



Anticipation in the retina and the primary visual cortex: towards an integrated retino-cortical model for motion processing

Selma Souihel, Bruno Cessac, Matteo Di Volo, Alain Destexhe, Frederic Chavane, Sandrine Chemla, Olivier Marre

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AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA RECHERCHE



UNIVERSITÉ
CÔTE D'AZUR

Anticipation in the retina and the primary visual cortex : towards an integrated retino-cortical model for motion processing

PhD student : Selma Souihel
Adviser : Dr Bruno Cessac
Team : Biovision



In collaboration with :

Matteo Di Volo
Alain Destexhe



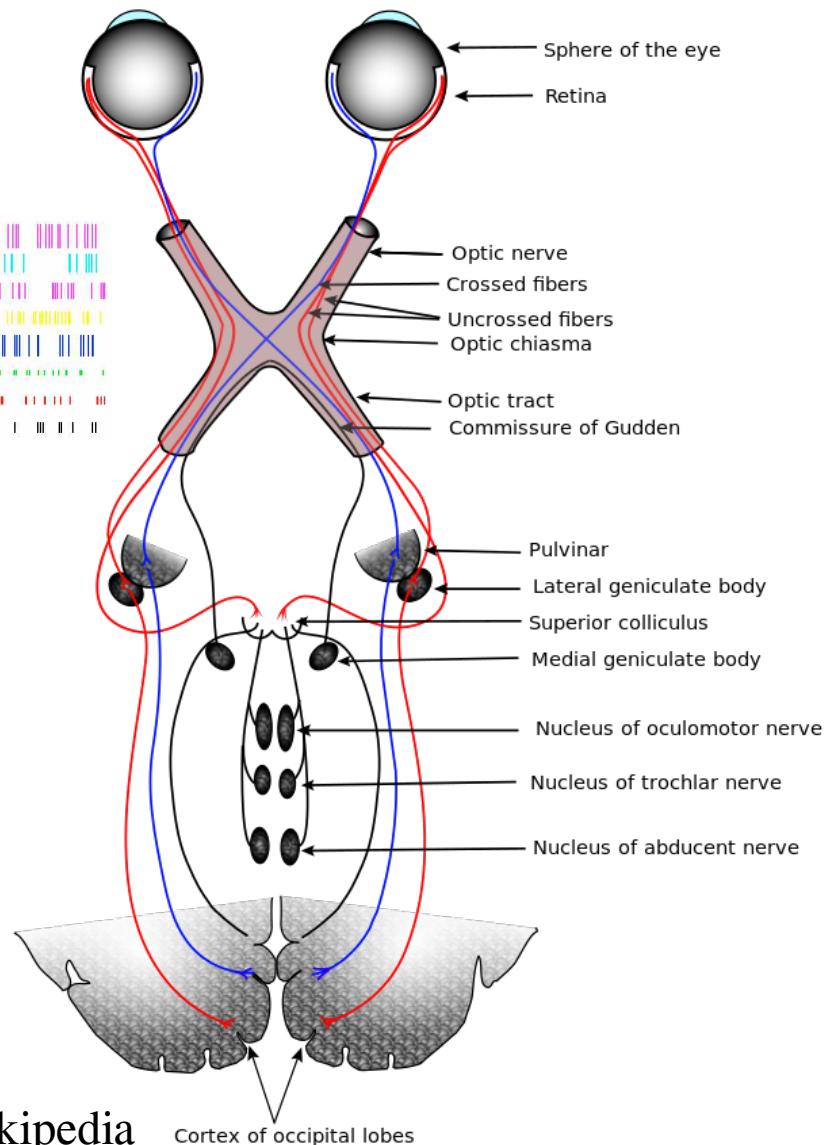
Frédéric Chavane
Sandrine Chemla



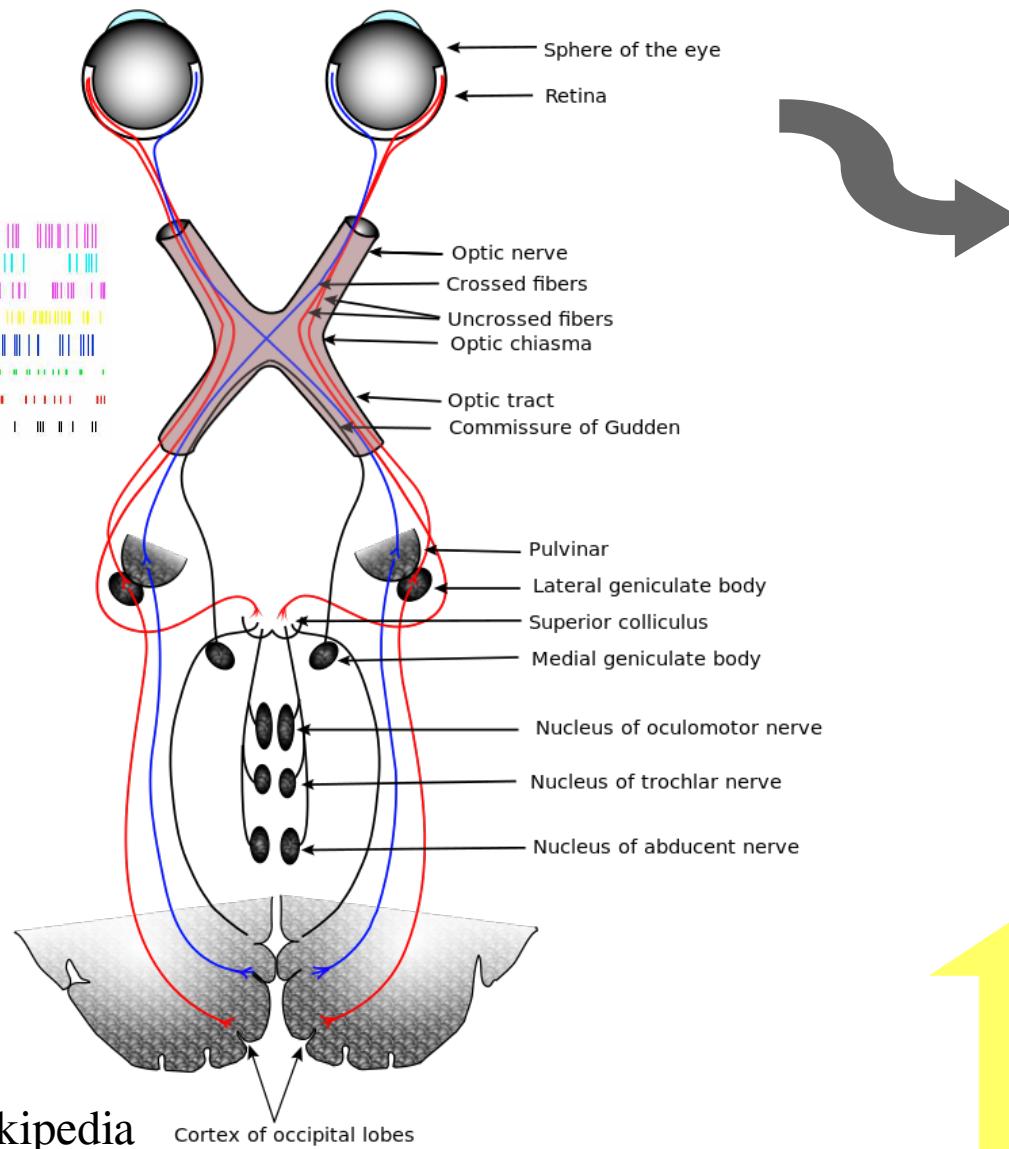
Olivier Marre



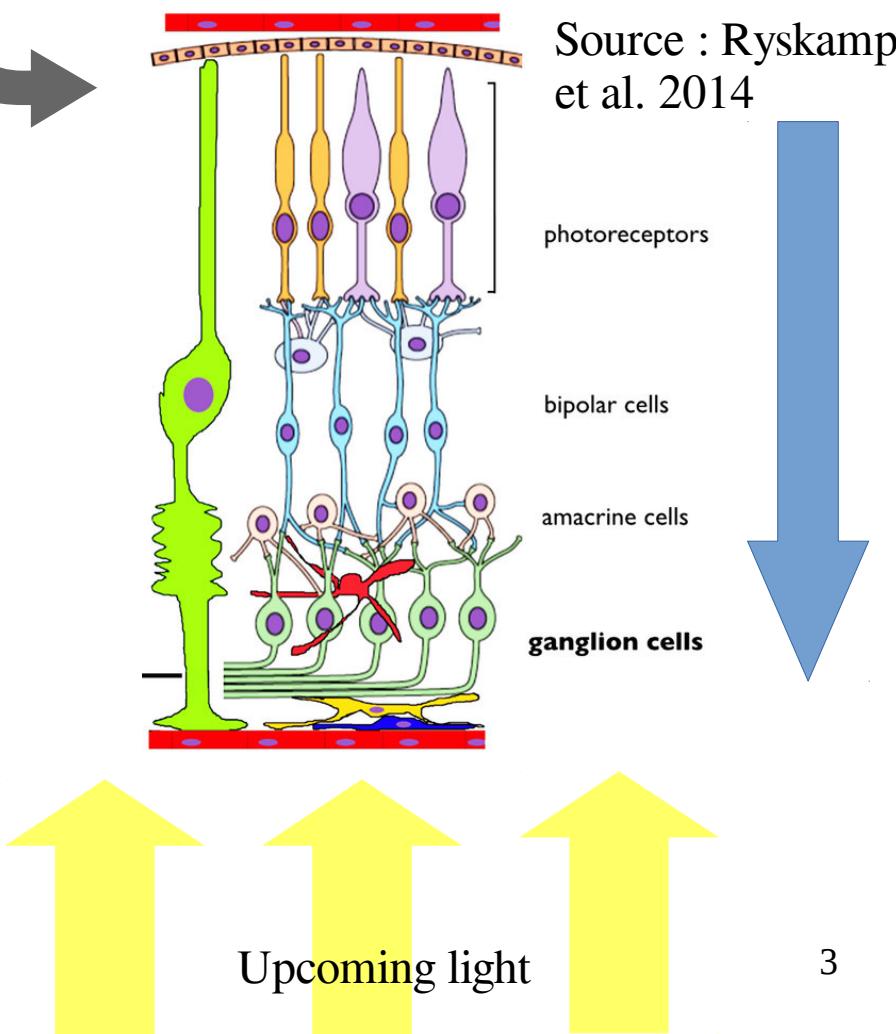
The visual flow



The visual flow

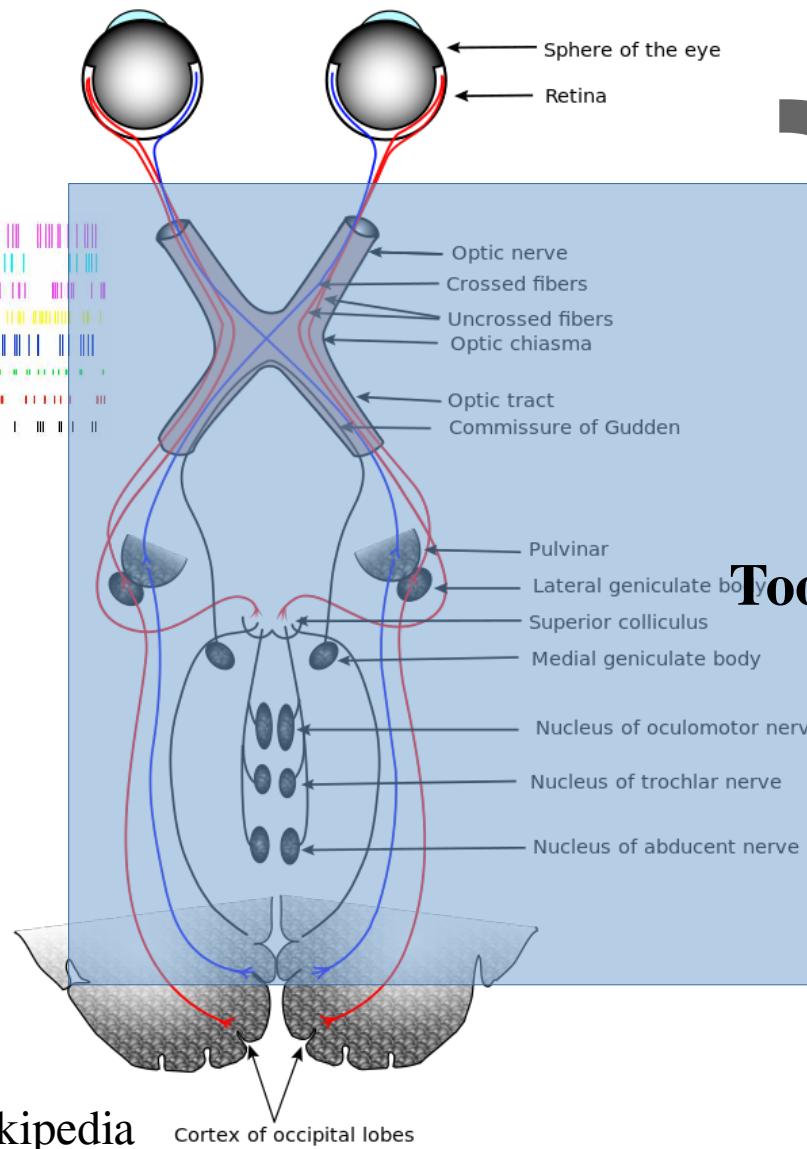


Source : Wikipedia

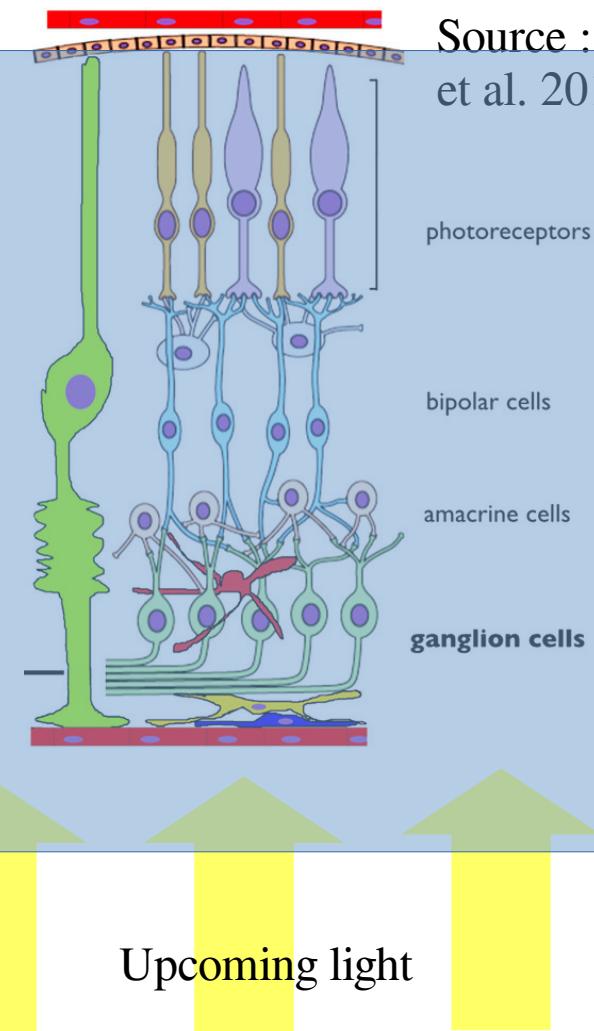


Source : Ryskamp et al. 2014

The visual flow

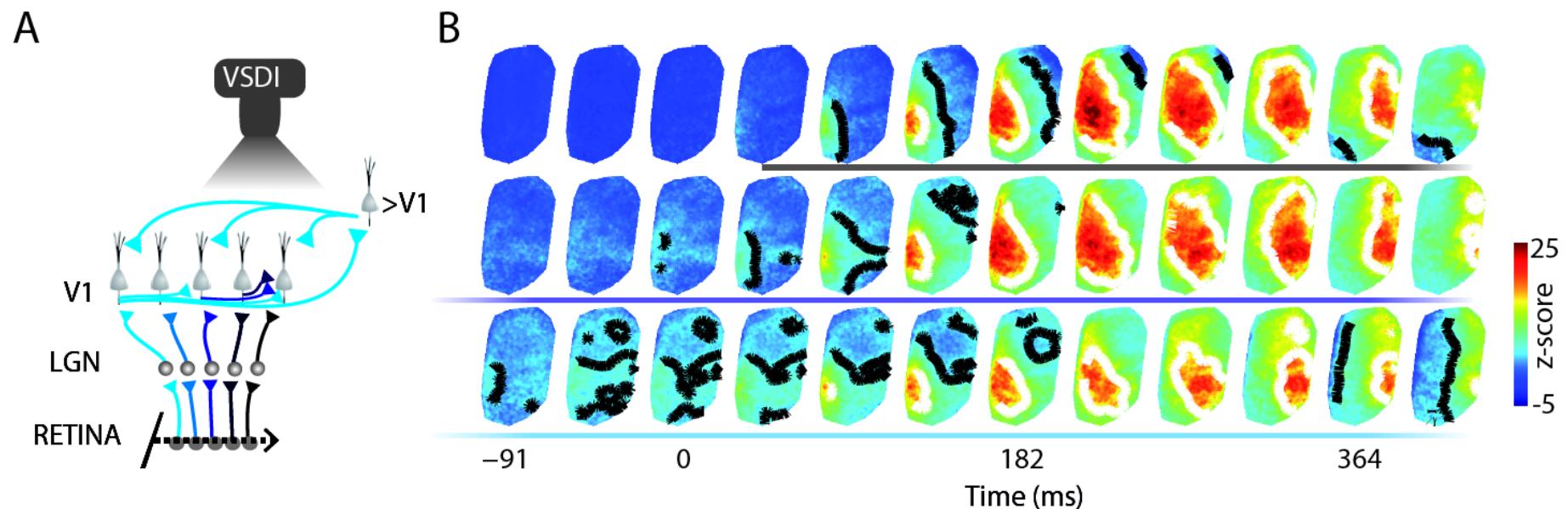


Too slow !



