Perceptual Incongruence Influences Bistability and Cortical Activation

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Abstract

We employed a parametric psychophysical design in combination with functional imaging to examine the influence of metric changes in perceptual incongruence on perceptual alternation rates and cortical responses. Subjects viewed a bistable stimulus defined by incongruent depth cues; bistability resulted from incongruence between binocular disparity and monocular perspective cues that specify different slants (slant rivalry). Psychophysical results revealed that perceptual alternation rates were positively correlated with the degree of perceived incongruence. Functional imaging revealed systematic increases in activity that paralleled the psychophysical results within anterior intraparietal sulcus, prior to the onset of perceptual alternations. We suggest that this cortical activity predicts the frequency of subsequent alternations, implying a putative causal role for these areas in initiating bistable perception. In contrast, areas implicated in form and depth processing (LOC and V3A) were sensitive to the degree of slant, but failed to show increases in activity when these cues were in conflict.

Introduction

Bistability is a powerful paradigm to investigate perception and its underlying neural mechanisms, a phenomenon during which perception alternates between two interpretations of a single, constant stimulus [1]. A defining characteristic of bistability is the rate at which perception alternates. The frequency of perceptual alternations is influenced by a number of factors including visual attention [2,3], mood disorders [4] and neurological disorders [5]. Although there has been considerable investigation into neural correlates of bistable perception [6–15] little is known about the neural mechanisms representing the degree of perceptual incongruence between conflicting inputs.

Bistable perception is thought to result from neural competition between conflicting perceptual representations. This suggests that if the level of incongruence between two competing representations increases, neural competition increases, possibly resulting in more frequent alternations.

To test this, we use slant rivalry [16] in which bistable perception originates from conflict between two slant-defining cues, binocular disparity and monocular perspective, resulting in perceptual alternations between a perspective-dominated and disparity-dominated percept, Fig. 1a. This stimulus is well suited because incongruence can be metrically altered by independently changing perspective and disparity-defined slants. Previously, we found that the temporal dynamics of slant rivalry are similar to other examples of perceptual bistability [17], that slant-defining signals adapt independently [18], and we used functional imaging to identify cortical activation correlating with the perception of stereoscopic slant [19].

Here, we investigated whether the degree of perceptual conflict or incongruence has a systematic effect on the dynamics of bistable perception and the strength of cortical responses. If so, it would demonstrate that the brain takes into account the relative difference between interpretations in its attempt to reconcile these into a coherent, stable perceptual experience. In the psychophysical experiments, we used a subset of stimuli from a slant-rivalry stimulus space, defined by independently varying disparity and perspective-defined slants (Fig. 1b) to determine the effect of incongruence on alternation rates.

Using fMRI, we investigated the neural correlate of perceptual conflict, which with prolonged viewing, leads to more frequent perceptual alternations. Alternations have been shown to activate areas of extrastriate, parietal and prefrontal cortex [8–11,19]. Here, we specifically investigated the cortical response to the level of incongruence. To isolate these responses, stimuli were presented briefly to minimize the likelihood of alternations occurring.

We predicted that brain areas sensitive to perceptual conflict should show differential activity as a function of incongruence, independent of the level of disparity- and perspective-defined slants. By presenting stimuli too briefly to allow for perceptual alternations, we were able to isolate changes in activity as a function of incongruence independent of activity associated with perceptual alternations.

Using this novel parametric approach, we show that alternation rates are accurately predicted by the incongruence between
To produce slant rivalry between the perceived surface slant dominated by perspective and the slant dominated by disparity, we independently varied perspective- and disparity-defined slants. Due to foreshortening, slant-rivalry stimuli with different perspective settings have slightly different sizes (average sizes are shown). Stimuli were presented within an aperture of a surrounding pattern (13.8° by 11.9°) consisting of small squares (0.5° by 0.5°) providing a zero-slant reference that prevented depth contrast illusions. (B) 49 different slant-rivalry stimuli were created by varying disparity-defined and perspective-defined slant independently between −60° and 60°, in step of 20°. For the psychophysical experiments, we used 28 out of 49 possible stimuli, corresponding roughly to half of the symmetric stimulus space. For the functional imaging experiments, we included four high incongruence stimuli (80°, 100°, 100° and 120° of incongruence) of the other half of the stimulus space while removing two low incongruent (incongruence of 20°) from the set that was used for the psychophysical experiments. This was done to balance the number of high incongruence stimuli versus the low incongruence stimuli.

