Distinguishing Conjoint and Independent Neural Tuning for Stimulus Features With fMRI Adaptation

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Drucker DM, Kerr WT, Aguirre GK. Distinguishing conjoint and independent neural tuning for stimulus features with fMRI adaptation. J Neurophysiol 101: 3310–3324, 2009. First published April 8, 2009; doi:10.1152/jn.91306.2008. A central focus of cognitive neuroscience is identification of the neural codes that represent stimulus dimensions. One common theme is the study of whether dimensions, such as color and shape, are encoded independently by separate pools of neurons or are represented by neurons conjointly tuned for both properties. We describe an application of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) adaptation to distinguish between independent and conjoint neural representations of dimensions by examining the neural signal evoked by changes in one versus two stimulus dimensions and considering the metric of two-dimension additivity. We describe how a continuous carry-over paradigm may be used to efficiently estimate this metric. The assumptions of the method are examined as are optimizations. Finally, we demonstrate that the method produces the expected result for fMRI data collected from ventral occipitotemporal cortex while subjects viewed sets of shapes predicted to be represented by conjoint or independent neural tuning.

INTRODUCTION

A major goal of cognitive neuroscience is to determine how neural populations represent stimulus variation. Measurement of the tuning of neurons for variations in stimuli is one approach. For any given neuron, a tuning curve exists that describes the response modulation of that neuron as a function of different levels of a stimulus dimension. Neurons in primary visual cortex (V1), for example, demonstrate tuning for stimulus orientation, with a smooth decrement of response as the angle of the stimulus differs from the optimum. A population of these neurons, each responding maximally to a different orientation, can as a whole accurately encode the value of the stimulus dimension.

The brain accurately represents numerous stimulus dimensions. Do different neurons represent individual stimulus dimensions or could one neuron be tuned to represent multiple dimensions? For any two given dimensions of a stimulus (e.g., the orientation and spatial frequency of a grating) two extremes of representation can be imagined. In a conjoint representation, a given neuron would have both a preferred spatial frequency and a preferred orientation. The two dimensions in this case are jointly encoded by a single population of neurons, each neuron responding optimally to a particular value of each dimension, and its response dropping with change in either one. Alternatively, the two dimensions of the stimulus could be encoded by two independent populations, with each neuron tuned for one of the dimensions but with no tuning preference for the other.

In the particular case of orientation and spatial frequency, it has been shown by single-unit recording that V1 neurons generally encode these and several other visual dimensions conjointly (DeValois et al. 1982; Mazer et al. 2002). This study describes an application of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to distinguish conjoint from independent representation of two stimulus dimensions within a spatially restricted population of neurons.

Functional MRI measures cortical responses with a spatial resolution on the order of millimeters. Adaptation (Grill-Spector and Malach 2001) has been used to measure the behavior of neural populations at subvoxel scales by measuring the graded reduction in population response that accompanies repetition (or near repetition) of a stimulus property. The population of neurons within a voxel can be argued to represent (be tuned to) a stimulus dimension if the presentation of pairs of stimuli with ever greater differences along that dimension results in a progressive recovery from adaptation and thus an ever greater fMRI response. Proportional recovery from adaptation of this kind has been described for the angular displacement of gratings (Fang et al. 2005) and the similarity of faces (Jiang et al. 2006), shapes (Drucker and Aguirre 2009), and colors (Aguirre 2007). Although potentially powerful, the inferences provided by adaptation studies are nuanced, particularly with regard to precise cortical localization (for a comprehensive discussion, see Bartels 2008).

We have recently extended the proportional adaptation approach to the presentation of continuous stimulus sequences (Aguirre 2007). Using that method, we have shown that fMRI can be used to efficiently and simultaneously measure the neural representation of multiple stimulus dimensions (Aguirre 2007; Drucker and Aguirre 2009). This allows us to relate the similarity of a set of stimuli to the similarity of the responses that they evoke within a neural population.

Herein, we show that measurement of the recovery from adaptation for changes within a stimulus space can be used to distinguish between conjoint and independent neural representations. This is accomplished by measuring the recovery from adaptation for stimulus changes in both perceptual dimensions and stimulus changes in each dimension alone. If the recovery for a combined change is simply the additive combination of the recovery for each dimension in isolation, we take this as evidence for independent neural populations. When the neural recovery for a combined change is subadditive, this may reflect populations consisting of neurons that conjointly represent the two stimulus dimensions.

The central insight that motivates our approach has been described previously. Engel (2005) tested for neural populations jointly tuned to two stimulus axes by measuring subad-
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Stimulus spaces and conjoint and independent neural populations

A set of stimuli may be constructed from parametric variations along two dimensions. For example, a set of outlines may differ in their shape and color (Fig. 1A). The response of a neuron to the stimuli is characterized by its receptive field within the stimulus space. We may contrast two idealized models of neuronal receptive fields arranged to represent variations in the color and shape of a set of visual stimuli. A neuron may have a conjoint receptive field within the stimulus space, such that maximal firing is elicited by a stimulus only of a particular color and a particular shape (Fig. 1B). Alternatively, a neuron may have an independent receptive field, such that firing is maximal for a particular stimulus in one dimension (e.g., shape), but is not altered by the other stimulus dimension (in this case, color) (Fig. 1C). Of course, intermediate tuning functions are possible; these cases are considered later. Our first theoretical goal is to distinguish between the extreme conjoint and independent models of receptive field organization within a particular voxel.

These two possibilities could be distinguished directly by measuring the tuning of individual neurons. However, the signal obtained with BOLD fMRI averages the population neural response from a voxel, making this measurement unavailable. If independently tuned populations of neurons were separated from one another by distances of many millimeters across the cortical surface, then BOLD fMRI would be able to resolve the presence of separate cortical areas tuned to the different stimulus dimensions. Alternatively, if there were sufficient heterogeneity in the spatial distribution of independently tuned neurons, then one might be able to examine the pattern of responses across voxels (Kamitani and Tong 2005; Norman et al. 2006) to distinguish stimuli. The inferences that may be drawn from such a distributed analysis are discussed in Appendix A. The neural representation of some stimulus dimensions, however, may be intermixed at a spatial scale below the resolving power of BOLD fMRI. In this situation, the presentation of any one stimulus in isolation might evoke the same average response across the population, rendering the conjoint and independent tuning possibilities (indeed, the individual stimuli) indistinguishable by fMRI. To distinguish conjoint and independent tuning in this case, we must measure the properties of the neural population using adaptation methods.

