

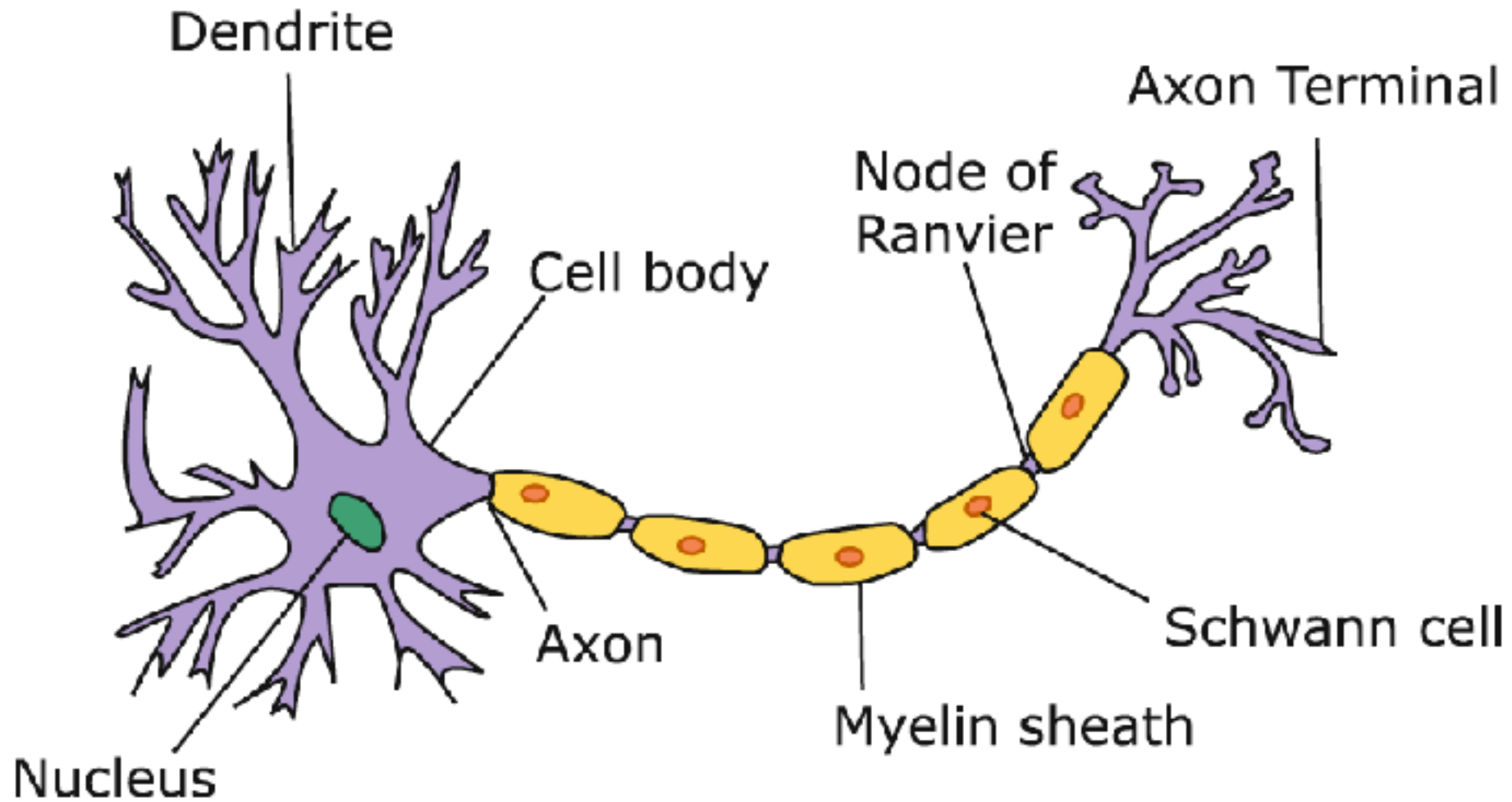
BIOENG-456

Controlling Behavior in Animals and Robots

Week 4: Visual motion and tracking

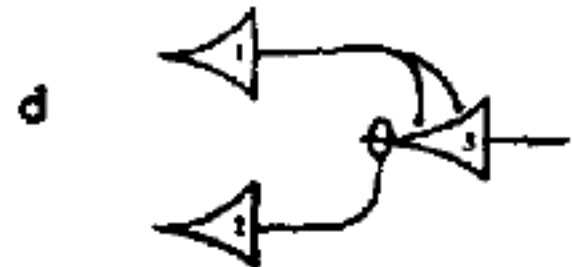
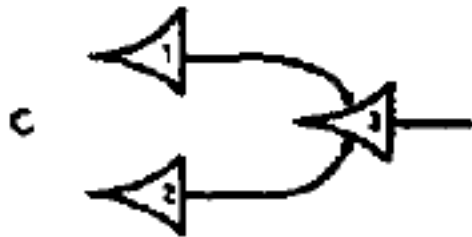
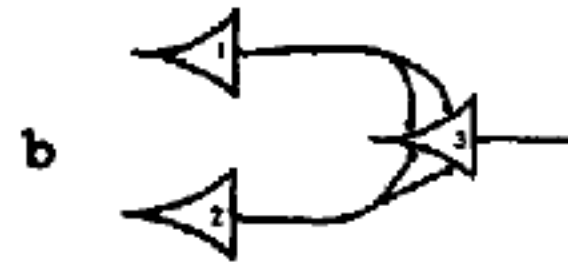
Neural networks...

The neuron

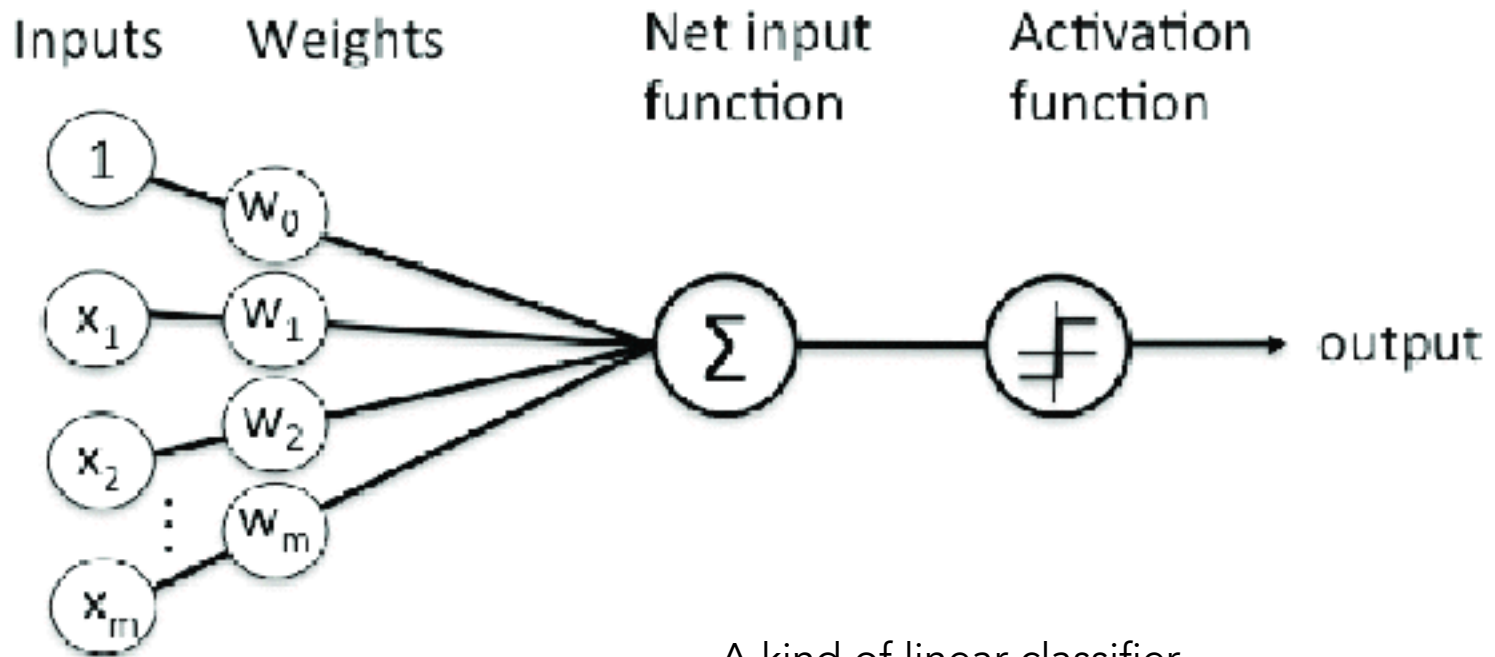


The logic of neuronal calculation

A Logical Calculus of Ideas Immanent in Nervous Activity



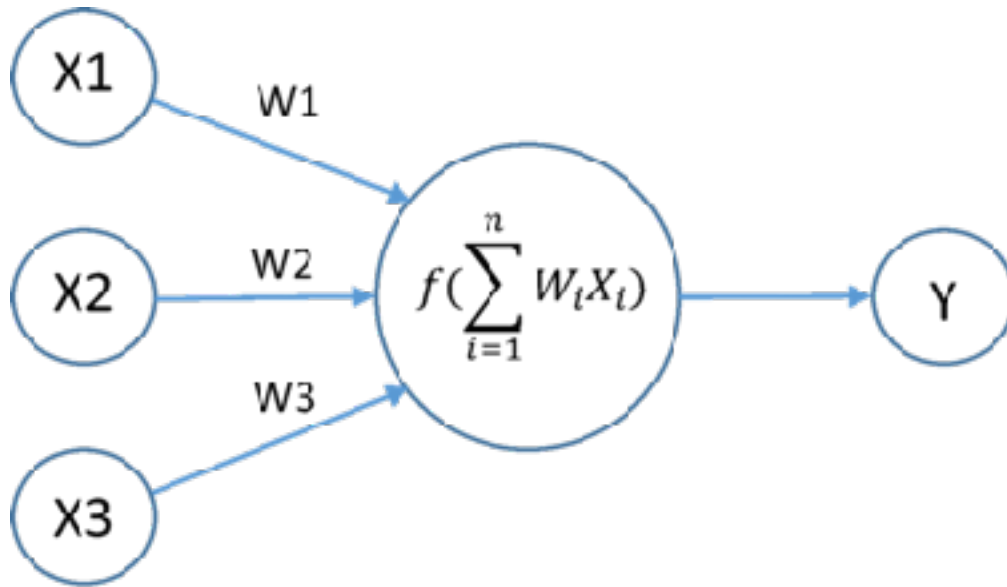
The perceptron, an abstraction of neuronal calculation



