

### Deep learning and automation in the visual cortex

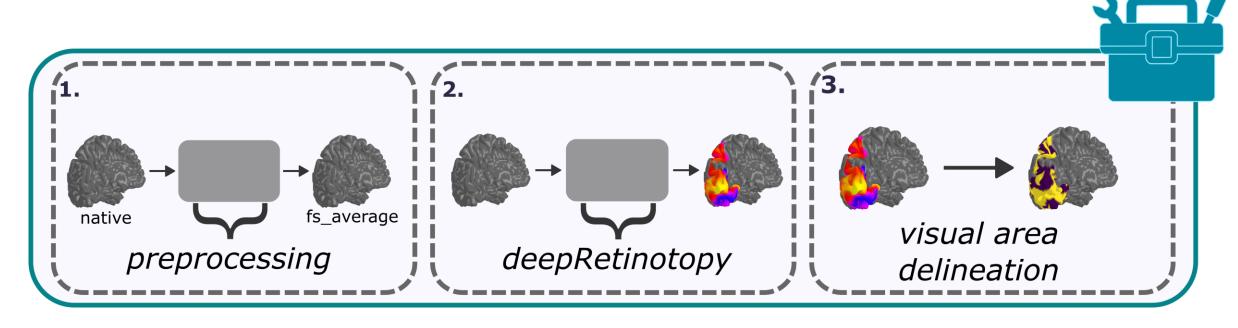
Fernanda L. Ribeiro, PhD

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, The University of Queensland





### DeepRetinotopy – The Toolbox

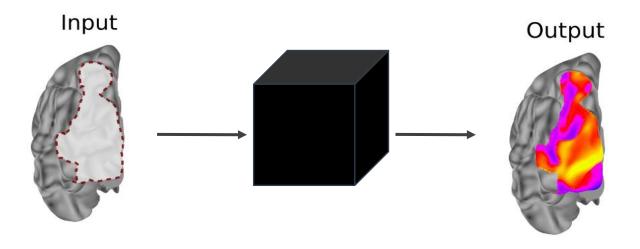




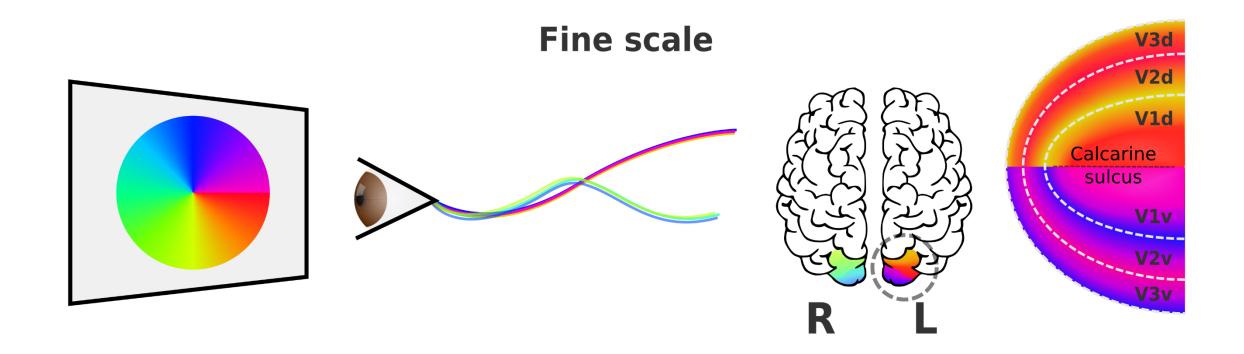
Renton, Dao et al., Nature Methods (2024)