The sensitivities of intermixed neurons may be revealed by neural adaptation and fMRI. If the experiment presents a pair of stimuli that are, say, the same shape but differ in color, both a conjointly tuned and independently tuned population of neurons would show some recovery from adaptation for this stimulus transition. A pair of stimuli that are the same color but differ in shape would produce the same result. Such an experiment would reveal the presence of a population of neurons that are tuned to represent color and shape, but it would not distinguish between the conjoint and independent possibilities.

To do so, one measures the recovery from adaptation associated with a combined stimulus change. Consider a pair of stimuli that differ in both color and shape. Within a population
of independently tuned neurons, the transition in shape will be within the unidimensional receptive field (Fig. 1C) of some neurons, producing a recovery from adaptation; for other neurons the transition in color will have a comparable effect. The total recovery from adaptation for the population will be simply the recovery seen in the population of shape-tuned neurons plus the recovery of the color-tuned neurons.

The population of conjointly tuned neurons demonstrates a different behavior. In this model system, neurons have radially symmetric receptive fields within the stimulus space (Fig. 1B). As a consequence, for an individual neuron, the effect of a stimulus change along both dimensions is not an additive effect of each change in isolation. Instead, it is the Euclidean distance of the change in the stimulus space. This can be intuited by considering that, within a radially symmetric field, rotational invariance must hold. Consequently, a change of one unit along one dimension is equivalent to a diagonal change of one unit along both dimensions. Within the symmetric field, that combined change can be decomposed into changes of 0.7 unit along each axis, demonstrating that the neuron considers a combined stimulus change to be less than the sum of individual stimulus changes (specifically, 1.0 unit of stimulus change $\neq 0.7 + 0.7$ units of individual stimulus changes). APPENDIX B provides a formal proof that this property of individual neurons predicts subadditive recovery from adaptation for a model population of neurons.

In summary, we may distinguish between conjoint and independent tuning of neurons in a population by comparing the recovery from adaptation for combined transitions to that seen for isolated transitions along each stimulus dimension. We now consider the design of an fMRI experiment to do so.

**Construction of a BOLD fMRI experiment**

In theory, one could conduct the test described earlier by measuring the BOLD fMRI response to three stimulus pairs: a pair that differs only in color, a pair that differs only in shape, and a pair that differs in both color and shape. As will be developed in the following text, such a limited test is not robust to nonlinearities in the measurements. A more robust test, with the ability to check for deviations from the assumed model, is provided by measuring multiple transitions within the stimulus space over a range of distances. At least three samples along each stimulus dimension are needed; here we consider a stimulus space with four samples along each dimension. To fully characterize the tuning properties of the population of neurons under study, we measure all possible transitions between the stimuli in the perceptual space. This may be accomplished efficiently using a continuous carry-over approach (Aguirre 2007), in which stimuli are presented continuously and sequentially using a serially counterbalanced stimulus order. The participant views a stream of stimuli, perhaps while performing an attention task that is irrelevant to the stimulus similarity (e.g., detecting an infrequent target not from the stimulus space). We measure the fMRI response to each stimulus and model it as a function of its relationship to the prior stimulus: How much change is there in shape, color, or both (Fig. 2)? This design allows us to examine the recovery from adaptation between all possible stimulus pairs (and characterize the neural response to each stimulus free of first-order context; see APPENDIX A).

![Fig. 2. In an example carry-over experiment a continuous sequence of stimuli are presented. The functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data that result are modeled with 3 covariates. The first 2 “City-block” covariates model the change from one stimulus to the next in color and in shape. The third covariate models the difference between the rectilinear, City-block distance between stimuli and the subadditive, Euclidean distance.](http://jn.physiology.org/)

The analysis of data collected from such an experiment is based on covariates that model recovery from adaptation for the stimulus changes; we will first consider two covariates. One covariate models the degree of change in color for each stimulus compared with the prior stimulus, whereas a second covariate models the amount of change in shape. These covariates are then convolved with a standard hemodynamic response function and used to model the BOLD fMRI data. How would these covariates model data from a voxel that contained a population of neurons with independent tuning for the two stimulus dimensions? Presuming equal and linear transforms of stimulus changes to neural recovery from adaptation and to BOLD fMRI signal—assumptions that are examined in the following text—equal loading on the two covariates would be sufficient to model the continuous neural recovery from adaptation present in the data: the color covariate would model the recovery from adaptation produced by the population of color-tuned neurons within a voxel, whereas the shape covariate would model the behavior of the independently tuned shape-responsive neurons. Because the linear addition of these two covariates is a sufficient model for the data, we term these the “City-block” covariates because the fMRI response to the transition between any two stimuli is well described by the rectilinear (purely additive) distance between the stimuli.

How would the model behave given a voxel that contained a population of neurons with conjoint tuning to the stimulus dimensions? The covariates would be unable to simultaneously model the recovery from adaptation associated with single stimulus changes and that from combined stimulus changes. This is because the signal from combined stimulus changes would be less than that predicted by the sum of the isolated stimulus changes. The variance attributable to this subadditivity can be modeled with a “Euclidean contraction” covariate, which takes the value of the difference between the City-block and Euclidean distance between the stimuli (also known as a “farm-gate contraction”; Wysececki and Stiles 2000). This covariate captures the degree to which the neural response deviates from pure additivity for the two stimulus dimensions. If this covariate models a significant amount of the variance in the observed responses, then we may be able to reject the independent (purely additive) neural representation model.

For ease of interpretation (although not of statistical necessity) the Euclidean contraction covariate is orthogonalized with respect to the City-block covariates so that it will have zero loading in the
presence of an independently tuned neural population. The additional components of the model (e.g., main effects vs. null trials, stimulus repetitions, stimuli that follow null trials) are considered at length elsewhere (Aguirre 2007). An example set of data, covariates, and results is available for download (http://cfn.upenn.edu/aguirre/wiki/example_carry-over_data_and_analysis).

Distortions of the measured response

To test for the presence of a population of conjointly tuned neurons we manipulate a set of perceptual stimuli and measure an evoked BOLD fMRI response. Several transformations of the independent and dependent variables intervene between the data and our desired inference. Here we examine the specificity and sensitivity of the method in the face of these distorting transformations. In an idealized model, the stimulus space presented to the subject evokes equal, regular, and linear differences in neural representation, so that proportional steps in the space produce proportional changes in the similarity of neural response and, in turn, a linearly proportional recovery from adaptation for the population. These changes in neural activity are then transformed into BOLD fMRI signal change by linear convolution with the hemodynamic response function. Of course, nonlinearities and asymmetries may exist at each of these steps.

