

Neuroscience and Machine Learning

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Phys-754 Lecture series on scientific machine learning
September 26, 2024

Part 1

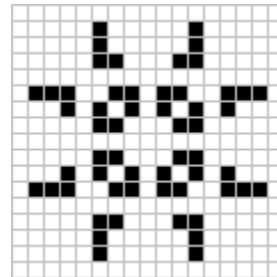
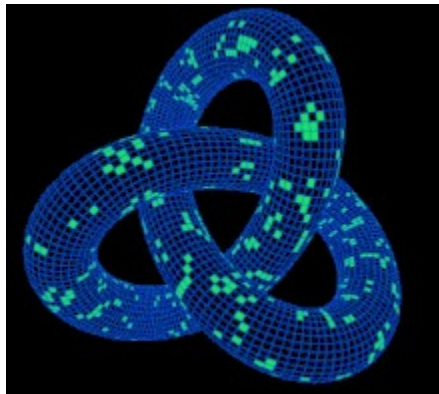
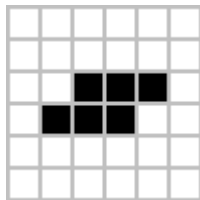
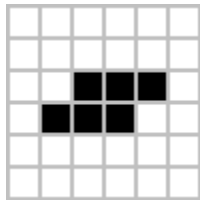
ML tools for neuroscience (studying the brain)

You know, people think mathematics is complicated. Mathematics is the simple bit. It's the stuff we can understand. It's cats that are complicated.

John Horton Conway

Conway's game of life

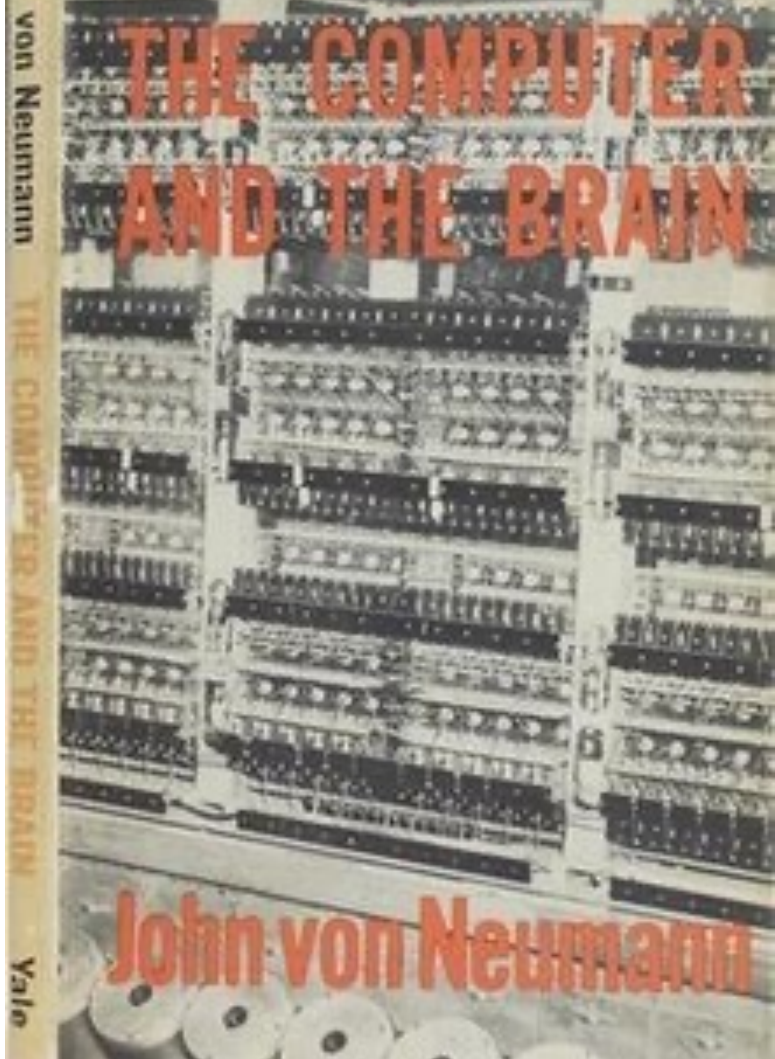
- Any live cell with two or three live neighbors survives.
- Any dead cell with three live neighbors becomes a live cell.
- All other live cells die in the next generation. Similarly, all other dead cells stay dead.





How does the brain compute?

vs. Turing Machines, von Neumann machines, ...



How does the brain compute?

vs. Turing Machines, von Neumann machines, ...

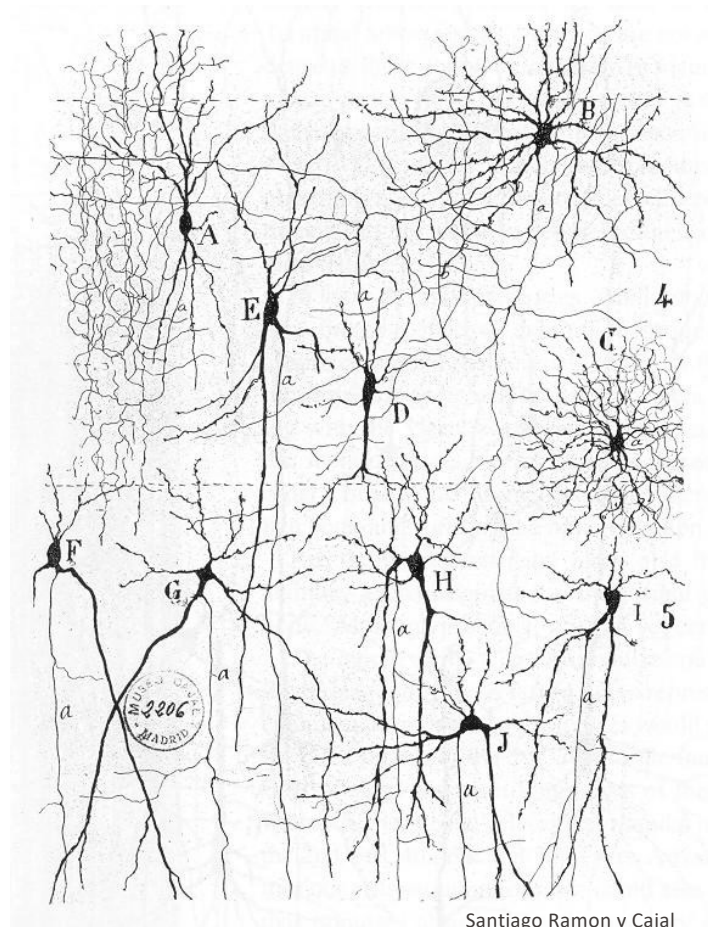
Brains are complex

Human brain:

- 86 billion (10^{10}) neurons
- $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{14}$ synapses

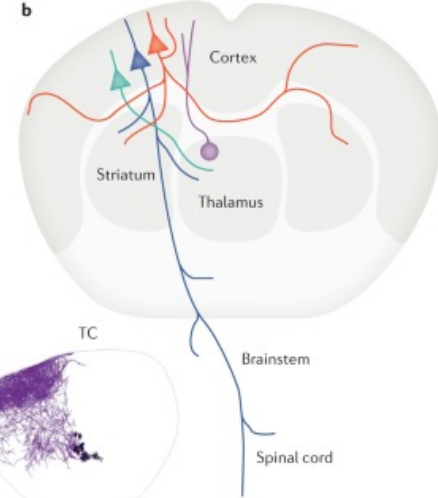
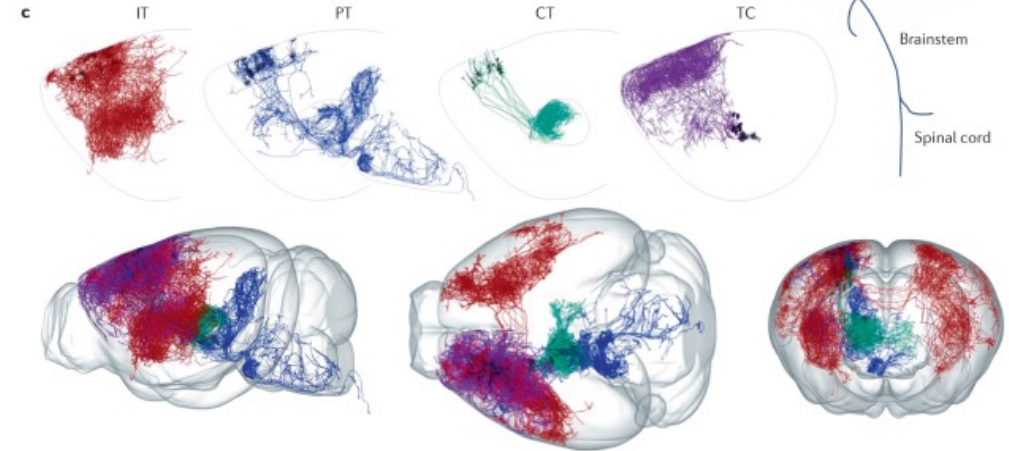
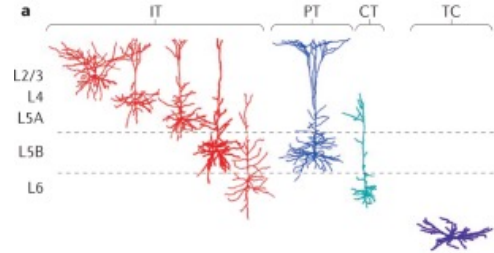
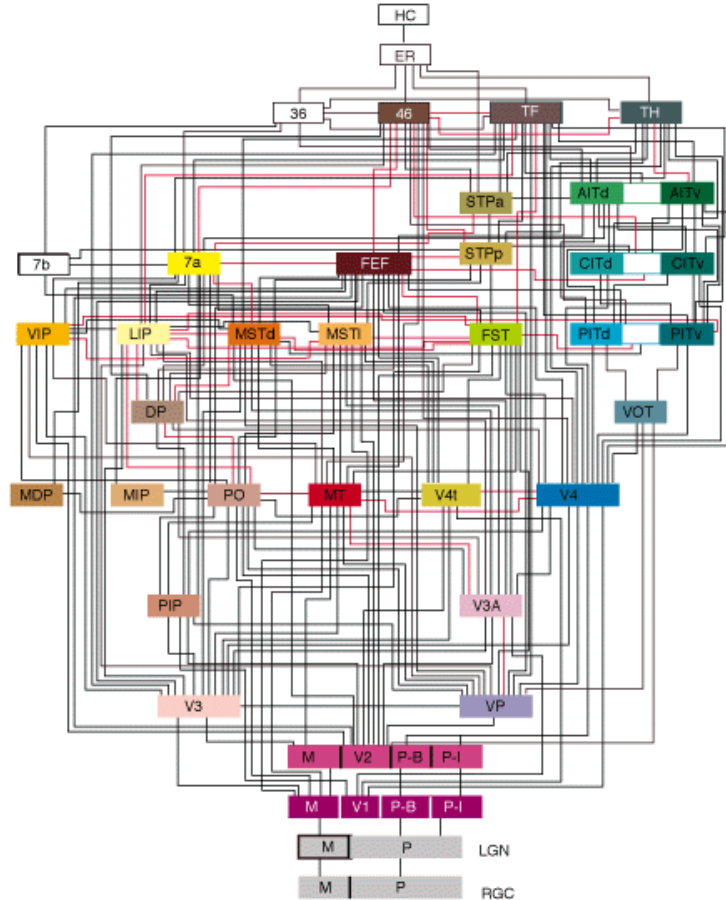
Mouse brain:

- 71 million neurons
- 10^{12} synapses



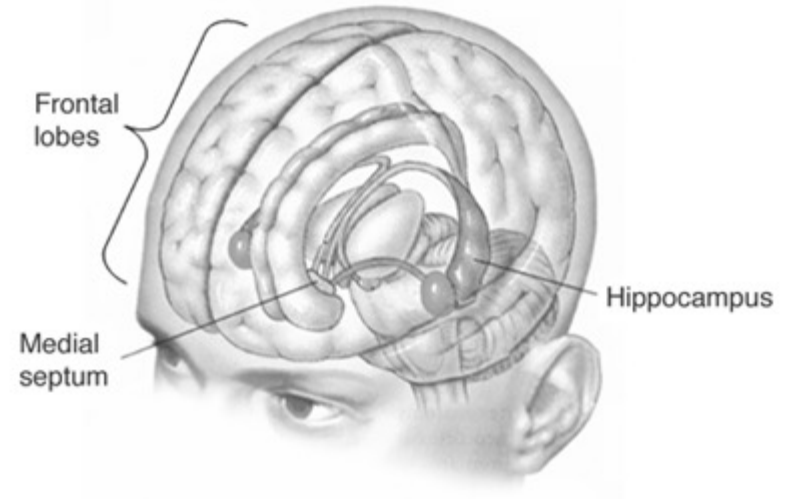
Santiago Ramon y Cajal

Neural circuits are staggeringly complex



How do neuroscientists localize brain function?

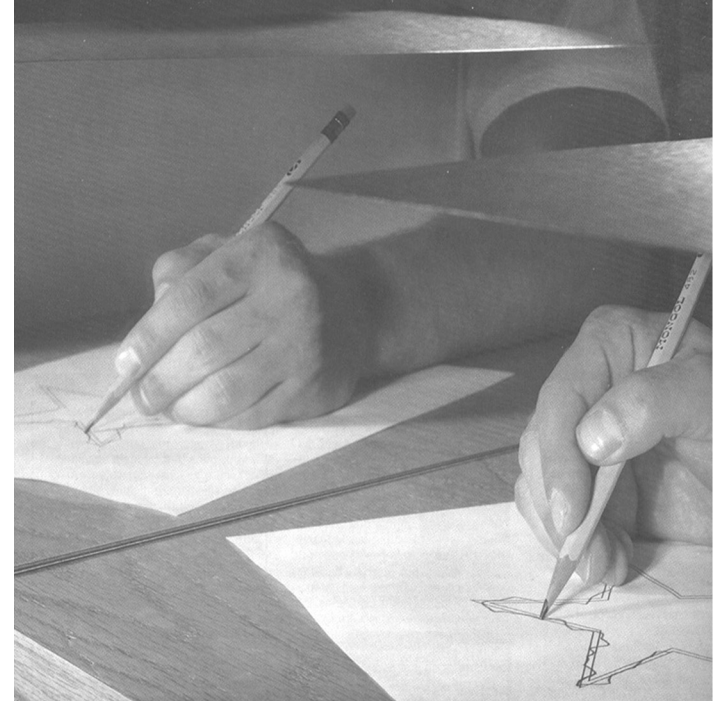
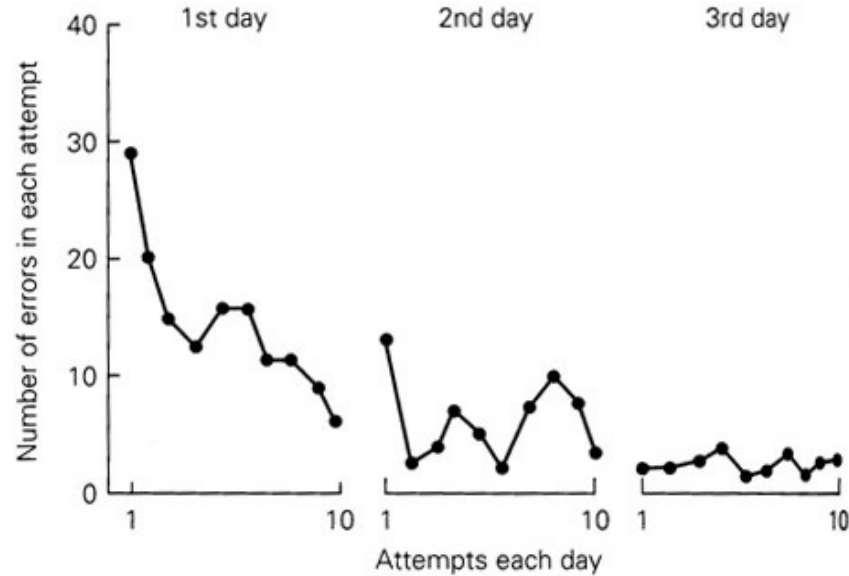
Patient H.M.





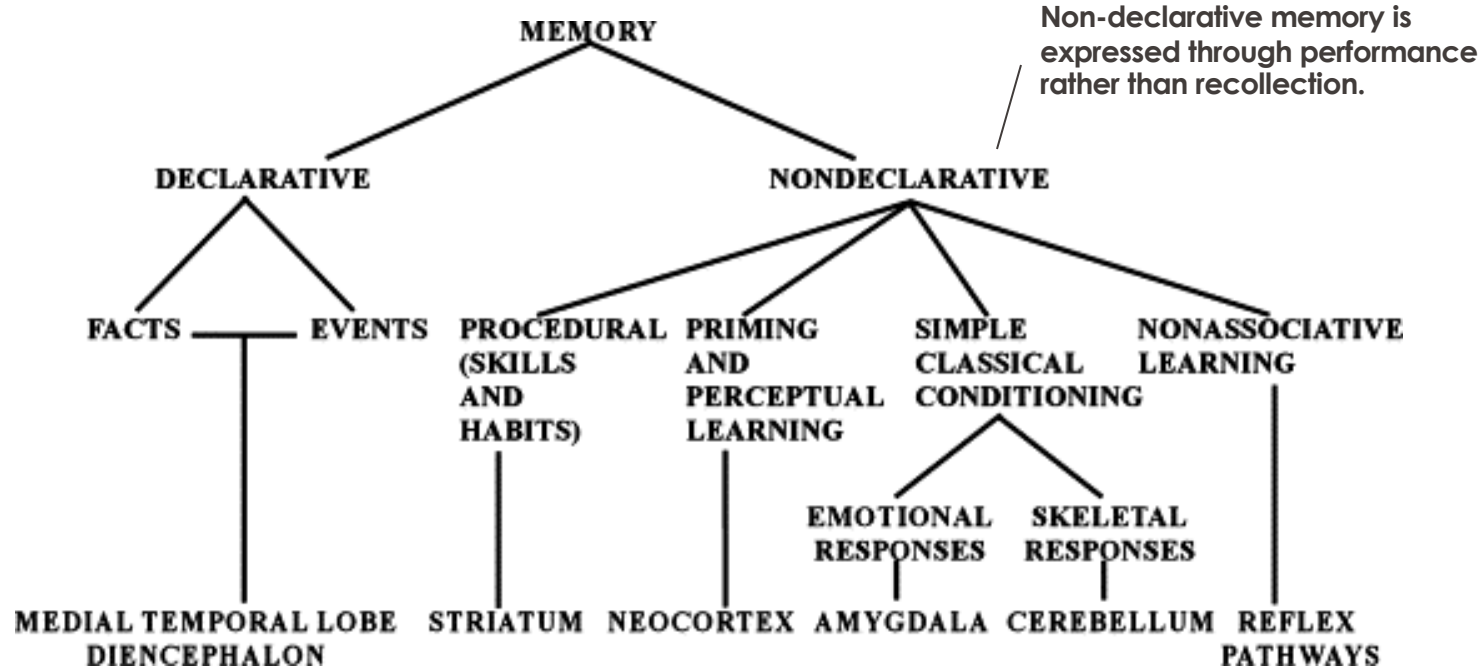
Milner 1962: mirror drawing could be learned over a period of days by the severely amnesic patient H.M. in the absence of any conscious memory of having practiced the task before

Milner (1962) Physiologie de l'hippocampe.

