

Representational Similarity Analysis

Using MNE-RSA

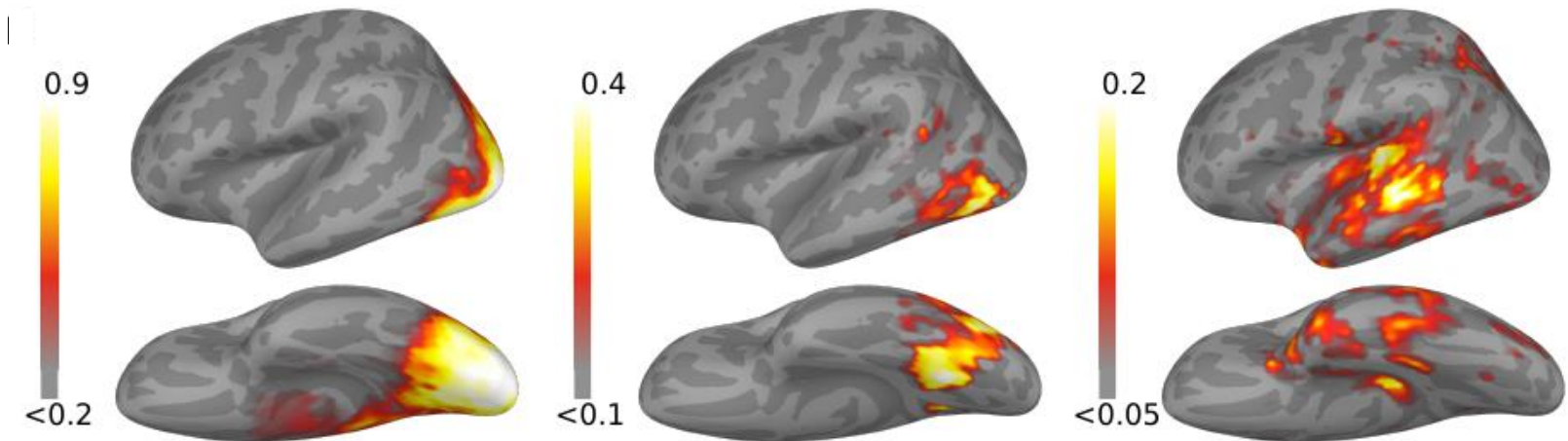


Marijn van Vliet

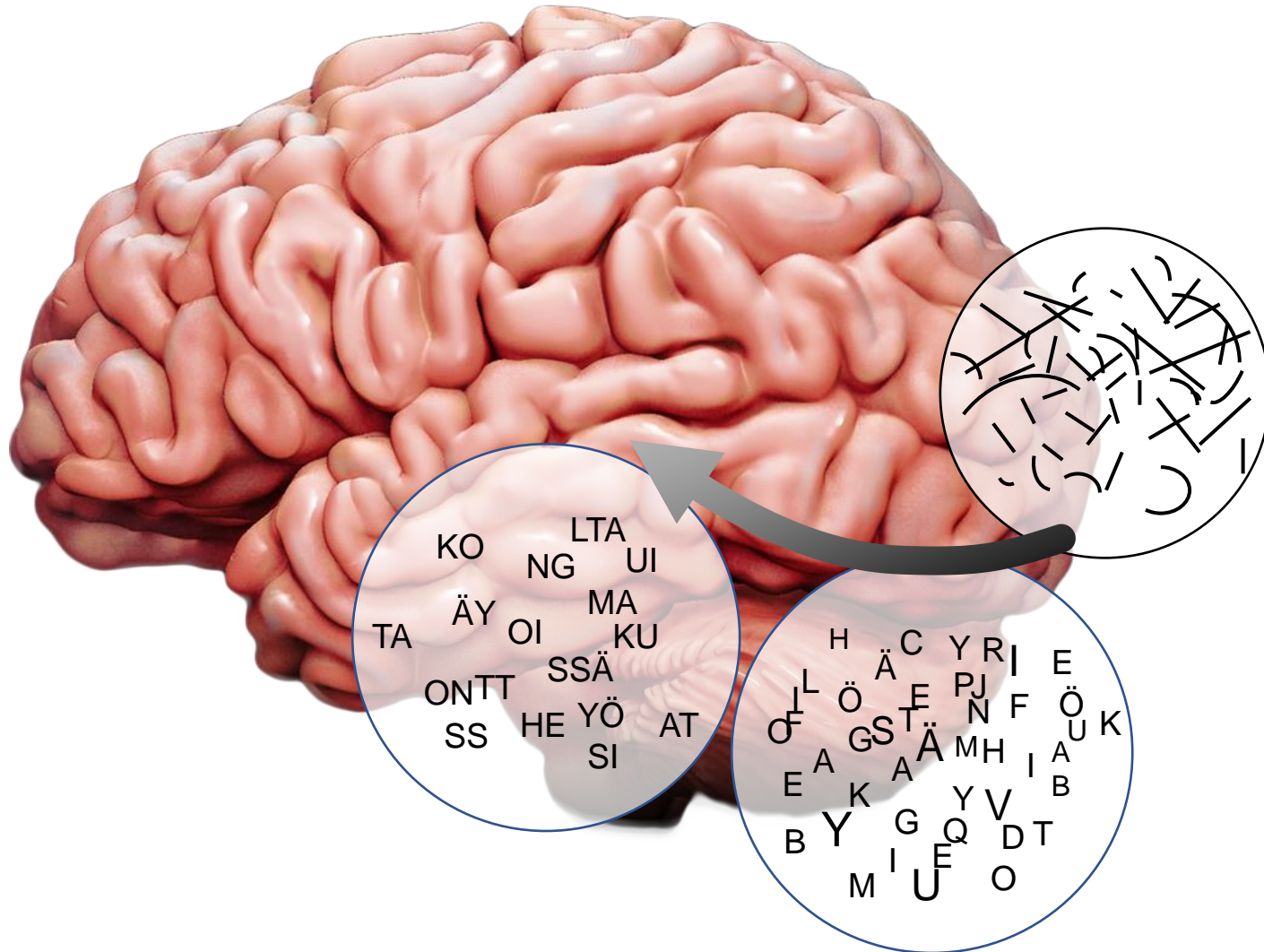
Program for this afternoon

1. **Lecture on RSA (30 mins)**
2. Hands-on RSA exercise (45 mins)
3. RSA wrap-up, Q&A (15 mins)
4. Break (20 mins)
5. Lecture on statistics (30 mins)
6. Hands-on statistics exercise (45 mins)
7. Statistics wrap-up, Q&A (15 mins)

Instead of activations...