Particularly troublesome are compressive nonlinearities that act symmetrically on both dimensions of the stimulus space representation. Such a distortion could cause independently tuned neuronal populations to appear conjointly tuned because larger stimulus transitions will be less than predicted from smaller stimulus transitions, mimicking the behavior of a Euclidean distance metric. A plausible cause of such a symmetric, compressive nonlinearity is saturation of the transformation of neural activity to hemodynamic response. As we will argue, however, the relatively small signal modulation produced by neural adaptation justifies a small-scale linear approximation in this case.

We examined the effect of hypothetical distortions in the setting of simulated data from an experiment. The MATLAB code used for the simulation is available for download (http://cfn.upenn.edu/aguirre/code/simulation/sequence/distort/ calcdistort.m). The model begins with a set of regularly spaced stimuli1 (Fig. 3A) and thus a similarity matrix defined by the distance between the stimuli. We considered next the similarity matrix of neural responses for a population of neurons that represent the stimuli. The neural representation could perfectly reflect the original stimulus space or may contain distortions (Fig. 3B). For example, the changes in the stimuli along one axis may be more salient than the changes along the other axis and this change may be a linear or nonlinear transform of the original stimulus space. Further, a nonlinear transform of both axes may be present, such that, say, the neural representations of the stimuli from one corner of the space are much more similar than the neural representations of stimuli from the other corner.

Given a sequence of stimuli in a continuous carry-over design, we can then model the time course of neural response that would be expected, given recovery from adaptation proportional to the dissimilarity of neural responses to each stimulus (see APPENDIX B and Verhoef 2008). The dissimilarity between stimuli (and therefore the recovery from adaptation) can be modeled assuming either conjoint neural tuning and a Euclidean distance metric or independent neural tuning and a City-block distance metric. This results in two different models of neural activity over time, corresponding to the independent and conjoint possibilities. This neural signal is then trans-

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1 The dioctagonal space, discussed in the following text, was used. For ease of explanation, however, Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the simulation using a grid spacing of stimuli.
formed into a hypothetical BOLD fMRI signal by convolution with a standard hemodynamic response function (Aguirre 1998).

Prior to convolution, however, the possibility of another nonlinearity is introduced. Although generally conforming to a linear system (Boynton et al. 1996), nonlinearities in the transform of neural activity to BOLD fMRI signal may exist. Of particular importance are compressive nonlinearities, in which a doubling of the neural response results in less than a doubling of the BOLD signal (Vazquez and Noll 1998). We considered several nonlinearities (Fig. 3C) imposed over the full range of neural response (i.e., from no neural activity to a hypothetical maximal neural activity in an area). Perceptual adaptation, however, has not been observed to modulate neural activity over its entire range. When measured in visually responsive cortical areas, the modulation of BOLD fMRI signal by adaptation has been at most 20% of the maximal response of the region (Aguirre 2007; Fang et al. 2005; Kourtzi et al. 2003). Therefore we selected the most nonlinear 20% range of each distorting function and examined the effect of the distortion applied to the neural signal prior to convolution.

A set of 100 different orders of stimulus presentation were considered. Each was a counterbalanced sequence selected for a having high overall efficiency for detection of the City-block and Euclidean contraction effects (described in the following text). A simulated BOLD fMRI data sequence was then created for each possible crossing of the distortion of neural representation with distortion of the hemodynamic transform, for both the conjoint and independent distance metrics. The final, simulated BOLD fMRI sequence was then analyzed with the covariates described in the previous section; i.e., we obtained the loading of the simulated data on the model covariates. The average loading on the model covariates was obtained across the 100 different sequences of stimulus presentation.

Ideally, the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate should remain zero for an independently tuned neural population and have a positive loading for a conjointly tuned population, regardless of the distortions introduced. Table 1 presents the average loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate for assumed conjoint and independent neural populations in the face of distortions of the neural similarity space and nonlinear transforms of neural activity into BOLD fMRI signal. Appropriately, the covariate has a positive loading (1.4) for the conjoint population and zero loading for the independent populations when no distortion is applied. Further, the model is robust to distortions. A positive loading for the conjointly tuned neural population is found in all cases. This indicates that the model remains sensitive for the test of conjoint neural tuning across a variety of distortions and nonlinearities. When independently tuned neural populations are assumed, the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate generally remains at zero or is negative, preserving the specificity of the approach (i.e., one would not mistakenly reject the null hypothesis of independent populations).

In a few cases, the nonlinearities produce a positive loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate even when independent neural populations were assumed. These cases are potentially problematic in that they constitute improper bias. Fortunately, the degree of bias was generally small. In the face of nonlinearities in the BOLD response, the improper loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate was about one tenth of that measured for the City-block effect. Therefore even in the face of quite severe, compressive nonlinearities in the BOLD hemodynamic response, the relatively small scale of neural adaptation maintains the specificity of the method. It is worth noting that nonlinearities in the BOLD response may be further discounted as the cause of a finding of conjoint representation if, for a separate stimulus space, independent representation is demonstrated.

Logarithmic transformations of both axes of the neural representation, however, were a problematic case because they tend to produce larger loadings (0.4) on the Euclidean contraction covariate. Several steps may be taken to guard against this possible nonlinearity. First, and as subsequently detailed, behavioral testing conducted with the stimulus space should be used to confirm that roughly equal perceptual salience accom-
panies equal changes within the stimulus space. Next, post hoc testing may be conducted on the discretized responses to stimulus pairs to examine the relationship between stimulus change and recovery from adaptation. This relationship may be examined for compressive nonlinearities. An example of such an analysis is provided later in the demonstration experiment and described in Appendix C. Finally, the Euclidean contraction covariate effect can be statistically judged not against a loading of zero, but against 40% of the City-block covariate effect. If the Euclidean contraction effect is significantly larger than this proportion, then our simulations suggest that a symmetric, compressive nonlinearity at the neural level cannot account for the result.

The average loading on the covariates are presented here for a set of possible sequences of stimulus ordering. Although the model maintains its expected sensitivity and specificity in the face of distortions and nonlinearities on average, the model may be less robust in the instance of a particular pairing of a distortion with a particular sequence. Therefore it is advisable to use a variety of sequences within and across scanning sessions so that the robust aggregate performance of the model is retained.

To summarize, the proposed method retains sensitivity for the test for conjointly tuned neural populations in the presence of a variety of distortions and nonlinearities in the transformation of neural population codes to BOLD fMRI signal. Specificity—that is, the absence of a positive test outcome in the setting of independently tuned neural populations—is retained for the majority of considered distortions. Where improper bias was found as a consequence of a hemodynamic nonlinearity, the bias was small. Improper bias could be induced by symmetric, compressive nonlinearities in the neural representation. Experimental design optimizations and post hoc techniques to guard against this situation were offered.

