

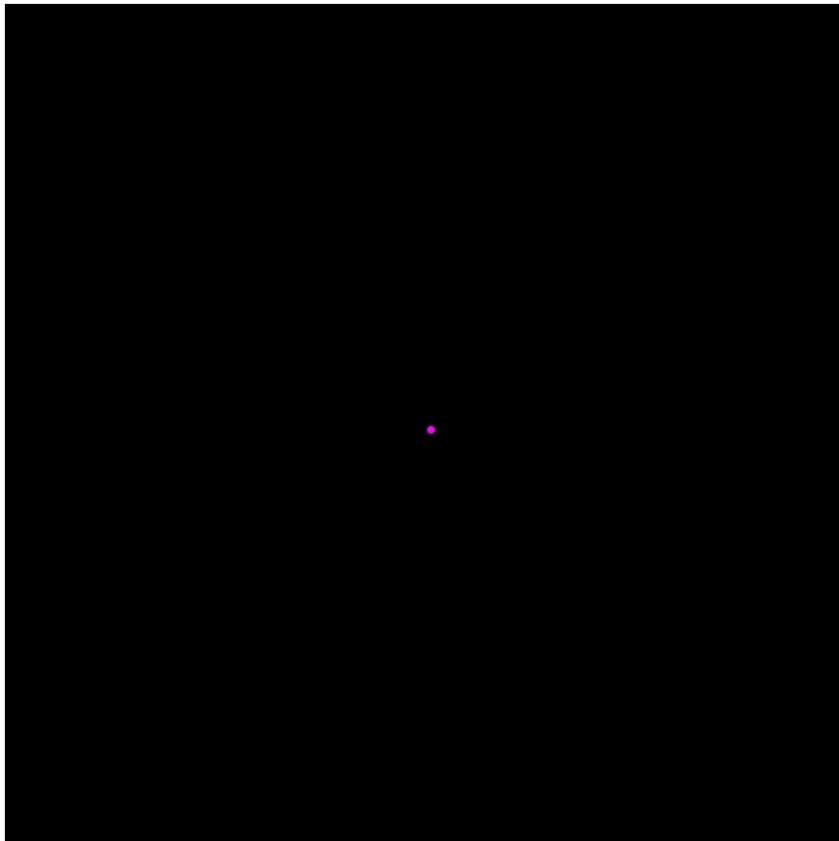
# Humans and mice fluctuate between external and internal modes of sensory processing

**Veith Weilhhammer**

ERANET Meeting 02.09.2021



# Bistable Perception



- **Bistable perception:**

Spontaneous transitions between to mutually exclusive perceptual states (Leopold et al. 2002).

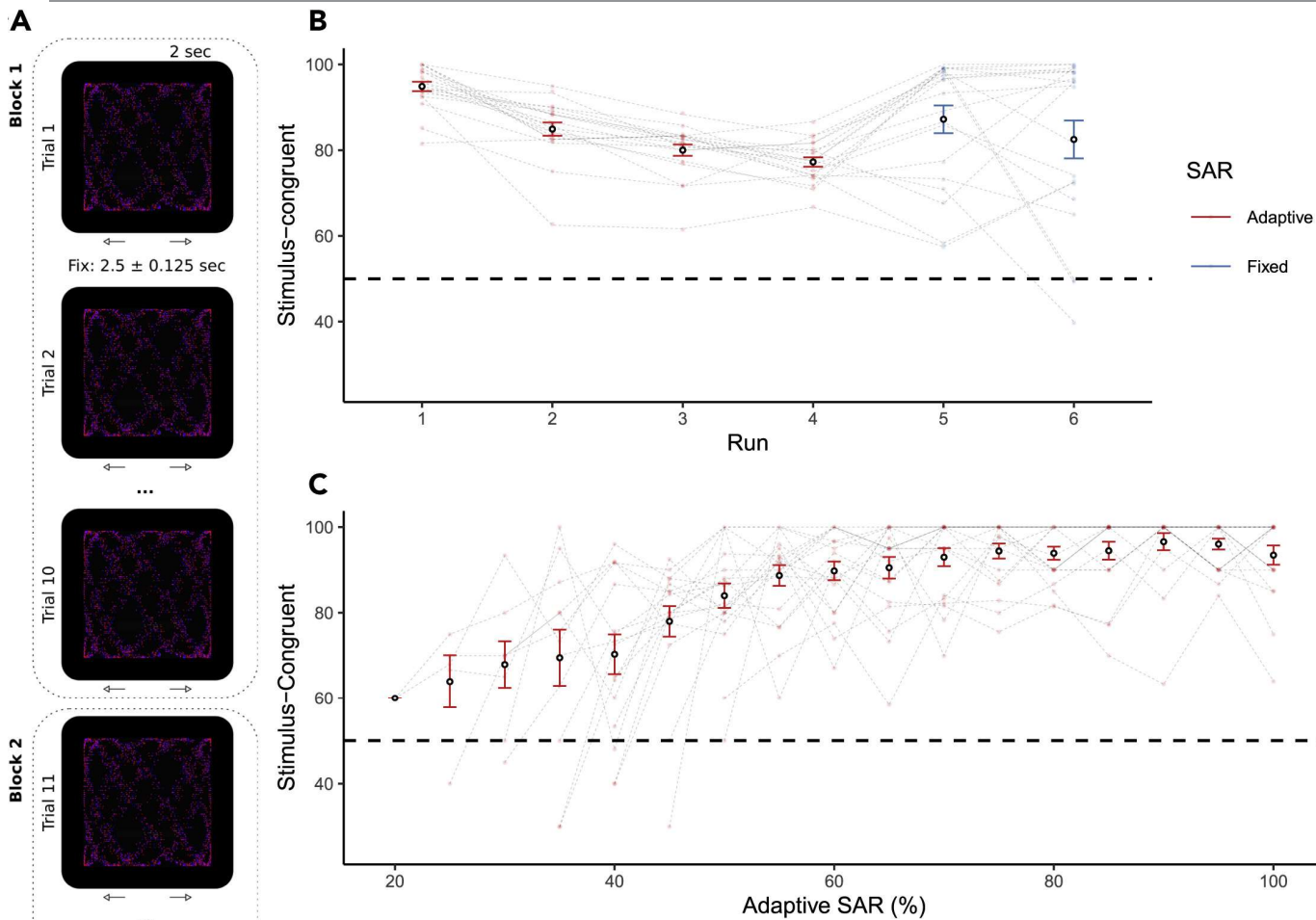
- **Intermittend presentation:**

Conscious experience is stabilized by perceptual history (Maloney et al. 2005, Pearson & Brascamp 2008).

- **Graded ambiguity:**

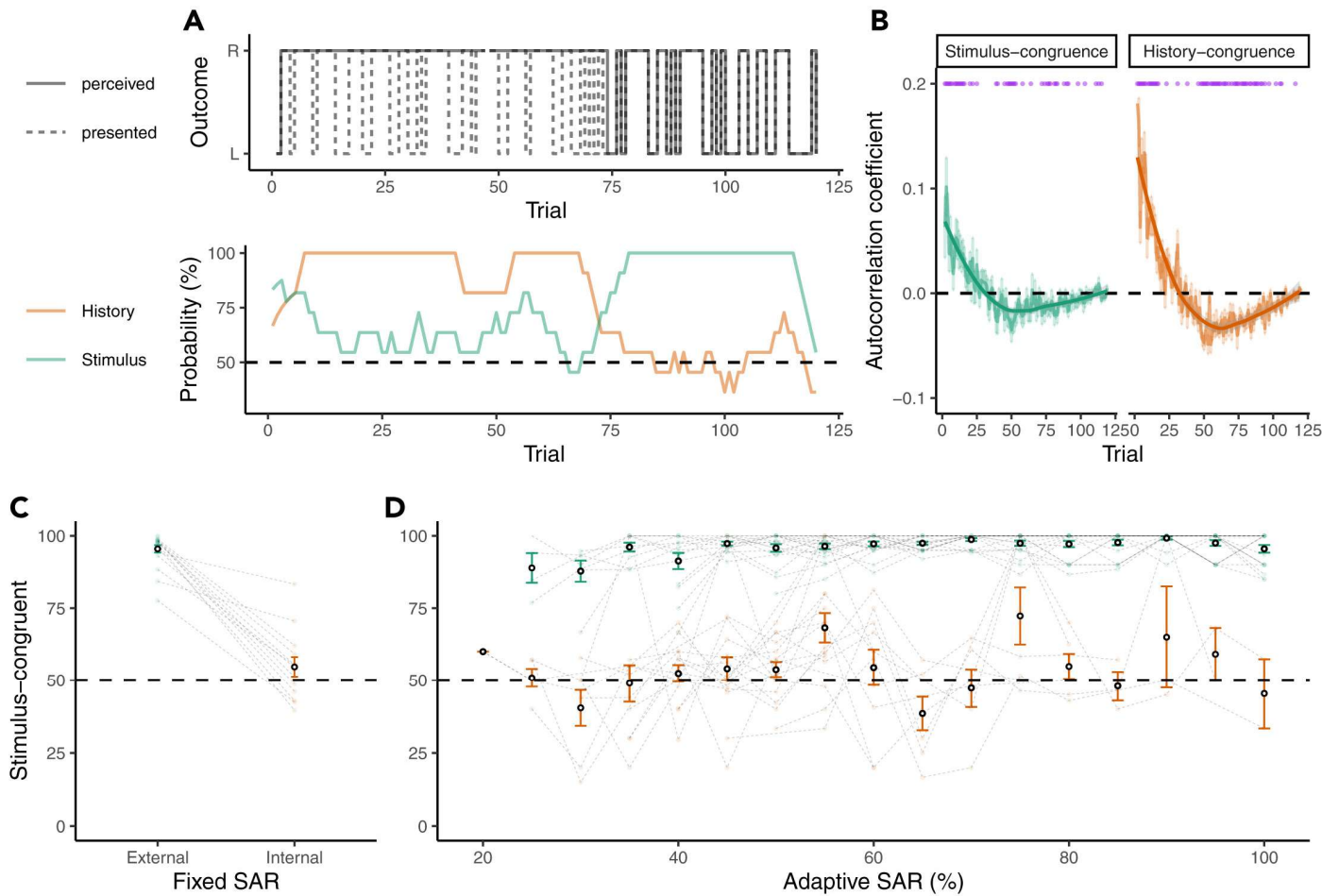
How strong is perceptual history relative to the stimulus' signal-to-ambiguity ratio?

