



*Neural Computation
Theories of Learning*

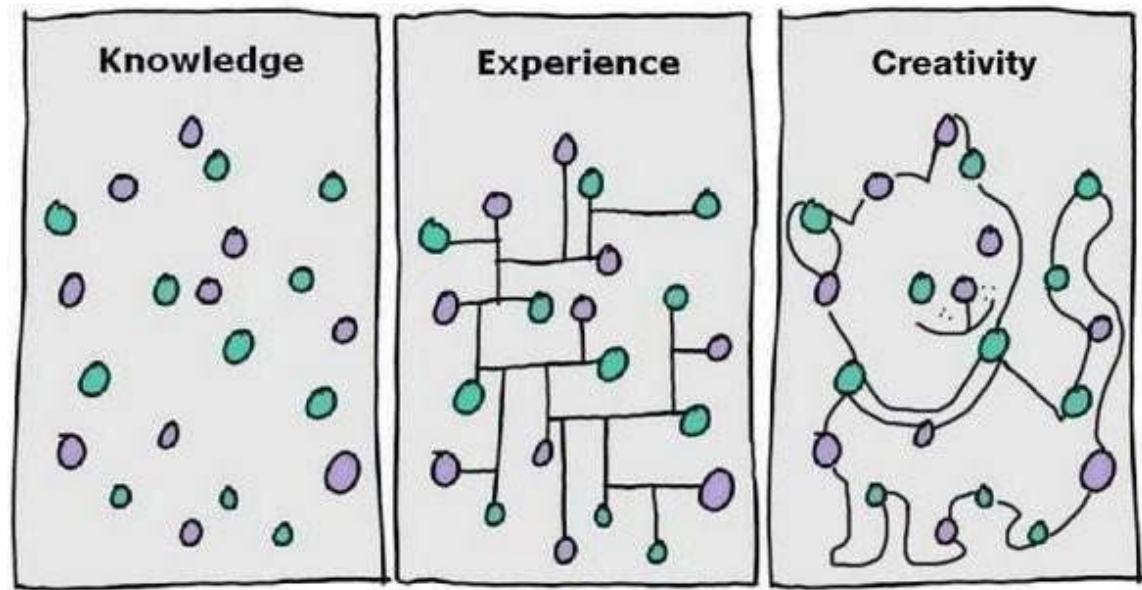
Brain-Inspired Computing

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Logistics

- Pitch Talk
 - what we are asking
 - what we want from you
 - Top-5
- Assignment 2
- Assignment 1 is due ... shortly



What does motor cortex encode

- *Primary motor cortex neurons fire 5-100 msec **before** the onset of a movement*
- *Primary motor cortex encodes the **force of a movement***
- *Primary motor cortex encodes the **direction of movement***
- *Primary motor cortex encodes the **extent of movement***
- *Primary motor cortex encodes the **speed of movement***



Hubel &
Wiesel,
1959

1981:
Nobel
Prize in
Physiology



Question

How you would combine simple cells to detect complex stimuli?