Stating the problem : Visual Anticipation

Anticipation is carried out by the primary visual cortex (V1) through an activation wave

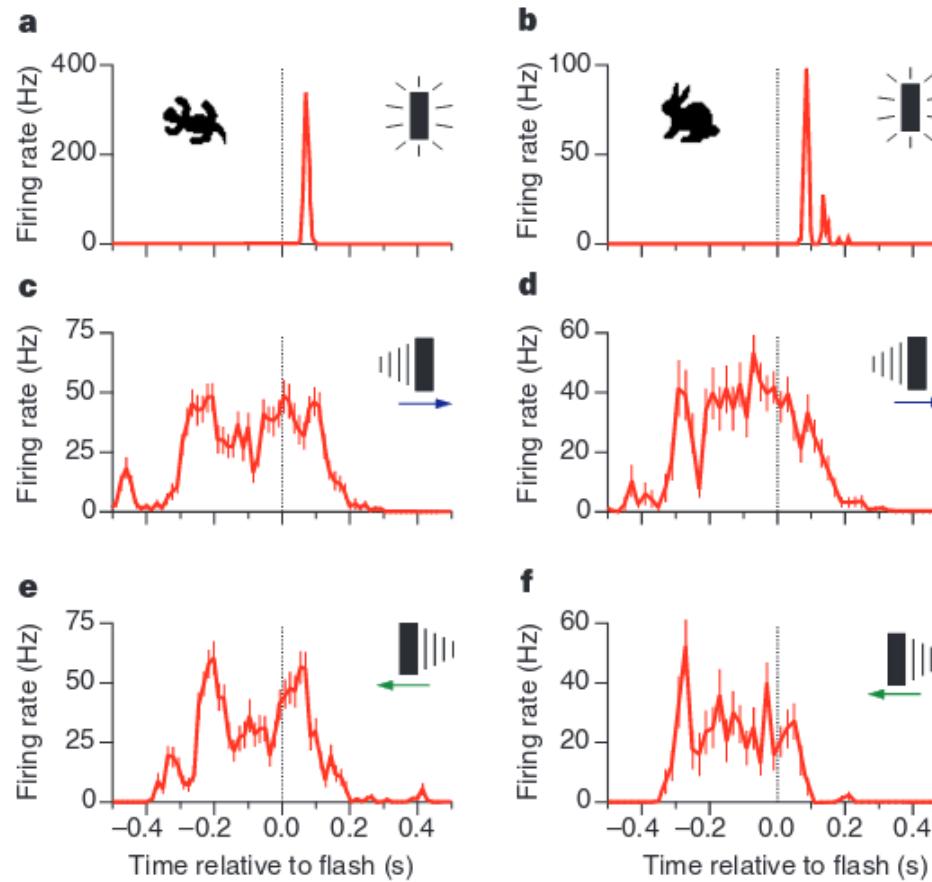


Source :
Benvenutti et
al. 2015

Stating the problem : Visual Anticipation

But the retina is not a mere transmitter, it is able to perform many computations such as :

- Orientation sensitivity
- Contrast gain control
- Sensitivity to differential motion
- and « **Motion Anticipation** »



Source : Berry et al. 1999

Stating the problem : Visual Anticipation

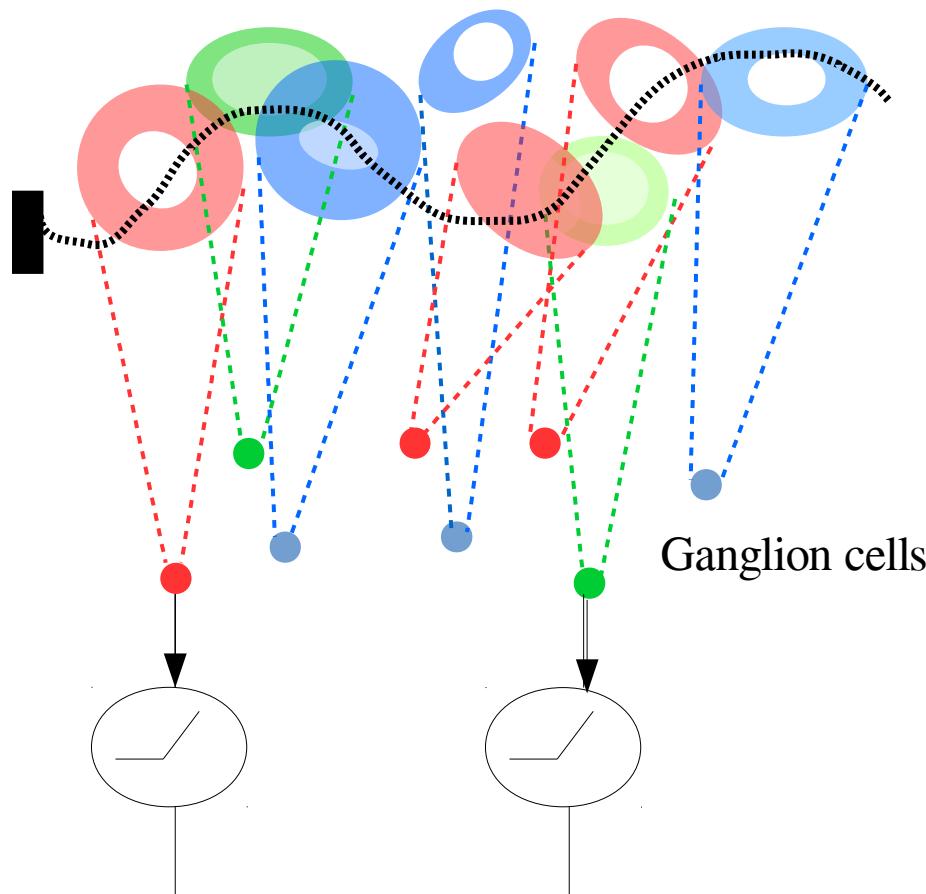
- What are the respective :
- Mechanisms underlying retinal and cortical anticipation?
- Role of each part ?

I) Anticipation in the retina

The Hubel-Wiesel view of vision

Nobel prize 1981

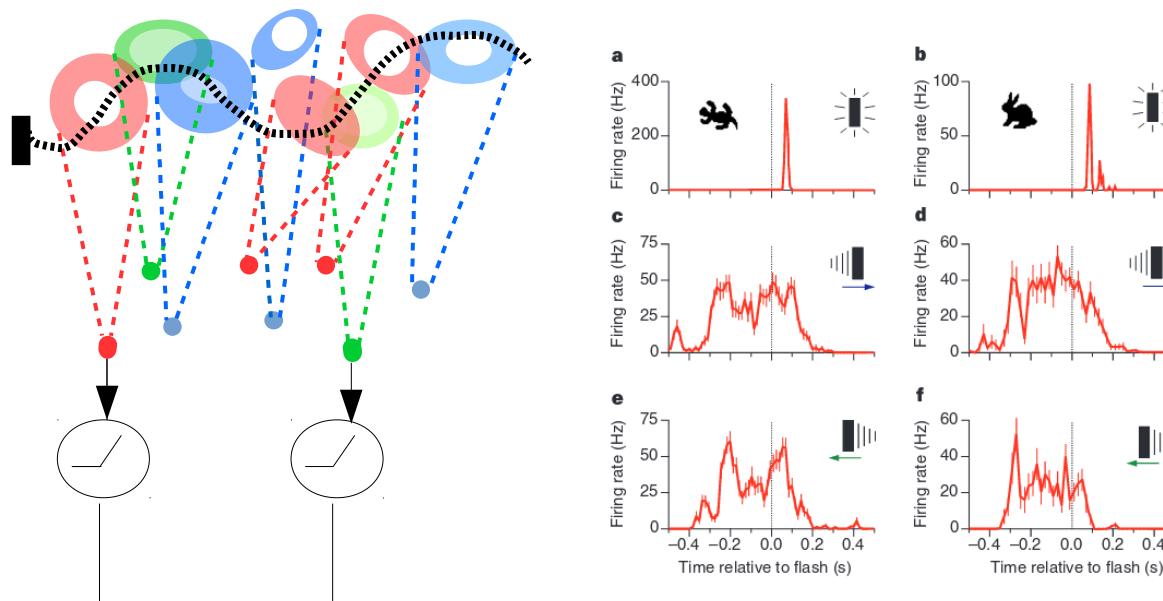
Ganglion cells response is the convolution of the stimulus with a spatio-temporal receptive field followed by a non linearity



Ganglion cells are
independent encoders

The Hubel-Wiesel view of vision

Nobel prize 1981

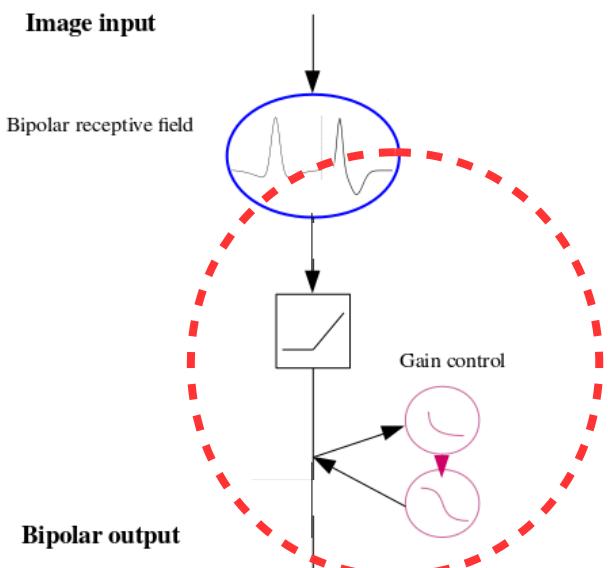


Source : Berry et al. 1999

- Which mechanism can account for motion anticipation in the retina ?

Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

1) Gain control (Chen et al. 2013)



- Bipolar voltage :

$$\left[K_i \ast_{S,t} \mathcal{S} \right] (t) = \int_{-\infty}^t K_T(t-u) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_{i,S}(x,y) \mathcal{S}(x,y,u) dx dy \right] du$$

- Non-linear function :

$$\mathcal{N}_B(V_{B_i}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } V_{B_i} \leq \theta_B; \\ V_{B_i} - \theta_B, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- Activation function :

$$\frac{dA_{B_i}}{dt} = -\frac{A_{B_i}}{\tau_a} + h \mathcal{N}(V_{B_i}(t)).$$

- Gain Control function :

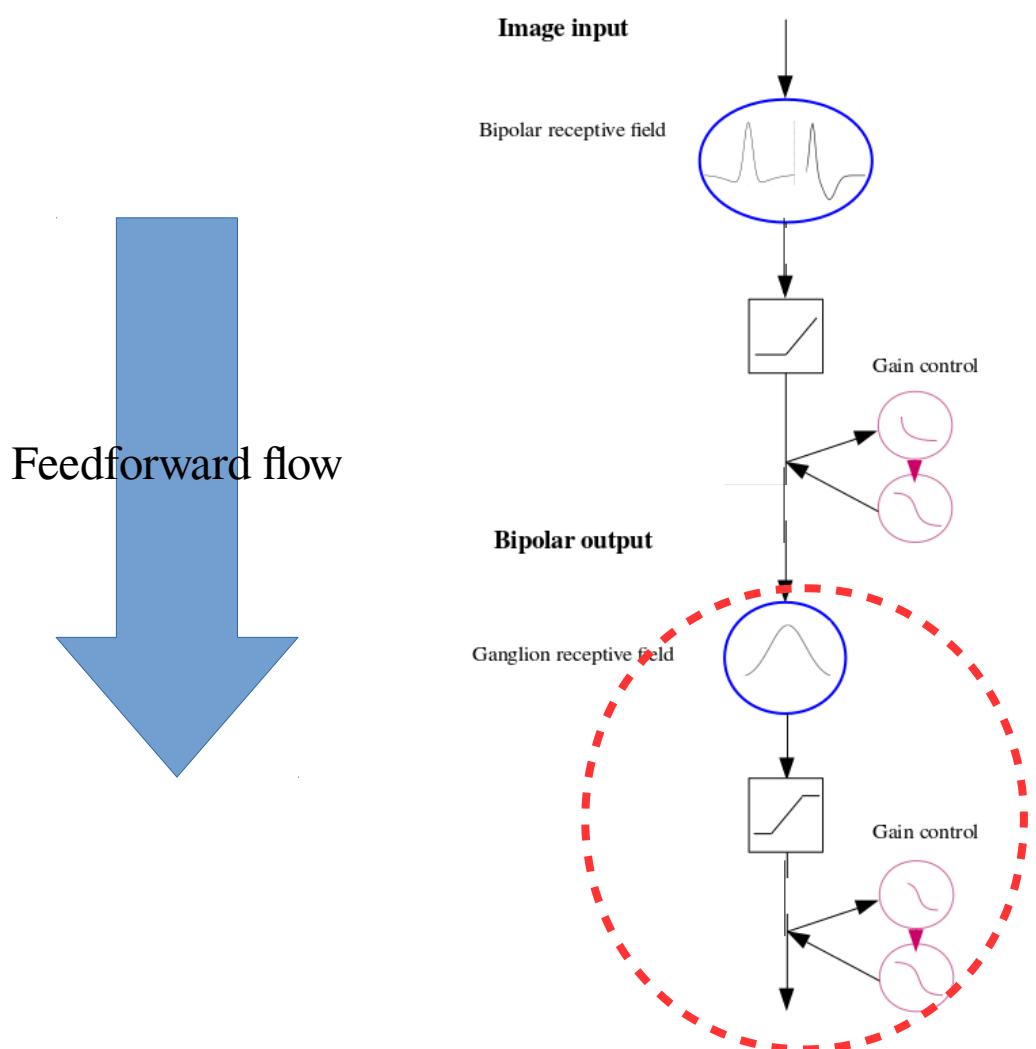
$$\mathcal{G}_B(A) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } A \leq 0; \\ \frac{1}{1+A^6}, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- Output :

$$R_{B_i} = \mathcal{N}_B(V_{B_i}) \mathcal{G}_B(A_{B_i}).$$

Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

1) Gain control (Chen et al. 2013)



- Ganglion voltage

$$V_{G_k} = \sum_i W_{G_k}^{B_i} R_{B_i}$$

- Non-linear function :

$$\mathcal{N}_{G_F}(V) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } V \leq 0; \\ \alpha_{G_F}(V - \theta_{G_F}), & \text{if } \theta_{G_F} \leq V \leq N_{G_F}^{\max}/\alpha_{G_F} + \theta_{G_F} \\ N_{G_F}^{\max}, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- Activation function :

$$\frac{dA_{G_F k_F}}{dt} = -\frac{A_{G_F k_F}}{\tau_{G_F}} + h_{G_F} \mathcal{N}_{G_F} \left(V_{G_F k_F} \right)$$

- Gain Control function :

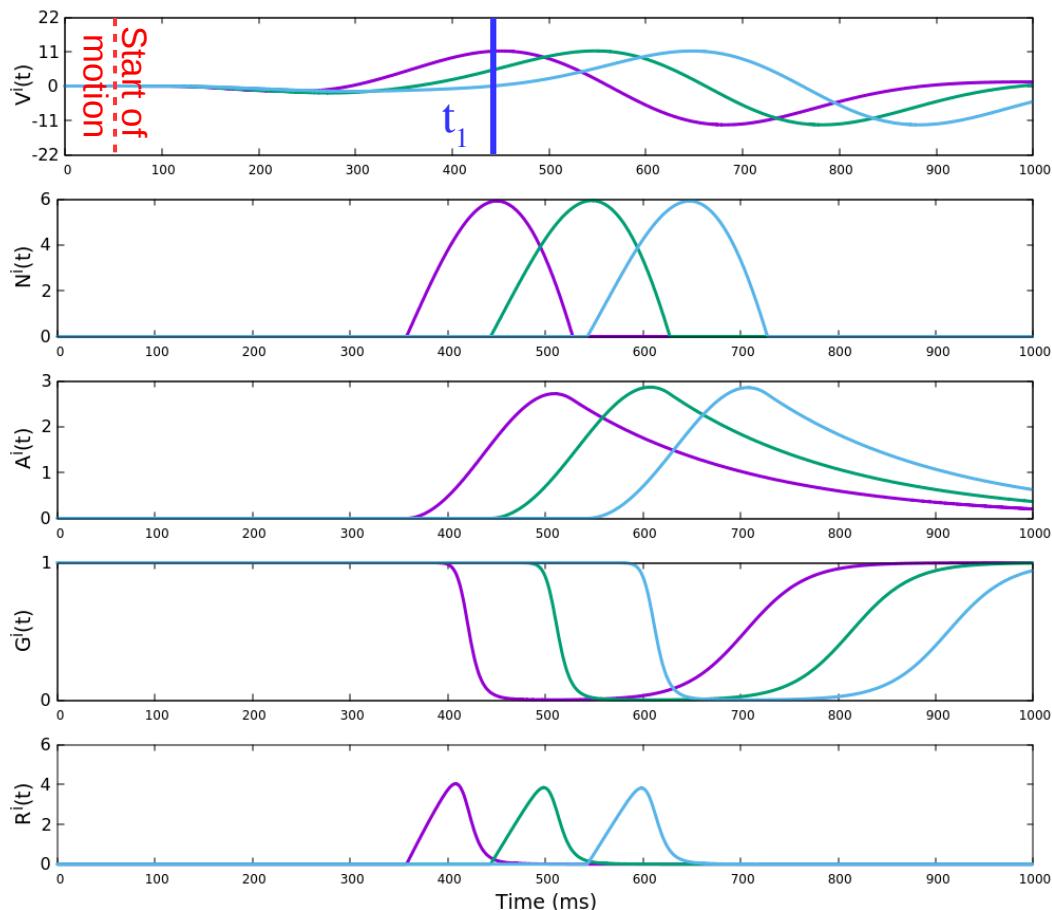
$$\mathcal{G}_{G_F}(A) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } A \leq 0; \\ \frac{1}{1+A}, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- Output :

