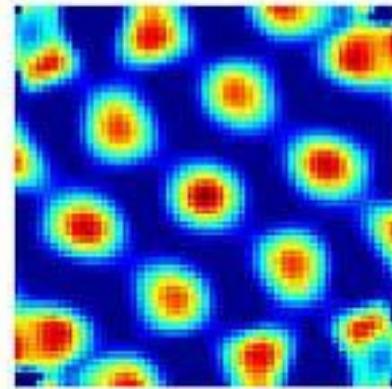
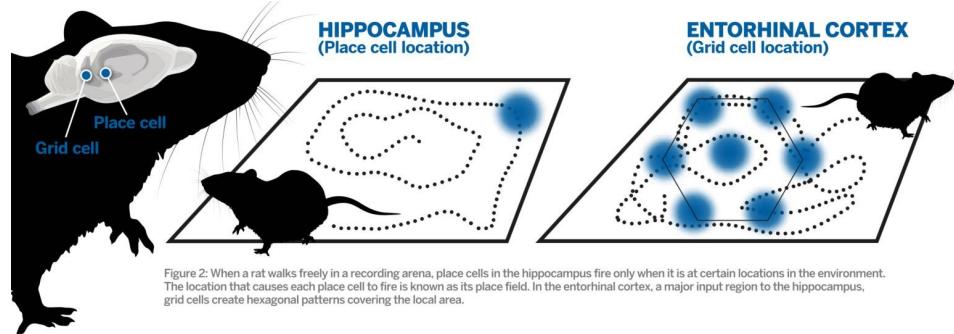


# Emergence of Grid Cells in RNNs

Salim M'jahad

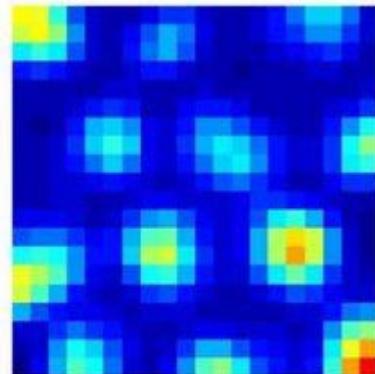
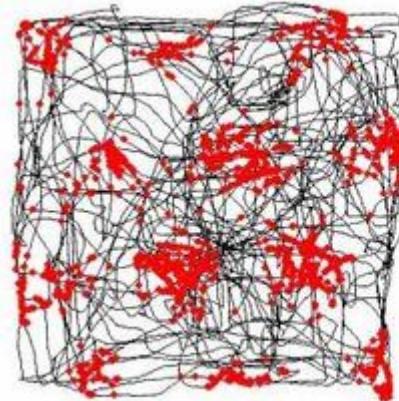


# Outline

- Review: Grid Cells and Place Cells
- Some interesting research findings
- My research question
- DeepMind paper
- What I tried
- Important Questions and Next steps

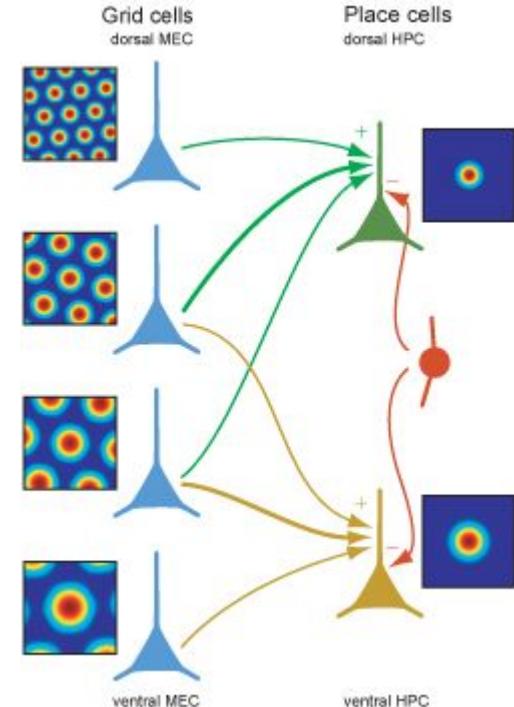
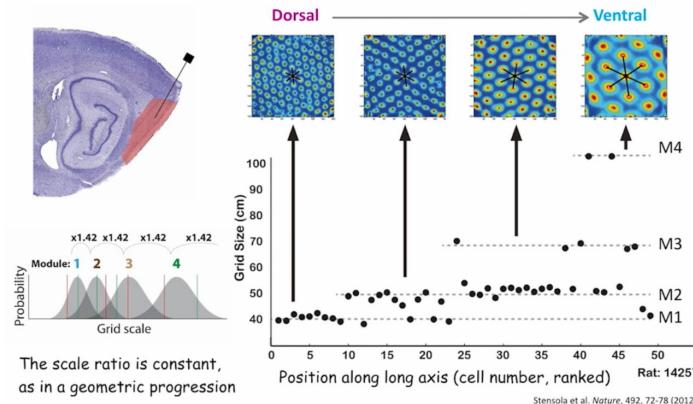
# Review: Grid Cells and Place Cells

- 1970s: Place cells discovered
- 1980s: Head direction cells discovered
- (Hafting et al. 2005): Periodic, triangular array of cells -> **Grid cells!**
- **2014 Nobel Prize: O'Keefe, M. Moser, and E. Moser: place cells and grid cells**



# Review: Grid Cells and Place Cells

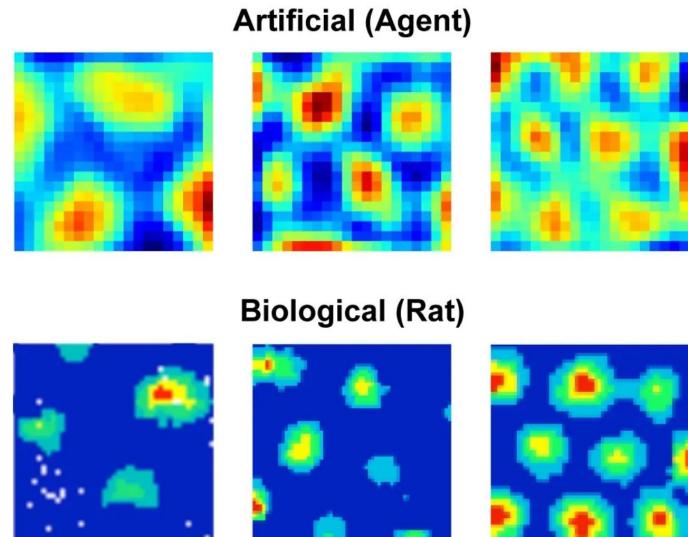
- Grid cells and border cells live the entorhinal cortex
- HD cells and speed cells in the medial entorhinal
- They exist at different scales
- Combined, they produce place cells



