

# WHAT THE SUCCESS OF BRAIN IMAGING IMPLIES ABOUT THE NEURAL CODE

Guest, O., Love, B. C. (2017). What the Success of Brain Imaging Implies about the Neural Code. *eLife*. doi: 10.7554/eLife.21397.

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Olivia Guest

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Experimental Psychology Department, University College London

**Bradley C. Love**

University College London

<http://bradlove.org>

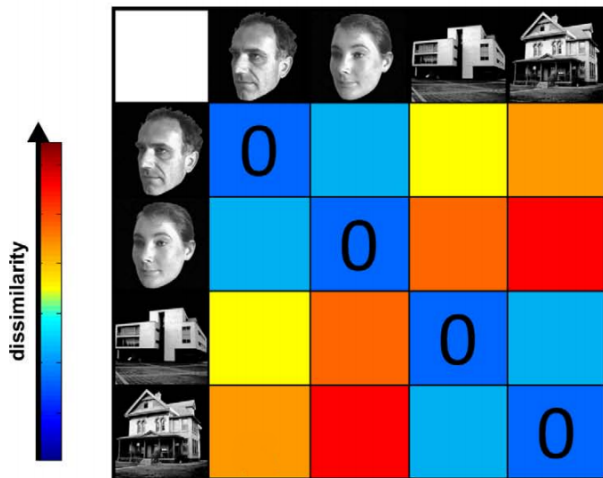




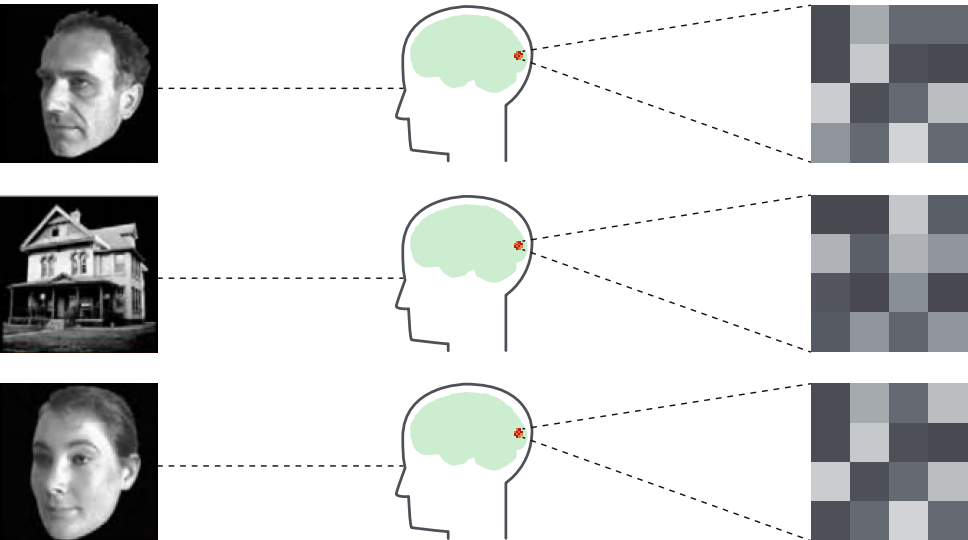


# What the Success of Brain Imaging Implies about the Neural Code

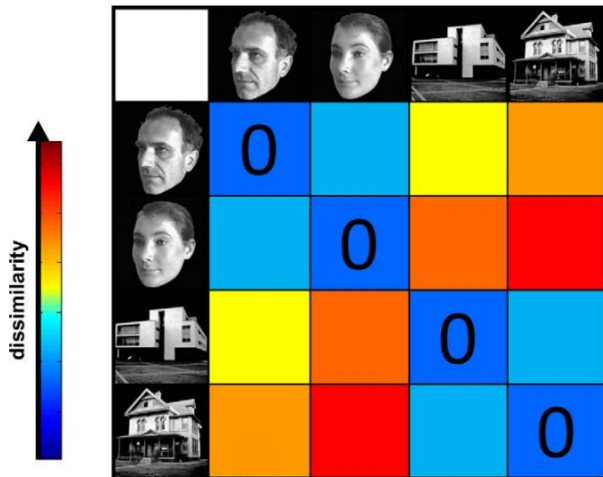
# REPRESENTATIONAL SIMILARITY ANALYSIS (RSA)



