

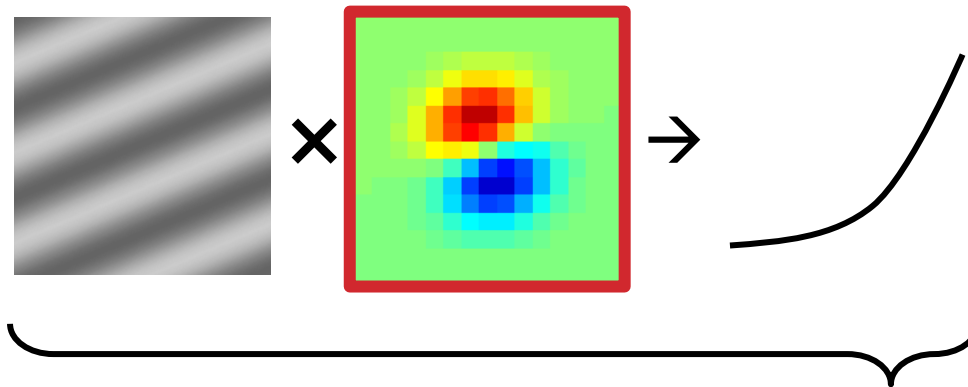
NEURAL DATA ANALYSIS

**ALEXANDER ECKER, PHILIPP BERENS,
MATTHIAS BETHGE**

**COMPUTATIONAL VISION AND
NEUROSCIENCE GROUP**

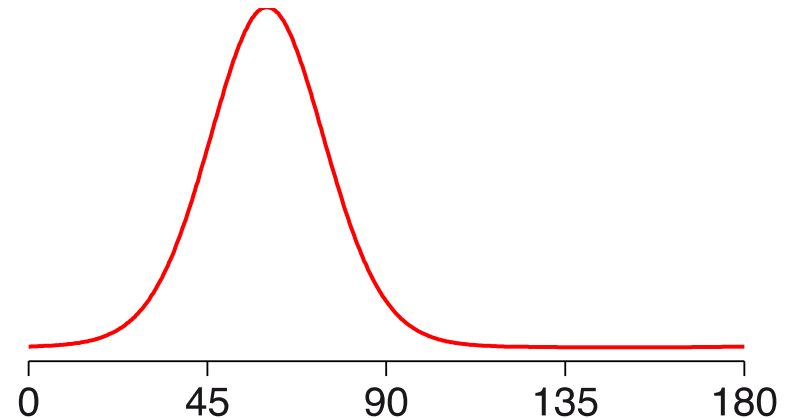
RECEPTIVE FIELDS

WHAT MAKES A NEURON FIRE?WHERE?



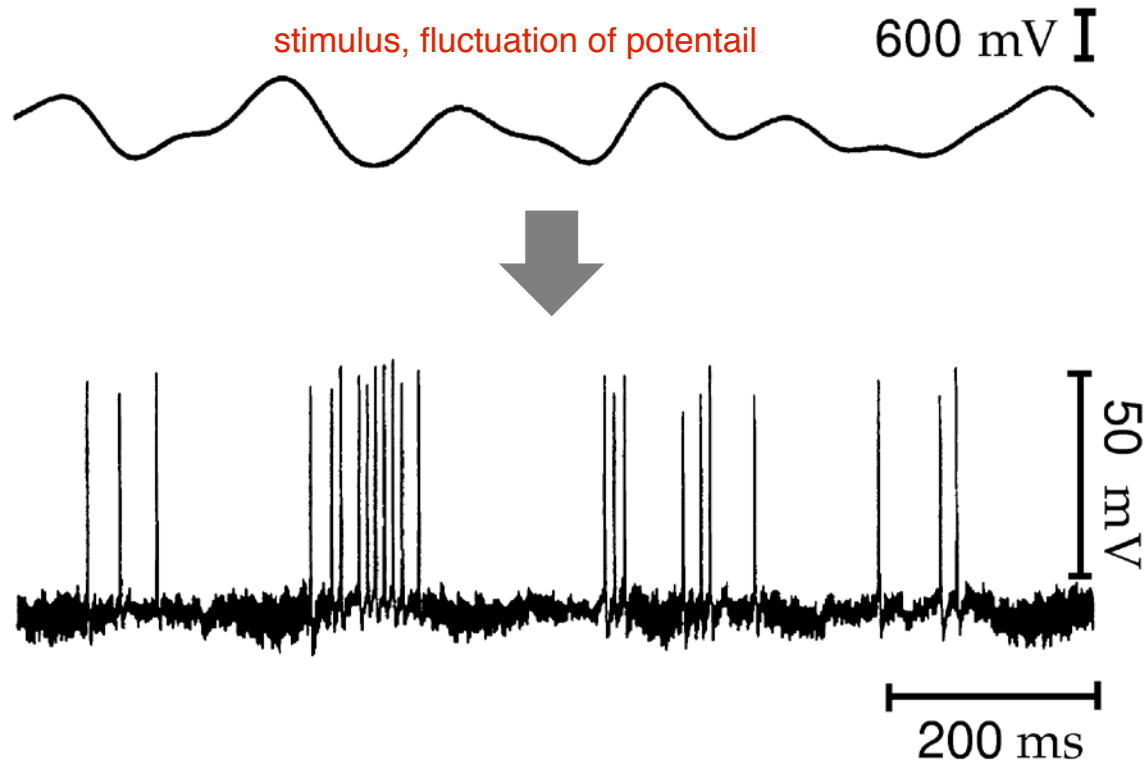
$$f(\theta) = \exp[\alpha + \kappa(\cos(2(\theta - \phi)) - 1)]$$

von Mises Model



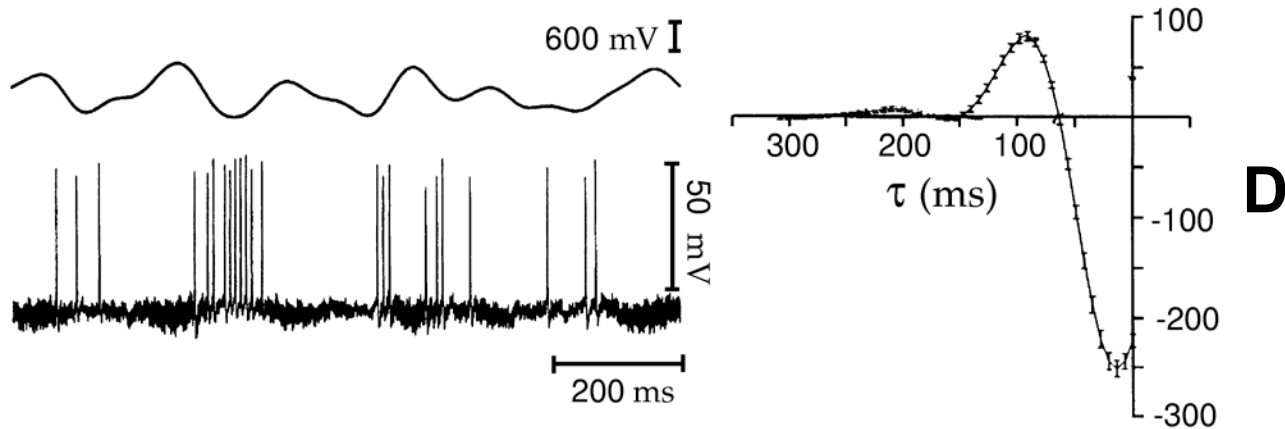
WHAT MAKES A NEURON FIRE WHEN?

