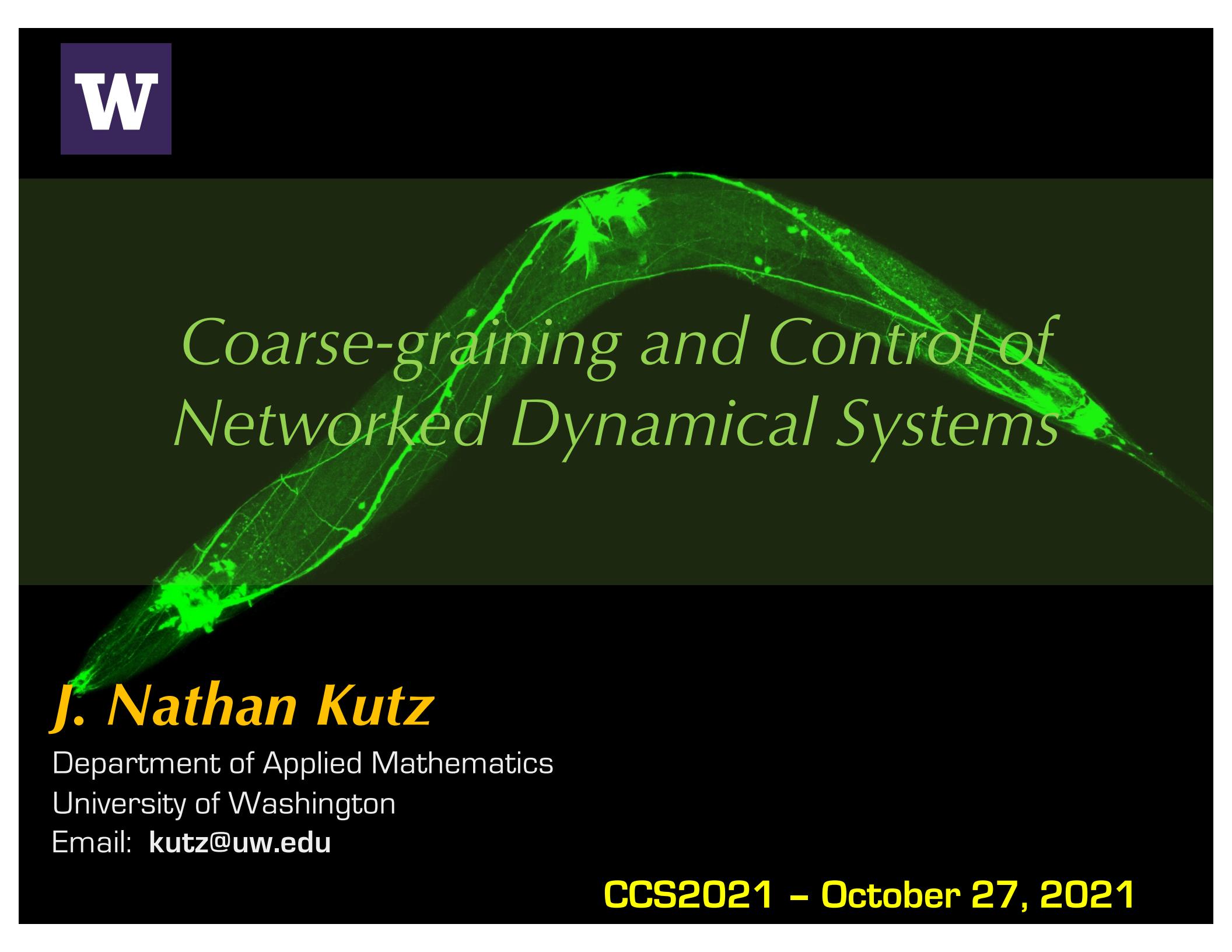


W



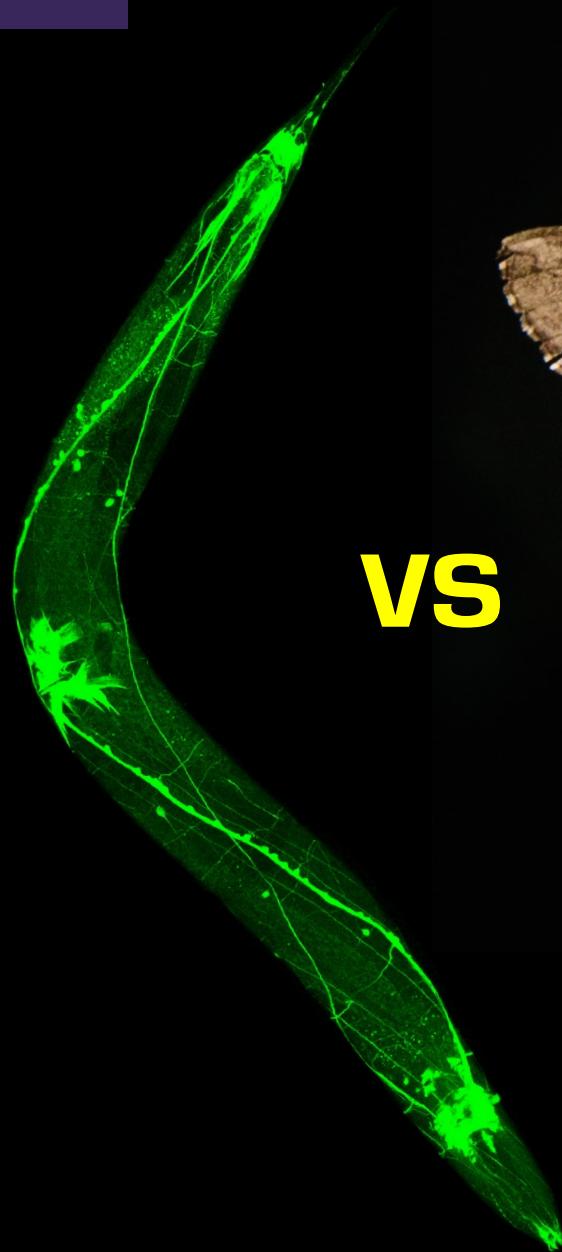
*Coarse-graining and Control of  
Networked Dynamical Systems*

**J. Nathan Kutz**

Department of Applied Mathematics  
University of Washington  
Email: [kutz@uw.edu](mailto:kutz@uw.edu)