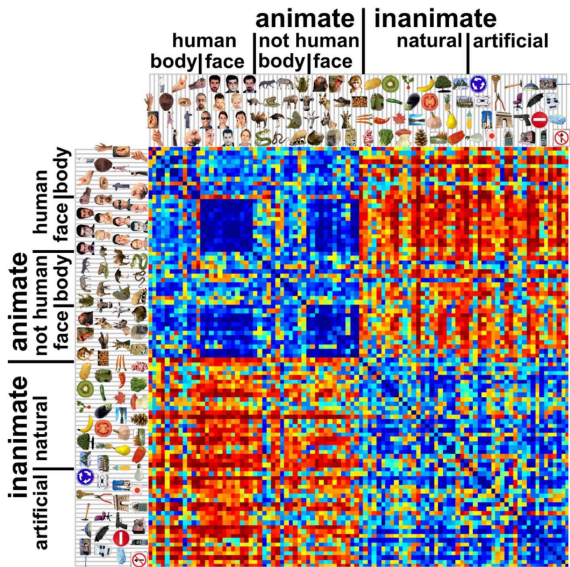
# MULTIVARIATE PATTERN ANALYSIS (MVPA)



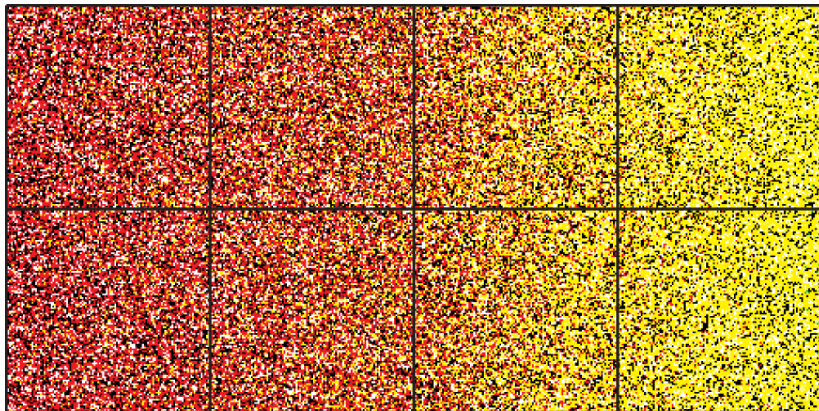
# REPRESENTATIONAL SIMILARITY ANALYSIS (RSA)



# RSA: FUNCTIONAL SMOOTHNESS



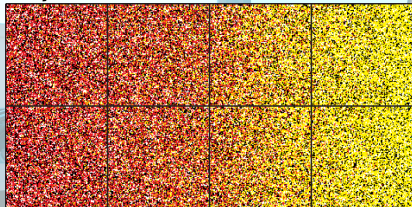
Kriegeskorte, N. et al. (2008). Matching categorical object representations in inferior temporal cortex of man and monkey. *Neuron*.



