

# MNS Project 2: Learning of Grid Cells

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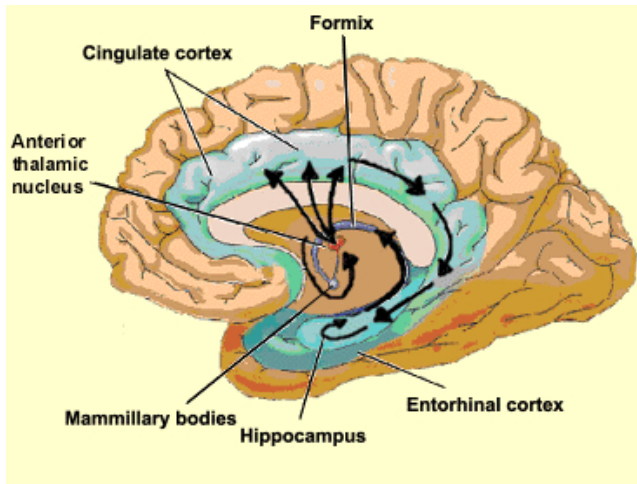
BCCN

February 9<sup>th</sup> 2016

# Structure

- Introduction
- Modelling details
- Results

# Introduction



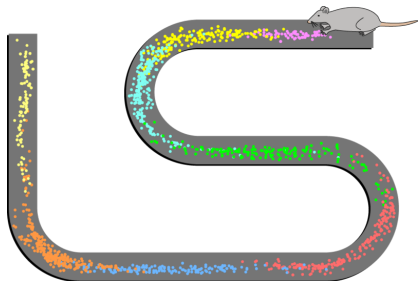
In Hippocampus and the medial enthorhinal cortex (mEC) various types of neurons have been found that encode an animals spacial location.

# Cells encoding spacial location

- **Place cells**
- **Grid cells**
- **Head-direction cells**
- **Head-Grid-Conjunctive cells**

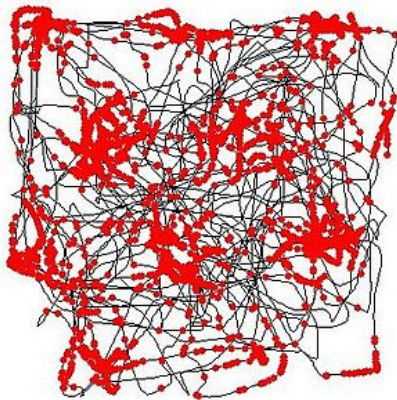
# Properties of place cells

Located in hippocampus. Activated when the animal enters a specific region of the environment - the *place field*.



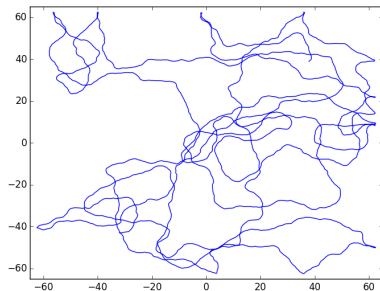
# Properties of grid cells

- Located in medial enthorhinal cortex (mEC). Activated at several spacial positions. The firing map shows an equally spaced hexagonal pattern.
- Mostly independent of visual stimulus
- Different grid cells show different spacing, orientation and size of their patterns.
- Spacing from 25cm to 3m.



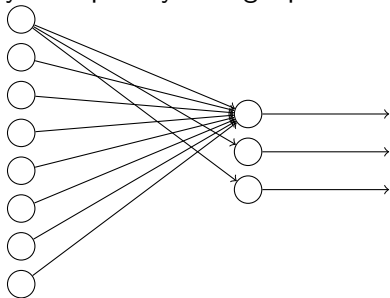
# Rat trajectory

- Square environment of size  $125 \times 125$  cm.
- Speed:  $v = 0.4$  m/s
- Initialization with random position
- Every 10ms: chose new direction from a gaussian distribution with
  - $\mu$  = previous direction
  - $\sigma = 0.2$



