

# Neural Networks for Demixing

David Halpern  
NYU

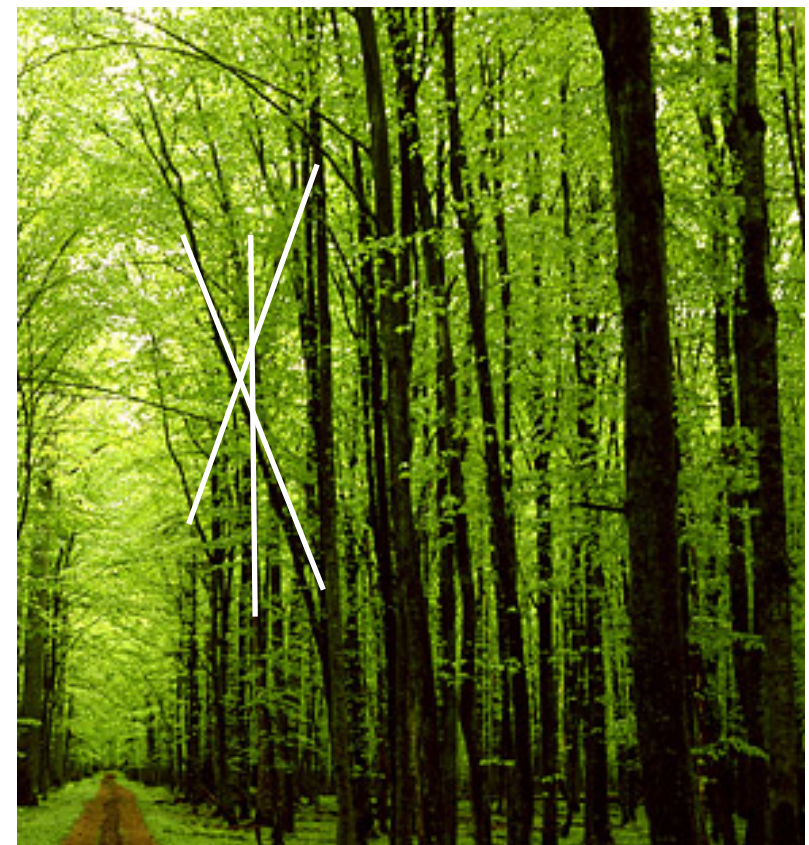
# Demixing Odors/ Orientations

Lots of evidence for multiplexing neurons in the brain (cite evidence...)

