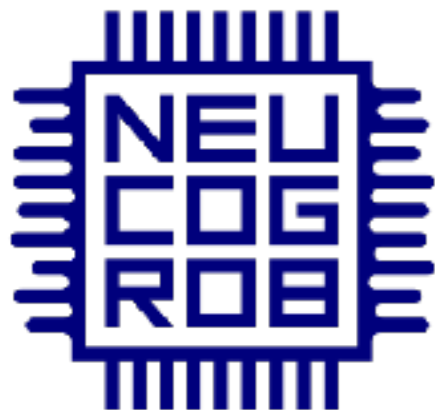


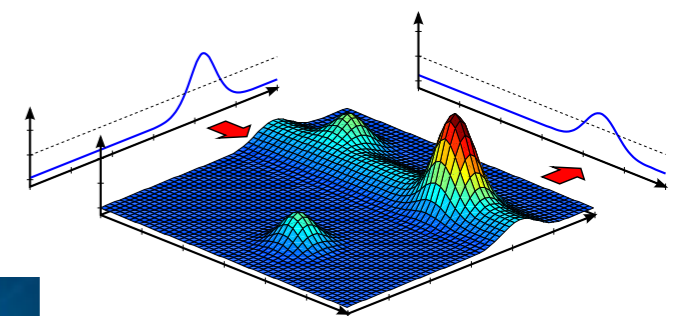
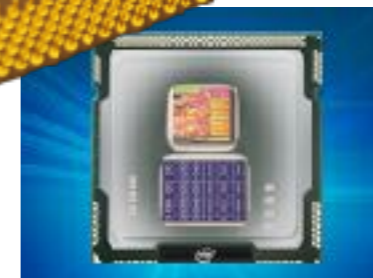
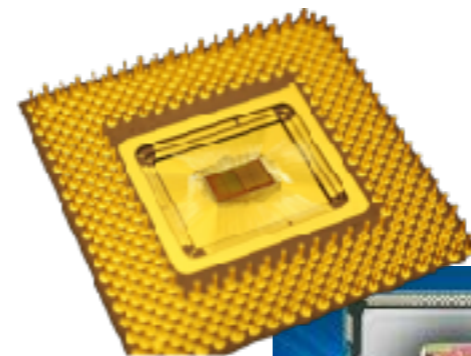
# Reliable computation in recurrent, spiking, and plastic networks: from proof of concept to real-world applications

Yulia Sandamirskaya

Institute of Neuroinformatics  
University of Zurich and ETH Zurich



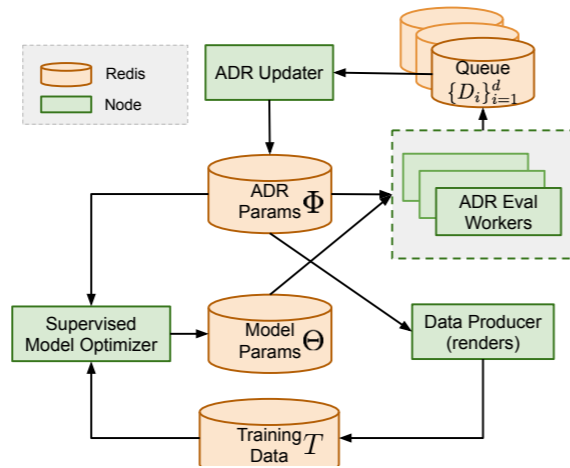
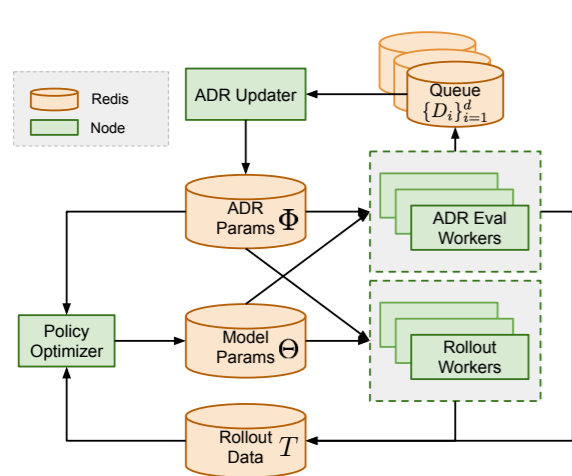
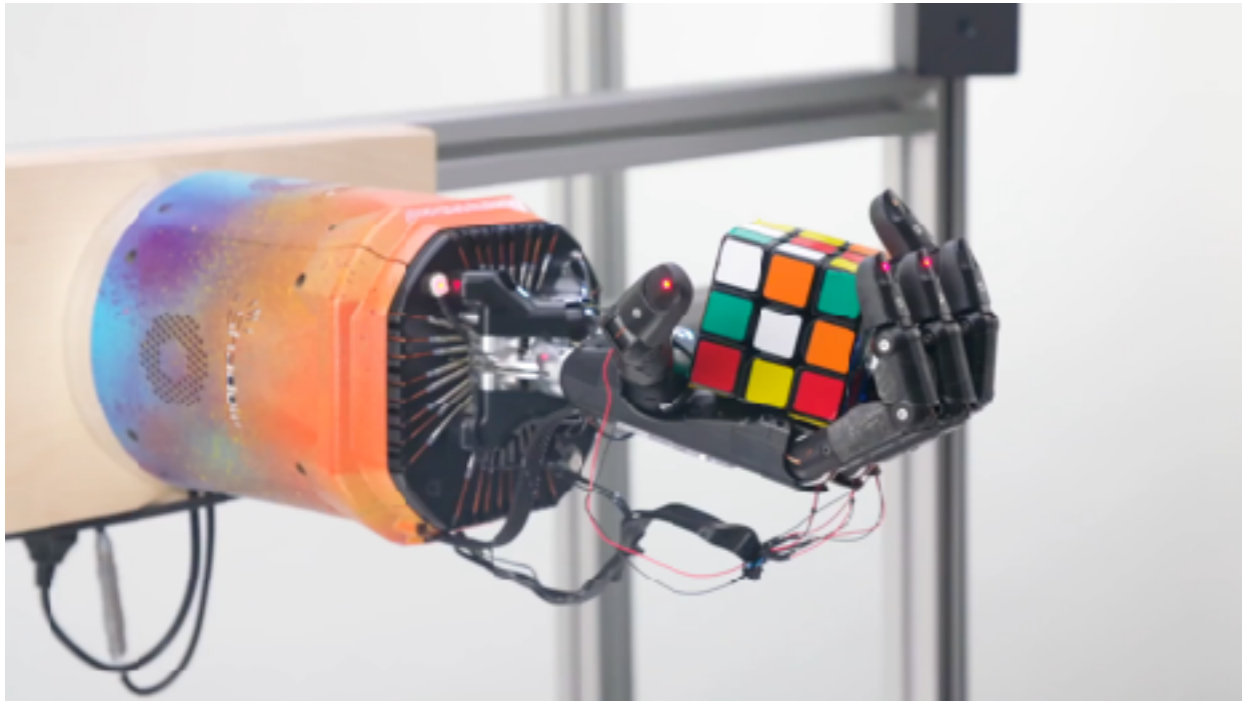
Research group  
"Neuromorphic Cognitive Robots"



# Intelligent systems: Artificial vs Biological

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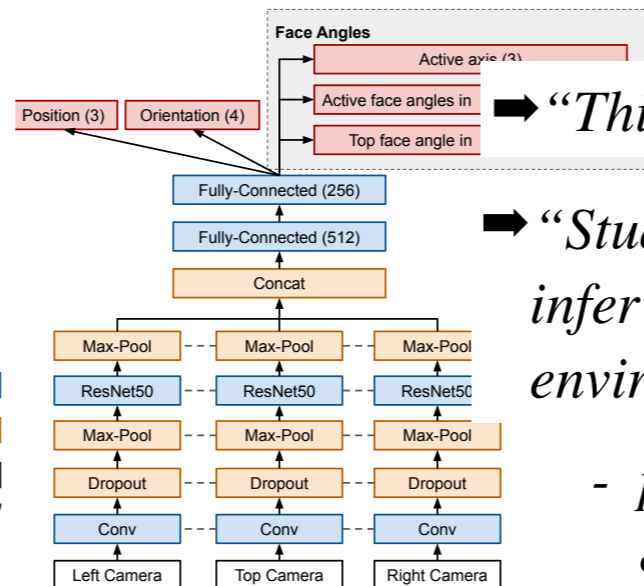
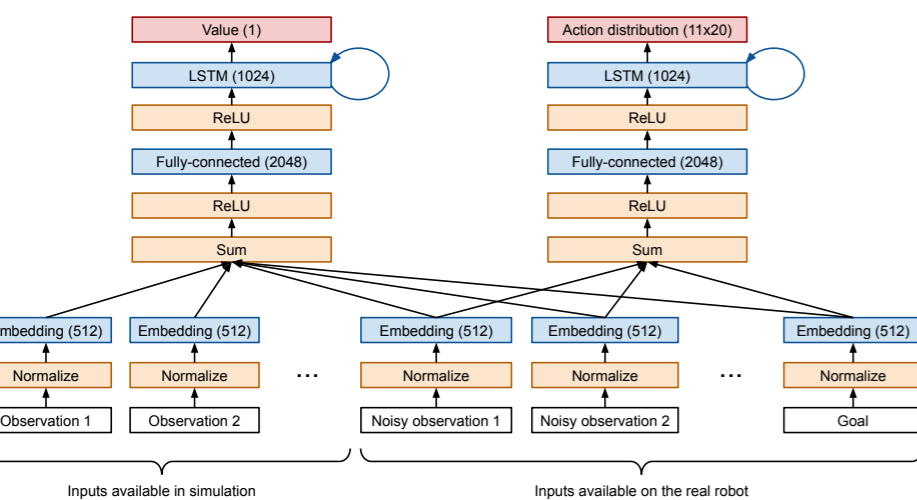
# Intelligent systems: Artificial vs Biological



- ➔  $8 \times 8 = 64$  NVIDIA V100 GPU's
- +  $8 \times 115 = 920$  worker machines with 32 CPU
- ➔ training the policy continuously for several month = 13 thousand years
- 13,863,132 trainable parameters per network

(a) Network architecture for value function

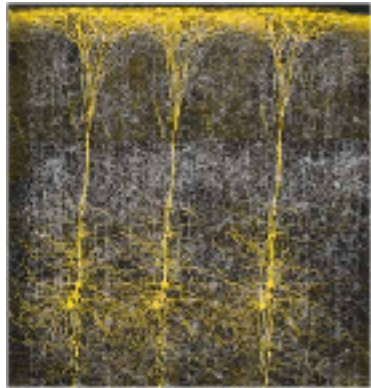
(b) Network architecture for agent policy



- ➔ “This has worked surprisingly well (policy cloning)”
- ➔ “Study whether the policy has learned to infer and store useful information about the environment in its recurrent state”
- prediction accuracy rapidly improves to over 80% for certain parameters....

# What do we know about biological neuronal systems?

## Biological neural networks

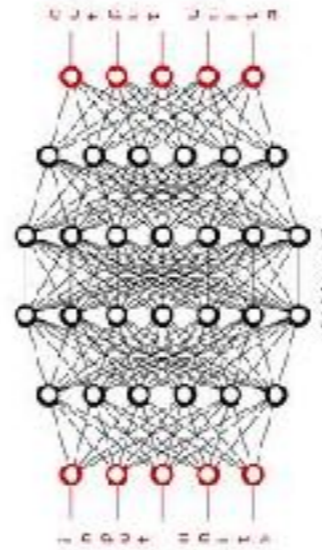


- Massively parallel
- Massively recurrent
  - filtering
  - stable states
- Event-based
  - save power
  - be fast
- Plastic
  - can learn on the fly

