

# **BIOSYSTEMS II: NEUROSCIENCES**

**2015 Spring Semester**

## **Lecture 32**

Kechen Zhang

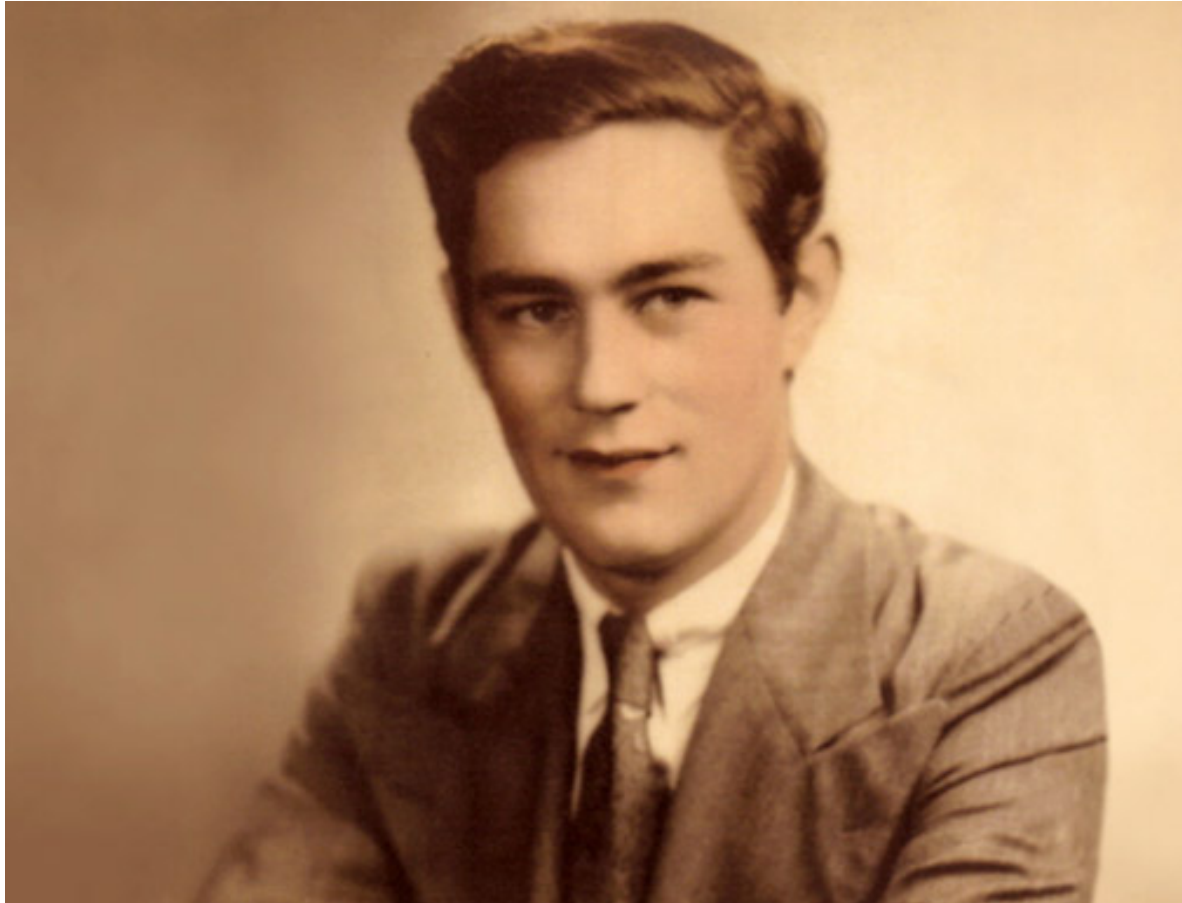
4/15/2015

# Recurrent networks

- Discrete attractor networks (e.g. Hopfield network)
- Continuous attractor networks

# **Amnesia following hippocampal lesion**

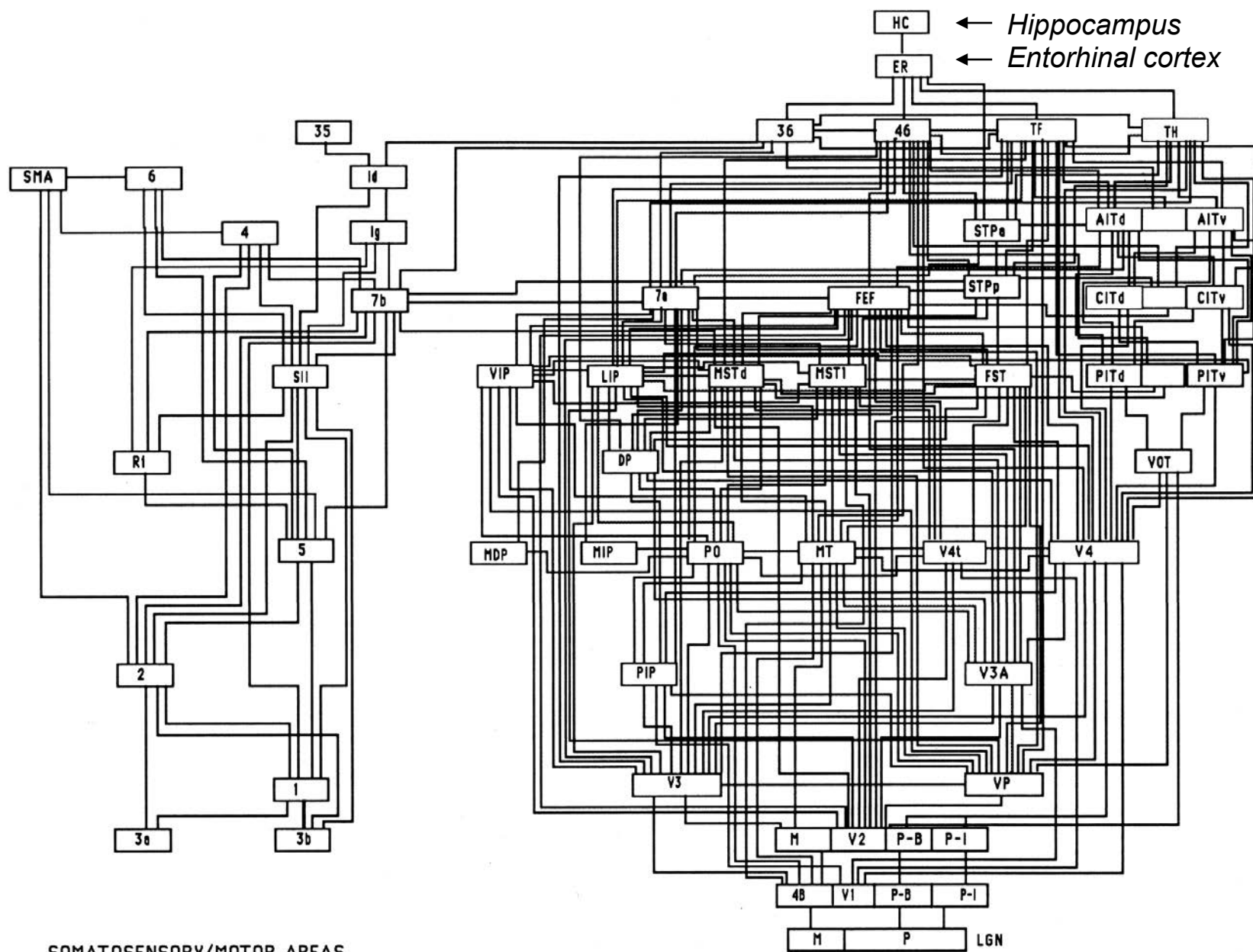
Patient H.M. (Henry Molaison, 1926 - 2008)







# Anatomical Hierarchy of Macaque Monkey Brain

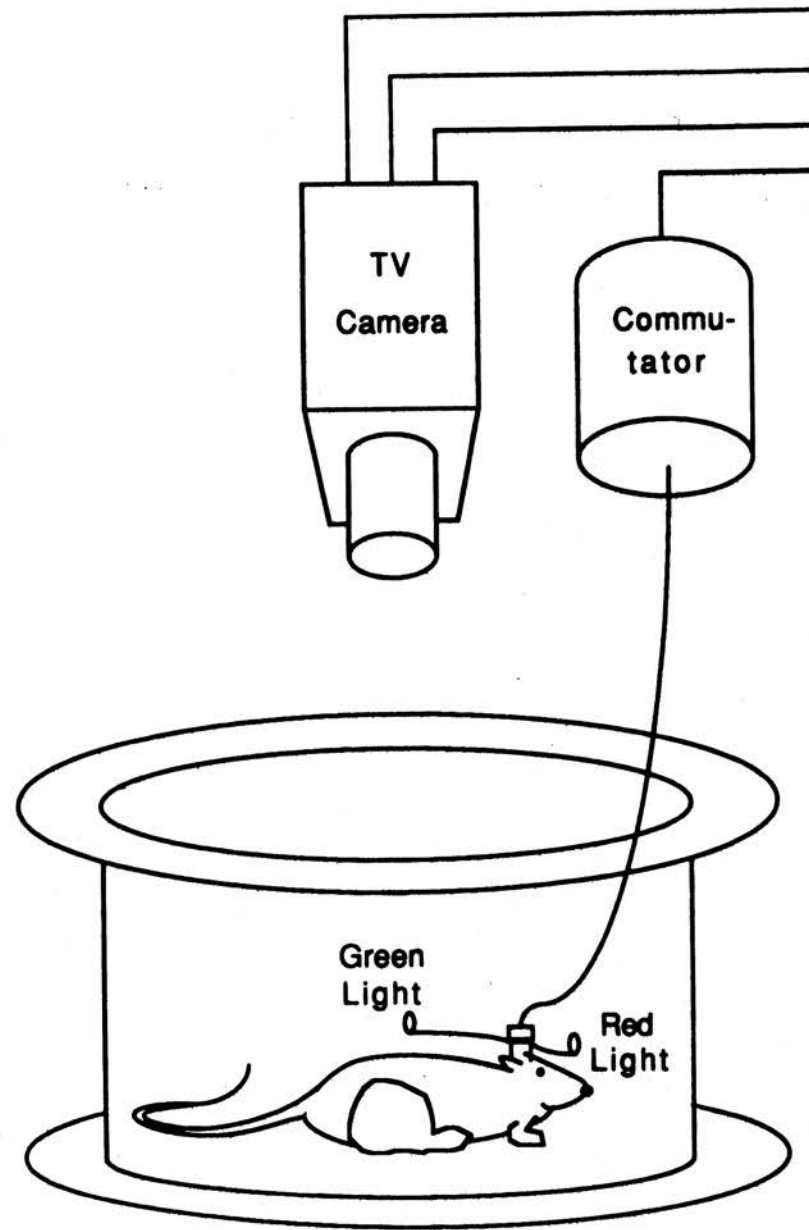


(Van Essen)

## Space related cells

- **Head-direction cell:** heading direction (Papez circuit)
- **Grid cell:** periodic spatial location (entorhinal cortex)
- **Place cell:** spatial location (hippocampus)

All three representations are in world coordinate system, and they depend on both familiar landmarks and path integration by self-motion.



