

The 11th CiNet International Conference Abstracts

*Subject to change.

Slot 1: Andrew Lampinen

Affiliation: Anthropic
Department / Section: Research
Job Title: Member of Technical Staff

Title: What can neuroscience and AI learn from each other? Case studies on generalization, and rational analysis

Abstract: How should neuroscience adapt to developments in AI, and what could AI still learn from neuroscience? In this talk, I'll first describe focus on what neuroscience can learn from AI, and advocate for the value of rich, naturalistic experimental paradigms and complex models. I'll describe how these can provide a route to more generalizable theories through methods like rational analysis. I'll then describe why I think AI has *not* been strongly influenced by neuroscience — despite the best efforts of many. I'll illustrate these ideas with two case studies from our research. The first focuses on content effects on logical reasoning in humans and language models, and how their similar patterns of behavior may originate in similar pressures. The second case study focuses on surprising findings about generalizations language models fail to make from their training data (such as reversals), and how these patterns of generalization are qualitatively different in context — and how that might connect to the role of hippocampal replay in the brain.

Slot 2: Wilma Bainbridge

Affiliation: University of Chicago
Department / Section: Department of Psychology
Job Title: Associate Professor

Title: Artificial intelligence can predict our memories better than we can

Abstract: Despite our unique individual differences, there's a surprising consistency across people in their memories, where we tend to remember and forget the same items. In other words, some images, sounds, words, and movements are more memorable than others, across observers. We have found that this effect is so pervasive that neural networks can predict people's memories based on images alone. In this talk, I will demonstrate how predictable people's memories are, even in real-world scenarios like remembering pieces from an art museum (Davis & Bainbridge, 2023), where AI outperforms humans in predicting the art we will remember (Davis et al., accepted). I will also show that AI can predict memory in children as young as 4 years of age (Guo & Bainbridge, 2024), and that its predictiveness can be used to measure the maturation of the developing brain. These results show support for our central hypothesis that the brain prioritizes easy to process items for memory (Bainbridge et al., 2025), and visual AI systems may pick up on this priority signal as well.

Slot 3: Kenji Doya

Affiliation: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

Department / Section: Neural Computation Unit

Job Title: Professor

Title: Toward more natural artificial intelligence

Abstract: The success of deep learning and foundation models has demonstrated that context-dependent, compositional representation learning is possible by error gradient descent, at the cost of huge training data and computation. While large language models achieved super-human knowledge and skills in words and codes, behaving in the physical world is still a challenge; child-level skills like folding a towel or opening a door are showcased as cutting-edge achievements. Under the IT industry's practice of first providing free or below-cost service to grab the market and then to exploit the dominance to raise money, heated competition for performance is posing serious problems in environmental and social sustainability. What do we need for building AIs that are more data and energy efficient learning and real-time adaptation in dynamic physical and social environments to better serve the humanity?

In this talk we seek insights from the brain and human societies for building more efficient, adaptive and safer AIs. Topics will include: 1) Parallel growing architectures with heterogenous learning algorithms and induction biases. 2) Active interactions in open environments with evolvable goals. 3) Social awareness and practices to avoid harms from monopoly.

Slot 4: John Duncan

Affiliation: University of Cambridge

Department / Section: MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Job Title: Research Programme Leader

Title: The physiology of cognitive control

Abstract: In this talk I shall discuss the physiology of cognitive control. One classical approach seeks abstract control functions (e.g. inhibition, set switching), perhaps associated with specific coarse regions of the frontal lobe. I suggest that this way of posing the problem is mistaken. Behaviour is directed by a whole-brain model of the current situation, with many parts integrated into their correct roles and relationships. At the heart of this integration is a multiple-demand (MD) system well known from human brain imaging, with components closely connected, but widely distributed across the cortex. To address physiology, I shall discuss neural data from monkeys solving problems in an on-screen maze. With recordings from four putative homologues to human MD regions, in different regions of the frontal lobe, we examine key components of a mental model – current state, goal state, actions diminishing the difference between these two, and abstract problem structure. Across regions there was overlap but also wide quantitative variation in encoding fundamental task features. Sensory input and current state were strongly coded in ventrolateral frontal cortex, goal most stably in dorsomedial frontal cortex, and move most rapidly in both ventrolateral and dorsal premotor cortex. Insula/orbitofrontal cortex responded during revision of a prepared route. Partial specialisations likely arise from distinct connectivity, while widespread copying of task representations reflects strong information exchange. Classical approaches to control, I suggest, should be discarded in favour of a whole-brain approach to construction and use of mental models.

