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Dynamic causal modeling of spatiotemporal integration of phonological and semantic processes: An electroencephalographic study

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Abstract

Integration of phonological and lexico-semantic processes is essential for visual word recognition. Here we used dynamic causal modeling of event-related potentials, combined with group source reconstruction, to estimate how those processes translate into context-dependent modulation of effective connectivity within the temporal-frontal language network. Fifteen healthy **human** subjects performed a phoneme detection task in pseudo-words and a semantic categorization task in words. Cortical current densities revealed the sequential activation of temporal regions, from the occipital-temporal junction towards the anterior temporal lobe, before reaching the inferior frontal gyrus. A difference of activation between phonology and semantics was identified in the anterior temporal lobe, within the 240-300 ms peristimulus time-window. Dynamic causal modeling indicated this increase of activation of the anterior temporal lobe in the semantic condition as a consequence of an increase of forward connectivity from the posterior inferior temporal lobe to the anterior temporal lobe. In addition, fast activation of the inferior frontal region, that allowed a feedback control of frontal regions on the superior temporal and posterior inferior temporal cortices, was found to be likely. Our results precisely describe spatio-temporal network mechanisms occurring during integration of phonological and semantic processes. In particular, they support the hypothesis of multiple pathways within the temporal lobe for language processing, where frontal regions would exert a top-down control on temporal regions in the recruitment of the anterior temporal lobe for semantic processing.

1. Introduction

Performing a language task with visually presented stimuli involves completion of several operations, such as visuo-orthographic and grapheme-to-phoneme decoding, phonological and semantic analyses, with lexical retrieval and word recognition (Jobard et al., 2003). Identifying brain network mechanisms associated to those different components of language, *e.g.* spatio-temporal processes as revealed by chronometry of brain electrical responses or by functional neuroimaging, is important.

Reading written words generates first a visuo-orthographic analysis that mainly involves occipito-temporal cortical areas (Brodmann areas, BA, 18, 19, 37) (Greenblatt, 1976; Warrington and Shallice, 1980; Damasio and Damasio, 1983; Henderson, 1986; Cohen et al., 2000; Leff et al., 2001; Dehaene et al., 2002; Gaillard et al., 2006). Associated electroencephalographic (EEG) component is a negative wave above occipito-temporal regions at 150 ms after stimulus presentation (N150) (Gros et al., 2002; Cohen and Dehaene, 2004; Brem et al., 2005).

Phonological analysis includes grapheme-to-phoneme conversion (Berndt et al., 1994), decoding and retrieval of sound forms of the written words (Herbster et al., 1997; Fiez et al., 1999; Walter et al., 2001; Alario, 2003; Simon et al., 2006). Manipulating phonemes and phonological forms of the words involves the superior temporal gyrus (BA 22) (Pugh et al., 1996; Vandenberghe et al., 1996; Lurito et al., 2000; Billingsley et al., 2001; Vigneau et al., 2006) and the inferior frontal gyrus (pars triangularis and opercularis; BA 44, 45) (Zatorre et al., 1992; Dapretto and Bookheimer, 1999; McDermott et al., 2003; Seghier et al., 2004).

Semantic processing requiring lexical retrieval of semantic representations is supposed to take place within inferior frontal (BA 47), middle and inferior temporal regions (BA 21, 37) (Billingsley et al., 2001; Jobard et al., 2003; Gitelman et al., 2005). Semantic processing also involves the anterior temporal lobe (Fujimaki et al., 2009; Binney et al., 2010; Visser et al., 2010), which might convert modality specific information into amodal representations in order to extract all semantic attributes (Marinkovic et al., 2003; Patterson et al., 2007; Lau et al., 2008).

In a meta-analysis (Jobard et al., 2003), arguments for a dual route model of reading were provided. In short, this model assumes that grapho-phonological decoding and phonological analysis on the one hand, and lexico-semantic processing on the other hand, are segregated into two parallel pathways. In a recent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study using dynamic causal modeling (DCM) (Richardson et al., 2011), three potential processing streams from occipital to temporal cortices were described: a ventral lexico-semantic route, a dorsal phonological route and an intermediate route encompassing partially both ventral and dorsal route.

Here, we describe spatio-temporal organization of phonological and semantic processing using EEG recordings performed in 15 healthy participants during two separate language tasks involving phonological or semantic processing of visual stimuli. First, we proceed to group-level source reconstruction (Litvak and Friston, 2008) to describe the sequence of activation of brain regions involved. Second, we specifically test the face validity of the dual route-model (Jobard et al., 2003) using DCM of event-related potentials (ERPs) (David et al., 2006; Kiebel et al., 2006).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Participants

Fifteen French volunteers (4 females, 11 males; 23-26 yo, mean 24.5 yo) underwent EEG recording. All participants were right-handed as assessed by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971) and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision and no previous neurological episodes or history of substances abuse. They gave informed written consent to the study, which was approved by the Ethics Committee of Grenoble University Hospital (N° ID RCB: 2010-A01063-36).

2.2 Stimuli and Tasks

Participants were asked to perform two language tasks during one EEG session: phoneme detection in pseudo-words (Perrone-Bertolotti et al., 2011) and semantic categorization (Cousin et al., 2007) in words presented in visual modality. Both tasks were performed separately in two distinct sessions, which were counterbalanced across subjects, in order to avoid needing to distinguish words and pseudowords that would have involved confounding processes at the lexical level. Across both tasks, we controlled the number of letters and syllables, as well as the bigram and trigram frequencies according to Lexique 2 database.

2.2.1 Phoneme detection

Stimuli were 192 legal French pseudo-words (5-7 letters length) built by exchanging two or three letters in French concrete nouns. Half of the items were considered “target” and contained the target phoneme to be detected (/o/). The grapheme-to-phoneme conversion (GPC) for the phoneme /o/ had two levels of difficulty. For half of the target items, the

grapheme representation was simple (Target S) as phoneme /o/ corresponded to grapheme “o” (e.g., **obalet**, **clotir**, **damulo**). For the other half, the grapheme representation of phoneme /o/ was complex (Target C) as the sound /o/ corresponded to graphemes “au” (e.g., **autril**, **phaumi**, **amilau**). Furthermore, the phoneme /o/ was presented an equivalent number of times at the beginning (e.g., **autril** or **obalet**), in the middle (e.g., **phaumi** or **clotir**) and at the end (e.g., **amilau** or **damulo**) of the pseudo-words. Participants were asked to judge whether the pseudo-words contained the sound /o/ or not. They were instructed to internally pronounce the item, without articulation and verbalization.

