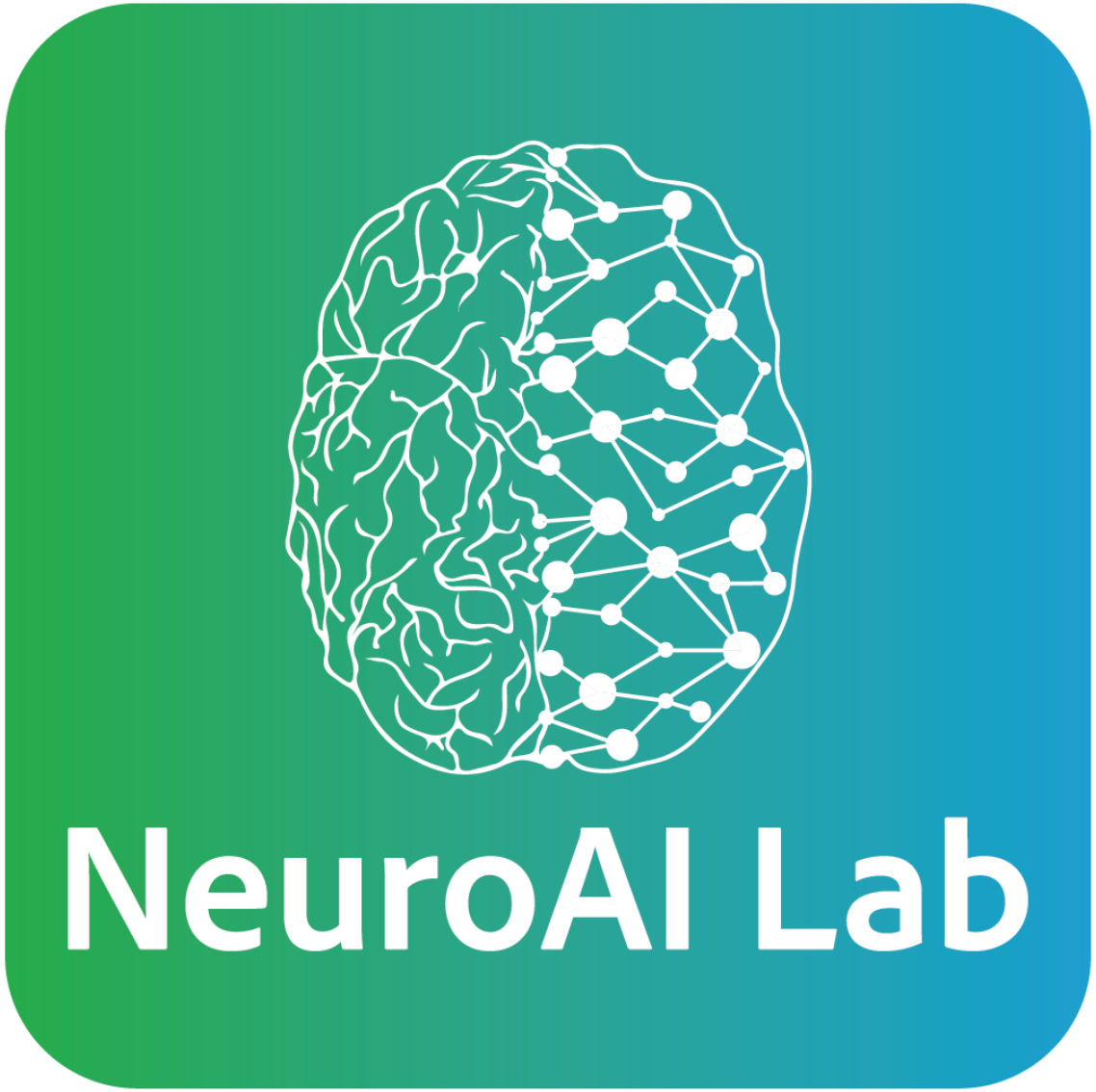
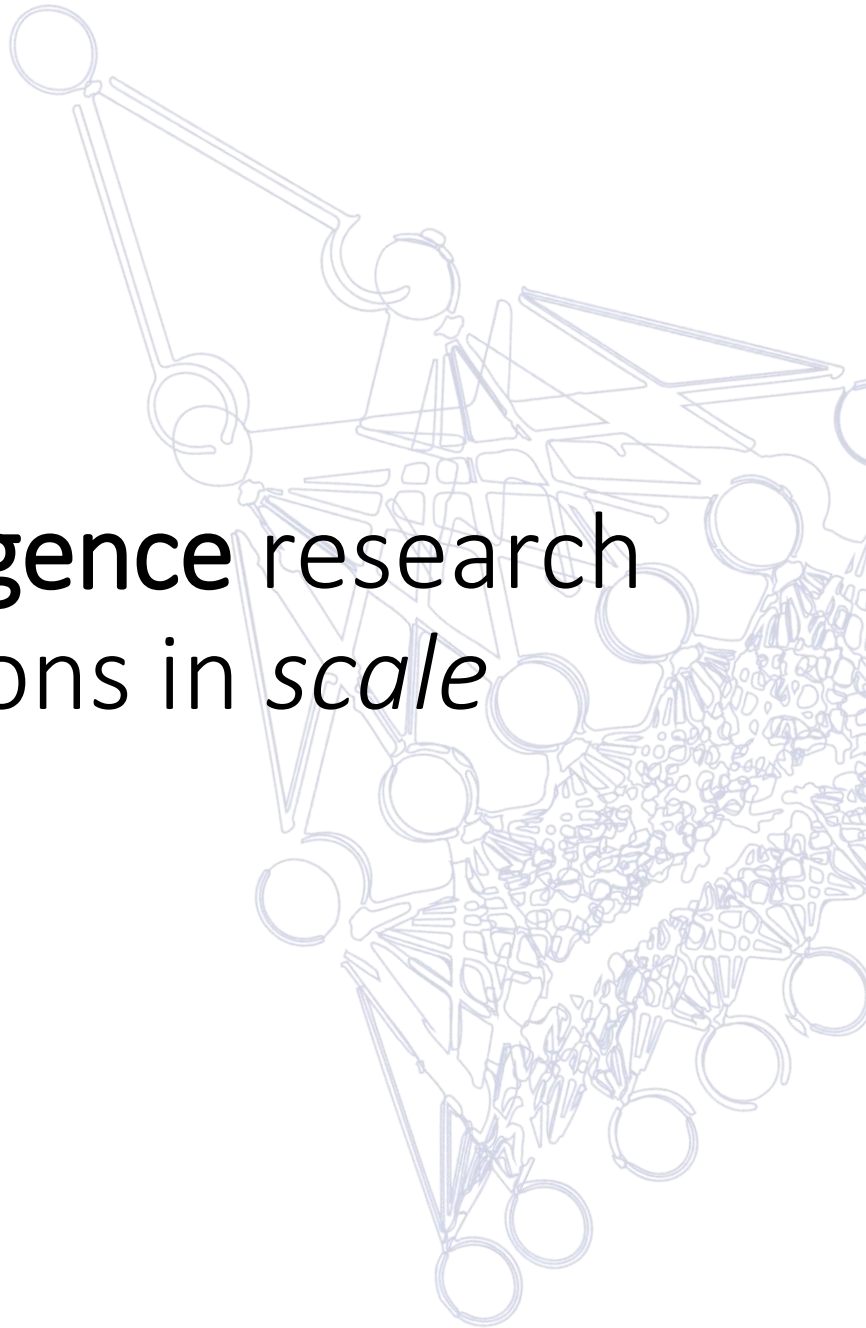