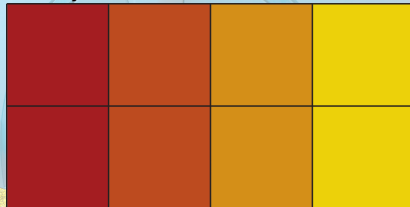
# TOY FMRI



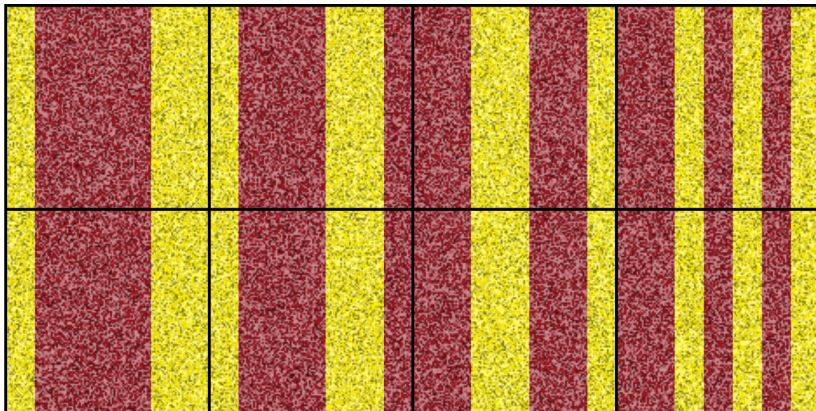
Input



Output



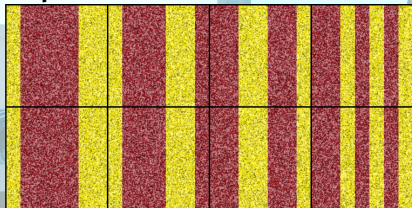




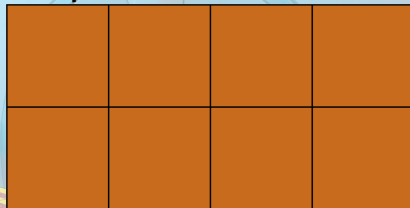
# TOY FMRI

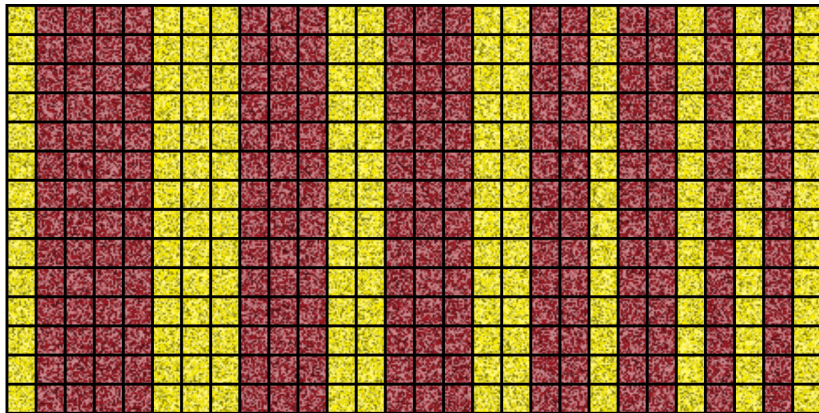


Input



Output



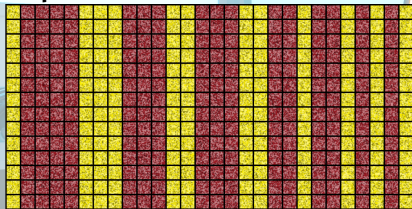


# TOY FMRI

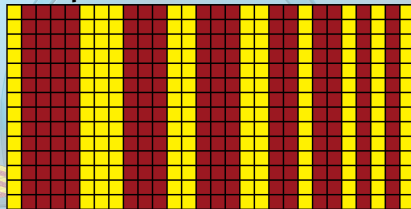




Input



Output



- sub-voxel smoothness

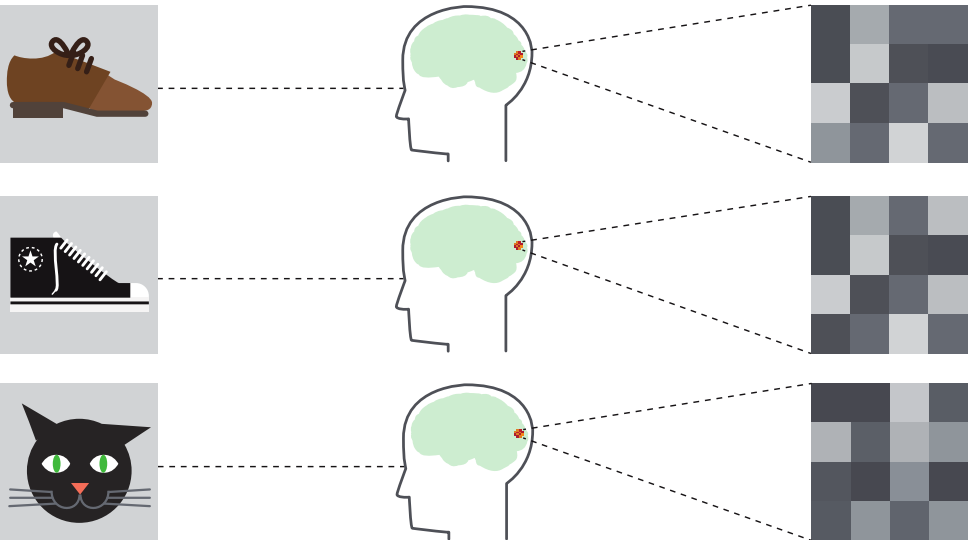
- sub-voxel smoothness
- voxel inhomogeneity