# Part 1 – Predicting retinotopic maps with deepRetinotopy









### Acquisition of experimental data



https://cai.centre.uq.edu.au/facilities/human-imaging/7t-magnetom

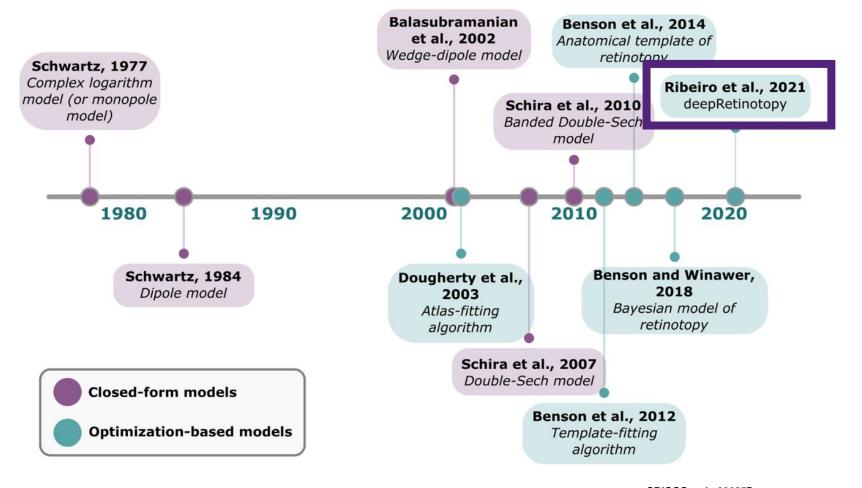
- Time consuming
- Expensive
- Clinical population



### Models of Retinotopy

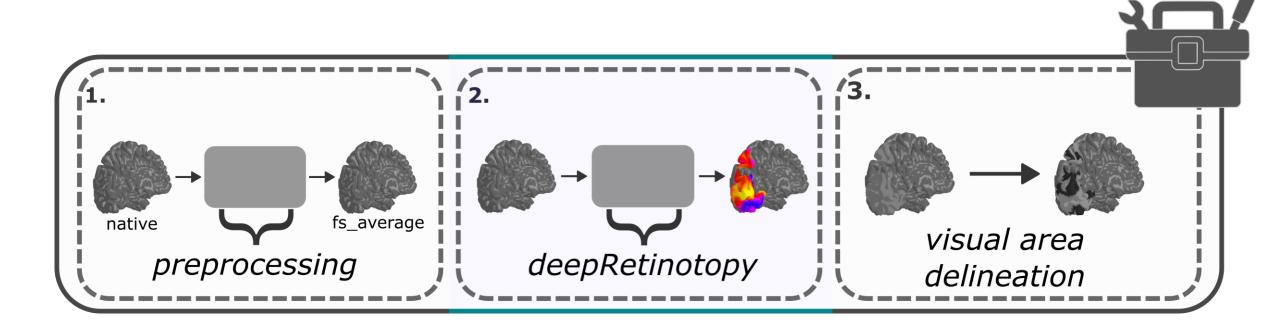
Ribeiro, Benson, and Puckett, under review

#### Models of retinotopic organization in human visual cortex





## DeepRetinotopy – The Toolbox

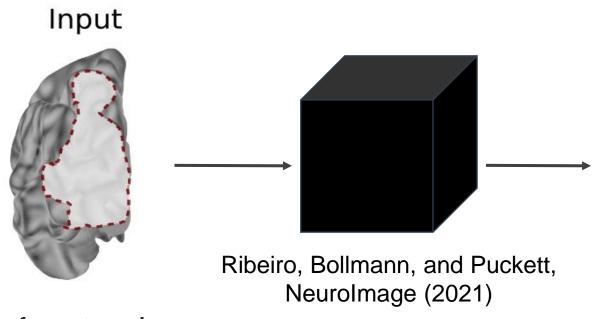


CRICOS code 00025B

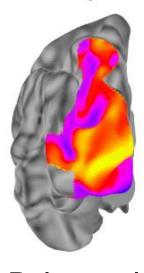


### DeepRetinotopy





Output



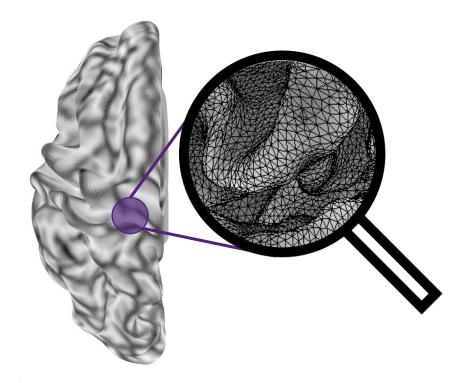
 Polar angle / eccentricity;

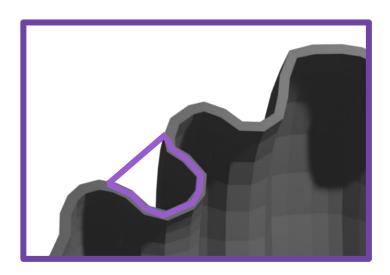
- Surface topology;
- Vertices' coordinates;
- Feature vectors;