# Perceptual History vs. Signal-to-Ambiguity



- **Stimulus-congruence:** Perceptual state matches stimulus information.
- **History-congruence:** Perceptual state matches preceding perceptual state
- **Psychophysical staircase:** SAR adjust the balance between stimulus- and history-congruence

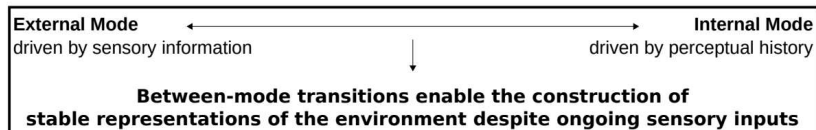
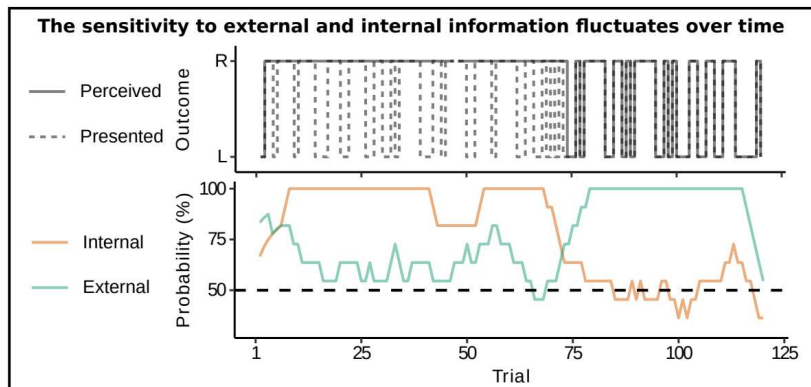
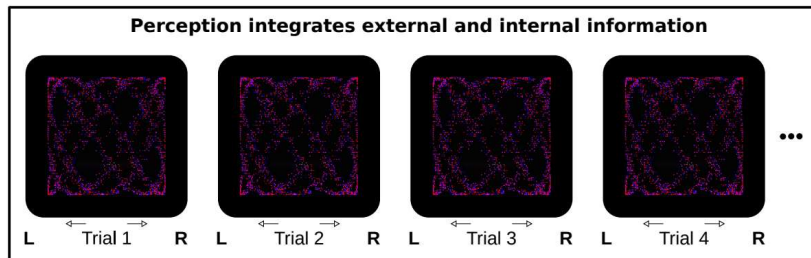
# Internal and External Mode



- **Fixed SAR:** Bistable perception oscillates between internally- and externally-oriented modes.

- **Duration:** ~ 40 trials / ~ 3 min

# Internal and External Modes



Weilhammer et al. iScience 2021.

## Are internal and external modes specific to bistable perception?

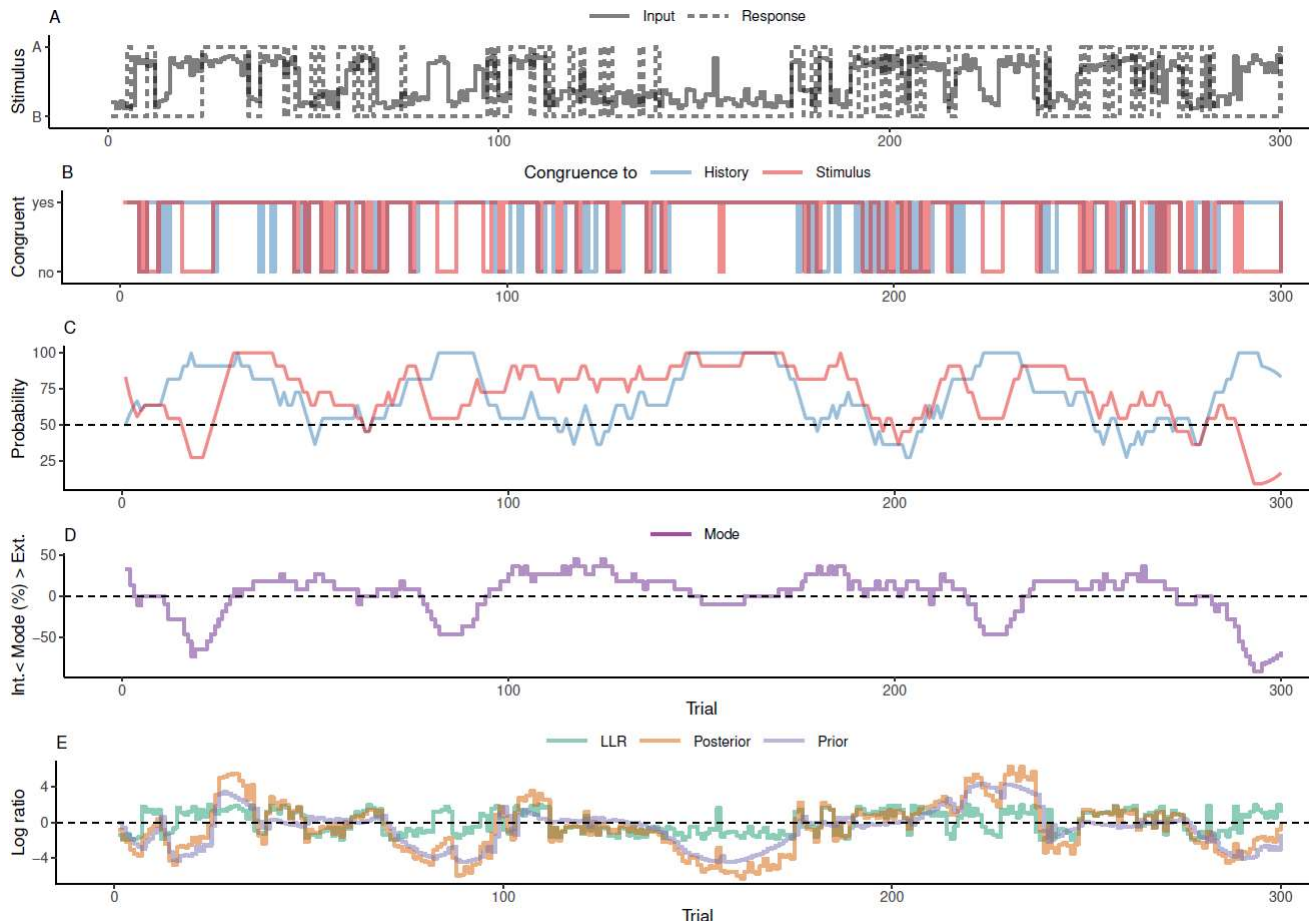
- Confidence database (N = 4500 humans, 22 million choices)
- IBL database (N = 196 mice, 2.5 million choices)

## What is the computational mechanism of between-mode transitions?

- Model simulations (N = 4500 agents, 22 million choices)

## Do between-mode transitions generate adaptive benefits for perceptual decision-making?

# Some definitions



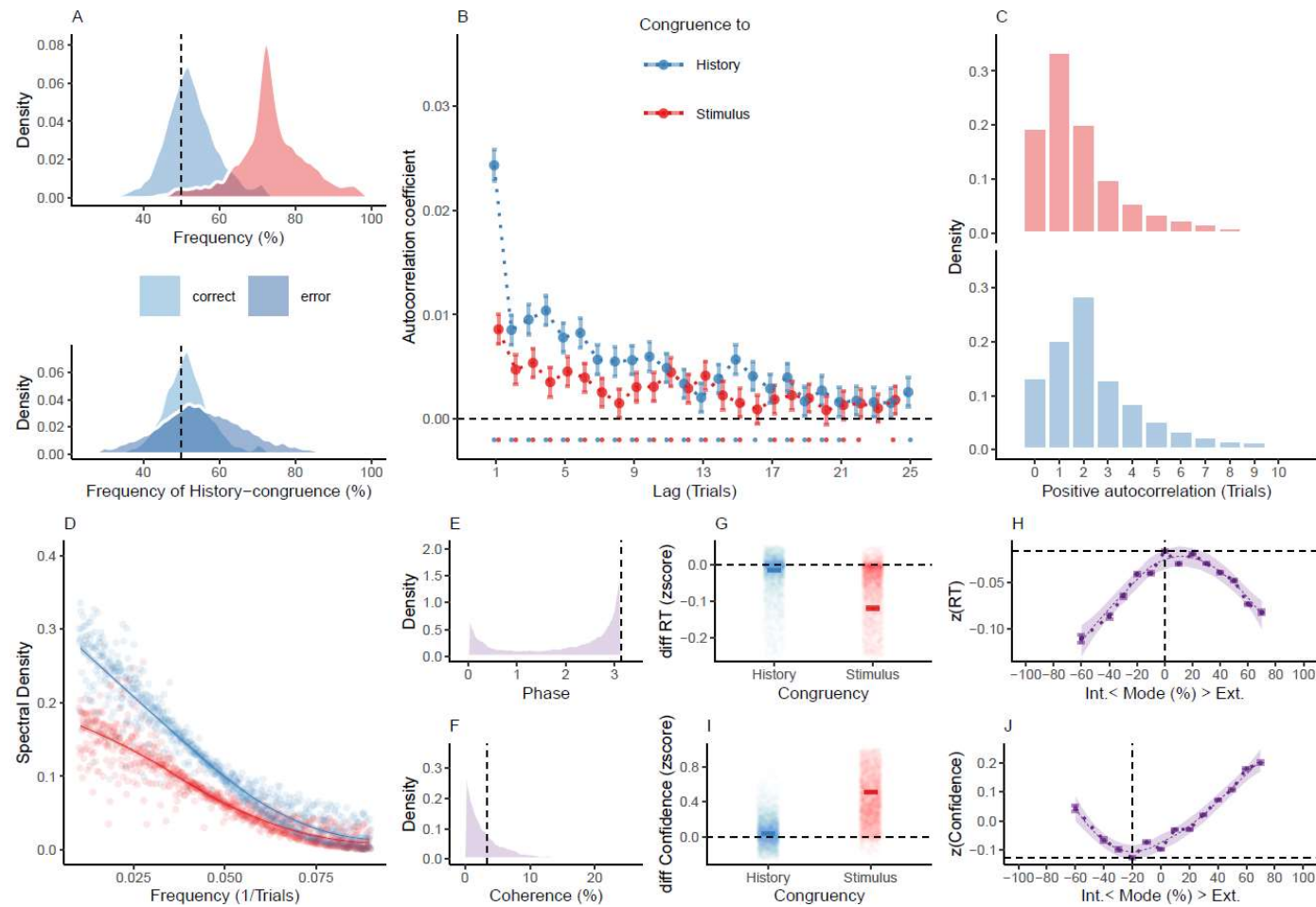
**Stimulus-congruence:**  
Perception = external sensory evidence

