

# Sequence generation

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# Sequences

- all behavior and thinking consist of sequences of physical or mental acts
- sometimes in a fixed order as in action routines, or highly trained action patterns
- but potentially highly flexible ... as in language, thinking, problem solving ...

# DFT challenge for sequences

- DFT postulates that all neural states underlying behavior/mental process are attractors that resist change...
- but generating sequences of such states require change of state! Conflicting constraints!
- answer: instabilities are induced systematically to enable switching to a next/new attractor

## Sequence generation

- an illustrative example
- the neural/mathematical mechanism



# Sequence of physical acts

■ task: search for objects of a given color in a given order

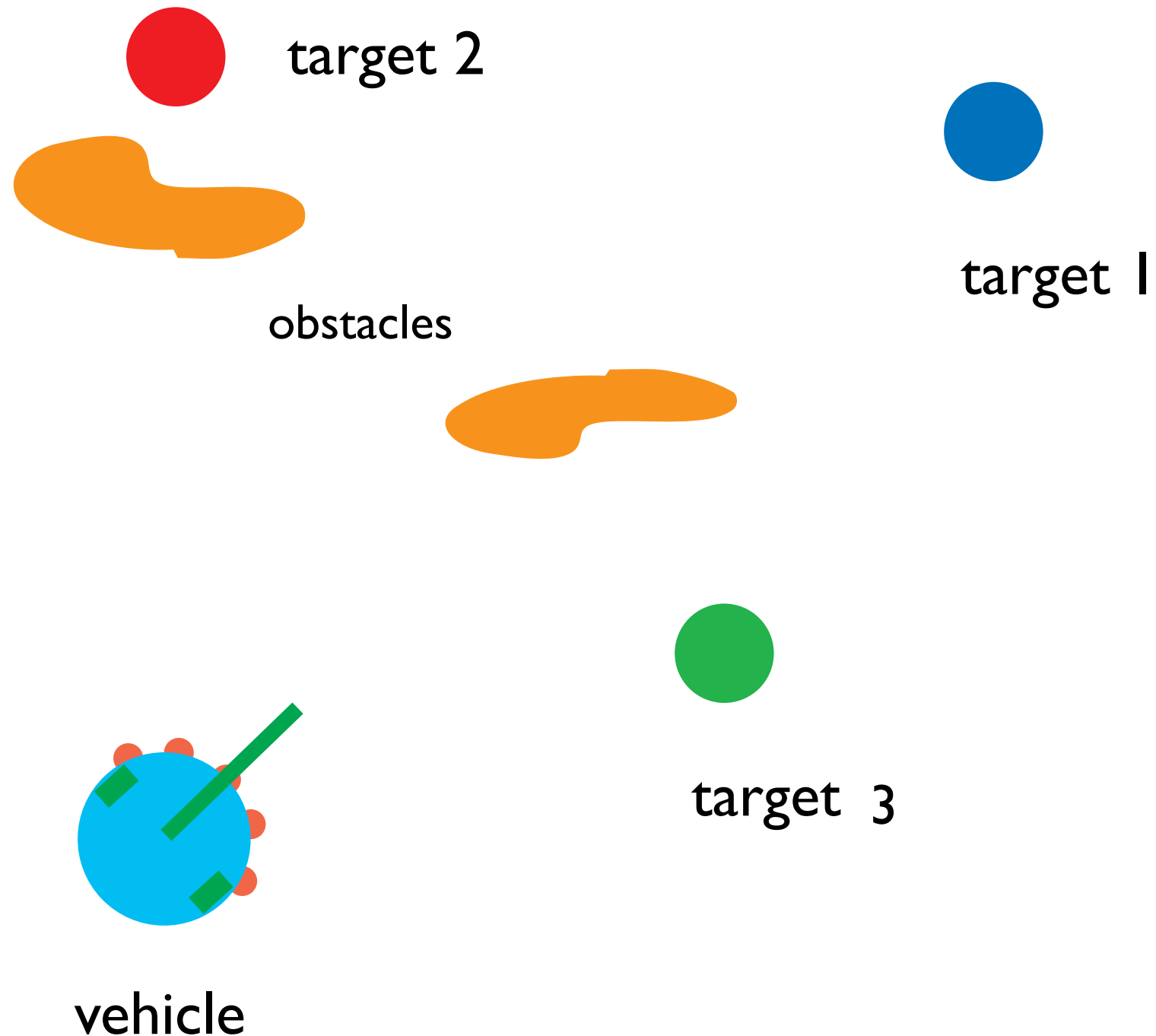
■ 1 blue

■ 2 red

■ green

■ stably couple to objects once they are detected

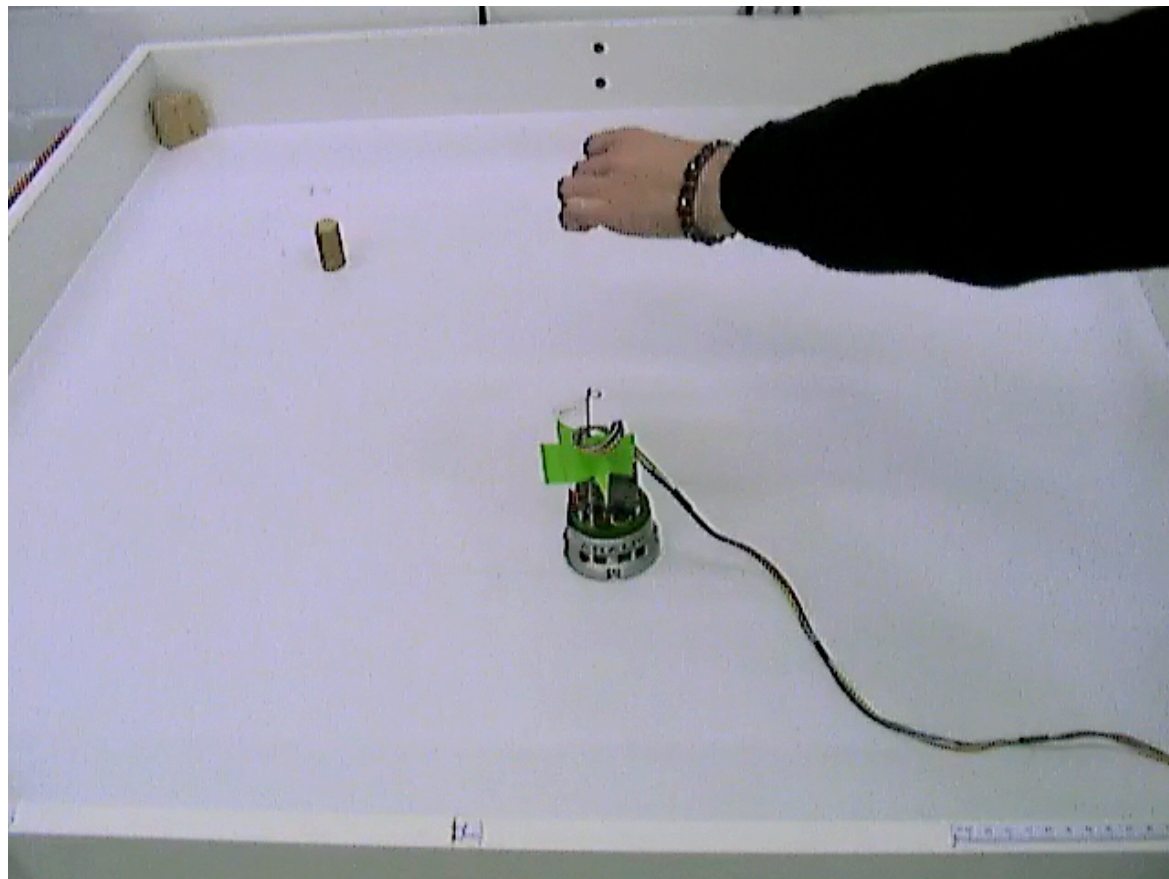
■ ignore objects when their turn has not yet come (distractors)



# Implementation as an imitation task

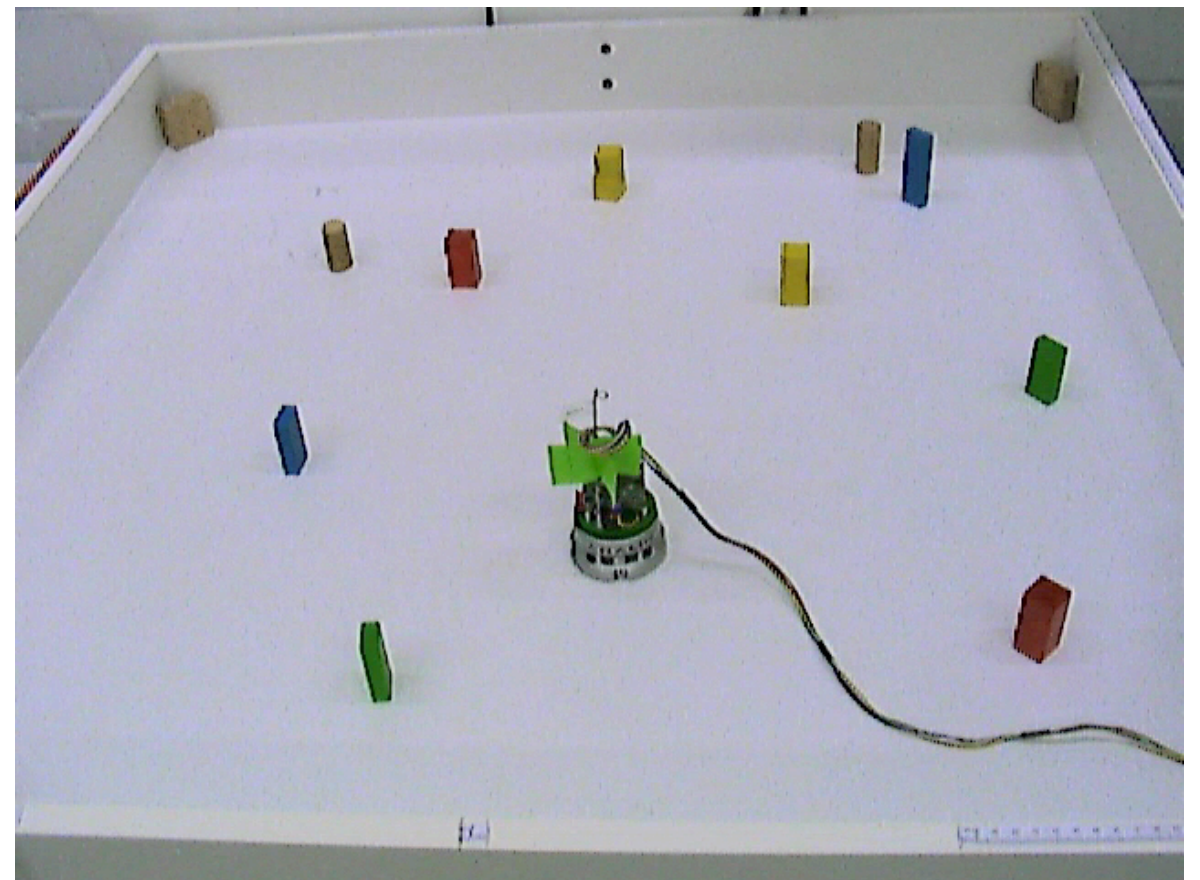
- learn a serially ordered sequence from a single demonstration

yellow-red-green-blue-red



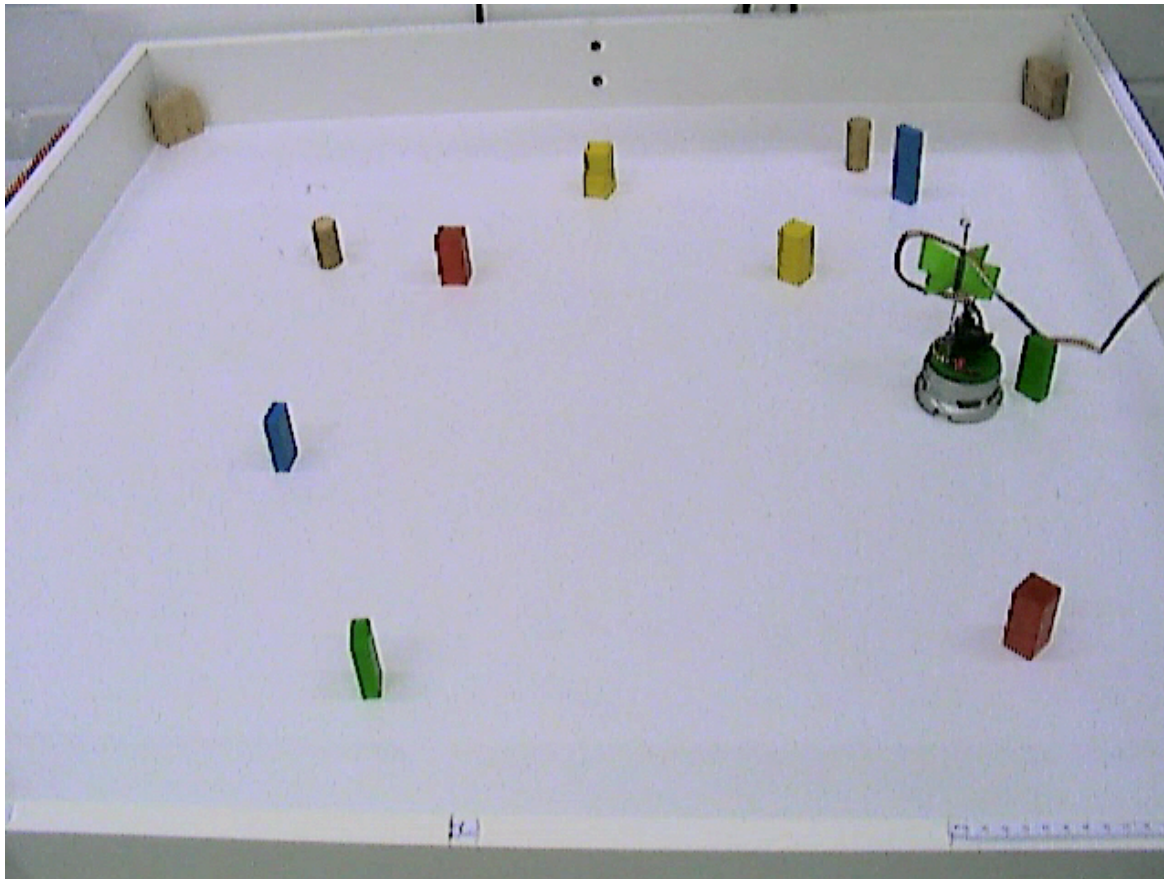
- perform the serially ordered sequence with new timing

