The LISSOM Cortical Model

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Problems with SOMs

A Kohonen SOM is very limited as a model of cortical function:

- Picking one winner is valid only for a very small patch with very strong lateral inhibition.

- Full connectivity is possible only for very small cortical networks.

- Lateral interactions are forced to be isotropic, contrary to biological evidence.

- Euclidean distance metric is not clearly relatable to neural firing or synaptic plasticity.

Problems with SOM retinotopy

The particular model of SOM retinotopy we've been looking at also has other problems:

- There is no known state when the connections from the eye are evenly distributed across a target region; even the initial connections are retinotopic.

- The gross retinotopy is not apparently dependent on neural activity, but on signaling molecules such as Ephrins (reviewed in **?**).

However, activity appears to be required for map refinement, and it's interesting that in principle an unfolding process like in the SOM simulation could work.

LISSOM

The LISSOM model (**?**) was designed to remove some of
the artificial limitations and biologically unrealistic features
of a SOM:

- Recurrent lateral interactions, instead of global winner

- Specific lateral connections, instead of isotropic neighborhood

- Spatially localized RFs instead of full connectivity

- Activation by sigmoided dot product, rather than
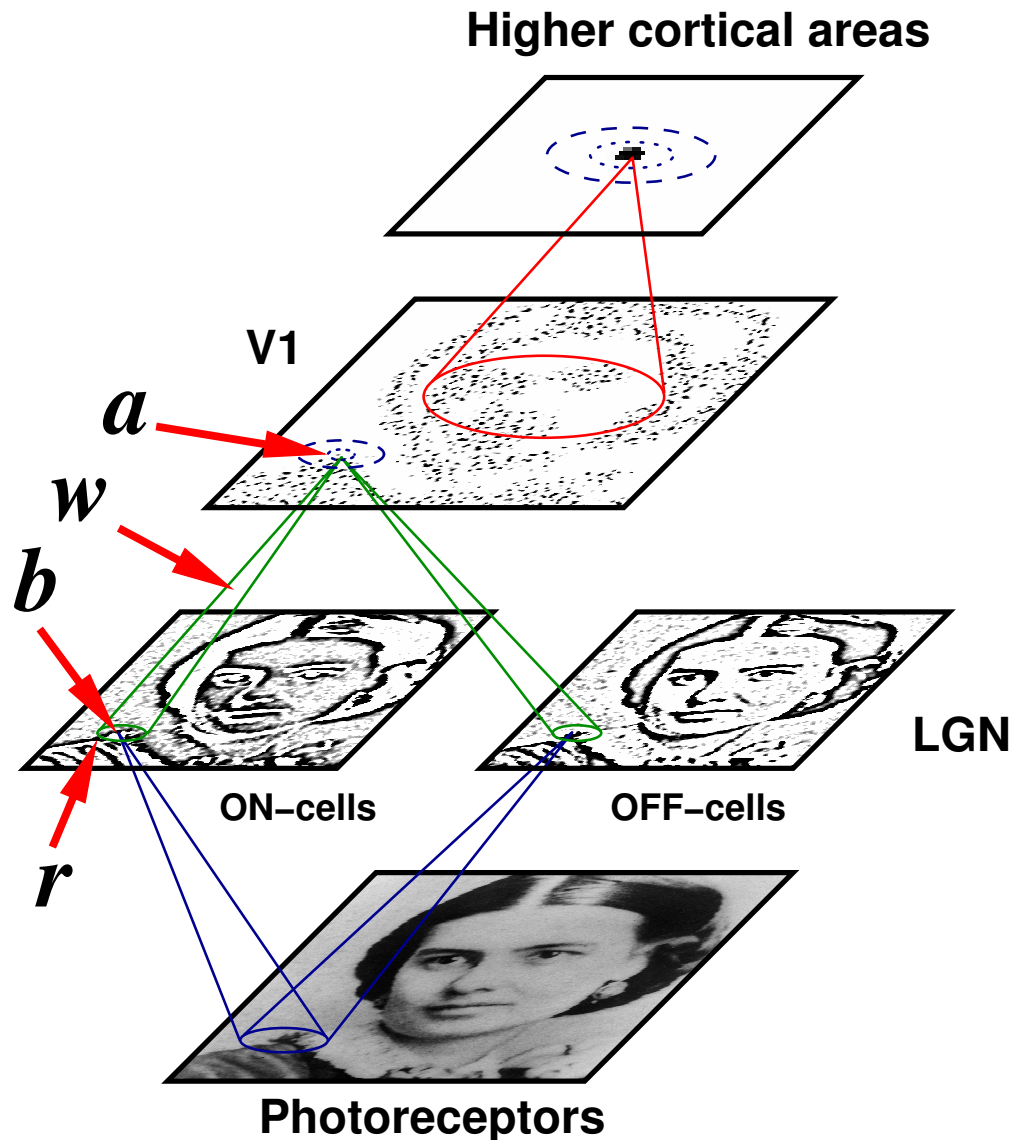 Euclidean distance

