



An Image-Computable Model of Orientation-Tuned Normalization

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Background

Divisive normalization:

A canonical neural computation that describes how cortical neurons mutually inhibit one another¹.

It remains uncertain what comprises the normalization pool of a given neuron.

Recent studies suggest that normalization depends on feature similarity^{2,3}:

Opposite features

Similar features:

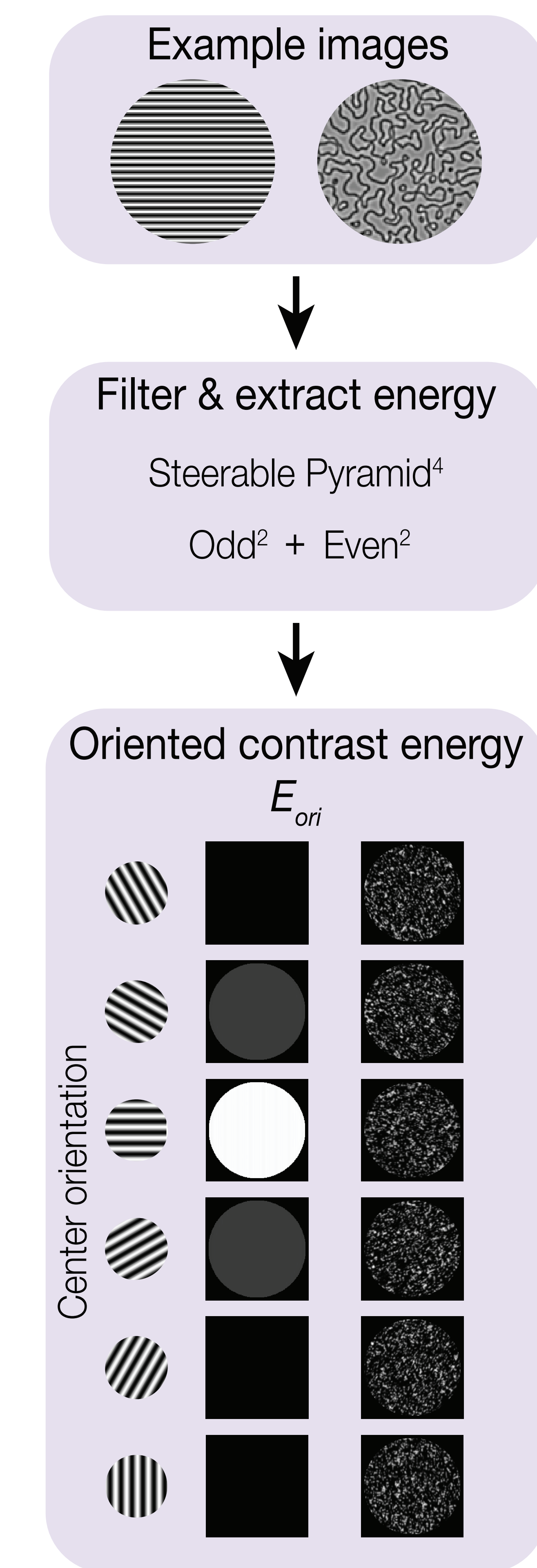


Behavioral signature:
Perceived contrast is influenced by feature similarity²

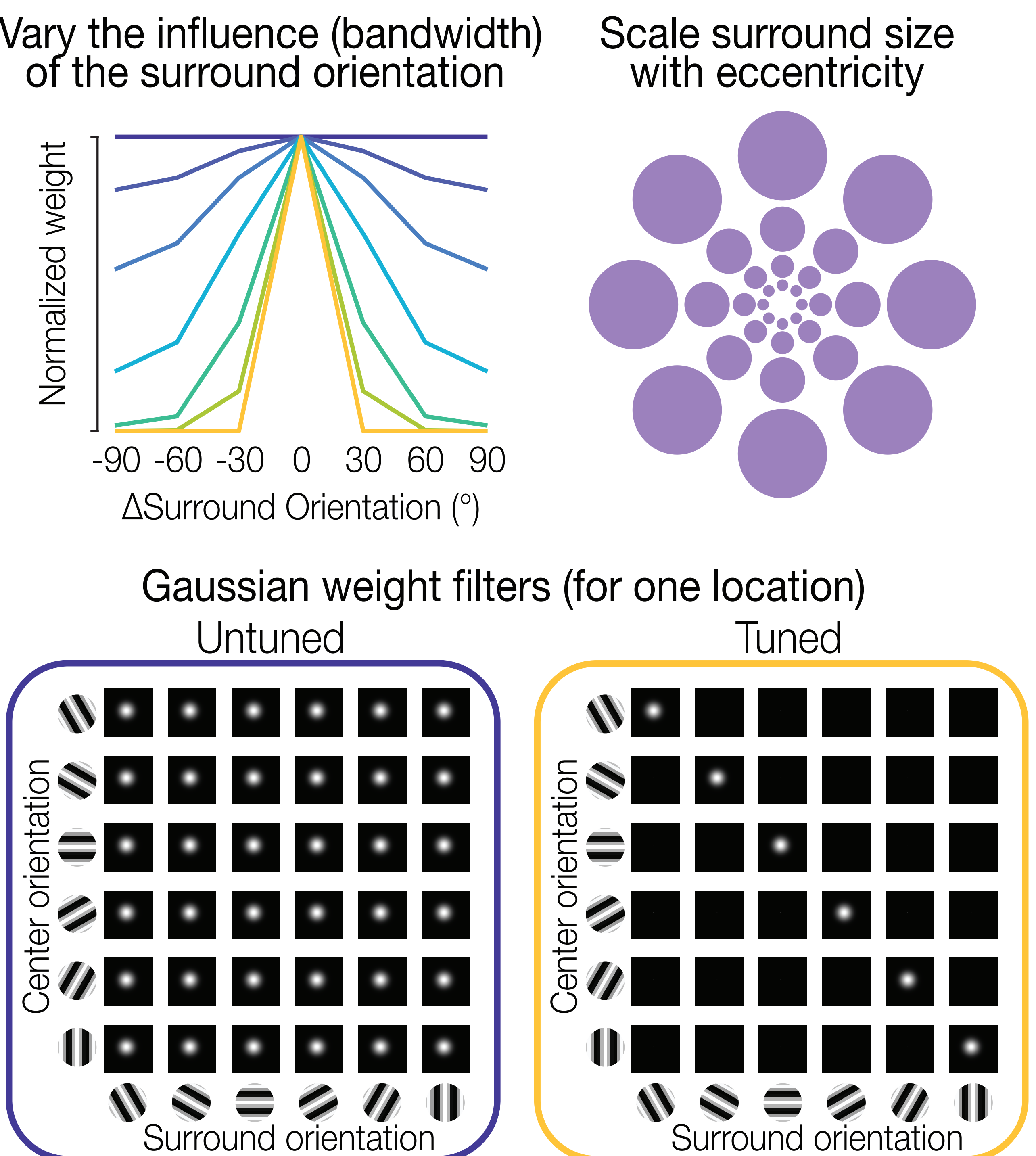
Does normalization depend on all nearby neurons, or are similar features weighted more strongly?

