

# BindsNET: An ML-oriented spiking networks library built with PyTorch

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#### What is BindsNET?

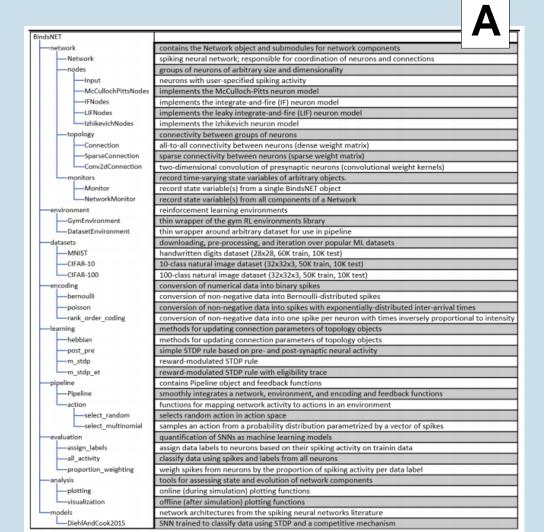
- Clock-driven spiking neural networks (SNN) simulation
- Oriented towards ML + RL
- User-friendly syntax + fast prototyping
- Functional (rather than exact) dynamics
- Run on CPUs, GPUs, or both
- Inherits performance + functionality of PyTorch

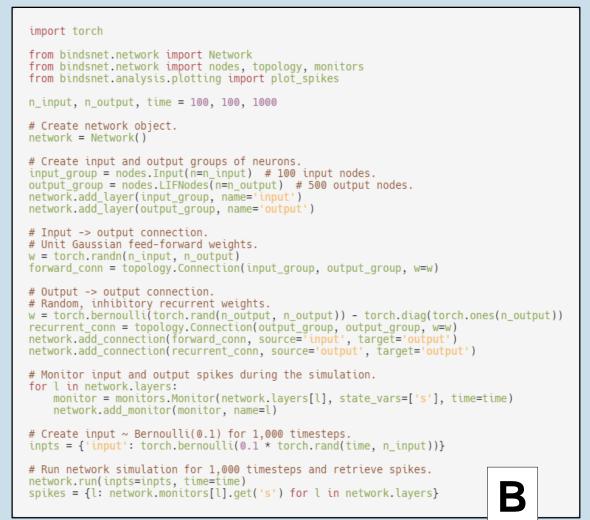
#### How is PyTorch used?

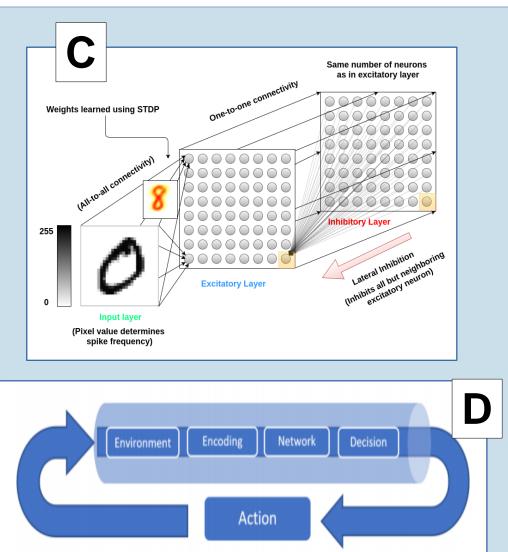
- torch.Tensor object: Linear algebra + tensor ops
- torch.nn module: Advanced network operations
- torch.distributions module: Generating spike data
- torch.save, load: Save / load params to / from disk
- torchvision.datasets: Planned integration!

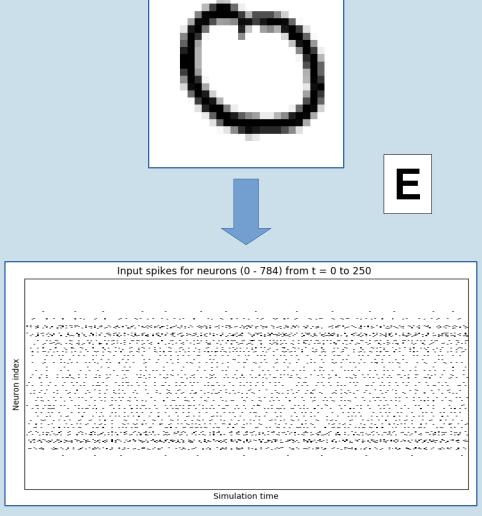
### What's in the library?

- Network: Coordinates simulation of network components
- Nodes / Connections: Groups of neurons and their interconnectivity
- Learning rules: Hebbian learning, STDP, reward-modulated STDP, back-prop (?)
- Datasets: Popular machine learning datasets
- Encoding: Converts real-valued data into spikes
- OpenAl gym integration: Converts gym environment outputs into spiking inputs
- Pipeline: Coordinates a network, dataset / environment, encoding, and action function
- Plotting: Interactive plots of state variables
- during network simulation
- Models: Experimental SNN architectures









**A**: BindsNET package structure; **B**: Example network building + simulation script; **C**: Example SNN architecture; **D**: Schematic of Pipeline object; **E**: Poisson encoding of MNIST digit for 250 timesteps

### Why spiking neurons?

- More biologically plausible than ANN neurons
- Useful for modeling neuronal circuits + brains
- Speedup + power reduction on dedicated hardware
- Communicates with all-or-nothing spikes
- Naturally incorporates time by integrating input

## ML + RL approach

- Unsupervised: Hebbian / associational rules
- Supervised: Force class-specific neurons to spike
- RL: Reward signal modulates learning rules
- Competitive inhibitory connections
- Cooperative excitatory connections





