



上海雾计算实验室

Shanghai Institute of Fog Computing Technology



Machine Consciousness

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蒙杰

<http://SHIFT.shanghaitech.edu.cn>



上海科技大学
ShanghaiTech University

地址：上海市浦东新区华夏中路393号 邮编：201210
Add: 393 Middle Huaxia Road, Pudong, Shanghai 201210, China

Conscious system vs Unconscious system



- What determines to what extent a system has conscious experience*



The key difference between you and the camera:
information integration

From Neuroscience to Computer Science



A theory of consciousness: information integration theory(IIT)

Φ : *Measuring the capacity to integrate information for a system*

Key: Partition & Measure difference

- *System partition:*

$$S \rightarrow A, B$$

- Measure difference

$$Dist(p_A p_B, p)$$

- Calculate phi

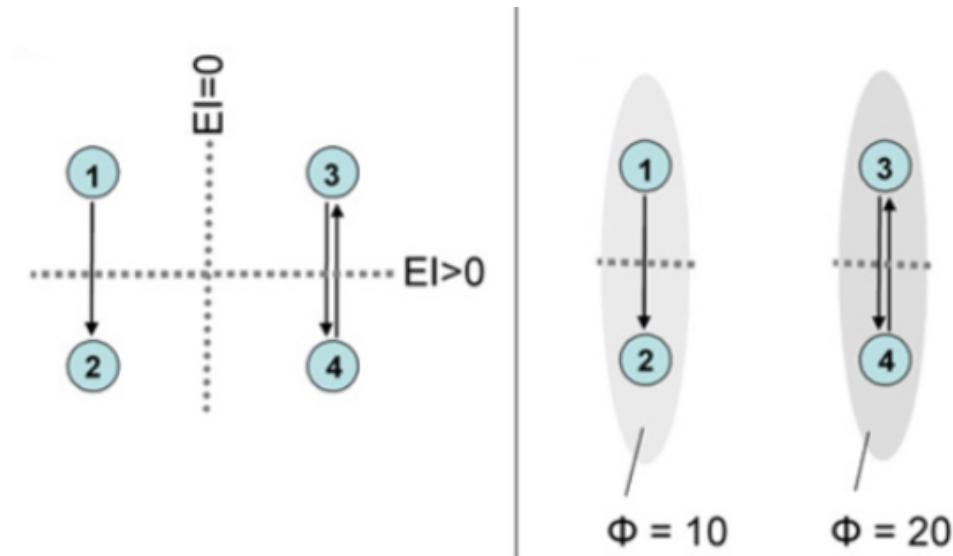
$$\phi = \min Dist(p_A p_B, p)$$

for minimum information partition (A,B)

Information integration theory



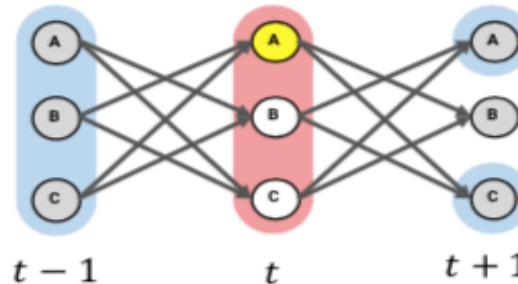
Key: Partition & Measure difference



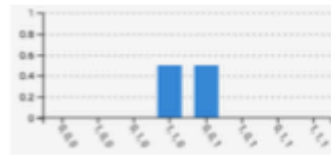
Information integration theory 3.0



Concept specified by mechanism **ABC**



ABC / ABC

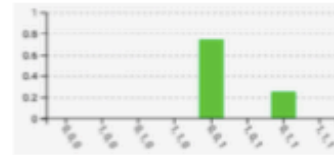


$$\frac{A}{\emptyset} \times \frac{BC}{ABC}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{cause}} = 0.5$$

