

Background

Synesthesia is a condition in which stimulation of one sensory modality evokes experiences in a second, unstimulated modality.

Grapheme-Color Synesthesia

SYNESTHESIA

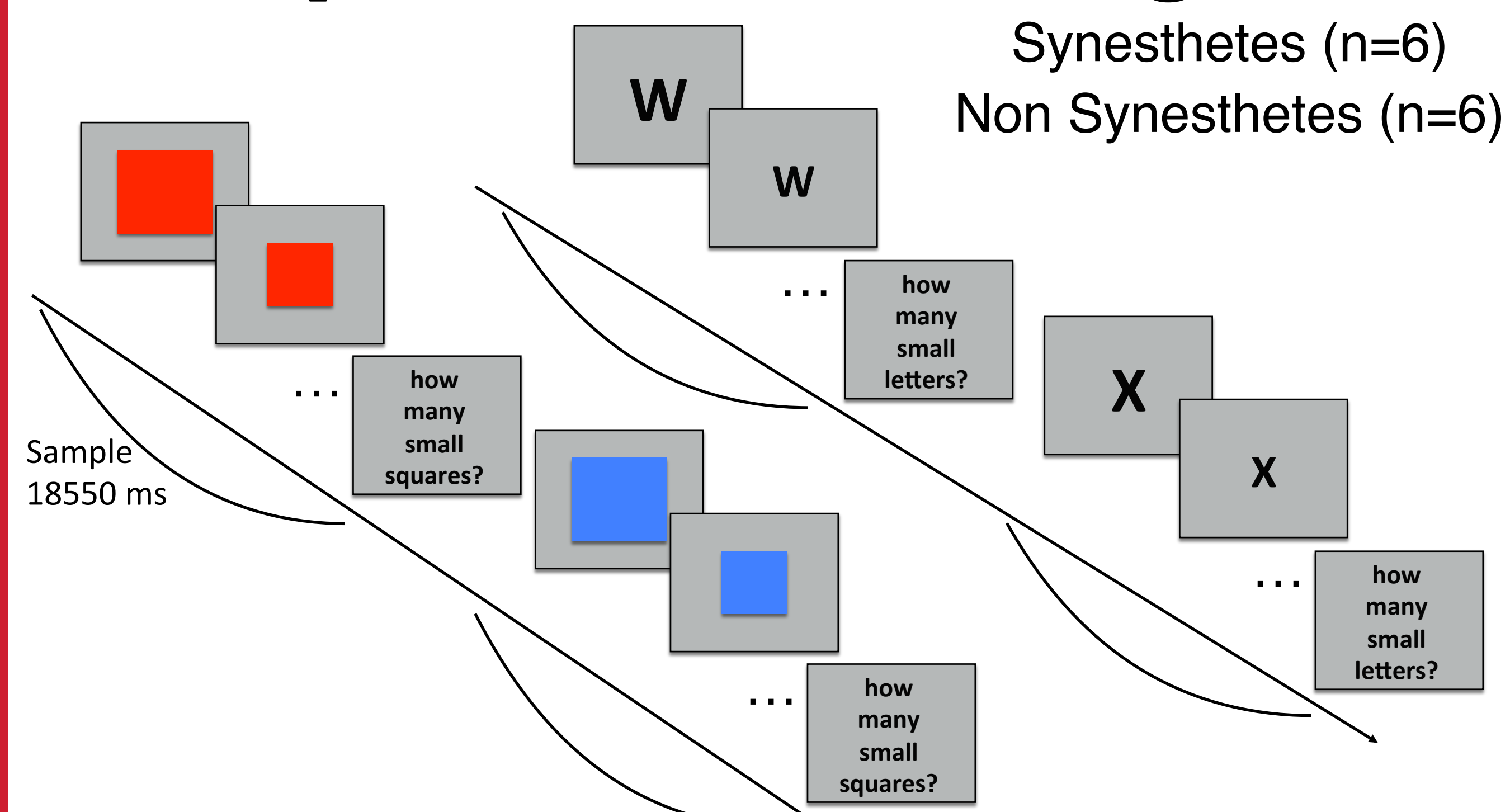
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Approach

