

Biologically Inspired Computing: Neural Computation

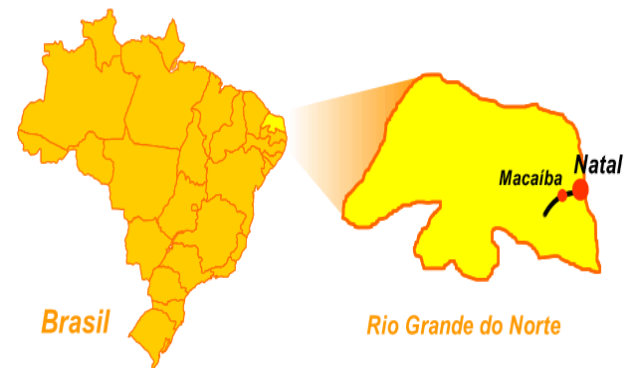
GasNets

Invited Lecture

Renan C. Moiola

Lecture 6

- I. GasNet models
- II. Evolving Artificial Neural Networks
 - I. MLPs
 - II. GasNet models
- III. Examples





CEC Natal /RN



CEC Macaíba/RN

**8270
students**



CEC Serrinha/BA







2008	3000
2009	8400
2010	12700
2011	12104
2012	13200
2013	10045
2014	13273
Total	72722

Macaíba = 70.000



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- Molecular and cellular neurobiology
- Animal behaviour
- electrophysiology
- neuroprosthetics
- microscopy
- EEG/EMG



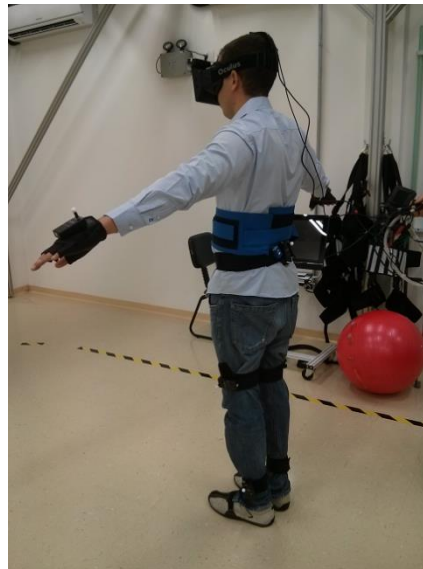


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CAMPUS DO CÉREBRO



ESCOLA DE
ENSINO BÁSICO
Lygia Maria Rocha Laporta



Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe



100 ha

School= 14000 m² Research = 12000 m²



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Edmond e Lily Safrá



Research report

Characterization of long-term motor deficits in the 6-Parkinson's disease in the common marmoset

M. Santana^{a,d,g}, T. Palmér^{b,c}, H. Simplício^{a,c}, R. Fuentes^{a,f}, P. Petersson^a

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^b Integrative Neurophysiology and Neurotechnology, Neuronano Research Center, Department of Experimental Medical Sciences, Building 404 A2 Scheelevägen 8, 223 81 Lund, Sweden
^c Mathematics LTH Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, Lund University, S-22184 Lund, Sweden

^d Psychobiology Program, Federal Univ. of Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, 59078-970, Brazil
^e State Univ. of Rio Grande do Norte, Mossoró/RN, 59610-210, Brazil

^f Programa de Fisiologia y Biofísica, Instituto de Ciencias Biomédicas, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile
^g Bacharelado



OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comprehensive Analysis of Tissue Quality from Chronic Multielectrode Recordings

Marco Aurelio M. Freire, Edgard Morya, Jean Faber, Jose Koichi Sameshima, Antonio Pereira, Sidarta Ribeiro, Miguel A. L. Nicolelis

Published: November 9, 2011 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0021111

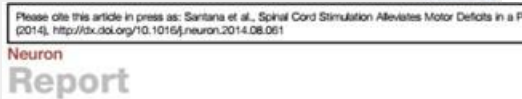


Chronic Spinal Cord Electrical Stimulation Protects Against 6-hydroxydopamine-Induced Parkinsonism in Mice

Amol P. Yadav, Romulo Fuentes, Hao Zhang, Thais M. Freire & Miguel A. L. Nicolelis

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Scientific Reports 4, Article number: 3839 | doi:10.1038/srep03839
Received 11 June 2013 | Accepted 06 January 2014



Spinal Cord Stimulation Alleviates Motor Deficits in a Primate Model of Parkinson Disease

Maxwell B. Santana,^{1,2,3,4} Pär Halje,^{2,3} Hougele Simplício,^{1,2} Ulrike Richter,² Marco Aurelio M. Freire,¹ Per Petersson,^{2,10} Romulo Fuentes,^{1,10} and Miguel A.L. Nicolelis^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}

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² Integrative Neurophysiology and Neurotechnology, Neuronano Research Center, Department of Experimental Medical Sciences, Lund University, BMC F10, 221 84 Lund, Sweden

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⁵ Department of Neurobiology

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¹¹ Co-senior author

Correspondence: nicolelis@neuro.duke.edu
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2014.08.061



A Brain-to-Brain Interface for Real-Time Sharing of Sensorimotor Information

Miguel Pais-Vieira, Mikhail Lebedev, Carolina Kunicki, Jing Wang & Miguel A. L. Nicolelis

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Scientific Reports 3, Article number: 1319 | doi:10.1038/srep01319

Received 20 December 2012 | Accepted 08 February 2013 | Published 28 February 2013



www.isd.org.br



 Human Brain Project

- ~ € 3 billion
- 2013-2023
- 112 institutions
- 24 countries



BRAIN BRAIN RESEARCH
INITIATIVE THROUGH ADVANCING
INNOVATIVE
NEUROTECHNOLOGIES

- ~ € 4,5 billion
- 2013-2023



1988-2003

\$ 3,8 billion invested

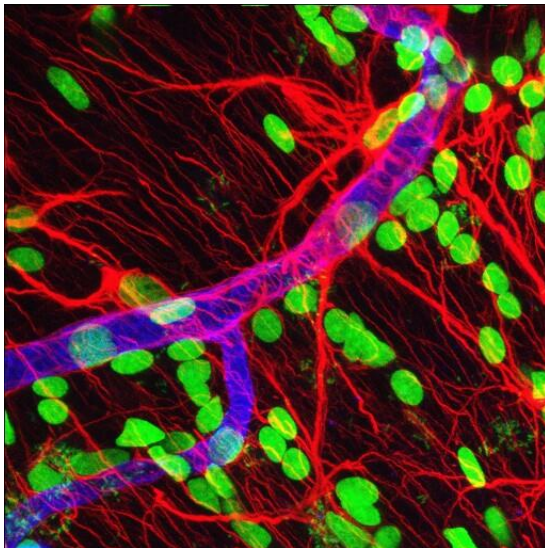
\$ 796 billion income in 11 years

\$141 for every \$1 invested

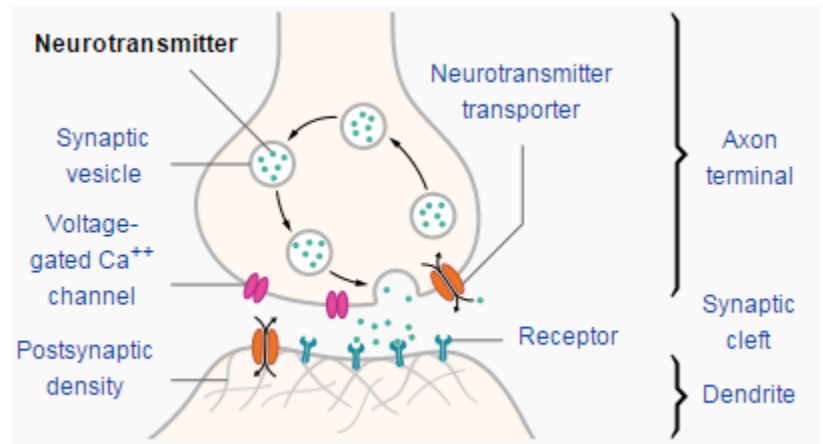
What's in the brain?



<http://www.nicabm.com/brain-2012-new/>



<https://med.uth.edu/ibp/education/crb/innovative-program-technology/>



[wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_synapse)

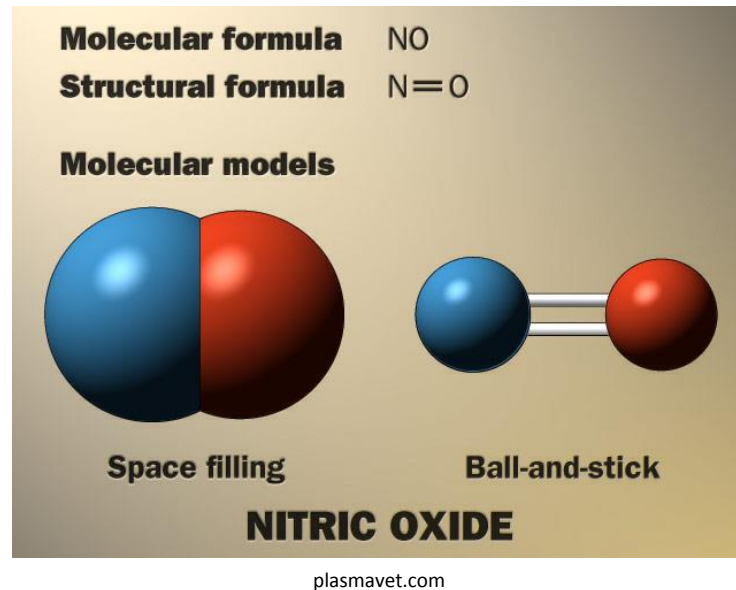
GasNets

- class of artificial neural networks (ANNs)
- incorporates an abstract model of a gaseous diffusing neuromodulator into a more standard ANN¹

Nitric Oxide: NO

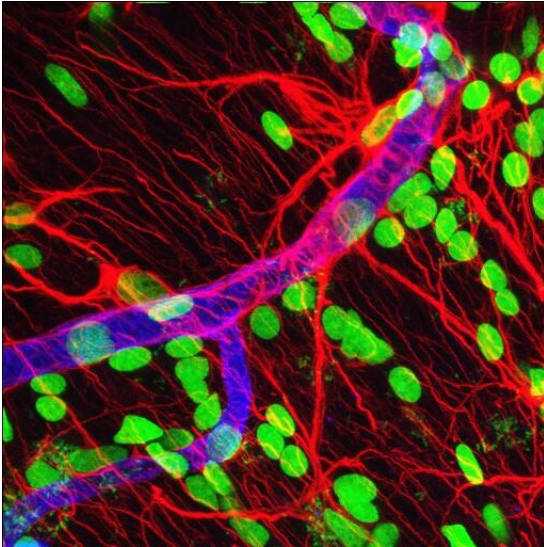
¹Husbands, Phil, Smith, Tom, Jakobi, Nick and O'Shea, Michael (1998) [*Better Living Through Chemistry: Evolving GasNets for Robot Control*](#). Connection Science, 10 (3-4). pp. 185-210. ISSN 09540091

Why NO?

