

Sequence generation in DFT

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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 ...

Probes of sequence generation

- serial order: separate from other aspects of memory (Lashley)
- implicit sequence learning
- sequential actions: timing

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 CoS
- the neural/mathematical mechanism of the CoS
- global view of sequence generation
- what state next?
- what if the CoS fails?
- a robotic demo

Illustration: sequence of actions

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

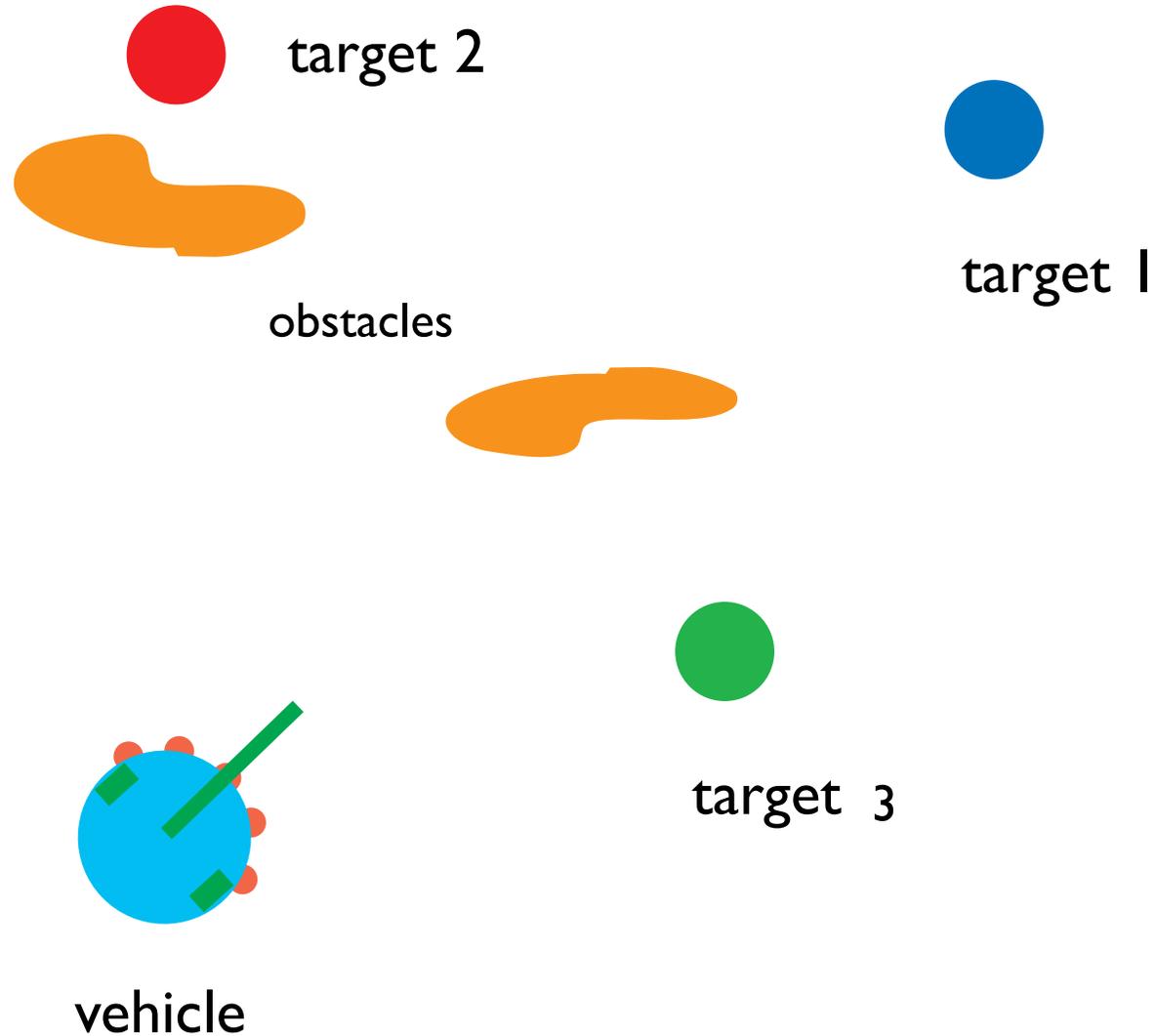
■ 1 blue

■ 2 red

■ 3 green

■ stably couple to objects once they are detected

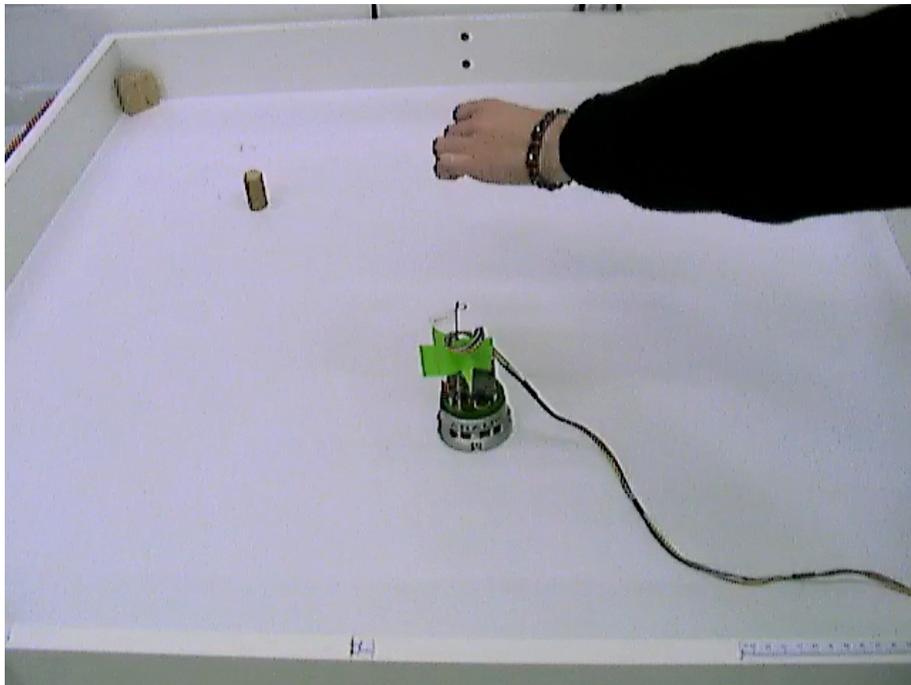
■ ignore objects when their turn has not yet come (distractors)



Implementation as an imitation task

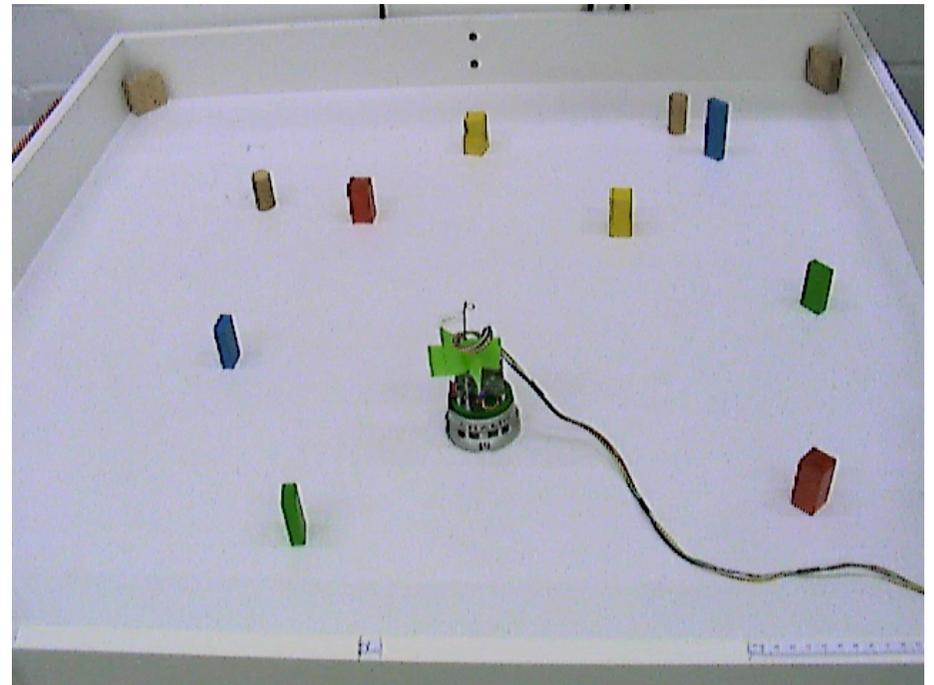
- learn a serially ordered sequence from a single demonstration

