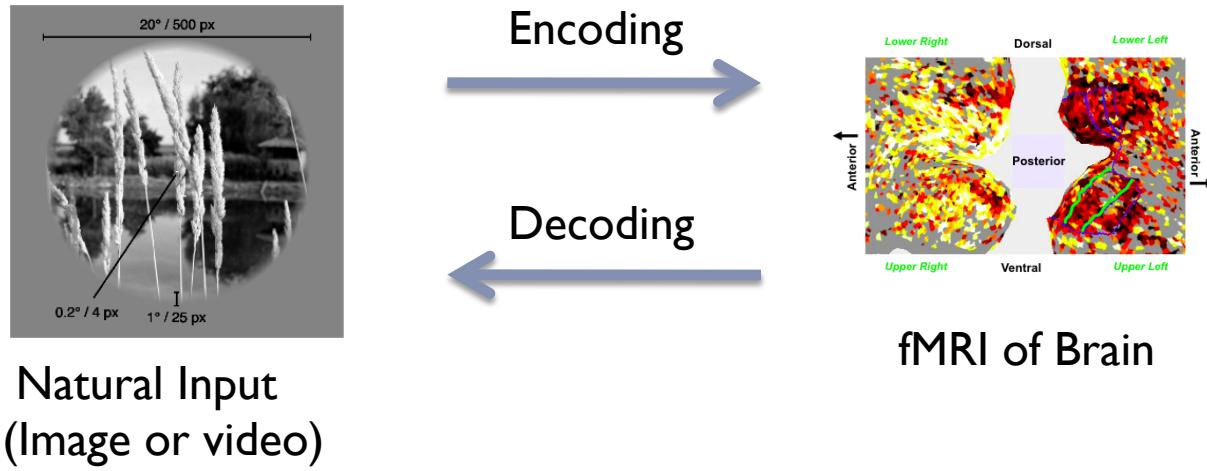


215A, Final Project

Yuval Benjamini (based on An Vu's talk)
Department of Statistics, UC Berkeley

Goals

- ▶ Quantitative model - both stimulus and response high-dimensional



- ▶ Complementary tasks

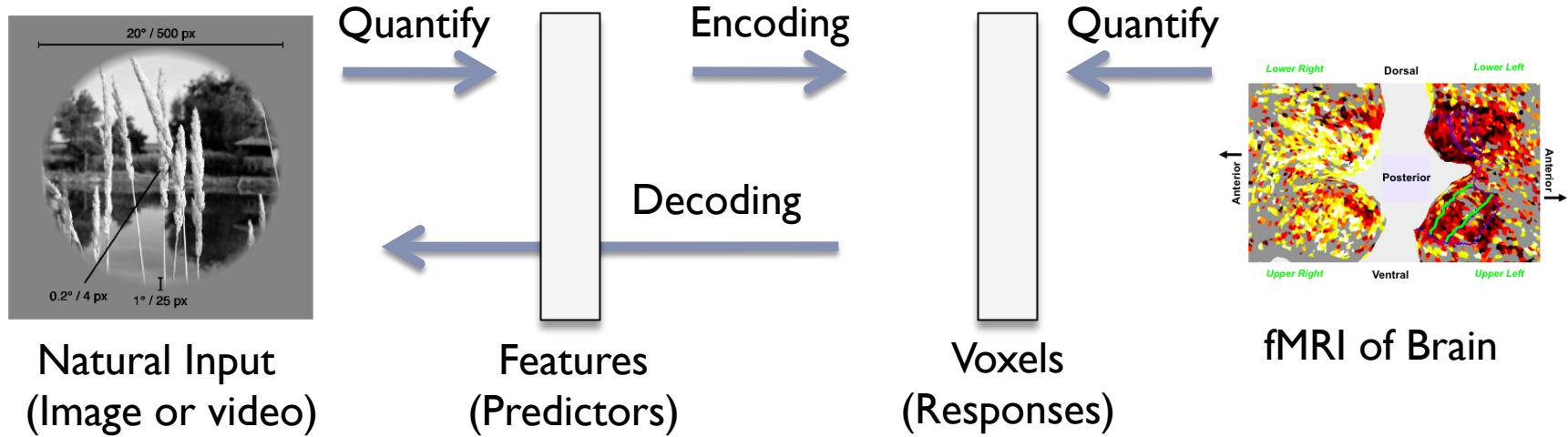
Focus on Prediction

- ▶ Build predictive models of how brain reacts to images
 - ▶ 1. Check that models are valid
 - ▶ 2. Learn/ Interpret how brain works

- ▶ 2 Decoding makes sure encoding is rich in information

Analysis stages

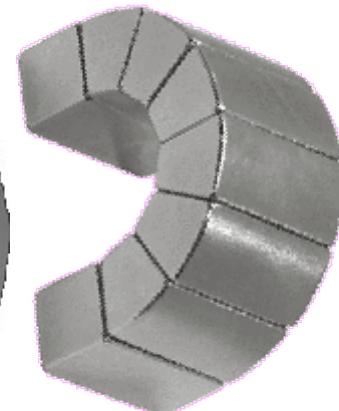
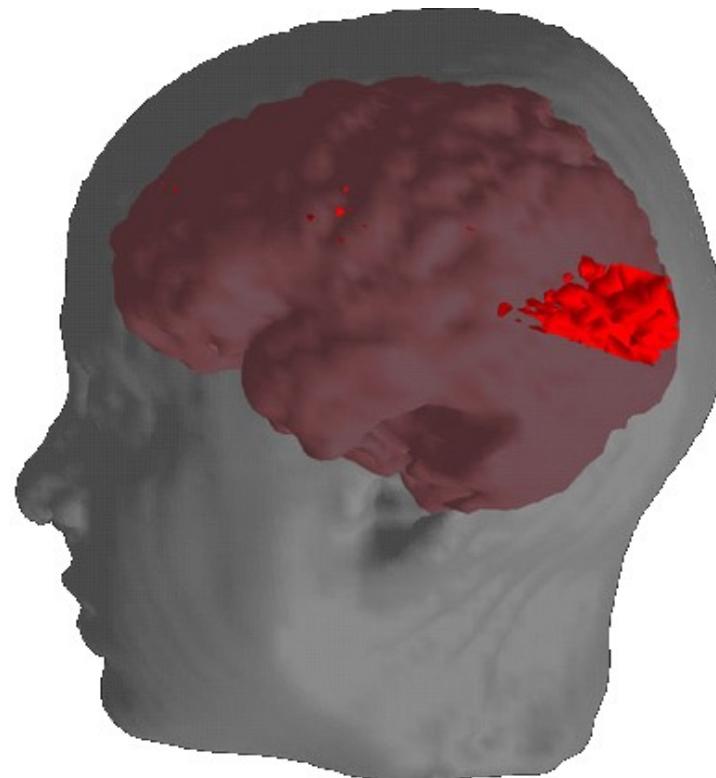
- ▶ Quantitative model - both stimulus and response high-dimensional



- ▶ Quantify images so encoding becomes linear!
- ▶ Hard Problem:
 - ▶ High dimensional stimuli
 - ▶ Limited observations
- ▶ Both signals may be continuous (in case of video)

