

# Constraints on sequence processing speed in biological neuronal networks

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# Introduction

# **Sequence processing (learning & prediction)**

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- context dependent prediction of elements in discrete time series
- generation of a mismatch signal if prediction doesn't match input

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  - artificial, adhoc connectivity constraints

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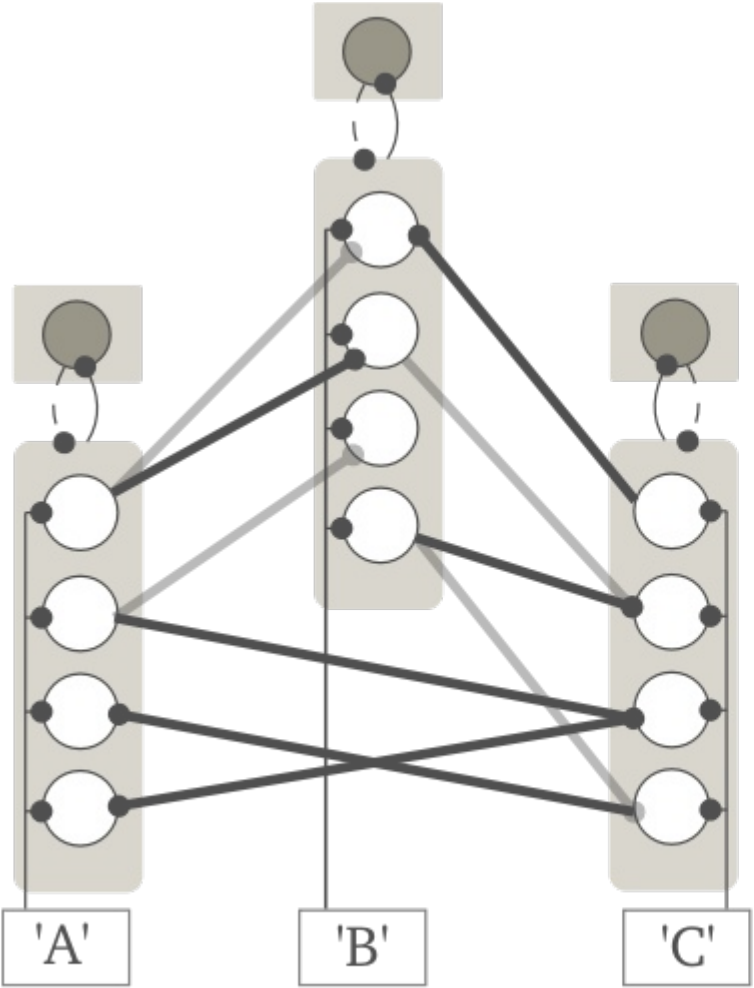
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- requires reformulating the HTM model in terms of biological ingredients, in particular:
  - continuous time dynamics with spike based interaction between network elements, and
  - neuronal, synaptic and plasticity dynamics with realistic time constants [Avermann et al. 2012]

**Model**

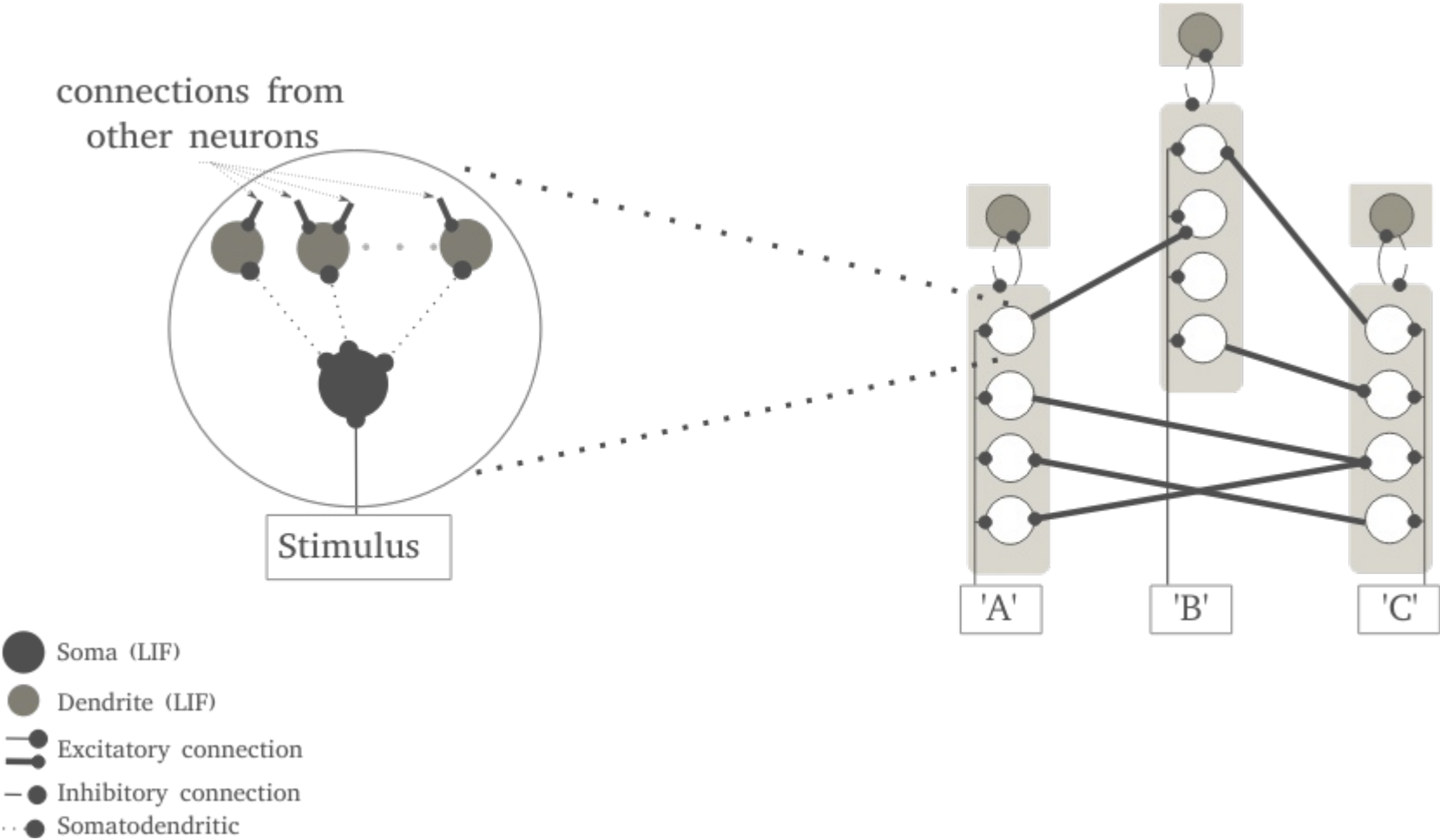
# Network



- Excitatory neuron
- Inhibitory neuron
- Static Excitatory
- Plastic
- Potential connectivity
- -● Inhibitory connection