yellow-red-green-blue-red

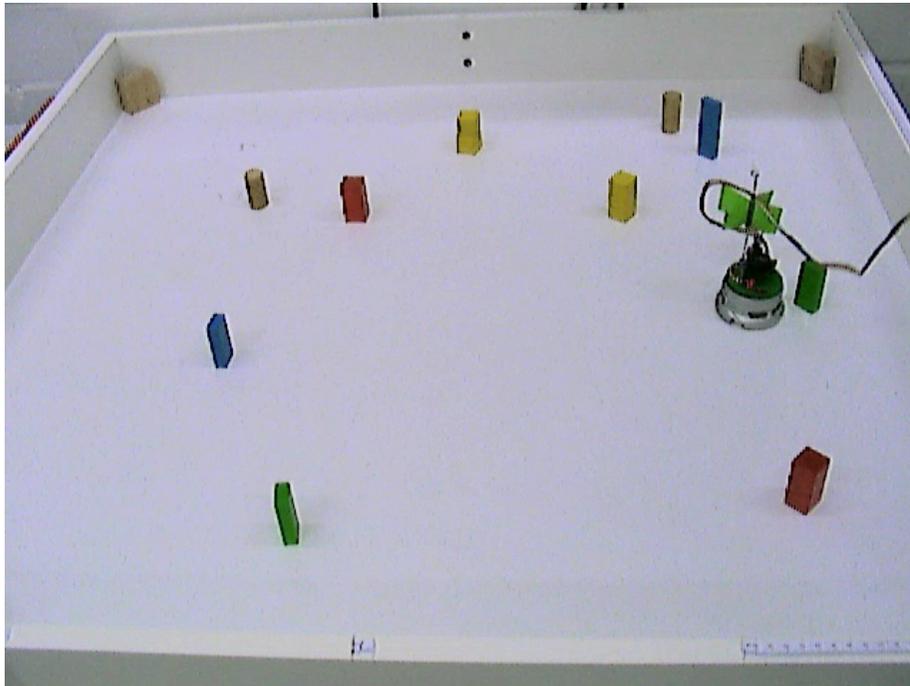


- perform the serially ordered sequence with new timing

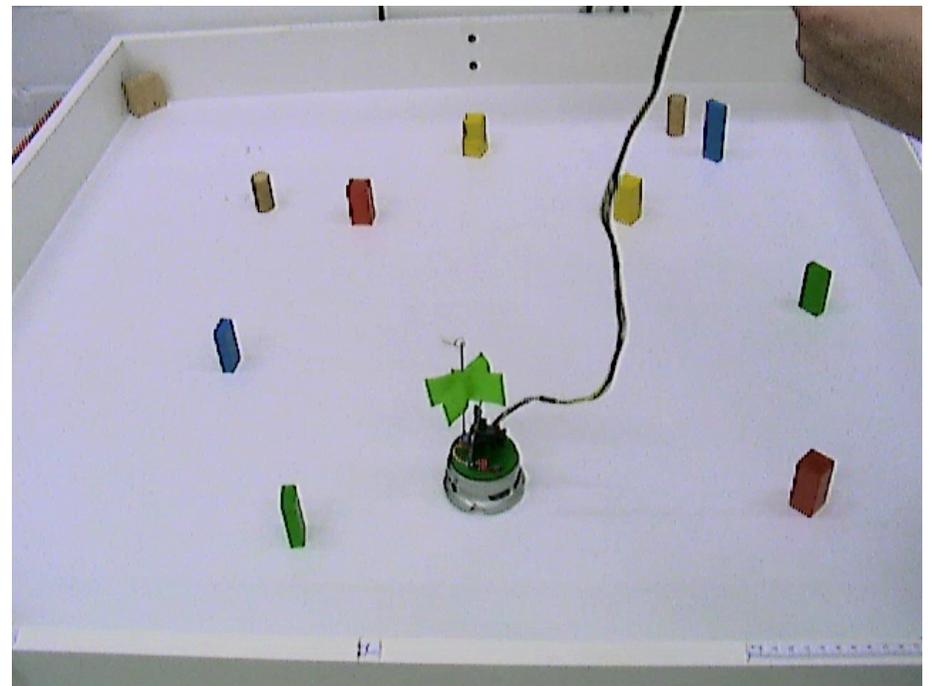
yellow-red-green-blue-red



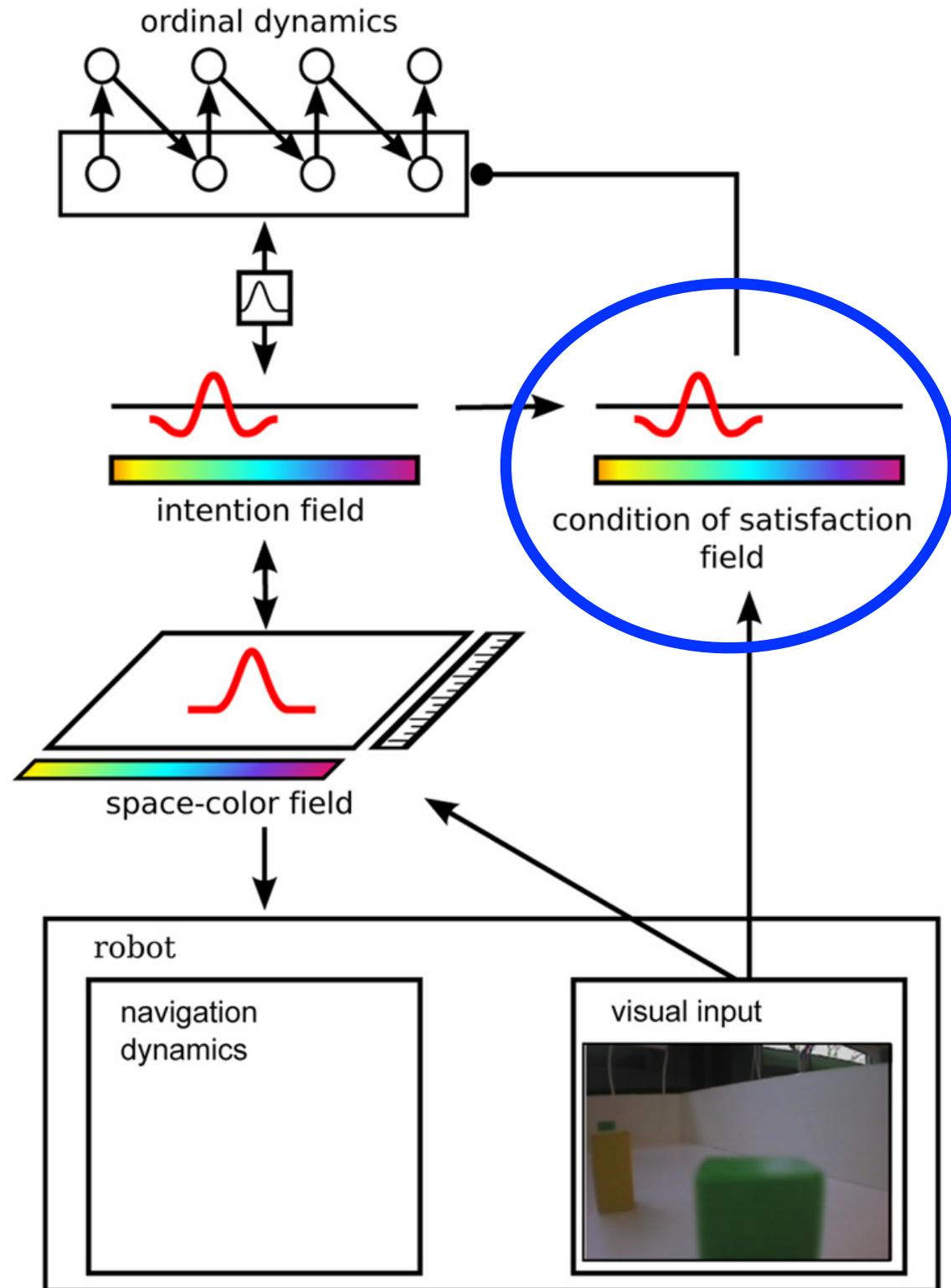
red a distractor



red a target



Condition of Satisfaction (CoS)



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

Visual input

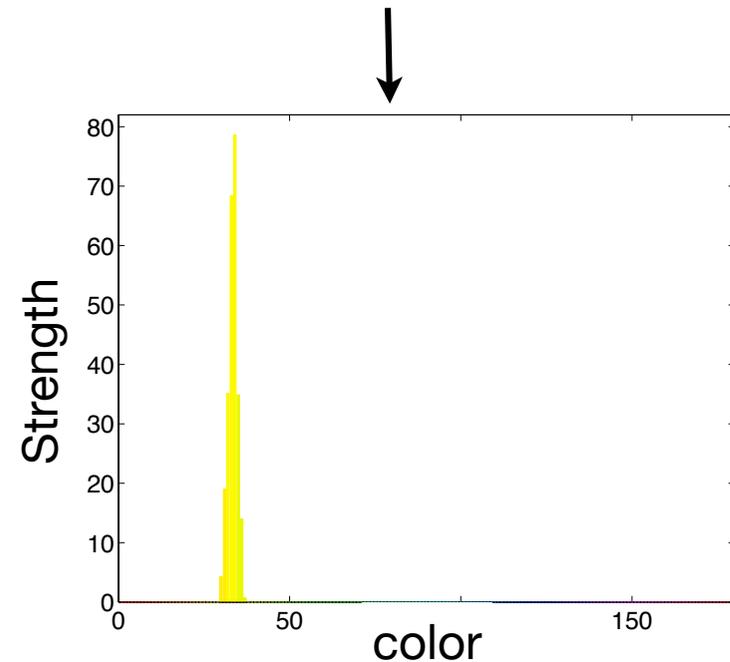
Camera image

- 2D visual input

 - horizontal space

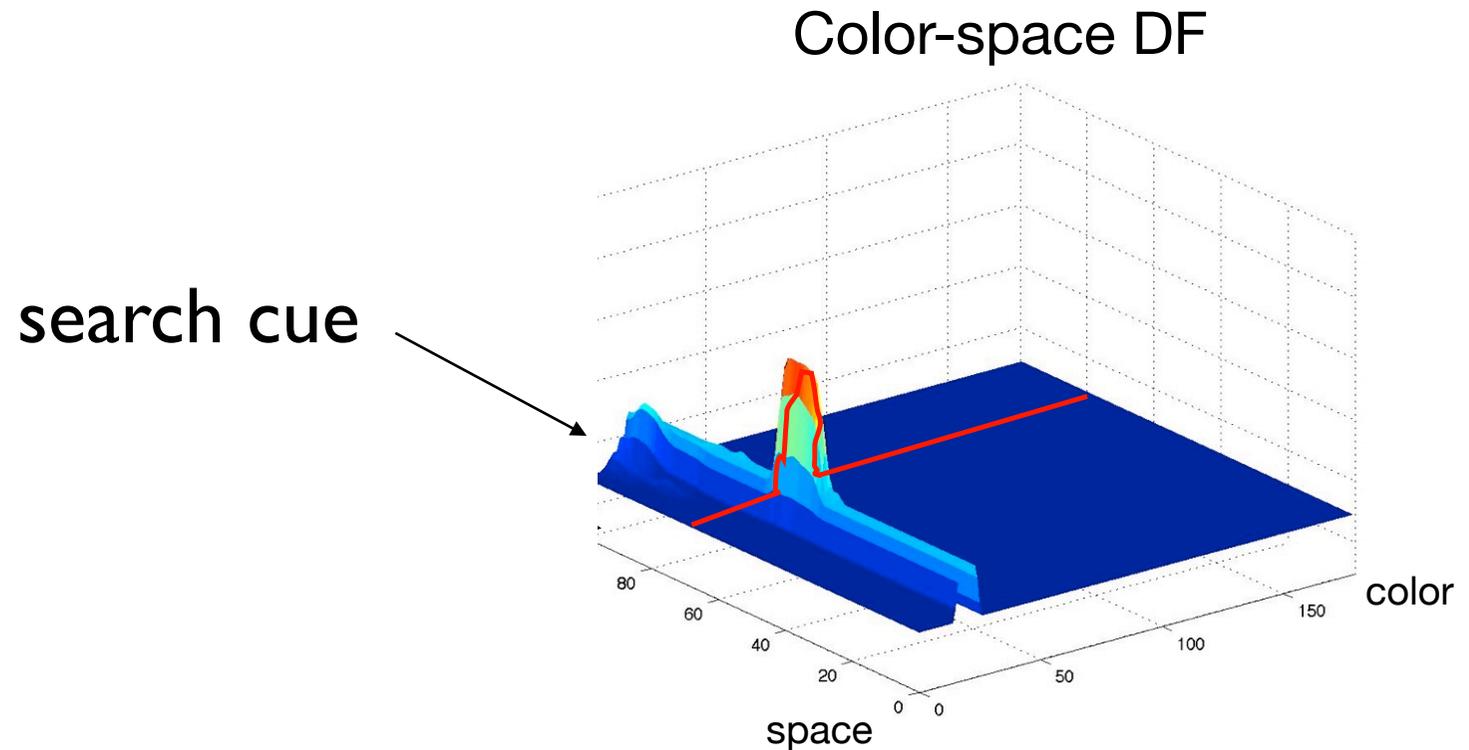
 - color

- “intensity” of 2D input from color histogram at each horizontal location

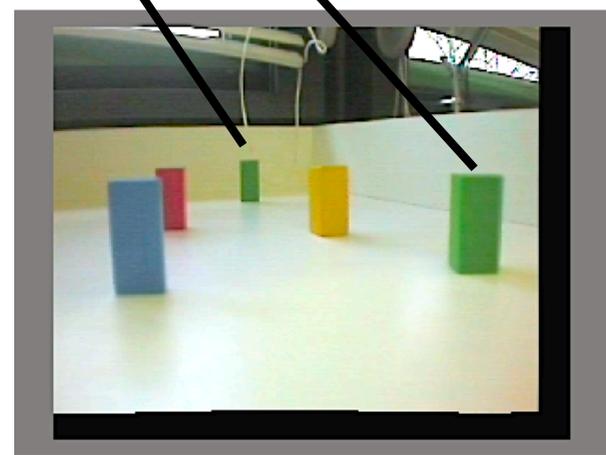
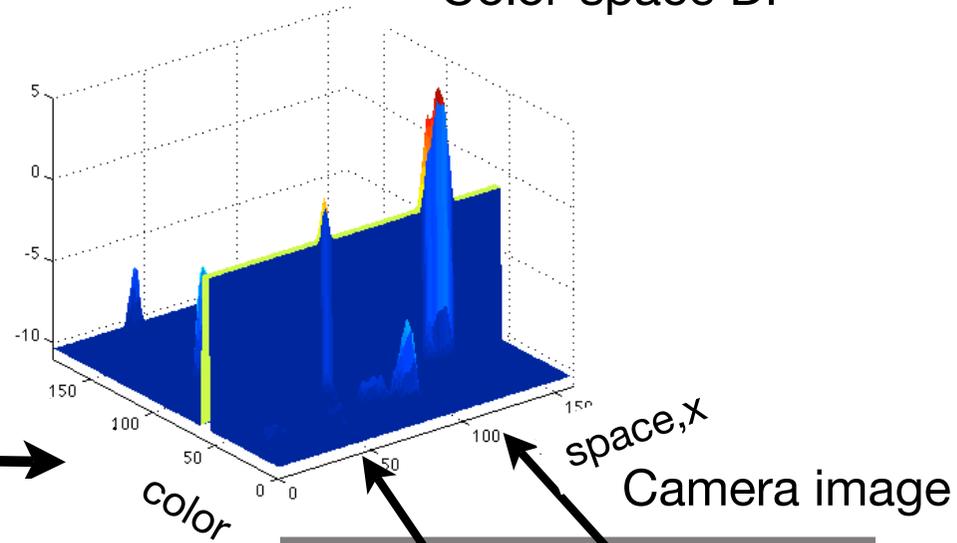


Visual search

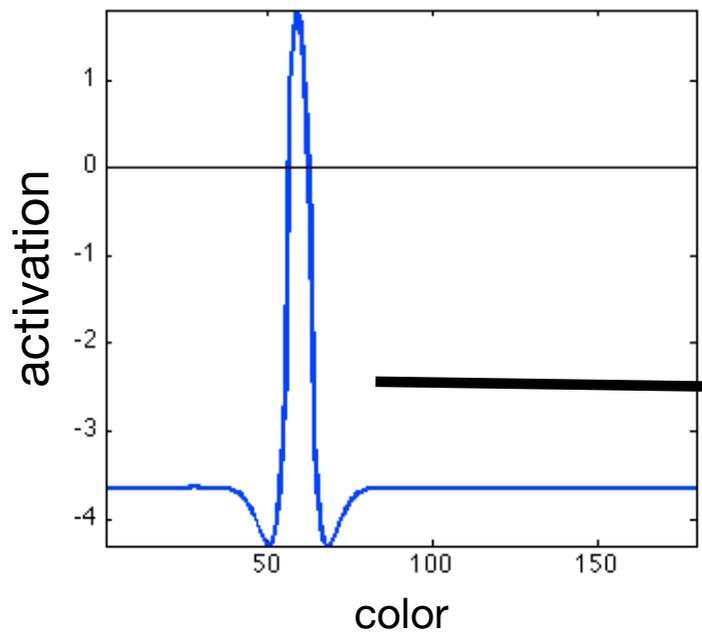
- intention=color cue provides ridge input into space-color field
- when that ridge overlaps with 2D space-color input => peak formed