Example: weakly electric fish electrosensory lateral-line lobe



LINEAR MODEL

spike-triggered average



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

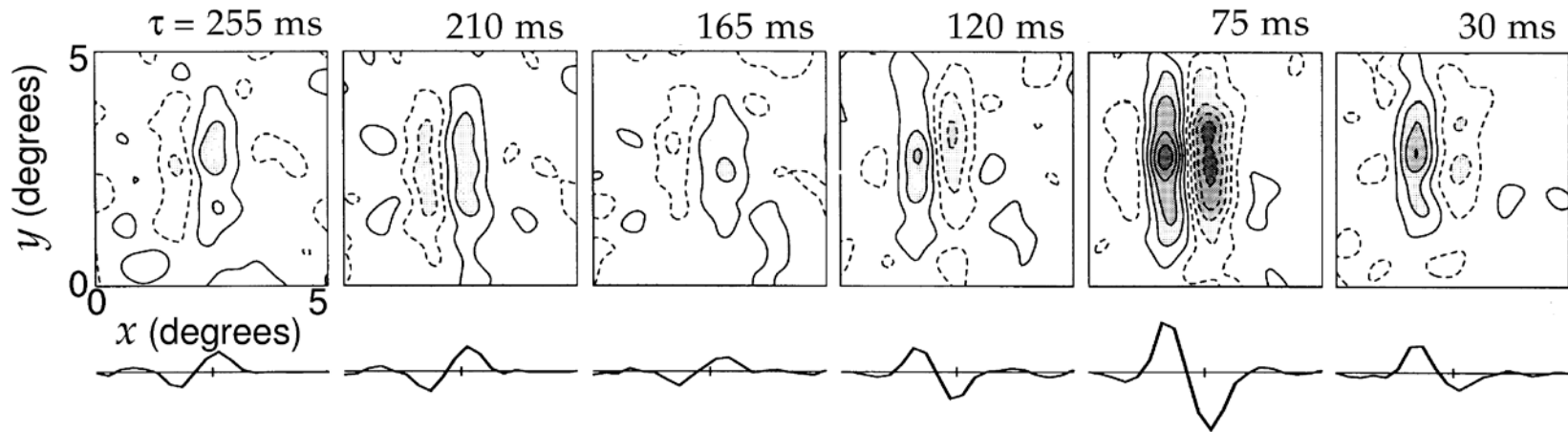
Receptive field kernel

Stimulus

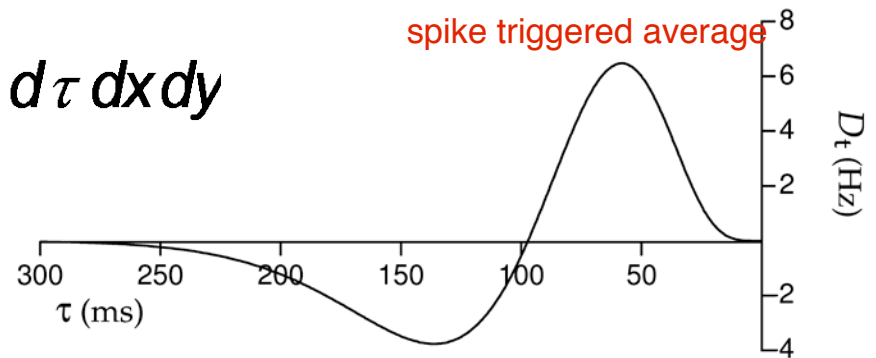
WIENER/VOLTERRA EXPANSION

