

The neurophysiology of human sensorimotor communication

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Research Goal

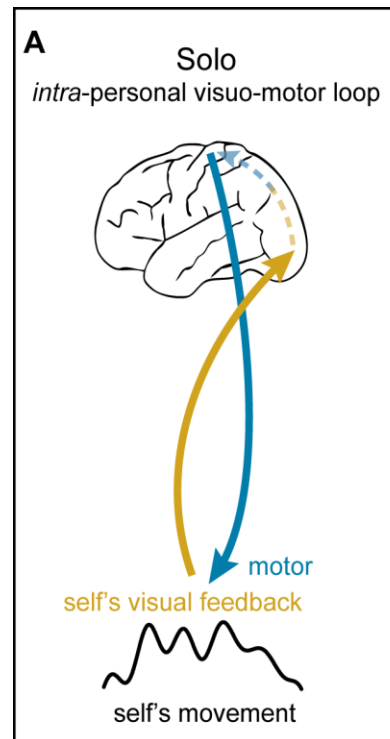
Study of the **neural building blocks of sensorimotor coordination**

Develop methods to **measure sensorimotor communication**

Sensorimotor coordination

- Solo: movements are the by-product of individual-level sensorimotor loops
- Coordination: individual-level loops incorporate visual signals related to the other's movement

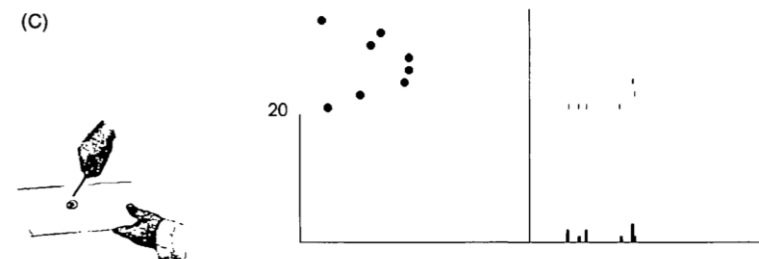
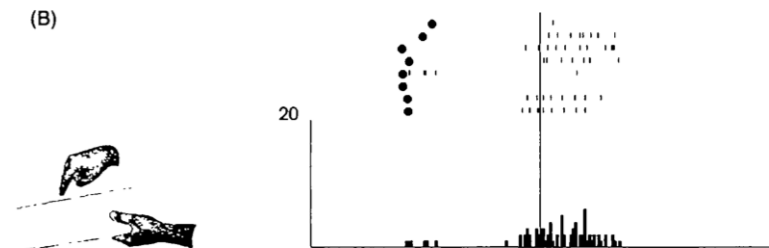
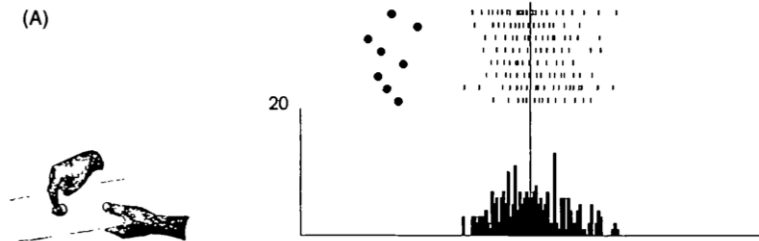
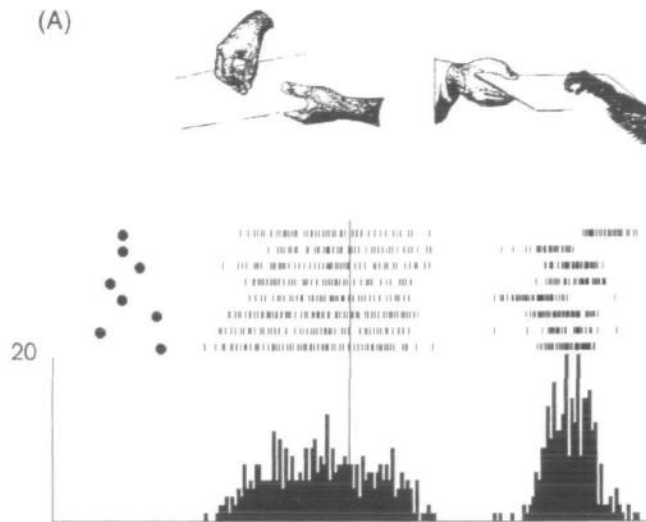
- **Movements are now the consequence of motor corrections ensuing from visual reading of the joint product of self's and other's movement**



Background

Mirror Neurons

Others' actions activate my own motor program for action execution



Mirror Neurons

Current Biology



Report

Neurons of rat motor cortex become active during both grasping execution and grasping observation

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Motor activations during action observation

and averaged. The results are shown in Fig. 3. During grasping all the recorded muscles became significantly more active than during rest. In contrast, during arm elevation there was a significant increase of activity in EDC, FDS, FDI, while OP remained virtually silent.

DISCUSSION

The results of the present experiment demonstrate that the excitability of the motor system increases when a subject observes an action performed by another individual. Furthermore, the pattern of muscle activation evoked by transcranial

experiments, we demonstrated that a particular subset of F5 neurons become active both when the monkey makes goal directed movements and when it *observes* similar movements executed by other individuals, i.e., another monkey (G. Rizzolatti, L. Fadiga, V. Gallisi, L. Fogassi, in preparation) or an experimenter (di Pellegrino et al. 1992). These data appear to indicate that when the monkey observes a motor action, that is present in its natural movement repertoire, this action is automatically, covertly retrieved. We speculated that this mechanism may play a role in understanding the meaning of motor events.

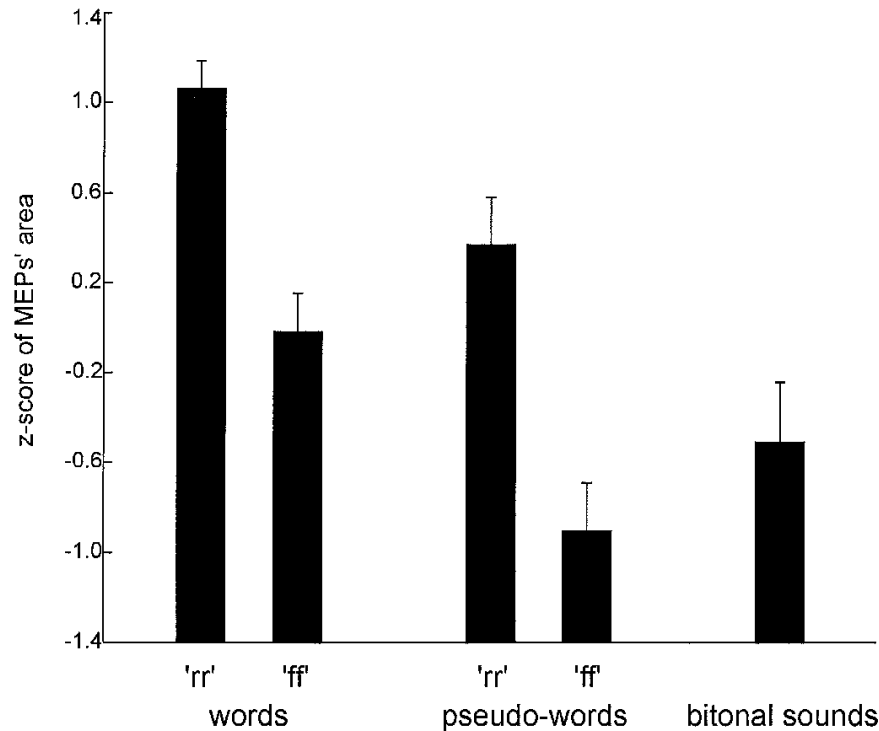
In the present study we addressed the problem of whether

extremely rare and randomly distributed actual conditions (see below). They were disc

Each subject underwent one "calibration session. In the calibration session, we order cortex moving the coil in the rostro-caudal tions until we localized the sites with the low old for each recorded muscle. On the basi lected a point on the skull from which we cc short latency MEPs (Edgley et al. 1990) fro This point was then stimulated during the

There were four different experimental c *observation*. The subject had to observe the an object. Objects of different size and shaq and commonly used objects) were employ

Motor activations during speech listening



European Journal of Neuroscience, Vol. 15, pp. 399–402, 2002

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Speech listening specifically modulates the excitability of tongue muscles: a TMS study

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²Istituto di Fisiologia Umana, Università di Parma, via Volturno 39, 43100 Parma, Italy

WHY

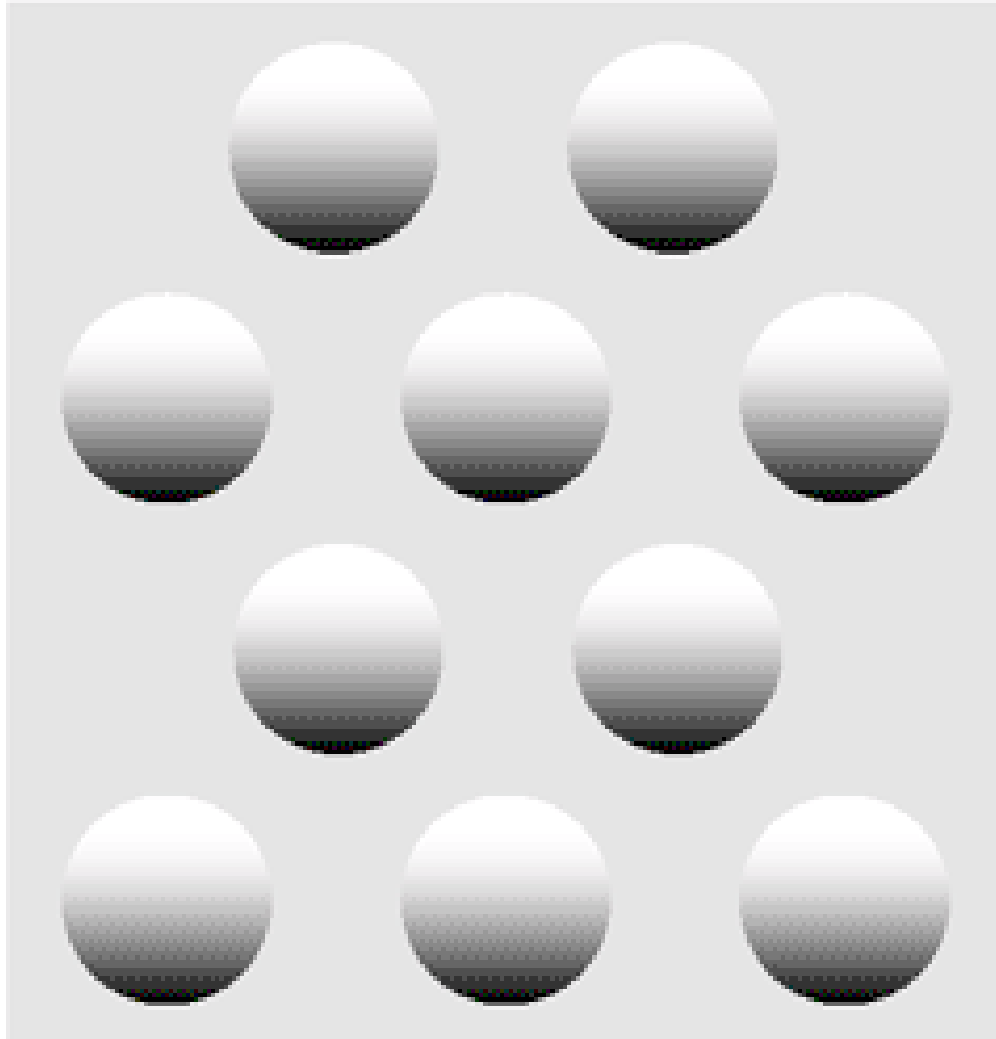
Predictive coding

The brain continuously generates **models** of the world based on current context and information from memory to *predict sensory input*

