Title

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Word Count:

A paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of

*Bachelor of Science (Honours)*

*School of Psychological Sciences, Monash University*

*[Month, 2017]*Table of Contents

[Abstract 2](#_Toc487633765)

[Statement of Contribution 3](#_Toc487633766)

[CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 4](#_Toc487633767)

[Overview (is a title needed?) 4](#_Toc487633768)

[Theories of Consciousness 4](#_Toc487633769)

[Integrated Information Theory 4](#_Toc487633770)

[Integrated Information from the Decoding Perspective 4](#_Toc487633771)

[Loss of Consciousness and Feedback Disruption Under Anaesthesia 4](#_Toc487633772)

[LFP 4](#_Toc487633773)

[Aims and Hypotheses (in a separate section?) 4](#_Toc487633774)

[CHAPTER 2: EXPERIMENTAL METHODS AND RESULTS 6](#_Toc487633775)

[Method 6](#_Toc487633776)

[Experimental Procedure 6](#_Toc487633777)

[Animal preparation. 6](#_Toc487633778)

[Electrode probe insertion. 6](#_Toc487633779)

[Isoflurane delivery. 7](#_Toc487633780)

[Experimental protocol. 7](#_Toc487633781)

[Local field potential preprocessing. 7](#_Toc487633782)

[Φ3 Computation 7](#_Toc487633783)

# Abstract

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# Statement of Contribution

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| Signed: |  |
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Date: /2017

# **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

30% of the word count is for background/literature review

## Overview (is a title needed?)

Opening statement - start with concept of consciousness – hard problem of consciousness, mention that there are existing theories of consciousness, one which somewhat tackles the hard problem is IIT. The aim of this project is threefold: to test if IIT’s proposed measure is larger during consciousness (or conversely reduced under anaesthesia), to compare it’s latest, computationally expensive derivation to a more practical version, and to compare the derivation of phi to a past finding in the same data. This project aims to investigate the validity of IIT’s measure of consciousness by applying it to local field potentials recorded from the fly brain.

## Theories of Consciousness

## Integrated Information Theory

Information is what we ‘get out’ of an event which occurs. If the probability of some event occurring is 1 (i.e. it always occurs), then the occurrence of that event gives no information (as we already know that it always occurs). In this case, the information we get from the event occurring is 0. This is the lower bound of information (however, some advocate for the utility of negative information)

## Integrated Information from the Decoding Perspective (include as subheading under IIT?)

### Mutual Information

### Condition Mutual Information

## Loss of Consciousness and Feedback Disruption Under Anaesthesia

## LFP

## Aims and Hypotheses (in a separate section?)

G1: air vs iso

Compare air to iso at each parameter: channels-used and tau-lag

Description for phis via LME: assess main effect of condition, channels used, and lag, accounting for the nested design

If using ANOVA, (i.e. not distinguishing between sets), maybe not necessary to conduct t-tests per set?

Figures: average phi at all parameters, for all sets

G2: 3 vs star

Correlation between phi3 and phistar at each channels-used and tau-lag

G3

# **CHAPTER 2: EXPERIMENTAL METHODS AND RESULTS**

## Method

### Experimental Procedure

The data used in this project is a subset of the data collected and preprocessed previously in {Cohen 2016}, where the full experiment is described. Here I only detail methods relevant to the dataset used in the present project.

Animal preparation. Thirteen female laboratory-reared Drosophila melanogaster flies (Canton S wild type, 3-7 days post eclosion) were collected under cold anaesthesia and tethered to a tungsten rod. Flies were glued dorsally to the rod using dental cement (Synergy D6 FLOW A3.5/B3, Coltène Whaledent) which was cured with blue light. The flies’ wings were also glued to the rod in order to prevent wingbeats during recording, and dental cement was applied to the neck to stabilise the head. Tethered flies were positioned above a 45.5 mg air-supported Styrofoam ball, setup similarly to {Paulk 2013}, and thus were able to walk in place.