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

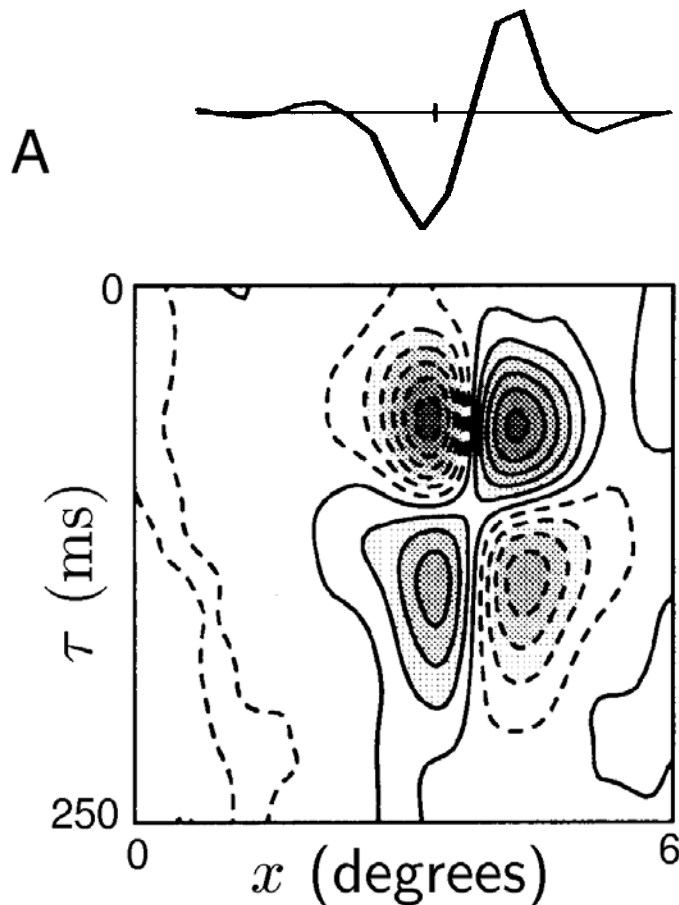
V1 SIMPLE CELL



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



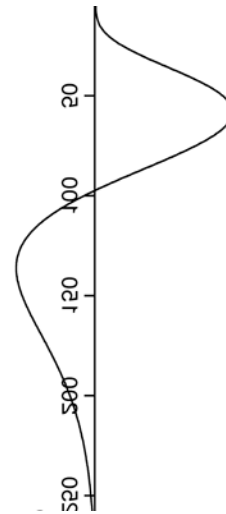
SPACE-TIME SEPARABLE RECEPTIVE FIELD



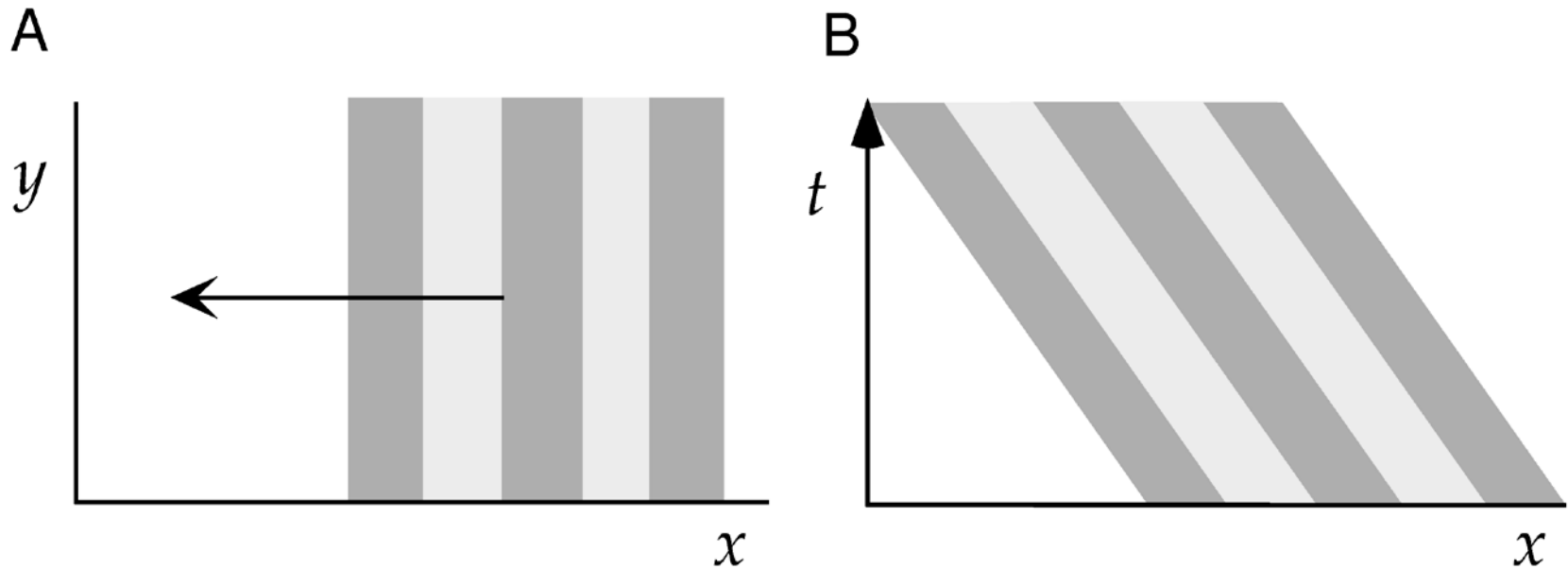
Spatial kernel

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