### Non-Euclidean data in Neuroscience

### Cortical surface

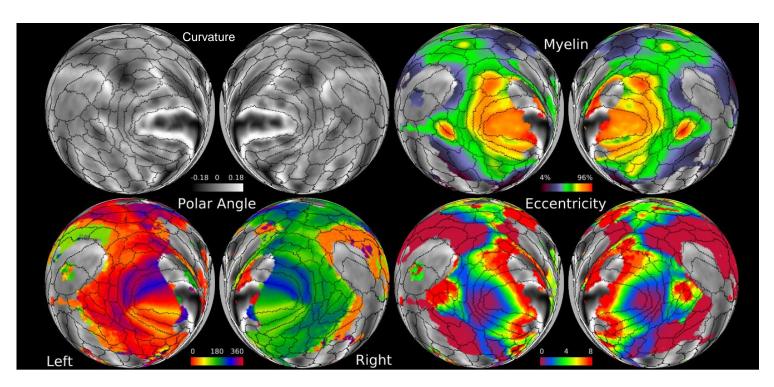






### Human Connectome Project





https://balsa.wustl.edu/study/show/9Zkk

Benson et al., Journal of Vision (2018)

# High-resolution data from 181 participants:

- Anatomical data
  - Curvature
  - Myelin
- Functional data
  - Polar angle
  - Eccentricity