- Learning by Hebbian rule

HLISSOM Architecture

Higher cortical areas

V1

LGN

ON–cells

OFF–cells

Photoreceptors
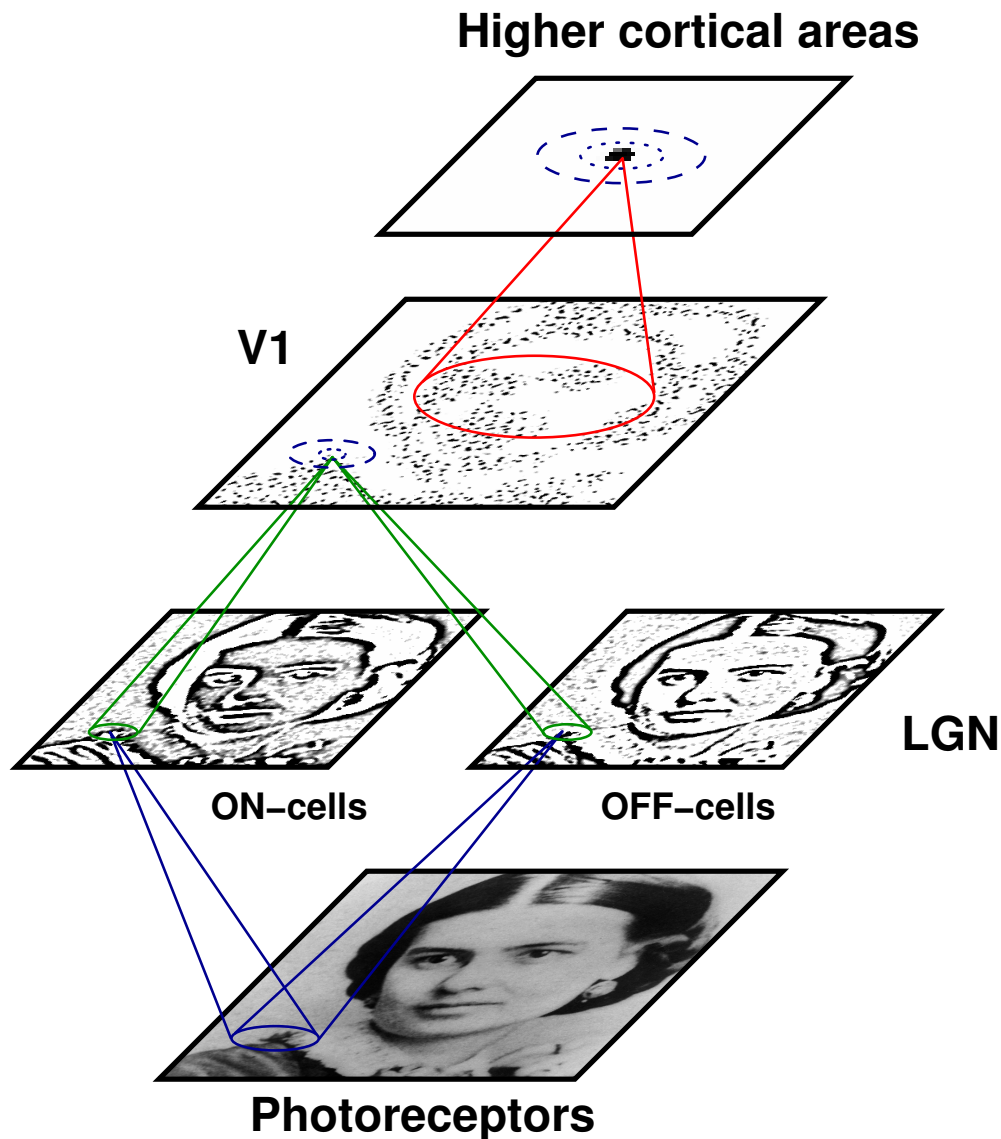
Bednar &

Miikkulainen,

1995–2004

Preference maps,

receptive fields,

patchy lateral

connections,
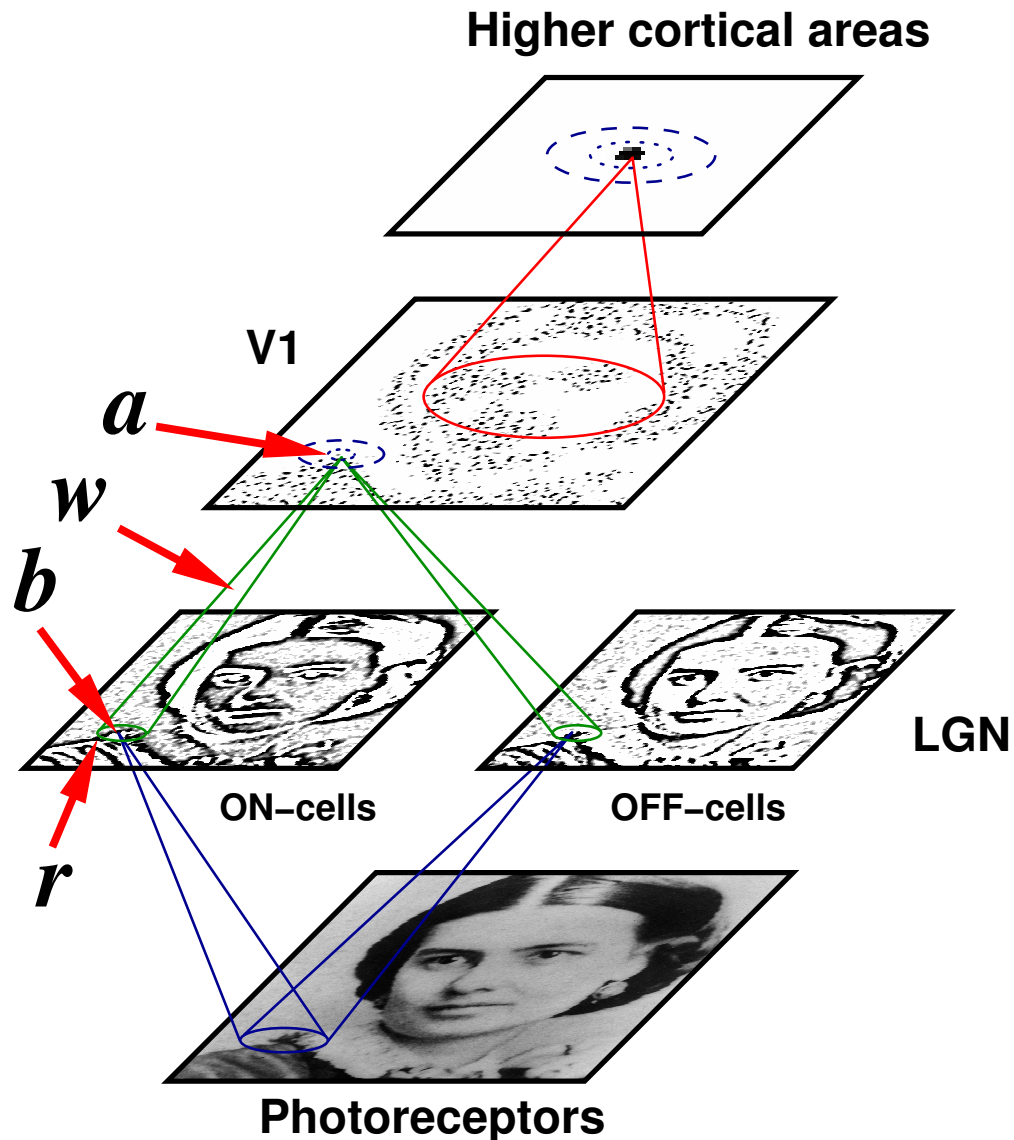
multiple areas,

natural images

