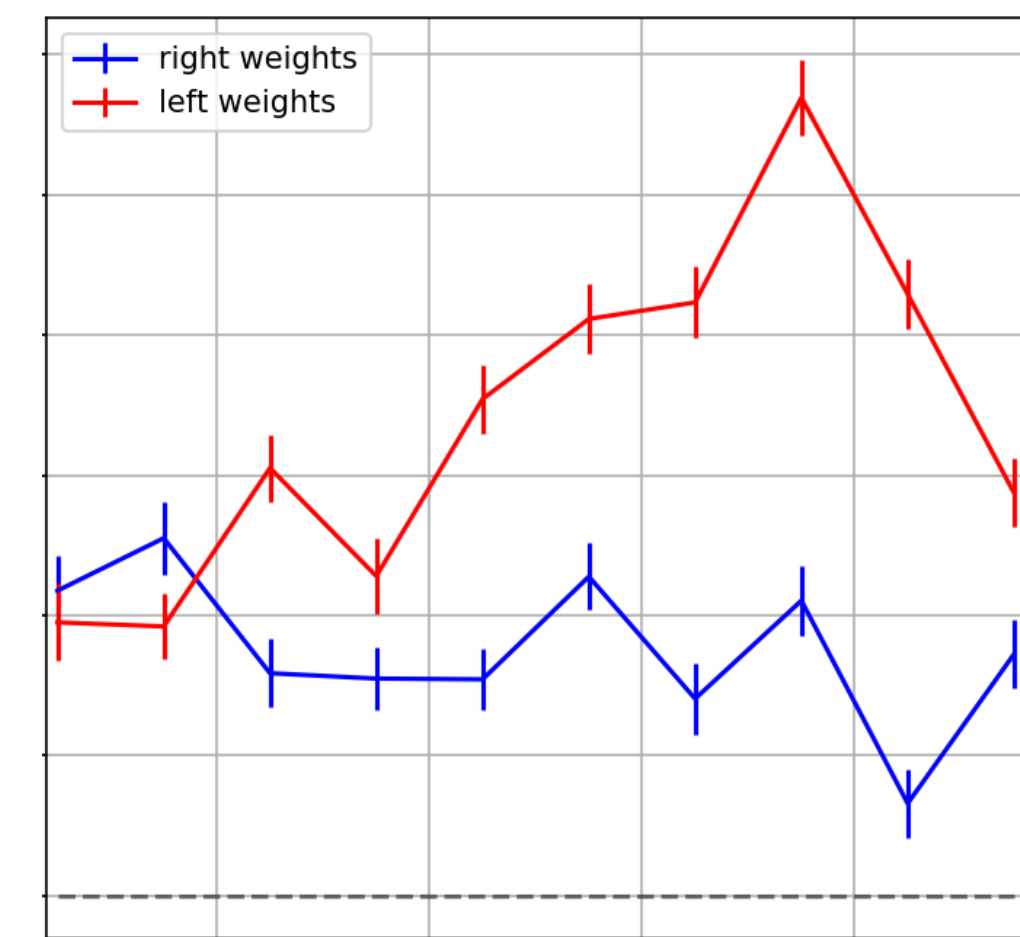
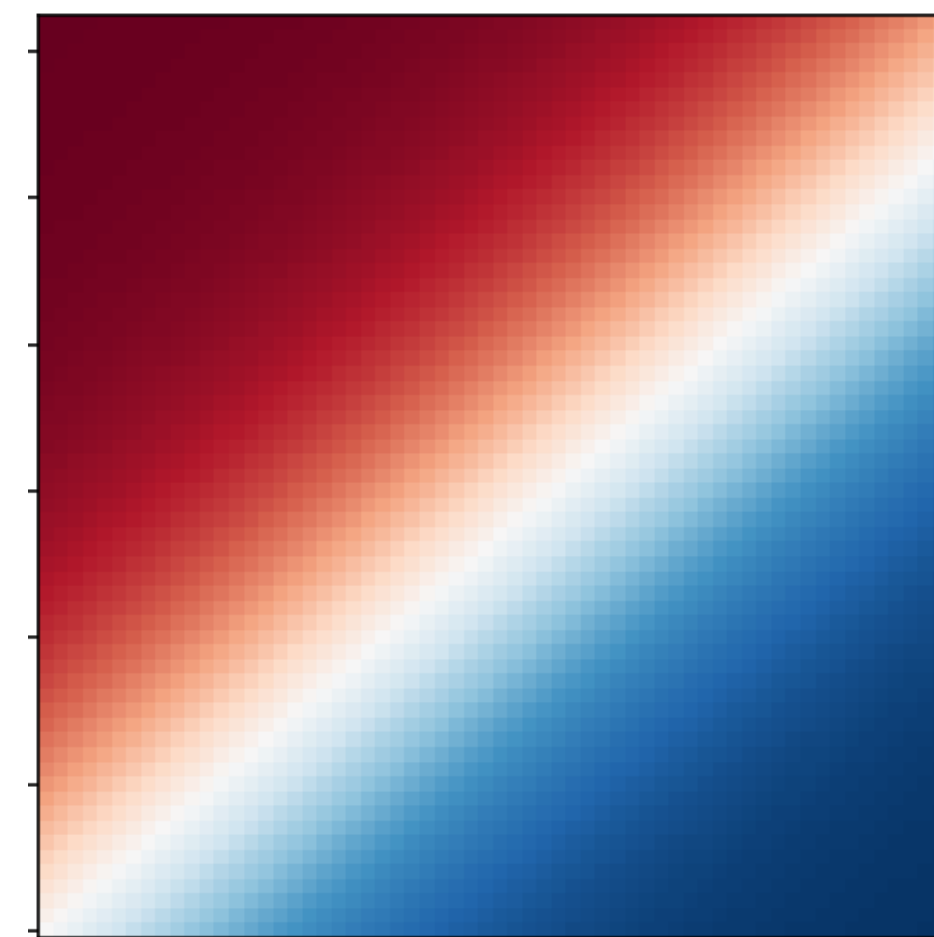
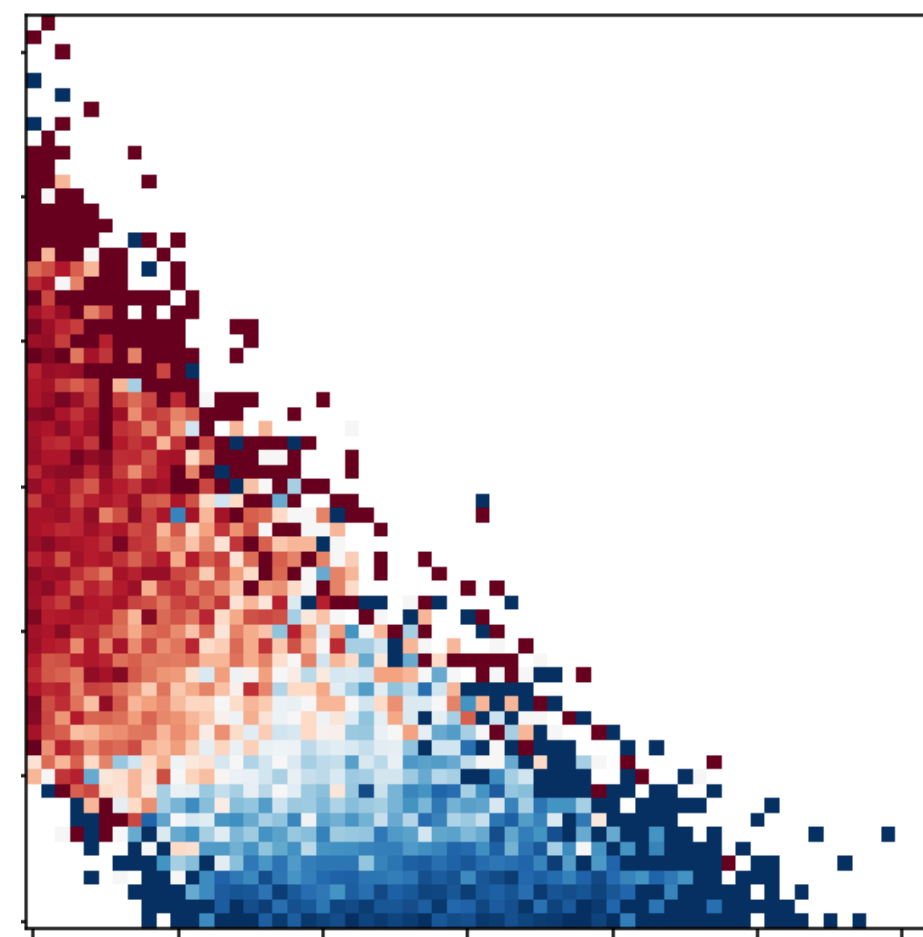
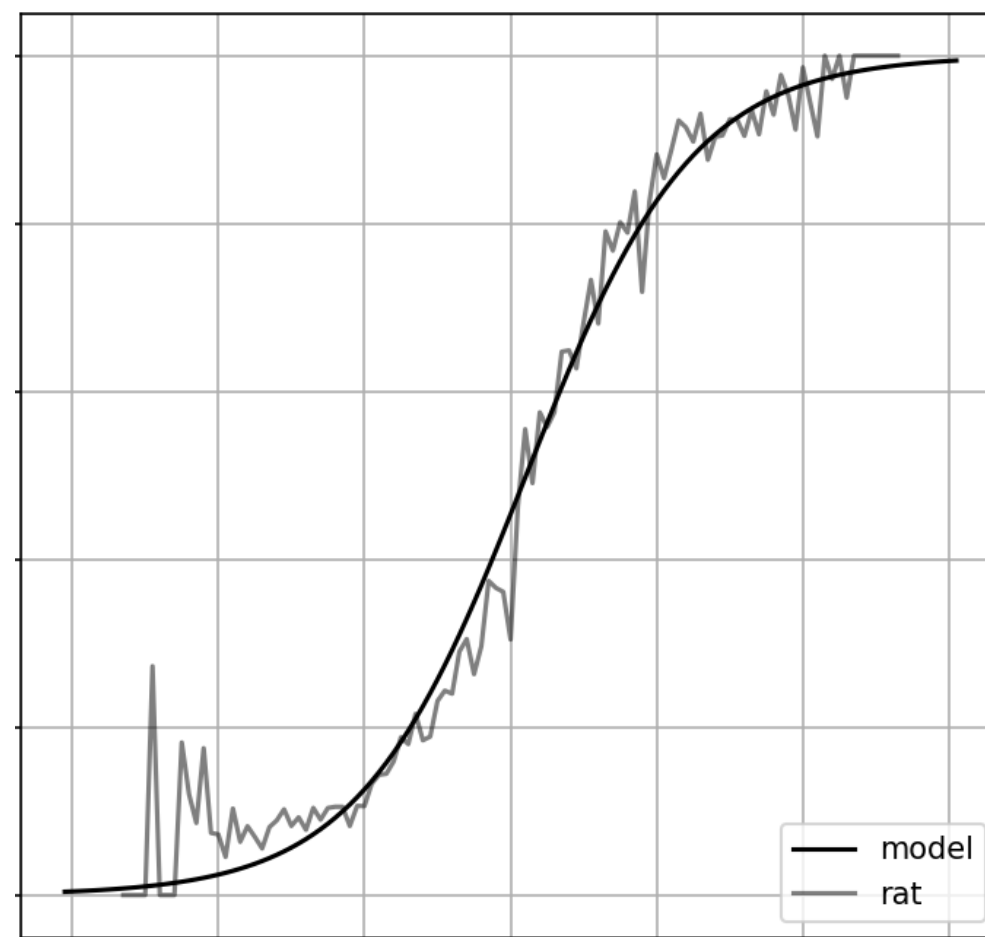
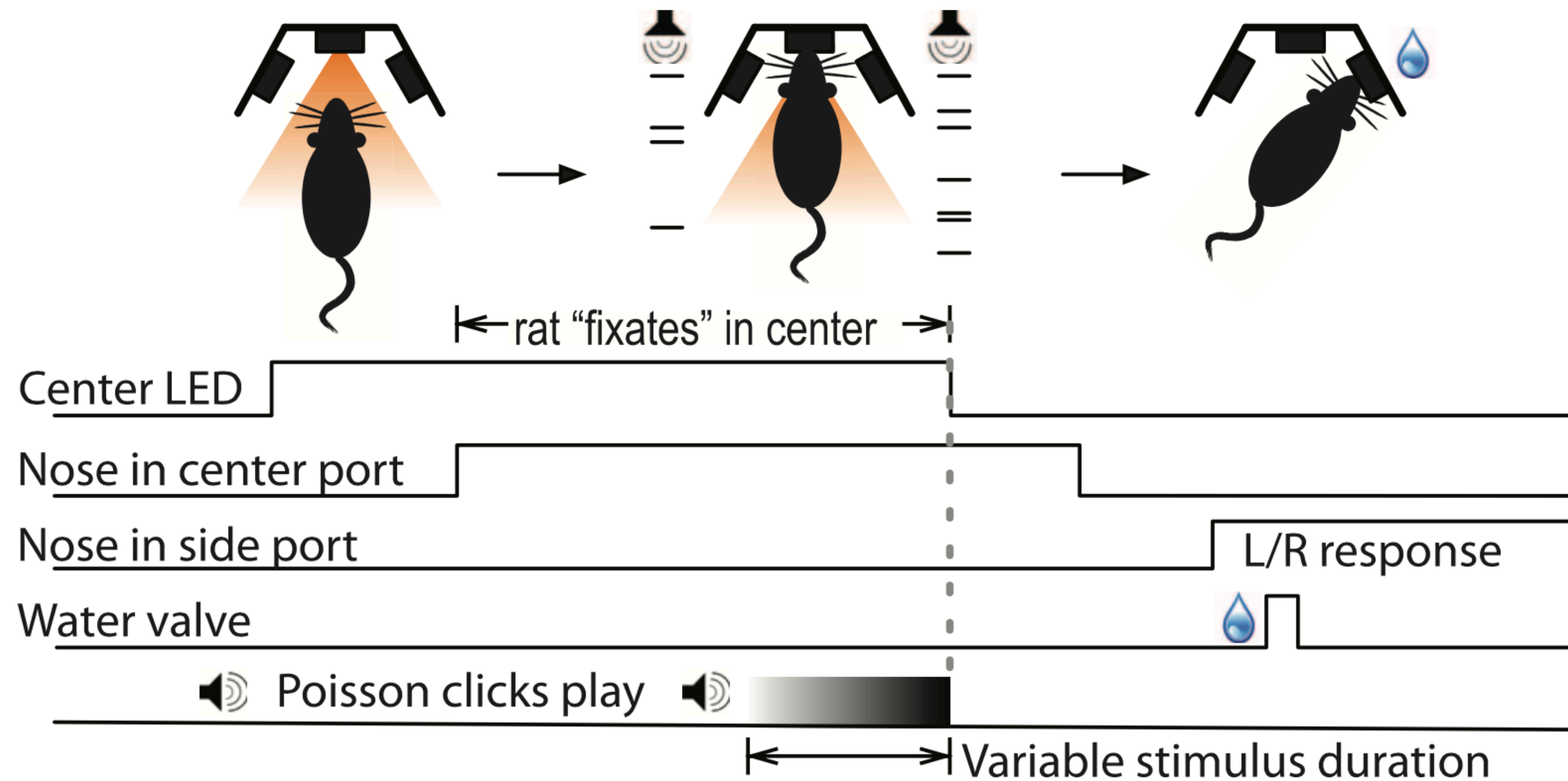


Rotation project: lots of rat logit models

Jorge Yanar
Feb 4 2020



The Poisson Clicks task

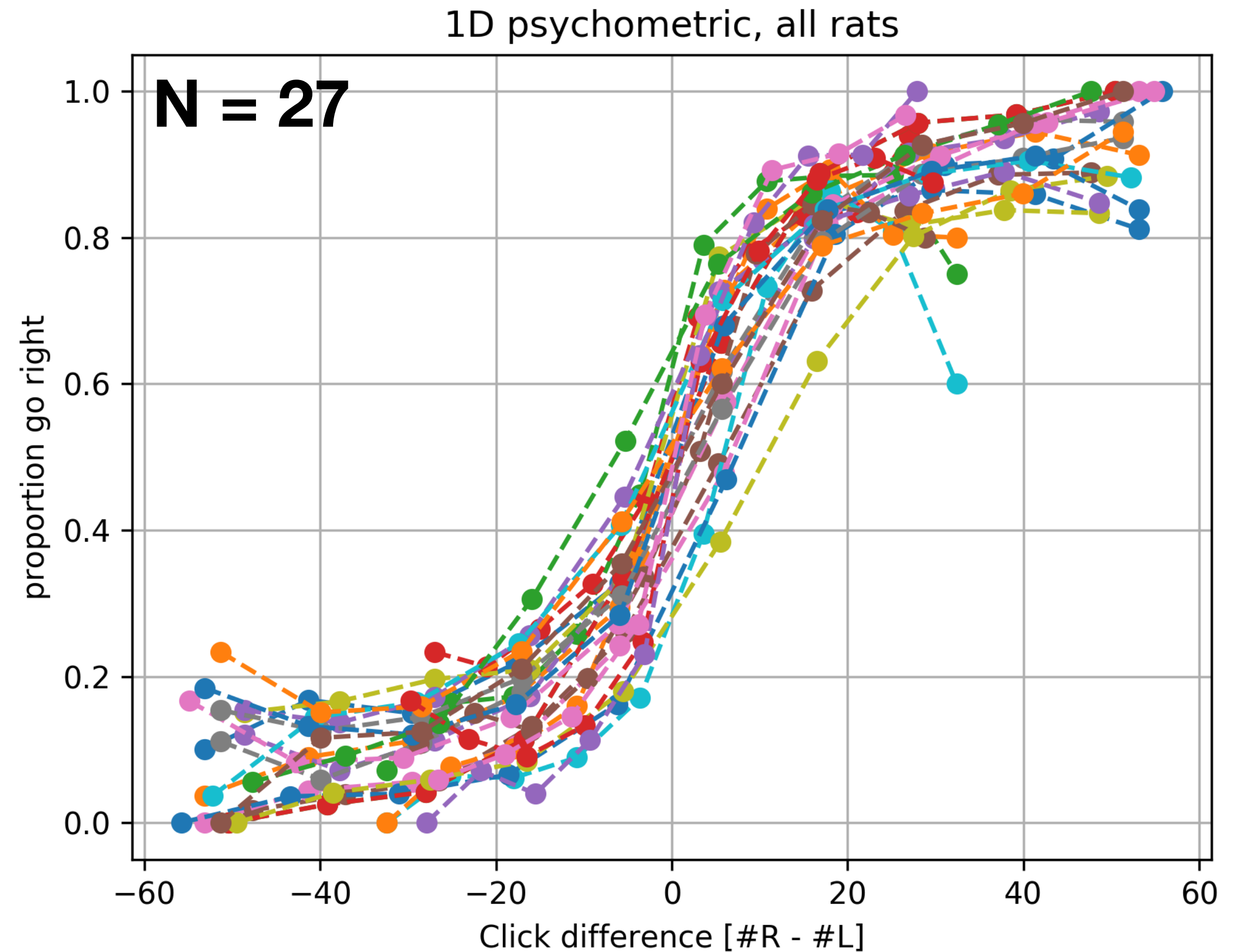


Analysis restricted to:

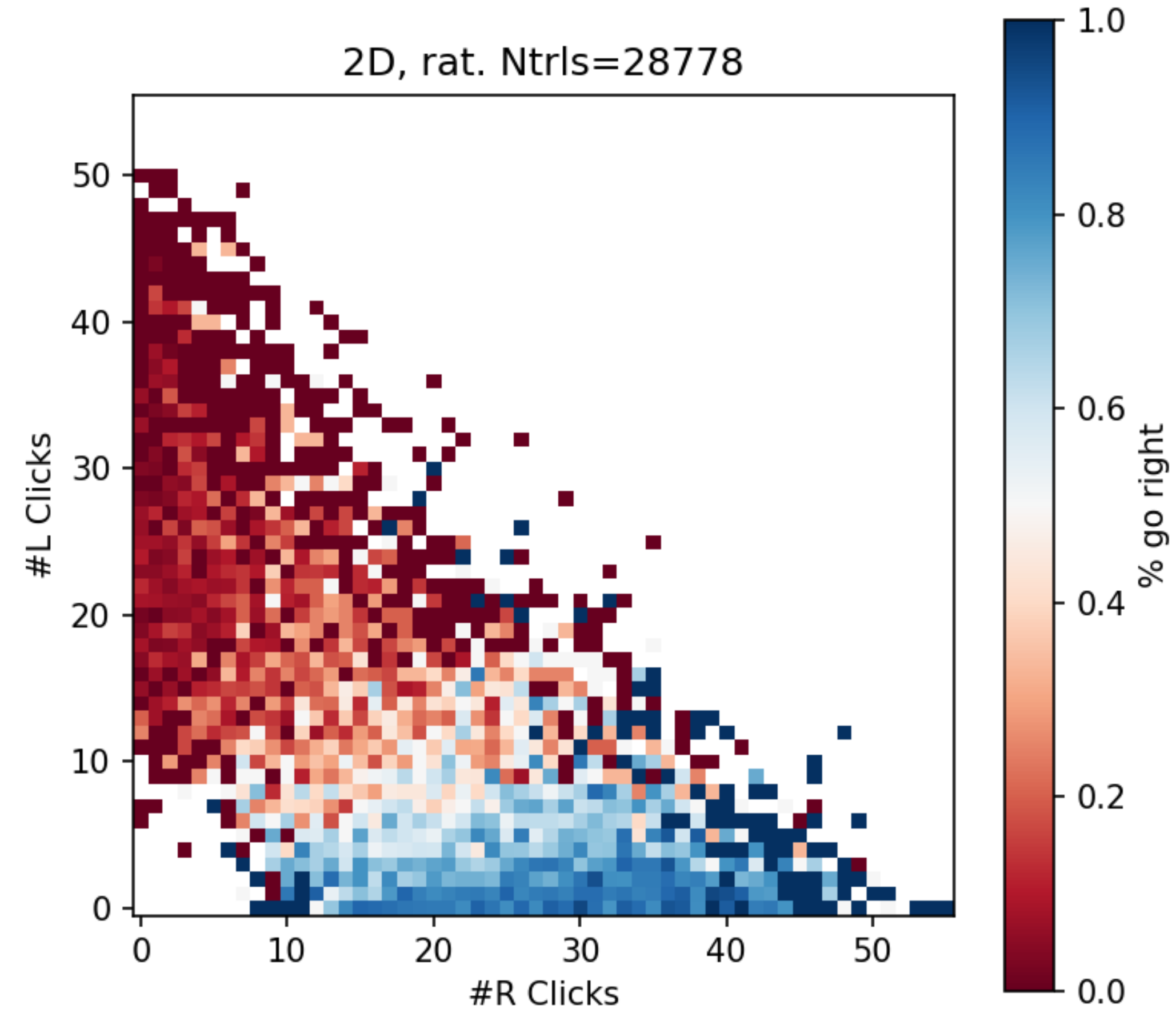
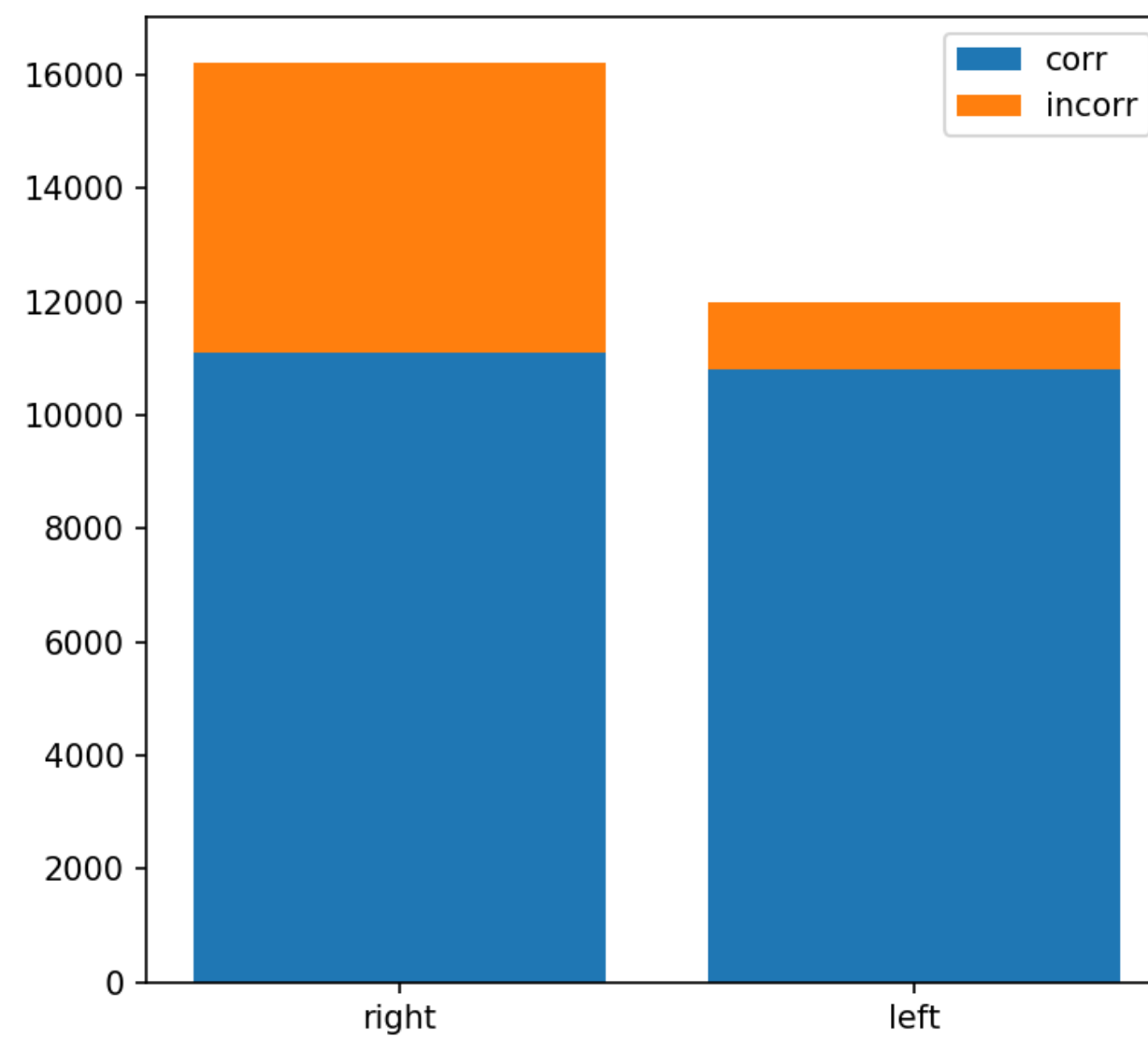
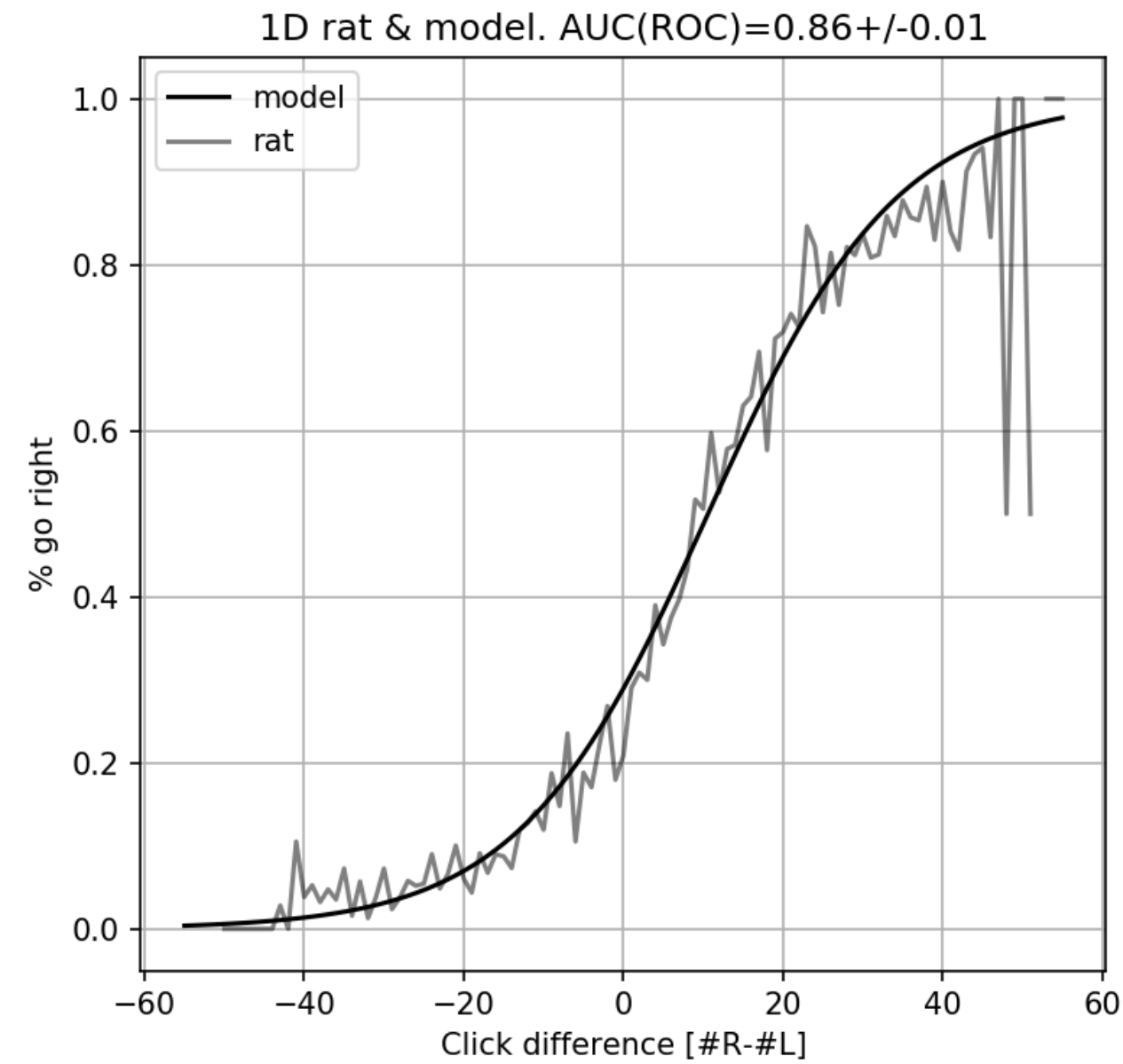
- Sessions where rats were rewarded for orienting towards side with greatest number of clicks.
- Both 'classic' and 'frequency' versions included.
- N=27 rats, average of ~25,000 trials per rat.

Most rats perform quite well

- Most rats hit a performance level between 85 and 100% on the easiest trials.
- Potentially biased towards one side (*pays more attention to left than right clicks*)
- Or biased towards different temporal epochs (*pays more attention to clicks at the end of a trial*)



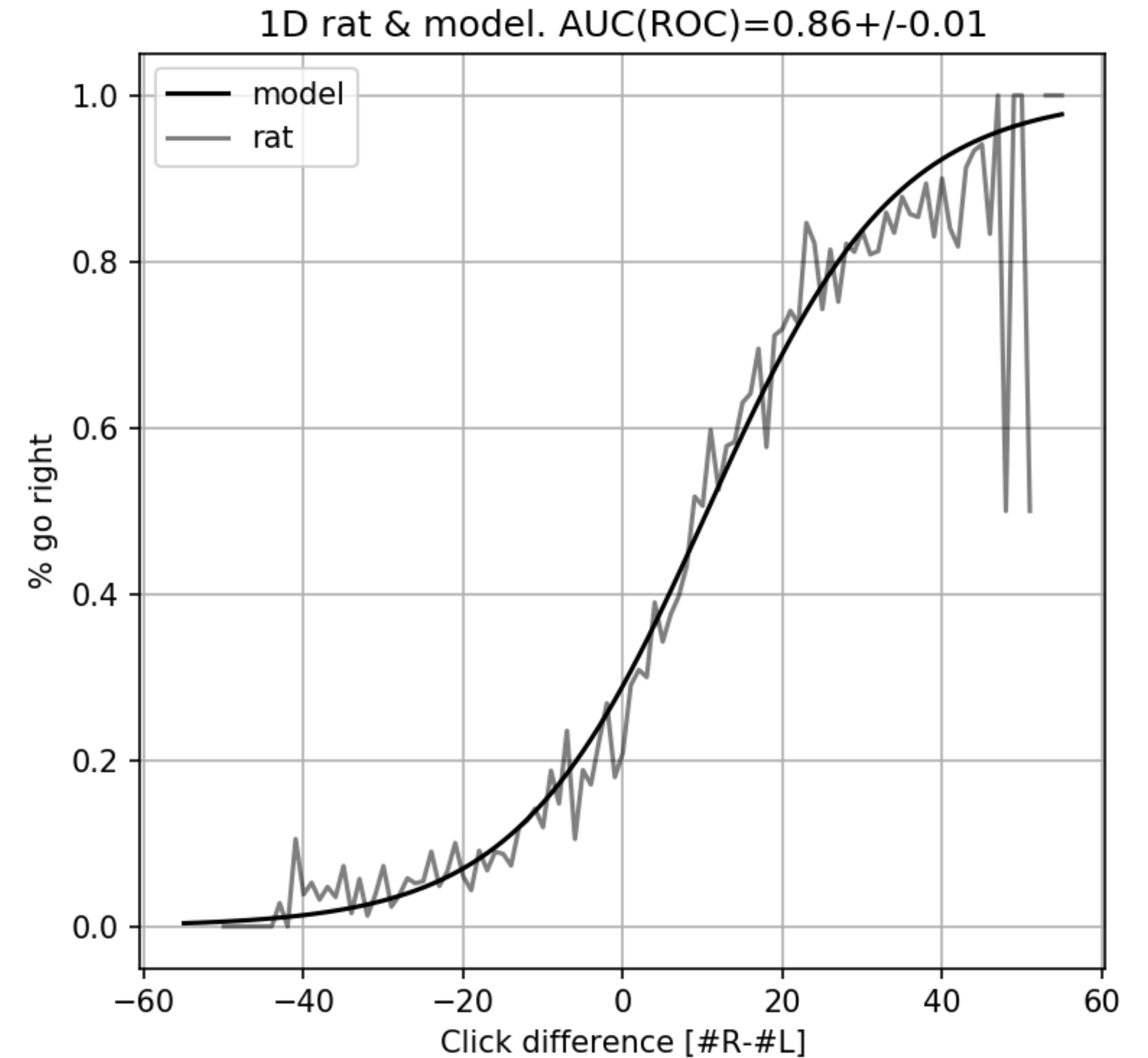
2D psychometric allows us to see these biases a little better



Many potential logit models

Total click difference:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1 - p_R}\right) = w(N_R - N_L) + \beta$$



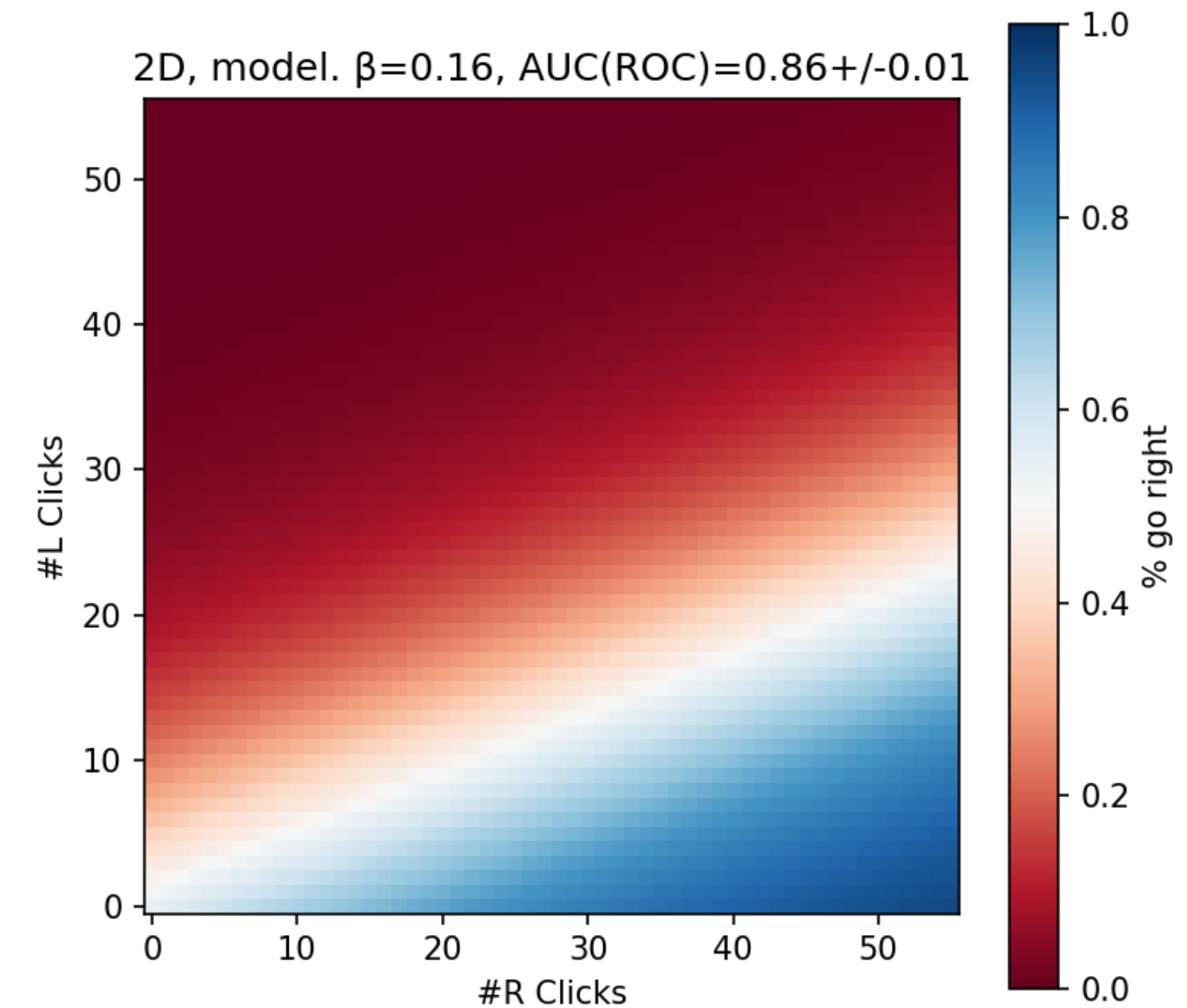
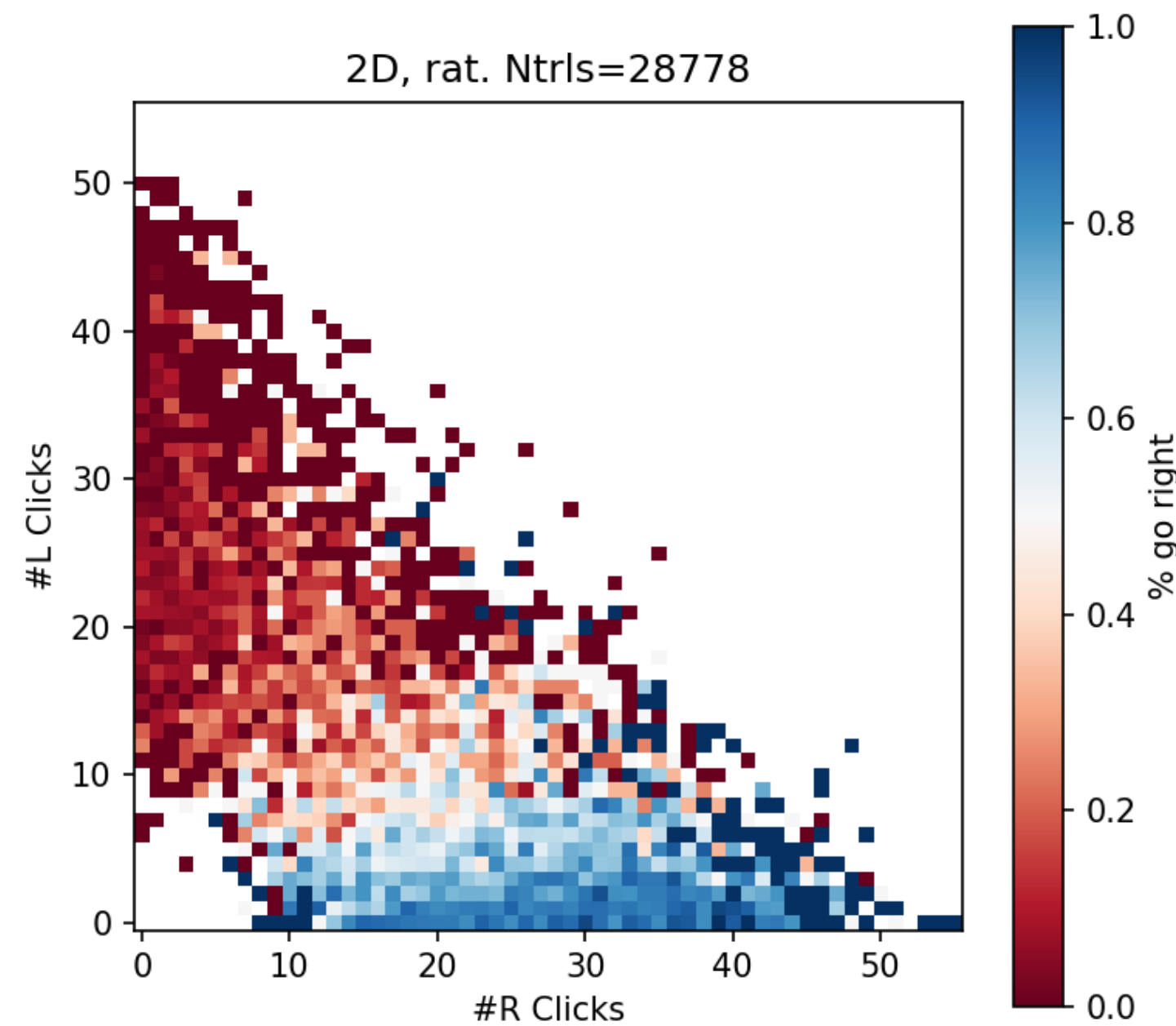
Many potential logit models

Total click difference:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1 - p_R}\right) = w(N_R - N_L) + \beta$$

Number of right and left clicks:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1 - p_R}\right) = w_R N_R + w_L N_L + \beta$$



Many potential logit models

Total click difference:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1-p_R}\right) = w(N_R - N_L) + \beta$$

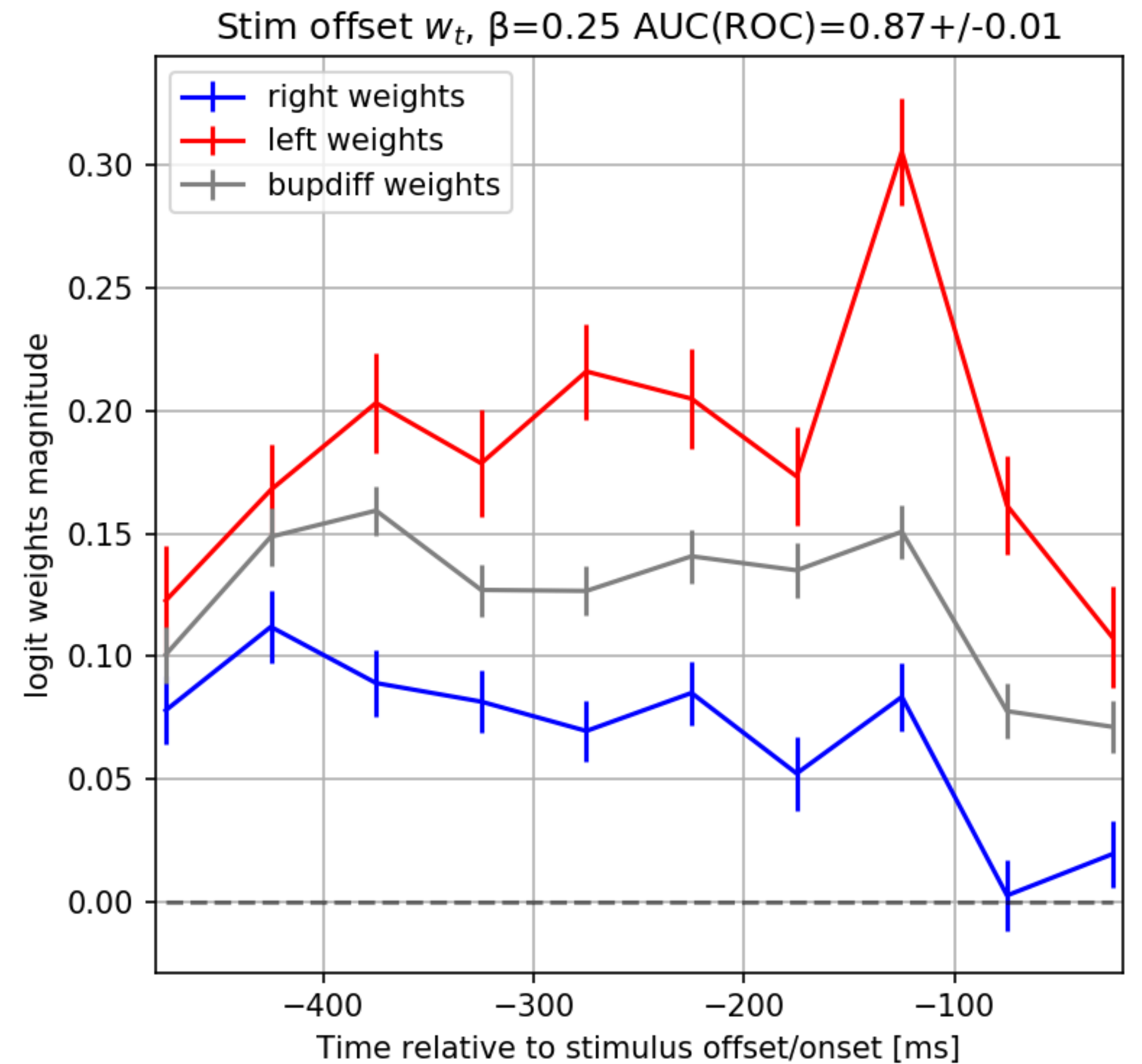
Number of right and left clicks:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1-p_R}\right) = w_R N_R + w_L N_L + \beta$$

Click difference, or right and left clicks over time:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1-p_R}\right) = w_1 \Delta_1 + w_2 \Delta_2 + \dots + w_N \Delta_N + \beta$$