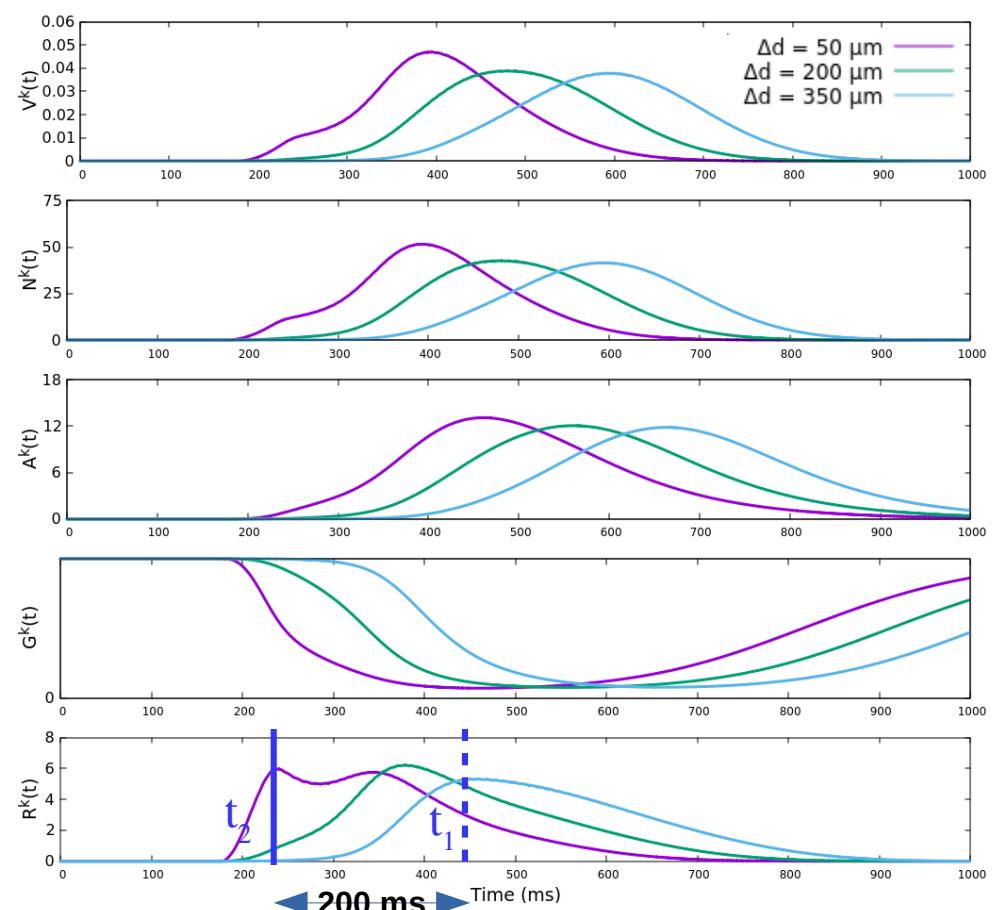
$$R_{G_F k_F} \left(V_{G_F k_F}, A_{G_F k_F} \right) = \mathcal{N}_{G_F} \left(V_{G_F k_F} \right) \mathcal{G}_{G_F} \left(A_{G_F k_F} \right).$$

1D results : smooth motion anticipation with gain control

Bipolar layer



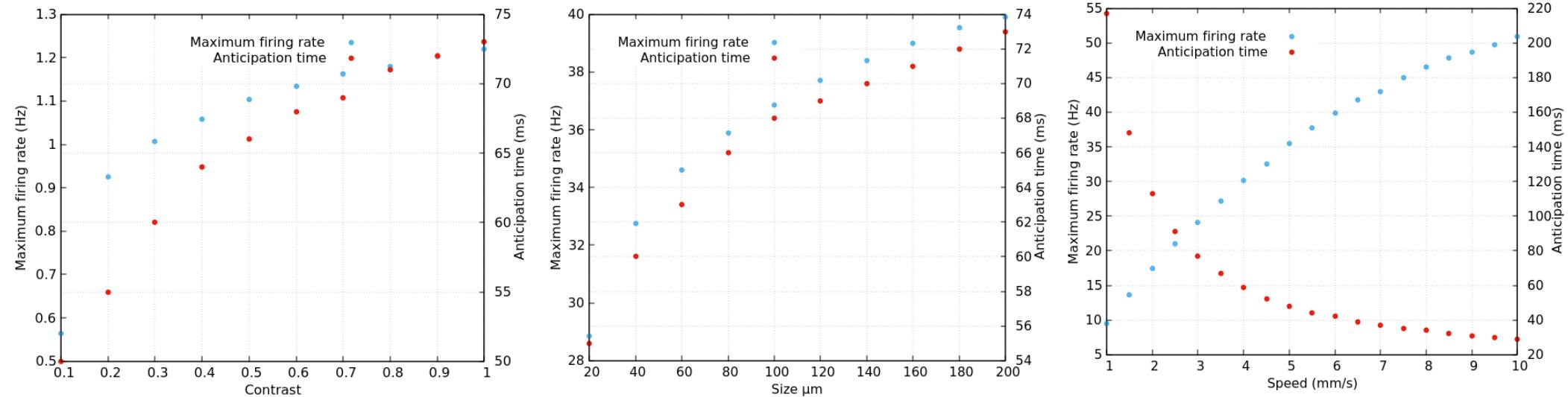
Ganglion layer



$$\text{Anticipation time} = |t_1 - t_2|$$

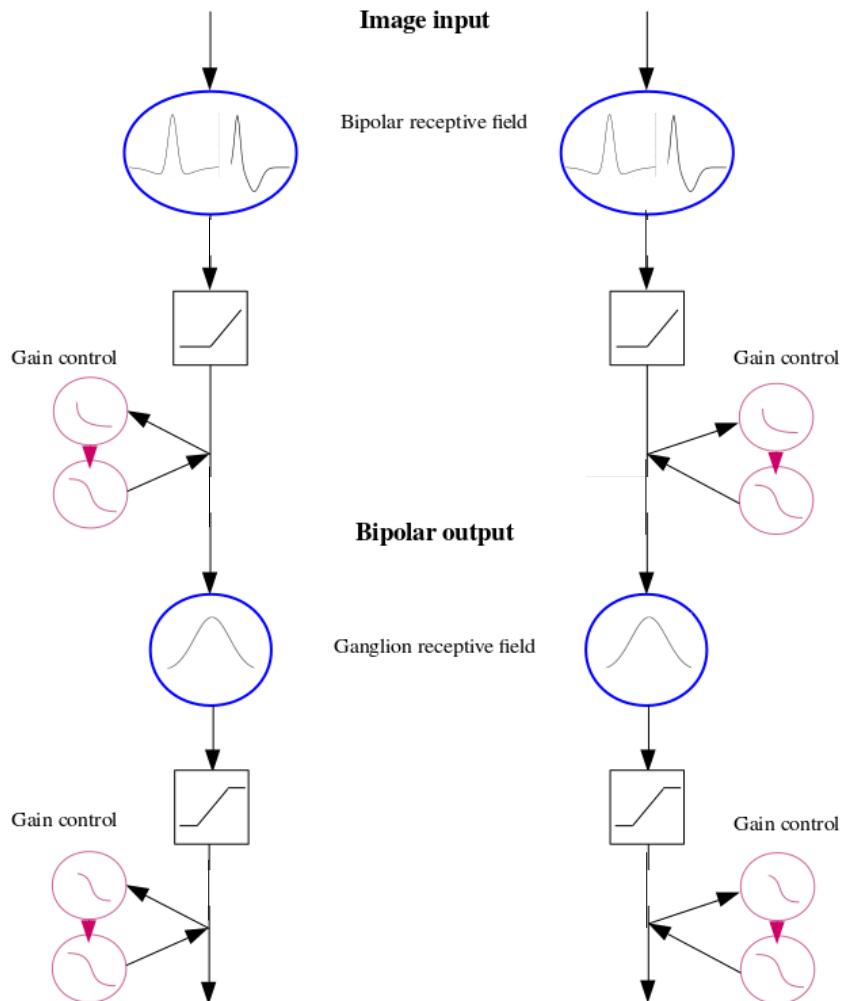
1D results : smooth motion anticipation with gain control

Anticipation variability with stimulus parameters



Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

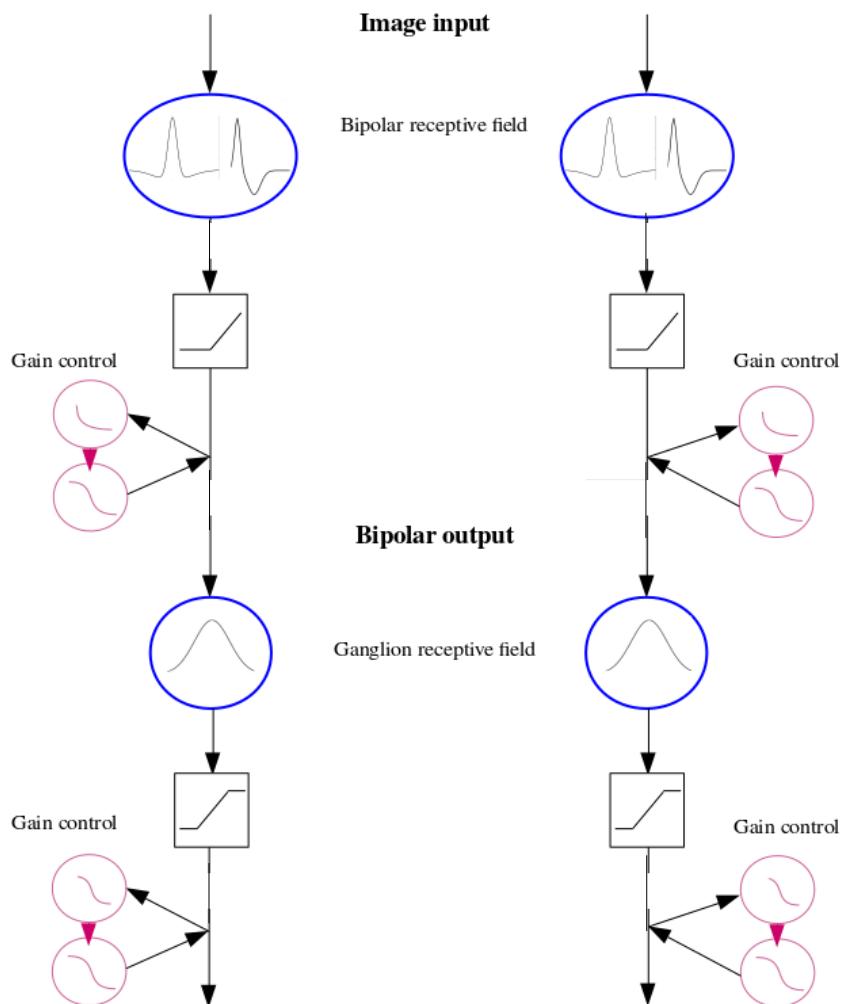
2) Gap junctions connectivity



Ganglion cells are independent encoders

Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

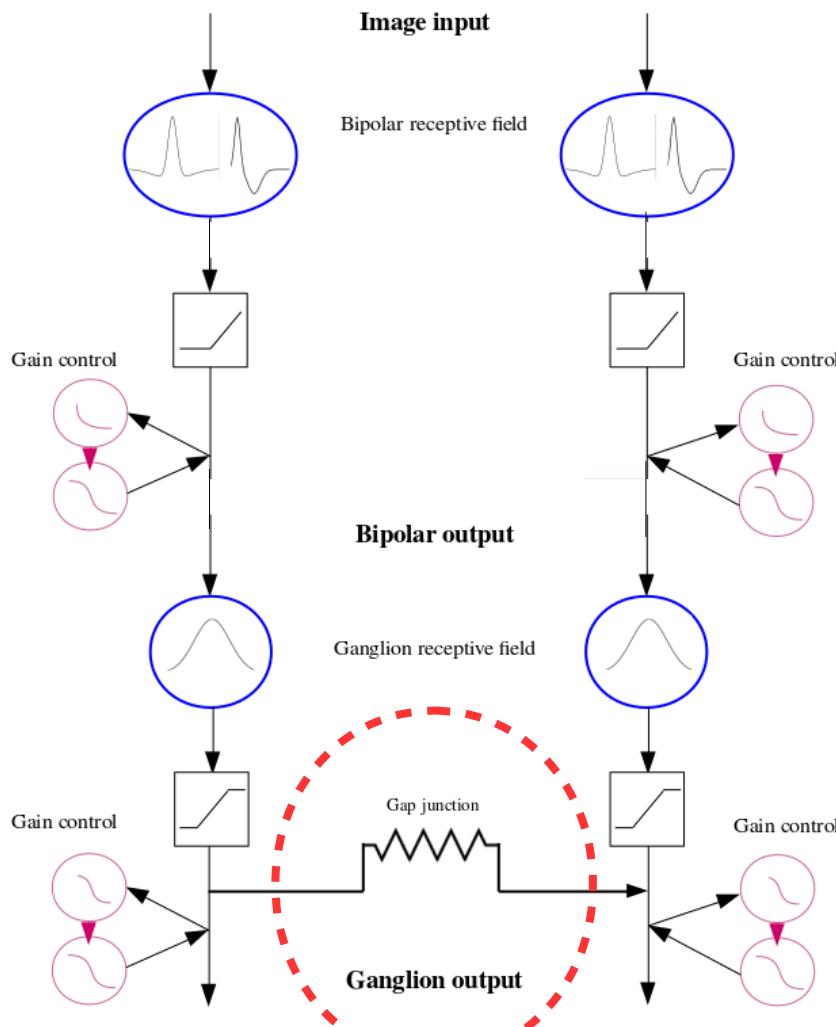
2) Gap junctions connectivity



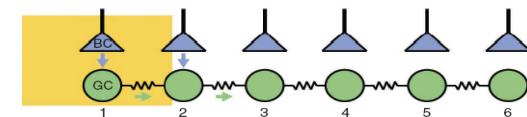
~~Ganglion cells are independent encoders~~

Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

2) Gap junctions connectivity



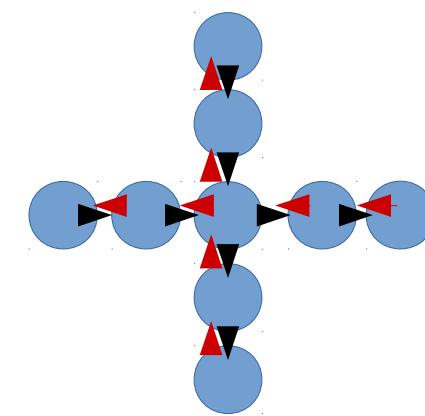
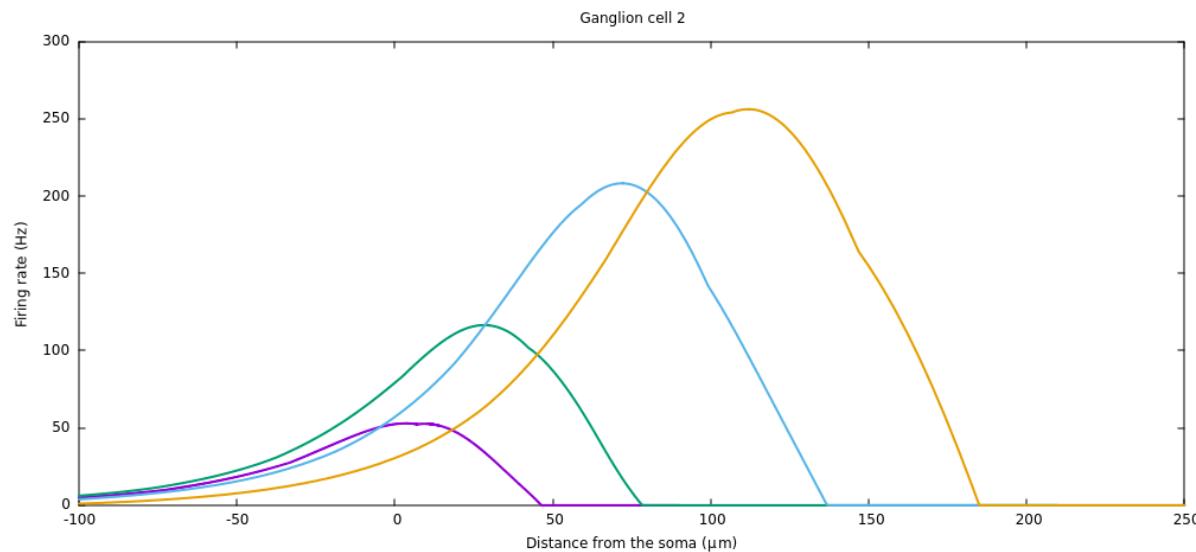
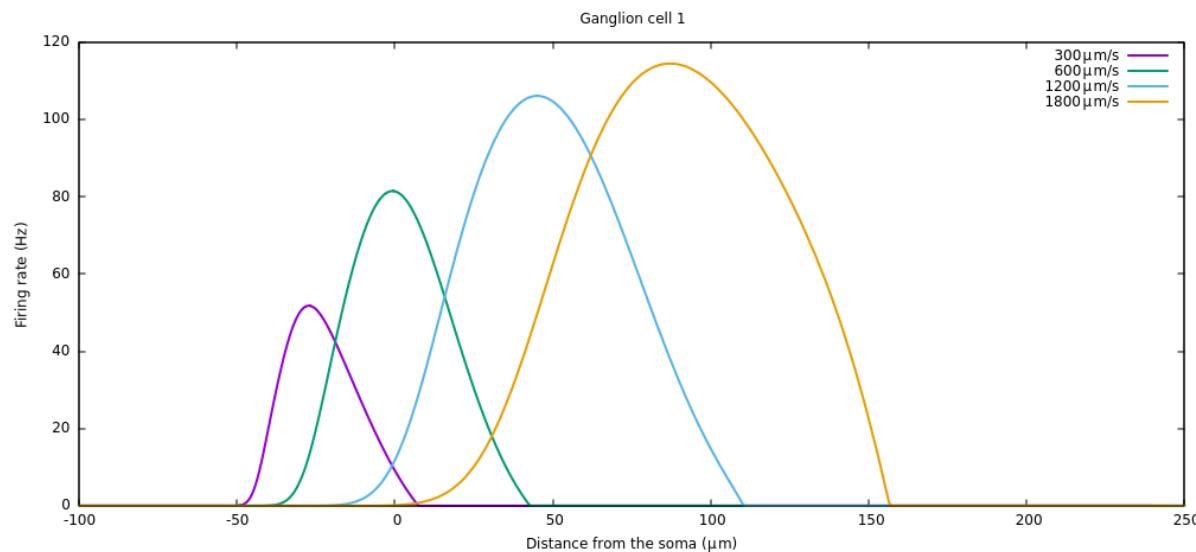
- A class of direction selective RGCs are connected through gap junctions
- Their activity comprises the activity pooled from bipolar cells and the activity coming from the downstream RGCs, in the direction of motion



