

Sequence Learning

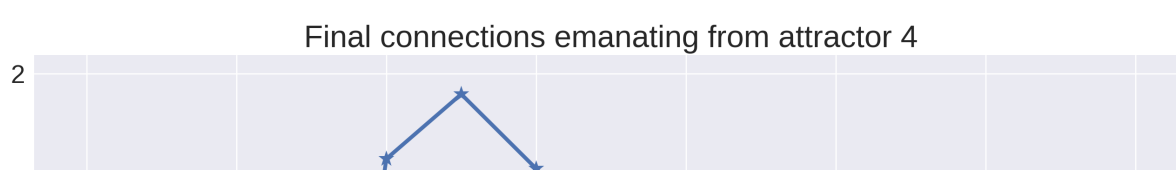
How can neocortical microcircuits encode sequences of activity? How can a stable sequential dynamics self-organize within the bounds of the biological constraints? As early as 1950 Karl Lashley [3] advocated that the ability to sequence actions is the essential cognitive ability of human, how can we account for it? Since then we have found sequential population bursts in the activity related to the following behaviors:

- Motor
- Sensory
- Memory
- Decision Making

Here we propose a generic model that is a step ahead in solving the riddles above.

Connectivity I

Here we have the outgoing connectivity from a particular attractor to the rest of them. The asymmetry of the curve implies the direction of the sequence.



The Model

- Previous work has shown that a simple rule can learn sequential patterns in an attractor model with
- Using the firing-rate model [2] with both fast (NMDA) and slow (AMPA) connectivities of the system for sequence storage. [2]

