Getting beyond Rate Codes: Oscillations and Attention in the Human Brain

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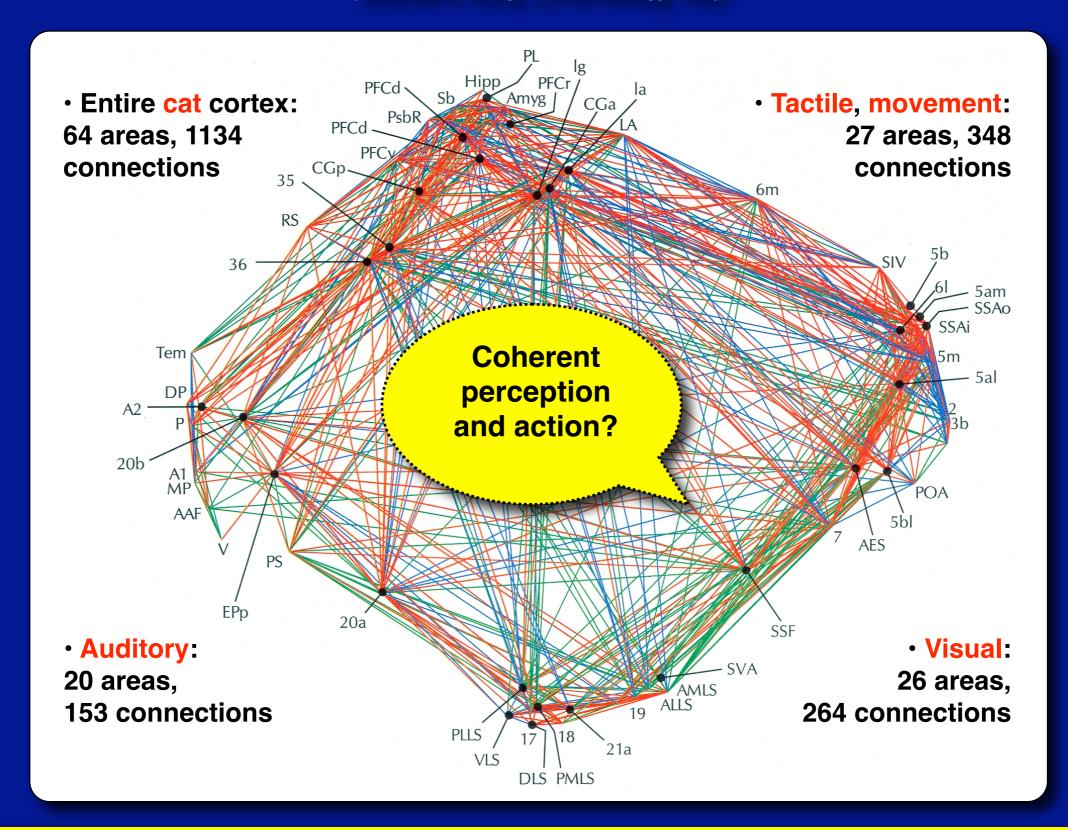
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Computing in a Complex Network of Cortical Areas

(Scannell & Young, Current Biology 1993)



Some ICT-Relevant Neurobiological Principles

- Plasticity, experience-dependent structural changes
 - Experience-dependent connectivity changes; function strongly shapes structure in nervous systems

Temporal codes

- Use temporal coherence to establish dynamic relations between distributed signals



Cross-system and cross-modal interactions

- Dynamic cross-modal interactions to improve detection, object recognition, navigation

Anticipation and 'top-down' influences

- Brains constantly make predictions about upcoming events, perform fast and efficient 'hypothesis-driven' selection based on action intentions

Attention

- Multi-modal process that selects relevant signals in the context of action

Awareness

- System function that makes highly important information rapidly available to all modules

• HEALTH-2007-2.2.1-2: Coding in neural assemblies

- Research should focus on mechanisms of coding at the level of neuronal assemblies or microcircuits, aimed at understanding the interface between neuronal activity and behavioural performance.