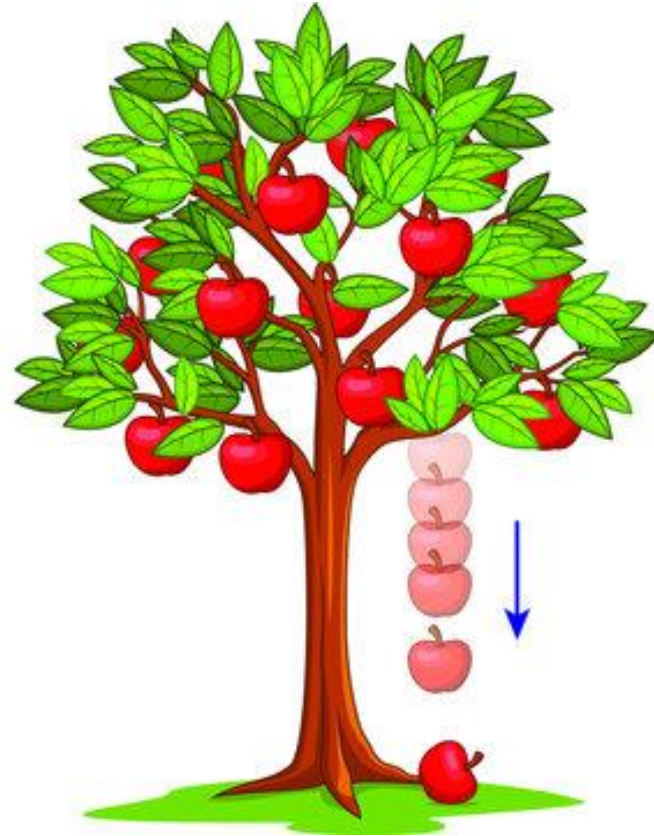
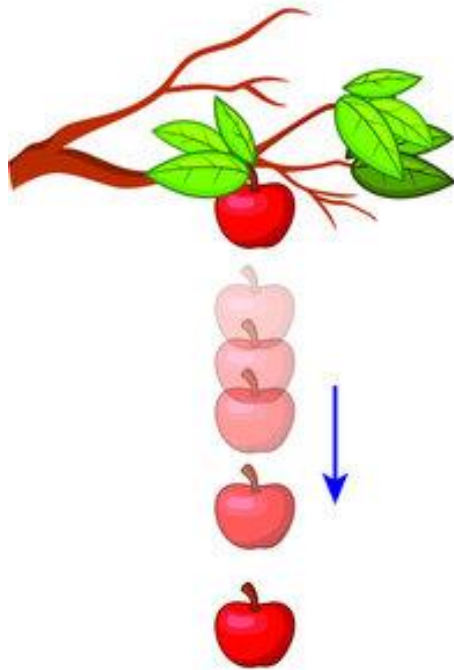
Goal: Accumulate evidences in favor or against a model and reach a decision

Process: Match new info against predicted, mismatch used for learning

Statistical regularities



Statistical regularities



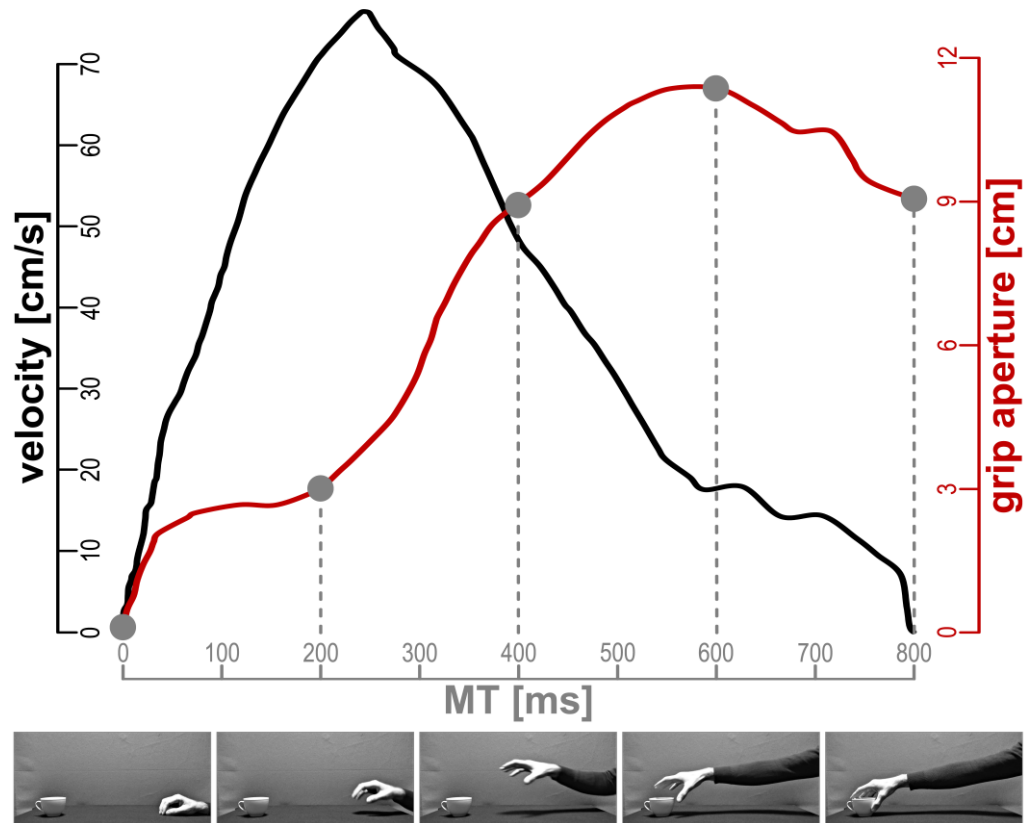
Are there regularities in human movements?

Short answer: yes!

Very long answer: please read *Torricelli et al., 2023*

Just one example

Torricelli et al., 2023



Jeannerod, 1984

Mirror-based motor theories of perception

Motor programs **constrain** the **active search of specific [Movement/Action-related] sensory features** that maximize the discrimination between several perceptual hypotheses and/or support **prediction of future [Movement/Action-related] information**

Sensorimotor communication

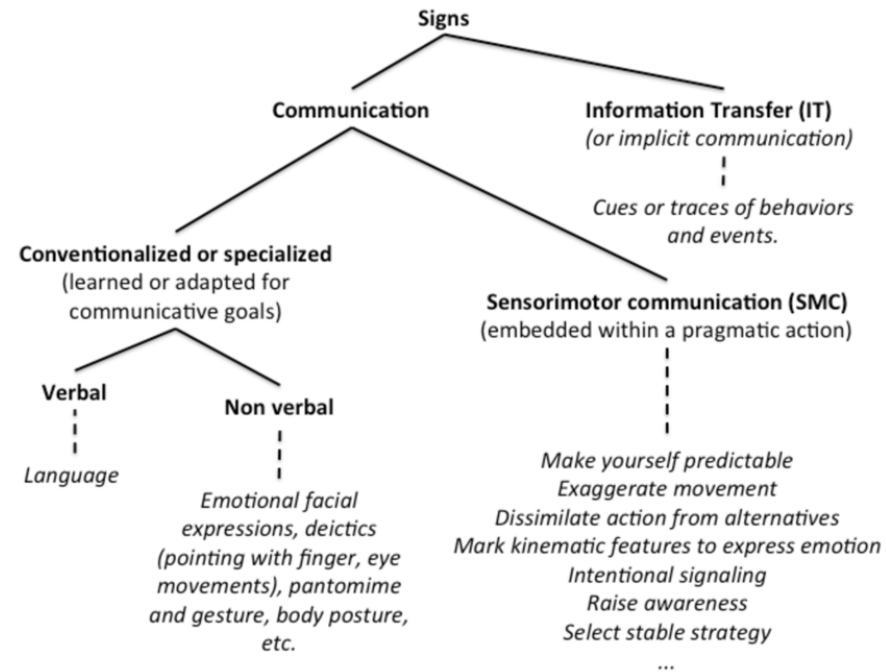
We can "**read**" info in others' movements

We "**write**" info in our movements

Sensorimotor channel of communication

Essential for **behavioral coordination**

Sensorimotor communication



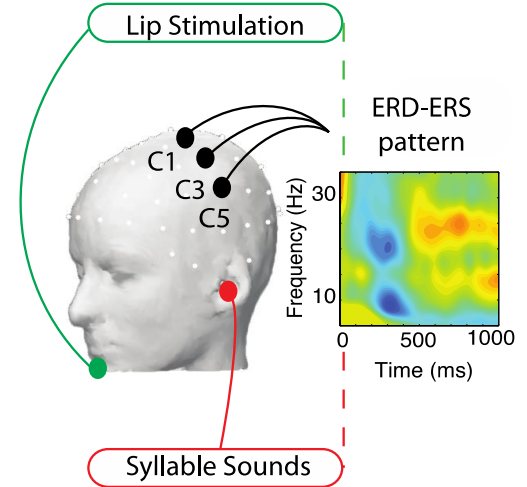
- Natural form of communication that does not require any prior convention or any specific code
- Continuous and flexible exchange of bodily signals, with or without awareness, to enhance coordination success
- Signals can be embedded within every action

