

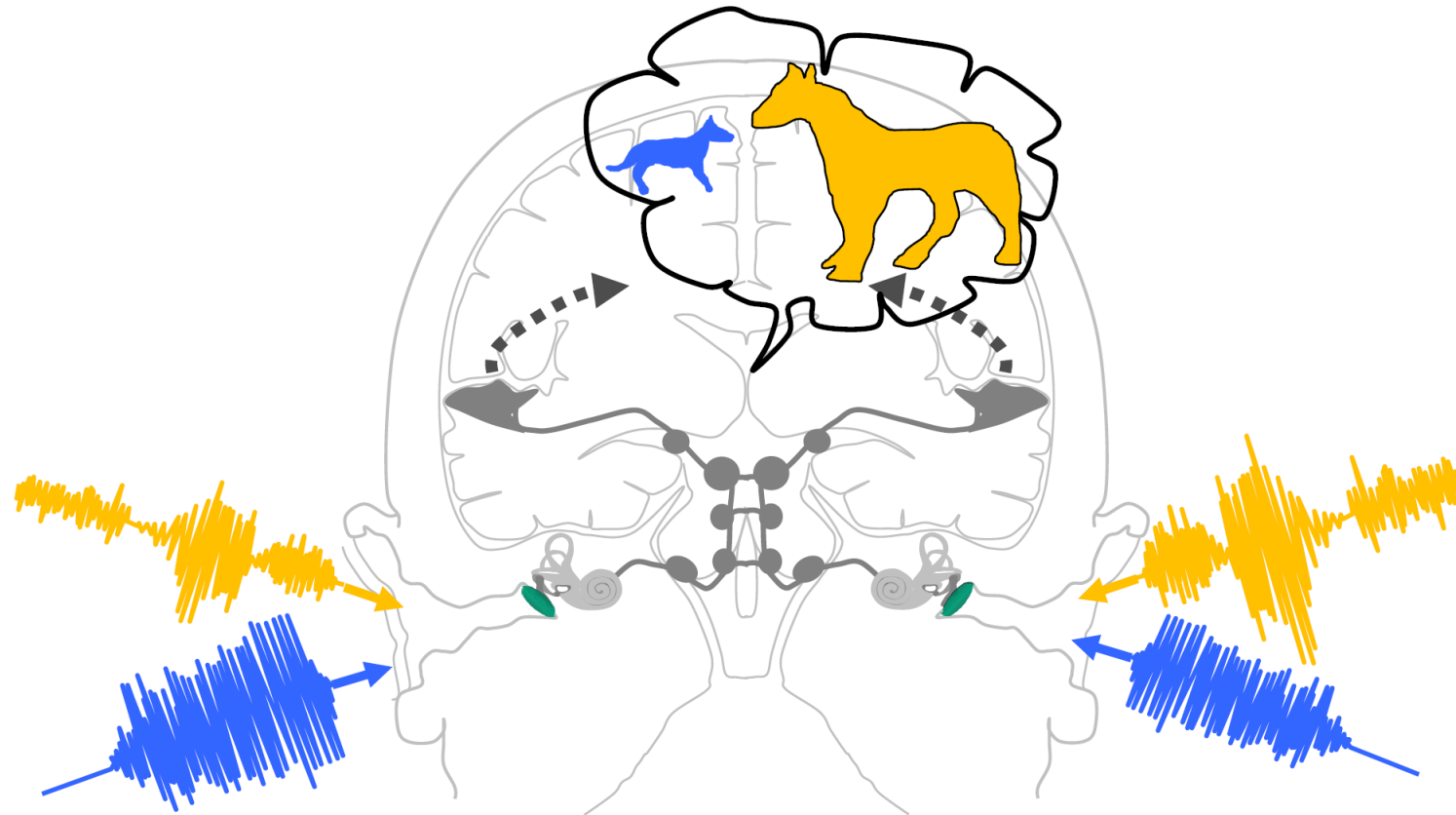
Decoding the representation of space in the auditory cortex

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Slice of Science Workshop

17. August 2022

The brain constructs our entire (360 °) auditory world with information from just two „microphones“ (our ears).



B. Grothe

We know **a lot** about the **physical cues** we use to encode space,
but **little** about how the brain **represents this encoding**.

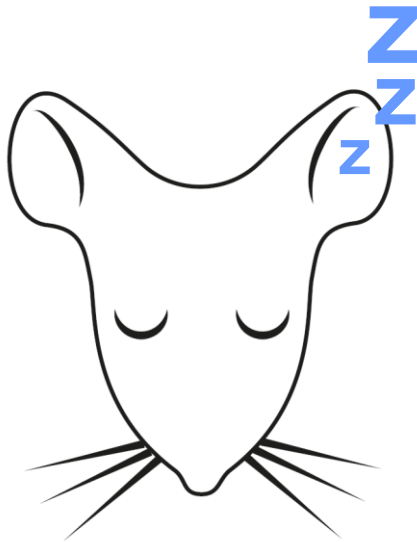
Psychophysical (human) experiments indicate that neuronal tuning toward the front is of particular importance...



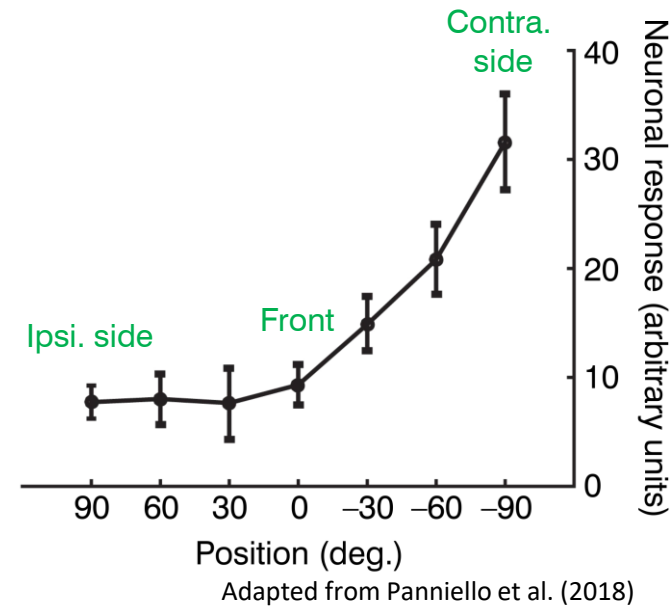
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... but research in animal models have been thus far
insufficient to **support** or **contradict** this claim...

A major hurdle has been that most animal studies have been performed in anaesthetised preparations.

