

Neuroimaging/neurophysiological methods

fMRI: functional magnetic resonance imaging

-a neuroimaging technique that measures slow changes in blood flow in the brain related to neural activity. Very high spatial precision, slow timing information

PET: positron emission tomography

-a neuroimaging technique that measures very slow energy consumption in the brain related to neural activity. High spatial precision, very slow timing information

MEG: magnetoencephalography

-a neurophysiological technique that measures fast changes in magnetic waves reflecting electrical neural activity. Very high temporal precision, moderate spatial precision

ECoG: electrocorticography

-a neurophysiological technique where electrodes are placed directly on the brain, typically during surgery for epilepsy. Very high temporal precision, very high spatial precision, but limited to cortical surface, often on a small part of one hemisphere

Neuroanatomy

AG/TPJ: angular gyrus/temporo-parietal junction (part of inferior parietal lobule)

Broca's area: IFGoper and IFGtri combined, some scientists include IFGorb

FG: fusiform gyrus

Fissure: a particularly large/deep sulcus

Gyrus: a fold or ridge of the cortex

IFG: inferior frontal gyrus

IFGoper: pars opercularis

IFGtri: pars triangularis

IFGorb: pars orbitalis

ITG: inferior temporal gyrus

ITS: inferior temporal sulcus

MFG: middle frontal gyrus

MTG: middle temporal gyrus

MT/V5: middle temporal visual area

pSTS-bio: posterior superior temporal sulcus, biological motion area

SMG: supramarginal gyrus (part of inferior parietal lobule)

Sulcus: a groove or furrow of the cortex

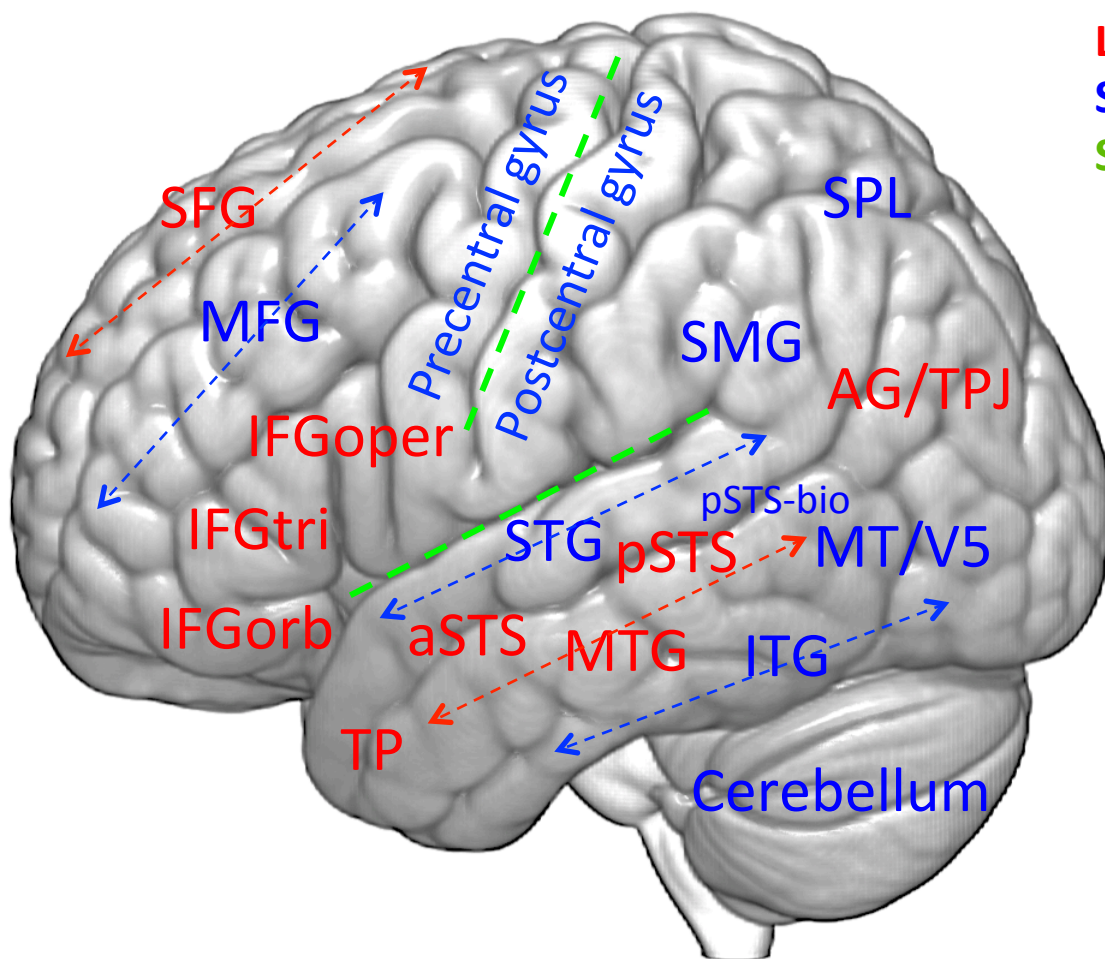
STG: superior temporal gyrus

STS: superior temporal sulcus

SFG: superior frontal gyrus

TP: temporal pole

Wernicke's area: somewhat obsolete anatomical term referring to somewhere in the posterior temporal and/or parietal lobe



Language-related
Sensory-motor
Sylvian fissure/Central sulcus