(Muller et al. 1990)

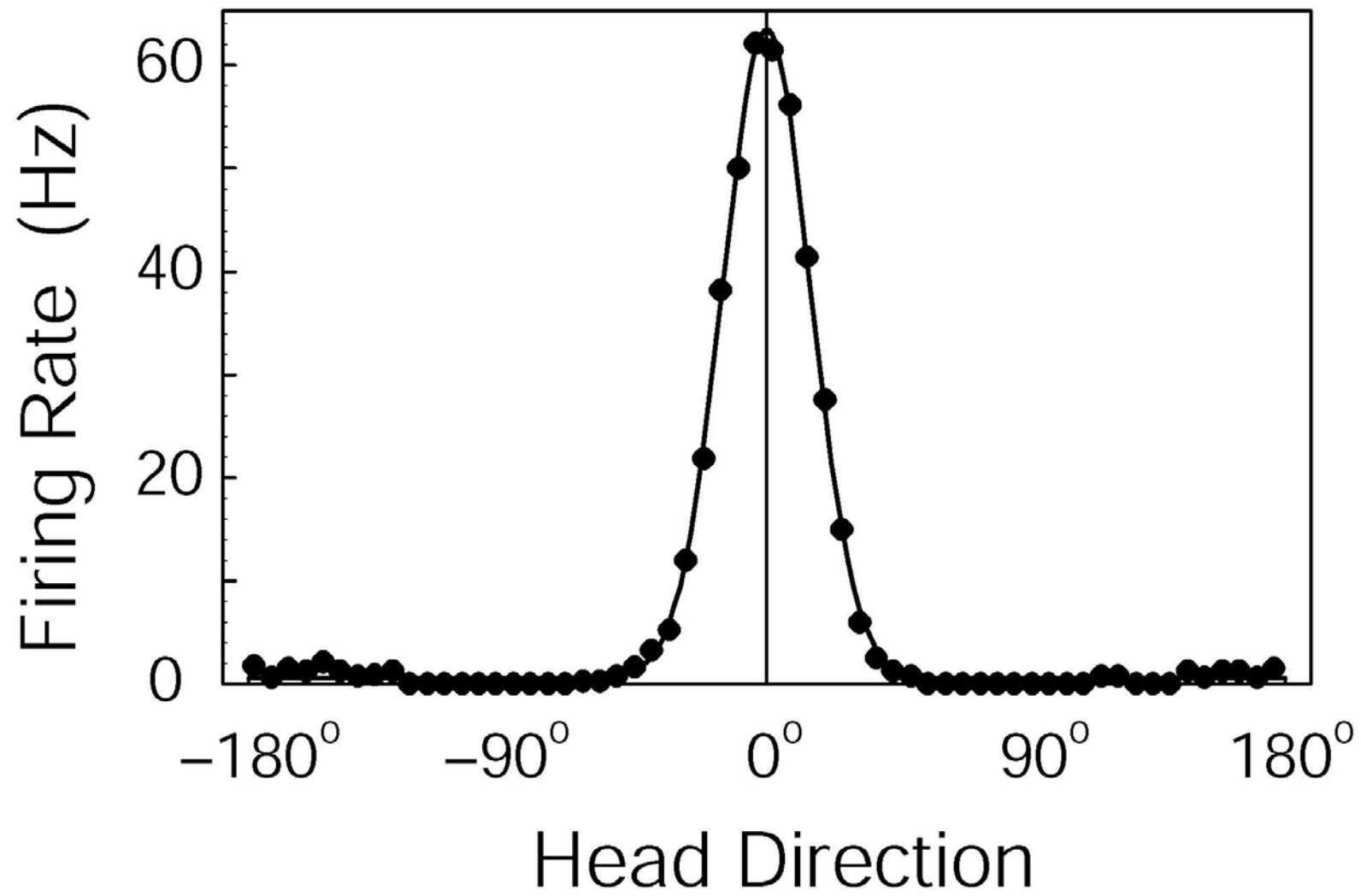
# Head-Direction Cell



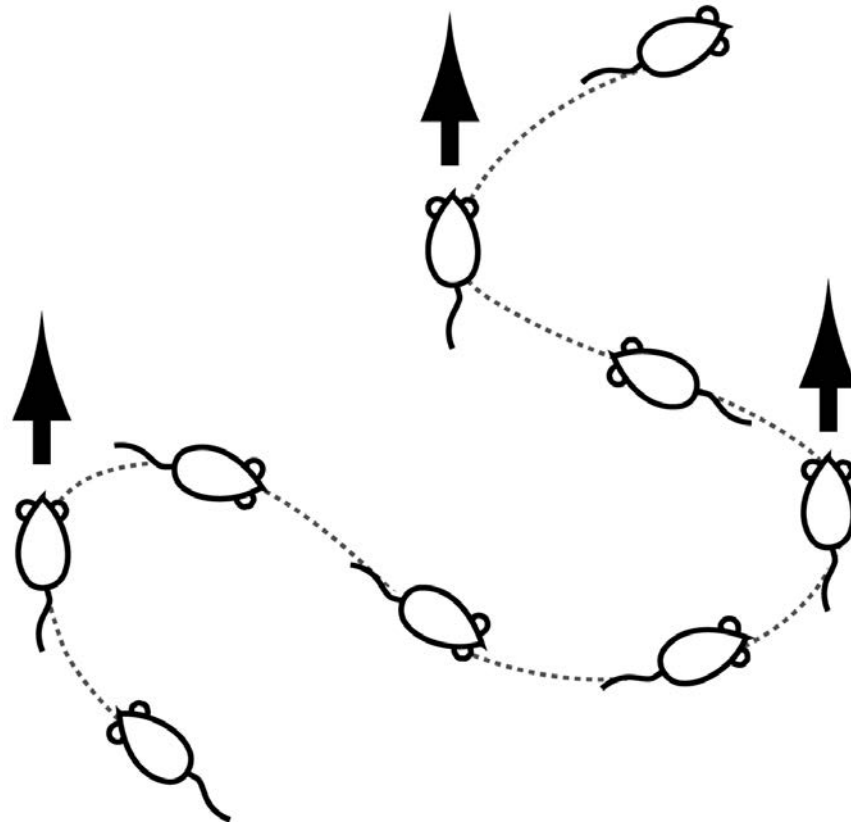
(J. Taube)