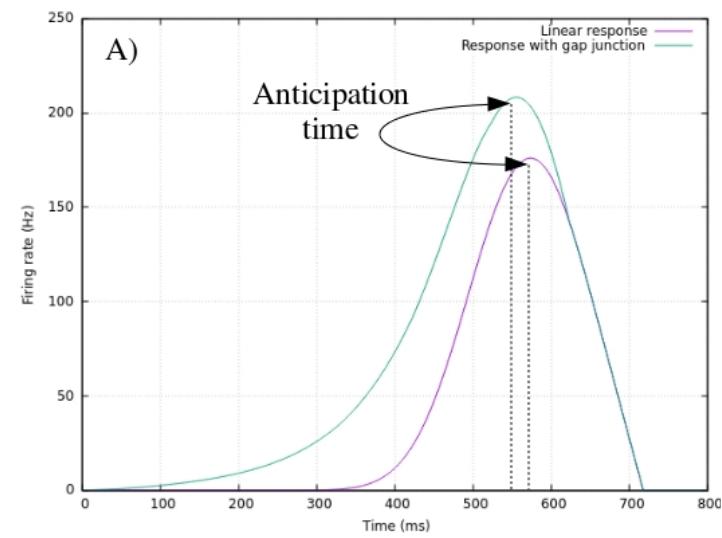
$$R_{G_{Dk_D}} = V_{G_{Dk_D}} + \beta R_{G_{Dk_D-1}}$$

Trenholm & al. 2013

1D results : smooth motion anticipation with gap junctions

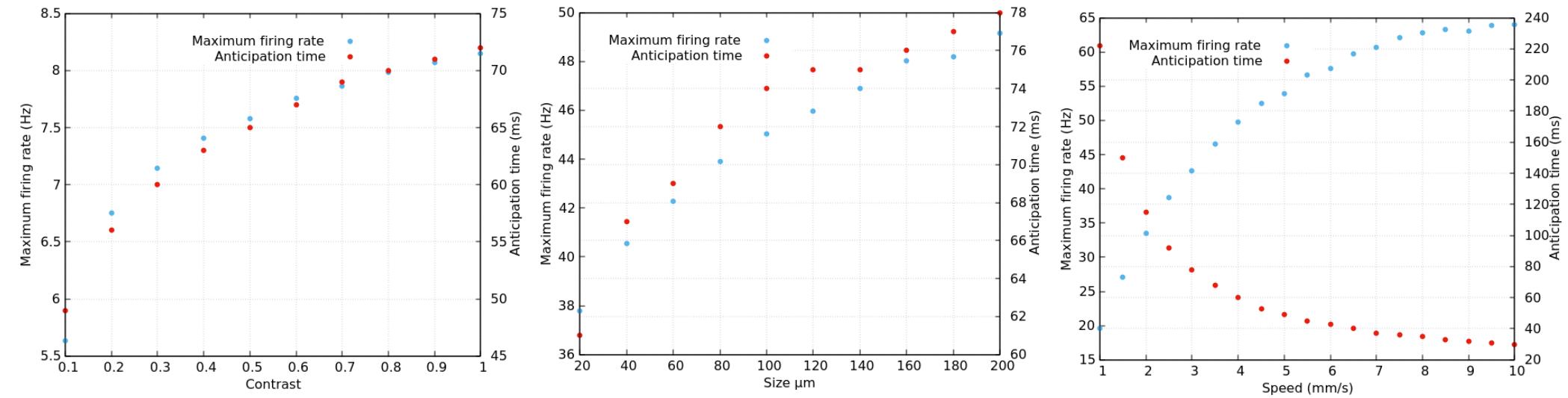


DSGCs in cardinal directions



1D results : smooth motion anticipation with gap junctions

Anticipation variability with stimulus parameters



Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

3) Amacrine cells connectivity

- A class of RGCs are selective to differential motion



Building a 2D retina model for motion anticipation

3) Amacrine cells connectivity

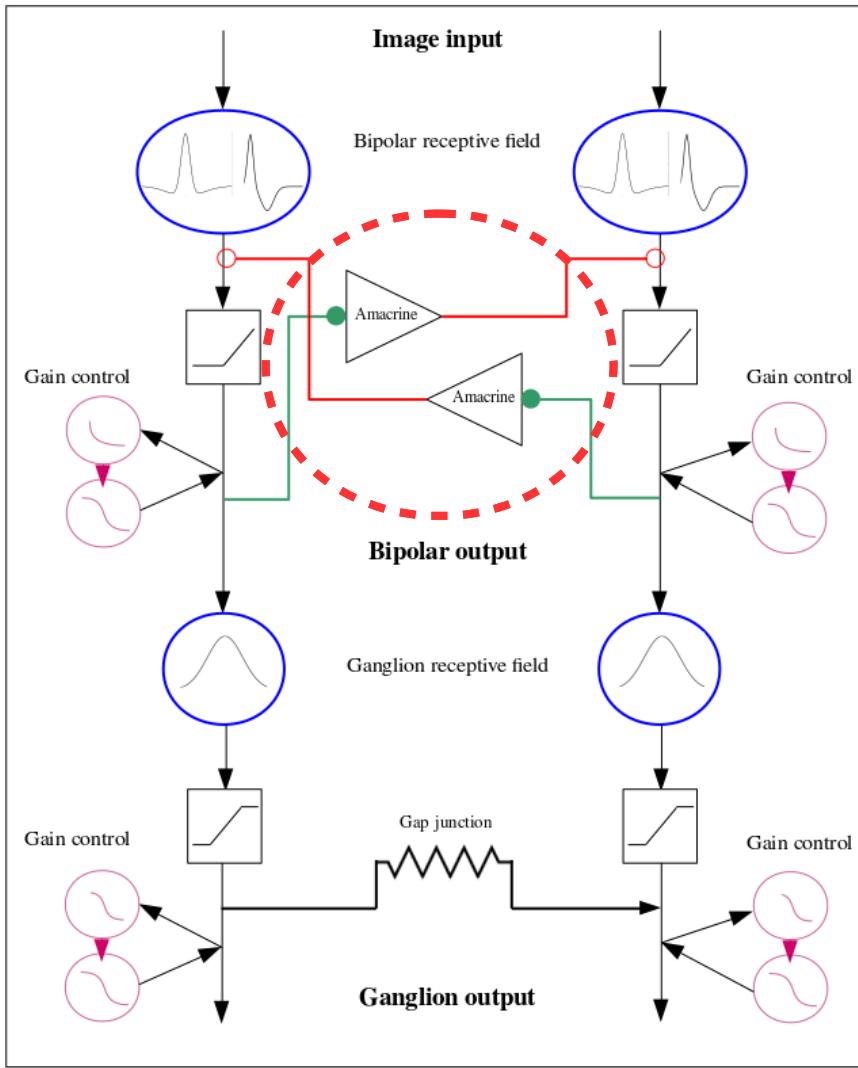
- A class of RGCs are selective to differential motion



- The circuitry involves amacrine cells connectivity upstream of ganglion cells

Connectivity pathways

2) Amacrine cells connectivity



- Bipolar voltage :

$$\frac{dV_{B_i}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau_B} V_{B_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_A} W_{B_i}^{A_j} V_{A_j} + F_{B_i}(t).$$

- External drive :

$$F_{B_i}(t) = \left[K_i *^{\mathcal{S}, t} \left(\frac{\mathcal{S}}{\tau_B} + \frac{d\mathcal{S}}{dt} \right) \right] (t)$$

- Amacrine voltage :

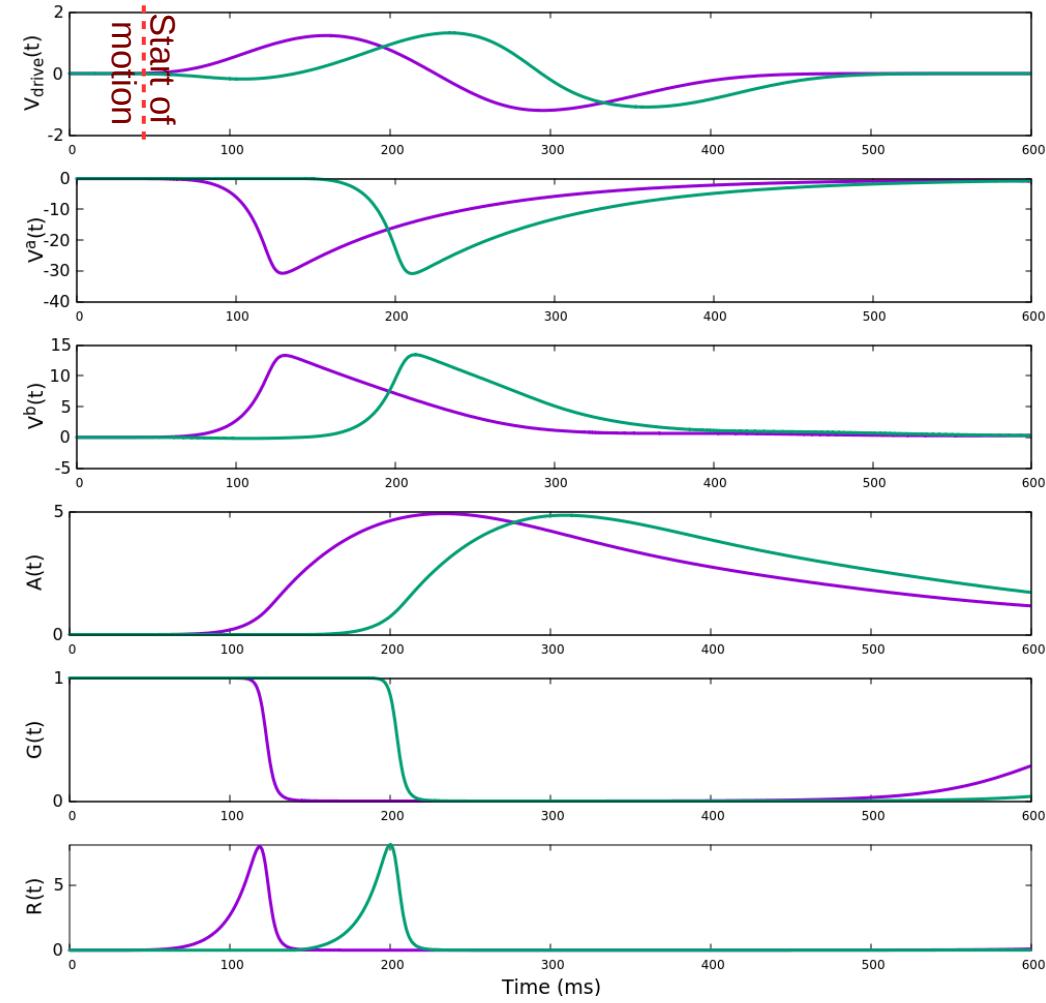
$$\frac{dV_{A_j}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau_A} V_{A_j}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} W_{A_j}^{B_i} R_{B_i}(t).$$

- Coupled dynamics :

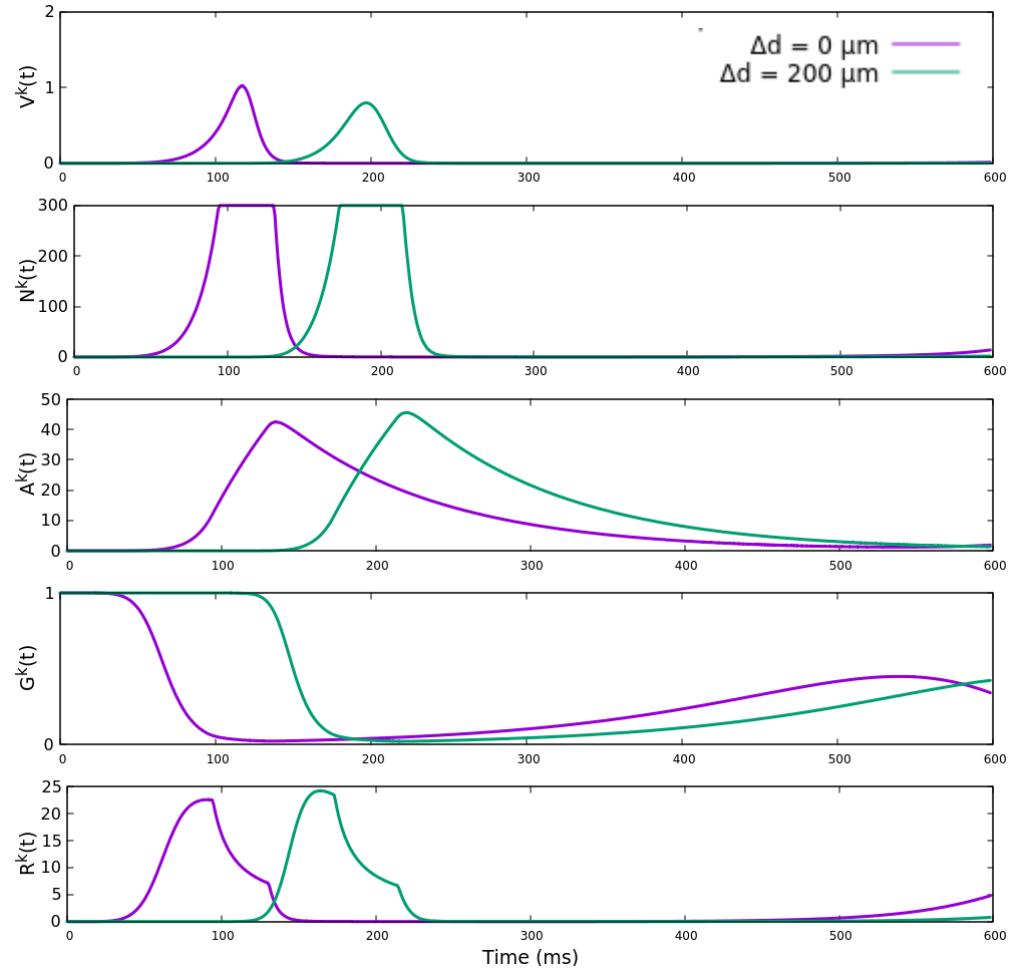
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dV_{B_i}}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_B} V_{B_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_A} W_{B_i}^{A_j} V_{A_j} + F_{B_i}(t) \\ \frac{dA_{B_i}}{dt} &= -\frac{A_{B_i}}{\tau_a} + h \mathcal{N}(V_{B_i}(t)), \\ \frac{dV_{A_j}}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_A} V_{A_j}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} W_{A_j}^{B_i} R_{B_i}(t). \end{cases}$$
22

