NEURAL DATA ANALYSIS

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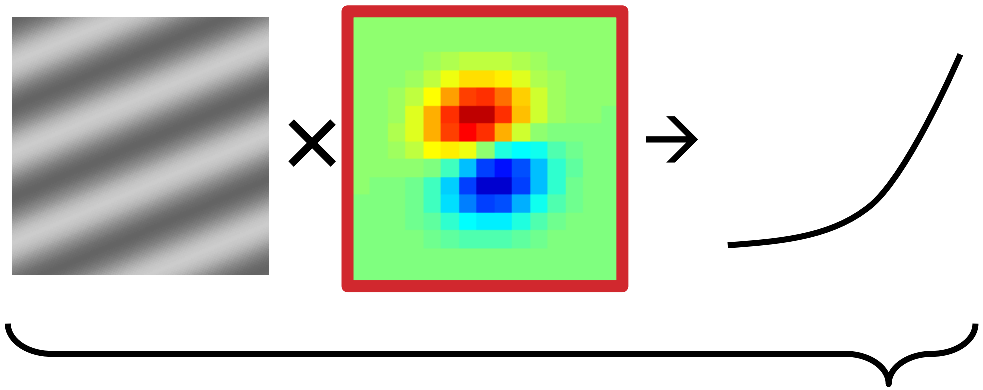
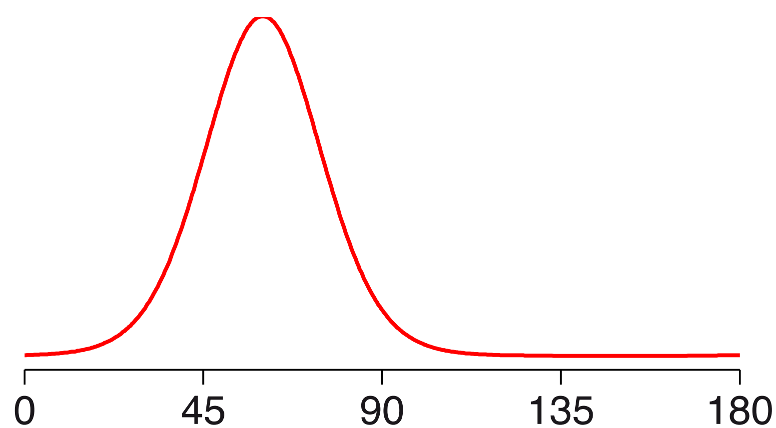
COMPUTATIONAL VISION AND NEUROSCIENCE GROUP

RECEPTIVE FIELDS

WHAT MAKES A NEURON FIRE? WHERE?

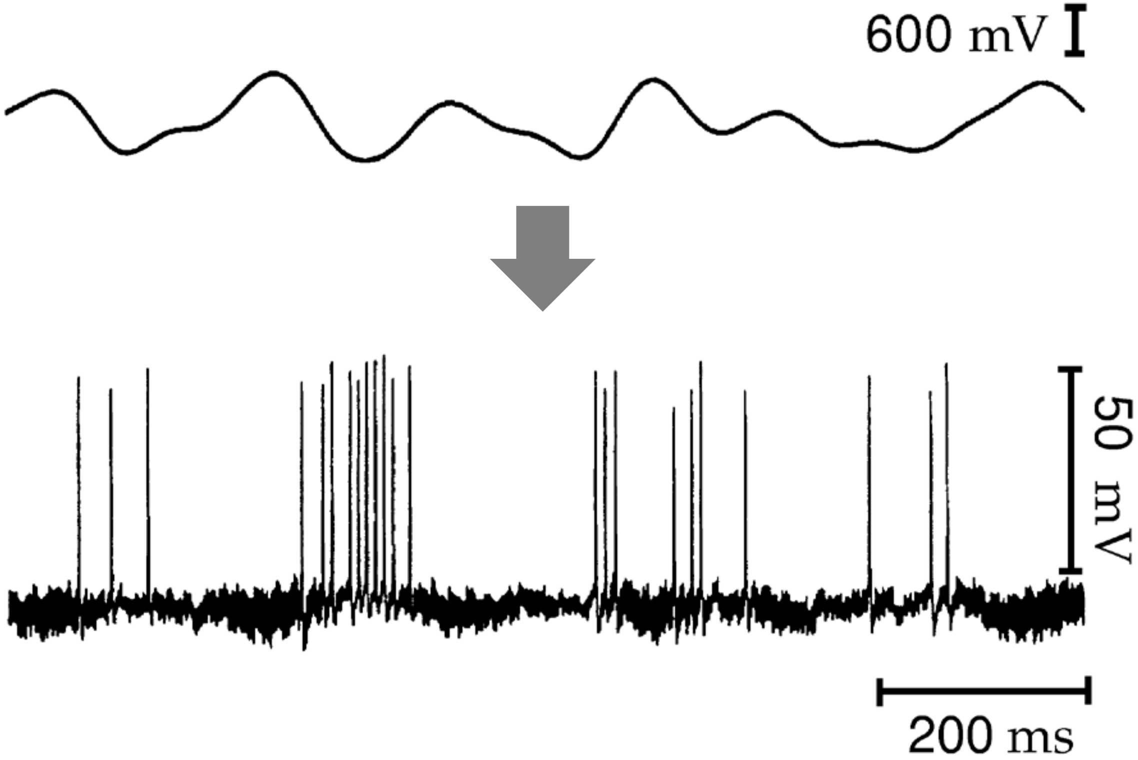


$$f(\theta) = \exp[\alpha + \kappa(\cos(2(\theta - \phi)) - 1)]$$

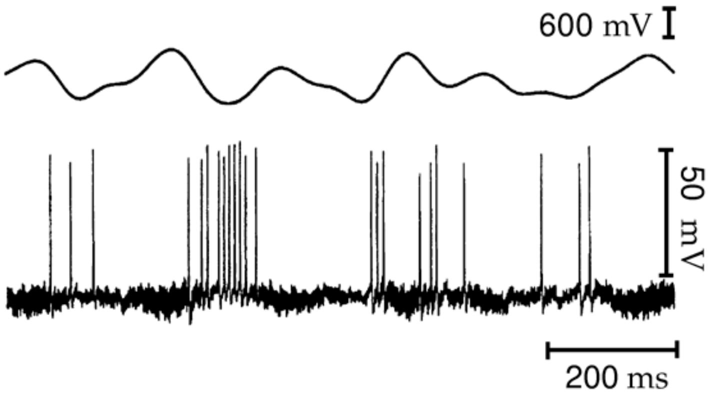


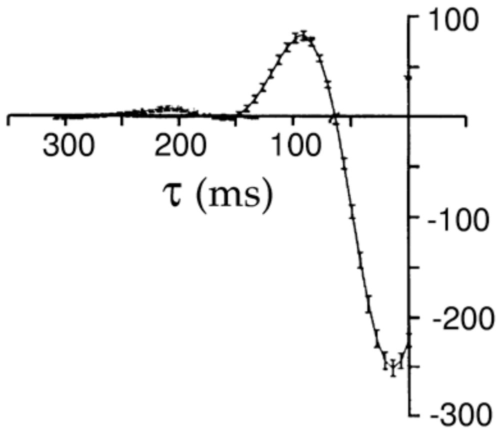
WHAT MAKES A NEURON FIRE <u>WHEN</u>?

