

# Biologically Plausible Deep Learning: A Critical Review of Guerguiev *et al.* (2017)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Guerguiev, J., Lillicrap, T. P., & Richards, B. A. (2017). Towards deep learning with segregated dendrites. *ELife*, 6, e22901.

<sup>2</sup>Code: [github.com/RobertTLange/Bio-Plausible-DeepLearning](https://github.com/RobertTLange/Bio-Plausible-DeepLearning)

## Motivation - Backpropagation

→ MLP: Composition of layers  $\{h_l\}_{l=1}^L$ ,  $h_0 = x$ ,  $\theta_l = \{W_l, b_l\}$  and "Learn" synaptic weights,  $\Theta = \{\theta_l\}_{l=1}^L$  iteratively.

$$h_l := f(h_{l-1}; \theta_l) = \sigma_l(W_l h_{l-1} + b_l)$$

$$\min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(h_L | \Theta) = - \sum_y q(y|x) \log p(y|h_L; \Theta)$$

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→ Backpropagation:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_l} &= \left( \frac{dh_l}{d\theta_l} \right)^T \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_l} = \left( \frac{dh_l}{d\theta_l} \right)^T \left( \frac{dh_{l+1}}{dh_l} \right)^T \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_{l+1}} \\ &= \left( \frac{dh_l}{d\theta_l} \right)^T \underbrace{(W_{l+1} \text{diag}(\sigma'_{l+1}(W_{l+1} h_l + b_{l+1})))^T}_{:= \delta_{l+1}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_{l+1}} \\ &= \left( \frac{dh_l}{d\theta_l} \right)^T \delta_{l+1} \delta_{l+2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_{l+2}} = \dots \end{aligned}$$

## Motivation - Problems with Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_l} = \left( \frac{dh_l}{d\theta_l} \right)^T \left( \prod_{i=l+1}^L \delta_i \right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_L}$$

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- ❌ **Global signed error signal**

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- ☒ **Weight Transport Problem**
- ☒ **Global signed error signal**
- ☒ **Computationally Expensive Matrix Transposition**
- ☐ Alternatives:
  - Feedback Alignment (Lillicrap *et al.* , 2016)
  - Target Propagation (Lee *et al.* , 2014)

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☒ **Weight Transport Problem**

☒ **Global signed error signal**

☒ **Computationally Expensive Matrix Transposition**

☐ Alternatives:

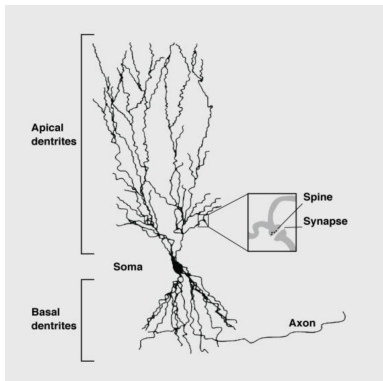
- Feedback Alignment (Lillicrap *et al.* , 2016)
- Target Propagation (Lee *et al.* , 2014)

☐ Problems with Alternatives:

- Need form of info transmission to determine local errors
- Not possible in single compartment neurons without feedback pathway

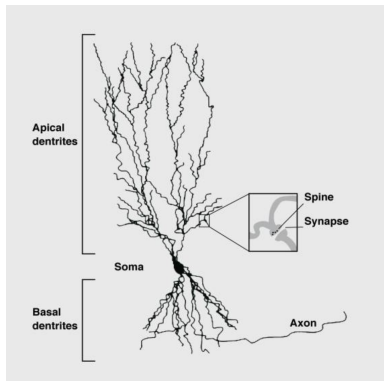


# Motivation - Electrical Segregation of $\downarrow$ and $\uparrow$ Info



- Körding & König (2001):  
Local error computation  
via electrical segregation
- Multi-compartmental  
segregation avoids need  
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- Apical dendrites ( $\downarrow$ )
- Basal dendrites ( $\uparrow$ )

# Motivation - Electrical Segregation of ↓ and ↑ Info



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- Apical dendrites (↓)
- Basal dendrites (↑)

## → Plateau Potentials:

- Apical  $\Rightarrow$  soma via voltage-gate  $Ca^{2+}$  channels
- Prolonged upswing in MP due to events in apical shaft
- $\Rightarrow$  Can guide plasticity in pyramidal neurons