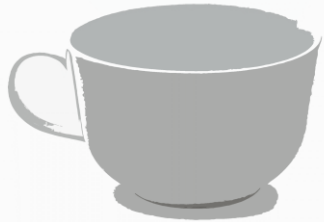


...think in terms of representations



“representation” is a very vague concept

shape



photograph



pixel values

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
0	0	1	0	2	2	3	3
0	0	0	2	2	3	3	4

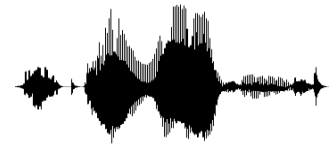
word identity

/CUP/

semantic features

- ✓ is round
- ✓ holds liquid
- ✗ is alive
- ✗ is expensive

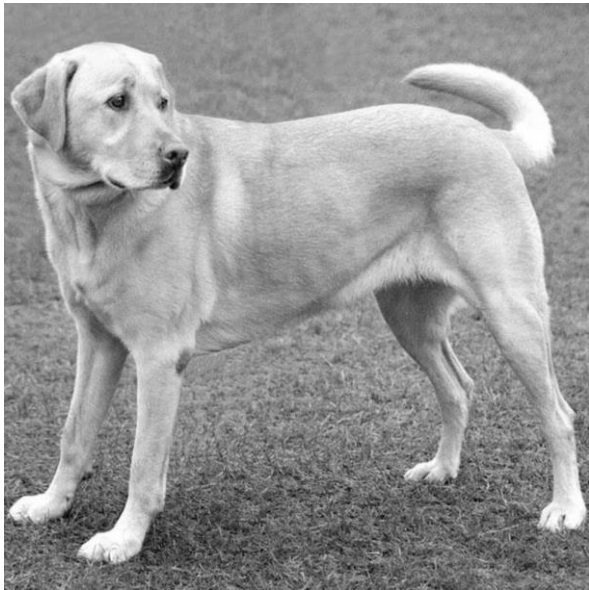
speech waveform



so how to formalize it?

Representations are defined through distances

“pixel” representation

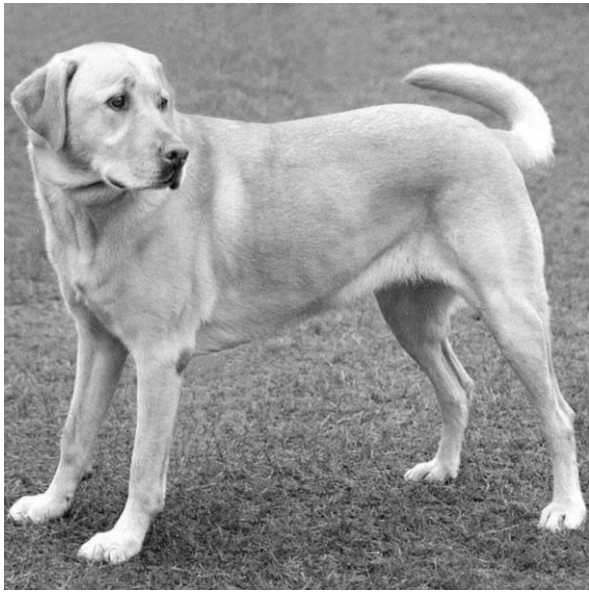


\neq



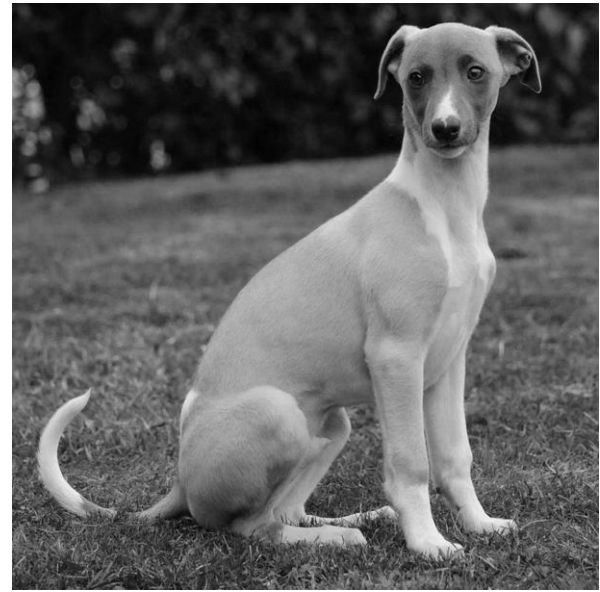
Representations are defined through distances

semantic representation















“dog”

=















“dog”













Representations are defined through distances

						
	0	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	1
	1	1	0	1	1	1
	1	1	1	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1	1	0













