

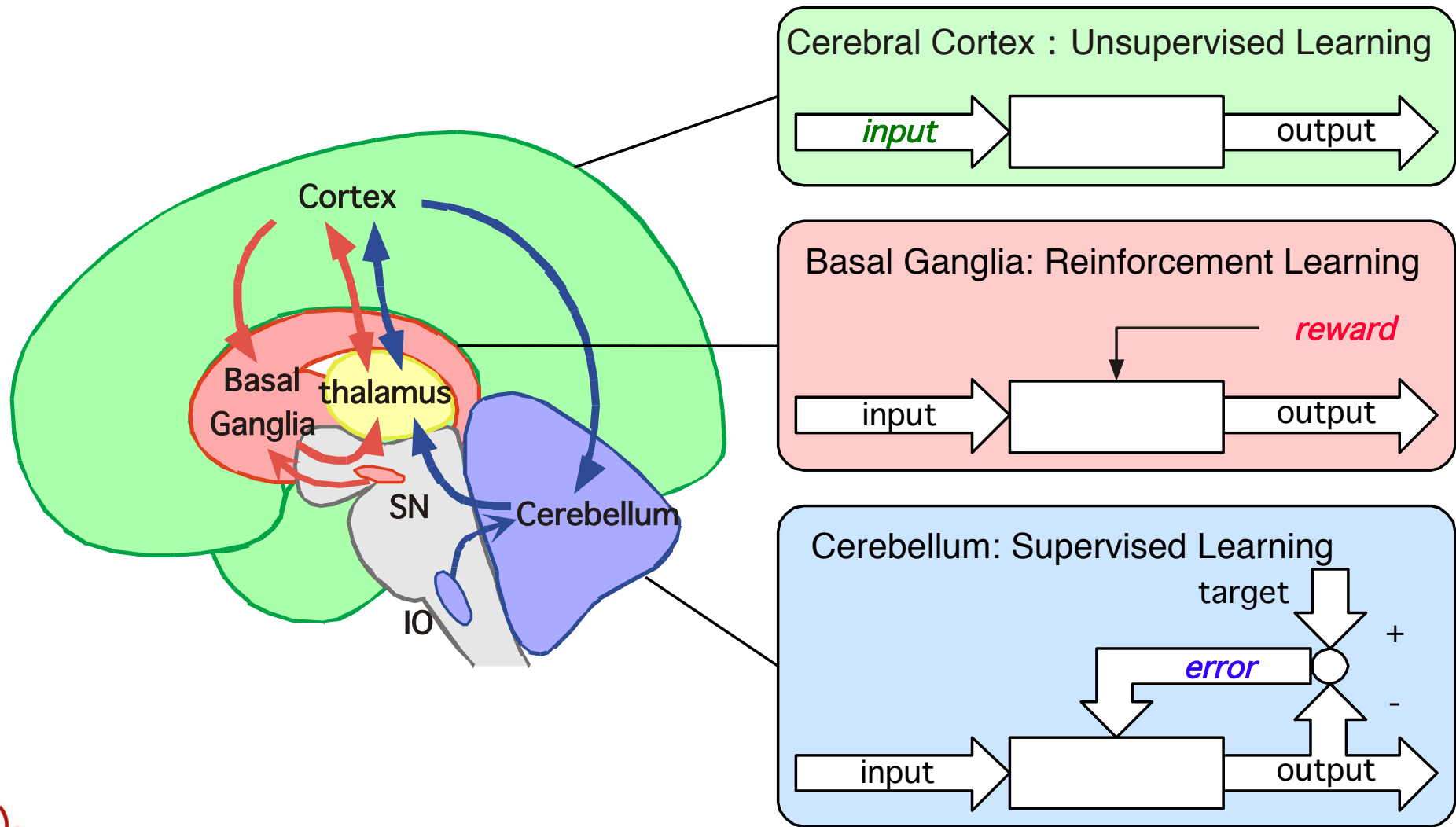
# Mental Simulation

Brain's process using  
an action-dependent state transition model  
 $s' = f(s, a)$  or  $P(s'|s, a)$

- Estimate the present from past state/action
  - perception under noise/delay/occlusion
- Predicting the future
  - model-based decision, action planning
- Imagining in a virtual world
  - thinking, language, science,...

# Specialization by Learning Algorithms

(Doya, 1999)



# Multiple Ways of Action Selection

## ■ Model-free

- $a = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(s,a)$

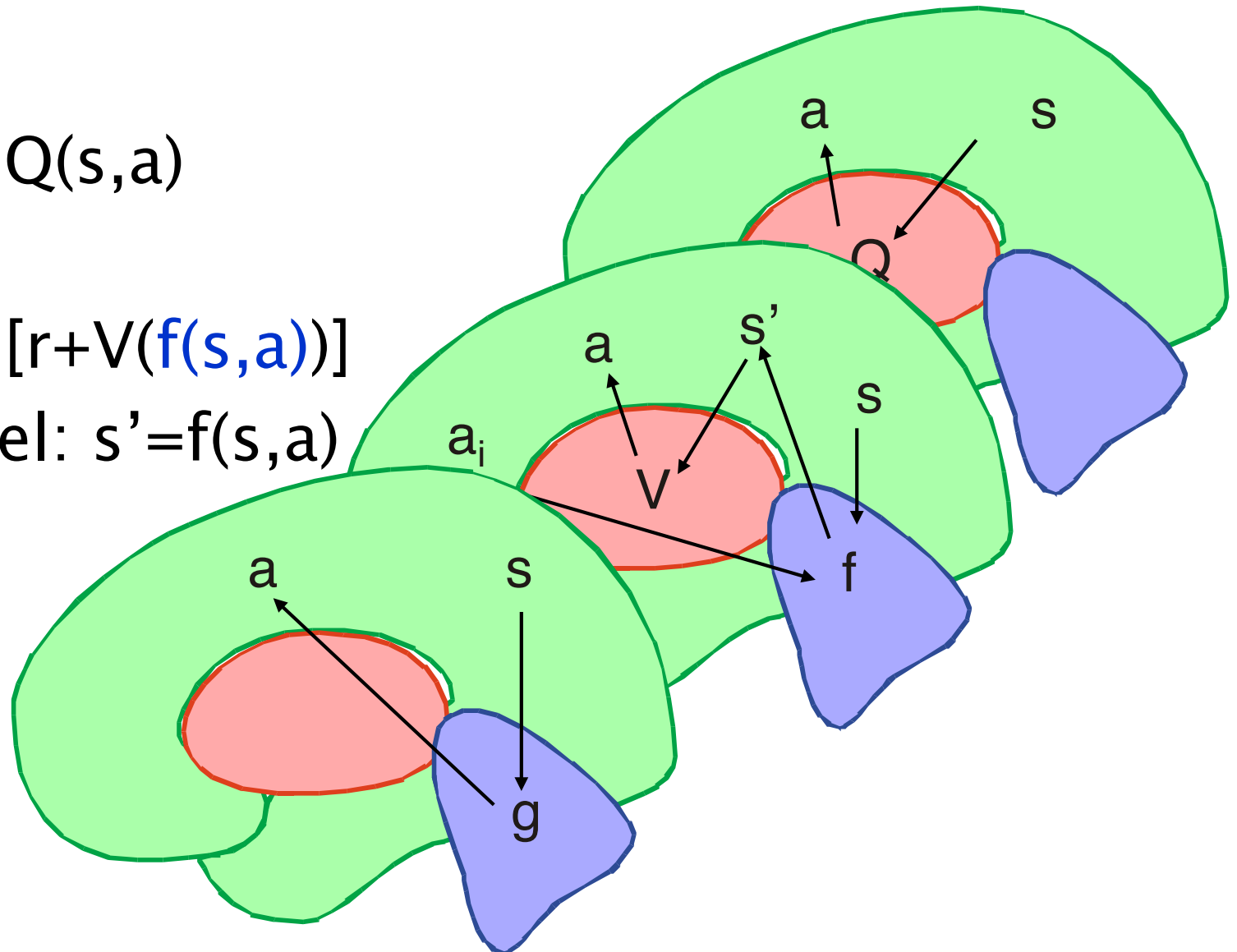
## ■ Model-based

- $a = \operatorname{argmax}_a [r + V(f(s,a))]$

forward model:  $s' = f(s,a)$

## ■ Memory-based

- $a = g(s)$

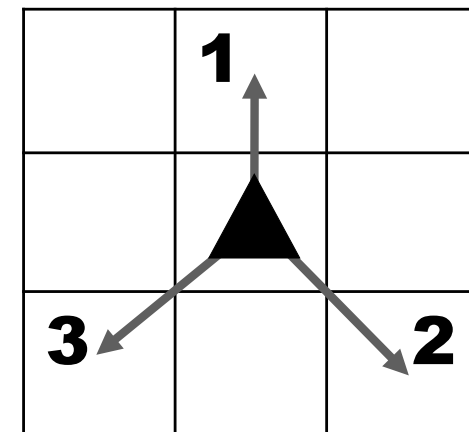
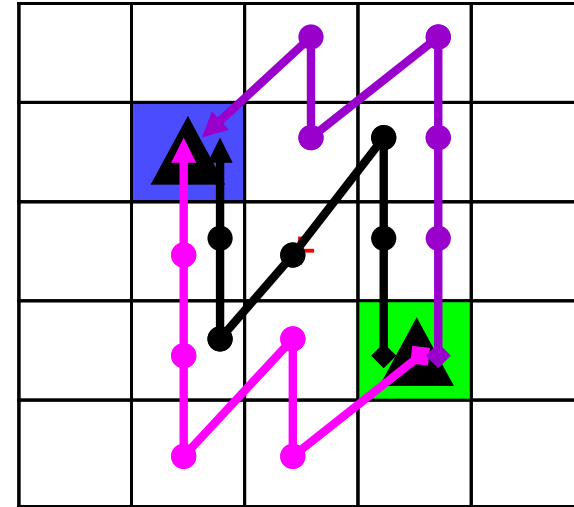