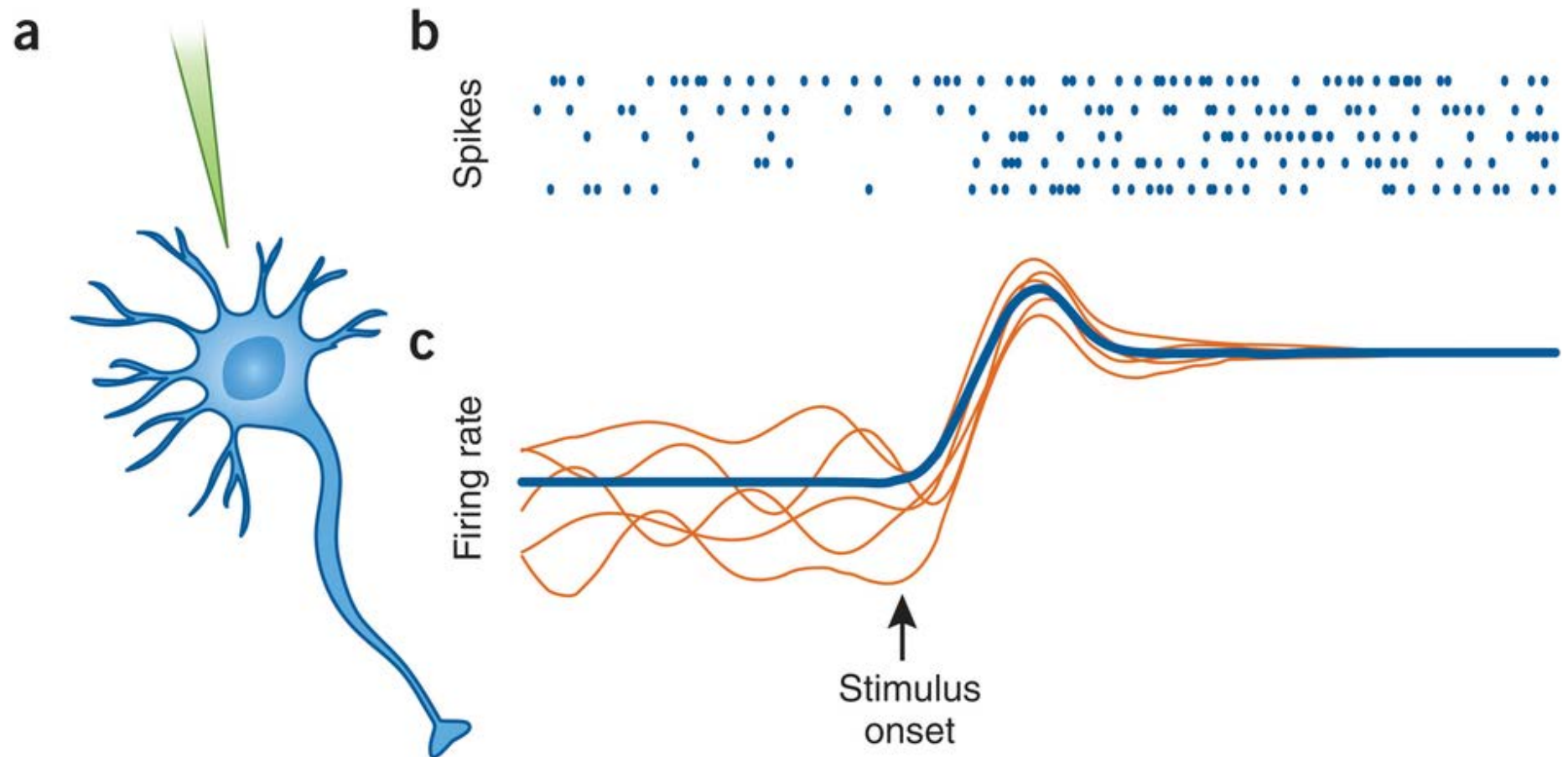


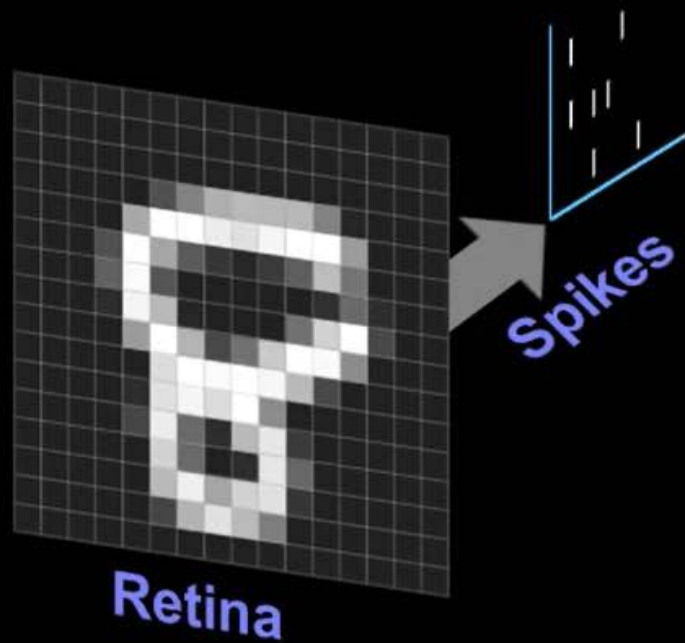
Questions

- How could we combine simple cells to detect complex stimuli?
- Why line detectors?
- Why orientation?
- How fast this process is?
 - How does the brain compensate for the lack of speed?