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Methods

Subjects
Ten subjects participated in this study. Of these subjects, seven were available for extensive psychophysical testing performed outside of the MRI scanner. The remaining three participated only in the imaging experiment. Subjects had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. Subjects' stereovision was tested using a stereoanomaly test that capitalized on their ability to distinguish between crossed and uncrossed disparities of magnitudes between −1 to 1 deg, without the possibility that eye movements could mask a deficiency [20]. Subjects' stereovision differed along a continuous spectrum. For example, on one side of the spectrum subject LD was excellent at distinguishing the signs and magnitudes of both the crossed and the uncrossed disparities. On the other side of the spectrum MD was just above chance in distinguishing the signs and magnitudes of disparity and RV was entirely unable to do so. We included RV as a subject as he provides converging evidence for the relationship between perceptual incongruence and cortical activation: due to his poor stereovision, the subject showed no effect of incongruence on alternation rates, as well as showing no change in cortical activation in response to changes in incongruence. This makes it unlikely that the observed pattern of activation found in other subjects was due to attentional confounds, unrelated to the processing of depth information and perceptual conflict. Functional imaging procedures were approved by the FC Donders Centre for Cognitive NeuroImaging. Informed written consent was obtained prior to scanning.

Visual Stimuli

Slant-Rivalry Stimuli. Using the OpenGL graphics engine, a wire frame rectangle (consisting of four vertical and four horizontal lines) was rotated about the vertical axis to create the trapezoidal shape (perspective-defined surface slant; Fig. 1a). We created a disparity gradient (disparity-defined surface slant) by horizontally compressing one eye’s half-image and magnifying the other eye’s half-image. We utilized a conventional red-green anaglyphic technique to present the stimuli stereoscopically (see for demonstrations http://www.phys.uu.nl/~vanee). Photometric measurements demonstrated that only minute amounts of the green and the red light leaked through the red (0.4%) and the green (0.2%) filter, respectively. We independently varied the disparity- and perspective-defined slant in steps of 20° between −60° and 60°, creating a stimulus set of 49 slant-rivalry stimuli (see Fig. 1b). The level of incongruence between slant-specifying cues was defined as the absolute difference in angle between cues, relative to the fronto-parallel plane. Average stimulus-width was 2.1°. Average height of the stimulus was 4.8° (left side) and 3.3° (right side). The background (13.8° by 11.9°) consisted of an array of small squares (0.5° by 0.5°) to facilitate stereofusion; 80% of the squares in this array were shown to prevent fixation in the wrong depth plane (i.e. wallpaper effect). The slant rivalry display was shown within an aperture in the background at fixation.

For the slant-rivalry psychophysical experiments, we used 28 out of the 49 possible stimuli, corresponding roughly to half of the symmetric stimulus space. For the slant-estimation psychophysical experiments, we used all 49 possible stimuli. For the functional imaging experiments, we included four high incongruence stimuli (80°, 100°, 100° and 120° of incongruence respectively) of the other
half of the stimulus space while removing two low incongruent stimuli (incongruence of 20°) from the set that was used for the psychophysical experiments. This was done to balance the number of high and low incongruence stimuli (in the full stimulus set, 120° of incongruence occurred only twice, while 0° of incongruence occurred 7 times), see Table 1. For the psychophysical experiments, stimuli were presented using a LaCie monitor (resolution 1600×1200 pixels) with subjects seated at 52 cm distance from the screen. During functional imaging, stimuli were presented using an EIKI projector (LC-X986, resolution 800×600 pixels) onto a transparent screen positioned at the rear end of the MR scanner. Subjects viewed these through a mirror attached to the head coil. Distance to the screen via the mirror was 80 cm. Red and green filters were attached to MR-suited glasses for viewing of our stereoscopic stimuli.

