

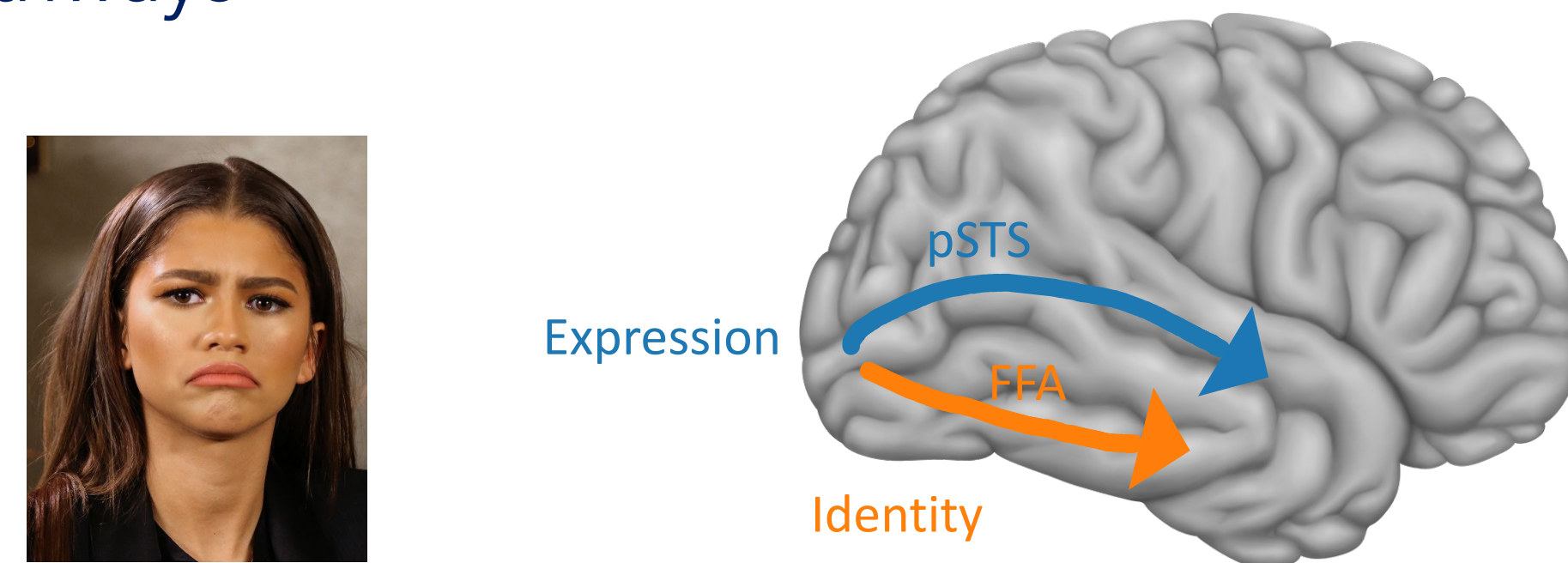
Temporal dynamics of facial identity and expression processing from magnetoencephalography

Rohini Kumar, Kyla Brannigan, Lina Teichmann, Chris I. Baker, Shruti Japee
Section on Learning and Plasticity, Laboratory of Brain and Cognition, National Institute of Mental Health

