

# Inferring Latent States with RNNs

By: Miguel Nunez, Ekaterina Morozova, Nour Riman, Daisy Lei  
Group: Ninja State (Pod: Ninja Elk, TA: Brian Xu, Project TA: Morteza Ansarinia)

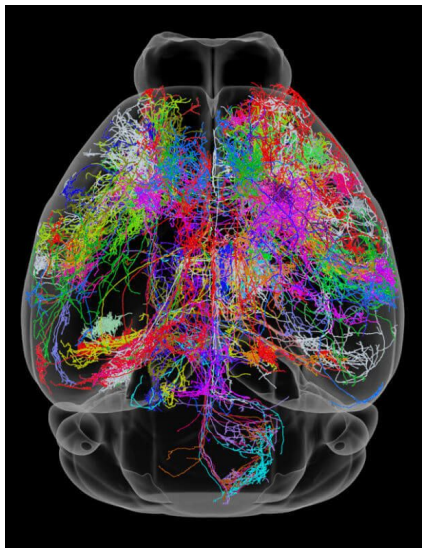


Code is available on GitHub:

<https://github.com/Ninja-State/NMA-DL-Project>

# Introduction

- Neuron-level recordings!



## General Research Topic

Explore the latent space of neuron-level brain recordings to cognitive functions or behavior.

How well can a seq-to-seq model predict the neural firing rates?

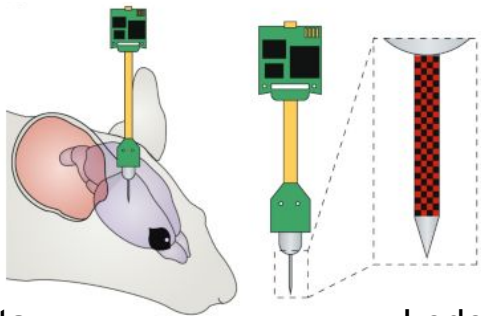
How well can RNNs predict neural activity in one brain region from activity in another brain region?

How well can RNNs classify trial accuracy?

What kind of hyperparameters can improve the predictions?

