

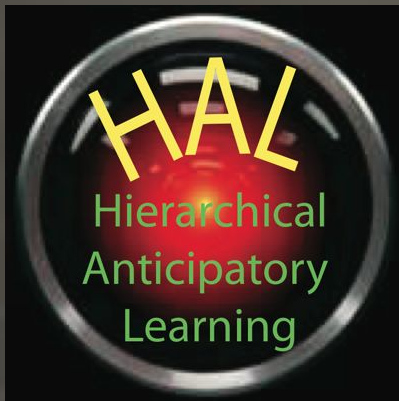


DALHOUSIE

COMPUTATIONAL NEUROSCIENCE GROUP

Studying Minds

Learning robots:
a small step for you
but a large step for neuroscience!



Thomas Trappenberg
&
the Hallab



Brain and Behaviour



Neuromorphic Robotics

- Robotics solutions inspired by biology

Cognitive Robotics

- Robots with Human-like behaviour
- Embodied system

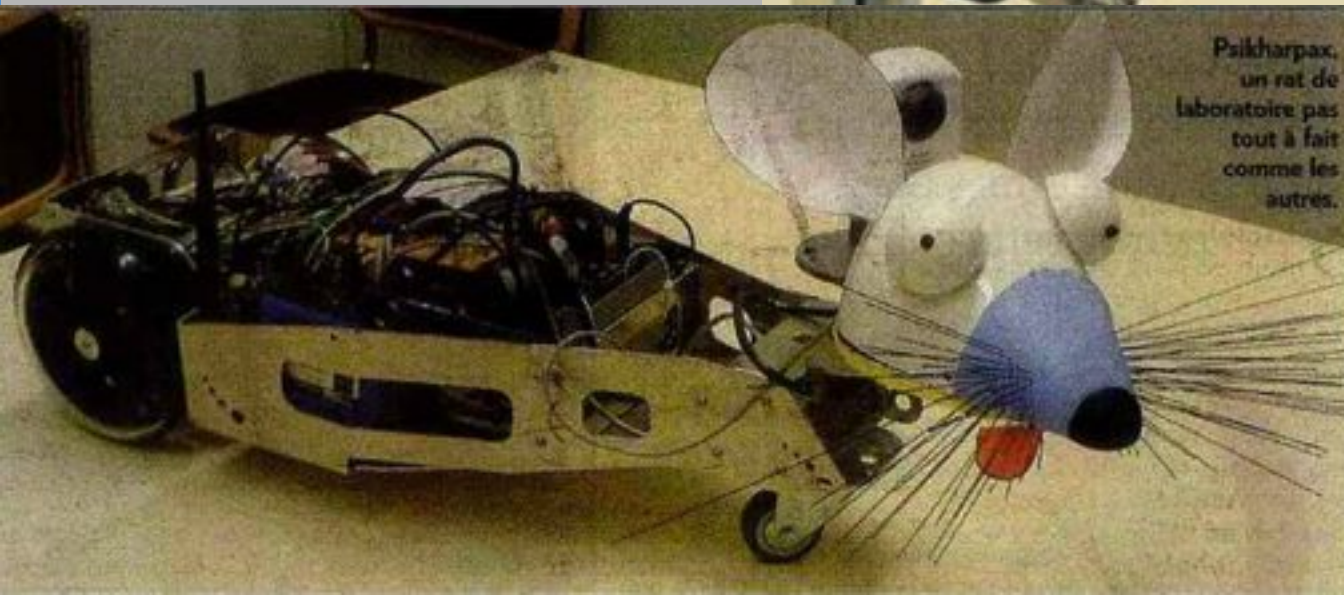
Robotic Neurocognition

- Testing brain theories



Philippe Gaussier

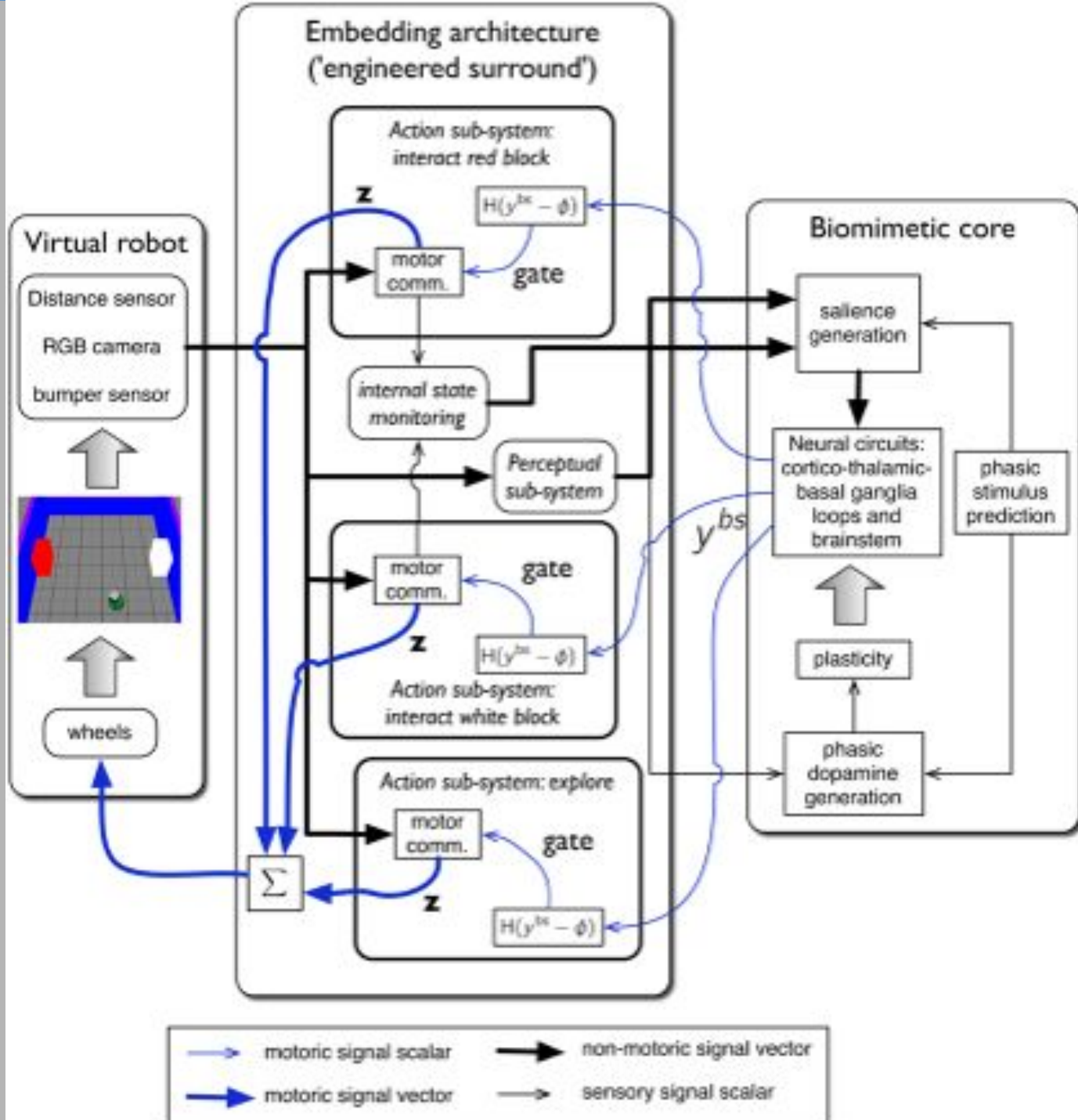