**Rotation of the assumed stimulus dimension axes**

A different violation of the model assumptions occurs when the underlying neural representation is independent for the stimulus dimensions, but its neural instantiation is not aligned with the assumed dimensional axes of the study. For example, consider an experiment designed to examine the neural representation of rectangles. The stimulus space used in the experiment consists of rectangles that vary in height and width, and the experimenter models these two parameters. It may be the case, however, that a population of neurons actually has independent tuning for the sum and difference of height and width (roughly corresponding to area and aspect ratio)—a 45° rotation of the axes as modeled by the experimenter. Figure 4A illustrates a population of neurons with receptive fields oriented 22.5° away from that initially assumed in the experiment. If the neural representation is truly conjoint, then the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate will be unchanged with rotation of the model (ignoring the effects of gamut; discussed in the following text). In contrast, a maximum for the Euclidean contraction covariate is found when the assumed axes for the stimuli match the actual axes in neural representation (Fig. 4C). Because of discrete (16 point) sampling of a continuous stimulus space, the Euclidean contraction covariate receives an artifactual, negative loading at rotations adjacent to the vertical 22.5° value. If we perform the simulation with an increase in the sampling density (a 7 × 7 stimulus array and 49 samples), the true, monotonic function is revealed. This imperfection should have little effect on inference.

In summary, when significant loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate is obtained in an experiment, an additional test is necessary to reject the possibility of independent,
but misaligned, neural populations. Post hoc testing of the performance of the model under assumed rotations of the stimulus axes can distinguish between the independent, but rotated, and the conjointly tuned cases.

**Extension to a generalized neural space metric**

So far we have considered two competing, extreme models of neural representation: two independent neural populations that represent stimulus dimensions separately and a conjoint population that represents the two dimensions together. Earlier, we considered how these concepts are related to receptive fields that are either linear or radially symmetric within a stimulus space. Intermediate receptive fields are possible, however, with oval shapes of varying elongation. In such cases the population would not be wholly independent, but instead represent one dimension to a greater extent than the other. These intermediate cases are considered readily within the framework of the Minkowski exponent that defines the representational space.

We have seen how independent neural populations may be expected to produce recovery from adaptation proportional to the rectilinear, City-block distance of the stimulus transition, whereas a conjoint population will produce a subadditive recovery proportional to the Euclidean distance. City-block and Euclidean metrics correspond, respectively, to metrics of $r = 1$ and $r = 2$ within a generalized Minkowski measure of distance

$$d(a, b) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_i - b_i|^{1/r} \right)^{1/(1/r)}$$

where the total distance $d$ in an $n$-dimensional space between stimuli $a (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$ and $b (b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n)$ is related to the distance along dimension $k$ of $n$ dimensions.

Oval receptive fields correspond to $1 < r < 2$. The earlier simulations that produced the expected beta values for the independent and conjoint neural representation cases are repeated in Fig. 5A for these intermediate (and other) Minkowski values. As can be seen, there is a smooth and decelerating increase in loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate as the Minkowski exponent of the underlying neural representation increases. Thus significant positive loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate may be taken as a rejection of independent representation of the stimulus dimensions, although not necessarily as an endorsement of a fully equal and conjoint organization.

One might further consider $r < 1$ or $r > 2$. A Minkowski value of $<1$ corresponds to a neural similarity measure in which the response to a change in both dimensions is greater than the sum of the changes in each. This nongeometric representation (because it violates the triangle inequality assumption) can be related to featural models of similarity (Goldstone and Son 2005; Tversky 1977). Testing for the predicted negative loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate is a straightforward extension of the current technique. Conversely, a Minkowski of $>2$ reflects greater weight being placed on the dimension with the greater perceptual change. In the limit, $r = \infty$ corresponds to a similarity measure that reflects only the dimension with the larger change (the “dominance” metric).

In practice, the actual loading on the elements of the model will be in terms of fMRI signal change and will vary from region to region and for different stimulus spaces. Therefore the absolute magnitude of the effect cannot be precisely interpreted, making the ratio of the Euclidean contraction to the City-block effect a more useful measure (Fig. 5B). Generally, positive loading supports nonindependent coding and negative loading supports “featural” coding. Moreover, the relative loading on the covariate in a single cortical area is interpretable. The Euclidean contraction measured for two different stimulus spaces, and thus the relative degree of combined stimulus representation, could be of neuroscience interest.

For example, one may seek to compare different stimulus changes that define a multidimensional perceptual space to determine which dimensions are “privileged,” in the sense that they have explicit and independent neural coding.

**Optimizations**

The test for a conjointly tuned neural population amounts to the measurement of variance attributable to the Euclidean contraction covariate. We consider here optimizations of the approach to maximize power for this test.

**NORMALIZATION OF PERCEPTUAL SPACE.** In our earlier consideration of asymmetries and distortions of the perceptual, neural, and hemodynamic transforms we found that these distortions can alter loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate. Therefore a primary optimization is to select stimuli that are likely to map to linear and equal changes in the neural representation. Measurements of neural receptive fields from single-unit recording may be used to establish the spacing and gamut of the stimuli on each dimension to best linearize and normalize the neural representations. In most cases, of course, such a direct measure of neural response will be unavailable because this is typically the goal of the experiment itself. Behavioral testing (e.g., Kruskal and Wish 1978) may be used to ensure that perceived changes along each dimension are equivalent and the scaling of the similarity is uniform throughout the space, with the hope that this normalized perceptual space will correspond to a normalized neural representation.

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**Fig. 5.** A: performance of the model for a range of Minkowski exponent values defining the neural population. A plus marks where the Euclidean contraction covariate has a value of zero for a Minkowski exponent of 1, corresponding to independent neural populations. B: the curves from A, expressed as the ratio of the Euclidean contraction to the City-block effect.
STIMULUS SPACE SAMPLING. Two continuously varying stimulus dimensions will together define a space with an infinite number of unique points. In experimental settings, only a few representative points are chosen to provide an estimated characterization of the entire space. Some stimulus sets can more efficiently recover the complete space than others. Previous work with well-defined perceptual stimulus spaces has mostly used stimuli sampled from a “square” grid, as in Fig. 6A. The grid samples stimuli equally spaced along the two dimensions, with all stimuli within a row or column varying along only one dimension.