**History-congruence:**  
Perception = preceding perceptual state

**Mode:**  
Dynamic prob. of stimulus-congruence -  
Dynamic prob. of history-congruence

**Modeling:**  
Bayesian modeling with **likelihood**, **prior**  
and **posterior** (as log ratios)

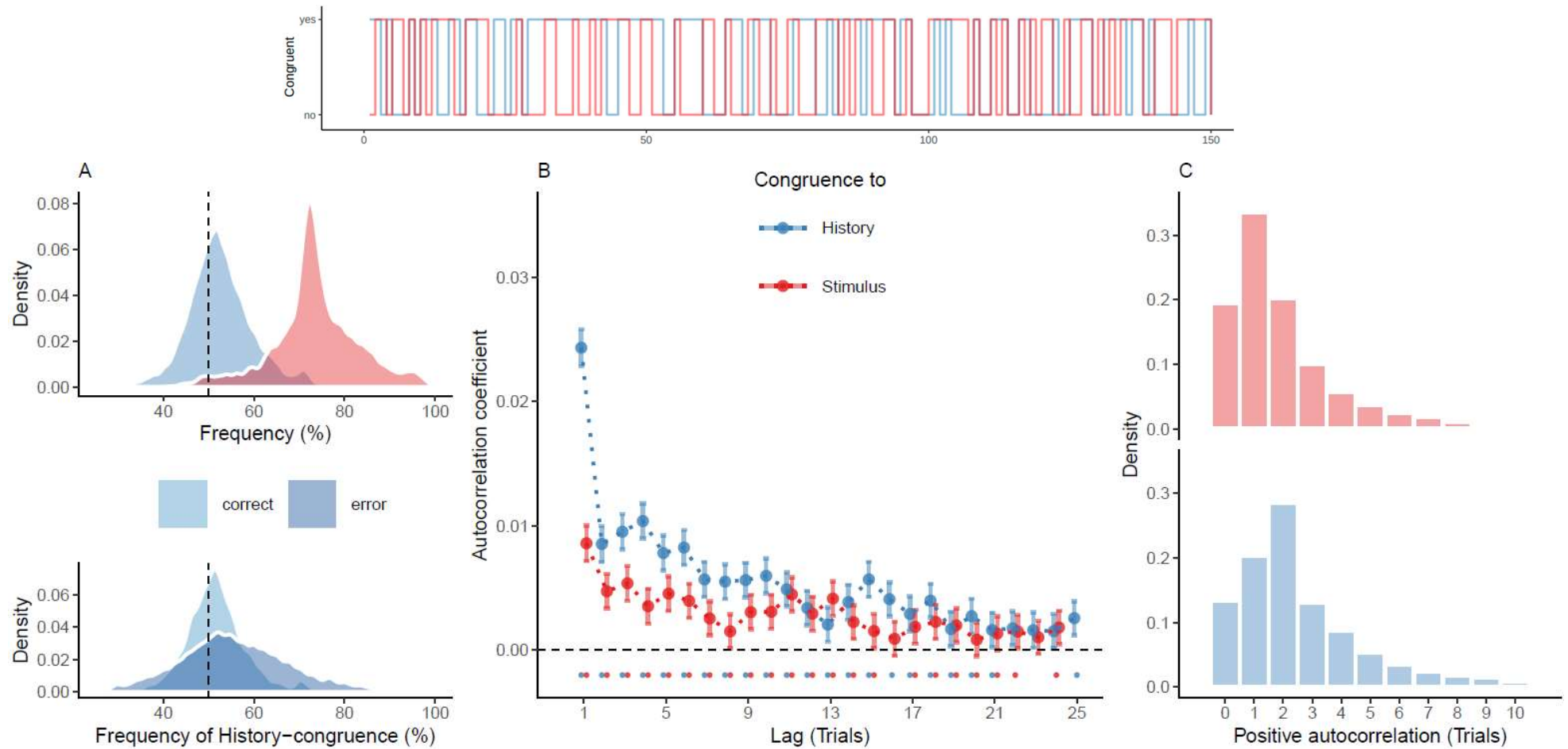
# Human data



# Human data – Serial dependency and Autocorrelation

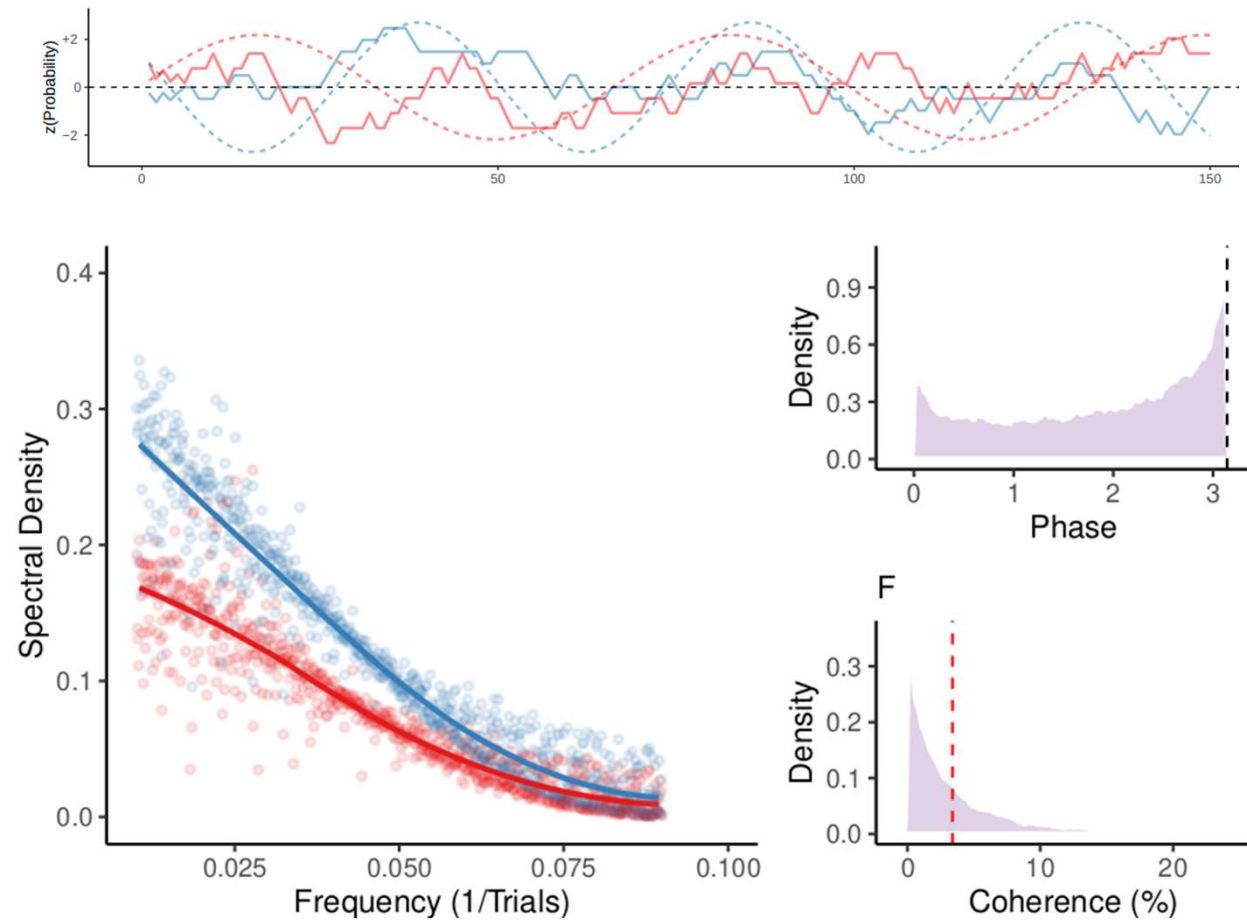
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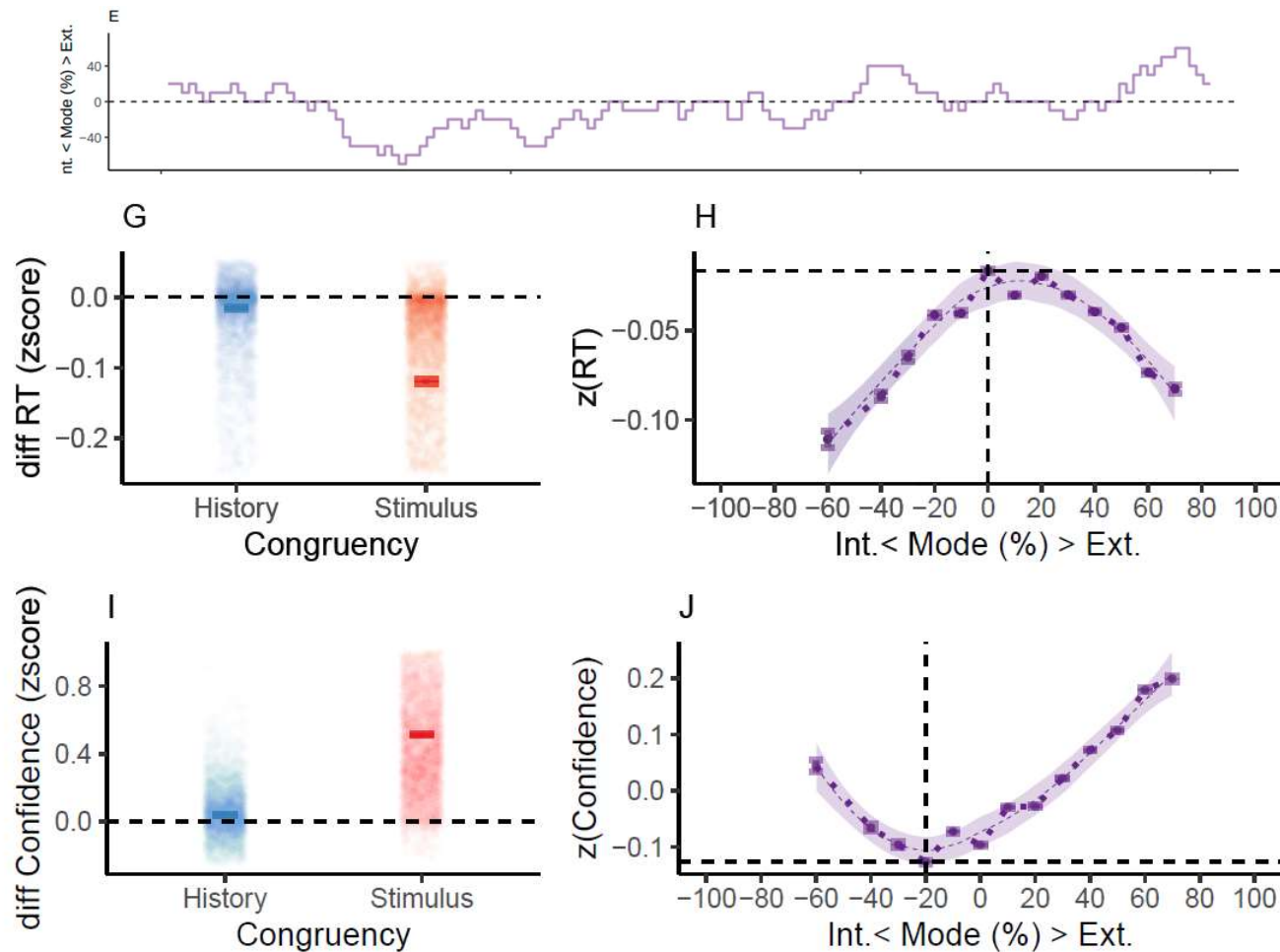




