

# Perceptual learning modifies the functional specializations of visual cortical areas

Nihong Chen<sup>a,b,c,d,e</sup>, Peng Cai<sup>a,b,c,d,e</sup>, Tiangang Zhou<sup>f</sup>, Benjamin Thompson<sup>g,h</sup>, and Fang Fang<sup>a,b,c,d,e,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China; <sup>b</sup>Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China; <sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory of Machine Perception, Ministry of Education, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China; <sup>d</sup>Peking-Tsinghua Center for Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China; <sup>e</sup>Peking University - International Data Group/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China; <sup>f</sup>State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Science, Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, People's Republic of China; <sup>g</sup>School of Optometry and Vision Science, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1, Canada; and <sup>h</sup>School of Optometry and Vision Science, University of Auckland, Auckland 92019, New Zealand

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Training can improve performance of perceptual tasks. This phenomenon, known as perceptual learning, is strongest for the trained task and stimulus, leading to a widely accepted assumption that the associated neuronal plasticity is restricted to brain circuits that mediate performance of the trained task. Nevertheless, learning does transfer to other tasks and stimuli, implying the presence of more widespread plasticity. Here, we trained human subjects to discriminate the direction of coherent motion stimuli. The behavioral learning effect substantially transferred to noisy motion stimuli. We used transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the neural mechanisms underlying the transfer of learning. The TMS experiment revealed dissociable, causal contributions of V3A (one of the visual areas in the extrastriate visual cortex) and MT+ (middle temporal/medial superior temporal cortex) to coherent and noisy motion processing. Surprisingly, the contribution of MT+ to noisy motion processing was replaced by V3A after perceptual training. The fMRI experiment complemented and corroborated the TMS finding. Multivariate pattern analysis showed that, before training, among visual cortical areas, coherent and noisy motion was decoded most accurately in V3A and MT+, respectively. After training, both kinds of motion were decoded most accurately in V3A. Our findings demonstrate that the effects of perceptual learning extend far beyond the retuning of specific neural populations for the trained stimuli. Learning could dramatically modify the inherent functional specializations of visual cortical areas and dynamically reweight their contributions to perceptual decisions based on their representational qualities. These neural changes might serve as the neural substrate for the transfer of perceptual learning.

perceptual learning | motion | psychophysics | transcranial magnetic stimulation | functional magnetic resonance imaging

Perceptual learning, an enduring improvement in the performance of a sensory task resulting from practice, has been widely used as a model to study experience-dependent cortical plasticity in adults (1). However, at present, there is no consensus on the nature of the neural mechanisms underlying this type of learning. Perceptual learning is often specific to the physical properties of the trained stimulus, leading to the hypothesis that the underlying neural changes occur in sensory coding areas (2). Electrophysiological and brain imaging studies have shown that visual perceptual learning alters neural response properties in primary visual cortex (3, 4) and extrastriate areas including V4 (5) and MT+ (middle temporal/medial superior temporal cortex) (6), as well as object selective areas in the inferior temporal cortex (7, 8). An alternative hypothesis proposes that perceptual learning is mediated by downstream cortical areas that are responsible for attentional allocation and/or decision-making, such as the intraparietal sulcus (IPS) and anterior cingulate cortex (9, 10).

Learning is most beneficial when it enables generalized improvements in performance with other tasks and stimuli. Although specificity is one of the hallmarks of perceptual learning, transfer of learning to untrained stimuli and tasks does occur, to a greater or lesser extent (2). For example, visual perceptual learning of an orientation task involving clear displays (a Gabor patch) also

improved performance of an orientation task involving noisy displays (a Gabor patch embedded in a random-noise mask) (11). Transfer of perceptual learning to untrained tasks indicates that neuronal plasticity accompanying perceptual learning is not restricted to brain circuits that mediate performance of the trained task, and perceptual training may lead to more widespread and profound plasticity than we previously believed. However, this issue has rarely been investigated. Almost all studies concerned with the neural basis of perceptual learning have used the same task and stimuli for training and testing. One exception is a study conducted by Chowdhury and DeAngelis (12). It is known that learning of fine depth discrimination in a clear display can transfer to coarse depth discrimination in a noisy display (13). Chowdhury and DeAngelis (12) examined the effect of fine depth discrimination training on the causal contribution of macaque MT to coarse depth discrimination. MT activity was essential for coarse depth discrimination before training. However, after training, inactivation of MT had no effect on coarse depth discrimination. This result is striking, but the neural substrate of learning transfer was not revealed.

