

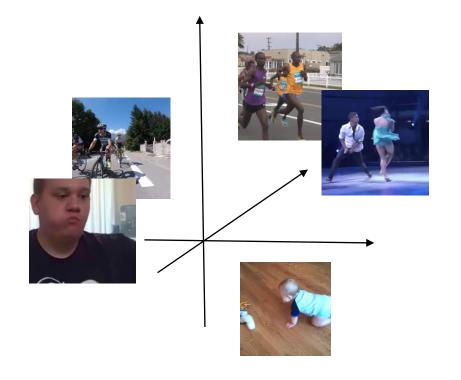
# Low- and High-Level Features Explain Neural Response Tuning During Action Observation

# Leyla Tarhan & Talia Konkle

Department of Psychology, Harvard University

## Introduction

We witness a wide variety of activities every day. What activity features (dimensions) organize how the brain perceives others' activities?



Lingnau & Downing (2015); Hafri et al. (2017); Wurm et al. (2017); Giese & Poggio (2003); Isik et al. (2016); Fabbri et al. (2016)

# Stimuli

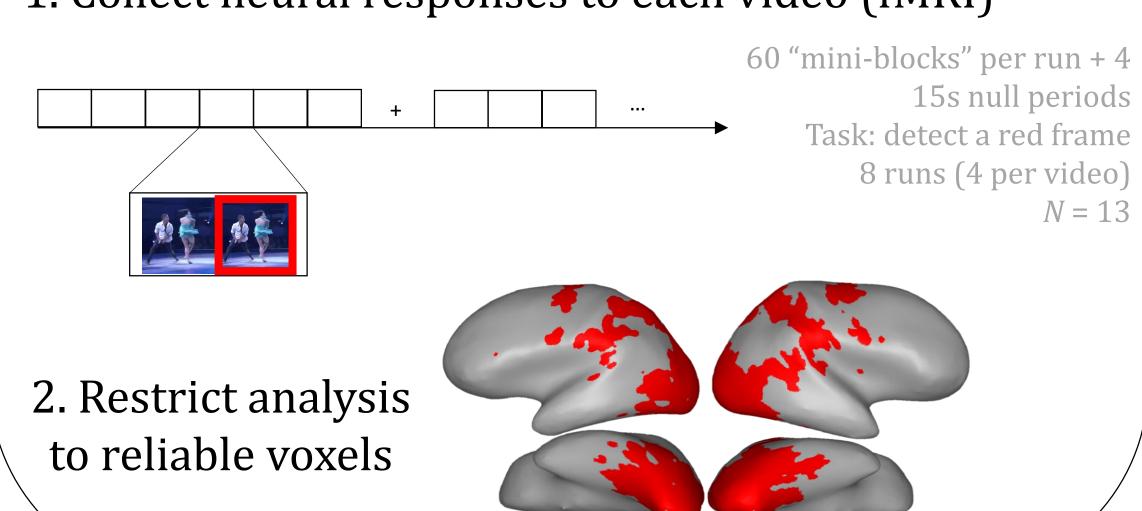


120 2.5s videos of 60 activities (American Time Use Survey)

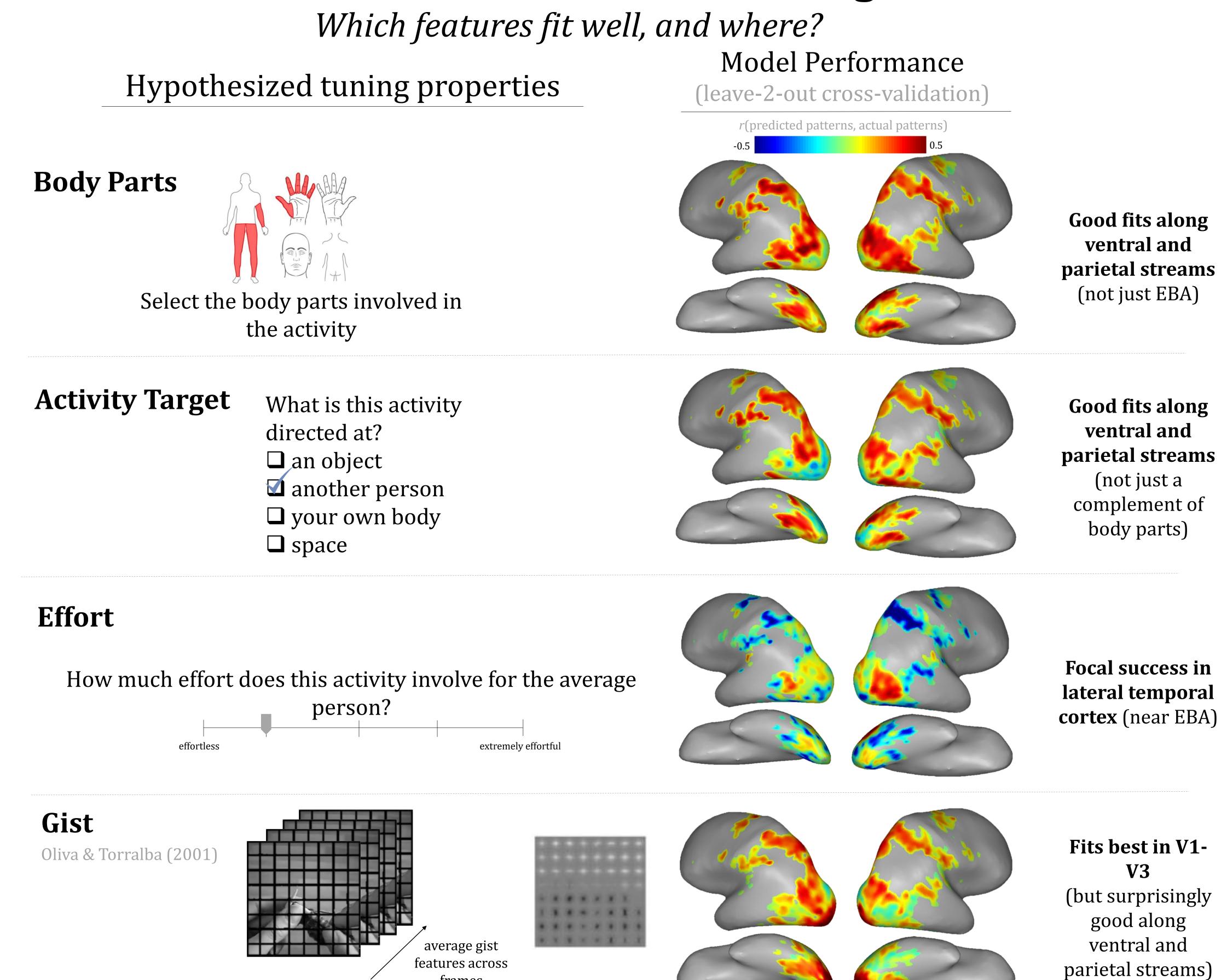
A wide sample of our everyday visual experience

