

Silent Hypothesis

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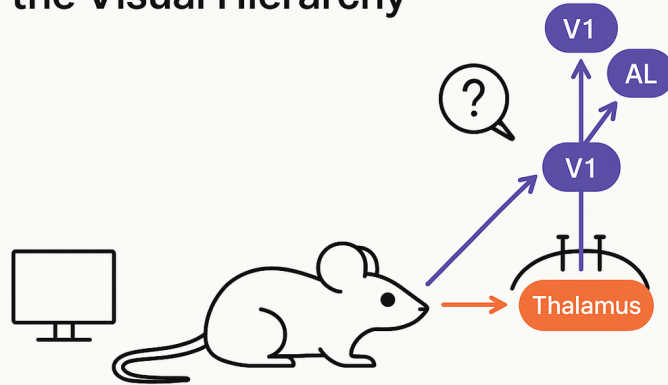
Introduction and
Research Overview



NEURONS

We are using IBL dataset and trying to find patterns in intra region communication flow and information decoding during a Visually-Guided Decision-Making Task

Investigating Communication Flow in the Visual Hierarchy



Simultaneous recordings across thalamocortical visual areas during a decision-making task

02 Dataset Information



IBL- Experiment Setup for Data Collection



SUBJECTS: 115 MICE (80
MALES, 35 FEMALES)



TASK: VISUOMOTOR
DECISION-MAKING USING A
ROTATING WHEEL.



BEHAVIOURAL CUES: VISUAL
STIMULUS, CHOICE, FEEDBACK
(REWARD/NOISE), AND
REACTION TIME.



GOAL: IDENTIFY BRAIN-WIDE
NEURONAL CORRELATES OF
SENSORY, MOTOR, AND
COGNITIVE VARIABLES.

03

Modelling
Techniques



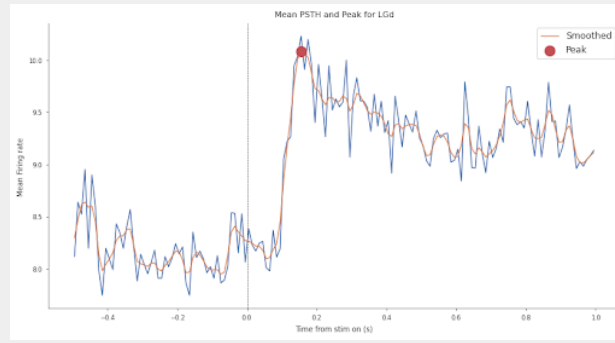
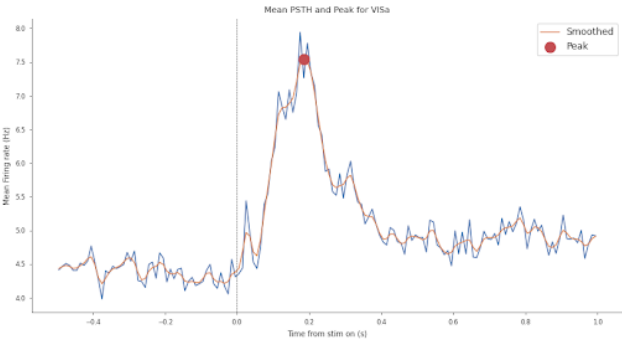
Latency Analysis

AREA OF INTEREST : VISa and LGd

VISa Latency(time of peak) = 0.185 s

LGd Latency(time of peak) = 0.155 s

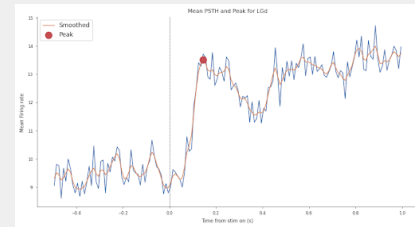
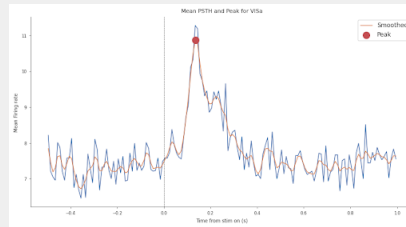
	LGd	VISa
S1	31	20
S2	20	35
S3	14	22
S4	20	15



