# Structured Credit Assignment in Mice

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1. Google DeepMind 2. University College London

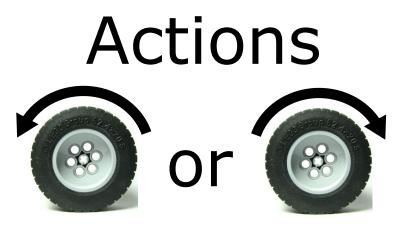
### Introduction

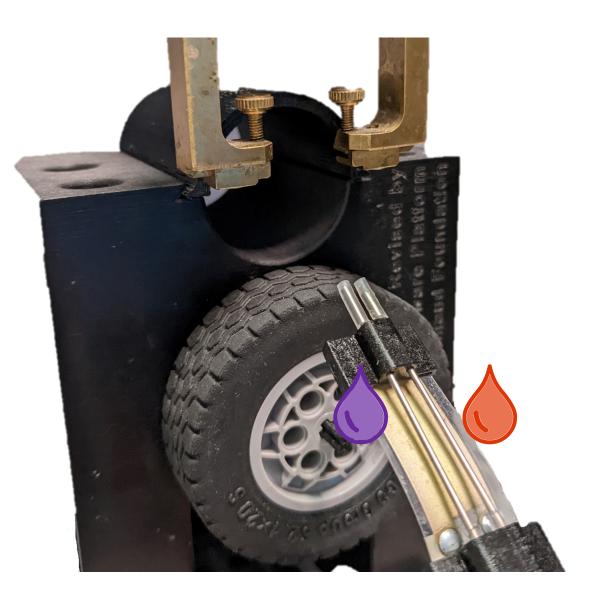
- Reinforcement learning requires associating rewards with one or more previous states or actions. The "credit assignment problem" asks which of many possible associations to form.
- Good solutions to the credit assignment problem result in rapid learning, a major goal of AI research. "Structured credit assignment" strategies (Harutyunyan et al., 2019; Mesnard et al., 2021; Raposo et al., 2021) involve use of known task structure to guide credit assignment.
- Neuroscience research (Gershman et al., 2009; Jocham et al., 2016; Moran et al, 2019) suggests that humans also use "noncontingent

### Distractor Rewards Task for Mice

**DeepMind** 

Rewards of one flavor ("controllable") are causally dependent on mouse's choice. Rewards of another ("distractor") are independent of choice (Jocham et al., 2016).



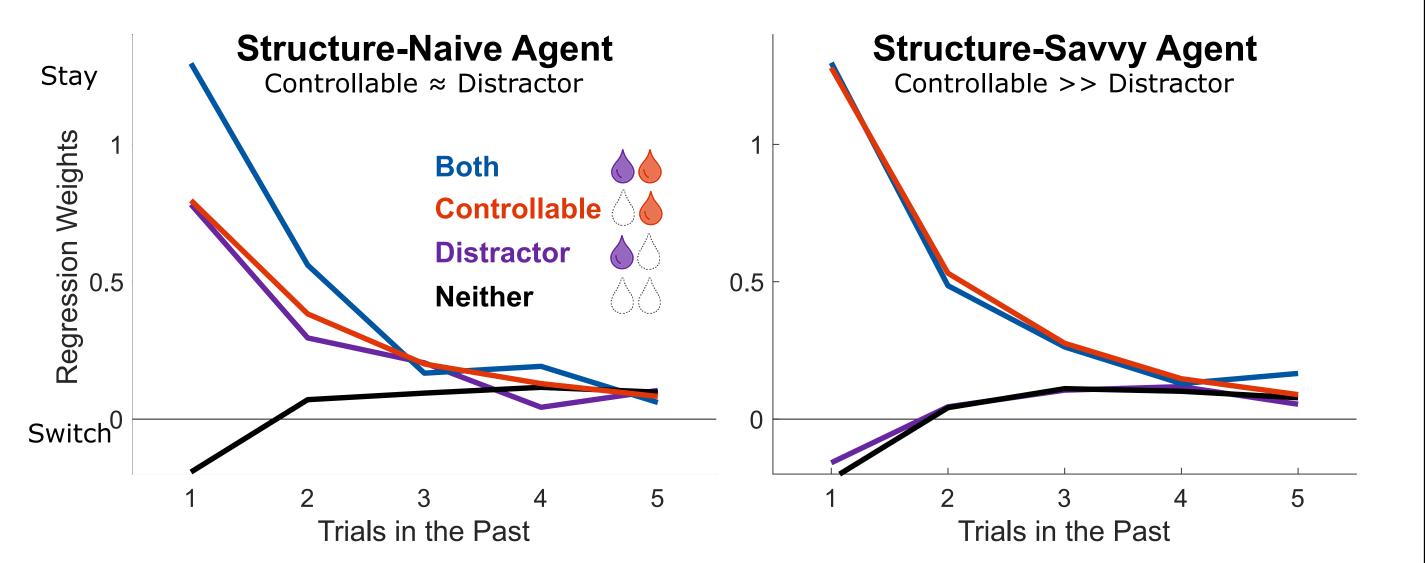


credit assignment", associating reward broadly to prior actions.