Representations are defined through distances

						
	0	0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1	0	0
	1	1	1	1	0	0

Representations are defined through distances

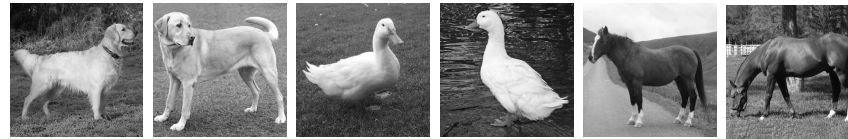
						
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0













Representations are defined through distances

						
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0

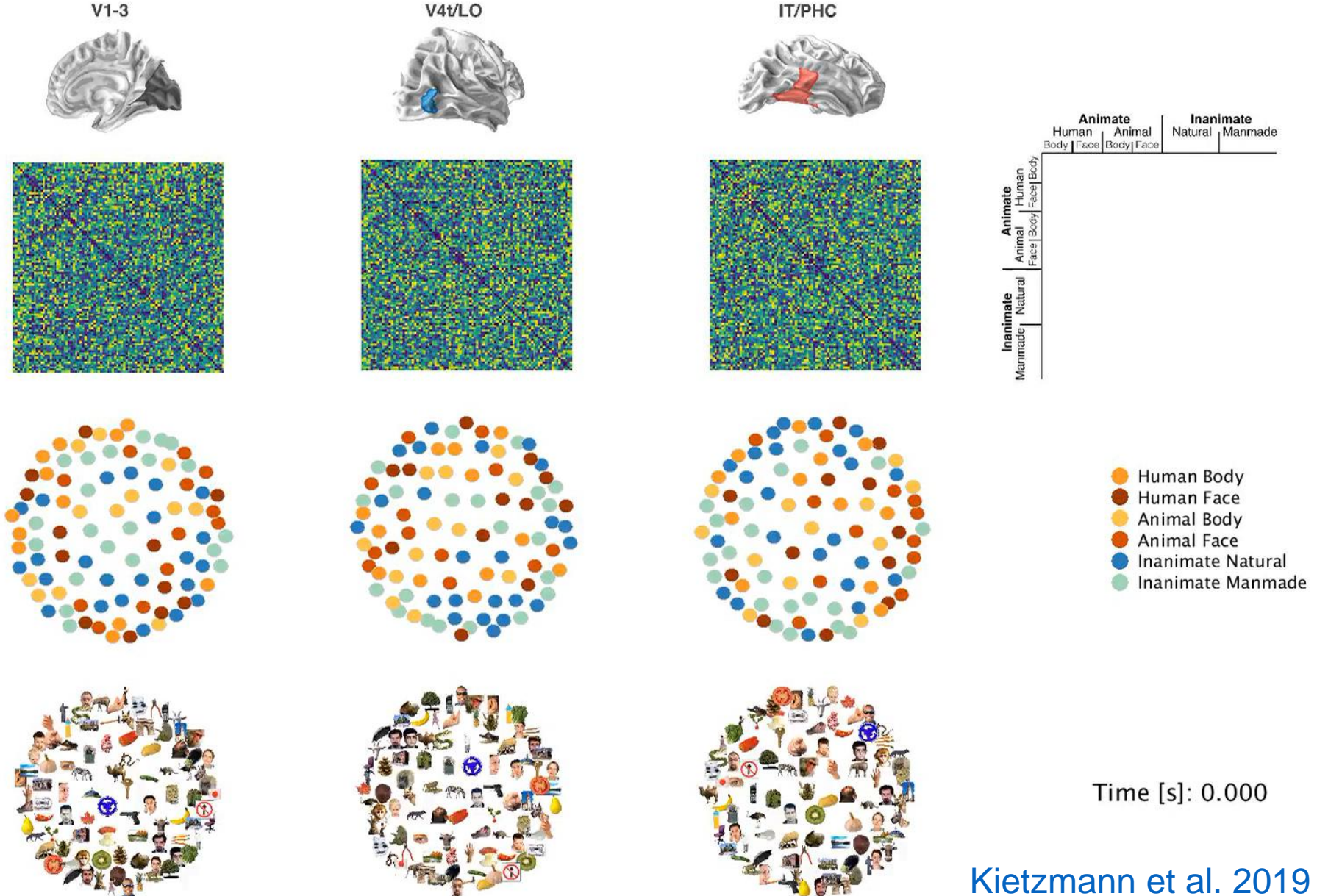
Representational
Dissimilarity
Matrix

RDM based on MEG data



		0	.1	.7	.8	.5	.4
		.1	0	.9	.6	.3	.6
		.7	.9	0	.2	.8	.7
		.8	.6	.2	0	.7	.9
		.5	.3	.8	.7	0	.1
		.4	.6	.7	.9	.1	0

