

A catalyst for achievement





A conceptual mediation hypothesis of synaesthesia: What can yellow Tuesdays tell us about how we represent objects?

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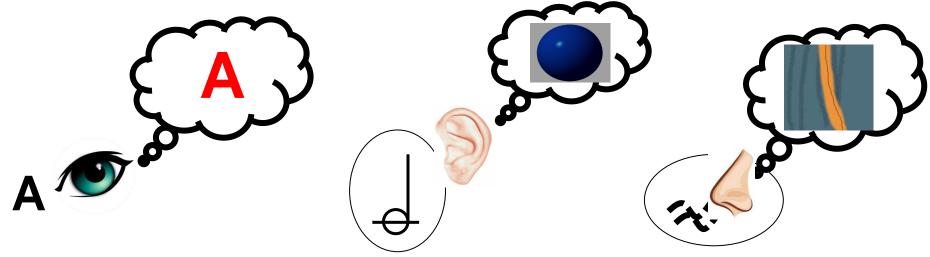
(University of Manchester, UK)



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Synaesthesia

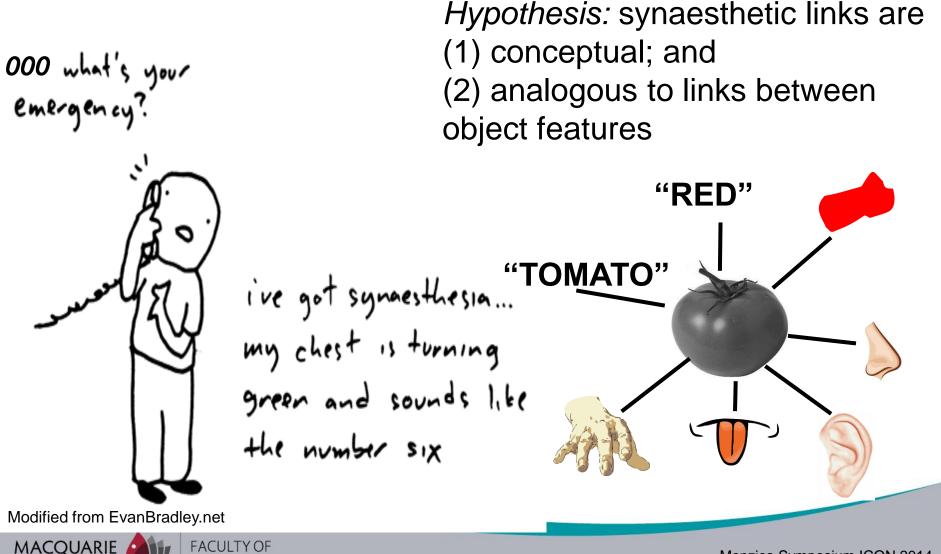
 Perception of a specific stimulus induces a concurrent and distinct experience in a separate modality, or within the same modality



- Neural hypotheses:
- Synaesthetes have extra connections between relevant brain areas
- Synaesthetes have disinhibition of connections present in us all
- => Neuroimaging thus far has primarily focused on early perceptual regions (V4)

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Why study synaesthesia?



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The evidence for higher-level processes at work in synaesthesia...

INDUCER:

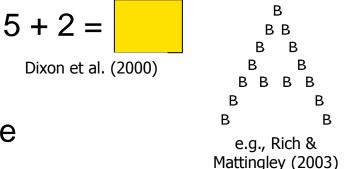
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- Concept of an inducer can elicit synaesthesia
- Attended inducer determines experience
- Context determines the experience 1 2 3
- Conceptual links can overcome usual letter-based colours

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Need substantial processing (~conscious identification) to elicit synaesthesia

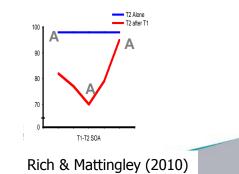


Z3 XYZ

e.g., Myles et al. (2003); Dixon et al. (2006)

T, TEST, TWO, 2

Rich et al. (2005)



The evidence for higher-level processes at work in synaesthesia...