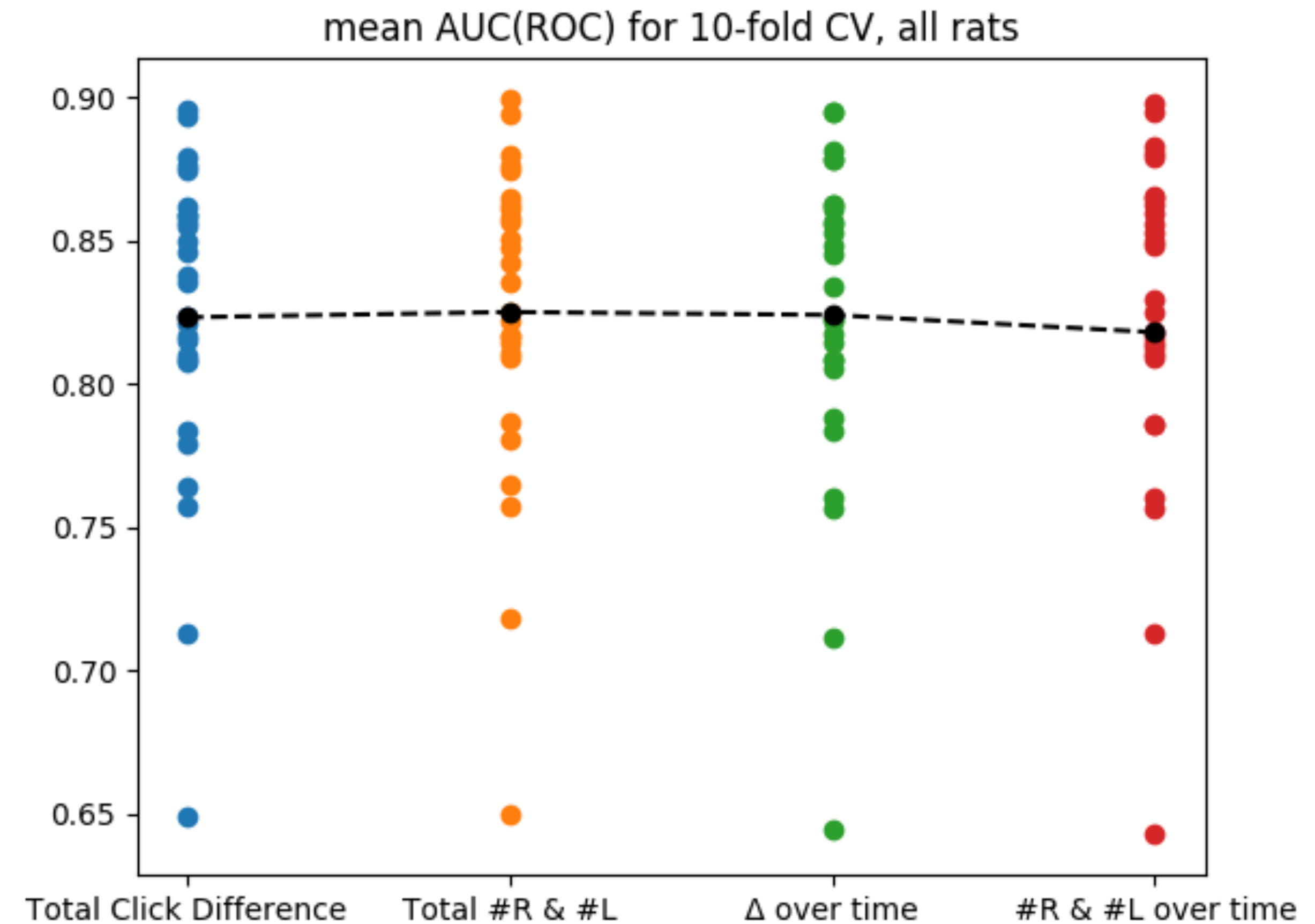
$$\log\left(\frac{p_R}{1-p_R}\right) = w_{R1} N_{R1} + w_{R2} N_{R2} + \dots + w_{L1} N_{L1} + \dots + \beta$$



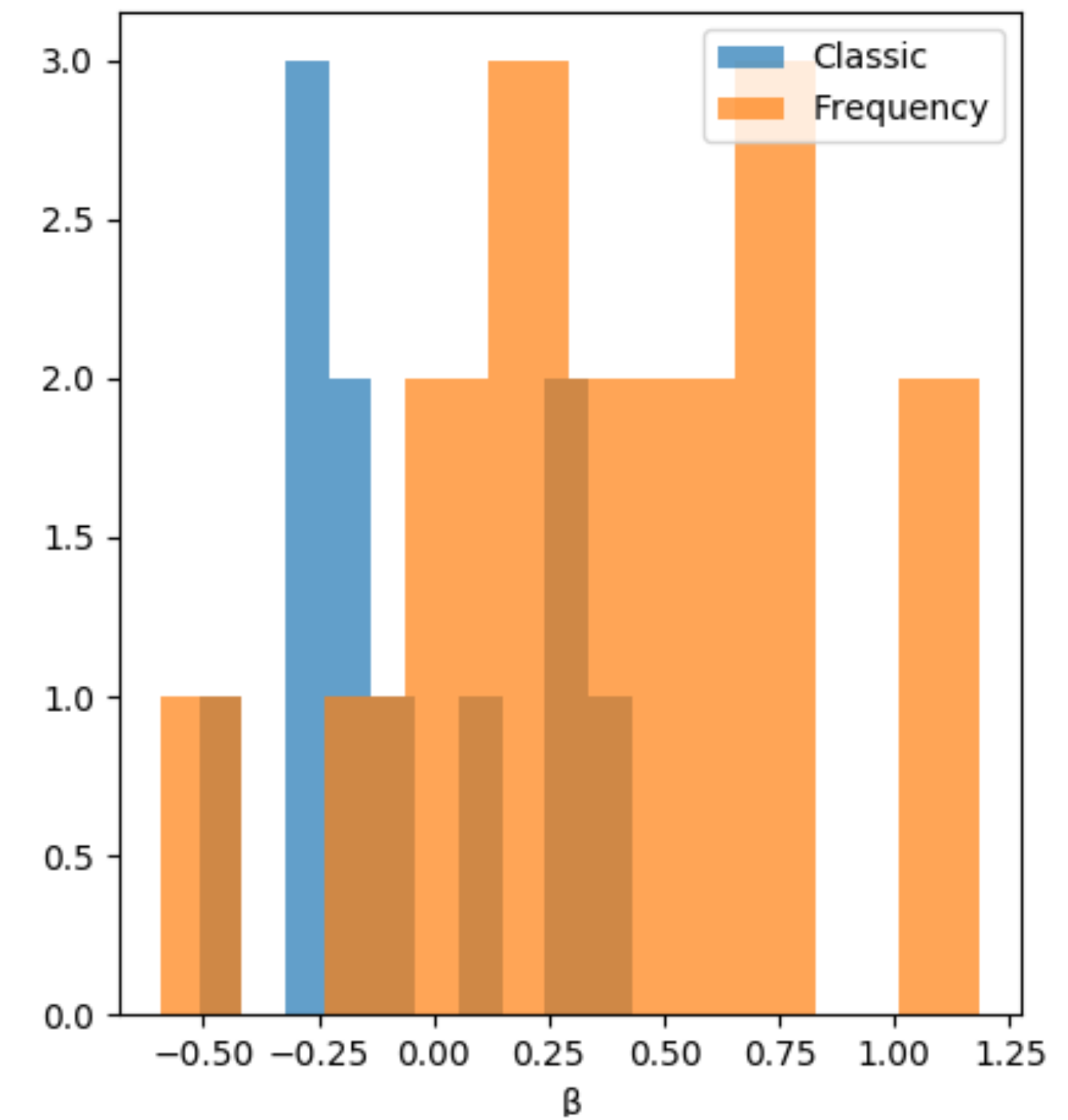
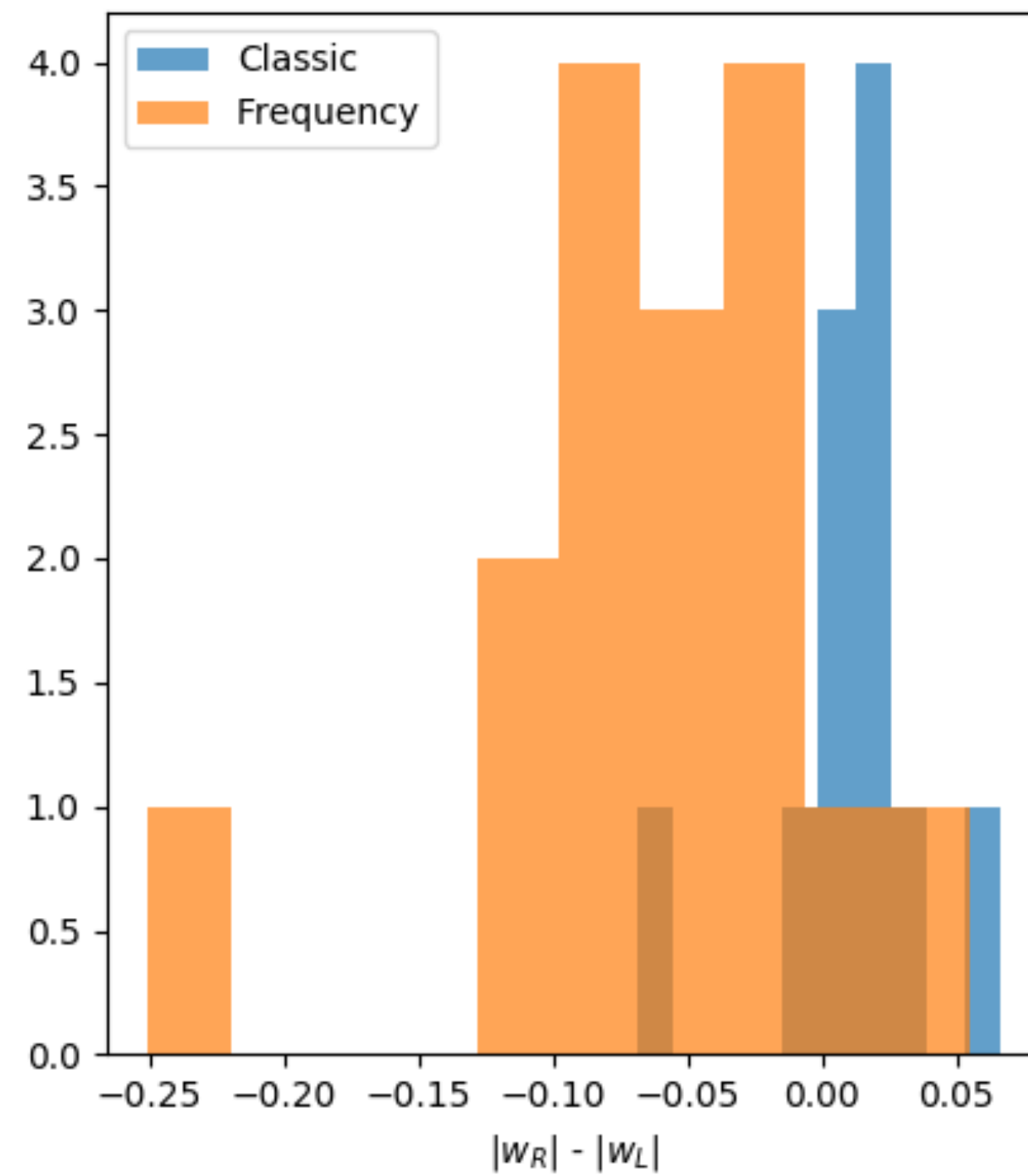
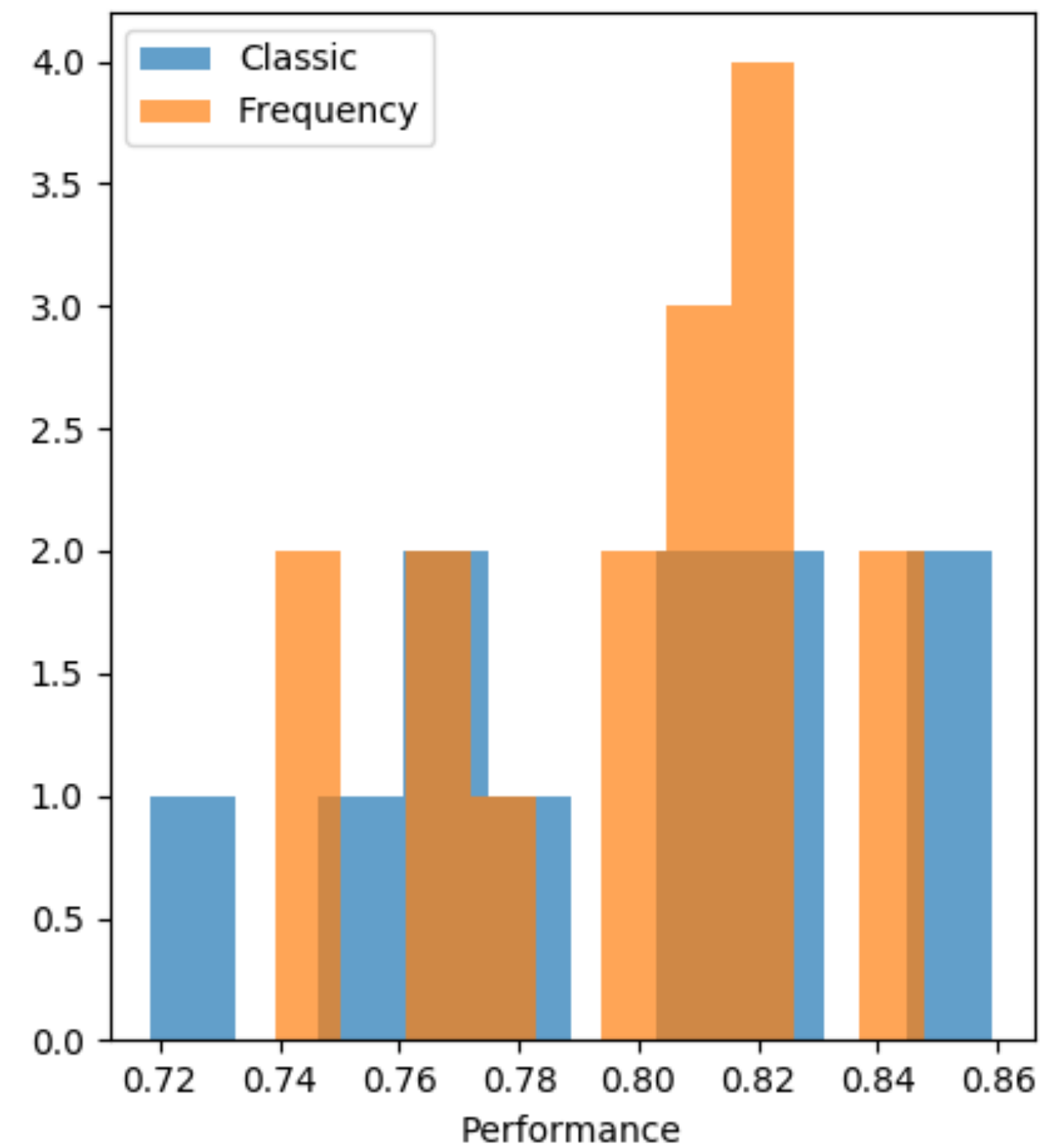
Used the GLM.jl package!