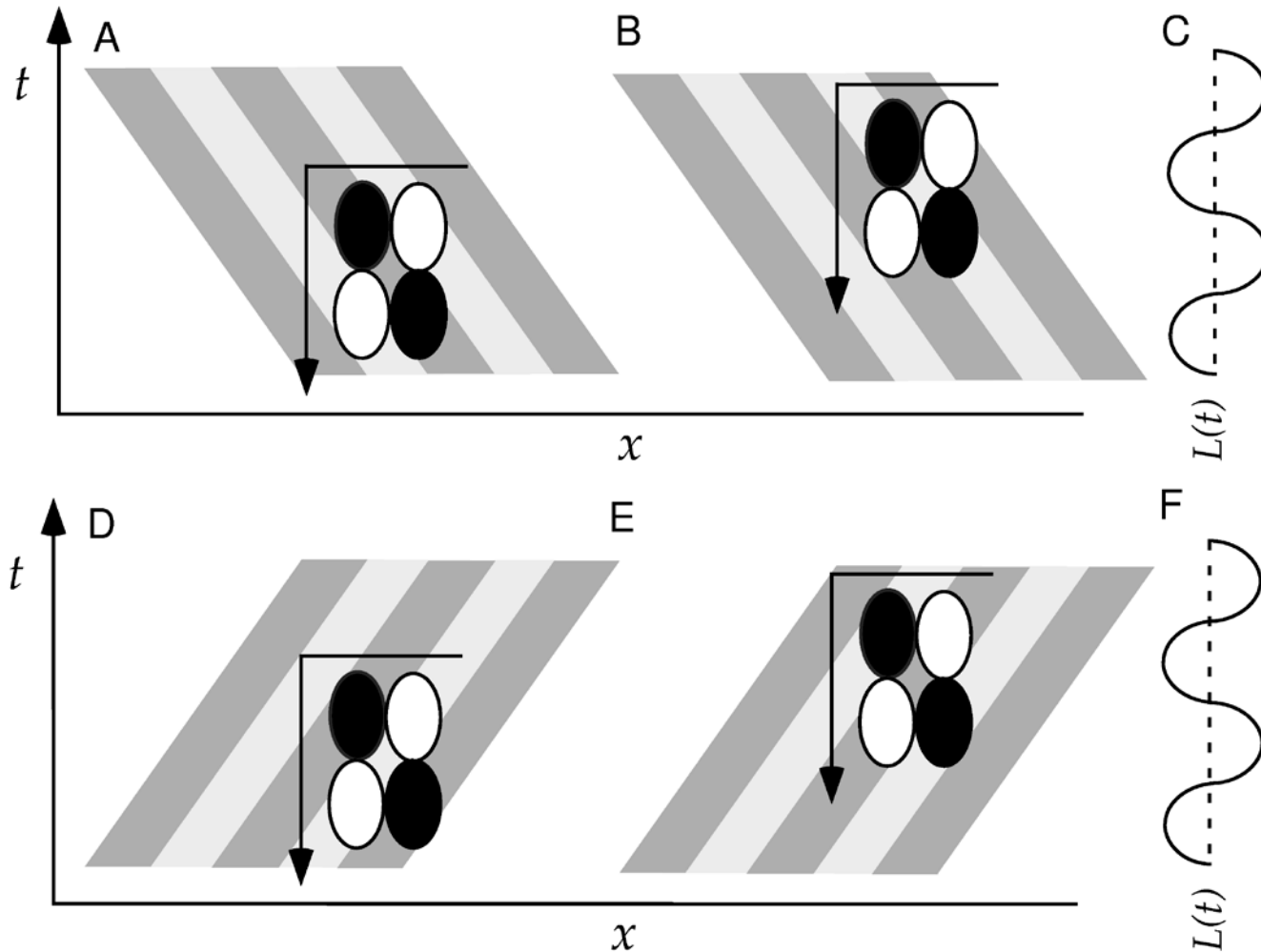
Temporal kernel



MOVING GRATING IN SPACE-TIME DIAGRAM

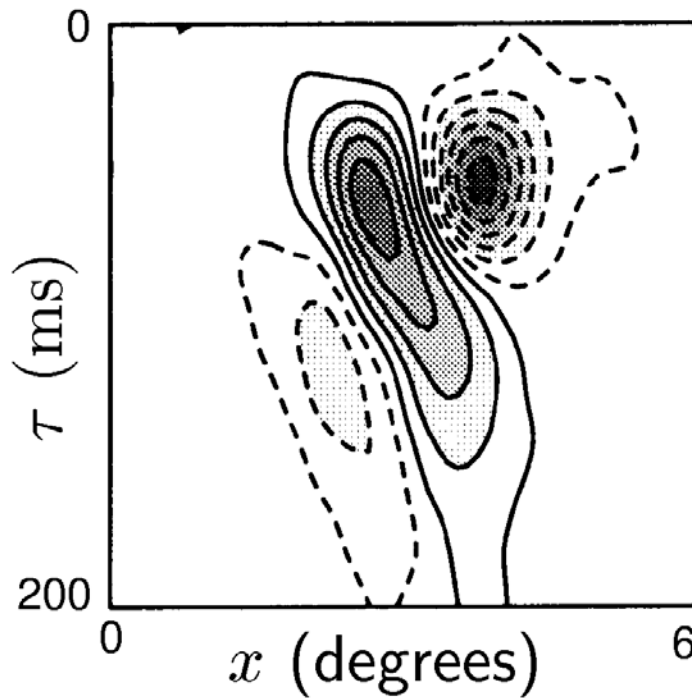


SPACE-TIME SEPARABLE RESPONSE

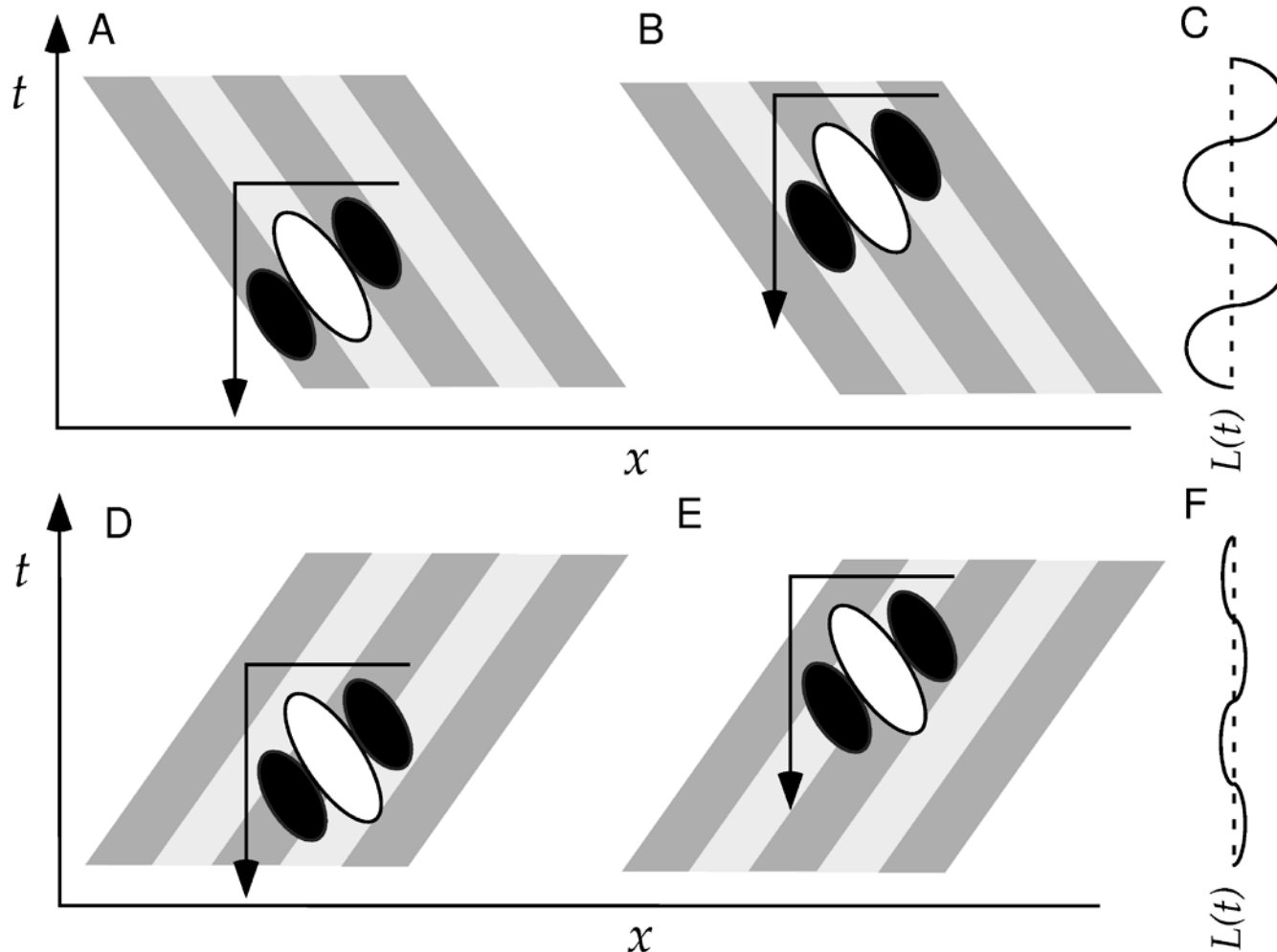


NON-SEPARABLE: DIRECTION SELECTIVITY

A



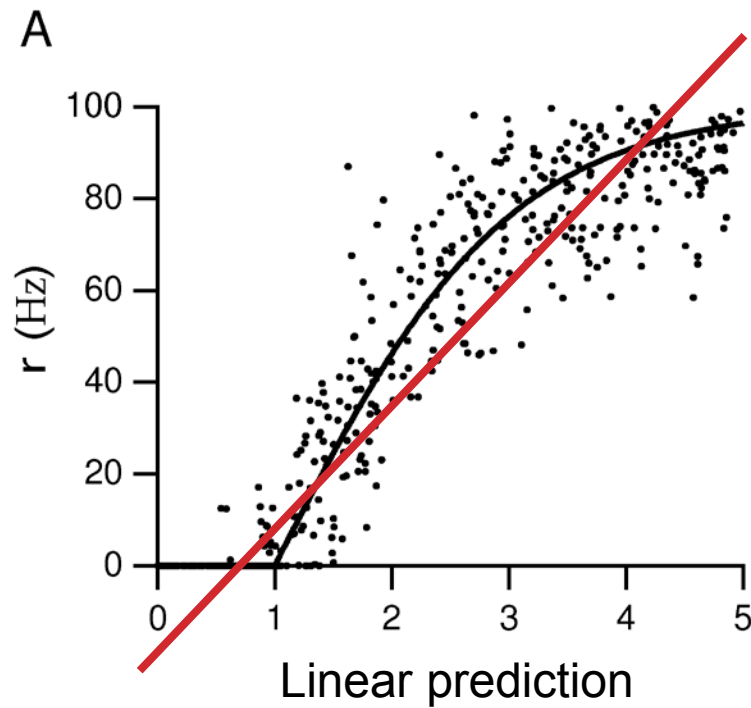
