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(Article begins on next page)
Input-driven unsupervised learning in recurrent neural networks

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Introduction

Understanding the theoretical foundations of how memories are encoded and retrieved in neural populations is a central challenge in neuroscience. A popular theoretical scenario for modeling memory function is the notion of attractors in a recurrent neural network [1,2]. It is known that the number of attractors (M) that can be stored with this learning rule in a binary recurrent network of N binary neurons is in the order of 0.138 times the number of neurons, i.e., 0.138N, which is far from the maximum storage capacity that could be achieved by any learning rule in attractor neural networks (Stadninski bound = 2^N). While there is no unsupervised learning rule for storing random patterns close to the maximum capacity in recurrent networks except in the sparse coding limit [5], the supervised perception learning rule achieves the maximum capacity.

Here, we propose an input-driven unsupervised learning rule for storing long-term memory in a recurrent neural network which is inspired by the perception learning rule that does not suffer from the drawbacks of Hebbian learning and reaches close to the maximum storage capacity.

Overview of the model

Our goals:

- To come up with a learning rule for a recurrent neural network
- It should be able to store memories close to the maximal storage capacity
- It should implement basic biological constraints
- To have stable dynamics

Two crucial features from theoretical perspective to achieve the goals:

- Strong external input (or external field) to each neuron
- Three learning thresholds for potentiation or depression

Note: These features of the learning rule could be implemented in networks composed of any neuron models.

We address two questions:

- How many patterns can be stored in a recurrent network of N neurons?
- How strong the external field should be to store the patterns?

Evaluation of our model

We address two questions:

1. How many memory patterns can be stored close to the maximum capacity in recurrent networks
2. How strong the external field should be to achieve the goals:

- Two crucial features from theoretical perspective
  ▶ Strong external input (or external field) to each neuron: 
  ▶ Three learning thresholds for potentiation or depression

The learning rule

The learning rule that is used to store M patterns (M ~ N) is implemented by comparing the value of local field with three learning thresholds:

- If \( \theta_0 < \phi < \theta_1 \Rightarrow \text{depress active synapses} \)
- If \( \theta_1 < \phi < \gamma \Rightarrow \text{potentiate active synapses} \)
- Otherwise \( \Rightarrow \text{change nothing} \)

-applied only to the excitatory-to-excitatory recurrent connections.

The patterns chosen at random at 0.5 coding probability.

The capacity of the network (M ~ N) versus the size of basin of attraction for our model and a Hopfield network. The result of simulations with N = 1001, \( \gamma = X/N = 0.5 \), \( \eta = 0.1 \φ \) was optimized such that for a given size of basin of attraction, the highest number of patterns could be stored. To obtain the critical storage capacity for each basin size, we initiated the network with patterns corrupted with a given noise level (this noise level was defined as the fraction of the unit's states whose state was drawn randomly and independently from the pattern) and then determined the number of successful recalls of the patterns.

Results

A

The histogram of local field values of all of the neurons before and after learning. Local field values after learning are pushed away from the potentiation (light-orange) and depression (light-blue) regions due to the learning rule.

B

The capacity of the network (M ~ N) versus the size of basin of attraction for our model and a Hopfield network. The result of simulations with N = 1001, \( \gamma = X/N = 0.5 \), \( \eta = 0.1 \φ \) was optimized such that for a given size of basin of attraction, the highest number of patterns could be stored. To obtain the critical storage capacity for each basin size, we initiated the network with patterns corrupted with a given noise level (this noise level was defined as the fraction of the unit's states whose state was drawn randomly and independently from the pattern) and then determined the number of successful recalls of the patterns.

C

Minimum \( \gamma \) (relative strength of external field) versus \( \alpha \). This curve is computed for a network with N = 1001 at a fixed \( \phi = 0.05\phi \) and at zero basin of attraction. We simulated a range of values for \( \gamma \) for then we measured the storage capacity. Afterwards, we picked the minimum gamma for each storage capacity (10 different seeds). At \( \alpha \sim 0.24 \) the capacity is around \( \alpha \sim 0.8 \). To store more patterns one needs to increase gamma.

Discussion

- We proposed an unsupervised learning rule for storing long-term memory in recurrent neural networks.
- Our model can store close to the critical storage capacity (our model \( \sim 16 \)) whereas a Hopfield network with Hebbian learning rule is not able to go beyond \( \sim 0.138 \), therefore we achieve more than 11-fold improvement at zero size basin of attraction.
- Stable and robust dynamics.
- The activity level of the network is stable and robust.
- The storage capacity reduces by lowering the strength of the external fields. Below \( \gamma \sim 0.24 \) the network cannot learn all the patterns perfectly.
- The learning rule can be implemented for any neuron models.
- In the sparse coding limit, the unsupervised, covariance rule reaches the Gardner bound [5]. Therefore, one expects that the benefit of these learning thresholds should decrease in that limit.
- Our proposed unsupervised learning rule implements basic biophysical constraints: it uses only the local information available to a neuron and its synapses (i.e., locality), and it can store a new pattern independently of previously learned patterns (i.e., incrementality).
- The network contains separate excitatory or inhibitory units, i.e. synaptic strengths do not change sign (in contrast with the Hopfield model).
- No explicit error signal: neurons do not need to have access to an explicit error signal from their output, i.e. the difference between the desired output and the current output, but they can infer that information with high reliability by exploiting the statistical properties of the distribution of the local fields.
- The learning rule is in agreement with experimental findings [6], it also predicts that when the Hopfield rule (or post-synaptic membrane potential) goes above a certain threshold no potentiation should occur.

References