

Spike-Sorting for Interacting Neurons

Bruno Monte de Castro

Advisor: Antonio Galves

First Young Researchers Workshop

FAPESP - CEPID Neuromat

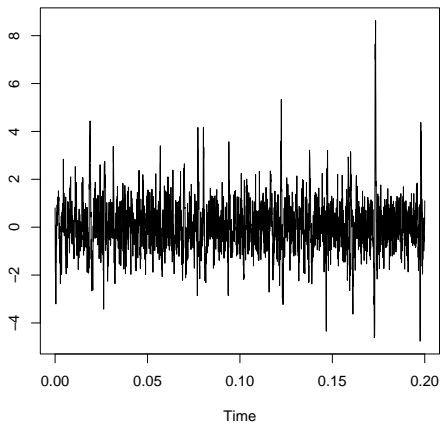
University of São Paulo

5 de maio de 2015

Introduction and Motivation

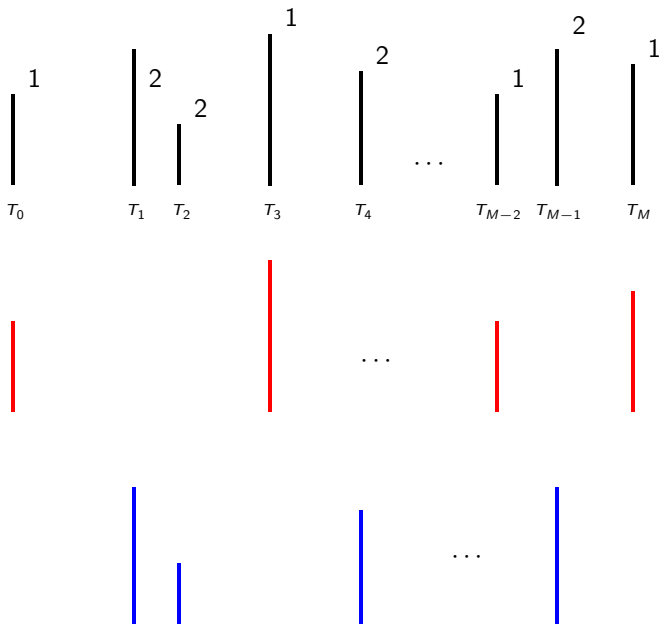
- Extracellular recordings of brain activity can contain spikes from more than one neuron.
- What we like to do is to distinguish spikes from distinct neurons. This is what we call **spike-sorting**.
- One way to do sorting is use the shape of waveforms collected with the electrodes.
- For 50 years or more people have been doing “reasonable” sorting using only waveform of individual spikes;





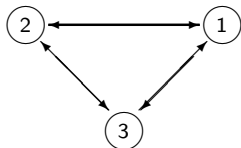
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- They didn't include interactions between neurons.

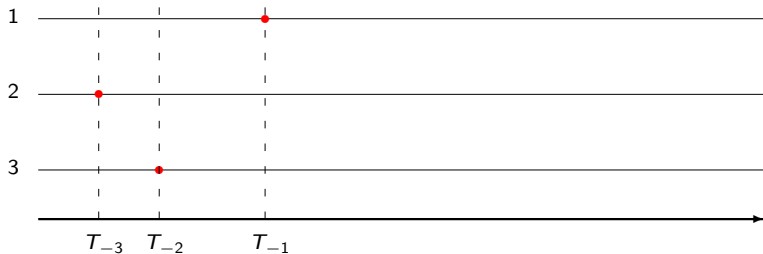


- We are considering a more realist model based on Galves & Löcherbach (2013).

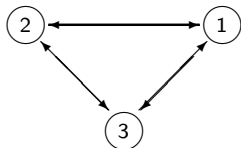
- We are considering a more realist model based on Galves & Löcherbach (2013).
- We want to do statistical model selection to perform spike sorting using only the spike times.



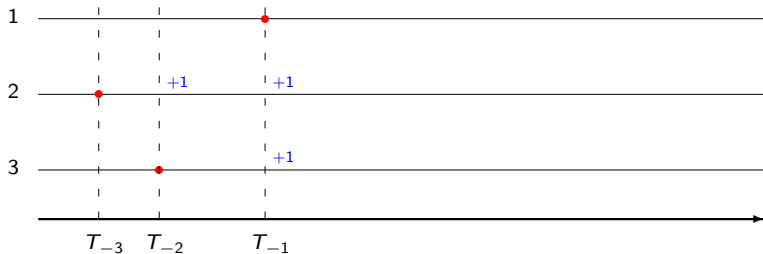
$Y_n = i$, means that the neuron i
spikes at time T_n



$$Y_{-3}^{-1} = 231$$

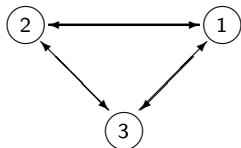


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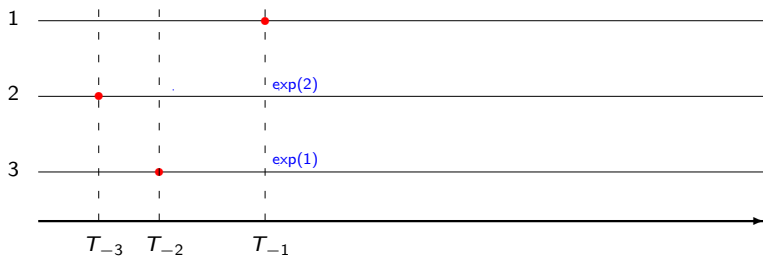