HOW

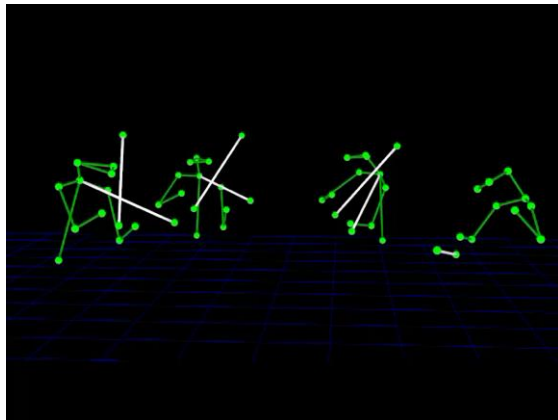
Action

Speech

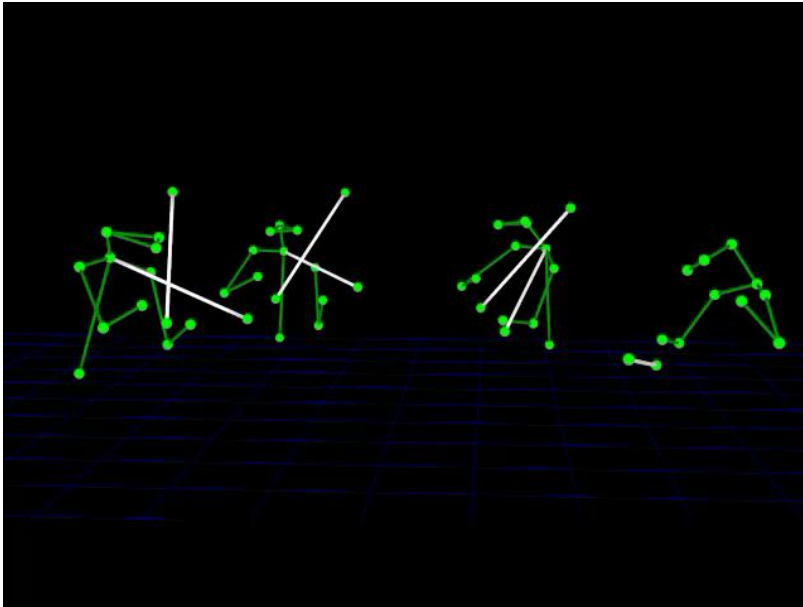
Single subject



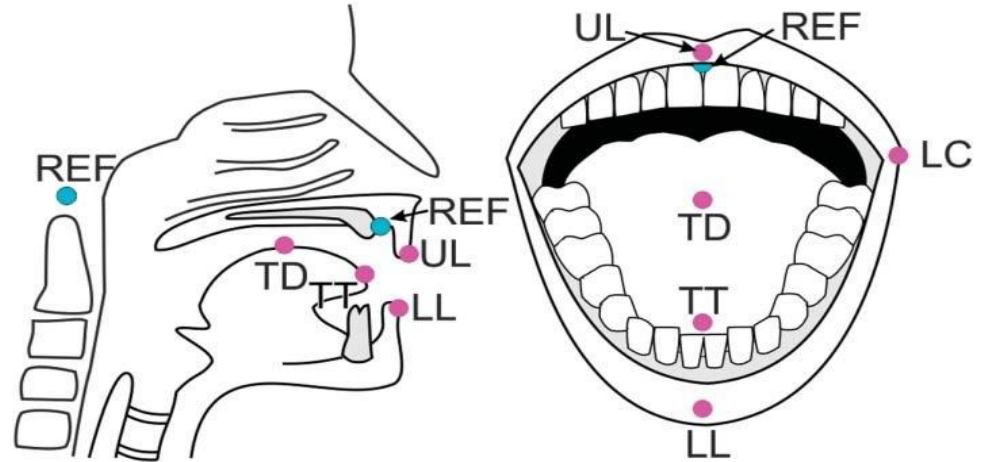
Multi-agent



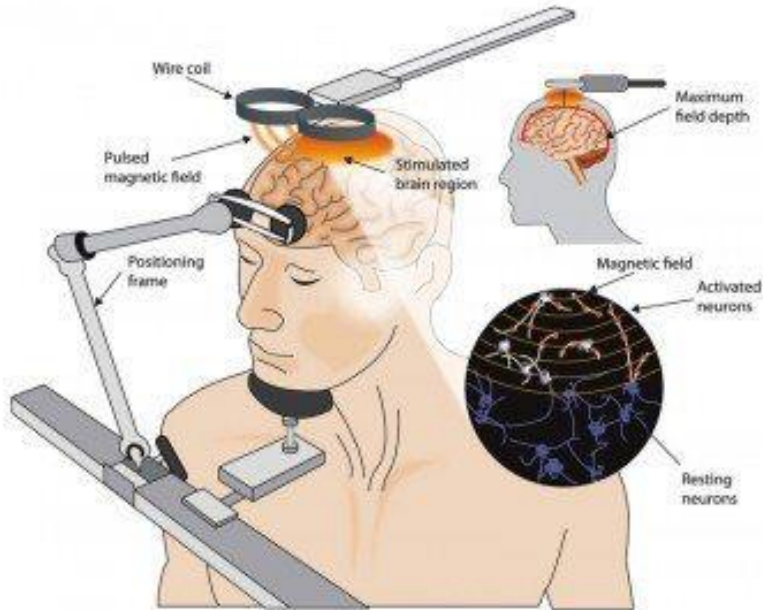
Motion Capture



Speech Motion Capture



Non-invasive neurophysiology



EEG, EMG, TMS; tDCs, tACs, tRNS, peripheral nerve stimulation...

Past, Present and Future

Mixed

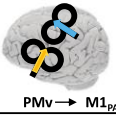
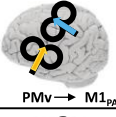
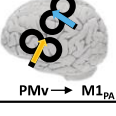
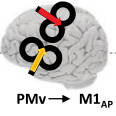
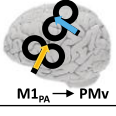
Baseline

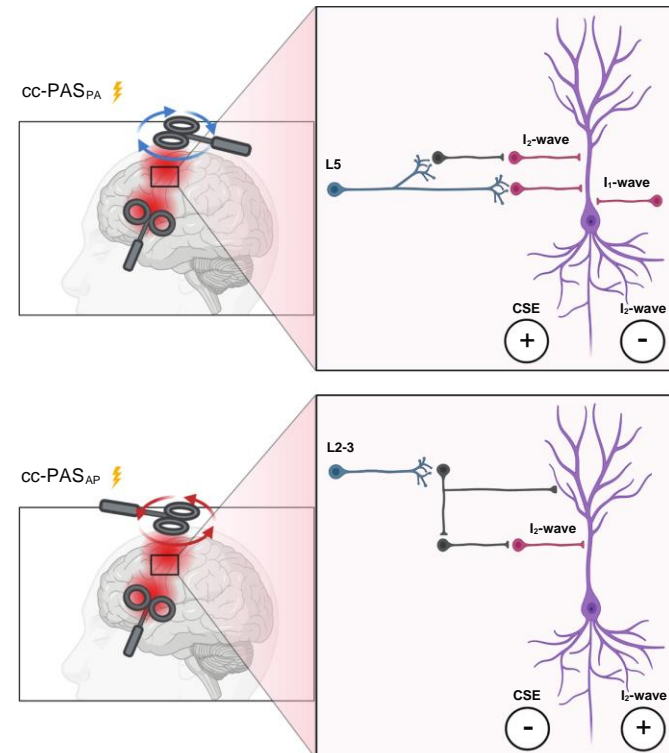
Curse of dimensionality

- The need to choose 'one' from infinite possible solutions
- *...or the ill-posed computational problem of transforming extrinsic into intrinsic coordinates*
- Synergistic control: movements are generated using a handful of building blocks whose linear combinations allow the performance of virtually any motor task (Bernstein 1967 ; Bizzi et al., 1991)

Goal directed actions are subserved by dissociable circuits

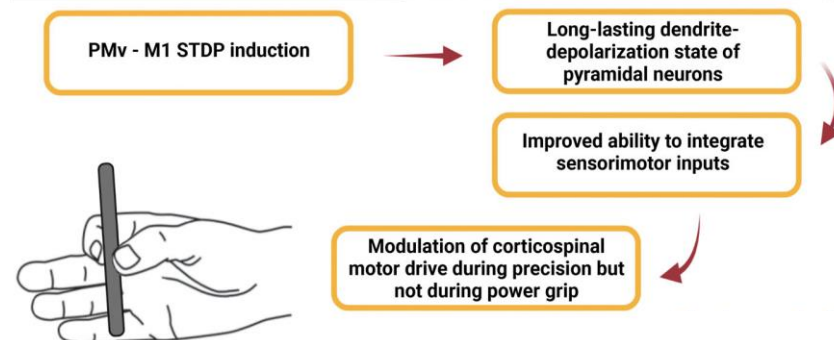
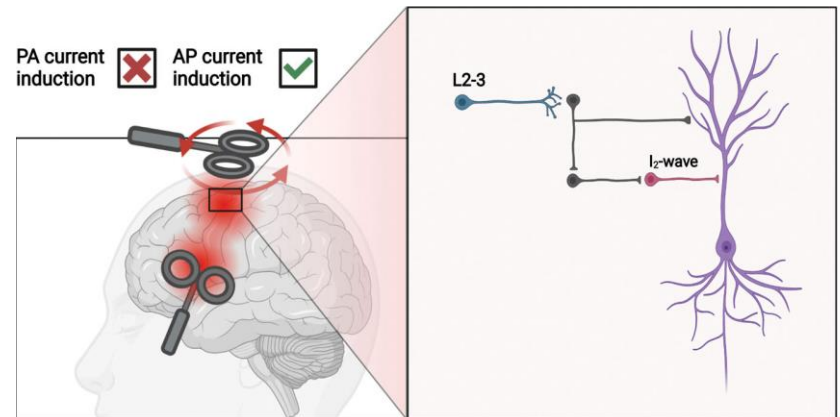
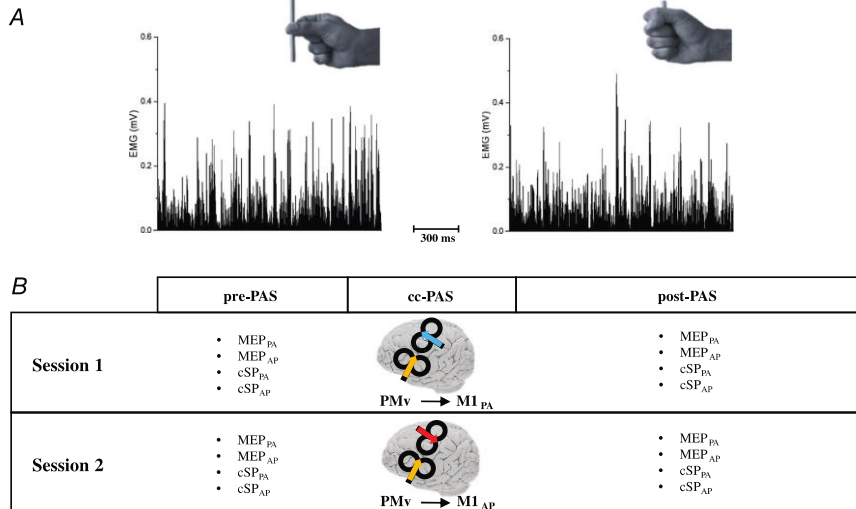
- Cortico-cortical paired associative stimulation (cc-PAS) to induce Hebbian-like plasticity in the PMv-M1 circuit....
Driven by I2-wave interneurons (SICF)