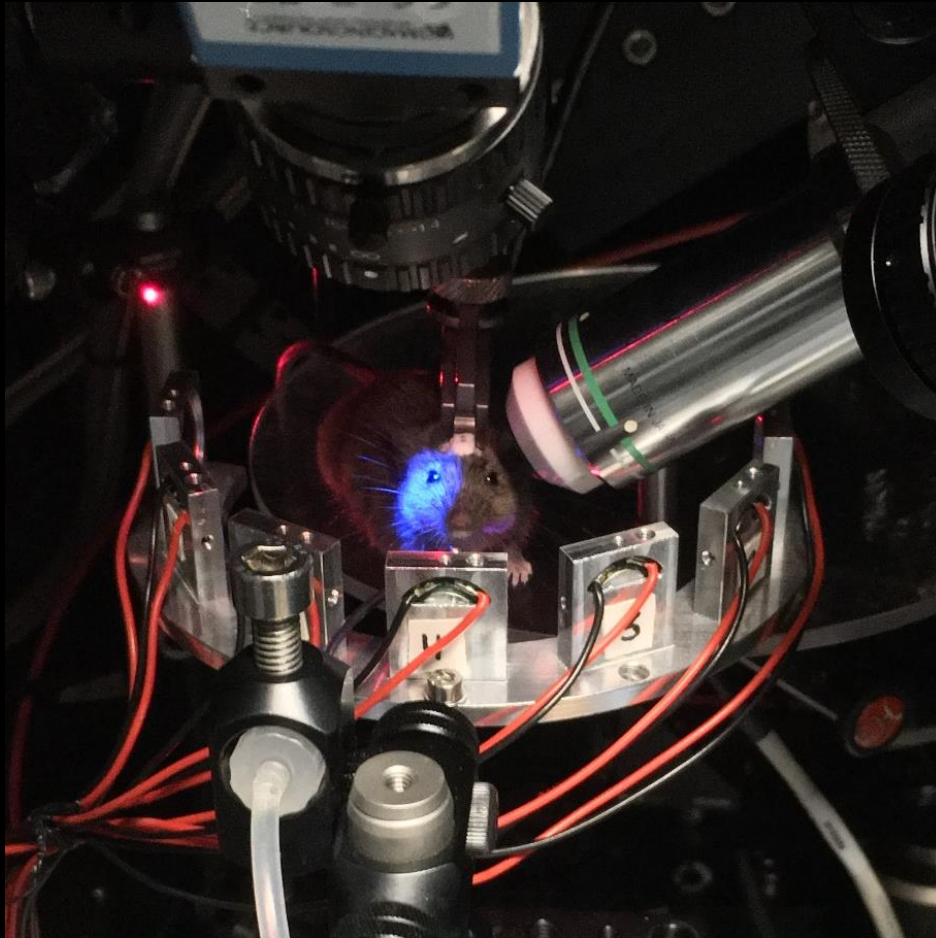


Matthias Gumbert



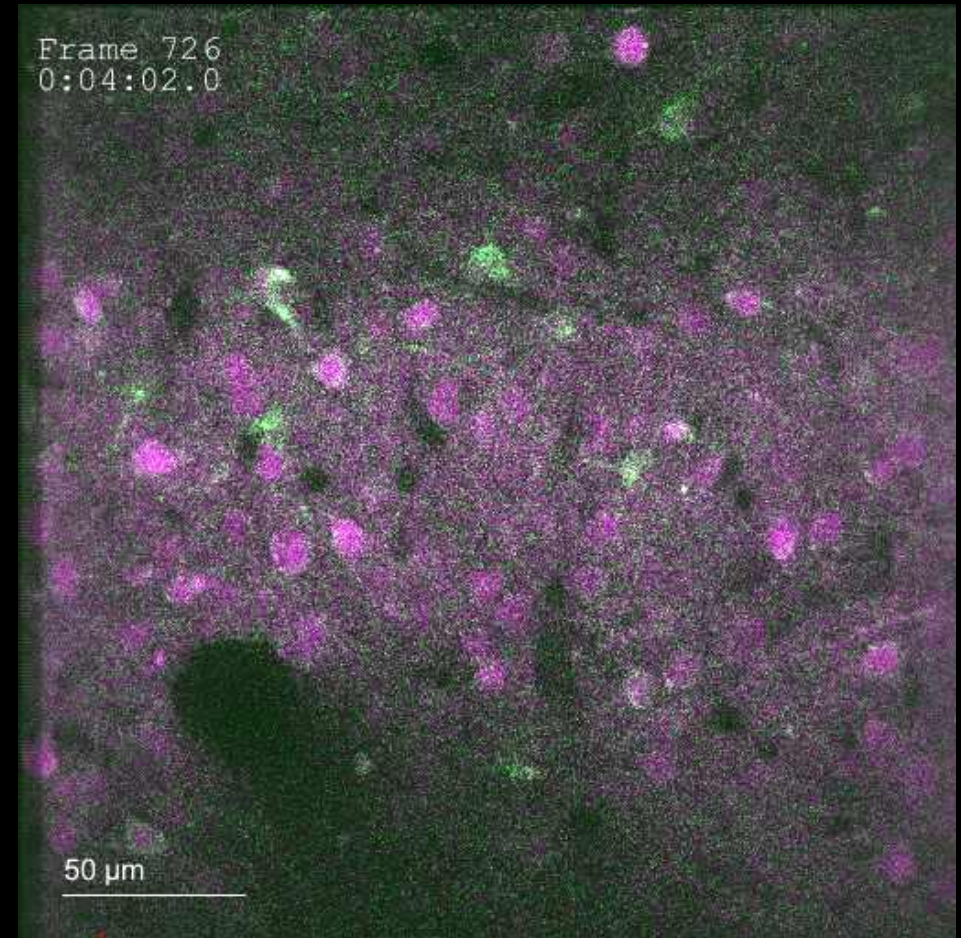
In **anaesthetised** animals, there is **no evidence** for prominent tuning toward the **front**!

So, we compared spatial tuning in the auditory cortex of mice between **anaesthetised** and **awake** states using **chronic Ca-imaging**.



The setup

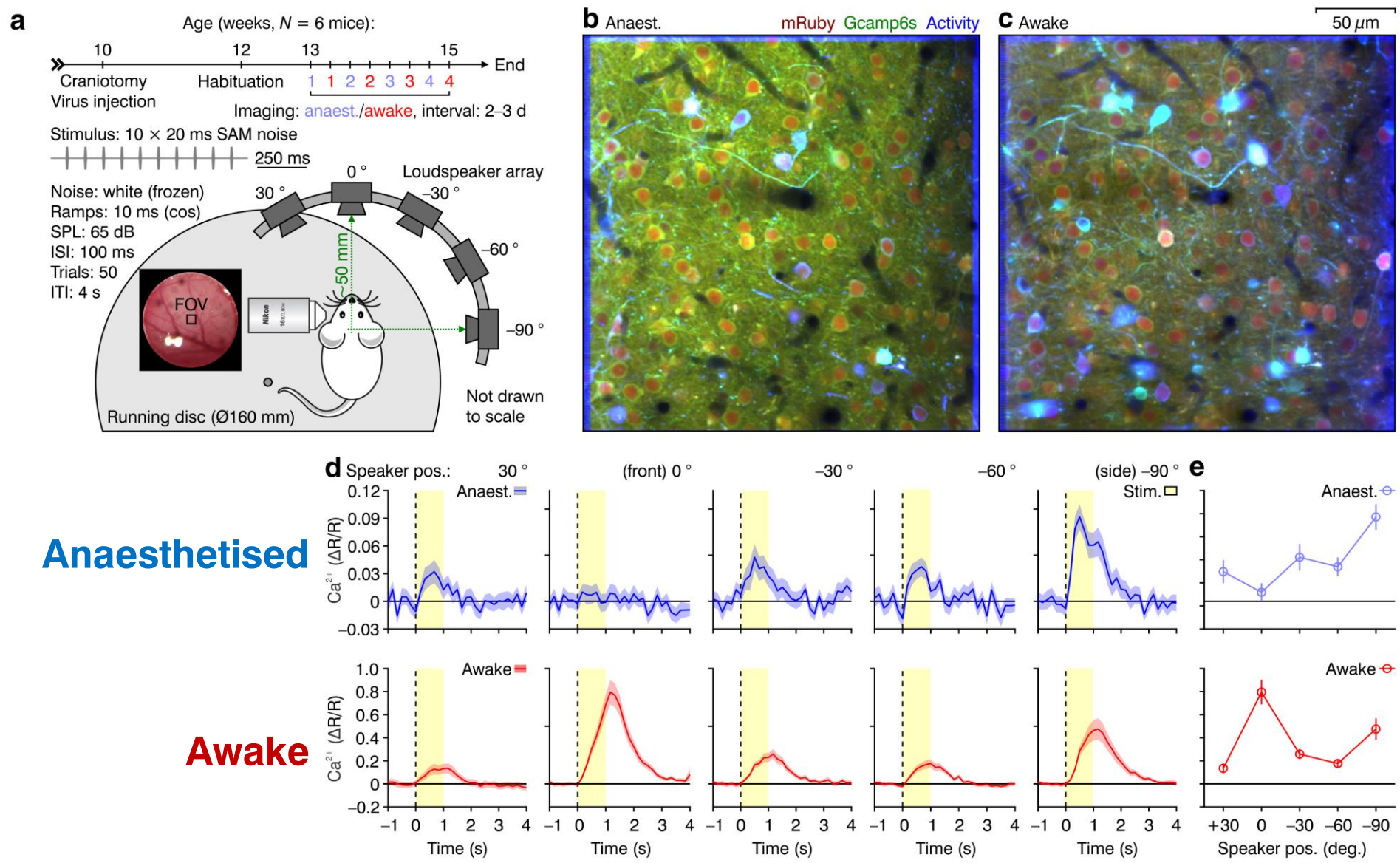
Green: calcium indicator (GCamp6s)
Magenta: structural marker (mRuby2)



