## Dissertation Outline

Acknowledgements

**Table Of Contents** 

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

Glossary

**Chapter 1: Introduction** 

- 1.1 Background: the role of ACC and dlPFC in supporting flexible behavior
- 1.2 The Dataset
- 1.3 Task factors that affect the amount of attention needed
- 1.4 Summary of Dissertation: Motivation and Approach

Chapter 2: Synchronous Oscillatory Neural Ensembles for Rules in the Prefrontal Cortex

Abstract

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Results
- ${\bf 2.2.1}$  Behavioral and Single Unit Evidence for the Dominance of the Orientation Rule
- ${\bf 2.2.2}$  Rule-Selective LFP Synchronization between Pairs of Electrodes
- ${\bf 2.2.3}$  Task-Relevant Neurons Were Synchronized to the Current Rule Ensemble

- 2.2.4 Beta Orientation Ensemble Shows Stronger Alpha Color Selectivity
- 2.2.5 Rule-Dependent Synchrony Correlates with Behavioral Reaction Time
- 2.3 Discussion
- 2.3.1 Linking Task-Relevant Neurons with Rule-Dependent Synchrony
- 2.3.2 Coordination of Neural Ensembles
- 2.4 Experimental Procedures
- 2.4.1 Recording Locations and Techniques
- 2.4.2 Behavioral Task
- 2.4.3 Behavioral and Neural Analysis Methods
- 2.4.4 Synchrony Analysis Methods

**Supplemental Information** 

## Chapter 3: Analysis of ACC and dlPFC-ACC Synchrony

Chapter 4: The Functional Contribution of ACC and dlPFC Neurons to Circuit-level Dynamics and Behavior during Task Switching

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Results
- 4.3 Discussion
- 4.4 Experimental Procedures

**Supplemental Information** 

Chapter 5: New Tools for Web-Enabled Dynamic, Interactive Visualizations in Neuroscience

## Abstract

- 5.1 The purpose of visualization in science
- 5.2 Limitations of static visualizations in neuroscience
- 5.3 The benefits of web-enabled dynamic, interactive visualizations
- 5.3.1 Interactive visualizations can help us quickly make comparisons and deal with complexity
- 5.3.2 Dynamic visualizations, when combined with interactivity, can help us understand complex data by preserving relationships between data
- 5.3.3 Web-enabled visualizations are familiar, easily shareable, and enable analysis transparency
- 5.4 Related Work
- 5.5 Design Rationale and Approach: potential pitfalls and challenges for our visualizations
- 5.5.1 What types of interactive visualizations are most useful for neuroscientists?
- 5.5.2 What is the best way to make interactive visualizations that are easy to use and accessible to other neuroscientists?
- 5.5.3 How do we make interactive visualizations customizable for use on a variety of datasets?
- 5.5.4 What are the best tools for creating interactive visualizations?
- 5.6 Case Study: RasterVis
- 5.7 Case Study: glmVis
- 5.8 Case Study: SpectraVis
- 5.9 Linking RasterVis, SpectraVis, and glmVis
- 5.10 Future Plans 3

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Appendix

**Bibliography**