We propose an alternate sample space (inspired by Shepard 1964), consisting of two nested octagons (a “dioctagon”), that contains the same number of stimuli as the grid but more desirable properties (Fig. 6B). First, the gamut (or range in stimuli) is comparable whether one or both dimensions are under consideration. That is, the maximal distance between two points along one of the chosen dimensions (e.g., between [0, 29] and [100, 29]) will always be the same as the maximal distance between two points defined by both dimensions (e.g., [0, 29] and [71, 100]). This renders combined stimulus changes as salient as stimulus changes along a single dimension. In a square grid, by contrast, all distances along a single dimension are shorter than the distances between points that vary on both dimensions. A related benefit is that the distribution of distances across pairs is more uniform in the dioctagon, as opposed to the grid that is skewed toward pairings at short distances. Post hoc model evaluation is also strengthened. As described earlier, a rotation of the assumed stimulus space is used to check for independent, but misaligned, neural dimensions. The dioctagonal space allows this model rotation to be conducted without unduly affecting the gamut, simplifying the interpretation of the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate under these hypothetical rotations.

Finally, the dioctagonal space increases the range of the Euclidean contraction covariate, thus improving power. The variance of the Euclidean contraction covariate is maximized in the comparison of stimulus transitions along a single dimension to equal stimulus transitions along both dimensional axes. The dioctagonal space is configured to maximize the number of stimulus pairs that represent a pure change (0° difference from a single dimensional axis) and pairs that represent equal change on both axes (45° from a single dimensional axis), compared with a square grid, which has many stimulus pairs at other angles and thus less potentially informative variation.

SEQUENCE SELECTION. The sequence that dictates the order of stimulus transitions may also be optimized. In prior work (Aguirre 2007) we have shown that the order of counterbalanced stimulus presentation used in a BOLD fMRI experiment can influence sensitivity. A counterbalanced presentation order can be provided by an m-sequence (Buracas and Boynton 2002) or a type 1, index 1 sequence (Nonyane and Theobald 2008). Permutations of the assignment of stimuli to labels in these sequences can be examined for their relative efficiency (Aguirre 2007; Friston et al. 1999). For the dioctagonal stimulus space of 16 stimuli, a 17-element sequence is needed if null trials are to be included as well. No \( n = 17 \) m-sequence exists. We therefore searched permutations of \( n = 17 \), type 1, index 1 counterbalanced sequences and measured the efficiency of the sequence for detection of loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate (assuming a conjoint neural representation) and loading on the City-block covariate (Fig. 7). The relative efficiency of a sequence for the Euclidean contraction and City-block covariates is uncorrelated. Therefore a sequence may be selected that optimizes efficiency for detection of one or the other or a balance between the two. Notably, searching across label permutations nearly doubles the expected efficiency of a sequence selected at random. Software to search for efficient sequences, and preselected sequences, is available for download (http://cfn.upenn.edu/aguirre/).

EXAMPLE EXPERIMENT

We turn now to an application of the metric estimation method to an fMRI experiment. We sought to apply the model to examine the neural representation of two stimulus spaces: one predicted to be a conjointly tuned population of neurons and one predicted to be a population of independently tuned neurons. Our selection of stimuli was motivated by the psychological study of integral and separable perceptual spaces. Some visual properties of objects are apprehended separately (e.g., color and shape), whereas other dimensions are perceived as a composite (e.g., saturation and brightness); these have been termed separable and integral dimensions (Shepard 1964). We hypothesized that integral perceptual dimensions are represented by populations of neurons that represent the dimensions conjointly, whereas separable dimensions are represented by independent neural populations; similar ideas have been proposed recently (Arguin and Saumier 2000; Cant 2008; Kayaert et al. 2005; Stankiewicz 2002).

We constructed two sets of simple two-dimensional closed contours that varied along two parameterized dimensions. The first set (Fig. 8A) consisted of inefﬂable “popcorn” shapes, defined by radial frequency components. Abstract radial frequency components are not thought to be a central organizing component of visual cortex (Albright and Gross 1990), so we have no reason to predict that the two dimensions would be independently represented. Further, we behaviorally characterized these shapes as integral (Supplemental Fig. S1),2 using the Garner sorting task (Garner and Felfoldy 1970), replicating Op de Beeck (2003), from which this shape space is derived. The second set of “moon” shapes (Fig. 8B), which vary in curvature and thickness, were behaviorally characterized as separable (Supplemental Fig. S1; again replicating Op de Beeck 2003) and thus predicted to be represented by a neural population

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2 The online version of this article contains supplemental data.
balanced sequences was calculated for the Euclidean contraction and City-block covariates. In all, 50,000 label permutations (Aguirre 2007; Appendix A) were tested. Circles indicate the sequences with the highest efficiency for one or both covariates.

with independent tuning for curvature and thickness. In addition, there is evidence strongly suggesting that shape curvature and aspect ratio are independently coded (Arguin and Saumier 2000; Kayaert et al. 2005; Op de Beeck et al. 2003; Stankiewicz 2008).

The stimulus spaces were iteratively adjusted to equate perceptual step sizes, as judged by reaction time for same/different judgments in 12 subjects (Supplemental Methods). During separate fMRI scanning sessions, we studied six participants while they viewed a continuous visual stream of each of the two sets of shapes. Subjects were required to monitor and report the position of a bisecting line, which was randomly tilted and shifted within preset limits (Supplemental Fig. S2) to maintain attention. (See Supplemental Methods for full fMRI scanning details.)

For the hypothesis regarding conjoint representation to be posed, it is first necessary to identify a neural population that exhibits a proportional recovery from adaptation for both of the stimulus dimensions. For each subject, we identified within ventral occipitotemporal cortex voxels that showed recovery from adaptation to both stimulus axes for both stimulus spaces (see Supplemental Methods). Figure 9A shows the position of these voxels across subjects. Most voxels were concentrated around the right posterior fusiform sulcus, corresponding to ventral LOC (Drucker and Aguirre 2009). Because of their method of selection, the identified voxels are guaranteed to have some recovery from adaptation. Figure 9B shows the magnitude of recovery along each stimulus dimension demonstrating the roughly equivalent effect of each axis and between the two stimulus spaces.

We then examined the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate (Fig. 9C). The effect of the Euclidean contraction may be tested within the voxels selected as demonstrating recovery from adaptation because these two effects are orthogonal. The “popcorn” space, defined by perceptually integral, ineffable dimensions, had significant loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate across subjects \(t(5df) = 4.7, P = 0.0055\), allowing us to reject the hypothesis that the “popcorn” dimensions are represented by independent neural populations. The magnitude of the effect was too large to be explained by undetected distortions of the neural space, based on our simulations: the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate was \(>0.4\) of the primary adaptation (City-block) effect for each subject \(t(5df) = 2.6, P = 0.048\). In contrast, for the “moon” space, defined by the separable dimensions of curvature and thickness, loading on the Euclidean contraction did not differ from zero \(t(5df) = 0.1, P = 0.92\), allowing for the possibility that independent neural populations code for the stimulus space. The direct comparison of the popcorn and moon results, predicted to yield a larger Euclidean contraction value for the popcorn space, trended toward significance \(t(4df) = 2.5, P = 0.067\), one-tailed.