**Hypothesis:** Latent representations will reflect findings from Steinmetz et al. (2019)

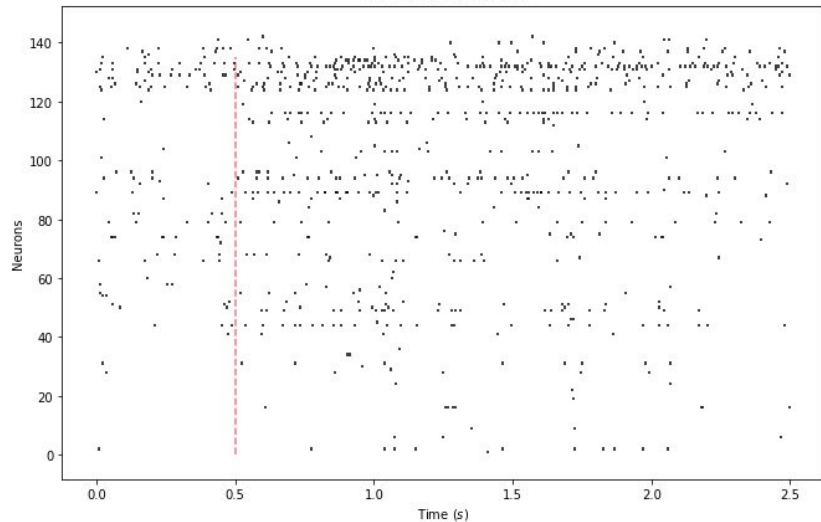
# Data



Steinmetz data

Lederberg

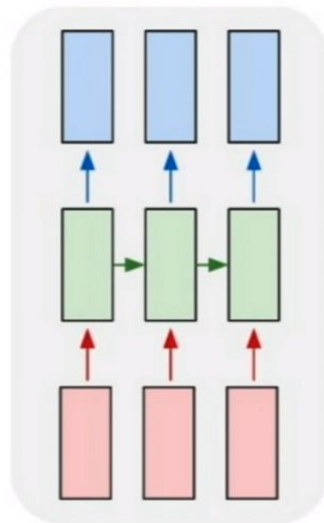
Trial was correct?:False



`data.shape = (neurons, trials, time)`

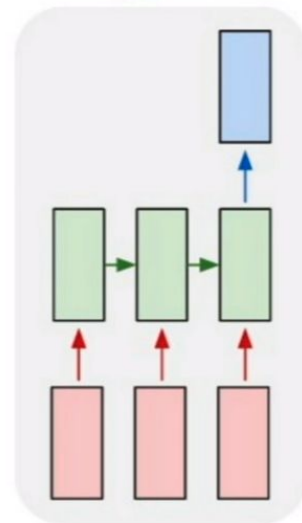
