

Data-driven, model-optimized stimuli to probe visual projection neurons in *Drosophila*

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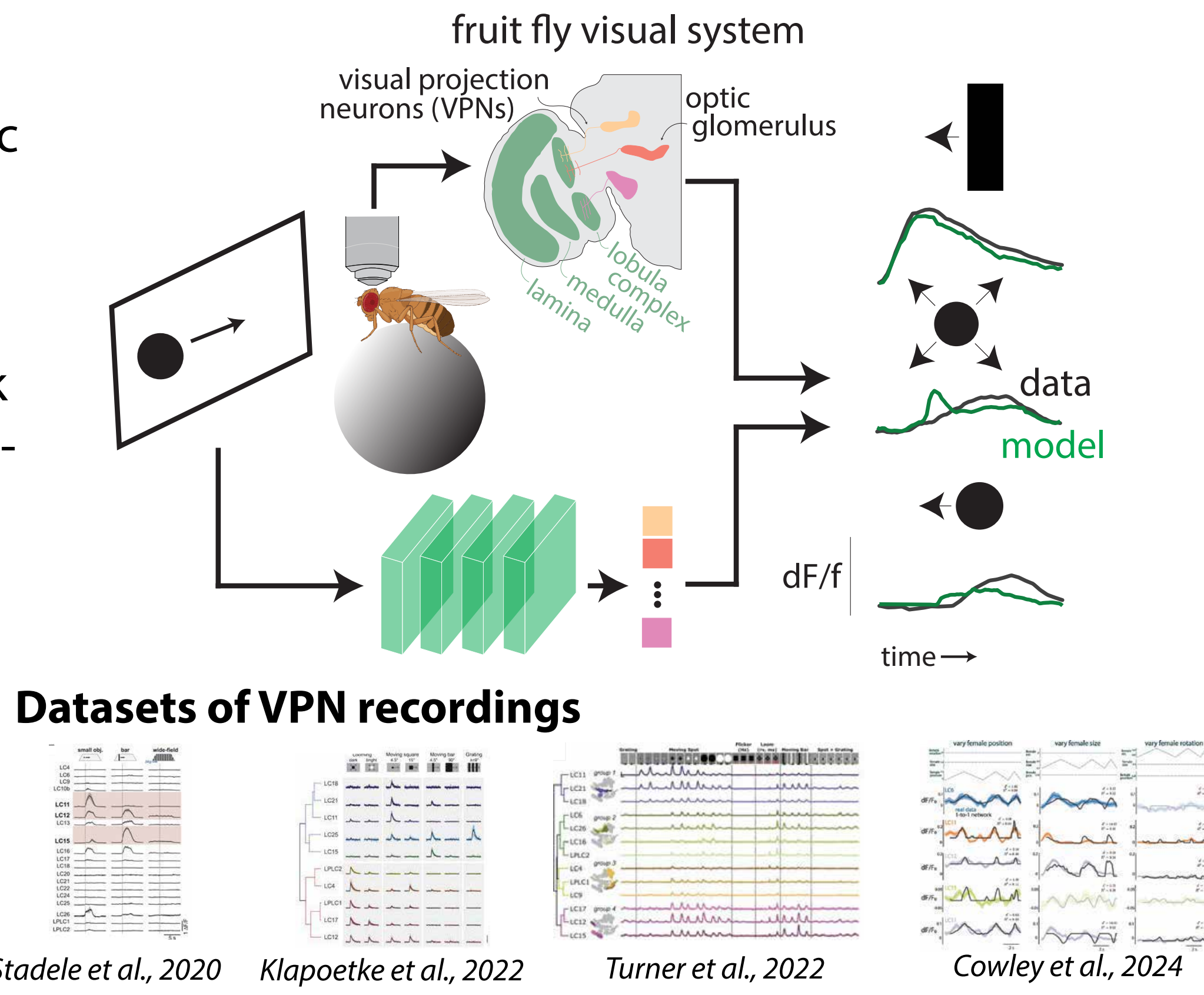
Motivation

• Visual projection neurons (VPNs) form a bottleneck between the optic lobe and central brain.

• Recent studies have recorded from VPNs to a battery of stimuli. We seek to determine to what extent computational models predict these responses