# Some Interesting Research Findings

2018 Banino, A., Barry, C., Uria, B. *et al.* -- Nature

**Vector-based navigation using grid-artificial agents**



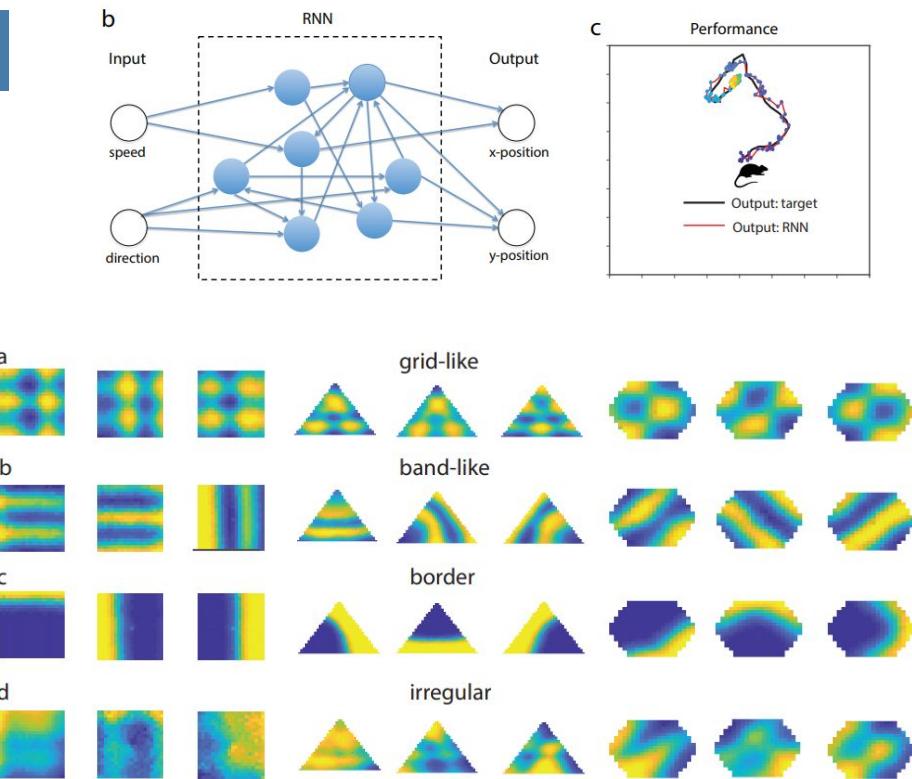
DeepMind

# Some Interesting Research Findings

COLUMBIA | Zuckerman Institute

Cueva & Wei, Mar 2018 -- ICLR

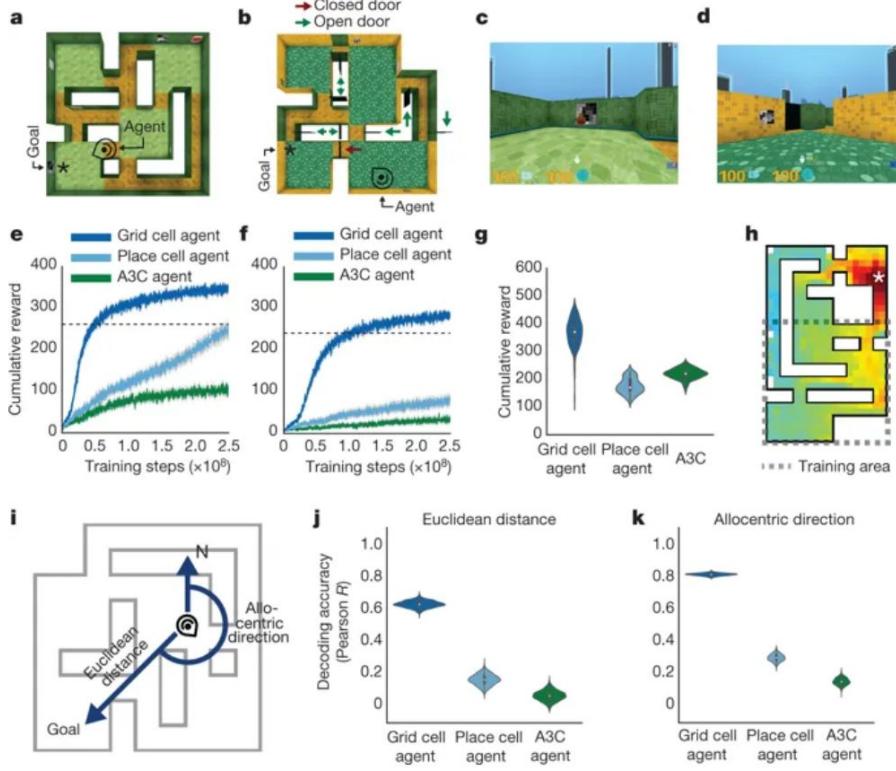
Emergence of Grid-like  
Representations by  
Training Recurrent Neural  
Networks to Perform  
Spatial Localization



