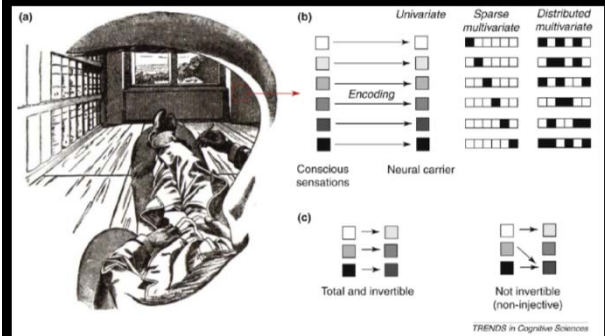


## MVPA: Principles, pitfalls and perspectives

John-Dylan Haynes  
Charité – Universitätsmedizin /  
Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience

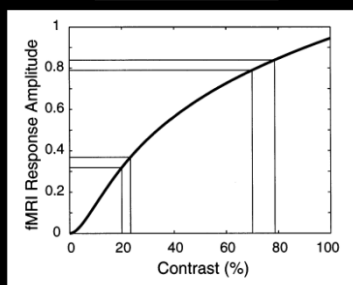


## Representations



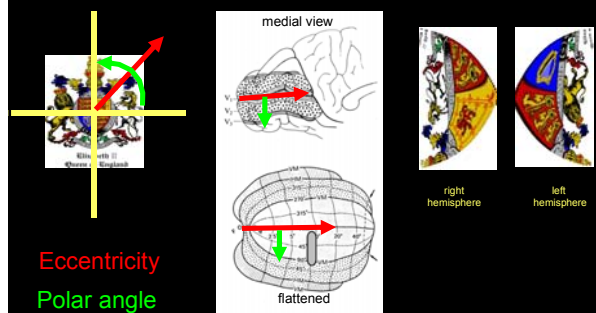
Haynes TICS 2009

## Univariate codes?

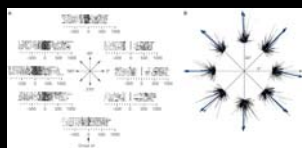


Boynton & Heeger 1999

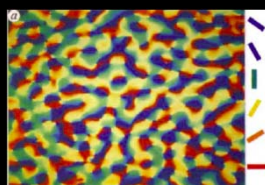
## Sparse multivariate codes?