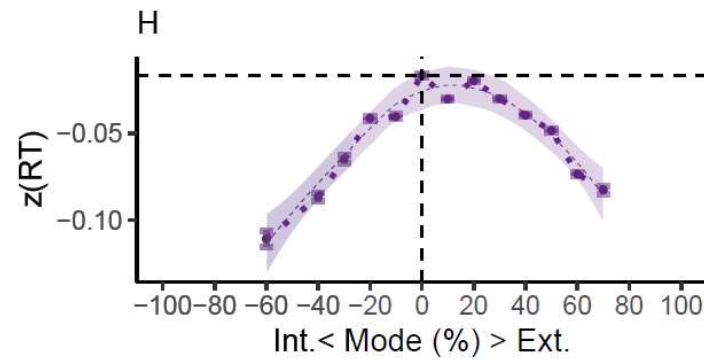
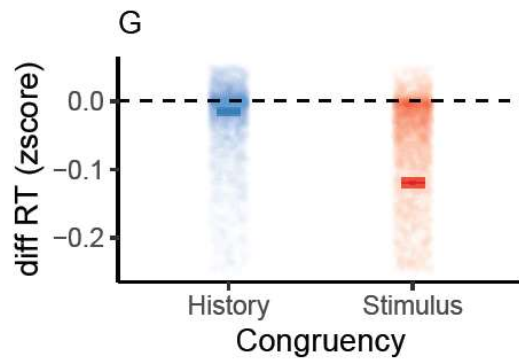
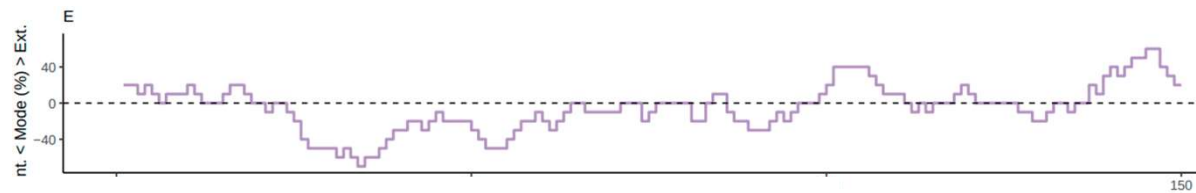
# Human data – 1/f noise



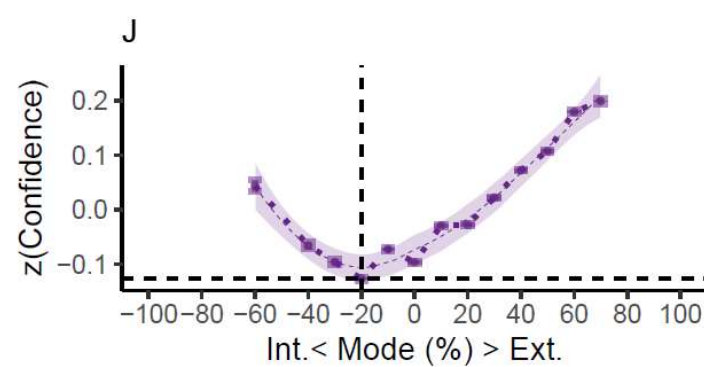
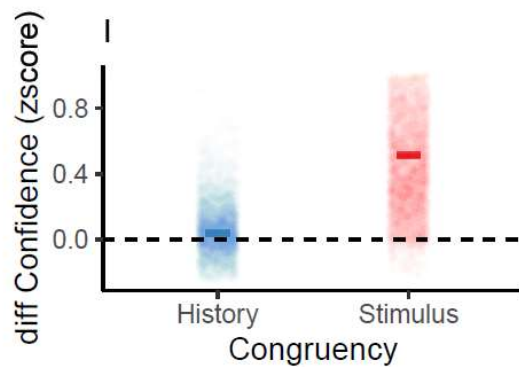
# Human data – RTs and Confidence



