

Spiking Neurons

Pietro Mele 2004
pietromele@yahoo.com
www.geocities.com/pietromele

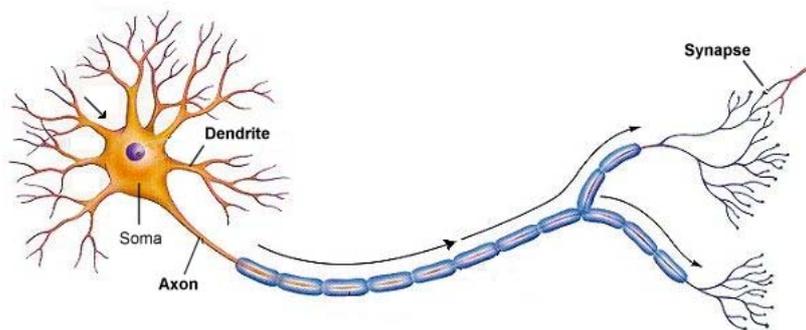
Spiking neurons...

...in italiano:
neuroni basati su potenziali d'azione

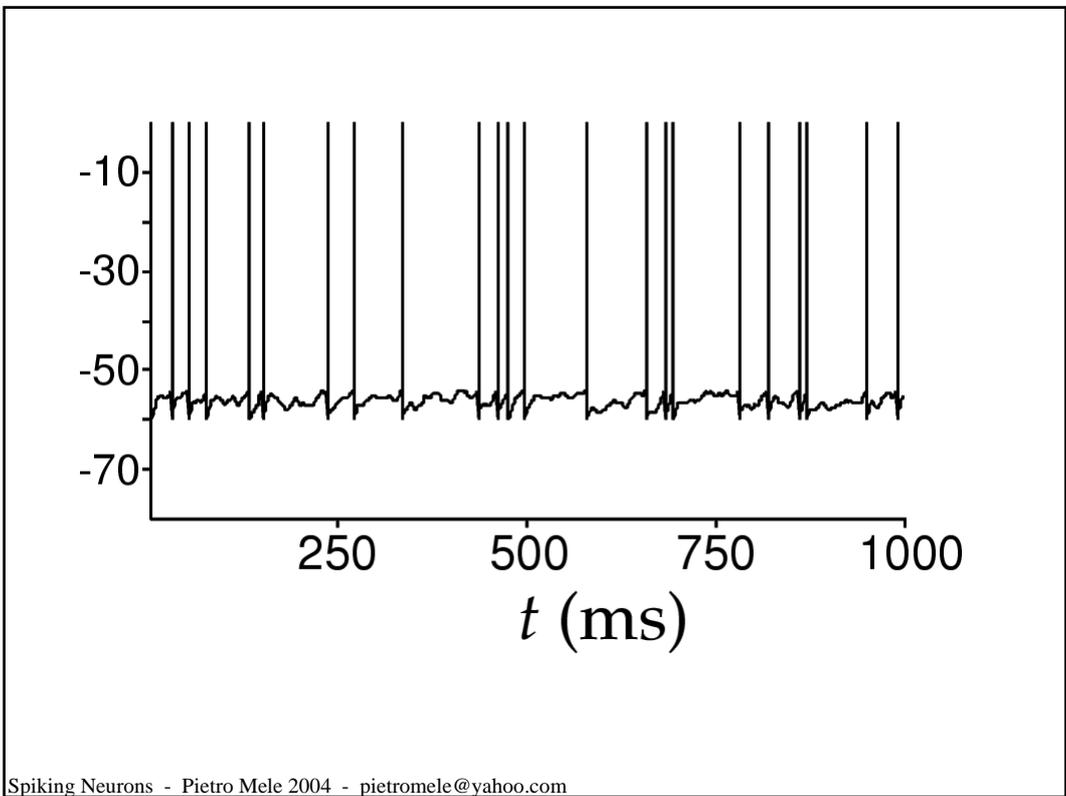
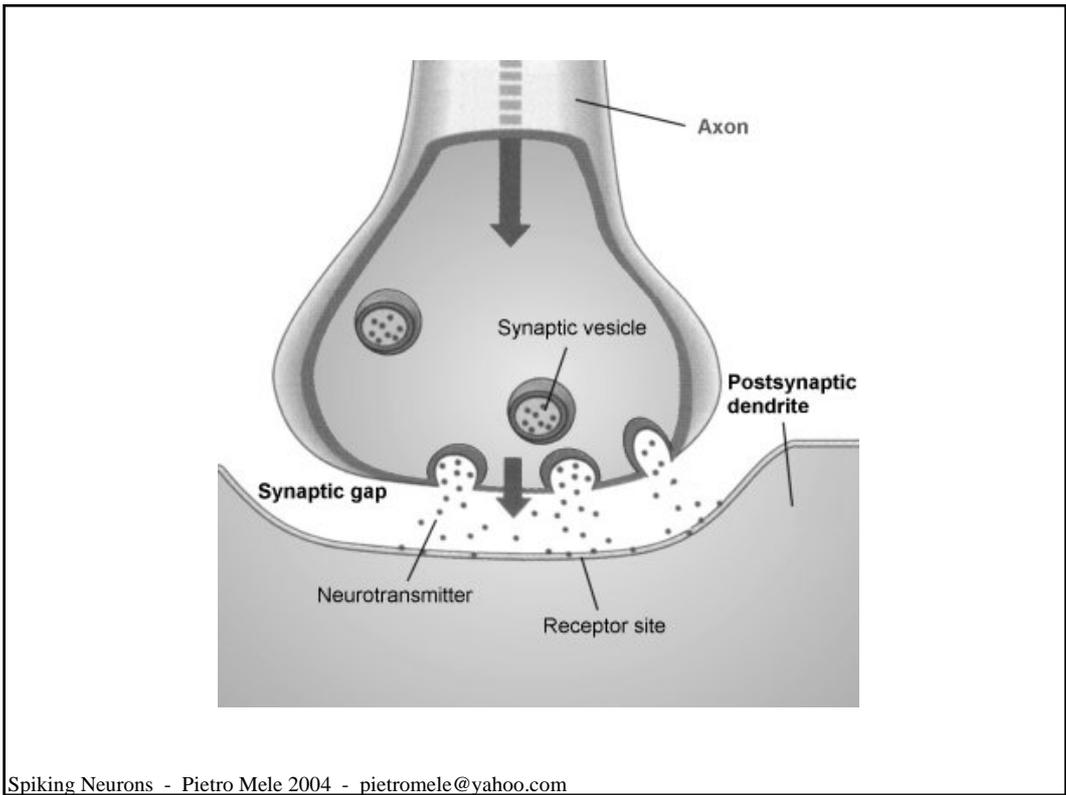
Modello di neurone