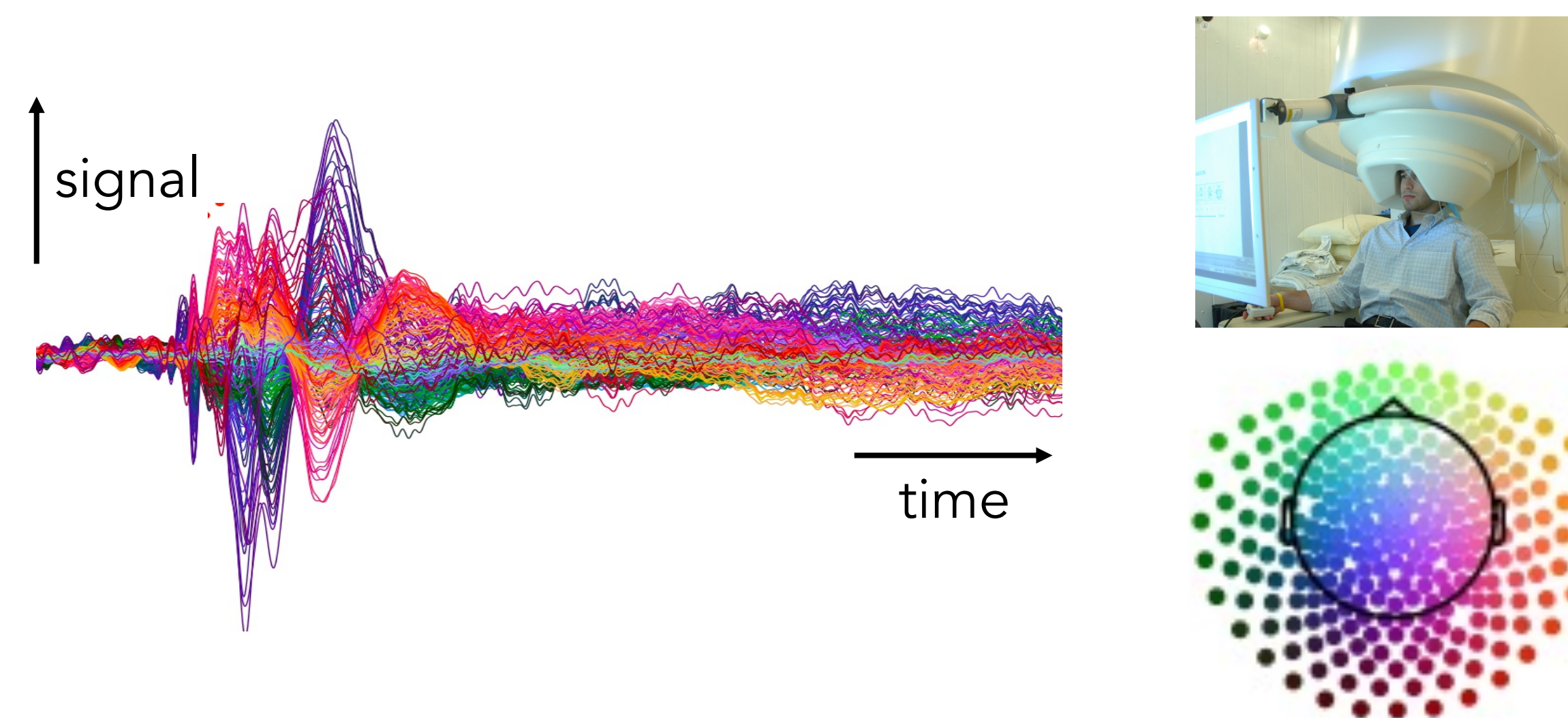


Background

- Facial identity and expression may be processed by distinct neural pathways



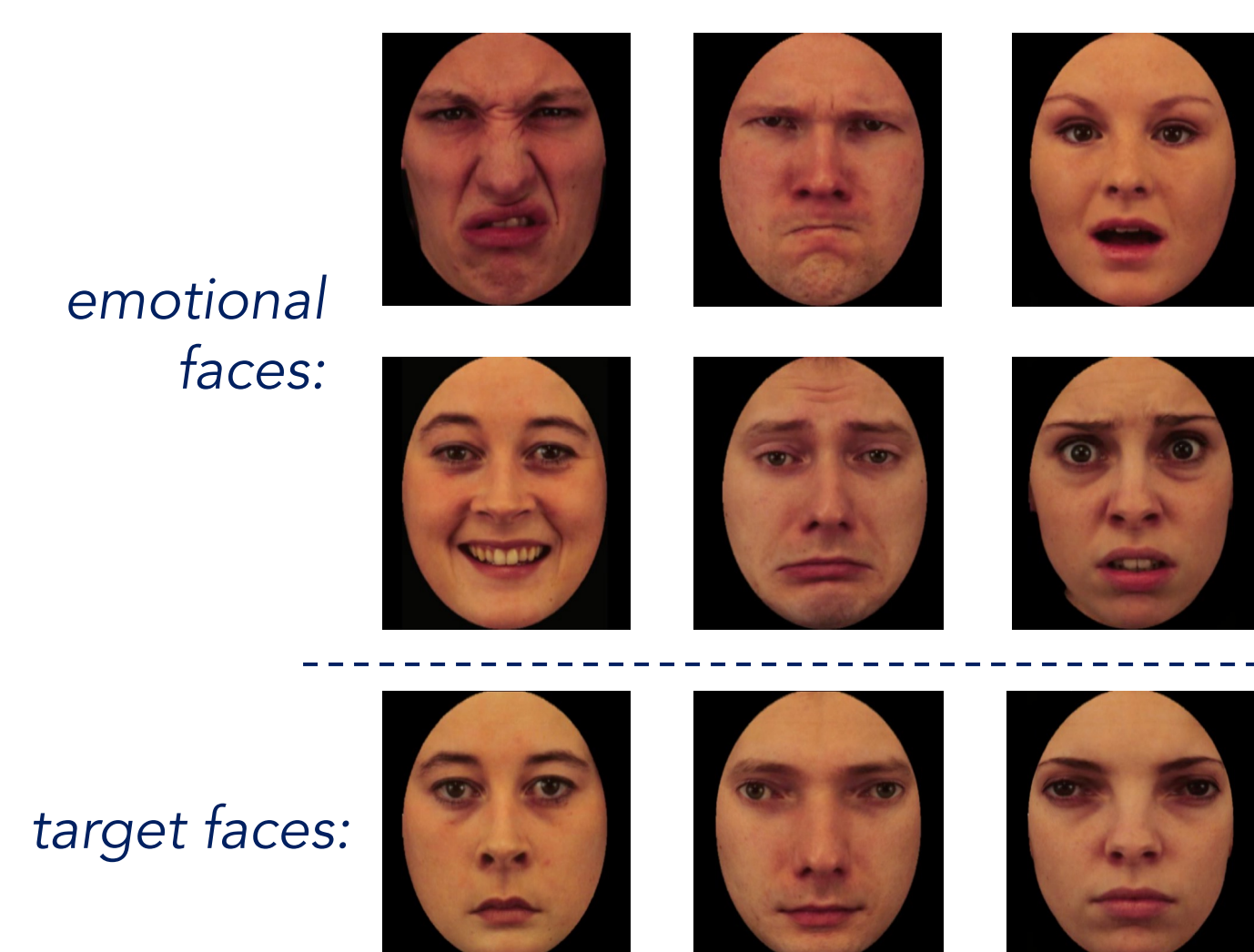
- fMRI has shown us where, magnetoencephalography (MEG) can tell us when