# Human data – Metacognitive efficiency



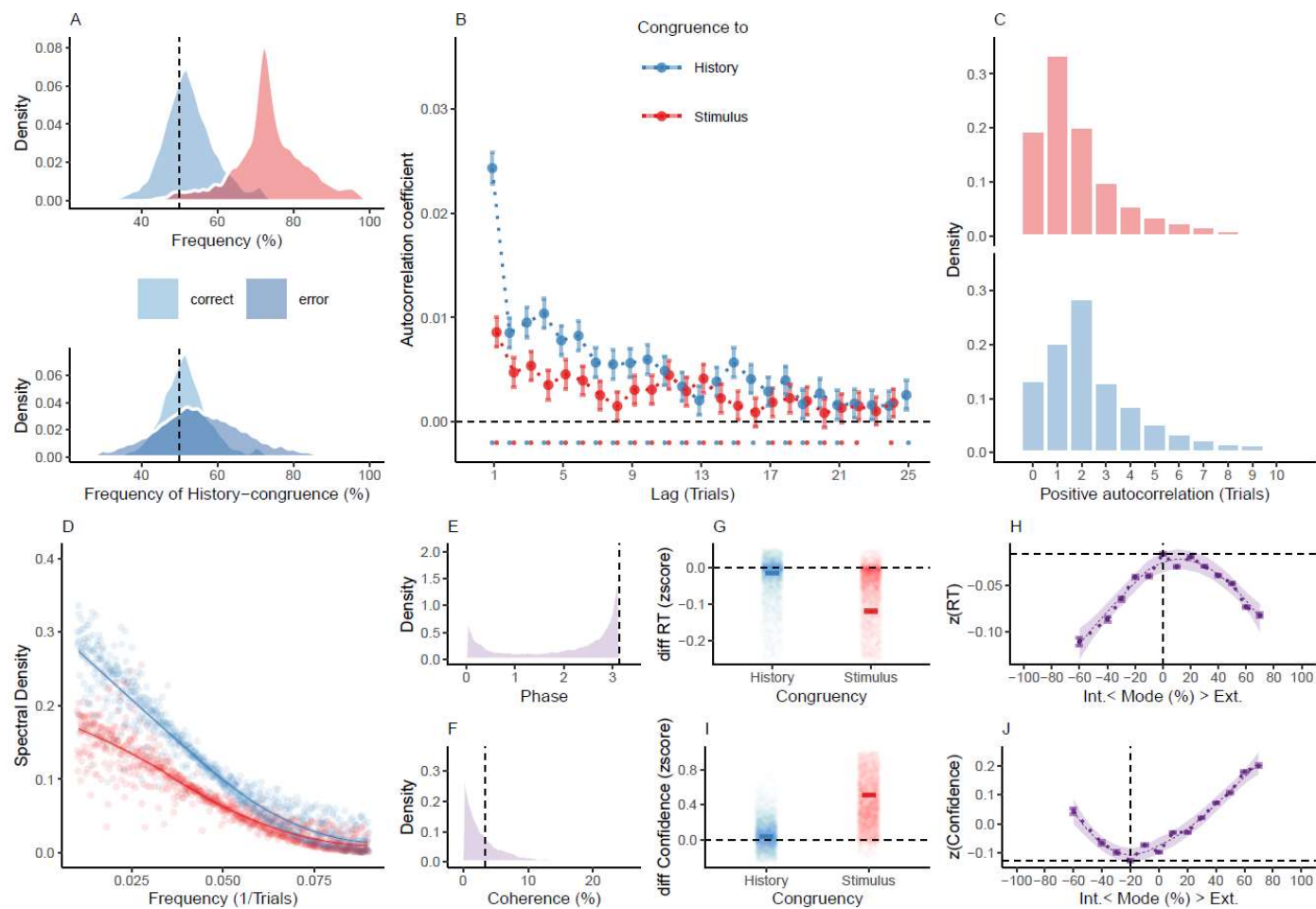
**Metacognitive efficiency**



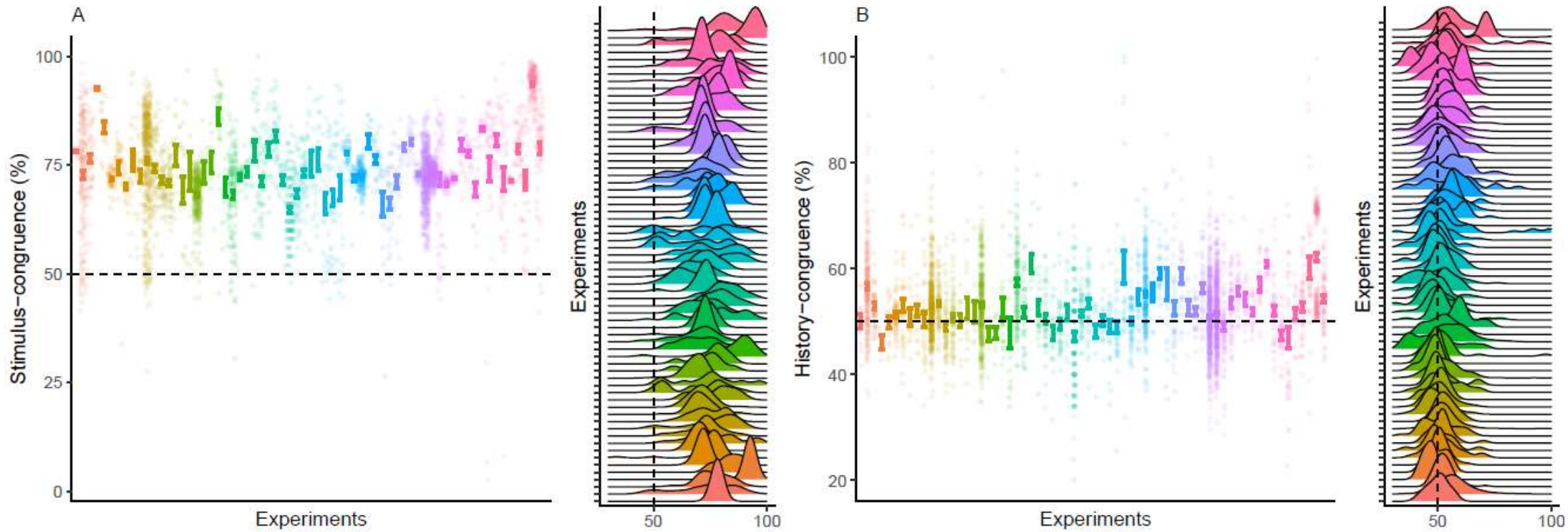
Strength of internal mode  $\sim 1 / M_{ratio}$

( $T = -3.01$ ,  $p = 0.0026$ )

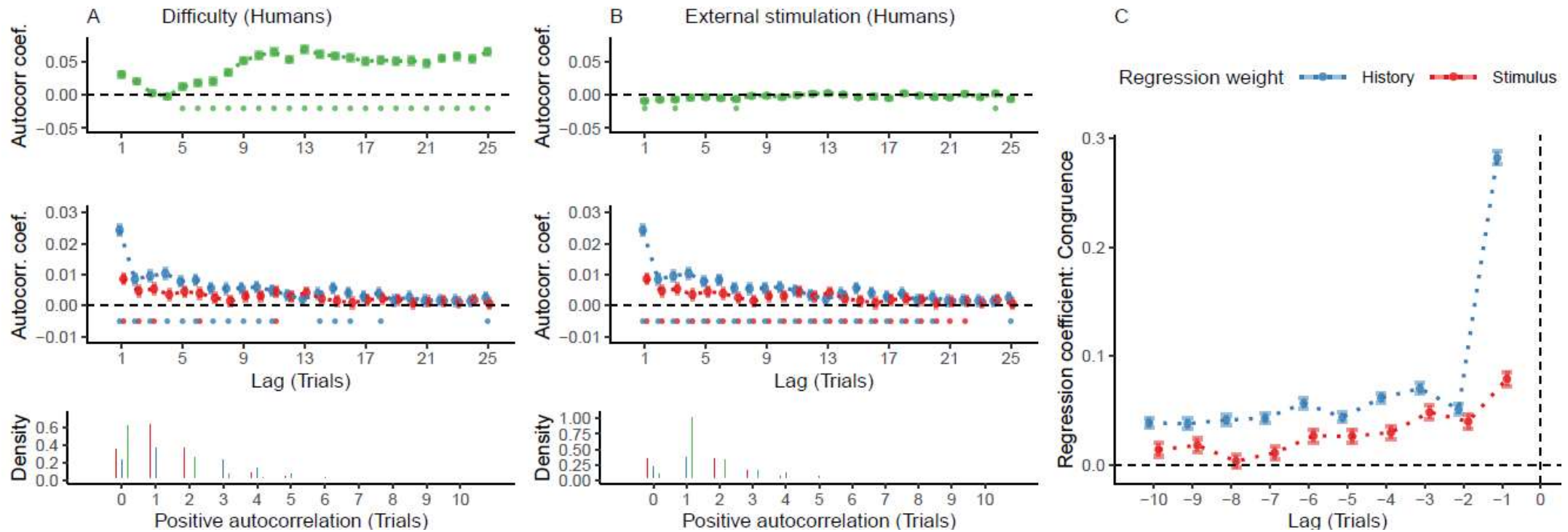
# Human data - Summary



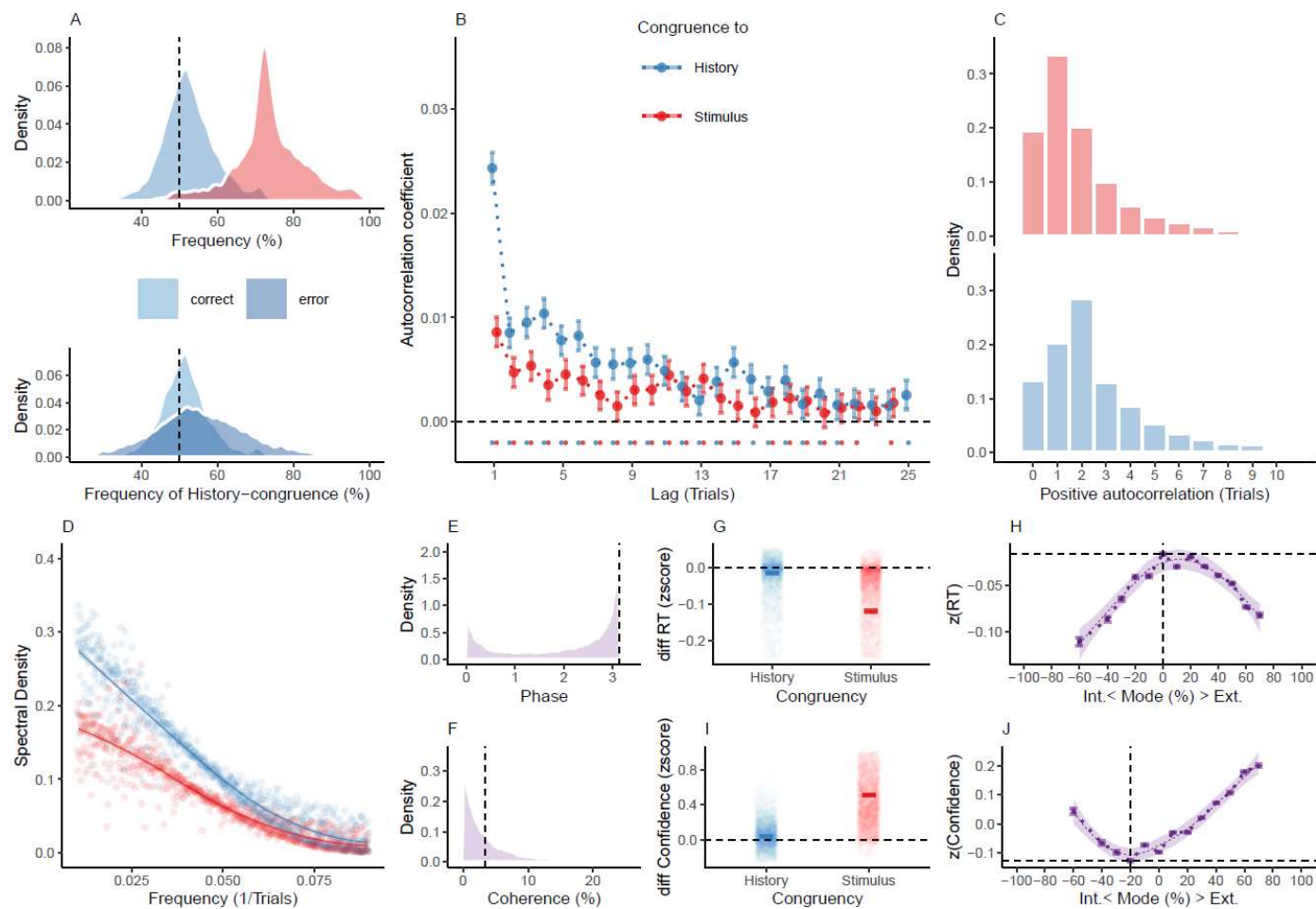
# Human data – Study effects?