yellow-red-green-blue-red

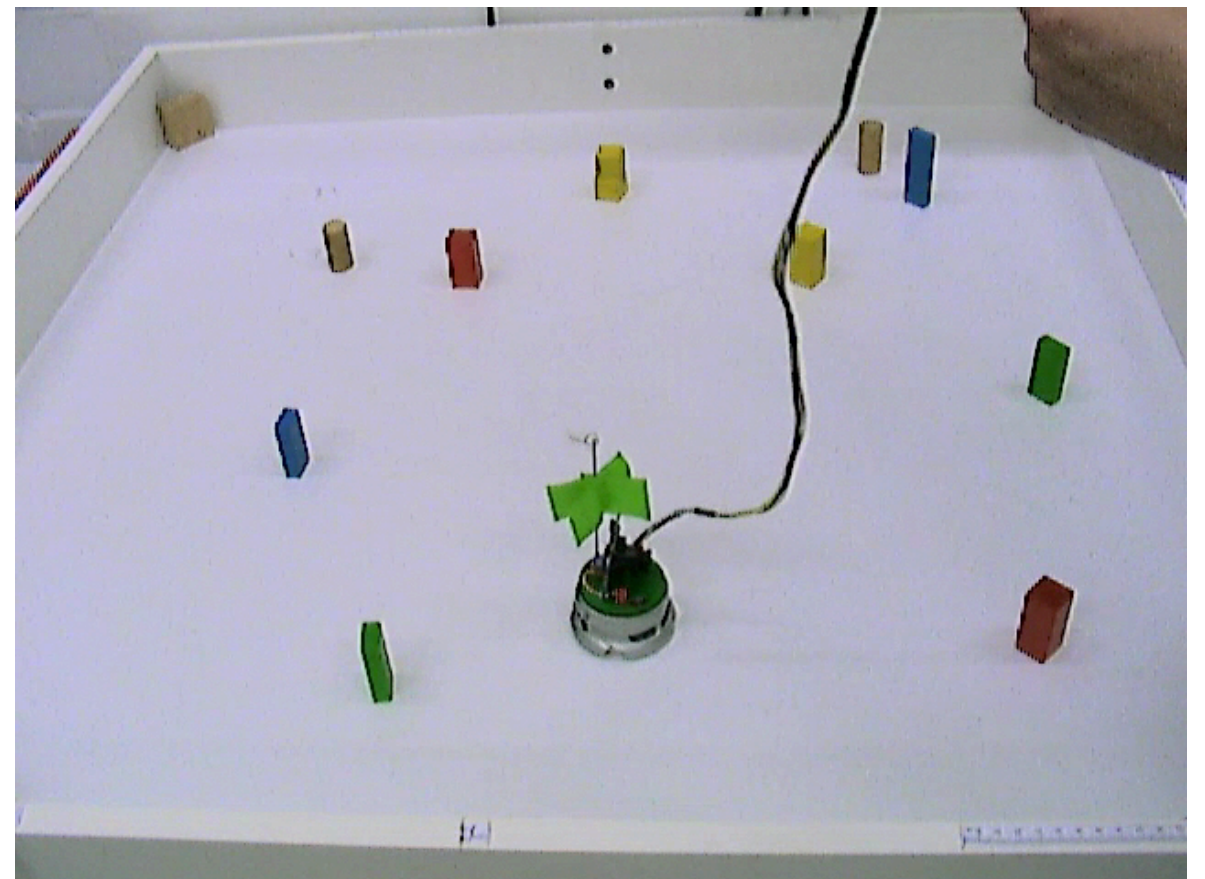




red a distractor

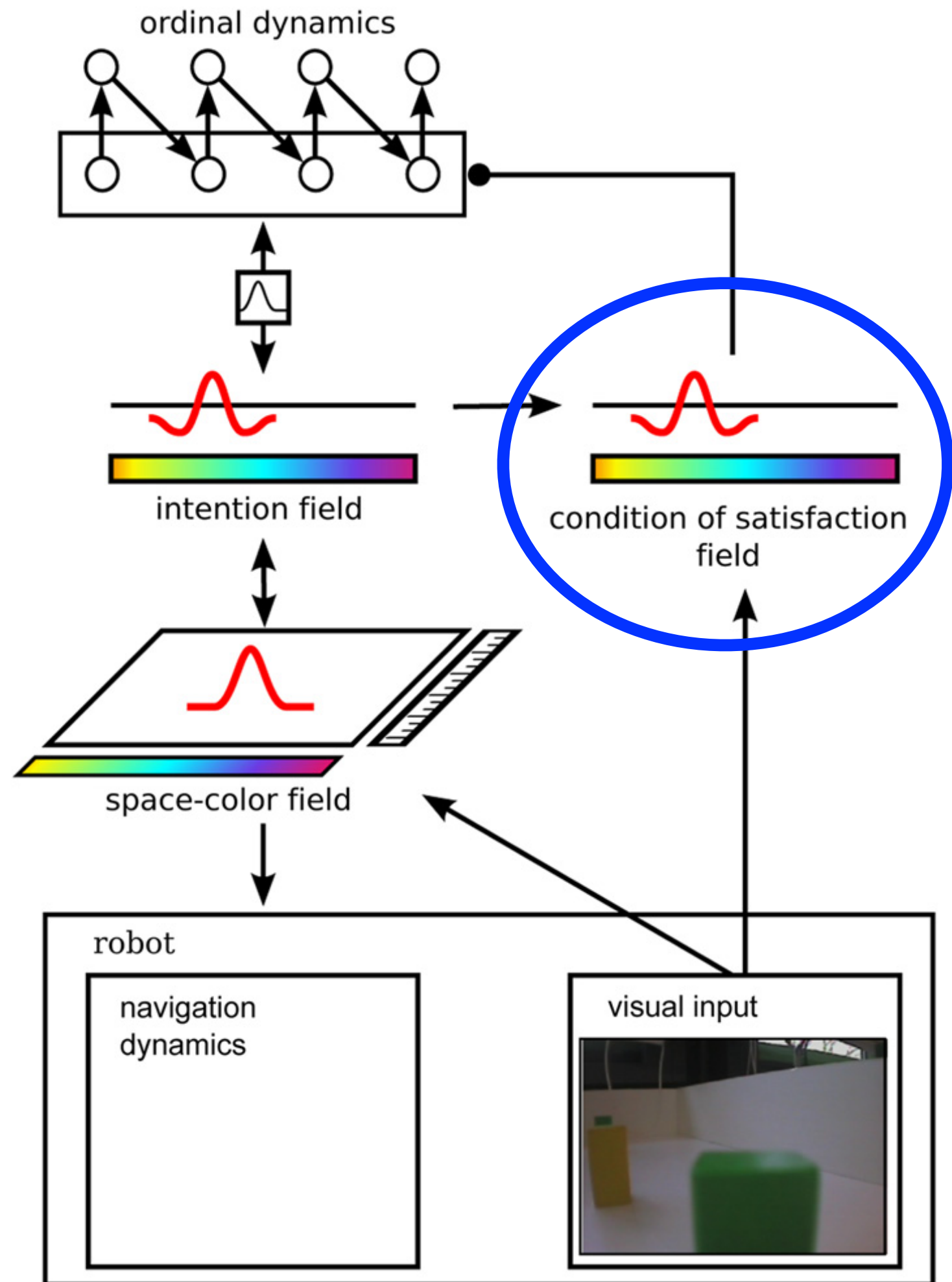


red a target



[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: *Neural Networks* 23:1163 (2010)]

# Condition of Satisfaction (CoS)



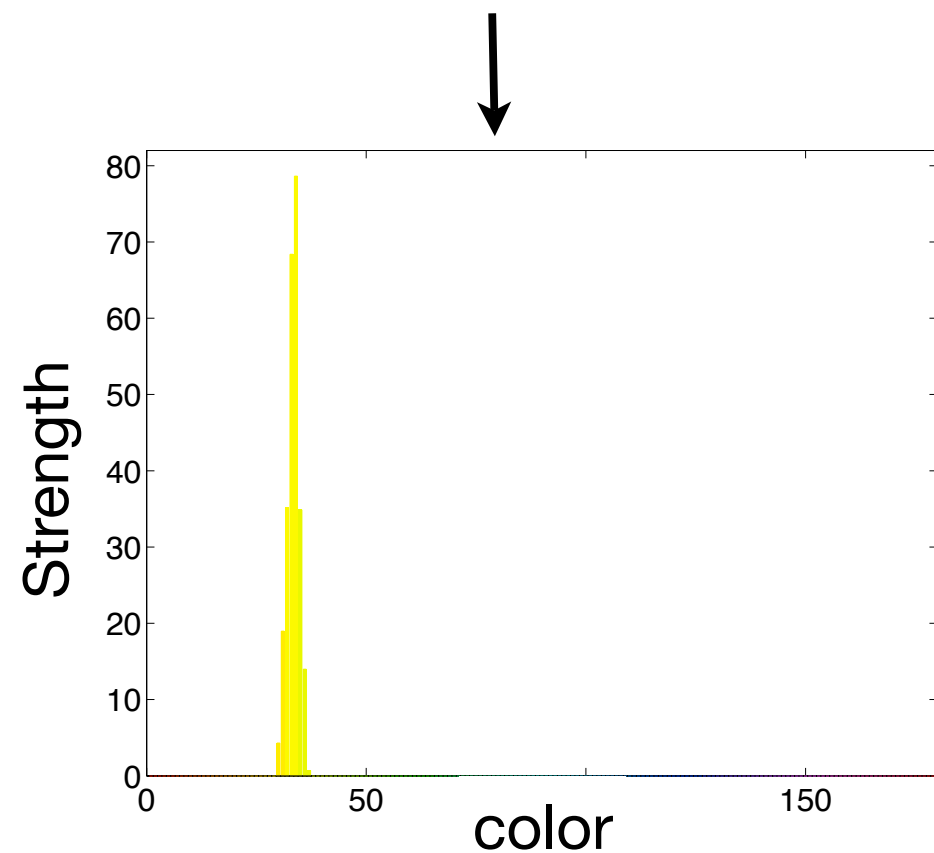
[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: *Neural Networks* 23:1163 (2010)]

# Visual search

Camera image

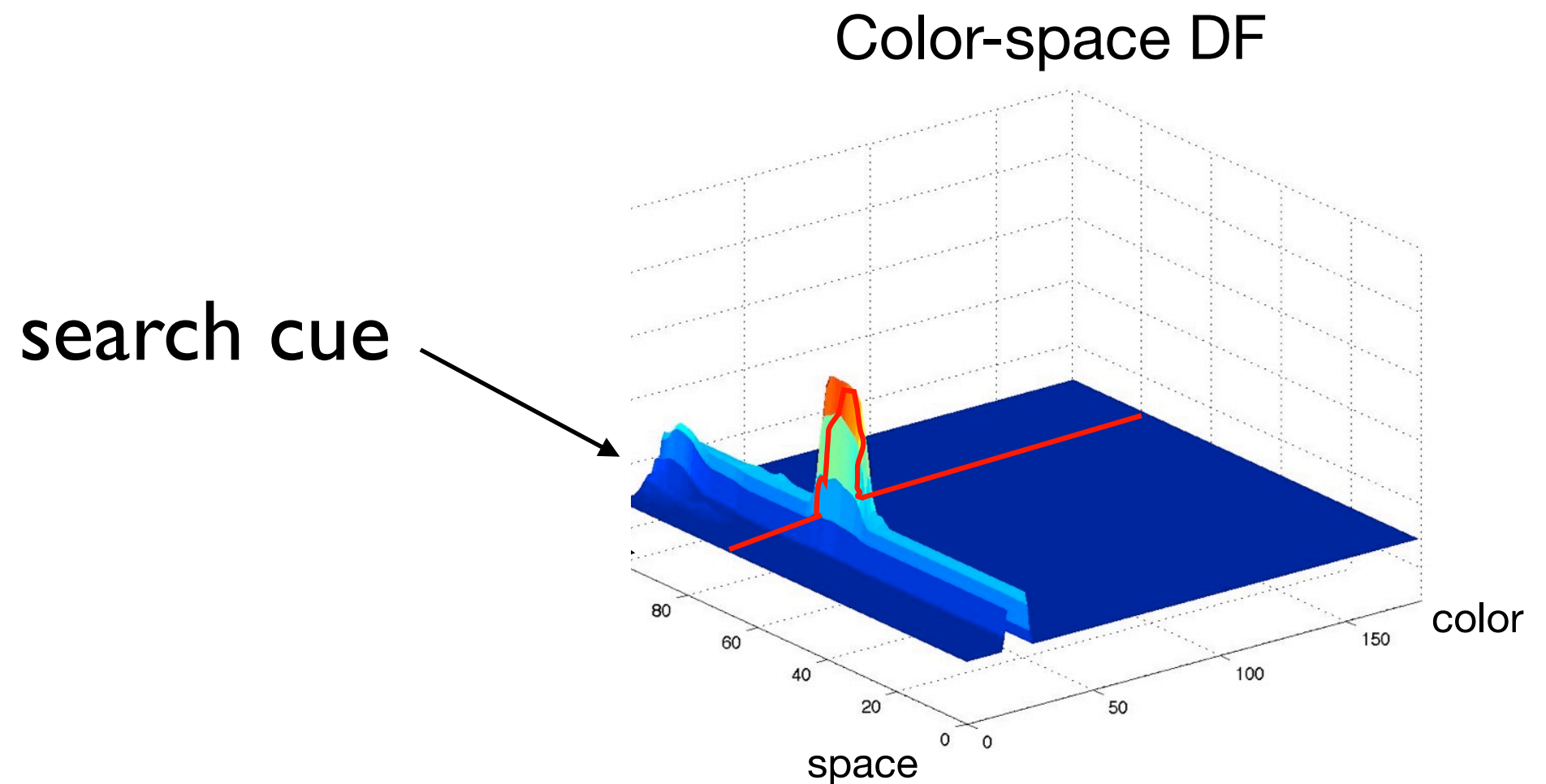


- 2D visual input color vs. horizontal space
- intensity of input from a color histogram within each horizontal location