OBSERVATIONS

1. Time lag exists in 1 probe of 30 ms.
2. Inconsistent over sessions

LGd : 145 ms
VISa : 135 ms

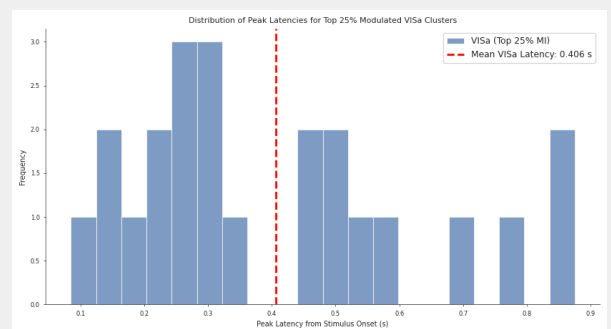
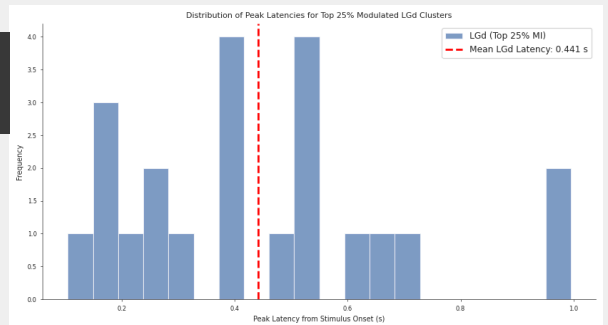
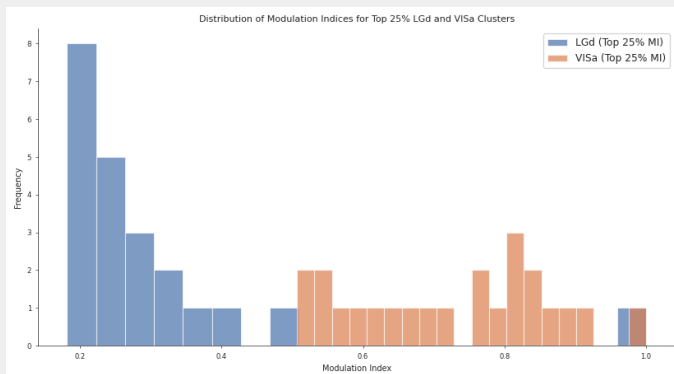


Latency Analysis

AREA OF INTEREST : VISa and LGd

modulation index (MI). The formula is:

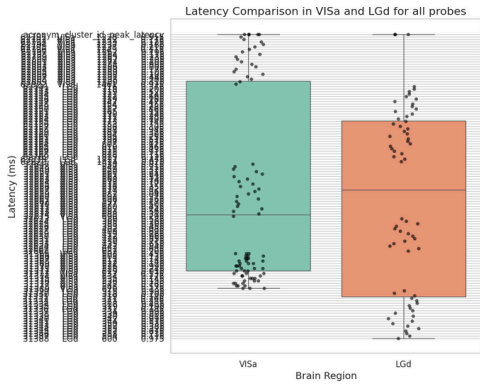
$$MI = \frac{|pre - post|}{|pre + post|}$$



POINTS TO PONDER

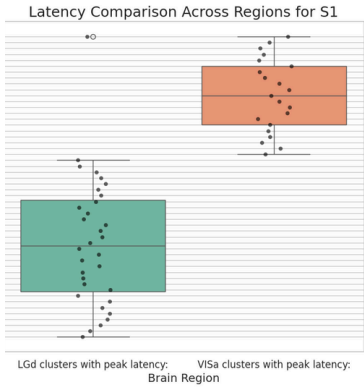
1. LGd has a high baseline activity on its own. The activation need not be a peak or region is involved in different pathways
2. Between Visual regions VISam and VISpm, we observed no lag (1 session) but not reliable based on latency histogram