Experimental design

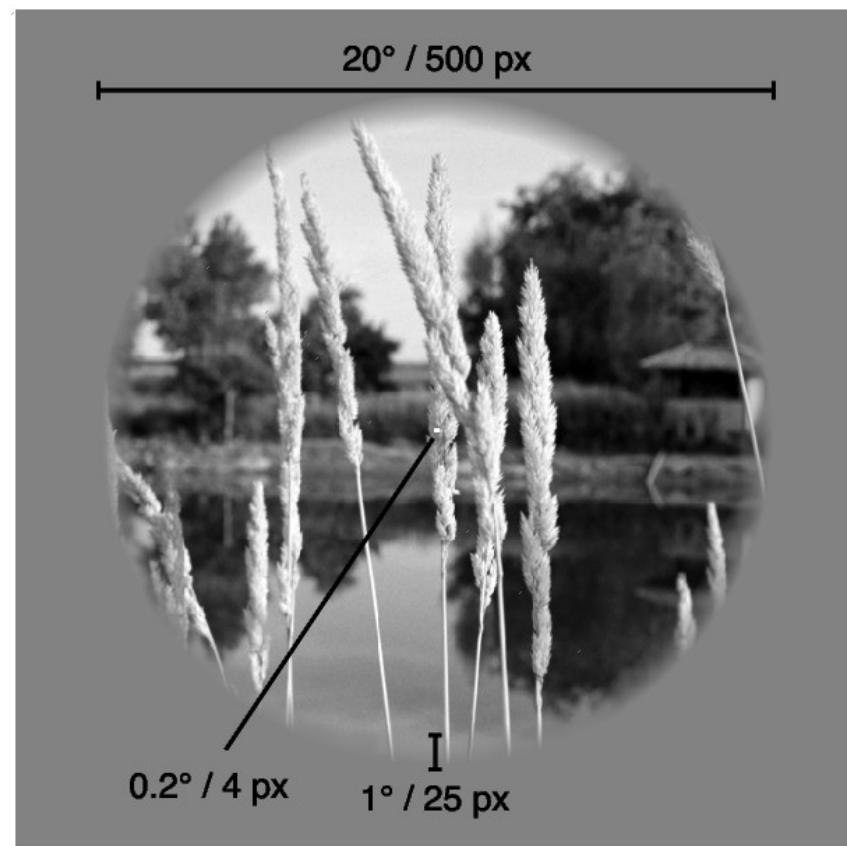
Stim = X, Response = Y



$$s_n(x, y) = X_n \longrightarrow r_n(x, y, z) = Y_n$$
$$n = \{1, 2, 3 \dots 1750\}$$

Stimuli Details

a



b

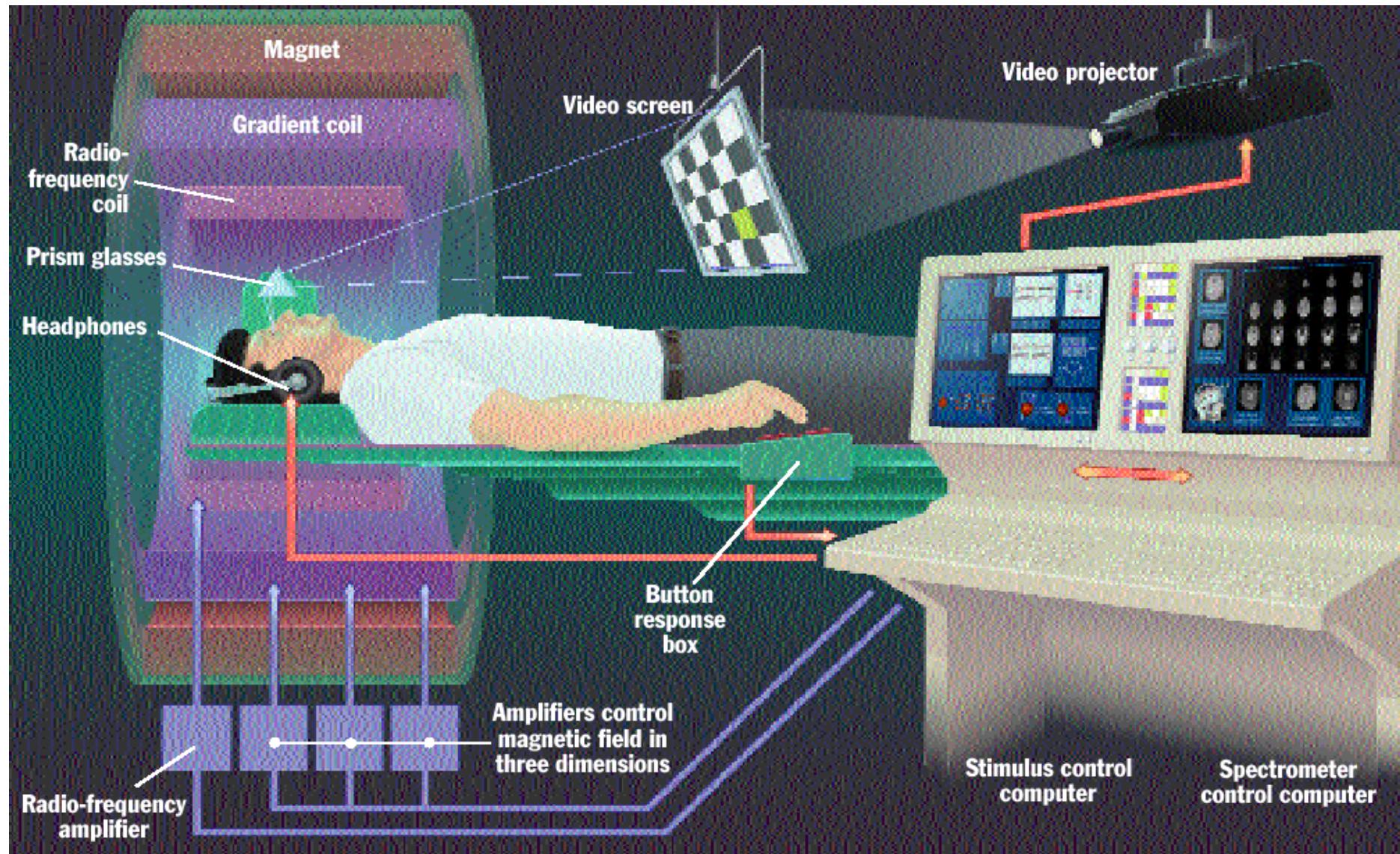


Experimental details

- Anatomicals
 - 1.5 T Brucker magnet at Martinez VA
- Stimuli
 - Grayscale photographs of natural scenes
 - 20x20 visual degrees
 - 1750 training photos (2 reps)
 - 120 validation photos (13 reps)
- fMRI Data Acquisition Parameters
 - 4T Varian magnet
 - (Details not relevant here)