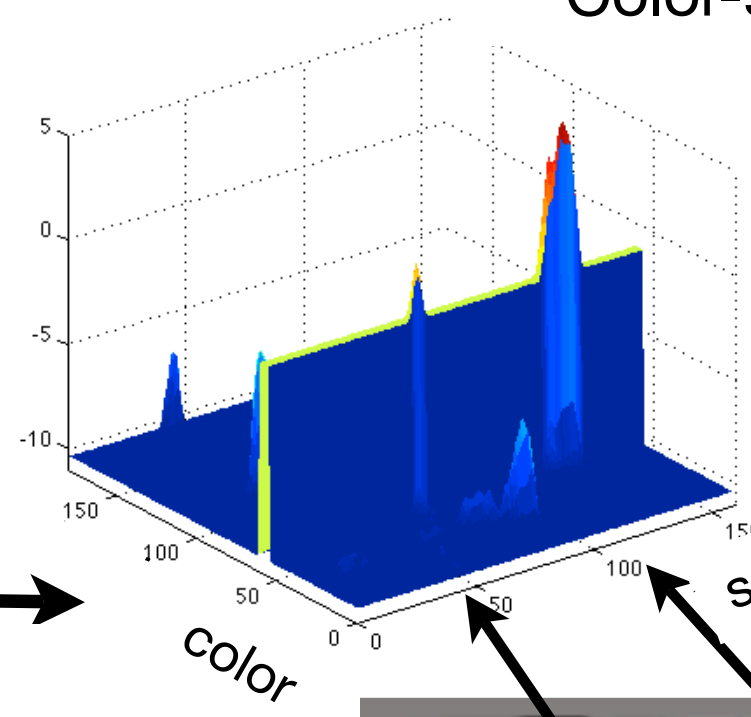


# Visual search

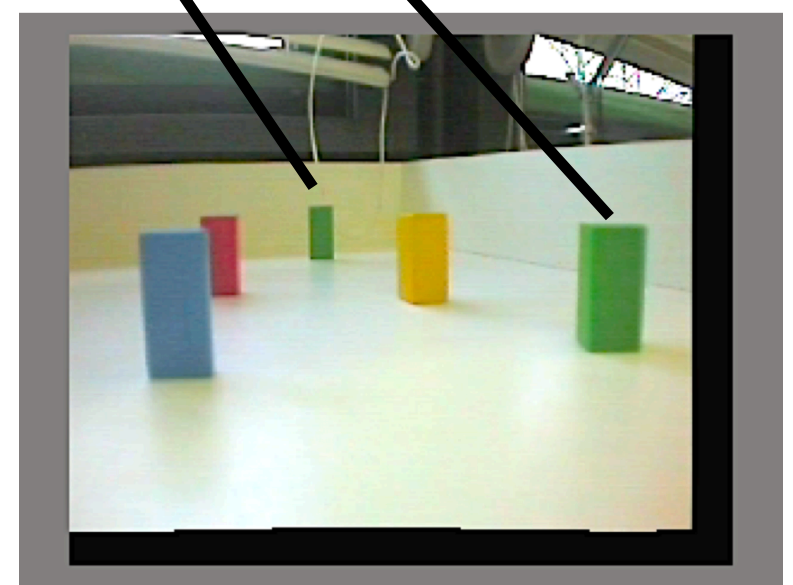
- current color searched provides ridge input into a color-space field