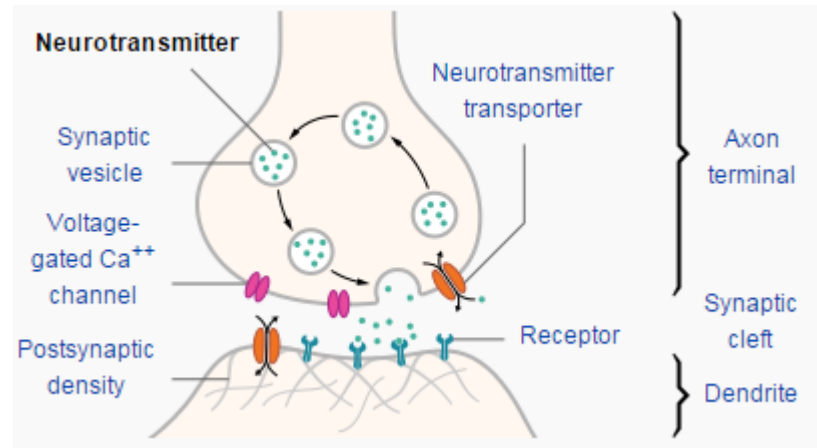


- Breakthrough of the year (1992) - *Science*
- Nobel Prize (Ignarro & Murad, 1998) “for their discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signalling molecule in the cardiovascular system”
- intercellular signalling molecule in the nervous system (Garthwaite *et al.*, 1988)

Why NO?



<https://med.uth.edu/ibp/education/crb/innovative-program-technology/>



wikipedia.org

- very small and nonpolar molecule, capable of spreading away from a site of synthesis regardless of intervening cellular or membrane structures
- The whole surface of the neuron is a potential release site for NO

NO modulation is not necessarily confined to the immediate postsynaptic neuron:

gaseous diffusion



GasNet models

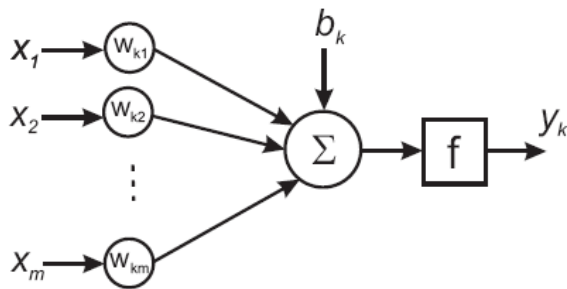
Original

Plexus

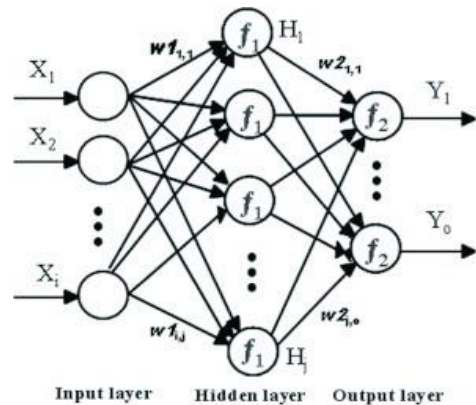
Receptor

NSGasNet

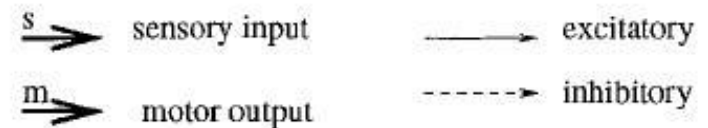
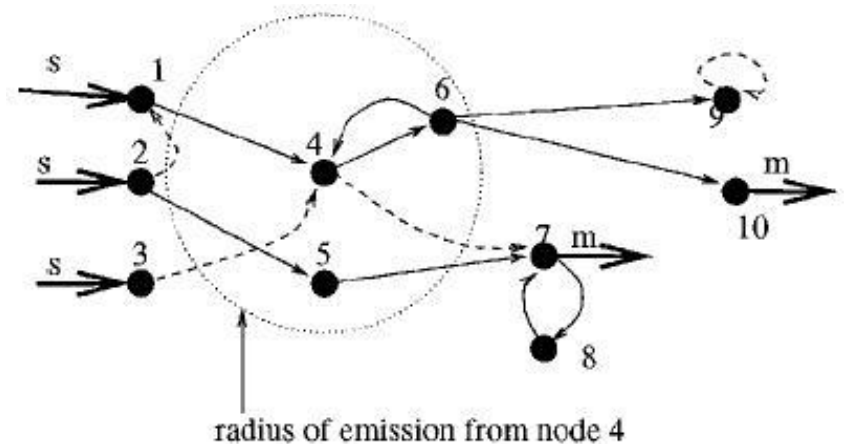
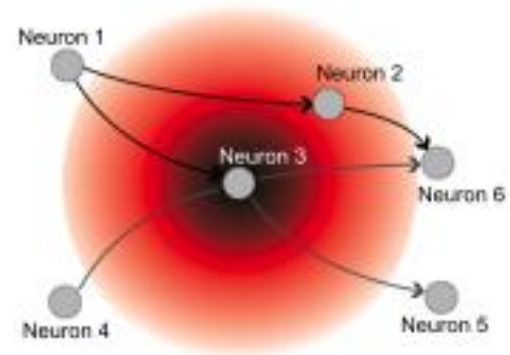
Classical ANN x GasNet Models



$$y_k = \tanh\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^m w_{kj}x_j\right) + b_k\right]$$

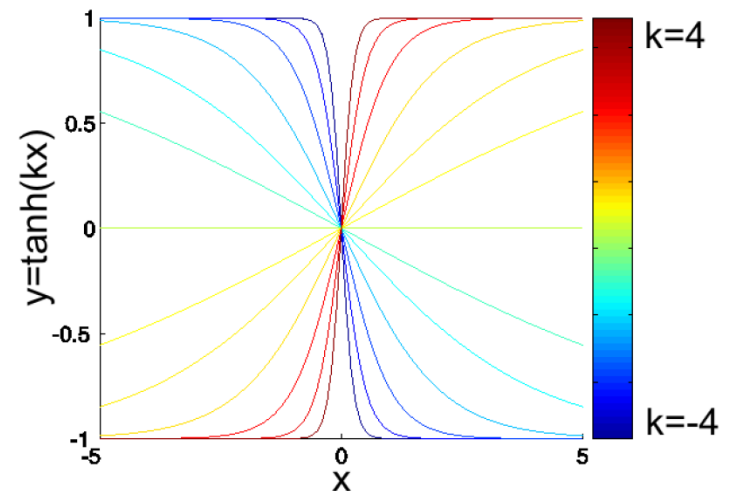
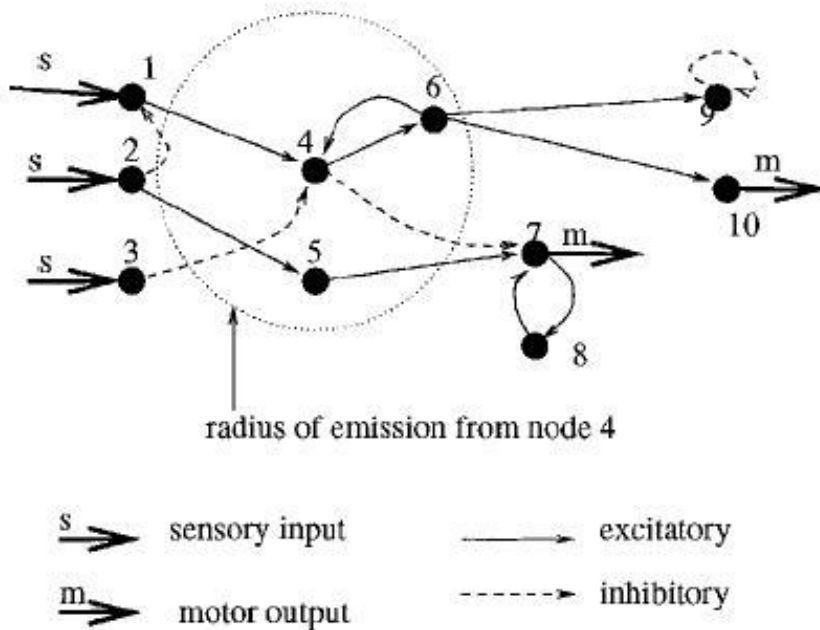


J. Insect Sci. (2010)



Original GasNet Model

$$O_i^n = \tanh \left[k_i^n \left(\sum_{j \in C_i} w_{ji} O_j^{n-1} + I_i^n \right) + b_i \right] \quad k_i^n = k_i^0 + \alpha C_1^n - \beta C_2^n$$



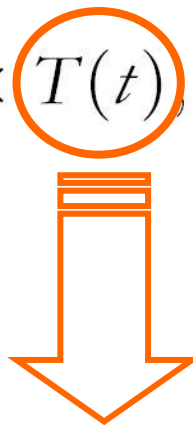
Original Model

$$k_i^n = k_i^0 + \alpha C_1^n - \beta C_2^n$$



$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Original Model

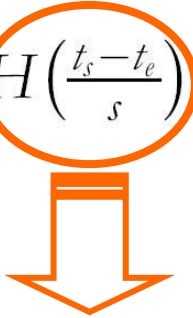
$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$


$$T(t) = \begin{cases} H\left(\frac{t-t_e}{s}\right), & \text{emitting} \\ H\left[H\left(\frac{t_s-t_e}{s}\right) - H\left(\frac{t-t_s}{s}\right)\right], & \text{not emitting} \end{cases}$$

t_e : time at which emission was last turned on

t_s : time at which emission was last turned off

Original Model

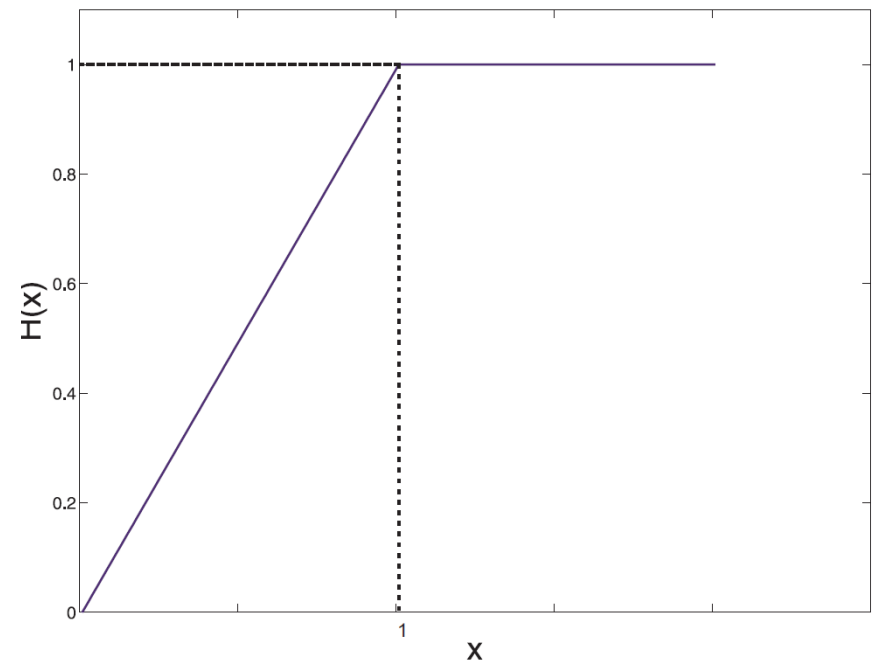
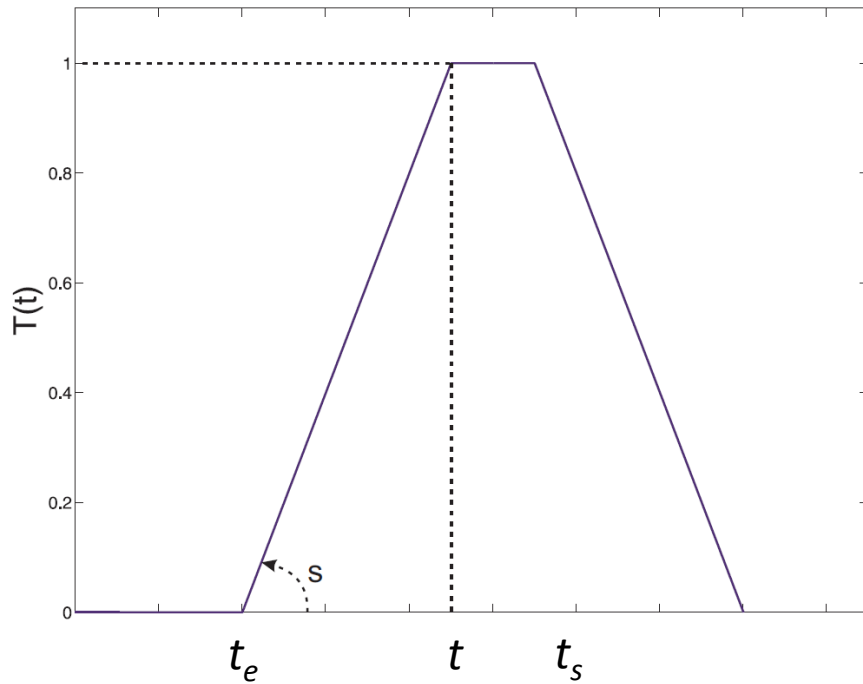
$$T(t) = \begin{cases} H\left(\frac{t-t_e}{s}\right), & \text{emitting} \\ H\left[H\left(\frac{t_s-t_e}{s}\right) - H\left(\frac{t-t_s}{s}\right)\right], & \text{not emitting} \end{cases}$$