$$\tau_m \frac{ds_i}{dt} = \beta_i + \sum_j w_{ij} s_j$$

$$o_i = \frac{\exp(\beta_i)}{\sum_j \exp(\beta_j)}$$

$$\tau_z \frac{dz_i}{dt} = o_{i,k} - z_i$$

$$\tau_p \frac{dp_i}{dt} = z_i(t) - p_i$$

$$\tau_p \frac{dp_{ij}}{dt} = z_i(t) z_j(t) - p_{ij}$$

$$w_{ij} = \log\left(\frac{p_{ij}}{p_i p_j}\right)$$

$$\beta_i = \log(p_i)$$

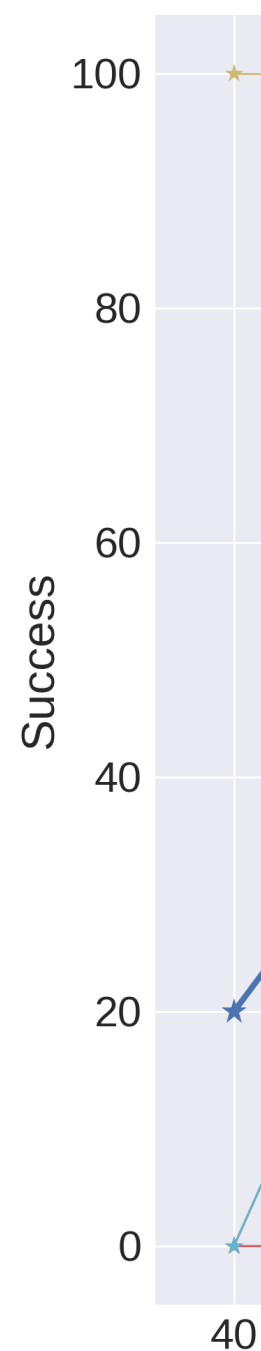
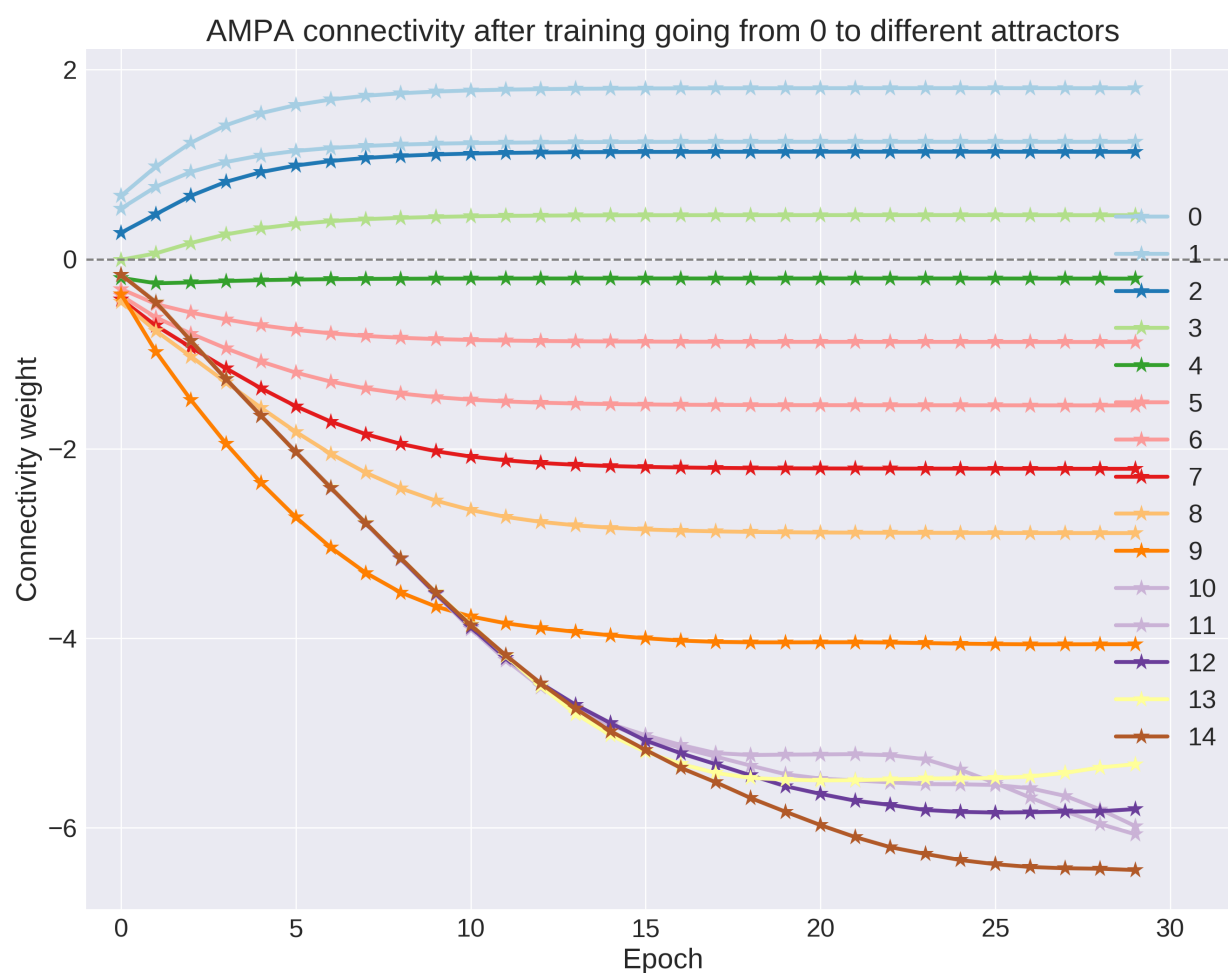
Due to a local transition in this model can recall sequence length. Moreover, it can

limitations both sequence disambiguation

Chains

- We stored more c
order to probe ho
at retrieving them
- Two relevant par
the space of all th
overlap and **overl**

Stability across training



References

- [1] Tully, Philip J., Henrik Lindén, Matthias H. Hennig, and Anders Lansner. e1004954. *PLoS Comput Biol* 12, no. 5 (2016)
- [2] Sandberg, Anders, Anders Lansner, Karl Magnus Petersson, and Ekeberg 371(1):179-194 *Network: Computation in neural systems* 13, no. 2 (2002))
- [3] Lashley, Karl Spencer pp. 112-136 *Cerebral mechanisms in behavior*. 1951

with the BCPNN rule

erman, Anders Lansner



It is shown that the BCPNN can store sequences in a spike based network with modular structure [1].

In a later version of the model we study the capacity of the system for pattern and sequence recall. We compare fast (AMPA) and slow (NMDA) connectivity.