**CCS2021 - October 27, 2021**

**W**

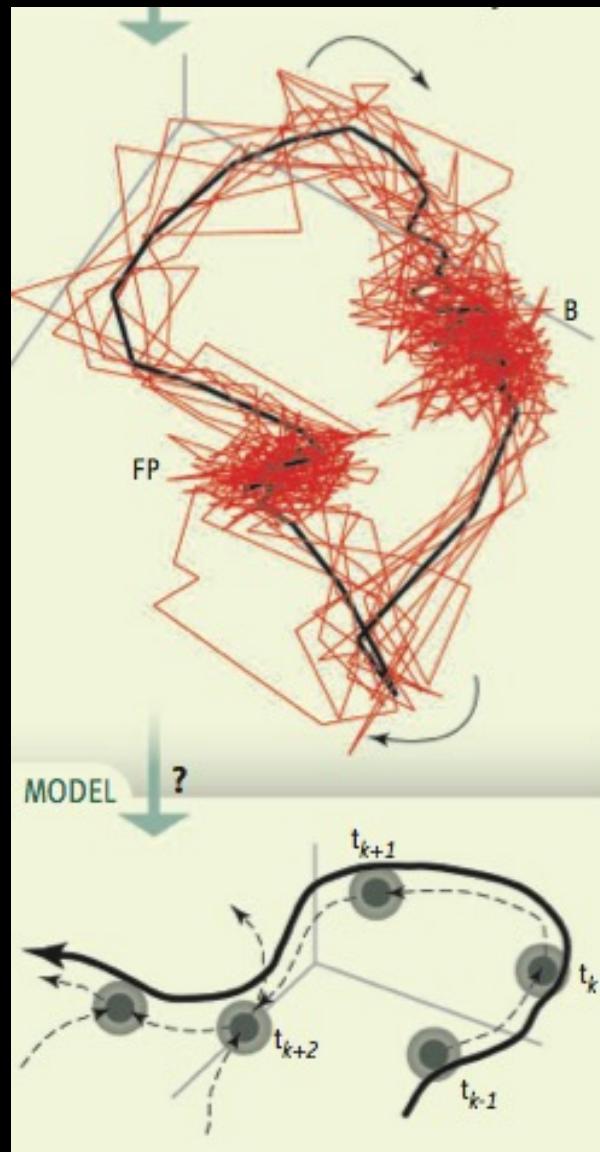
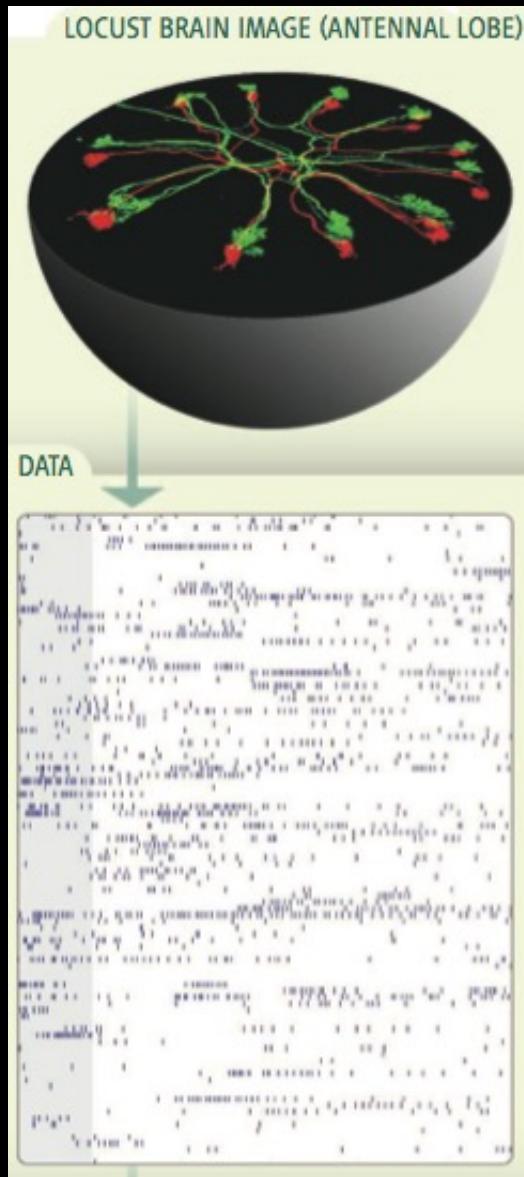


**VS**



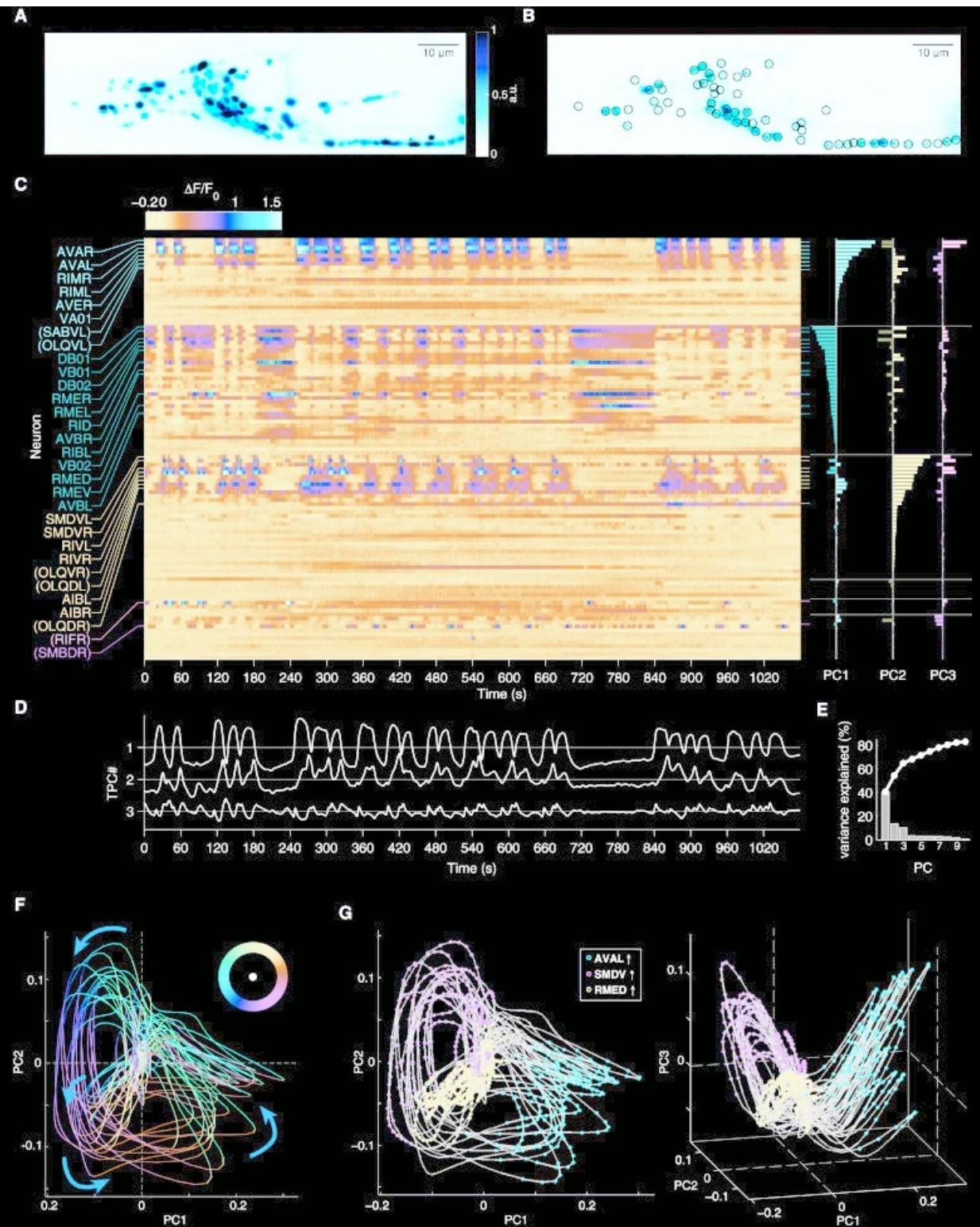
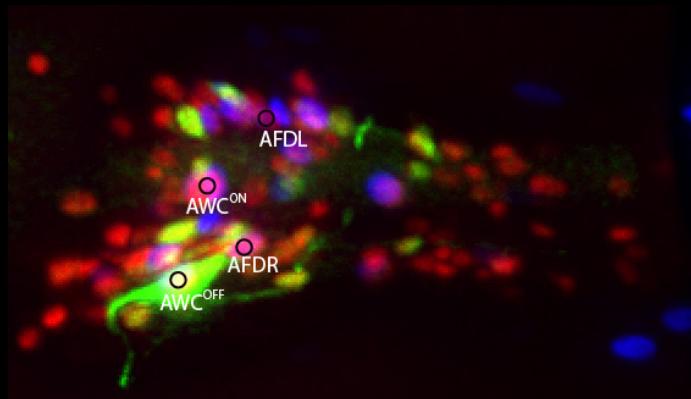
# W