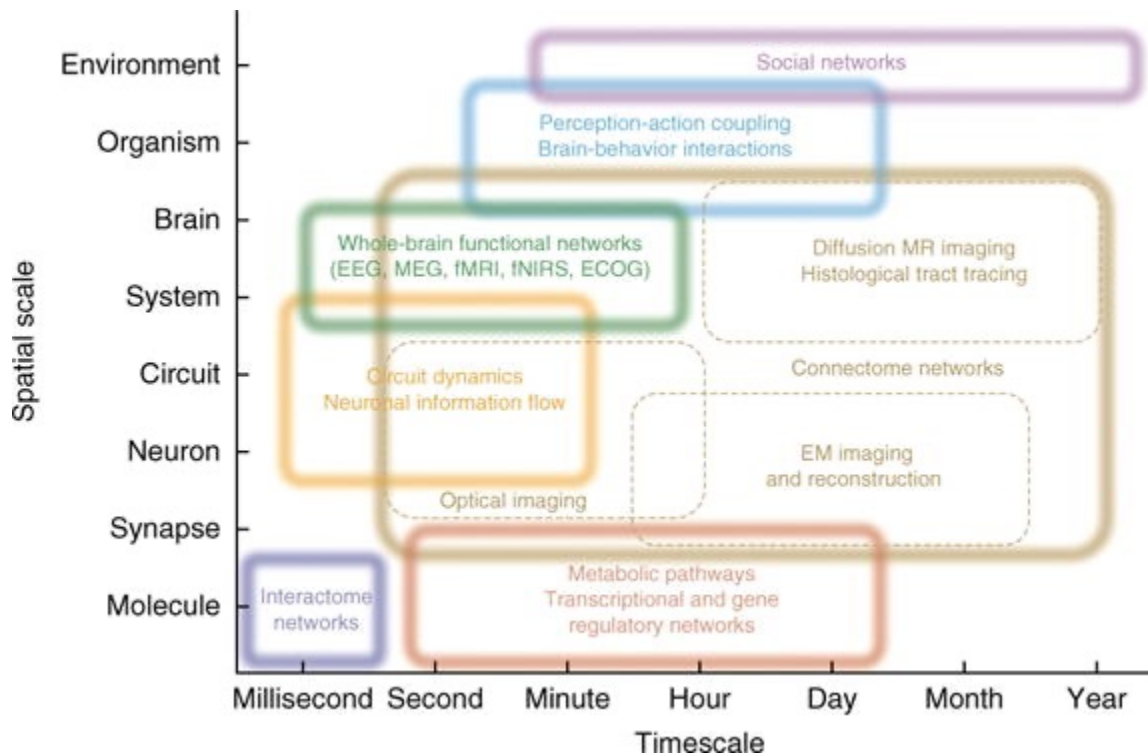


Kandel et al. Principles of Neural Science 2000 (62-2)

Memory systems of the brain



Methods for measuring brain function



Neural data poses many hard inference problems to extract task relevant variables

Neural data:

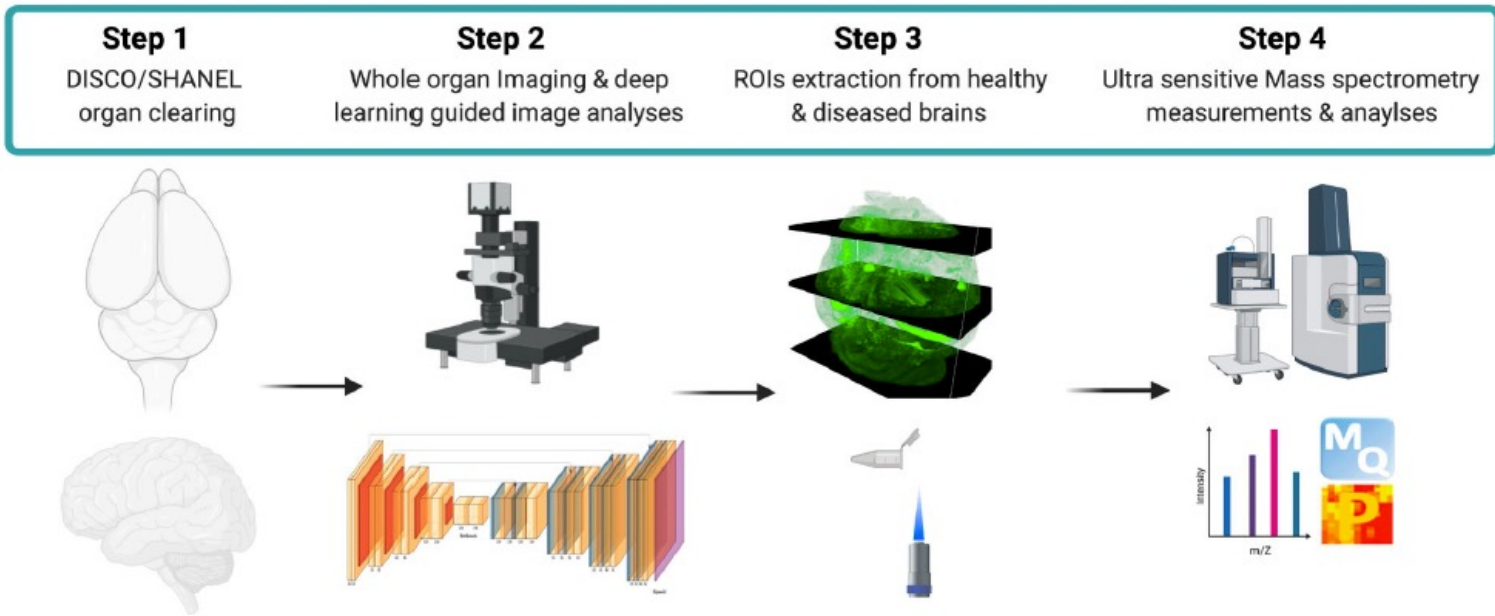
- Cell segmentation, brain area segmentation
- Spike sorting
- Connectomics
-

Behavior:

- Pose estimation
- Behavior understanding,
- Action recognition
- ...

Proteomics of spatially identified tissues in whole organs

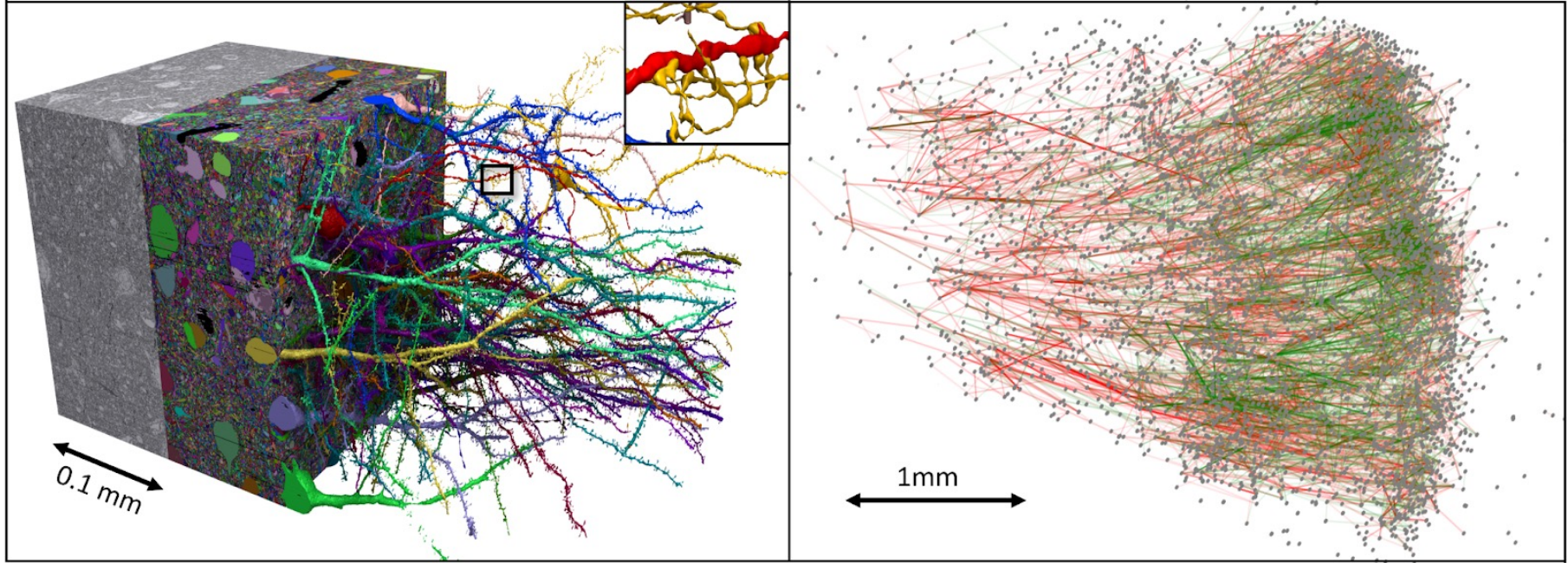
DISCO-MS: a new technology for spatial-molecular profiling of intact organs

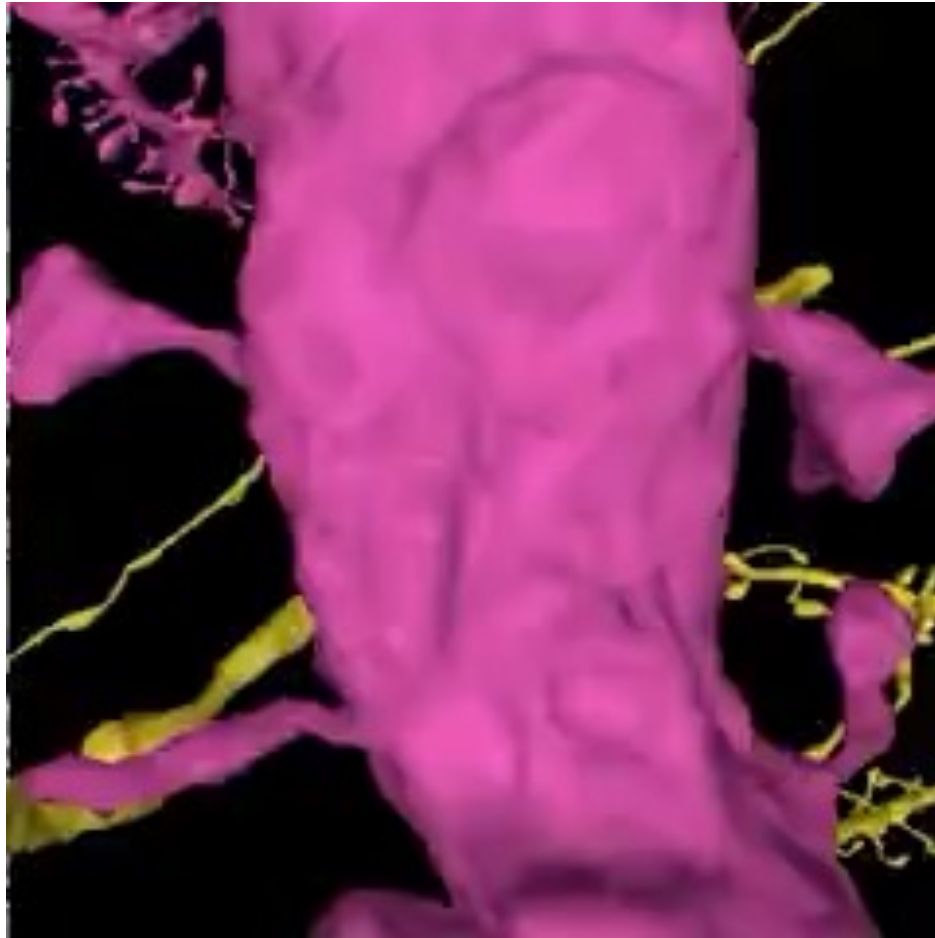


Tissue clearing technologies provide unbiased view of intact organs/organisms at cell level