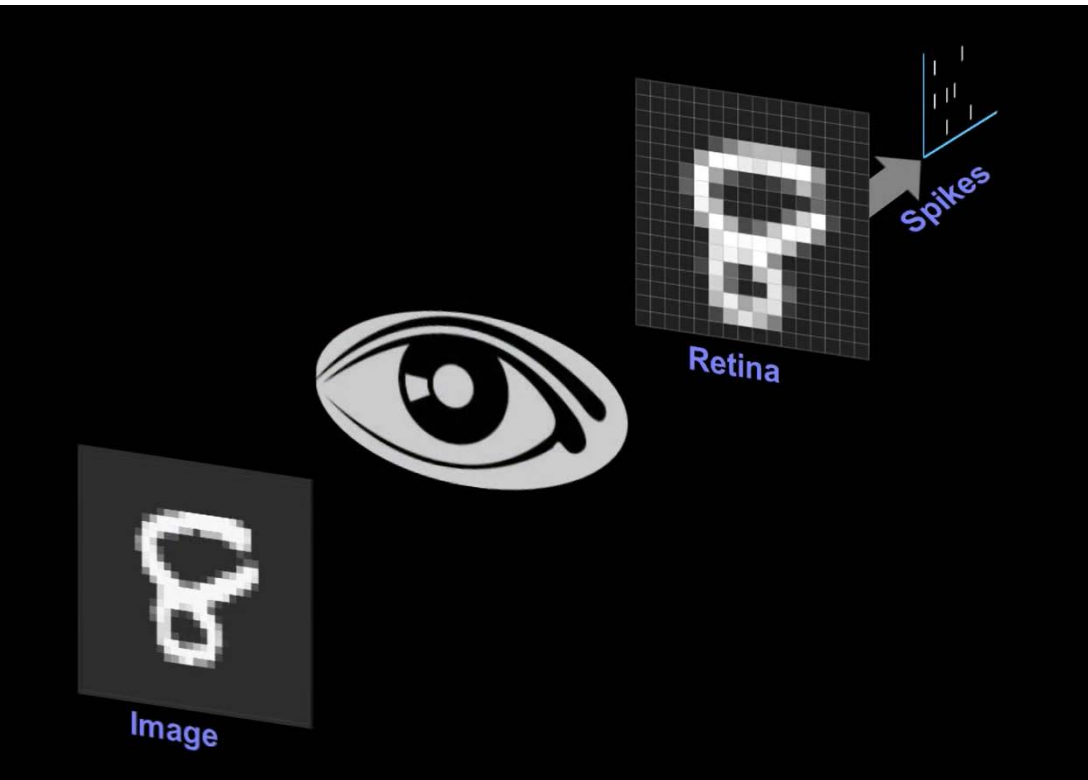
Encoding Data into Spikes

- Input = Spikes



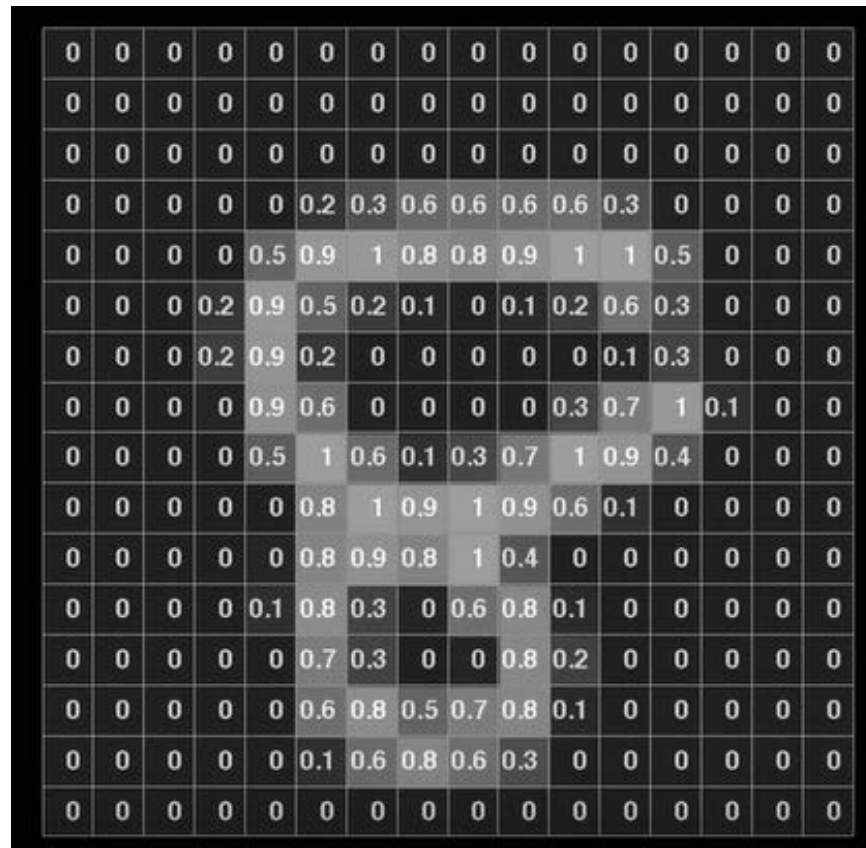
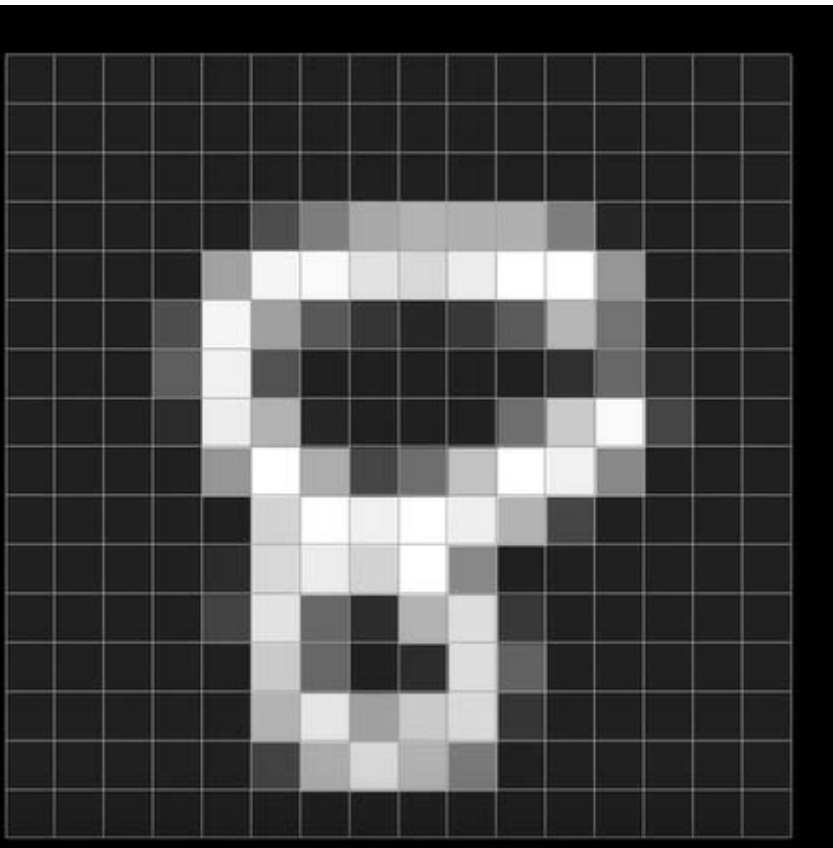