Electrode probe insertion. Linear silicon probes with 16 electrodes (Neuronexus Technologies) were inserted laterally into the fly’s eye, perpendicular to its curvature, with the electrode recording sites facing posteriorly. Insertion was performed with the aid of a micromanipulator (Märzhäuser). Probes had an electrode site separation of 25 µm (3mm-35-177) and measured 375 µm from base to tip. As a reference electrode, a sharped fine tungsten wire (0.01 inch diameter, A-M Systems) was placed in the thorax. Recordings were made using a Tucker-Davis Technologies multichannel data acquisition system with a 25 kHz sampling rate. To ensure consistent probe insertion depth, probes were inserted until all electrodes were recording neural activity. This was confirmed by presenting a flickering visual stimulus (with spectral peak at 460 nm and 30nm half-peak width; flickering at 1 and 13 Hz), and subsequently observing steady state visually evoked potentials (SSVEPs) at the most peripheral electrode. The probe was then retracted until the most peripheral electrode showed little to no neural activity. Probe insertion in this manner does not seem to affect fly locomotion {Paulk 2013}.

Isoflurane delivery. Isoflurane was delivered from an evaporator (Mediquip) onto the fly through a connected rubber hose. The isoflurane was delivered at a constant flow of 2 l/min and continuously vacuumed from the opposite side of the fly. Actual concentration near the fly body was either 0 vol% (air condition) or 0.6 vol% (isoflurane condition) as estimated following the gas chromatography procedure described by {Kottler 2013} for measuring isoflurane concentration.

Experimental protocol. The complete experimental procedure is described in {Cohen 2016}. Here I briefly describe the procedure relevant to the data used in this project. An experiment consisted of two blocks: one for the air condition, followed by one for the isoflurane condition. Each block started with a series of air puffs, followed by 18 s of rest, 248 s of visual stimuli, another 18 s of rest, and finally a second series of air puffs. Isoflurane was administered immediately after completion of the first block (i.e. after the last air puff), and flies were left for 180 s to adjust to the new concentration before beginning the second block. The data used in this project corresponds to the 18 s period between the end of the first series of air puffs and the beginning of the visual stimuli.

Local field potential preprocessing. LFPs were recorded at 25 kHz and downsampled to 1000 Hz. Electrodes were bipolar rereferenced by subtracting neighbouring electrodes, resulting in 15 signals. Hereafter these signals will be referred to as “channels”. The 18 s of data for each condition was split into 2.25s segments, giving 8 “trials” of 2250 samples each. Finally, line noise at 50 Hz was removed using the *rmlinesmovingwinc.m* function of the Chronux toolbox {<http://chronux.org/>; Mitra and Bokil, 2007} with three tapers, a windows size of 0.7 s, and a step size of 0.35 s.

### Φ3 Computation

Discretisation. IIT 3.0 has not yet been extended to be applicable to continuous variables. As the calculation of Φ in IIT 3.0 requires discrete variables, rereferenced LFPs were binarised using a global median split. For each fly and condition, median sample across trials was identified for each channel. Samples were then replaced with a 1 if greater than the median, and 0 otherwise.

Channel selection. Given that the time to calculate phi grows exponentially with the number of elements in a candidate system, I calculated phi only for systems consisting of up to four channels (i.e. systems of 2, 3, or 4 channels). For these systems, phi was calculated across all channel combinations (i.e. 15 choose 2, 15 choose 3, and 15 choose 4).

TPM Construction. IIT characterises the difference between the

Φ calculation. Phis was calculated using the PyPhi package for Python 3.6. The details of computing phi are provided in {Oizumi 2014}, so I here will give a brief summary of the calculation process.

### Φ\* Computation

Phistar was calculated in MATLAB 2017a, using a toolbox which implemented phistar calculation in a previous project {<https://github.com/amhaun01/phipattern>, Haun}. The details of computing phistar are given in {Oizumi 2016}, so once again I will provide only a summary of the process.

Phistar can be summarised relatively simply. It is the difference between the mutual information of a whole system, when considering all connections between its parts, and the mutual information of a partitioned system, where we ignore some set of connections in the original system.