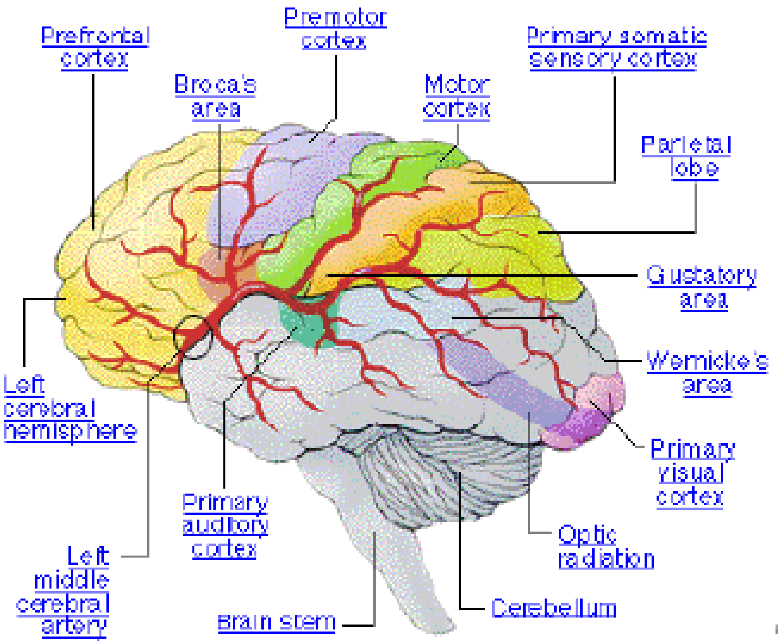
# SELF-ORGANIZING FEATURE MAP

**INT301 Bio-computation, Week 13, 2021**

# Self-Organizing Map – Biological Motivation

- Brain is a self-organizing system that can learn by itself by changing (adding, removing, strengthening) the interconnections between neurons.
- Neurons with similar functions are grouped together.



# Self-Organizing Map – Biological Motivation

- Neurons with similar functions are grouped together.
- The brain processes multidimensional signals from the external world in a “2”-dimensional internal map.

THE JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY 191:255-281 (1980)

## Two-Dimensional Maps of the Cerebral Cortex

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# Feature Maps

- Result of the brain’s self-organization
  - formation of feature maps in the brain that have a linear or planar topology (that is, they extend in one or two dimensions)

- Examples:
  - tonotopic map - sound frequencies are spatially mapped into regions of the cortex in an orderly progression from low to high frequencies.
  - retinotopic map - visual field is mapped in the visual cortex with higher resolution for the centre of the visual field
  - somatosensory map - mapping of touch

# Feature Maps

- Sensory experience is multidimensional
  - E.g. sound is characterised by pitch, intensity, noise...

- The brain maps the external multidimensional representation of the world into a similar 1 or 2 dimensional **internal representation**.

- That is, the brain processes the external signals in a **topology-preserving way.**

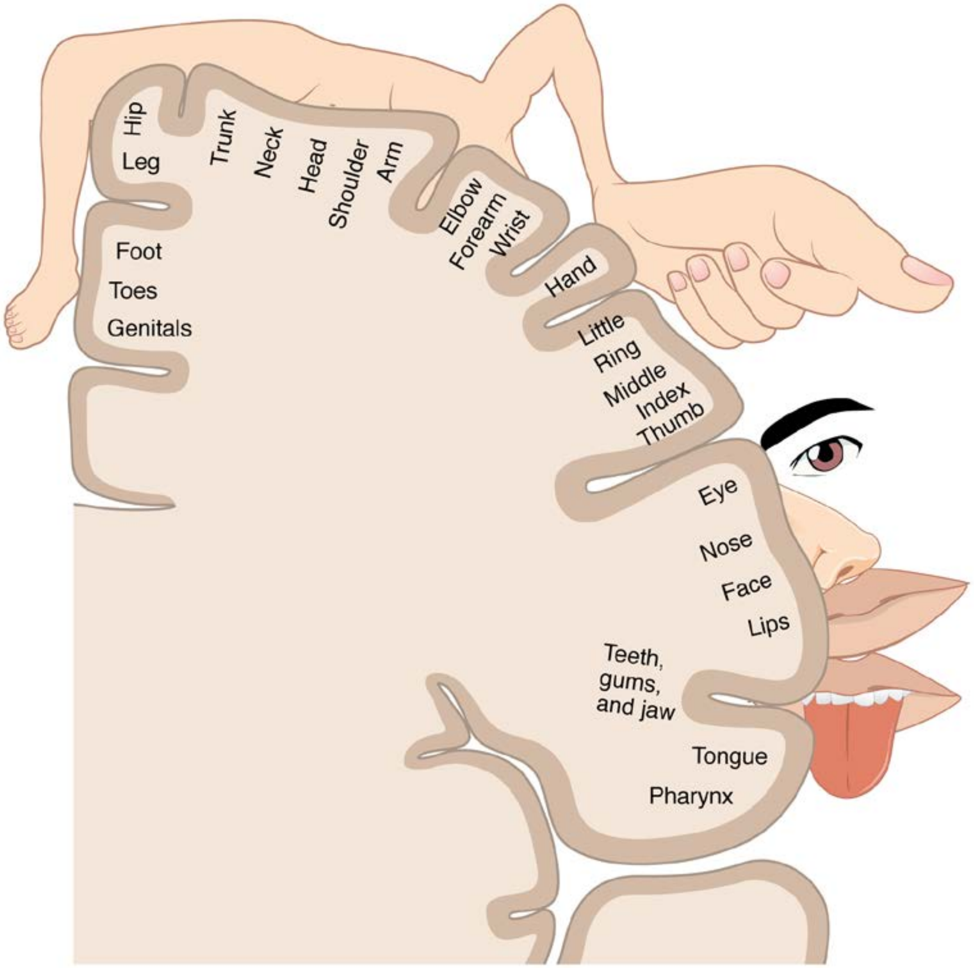
- So, if we are to have a hope of mimicking the way the brain learns, our system should be able to do the same thing.