# Tuning Curve of a Head-Direction Cell

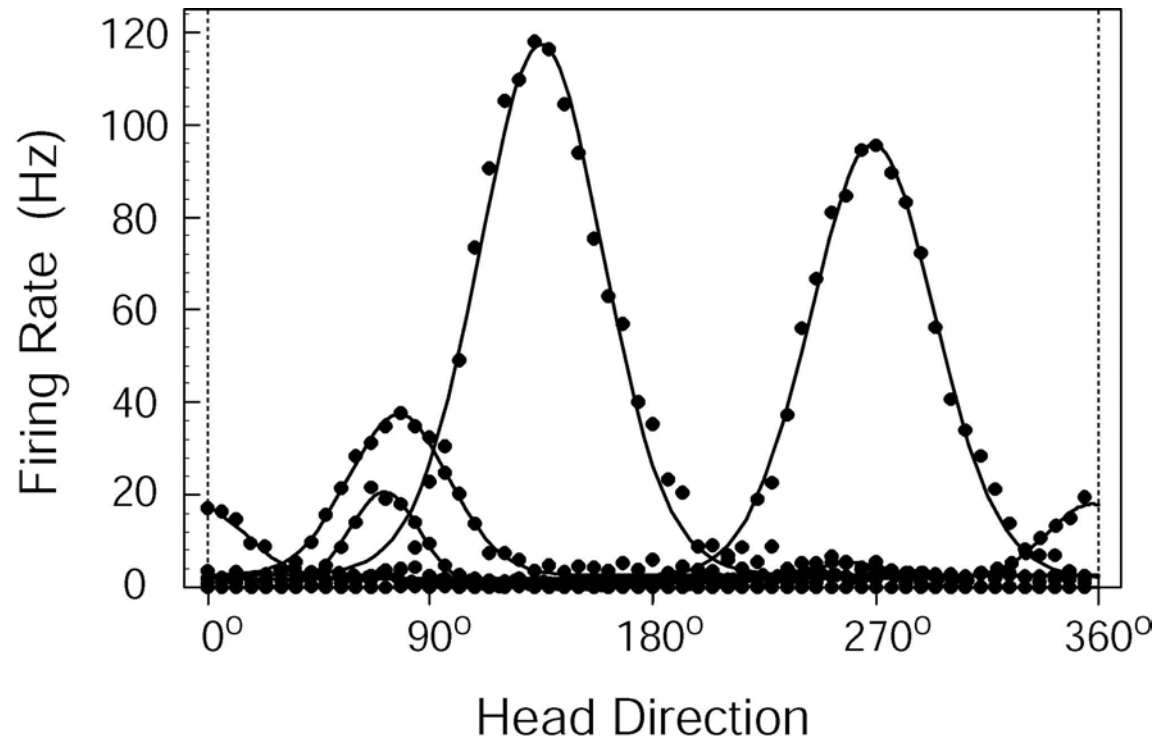


## Preferred Direction of a Single Head-Direction Cell



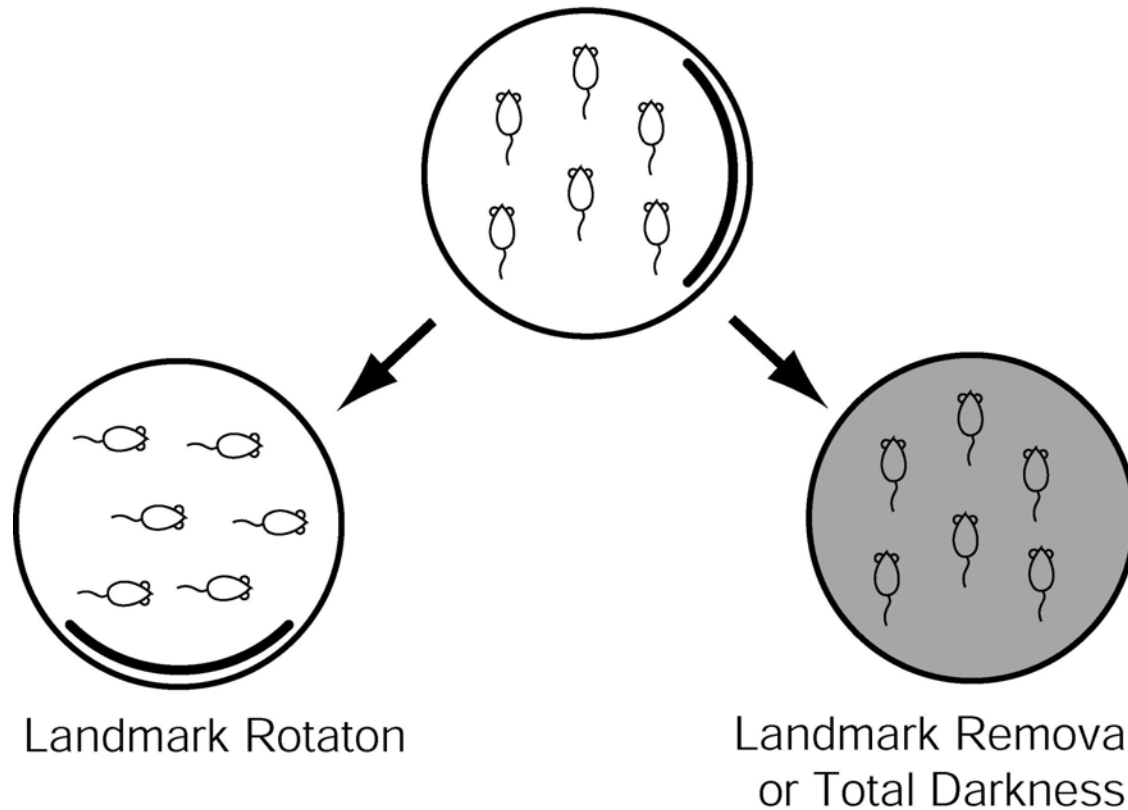
Preferred direction (indicated by arrows) is the same everywhere

## Head-direction cells



- signal heading direction in world coordinate system.
- anchored to familiar landmarks (rapid learning).
- relies on self-motion (works in total darkness).
- correlated tightly with hippocampal place cells.

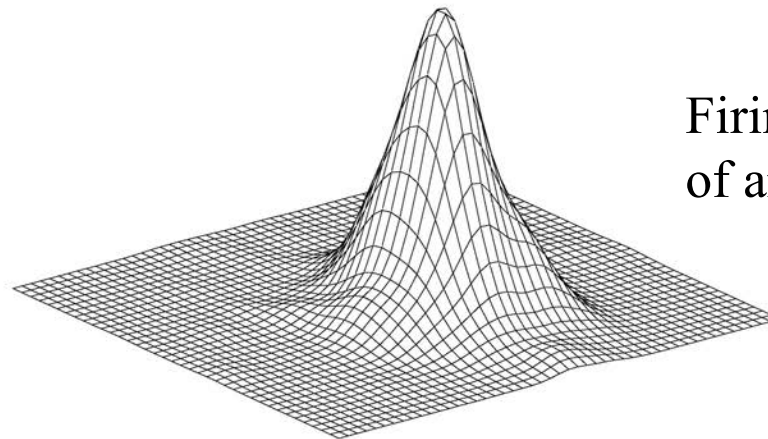
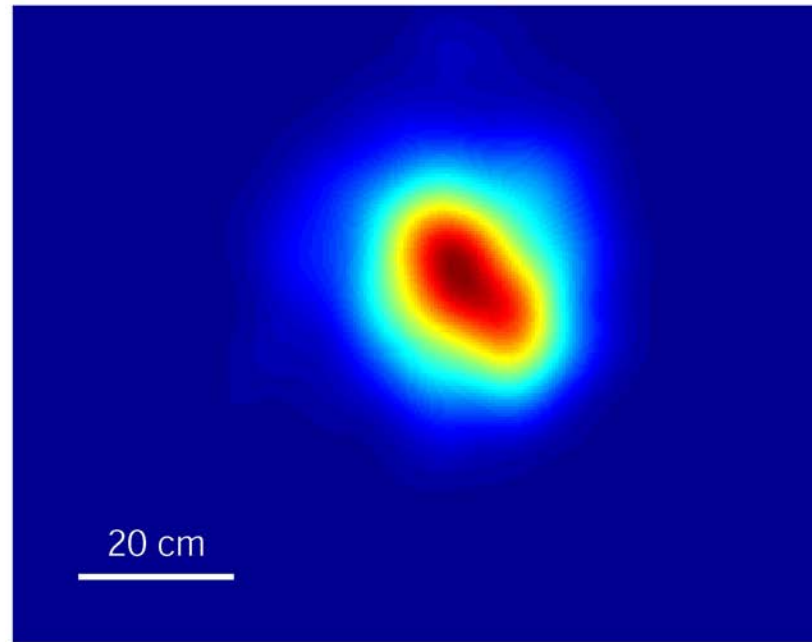
## Preferred Direction of a Head-Direction Cell



Familiar landmarks determine the preferred direction of a head-direction cell.

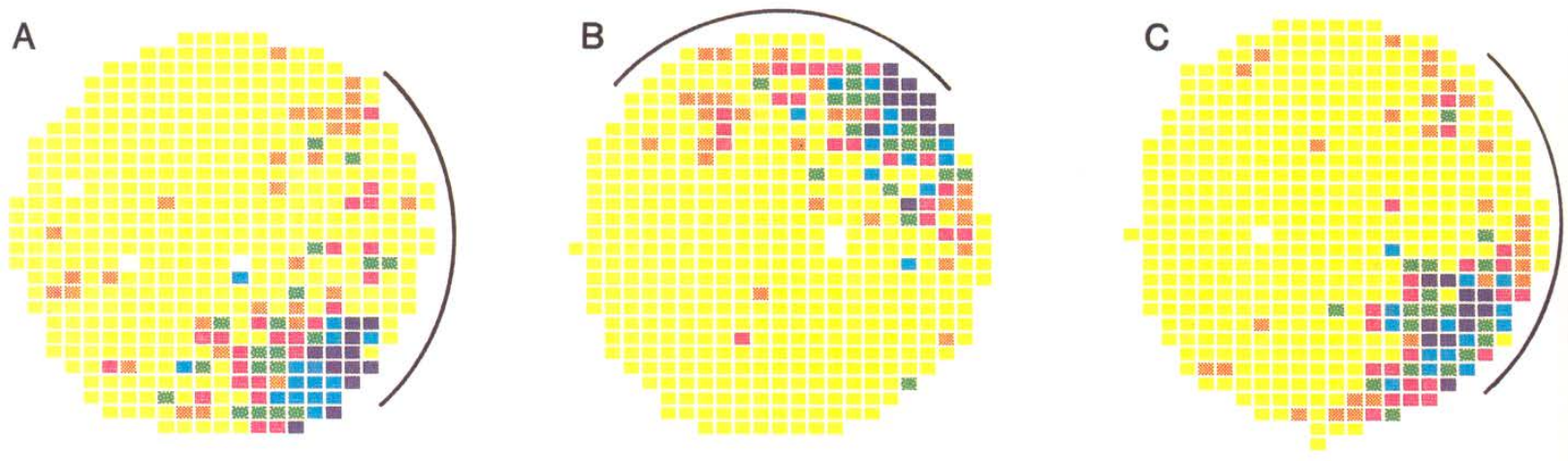
Without landmark, a head-direction cell may still fire normally, presumably by path integration.

# Hippocampal Place Field



Firing rate as a function  
of animal's position

# Place Field Follows Learned Visual Landmark



## Basic properties of place cells:

- Place cell firing is determined primarily by spatial location
- Cues for spatial location come from multiple sensory modalities and self-motion
- Rapid learning of landmarks within a few minutes



