

Temporally Sustained Activity in Lateral Prefrontal Cortex Supports Decision Making

Matar Haller
Knight Lab

Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute
University of California Berkeley



A decision is...

... a deliberate process that results in explicit intention to pursue/avoid course of action

Decision-making is a core cognitive function

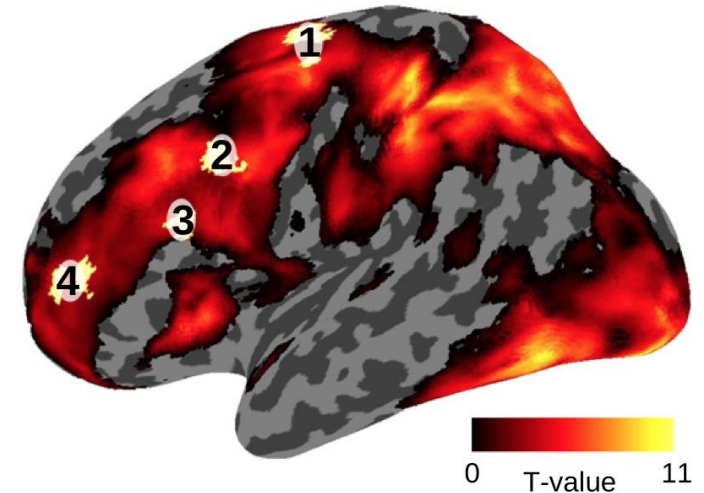


Decision-making is a core cognitive function

1. Interpreting sensory information
2. Weighing alternative choices
3. Selecting an action

PFC critical for decision-making

Humans



Primates

Area 1/3b

Area 2

Area 5

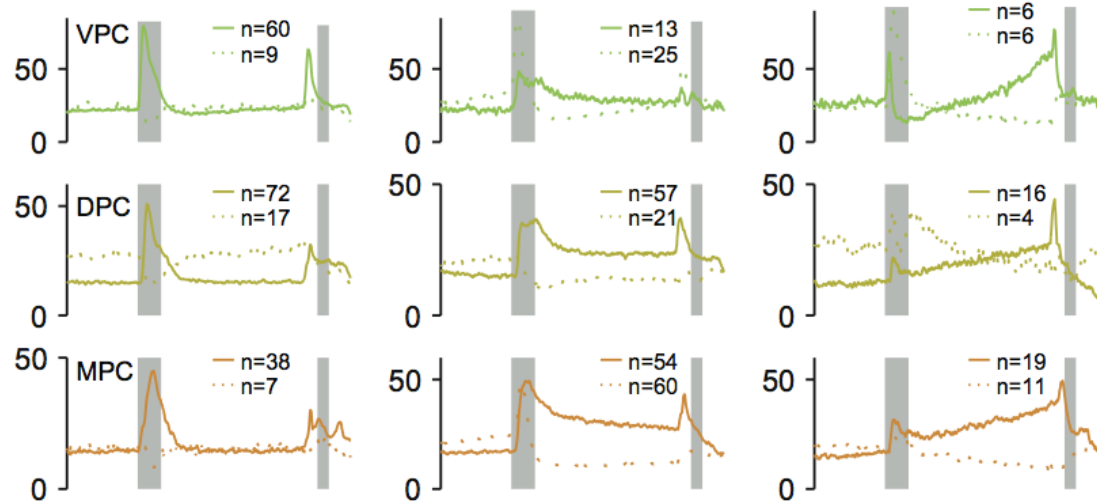
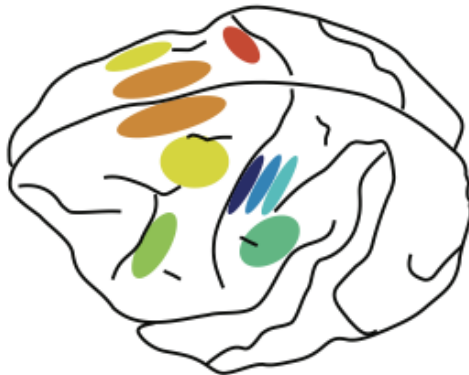
S2

VPC

DPC

MPC

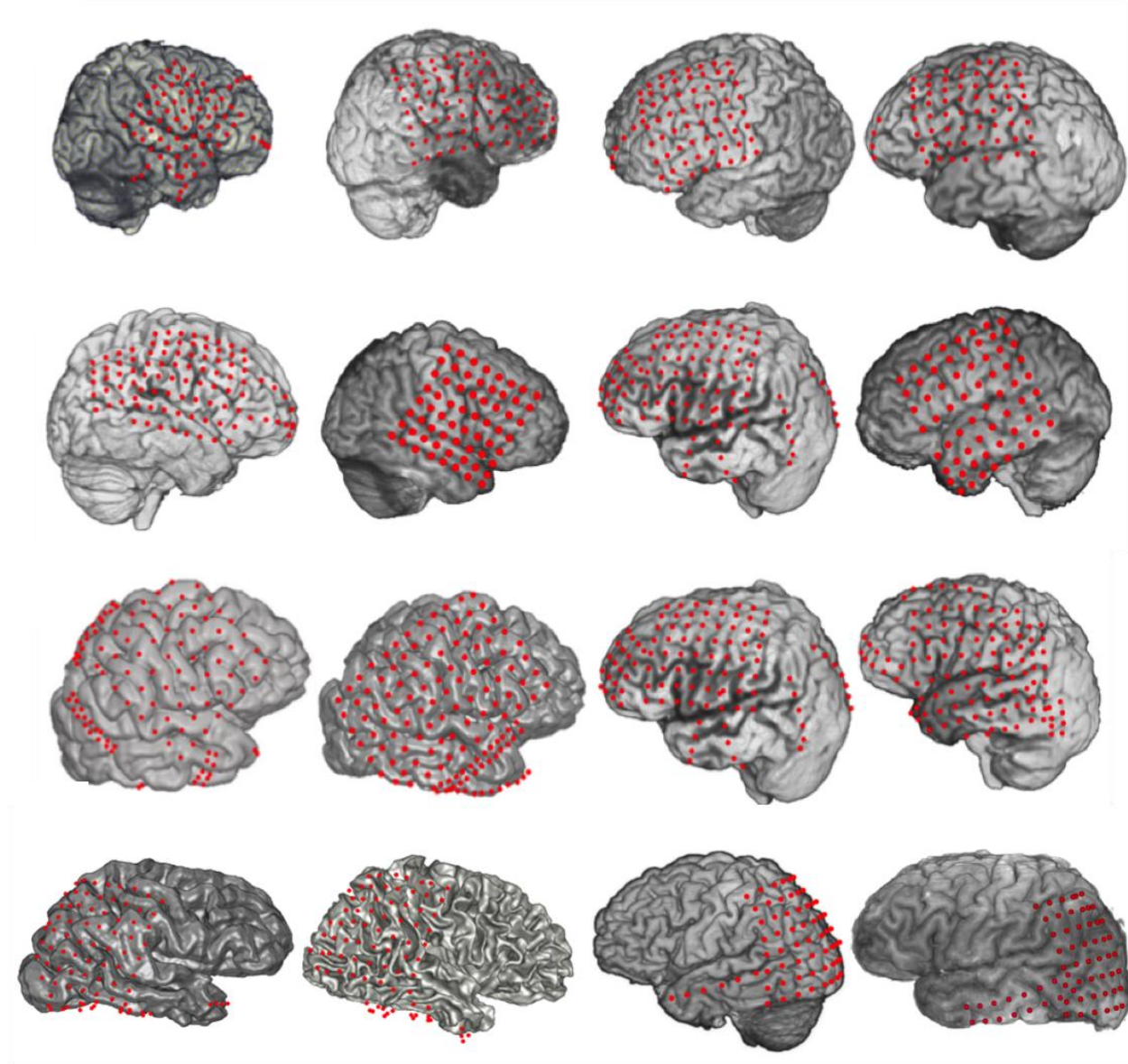
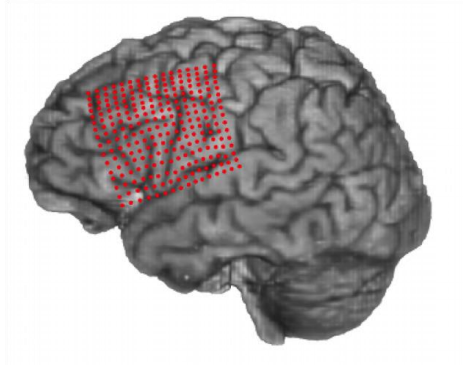
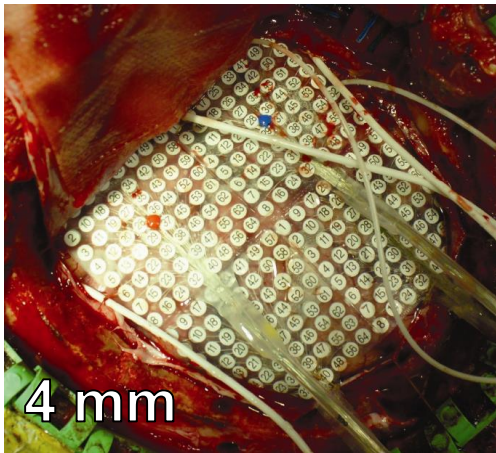
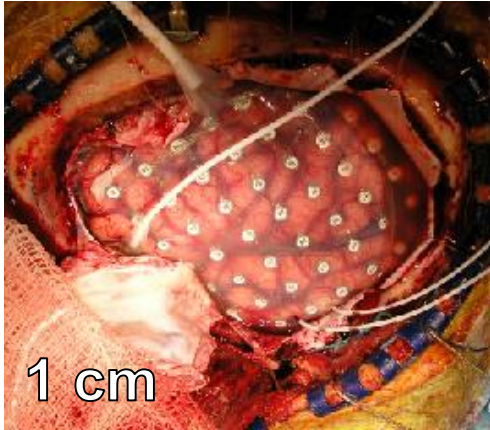
M1



Aims

1. Examine how and when PFC engages in decision-making
2. Identify cortical distribution of decision-making networks
3. Determine how specific features of local cortical activation are related to behavior