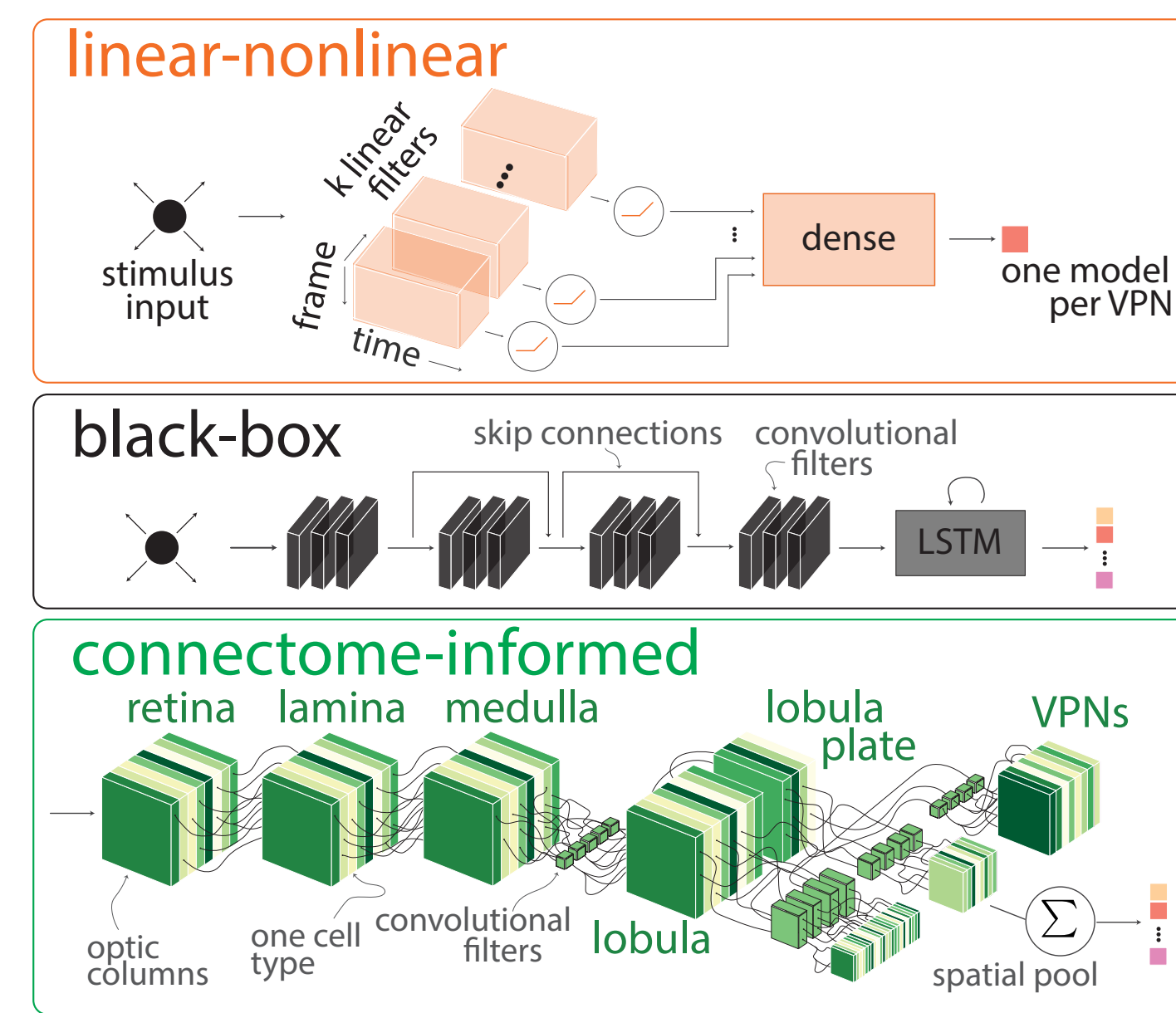
• We find deep neural network (DNN) models are predictive. However, current stimuli are too impoverished to tell models apart.