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MME

X

EXPERIENCE:

- No brightness contrast or chromatic adaptation effects
- Simultaneous colour contrast effects are not comparable with 'real' colour
- No colour constancy effect
- Resemble recalled colours in precision

But didn't Ramachandran & Hubbard show 'pop-out'? \Rightarrow synaesthetic colours very early in perception of inducers \Rightarrow act like real colours

Erskine et al. 2012

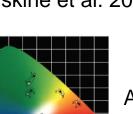
Arnold et al. 2011



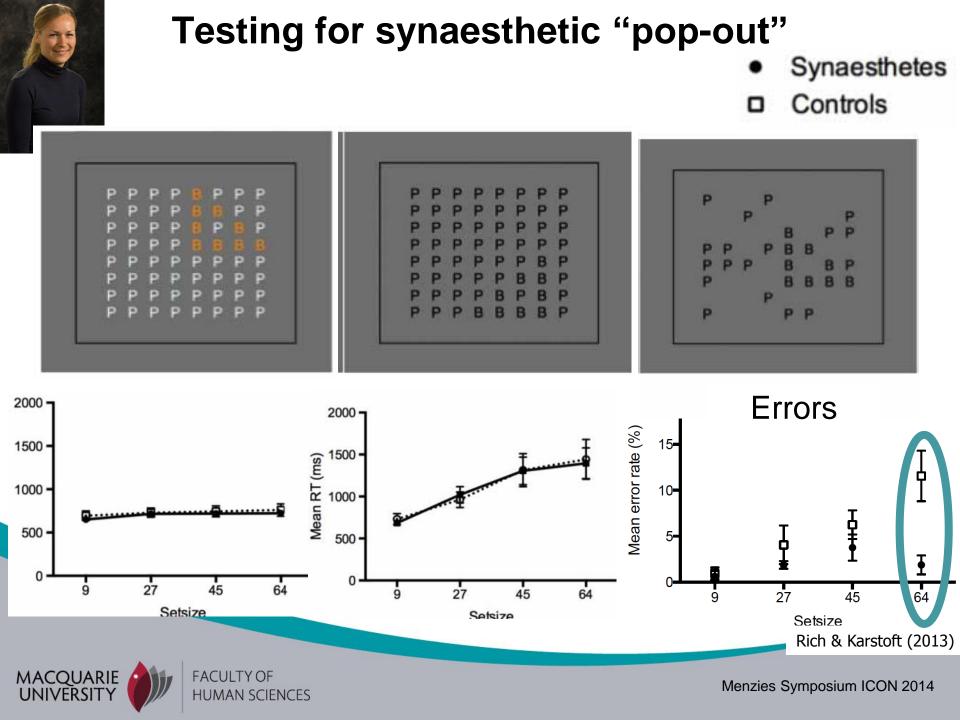




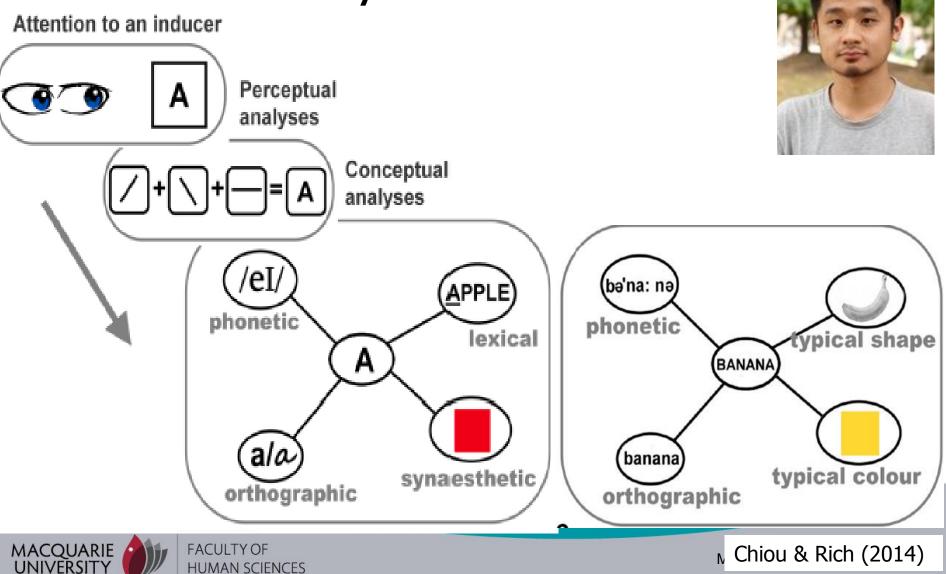
(Hong & Blake, 2008)



