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A system-level computational model of decision-making and learning in the lateral and medial sub-regions of Orbitofrontal Cortex

Bhargav Teja Nallapu, Frederic Alexandre
bhargav.teja-nallapu@inria.fr

INRIA, Institute of Neurodegenerative Diseases, LaBRI Bordeaux

Abstract

Orbitofrontal Cortex

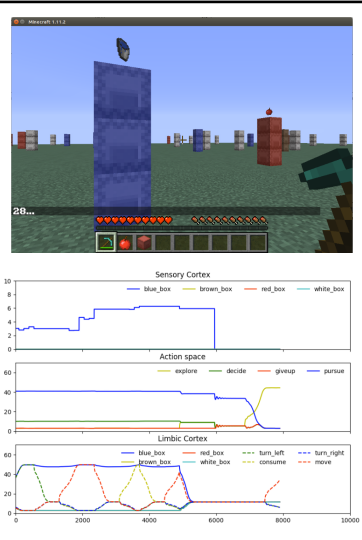
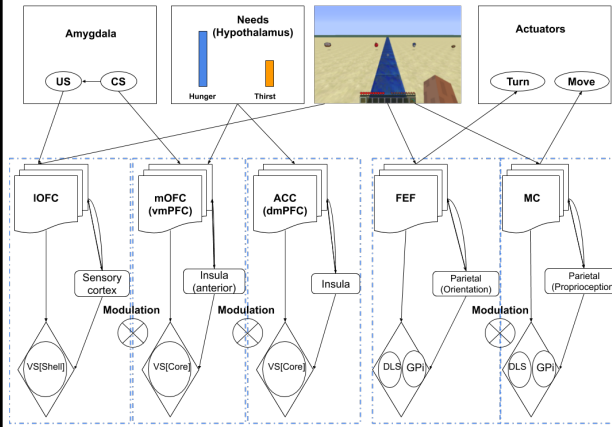
Flexible and adaptive animal behavior through value-based decision making and learning

Pavlovian valuation with basolateral amygdala (BLA)

Instrumental valuation with Anterior Cingulate Cortex (ACC) and Ventral Striatum (VS)

Closed-loop dynamics with the Basal Ganglia (BG) and the Thalamus - Limbic (CtxBG) Loops

Limbic and sensori-motor loop interactions (Krack et al., 2010)



Lateral

Medial

Projections from Sensory areas and Amygdala

External features [1]

Outcome Identity[2]

After feedback[1]

Credit Assignment[3]

Projections from visceral areas like Lateral Hypothalamus

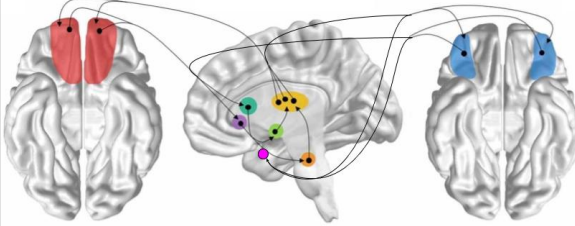
Internal motivation[1]

Outcome Value[3]

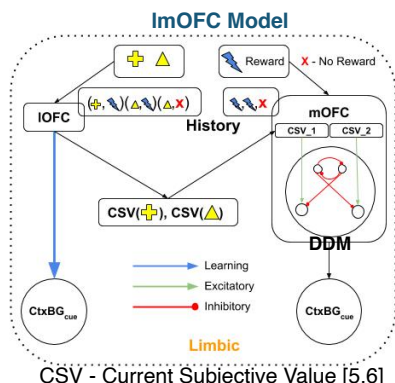
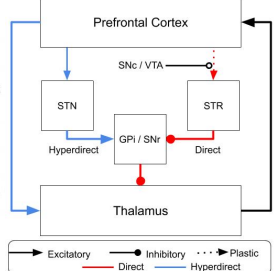
Before feedback[1]

Value Comparison[4]

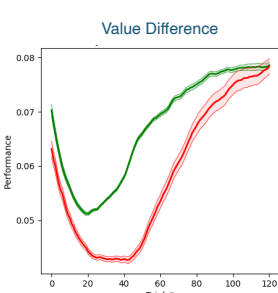
Medial and Lateral Thalamo-BG closed-loop connectivity (Fettes et al., 2017)



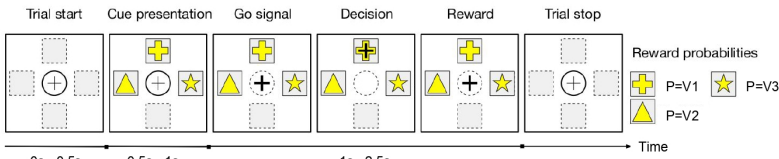
CtxBG (Boraud et al., 2018)



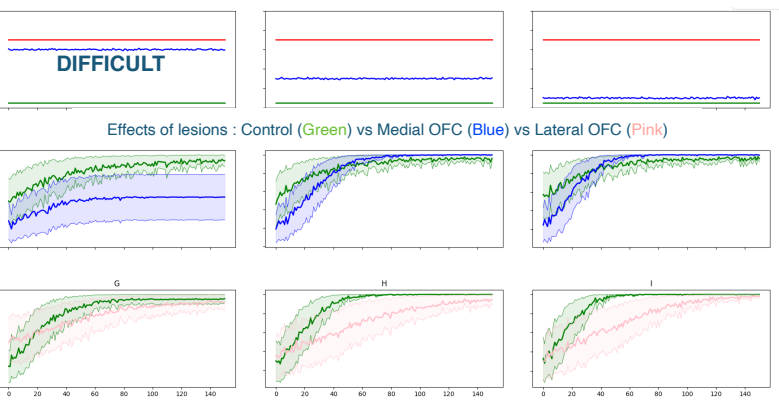
ImOFC Model CtxBG Model



3-Arm Bandit Task



Reward Schedules : V1 - Red, V2 - Blue, V3 - Green



Hypotheses : Medial vs Lateral OFC

- Value prediction vs State prediction
- Task beginning vs Task ending
- Model-Free vs Model-Based

References

[1] Bouret et al., 2010
[2] Walton et al., 2010
[3] Noonan et al., 2010
[4] Hunt et al., 2012
[5] Bissonette et al., 2013, [6] Grossberg 2018

