

Coming to Grips with Motor Control



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Queen's University

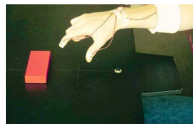
www.gallivanmaplab.com

2

Motor Control Research



Pointing to targets

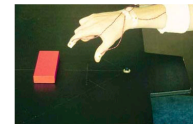


Reach to Grasp
Objects

Motor Control Research



Pointing to targets



Reach to Grasp
Objects

Real-world Action Tasks

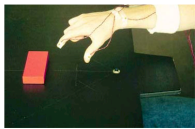


Interacting with and
re-arranging the
world

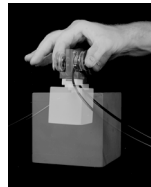
Motor Control Research



Pointing to targets



Reach to Grasp Objects



Object Lifting



Interacting with and re-arranging the world

Real-world Action Tasks

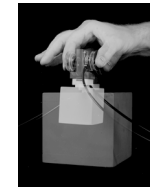
Motor Control Research



Pointing to targets



Reach to Grasp Objects



Object Lifting



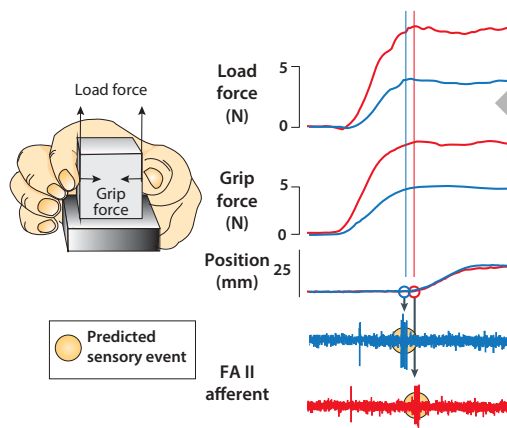
Interacting with and re-arranging the world

Real-world Action Tasks

Prediction of object weights based on memory

Prediction is critical in dexterous object manipulation

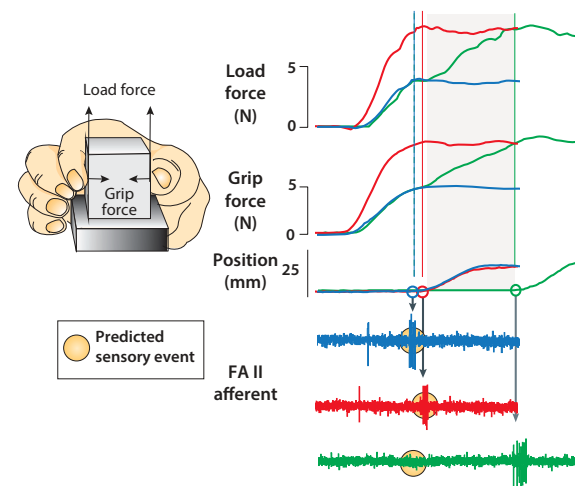
Actual Weight: 4N 8N
Expected Weight: 4N 8N



Johansson & Westling, Experimental Brain Research, 1988
Gordon et al., Experimental Brain Research, 1991

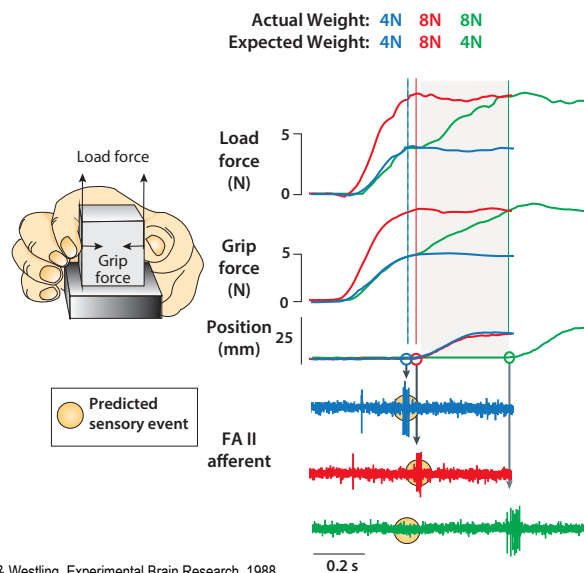
Prediction is critical in dexterous object manipulation

Actual Weight: 4N 8N 8N
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Johansson & Westling, Experimental Brain Research, 1988
Gordon et al., Experimental Brain Research, 1991

Prediction is critical in dexterous object manipulation



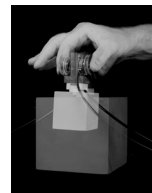
Johansson & Westling, Experimental Brain Research, 1988
Gordon et al., Experimental Brain Research, 1991

Knowledge of object weight used in:

- estimation of motor commands
- prediction of sensory outcomes

Memory systems underlying prediction

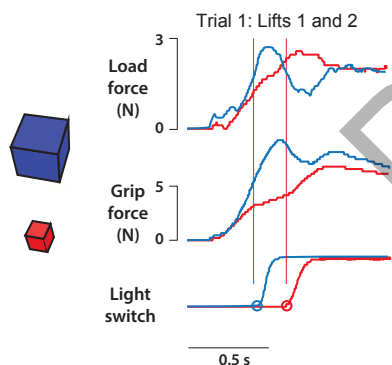
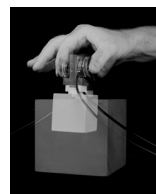
Size-weight illusion



Flanagan and Beltzner, Nature Neuroscience, 2000

Memory systems underlying prediction

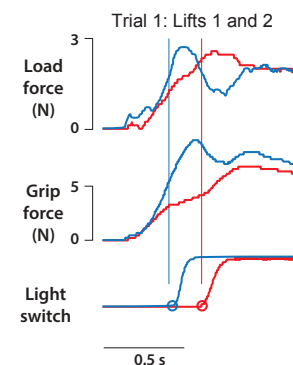
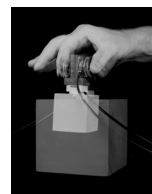
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Memory systems underlying prediction

Size-weight illusion

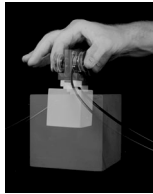


Associative
Memory (priors)

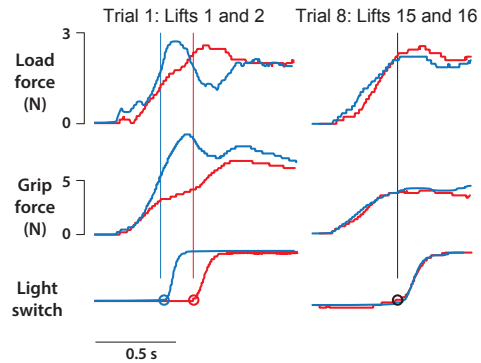
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Memory systems underlying prediction

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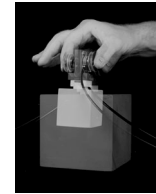
Associative
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Flanagan and Beltzner, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2000