Image Computable Model

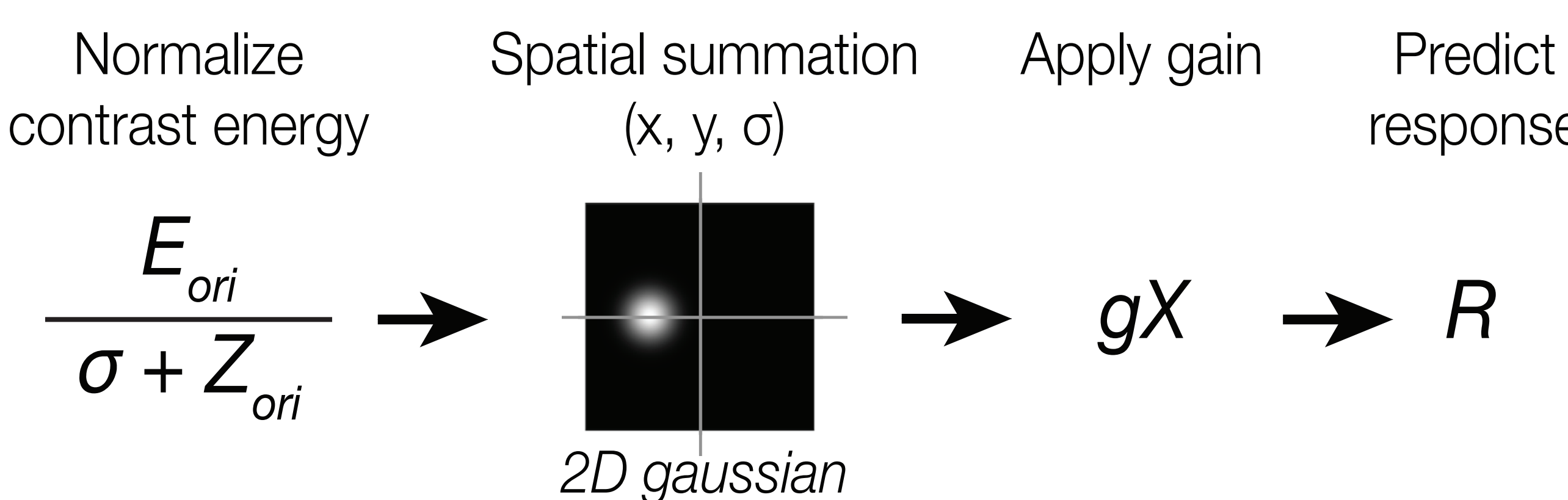
Step 1: Extract contrast energy (E_{ori})



Step 2: Compute normalization pool (Z_{ori})