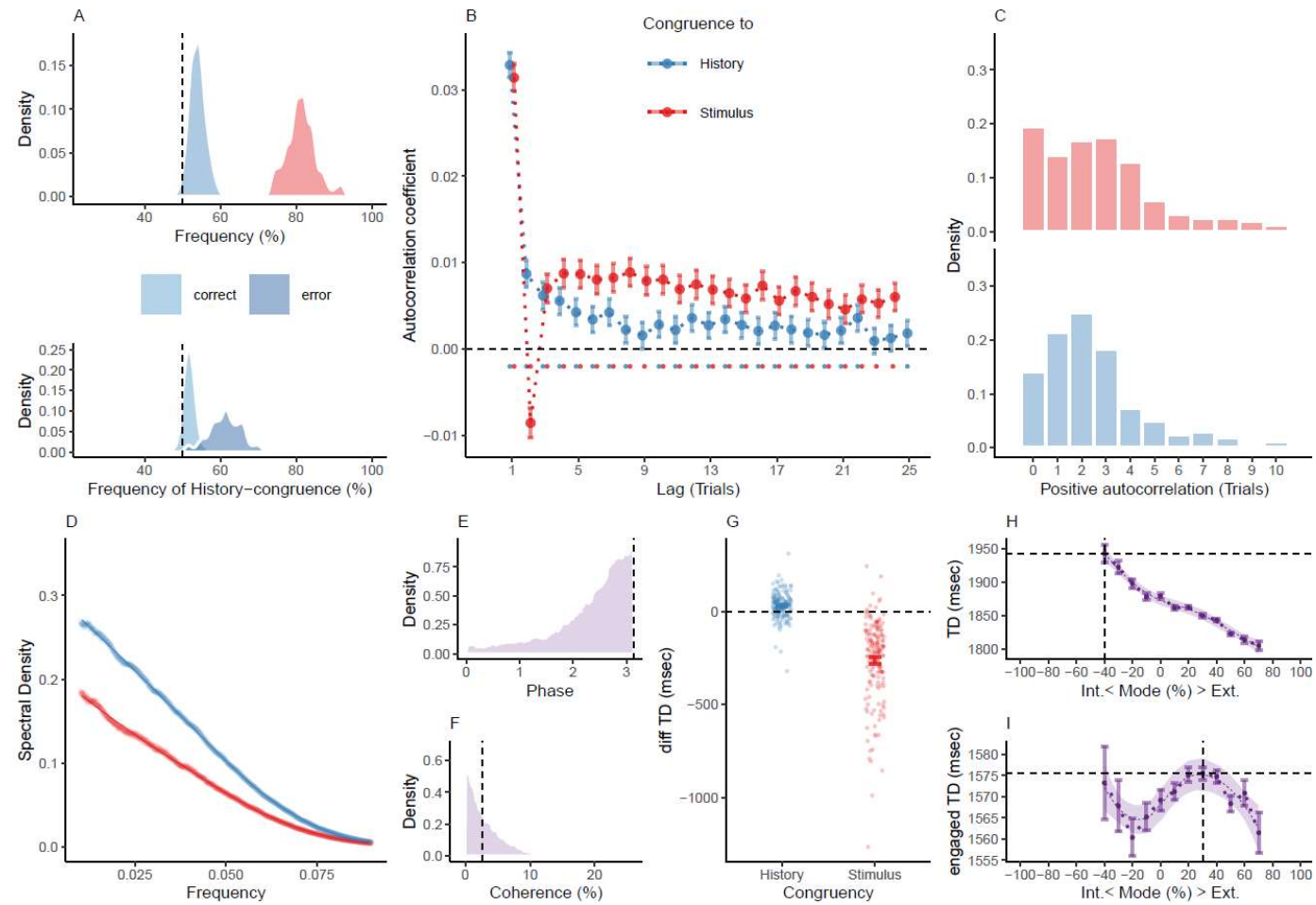
# Human data – Difficulty and stimulus history?