Martin Schrimpf

martin.schrimpf@epfl.ch

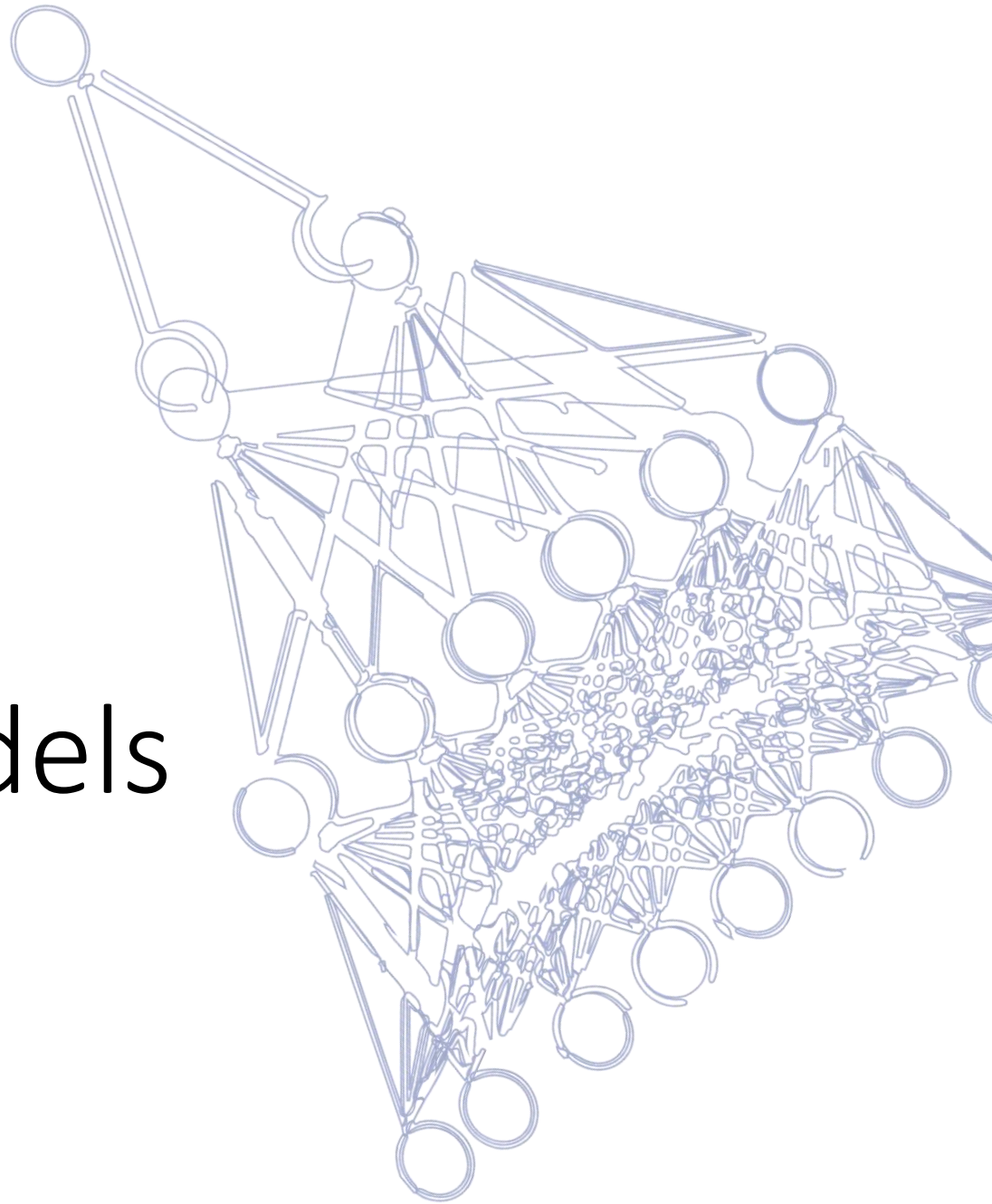
EPFL SV IC

Neuro X Institute

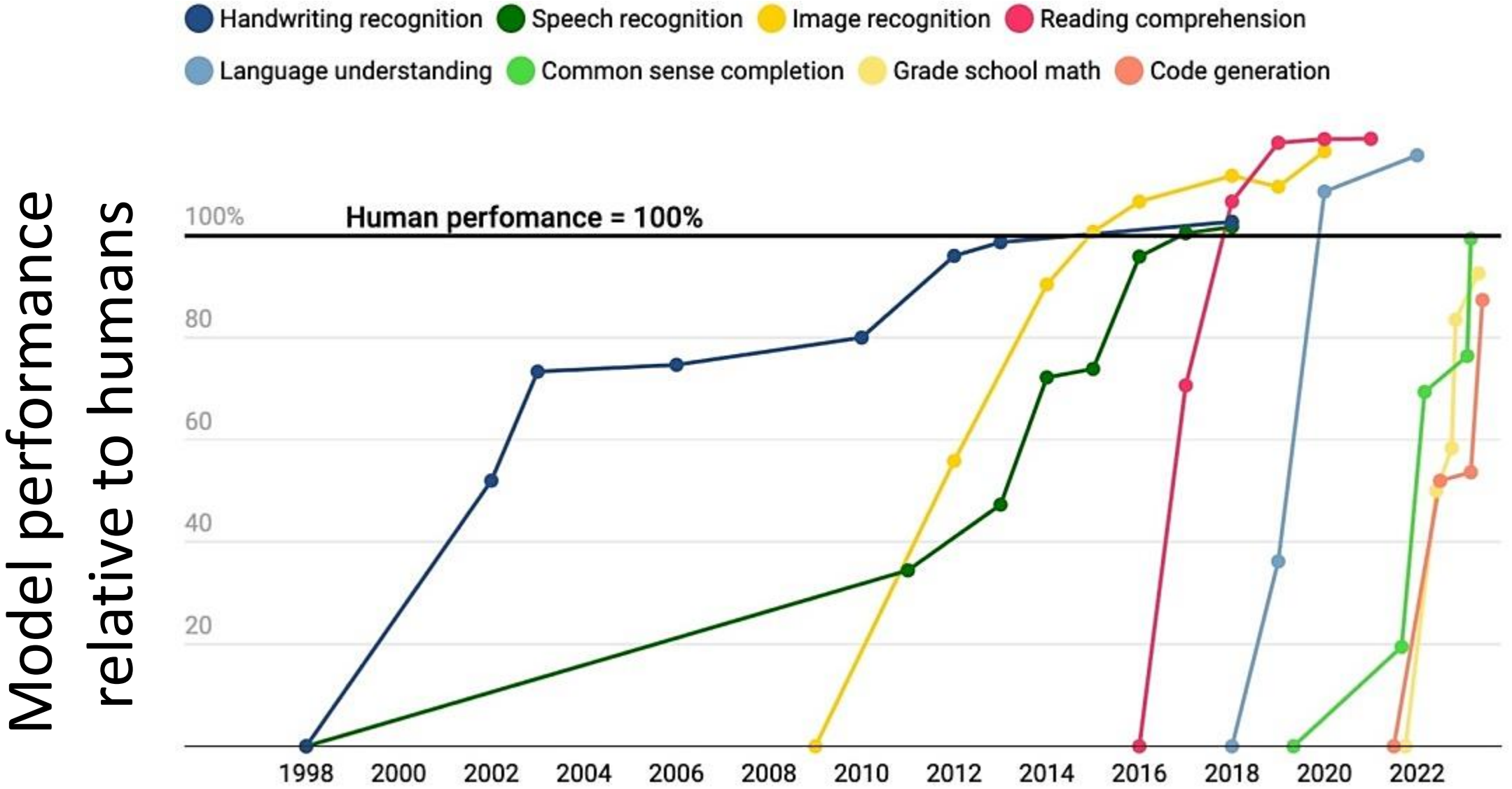


Neuroscience and **artificial intelligence** research are both undergoing revolutions in *scale*

AI Revolution:
High-Performance Machine Learning Models



Neural network models achieve human performance in a range of tasks (not all)

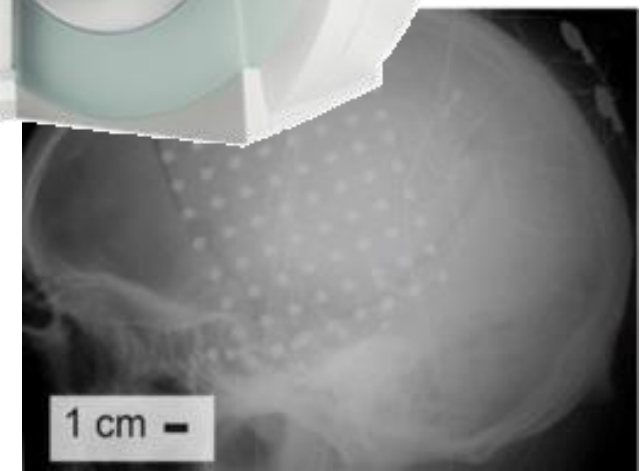


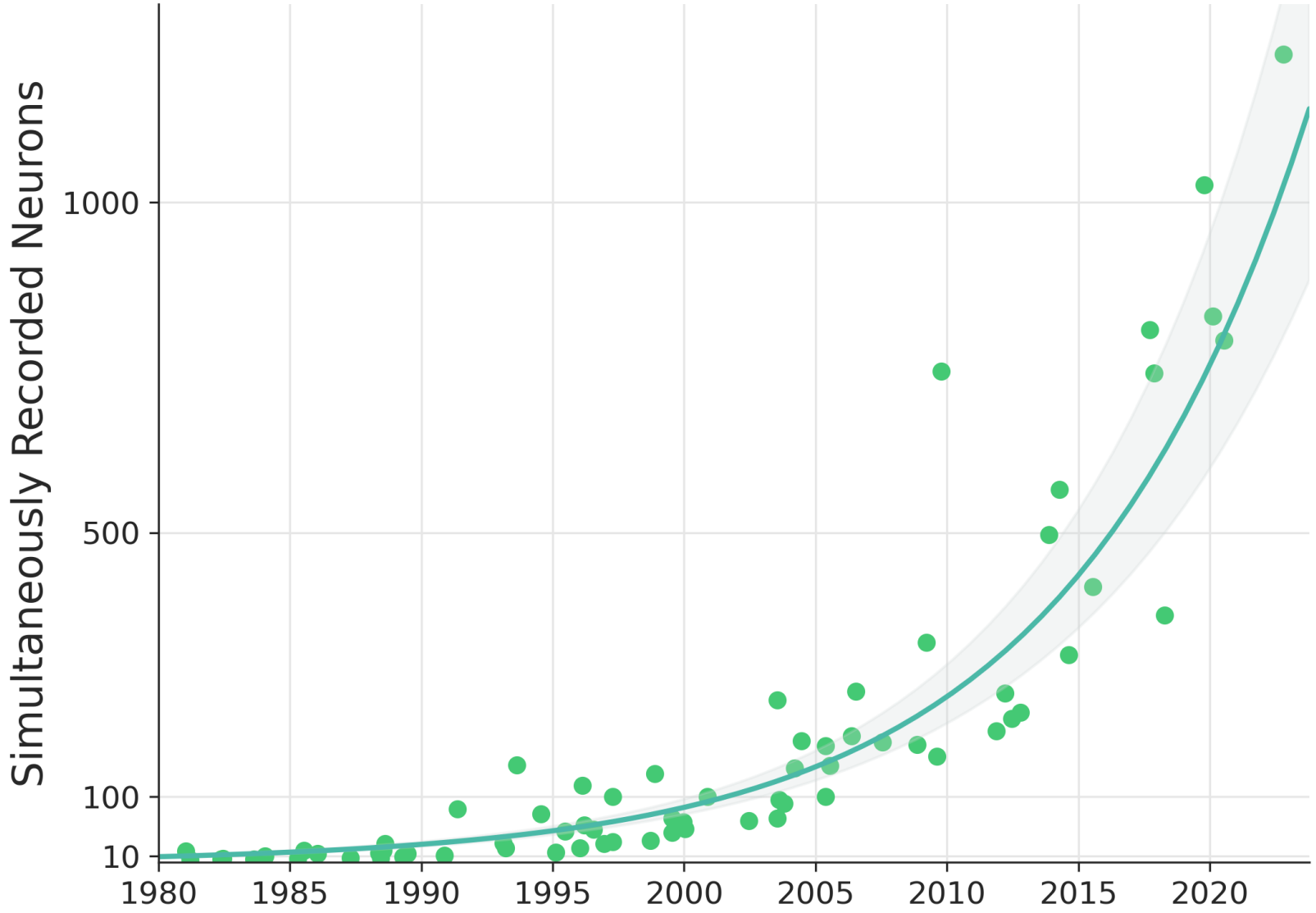
Kiela et al. 2023

Neuroscience Revolution:

Increasing Availability of Large-Scale Brain Data

Access to neural data is increasing exponentially



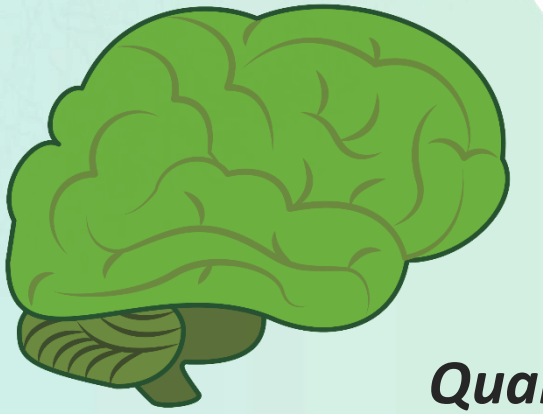


https://stevenson.lab.uconn.edu/scaling

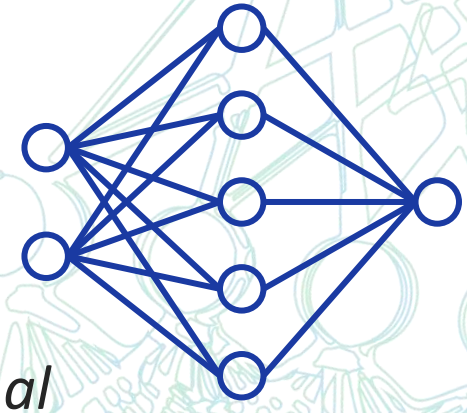
Synergy between science + engineering

Brain and Cognitive Sciences

AI/ML Engineering



System Models of **Natural Intelligence**

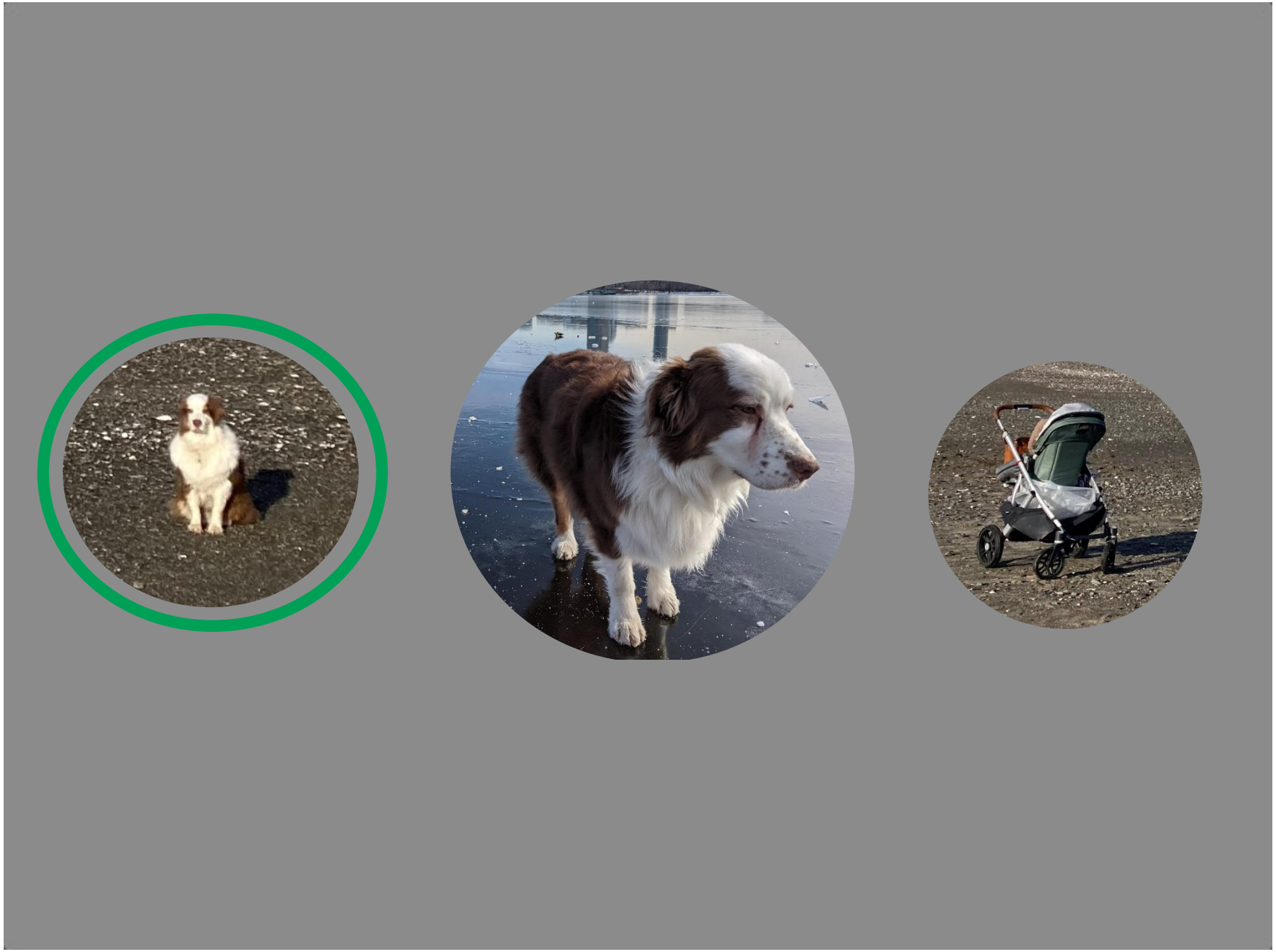


Quantitative *Measurements & Discoveries*

Computational ***Hypotheses*** *& Fine-grain* ***Predictions***

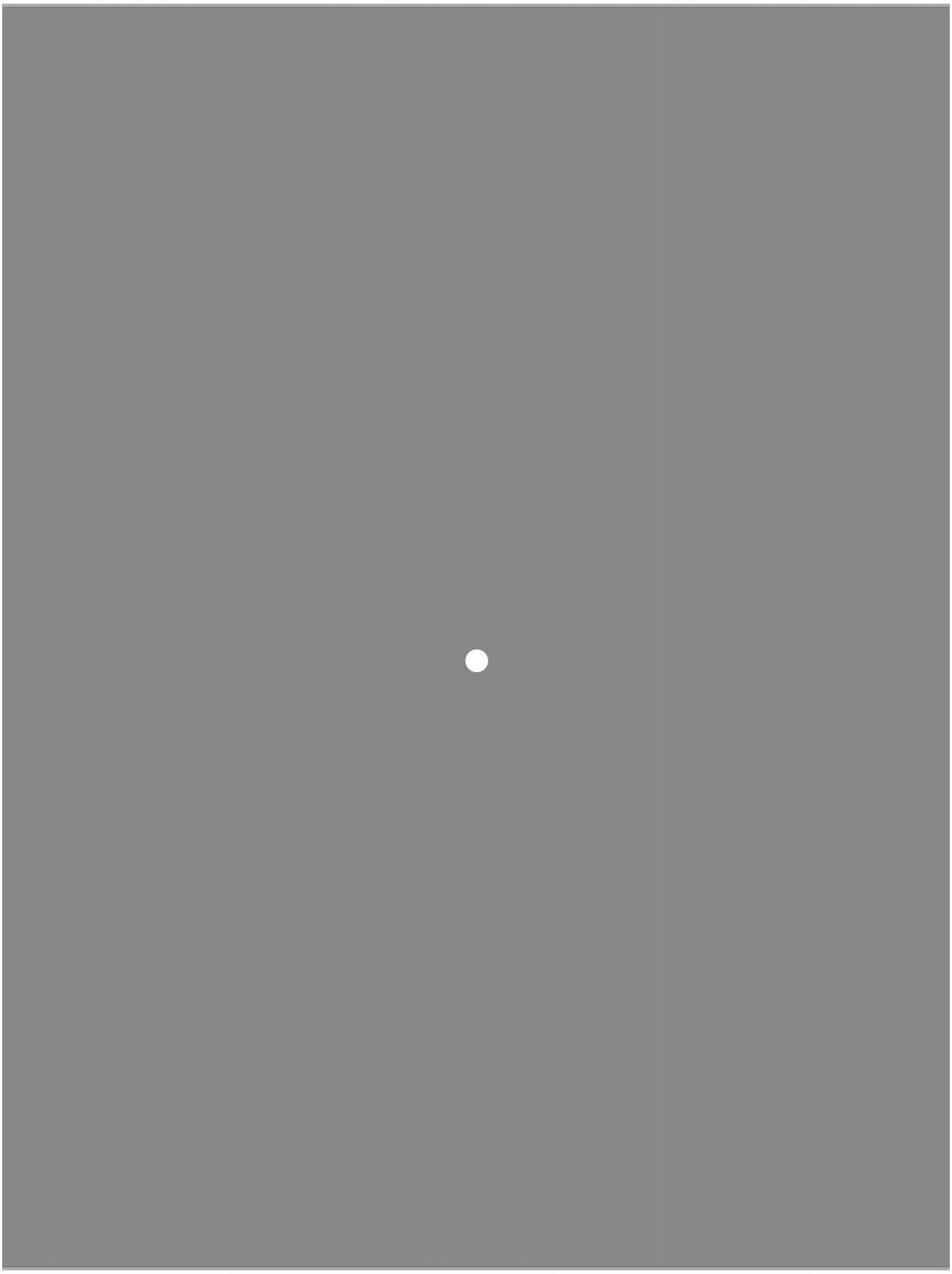
Key activity: build **models** that are **aligned to behavioral and neural data**

Behavioral experiment



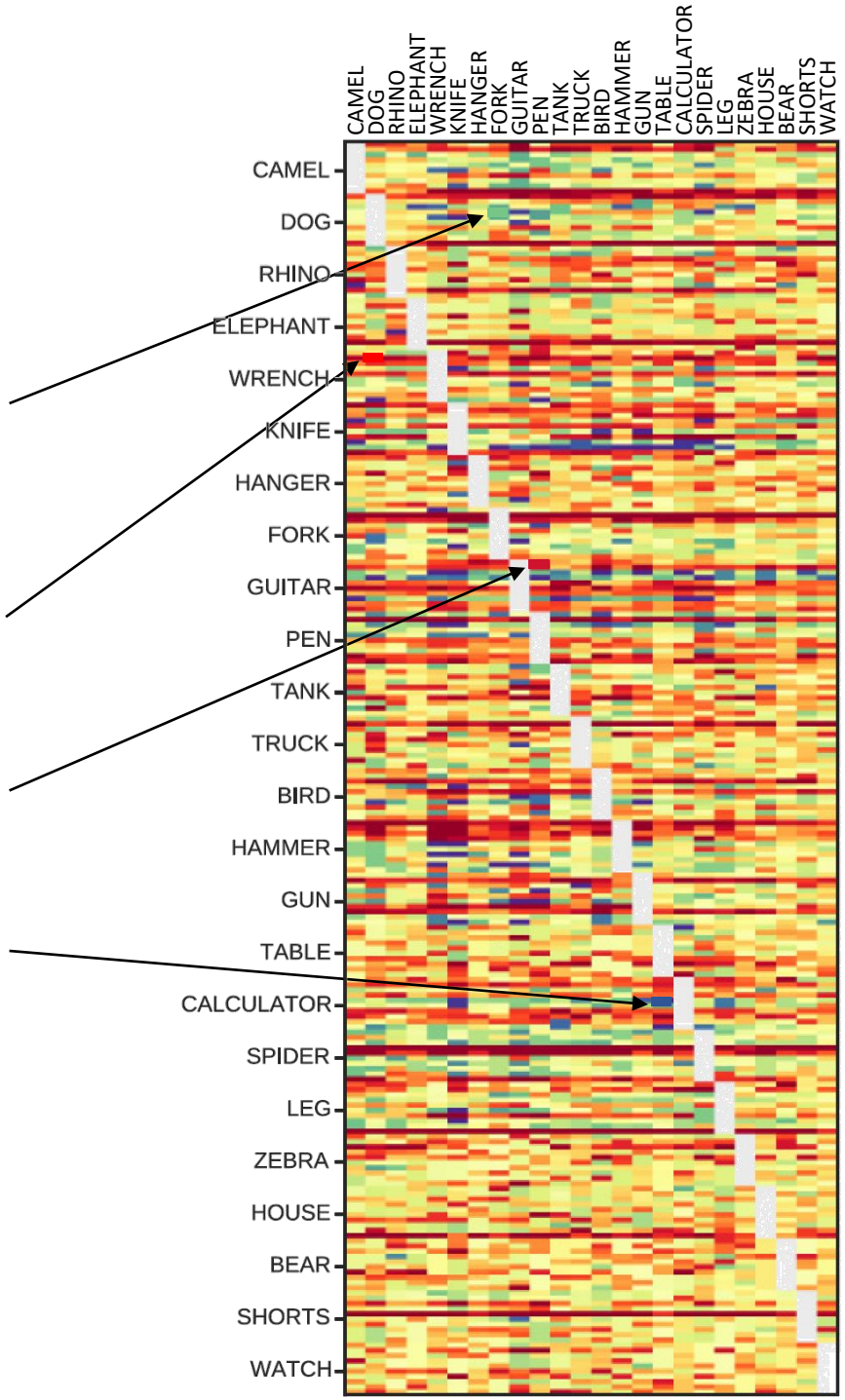
Rajalingham, Issa*, et al. (JNeuro 2018)*