A connectomics study of a petascale fragment of human cerebral cortex

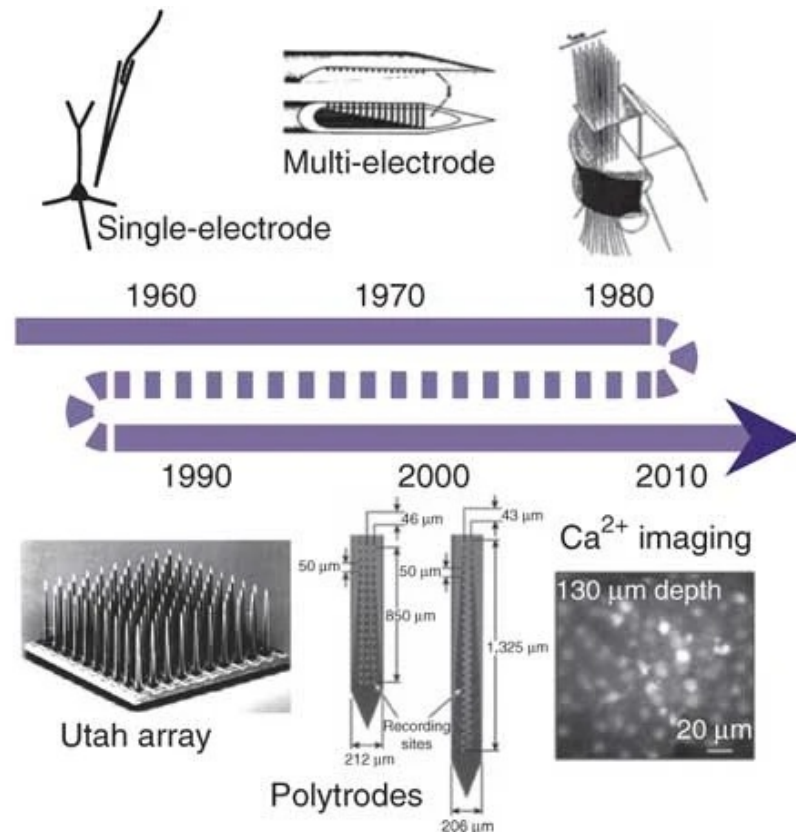




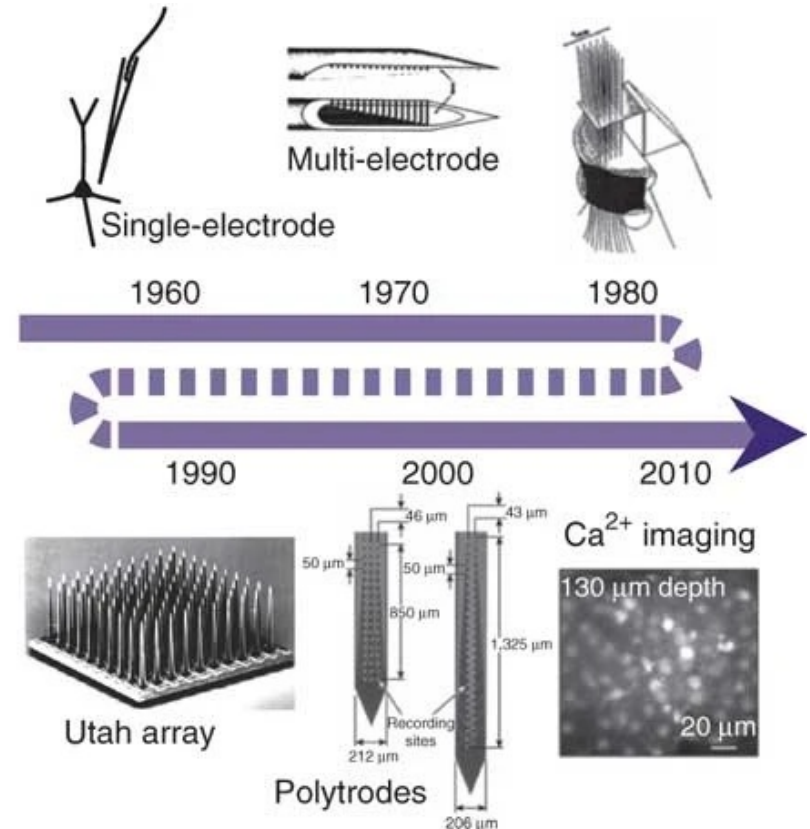
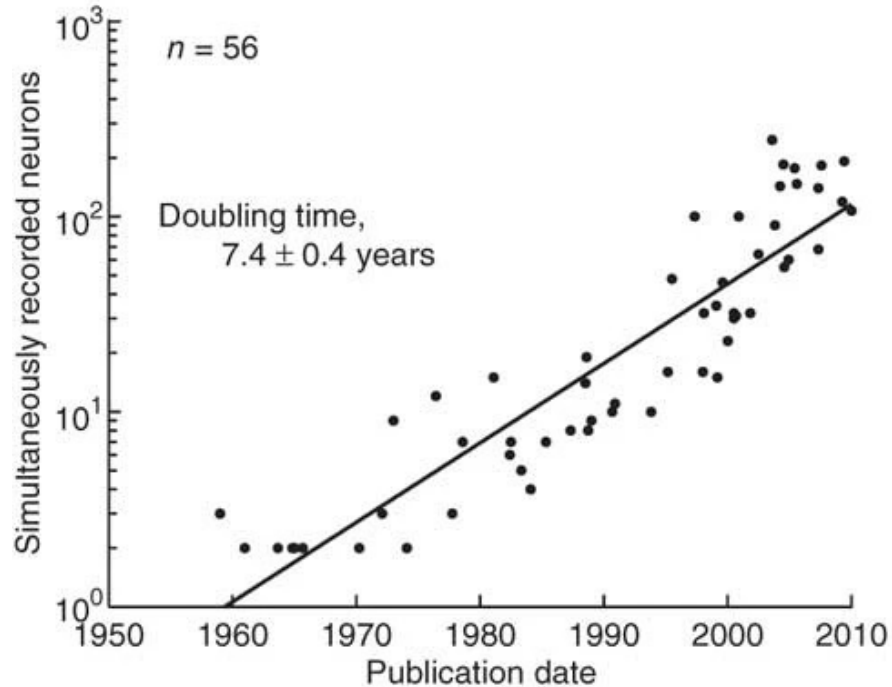
Video & image credits: Tolia lab, Xu lab at Cornell, Reid and daCosta labs at AIBS, Seung lab at Princeton, Paninski lab @ Columbia.

Measuring in vivo brain activity

Single unit recoding: “Moore’s law”

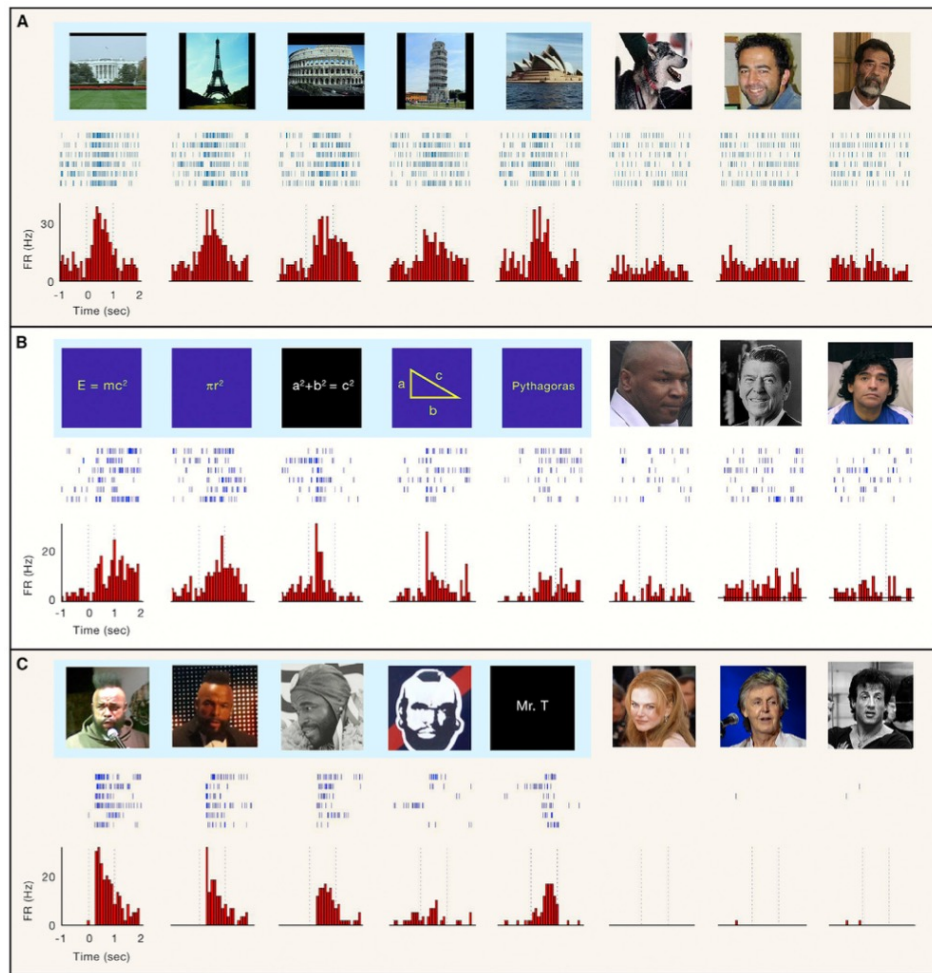


Single unit recoding: “Moore’s law”