HLISSOM Architecture

Higher cortical areas

V1

a

w

b

r

ON–cells

OFF–cells

LGN

Photoreceptors

Activity: thresholded weighted sum of all receptive fields

$$\eta_a =$$

$$\sigma\left(\sum_r \gamma_r \sum_b X_{rb} w_{a,rb}\right)$$

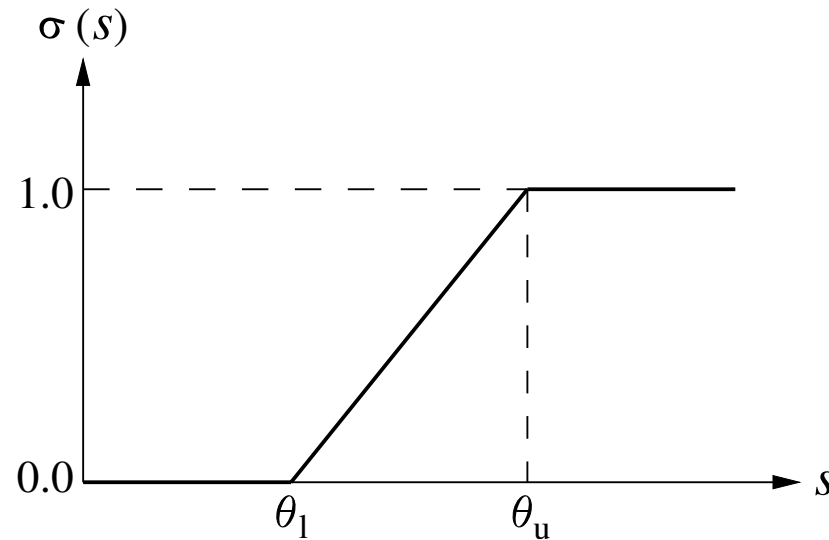● Response high when input matches weights