Data-driven and task-driven DNN models to predict visual projection neurons

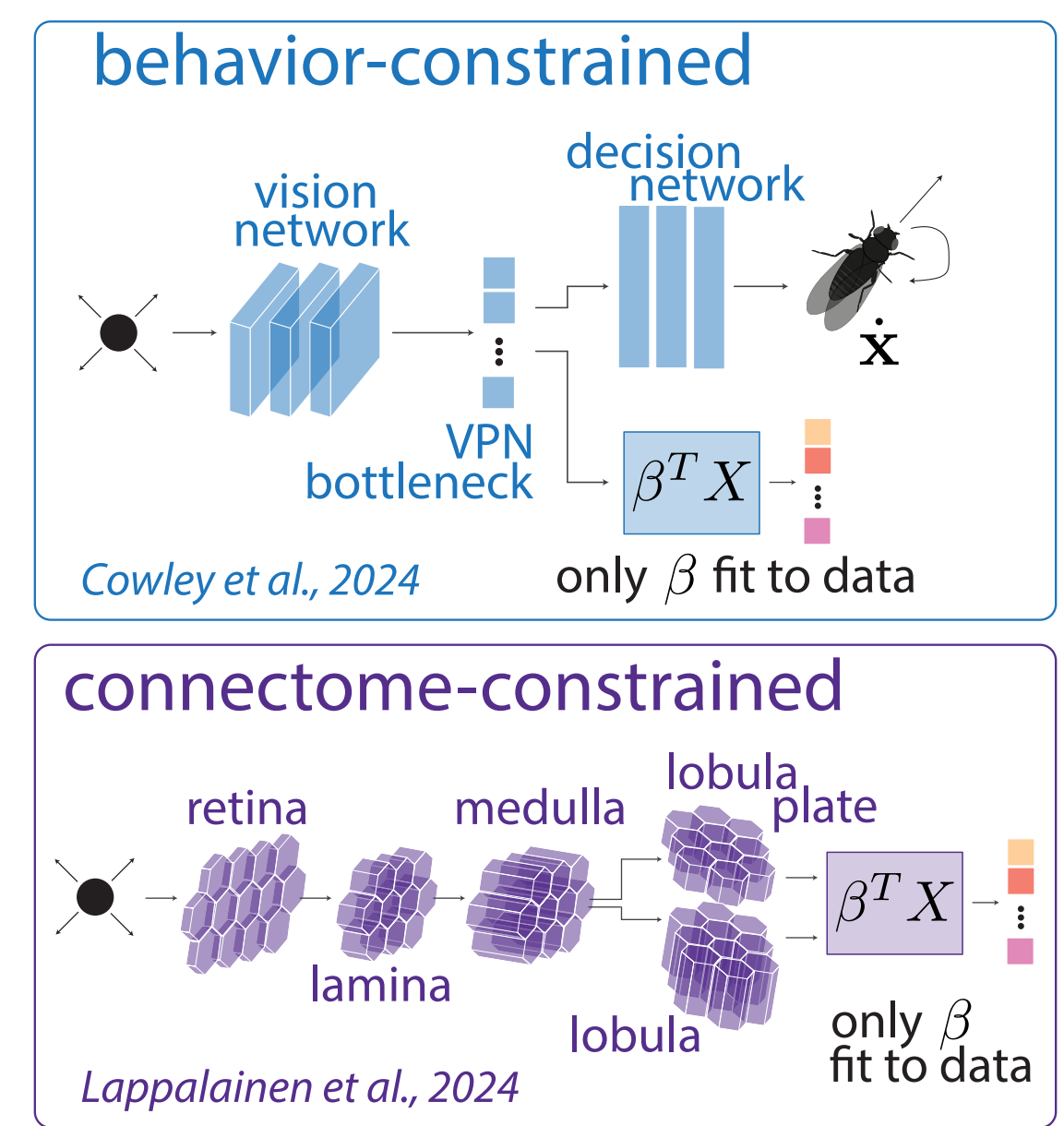


classes of models

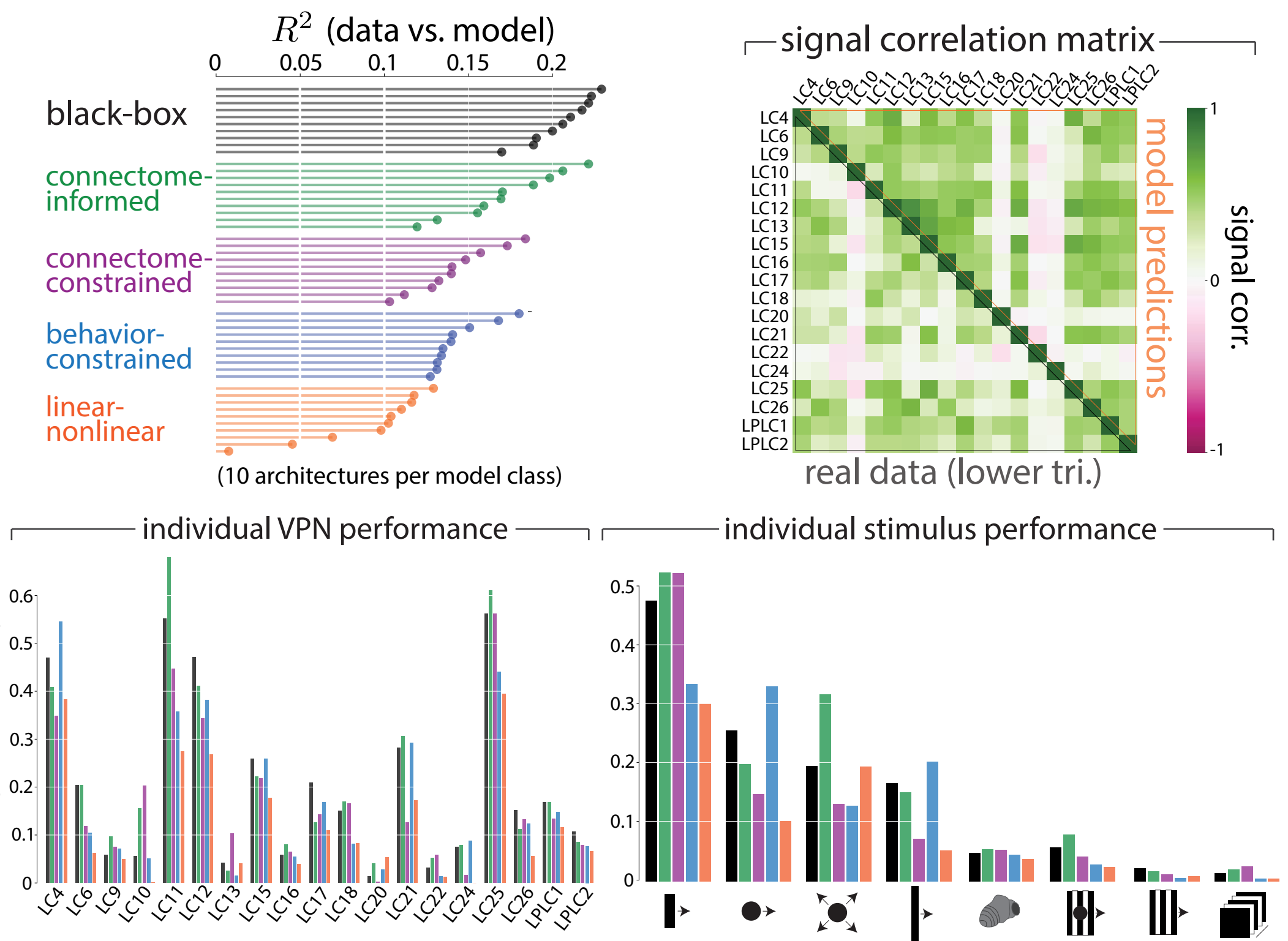
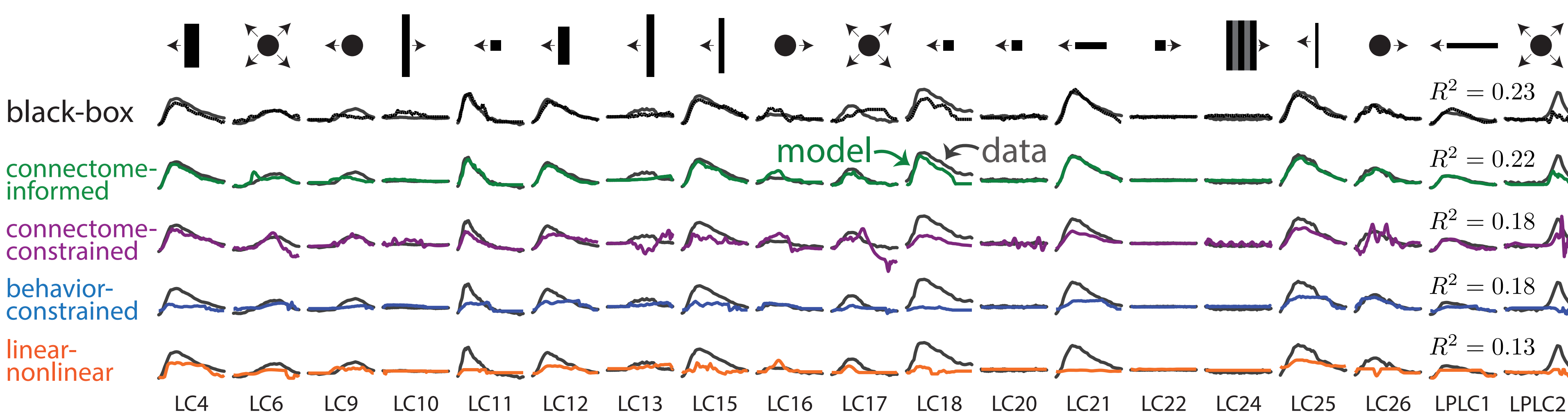
data-optimized models