# Neurons







# Plasticity

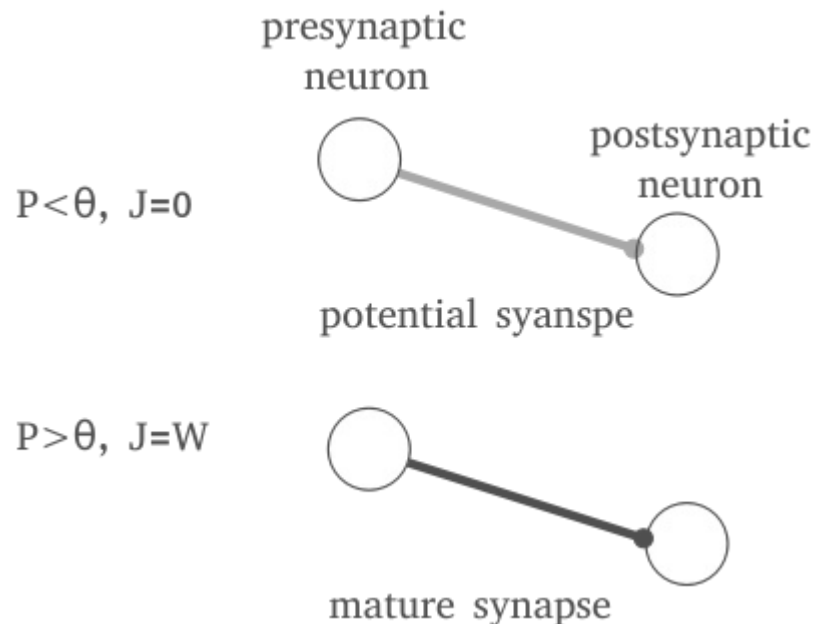
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- spike-timing-dependent structural plasticity [Nevian et al. 2006]
- each synapse characterized by permanence (P) and weight (J)

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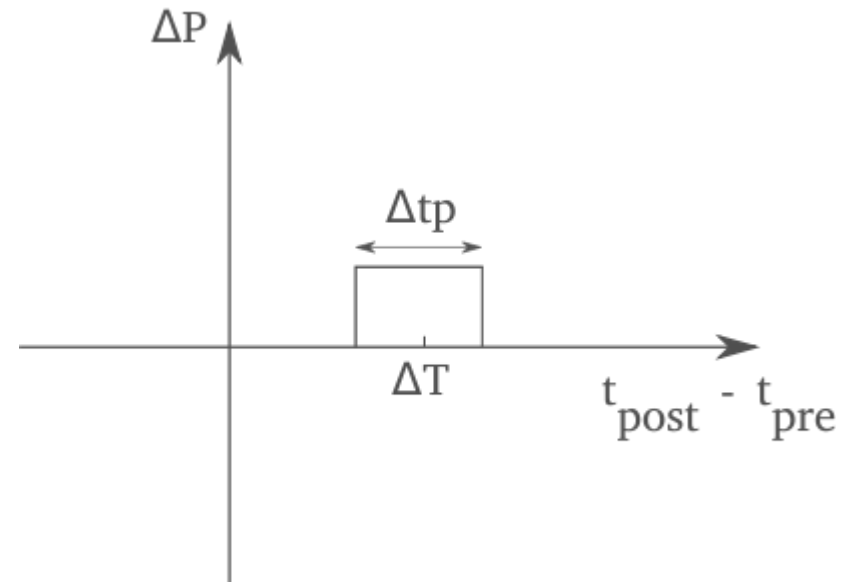
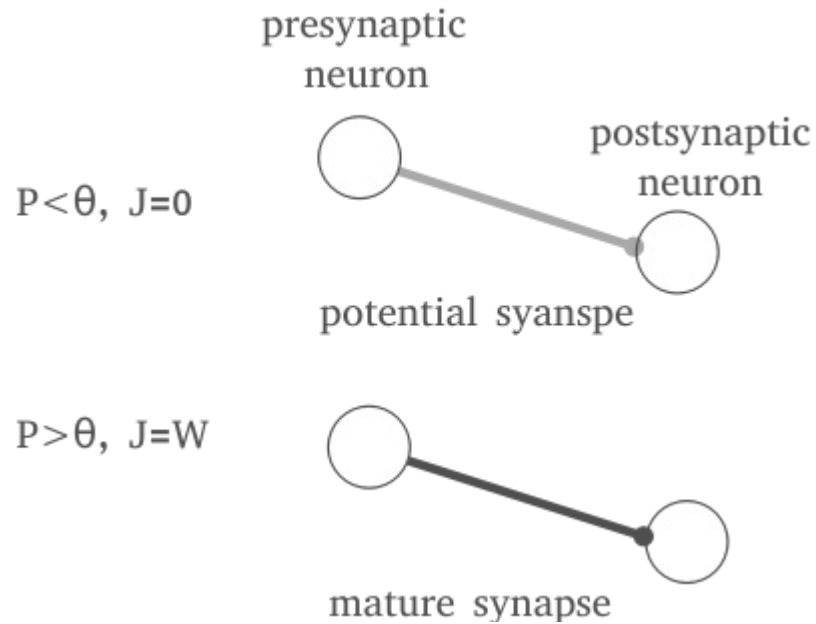
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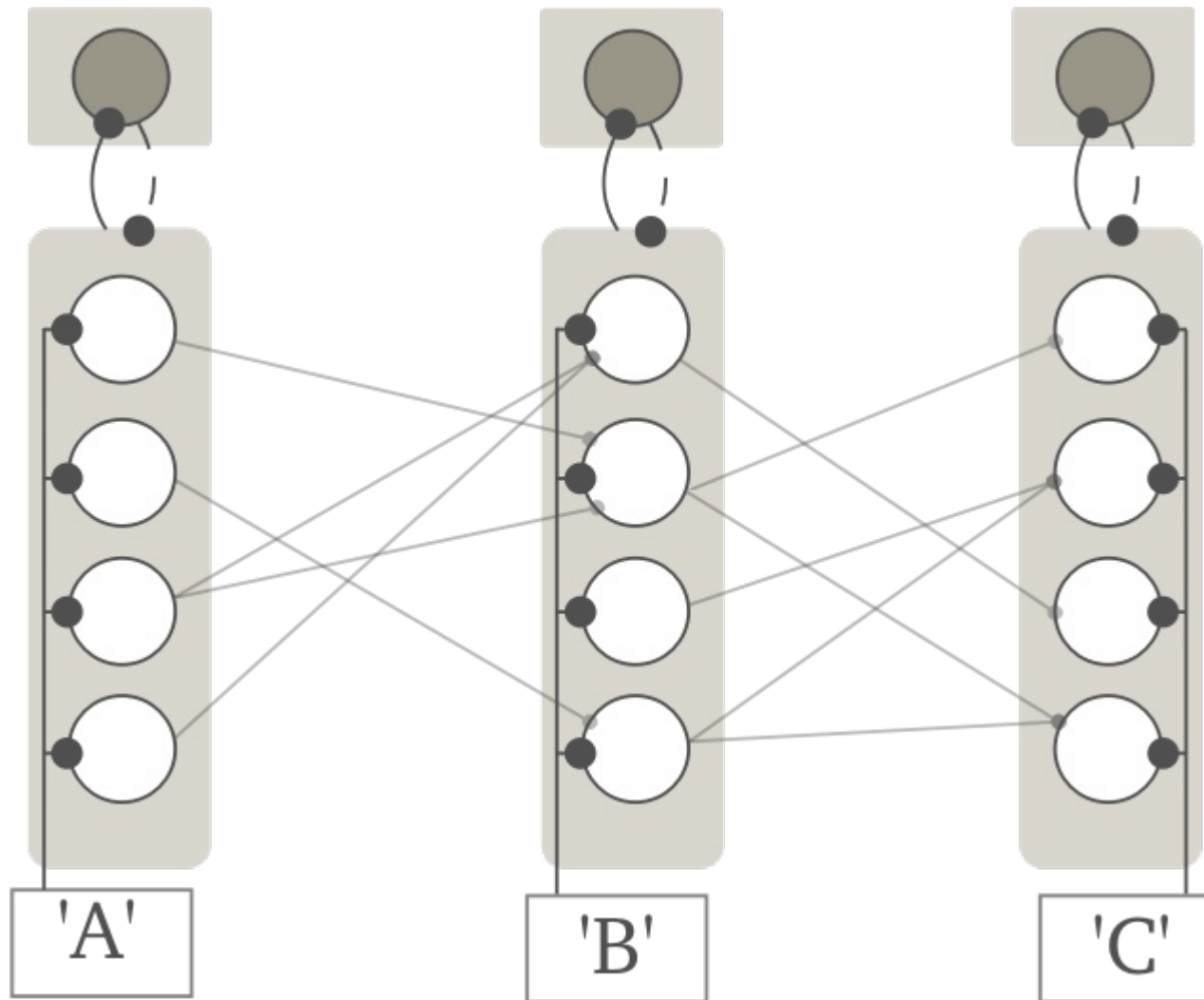