1D results : smooth motion anticipation with amacrine connectivity

Bipolar layer

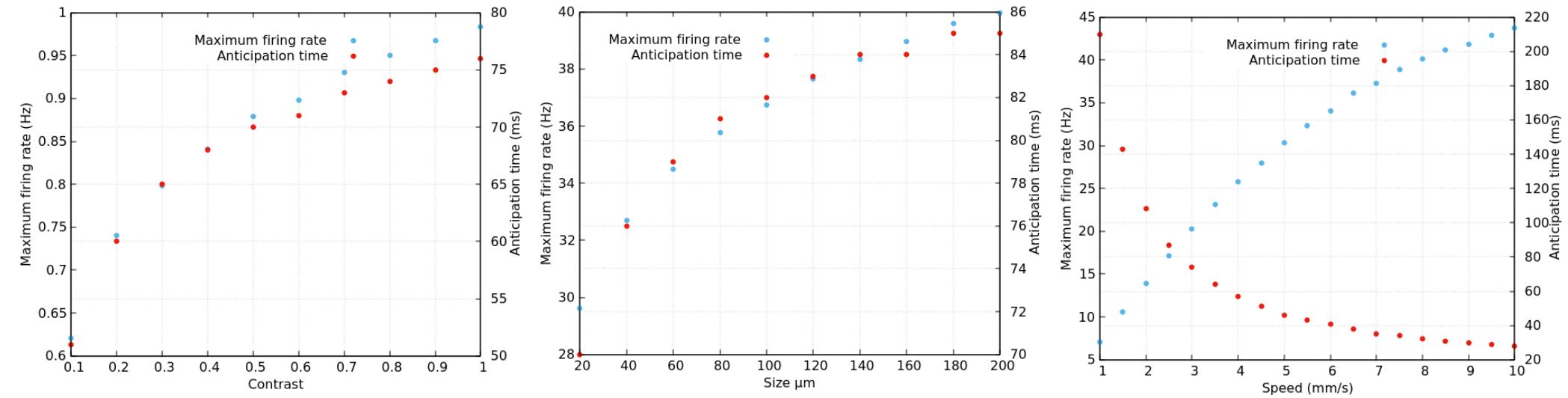


Ganglion layer

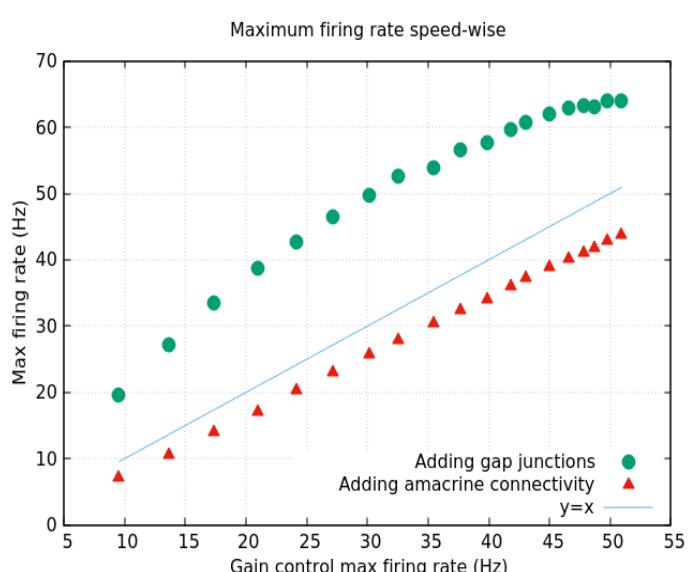
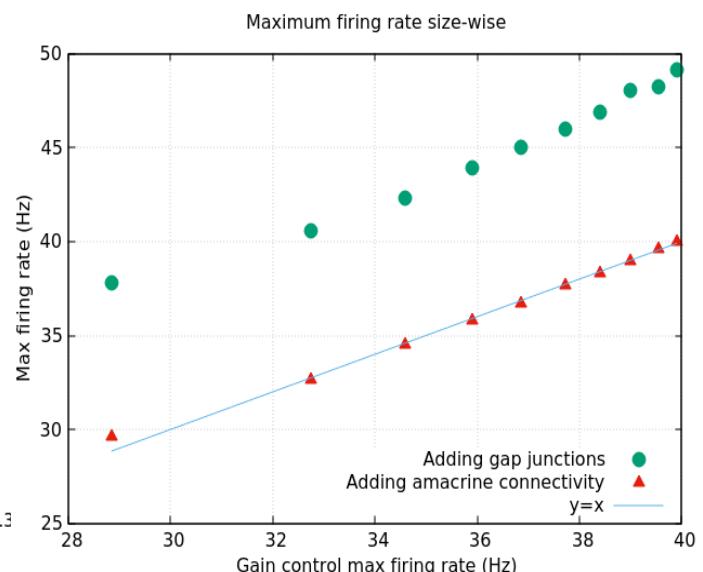
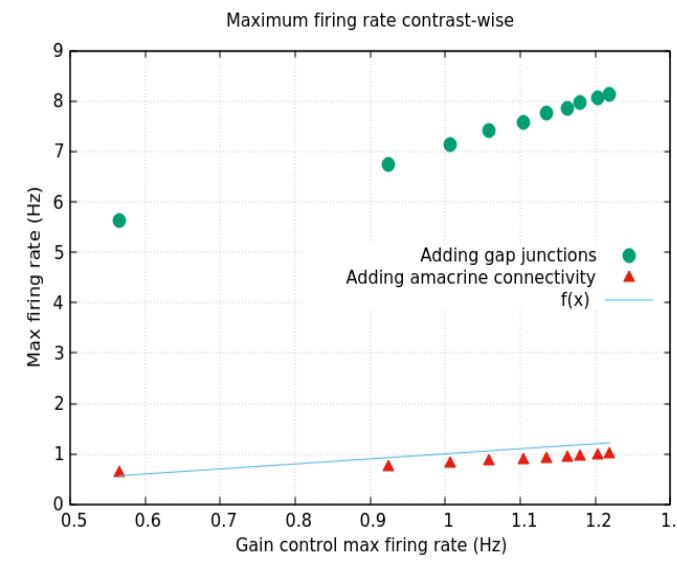
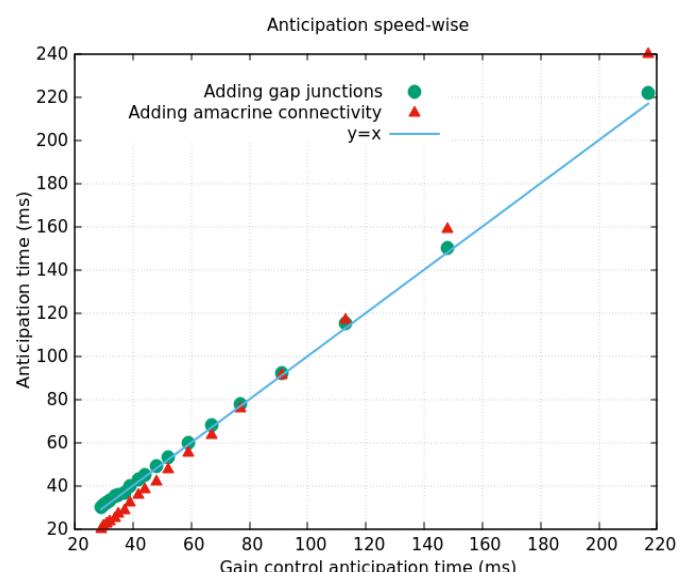
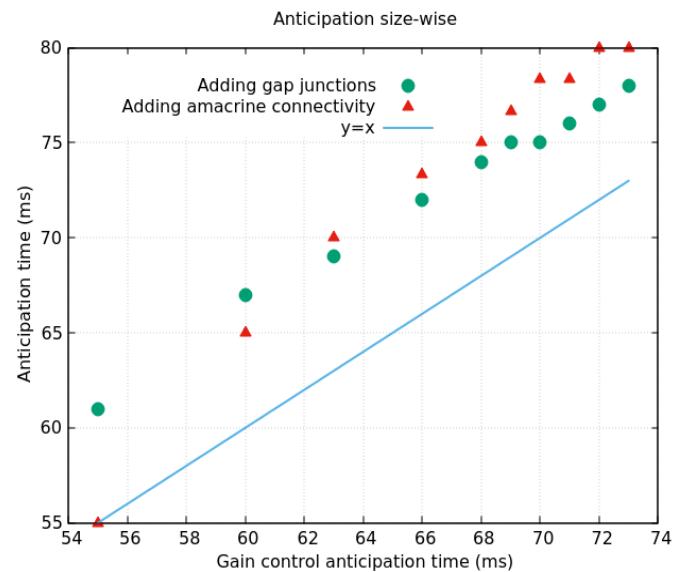
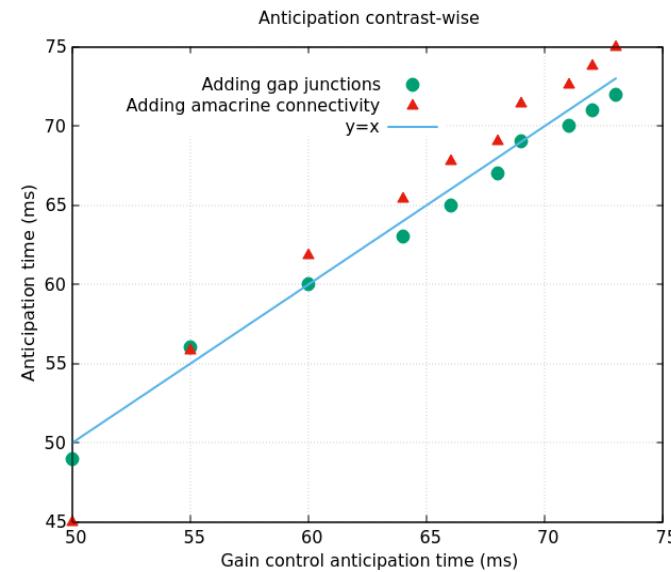


1D results : smooth motion anticipation with amacrine connectivity

Anticipation variability with stimulus parameters



Comparing the performance of the three layers



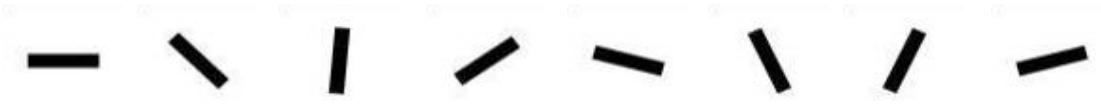
Suggesting new experiments : 2D results

1) Angular anticipation

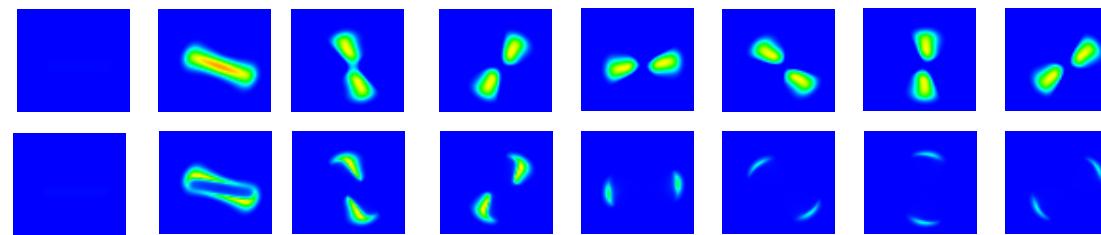
A) $t = 0 \text{ ms}$ 100 200 ms 300 ms 400 ms 500 ms 600 ms 700 ms

Stimulus

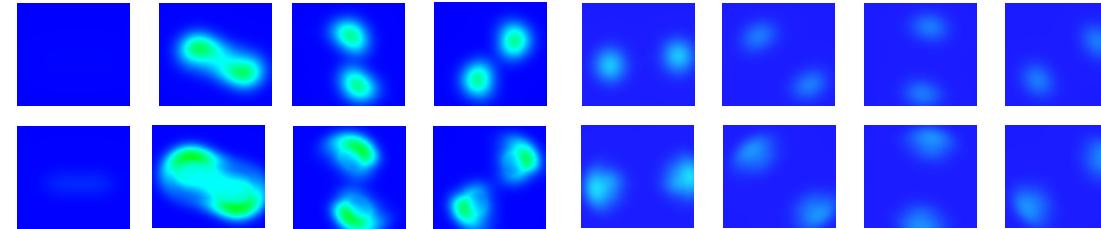
Bipolar linear response



Bipolar gain response

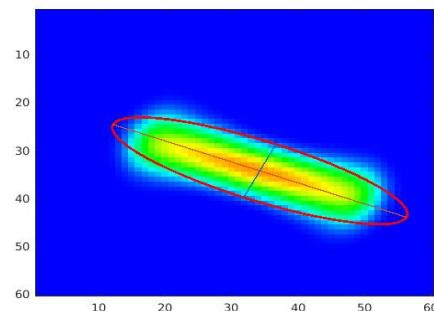


Ganglion linear response

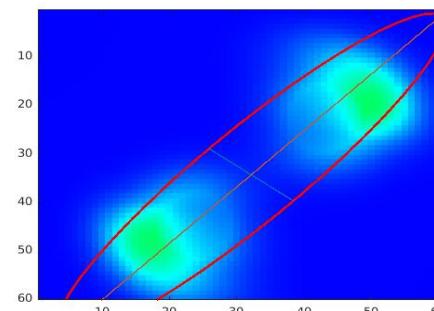


Ganglion gain response

B)

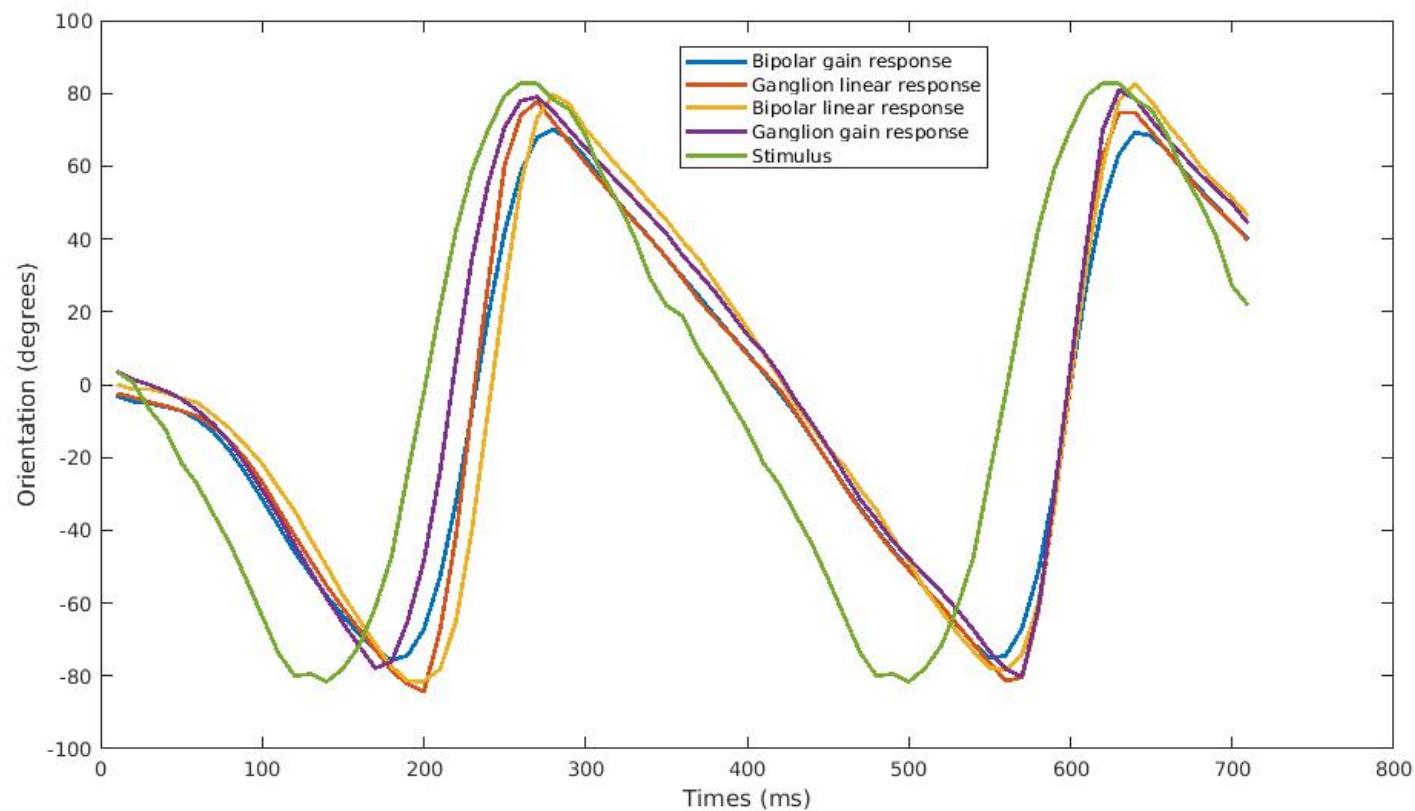


C)



Suggesting new experiments : 2D results

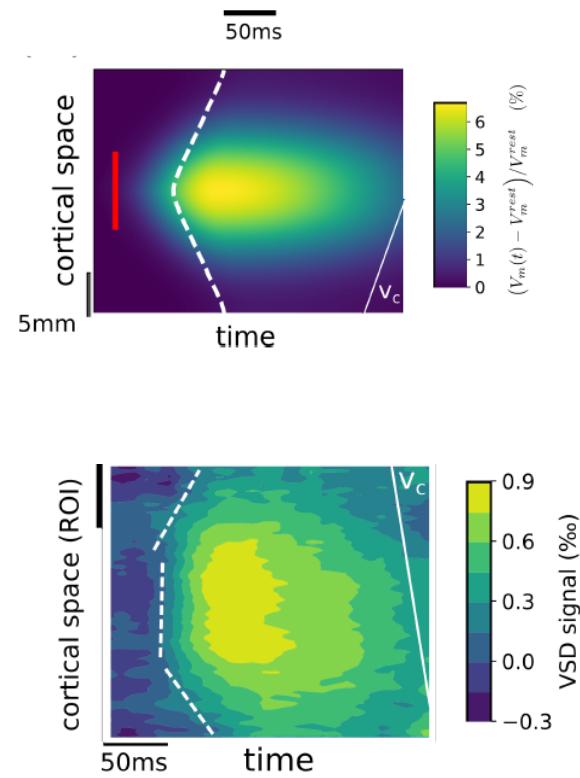
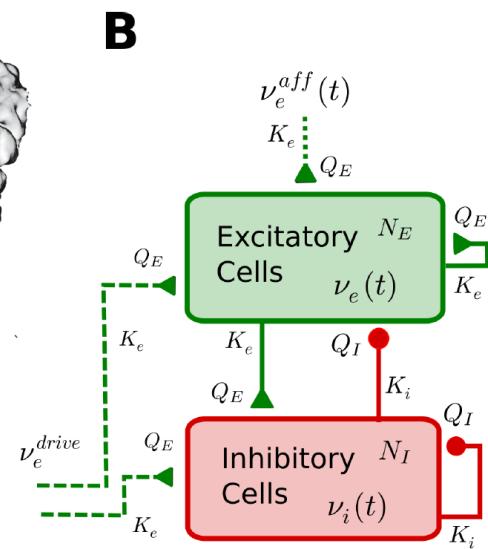
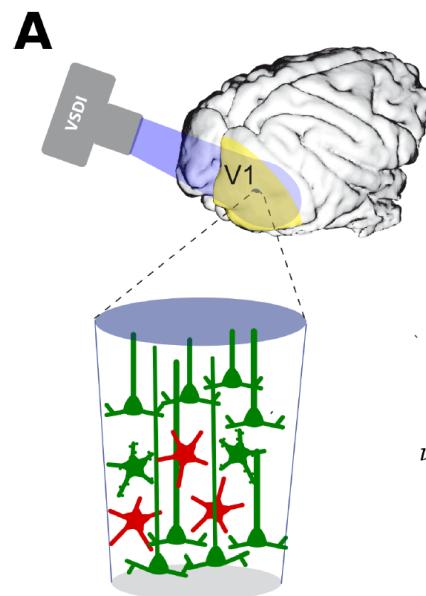
1) Angular anticipation