# Topographic Maps

- Extend the ideas of competitive learning to incorporate the neighborhood around inputs and neurons
- We want a nonlinear transformation of input pattern space onto output feature space which preserves neighbourhood relationship between the inputs
  - A feature map where nearby neurons respond to similar inputs
  - Neurons selectively tune to particular input patterns in such a way that the neurons become ordered with respect to each other so that a meaningful coordinate system for different input features is created

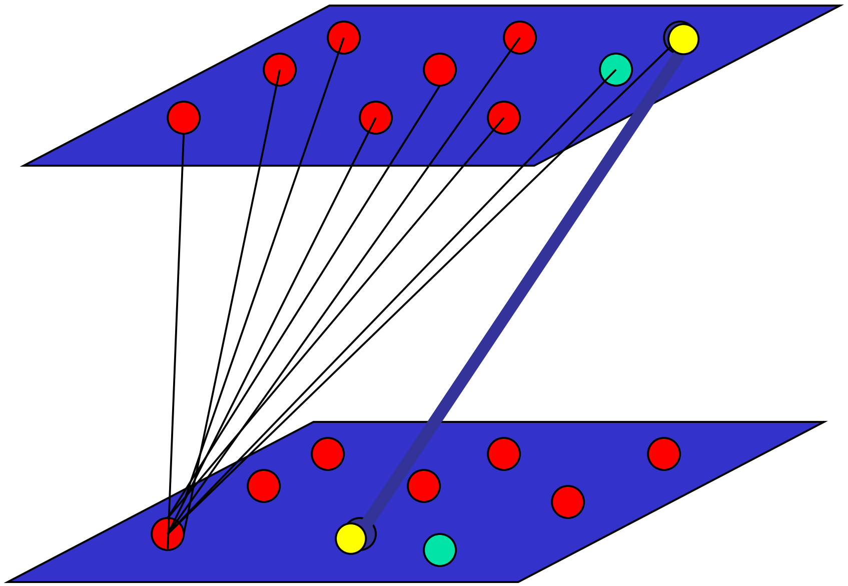
# Topographic Maps

- E.g. the cortical homunculus, a map of somatosensory areas of the brain



# Topographic Maps

- Spatial locations are indicative of the intrinsic statistical features of the input patterns: i.e., close in the input ⇨ close in the output



# Topographic Maps

- Activity-based self-organization (von der Malsburg)

- Incorporation of competitive and cooperative mechanisms to generate feature maps using unsupervised learning networks

*Proc. R. Soc. Lond.* B. **194**, 431–445 (1976)
*Printed in Great Britain*

How patterned neural connections can be set up by self-organization

BY D. J. WILLSHAW AND C. VON DER MALSBURG
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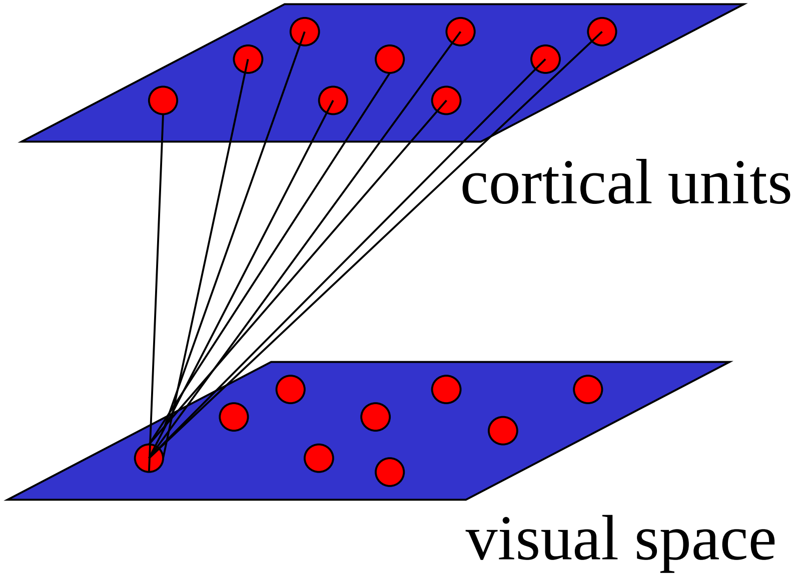
# Topographic Maps

- Biologically motivated: how can activity-based learning using highly interconnected circuits lead to orderly mapping of visual stimulus space onto cortical surface?
- 2 layer network each cortical unit fully connect to visual space via Hebbian units
- Interconnections of cortical units described by ‘Mexican-hat’ function: short-range excitation and long-range inhibition



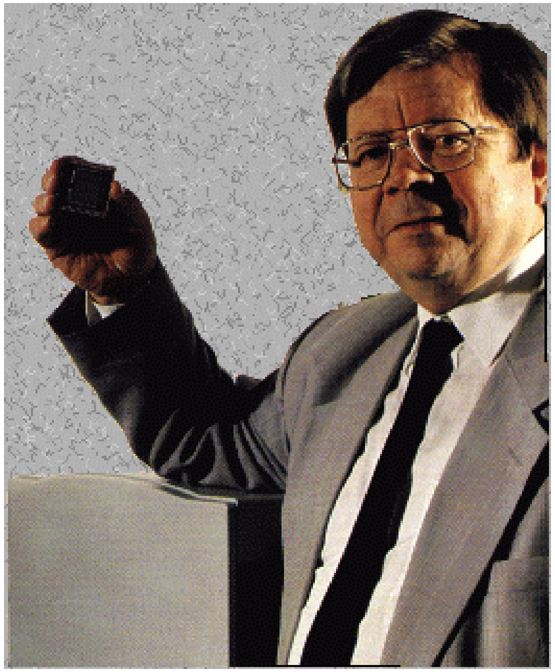
# Topographic Maps

- Activity-based self-organization (von der Malsburg): after learning, a topographic map appears. However, input dimension is the same as output dimension