# Encoding Dynamics



Laurent & co-workers 2008

# W



Manuel Zimmer  
et al 2012-present

W

*Manduca*

Low-Dimensional Subspaces

# W

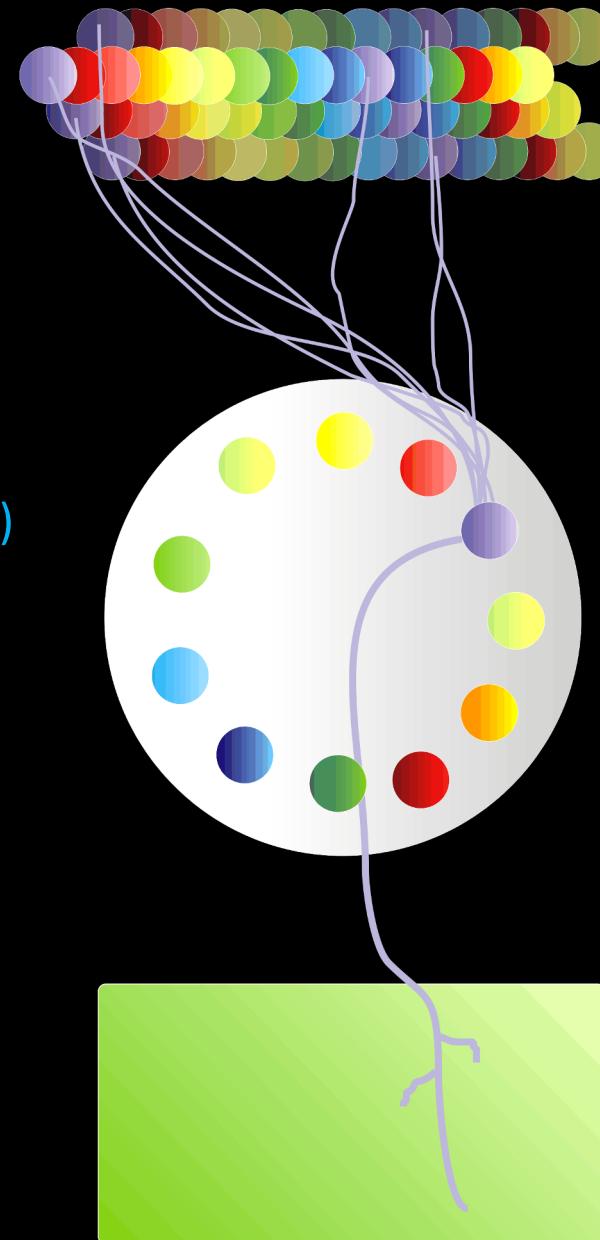
Olfactory receptor  
cells

$10^6$  neurons

Antennal lobe (AL)

$10^3$  neurons

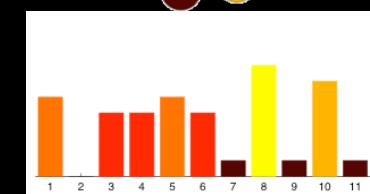
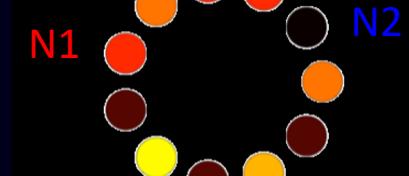
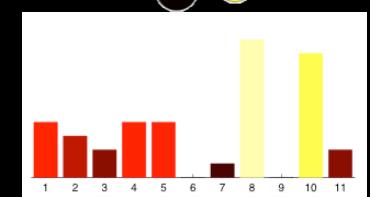
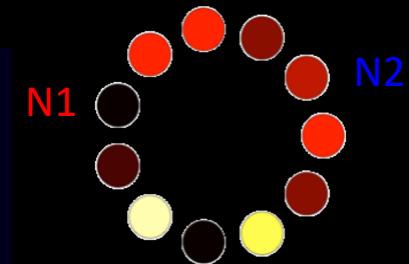
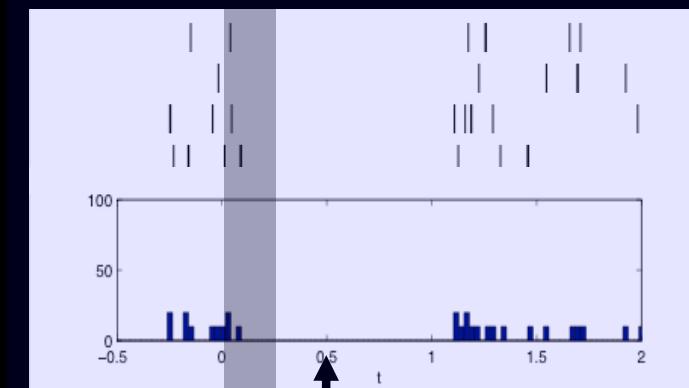
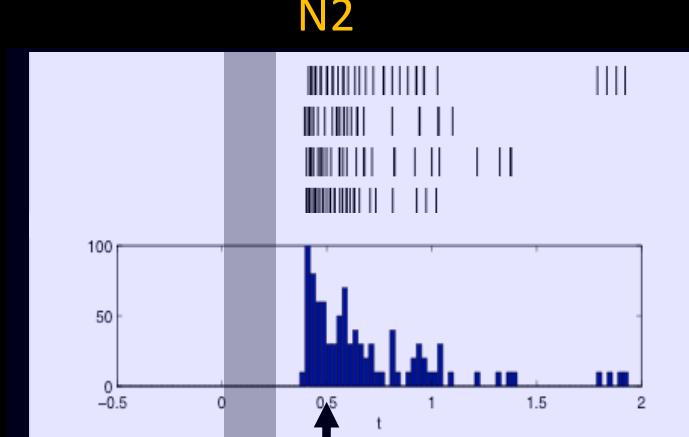
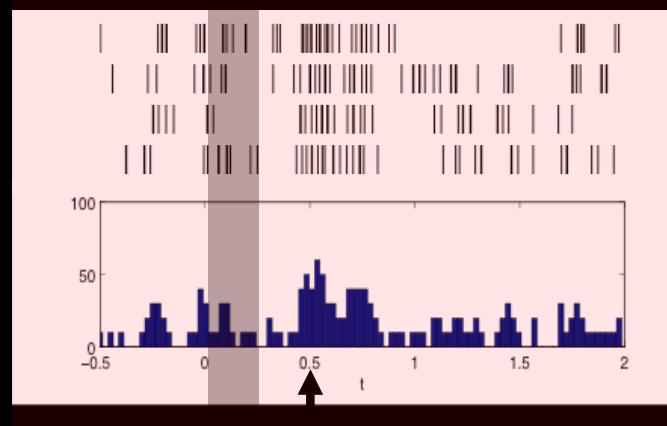
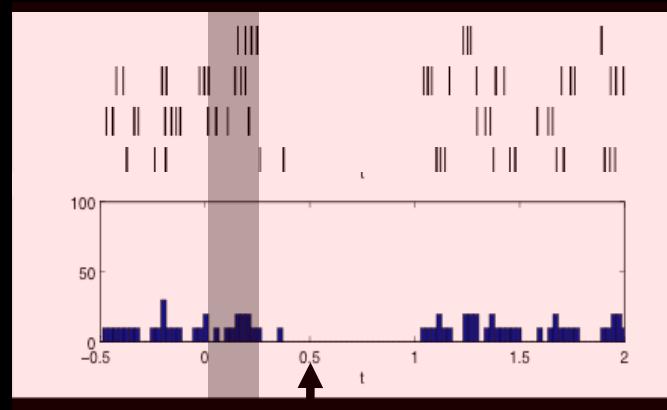
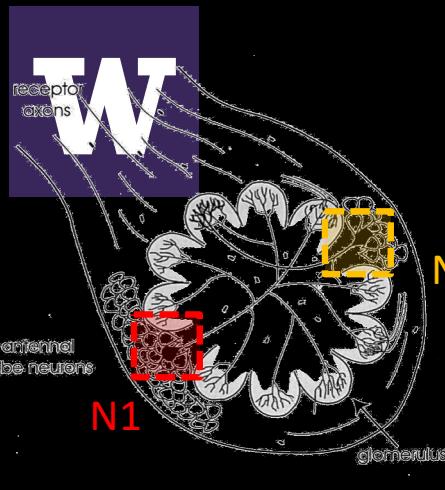
Mushroom body