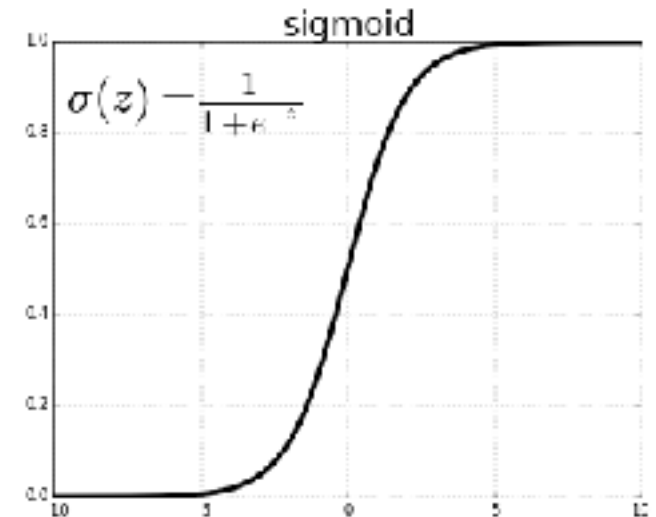
A kind of linear classifier

A (mathematical) description of the perceptron

Neural network

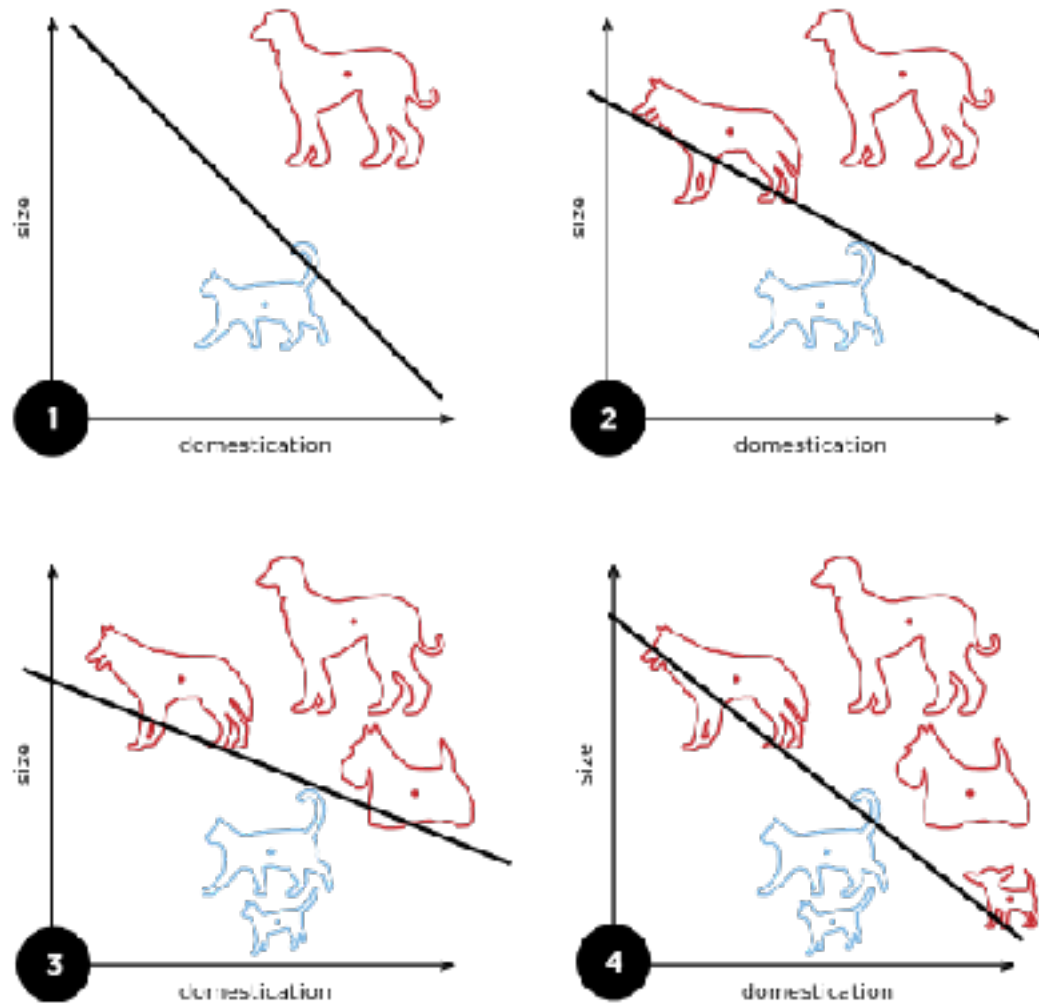


Activation function



A kind of linear classifier

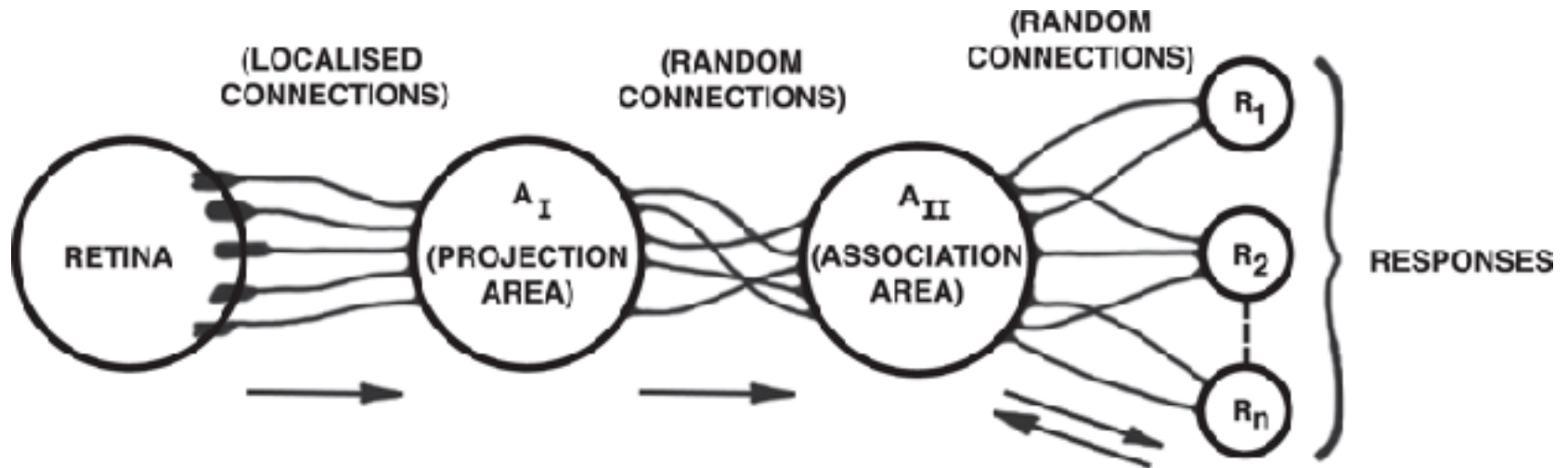
Shallow networks perform linear classification



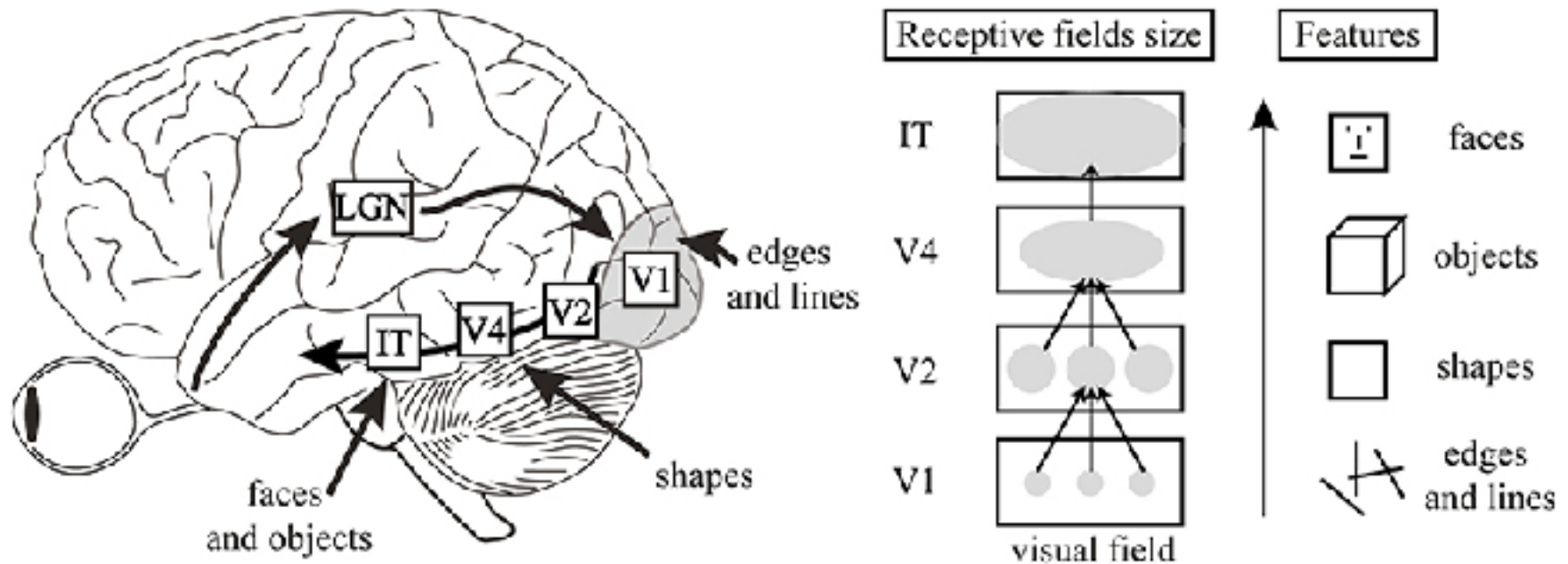
Inspiration by the visual system

THE PERCEPTRON: A PROBABILISTIC MODEL FOR INFORMATION STORAGE AND ORGANIZATION IN THE BRAIN¹

F. ROSENBLATT



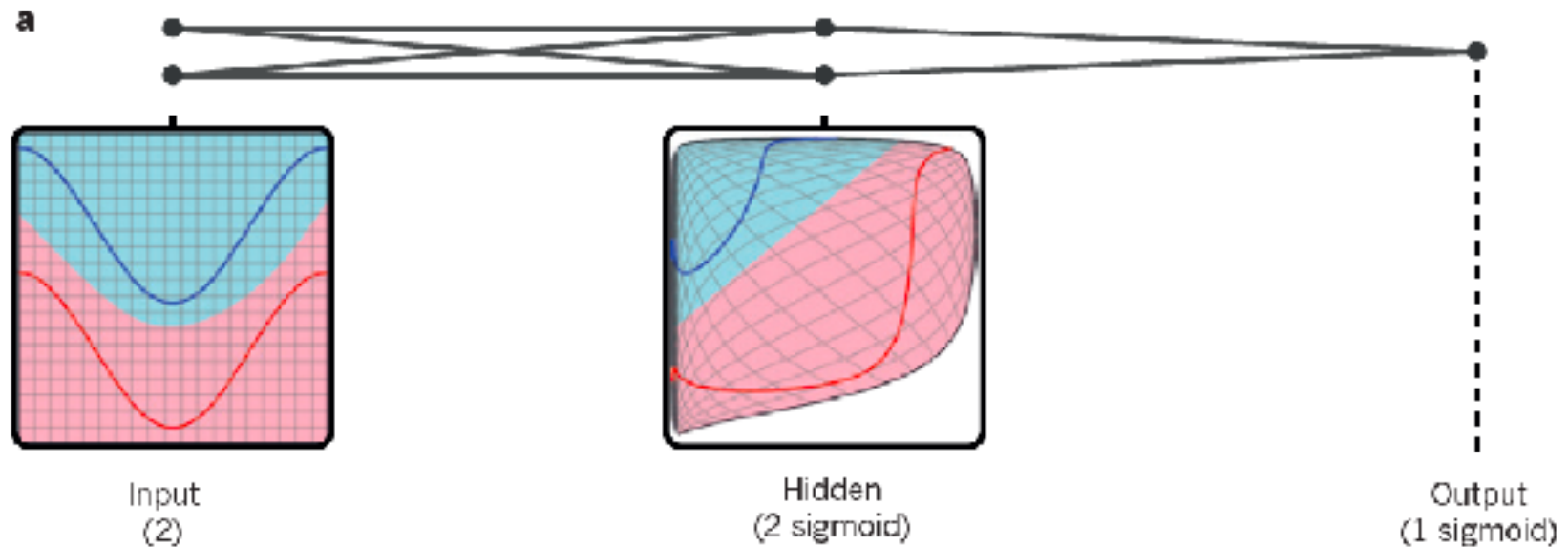
Neural layers transform visual information



