# Confidence in Detection and Discrimination: an fMRI Study

Matan Mazor, Karl J. Friston and Stephen M. Fleming

## Objective

The current study aims to compare the brain processes that govern perceptual discrimination and detection, and the neural mechanisms that allow for metacognitive evaluations of these processes.

A fundamental property that distinguishes detection from discrimination tasks is the asymmetry in the availability of evidence for 'yes' and for 'no' responses. While discrimination requires a comparison between the relative evidence for different options, in a detection setting evidence can only be available for the presence of a stimulus and not for its absence. Conceptually, this means that confidence in the absence of a stimulus cannot rely on the magnitude of evidence for its absence and may rely instead on counterfactual reasoning regarding the likelihood of the stimulus to be detected had it been presented. Behaviorally, this difference is reflected in general lower confidence and in a weaker association between objective accuracy and subjective confidence for 'no' responses (Kanai, Walsh, & Tseng, 2010; Meuwese, van Loon, Lamme, & Fahrenfort, 2014) in detection but also in detection-like tasks (such as recognition memory; Higham, Perfect, & Bruno, 2009).

It is still unknown what are the brain mechanisms that give rise to these behavioral differences. While previous studies compared structural and functional correlates for metacognitive sensitivity ratings across domains (Mccurdy, Maniscalco, Metcalfe, & De Lange, 2013; Morales, Lau, & Fleming, 2018), great care was taken to equate task requirements and avoid the asymmetry inherent to true detection tasks. For example, instead of asking participants to perform 'old'/'new' recognition judgments, participants were asked to answer which of two presented stimuli is old. Similarly, instead of asking participants whether they detected a signal or not, a 2 Interval Forced Choice (2IFC) approach is often preferred, where participants are asked to report whether the signal was presented in the first or the second interval.

Here we wish to compare detection and discrimination within the same low-level perceptual task, while controlling for task performance. The objectives of this study are:

1. Replicate previous findings of inter-subject correlations of structural and functional properties of the lateral prefrontal cortex (lPFC) with metacognitive sensitivity in discrimination (Fleming et al., 2010; McCurdy et al., 2013; Yokoyama et al., 2010).
2. Find inter-subject functional and structural correlates of metacognitive sensitivity in detection. Specifically, we will be interested to see if any dissociations can be found between brain structures that predict metacognitive sensitivity in detection and in discrimination.
3. Replicate previous findings of general confidence signal in ventromedial prefrontal cortex (De Martino, Fleming, Garrett, & Dolan, 2013; Morales et al., 2018).
4. Test for an interaction between confidence level and task (detection/discrimination) in BOLD response, specifically in the prefrontal cortex.
5. Within detection, test for an interaction between confidence level and response (yes/no) in BOLD response, specifically in the prefrontal cortex and in regions that have previously been associated with counterfactual reasoning (Boorman, Behrens, & Rushworth, 2011; Neubert, Mars, Thomas, Sallet, & Rushworth, 2014).
6. Test for an interaction between task and within-subject fluctuations in metacognitive sensitivity. Specifically, test the hypothesis that the frontopolar cortex is more associated with fluctuations in metacognitive sensitivity in detection trials when the subject reported the target to be missing (Miyamoto, Setsuie, Osada, & Miyashita, 2018).

## Design

We will test 35 healthy subjects in a 3 Tesla MRI scanner in the Welcome Centre for Human Neuroimaging, Institute of Neurology, University College London.

Participants will be acquainted with the task in a preceding behavioural session. During this session, task difficulty will be adjusted independently for detection and for discrimination using a standard 1-up 2-down staircase procedure, targeting 71% correct responses on both tasks (Fleming et al., 2010).

Participants will undergo 5 functional scanner runs, each comprising of one detection and one discrimination blocks of 40 trials each, in random order. After a temporally jittered rest period of 500-4000 milliseconds, the trial will begin with a cue fixation cross (500 milliseconds), followed by a presentation of the target for 33 milliseconds. In discrimination trials, the target will be a circle of diameter 3° containing randomly generated white noise, merged with a sinusoidal grating (2 cycles per degree; oriented 45° or -45°). In half of the detection trials, targets will not contain a sinusoidal grating and will consist of random noise only. After the offset of the stimuli, participants will use their right-hand index and middle fingers to make a forced-choice perceptual decision about the orientation of the grating (discrimination blocks), or about the presence or absence of a grating (detection blocks). Participants will then use their left-hand thumb to rate their confidence in their decision on a 6-point scale. The perceptual decision and the confidence rating phases will be restricted to 1500 and 2500 milliseconds, respectively. No feedback will be delivered to subjects about their performance.