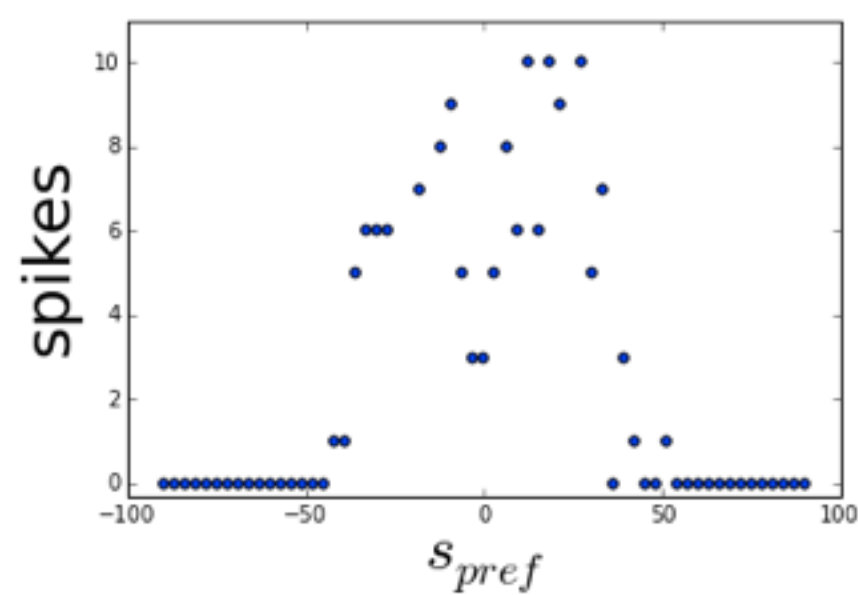
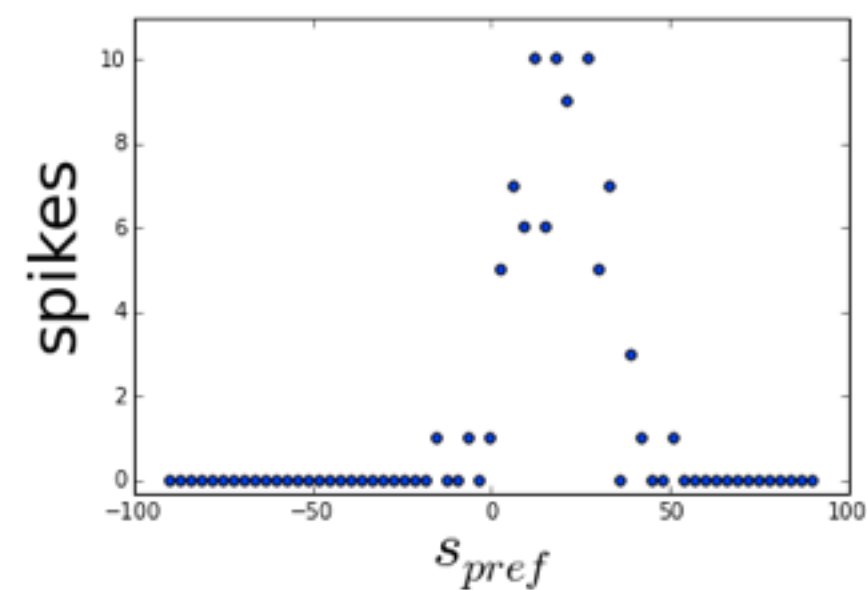
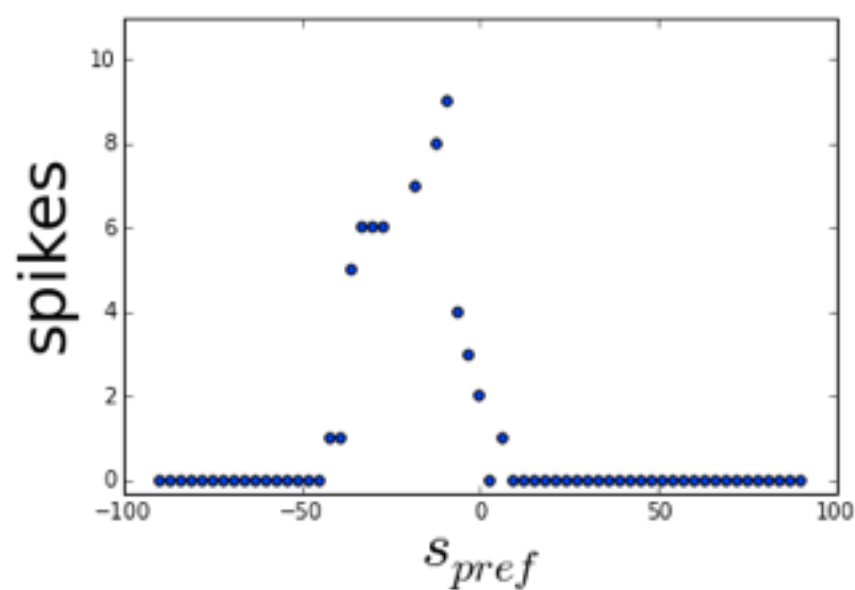