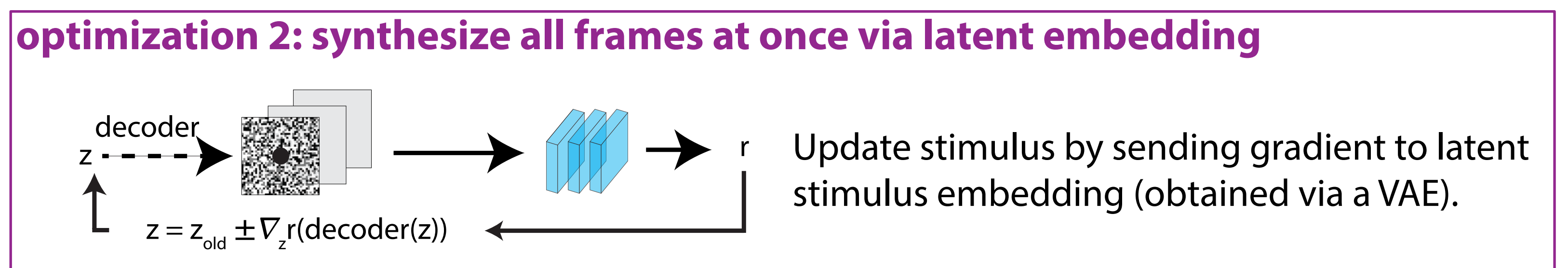
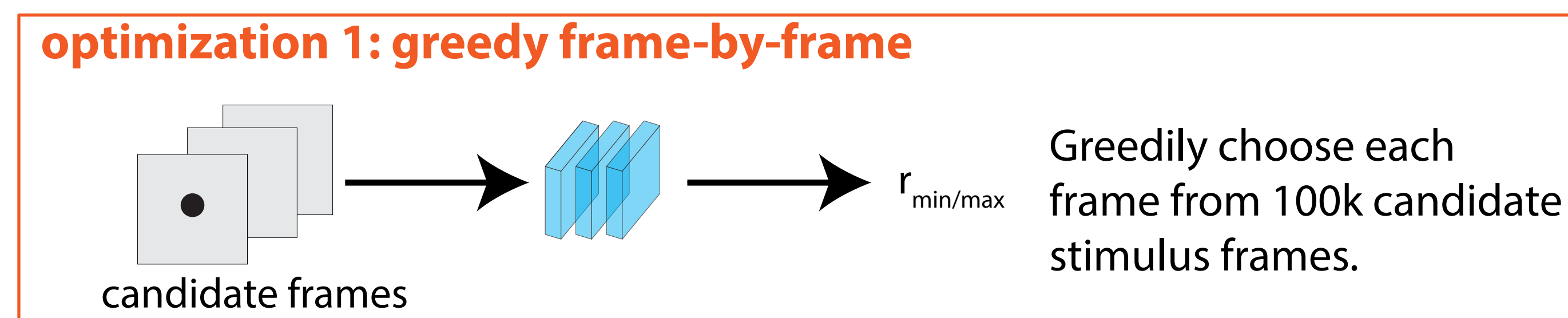
task-optimized models