- sub-voxel smoothness
- voxel inhomogeneity
- functional smoothness:

$$\text{sim}(x_a, x_b) \propto \text{sim}(y_a, y_b)$$

# FUNCTIONAL SMOOTHNESS



- hash function coding
- burstiness coding
- factorial design coding

# CODES THAT DO NOT WORK

Factorial design:

- columns = features
- orthogonal representations

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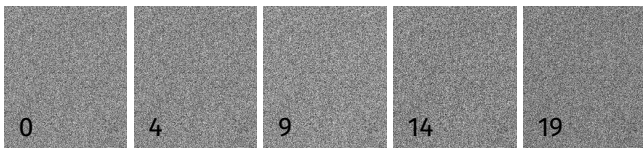
I	A	B	C	AB	AC	BC	ABC
1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1
1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1
1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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# INPUT



# INPUT



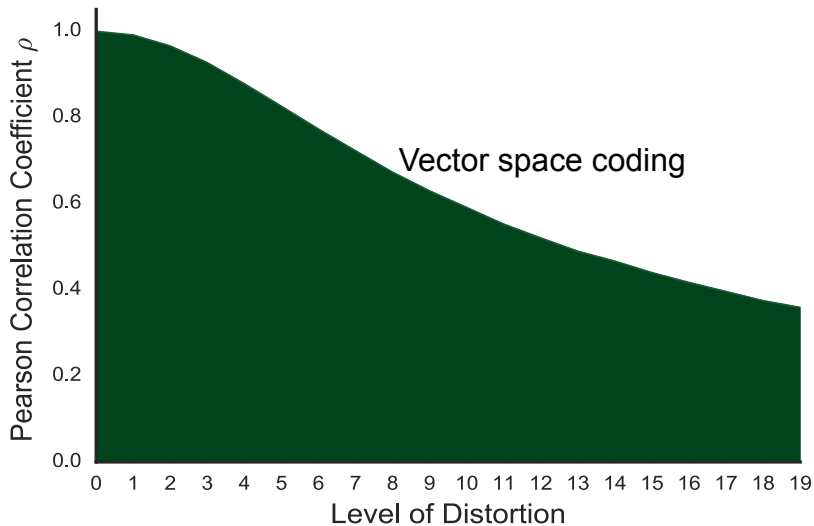
- vector space coding
- matrix multiplication coding
- perceptron coding
- multiple layer network coding