# Human data - Summary

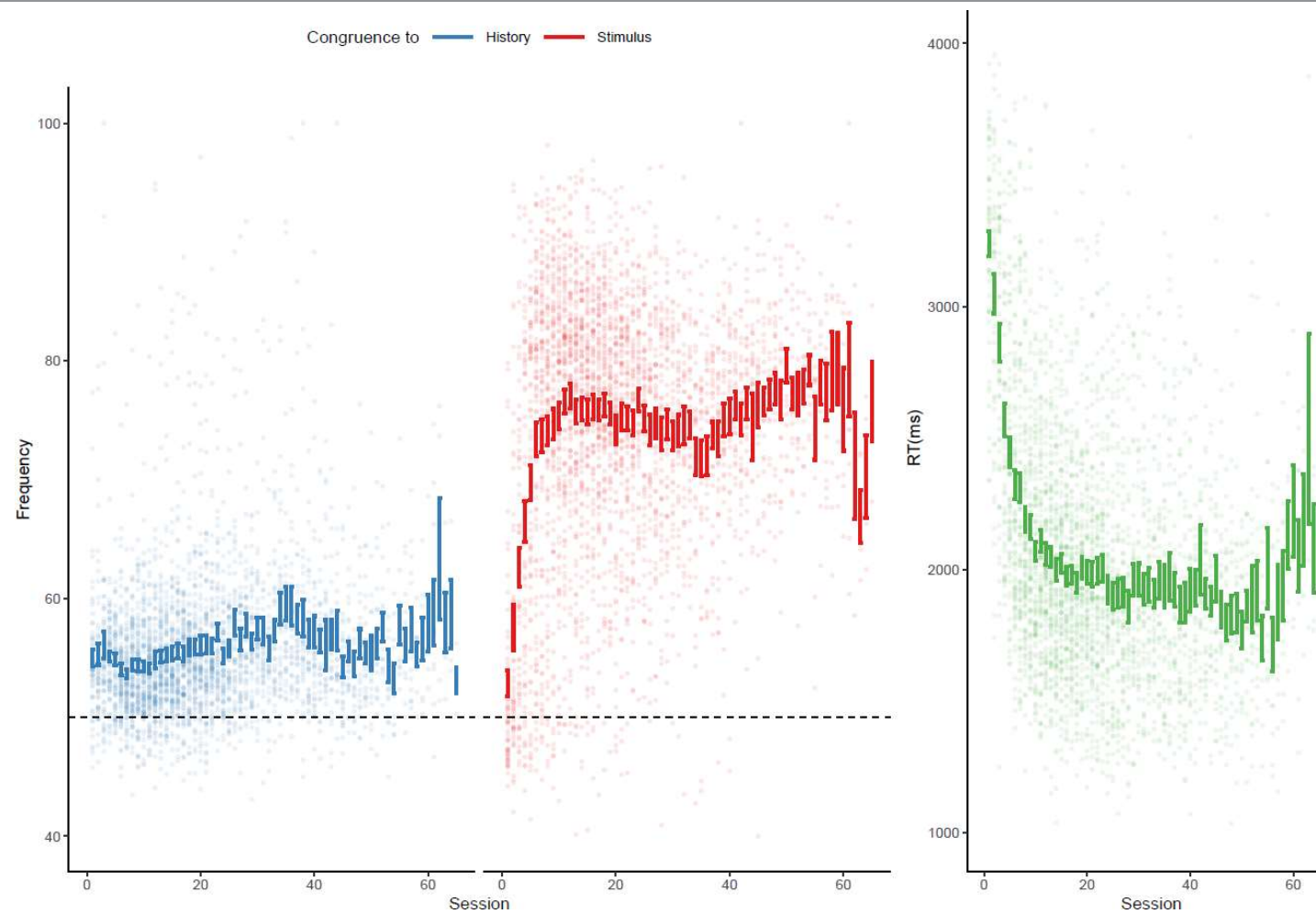


# Murine data

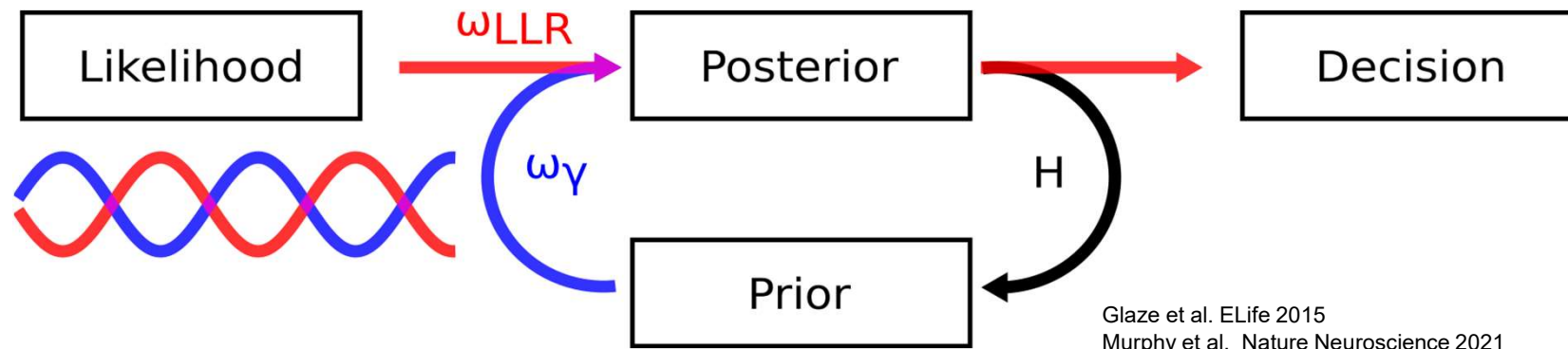




# Murine data – Training effects?



# Computational mechanisms

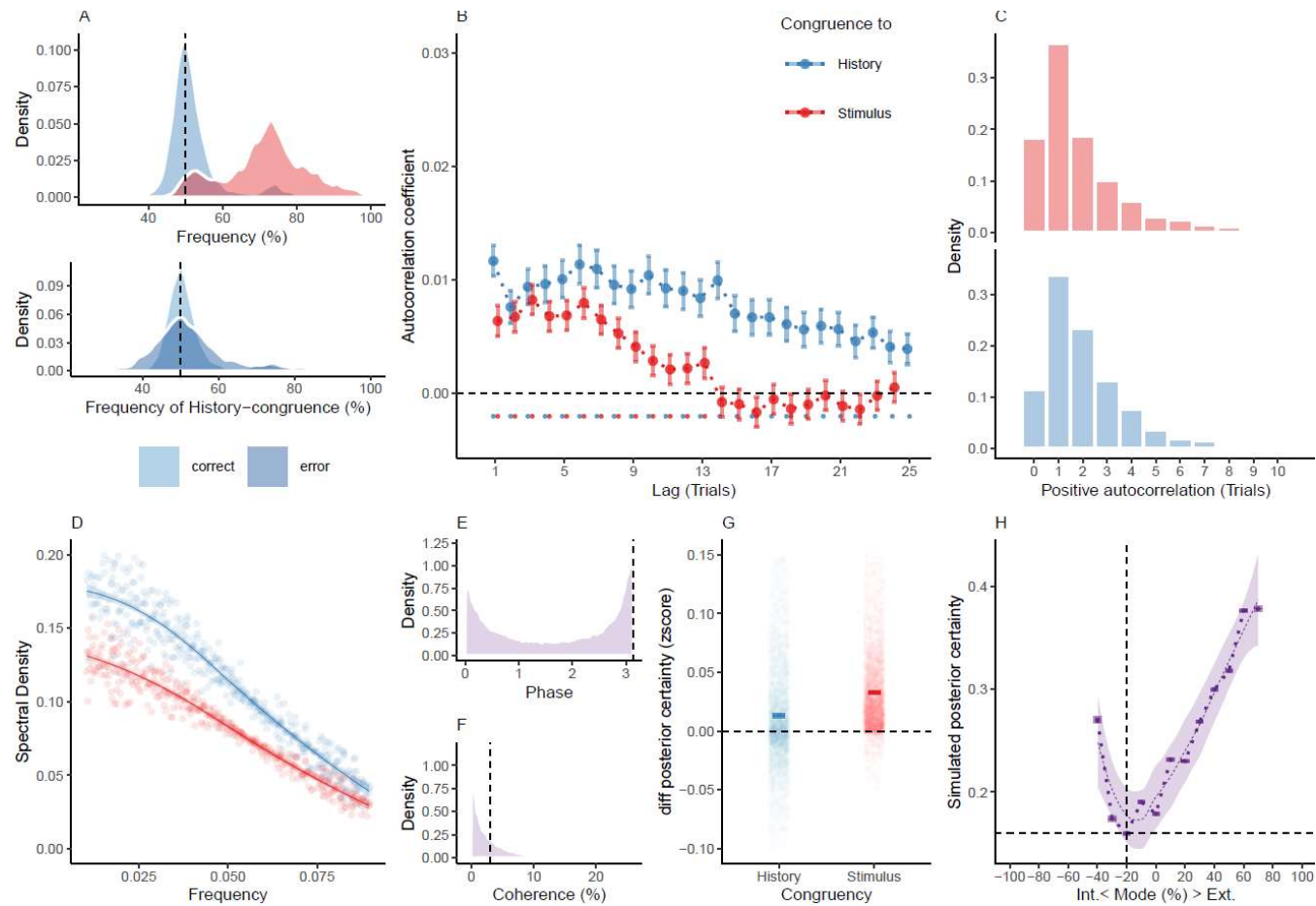


$$L_t = LLR_t * \omega_{LLR} + \psi_t(L_{t-1}, H) * \omega_{\psi}$$

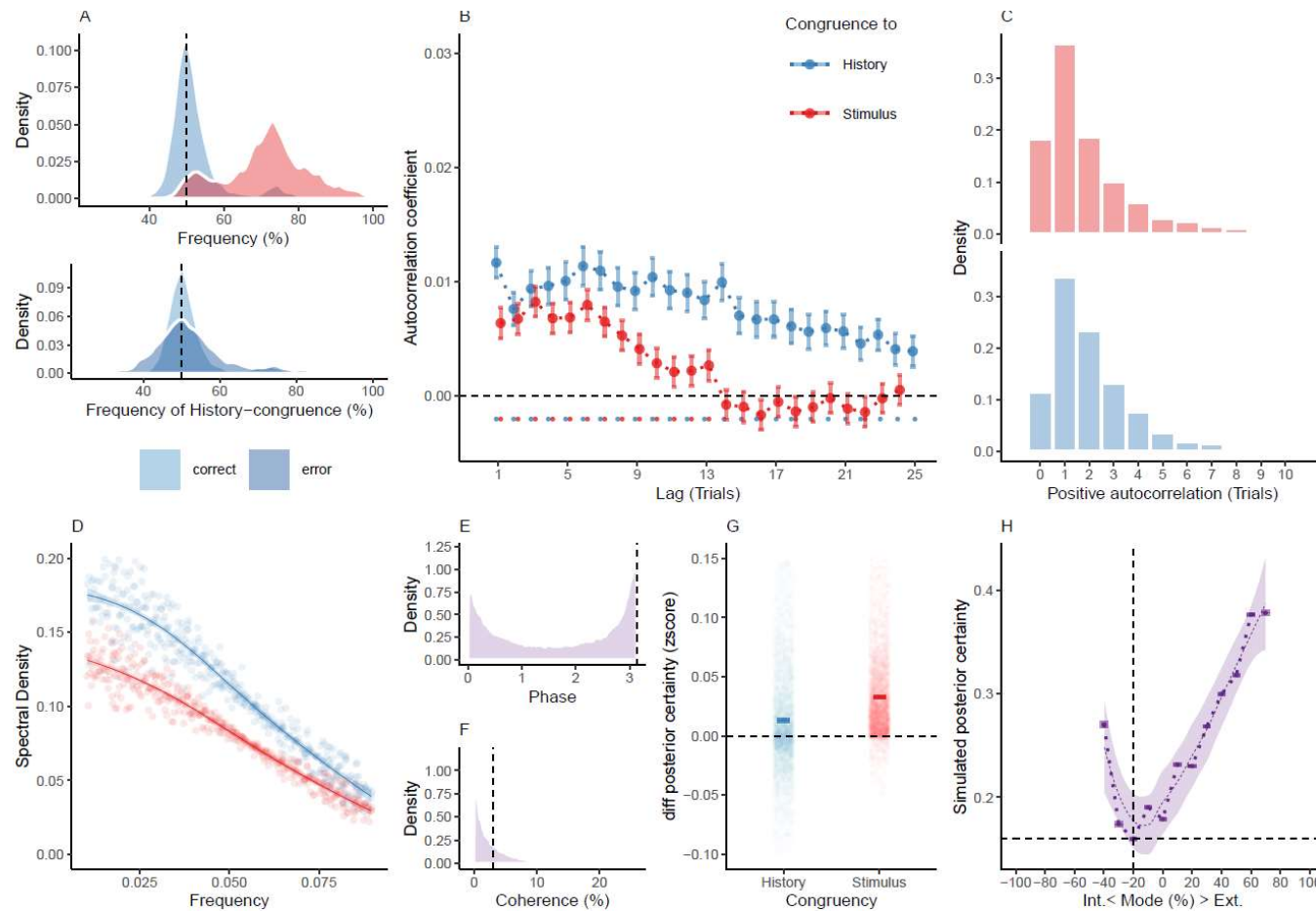
$$\psi_t(L_{t-1}, H) = L_{t-1} + \log\left(\frac{1-H}{H} + \exp(-L_{t-1})\right) - \log\left(\frac{1-H}{H} + \exp(L_{t-1})\right)$$

$$\omega_{LLR} = amp_{LLR} * \sin(f * t) + 1 \text{ and } \omega_{phi} = amp_{LLR} * \sin(f * t + \pi) + 1.$$