Here, we performed a transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) experiment and a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) experiment, seeking to identify the neural mechanisms involved in the transfer of learning from coherent motion (i.e., a motion stimulus containing 100% signal) to a task involving noisy motion (i.e., a motion stimulus containing only 40% signal and 60% noise:40% coherent motion). By testing with stimuli other than the

## Significance

Using transcranial magnetic stimulation and functional magnetic resonance imaging techniques, we demonstrate here that the transfer of perceptual learning from a task involving coherent motion to a task involving noisy motion can induce a functional substitution of V3A (one of the visual areas in the extrastriate visual cortex) for MT+ (middle temporal/medial superior temporal cortex) to process noisy motion. This finding suggests that perceptual learning in visually normal adults shapes the functional architecture of the brain in a much more pronounced way than previously believed. The effects of perceptual learning extend far beyond the retuning of specific neural populations that mediate performance of the trained task. Learning could dramatically modify the inherent functional specializations of visual cortical areas and dynamically reweight their contributions to perceptual decisions based on their representational qualities.

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<sup>1</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: [ffang@pku.edu.cn](mailto:ffang@pku.edu.cn).

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trained stimulus, we uncovered much more profound functional changes in the brain than expected. Before training, V3A and MT+ were the dominant areas for the processing of coherent and noisy motion, respectively. Learning modified their inherent functional specializations, whereby V3A superseded MT+ as the dominant area for the processing of noisy motion after training. This change in functional specialization involving key areas within the cortical motion processing network served as the neural substrate for the transfer of motion perceptual learning.

## Results

**Perceptual Learning of Motion Direction Discrimination.** In our first experiment, we used TMS to identify the causal contributions of V3A and MT+ to coherent and noisy motion processing before and after training. We focused on V3A and MT+ because they are both pivotal areas in the cortical network that supports motion perception (14). Furthermore, both V3A and MT+ are bilateral, which allowed us to train one visual hemifield and left the other hemifield untrained. The experiment consisted of three phases: pretraining test (Pre), motion direction discrimination training, and posttraining test (Post) (Fig. 1A).

Psychophysical tests and TMS were performed on the days before (Pre) and after (Post) training. Motion direction discrimination thresholds were measured for each combination of stimulus type (100% coherent: the trained stimulus; 40% coherent: the untrained stimulus) and hemifield (trained and untrained) before and after TMS. TMS was delivered using an offline continuous theta burst stimulation (cTBS) protocol. cTBS induces cortical suppression for up to 60 min (15), which was enough time for all subjects to complete the motion direction discrimination threshold measures. Subjects were randomly assigned to receive TMS of V3A ( $n = 10$ ) or MT+ ( $n = 10$ ). Only the hemisphere that was contralateral to the trained hemifield was stimulated.

During training, subjects completed five daily motion direction discrimination training sessions. On each trial, two 100% coherent

random dot kinematograms (RDKs) with slightly different directions were presented sequentially at 9° eccentricity in one visual hemifield (left or right). Within a two-alternative forced-choice task, subjects judged the change in direction from the first to the second RDK (clockwise or counter clockwise) (Fig. 1B). A QUEST staircase was used to adaptively control the angular size of the change in direction within each trial and provided an estimate of each subject's 75% correct discrimination threshold.

Similar to the original finding by Ball and Sekuler (16), subjects' discrimination thresholds gradually decreased throughout training (Fig. 1C). The perceptual learning effect was quantified as the percentage change in performance from the pre-TMS psychophysical measures made at Pre to the pre-TMS measures made at Post (Fig. 1D). In the trained hemifield, training led to a significant decrease in discrimination threshold for both the trained stimulus [44%;  $t(19) = 11.46$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ] and the untrained stimulus [31%;  $t(19) = 5.95$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ]. The transfer from the trained to the untrained stimulus was substantial (71%, the percentage threshold decrease for the untrained stimulus/the percentage threshold decrease for the trained stimulus  $\times 100\%$ ). However, little learning occurred in the untrained hemifield for either stimulus [both  $t(19) < 0.66$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ]. Note that none of the learning effects differed significantly between the V3A and MT+ stimulation groups [all  $t(18) < 1.11$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ].