### ➔ Dynamical NS, “Type B”

- “Computing” with the substrate
- Control

## Artificial neural networks



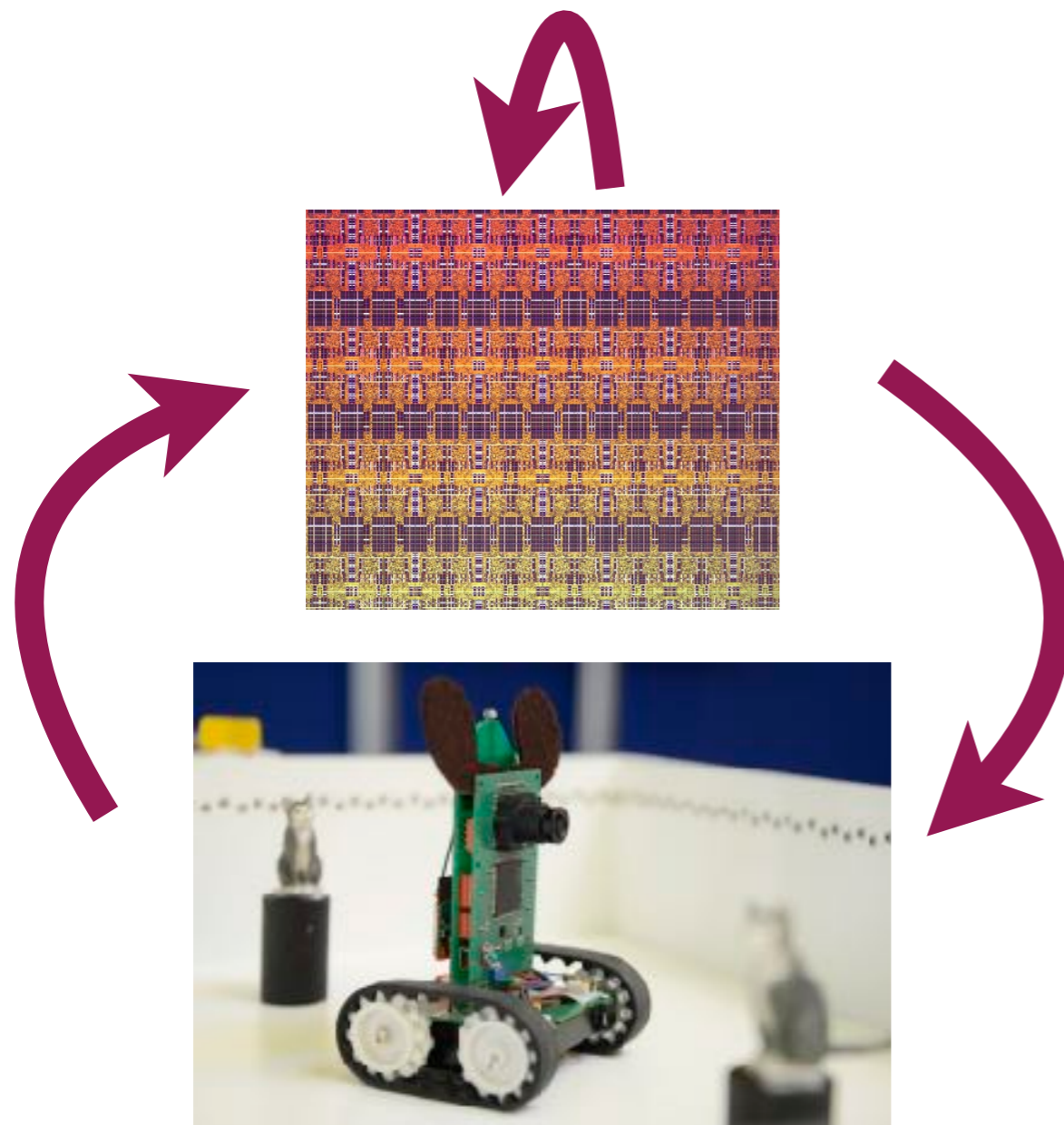
- GPU, parallel computing
- Recurrence is difficult:
  - leads to loops; non-Markovian; no clear input and output
- Processing is clocked, asynchrony is hard to deal with; no gradients to learn
- “Training”. Plasticity is difficult: Convergence? Testing?

### ➔ Turing-compliant NS, “Type A”

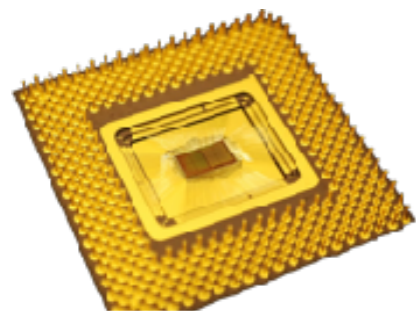
- Turing Machine: the computing substrate doesn't matter
- Information processing

Can we build, control, and use neuronal systems of Type B?

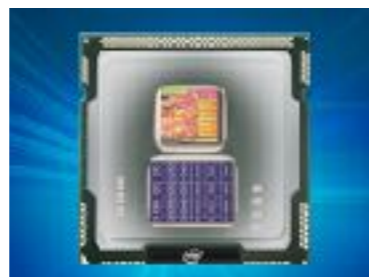
# Neuromorphic controllers



ROLLS

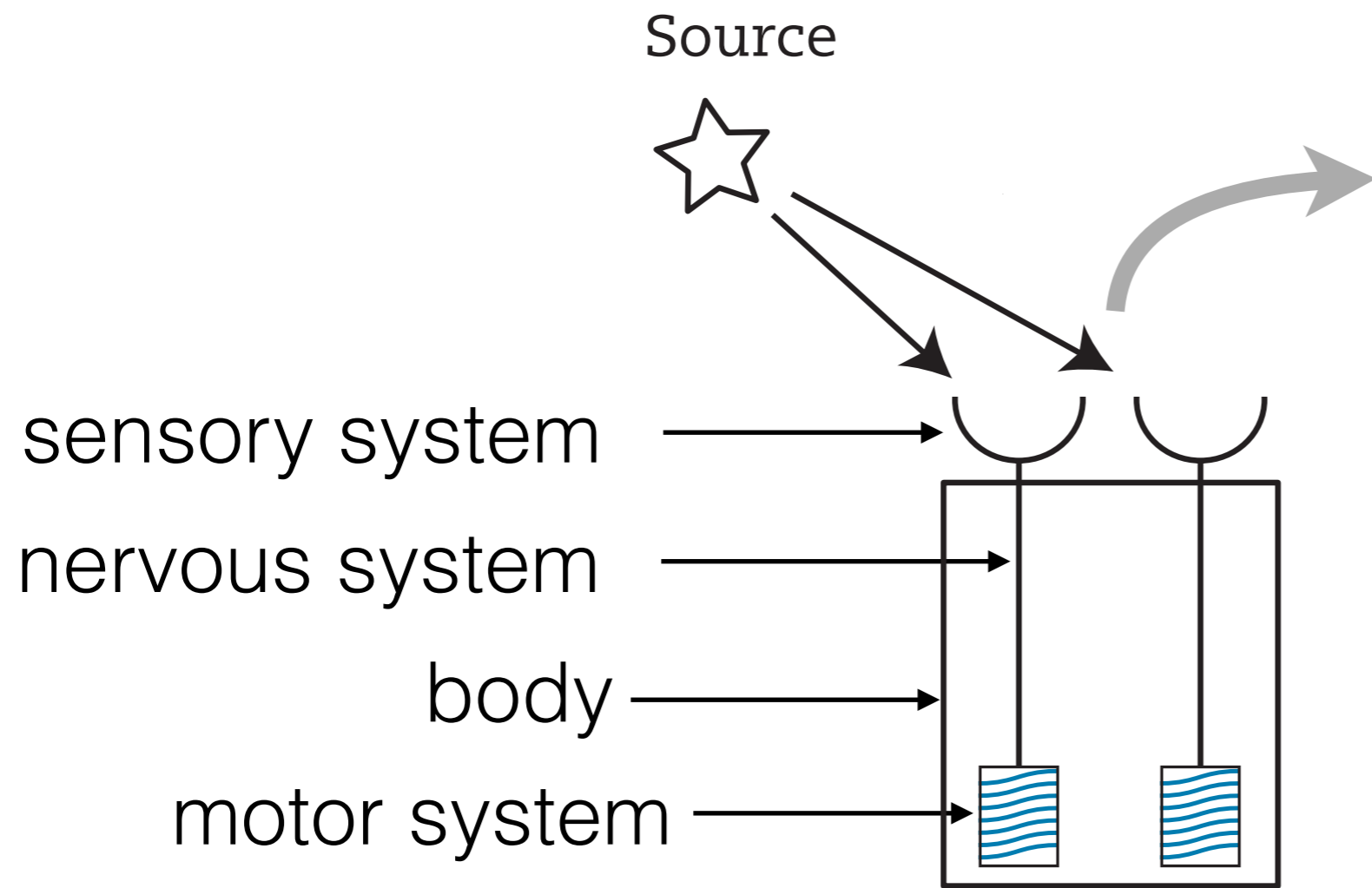


Loihi

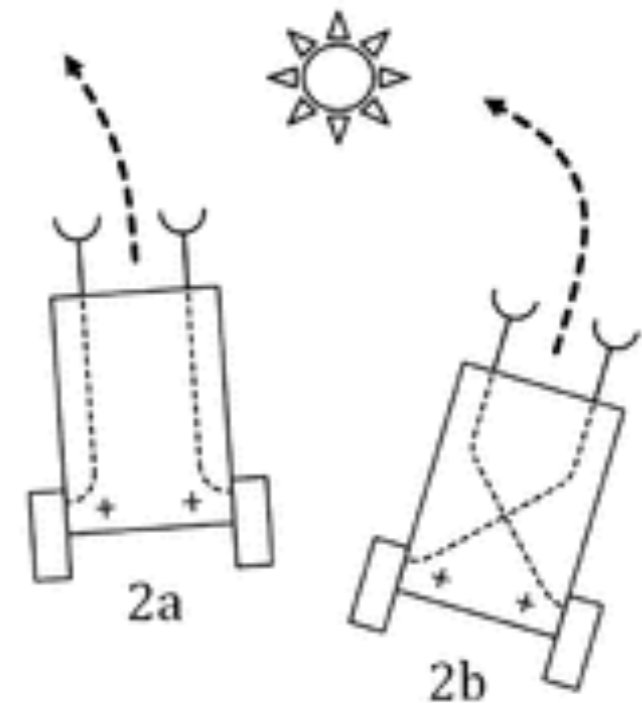


- ➔ Massive concurrence
  - I/O interfaces
  - “encoding”
    - rate, timing, place
- ➔ Massive recurrence
  - flexible connectivity
  - attractor dynamics
- ➔ Event-based
  - spiking
  - and analogue
- ➔ Plastic
  - on-chip local learning
  - “memory trace”

# Reactive behaviour in navigation (Braitenberg)

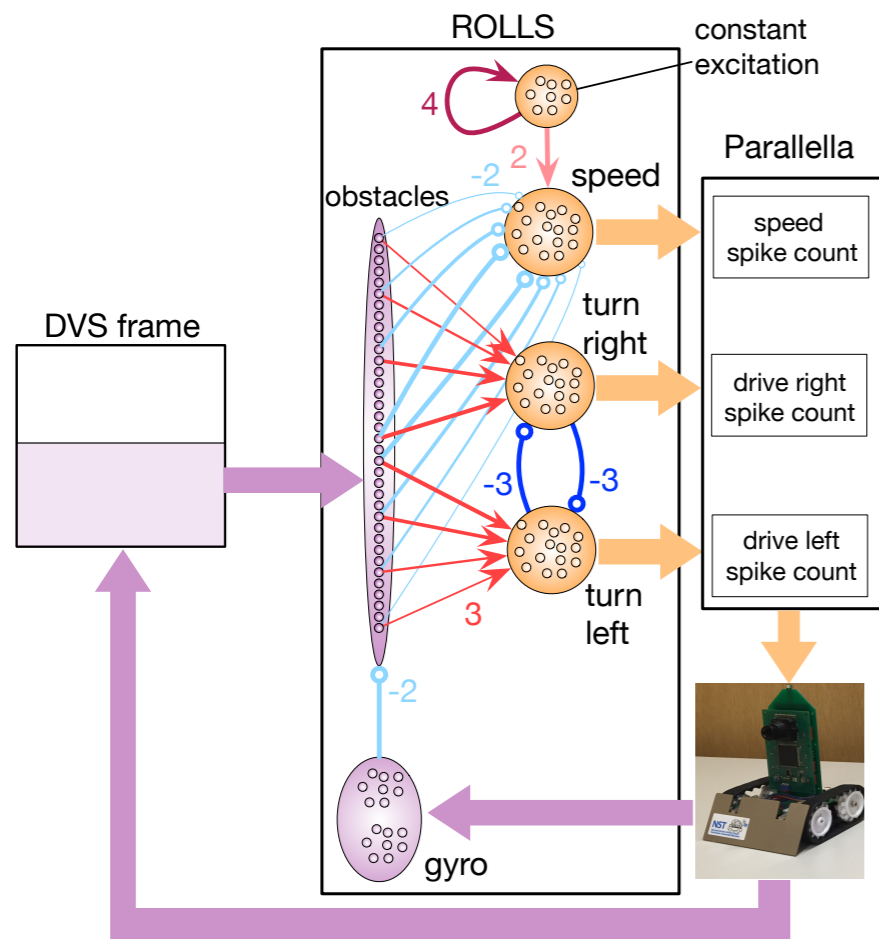


Different behaviours:

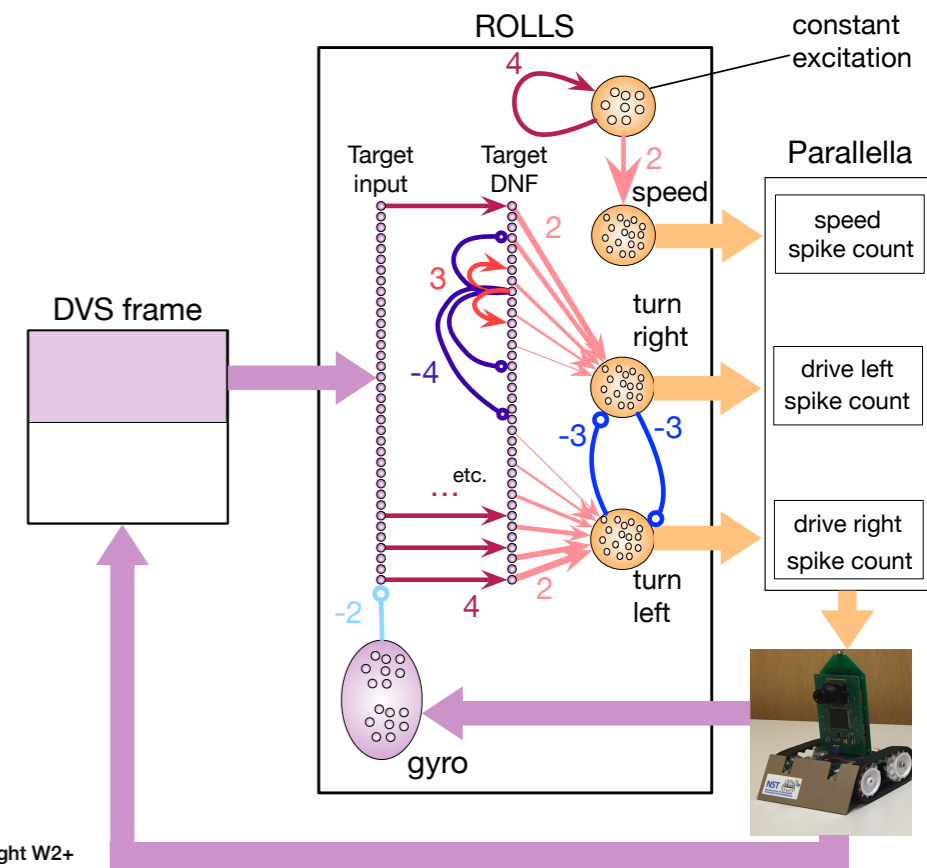


# Braitenberg "de luxe" on a neuromorphic chip

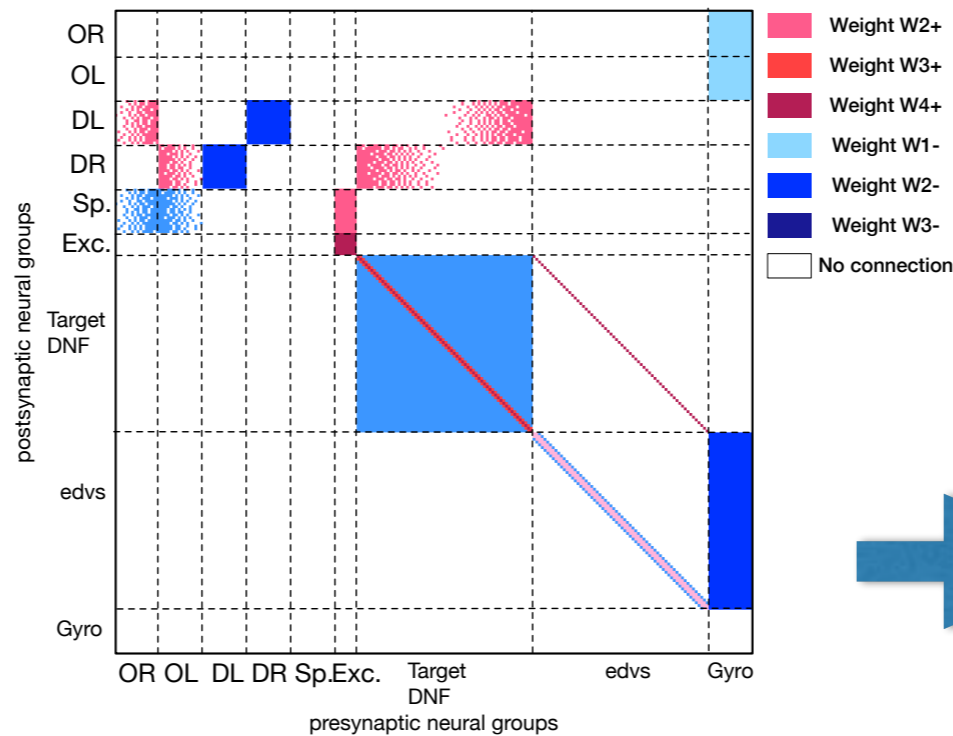
## Obstacle avoidance



## Target acquisition



## Connectivity



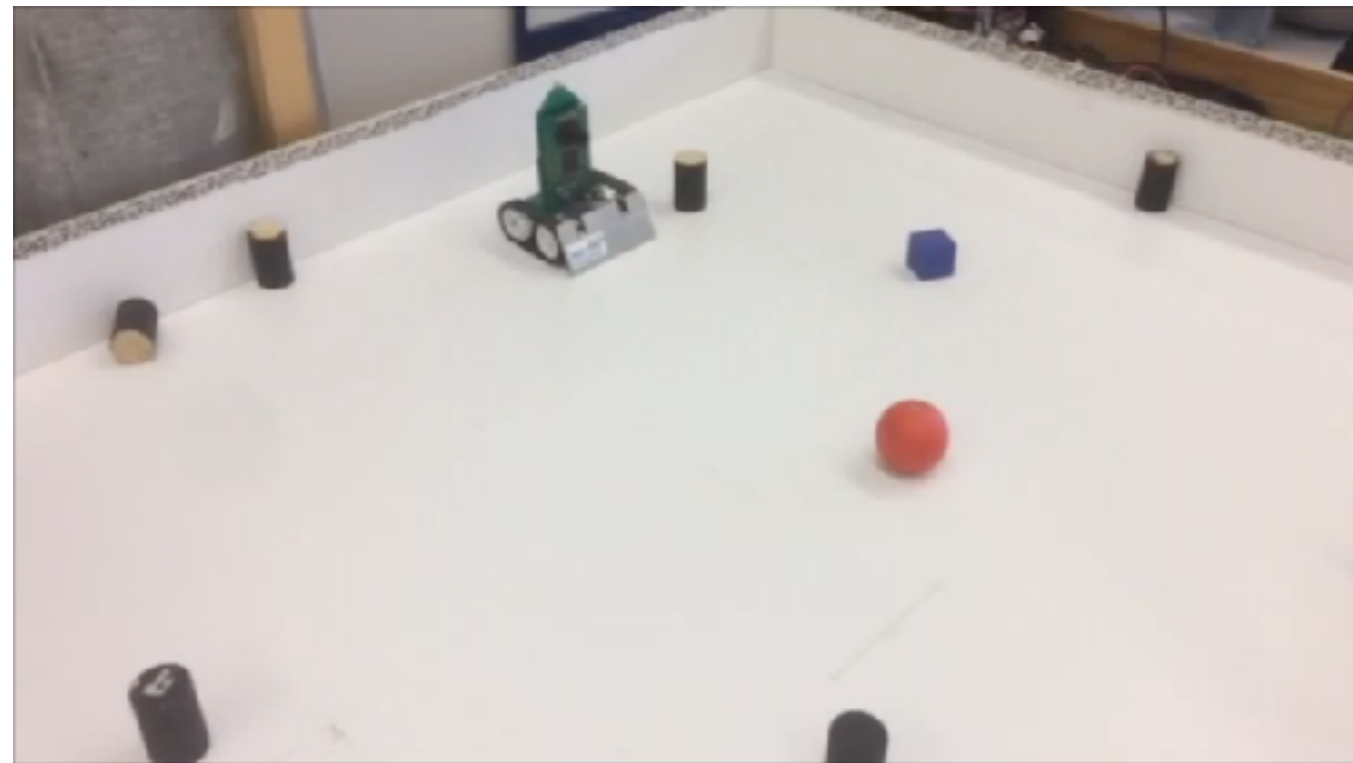
## ROLLS



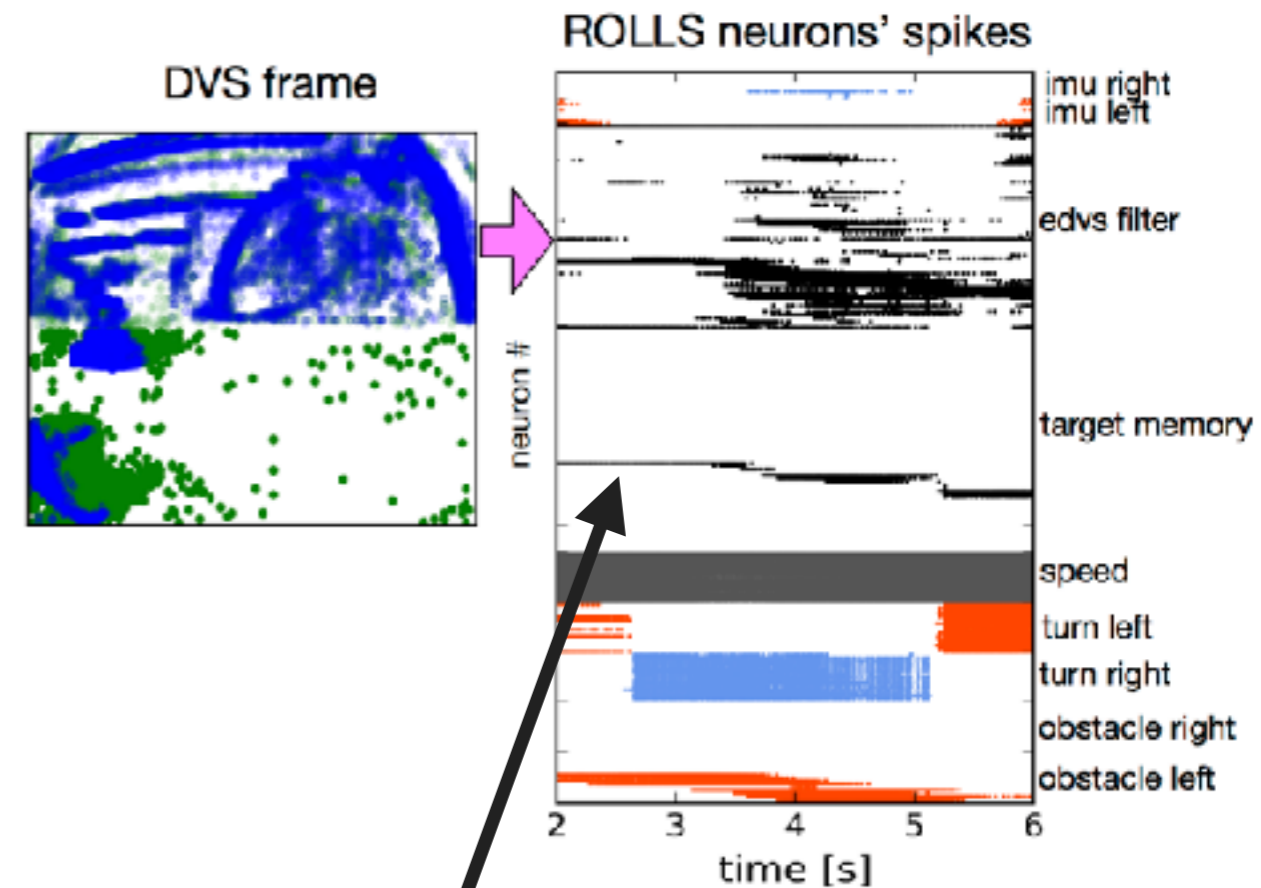
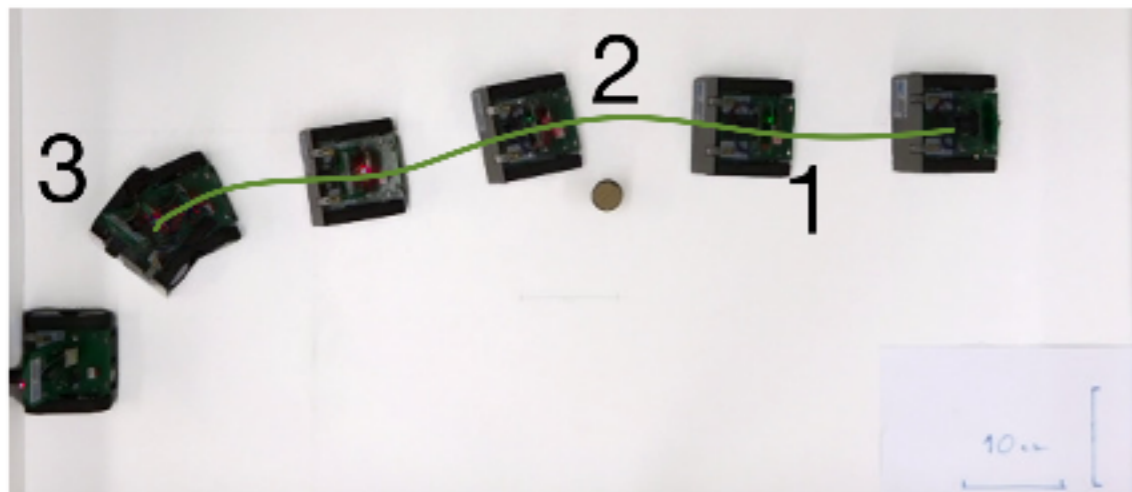
# Navigation with a neuromorphic device

Avoiding obstacles

Output of the sensor and the chip



Target acquisition



WTA / DNF  
(recurrence, filtering)



# Reference frames

View-based target representation:

- target in view

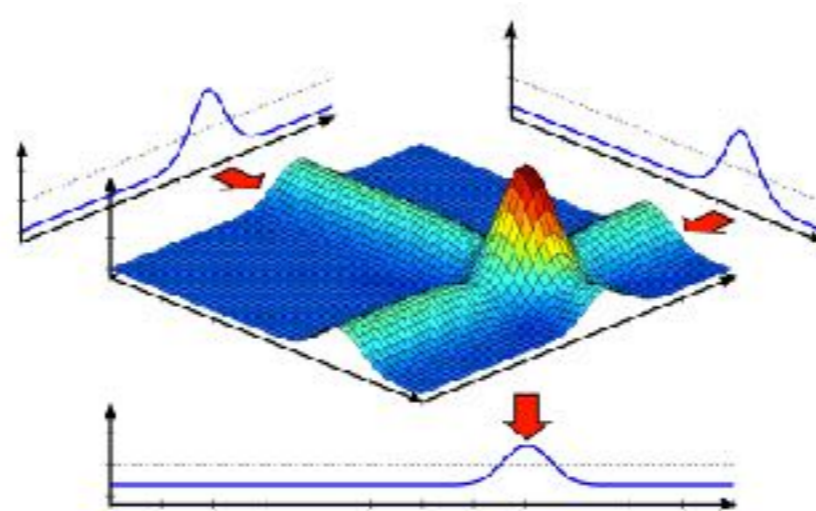
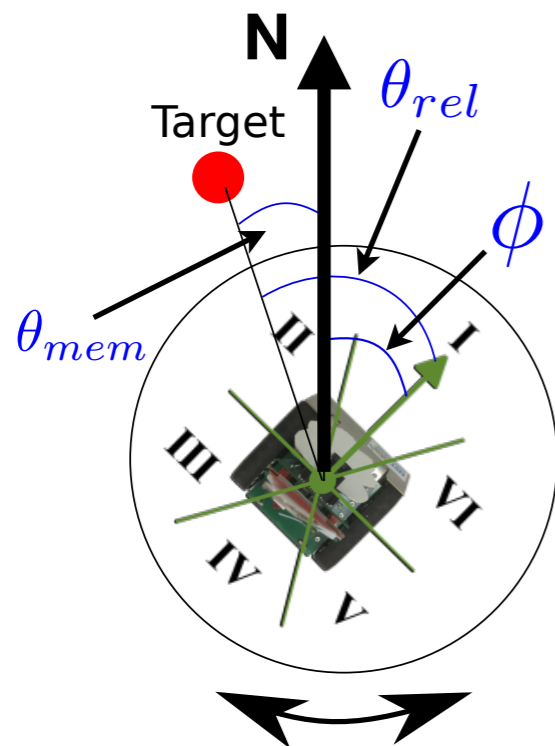


- target lost from view



Allocentric target representation:

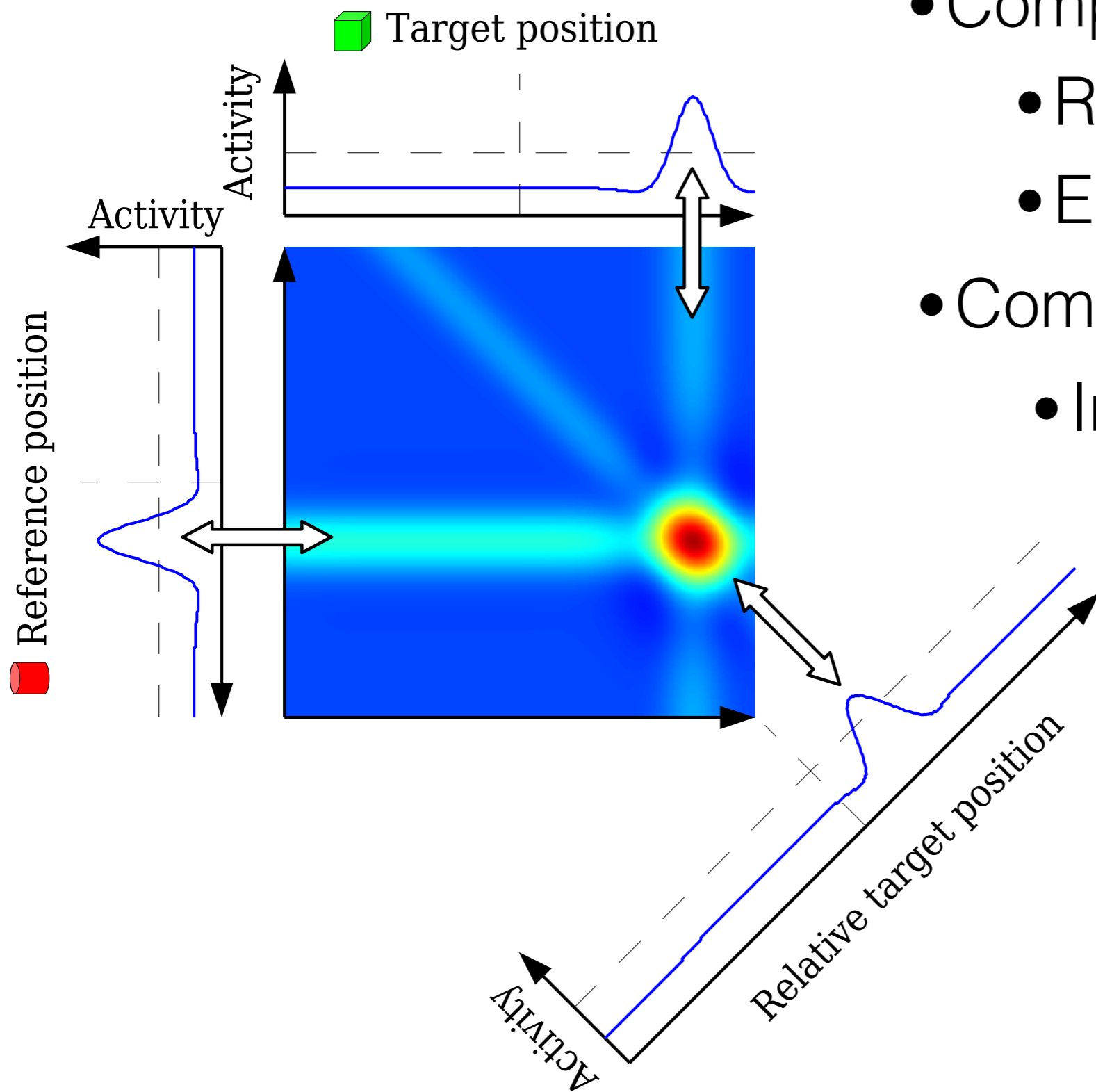
Neural ref. frame transformation:



ROLLS device

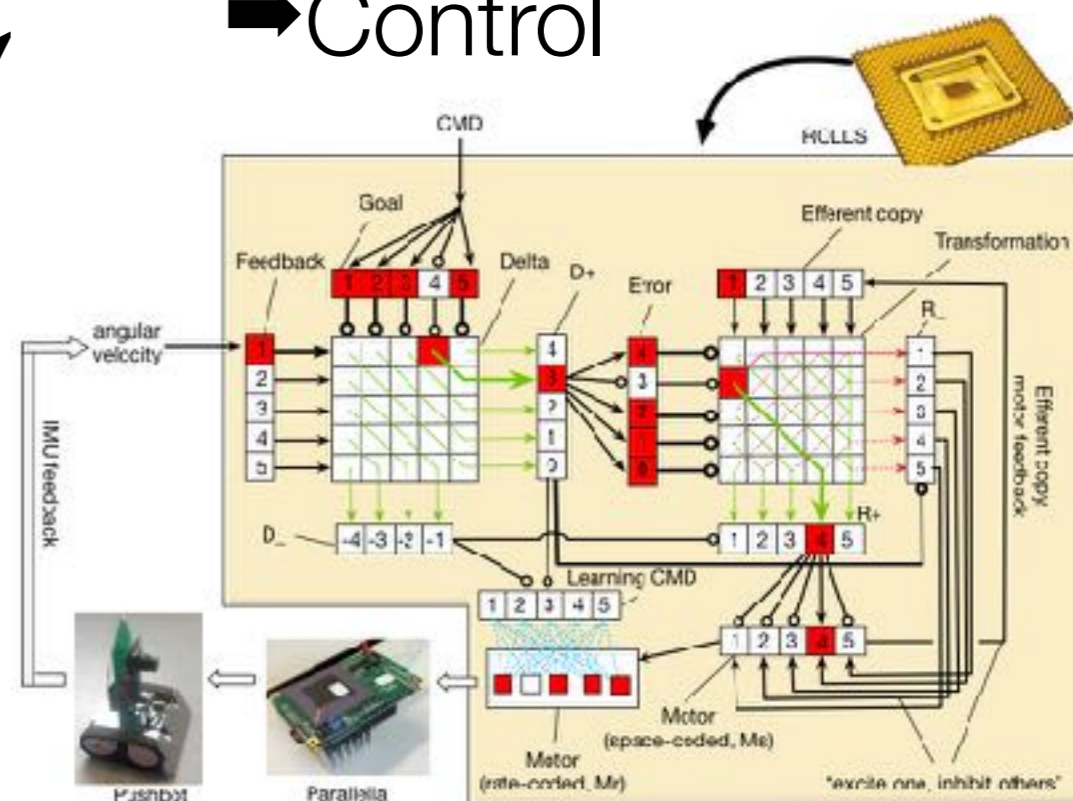


# Neuronal coding of 3-way relations

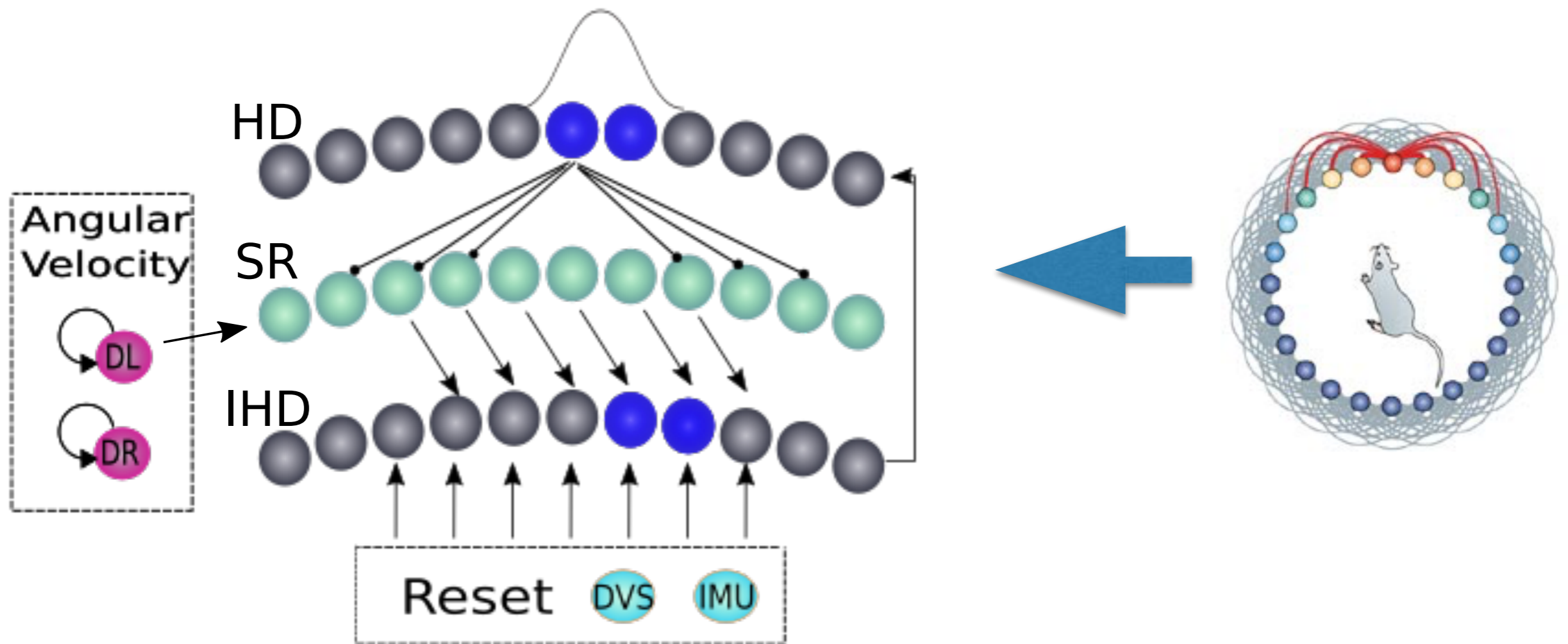


- Computing differences
  - Reference frame transform
  - Error estimation
- Computing sums
  - Integration