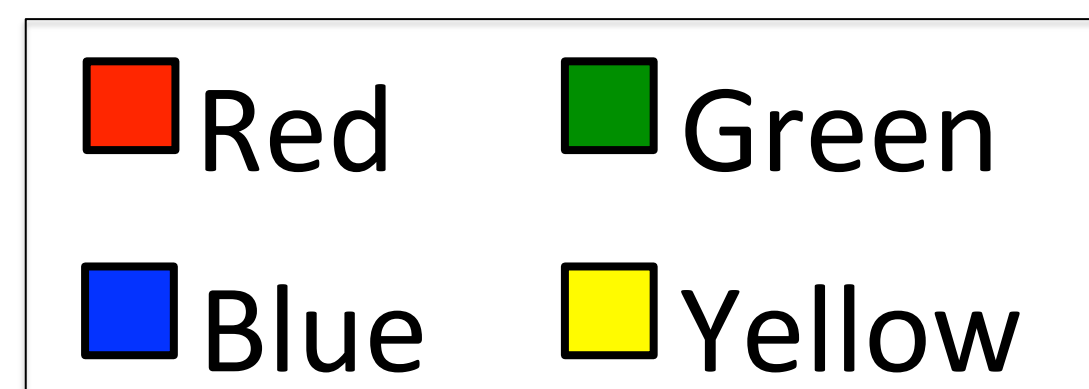
Primary Question: Is the subjective experience of synesthetic color generated by the same, or different, neural processes from those that support the perception of veridical color?

- To investigate changes in activity levels in neural regions sensitive to visually presented color.
- To perform whole brain searchlight analyses.

Experimental Design



Training Set

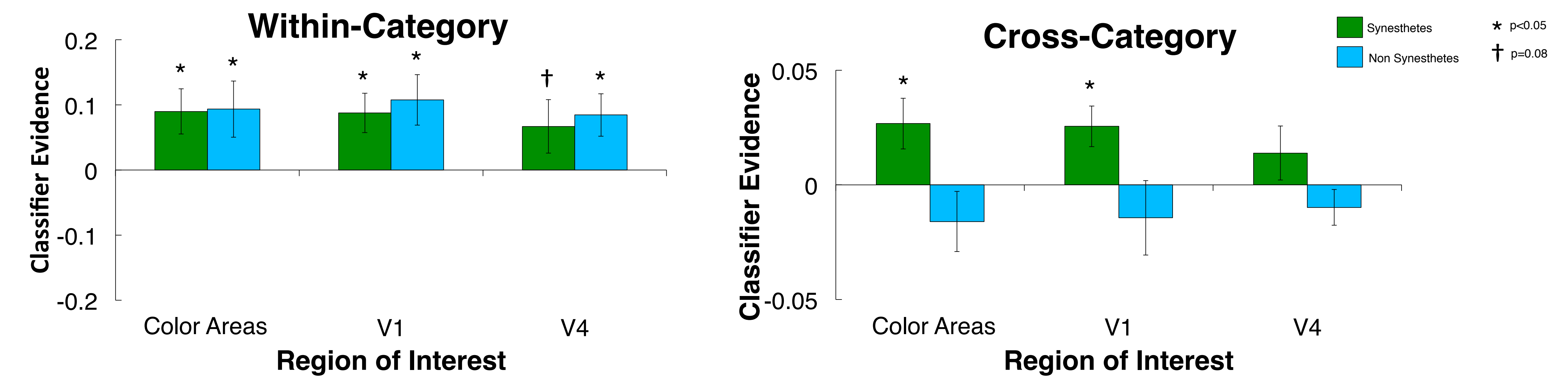
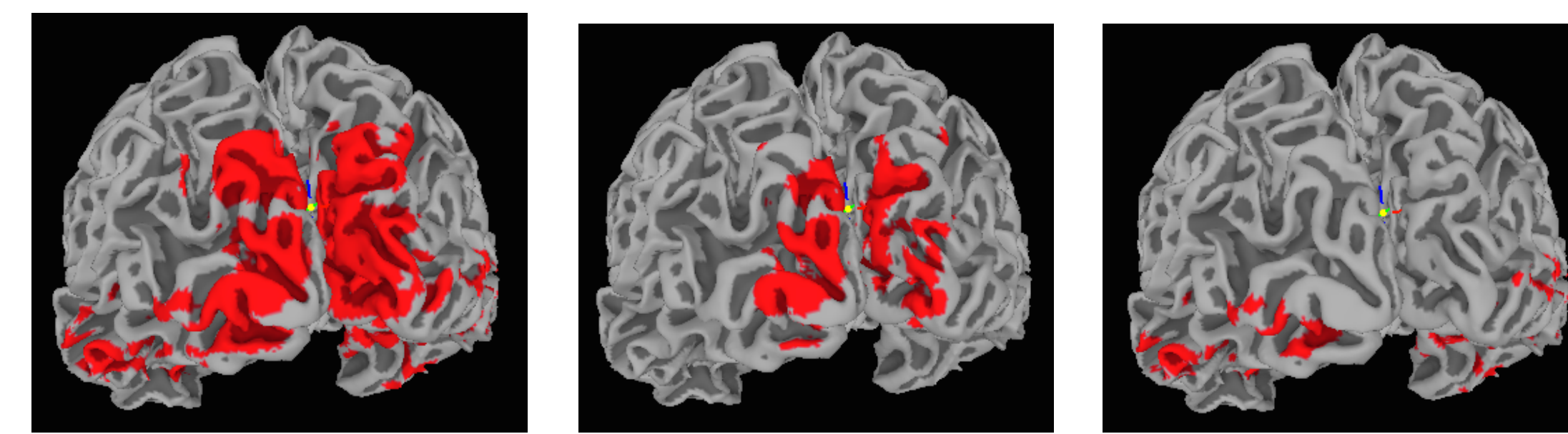