Cergy-Pontoise University
France



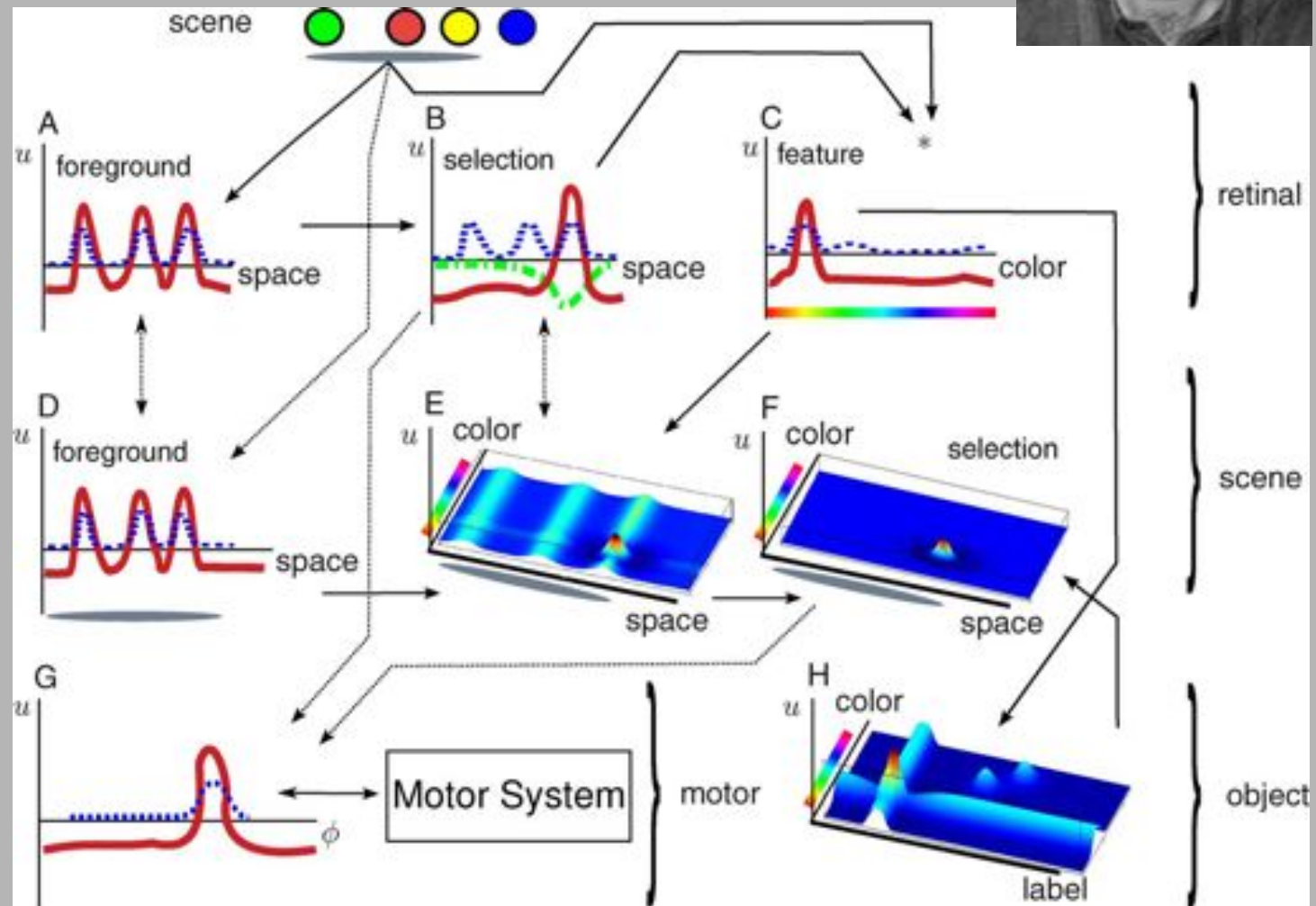


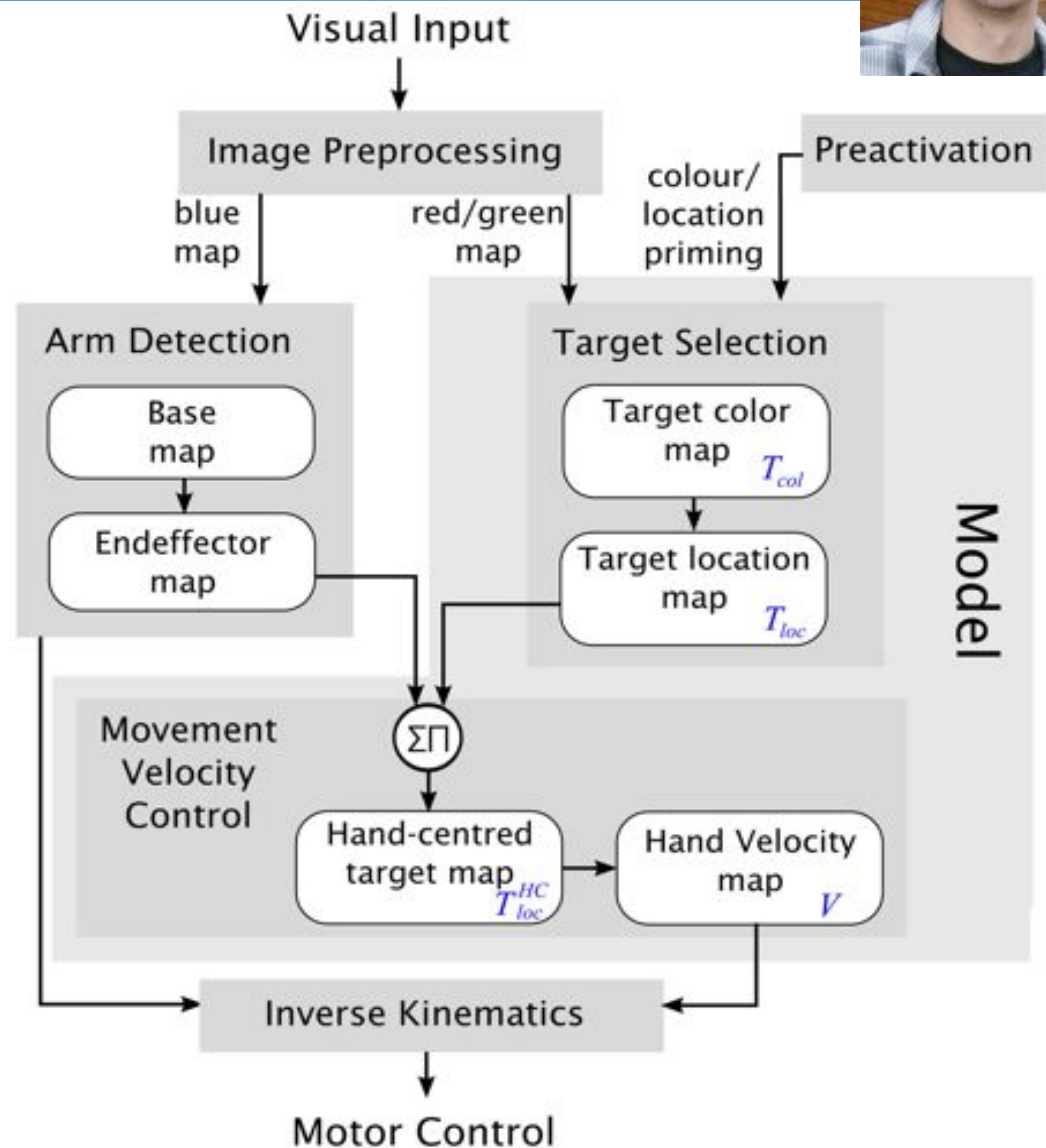
Kevin Gurney

University of
Sheffield, UK



Schoener et al. (Bochum, Germany): embedded cognitive computing, DNF



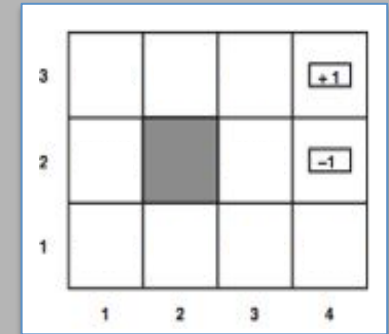
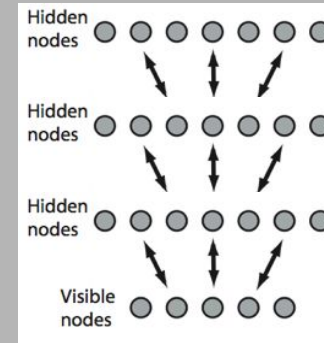
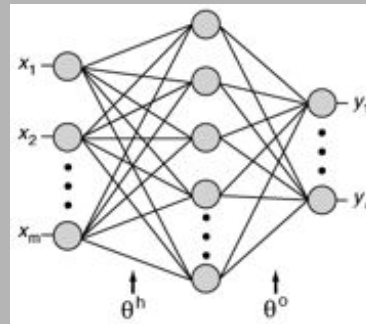


Machine Learning

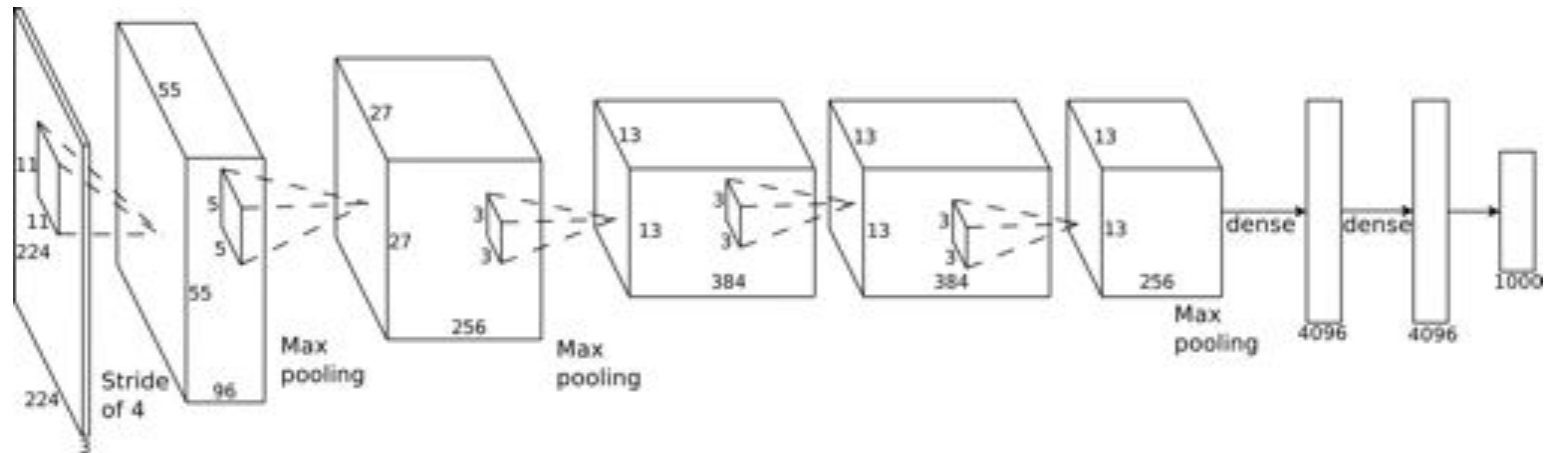


Machine Learning Domains

- Supervised
- Unsupervised
- Reinforcement



lates buzz: Deep Learning finally works!!!!