**How the model learns  
sequence prediction?**

# Initialization

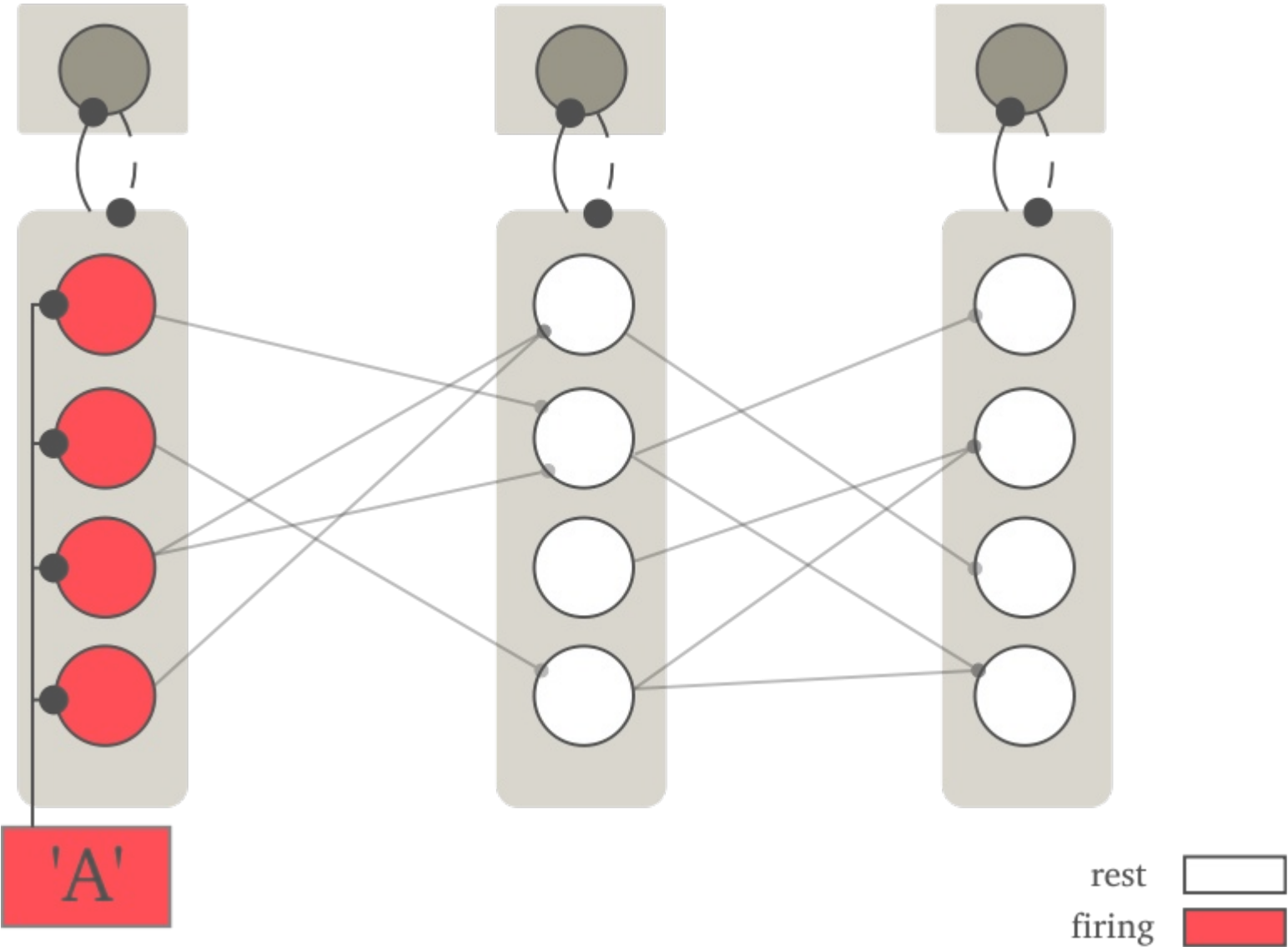
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- sparse random connectivity between minicolumns
- random initial values of permanences





