

High-dimensional data and problems in neuroscience



Ian Stevenson

stevenson.lab.uconn.edu
@ihstevenson

Cartoon by Jordan Colver

Overview

Tour of the backyard

what questions? what data?

High dimensional regression with natural stimuli

a stereotypical(?) curse of dimensionality situation

Dimensionality reduction for neural populations

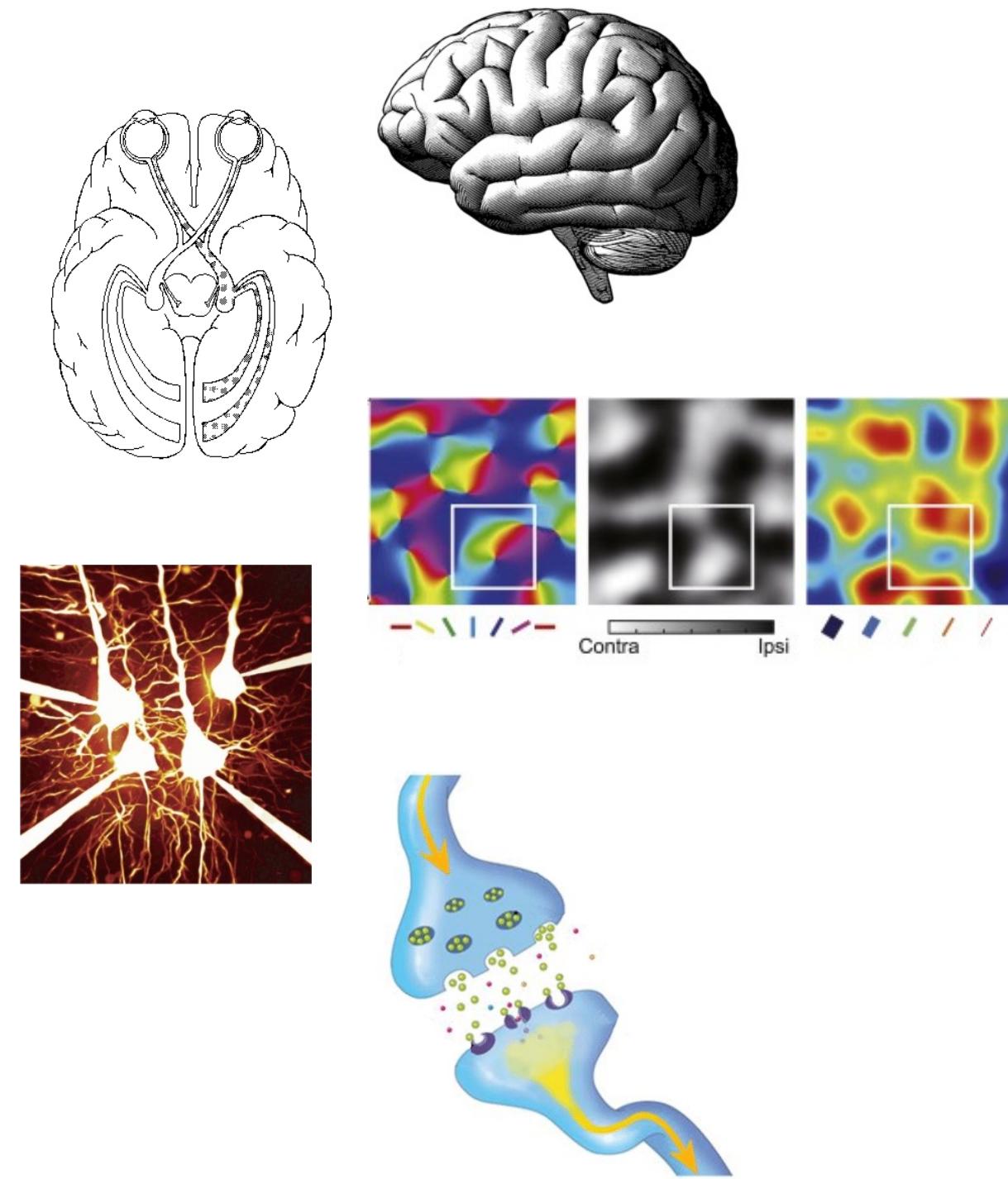
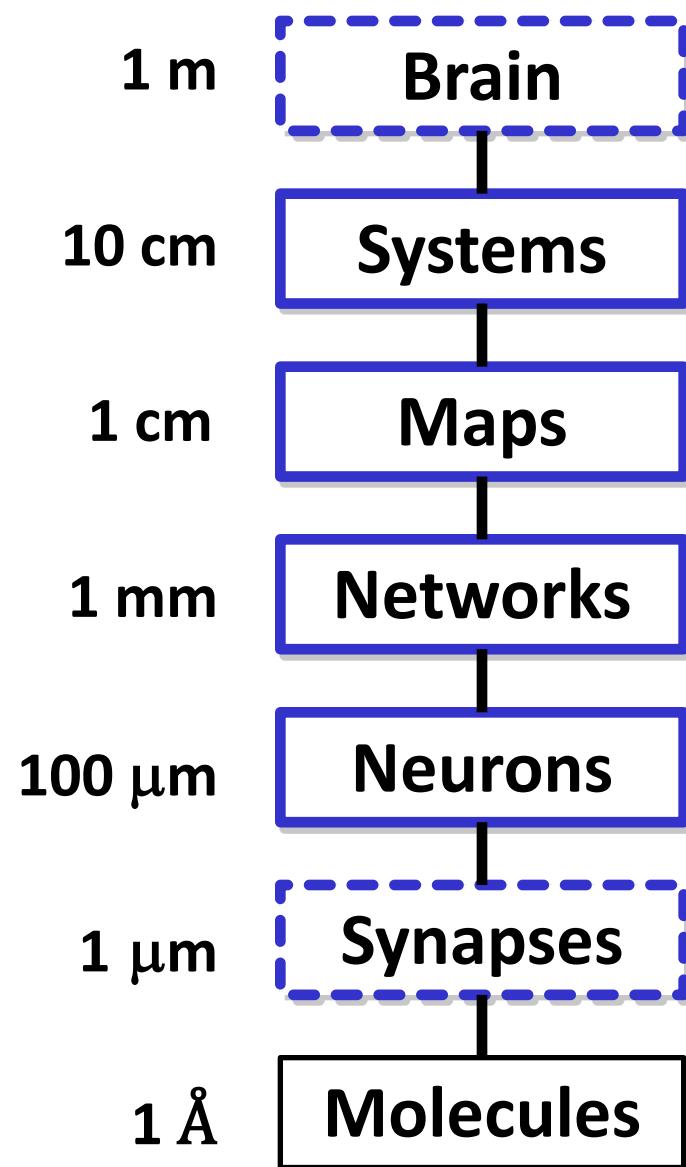
non-Gaussian observations and dynamics

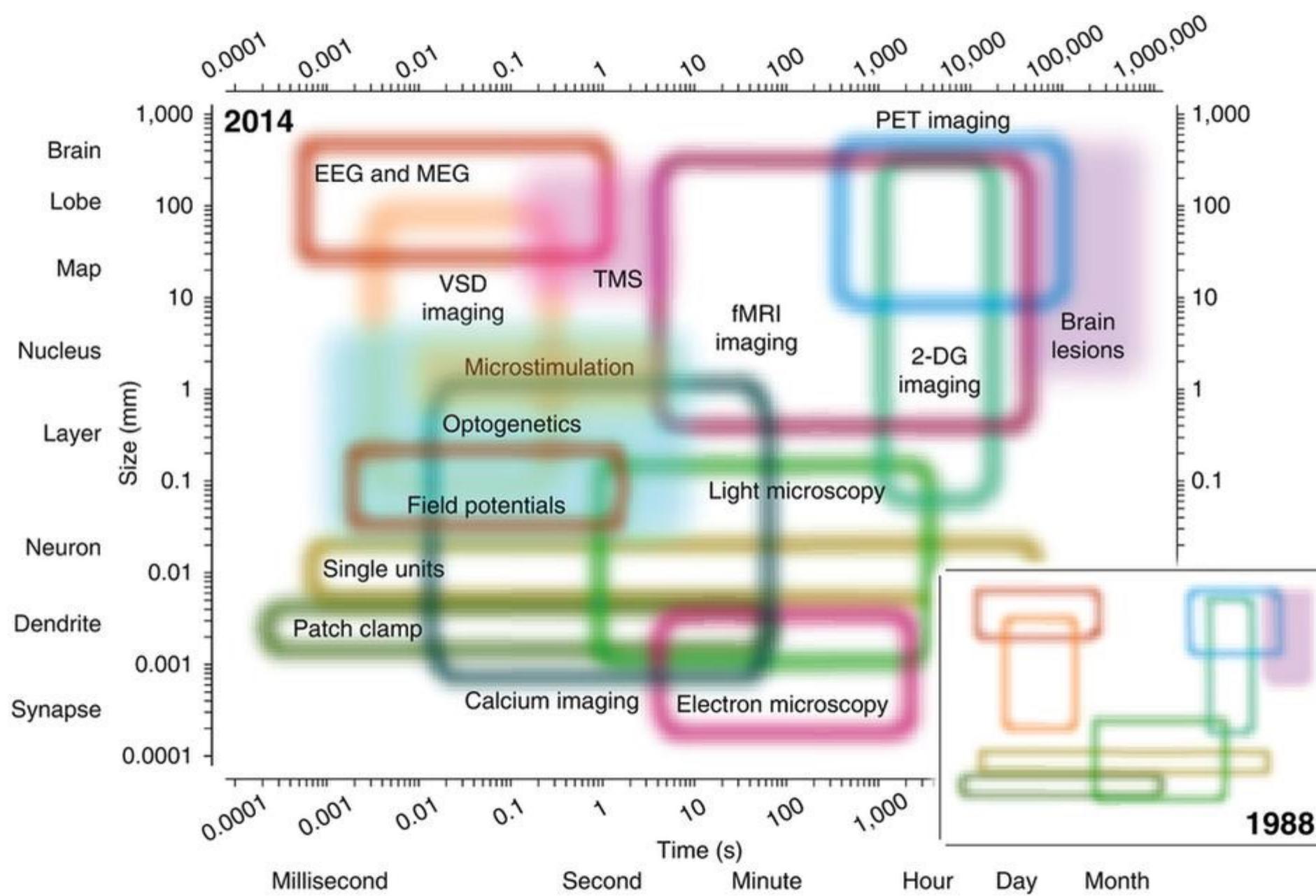
How does the brain handle high dimensional inputs?

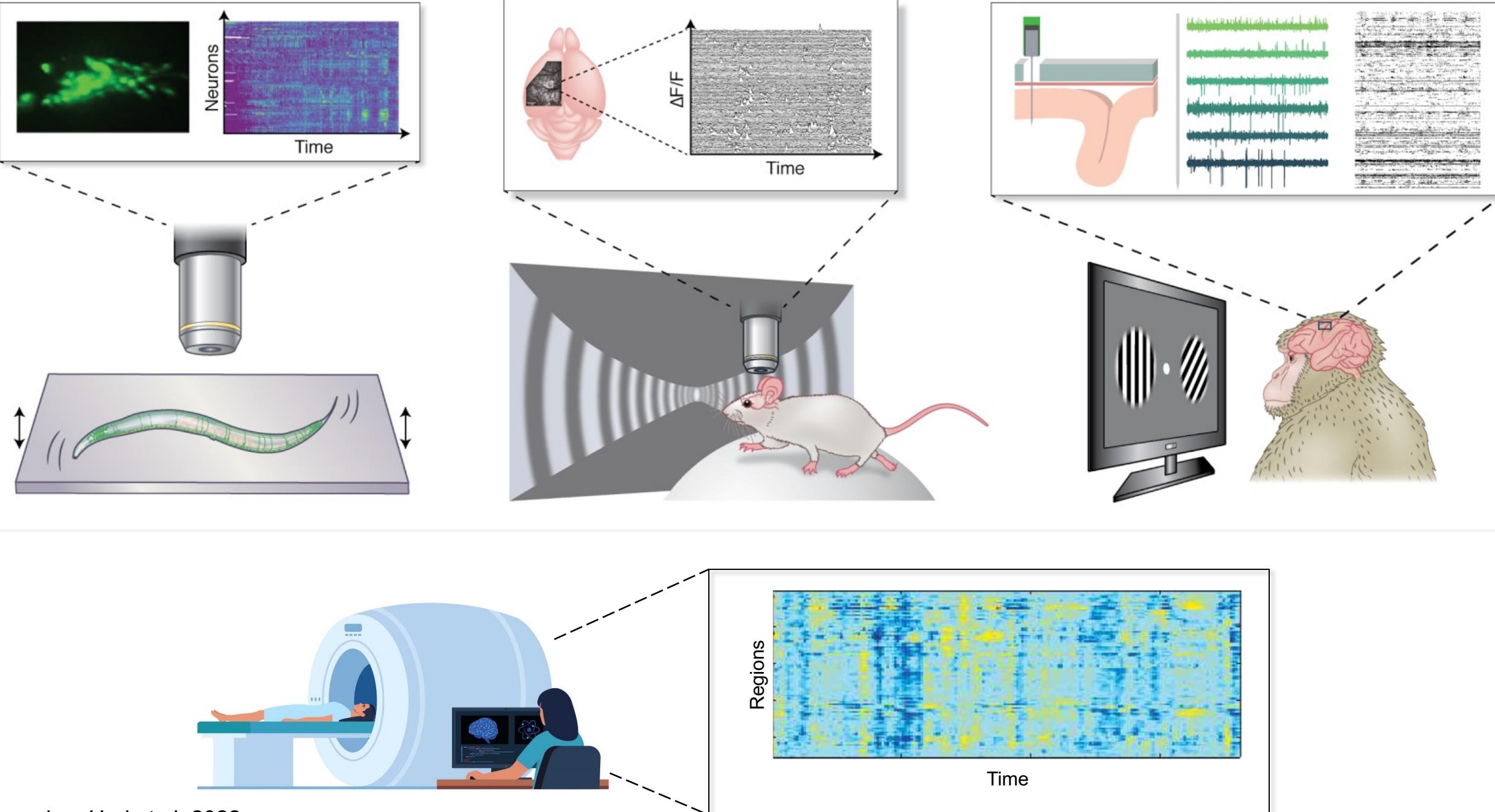
random projections for odor perception

“The human brain consists of **100 billion neurons**, 100 trillion synapses, connected by hundreds of thousands of miles of axons and dendrites ...and we in neuroscience call that job security.”

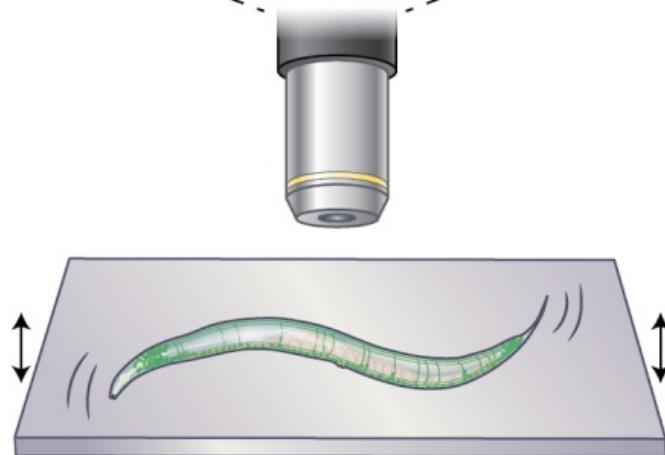
- Chuck Stevens



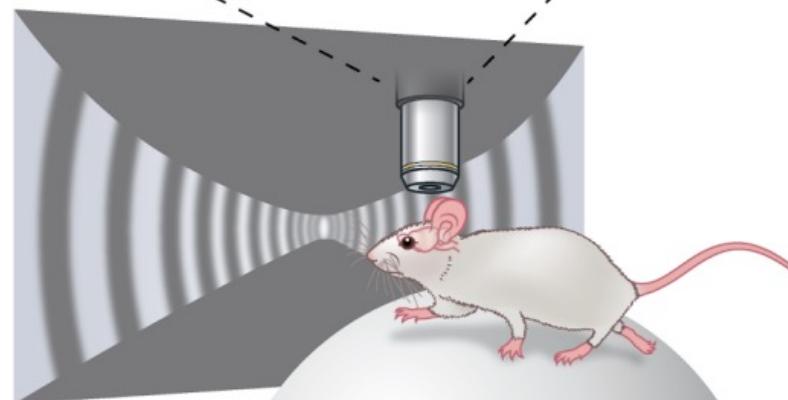




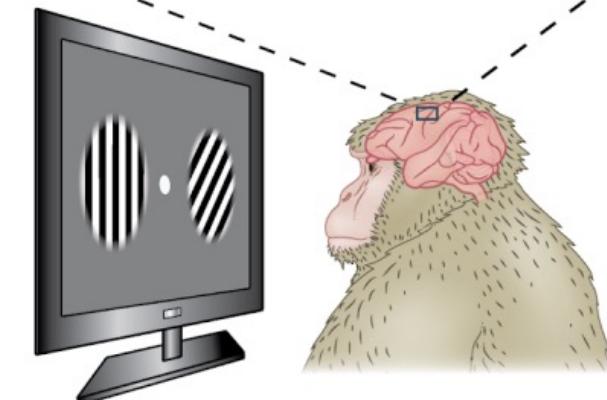
How do motor neurons coordinate for efficient locomotion?



How do neurons represent the mouse's location in space?



How do neurons in frontal areas alter neurons in sensory areas to control attention?



What parts of the brain are involved in learning to read?

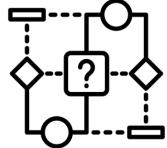
Marr's Levels of Analysis

a framework for neuroscientific questions



Computation

What does the system do?



Algorithm

How does the system do it?



Implementation

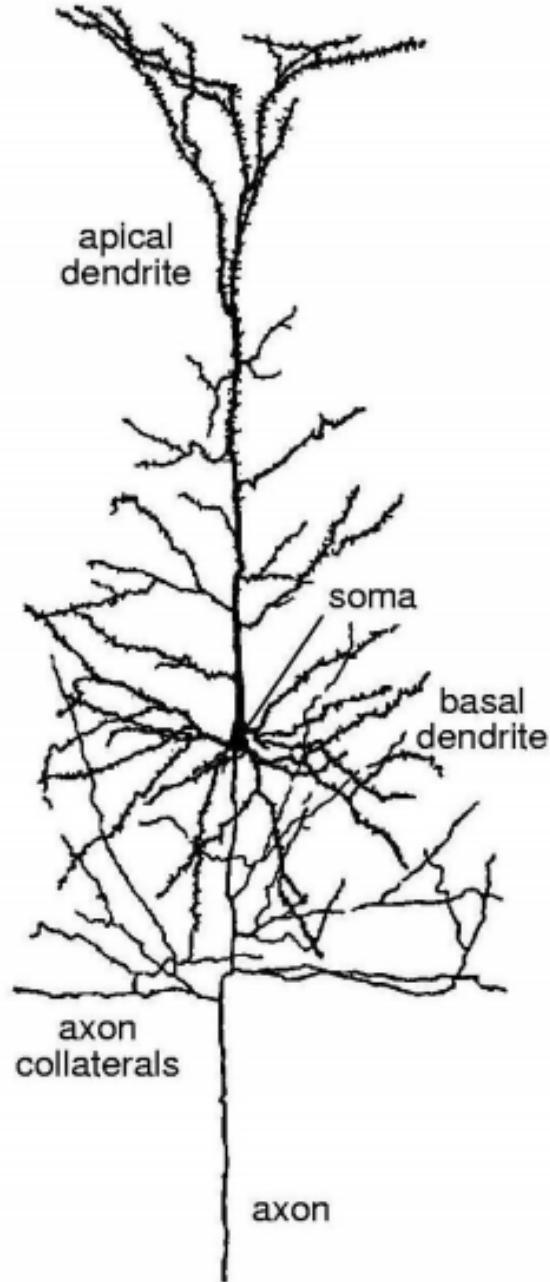
How is the system realized?