## Guerguiev *et al.* (2017) - Neuron and Network Model

→ 3 Compartment Hidden Layer:  $\mathbf{V}^{0a}(t), \mathbf{V}^{0b}(t), \mathbf{V}^0(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\tau \frac{dV_i^0(t)}{dt} = -V_i^0(t) + \frac{g_b}{g_l} \left( V_i^{0b}(t) - V_i^0(t) \right) + \frac{g_a}{g_l} \left( V_i^{0a}(t) - V_i^0(t) \right)$$

$$V_i^{0b} = \sum_{j=1}^l W_{ij}^0 s_j^{input}(t) + b_i^0 \quad \text{and} \quad V_i^{0a} = \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{ij} s_j^1(t)$$

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→ 2 Compartment Output Layer:  $\mathbf{V}^{1b}(t), \mathbf{V}^1(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\tau \frac{dV_i^1(t)}{dt} = -V_i^1(t) + \frac{g_d}{g_l} (V_i^{1b}(t) - V_i^1(t)) + I_i(t)$$

$$V_i^{1b} = \sum_{j=1}^l W_{ij}^1 s_j^0(t) + b_i^1$$

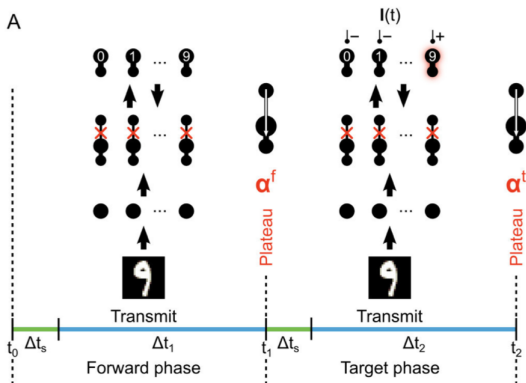
→  $s_j^{input}(t) = \sum_k \kappa(t - t_{jk}^{input})$  with  $\kappa$  response kernel

## Guerguiev *et al.* (2017) - Credit Assignment Signals

- **Forward** ( $t_0 + \Delta t_s \rightarrow t_1$ ):  $l_i(t) = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, n$ 
  - At  $t_1$ :  $\alpha_i^f = \sigma \left( \frac{1}{\Delta t_1} \int_{t_1 - \Delta t_1}^{t_1} V_i^{0a}(t) dt \right)$
- **Target** ( $t_1 + \Delta t_s \rightarrow t_2$ ):  $l_k(t) = \phi_{max}$  for  $y_{sample} = k$ 
  - At  $t_2$ :  $\alpha_i^t = \sigma \left( \frac{1}{\Delta t_2} \int_{t_2 - \Delta t_2}^{t_2} V_i^{0a}(t) dt \right)$

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⇒ Somatic compartments generate Poisson process spikes:

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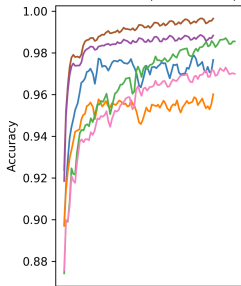
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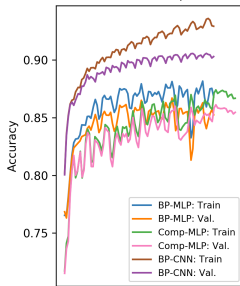
⇒ Local error minimization via SGD

# Experiments - Learning Dynamics: Performance

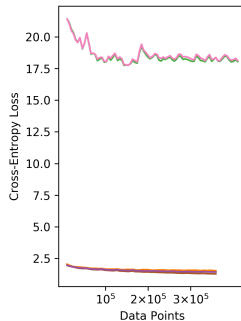
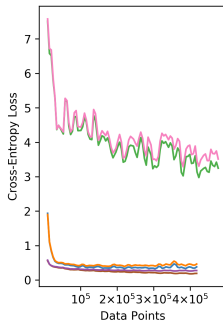
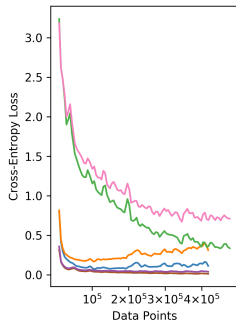
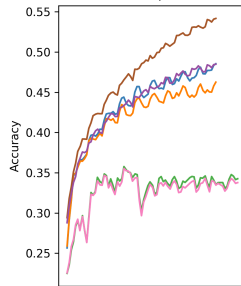
MNIST: DNN (784-500-10)