*Eli Shlizerman + Jeff Riffell, UW Biology*

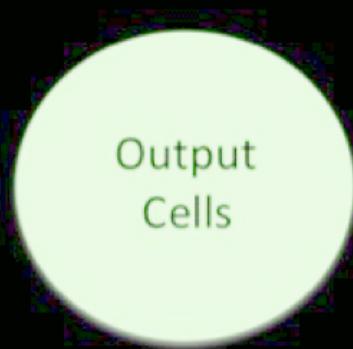


# Data Driven Projections

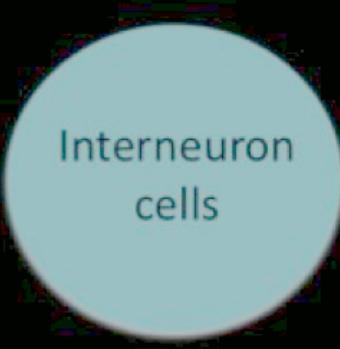


# W

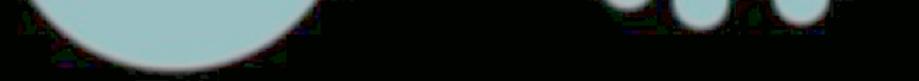
# Spatio-Temporal Coding Modes



$$= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \dots$$



$$=$$



$$\vec{V}^{out}(t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sigma_m a_m(t) \vec{V}^{PC}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} a_1(t) = -a_1(t) + \langle \phi\left(-r^I(t), \vec{I}_{sen}^P(t)\right), \vec{r}_1^{PC} \rangle$$

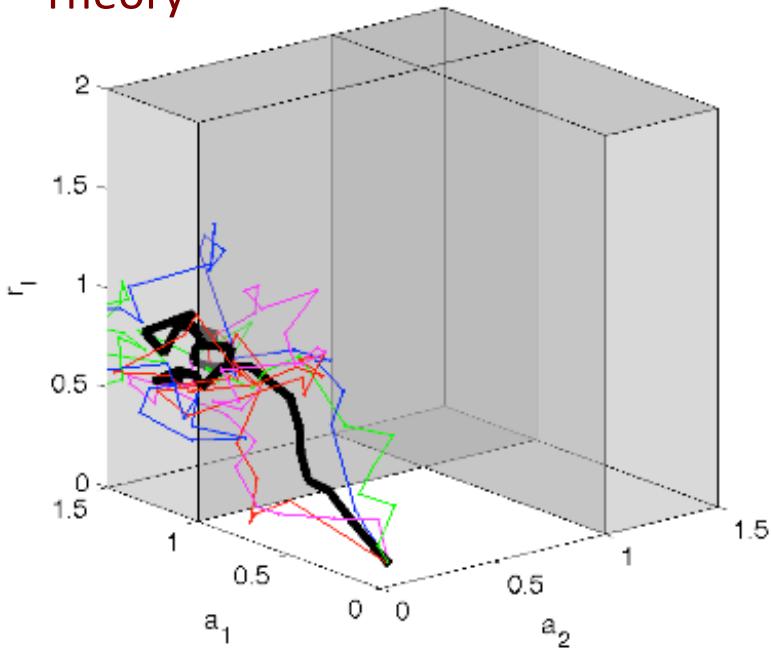
$$\frac{d}{dt} r^I(t) = -r^I(t) + \psi\left(a_1(t), \vec{r}_1^{PC}, I_{sen}^L(t), I_{sen}^G(t)\right)$$