## RNN Architectures Used

many to many



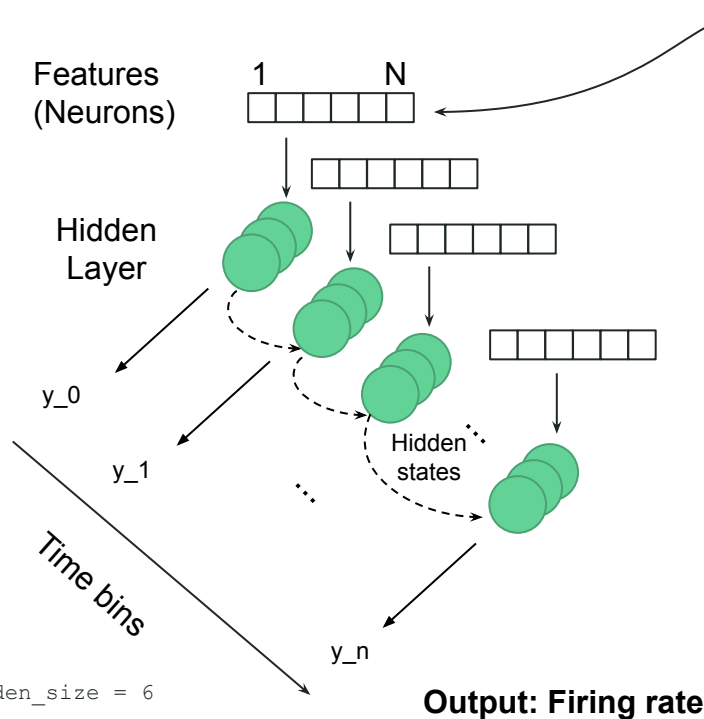
Predicting firing rates

many to one

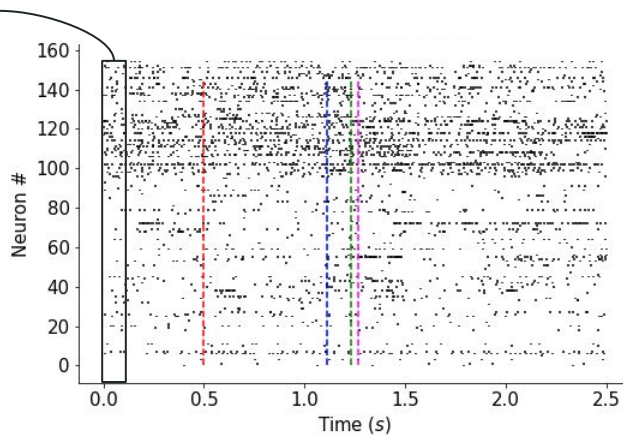


Classification

# Seq-to-seq RNN architecture



```
hidden_size = 6  
num_layers = 1  
learning_rate = 0.001  
niter = 1000
```

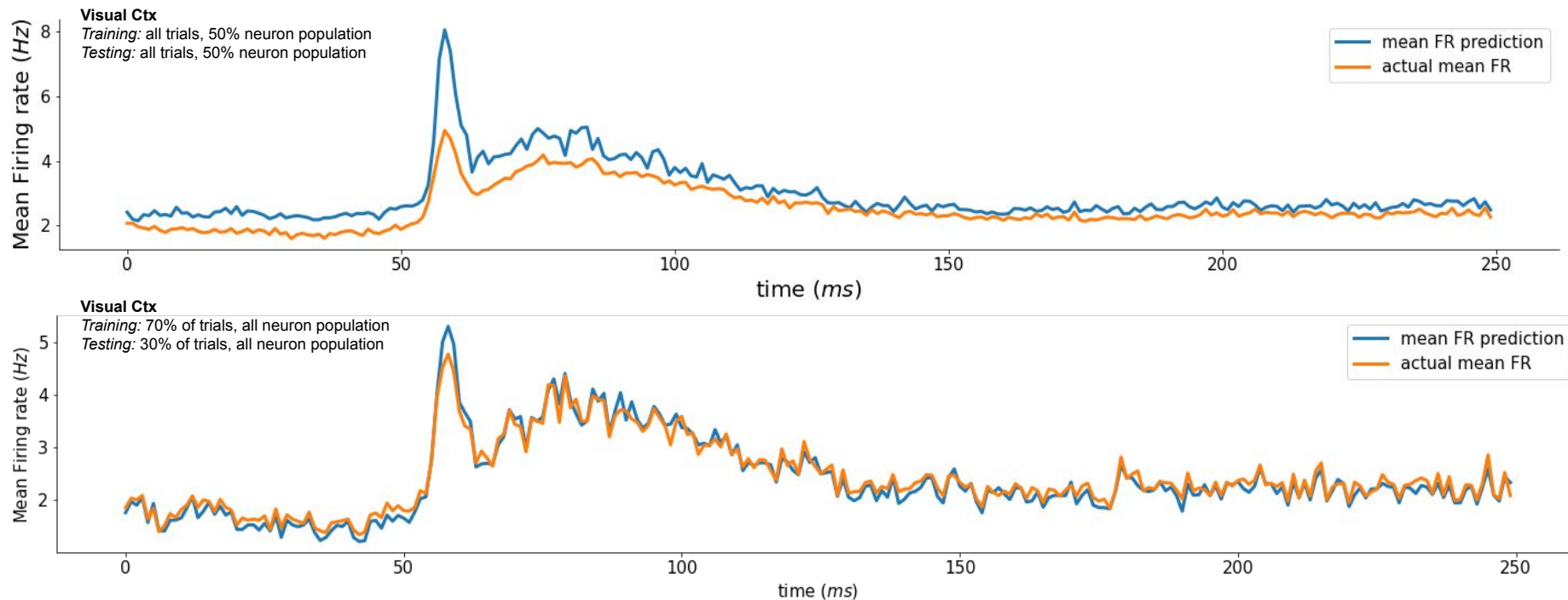


