大脳皮質モデルにおける感覚運動学習を通じた情報統合構造の変化

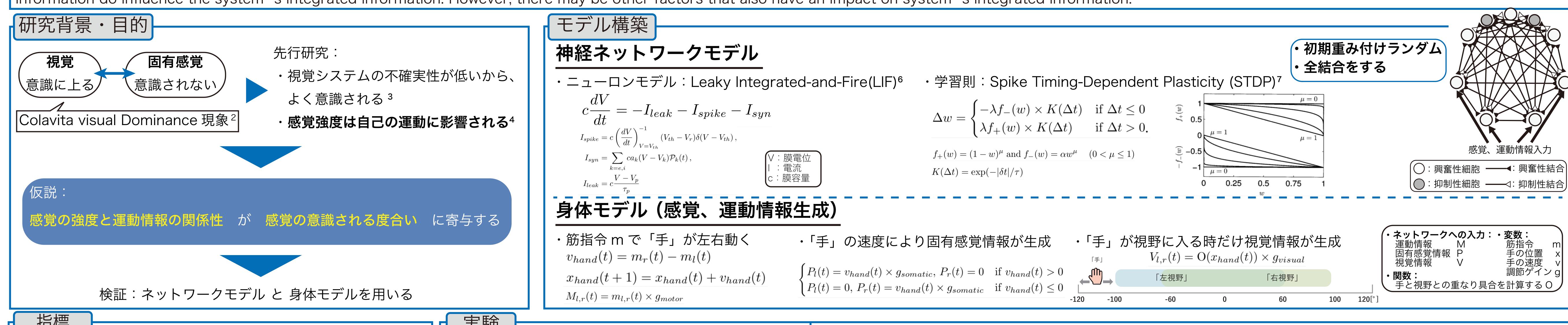
The change of Information Integration of cortex mode through sensori-motor learning