**Model of olfaction: *Spatio-temporal competing modes***

# W

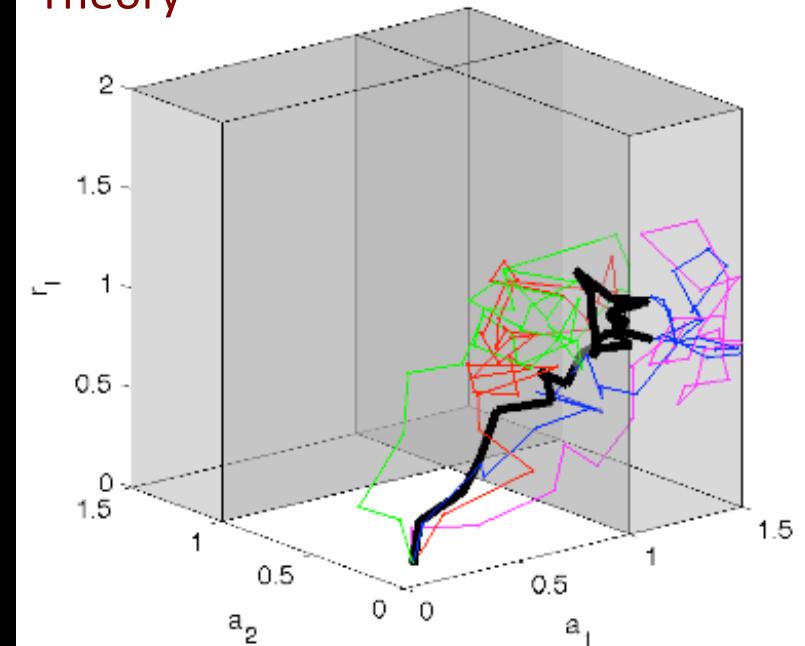
# Encoding Competition Dynamics

Theory

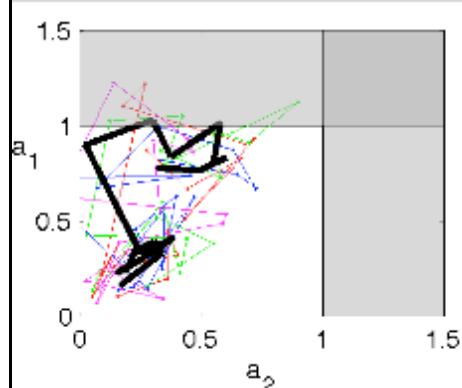


3x3  
dynamical  
system

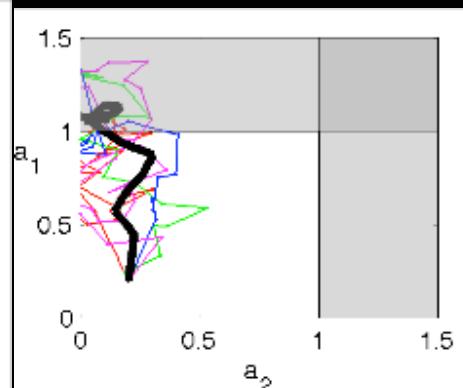
Theory



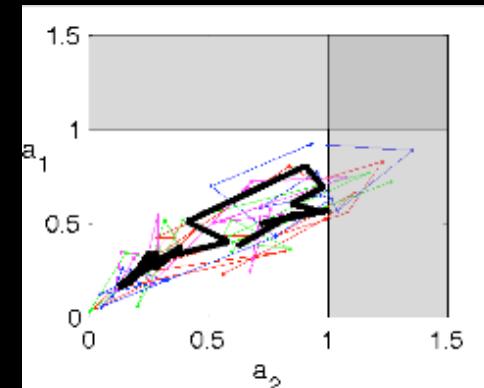
Experiment



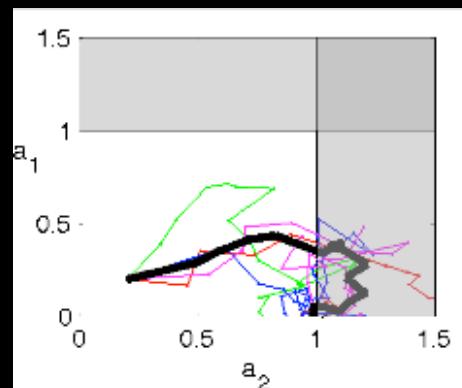
Theory



Experiment



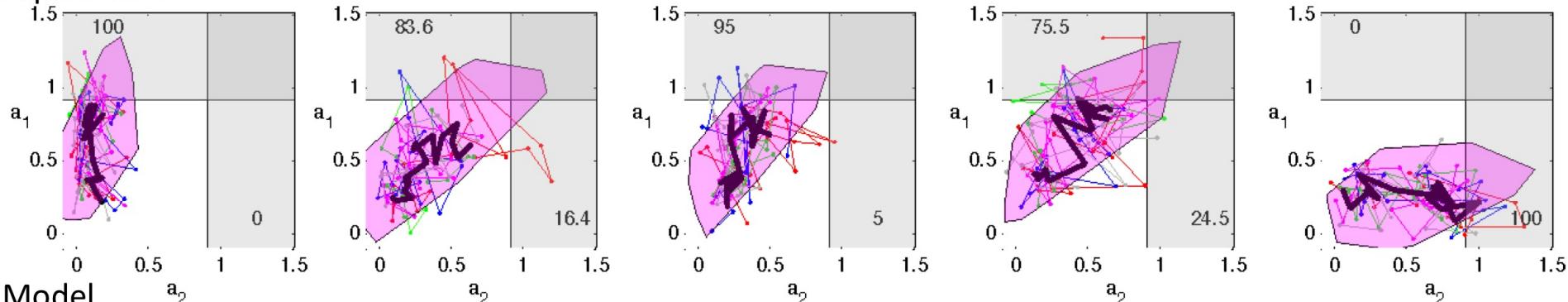
Theory



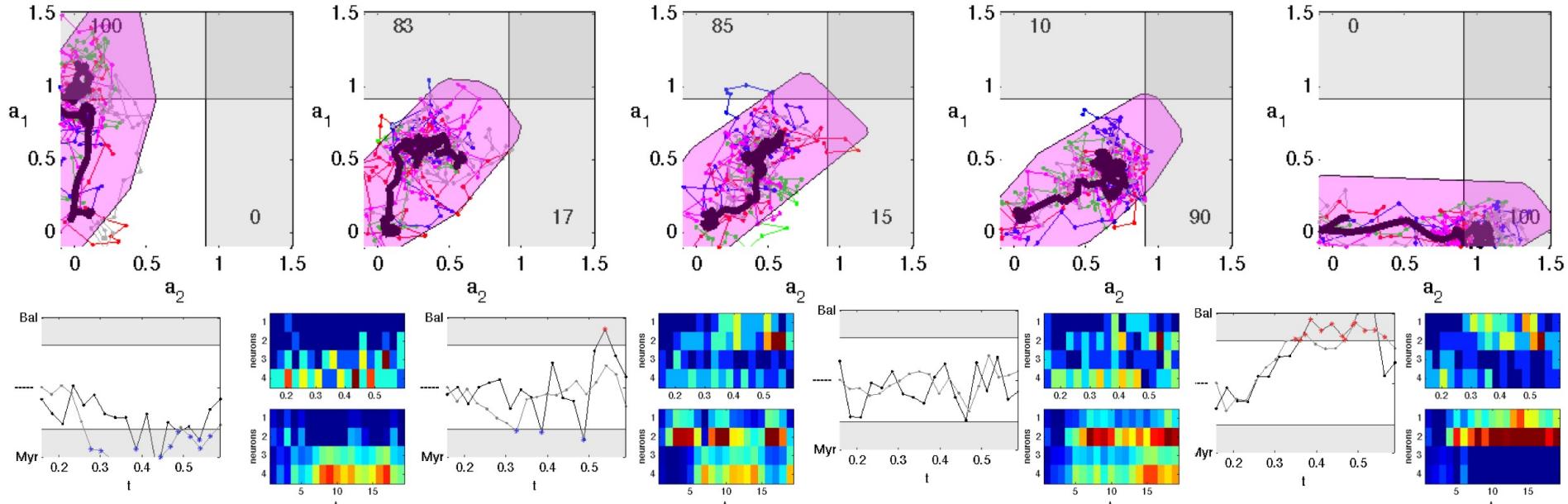
W