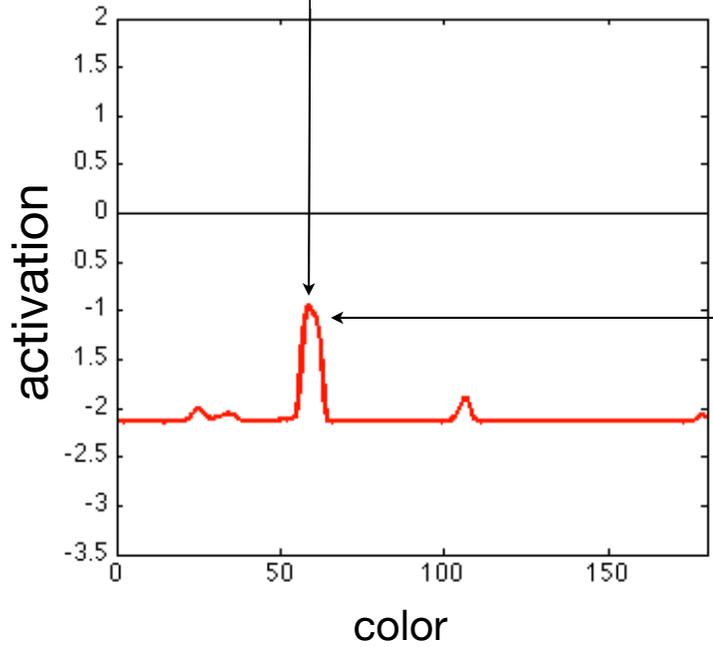
Color-space DF



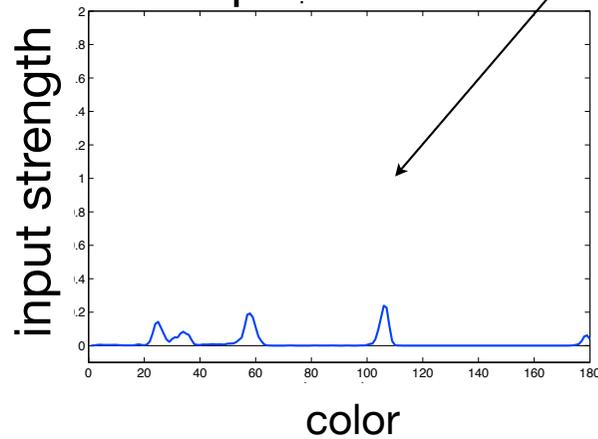
Intention DF



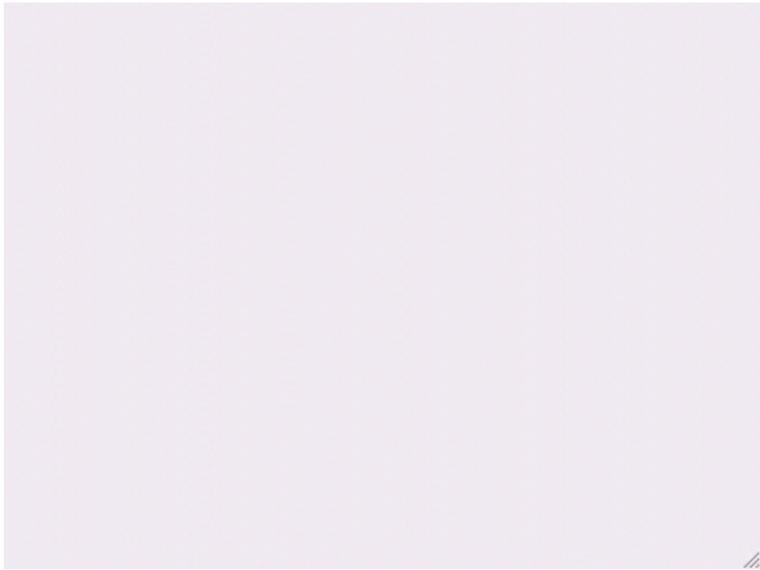
CoS DF



Perception for CoS



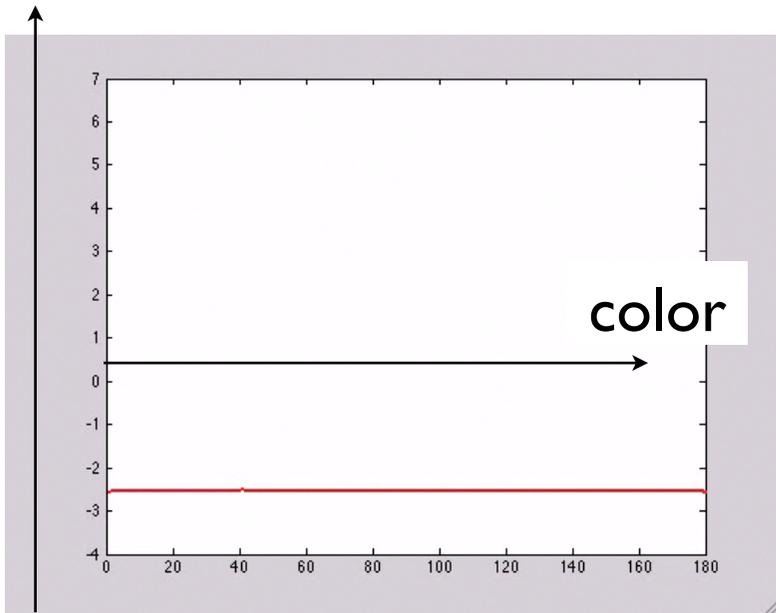
ordinal stack



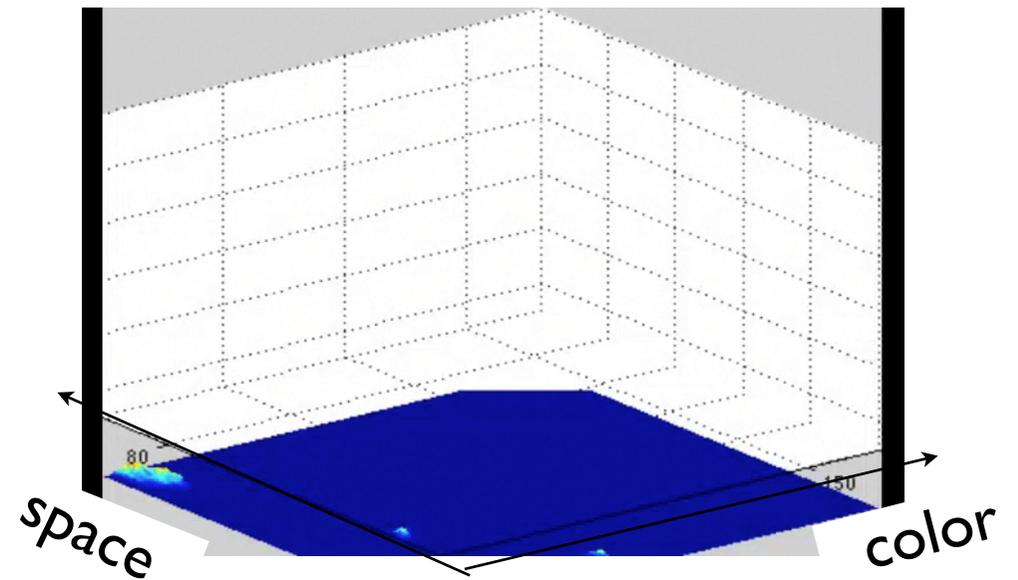
condition of satisfaction (CoS)

