# Spatial Attention Tunes Temporal Processing in Early Visual Cortex by Speeding and Slowing Alpha Oscillations

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# Outline

1 Materials and Methods

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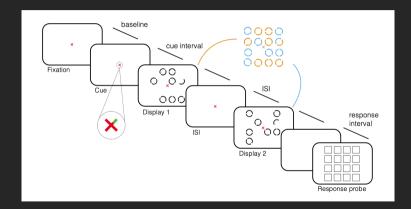


Figure 1: Trial Structure

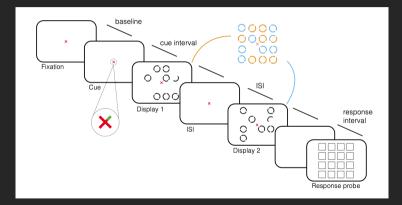
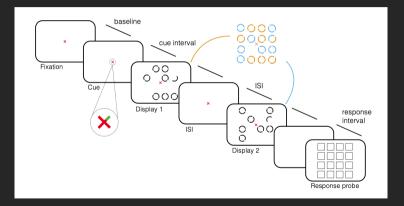


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#### Timeline:

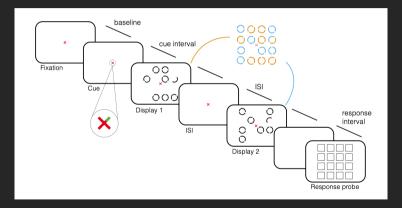
- pre-cue: 1000-1500ms
- cue interval: 850-1350ms (randomized)
- display: 16.67ms
- ISI: 48.3ms
- response delay:400ms



#### visual cue: red cross

- 75% (T): one of the arms turn green (75% valid)
- 25% (C): neutral cue

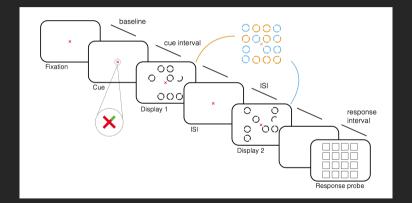
Figure 1: Trial Structure



2 displays: complementary, non-overlapping

- neutral cue: the 2 displays complete each other
- empty: one left empty in both

Figure 1: Trial Structure

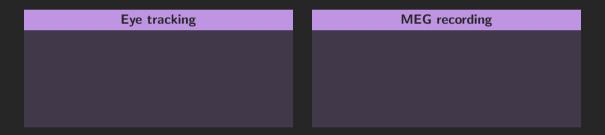


task: moving a highlighted square

- segregation: targeting the half circle
- integration: targeting the empty spot

Figure 1: Trial Structure

# Measures



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# Eye tracking ■ sampling rate: 1kHz ■ rejection: - saccades: 7±7% trials - blinks: 3±4% trials

**MEG** recording

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#### Eye tracking

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- rejection:
  - saccades:  $7\pm7\%$  trials
  - blinks:  $3\pm4\%$  trials

## **MEG** recording

- lacktriangle estimate instantaneous lpha- frequency: 7- to 14-Hz frequency band
- rejection
  - nonbiological noise:  $10{\pm}1$  channels

# **Analysis**



Numerical analysis

# Analysis

#### Source analysis

- combine head digitization data with anatomic MRI data
- regions of interest:
  - parietal cortex
  - occipital cortex

#### Numerical analysis

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  - occipital cortex

#### **Numerical analysis**

- method: 2-way repeated ANOVA
- $\blacksquare$  noise of raw estimates of  $\alpha$  frequency: center on results following a <u>neutral-cue</u>
  - within each of the integration/segragation conditions separately

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- Number of trials: 10 blocks  $\times$  67 trials/block
- Base for numerical analysis: a shift in the neutral-cue baseline emerges equally in ipsilateral and contralateral signals

# References I

Sharp, P., Gutteling, T., Melcher, D., & Hickey, C. (2022). Spatial attention tunes temporal processing in early visual cortex by speeding and slowing alpha oscillations. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 42(41), 7824–7832.

# Thank you!