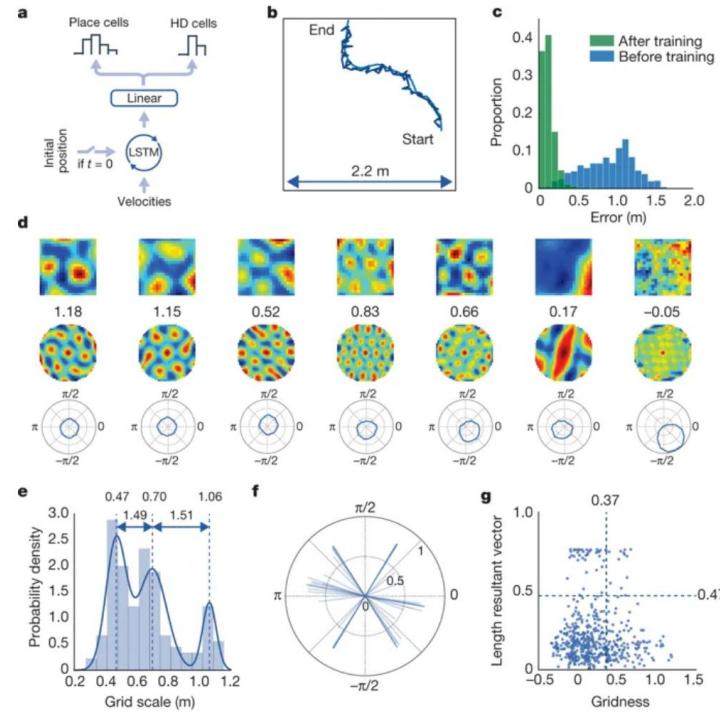
# My Research Question

Why do these grid cells emerge? What is going on?