Follow-up Questions...

How do things differ in drug/disease states and can we fix it? (**medicine**)

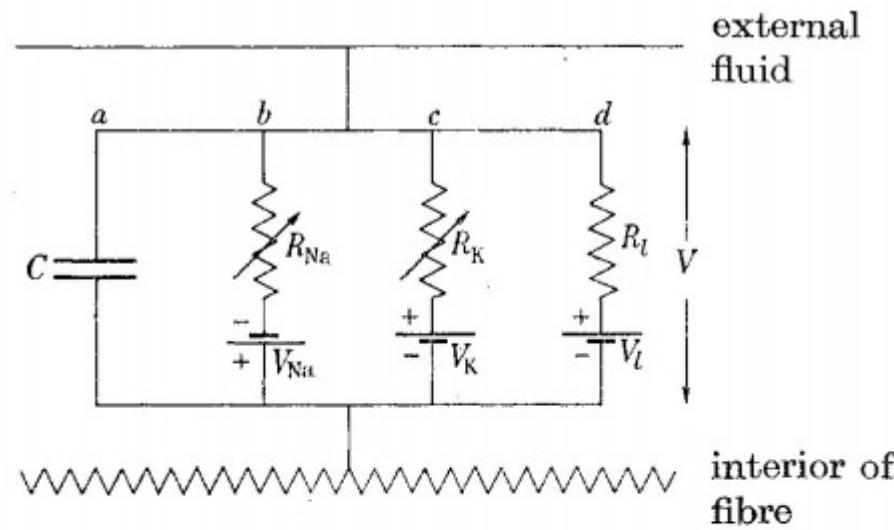
How can we build systems that interact with the brain? (**neural engineering**)

How can we use this info for artificial systems? (**neuroAI**)

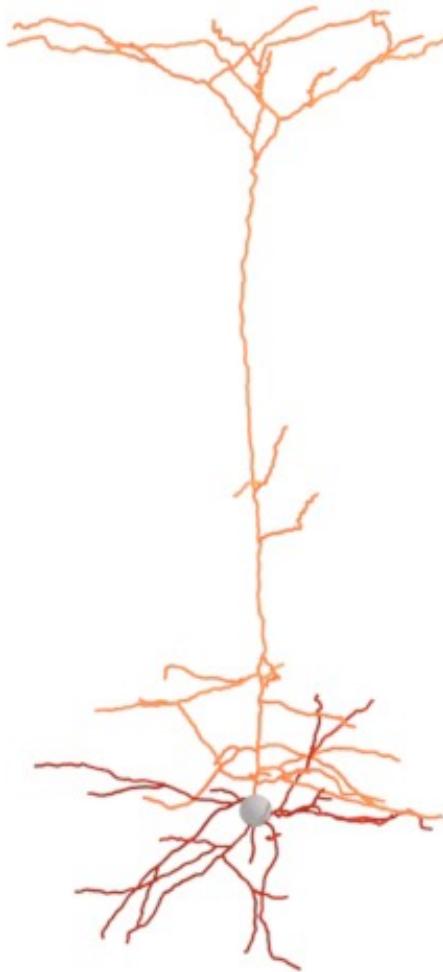


How do single neurons work?

main internal signal is membrane potential



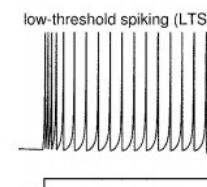
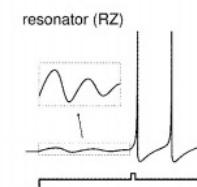
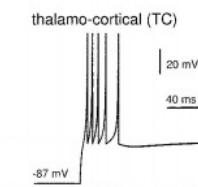
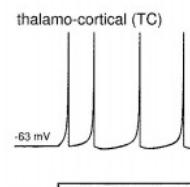
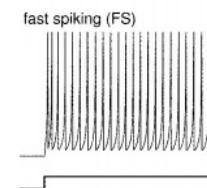
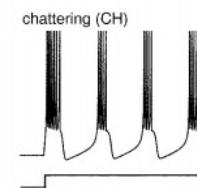
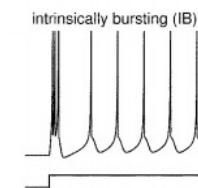
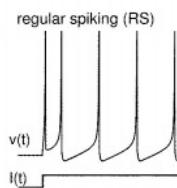
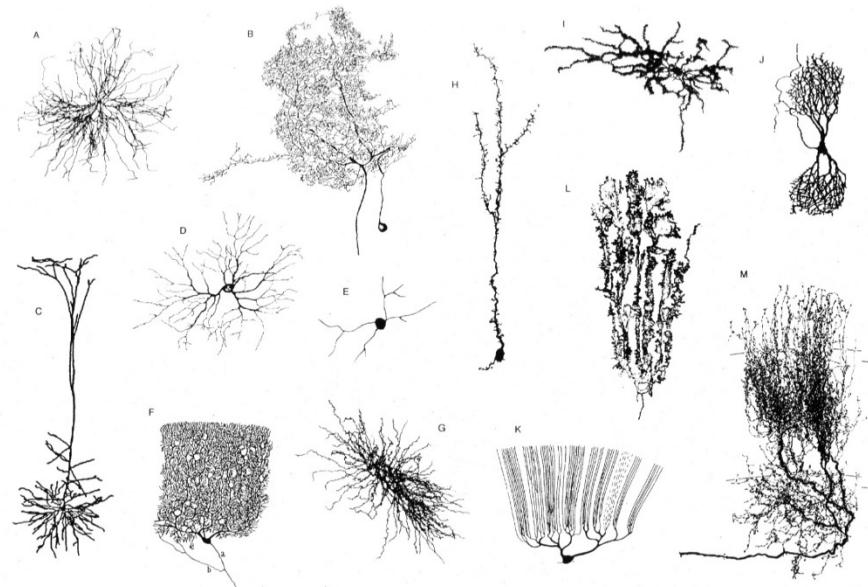
$$C \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - V_L) - I_{Na}(V) - I_K(V) - g_E(V - V_E) - g_I(V - V_I) + I_{stim}$$

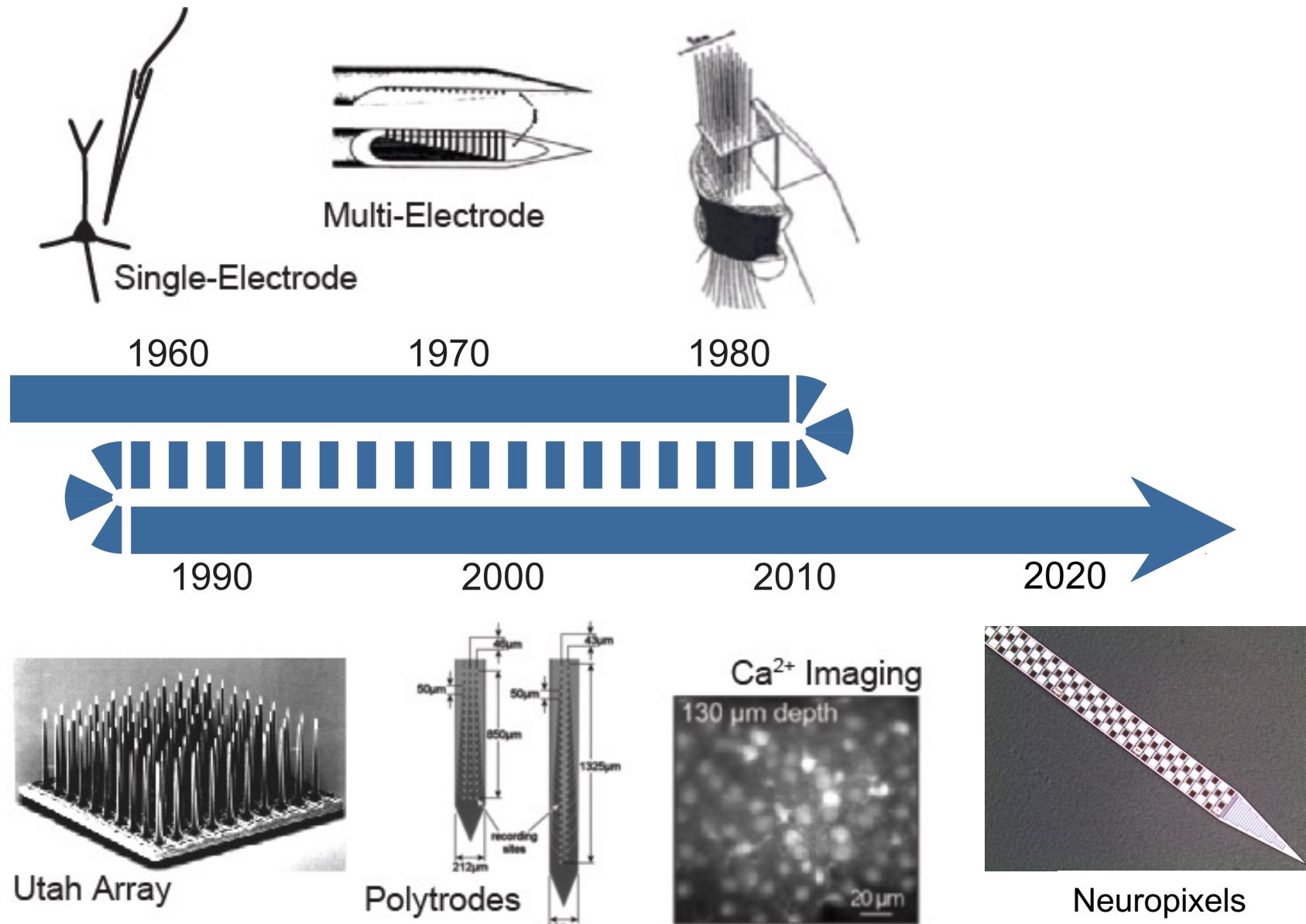


stimulus

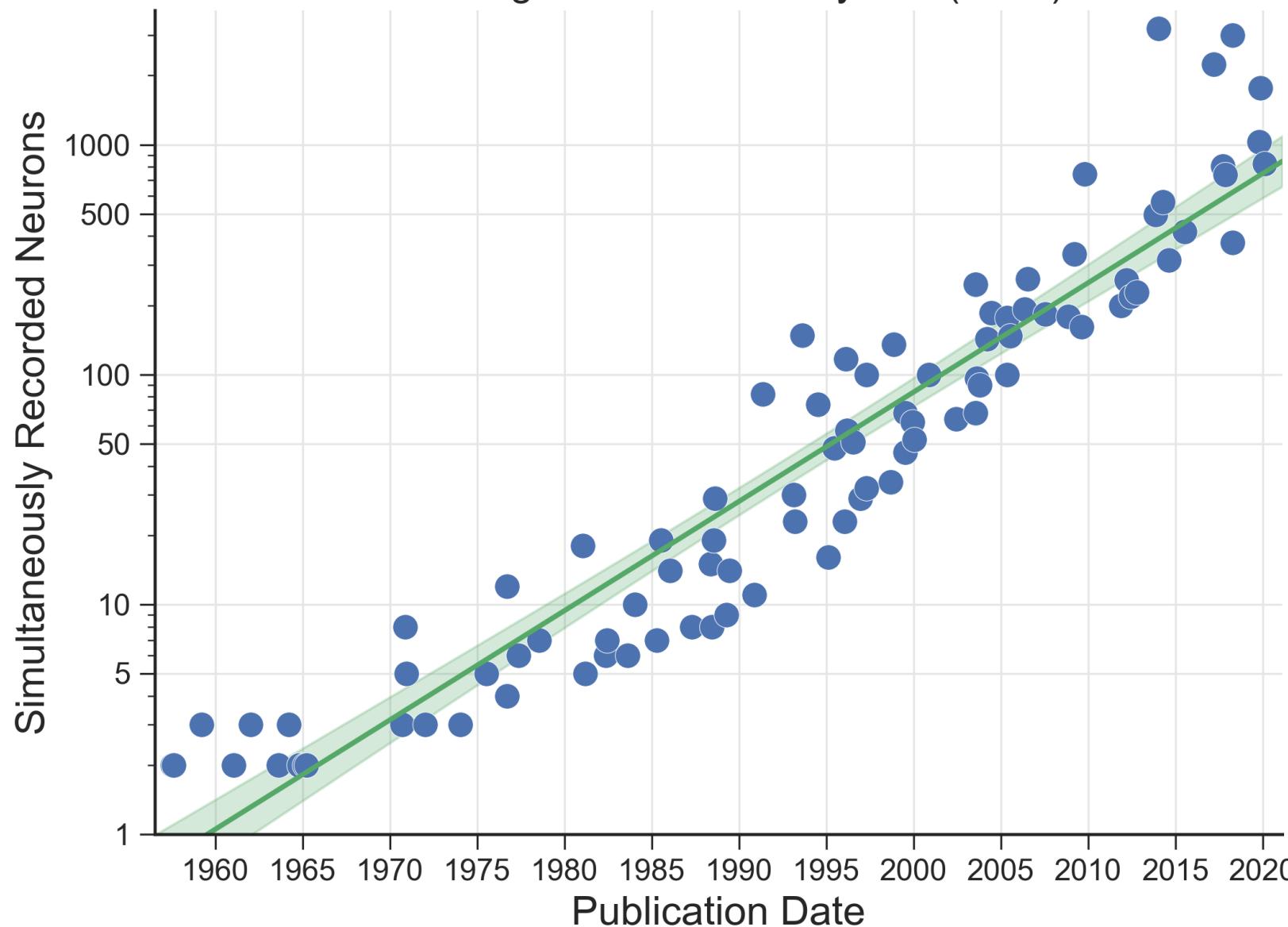
response

model

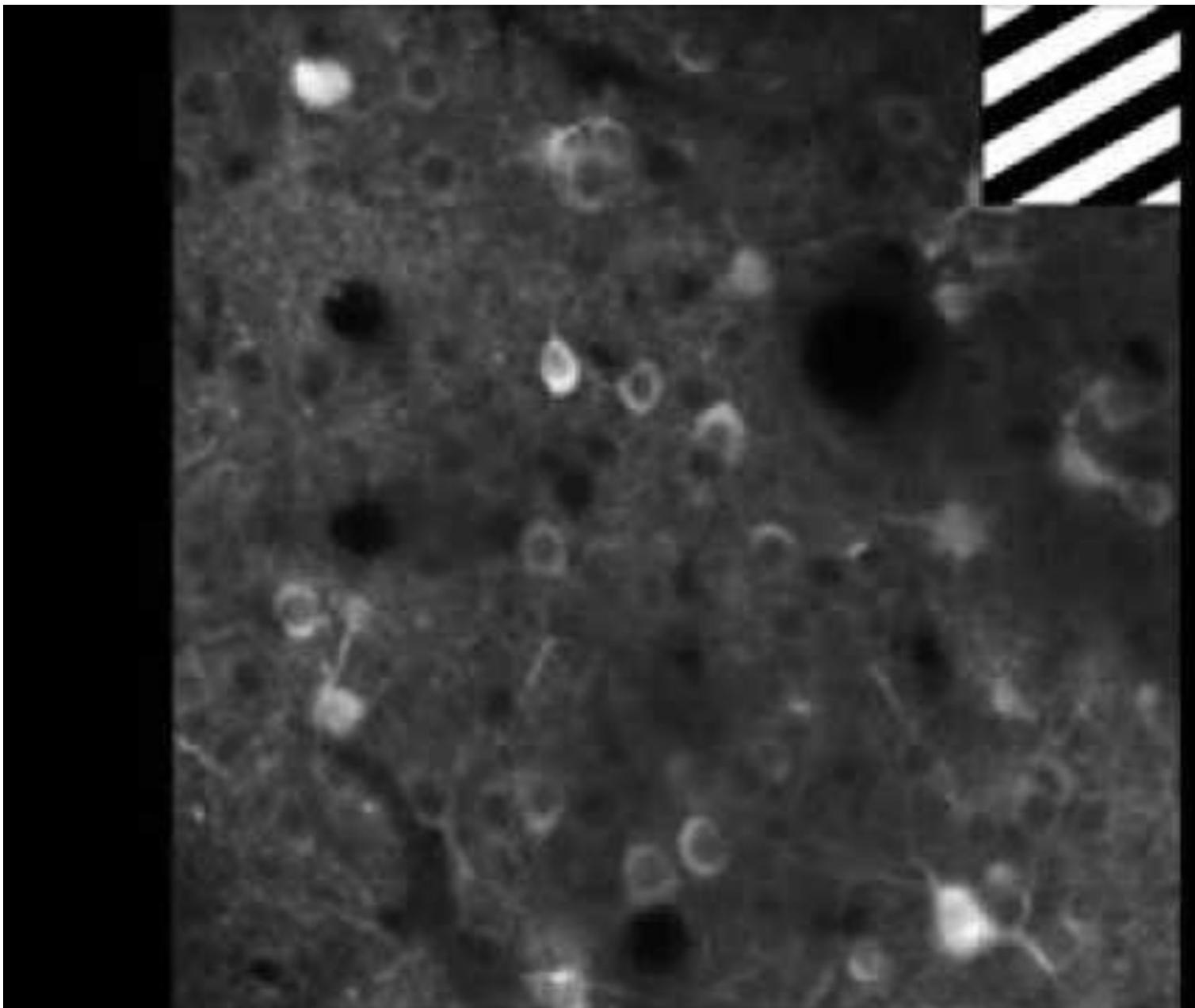
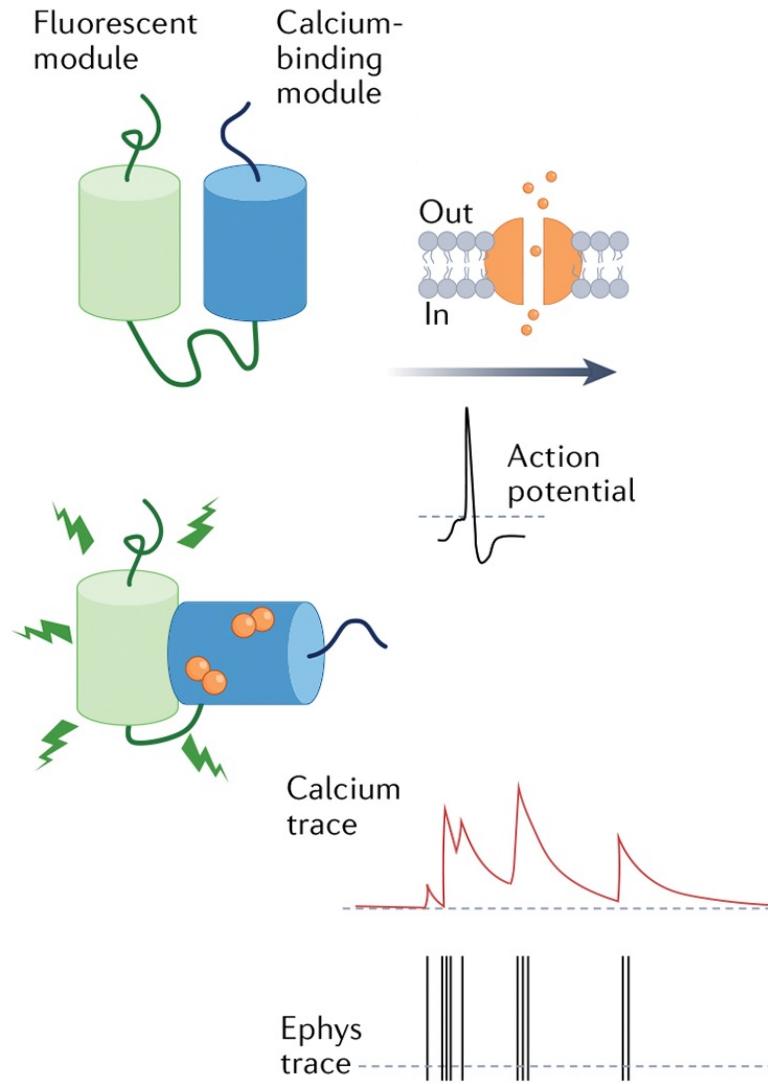