## Distributed population codes

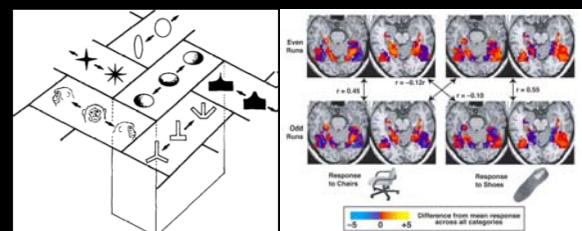


Georgopoulos et al. 1982



Blasdel & Salama 1986

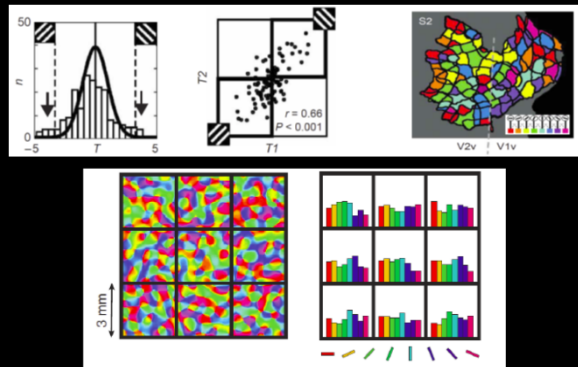
## Distributed population codes



Tanaka 1997

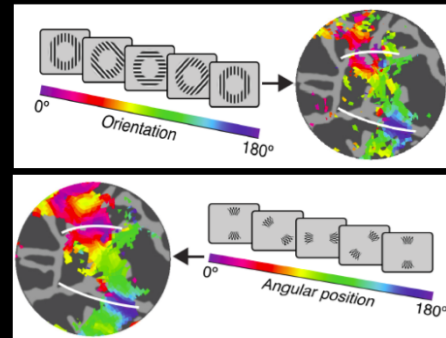
Hayes et al. 2001

## Origin of single voxel response patterns?



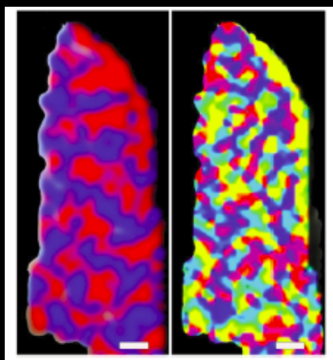
Haynes & Rees 2005; Kamitani & Tong 2005; Boynton 2005

## Origin of single voxel response patterns?



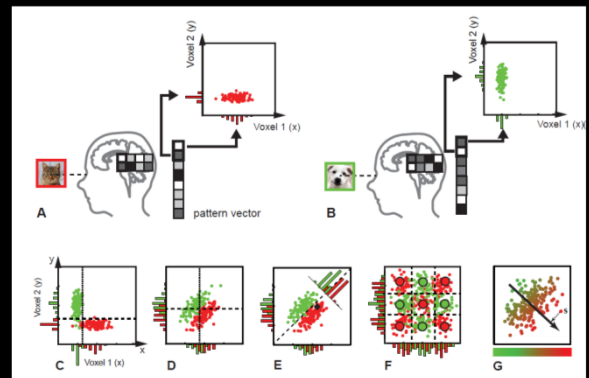
Freeman et al. 2011

## The future?



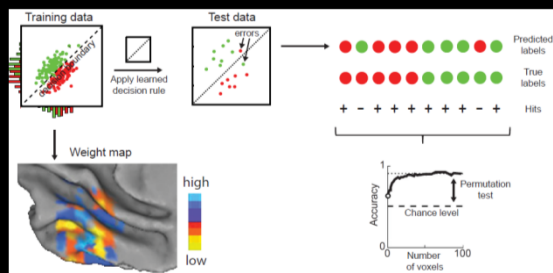
Jacob et al. 2008

## Classifiers



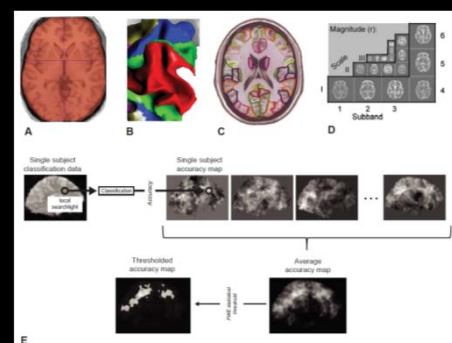
Haynes, Neuron 2015

## Cross-validation



Haynes, Neuron 2015

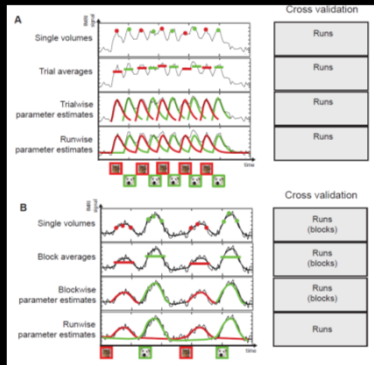
## Spatial selection



Alternatives: Information-based feature selection

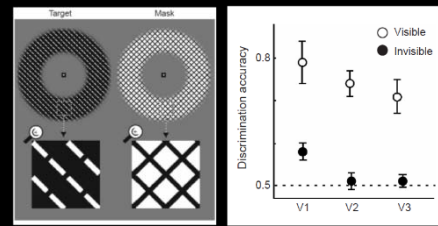
Haynes, Neuron 2015

## Temporal selection



Haynes, Neurosci 2015

## Pitfalls: Accuracies



What does the classification accuracy „mean“?

Haynes & Pons 2012; Haynes, Neurosci 2015

## Pitfalls: Accuracies

### Underestimating information

Classification accuracies reflect the result of a complex sampling of single cell populations. Because a voxel might sample more than a million neurons the information might be underestimated at the level of voxels.