# DeepMind Paper

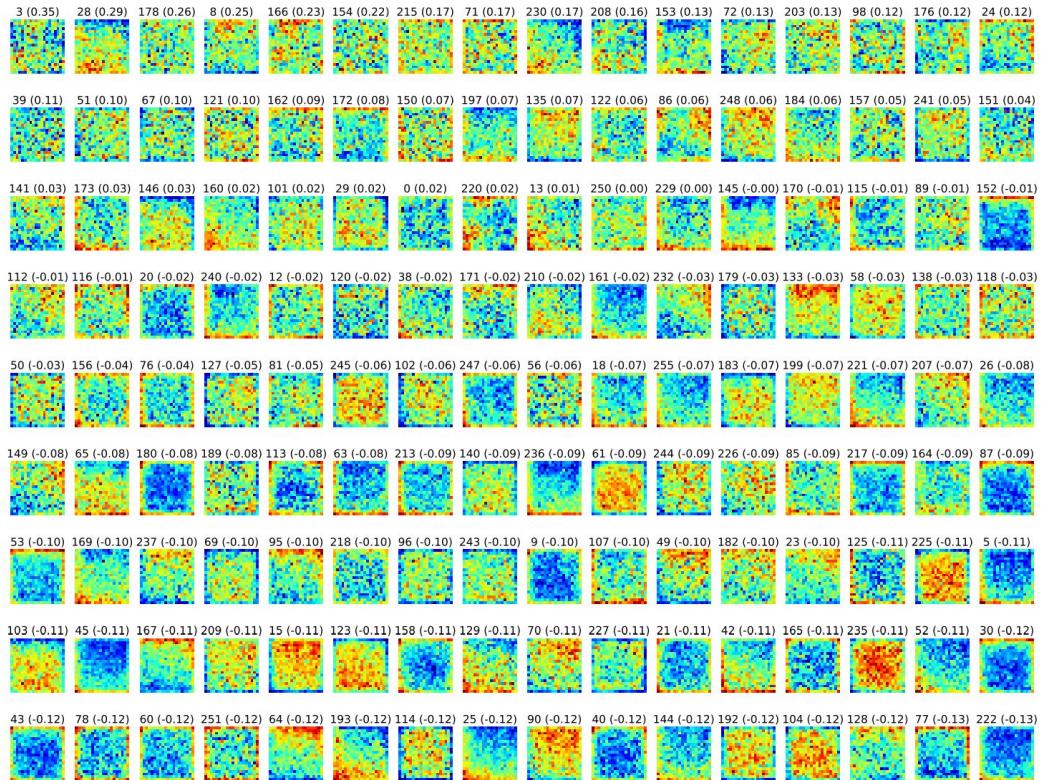


**Fig. 1: Entorhinal-like representations emerge in a network trained to path integrate.**



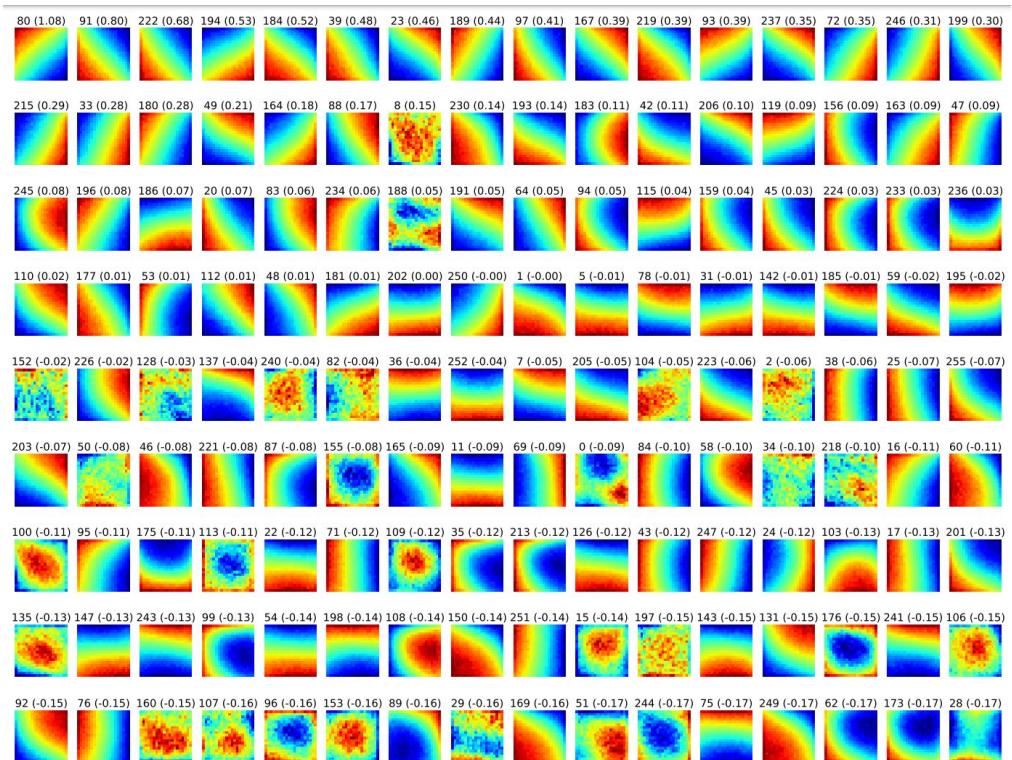
# What I tried

Epoch 0  
Linear



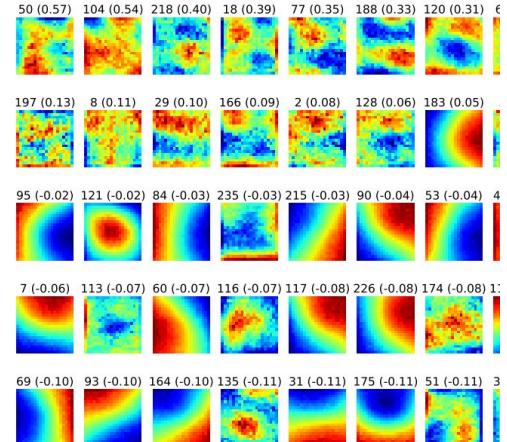
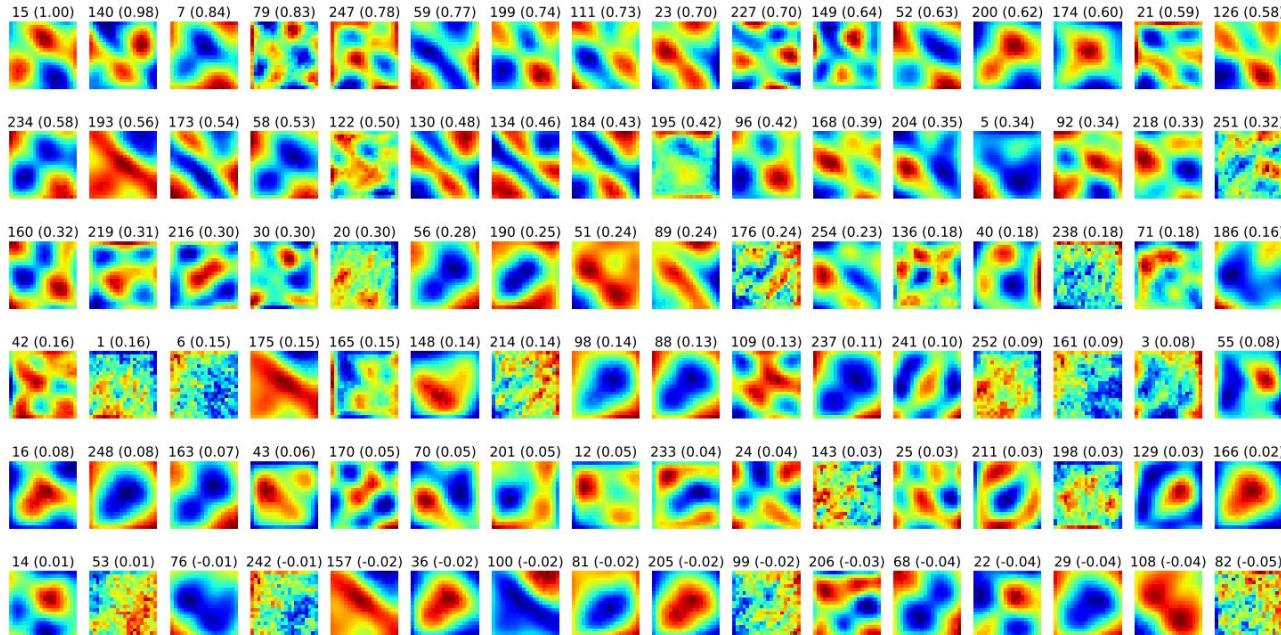
# What I tried