• Studies of credit assignment in the brain typically focus on humans or primates, limiting the experimental toolkit available.

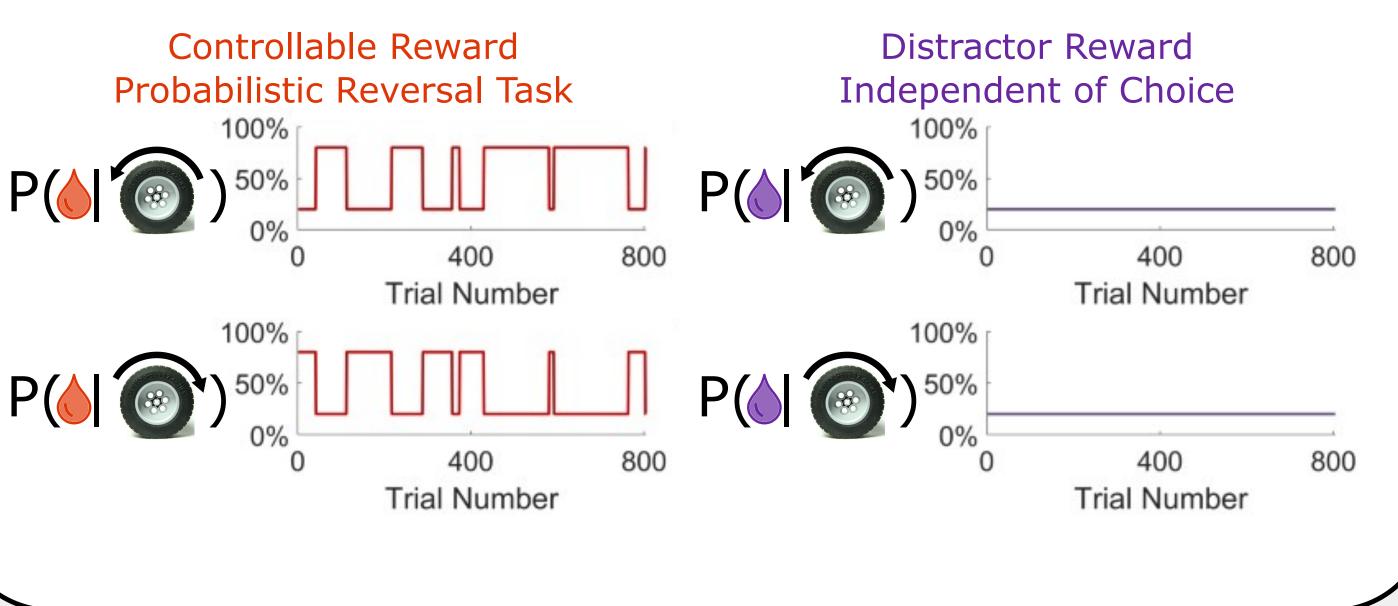
### Mice Weight Controllable More than Distractor Rewards

Structured Learning: Controllable rewards affect choice more than distractor rewards Noncontingent Learning: Distractor rewards still affect choice