MDS on RDMs obtained from MEG

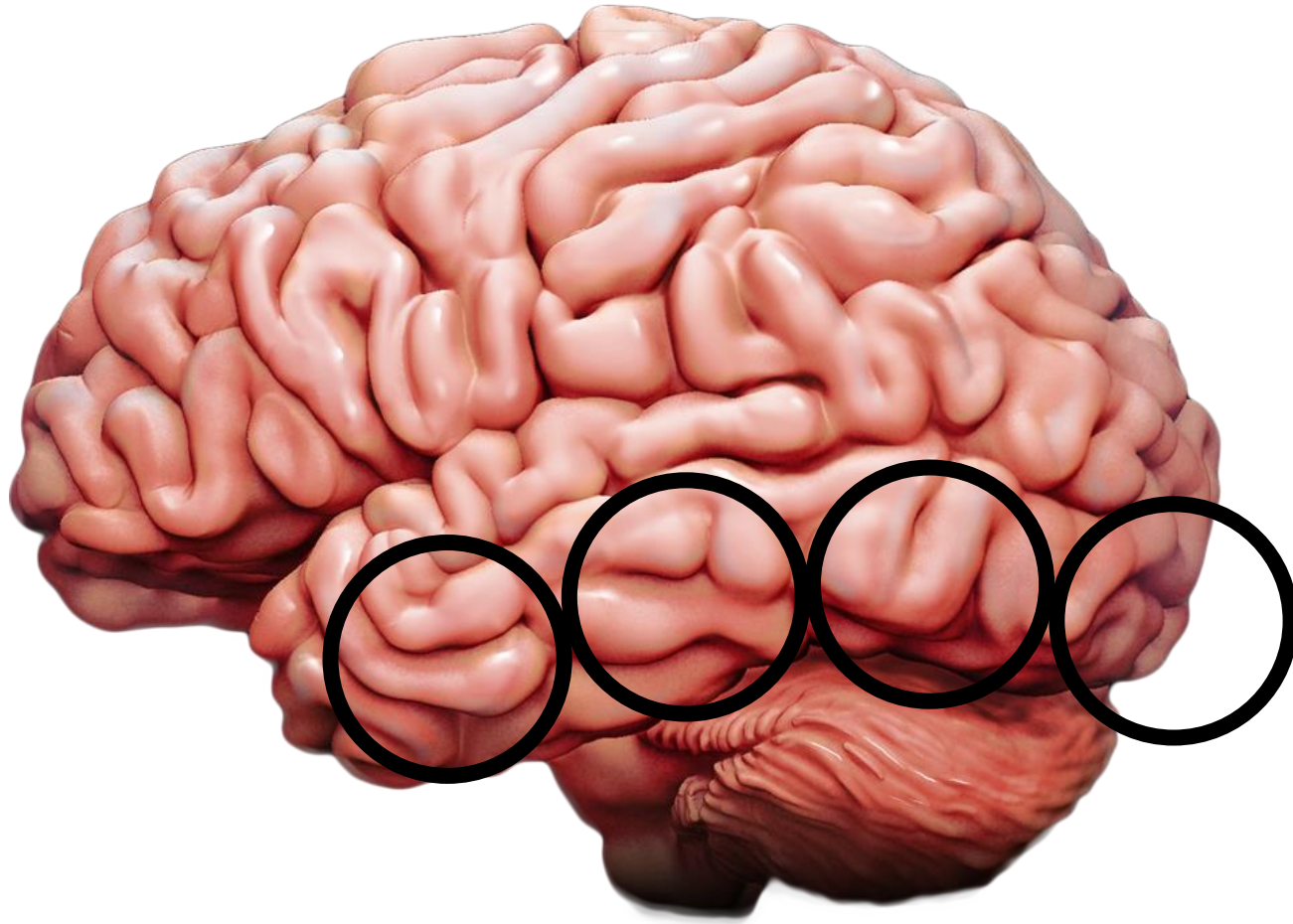


RSA is distance between RDMs













= metric for similarity of two representations

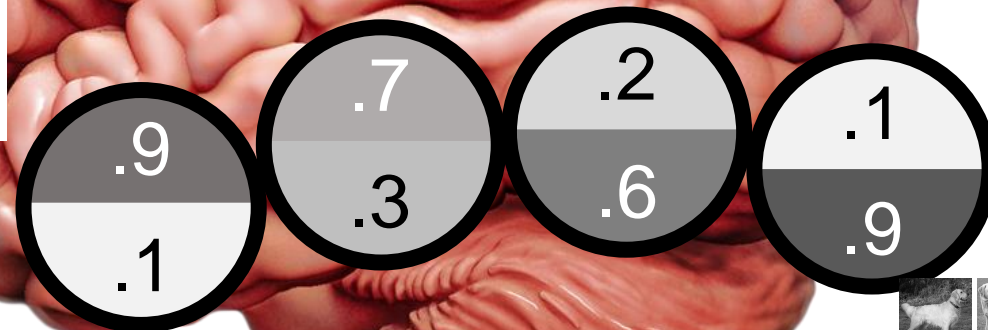














RSA across the cortex



RSA across the cortex

						
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	0	0	1	1	.5	.5
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0
	.5	.5	1	1	0	0



						
	0	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	1
	1	1	0	1	1	1
	1	1	1	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1	1	0

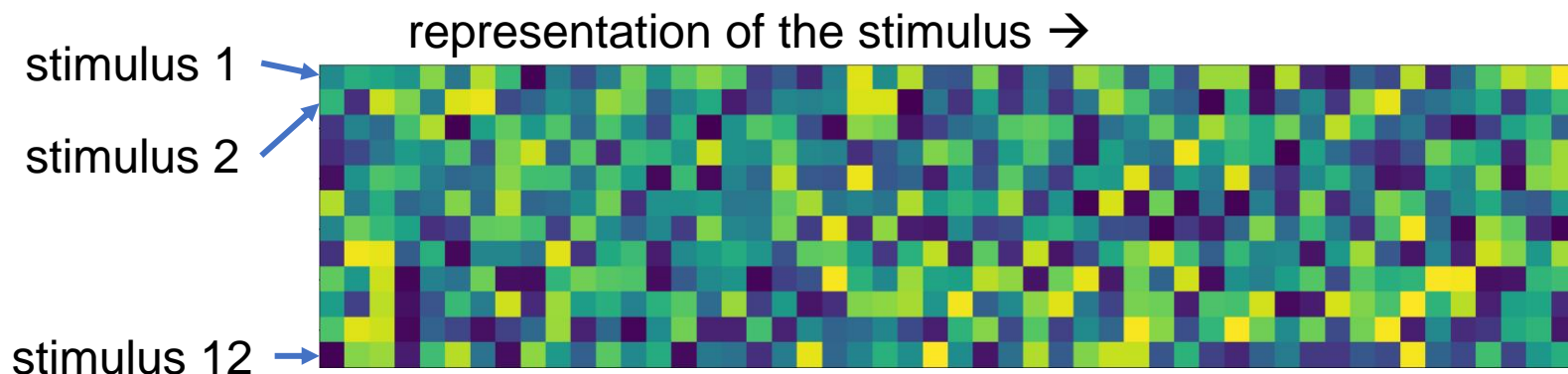
Most important ingredient:

The model RDM

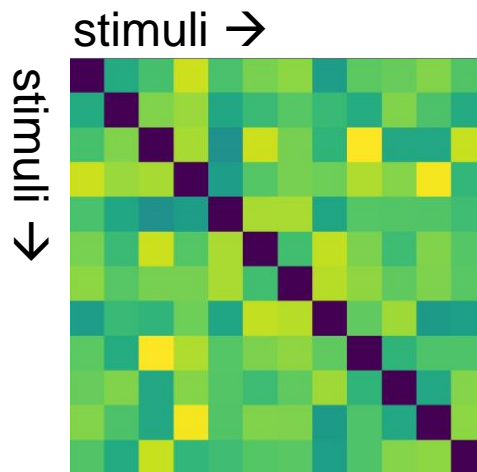
your hypothesis of representations in the brain

How to compute an RDM?