# 'Grid Sailing' Task

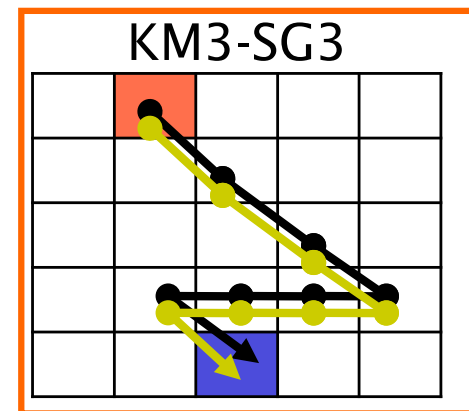
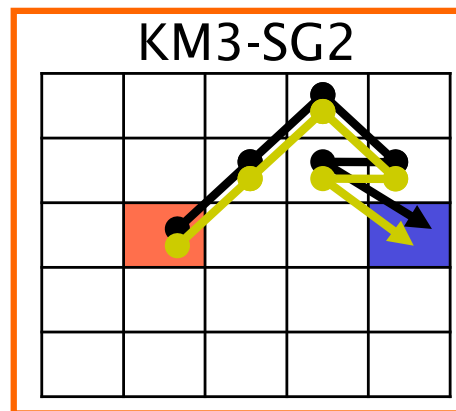
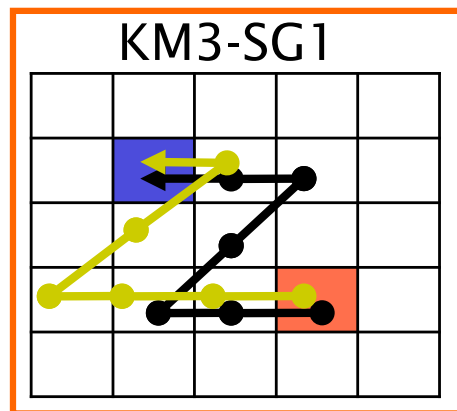
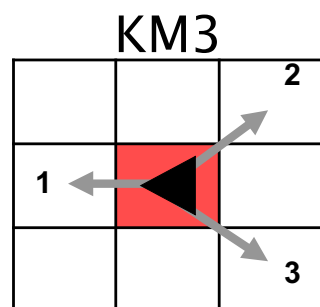
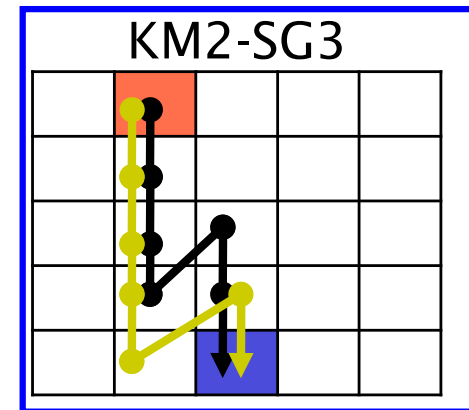
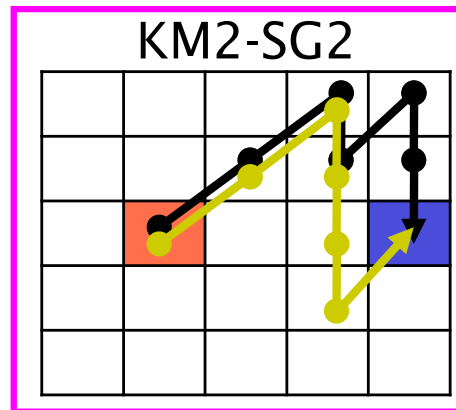
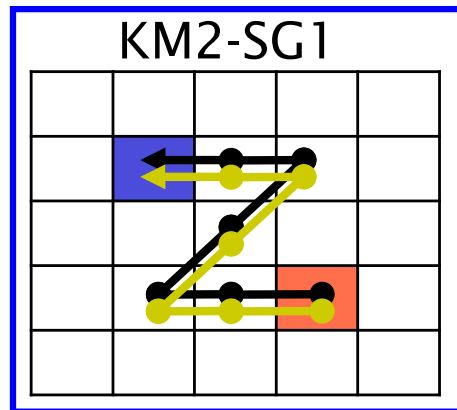
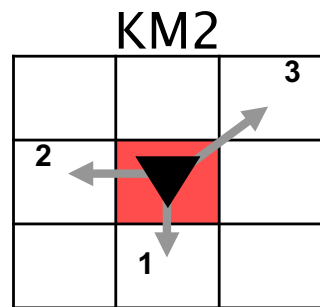
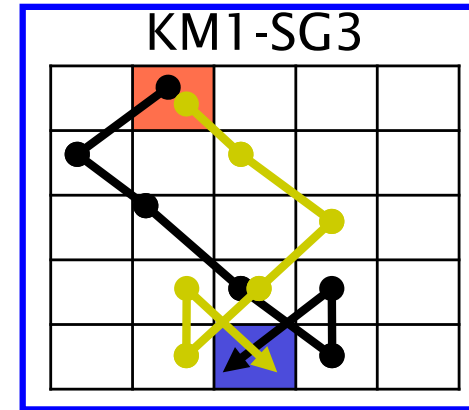
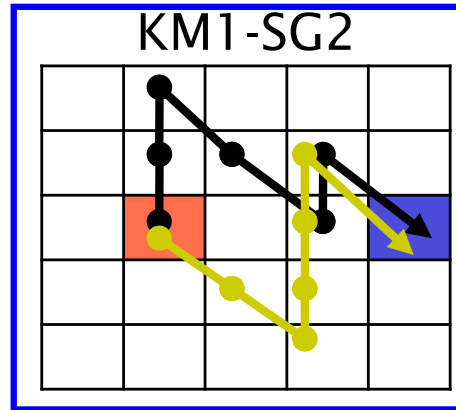
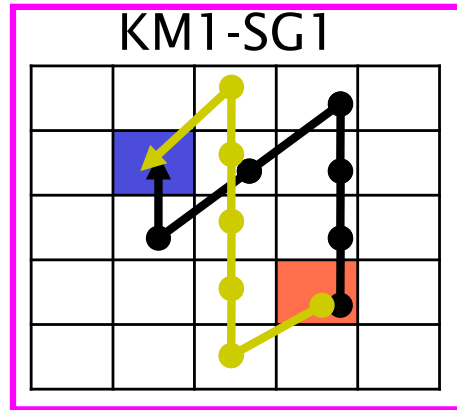
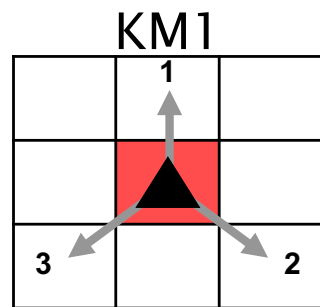
(Fermin et al., 2016, Scientific Reports)



- Move a cursor to the goal
  - 100 points for shortest path
  - -5 points per excess steps
- Keymap
  - only 3 directions
  - non-trivial path planning
- Immediate or delayed start
  - 4 to 6 sec for planning
  - timeout in 6 sec



# Examples of Learned Sequences



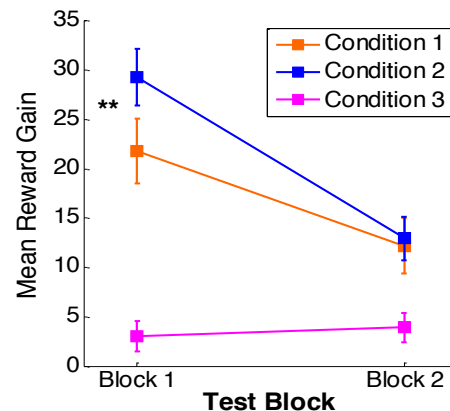
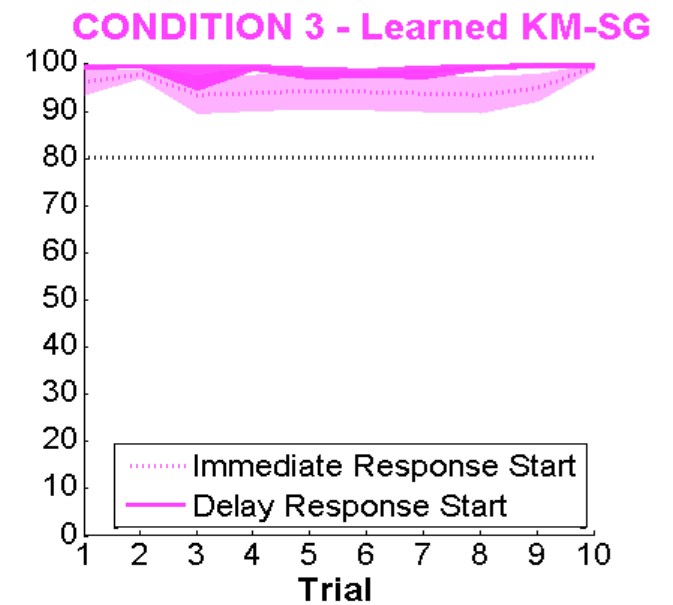
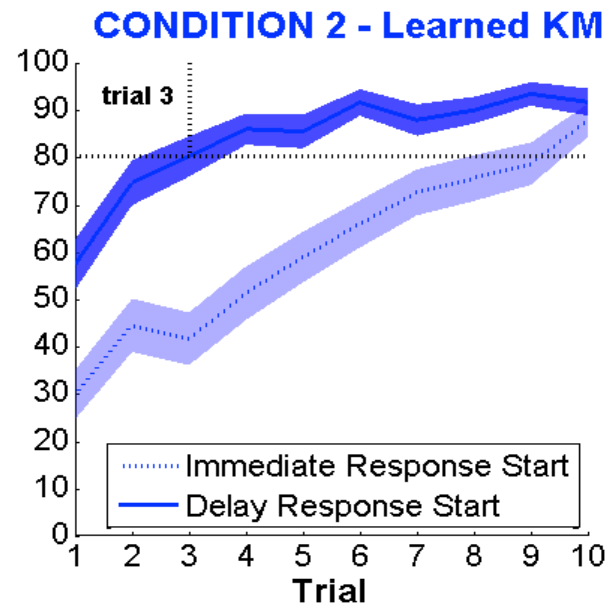
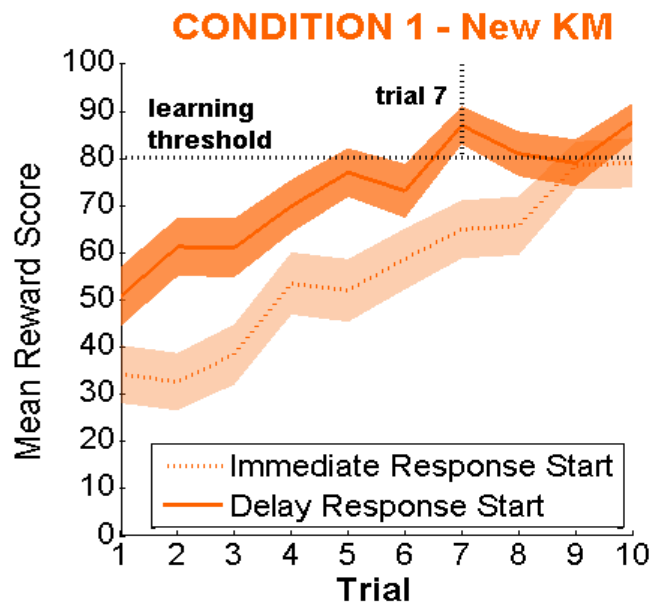
— Subj06  
— Subj10