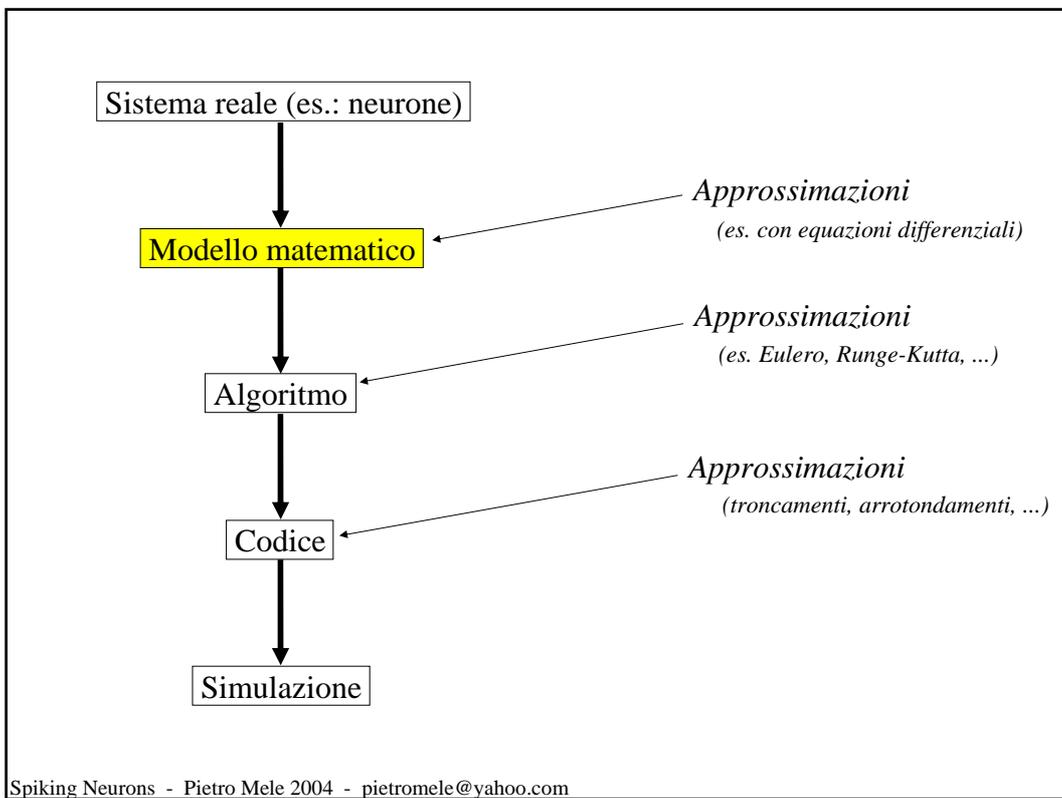
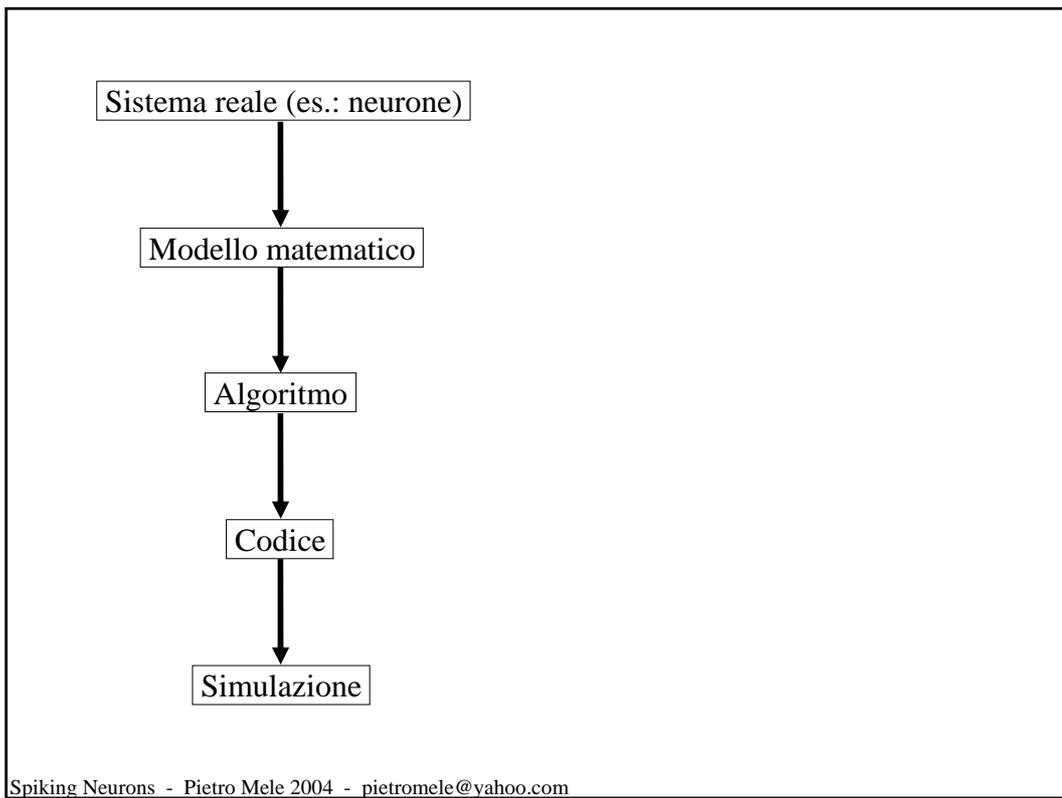
$$y = f(x, t)$$