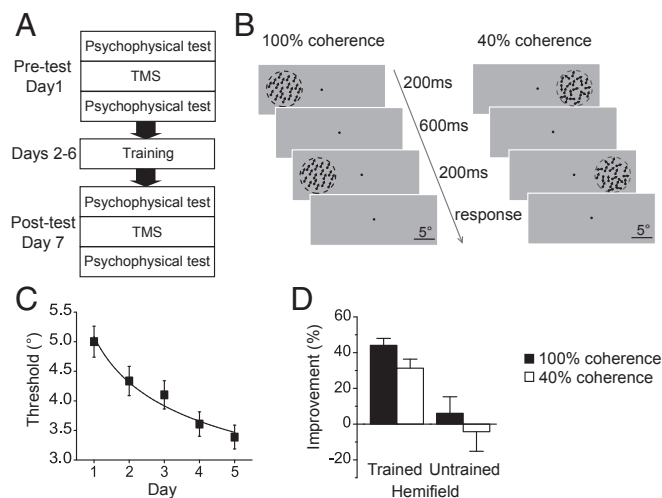
## A Double Dissociation Between the Causal Contributions of V3A and MT+ to Motion Processing Before Training.

Before training, we found a double dissociation between the effects of TMS delivered to V3A and MT+. For each hemifield (trained and untrained) and each stimulation group (V3A and MT+), subjects' motion discrimination thresholds were subjected to a two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with TMS (pre-TMS and post-TMS) and stimulus coherence level (100% and 40%) as within-subject factors (Fig. 2). Because the discrimination task with the 40% coherent RDK was much more difficult than that with the 100% coherent RDK, all the main effects of stimulus coherence level were significant. Therefore, here we focused on the main effects of TMS and the interactions between TMS and stimulus coherence level.

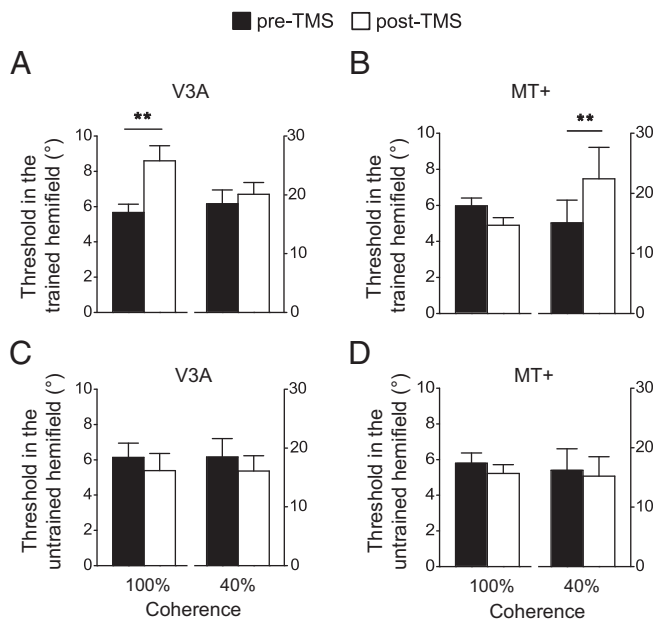
In the trained hemifield (contralateral to the hemisphere that received TMS), for the V3A stimulation group (Fig. 2A), the main effect of TMS [ $F(1,9) = 4.57$ ;  $P = 0.06$ ] and the interaction [ $F(1,9) = 9.70$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ] were (marginally) significant. Paired  $t$  tests showed that after TMS, performance was impaired and discrimination thresholds were significantly elevated for the 100% coherent stimulus [ $t(9) = 3.30$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. However, performance for the 40% coherent stimulus was unaffected by TMS [ $t(9) = 1.29$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ]. For the MT+ stimulation group (Fig. 2B), we found the opposite pattern: The main effect of TMS and the interaction were significant [both  $F(1,9) > 10.32$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. After stimulation, discrimination thresholds were significantly elevated for the 40% coherent stimulus [ $t(9) = 3.71$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ], but not for the 100% coherent stimulus [ $t(9) = 2.24$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ]. These results demonstrated that V3A stimulation specifically impaired the processing of 100% coherent motion, whereas MT+ stimulation specifically impaired the processing of 40% coherent motion. This effect was highly specific to the trained hemifield. In particular, there was no significant main effect of TMS or interaction for either the V3A or MT+ stimulation group in the untrained hemifield [ipsilateral to the hemisphere that received TMS; all  $F(1,9) < 0.94$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ; Fig. 2C and D].