2.2.2 *Semantic categorization*

Stimuli were 192 words (5-7 letters length). Half of the items were “target” and described “living” entities (plants and animals). The other half represented “non living” entities. They were selected from Lexique 2 database for French (New et al., 2004). Lexical frequencies of words and the number of letters (between 5 and 7) were controlled between both conditions. Participants were asked to judge whether the word described a living or non-living entity. They were instructed to read words without articulation and verbalization.

Stimuli were generated using E-Prime software running on a PC (E-prime Psychology Software Tools Inc., Pittsburgh, USA). Stimuli were written in white “Courier New”, font size 24, centered on a middle of a black screen and presented for 1000 ms. A fixation cross was presented between stimuli. Participants performed manual responses by pressing two keys on a keyboard with the index and the middle finger of the right hand. Each trial lasted 2.5 sec and consisted of 500 ms fixation cross, 1000 ms pseudo-word/word presentation and 1000 ms fixation cross for providing the response. The reaction time (RT) and the accuracy

(% correct responses, % CR) were recorded for each participant in order to evaluate the performance of task execution. Each task lasted approximately 8 min.

2.3 EEG acquisition

After positioning the electrodes on the scalp, participants were seated in a comfortable chair in front of the projection screen (70 cm distance). During sessions and between trials, they were asked to fixate a cross in the middle of the screen and to refrain from moving and blinking. EEG data **were** recorded using 96 Ag-AgCl active electrodes (BrainCap™, Brain Products GmbH, Gilching, Germany) positioned according to the standardized 10-20 system. EEG signals were recorded continuously with a sampling rate of 500 Hz and electrode impedances were kept below 5 k Ω . Reference and ground were taken at FCz (midline, central frontal) and AFz (midline, anterior frontal), respectively. Positions of the 96 electrodes were obtained as follows: the three fiducials (nasion, left ear, right ear) and six well-distributed electrodes (Fp1, Fp2, P3, P4, Cz, Oz) were measured manually with callipers (Koessler et al., 2007). Those measures were then used to obtain the positions of all electrodes after computation of the affine transformation that best fitted the canonical EEG cap provided in SPM8 onto the head of each subject (Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, <http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>).

2.4 EEG processing

EEG data were processed using SPM8 for EEG software (update 4290).

2.4.1 EEG pre-processing

Continuous EEG data were down-sampled to 250 Hz, band-pass filtered between 1 and 30 Hz (Butterworth filter) and converted to average reference. They were then epoched and baseline-

corrected from -500 ms to 1000 ms, where time 0 is stimulus onset. Trials including eyes movements (>80 mV), muscular artifacts (high frequencies), and poor responses (wrong answer or reaction time of more than a second) were excluded from further analysis (on average over subjects, for phonologic and semantic tasks respectively, $84.43\% \pm 9.33\%$ and $82.67\% \pm 8.86\%$ of trials were kept). ERP were obtained by averaging epoched trials for each subject and each task.

2.4.2 Statistical analyses of ERP

Statistical analyses of ERP at the group level were performed according to the SPM procedure **(Kilner and Friston, 2010)**. First, ERP amplitudes for each subject and each condition were transformed into scalp maps of dimension 64×64 obtained for the 375 time bins using a two-dimensional (2D) linear interpolation (knowing electrode coordinates in the Montreal Neurological Institute space – MNI). Second, scalp-maps of ERP amplitudes were concatenated over time to produce a three-dimensional (3D) volume (2D space x time). Third, the scalp-time 3D volume was smoothed using a low-pass kernel ($[9 \text{ mm} \times 9 \text{ mm} \times 20 \text{ ms}]$ full width at half magnitude – FWHM) to obtain data that could be approximated to a Gaussian random field in the absence of effect. Group statistics on this scalp-time volume were finally obtained using a one sample t-test to detect common responses to both conditions and a paired t-test to detect differences between conditions. Statistical analyses were performed from -500 ms up to 1000 ms and were corrected for multiple comparisons by controlling the family wise error (FWE) rate across space and time.

2.4.3 Cortical source imaging

Task-related cortical current source densities were obtained from ERP using an inversion procedure. A canonical mesh (cortex, skull, skin) was used to ensure that cortical activity is

reconstructed in the same source space over subjects (Mattout et al., 2007). The meshes were warped to each subject's anatomy using an inverse spatial normalization defined with the three fiducials and the electrode coordinates. The canonical cortical mesh was composed of 8196 vertices. A boundary element method (BEM) head model composed of three layers (inner skull, outer skull and scalp with respective conductivities of: 0.33 S.m^{-1} , 0.0041 S.m^{-1} and 0.33 S.m^{-1}) was then used to calculate the forward model that links cortical activity to scalp measurements (Phillips et al., 2007). Cortical current source densities were obtained using the group inversion procedure described in (Litvak and Friston, 2008). It is based on a hierarchical model with multiple sparse priors for bioelectric source imaging (Friston et al., 2008) with a particular hyperprior that imposes consistency on the source reconstruction over conditions and subjects. In other words, source reconstruction in each individual analysis was confined to the same **locations** and only amplitudes of cortical current densities were allowed to be modulated by the task. The temporal window of inversion was set between 200 ms pre-stimulus and 600 ms post-stimulus. Two inverse solutions at the group level were performed: (i) pooling together both experimental conditions to focus on differences of *amplitude of activation*; (ii) separating experimental conditions to focus on differences of *source location*. The second option was only chosen to optimise the choice of regions of interest (ROI) used in DCM (see below) after finessing the source analysis in the 140-240 ms range, which contains the second ERP component corresponding to early processing of both tasks in occipital-temporal regions. For every subject and condition, 3D images in the MNI space of the energy of current density was obtained every 20 ms by applying a temporal Gaussian kernel of 20 ms FWHM to cortical time series and an isotropic Gaussian kernel of 9 mm FWHM used for spatial resampling.