# Before learning

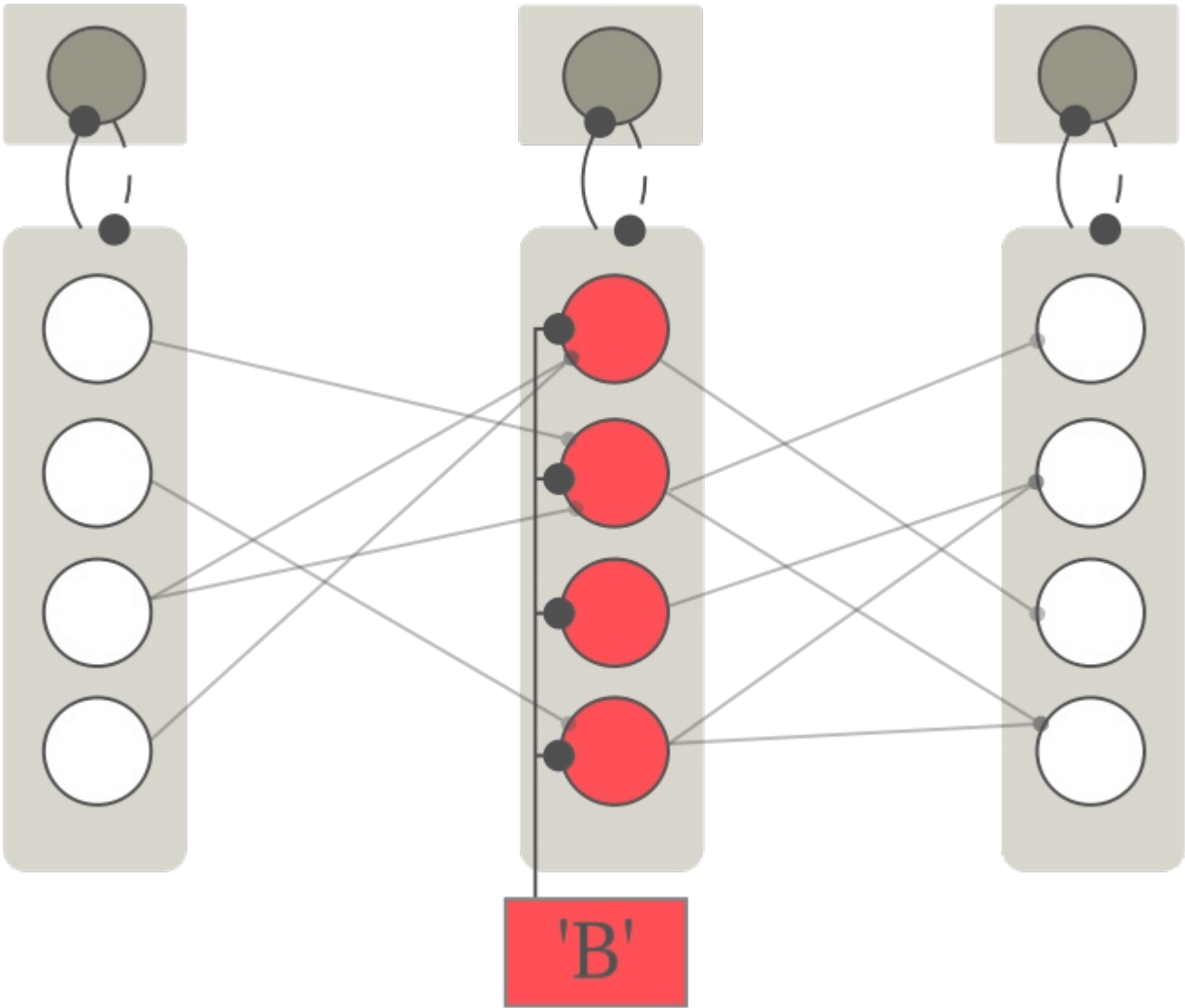






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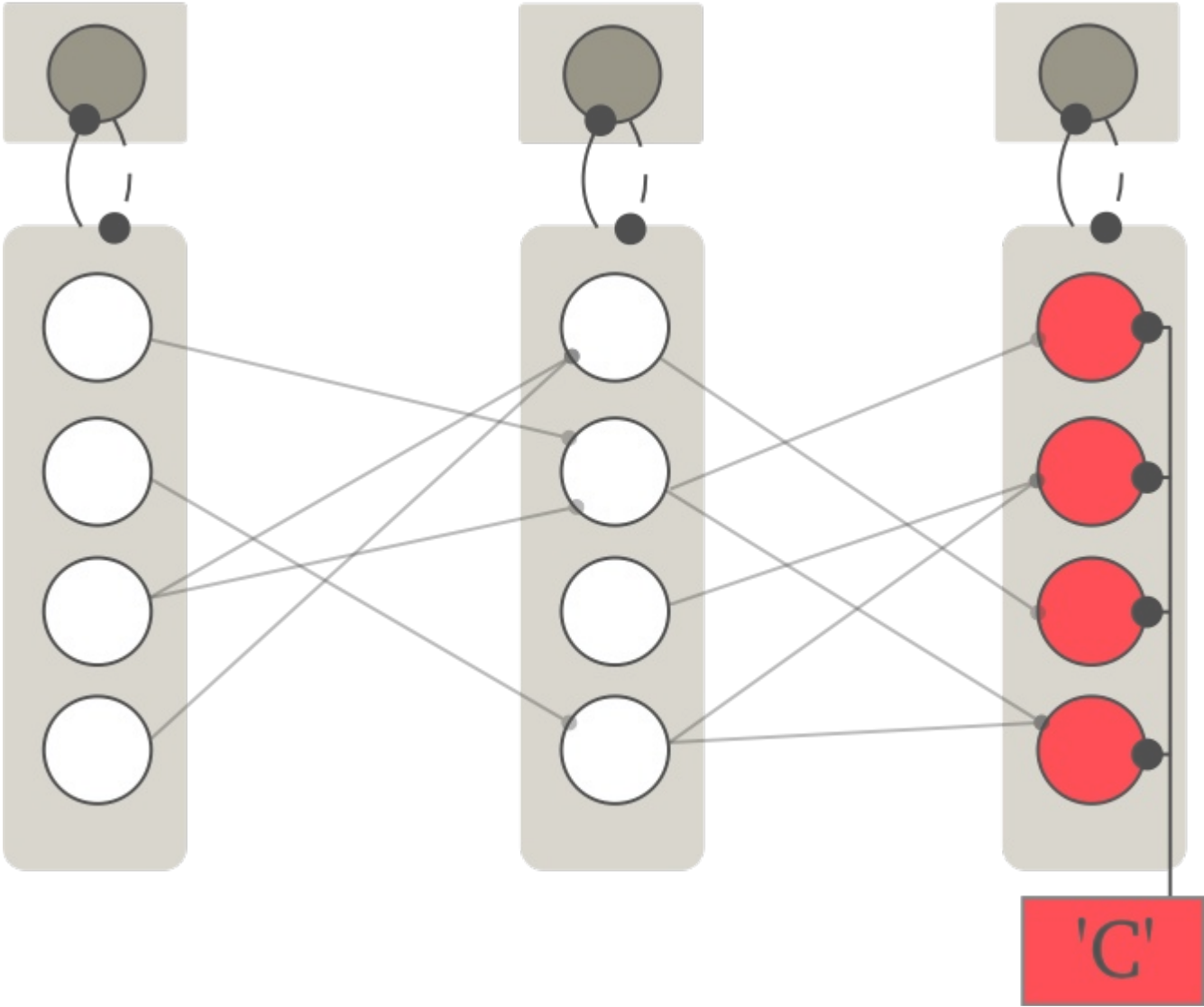
