

Supplementary Information For:

Tracing the Flow of Perceptual Features in an Algorithmic Brain Network

Robin A. A. Ince¹, Nicola J. van Rijsbergen¹, Gregor Thut¹, Guillaume A. Rousselet¹,
Joachim Gross¹, Stefano Panzeri^{1,2} and Philippe G. Schyns^{1*}

¹ Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QB, UK

² Neural Computation Laboratory, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Rovereto, 38068, Italy

* Corresponding author: philippe.schyns@glasgow.ac.uk

Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figures S1-S4. *Revealing algorithmic brain networks from MEG data during a perceptual decision.* Mirroring the structure of Figures 2, 4 and 5, the results of the same analyses are presented for the 4 other observers. The section of the Dali painting “Slave Market with a Disappearing Bust of Voltaire” is © Salvador Dalí, Fundació Gala-Salvador Dalí, VEGAP, 2014 and is excluded from the Creative Commons license covering the rest of this work.

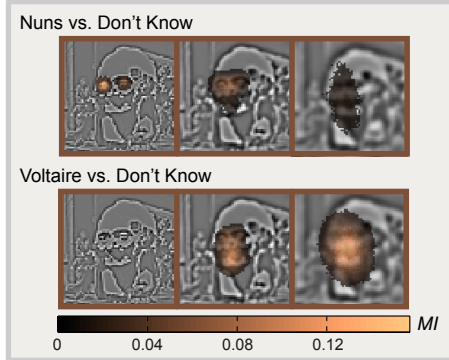
Supplementary Figure S5. *Details of the analysis pipeline.* The *Stimulus sampling* box shows example single trial bubble masks. The *Behavioral Information Content* box shows example data for a single pixel Mutual Information calculation, to illustrate the construction of the behavioral information images. The *Brain Information Content* box illustrates the analysis of MEG data and the process used to obtain stimulus features. The *Algorithmic Brain Network* box illustrates the DI and DFI calculations between a specific pair of sources that we used to build each network link. The section of the Dali painting “Slave Market with a Disappearing Bust of Voltaire” is © Salvador Dalí, Fundació Gala-Salvador Dalí, VEGAP, 2014 and is excluded from the Creative Commons license covering the rest of this work.

Supplementary Figure S6. *ICA Source Topologies and Fitted Dipole Locations.* For each observer, we show topologies of the ICA sources of each of the functionally identified hub network nodes (the input to the dipole fitting algorithm) together with the 3d location (plotted on the individual normalized anatomical MRI) of the fitted dipoles.

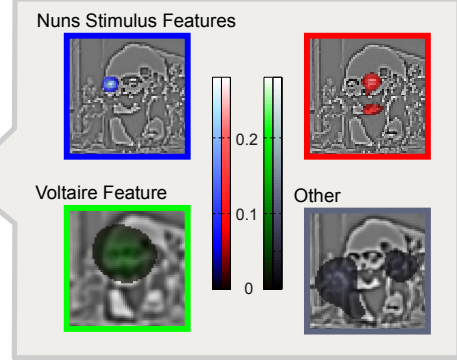
Supplementary Figure S7. *Significant communication delays.* Histograms show the delays of all significant DI (left) and DFI (right; all features) connections for Observer 1. Significance ($p=0.01$) is determined by permutation testing and the method of maximum statistics, which corrects for multiple comparisons over all pairs of network nodes, time points and possible delays.

Observer 3

Behavioral Information Content (What?)



Brain Information Content (What?)

