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Stephanstrasse 1 A

ZOOM Meeting

Institute Colloquium

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Cortical excitability shapes somatosensory perception with spatiotemporally structured dynamics

Neural activity is remarkably variable: Even for the very same stimulus, the brain's response can differ from moment to moment. Although it has been hypothesized that changes of the system's excitability may account for this variability, the underlying dynamics that link instantaneous brain state and stimulus processing remain poorly understood. Therefore, we studied the spatiotemporal organization of cortical excitability in a series of three somatosensory stimulation paradigms in humans, examining the interplay between pre-stimulus oscillatory state and short-latency somatosensory evoked potentials in the EEG, as well as their association with the consciously accessible stimulus percept. We found that these dynamics of excitability are (i) temporally structured in a special way (long-range temporal dependencies), (ii) linked to the perceived stimulus intensity already via first cortical responses, and (iii) organized with spatially confined, somatotopic patterns. Taken together, these findings may reflect a delicate balance between robustness and flexibility of neural responses to sensory stimuli, enabling the brain to adaptively change the neural encoding of even low-level stimulus features, such as the stimulus' intensity.