

PRESS RELEASE

Time perception and sense of touch: a new connection

A SISSA team of investigators has reported a new theory for how we sense the passage of time as we process sensory stimuli. The study was published in *PLOS Computational Biology*



Trieste, 09Feb 2021

The percept of time relates to the sense of touch. A new SISSA study “*A sensory integration account for time perception*” published in *PLOS Computational Biology* uncovers this connection. “The challenge to neuroscience posed by the sense of time lies, first and foremost, in the fact there do not exist dedicated receptors – the passage of time is a sensory experience constructed without sensors,” notes Mathew Diamond, director of the Tactile Perception and Learning Lab. “One might imagine a precise clock in the brain, a sort of stopwatch that registers the start and stop and computes the elapsed time between those two instants. But decades of research have not found any brain mechanism resembling a stopwatch. We thought that understanding sensory systems might be the key to understanding sense of time.”

The lead author of the study, SISSA PhD student Alessandro Toso, explains how the team (including also Arash Fassihi, Luciano Paz and Francesca Pulecchi as co-authors) approached the problem: “We trained both humans and rats to

compare the durations of two tactile vibrations. The main clue leading to the new theory is that the perceived duration of a vibration increases not only in relation to actual elapsed time but also in relation to the intensity of the vibration. In other words, subjects (of both species) feel that a stronger vibration lasts longer.”

The team then proposed a model where the experience of the elapsed time accompanying a stimulus is generated when the neuronal representation of the stimulus itself is collected and summated by a downstream accumulator. This model would explain both characteristics of sense of time: a stimulus is judged as longer when it is in fact longer, but also when its higher intensity evokes a larger sensory response. They tested the plausibility of the model by simulating the time percept that would emerge through integration of the neuronal firing of real spike trains recorded from the sensory cortex of rats receiving the vibratory stimulus. The close match of the model’s prediction of perceived time to actual perceived time for the same stimuli supports the model. Now the research will continue with the identification and analysis of the accumulator.

“For many years, this research group has been interested in touch perception and memory.” Diamond says. “Following unexpected findings, our curiosity has led to a new research line, time perception. This brings us in synergy with Domenica Buetti, SISSA neuroscientist with an outstanding track record in time perception. We are looking forward to collaborating.”

USEFUL LINK

Full paper:
<https://urly.it/3b5yw>

IMAGE

Credits: chenspec da Pixabay

SISSA

Scuola Internazionale
Superiore di Studi Avanzati
Via Bonomea 265, Trieste
W www.sissa.it

Facebook, Twitter
[@SISSASchool](https://www.facebook.com/SISSASchool)

CONTACTS

Marina D’Alessandro
→ mdalessa@sissa.it
M +39 3492885935

Alessandro Tavecchio
→ atavecch@sissa.it
M +39 349 2885935