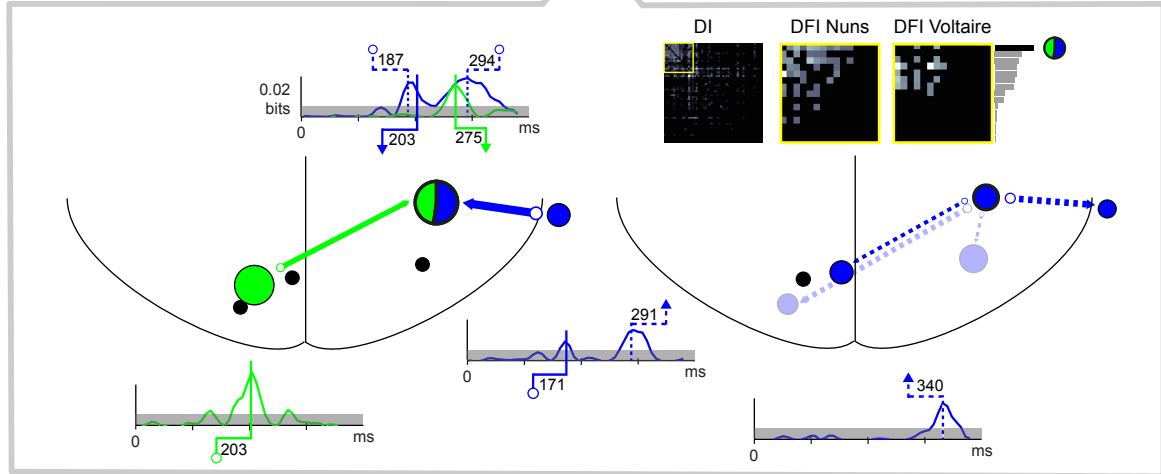


Samples



Behavior Brain

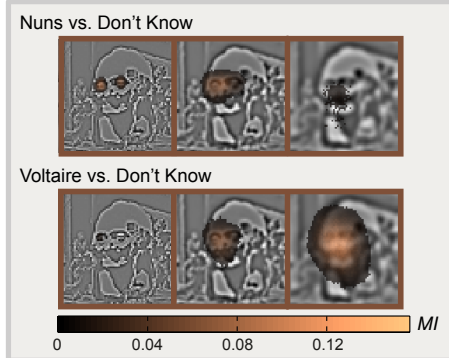
Algorithmic Brain Network (Where, When, How?)



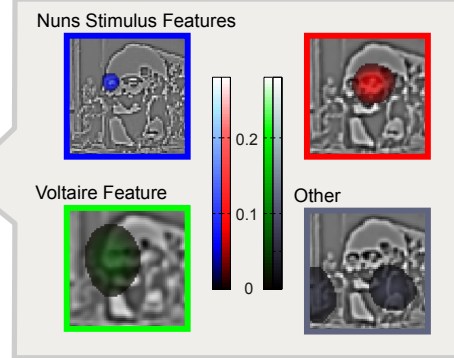
Supp Figure S2

Observer 4

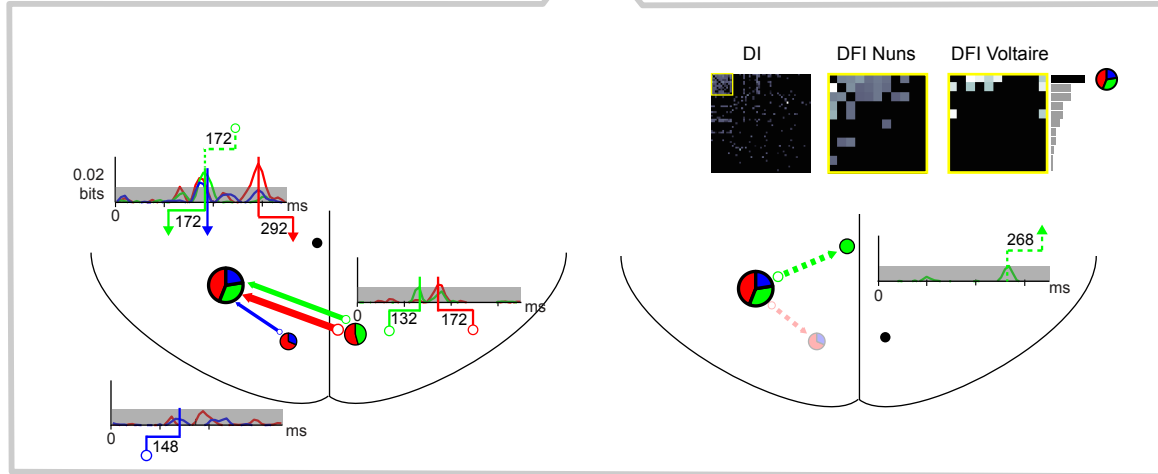
Behavioral Information Content (What?)