# Effect of Pre-start Delay Time

New

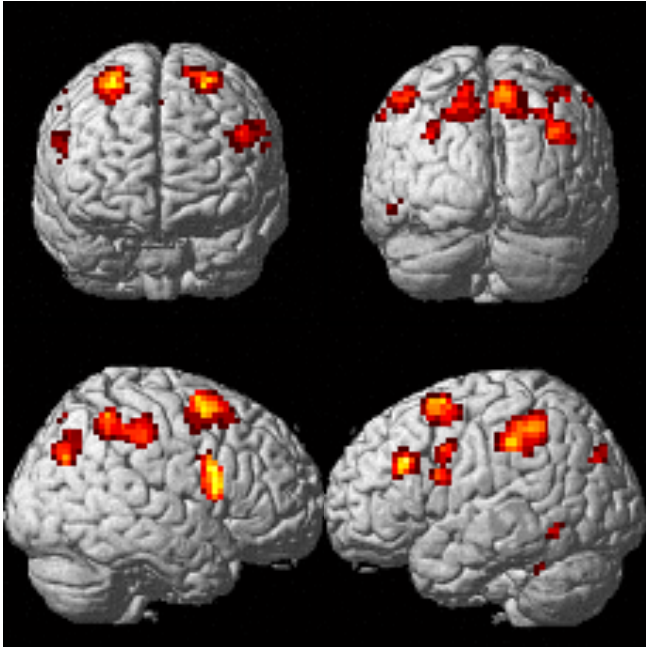
Learned key-map

Learned

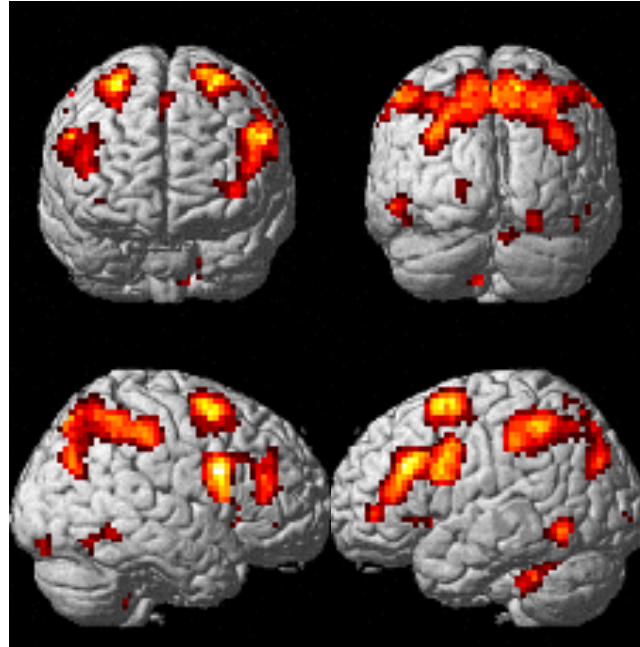


# Delay Period Activity

**A** Condition 1 – Condition 3

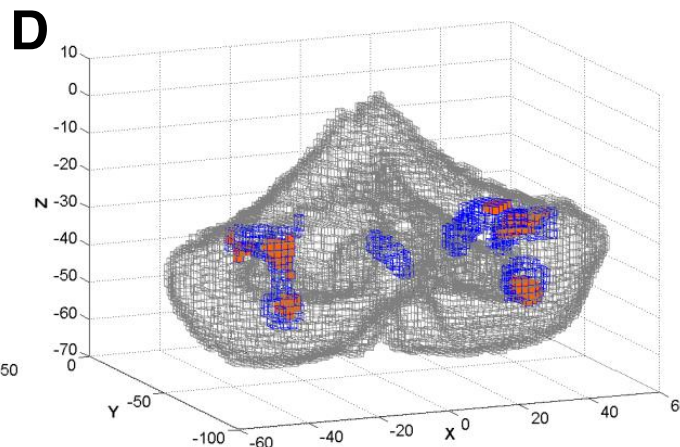
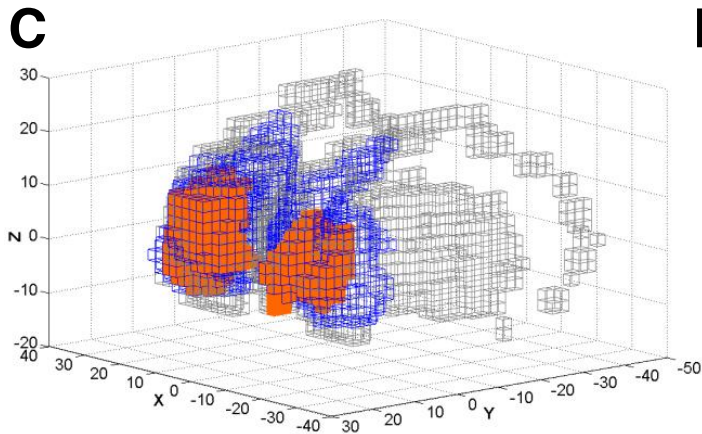


**B** Condition 2 – Condition 3



## Condition 2

- DLPFC
- PMC
- parietal
- anterior striatum
- lateral cerebellum



# Grid Sailing Task – Summary

## ■ Behaviors

- benefit from delayed start more in condition 2, using pre-learned keymap
- model-based action planning

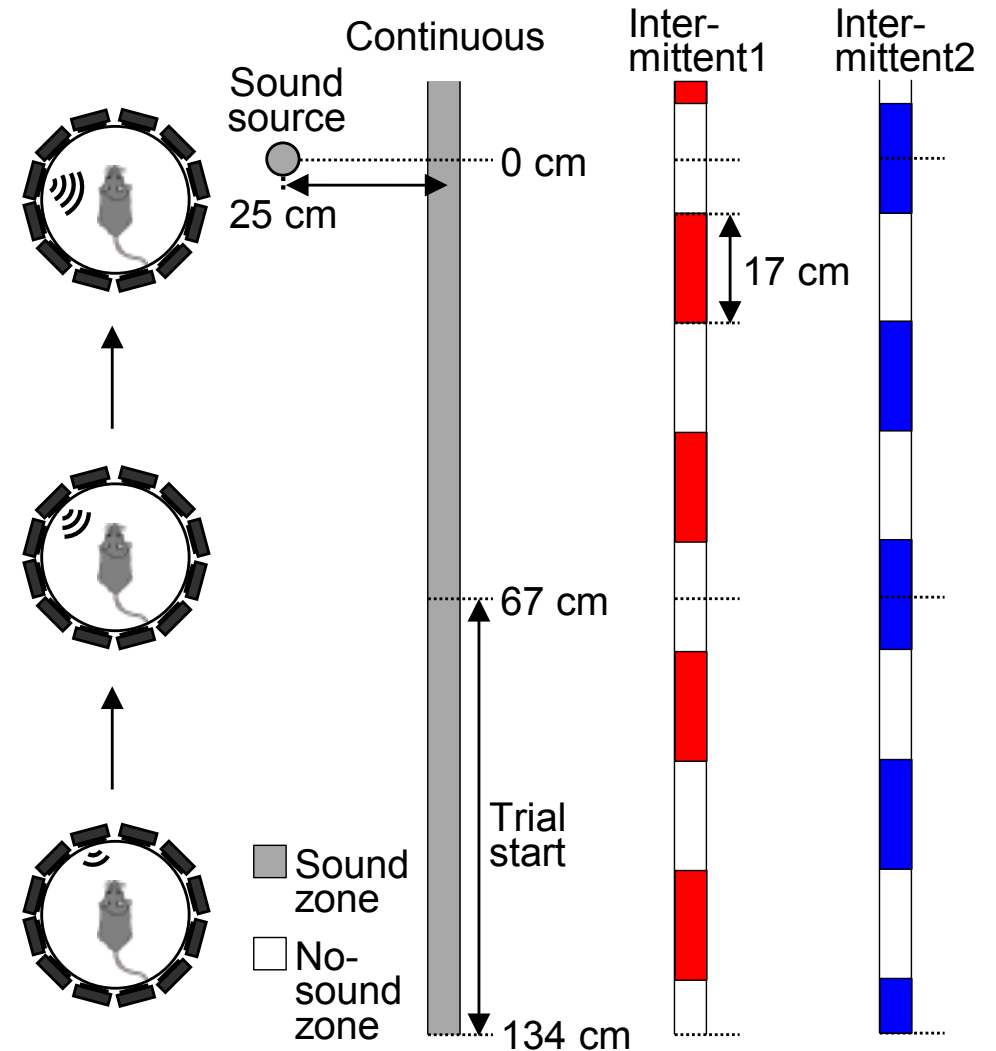
## ■ fMRI: delay period activity in condition 2

- DLPFC, PMC, parietal: working memory, imagery
- lateral cerebellum: forward model?
- striatum: evaluation of predicted state?

