

An abstract geometric diagram consisting of ten dark gray circular nodes connected by thin, light gray lines. The nodes are arranged in a non-uniform pattern, with some forming a central cluster and others positioned at the periphery. The lines connect the nodes in a way that suggests a network or a map structure.

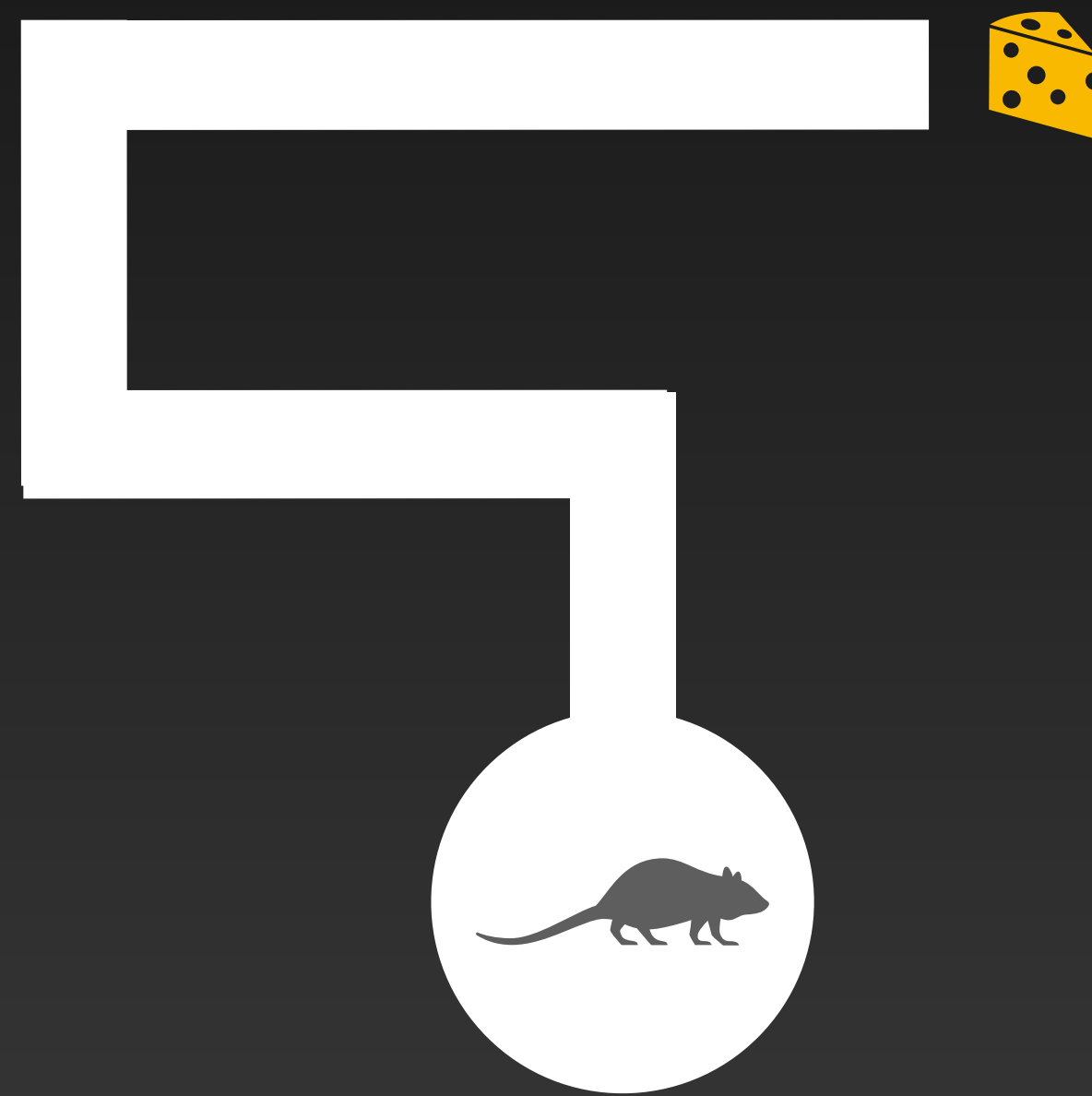
How to Build a Cognitive Map

James C. R. Whittington, David McCaffary, Jacob J. W. Bakermans and Timothy E. J. Behrens

Presenter: Xuan Wen
Dec 7th, 2022

Classic Studies: Cognitive Mapping

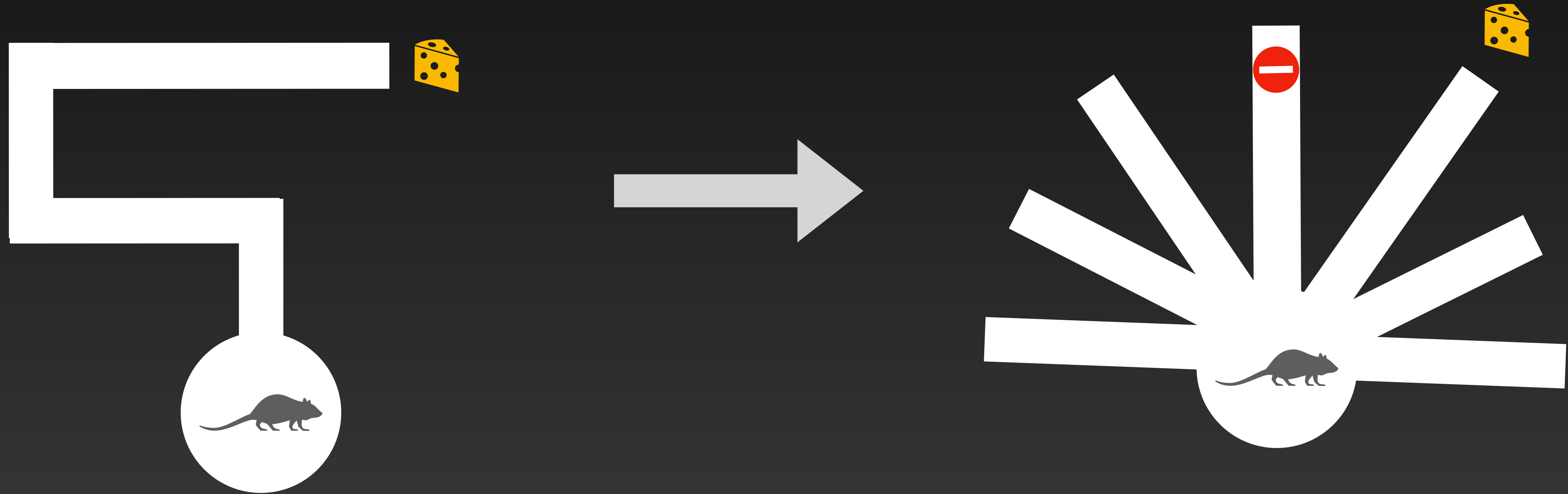
- Edward C. Tolman, 1948



Straight -> Left -> Right -> Right

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Functions of Cognitive Mapping