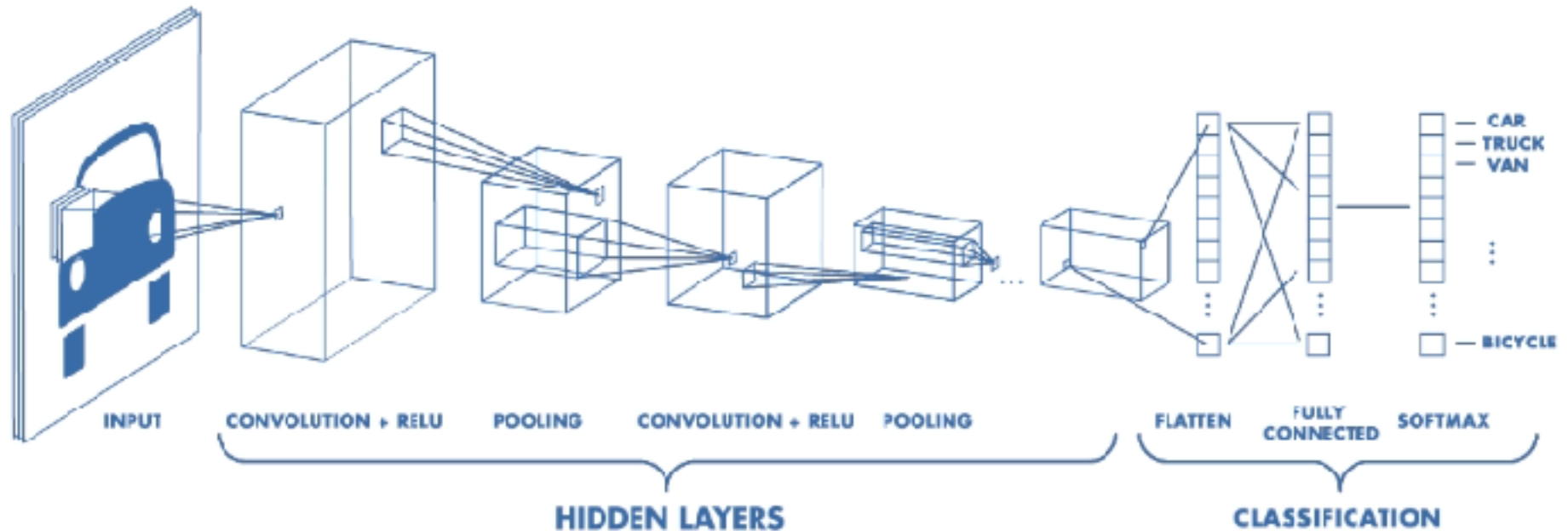
Deep networks perform nonlinear classification

Deep learning

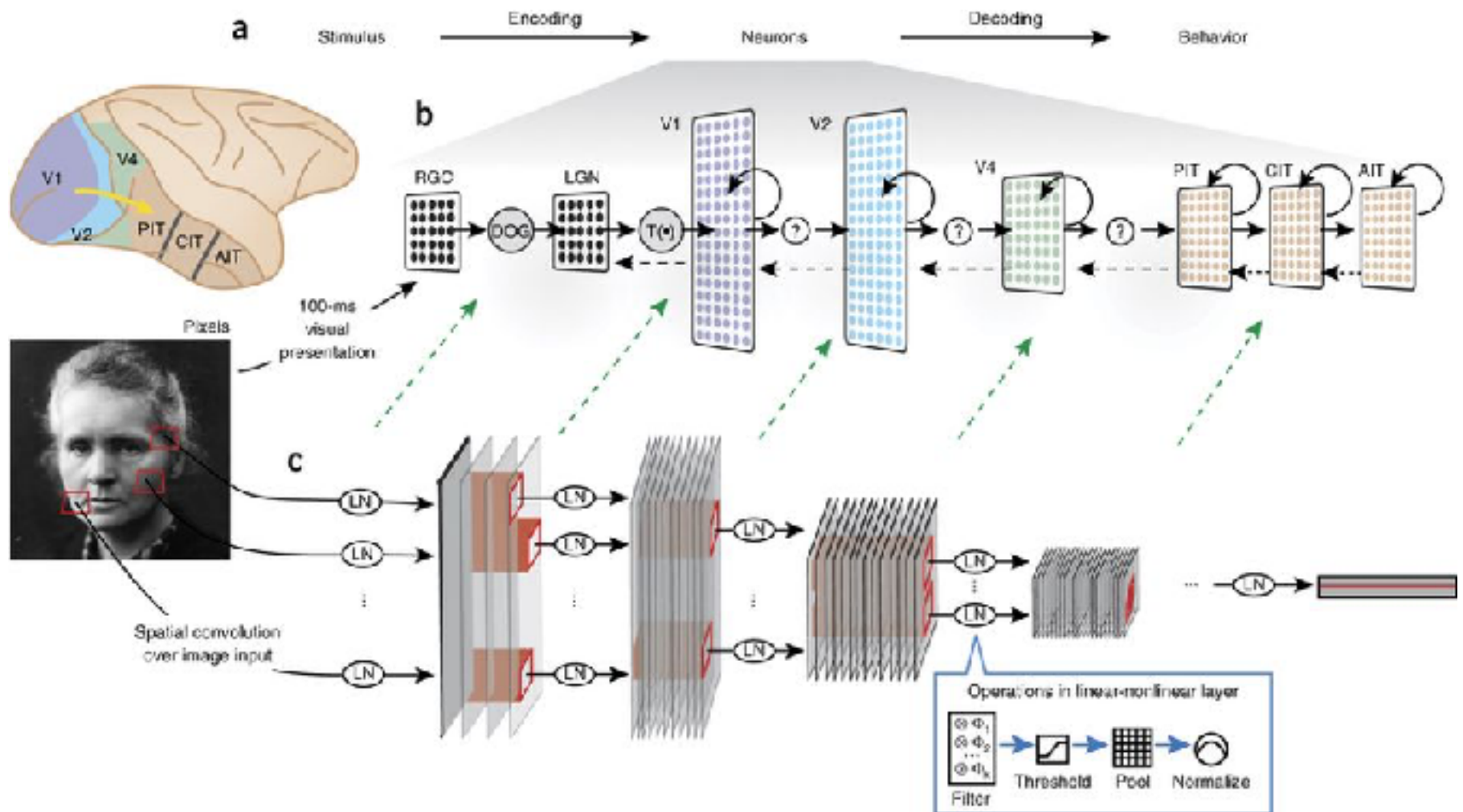
Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Yoshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton^{4,5}



Deep convolutional networks perform classification



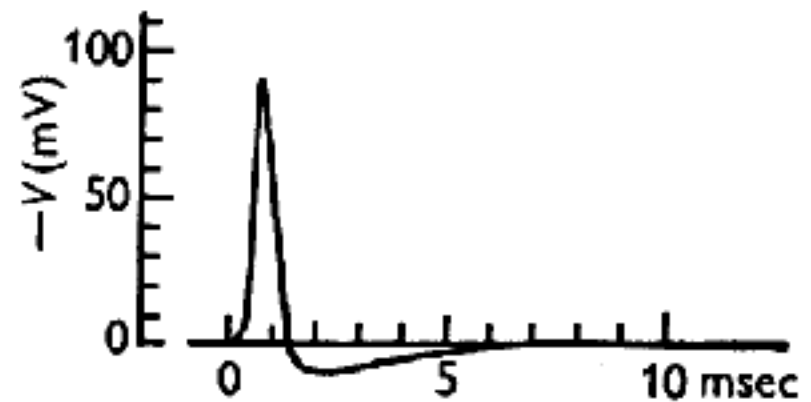
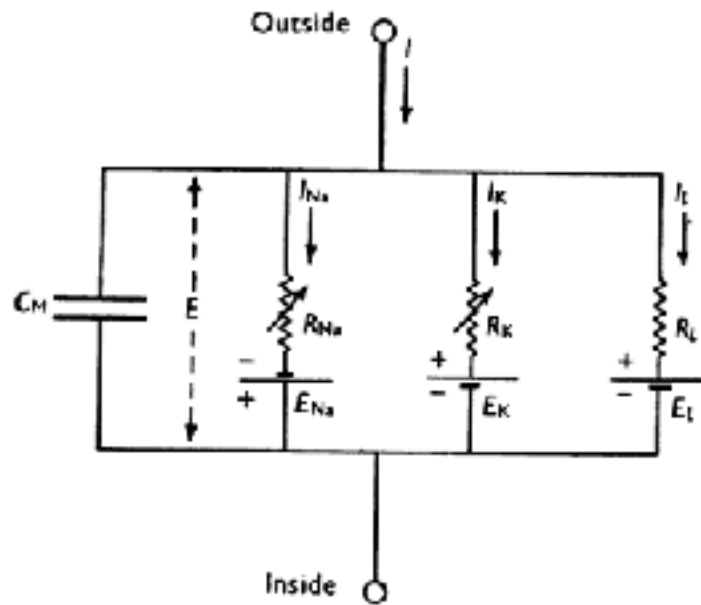
Using deep networks to understand the brain



More realistic biophysical models of the neuron

A QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF MEMBRANE CURRENT AND ITS APPLICATION TO CONDUCTION AND EXCITATION IN NERVE

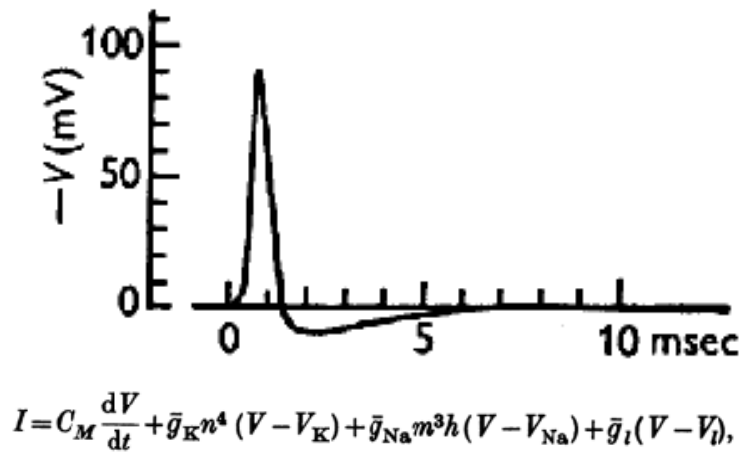
BY A. L. HODGKIN AND A. F. HUXLEY



$$I = C_M \frac{dV}{dt} + \bar{g}_K n^4 (V - V_K) + \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V - V_{Na}) + \bar{g}_l (V - V_l),$$

Levels of abstraction in neural networks

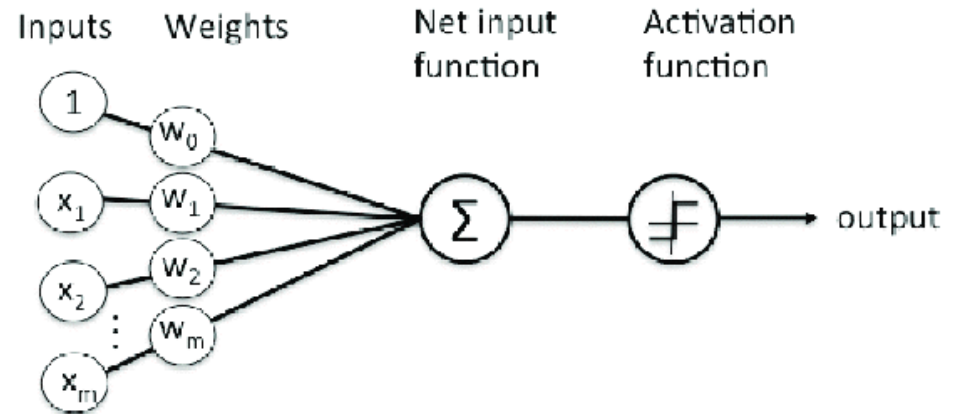
Detailed models



Pros:

Cons:

Abstracted models

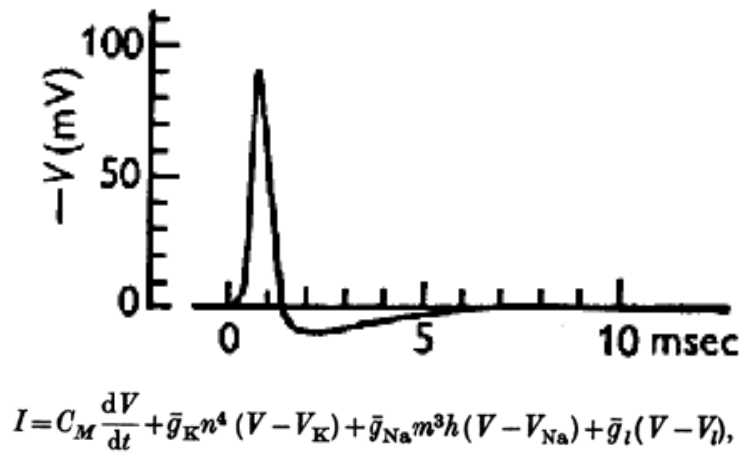


Pros:

Cons:

Levels of abstraction in neural networks

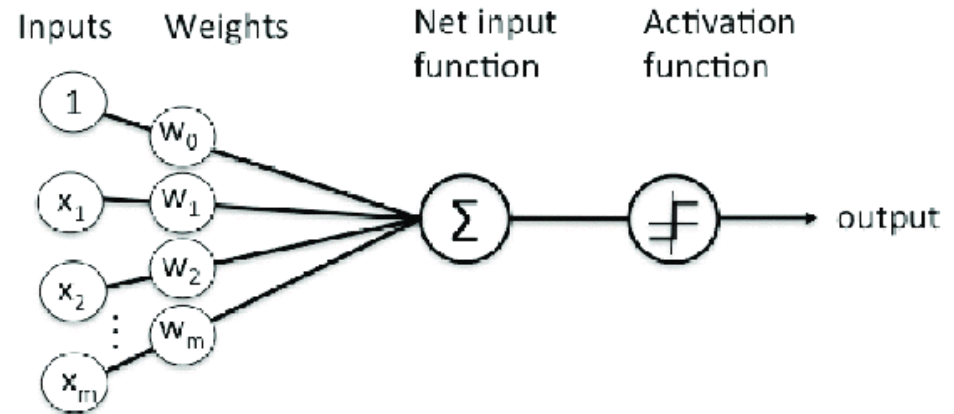
Detailed models



Pros: Fine-grained biological insight

Cons: Computationally intensive

Abstracted models



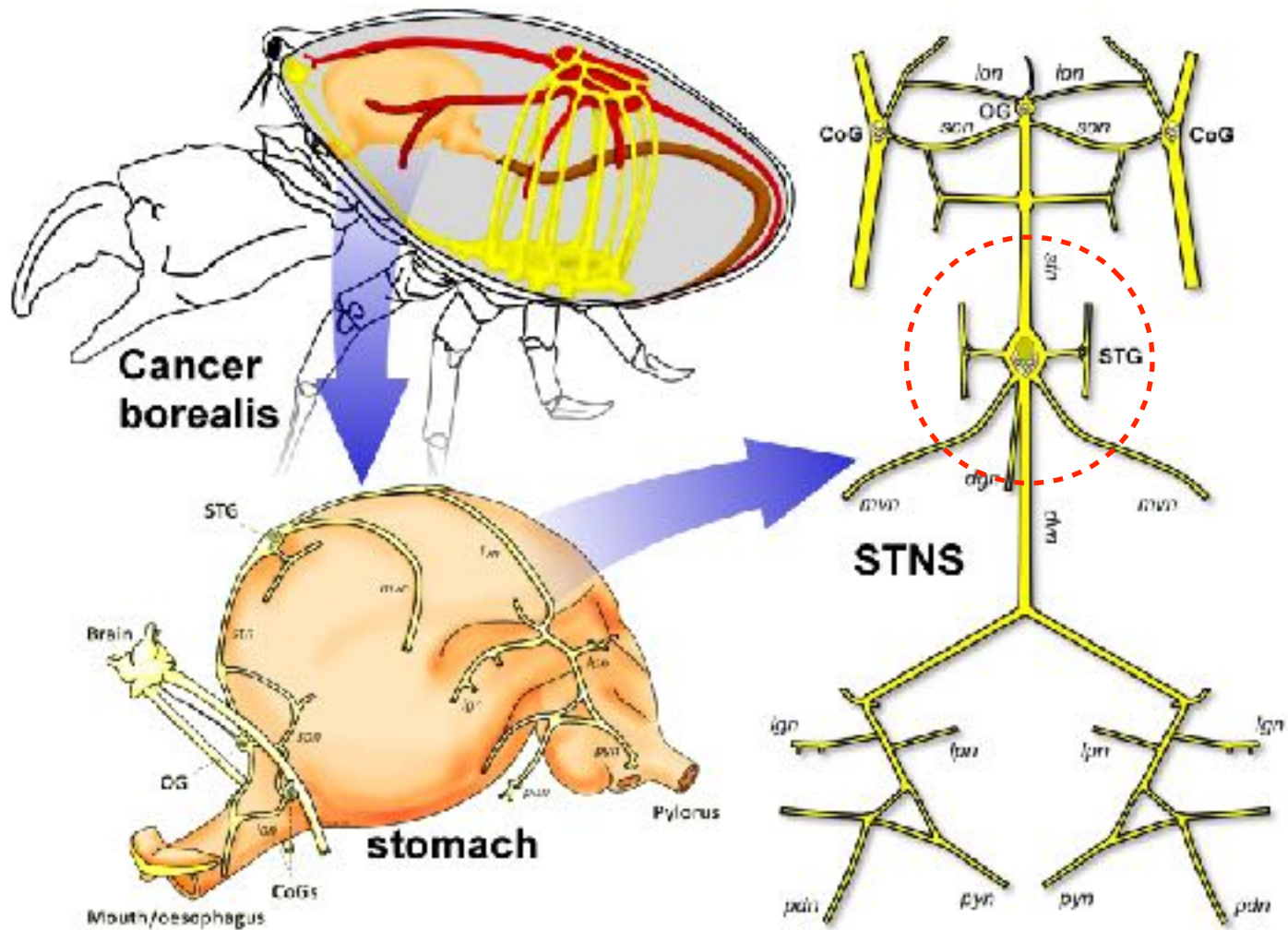
Pros: Real-world applications

Cons: Limited biological insight

Any questions?

A cautionary tale about networks...

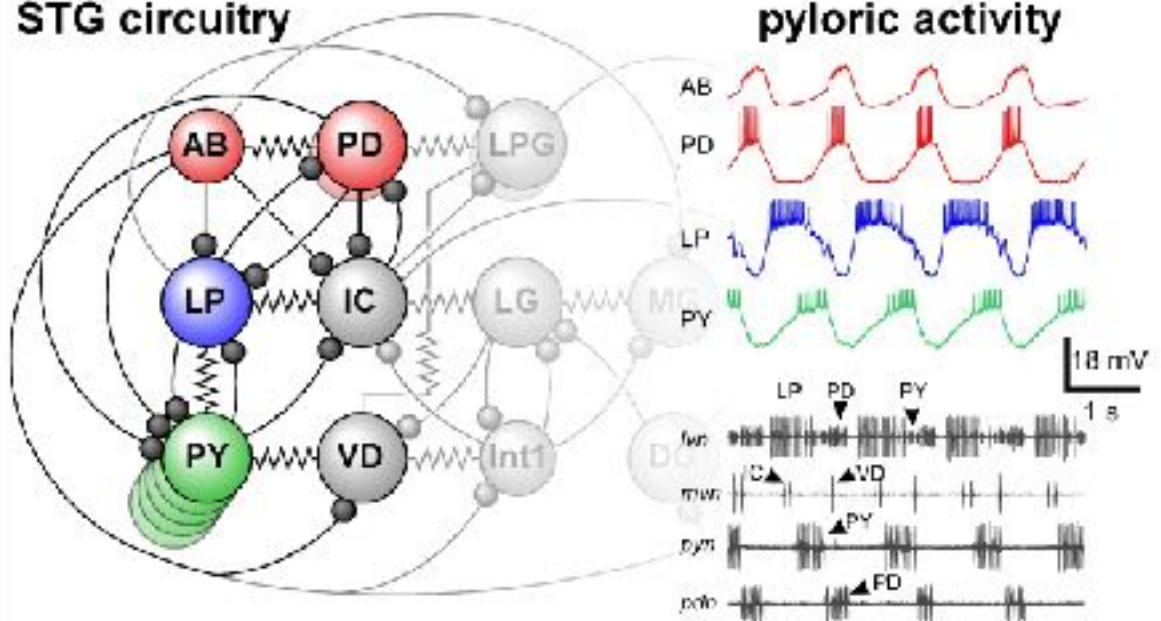
The crustacean stomatogastric ganglion (STG)



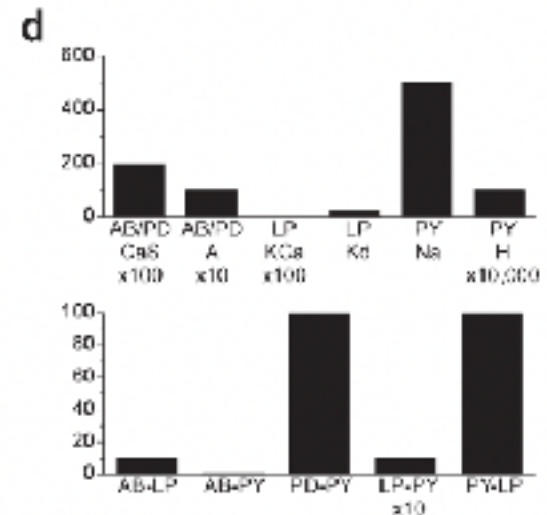
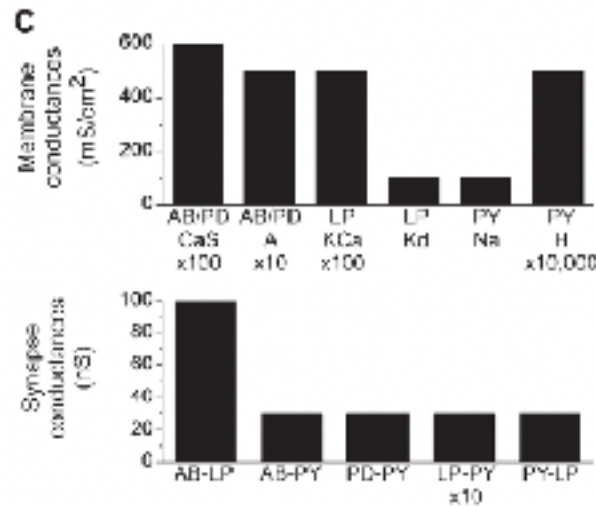
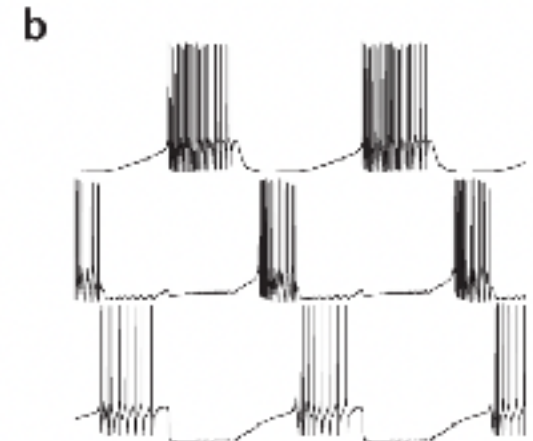
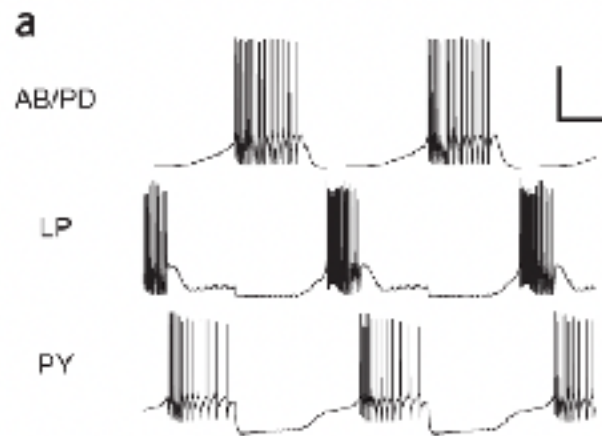
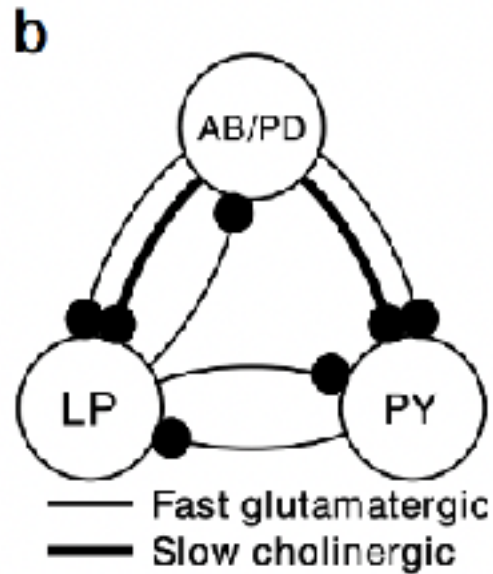
The crustacean stomatogastric ganglion (STG)



