

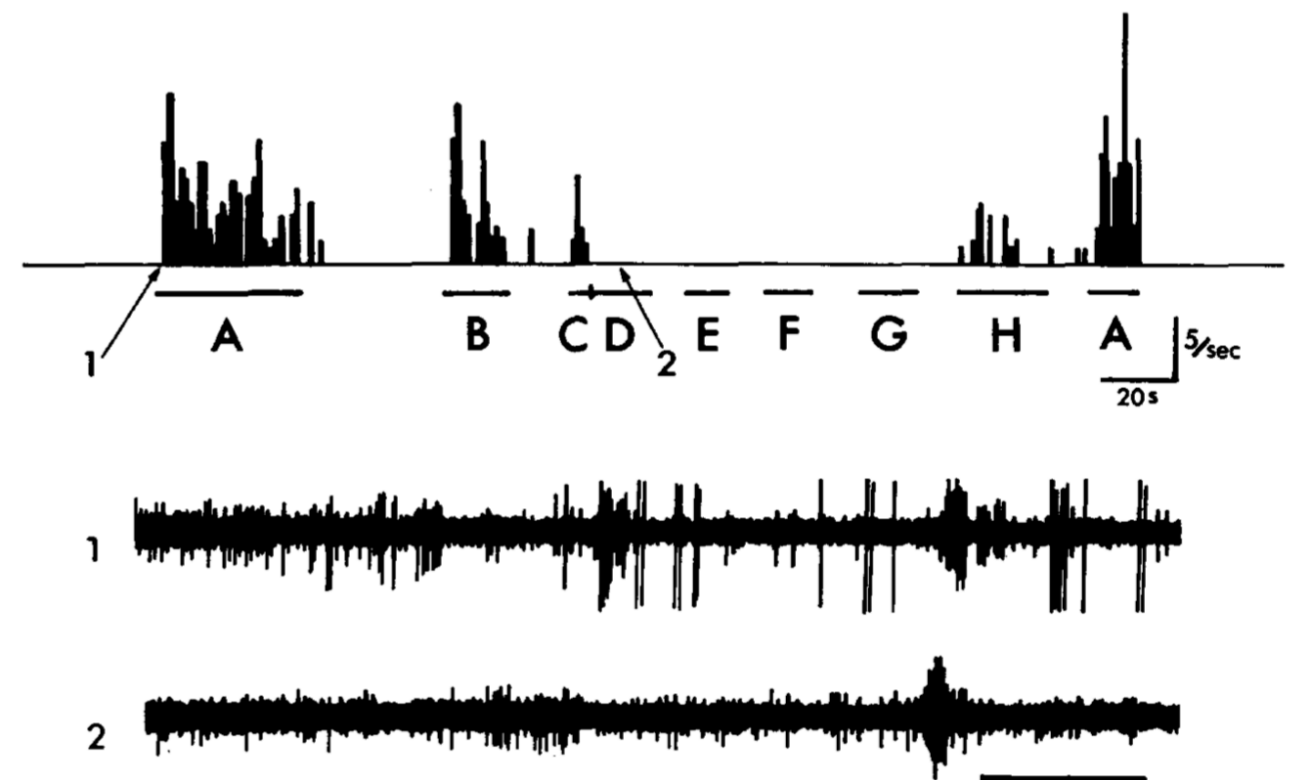
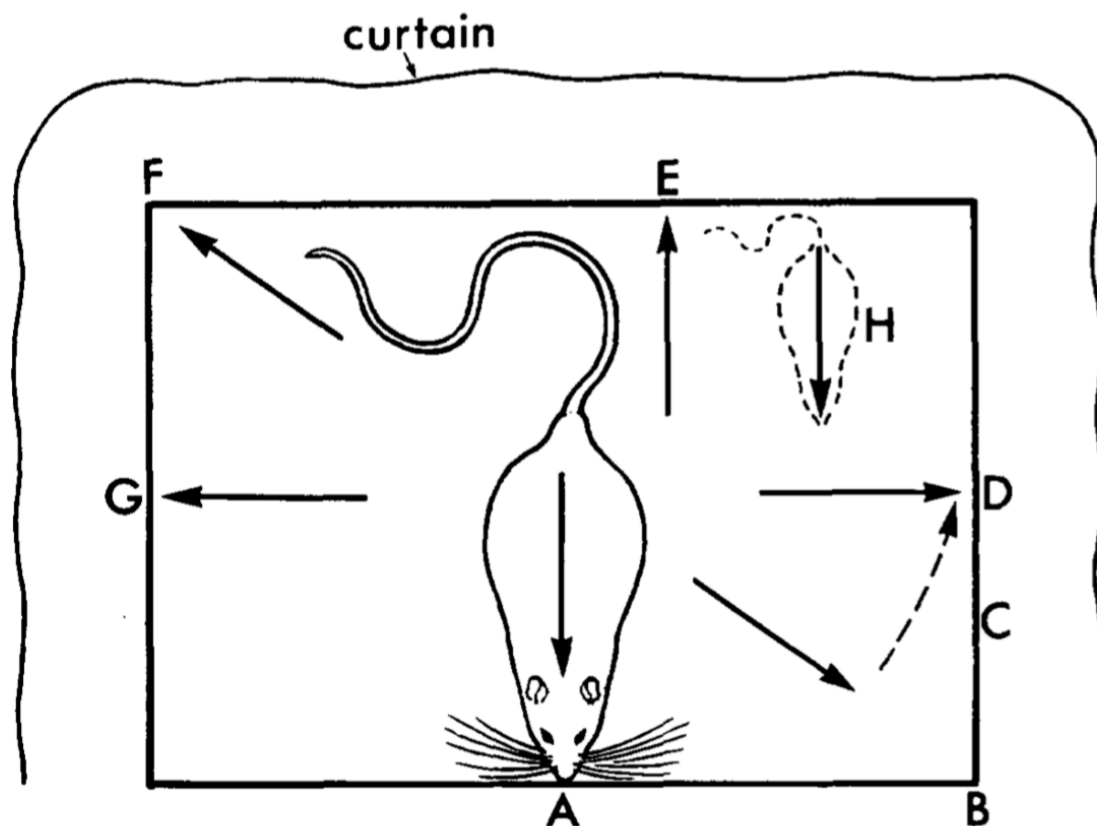
Toward the biological model of the hippocampus as the successor representation agent