Electrocorticography

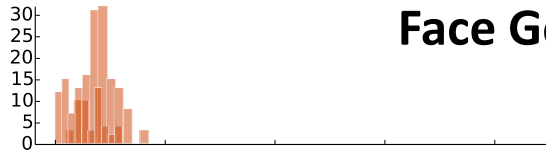


n = 2



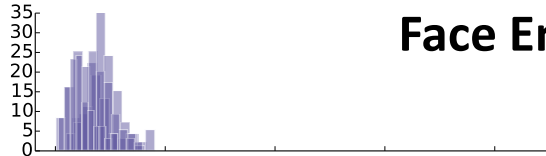
Categorization - Visual

n = 2



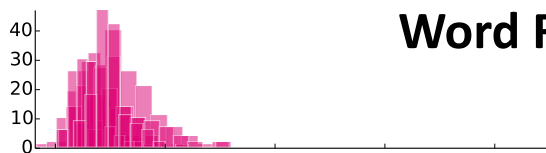
Face Gender Discrimination

n = 4



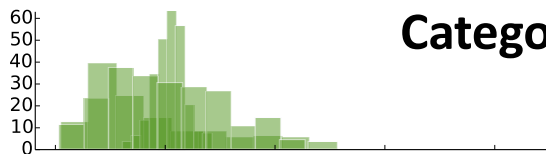
Face Emotion Discrimination

n = 8



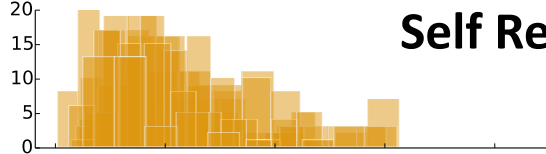
Word Repetition

n = 3



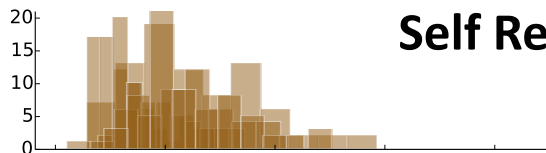
Categorization - Auditory

n = 11



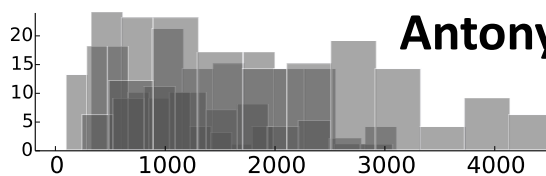
Self Referential - Auditory

n = 5



Self Referential - Visual

n = 4

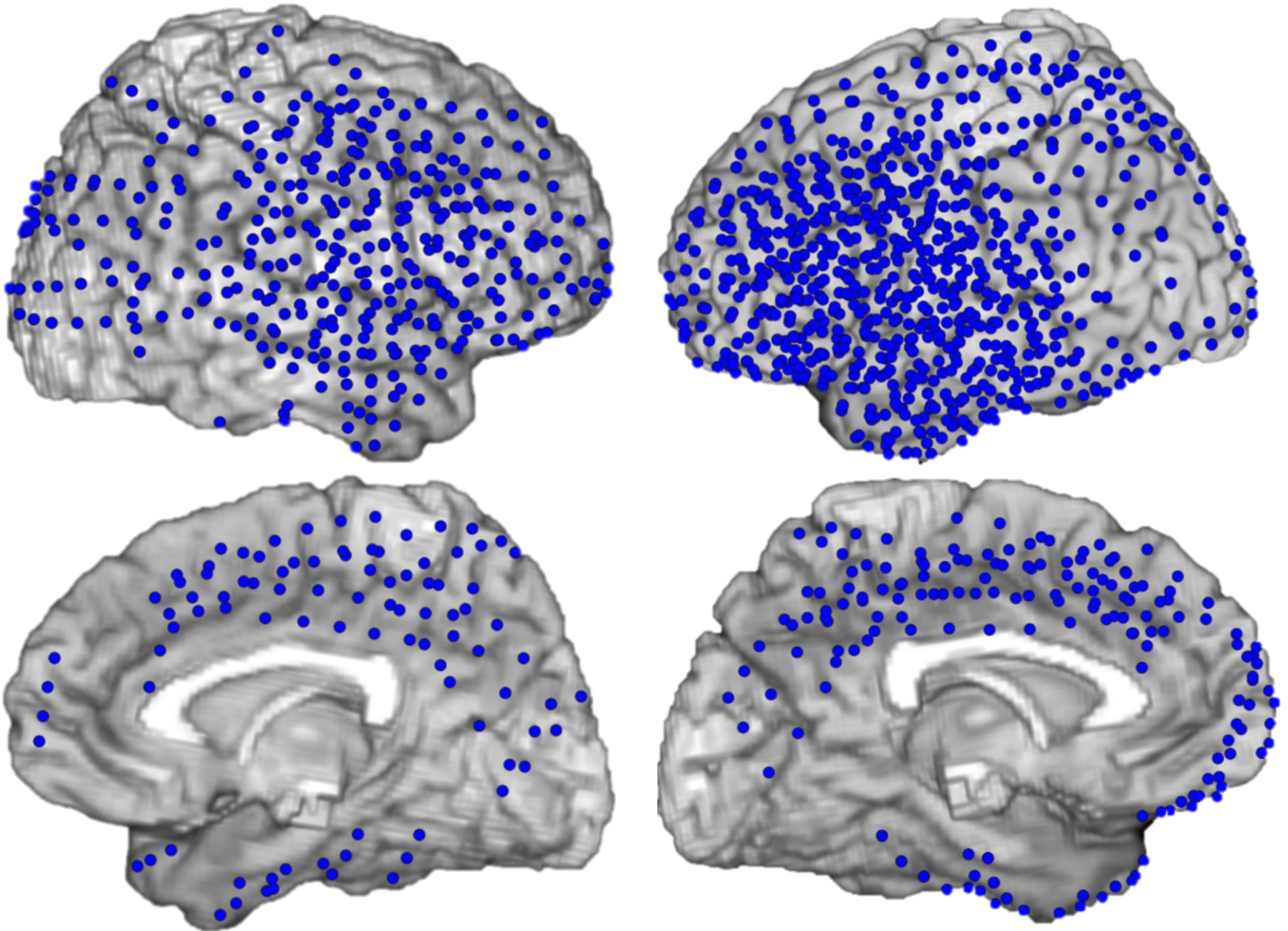


Antonym Generation

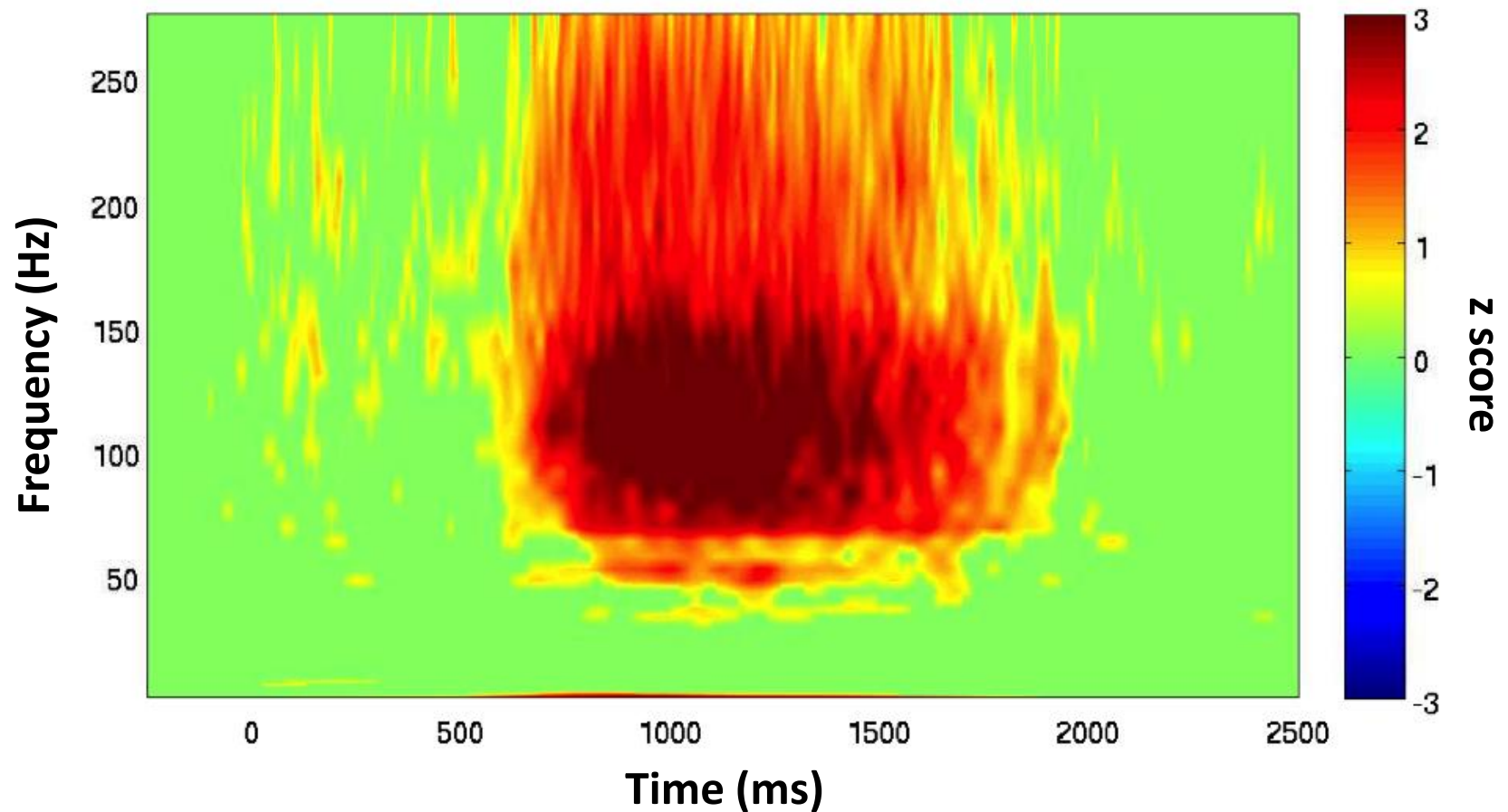
RT (ms)

19 subjects
8 tasks

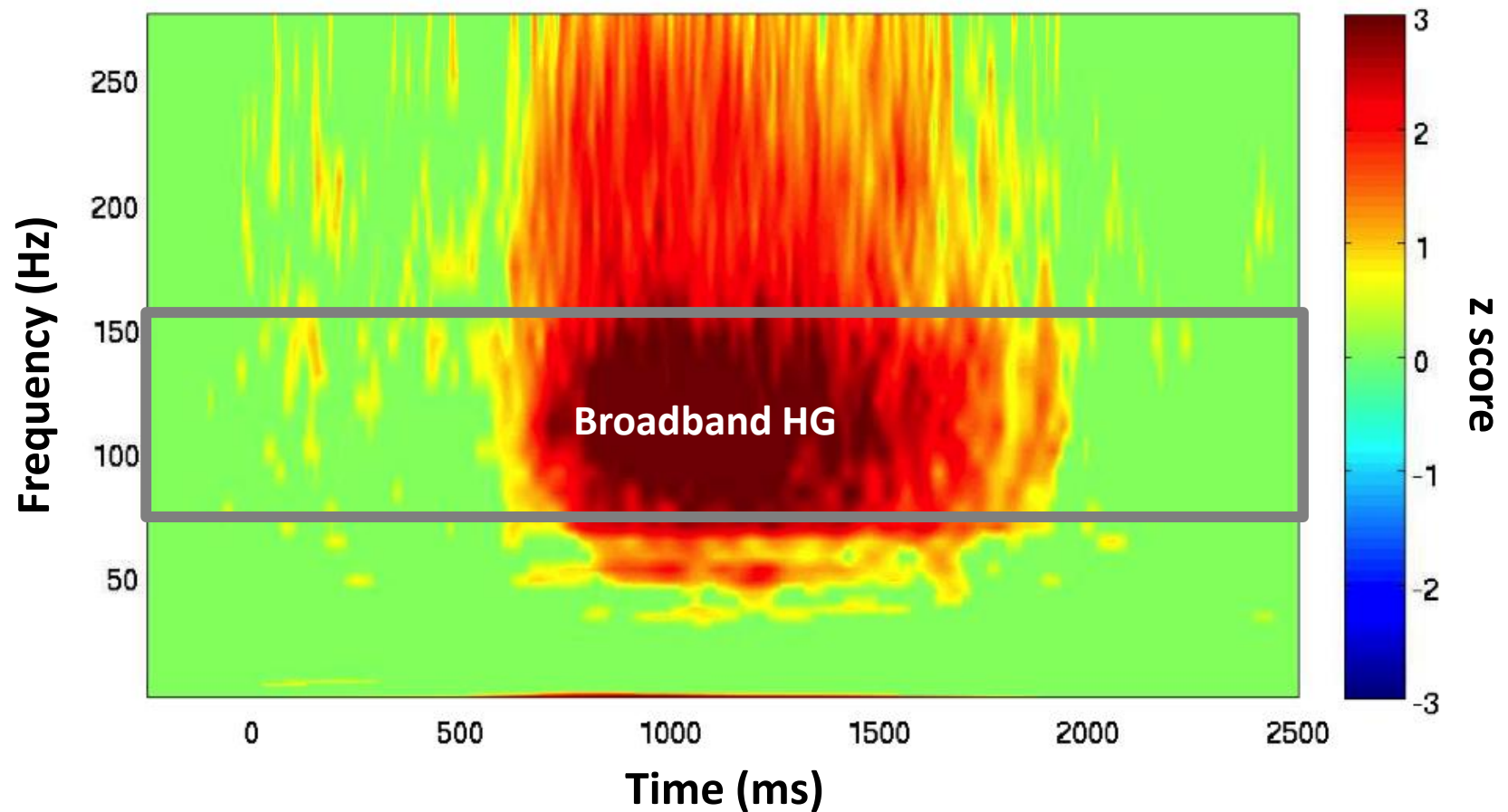
Total coverage – 1804 electrodes recorded



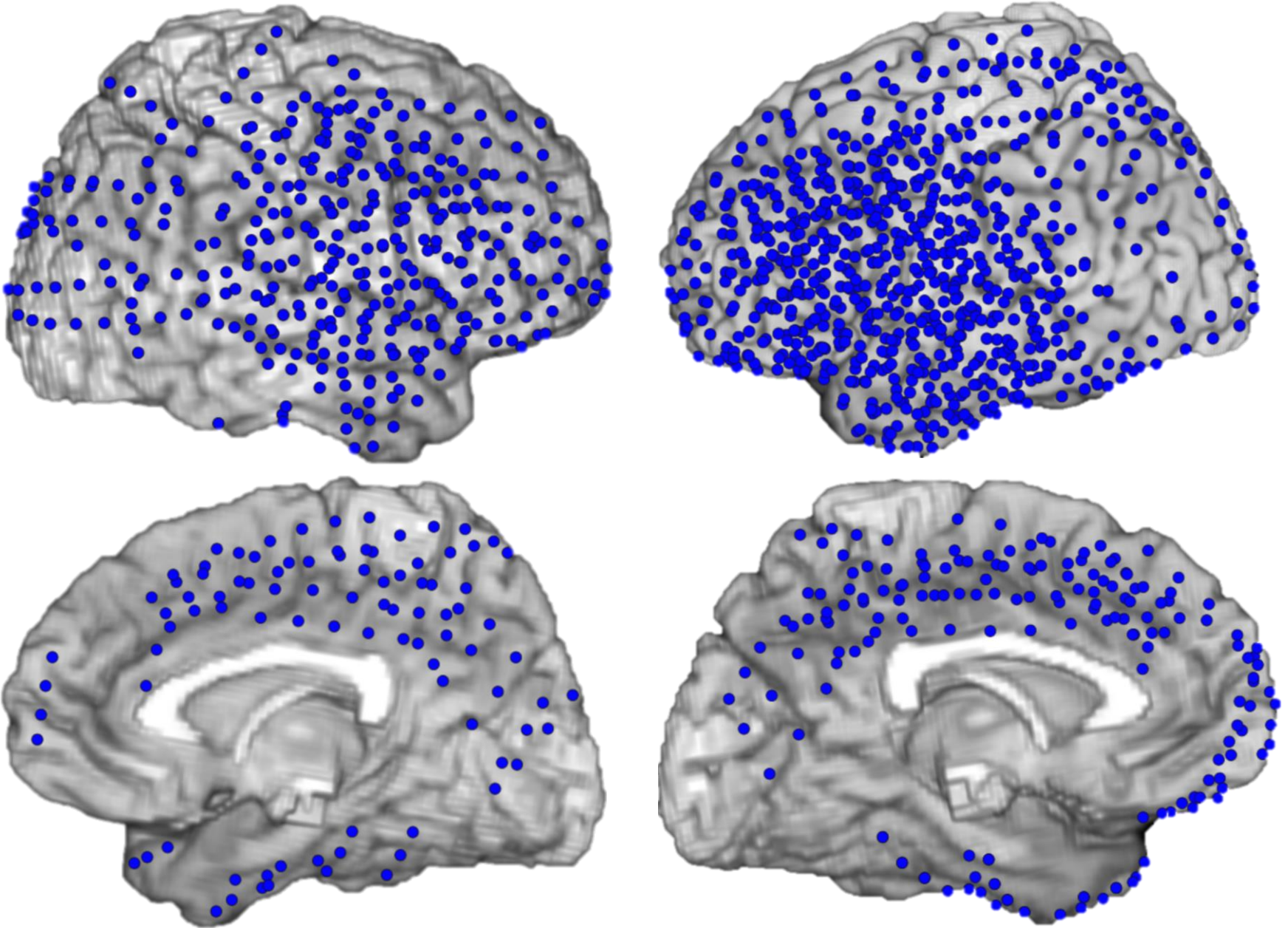
Broadband high gamma indexes local cortical activity



