Efficient Coding Hypothesis and an introduction to information Theory

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Abstract

The Efficient Coding Hypothesis, proposed by Barlow 1961, suggests that sensory relays recode sensory messages, so that their redundancy is reduced, but little information is lost. Coding to reduce redundancy not just eliminates wasteful neural activity, but also organizes sensory information such than an internal model of the environment causing the pst sensory inputs ins built up, while the current sensory situation is represented in a way that simplified the task of the parts of the nervours ssystem responsible for learning and conditioning. To investigate animals' sensory mechanisms, Barlow 1961 suggests that one examine the ways in which animals use their senses, as these ways are likely reflected in the design of the sense organs and their nervous pathways.

I. Introduction

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II. Retinal ganglion cells act largely as independent encoders

Correlated firing among neurons is widespread in the visual system. Neighbouring neurons, in areas from retina to cortex, tend to fire together more often than would be expected by chance. The importance of this correlated firing for encoding visual information is unclear. To study this, Nirenberg et. al., 2001 presented the retina with natural stimuli and computer the responses of the ganglion (output) cells. They used information theoretic techniques to measure the amount of information about the stimuli that can be obtained from the cells under correlated firing and non-correlated firing. They found that more than 90% of the information about the stimuli can be obtained from the cells with uncorrelated firing, suggesting that ganglion cells act largely independently to encode information, simplifying the problem of decoding their activity.

It has been hypothesized that correlated activity can carry information. To test this, Nirenberg et. al., 2001 used information theory techniques to compare the amount of information that could be obtained from pairs when their correlations were accounted for, as opposed to when they are not. The extent of information loss when correlations were ignored was examined, and it was found that little information was lost when correlations were ignored.

To perform the study, Nirenberg et. al., 2001 stimulated pairs of isolated mouse retina using natural movies. The stimuli were each 7 seconds long and repeated 300 times, and the ganglion cell responses were recorded with a multielectrode array with closely spaced electrodes to record from many neighboring ganglion cells, which tend to have overlapping receptive fields and show correlated activity.

Data used had to be clean of contaminating spikes from other cells, and that both responses had to have average firing rates of above 0.5 Hz.

To find the degree of correlated activity for each pair, the excess correlated fraction (ECF) was found. This is the fraction of correlated spikes produced by the pair above chance, taking into account correlations induced by the stimulus, was found.

To measure the amount of information the pairs of ganglion cells carried about the stimuli when their correlations were taken into account, standard information theoretic techniques were used. Each movie was treated as a series of segments of fixed temporal length, with each segment regarded as a separate stimulus. We presented the movie several hundred times to generate a large set of responses (spike trains) to each segment. This allowed us to estimate the probability of getting a particular pair of responses given a particular movie segmentÃŘthat is, to estimate $\mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2|s)$, where r_1 was the response of cell 1, r_2 was the response of cell 2 and s was the movie segment. Given these conditional probabilities, the amount of information I between the responses and the stimulus segments was found using the standard expression

$$I = -\sum_{r_1,r_2} \mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2) \log_2 \mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2) + \sum_{s} \mathbb{P}(s) \sum_{r_1,r_2} \mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2|s) \log_2 \mathbb{P}(r_1, r \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2)$ is found by taking $\mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2) = \sum_s \mathbb{P}(r_1, r_2|s)\mathbb{P}(s)$, and $\mathbb{P}(s)$ is the probability that a given stimulus segment s occured.

To examine how important correlation is in encoding visual information,

III. Results

Table 1: *Example table*

Name		
First name	Last Name	Grade
John	Doe	7.5
Richard	Miles	2

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$$e = mc^2 \tag{2}$$

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IV. Discussion

I. Subsection One

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II. Subsection Two

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