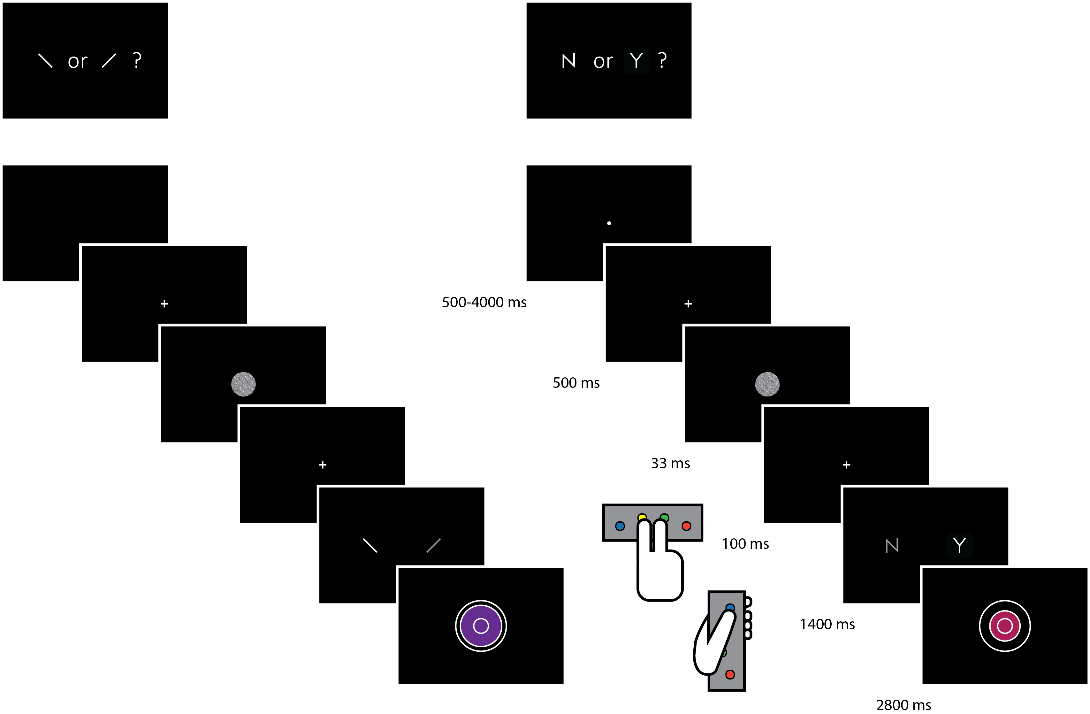


Figure 1: Experimental design for discrimination and for detection trials. Perceptual decisions are reported using the right index and middle fingers, and confidence ratings are reported using the left thumb. Confidence rating will be given by varying the size and color of a circle, with 6 options from small and red to big and blue. For half of the subjects, high confidence will be mapped to the small, red circle. For the other half, high confidence will be mapped to the big, blue circle. The initial size and color of the circle will be determined randomly at the beginning of the confidence rating phase, to make the number of button presses independent from the final confidence rating.

## Scanning Parameters

Scanning will take place at the Wellcome Centre for Human Neuroimaging, London. We will use a Siemens Prisma MRI scanner with a 32-channel head coil.

We will acquire structural images using an MP RAGE sequence.

Functional scans will be acquired using a 2D EPI sequence, optimized for regions near the orbito-frontal cortex (3.0x3.0x3.0mm voxels, TR=3.36 seconds, TE = 30 ms, 48 slices tilted by -30 degrees with respect to the T>C axis, matrix size = 64x72, Z-shim=-1.4).

## Analysis

### fMRI data preprocessing

Data preprocessing will follow the procedure described in Morales and colleagues (2018):

*Imaging analysis was performed using SPM12 (Statistical Parametric Mapping; www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm). The first five volumes of each run were discarded to allow for T1 stabilization. Functional images were realigned and unwarped using local field maps (Andersson et al., 2001) and then slice-time corrected (Sladky et al., 2011). Each participant’s structural image was segmented into gray matter, white matter, CSF, bone, soft tissue, and air/background images using a nonlinear deformation field to map it onto template tissue probability maps (Ashburner and Friston, 2005). This mapping was applied to both structural and functional images to create normalized images to Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space. Normalized images were spatially smoothed using a Gaussian kernel (6 mm FWHM). We set a within-run 1 mm rotation and 4 mm affine motion cutoff criterion.*

### Exclusion Criteria

#### Subject exclusion

Subjects will be excluded from all analyses in the following cases:

1. They missed more than 20% of the trials.
2. Their mean accuracy in one of the tasks was lower than 60%.
3. They exceeded the head motion cutoff criterion in more than 1 experimental runs.
4. They were heavily biased toward a particular response in one of the tasks, i.e., used the same response in more than 75% of the trials.