A positive loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate, as in the “popcorn” case, should be further evaluated with systematic rotations of the assumed stimulus dimensional axes. The purpose of this post hoc test is to ensure that the result cannot be explained by independent neural populations with receptive fields that are misaligned with the axes that were assumed to define the stimulus space. Model rotation will leave the loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate unaltered in the case of a conjointly tuned neural population. In the case of independently tuned but misaligned populations, however, the loading should drop to zero at the appropriate model orientation. Figure 9D shows that the Euclidean contraction covariate maintained positive loading across all model orientations, confirming a nonindependent neural population. The slight dip and rise in the observed function may be taken as evidence that the actual distance metric of the neural representation is between 1 and 2, with the orientation of the oval tuning functions aligned with a 45° rotation of the stimulus axes. A similar result would obtain if the studied voxels contained a mixture of both independent and conjointly tuned neural populations.

Finally, we conducted an additional post hoc test to determine whether compressive nonlinearities in the neural representation of the stimulus space could be responsible for the finding of conjoint neural tuning for the popcorn space (see Appendix C). The recovery from adaptation for stimulus pairs that changed along a single dimension was obtained and used to compare the position of a stimulus to the recovery of BOLD response. For both dimensions of the popcorn space, the relation-

![Figure 7](http://jn.physiology.org/Download_figures/7_7.png)

**Figure 7.** The Efficiency (Friston 1999) of \(n = 17\), type 1, index 1 counter-balanced sequences was calculated for the Euclidean contraction and City-block model covariates. In all, 50,000 label permutations (Aguirre 2007; Appendix A) were tested. Circles indicate the sequences with the highest efficiency for one or both covariates.

![Figure 8](http://jn.physiology.org/Download_figures/8_8.png)

**Figure 8.** A: a set of 2-dimensional, closed contours defined by variations in radial frequency contours. The dimensions that define the stimulus space are perceptually integral. B: a set of closed contours that vary along 2 identifiable dimensions (curvature and thickness). These dimensions are perceptually separable.
ship was close to linear (Fig. 9E). Because the method of voxel selection strongly biased us toward a pool of voxels with such a linear relationship in this example, the application of this post hoc test will be more relevant when applied to data selected from, say, an anatomical region of interest.

**DISCUSSION**

We have described an application of fMRI that can test for nonindependent neural tuning for stimulus dimensions. The method examines the recovery from adaptation associated with changes in stimuli along one or two stimulus dimensions. By examining the additivity in response to combined stimulus changes, the metric of the neural representation can be tested. This in turn informs as to the underlying neural implementation of that representation. We have shown that the approach is generally robust to nonlinearities and distortions of the measurements and have proposed post hoc tests that can guard against improper bias. An application of the method to a stimulus space expected to have a conjoint neural representation yielded the predicted result.

A ready criticism of the approach is that it uses a measure of neural adaptation recovery to index the similarity of neural representations. For example, a linear relationship suggests a joint representation, whereas a nonlinear relationship indicates nonindependence. However, the method is not limited to testing for linear relationships. The approach can be extended to test for nonlinear relationships, such as quadratic, cubic, or higher-order polynomials. This would allow for a more nuanced understanding of the neural implementation of the stimulus space.

**FIG. 9.** A: the location of voxels showing adaptation for all 4 stimulus dimensions (the 2 “popcorn” dimensions and the 2 “moon” dimensions) across 6 subjects. The data are displayed atop an inflated, ventral cortical surface. B: the signal change associated with linear recovery from adaptation for the 4 stimulus dimensions within the selected voxels, averaged across subjects. Because of the method of voxel selection, some signal change is guaranteed. The figure illustrates the comparable degree of response for all 4 dimensions. C: significant loading on the Euclidean contraction covariate was observed across 6 subjects within the selected voxels for the popcorn stimulus space, suggesting that the 2 stimulus dimensions are not represented by independent neural populations. There was no loading on the same measure for the moon stimulus space, thus failing to reject independent representation. D: the possibility of independently tuned, but rotated, stimulus dimensions was tested for the popcorn space by examining the Euclidean contraction effect under assumed rotations of the stimulus space. The function never reached zero, confirming nonindependence of the neural representation. E: the recovery from adaptation for discretized stimulus changes along a single stimulus axis was obtained across subjects for each dimension of the stimulus space. A notably linear relationship was observed, arguing against a compressive nonlinearity as the cause of the finding of conjoint representation. The value at the first stimulus position was fixed at zero. See Appendix C for details.
responses to stimuli. Single-unit recordings have identified circumstances in which the stimulus selectivity of the adaptation recovery effect does not completely reflect the tuning of the unadapted neuron (e.g., Sawamura 2006). Importantly, however, the method we describe depends on a slightly different assumption: that the magnitude of neural adaptation recovery is proportional to the magnitude of the stimulus change. Recent work (Verhoef 2008) has found just this response in neurons in macaque inferotemporal cortex (IT). Moreover, our simulations show that the test is robust to even substantial deviations from a linear relationship between adaptation recovery and stimulus similarity.

A deeper issue concerns the localization inference provided by fMRI adaptation methods (Bartels 2008). Because BOLD fMRI is thought to be more sensitive to synaptic input activity and local processing than to cell-body spike rate, it is possible that local adaptation effects will reflect the tuning properties of inputs to the region, as opposed to the tuning of the neurons within the region itself (Tolias 2005). This possibility does not render the results of adaptation studies uninteresting, but does nuance their interpretation. It also provides further justification for the carry-over approach (Aguirre 2007), in which the direct (nonadaptation) effects of stimuli may also be observed using pattern analysis methods (albeit with inferential challenges as well; see Bartels 2008 and APPENDIX A).

Our method of metric estimation of neural tuning joins long-standing efforts in psychology and neuroscience to determine the separability or modularity of mental operations. In the cognitive neurosciences, fMRI has frequently been used to demonstrate that two tasks evoke activity in separate brain regions, leading to the inference that the tasks are subserved by different modules (Sternberg 2001). This work itself derives from much earlier attempts to use the additivity of behavioral measures, such as reaction time, to deduce the structure of mental processes. Beginning with Donders’ notion of pure insertion in the 19th century, this was most notably discussed and expanded by Sternberg (1969, 2001). A related domain of study has been the determination of the metric of stimulus spaces (Shepard 1980), with implications for the separate analyzability of perceptual dimensions. A theoretical challenge considered in this extant literature, relevant to our current study as well, is the reification of studied stimulus dimensions found to be independent. Although a particular study may find independent tuning for a pair of stimulus dimensions, it does not automatically follow that neurons are therefore tuned “for” those axes. It remains possible that the dimensions selected for study are manifestations of some further, as yet unstudied, organizational scheme.