## Training Changes the Causal Contributions of V3A and MT+ to Motion Processing.

The same statistical analysis used for the pretraining data was applied to the posttraining data. In the trained hemifield, for the V3A stimulation group (Fig. 3A), the main effect of TMS and the interaction between TMS and stimulus coherence level were significant [both  $F(1,9) > 23.56$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. After TMS, subjects' discrimination thresholds were significantly elevated for both



**Fig. 1.** The TMS experimental protocol and psychophysical results. (A) Experimental protocol. Subjects underwent five daily training sessions. The pre- and posttraining tests took place on the days immediately before and after training. In the tests, before and after TMS stimulation, motion direction discrimination thresholds at the 100% and 40% coherence levels were measured in both the left and right visual hemifields. (B) Schematic description of a two-alternative forced-choice trial within a QUEST staircase designed to measure motion direction discrimination thresholds at the 100% and 40% coherence levels. (C) Group mean learning curve. Motion direction discrimination thresholds are plotted as a function of training day. (D) Percentage improvements in motion direction discrimination performance after training. Error bars denote 1 SEM across subjects.



**Fig. 2.** Motion direction discrimination thresholds before training. (A) Thresholds in the trained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of V3A. (B) Thresholds in the trained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of MT+. (C) Thresholds in the untrained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of V3A. (D) Thresholds in the untrained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of MT+. Asterisks indicate a significant difference (\*\* $P < 0.01$ ) between pre-TMS and post-TMS thresholds. Error bars denote 1 SEM across subjects.

the 100% and 40% coherent stimuli [both  $t(9) > 3.14$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. For the MT+ stimulation group (Fig. 3B), the main effect of TMS and the interaction were not significant [both  $F(1,9) < 3.27$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ]. These results demonstrated that, after training, TMS of V3A disrupted motion processing not only for the 100% coherent stimulus but also for the 40% coherent stimulus. Surprisingly, TMS of MT+ no longer had any effect on task performance for the 40% coherent stimulus, which was in sharp contrast to the pronounced TMS effect for this stimulus before training.

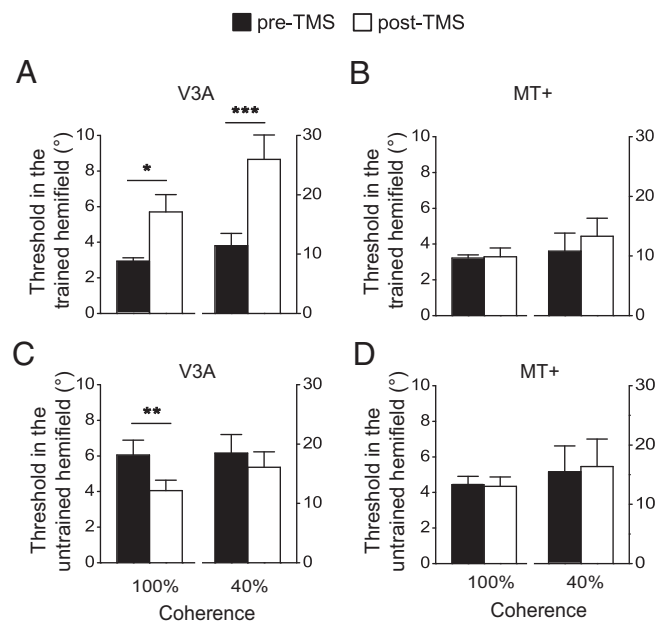
In the untrained hemifield, for the V3A stimulation group (Fig. 3C), the interaction was not significant [ $F(1,9) = 0.07$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ], but the main effect of TMS was significant [ $F(1,9) = 13.08$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. After TMS, subjects' discrimination thresholds decreased for the 100% coherent stimulus [ $t(9) = 3.58$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. This facilitation might reflect a TMS-induced disinhibition of contralateral cortical activity (17), which will be a topic for future investigation. For the MT+ stimulation group (Fig. 3D), the main effect of TMS and the interaction were not significant [both  $F(1,9) < 0.77$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ].