➔ Control

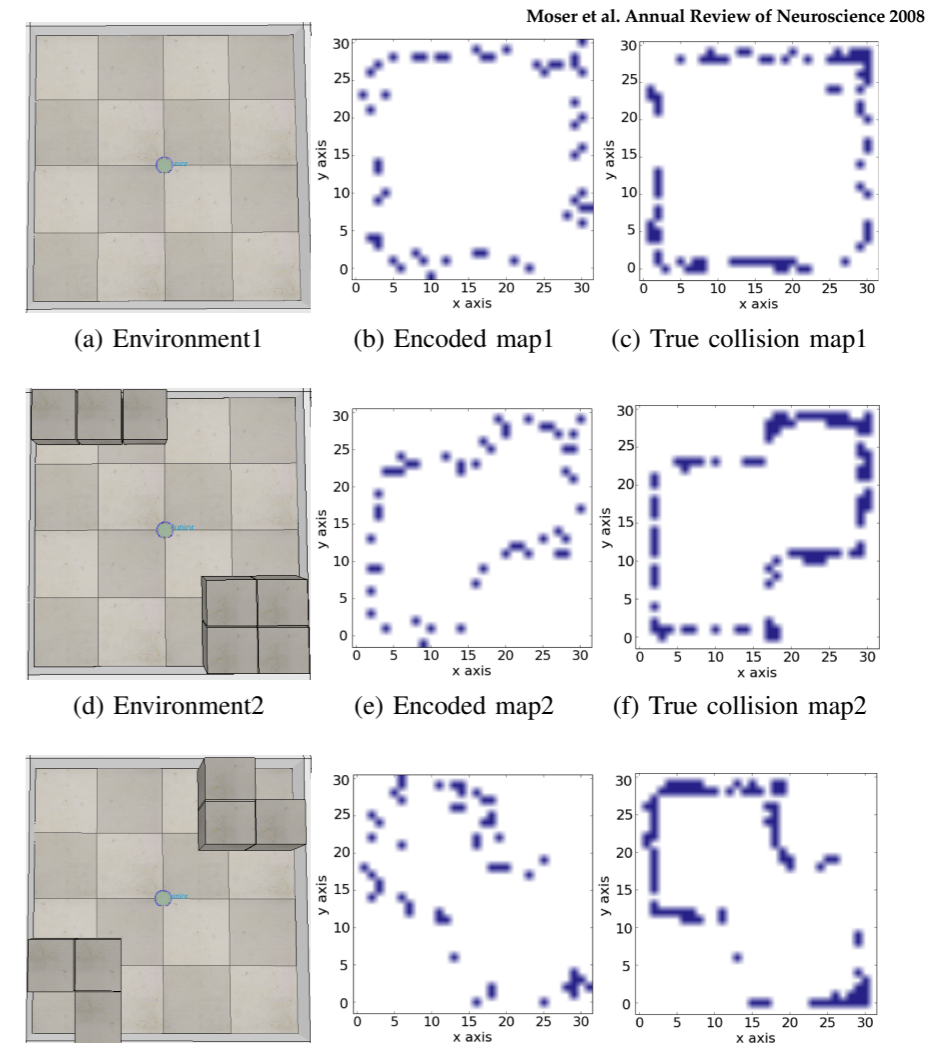
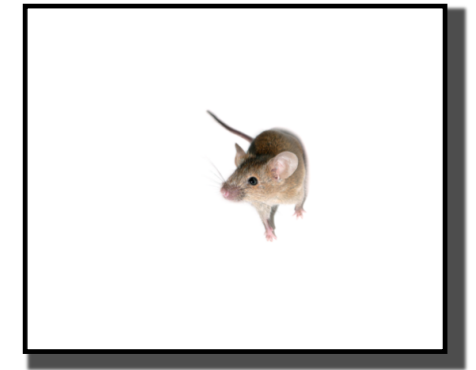
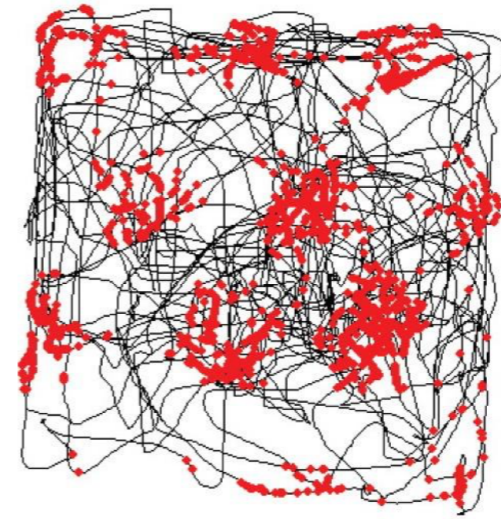
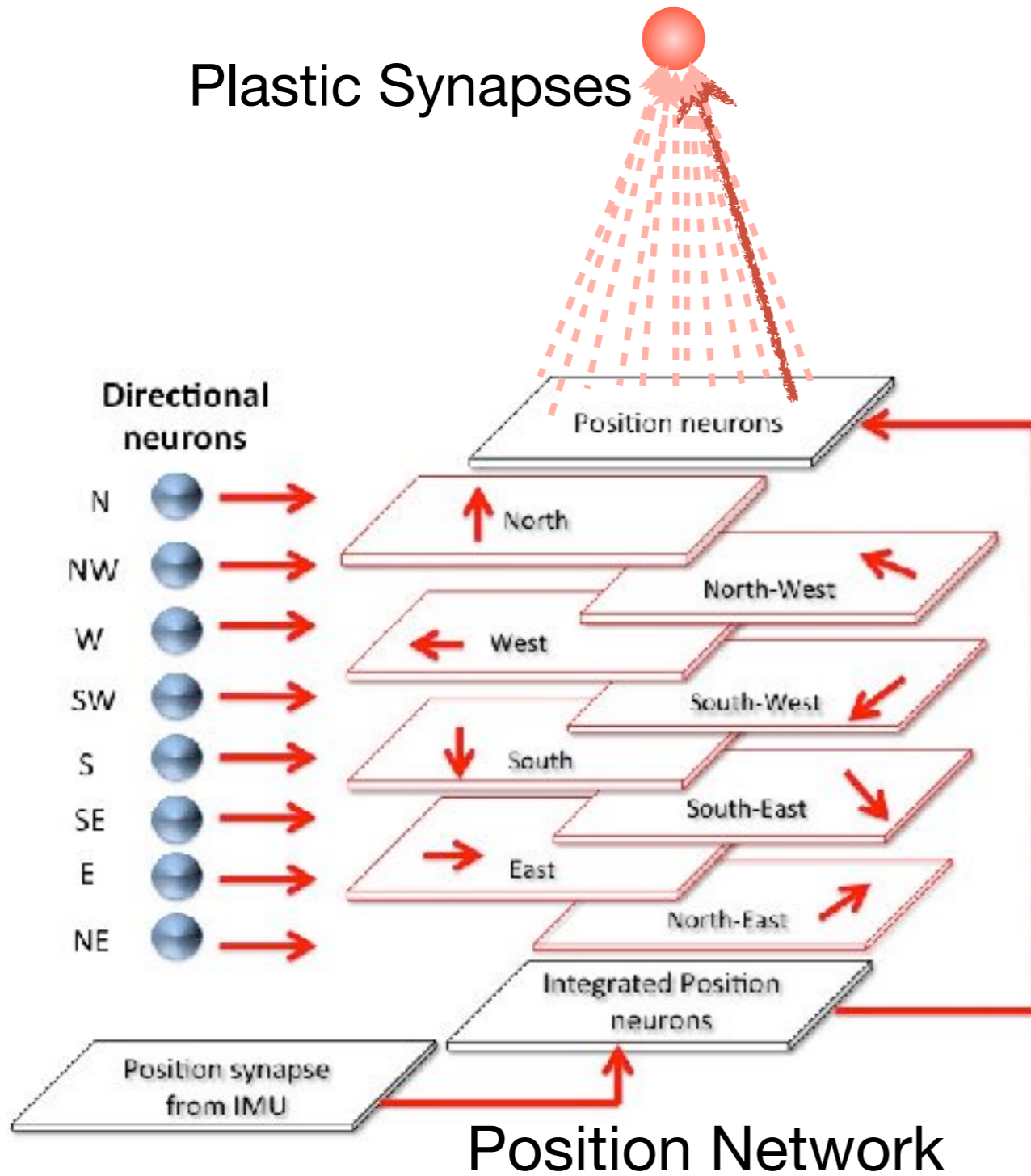


# Neuromorphic SLAM: 1) Heading direction / orientation



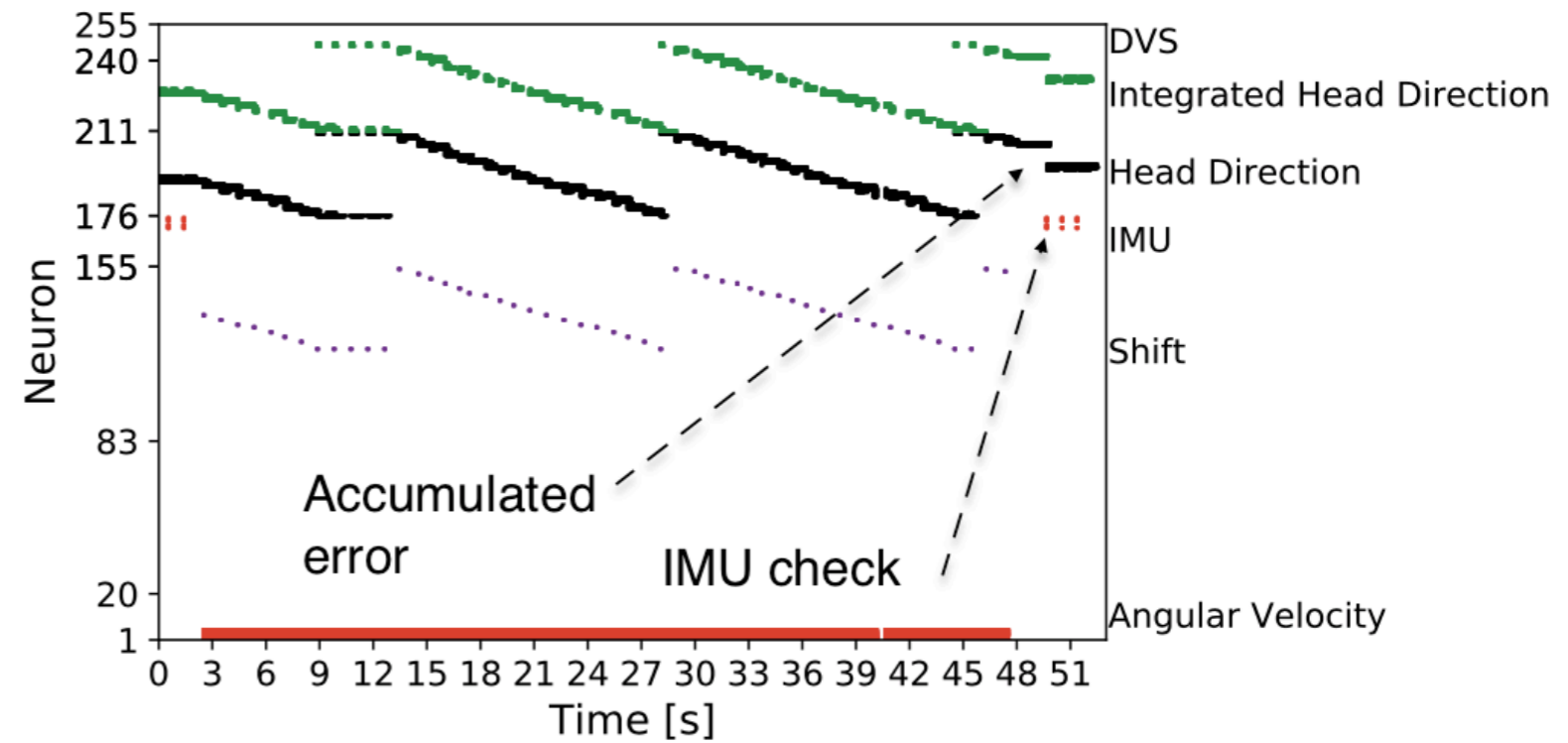
# Neuromorphic SLAM: 2) Position, 2D map