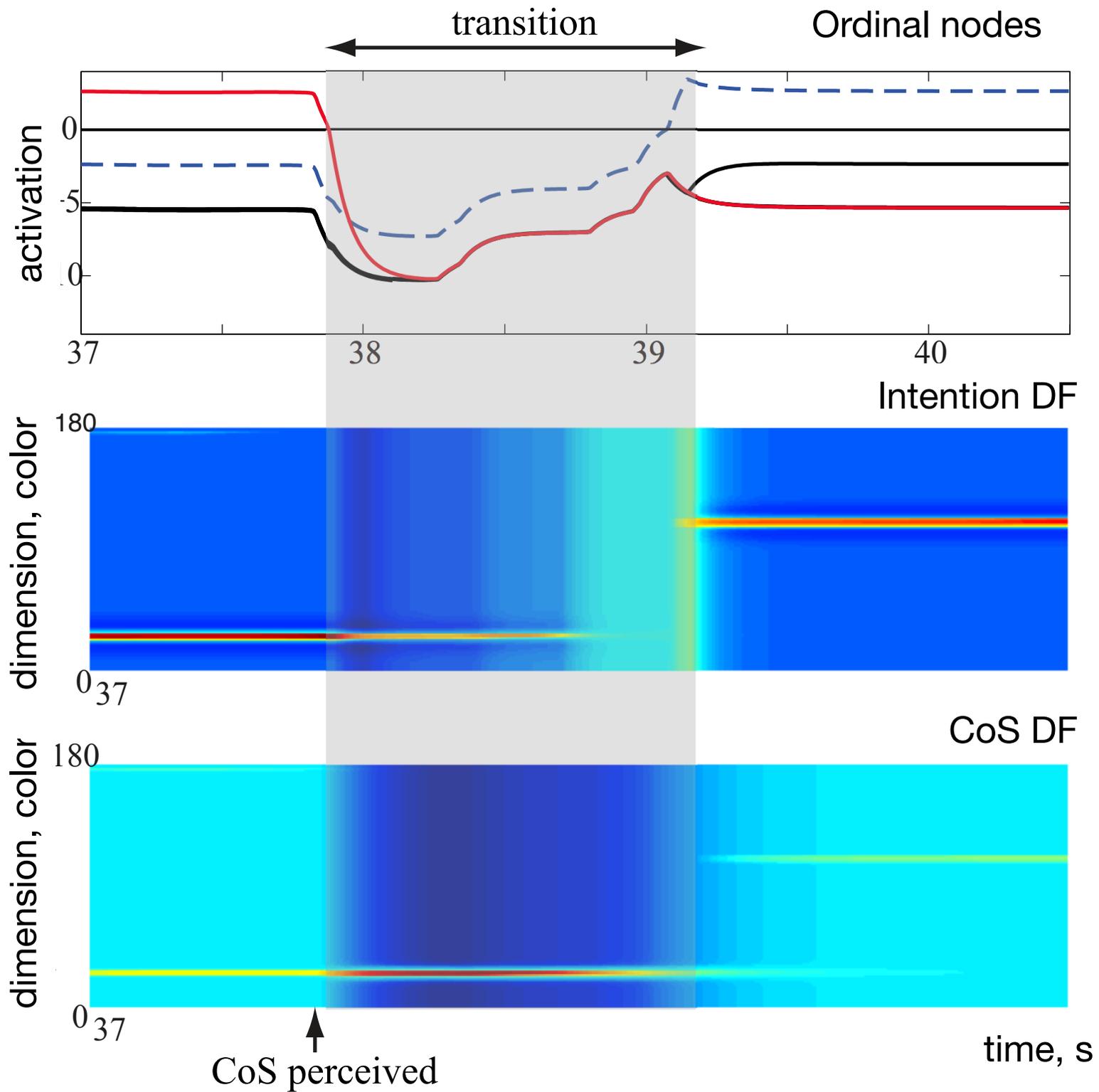


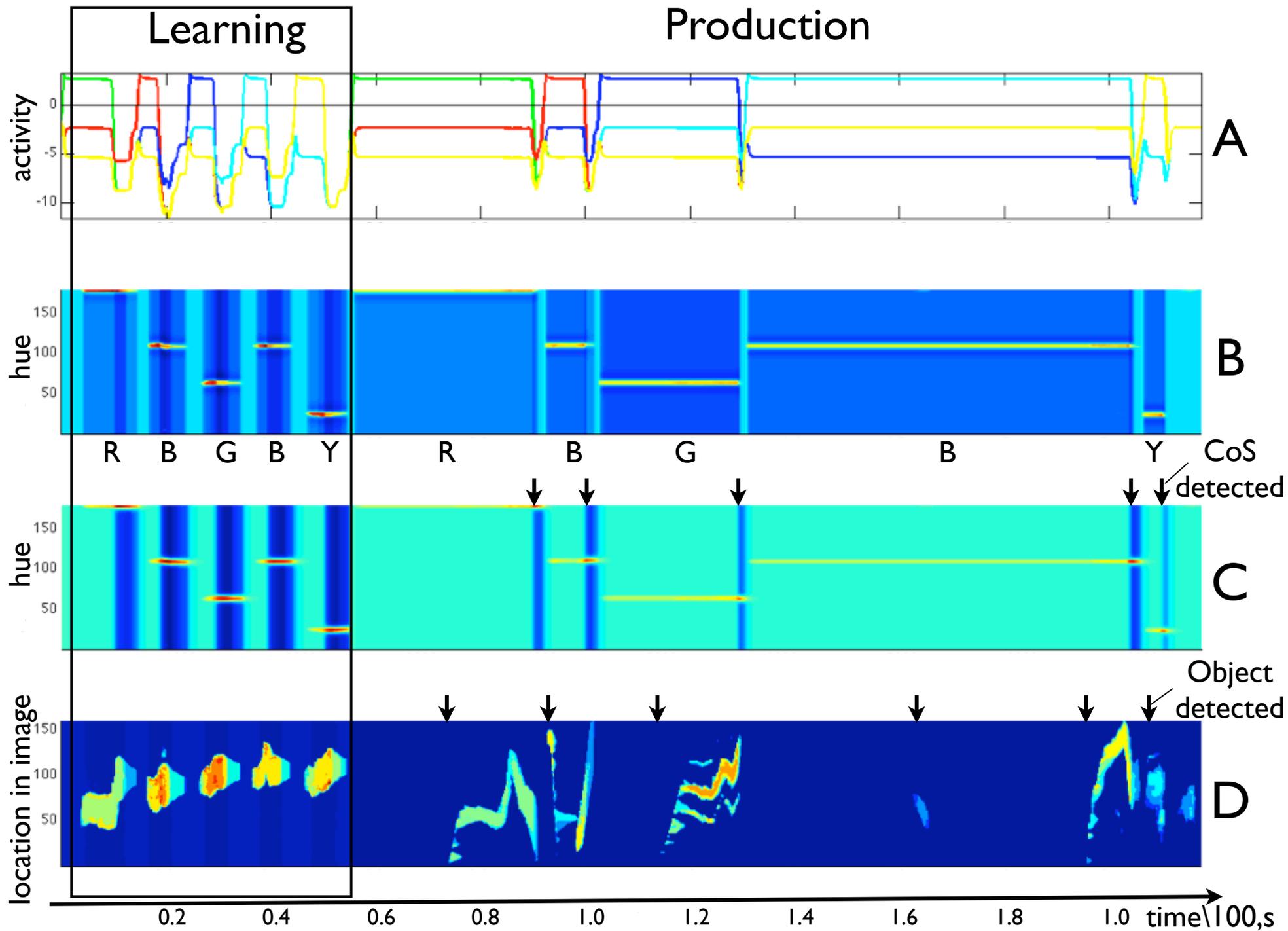
intentional state



2D color-space field





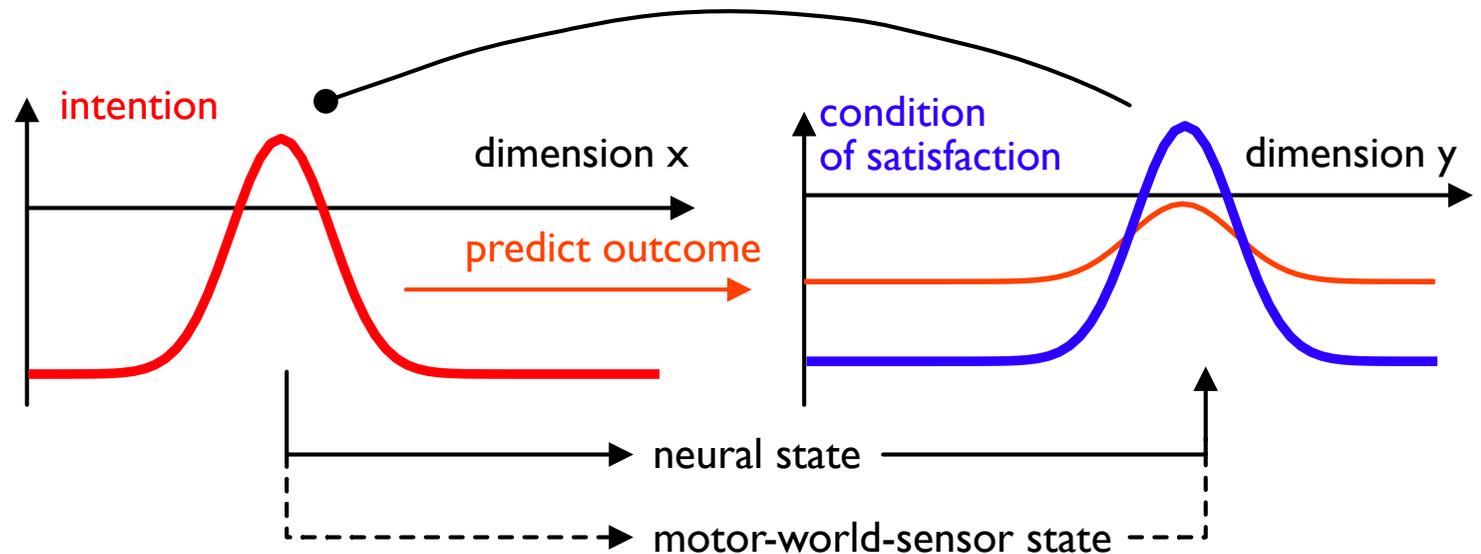


Sequence generation

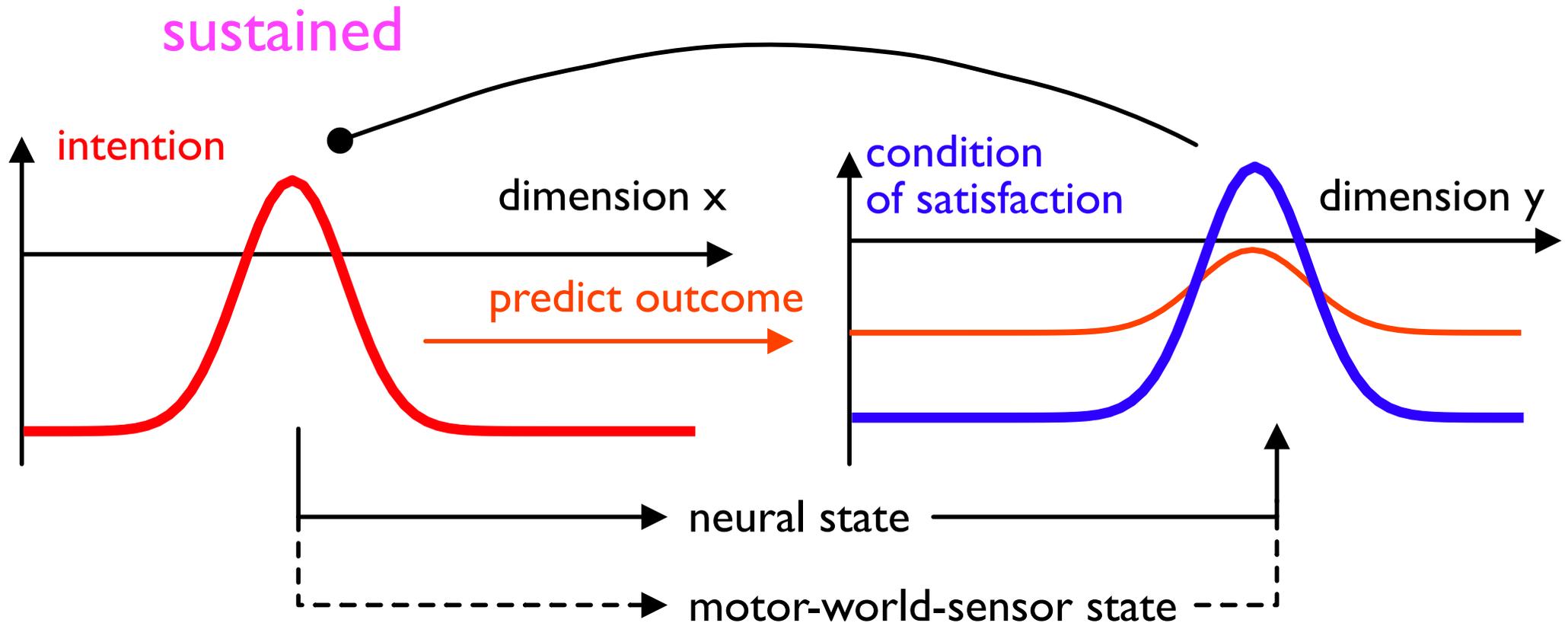
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Neural dynamic principle

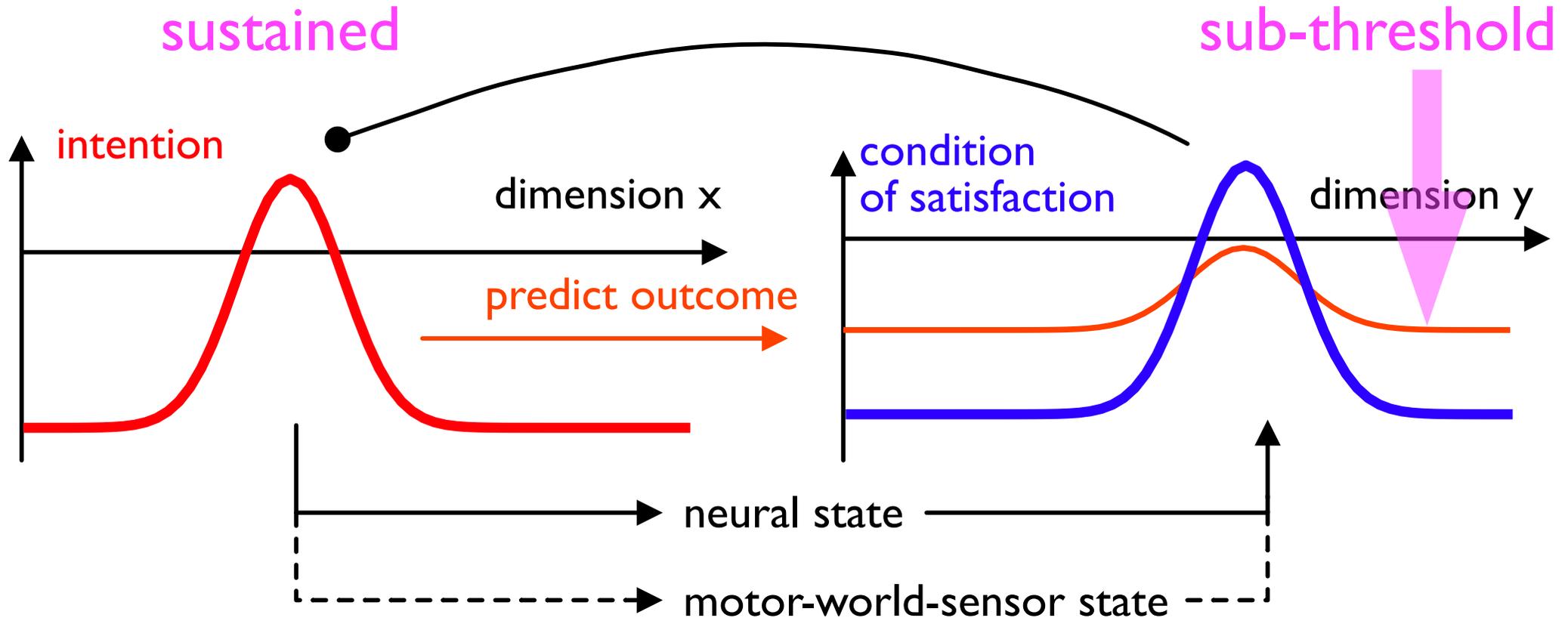
- the current neural attractor state = **intention**
- predicts its **condition of satisfaction (CoS)**
- input matching prediction: CoS activated
- CoS inhibits intention...