II) Anticipation in V1

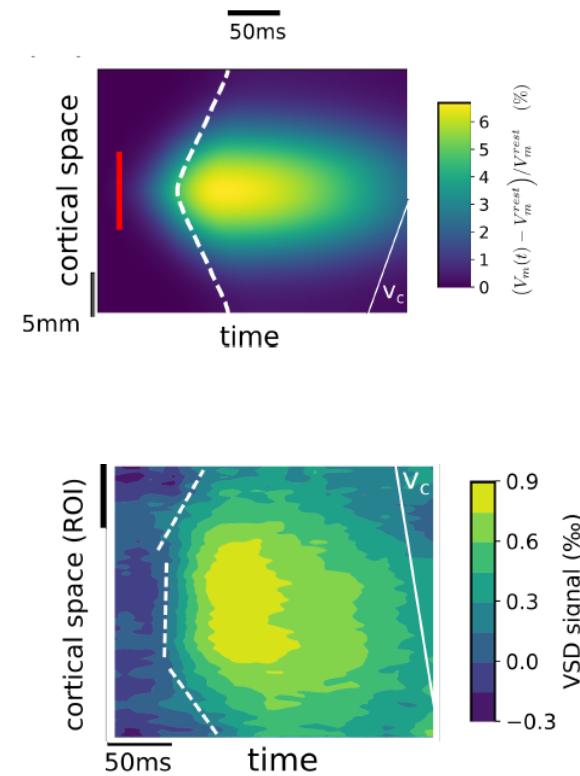
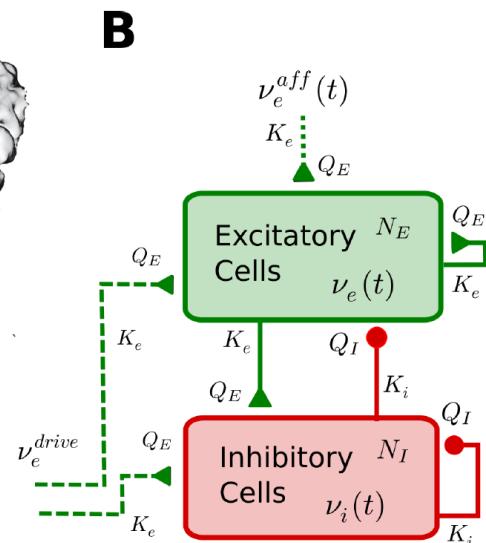
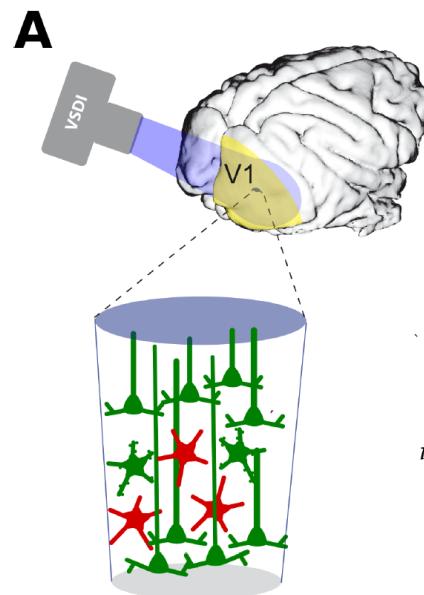
A mean field model to reproduce VSDI recordings

Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018



A mean field model to reproduce VSDI recordings

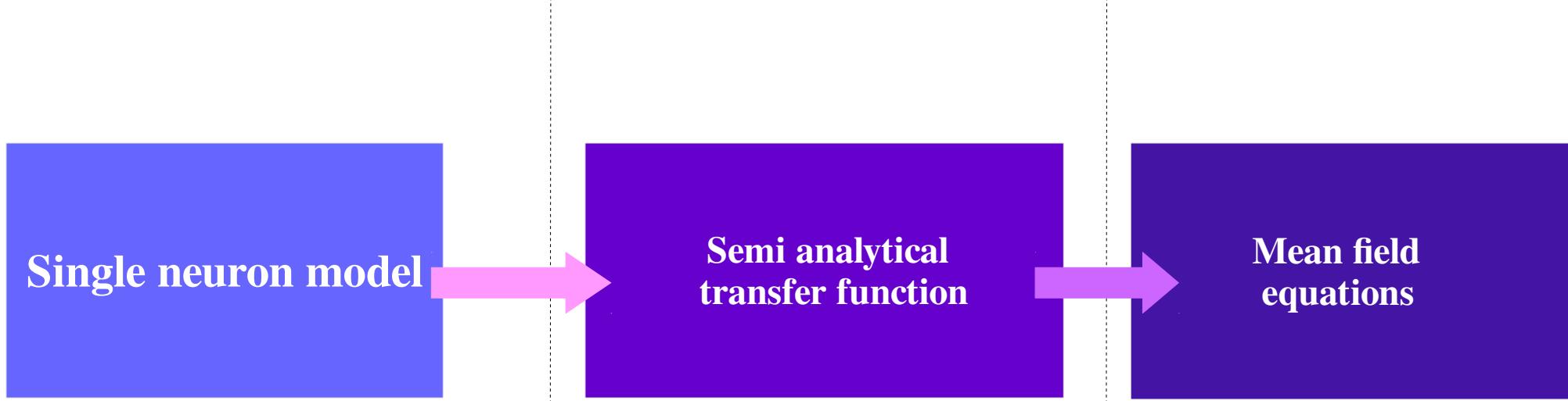
Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018



Challenge : connect our retina model to a mean field cortical model reproducing VSDI data

Cortex mean field model

Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018



Single neuron model (The adaptative exponential integrate and fire model Brette and Gerstner, 2005)

$$\begin{cases} C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = g_L (E_L - V) + I_{syn}(V, t) + k_a e^{\frac{V - V_{thre}}{k_a}} - I_w \\ \tau_w \frac{dI_w}{dt} = -I_w + a \cdot (V - E_L) + \sum_{t_s \in \{t_{spike}\}} b \delta(t - t_s) \end{cases}$$

$$I_{syn}(V, t) = \sum_{s \in \{e, i\}} \sum_{t_s \in \{t_s\}} Q_s (E_s - V) e^{-\frac{t - t_s}{\tau_s}} \mathcal{H}(t - t_s)$$

Semi analytical transfer function

Semi analytical transfer function

$$\nu_{out} = \mathcal{F}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \frac{1}{2\sigma_V} \cdot \text{Erfc}\left(\frac{V_{thre}^{eff} - \mu_V}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_V}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{thre}^{eff}(\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N) &= P_0 + \sum_{x \in \{\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N\}} P_x \cdot \left(\frac{x - x^0}{\delta x^0} \right) + P_{\mu_G} \log\left(\frac{\mu_G}{g_L}\right) \\ &+ \sum_{x, y \in \{\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N\}^2} P_{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{x - x^0}{\delta x^0} \right) \left(\frac{y - y^0}{\delta y^0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

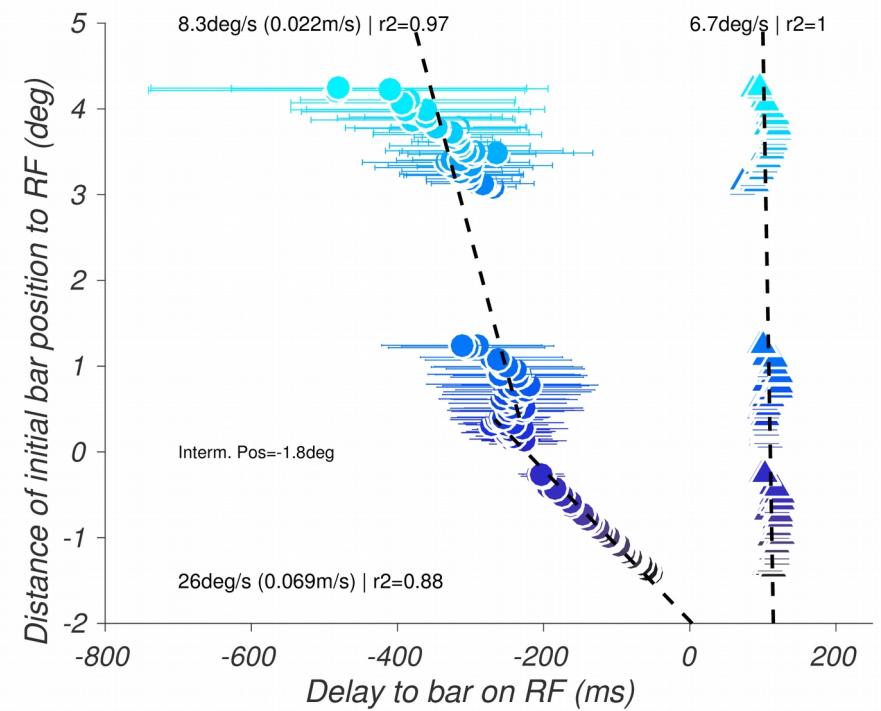
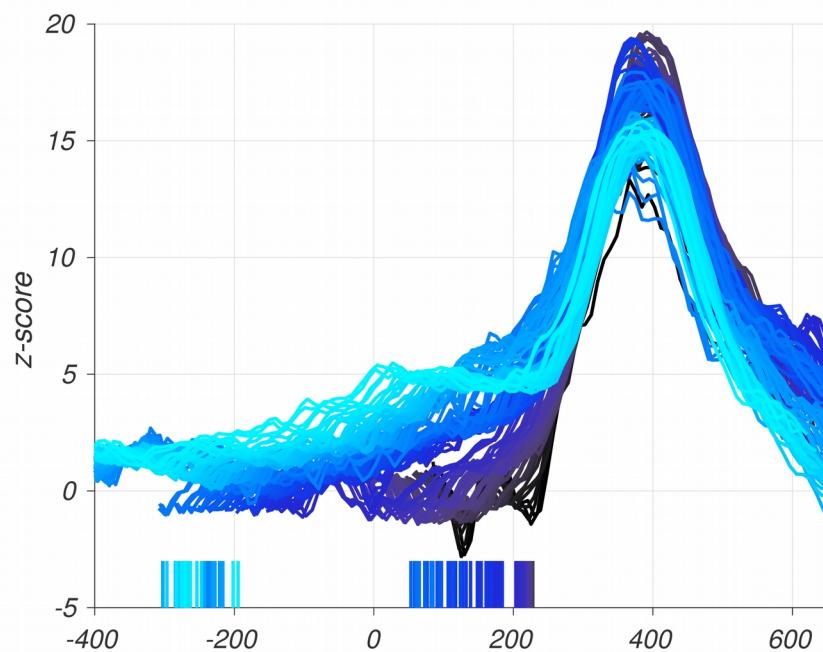
Master equation local population dynamics (El Boustani and Destexhe, 2009)

$$\begin{cases} T \frac{\partial \nu_\mu}{\partial t} = (\mathcal{F}_\mu - \nu_\mu) + \frac{1}{2} c_{\lambda\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\lambda \partial \nu_\eta} \\ T \frac{\partial c_{\lambda\eta}}{\partial t} = A_{\lambda\eta} + (\mathcal{F}_\lambda - \nu_\lambda)(\mathcal{F}_\eta - \nu_\eta) + c_{\lambda\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\lambda} + c_{\mu\eta} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\eta} - 2c_{\lambda\eta} \end{cases}$$

$$A_{\lambda\eta} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathcal{F}_\lambda (1/T - \mathcal{F}_\lambda)}{N_\lambda} & \text{if } \lambda = \eta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

