



OPEN

Author Correction: In your phase: neural phase synchronisation underlies visual imagery of faces

Andrés Canales-Johnson , Renzo C. Lanfranco , Juan Pablo Morales, David Martínez-Pernía, Joaquín Valdés , Alejandro Ezquerro-Nassar, Álvaro Rivera-Rei, Agustín Ibanez, Srivas Chennu, Tristan A. Bekinschtein , David Huepe & Valdas Noreika

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-81336-y>, published online 27 January 2021

This Article contained an error in the Figure legends of Figure 3 and Figure 4. The legends of these Figures were inadvertently switched.

The legend of Figure 3:

“Gamma phase-synchrony between occipital and parietal electrodes. wPLI (30–60 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the gamma band (30–60 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of occipitoparietal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

now reads:

“Theta phase-synchrony between inter-hemispheric frontal electrode pairs. wPLI (1–10 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the theta band (5–7 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. Only interhemispheric frontofrontal pairs of channels were considered for the analysis (see Sect. 2.8 for details). wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of frontofrontal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

The legend of Figure 4:

“Theta phase-synchrony between inter-hemispheric frontal electrode pairs. wPLI (1–10 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the theta band (5–7 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. Only interhemispheric frontofrontal pairs of channels were considered for the analysis (see Sect. 2.8 for details). wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of frontofrontal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles

represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

now reads:

“Gamma phase-synchrony between occipital and parietal electrodes. wPLI (30–60 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the gamma band (30–60 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of occipitoparietal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

This error has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2021