$$Y_{-3}^{-1} = 231$$

$$U_{-1} = (0, 2, 1)$$

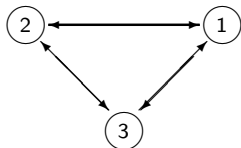


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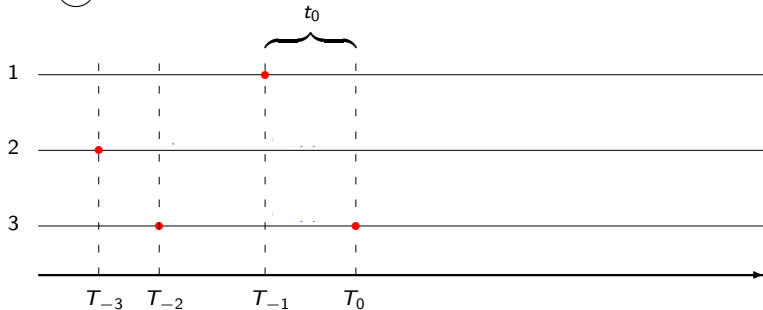


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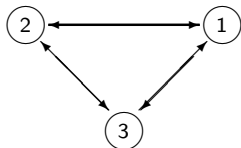
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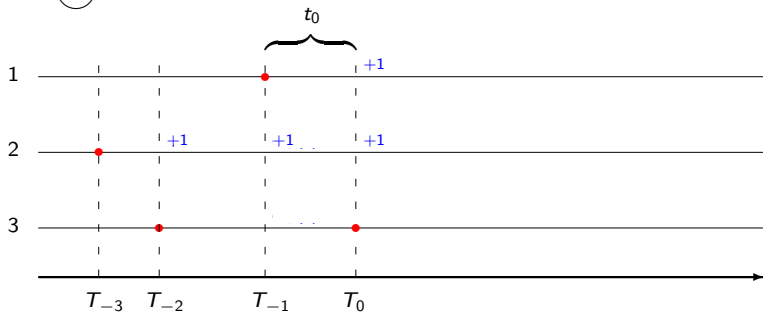
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$$Y_{-3}^0 = 2313$$

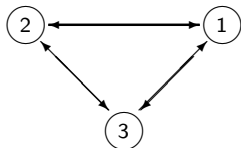


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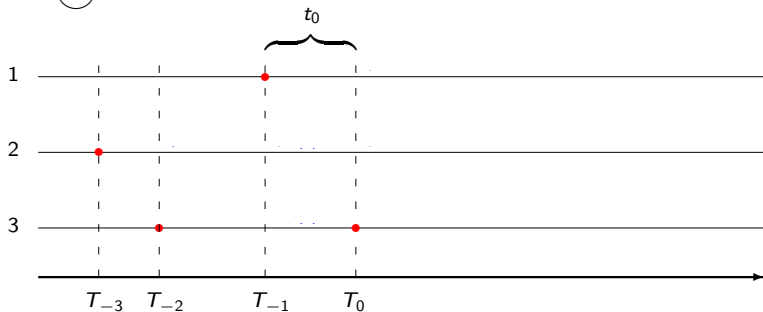


$$Y_{-3}^0 = 2313$$

$$U_0 = (1, 3, 0)$$

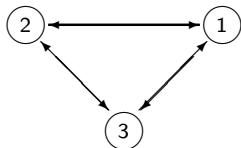


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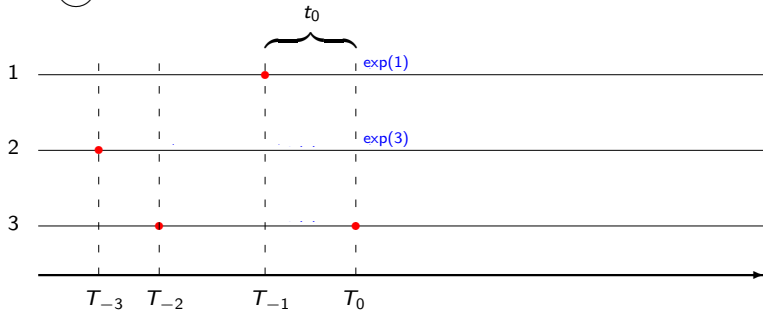


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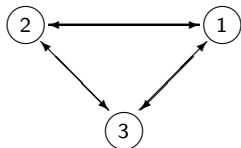