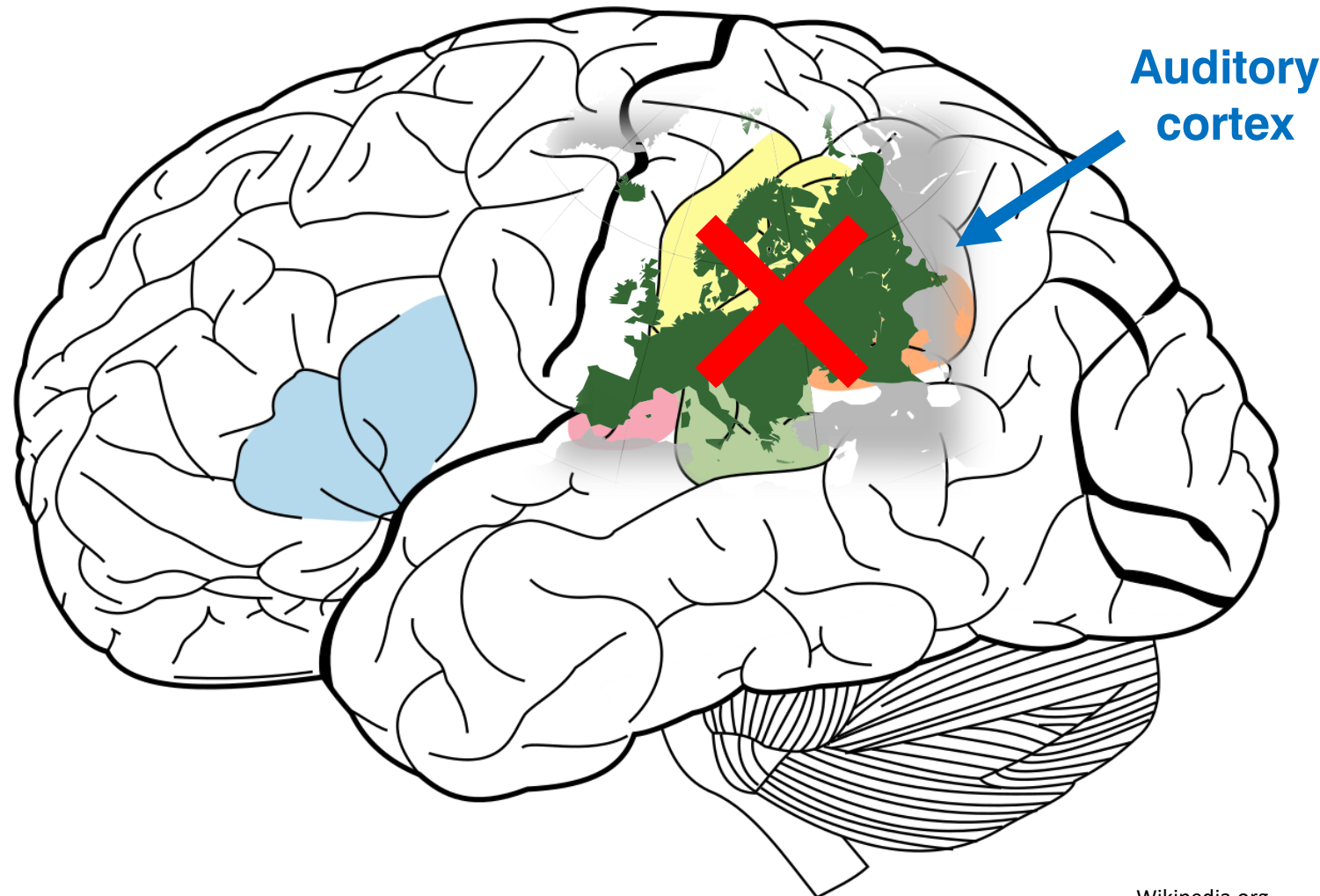
Matthias Gumbert

Calcium levels are a proxy of neuronal activity.

We found prominent tuning toward the front in awake animals!



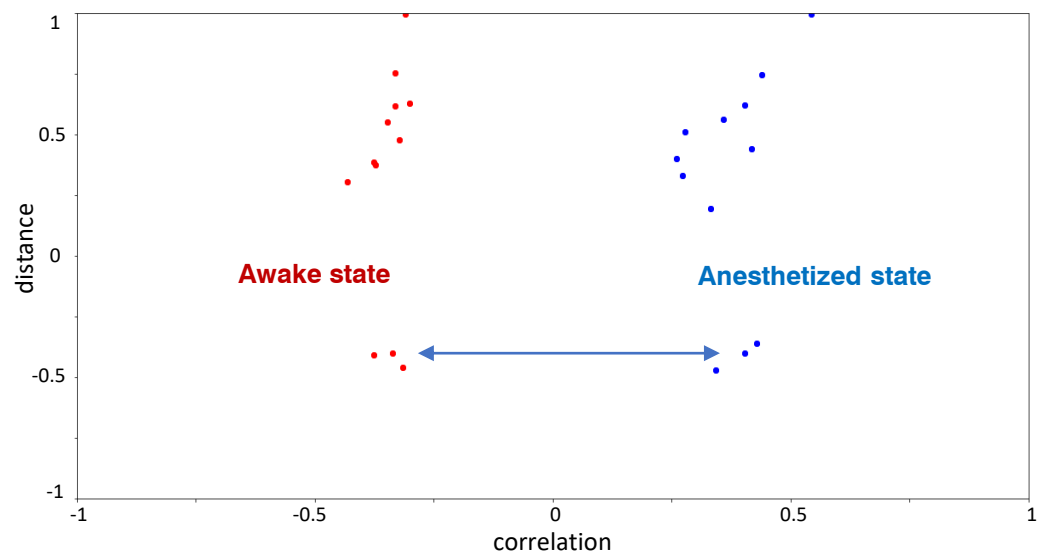
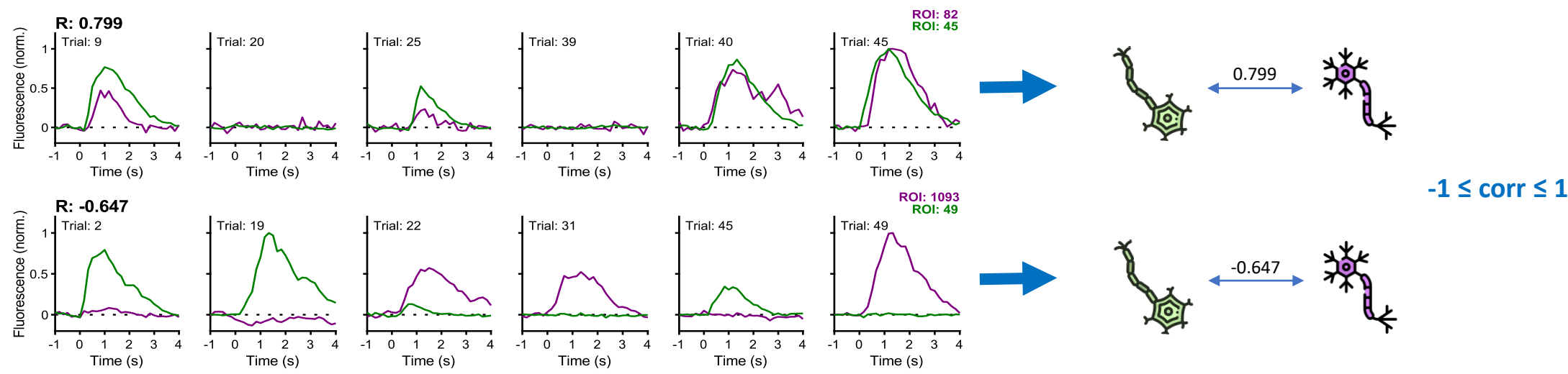
But we still have a problem: how to understand how the population of neurons encodes space under different states?