More complicated models don't seem to do any better

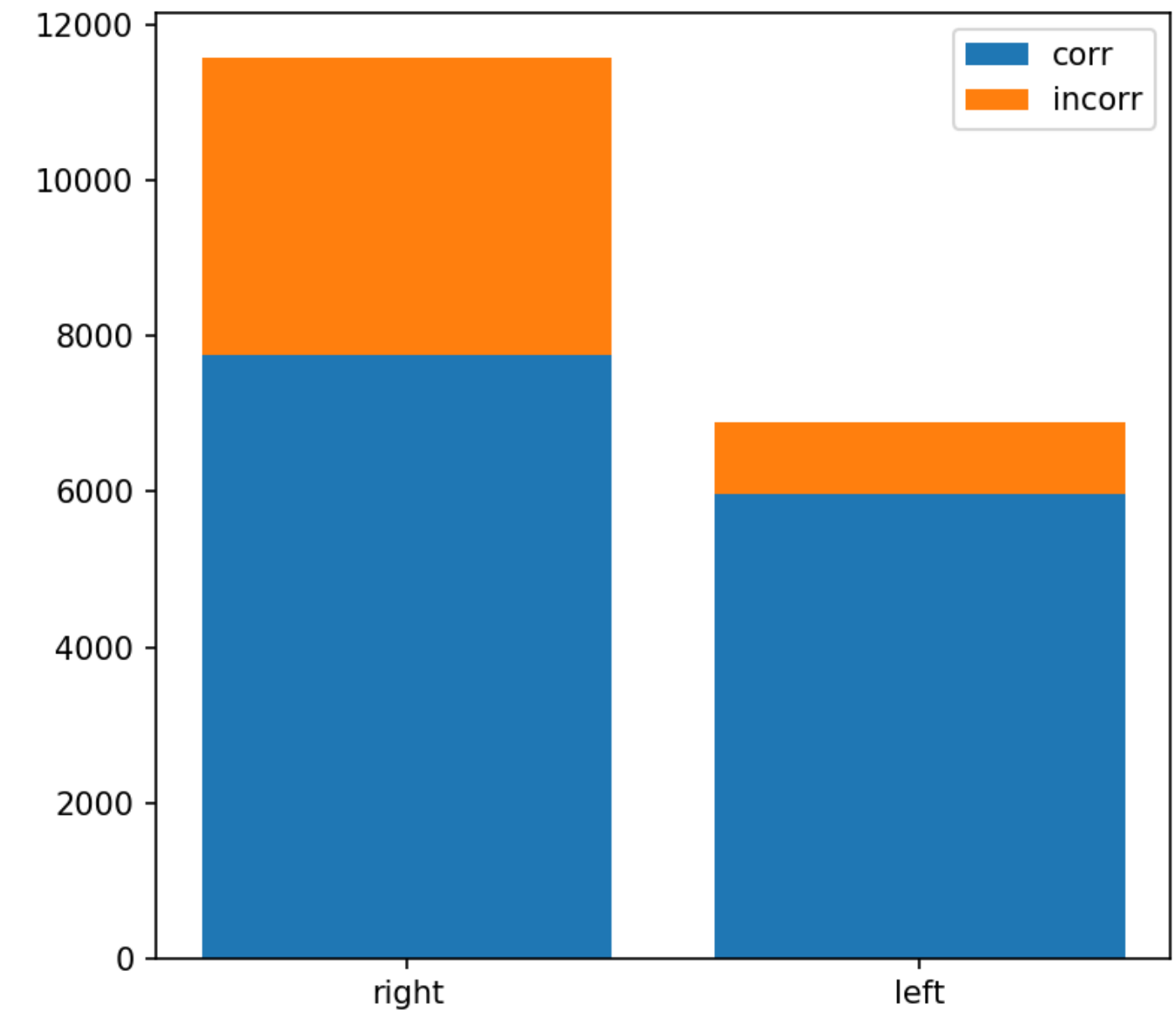
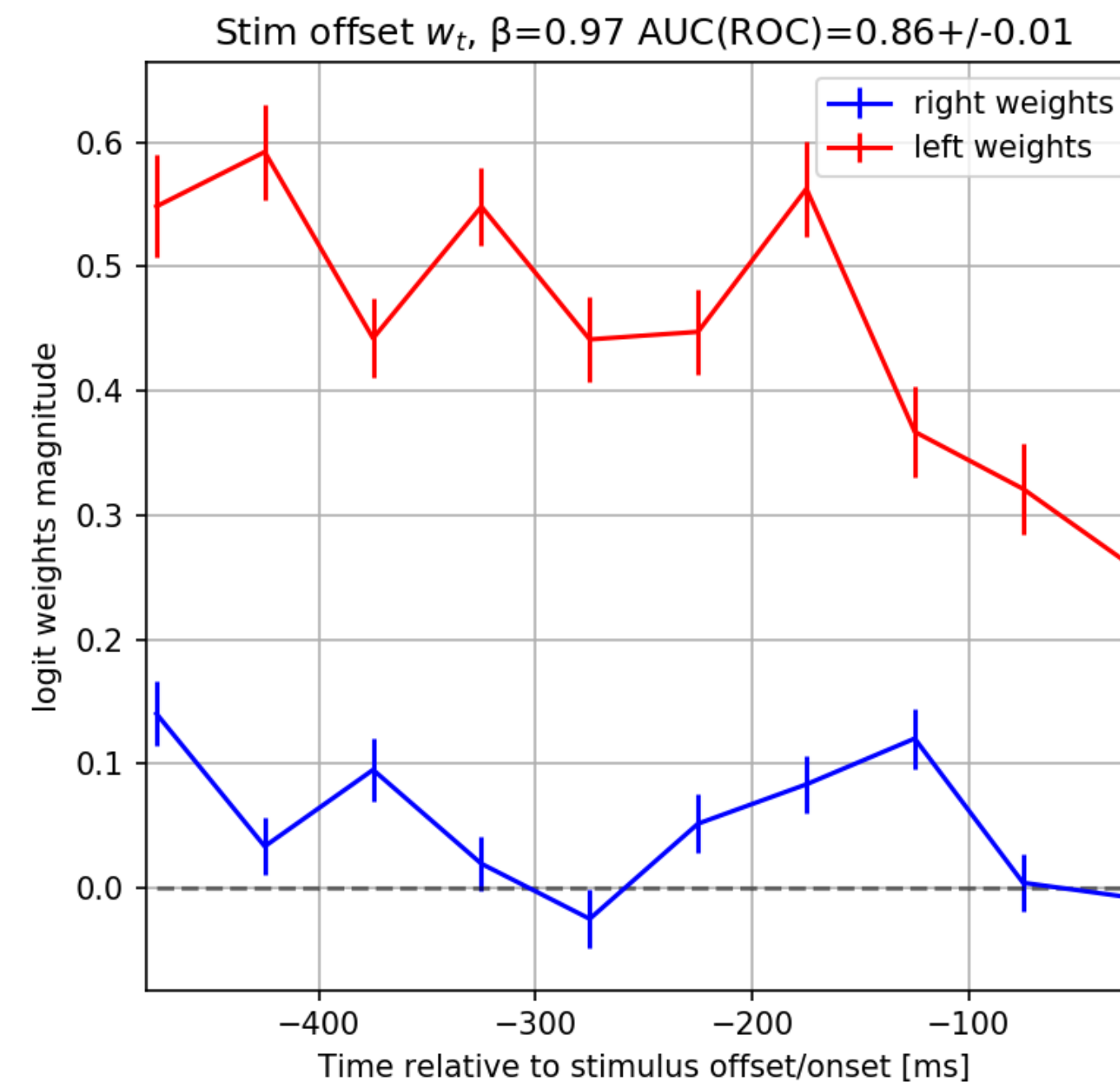
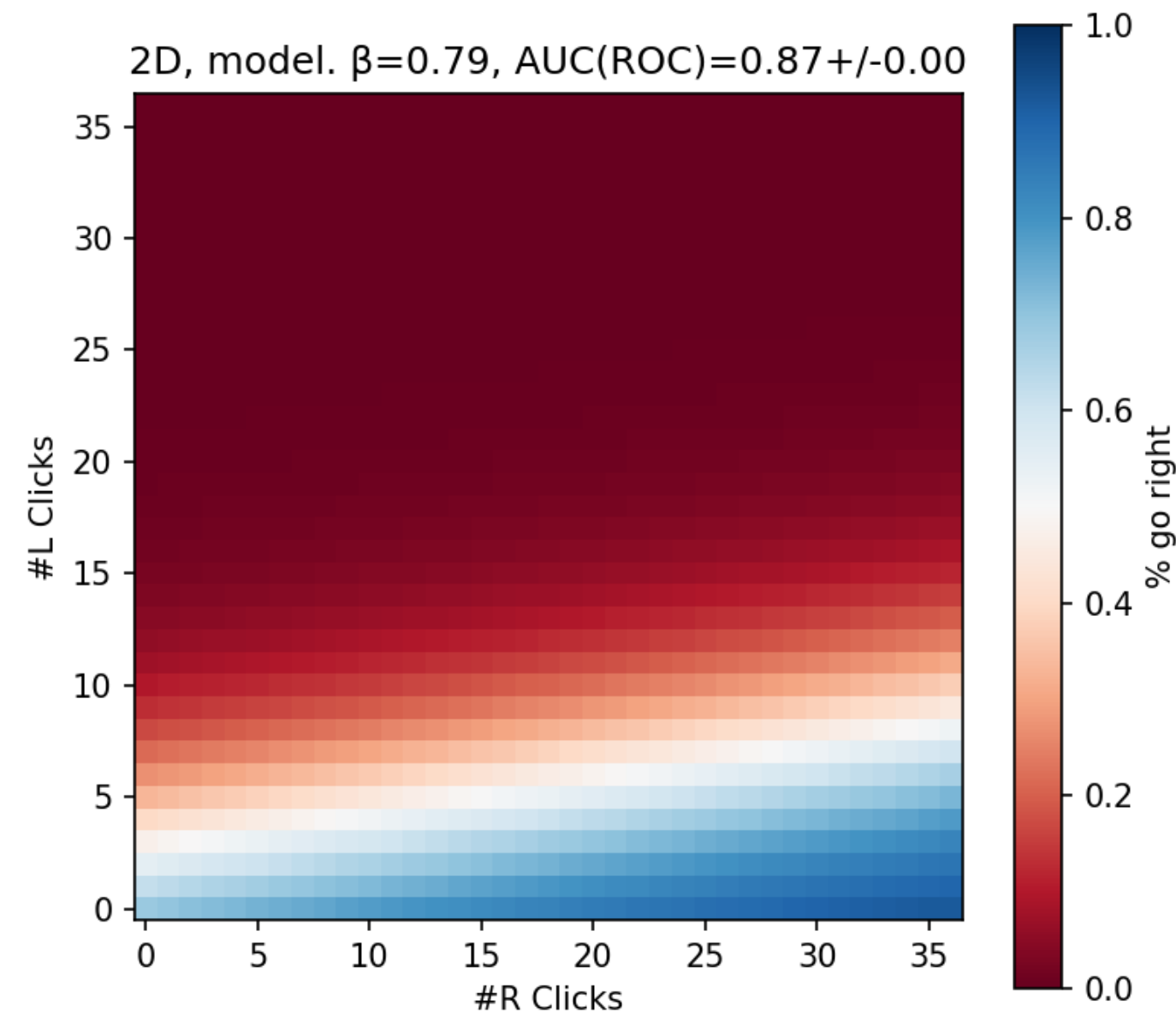
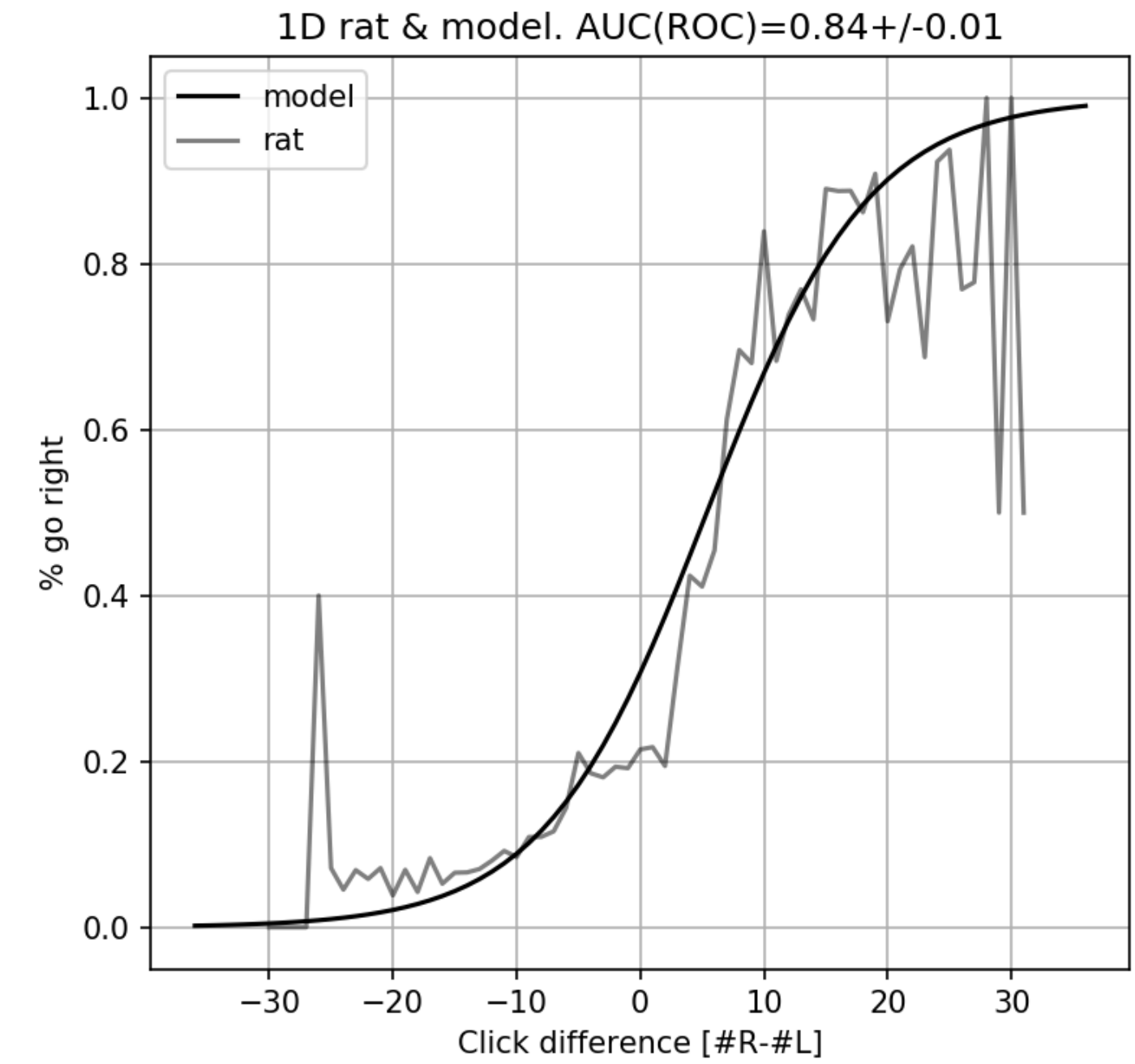
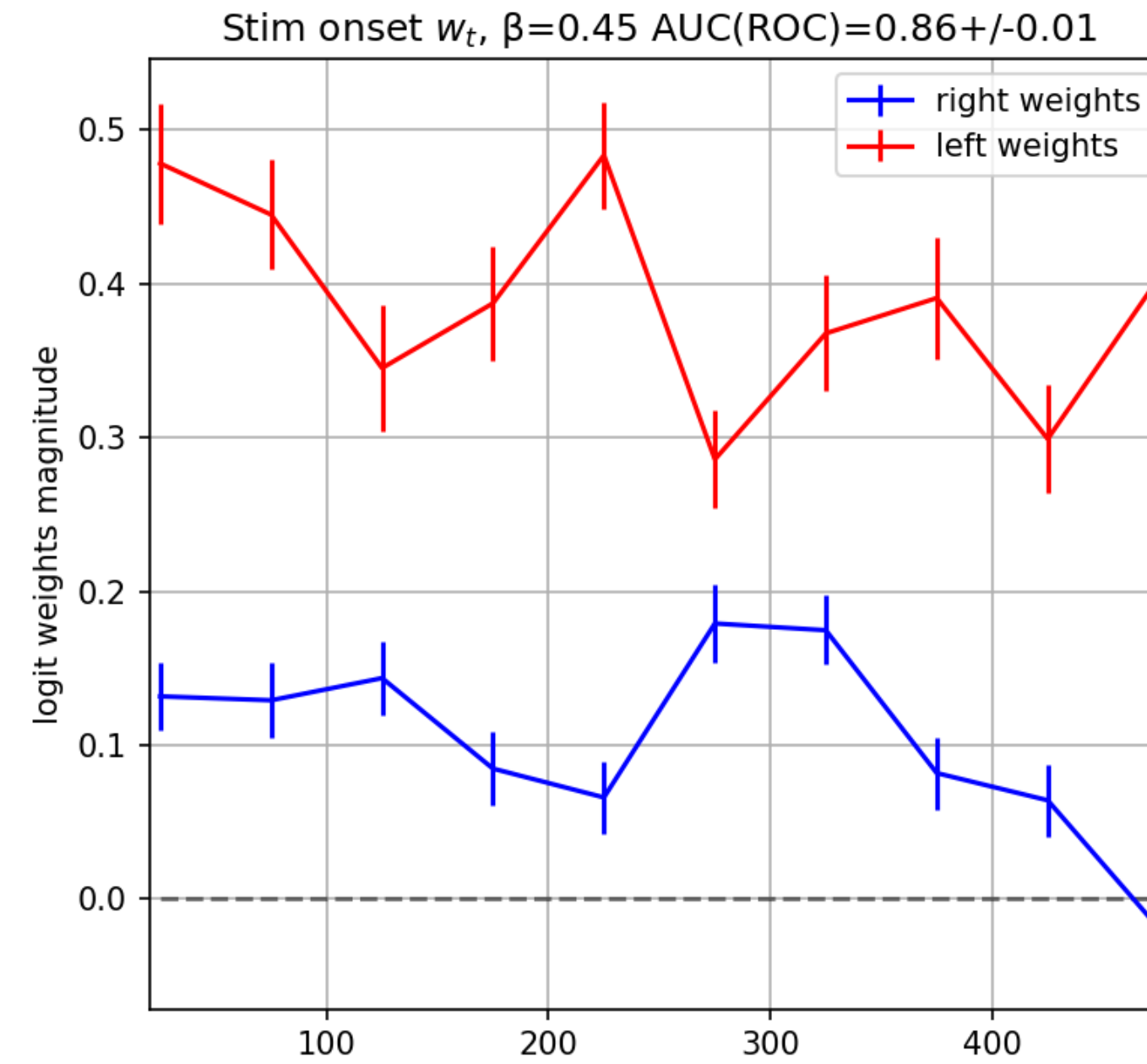
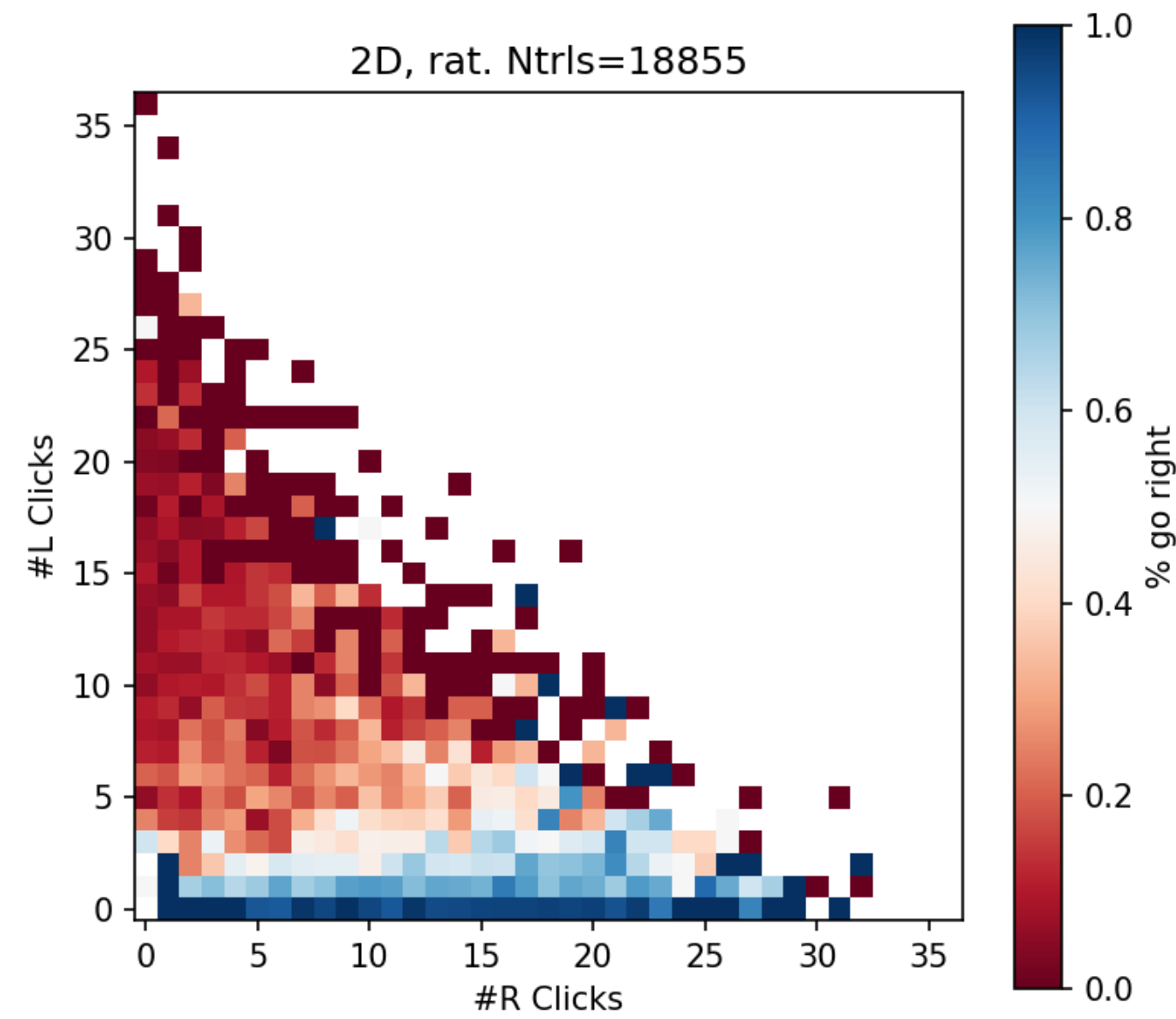
- For each rat, performed 10-fold cross-validation on these 4 models.
- Quantified performance by computing AUC of the ROC curve (varies between [0,1]). AUC(ROC) is a metric of a model's capability to distinguish between classes.