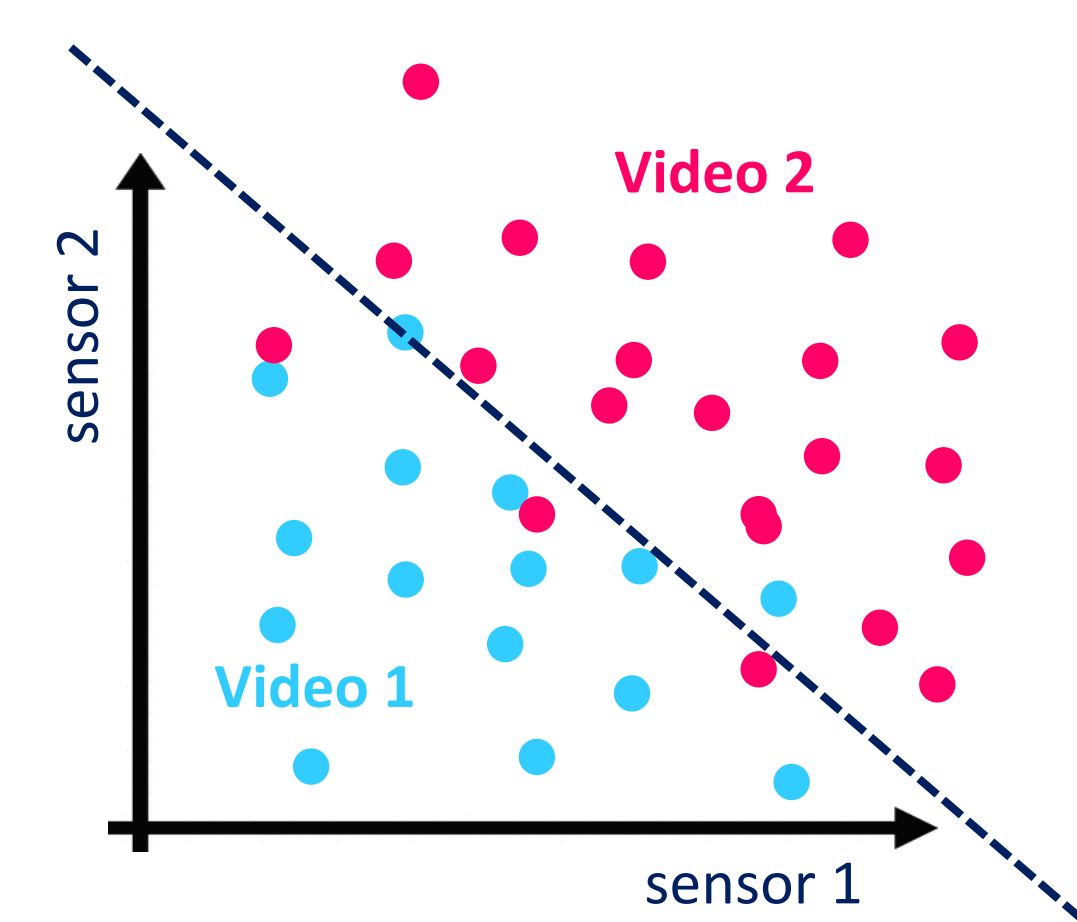
What is the time course of facial identity and expression processing in the brain?