HLISSOM Architecture

Higher cortical areas

V1

a

w

b

r

ON–cells

OFF–cells

LGN

Photoreceptors

Learning:

normalized Hebbian

$$w_{a,rb}(t+1) =$$

$$\frac{w_{a,rb}(t) + \alpha_r \eta_a X_{rb}}{\sum_c [w_{a,rc}(t) + \alpha_r \eta_a X_{rc}]}$$

● Coactivation $\longrightarrow$
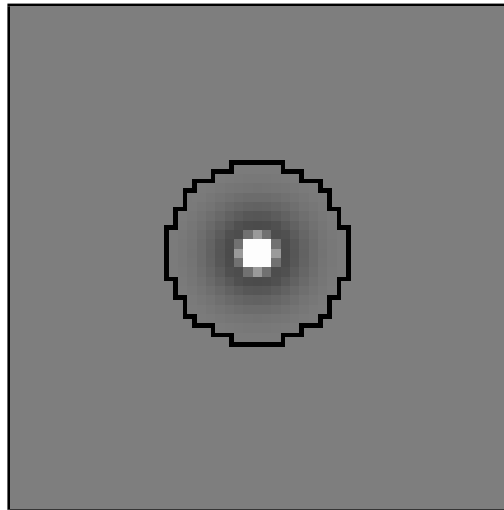
strong connection

● **Normalization:**

distributes strength

Neuron activation function $\sigma(s)$
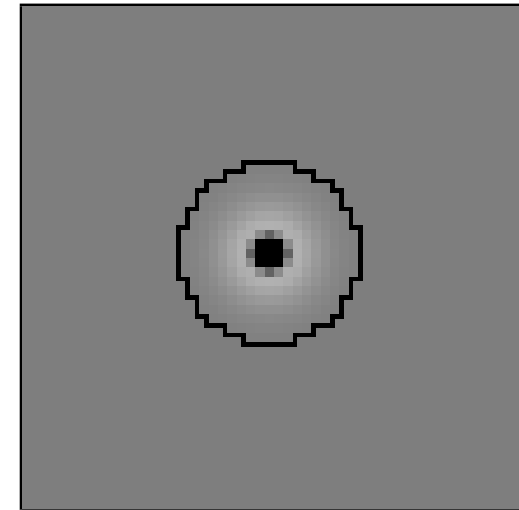
- Piecewise-linear approximation to a sigmoid