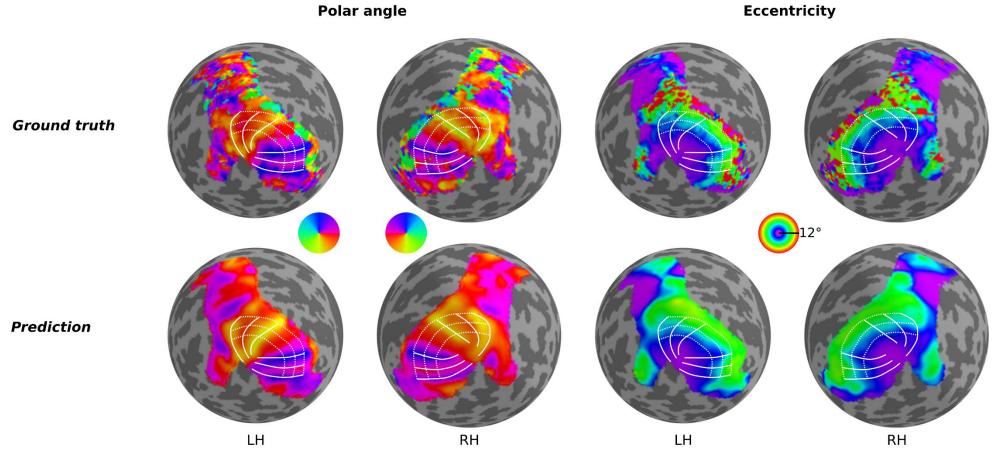
10



## Retinotopic mapping with geometric deep learning

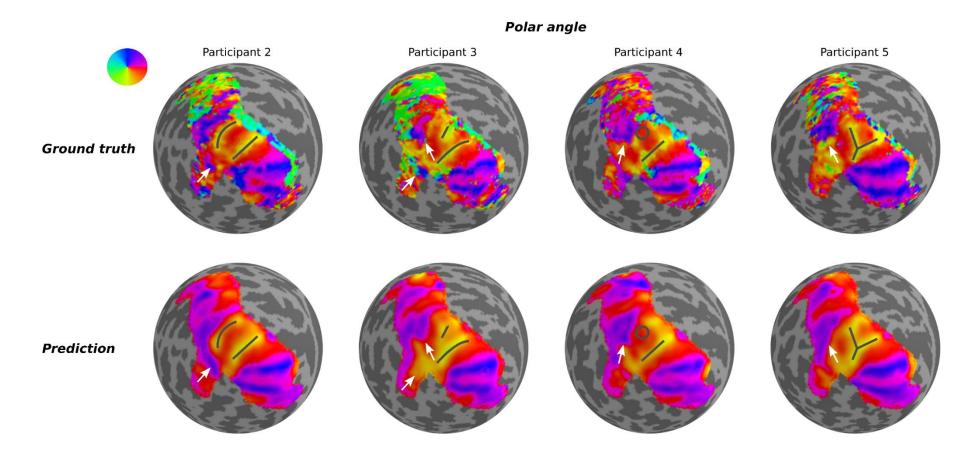






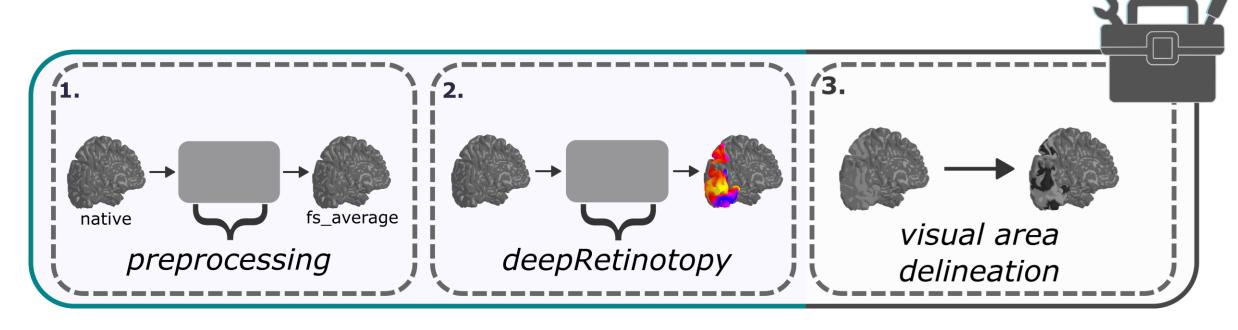


## DeepRetinotopy - Individual variability





### DeepRetinotopy – The Toolbox

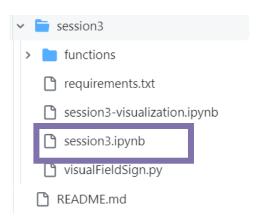




Renton, Dao et al., Nature Methods (2024)

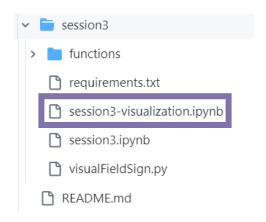


# Let's generate (or almost) some retinotopic maps for a participant in the NYU dataset!



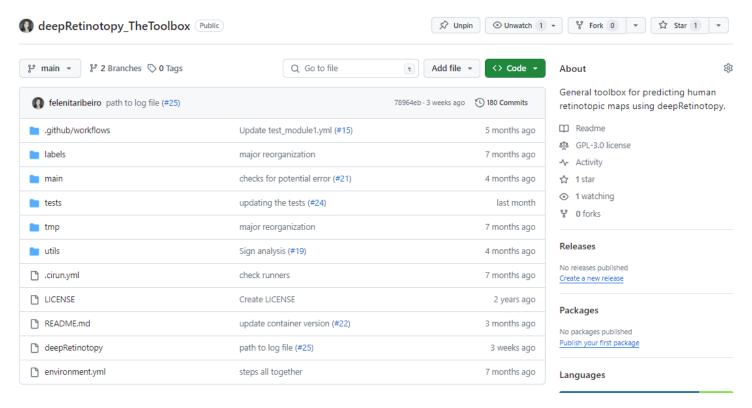


# When you are done, then it is visualization time!





### Do you want to contribute?





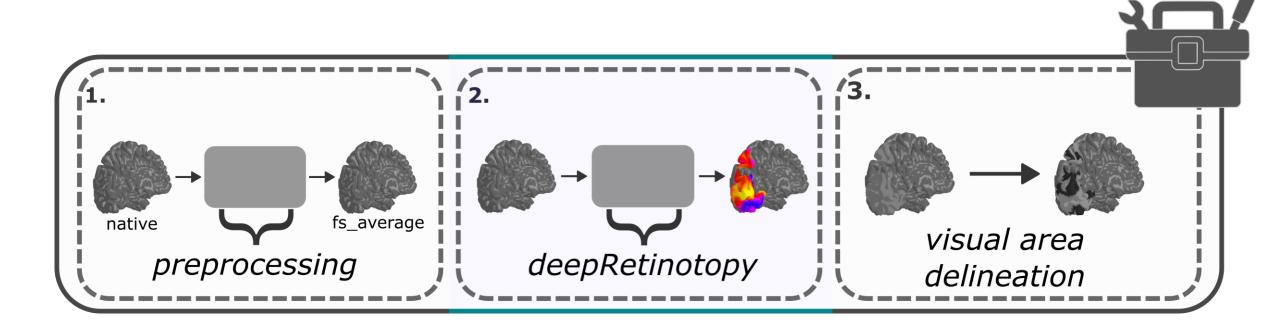
https://github.com/felenitaribeiro/deepRetinotopy\_TheToolbox