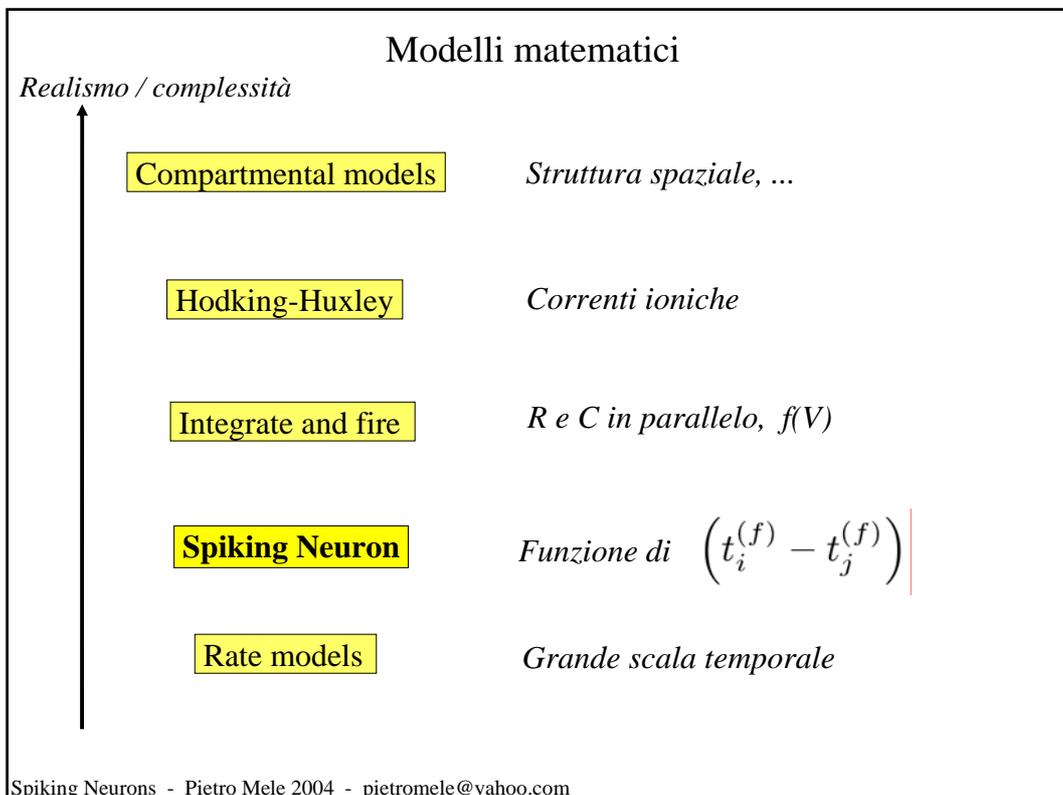
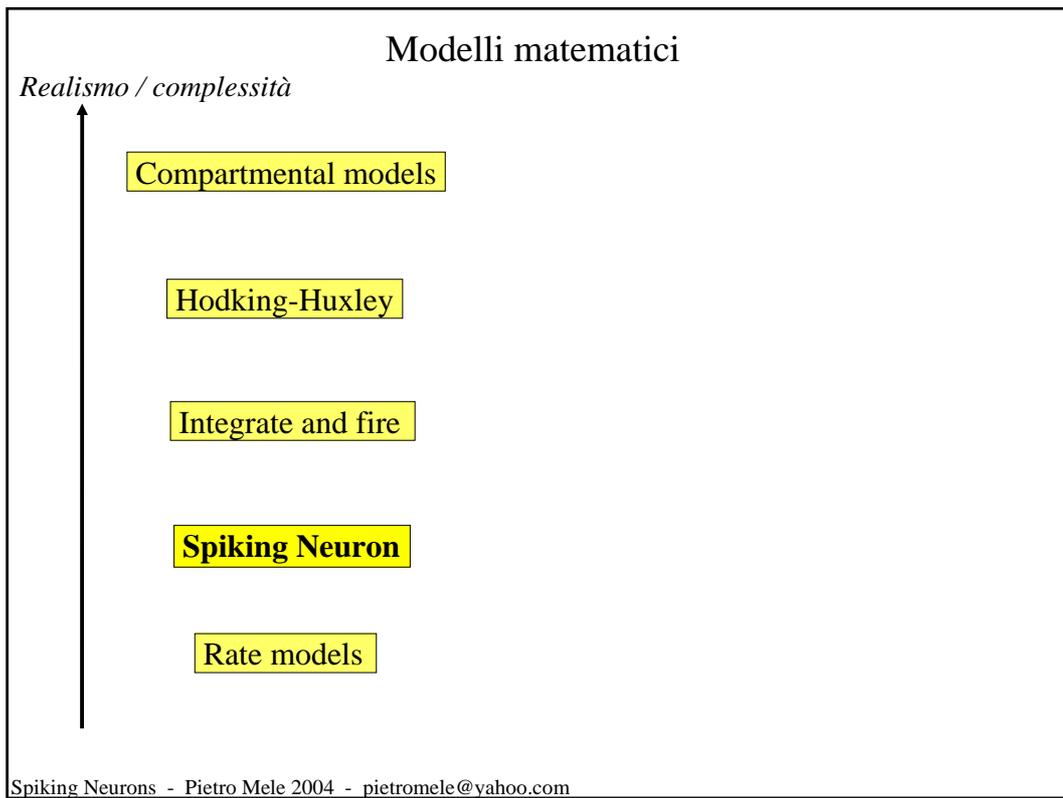
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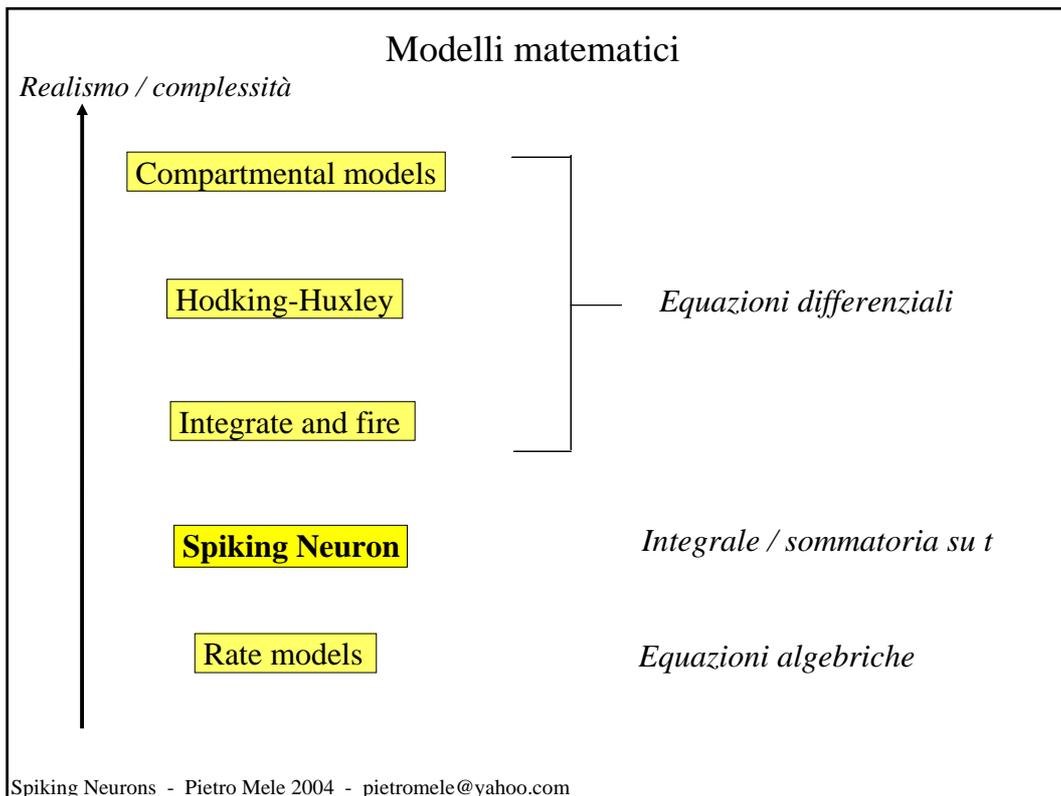


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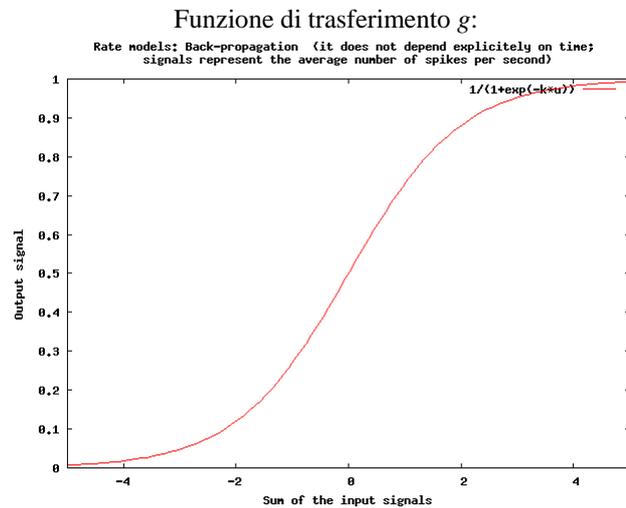
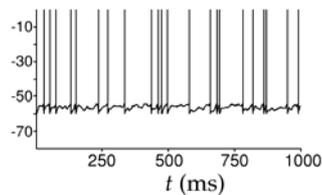