Single units in the human temporal lobe

Neurons can correspond to complex concepts shown in *different ways* in a selective fashion, e.g. “buildings” or “math”

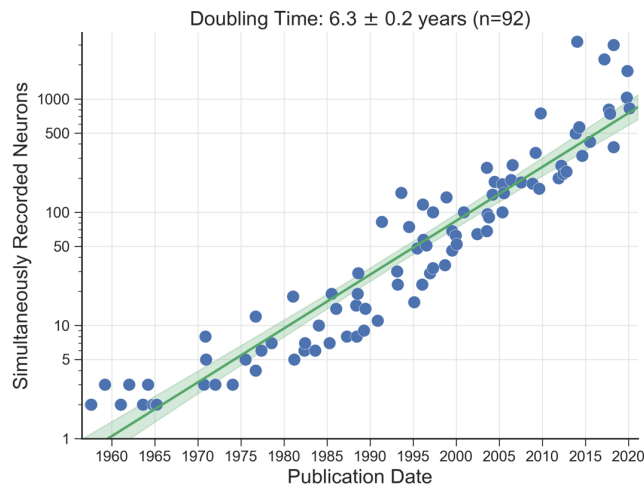


Rasterplots and peristimulus histograms
for 3 neurons with stimuli

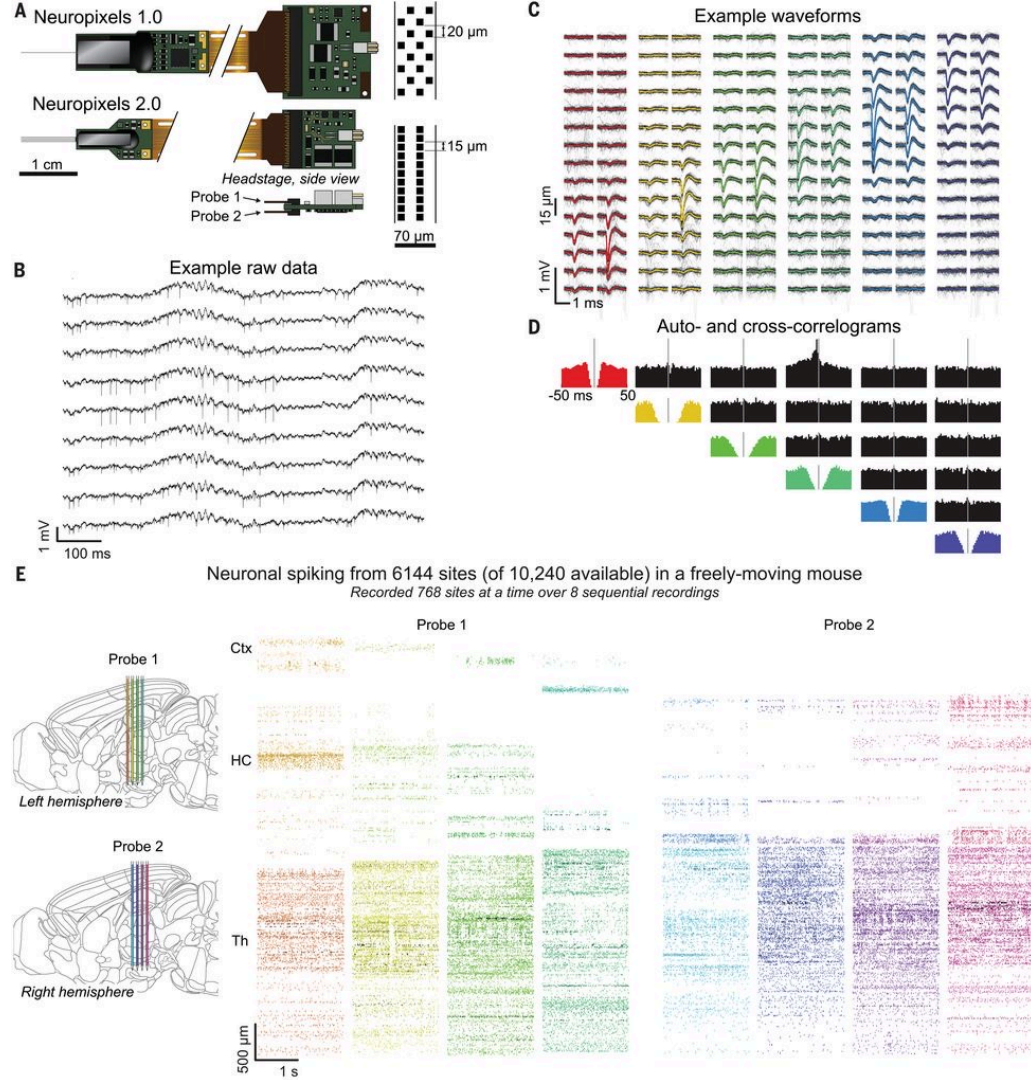
Neuropixel 2.0: high-density probe for stable, long-term recordings

Steinmetz et al. 2020, Science

- 10,240 recording sites
in one implant with ~1.1g

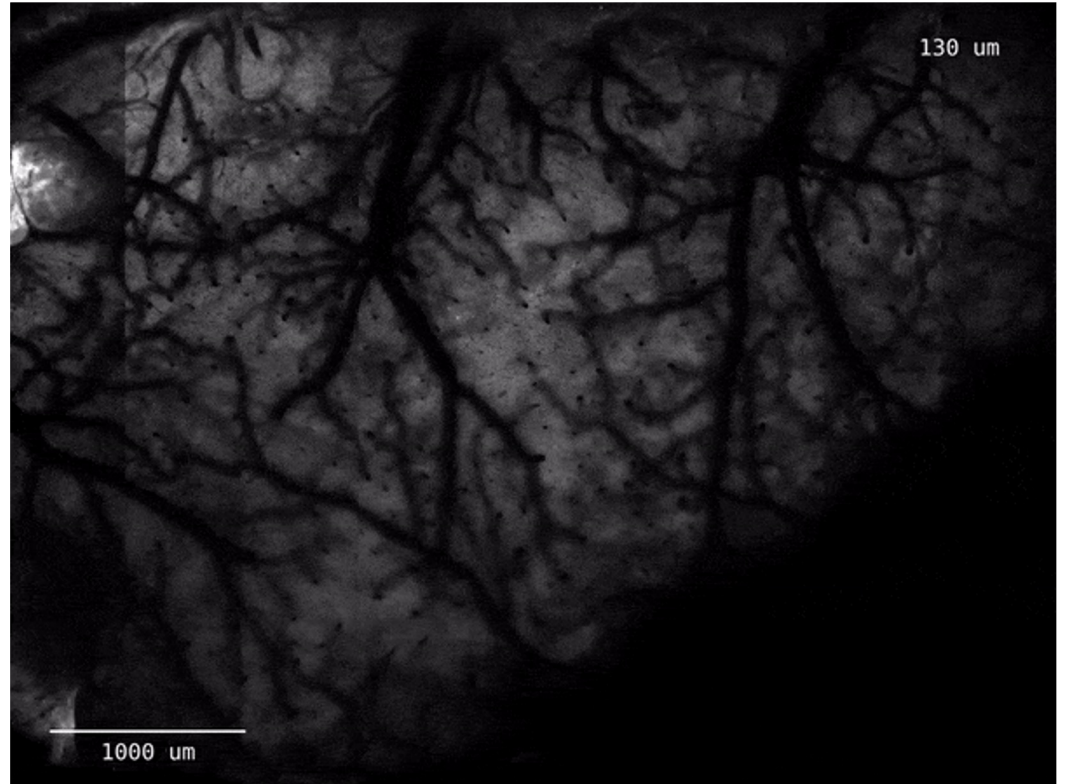
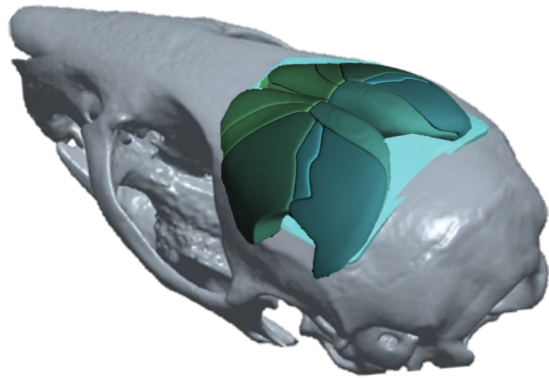