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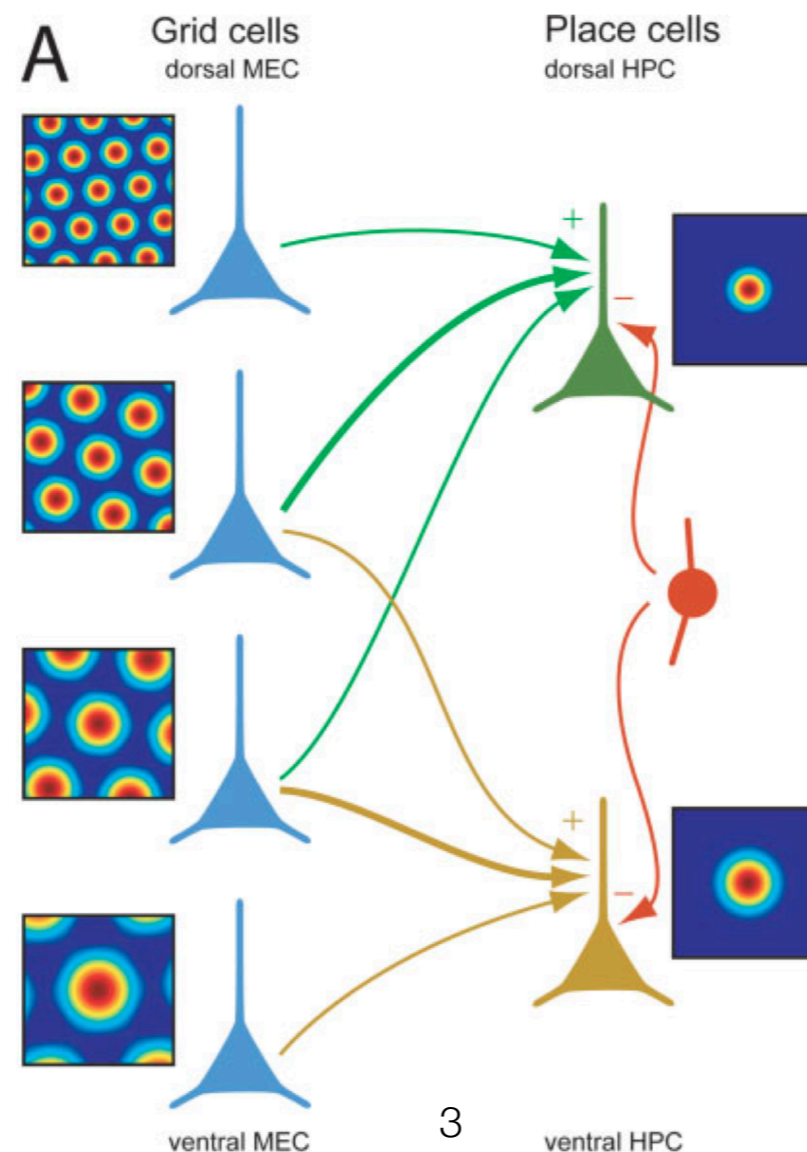
How do we perceive space?

