

# Sequential Optimal Design of Neurophysiology Experiments

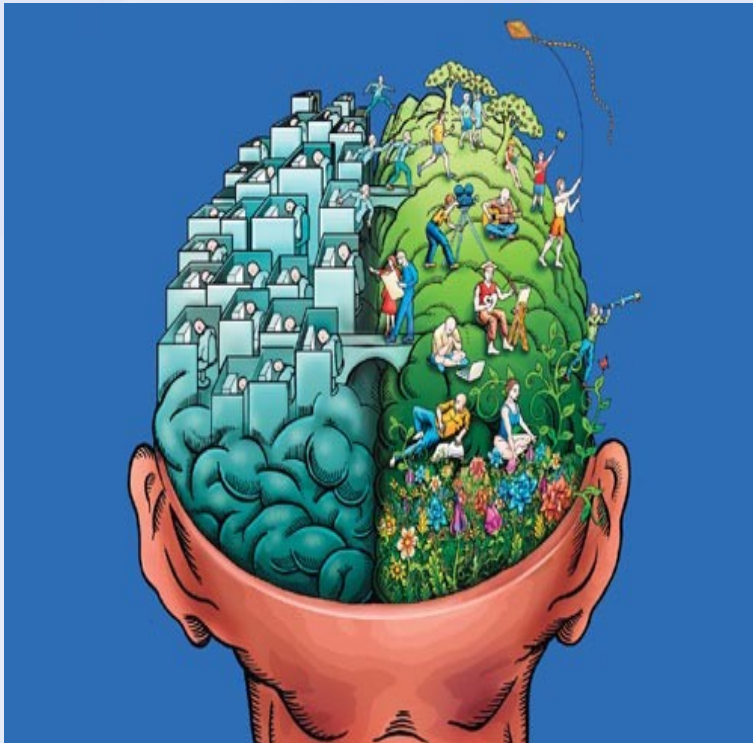
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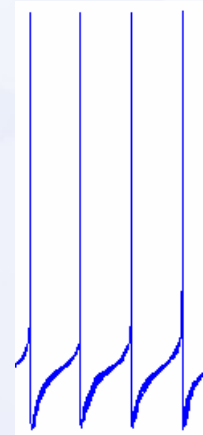
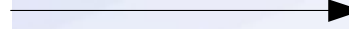
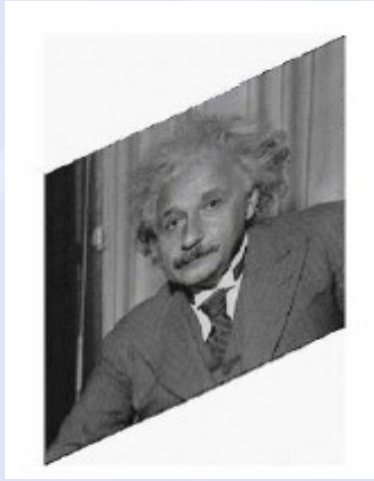
# The Brain



Phineas Gage (1850's)