Slot 5: Martin Schrimpf

Affiliation: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne

Department / Section: NeuroAI Lab

Job Title: Assistant Professor

Title: NeuroAI to Understand and Treat the Brain

Abstract: How can we understand the neural mechanisms underlying intelligence? I will argue that we are entering an era of digital brain models that are making great strides in forming an answer: these artificial neural networks not only reproduce human behaviors, but also do so via internally consistent representations. First, I will show that AI models optimized for real-world tasks, such as video understanding and language modeling, converge on strikingly brain-like solutions, which we quantify at scale through the Brain-Score community platform. But this convergence holds only up to a point: task optimization alone has begun to plateau, capturing roughly half of the explainable neural signal. I will make the case that the next leap will come from scaling neural data and optimizing models directly with large-scale brain recordings which will lead to next-generation multimodal predictive brain models. Finally, I will show how the best models already let us move from understanding to intervention: guiding stimulation to induce visual percepts via topography, and designing NeuroAI-based treatments such as fonts that improve reading in dyslexia. I will close on where NeuroAI might go next.

Slot 6: Takufumi Yanagisawa

Affiliation: The University of Osaka

Department / Section: Graduate School of Medicine/Faculty of Medicine

Job Title: Professor

Title: TBA

Abstract: TBA

Slot 7: Katharina Dobs

Affiliation: Justus Liebig University Giessen

Department / Section: Department of Computer Science

Job Title: Professor

Title: Functional Specialization in Biological and Artificial Visual Systems

Abstract: The human visual system contains striking examples of functional specialization, including category-selective regions that respond preferentially to faces, bodies, places, and objects. Does such specialization reflect biological constraints, or does it emerge as a more general principle of visual intelligence? In this talk, I will discuss how artificial neural networks can be used to investigate the origins and functional role of specialization. I will present work showing that functional specialization can emerge spontaneously in deep neural networks trained for visual recognition, despite the absence of many biological constraints. I will further discuss evidence that both artificial and biological visual systems exhibit specialized as well as shared representations, highlighting the interplay between segregation and integration. Finally, I will compare how category selectivity is organized across biological and artificial visual

systems. While current deep neural networks capture important aspects of cortical organization, fundamental differences remain. Together, these findings illustrate how comparisons between brains and artificial neural networks can reveal both shared computational principles and important challenges for future models of visual intelligence.

Slot 8: Llion Jones & Kailash Arulkumaran

Affiliation: Sakana AI
Job Title: CTO(Llion Jones), Research Scientist(Kailash Arulkumaran)
Title: Bridging the gap between Neuro-science and Machine Learning
Abstract: Despite state of the art artificial intelligence supposedly being based on the brain with 'artificial neural networks' now driving the entire industry, there is surprisingly little overlap with modern neuro-science. ML is still using a neuron model from the 70s. Why is this, and what can we do about it?

Slot 9: Katherine Storrs

Affiliation: University of Auckland
Department / Section: School of Psychology
Job Title: Senior Lecturer
Title: Using the toolkit of psychology to evaluate visual understanding in artificial models
Abstract: Multimodal large language models (MLLMs) show remarkable performance in visual reasoning tasks, successfully tackling college-level challenges that seem to require a deep understanding of images. More recently, video-generating MLLMs have been claimed as "visual foundation models," implicitly learning the rules of causality, physics, and optical appearance. However, engineering benchmarks often evaluate performance on complex tasks rather than profiling a model's specific visual abilities, and few enable a direct comparison between human and model performance. I will discuss three projects in which we use the toolkit of experimental and neuro-psychology to assess visual understanding in MLLMs. When testing MLLMs on a battery of 51 psychological assessments, we find they excel at high-level object recognition tasks while showing clinically-significant deficits on tests of low- and mid-level vision. Likewise, video-generating MLLMs perform well below humans on clinically-validated drawing tasks (e.g. copying a geometric figure), and at intuitive physics tasks (e.g. predict whether a tower of blocks will fall over). The visual deficits in current MLLMs demonstrate an example of "Moravec's Paradox" within perception: an artificial system can achieve complex object recognition without developing foundational visual concepts that in humans require no explicit training.