Previous efforts to identify independently represented stimulus dimensions have proceeded across several sensory domains. Support for independent coding for dimensions such as chromaticity and spatial frequency was found in behavior using a Shepard additivity approach (Monnier 2006). The general behavioral separability of spatial and temporal frequency (Reisbeck and Gegenfurtner 1999) is reflected in electrophysiological measures (Priebe et al. 2003). Similarly, shape selectivity has been broadly found to be independent of cues such as position and size in macaque IT (Janssen et al. 2000; Sary et al. 1993) and surface texture (Köteles et al. 2008). In the human auditory system, different dimensions of timbre were found to be processed separately, based on additivity of their mismatch negativities (Caclin et al. 2006).

Our method amounts to using a linear model to test the metric of a space—an approach that has been considered problematic (Hubert 1992). Iterative goodness-of-fit measures have been generally used instead, although these can also be confounded by isometries between metric spaces as measured by finite numbers of stimuli (Arabie 1991). For example, a set of stimuli might be best fit in two dimensions with a Euclidean metric, but in three with a City-block metric. Consequently, the linear method we have described is not automatically generalizable to the study of stimulus spaces beyond that examined here. Specifically, we have argued by simulation for the validity of our model for two dimensions with 16 regularly spaced samples. Although there is a vast array of neuroscientific questions that might be asked within this domain, our method would need to be verified anew for application to a different form of stimulus space.

An avenue for future investigation is the use of iterative models to fit the fMRI data generated by our method. In contrast to the three-covariate approach we have examined, it is possible to model the degree of neural adaptation recovery comprehensively. This could be accomplished using a basis set of binary covariates that symmetrically model each stimulus transition (see APPENDIX C). The beta weights on these covariates could then be used to create a diagonally symmetric, 16 \times 16 matrix of neural similarity for the stimuli, indexed by recovery from adaptation. The resulting similarity matrix could then be submitted to an iterative multidimensional (MDS) or probabilistic (PROSCAL; http://www.proscal.com/) scaling analysis for the measurement of space metrics. Our expectation is that the greater flexibility and reduced assumptions of such an approach will necessarily result in a loss of statistical power for the specific inferences we have focused on in this study.

Herein we have considered several types of nonlinearities and distortions that can exist in neural representation or recovery from adaptation. Although we find that the method is generally robust to these deviations, there naturally exists the possibility of further violations of the assumptions of the model that we have not evaluated. A general approach that may be taken to reduce the risk of mistaken inference is to study two different stimulus spaces for a given cortical region of interest. If a different result is obtained for each—that is, additivity for one but not the other—this can serve as evidence that the obtained finding is not the result of nonlinearities in recovery from adaptation or hemodynamic response at that site.

We envision the use of the metric estimation test to study the representation of stimulus properties across sensory cortical areas. By revealing the presence of independently tuned neural populations, the fundamental axes of perceptual representation might be identified. Interestingly, a given stimulus space may be represented conjointly in one region of cortex, but independently in another. For instance, although several stimulus properties are known to be conjointly represented by neurons in V1 (Mazer 2002), separate tuning for these properties appears at higher cortical levels. Our method can show, within a single experiment, the progression from conjoint to independent representation across cortex for a set of dimensions.

Finally, our linear metric estimation method may be applied to other imaging modalities besides fMRI. The key feature of the measure to be tested is that it derives from a population of neurons for which signal adaptation recovery is monotonically related to stimulus similarity. For example, Furl and colleagues

Innovative Methodology

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(2007) studied recovery from adaptation to facial expression with magnetoencephalography. They demonstrated that the M170 component from the superior temporal sulcus (STS) has a monotonic recovery from adaptation to the degree of change in facial expression. Using the method we have described, one might now test the further hypothesis that independent neural populations in the STS are tuned to the facial expressions of fear and anger. Using similar logic, Caclin et al. (2006) used the additivity of a component of auditory event-related potentials to infer partially independent neural populations for processing dimensions of timbre.

In summary, we have presented a linear test and its optimizations for measuring the metric properties of neural tuning using fMRI. This approach builds on our earlier development of the continuous carry-over design (Aguirre 2007), which introduced a method for efficiently characterizing neural similarity spaces. With our current work, we have now refined the approach to allow measurement of the metric relationship between the dimensions of a similarity space.

**APPENDIX A: RELATIONSHIP TO MULTIVOXEL DISTRIBUTED PATTERN ANALYSIS**

Because a carry-over experiment presents stimuli in a continuous, counterbalanced fashion, it allows the recovery of the average neural response to each stimulus from each voxel, independent of first-order context (Aguirre 2007). From these measures a distributed neural similarity matrix can be constructed containing the correlations between the patterns of across-voxel responses to each possible pairing of stimuli (Drucker and Aguirre 2009). Using iterative MDS and related methods (see DISCUSSION), these data may be examined for the metric properties of the neurons contained within the voxel plotted as circles (conjointly tuned) or bars (independently tuned). As can be readily appreciated, voxels with conjoint or independent tuning can be constructed with neurons with either conjoint or independent tuning. Consequently, the metric property of neural similarity calculated across voxels is not necessarily related to the metric tuning properties of the neurons within voxels.

**APPENDIX B: PROOF OF ADDITIVITY AND SUBADDITIVITY OF FMRI ADAPTATION IN NEURAL POPULATIONS WITH INDEPENDENT OR CONJOINT TUNING**

We will demonstrate that the within voxel neural adaptation to two perceptual dimensions reflects the Minkowski $\rho$ relationship between these dimensions for a model neuronal population. Specifically, a change in two independent dimensions is additive, whereas a change in two conjoint dimensions is subadditive.

We assume that the adaptation to one stimulus, $V_{\text{stim}1\text{stim}2}$, is proportional to the difference in neural response of the current stimulus $A$ from the previous stimulus $B$, according to the following formula, which is motivated by the finding that neural adaptation is proportional to stimulus similarity (Verhoef 2008)

$$V_{\text{stim}1\text{stim}2} = w \sum_{\text{neurons}} |A - B|$$

We use $w$ to signify an arbitrary proportionality constant. Further, we assume that the receptive fields (RFs) of neurons that are tuned to conjoint dimensions are radially symmetric Gaussians with variance $\sigma^2$. The RFs of neurons tuned to independent dimensions are assumed to be Gaussians with variance $\sigma^2$ in one dimension and uniform in the other dimension. These Gaussians are tiled orthogonally across the stimulus space. The probability density function of these Gaussians will be notated as $G(x)$. Although we assume Gaussians for notation purposes, any even decay function may be chosen.