- After the discovery of hippocampal place cells and grid cells, place cells were believed to respond to the simple Gaussian place field.



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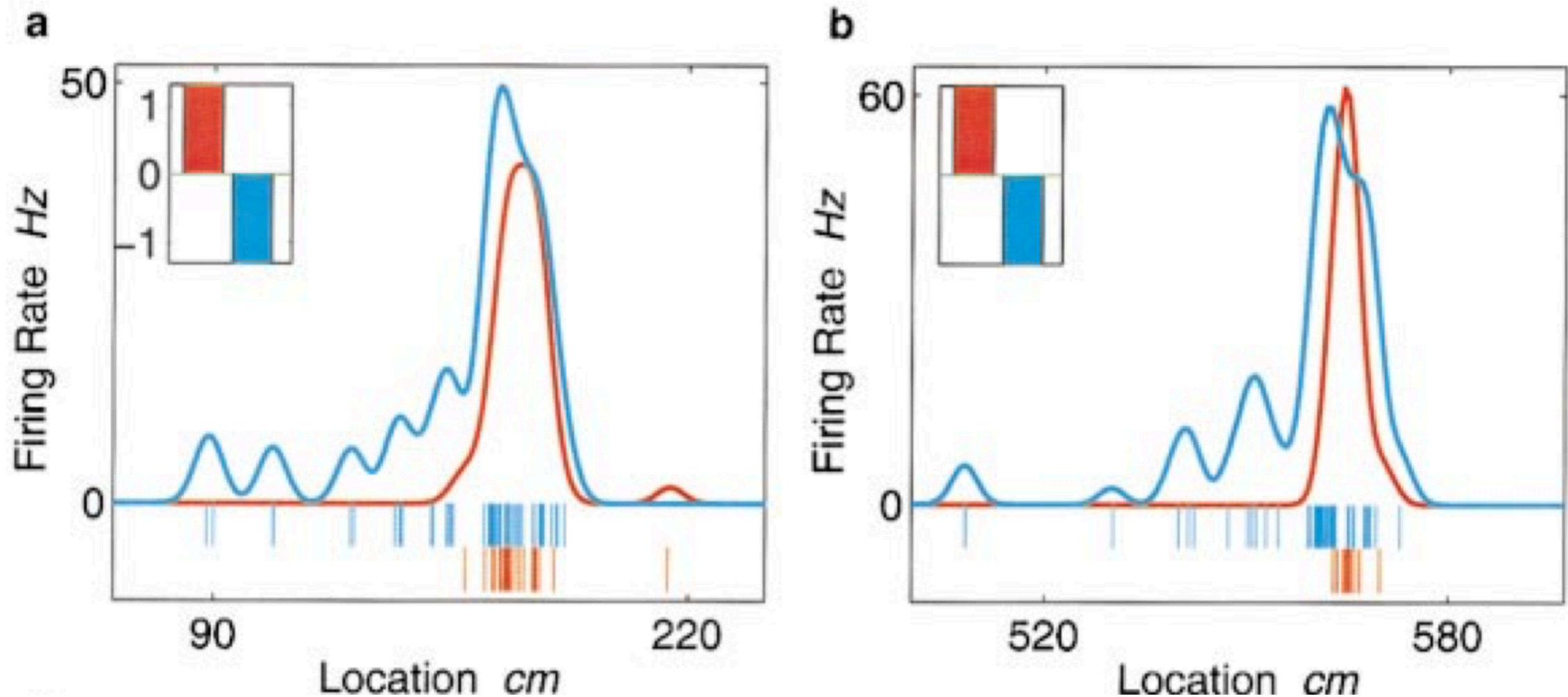
- After the discovery of hippocampal place cells and grid cells, place cells were believed to respond to the simple Gaussian place field.