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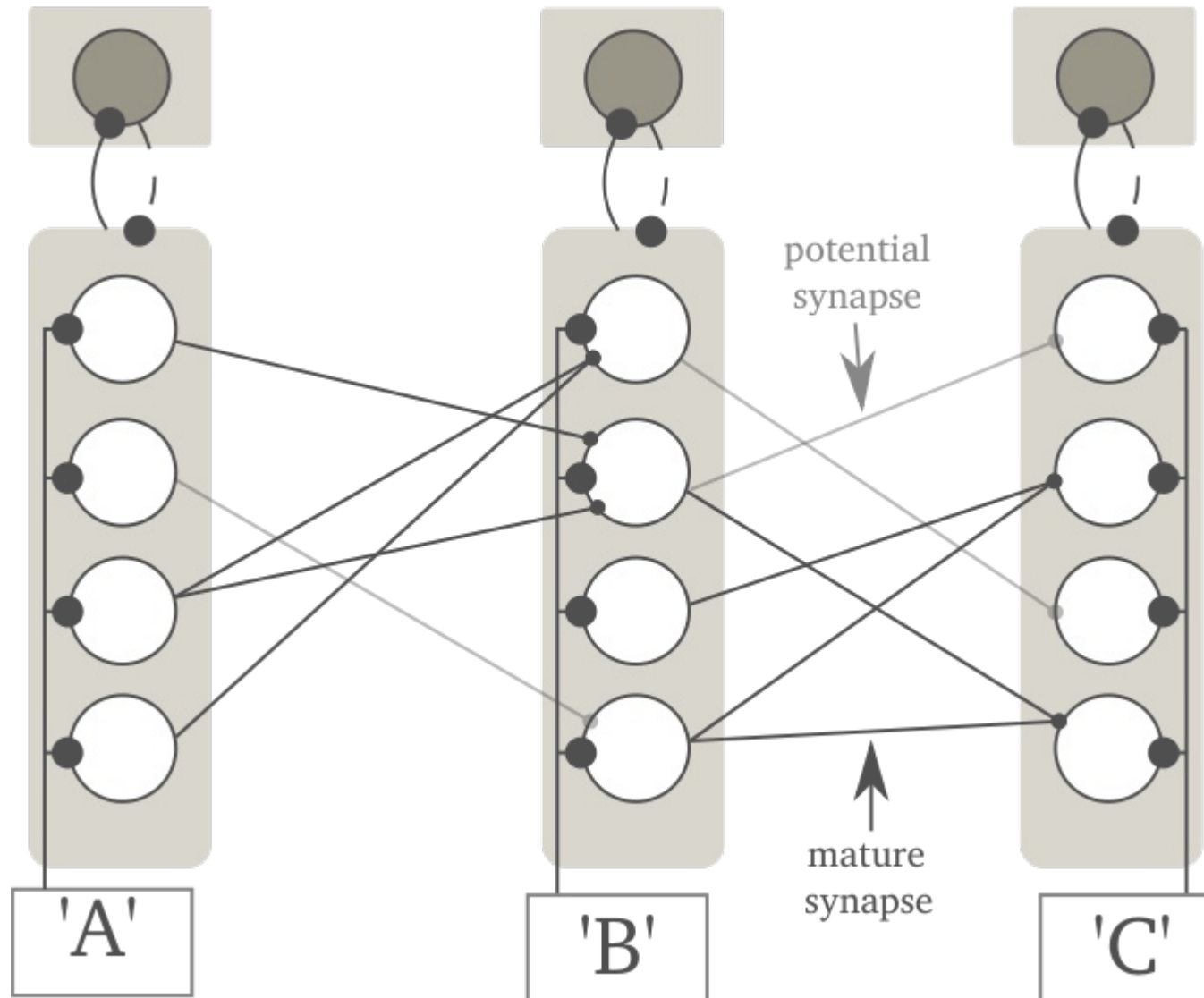
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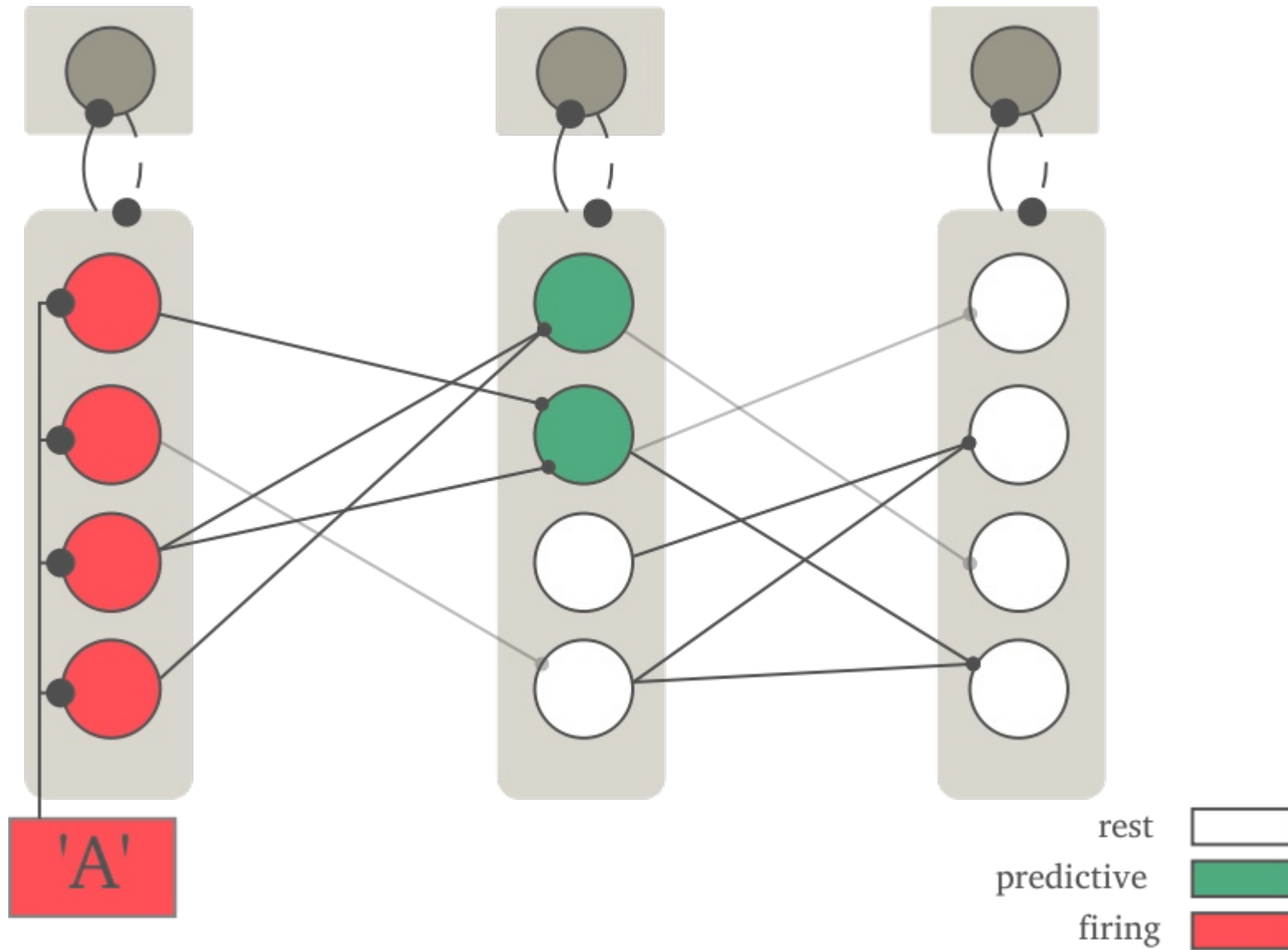


