Estimation of Neural Connections from Multiple Spike Trains

Graph Structure Inference with Nuisance Inputs

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https://noboru-murata.github.io/

Introduction

- motivated problem
- issues to be solved

Problem Formulation

- mathematical model
- estimation method

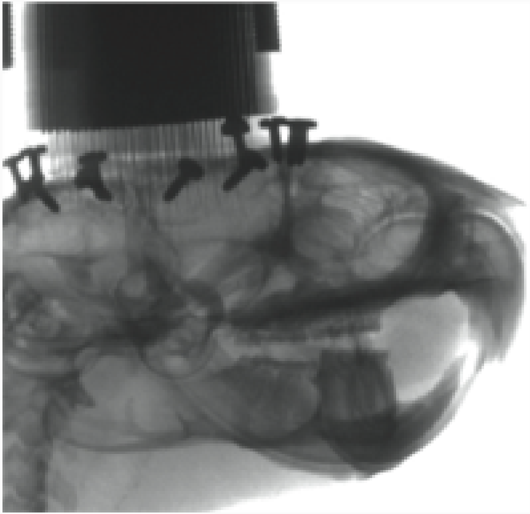
Numerical Examples

- synthetic data analysis
- real data analysis

Conclusion

Introduction

- estimating neural connections
  - understand functions of biological systems
  - investigate learning/adaptation mechanisms
- typical methods for measuring brain activities
  - fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging)
  - MEG (magnetoencephalography)
  - EEG (electroencephalography)
  - TPE (two-photon excitation microscopy)
  - multi-electrode recording
- different resolutions in
  - time (oxygen consumption - neuron firing)
  - space (brain mapping - synaptic connections)

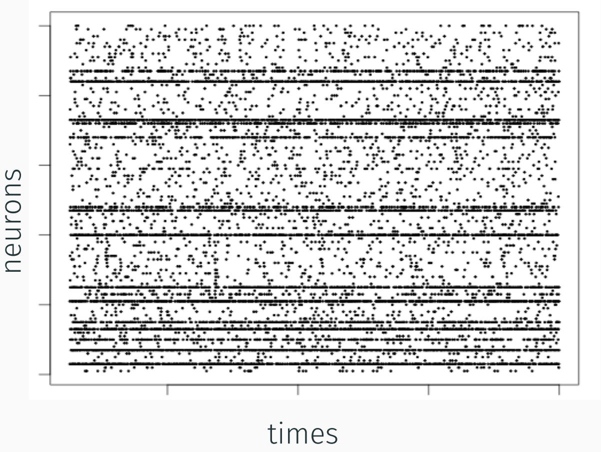


by courtesy of Dr. Tatsuno at University of Lethbridge

activities of individual neurons

- multiple neurons
  (tens - hundreds)
- long term measurement
  (several hours - several days)

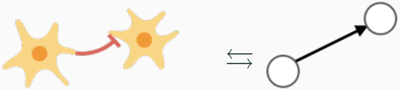
multi-variate point process

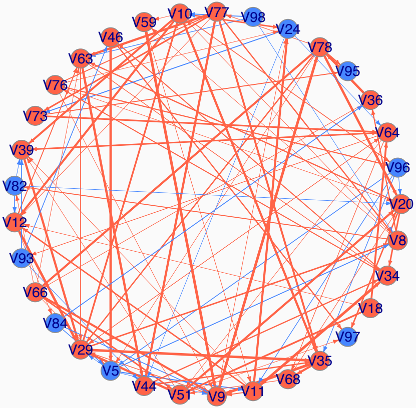


rearranged as binary sequence indicating states of neurons

- 0: resting
- 1: firing

multi-variate binary time series contains information of neural interactions





mathematical representation – directed graph

- node: neuron
- edge: synaptic connection

Objective

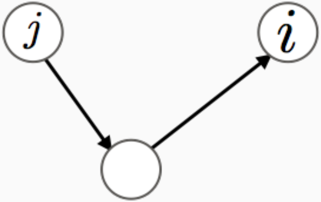
estimate weights of edges from binary time series at nodes typical methods for analysis

- pair-wise:
  - cross-correlation (e.g. Wilson and McNaughton 1994)
  - joint peri-stimulus time histogram (e.g. Ito and Tsuji 2000)
- graph-based:
  - sparse inverse covariance matrix (e.g. Friedman, Hastie, and Tibshirani 2008)
  - digraph Laplacian (e.g. Noda et al. 2014)
- higher-order:
  - information geometric measure (e.g. Nakahara and Amari 2002; Tatsuno, Fellous, and Amari 2009)
  - Granger causality (e.g. Kim et al. 2011)