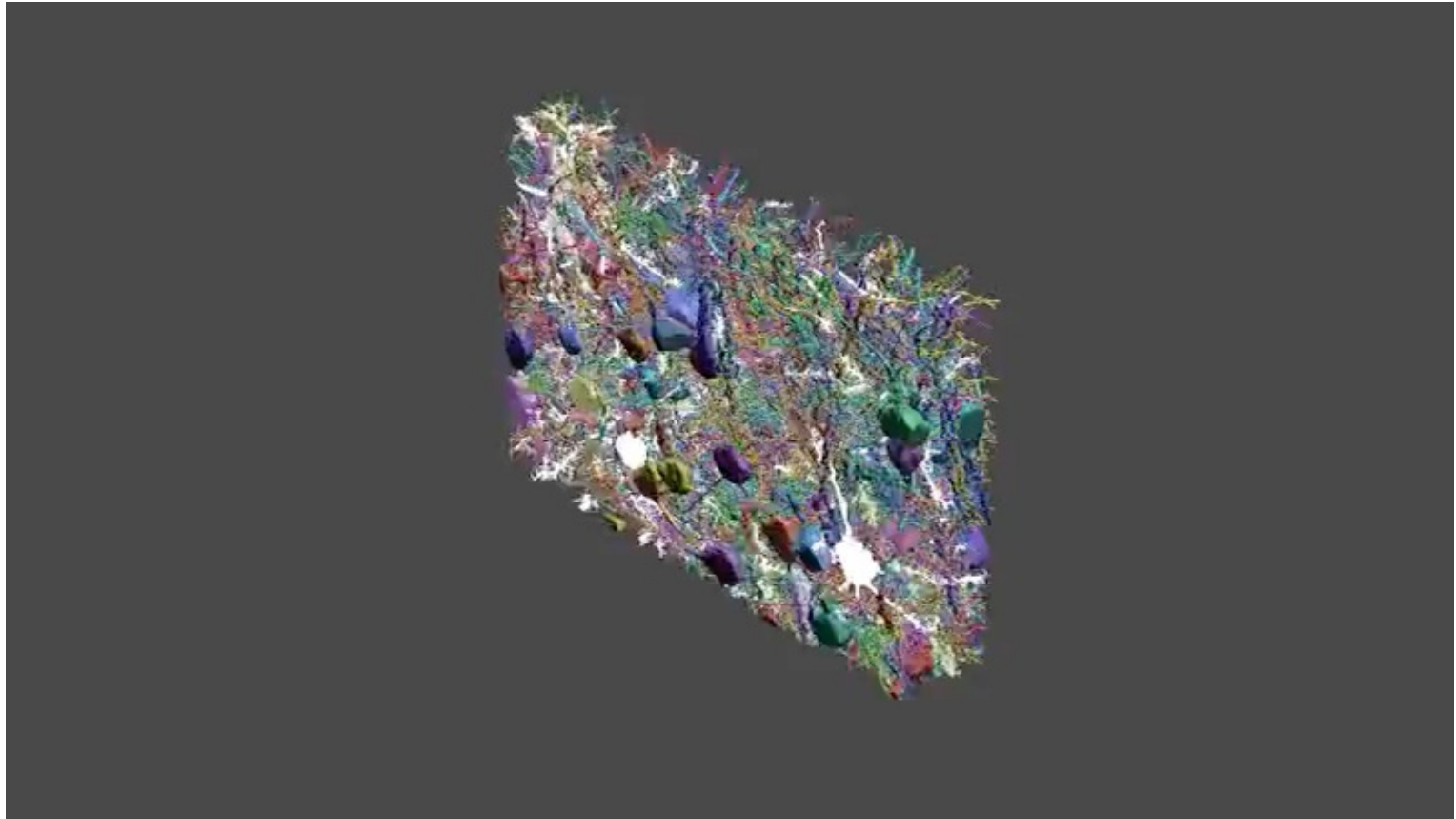
<https://stevenson.lab.uconn.edu/scaling/>



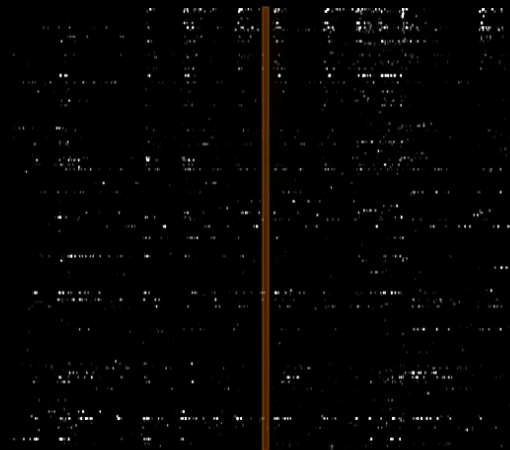
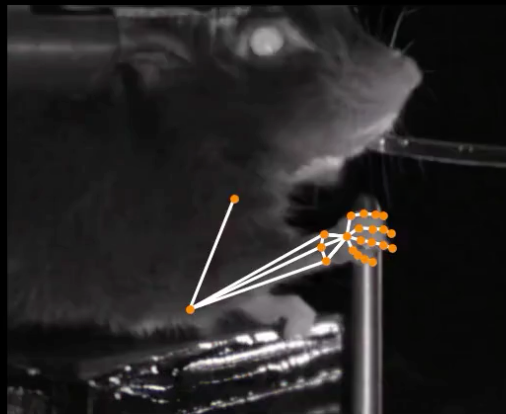
2 photon microscopy





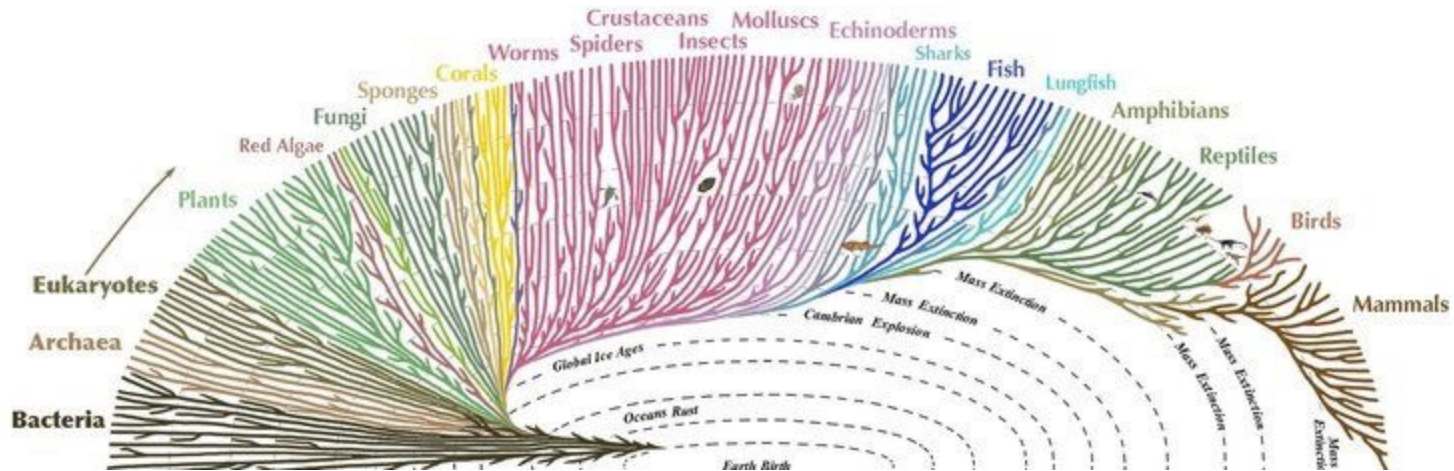


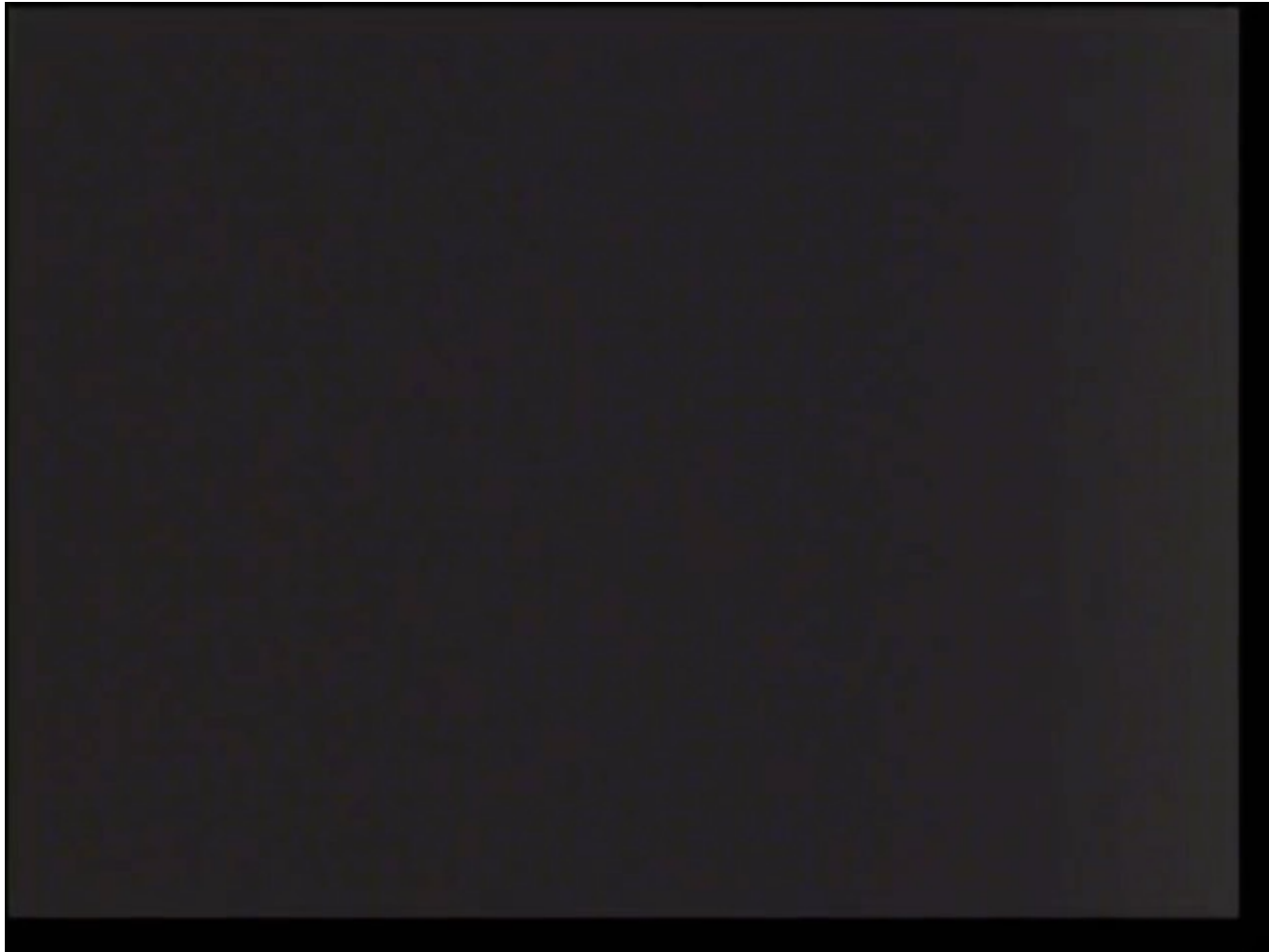
Linking behavior and neural activity



Challenges for measuring behavior

- Many species
- Fat tail distributions of behaviors

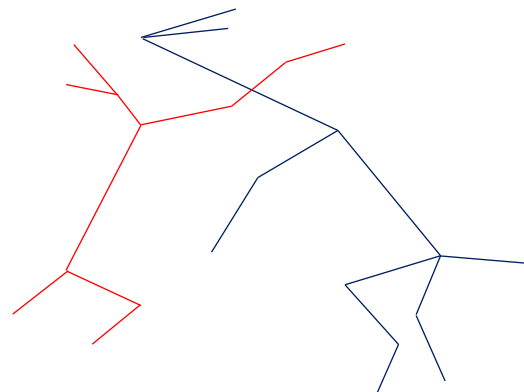




Measuring behavior: Pose estimation

Pixel Representation





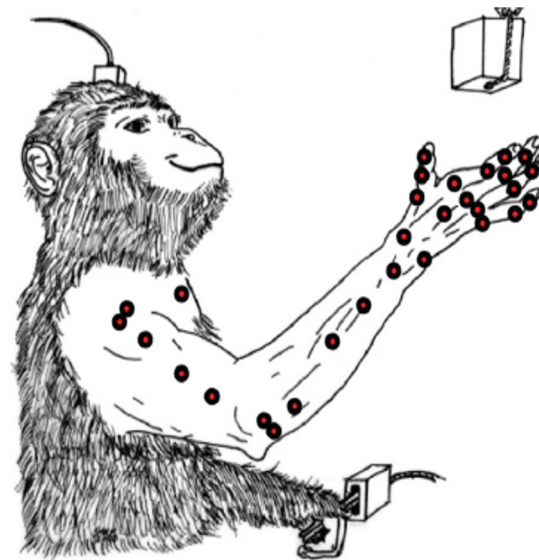
A Primer on Motion Capture with Deep Learning: Principles, Pitfalls, and Perspectives