- Kohonen simplified this model and called it Kohonen's self-organizing map (SOM) algorithm
  - more general as it can perform **dimensionality reduction**
  - SOM can be viewed as a **vector quantization** type algorithm

# Self-Organizing Map (SOM)

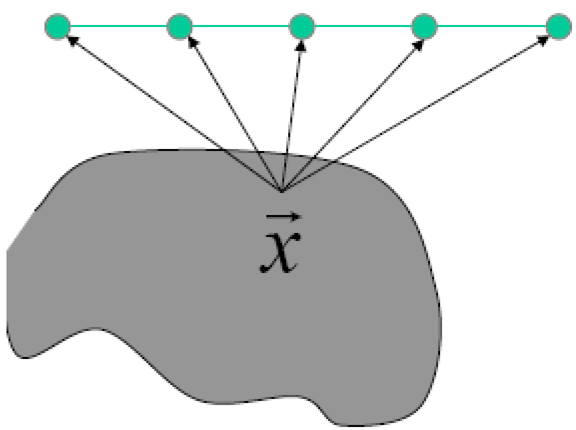
- a.k.a. as Kohonen networks
  - represents the embodiment of the ideas we have discussed so far
  - named after Dr. Eng. Teuvo Kohonen, Helsinki Uni of Technology

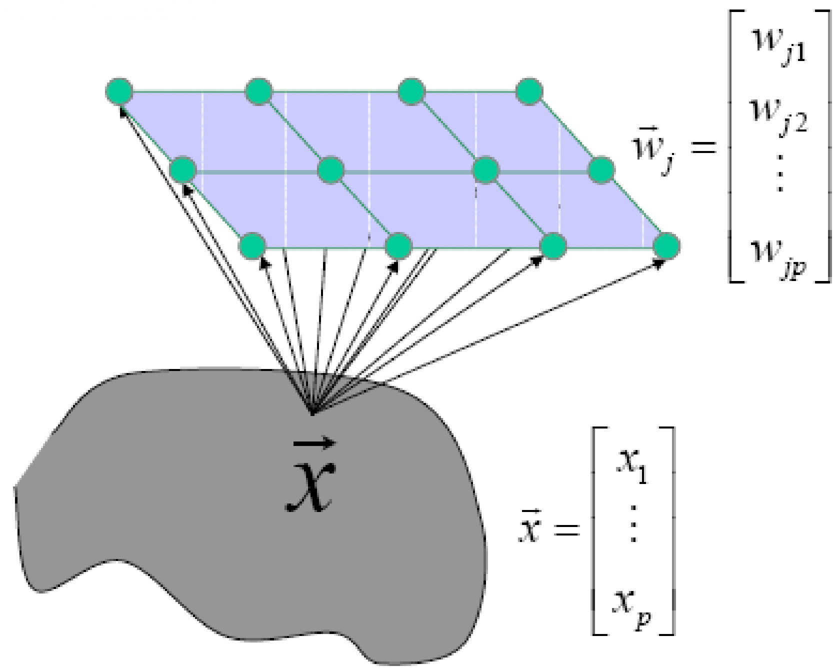


# SOM

- The idea in an SOM is to transform an input of arbitrary dimension into a 1 or 2 dimensional discrete map

**Two possible architectures**



# SOM

- The idea in an SOM is to transform an input of arbitrary dimension into a 1 or 2 dimensional discrete map

- Again, 2 layers of neurons with all inputs connecting to each output. Output neurons are held in a one or (usually) 2D lattice, where position in the lattice defines the distance between the neurons

# SOM

- Once weights of net initialized, algorithm comprises 3 processes:
- 1. Competition
  - Given an input pattern, outputs compete to see who is winner based on a discriminant function (e.g. similarity of input vector and weight vector)
- 2. Cooperation
  - Winning neuron determines spatial location of a topological neighborhood within which output neurons excited
- 3. Synaptic Adaptation
  - Excite neurons adapt weights so that value of discriminant function increases (a similar input would result in enhanced response from winner)

# SOM Training Algorithm

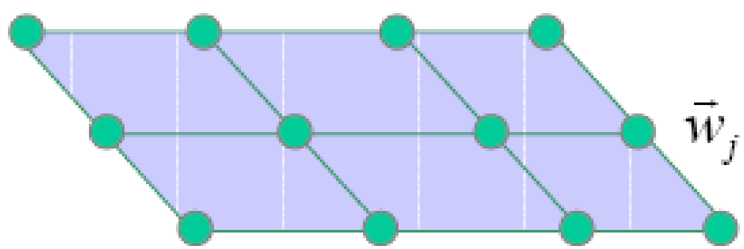
- Competition
- Cooperation
- Synaptic Adaptation

**Learning Principle**

Competitive learning where winning ”spills over” to neighbors

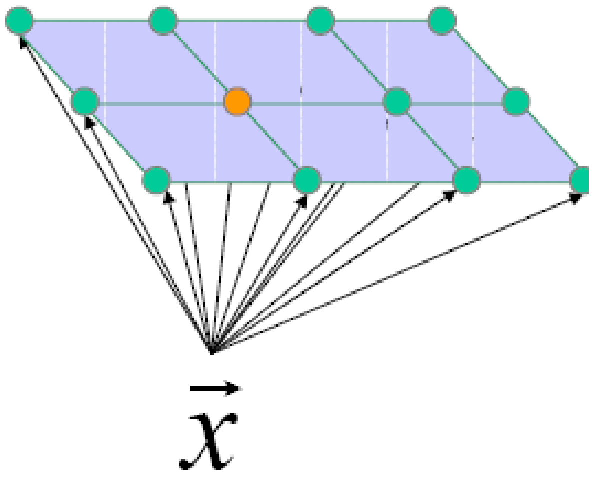
# Initialization

Grid: size and structure fixed a priori (most of the times, 2-dimensional grid are used)



$$\vec{w}_j = \begin{bmatrix} w_{j1} \\ w_{j2} \\ \vdots \\ w_{jp} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Competitive Process