Methods

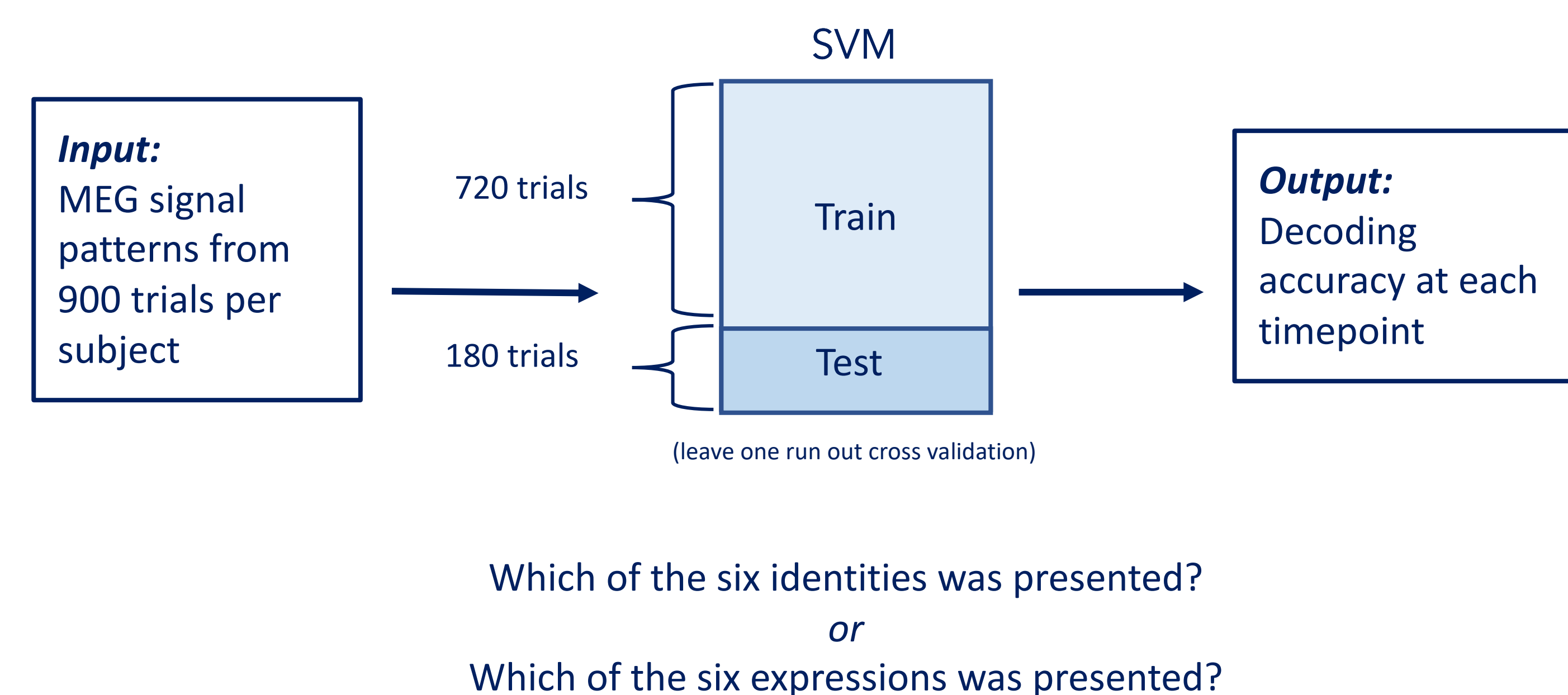
Stimuli



Machine Learning Model: linear SVM

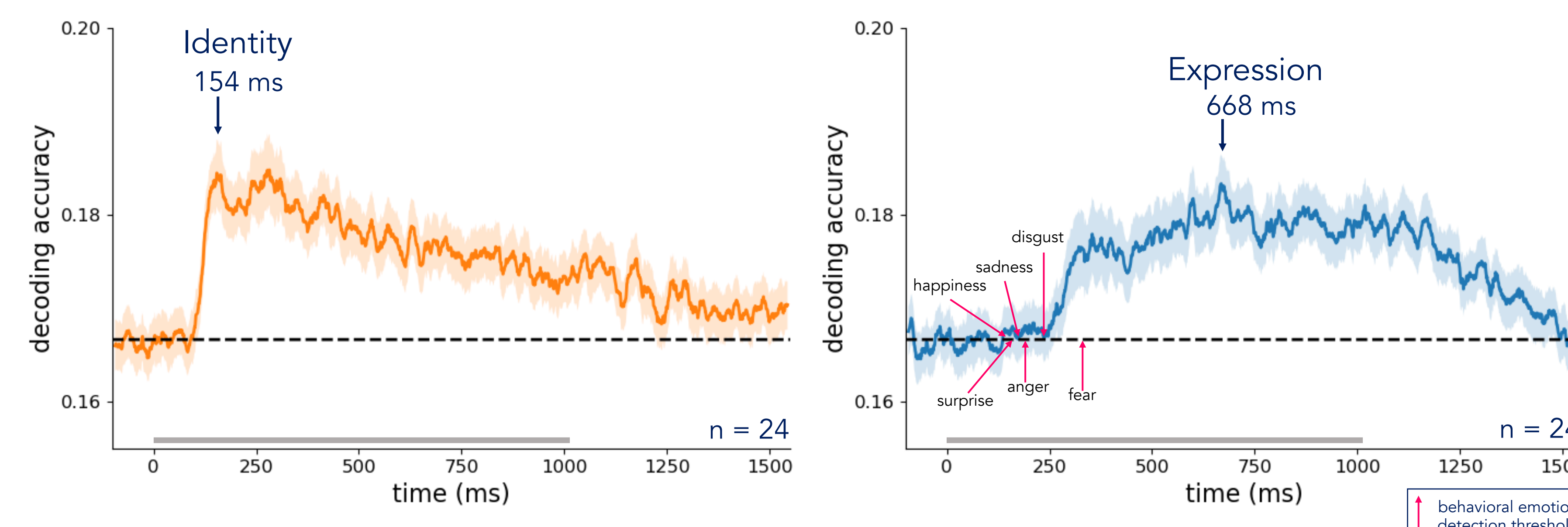


- Dynamic one second face videos from KDEF-dyn
- 6 identities x 6 expressions
- Task: look for target videos with unnatural motion