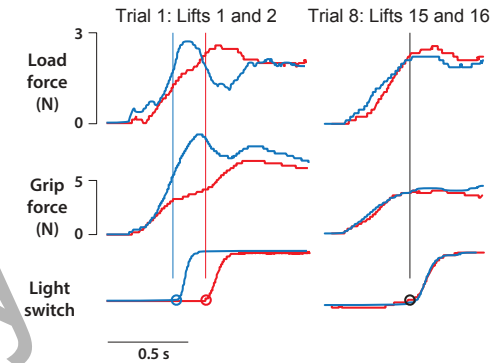
Memory systems underlying prediction

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Associative
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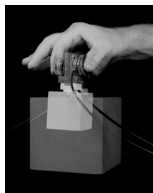
Object-Specific
Memory



Flanagan and Beltzner, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2000

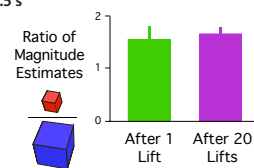
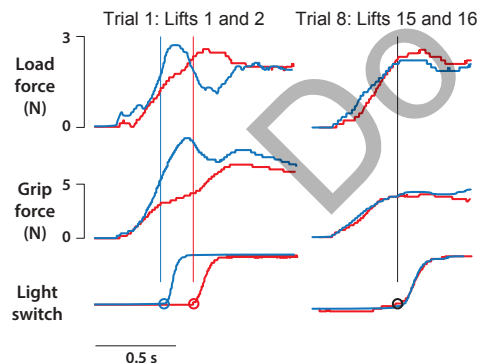
Memory systems underlying prediction

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Associative
Memory (priors)

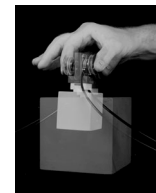
Object-Specific
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Flanagan and Beltzner, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2000

Memory systems underlying prediction

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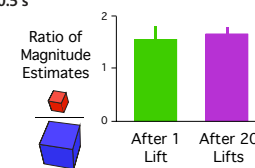
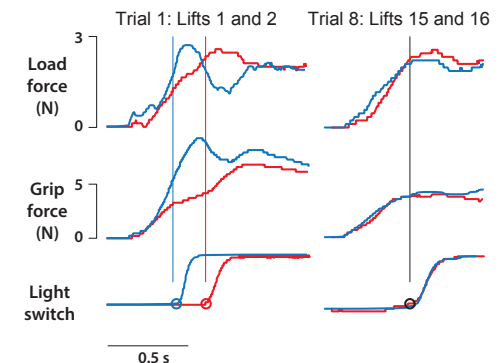


Associative
Memory (priors)

Object-Specific
Memory

> Perception & Action

> Action

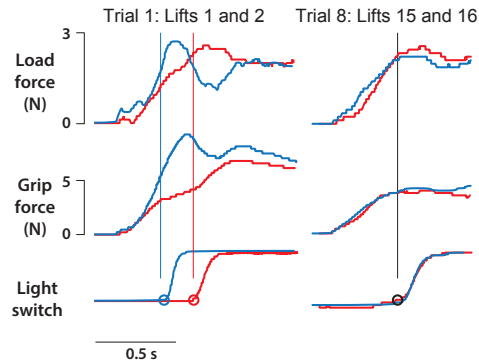
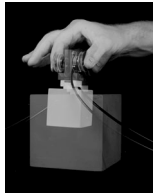


Flanagan and Beltzner, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2000

Memory systems underlying prediction

What about the underlying neural representations?

Size-weight illusion

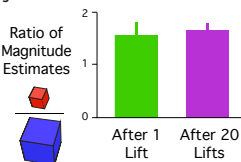


Associative
Memory (priors)

> Perception & Action

Object-Specific
Memory

> Action



Flanagan and Beltzner, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2000

Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner

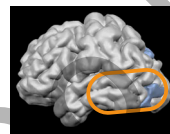


Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

Patient DF



Area LO
lesion

Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner

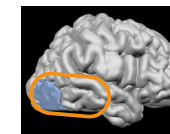


Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

Patient DF



Area LO
lesion

Verbally report
orientation



Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner

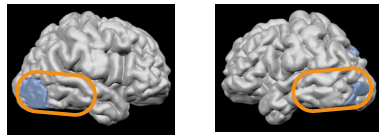


Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



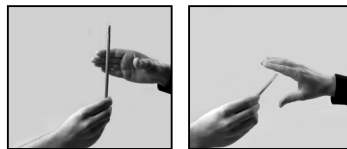
Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

Patient DF



Area LO
lesion

Verbally report
orientation



Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner

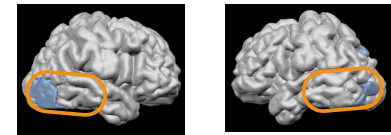


Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



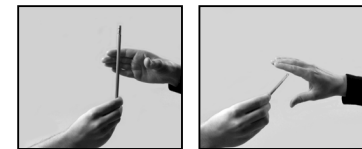
Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

Patient DF



Area LO
lesion

Verbally report
orientation



Dissociation between
Action and *Perception*
but ...

Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

What about **object
manipulation** and
memory for weight?



Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



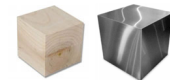
Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

What about **object
manipulation** and
memory for weight?



Learned
associations

Object-specific
memory



light

heavy



Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception

What about **object**
manipulation and
memory for weight?



Learned
associations

Object-specific
memory



light heavy



Ventral stream engaged in
object recognition, processing
texture, memory associations

Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception
**and for real-world
action**

What about **object**
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Two Visual Streams Model

Goodale & Milner

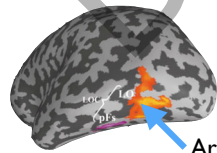


Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Ventral Stream:
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What about **object**
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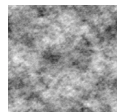


Area LO

Contrast:



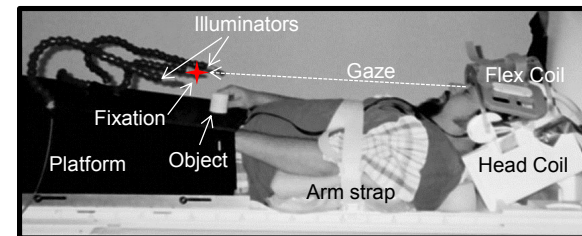
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Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

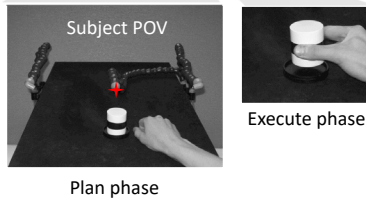
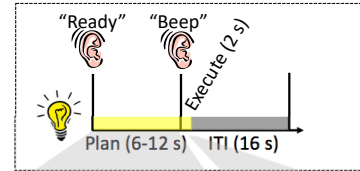
Memory Representations of Object Weight