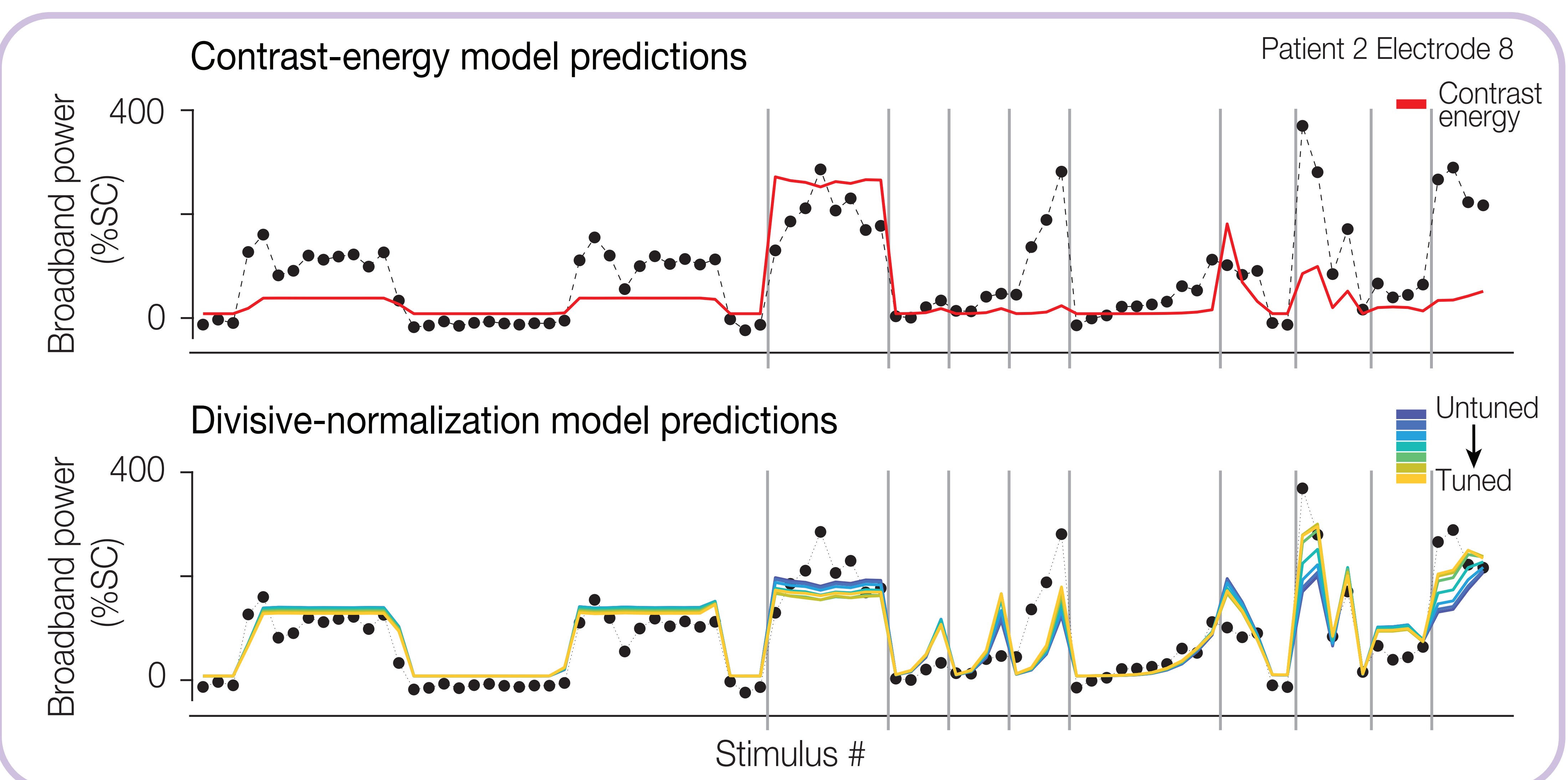
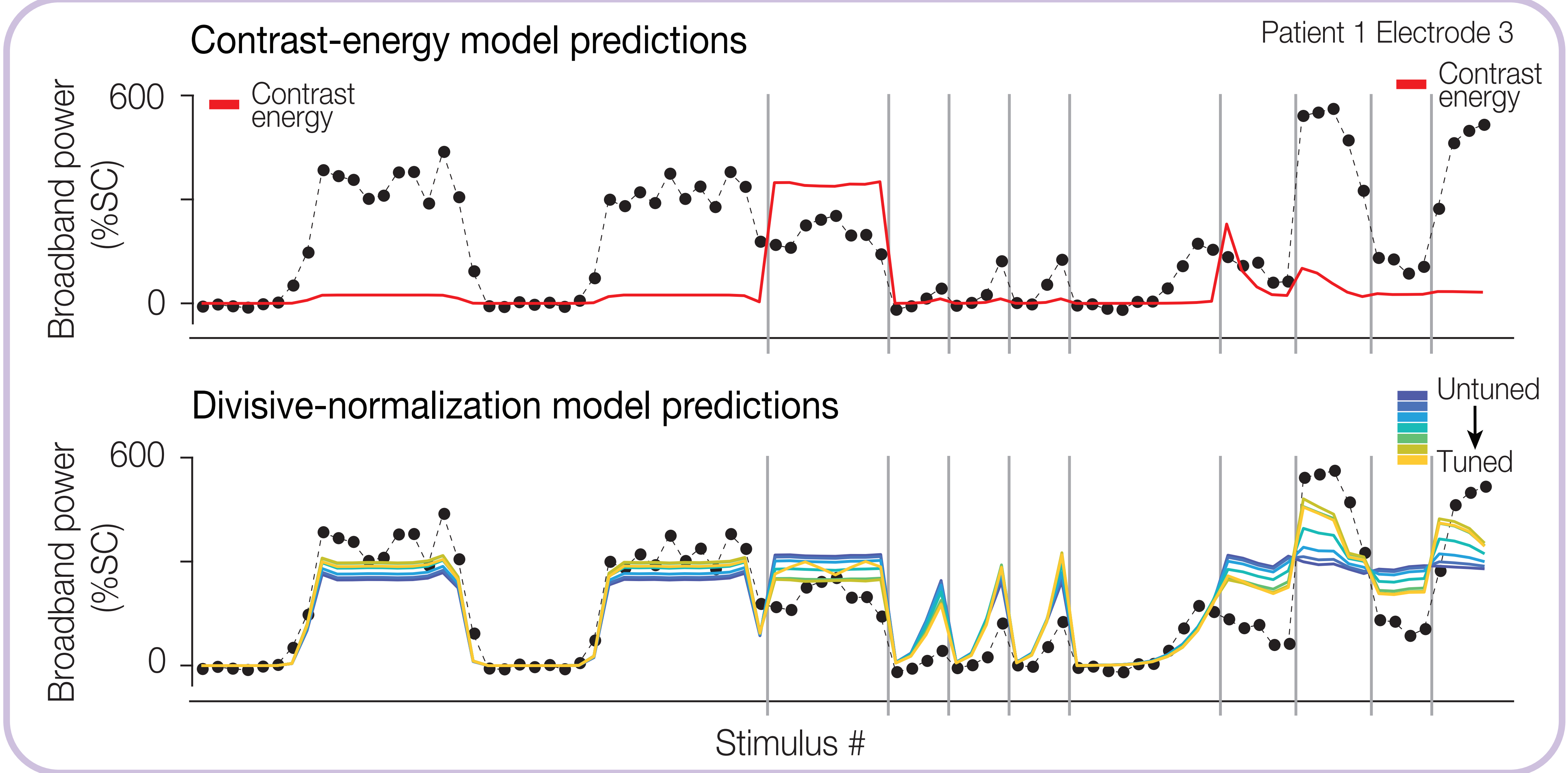