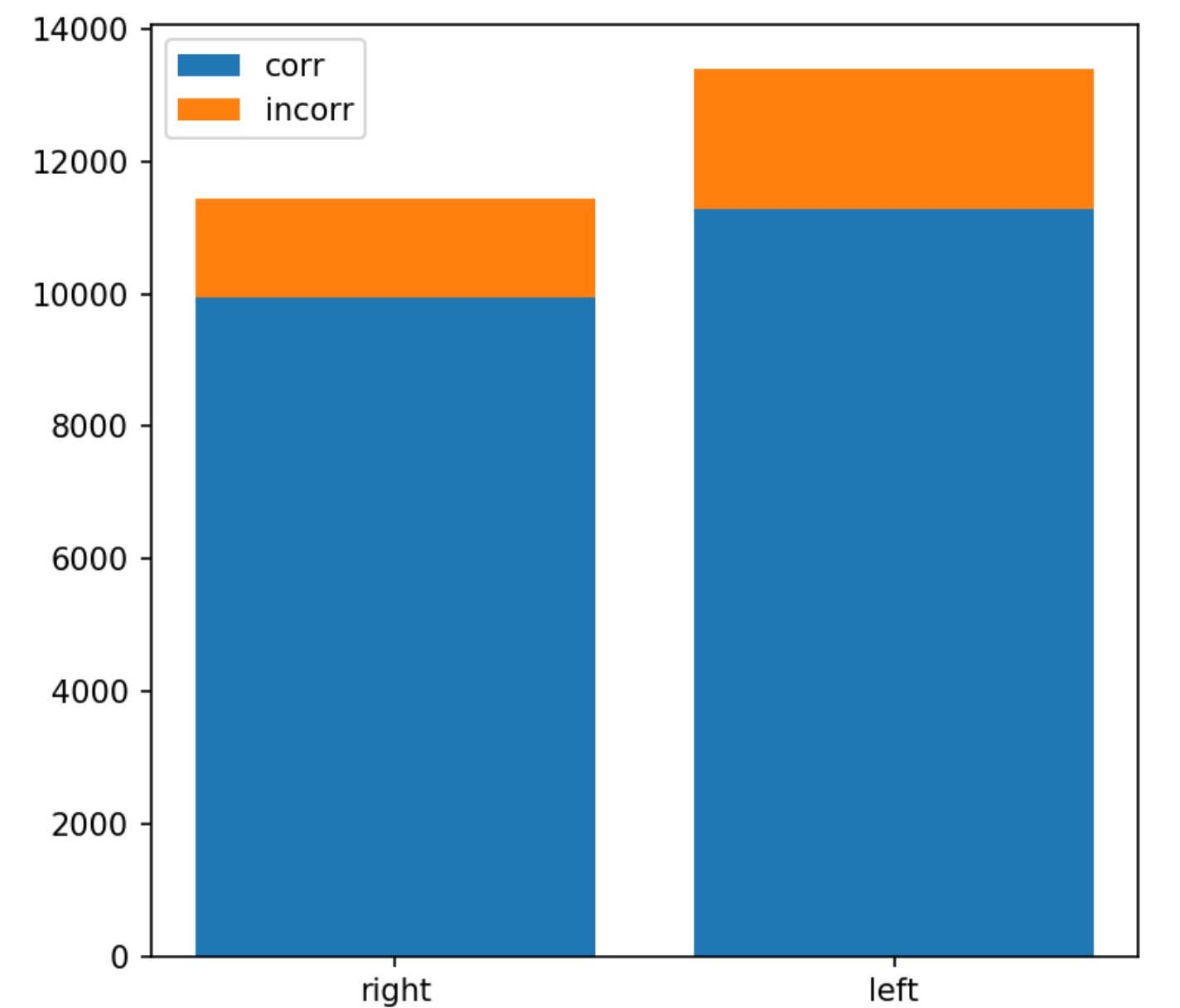
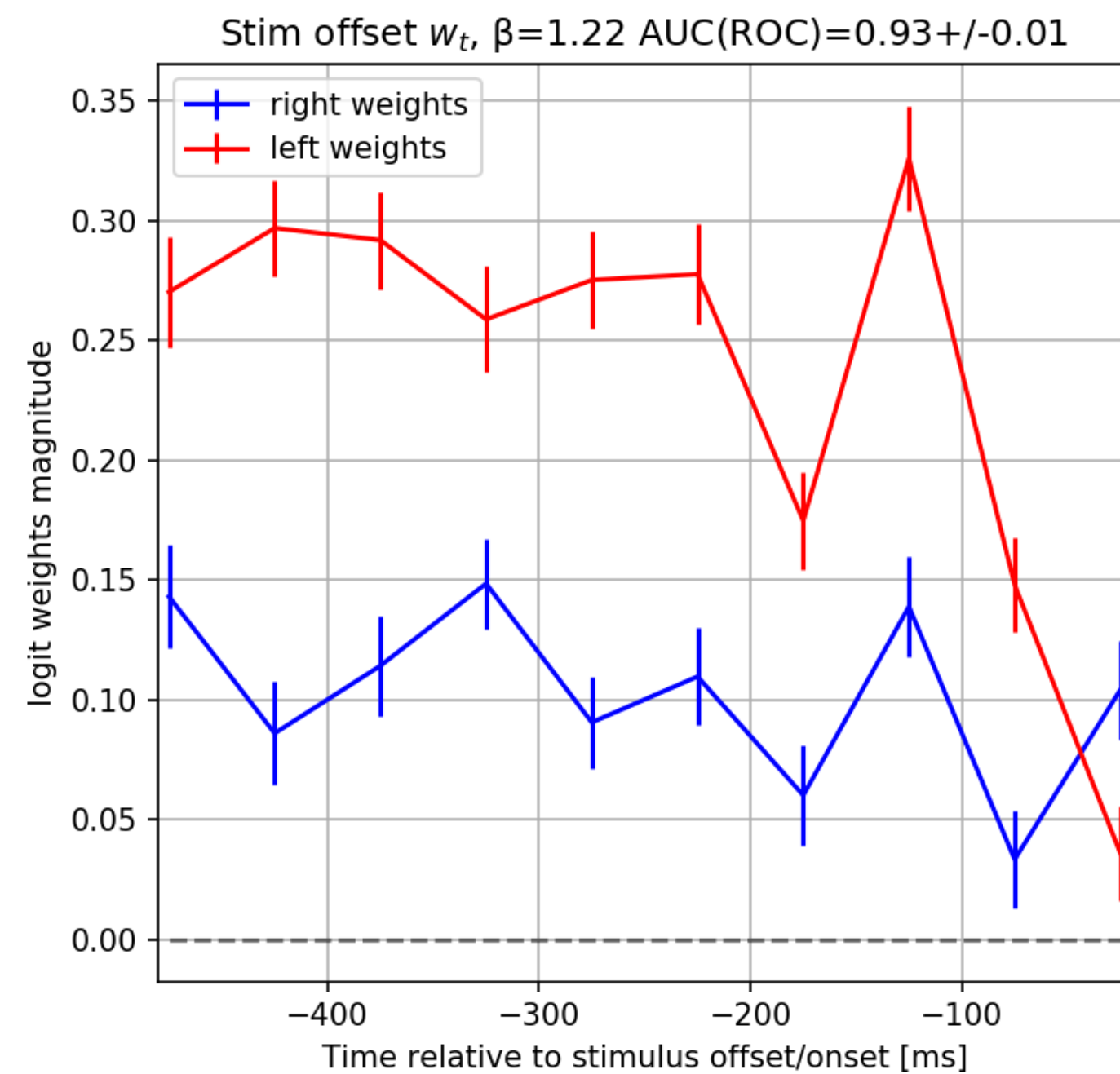
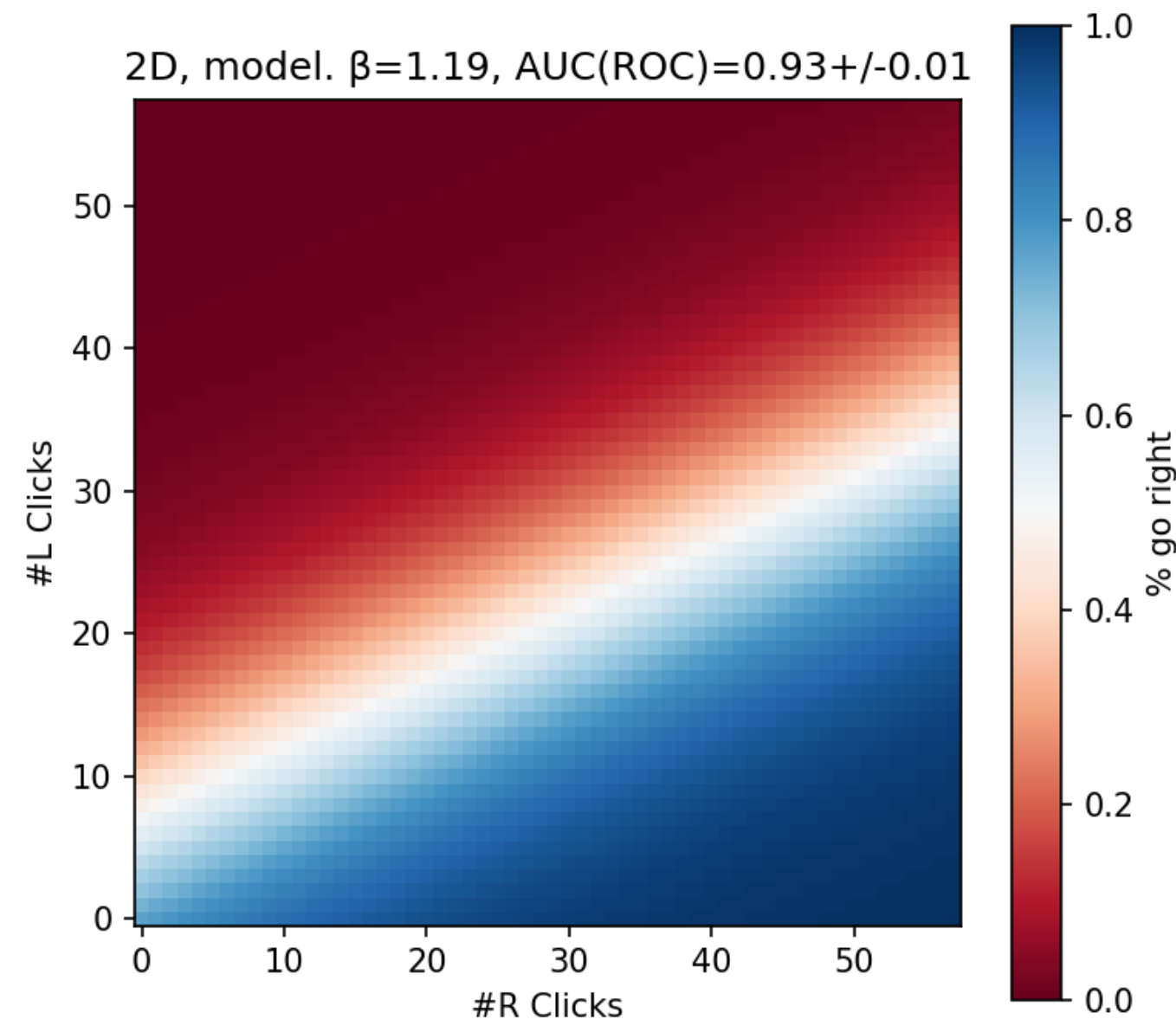
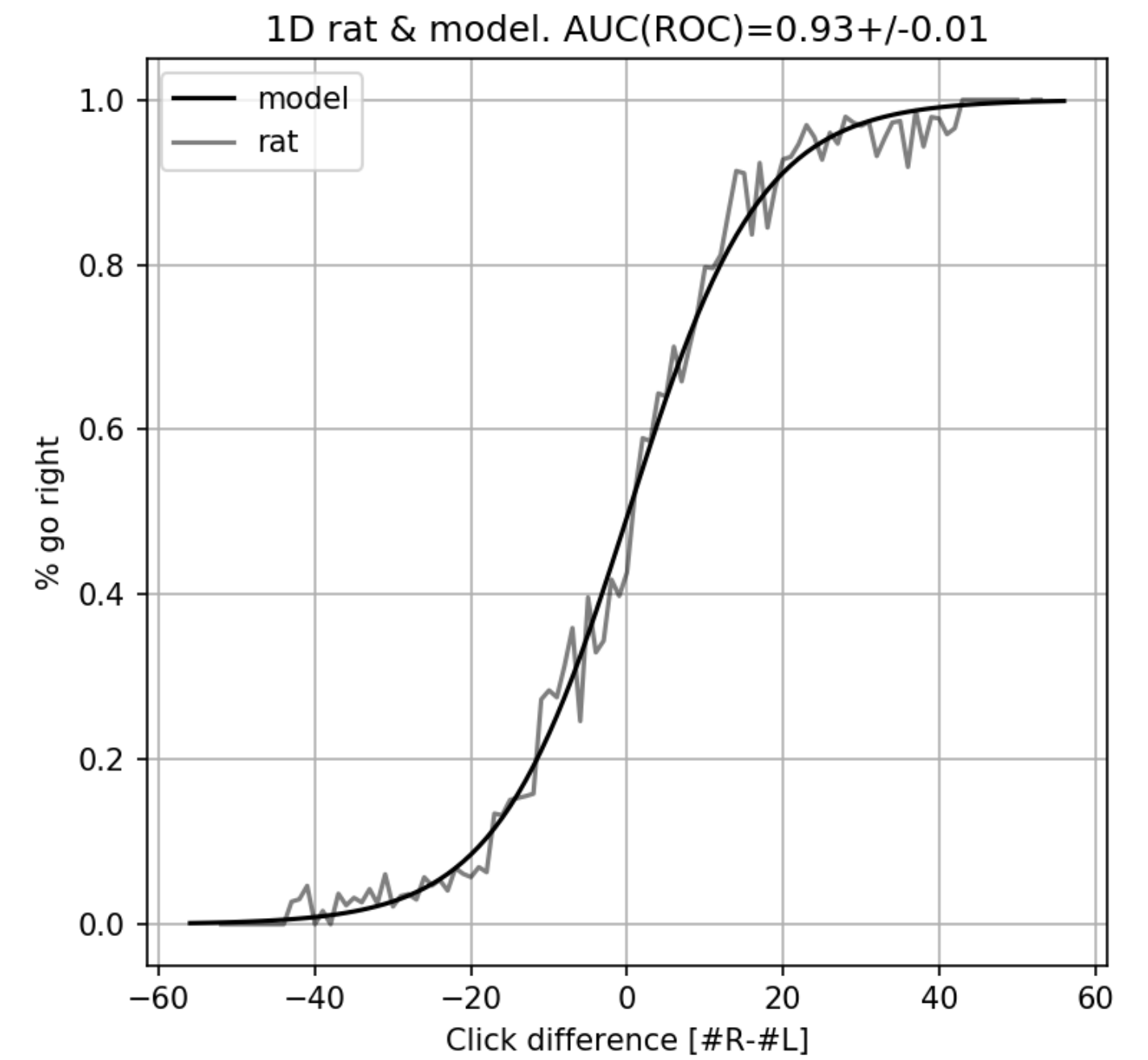
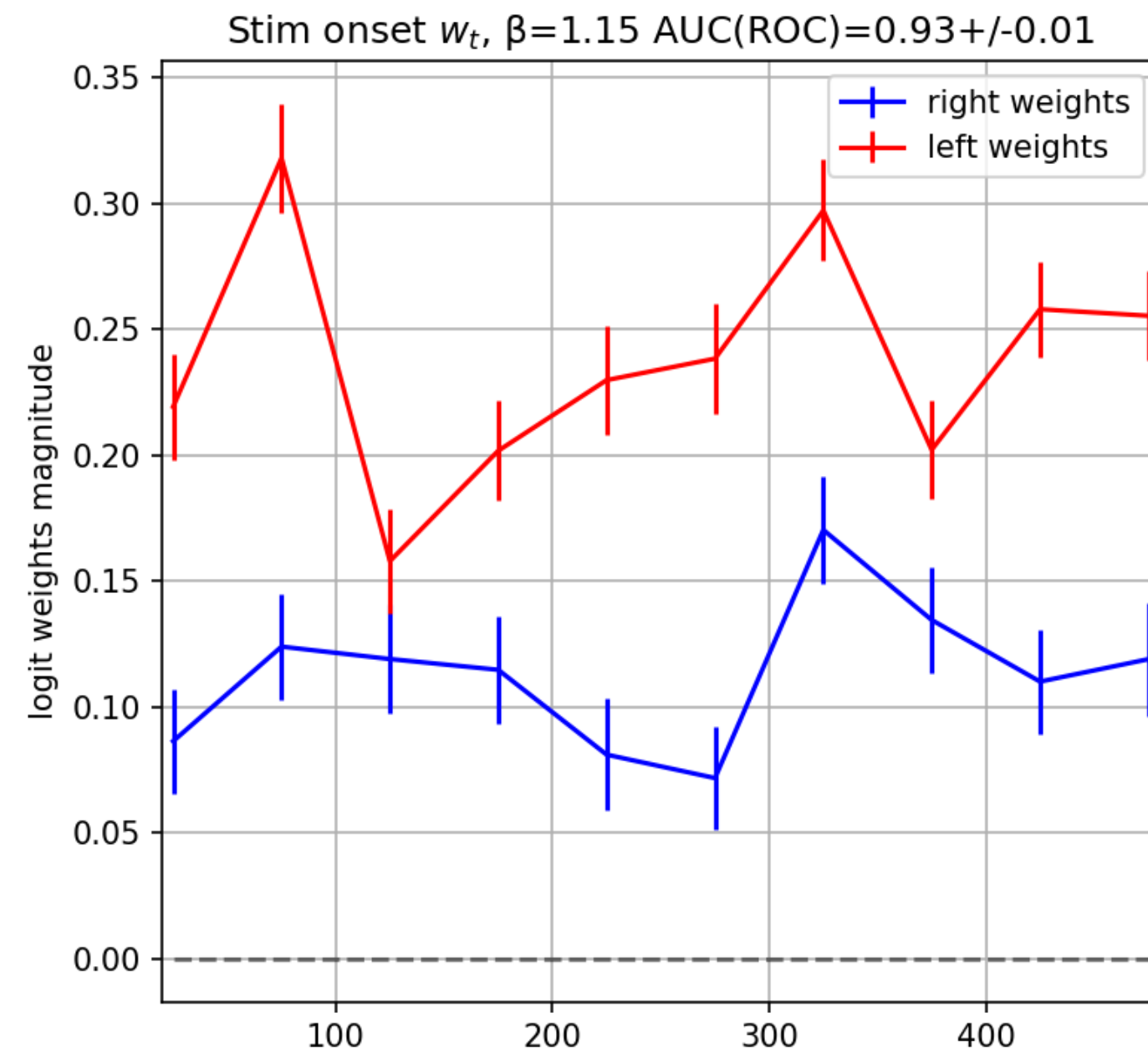
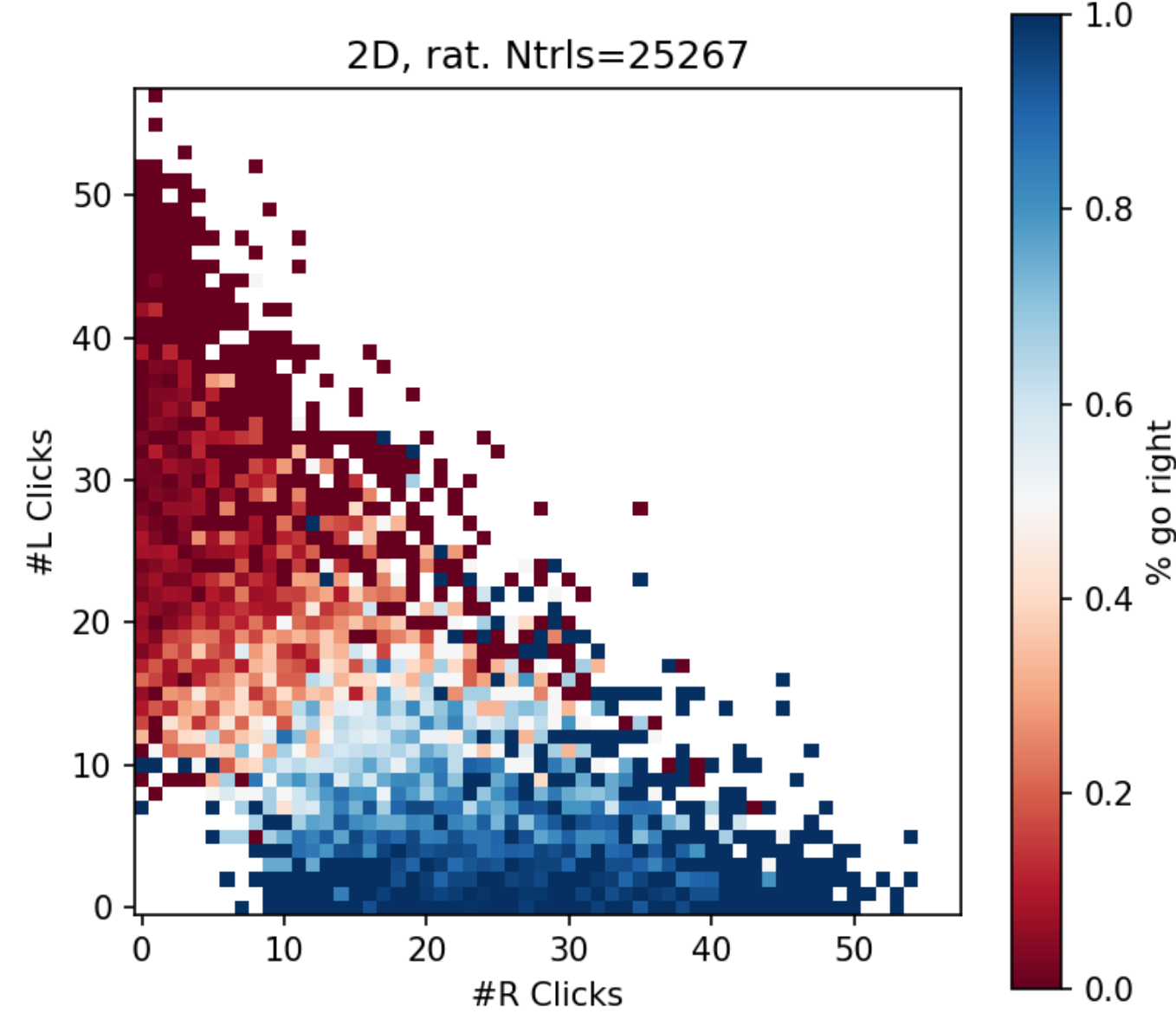
Frequency rats tend to be more left-biased



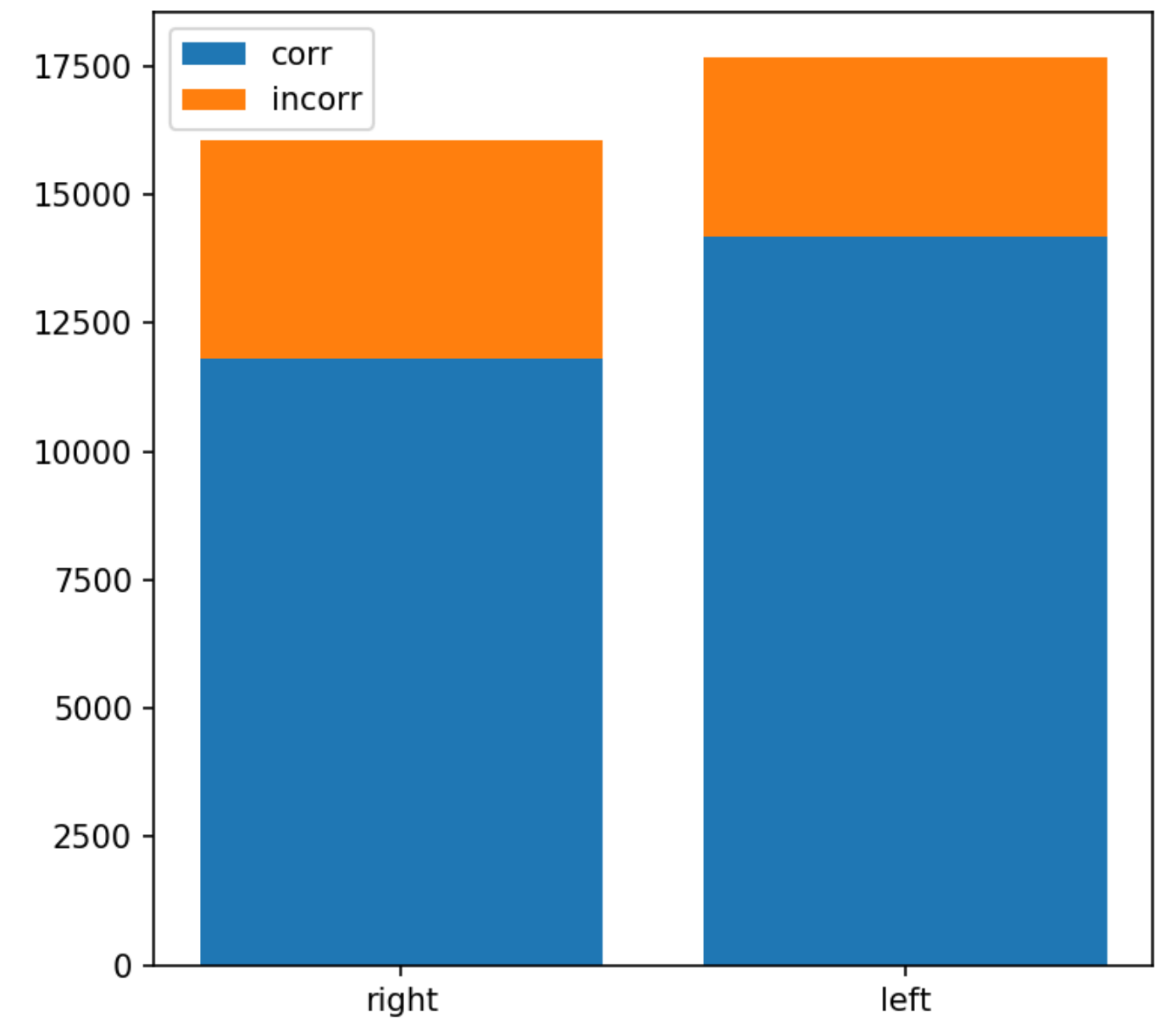
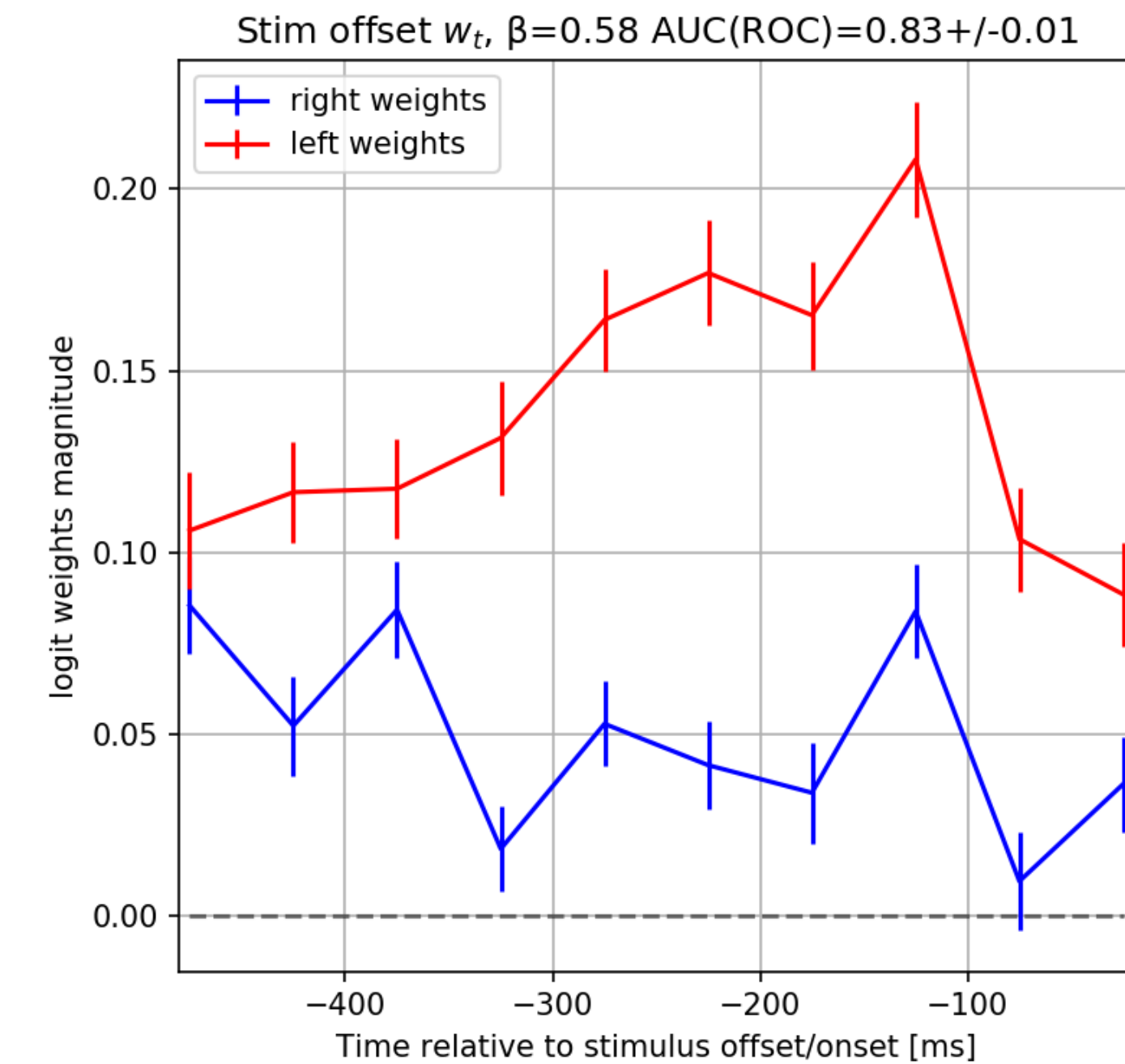
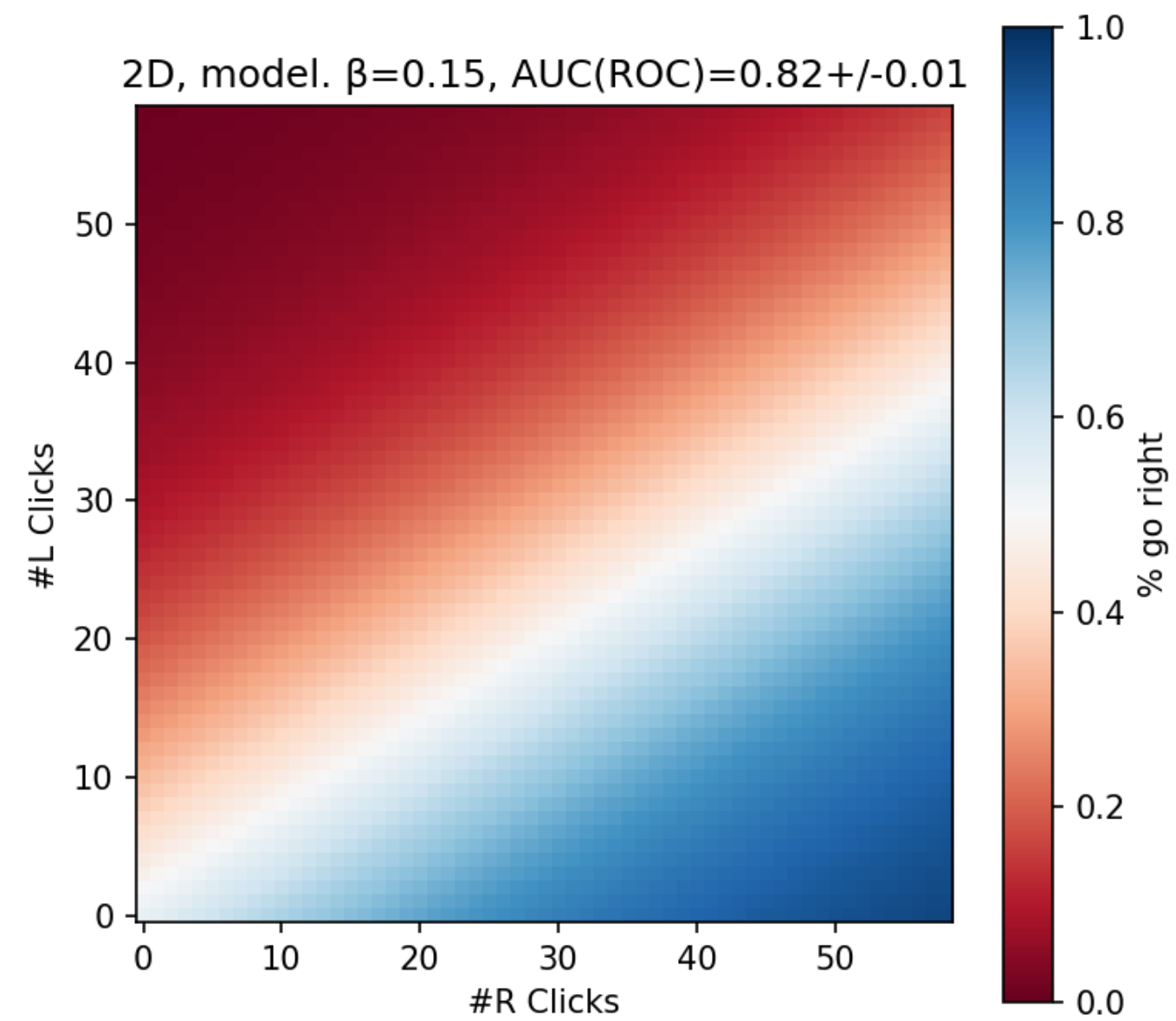
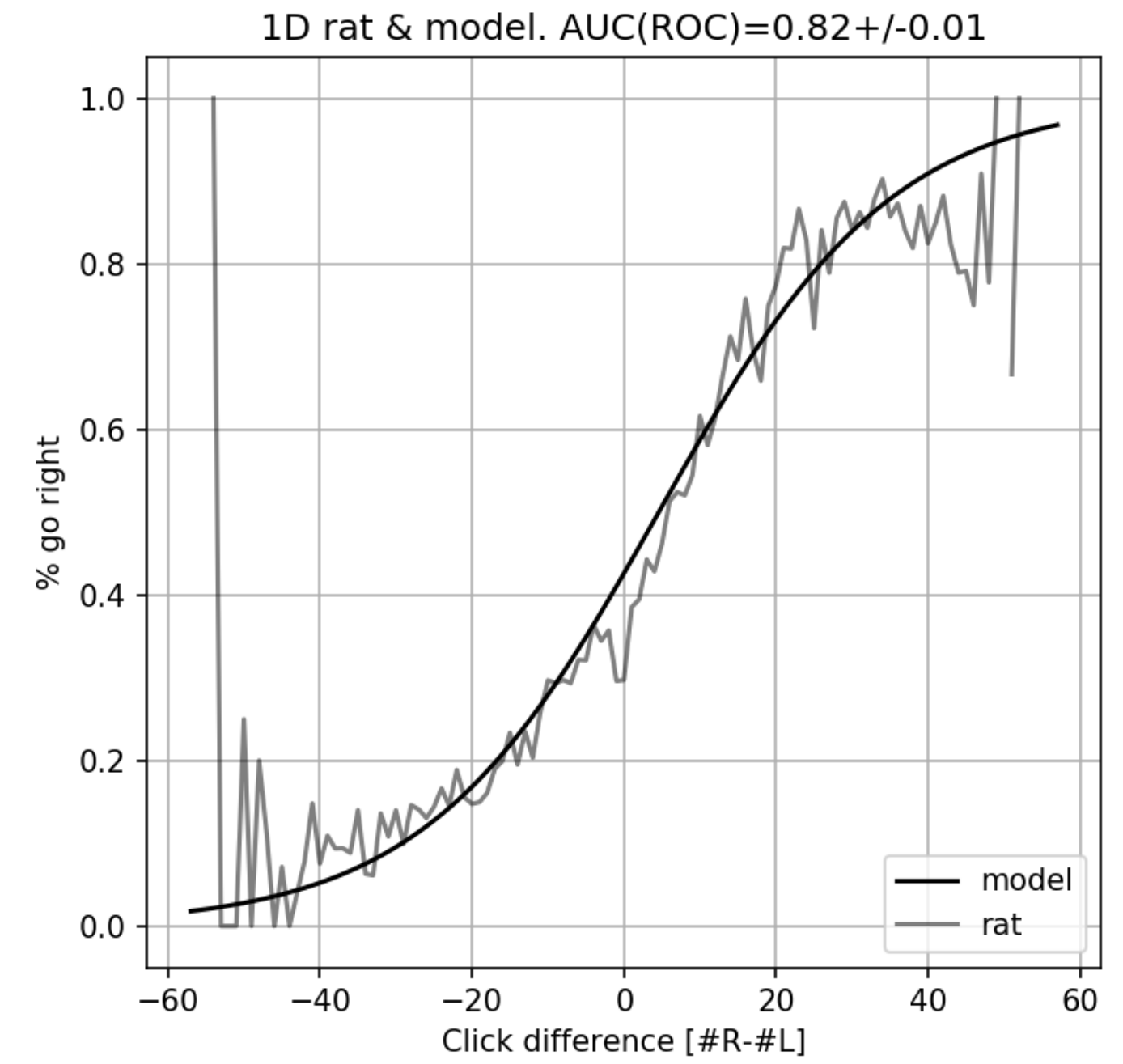
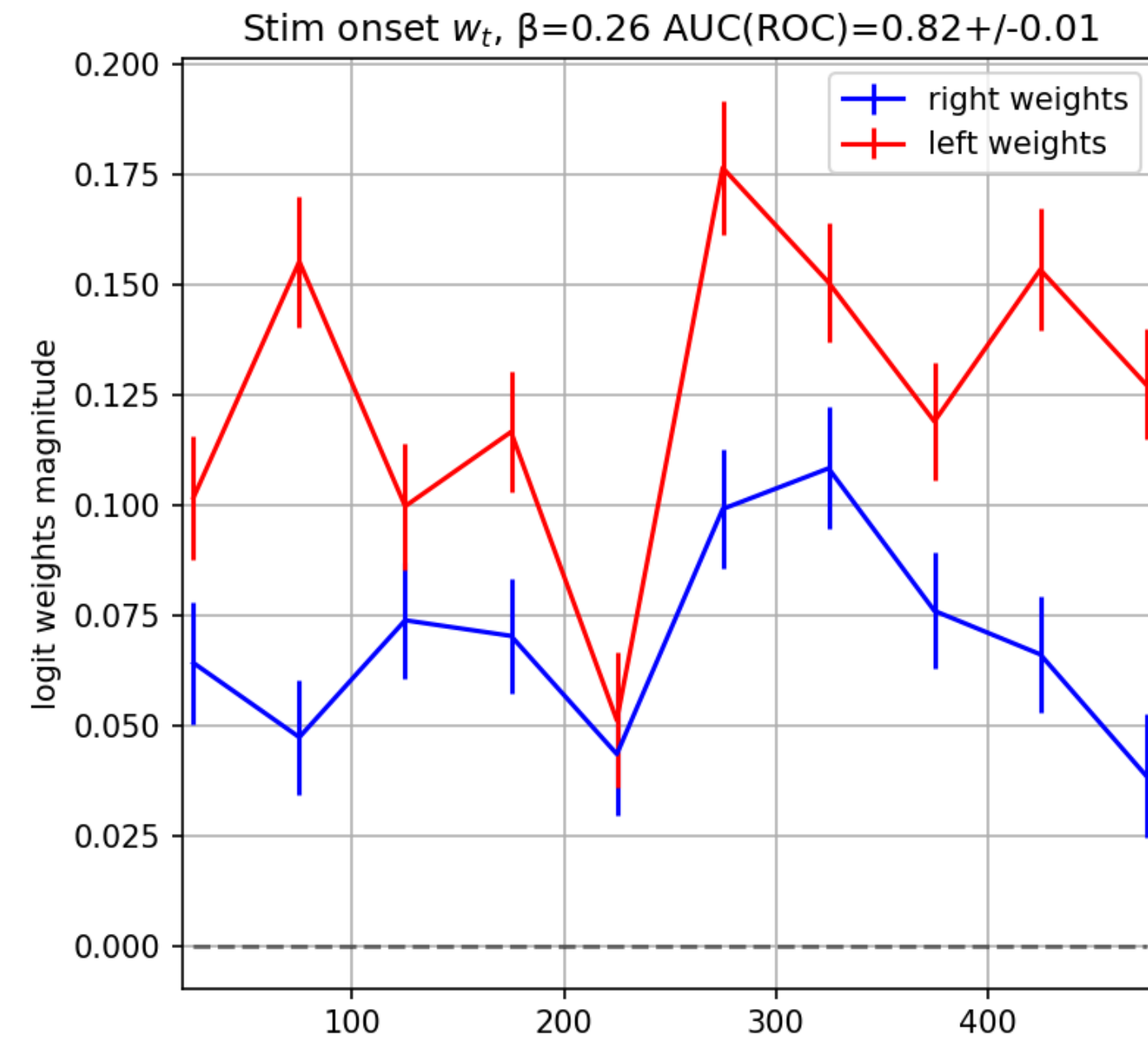
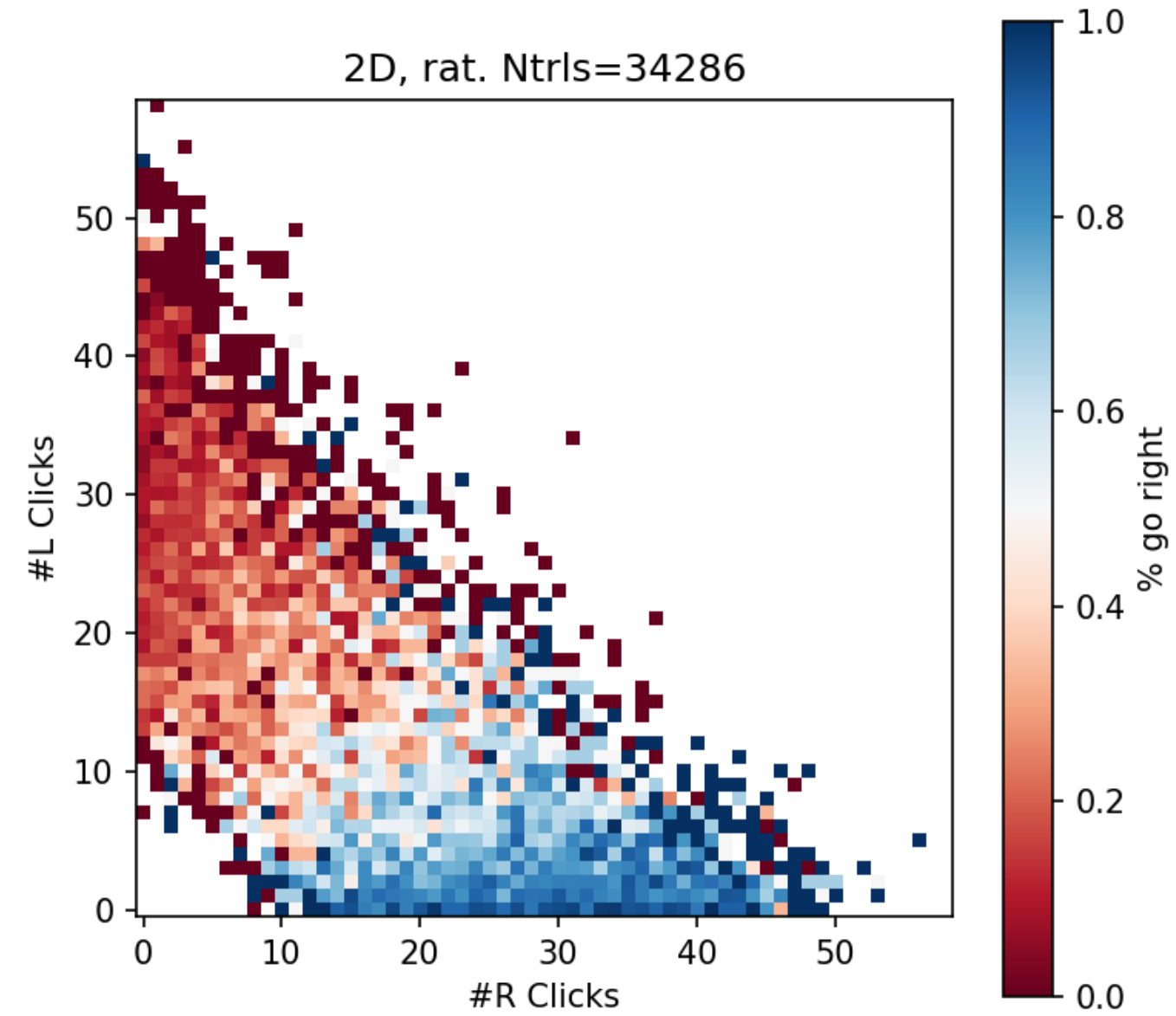
K298_Frequency_20Hz