**Polar Retinotopic Mapping / MT+ and LOC Localization**

To delineate borders between visual areas, we relied on retinotopic mapping data collected in a prior scanning session. Polar retinotopic mapping was done using methods described in detail previously [19,21–24]. We used two rotating wedges to map the visual field based on previously described methods [14]. Contained within these wedges was a contrast-reversing checkerboard pattern that flickered at 8 Hz. We used this method of two wedges since it produces a more stable stimulus, reducing unwanted eye movements. For mapping of MT+, we used a block design consisting of epochs of randomly located stationary dots, interleaved with epochs of randomly located dots moving away from the center (outward radial motion at a velocity of 3.5°/s). For mapping of LOC [25–27], we used a block design consisting of epochs of objects (faces, houses, scenery and man-made objects) or scrambled versions of the same images, described in detail in [27].

**Procedure**

**Psychophysical Experiments: Slant Estimation.** During the slant-estimation psychophysical experiments, subjects viewed stimuli for a duration of 3 seconds, after which they estimated both the perceived slant that was dominated by the disparity cue and the perceived slant that was dominated by the perspective cue. They did so using a schematic top view of the stimulus, adjusting the orientation of two lines representing the slants [16] as seen from above. A sensible objection to this metrical slant-estimation method is that it is hard to interpret the data because a slant angle that is estimated at 35 deg in one trial might look like 40 deg in another trial. Previous work has demonstrated, however, that subjects have a relatively constant internal reference and that they do not regard this task as difficult. This estimation method has been used previously for real planes and when subjects wore distorting lenses [62]. In addition, a similar metrical depth estimation method was successfully used for volumetric stimuli [63]. All 49 possible stimuli were presented 4 times.

**Psychophysical Experiments: Slant Rivalry.** During the slant-rivalry psychophysical experiments, subjects viewed stimuli for a duration of 210 seconds. A total of 28 different stimuli were presented twice in each of a total of four sessions. Subjects were required to maintain fixation at the center of the stimulus (which they can easily do when viewing a slant rivalry stimulus [17,28]), using two buttons to indicate the predominance of either percept. Subjects were instructed to report which side (left or right side) of the stimulus was perceived as closer, relative to the other side. As an additional control, after each trial, subjects again estimated both the perceived slant that was dominated by the disparity cue and the perceived slant that was dominated by the perspective cue.

**Slant Rivalry Functional Imaging Experiments.** During the functional imaging experiments, subjects viewed a total of 30 different stimuli (see Table 1 and see Fig. 1), each presented twice per run using a jittered event-related design. Stimuli were presented for 1 second, interleaved with blank displays containing a yellow fixation dot, lasting between 3 and 7 seconds. These interstimulus intervals were chosen randomly such that the orthogonality of the resulting design matrix was maximal (average correlation <0.1 between predictors). Subjects were instructed to keep fixation either on the fixation dot (during fixation epochs) or on the center of the stimulus. Runs (6 to 7 per subject) lasted 720 seconds.

**Retinotopic mapping/localization of MT+ and LOC.** Retinotopic mapping and functional mapping of area MT+ was performed using methods identical to those described previously [19,21]. All subjects performed three polar mapping runs, consisting of 10 cycles (full hemifield rotation of two wedges), lasting a total of 456 seconds. In addition, subjects performed one run of MT+ localization and one run of LOC localization.