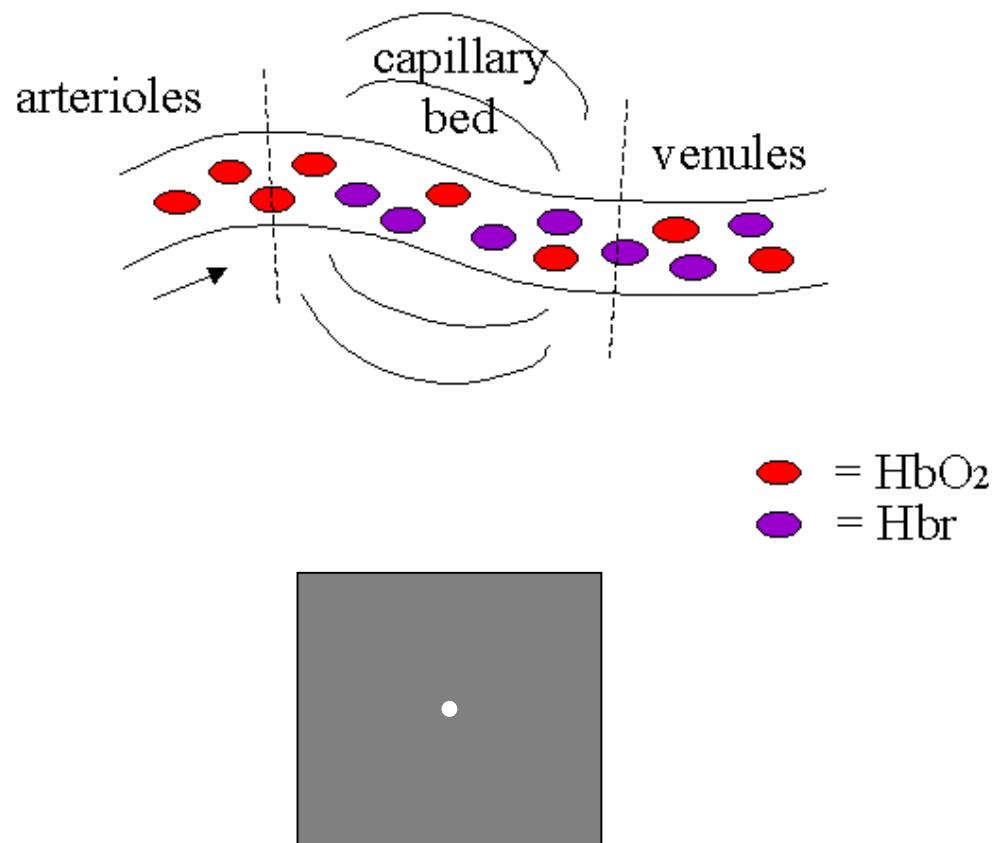
fMRI basics

MRI machine

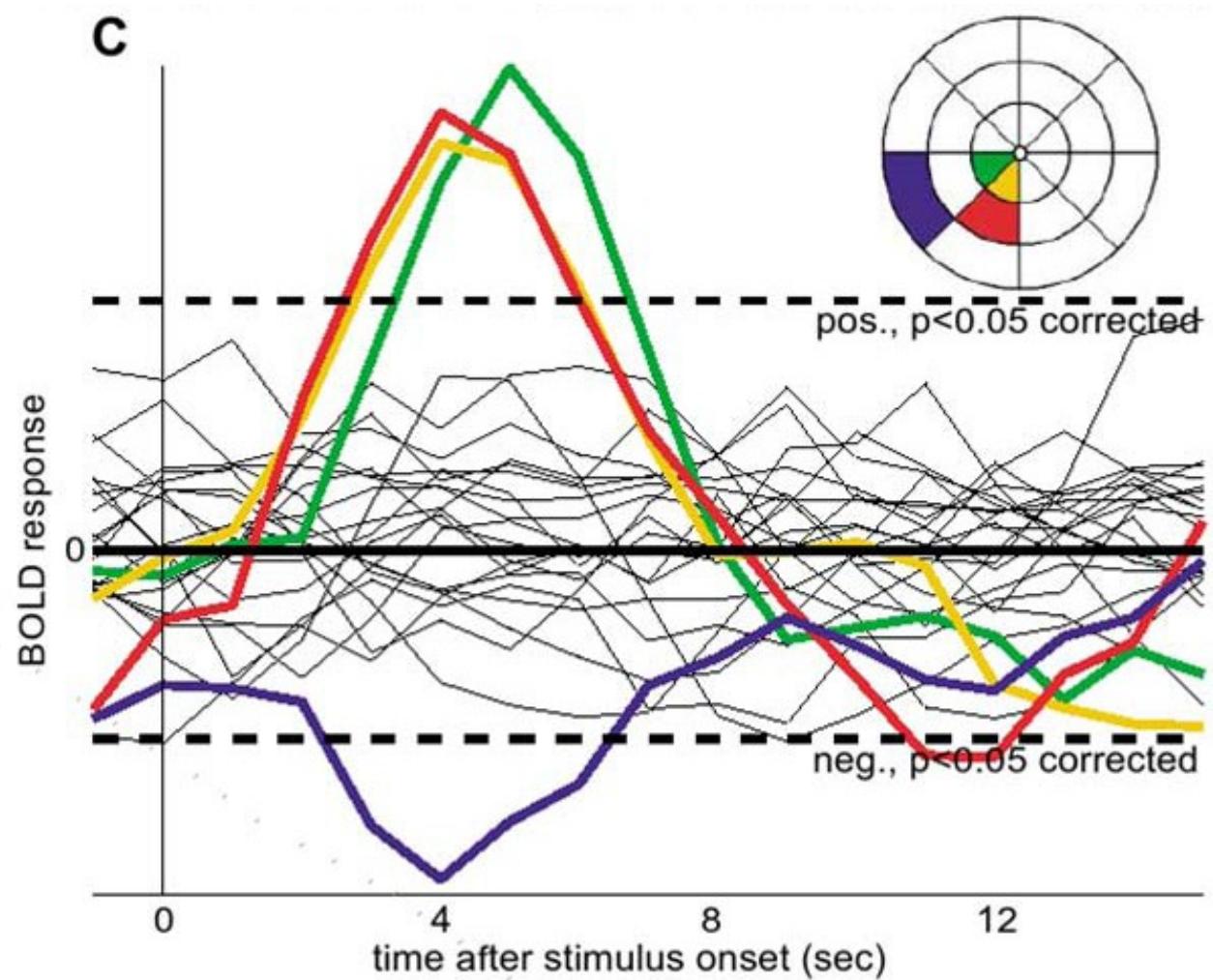
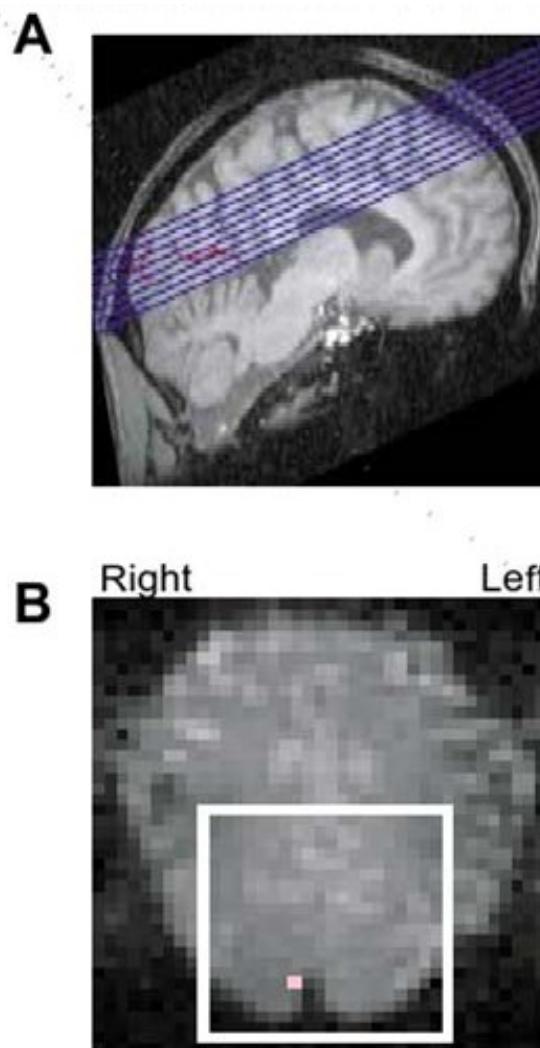


What does fMRI measure?