ICT-2007.8.3: FET proactive 3: Bio-ICT convergence

- Target outcome: new perspectives in ICT that exploit the understanding of information processing in biological systems
- Novel computing paradigms, derived from the information representation and processing capabilities of biological systems
- Fundamental rethinking of notions of information and computation that may be better suited for certain classes of problems and that can be implemented in biological, biomimetic or biohybrid devices

Functional Role of Correlated Neural Activity

(Milner 1974; von der Malsburg 1981; Abeles 1982)

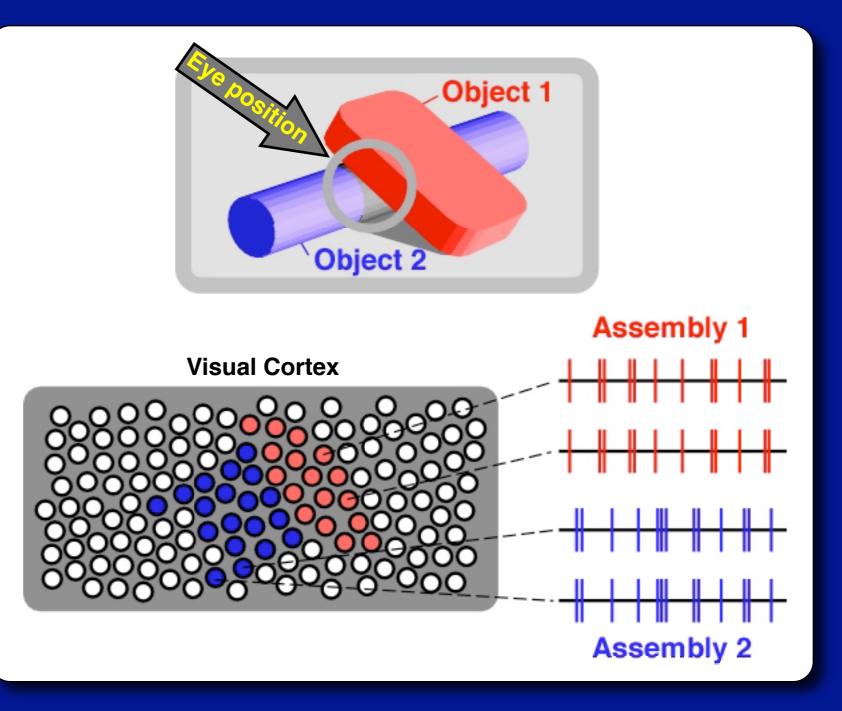
 Neural synchrony causally relevant for sensory processing

• Encodes the relatedness of features; leads to the buildup of coherent object representations

• Same mechanism highly relevant for attention, learning, multisensory integration, sensorimotor coordination, consciousness

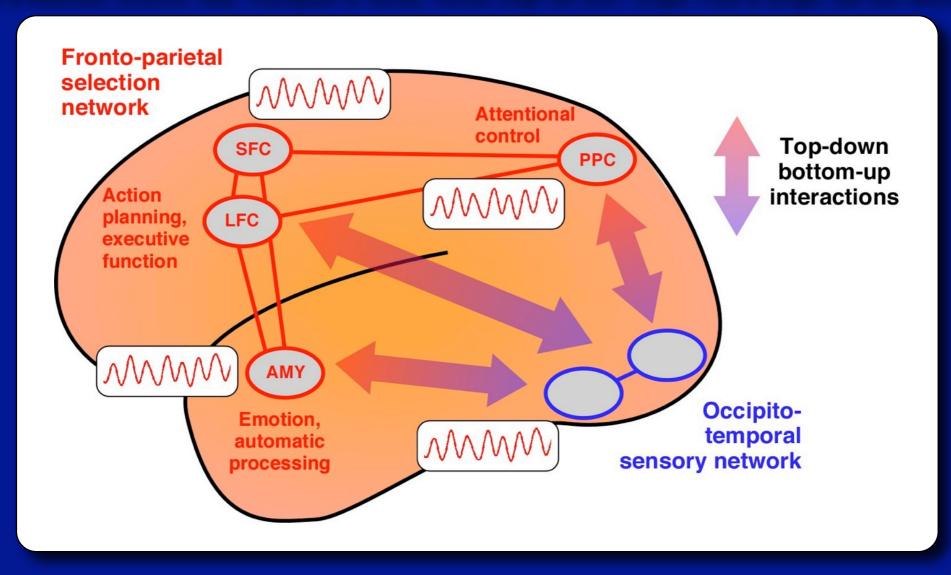
(1) Selection of important signals for preferential "routing" through the network