- Easy to compute

- Speeds up computation, since most neurons are truly off

- Strongly sensitive to threshold θ_l

DoG LGN RFs

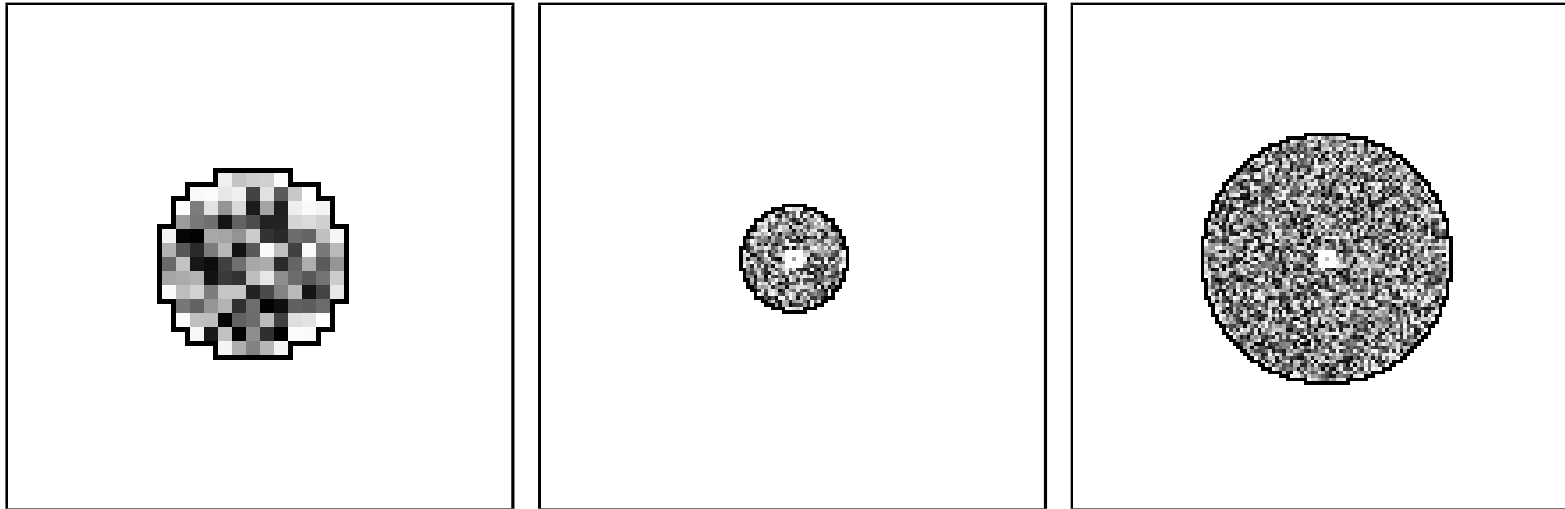ON neuron   OFF neuron

- Fixed Difference of Gaussians

- Center/surround size ratio based on experimental data

- Precisely balanced strength ratio (not quite realistic)
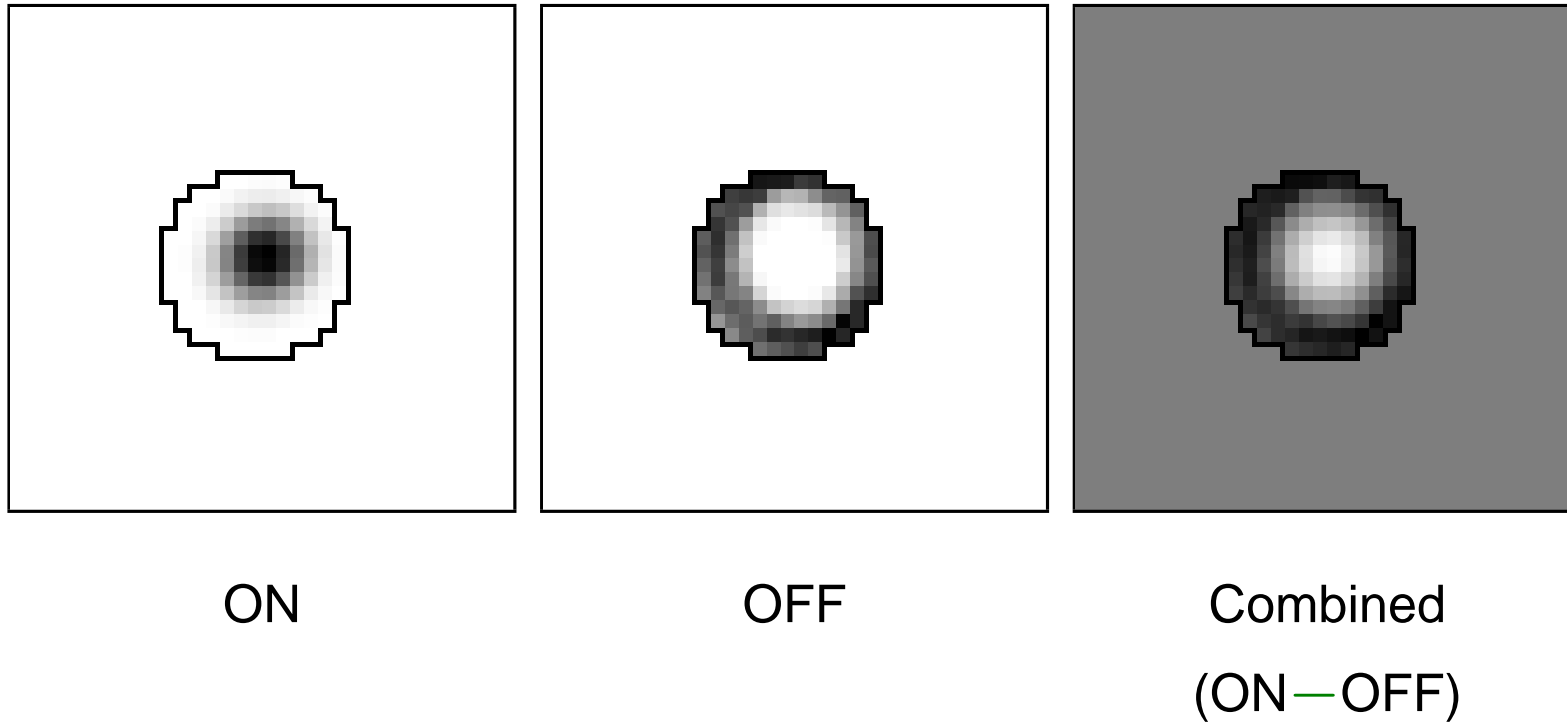
Initial V1 weights