# After learning





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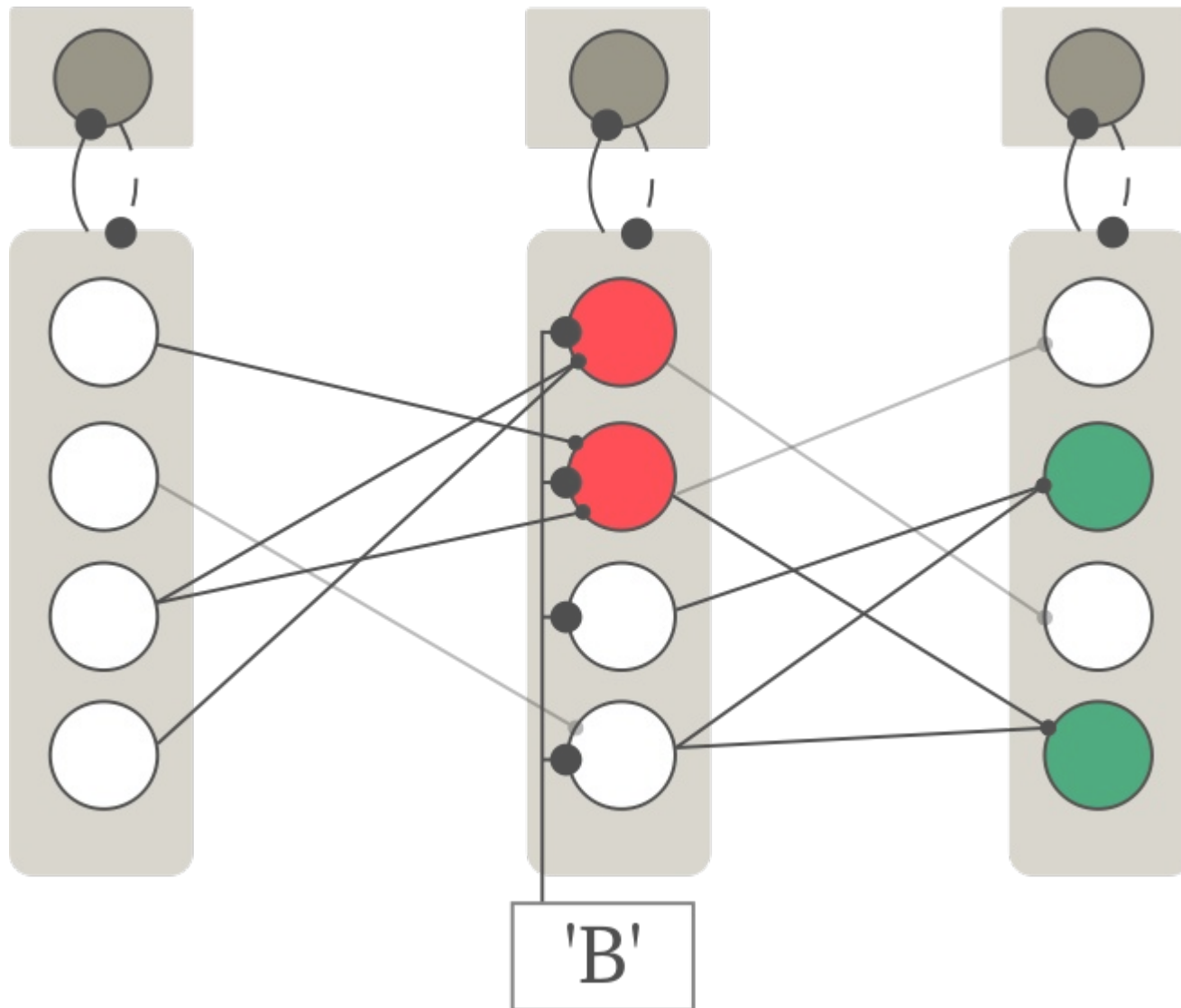