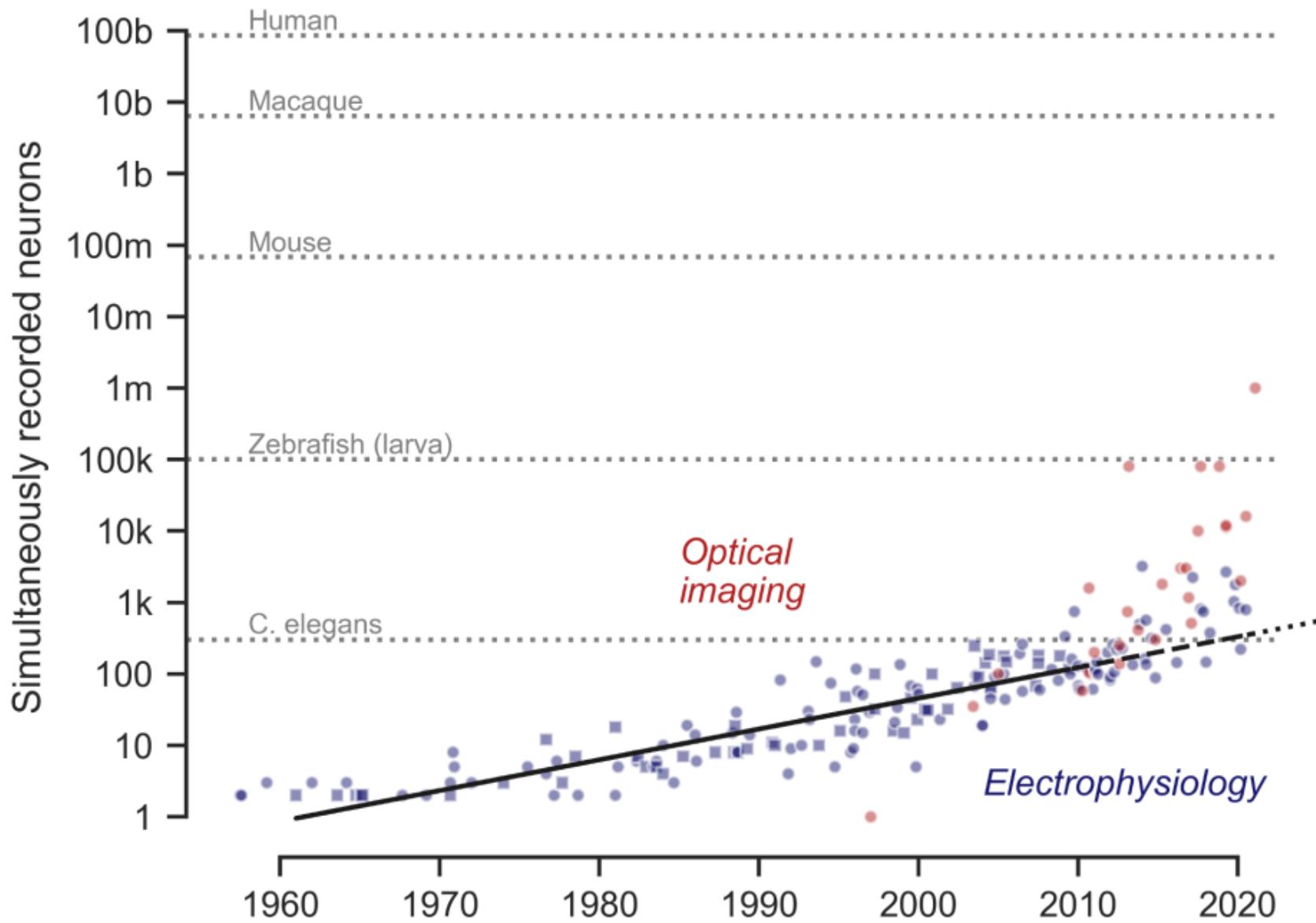


Doubling Time: 6.3 ± 0.2 years (n=92)



Calcium Imaging



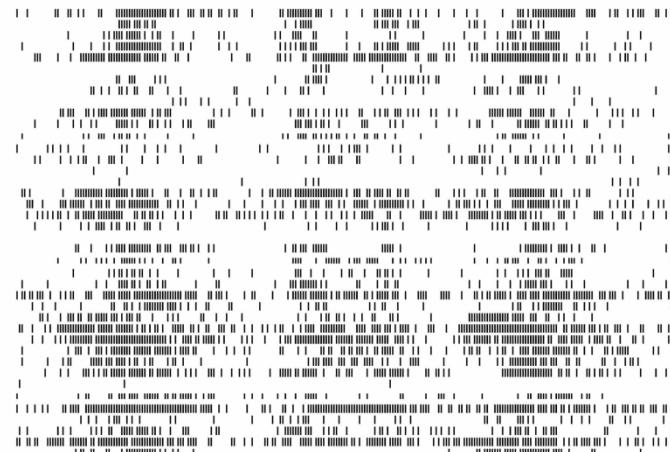


The Neural Coding Problem

Encoding

What features of the world explain neural activity? And how?

**Stimuli
and
Movement**

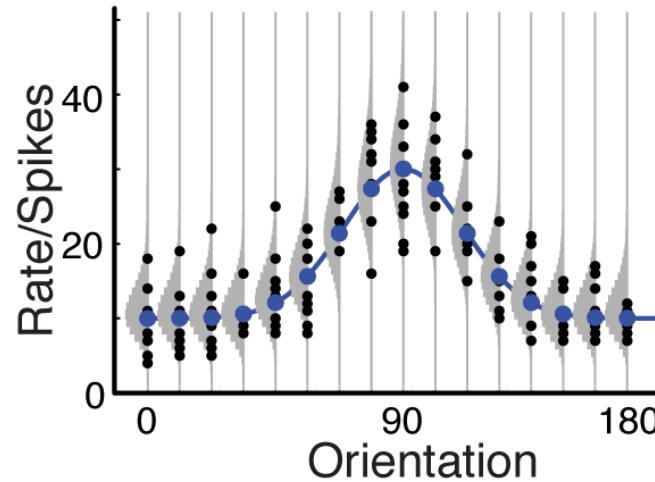
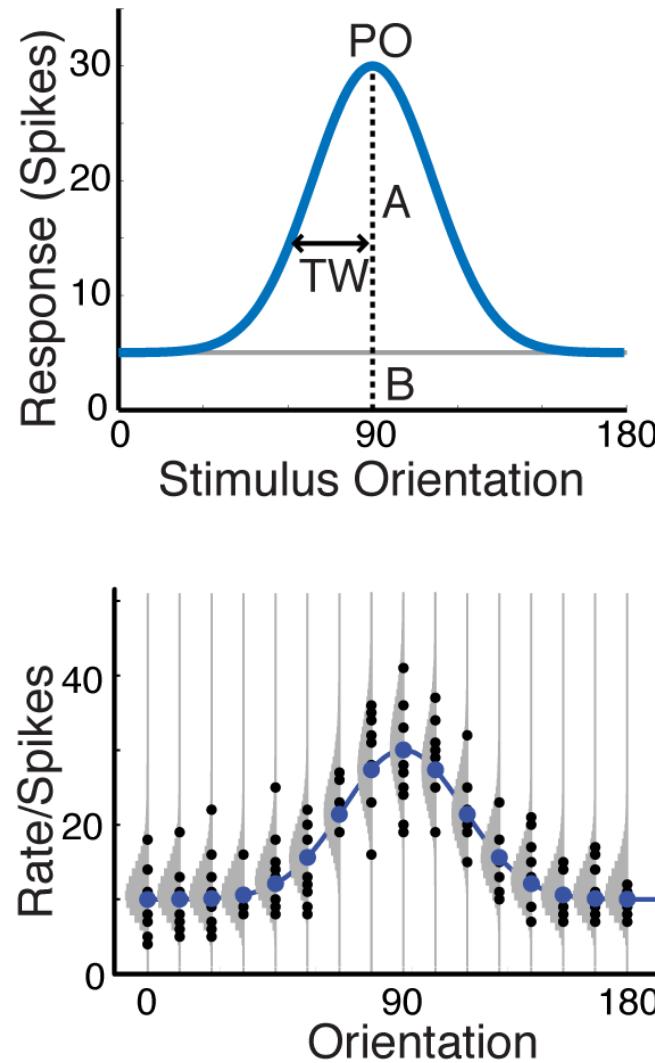
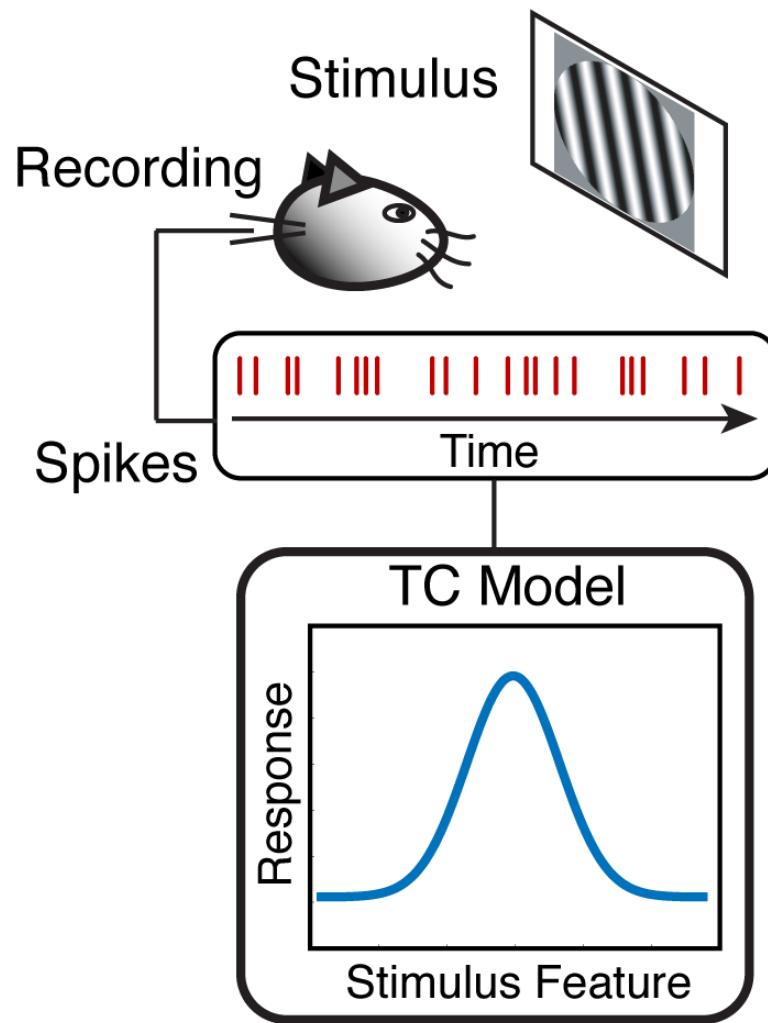


**Neural
Signals**

Decoding

How well can neural signals predict variables in the world?

Single neuron responses to low dimensional stimuli



stimulus

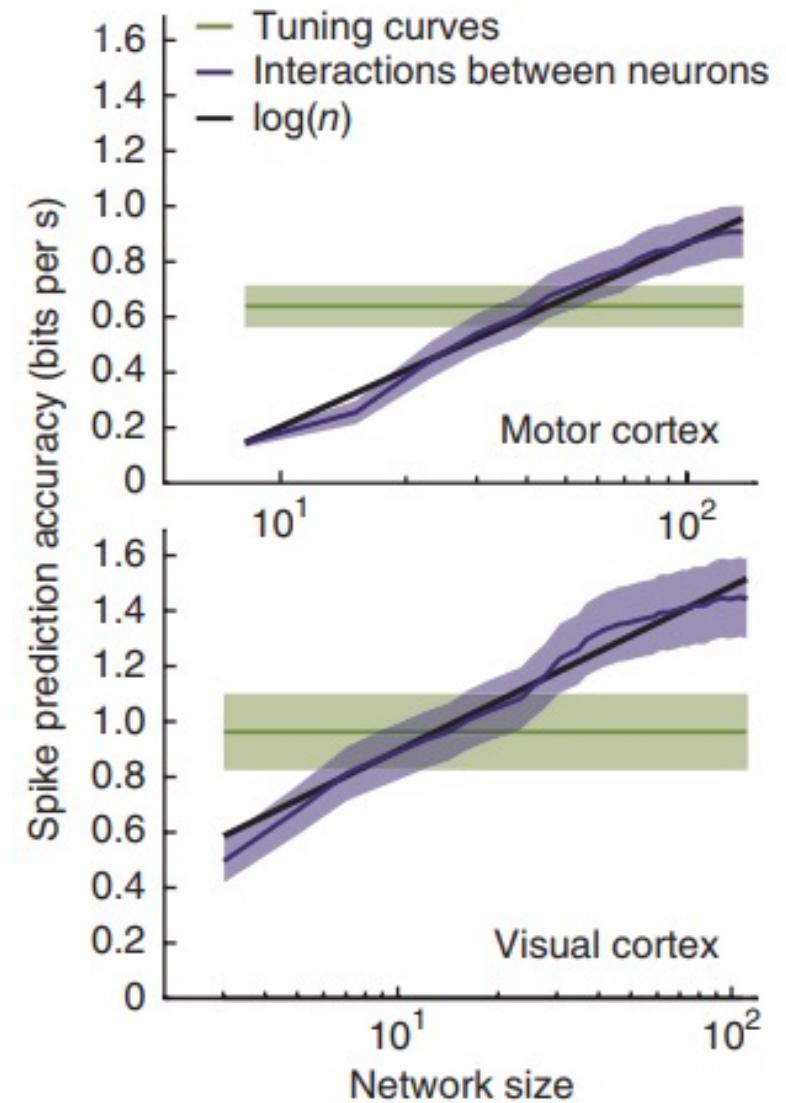
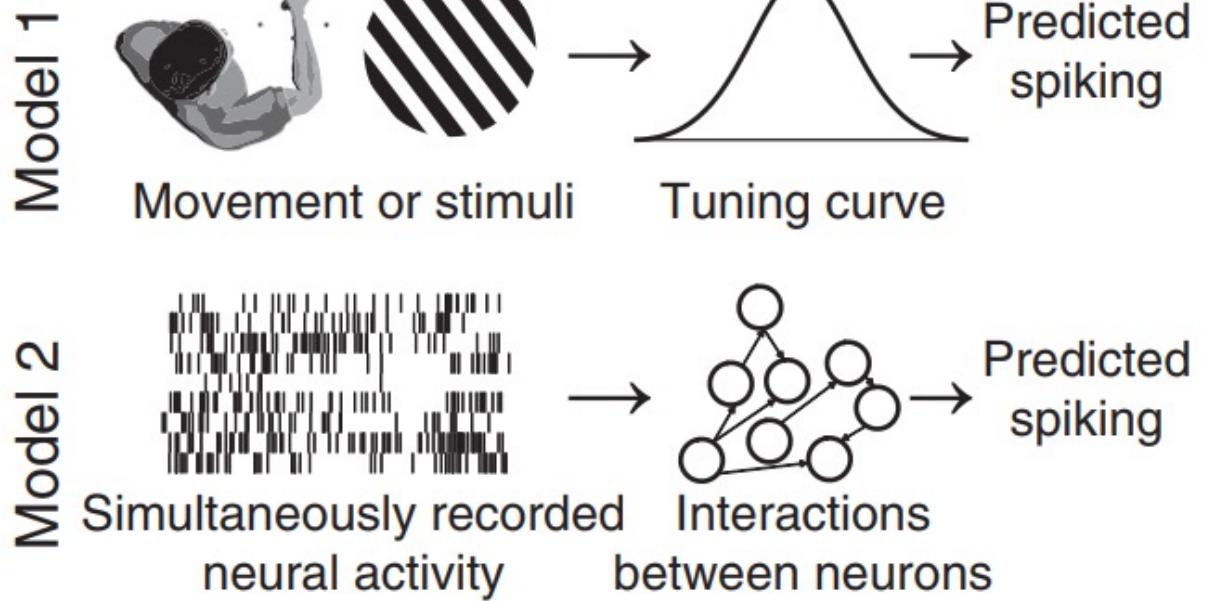
$$\lambda_i = f_\theta(X_i)$$