# Part 2 – Could we automate visual area boundary delineation? Maybe...

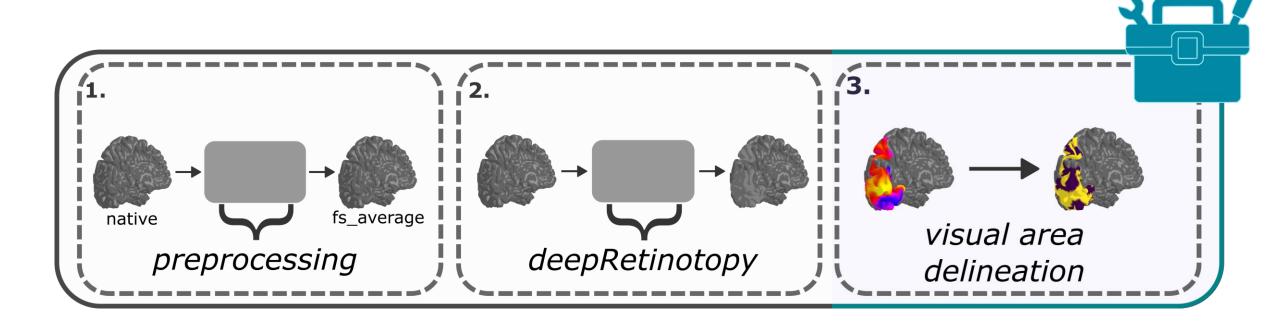


## DeepRetinotopy – The Toolbox



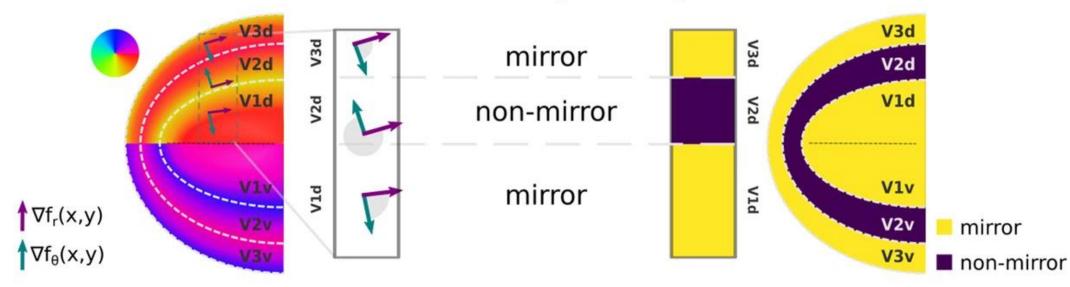


## DeepRetinotopy – The Toolbox





### Visual field sign analysis



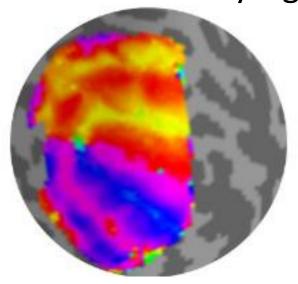
Sereno et al., Science (1995); Sereno et al., Cerebral Cortex (1994); Ribeiro et al., eLife (2023)

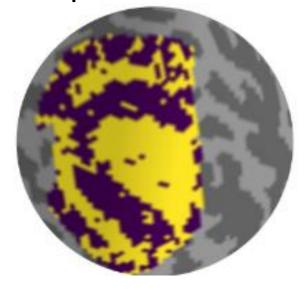


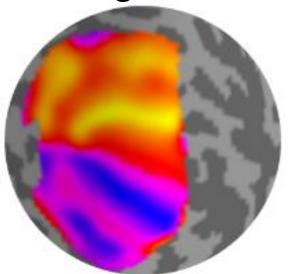
### Visual field sign analysis

Noisy empirical data = noisy sign maps

Smooth predicted data = good-looking sign maps!