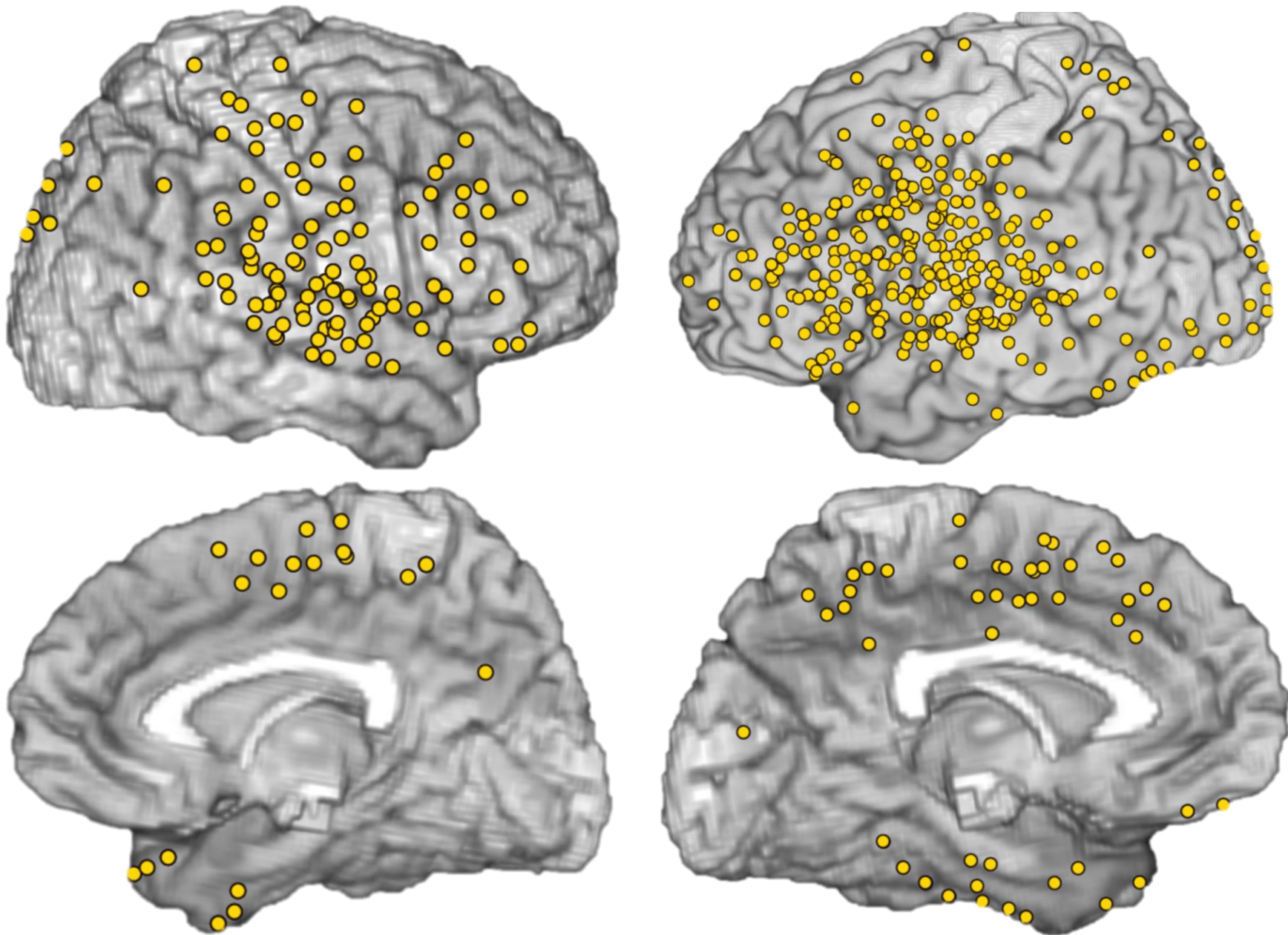
Broadband high gamma indexes local cortical activity



Total coverage – 1804 electrodes recorded

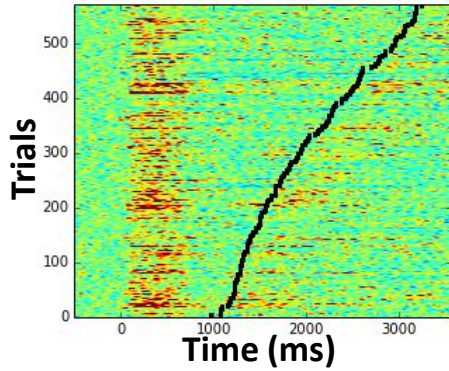


Active Electrodes – 53% of all electrodes

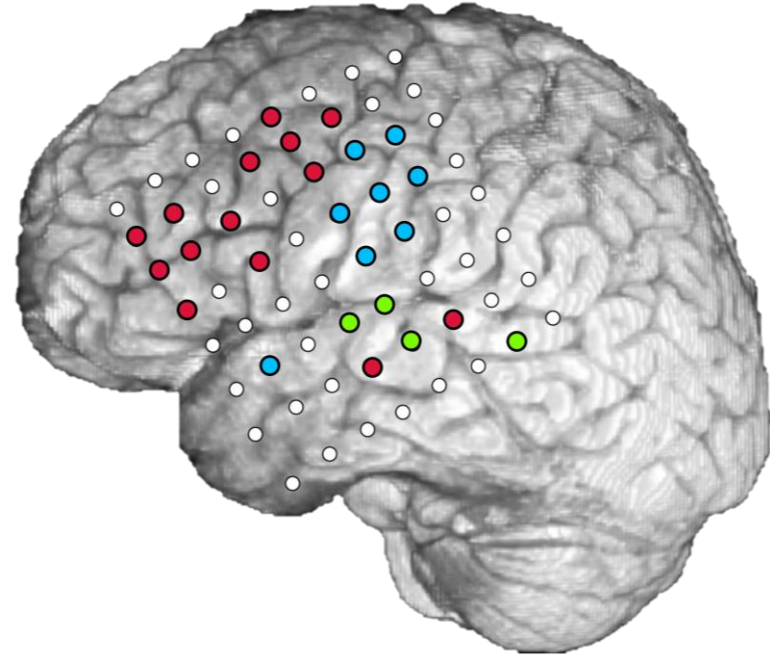
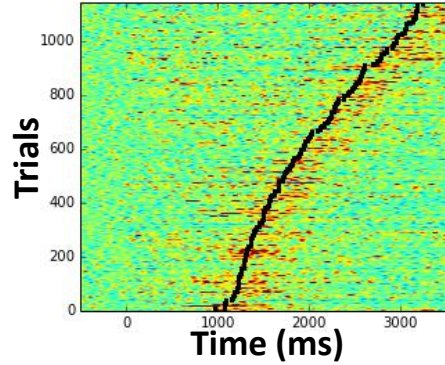