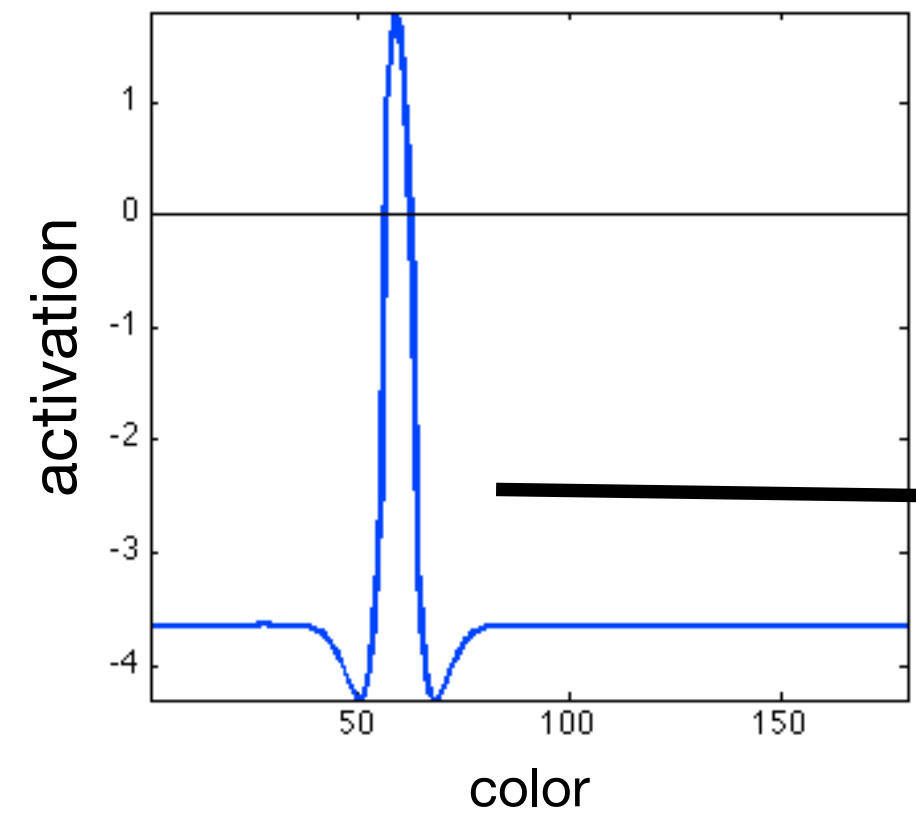
Color-space DF



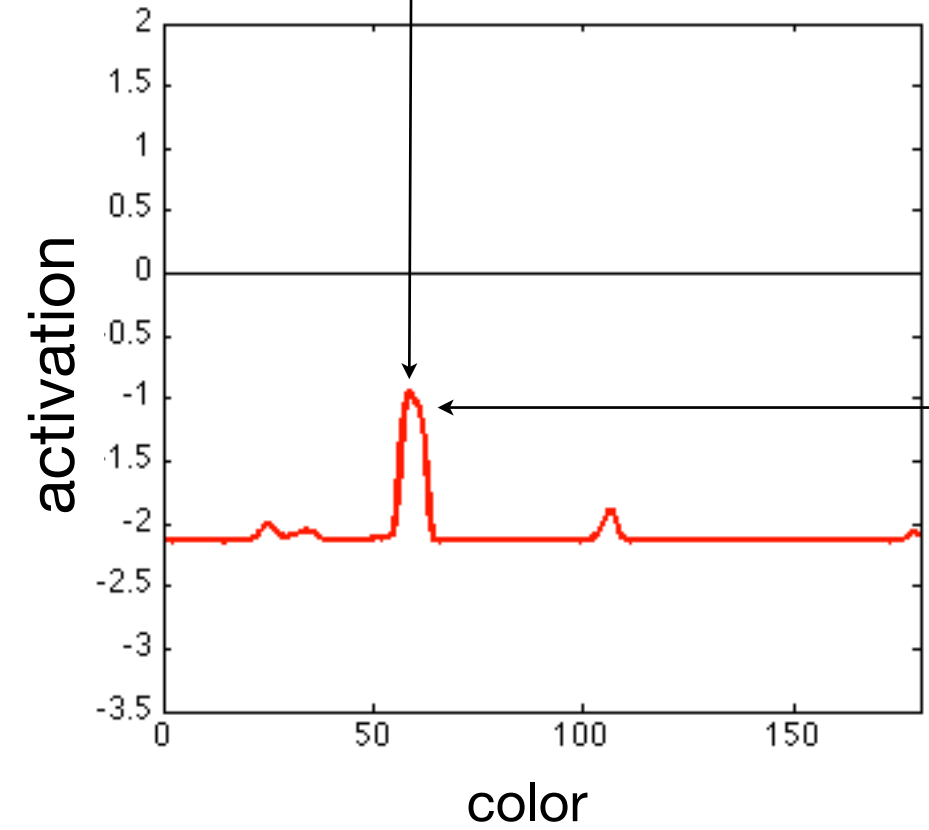
Camera image



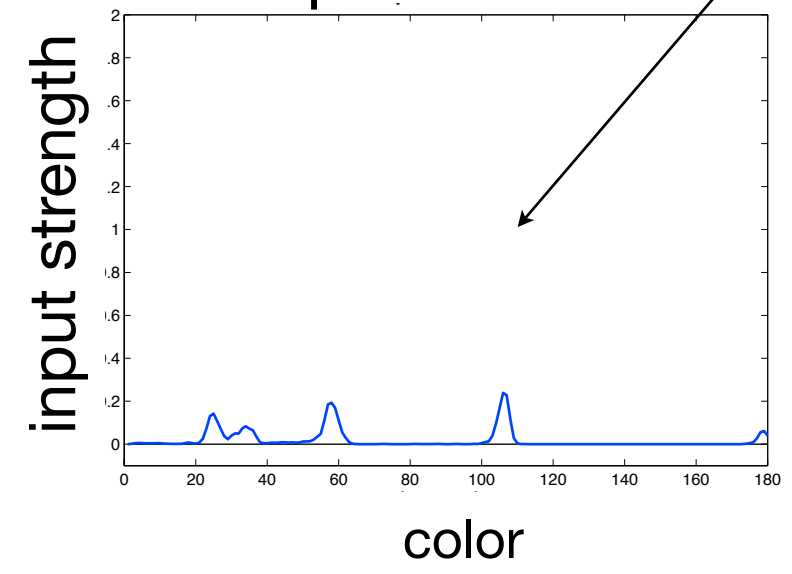
Intention DF



CoS DF

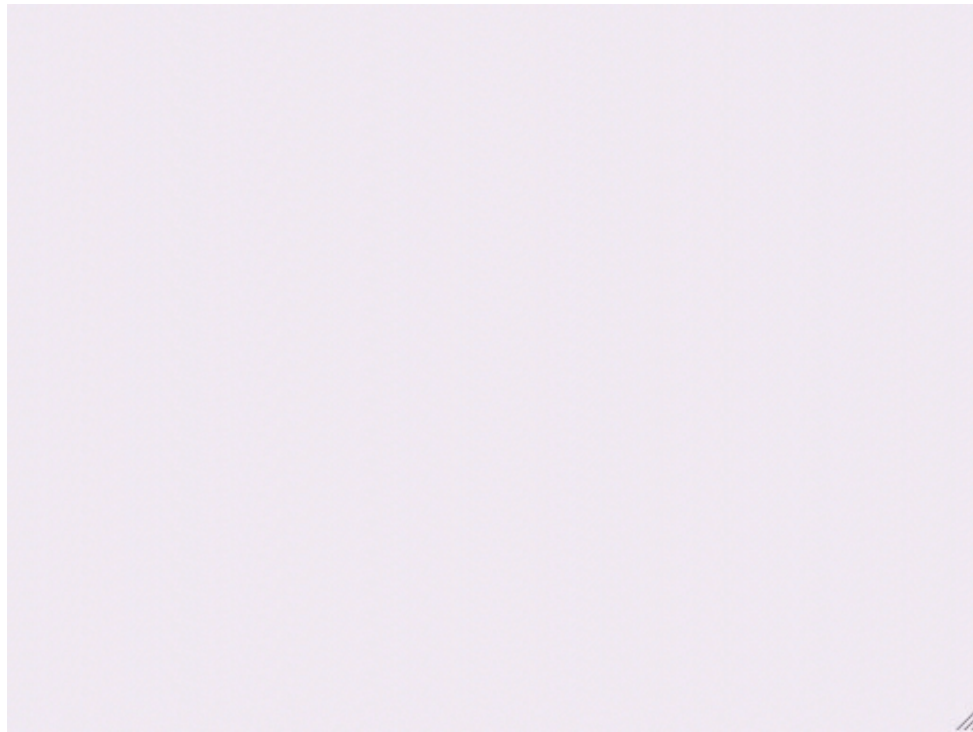


Perception for CoS

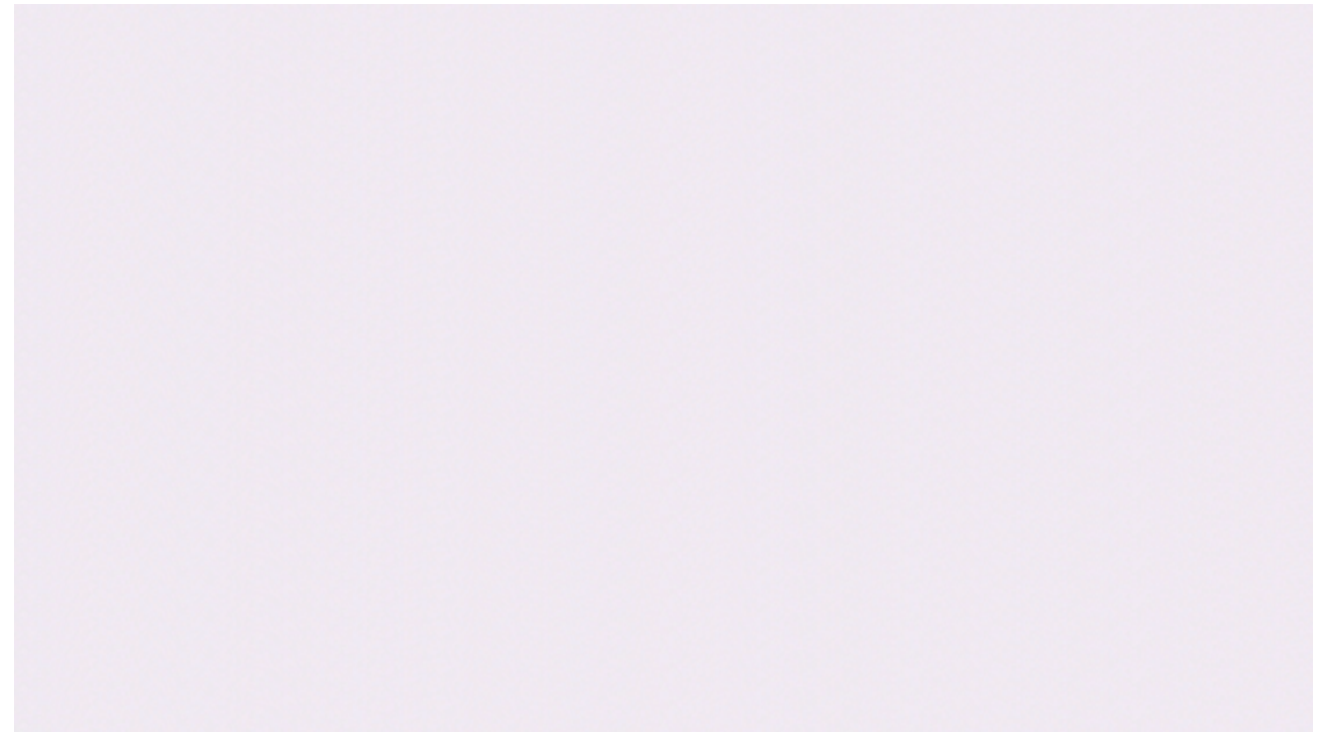




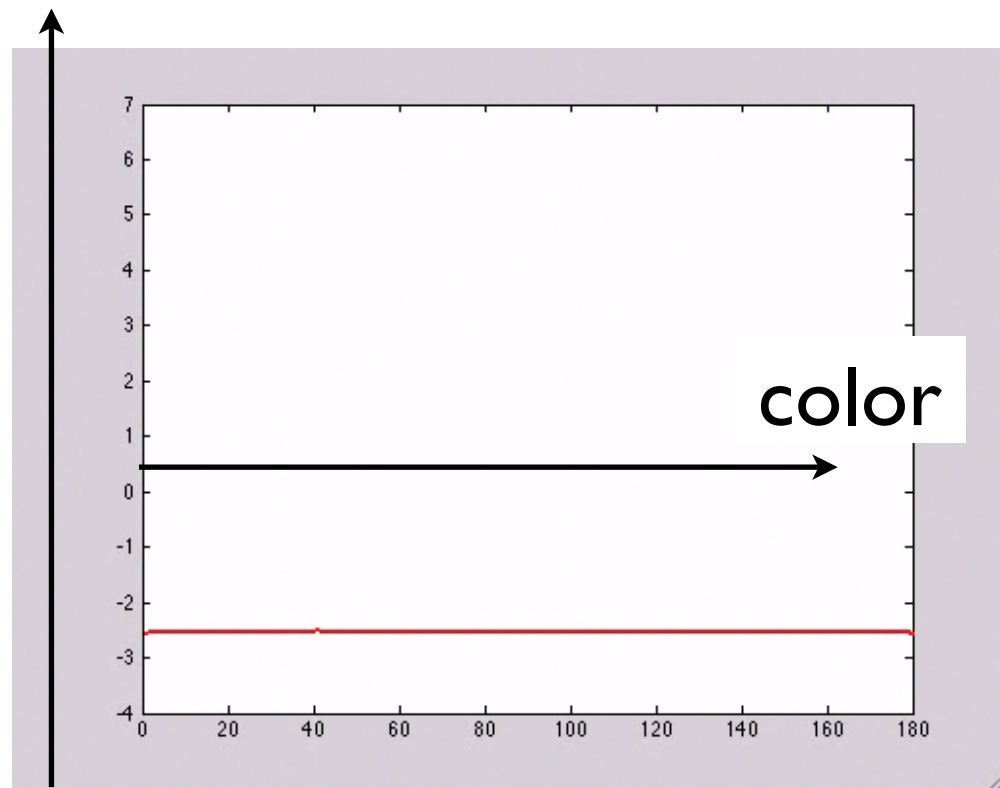
ordinal stack



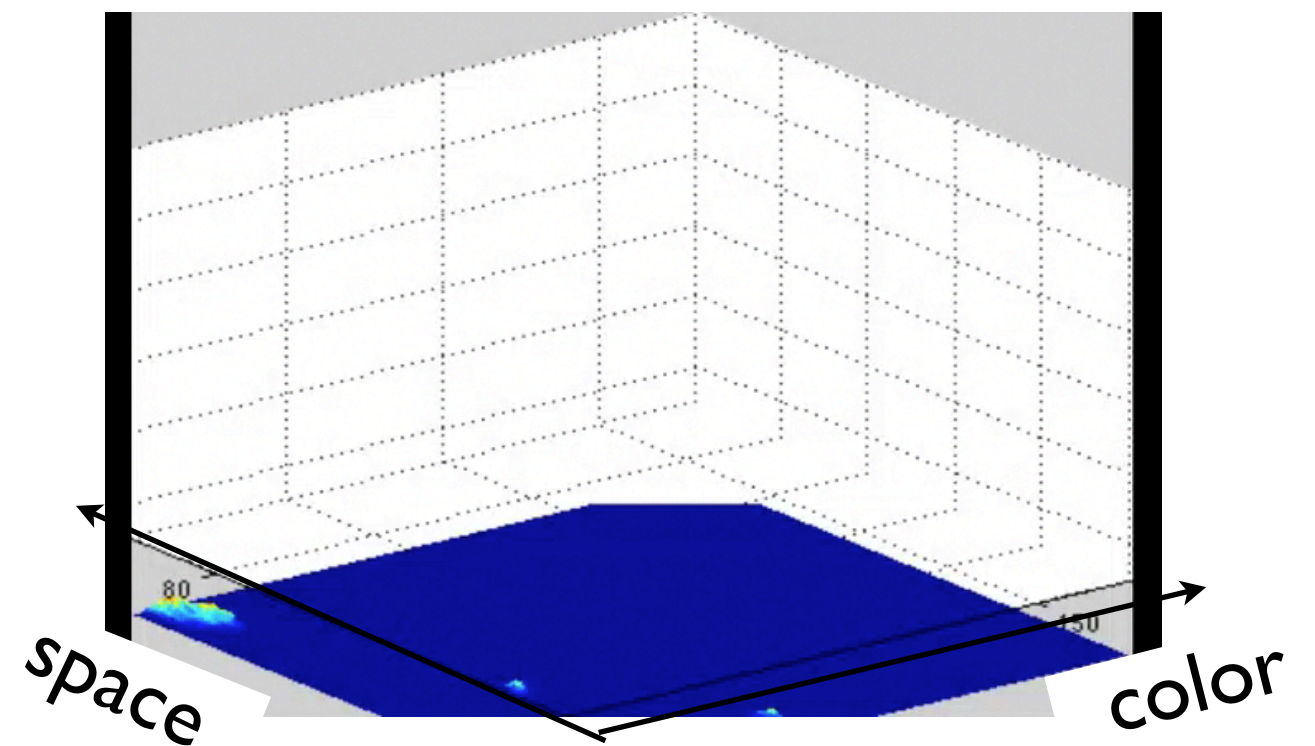
condition of satisfaction (CoS)