1. Start with a matrix, where each row represents a stimulus in some way:

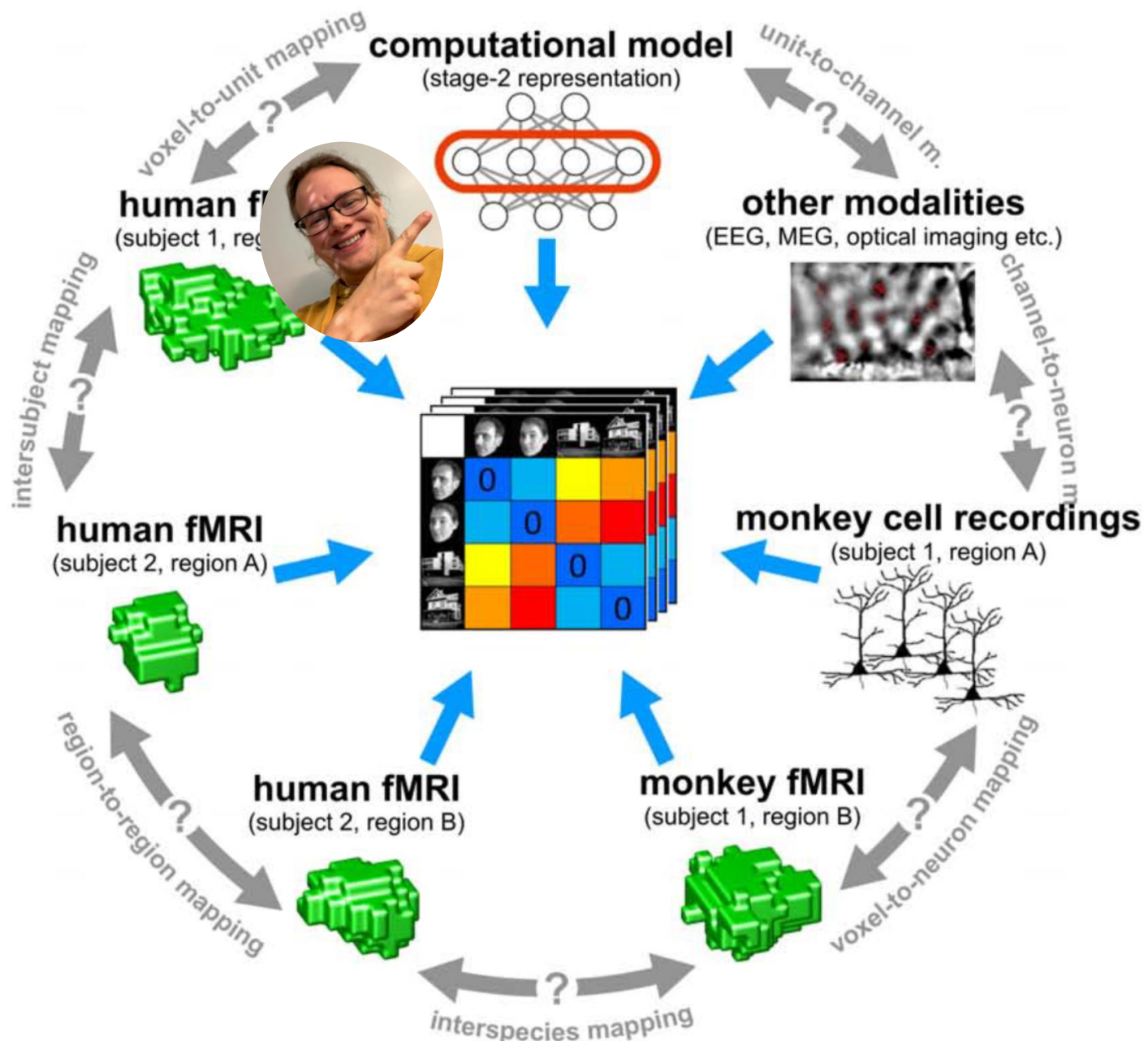


2. Compute all-to-all distances between the rows of the matrix.
Use a metric like correlation, Euclidean distance, whatever you want.