| | pre-PAS | cc-PAS | post-10 | post-30 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Experiment 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • SICF 1 and 3 ms of ISIs • LICF 100 ms of ISI • ICF 15 ms of ISI • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |  PMv → M1 _{PA} | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • SICF 1 and 3 ms of ISIs • LICF 100 ms of ISI • ICF 15 ms of ISI • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • SICF 1 and 3 ms of ISIs • LICF 100 ms of ISI • ICF 15 ms of ISI • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |
| Experiment 2 | SICF (ISIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3 ms • 2.1 ms • 2.5 ms • 3.3 ms • 4.1 ms |  PMv → M1 _{PA} | | SICF (ISIs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3 ms • 2.1 ms • 2.5 ms • 3.3 ms • 4.1 ms |
| Experiment 3 | Connectivity, CS (% of rMT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% • 50% • 70% • 90% |  PMv → M1 _{PA} | | Connectivity, CS (% of rMT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% • 50% • 70% • 90% |
| Experiment 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • MEP_{AP} • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |  PMv → M1 _{AP} | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • MEP_{AP} • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |
| | Connectivity, CS (%rMT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% • 70% | | | Connectivity, CS (%rMT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% • 70% |
| Experiment 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |  M1 _{PA} → PMv | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEP_{PA} • SICF 2.5 ms of ISI |



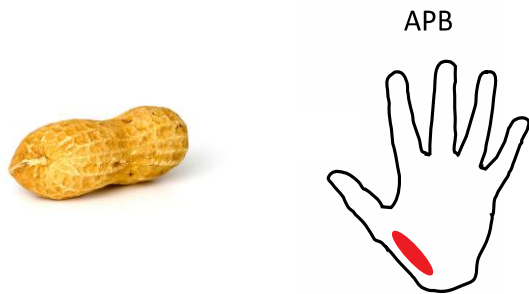
Goal directed actions are subserved by dissociable circuits

- PMv–M1 cc-PAS with an AP direction led to a specific modulation of precision grip motor drive
- Superficial M1 neuronal populations recruited by PMv input are key for precision grip actions

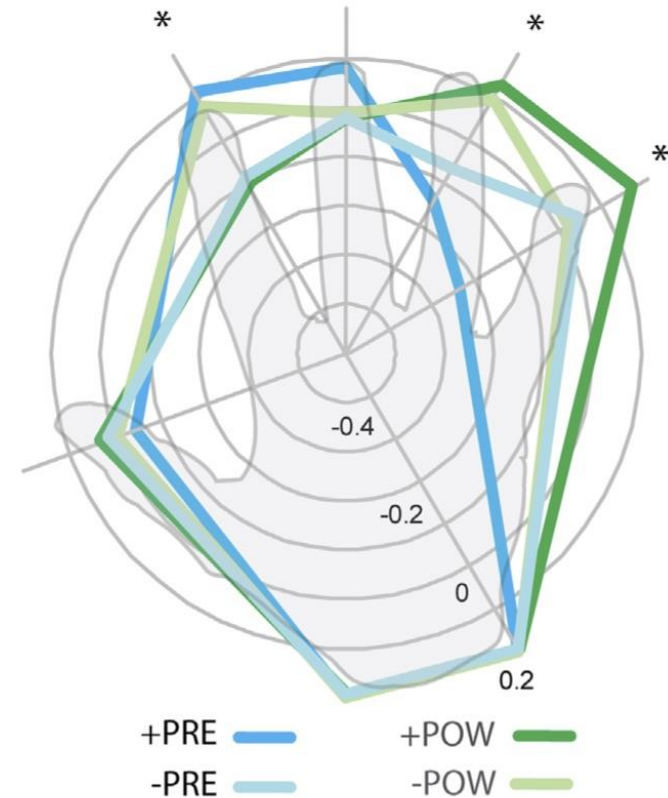
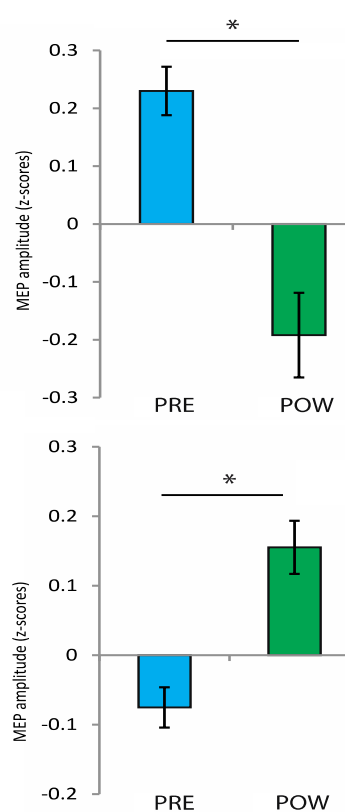


Motor synergies during perception: Action

- TMS evoked-movements reflect the geometrical properties of the [observed] object

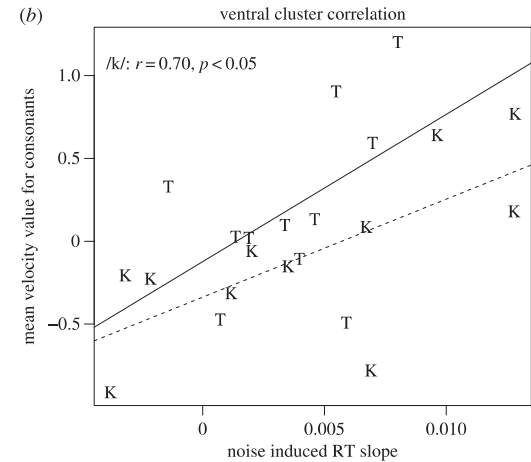
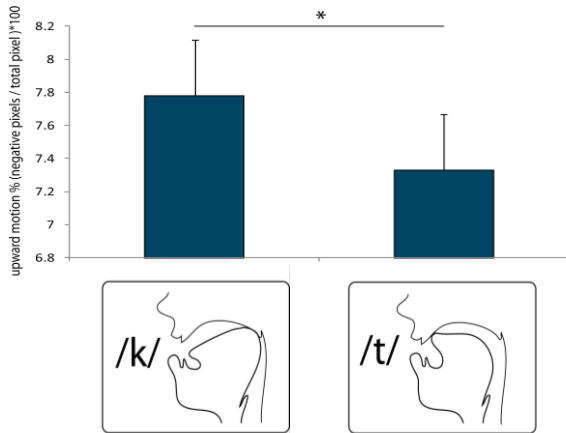
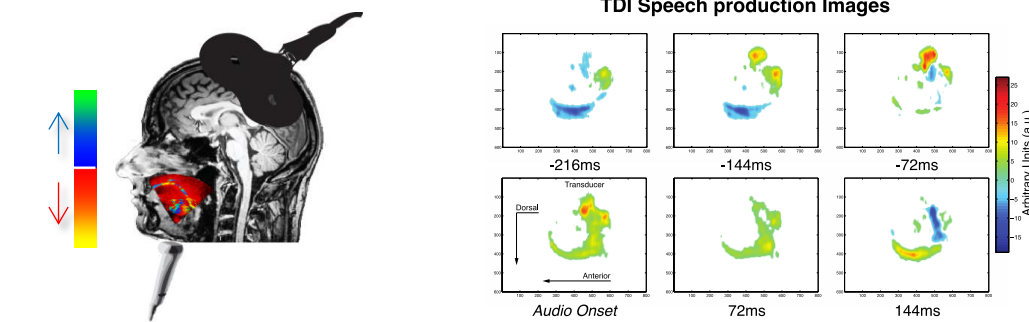


Bartoli et al., 2014; Finisguerra et al., 2015;
Hilt et al., 2017



Motor synergies during perception: Speech

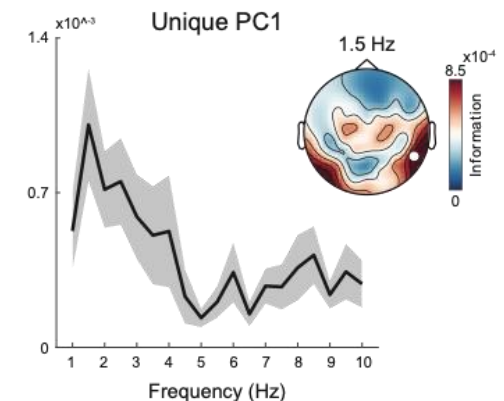
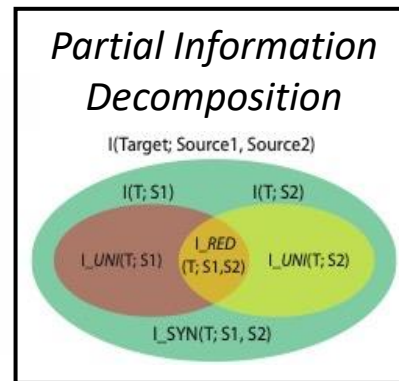
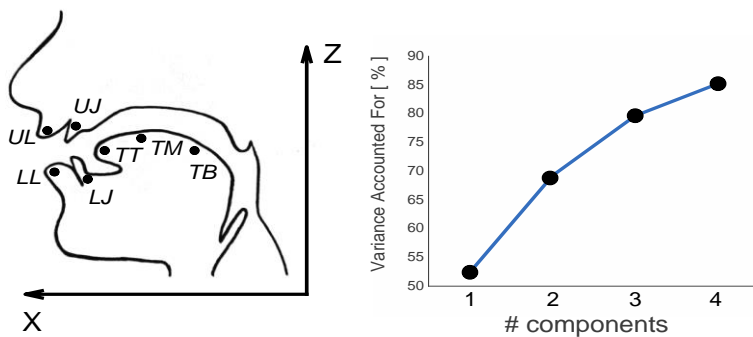
- TMS-evoked articulatory synergies during speech listening (tissue-doppler imaging)



Evoked synergies specificity is reduced in subjects with poorer performance (speech discrimination in noise)