# What happens when you poke?



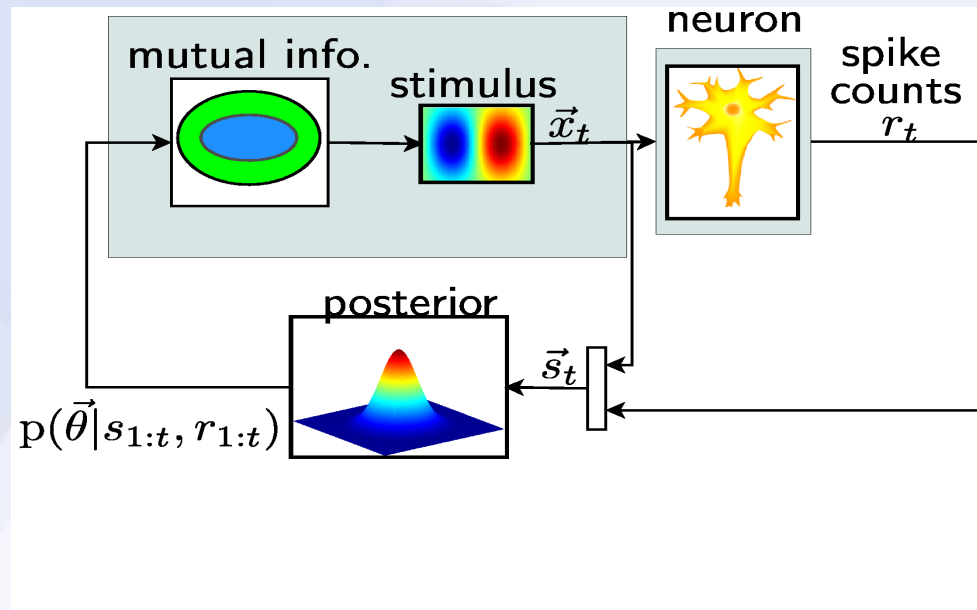
The neural code:  $p(r_t | \vec{s}_t)$

$r_t$  = response

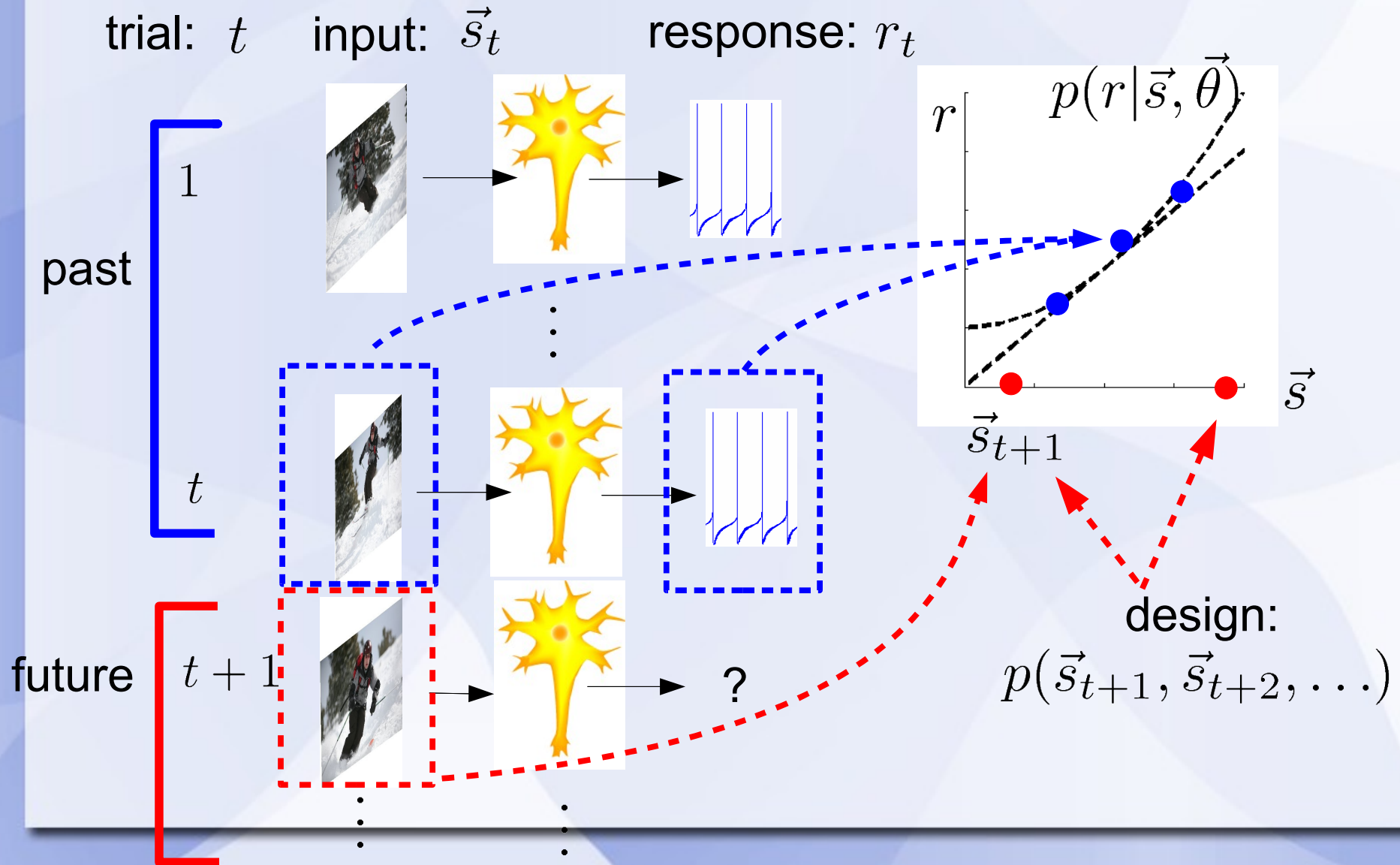
$\vec{s}_t$  = stimulus

# Sequential Optimal Experimental Design (SOE)

- same principle as the game twenty questions
- Optimal – choose the best questions
- Sequential – change the questions based on previous responses



# Experimental Setup



# Bayesian approach to SOE

$$p_{opt}(\vec{s}_{t+1}, \vec{s}_{t+2}, \dots) = \arg \max_{p(\vec{s}_{t+1}, \vec{s}_{t+2}, \dots)} EU \left( p(\vec{s}_{t+1}, \vec{s}_{t+2}, \dots), \{r_{t+1}, r_{t+2}, \dots\}, \vec{\theta}, \dots \right)$$

## Utility functions

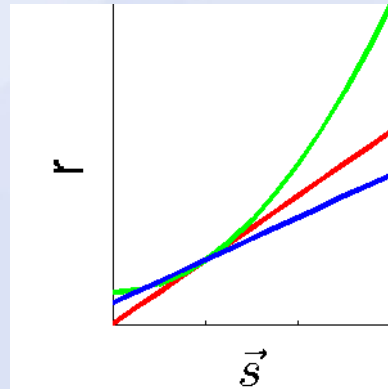
- Mutual information between input and response (Machens 2005)
- Maximize the firing rate (O'Connor 05)
- M.S.E of predicted response (Schein 05)
- Entropy of the conditional response (Mackay 92)

# Mutual Information

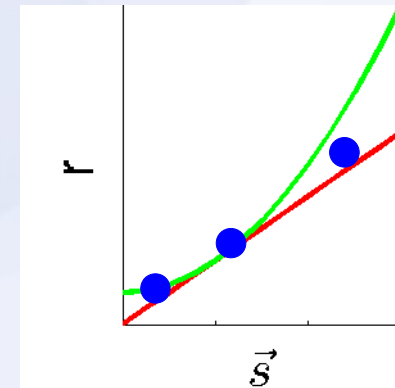
Before

After

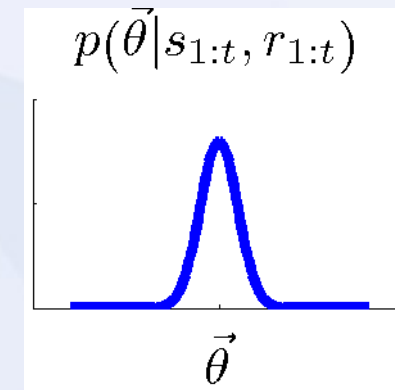
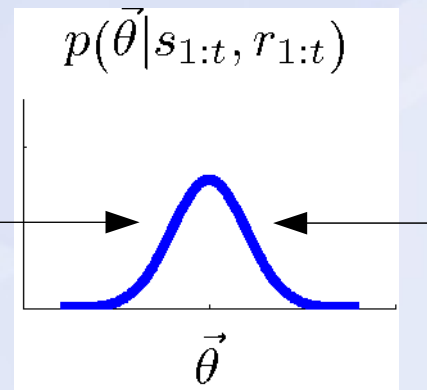
Models:



Collect Data



Uncertainty:



1. Update high dimensional posteriors
2. High dimensional expectation
3. High dimensional optimization inputs

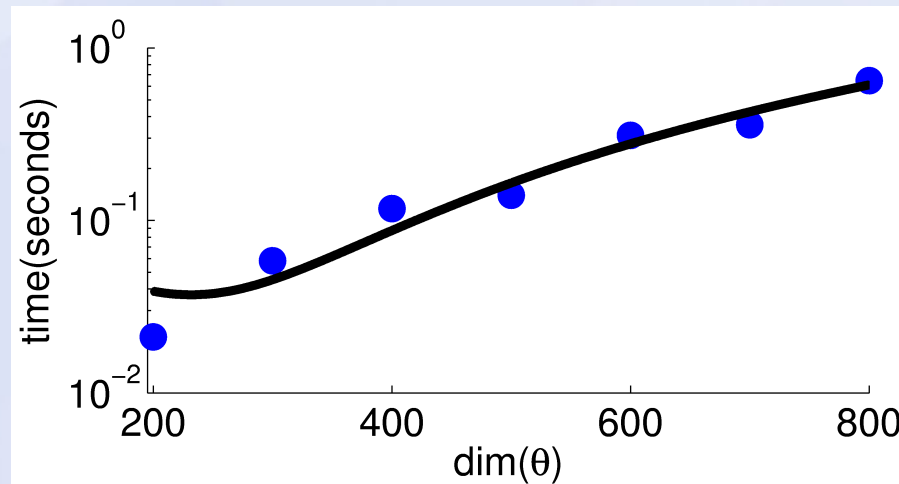
# Outline: Algorithm

1. Model Responses using a 1-d Generalized Linear Model
2. Recursively approximate Posterior as Gaussian
  - Asymptotically posterior is Gaussian [Paninski 05]
  - Update using stochastic gradient ascent [Fabian 78, Sharia07]
3. Solve the optimization
  - Finite Horizon  $\{\vec{s}_{t+1}, \vec{s}_{t+2}, \dots, \vec{s}_{t+b}\}$
  - Infinite Horizon  $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \{\vec{s}_{t+1}, \vec{s}_{t+2}, \dots, \vec{s}_{t+b}\}$



# Summary

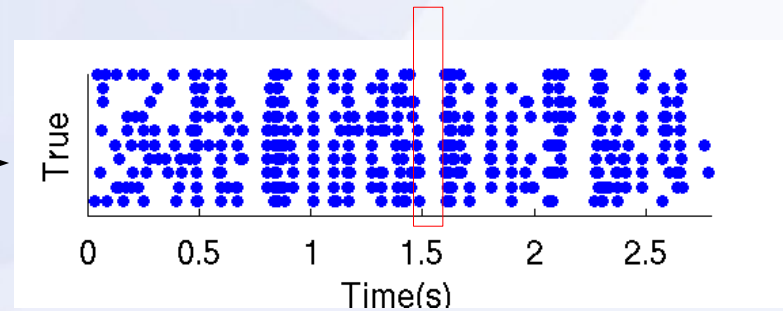
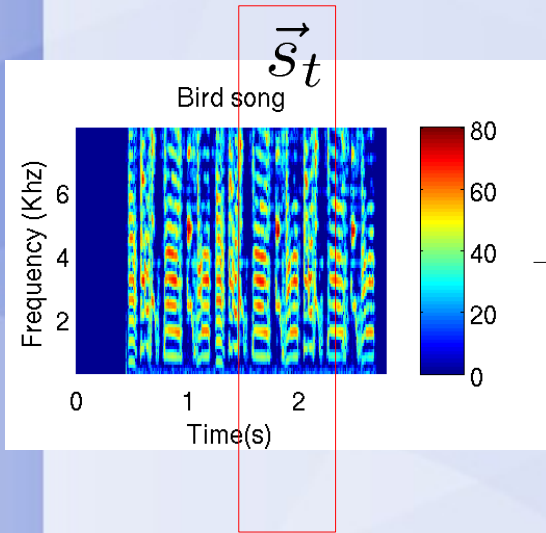
1. An efficient algorithm whose running time scales as:  $O(d^2)$



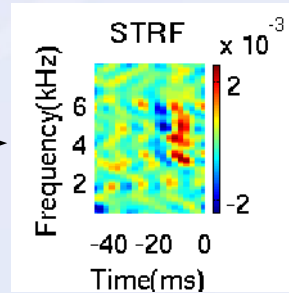
2. Algorithm is asymptotically optimal and the benefit of an adaptive design increases linearly with the dimensionality
3. General algorithm for GLMs.