- Rate models**
- Grande scala temporale.
 - Il comportamento del neurone viene approssimato con una media su un intervallo di tempo *molto* lungo.
 - Vantaggi:
 - Semplicità del modello.
 - Svantaggi:
 - Più è lungo l'intervallo di tempo, più sono i dettagli del funzionamento del neurone che vengono persi.
 - Non realistico in molte situazioni: possiamo identificare un'immagine in meno di 100 ms --> non c'è tempo di fare medie!
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Rate models

Un modello **non** dipendente dal tempo: *Multi-layer Perceptron*

$$\nu_i = g \left(\sum_j w_{ij} \nu_j \right)$$



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Nel cervello:

- La durata di uno spike è dell'ordine di 1-2 ms.
- In genere gli spikes sono simili tra loro, quindi l'unica informazione che trasmettono è contenuta nell'istante di tempo in cui sono generati.

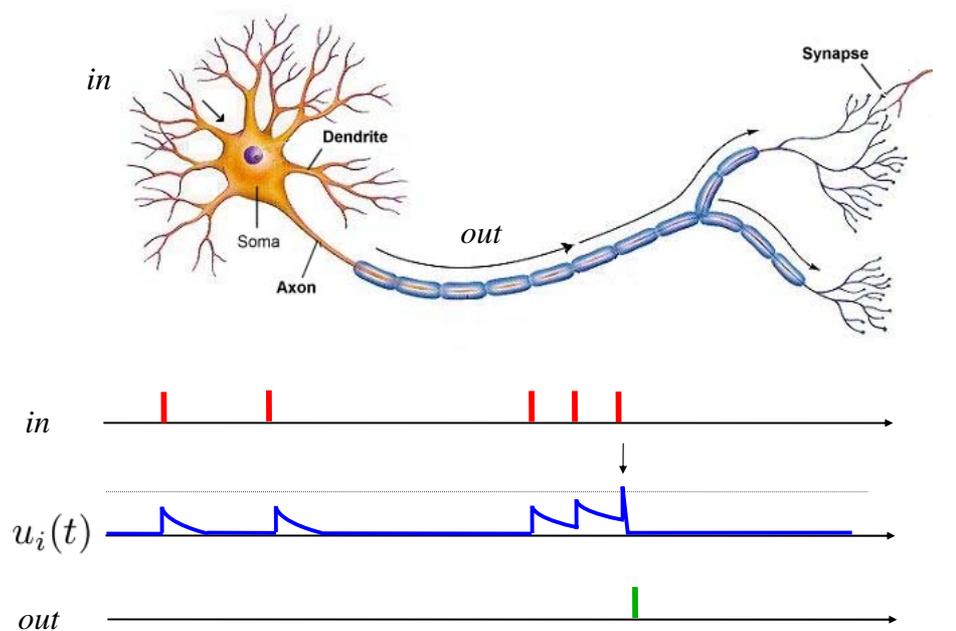
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Spiking Neuron

- Vengono considerati i singoli spikes.
- Uno spike è rappresentato con un valore binario ad un certo tempo t .
- Uno spike incrementa il potenziale del neurone.
- Il potenziale decade nel tempo.
- Se il potenziale raggiunge una certa soglia, il neurone “spara”.

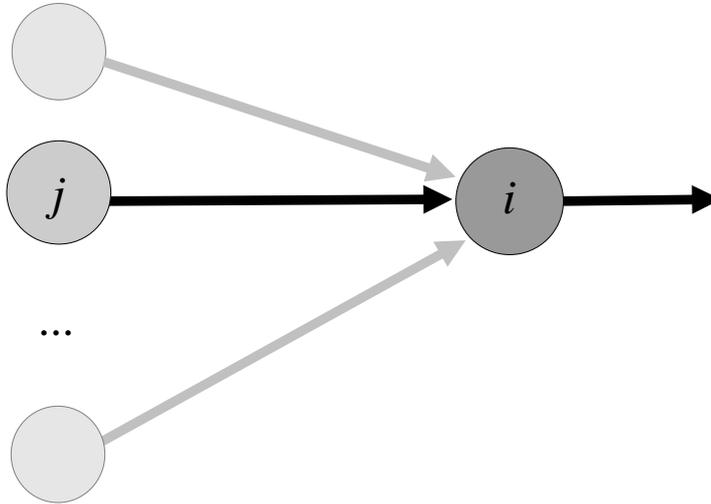
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Spiking Neuron



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Notazione:



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Notazione:

$t_i^{(f)}$ istante in cui il neurone i ha generato lo spike f

$u_i(t)$ potenziale del neurone i

w_{ij} peso sinaptico tra i neuroni j e i

$$\mathcal{F}_i = \{t_i^{(1)}, \dots, t_i^{(n)}\}$$

$$\eta_i(t - t_i^{(f)}) \quad \epsilon_{ij}(t - t_i^{(f)})$$

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Potenziale (1)

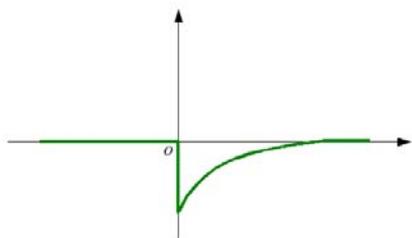
$$u_i(t) = \sum_{t_i^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_i} \eta_i(t - t_i^{(f)}) + \sum_{j \in \Gamma_i} \sum_{t_j^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_j} w_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}(t - t_j^{(f)})$$

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Potenziale (2)

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{t_i^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_i} \eta_i(t - t_i^{(f)}) + \sum_{j \in \Gamma_i} \sum_{t_j^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_j} w_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}(t - t_j^{(f)})$$

Refractory function

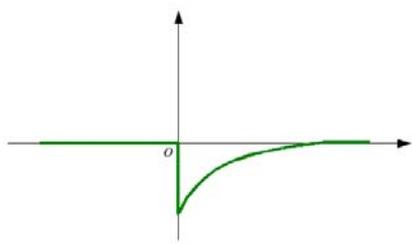


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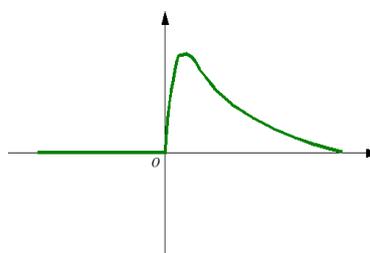
Potenziale (3)

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{t_i^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_i} \eta_i(t - t_i^{(f)}) + \sum_{j \in \Gamma_i} \sum_{t_j^{(f)} \in \mathcal{F}_j} w_{ij} \epsilon_{ij}(t - t_j^{(f)})$$