Epoch 20  
Linear



# What I tried

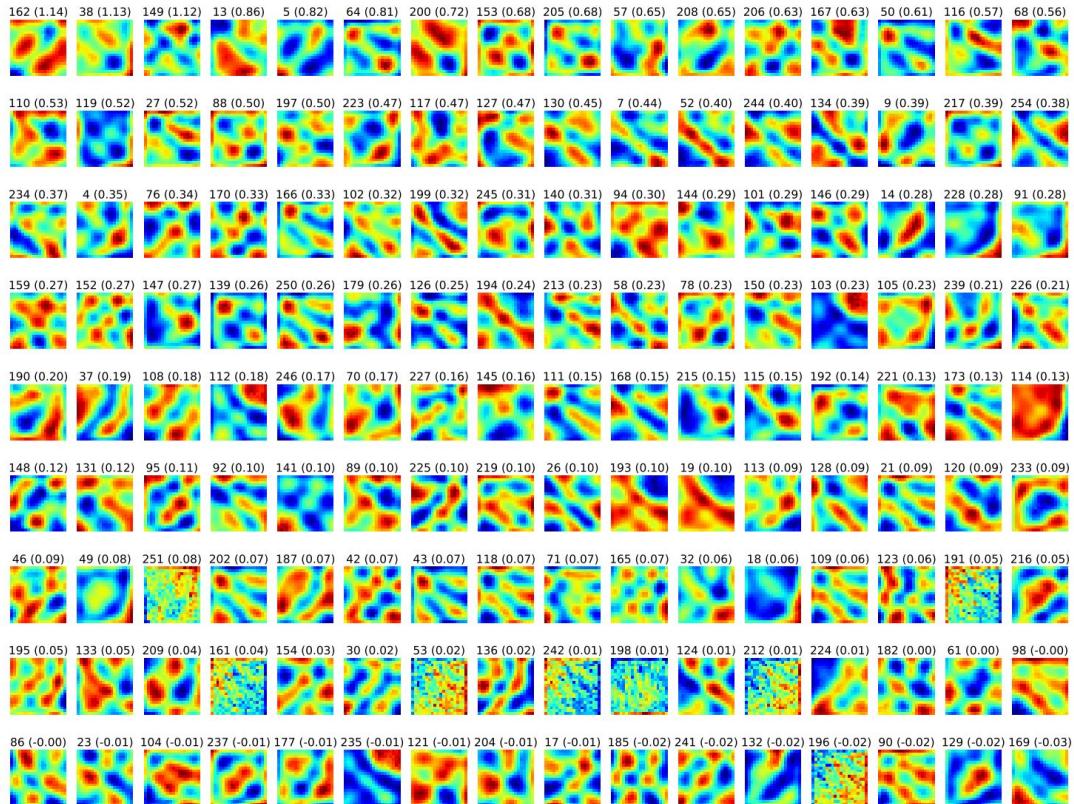
Epoch 40  
Linear



Epoch 200  
Linear

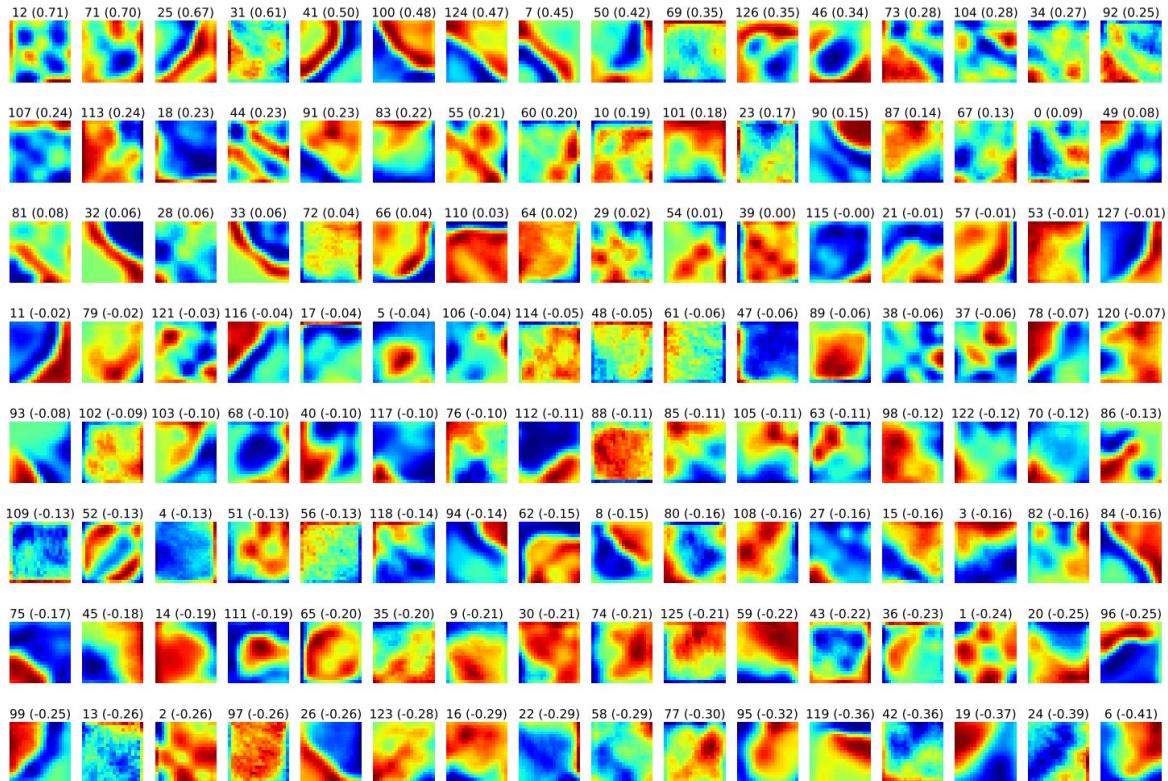
# What I tried

Epoch 980  
Linear

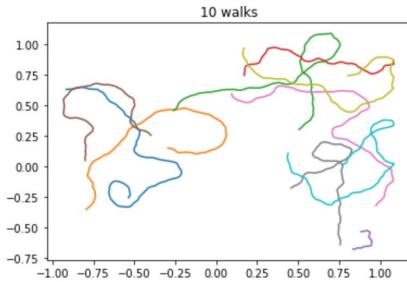


# What I tried

Epoch 980  
LSTM



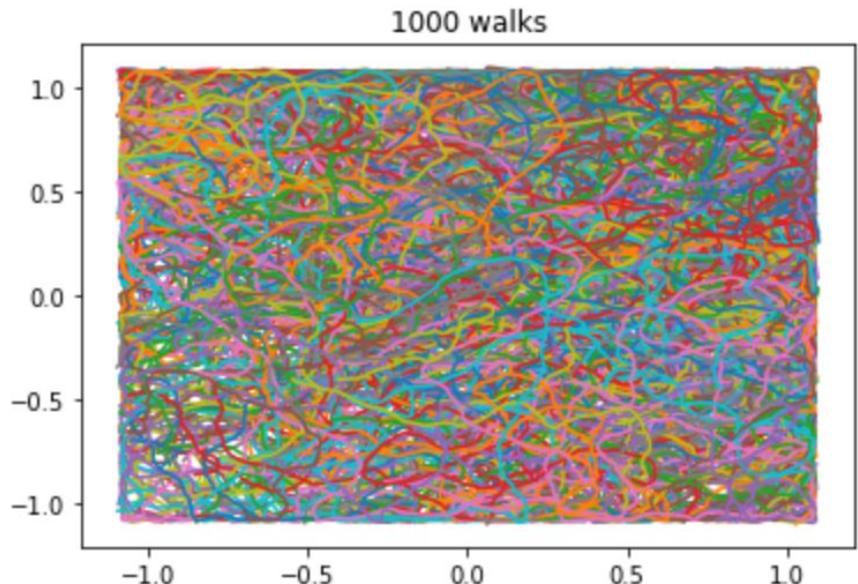
# What I tried



```
[Position,Velocity] = generateRatTrajectory(scene, samples)
% scene - contains a description of the environment.
% samples - number of samples.
% Initialize parameters for velocity and camera.
v = 20; Dir = [0 0 1]; Up = [0 1 0];
% Create random velocity samples.
RandomTurn = normalRandom(mu,sigma,samples); % mu, sigma from Table 1
RandomVel = rayleighRandom(b,samples); % b from Table 1
% Allocate memory for x, y, and z-components of position and velocity.
Position = Matrix(samples,3); Position(1) = [0 0 10]; % Initialize
Velocity = Matrix(samples,3);
for step from 2 to samples do,
    % Computes the min distance and corresponding angle for a position.
    [dWall aWall] = minDistAngle(Position(step-1),Dir,Up, scene);
    % Update speed and turn angle.
    if dWall<2 && abs(aWall)<pi/2,
        angle = sign(aWall)*(pi/2-abs(aWall)) + RandomTurn(step);
        v = v - 0.5*(v-5); % Slow down.
    else
        v = RandomVel(step);
        angle = RandomTurn(step);
    end if
    % Move.
    Position(step) = Position(step-1) + Dir*v*dt;
    Velocity(step) = Dir*v*dt;
    % Turn the 3D direction vector around y-axis.
    Dir = turn(Dir,angle);
end do
```