# Inhibition Mediates

Experiment



Model



Myr

Bal

W

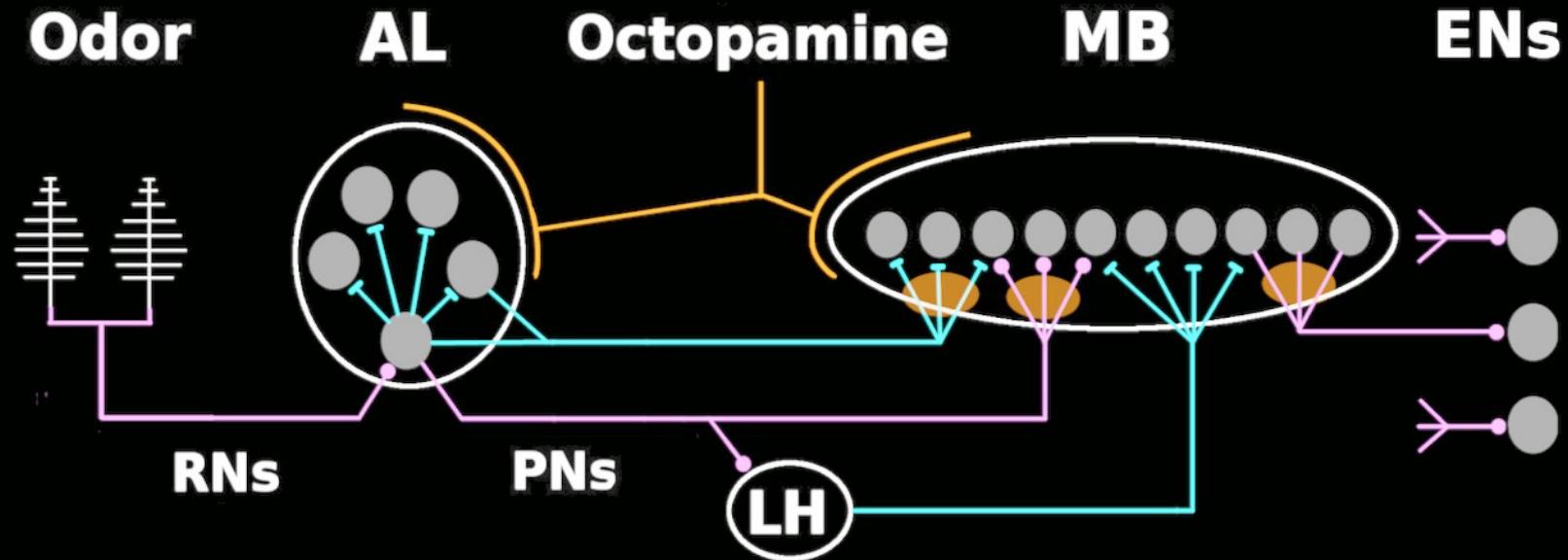
*Manduca*

Randomness and sparsity



# W

# Moth Olfactory System



Riffell et al. *Science* 2013

Campbell et al. *J Neuro* 2013

Olson et al. *Neuron* 2010

Turner et al. *J NeuroPhysiol* 2008 Hong,  
Wilson. *Neuron* 2015

Gupta, Stopfer. *J NeuroSci* 2012

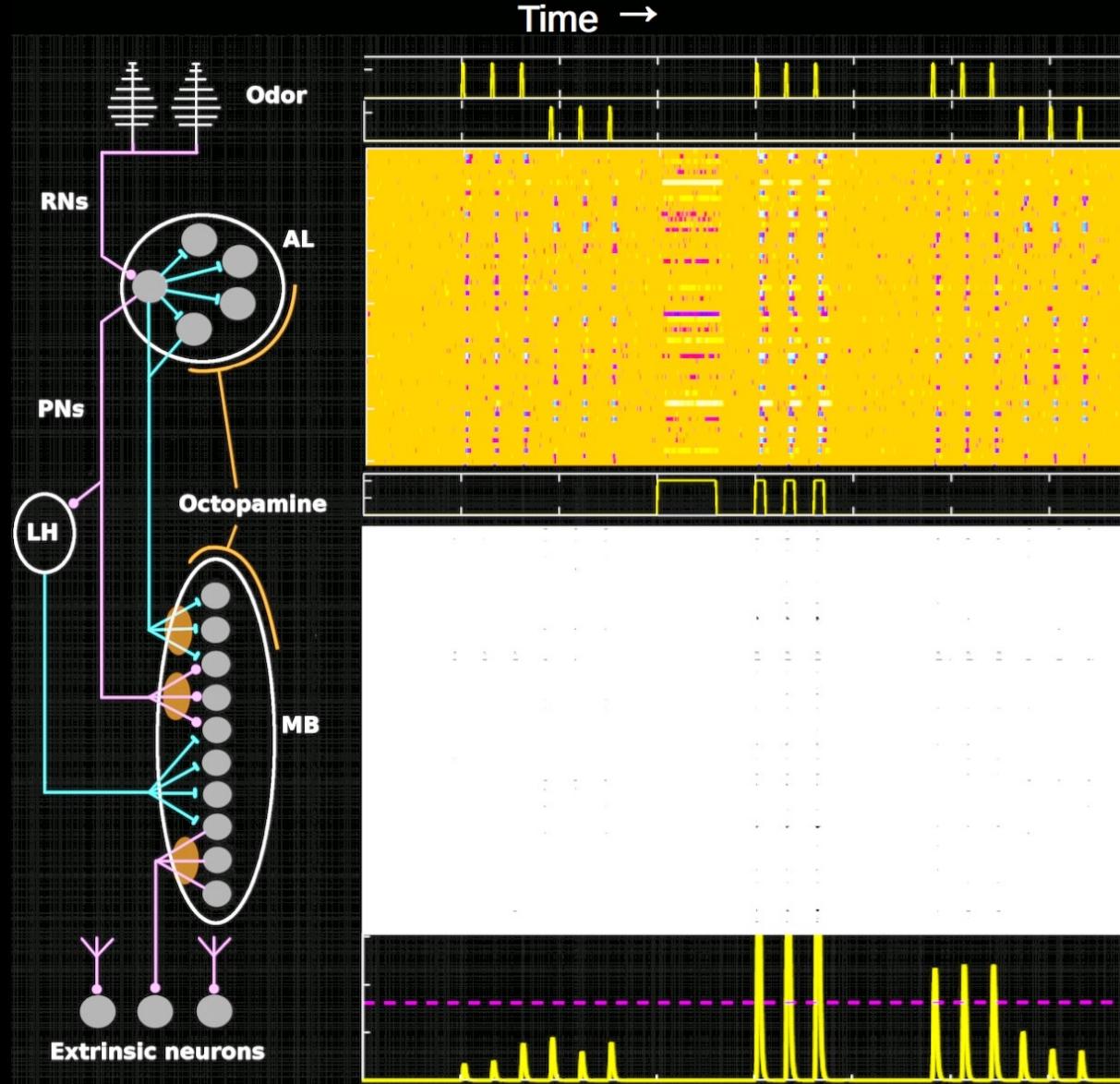
Silbering et al. *J NeuroSci* 2003

Galizia. *Eur J NeuroSci* 2014

Caron et al. *Nature* 2013