**Winner neuron**

$$= \arg\max_j (\mathbf{w}_j^T \mathbf{x})$$

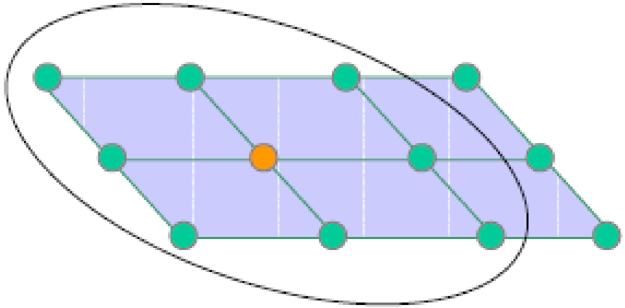
$$= \arg\min_j (\| \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{w}_j \|)$$

A continuous input space of activation patterns is mapped onto a discrete output space of neurons by a process of competition among the neurons in the network.

# Cooperative Process

“ The winning neuron locates the center of a topological neighborhood of cooperating neurons”

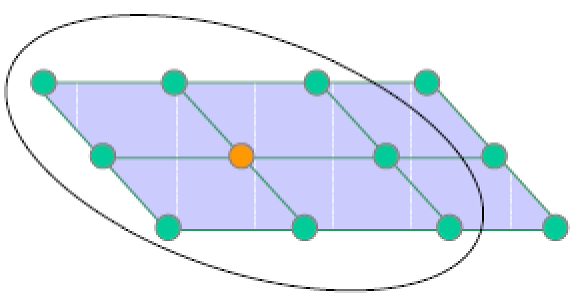
“ … a neuron that is firing tends to excite the neurons in its immediate neighborhood more than those further away from it …”



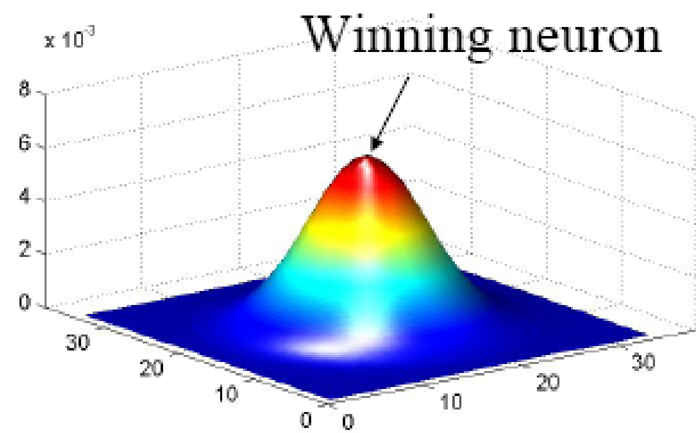
# Cooperative Process

**The topological neighborhood $h_{j,i}$**

- symmetric around the winning neuron and achieve its maximum value at the winning neuron
- the amplitude decreases monotonically with the increasing lateral distance



$$h_{j,i} = \exp\left(-\frac{d_{j,i}^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



# Cooperative Process

- The topological **neighborhood** $h_{j,i}$ *shrinks with time*

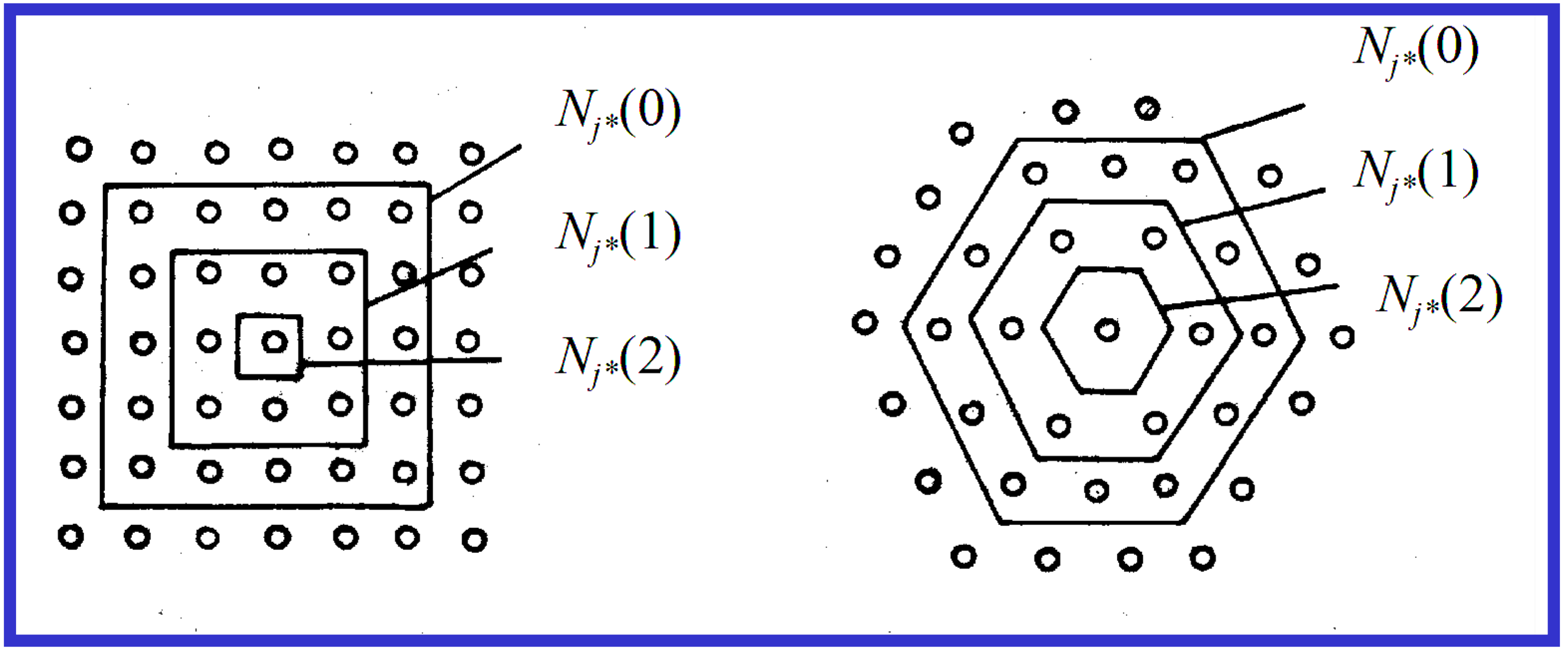
$$\sigma(t) = \sigma_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right) \qquad h_{j,i}(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{d_{j,i}^2}{2\sigma^2(t)}\right)$$

- **Neighbors** of the winning node are also allowed to update, even if they are not close to winning!