LGd mean latency : 441 ms
VISa mean latency : 406 ms

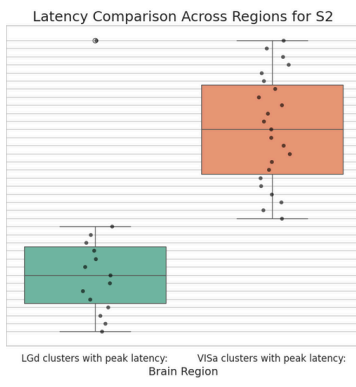


Timing Hierarchy in LGd & VISA

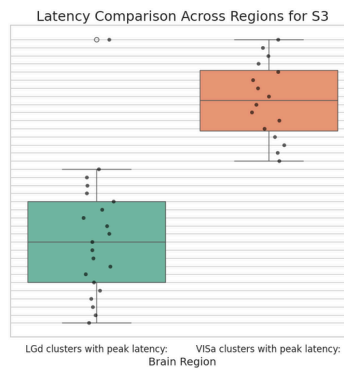
- LGd responds faster than VISA in all four sessions
- VISA shows greater variability
- Boxplots show clear separation in latency distributions between regions



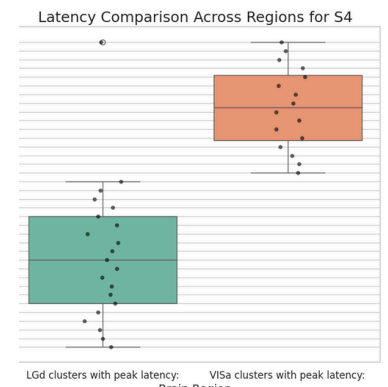
S1



S2



S3



S4

Cross Correlation

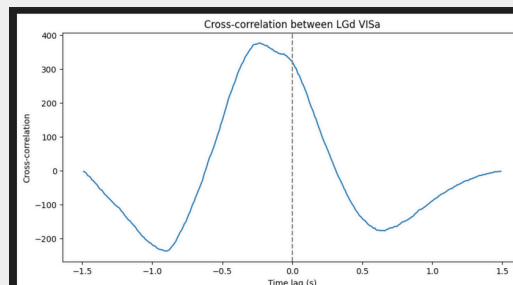
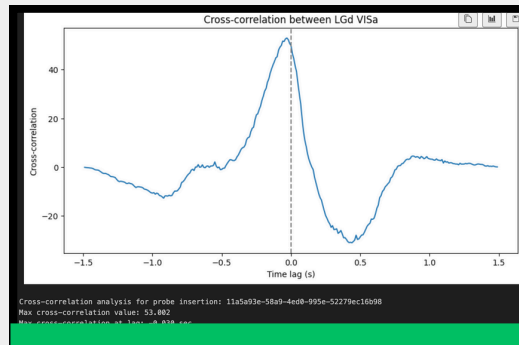
Analyze timing between thalamic (LGd) and cortical (VISA) visual regions

Independent session results

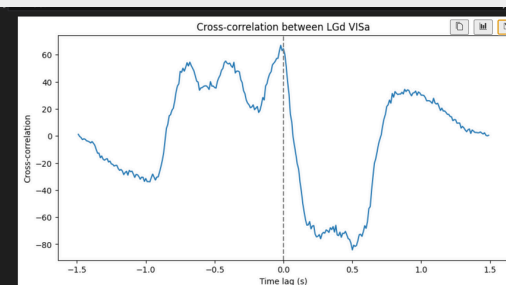
- Some sessions show LGd leads VISA (expected)
- Others are inconsistent → likely due to variability in neuron sampling