Consistent temporal patterns of HG activation

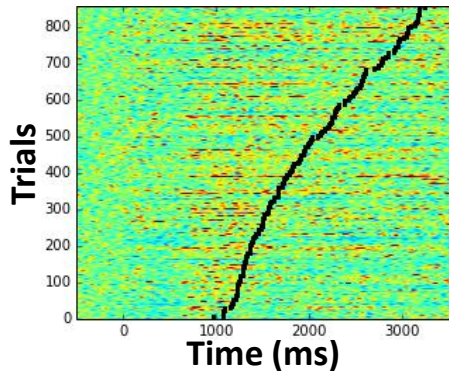
STIMULUS



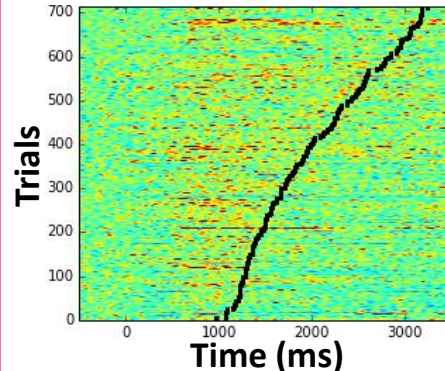
RESPONSE



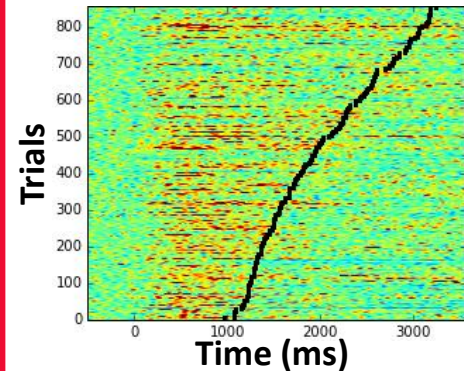
DURATION



DURATION

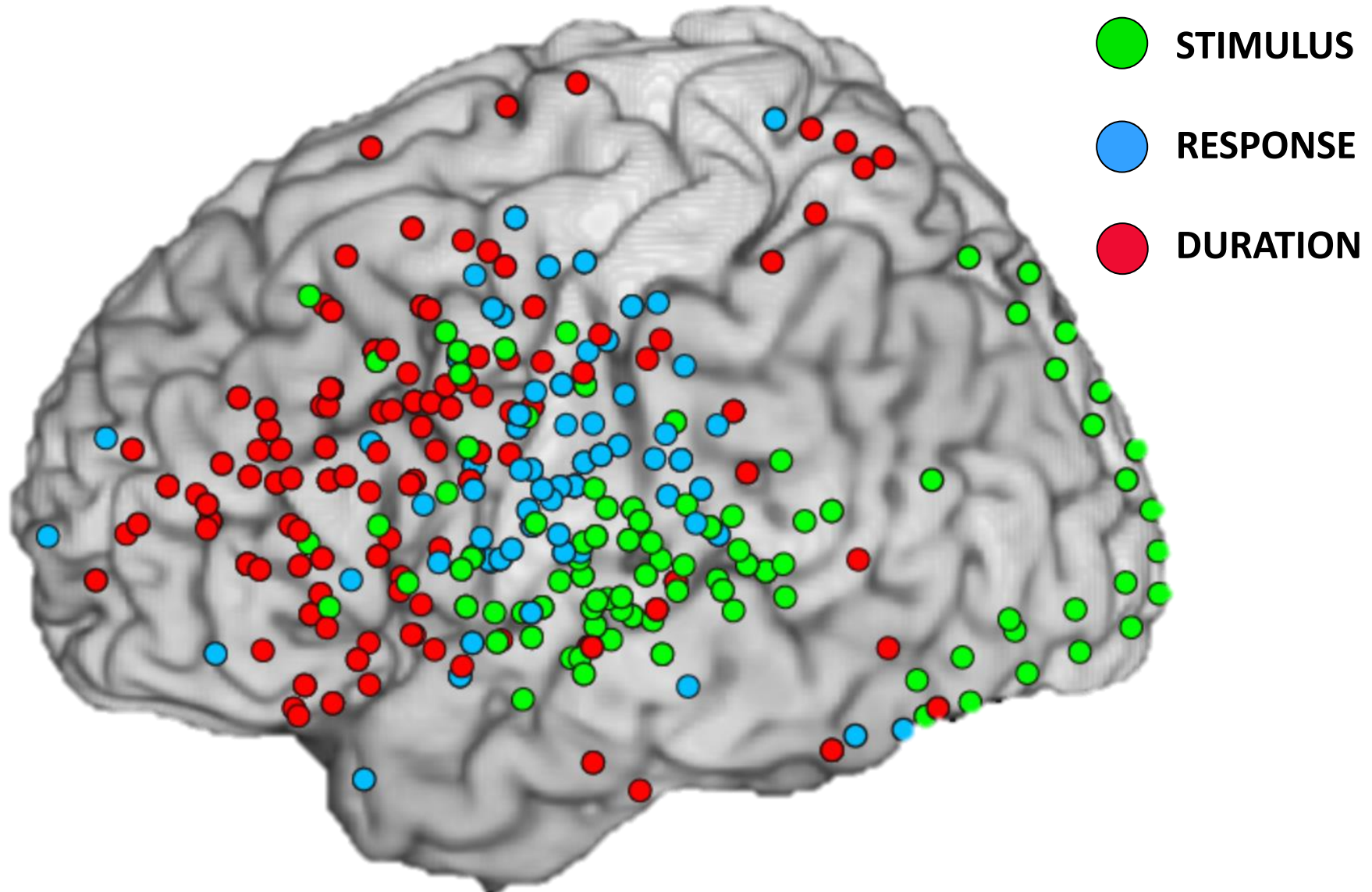


DURATION



1 Subject, Task: Antonym Generation

Consistent temporal patterns of HG activation



All left hemisphere subjects

Consistent temporal patterns of HG activation

Motor

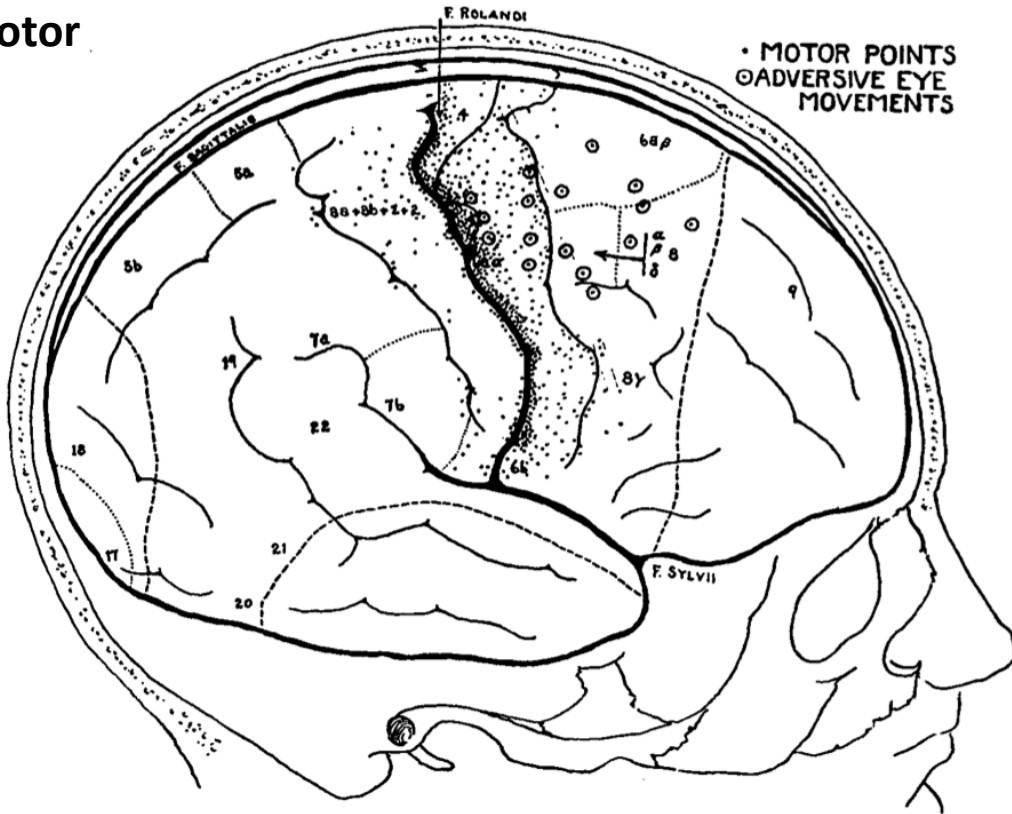
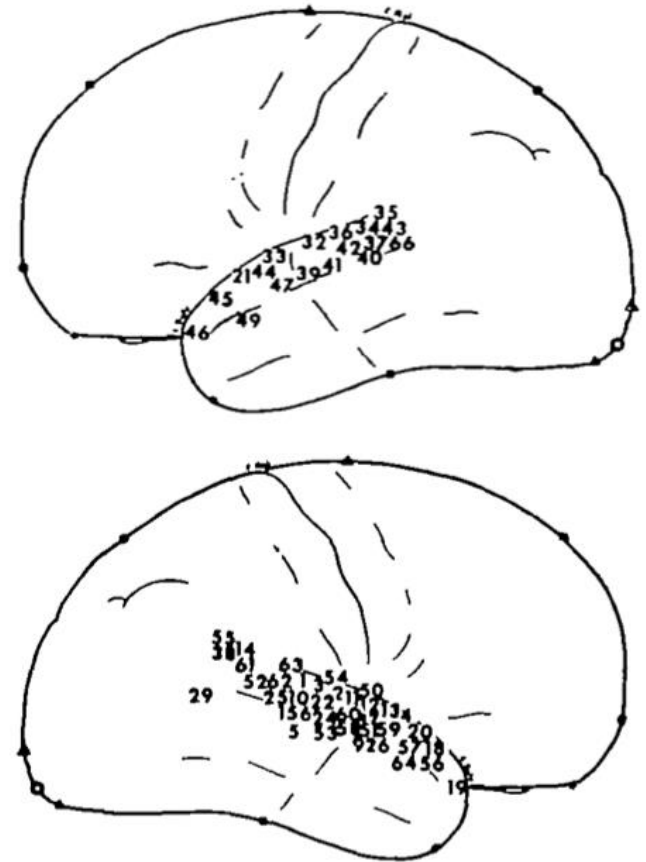
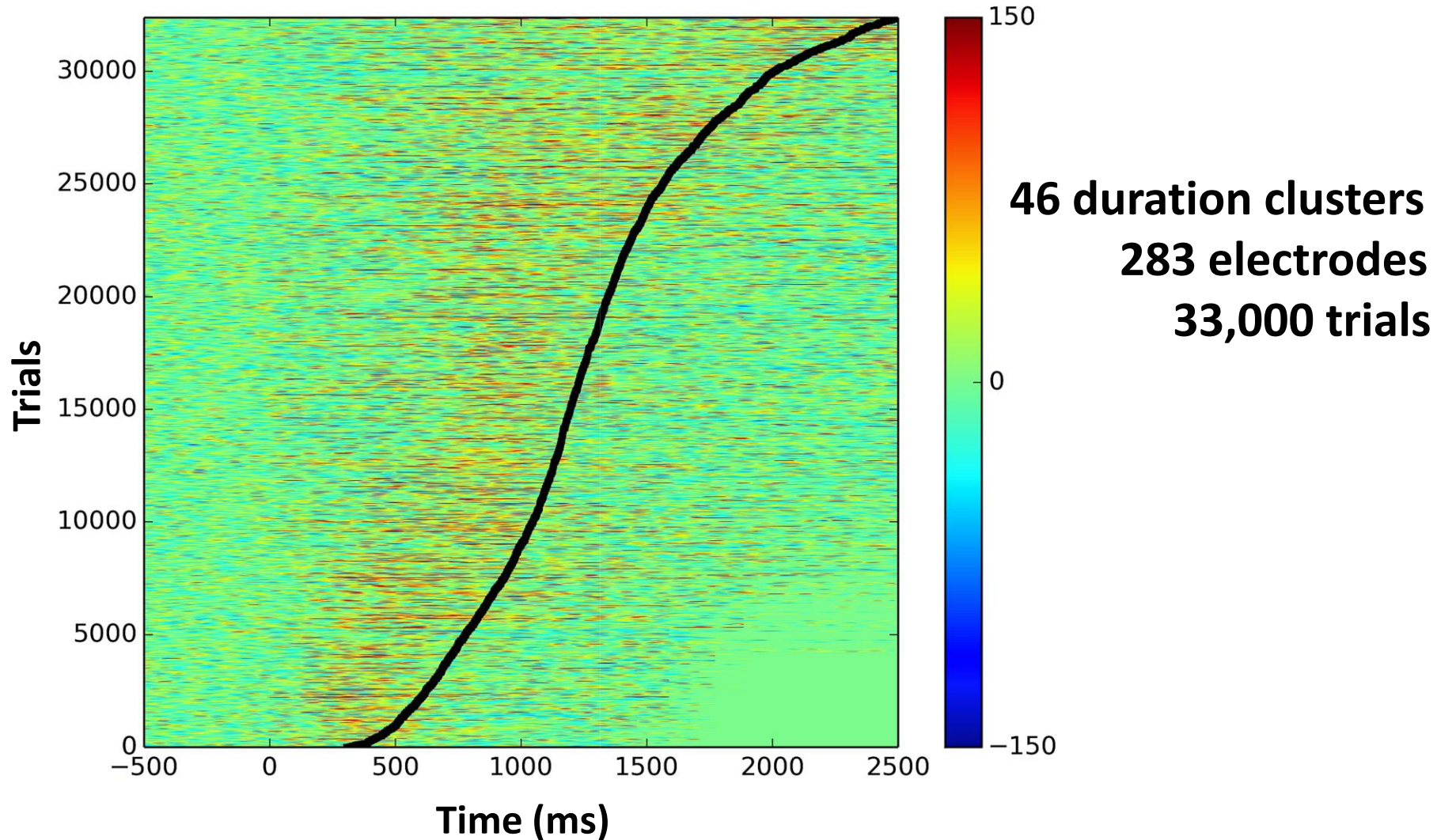


FIG. 29.—Motor cortex. Each black dot represents an actual motor response. The number 4 indicates where Area 4 extends from the anterior wall of the fissure on to the surface, according to Vogt. The remainder of the outer surface of the precentral gyrus is made up of Area 6a alpha. ⊙ = conjugate movements of eyes to the opposite side or upward.

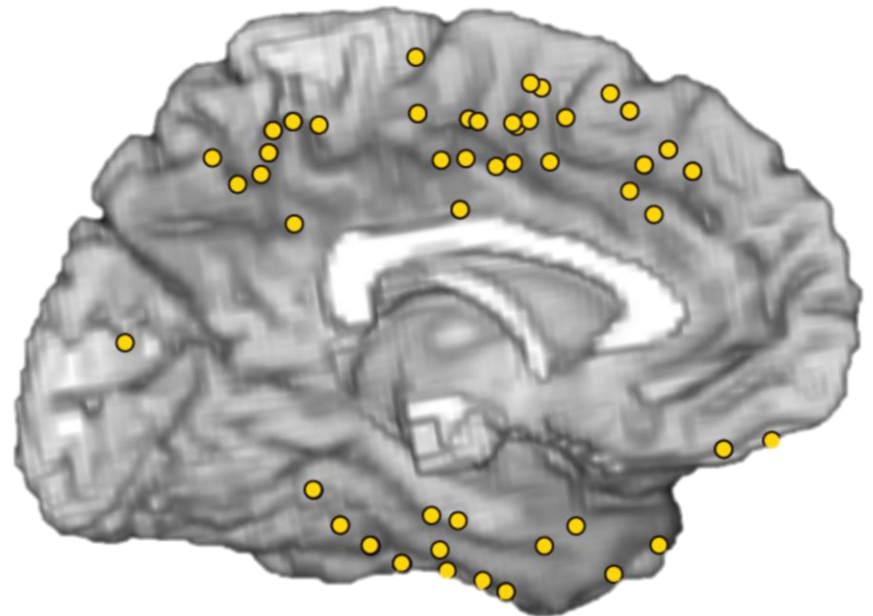
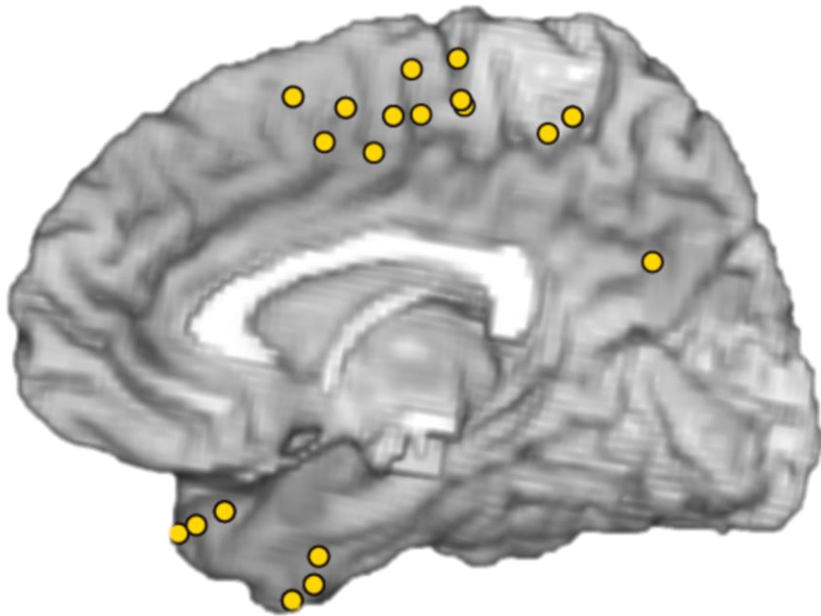
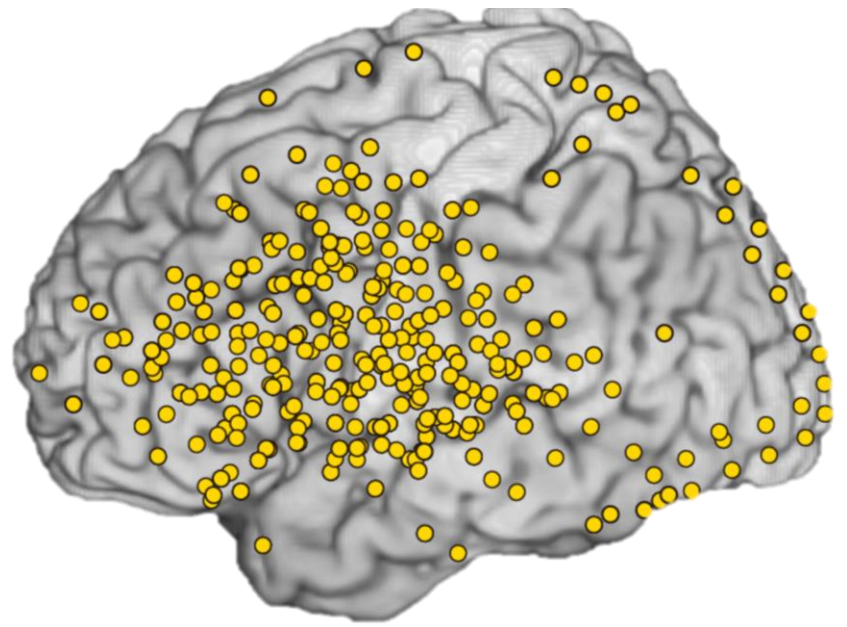
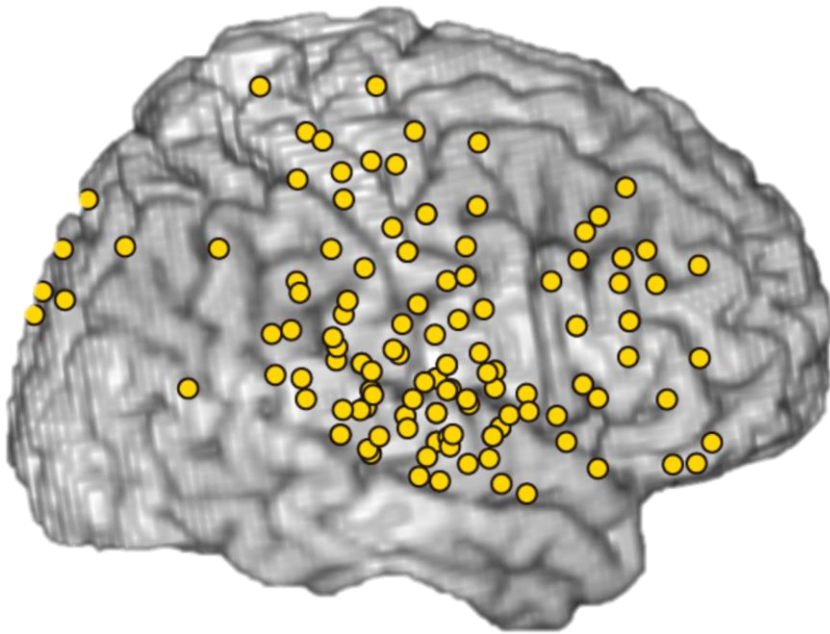
Auditory