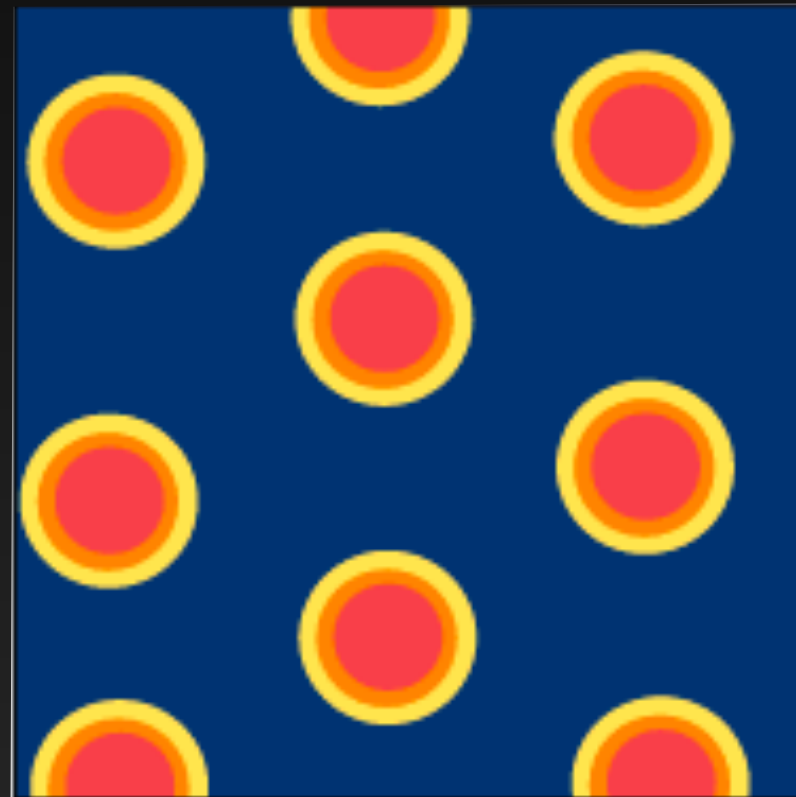
- Internal neural representations of spatial relationship that enable **flexible behavior**
 - Planning route
 - Finding shortcut

What brain areas support such function?

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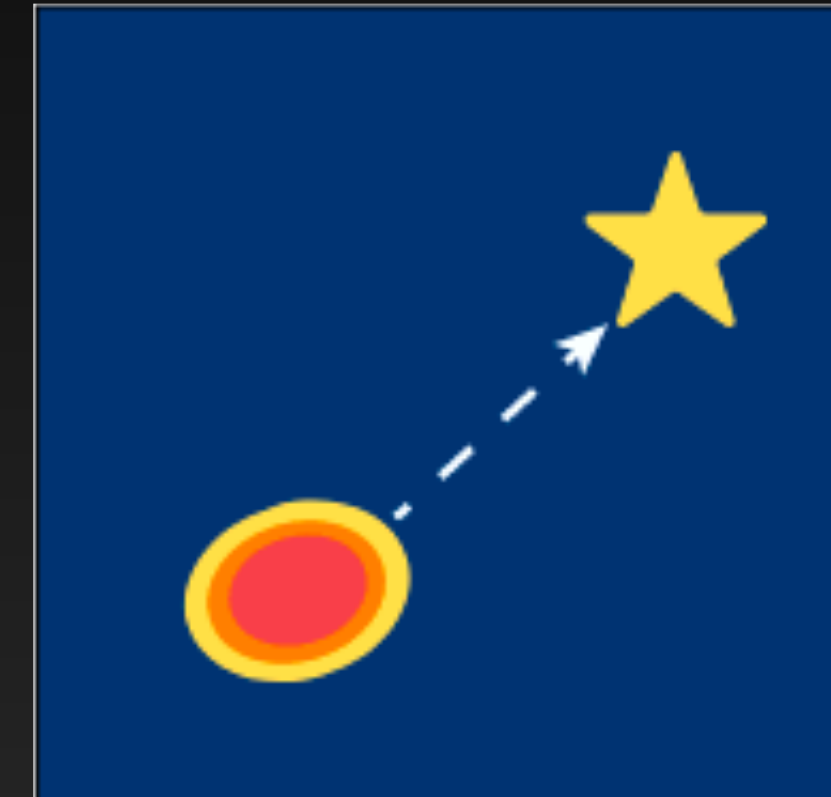
Place cell