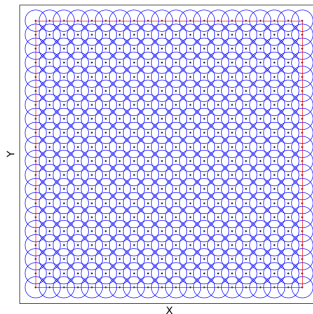
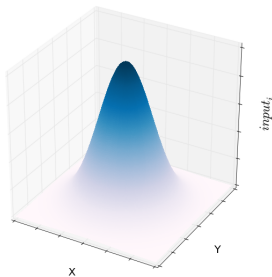
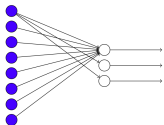
# Model: Overview

input layer   output layer   magic processing   output



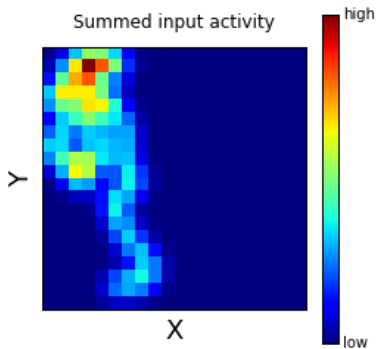
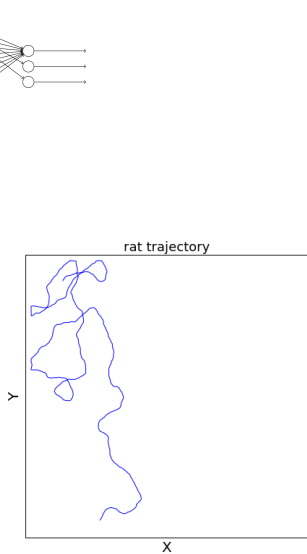


# Model: Input Layer

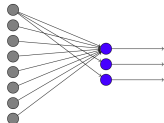


$$input_i = \exp\left(-\frac{\|rat\_pos - center_i\|^2}{50}\right)$$

# Model: Input Layer

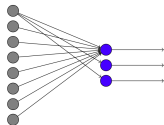


# Model: Output Layer



$$h_j = \sum_i w_{ij} \cdot input_i$$

# Model: Output Layer



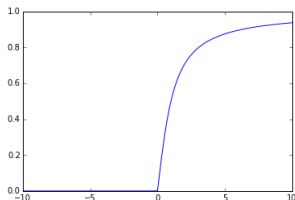
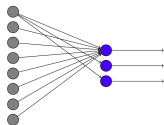
$$h_j(t) = \sum_i w_{ij} \cdot input_i(t)$$

→ adaptation dynamics:

$$\tau^+ \frac{d}{dt} r_j^+ = h_j(t) - r_j^+(t) - r_j^-(t)$$

$$\tau^- \frac{d}{dt} r_j^-(t) = r_j^-(t)$$

# Model: Output Layer



$$h_j(t) = \sum_i w_{ij} \cdot input_i(t)$$

→ adaptation dynamics:

$$\tau^+ \frac{d}{dt} r_j^+ = h_j(t) - r_j^+(t) - r_j^-(t)$$

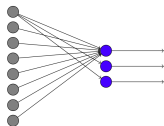
$$\tau^- \frac{d}{dt} r_j^-(t) = r_j^-(t)$$

→ output:

$$output_j(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(g \cdot (r_j^+(t) - \mu)) \cdot \theta(r_j^+(t) - \mu)$$

