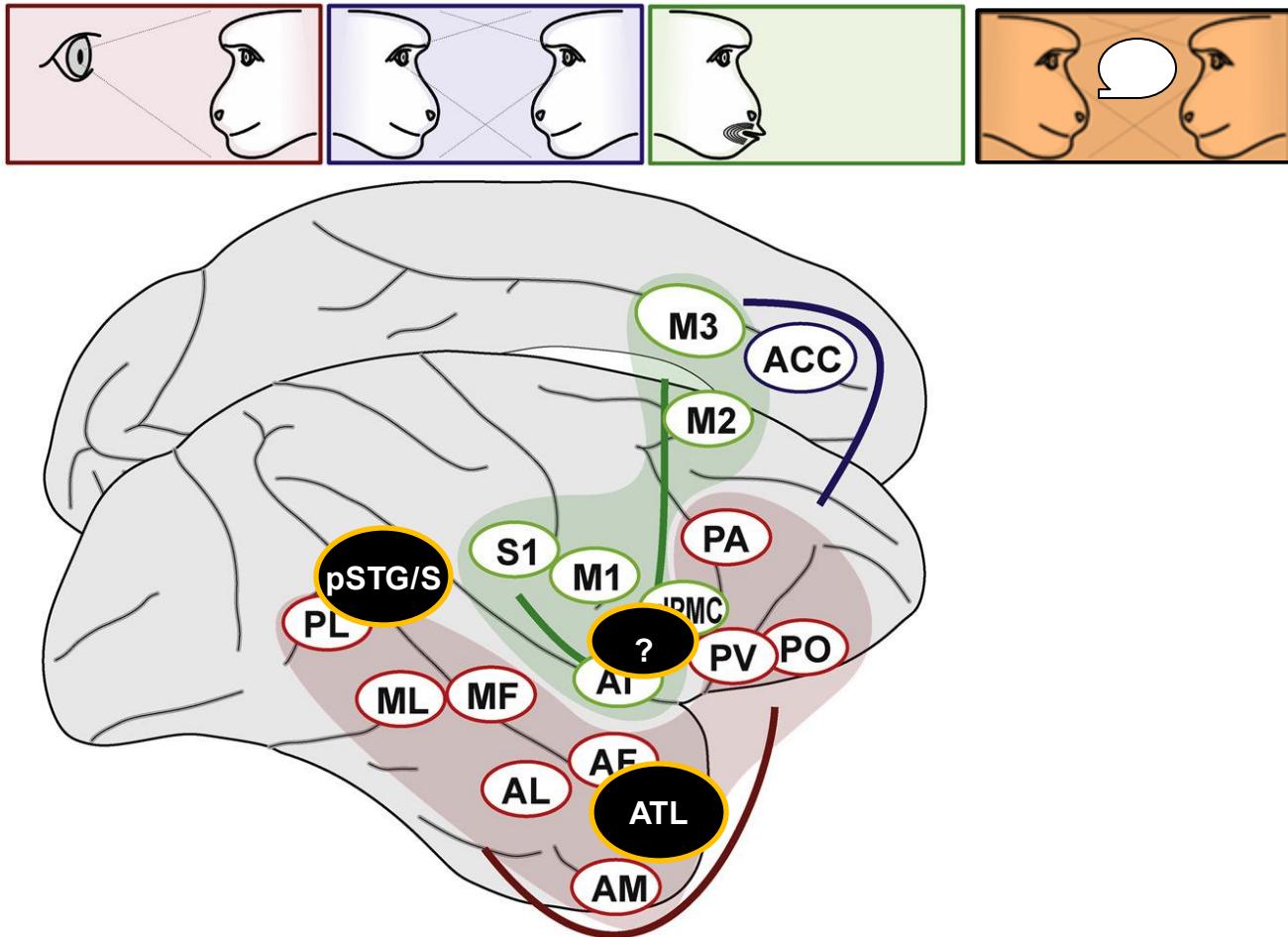
(Kriegeskorte, Mur et al. 2008)

ACOUSTIC
DISTANCE



To be integrated in the communication network !

Shepherd et al. (2019)
Neuron



Thank you !

INT colleagues

Pascal Belin
Olivier Coulon
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Sylvain Takerkart
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