$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Original Model

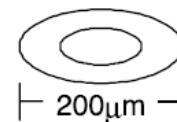
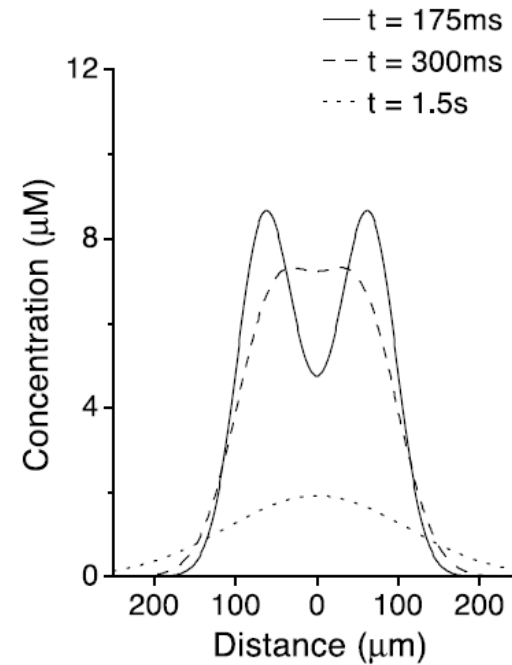
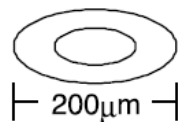
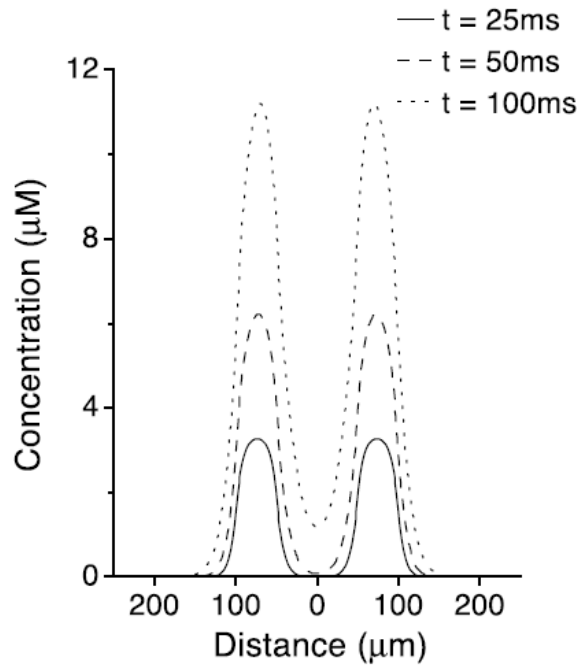
$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$T(t) = \begin{cases} H\left(\frac{t-t_e}{s}\right), & \text{emitting} \\ H\left[H\left(\frac{t_s-t_e}{s}\right) - H\left(\frac{t-t_e}{s}\right)\right], & \text{not emitting} \end{cases}$$



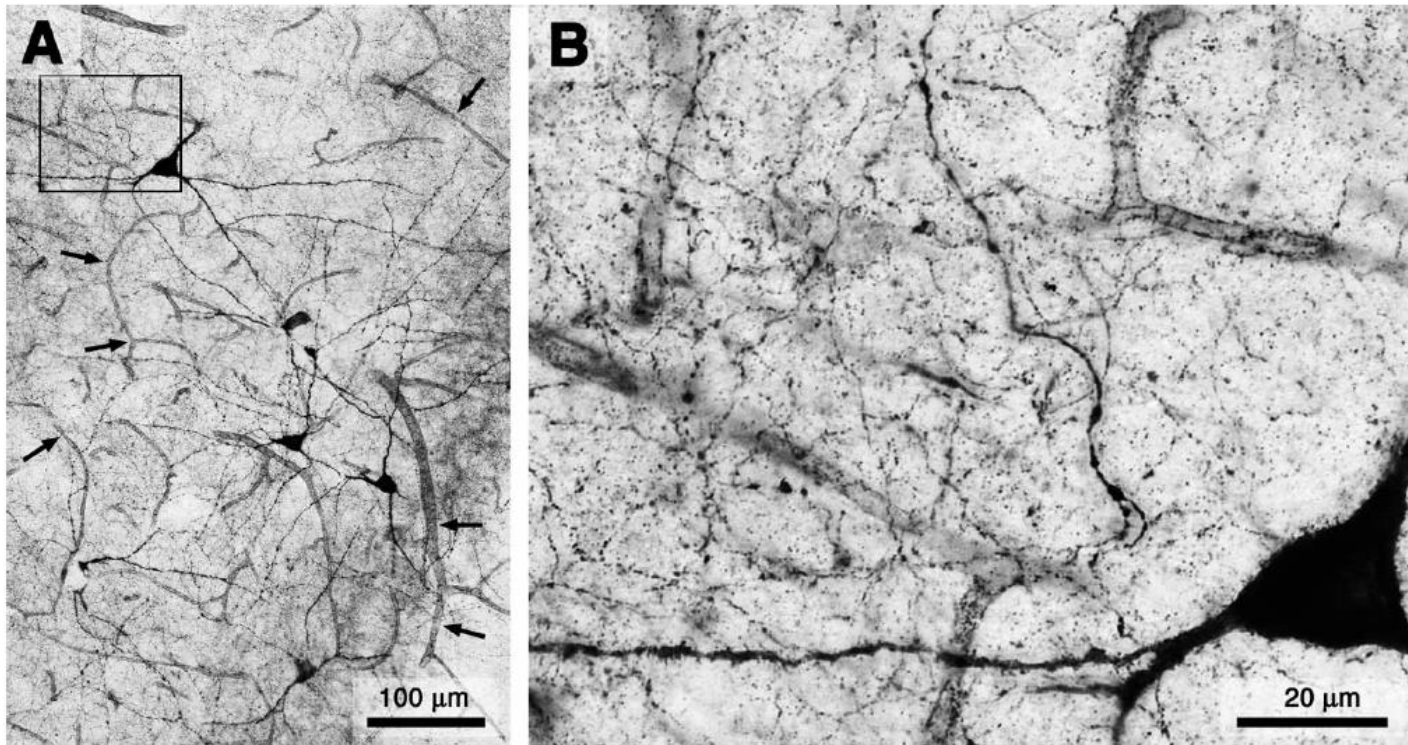
Original Model

Gas diffusion profile

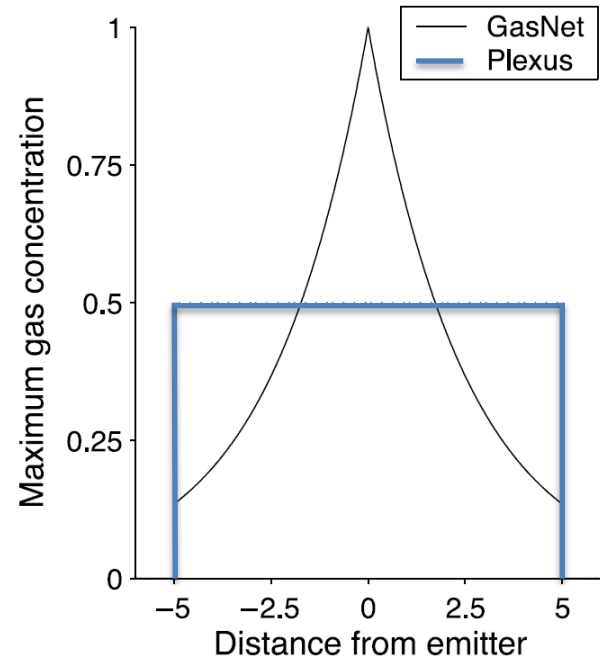
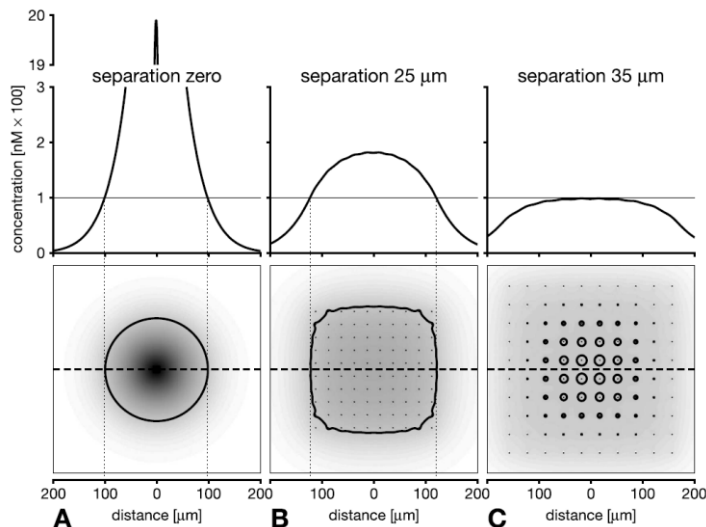
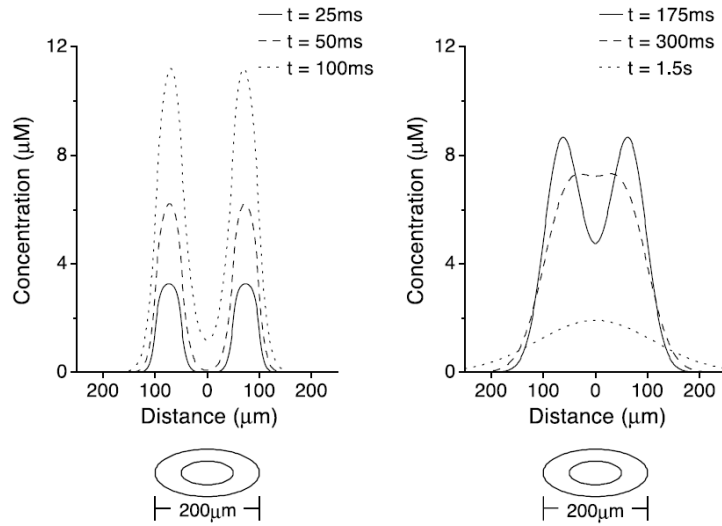