Figure 2. Shows the pseudo-code for the generation of simulated rat trajectories.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1002553.g002

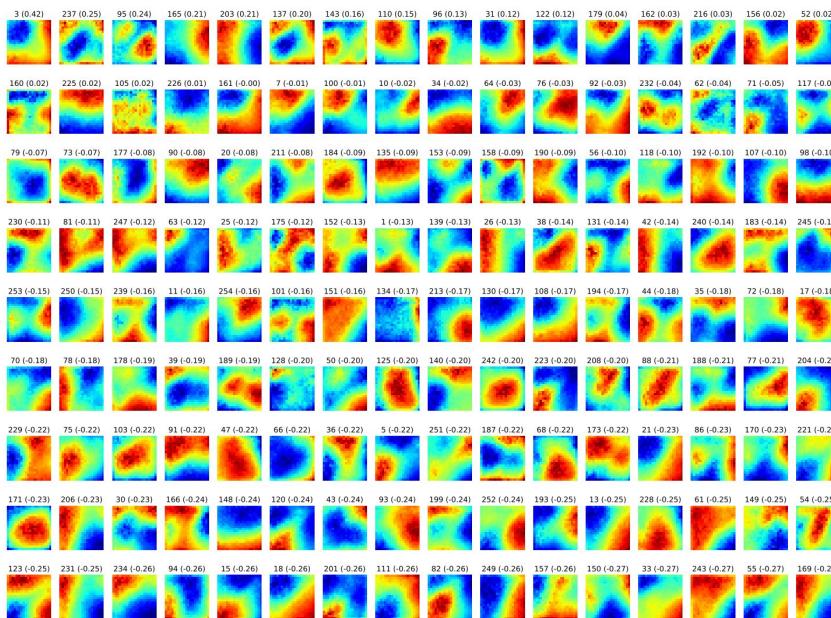
record: 15 seconds, 750 steps, sample of 100  
10000 records per tfrecord file  
100 tfrecord file per dataset/training  
6 hours to generate data  
4 days to train on CPU (gcloud)



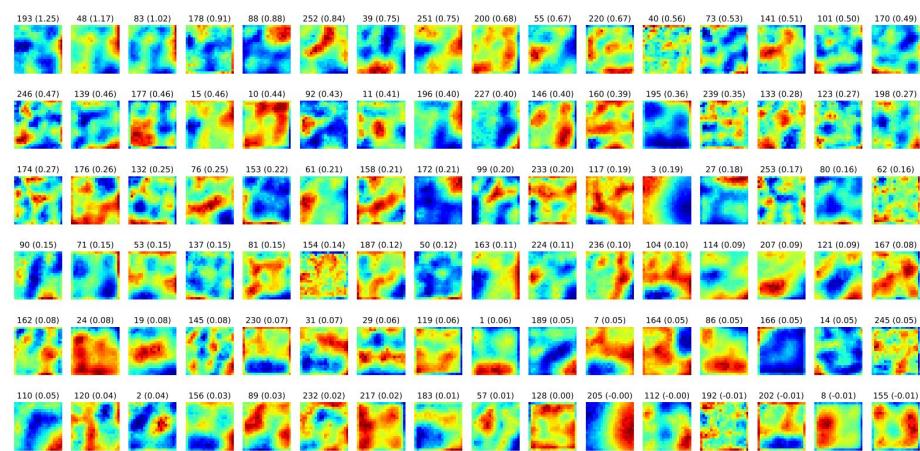
# What I tried

Still training... (currently 370/1000 epochs)

epoch 20 - linear



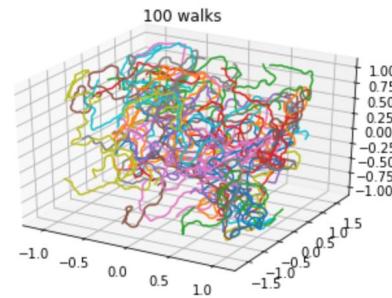
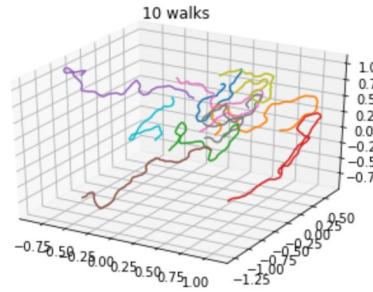
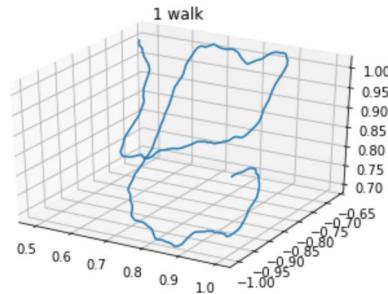
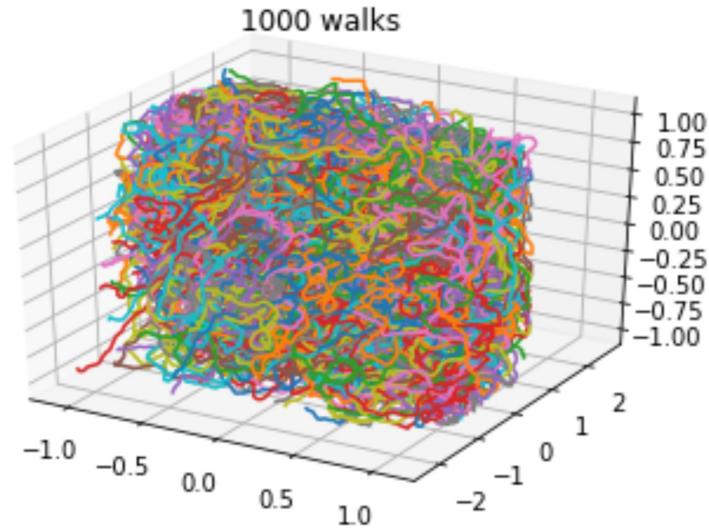
epoch 360 - linear