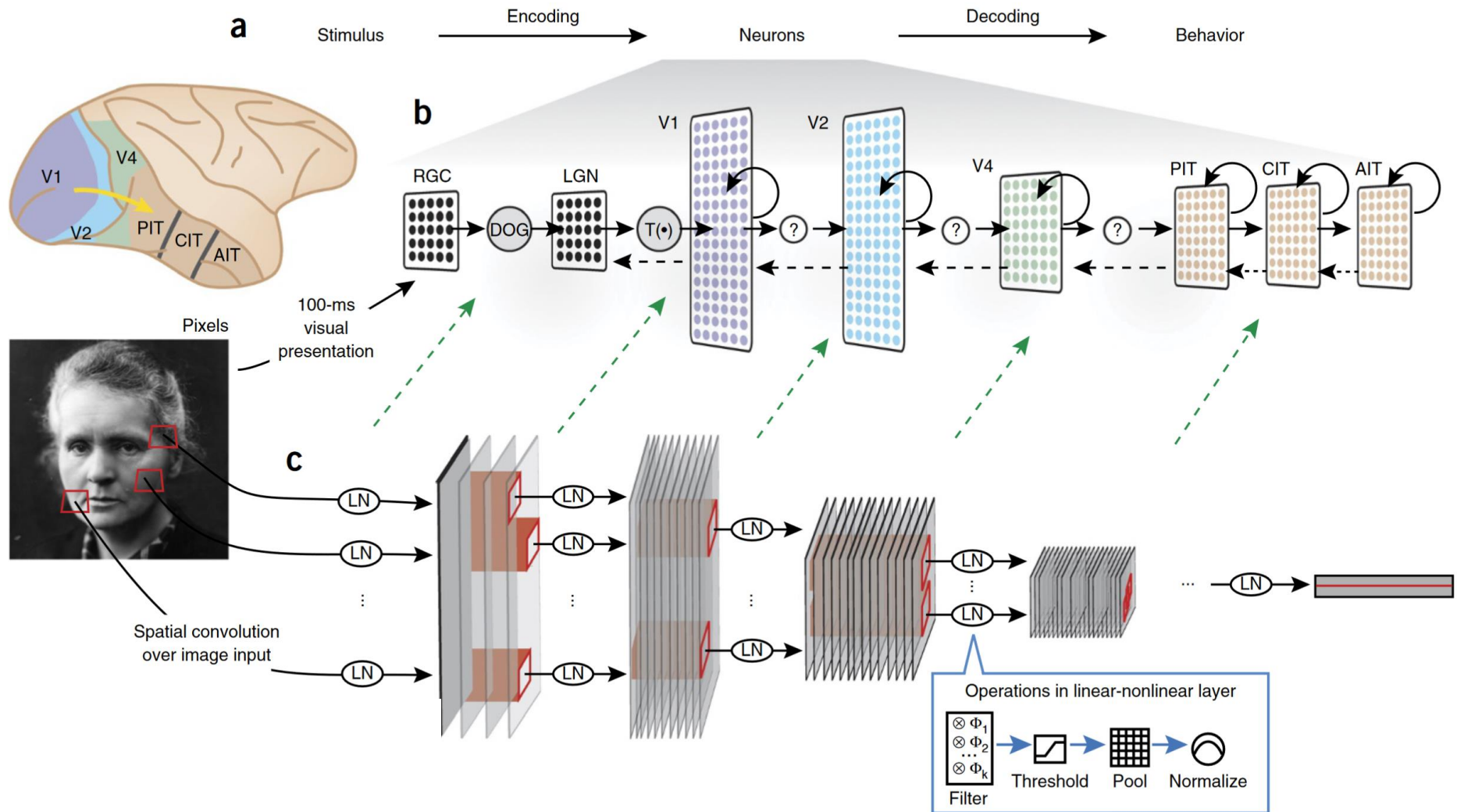


Properties of RDMs

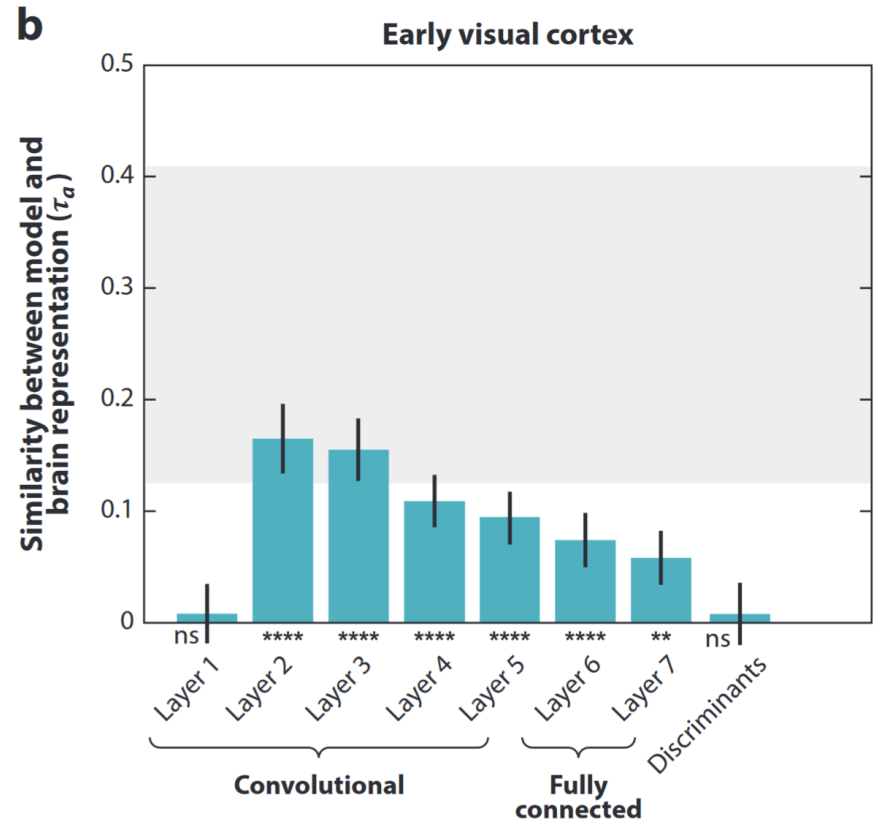
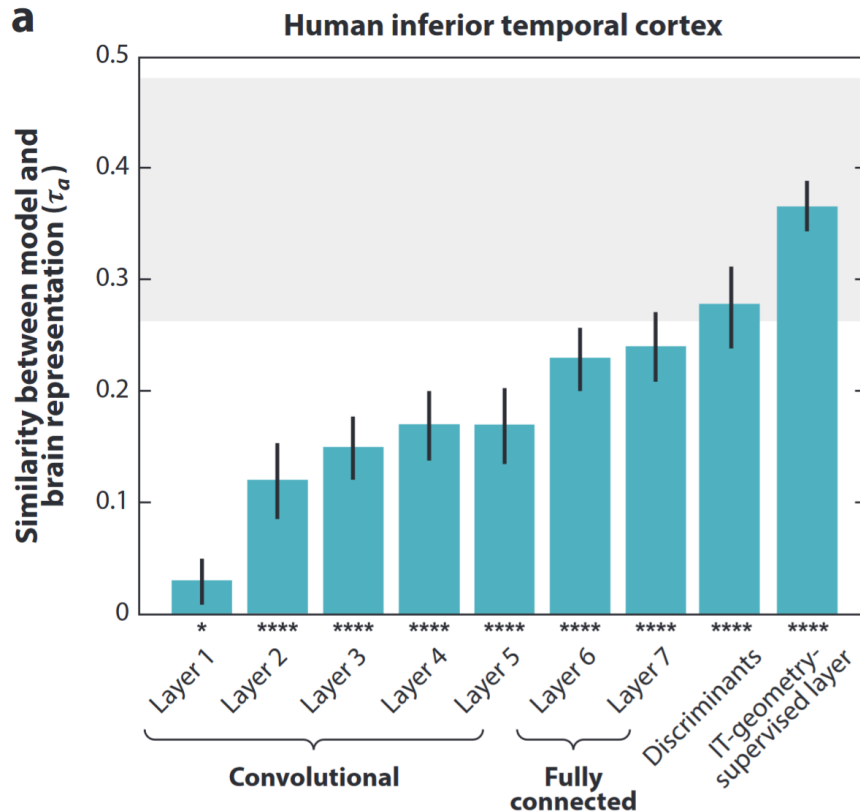
- Records **d**issimilarity ($1 - \text{similarity}$) to be analogous to distance.
 - 0 = identical representations
 - 1 = completely different representations
- Is a signature of the **p**opulation **c**ode
 - Which stimulus “directions” are emphasized/de-emphasized?
 - Bit similar to “tuning” of cells
- The dimensions of RDMs are (stimuli \times stimuli)
 - can be **directly compared** regardless of creation method



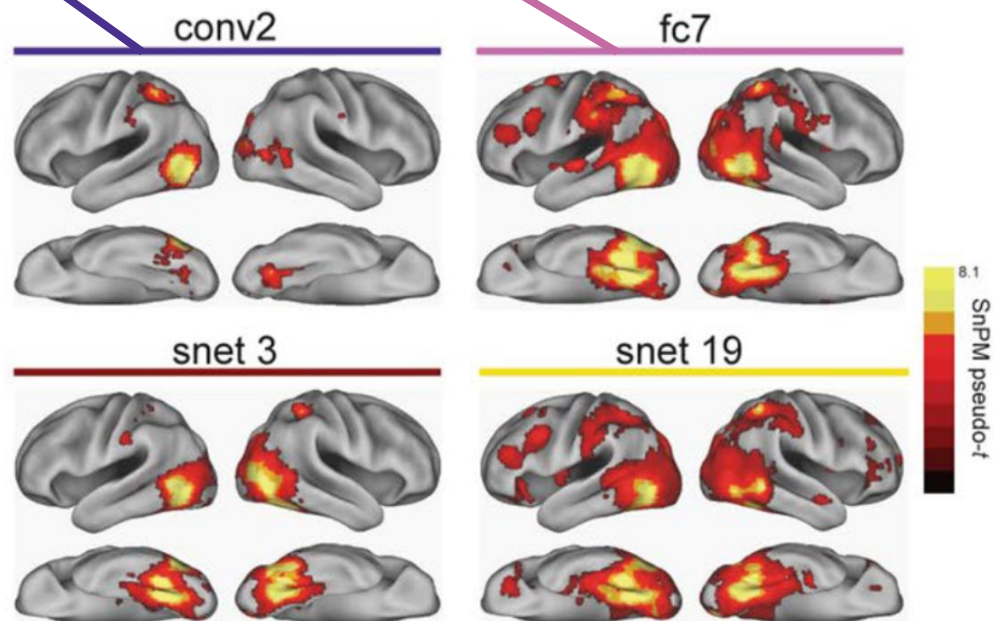
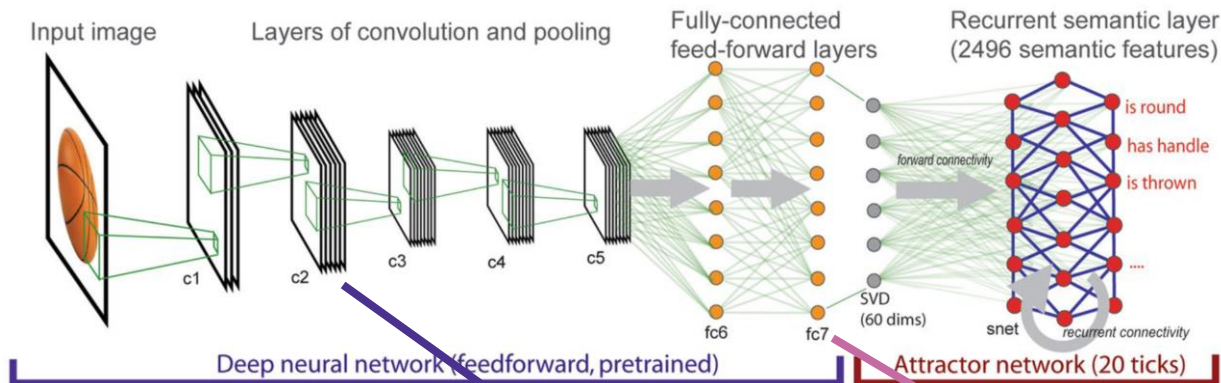
Comparing models to brain activity