# Neural substrate of dynamic Bayesian inference in the cerebral cortex

Akihiro Funamizu<sup>1,2</sup>, Bernd Kuhn<sup>2</sup> & Kenji Doya<sup>1</sup>

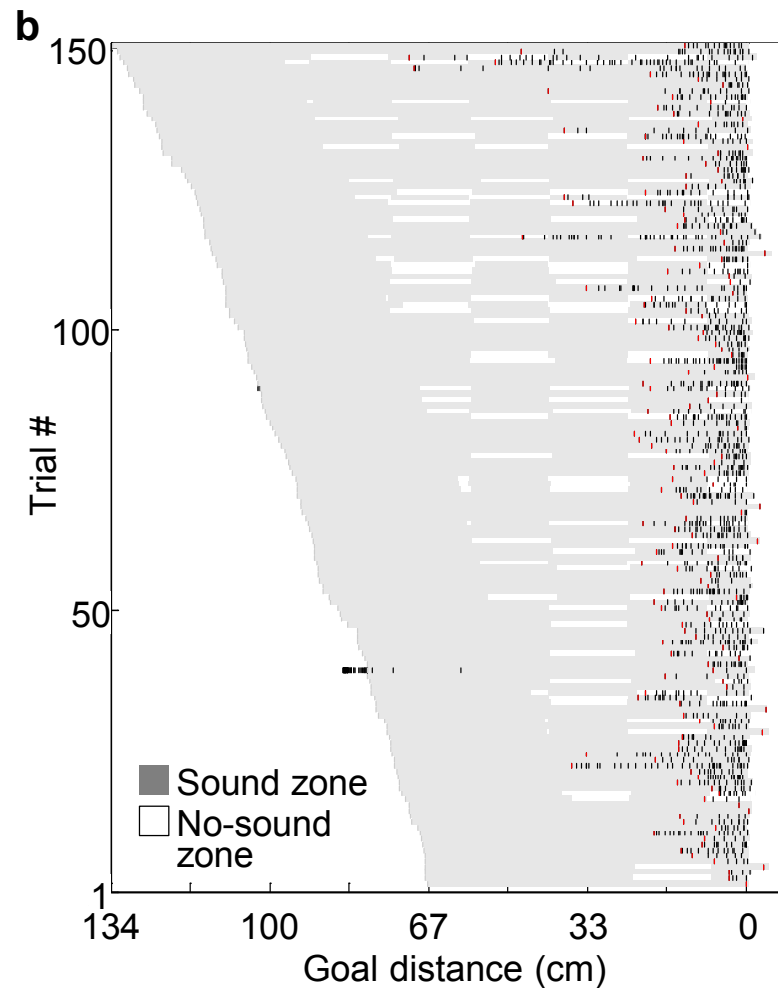
## Auditory virtual environment



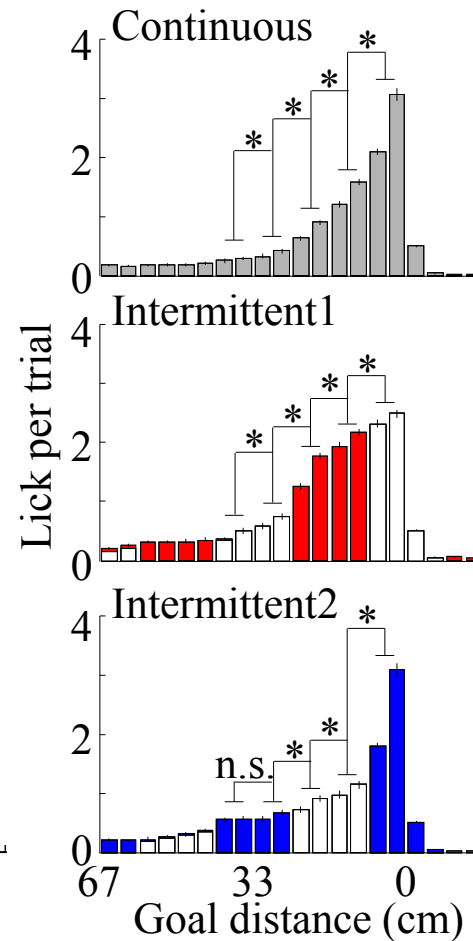
# Anticipatory Licking

*Muscimol*  
(1ng/1nL, 70 nL)

12 sessions, 3 mice



94 sessions, 8 mice

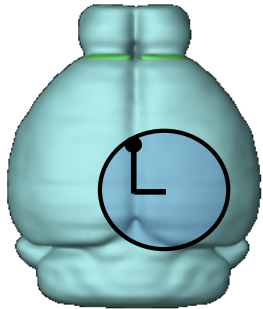


■ Mice estimated goal distance in no-sound zone

● impaired by muscimol injection in PPC

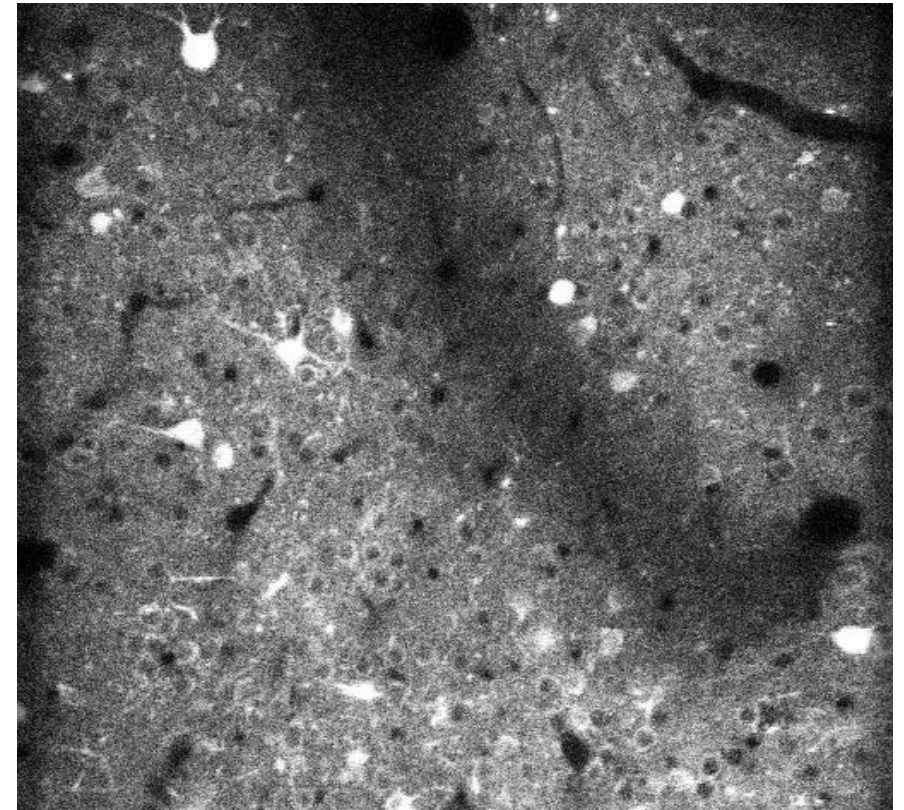
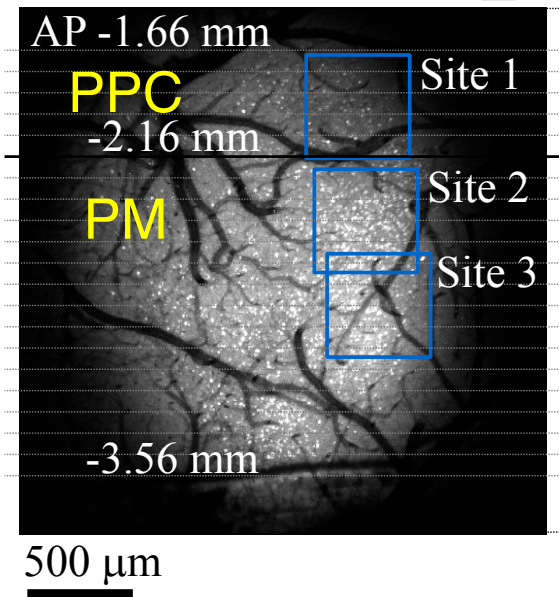
# Two Photon Imaging

■ GCaMP6 expressed in cortical pyramidal neurons



● posterior parietal cortex (PPC)