response

$$y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_i)$$

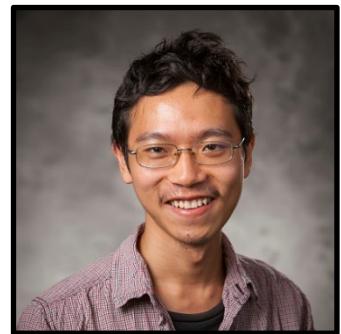
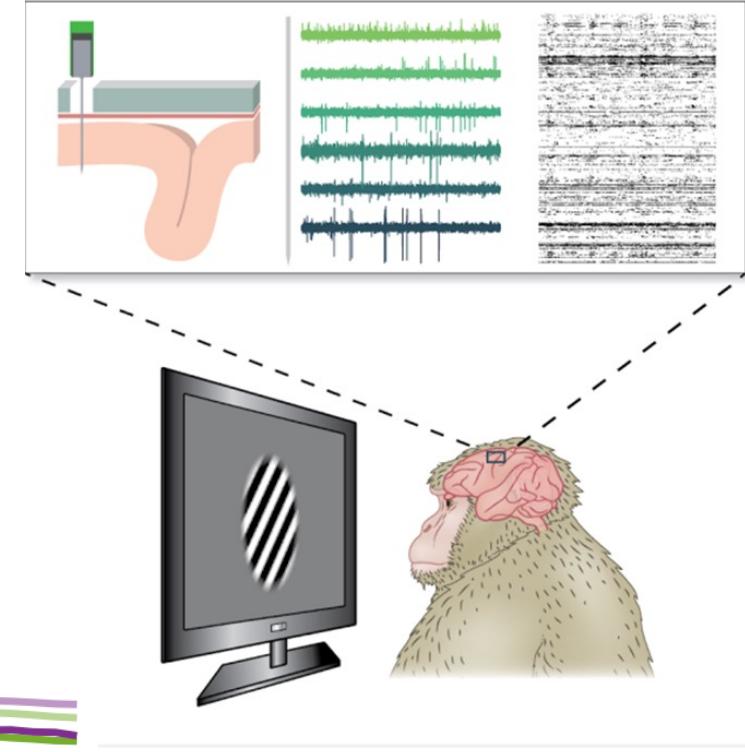
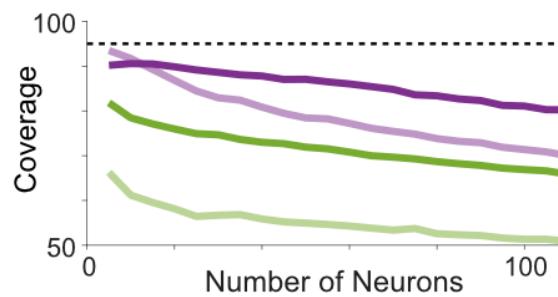
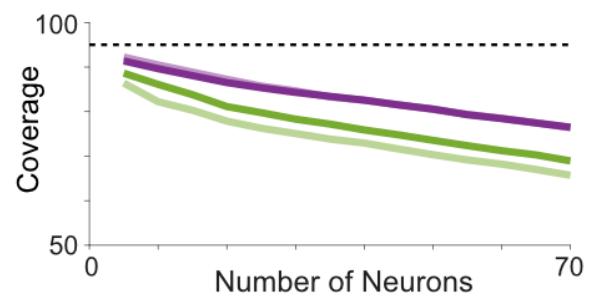
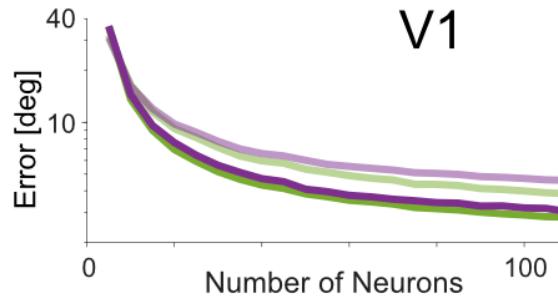
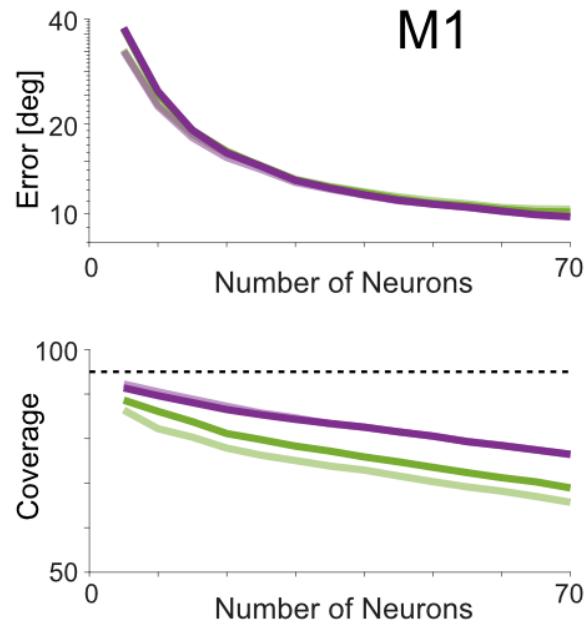
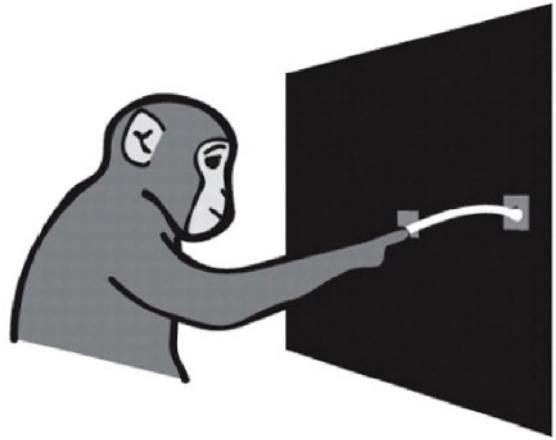
Scaling in d ...

some kind of blessing?



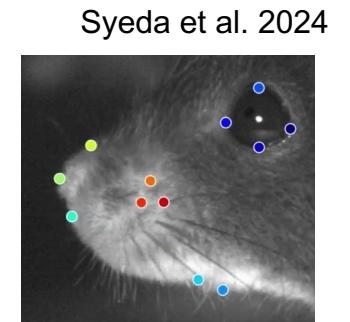
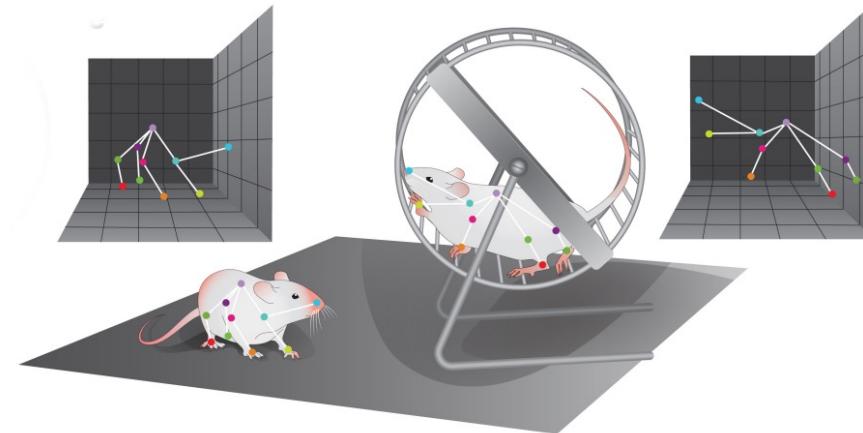
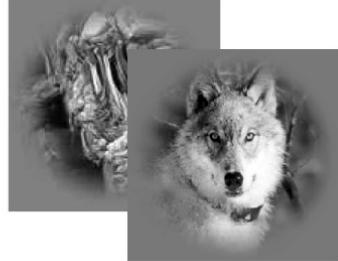
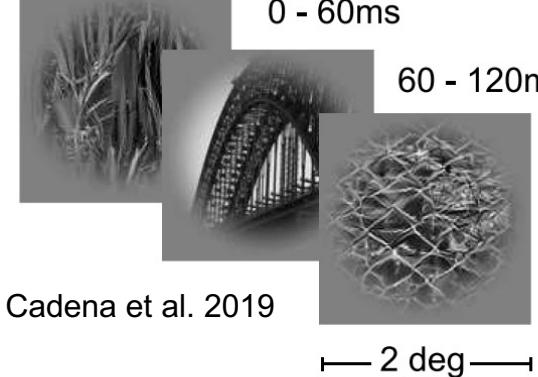
Scaling in d ...

some kind of blessing? curse?

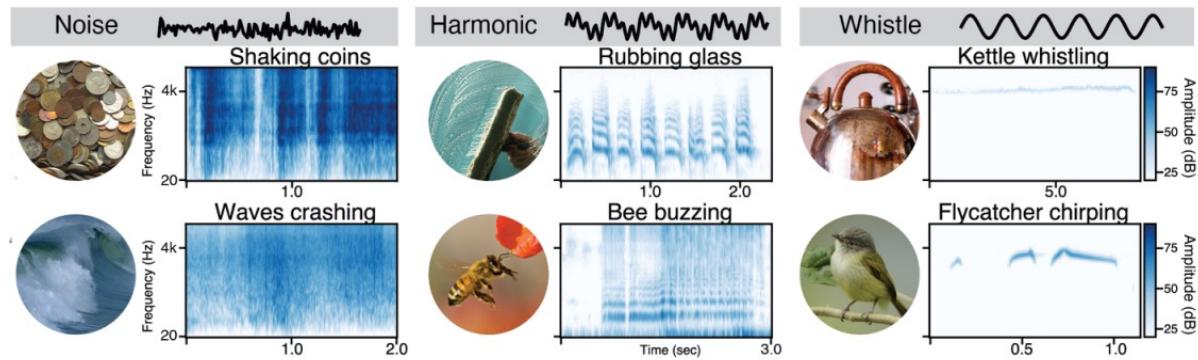


Ganchao Wei, PhD
UConn Stats → Duke

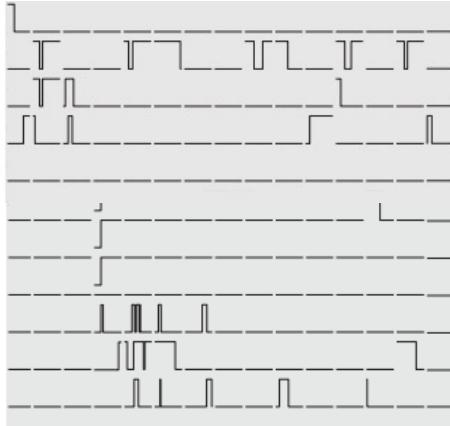
Single neuron responses to the natural world

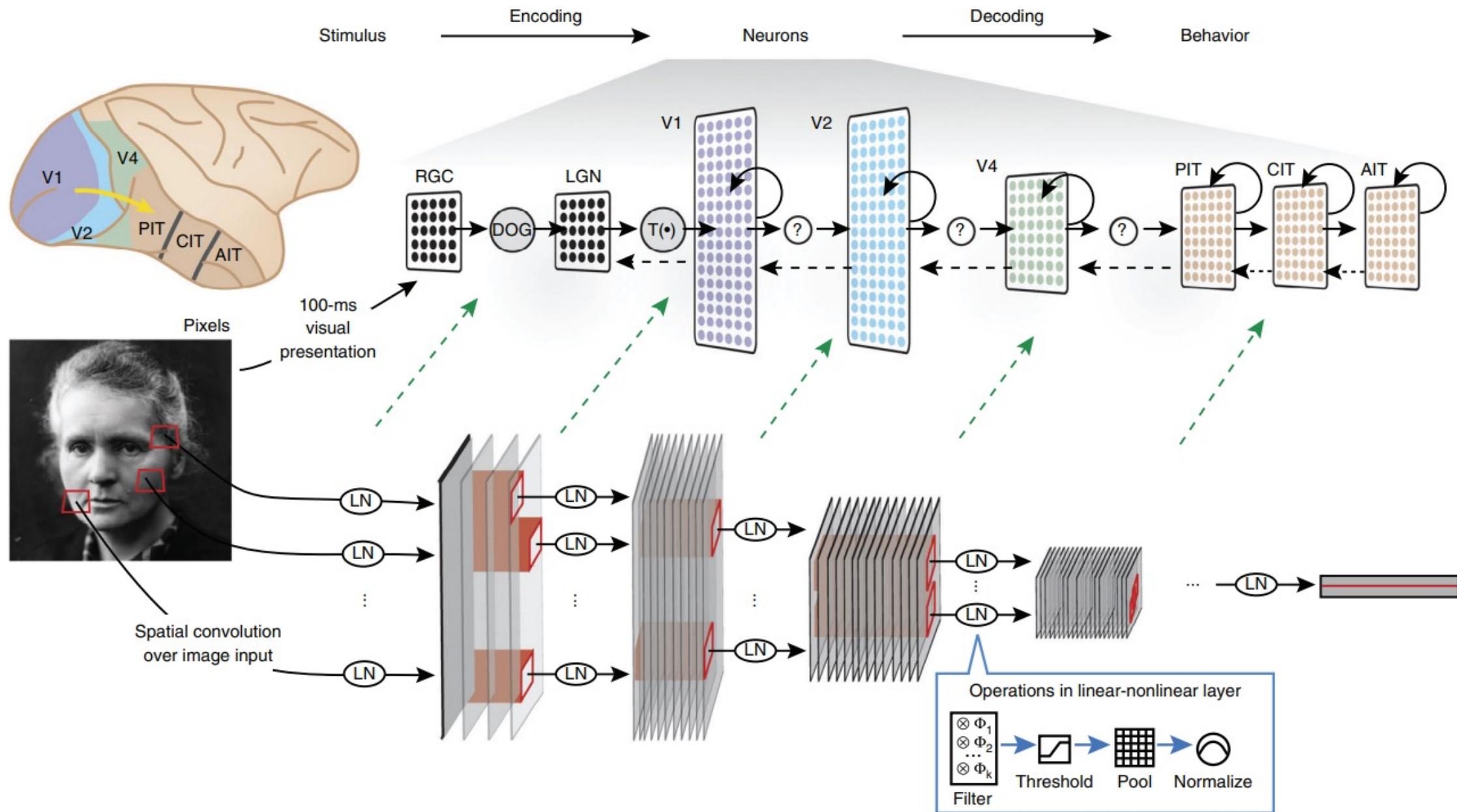


Mathis and Mathis, 2019

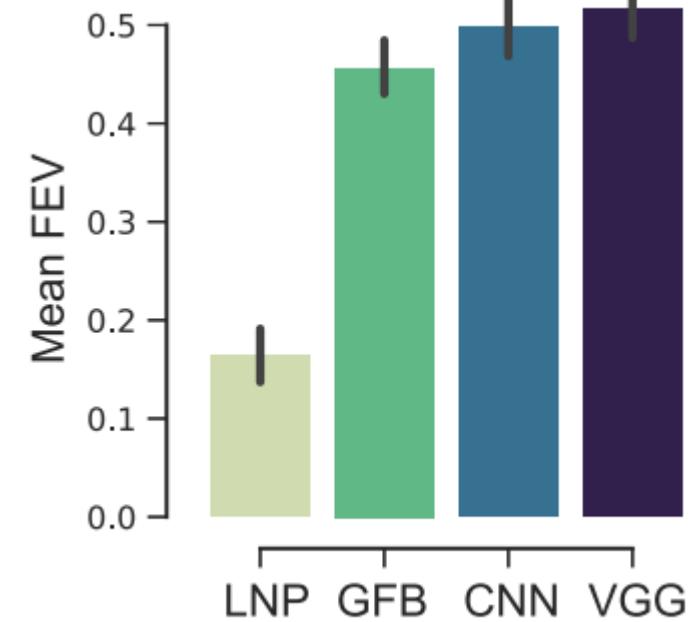
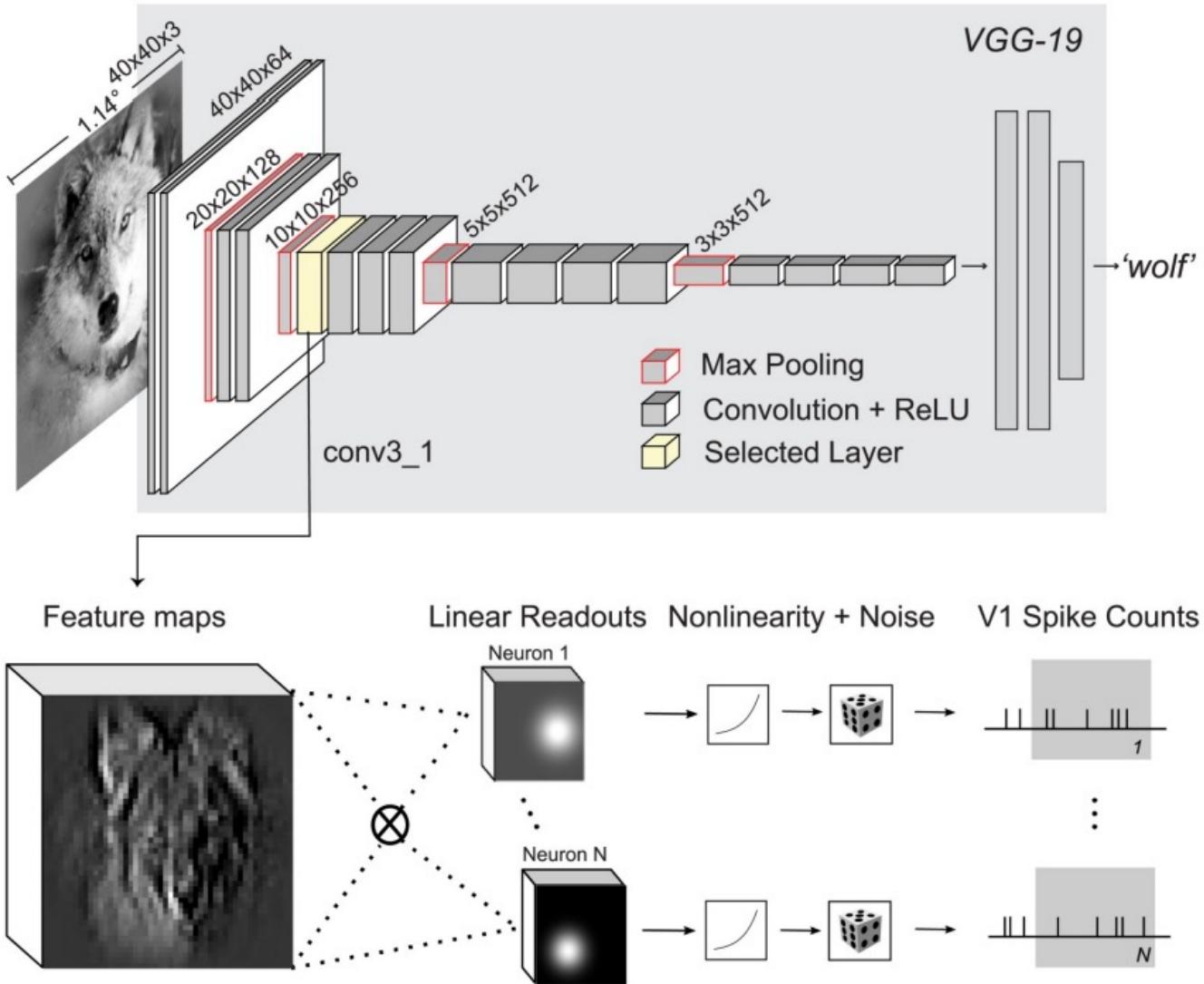


visible human
visible face
prominent face
direct face
eye contact
mutual aggression
joint aggression
intercoalition aggression
attack
threaten
submit