Example: weakly electric fish electrosensory lateral-line lobe



LINEAR MODEL





D

$$r_{est}(t) = \int_0^{\infty} D(\tau)\, s(t-\tau)\, d\tau$$

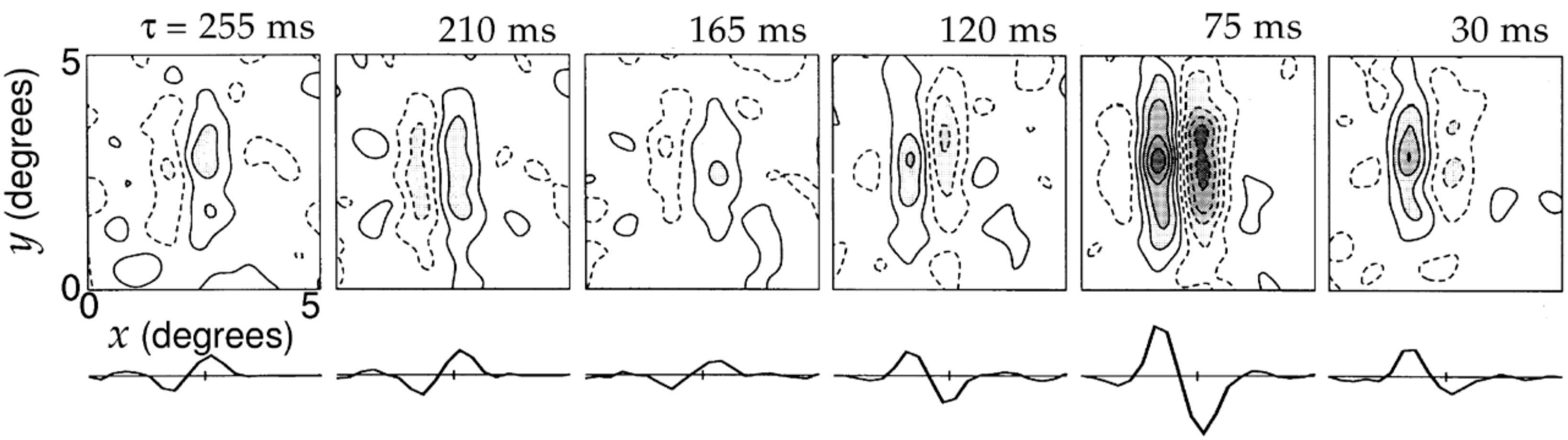
Receptive field kernel

Stimulus

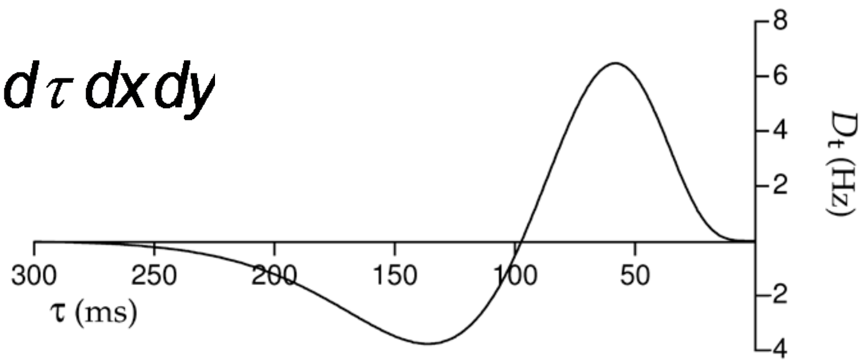
WIENER/VOLTERRA EXPANSION

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{est}(t) = r_0 &+ \int D(\tau)s(t-\tau)\,d\tau \\
&+ \int D(\tau_1,\tau_2)s(t-\tau_1)s(t-\tau_2)\,d\tau_1\,d\tau_2 \\
&+ \int D(\tau_1,\tau_2,\tau_3)s(t-\tau_1)s(t-\tau_2)s(t-\tau_3)\,d\tau_1\,d\tau_2\,d\tau_3 \\
&+ \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

V1 SIMPLE CELL

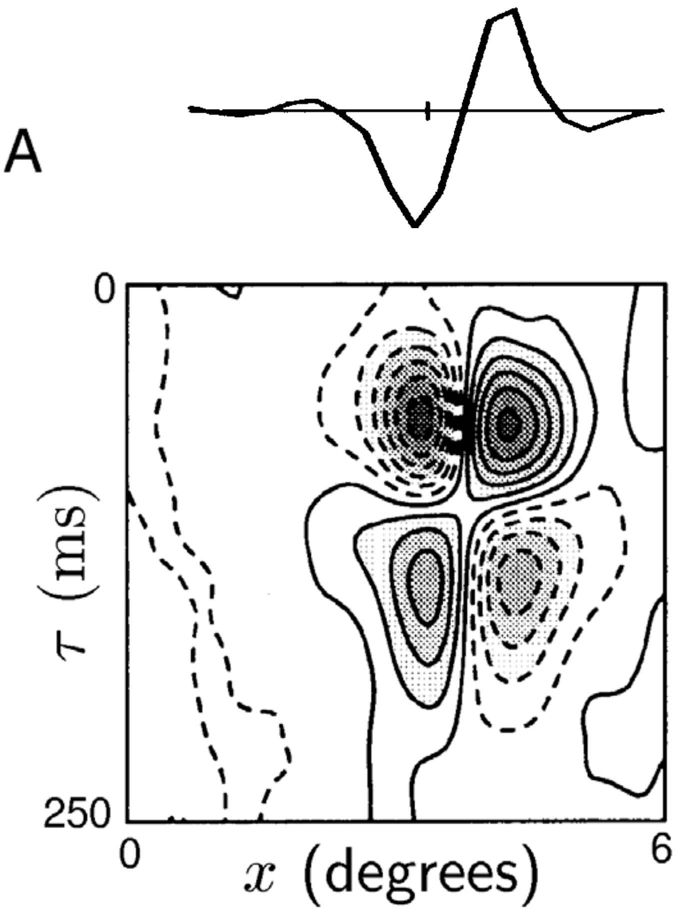


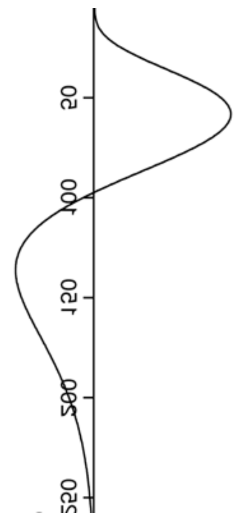
$$r_{est}(t) = \int D(x, y, \tau) s(x, y, t-\tau)\, d\tau\, dx\, dy$$