Grid cell



Border cell



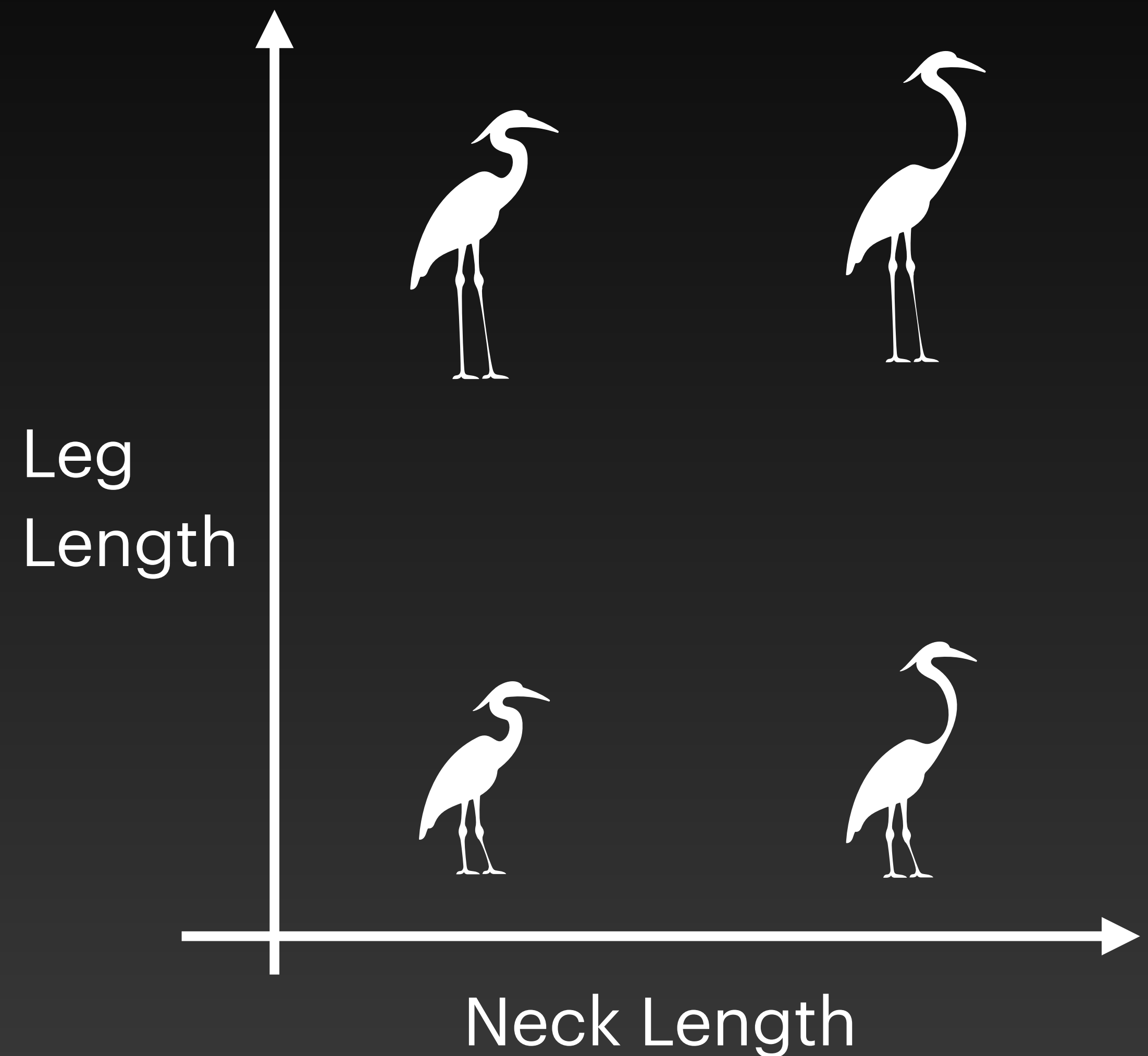
Object-vector
cell

Functions of Cognitive Mapping

- Not restricted to spatial cognition
- Place cells firing to...
 - “Locations” in sound frequency
 - “Locations” in reward value
 - ...

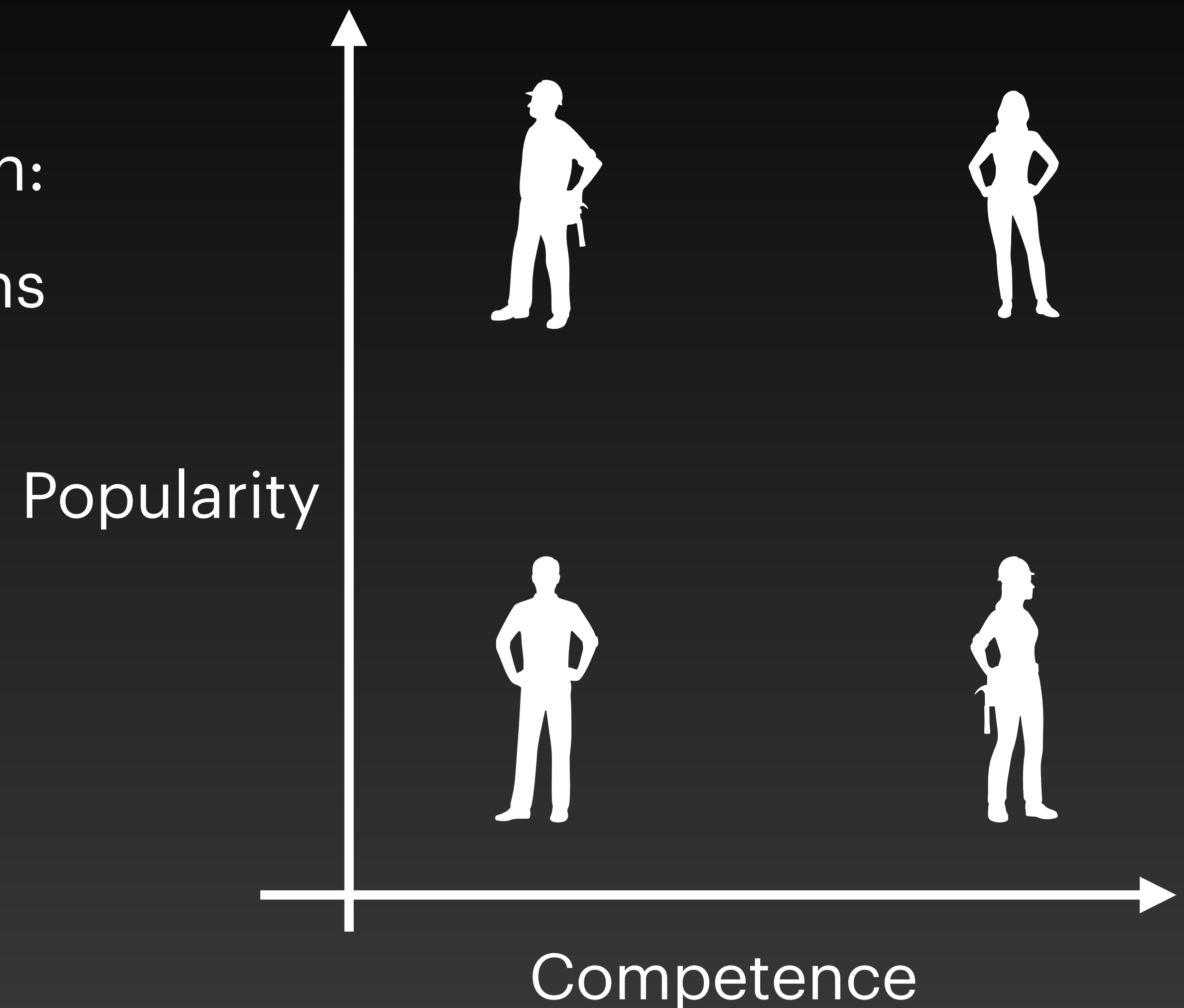
Functions of Cognitive Mapping

- Not restricted to spatial cognition
- Grid cell firing pattern can be found in:
 - Stimuli with two abstract dimensions



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Functions of Cognitive Mapping

- Internal neural representations of spacial relationship that enable **flexible behavior**
 - Planning route
 - Finding shortcut
- Spacial Cognitive Map is just an instance of a broader coding mechanism
 - Organizing knowledge for **generalization**
 - Enable the rapid inference from sparse observations

How the brain represents these different domains of cognition in the same way?