Across session analysis

- LGd leads VISA by ~56 ms on average
- Not statistically significant ($p = 0.1811$) - small number of sessions
- Suggests directional thalamocortical flow
- Effect may be real, but underpowered



Cross-correlation analysis for probe insertion: f26a6a81-7e37-4f8d-b050-295c85e10e2
Max cross-correlation value: 376.755
Max cross-correlation at lag: -0.238 sec
(125, 158)



Cross-correlation analysis for probe insertion: 95f67e6-c4ff-435e-80c7-5a83b1bf68a
Max cross-correlation value: 66.985
Max cross-correlation at lag: -0.828 sec
(144, 129)



04 Prior Information Modelling



What about the 0 contrast trials?

Hypothesis

During zero contrast trials, the mouse relies solely on prior expectations - specifically, its internal prediction of the block bias (i.e. `probabilityLeft`) - to make a decision.

Pipeline

Step 1: Is the block bias estimated reliably by the mouse?

→ Predict block bias from pre-stimulus neural activity.

Model	Input Variable	Trial Type	Predicted Output	Accuracy	p-value
Block Bias (All trials)	Pre-stimulus firing (-0.5 to 0s)	All contrast levels	Block Bias (0.2/0.5/0.8)	57.7%	< 0.001
Block Bias (Strong bias only)	Pre-stimulus firing (-0.5 to 0s)	Only 0.2 & 0.8 blocks	Block Bias (0.2 vs 0.8)	58.5%	< 0.001

✓ Significant accuracy → Mouse encodes the block structure internally.



Step 2: Does this internal bias drive choice?

→ Decode choice from the same pre-stimulus activity.

Choice (All trials)	Pre-stimulus firing (-0.5 to 0s)	All contrast levels	Mouse Choice (L/R)	51.5%	0.220
Choice (0% contrast only)	Pre-stimulus firing (-0.5 to 0s)	Only 0% contrast trials	Mouse Choice (L/R)	59.4%	0.180

✓ Higher accuracy in 0% contrast trials → Prior guides decisions under uncertainty.

Interpretation

- These results show that the mouse brain reliably encodes the block bias setup by the experiment.
- Choice decoding improves in zero contrast trials
- Suggests that internally stored priors guide decision-making when no visual input is available

Limitations

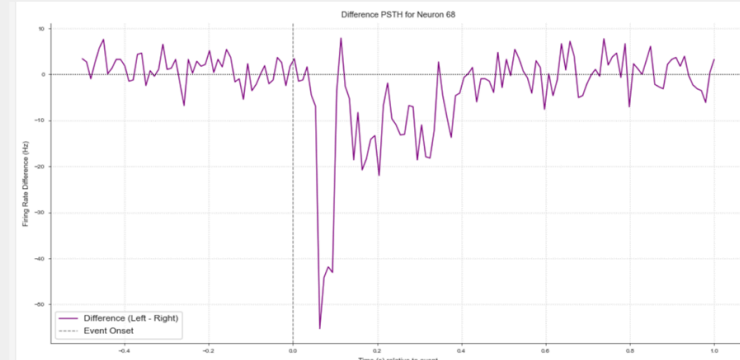
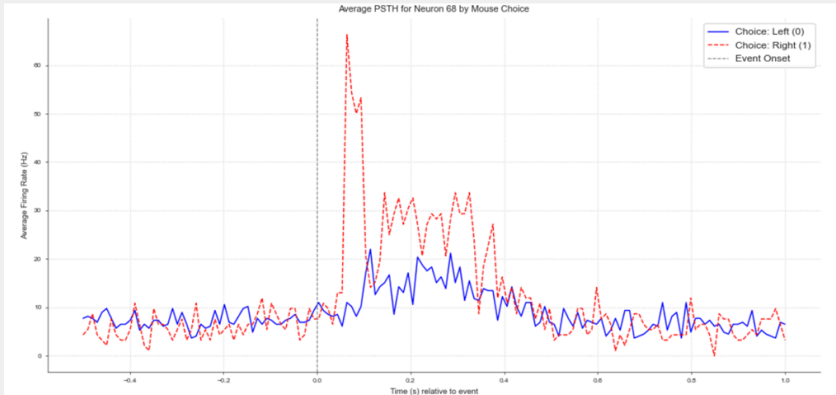
- This analysis is done on a single session tagged with M0s. More region- and session-wise decoding is needed for generalization.