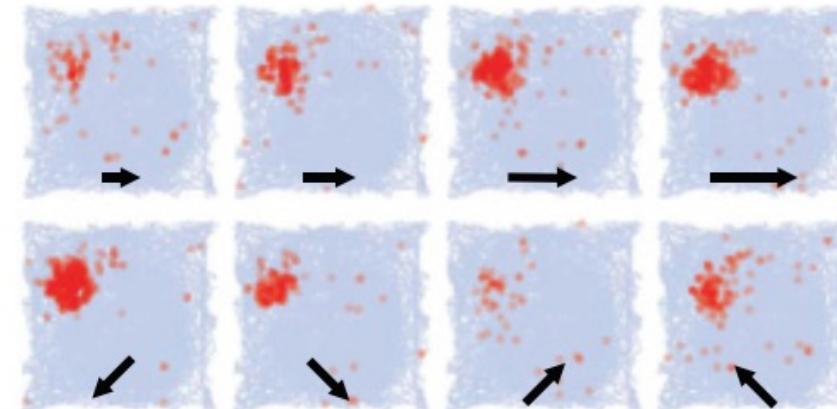
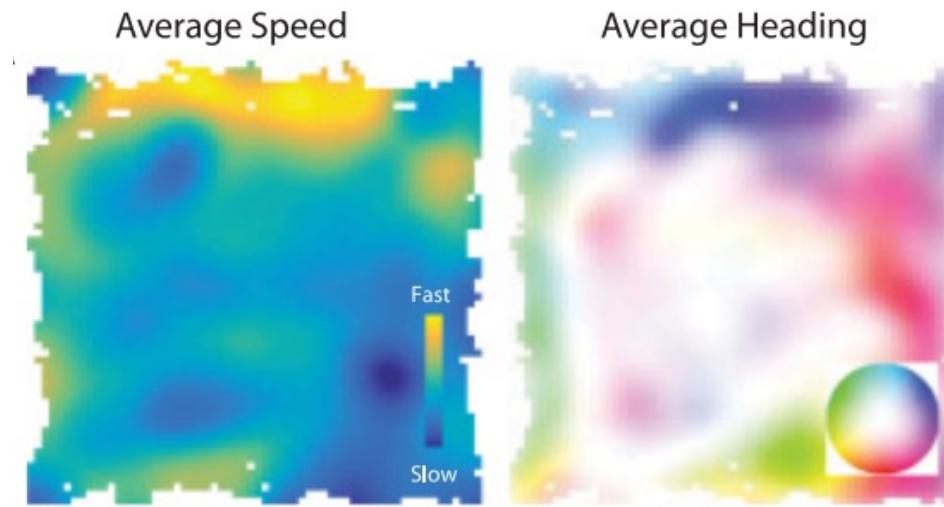
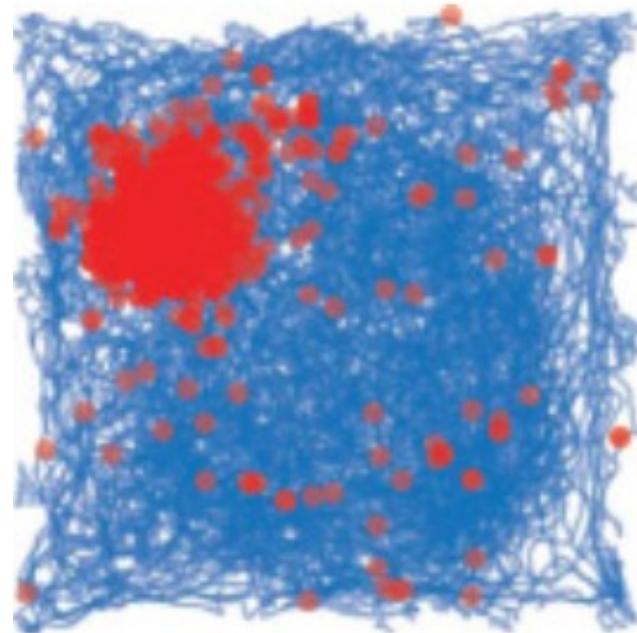
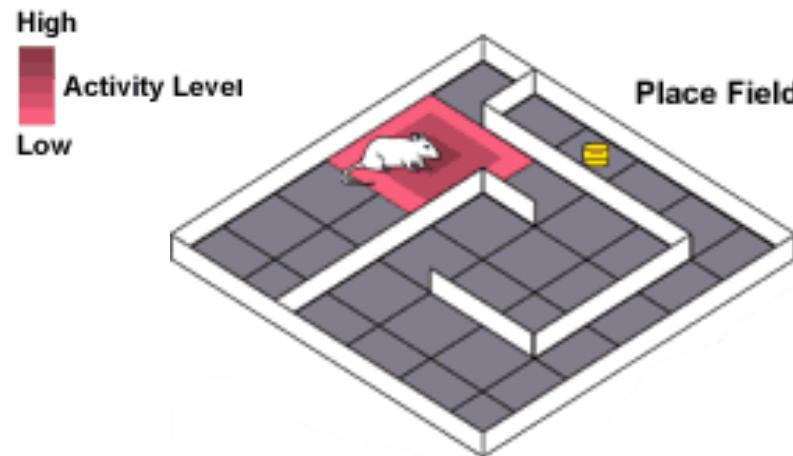




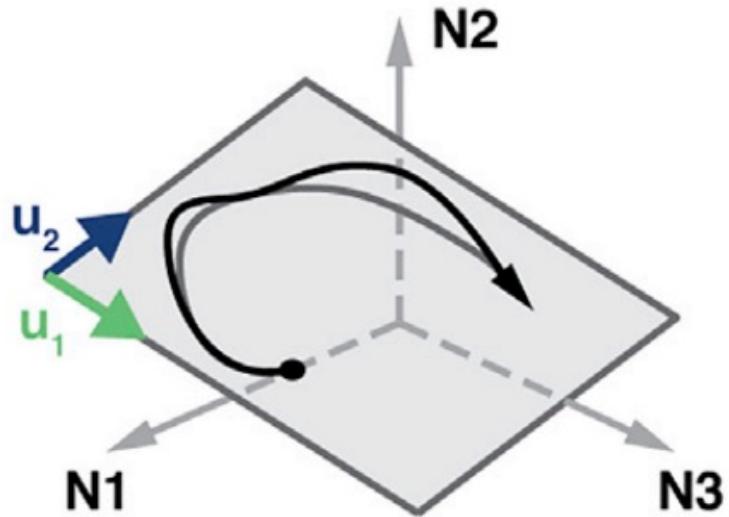
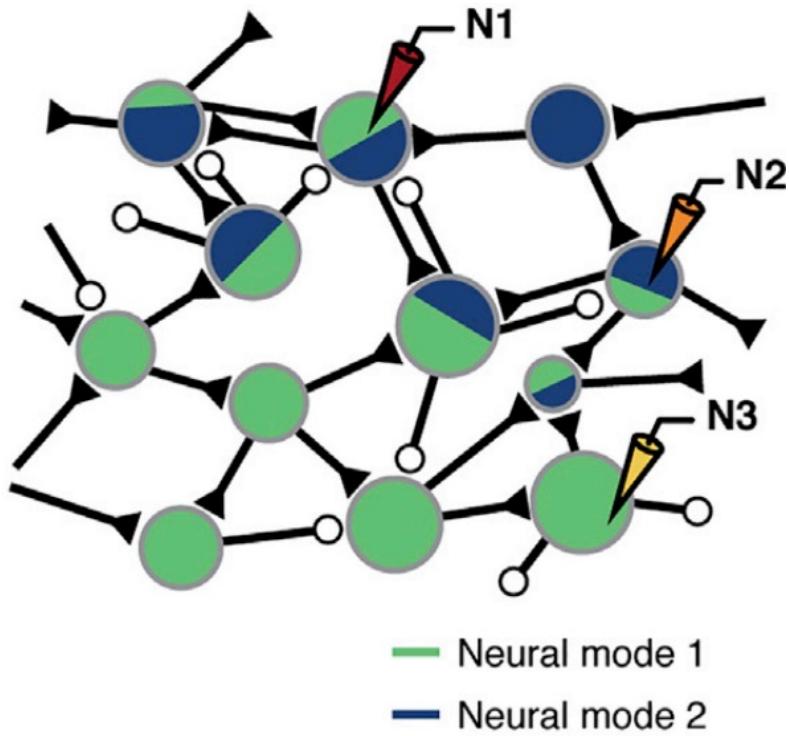
What image features are V1 neurons sensitive to?



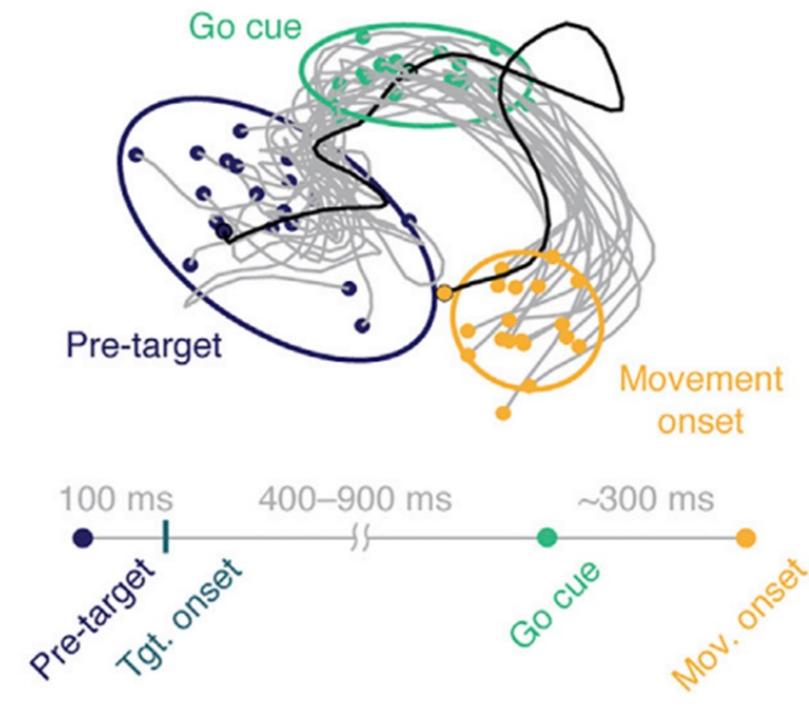
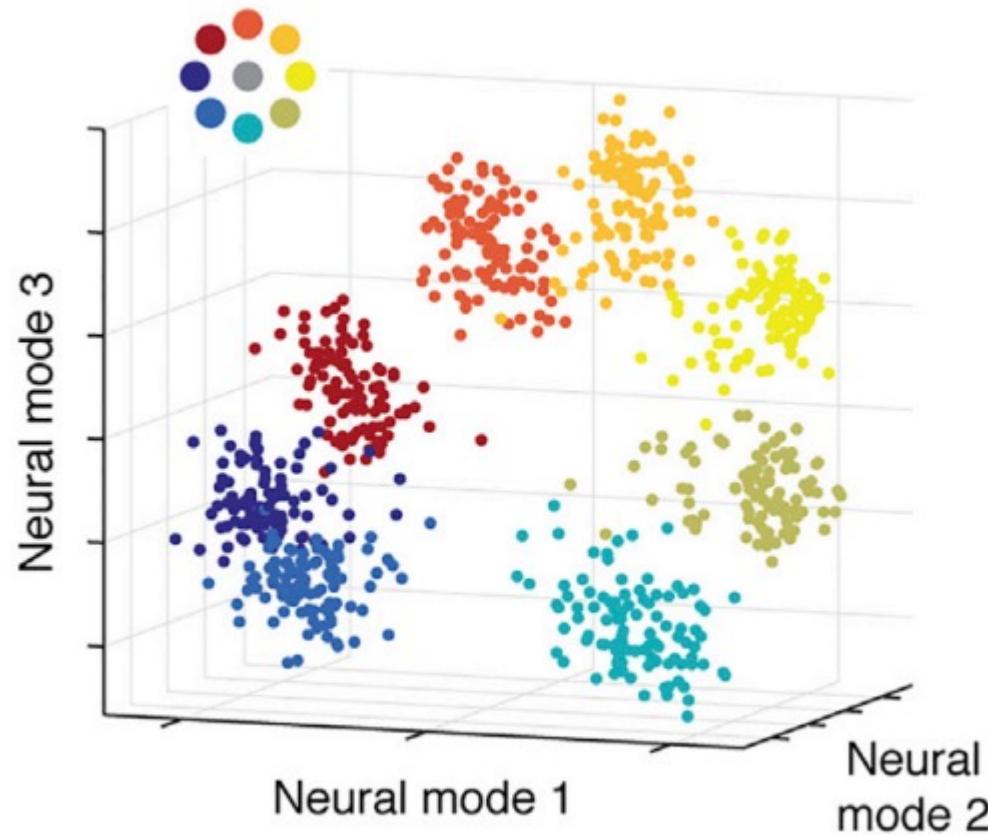
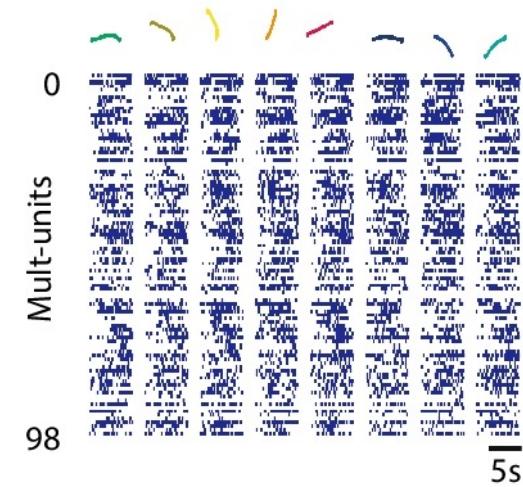
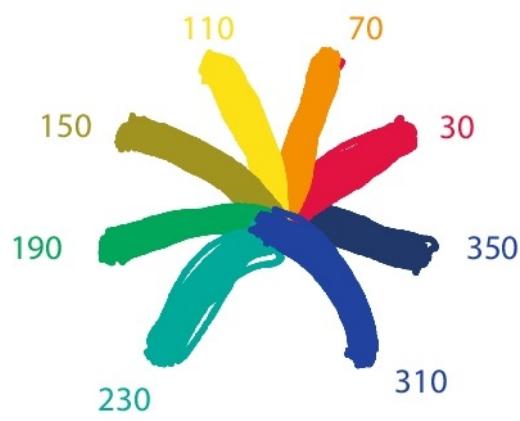
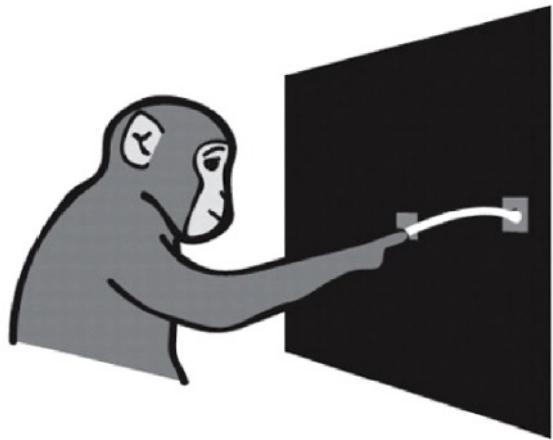
Omitted variable bias is potentially a major problem



Dimensionality Reduction for Populations of Neurons

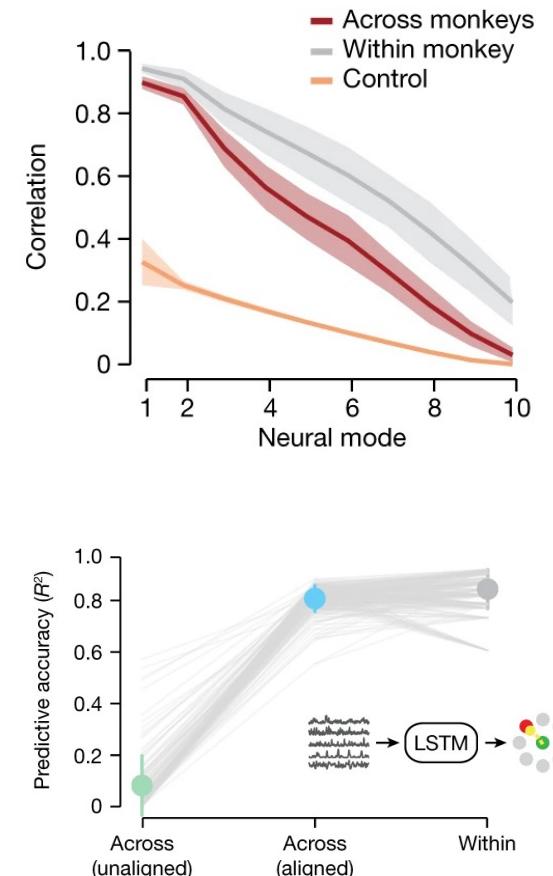
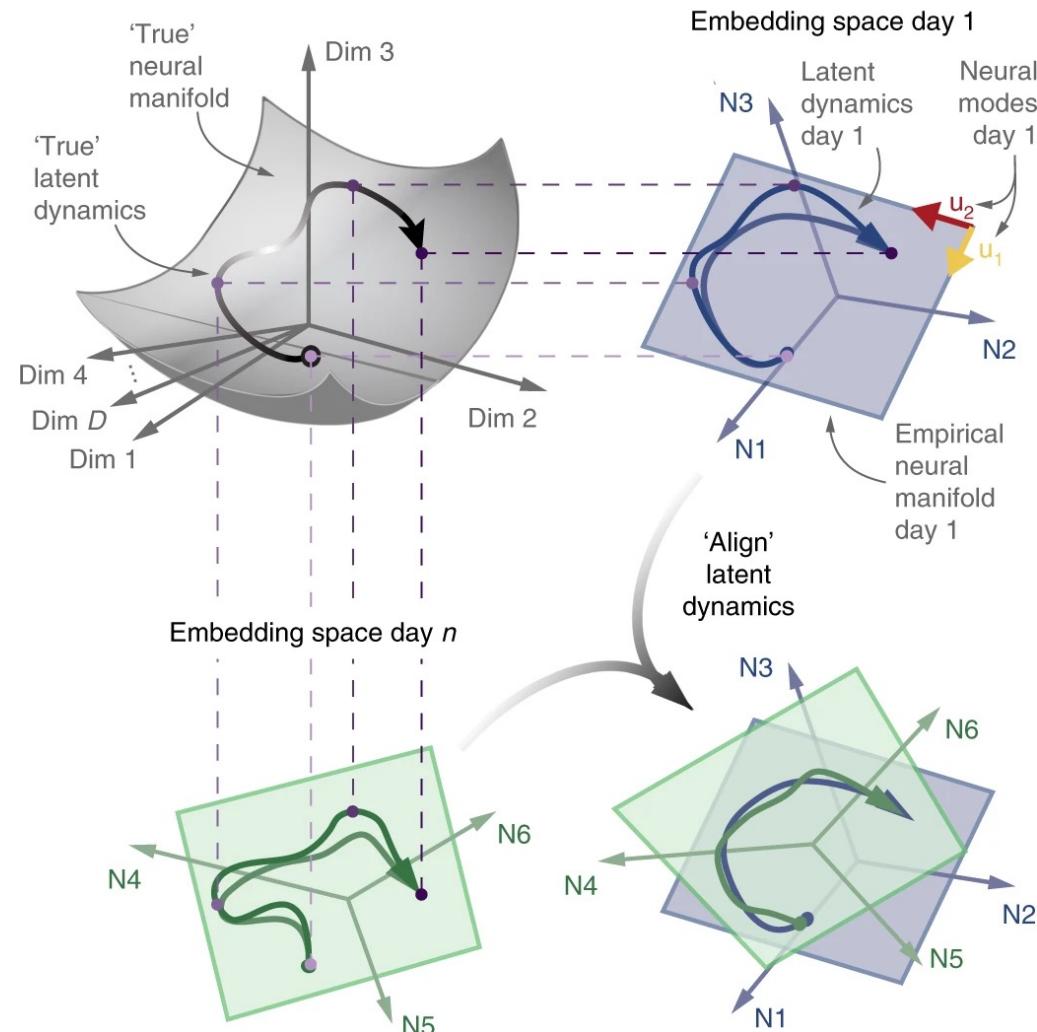
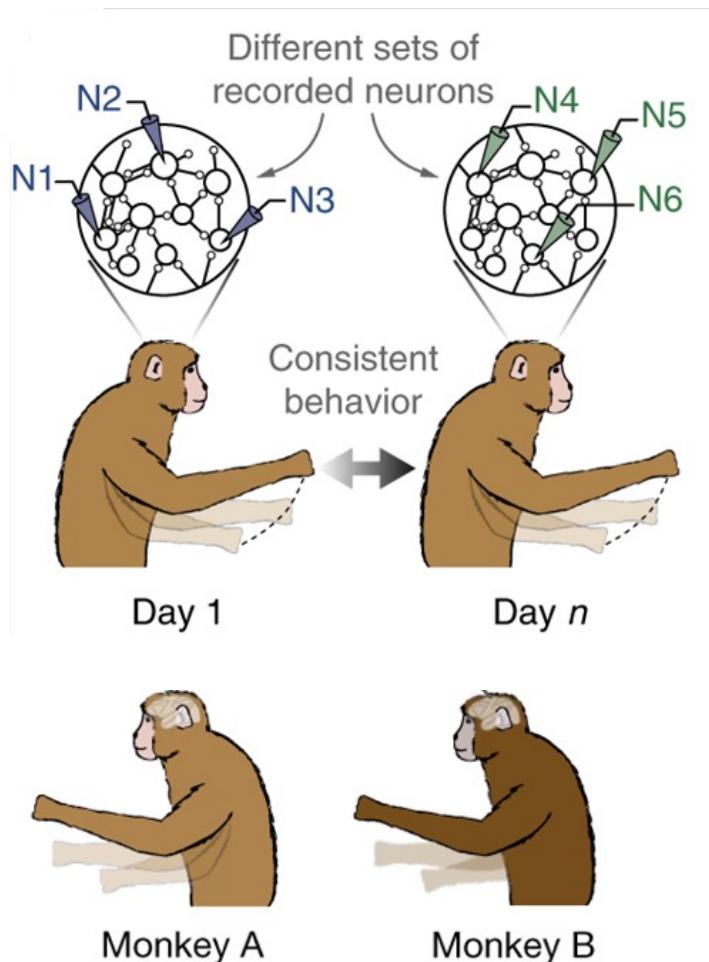