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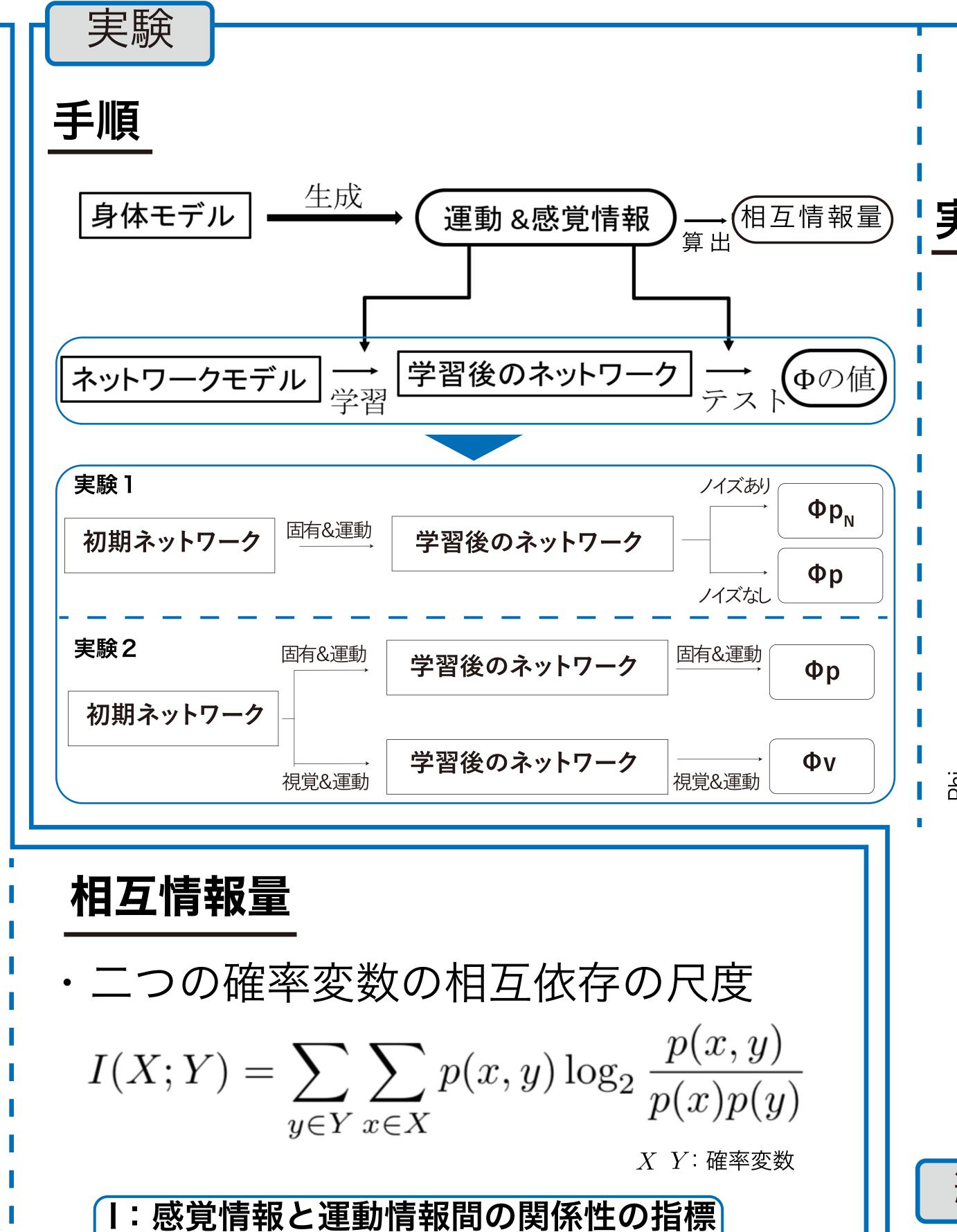
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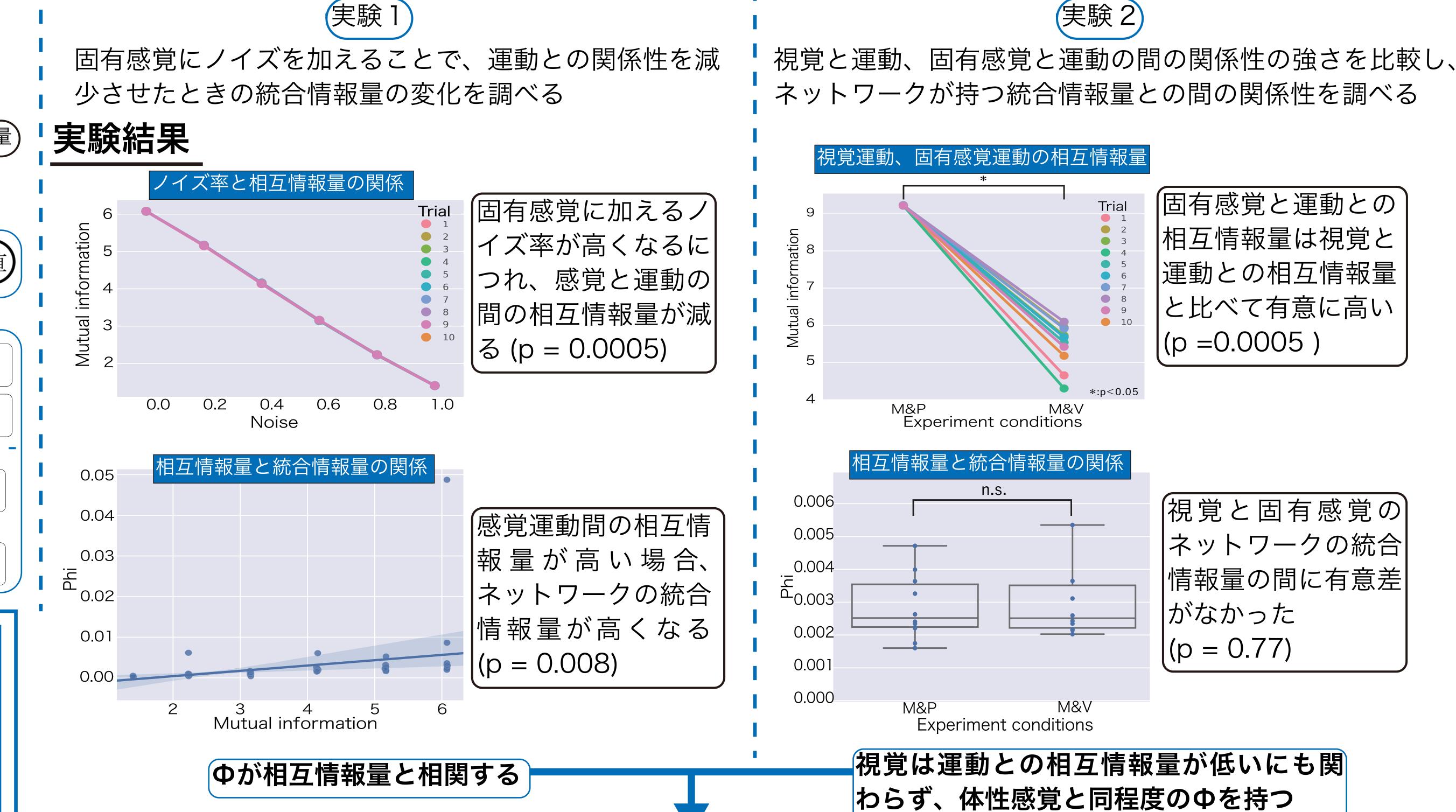
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While certain sensation, such as vision, gives rise to consciousness frequently, sensation like proprioception, a sensation like proprioception, a sensation like proprioception also vital to daily activities, hardly does. Conscious experience, according to Integrated Information theory, can be explained by the information structure generated by the conscious system. It is known that human's perception is influenced by the conscious system. It is known that human's perception is influenced by the conscious system. learning. Therefore, as an explanation to the different ways of sensations giving rise to consciousness, we focuses on the relationship between sensory and motor information. In this study, we investigated it by simulating body as well as neural network models, then the integrated information was computed as an index of the results information do influence the system's integrated information. However, there may be other factors that also have an impact on system's integrated information.