# W

# Learning New Odors



Odor inputs

AL response

Octopamine

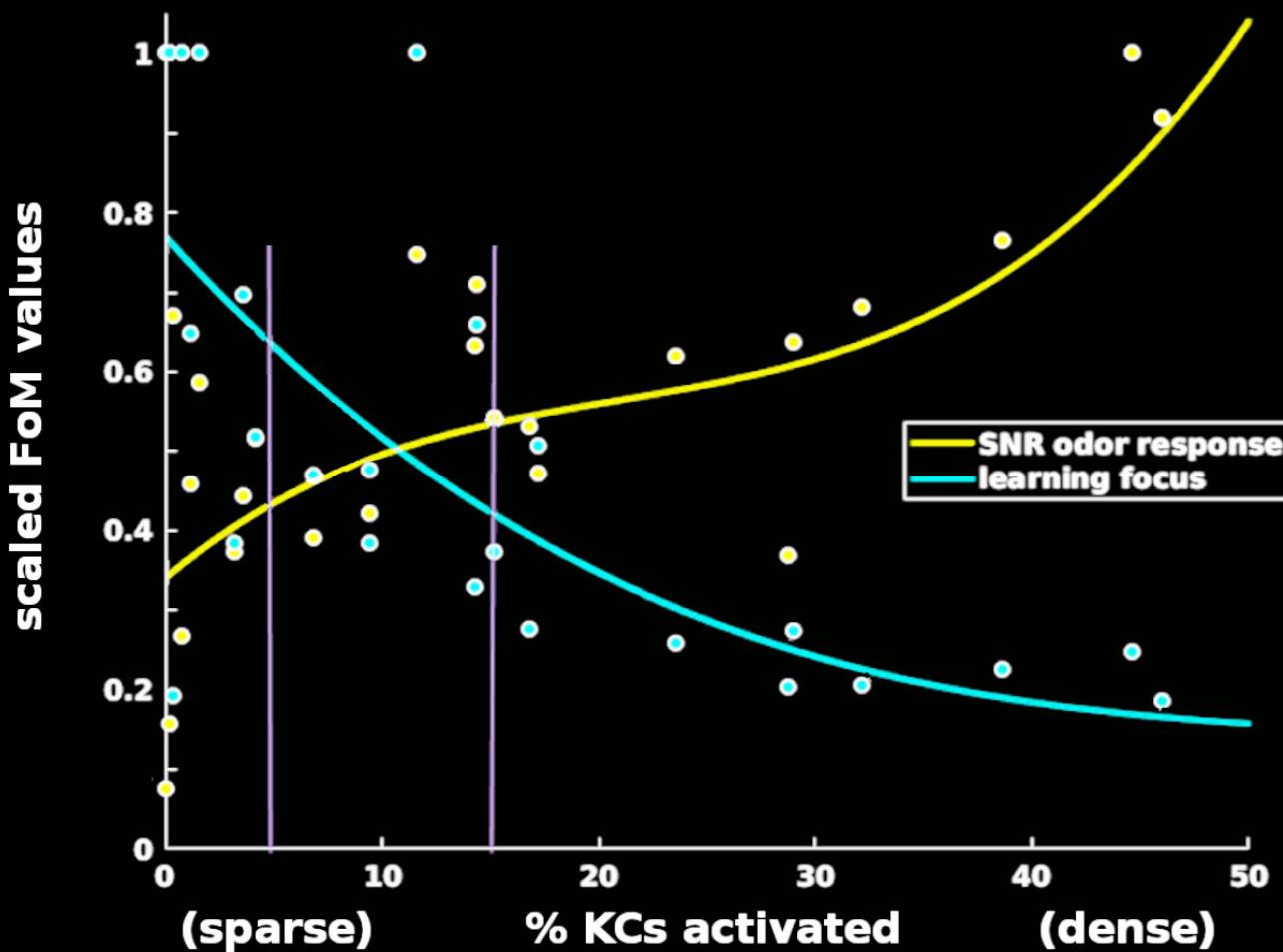
MB response

Readout neuron

Delahunt, Riffell & Kutz (2019)

# W

# Sparsity for Learning



Signal to Noise =  $\mu/\sigma$  of odor response.  
high → reliable response.

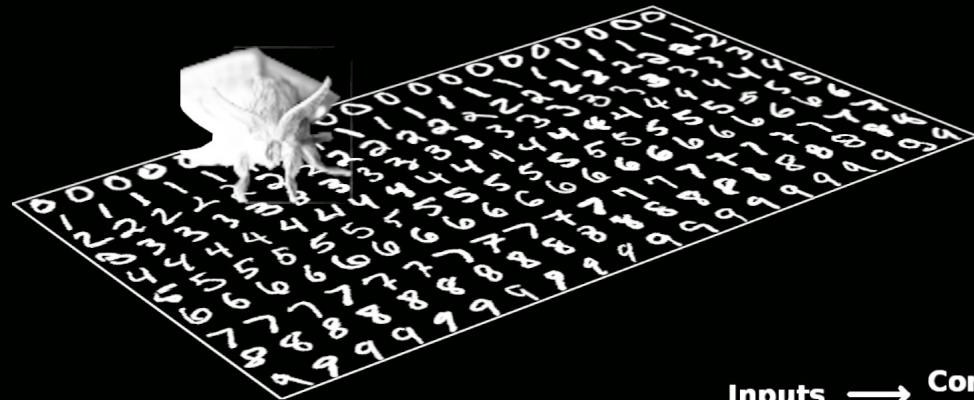
High → good.

Learning focus =  
 $\Delta \text{Trained} / \Delta \text{Control}$ .  
high → focused learning.

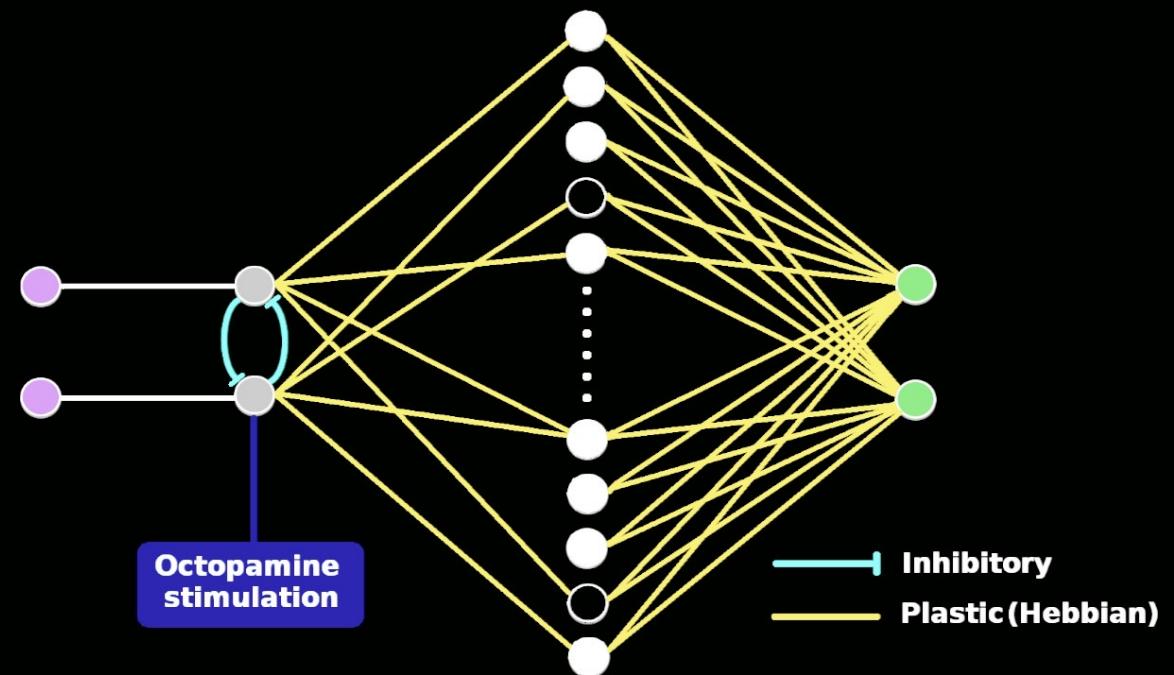
(Huerta, Nowotny;  
Peng, Chittka)