Group-level T-statistics of 3D images of cortical energy were obtained using a standard random-effect analysis in SPM8. The image of every post-stimulus time-window was contrasted against a baseline time window located between -100 ms and -80 ms peristimulus time. Small volume correction for multiple comparisons was applied into a 10 mm radius sphere centered on the cluster of activation ($p < 0.005$ uncorrected). Final statistical threshold was set at $p < 0.05$, FWE corrected for multiple comparisons at the cluster level.

2.4.4 *Dynamic causal modeling*

DCM for ERP explains ERP as a resultant of stimulus-related changes in the activity of neuronal populations (David et al., 2006; Kiebel et al., 2006). Each cortical source is represented by three interconnected populations (pyramidal cells, excitatory interneurons and inhibitory interneurons) representing different cortical layers. Different sources are connected by long-range connections conforming to physiological connectivity rules (Felleman and Van Essen, 1991). Differences in interregional effective connectivity afford changes in the shape of ERP between conditions. The models and their constitutive sources are first specified according to functional hypotheses of interaction across brain structures of interest. Second, model parameters are inferred from the ERP and the evidences of models are computed using Bayesian procedures (Penny et al., 2004). Finally, Bayesian model selection (BMS) is applied to define the most plausible model (Stephan et al., 2009), or family of models (Penny et al., 2010). It computes the expected probability of obtaining a given model for any randomly selected subject in the group, and the exceedance probability, which is the belief that a particular model is more likely than any other model (of all models tested), given the group data. The BMS procedure takes into account not only the goodness of fit of the data, but also the complexity of the models (*i.e.* number of free parameters) in order to avoid overfitting the data. Averaged parameters of relatively similar, but different, models can be obtained or each

subject using Bayesian model averaging (BMA), which averages the parameters of the different models weighted by their posterior probability (Trujillo-Barreto et al., 2004). Inference at the group level on connectivity parameters obtained after BMA of selected models can then be performed to identify significant changes of connectivity between conditions.

Dynamic causal models (DCMs) were constructed with five ROIs identified from our source localization results (Table 1, see also Figures 3 and 4): occipito-temporal junction (OT), posterior part of inferior temporal (IT), posterior part of superior temporal (STS), anterior temporal (AT) and inferior frontal gyrus (IFG). Each ROI was modeled with an equivalent current dipole (ECD) (Kiebel et al., 2006), which was positioned symmetrically in each hemisphere on the maximum of activation clusters obtained after group source reconstruction (see Table 1 for MNI coordinates). Note that we did not explicitly include early relays within the visual thalamus and primary visual cortex to keep the models as simple as possible. This early activity is implicitly modeled in the shape of the extrinsic input to OT, which is estimated from the data, assuming identical early visual processing between conditions. All models included a ventral pathway (OT / IT / AT), a dorsal pathway (OT / STS / AT) and reciprocal connections between IT and STS (Richardson et al., 2011). They were symmetric across hemispheres, including lateral non task-modulated connections between homologous regions. Sixteen models were designed in order to test three hypotheses (Figure 1): (i) the level in the cortical hierarchy of connectivity modulation within the dorsal and ventral routes (just before or just after STS / IT); (ii) the presence of a fast pathway towards IFG that could facilitate the top-down influence of IFG on lower regions (Cornelissen et al., 2009); (iii) the feedback pathway of IFG on STS or IT or both. These sixteen models were computed with and without modulation of intrinsic connections, *i.e.* between neuronal populations within a

given ROI, resulting in the study of 32 models. The evidence of all models was assessed on ERP time series taken between 0 and 450 ms peri-stimulus time. DCM options when adjusting data were chosen as follows: eight modes for data reduction; one DCT component to remove slow drift; Hanning windowing to ensure convergence and limit the effect of late components (after 350 ms); no constraint on the orientation symmetry of ECD to favor differences of activation between left and right hemispheres. Models were compared at the group level using random effect (Stephan et al., 2009). Families of models (Penny et al., 2010) were also compared to test four hypotheses (Figure 1): (i) hierarchical level of connectivity modulation (Models 1→4/9→12/17→20/25→28 vs. Models 5→8/13→16/21→24/29→32); (ii) OT/IFG connectivity (Models 1→8 and 16→24 vs. Models 9→16 and 25→32); (iii) position of IFG feedback (without feedback Models 1-5-9-13-17-21-25-29 vs. feedback on STS Models 2-6-10-14-18-22-26-30 vs. feedback on IT Models 3-7-11-15-19-23-27-31 vs. feedback on both IT and STS Models 4-8-12-16-20-24-28-32). (iv) presence of intrinsic modulation (Models 1→16 vs. Models 17→32).

Insert Table 1 & Figure 1 about here

3. Results

3.1 Behavior

Statistical analyses of accuracy (% of correct responses, %CR) and reaction times (RT, ms) revealed that phonological (M = 84.43 %; SD = 9.33 %) and semantic (M = 82.67 %; SD =

8.86 %) tasks were performed correctly. No significant difference ($p = 0.8$) was obtained between tasks in terms of accuracy. However, the speed of execution was significantly higher ($T(14) = 3.7$; $p < 0.01$) for the semantic task ($M = 673.34$ ms; $SD = 50.55$ ms) than for the phonological task ($M = 720.25$ ms; $SD = 32.74$ ms). Because basic linguistic features (sub-lexical level), *i.e.* number of letters, phonemes and frequencies of bigrams and trigrams, were equivalent for both tasks, the difference of execution speed is more likely to have been related to high level processes, *i.e.* lexical or semantic.

3.2 ERP

Root mean square (RMS) of the ERP amplitude averaged over subjects and electrodes showed for each condition three main components occurring at 112 ms (P100), 196 ms (N170/N200) and 332 ms (P350) with respect to stimulus onset (Figures 2A and 2B). Tracking of ERP changes over time at the group level revealed propagation of the activity from occipital towards temporal electrodes and before reaching left frontal regions, for both language tasks: The P100 was detected on the posterior electrodes, predominantly in the right hemisphere in the vicinity of the occipital electrode PO8. The N170/N200 spread from left temporal-occipital electrodes (160 ms) towards more central region (200 ms). The cortical wave of activation finally converged in bilateral temporal regions (240 ms). The maximum of the P350 was detected on left frontal electrodes (320-340 ms). Paired t-tests between task conditions revealed statistical differences only between 240-300 ms on left temporal electrodes [$T(14) = 4.8$, $p < 0.001$ uncorrected] (Figure 2C). Time series averaged over those electrodes showed during this time period a difference in the slope of the ERP between the N200 and P350 components (Figure 2D).