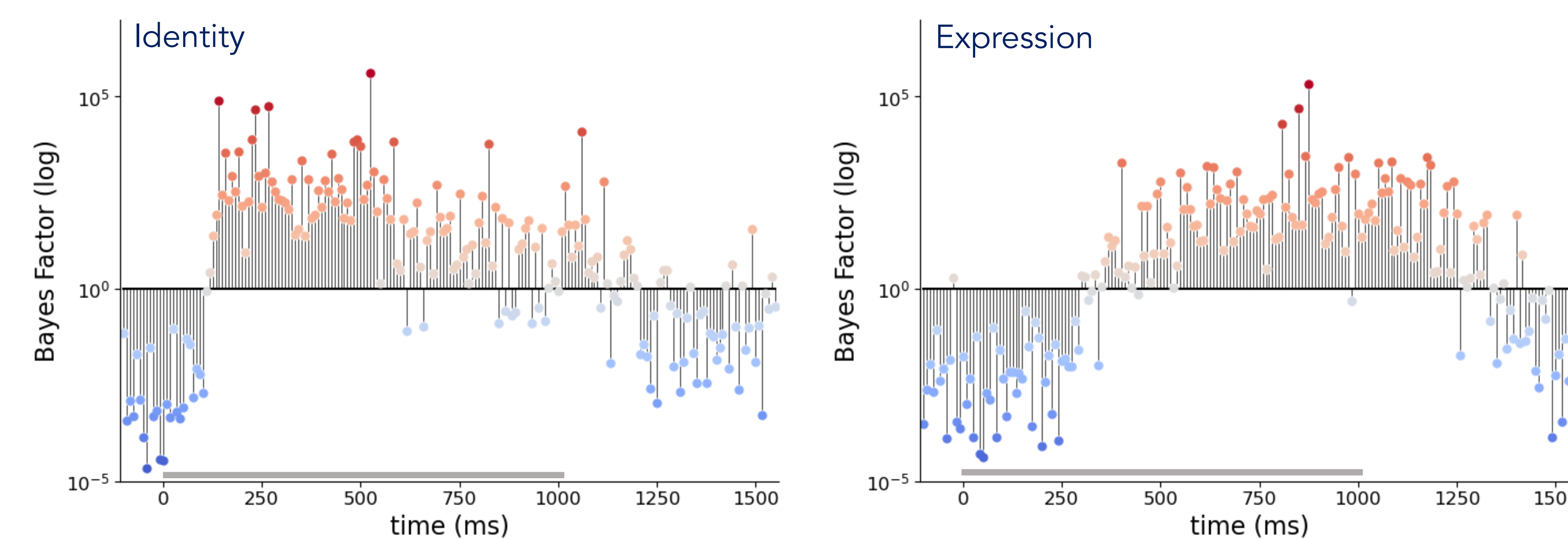


Classification Analysis

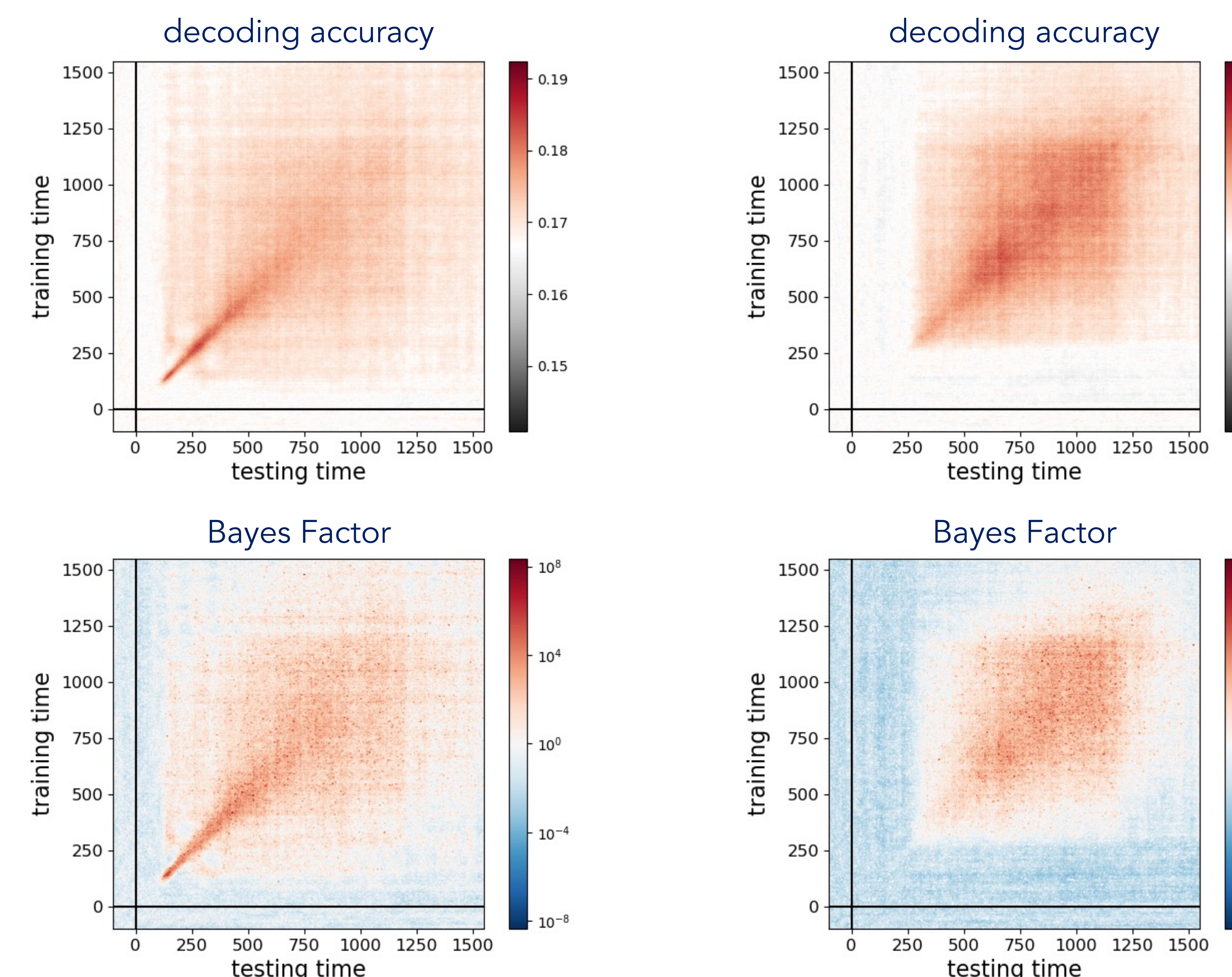
Identity decoding peaks earlier than Expression