The TMS experiment demonstrated that before training, V3A and MT+ played causal and dissociable roles in the processing of the 100% and 40% coherent motion stimuli, respectively. Intriguingly, after training, the role of MT+ was replaced by V3A. A possible explanation for this phenomenon is that, before training, among visual cortical areas, the 100% and 40% coherent motion stimuli are best represented in V3A and MT+, respectively. However, after training, the representation of the 40% coherent motion stimulus in V3A was improved to the extent that this stimulus was better represented in V3A than in MT+. A natural consequence of neural representation change is representation readout/weight change by decision-making areas. If we assume that decision-making areas rely on the best stimulus representation, as posited by the lower-envelope principle on neural coding (18), then V3A would have superseded MT+ in supporting motion direction discrimination with the 40% coherent motion stimulus after training. We designed an fMRI experiment to test this hypothesis.

### Training Effects on fMRI Decoding Accuracy in Visual Cortical Areas.

The fMRI experiment also had three phases: Pre, training, and Post. A group of 12 new subjects were recruited for this experiment. The training protocol and psychophysical measures of motion direction discrimination were identical to those used in the TMS experiment. Psychophysical tests and MRI scanning were performed at Pre and Post. Within the trained hemifield, training resulted in a significant decrease in discrimination threshold with both the trained stimulus [43%,  $t(11) = 8.15$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ] and the untrained stimulus [28%,  $t(11) = 5.95$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ]. The transfer from the trained to the untrained stimulus was substantial (66%). No significant improvement in performance occurred in the untrained hemifield [both  $t(11) < 1.41$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ], replicating the behavioral result in the TMS experiment.

During scanning, subjects viewed the 100% and 40% coherent stimuli in the trained hemifield. They performed the motion direction discrimination task with the stimuli that moved in the trained direction or in the direction orthogonal to the trained direction. To investigate how training modified the neural representation of the motion stimuli in visual cortical areas, especially in V3A and MT+, we used decoding analysis to classify the fMRI activation patterns evoked by the trained and orthogonal directions for the 100% and 40% coherent stimuli. Decoders were constructed by training linear support vector machines (SVMs) on multivoxel activation patterns in visual areas, and decoding accuracies were calculated after a leave-one-run-out cross-validation procedure. Independent SVMs were used on the pre- and posttraining data to maximize sensitivity to any learning-induced changes in the representation of the stimuli. To ensure that the representation information was fully extracted, all motion responsive voxels within each cortical area were included. Note that because of the limits of spatial resolution and sensitivity of fMRI, SVMs are not able to classify two directions with a very small near-threshold direction difference. Therefore, we could not perfectly match the stimuli used in the fMRI and psychophysical experiments. Instead, we trained



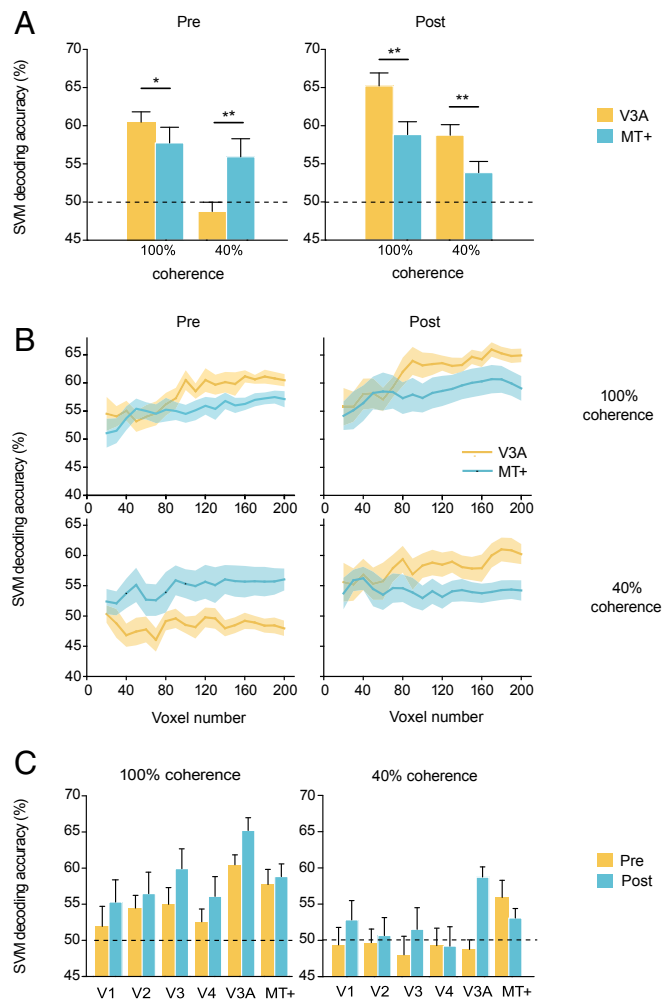
**Fig. 3.** Motion direction discrimination thresholds after training. (A) Thresholds in the trained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of V3A. (B) Thresholds in the trained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of MT+. (C) Thresholds in the untrained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of V3A. (D) Thresholds in the untrained hemifield before and after TMS stimulation of MT+. Asterisks indicate a significant difference (\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ) between pre-TMS and post-TMS thresholds. Error bars denote 1 SEM across subjects.