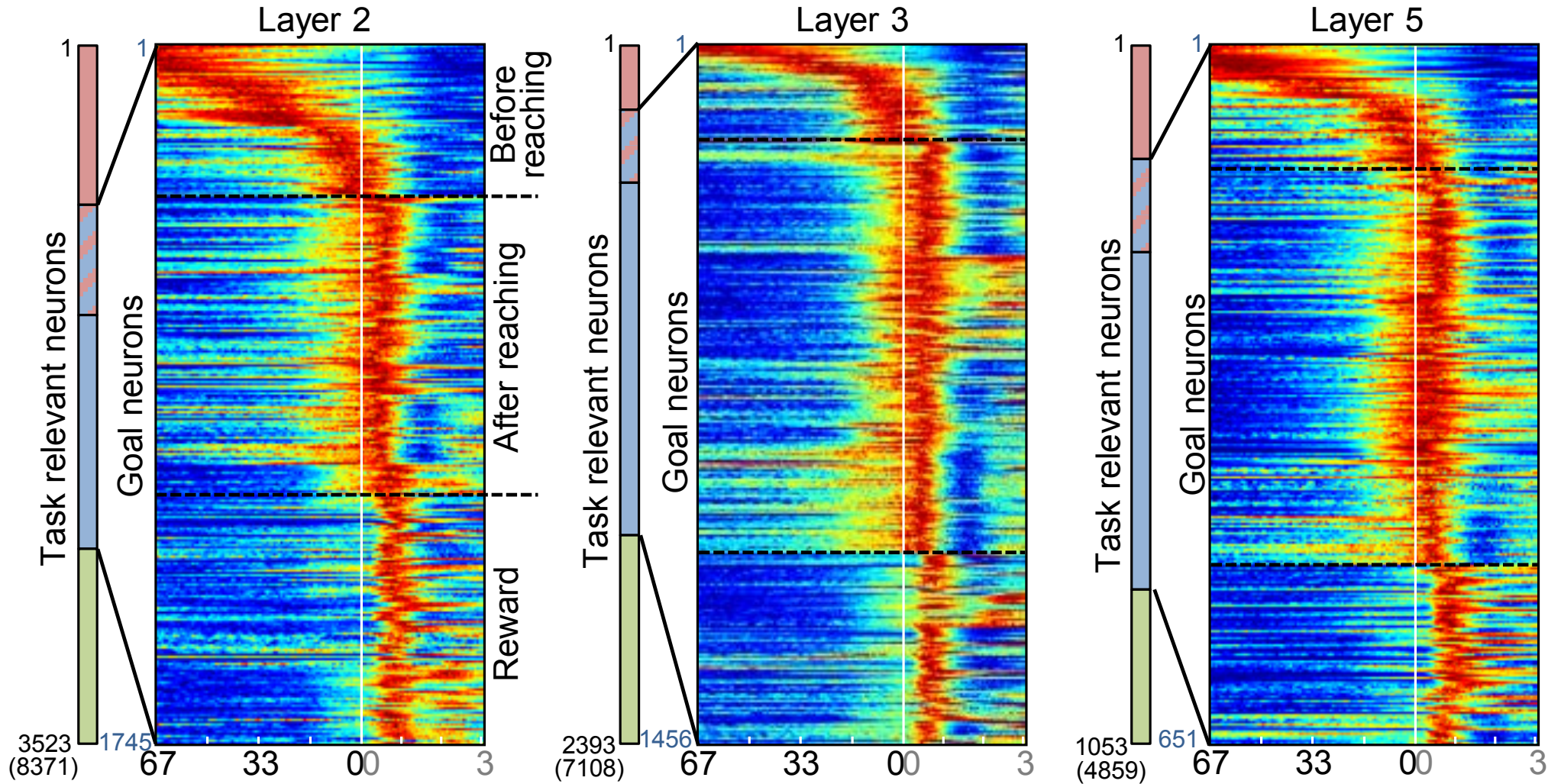
● posterior medial area (PM)



# Overall Activities

**c** Posterior parietal cortex

Start Start and goal Goal First lick

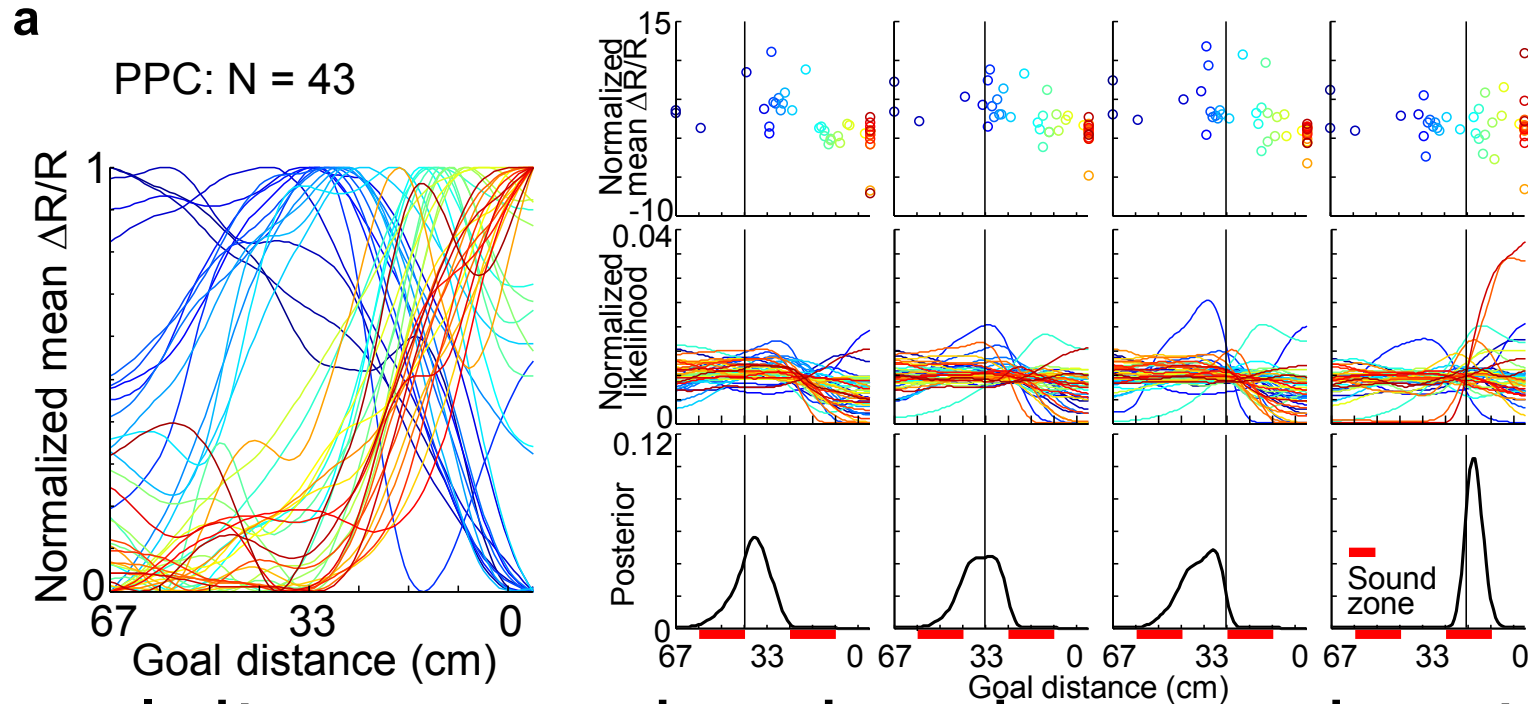


# Decoding the Goal Distance

■ Neuron  $i$  activity  $f_i$  at distance  $x$

● response model  $p(f_i|x)$

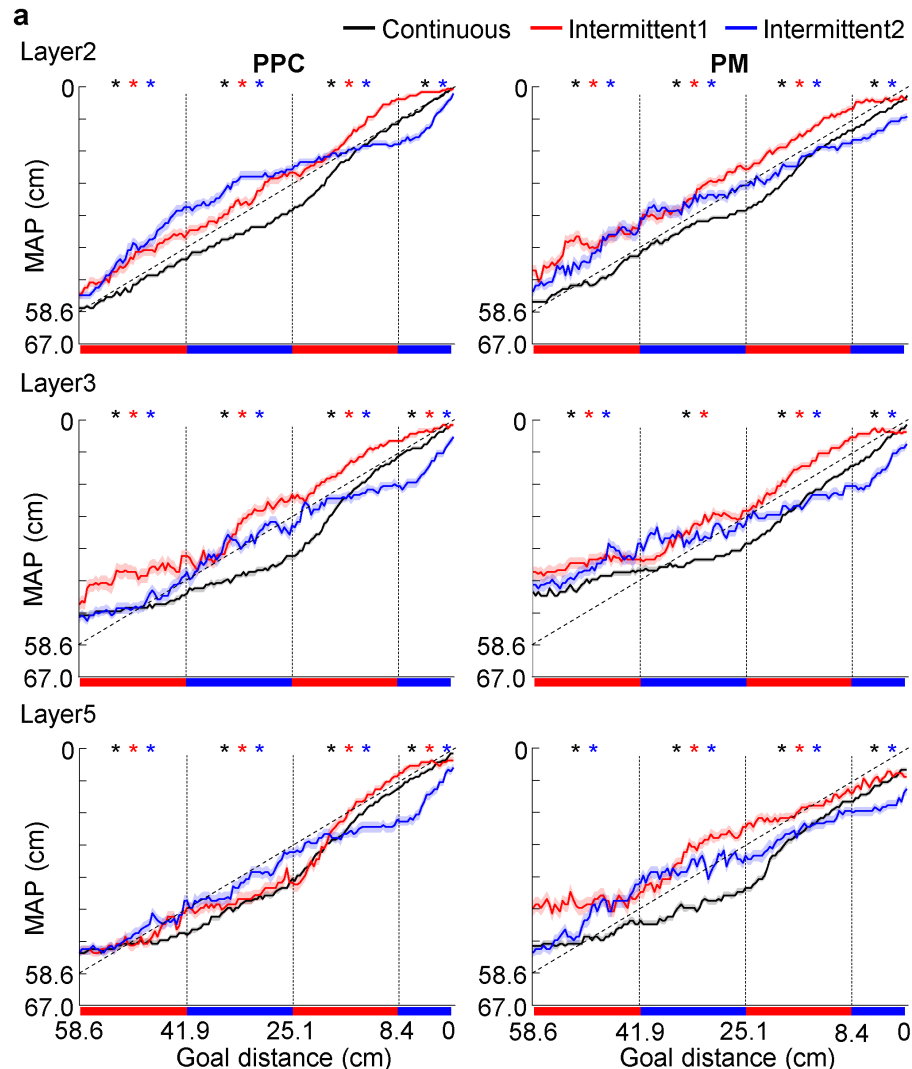
■ Bayesian decoder:  $p(x|f_1, \dots, f_N) \propto \prod_i p(f_i|x)p(x)$