Plexus Model

Plexus: an intricate network or web-like formation

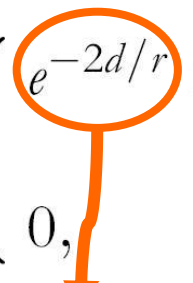


Original X Plexus



Plexus Model

Gas dispersion NOT centred on the node

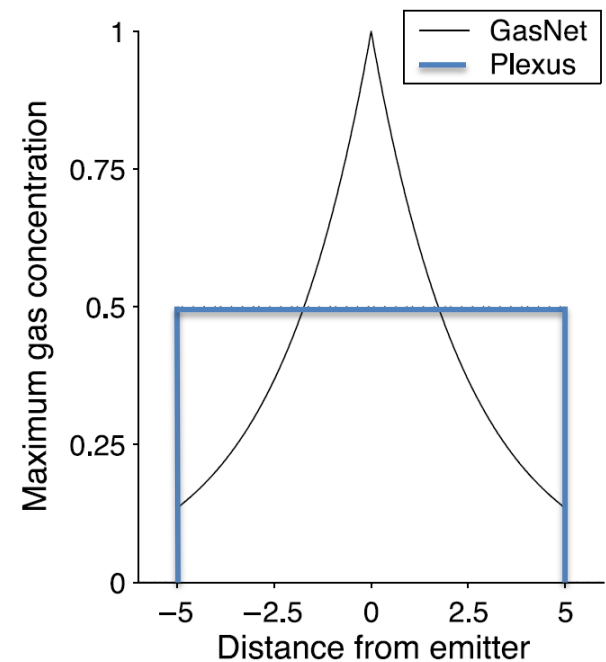
$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Original

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Plexus

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



Receptor Model

Site specific modulations

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta M_j^n = \rho_i C_i^n R_j$$

R_j : specific receptor quantity

Action of receptor1: Increase gain of node transfer function as in original GasNet.

Action of receptor2: Decrease gain of node transfer function as in original GasNet.

Action of receptor3: Increase proportion of retained node activation from last time step

Action of receptor4: If above a threshold, switch transfer function of node

Nodes do NOT necessarily have a spatial relation

Original

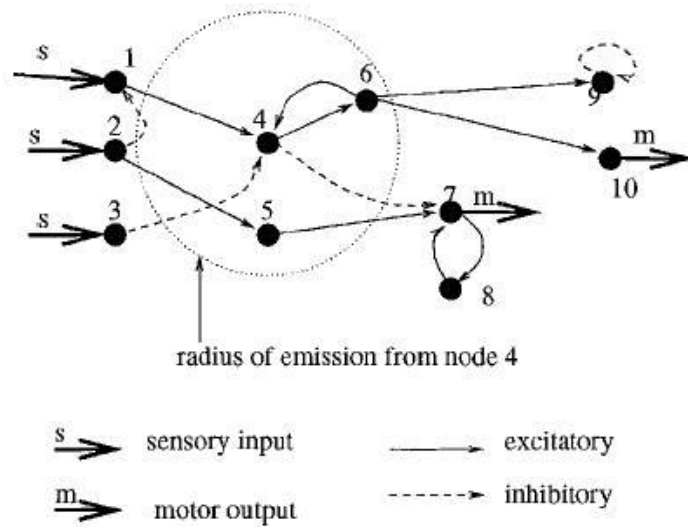
$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

NSGasNet

$$C(t) = Mbias \times T(t)$$

$Mbias$ [0,1]: Modulator bias

GasNets



$$O_i^n = \tanh \left[\kappa_i^n \left(\sum_{j \in C_i} w_{ji} O_j^{n-1} + I_i^n \right) + b_i \right]$$

Original

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2d/r} \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Plexus

$$C(d, t) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times T(t), & d < r \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Receptor

$$\Delta M_j^n = \rho_i C_i^n R_j$$

NSGasNet

$$C(t) = M_{bias} \times T(t)$$

Performance Comparison

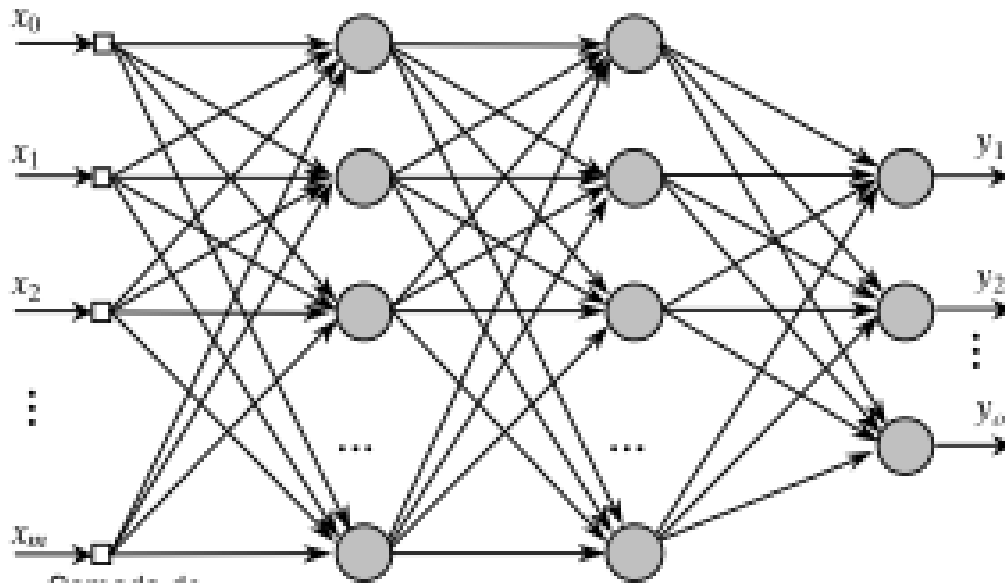
	Original	Plexus	Receptor
No. of runs	40	40	40
No. of generations			
Mean (s.d.)	3,042 (3,681)	1,579 (2,609)	82 (102)
Median	1201	512	47
Best	136	101	13
Worst	>10,000	>10,000	512

Pattern	Eleven-Seven	Eleven-Five	Ten-Four	Seven-Five
Original				
Mean/n	23310/21	15048/21	20085/20	33218/22
(Std) Median	(29123) 12200	(15343) 7600	(23924) 7350	(31001) 15500
NSGasNet				
Mean/n	11231/36	15691/34	11845/31	9252/34
(Std) Median	(18209) 3050	(22105) 6050	(16395) 4000	(15523) 3200

GasNets lead to good solutions faster!

Evolving ANNs

- I. MLPs
 - I. Topology and weights
 - II. Example: Evolving (training) MLPs to learn some functions



Evolving ANNs

I. GasNet models

I. Topology + all network parameters + task dependent parameters

$\langle genotype \rangle :: (\langle gene \rangle)^*$

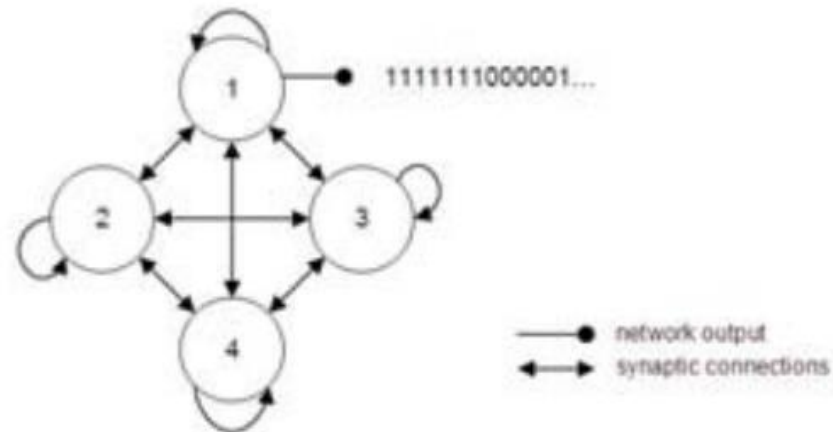
$\langle gene \rangle :: \langle x \rangle \langle y \rangle \langle R_p \rangle \langle \Theta_{1p} \rangle \langle \Theta_{2p} \rangle \langle R_n \rangle \langle \Theta_{1n} \rangle \langle \Theta_{2n} \rangle \langle vis_{in} \rangle \langle vis_r \rangle \langle vis_{\theta} \rangle$
 $\langle vis_{thr} \rangle \langle rec \rangle \langle TE \rangle \langle CE \rangle \langle s \rangle \langle R_e \rangle \langle index^0 \rangle \langle bias \rangle$

$\langle 91 \rangle \langle 28 \rangle \langle 46 \rangle \langle 73 \rangle \langle 28 \rangle \langle 18 \rangle \langle 53 \rangle \langle 22 \rangle \langle 74 \rangle \langle 76 \rangle \langle 76 \rangle \langle 84 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle$
 $\langle 62 \rangle \langle 16 \rangle \langle 1 \rangle \langle 7 \rangle \langle 86 \rangle \langle 38 \rangle \langle 81 \rangle \langle 63 \rangle \langle 50 \rangle \langle 87 \rangle \langle 0 \rangle \langle 53 \rangle \langle 55 \rangle$
 $\langle 90 \rangle \langle 42 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle \langle 18 \rangle \langle 46 \rangle \langle 70 \rangle \langle 97 \rangle \langle 72 \rangle \langle 80 \rangle \langle 27 \rangle \langle 36 \rangle \langle 95 \rangle \langle 27 \rangle$
 $\langle 81 \rangle \langle 36 \rangle \langle 30 \rangle \langle 44 \rangle \langle 16 \rangle \langle 35 \rangle \langle 52 \rangle \langle 65 \rangle \langle 1 \rangle \langle 47 \rangle \langle 96 \rangle \langle 87 \rangle \langle 88 \rangle$

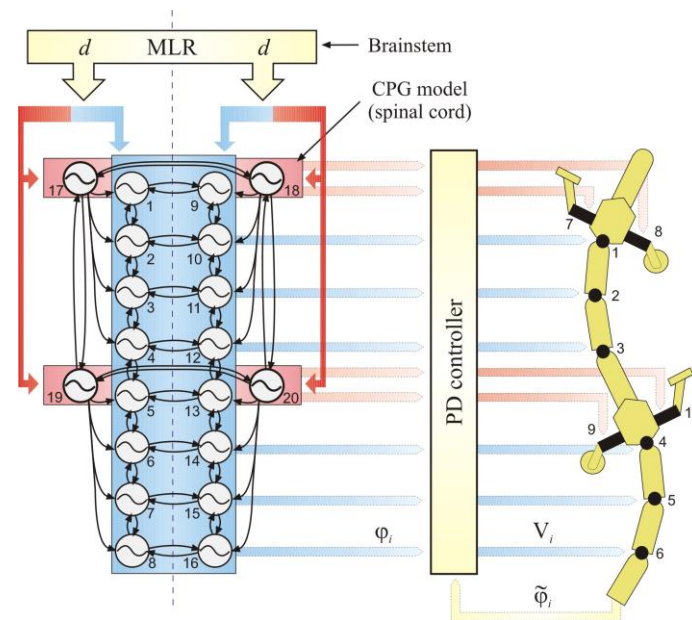
Node variables	Description	Range	DiscreteValues	Gene locus	Description
Coordinates	Node coordinates on the Euclidean plane (100x100)	[0, 99] [0, 99]		< x > < y >	< x value > < y value >
Electrical connectivity	Defines the parameters of the two segments of circle centred on the node that will determine the excitatory and inhibitory links	[0, 50] [0, 2π]		< r_p > < r_p > < θ_e > < θ_e > < θ_p > < θ_p >	< $radius$ > < $angular\ extent$ > < $orientation$ >
Recurrence status	Determines whether the node has an inhibitory, none or excitatory recurrent connection	{-1,0,1}		< rec >	< $recurrent\ status$ >
Emitting status	Determines the circumstances under which the node will emit gas {none, electrical, gas}	{0,1,2}		< E_s >	< $emitting\ status$ >
Type of gas	Determines which gas the node will emit	{1, 2}		< G_t >	< $gas\ type$ >
Rate of build up/decay	Determines the rate of gas build up and decay	[1, 11]		< s >	< $build\ up/\ decay\ rate$ >
Radius of emission	Maximum radius of gas emission	[10%,60%]* * of plane dimension 100x100		< G_r >	< $gas\ radius$ >
Transfer function parameter default value K_i^0	Used in (2) to determine the transfer parameter value K_i^n	[1, 11]		< K^0 >	< $transfer\ function\ default\ value$ >
Bias	The b_i term ? on 1	[-1.0, 1.0]		< b >	< $bias\ value$ >
Task parameters	Parameters which depend on the task, e.g. a robot vision sensors input area ([1])	?		<? >	?