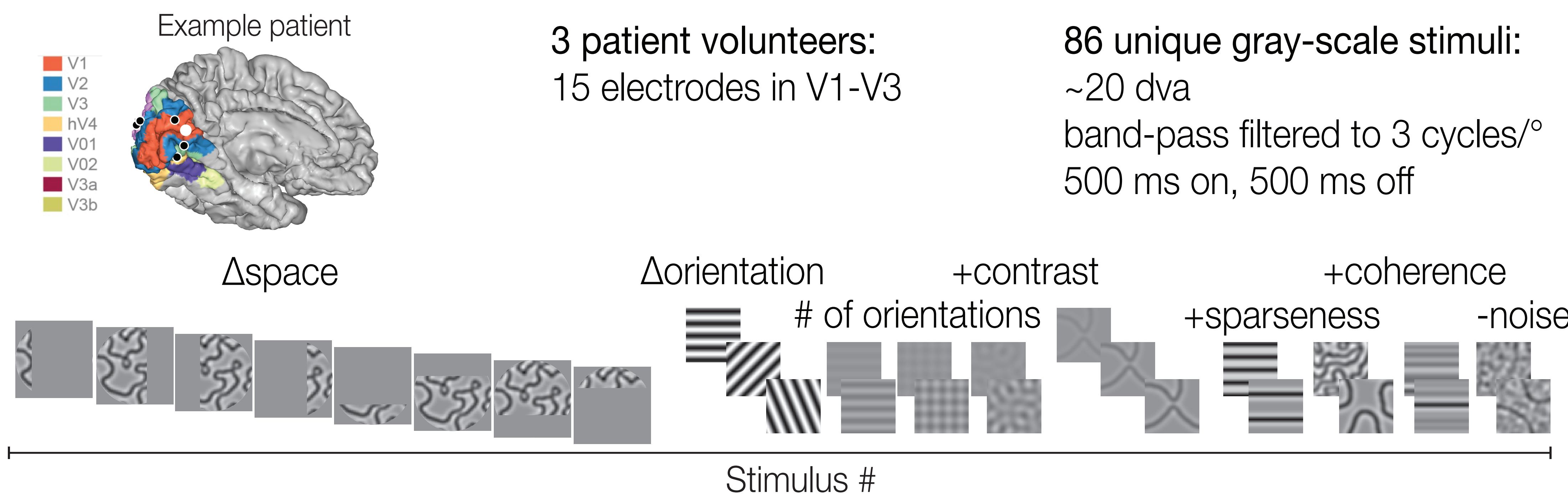