Basal state



Voxel Responses: Space & Time components



Hansen et al 2004

Outline

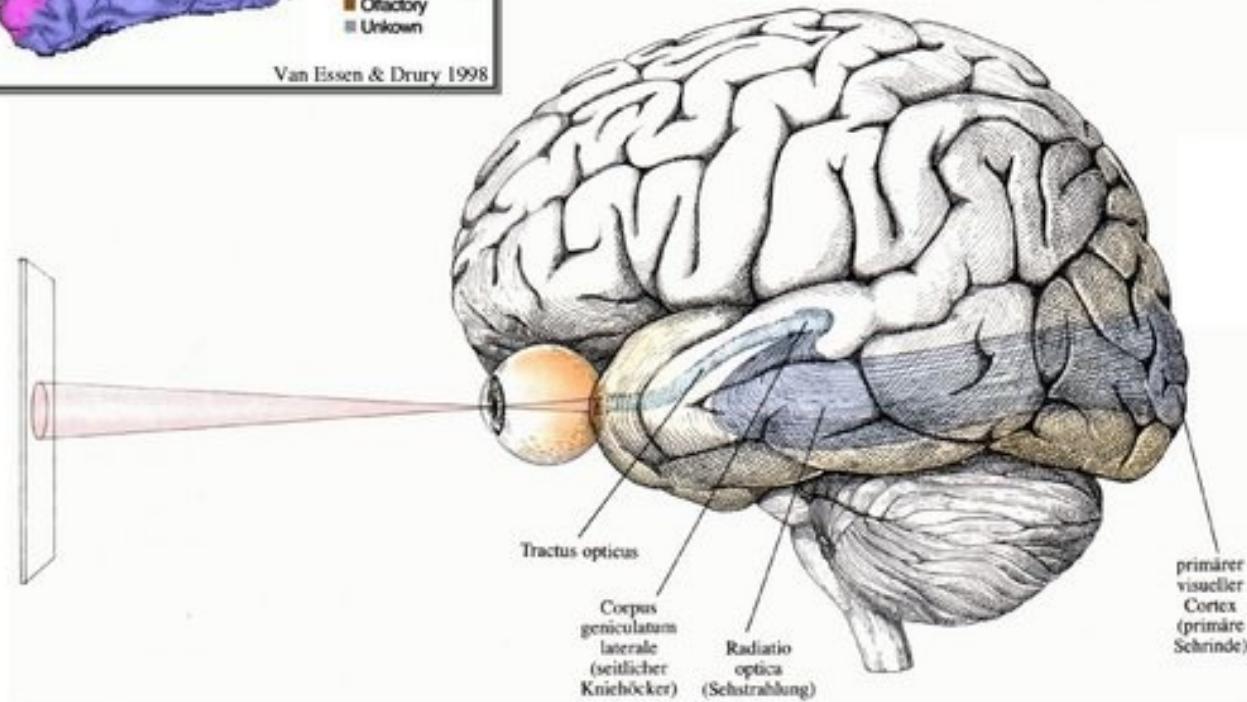
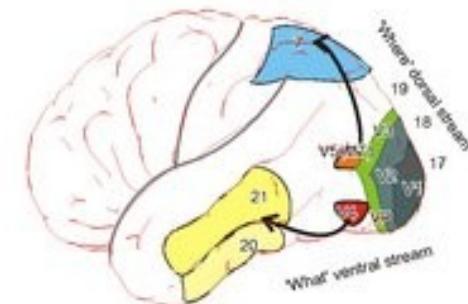
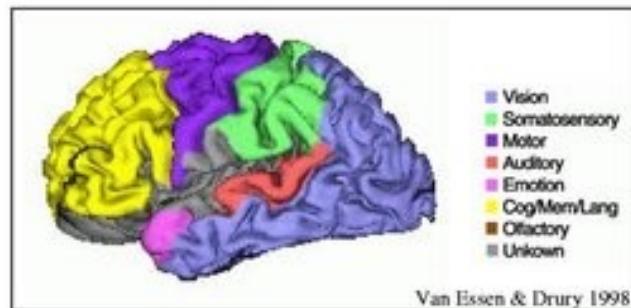
- Data Details
- Experimental Design
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- fMRI Basics
- Human Visual System
- G - Gabor Wavelet Pyramid Basis Set
- A step beyond predictions

fMRI basics & the visual system

The visual system:
Voxels Map Topographically

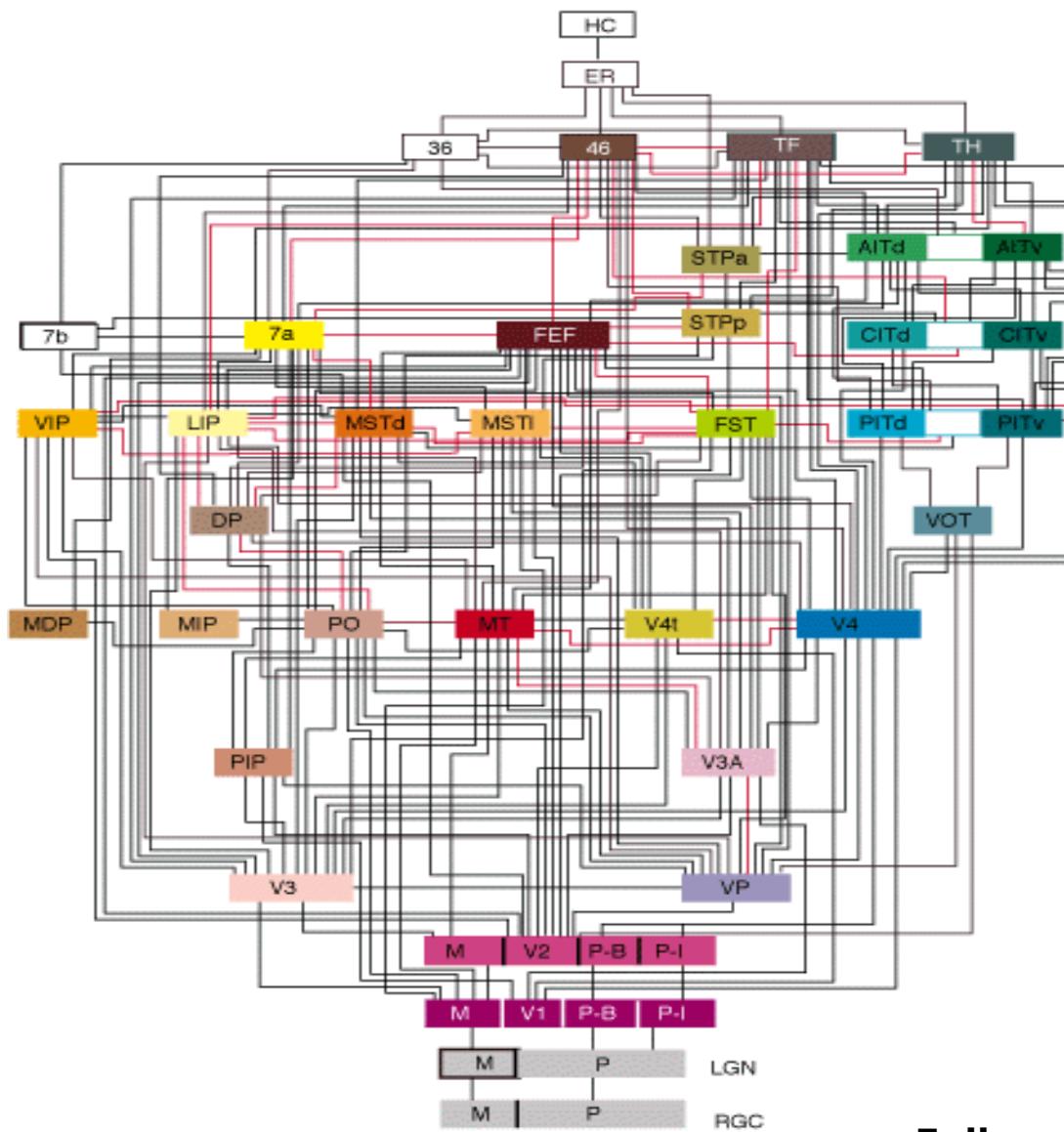
HUGE PRIOR!!!