$g$  - gain,  $\mu$  - threshold

# Model: Weight Updates



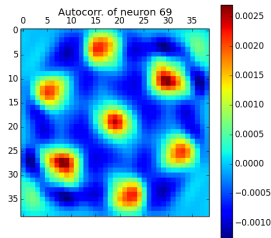
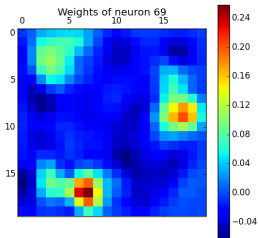
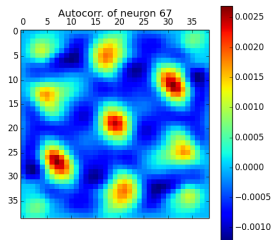
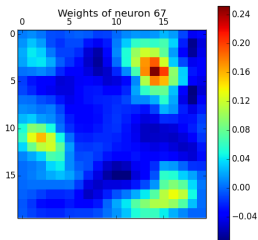
$$h_j = \sum_i w_{ij} \cdot input_i$$

→ How to determine  
the weights  $w_{ij}$ ?

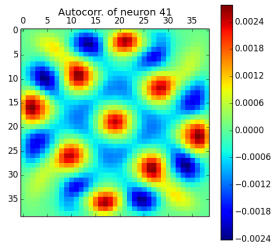
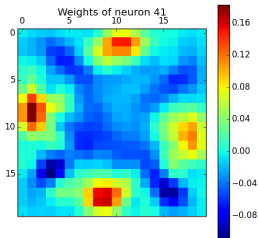
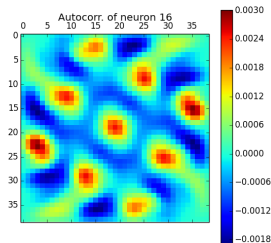
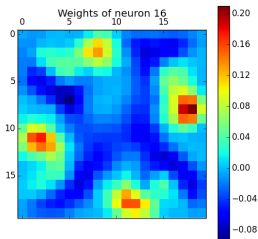
→ Hebbian learning dynamics

$$w_{ij}(t + \Delta) = w_{ij}(t) + \epsilon(input_i(t) \cdot output_j - \sum_s input_i(s) \cdot \sum_s output_j(s))$$

# Cherrypicked final weights

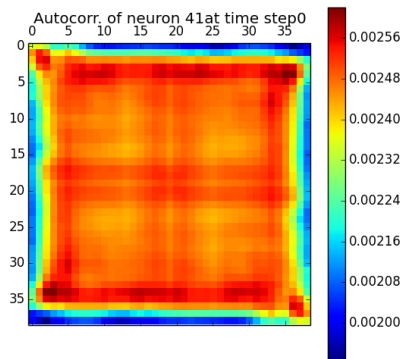
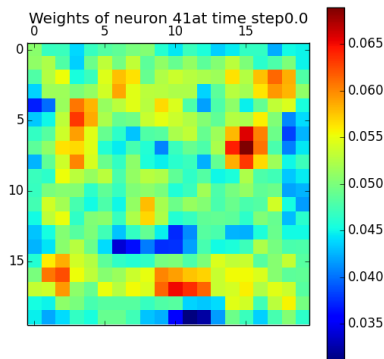


# Cherrypicked final autocorrelations

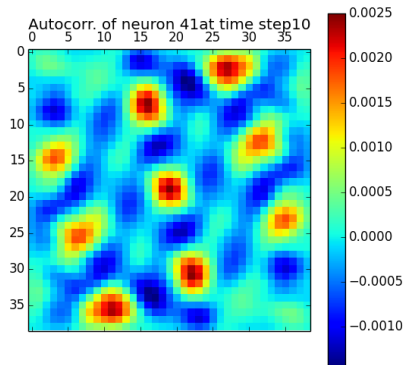
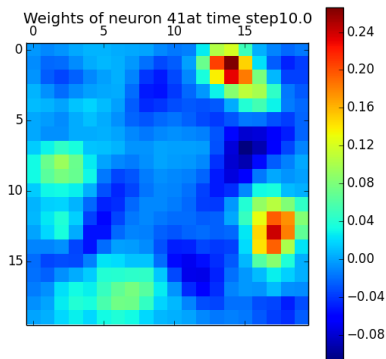