Visual Stimuli
05 and Decision
Choice Decoding



PSTHS CONDITIONED ON CHOICE



12

FEATURE IMPORTANCE

Brain Region Neuron ID

VISpm

VISpm

VISpm

VISpm

APN

APN

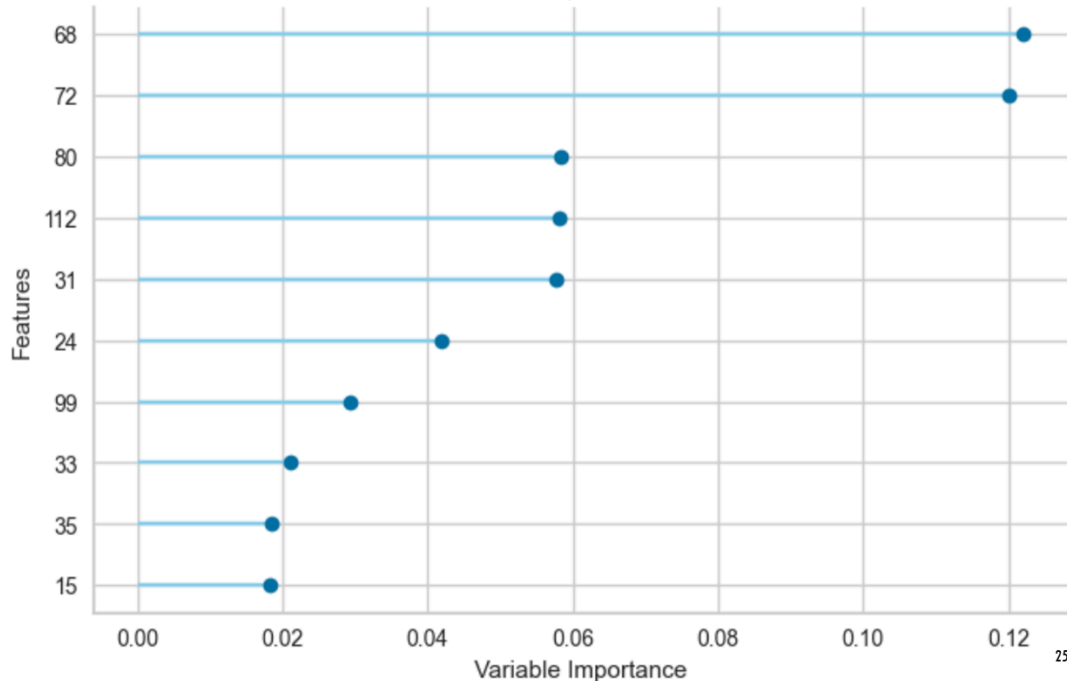
VISam

APN

root

APN

Feature Importance Plot

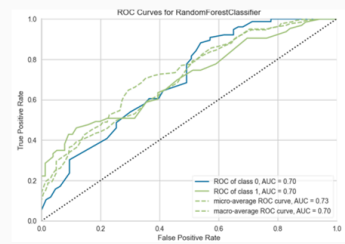
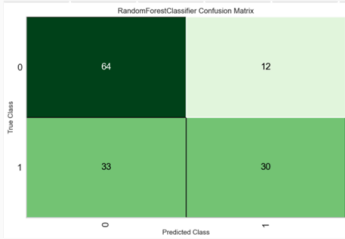