The brain reconstruct speech articulatory synergies

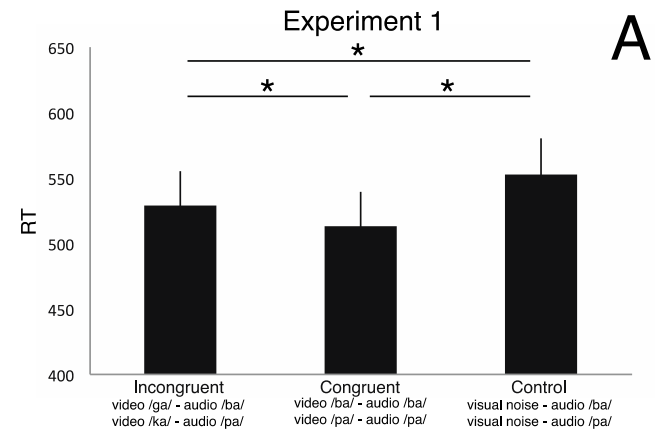
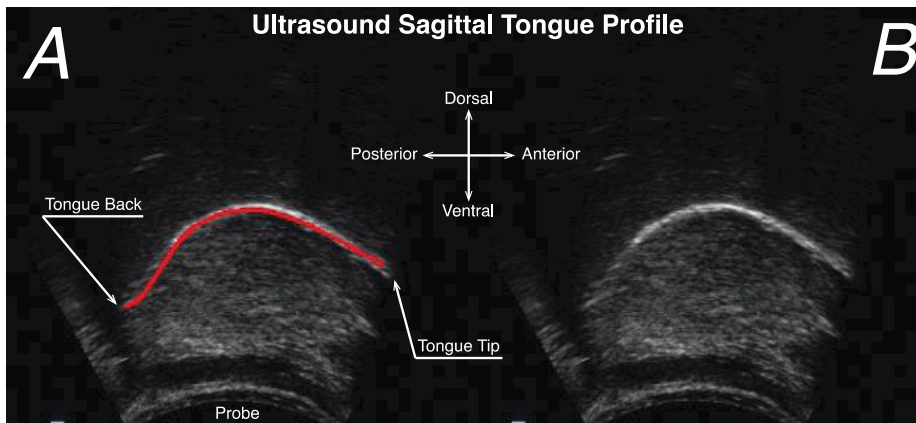
- The brain entrains to exogenous rhythmic signals – i.e., speech envelop
- Such entrainment can be driven by endogenous signals



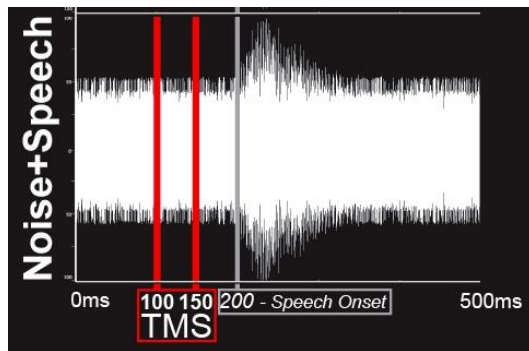
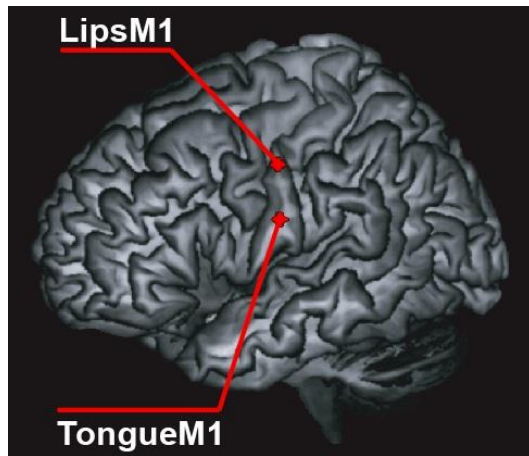
- Reconstruction of tongue motor synergies for which there is no visual experience

No visual experience is needed, sensorimotor is enough

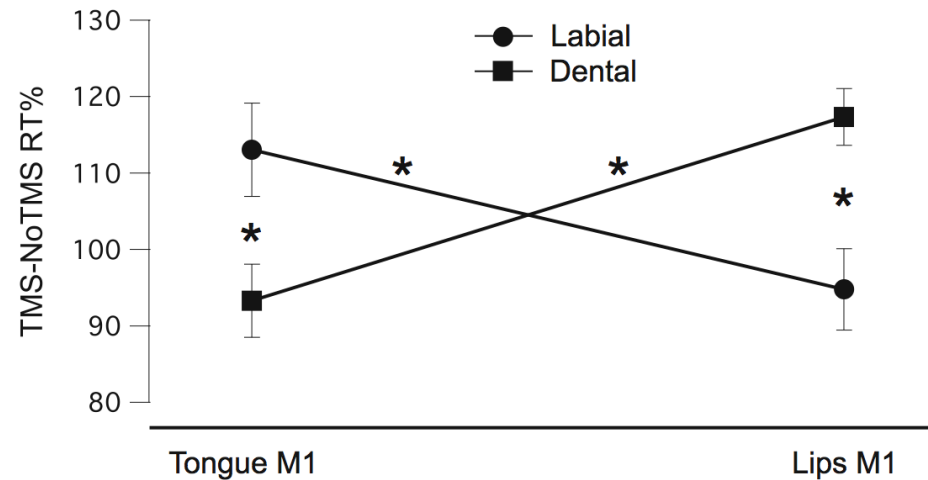
- McGurk-like effect by showing tongue motion



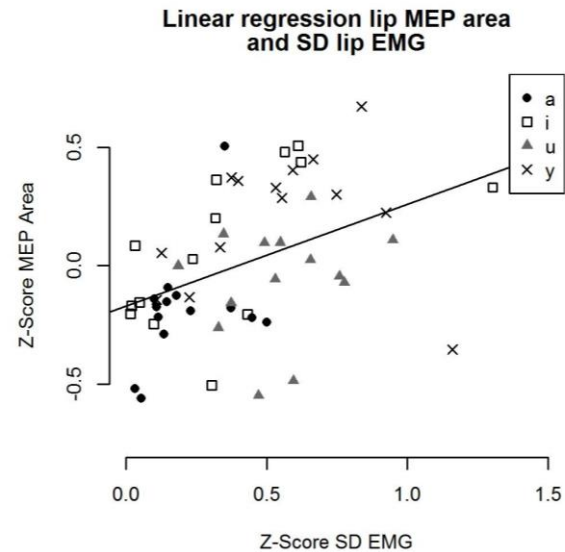
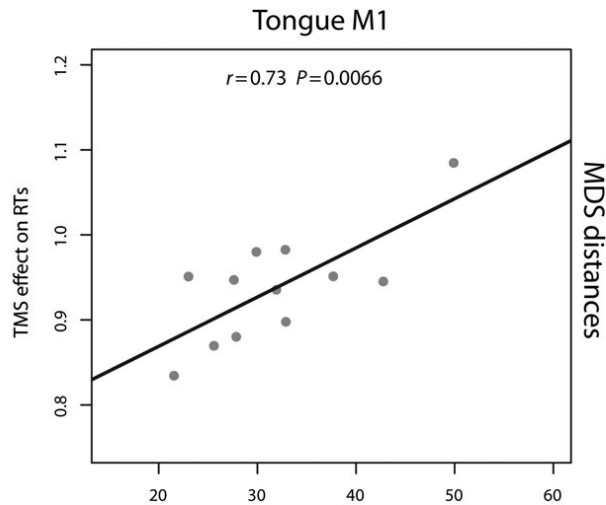
Interference to motor centers



- Motor activities play a causal role in Speech perception



Speaker listener-distance



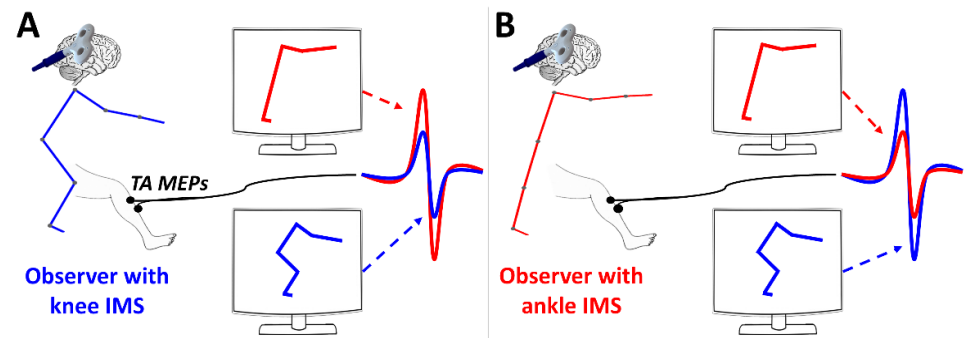
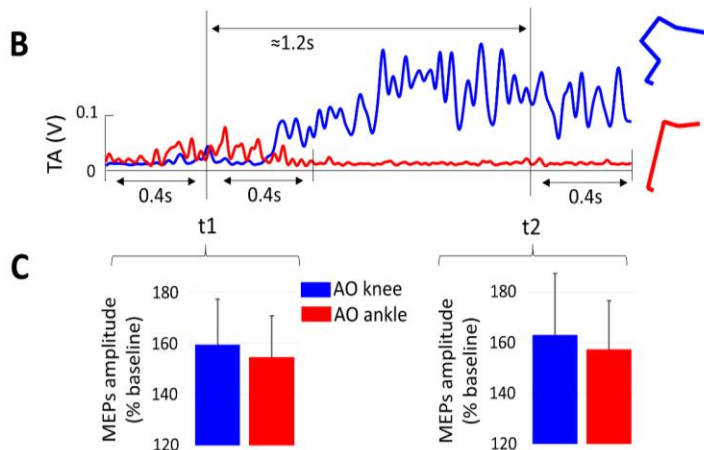
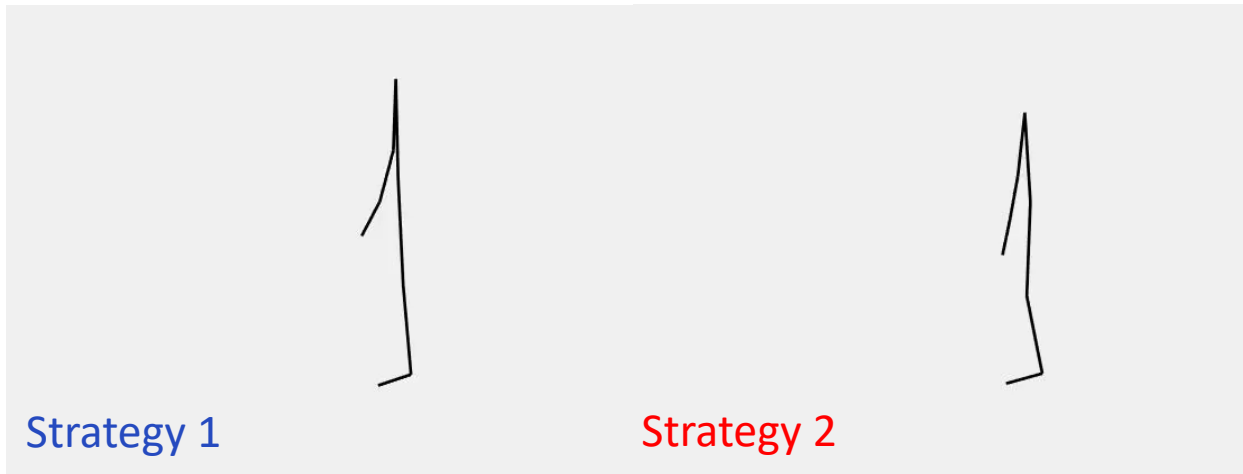
- TMS interference effects on perception scale for perceived distance
- Greater motor recruitment for “distant” speakers