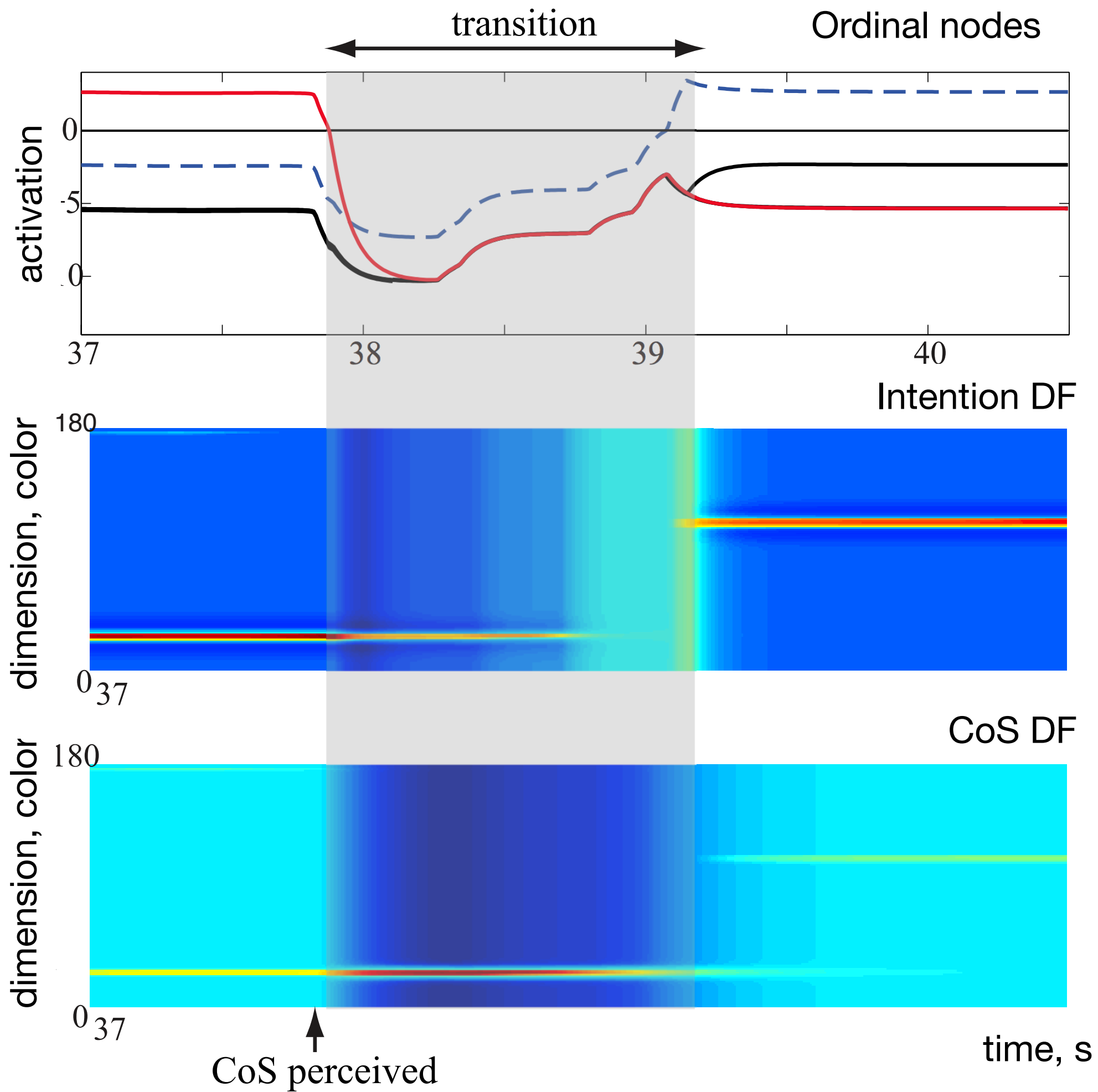
intentional state

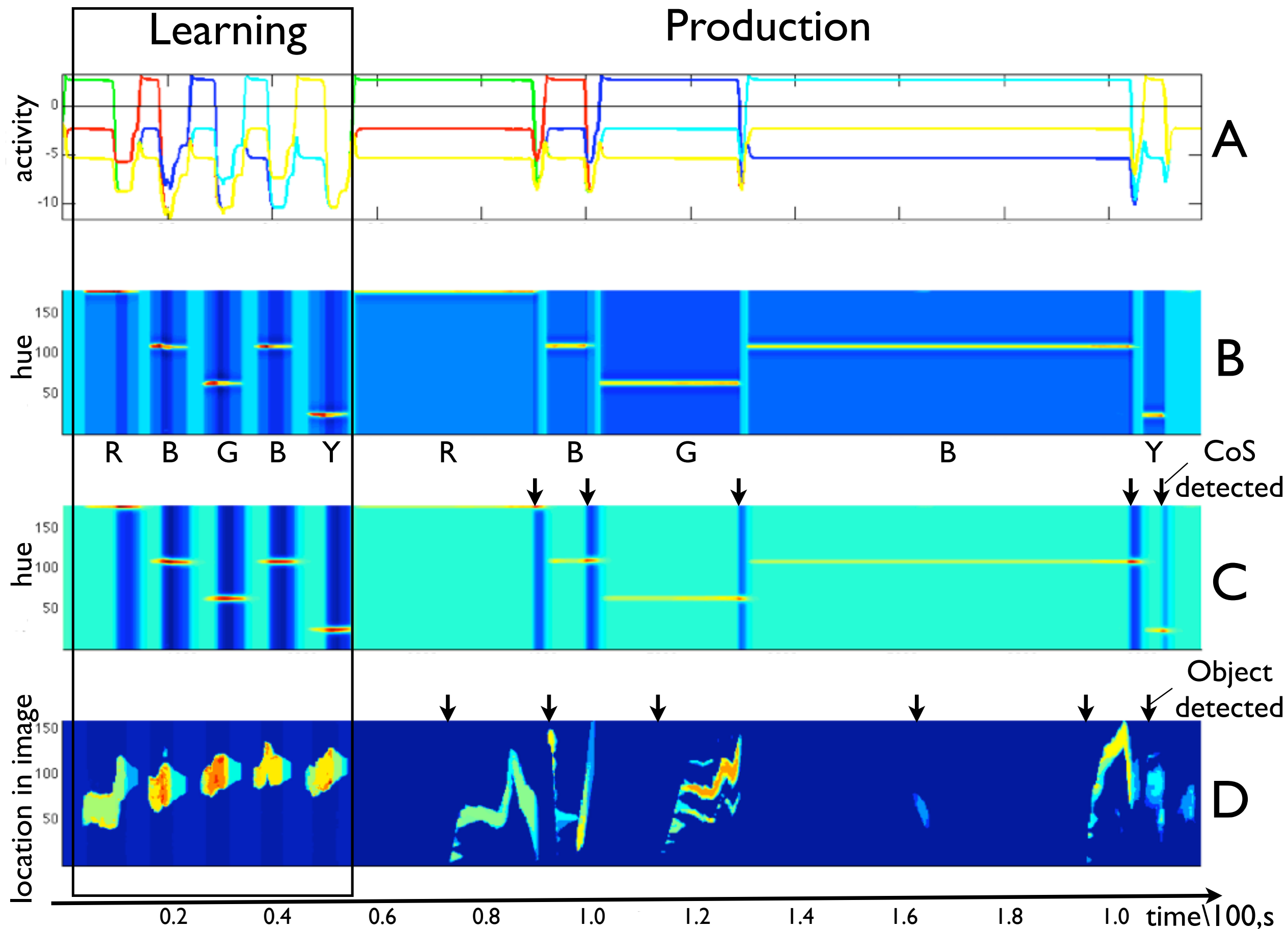


2D color-space field

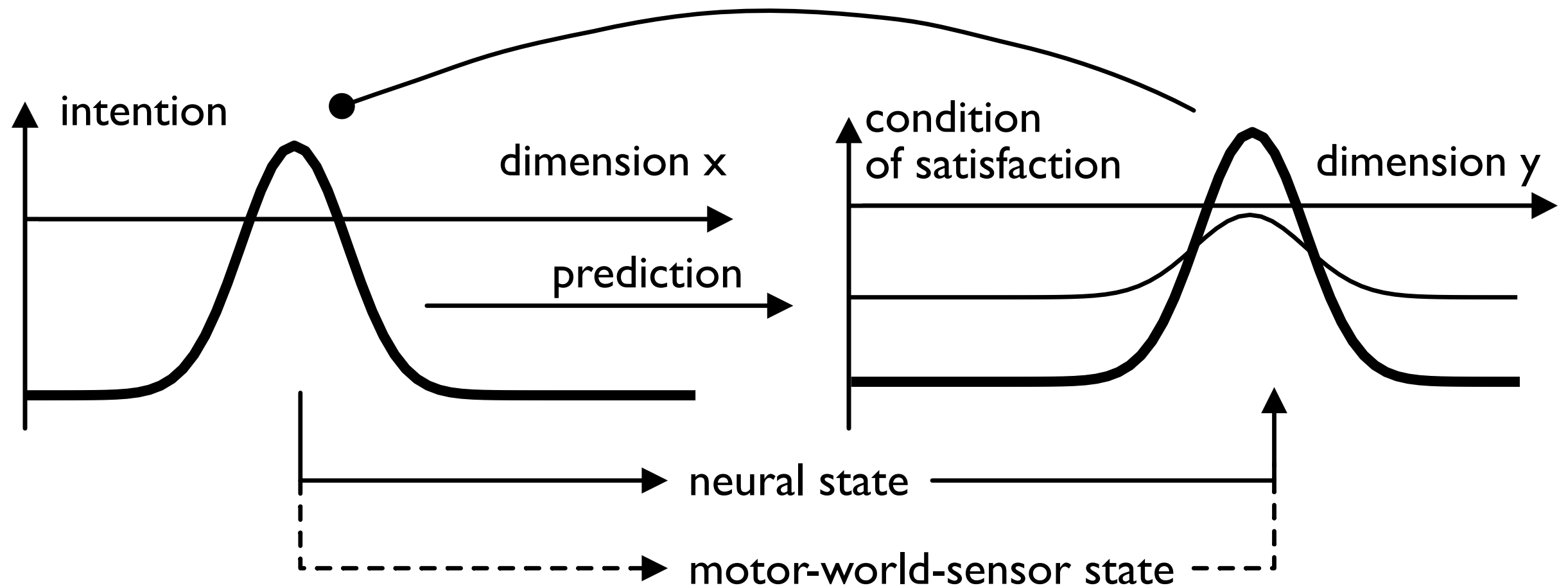






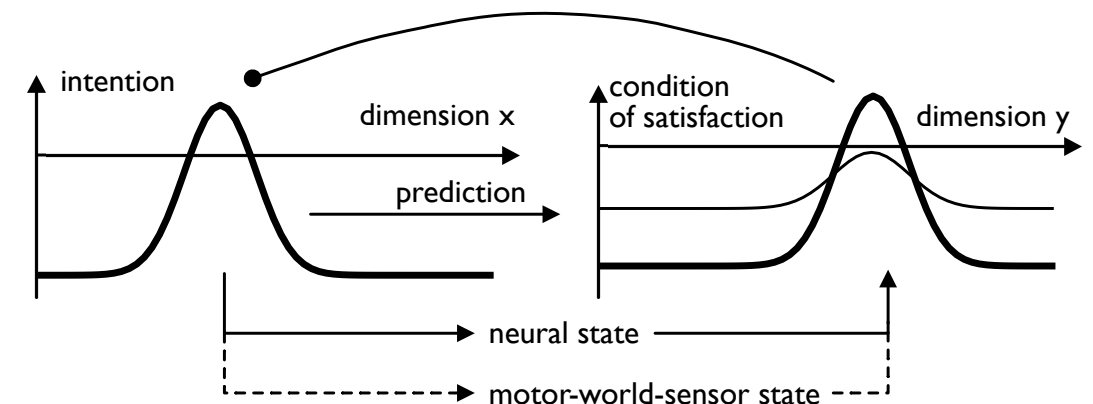


# Mathematical mechanism



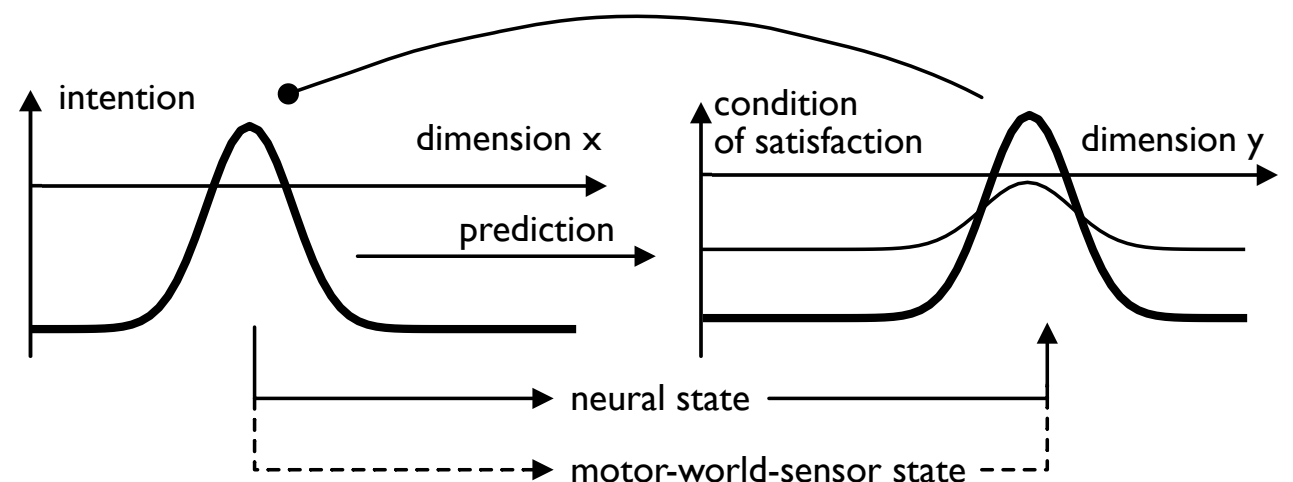
# Sequence of instabilities

- the CoS is pre-shaped by the intention field, but is in the sub-threshold state
- until a matching input pushes the CoS field through the detection instability
- the CoS field inhibits the intention field that goes through a reverse detection instability
- the removal of input from the intention to the CoS field induce a reverse detection instability
- both fields are sub-threshold



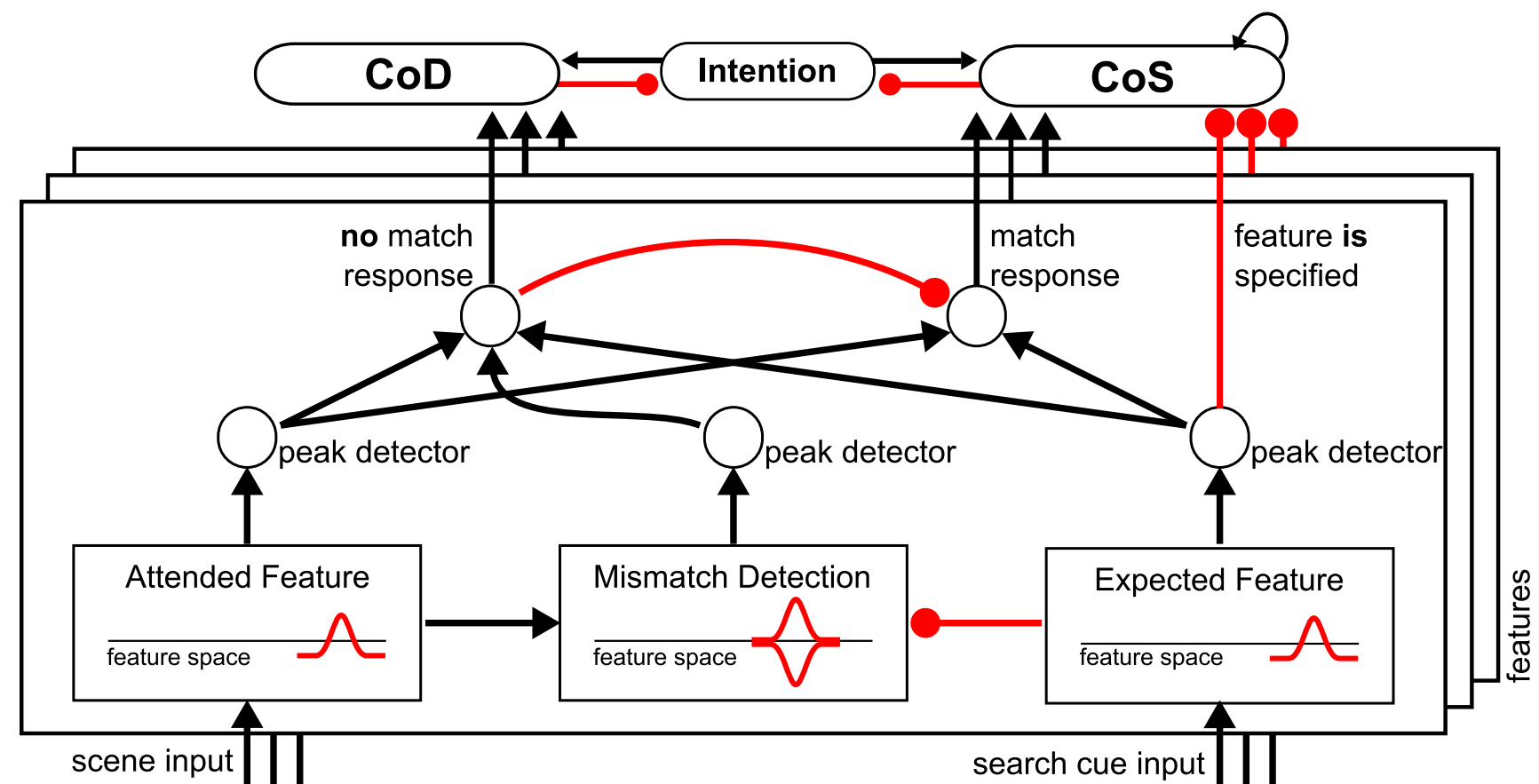
# CoS and efference copy

- one could think of the “prediction” implied in the CoS as being a form of efference copy
- that does act inhibitorily...
- but it does so on the (motor)intention, not on the perception of the outcome that is predicted!



# Generalization

- match-detection => CoS
- mis-match (or change) detection => CoD  
(condition of dissatisfaction)



## How is the next state selected?

- once the current state has been de-activated...

- three notions

  - gradient-based selection

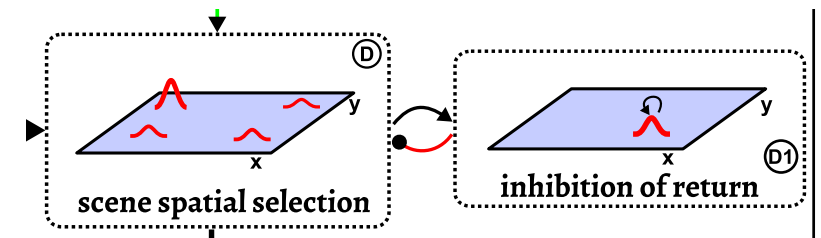
  - chaining

  - positional representation

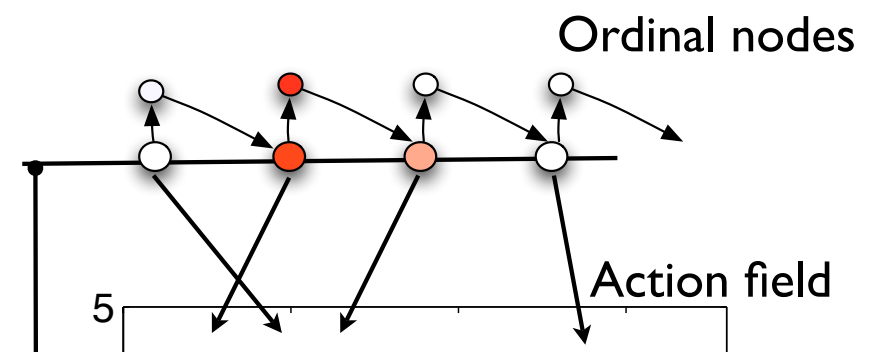
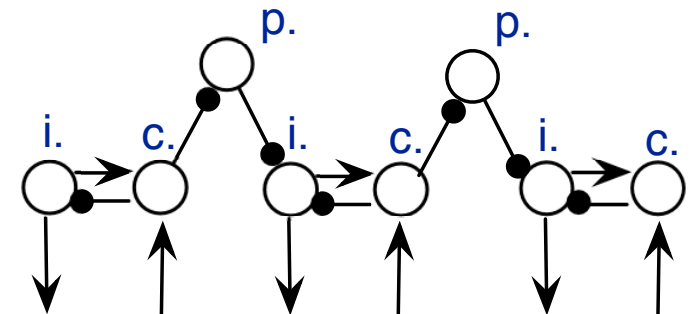
- an illustration