● goal distance updated under sound omission

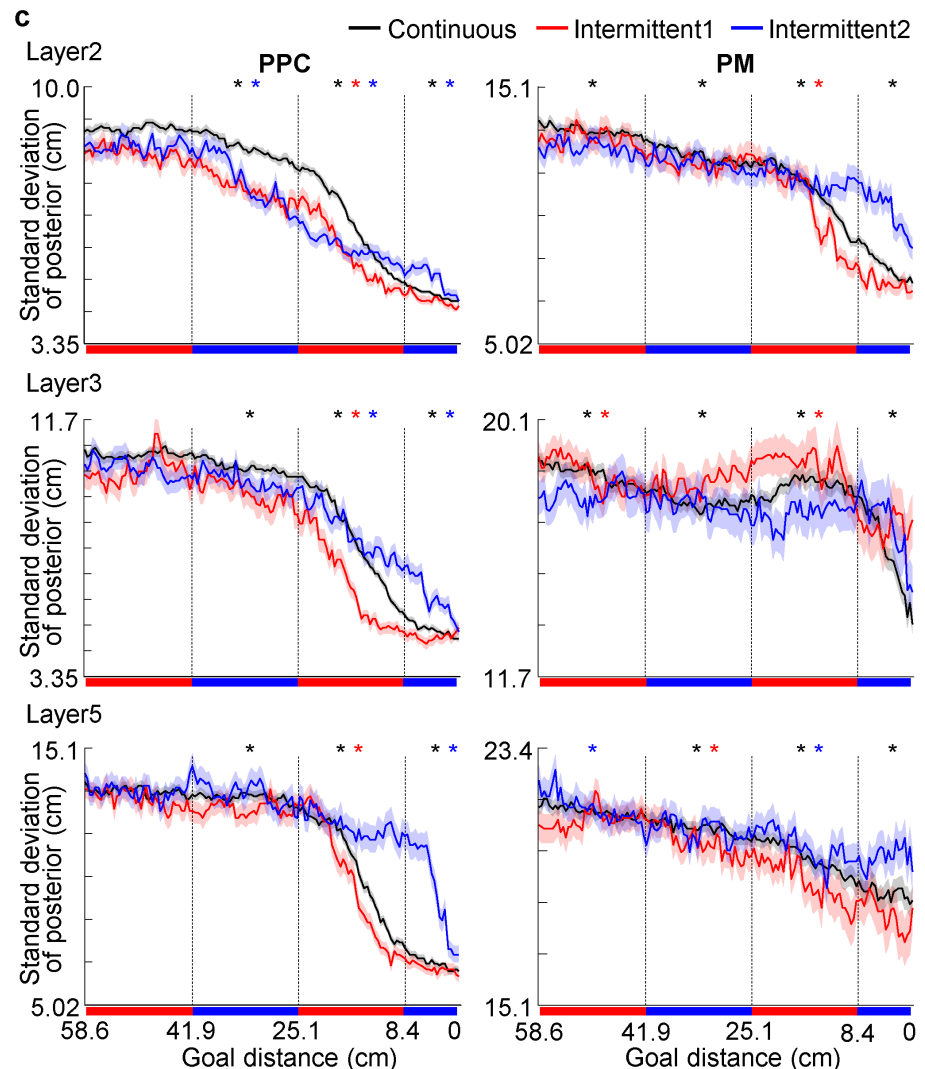
# Decoded Distance and Uncertainty

## MAP Estimate



● advance in no-sound zone

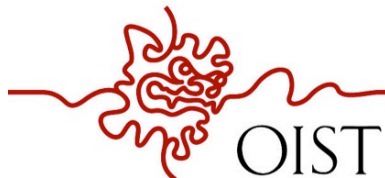
## Width of Posterior



● shrink with sound input

# Two-Photon Imaging: Summary

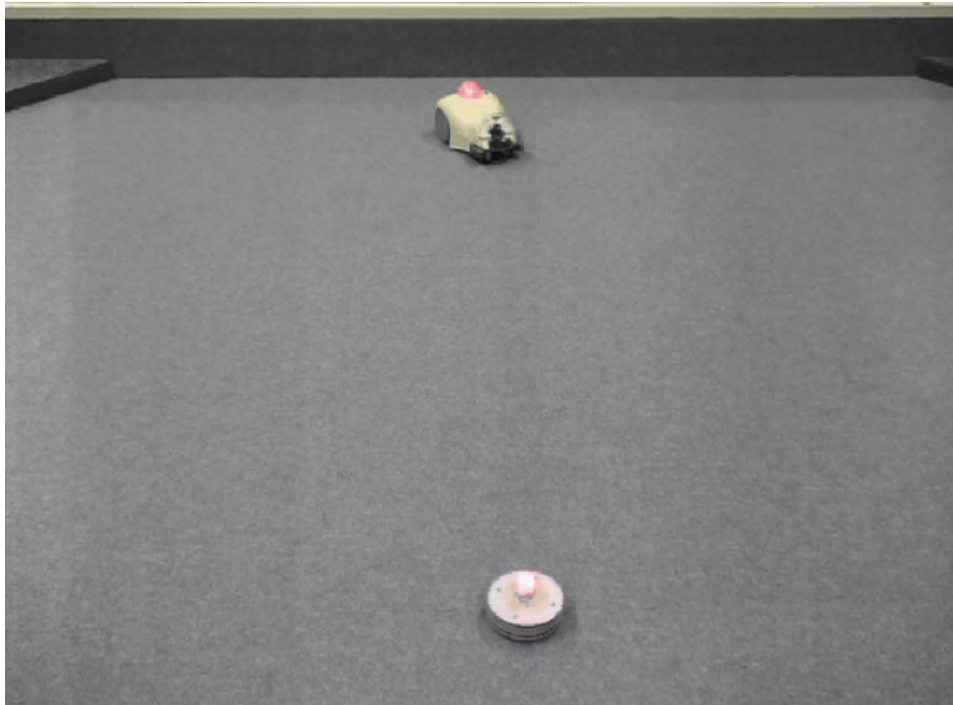
- Auditory virtual navigation task for mice
  - estimate goal distance during no-sound phase from its own action using an internal model
- Two-photon imaging from PPC and PM
  - goal distance can be decoded from population activity even during no-sound phase
  - variance reduced during sound phase
  - more reliable in PPC than in PM
- Future
  - network mechanisms for action-dependent prediction and sensory-based refining



# Temporal Discount Factor $\gamma$

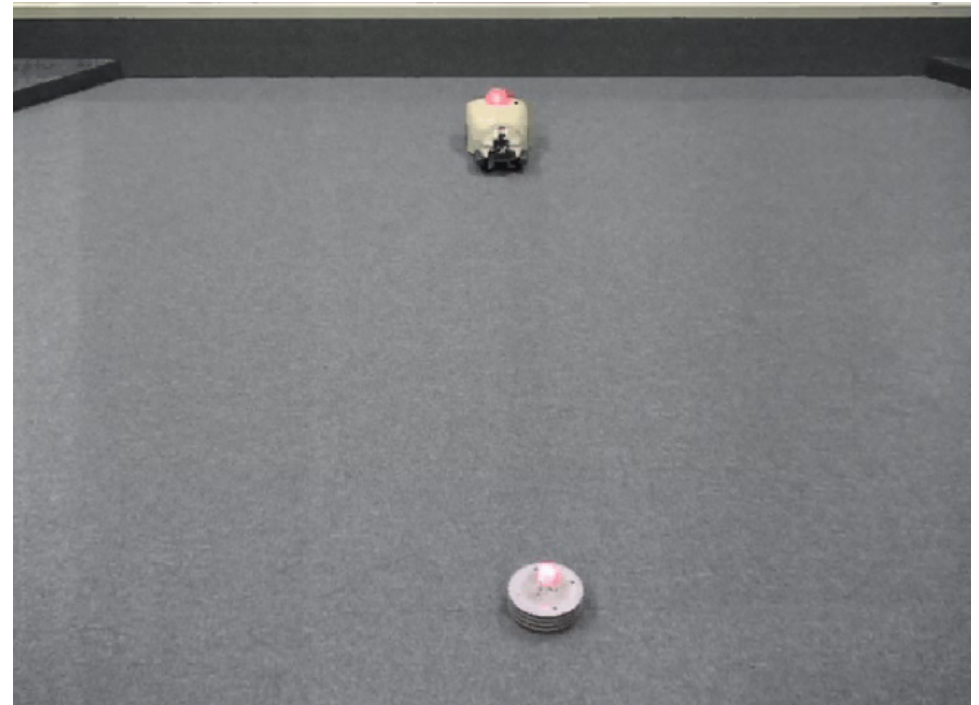
■ Large  $\gamma$

● reach for far reward



■ Small  $\gamma$

● only to near reward



# Temporal Discount Factor $\gamma$

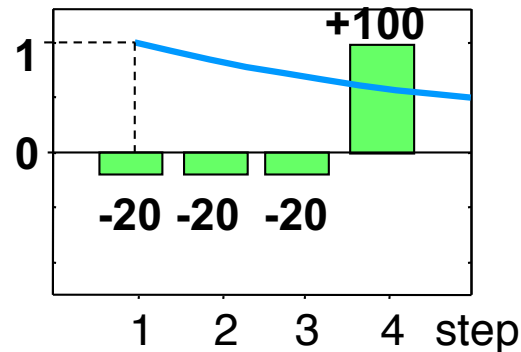
■  $V(t) = E[ r(t) + \gamma r(t+1) + \gamma^2 r(t+2) + \gamma^3 r(t+3) + \dots ]$

● controls the 'character' of an agent

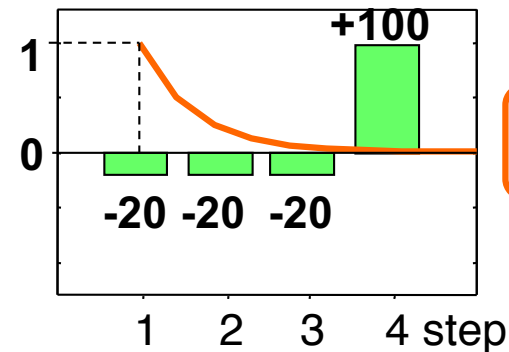
no pain, no gain!