Plastic Synapses

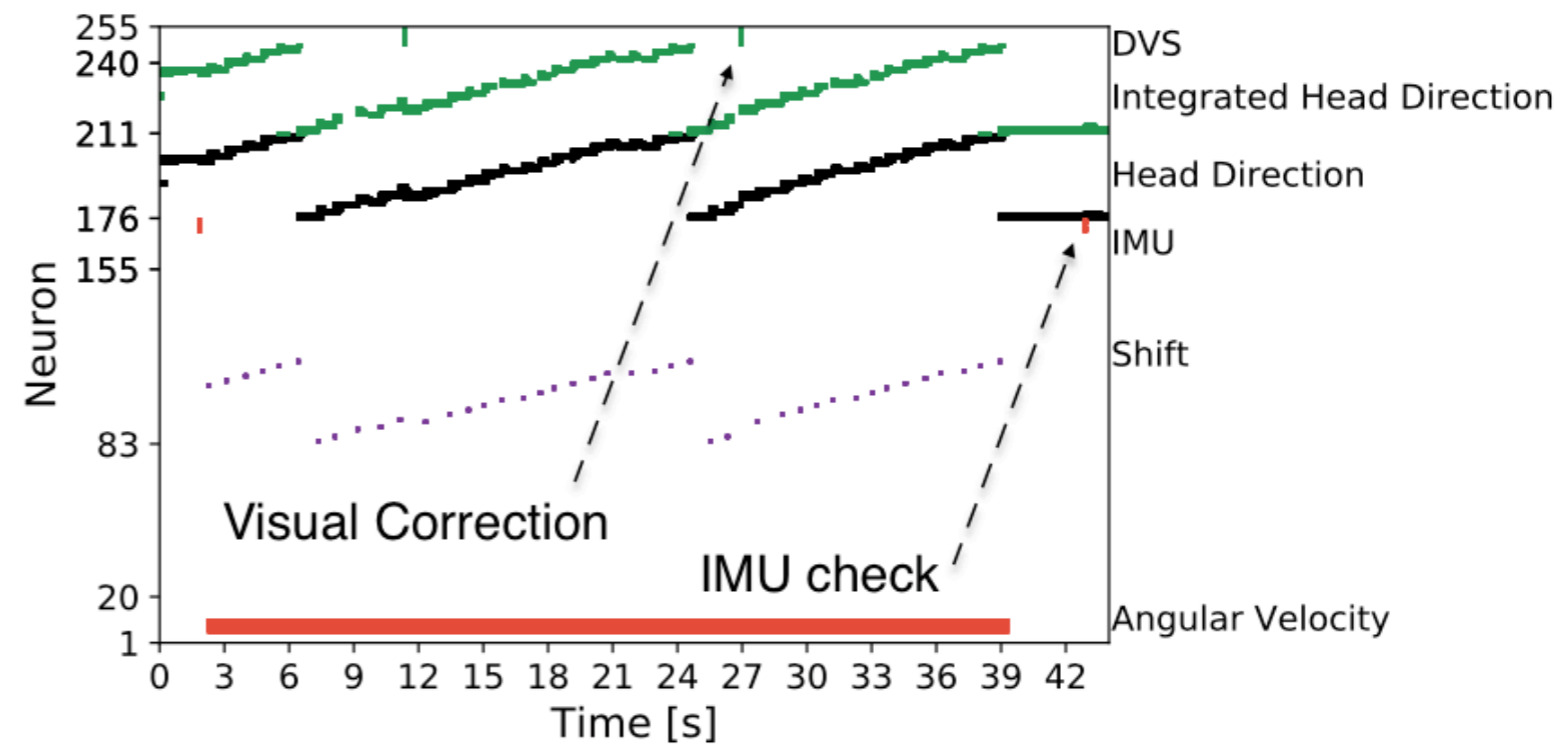


# Neuromorphic SLAM: 3) Errors, sensor fusion

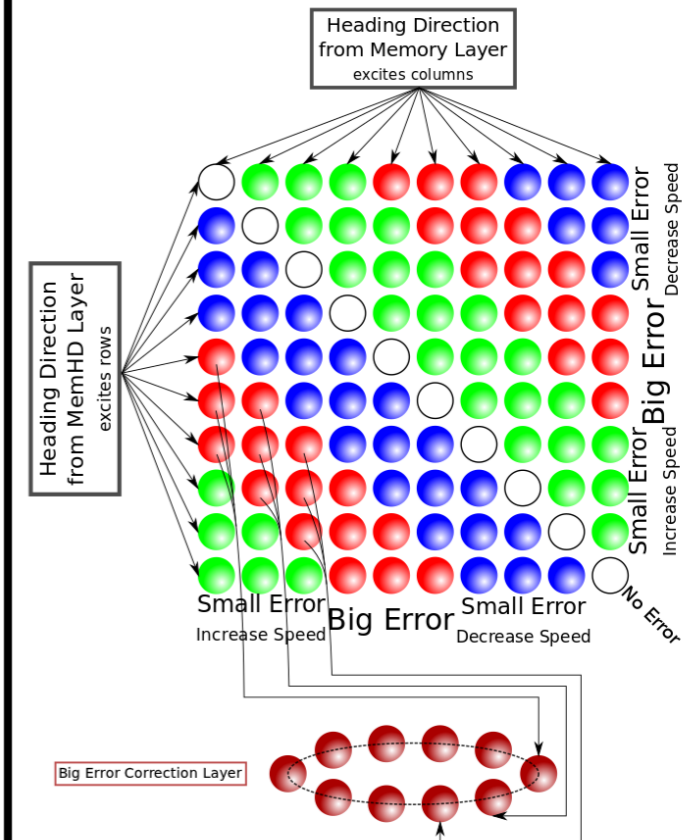
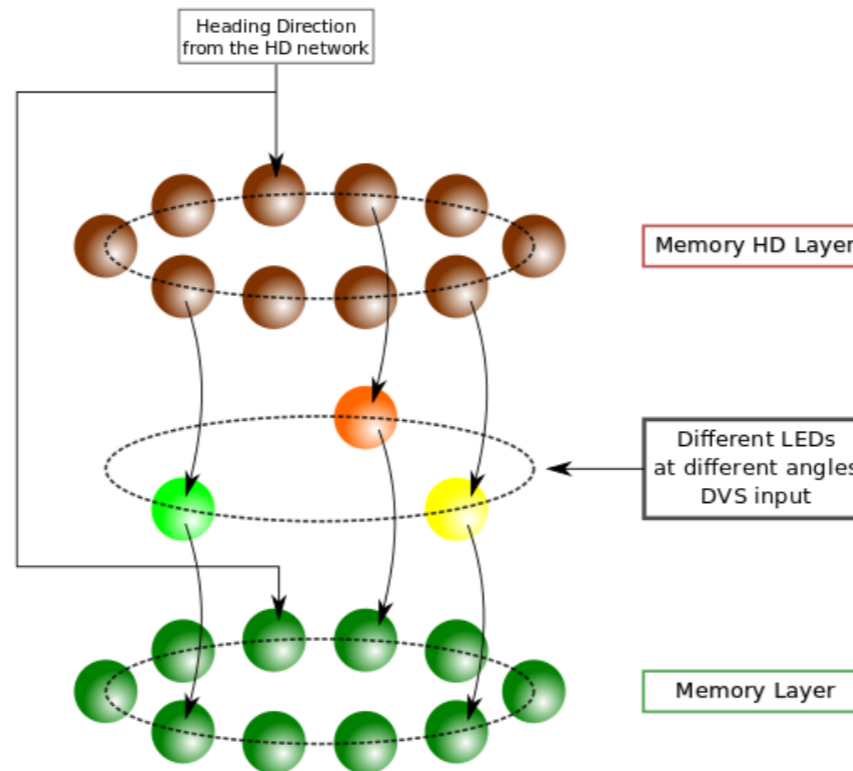
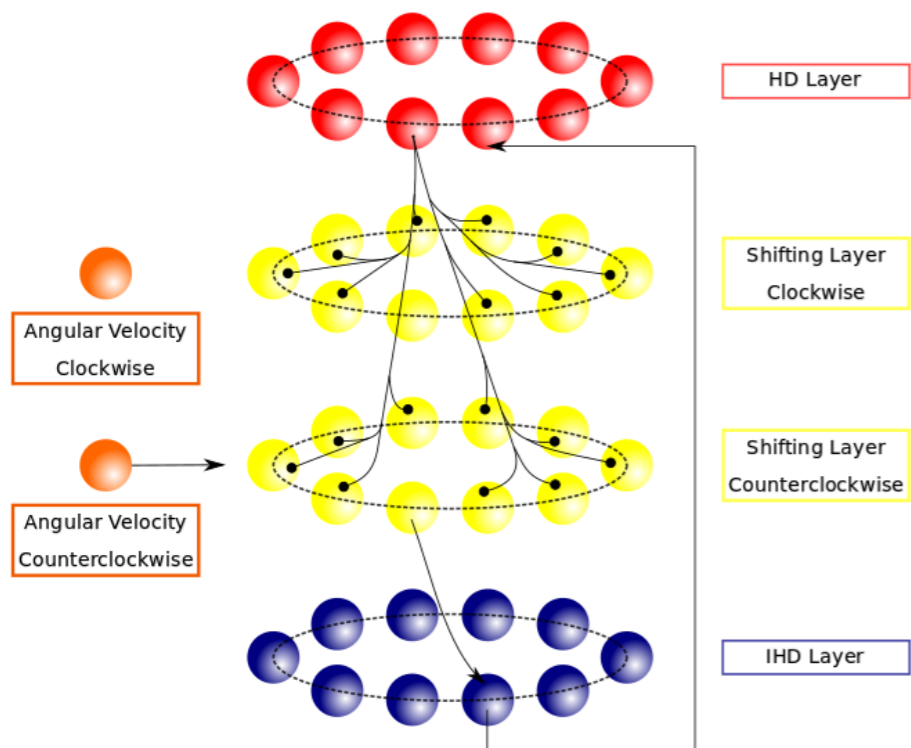
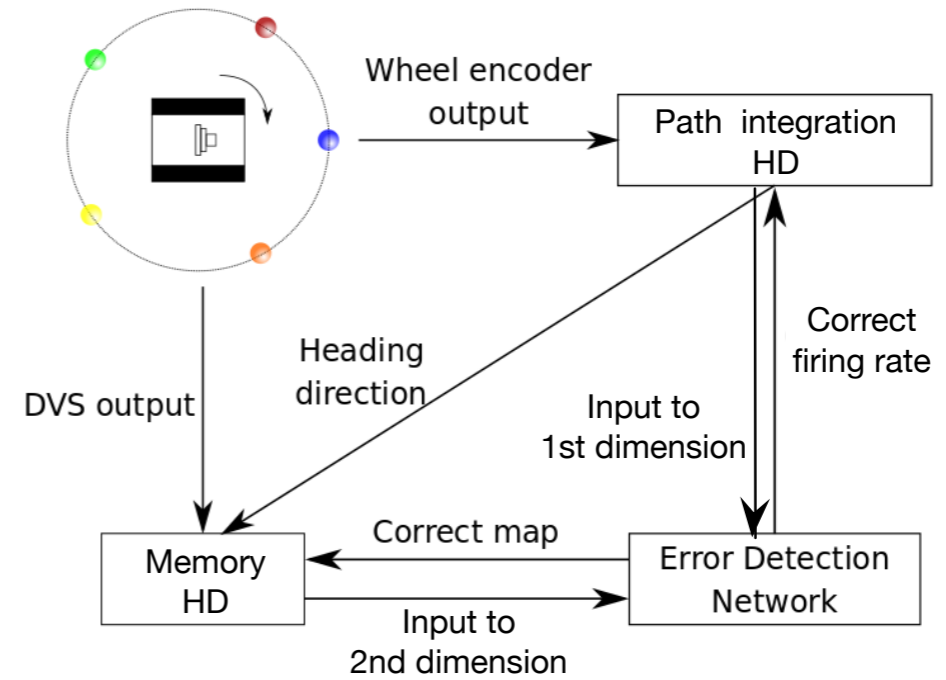
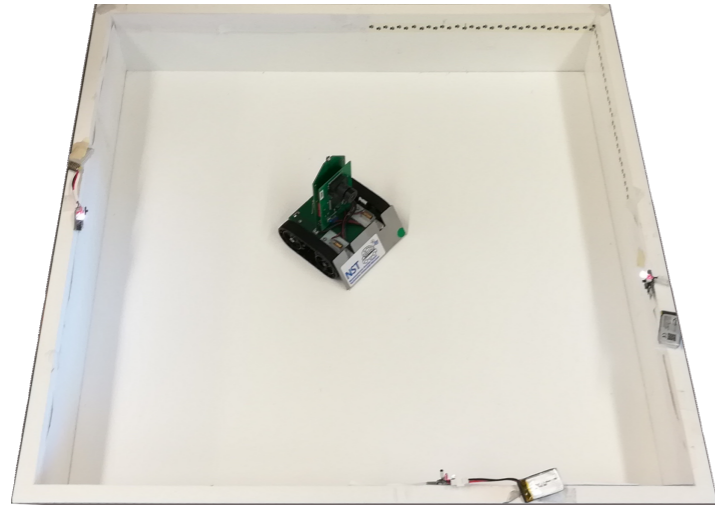
“Proprioception” only



Correction using vision

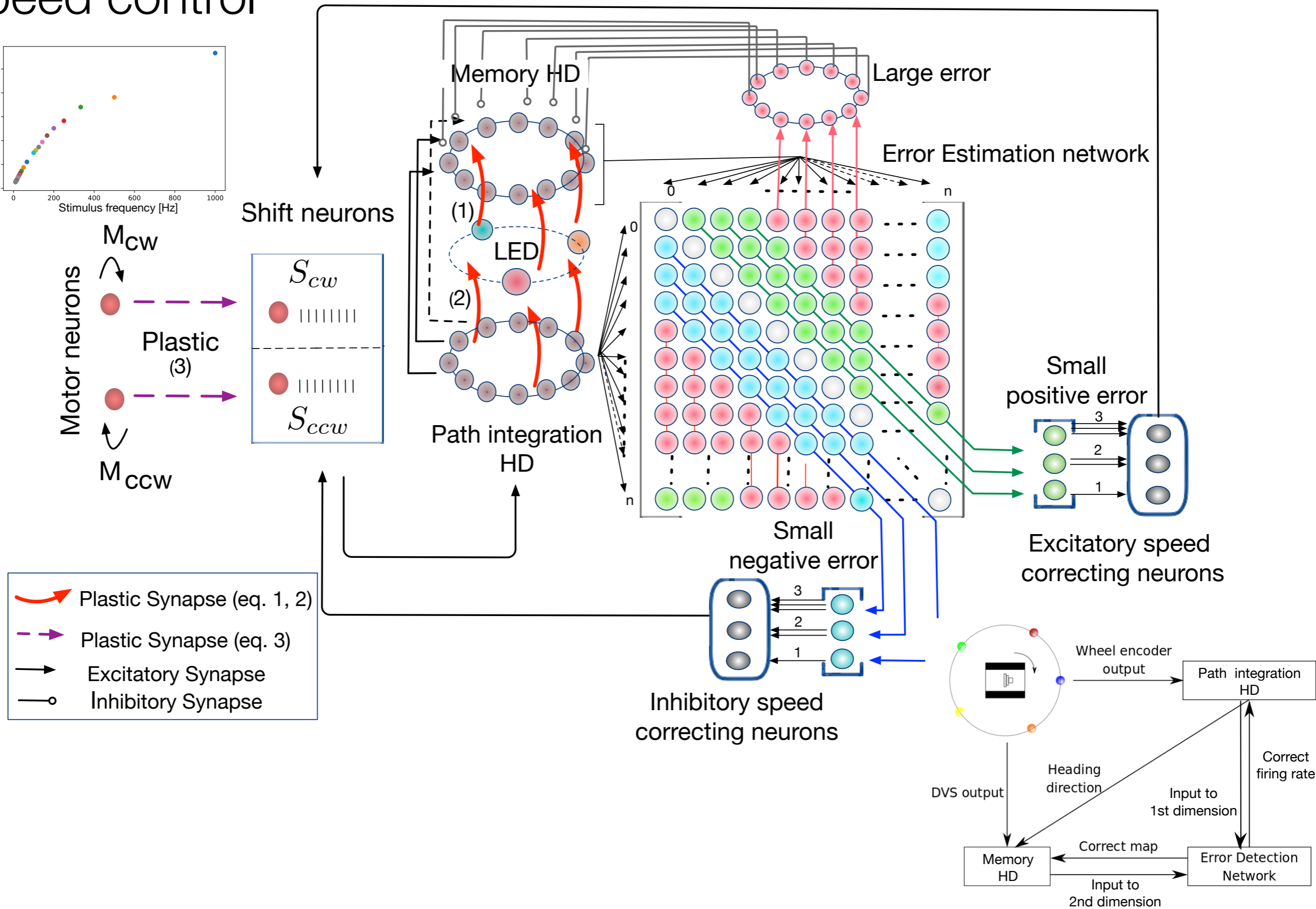
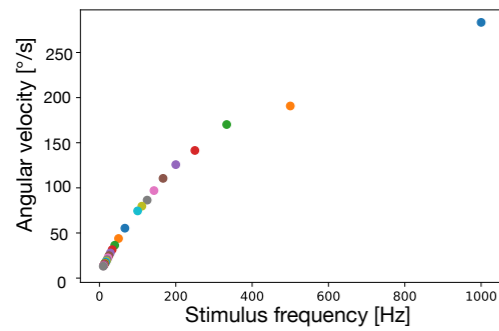