# Auditory Experiments:

## Experiment

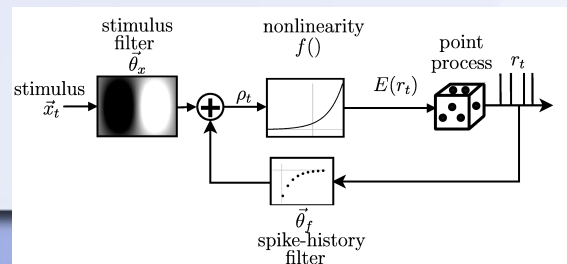


## Linear Model:

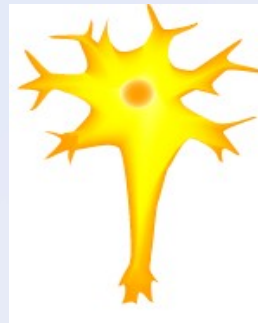
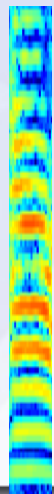
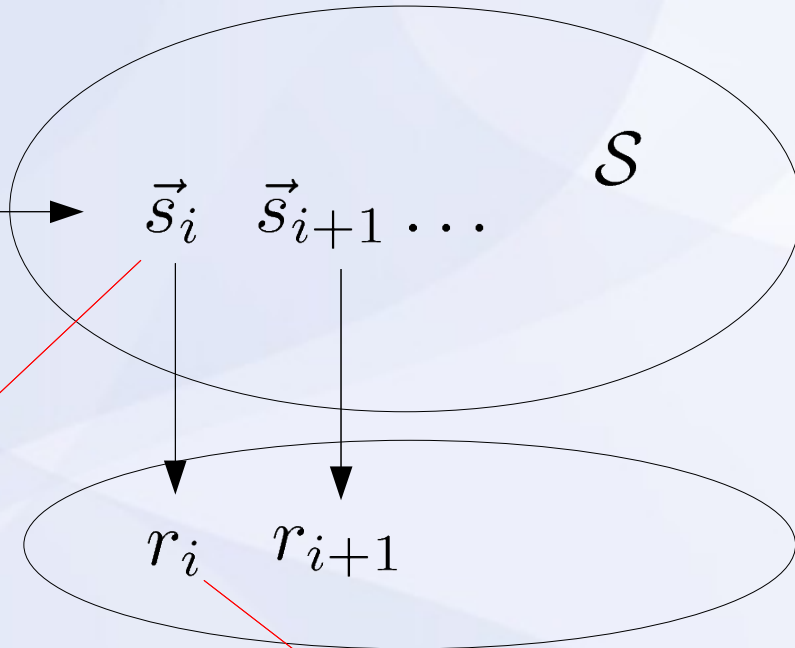
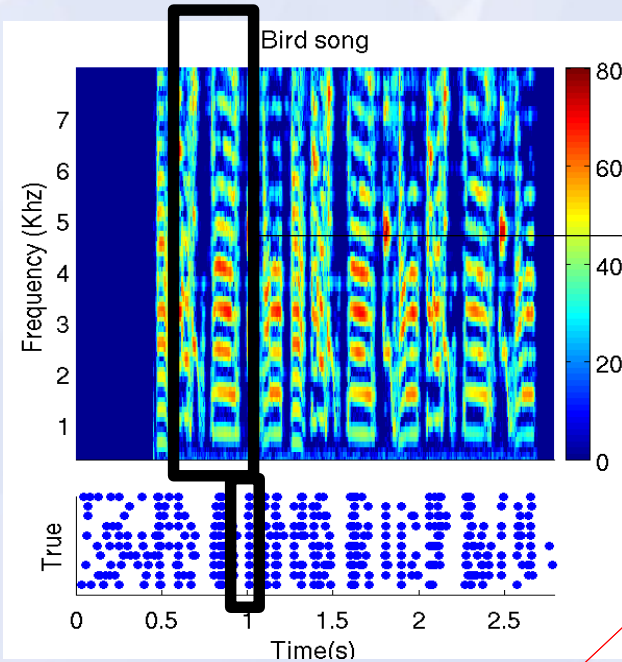