Cognitive Mapping Problem

- We need a model to connect physical & abstract domains.
 - Contain information relevant to behavioral tasks
 - Enable new behaviors in the face of new challenges
 - Minimize time & resources for computation

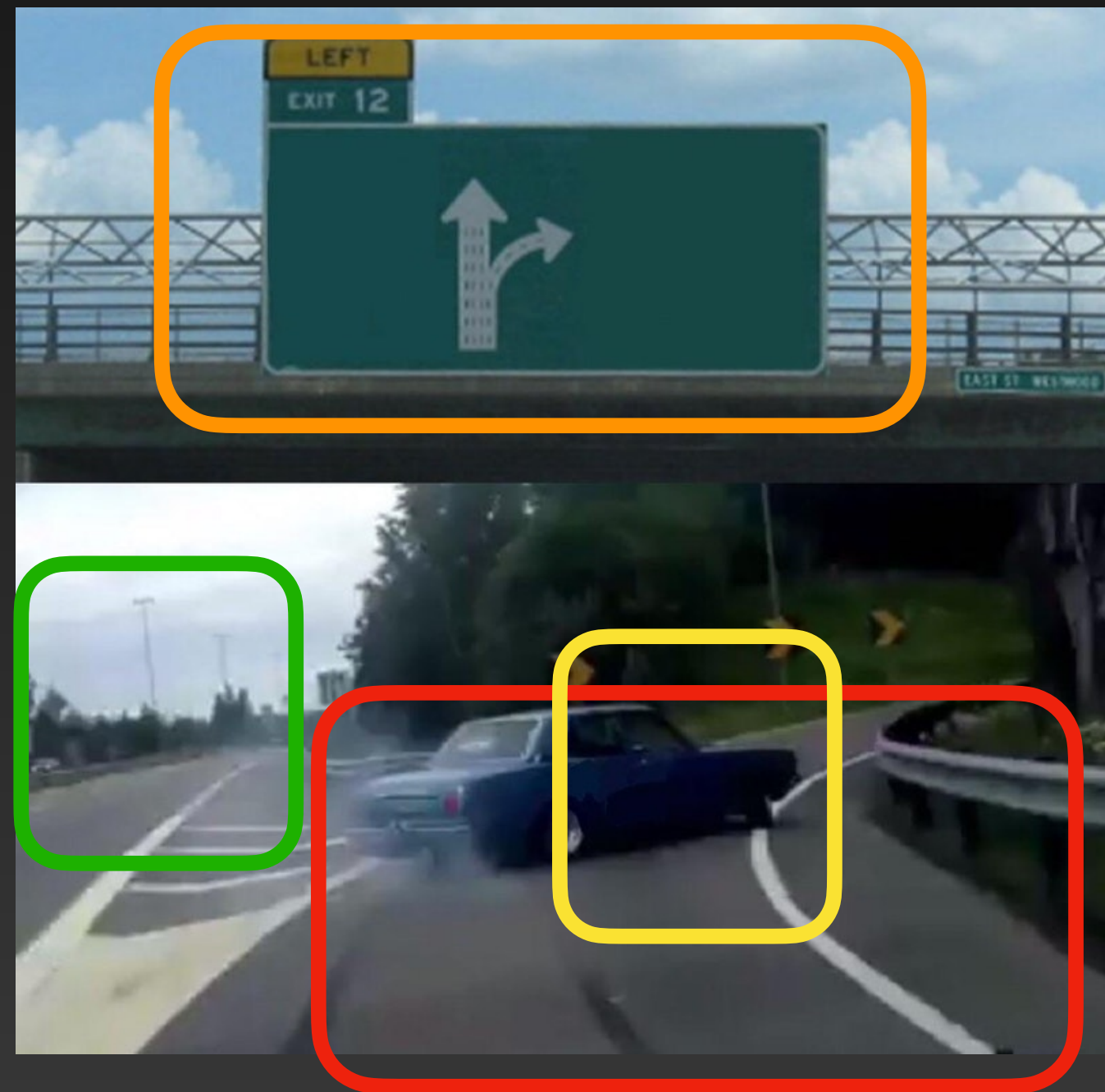
Reinforcement learning and planning

- Classic Model-free Reinforcement Learning
 - Make decision based on the value of “states”



Reinforcement learning and planning

- Classic Model-free Reinforcement Learning
 - Make decision based on the value of “states”



Turn Right

How road curves

What the road signs say

Where the steering wheel is

Where other cars are

Is the road blocked

...

Reinforcement learning and planning

- Classic Model-free Reinforcement Learning
 - Make decision based on the value of “states”
 - **It's impossible to representing ALL states**

Reinforcement learning and planning

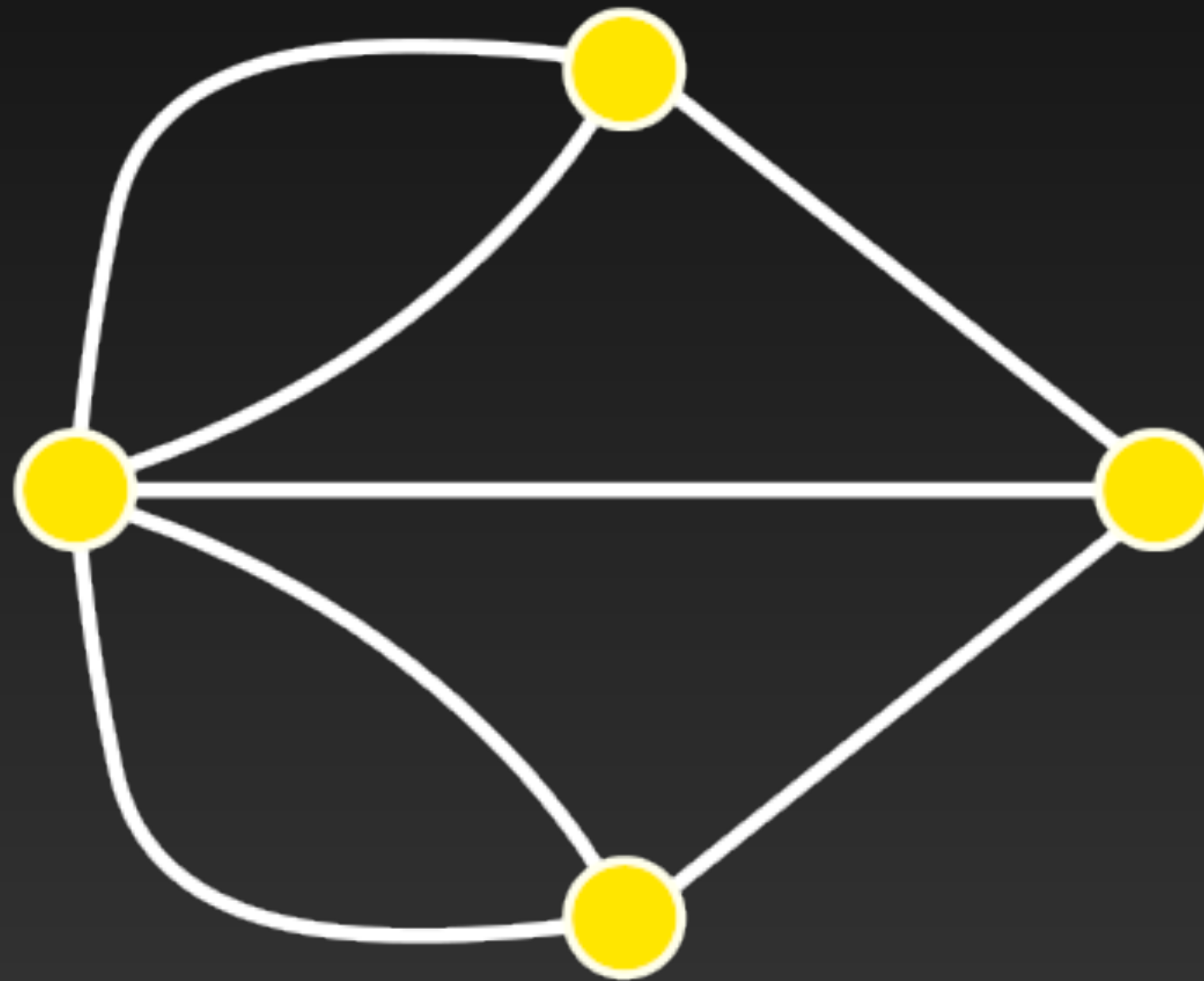
- Classic Model-free Reinforcement Learning
 - Make decision based on the value of “states”
 - **It's impossible to representing ALL states**
- Need appropriate abstraction
- Need to know the relationship between states (state-space structure)