Subjects will be excluded from any confidence-based analysis in the following cases:

1. They used the same confidence level for more than 80% of all trials.
2. For a particular response, they used the same confidence level for more than 80% of the trials.

#### Run exclusion

Individual experimental runs will not be analyses in the following cases:

1. More than 20% of the trials in the run were missed.
2. Mean accuracy in one of the tasks was lower than 60%.
3. Head motion cutoff criterion was exceeded.
4. There was a heavy bias toward one response in one of the tasks, i.e., the participant used the same response in more than 75% of the trials.

Experimental runs will not be used for confidence analysis if:

1. The same confidence level was used for more than 80% of all trials.
2. For a particular response, the same confidence level was reported for more than 80% of the trials.

### Regions of Interest

In addition to an exploratory whole-brain analysis (corrected for multiple comparisons at the cluster level), our analysis will focus on the following *a priori* regions of interest, largely following the ROIs used at Stephen M. Fleming, van der Putten, & Daw, 2018:

1. *Frontopolar cortex* (FPC, defined anatomically). We will use a connectivity based parcellation (Neubert et al., 2014) to define a general FPC region of interest as the total area spanned by areas FPl, FPm and BA46. The right hemisphere mask will be mirrored to create a bilateral mask.
2. *Ventromedial prefrontal cortex* (vmPFC). The vmPFC ROI will be defined as a 8-mm sphere around MNI coordinates [0,46,-7], obtained from a meta-analysis of subjective-value related activations (Bartra, McGuire, & Kable, 2013)and aligned to the cortical midline surface.
3. *Bilateral striatum.* The striatum ROIs will be specified anatomically from the Oxford-Imanova Striatal Strctural Atlas included with FSL (http://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk).
4. *Posterior medial frontal cortex (pMFC).* The pMFC ROI will be defined as a 8-mm sphere around MNI coordinates [0, 17, 46], obtained from a functional MRI study on decision confidence (Stephen M Fleming, Huijgen, & Dolan, 2012)*.*
5. *Precuneus.* The precuneus ROI will be defined as a 8-mm sphere around MNI coordinates [0,-57,18], based on a Voxel Based Morphometry studies of metacognitive efficiency (Fleming et al., 2010; Mccurdy et al., 2013)and aligned to the cortical midline surface.

For the FPC ROI, a small-volume correction will be applied to individual voxels within the ROI for all contrasts and analyses, univariate and multivariate.

For all other ROIs, a GLM model will be fitted to the mean time course of voxels within the region for the univariate analysis. For the multivariate analysis, only the sphere around the centre voxel will be considered as an a-priori ROI.

### Univariate Analysis

#### Design Matrix

The design matrix for the univariate GLM analysis will consist of 16 regressors of interest. There will be 8 regressors for every combination of *task x condition x response*: For example, there will be a regressor for detection trials where a signal was present ('Yes') and the subject reported seeing a signal ('Yes'; Y\_Y). A boxcar regressor with nonzero entries at the 4000 millisecond response interval for the relevant trials will be convolved with the canonical hemodynamic response function (HRF).

Each of these primary regressors will be accompanied by a parametric modulator, indicating the reported confidence for each trial. Together, this makes a total of 16 regressors:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Task** | **Stimulus** | **Response** |
| *1* | *CW\_CW* | Discrimination | Clockwise | Clockwise |
| *2* | *CW\_CCW\_conf* |
| *3* | *CW\_CCW* | Discrimination | Clockwise | Counterclockwise |
| *4* | *CW\_CCW\_conf* |
| *5* | *CW\_CW* | Discrimination | Counterclockwise | Clockwise |
| *6* | *CW\_CW\_conf* |
| *7* | *CCW\_CCW* | Discrimination | Counterclockwise | Counterclockwise |
| *8* | *CCW\_CCW\_conf* |
| *9* | *Y\_Y* | Detection | Signal | Yes |
| *10* | *Y\_Y\_conf* |
| *11* | *Y\_N* | Detection | Signal | No |
| *12* | *Y\_N\_conf* |
| *13* | *N\_Y* | Detection | Noise | Yes |
| *14* | *N\_Y\_conf* |
| *15* | *N\_N* | Detection | Noise | No |
| *16* | *N\_N\_conf* |

Blue and red cells represent correct and incorrect responses, respectively.