[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: *Neural Networks* 2010;
Sandamirskaya *DFT primer* 2016]

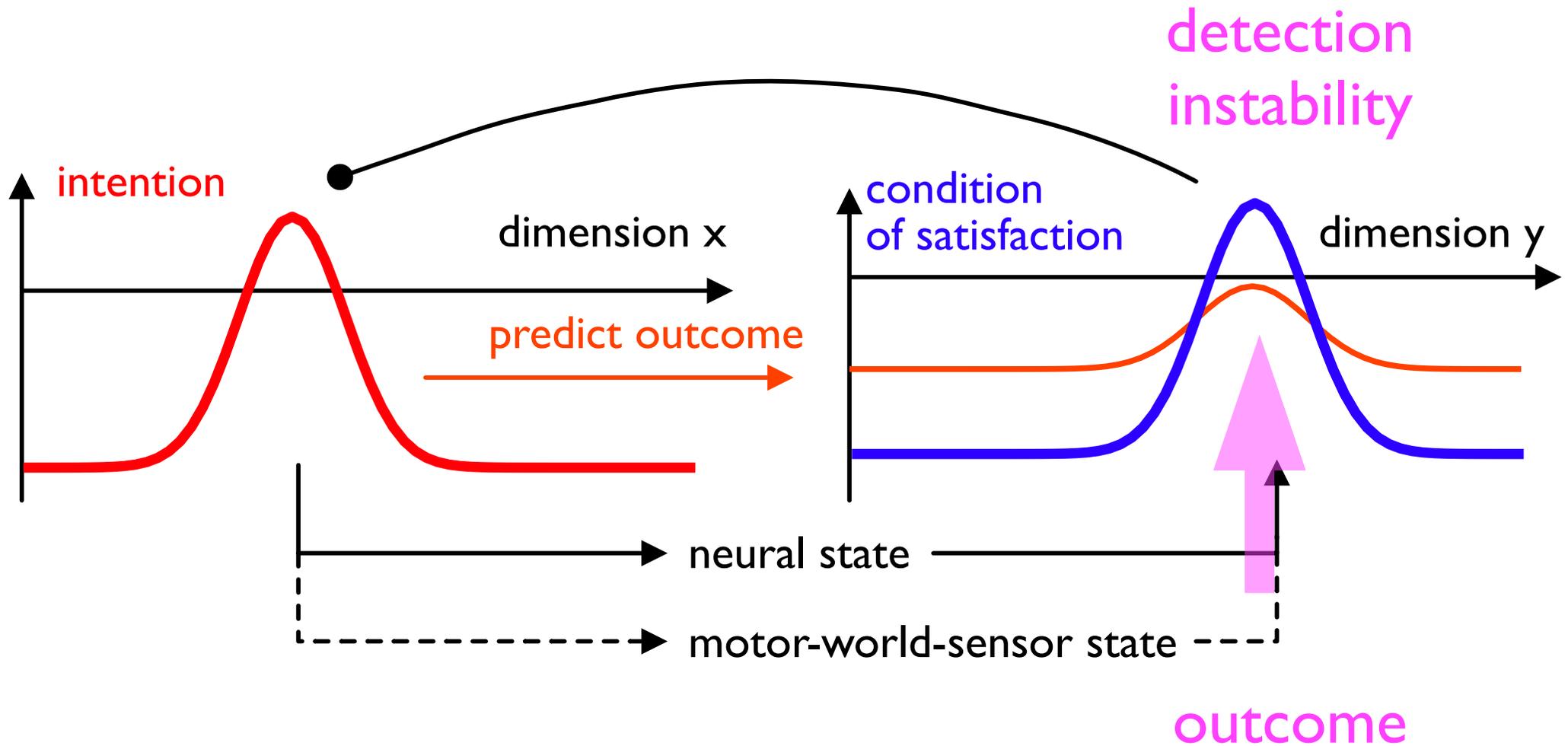


[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 2010]



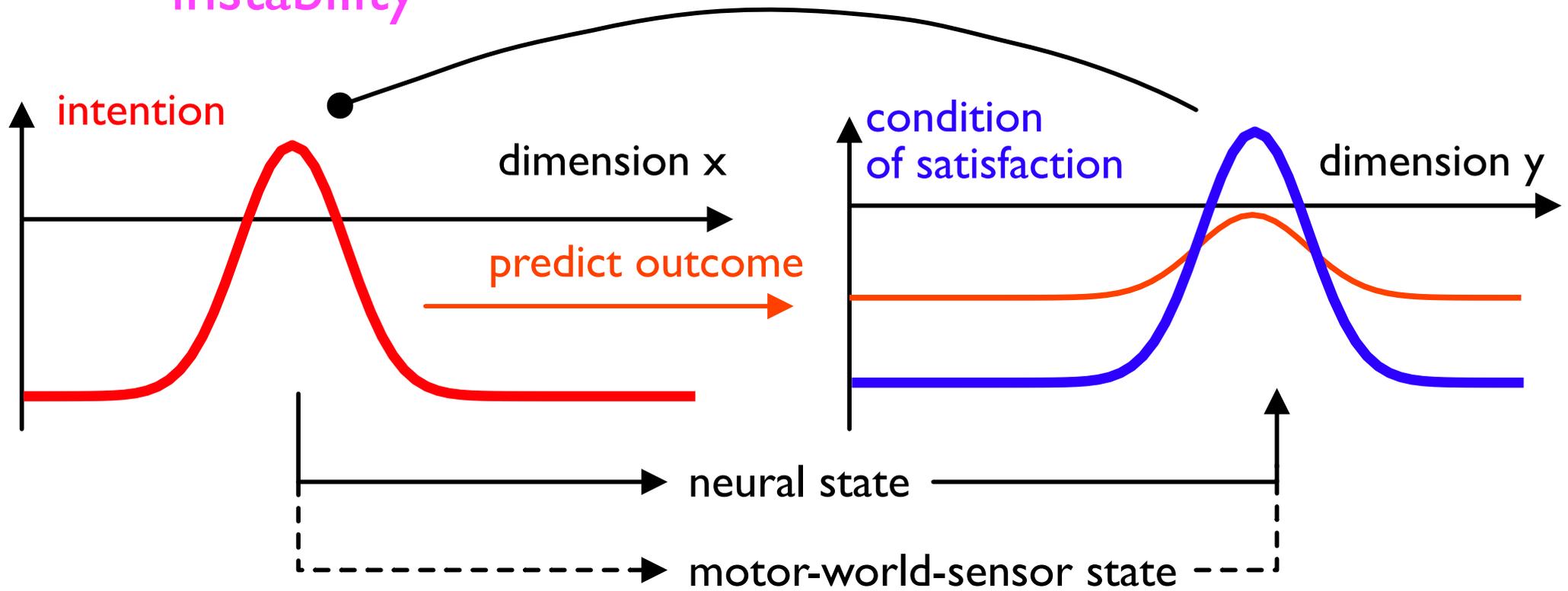
[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 2010]

=> sequence generation

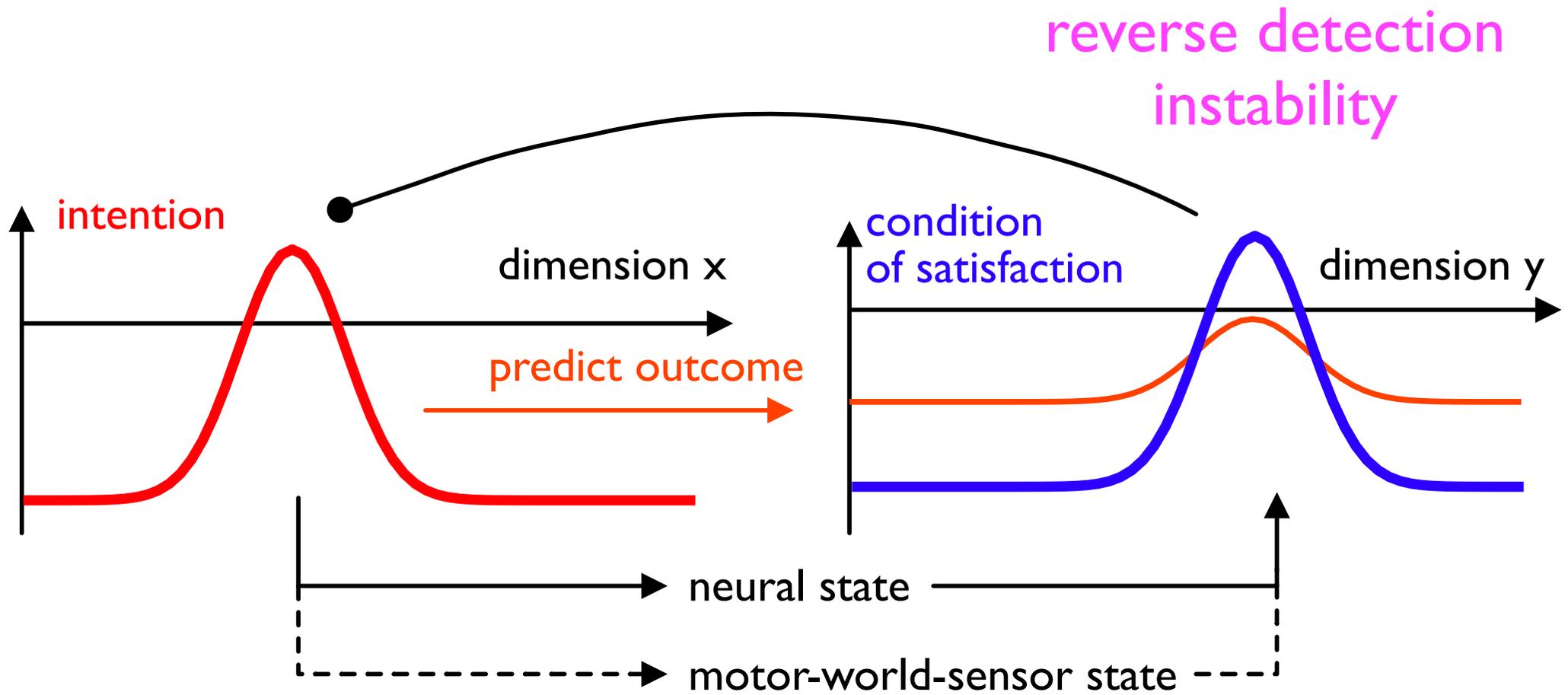


[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 2010]

reverse detection instability



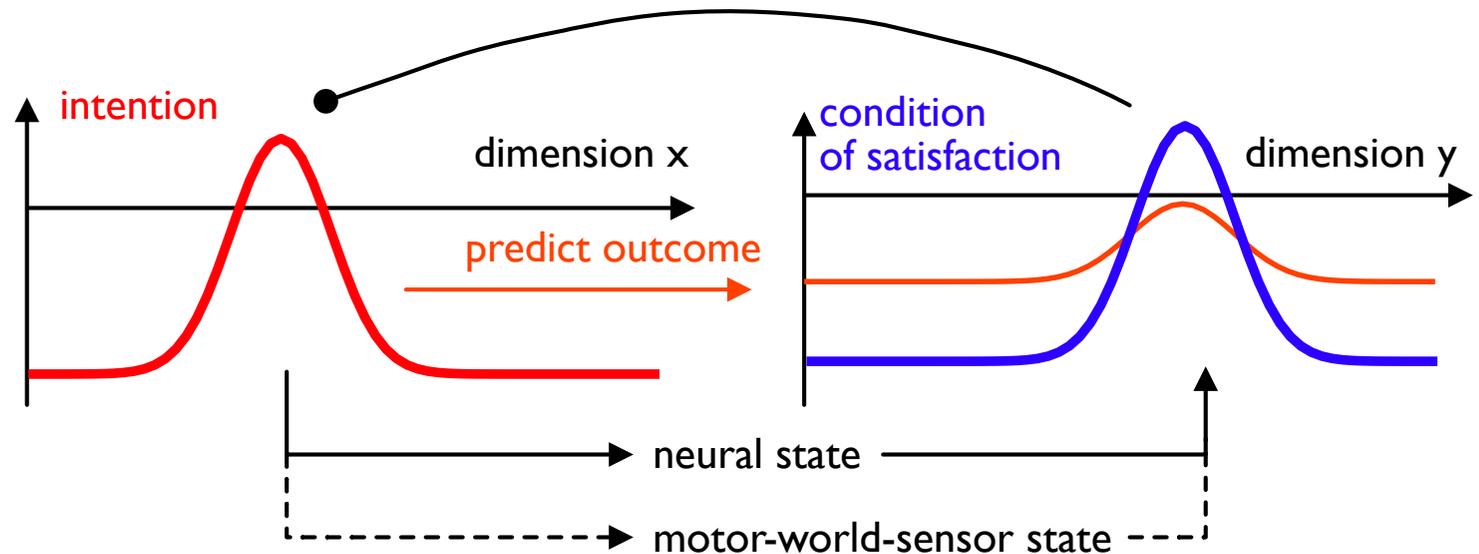
[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 2010]