NON-SEPARABLE RESPONSE



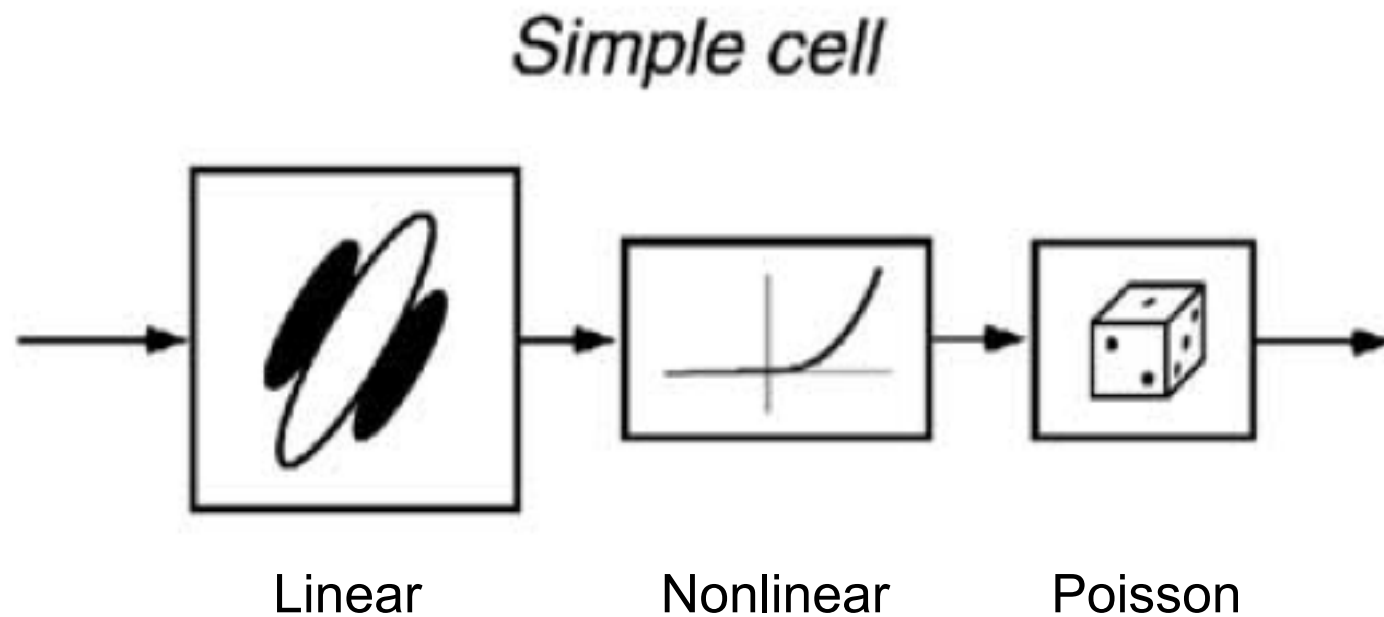
BEYOND LINEAR

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

LNP MODEL: STATIC NONLINEARITY



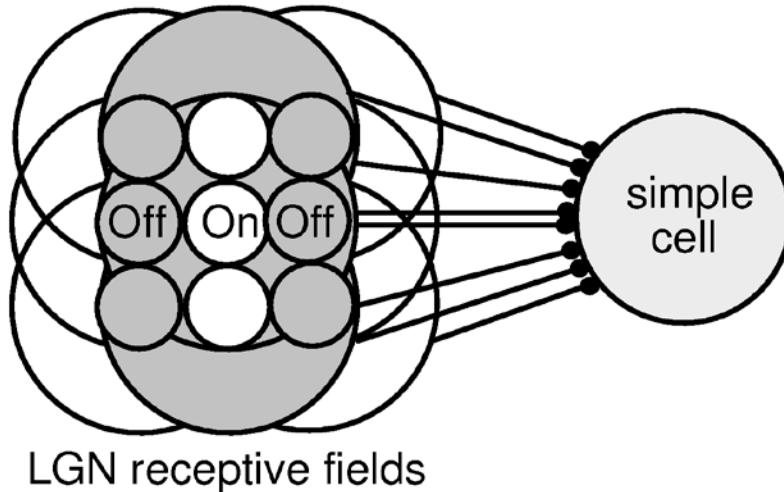
THE LNP MODEL



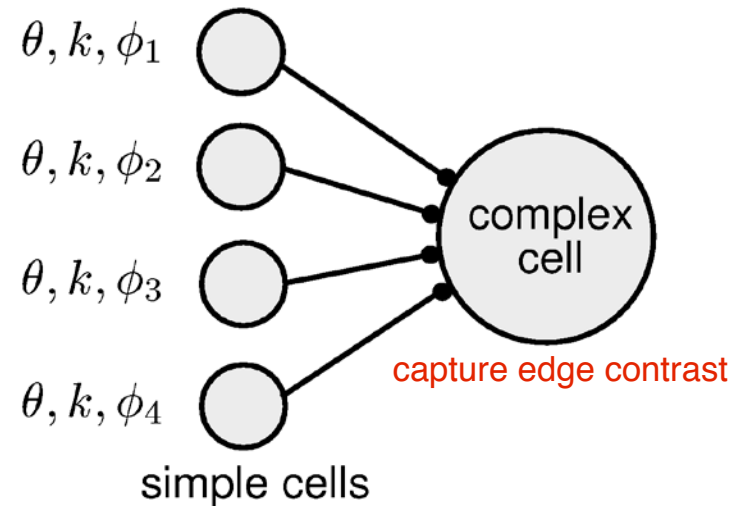
$$y \sim \text{Poisson}(\exp(r))$$

COMPLEX CELLS: HUBEL & WIESEL MODEL