Apparatus



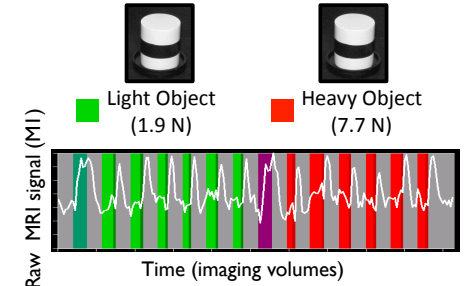
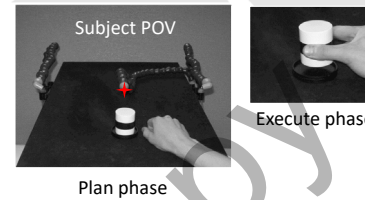
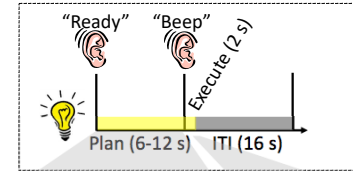
Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment I: Object-Specific Memory



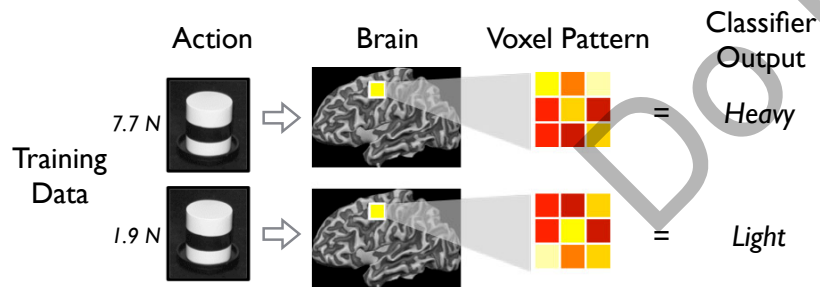
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Experiment I: Object-Specific Memory

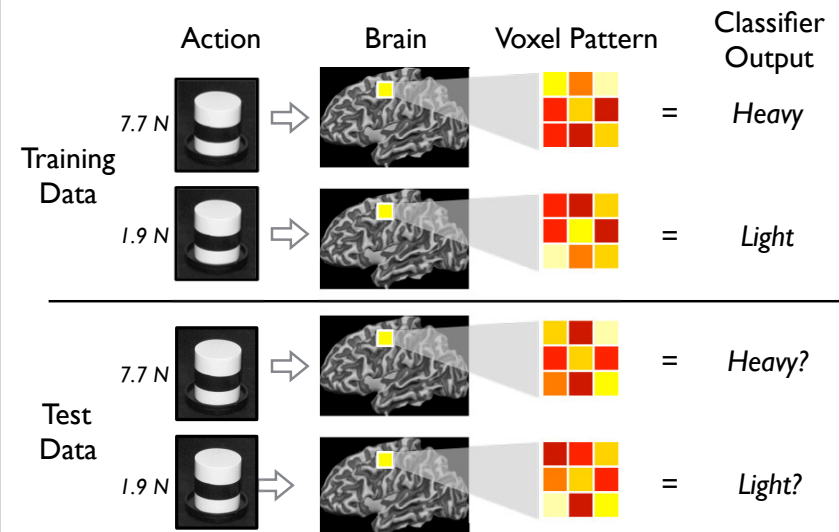


Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

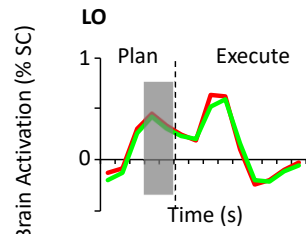
Multi-Voxel Pattern Analysis (MVPA)



Multi-Voxel Pattern Analysis (MVPA)



Experiment 1: Object-Specific Memory



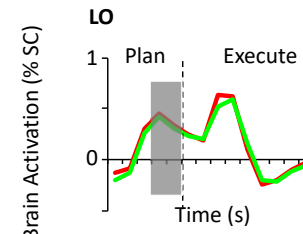
Timecourse Legend

- Light Object
- Heavy Object



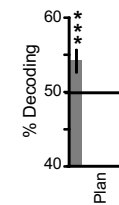
Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 1: Object-Specific Memory



Timecourse Legend

- Light Object
- Heavy Object



Decoding Legend

- Weight: Heavy vs. Light

Significance levels
(vs. chance)

$p < 0.05$
 $p < 0.01$
 $p < 0.005$
 $p < 0.001$

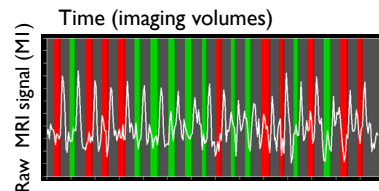


Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 2: Associative Memory

First half of experiment

Normal object mapping



Metal



Wood

Heavy object
(7.7 N)

Light object
(1.9 N)

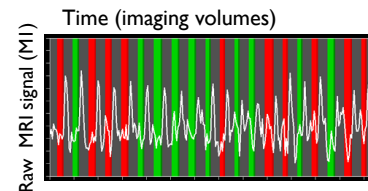
*Same group of participants as in Experiment 1

Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 2: Associative Memory

First half of experiment

Normal object mapping



Metal



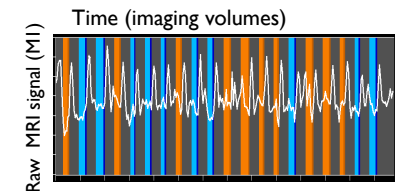
Wood

Heavy object
(7.7 N)

Light object
(1.9 N)

Second half of experiment

Inverse object mapping



Metal



Wood

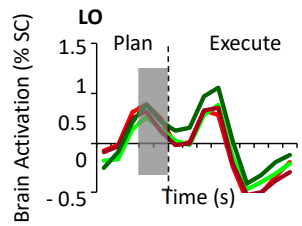
Light object
(1.9 N)

Heavy object
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Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 2: Associative Memory



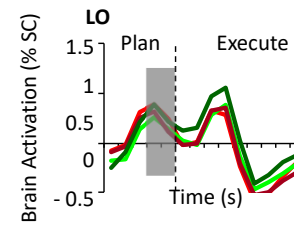
Timecourse Legend

- Light Wood Object
- Light Metal Object
- Heavy Metal Object
- Heavy Wood Object



Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 2: Associative Memory



Timecourse Legend

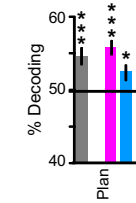
- Light Wood Object
- Light Metal Object
- Heavy Metal Object
- Heavy Wood Object

Expt. 1 Decoding Legend

- Object Weight: Heavy vs. Light

Expt. 2 Decoding Legend

- Object Weight: Heavy vs. Light
- Object Material: Metal vs. Wood



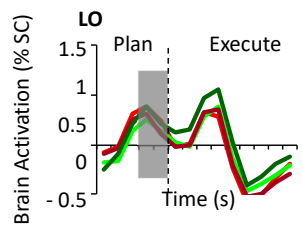
Significance levels
(vs. chance)

* p<0.05
** p<0.01
*** p<0.005
**** p<0.001



Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Experiment 2: Associative Memory



Timecourse Legend

- Light Wood Object
- Light Metal Object
- Heavy Metal Object
- Heavy Wood Object

Expt. 1 Decoding Legend

- Object Weight: Heavy vs. Light

Expt. 2 Decoding Legend

- Object Weight: Heavy vs. Light
- Object Material: Metal vs. Wood

What about Material?