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Neural dynamic principle

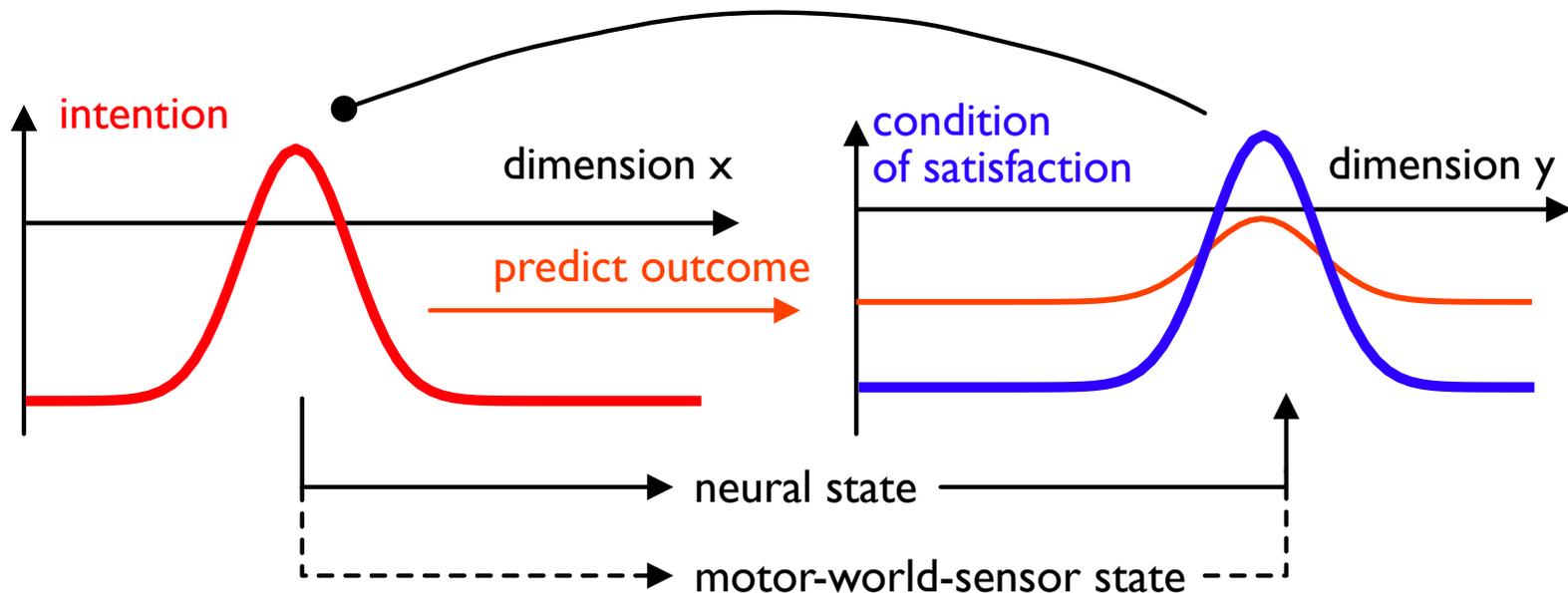
- this works also for purely “mental neural processes...
- in which the matching signal is internally generated



[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: *Neural Networks* 2010;
Sandamirskaya *DFT primer* 2016]

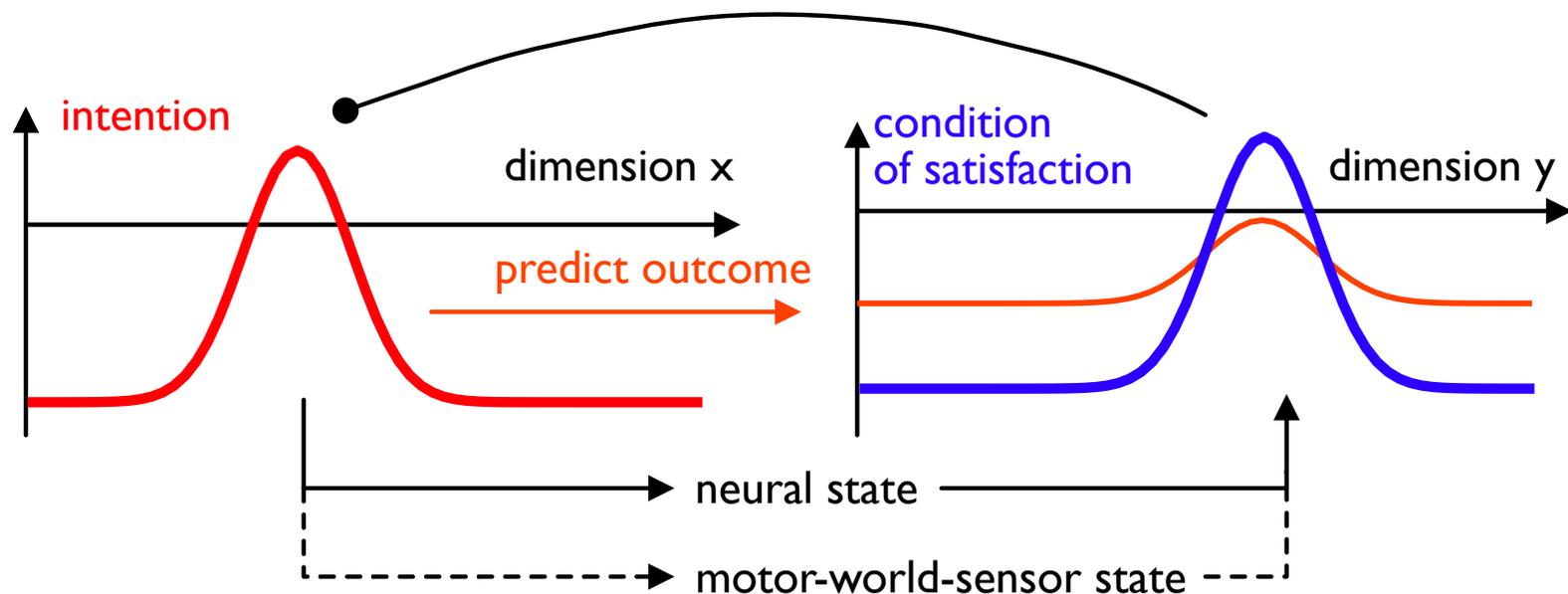
Theoretical question

- CoS detection instability: requires an excitatory field with local excitatory interaction ...
- inhibiting the intentional system: requires an inhibitory field...
- => violates Dale's law!



Solution: two layer field

- excitatory layer represents the “perceptual” state on which CoS builds
- inhibitory layer projects to intentional field
- the one field version: adiabatic elimination of inhibitory layer... is conservative



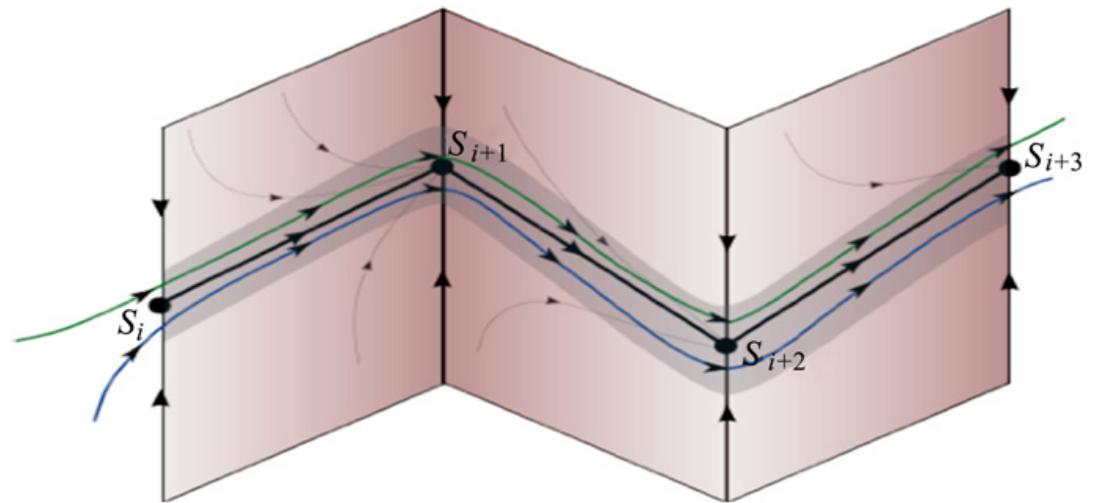
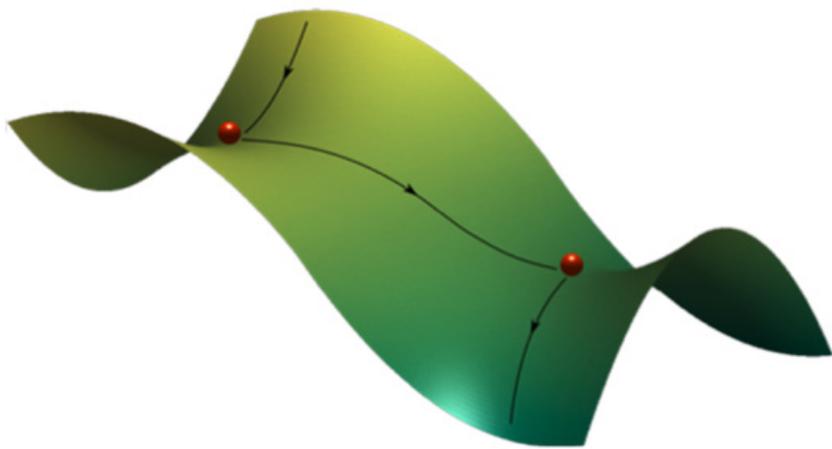
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Global view of sequences

- globally, the neural dynamics system is NOT in an attractor... there is a transient in some dimensions along which the CoS arises
- that is typically a small subspace
- => Rabinovich's heteroclinic chain

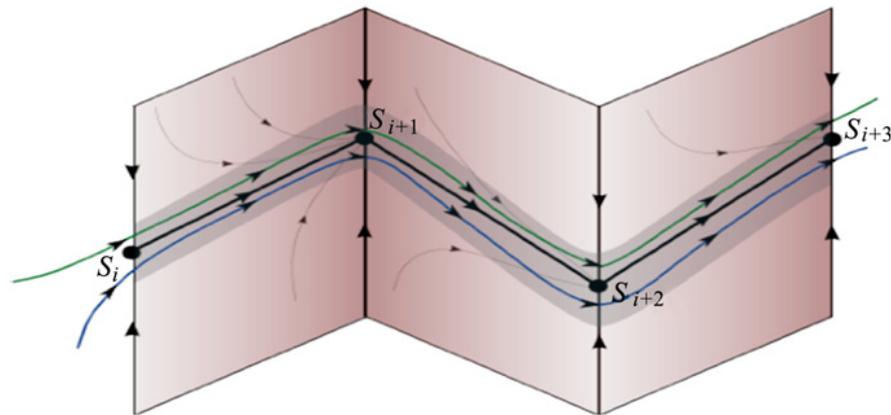
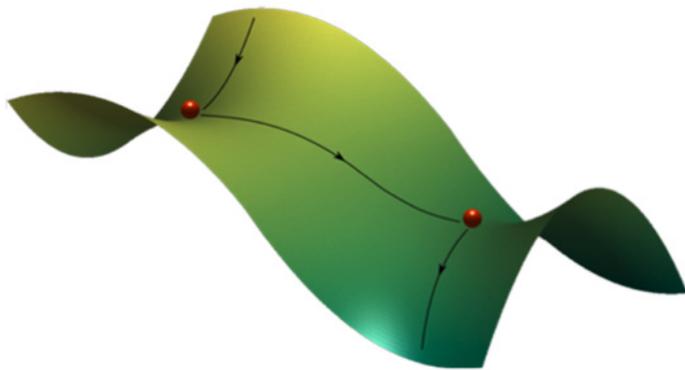
Rabinovich's heteroclinic chain



[Rabinovich et al., *Physics of Life Reviews* 2011]

Rabinovich's heteroclinic chain

- many more dimensions are stable than unstable...
- the stability of neural attractors is the organizing principle!



[Rabinovich et al., *Physics of Life Reviews* 2011]

What happens after a current intention state becomes unstable?