Brain Information Content (What?)



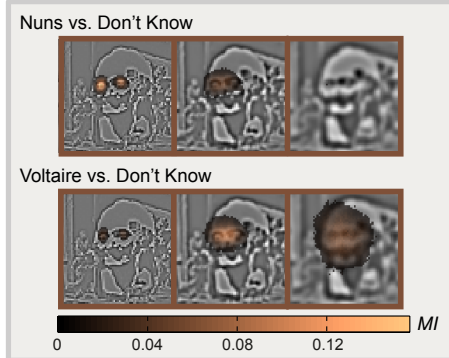
Algorithmic Brain Network (Where, When, How?)



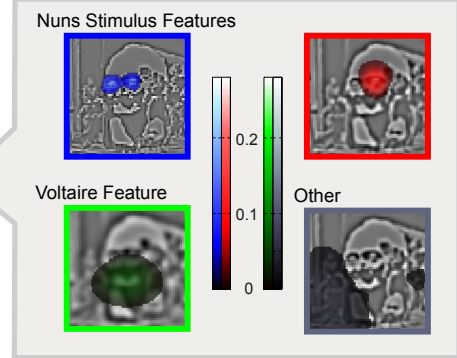
Supp Figure S3

Observer 5

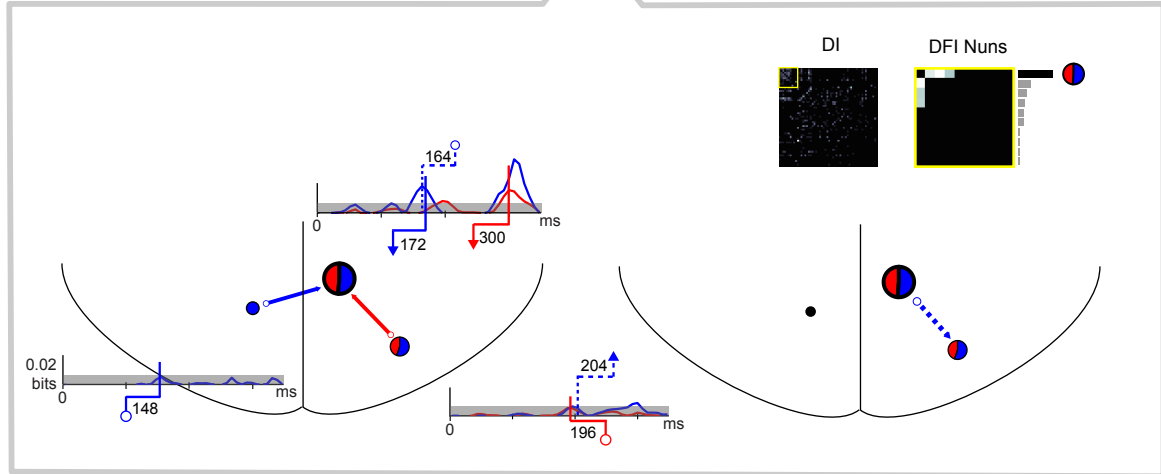
Behavioral Information Content (What?)



Brain Information Content (What?)