$$V = 18.7$$

$\gamma$  large



$\gamma$  small



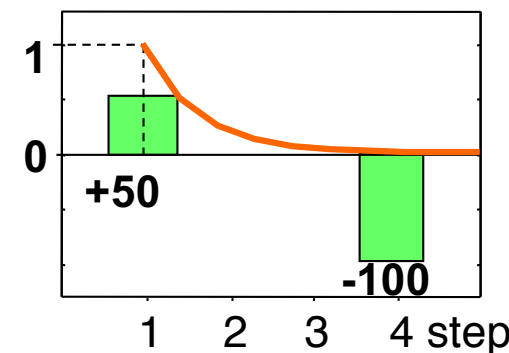
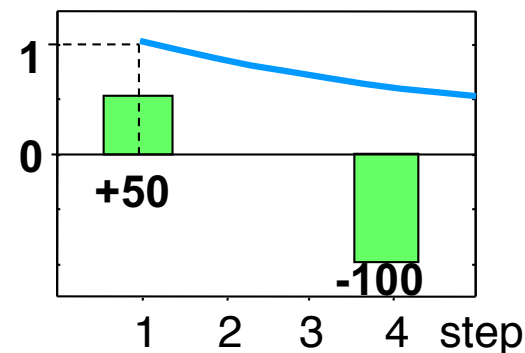
*Depression?*

better stay idle

$$V = -25.1$$

stay away from danger

$$V = -22.9$$



*Impulsivity?*

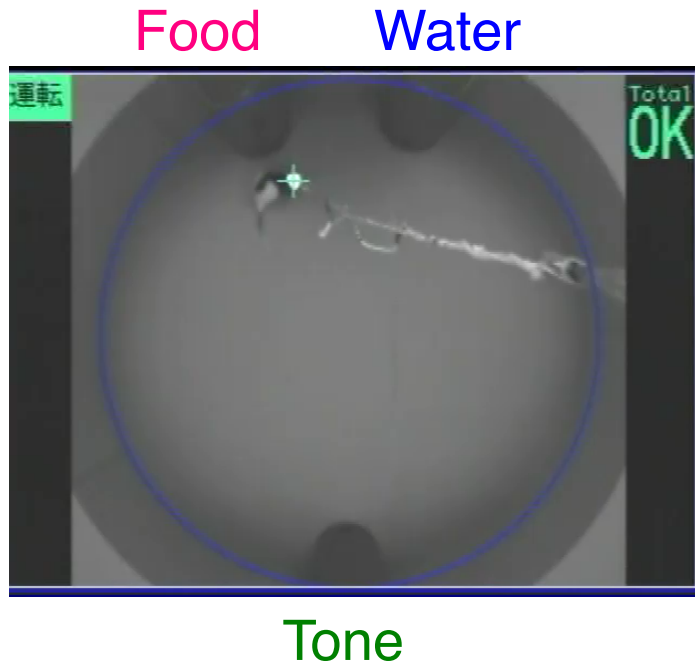
can't resist temptation

$$V = 47.3$$

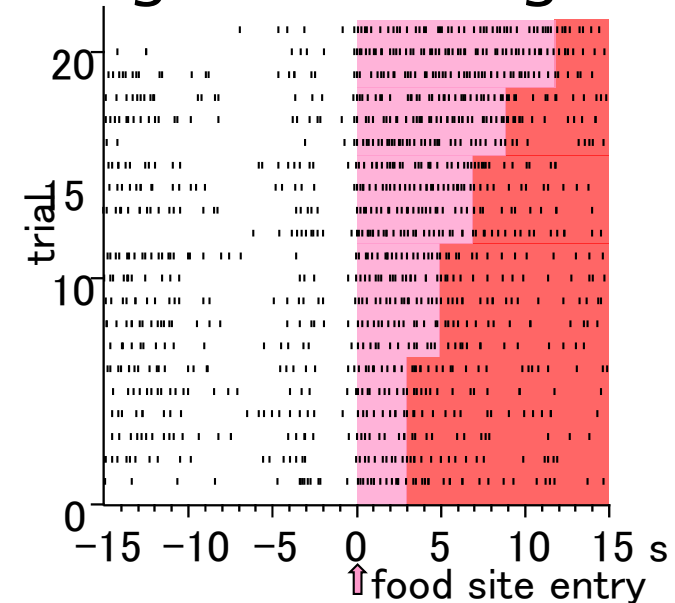
*Serotonin?*

# Dorsal Raphe Neuron Recording

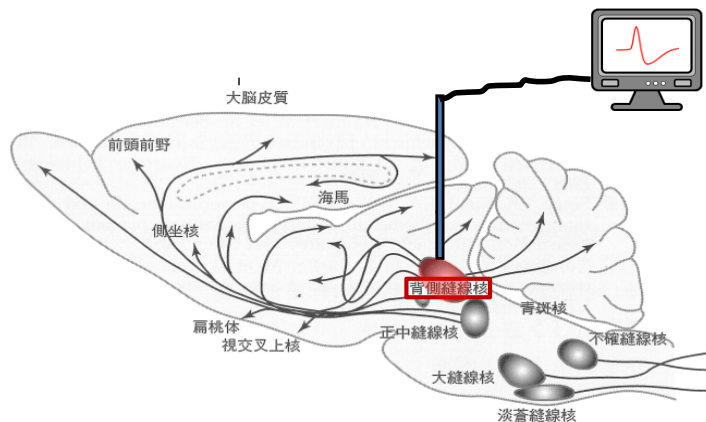
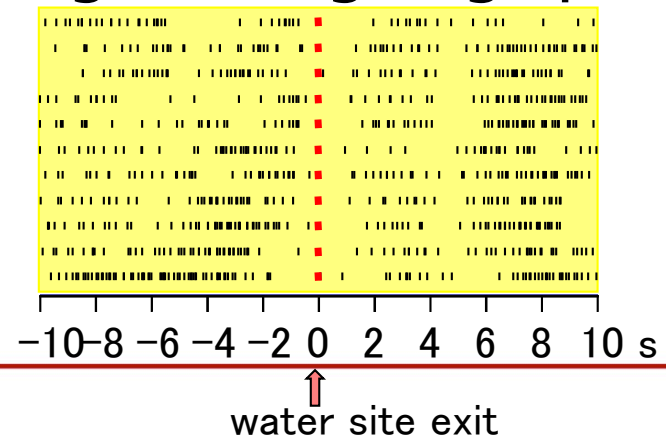
(Katsuhiko Miyazaki et al. 2011 JNS)



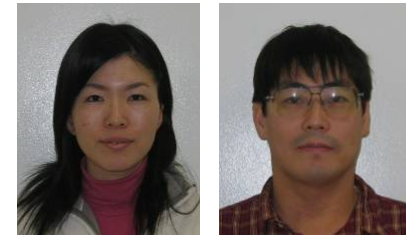
Keep firing while waiting



Stop firing before giving up



# Optogenetic Stimulation of Dorsal Raphe Serotonin Neurons

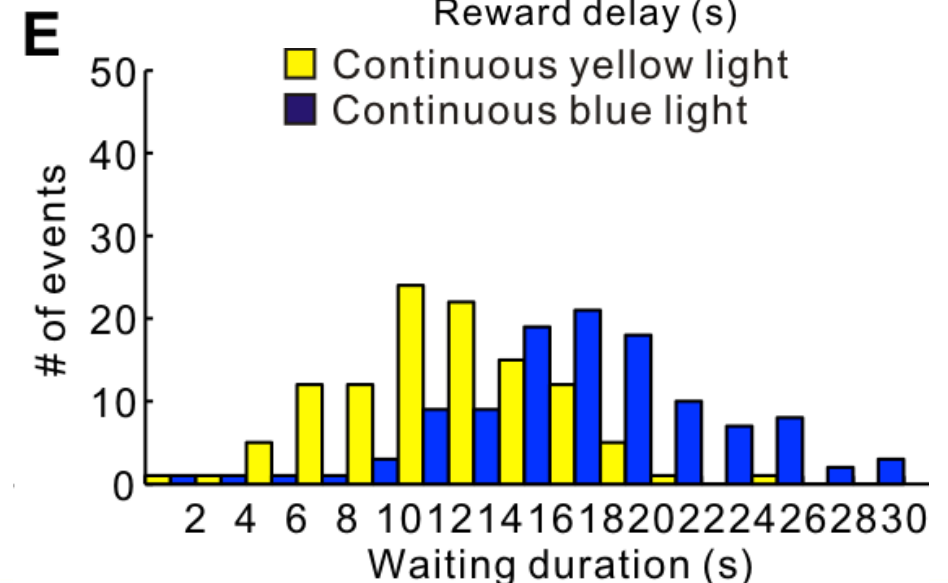
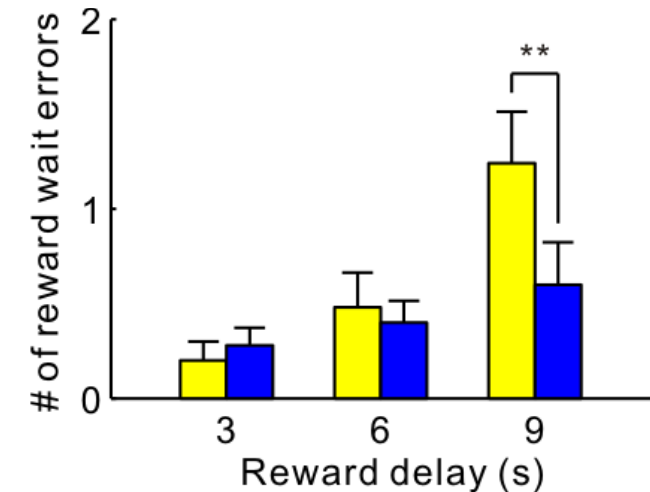


(Miyazaki et al., 2014, Current Biology)