$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcolor{red}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{red}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{red}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} \\ \textcolor{orange}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{orange}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{orange}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} \\ \textcolor{yellow}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{yellow}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} & \textcolor{yellow}{\rule[1.5ex]{0.5ex}{0.5ex}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{31} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \text{Activation dynamics } (u_1) + \begin{bmatrix} u_{12} \\ u_{22} \\ u_{32} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \text{Activation dynamics } (u_2)$$



Based on Mitchell-Heggs et al. 2023, Gallego et al. 2017

Latent dynamics can be aligned over time/between animals



Partial List of Dimensionality Reduction Models for Neuro

	Dynamics	Mapping	Observation	Additional Focus	
PCA FA ICA NMF Isomap	Static	Linear	n/a	Mazor (2005), Ahrens (2012) Santhanam (2009), Churchland (2010) Laubach (1999), Lopes-dos-Santos (2013) Kim (2005), Xie (2017) Stopfer (2003), Carrillo-Reid (2008)	
	Static	Linear	Gaussian		
	Static	Linear	n/a		
	Static	Linear	Gaussian		
	Static	Nonlinear	n/a		
dPCA TCA NBFA jPCA RLVM PLDS PODS SLDS RSLDS LFADS GP-RNN GPFA vLGP P-GPLVM mixDPFA	Static	Linear	Gaussian	Task Variables	Kobak (2016)
	Static	Linear	Gaussian	Trial Structure	Williams (2018)
	Static	Linear	NB	Noise	Pillow (2012)
	LDS	Linear	Gaussian	Rotations	Churchland (2012)
	LDS	NN	Gaussian	Rectification	Whiteway (2017)
	LDS	Linear	Poisson		Smith (2003), Macke (2012)
	LDS	Linear/NN	Poisson/GC		Gao (2016)
	Switching LDS	Linear	Gaussian		Petreska (2011)
	Recurrent Switch	Linear	Gaussian		Linderman (2017)
	RNN	Linear	Poisson		Pandarinath (2018)
	RNN	GP	Poisson		She (2020)
	GP	Linear	Gaussian		Yu (2009)
	GP	Linear	Poisson		Zhao (2017)
	GP	GP	Poisson		Wu (2017)
	LDS	Mixture	Poisson/NB		Wei (2022)

Neural systems *handle* high-dimensional input

Major theoretical view is efficient coding and redundancy reduction
Some systems appear to have ~random projections

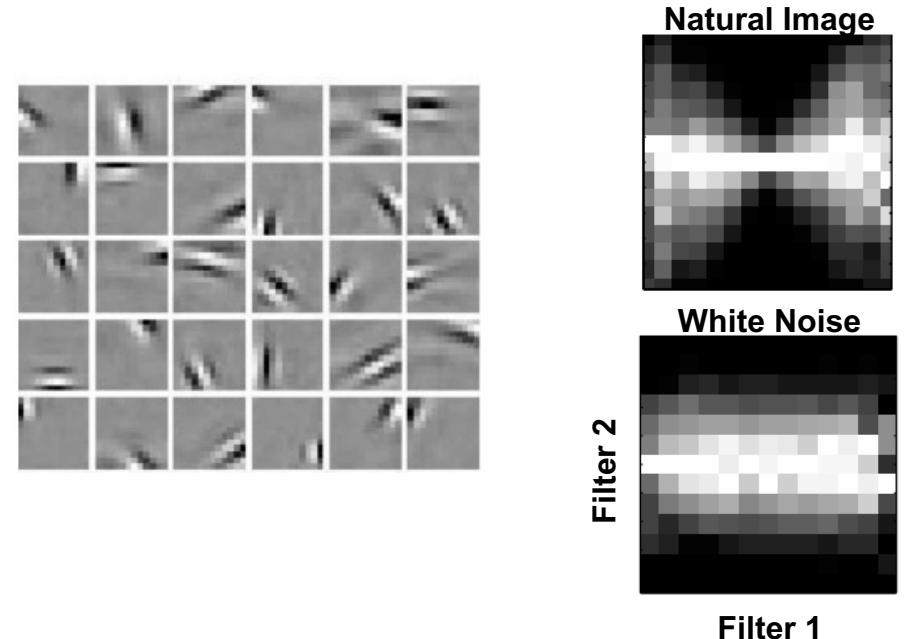
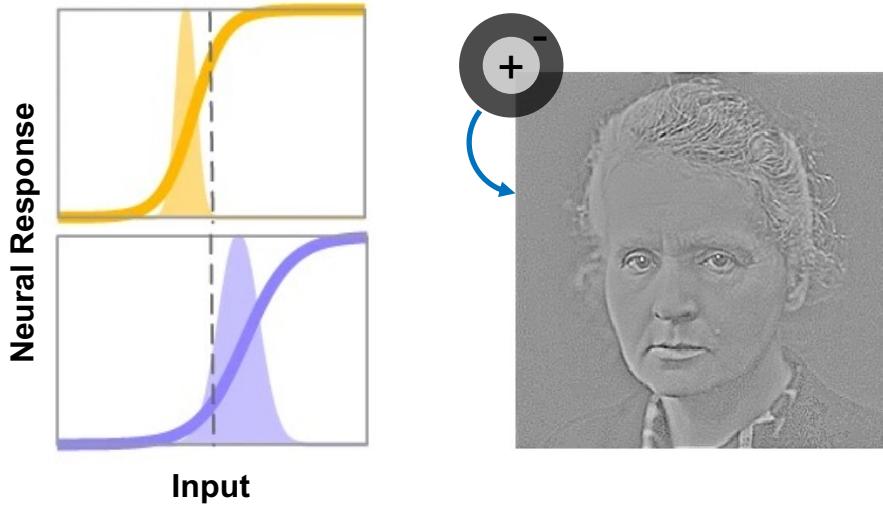
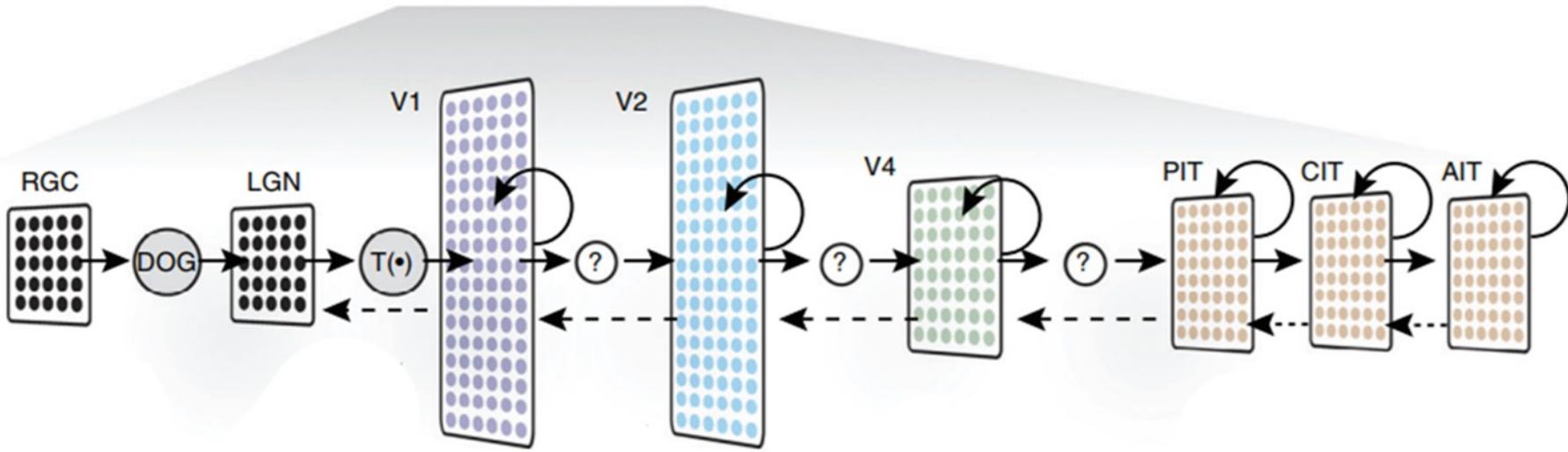
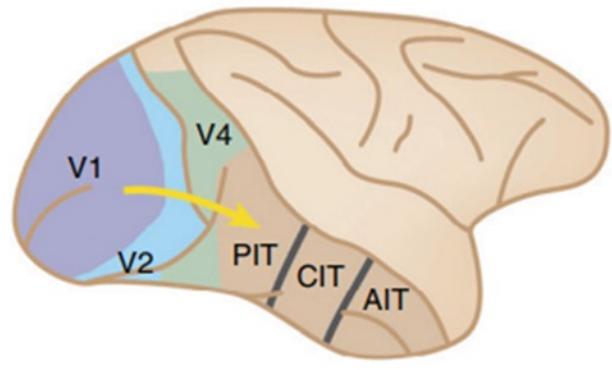
...biological systems have special constraints

Changing input distribution (e.g. vision during the day vs night)
Bio/physics introduces noise, limits dynamic range
Constraints on energy, wiring
Representations support multiple objectives (e.g. tracking, few-shot learning, anomaly detection)

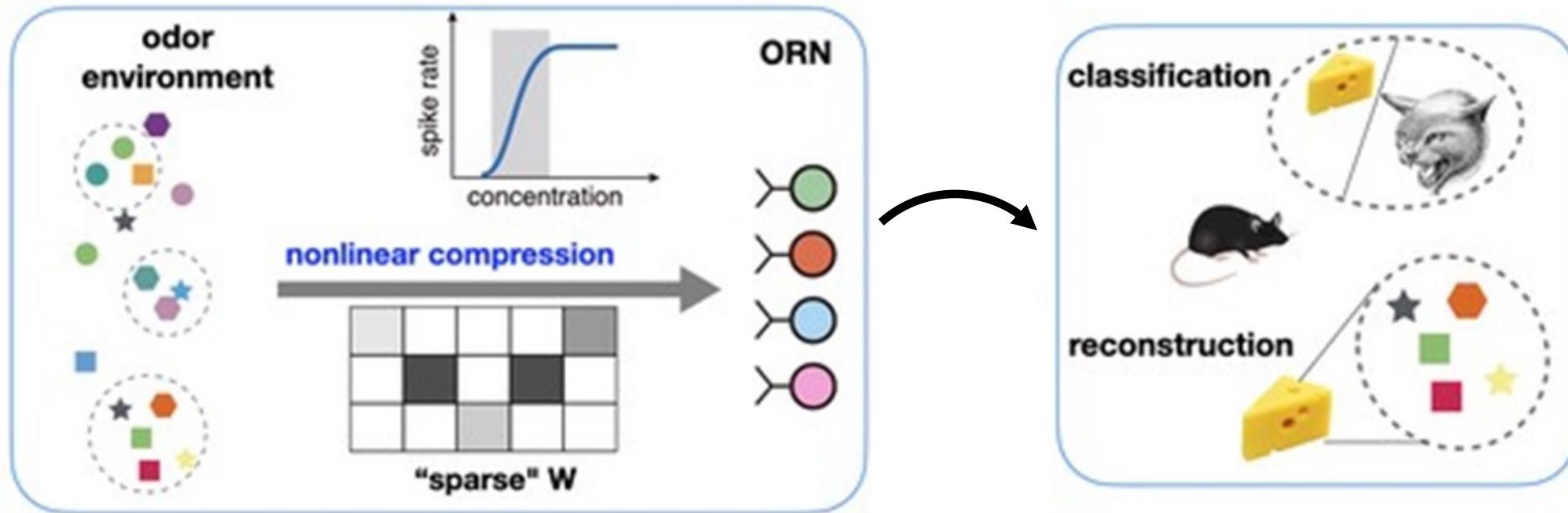
Dimensionality expansion is a theme in sensory systems

Human visual system... 100M rods and cones – 1M RGCs – 1M LGN – 250M V1
Human auditory system... 15K hair cells – 30K cochlear nerve fibers – 100M A1

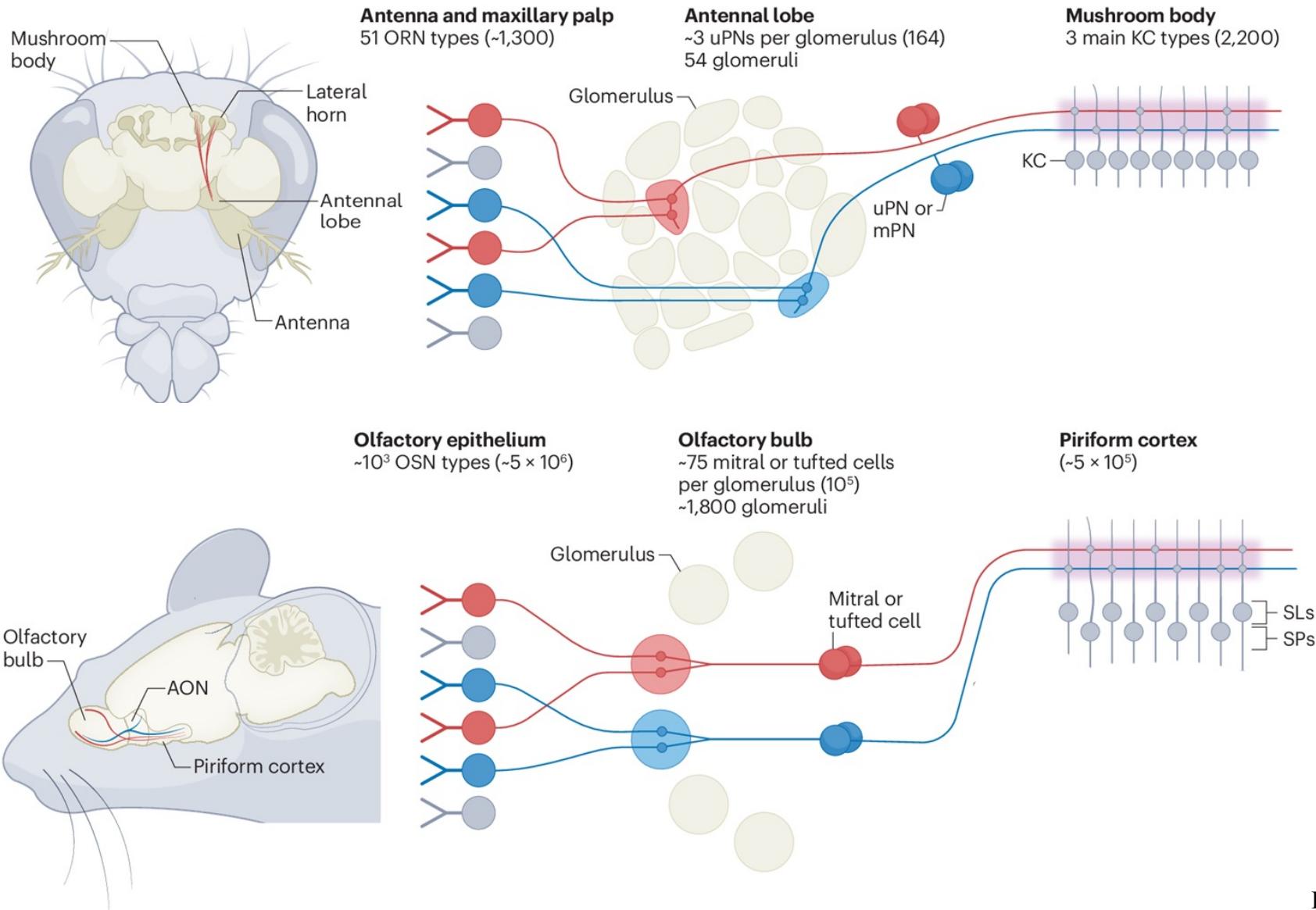
Efficient Coding and Redundancy Reduction



Odor Perception and the Johnson-Lindenstrauss Lemma?