Insert Figure 2 about here

3.3 Cortical source imaging

In order to find the common network for both phonological and semantic tasks, current source densities were first estimated using ERP obtained for both conditions, from 100 to 350 ms (Figure 3A). The P100-140 observed on occipital electrodes was estimated to originate from the right inferior and middle occipital gyri. The N150 was located in the left inferior occipital-temporal cortex. From 160 to 220 ms, the positive ERP was located across superior, middle and inferior temporal gyri, bilaterally but more predominant to the left. From 220 ms to 260 ms, the activations spread across the temporal lobe from the inferior gyrus to the anterior pole, bilaterally. After 260 ms, the activations spread from the temporal pole towards the inferior frontal gyrus bilaterally. The difference of cortical activation between both conditions was marginally significant ($p < 0.001$ uncorrected) between 240 and 300 ms only. It was located within the anterior part of the temporal lobe, predominantly to the left, and corresponded to higher responses of this region during the semantic task (Figure 3B).

To clarify whether feedforward information transfer through the temporal lobe would have involved, not only different activation strength, but also different regions between semantic and phonological processing, ERP were also group-inverted using the same methodology, but separately for each condition, between 140 and 240 ms (Figure 4): Between 140-160 ms, both tasks activated the inferior part of the occipital-temporal cortex; between 160-180 ms, whereas activation for the phonological task moved to the upper part of the posterior temporal cortex, activation for the semantic task remained in the posterior part of the inferior temporal

cortex; Between 180-220 ms, activations moved towards more anterior regions, for the phonological task in the upper bank of the temporal cortex and for the semantic task in the posterior part of the temporal cortex. Finally, around 220-240 ms, activation of both tasks converged in the inferior part of the anterior temporal cortex. This result suggested subtle differences in early temporal pathways between the two tasks that were included in the DCMs.

Insert Figures 3 & 4 about here

3.4 Dynamic Causal Modeling

Bayesian model selection at the model level indicated Model 14 as being the most plausible one (Figure 5A). This model included a fast connection from OT to IFG, a feedback from IFG to STS and a late modulation of temporal connectivity. Interestingly, the selection of this model could not be attributed solely to its complexity, because complexity of Model 8 and Model 9 or 15 was equivalent and most of the models with intrinsic modulation (Models 17→32) were more complex than Model 14. Although comparison of model families clearly indicated a modulation between higher temporal regions rather than between lower ones (Figure 5B) and a direct connection from OT to IFG (Figure 5C), in accordance with the winning model, comparison of families depending on the target of the feedback was not conclusive except that a feedback was strongly needed, either on STS, IT, or STS/IT (Figure 5D). Finally, models with or without modulation of intrinsic connectivity were equally likely (Figure 5E).

According to these results, we considered the family of 6 models (Models 14-15-16 and their homologues with intrinsic modulation: Models 30-31-32) that comprised the most likely features (anterior level of modulation, connection between OT and IFG, feedback from IFG) and applied the BMA procedure to obtain connectivity parameters of that family for both conditions. A paired t-test on the log connectivity parameters revealed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$, Bonferroni corrected) of the connectivity from IT to AT in the semantic task compared to the phonological task (Figure 6). In addition, we found an increase of connectivity between IT and STS in the semantic condition compared to the phonological one. It was not significant ($p = 0.17$, Bonferroni corrected) when testing log connectivity parameters estimated from BMA, but reached significance ($p < 0.05$, Bonferroni corrected) when testing log connectivity parameters averaged across models using the standard averaging procedure, *i.e.* without weighting by the posterior probability of models.

On average, cortical time series did not differ a lot between conditions. Only a marginal effect ($p < 0.1$ uncorrected) was found at the level of left AT around 240 ms. In addition, a strong left predominance was mostly found in AT. Note also that DCM IFG time series did not show any strong activity after 250 ms, as opposed to cortical current densities. A post-hoc analysis revealed that the fit of the data by DCM was excellent, except after 280 ms where data on few left frontal and right parietal electrodes were not well **fitted** (results not shown).

Insert Figures 5 & 6 about here

4 Discussion

The aim of this EEG study was to identify the spatio-temporal organization of brain response to word recognition by using phonological and semantic tasks. We based our work on the assumptions of the dual route model of word reading (Jobard et al., 2003) which considers two specific pathways, one for phonological and another one for semantic processing. It is in line with a recent DCM study in fMRI showing multiple routes from occipital to temporal cortex during reading (Richardson et al., 2011). Methodologically, we measured the neural responses using group source reconstruction (Litvak & Friston 2008) and DCM analyses (David et al. 2006).

Our main results suggest different pathways for word recognition and processing. One pathway, that links the occipital-temporal junction to the anterior temporal cortex via ventral temporal regions, would be predominantly required for the semantic task. Another pathway, also linking the occipital-temporal junction to the anterior temporal cortex, but going through dorsal temporal regions, would be required more for lexico-phonological processing. In addition, DCM indicated: (i) fast activation of inferior frontal cortex suggesting top-down effects on the posterior part of the temporal lobe; (ii) increase of forward connectivity from inferior posterior to anterior and superior temporal regions in the semantic task compared to the phonological task.

4.1 Spatio-temporal integration of phonological and semantic processes

Group source reconstruction showed activation of a predominant left cerebral network classically involved in language processing and including left OT, left posterior IT, left posterior STS, bilateral AT and bilateral IFG.

Early activation of OT suggests sub-lexical orthographic processing in that region (Maurer et al., 2005; Dien, 2009). OT has been reported to be sensitive to letter string analysis (Cohen et al., 2000; Tarkiainen et al., 2002) and could be involved in the segmentation of word and pseudo-word into bigram and trigram entities (graphemes) (Dehaene et al., 2002; Jobard et al., 2003).