# Neighborhood

- Large neighborhood
  - Good global ordering
  - Bad local fit
- Small neighborhood
  - Bad global ordering
  - Good local fit
- By gradually shrinking the neighborhood we can get the best of both!
  - Ordering phase (large neighborhood)
  - Convergence phase (small neighborhood)

# Neighborhood




Using a planar array of neurons with rectangular or hexagonal neighborhoods, an input vector **x** is applied simultaneously to all nodes.

# Adaptive Process

Update the weights in relation to the inputs

$$\mathrm{w}_j(t+1) = \mathrm{w}_j(t) + \boxed{\eta(t)}\boxed{h_{j,i}}(t)(\mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w}_j(t))$$

Learning rate

$$\eta(t) = \eta_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right)$$

Neighborhood function

$$h_{j,i}(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{d_{j,i}^2}{2\sigma^2(t)}\right)$$

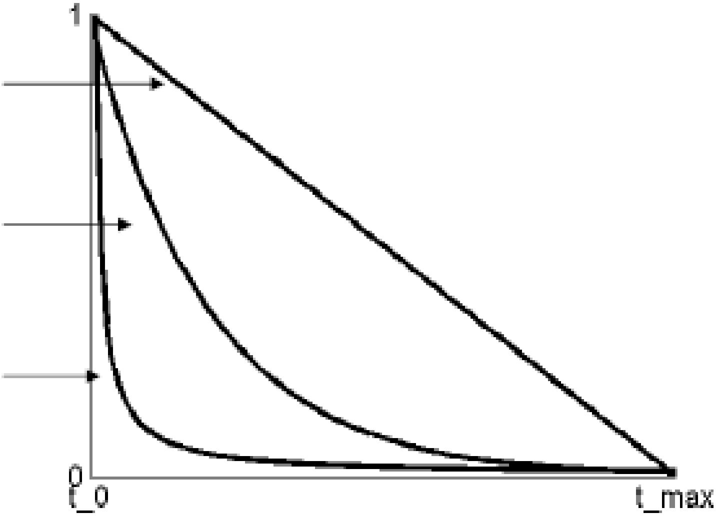
# Learning Rate

Possible options:

$$\eta(t) = -at + b$$

$$\eta(t) = \exp(-at) + b$$

$$\eta(t) = \frac{1}{at} + b$$



# Summary

**Initialization**

**Draw an input sample x**

**Winner neuron j*** $\arg\max_j(\mathrm{w}_j^T \mathrm{x}) = \arg\min_j(\| \mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w}_j \|)$

**Update** $\mathrm{w}_j(t+1) = \mathrm{w}_j(t) + \eta(t) h_{j,i}(t)(\mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w}_j(t))$

$$h_{j,i}(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{d_{j,i}^2}{2\sigma^2(t)}\right) \qquad \eta(t) = \eta_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right)$$