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**Table 1. Summary of the slant-rivalry stimuli used in the imaging experiments.**

| Perspective | Disparity | Incongruence | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 60          | −60       | 120          | Slant 60, Incongruent |
| 60          | −40       | 100          |       |
| 60          | −20       | 80           |       |
| 60          | 0         | 60           |       |
| 60          | 20        | 40           |       |
| 60          | 60        | 0            | Slant 60, Congruent |
| 40          | −60       | 100          |       |
| 40          | −40       | 80           | Slant 40, Incongruent |
| 40          | −20       | 60           |       |
| 40          | 0         | 40           |       |
| 40          | 40        | 0            | Slant 40, Congruent |
| 20          | −60       | 80           |       |
| 20          | −40       | 60           |       |
| 20          | −20       | 40           | Slant 20, Incongruent |
| 20          | 0         | 20           |       |
| 20          | 20        | 0            | Slant 20, Congruent |
| 0           | −60       | 60           |       |
| 0           | −40       | 40           |       |
| 0           | −20       | 20           |       |
| 0           | 0         | 0            | Slant 0 |
| −20         | −40       | 20           | Slant 20, Congruent |
| −20         | −20       | 0            | Slant 20, Congruent |
| −20         | 20        | 40           | Slant 20, Incongruent |
| −40         | −60       | 20           |       |
| −40         | −40       | 0            | Slant 40, Congruent |
| −40         | 40        | 80           | Slant 40, Incongruent |
| −40         | 60        | 100          |       |
| −60         | −60       | 0            | Slant 60, Congruent |
| −60         | 40        | 100          |       |
| −60         | 60        | 120          | Slant 60, Incongruent |

The color coding of the columns indicates the subset of stimuli used for the congruent/incongruent analysis described in Figure 5. These particular stimuli represent cases in which there equal slant information in both perspective and disparity-defined cues, either opposite (bright red) or equal in slant. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005056.t001

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Localization runs consisted of six 16-second epochs of stationary dots and six 16-second epochs of outward radial motion, interleaved with 16-second fixation rest periods. During LOC localization runs, subjects viewed 16-second epochs of various image types (see above), interleaved with 16-second epochs containing a blank fixation screen. Within image epochs, a total of 25 randomly chosen stimuli were shown for 500 msec, interleaved with 160 msec blanks. Contrasting epochs containing objects (houses, faces, scenery, man-made objects) with scrambled versions of the same objects localizes area LOC [27].

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

All images were acquired using a 3 Tesla Siemens TRIO with exception of a high-resolution T1 anatomical scan acquired using a 1.5 Tesla Siemens Sonata. Scanners were located at the FC Donders Centre for Cognitive NeuroImaging, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. We used a 1-mm resolution 3D-MPRAGE [optimized contrast between gray and white matter] for high-resolution anatomical scans. All functional images were collected using Echo Planar Imaging (EPI). For runs with bistable stimuli we used 25 horizontal slices (TR = 2000 ms, TE = 30; 64×64 matrix; voxel size

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**Figure 2. Slant estimates for three representative subjects.** Subjects estimated both the perceived surface slant that was dominated by the disparity cue and the perceived slant that was dominated by the perspective cue. Each data point represents one single estimate. The abscissa reflects the slant defined by disparity (left) and perspective (middle). From these estimates, we calculated the subjective level of incongruence (right). For subjects JX and LD, estimates are reliable, although somewhat underestimated, resulting in a correlation between objective and subjective incongruence. For subject RV, who is deliberately included because his stereovision proved to be poor, estimation of the disparity-defined slant is poor, and as a result so is the correlation between objective and subjective incongruence. Errorbars denote SD. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005056.g002
3.5 mm). For retinotopic mapping we used 25 horizontal slices (TR = 3000 ms, TE = 30; 64×64 matrix, voxel size 3×3×3 mm).

Cortical Flattening and Area Border Delineation

The cortical sheets of the individual subjects were reconstructed as polygon meshes based on the high-resolution T1 scans. The white-gray matter boundary was segmented, reconstructed, smoothed, inflated and flattened [29]. Area border delineation using the polar retinotopic mapping was done using methods previously described [22-24,30,31]. Using the correlation between wedge position and neural activity, borders were identified on the basis of field-sign alternations and areas were drawn in on the flattened sheet manually.