# Neuromorphic SLAM: 4) Loop closure

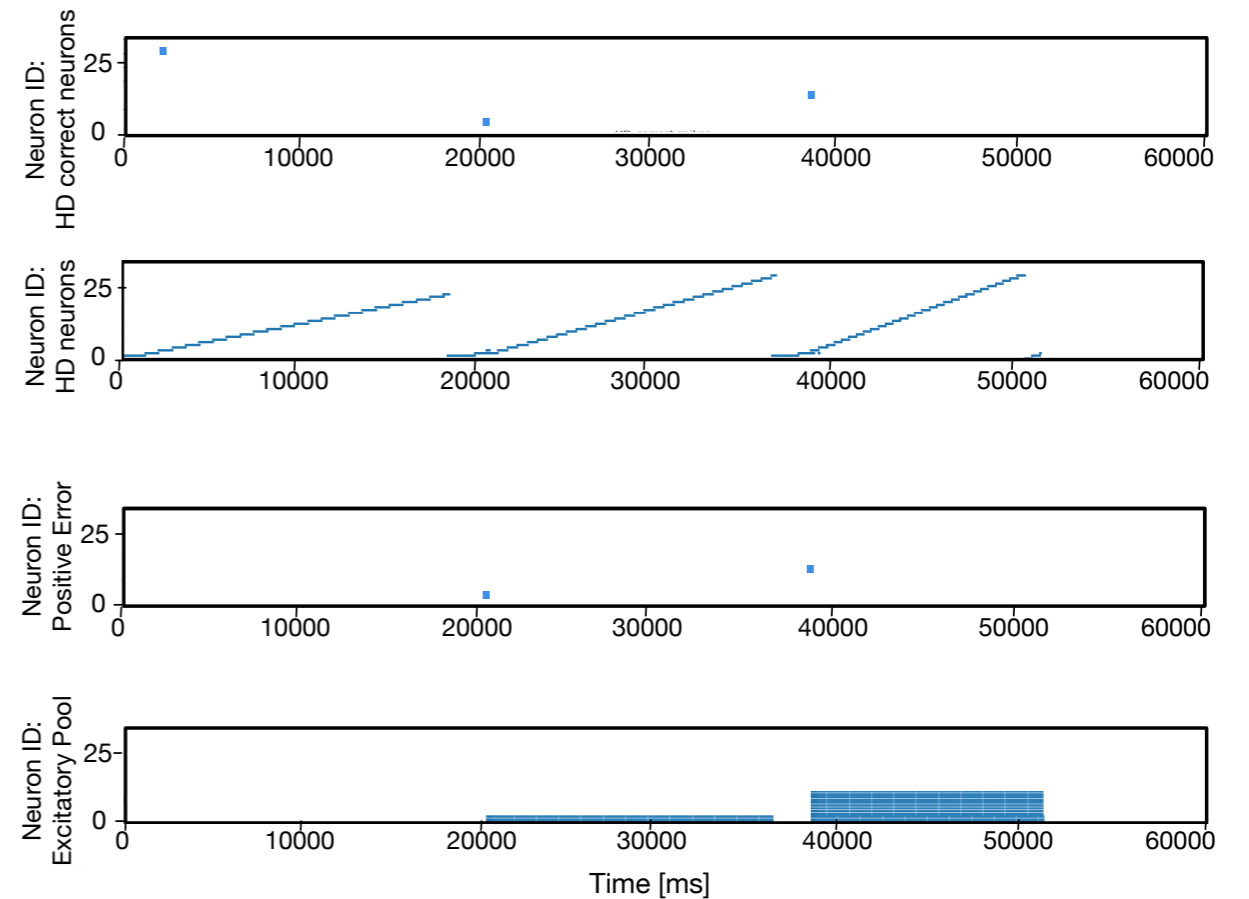
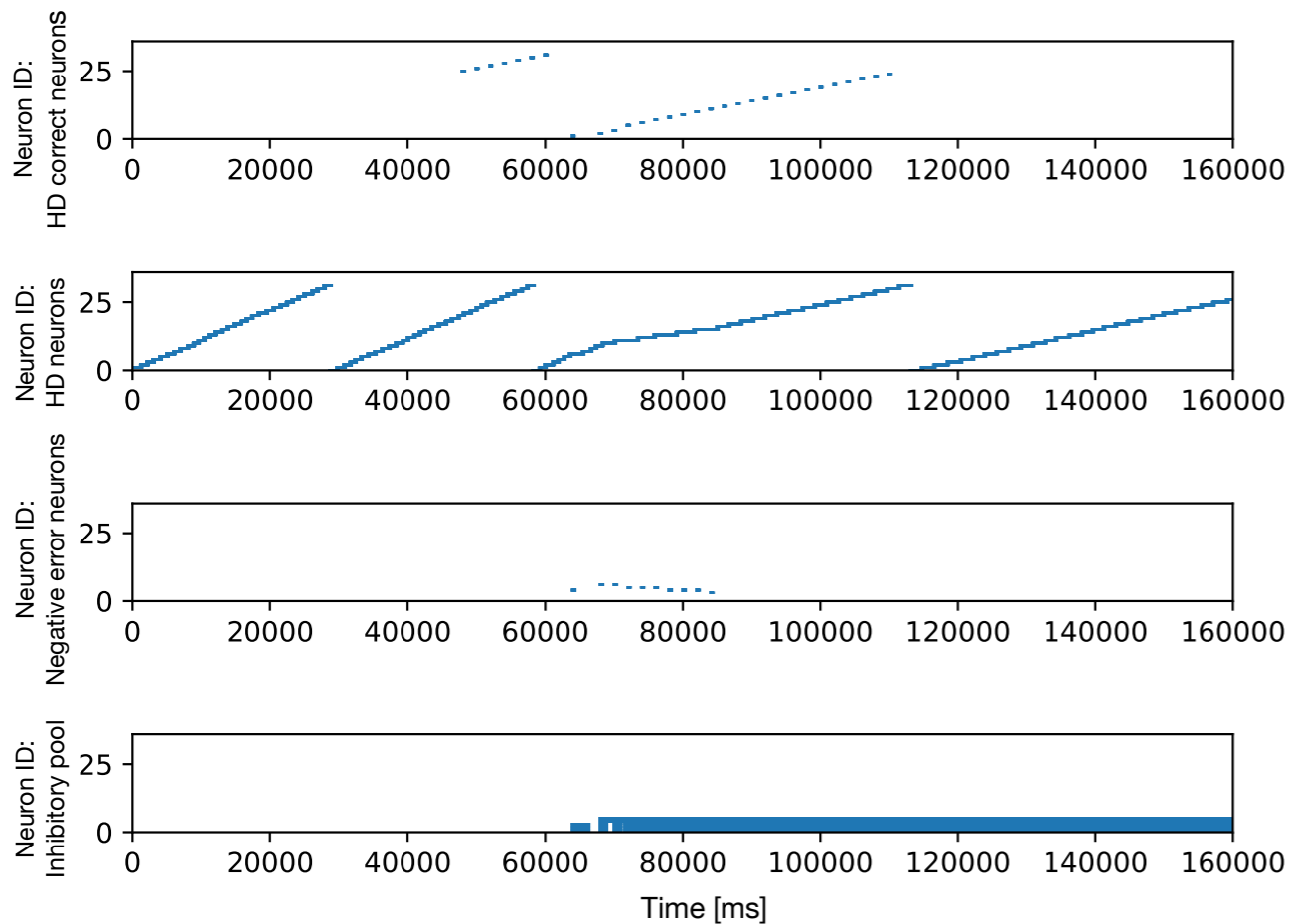
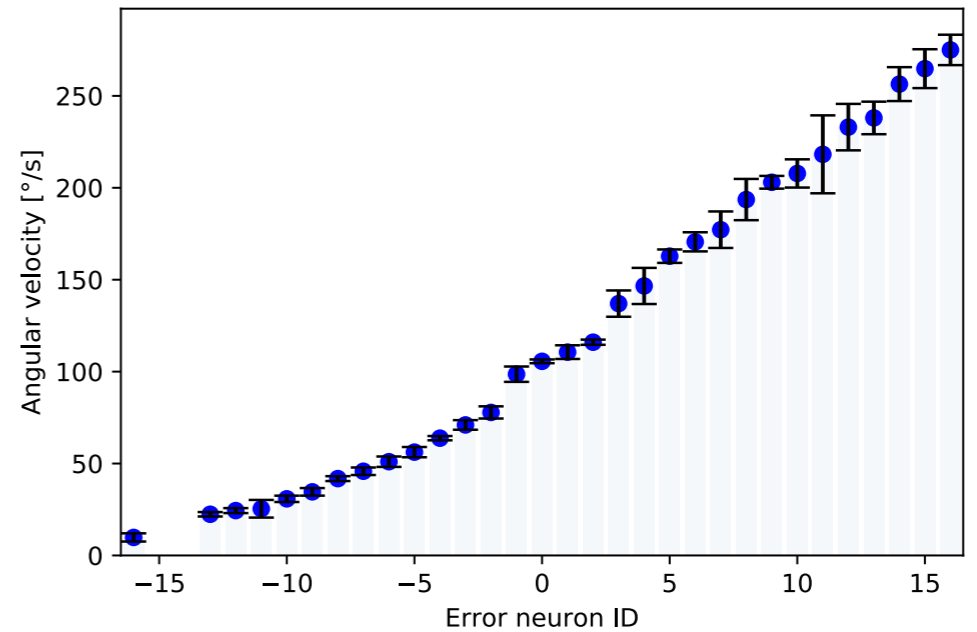
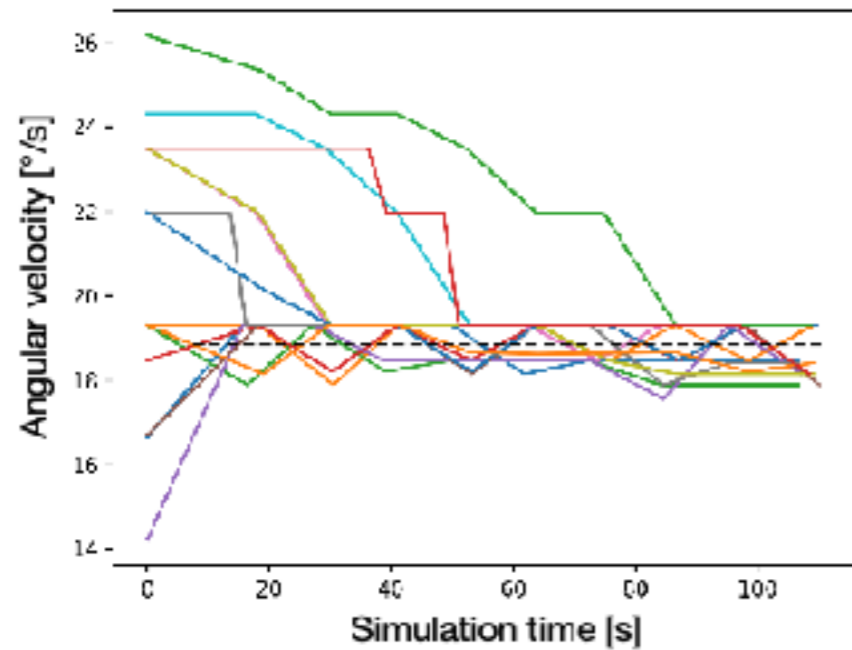