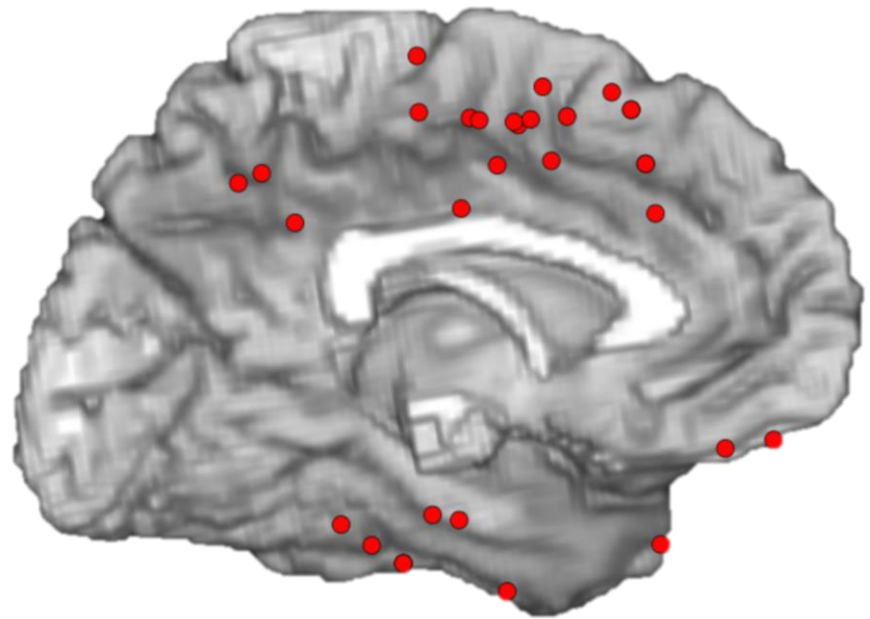
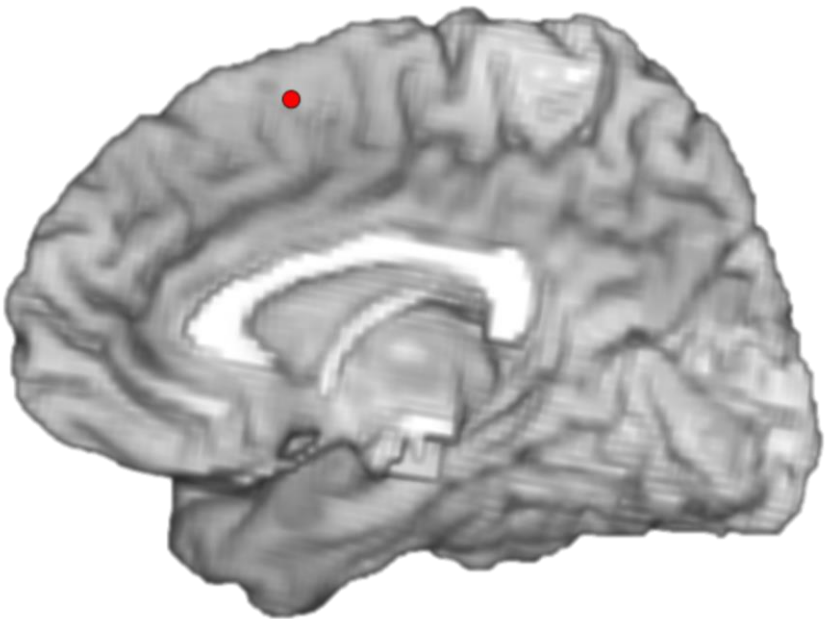
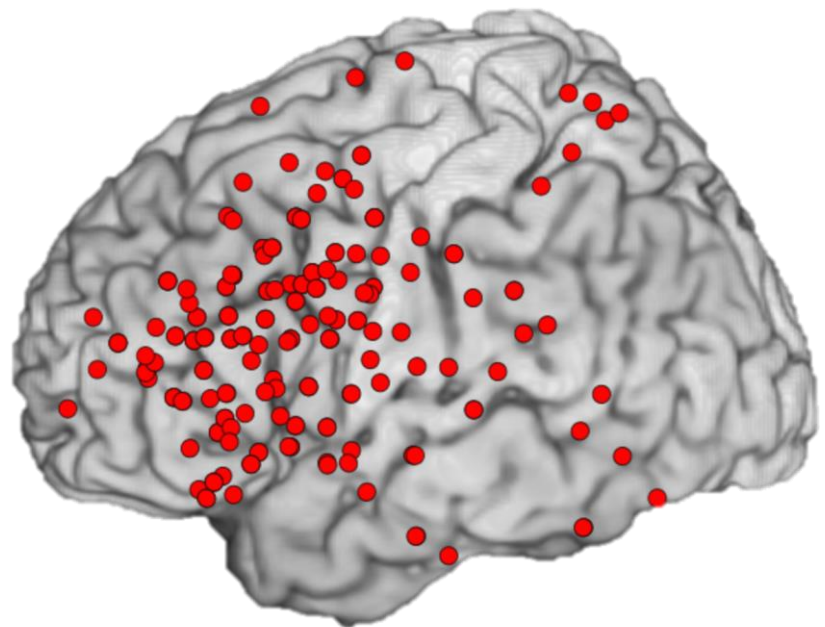
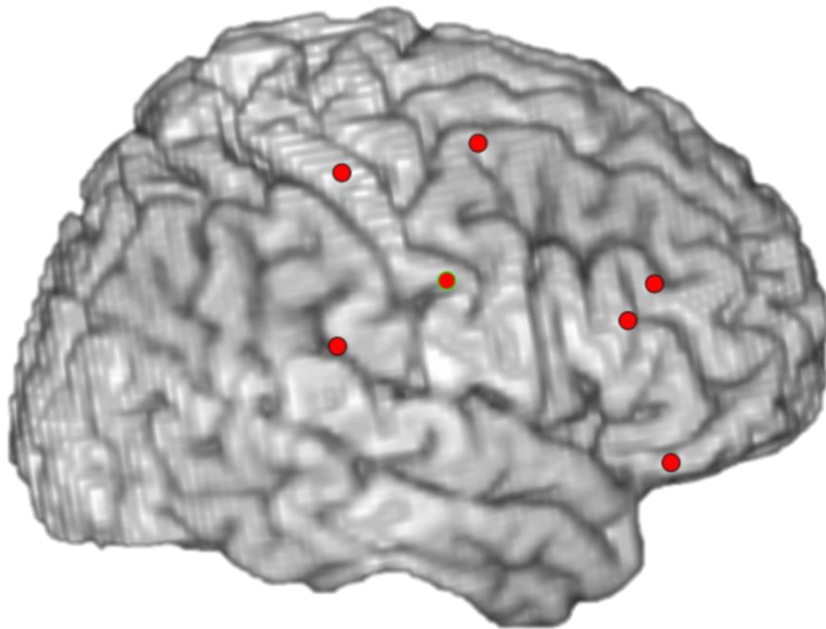
Duration: sustained activation from stimulus through response



Active Electrodes



29% of active electrodes are duration



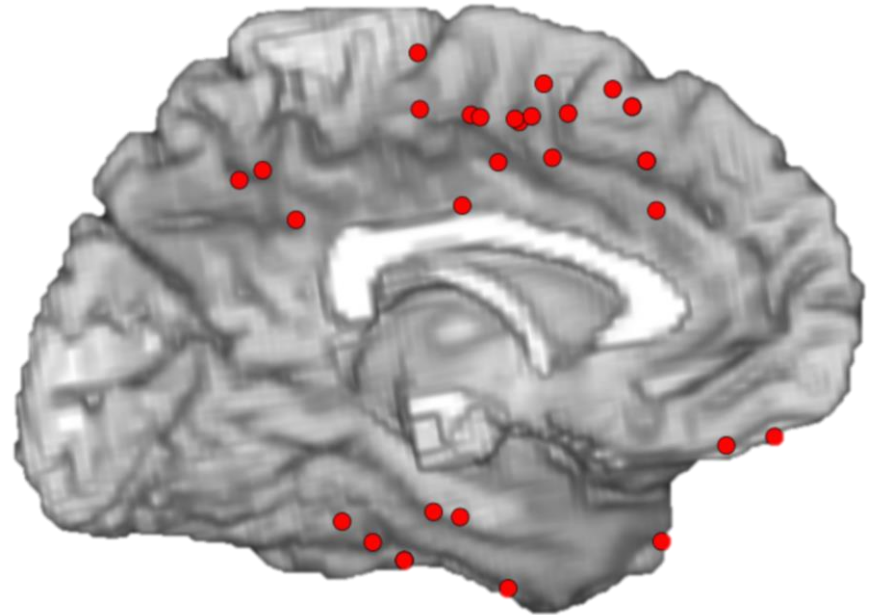
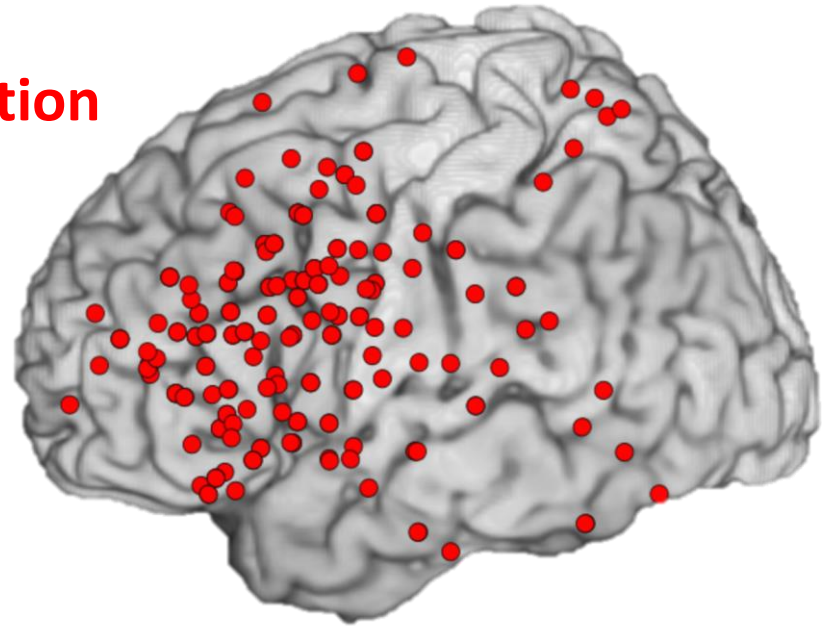
Left Hemisphere:

33% of active electrodes are **duration**

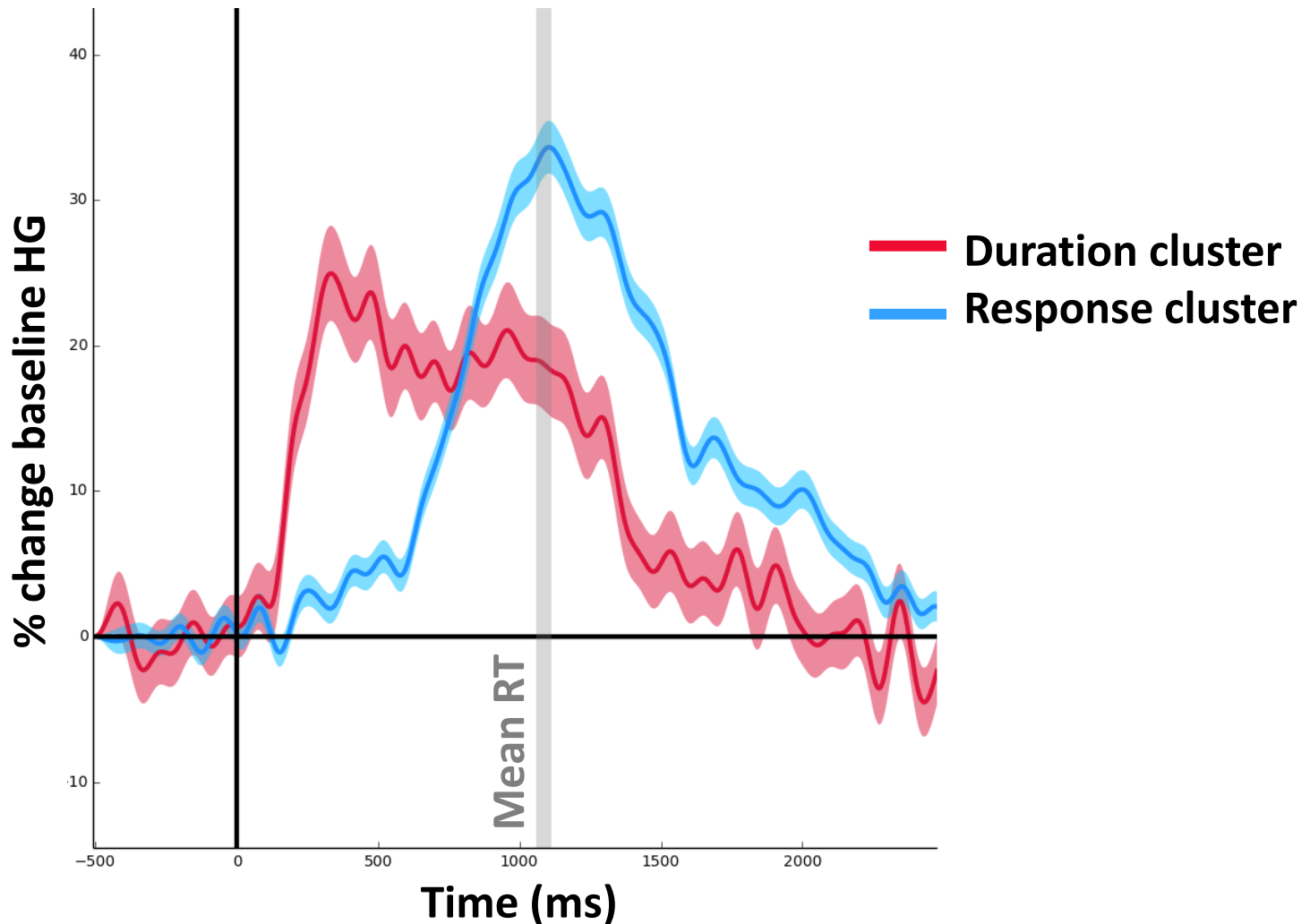
Left Frontal Cortex:

53% of active electrodes in left frontal cortex are **duration**

71% of active electrodes in left MFG are **duration**

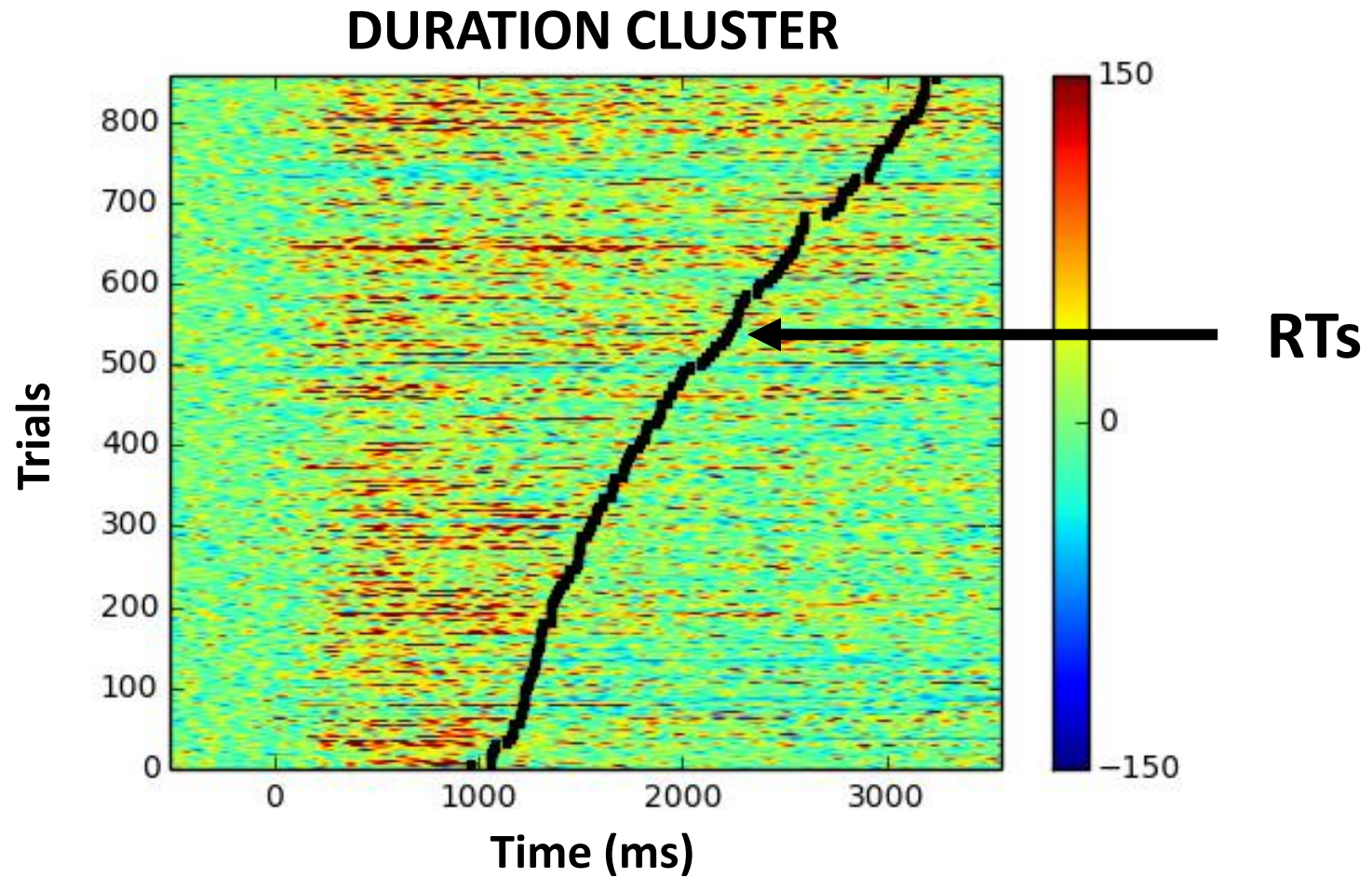


Duration cluster peaks precede response cluster peaks

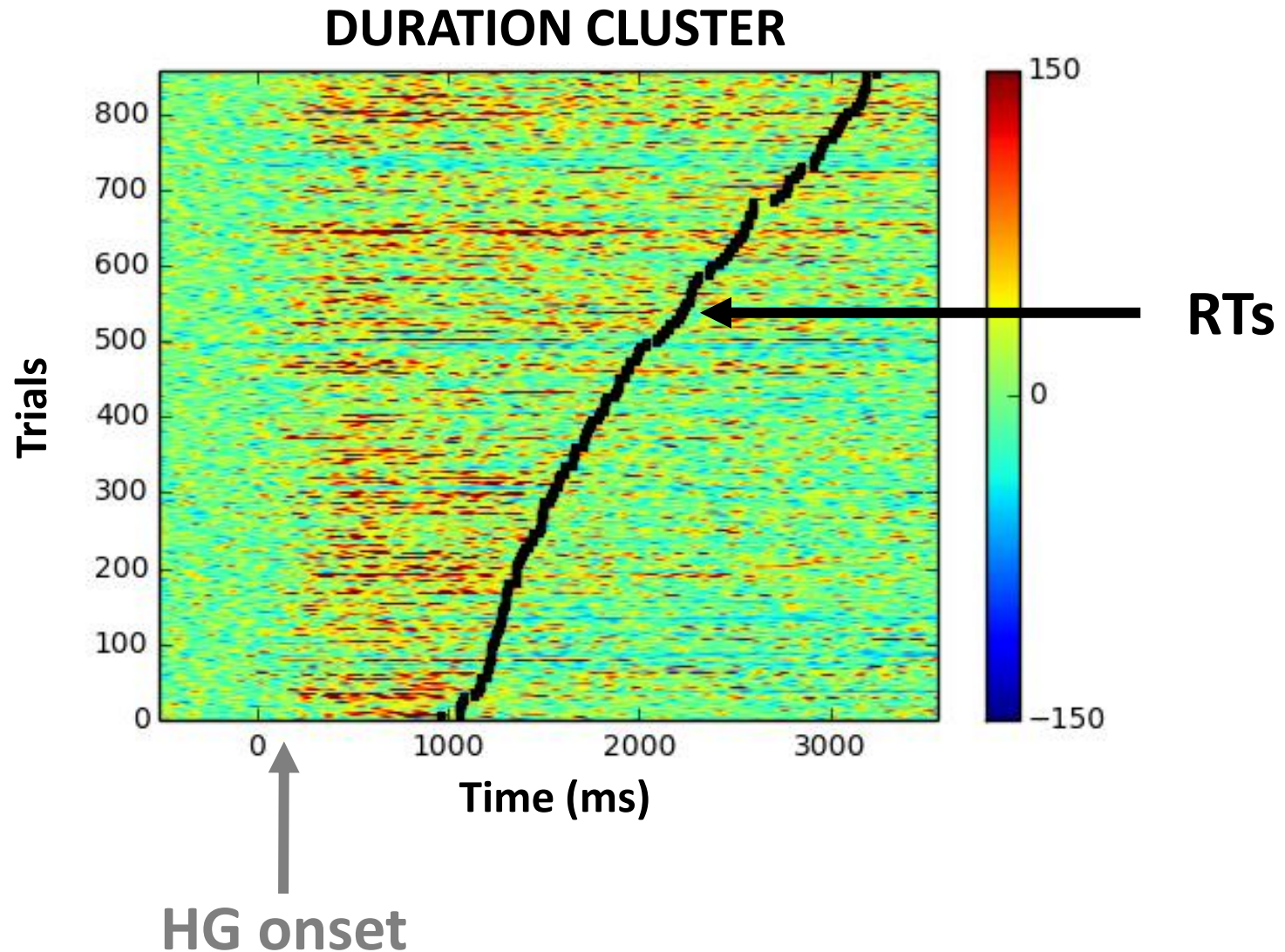


1 subject, Task: Self Referential - Visual

Features of the HG signal

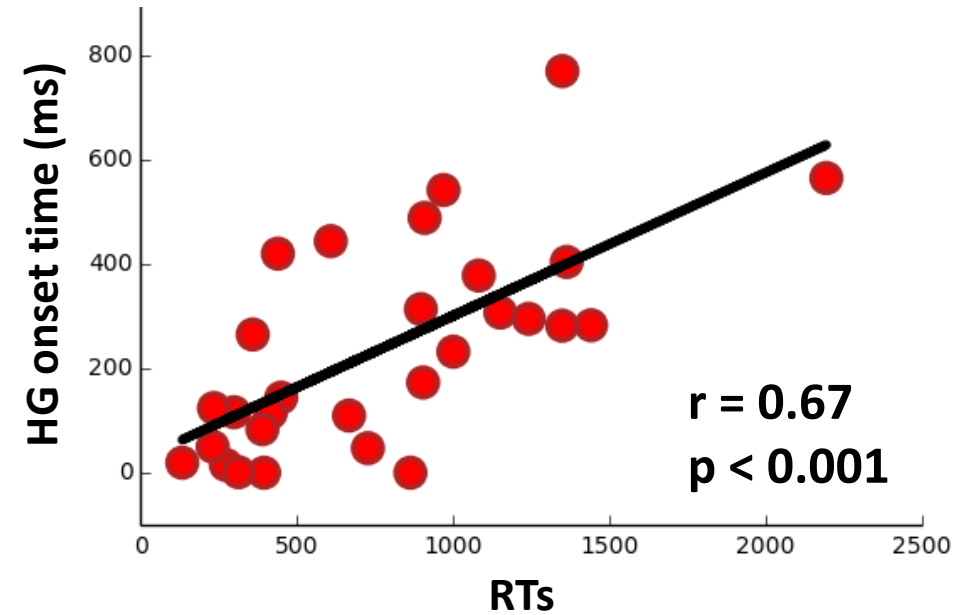


Features of the HG signal



HG onset times correlate with RT

HG ONSET TIME

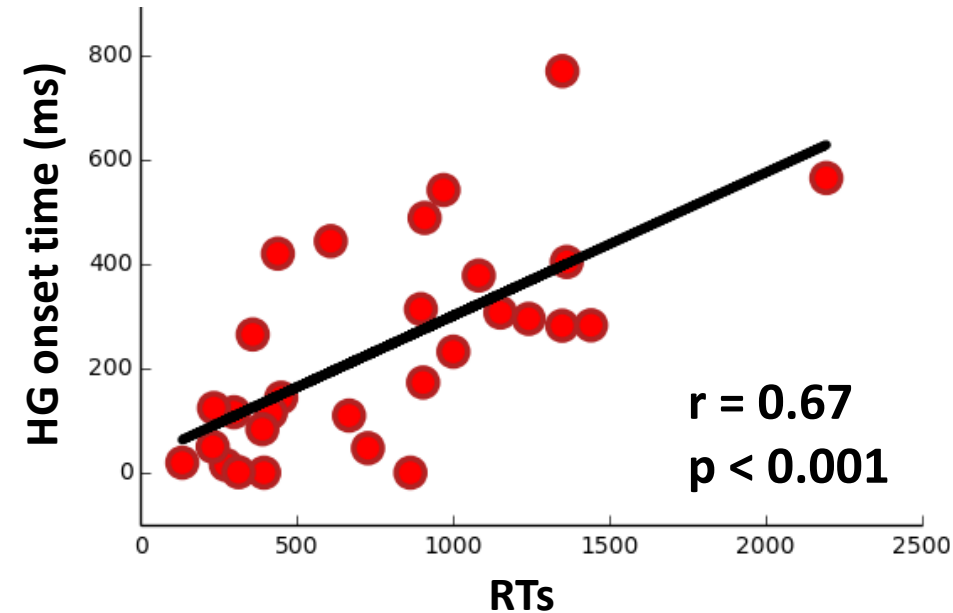


DURATION CLUSTERS

Across all tasks and subjects

HG onset times correlate with RT

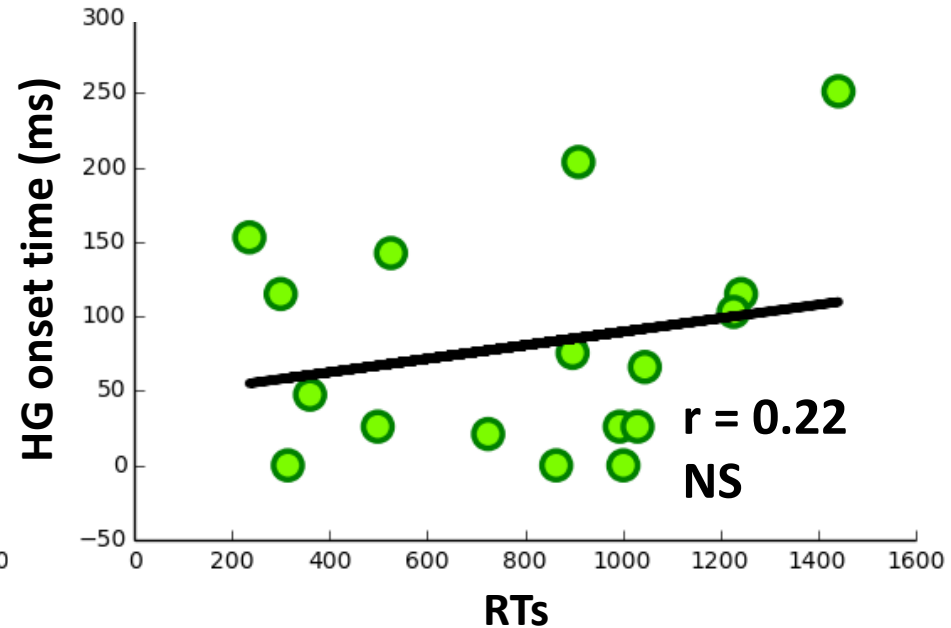
HG ONSET TIME



DURATION CLUSTERS

Across all tasks and subjects