STG circuitry



Different networks generate similar pyloric rhythms

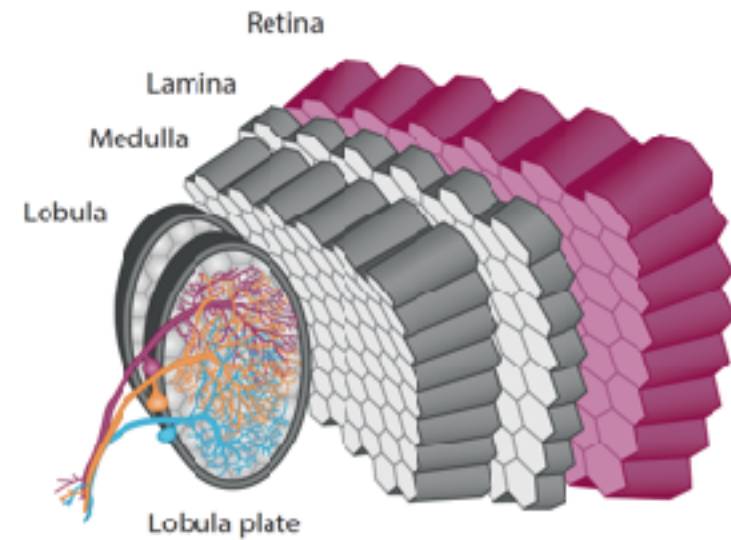
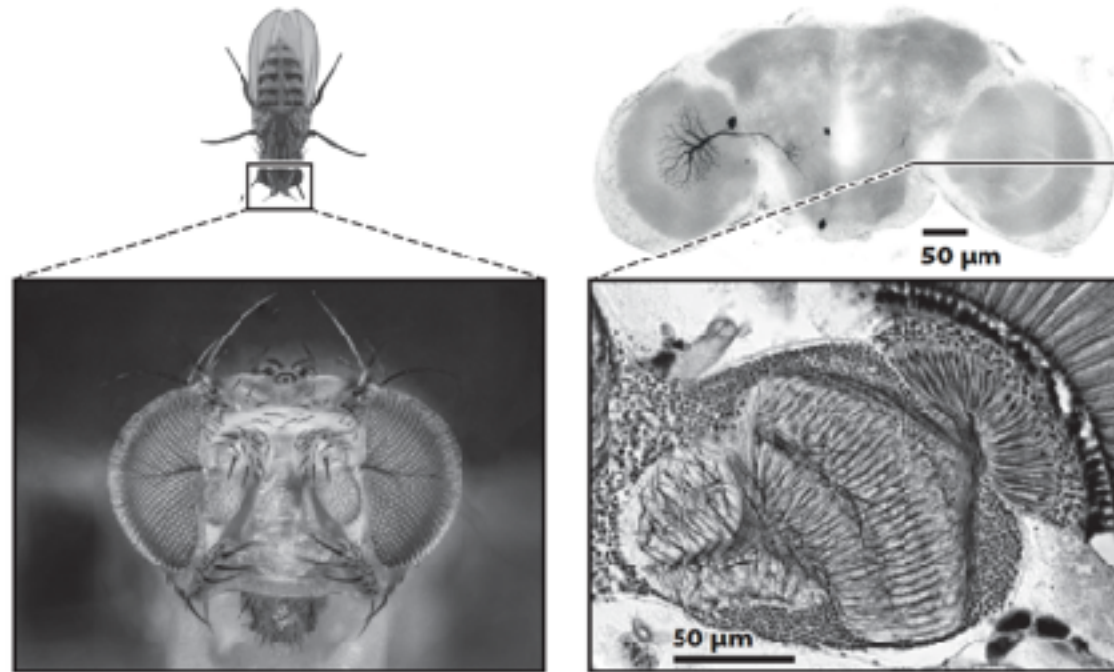


See also the **Universal Approximation Theorem** for neural networks

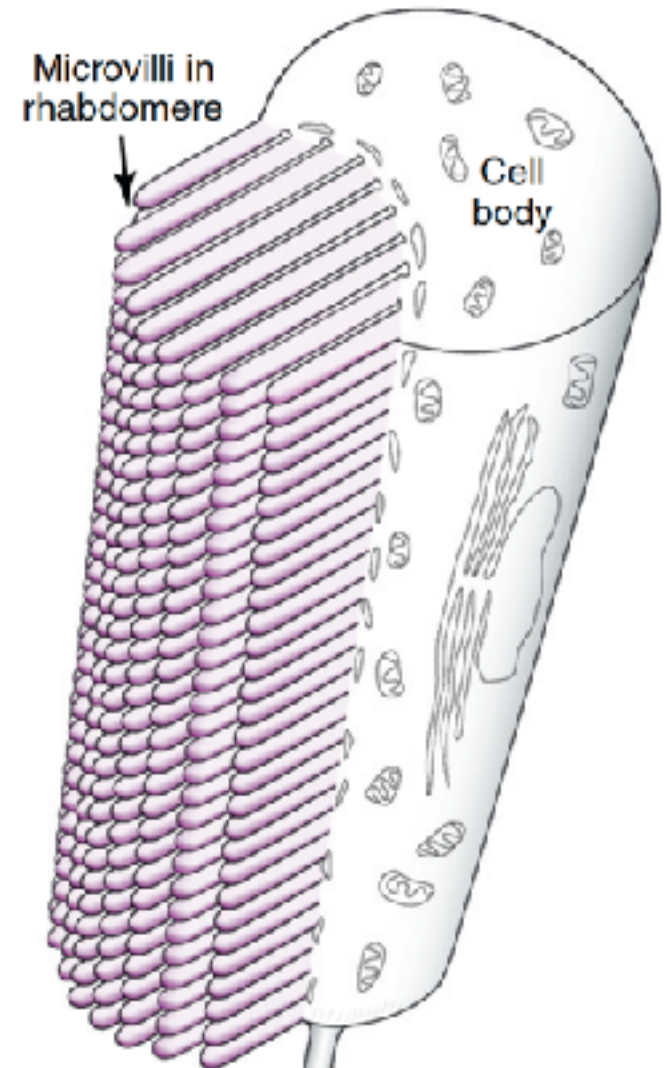
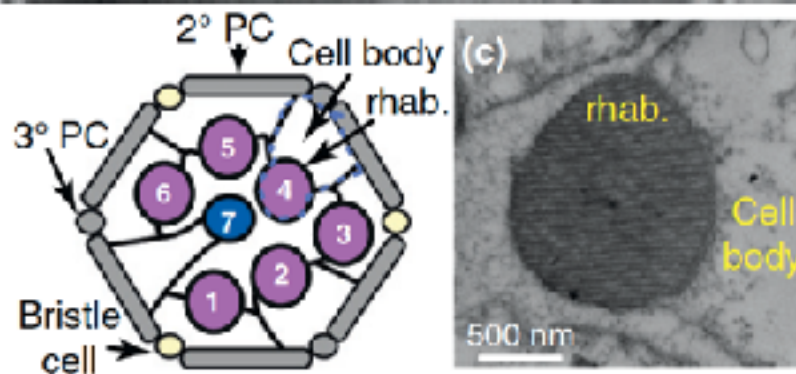
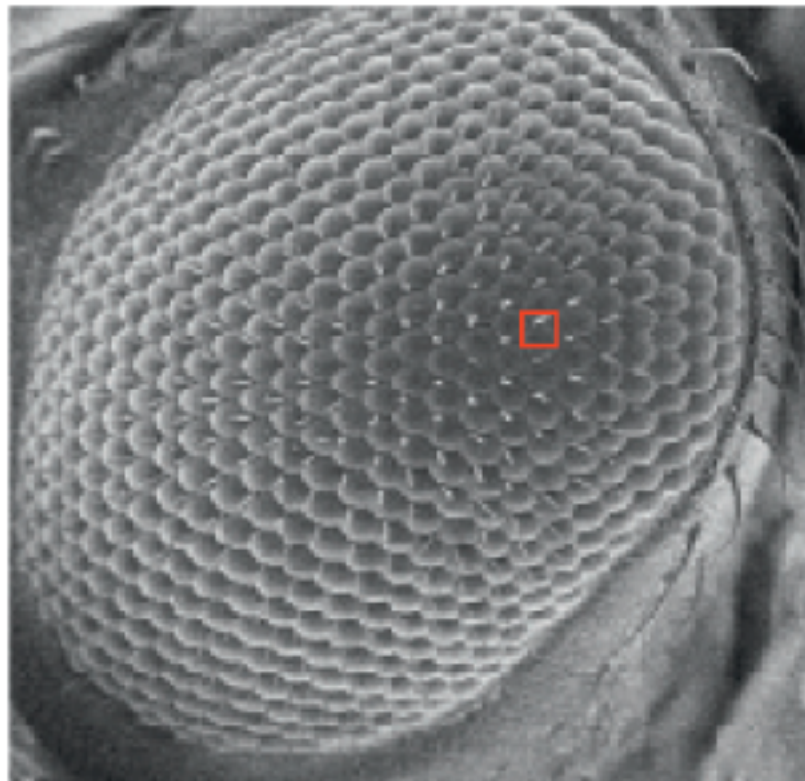
Any questions?

Fly vision...