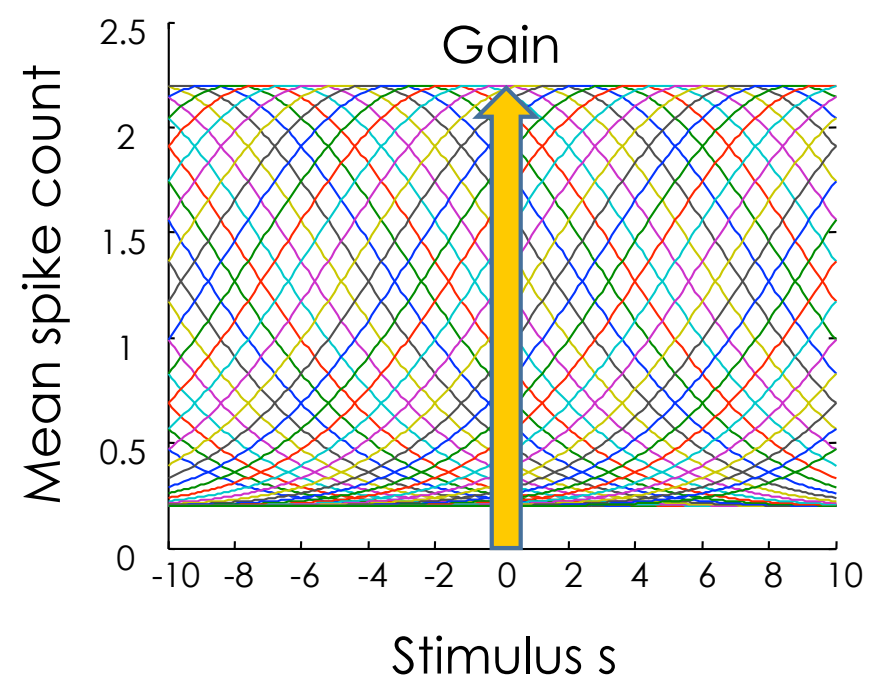
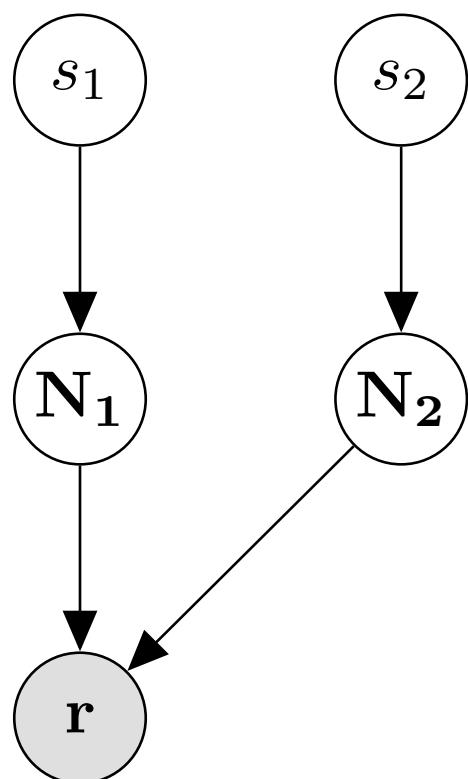
Demixing is a very general problem for the brain