We will prove our claim in a small example system with four stimuli arranged in a 2 \times 2 square, labeled $A$ through $D$, and four neurons with RFs tiled so that the maxima of the Gaussians align with each of the cases, we consider 4 voxels, each voxel containing several neurons. Shown is the stimulus space for each voxel, with the receptive fields of the neurons contained within the voxel plotted as circles (conjointly tuned) or bars (independently tuned). As can be readily appreciated, voxels with conjoint or independent tuning can be constructed with neurons with either conjoint or independent tuning. Consequently, the metric property of neural similarity calculated across voxels is not necessarily related to the metric tuning properties of the neurons within voxels.
In the case of independent dimensions, the neural response to each stimulus will be

\[ A = [G(0), G(d), G(0), G(d)] \]

\[ B = [G(0), G(d), G(d), G(0)] \]

\[ C = [G(d), G(0), G(0), G(d)] \]

\[ D = [G(d), G(0), G(d), G(0)] \]

From this, it is simple to calculate that \( V_{AB} = V_{AC} = 2w[G(0) - G(d)] \) and \( V_{AD} = 4w[G(0) - G(d)] \). Simple algebra confirms additivity (\( V_{AB} + V_{AC} = V_{AD} \)).

In the case of conjoint dimensions, the neural response to each stimulus will be

\[ A = [G(0), G(d), G(d), G(d\sqrt{2})] \]

\[ B = [G(d), G(0), G(d\sqrt{2}), G(d)] \]

\[ C = [G(d), G(d\sqrt{2}), G(0), G(d)] \]

\[ D = [G(d\sqrt{2}), G(d), G(d), G(0)] \]

The \( \sqrt{2} \) term appears due to the radially symmetric RFs. It is then simple to calculate that \( V_{AB} = V_{AC} = 2w[G(0) - G(d)] + 2w[G(a) - G(a\sqrt{2})] \). Cancelling the two \( G(a) \) terms, we see that \( V_{AB} = V_{AC} = 2w[G(0) - G(d\sqrt{2})] \), which we notice is equal to \( V_{AD} \). Therefore the system is clearly subadditive (\( V_{AB} + V_{AC} = 2V_{AD} \)) and indeed more so than would be suggested by \( V_{AB} + V_{AC} = V_{AD} \).

We have demonstrated that the within-voxel neural adaptation to a change along two independent dimensions is additive, whereas the within-voxel neural adaptation to a change along two conjoint dimensions is subadditive.

**APPENDIX C: MEASUREMENT OF DISCRETIZED RECOVERY FROM ADAPTATION**

The metric estimation approach described in the body of this presentation uses continuous covariates to model recovery from adaptation for changes along each stimulus dimension. A different analysis scheme may be used in which a basis set of covariates models the BOLD fMRI signal associated with each transition between one stimulus and the next (120 in total if a symmetric directional effect is assumed). The loading on these covariates may be used to construct a neural-adaptation similarity matrix, which may then be submitted to MDS or PROSCAL algorithms. See http://cfn.upenn.edu/aguirre/wiki/example_carry-over_data_and_analysis for an example set of data and basis covariates.

Here, we consider a post hoc analysis that may be performed on this basis set of covariates to detect the presence of compensatory nonlinearities in the stimulus representations and BOLD response. This can be accomplished by directly comparing the stimulus distance and the distances implied by the BOLD fMRI signal in adaptation recovery. To do so, we consider the pure (one-dimensional) changes on each dimension and measure them with respect to a reference stimulus. The BOLD signal change associated with ever larger transitions is obtained and used to construct a representation of the degree of difference in BOLD signal between stimuli, related to the degree of difference in the stimuli themselves.

There are 16 points in the dicoctagon space (Fig. C1A); each position may be assigned a label (1–16). We sought to measure pure changes along a single dimension (\( k \)). Distances are measured relative to an origin; we adopt the position along the \( k \) dimension occupied by stimuli 7 and 8. We then obtain the BOLD response to transitions

**FIG. C1.** A: the dicoctagonal “popcorn” stimulus space is shown. Below are the standard numbering and positions of the stimuli along the 2 dimensions and with a logarithmic transformation applied to one axis. B: the relationship between aggregate blood oxygen level–dependent (BOLD) response and stimuli may be examined in an attempt to detect nonlinearities in the neural representation and/or hemodynamic transform. Shown are the stimulus transitions that contribute measurements of the BOLD fMRI response, which are then used to construct the graph shown. The solid, linear relationship is for simulated responses in which a linear mapping of stimulus space to neural adaptation and to BOLD response is produced. The dashed line indicates the simulated result for the same measurement when a logarithmic transform has been applied to the neural representation along dimension \( k \).
between $7 \rightarrow 15$ and $8 \rightarrow 9$; the mean of these measurements is segment c, which now acts as an anchor point for measurements proceeding rightward. Relative to the origin, A represents the dimension $k$ position of points 6, 15, 9, and I. The mean BOLD response to transitions $6 \rightarrow 5, 15 \rightarrow 13, 9 \rightarrow 11,$ and $1 \rightarrow 2$ is then obtained and termed B. Segment C is provided by the transitions $13 \rightarrow 4$ and $11 \rightarrow 3$. The segment AB is provided by $7 \rightarrow 13$ and $8 \rightarrow 11$, the segment BC by $15 \rightarrow 4$ and $9 \rightarrow 3$, and the segment ABC by $7 \rightarrow 4$ and $8 \rightarrow 3$. The pure dimension $k$ transition $16 \rightarrow 12$ is not usable because it cannot be related to the origin.

Using these values we may then plot four points: I) the fixed origin at zero, representing the dimension $k$ position of points 7 and 8; 2) the dimension $k$ position of points 9 and 15 at A; 3) the dimension $k$ position of points 5, 13, 11, and 2 at $A + B$ and at $AB$; and 4) the dimension $k$ position of points 4 and 3 at $A + BC, AB + C$, and $ABC$. The values obtained for these points may then be compared with the positions of the stimuli along the $k$ axis in the original stimulus space. The analogous process may be followed for interrogation of the orthogonal dimension.

Figure C1B shows the resulting relationship between stimulus position and constructed BOLD response for a model dioctagonal space without any distortion and for one in which a logarithmic transform has been applied along the $k$ dimension. Goodness-of-fit measures of linear and nonlinear models to actual data may be used to test for the presence of a nonlinearity in the integrated response (across neural representation and BOLD transform) across a dimension.

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