The visual system



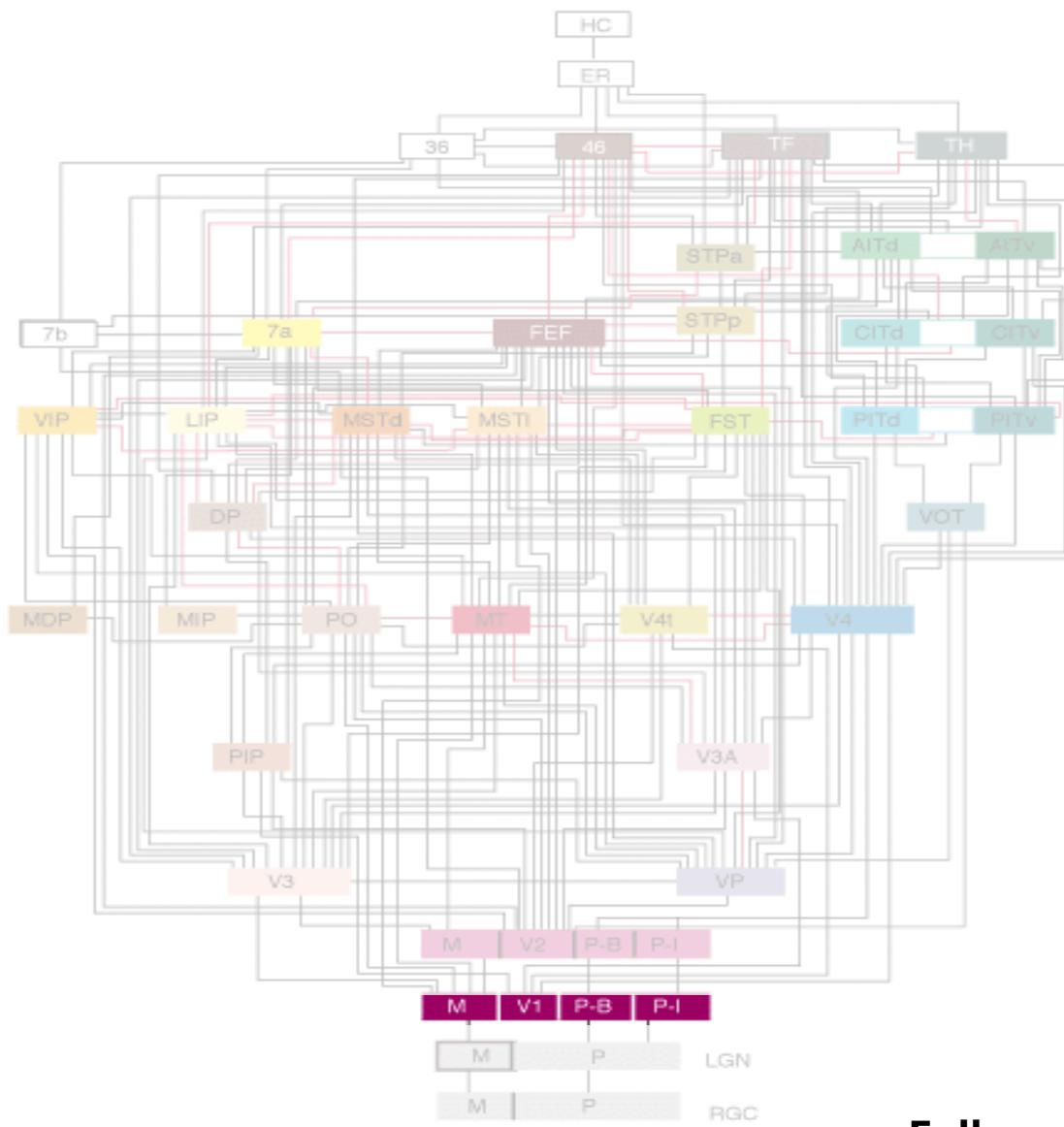
Hubel 1985

The visual hierarchy



Felleman & Van Essen 1991

The visual hierarchy

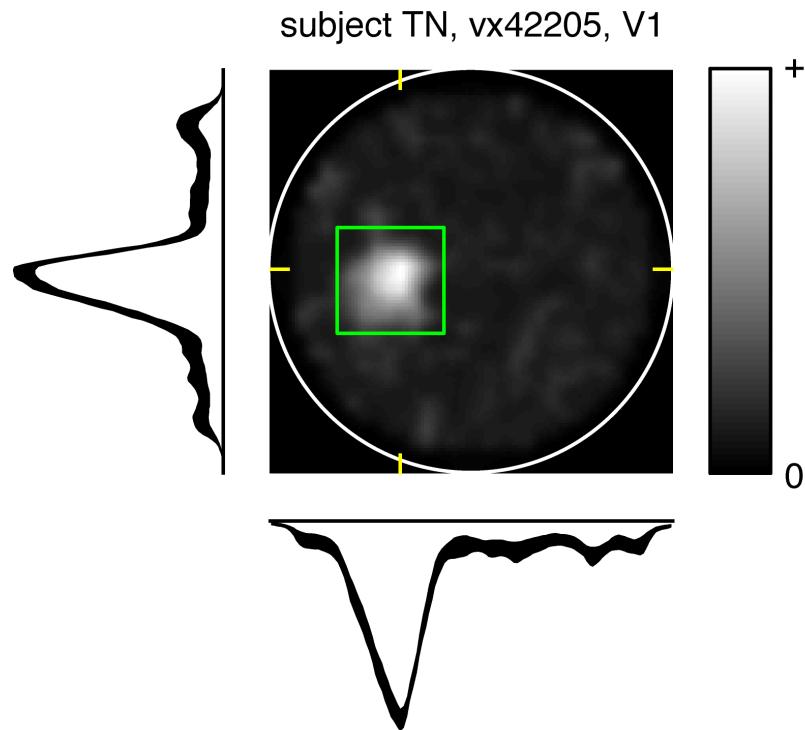


Felleman & Van Essen 1991

The visual system: 3 Voxel Properties

Voxel property #1: Spatial Selectivity

1) Spatial RF estimation

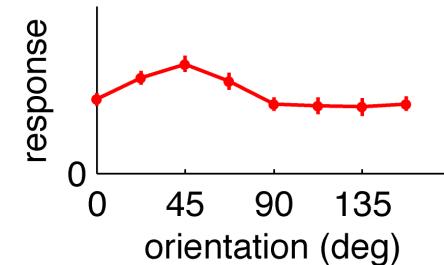
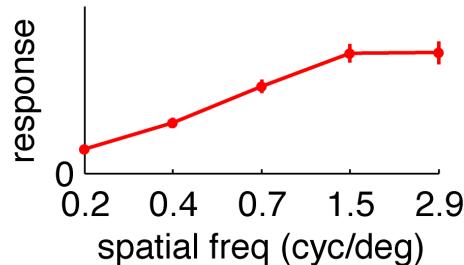
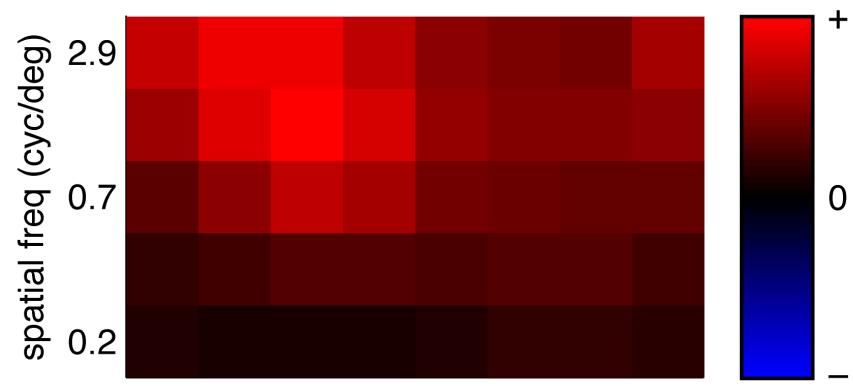


- BW photos, 20x20 deg: 1750 training (2 reps), 120 validation (13 reps)
- 4T varian magnet, 2x2x2.5mm voxels
- BWT model fit by boosting, 1458 parameters (729 rectified)