Hypothesis Test

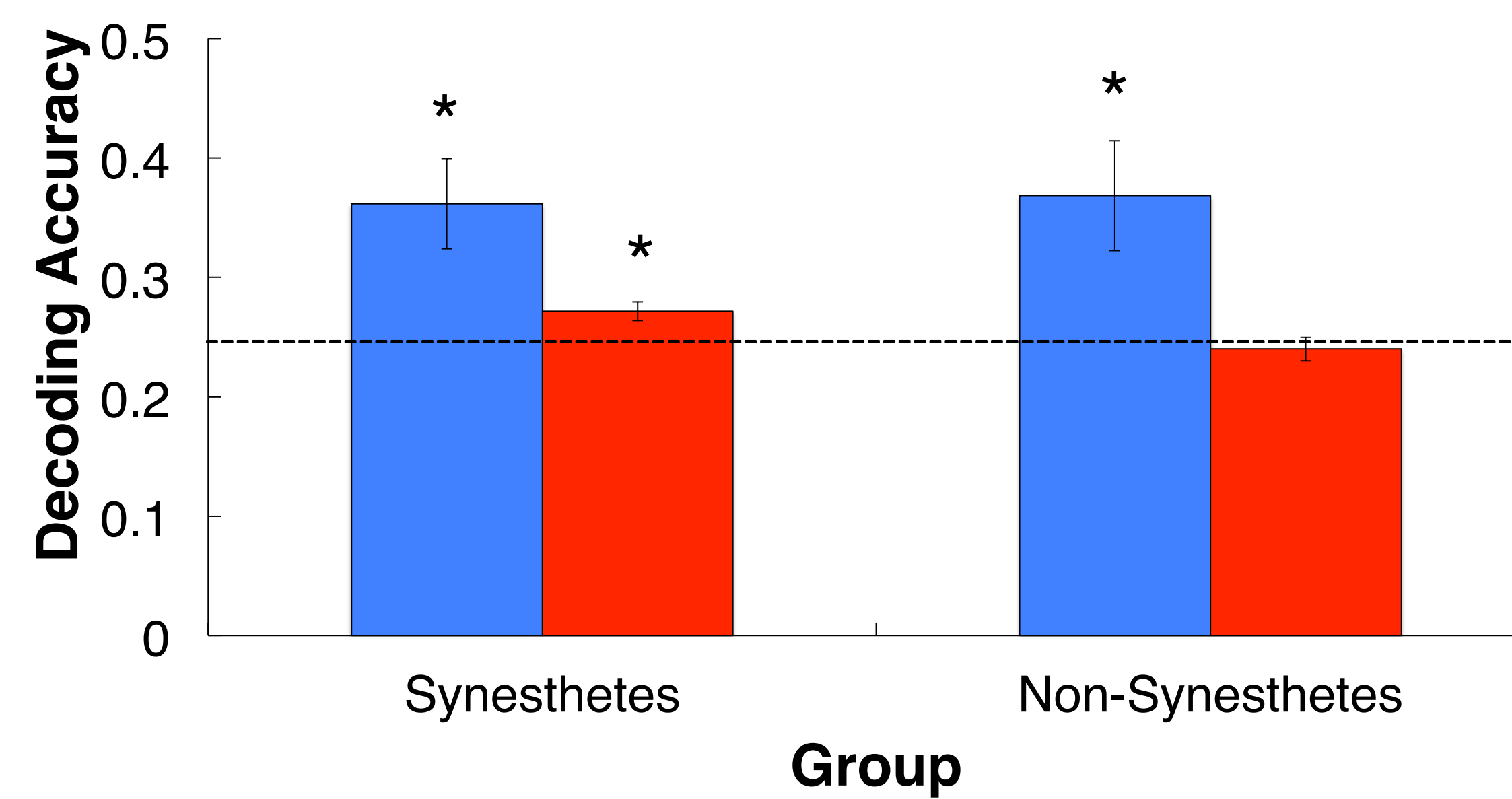
- Step 1: Within-category multivariate pattern analysis (MVPA): "train on color, test on color" to identify regions that represent perceived color.
- Step 2: Cross-category MVPA: "train on color, test on letter". Successful cross-category decoding would indicate that synesthetic percepts are supported, in part, by the same neural mechanisms that support the visual perception of veridical color.