A



B



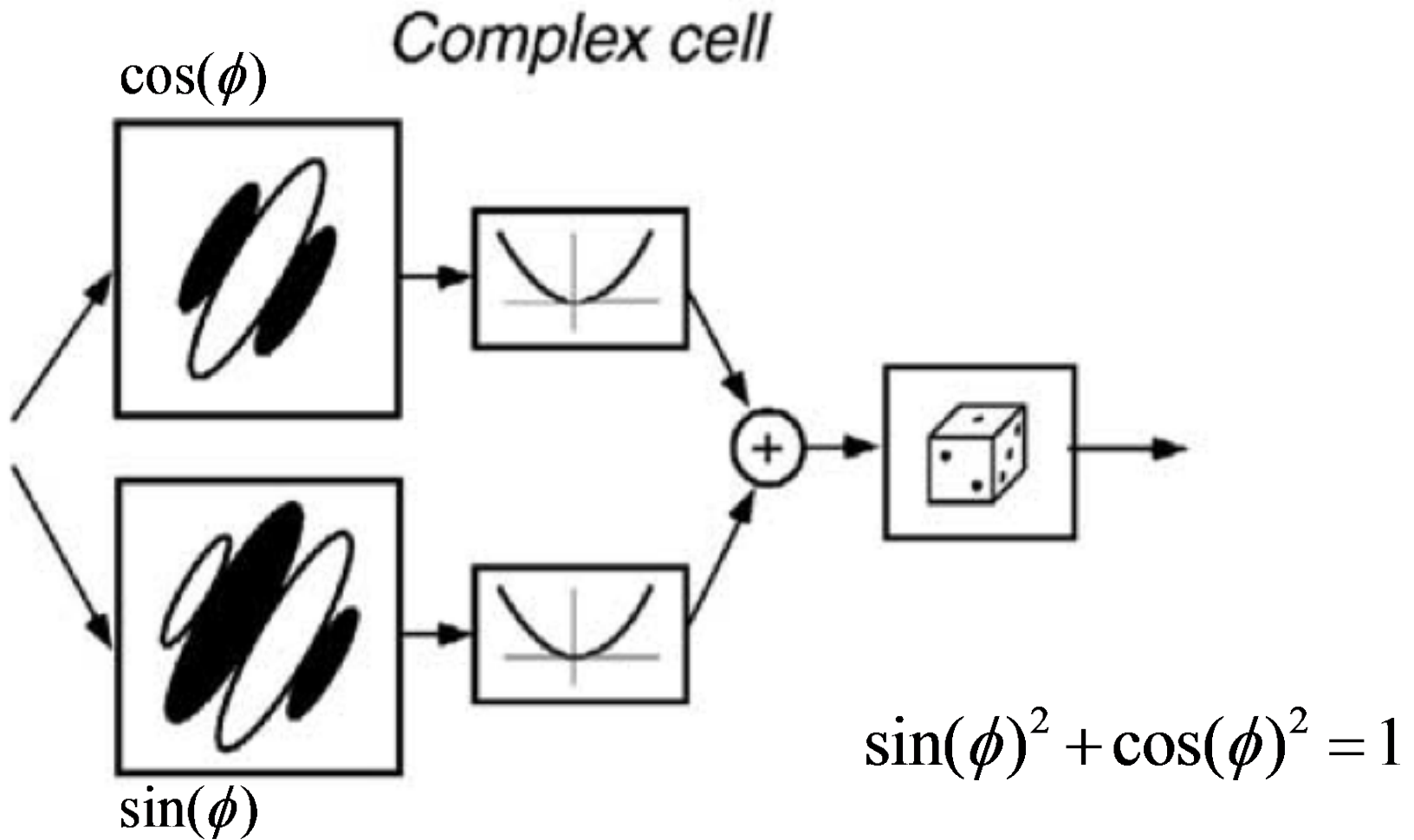
capture light on and off

Theta : hidden variables of Poisson.

k : estimate of spikes counts.

phi : the tuning angle

COMPLEX CELLS: THE ENERGY MODEL



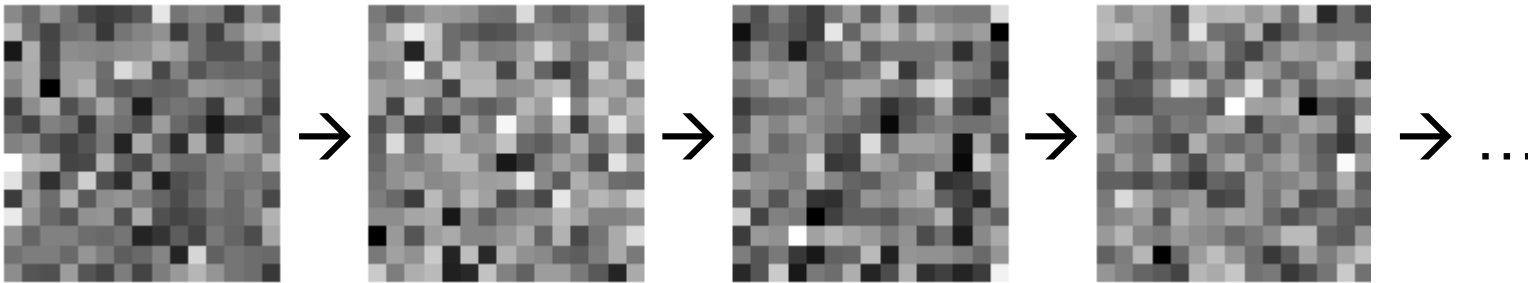
LEARNING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