Functional MR Data Analysis

We used BrainVoyagerQX (BrainInnovation, the Netherlands) and Matlab (Mathworks) for all functional data analysis as well as for the creation of flattened cortical representations. Before analysis, we removed the first three volumes of every scan. All remaining functional images were subjected to a number of preprocessing steps: 1) motion correction, 2) slice timing correction 3) linear trend removal using a high pass filter and 4) transformation of the functional data into Talairach coordinate space [32]. We convolved the duration of the stimuli (1 second) with a standard hemodynamic model of BOLD activation [33] and estimated the changes in BOLD signal given a particular stimulus using the general linear model or GLM [34].

To map areas showing an effect of incongruence on activation, we used a random-effects GLM group analysis (threshold: p<0.001), contrasting the stimuli with the three highest incongruencies (30°, 100°, 120°) against the stimuli with the three lowest incongruencies (0°, 20°, and 40°). The data from the resulting clusters of activation for which this contrast reached statistical significance was then further analyzed using linear regression to determine the correlation between stimulus measures and cortical activation (level of disparity-defined slant, level of perspective-defined slant, level of incongruence).

For a region-of-interest-based analysis of the visual areas (V1, V2, V3, V3A, VP, V4V and MT+), we used only the voxels that were activated significantly (p<0.001, corrected) by the extent of the stimulus.

In an additional analysis, we compared normalized BOLD signal changes of stimuli with identical and equal levels of disparity and perspective-defined slants (e.g. 60° disparity-defined slant / 60° perspective-defined slant, no incongruence) with stimuli of identical but opposite levels of disparity and perspective-defined slants (e.g. 60° / −60°, incongruence 120°) within these various regions of interest. Incongruence remains at 0° if one increases the level of both slant-cues (from 0° to 60°, in steps of 20°) according to a common sign or direction. By contrast, increasing the level of both slant cues while making them opposite in sign does increase incongruence from 0° (0°/0°) to 120° (e.g. 60° / −60°). At each level of cue-defined slant, we compared the activation associated with same sign stimuli (no incongruence) with those of opposite sign (incongruent) using a student t-test statistic. Event-related averages were created by calculating average time courses using a fixed time window (−4 to +18 sec) that was centered on the time a particular stimulus was presented.

Results

Psychophysical results: Slant Estimates

In the first analysis, we investigated the relationship between objective measures of slant (actual presented slant) and subjective

| Subject | Perspective | Disparity | Incongruence |
|---------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| JB      | 0.91        | 0.86      | 0.79         |
| TK      | 0.97        | 0.97      | 0.94         |
| LD      | 0.90        | 0.85      | 0.87         |
| AK      | 0.83        | 0.53      | 0.46         |
| MD      | 0.77        | 0.57      | 0.40         |
| RV      | 0.94        | 0.00*     | 0.04*        |
| GB      | 0.97        | 0.89      | 0.86         |
| JX      | 0.93        | 0.68      | 0.69         |
| DW      | 0.88        | 0.52      | 0.70         |
| CK      | 0.88        | 0.22      | 0.33         |
| WS      | 0.93        | 0.72      | 0.21         |

With the exception of subject RV, all subjects show a significant correlations between presented and perceived slants and incongruence. Values indicate R-squared derived from the fits between perceived and presented measures. Asterix indicate fits not reaching significance (p>0.05).

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The effect of independently varying the lever of disparity-defined slant (x-axis) and perspective-defined slant (y-axis) on alternation rates (z-axis). Since the stimulus space formed by varying disparity and perspective is symmetrical, only half of the available stimuli were presented to the subjects. Color coding depicts the level of objective incongruence for each stimulus (dark red: low incongruence, yellow/white: high incongruence). Alternations increase with increased levels of incongruence. The objective level of incongruence is computed as the absolute difference between the disparity- and perspective-defined slant of each stimulus. Objective levels of incongruence are computed as the absolute difference between the disparity- and perspective-defined slant of each stimulus. Subjective incongruence is the best predictor of alternation rate. A similar observation can be made by observing the correlation between subjective incongruence and alternation rate. Summarizing all psychophysical results, (F) shows that of all measures (objective disparity, perspective, incongruence; subjective disparity, perspective, incongruence), subjective incongruence is the best predictor of subsequent alternation rates. The only exception is subject RV, in accordance with his poor stereovision.