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A conceptual-mediation hypothesis of synaesthesia



Does knowing the colour of a banana rely only on early perceptual regions?

- Distributed view: knowledge of object features relies only on relevant sensorimotor regions
- Hub+spoke view: an amodal hub holds abstract information about object features
- Patients with damage to the Anterior Temporal Lobe have semantic dementia
 Amodal 'hub' holding conceptual knowledge? (Patterson/Lambon-Ralph)





A conceptual lemon? Does knowledge of typical colour involve the ATL?



- Transcranial magnetic stimulation
 - More focal than patient lesions
 - Transient effects
 - Test the effect of ATL disruption on a task that measures object-colour knowledge
- Offline theta-burst stimulation
 - 40 secs TMS
 - Lasts ~15-30 mins
- ATL & Occipital pole



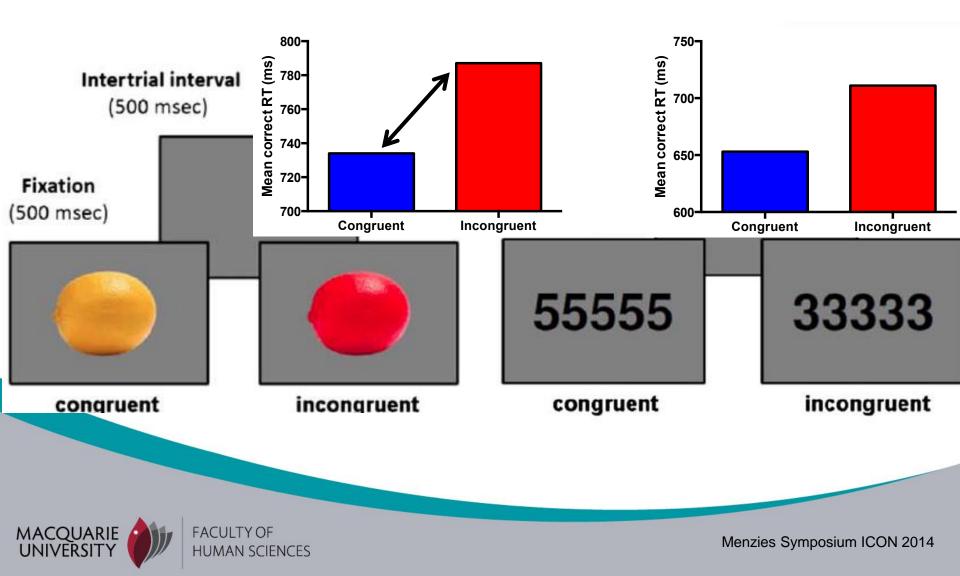
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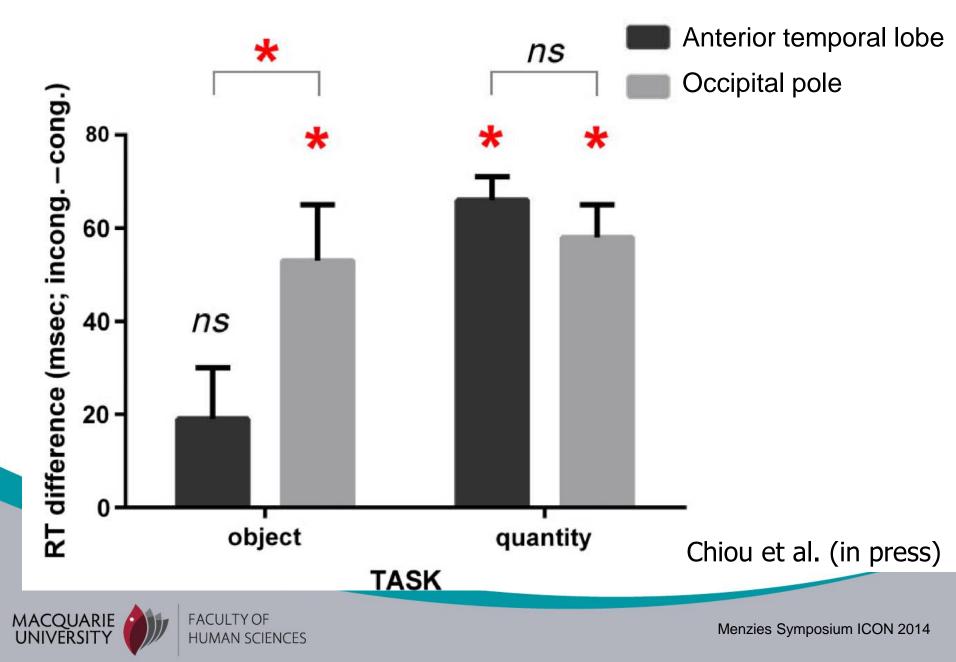
Behavioural measures