decoders to classify two orthogonal directions and used decoding accuracy to quantify the representation quality. We reasoned that if training could improve the neural representations of the motion stimuli (especially in the trained direction), as suggested by the TMS and psychophysical results, it was possible that decoding accuracies for the orthogonal directions could be improved by training. Similar approaches have been used previously (19–21).

Before training, a repeated-measures ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of stimulus coherence level and a significant interaction between stimulus coherence level and area [V3A and MT+; both  $F(1,11) > 7.87$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ; Fig. 4A, Left]. For the 100% coherent motion, the decoding accuracy in V3A was higher than that in MT+ [ $t(11) = 2.49$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ], and both were above chance level [both  $t(11) > 3.75$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. For the 40% coherent motion, only the decoding accuracy in MT+ was above chance level [ $t(11) = 2.52$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ], and it was significantly higher than that in V3A [ $t(11) = 3.19$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ].

After training, the decoding accuracies in V3A increased for both the 100% and 40% coherent motion [both  $t(11) > 3.09$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. ANOVA showed that the main effects of stimulus coherence level and area were significant [both  $F(1,11) > 11.32$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ; Fig. 4A, Right]. Furthermore, in stark contrast to the pretraining result, the decoding accuracies in V3A were higher than those in MT+,



**Fig. 4.** SVM decoding of the 100% and 40% coherent motion stimuli at Pre and Post. (A) Decoding accuracies in V3A and MT+. Asterisks indicate a significant difference ( $*P < 0.05$ ,  $**P < 0.01$ ) between V3A and MT+. (B) Decoding accuracies as a function of voxel number. (C) Decoding accuracies in visual cortical areas. Error bars and shaded regions denote 1 SEM across subjects.

not only for the 100% coherent motion [ $t(11) = 2.85$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ] but also for the 40% coherent motion [ $t(11) = 3.51$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. Therefore, the classification abilities of these two areas before and after training were in accordance with their dissociable contributions to the 100% and 40% coherent motion processing revealed in the TMS experiment, supporting our hypothesis.

It should be pointed out that the decoding result did not depend on the number of selected voxels. For V3A and MT+, we selected 20–200 responsive voxels and performed the decoding analysis. The decoding performance generally improved as the voxel number increased. ANOVAs with factors of area (V3A and MT+) and voxel number (160–200) revealed significant main effects of area when conducted separately on data corresponding to each combination of stimulus coherence level (100% and 40%) and training [pretraining and posttraining; Fig. 4B; all  $F(1,11) > 4.92$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ].

In addition to V3A and MT+, we also investigated how training changed decoding accuracy in other visual cortical areas (Fig. 4C). For the 100% coherent motion, V3A had the highest decoding accuracy before and after training [paired  $t$  tests between V3A and other areas, all  $t(11) > 2.21$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. In addition to V3A and MT+, the decoding accuracies in V2 and V3 were also significantly above chance level before training [both  $t(11) > 2.26$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. Notably, only the decoding accuracy in V3A increased significantly after training [ $t(11) = 5.99$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ]. For the 40% coherent motion, MT+ was the only area with decoding accuracy that was significantly above chance level before training [ $t(11) = 2.52$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. However, after training, decoding accuracy in V3A increased dramatically [ $t(11) = 7.01$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ], allowing V3A to surpass MT+ and become the area with the highest decoding accuracy [paired  $t$  tests between V3A and other ROIs, all  $t(11) > 2.15$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ]. Taken together, these results suggest that decision-making areas in the brain rely on the visual area with the best decoding performance for the task at hand, and crucially, that this process is adaptive, whereby training-induced changes in decoding performance across visual areas are reflected in decision-making.