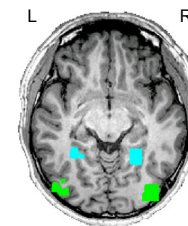
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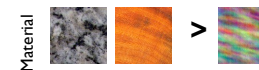


Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Material Processing Regions



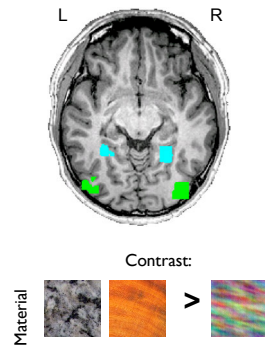
Contrast:



Cant and Xu, 2012, *J. Neuroscience*

Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

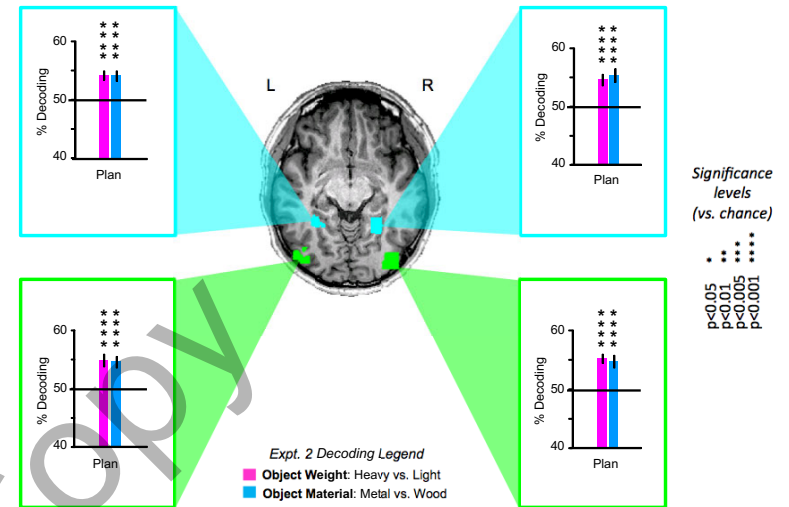
Material Processing Regions



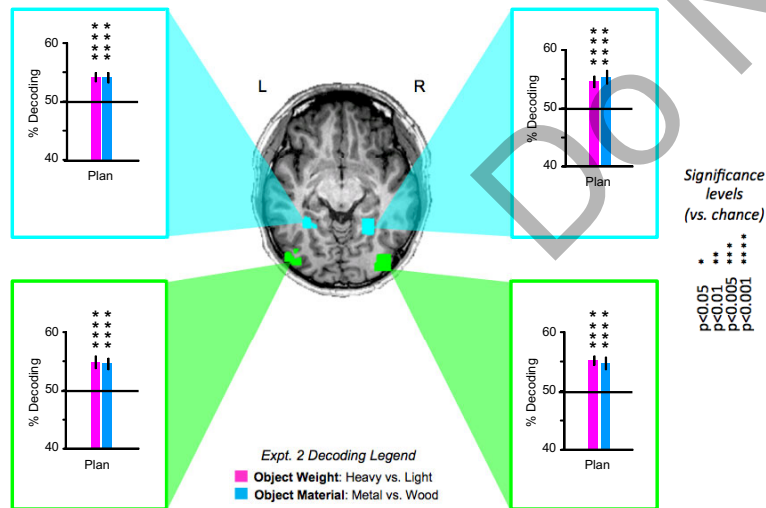
Do these regions represent object weight when it can be predicted based on object material?

Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Material Processing Regions

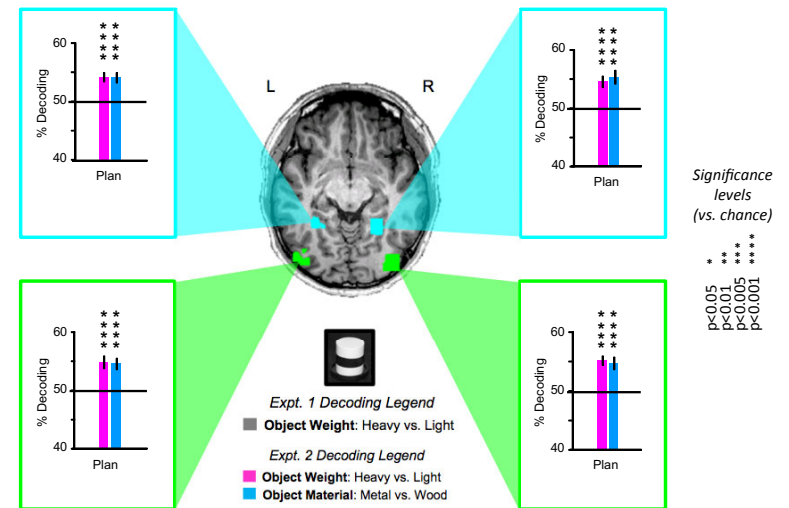


Material Processing Regions



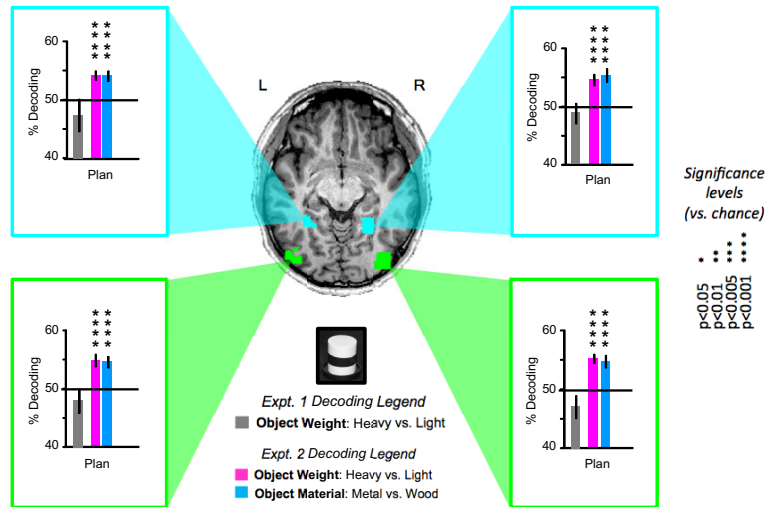
Do these regions ONLY represent weight when predicted by object material?

Material Processing Regions



Do these regions ONLY represent weight when predicted by object material?

Material Processing Regions



Do these regions **ONLY** represent weight when predicted by object material?