Gaussian place field?

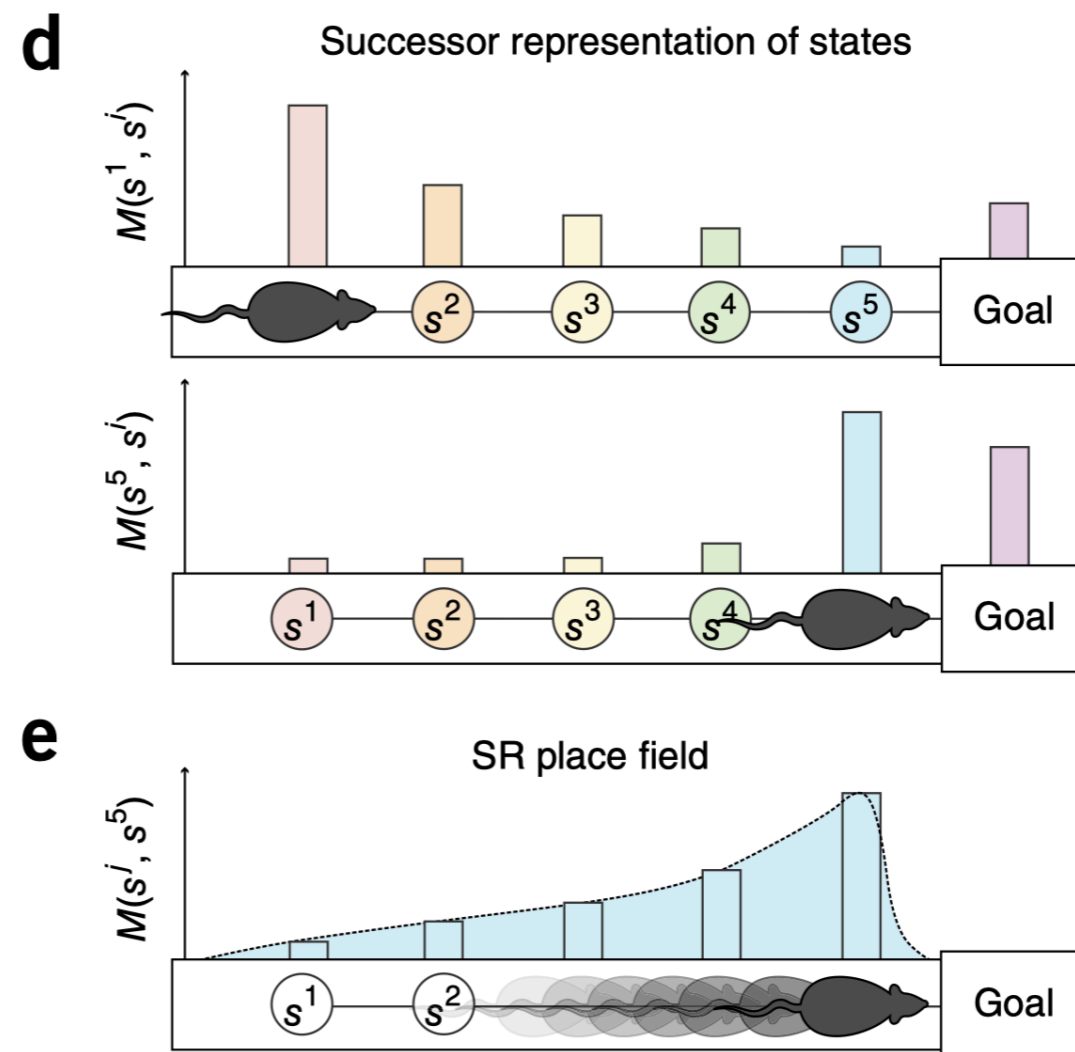
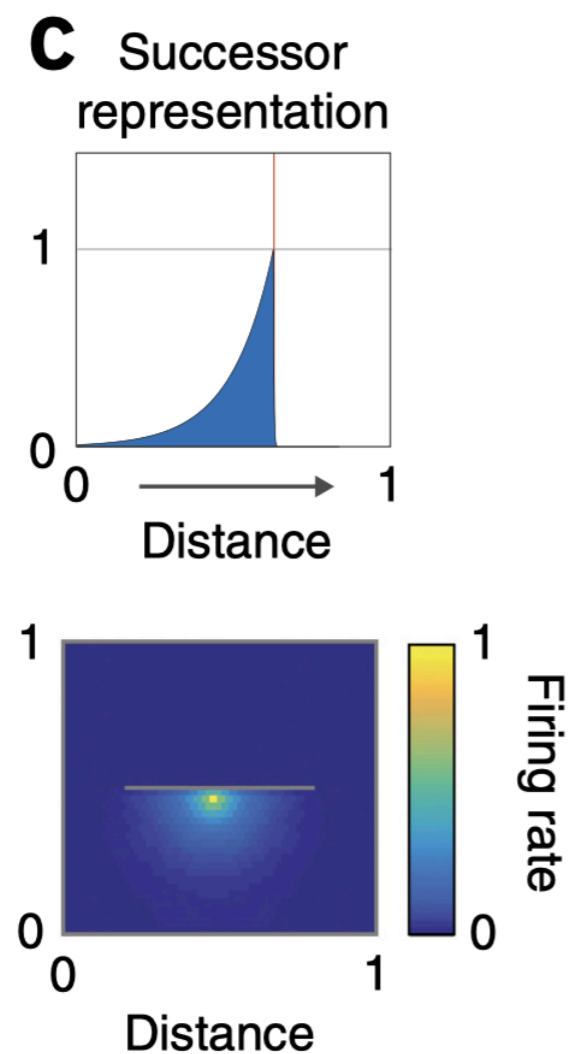
However..