**Custom Loss:**

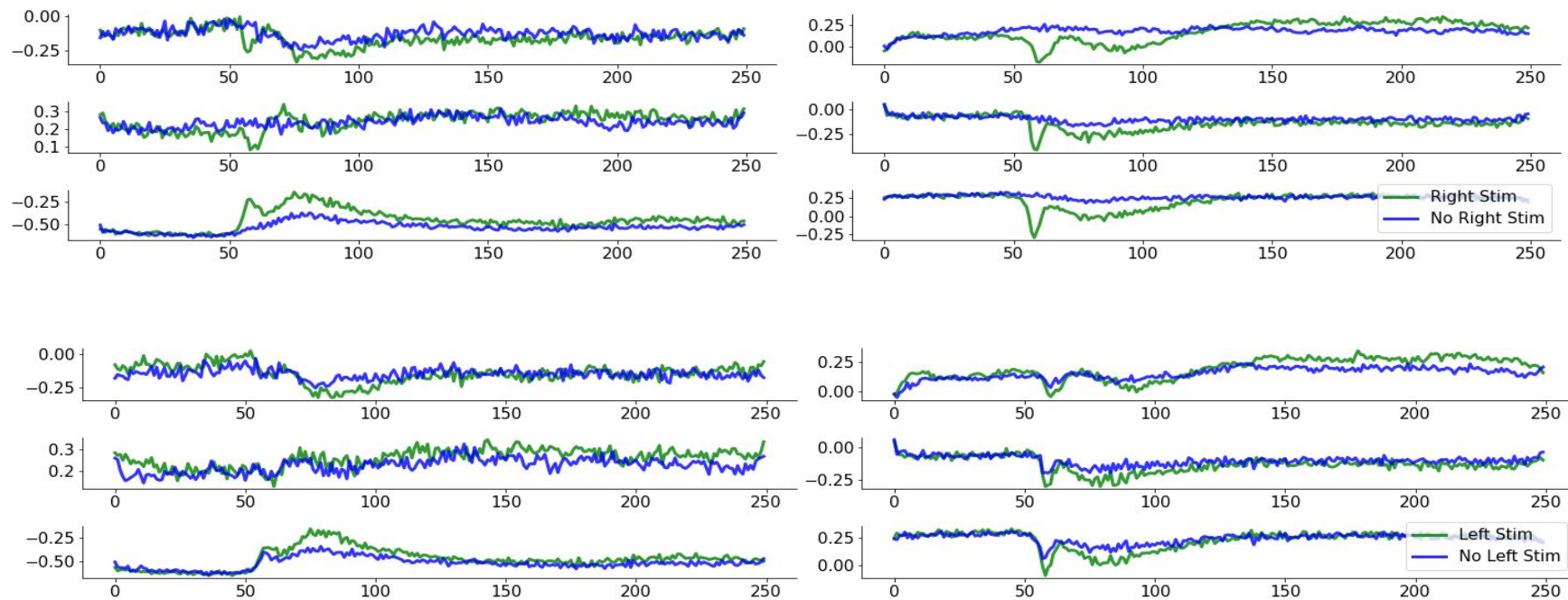
$$L(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N (\hat{y}_i - y_i \log \hat{y}_i)$$

Minimizing the Poisson loss is equivalent of maximizing the likelihood of the data under the assumption that the target comes from a Poisson distribution, conditioned on the input.