Wikipedia.org

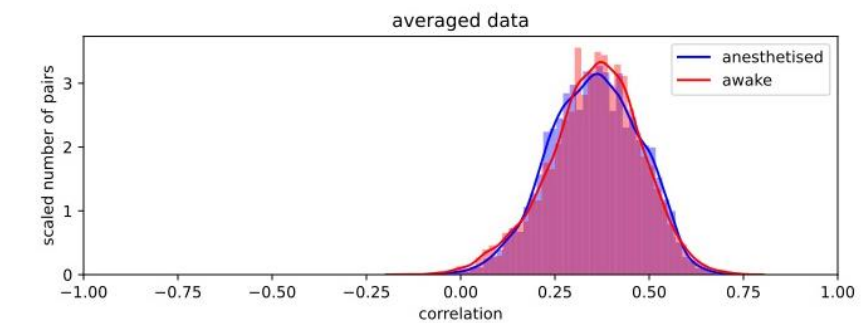
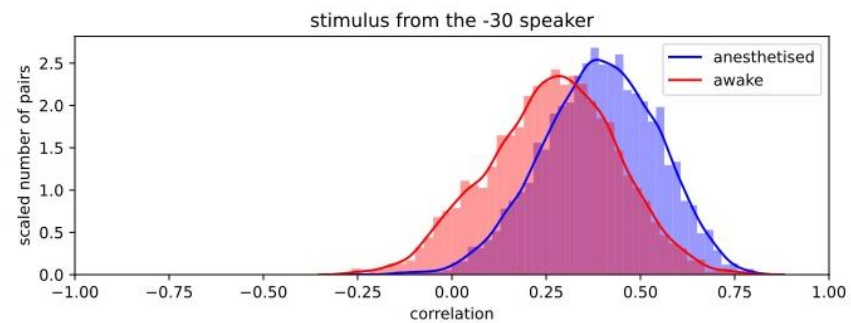
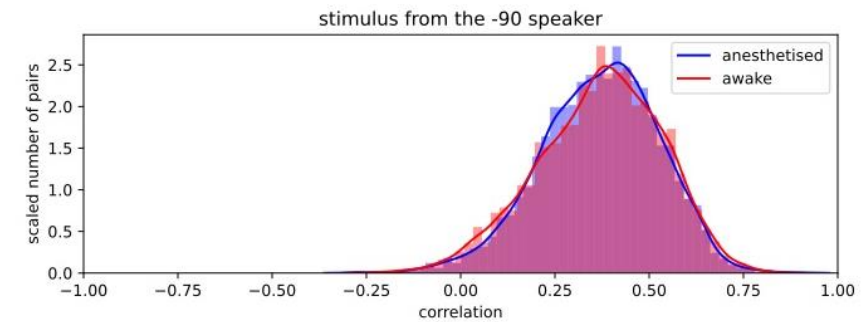
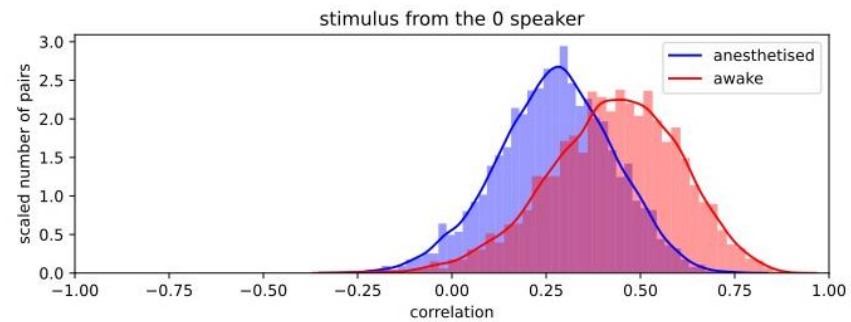
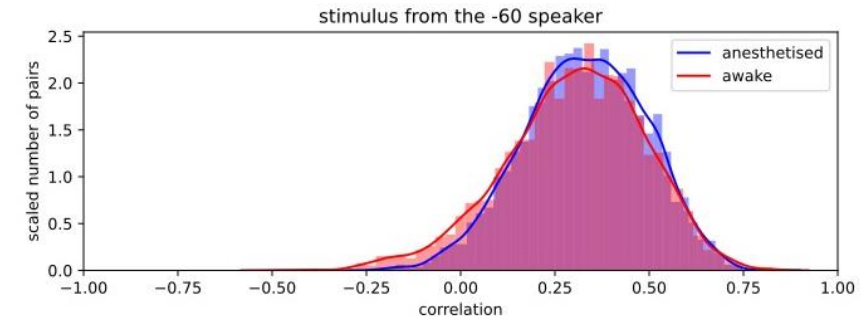
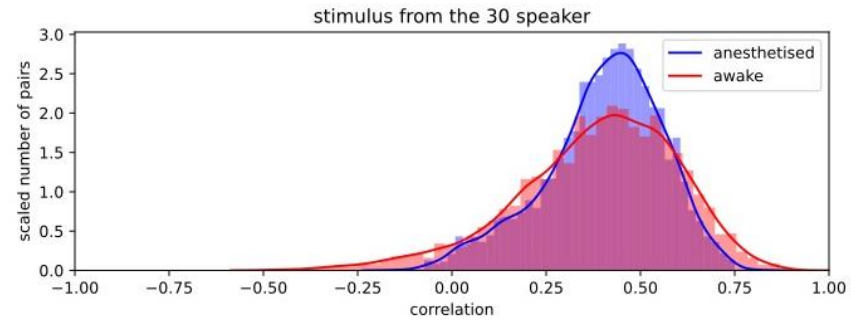
**There is no „map“ of auditory space in the cortex,
so positions cannot be simply „read-out“ based on location in the brain!**