Step 3: Model



Dataset 1: Hermes et al. 2019⁵

Compute broadband power (50-200Hz) for various band-pass filtered, static images



References

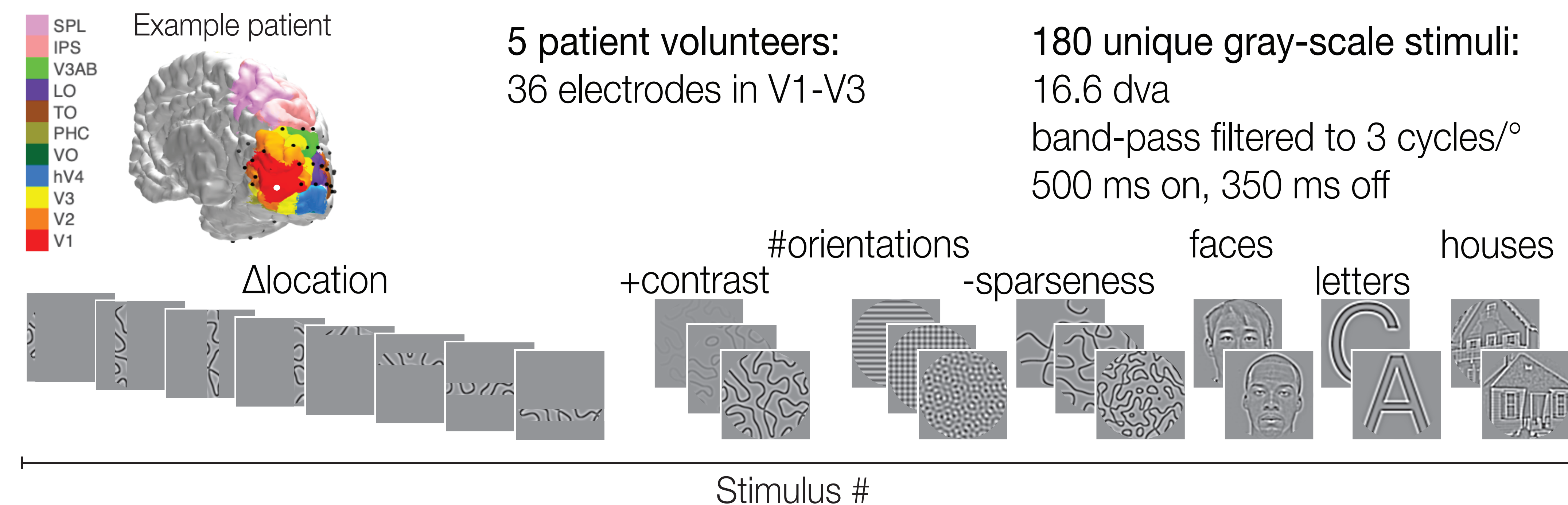
¹Carandini, & Heeger (2012). *Nat. Rev. Neuroscience*
²Bloem, Watanabe, Kibbe & Ling (2018). *Psych. Science*
³Fang, Bloem, Olssen, Ma, Winawer (2023). *BioRxiv*
⁴Portilla & Simoncelli (2000). *Int'l Journal of Computer Vision*
⁵Hermes, Petridou, Kay & Winawer (2019). *Elife*
⁶Groen et al. (2022). *J. Neuroscience*