Two Visual Streams Model

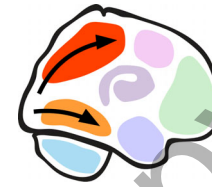
Goodale & Milner



Dorsal Stream:
Vision for action



Real-time visuomotor processing
Processing of spatial features



Ventral Stream:
Vision for perception
and for real-world action



Ventral visual stream represents intrinsic, non-visual object properties (i.e., weight)
Coding of associations, lasting properties

Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Two Visual Streams Model

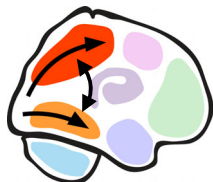
Goodale & Milner



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Gallivan, Cant, Goodale, Flanagan, *Current Biology*, 2014

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and re-arranging the world

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and
re-arranging the world

Declarative Memory: *Object weights*

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and
re-arranging the world

Declarative Memory: *Object weights*
Spatial Memory: *Object locations*

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and
re-arranging the world

Declarative Memory: *Object weights*
Spatial Memory: *Object locations*
location can be a powerful predictor for weight

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and
re-arranging the world

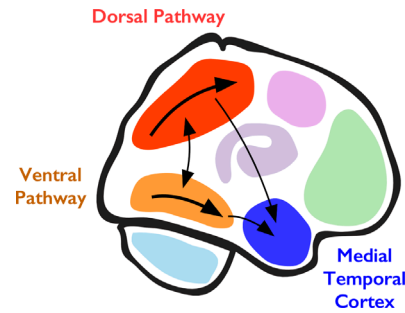
Declarative Memory: *Object weights*
Spatial Memory: *Object locations*
location can be a powerful predictor for weight
Episodic Memory: *Unfolding Action Task*

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and re-arranging the world

Declarative Memory: *Object weights*
Spatial Memory: *Object locations*
location can be a powerful predictor for weight
Episodic Memory: *Unfolding Action Task*

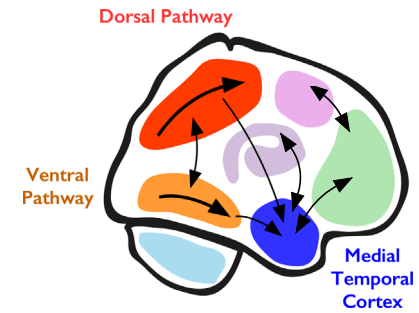


Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action



Interacting with and re-arranging the world

Declarative Memory: *Object weights*
Spatial Memory: *Object locations*
location can be a powerful predictor for weight
Episodic Memory: *Unfolding Action Task*

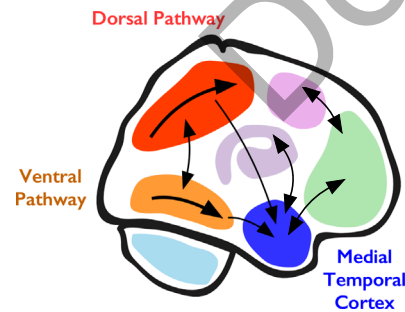


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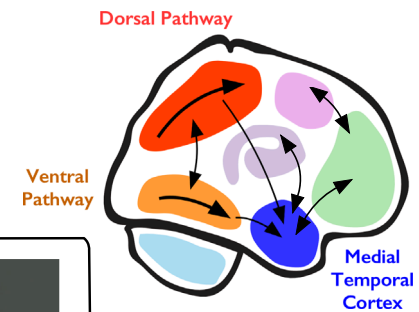
Patient H.M. exhibited learning of a mirror drawing tasks ...

Medial Temporal Lobe Structures in Action

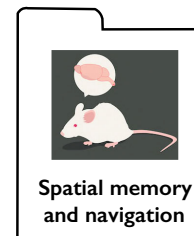
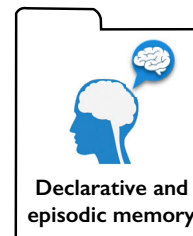


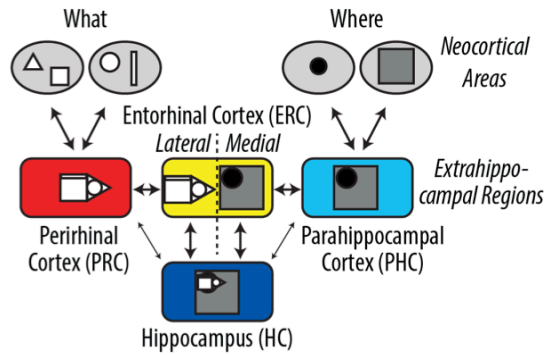
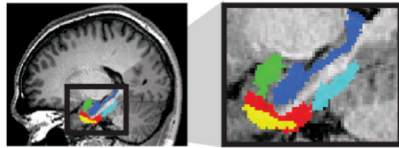
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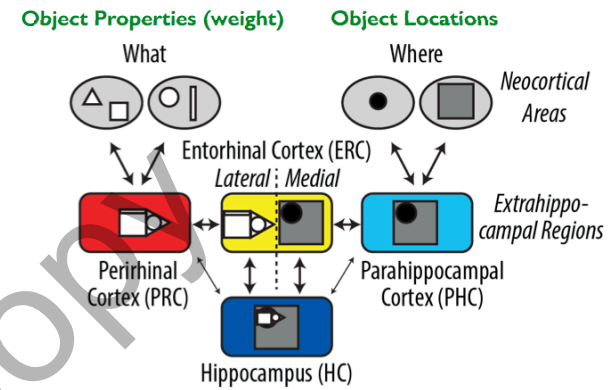
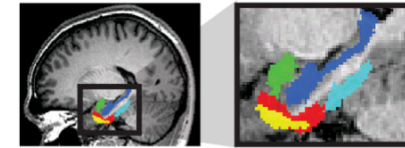
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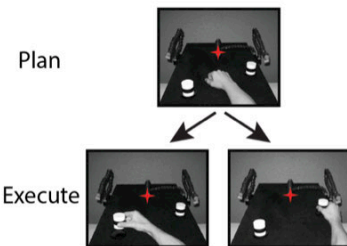
Modified from Eichenbaum & Ranganath, 2007, *Ann. Rev. Neurosci.*