# How is the next state selected?

- once the current state has been deactivated...
- 3 notions (~Henson Burgess 1997)



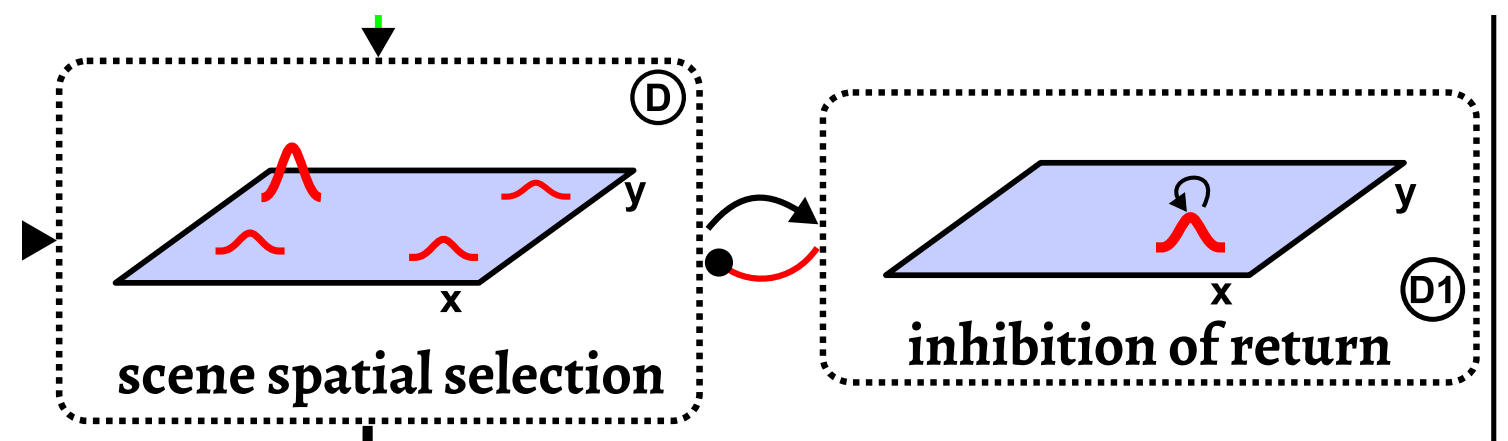
- 1 gradient-based selection
- 2 chaining
- 3 positional representation





# Gradient-based

- a field/set of nodes is released from inhibition once the current state is deactivated...
- a new peak/node wins the selective competition based on inputs...
  - e.g. salience map for visual search
  - e.g. overlapping input from multiple fields..
- return to previous states avoided by inhibition of return



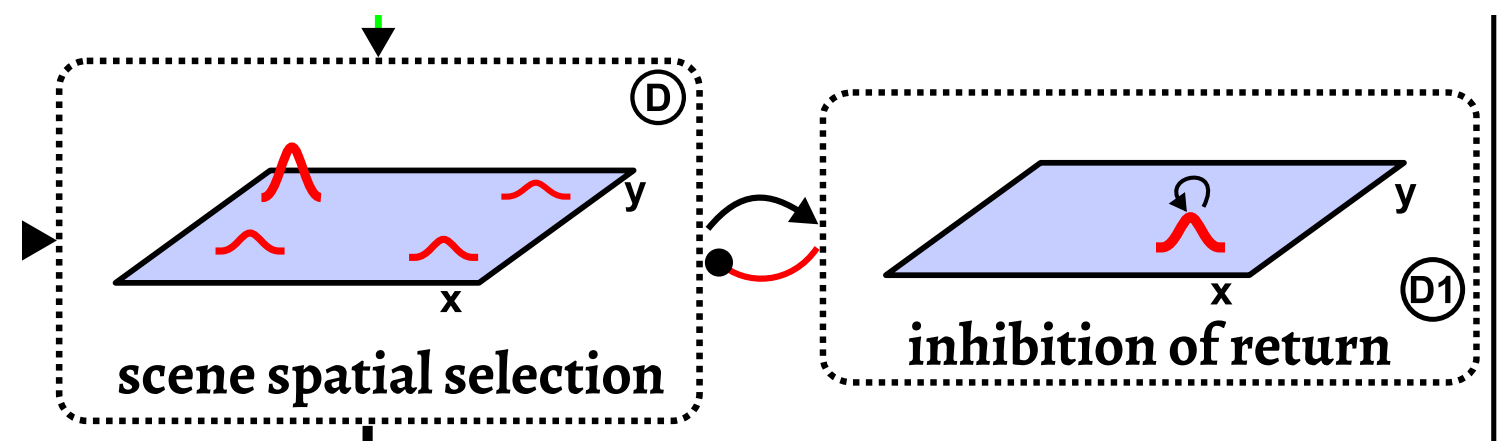
# Gradient-based

■ this is used in many of the DFT architectures

■ visual search

■ relational grounding

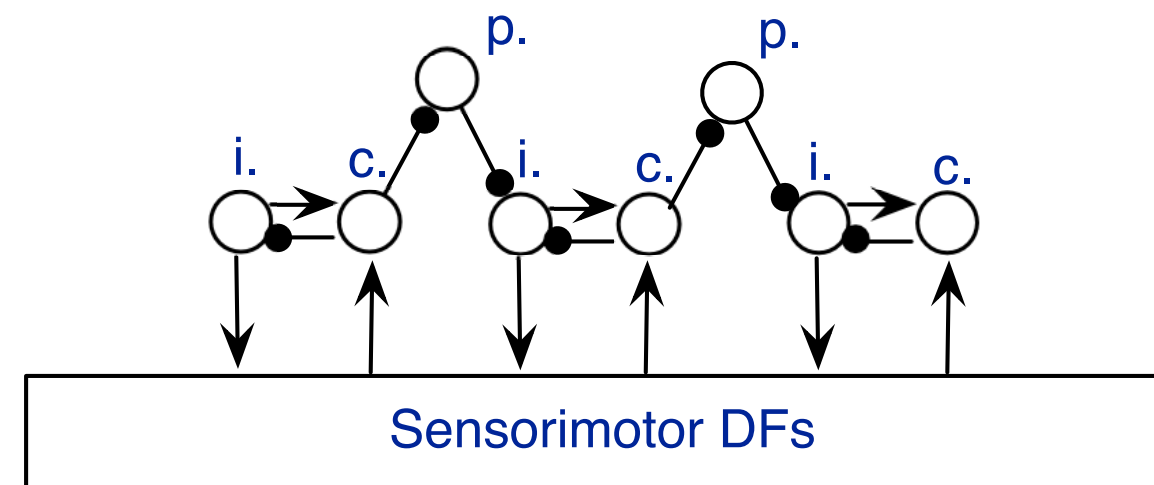
■ mental mapping



[Grieben, Schöner, CogSci 2021]

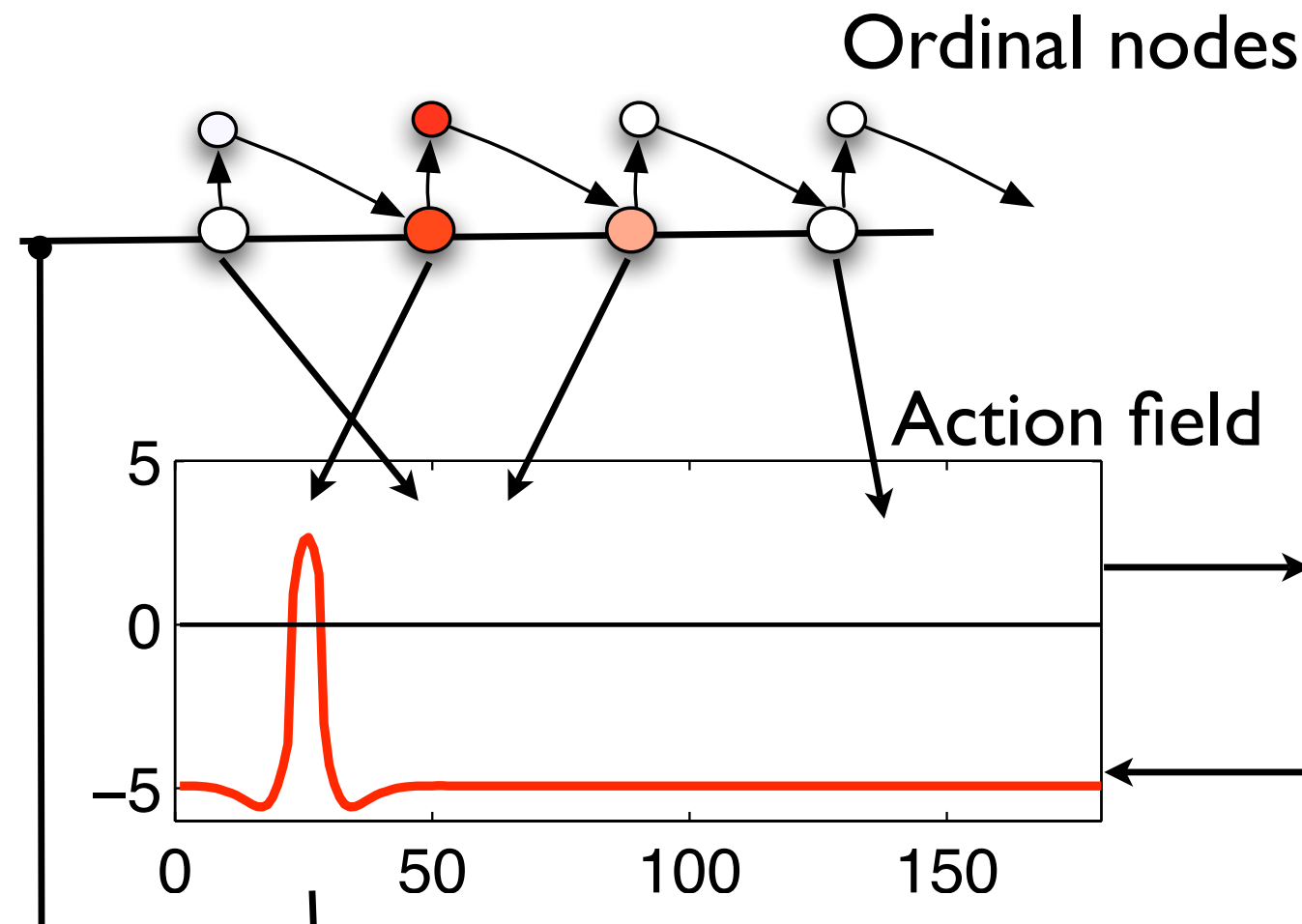
# Chaining

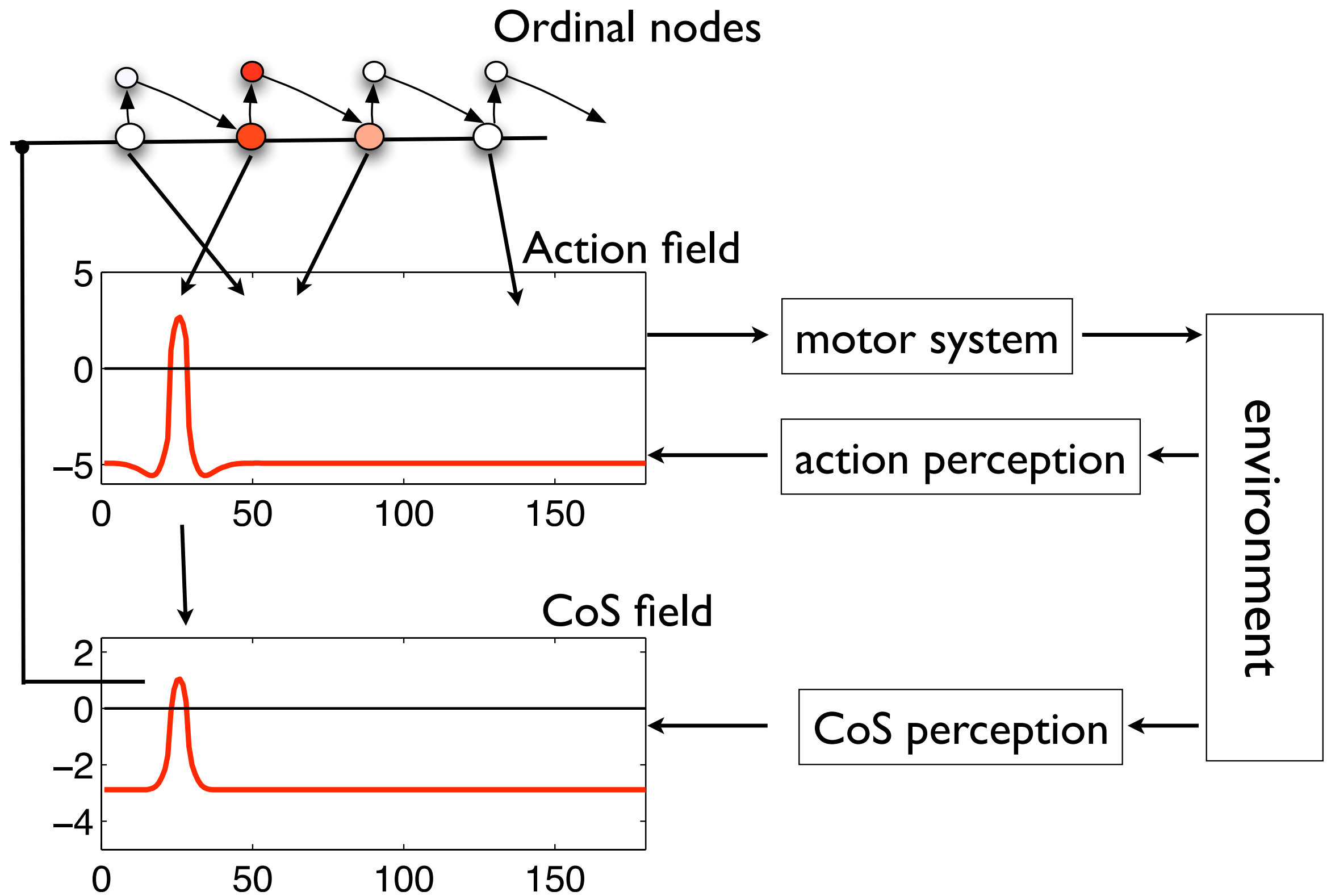
- for fixed sequences...
  - e.g. reach-grasp
  - fixed order of mental operations... e.g. ground reference object first, then target object
- less flexible (e.g.. when going through the same state with different futures)
- could be thought to emerge with practice/habit from the positional system



# Positional representation

- a neural representation of ordinal position is organized to be sequentially activated...
- the contents at each ordinal position is determined by neural projections from each ordinal node...