Spatial & Non-spatial states

- How to formalize the representation of states?

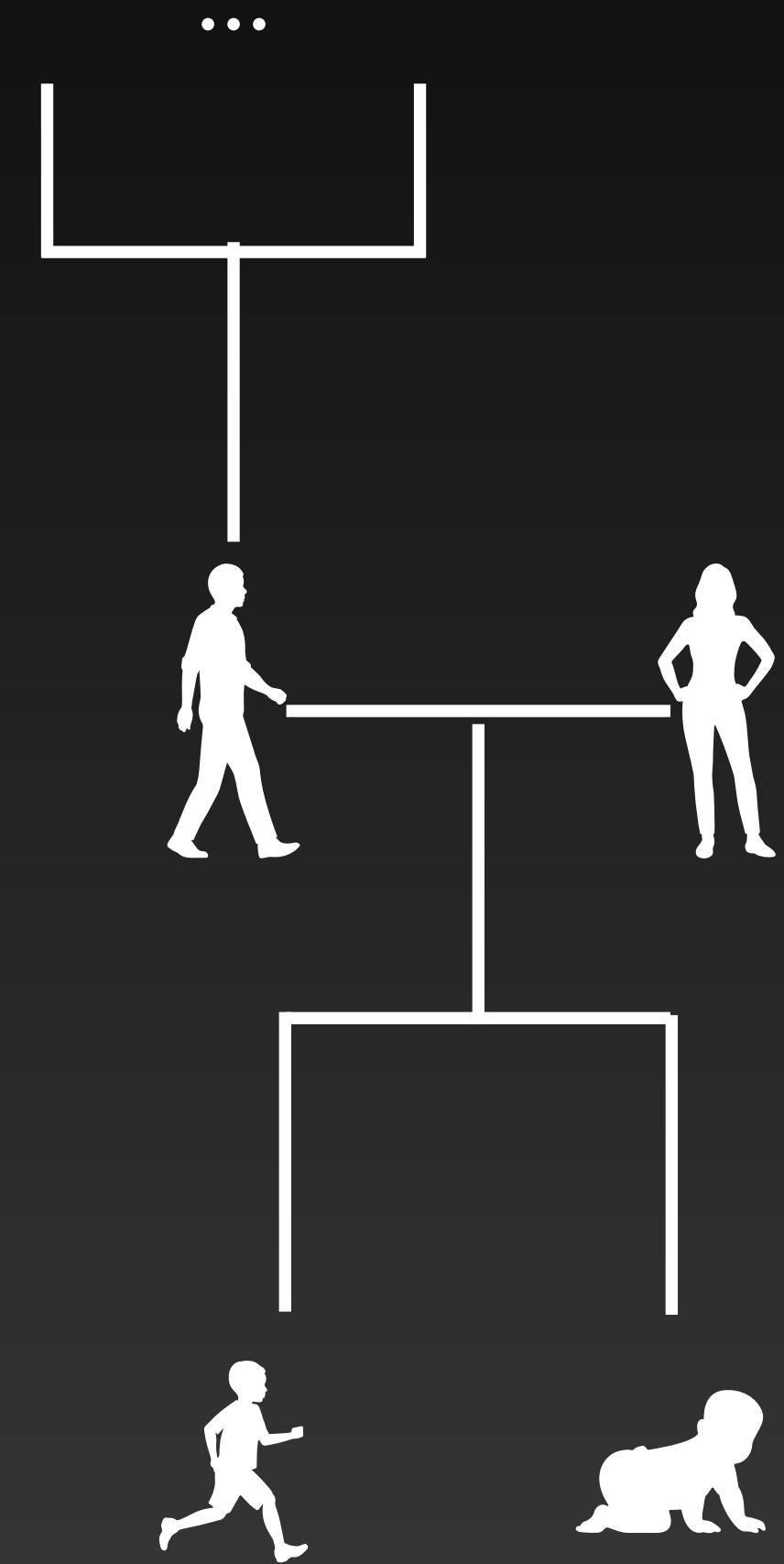
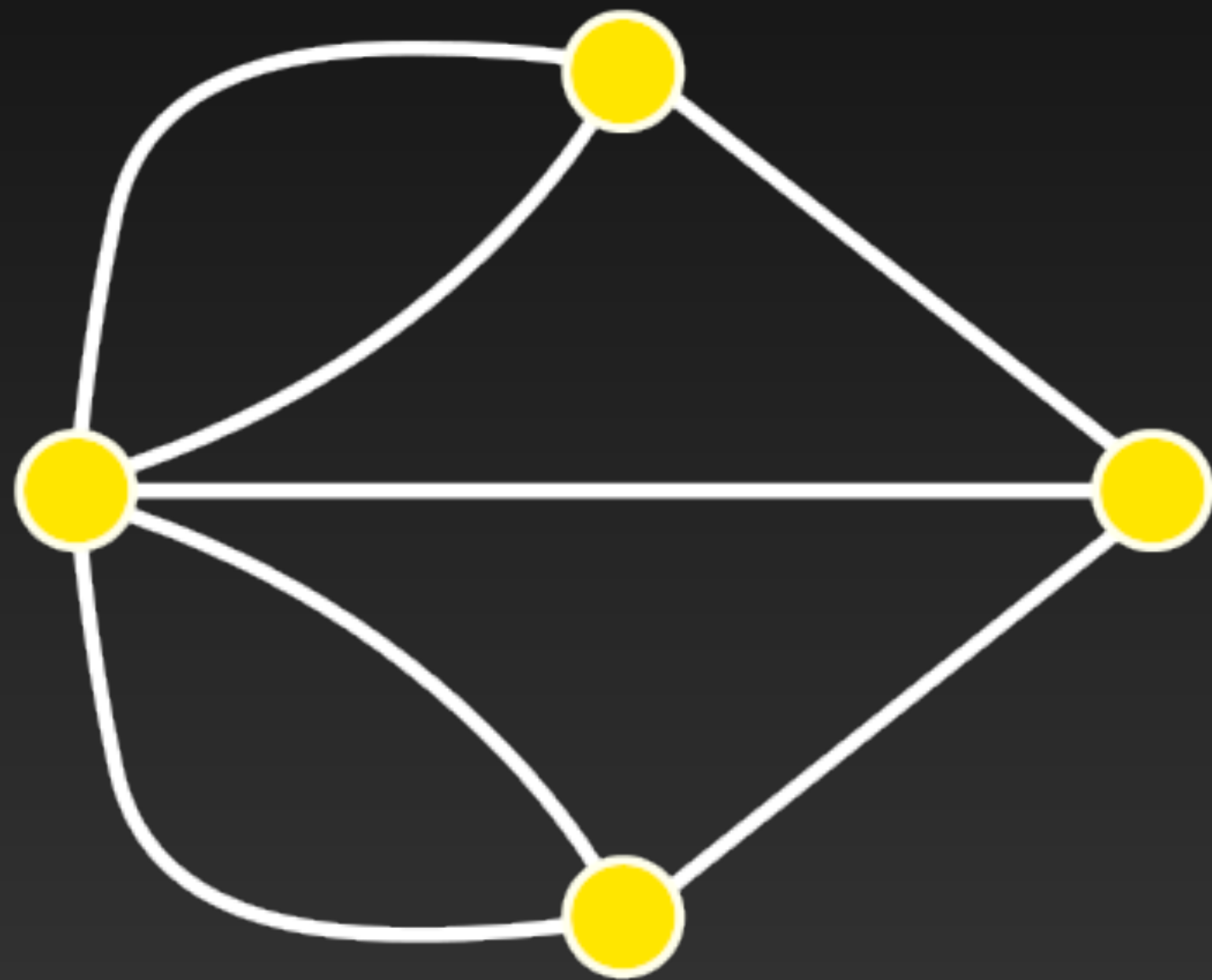
Spatial & Non-spatial states