- Even in the 1D-shape maze, the place field was asymmetric after learning.



Predictive map theory

- Based on the successor representation model, the predictive map theory was proposed.



The SR model, details

- It was based on the TD model.

$$V(s) = \mathbb{E}[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t R(s_t)]$$

- Decompose the value function into reward function and predictive representation of the state.

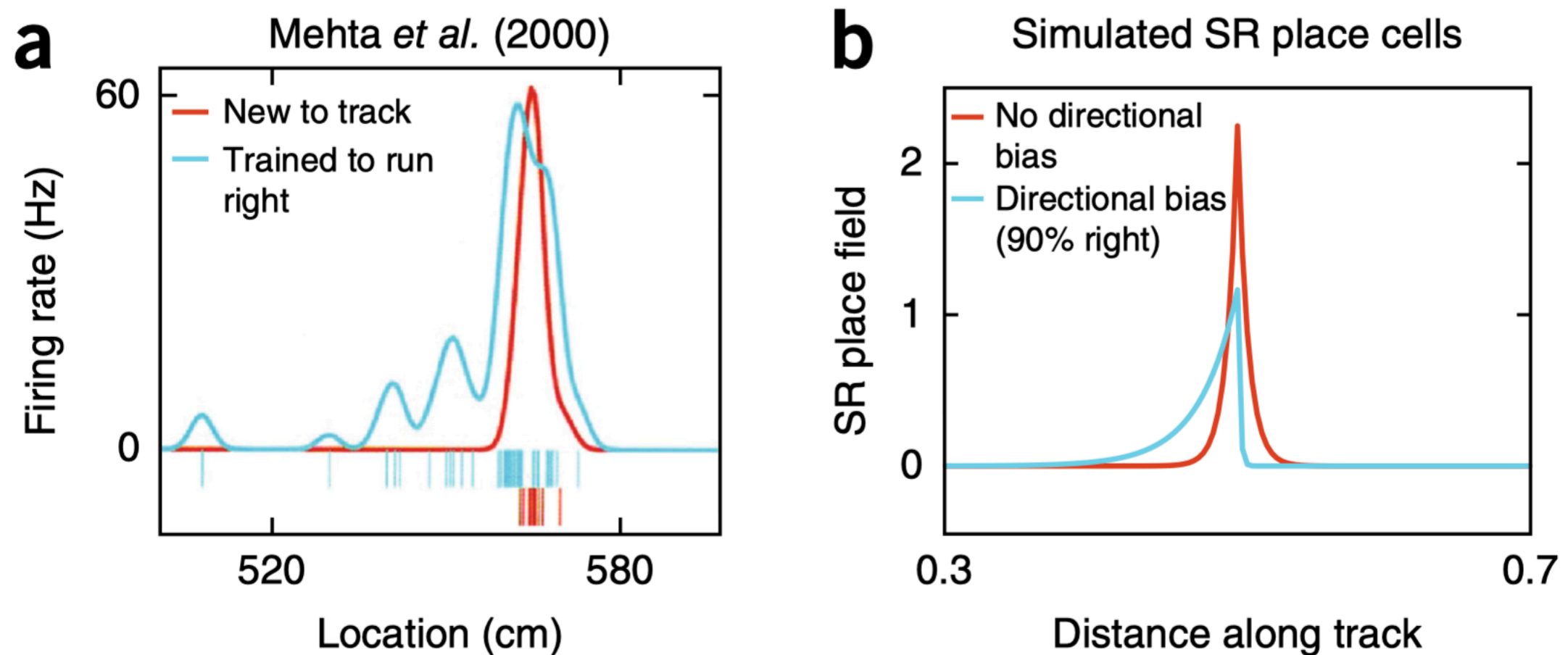
$$V(s) = \sum_{s'} M(s, s') R(s')$$

- M indicates expected discounted future state (s') occupancy

$$M(s, s') = \mathbb{E}[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \mathbb{I}(s_t = s') | s_0 = s]$$

M similar with place field

Mehta *et al.* (2000) Experience-dependent asymmetric backward expansion



How the SR agent learn?

- Temporal difference learning

$$M_{t+1}(s_t, s') = M_t(s_t, s') + \eta[\mathbb{I}(s_t = s') + \gamma M_t(s_{t+1}, s') - M_t(s_t, s')]$$

Question

$$M_{t+1}(s_t, s') = M_t(s_t, s') + \eta[\mathbb{I}(s_t = s') + \gamma M_t(s_{t+1}, s') - M_t(s_t, s')]$$

- What are the $M_t(S_{t+1}, S')$ and $M_t(S_t, S')$ in the animal?

Toward biological plausible model

- What are the $M_t(S_{t+1}, S')$ and $M_t(S_t, S')$ in the animal?
- If M is treated as an artificial neuron,

$$M_t(s_t, s') = W_t \cdot Pre_t$$

- the inner product of presynaptic input with synaptic weight.