In addition, the design matrix will include a run-wise constant term regressor, a motor response regressor for each of the three response buttons, a motion regressor and physiological measures regressors.

Our primary analysis will focus on correct responses only. We will apply the following contrasts to the voxel-wise beta estimates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contrast | Interpretation |
| 1. Task   ([1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0]) | Brain regions showing a main effect of task. |
| 1. Correct rejections – Hits   ([0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]) | Brain regions showing an effect of response within the detection task. |
| 1. Clockwise tilt – counterclockwise tilt (correct responses only) ([-1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]) | Brain regions showing an effect of response within the discrimination task. |
| 1. Confidence (correct responses only)   ([0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1]) | Brain regions showing linear modulation of reported confidence on BOLD signal. |
| 1. Confidence-task interaction (correct responses only)   ([0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 -1]) | Brain regions showing differential modulation of confidence as a function of task. |
| 1. Confidence in correct rejections – Confidence in hits   ([0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 1]) | Brain regions showing a differential modulation of confidence as a function of response, in the detection task. |
| 1. Confidence in clockwise tilt – Confidence in counterclockwise tilt   ([0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]) | Brain regions showing a differential modulation of confidence as a function of response, in the discrimination task. |

Contrasts 4-7 will detect regions that modulate their response as a function of reported confidence in correct responses. These regions can be further classified into two groups: brain regions that represent confidence, and brain regions that exhibit differential activation as a function of transient metacognitive adequacy. While the first are expected to show a similar pattern for correct and incorrect responses, the second group is expected to show opposite signs of signal modulation as a function of response accuracy. While high confidence in a correct response is more metacognitively adequate than low confidence, the opposite is true for incorrect responses, for which a low confidence rating will reflect higher metacognitive adequacy.

To this end, we will perform four additional contrasts within brain regions that showed significant modulation as a function of confidence in contrasts 4-7:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Confidence (incorrect responses only)   ([0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0]) | This contrast will only be performed within regions that showed statistically significant modulation of confidence in contrast number 4. |
| 1. Confidence-task interaction (incorrect responses only)   ([0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 -1 0 0]) | This contrast will only be performed within regions that showed statistically significant modulation of confidence in contrast number 5. |
| 1. Confidence in misses – Confidence in false positives   ([0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 -1 0 0]) | This contrast will only be performed within regions that showed statistically significant modulation of confidence in contrast number 6. |
| 1. Confidence in clockwise tilt – Confidence in counterclockwise tilt (incorrect responses only)   ([0 0 0 1 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]) | This contrast will only be performed within regions that showed statistically significant modulation of confidence in contrast number 7. |

### Between-subject correlations

We will use voxel-based morphometry (VBM) to find brain structures that are associated with metacognitive efficiency for detection and for discrimination separately. Metacognitive efficiency will be defined as meta-d'/d' (Maniscalco & Lau, 2012), and will be correlated against gray-matter volume as measured with T1-weighted anatomical images (S.M. Fleming et al., 2009). For discrimination metacognition, BA10 ([24,65, 18], [-20,53,12], [33,50,9], [-12,54,16]), precuneus ([6,-57,18]) and BA46 ([36,39,21]) will be defined as *a priori* regions of interest based on Fleming and colleagues (2009) and McCurdy and colleagues (2013). BA10 will be defined anatomically as an *a priori* region of interest for metacognition in detection blocks.