$$\sum_j w_{ij} o_j + a_i - s_i$$

$$\frac{p(s_i)}{p(s_j)}$$

$$z_i$$

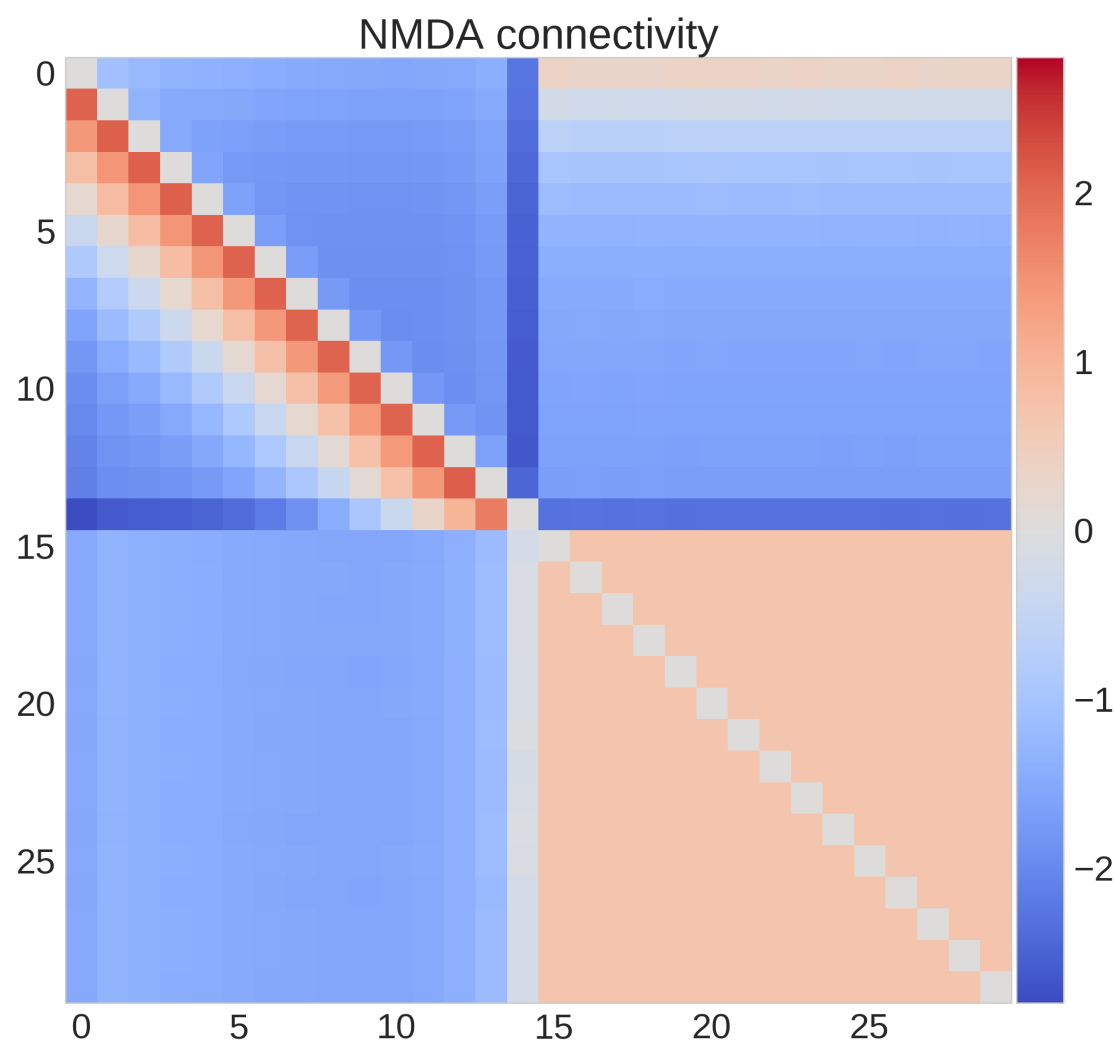
$$- p_i(t)$$

$$i(t) - p_{ij}(t)$$

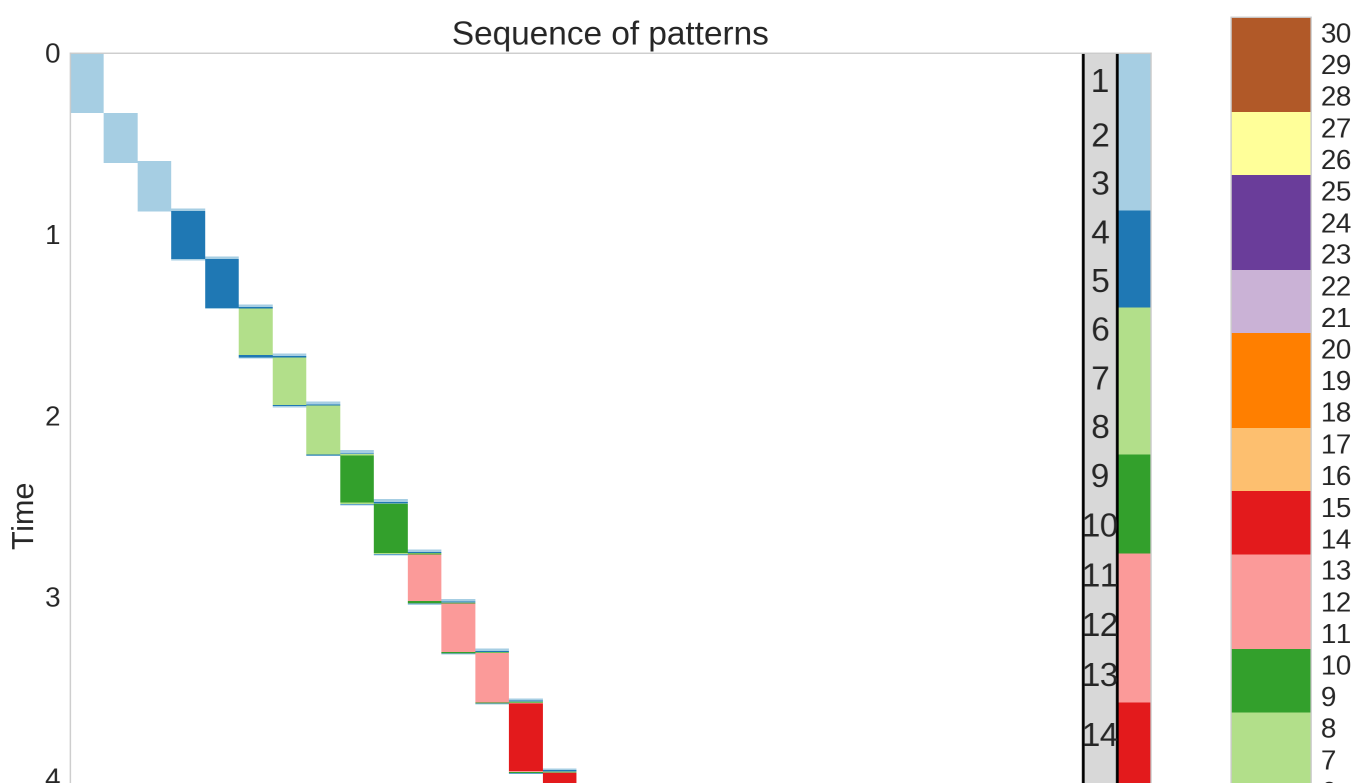
$$\frac{w_{ij}}{p_j}$$

$$)$$

the BCPNN rule in absence of noise can store a sequence of arbitrary patterns and perform within certain