(2) Large-scale coherence across brain regions may allow to set up a ,global workspace' for cognition



The Dynamic Core Hypothesis

(Tononi & Edelman, Science 1998; Thompson & Varela, Trends Cogn Sci 2001; Engel, Fries & Singer, Nat Rev Neurosci 2001)



 Cognitive processes strongly determined by a network of regions involved in action planning, attentional control, memory and emotion

 Large-scale assemblies activated in this network provide the substrate for a ,global workspace' for cognition

 Coherence among the regions of this functional cluster (the ,dynamic core') is of critical importance fo the emergence of cognitive states

Involvement in FP6 STREPs

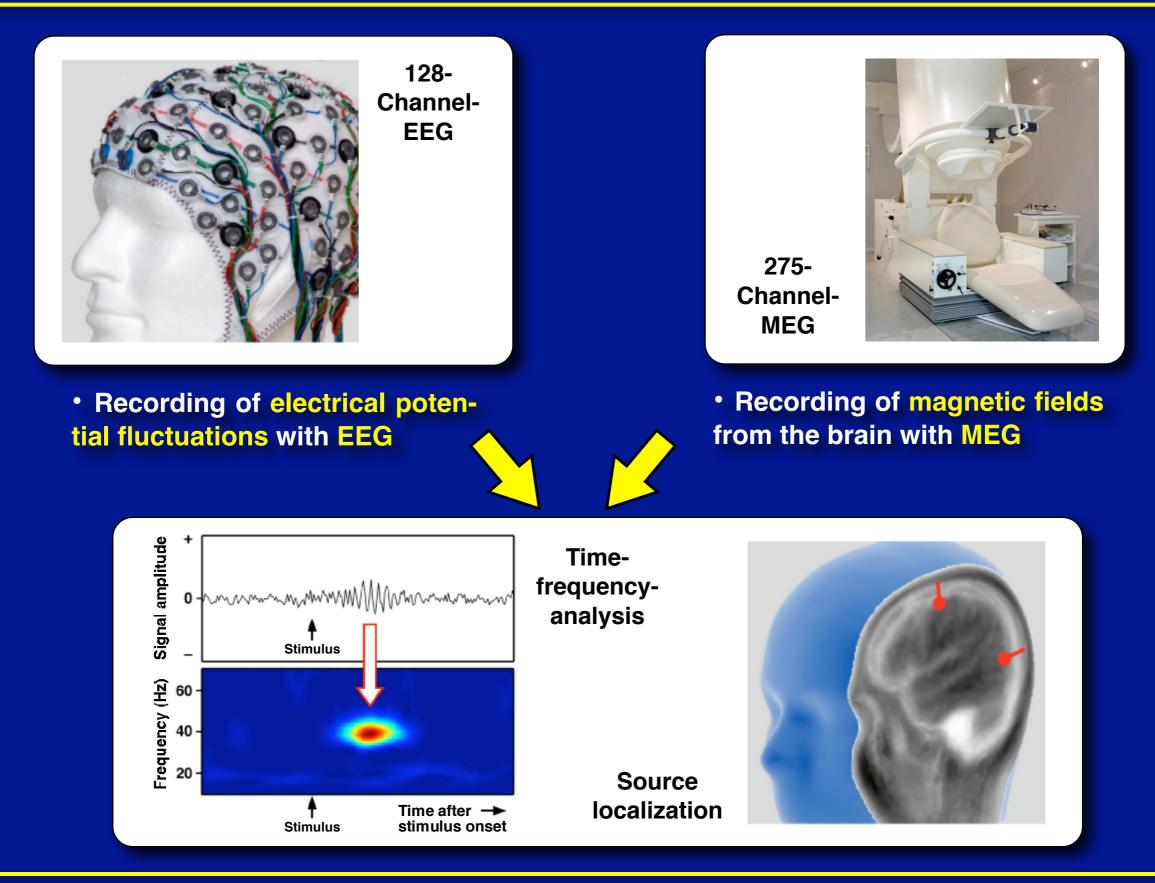
IST - Cognitive Systems: "POP- Perception on Purpose"