- How to formalize the representation of states?
- Graph theory!



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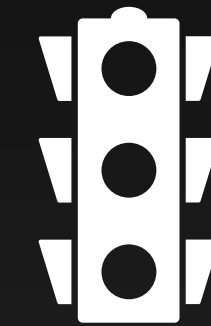


Latent States

- How can we define which graph to build?
- One sensory input, multiple possibilities.

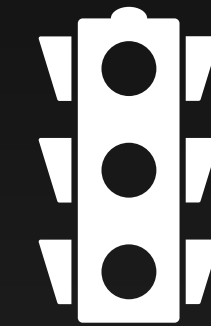
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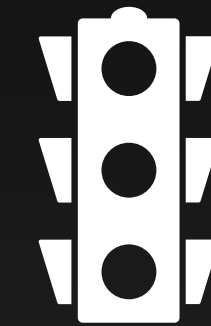


The United State



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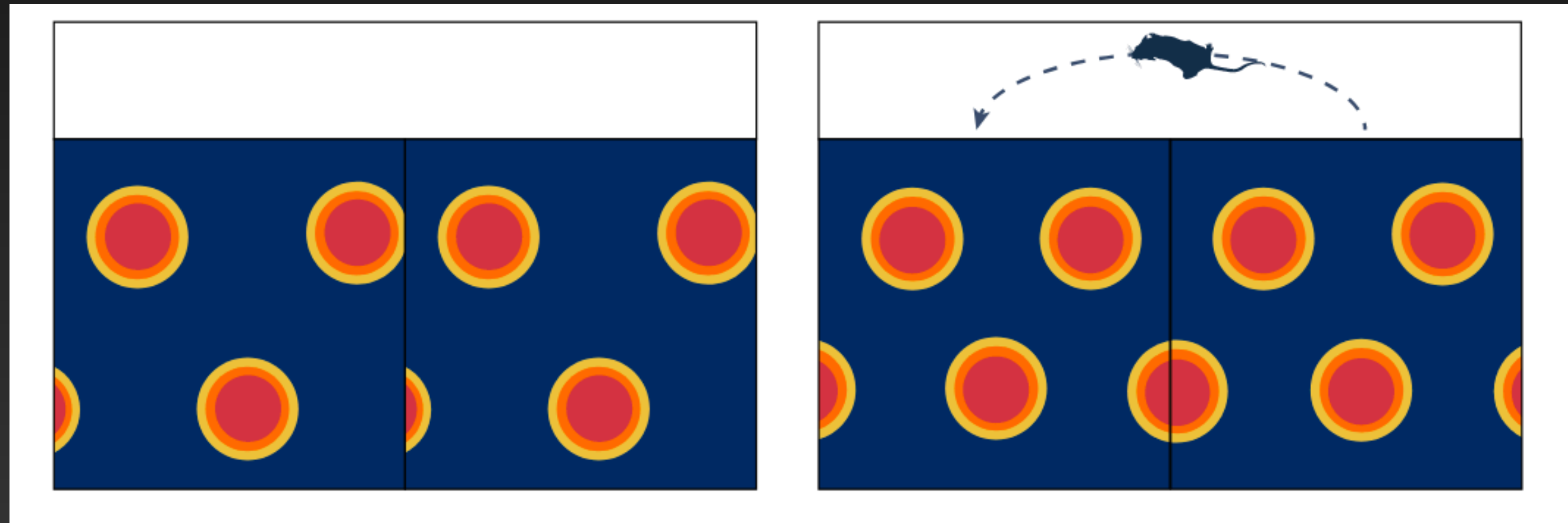