# What I tried

Generated 3D dataset

Have not started training yet :(



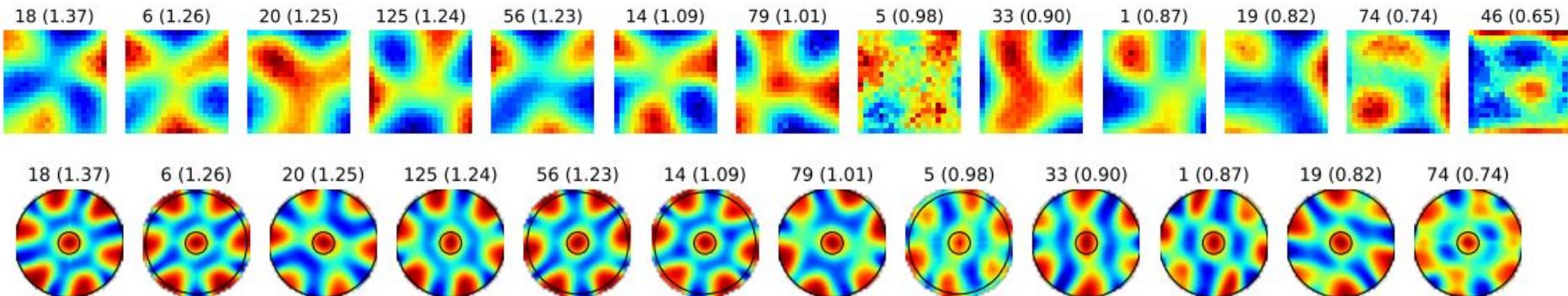
# Important Questions

- Why is dropout required to get grids?
- Does this generalize to 3D?
- Does this generalize to infinite 2D space ( $R^2$ )?

# Next Steps

Inspect the importance of the 0.5 dropout:

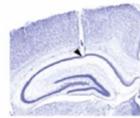
- Fix the LSTM layer weights after a few epochs of training (no learned memory) and see if grid cell like structures still emerge
- Split the linear layer size by 2 and don't do dropout (grids seem to emerge at epoch 80!!)



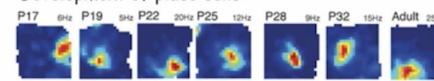
# Next Steps

Biological perspective, grid cells develop late, so need to reach a certain age and can be affected by the environment.

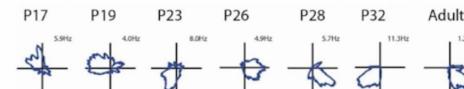
Place cells, head direction cells and border cells are present as early as they can be measured



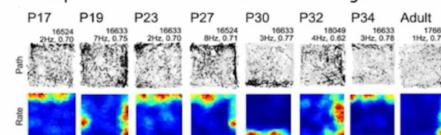
Development of place cells:



Examples of head direction cells at different ages:

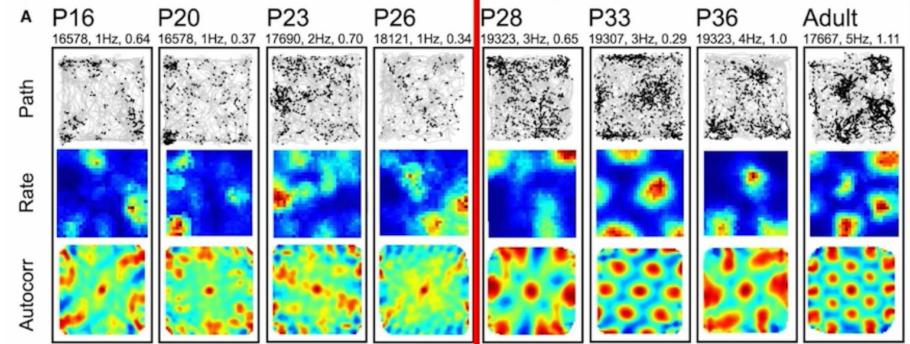


Examples of border cells at different ages:



Langston et al Science 2010, Wills et al Science 2010, Bjerknes et al Neuron 2014, Bjerknes et al Curr Biol 2014

Grid cells mature slower than other spatially modulated cells



Langston et al Science 2010, Wills et al Science 2010, Bjerknes et al Neuron 2014, Bjerknes et al Curr Biol 2014

# Next Steps

Place cells can exist without grid cells but having to recognize objects and corners pushes for the development of grid cells.

The researchers think it comes into the picture to link memories to places.

**Can we incorporate object recognition into the supervised learning experiment?**

We raised rats in 3 different environments



**DEPRIVED OF**

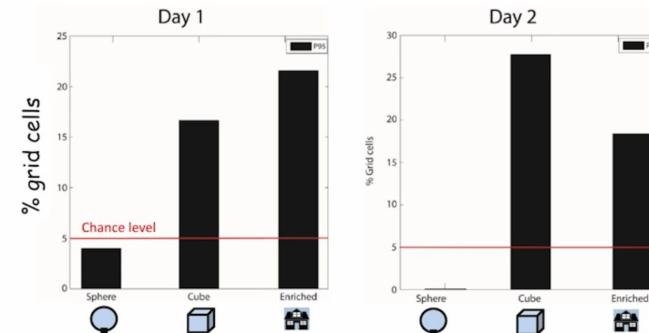
- boundaries and geometric references
- distal spatial cues
- experience with environmental anchoring