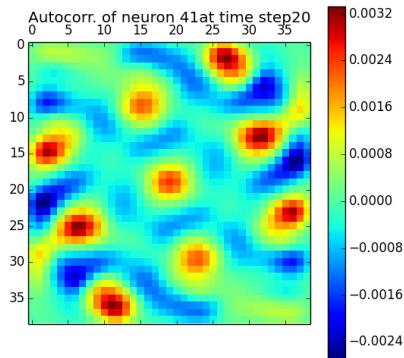
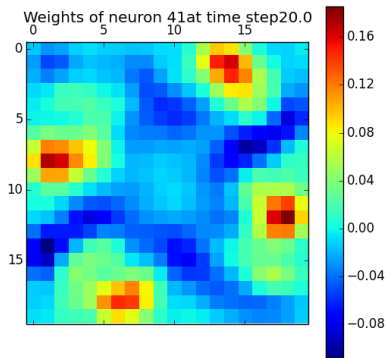
# Time evolution of weights for a neuron



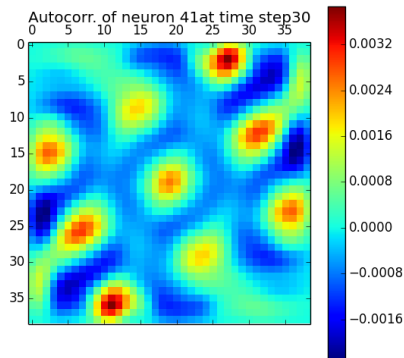
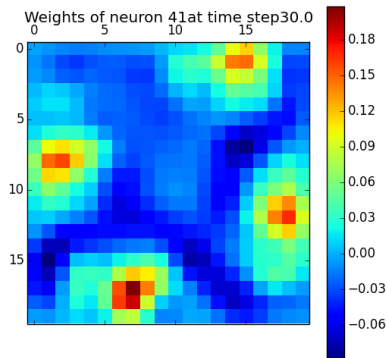
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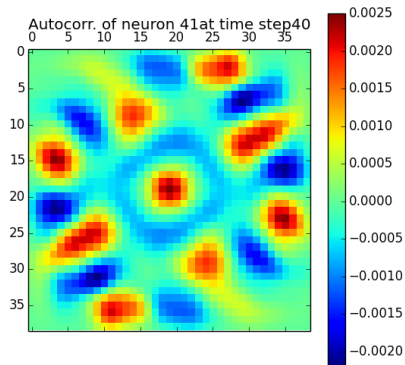
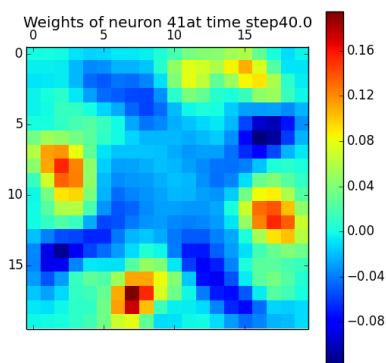
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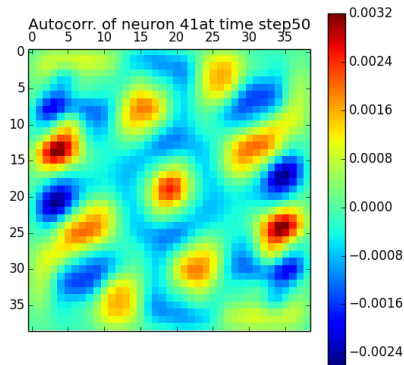
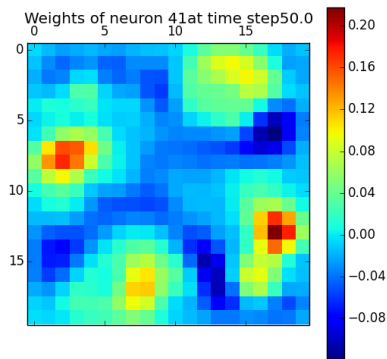
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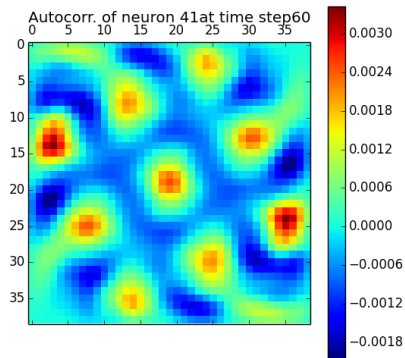