Dayan & Abbott, 2001

SPACE-TIME SEPARABLE RECEPTIVE FIELD





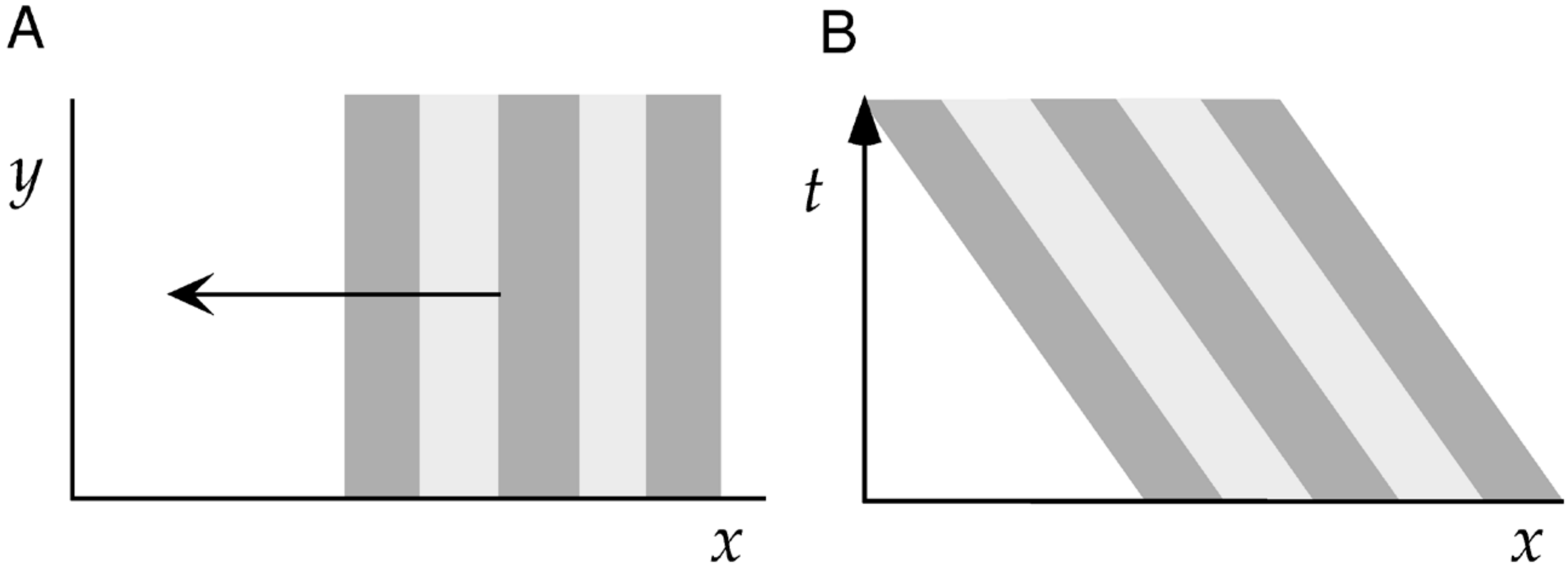
Spatial kernel

$$D(x,y,\tau) = D_s(x,y)D_t(\tau)$$

Temporal kernel

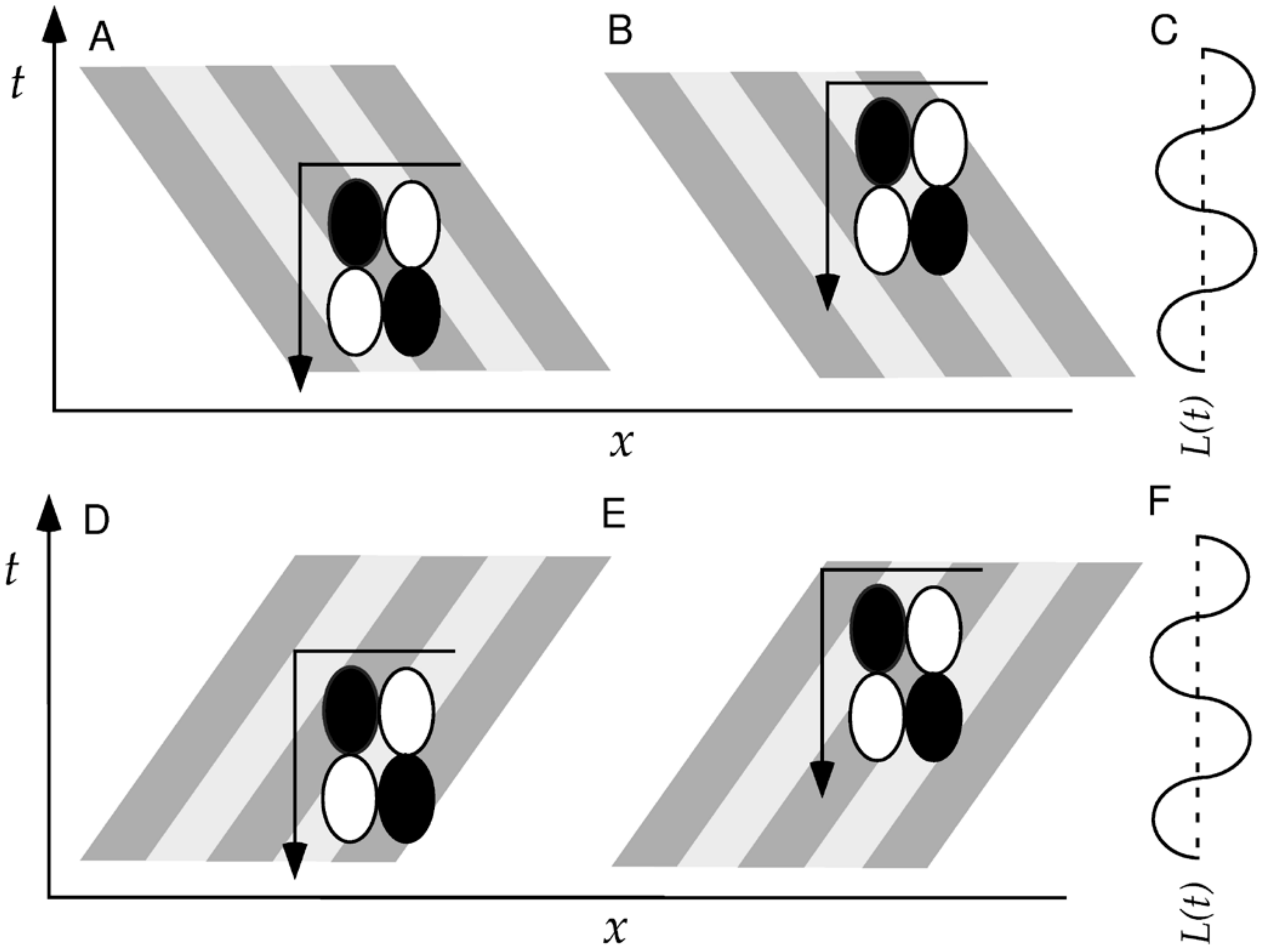
Dayan & Abbott, 2001

MOVING GRATING IN SPACE-TIME DIAGRAM



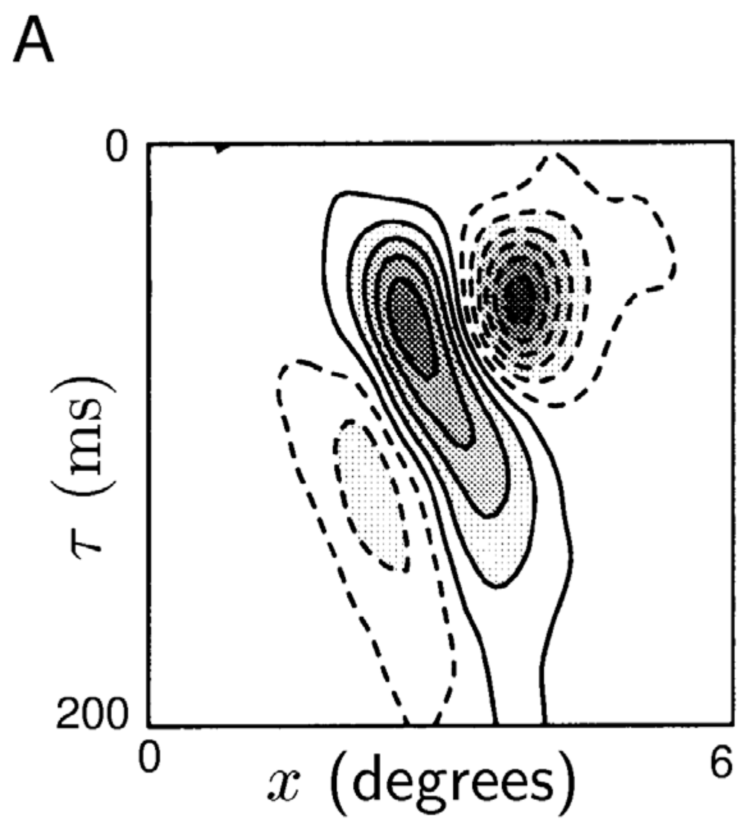
Dayan & Abbott, 2001

SPACE-TIME SEPARABLE RESPONSE