Example of AMPA connectivity matrix and a successful recall of a sequence.

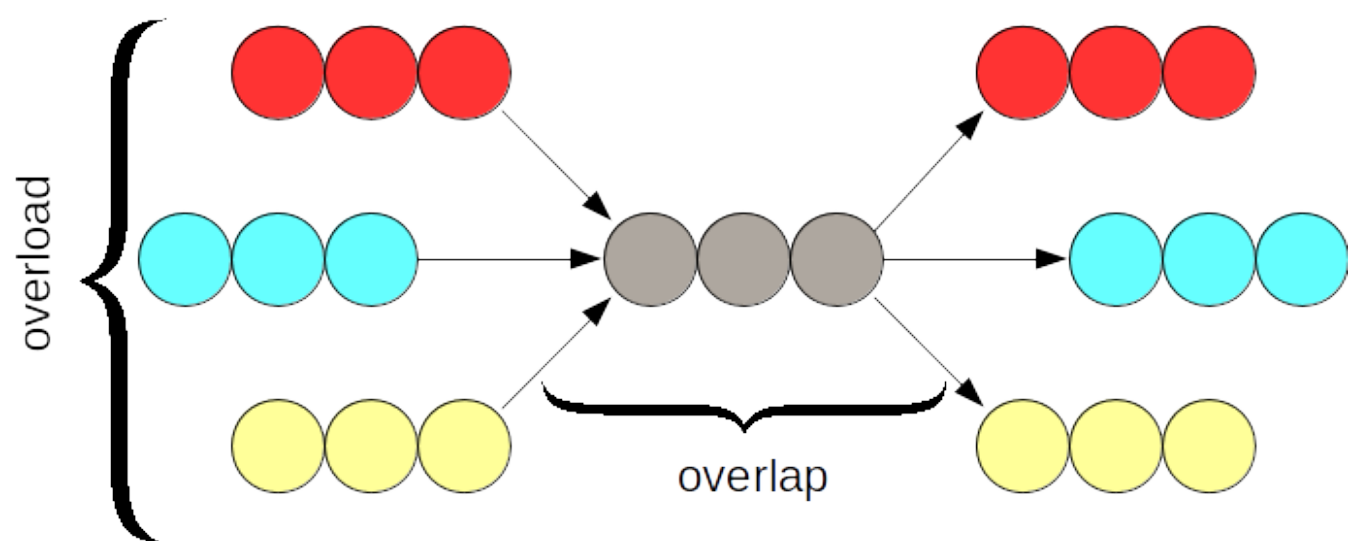


perform with certain
nce completion and se-
n.



ompllicated sequences in
w effective is our system

rameters to parametrize
e possible sequences are
oad.



Recall success for different subsequences