- pseudo correlation caused by
  - higher-order effects
  - dynamical systems
- influence from unobserved neurons
- directed excitatory/inhibitory connections

correlation coefficient: statistics for analyzing relation of two random variables

connections



- no direct relation exists
- two nodes are connected with the same node

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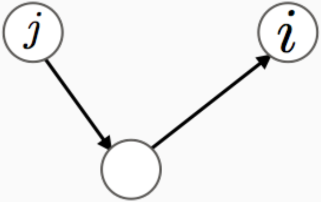

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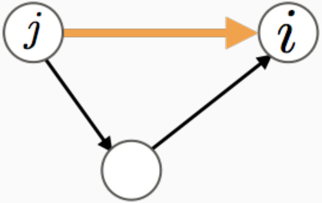

- spurious relation appears

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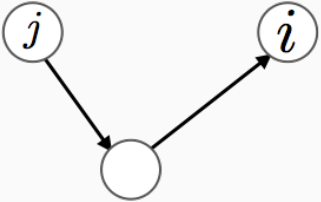

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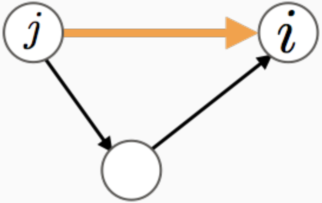

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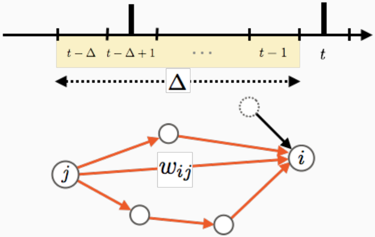
Pseudo correlation

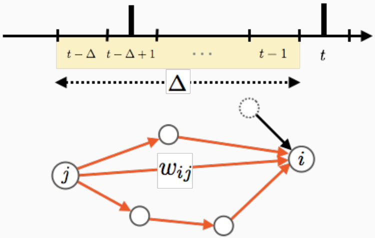
a common problem in complex network analysis

delayed correlation coefficient: statistics for analyzing time series



- appropriate intervals have to be considered
- information propagates multiple paths
- spurious relation appears

delayed correlation coefficient: statistics for analyzing time series



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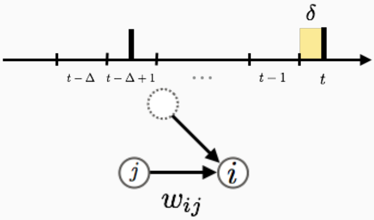

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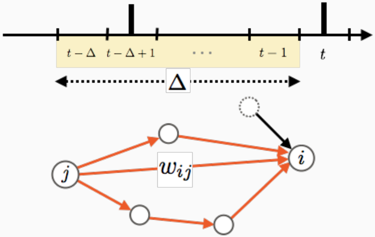

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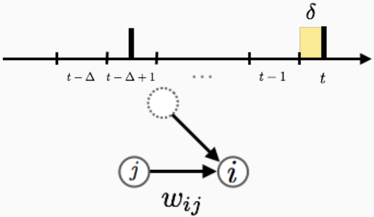

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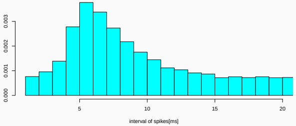

- spike intervals are random

a mathematical framework for treating

- pseudo correlation caused by higher-order effects and dynamical systems
- influence from unobserved neurons
- directed excitatory/inhibitory connections

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Main contribution

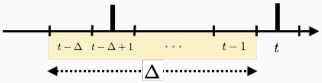
solve those problems with simple mathematical tricks

Problem Formulation

- indeces
  - $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$: index of neurons
  - $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$: discrete time of measurement
  - $t_\Delta = [t - \Delta, \dots, t - 1]$:
    interval for delayed correlation
- states
  - $X_i(t) \in \{0, 1\}$: state of neuron i at time t
  - $X_i[t_\Delta] \in \{0, 1\}$: state of neuron i in interval t_Δ
  - $U_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}$: internal state of neuron i at time t
- connections
  - $w_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$: synaptic connection from neuron j to neuron i
  - $\lambda_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$: pseudo connection from neuron j to neuron i