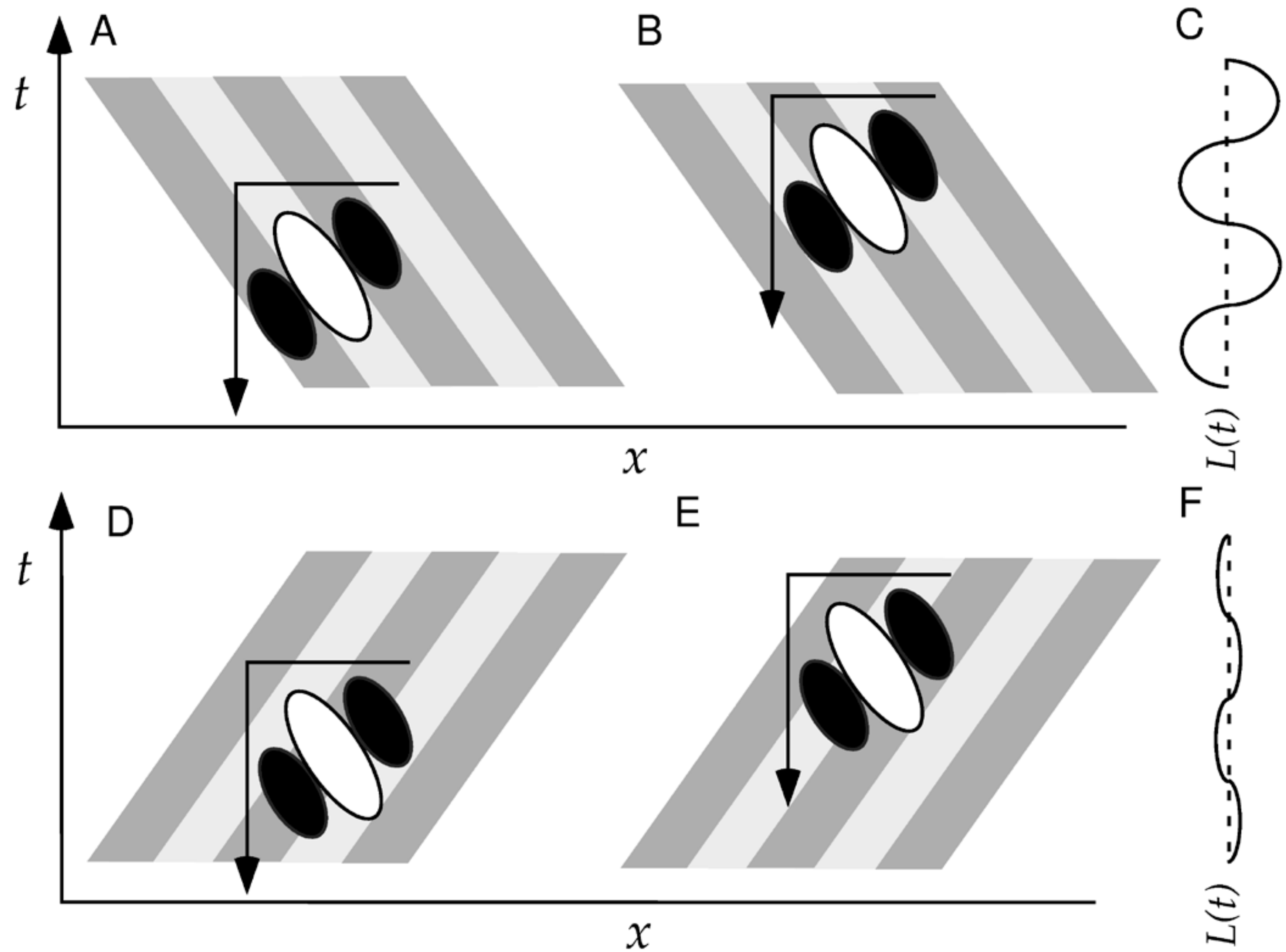
Dayan & Abbott, 2001

NON-SEPARABLE: DIRECTION SELECTIVITY



Dayan & Abbott, 2001

NON-SEPARABLE RESPONSE

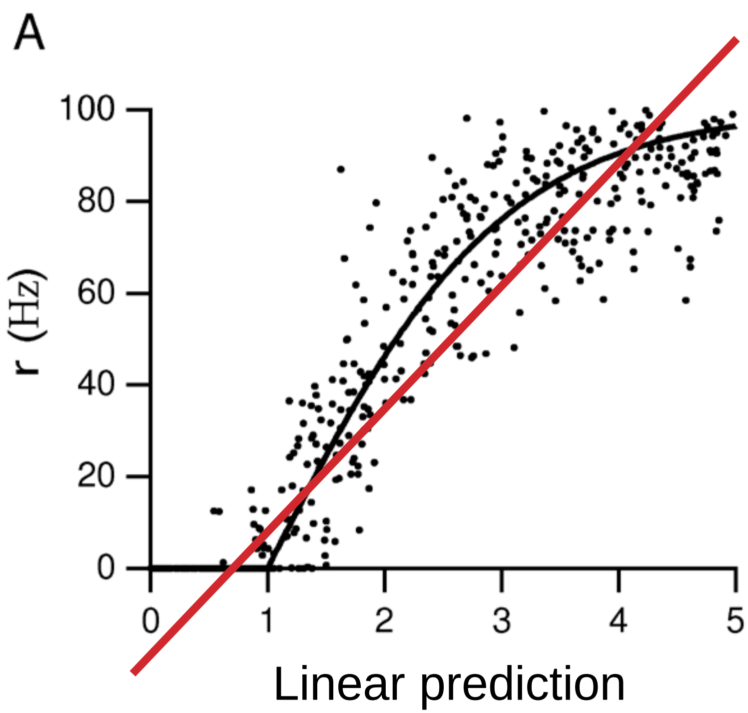


Dayan & Abbott, 2001

BEYOND LINEAR

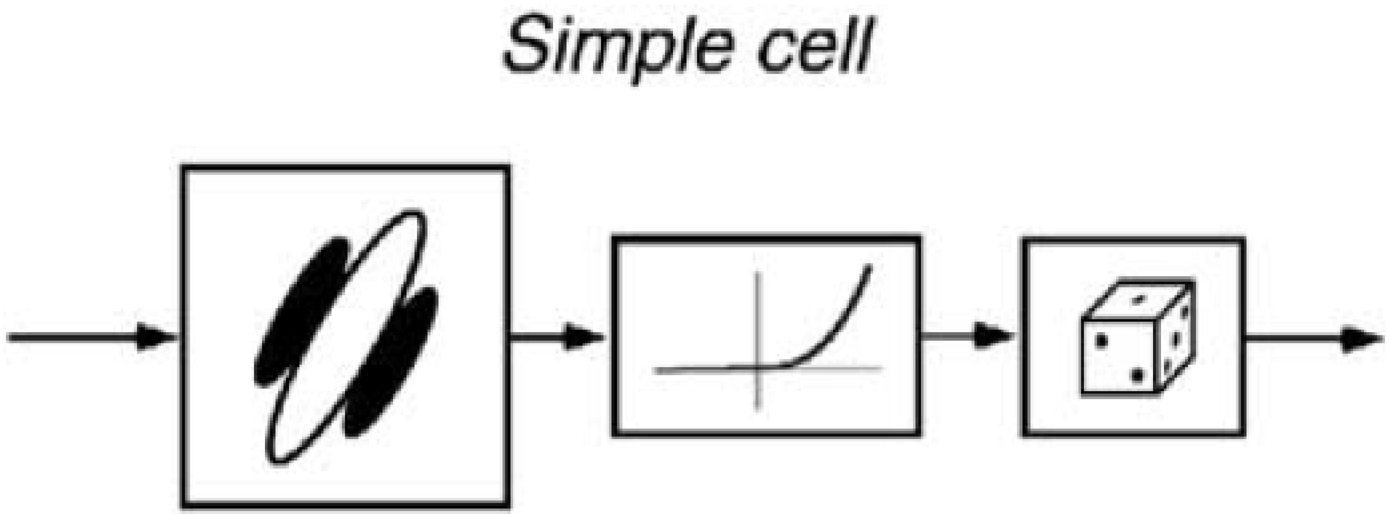
1. **Linear-nonlinear-Poisson (LNP) model**
2. **Energy model (complex cells)**