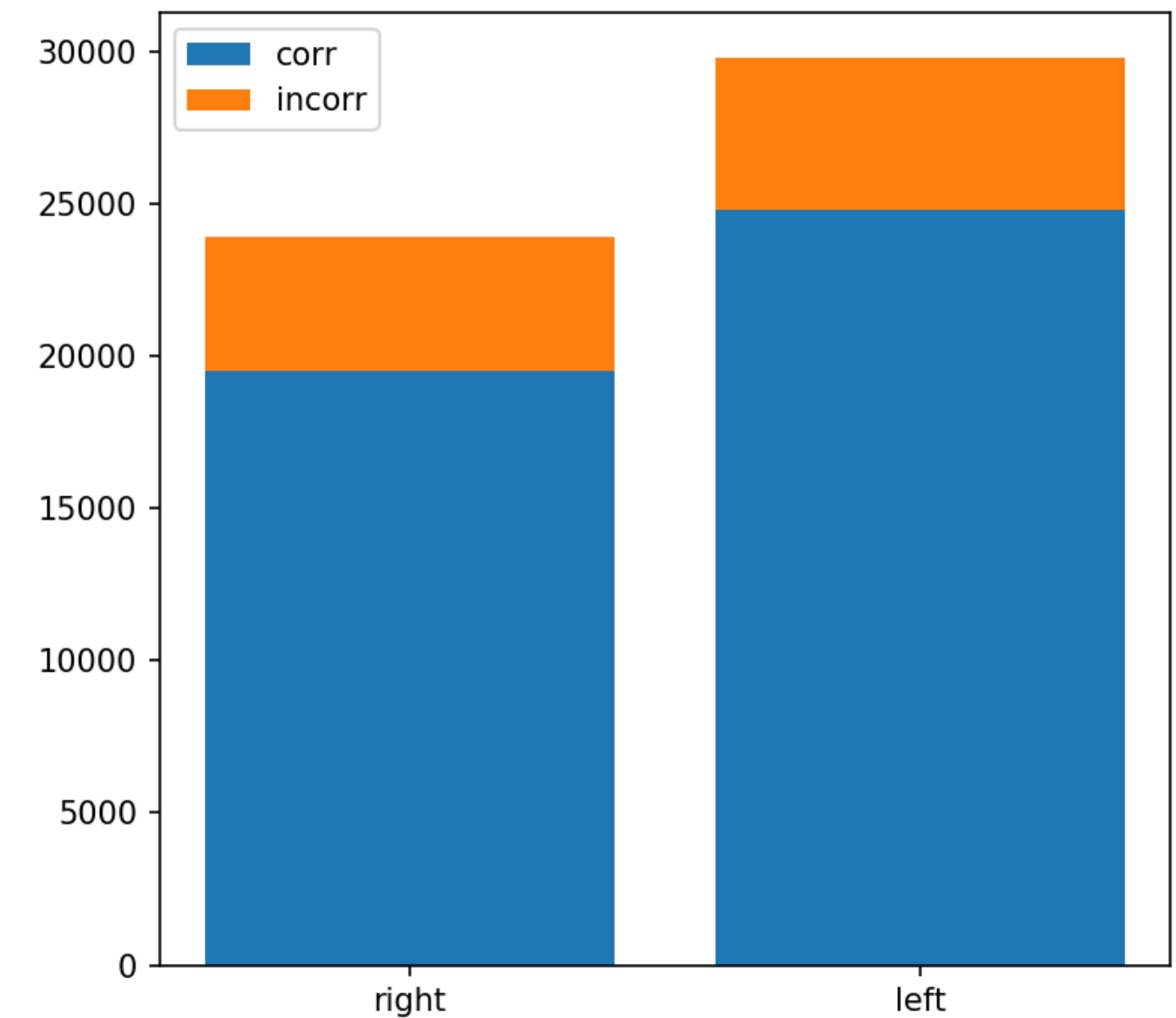
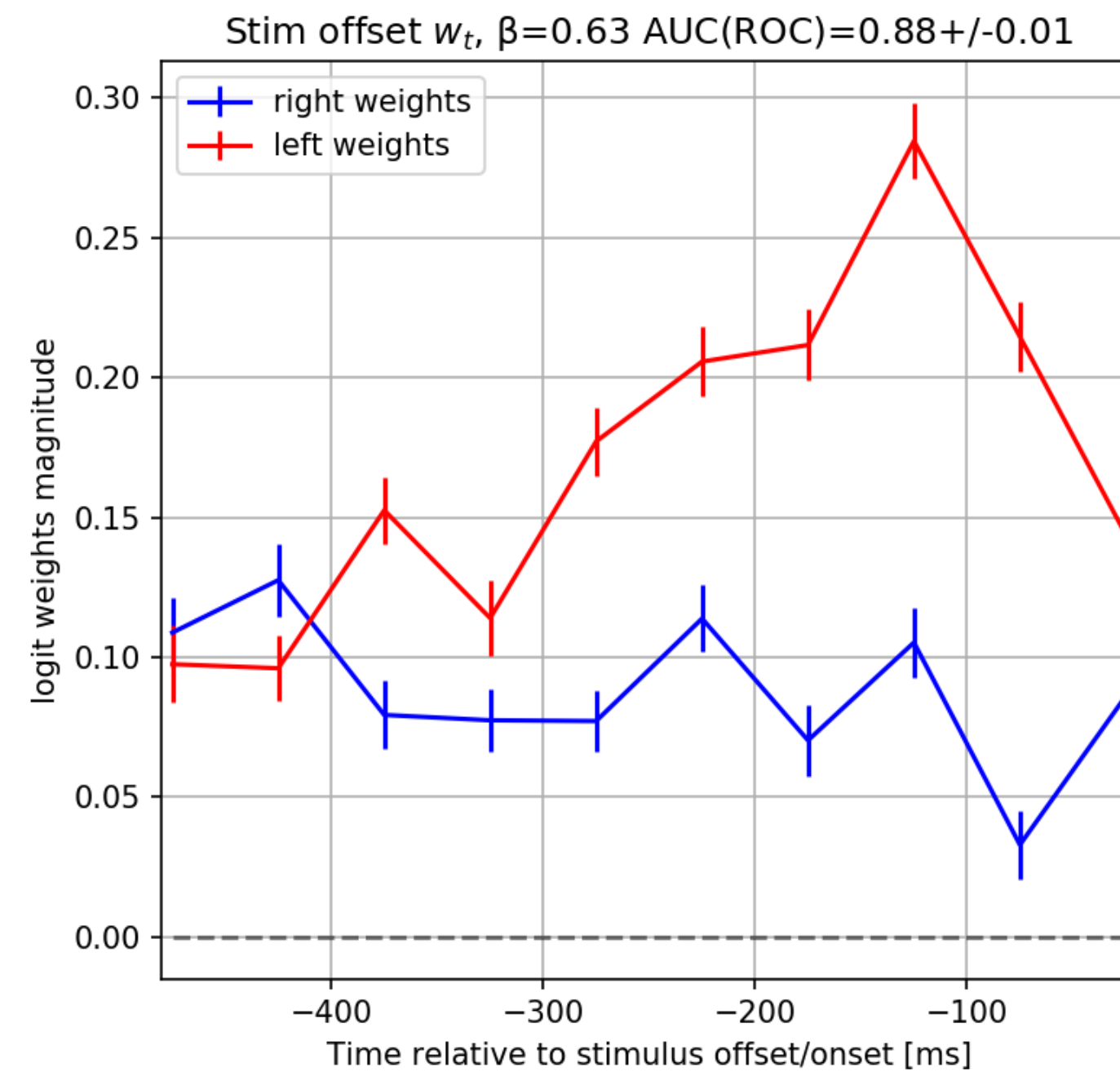
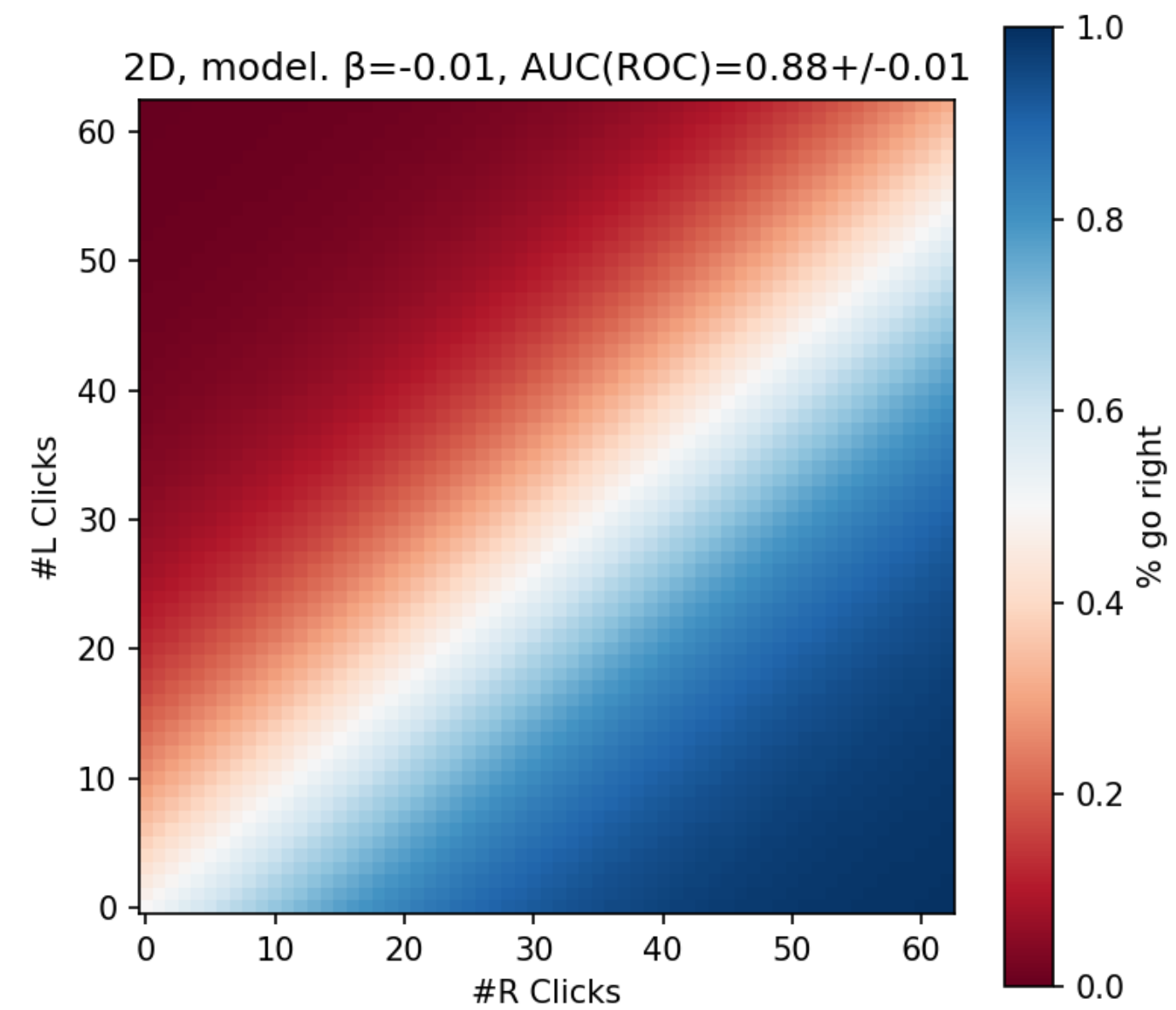
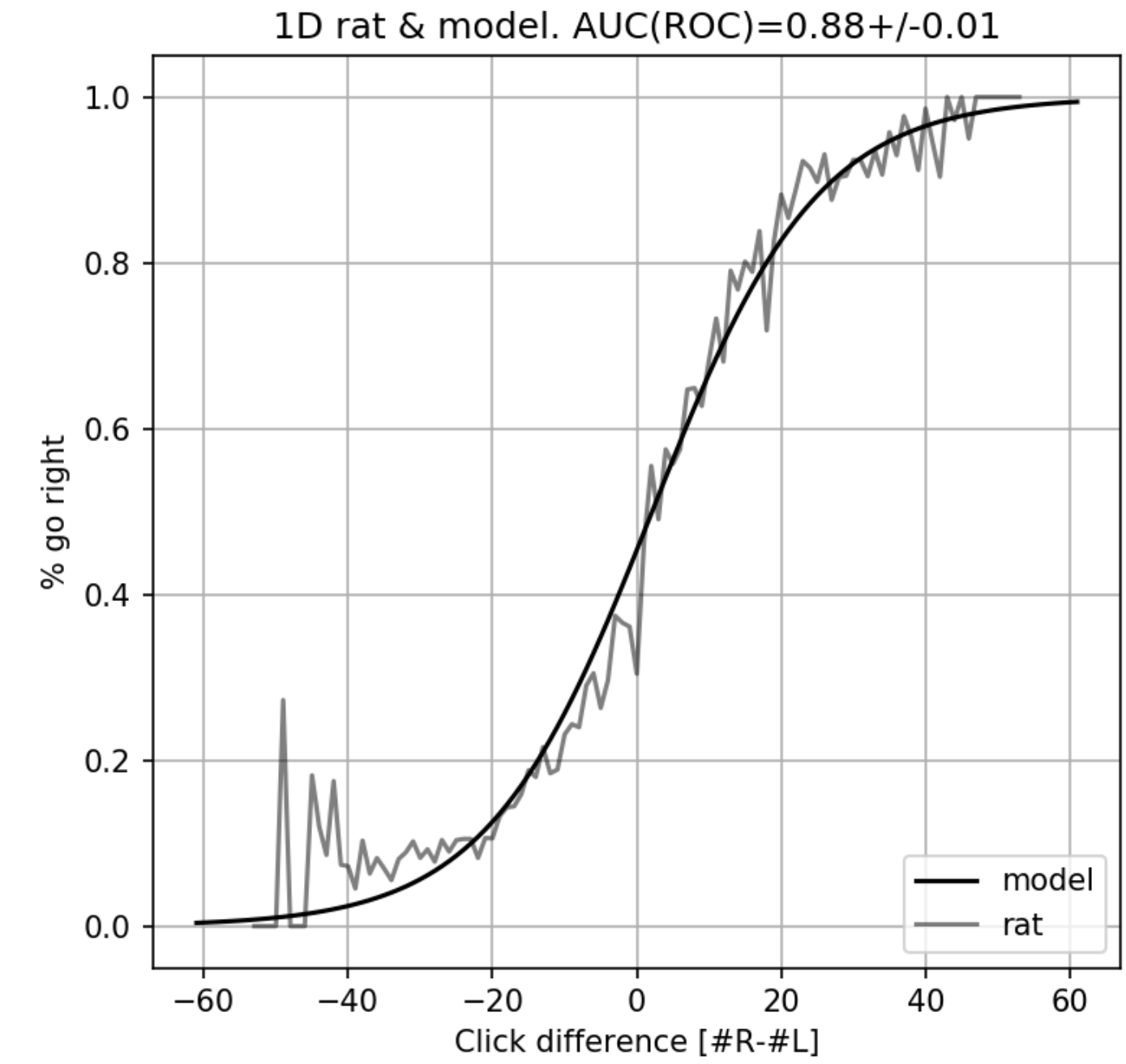
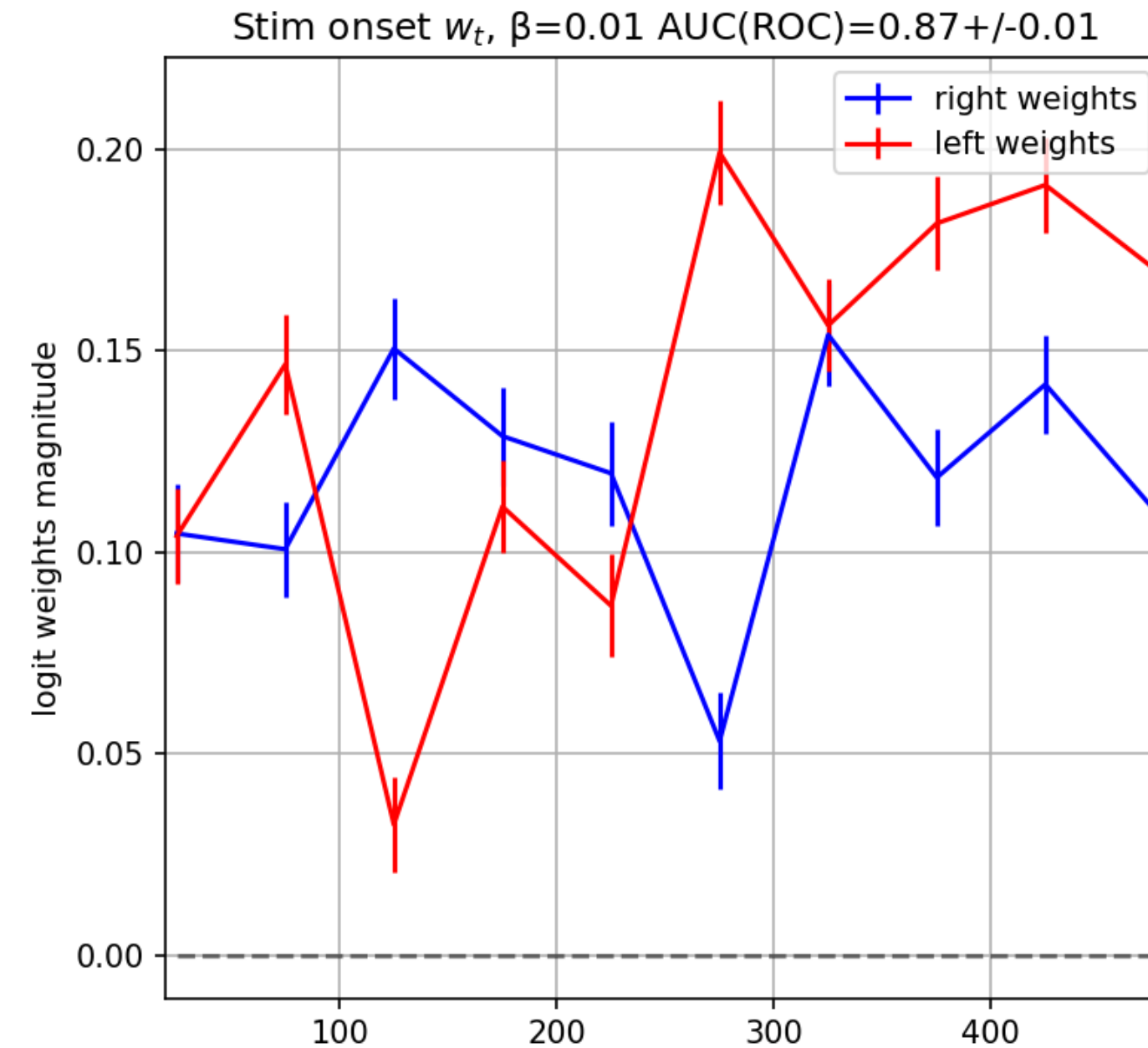
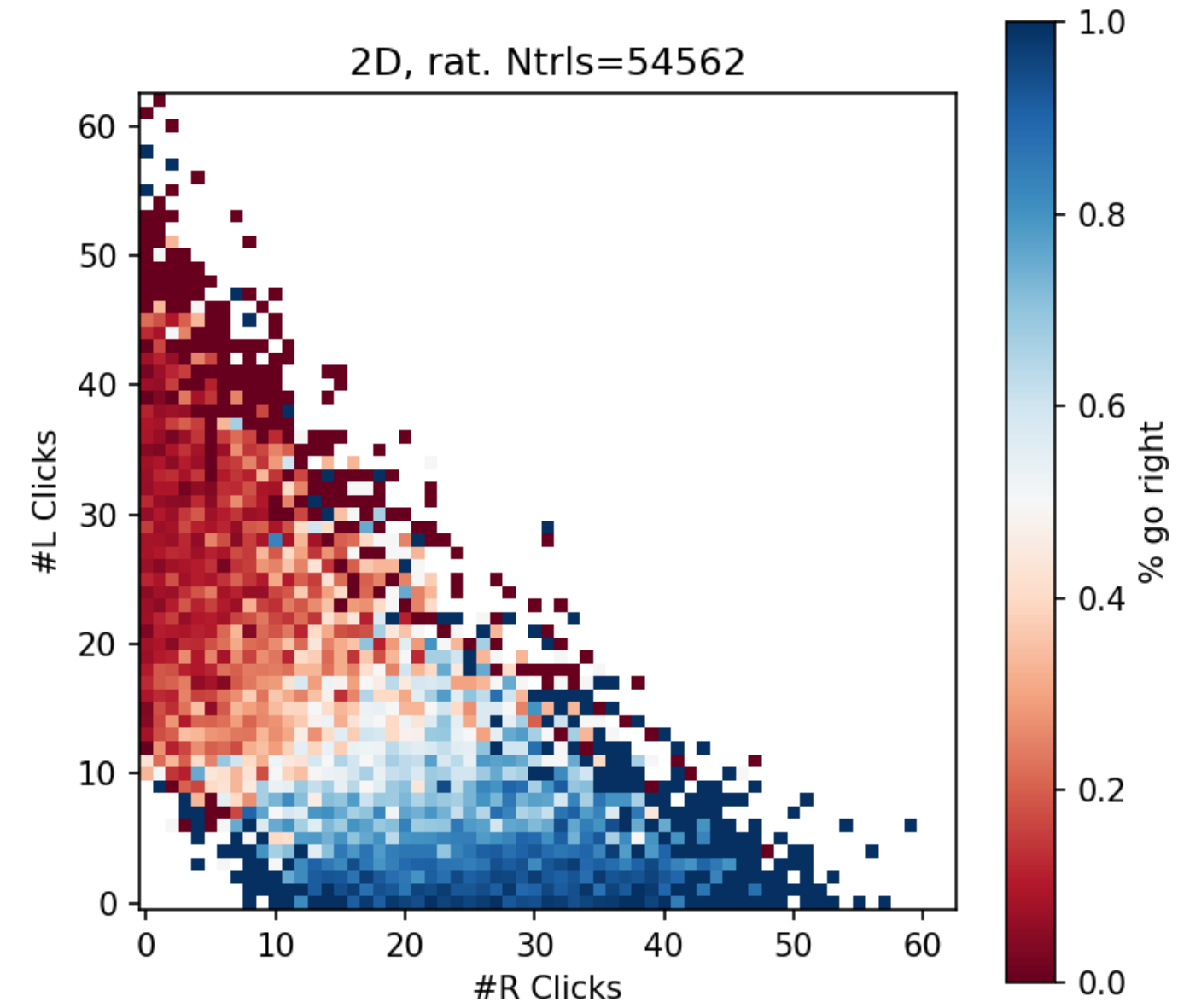
K305_Frequency_40Hz