- Radu Houraud (Grenoble, F)
- Peter König (Osnabrück, D)
- Helder Araujo (Coimbra, P)
- Martin Cooke (Sheffiled, UK)

NEST - Pathfinder: "MindBridge - Measuring Consciousness"

- Geraint Rees (London, UK)
- Morton Overgaard (Hammel, DK)
- Steven Laurys (Liege, B)
- Axel Cleeremans (Brussels, B)
- Kai Vogeley (Köln, D)

Noninvasive Human Recording Approaches

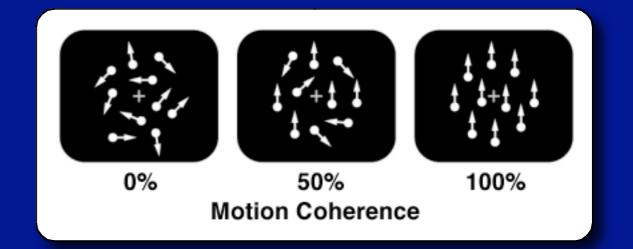


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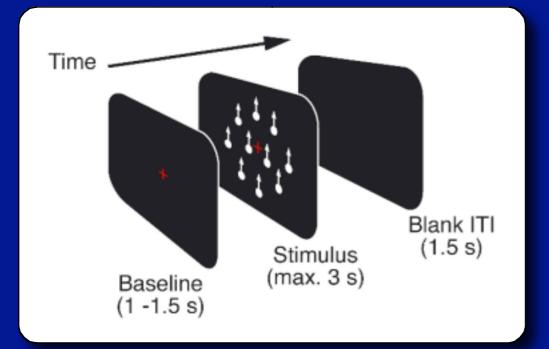
MEG-Study of Gamma-Band Responses in the Human Brain

(Siegel, Donner, Oostenveld, Fries & Engel, Cerebral Cortex 2006)

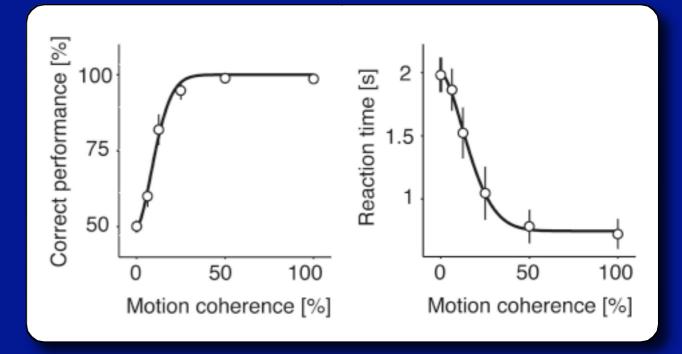
- MEG-study of induced gamma-band activity in the visual system
- Effects of changes in coherence of moving dots; systematic variation of the strength of visible motion



Paradigm: 2-AFC task; subjects had to indicate upward/downward motion

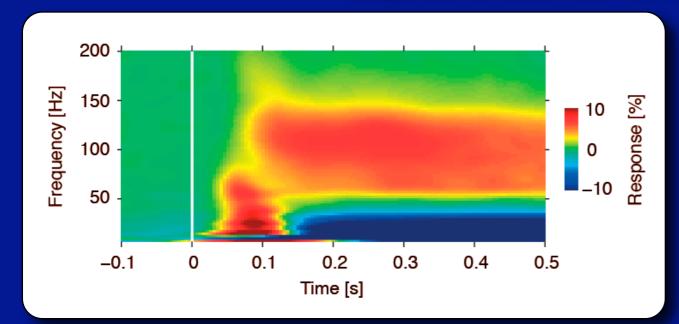


• Behaviour: performance increase, reaction time decrease with increasing motion coherence

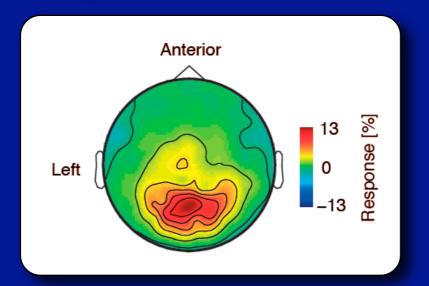


Motion Strength and Gamma-Band Response

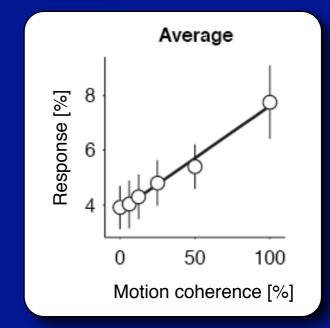
(Siegel, Donner, Oostenveld, Fries & Engel, Cerebral Cortex 2006)