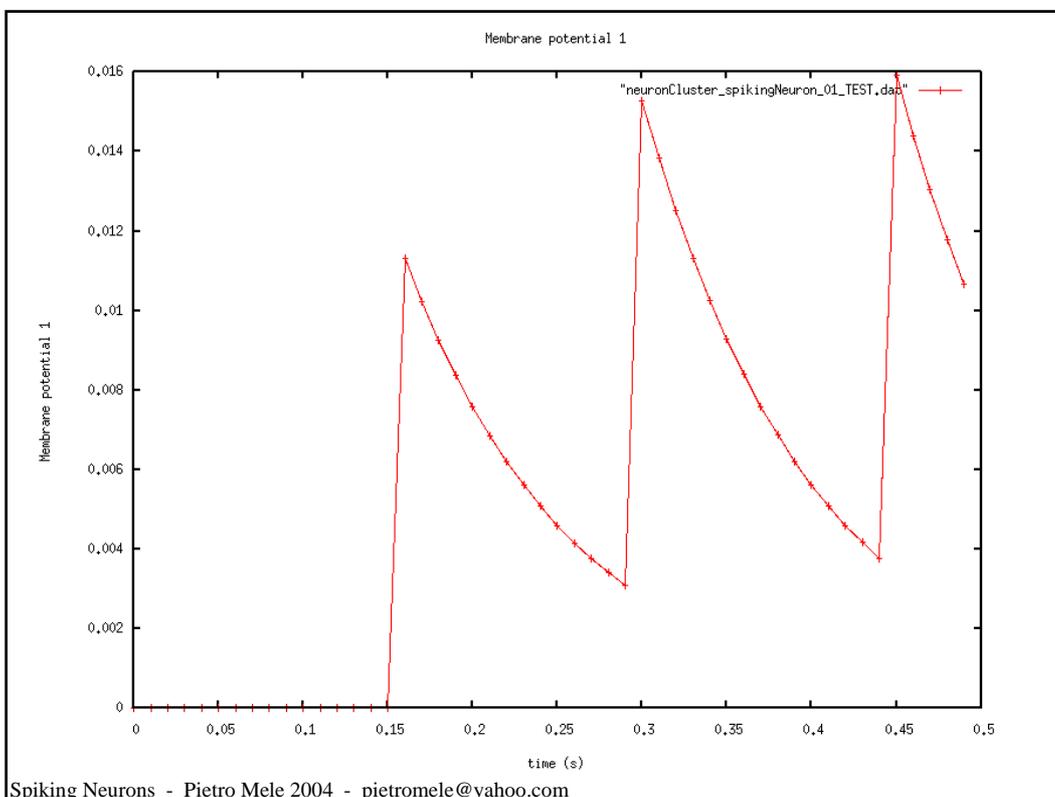
Refractory function

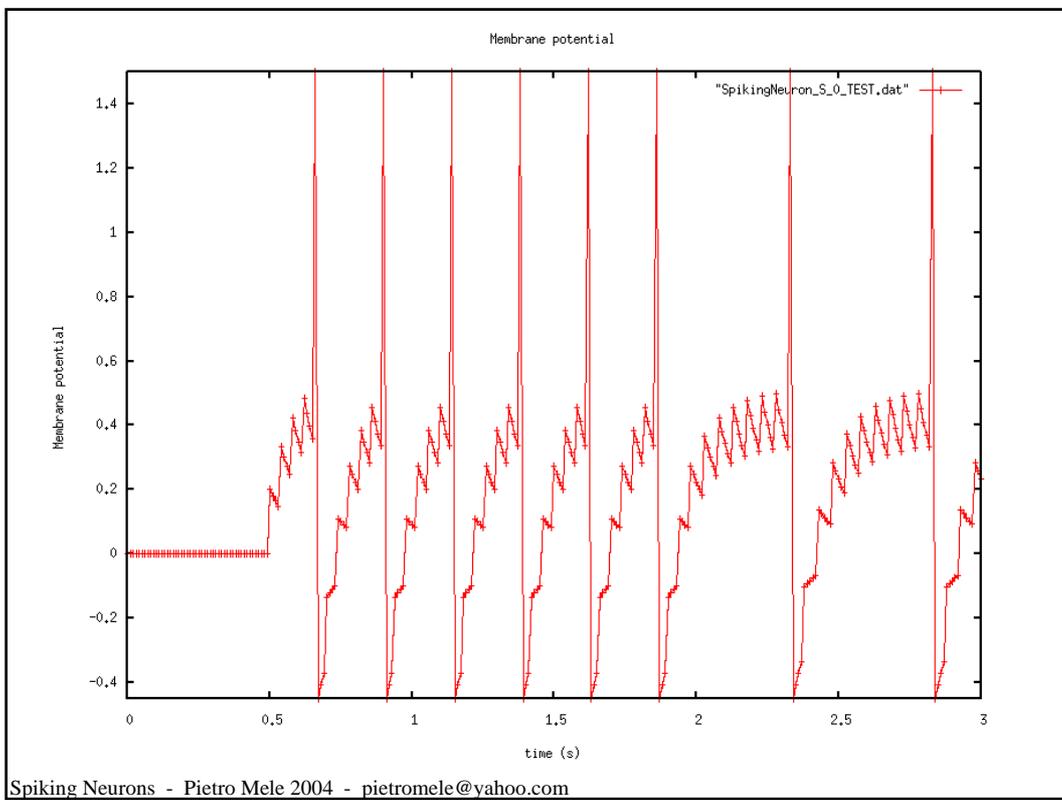
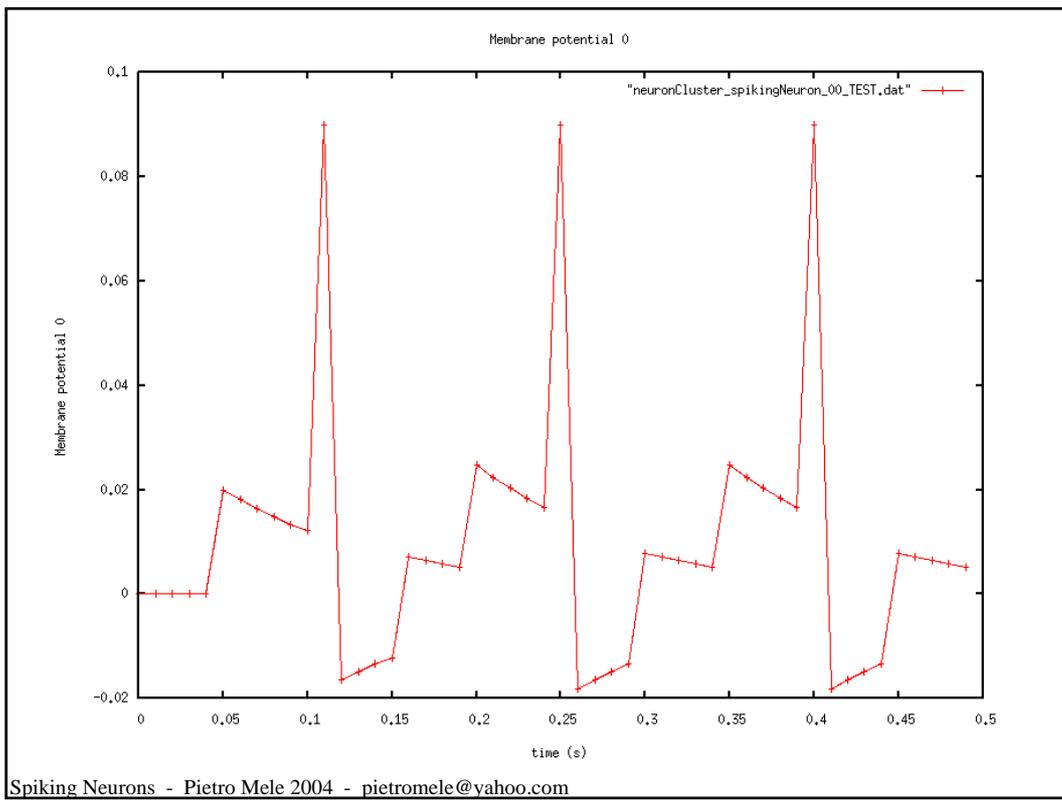


