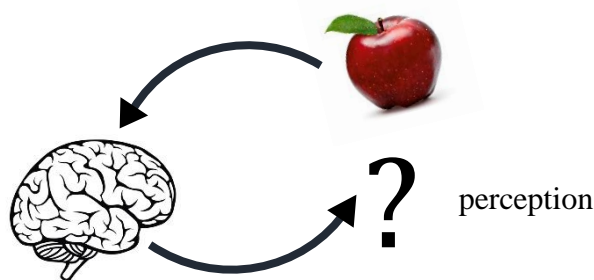


Information integration in approximate Bayesian inference

overview with Marr's levels of analysis

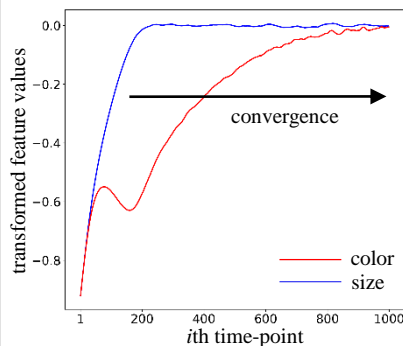
computational goal



consciousness

algorithm

inference of the apple's size and color



Perception is *approximate Bayesian inference*: at each point in time, the brain makes a "best guess" of size and color given the sensory data y by maximizing

$$P(c, s | y) = \frac{P(c, s | y) P(c, s)}{P(y)}$$

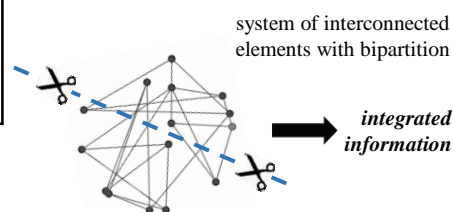
...and does so until these guesses converge.

?

black box

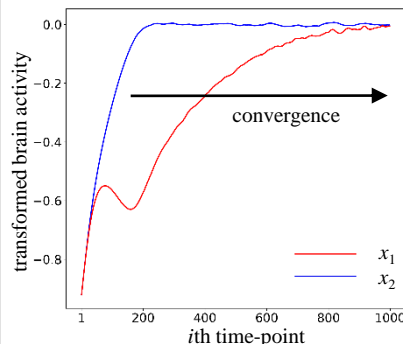
representations and algorithms enabling consciousness

Representations and algorithms **are such that** information is **integrated**: a conscious system generates more information as a whole than the sum of a bipartition.



implementation

brain activity during approximate Bayesian inference



Evolution of feature values corresponds to brain activity as measured in (groups of) neurons x_1 , x_2 over time.

deriving evolution of x_1, x_2 with **black box variational inference**

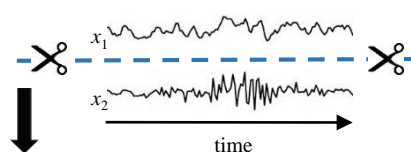
?

black box

neuronal implementation of representations and algorithms

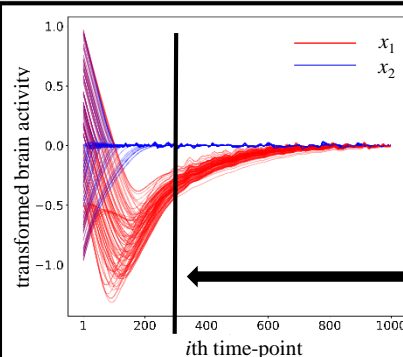
Neuronal implementation of representations and algorithms **are such that** information is **integrated**.

measured activity in a system of interconnected (groups of) neurons x_1, x_2



integrated information (calculated via e. g. ϕ -empirical)

how we bring variational inference and integrated information together



1.

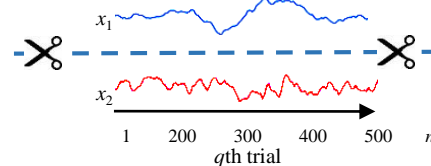
Repeat the inferential process and get many "trials" of approximate Bayesian inference,

2.

extract values from trials $q = 1 \dots n$ at time-point i (the indicated "slice") in the inferential process,

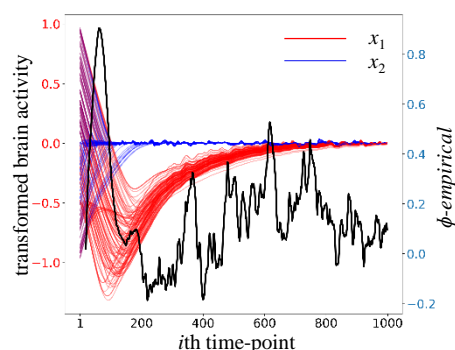
3.

treat them as a time-series and calculate ϕ -empirical,



4.

do that for each time-point i .



We thereby obtain the dynamics of integrated information during approximate Bayesian inference.

(Or the dynamics of conscious level during perceptual inference.)