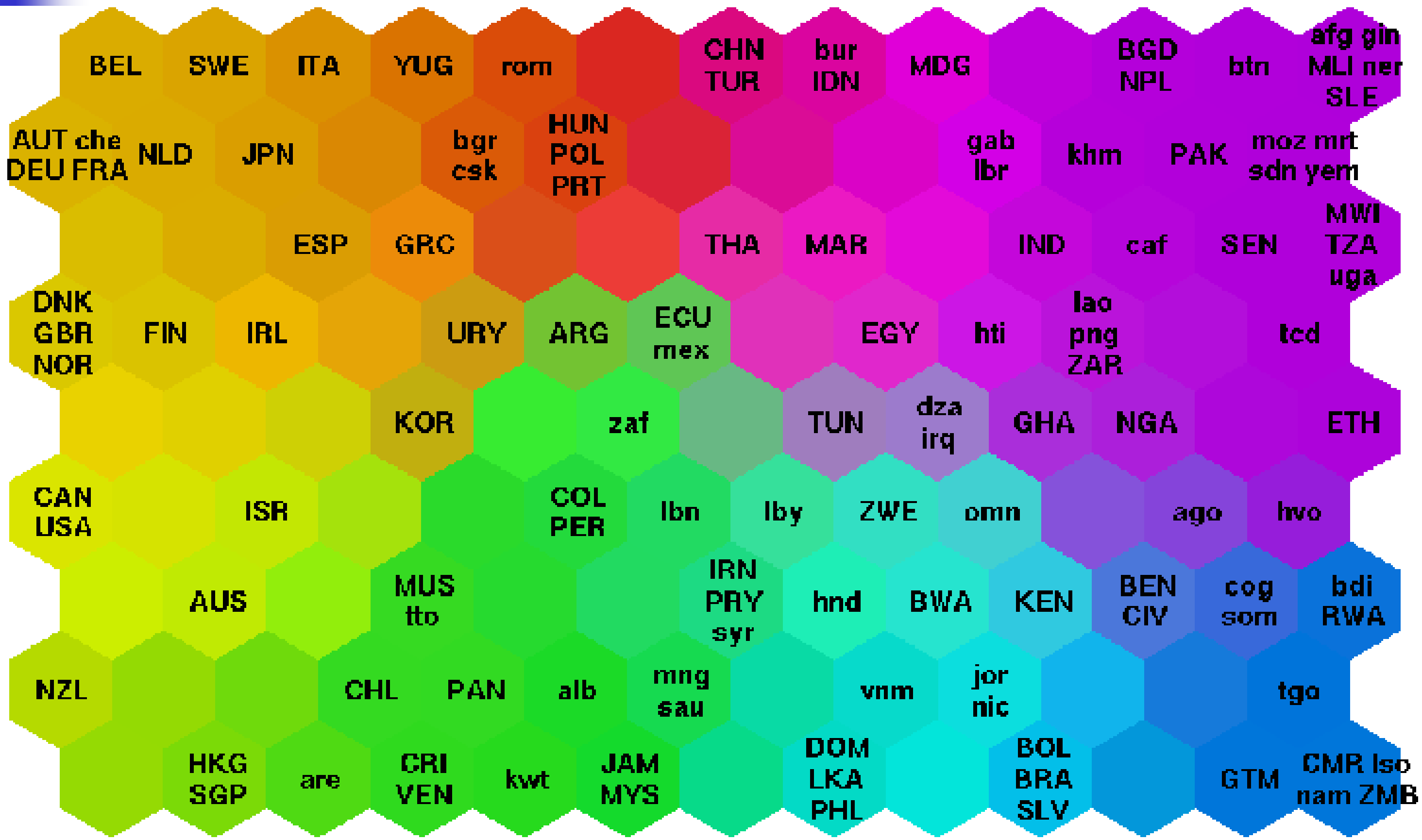
# Property of SOM

- Approximate the input space
- Topological ordering
- Density matching
- Feature selection (features of the underlying distribution)

# Example: World Poverty Map

- World Bank statistics of countries in 1992
  - 39 features describing various quality-of-life factors, such as state of health, nutrition, educational services
  - countries that had similar values of the indicators found a place near each other on the map
  - different clusters on the map were automatically encoded with different bright colors, nevertheless so that colors change smoothly on the map display
  - as a result of this process, each country was in fact automatically assigned a color describing its poverty type in relation to other countries
  - the poverty structures of the world can then be visualized in a straightforward manner: each country on the geographic map has been colored according to its poverty type.

# Example: World Poverty Map

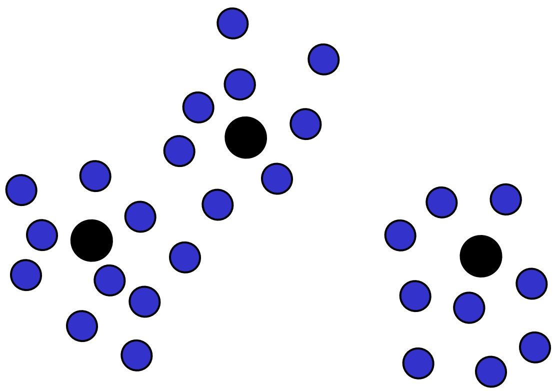



Data set (World Bank 1992) has 39 indicators describing various quality-of-life factors, such as state of health, nutrition, educational services, etc.

Recall:

# Unsupervised Competitive Learning

- initialize K prototype vectors
- present a single example
- identify the closest prototype, i.e., the so-called ***winner***
- move the winner even closer towards the example