# SLAM 4: Loop closure architecture

## Speed control

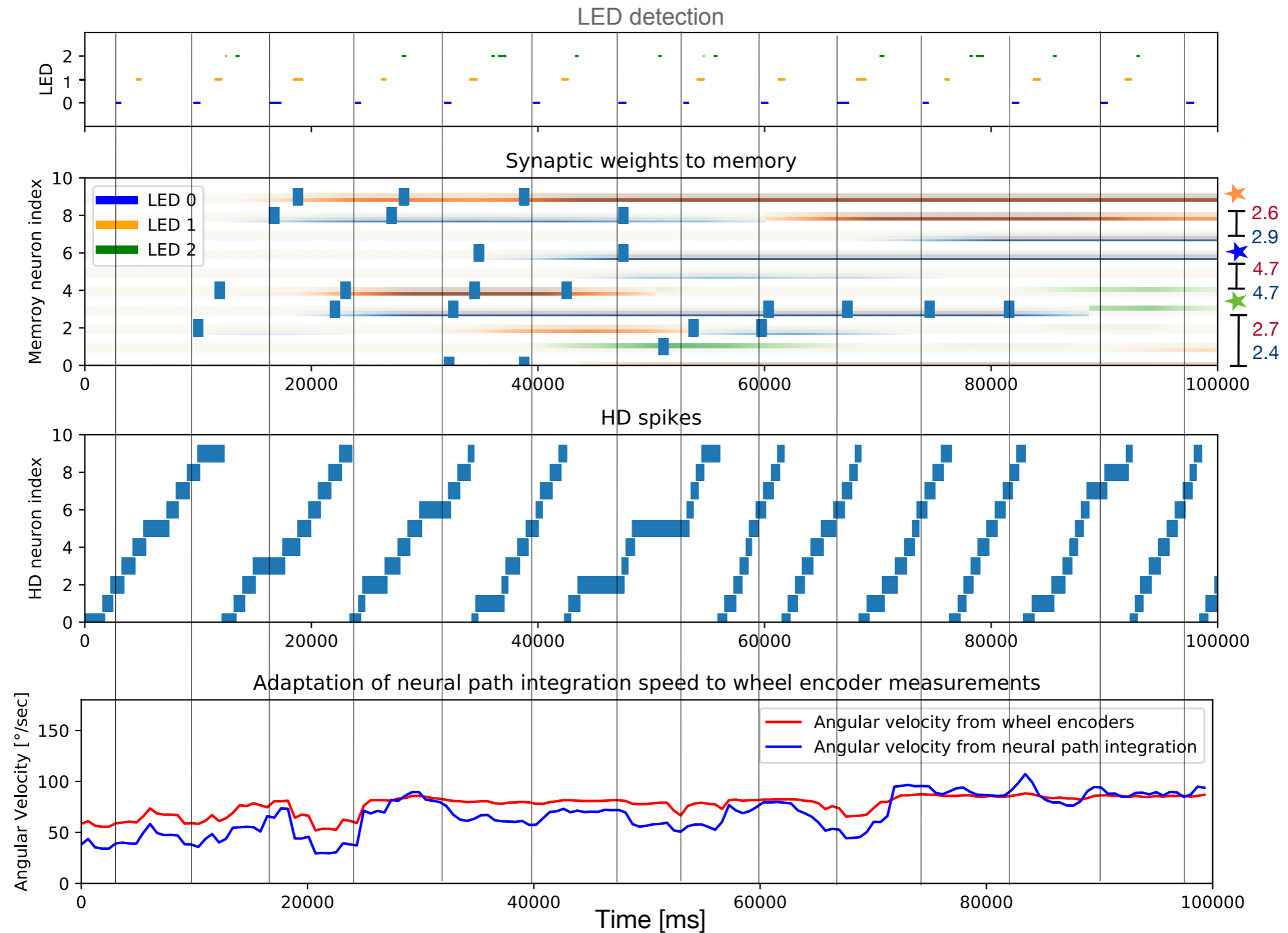


# Neuromorphic SLAM: Results (calibration)





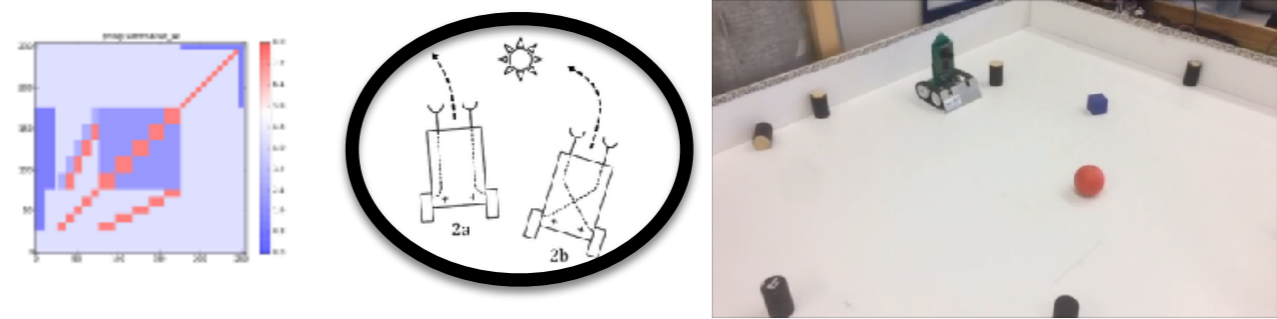
# Neuromorphic SLAM: Results (+map formation)



# Overview of Neuromorphic **building blocks**

## ➔ **Reactive loops**

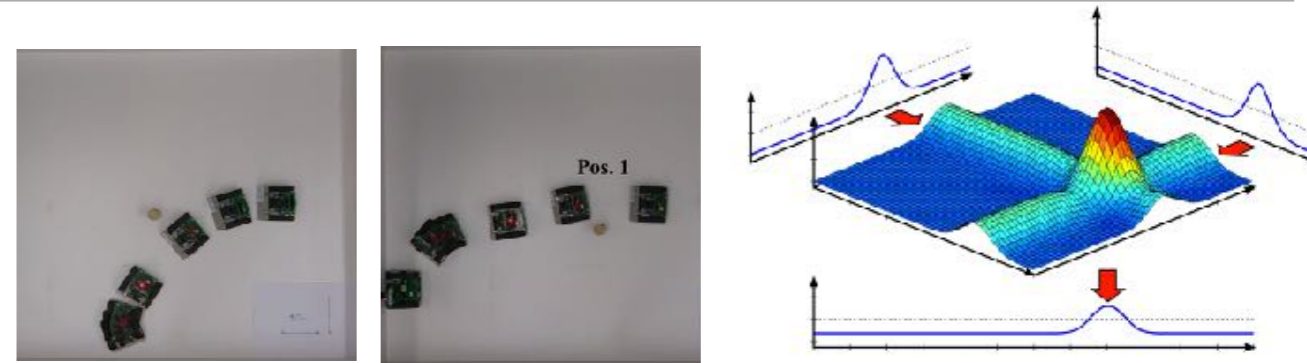
- attractors in a sensory-motor loop



Milde et al 2017a,b; Kreiser et al 2018

## ➔ **Reference frame** transformations

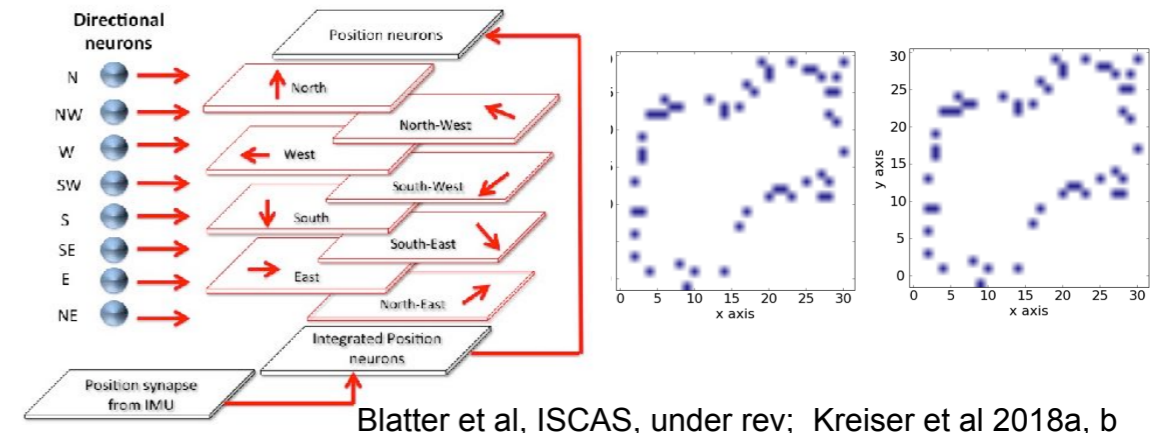
- key for linking modalities



Blum et al 2017

## ➔ **Pose estimation and map formation**

- state estimation, building representations

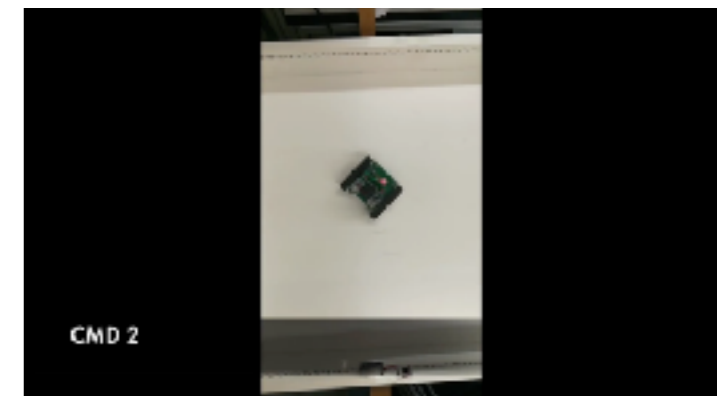
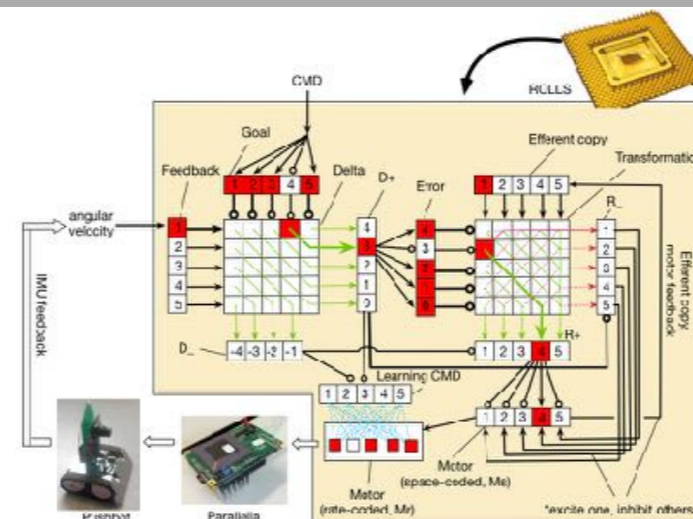


Kreiser et al 2018, 2019a, b

Blatter et al, ISCAS, under rev; Kreiser et al 2018a, b

## ➔ **Adaptive motor control**

- key element for adaptive behavior



Glatz et al, ICRA2019

# Conclusion: We need to **redefine computing** to use neuromorphic hardware

---

## variable

### ➔ neuronal population

- high-/low-dimensional, continuous or discrete (symbolic)
- adjustable resolution
- sensory, motor, abstract

To enable neuronally-inspired computing we need to work out its theory, framework, and tools

- can be adaptive

## input/output

### ➔ interfaces to sensors and motors

## Operating System

### ➔ a hierarchy of neuronal structures for particular task

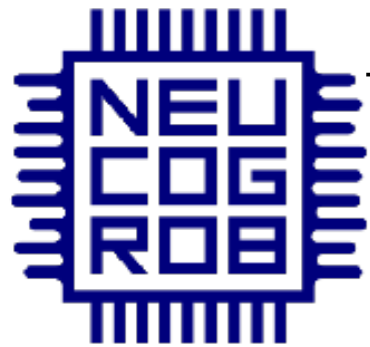
# Thank you!



Universität  
Zürich<sup>UZH</sup>



- Marie Curie IF
- FET PROACT
- Ambizione
- Project coordination
- Forschungskredit
- GRC Grant
- Junior Group fellowship



## MSc, BSc theses

## Semester theses

## PhD Students

Julien Martel  
Alpha Renner\*  
Raphaela Kreiser\*  
Claudius Strub\*  
Moritz Milder  
Dora Sumislawska

Gwendolyn English  
Eloy Barrero  
Llewyn Salt  
Mathis Richter  
Tobias Storck  
Christian Bell  
Claudia Rudolph  
Jianlin Lu  
Ammar Bitar  
Jonathan Müller  
Kay Müller  
Sebastian Glatz  
Valery Metry  
Alpha Renner  
David Niederberger  
Raphaela Kreiser

Alexander Dietmüller  
Mario Blatter  
Frédéric Debraine  
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Viviane Yang  
Davide Plozza  
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Nicolas Känzig  
Panin Pienroj  
Paul Joseph  
Nuria Armengol  
Jozef Bucko  
Balduim Dettling  
...



## NEUROTECH

NEUROMORPHIC COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY LEADING TO  
AI REVOLUTION

[sandamirskaya.eu](http://sandamirskaya.eu)  
[dynamicfieldtheory.org](http://dynamicfieldtheory.org)  
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