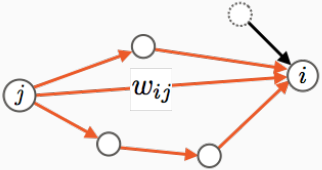
weighted sum of inputs from unobserved/observed neurons

$$U_i(t) = B_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{ij} X_j[t_\Delta],$$



$B_i(t)$: nuisance inputs from unobserved neurons

λ_{ij} : pseudo connection including undirect paths

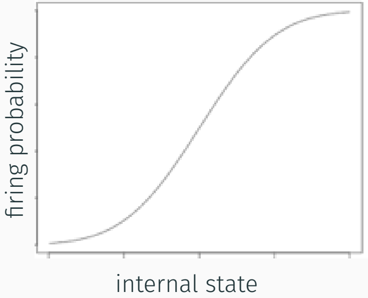


Remarks

- signal from neuron j has several paths
- λ_{ij} includes direct and undirect connections

stochastic dependency on internal state:

$$\Pr\big(X_i(t) = 1\big) = \Phi_{\sigma^2}\big(U_i(t)\big),$$
$$\Phi_{\sigma^2} : \text{cdf of } \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2).$$



Assumption

- we assume a probit model, where Φ_{σ^2} is the integral of

$$\phi_{\sigma^2}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

- internal state

$$U_i(t) = B_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{ij} X_j[t_\Delta],$$

$B_i(t)$: nuisance inputs,

λ_{ij} : pseudo connection.

- neuron firing

$$\Pr\big(X_i(t) = 1\big) = \Phi_{\sigma^2}\big(U_i(t)\big),$$

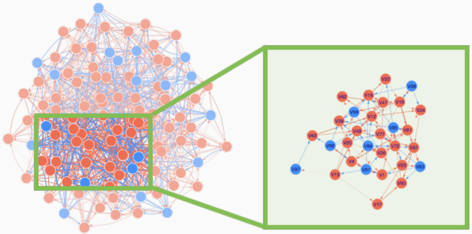
$$\phi_{\sigma^2}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\Big(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}\Big),$$

Φ_{σ^2} : cdf of $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$, integral of ϕ_{σ^2}.

First step

- remove nuisance input B and estimate pseudo connection λ

$$U_i(t) = B_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{ij} X_j[t_\Delta].$$



Theorem

Let X and Y be independent random variables. For any function g, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X+Y)] = \mathbb{E}\left[h\big(X + \mathbb{E}[Y]\big)\right],$$

where f_Y is the pdf of Y and

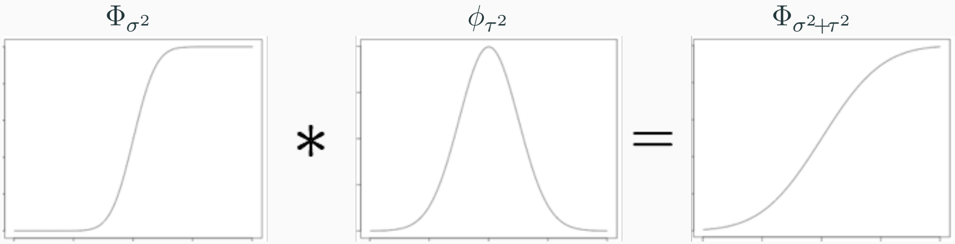
$$f_Y^-(x) = f_Y(\mathbb{E}[Y] - x),$$
$$h = g * f_Y^-.$$

A special case is discussed in Hyvärinen 2002.

Corollary

If function g is Φ_{σ^2} and random variable X is constant value x, and probability density function f_Y is Gaussian with mean $\mathbb{E}[Y]$ and variance τ^2, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\Phi_{\sigma^2}(x+Y)] = \Phi_{\sigma^2+\tau^2}\big(x+\mathbb{E}[Y]\big).$$



- consider the case of $X_j[t_\Delta]=1$,

$$U_i(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1) = B_i(t) + \lambda_{ij} X_j[t_\Delta] + \sum_{k \neq j} \lambda_{ik} X_k[t_\Delta]$$
$$= \lambda_{ij} + C_{ij}\big(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1\big).$$

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$$= \lambda_{ij} + C_{ij}(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1).$$

- let us apply the corollary for calculating conditional expectation

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}\left[X_i(t) \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\Phi_{\sigma^2}\left(U_i(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1)\right)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\Phi_{\sigma^2}\left(\lambda_{ij} + C_{ij}(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1)\right)\right] \\ &= \Phi_{\rho^2}(\lambda_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij}),\end{aligned}$$

where we assume $C_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{C}_{ij}, \tau^2)$ and $\rho^2 = \sigma^2 + \tau^2$.