Behavioral experiment

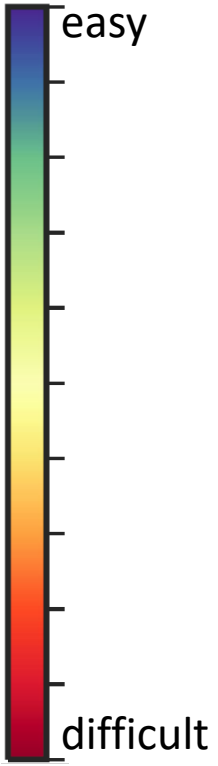


Rajalingham, Issa*, et al. (JNeuro 2018)*

Behavioral data

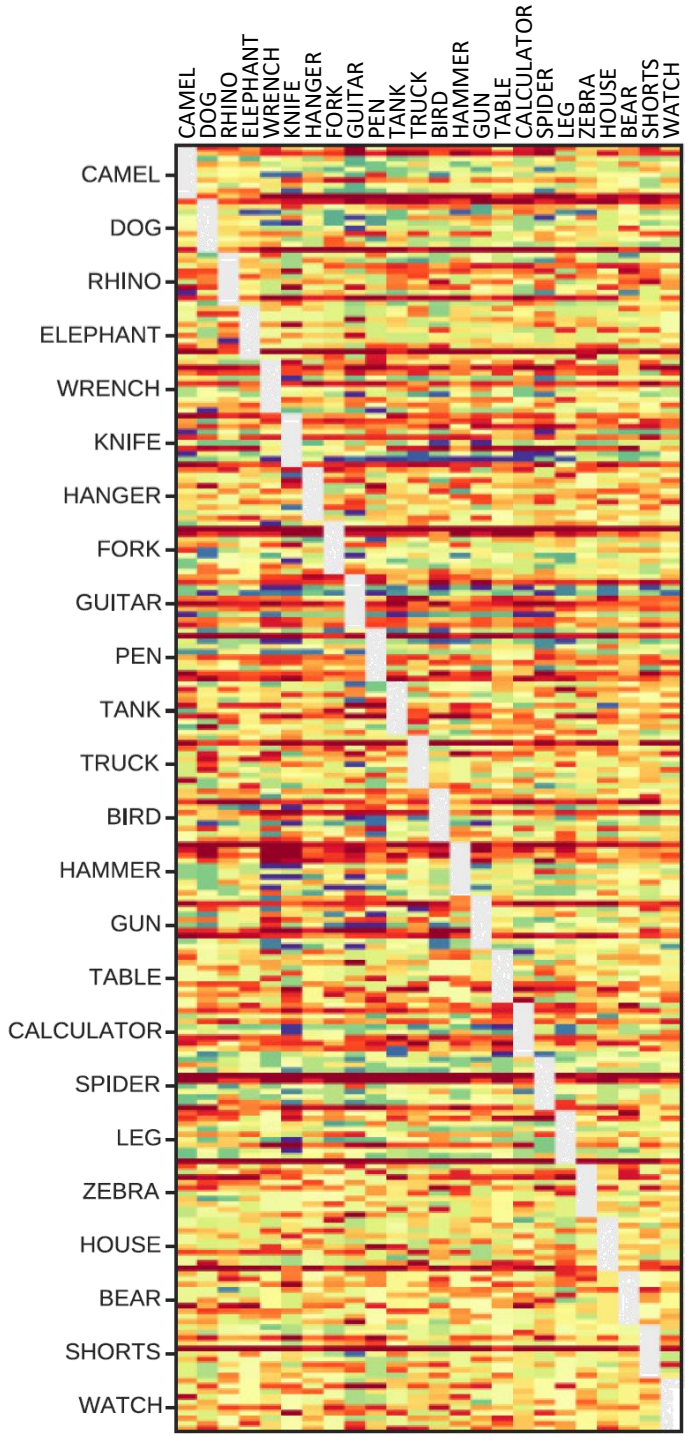


performance per binary categorization

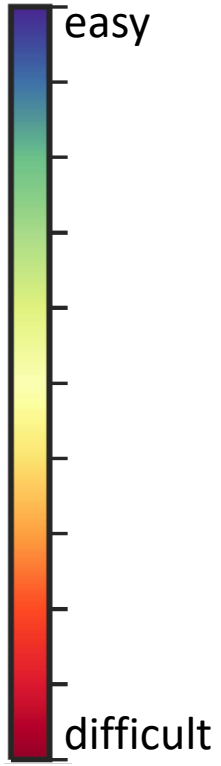


Rajalingham, Issa*, et al. (JNeuro 2018)*

Behavioral data

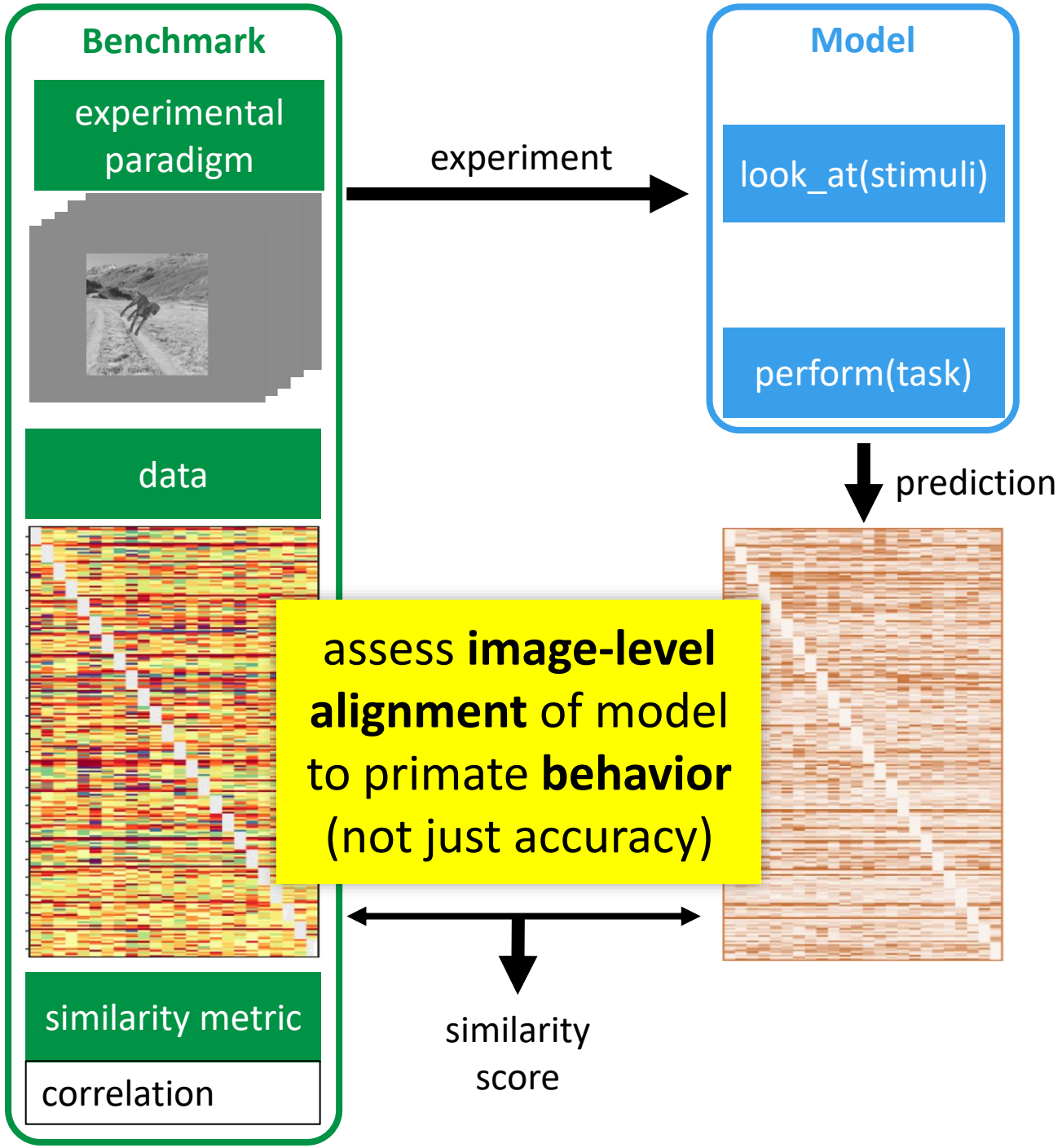


performance per binary categorization



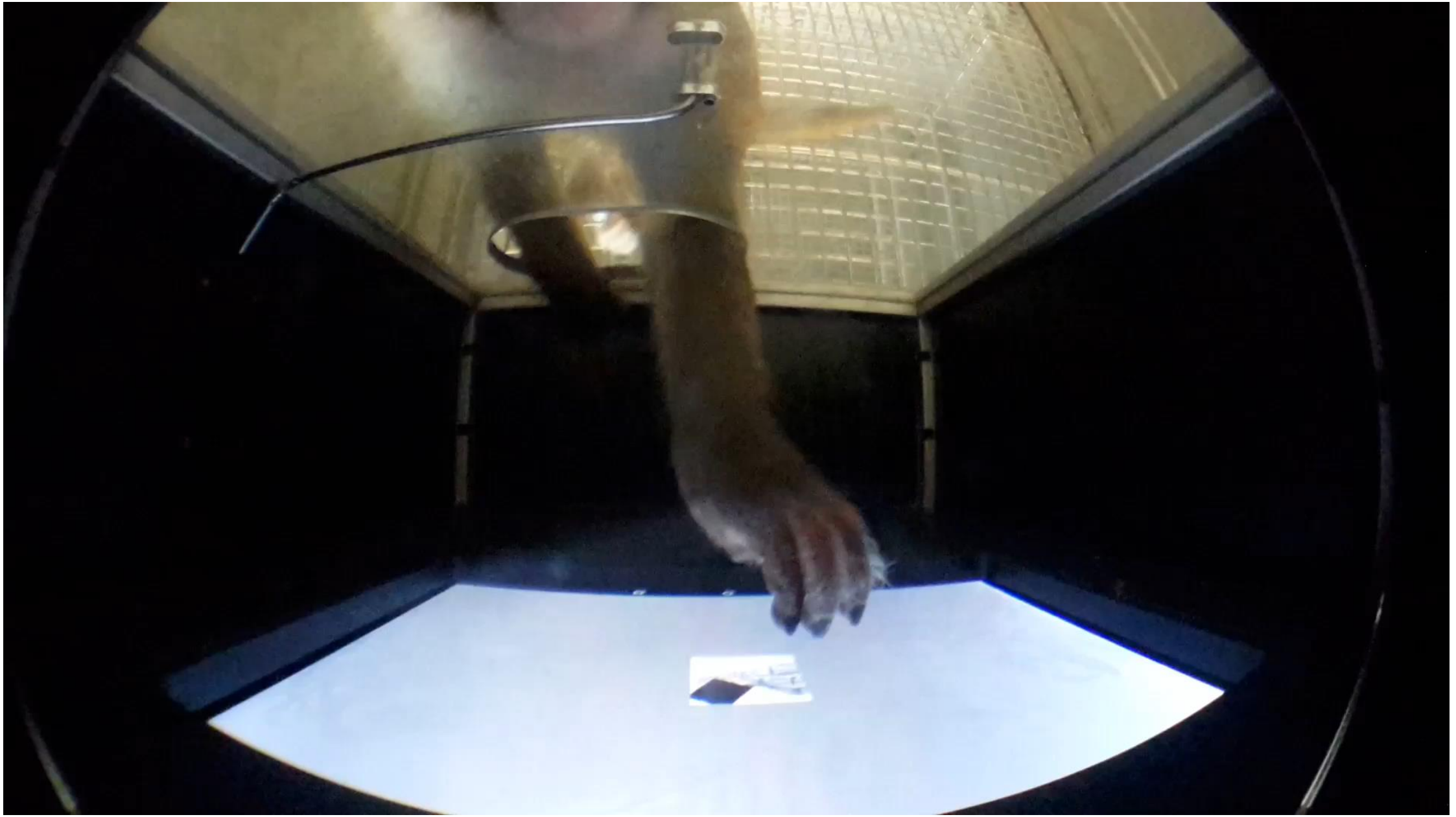
Rajalingham, Issa*, et al. (JNeuro 2018)*