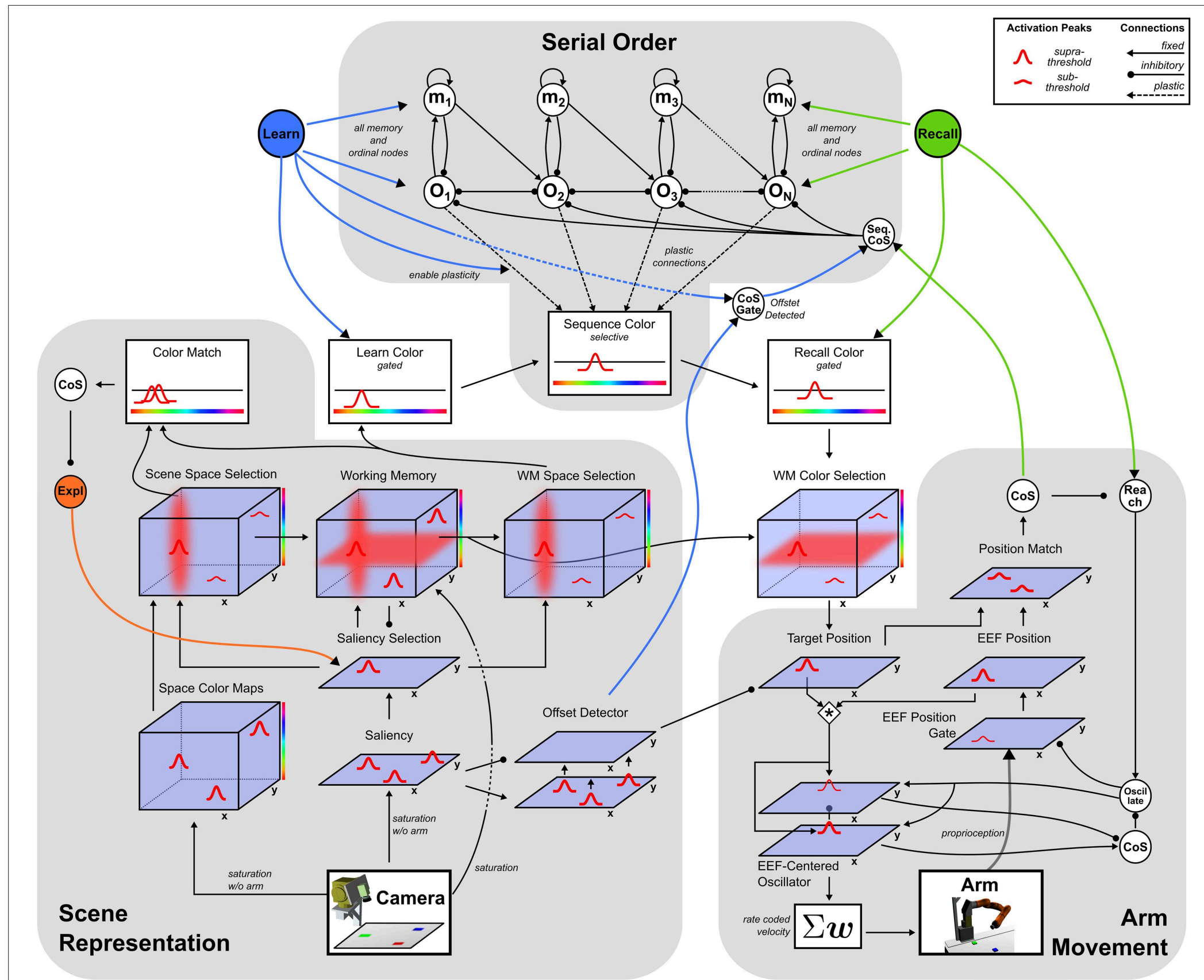




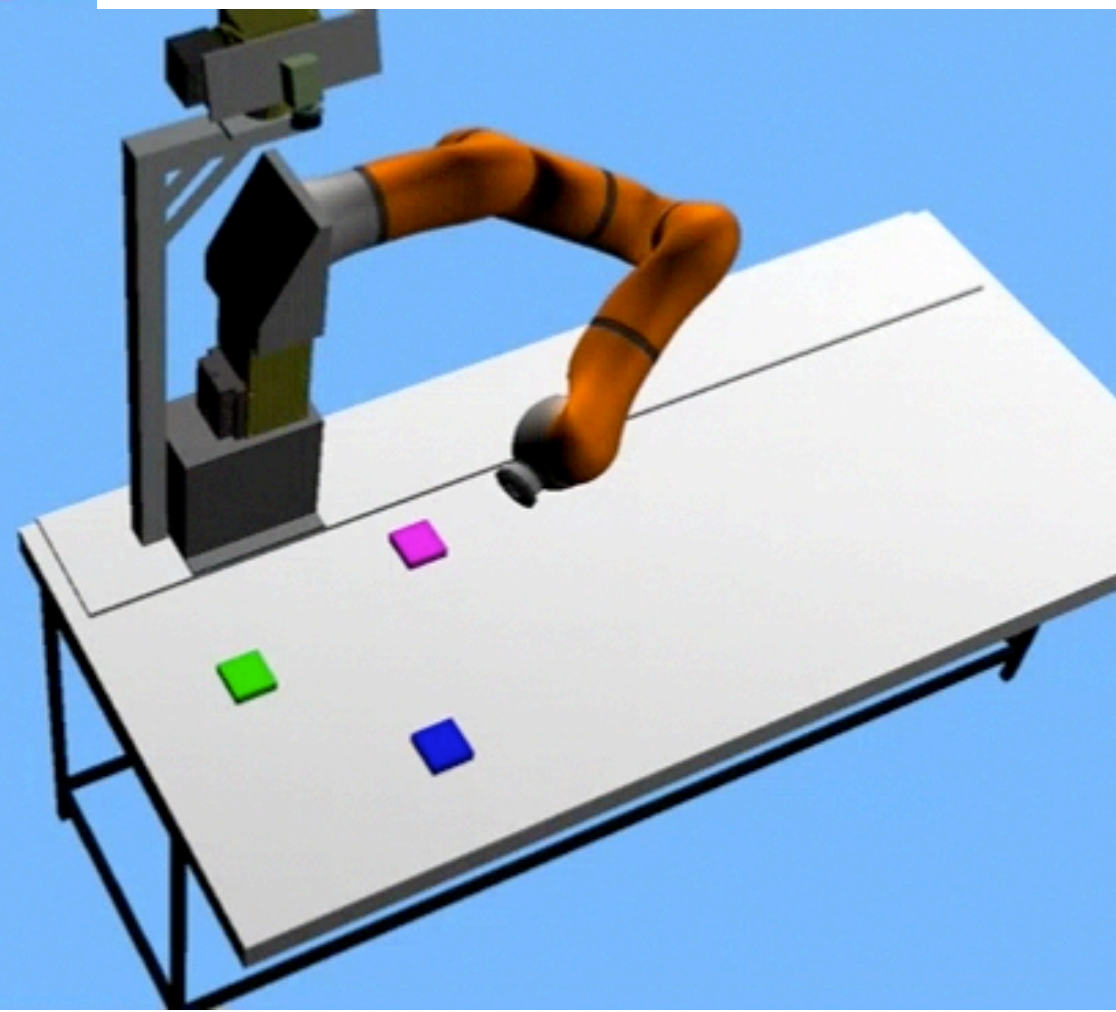
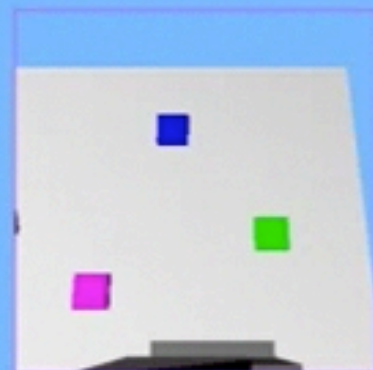
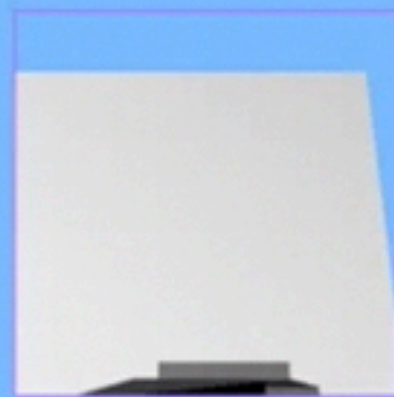
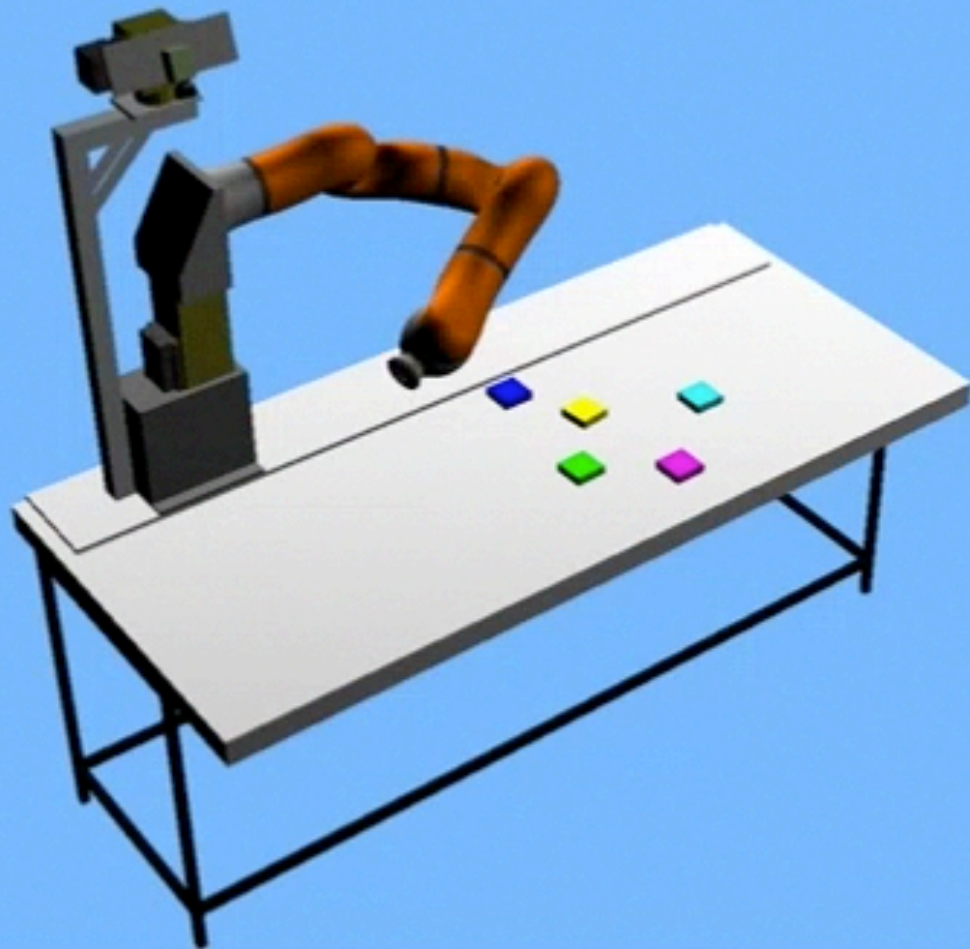
# Positional representation

- essentially chaining with flexible contents
- good for fast learning of sequences...
  - e.g. imitation
  - a Hippocampus function?
- but: must have potential synaptic links to many representations...
- => such ordinal systems must exist for sub-representations... embodiment effects...