### Overestimating information

The hemodynamic delay might integrate information across longer timescales than neuronal integration time windows. Thus, the single-cell population information might be overestimated.

### Comparison across areas

Different regions might have different sampling patterns, different numbers of neurons and voxels, different SNRs, different hemodynamic response efficiencies, etc. Thus, a direct comparison of information across regions is not possible.

### Processing options

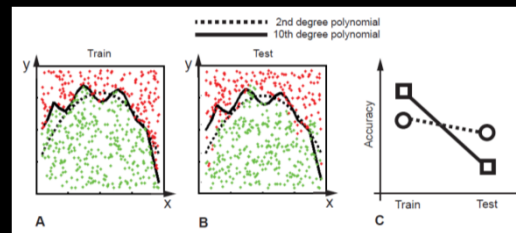
Levels of accuracy depend on partitioning of data into training and test.

Haynes, Neurosci 2015

## Pitfalls: Circularity and overfitting

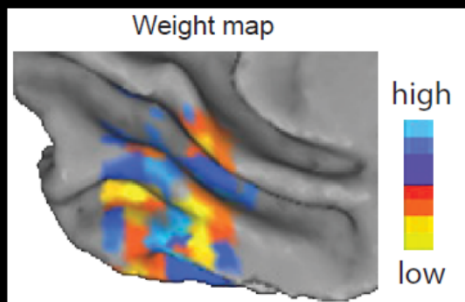
### Proper cross-validation

If different classifiers and parameters are used (linear, nonlinear, parametric, nonparametric, etc.) this needs to be done in a nested cross-validation, otherwise accuracies can be biased.



Haynes, Neurosci 2015

## Pitfalls: Weight maps



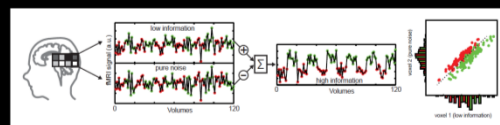
What does the weight map „mean“?