Correlations between the single neurons

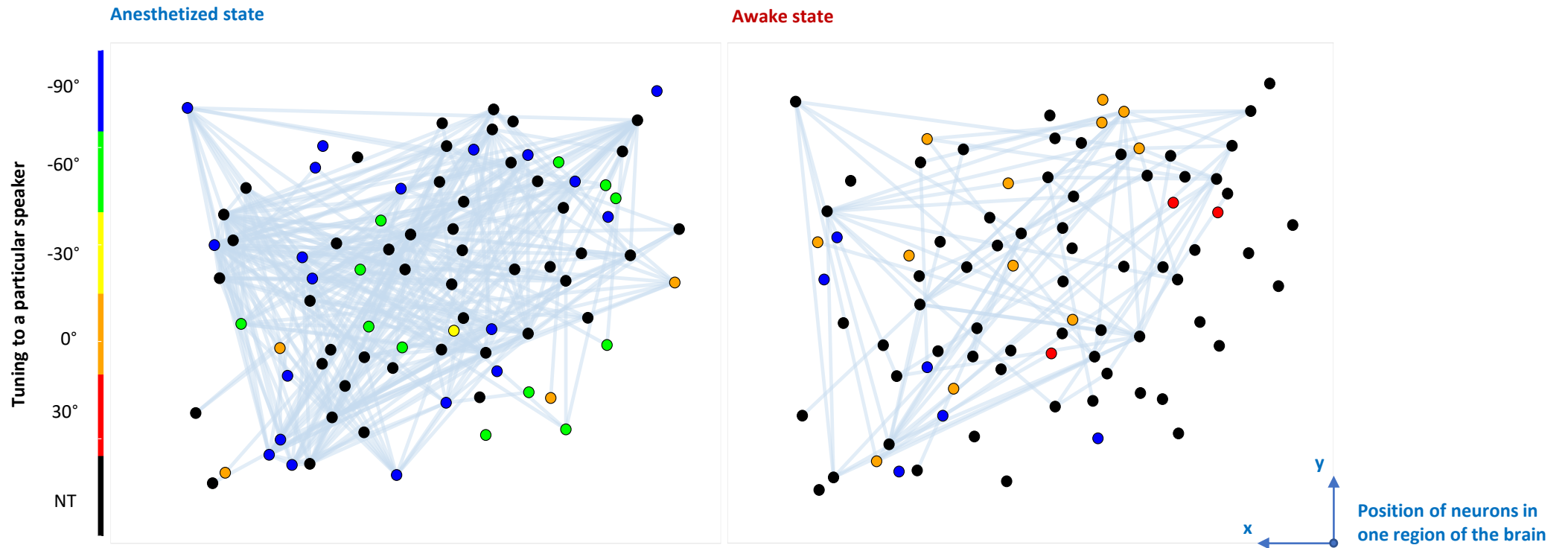


Correlation is used to describe the linear **relationship** between two continuous variables!

Correlations between the single neurons

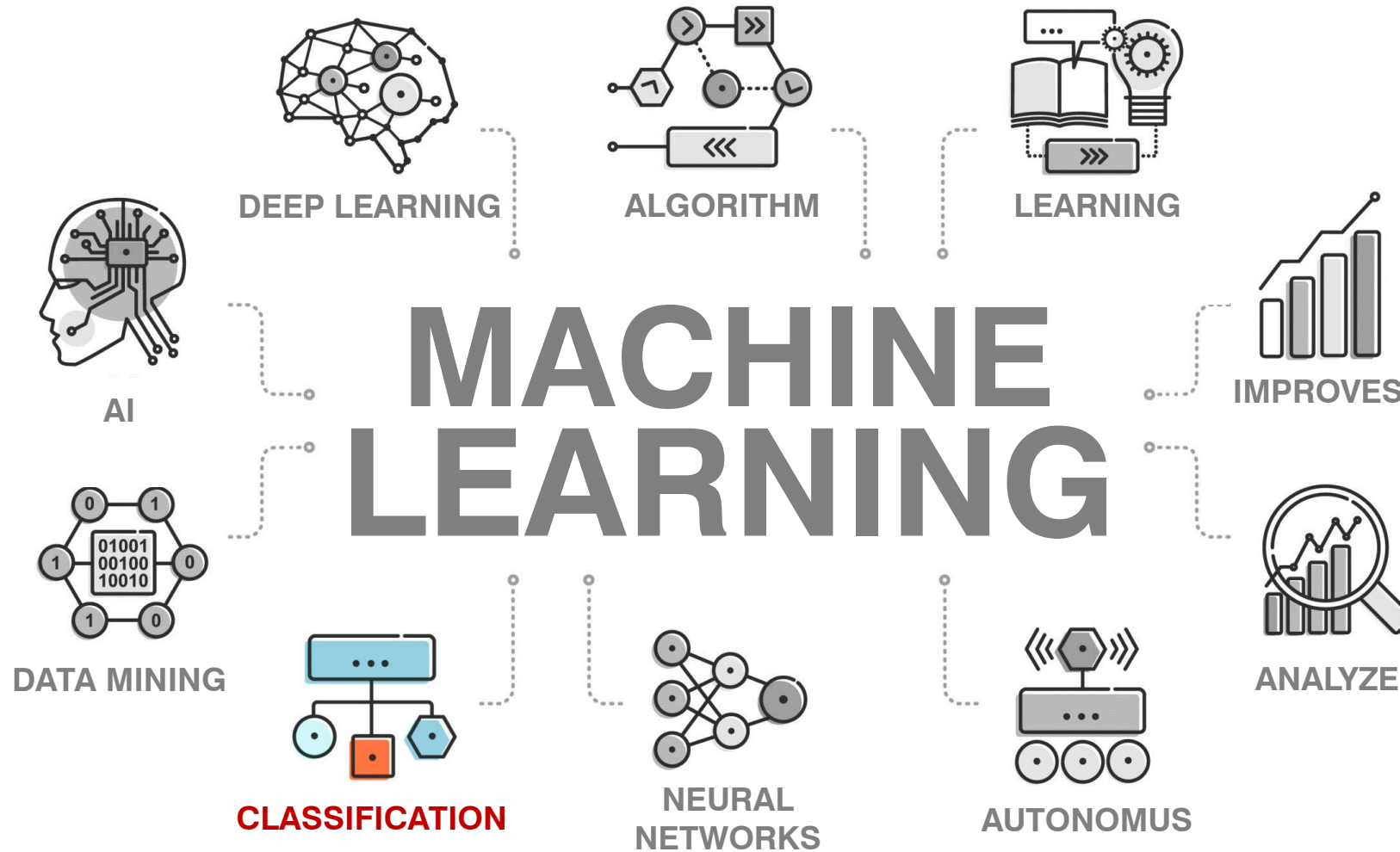


We need to look at the individual speakers for some changes to be seen!