# Place cells in hippocampus

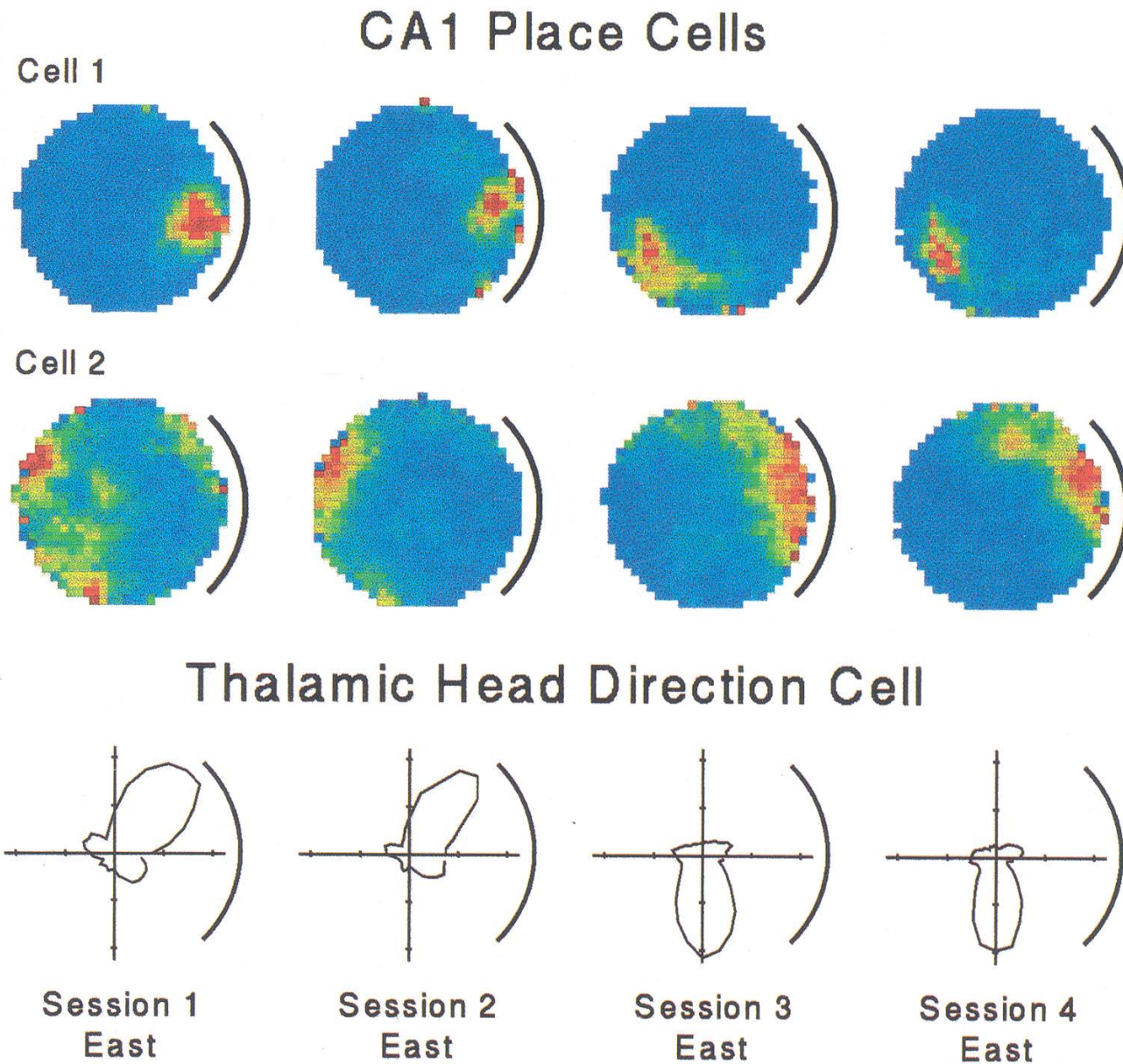


# Place Fields

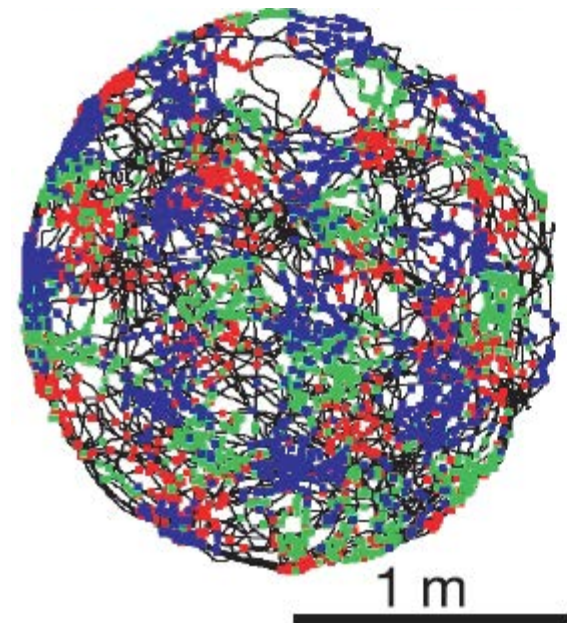
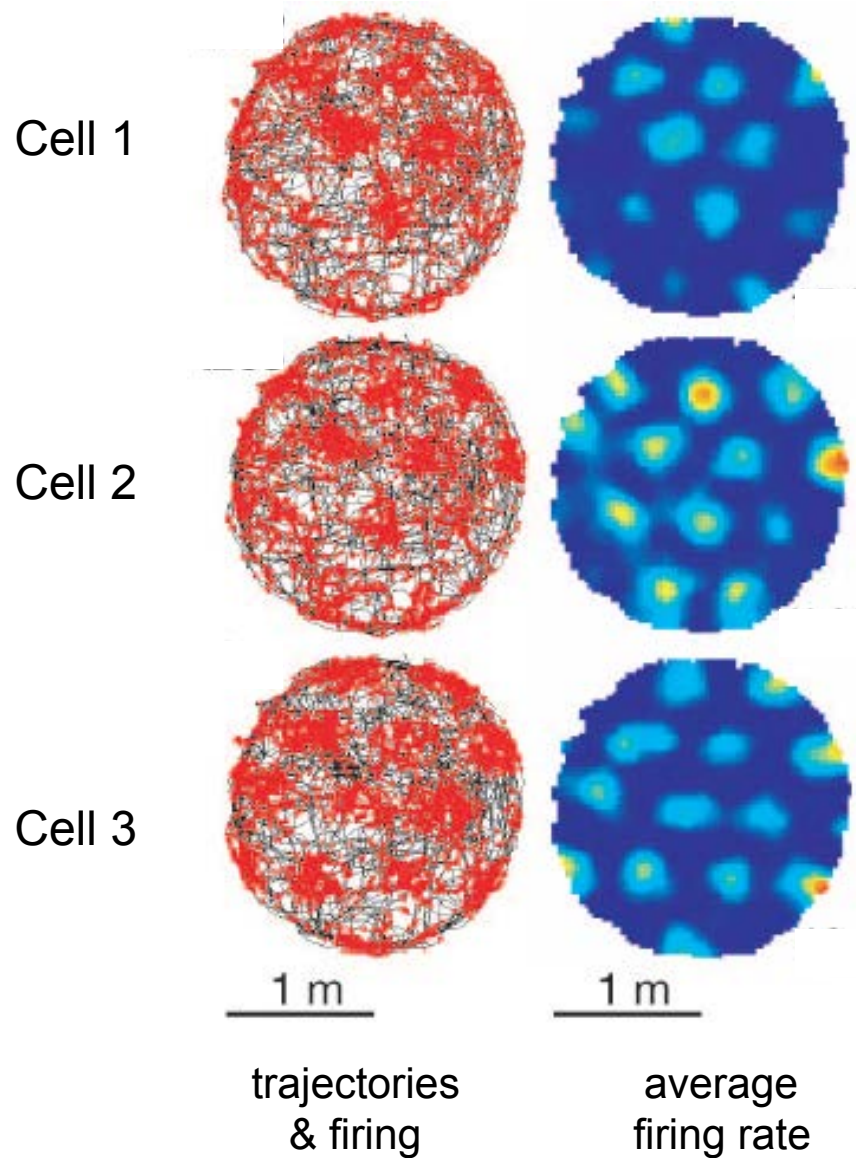
50 cm