Classically, increased complexity of stimulus processing is associated with posterior-to-anterior brain gradient according to the change in stimulus representation, from unimodal to multimodal and amodal (Nobre et al., 1994; Buchel et al., 1998; Binder et al., 2009; Dien, 2009). In this framework, during phonological task, rapid activation (160-200ms) of the posterior STS involved in multimodal representation (Beauchamp et al., 2004; Reale et al., 2007), may account for direct grapheme-to-phoneme conversion (Simos et al., 2000). During semantic task, rapid activation (160-220 ms) of the posterior part of inferior temporal gyrus, also involved in multimodal representation (Price and Devlin, 2003; Dien, 2009; Kherif et al., 2010), may be related to graphemic to lexical matching within mental lexicon (Martin, 2007; Lau et al., 2008). The rapid segregation of phonological and lexical pathways is in line with results reported in (Richardson et al., 2011). From 180 to 220 ms, co-activation of postero-inferior and superior temporal regions would be related to lexico-phonological representations of words (Wise et al., 2001; Hickok and Poeppel, 2007; Gagnepain et al., 2008).

In the present study, the anterior part of the inferior temporal lobe was subsequently activated for both tasks, from 240 to 280 ms, in agreement with similar results provided by a MEG study (Fujimaki et al., 2009). However, our results revealed longer involvement of the activation of the anterior part of inferior temporal lobe for semantic, compared to phonological task. This result confirms the crucial role of this region for the semantic access (Mummery et al., 2000; Marinkovic et al., 2003; Bright et al., 2004; Gorno-Tempini et al., 2004; Noppeney et al., 2006; Fujimaki et al., 2009; Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Binney et al., 2010; Visser et al., 2010). This region could serve as a hub within the widespread semantic system. Its role would be to convert lexical into amodal representations (Marinkovic et al., 2003; Patterson et al., 2007; Lau et al., 2008; Pulvermuller et al., 2010).

Finally, the left IFG was robustly and equally activated for both tasks from 280 to 340 ms. The activity in this region may suggest top-down control of semantic memory in order to guide retrieval and selection of conceptual information stored within posterior temporal cortex (Thompson-Schill et al., 1998; Badre et al., 2005).

4.2 Dynamic causal modeling of the written language network

DCM was used here to further address effective connectivity underlying the observed sequence of activation. In particular, we concentrated on the multiple routes model (Jobard et al., 2003; Richardson et al., 2011), using the ROIs discussed just above. A ventral pathway (OT / IT / AT) and a dorsal pathway (OT / STS / AT) were considered, each one supposed to segregate semantic and phonological processing, respectively. Those regions also embedded an intermediate lexico-phonologic pathway (OT / IT / STS / AT). Specifically, 32 DCM models were tested to address specific hypotheses through Bayesian model selection: (i) the level in the cortical hierarchy of connectivity modulation within the dorsal and ventral routes;

(ii) the presence of a fast pathway towards IFG that could facilitate the top-down influence of IFG on lower regions; (iii) the feedback pathway of IFG on STS or IT or both. These models recapitulate to some extent the pathways from basic visual to higher-order temporal language areas proposed in (Richardson et al., 2011): (1) OT / IT / AT; (2) OT / STS / AT; (3) OT / IT / STS / AT.

We detected significant modulation of effective connectivity on the forward connection between IT and AT, which was increased during the semantic condition. These regions are connected anatomically via the longitudinal fasciculus (Crosby, 1963; Catani et al., 2003) and are functionally included in the pathway (1) OT / IT / AT proposed by Richardson et al. (2011). This result is in agreement with models suggesting that written words can access semantics independently of phonology (Seidenberg and McClelland, 1989; Harm and Seidenberg, 2004) by direct graphemic-lexical matching within IT (Lau et al., 2008) and amodal representation within AT (Marinkovic et al., 2003; Patterson et al., 2007). Furthermore, increased connectivity between IT and STS during semantic condition may account for the proposed pathway (3) OT / IT / STS / AT of Richardson et al. (2011), which possibly reflects the integration between lexical and phonological representations of the word (Wise et al., 2001; Hickok and Poeppel, 2007; Gagnepain et al., 2008). The increase of connectivity between IT and STS was however marginal, thus reflecting a certain degree of inter-subject variability of word processing within the temporal lobe. The pathway (2) OT / STS / AT proposed by Richardson et al. (2011), which may be purely phonological was not revealed by our analysis. This discrepancy could be due to the fact that our tasks could have equally activated this pathway, particularly the connection between STS and AT.

The comparison between models revealed robust and direct connection from OT to IFG. It allows early activation of frontal cortex during visual language (Cornelissen et al., 2009) and object recognition (Bar, 2003; Bar et al., 2006) tasks, possibly by the means of direct anatomical connections between early visual regions and frontal cortex (Barbas, 2000; Kringelbach and Rolls, 2004; Makris et al., 2004; Wakana et al., 2004; Bürgel et al., 2006). Functionally, visual stimuli may activate very early IFG in order to prime the language network for the upcoming cross-modal interaction between visual and language systems for word recognition (Cornelissen et al., 2009). Additionally, IFG may exert feedback control on regions involved in lower level analysis of the written words (Gold et al., 2006; Kherif et al., 2010). However, the precise role and the target region of this feedback remain unclear. The feedback may also reflect attentional processes to control integration of bottom-up processes by lower-level analysis regions depending on the task demand (Thompson-Schill et al., 2005; Gold et al., 2006; Twomey et al., 2011). The target of the feedback could also depend on the strategy adopted by the subject. Indeed, particularly in the phonological task, subjects could have adopted a phonological strategy, which would be implemented with a feedback on STS, but they could also have used a more orthographic strategy by detecting the target at the grapheme level with a feedback on IT. Further investigations are needed to disentangle this issue. Another limitation of this study regarding IFG is that we were unable to reproduce the late activation of IFG with the tested DCMs. Because we also identified that right parietal activity was also poorly fitted at the scalp level, we can hypothesize that, although tested DCMs were well suited to model fast activation of temporal regions (scope of this study), an additional dorsal pathway could have been required to facilitate the fit of late (>300 ms) frontal activity, *e.g.* by the means of reciprocal parietal connections with posterior temporal regions and IFG. It would be interesting to clarify this issue in future studies.

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Figures & Tables

Table 1: ROIs used for DCM. MNI coordinates indicate the positions of equivalent current dipoles.

