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# A super-resolution approach for receptive fields estimation of neuronal ensembles

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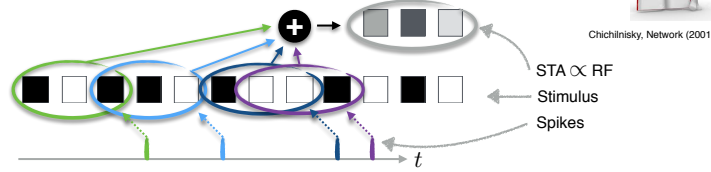
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## Spike Triggered Average (STA) with white noise (WN)

### A classical technique to find receptive fields (RF)

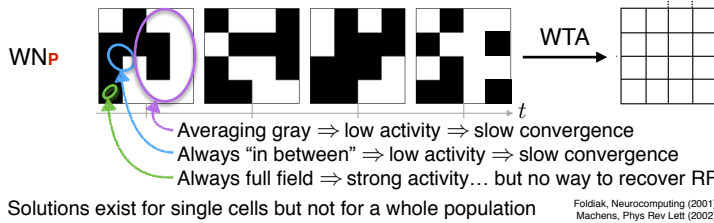


**Convergence:** Error tends to zero as the spike count tends to infinity.

$$\mathcal{E}(STA, RF) = \sum_{x,y,t} (STA(x,y,t) - RF(x,y,t))^2 \approx \mathcal{N}(0,1)^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{n(T)}$$

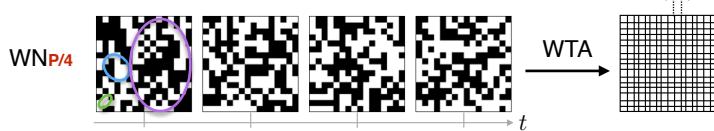
### Spatial resolution of the estimation

It is defined by the size of the blocks of the checkerboard stimulus. How to set block size? A matter of compromise...



## How to increase the resolution of RF over the population?

### Naive solution: decrease block size

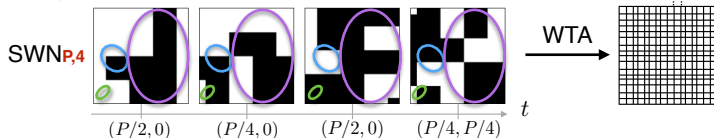


If the block size is considerably smaller than the RF, then the spike count will be low, resulting in very slow convergence speed, an impractical solution for experimentalists.

### Proposed solution: Introducing shifted white noise (SWN)

We define SWN as a WN stimulus where blocks are randomly moved by discrete spatial shifts at each time stamp.

Example with 4 shifts:



Remark: Analogy with super-resolution (SR) techniques in image processing



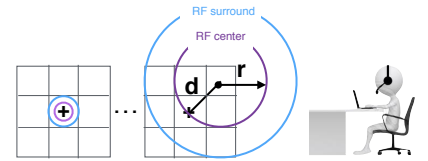
Using SWN<sub>P,S</sub> increases the STA resolution by a factor S without decreasing the block size, thus it is suitable for a large ensemble of neurons.

The STA obtained can still be theoretically related to RF in the context of LN models similarly to the classical white noise scenario.

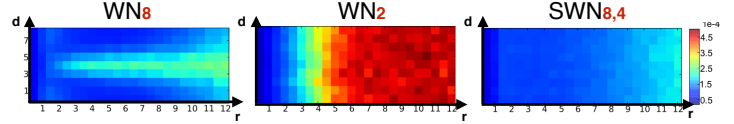
## Simulation study

### Population of LNP neurons

Spatial RFs: DOG  
Temporal RFs: DOE  
5 trials, 20000 images per trial  
Display rate 30Hz



### STA error as a function of the cell RF position and size:



### Results

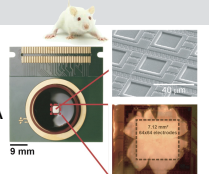
For a fixed block size, the STA spatial resolution is improved as a function of the number of possible shifts, leading to smaller estimation error. Targeting a given STA spatial resolution, shifting the stimulus increases the convergence speed.

(see COSYNE 2015 poster for more results)

## Experimental study

### Experimental protocol

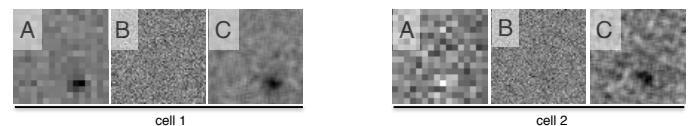
Pan-retinal RGC responses from WT mice were recorded using the high-density large-scale CMOS-based APS MEA (Biocam, 3Brain GmbH, CH) featuring 4096 electrodes (42 μm spacing) arranged in a 64x64 configuration, covering an active area of 7.12 mm<sup>2</sup>.



A: WN<sub>160</sub>  
B: WN<sub>40</sub>  
C: SWN<sub>160,40</sub>

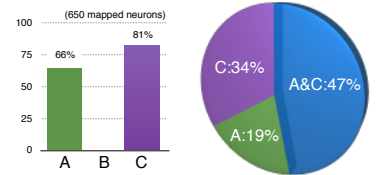
White Noise images (block size of 160μm, 40μm and 160μm with arbitrary shifts of 40μm) were presented for 15 min at 30Hz (P79) and 15 Hz (P76) using a custom built system based on a DLP video projector.

### Comparison between RF estimations

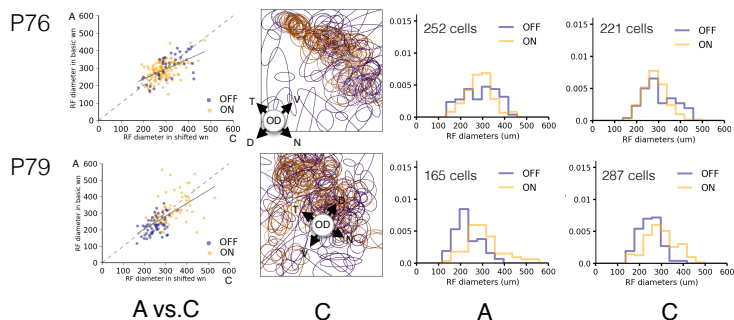


### Statistical analysis over the population

Most of RF are mapped by both stimuli (with highest resolution from SWN). Differences are possibly coming from RF properties (e.g., size and position)



### Distribution of RF sizes



WN and SWN give similar RF estimation. SWN allow to map more large RF.

This study presents for the first time a simple approach allowing quick and simultaneous extraction of receptive field profiles with great accuracy from hundreds to thousands of retinal ganglion cells. The method not only ensures strong responses because these stimuli are big (e.g. 160 μm), but it also provides receptive field measurements at super resolution thanks to the small shifts (40 μm) applied to the basic checkerboard stimuli.