Behavioral benchmark



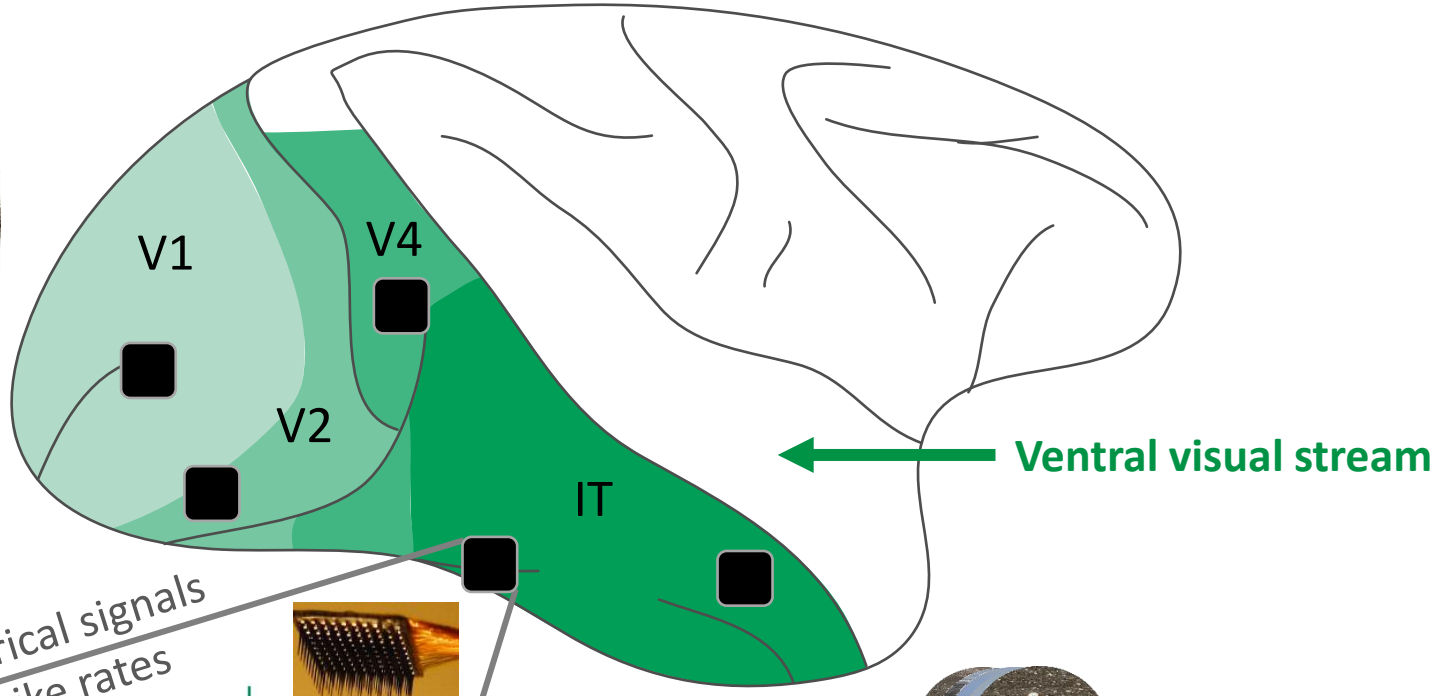
Neural data

Neural data

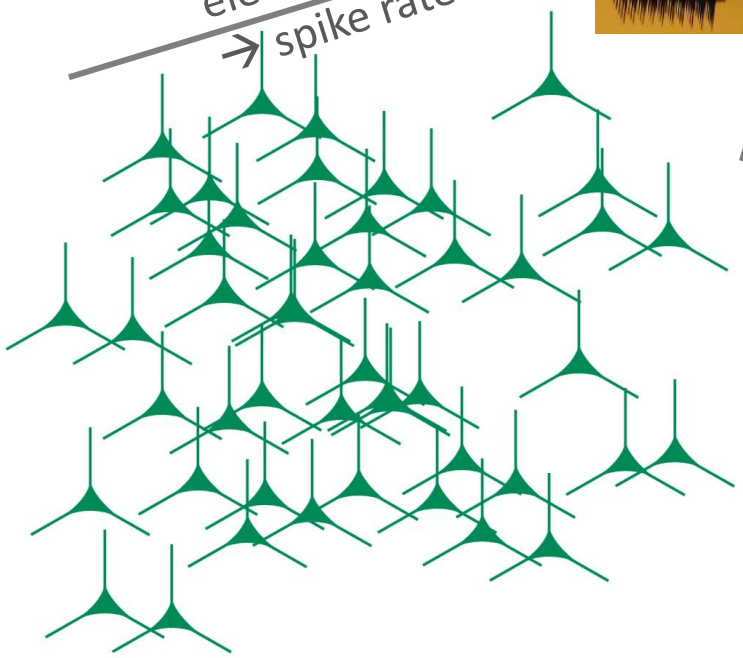


video courtesy of Kailyn Schmidt

Neural data



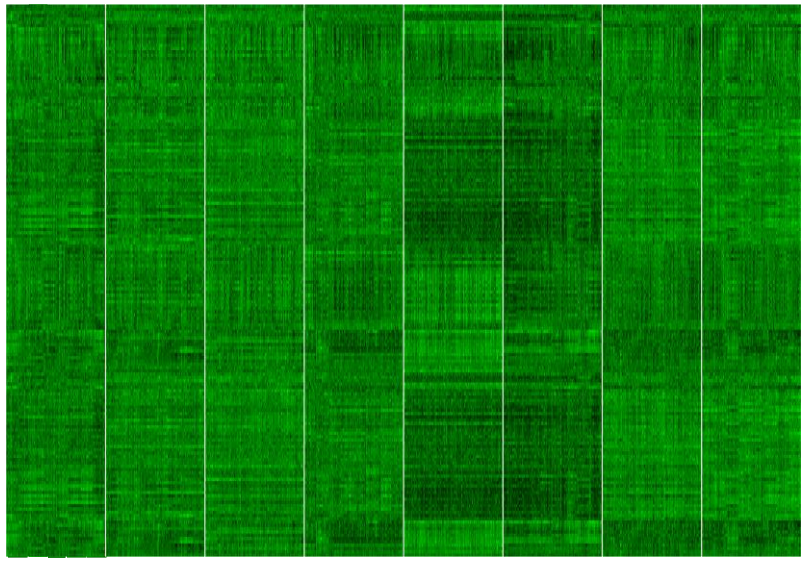
electrical signals
spike rates



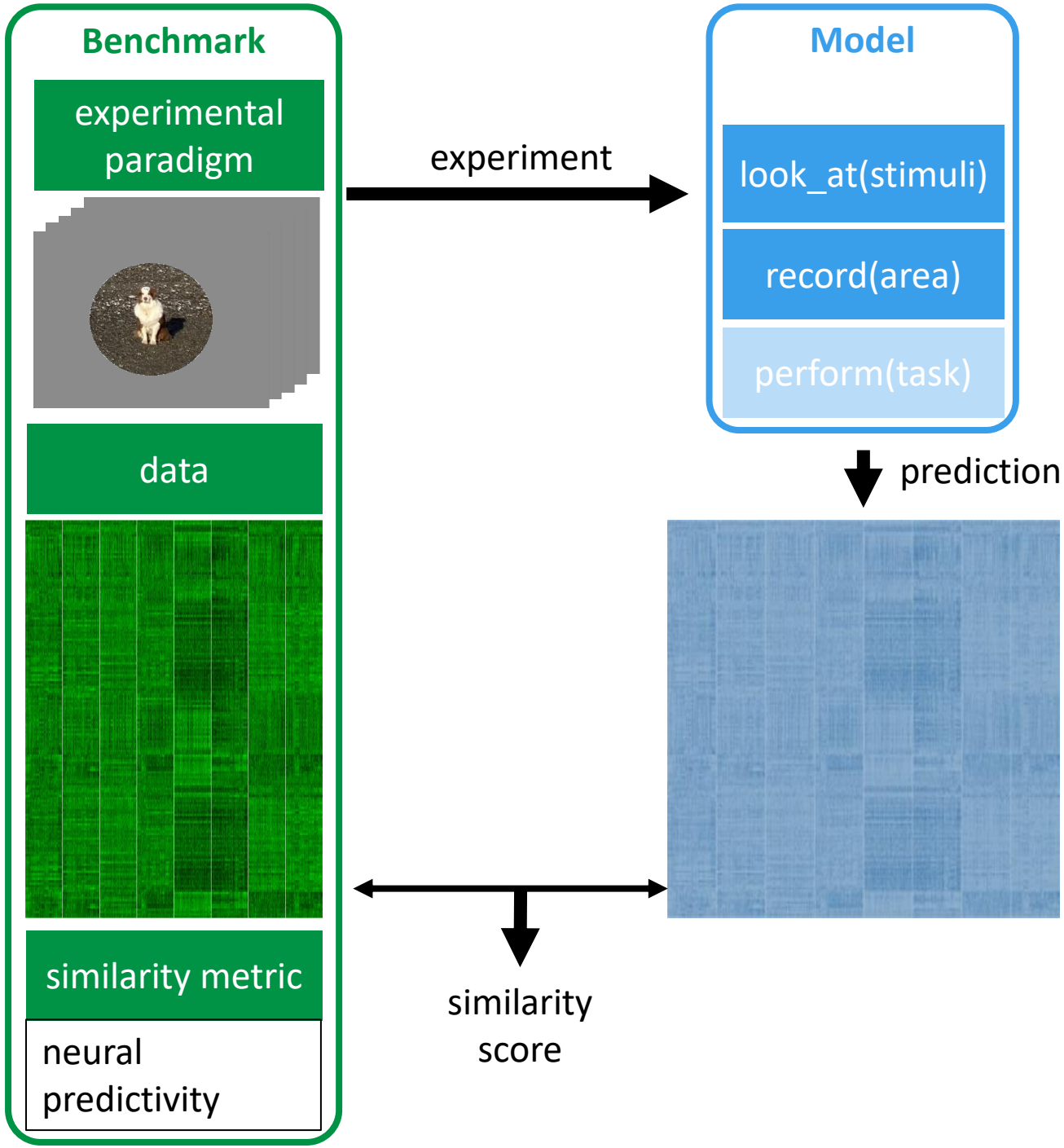
...