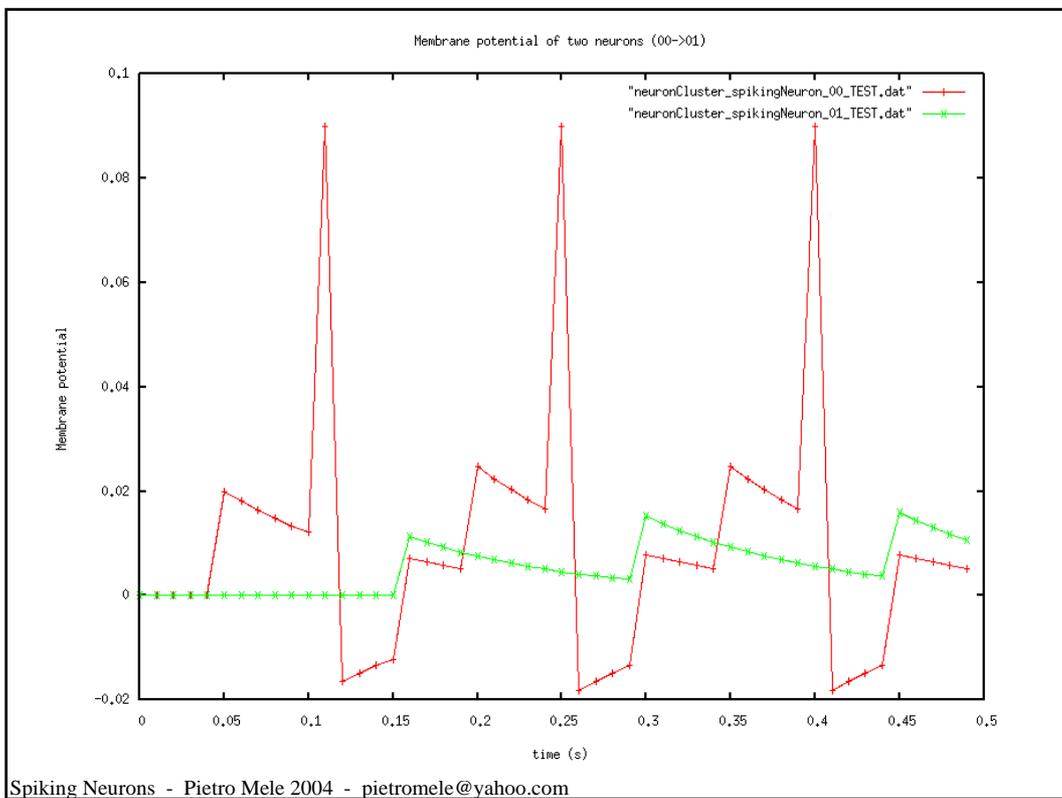
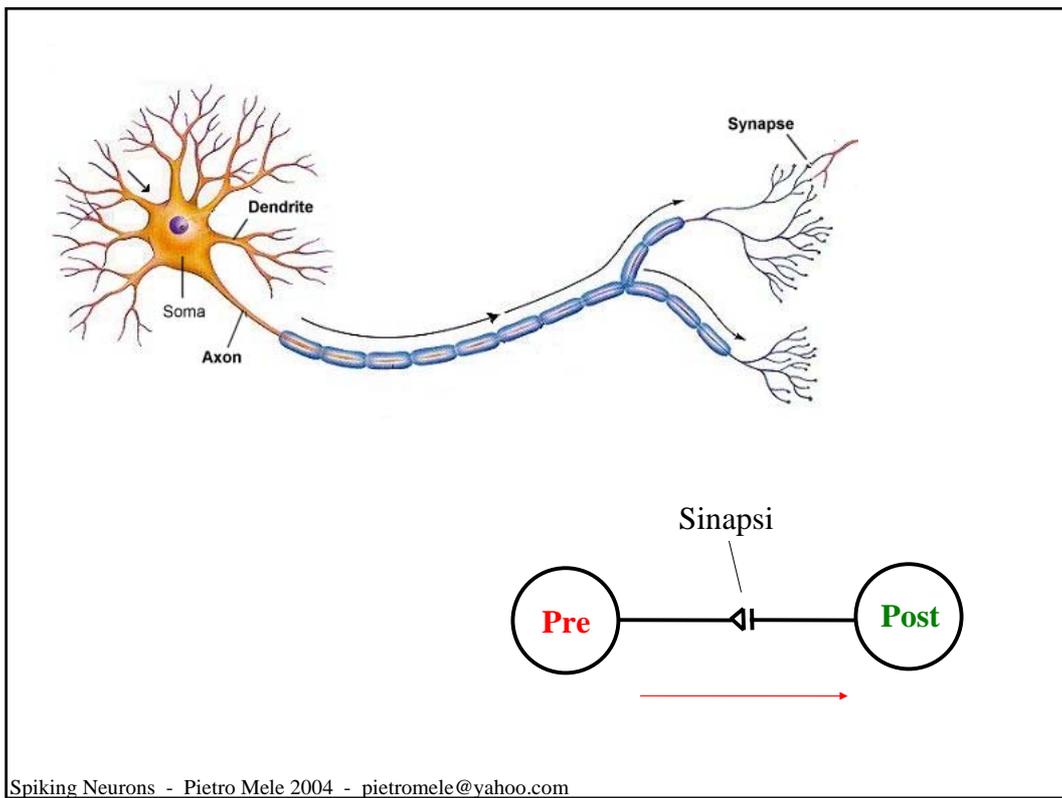
PSP