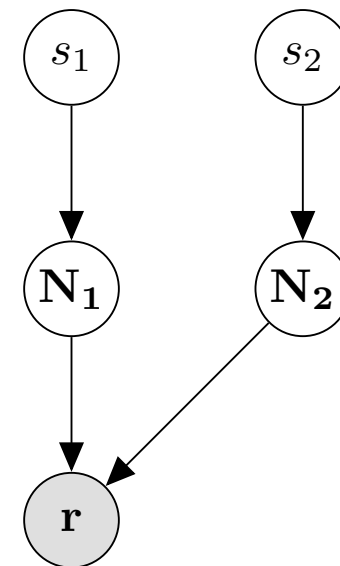
Strawberries    Cake    Coffee



0                      20                      -20



Given  $r$ , what are  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ ?

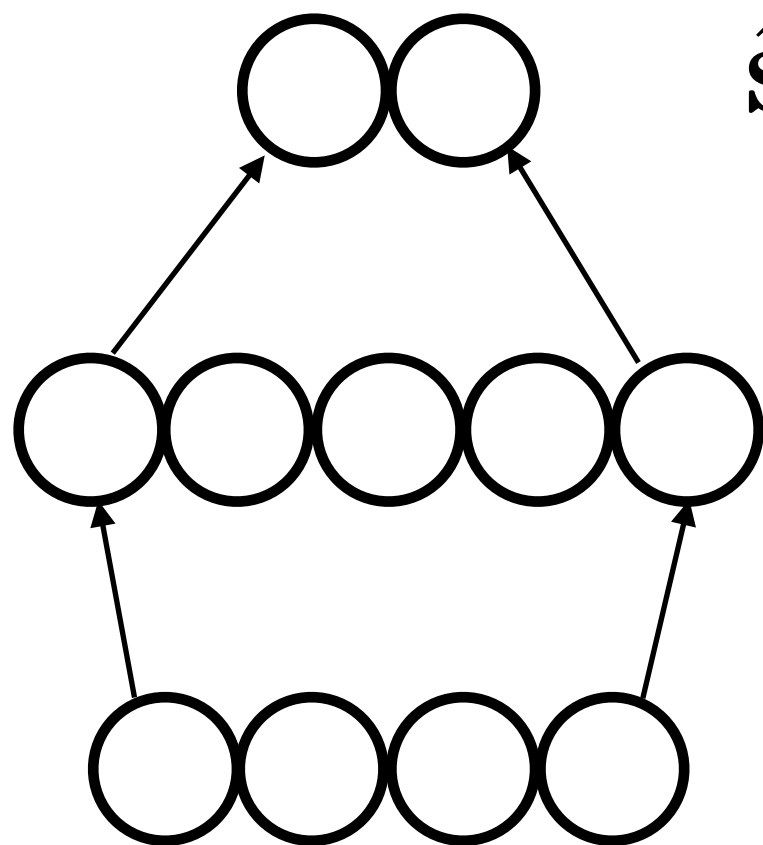


Maximum Likelihood Estimation:  $\hat{s} = \arg \max_s p(r|s)$

Can a generic neural network accomplish ML demixing?

(Eventually, we would like to have:

- Unknown and variable numbers of stimuli
- Unknown and variable contrasts/gains)



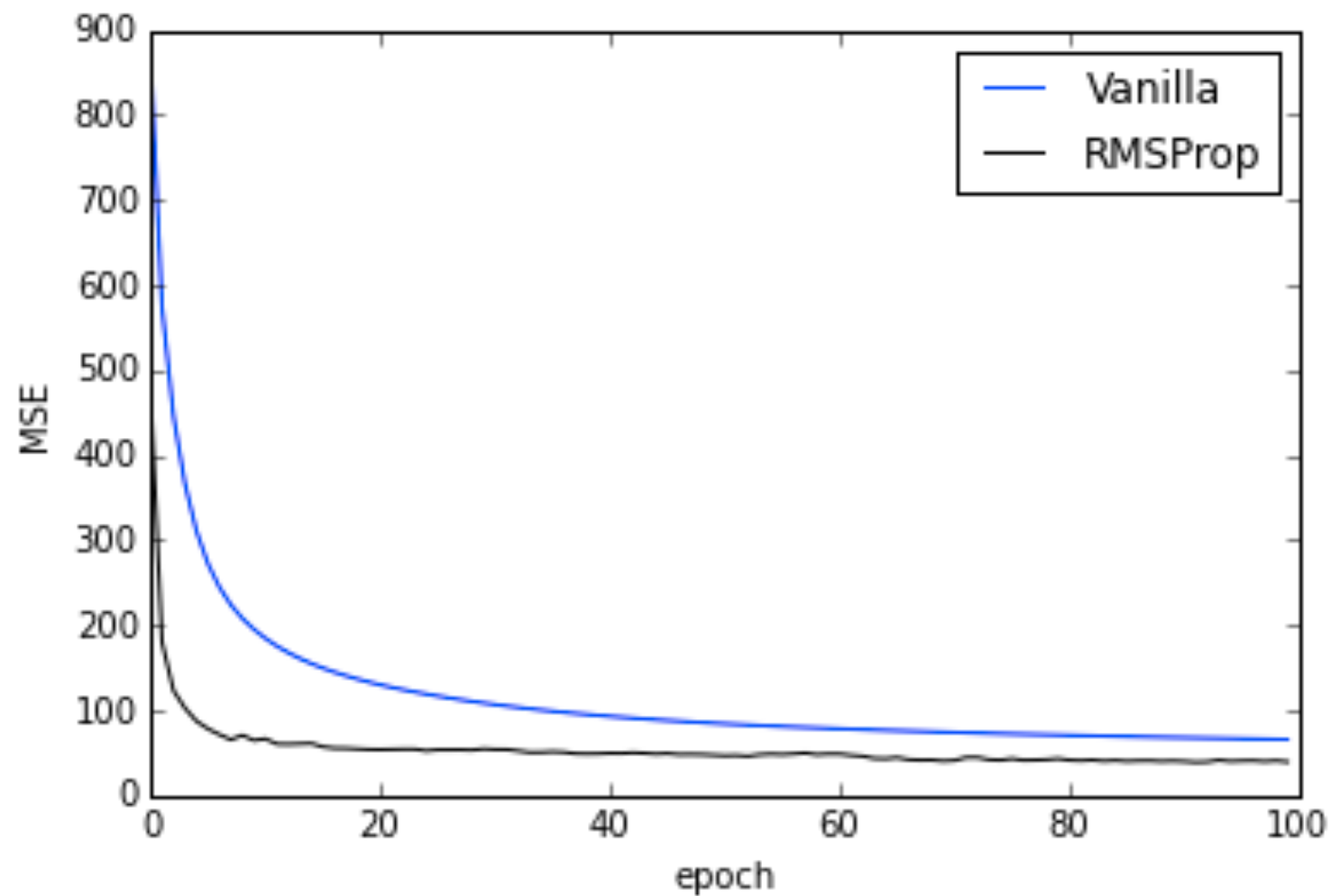
$$\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{r}_{\text{hid}}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\text{hid}} = \phi(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{r}_{\text{hid}} + \mathbf{b})$$