Gallivan, Nashed, Flanagan, in progress

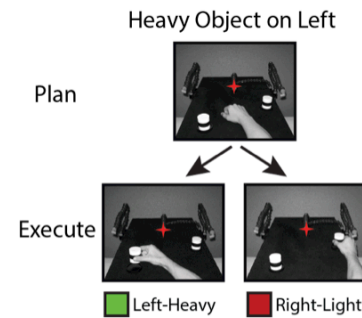


Modified from Eichenbaum & Ranganath, 2007, *Ann. Rev. Neurosci.*

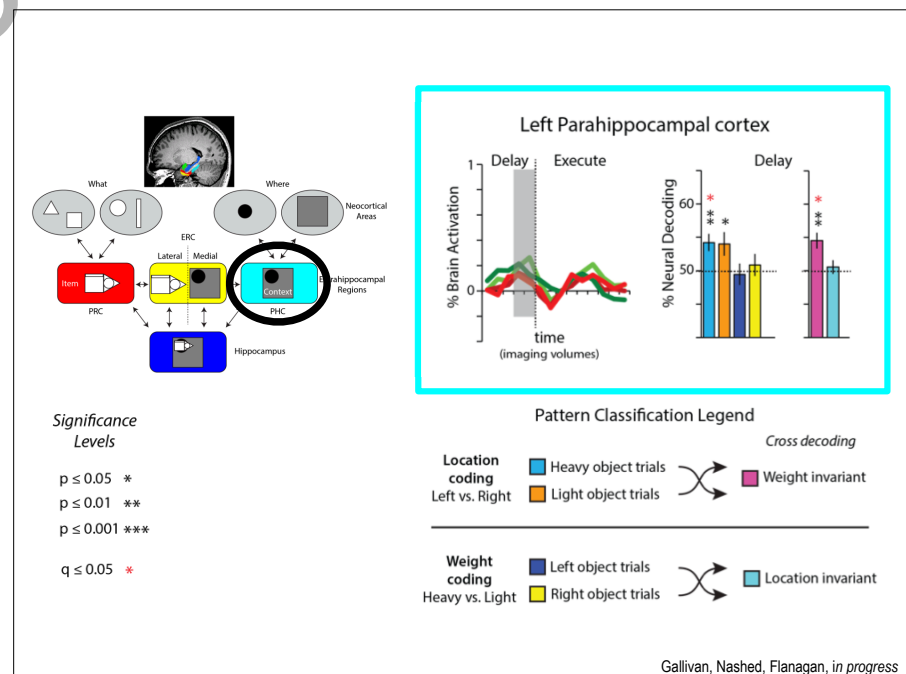
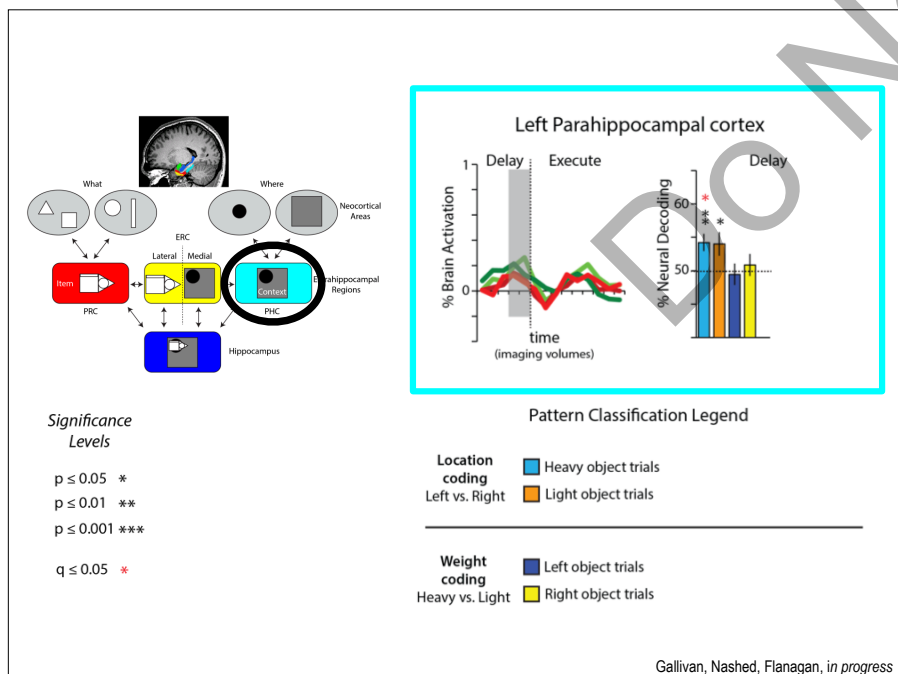
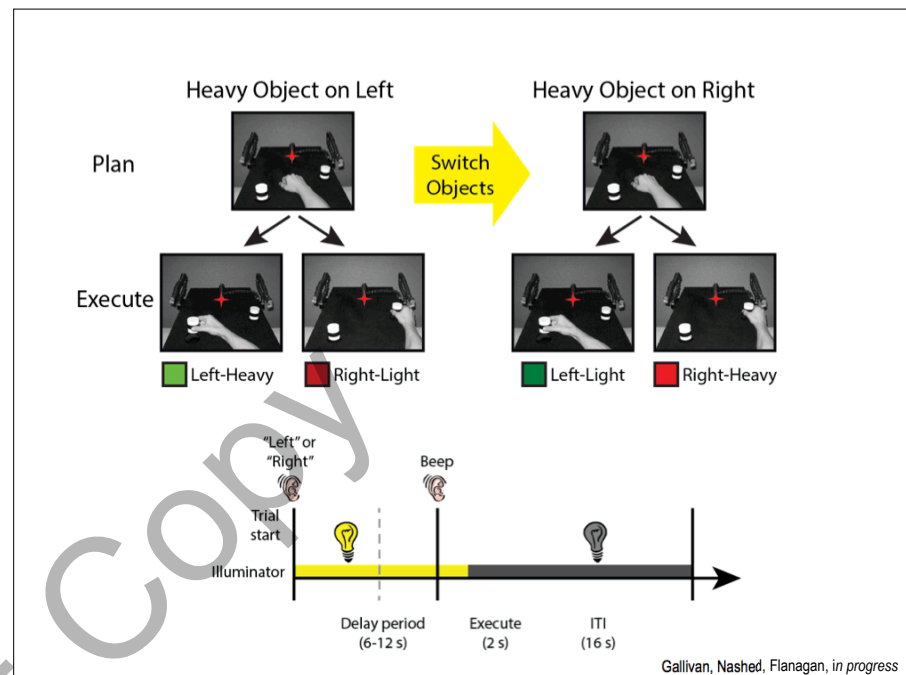