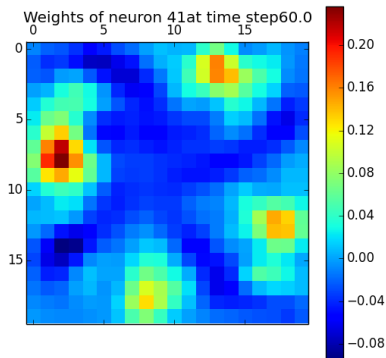
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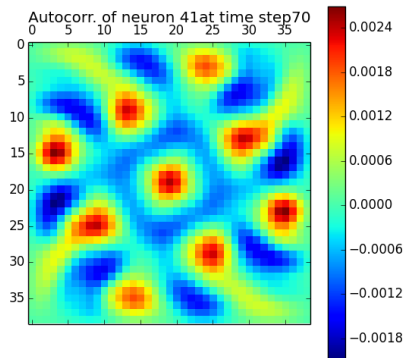
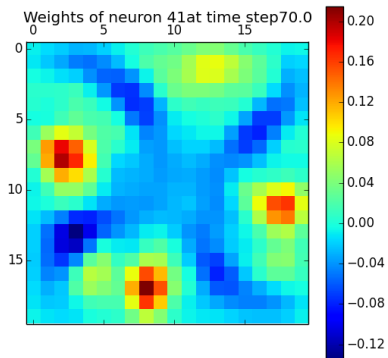
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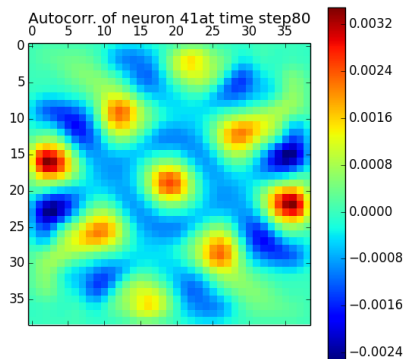
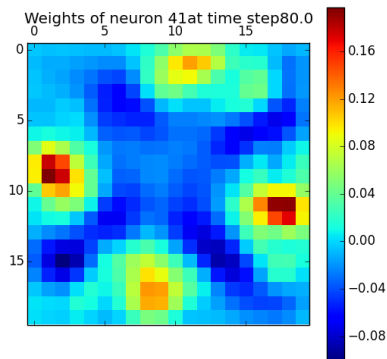


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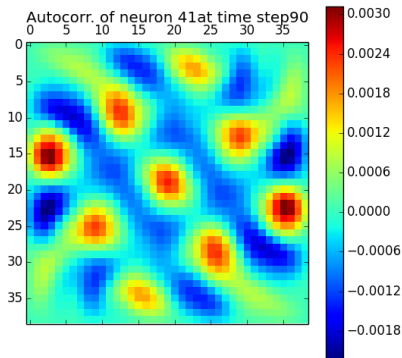
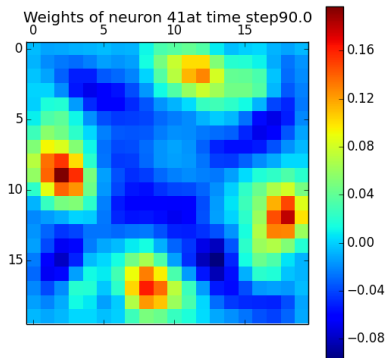




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