**DEPRIVED OF:**  
distal spatial cues

**NO DEPRIVATION**

Kruege, Waaga, Wernle, Treves, Moser and Moser,unpublished

No grid cells on day 2 either

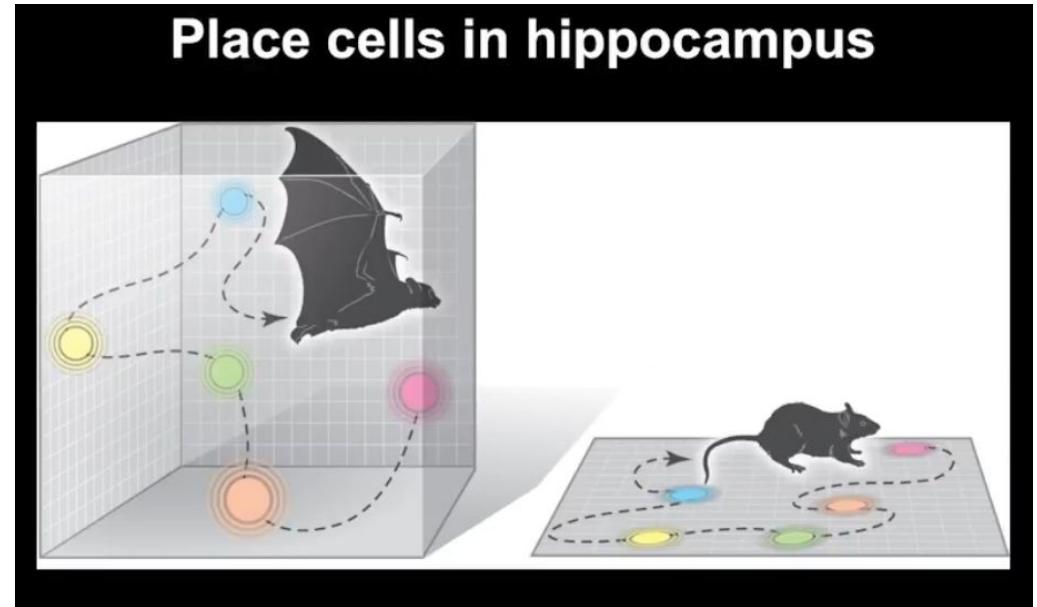
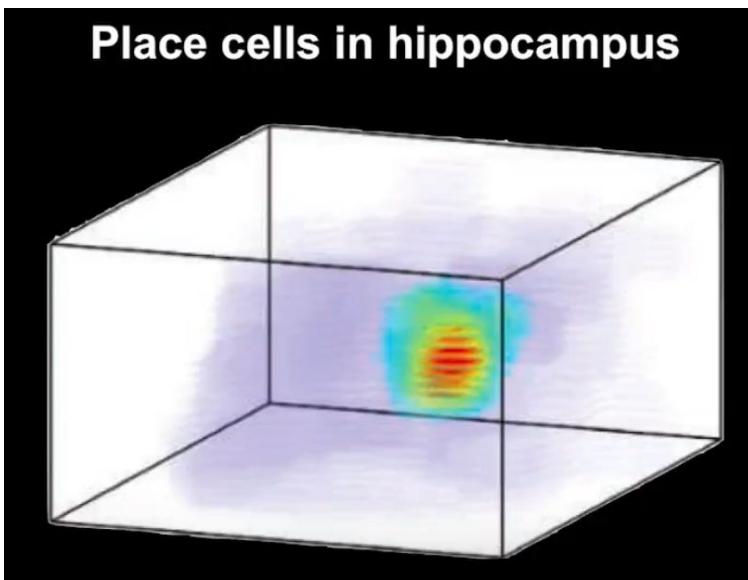


Kruege, Waaga, Wernle, Treves, Moser and Moser,unpublished

Thus: grid cells are sensitive for early experience with straight walls and corners

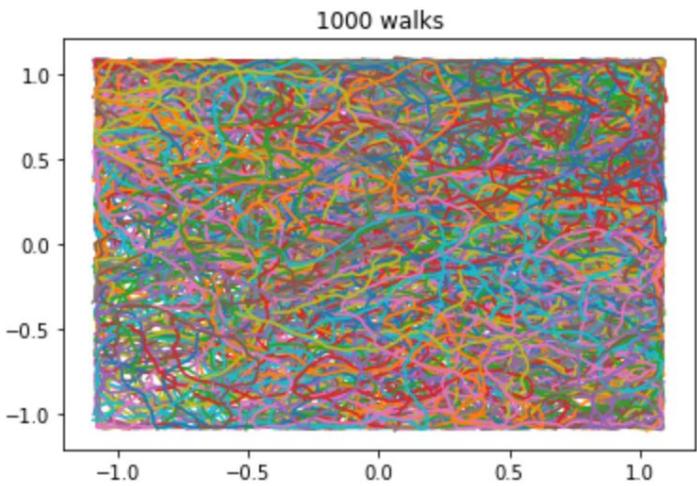
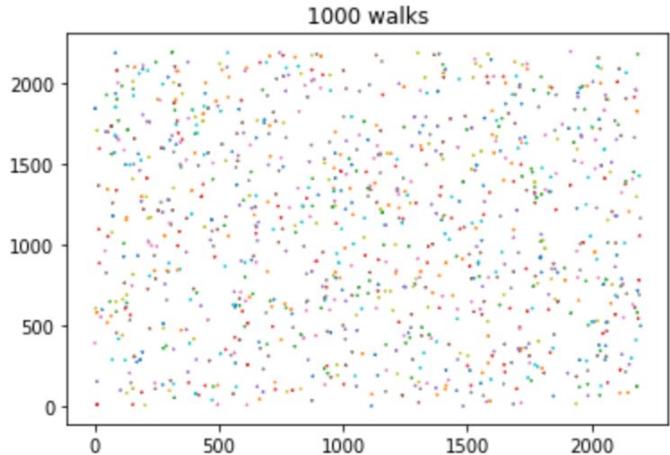
# Next Steps

- Bats have amazing navigational abilities (can do backflips!)
- Can the DeepMind paper extend to 3D?



# Next Steps

- The path integration function's complexity doesn't increase with increasing L. **So why do we need to cover the space uniformly? Can it generalize to pseudo-infinite space?**
- There are no corners in infinite space, **will grid cells still emerge? What if we incorporate objects?**



Questions? Ideas?