# Seq-to-seq RNN from spikes to firing rates: results

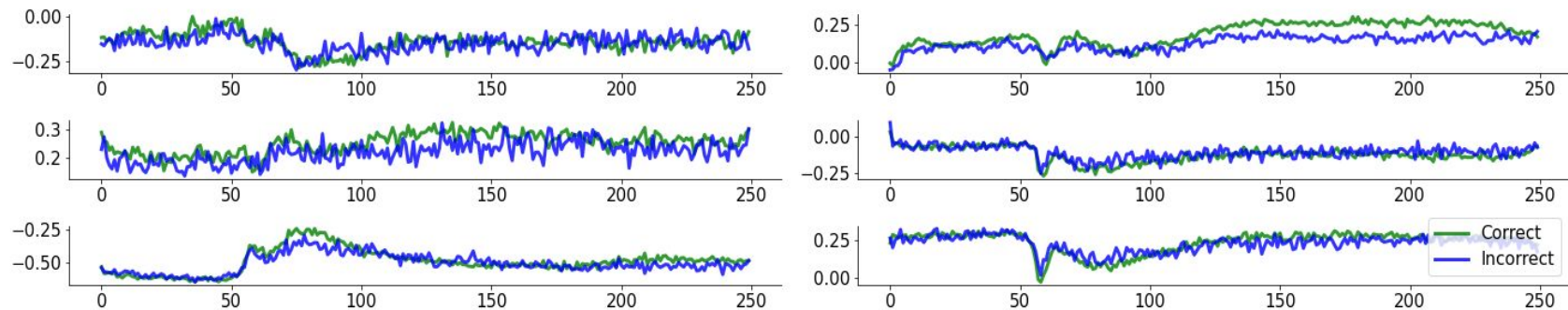


# Are the Latents Encoding Anything?



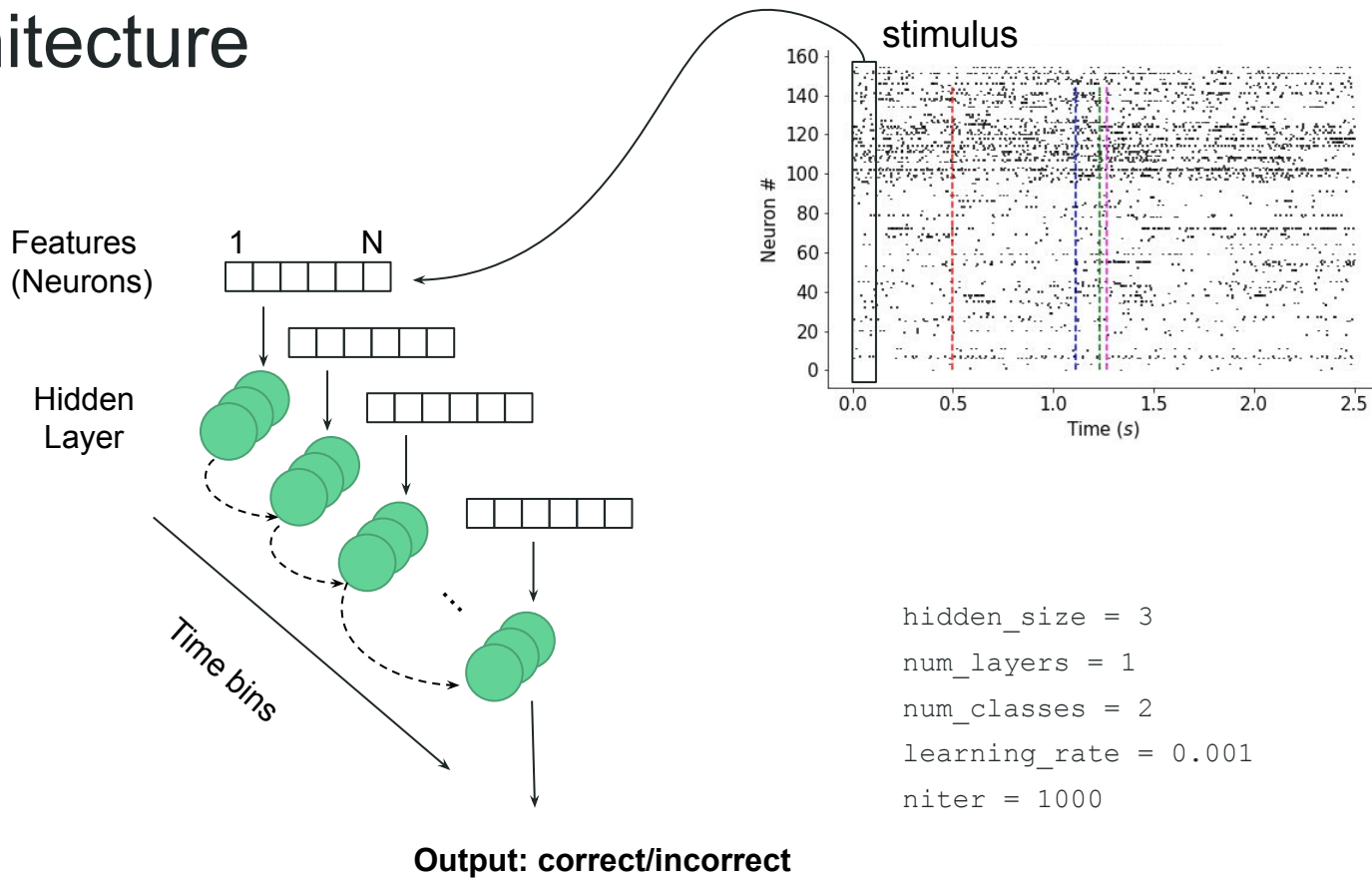
Visual Stimulus

# Are the Latents Encoding Anything?



Choice

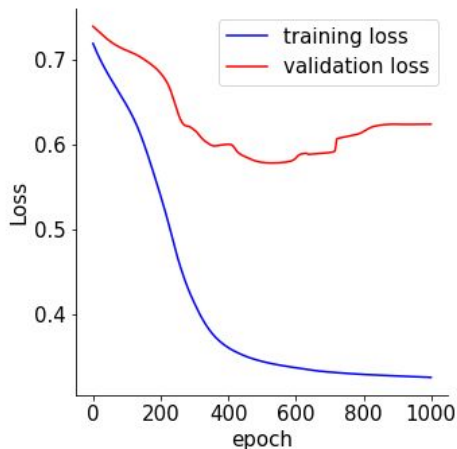
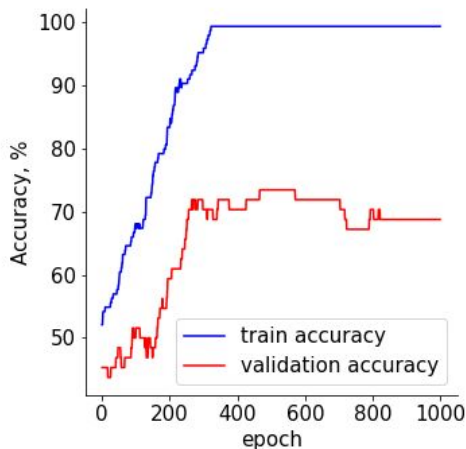
# RNN architecture



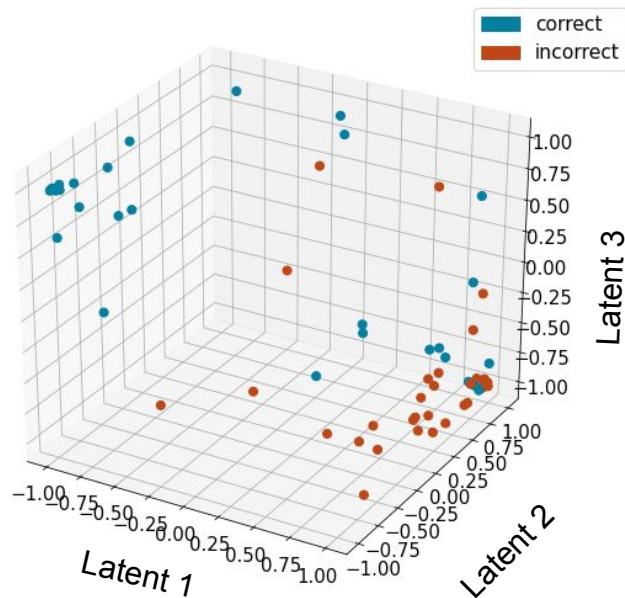


# Results

Predicting correct and incorrect responses to the stimuli from spiking activity in **thalamus**



Latent space



## Potential problems:

- Unbalanced dataset: 65% trials are correct, 35% incorrect
- Small training dataset after balancing (140 trials)
- Neural data is noisy; the decision is encoded across brain regions; stimuli intensity is variable

# Reference

Steinmetz, N. A., Zatka-Haas, P., Carandini, M., & Harris, K. D. (2019). Distributed coding of choice, action and engagement across the mouse brain. *Nature*, 576(7786), 266-273. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1787-x>

[https://deeplearning.neuromatch.io/projects/Neuroscience/neuro\\_seq\\_to\\_seq.html](https://deeplearning.neuromatch.io/projects/Neuroscience/neuro_seq_to_seq.html)

# Big thanks to

Brian Xu and Morteza Ansarinia  
and our pod