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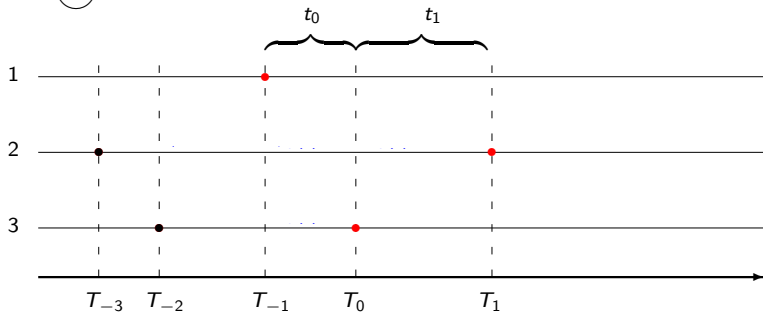


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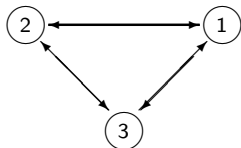


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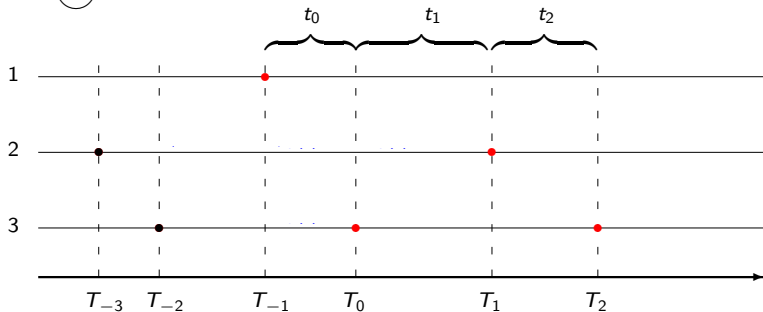


$$Y_{-1}^1 = 132$$

$$U_1 = (2, 0, 1)$$

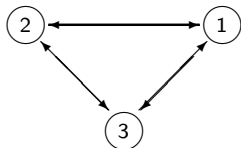


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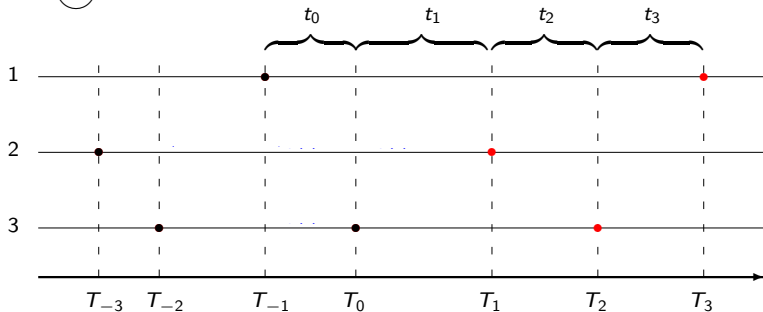


$$Y_{-1}^2 = 1323$$

$$U_2 = (3, 1, 0)$$

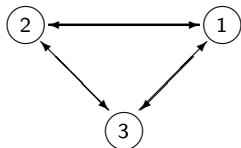


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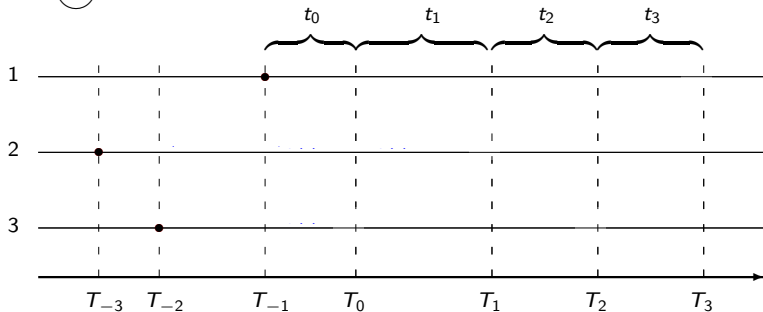


$$Y_1^3 = 231$$

$$U_3 = (0, 2, 1)$$



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- Suppose that we have only the times until the next spike.

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- We want to know what is the most likely sequence of neurons that originated each spike.

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- Metropolis-Hasting algorithm

Example with 4 neurons

$\dots 1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \dots$

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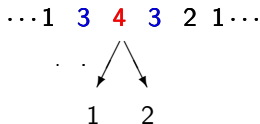
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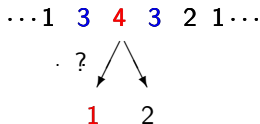
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We estimate the probability for each spike to originate from each neuron.

For instance, if we discard the first V_i iterations, the probability of the 20th spike to have been generated by the third neuron is:

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_{20} = 3 | \mathbf{D}) \approx \frac{1}{V_f - V_i} \sum_{v=V_i}^{V_f} 1_{\{Y_{20}^{(v)}=3\}}$$

where V_f is the total of iterations and \mathbf{D} is a sample of times until next spike.

- A. Galves and E. Löcherbach. Infinite systems of interacting chains with memory of variable length - a stochastic model for biological neural nets. Journal of Statistical Physics, 151(5):896-921, 2013.
- Pouzat C, Delescluse M, Viot P, Diebolt J. Improved spike-sorting by modeling firing statistics and burst-dependent spike amplitude attenuation: a Markov chain Monte Carlo approach. J Neurophysiol, 91:291028, 2004.

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