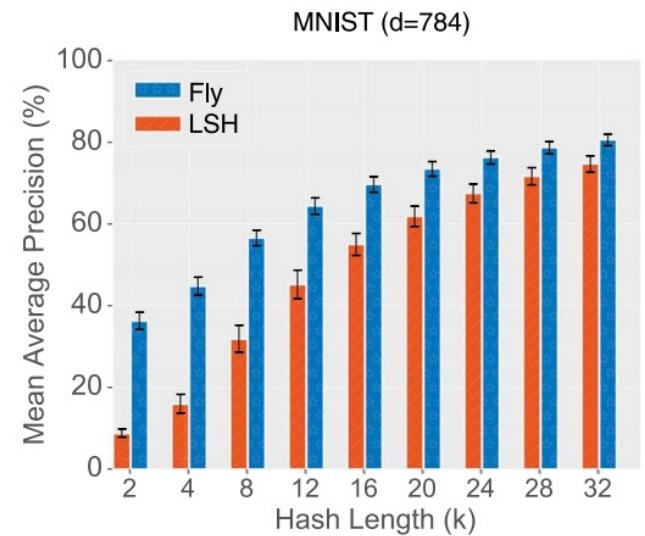
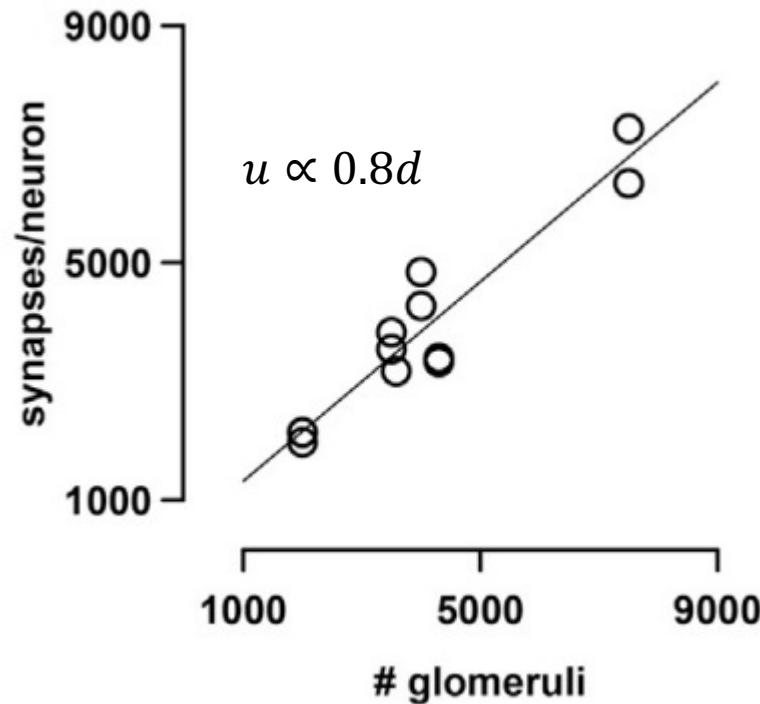
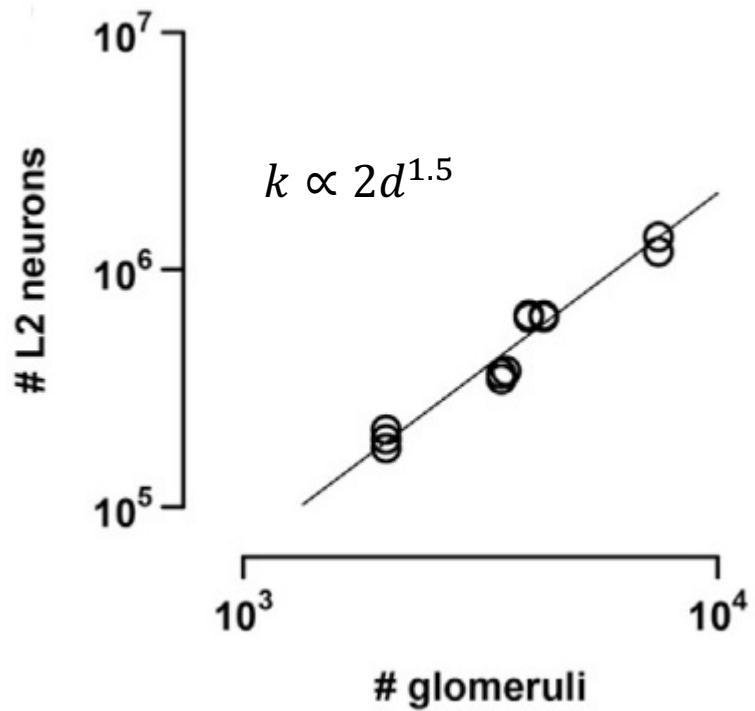


Odor Perception and the Johnson-Lindenstrauss Lemma?



Scaling Rules for Odor Perception

For dense random projection $f: R^d \rightarrow R^k$ JL is based on $k \geq \frac{3}{c\epsilon^2} \ln n$ but ...



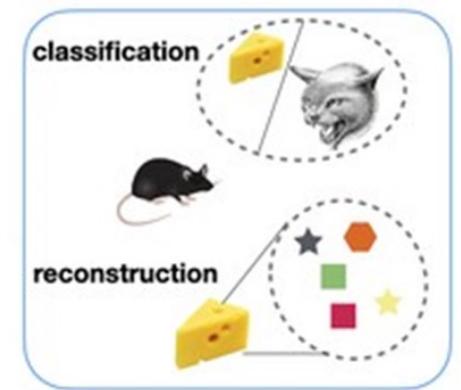
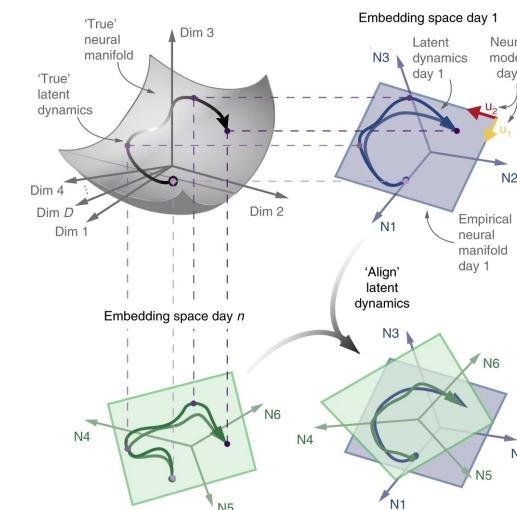
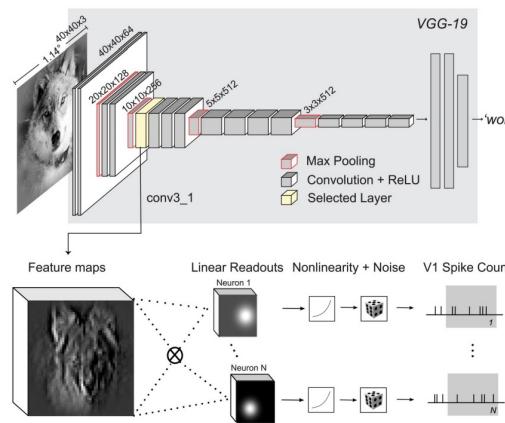
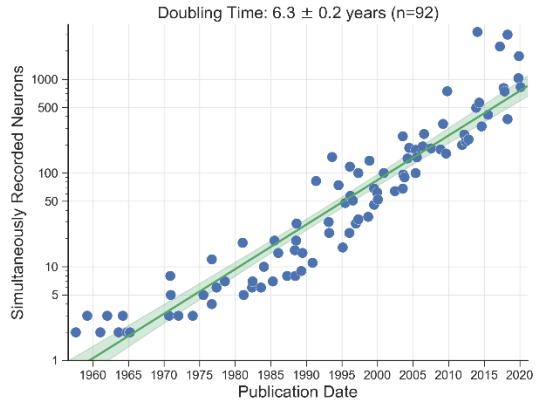
Takeaways

Data in neuroscience is growing rapidly

High dimensional data analysis problems abound...

what (high-d) natural variables are neurons sensitive to?
how can we understand (high-d) populations of neurons?

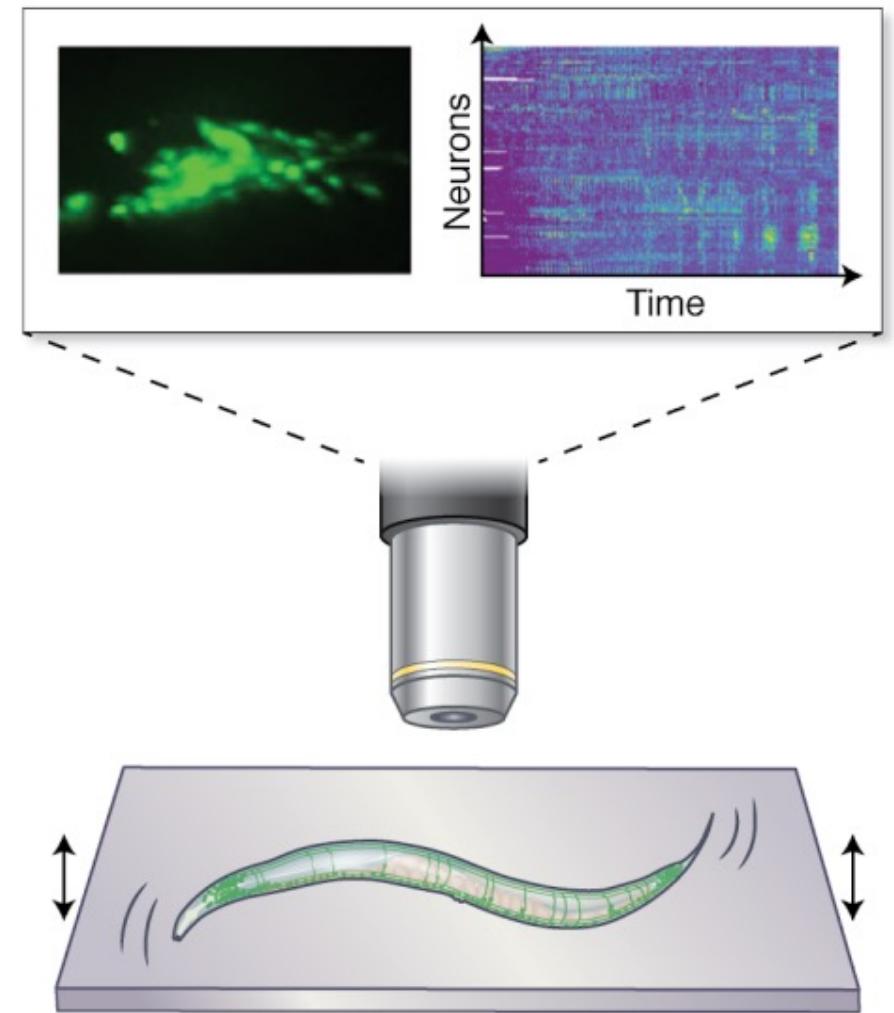
Neural systems solve high dimensional problems too
some solutions (e.g. odor perception) may be related



Ian's Discussion...

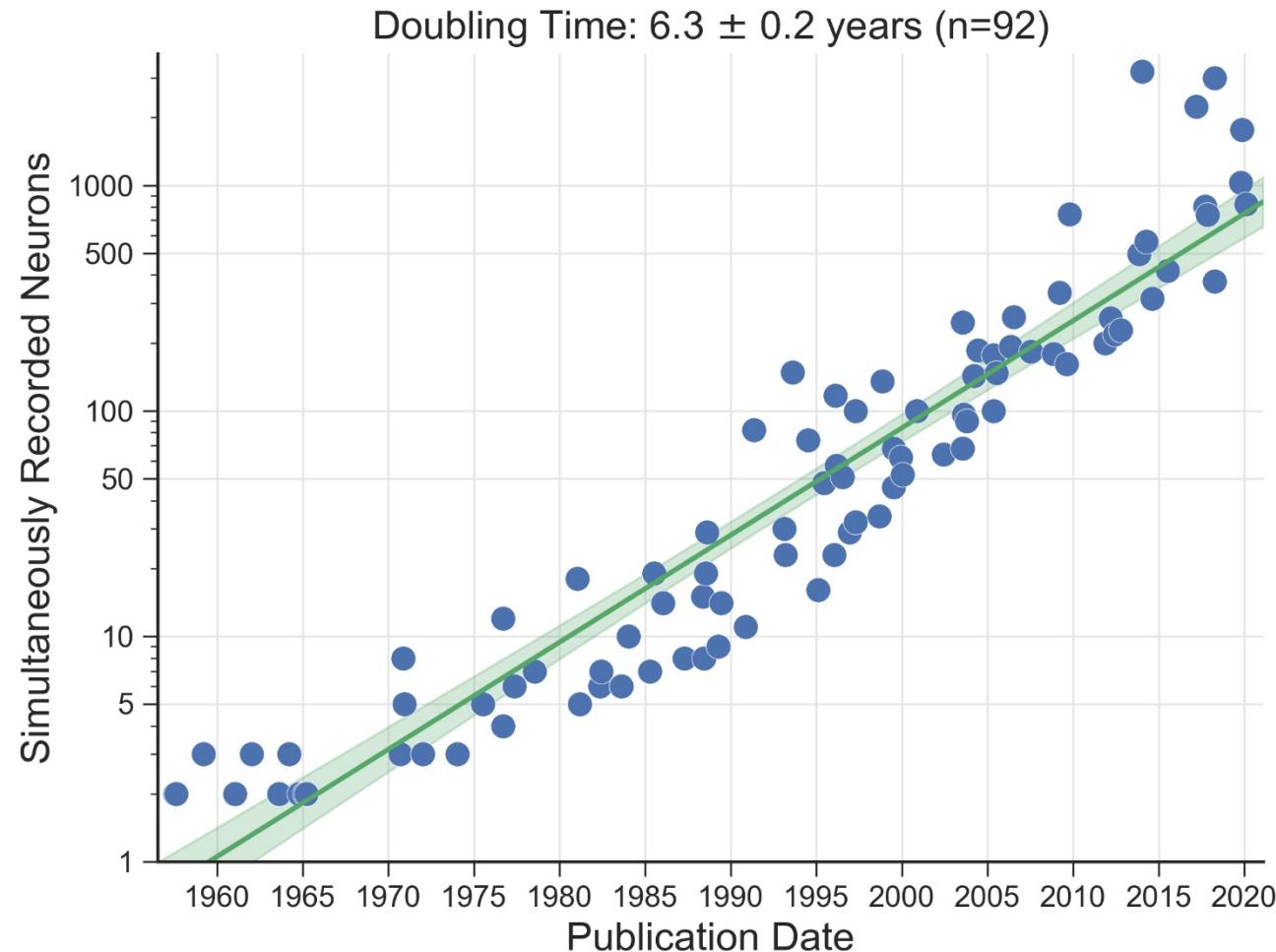
Advertising

Open Questions
from a Neural Data Scientist



Theory is great, how can I apply it?

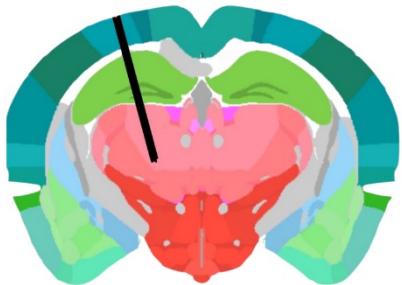
“100B neurons = job security” – Chuck Stevens
“Data analysis is the rate-limiting step in many neuroscience PhDs, and it’s getting worse...” - me



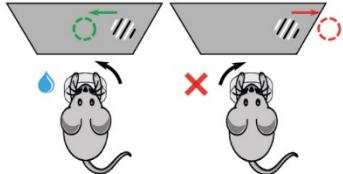
In the pipeline effort #1



INTERNATIONAL
BRAIN
LABORATORY



Reproducible
Electrophysiology



Standardized Behavior

Steinmetz Lab (University of Washington)
Noam Roth



In the pipeline effort #2

A photograph showing three scientists in a laboratory setting. They are wearing face masks and safety gear, including gloves and headgear. They are focused on a piece of equipment, likely a microscope, with red and blue lights visible. To the right of the image is a dark blue rectangular area containing text.

OpenScope

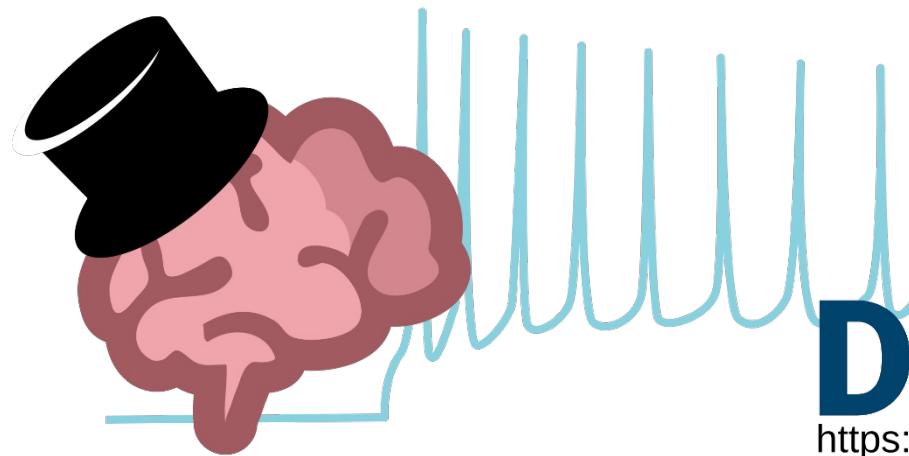
A platform for high-throughput and reproducible neurophysiology, openly available to run experiments for external scientists.



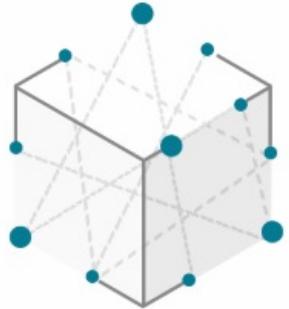
OpenScope is the first astronomical observatory in Neuroscience. Scientists across the world can propose new experiments that will be executed freely on the [Allen Brain Observatory](#) pipeline.

- Record from **thousands of neurons** across the mouse brain using either multi-probes Neuropixels recordings or multi-area two photon calcium imaging.
- An end-to-end standardized experimental platform including brain surgery, animal behavioral training, neuronal recordings and brain reconstruction.

Neural Data Repositories, Standards, and Competitions



DANDI
<https://dandiarchive.org>



OpenNEURO



**Collaborative Research in
Computational Neuroscience**
crcns.org

**Neural Latents
Benchmark**



A Benchmark for Models of Neural Data

Questions from a Neural Data Scientist...

“The distribution of natural images is complicated. Perhaps it is something like **beer foam**, which is mostly empty but contains a thin mesh-work of fluid which fills the space and occupies almost no volume. The fluid region represents those images which are natural in character.” [Ruderman 1996]

Which results apply to natural distributions?

My basic intuition...

volume of natural images << volume of a Gaussian
not everything is on the convex hull?