Geoff Hinton
Toronto



Juergen Schmidhuber
Lugano



Yoshua Bengio
Montreal



Yann LeCun
New York

Much recent progress in **autonomous robotics**

Google Self-driving car



DARPA urban challenge 2007

Machine Learning & Probabilistic Inference

A central problem in Robotics is localization (pose estimation):

Pose: $l(x,y,\theta)$

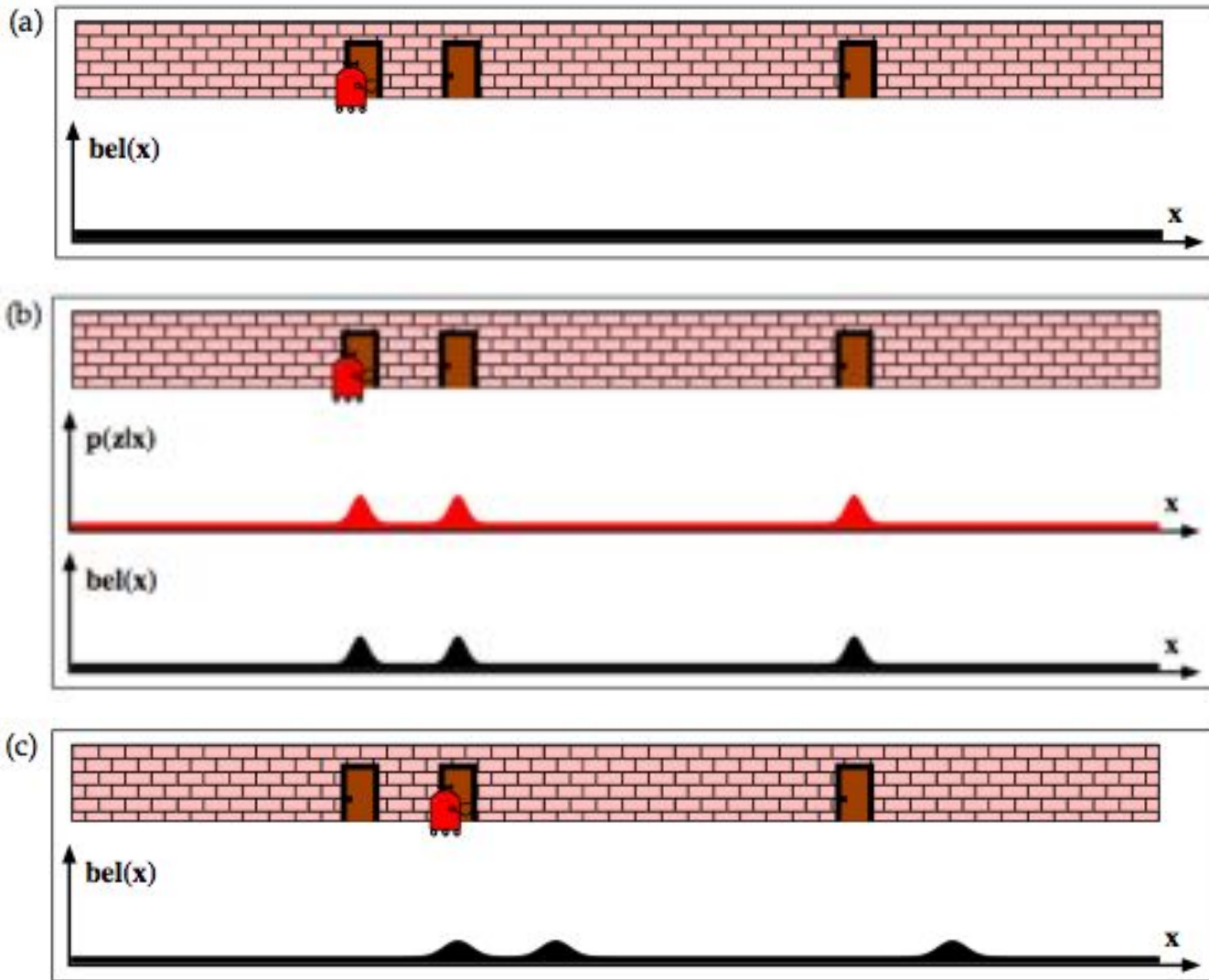
More important for advanced reasoning:

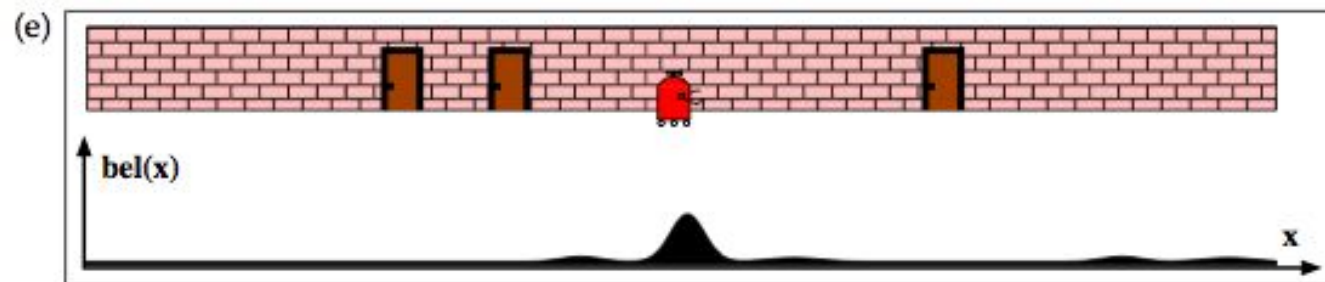
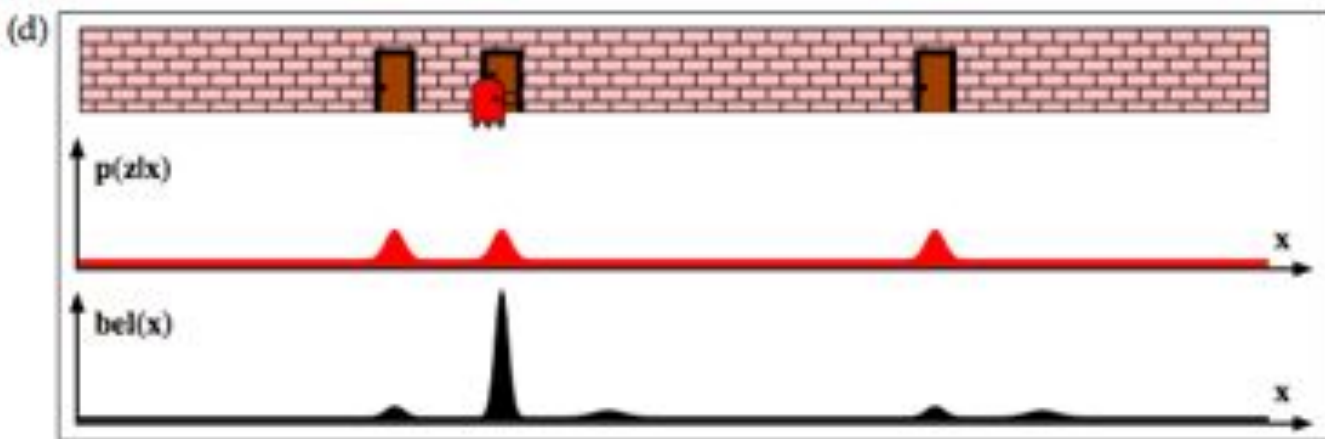
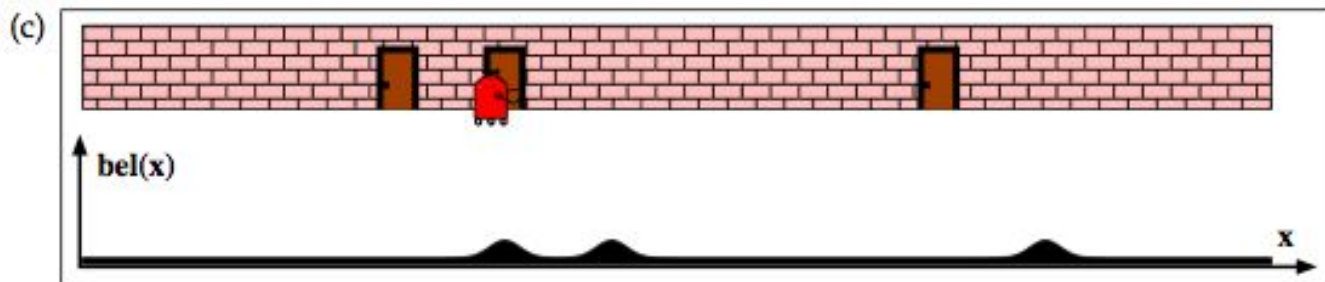
Uncertain world $\rightarrow p(L=l)=p(X=x, Y=y, \Theta=\theta)$

How to combine sensory information with internal predictions?

Bayes Filters!!