The compound eye

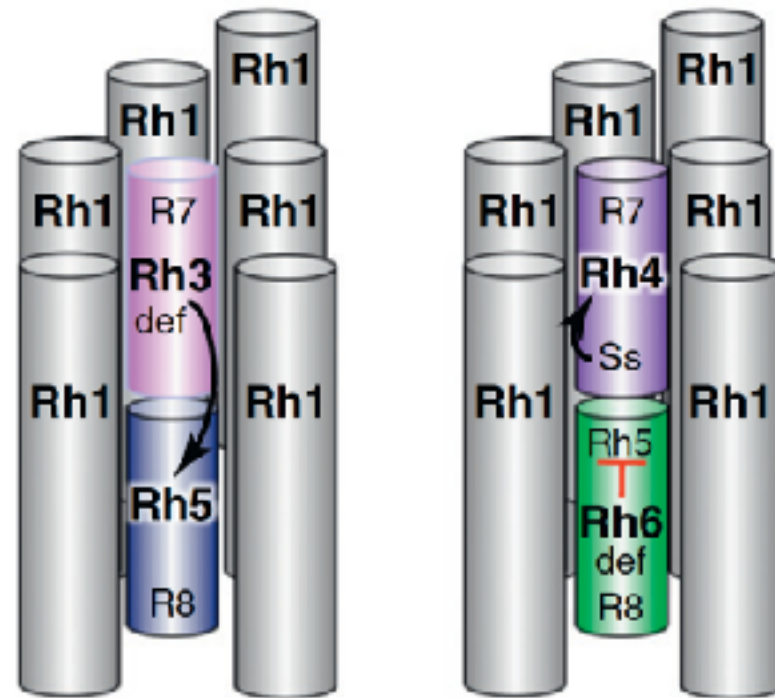


Phototransduction in the retina and ommatidia



Phototransduction in the retina and ommatidia

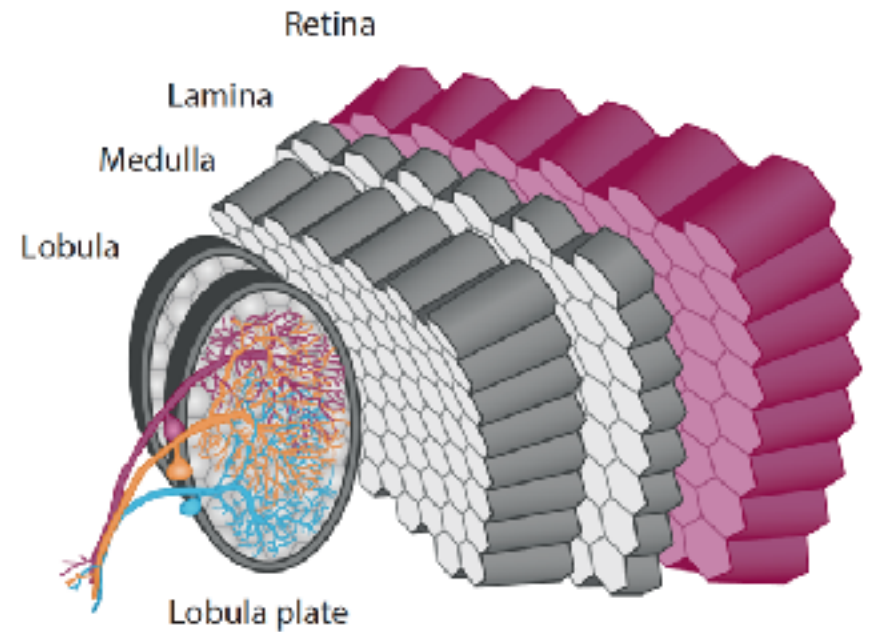
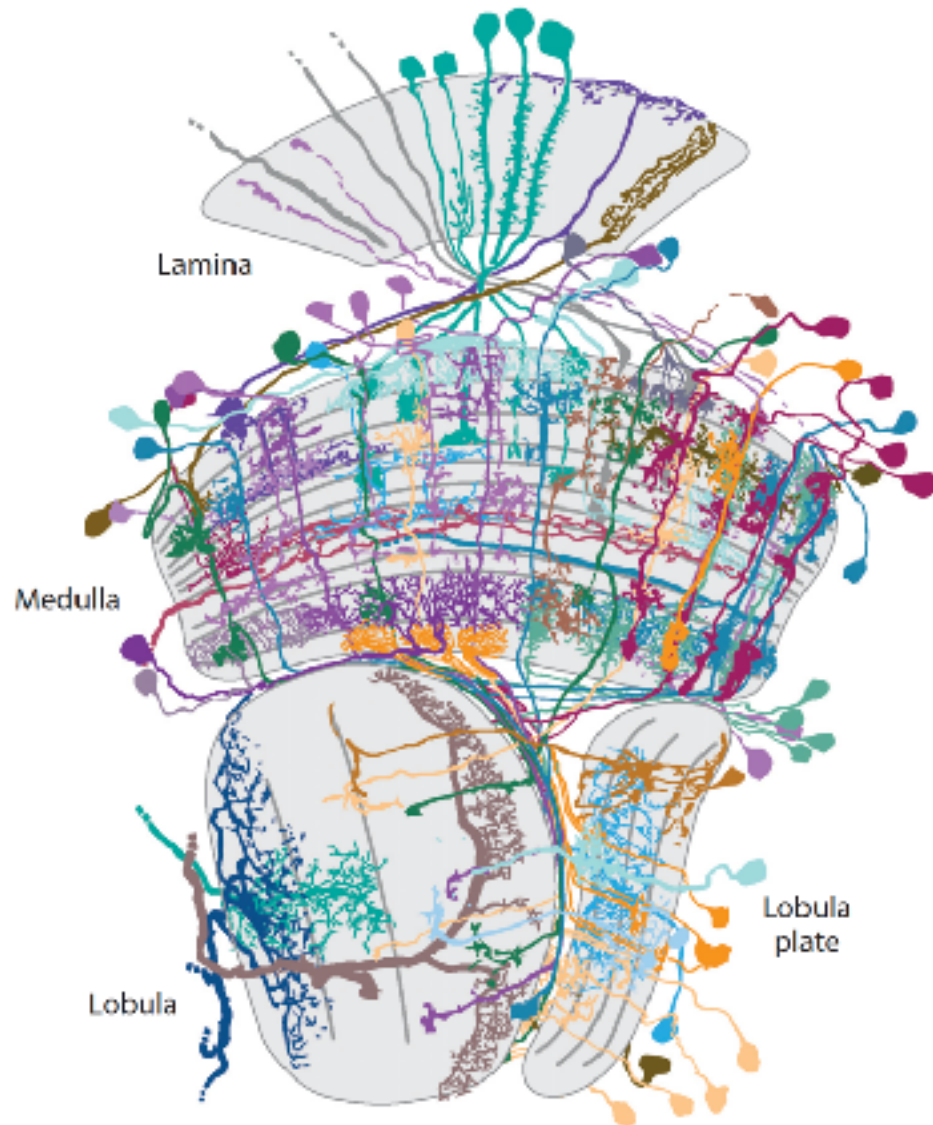
Rhodopsin	Expression pattern	Peak sensitivity rhodopsin (nm)	Peak sensitivity metarhodopsin (nm)
Rh1	R1–R6	~486	~566
Rh2	Ocelli	~418	~506
Rh3	R7 (~30%)	~331	~468
Rh4	R7 (~70%)	~355	~470
Rh5	R8 (~30%)	~442	~494
Rh6	R8 (~70%)	~515	~468
Rh7	?	?	?



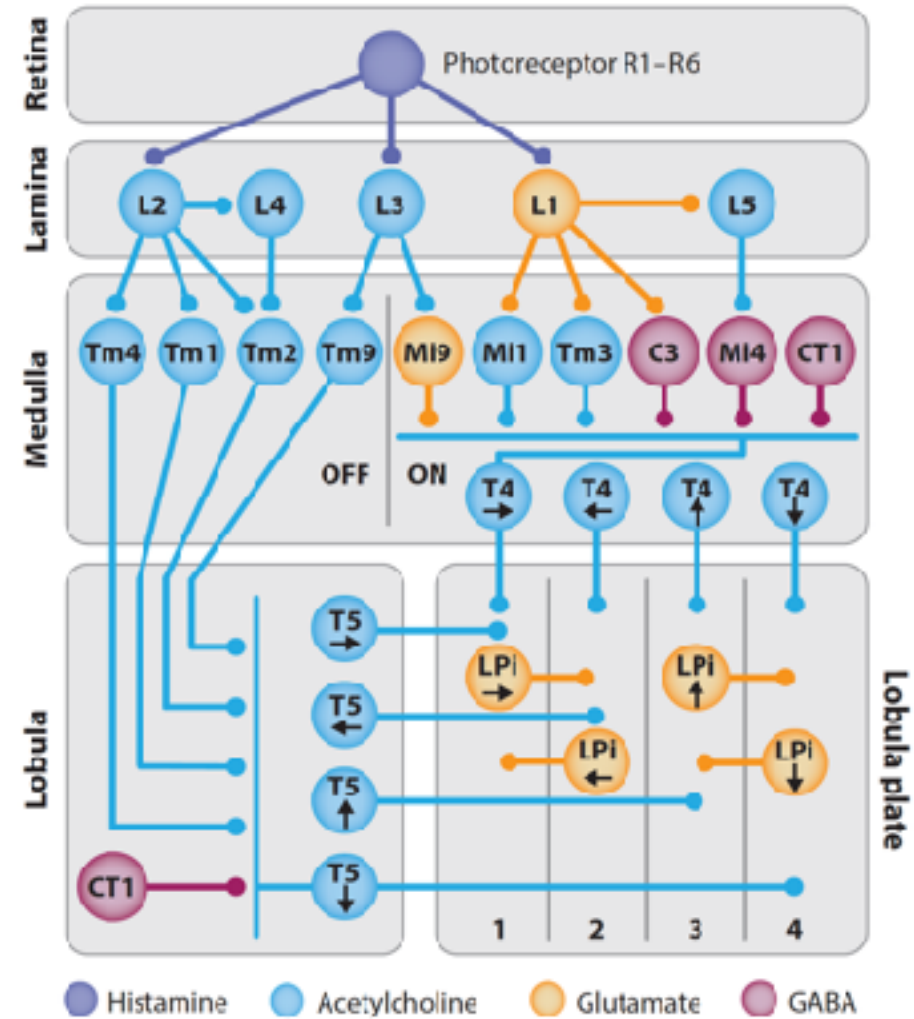
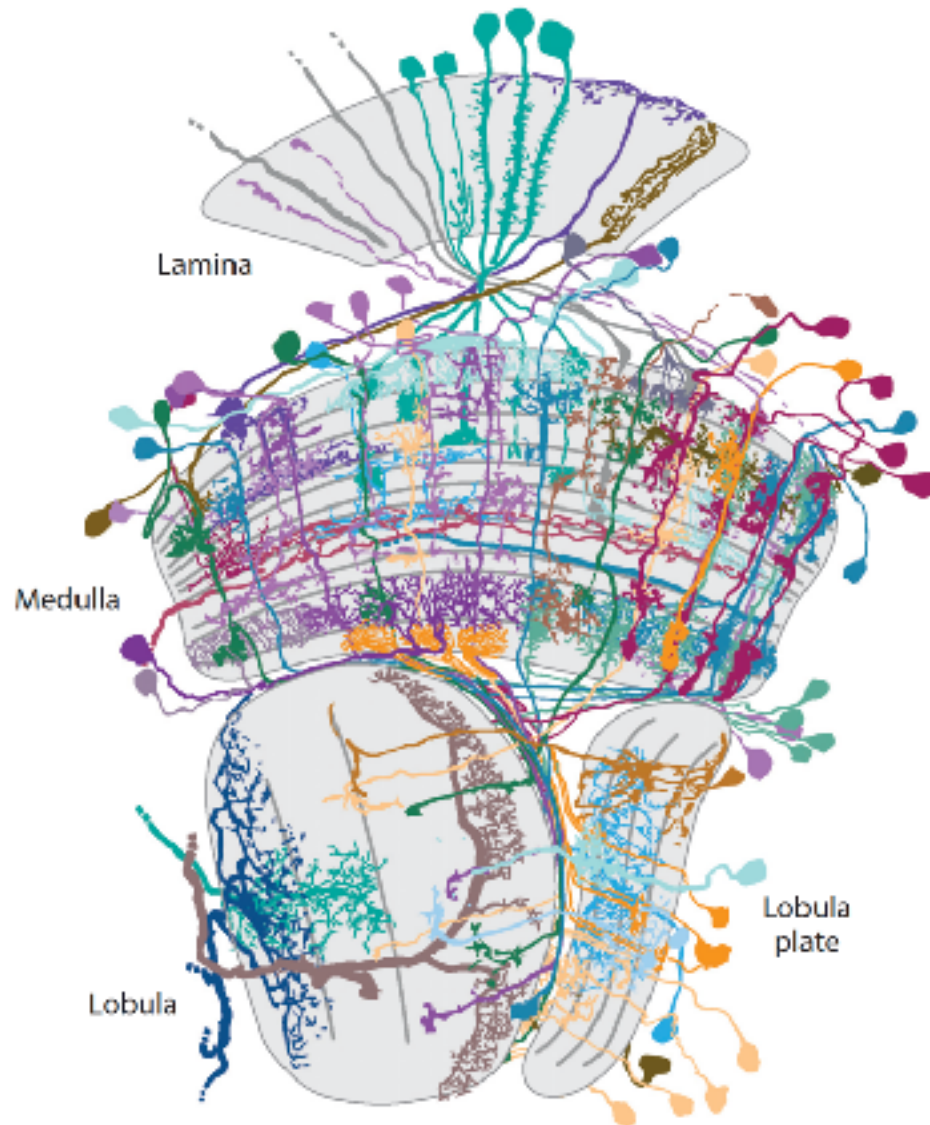
Pale ommatidia
~30%