Bayes factors show evidence for above-chance decoding

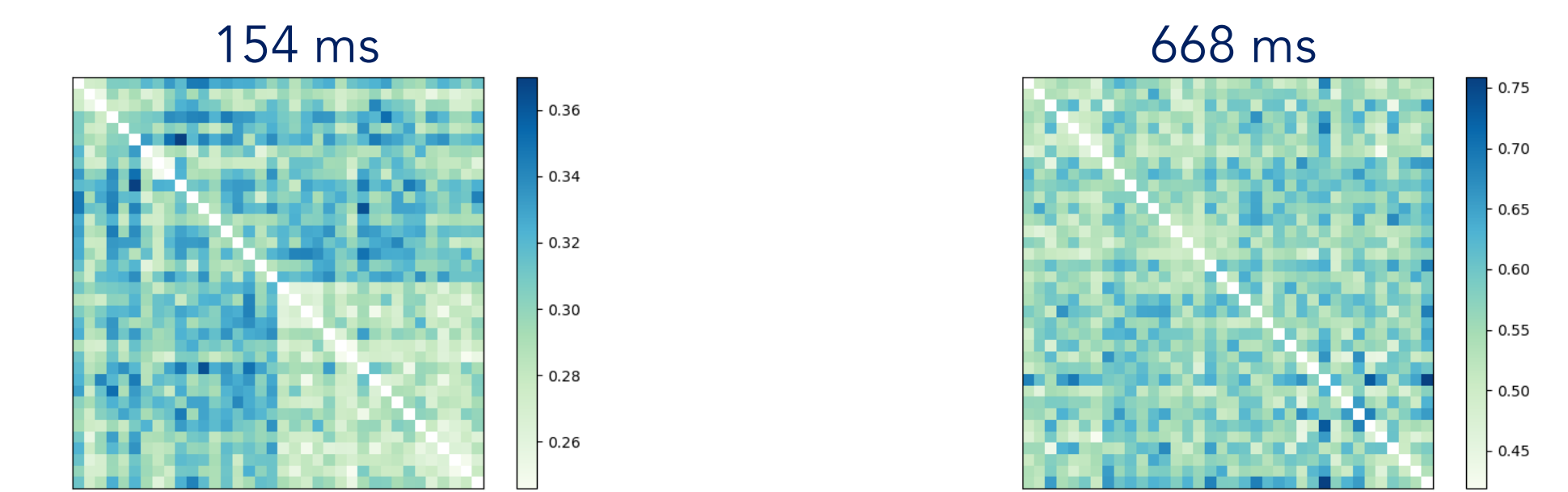


Temporal generalization shows more stability for expression representation over time