Results: Region of Interest Analyses

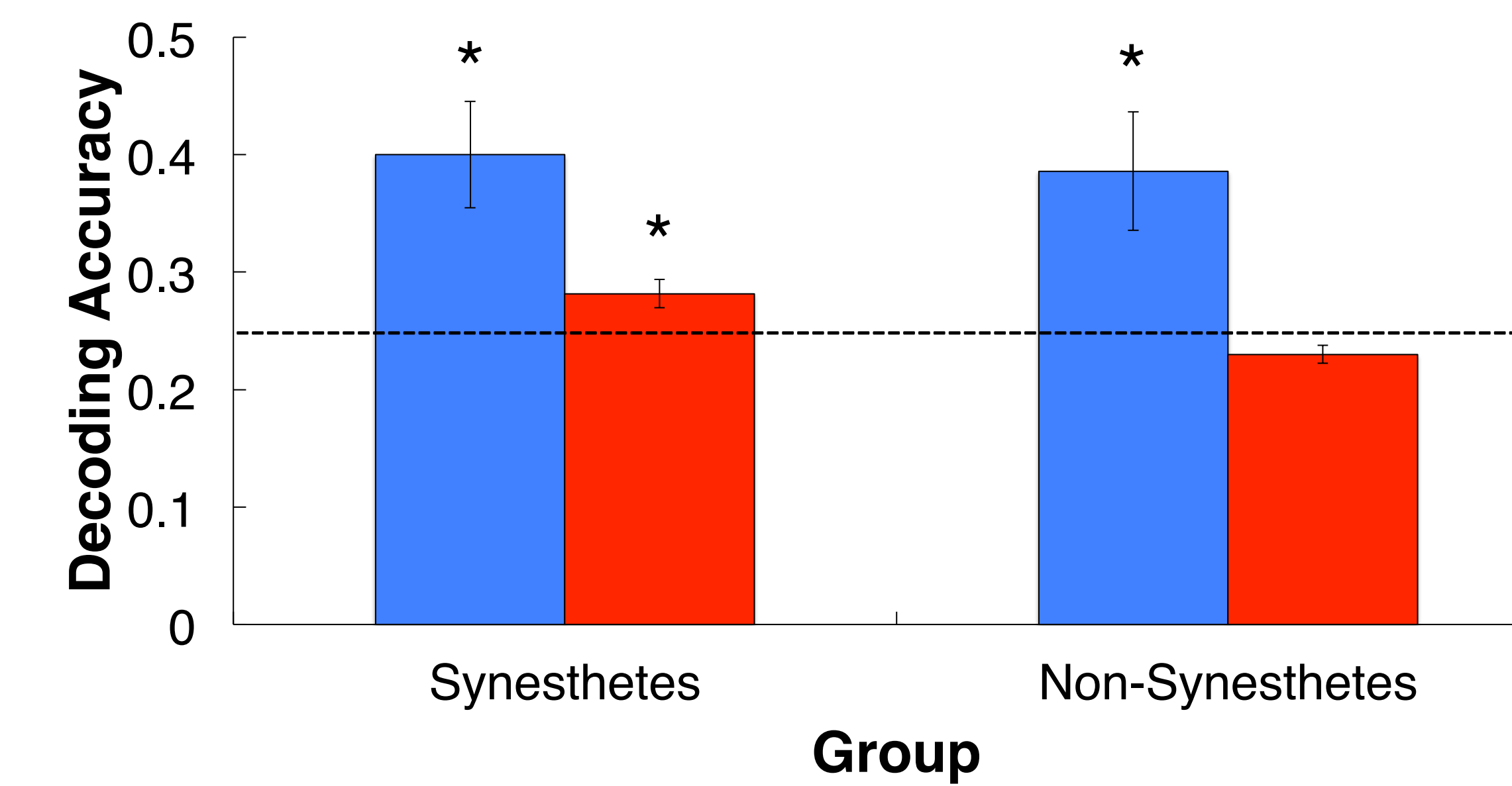
Feature Selection



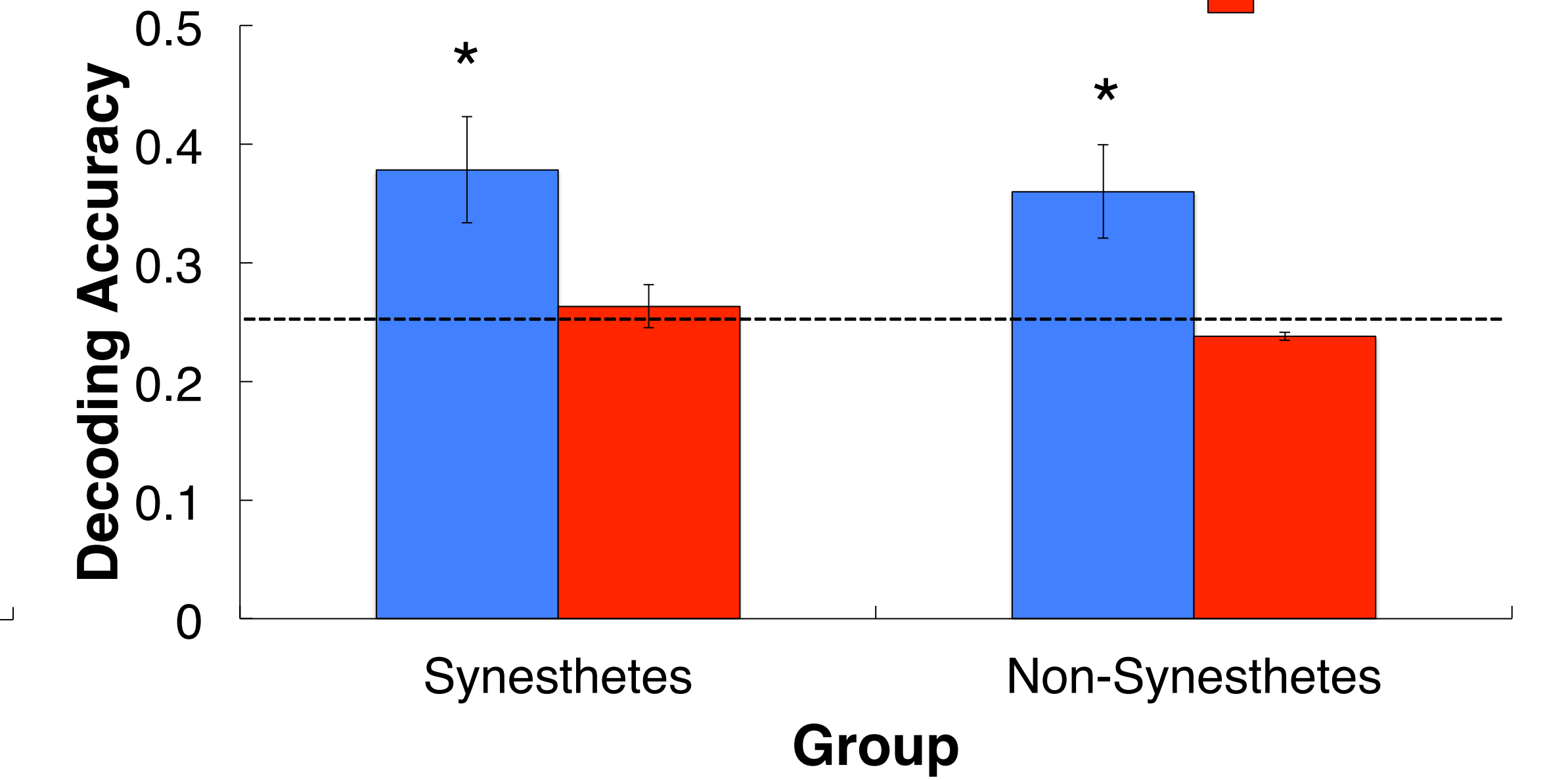
Color Areas



V1

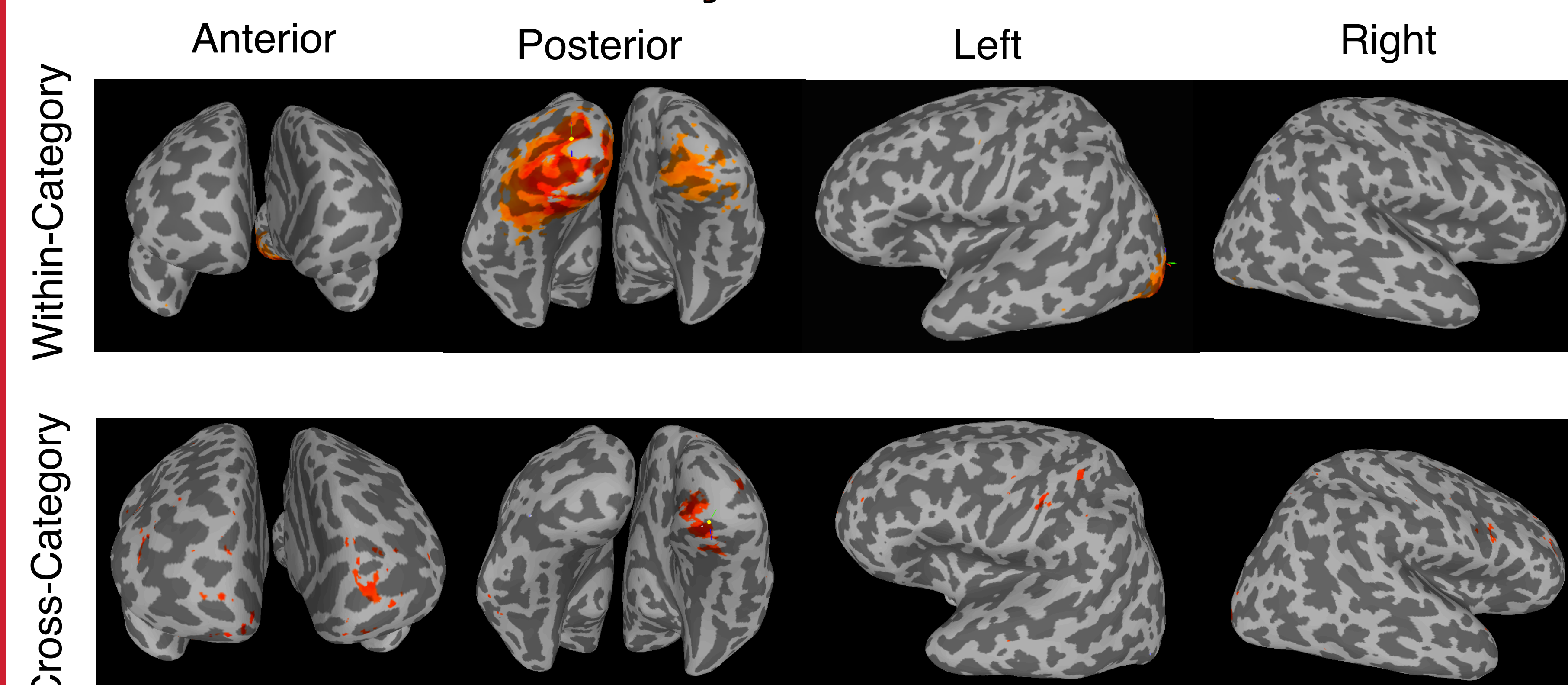


V4