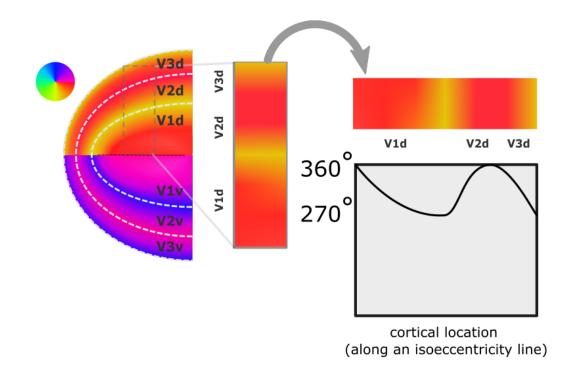




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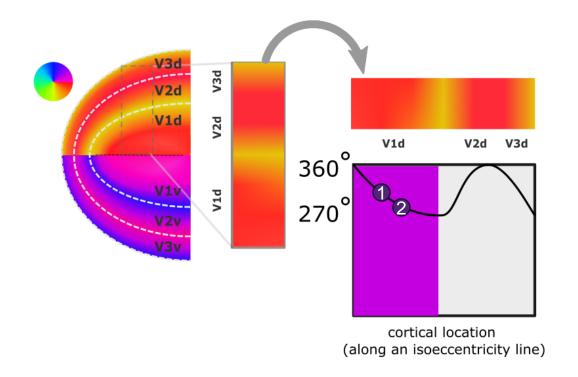


### Sign map or rate of change or derivatives





### Sign map or rate of change or derivatives

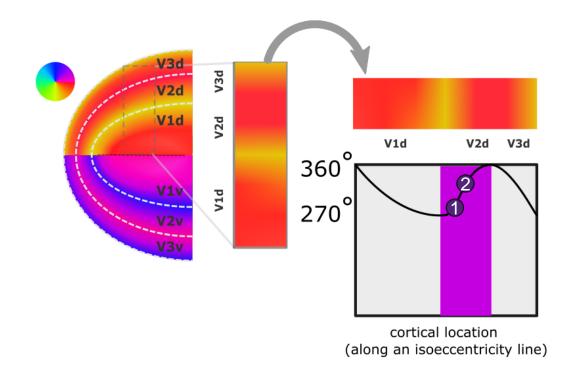


$$rate\ of\ change = \frac{(angle2-angle1)}{(location2-location1)}$$

**Negative!** 



### Sign map or rate of change or derivatives

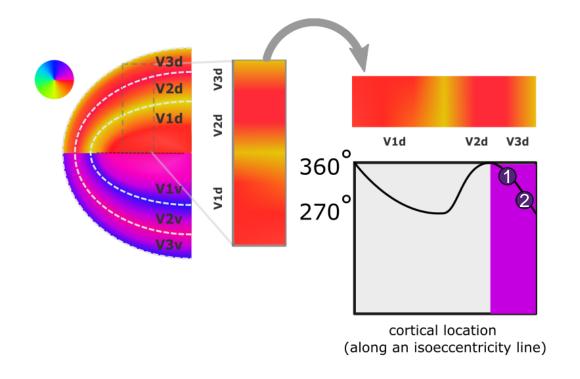


$$rate\ of\ change = \frac{(angle2-angle1)}{(location2-location1)}$$

Positive!



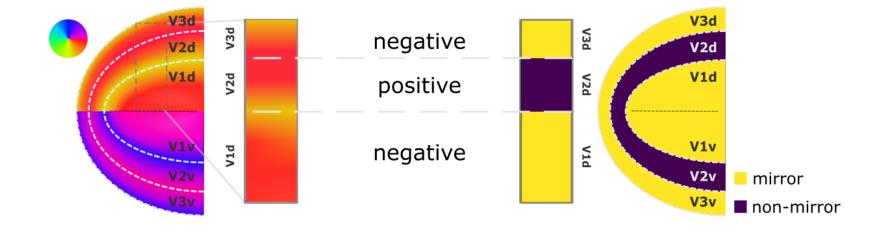
### Sign map or rate of change or derivatives



$$rate\ of\ change = \frac{(angle2\ - angle1)}{(location2\ - location1)}$$

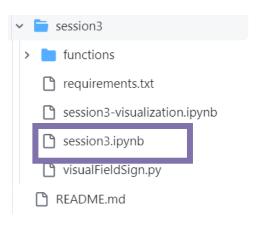
**Negative!** 





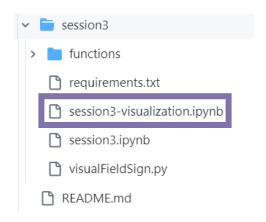


Let's generate sign maps from the predicted retinotopic maps we got in part 1!





# When you are done, then it is visualization time!





## Thank you!