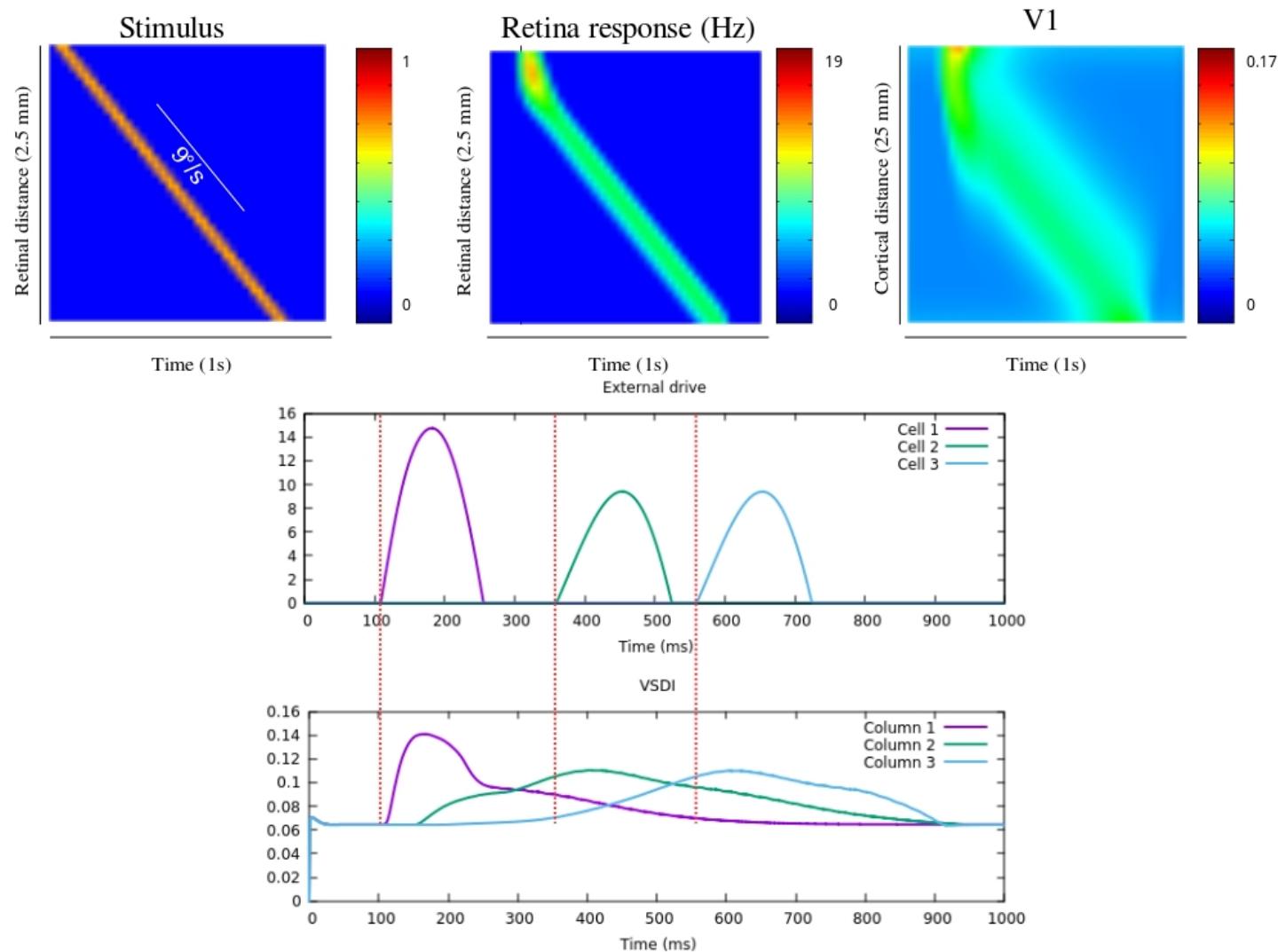
Anticipation in V1

For distant bars, the activity rises earlier

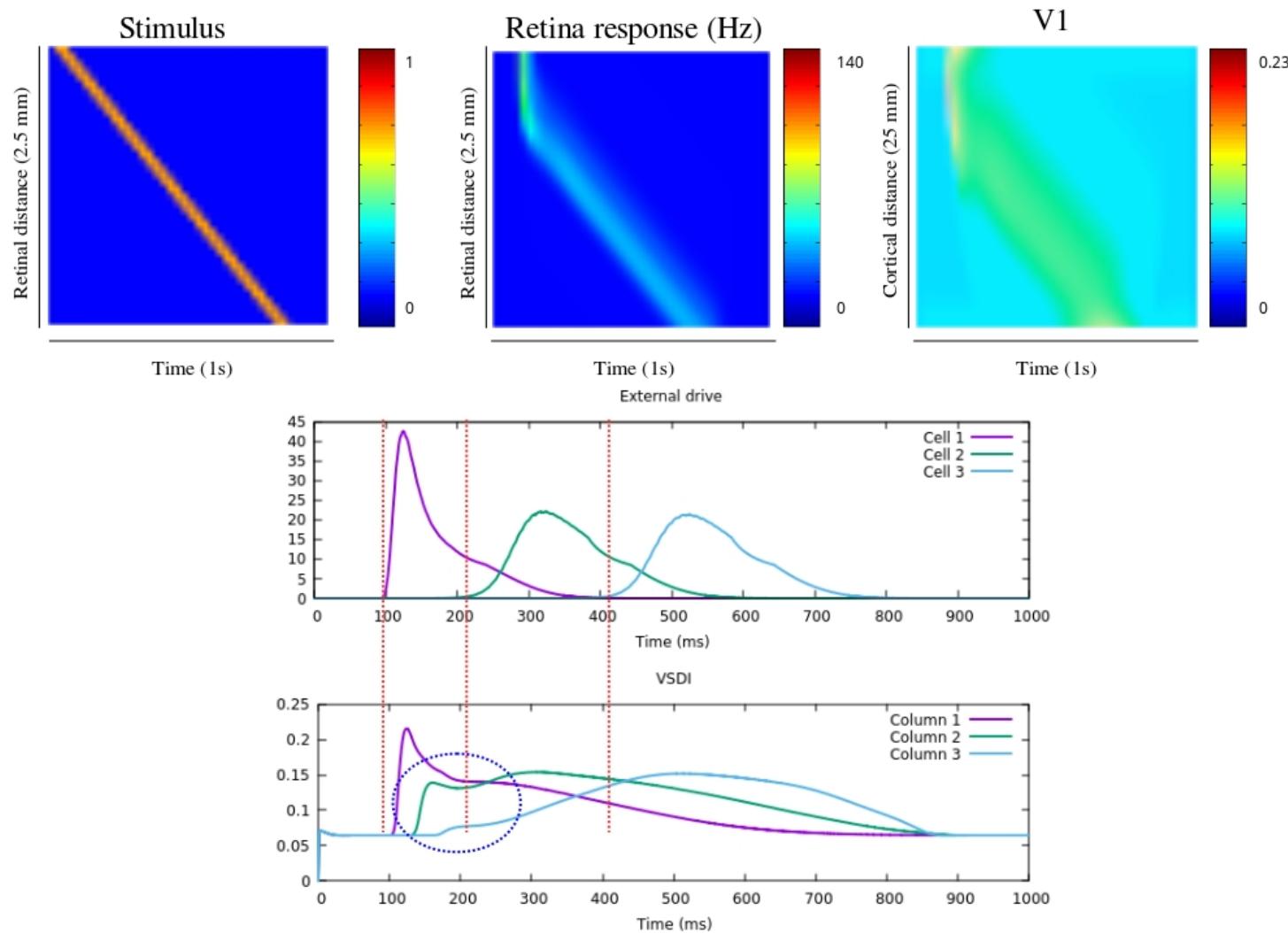


Source : Benvenutti et al. 2015

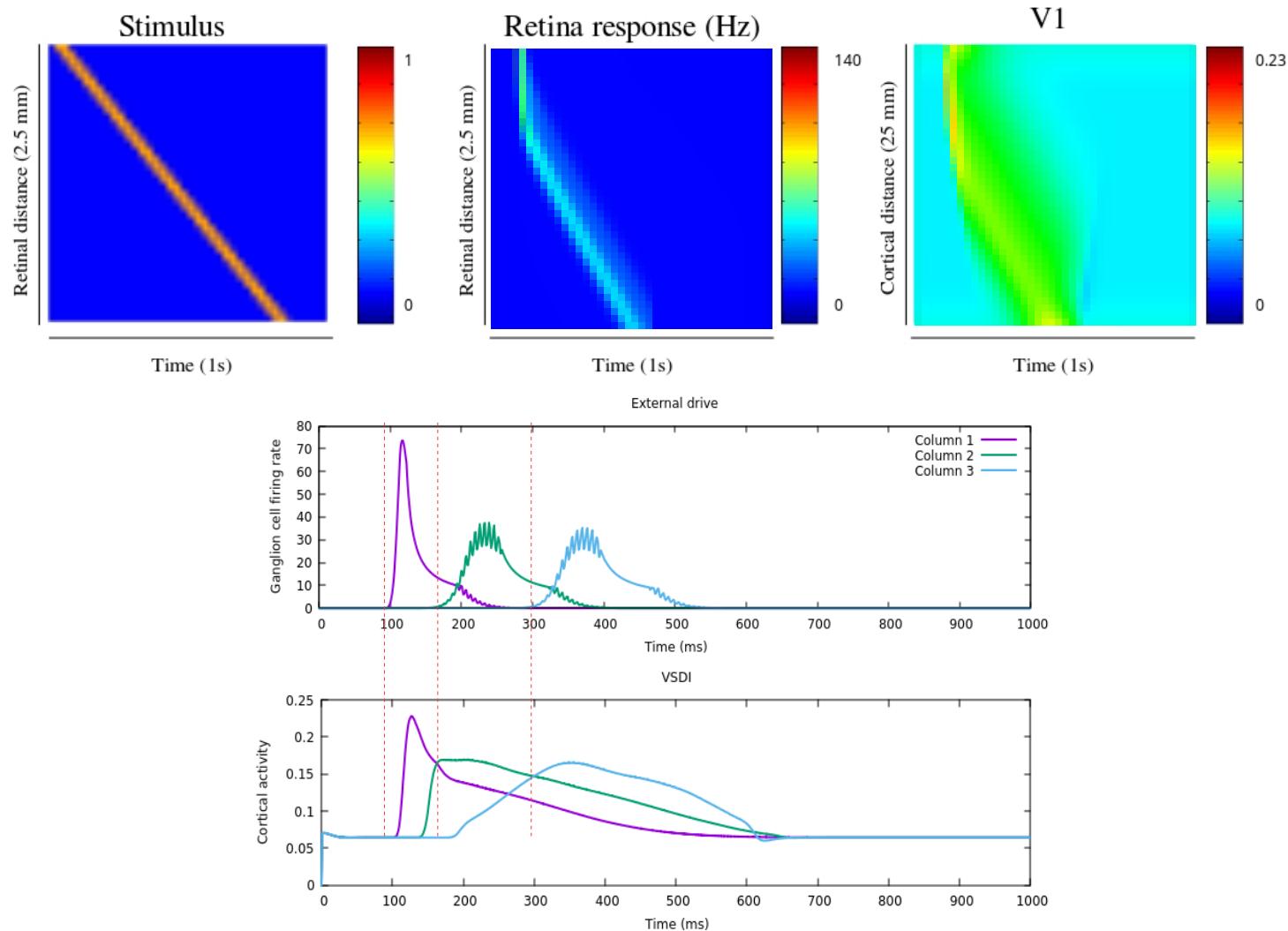
Response of the cortical model to a retina drive without gain control



Response of the cortical model to a retina drive with gain control

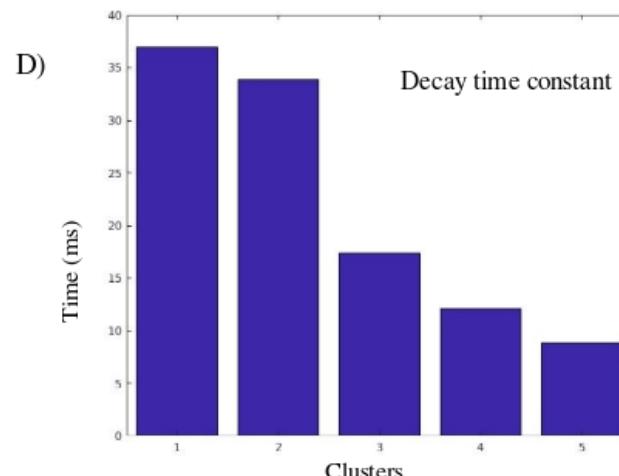
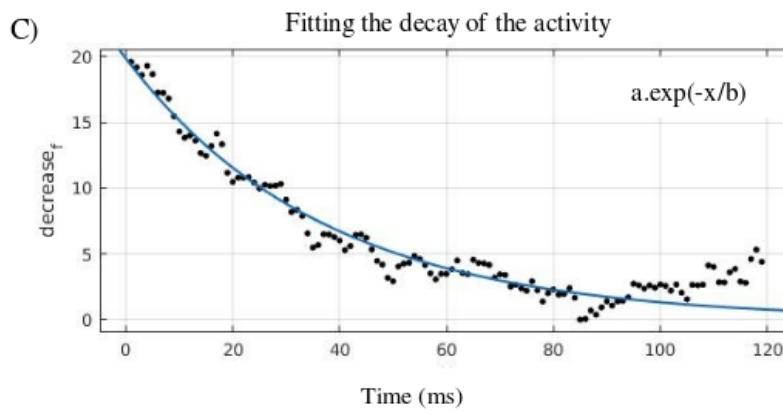
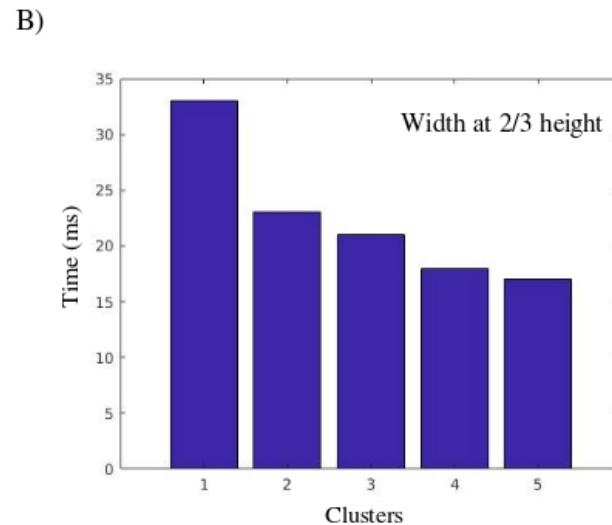
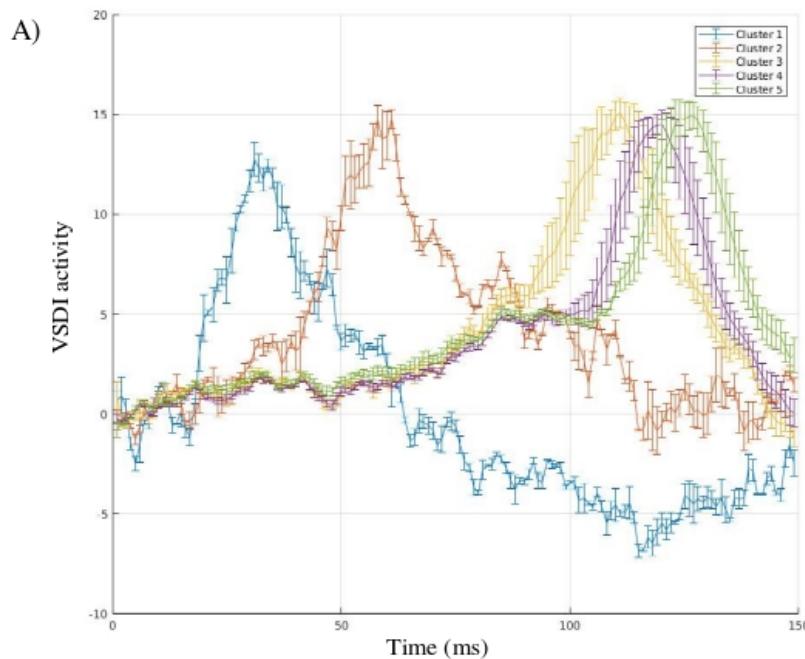


Response of the cortical model to a retina drive with amacrine connectivity

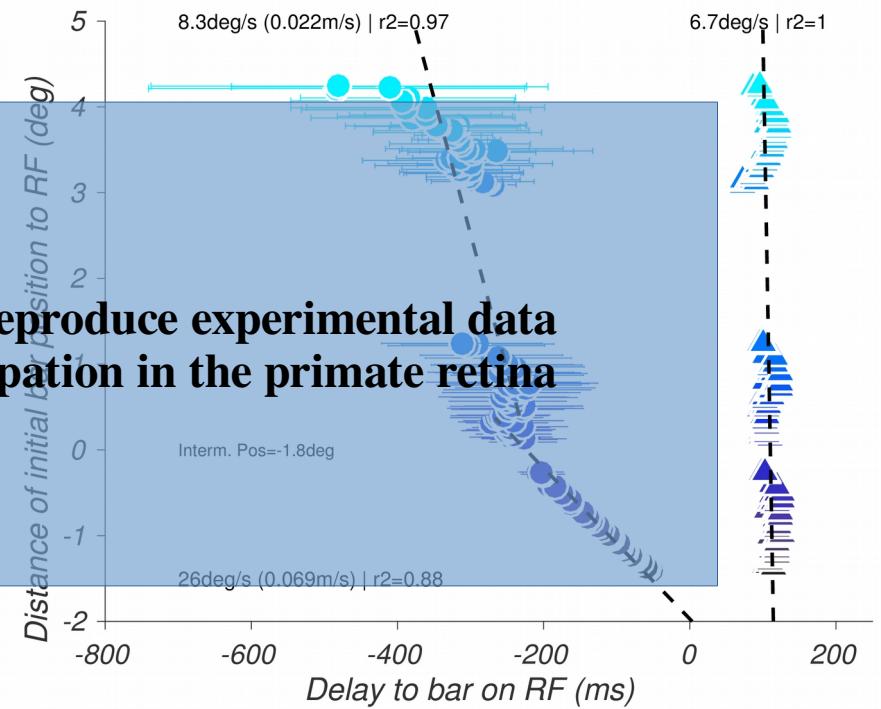
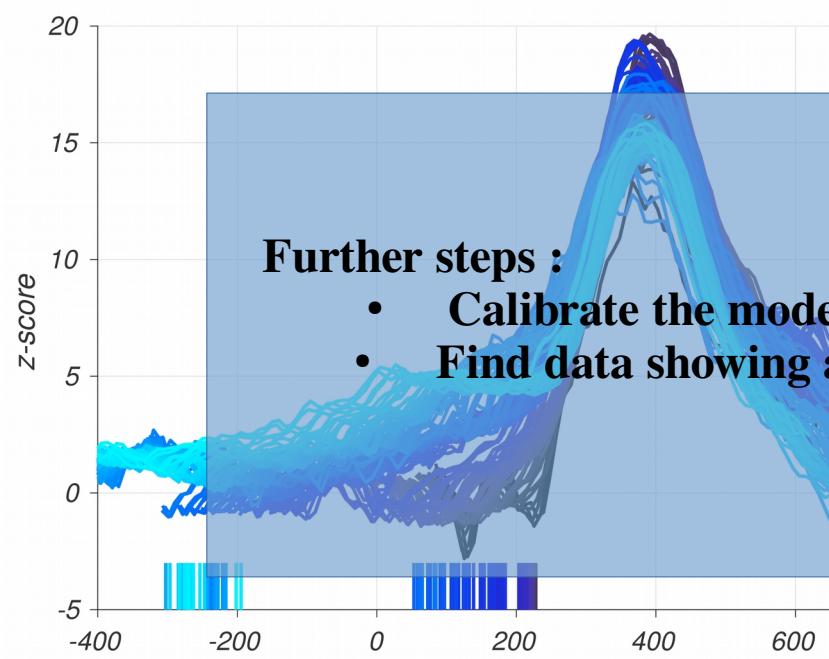


Anticipation in the cortex : VSDI data analysis

(Data courtesy of F. Chavane et S. Chemla)



Anticipation in V1



Source : Benvenutti et al. 2015

Conclusions

Ongoing work :

- Studying analytically anticipation in the amacrine connectivity sub-model
- Studying anticipation on non-uniform backgrounds
- Assessing the effect of anticipation in the retina on the one in the cortex

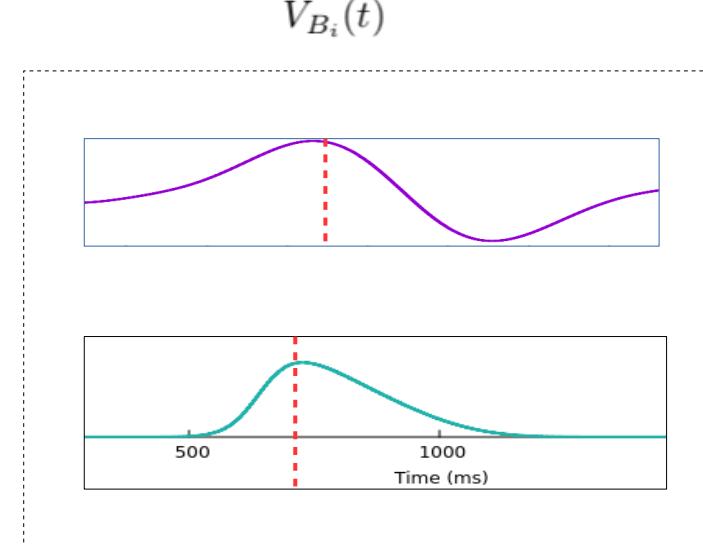
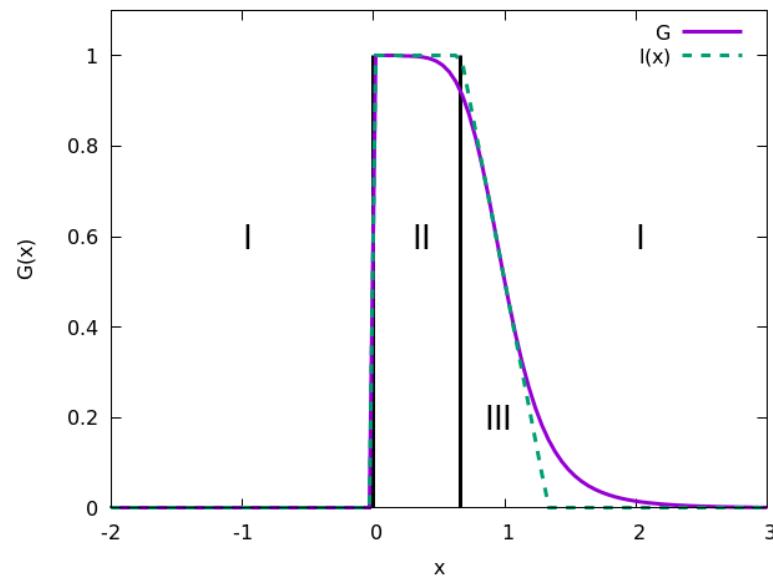
Questions :

- How to improve object identification 1) exploring the model's parameters and 2) using connectivity ?
- Is our model able to anticipate more complex trajectories, with accelerations for instance ?
- How to calibrate connectivity using biology ?
- Would it be possible to design psycho-physical tests clearly showing the role of the retina in visual anticipation ?

Thank you for your attention !