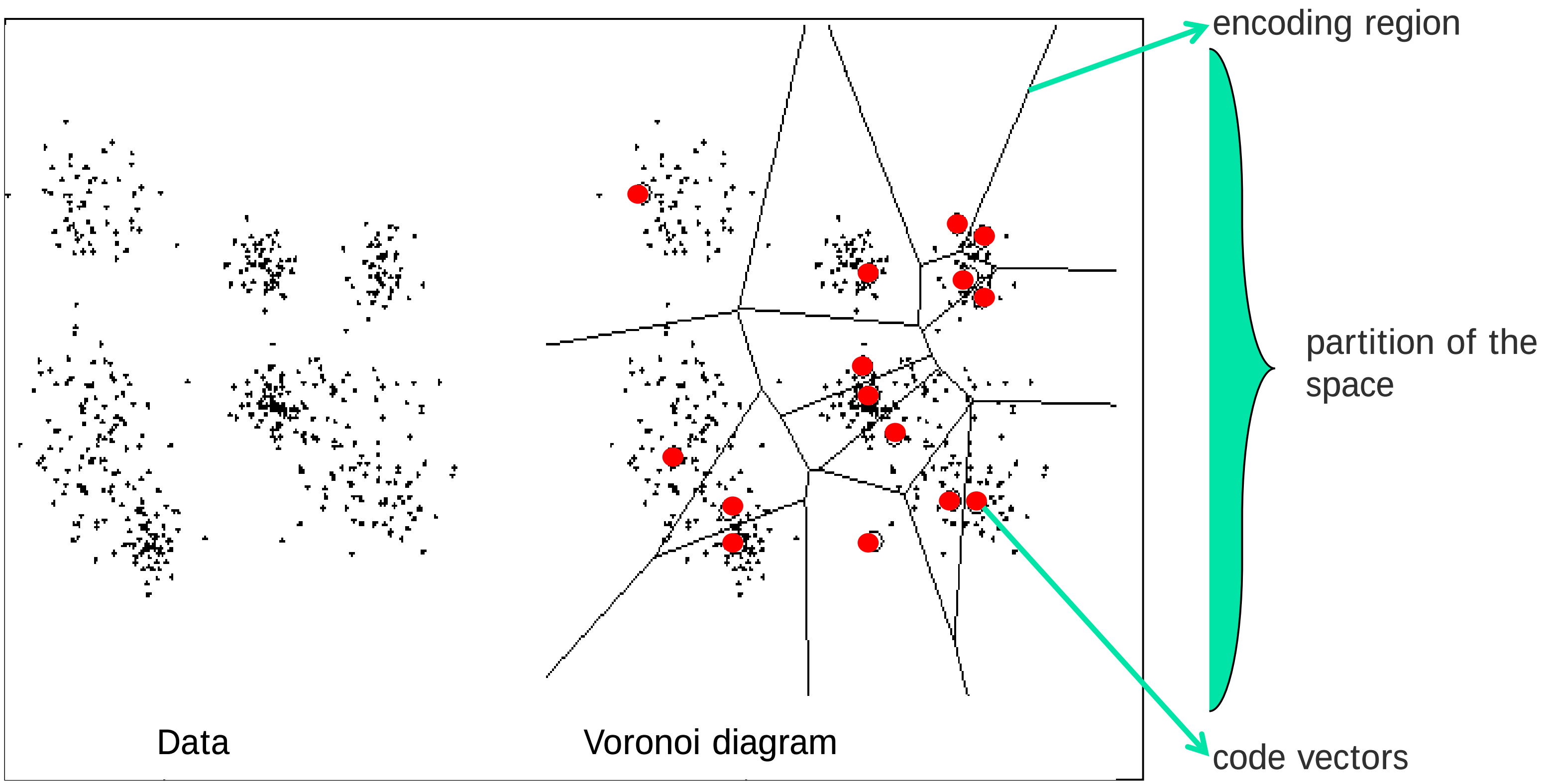


Intuitively clear, plausible procedure

- places prototypes in areas with high density of data
- identifies the most relevant combinations of features

## Recall:

# Vector Quantization




A Voronoi diagram is a partitioning of a plane into regions based on distance to points in a specific subset of the plane. For each seed there is a corresponding region consisting of all points closer to that seed than to any other. These regions are called Voronoi cells.

# More on Vector Quantization

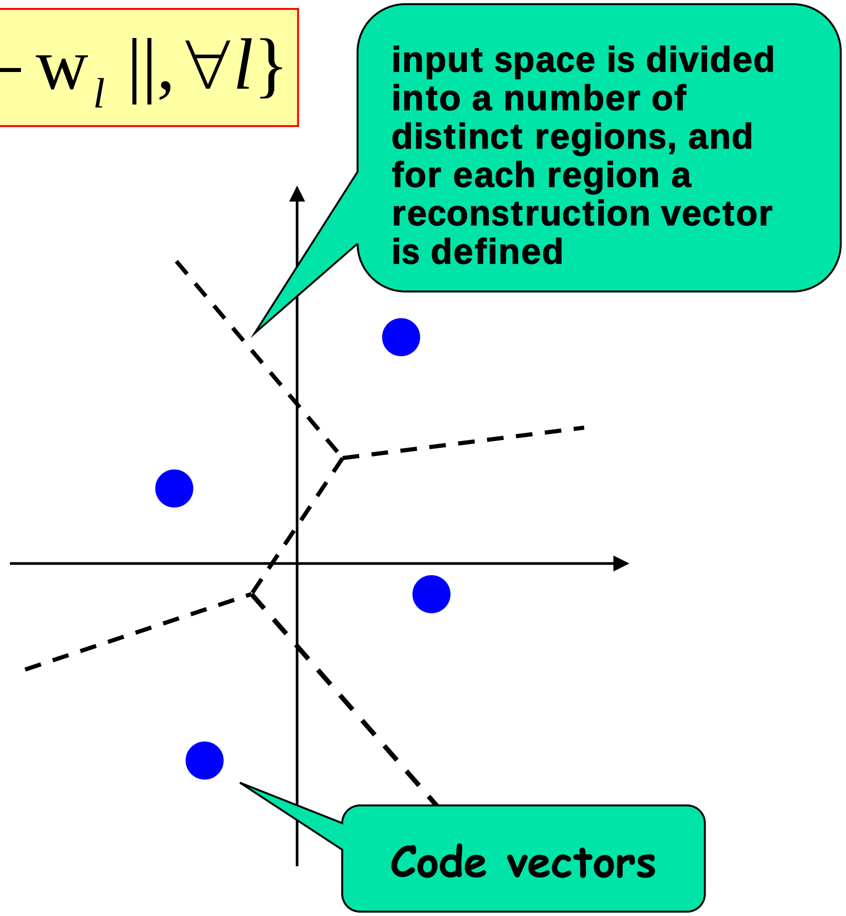
- In VQ techniques, a number of local Voronoi centers are formed to **represent input vectors**.
- For a set of *M* reference vectors, $\{\mathbf{w}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_M\}$, an input vector $\mathbf{x}$ is considered being *best matched* by $\mathbf{w}_k$ in the sense that an appropriately defined distortion measure such as the squared Euclidean distance $||\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{w}_k||^2$ is minimal.
- The reference vectors partition the input space $R^L$ into the Voronoi cells/polygons defined as

$$\boxed{V_k = \{\mathrm{x} \in R^L \mid \| \mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w}_k \| \le \| \mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w}_l \|, \forall l\}}$$

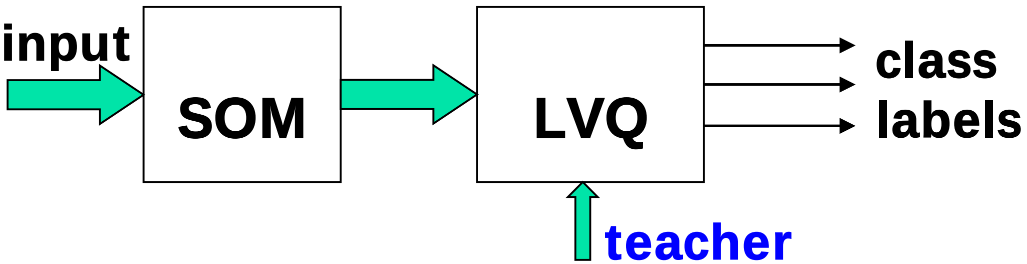
# Vector Quantizer

$$V_k = \{x \in R^L \mid \| x - w_k \| \le \| x - w_l \|, \forall l\}$$

- The collection of possible reference vectors is called the ***codebook*** of the quantizer, and its members are called ***code vectors***.
- The SOM algorithm provides *an approximation method* for computing the Voronoi vectors in unsupervised manner.