K311_Frequency_40Hz



K314_Frequency_40Hz



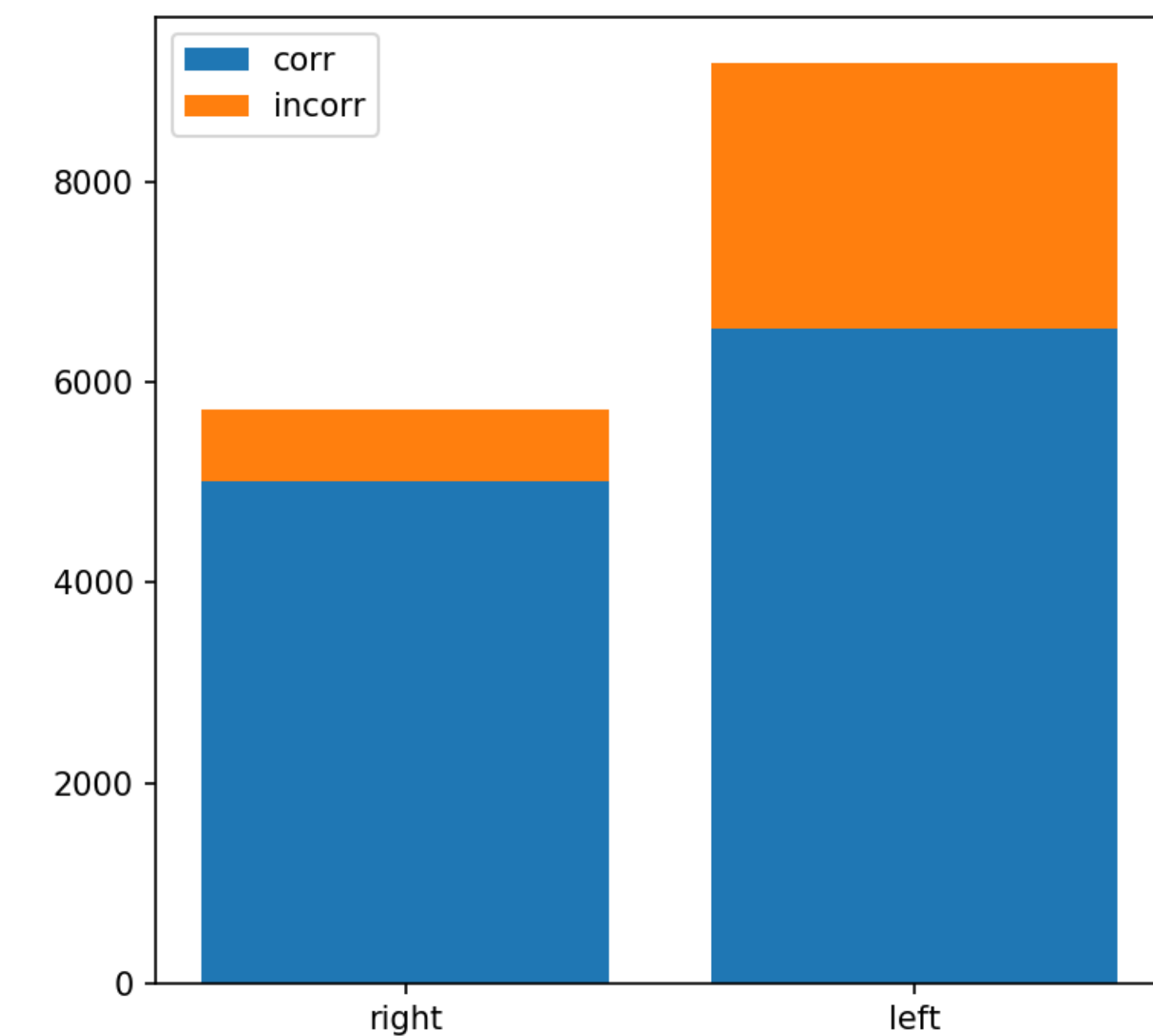
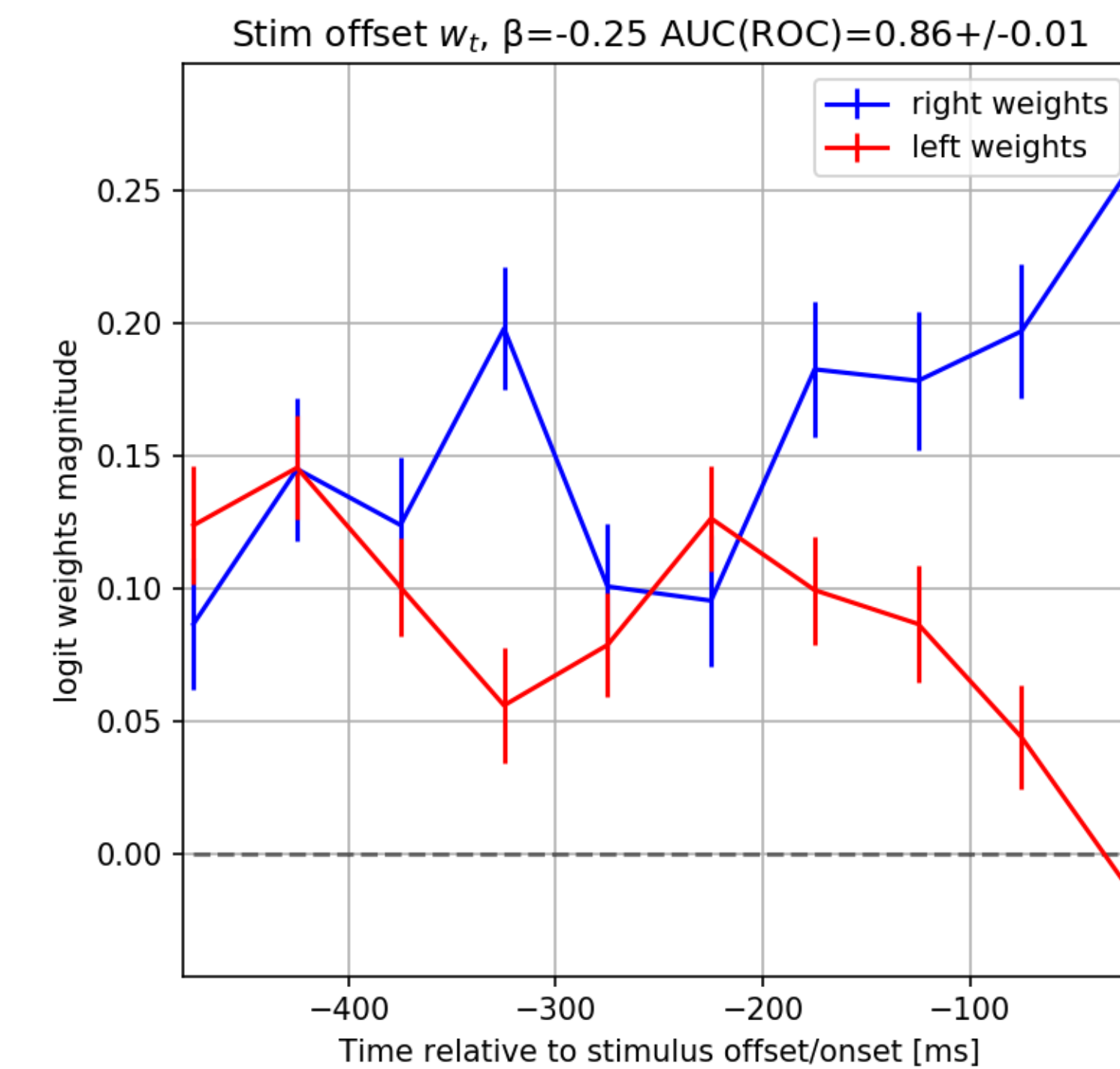
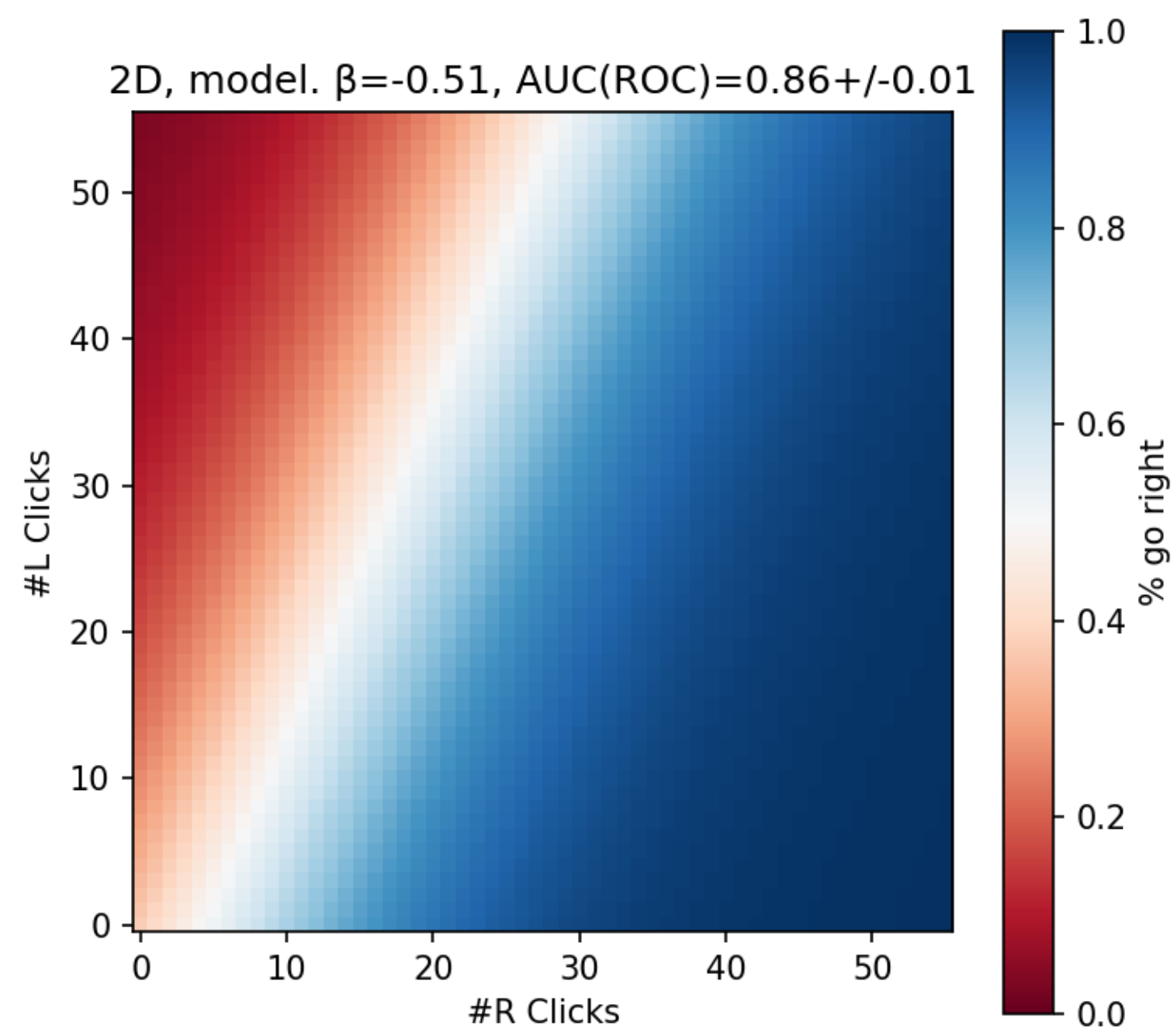
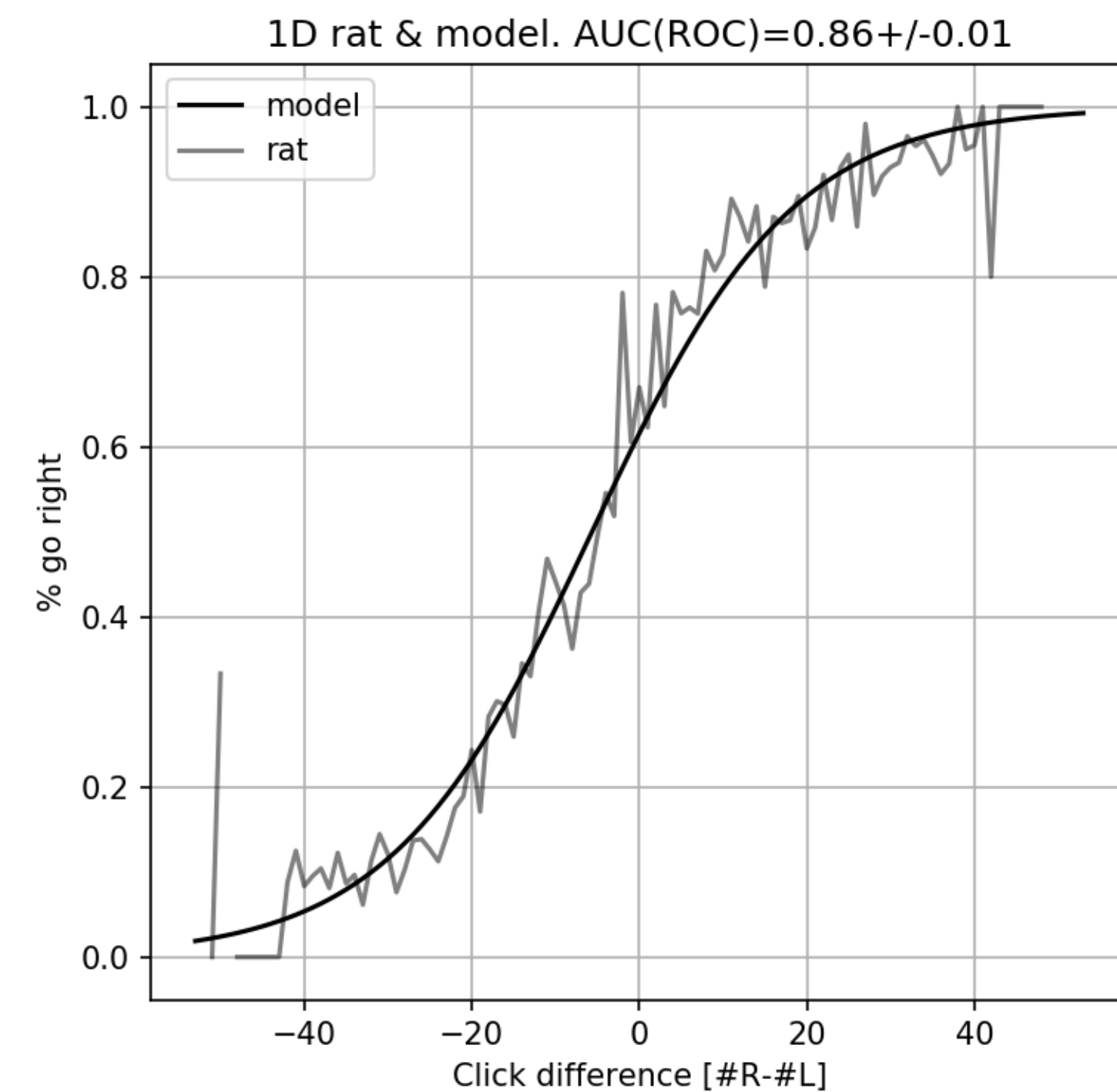
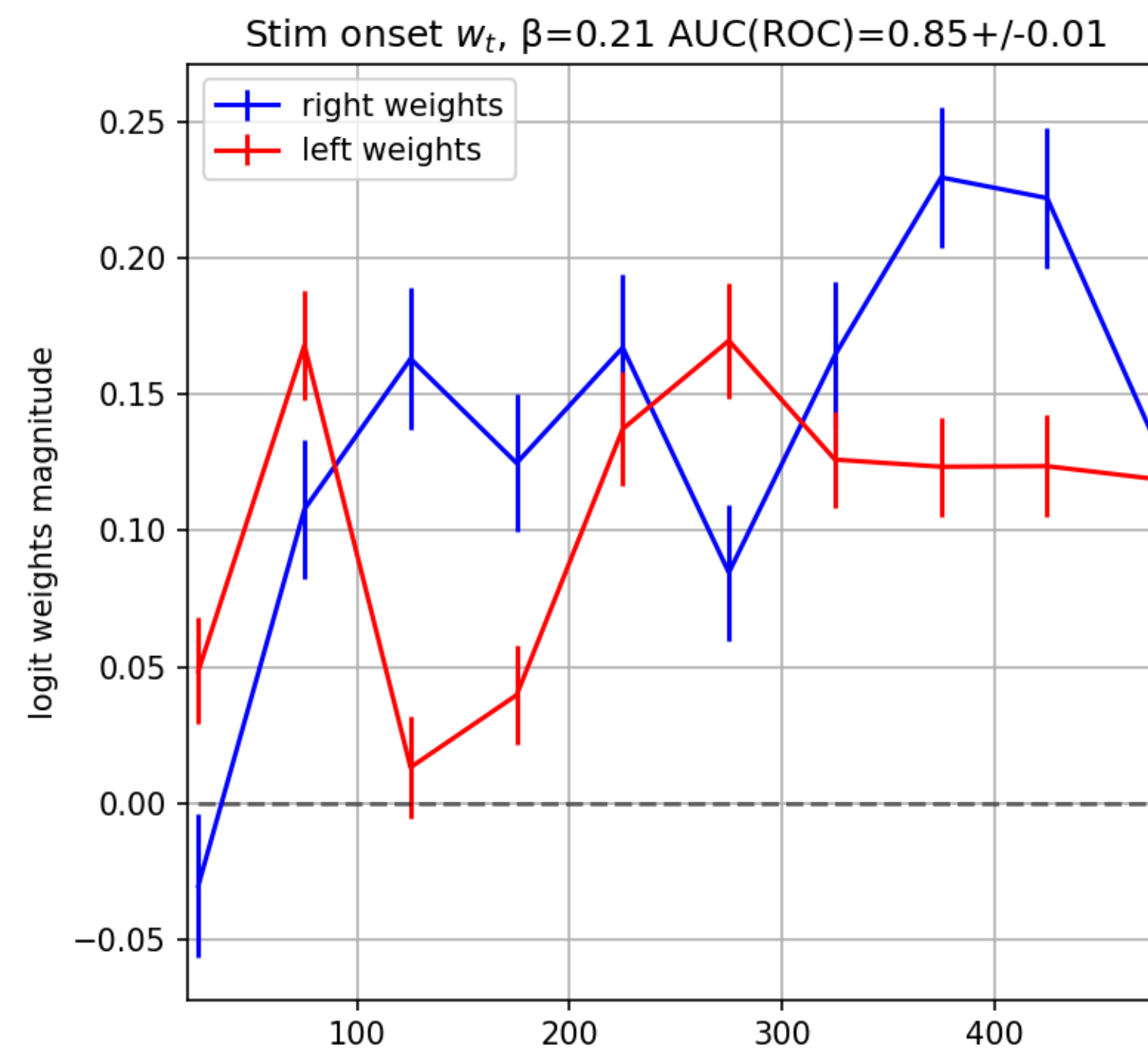
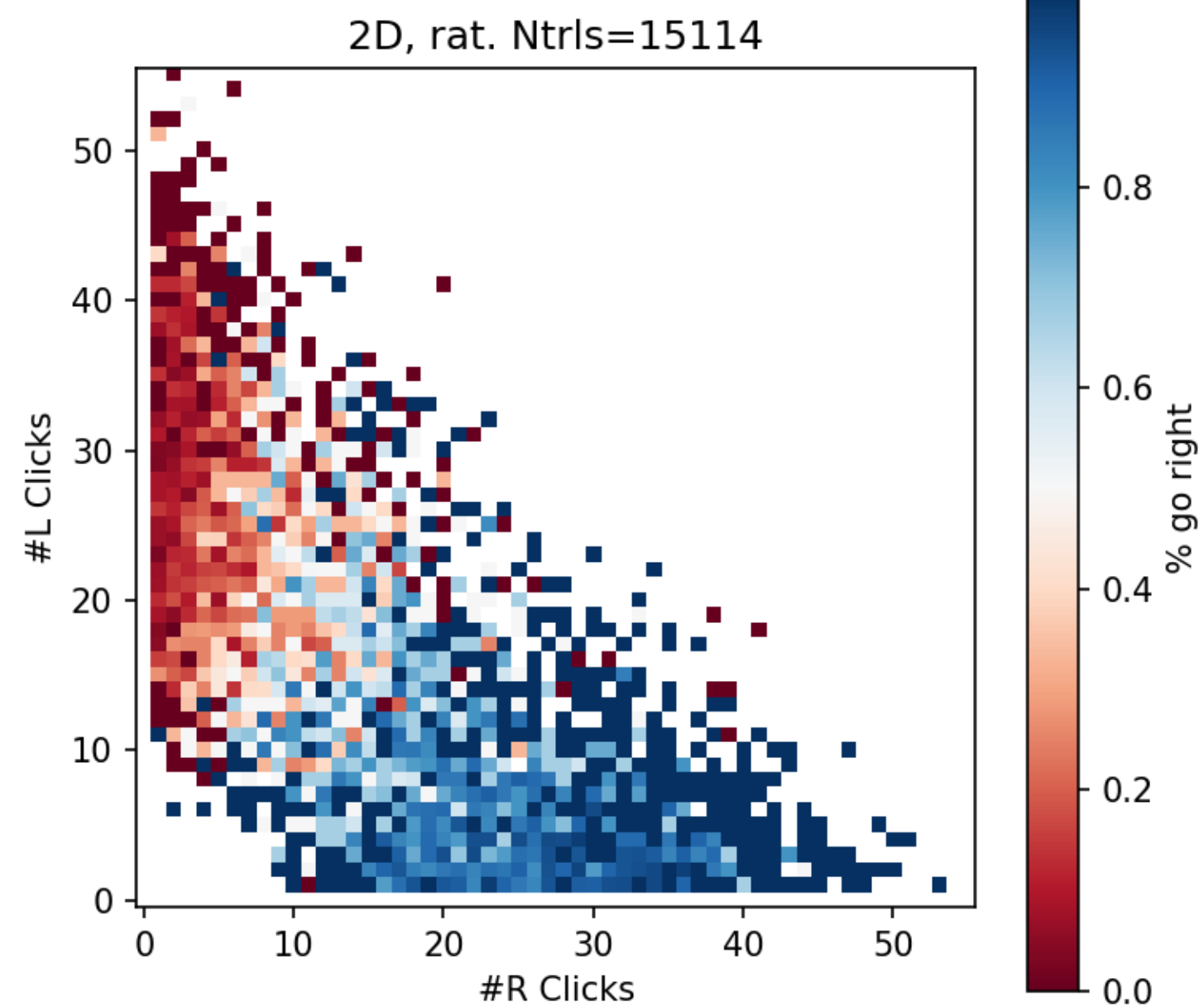
Fin