# Simulated data – Posterior human parameters



# Simulated data – Posterior human parameters



## Model fit

Hazard rate  $\sim 1/\text{History-congruence}$

Sensitivity parameter  $\sim \text{Stimulus-congruence}$

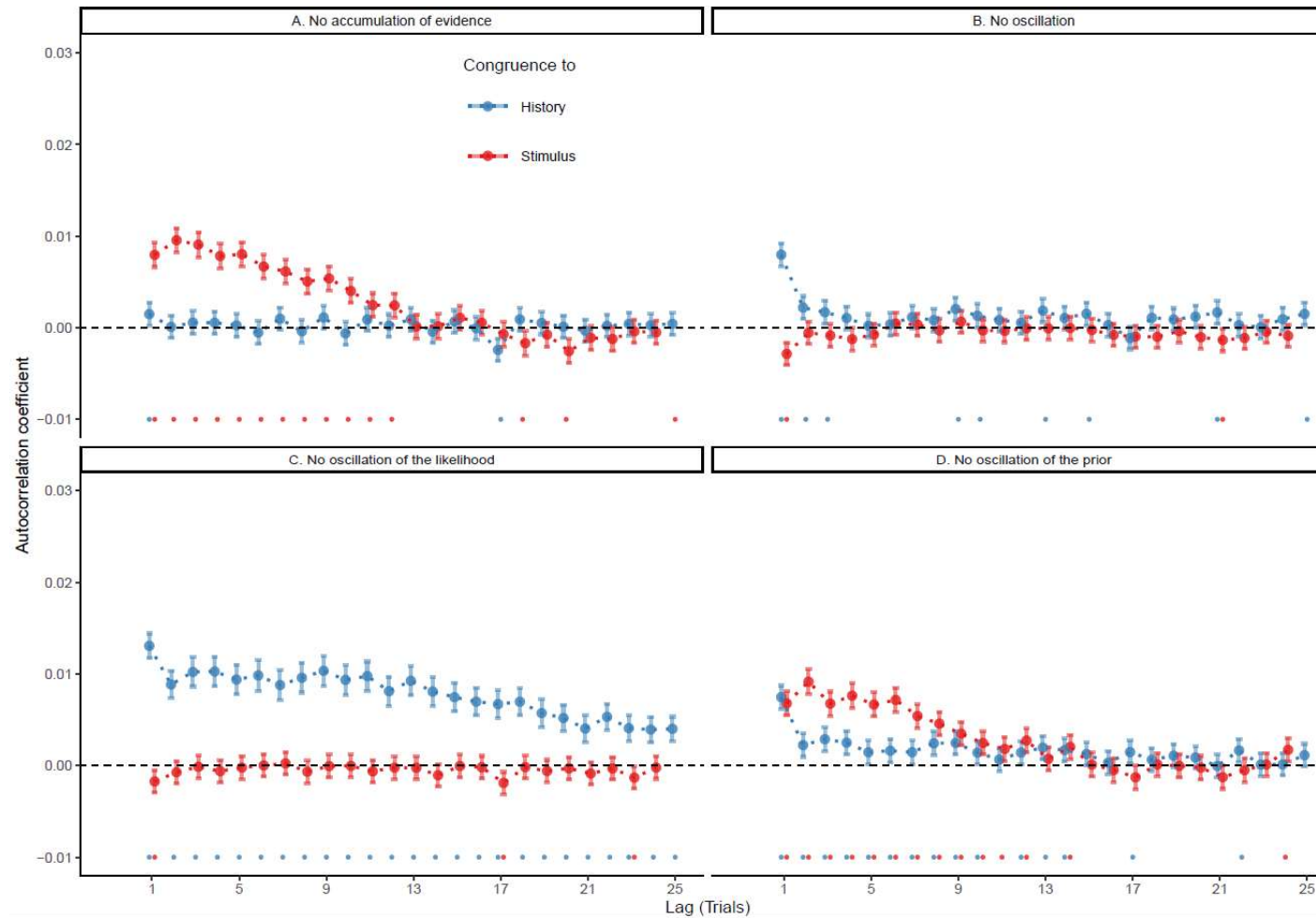
$L \sim \text{Confidence}$

$L \sim 1/\text{RT}$

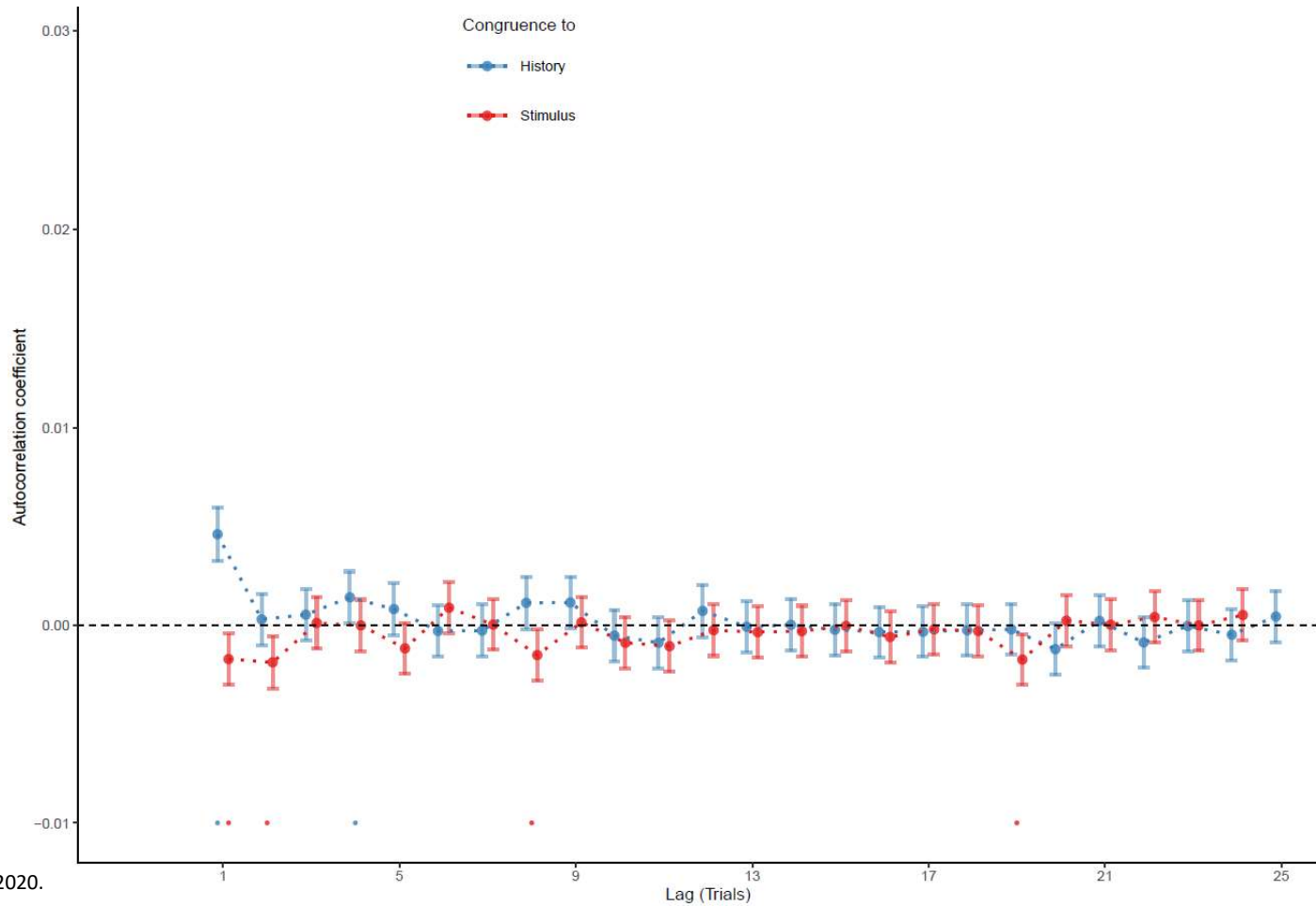
$L(t-1) \sim \text{History-congruence}$

$\text{Confidence}(t-1) \sim \text{History-congruence}$

# Simulated data – Model components



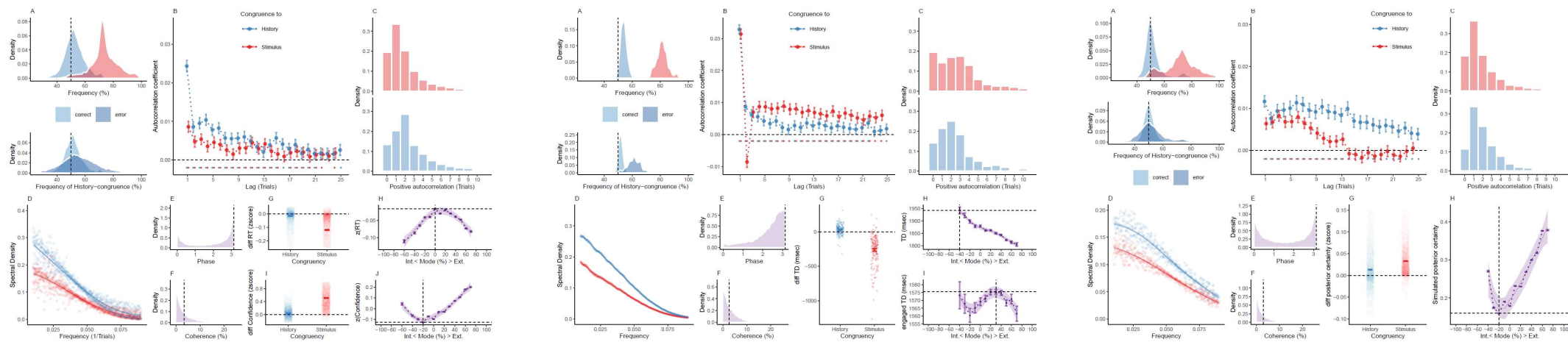
# Simulated data – Rest/Rebound



# Summary: Humans, mice and simulations

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## But why?

### During external mode, perceptual errors are more informative of the likelihood

- Update beliefs about likelihood precision (e.g., reliability of sensory channels) during external mode

### During internal mode, perceptual errors are more informative of the prior

- Update internal representations about the environment during internal mode

**Solution to the credit-assignment problem  
(analogy to wake-sleep algorithms)**

?



**THANKS!**

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