Object naming task

Quantity naming task



Is the ATL involved in object-colour binding?





A conceptual connection?

Disrupting synaesthetic colour-form binding



Parietal lobe

attention-

ON 2014

TMS: theta-burst

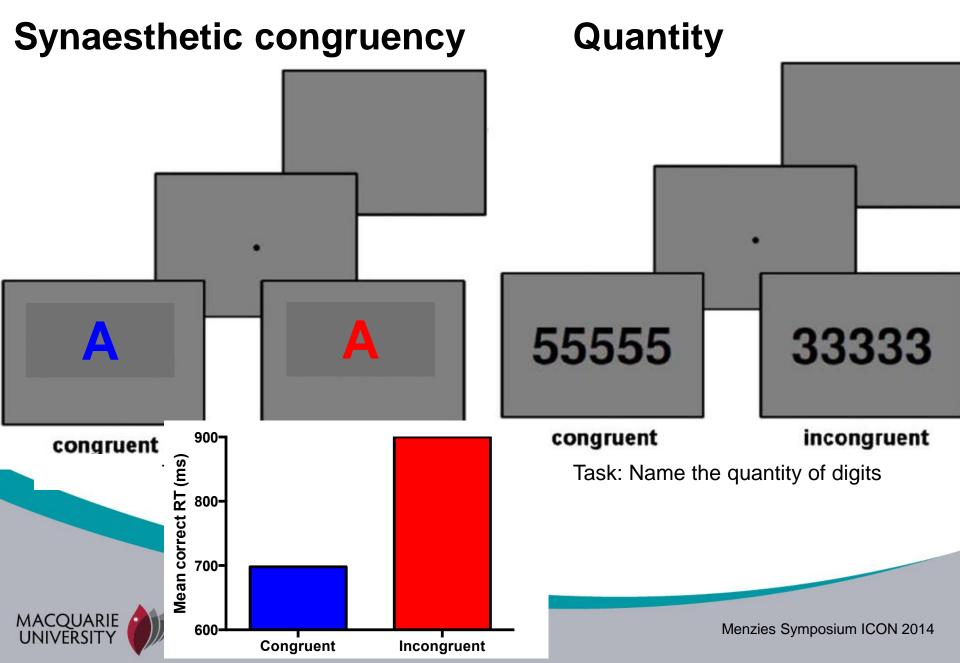
related functions Colour-related 'spoke' **Anterior temporal lobe**

subjective colour experience, which may not be equivalent to wavelength-based colour