Supplementary material

How does gain control work



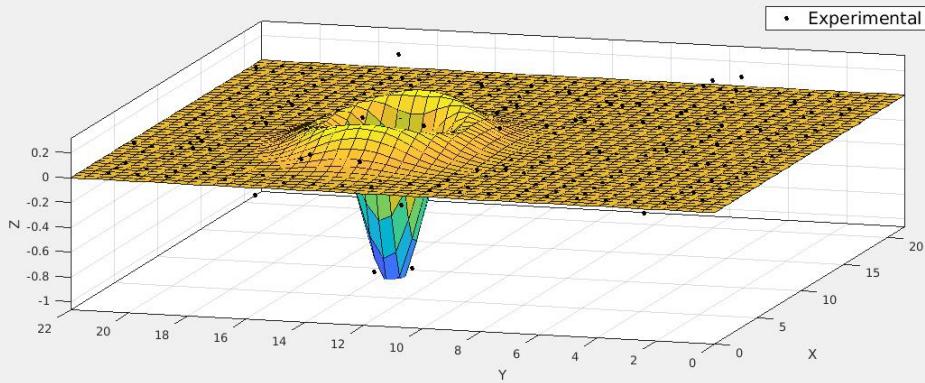
$$\mathcal{G}_B(A) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } A \leq 0; \\ \frac{1}{1+A^6}, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{B_i} = \mathcal{N}_B(V_{B_i}) \mathcal{G}_B(A_{B_i}).$$

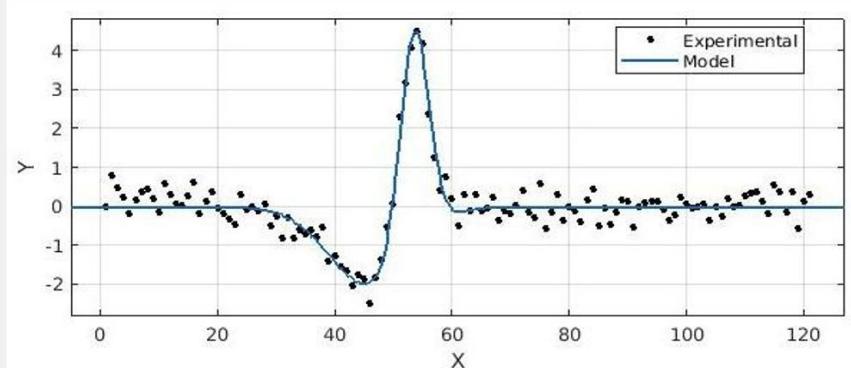
Stimulus integration

$$\left[K_i \stackrel{S,t}{*} \mathcal{S} \right] (t) = \int_{-\infty}^t K_T(t-u) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} K_{i,S}(x,y) \mathcal{S}(x,y,u) dx dy \right] du \equiv V_{i_{drive}}(t).$$

A)



B)

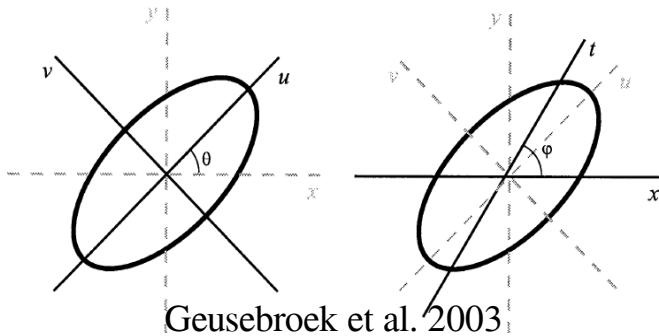


$$K_{i,S}(x,y) = \frac{A_1}{2\pi\sqrt{\det C_1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tilde{X}_i \cdot C_1^{-1} \cdot \tilde{X}_i} - \frac{A_2}{2\pi\sqrt{\det C_2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tilde{X}_i \cdot C_2^{-1} \cdot \tilde{X}_i},$$

$$K_T(t) = \left(\frac{K_1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - \frac{K_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \right) H(t)$$

(Data courtesy of O.
Marre)

Stimulus integration : anisotropy



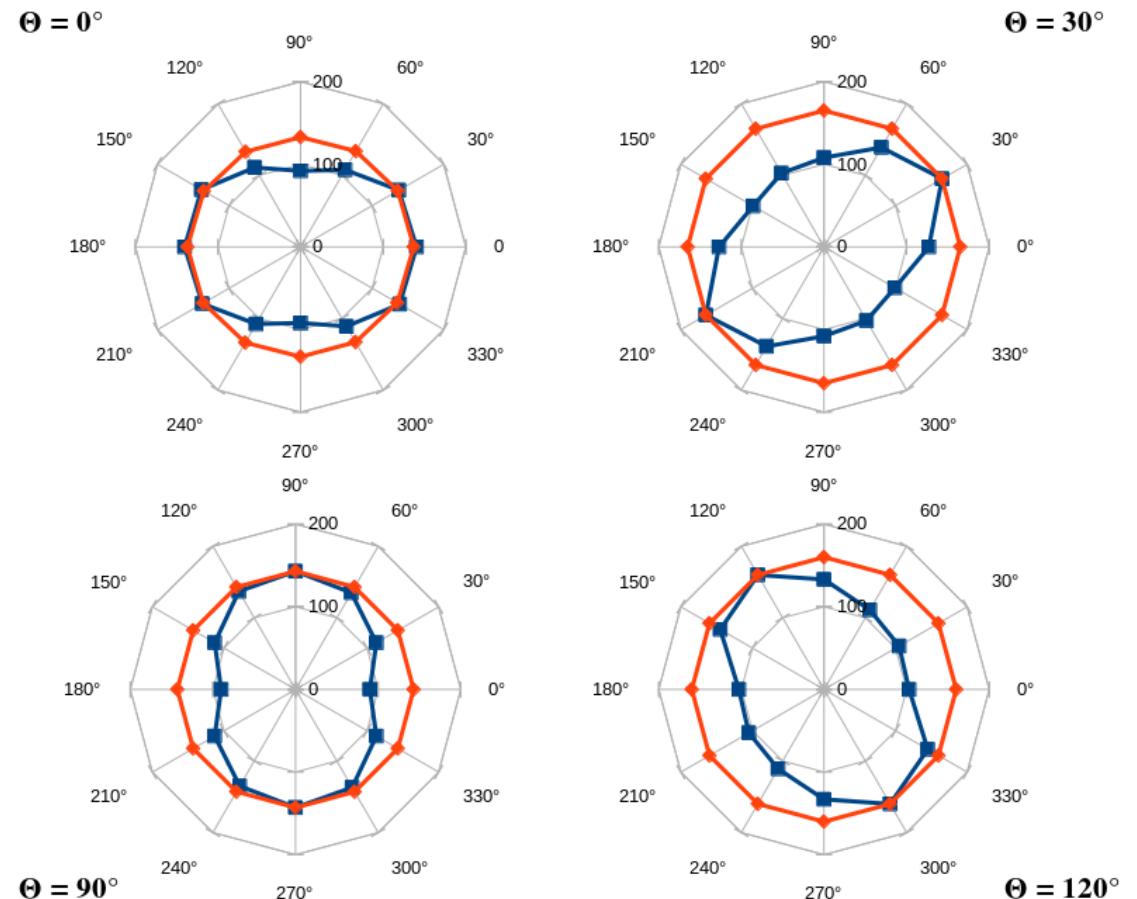
$$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x \sigma_y}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_y^2 \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$\sigma_\phi = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_y^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_x^2 \sin^2 \theta}}{\sin \phi}$$

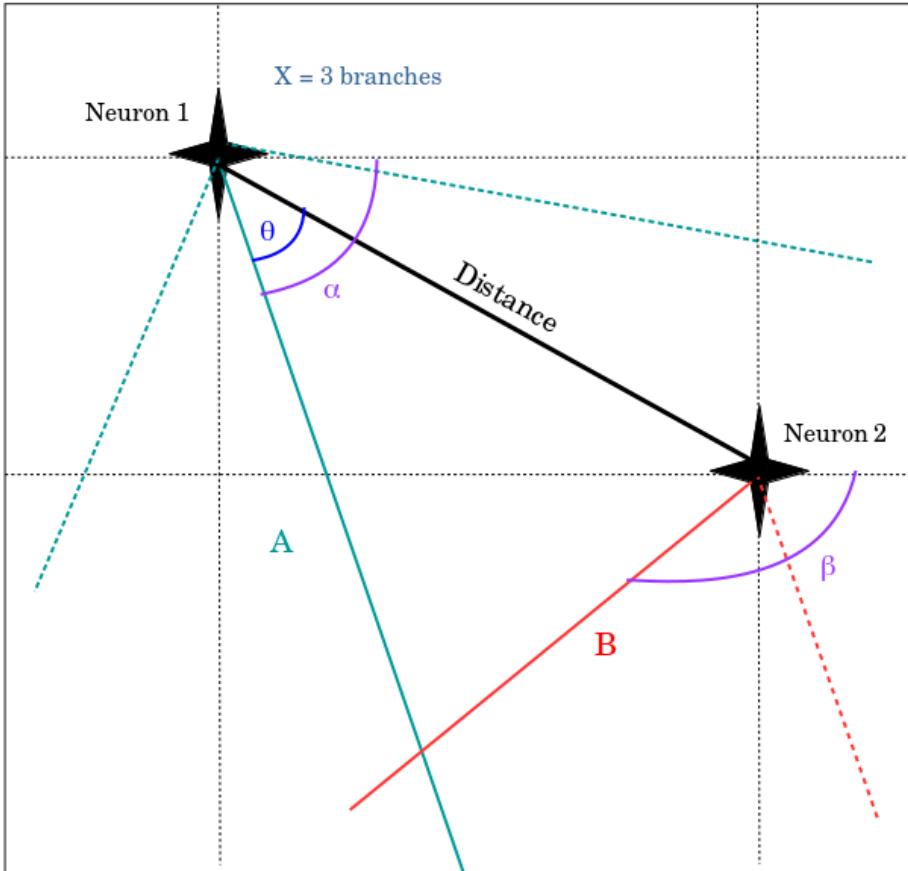
$$\tan(\phi) = \frac{\sigma_y^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_x^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(\sigma_x^2 - \sigma_y^2) \cos \theta \sin \theta}$$

$$I = \sigma_{x'} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{(i;j) \in [0, s_x] \times [0, s_y]} \int_{y \frac{\delta}{\sin(\phi)}}^{(y+1) \frac{\delta}{\sin(\phi)}} C_{ij} e^{-\frac{(y' - y'_0)^2}{2\sigma_{x'}^2}}$$

$$[erf(\frac{(-\cos(\phi)y' + x + 1)\delta - x'_0}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_{x'}}) - erf(\frac{(-\cos(\phi)y' + x)\delta - x'_0}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_{x'}})]dy'$$



Connectivity graph



- Variables of the model :
 - Number of branches N
 - Branch length X
 - Branch angle α

$$F_X(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\delta^2}} \frac{x}{x+\delta} d\delta$$

$$\sin(\beta + \frac{\arcsin |y_j - y_i|}{\sqrt{(x_j - y_i)^2 + (y_j - x_j)^2}})$$

Cortex mean field model

Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018

Single neuron model (The adaptative exponential integrate and fire model Brette and Gerstner, 2005)

$$\begin{cases} C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = g_L (E_L - V) + I_{syn}(V, t) + k_a e^{\frac{V - V_{thre}}{k_a}} - I_w \\ \tau_w \frac{dI_w}{dt} = -I_w + a \cdot (V - E_L) + \sum_{t_s \in \{t_{spike}\}} b \delta(t - t_s) \end{cases}$$

The conductance-based exponential synapse

$$I_{syn}(V, t) = \sum_{s \in \{e, i\}} \sum_{t_s \in \{t_s\}} Q_s (E_s - V) e^{-\frac{t - t_s}{\tau_s}} \mathcal{H}(t - t_s)$$

Semi analytical transfer function :

$$\nu_{out} = \mathcal{F}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \frac{1}{2\tau_V} \cdot Erfc\left(\frac{V_{thre}^{eff} - \mu_V}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_V}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad V_{thre}^{eff}(\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N) = P_0 + \sum_{x \in \{\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N\}} P_x \cdot \left(\frac{x - x^0}{\delta x^0}\right) + P_{\mu_G} \log\left(\frac{\mu_G}{g_L}\right) + \sum_{x, y \in \{\mu_V, \sigma_V, \tau_V^N\}} P_{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{x - x^0}{\delta x^0}\right) \left(\frac{y - y^0}{\delta y^0}\right)$$

Cortex mean field model

Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018

The mean, standard deviation and auto-correlation time of the excitatory and inhibitory conductance read :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \mu_{Ge}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \nu_e K_e \tau_e Q_e & \rightarrow \mu_G(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \mu_{Ge} + \mu_{Gi} + g_L \\
 \sigma_{Ge}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \sqrt{\frac{\nu_e K_e \tau_e}{2}} Q_e & \tau_m(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \frac{C_m}{\mu_G} \\
 \mu_{Gi}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \nu_i K_i \tau_i Q_i & \downarrow \\
 \sigma_{Gi}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \sqrt{\frac{\nu_i K_i \tau_i}{2}} Q_i & \mu_V(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \frac{\mu_{Ge} E_e + \mu_{Gi} E_i + g_L E_L}{\mu_G} \\
 & \sigma_V(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \sqrt{\sum_s K_s \nu_s \frac{(U_s \cdot \tau_s)^2}{2(\tau_m^{\text{eff}} + \tau_s)}} \\
 & \tau_V(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \left(\frac{\sum_s (K_s \nu_s (U_s \cdot \tau_s)^2)}{\sum_s (K_s \nu_s (U_s \cdot \tau_s)^2 / (\tau_m^{\text{eff}} + \tau_s))} \right)
 \end{array}$$

Finally, the transfer function reads :

$$\nu_{out} = \mathcal{F}(\nu_e, \nu_i) = \frac{1}{2 \tau_V} \cdot \operatorname{Erfc}\left(\frac{V_{thre}^{eff} - \mu_V}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_V}\right)$$

Cortex mean field model

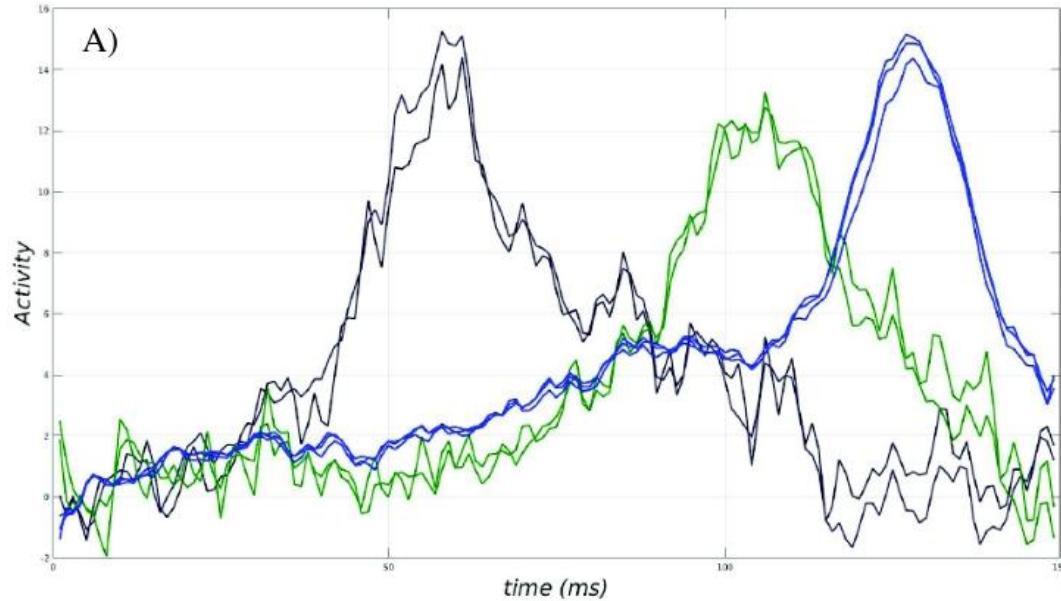
Zerlaut et al 2016
Chemla et al 2018

Master equation for first and second moments local population dynamics (El Boustani and Destexhe, 2009) read :

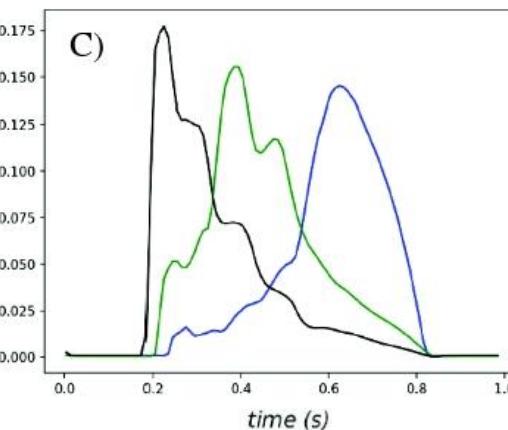
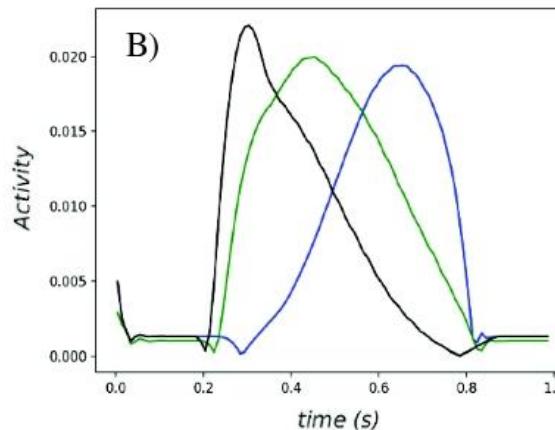
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \frac{\partial \nu_\mu}{\partial t} = (\mathcal{F}_\mu - \nu_\mu) + \frac{1}{2} c_{\lambda\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\lambda \partial \nu_\eta} \\ T \frac{\partial c_{\lambda\eta}}{\partial t} = A_{\lambda\eta} + (\mathcal{F}_\lambda - \nu_\lambda) (\mathcal{F}_\eta - \nu_\eta) + \\ \quad c_{\lambda\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\lambda} + c_{\mu\eta} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_\mu}{\partial \nu_\eta} - 2c_{\lambda\eta} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow T \frac{\partial \nu_\mu}{\partial t} = \mathcal{F}_\mu - \nu_\mu$$
$$A_{\lambda\eta} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathcal{F}_\lambda (1/T - \mathcal{F}_\lambda)}{N_\lambda} & \text{if } \lambda = \eta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Comparing simulation results to VSDI recordings

Cortex experimental recordings



Simulation results
Response to an LN model of the retina



Simulation results
Response to a gain control model of the retina