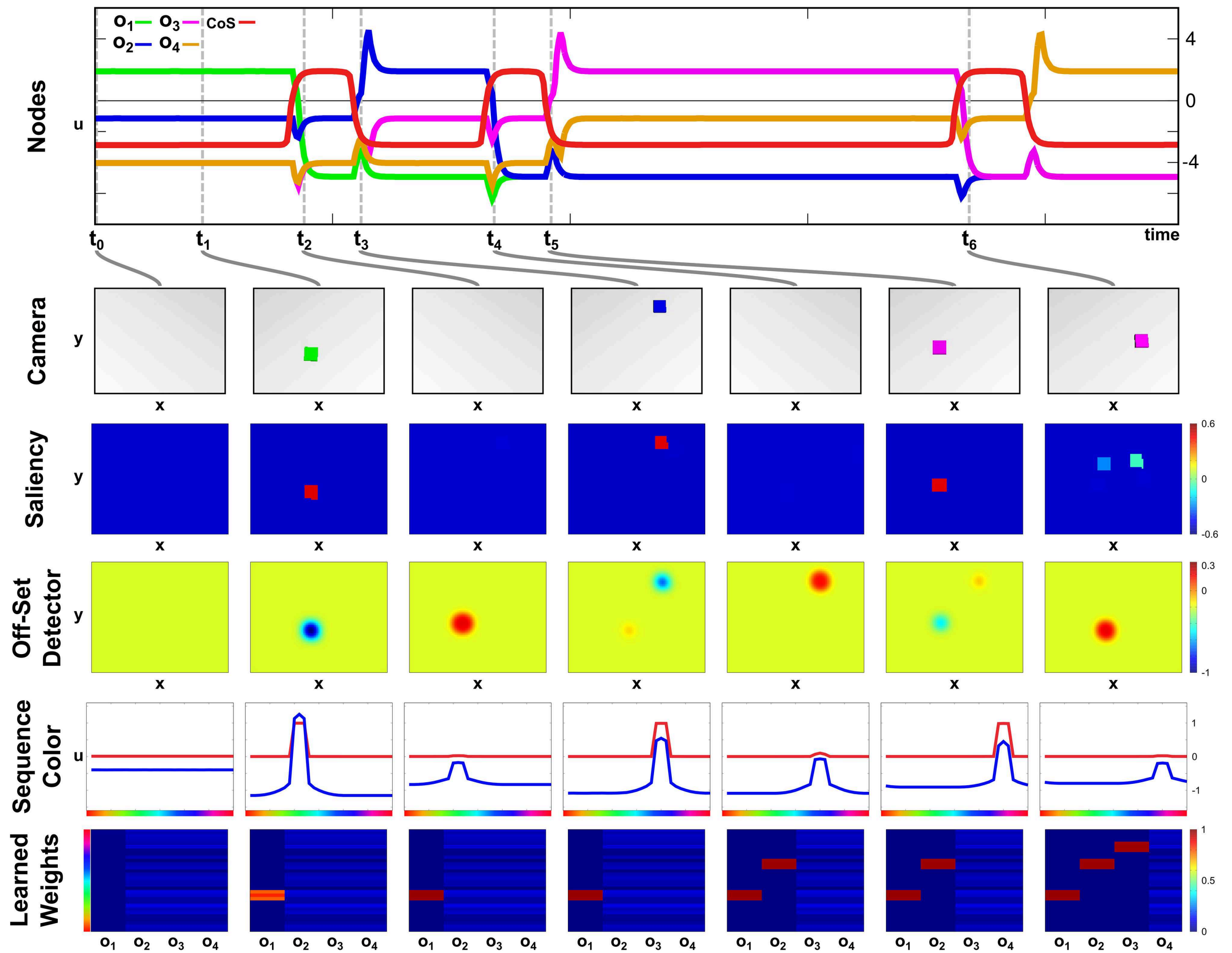
[Tekülve et al.,  
Frontiers in  
Neurorobotics  
(2019)]











**FIGURE 5** | Time course of learning a three element sequence with varying presentation time.

Time course of  
attention  
selection and  
building of scene  
memory

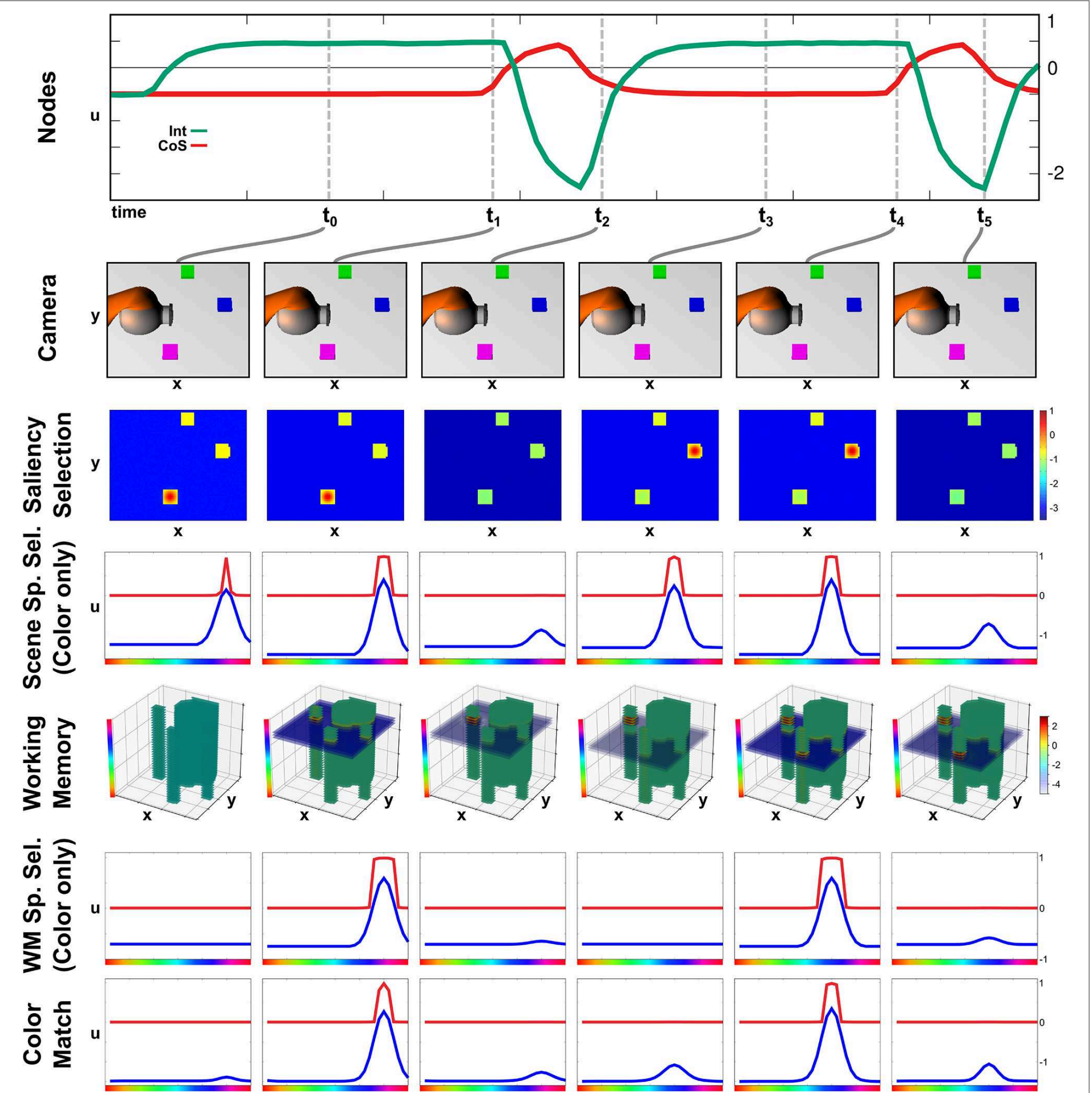
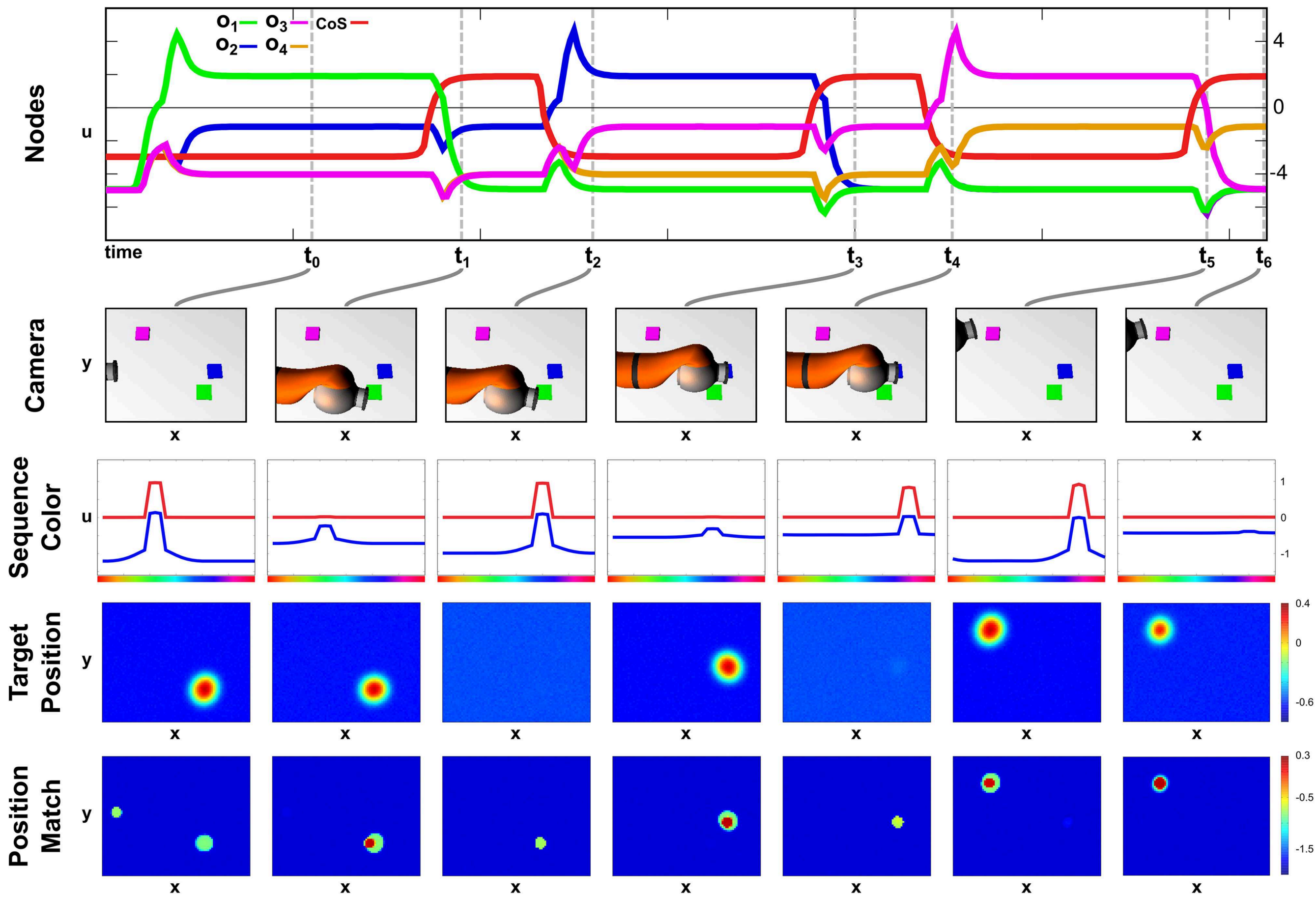


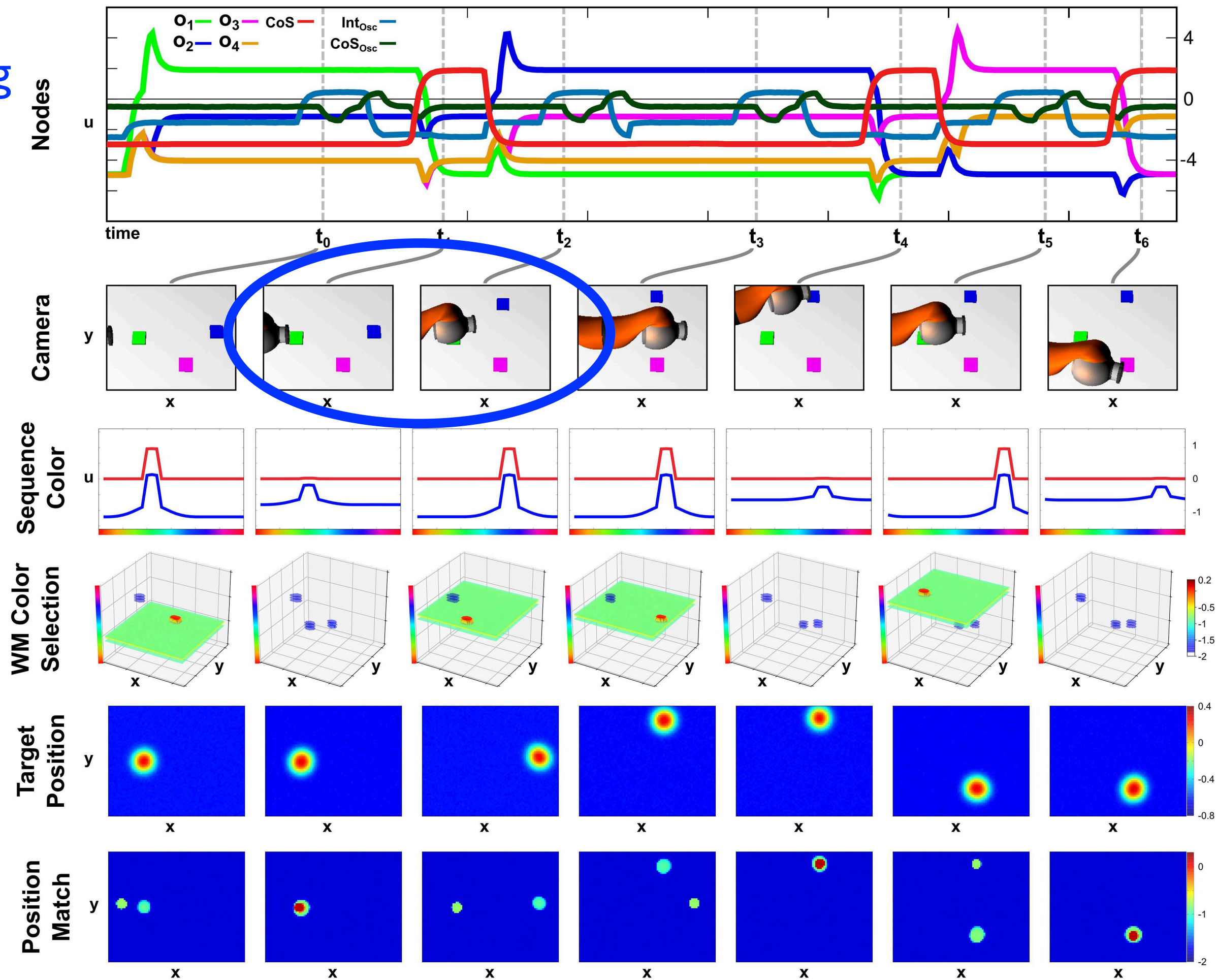
FIGURE 4 | Time course of building a scene memory.



**FIGURE 6** | Time course of recalling a three element sequence through pointing at colored objects.



online  
updating



# Conclusion

- the principles of DFT

- localist representations form stable states

- that may be made unstable in a controlled way

- through the “condition of satisfaction”

- enable the autonomous generation of sequences of mental motor states

- => a fundamental first step toward higher cognition