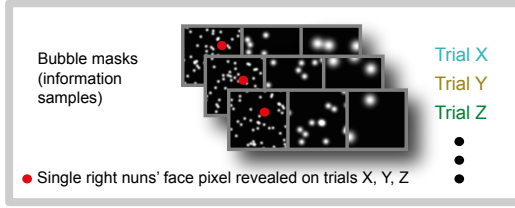


Algorithmic Brain Network (Where, When, How?)

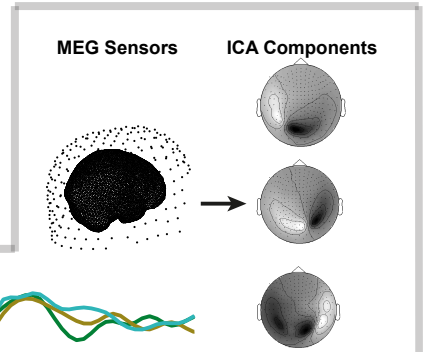


Supp Figure S4

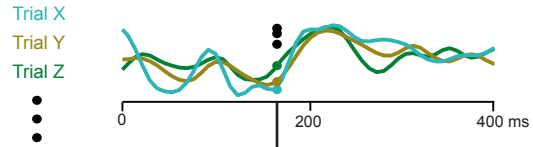
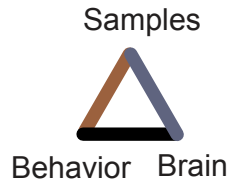
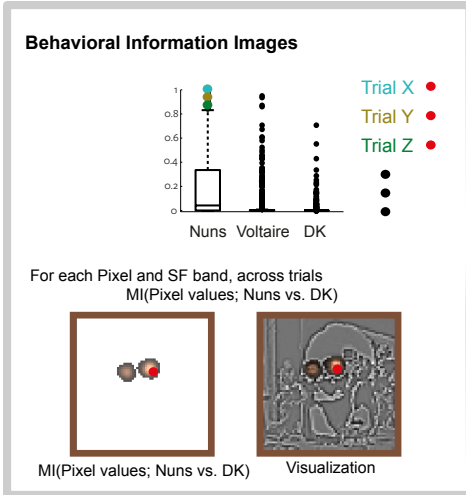
Stimulus Sampling



Brain Information Content (What?)