Yellow ommatidia
~70%

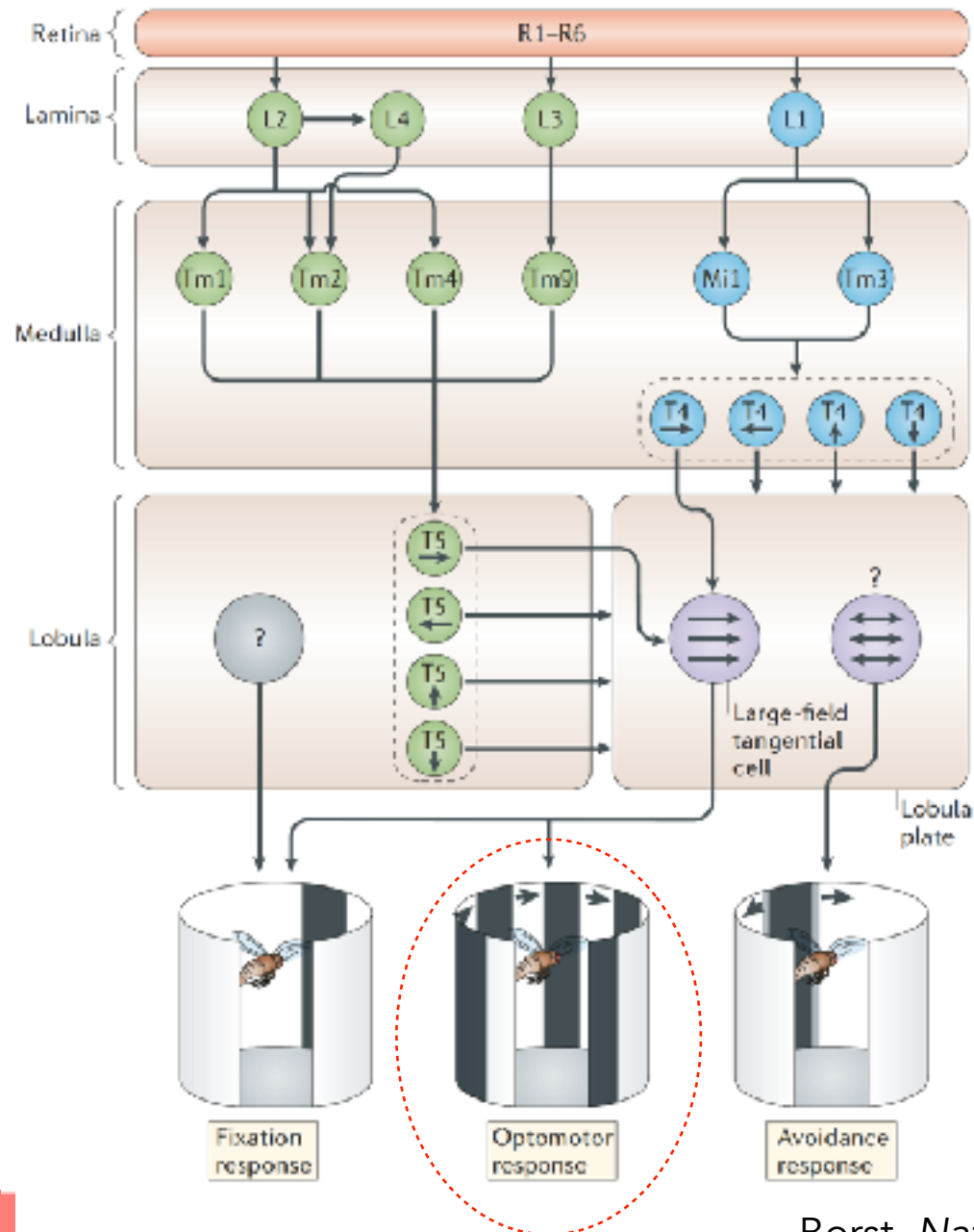
The optic lobe



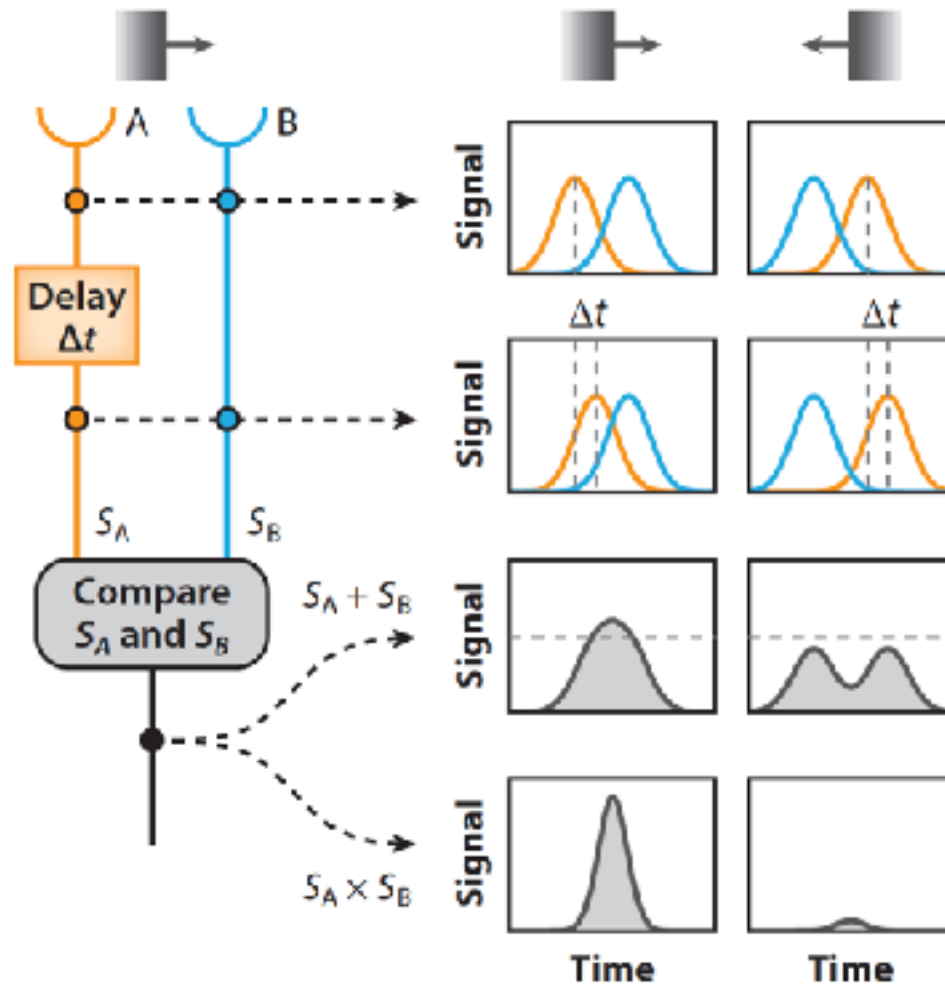
The optic lobe



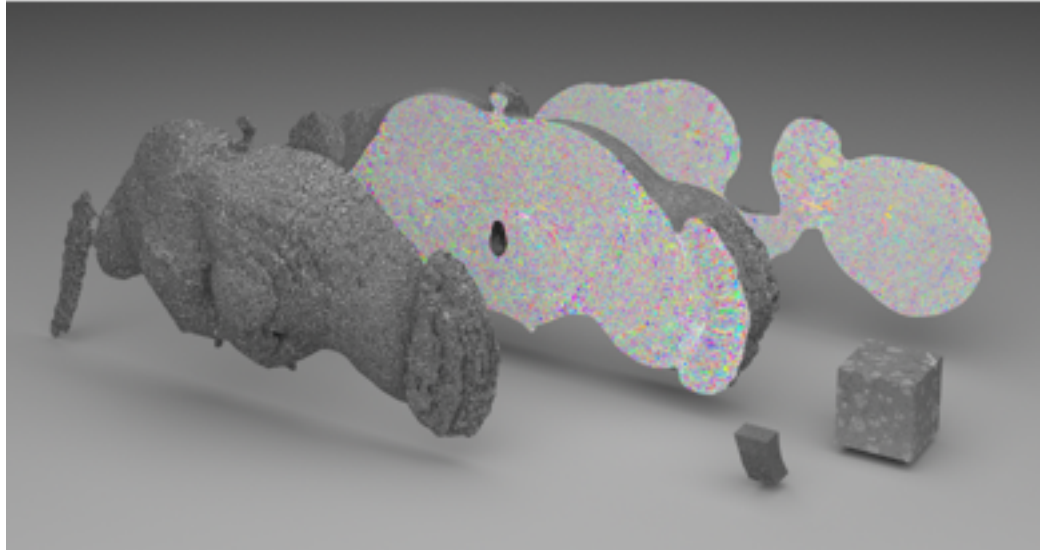
Vision in action: the optomotor response



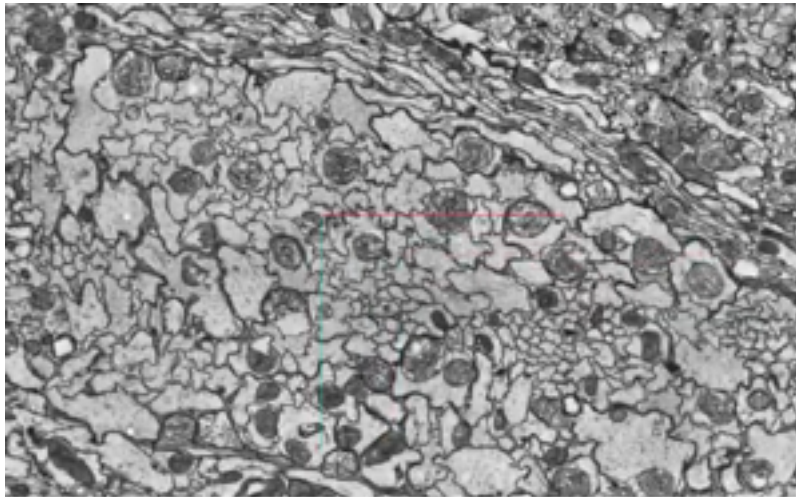
The HRC: an abstract visual motion detector