LNP MODEL: STATIC NONLINEARITY



Dayan & Abbott, 2001

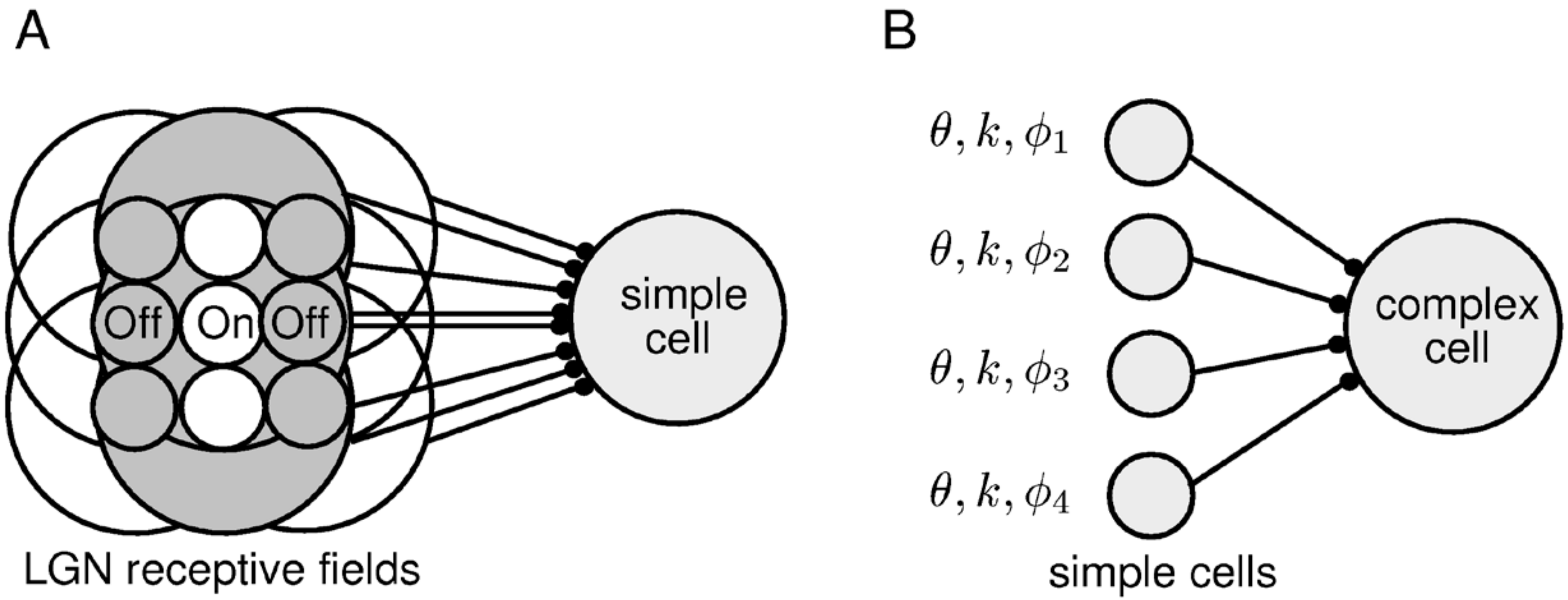
THE LNP MODEL



Linear Nonlinear Poisson

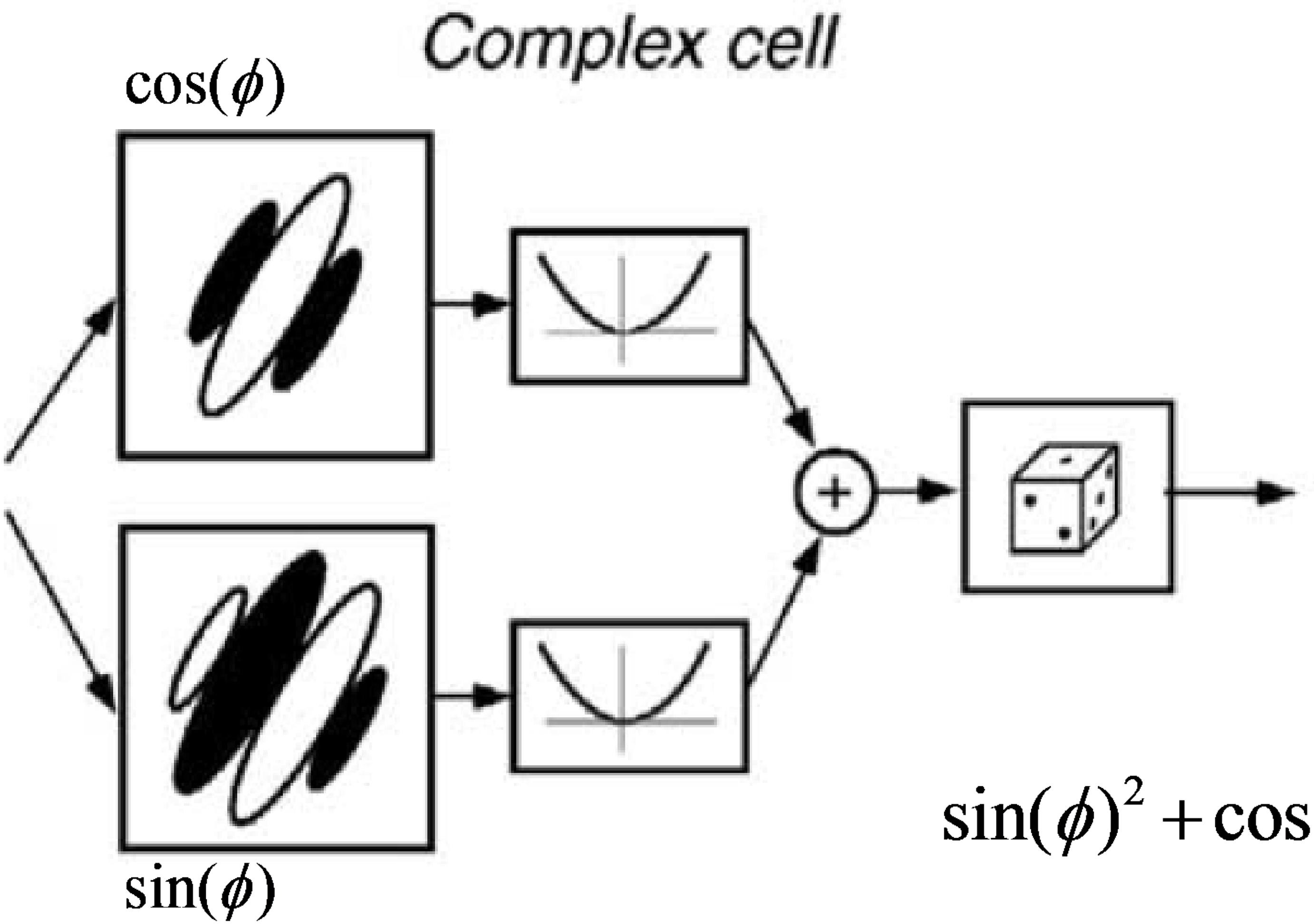
$$y \sim \text{Poisson}(\exp(r))$$

COMPLEX CELLS: HUBEL & WIESEL MODEL



Dayan & Abbott, 2001

COMPLEX CELLS: THE ENERGY MODEL



$$\sin(\phi)^2 + \cos(\phi)^2 = 1$$

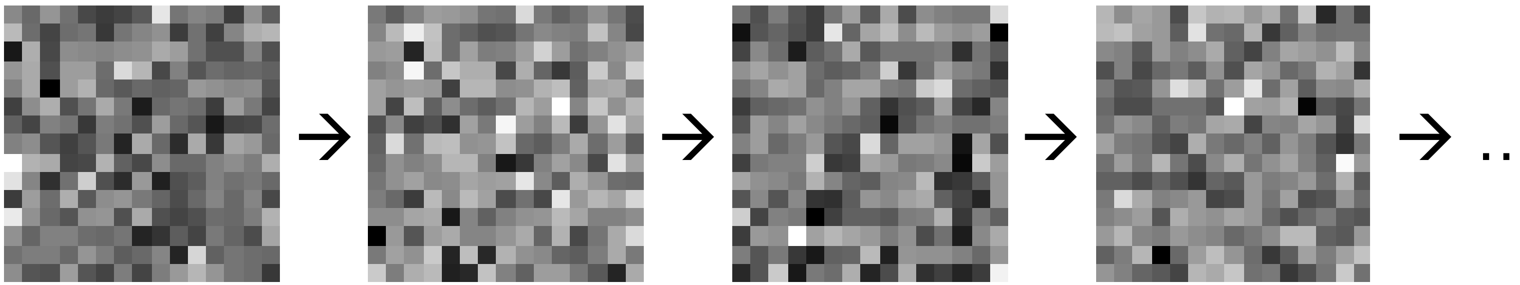
LEARNING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

LEARNING RECEPTIVE FIELD MODELS

1. **Spike-triggered average**
2. **Maximum likelihood**