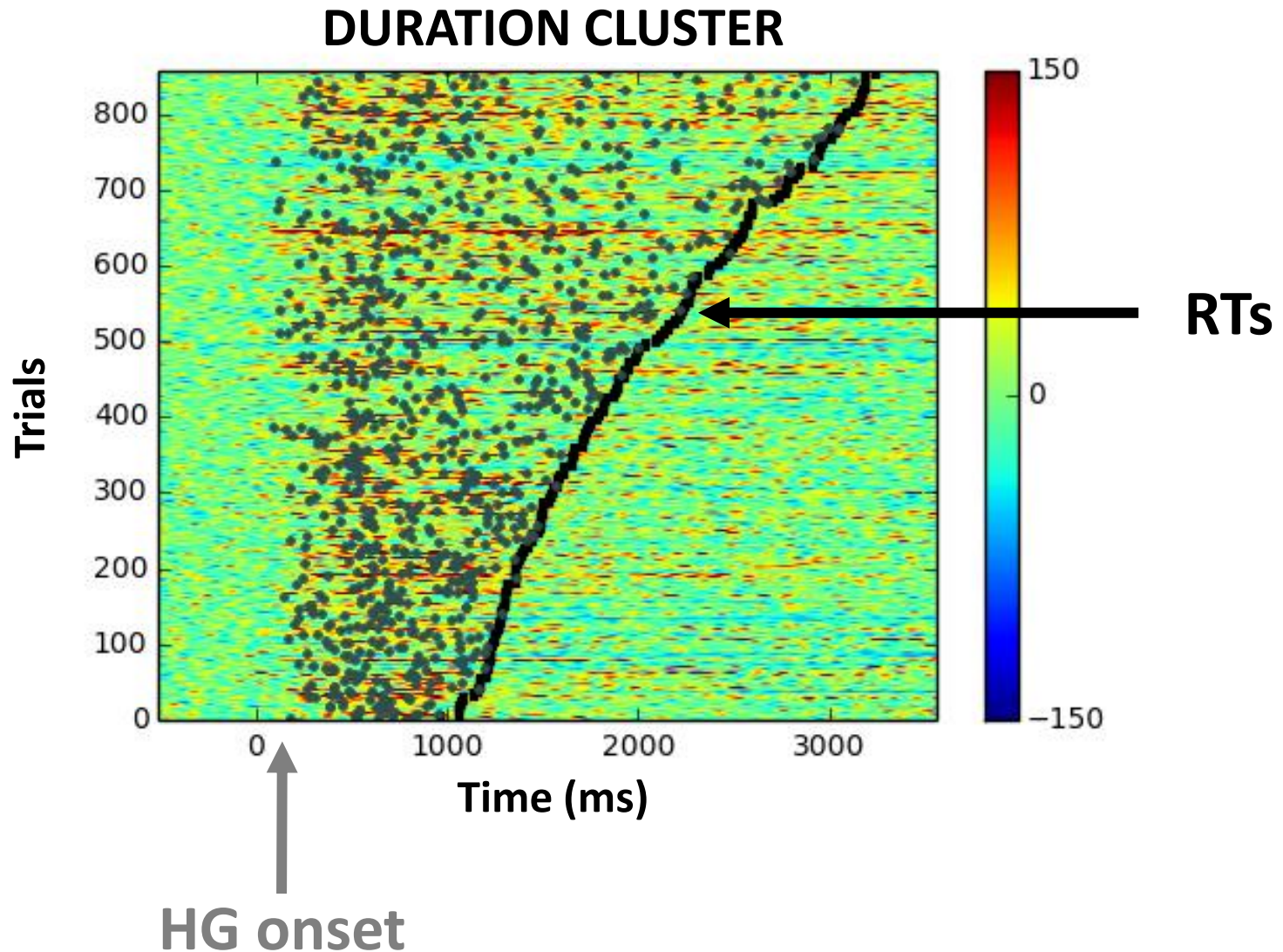
HG ONSET TIME



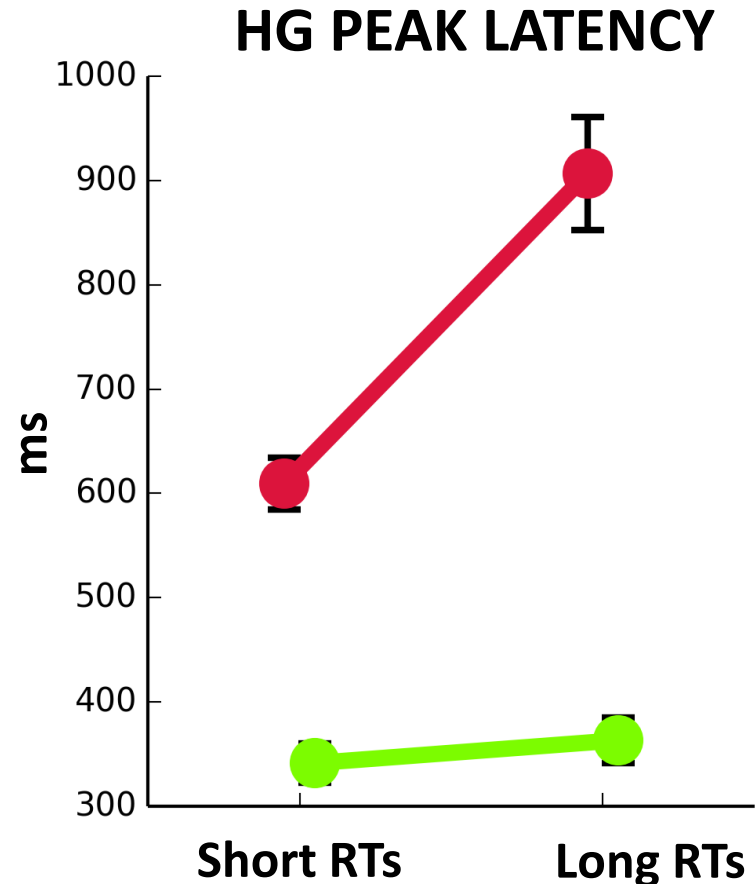
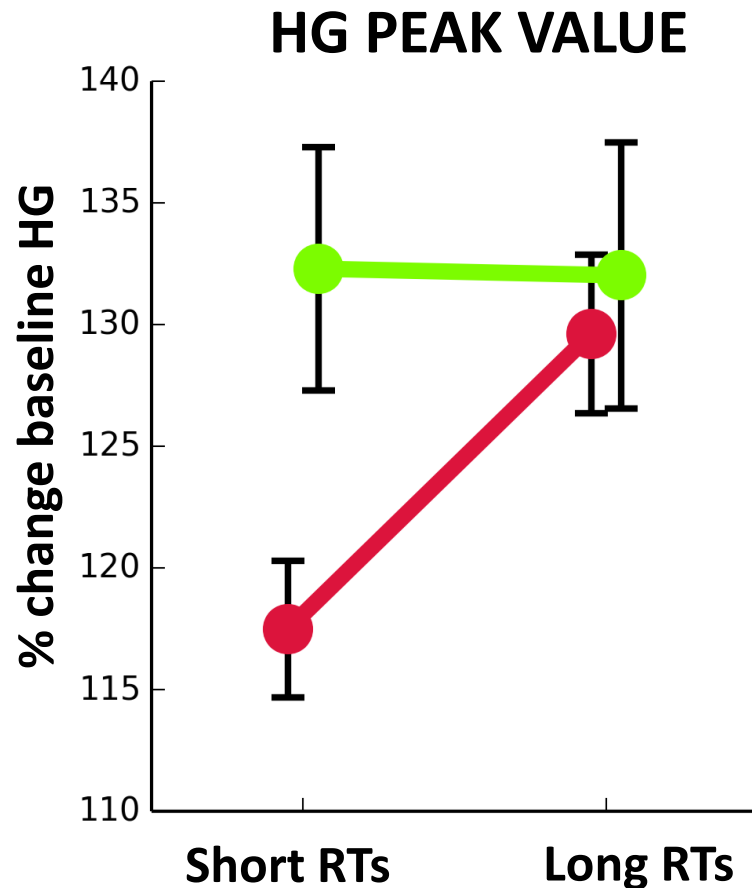
STIMULUS CLUSTERS

Across all tasks and subjects

Features of the HG signal



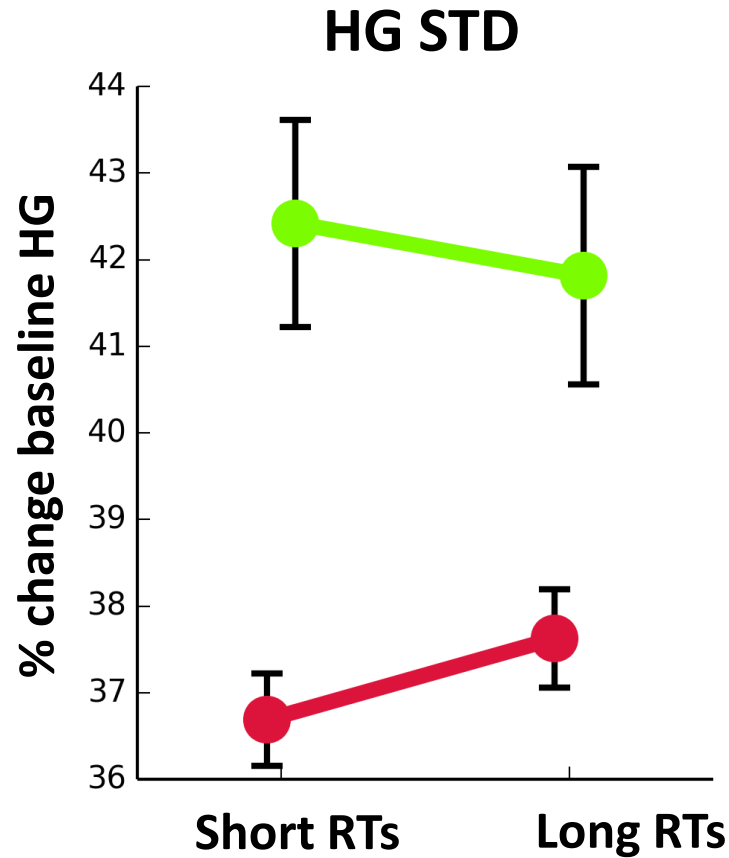
Increased HG peaks and latencies for longer RTs



Duration Clusters **Stimulus Clusters**

2 x 2 ANOVAs $p < .0001$ for all;
For duration clusters: long > short, $p < .001$

Increased noise for longer RTs



— Duration
Clusters

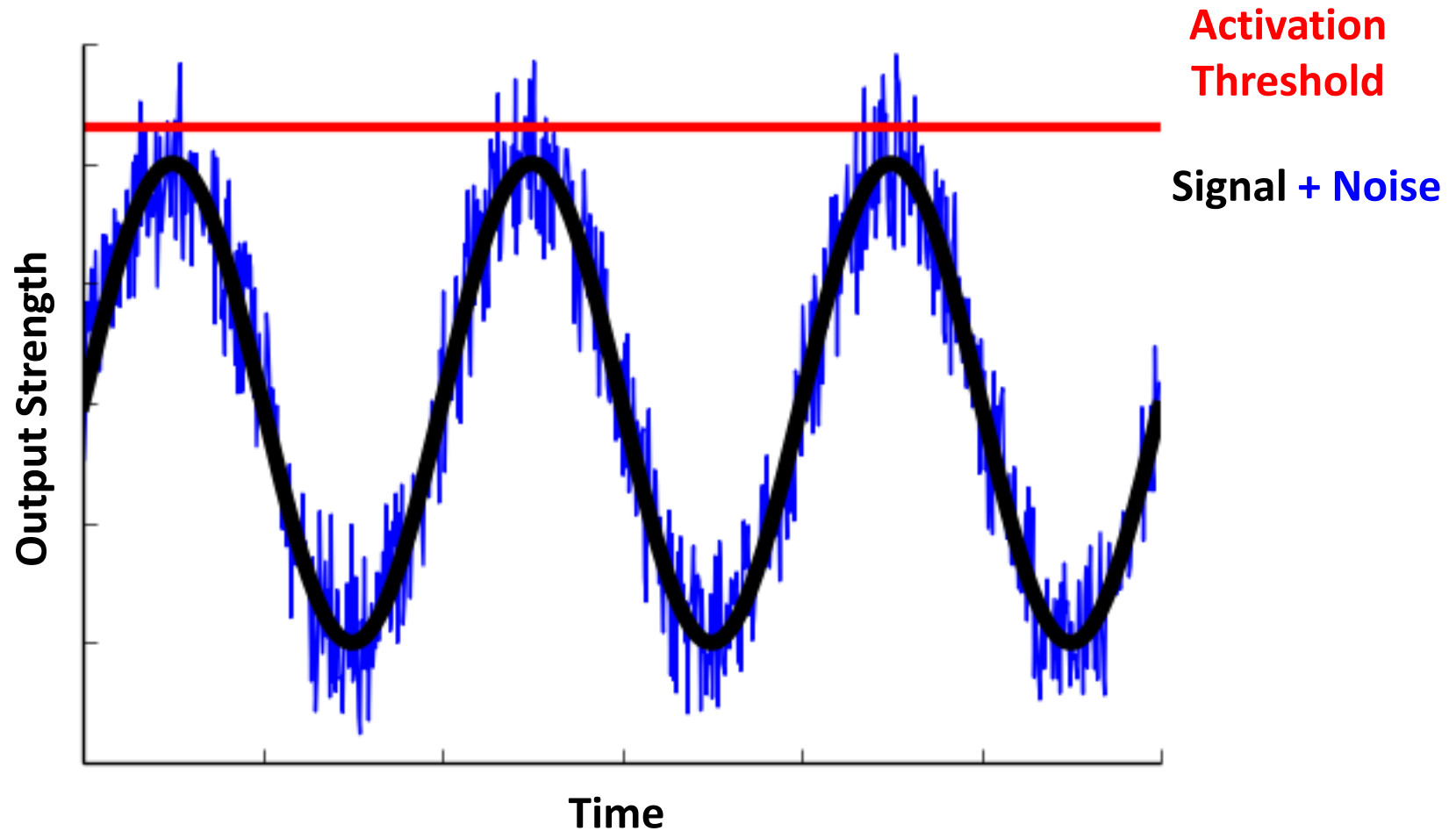
— Stimulus
Clusters

2 x 2 ANOVAs $p < .0001$ for all;
For duration clusters: long > short, $p < .001$

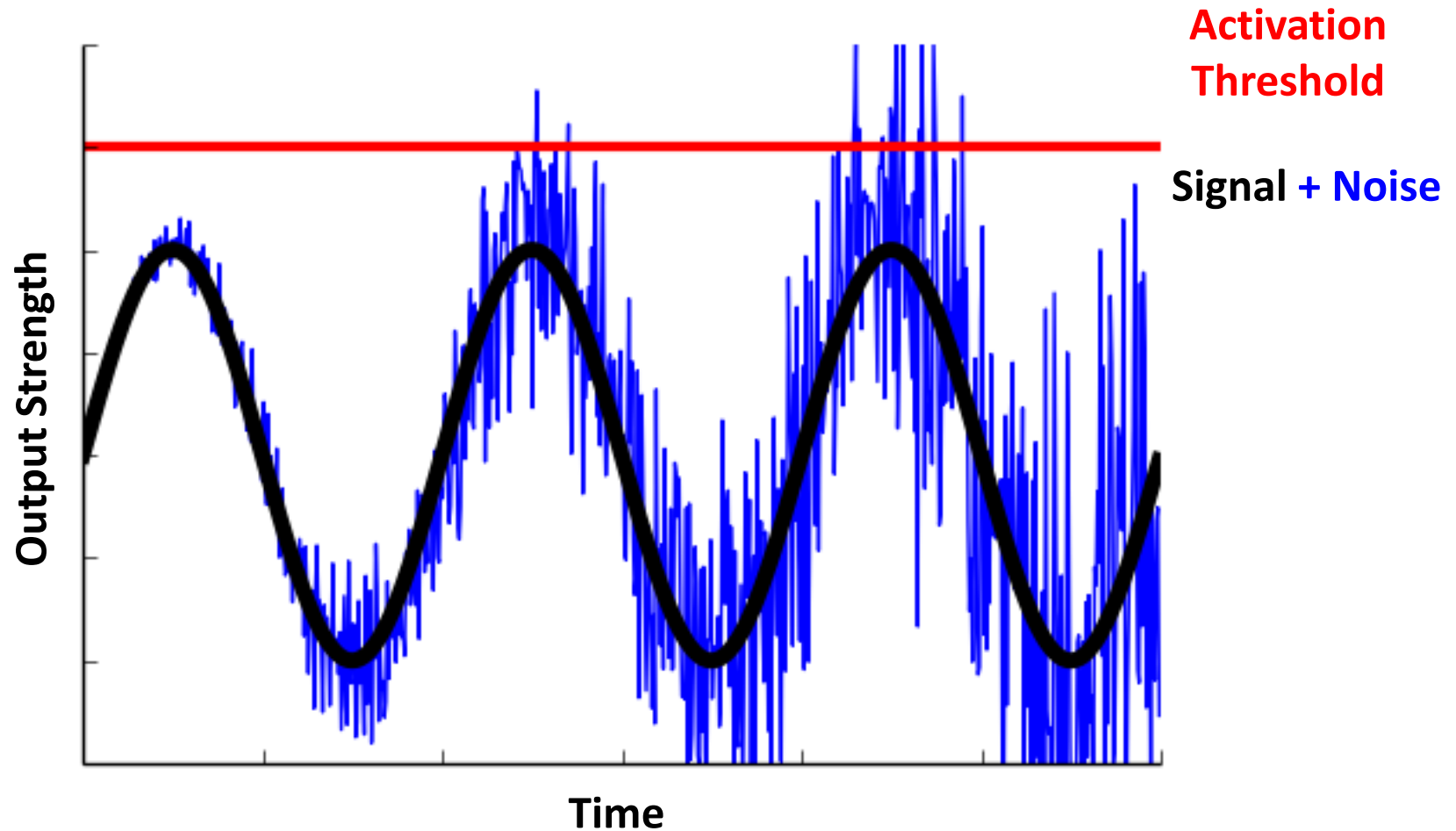
Role of noise in decision-making?