- What if the speaker is too far from me, like with foreign speech?
- Cortico-bulbar excitability during listening scales for the variability (SD) during production (EMG)

The individual side

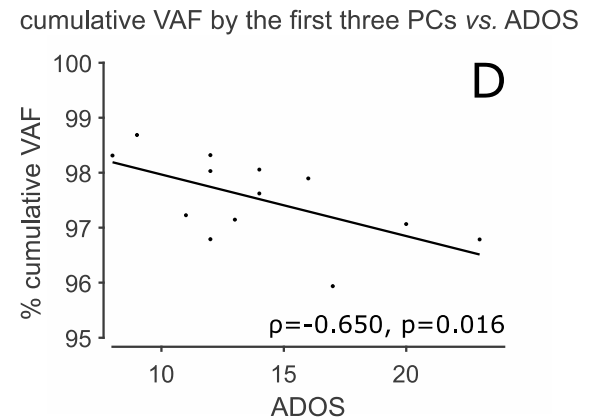
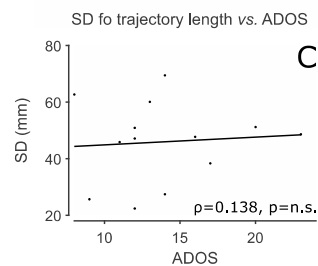
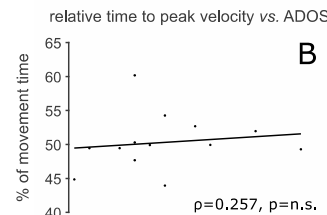
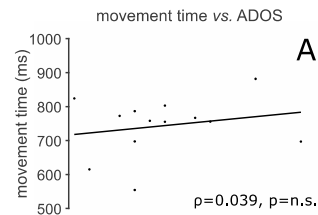
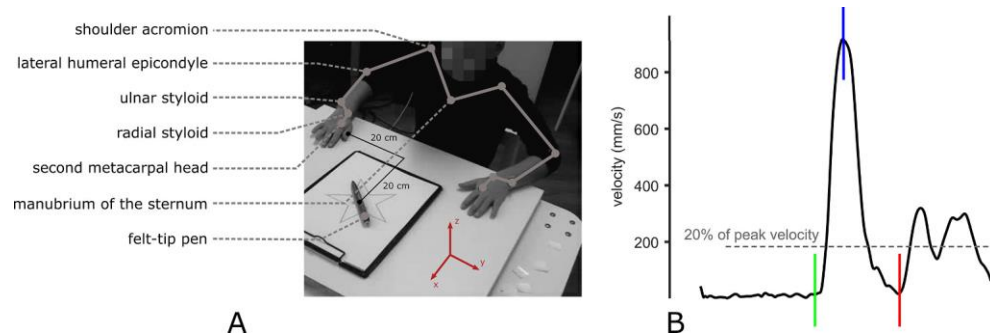
Individual Motor Signatures

- Individual differences in action execution translate into different mirror activities in the observer



Synergies as a diagnostic tool

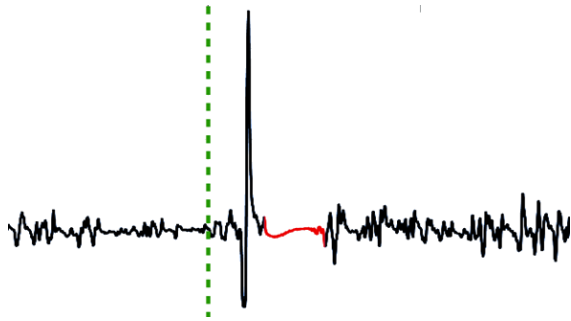
- ASD
- Correlations between kinematic variables and ADOS
- Synergies better capture global movement anomalies



Synergies as a diagnostic tool?

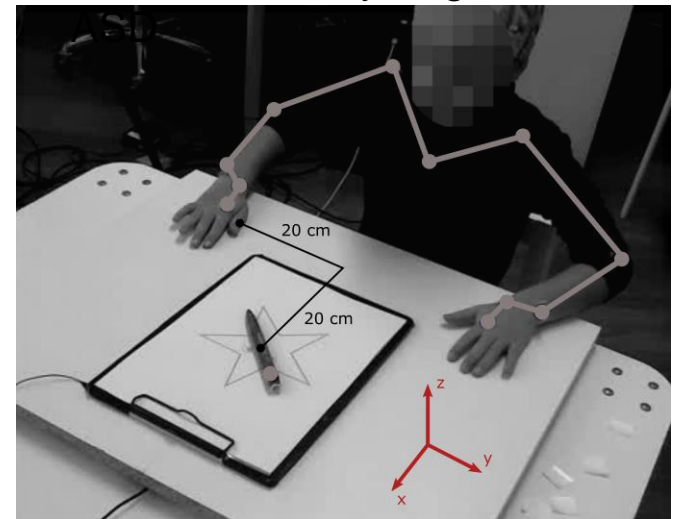
Beside the socio-communicative dimension, **ASD** is characterized by Motor impairments
...and a possible dysregulation of E/I balance

TMS-Based indexes of inhibition (e.g., cSP)



Approval for TMS on pre-school children

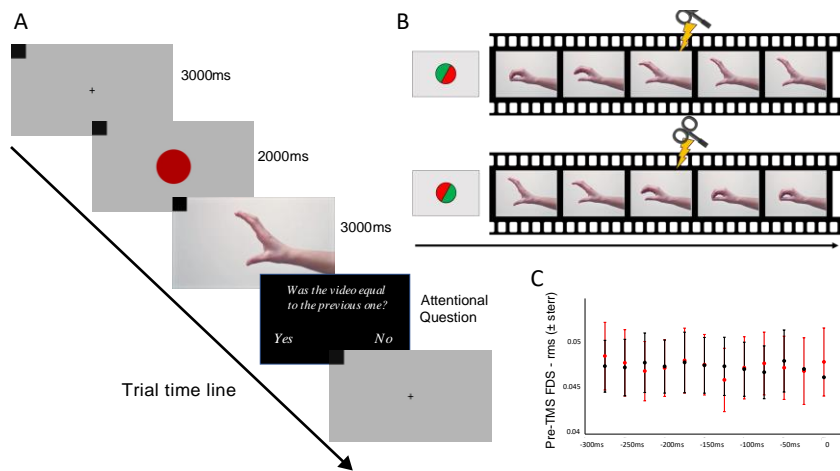
Altered motor synergies in



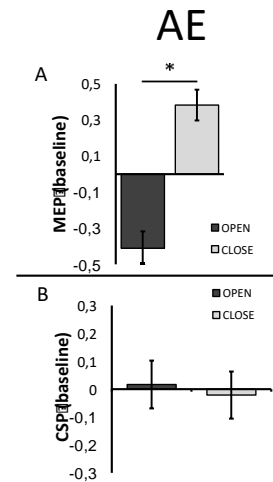
The inhibitory side

Motor inhibition during concurrent AE and AO

- Motor inhibition coordinates action execution while perceiving others' action



Concurrent action execution and observation

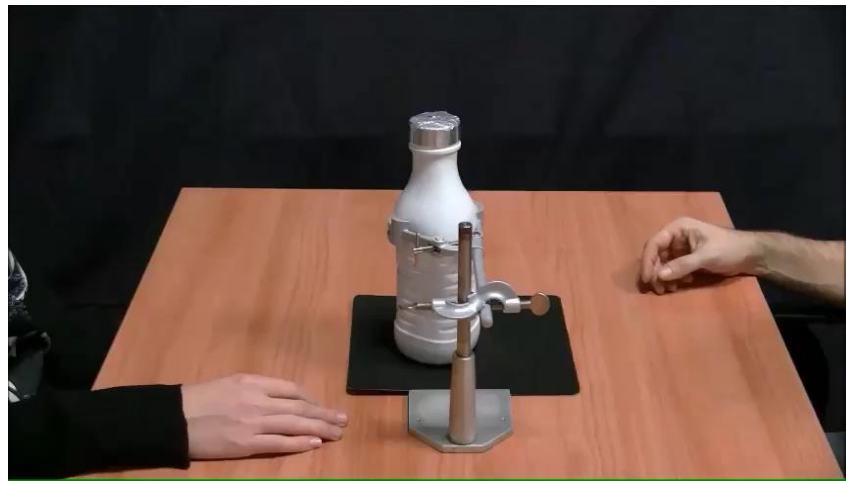


Corticospinal excitability IS NOT modulated
Corticospinal inhibition IS modulated

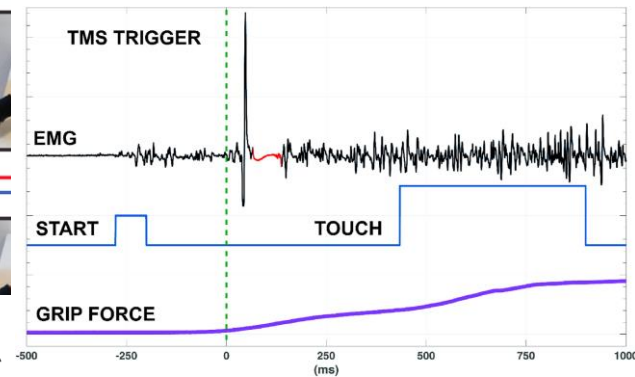
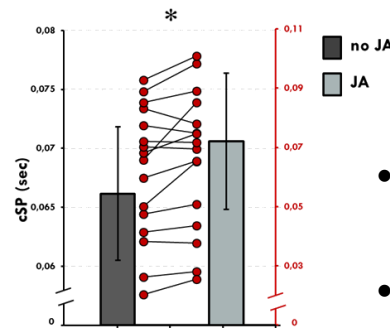
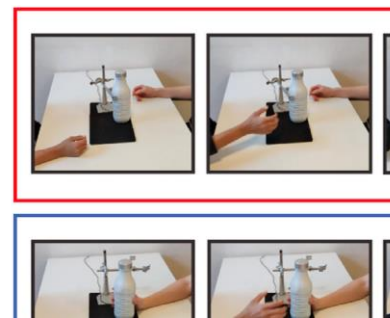


Motor inhibition in JA

- Action coordination requires fine inhibitory control



Two forms of inhibition, a fast one (sICI↓) that *regulates online motor adjustments* and a slow one (cSP↑) that *models the history of interaction*