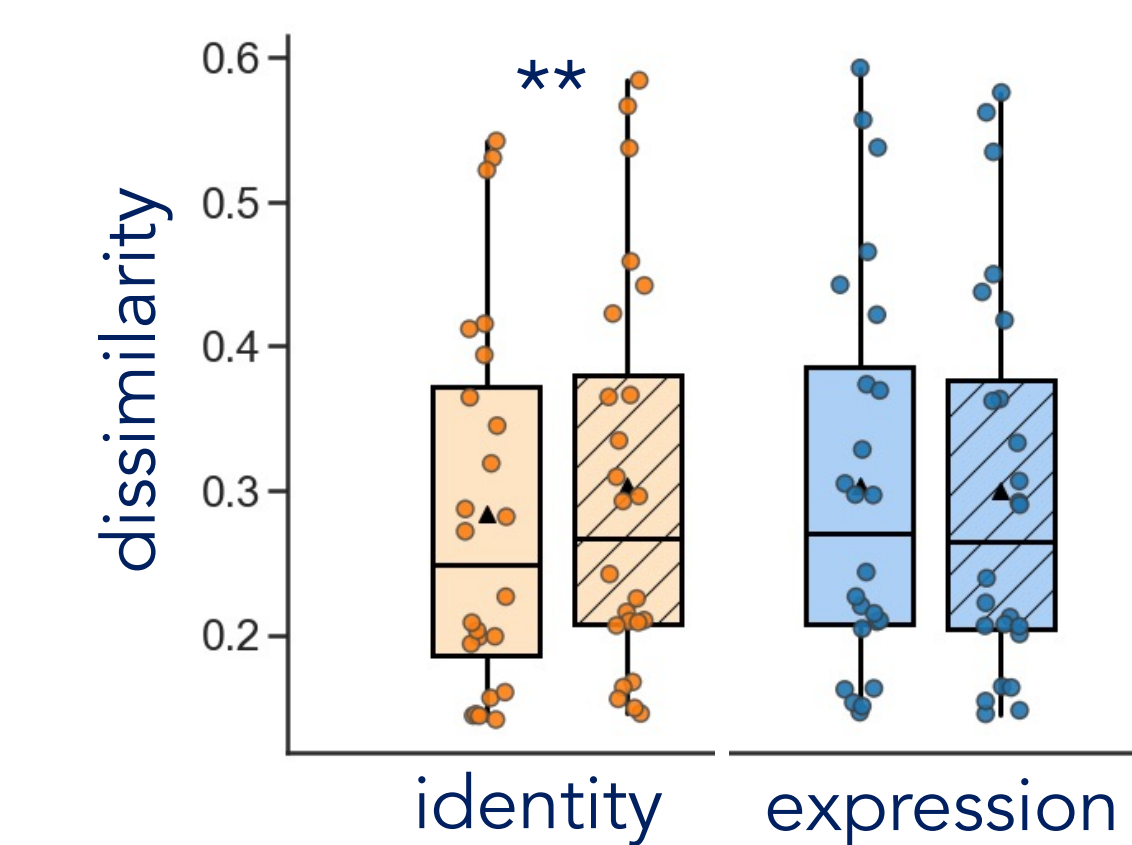


Representational Similarity

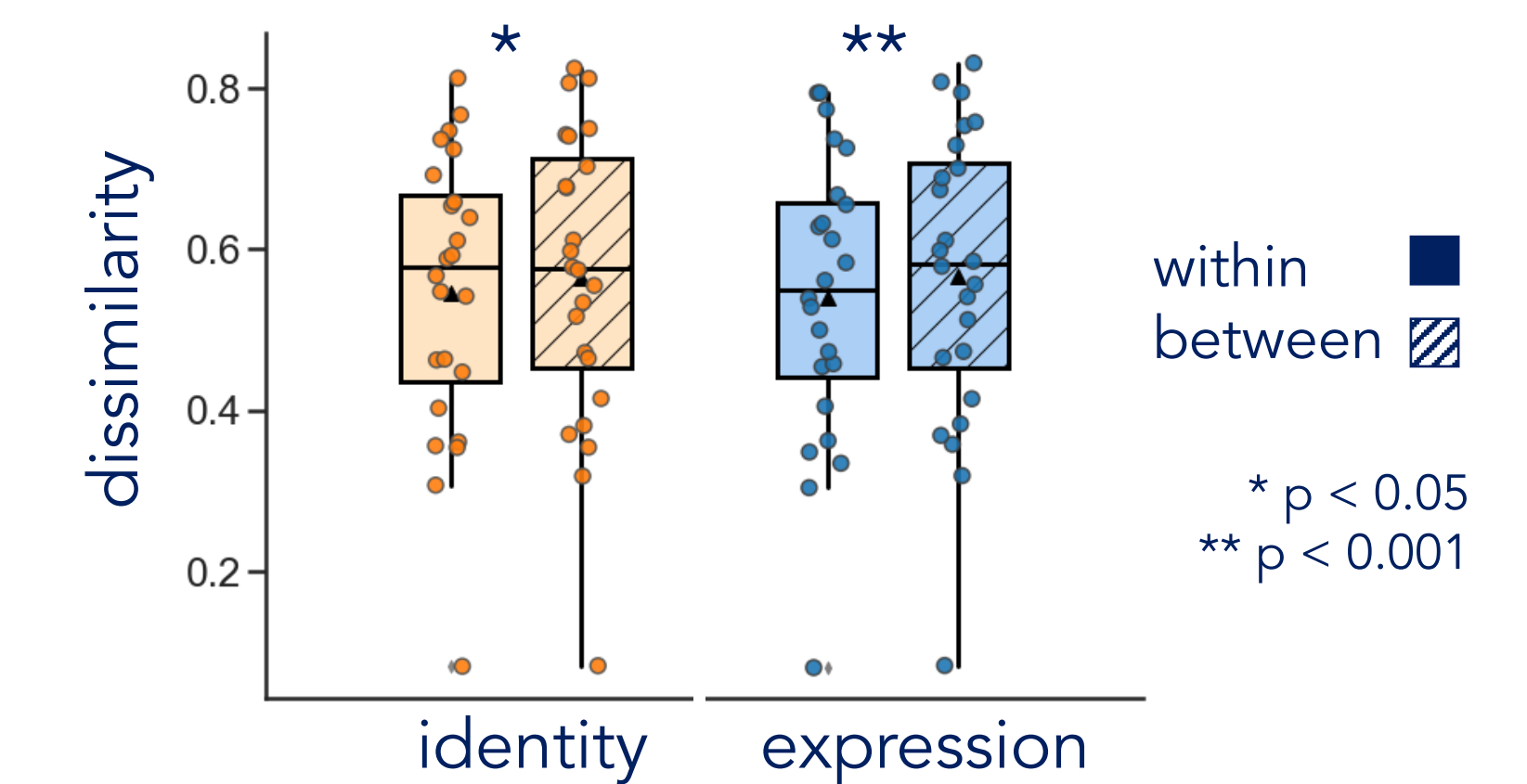
Dissimilarity of MEG signal patterns for each pair of stimuli



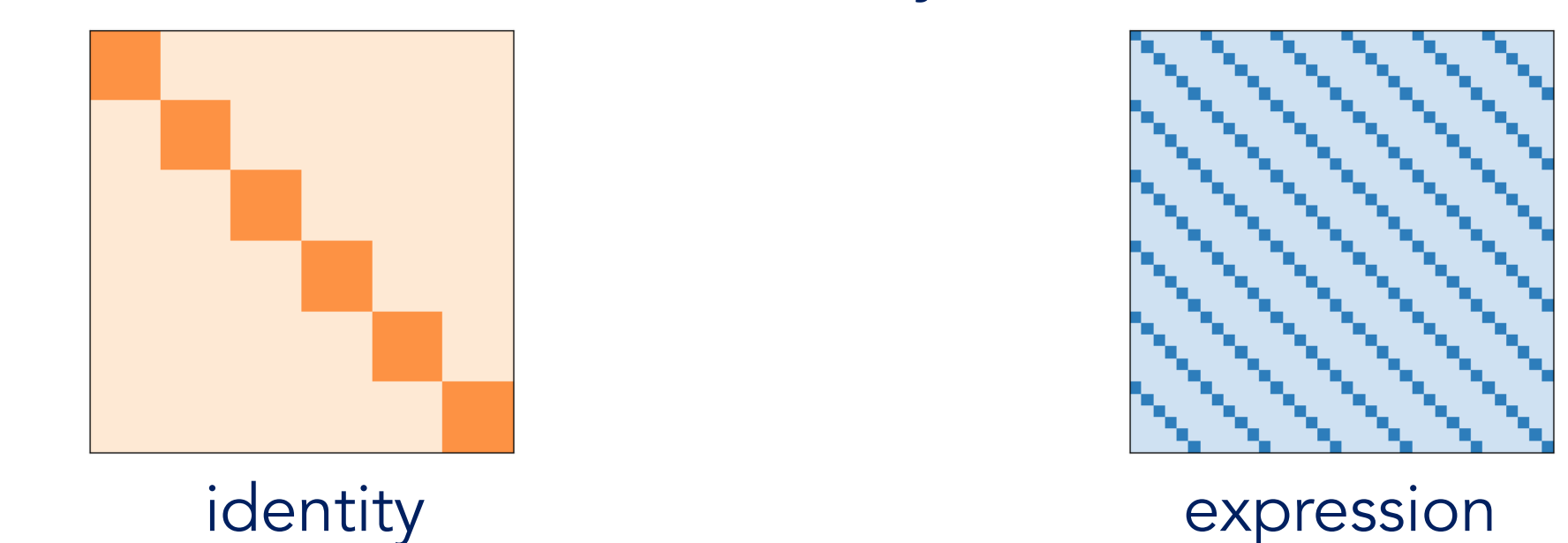
Greater dissimilarity between than within identity at 154 ms