# Learning Vector Quantizer (LVQ)




- LVQ is a supervised learning technique that uses class information to move the Voronoi vectors slightly, so as to improve the quality of the classifier decision regions.

# LVQ1

- An input vector **x** is picked at random from the input space.
- If the class labels of the input vector **x** and a Voronoi vector **w** agree, the Voronoi vector w is moved **in the direction** of the input vector x.
- If the class labels of the input vector **x** and the Voronoi vector **w** disagree, the Voronoi vector w is moved **away from** the input vector x.

**if the winner belongs to the right class**

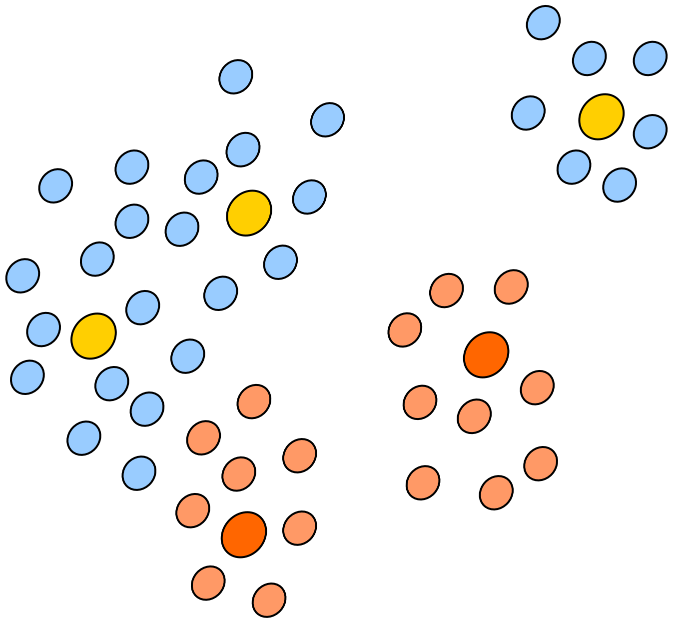
$$\mathrm{w}^{new} = \mathrm{w}^{old} + \eta(\mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w})$$

**if the winner belongs to the wrong class**

$$\mathrm{w}^{new} = \mathrm{w}^{old} - \eta(\mathrm{x} - \mathrm{w})$$

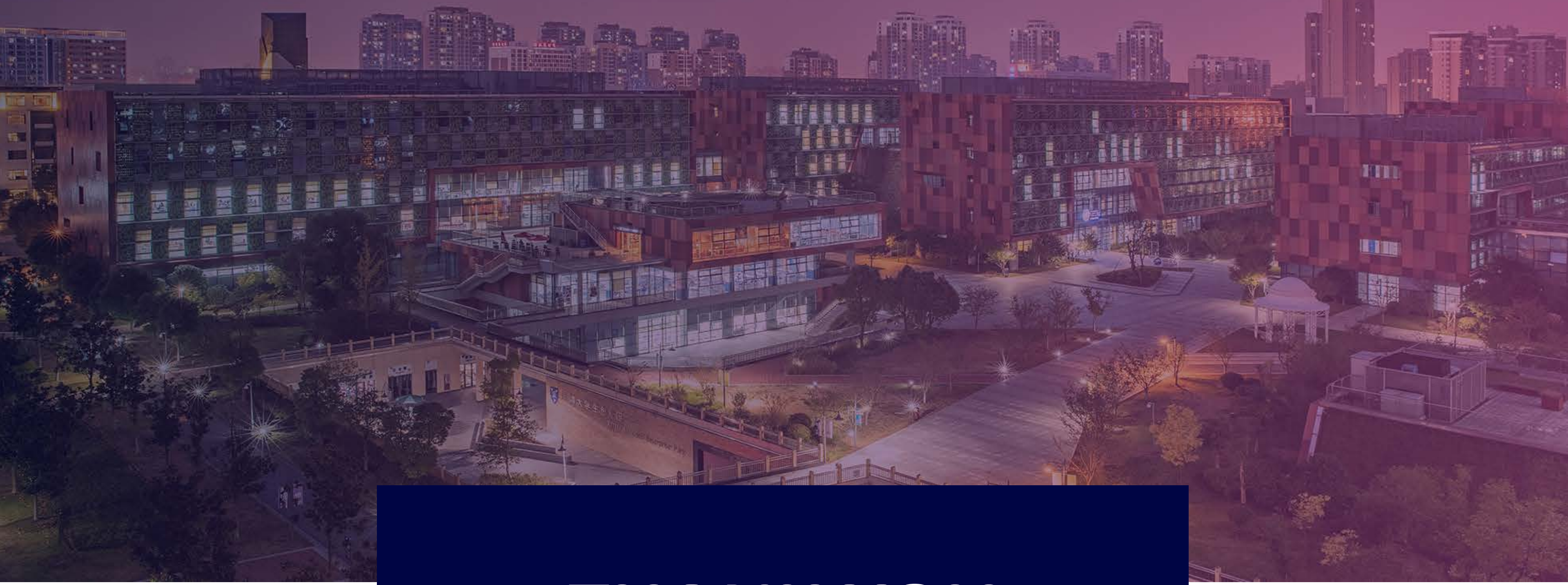
# LVQ2

- Initialize prototype vectors (for different classes)
- Present a single example
- Identify closest correct and closest *wrong* prototypes
- Move the corresponding *winner* towards / away from the example



# LVQ Discussion

- Stopping criteria
  - Codebook vectors have stabilized
  - Or maximum number of epochs has been reached
- Advantages
  - Appear plausible, intuitive, flexible
  - Fast and easy to implement
  - Frequently applied in a variety of problems involving the classification of structured data
- Disadvantages
  - Not stable for overlapping classes
  - Very sensitive to initialization



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