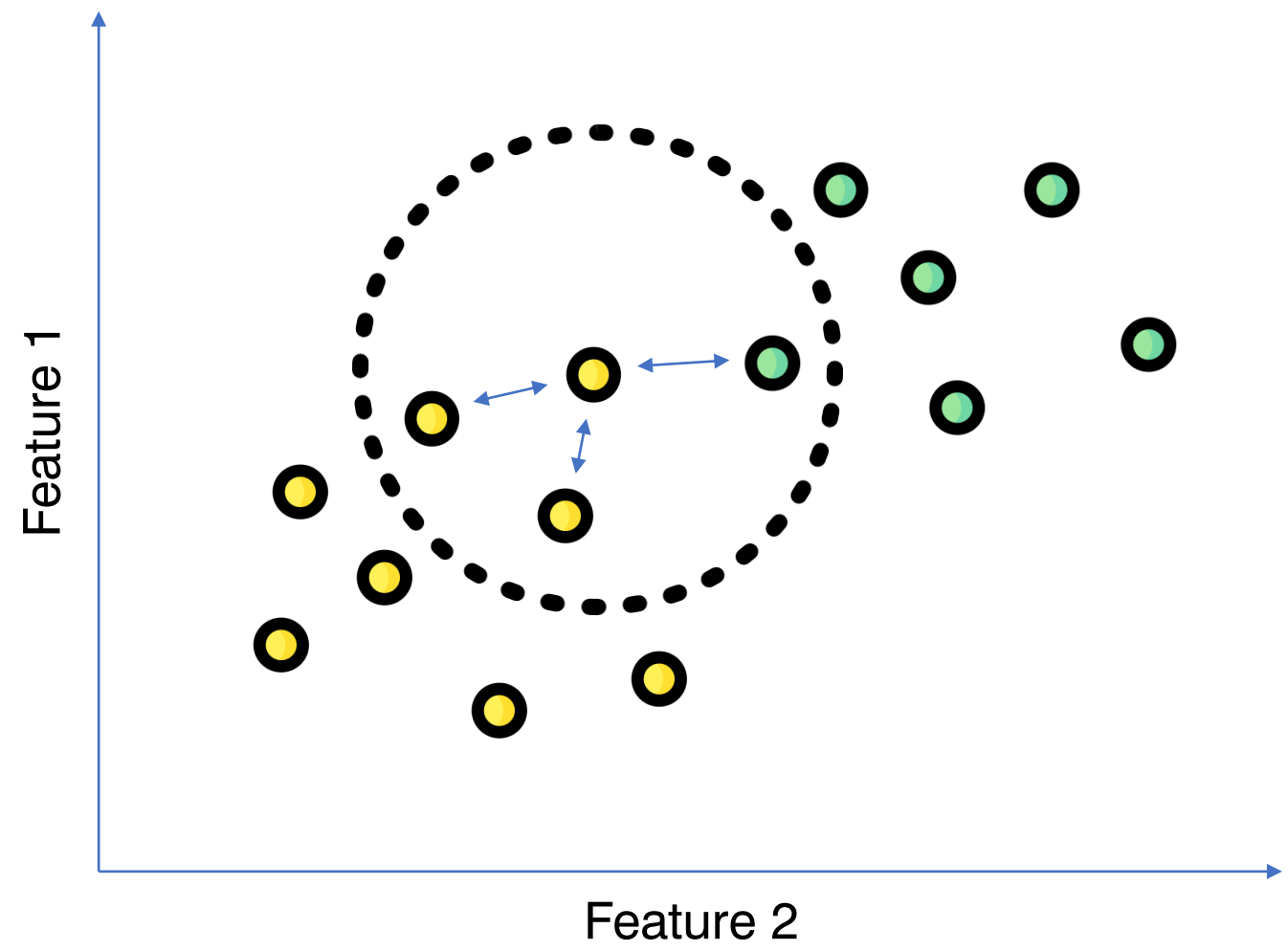


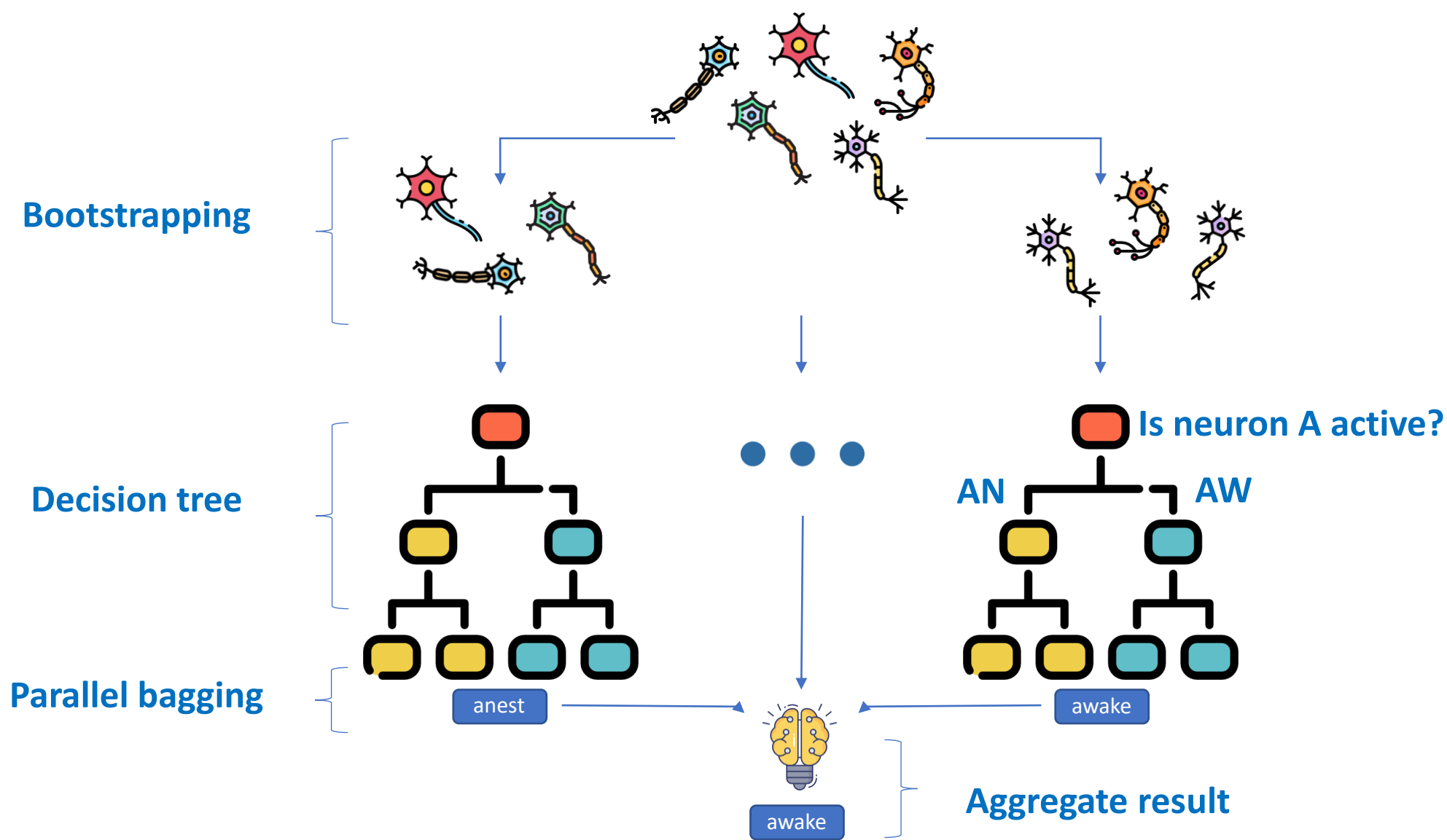
Group of neurons that are tuned to different speakers in **anesthetized**, shift their tuning to the **front speaker** in the **awake state**.