Kay et al. 2008

Voxel property #2-3: f & θ

2) Frequency 3) Orientation tuning

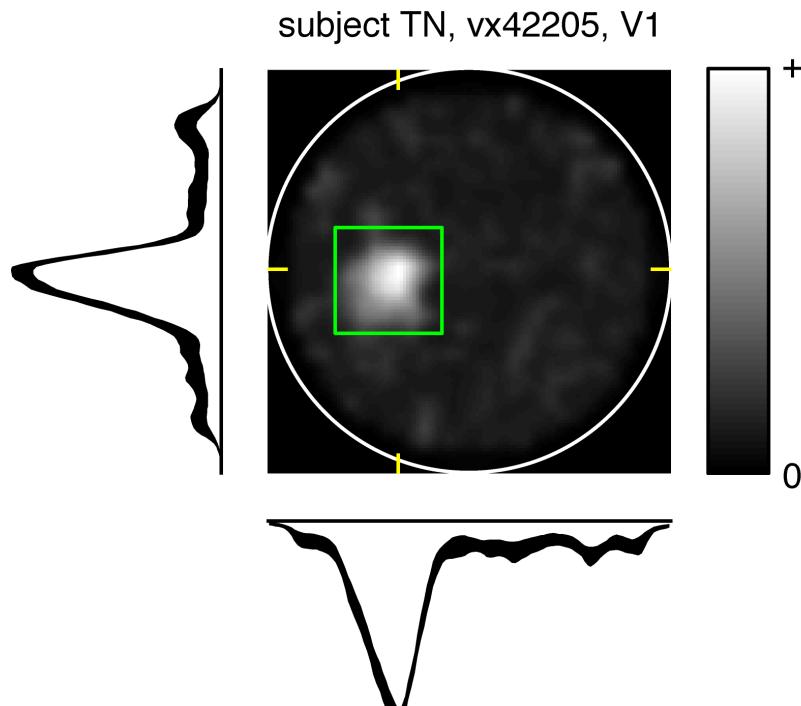


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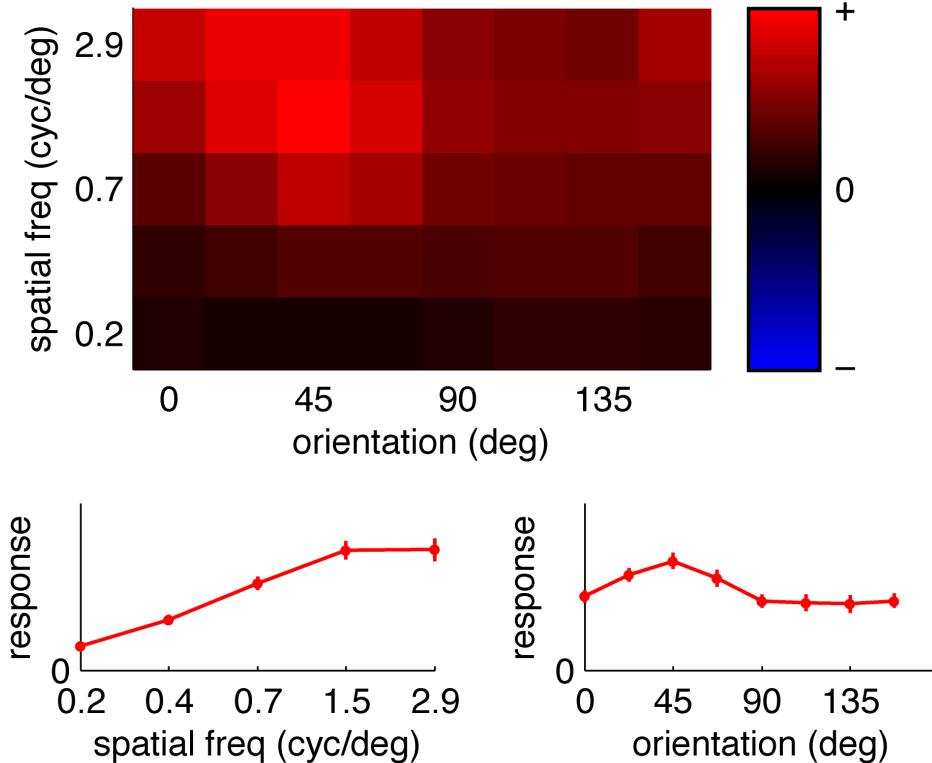
Kay et al. 2008

Voxel properties

1) Spatial RF estimation



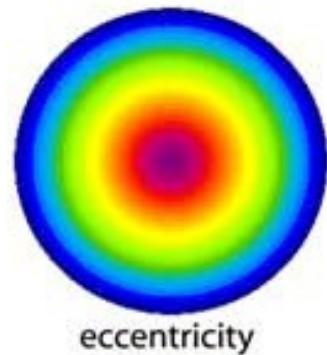
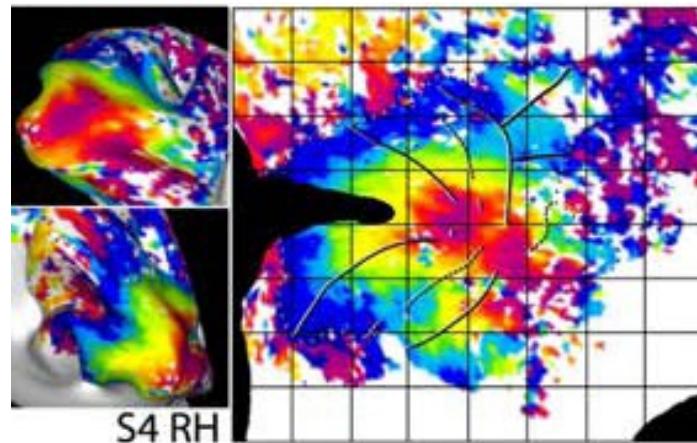
2) Frequency 3) Orientation tuning



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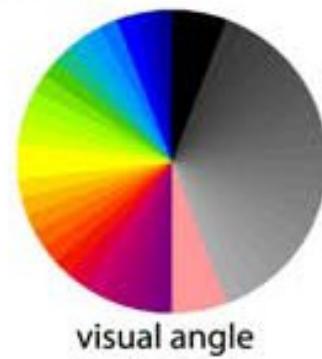
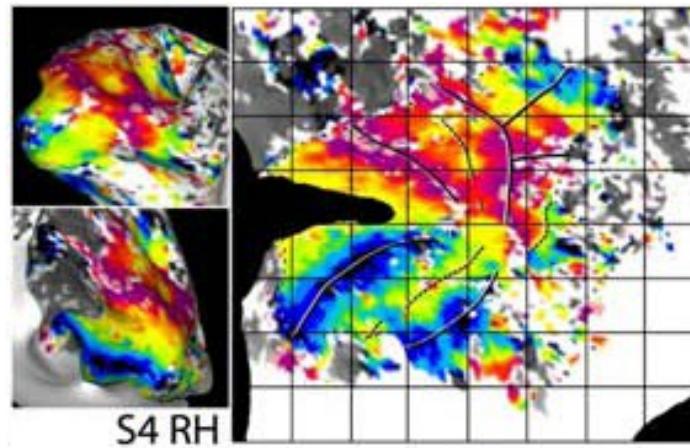
Kay et al. 2008

Human retinotopic eccentricity



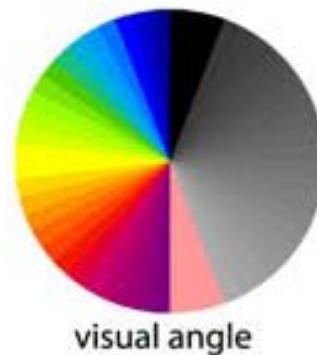
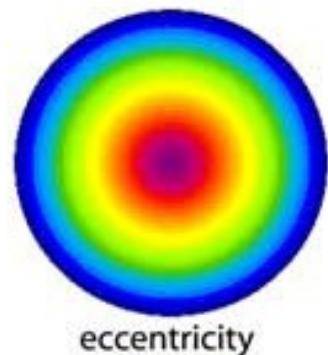
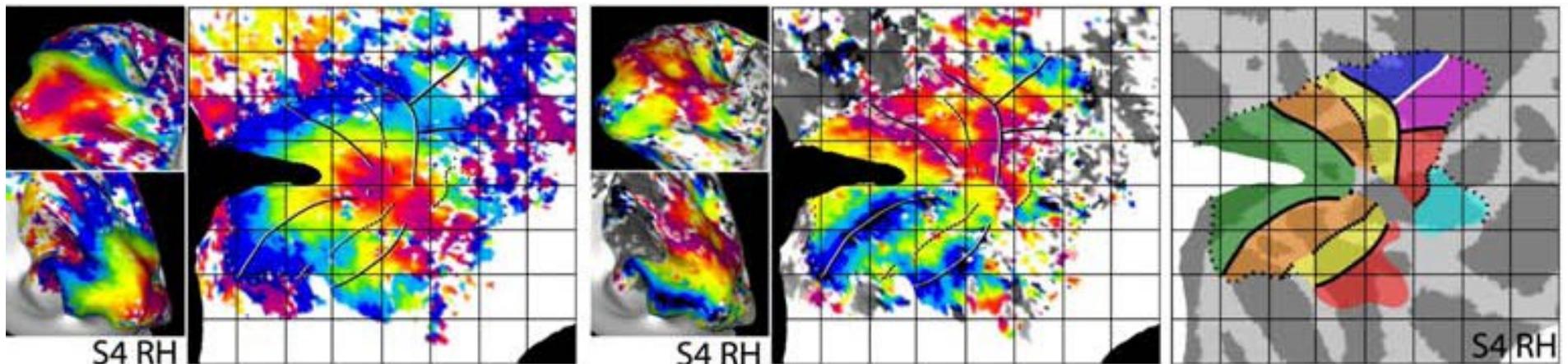
Hansen, Kay and Gallant 2007

Human retinotopic angle



Hansen, Kay and Gallant 2007

Human retinotopic visual areas



Central field portions of

V1	V3B	V3A
V2	V4	
V3	lat-occ	

— vertical meridian
---- horizontal meridian
— V3A/B offset parafovea
..... peripheral limit of stimulated cortex