ROI	Abbreviation	Brodmann's area	MNI coordinates		
			x	y	z
occipito-temporal junction	OT	19/37	±42	-84	-5
posterior inferior temporal sulcus	IT	37	±62	-52	-12
posterior superior temporal sulcus	STS	21/22	±60	-40	2
anterior temporal pole	AT	38	±54	0	-20
inferior frontal gyrus	IFG	45/47	±50	28	-10

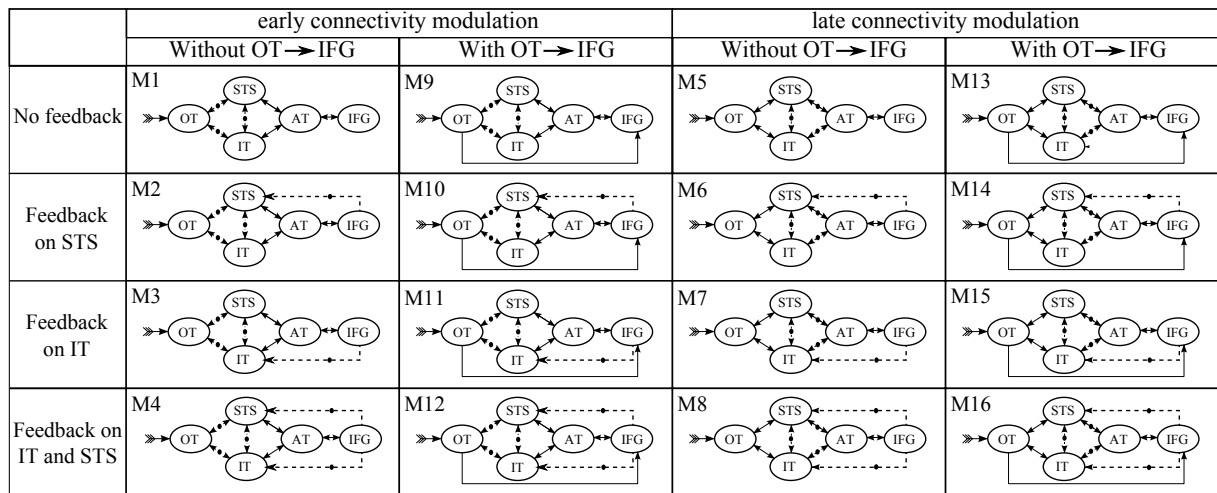


Figure 1. List of DCMs (M1 to M32). Stimulus extrinsic input is on OT. All connections between regions of the same hemisphere are bidirectional (forward and backward). Models are symmetric between left and right hemisphere, with non-modulated bidirectional lateral connection between homologous regions (not shown). Dashed-dot lines indicate connections modulated between conditions. The two main columns show differences in the hierarchical level of the presence of connectivity modulation. Within each large column, the first column shows models with slow activation of IFG whereas the second column shows models with a direct connection between OT and IFG. The four rows show different feedback from IFG. These 16 models were tested without (M1 to M16) or with (M17 to M32) intrinsic modulations on all sources.

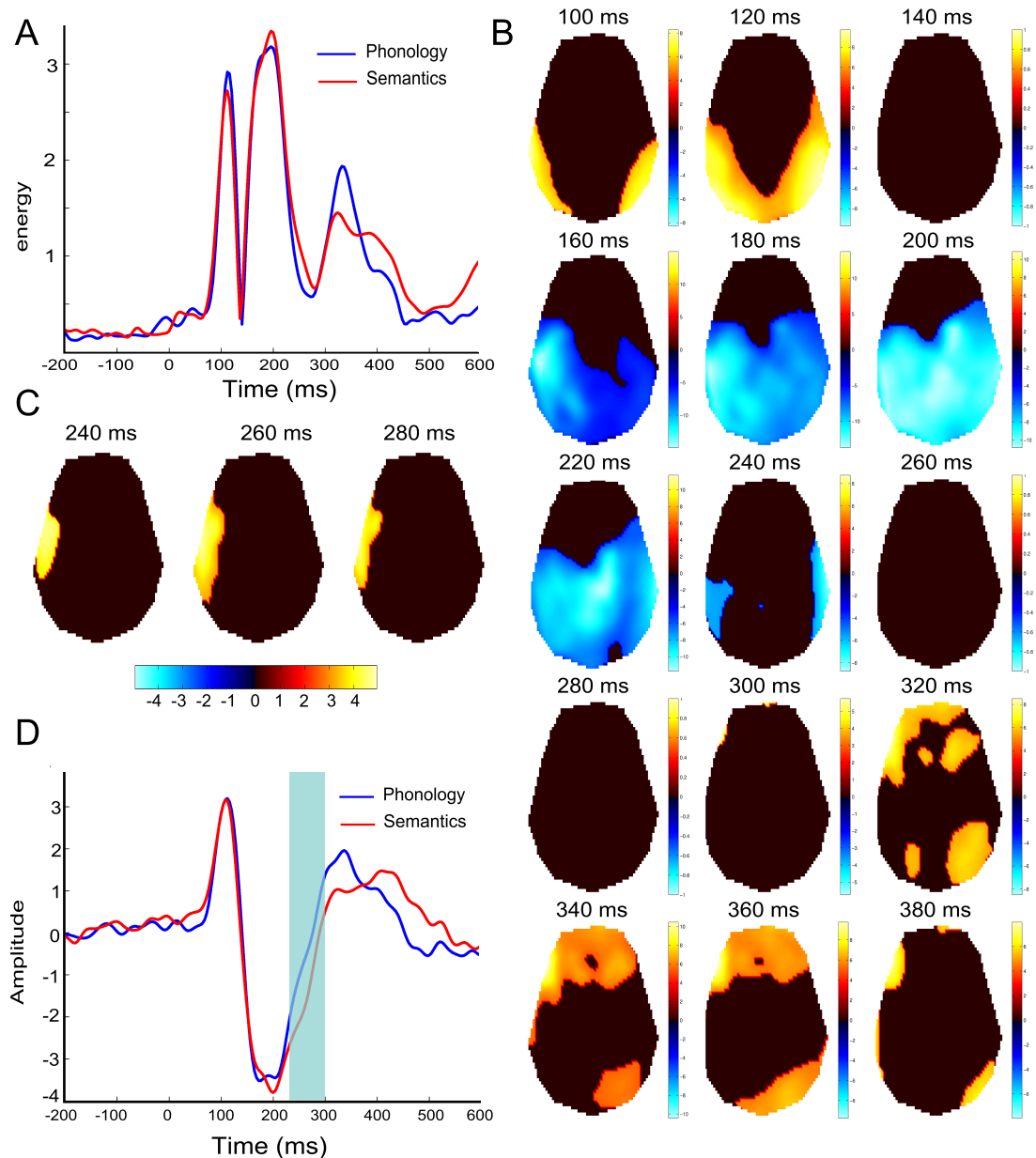


Figure 2: A. RMS time series averaged over subjects and electrodes showing three major ERP components peaking at 112 ms (P100), 196 ms (N170/N200) and 332 ms (P350). B. ERP scalp distribution for both conditions. One sample t-test every 20 ms of scalp time images threshold at $p < 0.05$ corrected for multiple comparison (FWE) at both spatial and temporal level. C. Paired t-test between semantic and phonologic condition thresholded at $p < 0.001$ (uncorrected) at 240, 260 and 280 ms. D. Time series averaged over left temporal electrodes showing significant difference between conditions (shaded area).