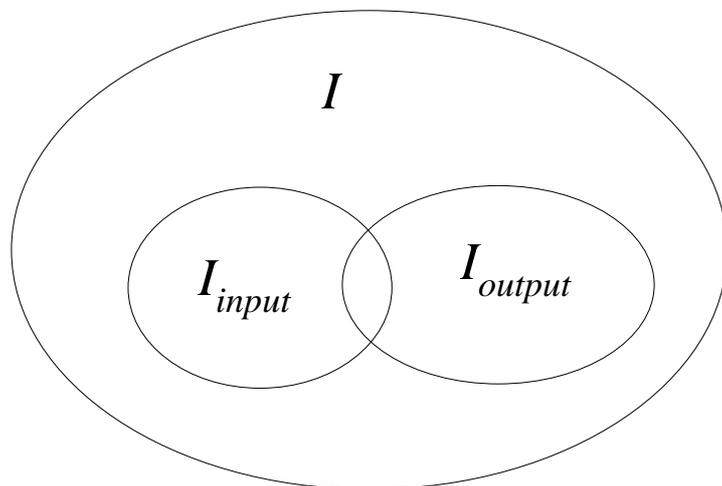
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Rete di spiking neurons



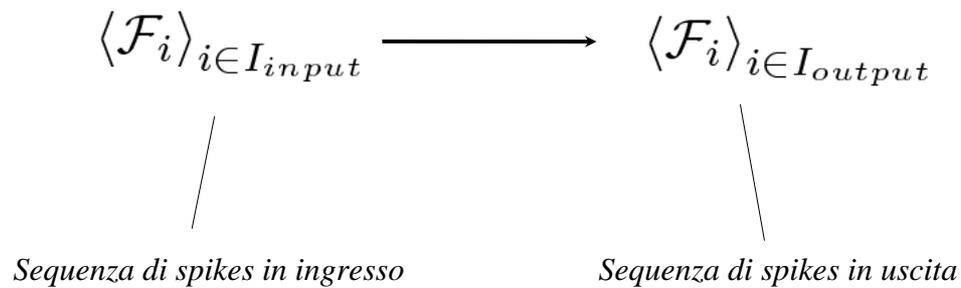
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Rete di spiking neurons

$$\langle \mathcal{F}_i \rangle_{i \in I_{input}} \longrightarrow \langle \mathcal{F}_i \rangle_{i \in I_{output}}$$

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Rete di spiking neurons



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Apprendimento

Una possibile definizione: un sistema apprende quando, sulla base di segnali in ingresso, è in grado di modificare i suoi parametri interni per raggiungere un determinato “scopo”.

Tipi di apprendimento:

- **Supervisionato** (*cervelletto*)
- **Con rinforzo** (*gangli basali*)
- **Non supervisionato** (*corteccia*)

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Apprendimento (1.1)



Modifica dei seguenti parametri:

Pesi sinaptici: w_{ij}

Soglia: $\vartheta \vartheta_i$

Axonal transmission delays: Δ_{ij}

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Apprendimento (1.2)



Modifica dei seguenti parametri:

Pesi sinaptici: w_{ij}

Soglia: $\vartheta \vartheta_i$

Axonal transmission delays: Δ_{ij}



$$\left(t_i^{(f)} - t_j^{(f)} \right)$$

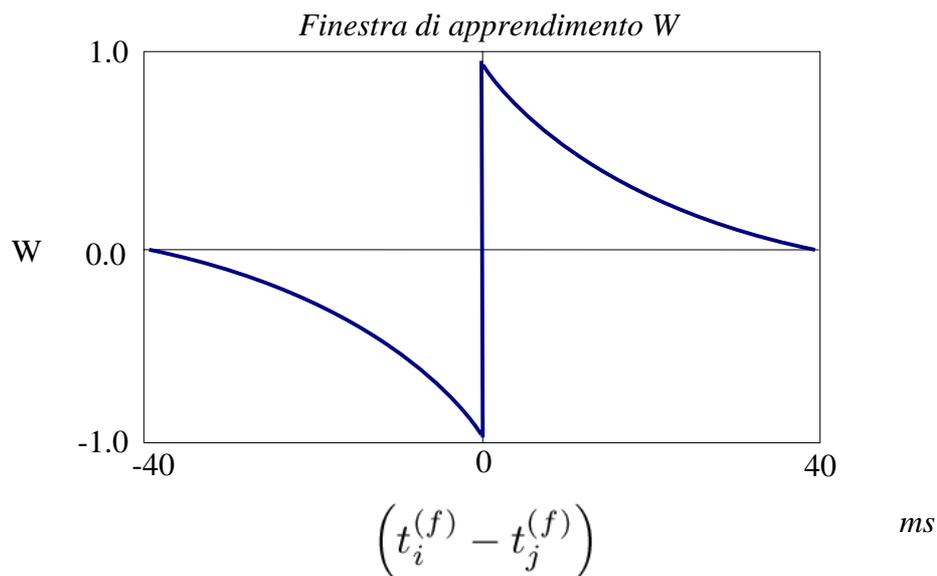
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Apprendimento (2)

Phenomenon	Duration	Locus of Induction
<i>Short-term Enhancement</i>		
Paired-Pulse Facilitation (PPF)	100 ms	Pre
Augmentation	10 s	Pre
Post-tetanic potentiation	1 min	Pre
<i>Long-term Enhancement</i>		
Short-Term Potentiation (STP)	15 min	Post
Long-Term Potentiation (LTP)	>30 min	Pre and Post
<i>Depression</i>		
Paired-Pulse Depression (PPD)	100 ms	Pre
Depletion	10 s	Pre
Long-term Depression (LTD)	>30 min	Pre and Post

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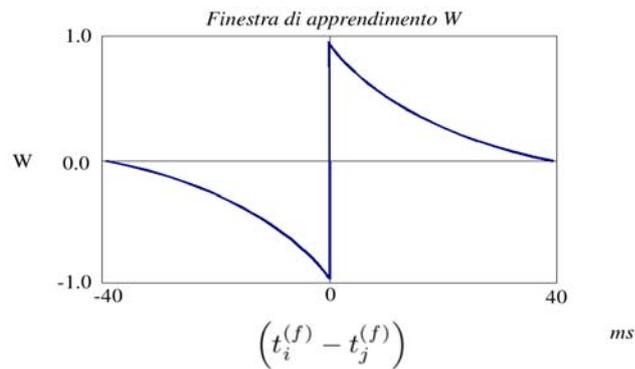
Apprendimento (2.1)



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Apprendimento (2.2)

$$\Delta w_{ij} = W \left(t_i^{(f)} - t_j^{(f)} \right)$$



(Potenziamento e depressione a lungo termine)

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Apprendimento (3)

Stability / Plasticity dilemma

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Stability / Plasticity dilemma

Sistema stabile —————→ **memoria**

Sistema plastico —————→ **apprendimento**

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Stability / Plasticity dilemma