1. Stochastic Resonance

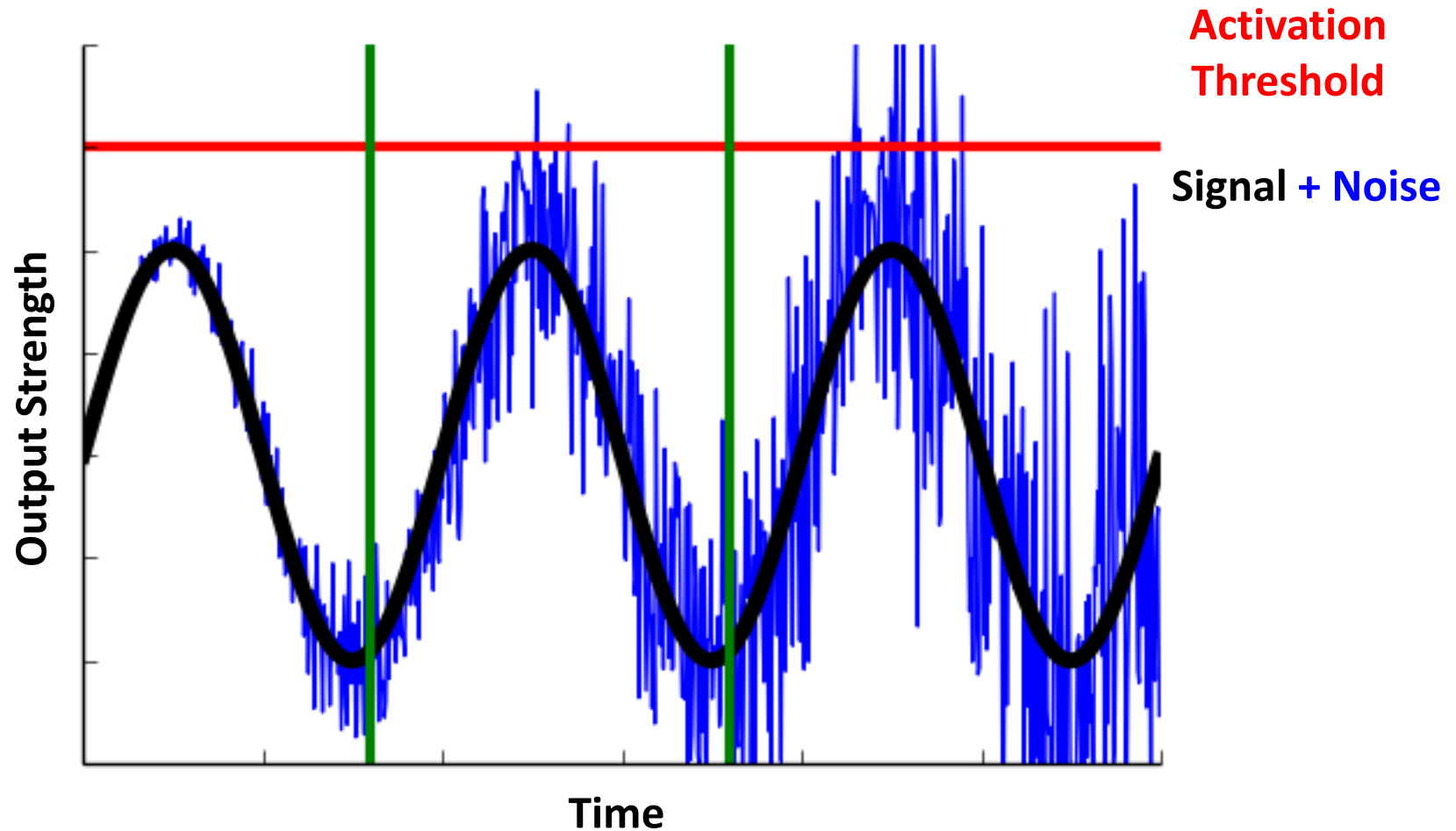
Stochastic Resonance



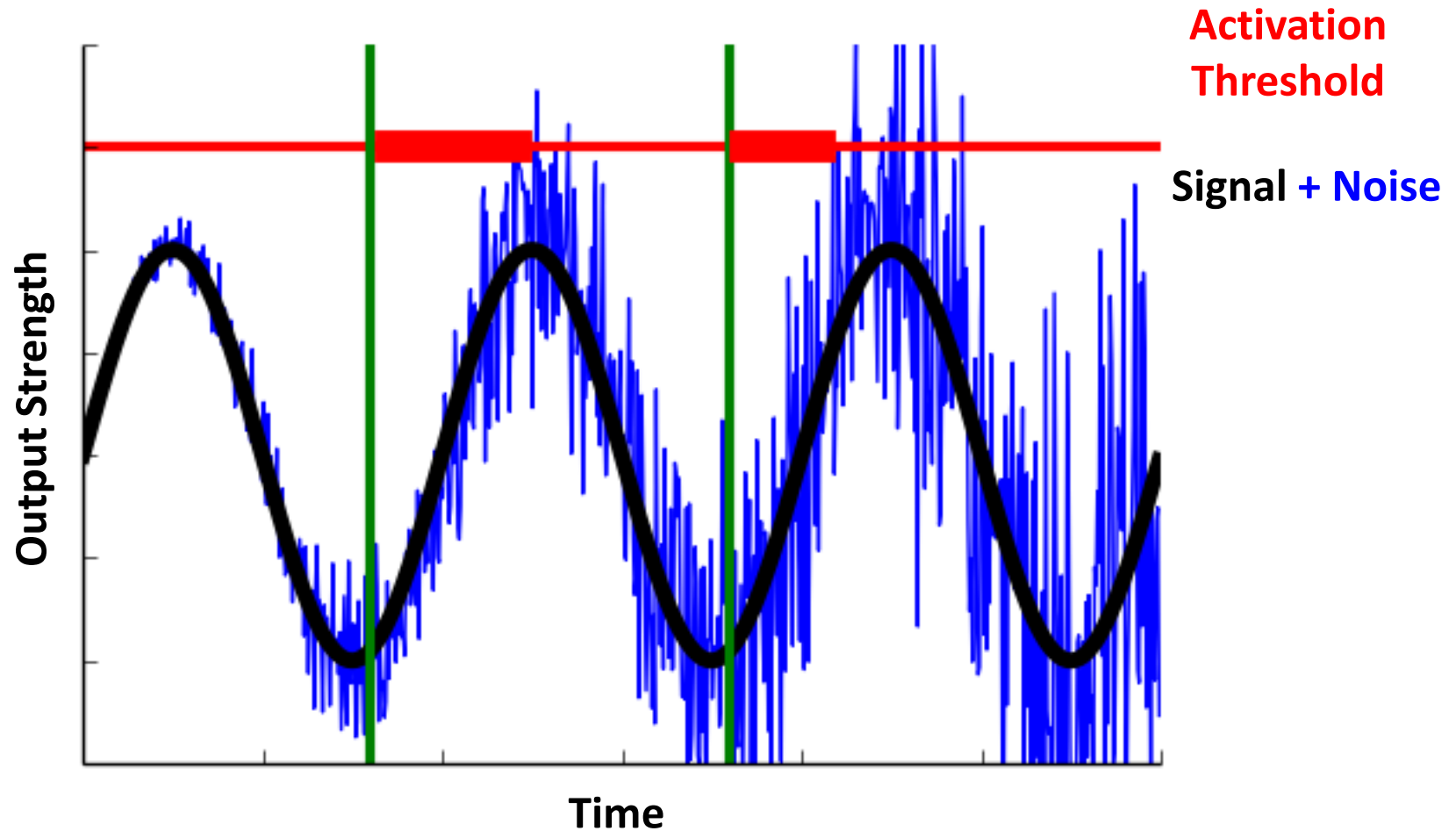
Stochastic resonance with increasing noise



BUT: Stochastic resonance predicts more noise for short RTs



BUT: Stochastic resonance predicts more noise for short RTs

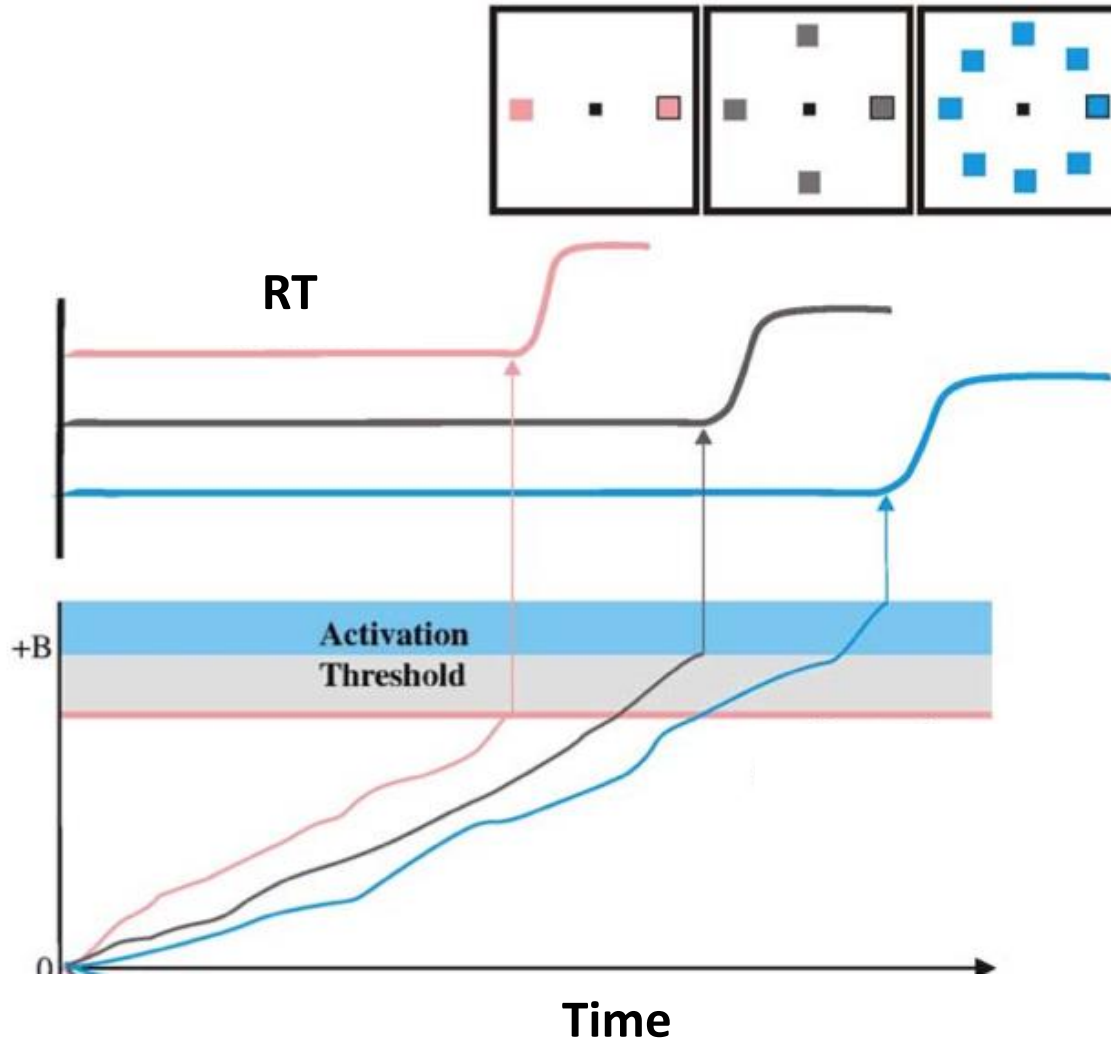


Role of noise in decision-making?

1. Stochastic Resonance

1. Speed-Accuracy Tradeoff
(increase in activation threshold)

Increasing activation threshold with increasing number of options



Conclusions

- Cortical patterns of broadband HG correspond to distinct stages of cognitive processing
- RTs depend on temporal engagement of duration clusters.
- The timing of decision execution depends on the peak of the broadband HG activity.
- The activation threshold for executing a decision increases throughout a trial, possibly driven by noise accumulation.

THANKS...



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Boaz Sadeh



Kristopher Anderson



Chris Holdgraf



Yvonne Fonken



Stephanie Ries



Francine Foo

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Edward Chang

Nathan Crone

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