- Rabinovich: “winnerless competition”
- DFT: activation of another intentional state by the detection instability with selection

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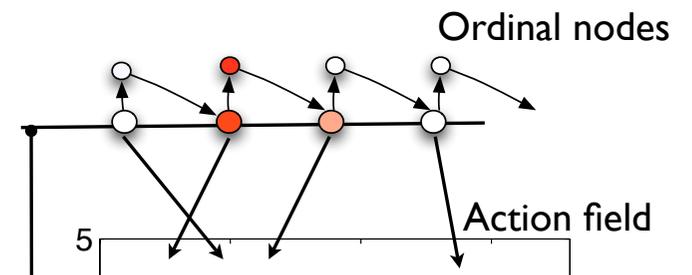
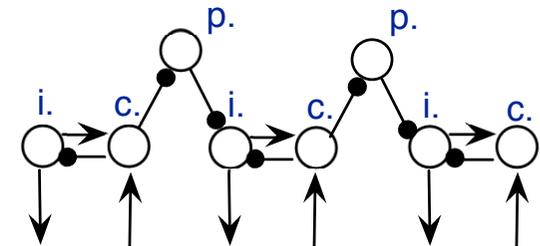
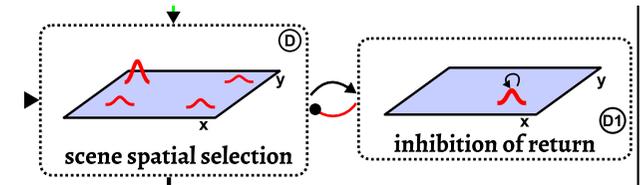
Selection of next state: three notions in cognitive psychology

■ [Henson Burgess 1997]

■ 1 gradient-based selection

■ 2 chaining

■ 3 positional representation



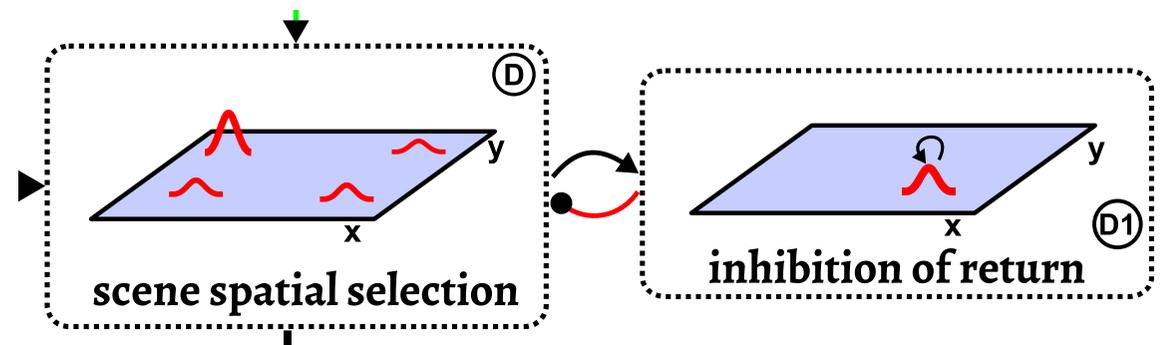
Gradient-based + DFT

- other possible states may have been in competition with the previous intentional state
- once that previous state is deactivated, these other states are released from inhibition
- => a new peak/node wins the selective competition based on inputs...
 - could be the previous inputs.. e.g. salience map for visual search
 - could be new inputs that are a consequence of the previous intentional stated

Gradient-based

- e.g. salience map
- e.g. input from guidance fields..
- re-activation of the previous intentional state may be prevented by **inhibition of return**

[Grieben, Schöner, CogSci 2021]



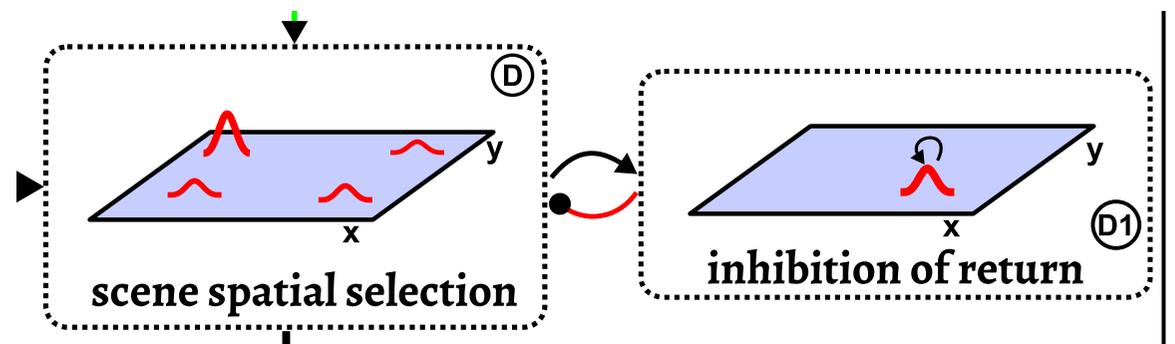
Gradient-based

■ this is used in many DFT architectures

■ visual search

■ relational grounding

■ mental mapping



[Grieben, Schöner, CogSci 2021]

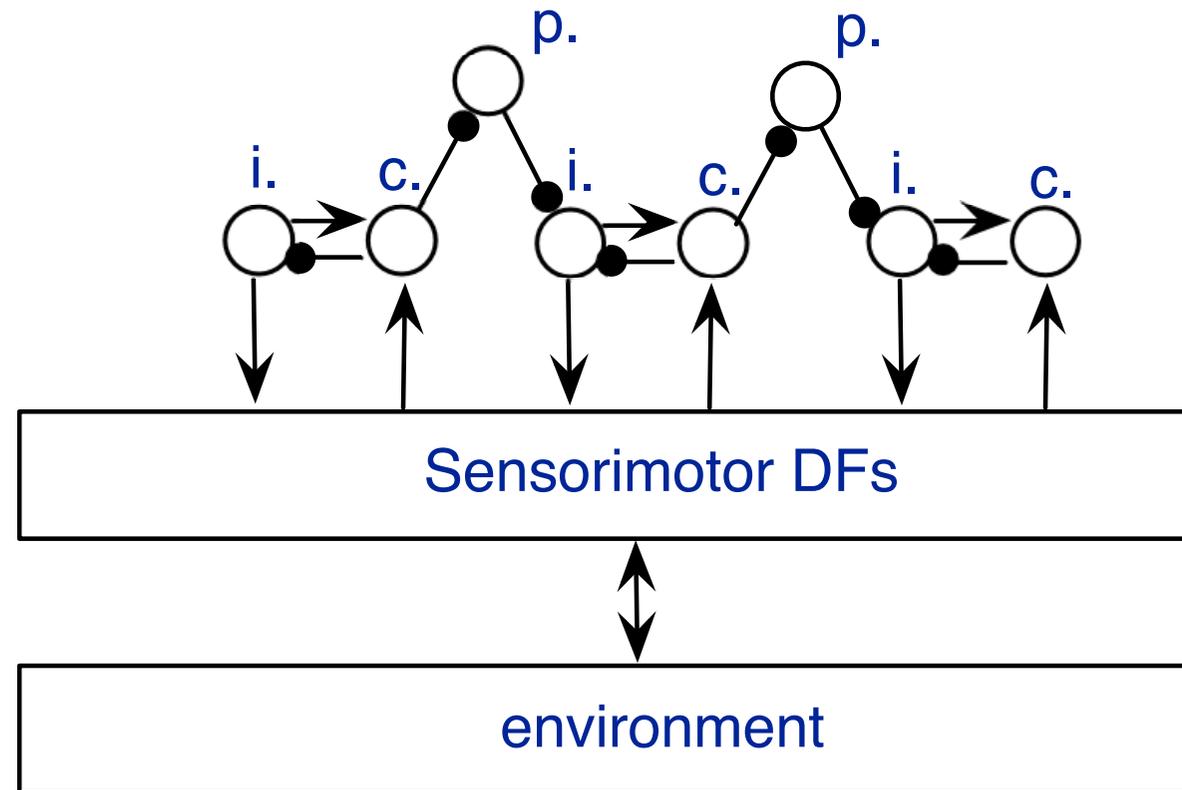
Chaining

- 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

Chaining + DFT

- “intention-CoS” pairs for different actions...
- chained by double inhibition

- the CoS of an earlier intention inhibits a **pre-condition node** that inhibits a later intention

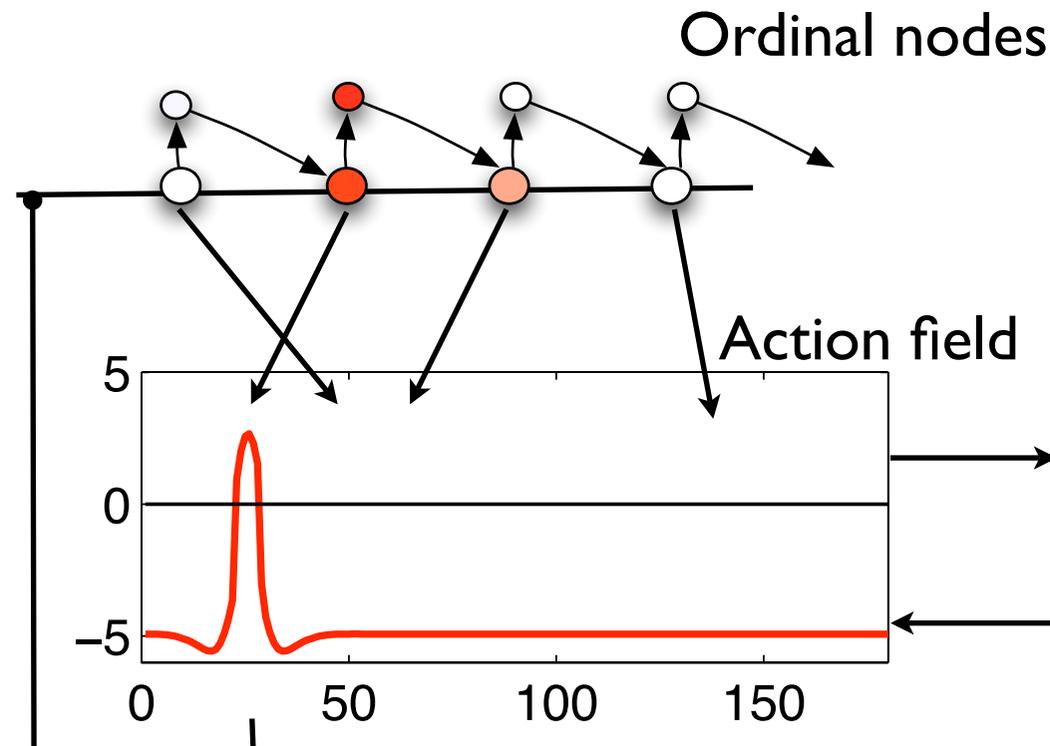


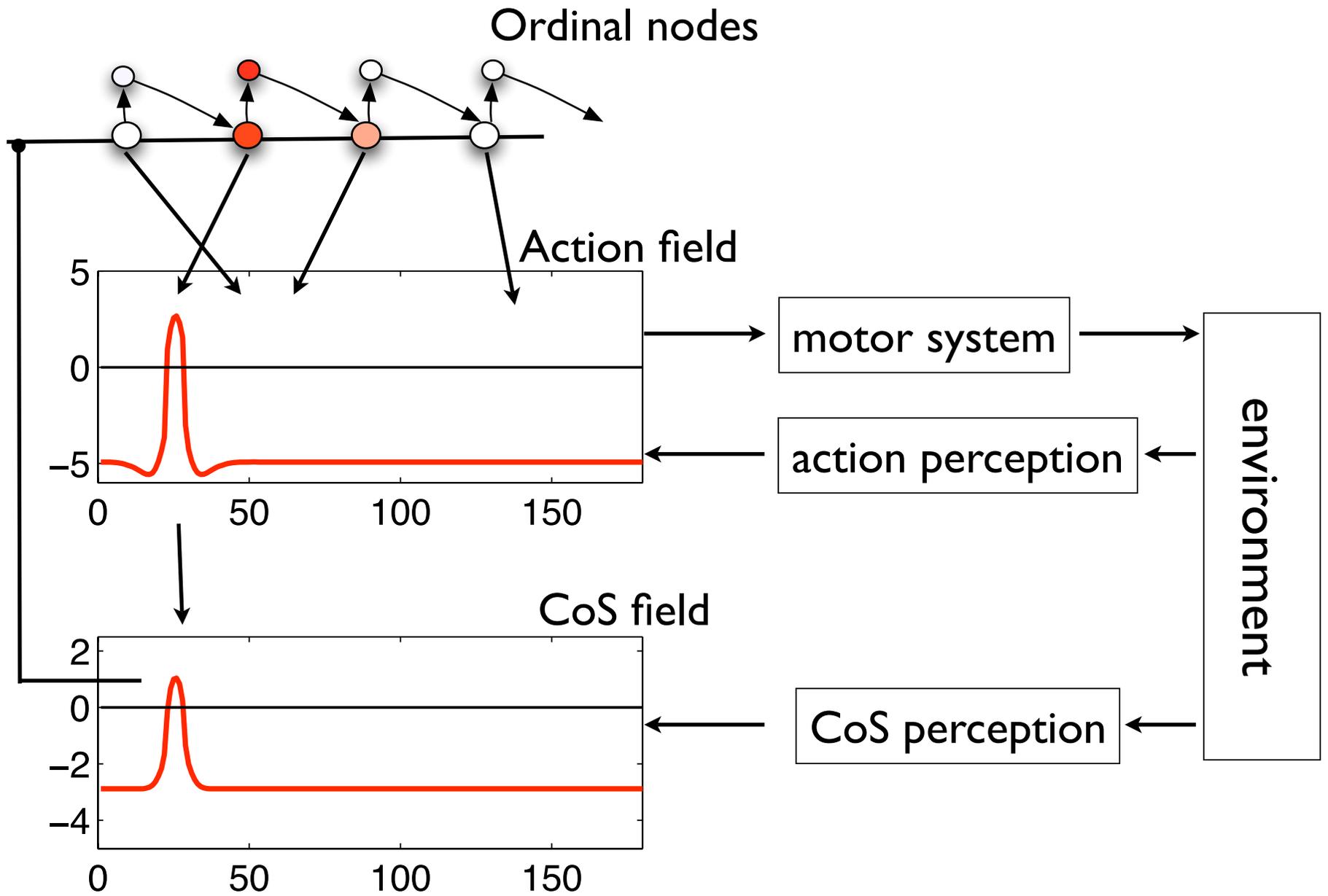
Positional representation

- a neural representation of ordinal position is organized by chaining
- the contents at each ordinal position is determined by neural projections from each ordinal node...