Sistema stabile —————→ **memoria**



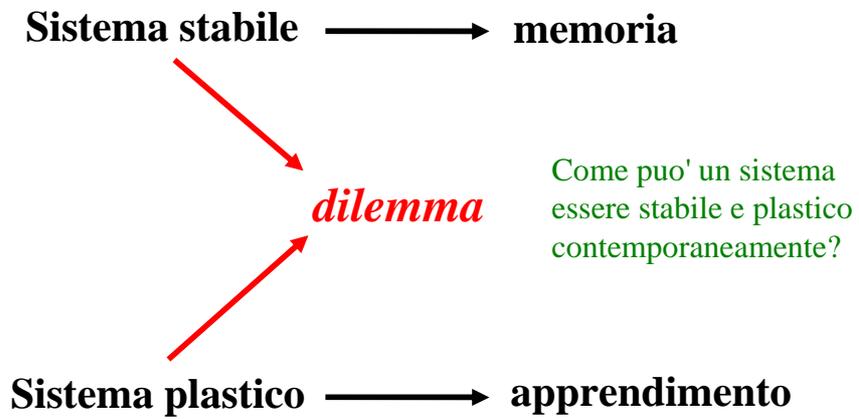
dilemma



Sistema plastico —————→ **apprendimento**

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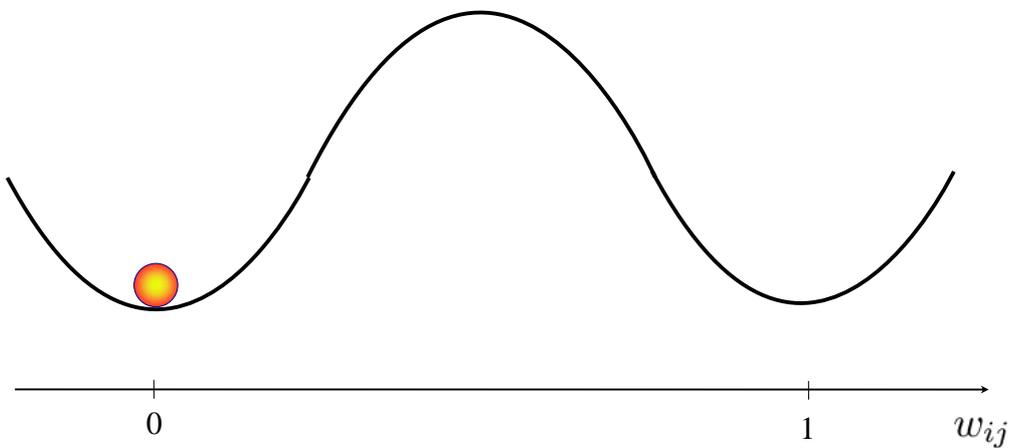
Stability / Plasticity dilemma



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Apprendimento (3.1)

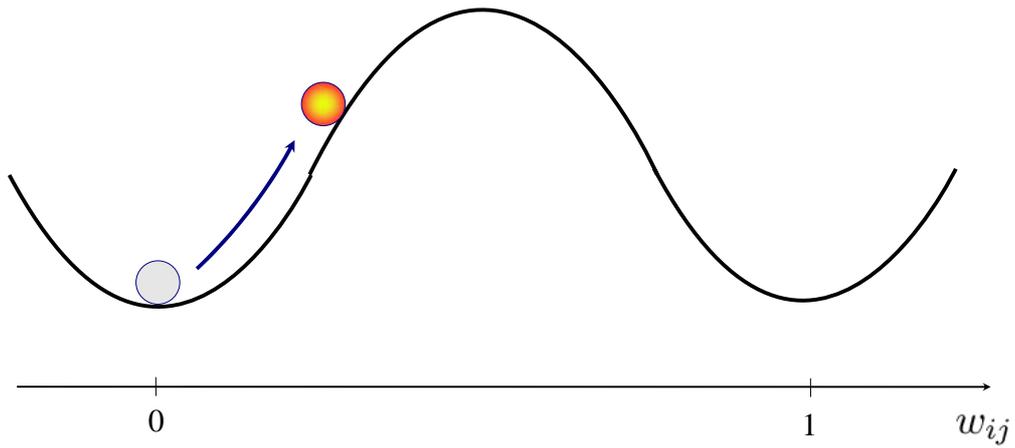
Lo stato di un sistema "pseudo-binario":



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Apprendimento (3.2)

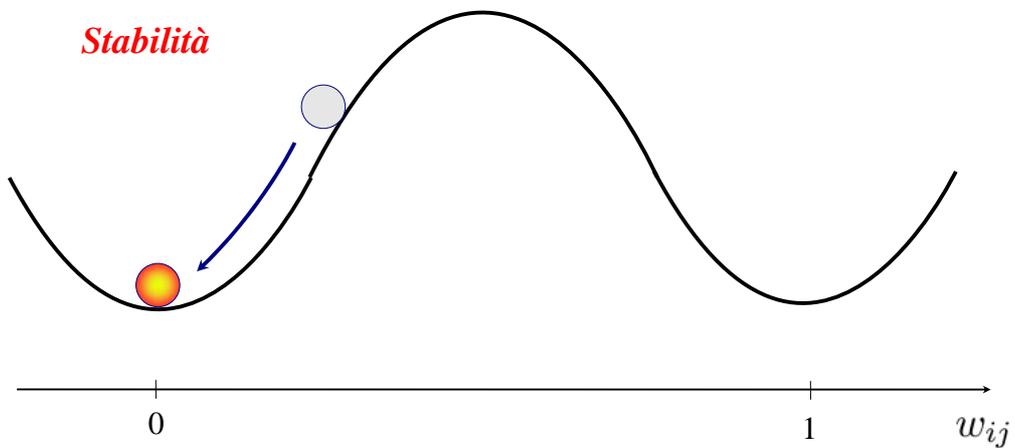
Un sistema "perturbato":



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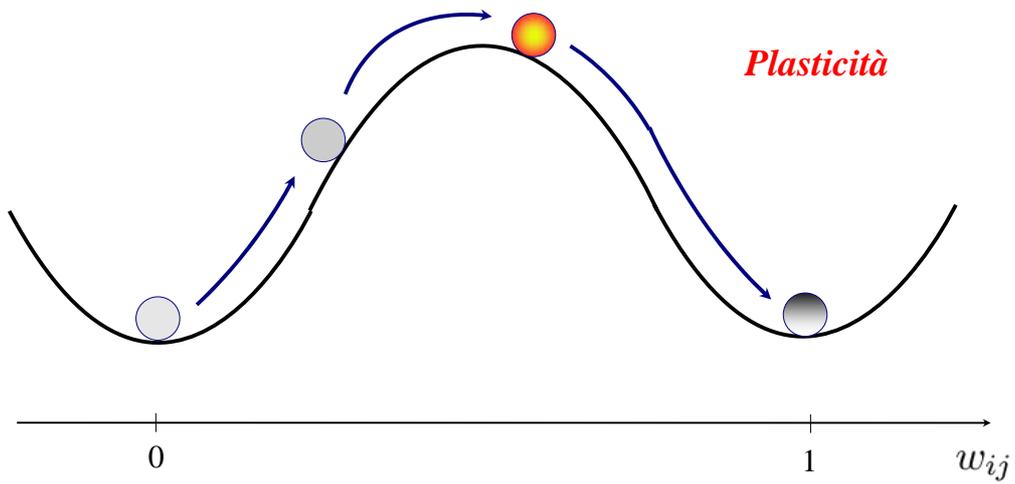
Apprendimento (3.3)

Stabilità



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Apprendimento (3.4)



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Fine

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