Transduction of an image to spikes

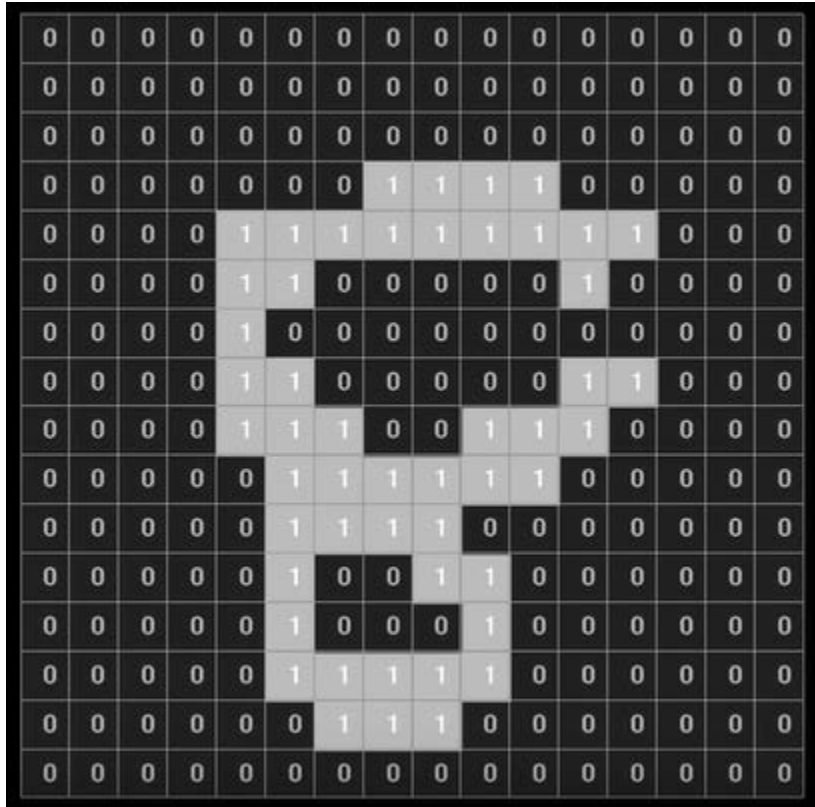


- Efficient retinal representation
- Maintains the key aspects of the input signal, but removes some of the data
 - How to decide on data removal?
- Convert the input information to a spiking representation over time

Image to spikes



Encoding Images as Neural Spikes



Thresholding 1 spike for 1
 0 spikes for 0

Encoding complicated images



Number of Spikes proportional to the intensity level of the edge



Timing of the spikes does not matter – we are just counting them