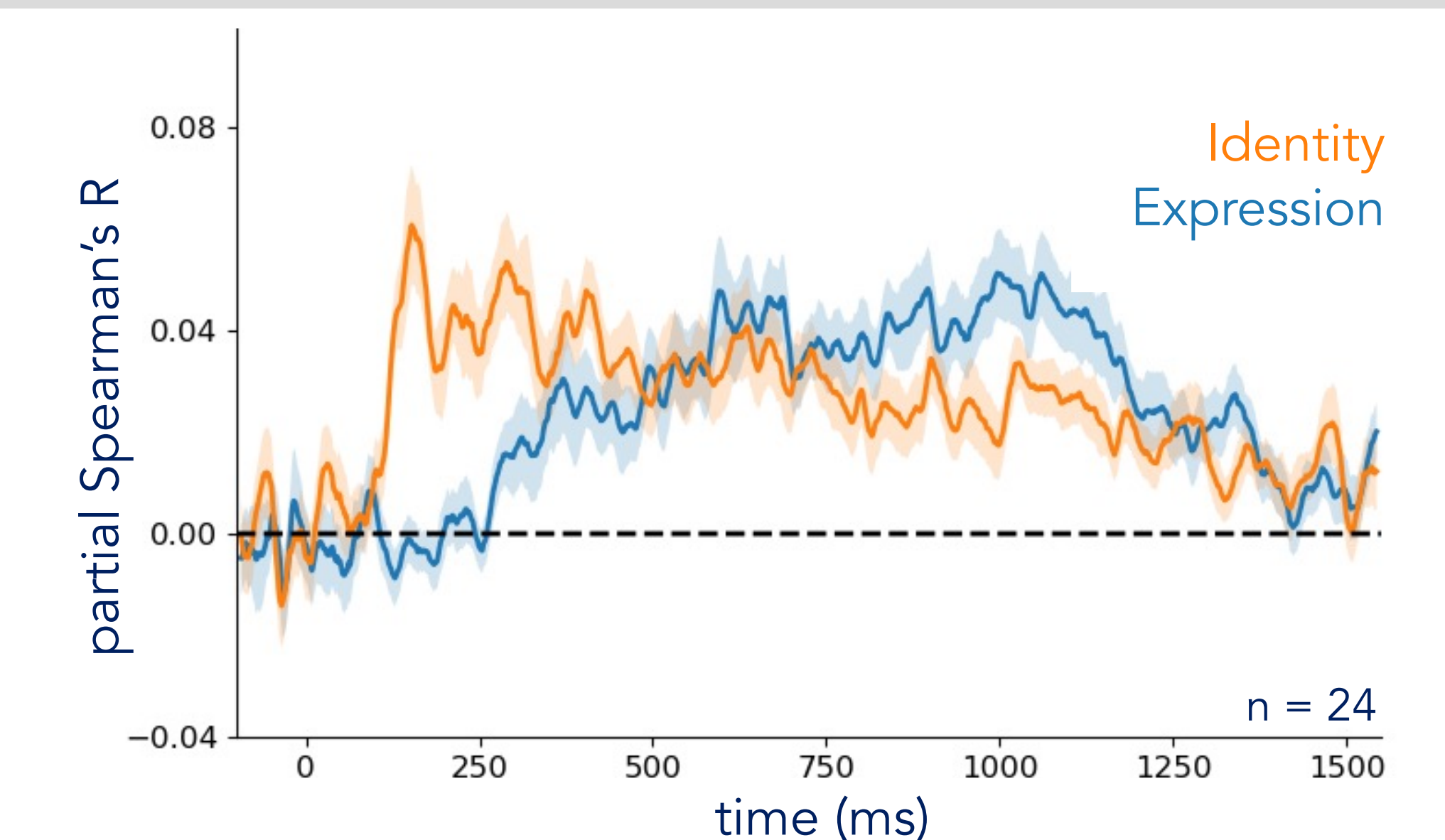
Greater dissimilarity between than within identity and expression at 668 ms



Correlation between dissimilarity matrix and model matrix



Correlation with identity model peaks earlier than expression model



Conclusions

- Identity processing occurs shortly after stimulus onset.
- Expression processing occurs later and evolves as the expression unfolds dynamically (peaking more than 400 ms after explicit detection).

Future work:

- Source reconstruction to identify brain regions that mediate identity and expression processing
- Compare time course of processing between controls and prosopagnosics