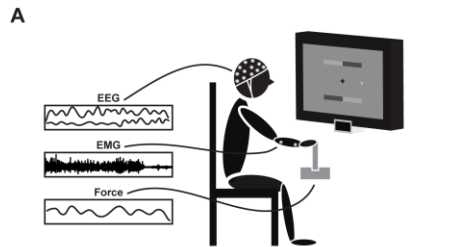


- **TMS-based indexes of inhibition (e.g., sICI, LICI, cSP)**
- **Interference on PMv - PMd**
- **Merged into a JA SSRT**
- **Impact of prior knowledge**
- ***Individual signatures***
- ***HRI***

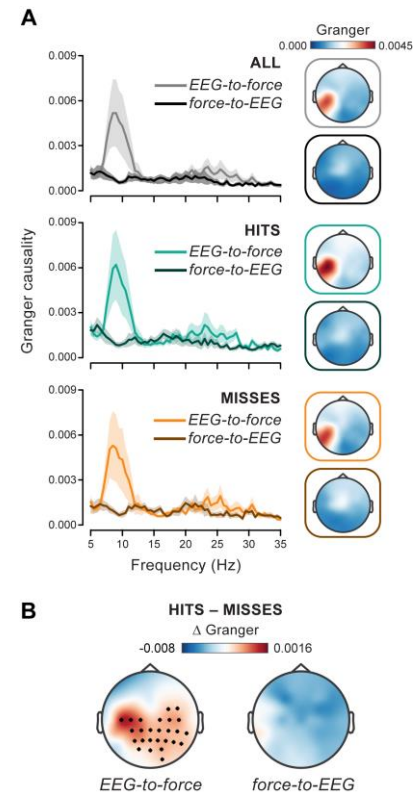
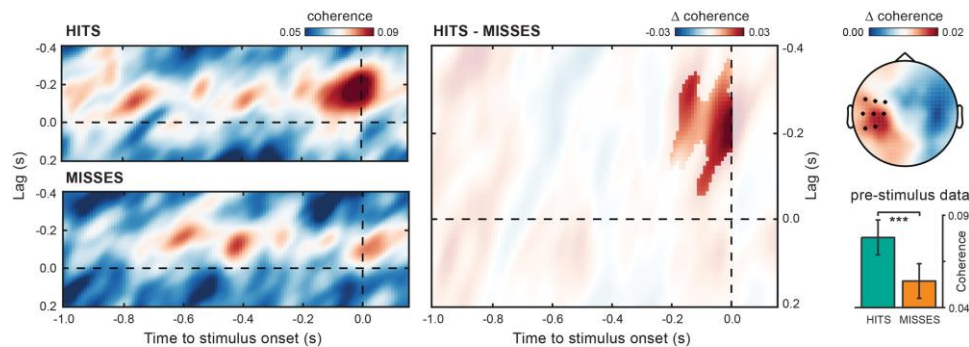
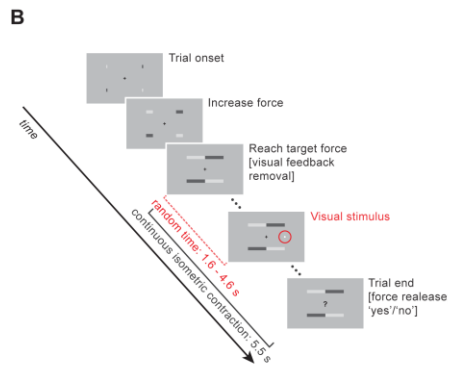
The multiscale side

The oscillatory mechanics of action-perceptual coupling

- The intrinsic properties of cortico-motor control orchestrate perception

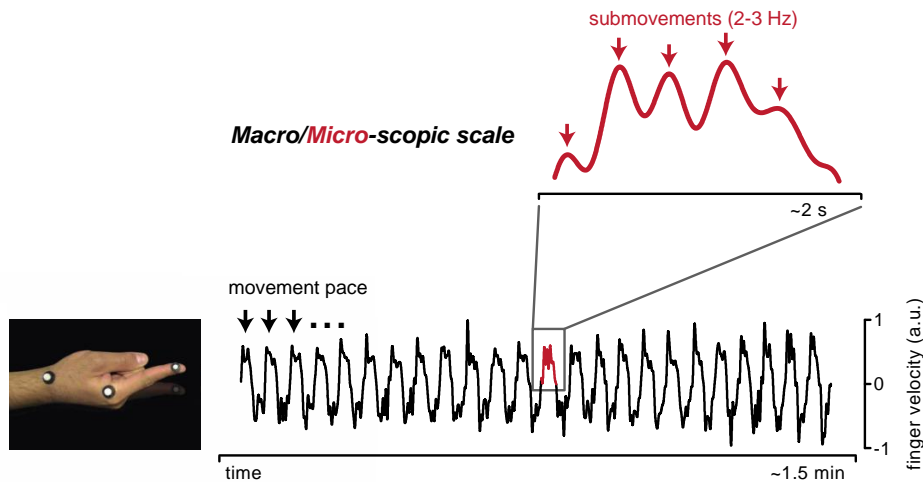


Alfa, lagged cortico-force coherence explains visual performance





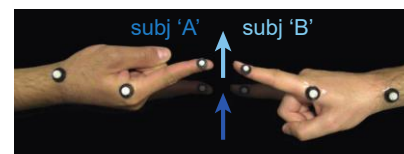
The microstructure of JA coordination



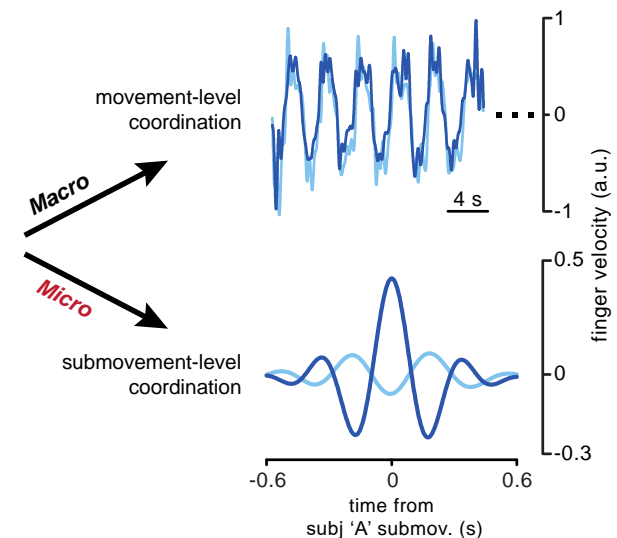
Movements contain more than meets the eye...

Sub-movements are a previously neglected and **implicit channel of communication** between individuals also reflecting **directionality in the partners' informational coupling**

Interpersonal coordination



- **Audio-motor**
- **Intra- Vs Inter individual**
- **Lateralization**
- **Multiple tasks / body parts**
- **Patients**
- **TMS, EEG...**