Outline

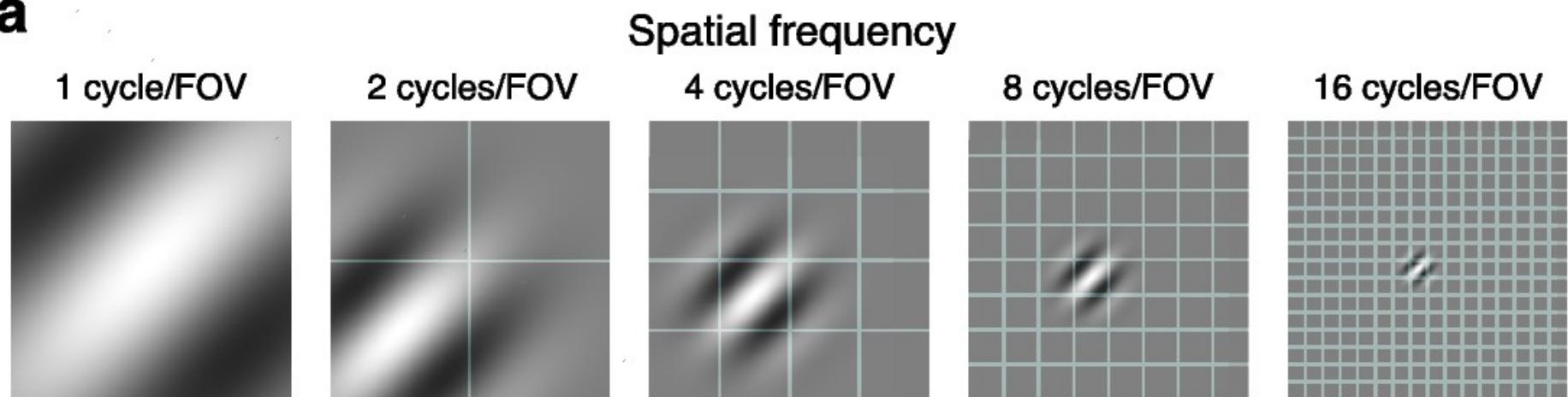
- Data Details
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Non-linear transformation of Stim