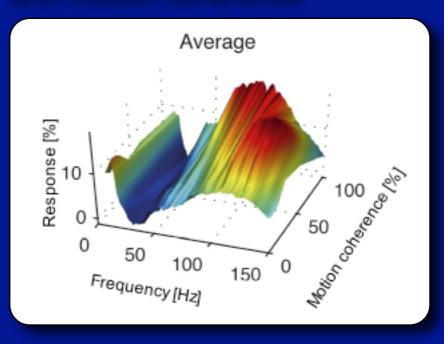
• Strong gamma-band activity (50-110Hz) induced by the stimuli



• Sensor-level distribution of gamma activity: strong power increase over visual cortex



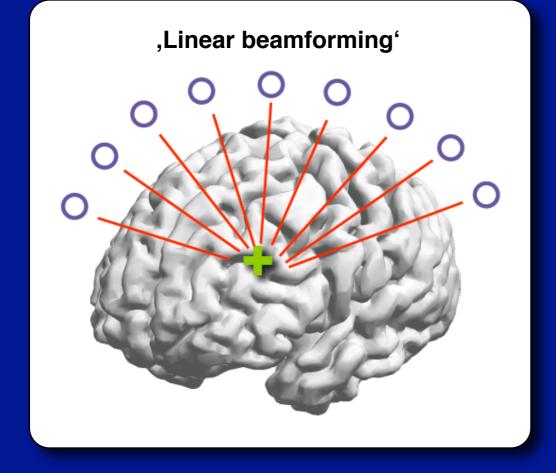
• Linear increase of gamma power with motion coherence

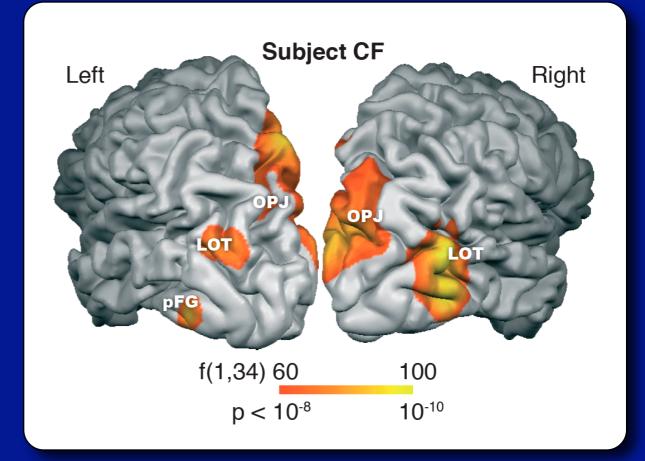


• Effects are frequency specific: e.g. alpha (10Hz) is anti-correlated

Source-Level Analysis of Gamma-Band Response

(Siegel, Donner, Oostenveld, Fries & Engel, Cerebral Cortex 2006)





• Construction of a spatial filter; passes activity from one location with unit gain while maximally suppressing other sources • Localization of gamma-band effect: maximal change with stimulus coherence in motionsensitive regions (LOT, OPJ, pFG) [... this and several of the subsequent slides presented at the meeting contained unpublished materials and were deleted therefore, sorry ...]

• Intrinsic assembly dynamics ("dynamic core") is of key importance to cognitive processes, determining these to a much greater extent than external stimuli at any given moment

 Temporal patterning proviodes a fundamental constructive principle that allows the brain to generate coherent and meaningful action

 Synchrony seems to play a key role in perceptual integration, attentional selection, cross-modal binding, sensorimotor coupling and learning

• Coherent oscillations are potentially important to establish specific relations between distributed processes (compositionality); to facilitate routing of information through a network ("saliency by synchrony"); to match bottom-up with top-down signals (dynamic contextual prediction)

• Although presumably for each of such functions "cheaper" engineering solutions can be found, it might be worth studying synchrony as a biologically plausible principle in ICT architectures