# Head-direction cells and place cells are tightly coupled



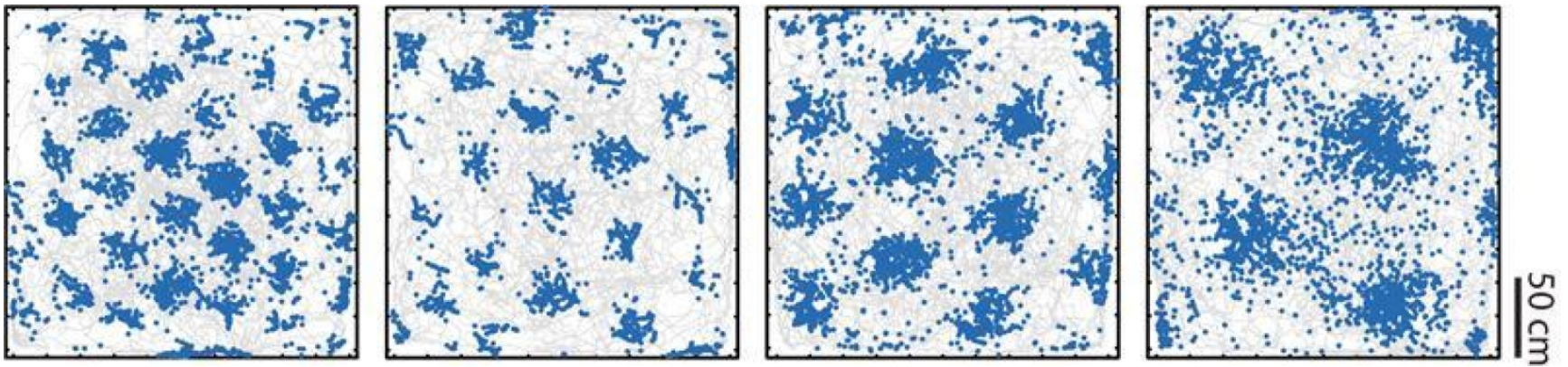
## Grid cells in entorhinal cortex



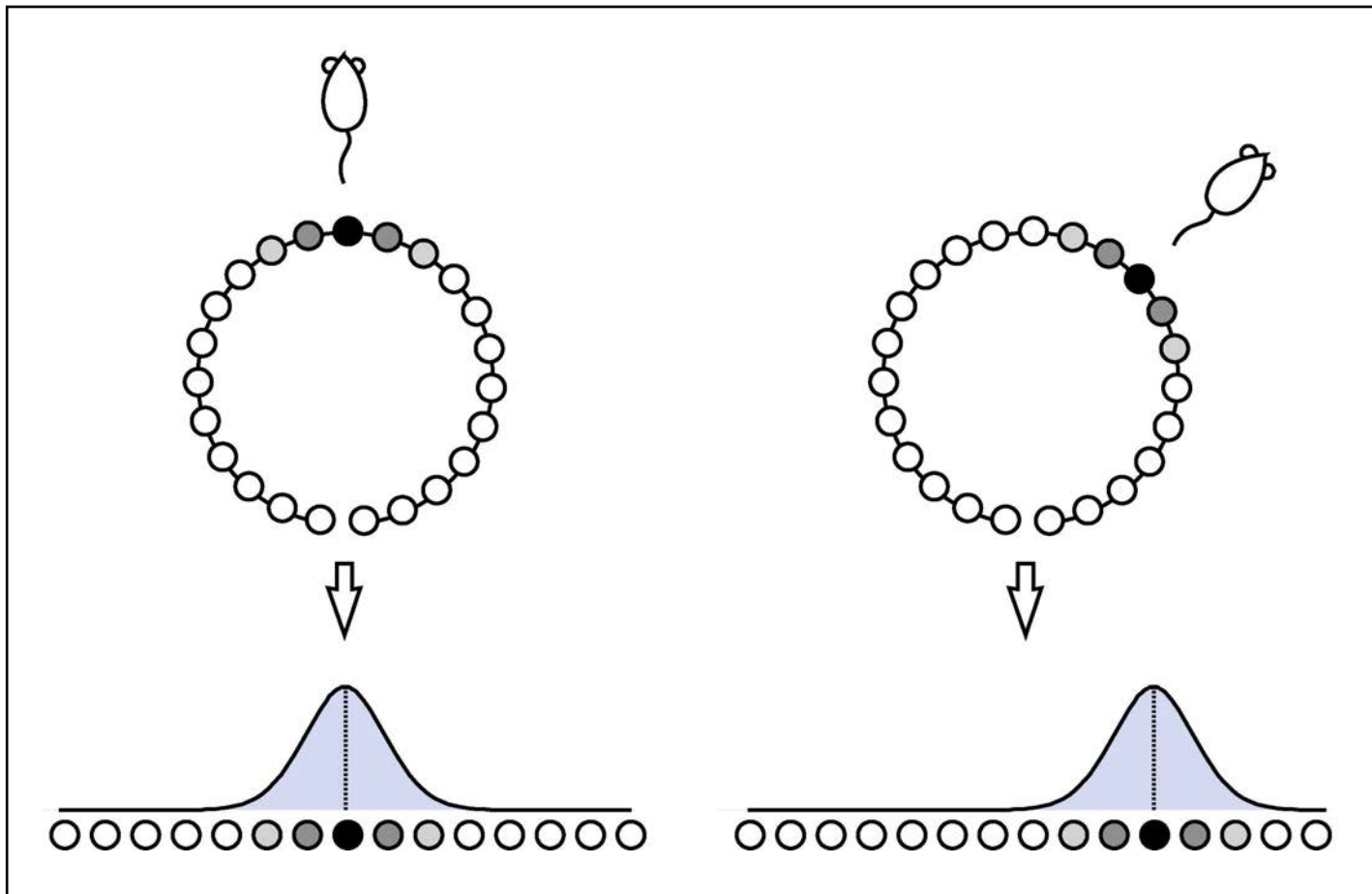
Another 3 cells: trajectories  
and spikes (superimposed)



Grid cells have different spatial scales

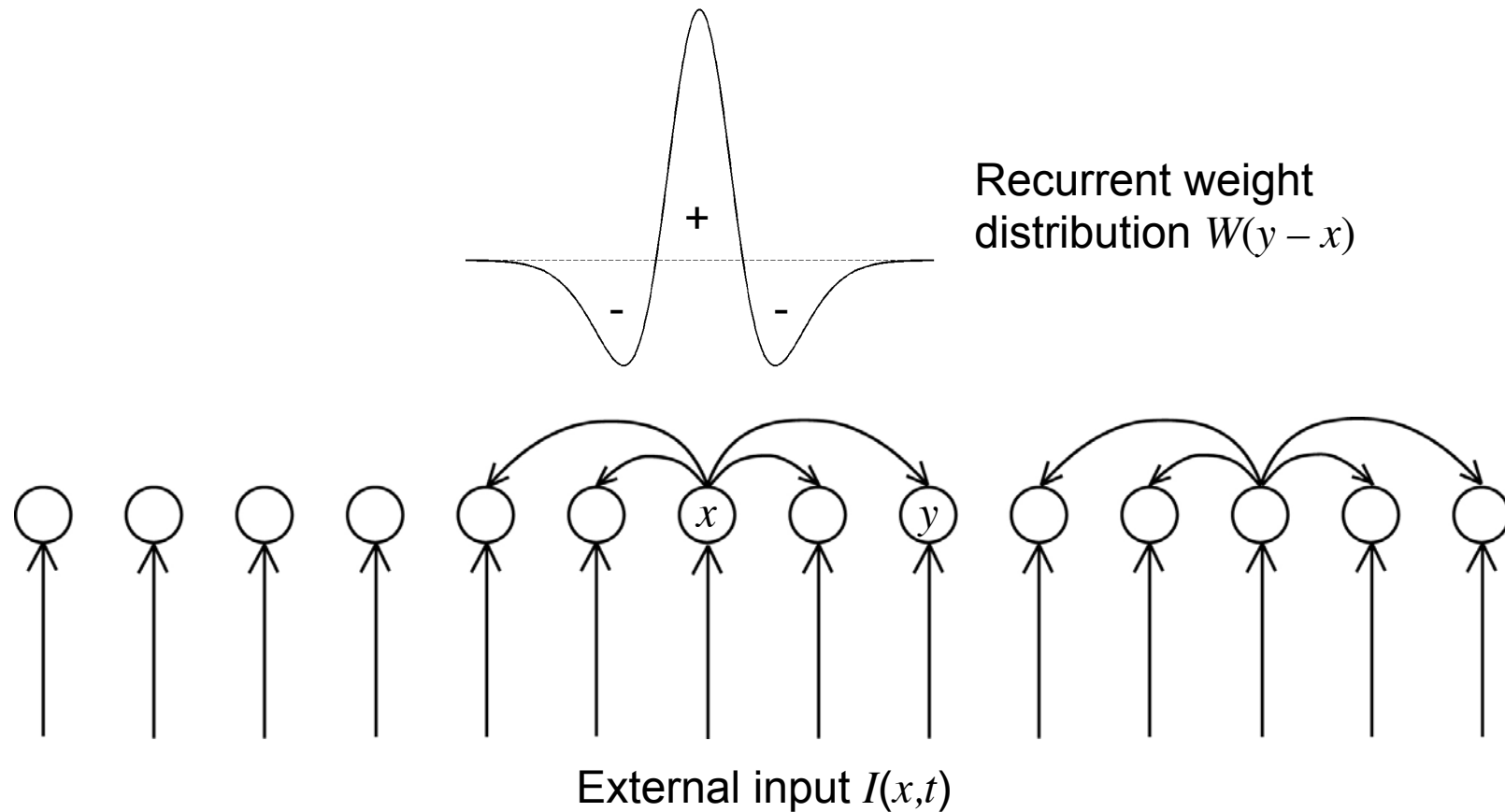


## Example of continuous attractors: Ring attractor





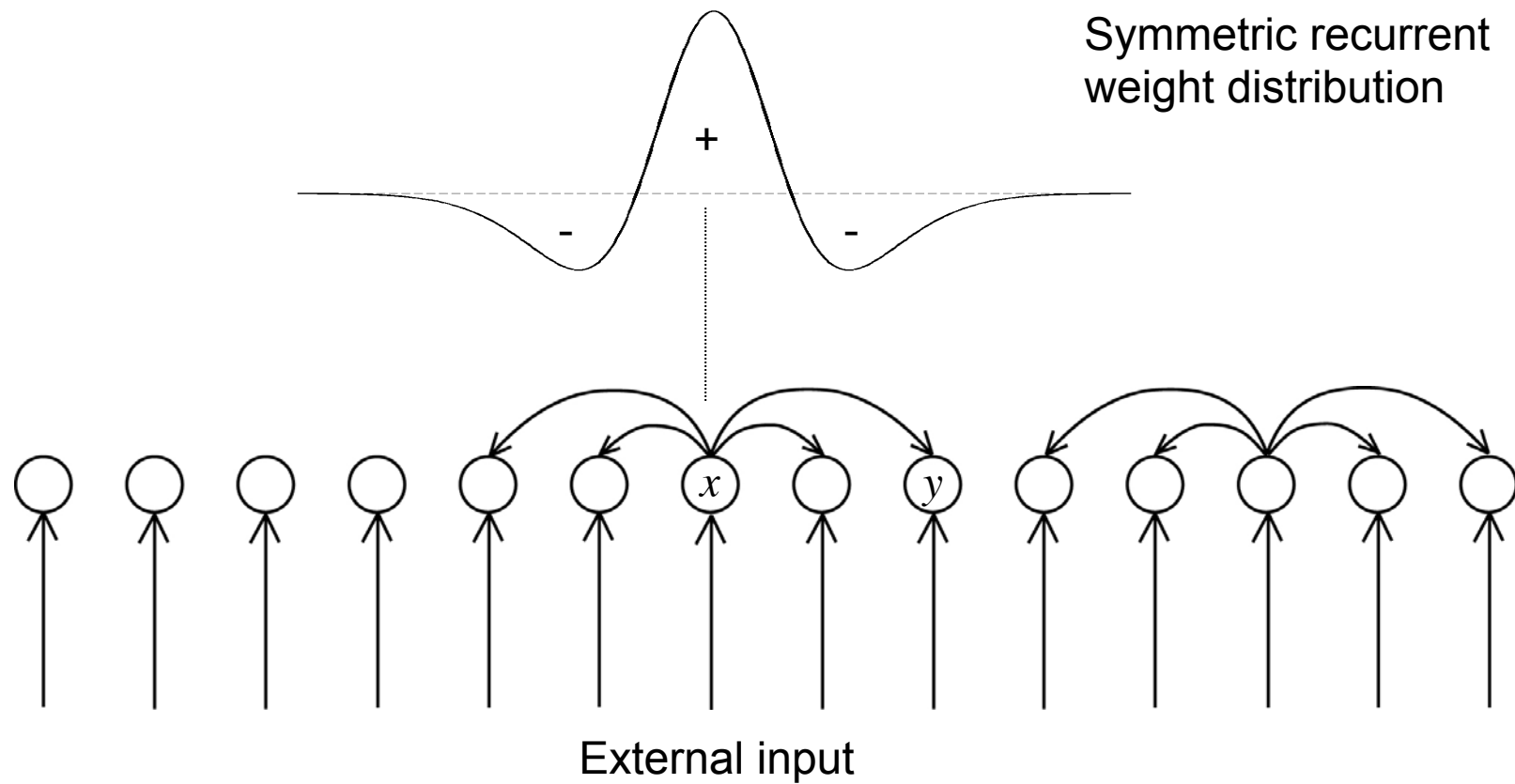
## Recurrent network: center-surround lateral connections