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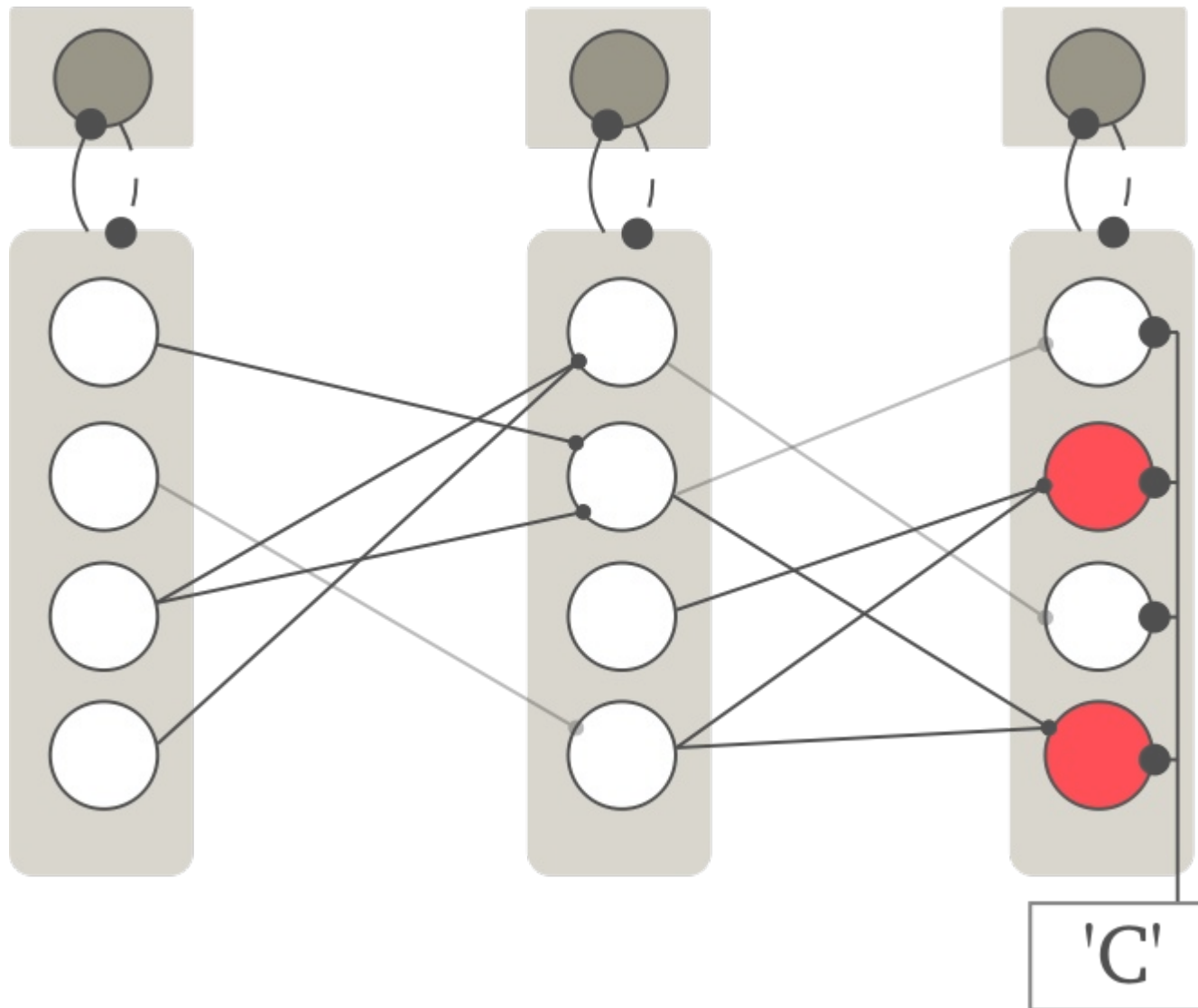
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# After learning

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# Results

# Task

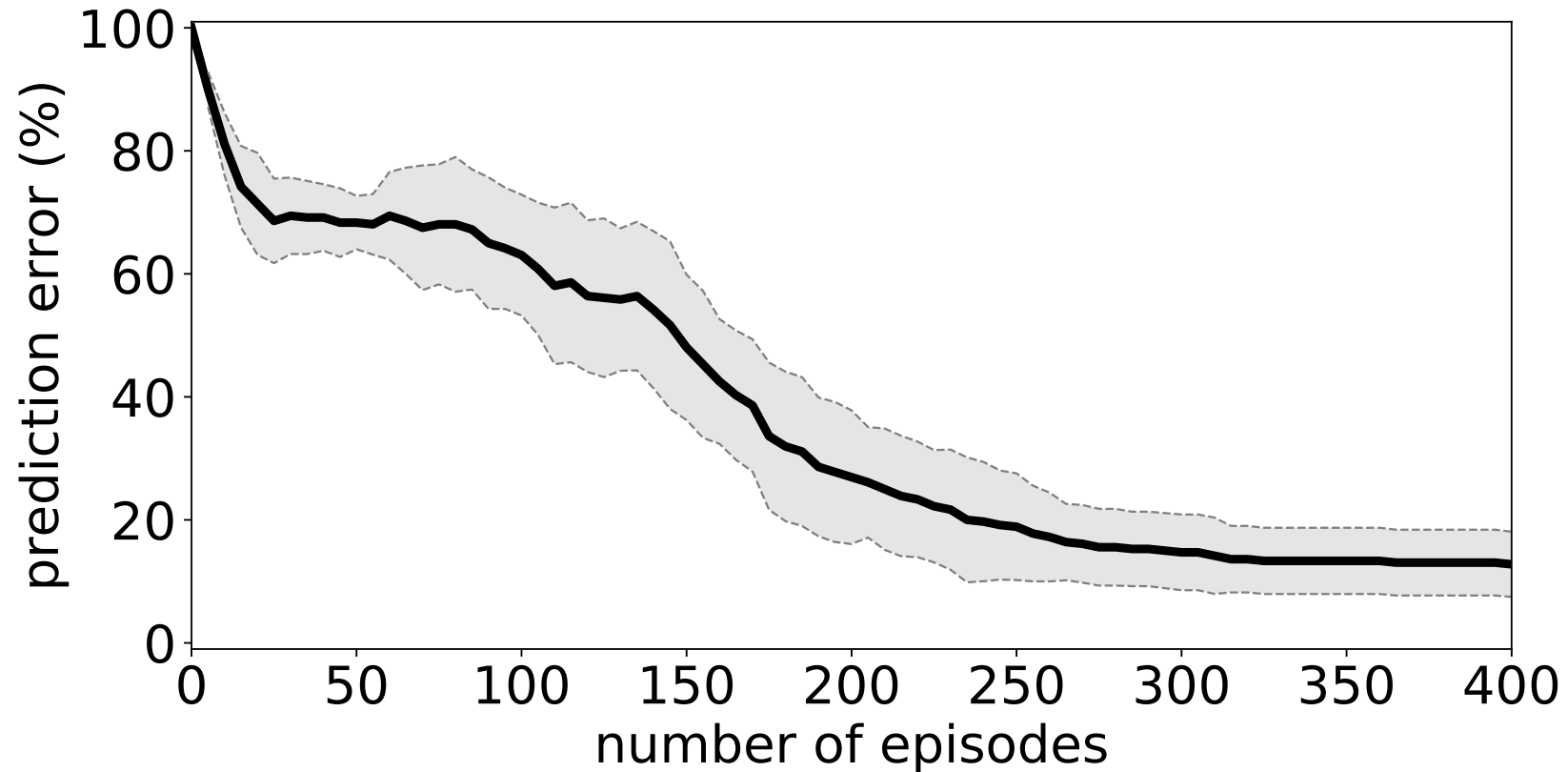
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- prediction of characters in a set of sequences of length L
  - sequence 1: A, B, C, D, E, F ...
  - sequence 2: C, E, F, A, B, D ...
  - ...
  - sequence n: E, F, C, B, D, A ...
  