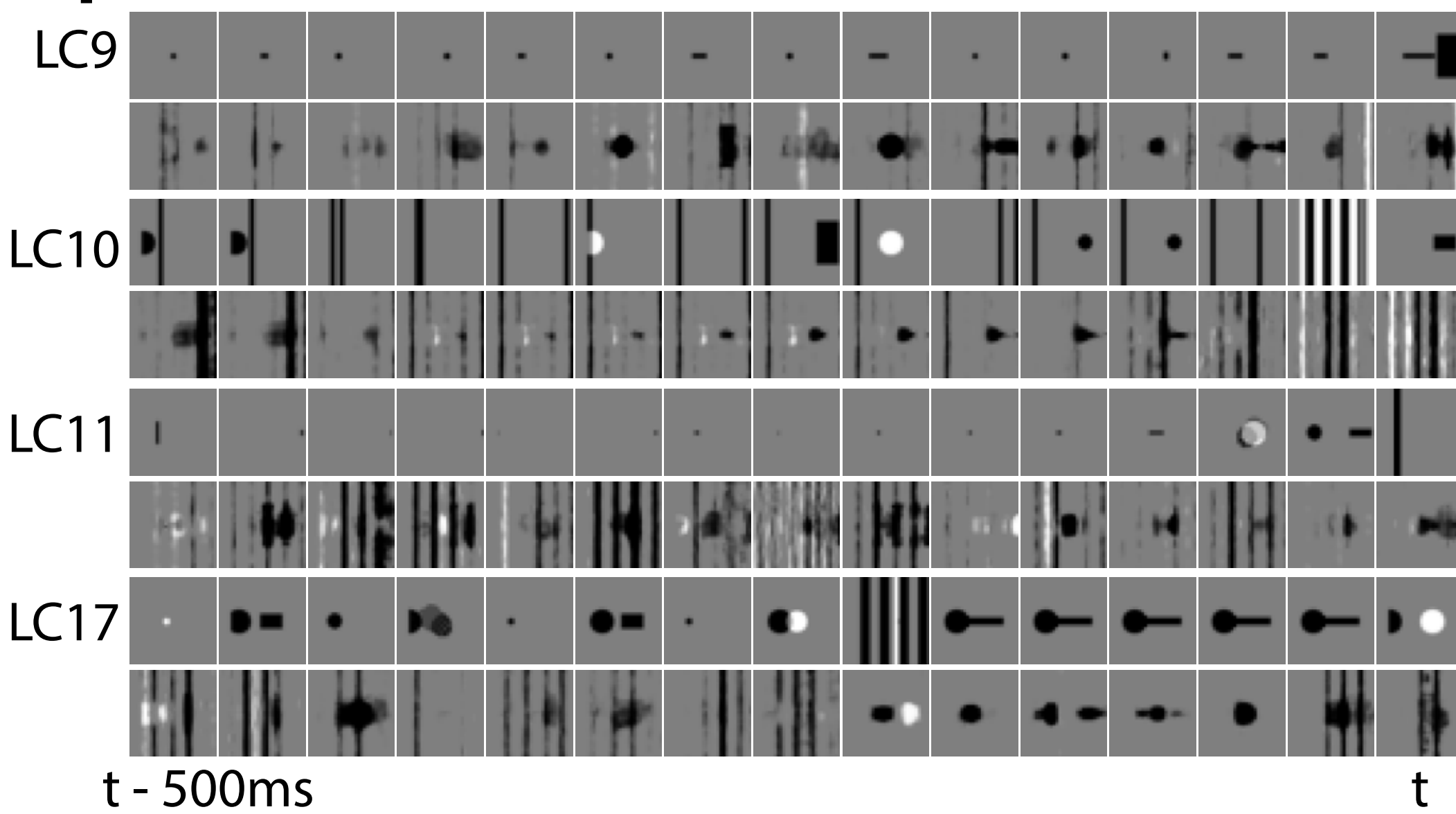
Prediction performance across model classes, VPN cell types, and stimuli



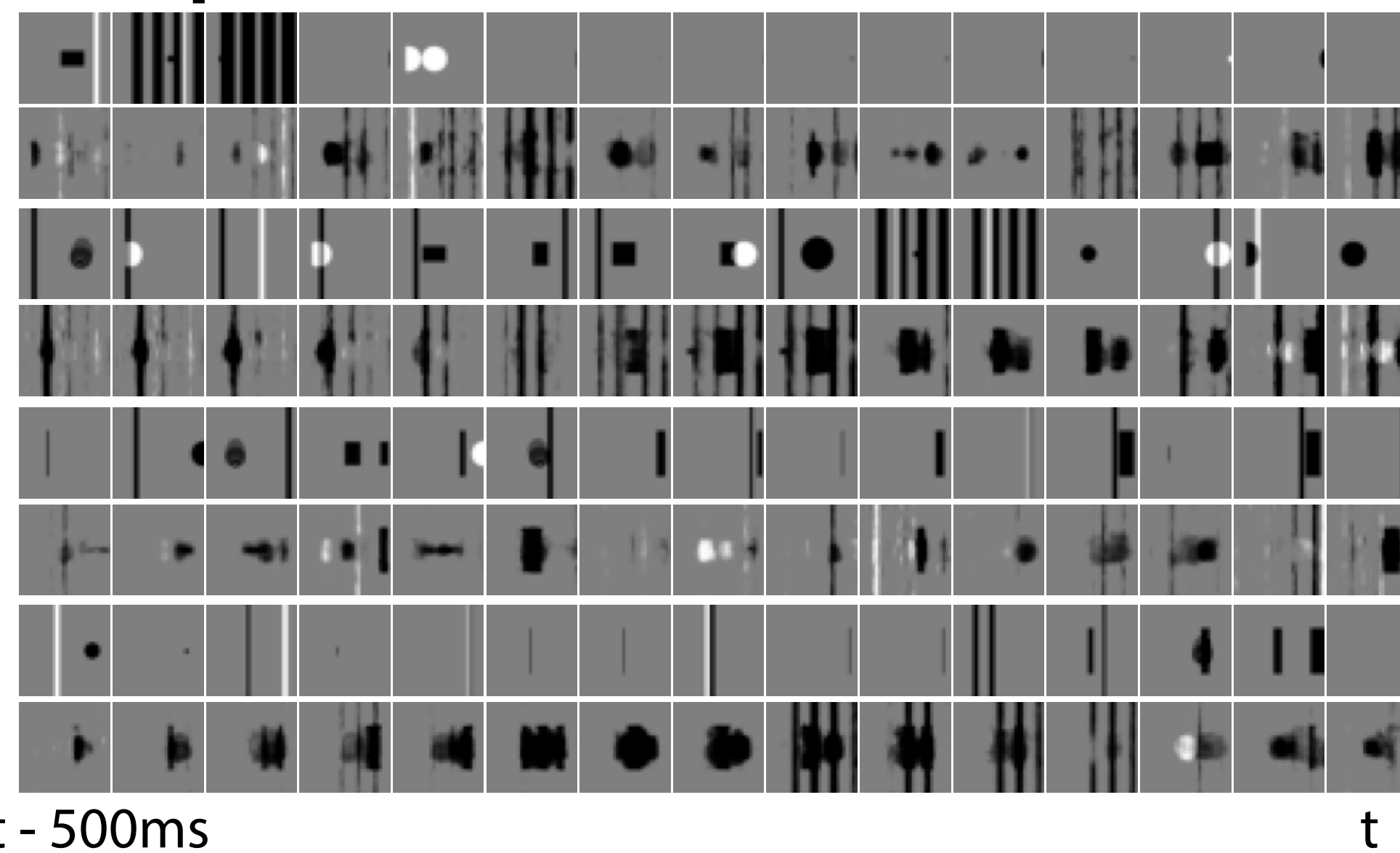
Model-optimized stimuli to probe stimulus preferences of VPNs