Afferent (ON and OFF) Lateral excitatory Lateral inhibitory

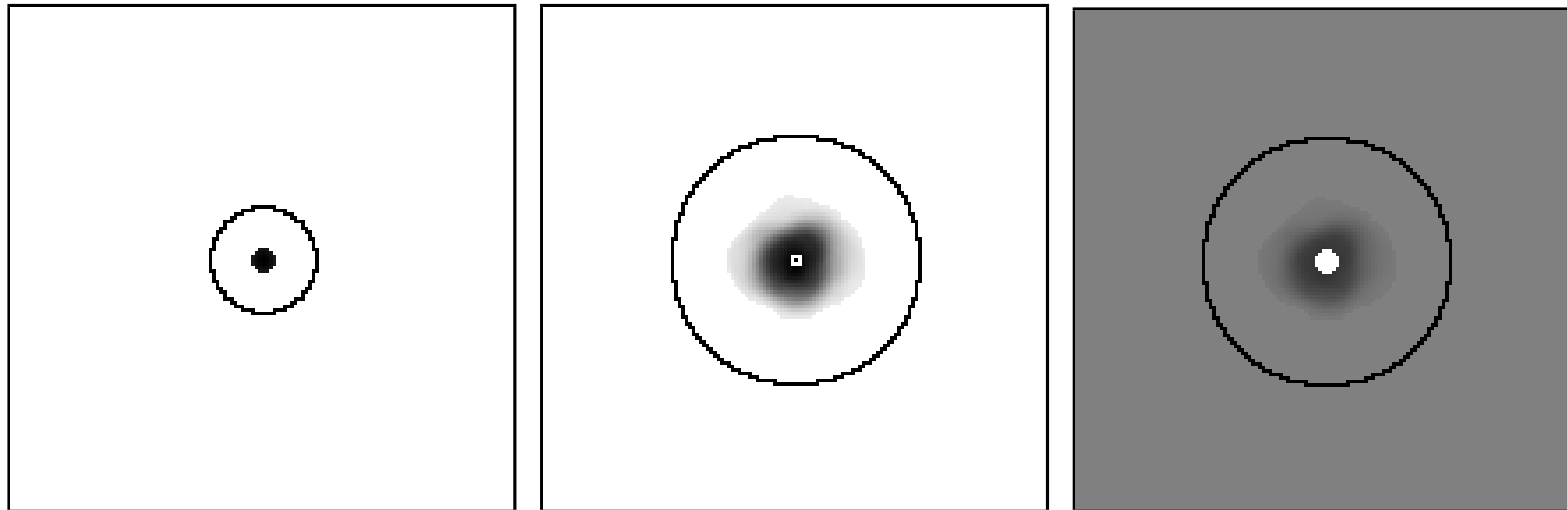- Initial rough topographic organization

- Explicit lateral connections

Self-organized V1 afferent weights

ON   OFF   Combined

(ON—OFF)

CMVC figure 4.6

Given isotropic Gaussians, learns isotropic Gaussians

Self-organized V1 lateral weights

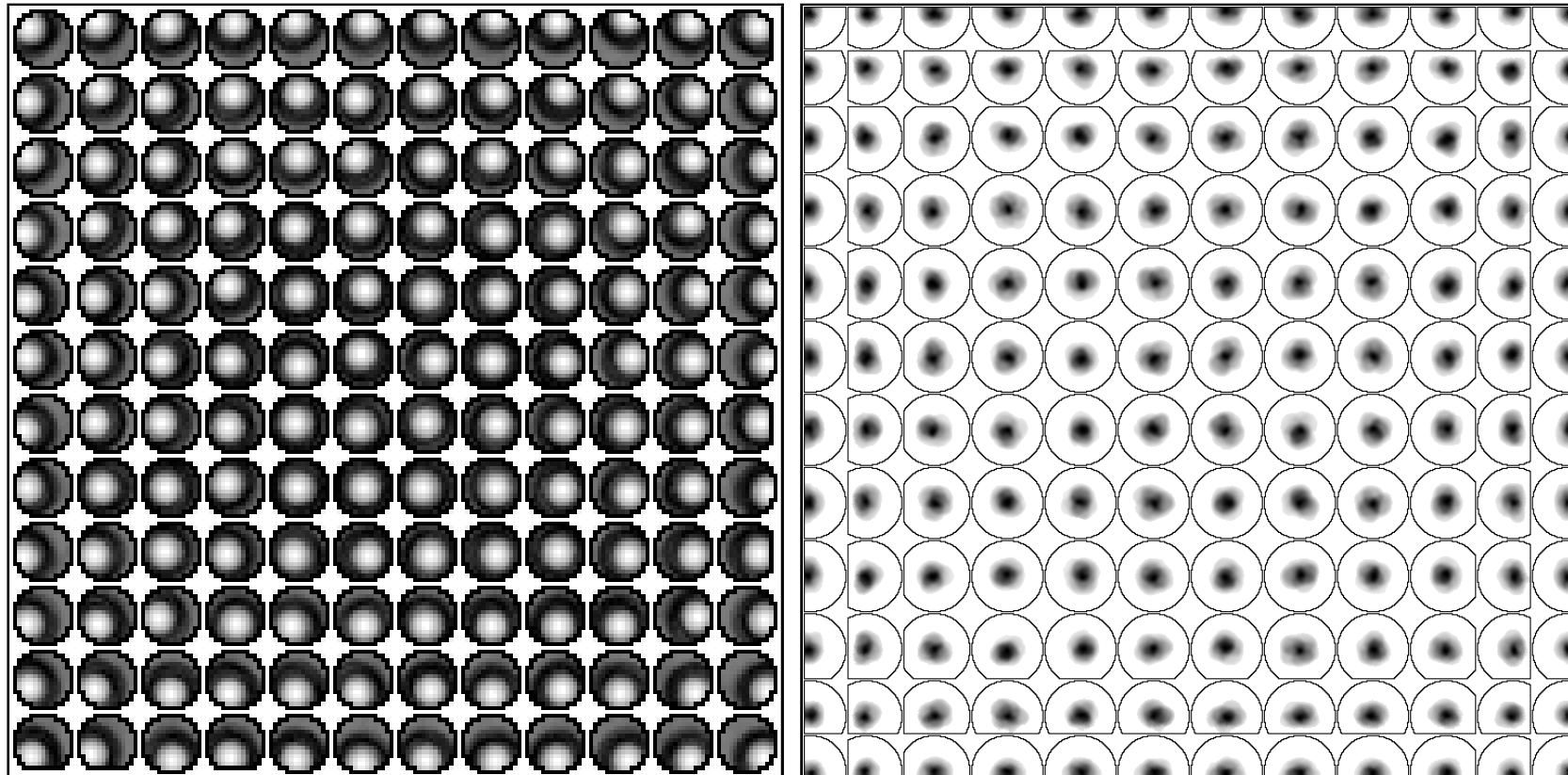Lateral excitatory   Lateral inhibitory   Combined