指標 ネットワークの統合情報量 (φ, Φ)5 遷移確率分布 (事後) 状態確率分布 $p(ABC^p \mid A^c = 1)$ ネットワーク $B \longrightarrow C$ $B \longrightarrow C$ 各サブネットワークの素子間の相互作用の強さを もとの状態確率分布 と 相互作用を切断した時の状態確率分布 の間の差で過去と未来について定量化 $\phi_{past} = D((P_{intact}(X(t-1)|X(t) = x_0)||(P_{cut}(X(t-1)|X(t) = x_0))$ $\phi_{future} = D((P_{intact}(X(t+1)|X(t) = x_0)||(P_{cut}(X(t+1)|X(t) = x_0))|$ 正のφを持つサブネットワークは「concept」と呼ぶ 「concept」は意識の要素に対応する 「concept」は空間上の点で表す $\Phi^{Max} = 1.92$ (座標は状態確率分布の値で決まる) 「concept」の統合具合を計算する $\Phi = D(C_{intact}||C_{cut})$ D: Earth mover 's distanse :切断する前の意識空間 」の: 意識される度合いの指標 $igl| C_{cut}$:切断した後の意識空間





・視覚の方は高いΦを持ちやすい 結論・考察

・このモデルは視覚が固有感覚より意識されやすい機序の一端を説明する可能性がある ・ネットワークの規模と発火率が統合情報量に及ぼす影響は今後の課題である

² F. B. Colavita, "Human sensory dominance," Perception & Psychophysics, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 409-412, 1974 ³ M. O. Ernst and M. S. Banks, "Humans integrate visual and haptic information in a statistically optimal fashion," Nature, vol. 415, no. 6870, pp. 429-433, 2002. ⁴ S. J. Blakemore, C. D. Frith, and D. M. Wolpert, "Spatio-temporal prediction modulates the perception of self-produced stimuli." Journal of cognitive neuroscience, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 551-559, 1999.

⁶ H. Meffin, A. N. Burkitt, and D. B. Grayden, "An analytical model for the 'large, fluctuating synaptic conductance state' typical of neucortical neurons in vivo," Journal of computational neuroscience, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 159-175, 2004. ⁷ R.Gutig, R. Aharonov, S. Rotter, et al., "Learning input correlations through nonlinear temporally asymmetric hebbian plasticity," Journal of ⁵ M. Oizumi, L. Albantakis, and G. Tononi, "From the Phenomenology to the Mechanisms of Consciousness: Intergrated Information Theory 3.0," PLoS Computational Biology, vol. 10, no. 5, 2014. Neuroscience, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 3697-3714, 2003.