3. **Spike-triggered covariance**

SPECIAL CASE

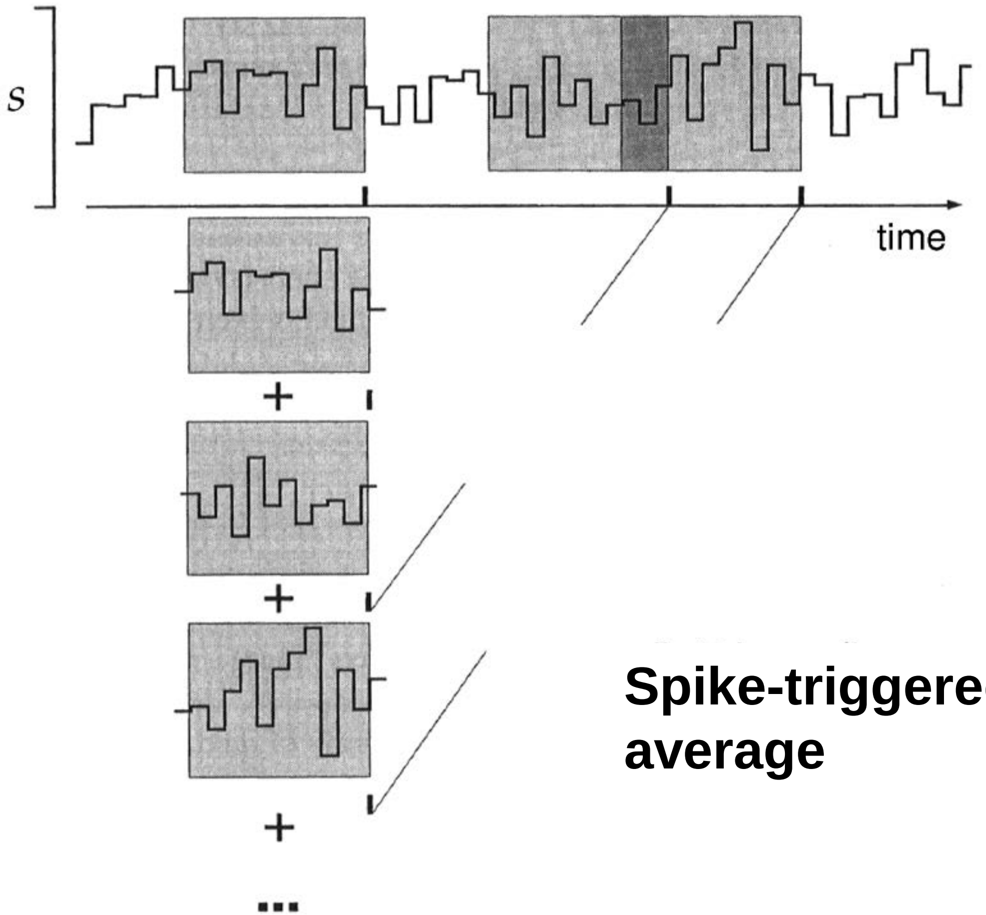
1. **White noise stimulus**



2. **Linear receptive field**

$$\Rightarrow \quad D(\tau) \sim C(\tau), \qquad C(\tau): \text{ Spike-triggered average (STA)}$$

SPIKE-TRIGGERED AVERAGE



Spike-triggered average

$$C(\tau) = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} s(t_i - \tau) \right\rangle$$

Dayan & Abbott, 2001

ESTIMATING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

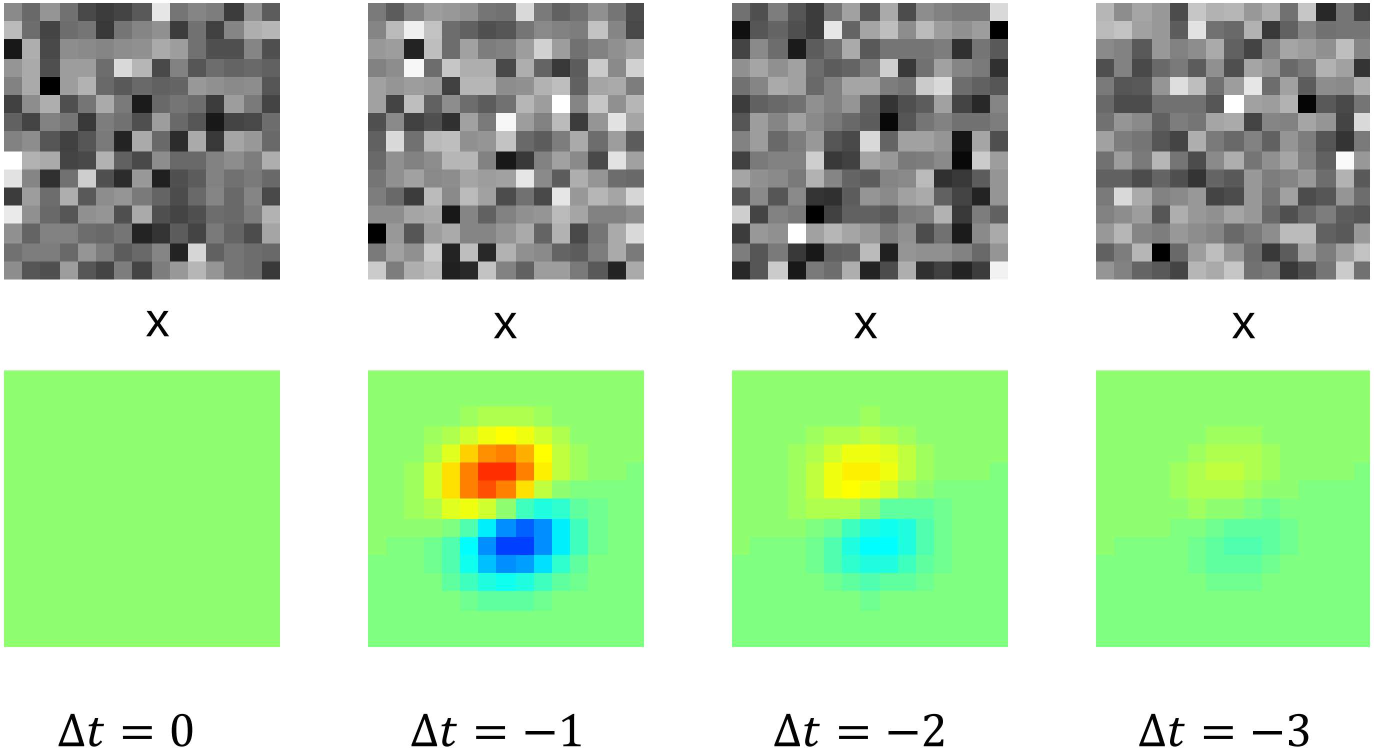
Continuous representation (integrals)