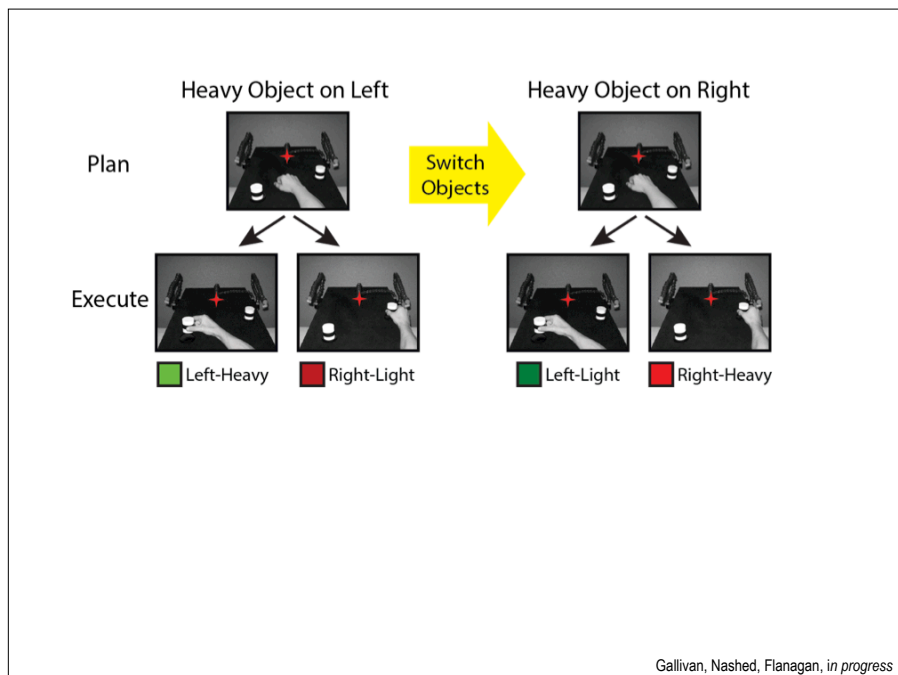
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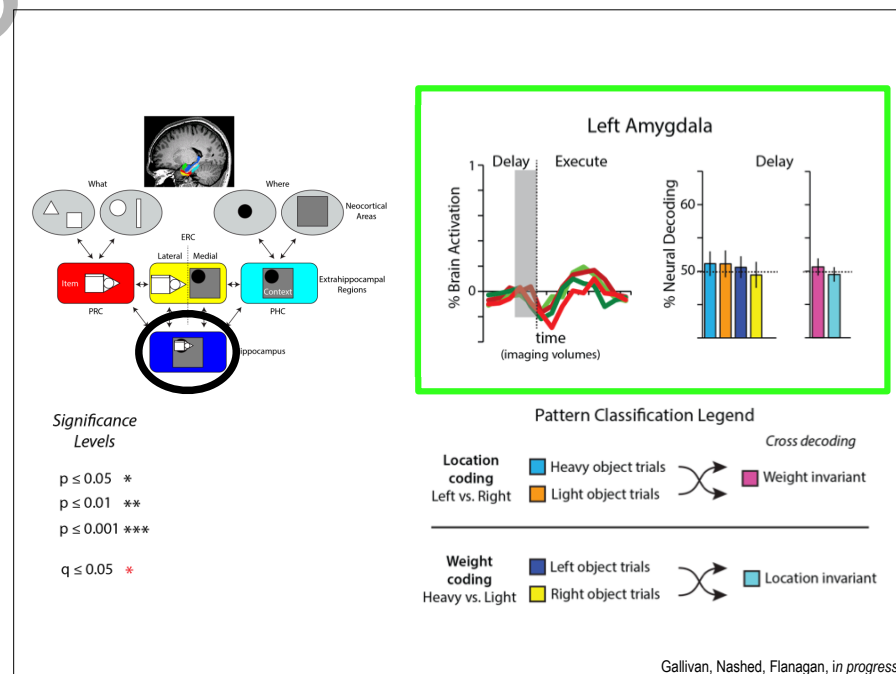
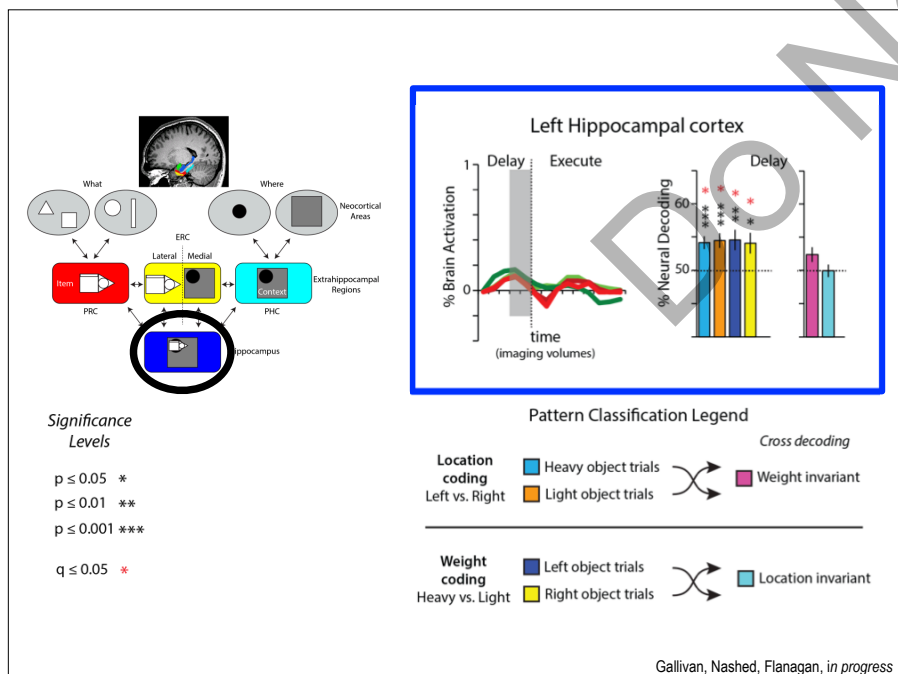
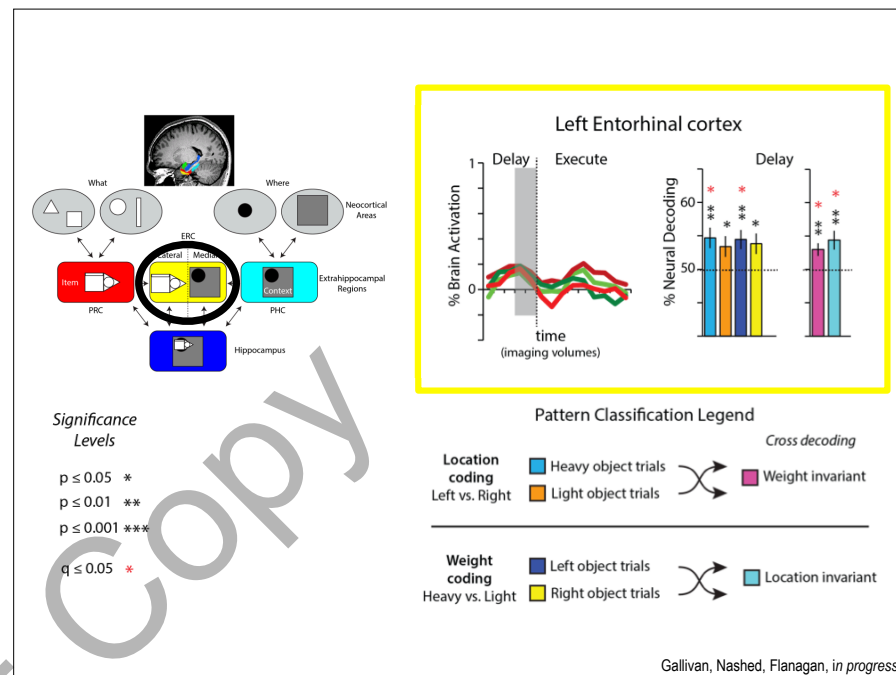
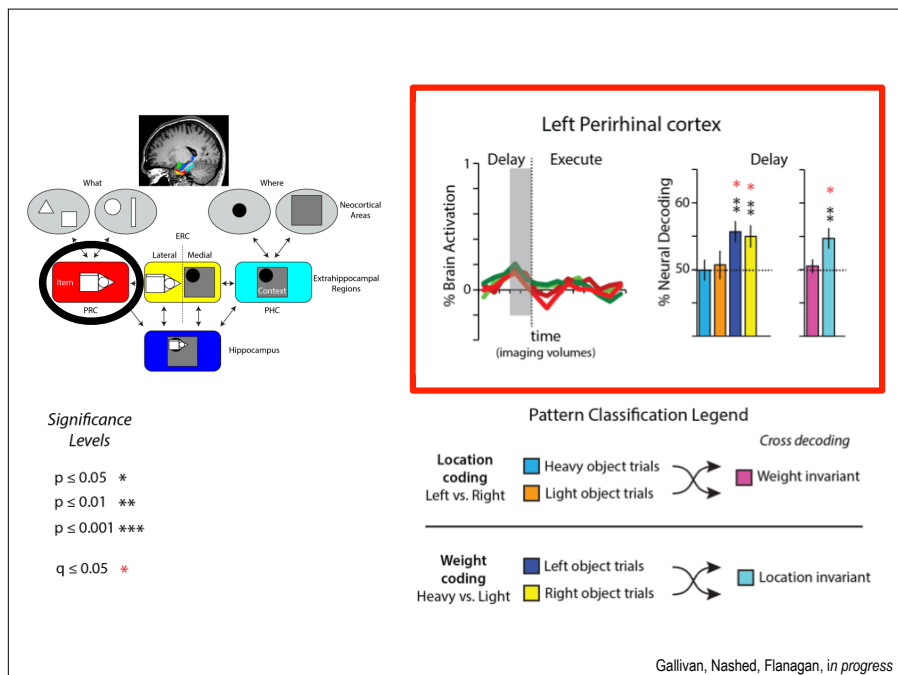