(exc. — inh.)

- Learns isotropic (Mexican-hat) lateral interactions

- Reflects the flatness of learned map (no folding)

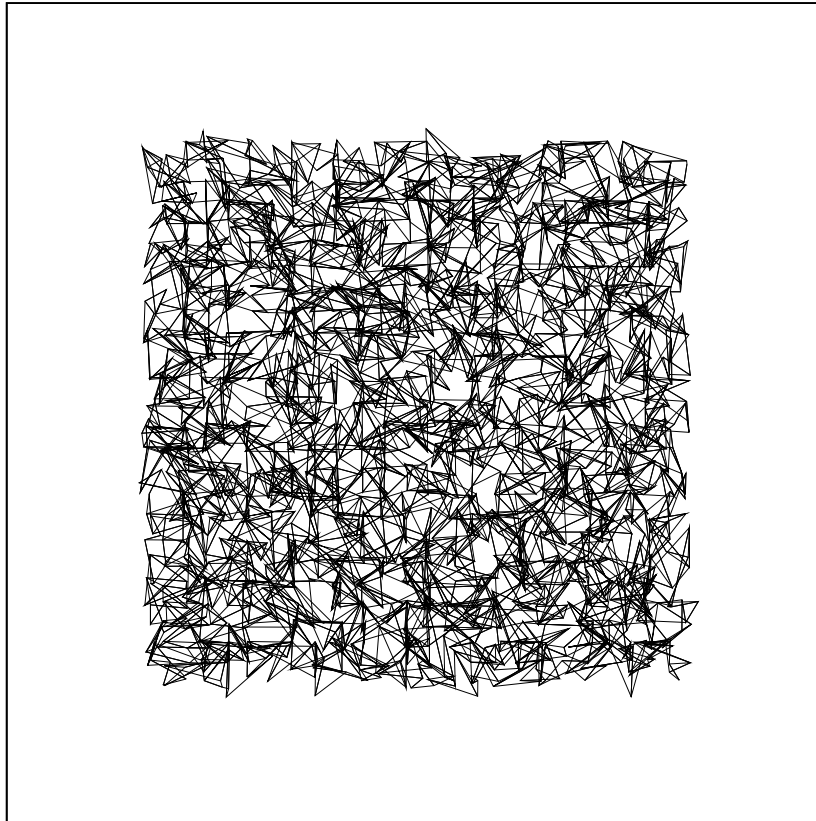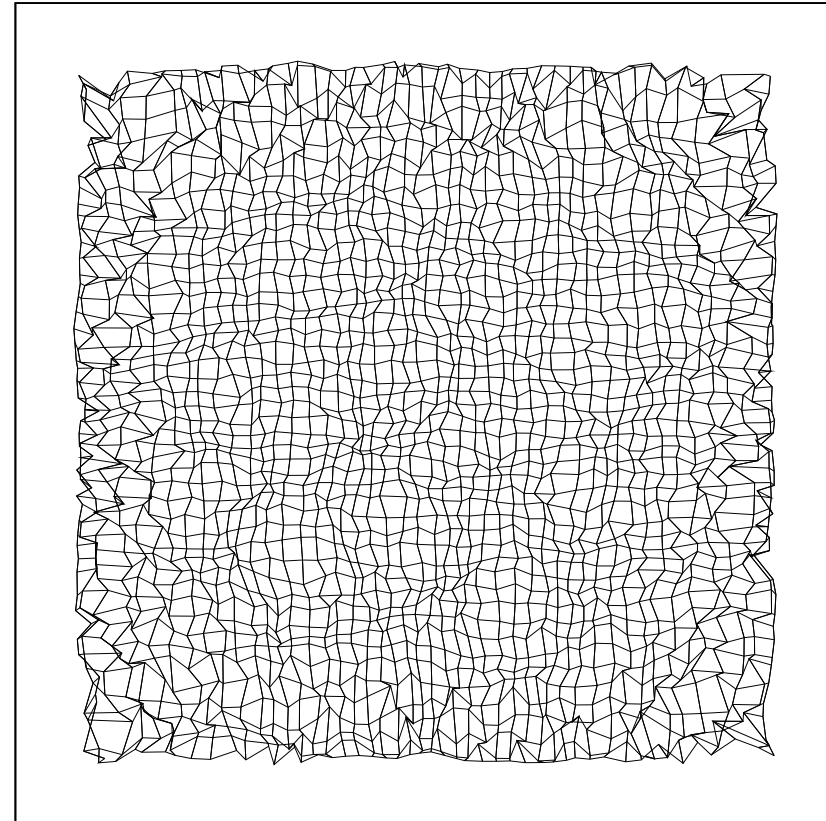# Self-organized afferent and lateral weights across V1