Maximally-irreducible
cause repertoire

ABC / AC



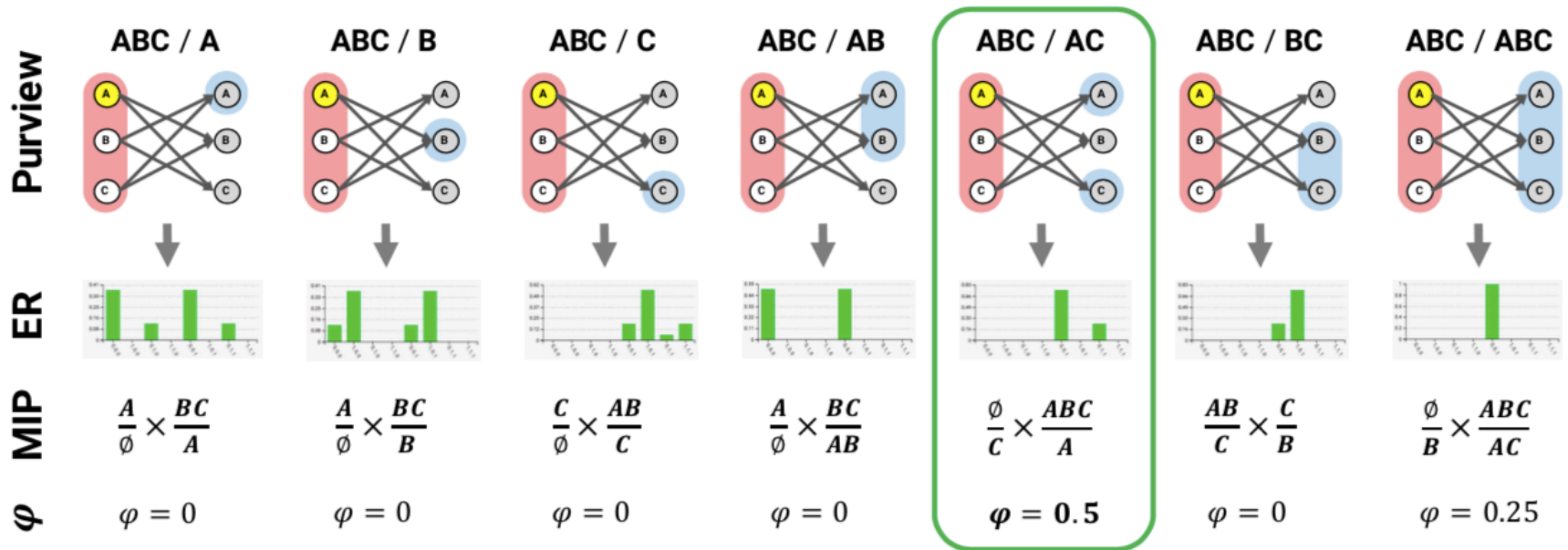
$$\frac{\emptyset}{C} \times \frac{ABC}{A}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{effect}} = 0.5$$

Maximally-irreducible
effect repertoire

$$\varphi = 0.5$$

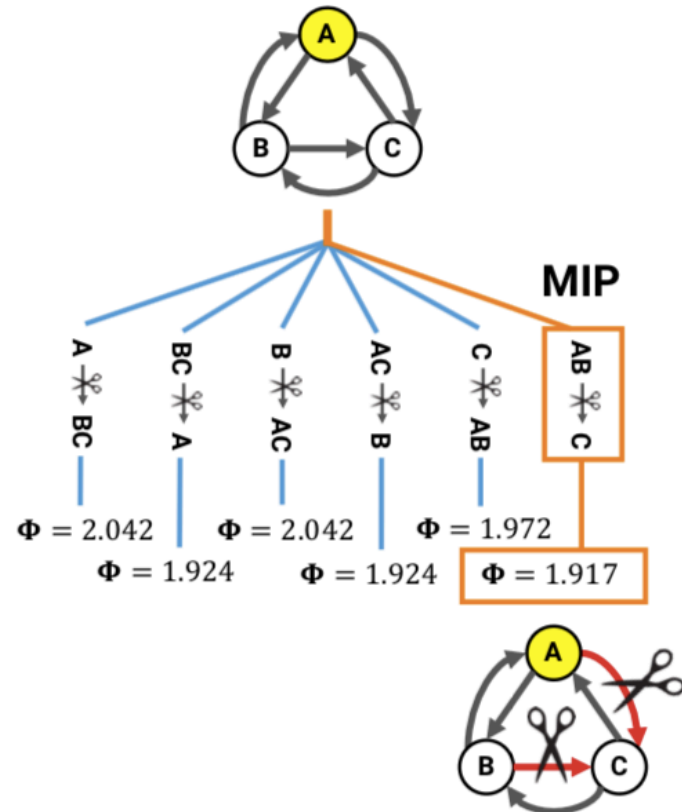
Information integration theory 3.0



Information integration theory 3.0



- The minimal Φ -value, Φ^{MIP} , is the Φ of the whole candidate system
- As with mechanisms, the cut that makes the *least difference* to the candidate system captures how intrinsically irreducible it is



Our Work



- Generalize to continuous system
- Calculate φ for Neural Network

From Discrete to Continuous



- Transition Probability Matrix \rightarrow Probability Distribution
- Assumption:
 - Current state: Gaussian distribution
 - Transition probability: Gaussian distribution
- Key: Partition & Measure difference

$$p_t = M p_{t-1}; p_t = \tilde{M} p_{t+1}$$

- Cause distance

$$D_c = \text{Dist} \left(p_t, M^A p_{t-1}^A \otimes M^B p_{t-1}^B \right)$$

- Effect distance

$$D_e = \text{Dist} \left(p_t, \tilde{M}^A p_{t+1}^A \otimes \tilde{M}^B p_{t+1}^B \right)$$

- Calculate phi

$$\phi = \min_{(A,B)} (D_c + D_e)$$

From Discrete to Continuous



- Transition Probability Distribution:

$$M \sim Norm(\mu, \Sigma)$$

- μ_A, Σ_A are normal distribution, their parameters are:

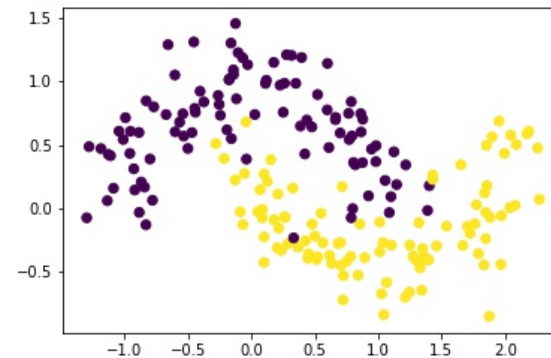
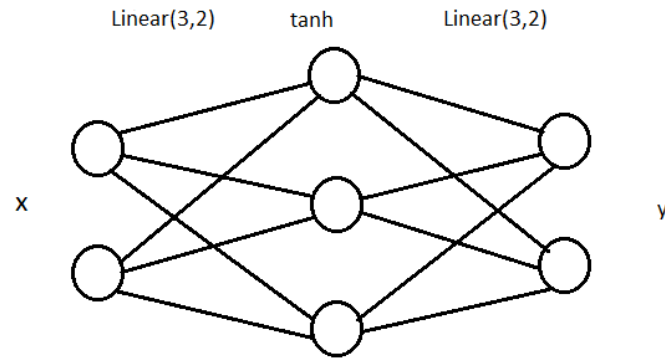
$$(\mu_A, \Sigma_A) = f(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$(\mu_B, \Sigma_B) = g(\mu, \Sigma)$$

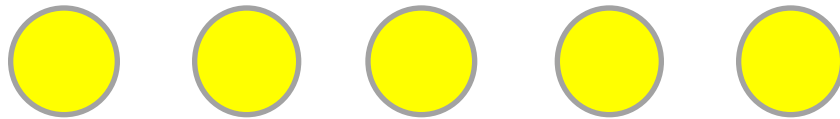
Experiment on simple neural network



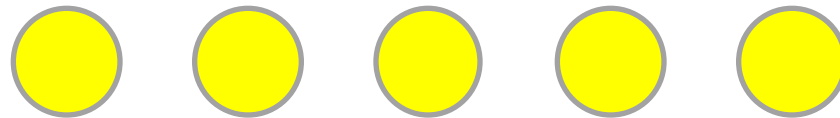
MLP for classification: A feed-forward system



Sampling for Sigma; mu



Epoch t-1



Epoch t+1

Result

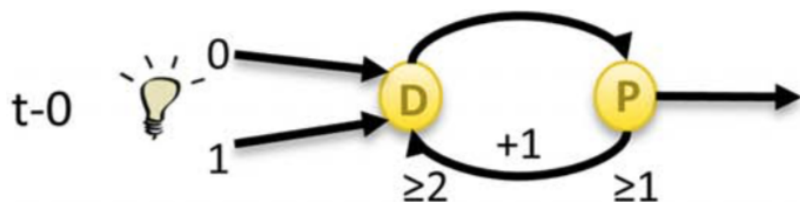


$$\Phi = 36.8 > 0$$

Influence factors:

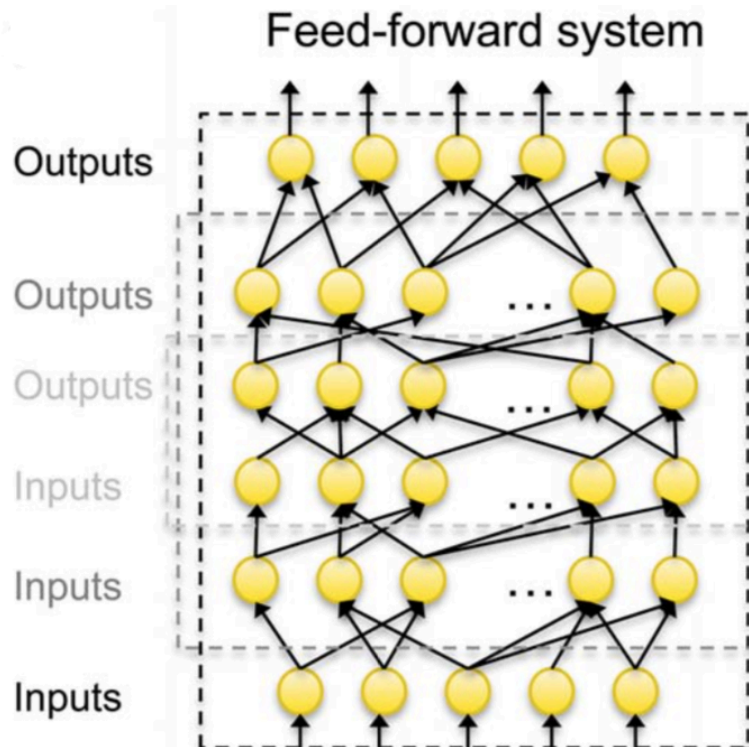
1. Linear vs Non-linear
2. Definition of distance metric
3. Input distribution

Intuition



$$\Phi > 0$$

A system with feedback circuit
is more conscious?



$$\Phi = 0$$

谢谢!

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