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2020.09.017>

Marker-based pose estimation



Bernstein, 1920



Vargas-Irwin et al. 2010

Deep learning revolution for human pose estimation



Appealing properties:

- Work “in the wild”
- Robust (backgrounds, individuals, etc.)
- Relatively fast
- No body model
- No (manual) parameter tuning



deep neural networks



MoDeep – *starting 2014*

DeepPose

Conv. PoseMachines

...

DeeperCut

OpenPose

...

HRNet

...

TokenPose

...

BUCTD

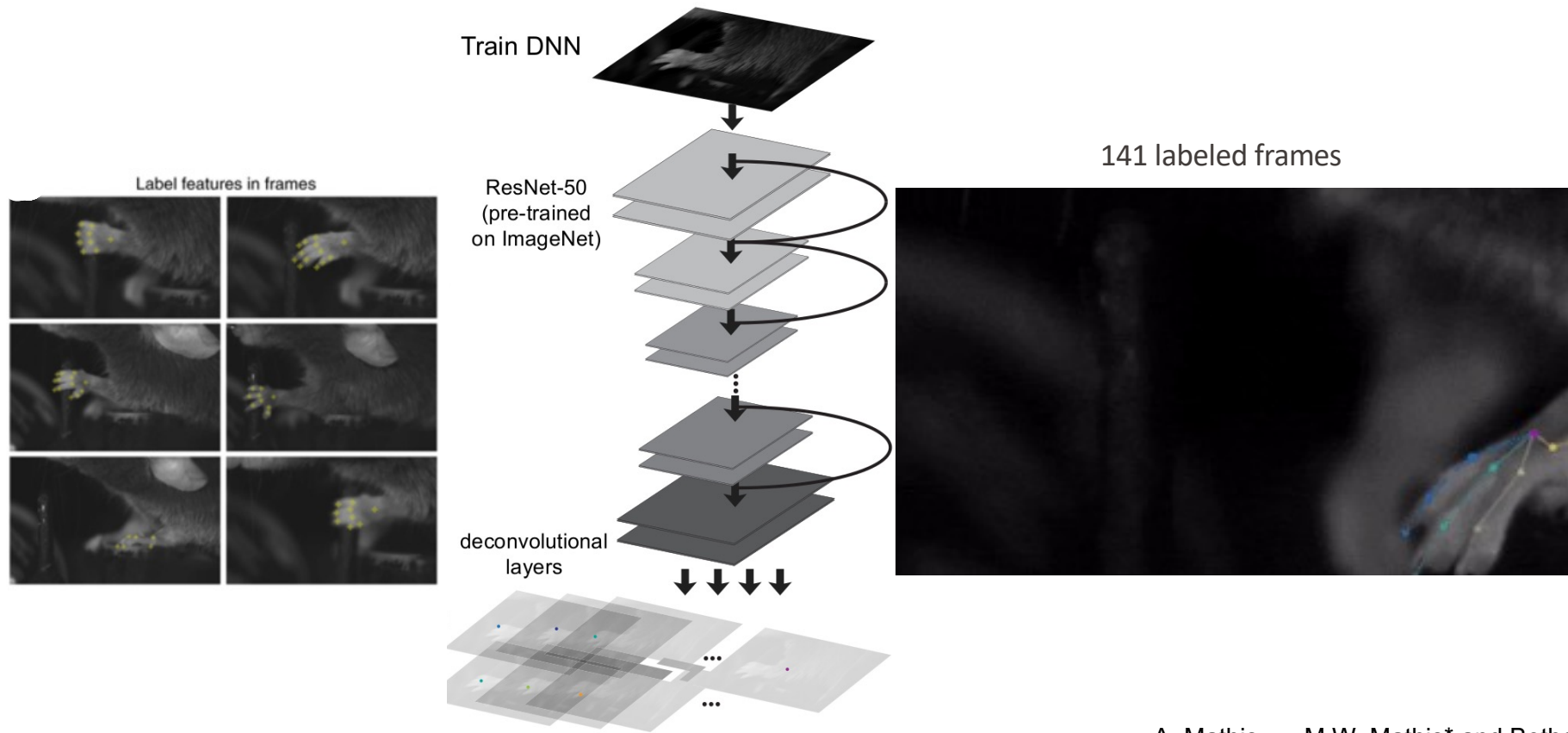
ViTPose

...

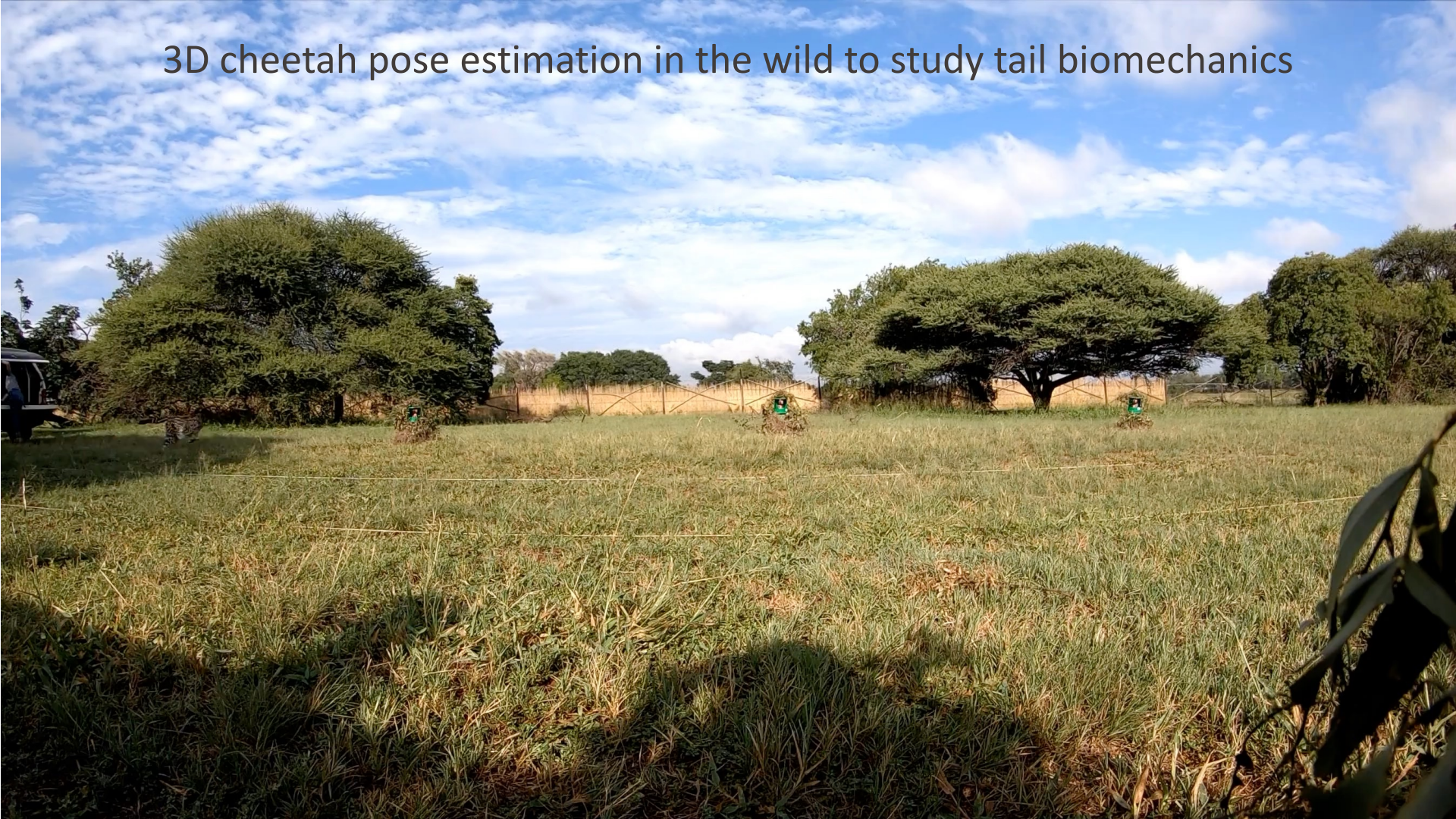
> 60,000 papers on human pose estimation with Deep Learning

A lot of labeled images (>10⁶ joints!)