#### Neural Measures

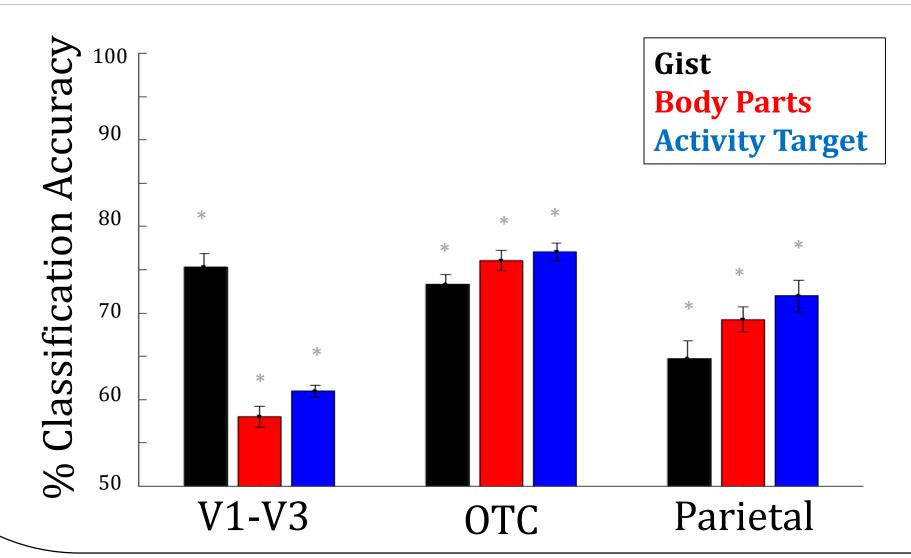
1. Collect neural responses to each video (fMRI)



# Results 1: Voxel-wise Modeling



Capture global form and low-level visual properties



All models do unexpectedly well over most of visual cortex.

Gist performs best in V1-V3, but high-level models perform best outside of V1-V3.

### Results 2: Data-Driven Structure

Can we discover new parcellations of visual cortex?

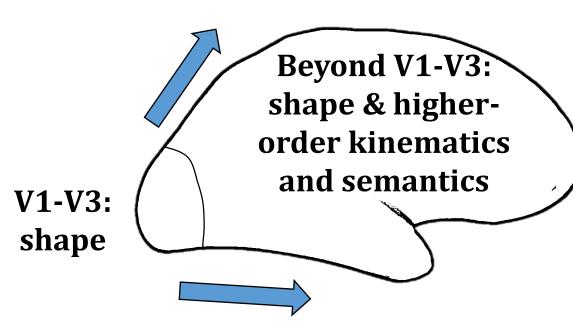
Cluster voxels based on their response profiles.
Plot the videos with the highest response in each cluster.



#### **Observations**

- 1. Clusters recapitulate known structure
- Retinotopy
- Mirrored ventro-lateral scene network
- 2. Two parietal networks that link to lateral temporal cortex (reflecting activities' tool-relevance?)

## Conclusions



Shape features are carried throughout the visual hierarchy.

Information is transformed between regions.

Supported by NIH grant S100D020039 to Harvard University Center for Brain Science, NSF grant DGE1144152 to L.T., and the Star Family Challenge Grant to T.K.