### Multivariate analysis

Multi-voxel pattern analysis (Norman, Polyn, Detre, & Haxby, 2006) will be used to test for consistent spatial patterns in the fMRI data. We will follow the procedure described in Morales and colleagues (2018).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Train | Test | Interpretation |
| High confidence vs. Low confidence | High confidence vs. Low confidence | Spatially multivariate signal predicting confidence reports. |
| Within discrimination: high confidence vs. Low confidence | Within discrimination: high confidence vs. low confidence | Spatially multivariate signal predicting confidence reports in discrimination. |
| Within detection: high confidence vs. Low confidence | Within detection: high confidence vs. low confidence | Spatially multivariate signal predicting confidence reports in detection. |
| Within discrimination: high confidence vs. Low confidence | Within detection: high confidence vs. low confidence | Task invariant multivariate signal predicting confidence reports in detection and discrimination. |
| Within detection: high confidence vs. low confidence | Within discrimination: high confidence vs. Low confidence |

Bartra, O., McGuire, J. T., & Kable, J. W. (2013). The valuation system: A coordinate-based meta-analysis of BOLD fMRI experiments examining neural correlates of subjective value. *NeuroImage*, *76*, 412–427. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2013.02.063

Boorman, E. D., Behrens, T. E., & Rushworth, M. F. (2011). Counterfactual Choice and Learning in a Neural Network Centered on Human Lateral Frontopolar Cortex. *PLoS Biology*, *9*(6), e1001093. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001093

De Martino, B., Fleming, S. M., Garrett, N., & Dolan, R. J. (2013). Confidence in value-based choice. *Nature Neuroscience*, *16*(1), 105–110. https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.3279

Fleming, S. M., Huijgen, J., & Dolan, R. J. (2012). Prefrontal contributions to metacognition in perceptual decision making. *The Journal of Neuroscience : The Official Journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, *32*(18), 6117–6125. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.6489-11.2012

Fleming, S. M., van der Putten, E. J., & Daw, N. D. (2018). Neural mediators of changes of mind about perceptual decisions. *Nature Neuroscience*, *21*(4), 617–624. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-018-0104-6

Fleming, S. M., Weil, R. S., Nagy, Z., Dolan, R. J., & Rees, G. (2009). Relating Introspective Accuracy to Individual Differences in Brain Structure. *Science*, *324*(5928), 759–764. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1169405

Higham, P. A., Perfect, T. J., & Bruno, D. (2009). Investigating strength and frequency effects in recognition memory using type-2 signal detection theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, *35*(1), 57–80. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0013865

Kanai, R., Walsh, V., & Tseng, C. (2010). Subjective discriminability of invisibility: A framework for distinguishing perceptual and attentional failures of awareness. *Consciousness and Cognition*, *19*(4), 1045–1057. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CONCOG.2010.06.003

Maniscalco, B., & Lau, H. (2012). A signal detection theoretic approach for estimating metacognitive sensitivity from confidence ratings. *Consciousness and Cognition*, *21*, 422–430. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2011.09.021

Mccurdy, L. Y., Maniscalco, B., Metcalfe, J., & De Lange, F. P. (2013). Anatomical Coupling between Distinct Metacognitive Systems for Memory and Visual Perception Decoded Neurofeedback Project for development of diagnostic and therapeutic system for mental disorders View project Temporal dynamics of visual imagery View proje. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1890-12

Meuwese, J. D. I., van Loon, A. M., Lamme, V. A. F., & Fahrenfort, J. J. (2014). The subjective experience of object recognition: comparing metacognition for object detection and object categorization. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, *76*(4), 1057–1068. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-014-0643-1

Miyamoto, K., Setsuie, R., Osada, T., & Miyashita, Y. (2018). Reversible Silencing of the Frontopolar Cortex Selectively Impairs Metacognitive Judgment on Non-experience in Primates. *Neuron*, *97*(4), 980–989.e6. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2017.12.040

Morales, J., Lau, H., & Fleming, S. M. (2018). Domain-General and Domain-Specific Patterns of Activity Supporting Metacognition in Human Prefrontal Cortex. *The Journal of Neuroscience : The Official Journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, *38*(14), 3534–3546. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2360-17.2018

Neubert, F.-X., Mars, R. B., Thomas, A. G., Sallet, J., & Rushworth, M. F. S. (2014). Comparison of Human Ventral Frontal Cortex Areas for Cognitive Control and Language with Areas in Monkey Frontal Cortex. *Neuron*, *81*(3), 700–713. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.NEURON.2013.11.012

Norman, K. A., Polyn, S. M., Detre, G. J., & Haxby, J. V. (2006). Beyond mind-reading: multi-voxel pattern analysis of fMRI data. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, *10*(9), 424–430. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2006.07.005

Yokoyama, O., Miura, N., Watanabe, J., Takemoto, A., Uchida, S., Sugiura, M., … Nakamura, K. (2010). Right frontopolar cortex activity correlates with reliability of retrospective rating of confidence in short-term recognition memory performance. *Neuroscience Research*, *68*(3), 199–206. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.NEURES.2010.07.2041