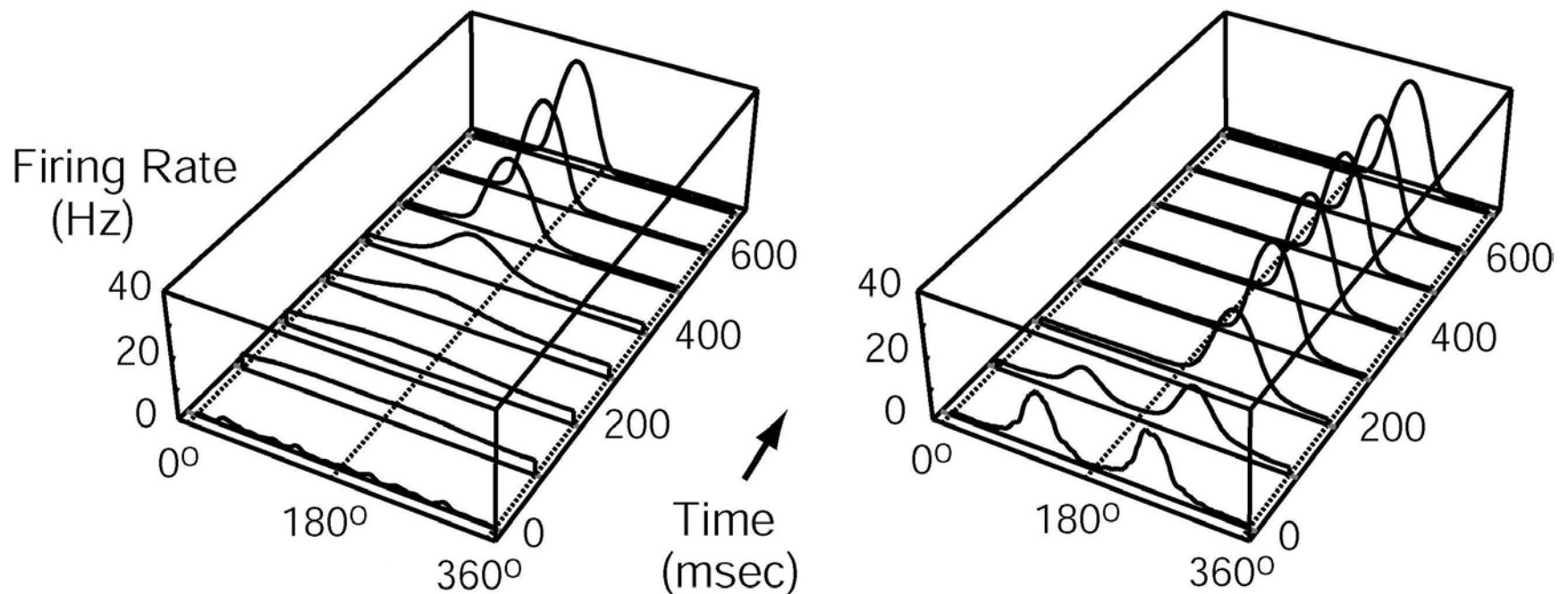
$$\frac{\partial S(x, t)}{\partial t} = -S(x, t) + \sum_y W(y - x) g(S(y, t)) + I(x, t)$$

where  $S(x, t)$  is the activity of the neuron at location  $x$  and time  $t$  and  $g(\cdot)$  is gain function.

# Recurrent network with symmetric lateral connections

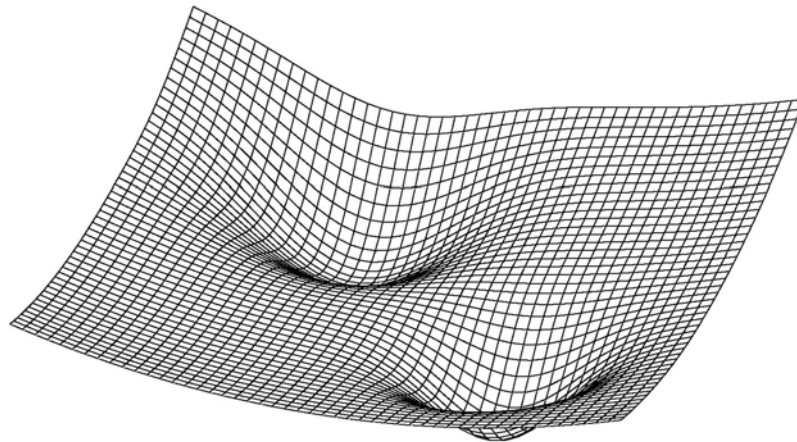


## Snapshots of the activity of a symmetric recurrent network starting from different initial states



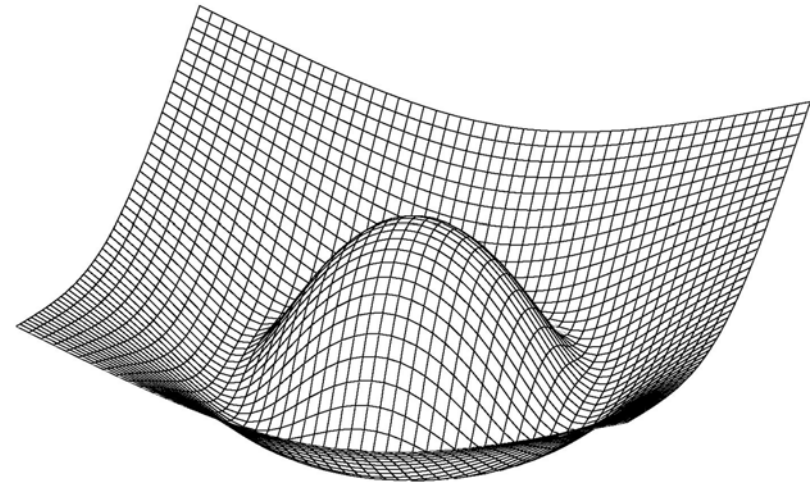
# Liapunov function (energy) of network state

*Point Attractors*



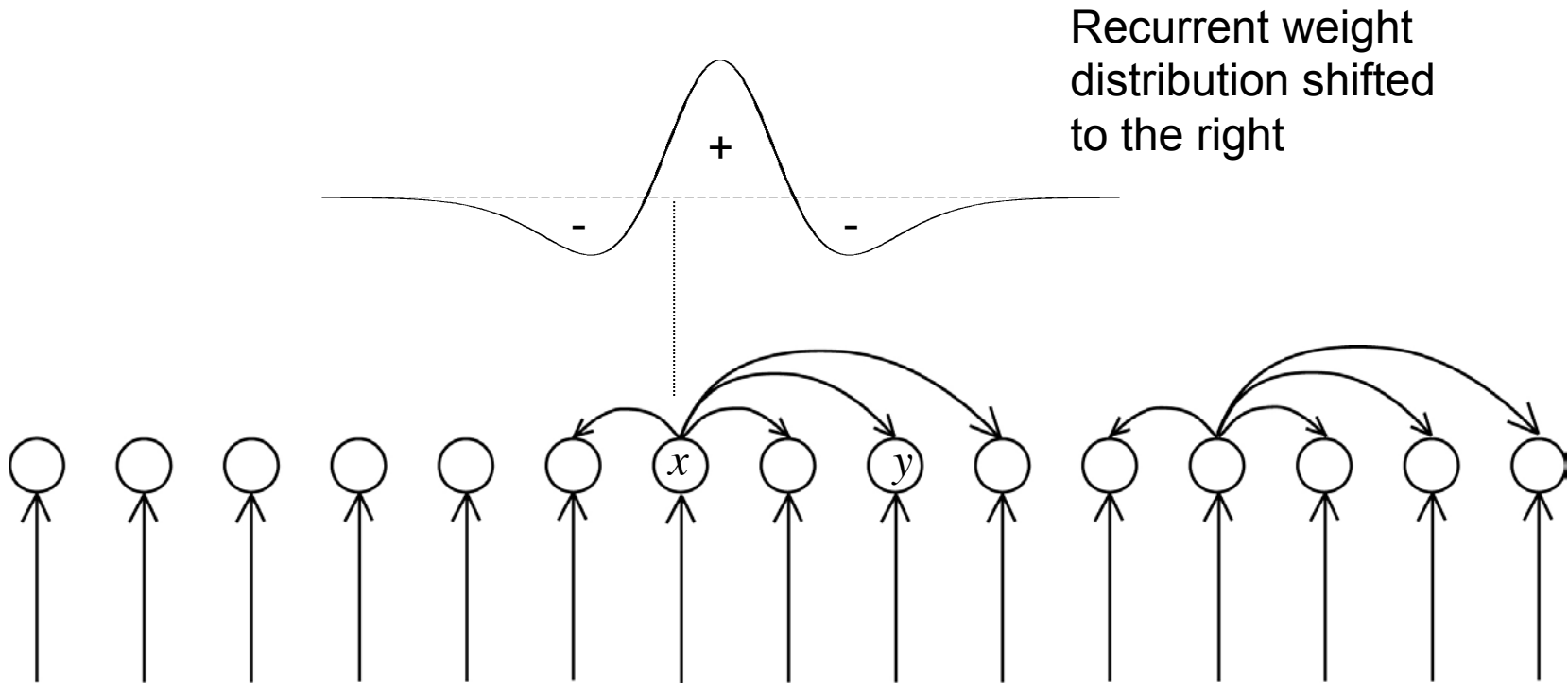
Discrete memory states  
in a Hopfield network