Example 1: Central Pattern Generators

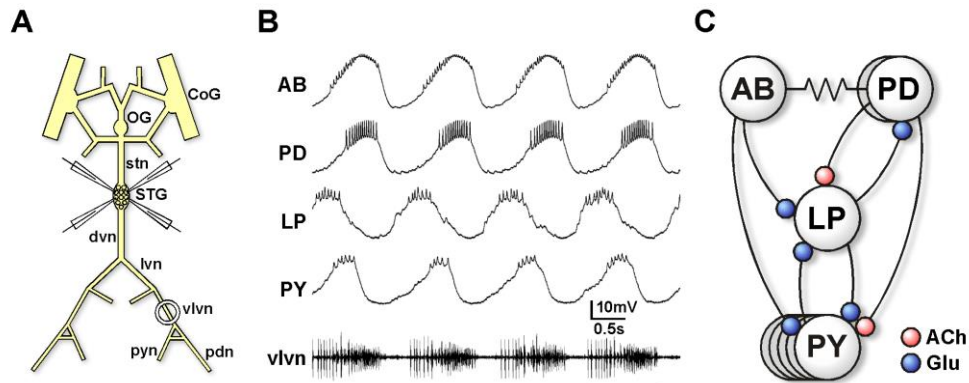
Ten:Four	Eleven:Five	Eleven:Seven	Seven:Five
1111111111:0000	11111111111:00000	11111111111:0000000	1111111:00000



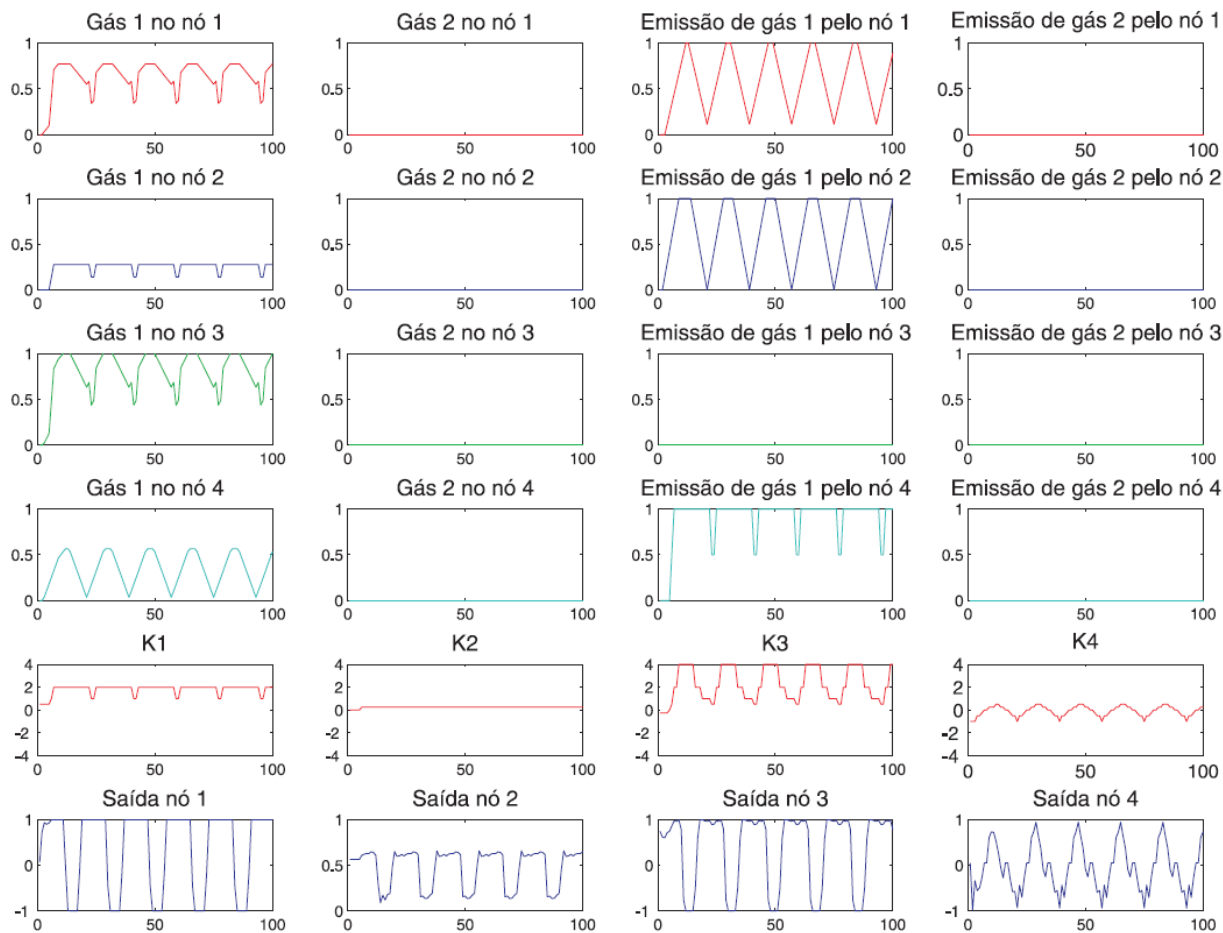
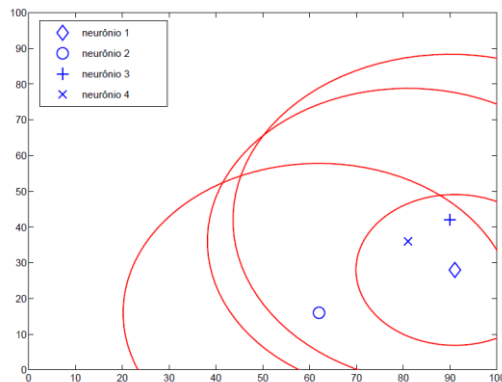
Pattern	Eleven-Seven	Eleven-Five	Ten-Four	Seven-Five
Original				
Mean/n	23310/21	15048/21	20085/20	33218/22
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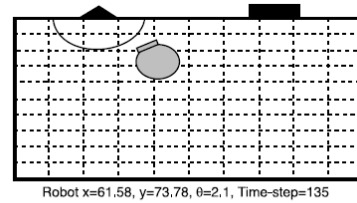
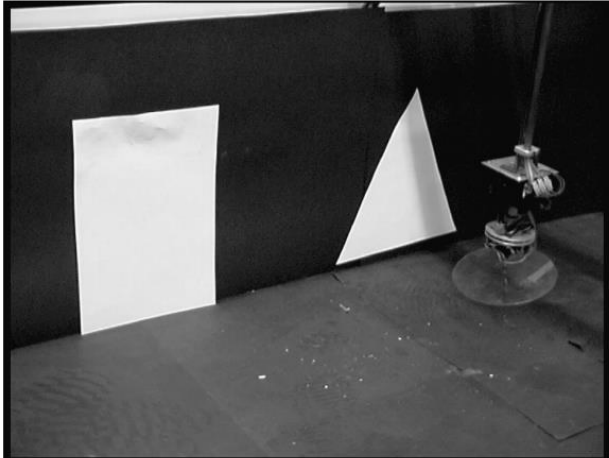
<http://biorob.epfl.ch/salamandra>



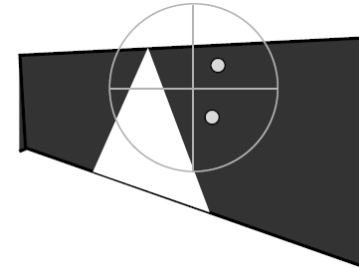
<https://blogs.brandeis.edu/marderlab/research/>