Fashion-MNIST: DNN (784-500-10)

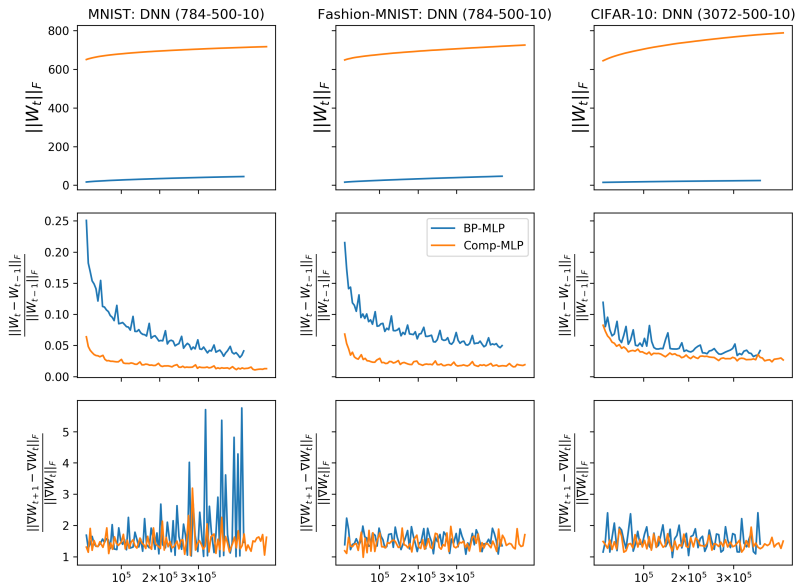


CIFAR-10: DNN (3072-500-10)



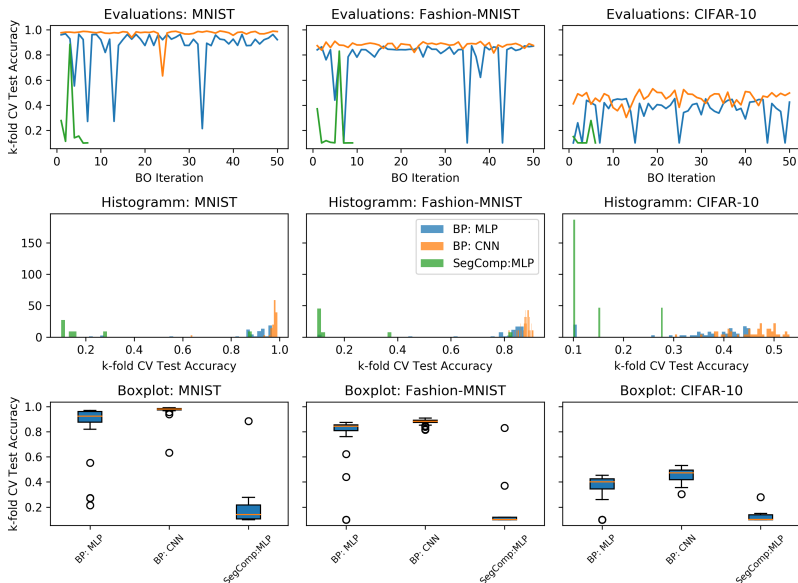
# Experiments - Learning Dynamics: Dynamics

## Layer 0: Learning Dynamics and Convergence of Optimization



# Experiments - Learning Dynamics: Robustness

## Bayesian Optimization: 3-Fold CV Test Accuracies



# Guerguiev *et al.* (2017) - Accomplishments/Problems

- ✓ Segregated compartments generate local targets that act as credit assignment signals in a physiologically plausible manner
  - ✓ Signal can be used to exploit depth in near-continuous time
  - ✗ **Computational** Problems
    - Huge hyperparameter space → most likely not robust!
  - ✗ **Physiological** Problems
    - How is the teaching signal internally generated?
    - 2 global phases? - Length sampled from inverse Gaussian
    - Stoch. gen. of plateau potentials - apical calcium spikes
- ⇒ Sacramento *et al.* (2018): Neocortical micro-circuits and inhibitory interneurons might act synchronizing.

# References I

- Guerguiev, Jordan, Lillicrap, Timothy P, & Richards, Blake A. 2017. Towards deep learning with segregated dendrites. *ELife*, **6**, e22901.
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