images

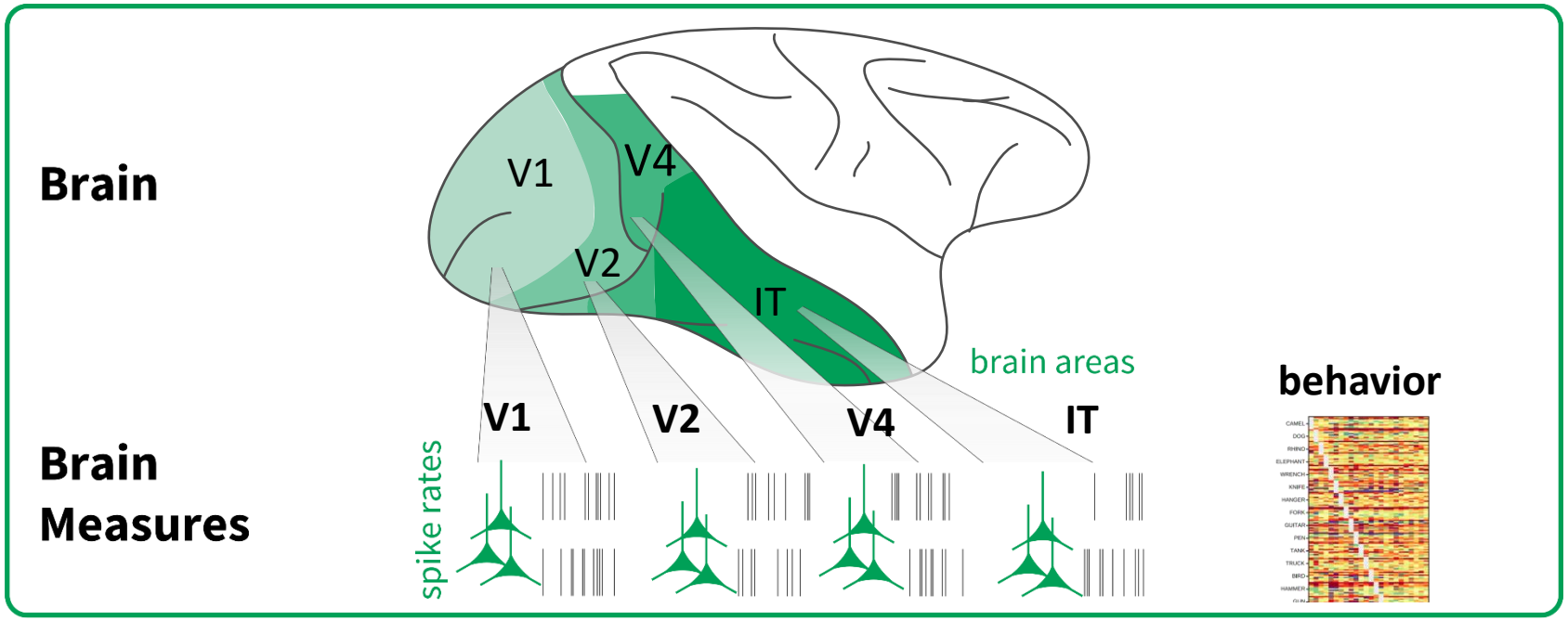
neurons



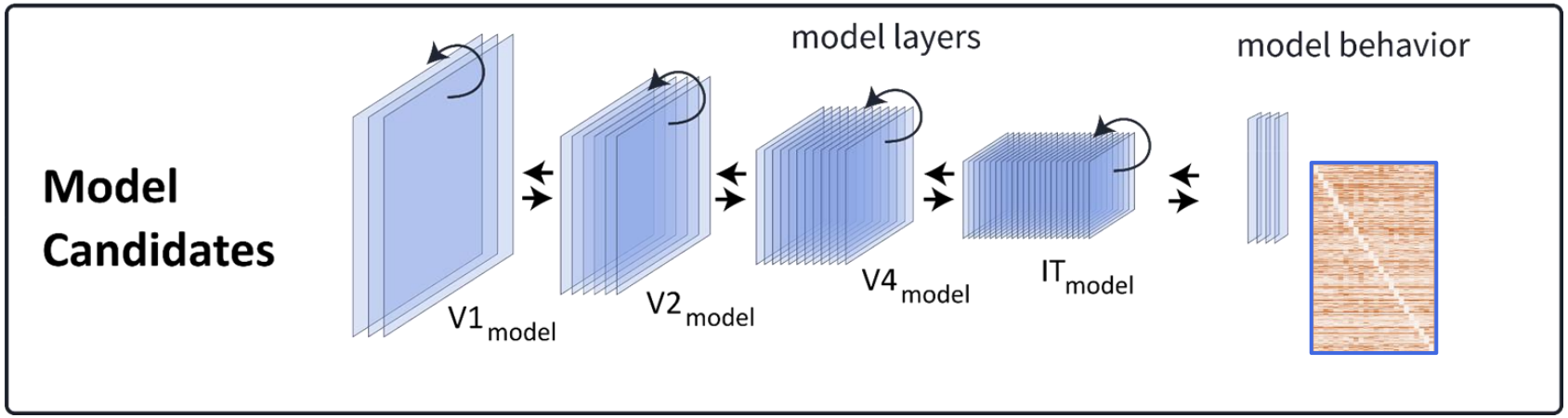
Neural benchmark



Particular models are aligned to vision in the brain

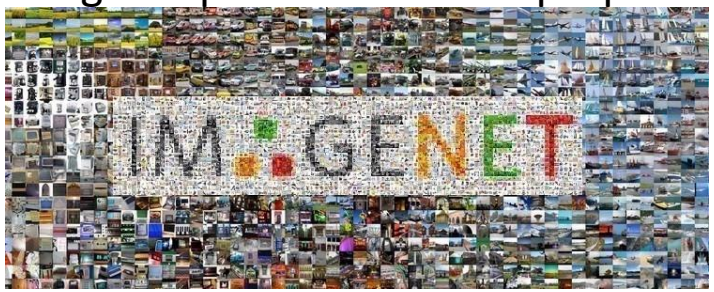


Brain-Score Benchmarks



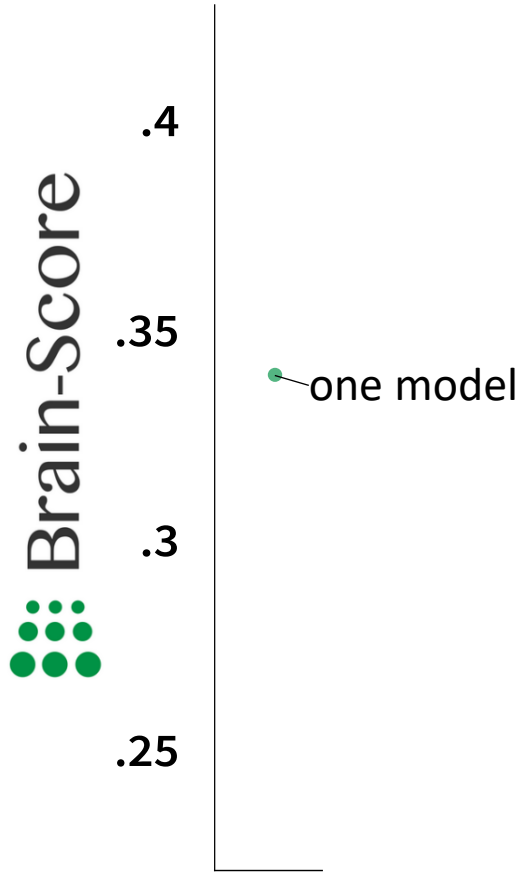
Artificial neural network models

- Trained for computational task, weights optimized via backprop



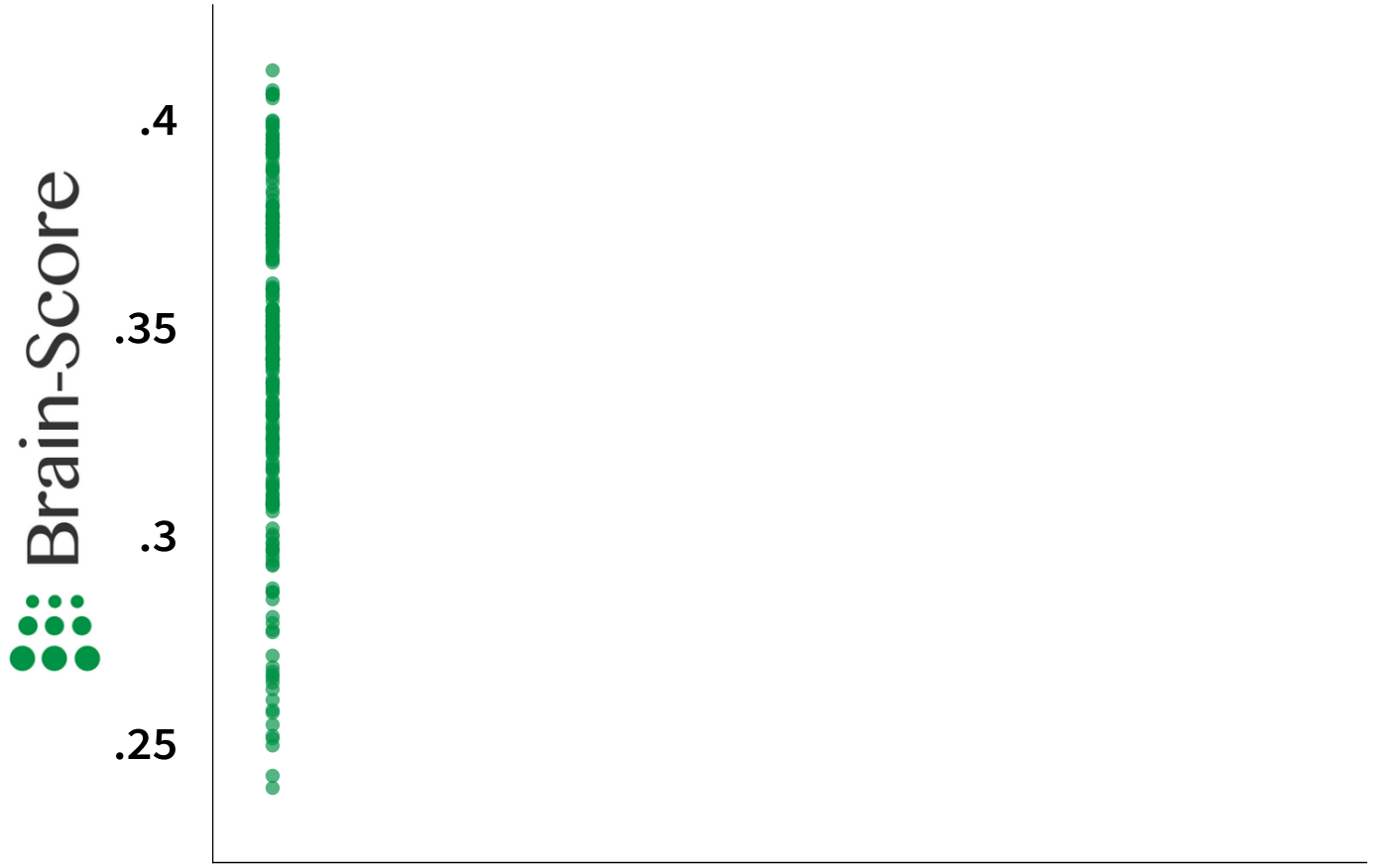
- Internal processing stages (hidden layers, “deep” learning)
- Accept any new input (pixels)

Particular models are aligned to vision in the brain



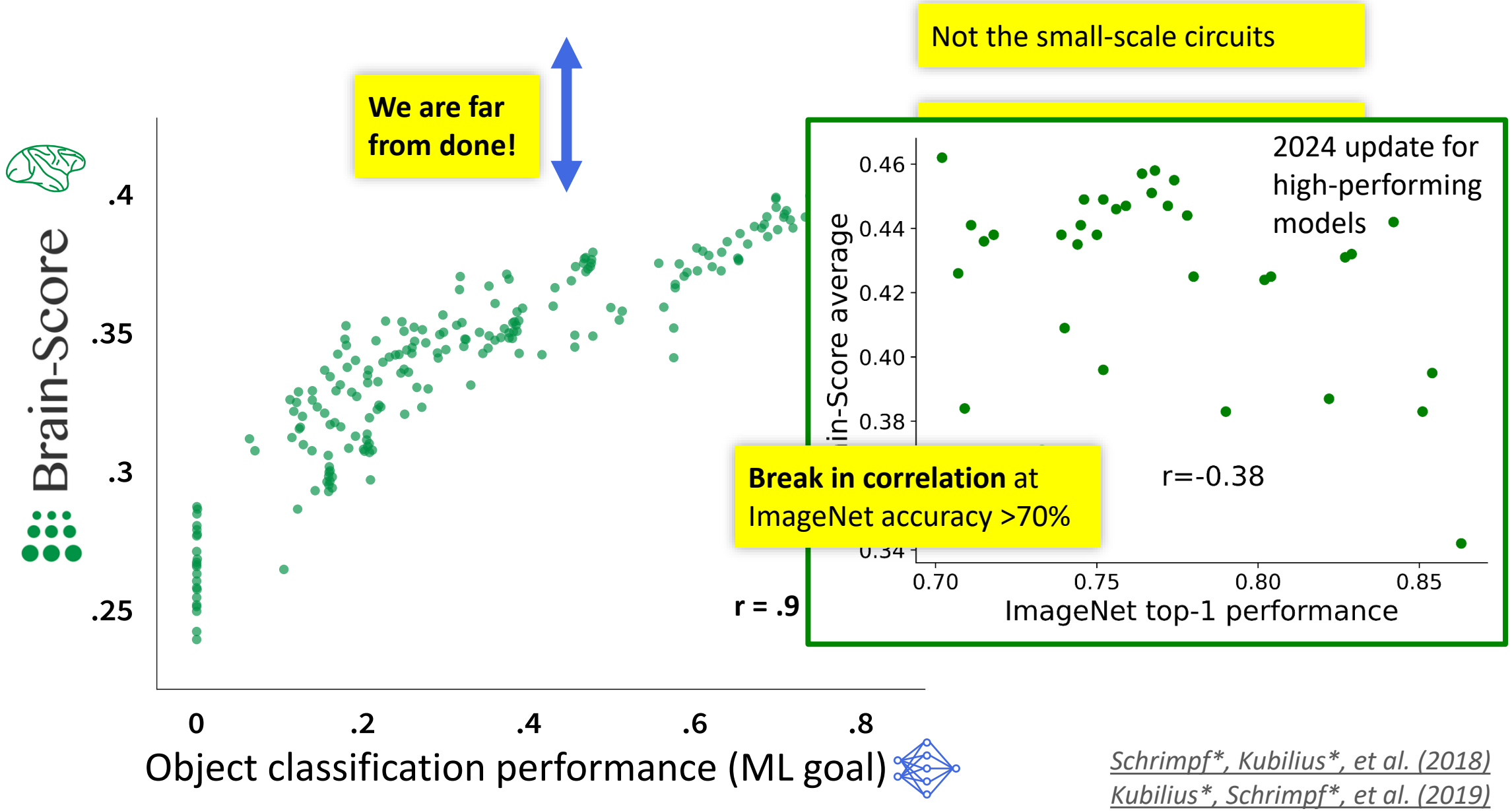
Schrimpf, Kubilius*, et al. 2018*

What explains the model differences?



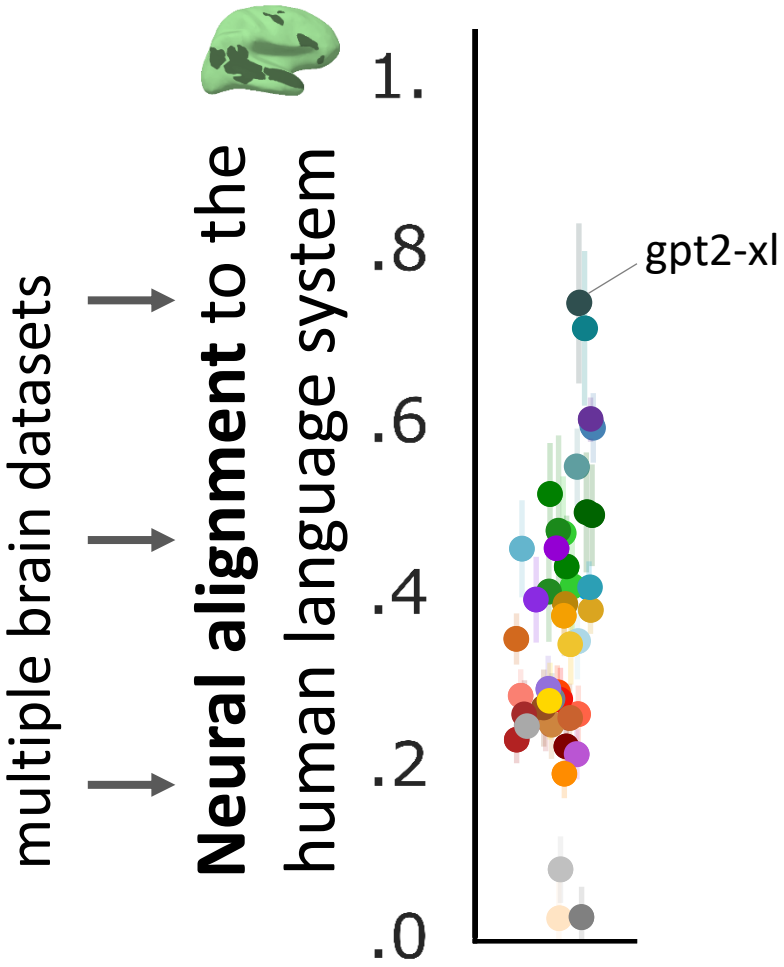
cf. Yamins, Hong*, et al. 2014*
Schrimpf, Kubilius*, et al. 2018*

What explains the model differences?



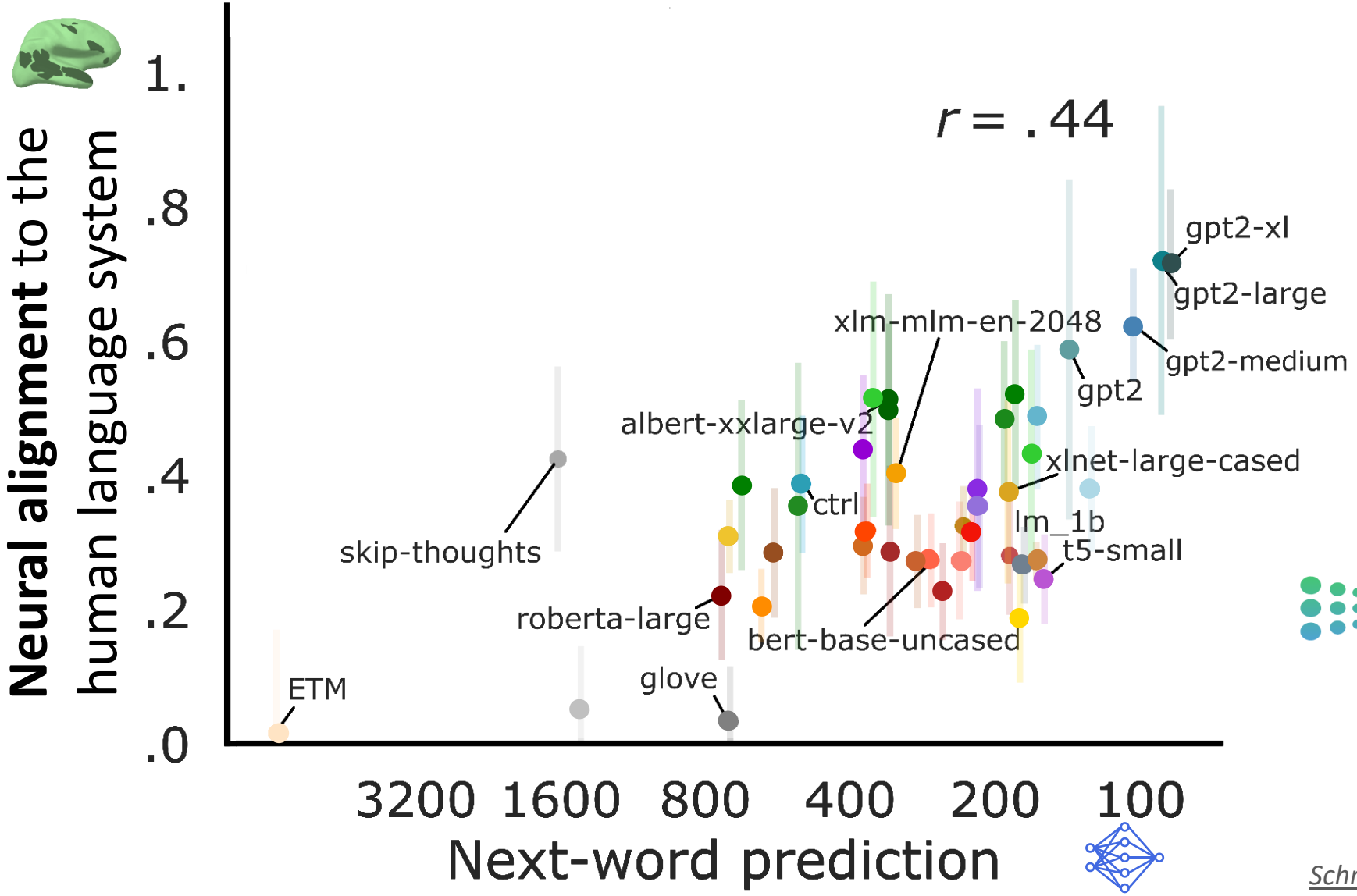
Schrimpf, Kubilius*, et al. (2018)*
Kubilius, Schrimpf*, et al. (2019)*