Example 2: Robotic Control

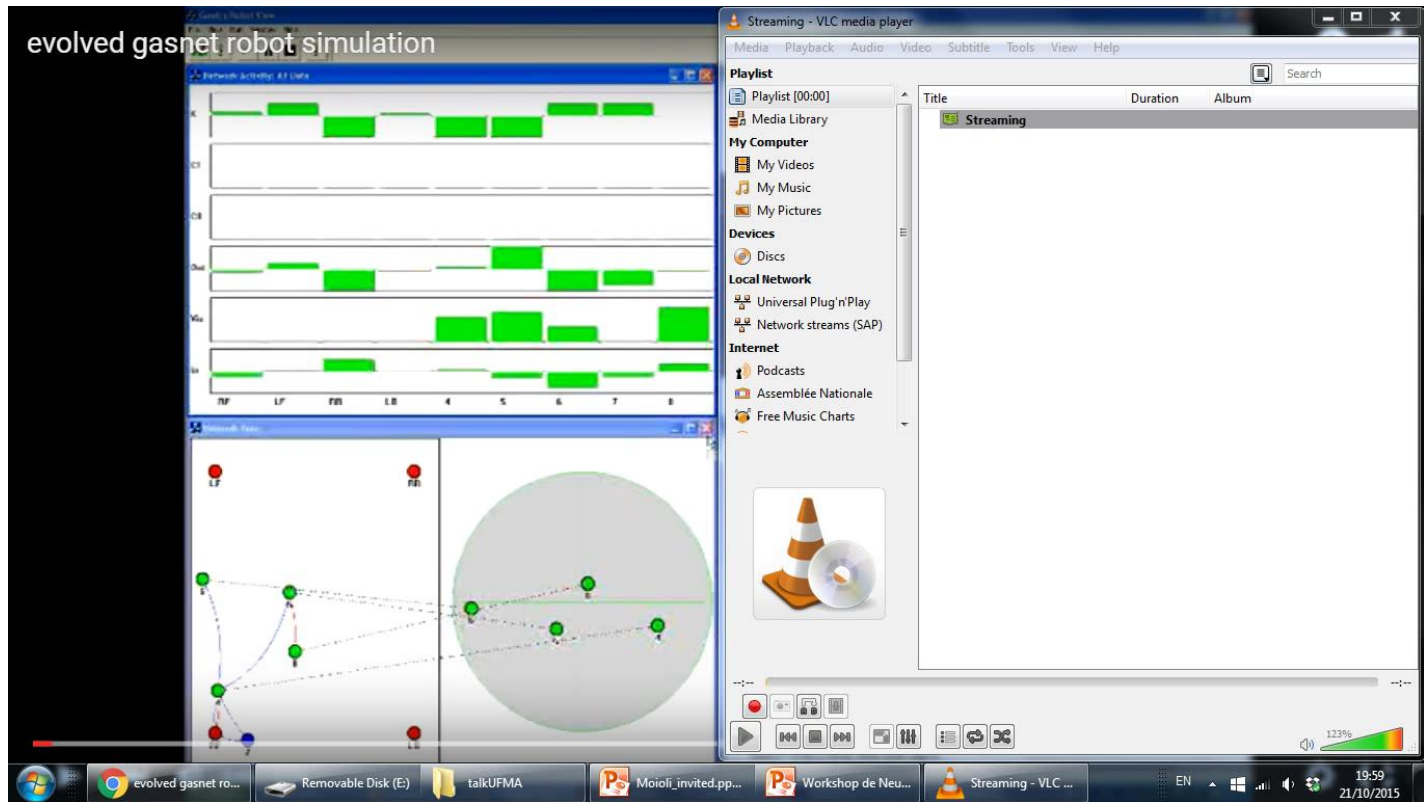


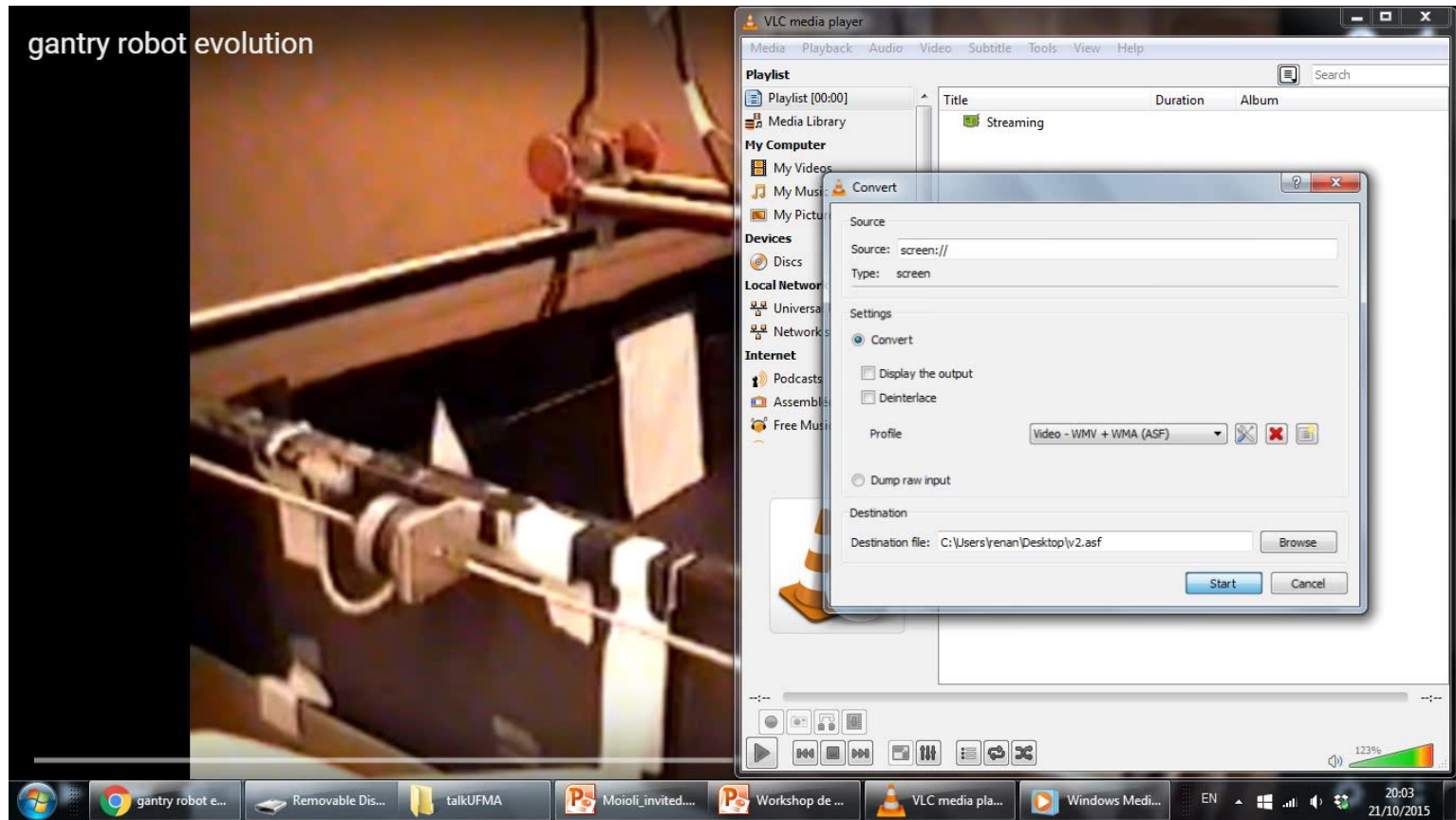
(a)



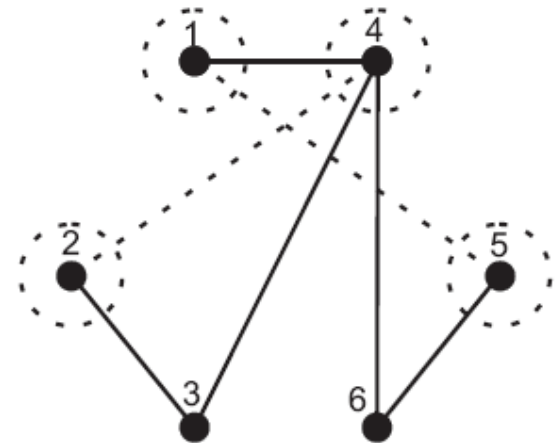
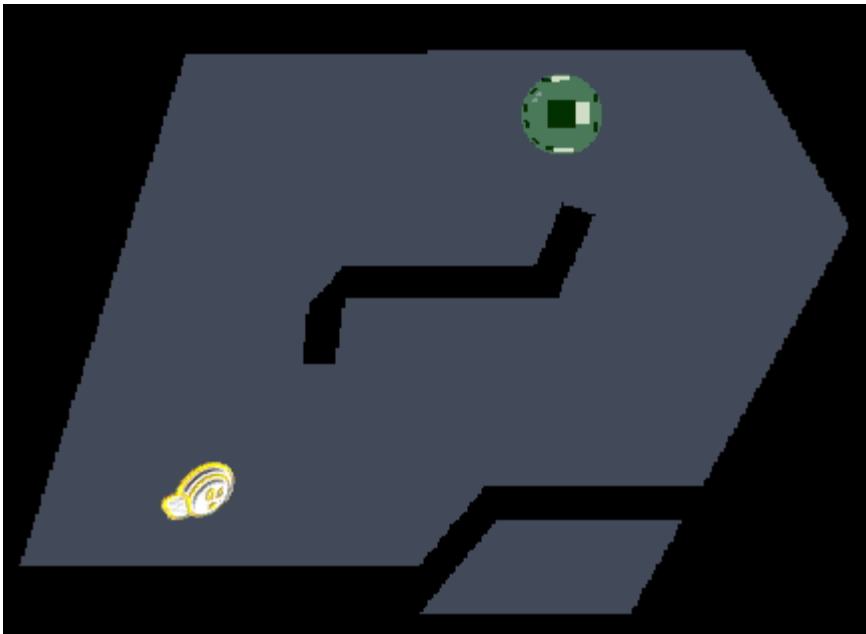
(b)

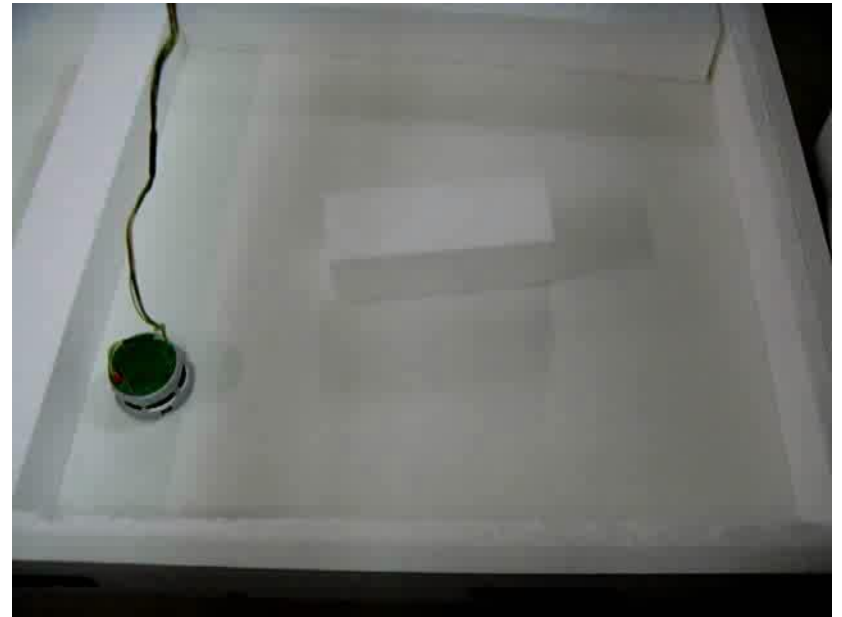
Run	Segs. w. gas	Segs. w/out gas	Points w. gas	Points w/out gas
1	300	1000	200	900
2	300	1000	400	1000
3	350	2000	450	1500
4	500	2400	500	2000
5	600	2800	700	2000
6	1500	3200	950	6000
7	1600	3300	1000	10000
8	2000	3950	1400	10000
9	2800	6400	1800	10000
10	3100	7000	2300	10000
Mean	1305	3305	970	5340
SD	1062	2029	677	4254
Median	1050	3000	825	4000
Best	300	1000	200	900
Worst	3100	7000	2300	10000