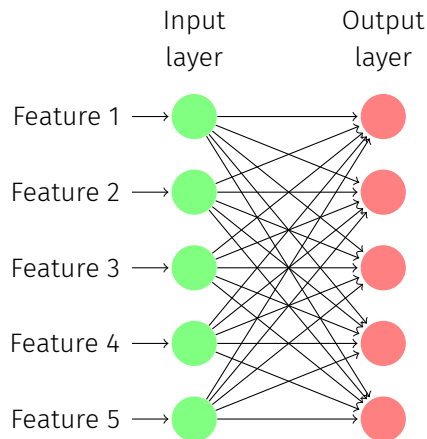
$$235 \times 200 = 47000$$



# VECTOR SPACE CODING

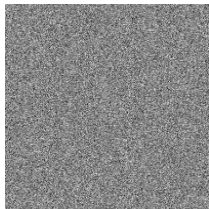


# MATRIX MULTIPLICATION CODING





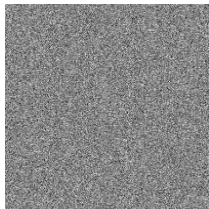
# MATRIX MULTIPLICATION CODING



×



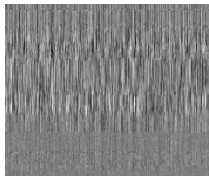
# MATRIX MULTIPLICATION CODING



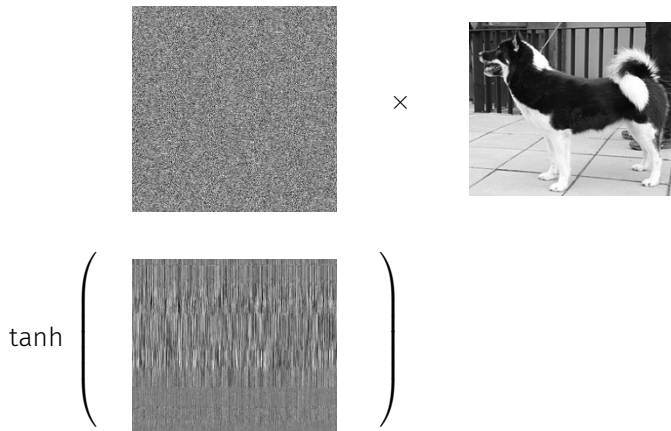
×



=



# MATRIX MULTIPLICATION CODING

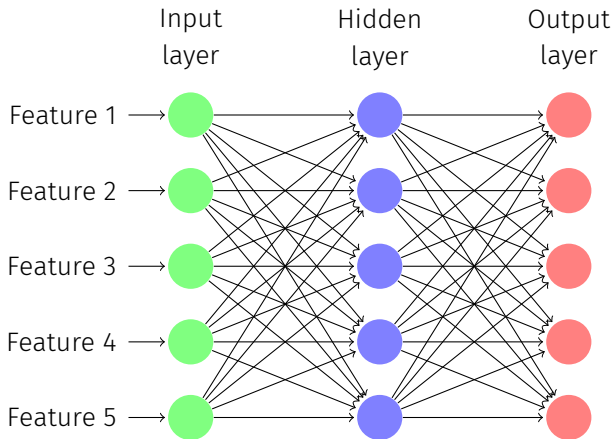


# MATRIX MULTIPLICATION CODING

$$\begin{matrix} \text{noise image} & \times & \text{dog image} \\ \tanh \left( \begin{matrix} \text{vertical stripes image} \end{matrix} \right) & = & \text{noisy dog image} \end{matrix}$$

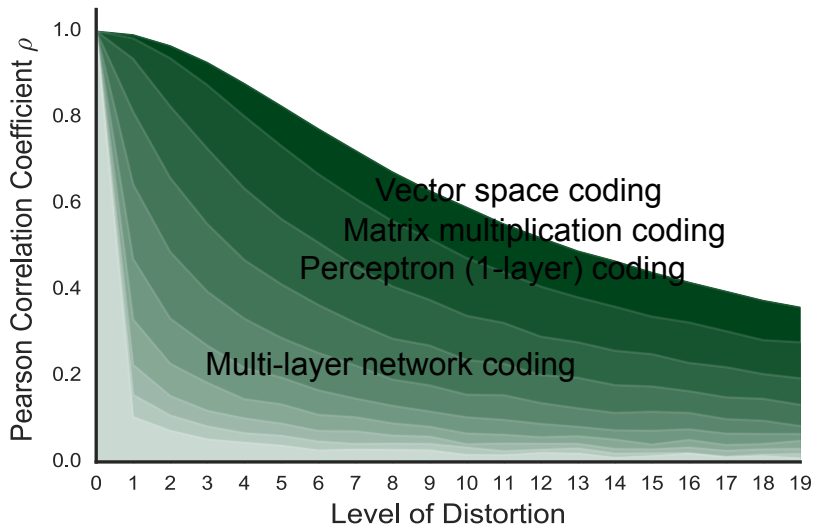
The diagram illustrates matrix multiplication coding. It shows a noise image multiplied by a dog image, and the hyperbolic tangent of a vertical stripes image equals a noisy dog image.