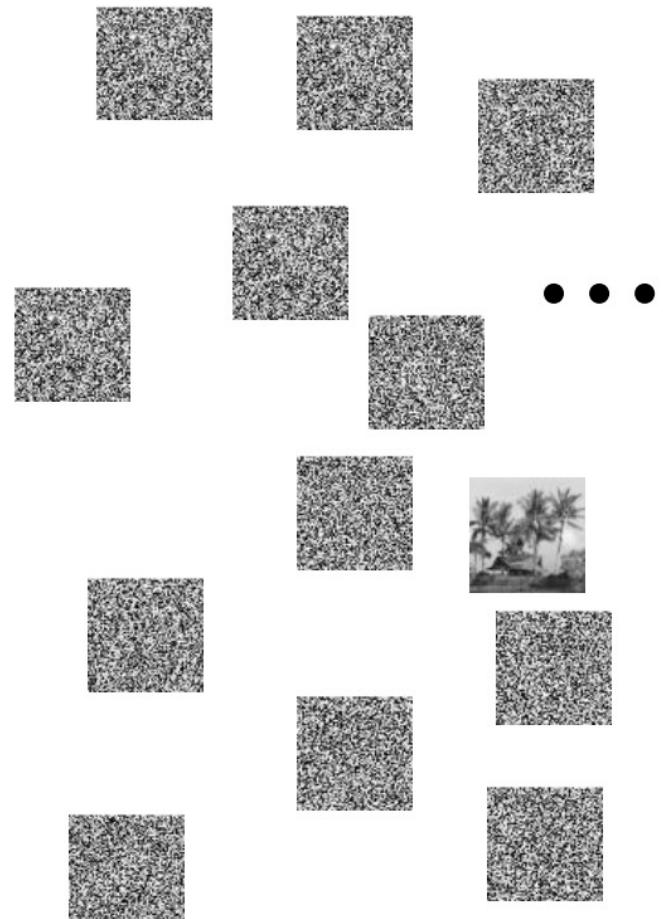
many non-linearities, continuous trajectories

still ~orthogonal

distances are really interesting

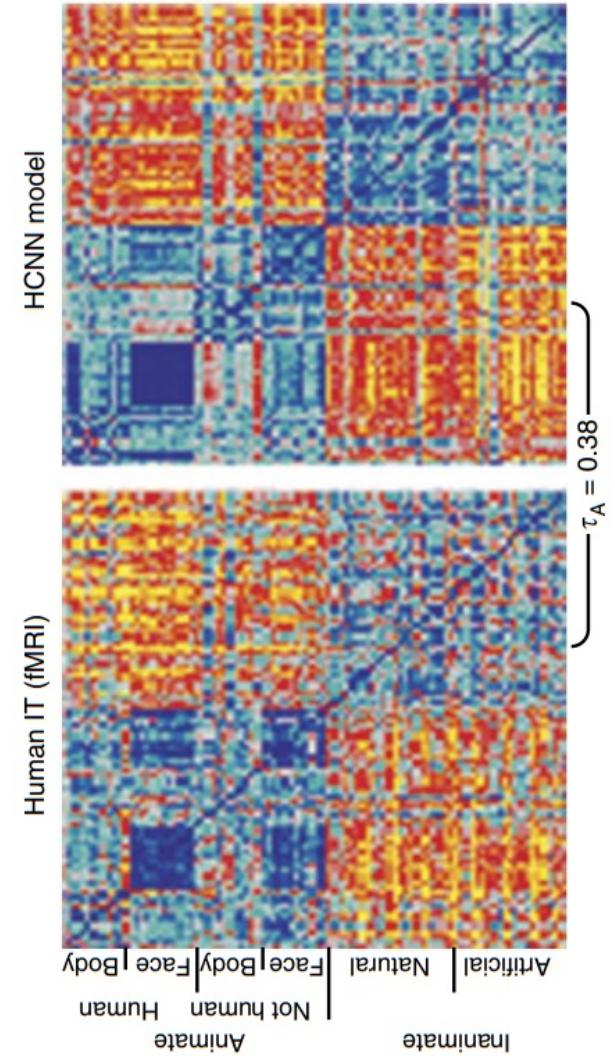
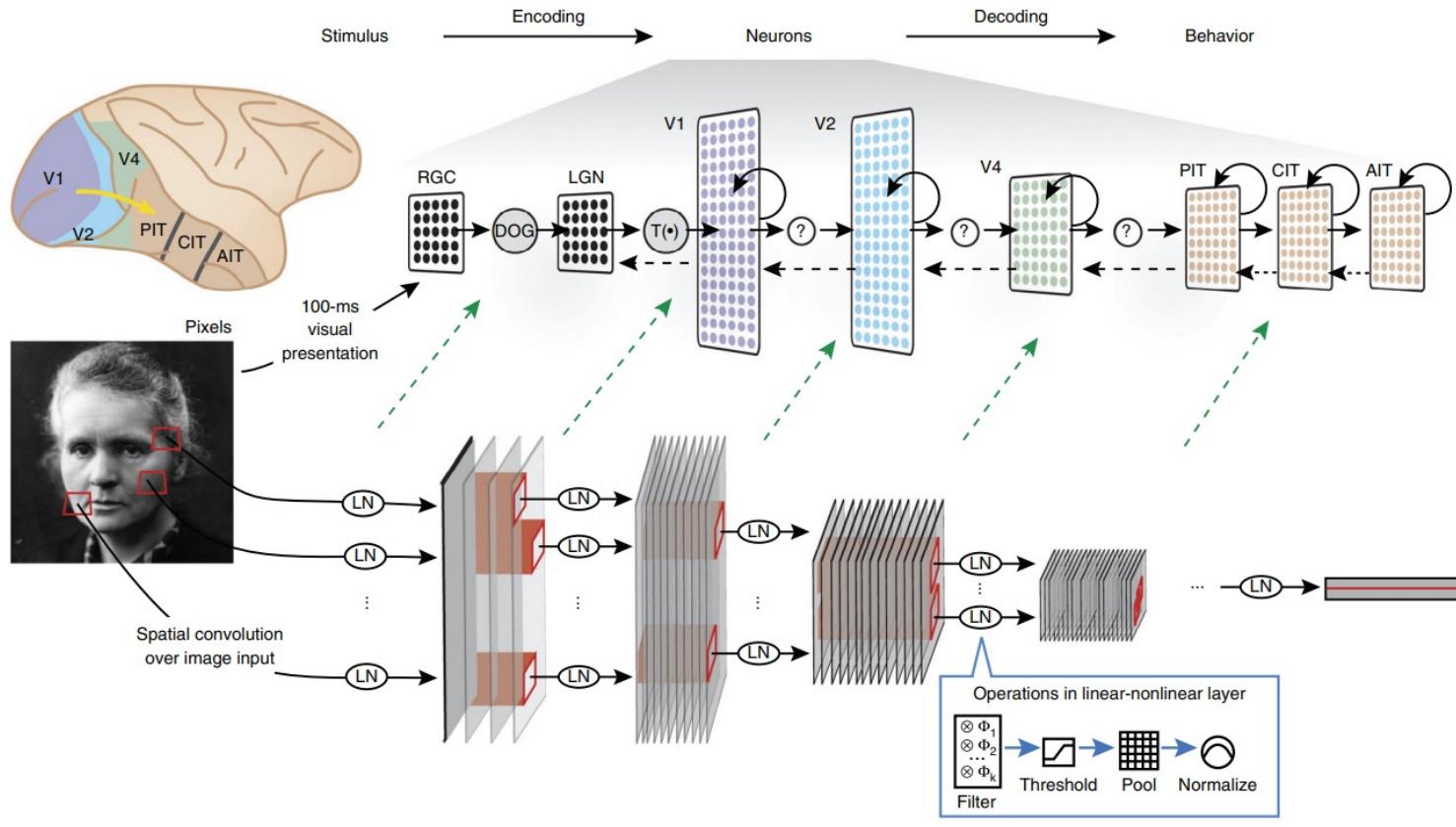
many transformations that don't preserve distance

Many of these things can just be measured!



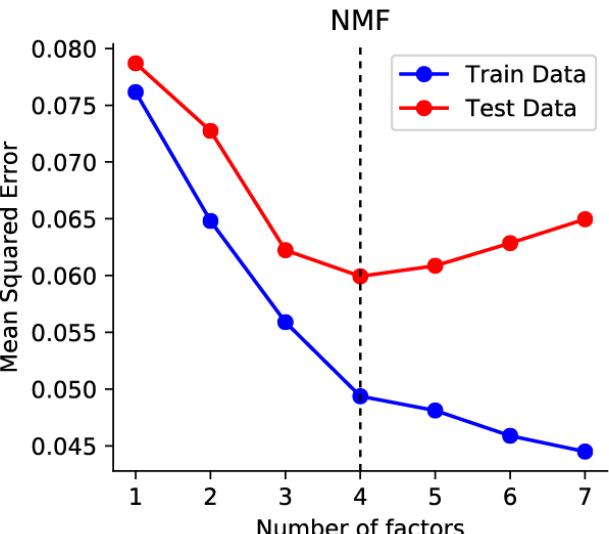
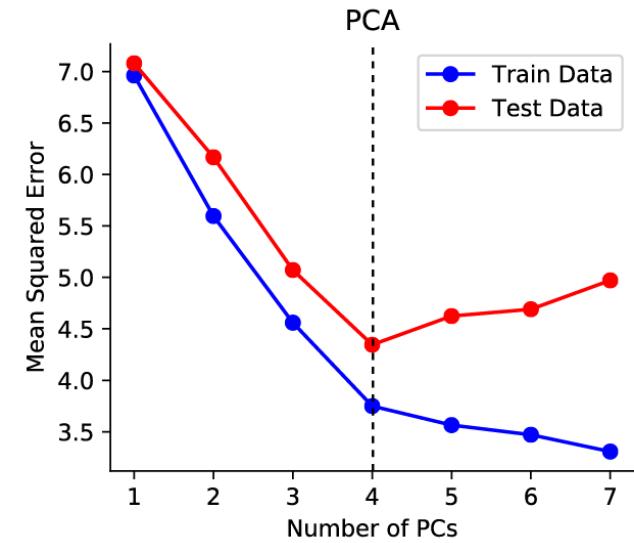
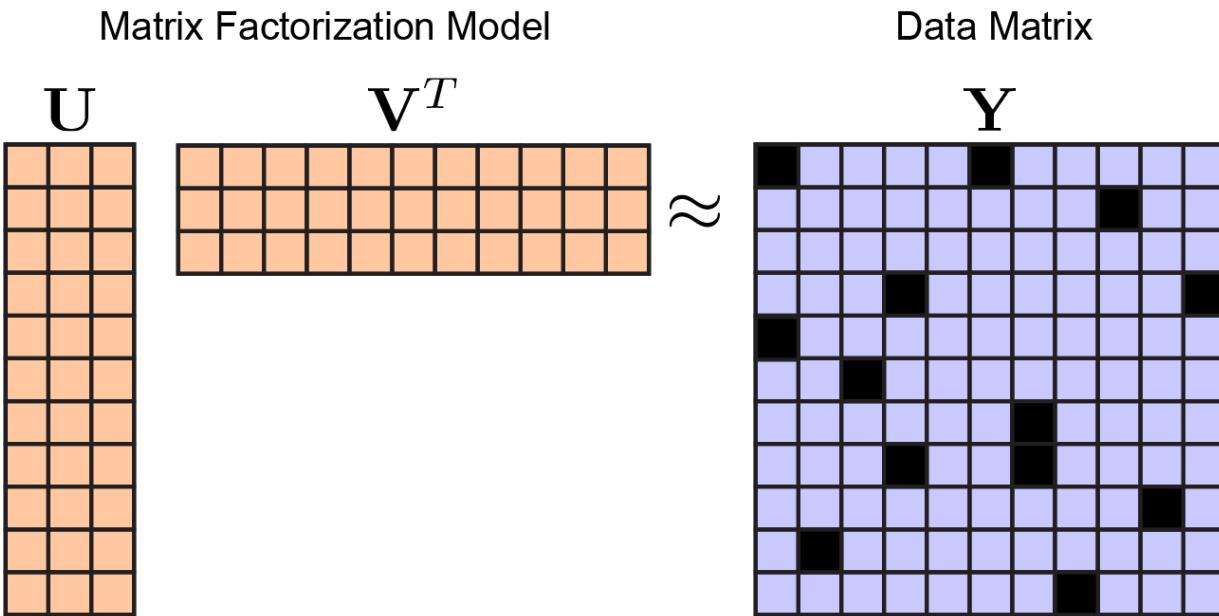
Questions from a Neural Data Scientist...

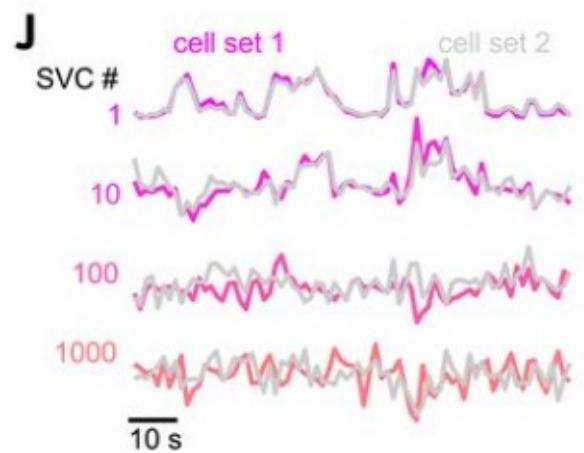
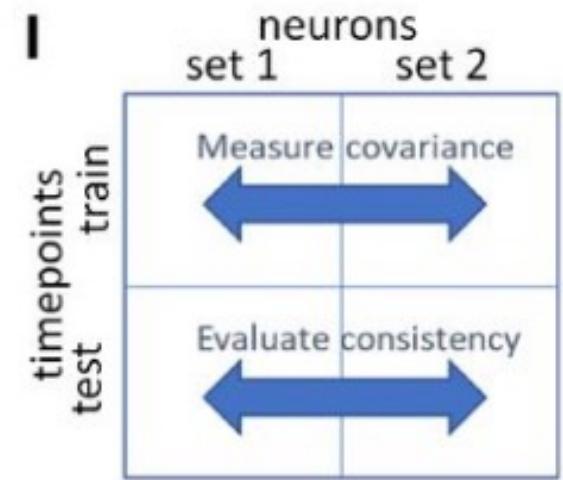
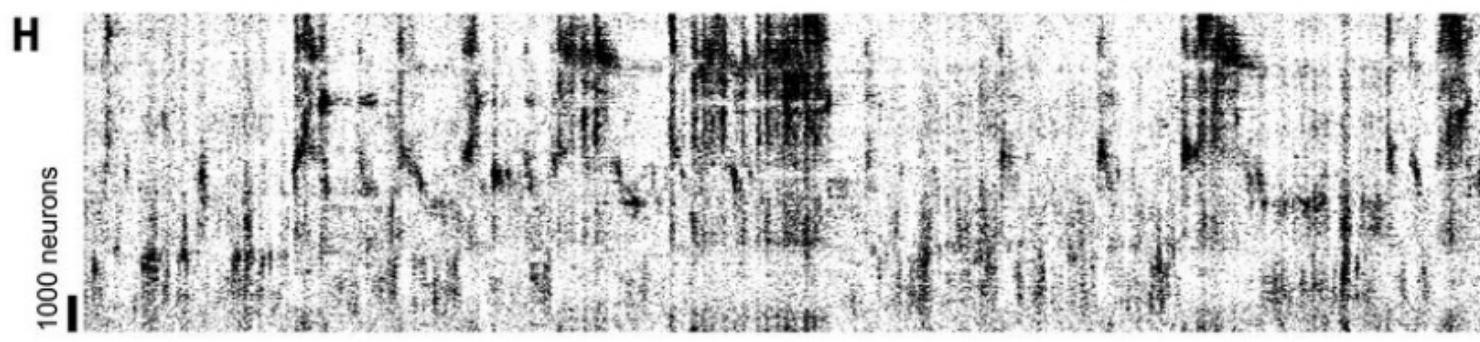
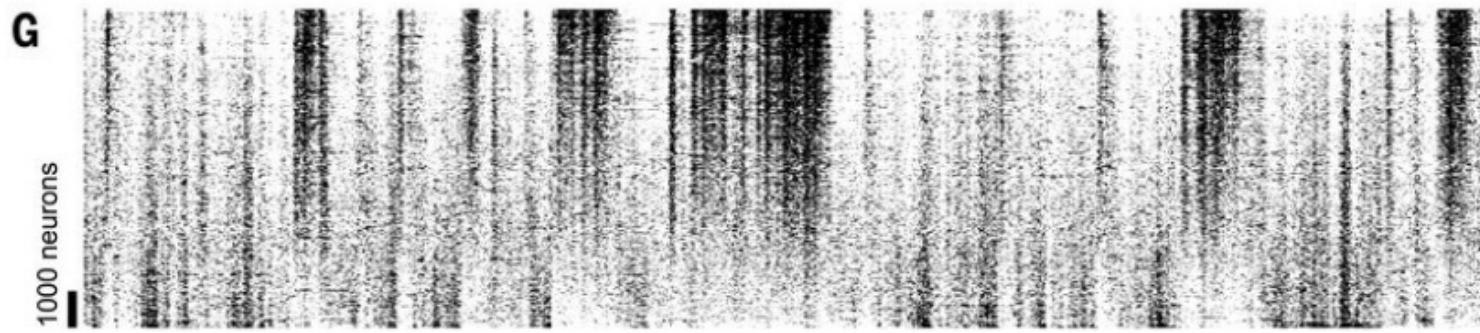
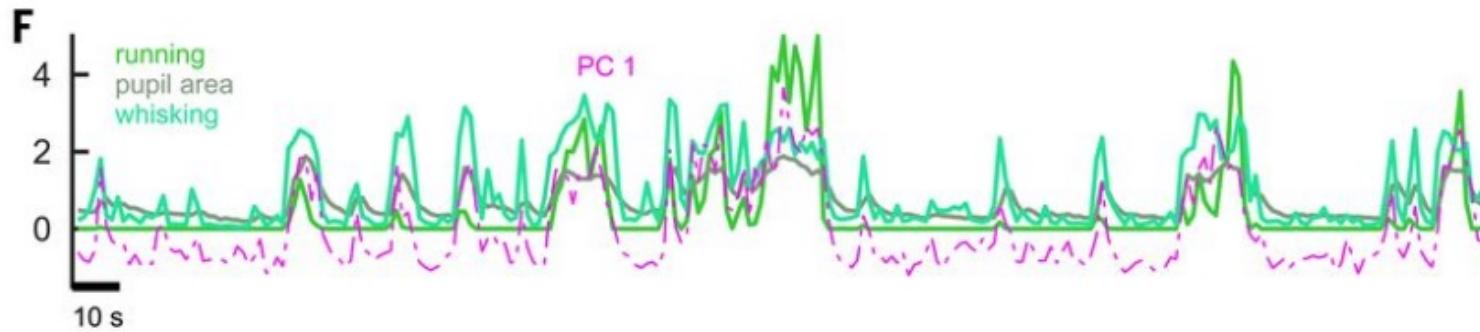
Comparing high-d representations?
"representational similarity analysis"



Questions from a Neural Data Scientist...

Selecting low-d representations?
noise vs model misspecification





Simultaneous, cortex-wide dynamics of up to 1 million neurons reveal unbounded scaling of dimensionality with neuron number

Highlights

- Cellular-resolution, cortex-wide volumetric imaging of neuronal population dynamics
- Dimensionality of cortical dynamics exhibits power law scaling with number of neurons
- Half of neural variance contains high-dimensional dynamics without behavioral correlate
- Neural ensembles are highly distributed, fine grained, and cover a continuum of timescales

Authors

Jason Manley, Sihao Lu,
Kevin Barber, ..., David Meyer,
Francisca Martínez Traub,
Alipasha Vaziri

Correspondence

vaziri@rockefeller.edu

In brief

Neuronal populations have often been argued to exhibit low-dimensional

Questions from a Neural Data Scientist...

Aligning low-d representations?

CCA on aligned data
distribution alignment
deep nets (Eva Dyer)

can we do better? Or some guarantees?