$$E(r_t)$$

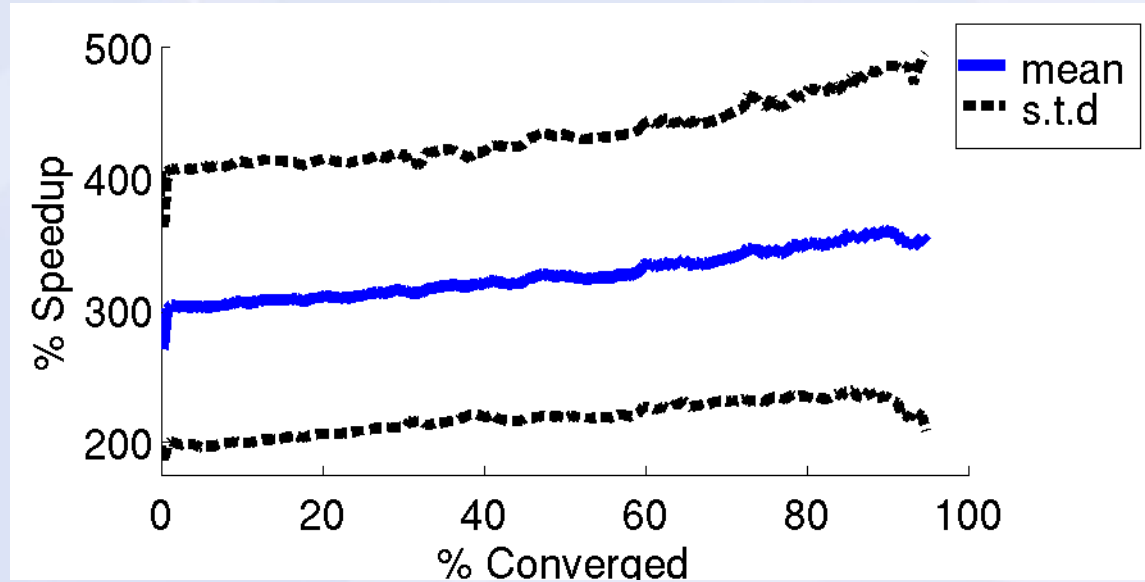
## GLM:



# Validation with real data

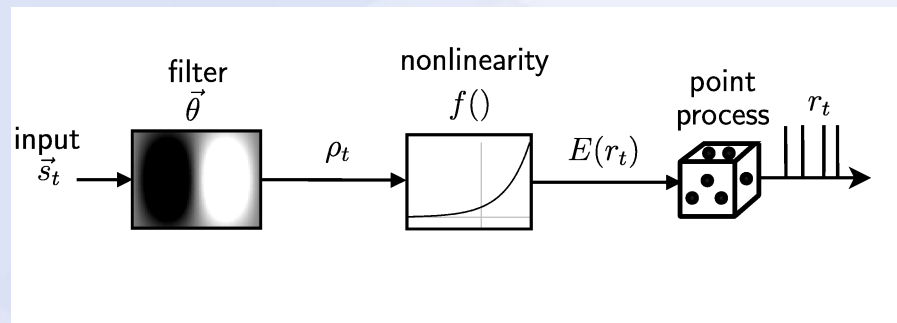


# Speedup due to SOE



# Conclusion:

- SOE  $\rightarrow$  Speedup
- Speedup  $\rightarrow$  Investigate more complicated models.



# Acknowledgments

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