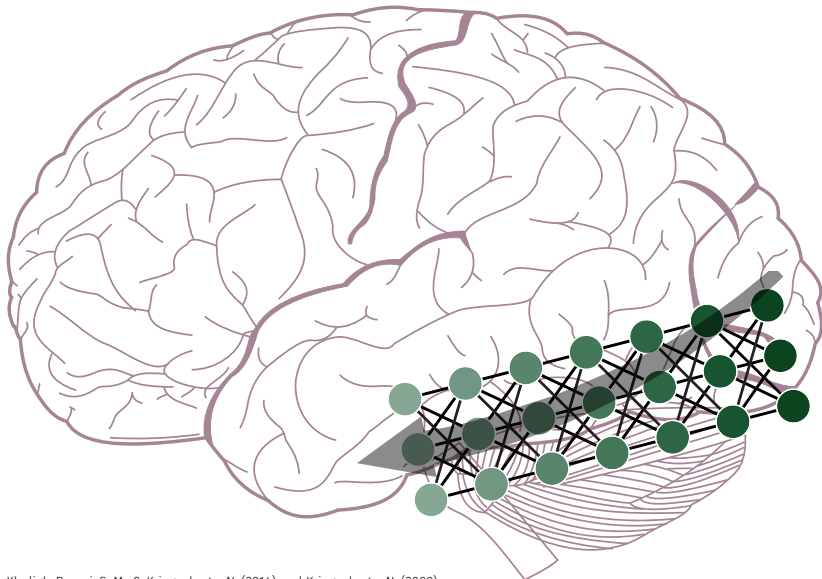
# ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK CODING





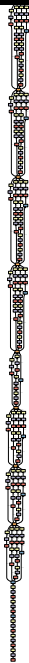
# DEEP NETWORK CODING



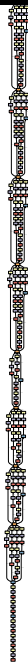


Khaligh-Razavi, S. M., & Kriegeskorte, N. (2014) and Kriegeskorte, N. (2009)

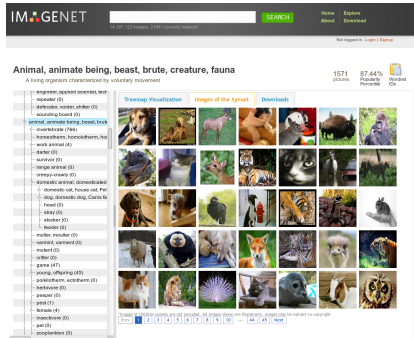
Olivia Guest 2017 @o\_guest <http://oliviaguest.com>



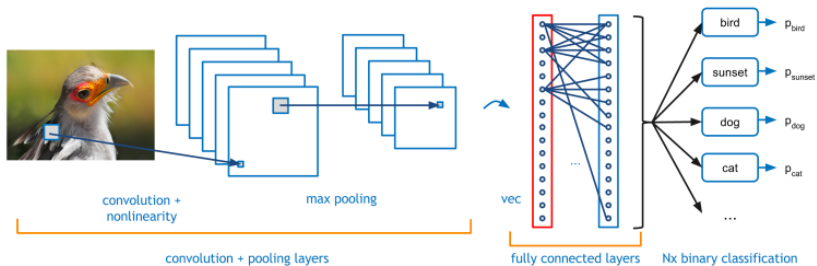
- Inception v3  
GoogleNet
- 25 million parameters
- 3.5% top-5 error



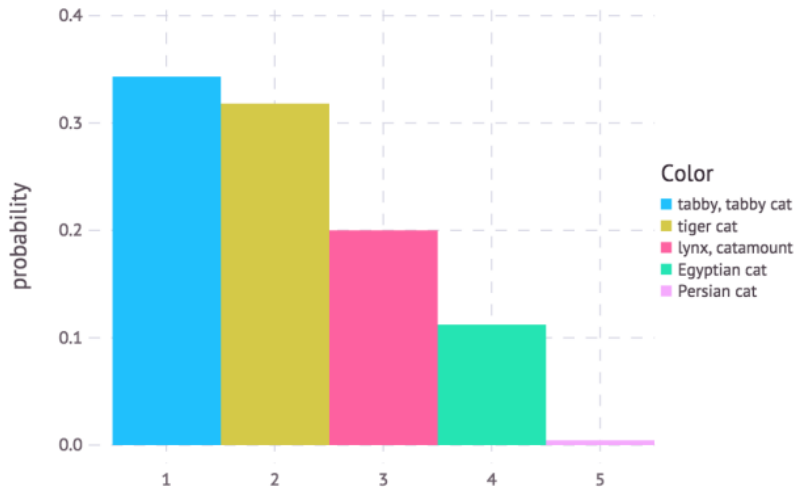
- trained on millions of photos
- 1000 categories