25

MODELS FOR DECODING VISUAL STIMULI -MRN, APN, Root, DG, CA1, VISpm, VISam

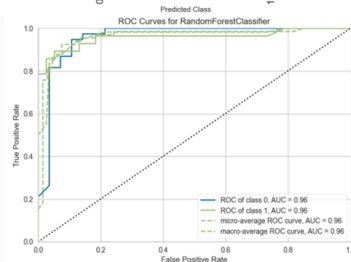
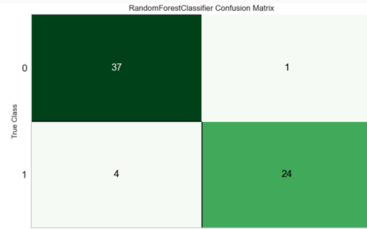
Full Dataset

MODEL	ACCURACY	AUC	RECALL	PREC.	F1	KAPPA	MCC
Random Forest Classifier	0.7223	0.7745	0.7223	0.745	0.7096	0.4237	0.4533
Gradient Boosting Classifier	0.6977	0.7748	0.6977	0.701	0.6927	0.3842	0.390



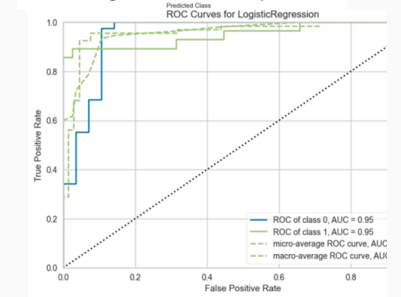
High Contrast Dataset

MODEL	ACCURACY	AUC	RECALL	PREC.	F1	KAPPA	MCC
Random Forest Classifier	0.9017	0.958	0.901	0.912	0.900	0.797	0.808
Extra Trees Classifier	0.8950	0.961	0.895	0.903	0.894	0.784	0.793



PCA

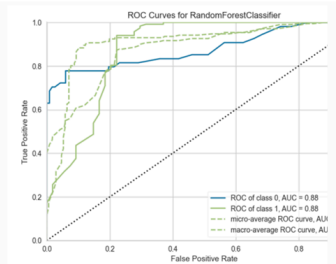
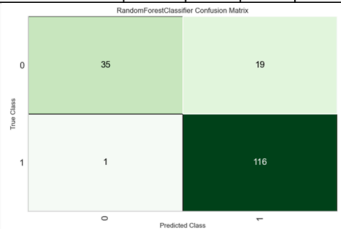
Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
Logistic Regression	0.8817	0.9455	0.8817	0.8934	0.8813	0.7583	0.7687
SVM - Linear Kernel	0.8483	0.9098	0.8483	0.8551	0.8477	0.6873	0.6935



MODELS FOR DECODING DECISION CHOICE -P0, LD, CA3, CA2, CA1, Root, SSp-tr

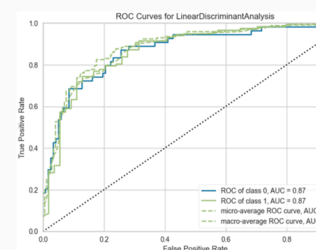
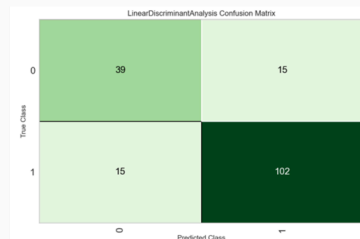
Full Dataset

Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
Random Forest Classifier	0.8619	0.8776	0.8619	0.8707	0.8529	0.6514	0.6752
Light Gradient Boosting Machine	0.8617	0.8815	0.8617	0.8612	0.8586	0.6690	0.6743



PCA

Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
Linear Discriminant Analysis	0.8718	0.9060	0.8718	0.8728	0.8704	0.6999	0.7037
Ridge Classifier	0.8692	0.9066	0.8692	0.8697	0.8677	0.6932	0.6967



07 Acknowledgments



Special Thanks

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