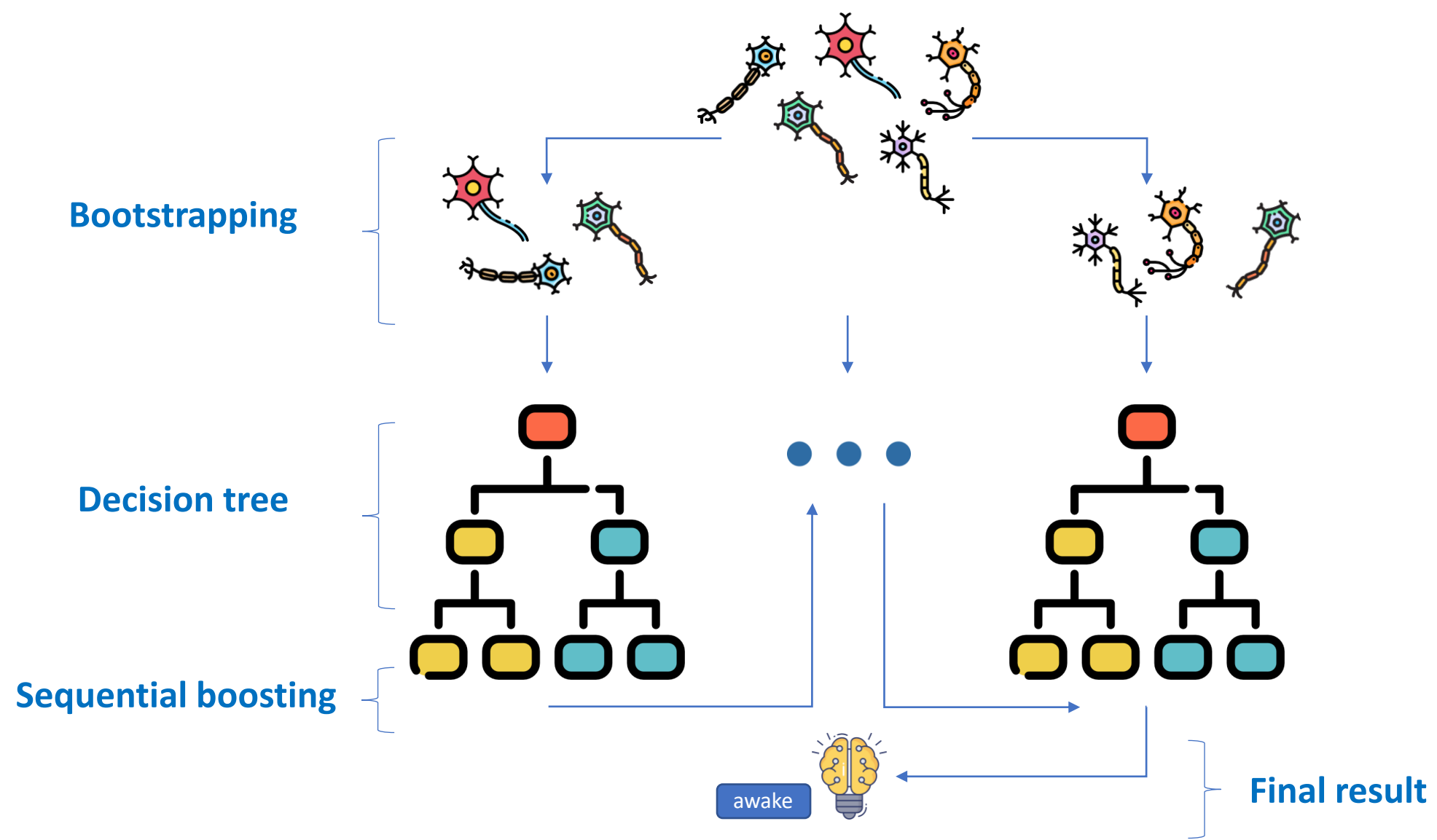
The differences between the two conditions are significant!



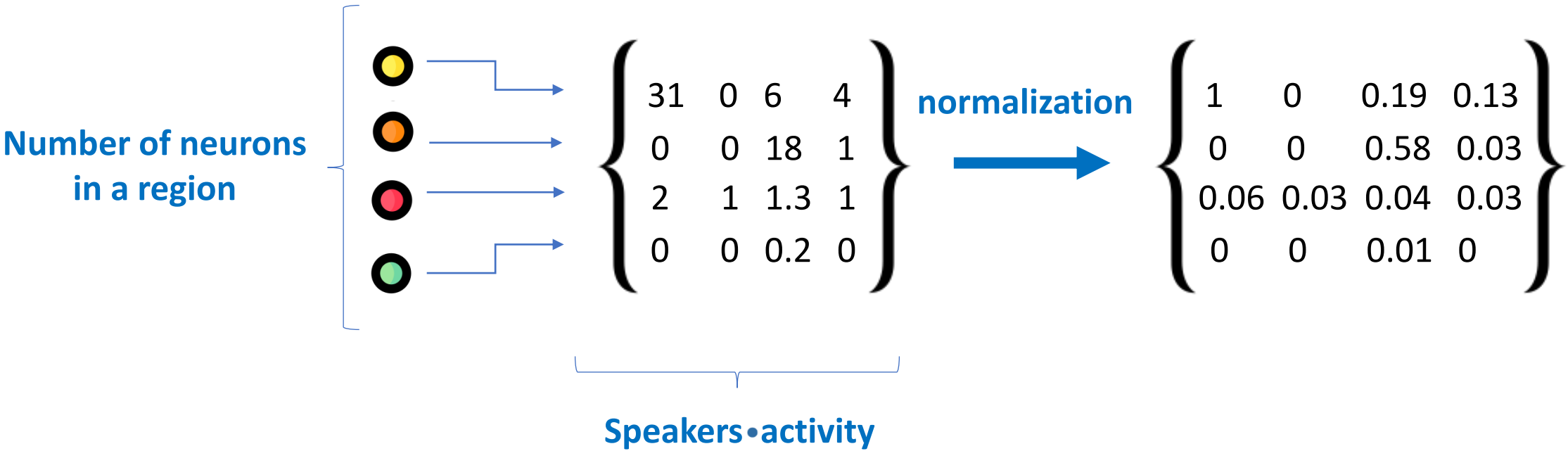
mathematical models of data -> computer learns without direct instructions







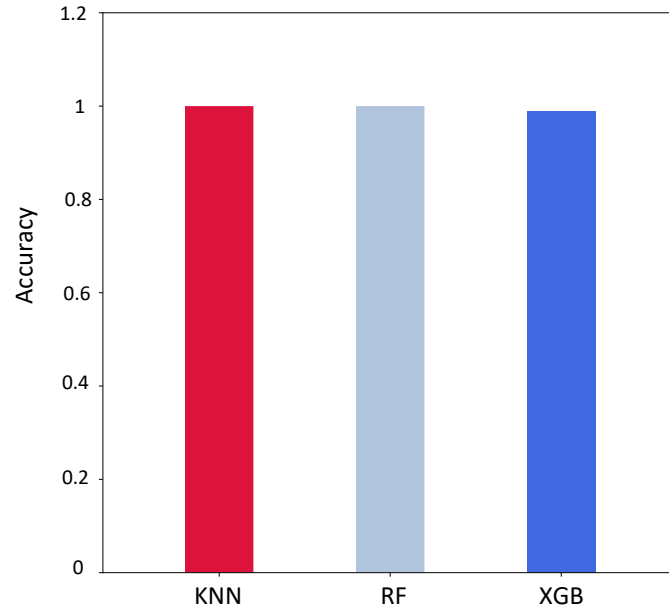
Number of matrices = sessions•trials



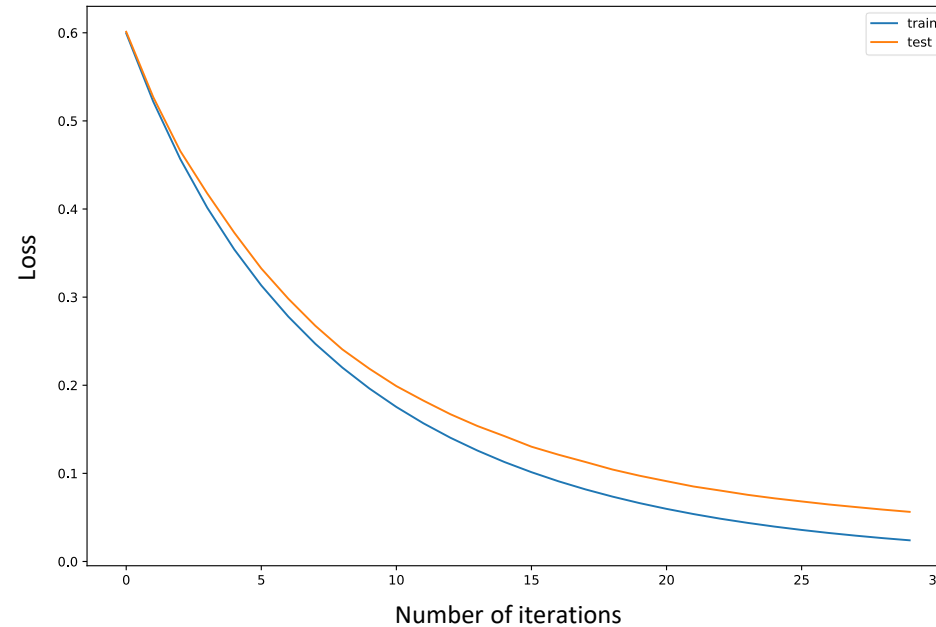
Before classification, all data were normalized and divided into a **train** and **test** set that respectively amount to 70%, and 30% of the initial dataset.