# DEEP NETWORK CODING











- dust cover: 44.9%
- comic book: 14.7%
- throne: 7.8%
- pyjama: 4.4%
- suit: 3.6%



- dust cover: 44.9%
- comic book: 14.7%
- throne: 7.8%
- pyjama: 4.4%
- suit: 3.6%



- sunglasses: 40.7%
- wig: 8.4%
- sunglass: 7.9%
- dust cover: 5.6%
- suit: 2.8%

# DEEP NETWORK CODING



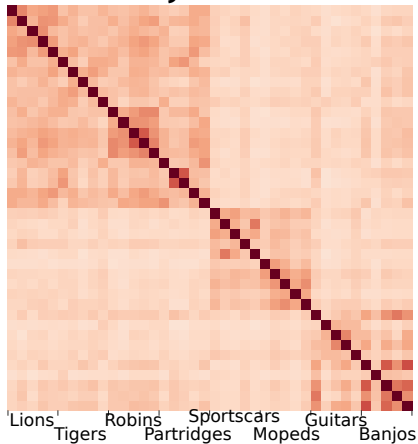
# DEEP NETWORK CODING



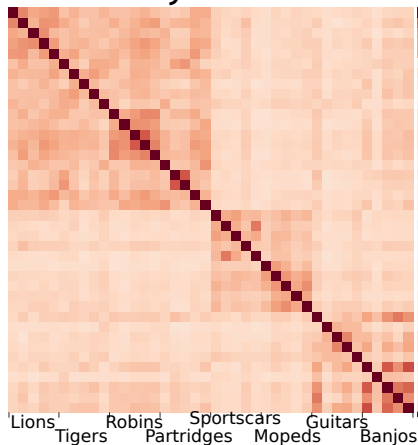
# DEEP NETWORK CODING



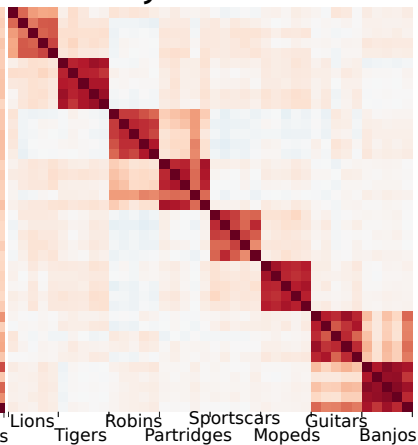
## Earlier layer



Earlier layer



Later layer



- Success of fMRI constrains the nature of the neural code
- Connectionist models are consistent with the success of fMRI
- Deep belief networks behave similarly



- Subvoxel and functional smoothness are required for fMRI
- Functional smoothness breaks down at advanced network layers
- Ergo might be harder to uncover similarity in “advanced” brain regions

Thanks for listening!



- wig: 99.0%
- sunglasses: << 0.01%
- wool: << 0.01%
- sunglass: << 0.01%
- hair spray: << 0.01%

## Thanks for listening!



- wig: 99.0%
- sunglasses:  $<< 0.01\%$
- wool:  $<< 0.01\%$
- sunglass:  $<< 0.01\%$
- hair spray:  $<< 0.01\%$



- hoopskirt: 13.3%
- lab coat: 10.3%
- groom: 8.6%
- vestment: 2.8%
- toilet paper: 2.7%



- academic gown: 68.3%
- mortarboard: 11.1%
- vestment: 5.0%
- Windsor tie: 0.4%
- ice lolly: 0.4%