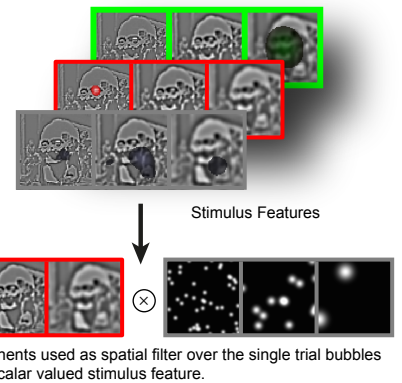
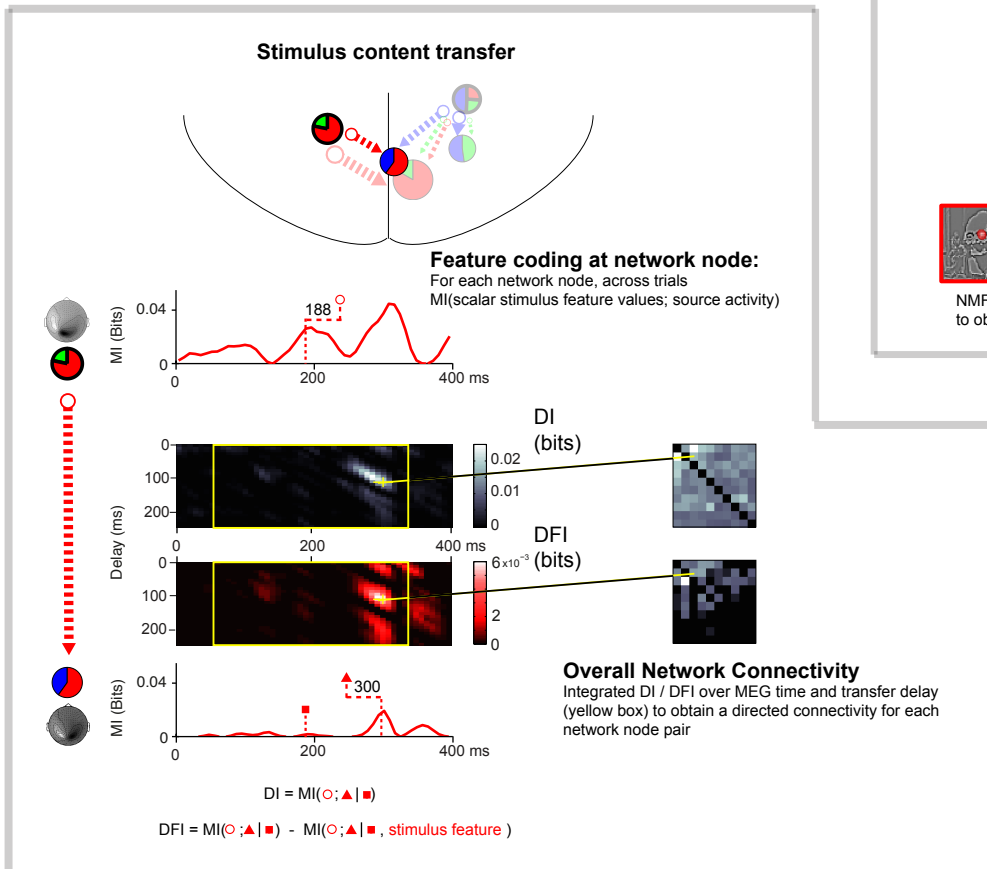


Behavioral Information Content (What?)



Dimensionality reduction of the stimulus space (NMF) to obtain the stimulus features represented in MEG source activity

Algorithmic Brain Network (Where, When, How?)

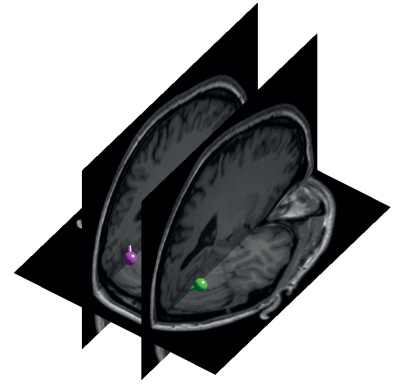
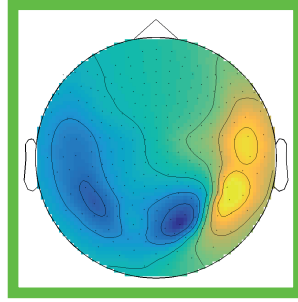
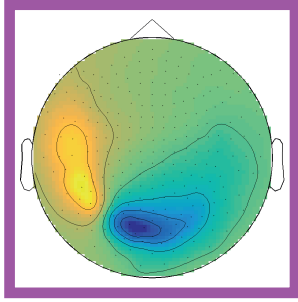


Supp Figure S5

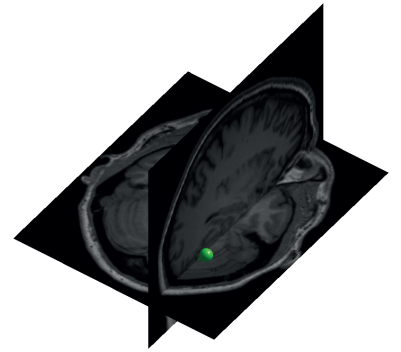
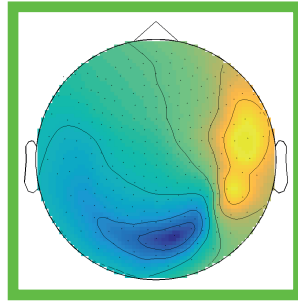
ICA Source Topologies