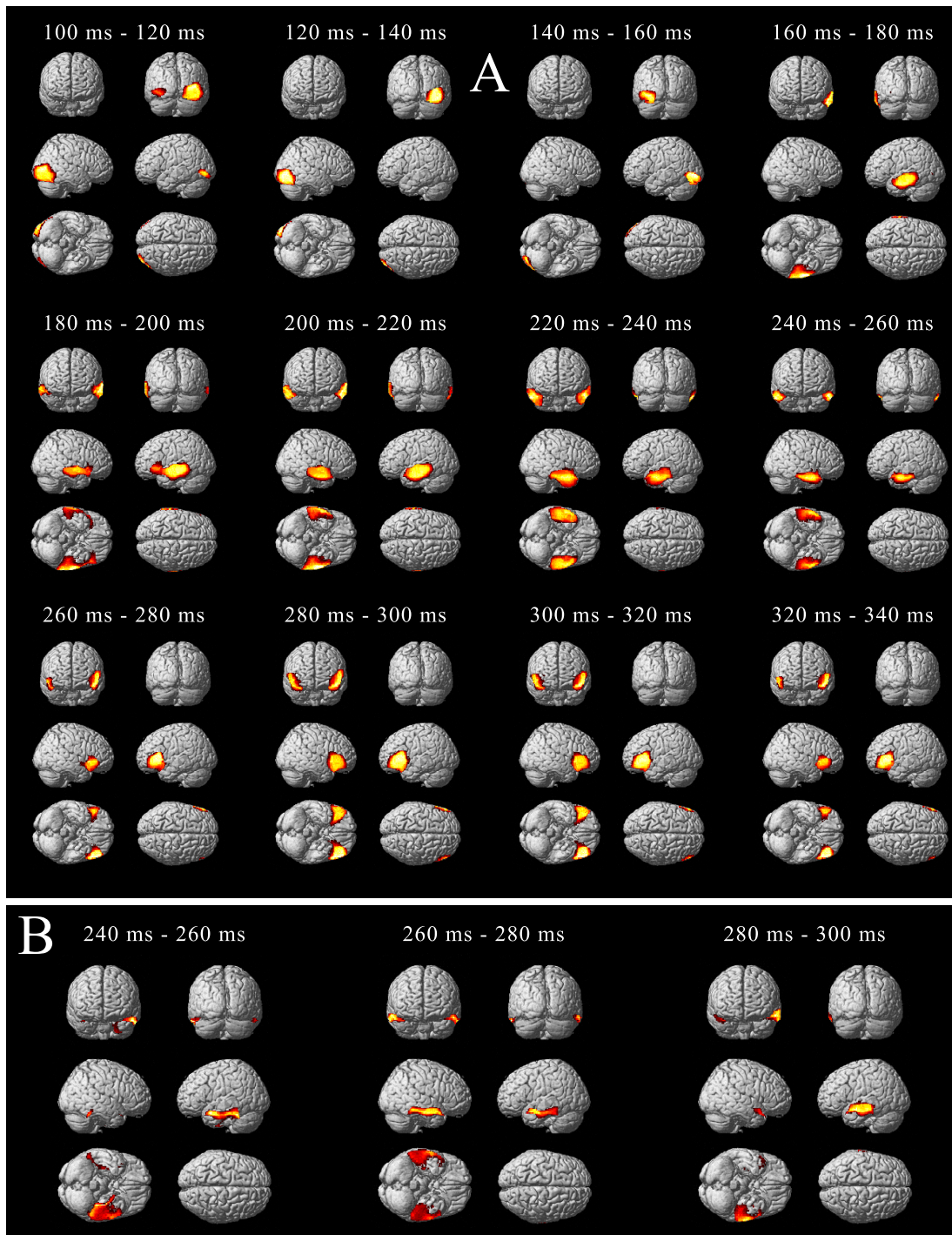


Figure 3. Source reconstruction averaged over 20 ms time windows from 100 ms to 340 ms. **A.** Paired t-test of cortical source energy of the common pathway for the phonological and semantic network ($p < 0.05$, FWE small volume correction). **B.** Paired t-test between semantic and phonological condition between 240 ms and 300 ms ($p < 0.05$, FWE small volume correction).

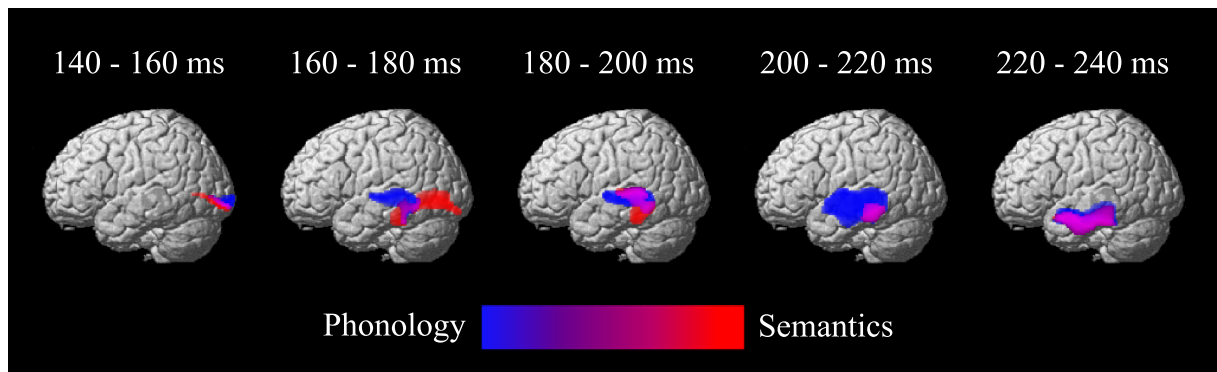


Figure 4. Source reconstruction averaged over 20 ms time windows of the phonological (blue) and semantic network (red) from 140 ms to 240 ms ($p < 0.05$, FWE small volume correction).