Slot 10: Robert Mok

Affiliation: CiNet,NICT
Job Title: Principal Investigator and Researcher
Title: TBA
Abstract: TBA

Slot 11: Ida Momennejad

Affiliation: Microsoft
Job Title: Principal Researcher
Title: TBA
Abstract: TBA

Slot 12: Taro Toyoizumi

Affiliation: RIKEN
Department / Section: Center for Brain Science
Job Title: Team Director
Title: Modeling how the brain learns to represent ambiguous environments: Abstraction and Probability
Abstract: Adaptive behavior relies on activity-dependent synaptic plasticity to sculpt internal models of an uncertain world. I introduce two complementary frameworks for how the brain encodes abstraction and probability. Regarding abstract representations, we first propose a three-factor plasticity rule for nonlinear dimensionality reduction in a three-layer network inspired by the *Drosophila* olfactory circuit. This rule approximates the t-SNE algorithm and reproduces experimental findings from fly studies. Next, we describe a dual-pathway hippocampal model—featuring a dense, direct input path and a sparse, indirect input path—where modulation of inhibitory tone toggles recall between abstract categories and concrete exemplars. Regarding probabilistic representations, we exploit chaotic fluctuations in a recurrent network to perform Bayesian posterior sampling. Trained with biologically plausible learning on a cue-integration task, the network reliably approximates target distributions despite chaos-induced sensitivity to initial conditions. Together, these models illustrate how synaptic plasticity and neural dynamics could underlie abstract and probabilistic internal representations.

Slot 13: Lis Kanashiro Pereira

Affiliation: CiNet, NICT
Job Title: Senior Researcher
Title: TBA
Abstract: TBA

Slot 14: Kentaro Abe

Affiliation: Tohoku University

Department / Section: Graduate School of Life Sciences

Job Title: Professor

Title: Language models for decoding non-human languages

Abstract: How language-related information is encoded and decoded in human brain remains to be revealed. Recent advances in large language models have demonstrated a remarkable ability to generate and reconstruct natural human language, a capacity once considered uniquely human. However, the mechanism by which biological brains and artificial language models arrive at similarly structured outputs remain unclear. To address this question, we use songbirds as a model system to investigate the neural mechanisms underlying language-like information processing. Birdsong consists of complex sequences of vocal elements governed by species- and individual-specific structural rules, making it a useful experimental system for studying how sequential information is generated, perceived, and represented in the brain. We have developed language models capable of learning the statistical and contextual structure of birdsong and generating naturalistic song sequences. In this lecture, I will introduce our approach to modeling and generating birdsongs using language models. I will also describe how the internal representations learned by these models can be compared with behavioural and neural data. By combining computational modelling with neuronal recordings, we aim to examine how information about song sequences and communicative context is represented at the level of individual neurons and neural populations in the avian brain. This comparative approach may provide insights into the general computational principles shared by biological and artificial systems for processing complex sequential communication signals.

Slot 15: Benjamin Hayden

Affiliation: Baylor College of Medicine

Department / Section: Neurosurgery

Job Title: Professor and McNair Scholar

Title: How can LLMs help us understand the brain

Abstract: Language requires us to maintain a structured representation of information that can be flexibly deployed in the service of both speaking and understanding. The question of how this information is represented and deployed is a central problem in neuroscience. The rise of large language models offers a useful set of hypotheses to test, and the development of single neuro recordings in human brains offers an opportunity to test these hypotheses. I will discuss recent findings about how language is represented in the human hippocampus – a region closely implicated in structured information representation – during listening and speaking. The hippocampus appears to instantiate a structured embedding space for language meaning, one that can be recovered even during anesthesia. In bilinguals, the geometry of the space is preserved, but rotated; the same is true when comparing speaking to listening. Moreover, the same space appears to be used for representing image semantics. Finally, techniques used for neuronal interpretability can help us to understand the contribution of single neurons to meaning representation.

Slot 16: Shinji Nishimoto

Affiliation: The University of Osaka / NICT

Department / Section: Graduate School of Frontier Biosciences / CiNet

Job Title: Professor / Executive Researcher

Title: Functional Organization of Perceptual and Cognitive Representations in the Human Brain across Naturalistic Experiences

Abstract: Human experience depends on the coordinated activity of distributed brain systems that transform sensory inputs into perceptual, semantic, emotional, and goal-directed representations. In this talk, I will present our efforts to characterize the functional organization of these representations using voxel-wise computational modeling across diverse naturalistic experiences.

First, I will discuss large-scale functional mapping based on 103 everyday perceptual and cognitive tasks. By systematically sampling functions ranging from sensation and action to memory, language, emotion, and decision-making, we identified a continuous and hierarchical organization of cognitive representations across the cortex. Subsequent analyses showed that this organization contains both broadly shared representational structures and reliable individual-specific patterns.

I will then extend this framework to more continuous and unconstrained experiences. Using hours of annotated movies and television dramas, we found that representations derived from large language and vision-language models capture cortical processing across multiple levels, from concrete audiovisual content to abstract and long-timescale narrative information. Finally, analyses of spontaneous conversations revealed both shared neural representations for language production and comprehension and modality-specific organization across temporal scales.

Together, these studies suggest that diverse perceptual and cognitive functions are embedded within distributed representational spaces that remain systematically organized across structured tasks, continuous audiovisual experiences, and natural social communication.