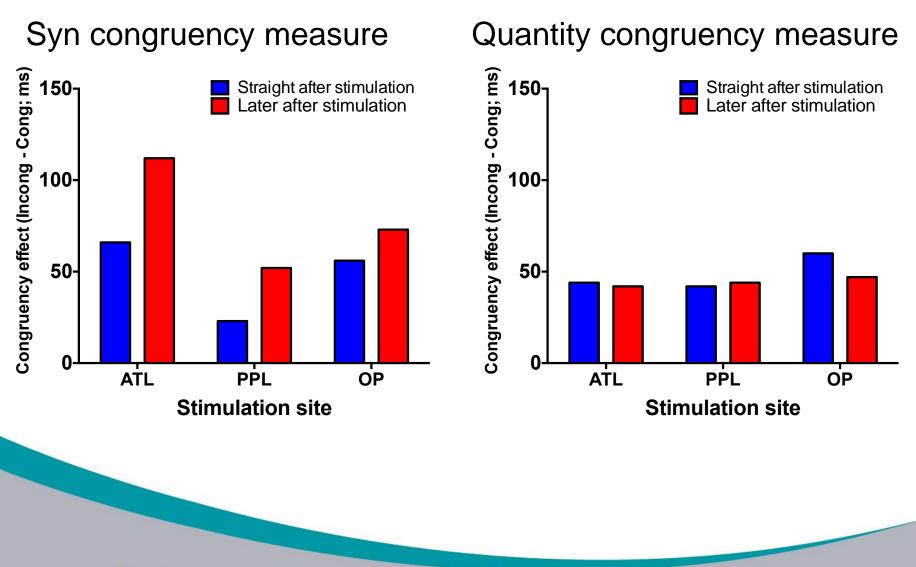
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lexical meaning; conceptual inducer-concurrent association

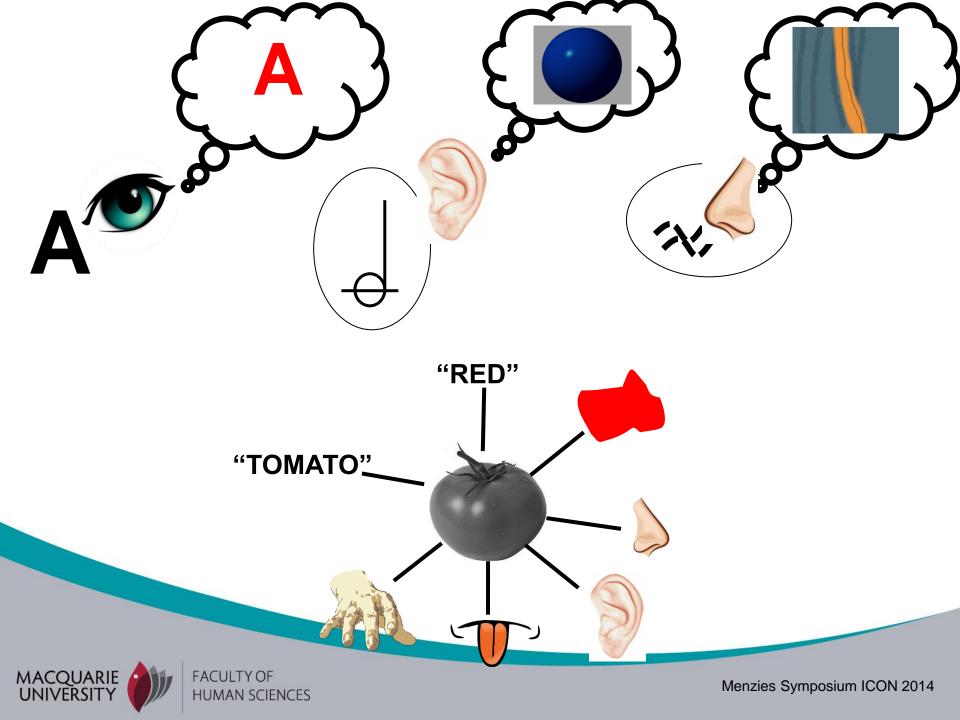
Behavioural measures



Preliminary results (3 synaesthetes)









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Poster Wed (WPE022)

(WPE022)