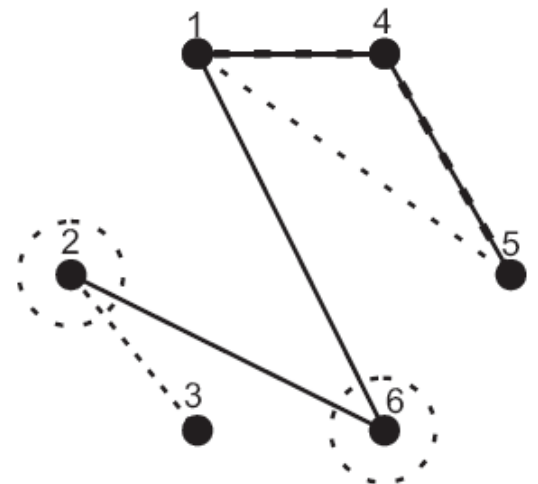
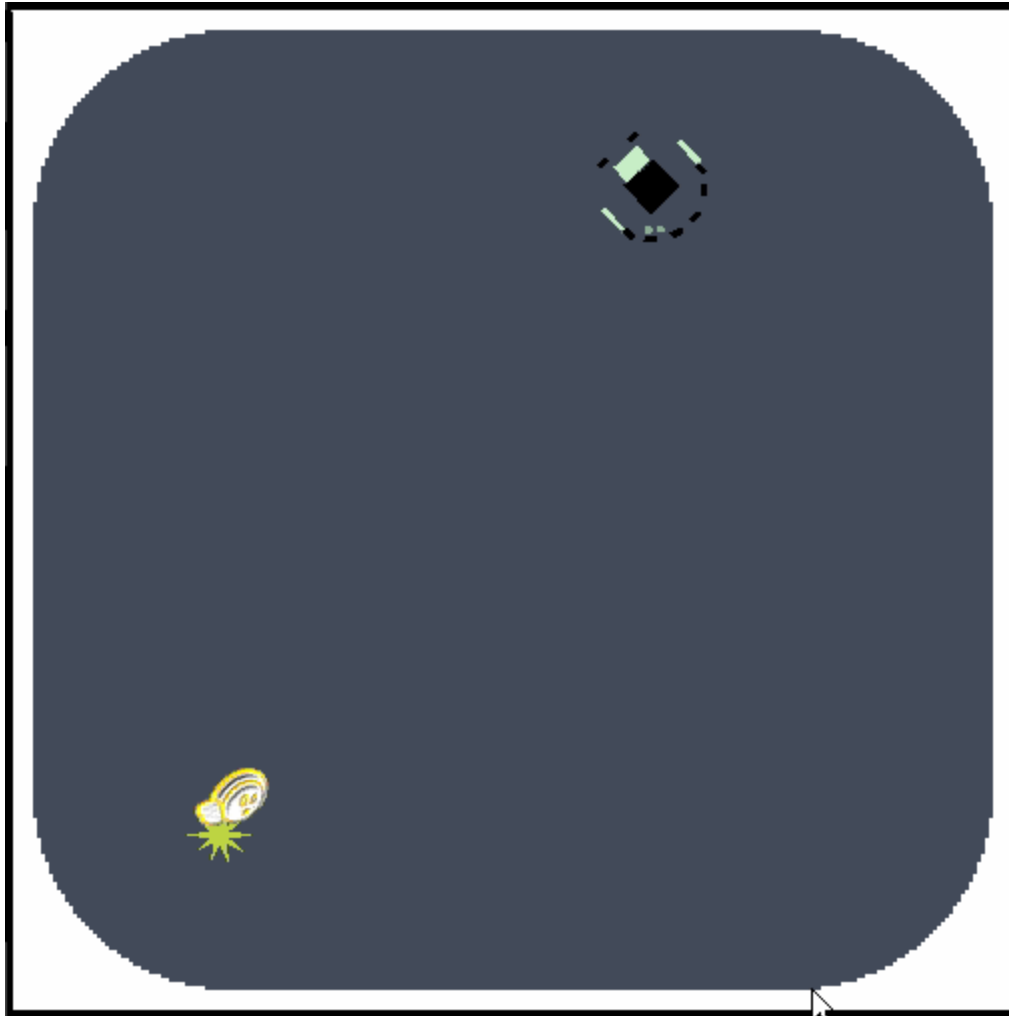