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In a first analysis, we identified the voxels that were more active for the three highest levels of incongruence (80, 100, 120°) versus the three lowest levels of incongruence (0, 20, 40°). This contrast revealed a cluster of robust bilateral activation in the anterior part of the intraparietal sulcus (aIPS cluster, random effects analysis, t > 3.88, p < 0.0005). The data taken from this cluster was used to examine the precise relationship between cortical activation and various stimulus manipulations of disparity-defined slant, perspective-defined slant and the incongruence between them. Fig. 5b plots the normalized BOLD signal changes for each level of incongruence (top panel), the level of disparity-defined slant (middle panel) and the level of perspective-defined slant (bottom panel).

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Figure 5. Imaging Results (A). Results of random-effects GLM analysis, contrasting the three highest levels of incongruence (80°, 100° and 120°) against the three lowest levels of incongruence (0°, 20° and 40°). Bilateral activation for this contrast was found along the anterior part of the intraparietal sulcus. (B) Changes in percentage BOLD signal as a function incongruence (top), disparity-defined slant (middle) and perspective-defined slant (bottom). (C) Comparison of the difference in evoked activation between stimulus containing equal (no incongruence) and opposite (incongruence) levels of disparity and perspective-defined slants. Increasing the level of disparity- and perspective-defined slants did not significantly increase the activation when these slants were kept identical (e.g. perspective-defined slant: 60°, disparity-defined slant: 60°, dark red line). If slant levels are increased in opposite directions, then this increase in incongruence is associated with increased cortical activation. Taken together, these data demonstrate that activation that the activation cluster within IPS reflects incongruence, independent of disparity- and perspective-defined slant. Error bars denote SEM.

Discussion

During rivalry between perceptual interpretations of visual slant, we found that the dynamics of bistable perception are influenced by incongruence: increased incongruence between slants led to increased alternation rates. Furthermore, subjective (i.e. perceived) incongruence predicted alternation rates more accurately than objective (i.e. presented) incongruence, suggesting that the dynamics of bistable perception are dependent not on the absolute magnitude of cues or the objective incongruence between cues, but instead depend on the perceived incongruence between these cues. The transformation from objective to subjective
incongruence is likely to be a function of how different cues are weighted and combined by subjects.

A neural correlate of these systematic increases in perceptual incongruence was identified bilaterally in the anterior part of IPS and to a lesser extent in areas MT+ and LOC. However, for these two latter areas, activation related to incongruence could not be dissociated from activation related to increasing the absolute perspective- and disparity-defined slant. By presenting stimuli briefly, we focused on activation related to the initial perception (both sensory and perceptual) of the stimulus, prior to the onset of alternations. It is commonly believed that bistable perception arises from neural competition between conflicting perceptual signals [1,36]. However, there has been little systematic investigation of how the brain responds to varying levels of perceptual incongruence prior to entering bistable perceptual states. Here, we show that systematic increases in response strength as a function of perceptual incongruence can be found in anterior IPS, an area implicated in the processing of depth [37–42]. An fMRI study of disparity processing in both humans and monkeys found that a region in the posterior (or caudal) intraparietal sulcus was responsive to stereoscopic depth in both species [43]. Single-unit recordings in macaque caudal intraparietal sulcus (CIP) have revealed neurons that are sensitive to surface orientation based on cues such as perspective, texture and disparity [40–42]. Moreover, the majority of CIP neurons are biased towards disparity-defined surfaces, showing greater sensitivity to disparity-defined slants as compared to perspective- or texture-defined slants. Compared to these regions of interest, the activation found in the present study is located more anteriorly along the IPS. Previous studies have shown that the anterior IPS is activated when subjects perform a surface orientation discrimination task that requires discriminating between surfaces defined by texture, perspective and disparity [38]. This suggests that both posterior IPS (homologue to macaque CIP) and anterior IPS are both part of the dorsal stream of visual processing, which is responsible for integrating depth cues to represent the spatial organization of the local environment and for guiding actions within that environment. The sensitivity of the intraparietal sulcus to the degree of perceptual incongruence suggests that it may have an important role in signaling the need to reinterpret potentially ambiguous depth cues contained in the visual scene, thereby initiating bistable perception.