LEARNING RECEPTIVE FIELD MODELS

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

SPECIAL CASE

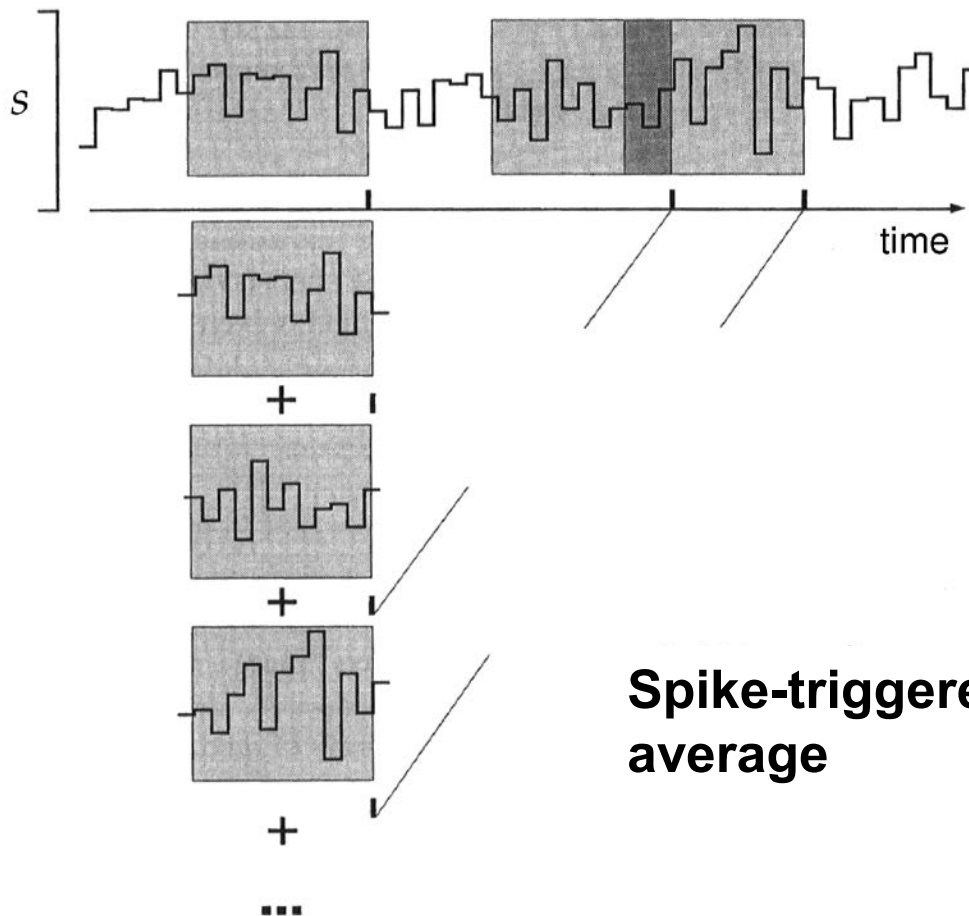
1. White noise stimulus



2. Linear receptive field

$\Rightarrow D(\tau) \sim C(\tau),$ $C(\tau)$: Spike-triggered average (STA)

SPIKE-TRIGGERED AVERAGE



**Spike-triggered
average**

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

ESTIMATING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

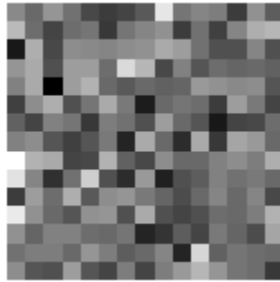
Continuous representation (integrals)

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

Discretize space and time (sums)

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

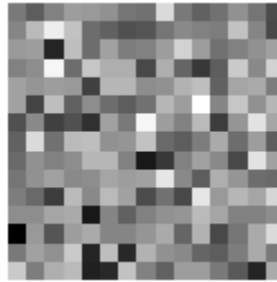
SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECEPTIVE FIELDS



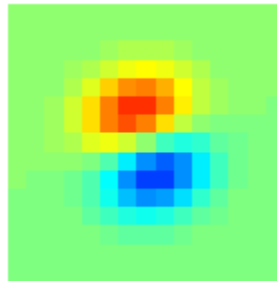
X



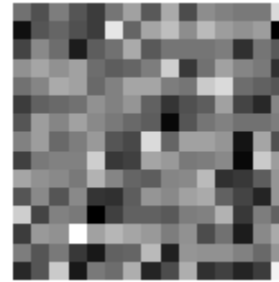
$\Delta t = 0$



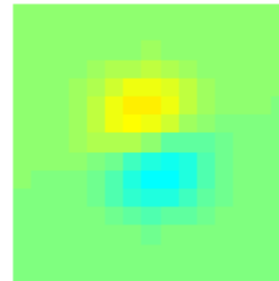
X



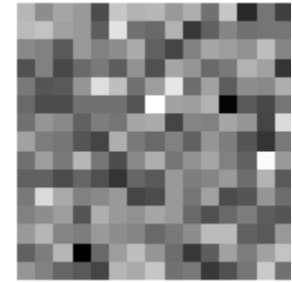
$\Delta t = -1$



X



$\Delta t = -2$

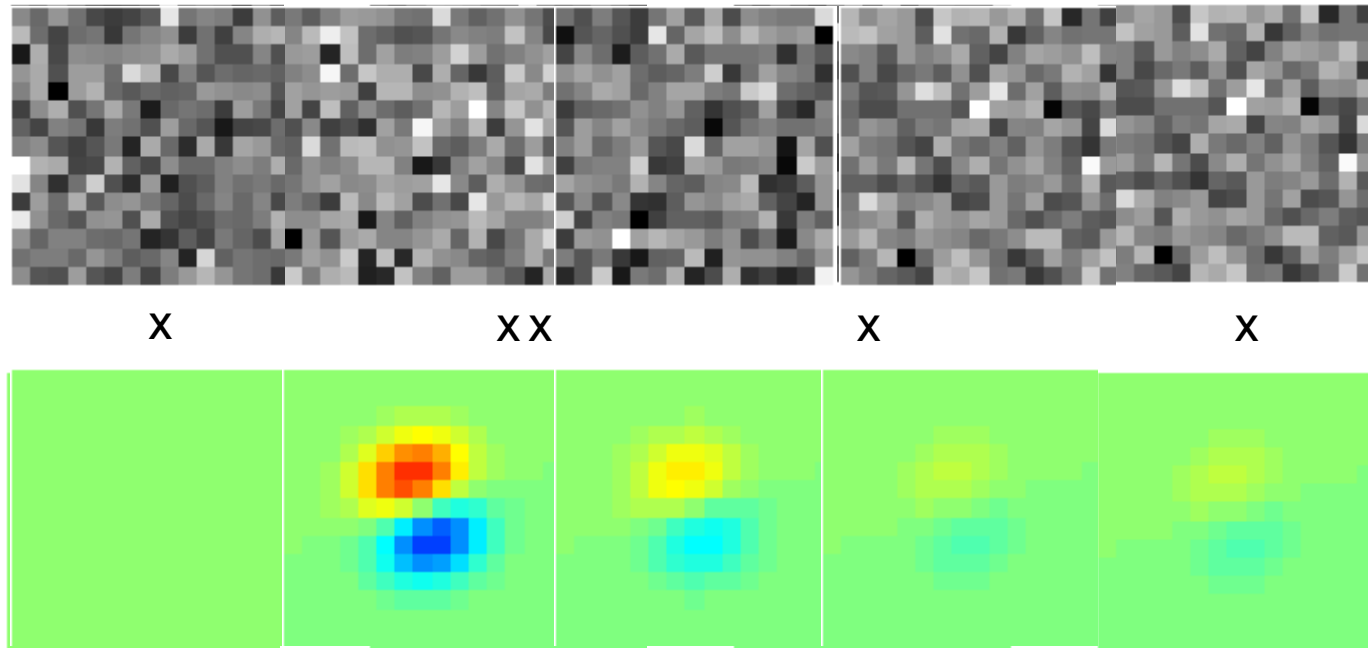


X



$\Delta t = -3$

SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECEPTIVE FIELDS



$$\Rightarrow r_t = W^T S_t$$

ESTIMATING RECEPTIVE FIELDS

Maximum likelihood: minimize the negative log-likelihood

$$y_t \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda), \quad \lambda = \exp(w^T \mathbf{s}_t)$$

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

Negative log-likelihood:

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

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

SPIKE- TRIGGERED COVARIANCE

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE

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

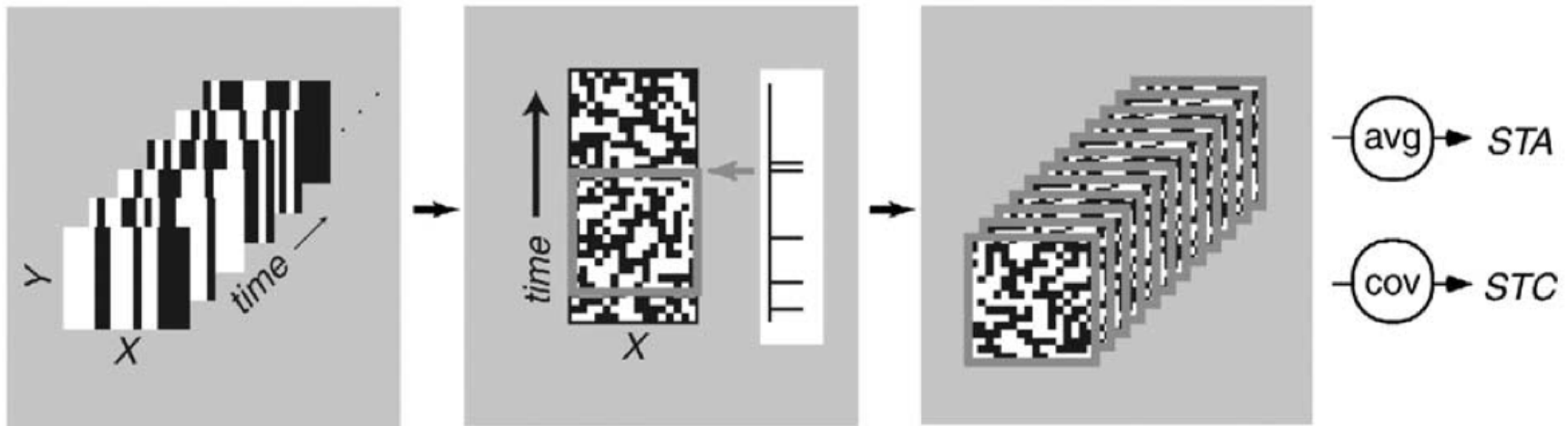
Spike-triggered covariance: $C_{ij}(\tau) = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \sum_t s_i(t - \tau) s_j(t - \tau) \right\rangle$

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

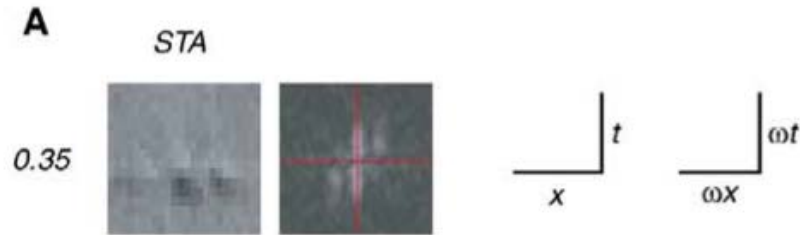
→ Capture non-linear response properties (e.g. complex cell)

what the fuck?

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (RUST 2005)

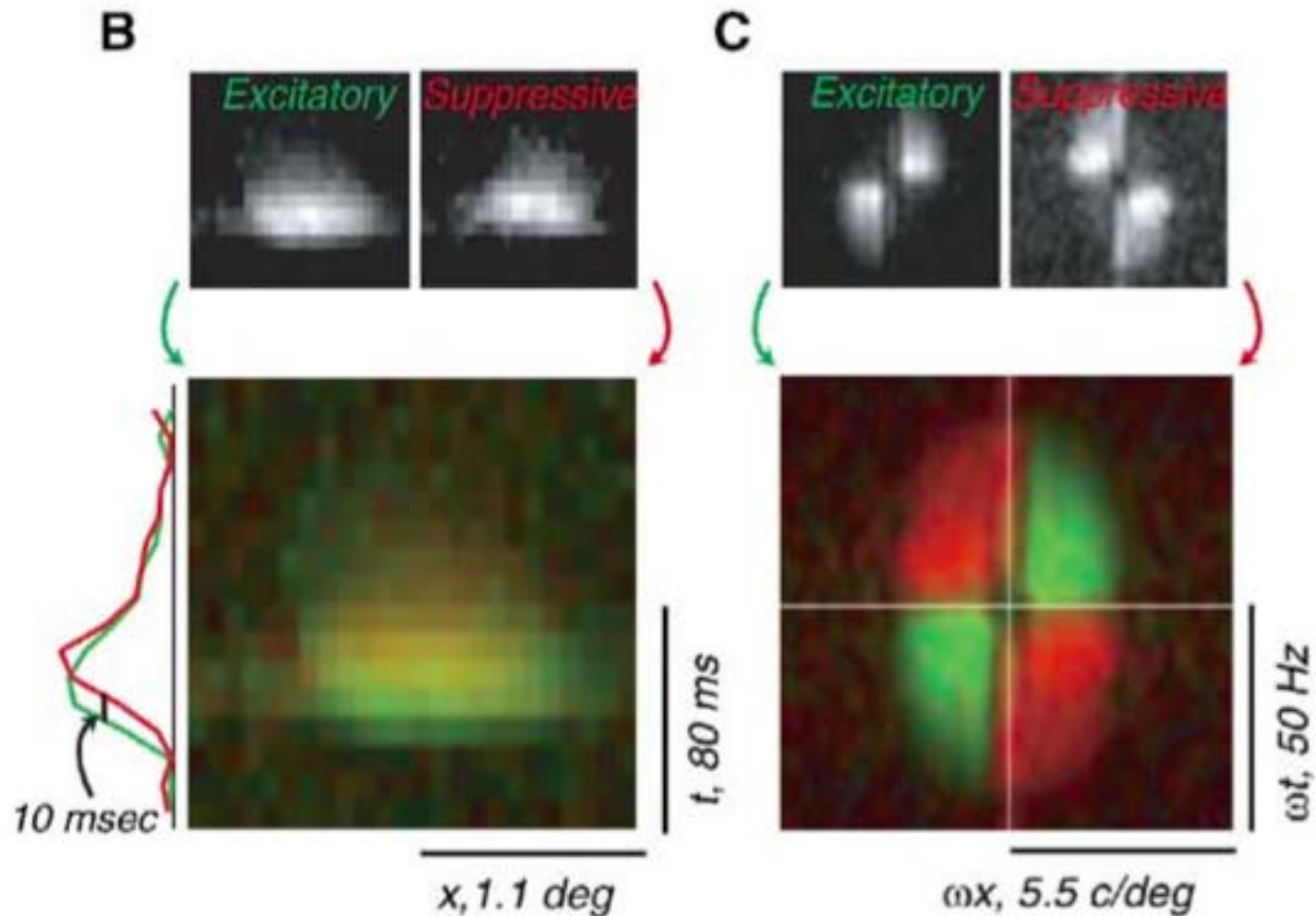


SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (COMPLEX CELL)



what the fuck

SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (RUST 2005)



SPIKE-TRIGGERED COVARIANCE (RUST 2005)