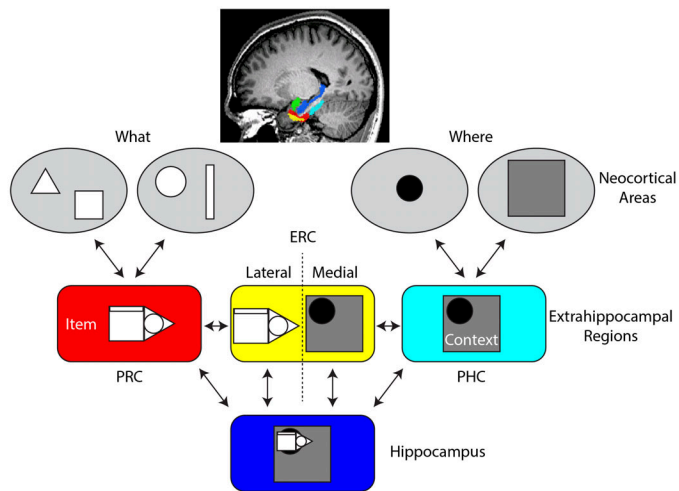
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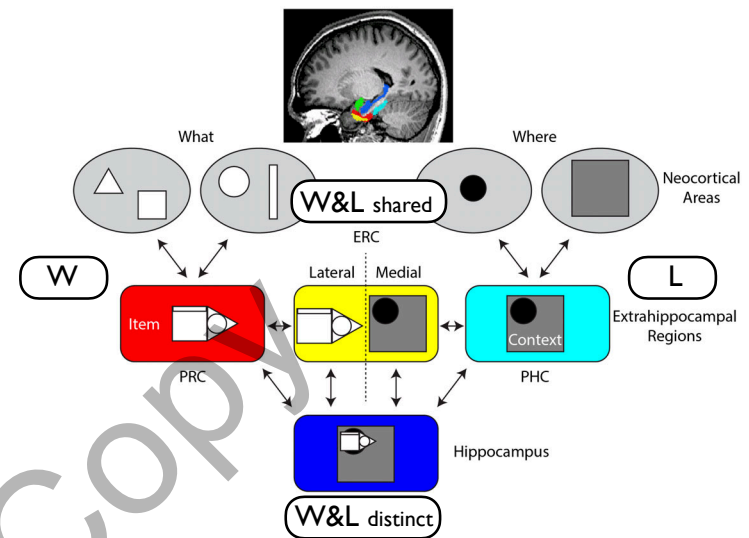






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Classic Spatial Memory Tasks



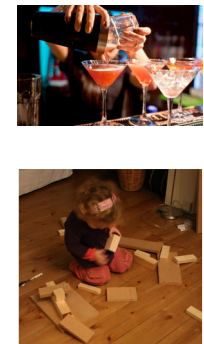
Learning 'fixed' environments

Classic Spatial Memory Tasks



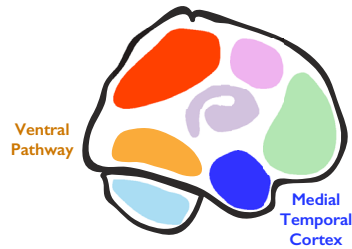
Learning 'fixed' environments

Object Manipulation Tasks



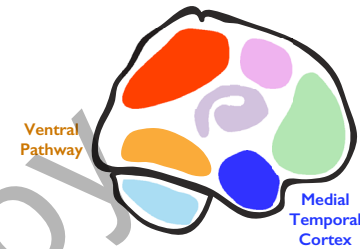
Actively changing the world

Summary



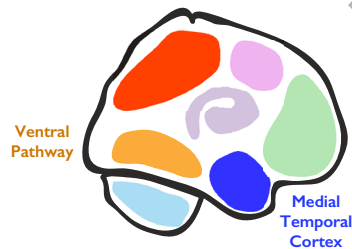
Summary

Ventral visual stream areas are engaged in object manipulation and represent weight, a non-visual object property.



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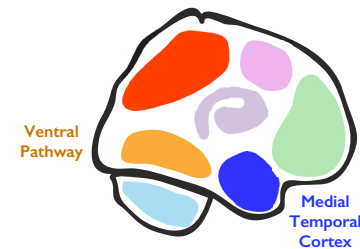


MTL structures may support real-world action tasks involving manipulating and re-arranging objects

Summary

Ventral visual stream areas are engaged in object manipulation and represent weight, a non-visual object property.

Impairments in real-world tasks involving manipulation may reflect sensory, motor, or cognitive deficits

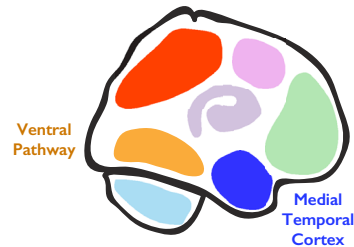


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Summary

Ventral visual stream areas are engaged in object manipulation and represent weight, a non-visual object property.

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Manipulation tasks might provide a novel window onto understanding how declarative, spatial, and episodic memory systems interact.

MTL structures may support real-world action tasks involving manipulating and re-arranging objects

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Funding Sources