Fitted Dipole Locations

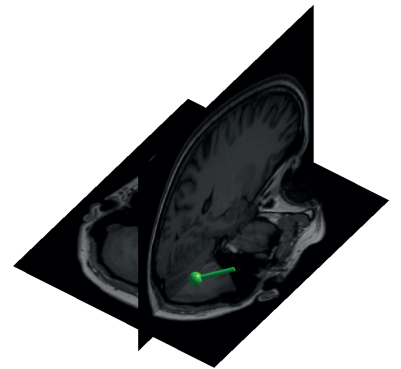
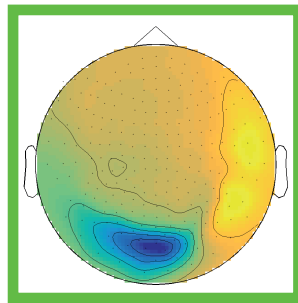
Observer 1



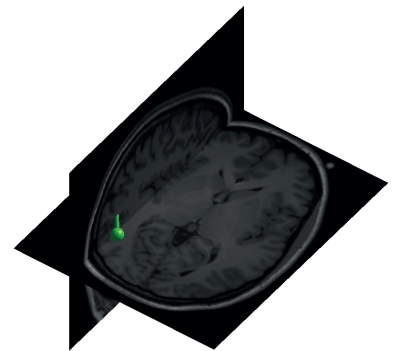
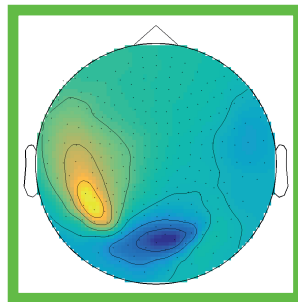
Observer 2



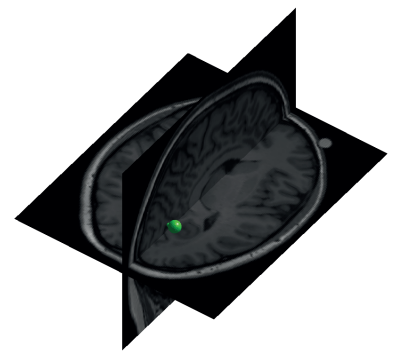
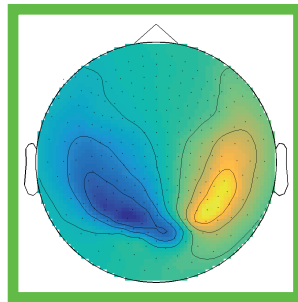
Observer 3



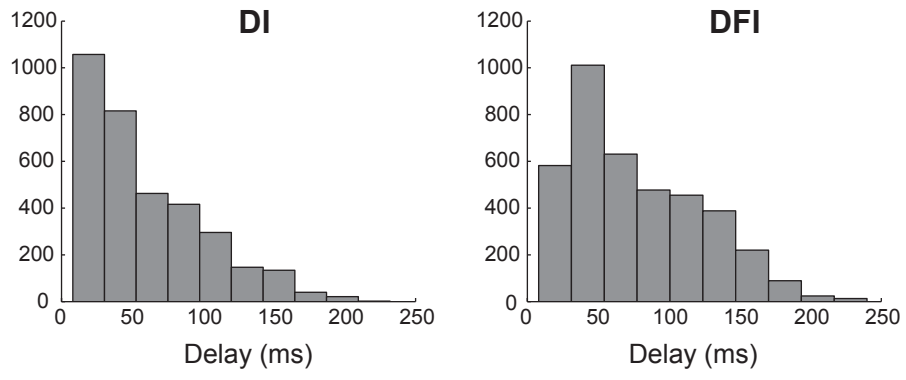
Observer 4



Observer 5



Supp Figure S6



Supp Figure S7