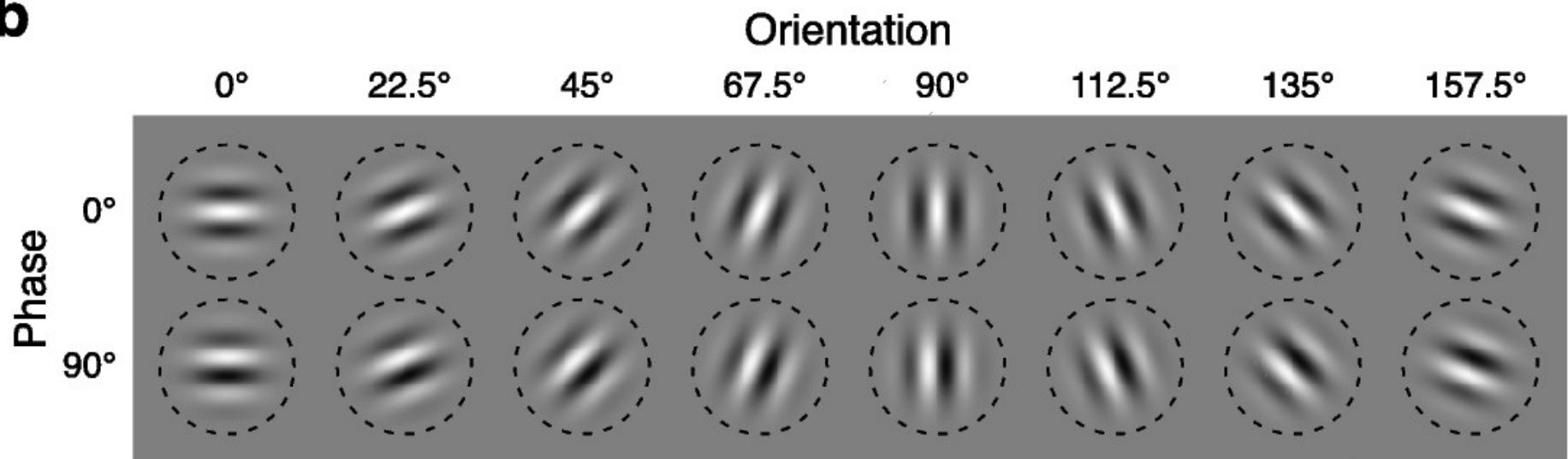
=> Helps Responses become linear

The Gabor wavelet pyramid

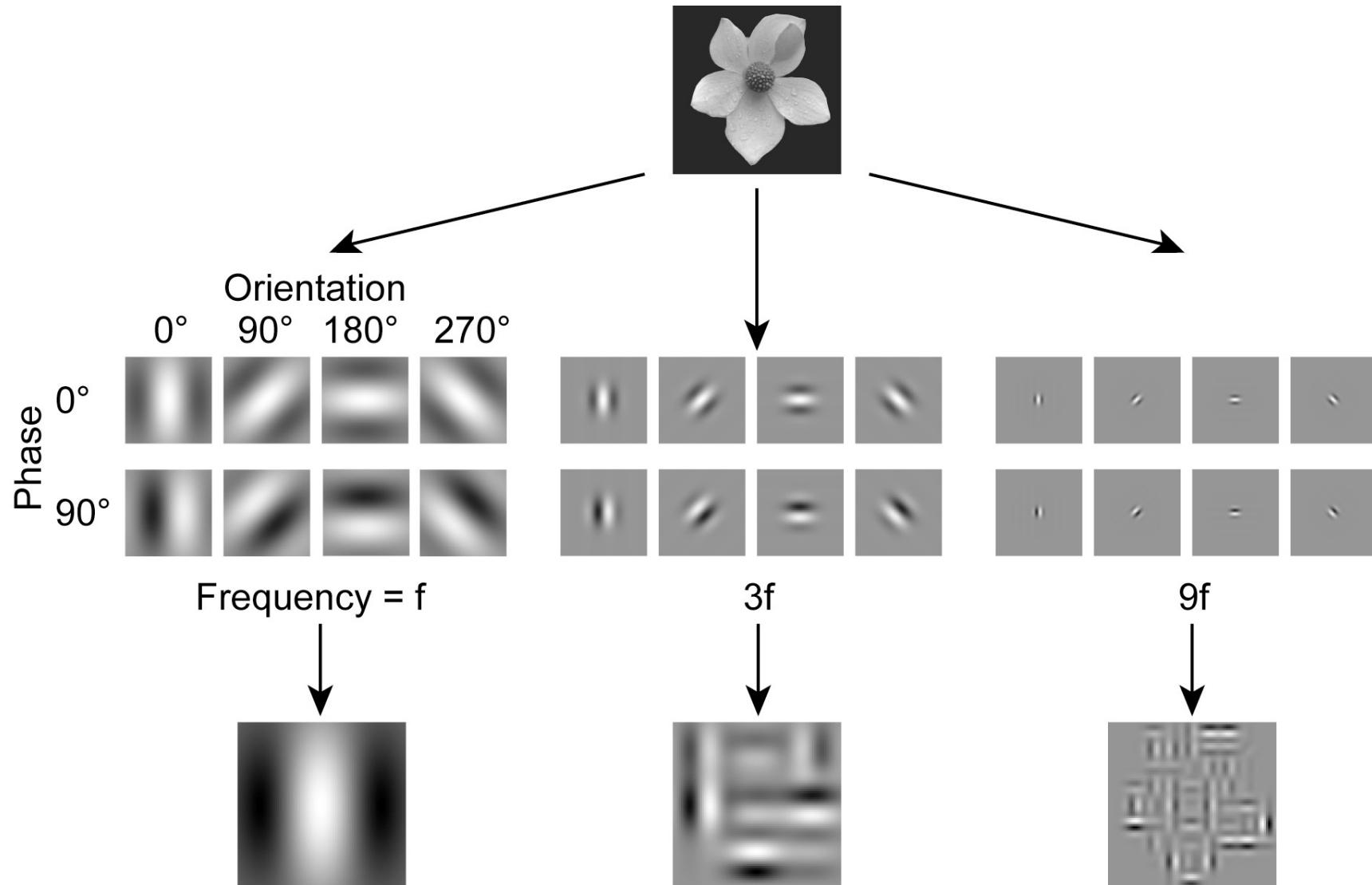
a



b

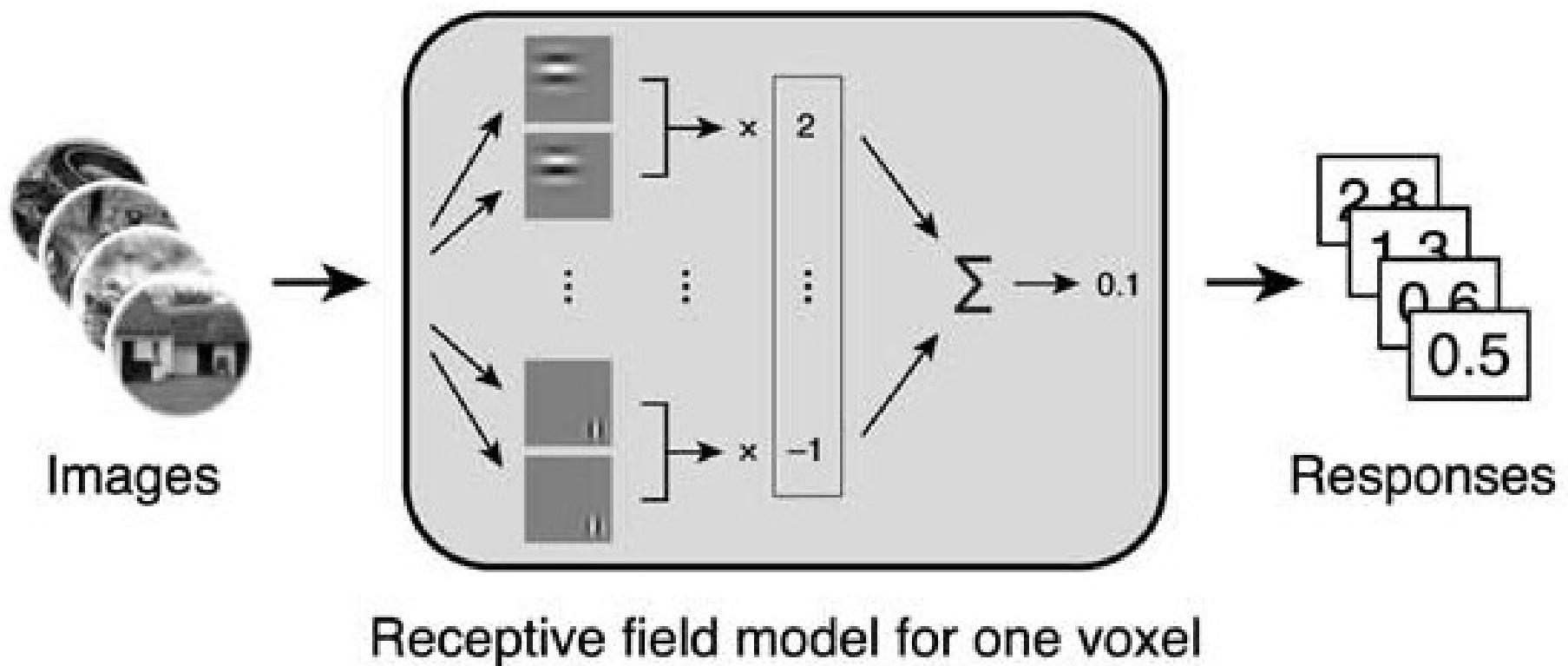


The Gabor wavelet pyramid



Process for fitting data

Estimate a receptive field model for each voxel



Outline

- Data Details
- Experimental Design
- Voxel selection prior
- fMRI Basics
- Human Visual System
- G - Gabor Wavelet Pyramid Basis Set
- A step beyond predictions - mind reading?

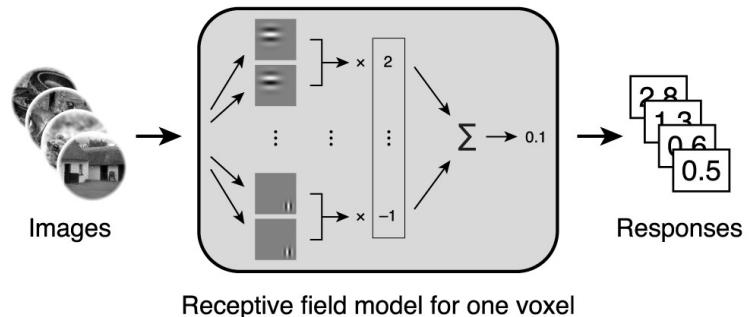
“Pick an image, any image”

a type of magician mind reading?

a type of magician mind reading?

Stage 1: Model estimation

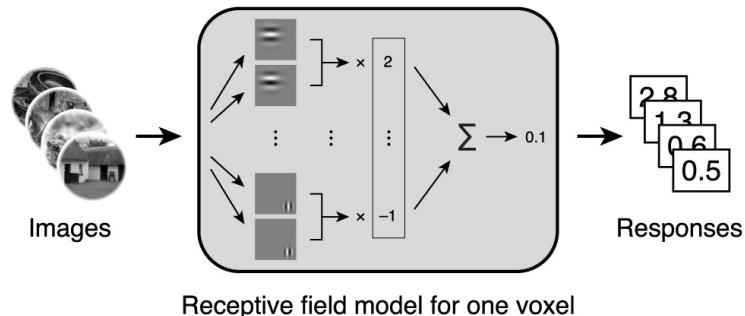
Estimate a receptive field model for each voxel



a type of magician mind reading?

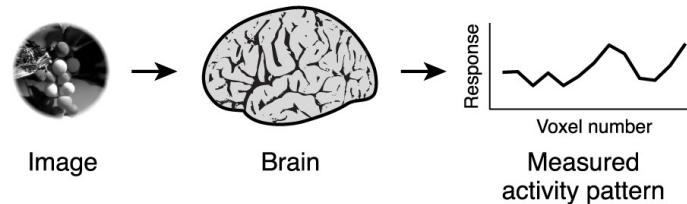
Stage 1: Model estimation

Estimate a receptive field model for each voxel

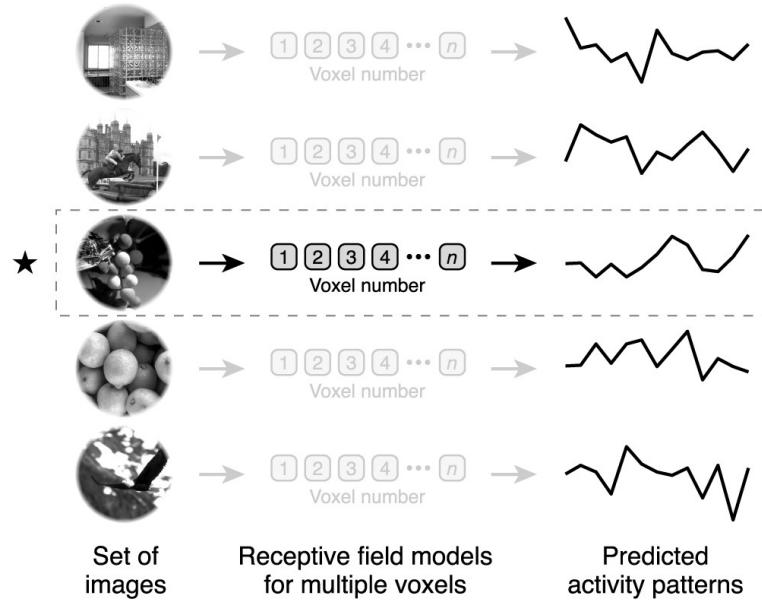


Stage 2: Image identification

(1) Measure brain activity for an image



(2) Predict brain activity for a set of images using receptive field models



(3) Select the image (★) whose predicted brain activity is most similar to the measured brain activity

The end

Acknowledgements

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Guillherme Rocha

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