Markov Localization





- Prediction

$$\overline{bel}(x_t) = \int p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1}) bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1}$$

- Correction

$$bel(x_t) = \eta p(z_t | x_t) \overline{bel}(x_t)$$

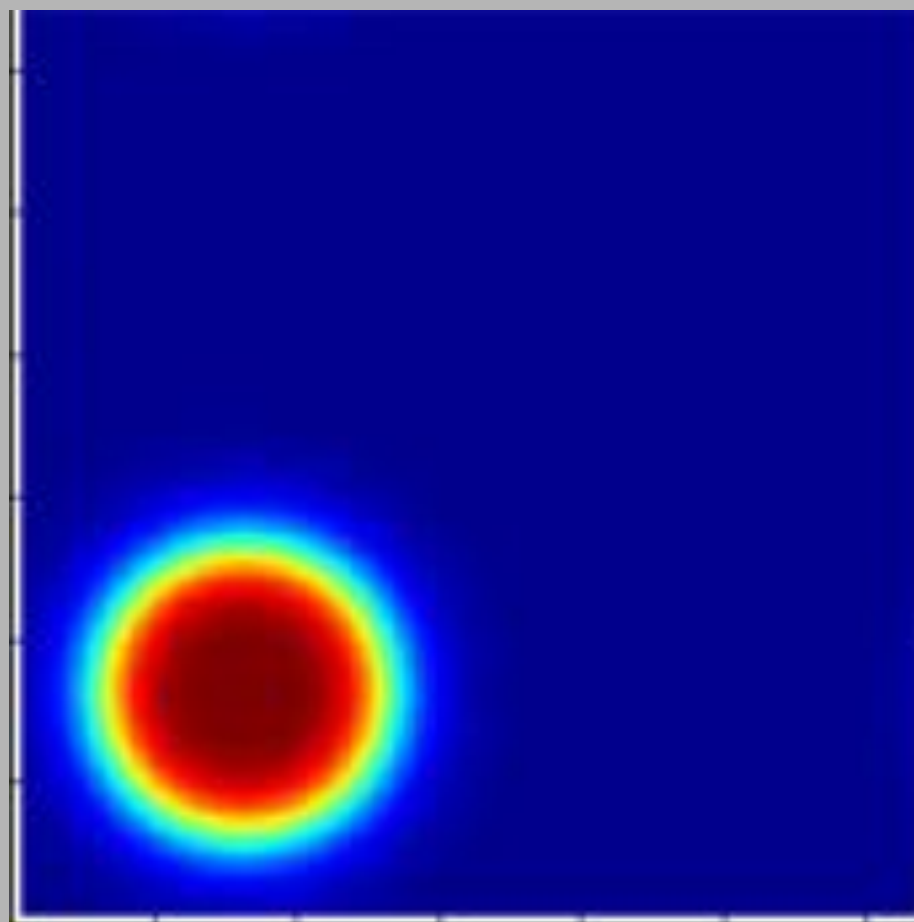
behavior

cell activity

overall

ongoing

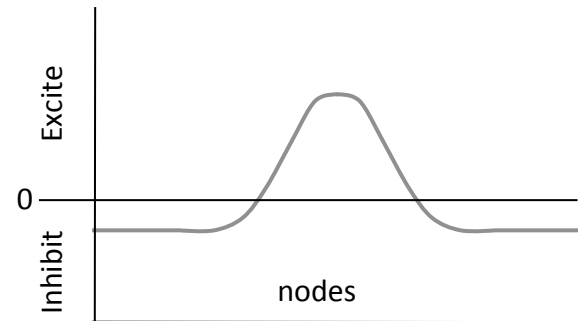
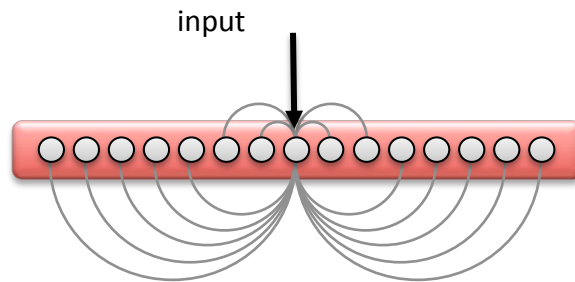




Dynamic Neural Fields (DNF)

Wilson & Cowan 1972/3
Amari 1977

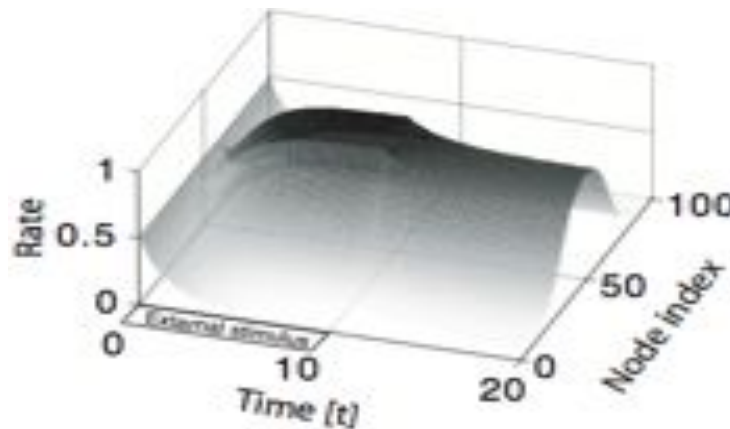
● Weights



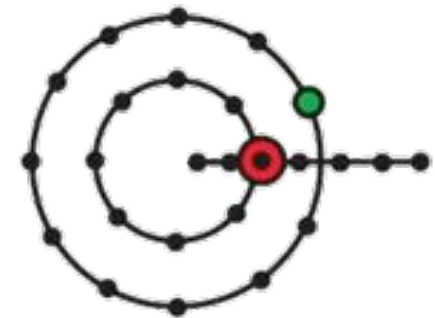
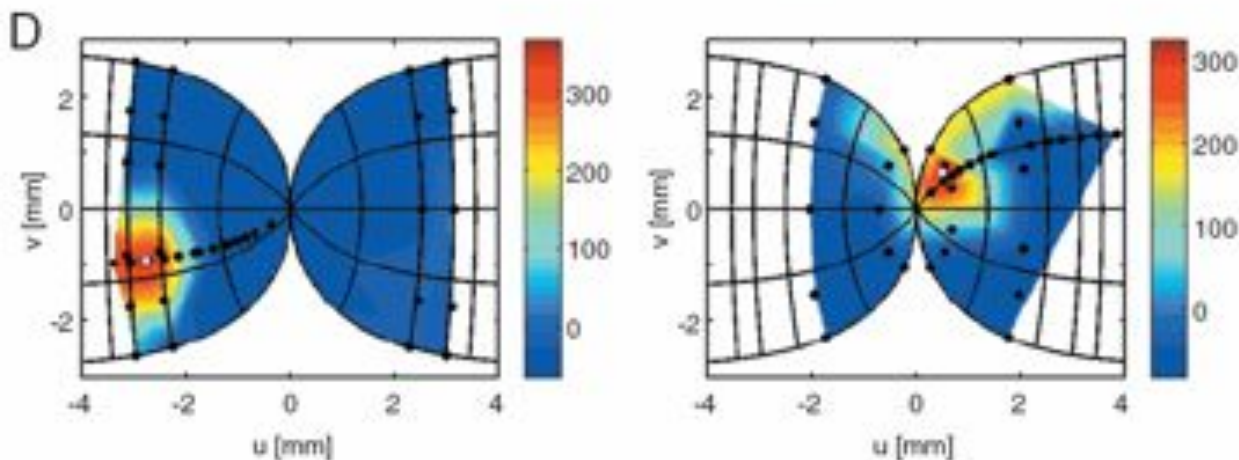
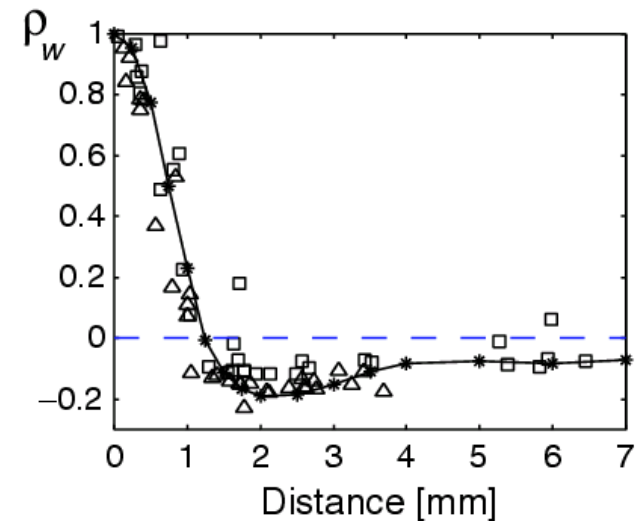
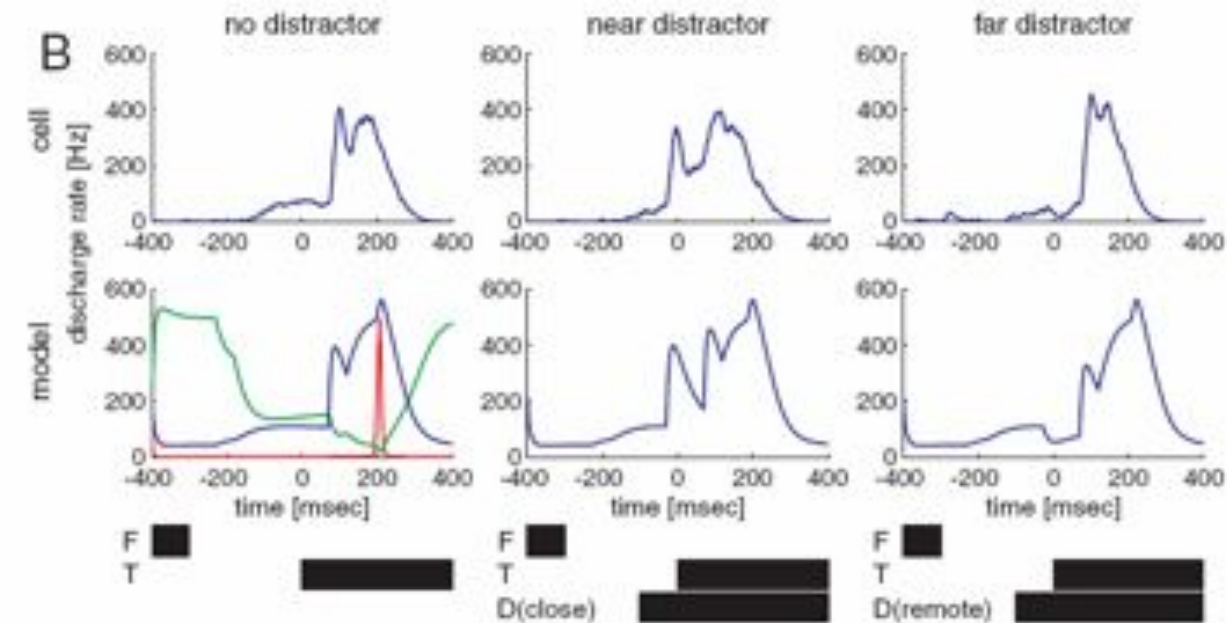
(can be acquired with Hebbian learning $w_{ij} \propto \sum_{\mu} r_i^{\mu} r_j^{\mu}$)