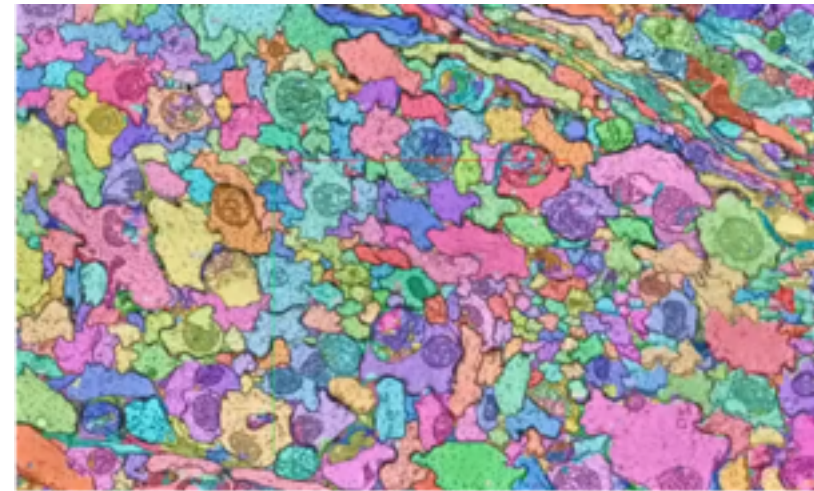
Connectomics



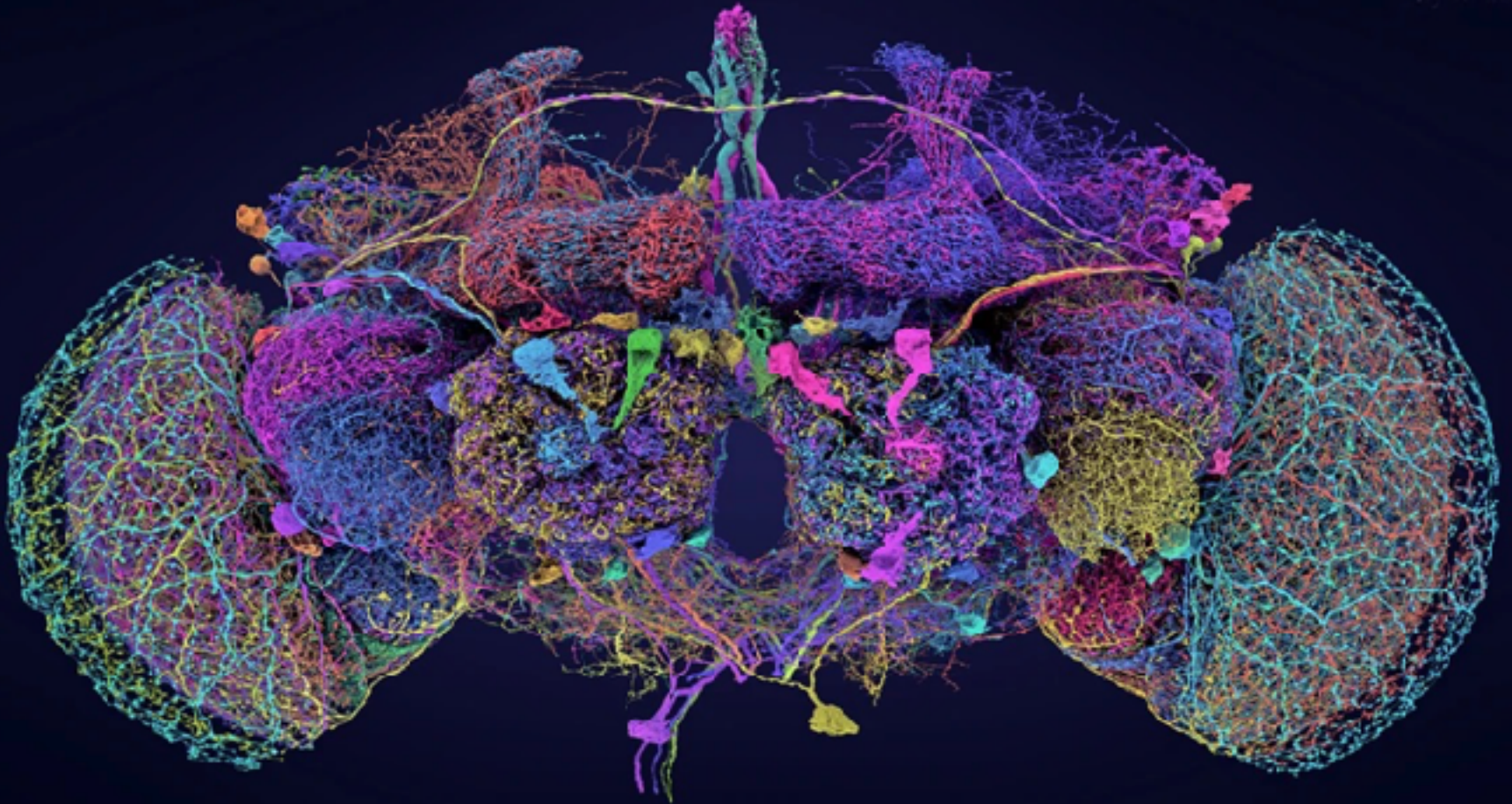
- High-throughput electron microscopy
- Automated neural tracing using human annotations and trained neural networks



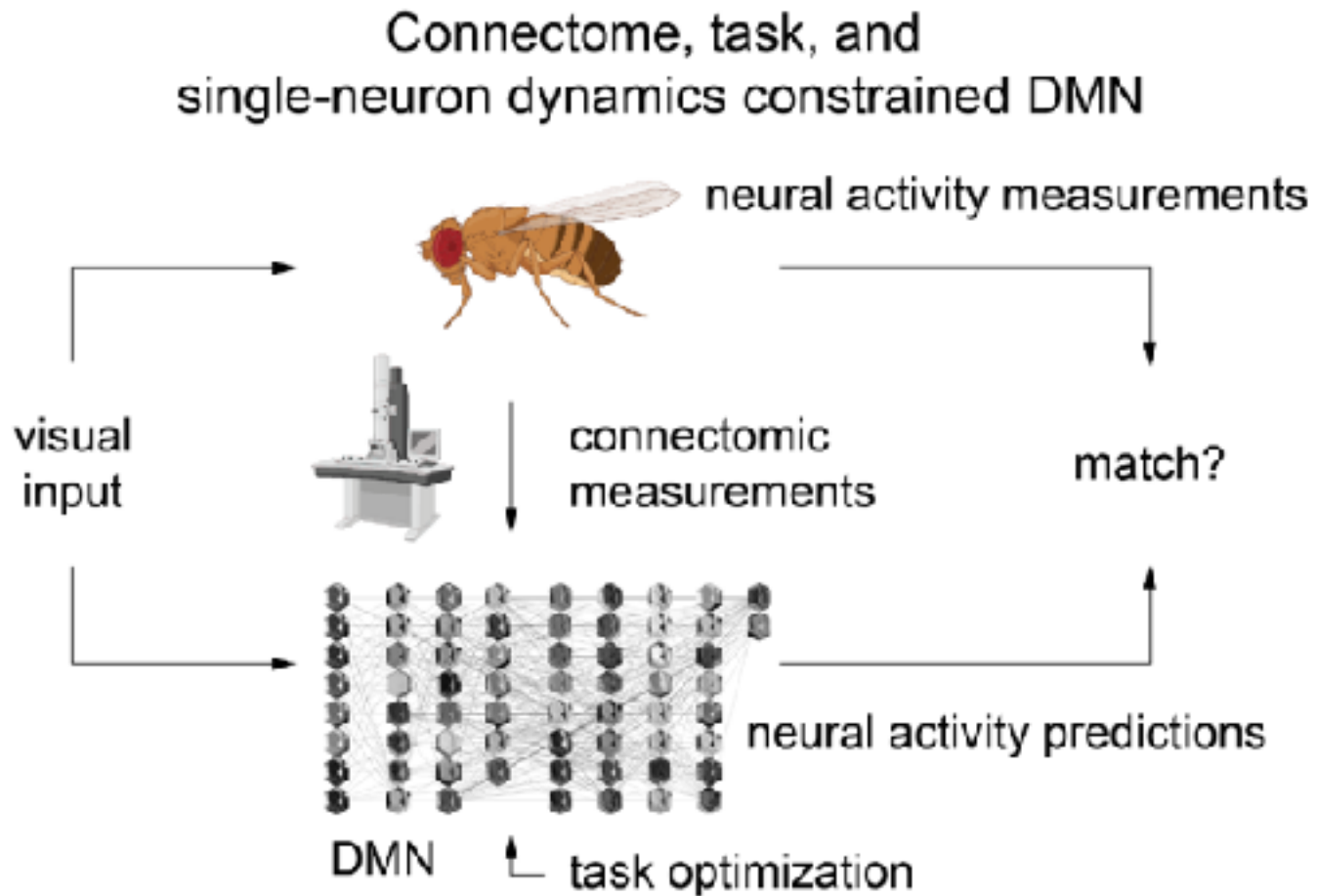
Machine
learning



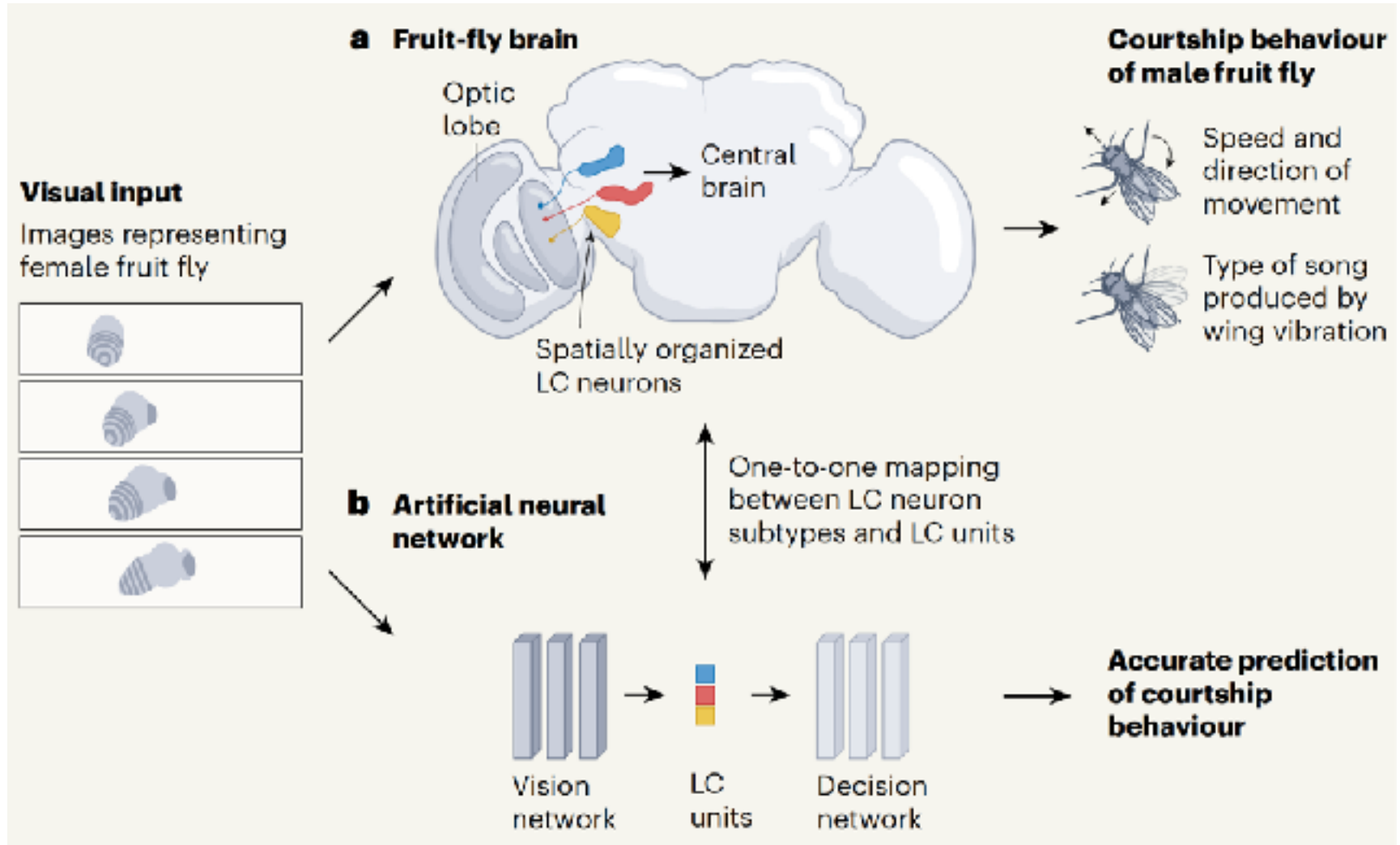
A complete connectome of the fly brain



Paper 1: Connectome-constrained models of motion detection



Paper 2: One to one mapping between neuron types and artificial neurons



Any questions?

Journal Club papers