- for binary random variables, the following holds

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X_i(t) \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1\right] = \Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1).$$

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- therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\Phi_{\rho^2}(\lambda_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij}) = \Pr(X_i(t) = 1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]{=}1), \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad &\lambda_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij} = \rho \cdot \Phi_1^{-1}\big(\Pr(X_i(t){=}1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]{=}1)\big). \end{aligned}$$

- consider the both cases of $X_j[t_\Delta] = 1$ and $X_j[t_\Delta] = 0$,

$$
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U_i(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1) &= \lambda_{ij} + C_{ij}(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1), \\
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Assumption

$$
C_{ij}(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1), C_{ij}(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0) \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{C}_{ij}, \tau^2)
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- then we obtain

$$\lambda_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij} = \rho \cdot \Phi_1^{-1}\big(\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1)\big),$$
$$\bar{C}_{ij} = \rho \cdot \Phi_1^{-1}\big(\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0)\big).$$

- estimator of pseudo connection

$$\lambda_{ij} = \rho\Big\{\Phi_1^{-1}\big(\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1)\big) \\ - \Phi_1^{-1}\big(\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0)\big)\Big\}.$$

- empirical estimates of conditional probability

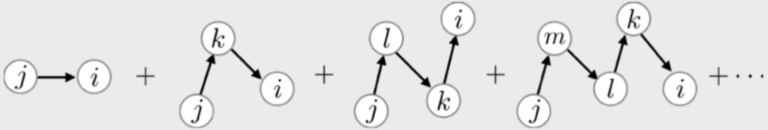
$$\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1) = \frac{1}{Z}\sum_t X_i(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=1),$$

$$\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0) = \frac{1}{Z'}\sum_t X_i(t \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0).$$

Second step

- decompose pseudo connections λ with direct connections w

$$\lambda_{ij} =$$



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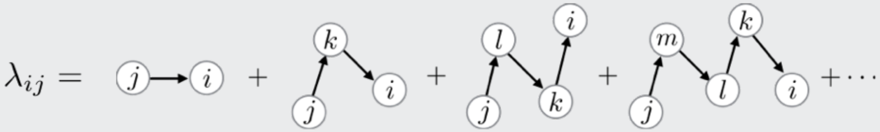

- consider an expansion with appropriate δ, δ' (delay time)

$$\lambda_{ij} = w_{ij} + \sum_k w_{ik} \Pr(X_k(t-\delta)=1 \mid X_j(t-\delta')=1) + (\text{higher order terms}).$$

- introduce a virtual probability with an appropriate interval t_δ

$$\theta_{ij} = \Pr(X_i(t) = 1 \mid X_j[t_\delta] = 1).$$

- we obtain an expansion of λ as

$$\lambda_{ij} = w_{ij} + \sum_{k} w_{ik}\theta_{kj} + \sum_{k,l} w_{ik}\theta_{kl}\theta_{lj} + \sum_{k,l,m} w_{ik}\theta_{kl}\theta_{lm}\theta_{mj} + \cdots .$$

- this expression gives a simple matrix form

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda &= W(I + \Theta + \Theta^2 + \Theta^3 + \cdots) && \triangleright \text{Neumann series} \\ &= W(I - \Theta)^{-1},\end{aligned}$$

where $W = (w_{ij})$ and $\Theta = (\theta_{ij})$.

- relation between θ and w:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{ij} &= \Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\delta]=1) && \triangleright \text{ use expectation form}\\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\Phi_{\sigma^2}(w_{ij} + C'_{ij})\right] && \triangleright\ t_\delta \text{ is small enough}\\ &= \Phi_{\rho^2}\left(w_{ij} + \mathbb{E}[C'_{ij}]\right) && \triangleright \text{ by the corollary}\end{aligned}$$

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Assumption

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- calculate θ by using w as

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{ij} &= \Phi_{\rho^2}(w_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij}),\\ \bar{C}_{ij} &= \rho \cdot \Phi_1^{-1}\left(\Pr(X_i(t)=1 \mid X_j[t_\Delta]=0)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Third step

