脉冲神经网





脉冲神经网络"第三代神经网络"

这个名字来源于97年的文章

特点: 高生物仿真, 低功耗、高性能

发展:

出现非线性函数

D Perceptrons —2ANNs (Analog Neural Networks) Sigmoid

Artificial

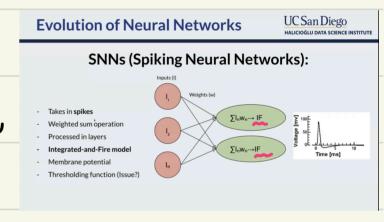
原始神经网络存在的issue: response time neural network energy cost

3 -> SNNs (Spiking Neural Networks)

输入为 spikes (峰值), 而不是突数

IF操作,目的在于更好地摸拟神经元

Spike 可用 binary 表示,能节在



实数→峰值:Coding Mechanisms

1,在实现实数 → 峰值的转换中,最常用的 Coding Mechanisms 是 Rate Coding.

Rate Coding: higher input values produce spike more in quantity.即高输入实值会被转换为更多的峰值

- Pros: easy to use, robust, common
- Cons: energy (每触发-次峰值都会消耗能量,因此高输

入灾值也意味着高能耗)

2.另一种实现实数→峰值的 Cooling Mechanism是 Temporal [Pulse] Cooling.

Temporal / Pulse Coding: higher input values cause spike to spike earlier

即高输入实值被更早地转换为峰值信号,这样生成的脉冲输入非常长且稀疏,从而通过更少的峰值表达同样的输入信号

- Pros: energy efficient
- Cons: underdeveloped, lack of applications (scalability)

Cs 相知完致力

且对于深层网络可能出现峰值丢失的问题

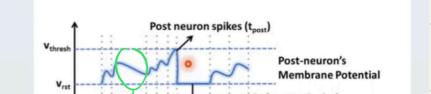
Leaky Integrate and Fire Model (LIF)

Bio-inspired, Moniter membrane potential, Integrate or leak based on presence / absence of input spikes.

LIF根据是否有 input spike 去改变电压数,表达式为:

- Bio-inspired
- Monitors membrane potential
- Integrate or leak based on presence/absence of input spike

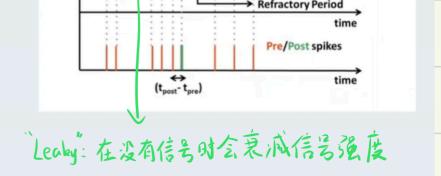
$$v_{-}(t) = R_{-}I\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{T}\right)\right)$$



$$\tau_m(t) = \tau_m(t) = \tau_m(t)$$

$$C\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{V}{R} + \sum_{j} w_{j} I_{post,j}$$

(Yamazaki et al., 2022)



训练方式」

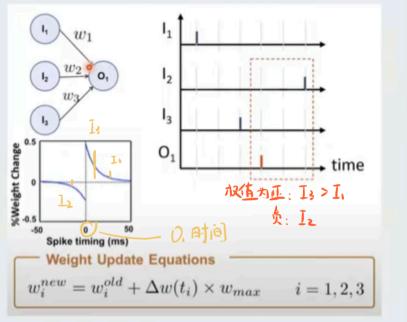
STDP 通过计算 Input 时间与 output 时间 (Spike-Time-Dependent Plasticity) 的差值,来计算不同Input的权值

- 无监督
- Unsupervised local learning
- Adjusts synaptic weight based on temporal order of pre/post synaptic spikes 两时间 tpre与tpost 相距越近
- LTP vs LTD

力认为关联越大,权值越大

$$\Delta w = \begin{cases} A_+ \exp\left(\frac{t_{pre} - t_{post}}{\tau_+}\right) & \text{if } t_{pre} \leq t_{post} \\ -A_- \exp\left(-\frac{t_{pre} - t_{post}}{\tau_-}\right) & \text{if } t_{pre} > t_{post} \\ \text{LTD}: \text{ Long Term Depression} \end{cases}$$

(Yamazaki et al., 2022)



STDP 主要目的在于量化 Input Spike 与 Output Spike 之间的关系

训练方式 2: ANN to SNN Conversion

ANN-to-SNN Conversion

- Importing pre-trained parameters from ANN to SNN
- Converting ReLU to IF neurons
- Assign threshold at different layers
- Hypothesize cause of energy (ANN):
- 1. Transmission of real values; 2. Matrix multiplication or convolution 通过将实数变为 Spike,并使用IF

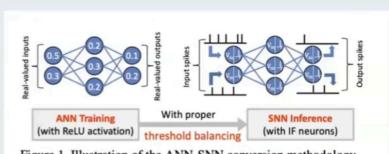


Figure 1. Illustration of the ANN-SNN conversion methodology.

训练方式2主要是为了克服训练方式|对深层网络应用的限制。

训练方式3: Spike-based backpropagation (略)

SNN的主要缺点 1. 准确率不如传统 AM

2. Spike vanish in deep layers

Attempts: 1) Hybrid Network (浅层用SUN,深层用ANN)

@ RMP (Residual Membrane Potential) - SNN (CUPR 2020)