$\phi(h) = \max(0, h)$       20 hidden units

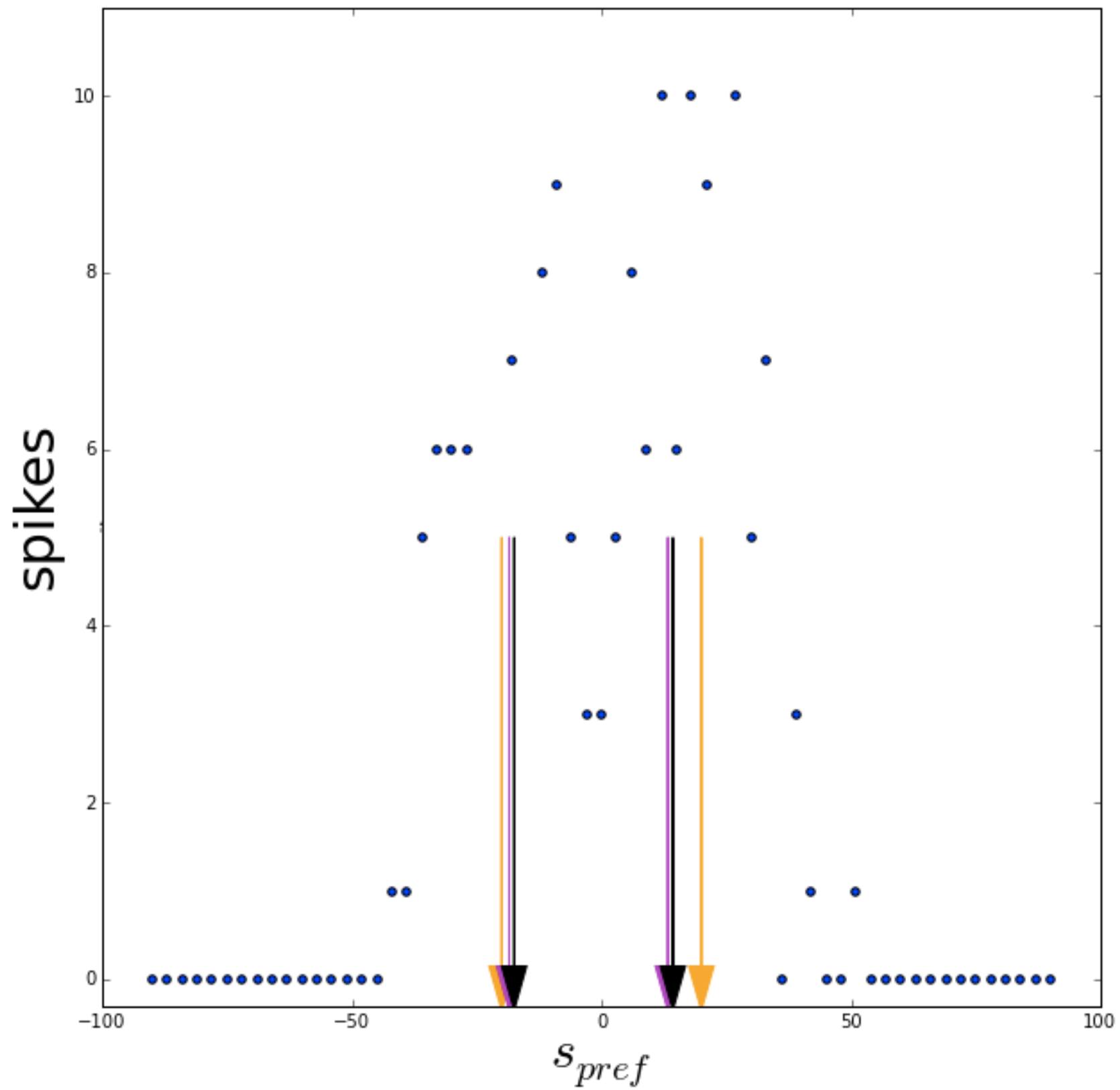
$$\mathbf{r}_{\text{in}} \sim \text{Poisson}(\mathbf{f}(c_1 s_1 + c_2 s_2))$$