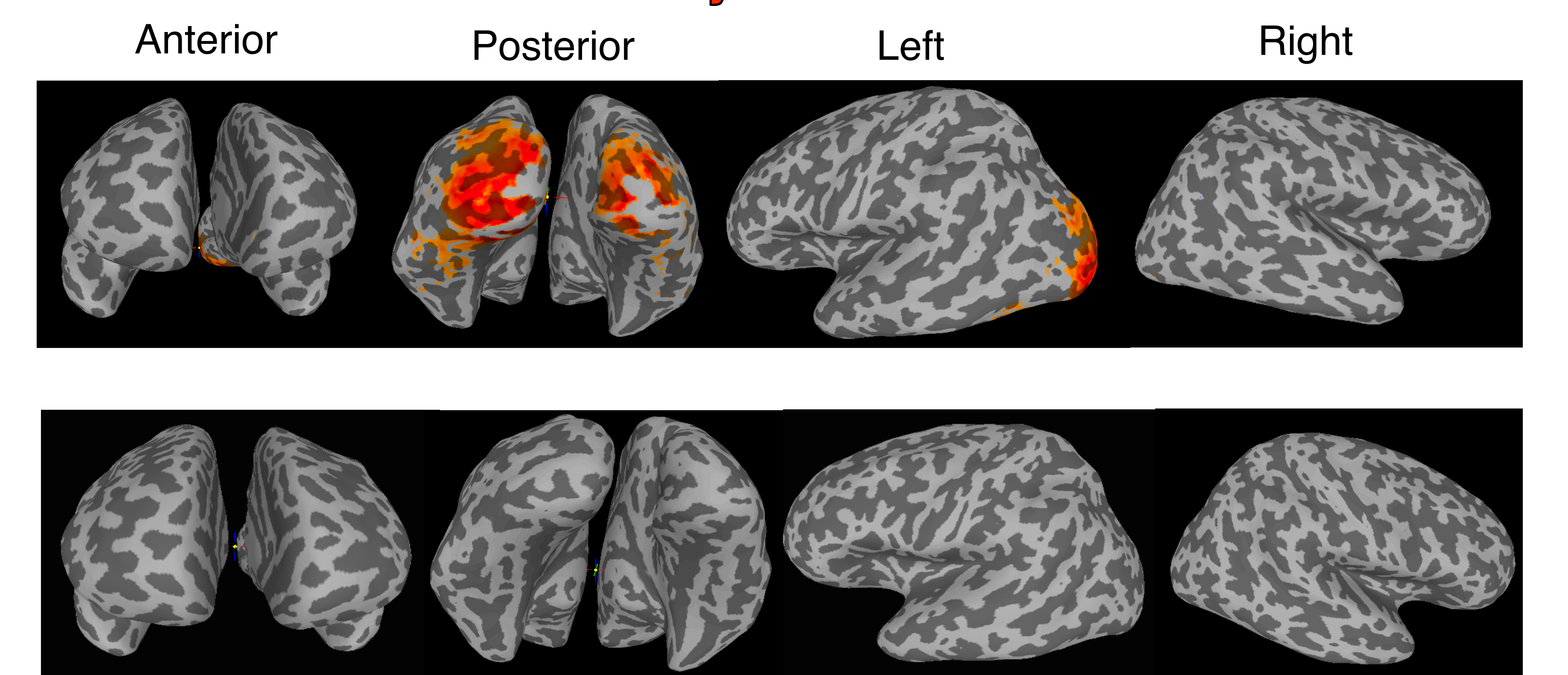


Results: Wholebrain Searchlight

1 Synesthete



1 Non Synesthete



- Wholebrain Searchlight radius : 4-voxels
- Voxel Threshold : $p \leq 0.001$

Conclusions

- Synesthetic percepts are supported by broadly distributed patterns of color-discriminating activity.
- Reliable cross-category decoding for V1 suggests that grapheme-color synesthesia may be supported by the representation of color at the earliest stages of cortical processing, a phenomenon presumably arising from feedback from networks that support the discrimination of linguistic symbols.
- Synesthesia is a perceptual, rather than a conceptual, phenomenon.