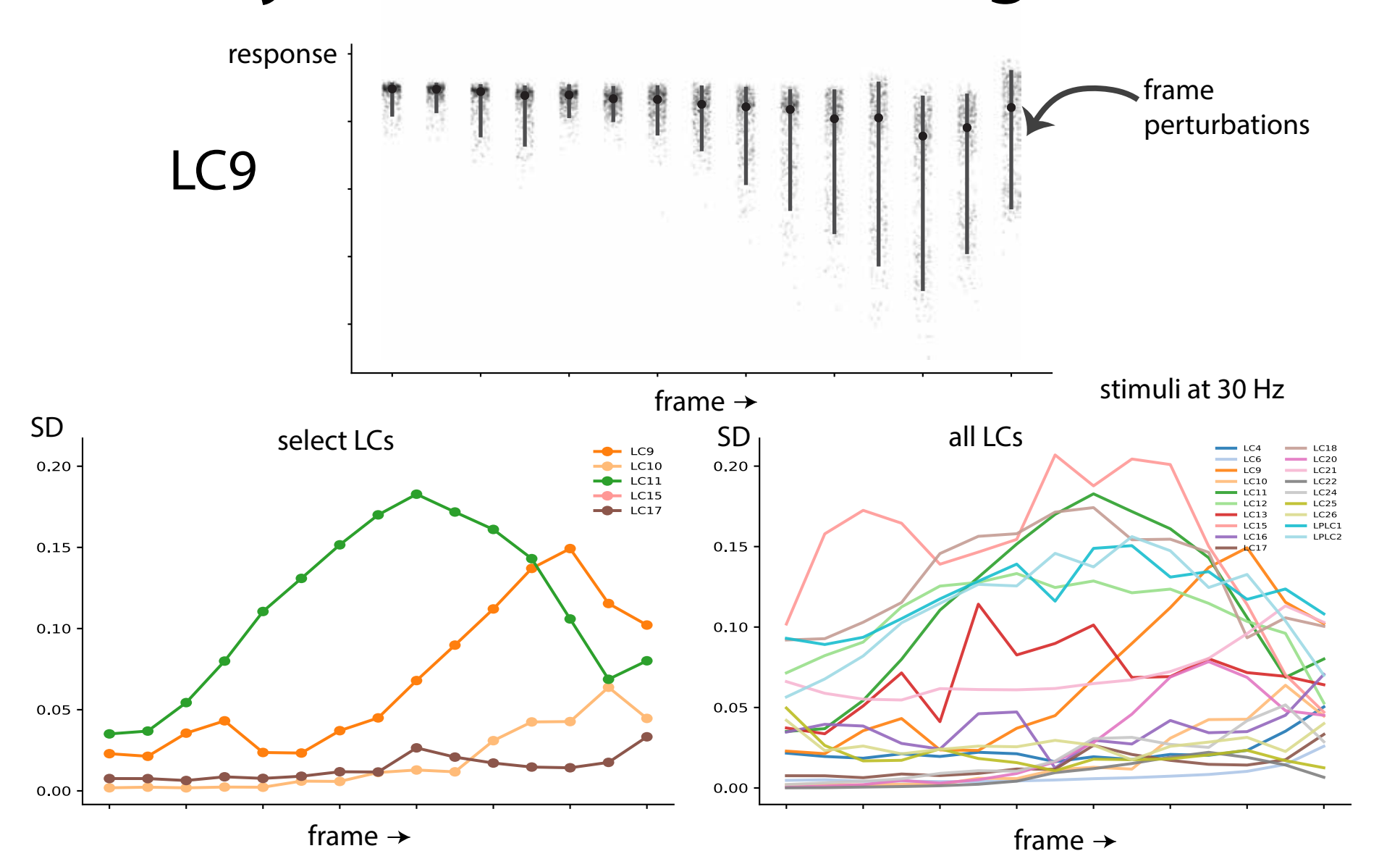
preferred stimuli



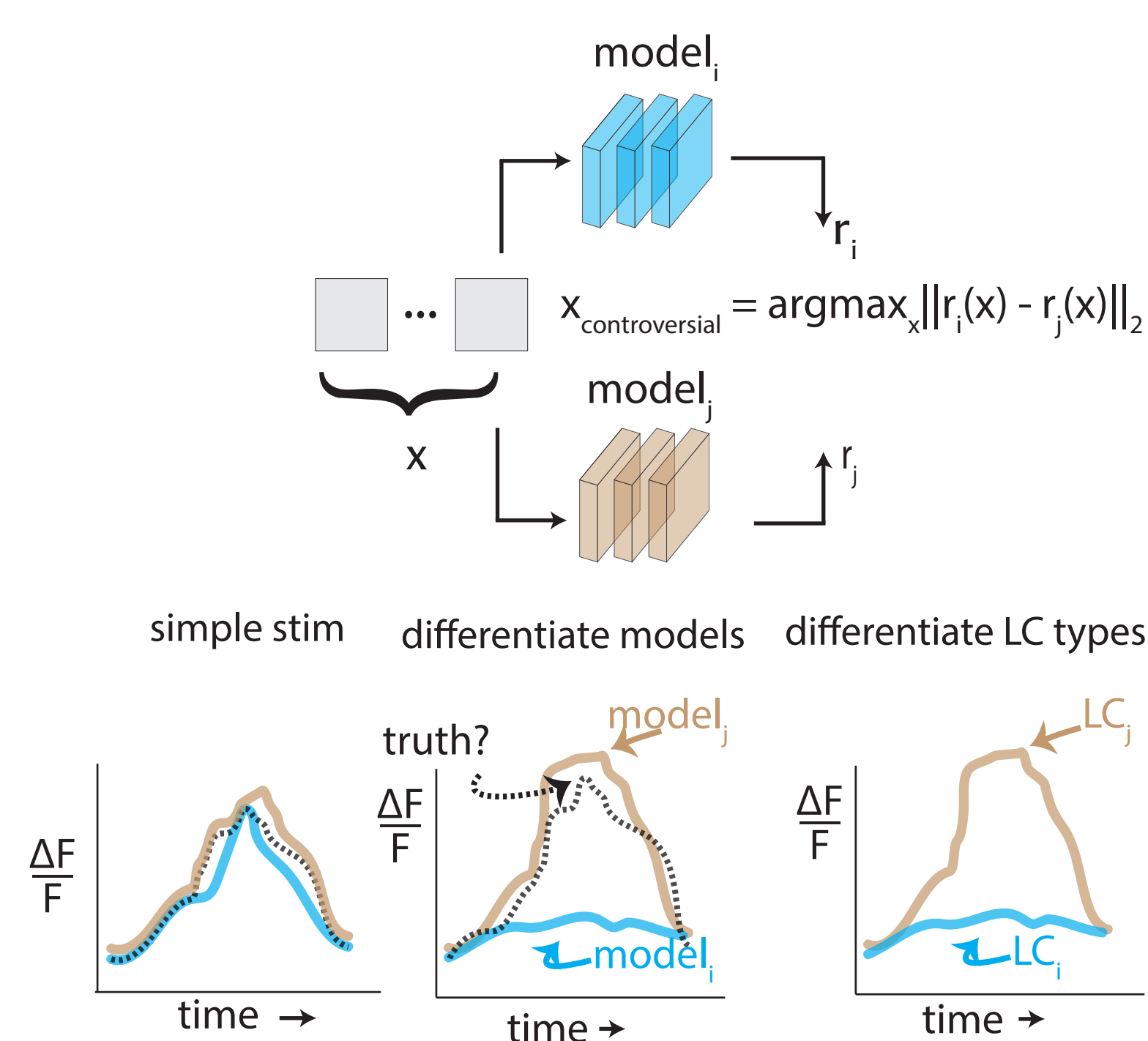
anti-preferred stimuli



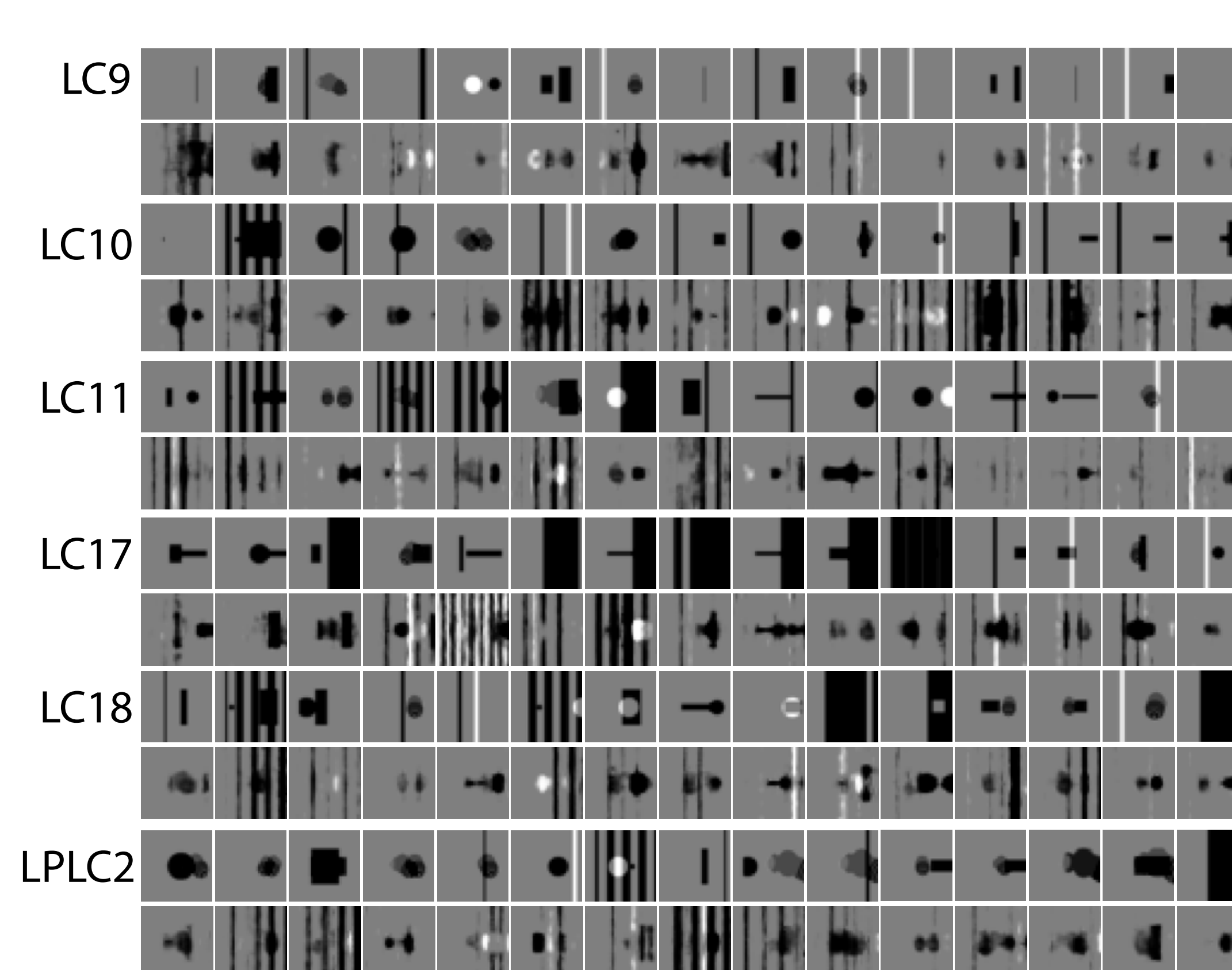
latency of stimulus encoding



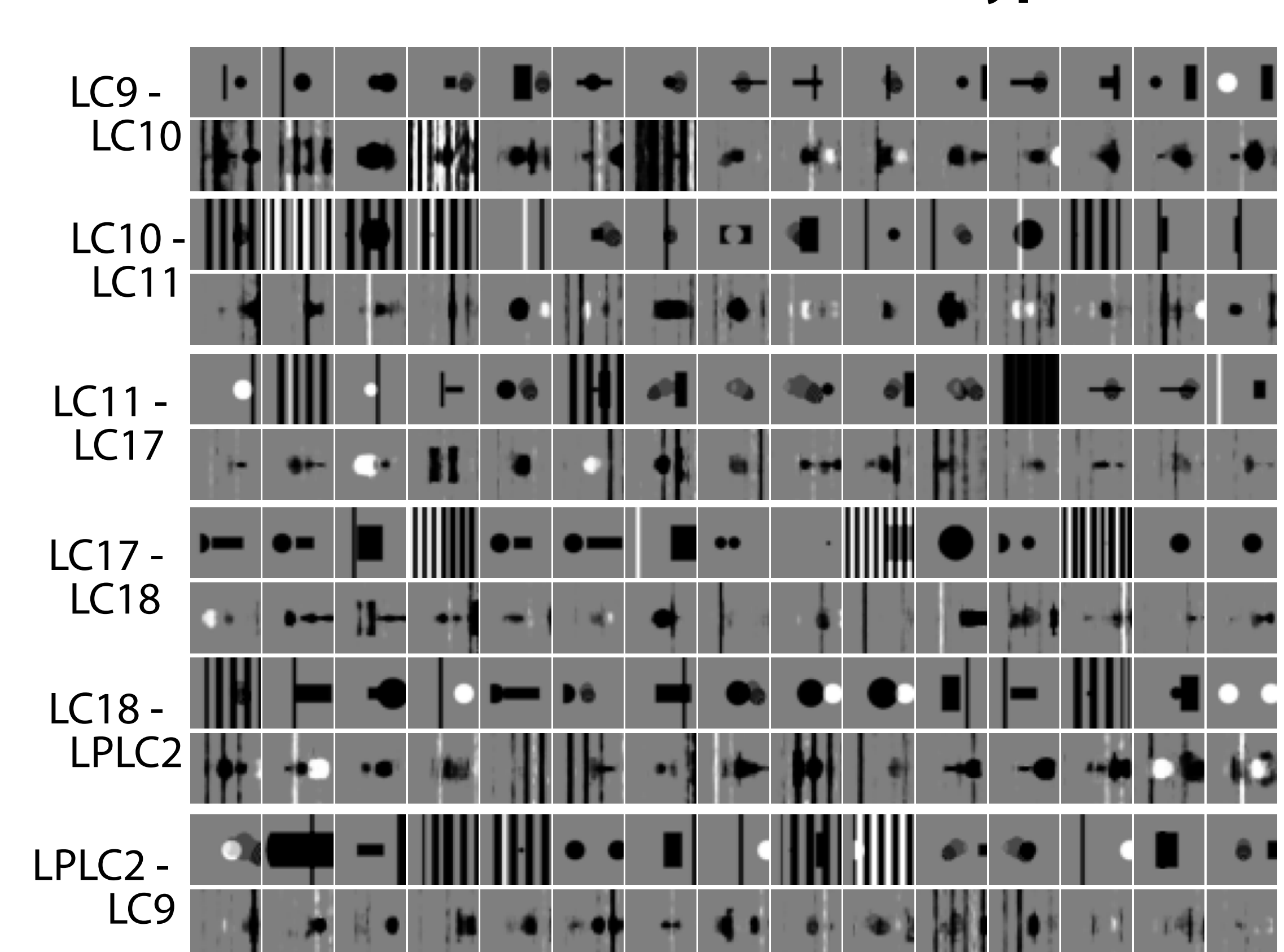
controversial stimuli



controversial stimuli between models



controversial stimuli between VPN types



Takeaways

- DNNs can accurately predict VPN responses to many standard artificial stimuli.
- Different model classes perform similarly on simplistic stimuli.
- Standard stimuli are insufficient to distinguish competing models/LCs.
- We generate stimuli to maximize LC preferences/anti-preferences, model/LC disagreement.
- Testing these stimuli enables principled model comparison and falsification.
- Controversial stimuli differentiate feature selectivity across LC types.
- Model-driven stimulus design could uncover new insights into visual feature encoding.

References

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