**Correlations Among Psychophysical, TMS, and fMRI Effects.** To evaluate further the role of V3A in processing the 40% coherent motion after training, we calculated the correlation coefficients between the psychophysical and TMS/fMRI measures for the 40% coherent stimulus across individual subjects (Fig. 5). The coefficient between the behavioral learning effect and the post-training TMS effect [(post-TMS threshold – pre-TMS threshold)/pre-TMS threshold  $\times$  100%] at V3A was 0.76 ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the coefficient between the behavioral learning effect and the decoding accuracy change in V3A was 0.62 ( $P < 0.05$ ), demonstrating a close relationship among the psychophysical, TMS, and fMRI effects. Specifically, the greater the improvement in direction discrimination of 40% coherent motion after training, the greater the involvement of V3A in the task. In addition, the correlation between behavioral learning and decoding accuracy change indicated that the use of orthogonal stimuli within the fMRI experiment allowed for the detection of learning-induced changes in stimulus representation.

**fMRI Linear Discriminant Analysis.** Training improved the decoding performance of V3A with the 40% coherent motion. Responses of V3A voxels to repeatedly presented motion blocks are noisy, fluctuating around a mean value. From the perspective of signal detection theory, there are two strategies to increase the signal-to-noise ratio to improve decoding performance: increasing the distance between the mean values of responses to the trained and the orthogonal directions, and decreasing the response fluctuations along the direction orthogonal to the decision line that separates the responses to the two directions (22). Here we asked which strategy V3A adopted during training.

Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) was used to project the multivoxel response patterns onto a linear discriminant dimension



V3A were weighted more heavily than those from any other visual cortical area for both kinds of motion. The popular reweighting theory of perceptual learning argues that perceptual learning is implemented by adjusting the weights between basic visual channels and decision-making areas. The visual channels are assumed to lie either within a single cortical area or across multiple cortical areas (34). In the context of the reweighting theory, our results suggest that reweighting can occur between different cortical areas for optimal decision-making. However, it is currently unknown whether training-induced changes in the relative contribution of V3A and MT+ to motion processing were associated with changes in connection “weights” between motion processing areas and decision-making areas, as assumed by the reweighting model. In our study, fMRI slices did not cover IPS. Therefore, we were not able to measure the connection weight changes. This issue should be investigated in the future.

Most perceptual learning studies trained and tested on the same task and stimuli, and assumed that the neural plasticity that accompanies learning is restricted to areas that mediate performance of the trained task. The functional substitution of V3A for MT+ in noisy motion processing induced by coherent motion training challenges this view and approach. Previously, studies of functional substitution or reorganization have mostly been restricted to subjects with chronic sensory disorders. For example, the “visual” cortex of blind individuals is active during tactile or auditory tasks (35, 36). In the area of perceptual learning, two studies attempted to investigate the functional substitution issue. Chowdhury and DeAngelis (12) found that fine depth discrimination training eliminated the causal contribution of MT to coarse depth discrimination. However, the

visual areas that took responsibility for coarse depth discrimination after training were not identified. Using TMS, Chang et al. (37) demonstrated that perceptual training shifts the limits on perception from the posterior parietal cortex to the lateral occipital cortex (see also ref. 38). Here, we propose that perceptual learning in visually normal adults shapes the functional architecture of the brain in a much more pronounced way than previously believed. Importantly, this extensive cortical plasticity is only revealed when subjects are tested on untrained tasks and stimuli. In the future, investigating the neural mechanisms underpinning the transfer of perceptual learning will not only remarkably advance our understanding of the nature of brain plasticity but also help us develop effective rehabilitation protocols that may result in training-related functional improvements generalizing to everyday tasks through learning transfer.

## Materials and Methods

**Subjects.** Twenty subjects (11 female, 20–27 y old) participated in the TMS experiment, and 12 subjects (five female, 20–25 y old) participated in the fMRI experiment. They were naive to the purpose of the experiment and had never participated in a perceptual learning experiment before. All subjects were right-handed and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. They had no known neurological or visual disorders. They gave written, informed consent in accordance with the procedures and protocols approved by the human subject review committee of Peking University. Detailed methods are provided in *SI Materials and Methods*.

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