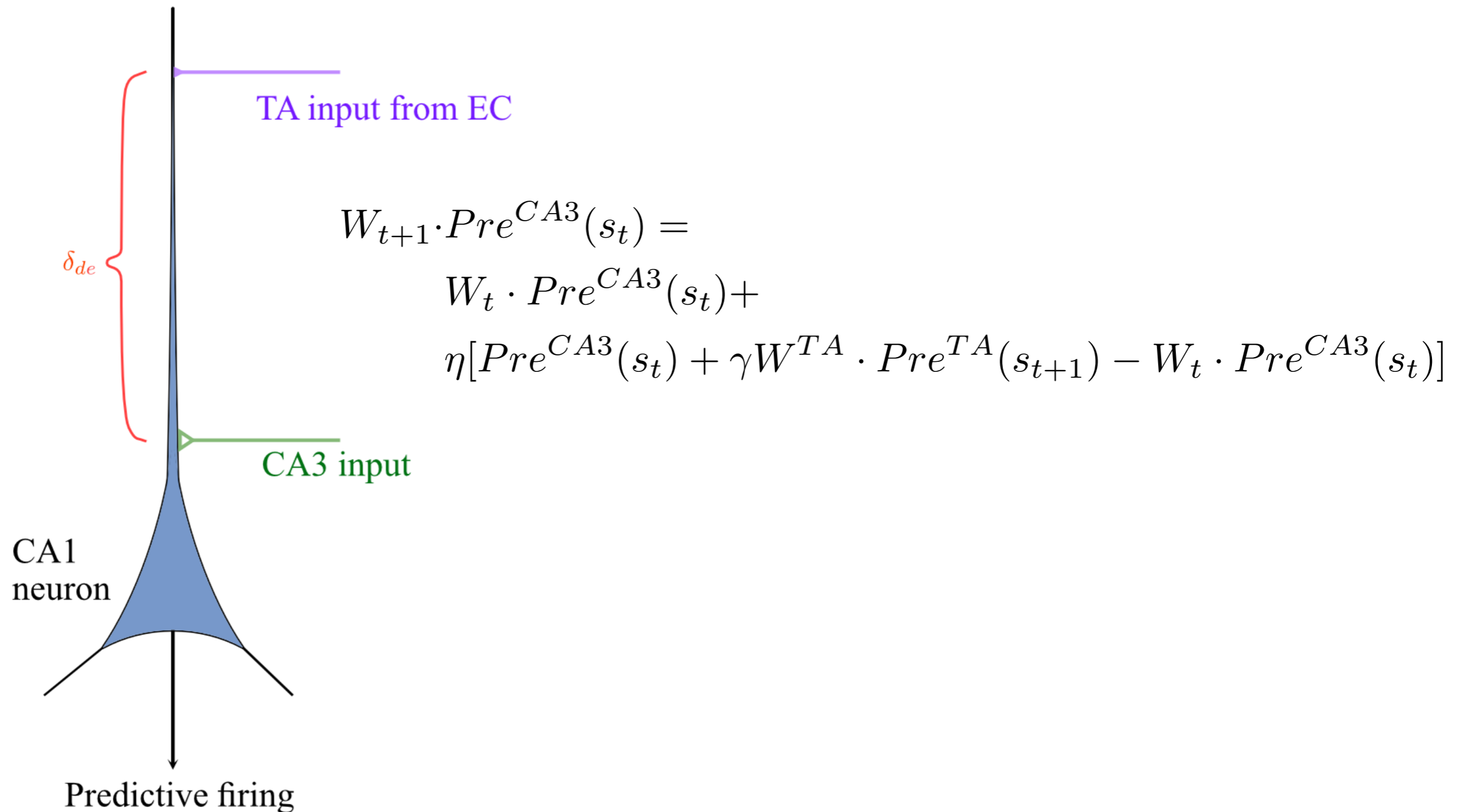
Transformation

$$M_{t+1}(s_t, s') = M_t(s_t, s') + \eta[\mathbb{I}(s_t = s') + \gamma M_t(s_{t+1}, s') - M_t(s_t, s')]$$

$$M_t(s_t, s') = W_t \cdot Pre_t$$

$$W_{t+1} \cdot Pre(s_t) = W_t \cdot Pre(s_t) + \eta[Pre(s_t) + \gamma W_t \cdot Pre(s_{t+1}) - W_t \cdot Pre(s_t)]$$

Based on CA1 connectivity



Derived heterosynaptic plasticity

- In transforming the synaptic update rule from the SR model, heterosynaptic plasticity rule was revealed.

$$\Delta W \cdot Pre^{CA3}(s_t) = \eta[Pre^{CA3}(s_t) + \gamma W^{TA} \cdot Pre^{TA}(s_{t+1}) - W_t \cdot Pre^{CA3}(s_t)]$$

$$\Delta W = \eta[\gamma W^{TA} \cdot Pre^{TA}(s_{t+1}) \cdot \underline{inv(Pre^{CA3}(s_t))} - W_t + 1]$$

Comparison

error term of TD learning

$$\delta_{TD} = R_{t+1} + \gamma V_t(s_{t+1}) - V_t(s_t)$$

error term of SR learning

$$\delta_{SR} = \mathbb{I}(s_t = s') + \gamma M_t(s_{t+1}, s') - M_t(s_t, s')$$

The dendritic error term of CA1 derived from the SR model includes the **heterosynaptic plasticity rule**

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{de} &= Pre^{CA3}(s_t) + \gamma W^{TA} \cdot Pre^{TA}(s_{t+1}) - W_t \cdot Pre^{CA3}(s_t) \\ &= \Delta W \cdot Pre^{CA3}(s_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta W = \gamma W^{TA} \cdot \underline{Pre^{TA}(s_{t+1}) \cdot inv(Pre^{CA3}(s_t))} - W_t + 1$$

Discussion

- Conjunctive activation of TA and CA3 inputs drives dendritic plateau potential of CA1 place cells and forming new place fields.(Bittner et al. 2015)
- This biological mechanism is comparable with our heterosynaptic plasticity rule derived from the TD algorithm.

References

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