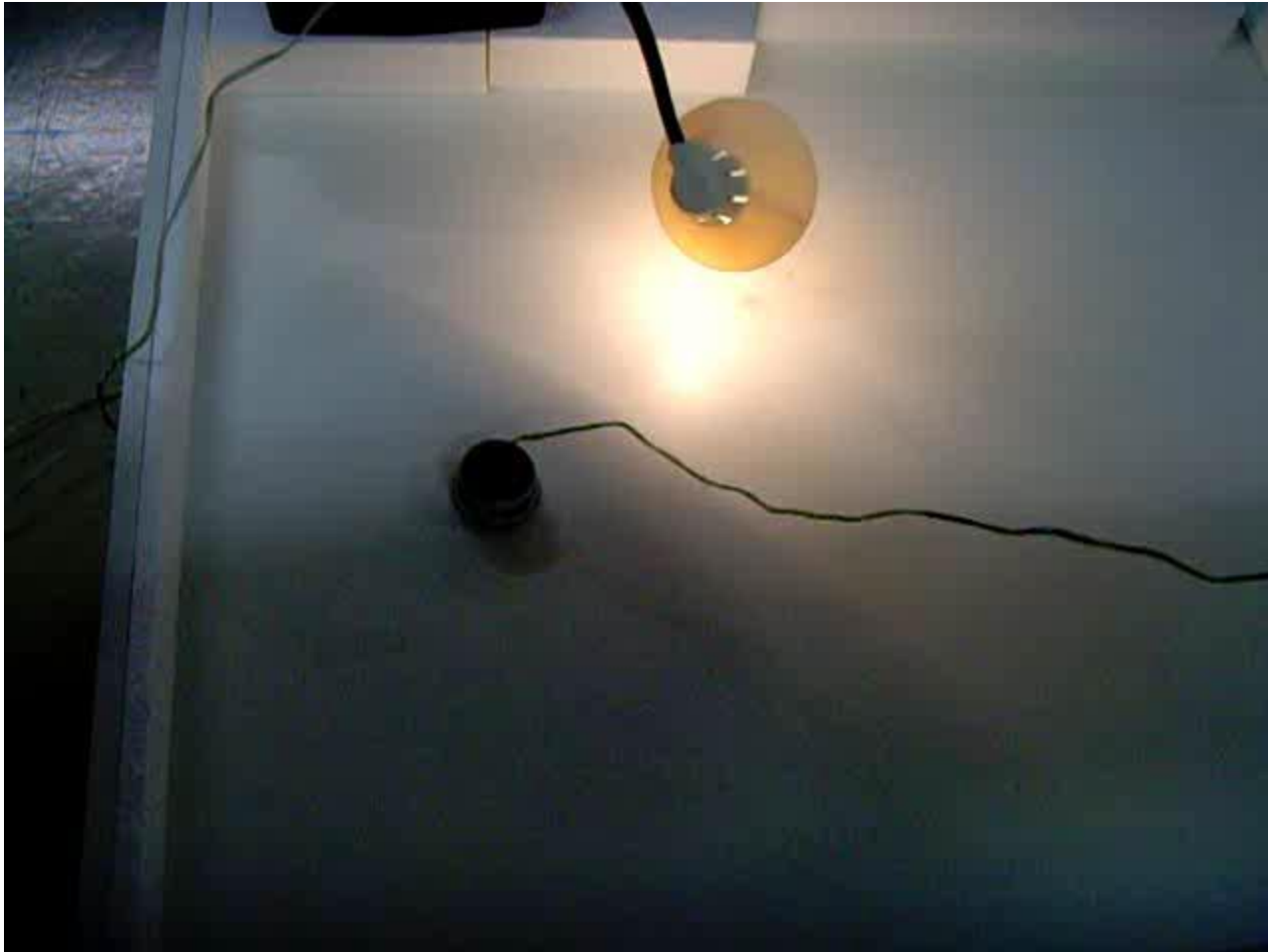


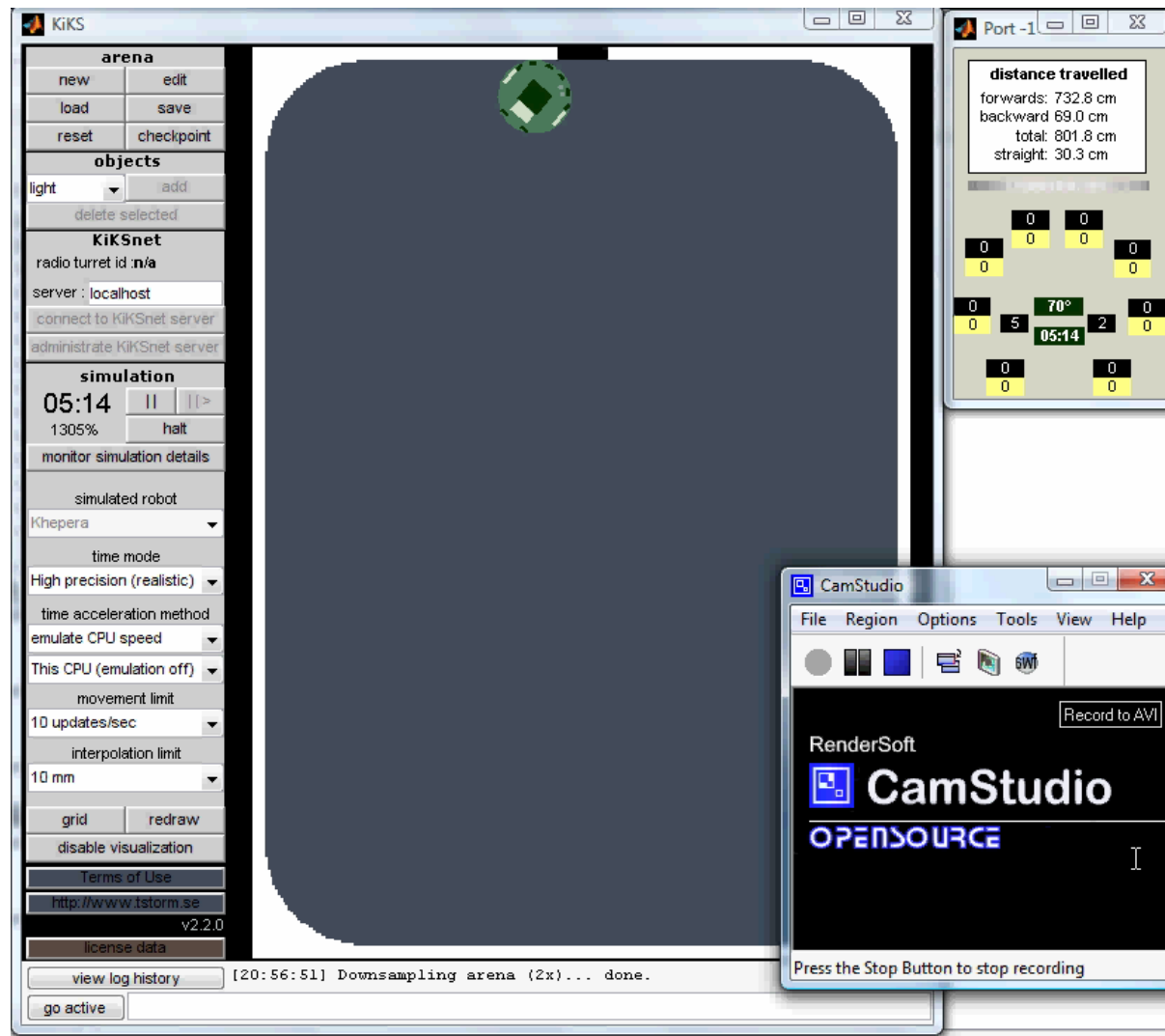
Example 3: Homeostasis and Robotics

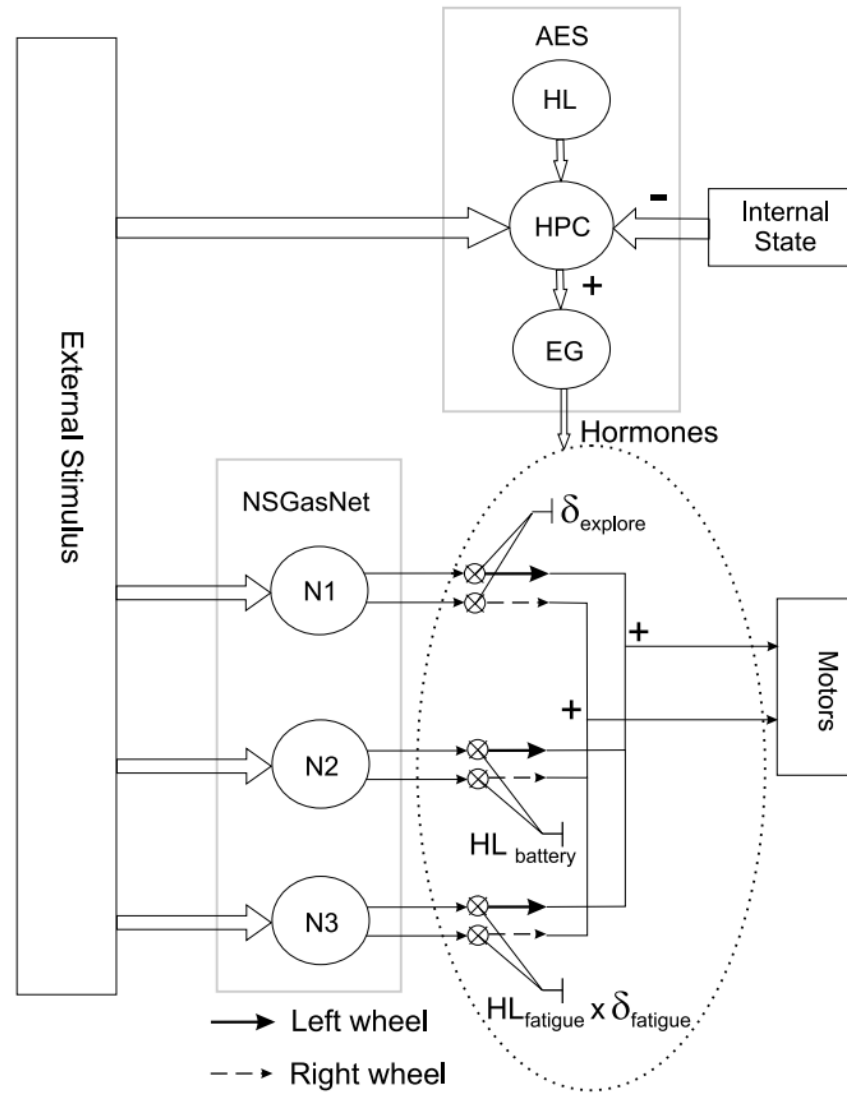


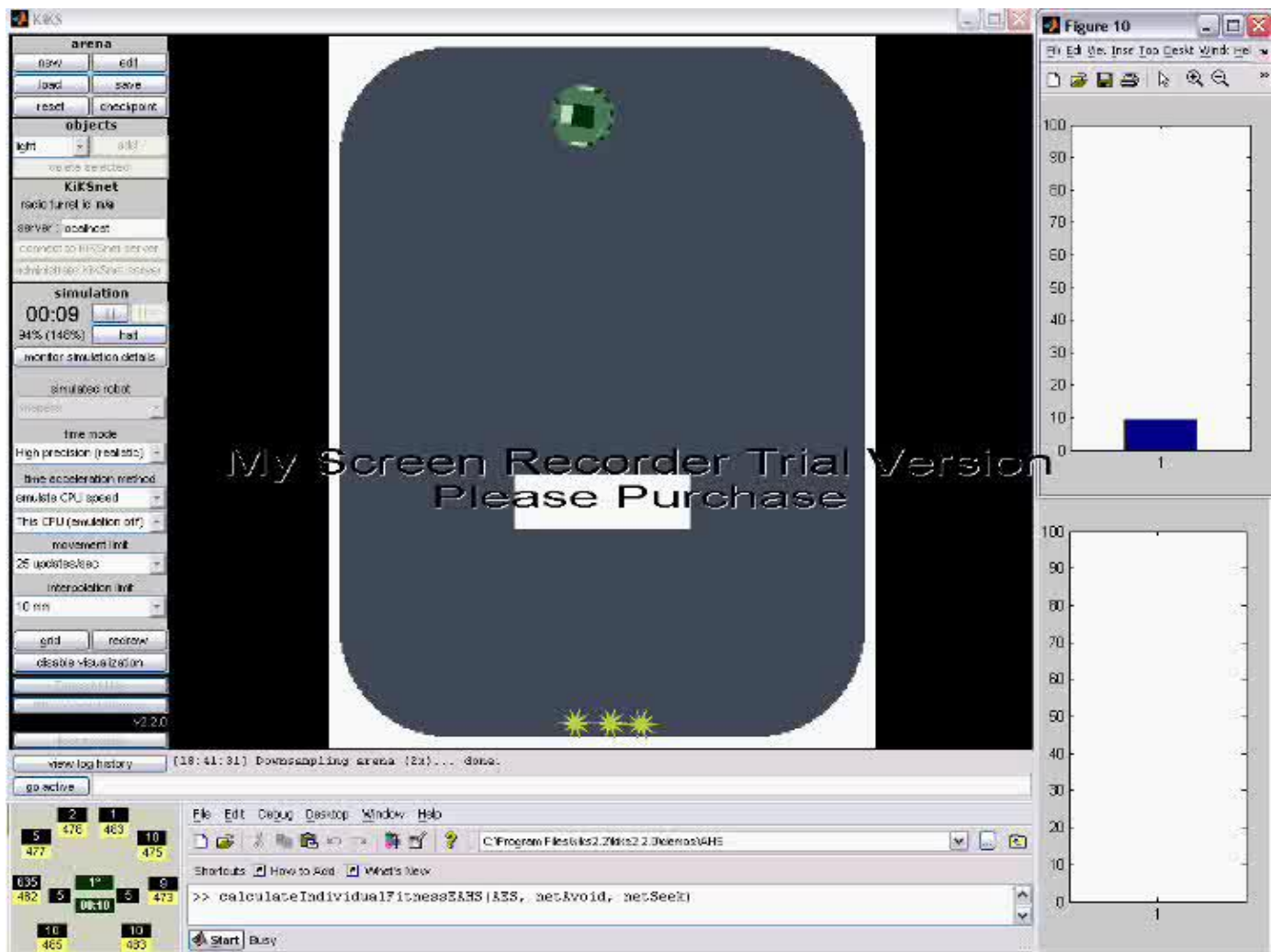


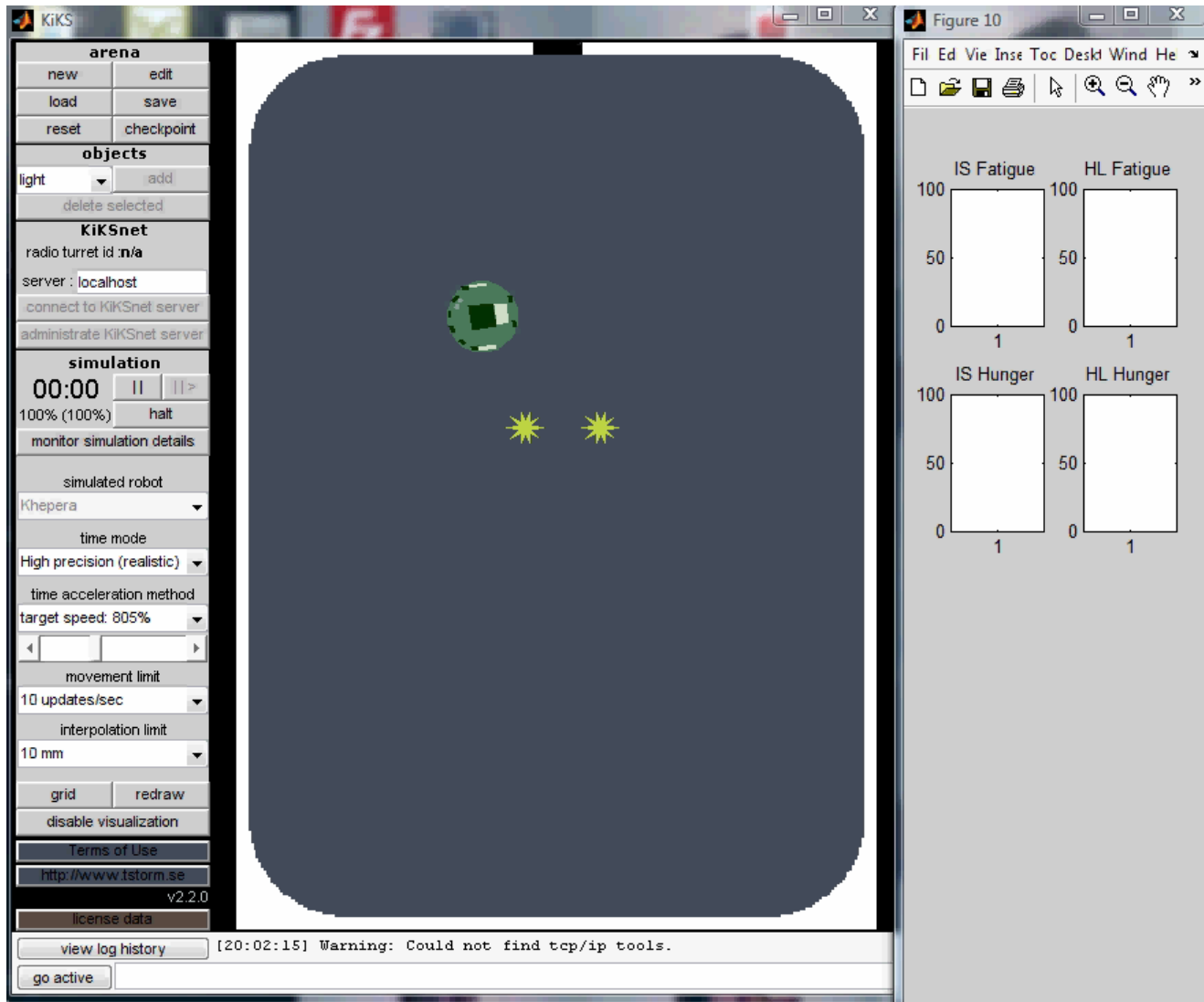






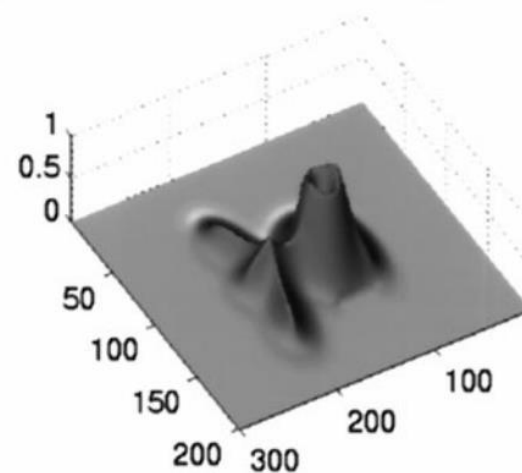
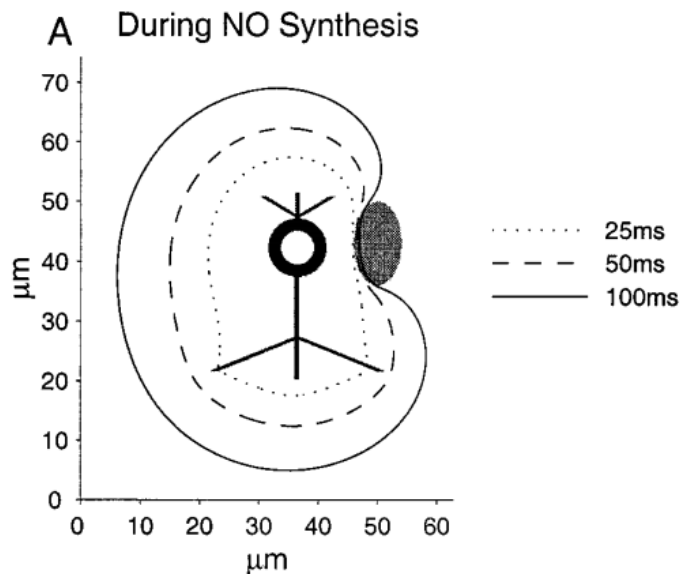






GasNets: final remarks

- Although NO-producing neurons account for only about 1% of cell bodies in the cerebral cortex, their processes spread so extensively that almost every neuron in the cortex is exposed to these small fibers
- Such structures are common across a range of species
- Flexible couplings => emergent dynamic properties



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