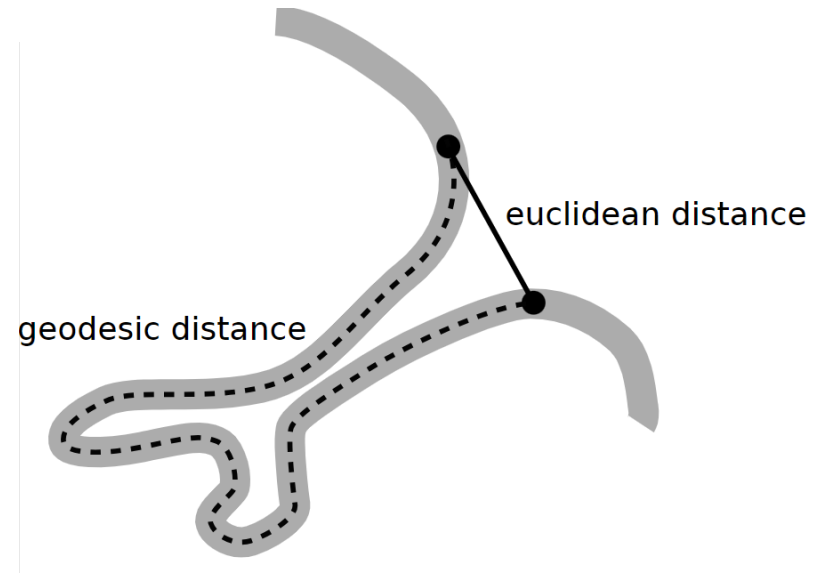
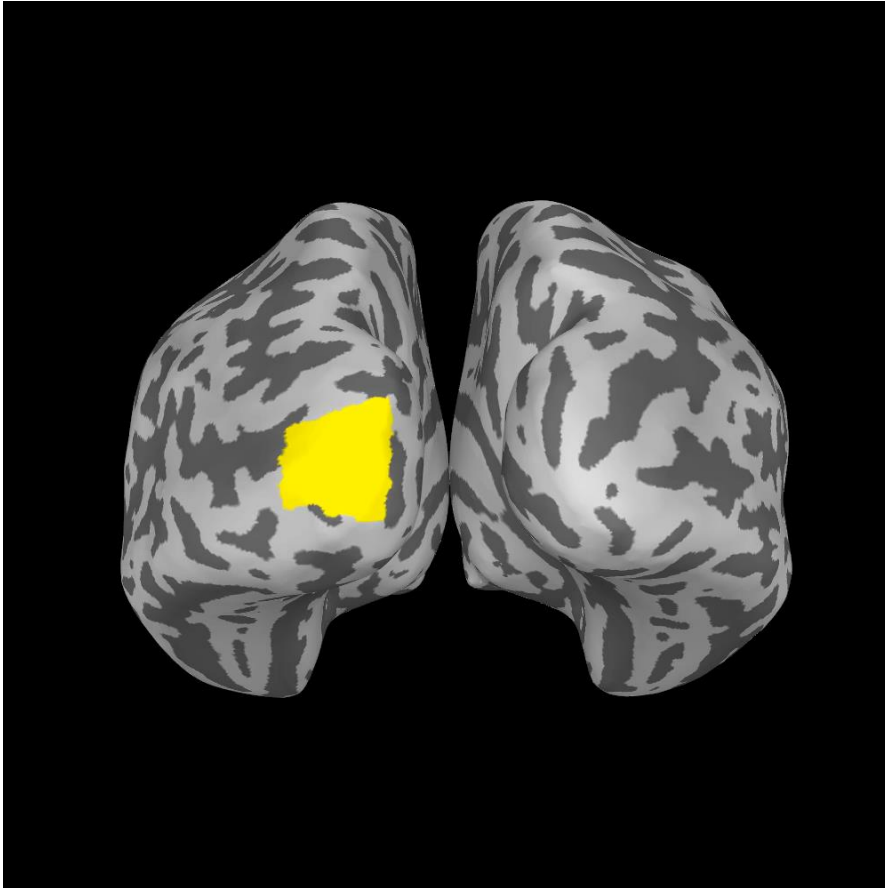
RSA between model and fMRI