In our stimulus, incongruence arose from conflicting depth cues, while in other forms of visual bistability it arises, for example, from half-images that cannot be binocularly fused (i.e. binocular rivalry). As an alternative explanation, the activity within the intraparietal sulcus might signal perceptual incongruence, regardless of its (sub)modality (e.g. depth). Indeed there is a growing literature that suggests a role for the parietal cortex (particularly the IPS) in binding visual, auditory, and tactile information (review in [44]).

It has been suggested that the prefrontal cortex might be involved in initiating perceptual alternations under conditions of bistability [8,9]; might these same regions have a role in detecting perceptual incongruence? We found some suggestion of prefrontal regions showing increased activity as a function of the degree of incongruence, but these effects did not reach significance. In a previous study of slant rivalry, we also found no reliable evidence of increased activity in prefrontal areas during spontaneous

Figure 6. Event-related averages. Event-related averages of the activation evoked by different levels of incongruence for three representative subjects. The higher the level of incongruence, the higher the evoked BOLD signal changes in aIPS. Error bars denote SEM. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005056.g006
In our view, the precise functional role of the prefrontal cortex in bistable perception remains unclear. A previous fMRI study showed evidence of covariation of activity between regions of the prefrontal cortex and early visual areas during binocular rivalry [9]. Parallel studies using magnetoencephalography (MEG) have reported widespread intra- and inter-hemispheric synchronized activity during binocular rivalry [45], with evidence of these dynamic networks extending from early visual areas to higher order areas of the parietal and frontal lobe. However, a recent study found that the differences in frontal activity between two perceptual states might be explained by differences in observer biases for those two perceptual states [46]. Concerning the frontal MEG activity that is thought to accompany visual rivalry [45], a recent study reported that measures of coherence between different sensors may be dominated by signals from a common occipital source [47], suggesting that previous claims about widespread synchronized networks during binocular rivalry are premature.

We found that activity in area V3A increased with greater disparity-defined slants, consistent with the proposed role of this region in stereoscopic depth perception [48–54]. In previous work, exploiting the benefit of using the slant-rivalry stimulus to dissociate between sensory processing of disparity and the sensation of stereopsis, we have found a clear correlation between the activity in V3A and perceptual alternations towards a disparity-dominated percept [19]. Collectively, these findings suggest that V3A reflects a relatively early stage of visual processing involved in extracting the disparity-defined slant of surfaces.

Area LOC showed increases in activation for higher levels of incongruence. However this effect could not be dissociated from activation resulting from changes in the level of disparity- and perspective-defined slant. Area LOC is commonly associated with the processing of visual shape [25] and is sensitive to shapes defined by many visual cues [26], including disparity [27]. There is further evidence that the ventral route of visual processing relies on multiple depth cues to determine shape. For example, some V4 neurons show strong tuning to orientation in the third dimension conveyed by disparity cues [55]. Inferior temporal (IT) neurons in the macaque monkey show selectivity for disparity-defined shapes [56–58]. In addition, some of these neurons also show selectivity to texture-defined slants, consistent with their proposed role in representing 3D shape [59]. Of particular relevance to the present study, it has been found that LOC is able to integrate different depth cues (e.g. perspective and disparity) to extract 3D information from objects [60].