*Continuous Attractor*

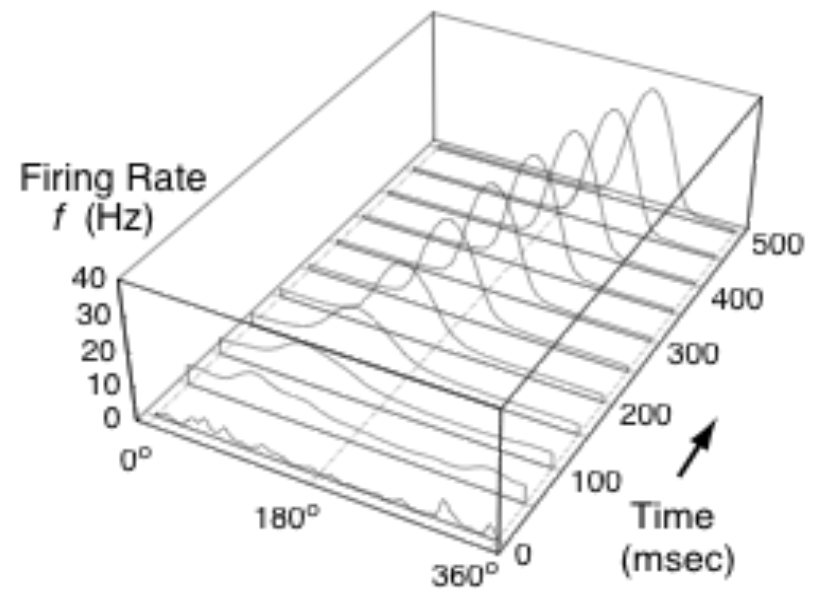
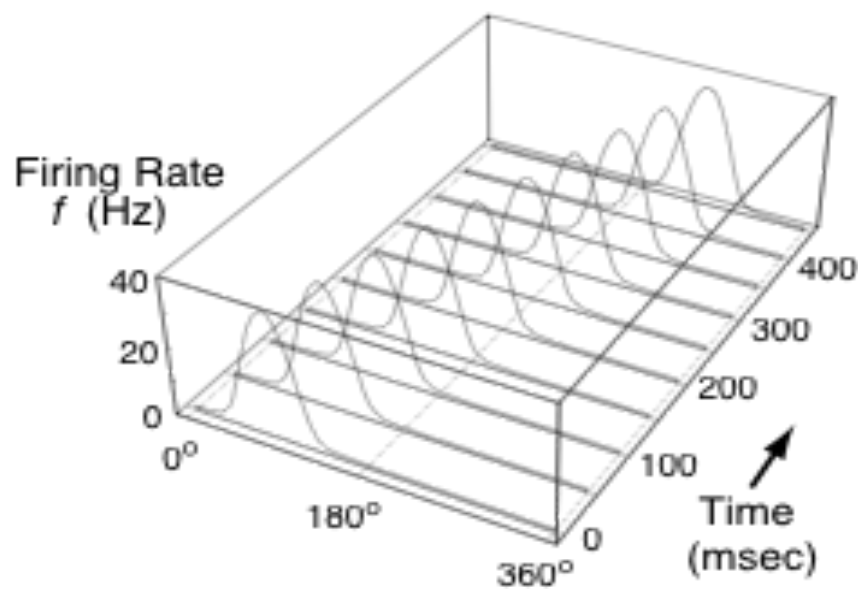


A continuum of stable states  
(here a ring)

# Asymmetric lateral connections

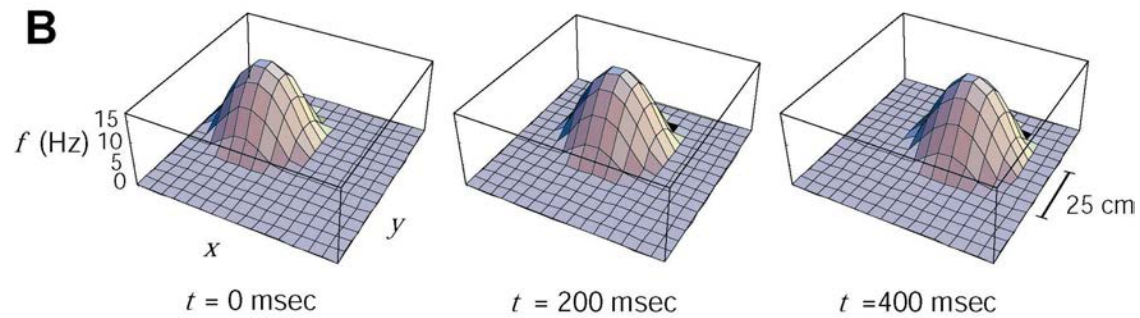
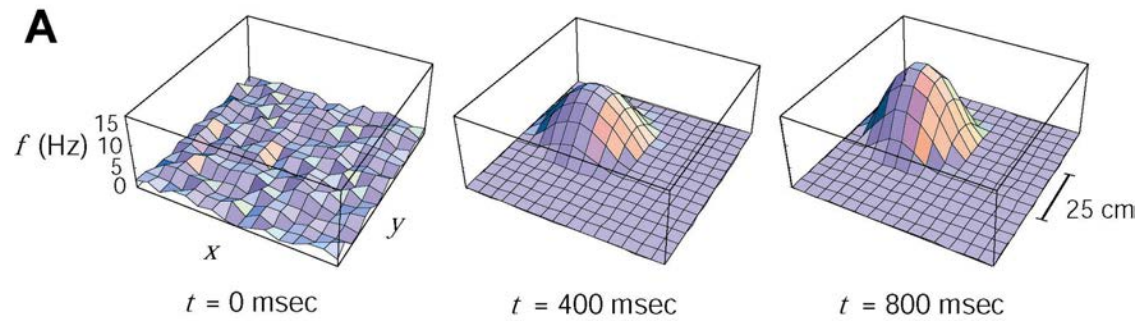


# Snapshots of the activity of an asymmetric recurrent network starting from different initial states

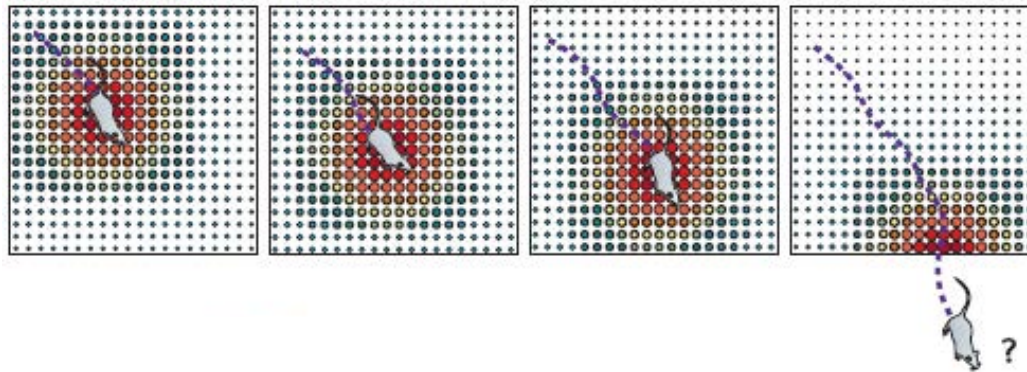




# Place cell activity as plane attractor

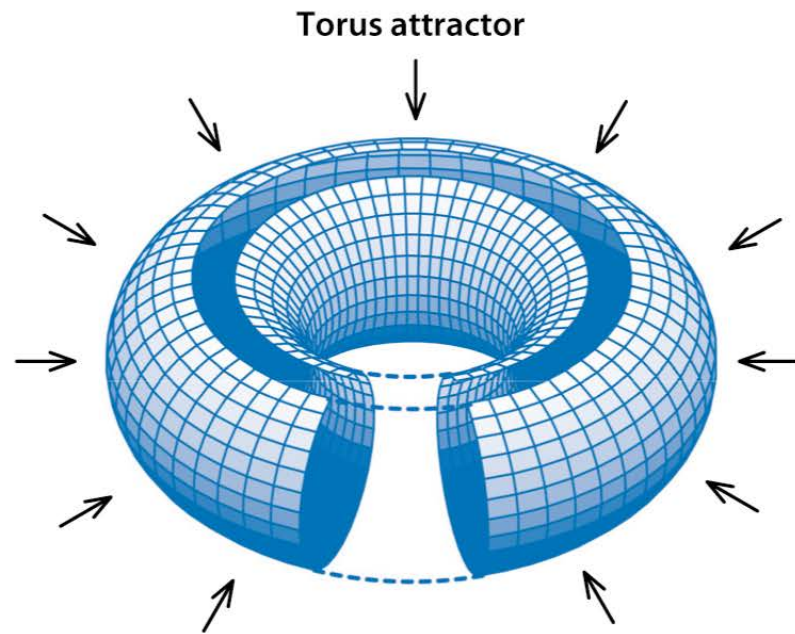
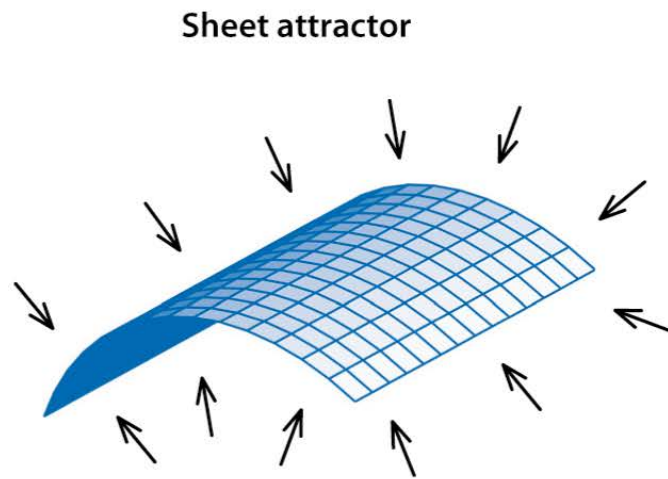


(Zhang)



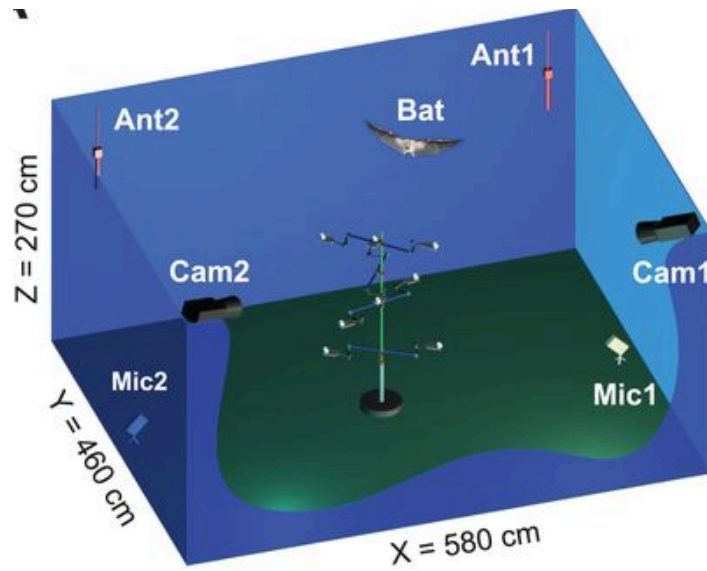
(McNaughton)