- estimate types of neurons consistent with data:
  - excitatory neurons - positive connections only
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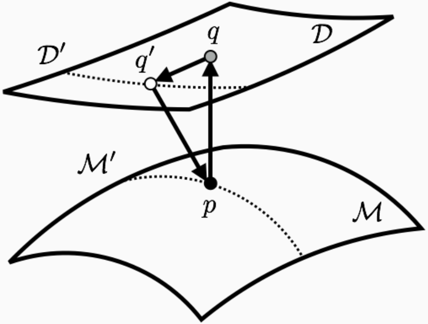

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use em algorithm (Amari 1995)
with approximations:

- factorial model in data manifold
- Gibbs sampling

Input: $\Lambda, \bar{C}, \boldsymbol{z}$

function ESTIMATEW($\Lambda, \bar{C}, \boldsymbol{z}$)

    Initialization: $\Theta^{(1)} \leftarrow [0,1]^{N\times N}$, $\Lambda^{(1)} \leftarrow \Lambda$

    for $\tau \leftarrow 1, T$ **do**

        $W^{(\tau+1)} \leftarrow \Lambda^{(\tau)}(I - \Theta^{(\tau)})$

        for $i \leftarrow 1, N$ **do**

            for $j \leftarrow 1, N$ **do**

$$[\hat{W}(\boldsymbol{z})^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij} \leftarrow \begin{cases} z_j [W^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij}, & [W^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij} > 0 \\ (1 - z_j)[W^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij}, & [W^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\Theta^{(\tau+1)}\right]_{ij} \leftarrow \Phi_1\left([\hat{W}(\boldsymbol{z})^{(\tau+1)}]_{ij} + \bar{C}_{ij}\right)$$

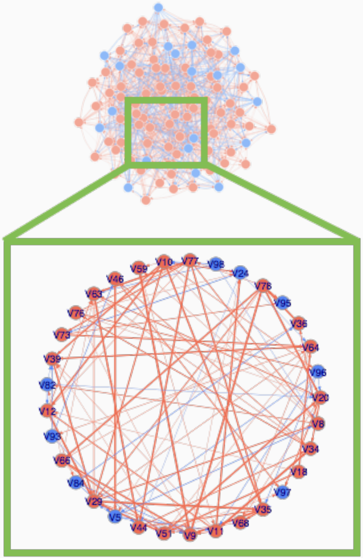
        $\mathrm{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{(\tau+1)}) \leftarrow 0$ ▷ *update diagonal elements*

        $\Lambda^{(\tau+1)} \leftarrow \Lambda^{(\tau)}$

        $\mathrm{diag}\left(\Lambda^{(\tau+1)}\right) \leftarrow \mathrm{diag}\left(\Lambda^{(\tau)}\Theta^{(\tau+1)}\right)$ ▷ *update diagonal elements*

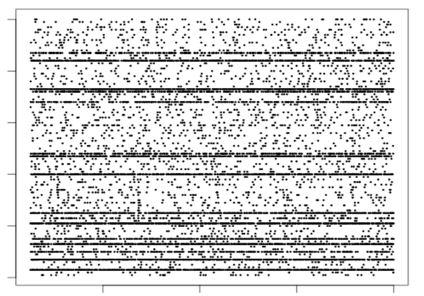
Output: $\hat{W}(\boldsymbol{z})$

Numerical Examples

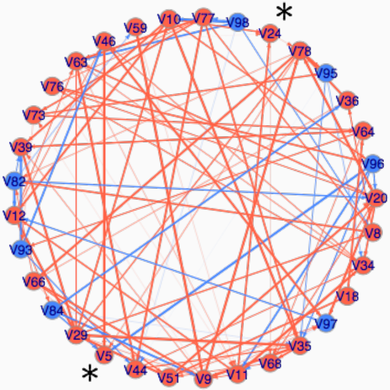


Izhikevich's neuron model (Izhikevich 2003)