The United Kingdom



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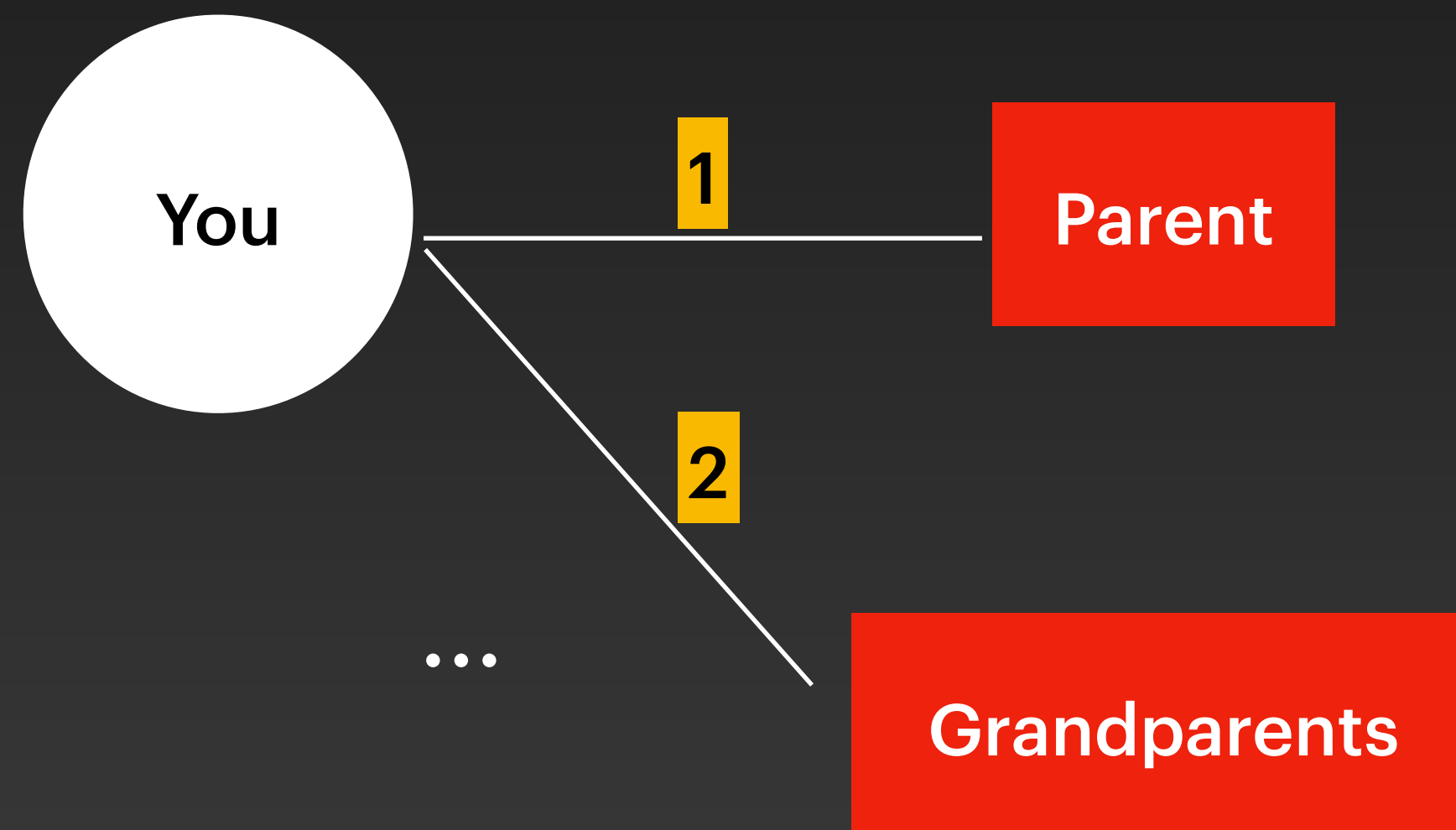


Path Integration

- Accumulate self movement in space
- Accumulate relations in non-spatial concepts