Area MT+ showed a similar pattern of results as was found for area LOC; activity increased with to increasing levels of incongruence, but this effect could not be dissociated from changes in the levels of perspective and disparity-defined slant. Although MT+ is typically considered an area involved in processing motion signals, macaque MT does contain disparity-

**Figure 7. Correlations between incongruence and cortical activation for all individual subjects.** Overall, all subjects show a significant increase in activation for higher incongruencies. However, for RV this increase is somewhat weak. This fits nicely with the psychophysical results: this subject was poor at estimating the level of disparity-defined slant (Fig. 2) and, as a result, the level of incongruence within a stimulus. In addition, the influence of incongruence on alternation rate was also low for this subject. Error bars denote SEM, insets show the statistical result of the linear regression between incongruence and normalized BOLD signal changes, expressed in the fit parameter R-squared. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005056.g007
sensitive cells, which show a topographic organization similar to direction tuning. Furthermore, MT cells appear to be tuned to disparity-defined slants [61]. Nevertheless, the shape selectivity in MT makes it an unlikely candidate to be involved in the process needed to resolve the ambiguity and the level of this ambiguity between slant-specifying cues.

What type of neural mechanism might underlie both the increased alternation rate and the increased activation found at higher incongruencies? Although there is much debate about what exactly competes during bistable perception, it is generally assumed that some form of neural competition must underlie it. The competition model is a suitable candidate to account for the positive correlation we find between alternation rate and incongruence. We suggest that when representations are quite similar (low incongruence), neural populations coding these representations (partially) overlap. Increasing incongruence leads to a decrease in overlap between neural representations, leading to increased competition. This increased competition could account for the higher alternation rates. Also, the decrease in overlap would involve more and more neurons being recruited to represent the two percepts as they become increasingly distinct, thereby increasing the net activity across both neuronal populations. Alternatively, the increase in dissimilarity increases the strength of mutual inhibition between both neural populations. In both cases, higher incongruencies will lead to a higher metabolic demand of these neurons, leading to a higher BOLD signal in fMRI, providing a possible explanation for our results that show increased incongruence increases cortical activation.

In conclusion, we used a novel approach to study the mechanisms of depth perception and perceptual bistability by combining psychophysics and functional imaging. Our aim was to investigate how the brain responds to increasingly incongruent information. This allowed us to identify the influence of parametric changes in incongruence on both perceptual processes and the cortical mechanisms that underlie these processes. Our results demonstrate that alternation rate increases with higher incongruencies for slant rivalry. Interestingly, perceived (subjective) incongruence predicted alternation rate more accurately than presented (objective) incongruence. We found increased activation within the anterior part of the intraparietal sulcus (IPS) at higher incongruencies. These effects were present even prior to the onset of perceptual alternations, as we presented the stimuli too briefly for alternations to occur and shape the pattern of activity we observed. This suggests that this area is important for assessing the level of incongruence between perceptual states. Possibly, the activation of these areas in response to a specific
perceived incongruence may influence or determine the frequency of subsequent perceptual alternations. We account for increased alternation rate and activation by assuming that perceptual representations become more distinct and less overlapping at higher incongruencies, thereby recruiting more neurons for the competitive process in bistability. To summarize, we demonstrate that the brain takes into account the relative difference between interpretations in its attempt to reconcile these into a coherent and stable perceptual experience and that evidence of this reconciliation process can be seen in both the temporal dynamics of bistability and in cortical responses prior to the onset of bistability.

**Author Contributions**
Conceived and designed the experiments: GJB FT RvE. Performed the experiments: GJB. Analyzed the data: GJB. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: FT PH RvE. Wrote the paper: GJB FT PH RvE.

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**Figure 9. Activation in visual areas.** Analysis of the correlations between stimulus measures (from left to right column incongruence, disparity- and perspective-defined slant) and cortical activation in all localized visual areas (V1, V2, V3, V3A, VP and V4V) as well as area MT+ and LOC. Of these areas, only MT+ and LOC show significant increase in activation for higher levels of incongruence. However, the effect of incongruence in these areas cannot be dissociated from the increase in the level of disparity- and perspective-defined slant, as was demonstrated from the activation within aIPS. Similar statistical results were obtained for each measure in these areas. Asterisks denote significant fits between data and measure (p<0.05). Error bars denote SEM. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005056.g009