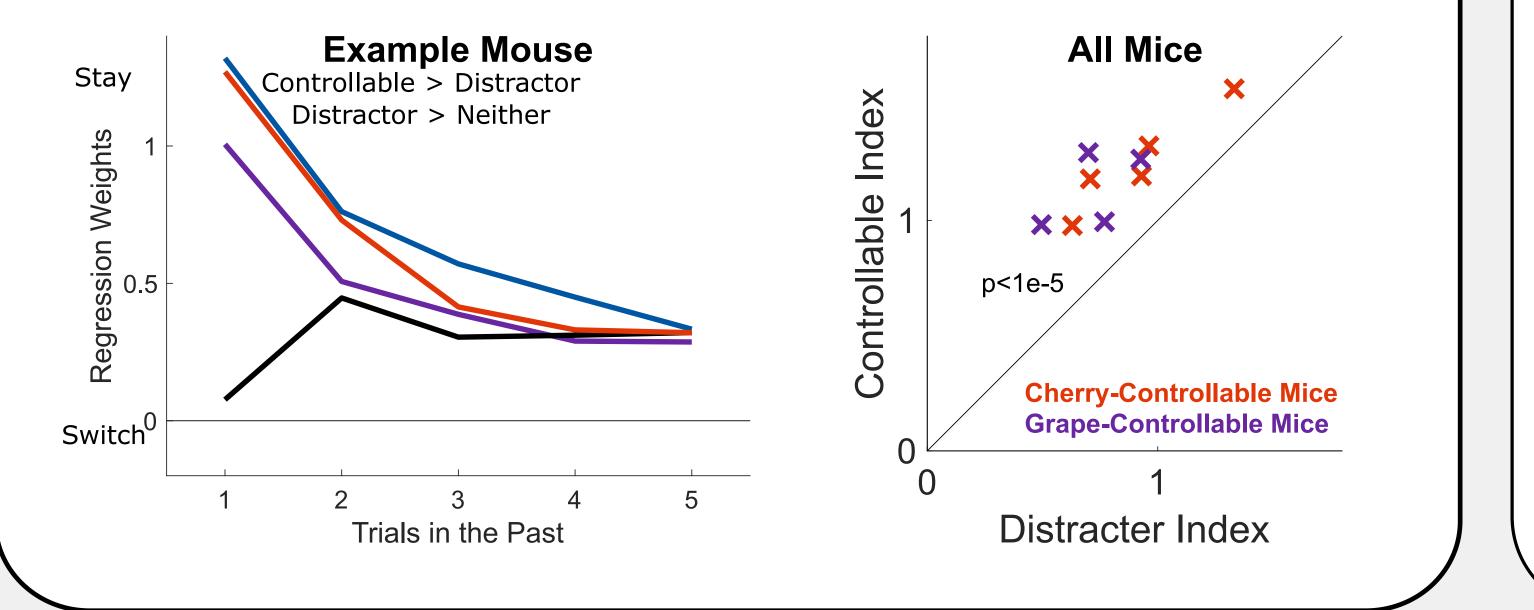


## Outcomes $\bigcirc$ , $\bigcirc$ , $\bigcirc$ , $\bigcirc$ , or $\bigcirc$

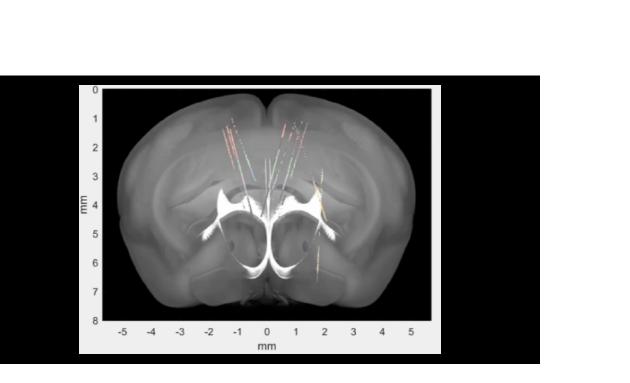
#### Example Session

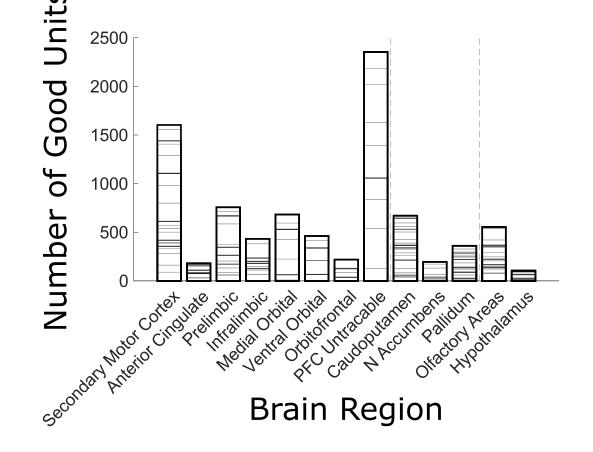


# Neuropixel Recording Sites



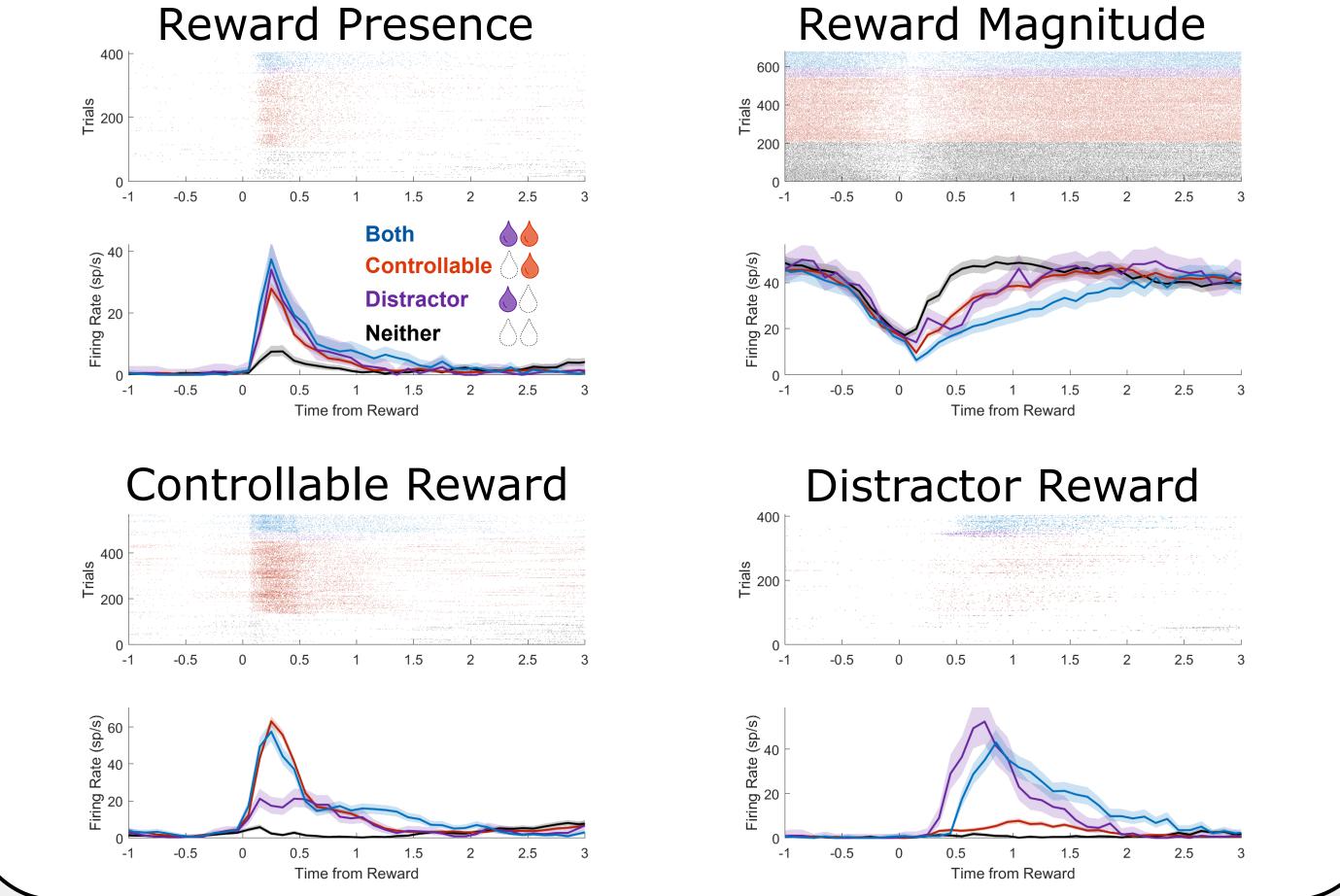
Large dataset covering prefrontal cortex and striatum

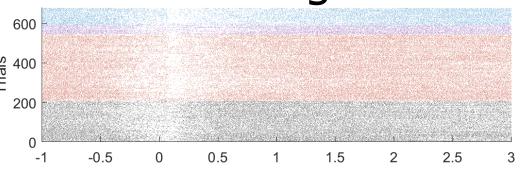




### Neural Responses to Reward

Example Units: Diversity of Responses to Reward





### Conclusions

- Mice show behavioral evidence of both structured and noncontingent learning
- Neurons in many brain regions respond to rewards of both types

### Directions

- Do neural responses weight rewards differently?
  - Weight both equally: Reward as sensory/motor/hedonic
  - Weight controllable: Reward as signal to learn
- Do neural responses integrate past rewards differently?
  - Weight both equally: Memory of past rewards
  - Weight controllable: Expectation of future reward