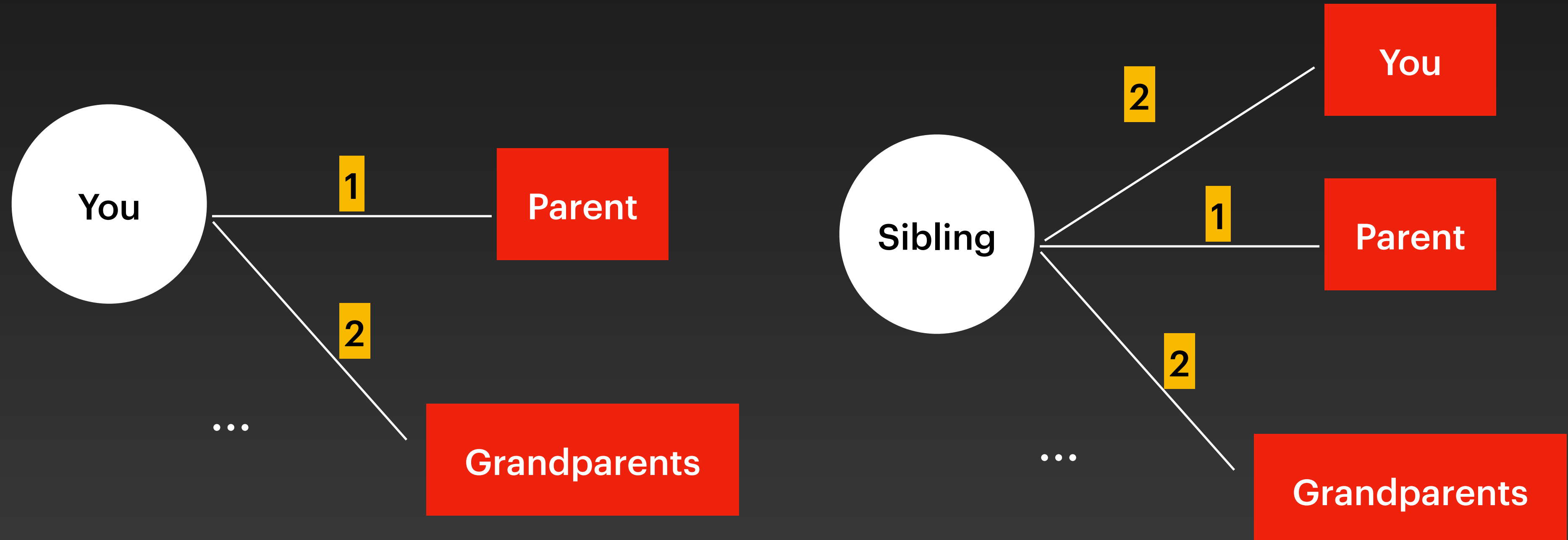
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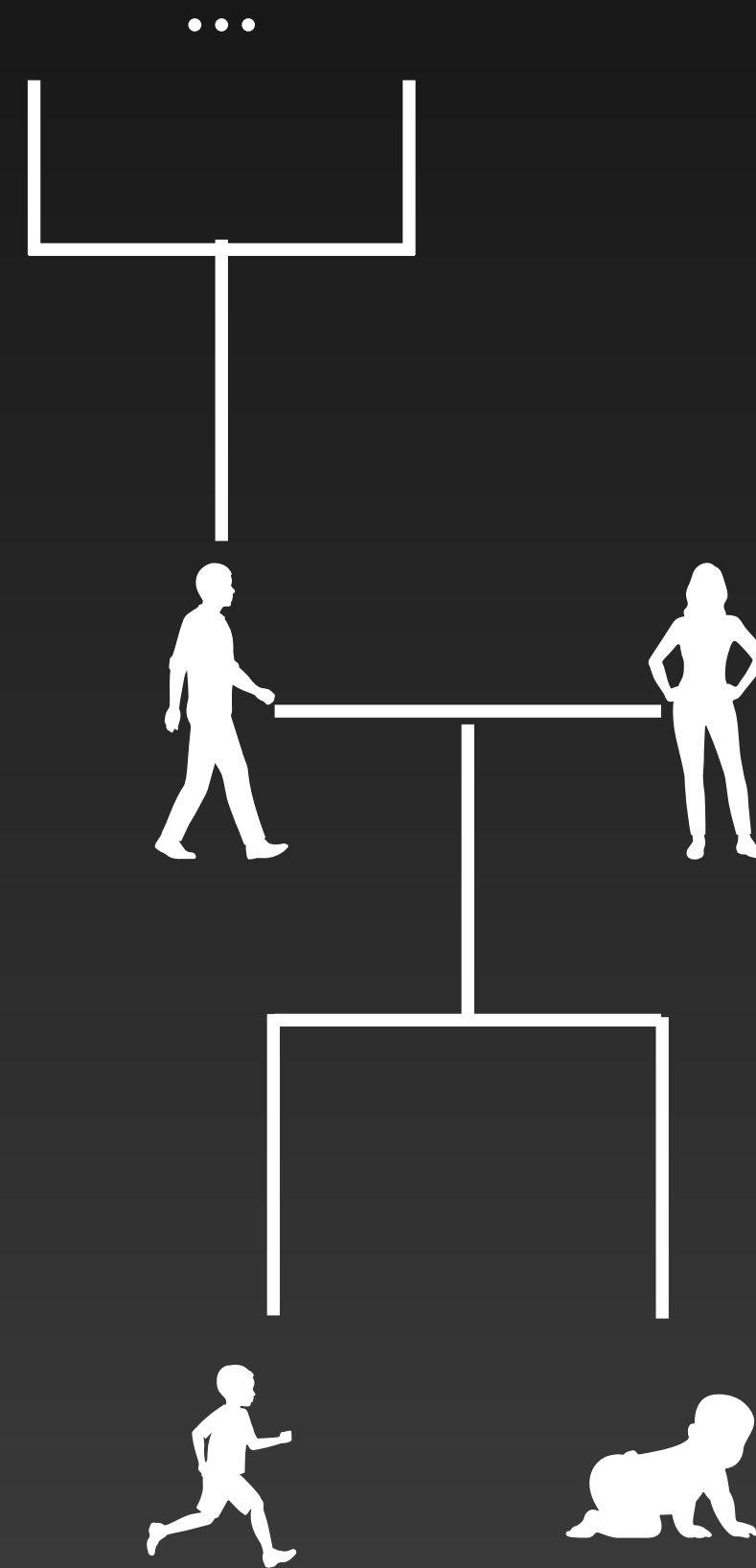
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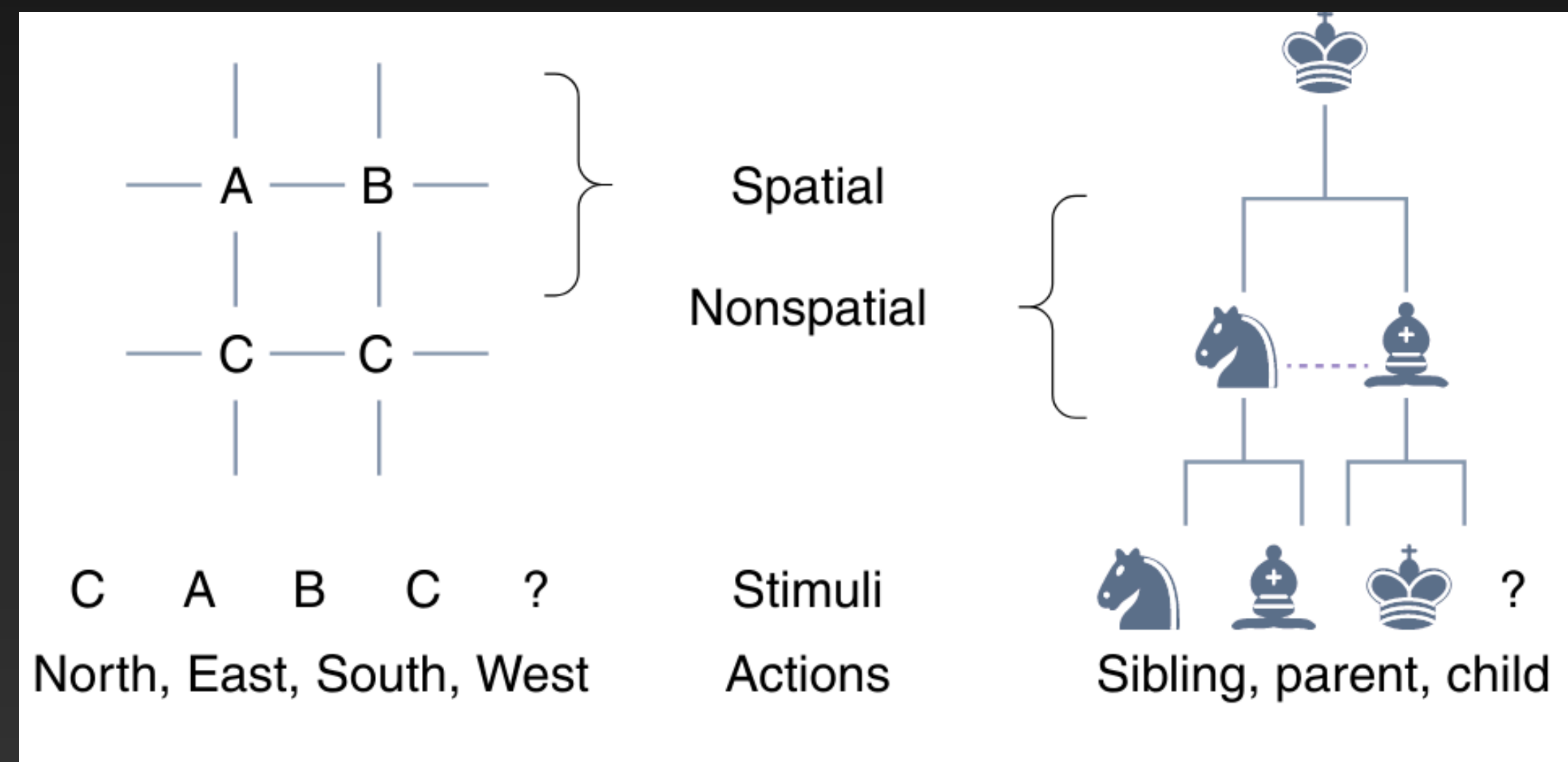
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Generalization

- Same rule should be able to generalize to other environment
- “Sequence Learning Problem”



Summary

- Cognitive map is a coding mechanism, encoding spatial & non-spatial relationships.
 - Enable flexible behavior
 - Fast learning on new environment
 - Minimize computational resources
- To construct models that describe cognitive mapping, we need to satisfy several requirements observed in empirical experiments.

Thank You!