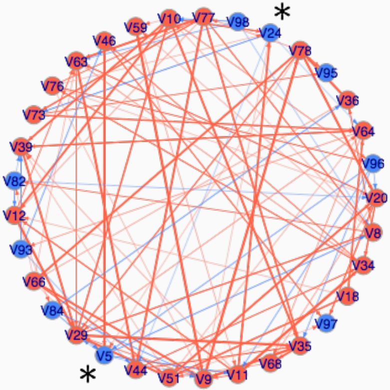
- $N = 33$ out of 100 neurons
- excitatory:inhibitory = 80%:20%
- $w_{ij} \sim \text{Unif}[-10, 10]$
- $\#\{w_{\cdot i}\} \leq 10$



true



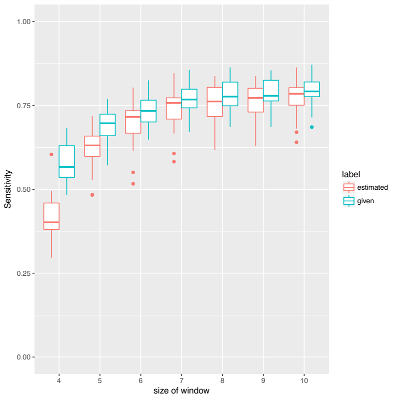
estimated



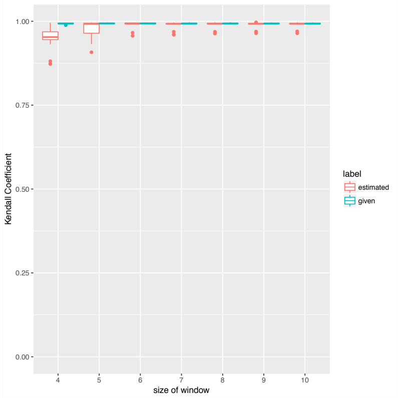
remarks

- estimation is scale indeterminate
- inhibitory connections are difficult to estimate

sensitivity



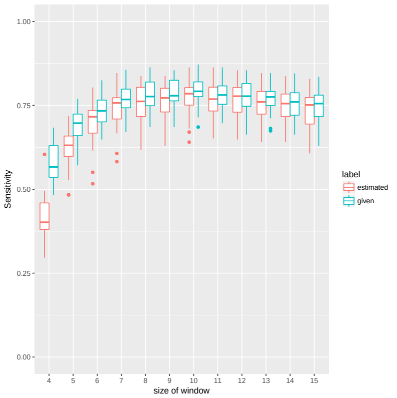
Kendall coefficient



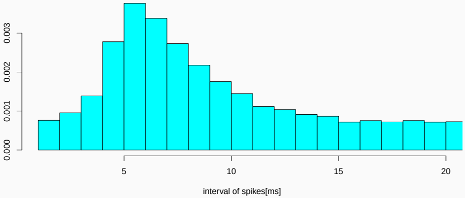
remarks

- estimation accuracy gets better if neuron types are given
- order of weights is estimated with sufficient accuracy

sensitivity



spike interval

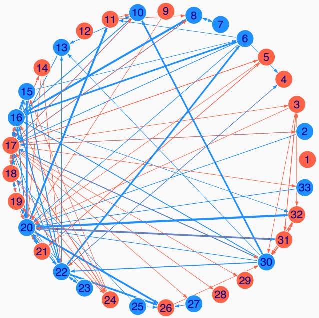


remark

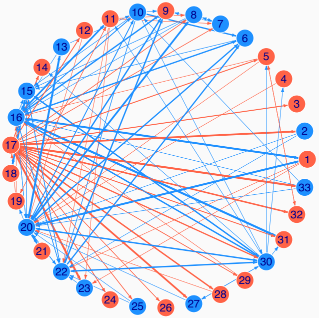
- sensitivity is affected by choice of correlation interval memory trace replay (Wilson and McNaughton 1994; Tatsuno, Lipa, and McNaughton 2006)

- purpose: examine the hyposesis "the replay of activity patterns during sleep plays an important role in the consolidation process of memory"
- measurements:
  - pre-task: activity of control
  - task: activity in learning stage
  - post-task: activity in non-REM stage

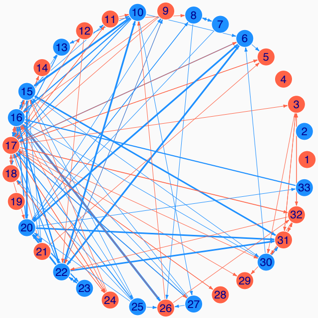
pre-task



task



post-task



remarks

- some connections changed at task period are retained at post-task period (e.g. 8,11,12,20)
- result should be discussed from the viewpoint of biology

Conclusion

we consider an approach to solve the following problems

- pseudo correlation caused by higher-order effect
- influence from unobserved neurons
- directional excitatory/inhibitory connections

possible extension would be

- estimating the number of connections
- estimating activation functions of individual neurons
- applying other real-world data

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