- batch of data = [sequence 1, sequence 2, ..., sequence n]

# Prediction performance

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- monotonous decrease of prediction error with number of training episodes
- saturation of prediction error due to residual task ambiguity



number\_of\_minicolumns=10, number\_of\_E-neuron\_per\_mini-column=30, C=10, n=2

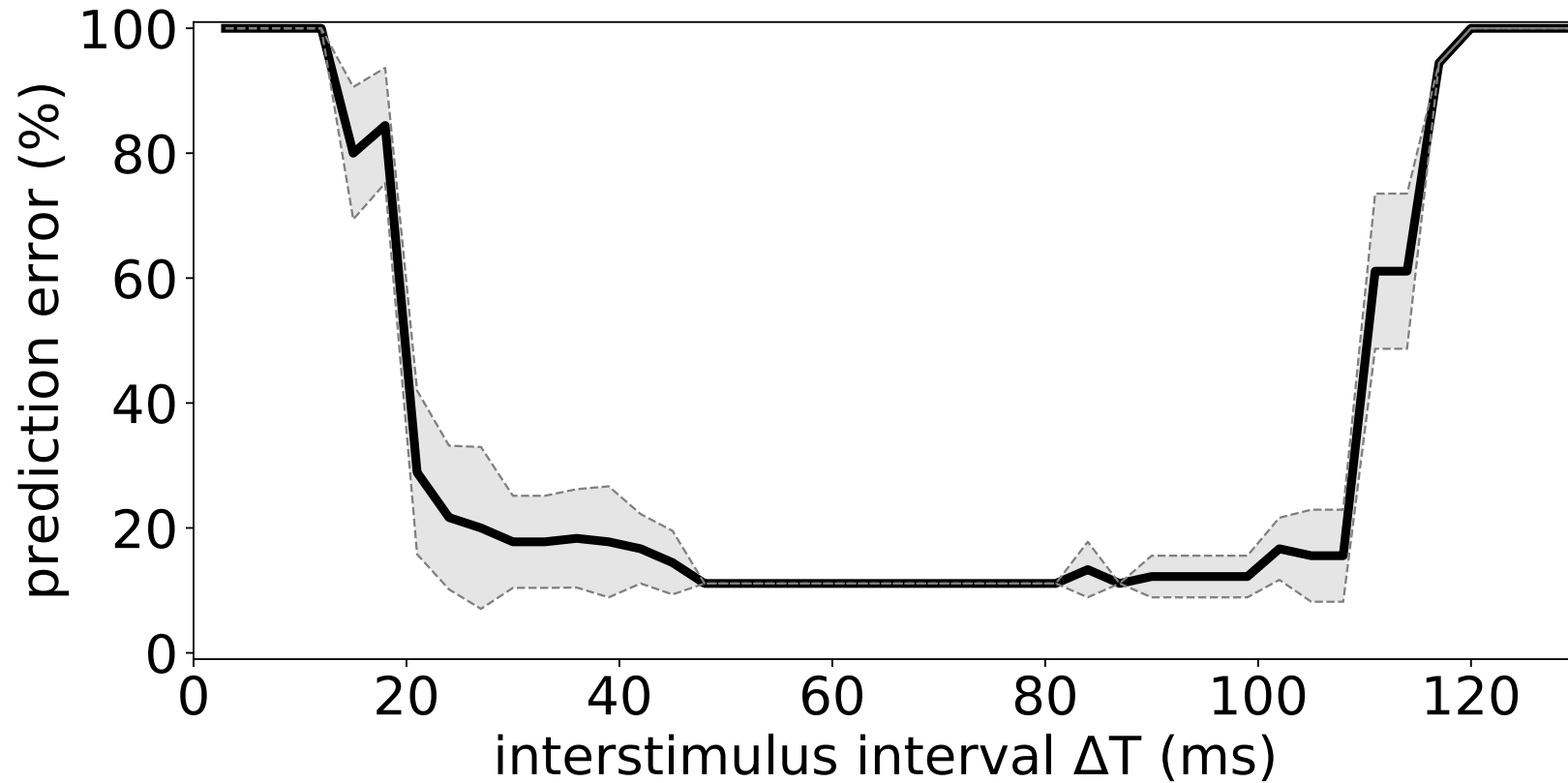




# Processing speed

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- model predicts optimal range of interstimulus intervals
- this range is determined by neural parameters





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- prediction of optimal range of processing speeds (inter-stimulus intervals) with lower and upper bounds constrained by neuronal and synaptic parameters (e.g. time constants, coupling strengths)
  
- Outlook:
  - upscaling of task complexity
  - comparison to results of psychophysical experiments

# **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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- Helmholtz Association
- Juelich Research center
- Human Brain Project

# References

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