Funding sources

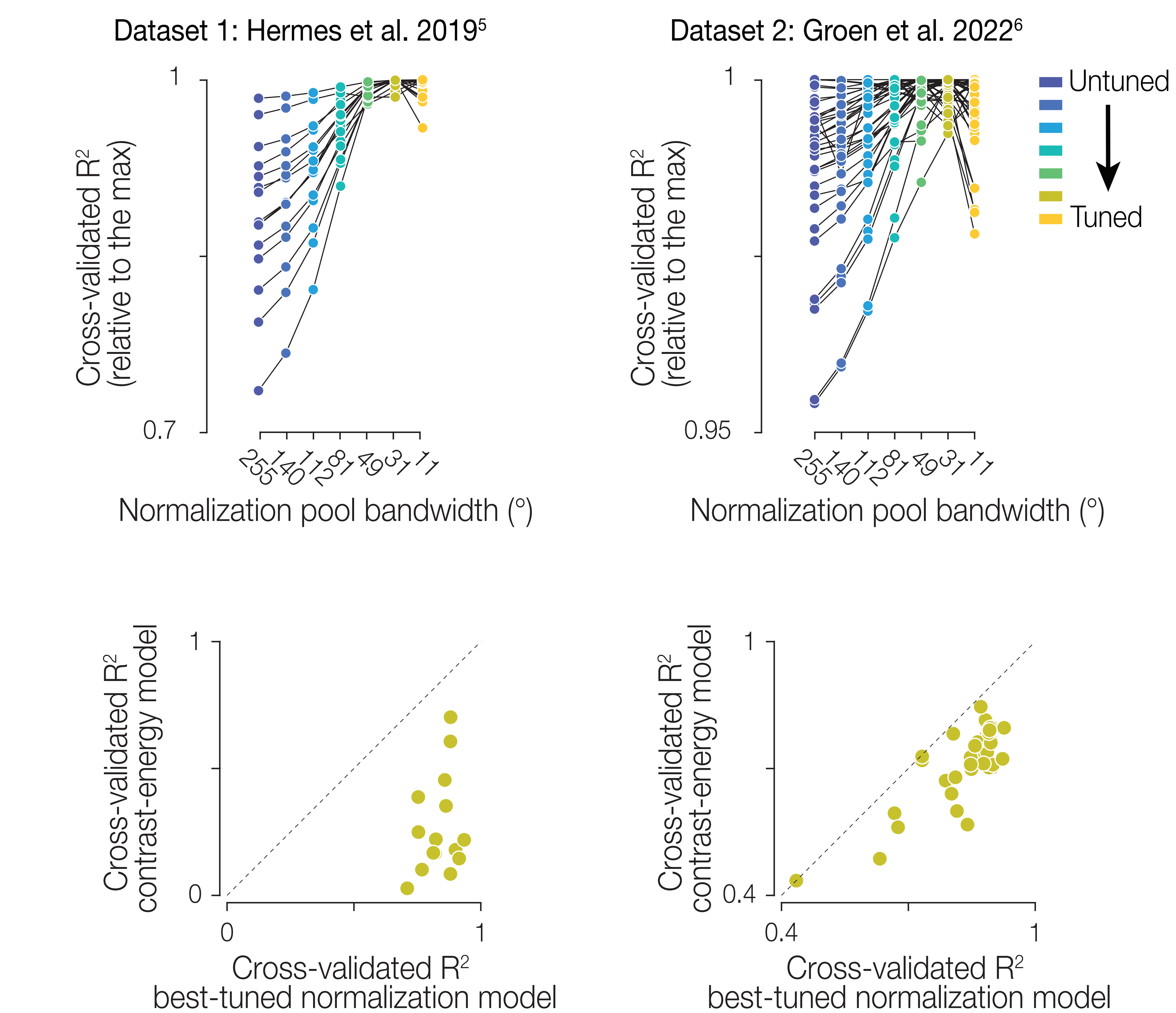
NIH RO1 MH111417 to JW
NIH RO1 EY08266 to MSL

Dataset 2: Groen et al. 2022⁶

Compute broadband power (50-200Hz) for a different set of band-pass filtered, static images



Results: Model comparison for all electrodes across both datasets



Visual responses are best captured by a model that has a tuned normalization pool.
The bandwidth of the tuned normalization pool is ~30°.