The ecological side

Orchestre e Quartetti



- Modello di comunicazione interpersonale
- Modello di leadership sociale

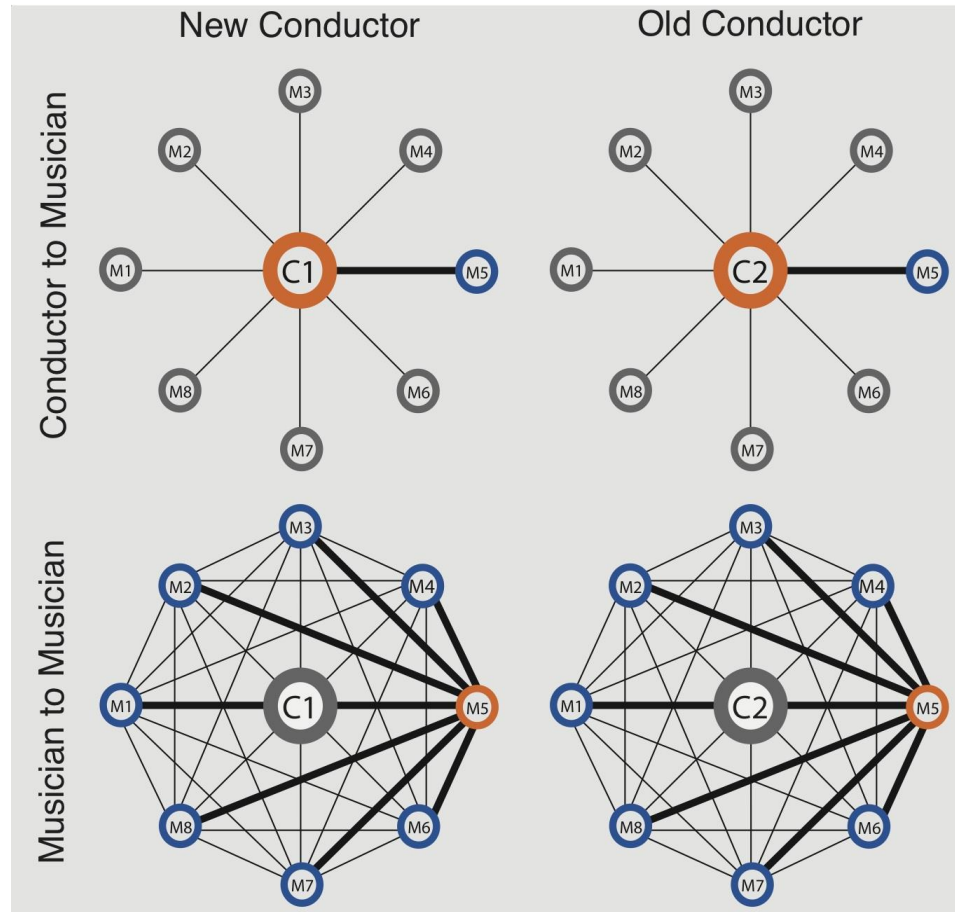


Orchestra

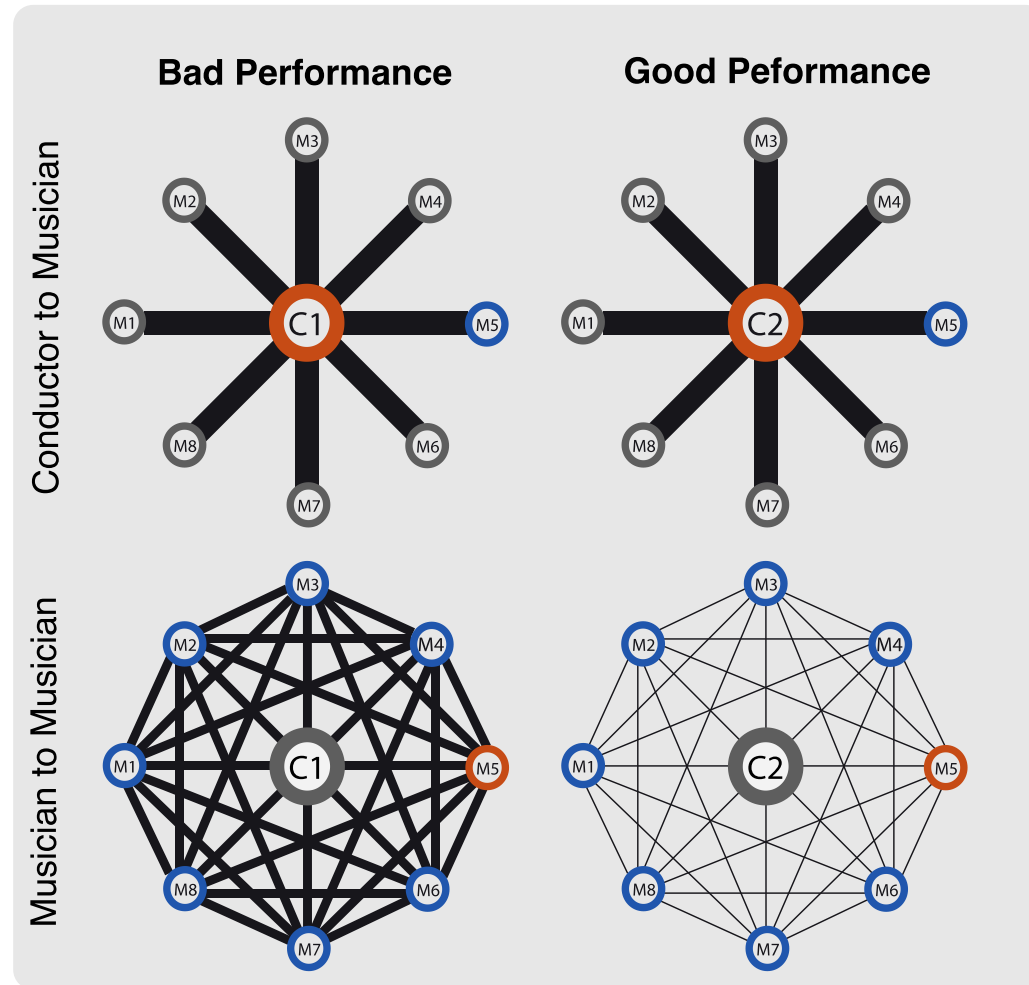


Recorded @Casa Paganini in the context of EU project SIEMPRE

Automatic Social Network Analysis



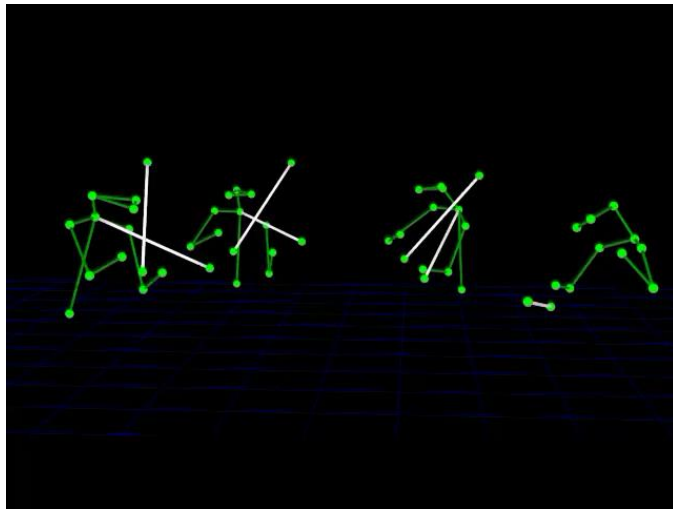
Automatic Detection of Leadership



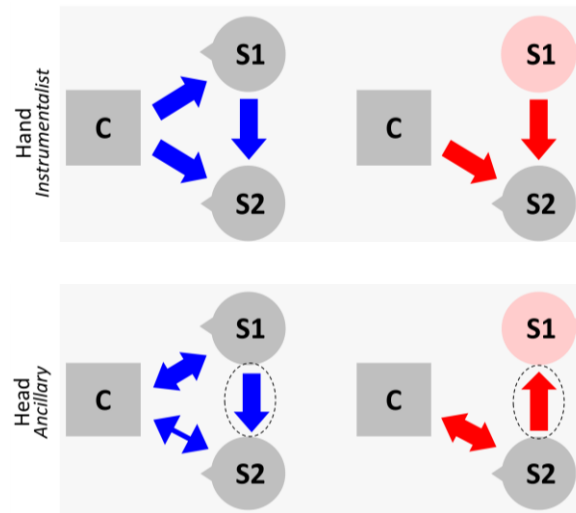


Multiagent, multimodal, multiscale expert coordination

MoCap Analysis



Sensorimotor flow of information



Applications

Group-level statistics of coordination used as an index of **team work performance** (i.e. sports)

Altered sensorimotor communication as an objective index of pathology for **Quantitative Psychiatry**

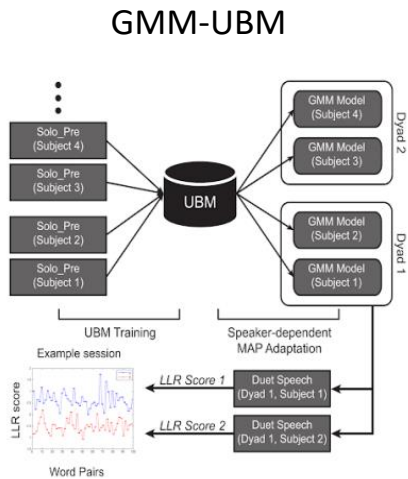
Different modes of coordination: complementary and imitative
Multi-layer sensorimotor communication

The co-adaptation side

Convergence during conversations

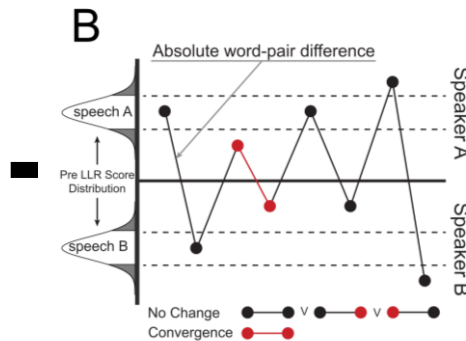
Entrainment, accommodation, alignment, synchrony, imitation...

Speech Convergence detection algorithms

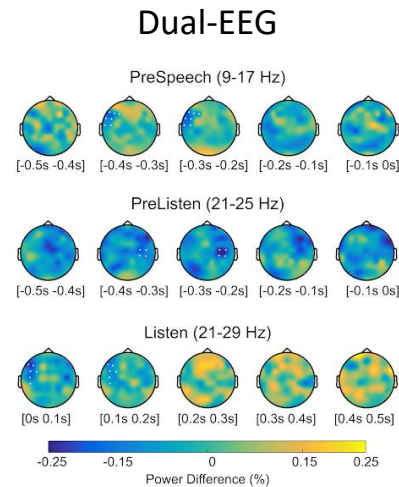


Siamese-DNN

$$0 \leq \text{output} \leq 1$$



Neural Convergence



Applications

Promote **second language** phonetic learning

Promote phonetic adaptation of impaired speech

Abnormal convergence as an **index of pathology** (Quantitative Psychiatry)

From GMM-UBM to Siamese-DNNs: transition to a *speaker independent* speech convergence detection

Summing up

SOLO

- Actions are based on a synergistic organization
- Actions are characterized by individual motor signatures
- Action and perception are linked across multiple temporal scales

JOINT

- Actions, during interaction, are sculpted via inhibition
- Measure sensorimotor communication in ecological scenarios
- Sensorimotor communication causes neurobehavioral adaptation

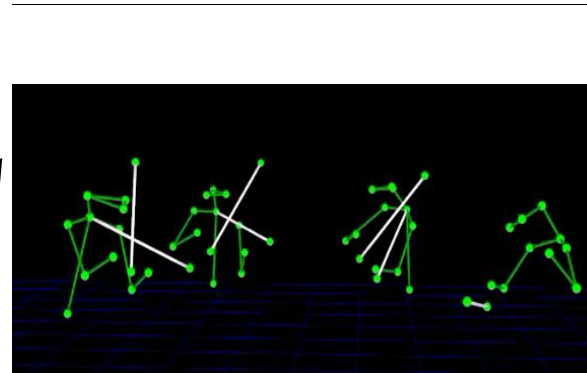
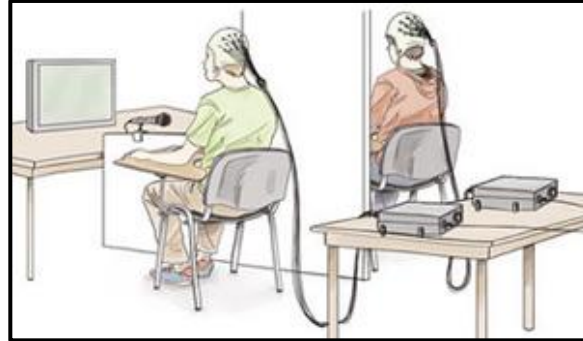
Conclusion

Building blocks of
Sensorimotor
Communication



Action & Speech

Neural markers



Behavioral markers

Neurobehavioral
co-regulation
in real life

Individual motor
fingerprint of impaired
sensorimotor
communication

Quantitative Psychiatry



Human Neurophysiology Team



Luciano Fadiga



Alice Tomassini



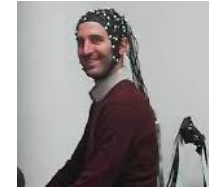
Elisa Dolfini



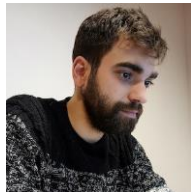
Julien Laroche



Giovanni Nazzaro



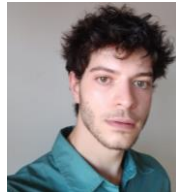
Francesco Torricelli



Andrea Casarotto



Zheng Yuan



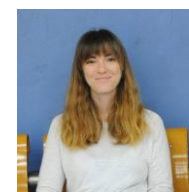
Enrico Vescovo



Alessandro Corsini



Lorenzo Pedani



Cecilia Gabelli

Past Funding

POETICON (EU-FP7)

SIEMPRE (EU-FP7)

POETICON++ (EU-FP7)

EnTimeMent (EU-H2020)

Ric. Fin. GR 2016 (Min. Sanità)

BIAL Foundation

Current Funding

Ric. Fin. GR 2018 (Min. Sanità)

PRIN 2020

CoBra (EU-H2020)

PNRR-Mnesys

PRIN-PNRR-2022

PRIMI (EU-Horizon)

Thanks



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DI TECNOLOGIA