Afferent (ON—OFF)

Lateral inhibitory

CMVC figure 4.7
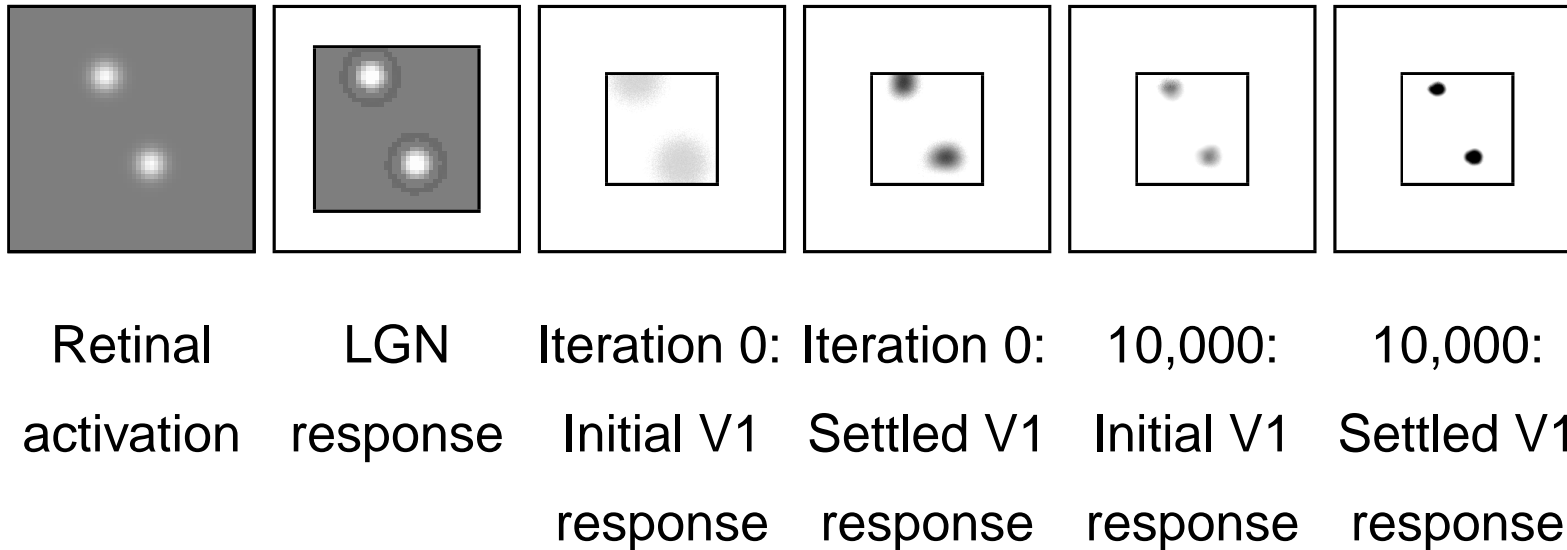
Self-organization of the retinotopic map

Initial disordered map   Final retinotopic map

CMVC figure 4.8

Retinotopy input and response

| Retinal activation | LGN response | Iteration 0: Initial V1 response | Iteration 0: Settled V1 response | 10,000: Initial V1 response | 10,000: Settled V1 response |

- Settling process: Sharpens activity around strongly activated patches

- Multiple winners occur for multiple features on input

Summary

LISSOM: same basic process as a SOM, but:

- More plausible

- More powerful:

  – Multiple winners

  – Specific lateral connections

- More computation and memory intensive