Classification of data on anesthetized and awake state

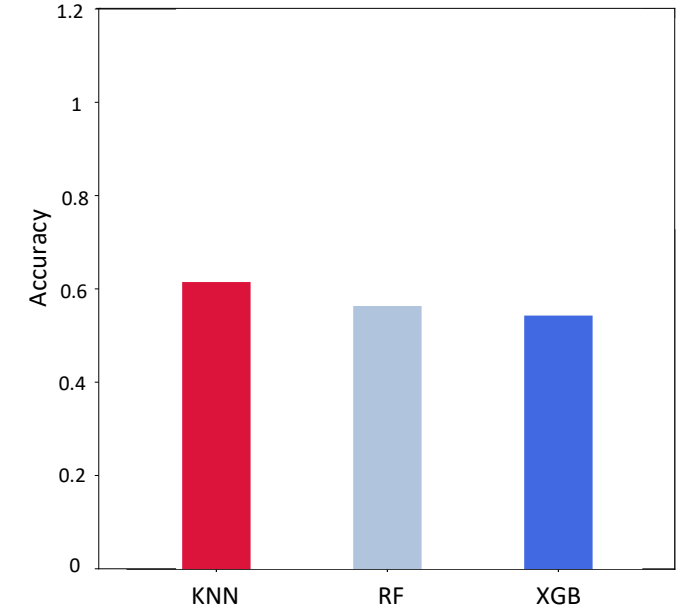
Training and testing on all sessions



Xgboost loss function

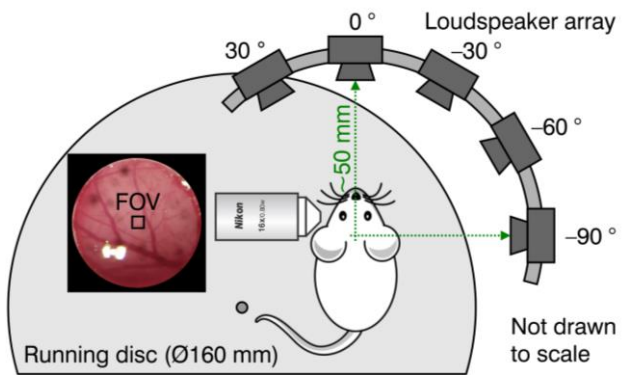


Training and testing on different sessions

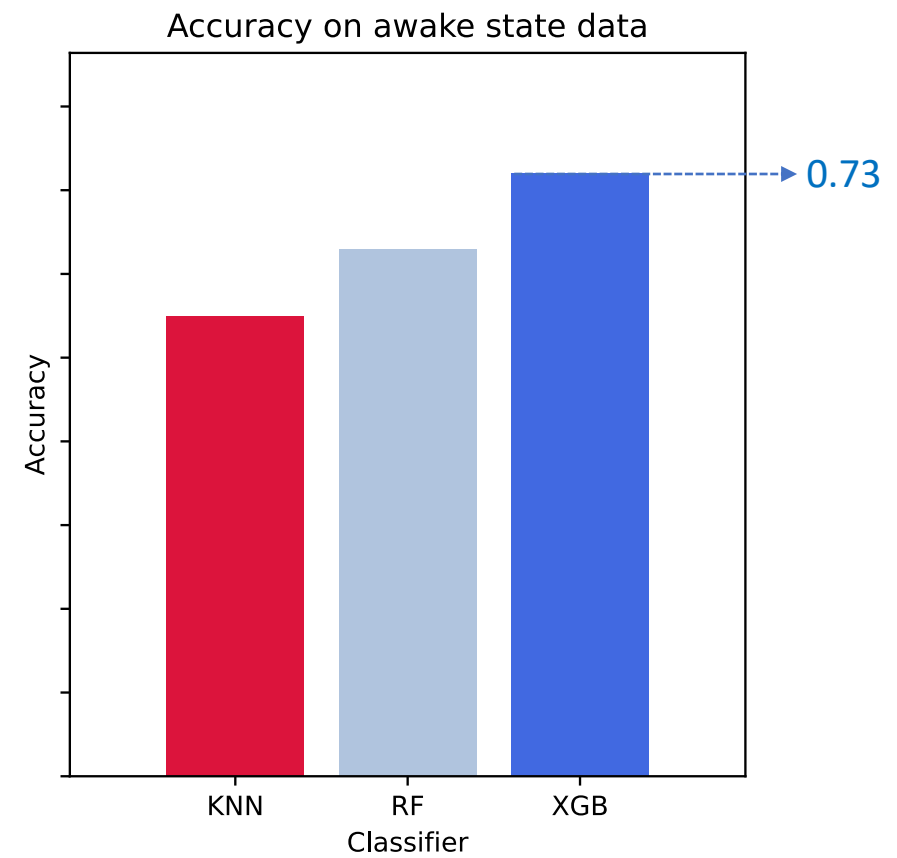
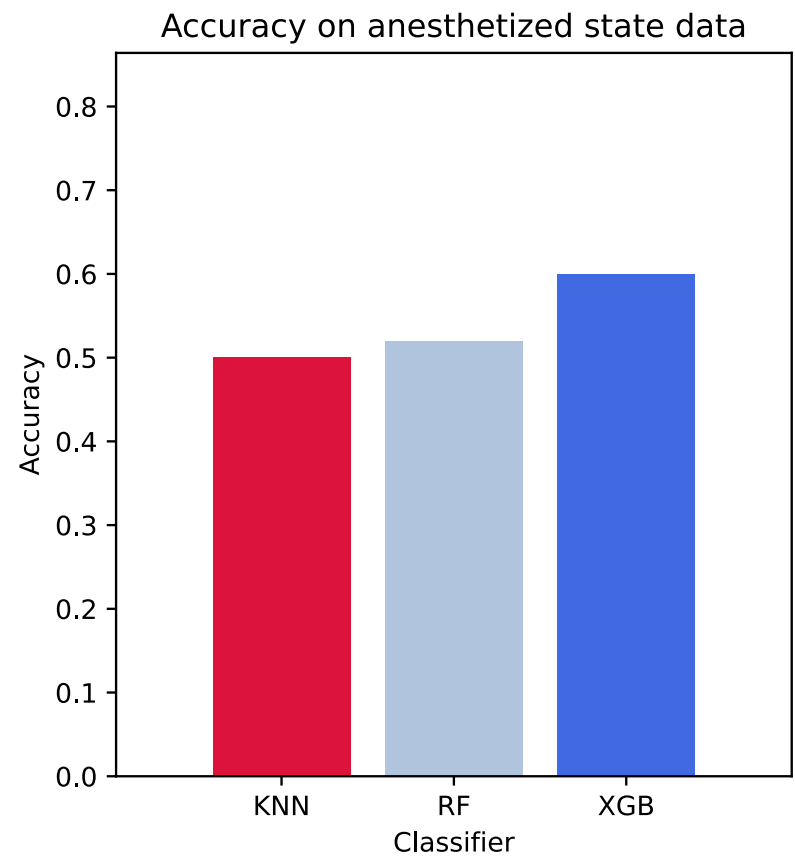


- Training and evaluation of data on all sessions were performed with the accuracy of slightly more than 99% for all of the classifiers.
- On the contrary, training models on 3 different sessions and evaluating them on 4th shows much worse results.
noisy brain -> hard separation of different sessions

Problem of classification of neuronal activity on all 5 different speakers is found out to also be a hard problem, because of the very sensitive data.



The highest division accuracy have classes of data obtained when the speaker at 30° and speaker on the totally opposite side (-90°) were active.





**Improving
existing models**



**Extracting and
analyzing features**



**Implementing
new models**



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