## Grid cell activity as torus attractor?

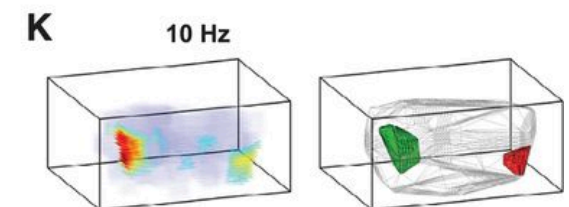
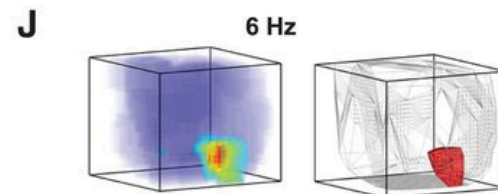
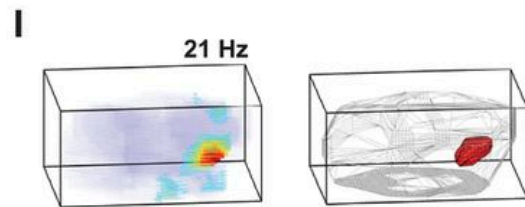
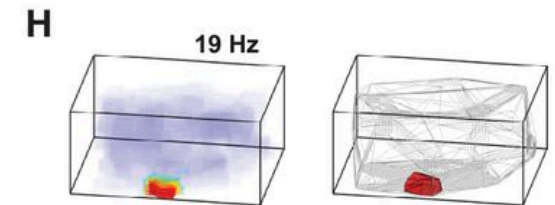
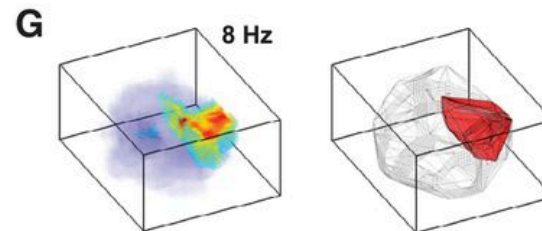
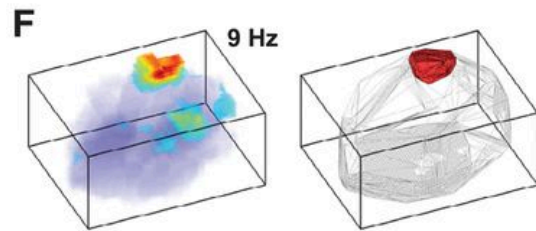


# Comparison of different animals

- Rat & Mouse: head-direction cell, grid cell, and place cell
- Bat: place cell in 3D space
- Monkey & Human may have head-direction cell, grid cell, and place cell as well. Evidence for “grandmother cell”.

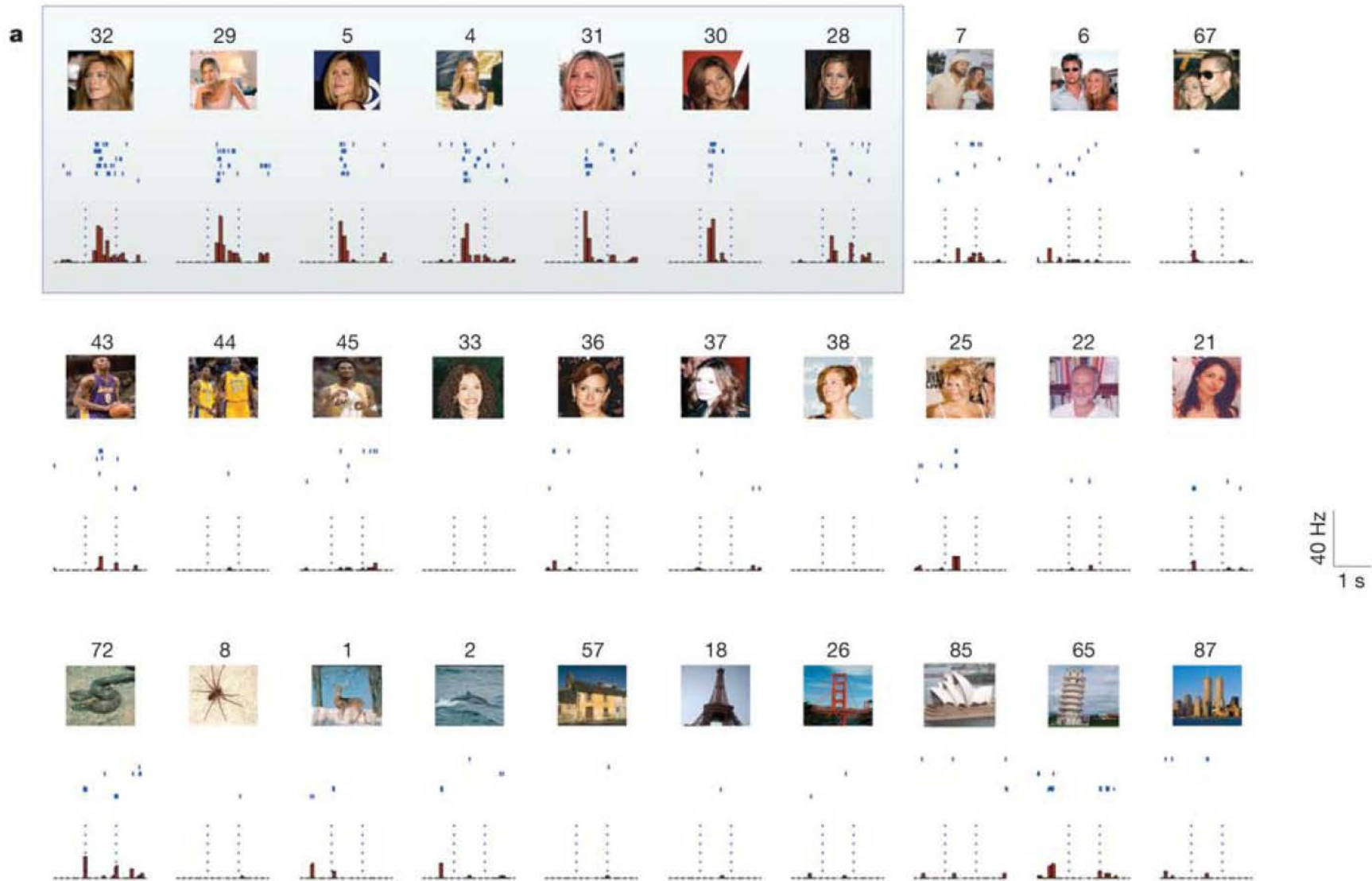


## Three-dimensional place cells in the hippocampus of flying bat



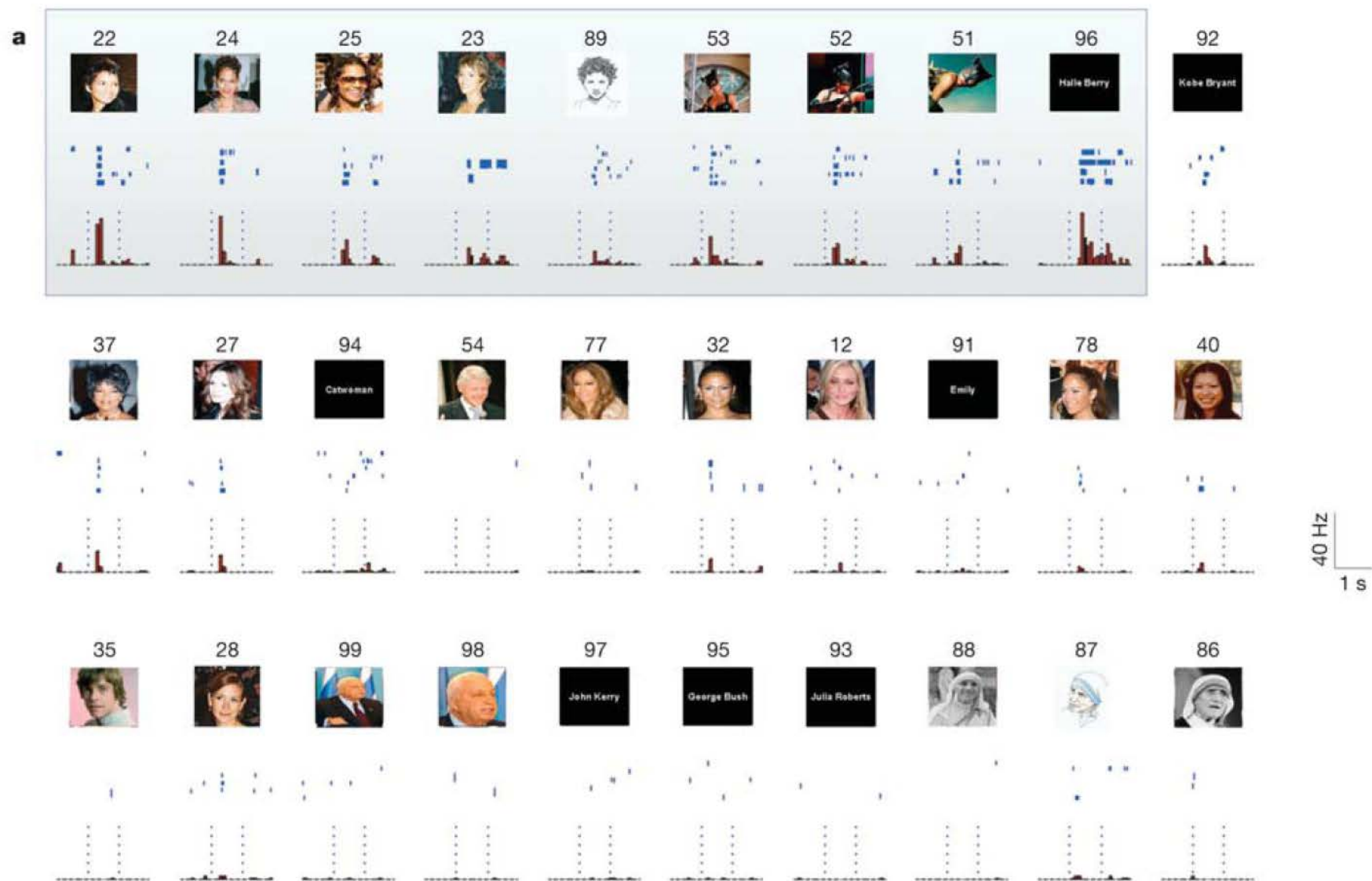
# Response of a single neuron in human hippocampal region

“Jennifer Aniston”





# “Halle Berry”





# “Sydney Opera”

**a**