61 input units

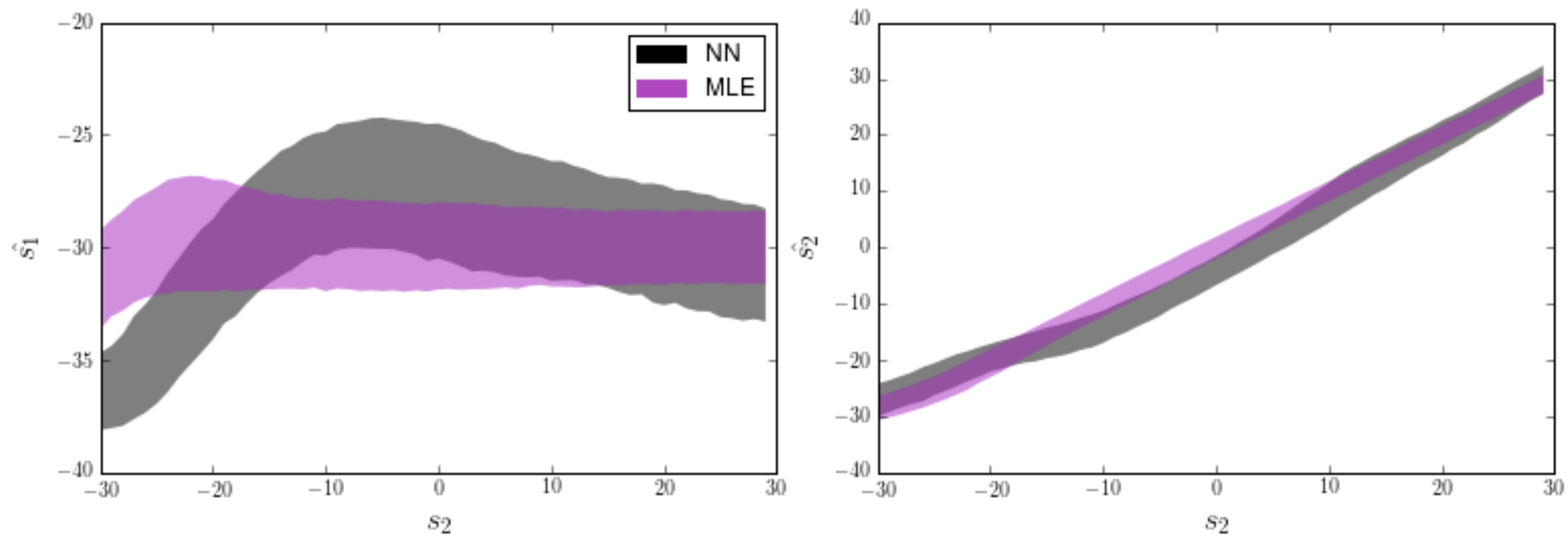


MSE loss function (enforced  $s_1 < s_2$ )

Used backpropagation with SGD (with RMSProp) for training  
20,000 training trials  
100 epochs



MLE Ground Truth Neural Network



-40, 40, square



# Conclusions

- So far we have only been able to train the neural networks to be slightly biased estimators
- Future directions
  - Variable gains
  - Multiple stimuli
  - Unknown number of stimuli
  - Network properties