RSA between model and fMRI



Searchlight

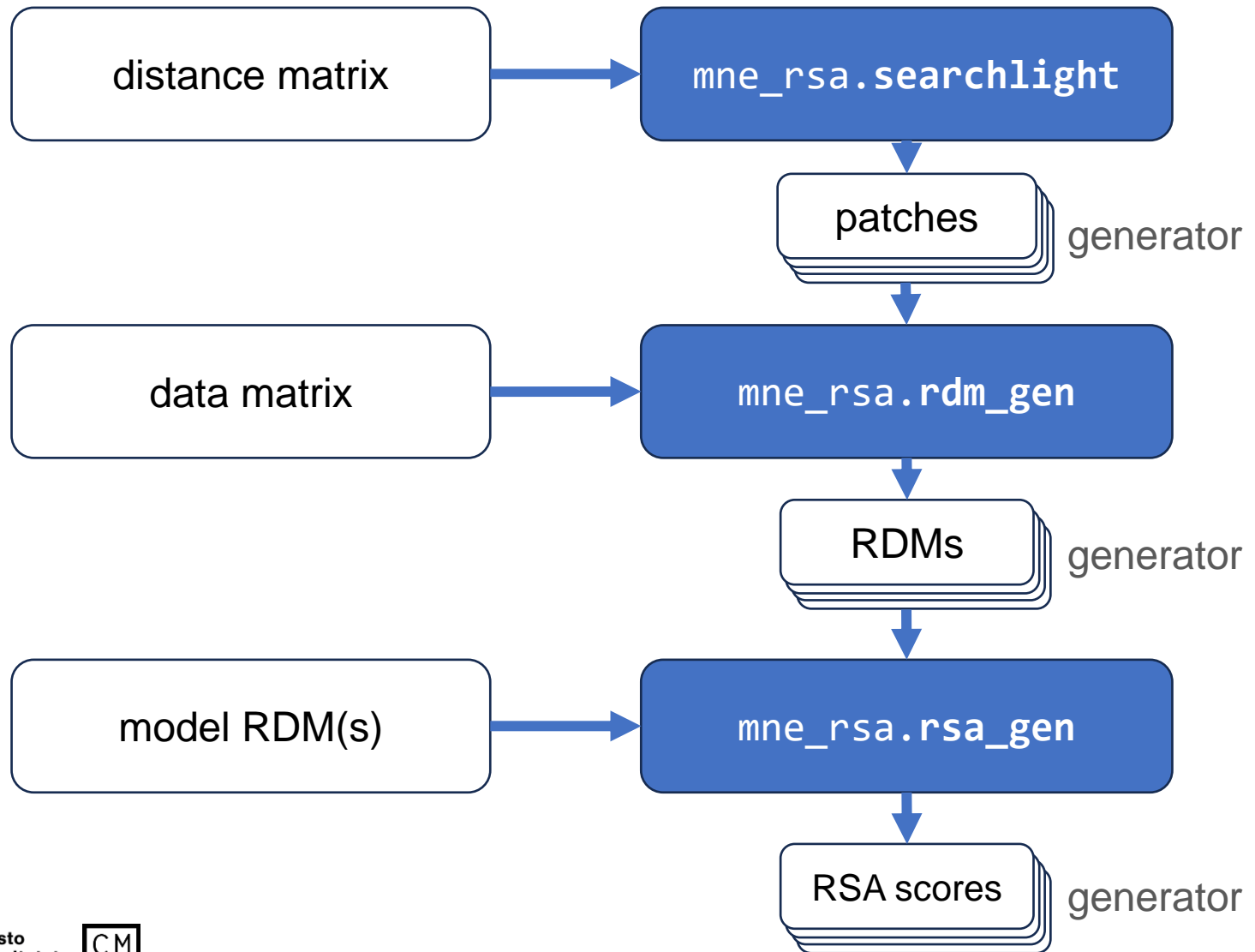


Reason MNE-RSA exists

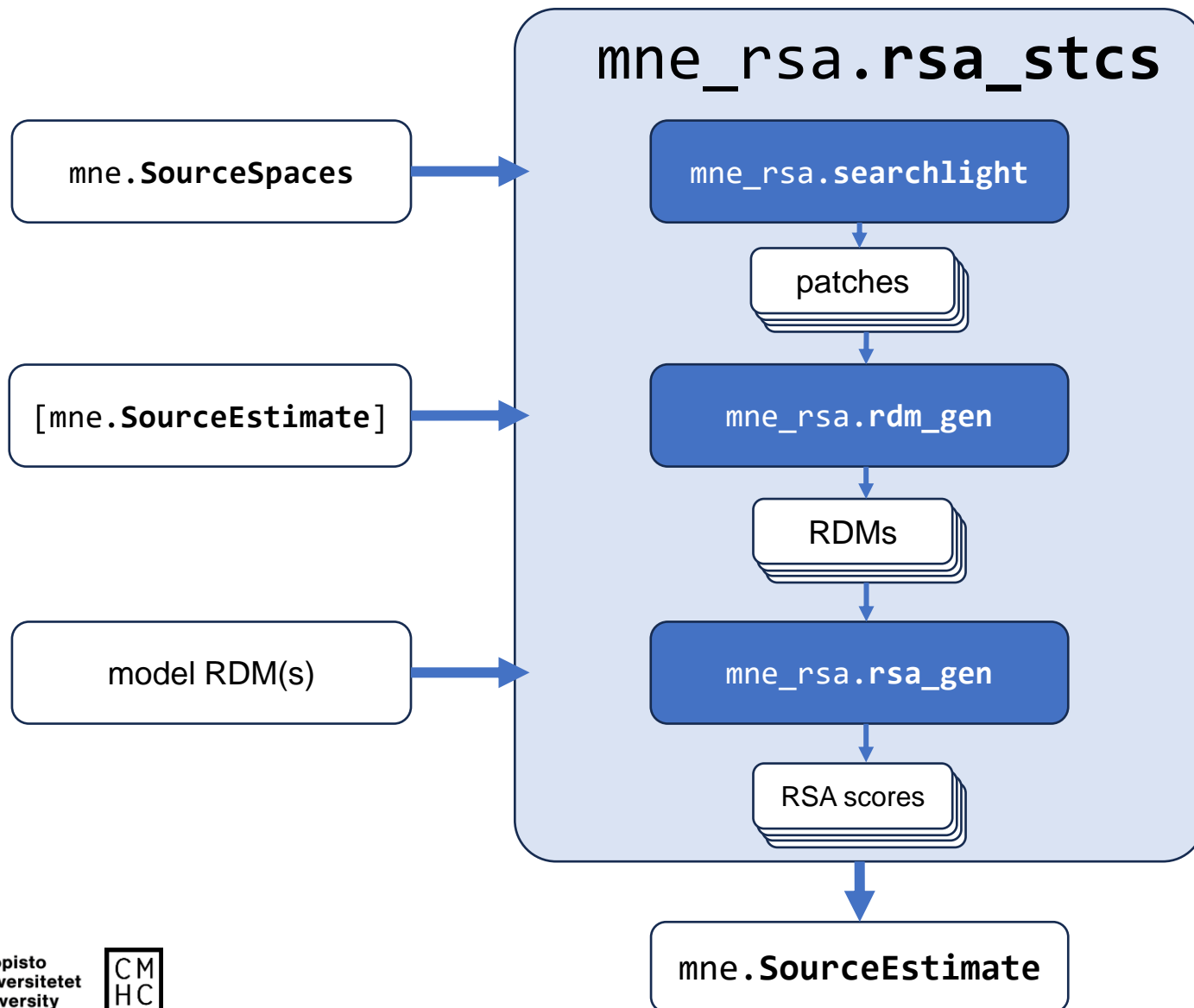
- Because we needed to do RSA for a project
- Official RSA toolbox used to be MATLAB only
 - New version just dropped in Python
 - Low-level API operating on NumPy arrays
- **Convenient API**
 - for computing searchlight patches
 - for operating on MNE-Python datatypes
 - Easy parallelization (`n_jobs > 1`)
 - Easy access to “advanced” things:
 - whitening, cross-validation, partial correlations, etc.



MNE-RSA pipeline



MNE-RSA using MNE-Python objects



Time to get to work!

In the repository:

`rsa/index.ipynb`

make sure mne-rsa version **0.9** is installed!