● Dynamic field equation (updating network states)

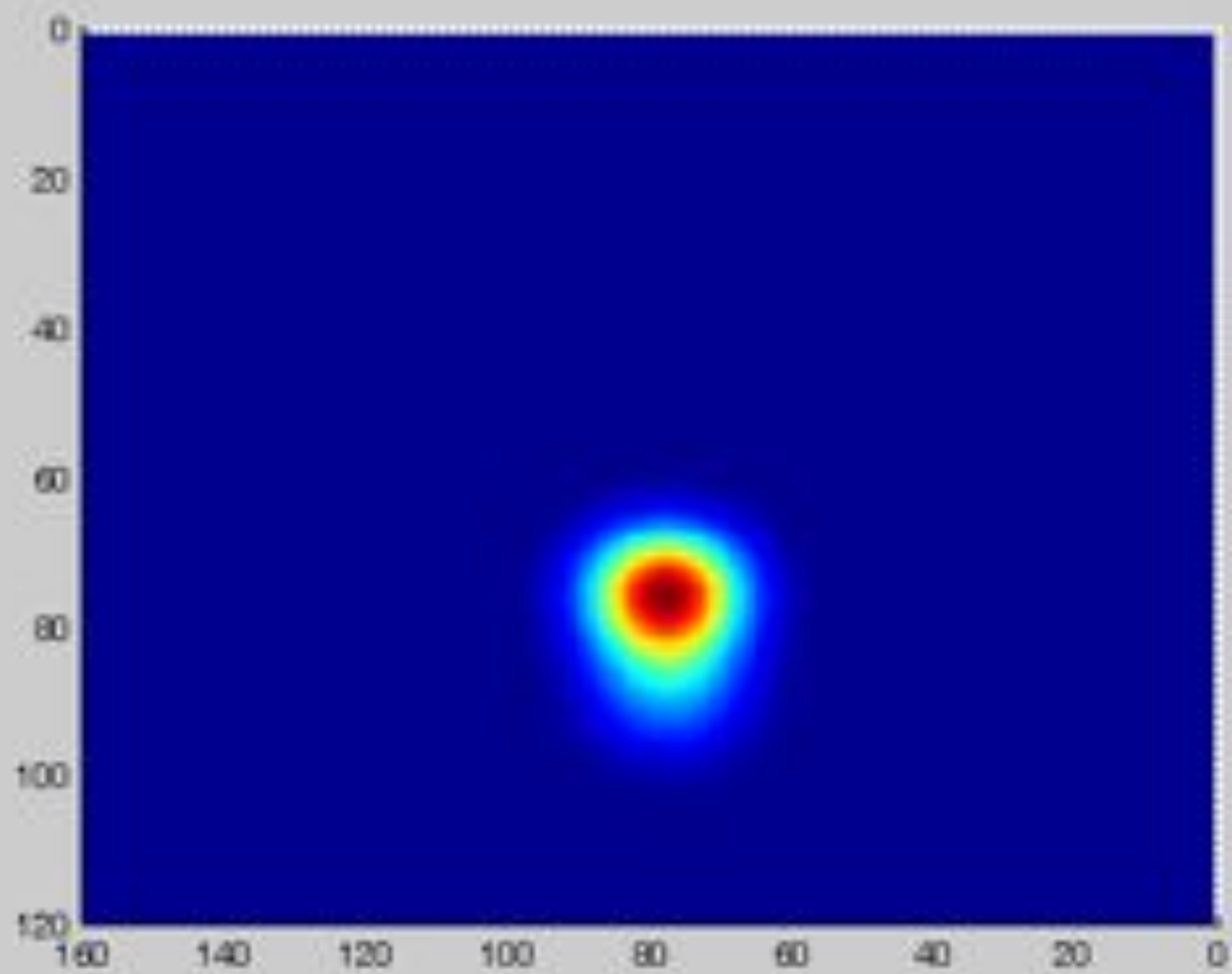
$$\tau \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = -u(x, t) + \int_y w(|x - y|) r(y, t) dy + I^{\text{ext}}(x, t)$$



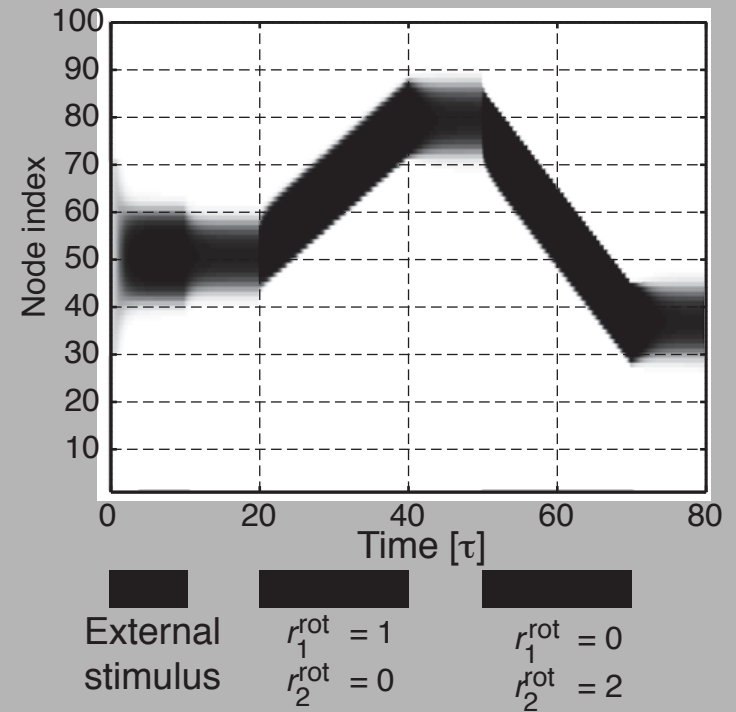
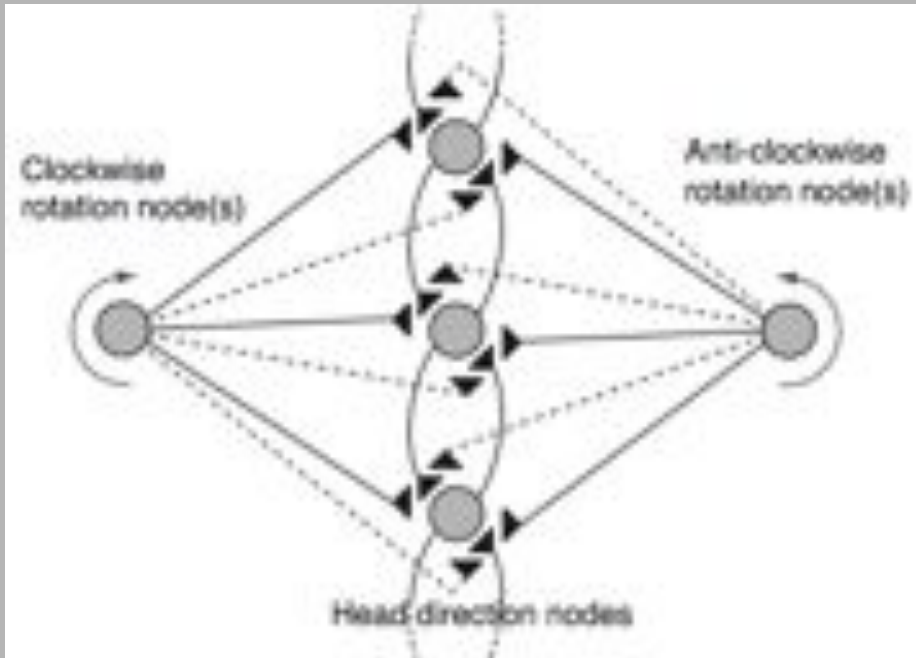
DNF model of the Superior Colliculus



Trappenberg, Dorris, Klein & Munoz,
*A model of saccade initiation based
on the competitive integration of
exogenous and endogenous inputs*
J. Cog. Neuro. 13 (2001)