$$r_{est}(t) = \int D_s(x, y) D_t(\tau) s(x, y, t - \tau)\, d\tau\, dx\, dy$$

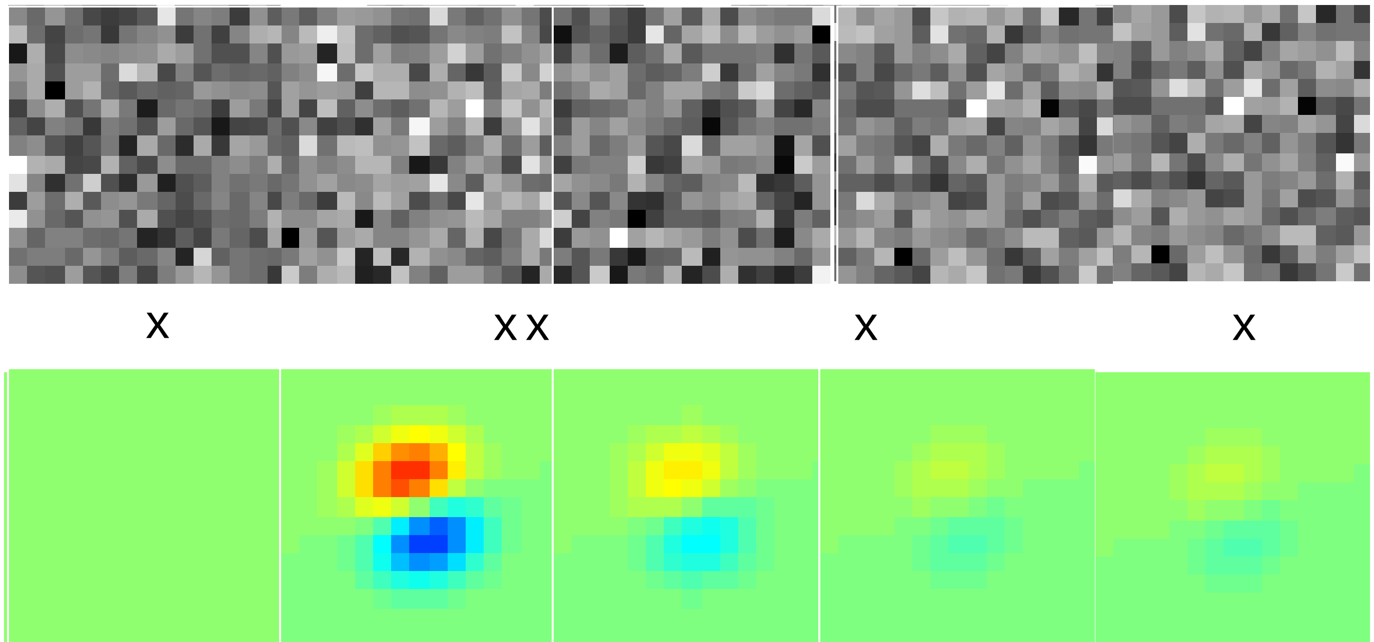
Discretize space and time (sums)

$$r(t) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k D_{ijk} s_{ijk}(t)$$

SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECEPTIVE FIELDS



SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECEPTIVE FIELDS



$$\Rightarrow \quad r_t = w^{\mathrm{T}} s_t$$

ESTIMATING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

Maximum likelihood: minimize the negative log-likelihood

$$y_t \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda), \qquad \lambda = \exp(w^{\mathrm{T}} s_t)$$

$$P(y_t \mid w) = \frac{\lambda^{y_t}}{y_t!} \exp(-\lambda)$$

Negative log-likelihood:

$$\begin{aligned} L(w) &= -\log P(y_t \mid w) \\ &= -y_t \log \lambda + \log(y_t!) + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w)}{\partial w} = \ldots$$

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE

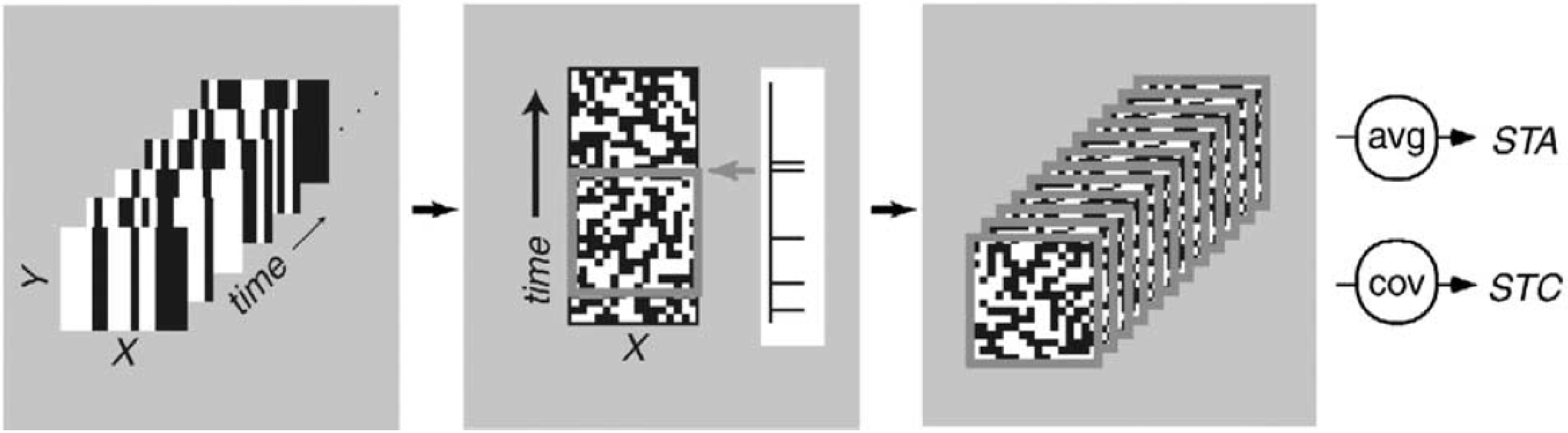
e.g. Rust et al. (2005), Neuron

Spike-triggered covariance: $$C_{ij}(\tau) = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \sum_t s_i(t-\tau) s_j(t-\tau) \right\rangle$$