# W

# Rapid Learning in NNs



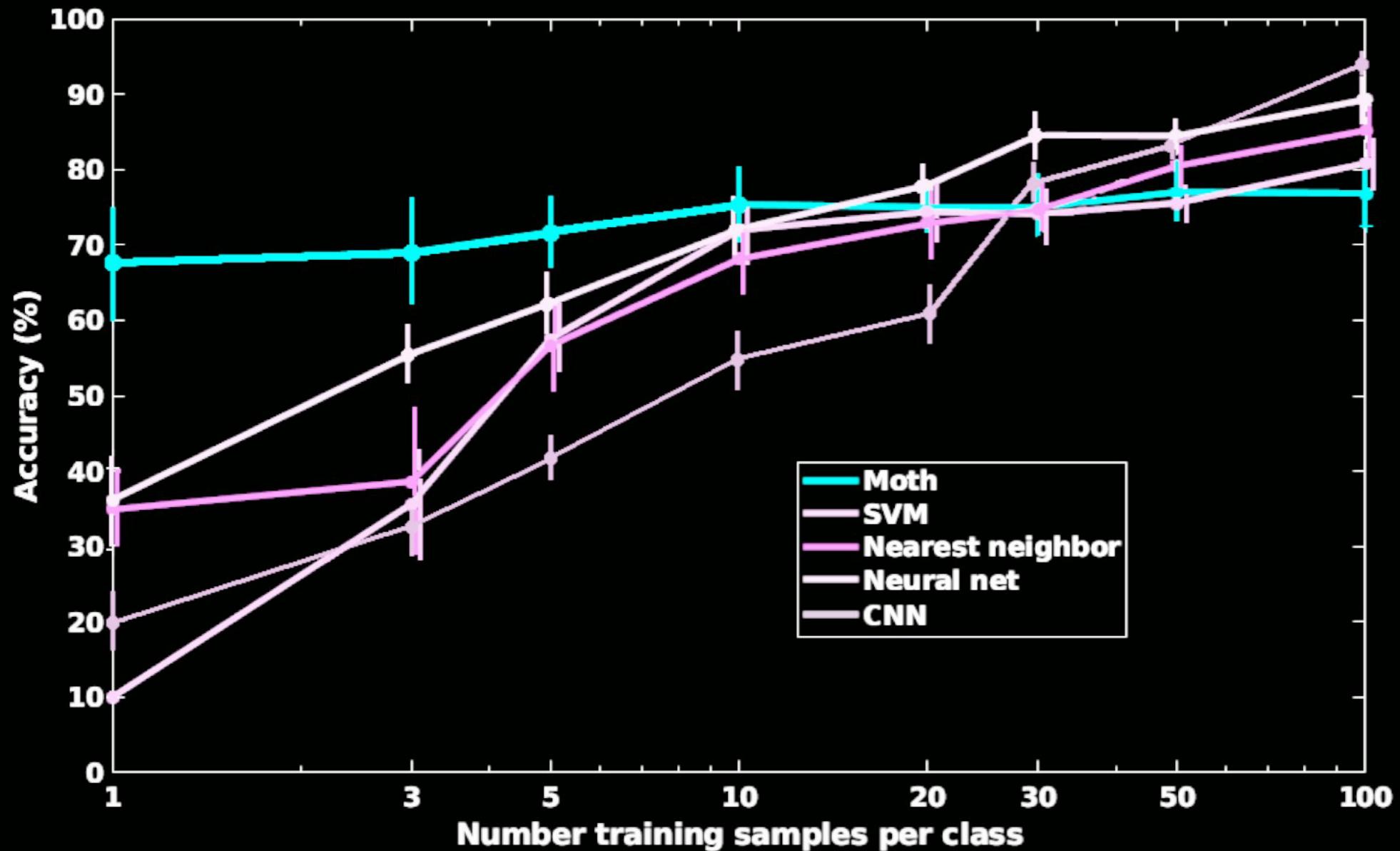
Inputs → Competitive inhibition  $\xrightarrow{\approx 50x}$  Sparse (5 to 15%)  $\xrightarrow{\approx \frac{1}{200}x}$  Readouts



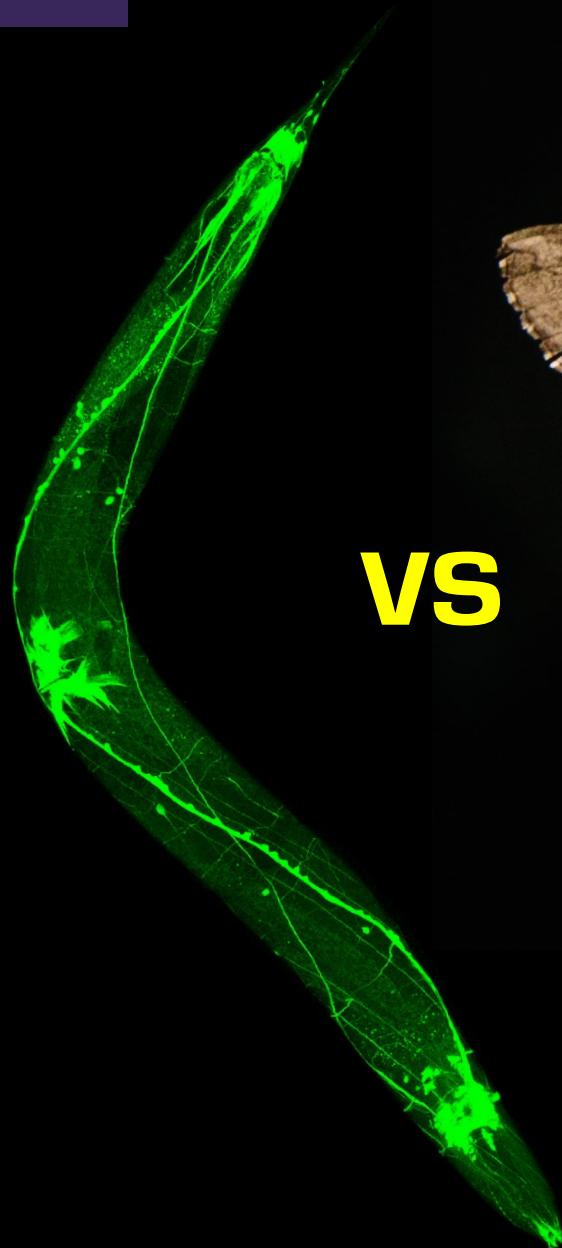
Delahunt & Kutz (2019)

# W

# Comparisons



**W**



**VS**