Odometry and Path Intergration



Stringer, Trappenberg, Araujo, Rolls, 2002

Recent progress: ... with Warren Connors

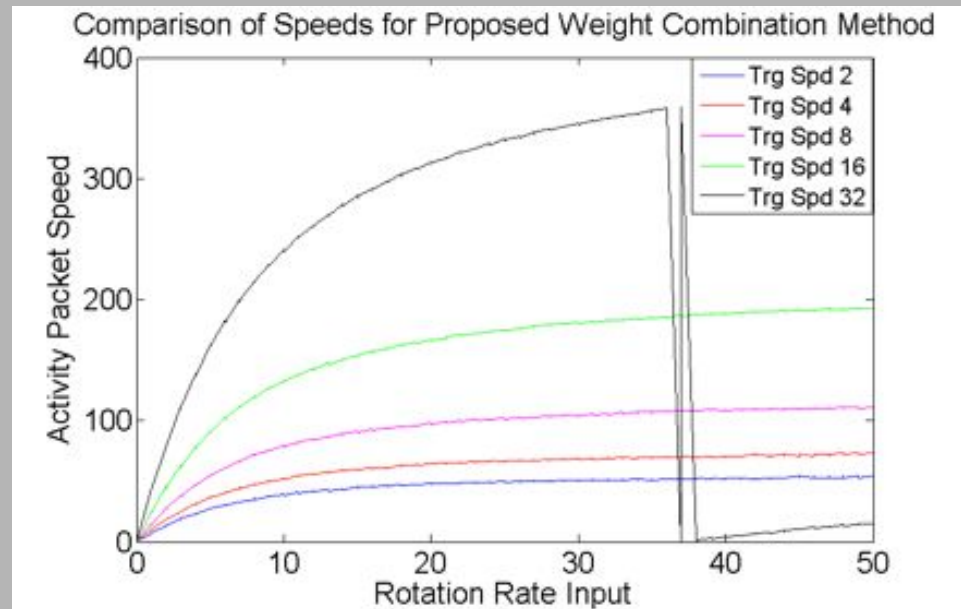
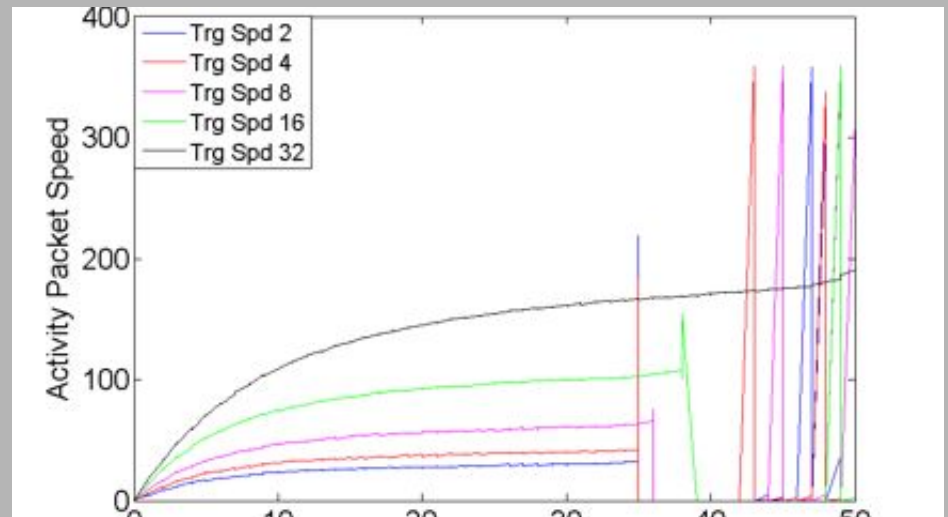
Cognitive Computation 2013

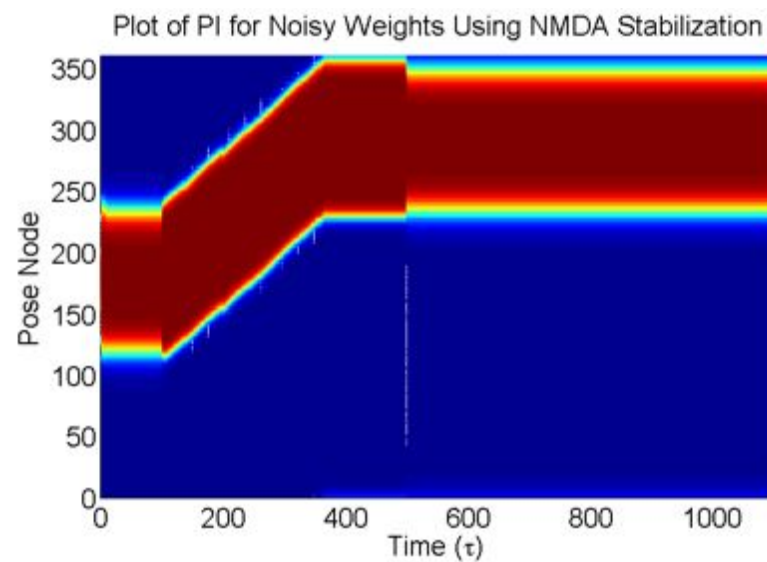
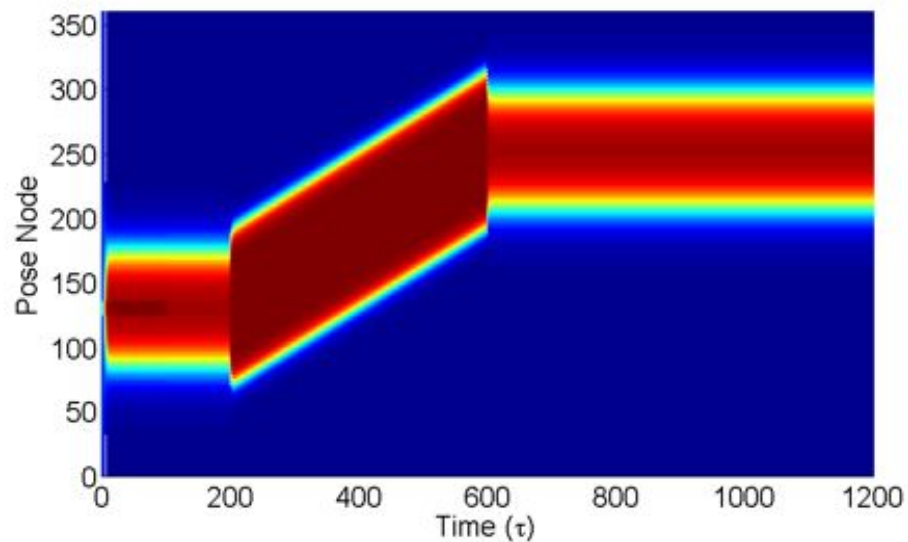
Old:
(Stringer et al.)

$$w_{ij}^{eff} = w_{ij} \sum_k (1 + w_{ijk}^{rot} r_k^{rot})$$

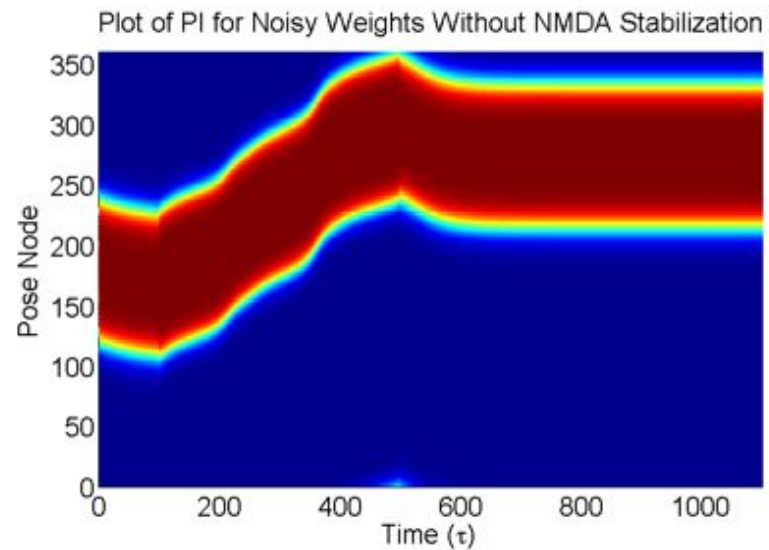
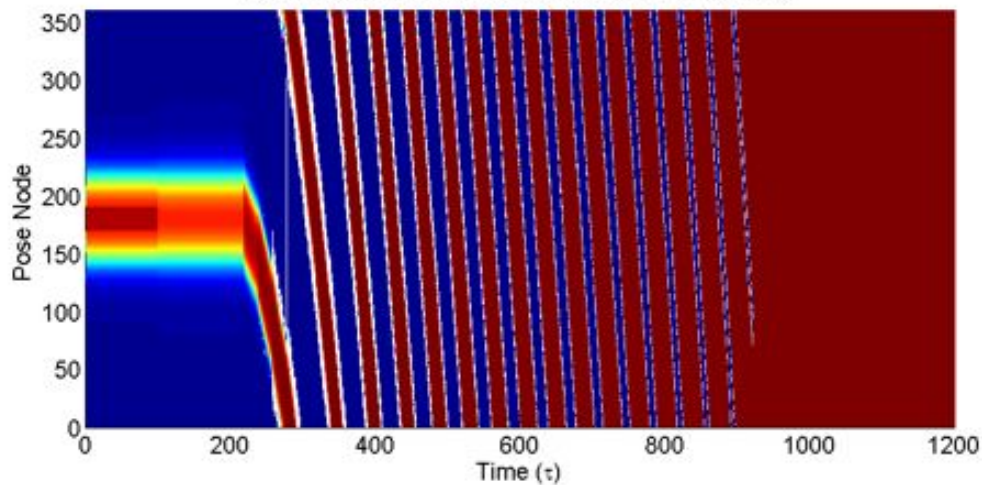
New:
(Connors & TT)