Still to be done:

- Clean up and package code into usable lab repo.
- Incorporate trial history effects.
- Better model comparison methods.

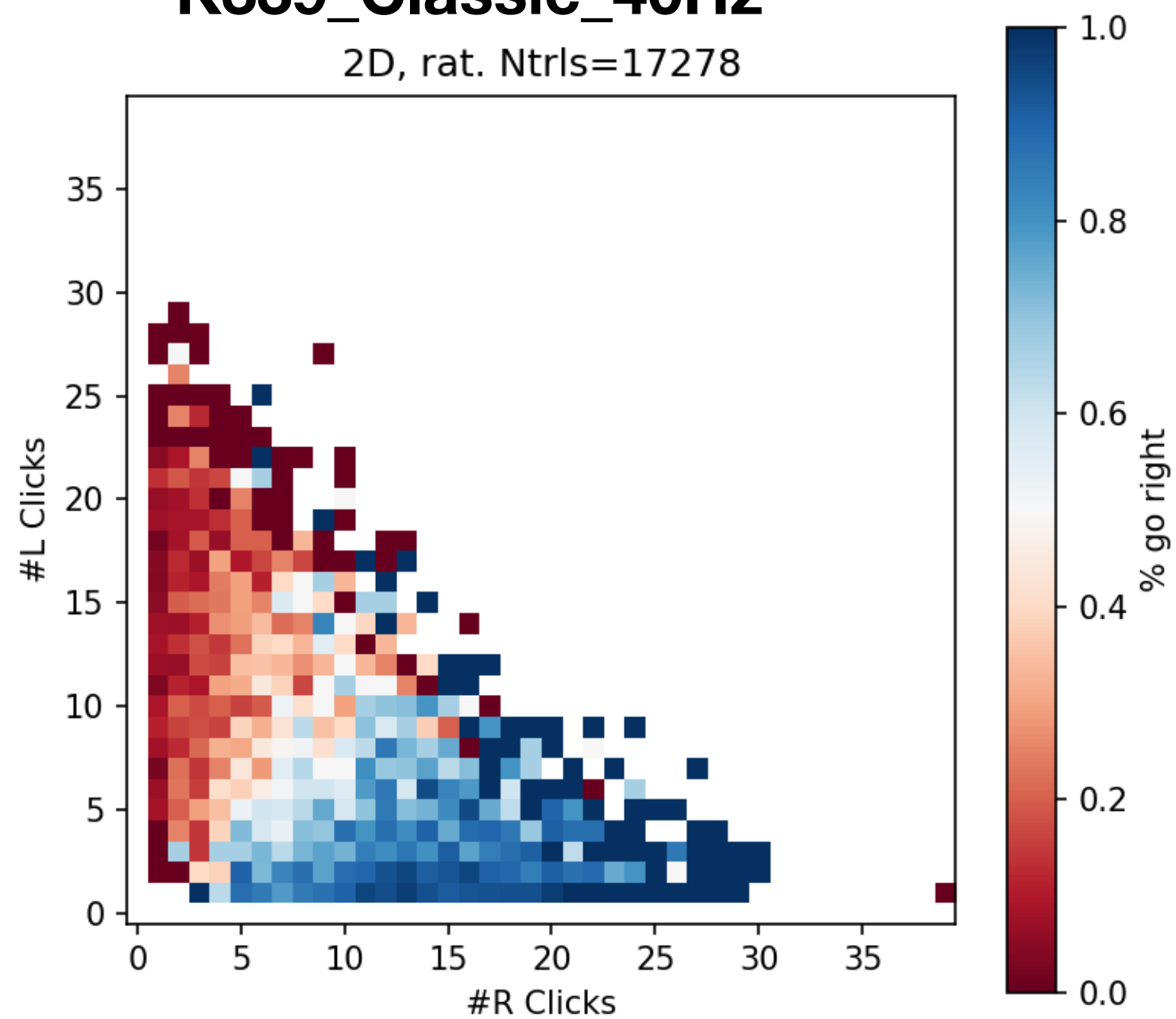
Thanks!

K330_Classic_40Hz

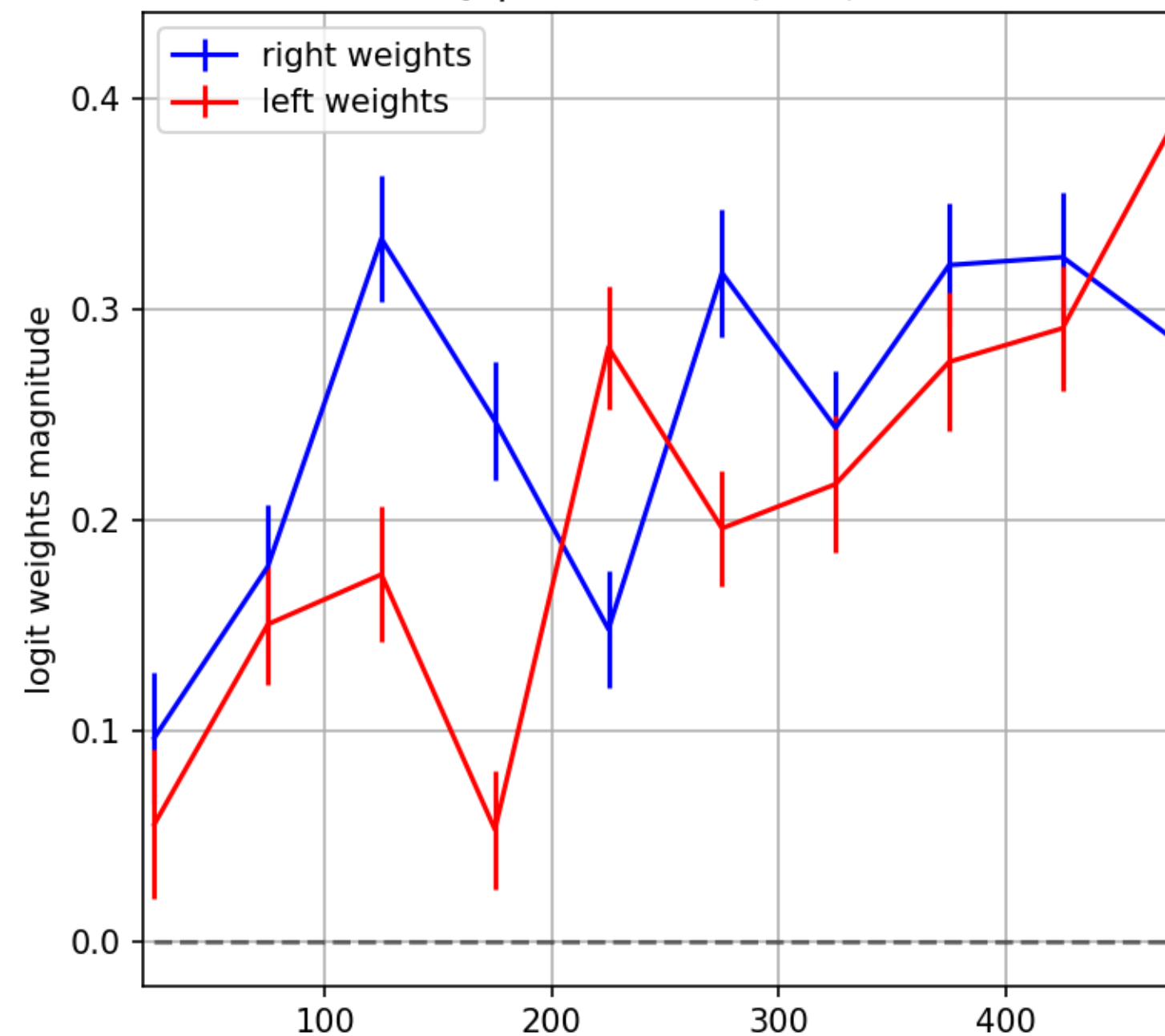


K339_Classic_40Hz

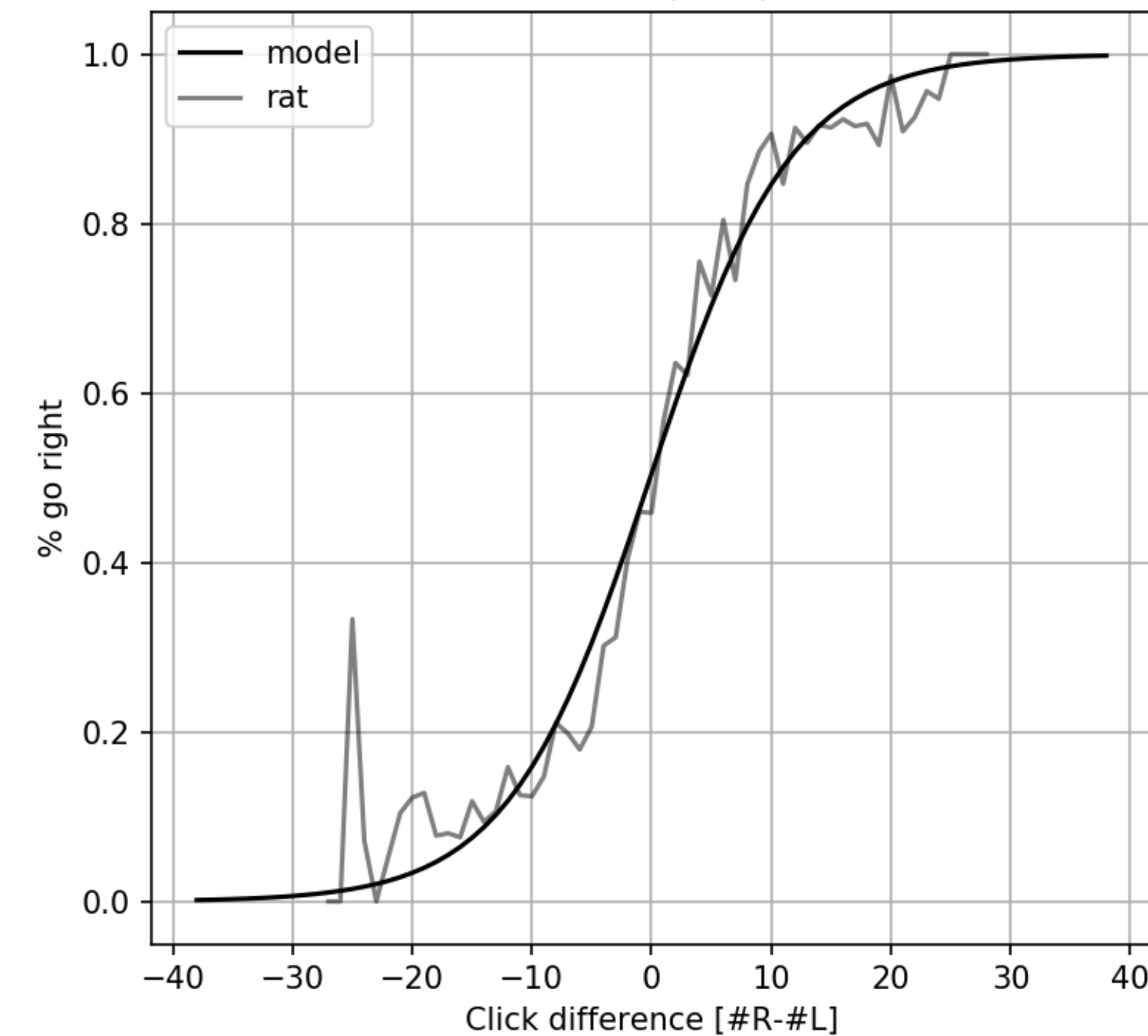
2D, rat. Ntrls=17278



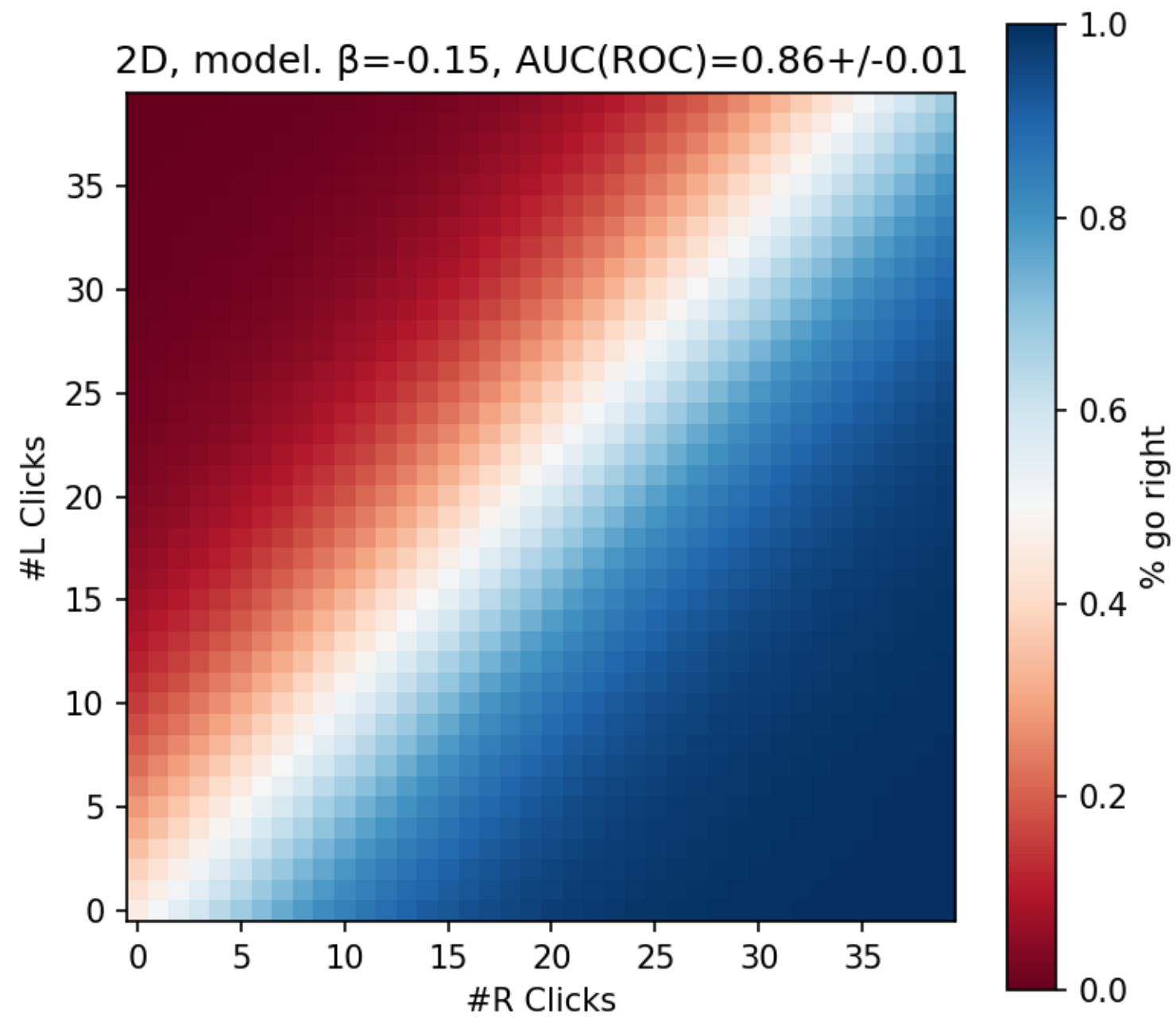
Stim onset w_t , $\beta=-0.14$ AUC(ROC)=0.85+/-0.01



1D rat & model. AUC(ROC)=0.86+/-0.01



2D, model. $\beta=-0.15$, AUC(ROC)=0.86+/-0.01



Stim offset w_t , $\beta=0.61$ AUC(ROC)=0.87+/-0.01