Particular ML language models predict the human language system



Schrimpf et al. (PNAS 2021)

The better models can predict the next word, the more brain-like they are

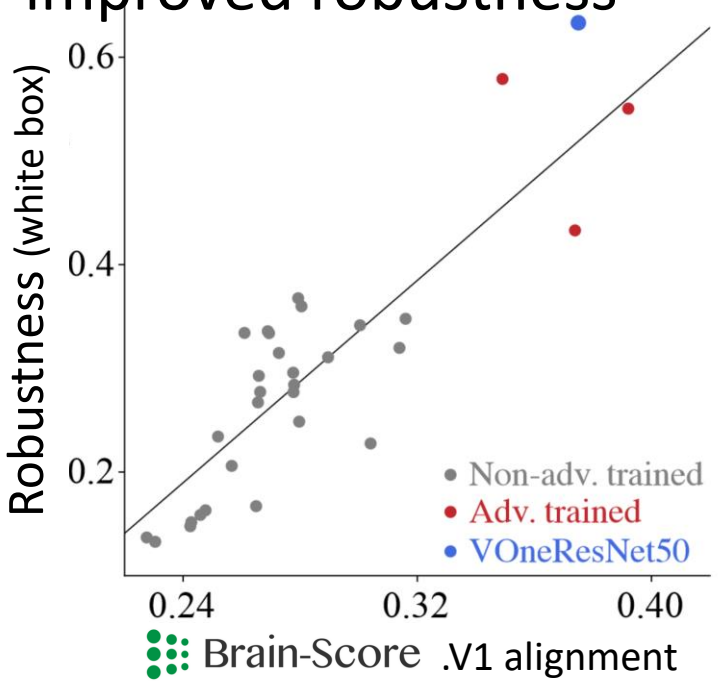


Brain-Score
.org/language

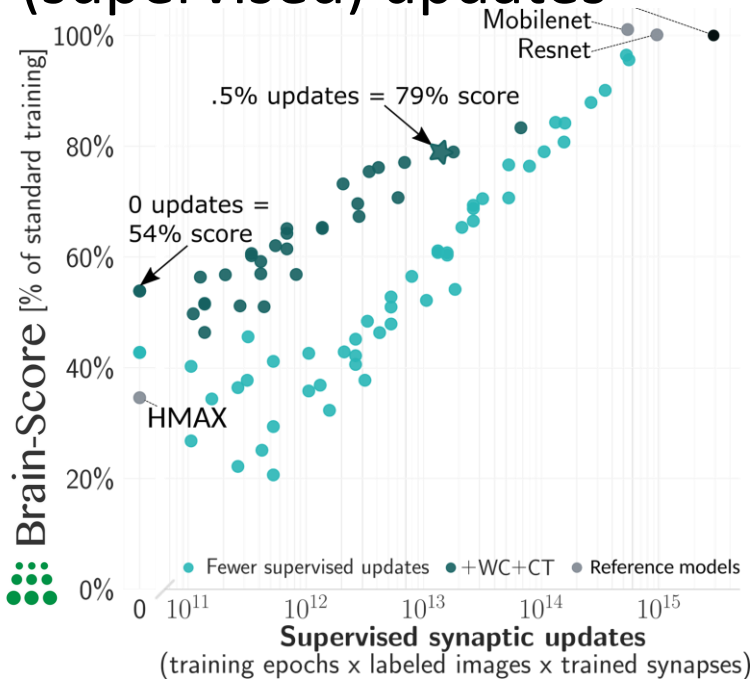
Schrimpf et al. (PNAS 2021)

Today's models are not perfect! But we can make them better

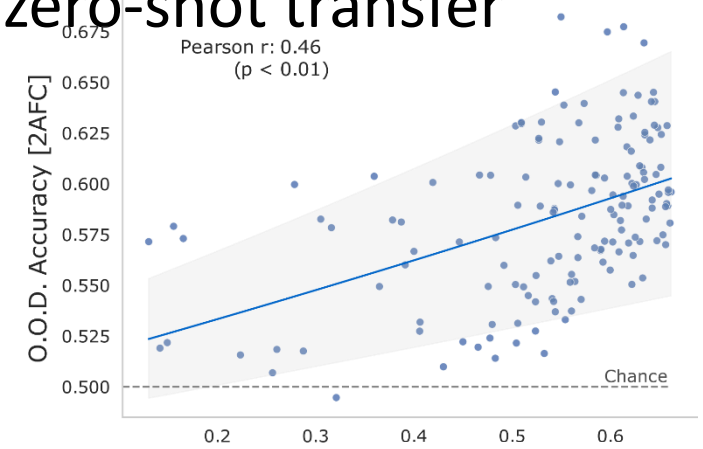
VOneNet: more brain-like → improved robustness



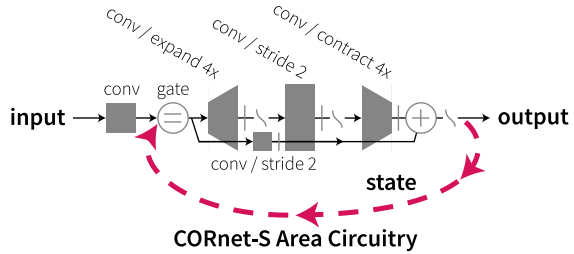
Wiring Up Vision: reduce (supervised) updates



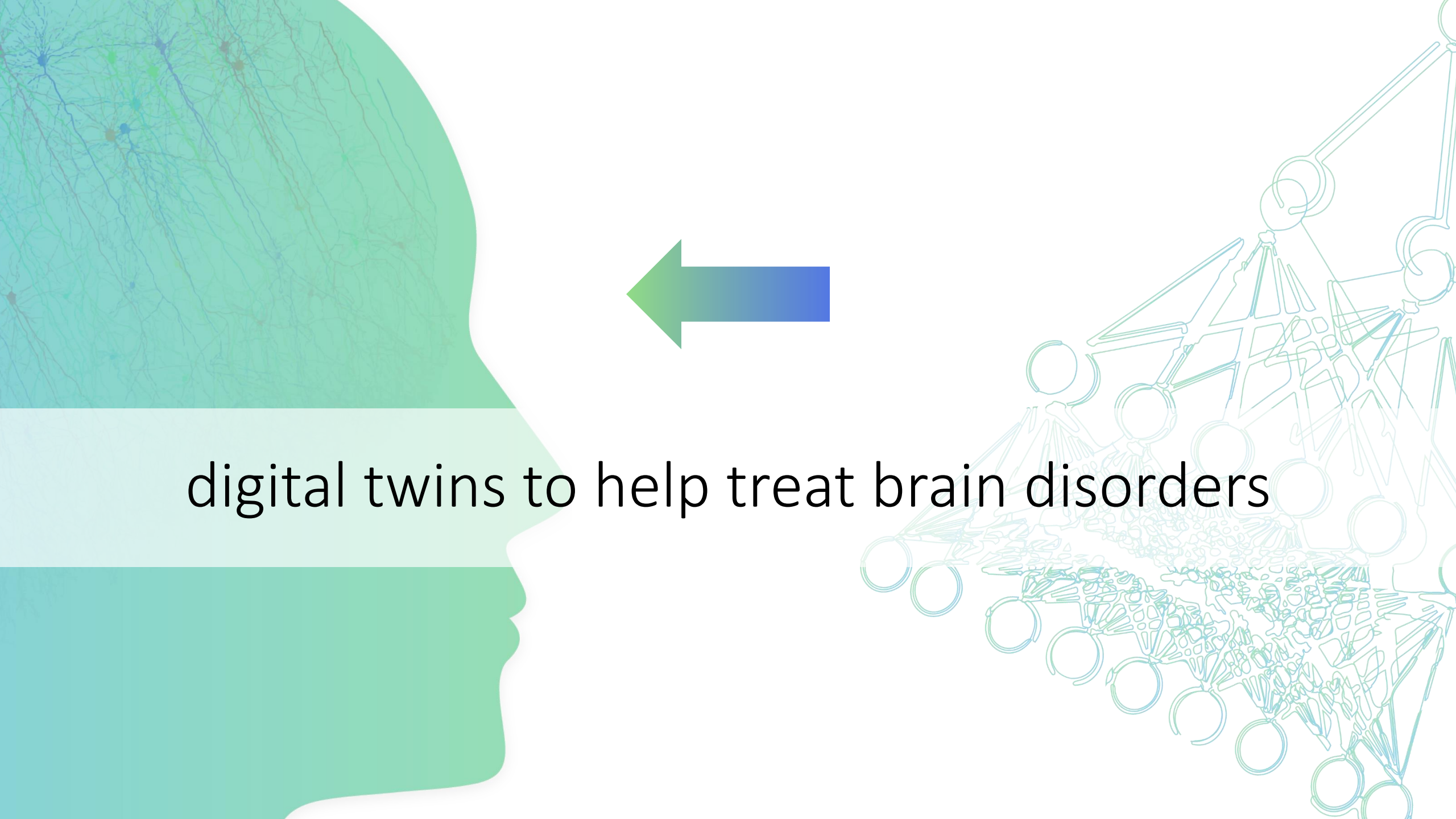
Generalization: more IT-like → zero-shot transfer



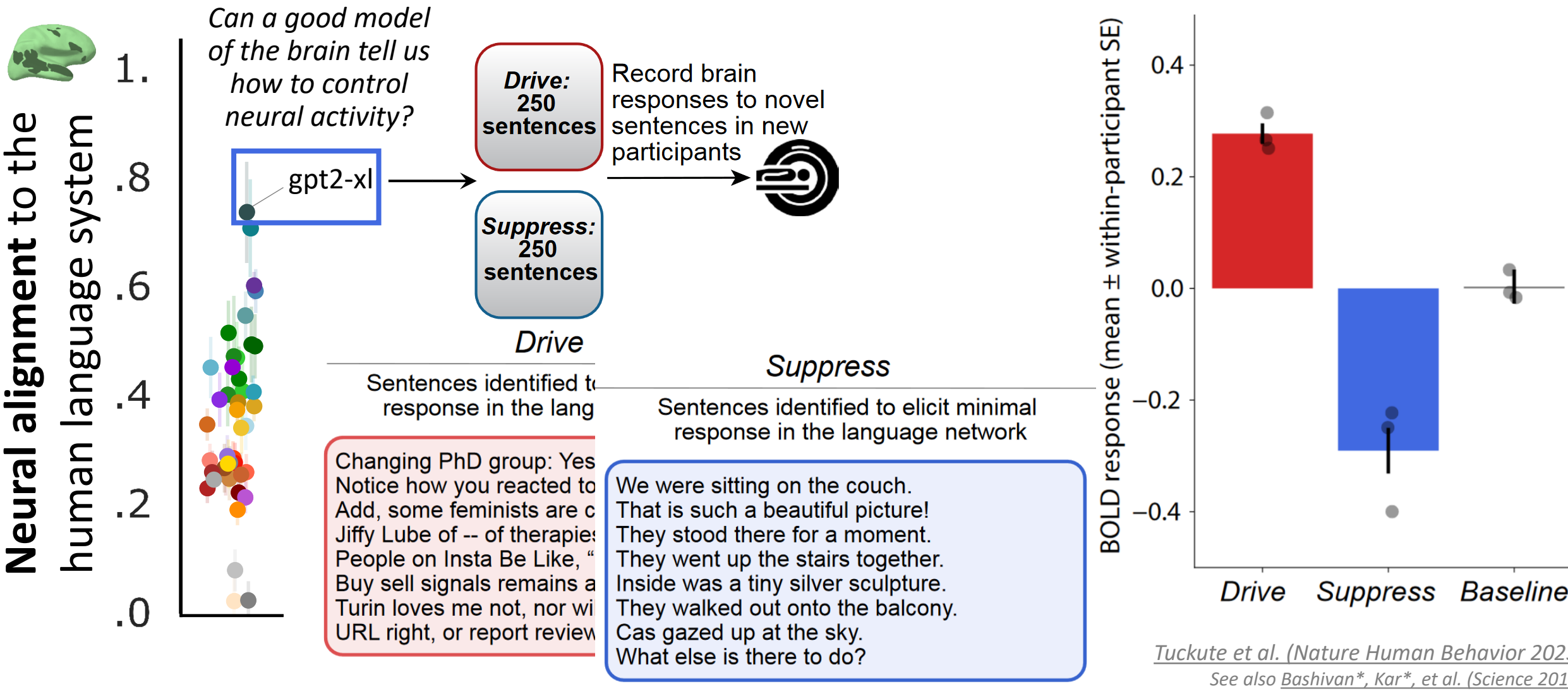
CORnet: shallow recurrent neuroanatomy → predict temporal dynamics