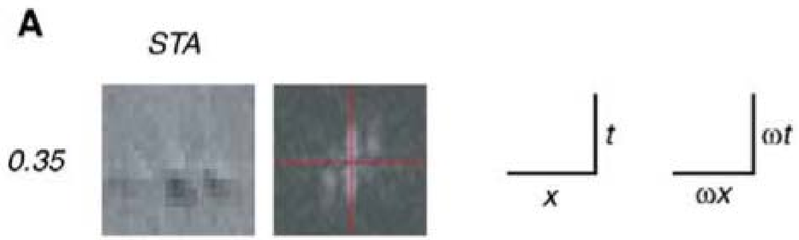
Visualize eigenvectors of C_{ij} with largest (smallest) variance

→ Capture non-linear response properties (e.g. complex cell)

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (RUST 2005)

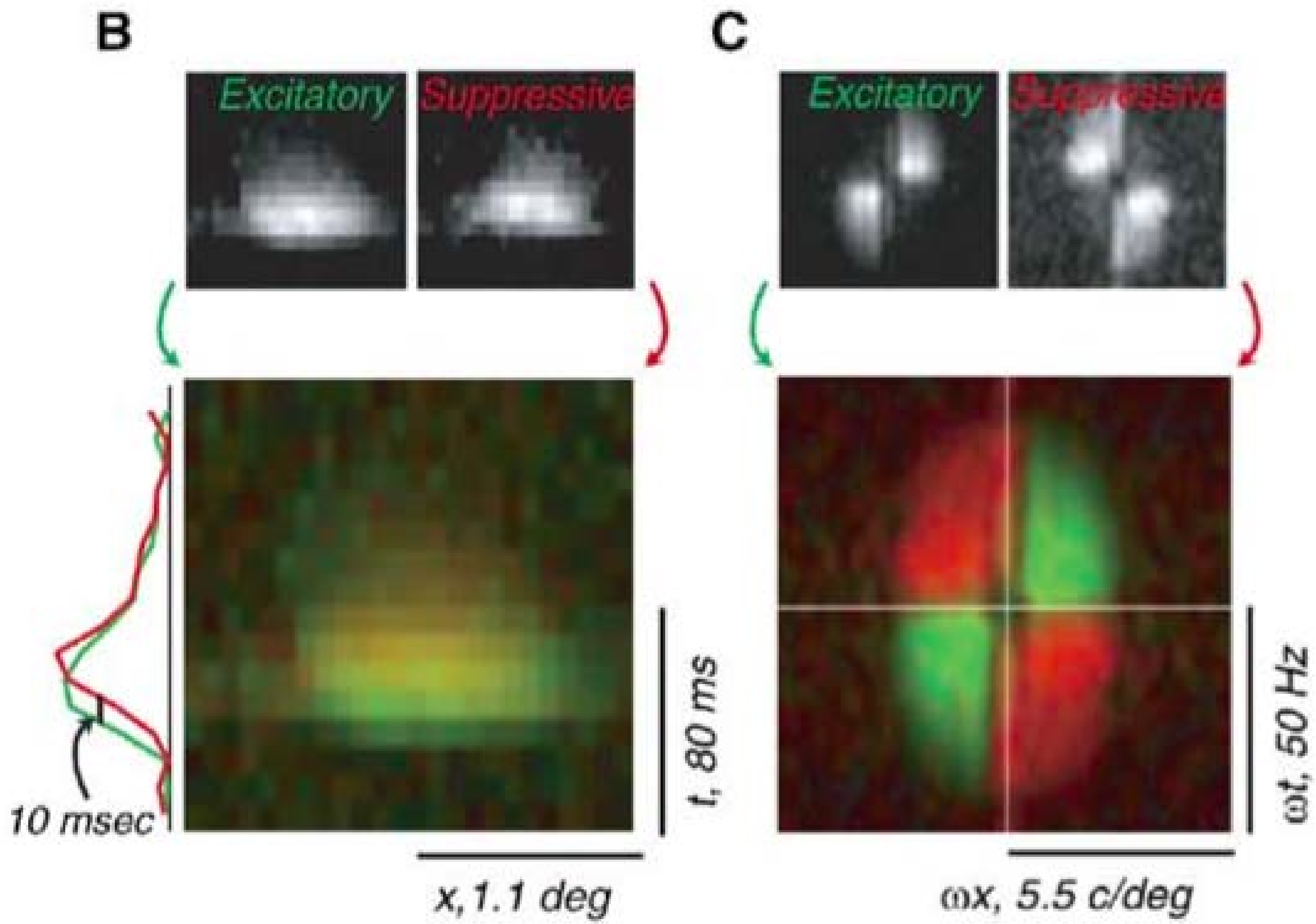


SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (COMPLEX CELL)



Rust et al. 2005

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (RUST 2005)



Rust et al. 2005

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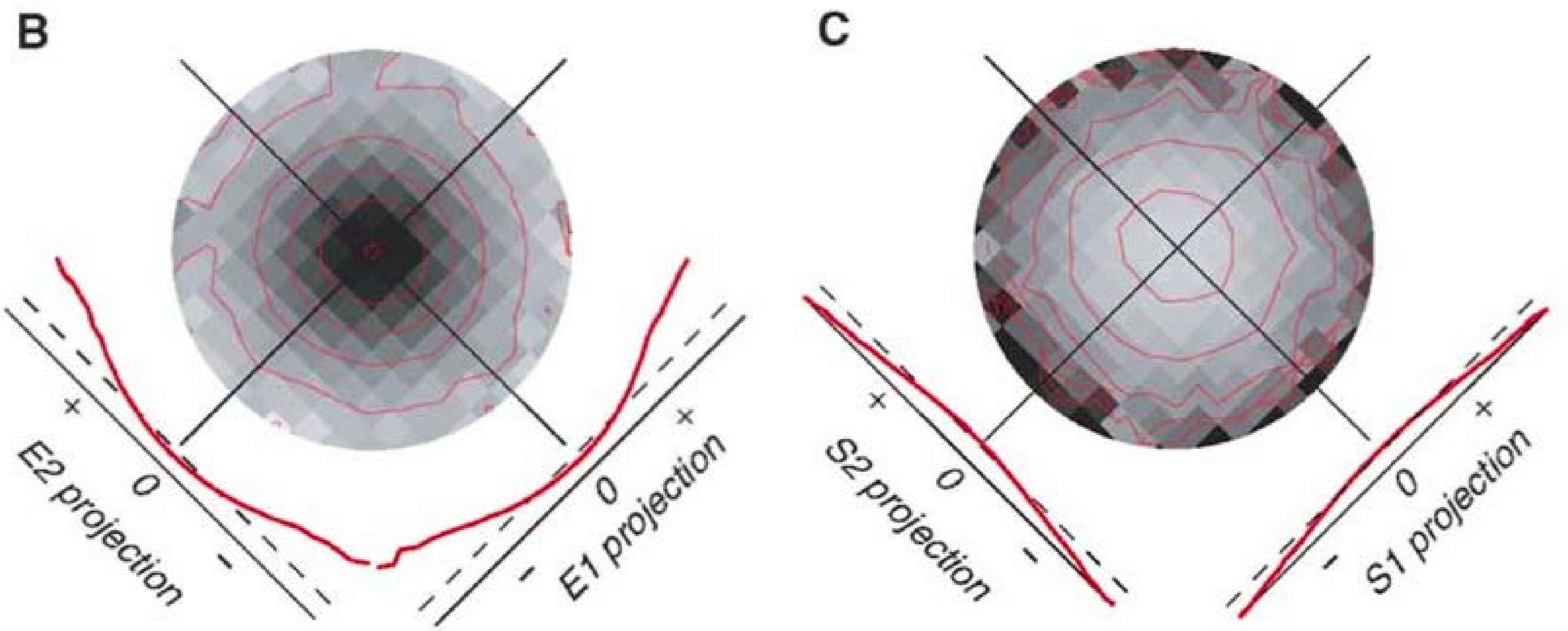

Rust et al. 2005