## ■ Reward Delay Task (3, 6, 9, $\infty$ sec)



- 3 sec: success
- omission: 12.1 s
- omission: 20.8 s



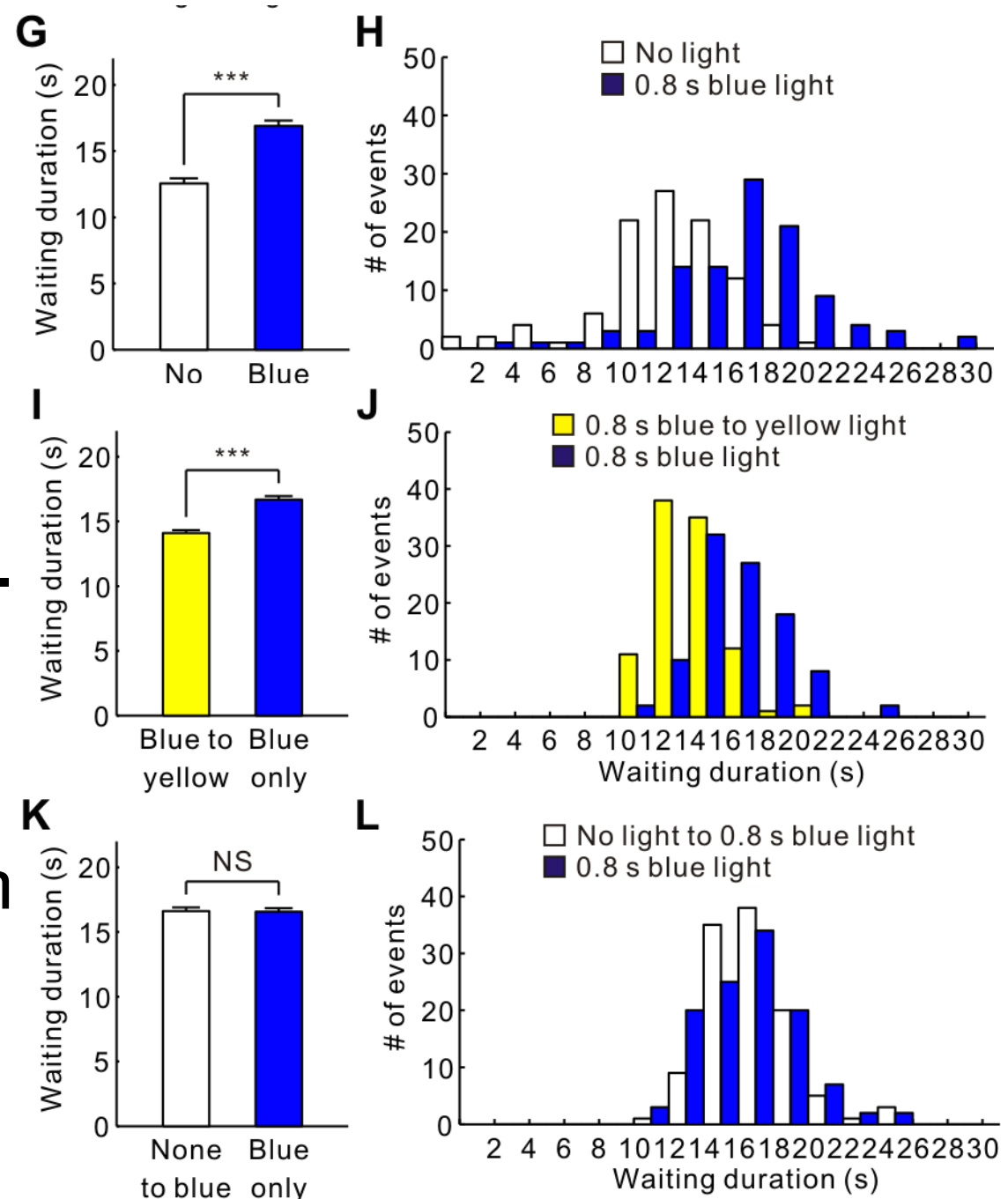
# Timing Matters!

● no stim. vs full stim.

● first 10 sec vs full stim.

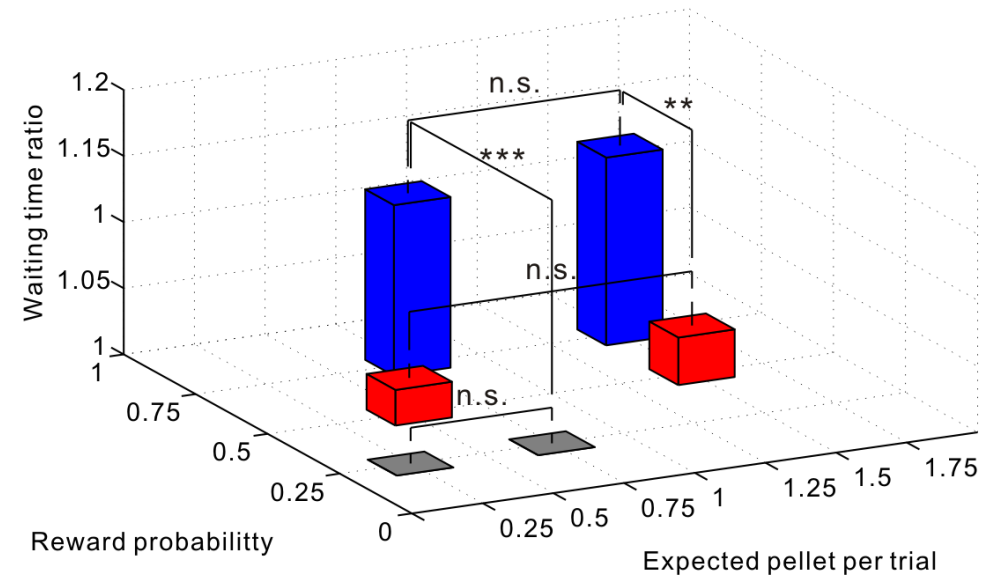
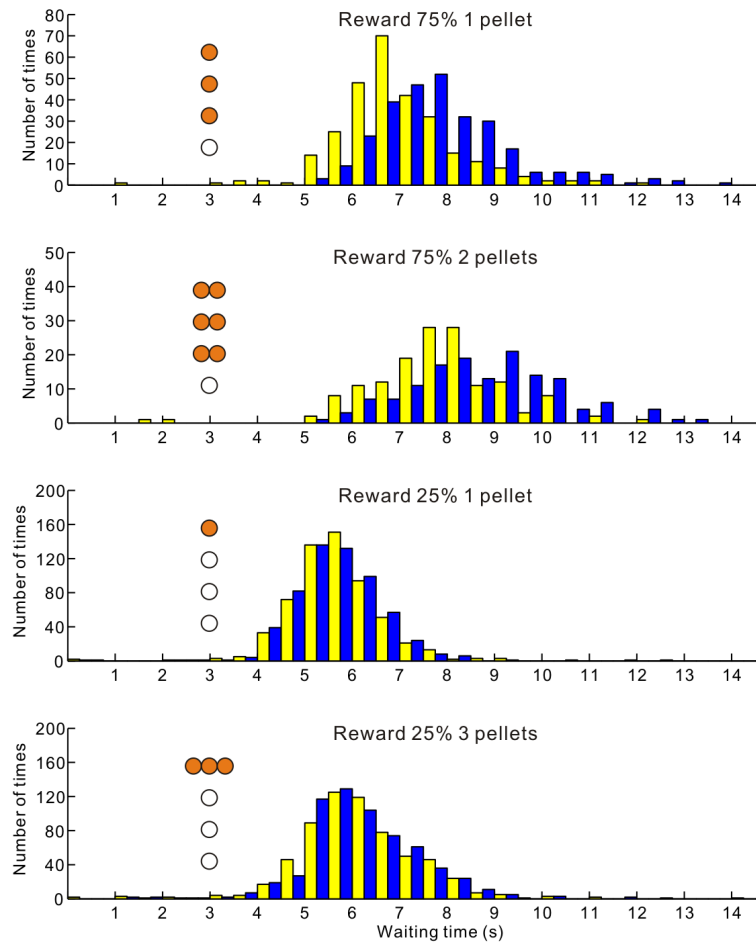
● after 10 sec vs full stim

At the time of deciding  
“give up or hang on”



# Dependence of Reward Probability

## ■ Reward probability, not value



# Summary

## ■ Serotonin recording

- microdialysis: high 5-HT release in waiting
- neural recording: 5-HT firing till giving up

## ■ Serotonin manipulation

- pharmacology: impatient by 5-HT blockade
- optogenetics: more patient by 5-HT stimulation

**Not directly aversive/inhibitory**

**More dynamic than discounting parameter**

**Bias subjective prior vs sensory evidence?**

# Outline

## Reinforcement Learning

- Can robots create their own reward function?

(Elfwing et al., 2011 Adaptive Behavior, 2014 PLoS CB)

- Value function and basal ganglia

(Ito & Doya, 2015 JNS)

## Mental Simulation

- Model-based action planning

(Fermin et al., 2016 Sci. Rep.)

- Dynamic Bayesian inference

(Funamizu et al., 2016 Nat. Neurosci)

- Patience, confidence and serotonin

(Miyazaki et al., 2014 Curr. Biol.)

# Acknowledgements

- Striatum recording
    - **Makoto Ito**
    - Tomohiko Yoshizawa (NAIST)
    - Charles Gerfen (NIH)
    - Kazuyuki Samejima (Tamagawa U)
    - Minoru Kimura (Tamagawa U)
  - Two-photon imaging
    - **Akihiro Funamizu (CSHL)**
    - **Bernd Kuhn**
  - fMRI
    - Yu Shimizu
    - **Alan Fermin (Tamagawa U)**
    - **Takehiko Yoshida (NAIST)**
    - **Saori Tanaka (ATR)**
    - Nicolas Schweighofer (USC)
    - Sigeto Yamawaki (Hiroshima U)
  - Serotonin Recording
    - **Kayoko W Miyazaki**
    - **Katsuhiko Miyazaki**
  - Optogenetics
    - **Kenji Tanaka (Keio U)**
    - **Akihiro Yamanaka (Nagoya U)**
  - Spiking neural network model
    - Jun Igarashi (RIKEN)
    - Jan Moren
    - Osamu Shouno (HRI)
  - Signaling cascade model
    - Takashi Nakano
    - **Jun Yoshimoto (NAIST)**
    - Naoto Yukinawa
    - Kozo Kaibuchi (Nagoya U)
  - Robotics
    - **Eiji Uchibe**
    - **Stefan Elfving**
    - Jiexin Wang (Kyoto U)
    - Naoto Yoshida (Tohoku U)
    - **Paavo Parmas**
- Scientific Research on Innovative Areas**  
**Strategic Research Program for Brain Sciences**  
Brain/MINDS Project  
High Performance Computing Infrastructure  
Post-K Supercomputing Program

# OIST Neural Computation Unit





## NEWS

2017-05-08    [“Gatsby-Kakenhi Joint Workshop on AI and Neuroscience” is held at UCL in London.](#)

2017-03-22    [Summer School](#)

新学術領域研究  
「人工知能と脳科学の対照と融合」 募集中  
若手サマースクール  
期間: 2017年8月2日(水)～8月4日(金)