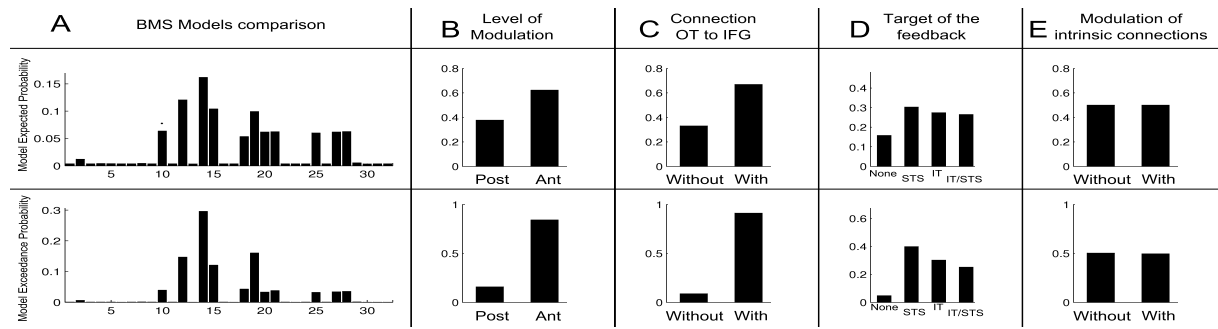


Figure 5. Bayesian model selection between the 32 models (column A) and between families of models: with early (post) or late (ant) level of modulation (column B); with or without a direct connection from OT to IFG (column C); without feedback from IFG, with a feedback on STS and with a feedback on IT or both (column D); with or without intrinsic modulation on all sources (column E). Models and families were compared with a random effect analysis.

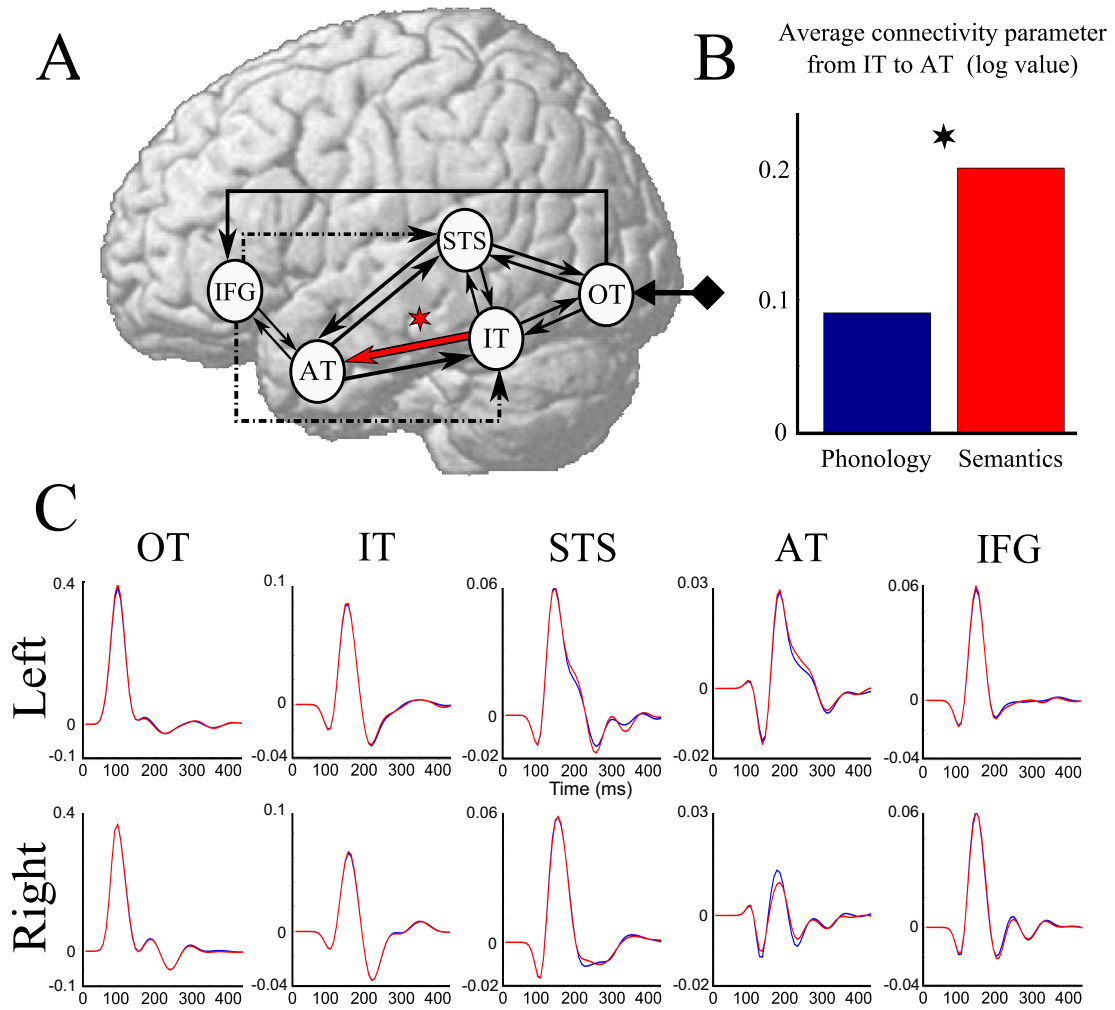


Figure 6. Winning model family composed of a direct connection from OT to IFG, a late level of modulation and a feedback from IFG either to STS or IT or both. The red arrow indicates higher connectivity for semantics than for phonology (* $p < 0.05$ Bonferroni corrected). Corresponding connectivity parameters obtained after BMA and averaged over subjects are shown on the right hand side and are significantly different between conditions. Group cortical time series of the same model family are shown at the bottom (blue: phonology; red: semantics).