Dapello, Marques*, et al. (NeurIPS 2020 Spotlight)*
Dapello, Kar*, et al. (ICLR 2023 Notable Top-5%)*
Geiger, Schrimpf*, et al. (ICLR 2022 Spotlight)*
Zhuang et al. (PNAS 2021)
I Gusti Bagus et al.(SVRHM 2023)
Kubilius, Schrimpf*, et al. (NeurIPS 2019 Oral)*
…


digital twins to help treat brain disorders

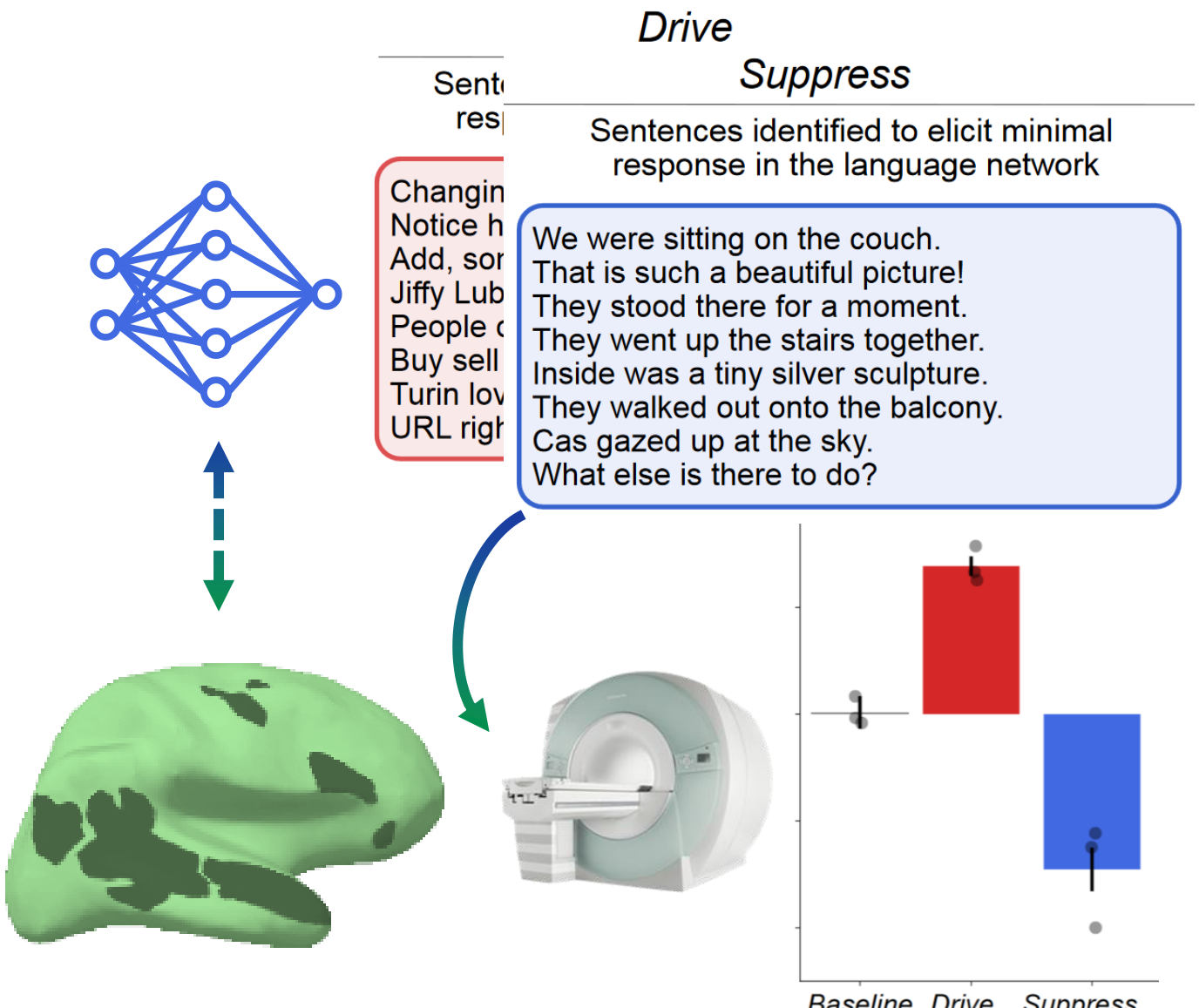
We can use brain-aligned LLMs to noninvasively control neural activity

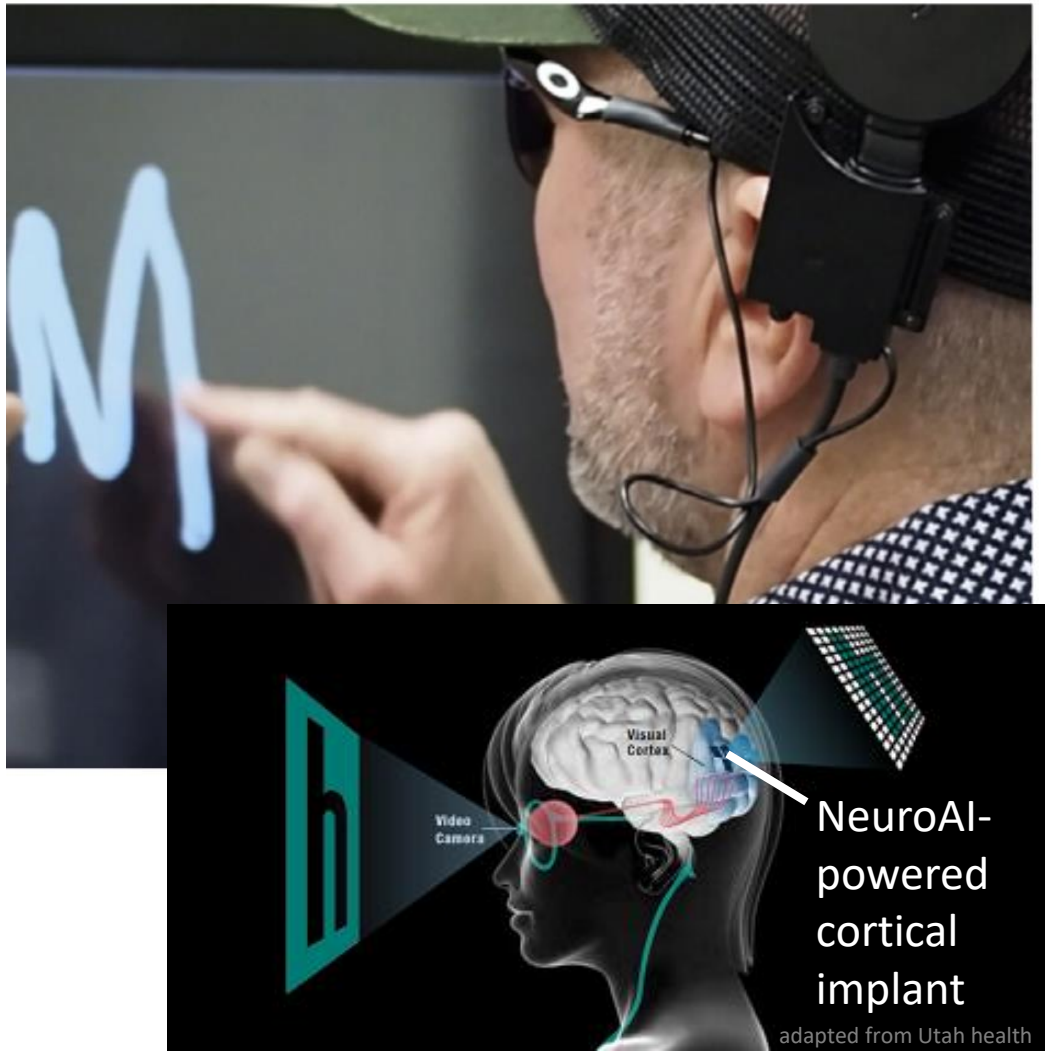


Tuckute et al. (Nature Human Behavior 2023)

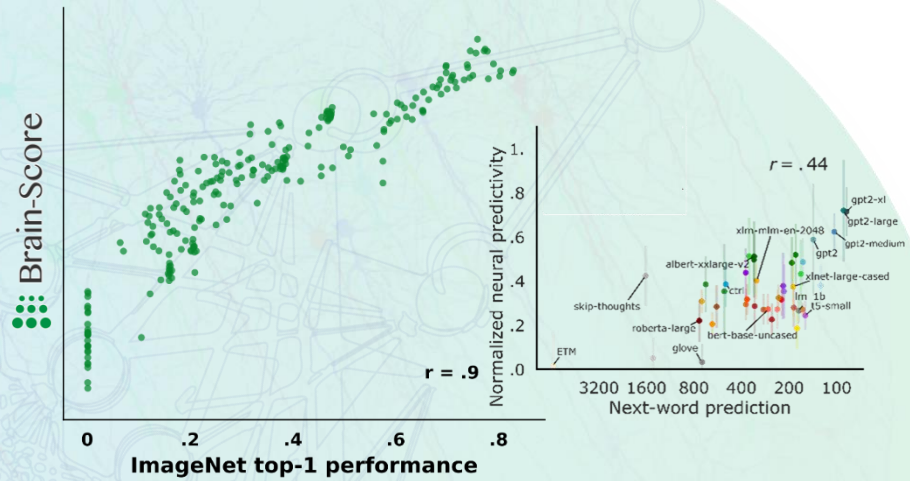
See also Bashivan*, Kar*, et al. (Science 2019)

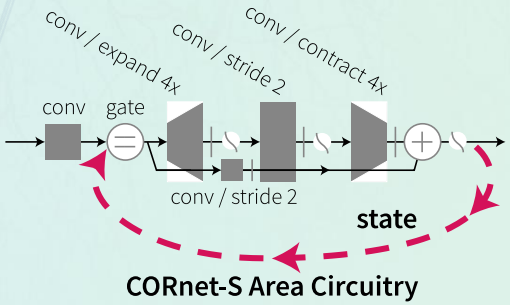
NeuroAI models can control brain activity



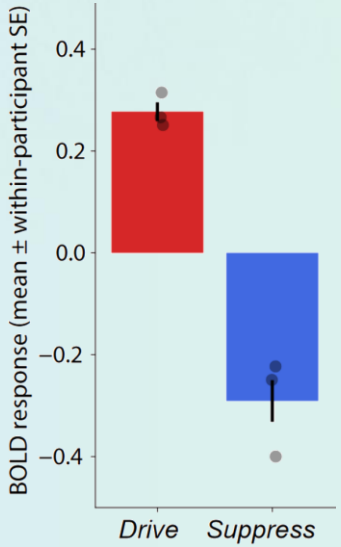


Beauchamp et al. (2020) Chen et al. (2021) Tuckute et al. (2023) Schrimpf et al. (2024)





CORnet-S Area Circuitry



NeuroAI Lab

1. **Understand natural intelligence** by discovering relationships between brain alignment and computational objectives.

Brain-Score

2. Build **better** deep network **models** of brain and behavior.

3. Use the best models to **drive new experiments**, invasive and non-invasive, which might lead to future applications.