Haynes, Neurosci 2015

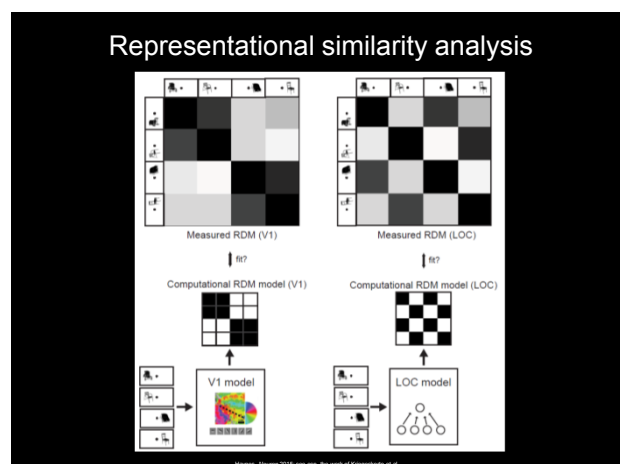
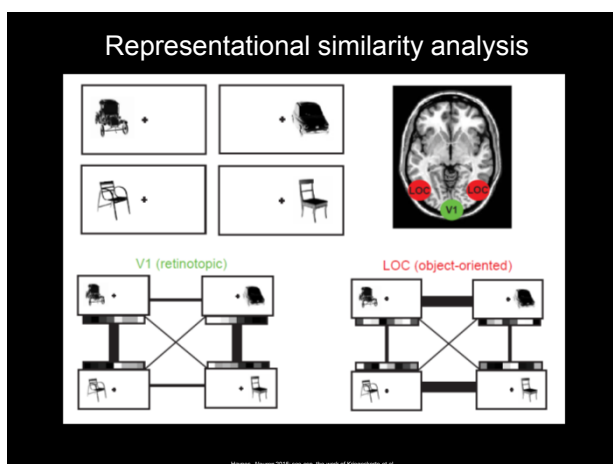
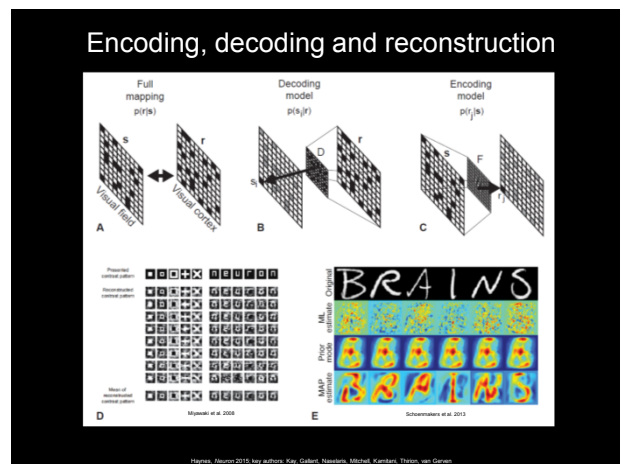
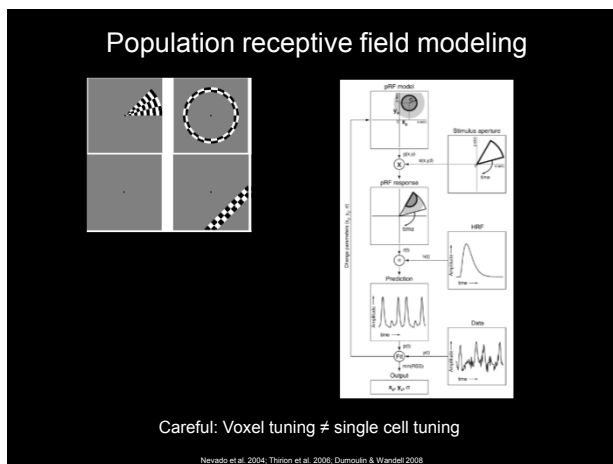
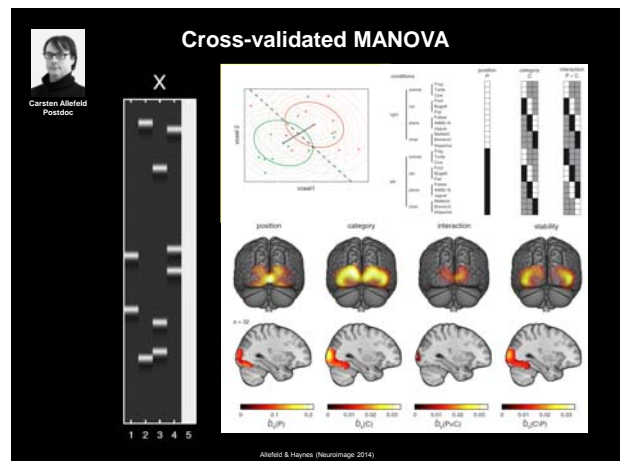
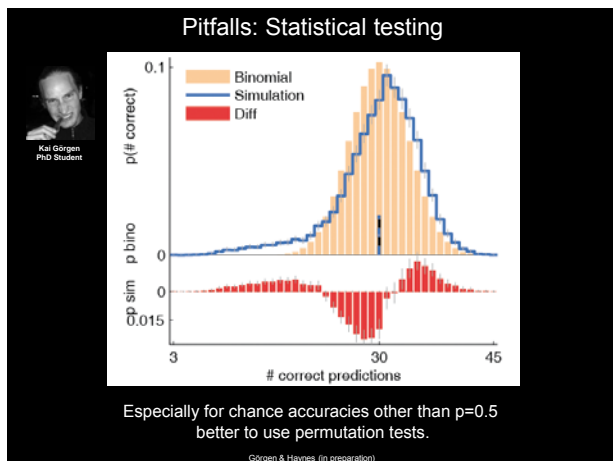
## Pitfalls

A weight map pertains to a classifier as a whole and does not (directly) allow to interpret the involvement of individual voxels → presurgical mapping

If a voxel has a positive weight this does not imply that this voxel has „information“ about the labels.



Haynes, Neurosci 2015; Haufe et al. 2014





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