$$w_{ij}^{eff} = w_{ij} + \sum_k (w_{ijk}^{rot} - \mu) r_k^{rot}$$

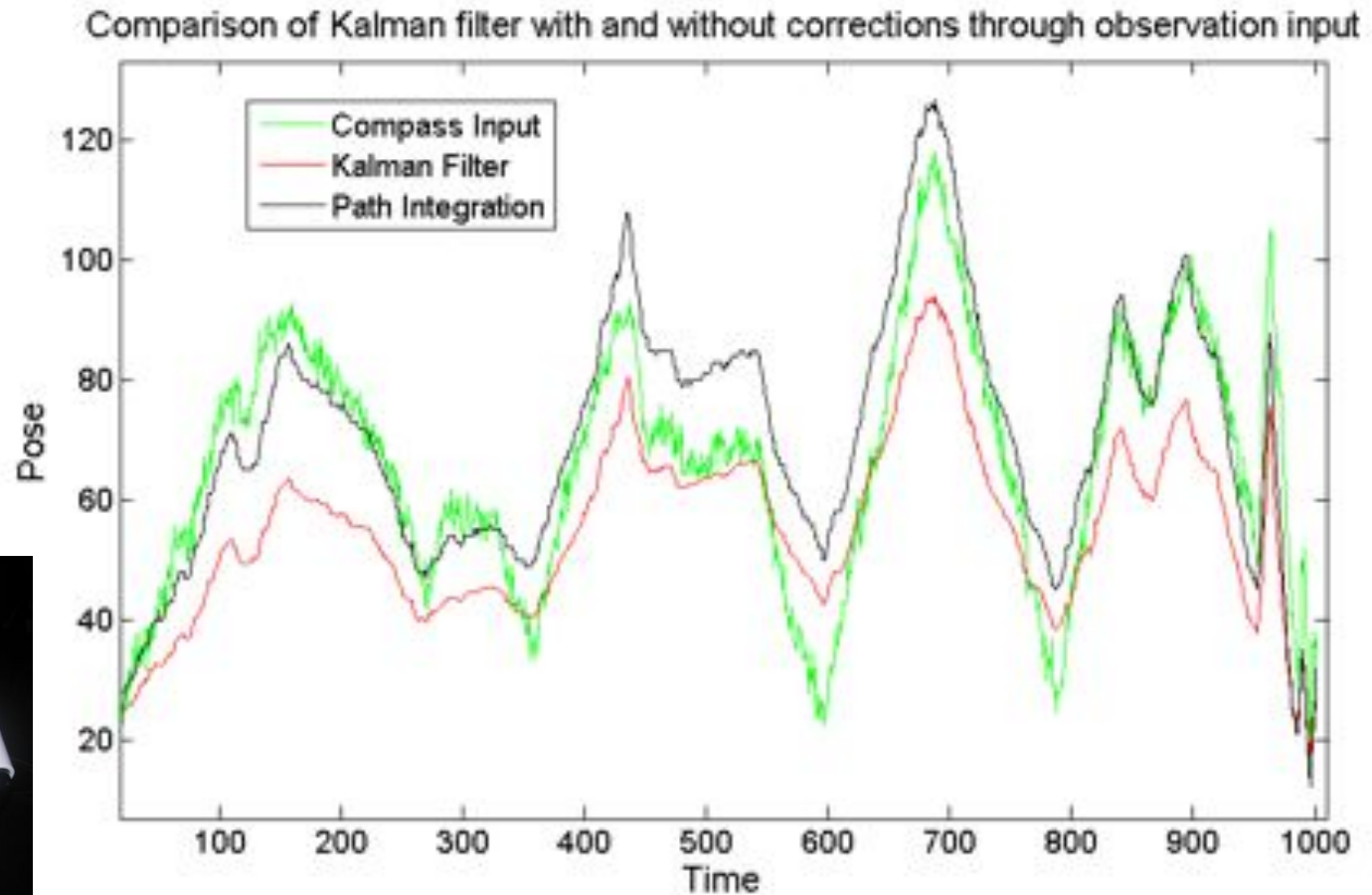


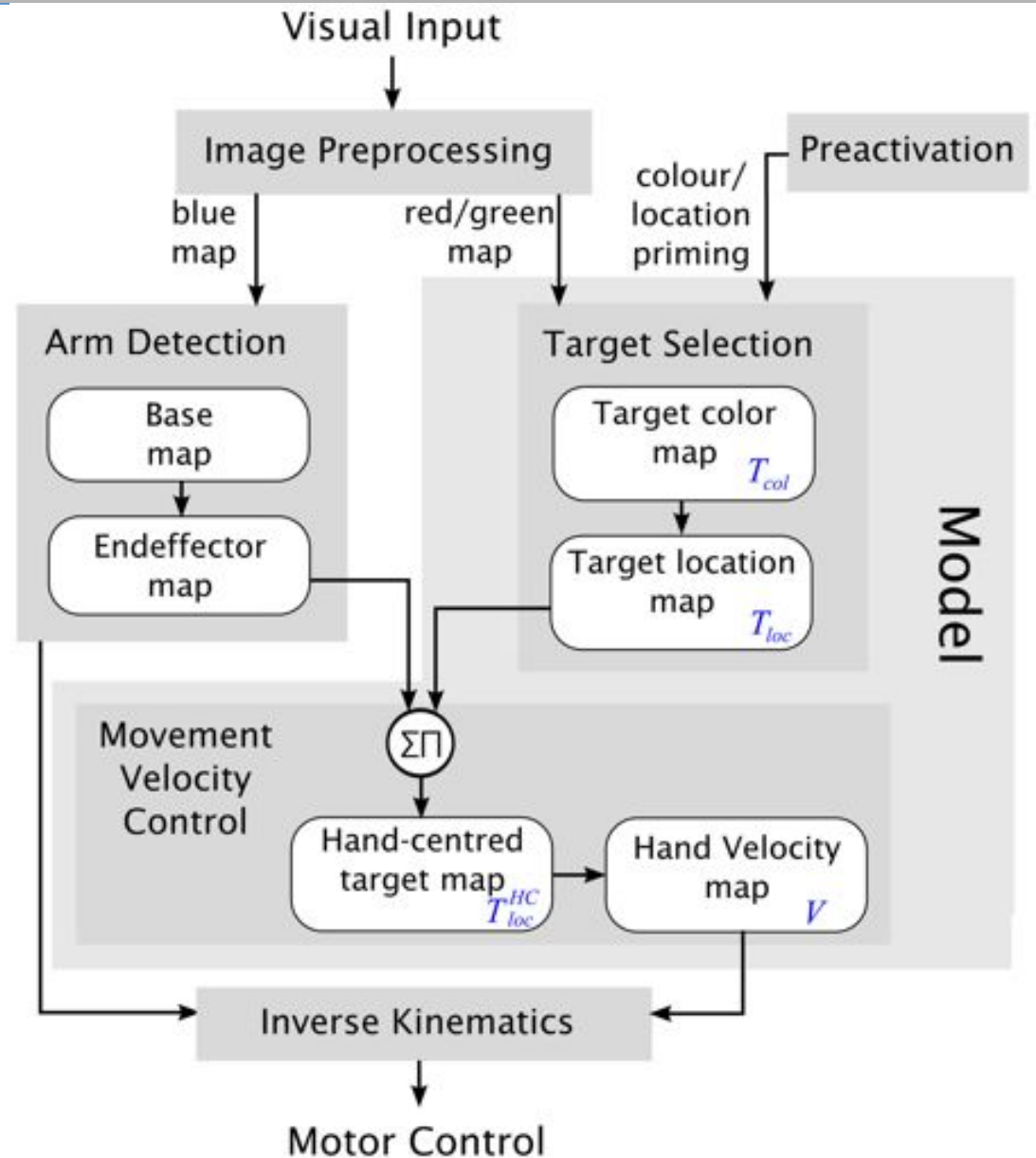


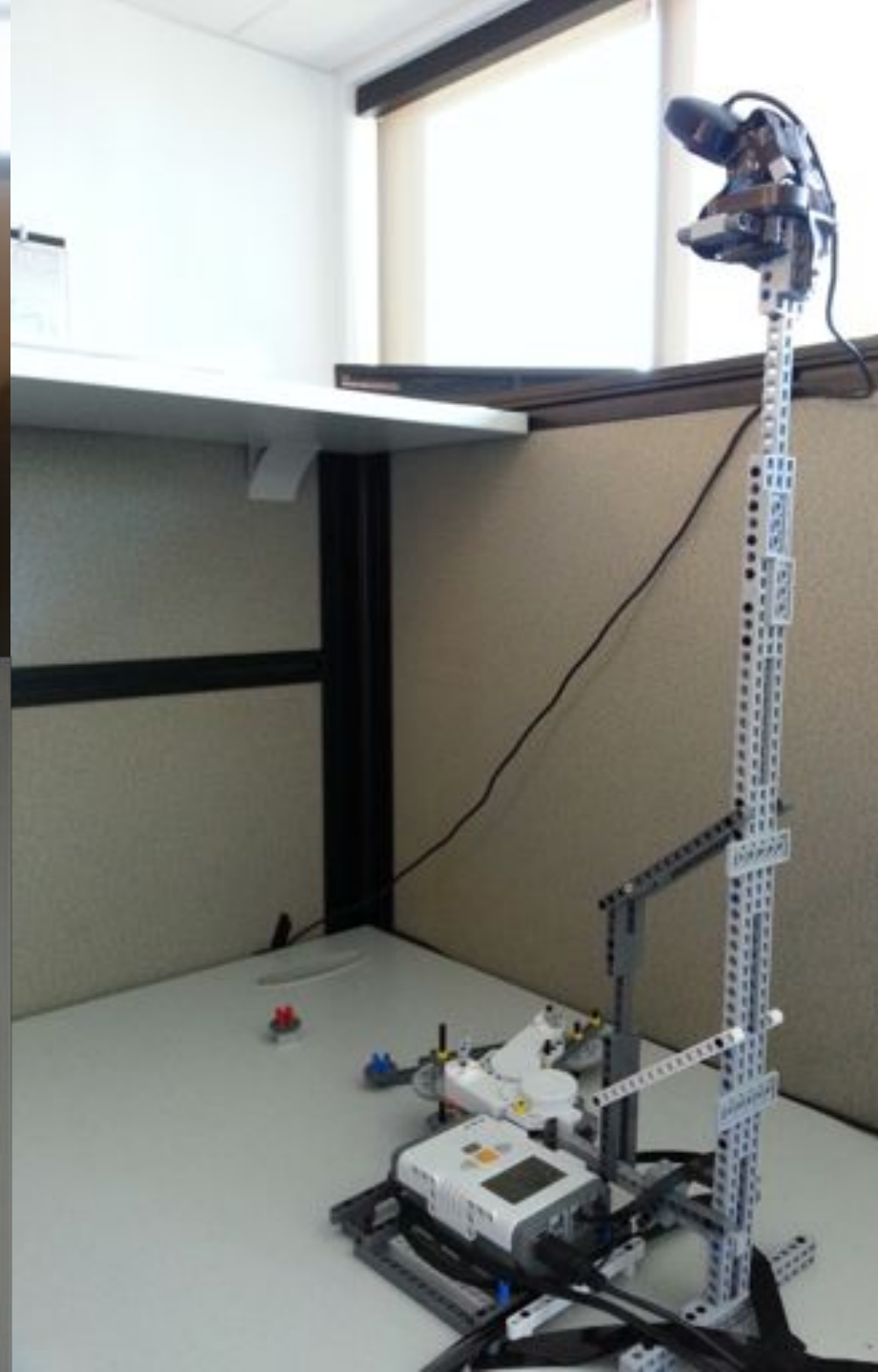
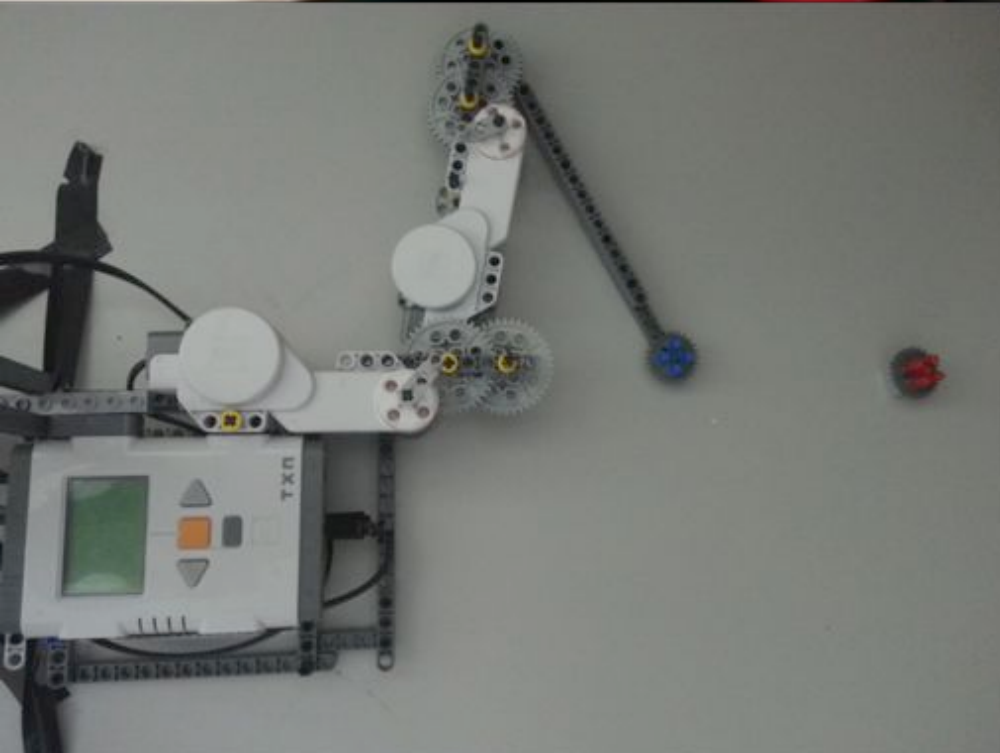
Surface plot of the breakdown of the activity packet.

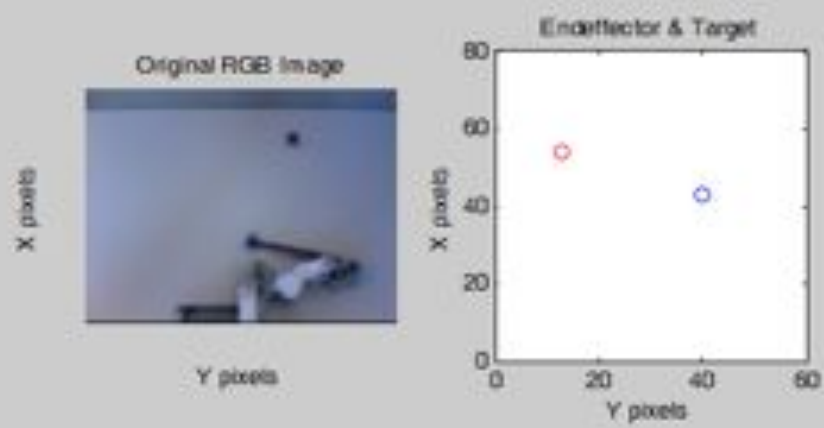


DNF with Path Integration vs Bayes Filters











Posts tagged *RatSLAM*

Michael Milford, and Gordon Wyeth

Solving the localization problem by studying the rat's hippocampus

MAR 12TH

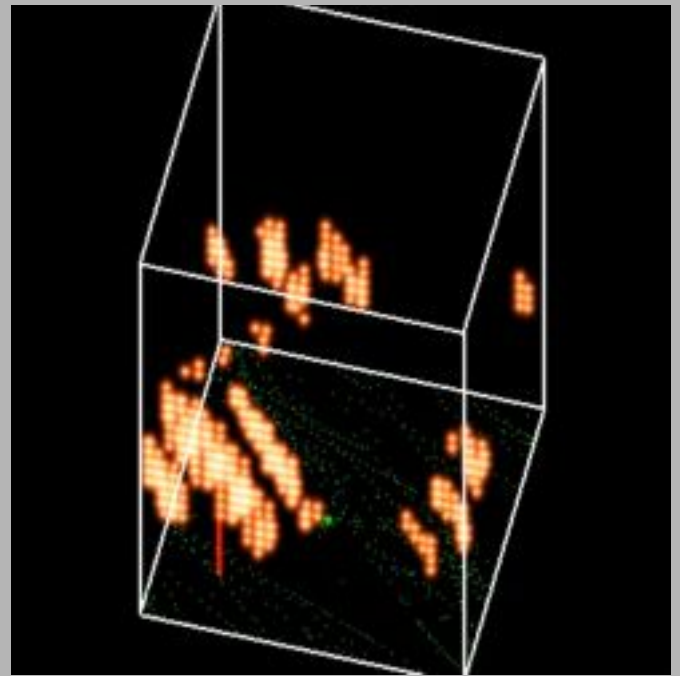
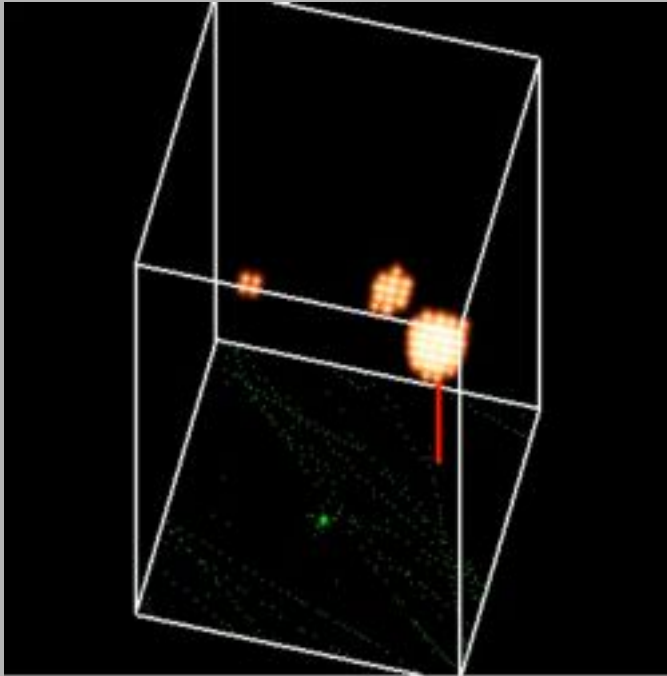
Posted by [Awesome-o](#) in [...]

 [No comments](#)



Neuroscientists at the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Robert F. Furchgott Center for Neural and Behavioral Science, State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, New York, U.S., are studying how rats interpret spatial information by analyzing the activity in the hippocampus.

Specifically, [Dr. Andre F. Fenton](#) has published a recent article in the latest issue of Science discussing the latest discoveries about how different cells in the rat's hippocampus behave allowing the rodent to identify previously visited areas. For example, activity in specialized neurons called "place cells" reveals that some discharge rapidly when the animal is in a part of the environment that it has visited before. Scientists observed the activity in the hippocampus when the animals were placed in different boxes with shapes varying from a square to a circle.



Summary and Outlook

Machine Learning is a really exciting area:

- Theoretical backdrop for cognitive neuroscience
- Progress in data analysis
- New applications possible (Google, Microsoft, ...)
- New era in robotics

We are working on many more application

- Analysis of data:
 - lens-less microscopy
 - EEG
 - Video data
- Neuroscience of plasticity and learning
- Neuroscience of eye and arm movements
- Vision

Specific methodological areas of interest

- Deep learning
- Temporal sequences
- Robotics
- Sensory data