DeepLabCut: a toolbox for markerless pose estimation via **transfer learning**

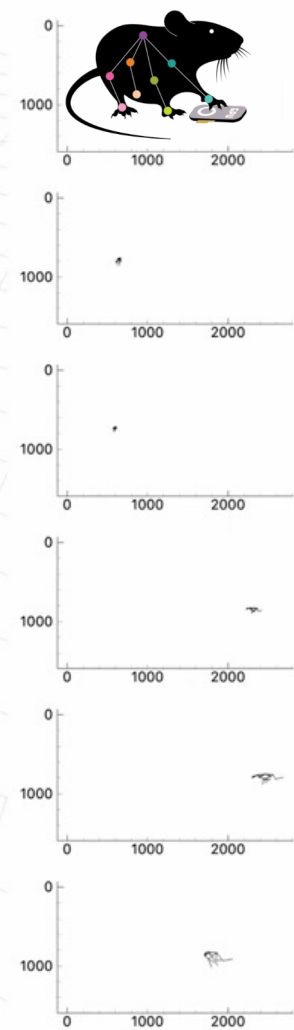


3D cheetah pose estimation in the wild to study tail biomechanics



3D cheetah pose estimation in the wild to study tail biomechanics

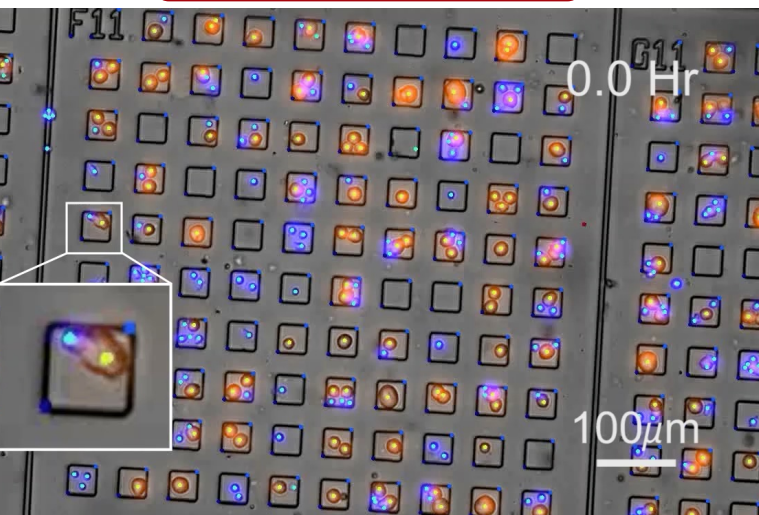




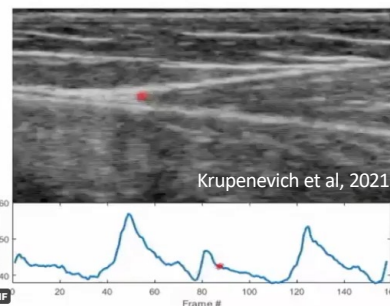
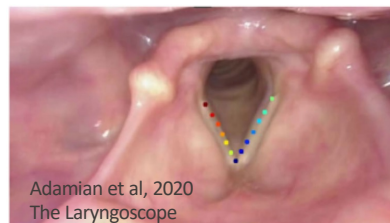
EPFL DeepLabCut: a toolbox for efficient markerless pose estimation



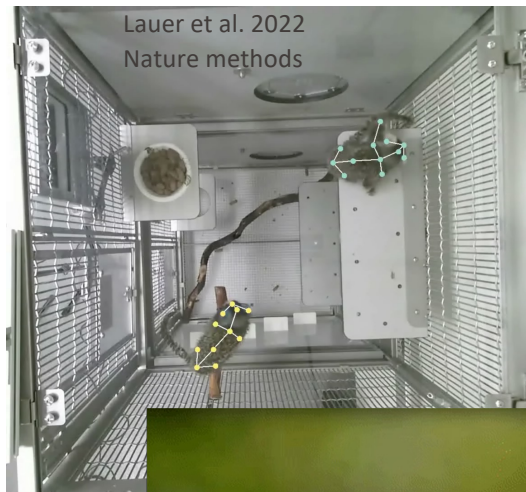
Cells



Tissues



Organisms



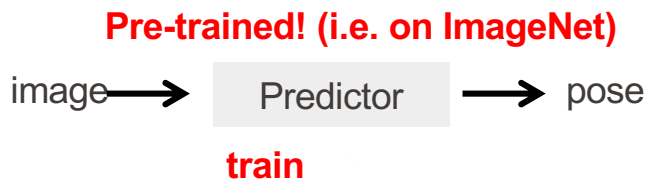
Cachot et al. 2021
Science Advances

- www.deeplabcut.org
- Active user community (i.e., help!)
- Collaborative ☺
- >110 code contributors on GitHub
- > 700,000 downloads
- > 3,000 citations
- Used in over 1,000 institutes around the world

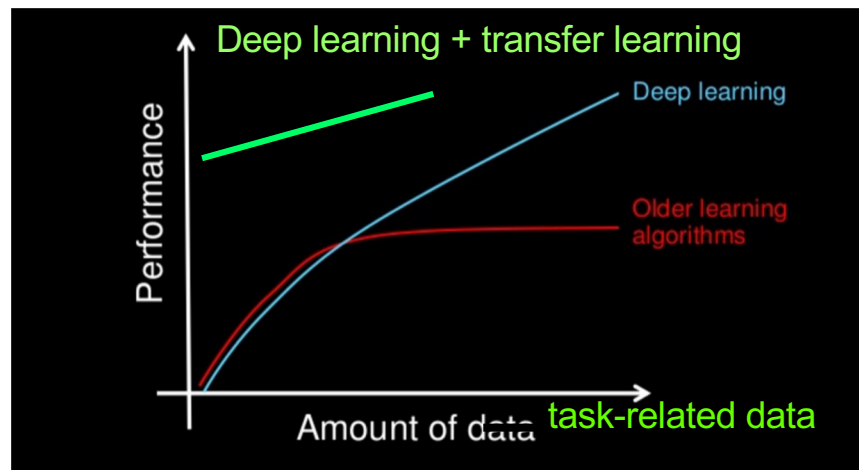
Chan
Zuckerberg
Initiative

Nature Neuro 2018, Nature Protocols 2019, Neuron 2020, WACV 2021, ICRA, 2021, CVPR-W 2021, Nature Methods 2022, CVPR-W 2023, ICCV 2023, Nature Comms 2024

Transfer learning enables pose estimation with less data



Only a few examples (10-200)
for most applications



Andrew Ng

DeepLabCut



Transfer learning!

WildCLIP - Gabeff, Russwurm, Tuia, Mathis
CVPR CV4Animals (oral) 2023 & IJCV 2024

AmadeusGPT



EPFL

Ye et al. NeurIPS 23

Emergence of...
Homogenization of...

Machine Learning



"how"
learning algorithms

Deep
Learning

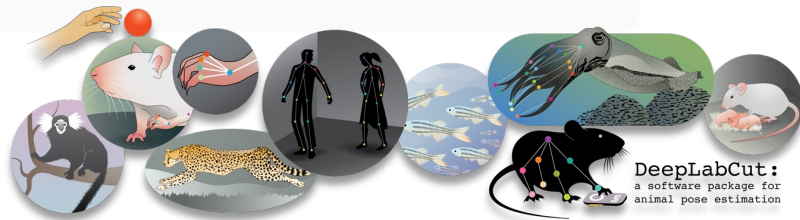


features
architectures

Foundation Models



functionalities
models



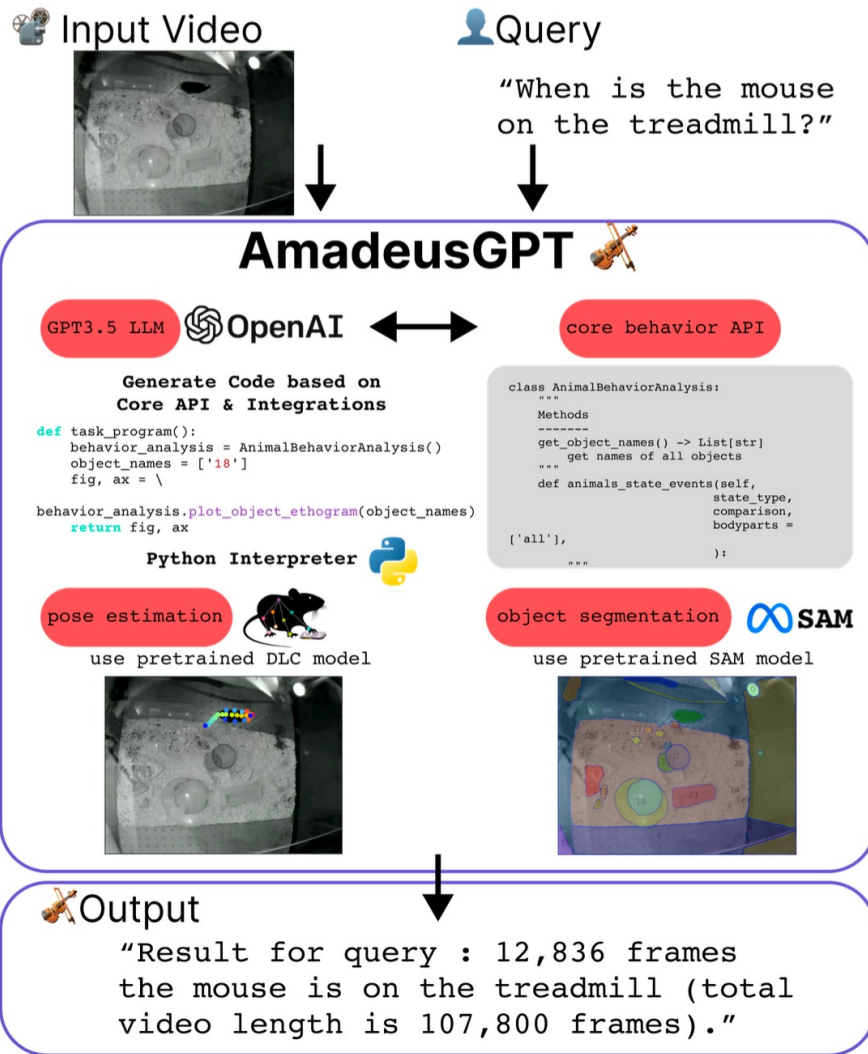
Ye et al. Nat Coms 2024



<http://modelzoo.deeplabcut.org/>

a natural language interface
for interactive animal behavioral analysis

Towards more userfriendly and
more intuitive (codefree) interfaces
building on foundation models



Intermediate conclusions

Modern tools capture rich datasets of the brain

Machine learning is a work horse for many tasks in neuroscience

- pose estimation, animal identification, behavior understanding ...
- cell segmentation, spike sorting ...

Many underlying algorithms (e.g., CNNs) are loosely inspired by how the brain works