Positional representation + DFT

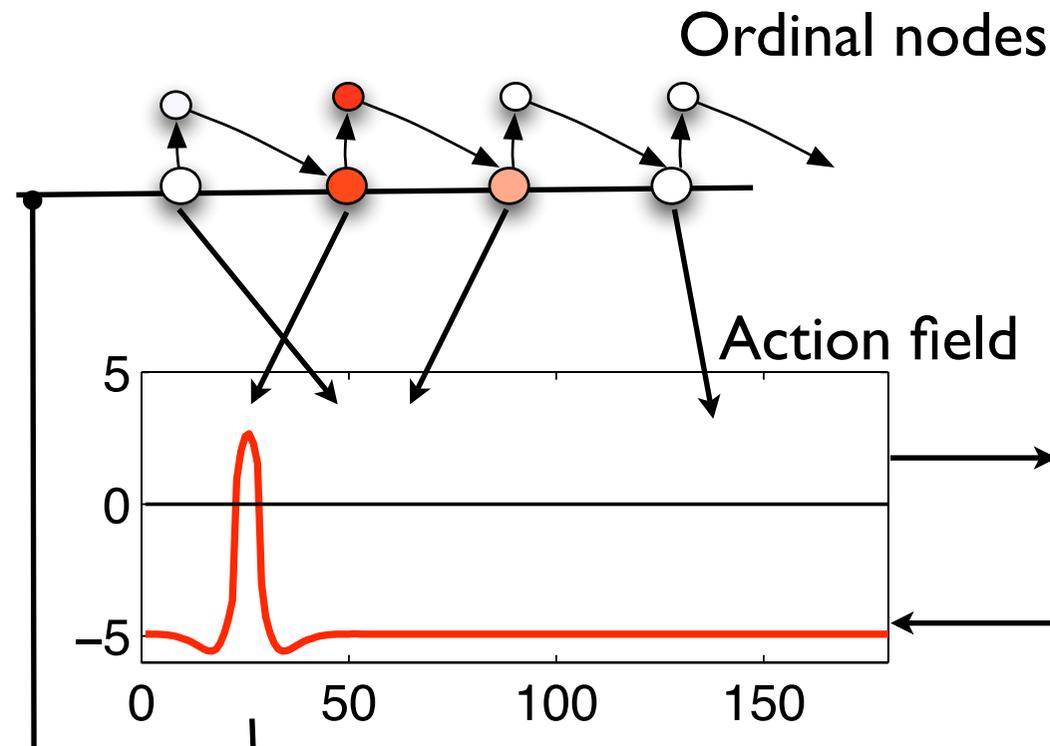
- in DFT, the ordinal dimension is spanned by ordinal nodes, coupled to enable chaining
- the transition along the ordinal dimension is organized by CoS!





Positional representation + DFT

- such ordinal dynamics can be used as “counters”
- generating indices for binding...



Frontier

- learning and activating multiple difference sequences...

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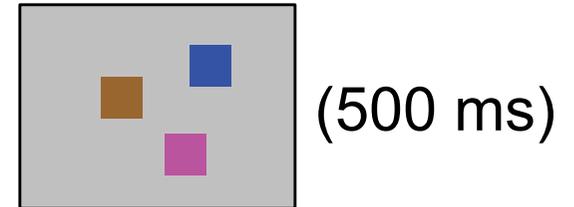
What if the CoS does NOT happen?

- two cases...
- a) nothing happens in the CoS field/subspace
- b) something happens in the CoS field/
subspace that differs from the prediction

a) nothing happens in the COS field

- example: change detection
- the “same” response

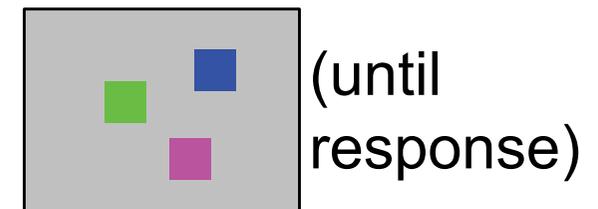
Memory Array



Delay



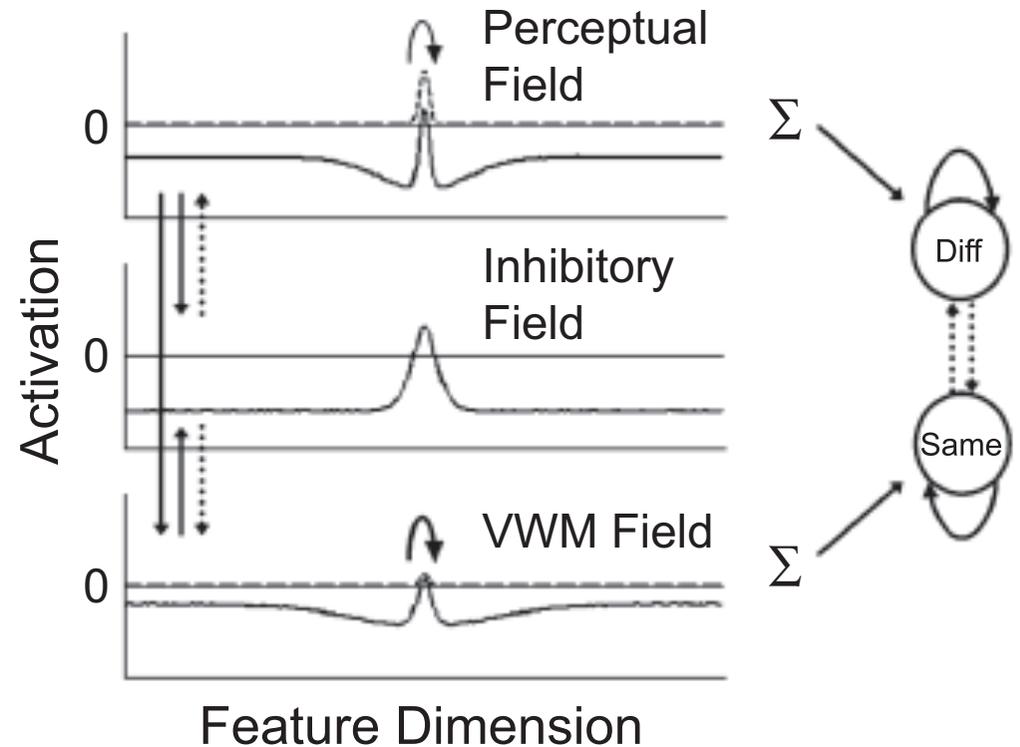
Test Array



Same/Different

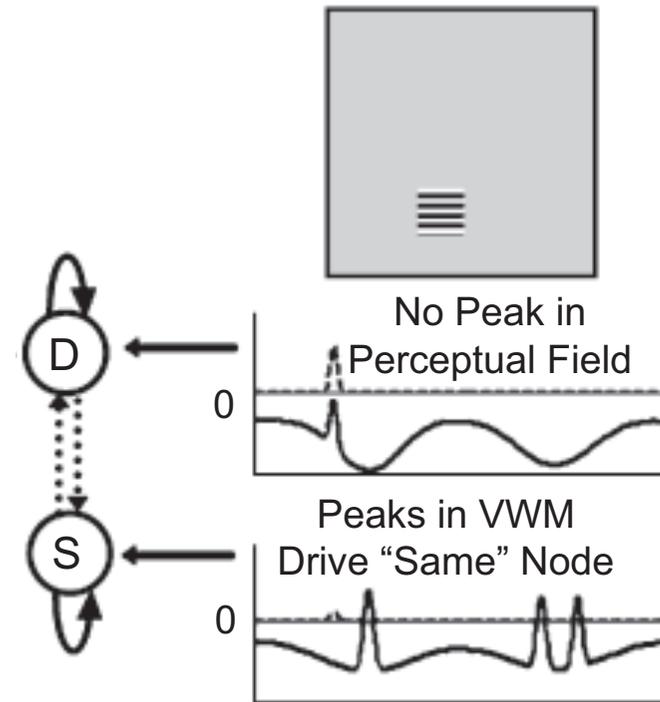
a) nothing happens in the COS field

- “same” response as the default state
- that arises if there is no “different” response from change detection



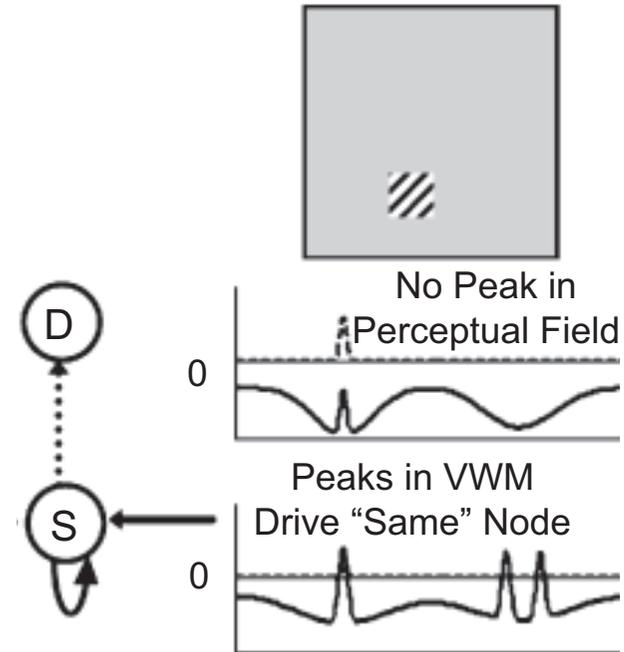
a) nothing happens in the COS field

- “different” response from change detection
- stops “same” response



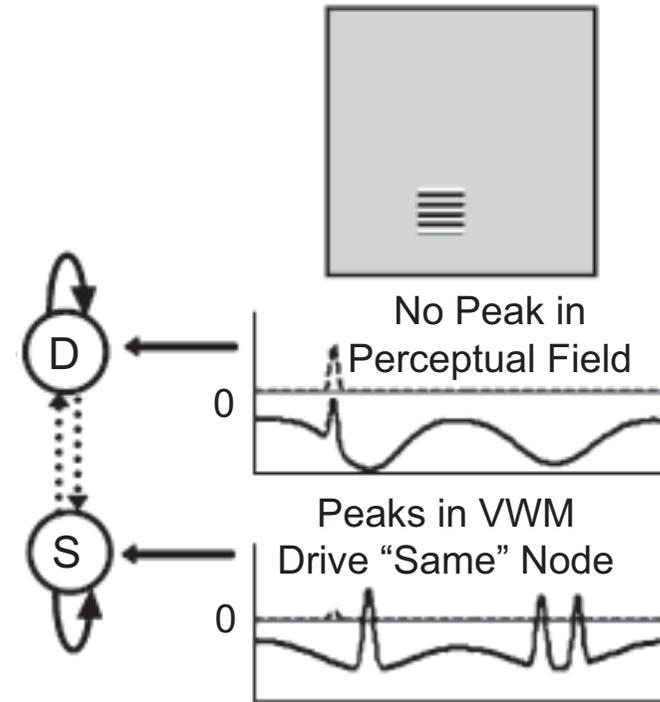
a) nothing happens in the COS field

- “different” response from change detection timed out..
- “same response”



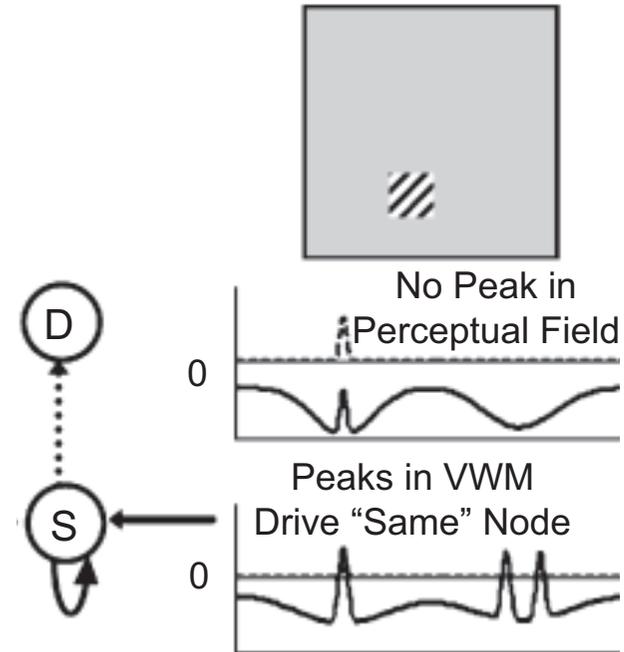
a) nothing happens in the COS field

- “different” is the CoS of the change detection task



a) nothing happens in the COS field

- “same” is the **Condition of Dissatisfaction (CoD)** of the change detection task

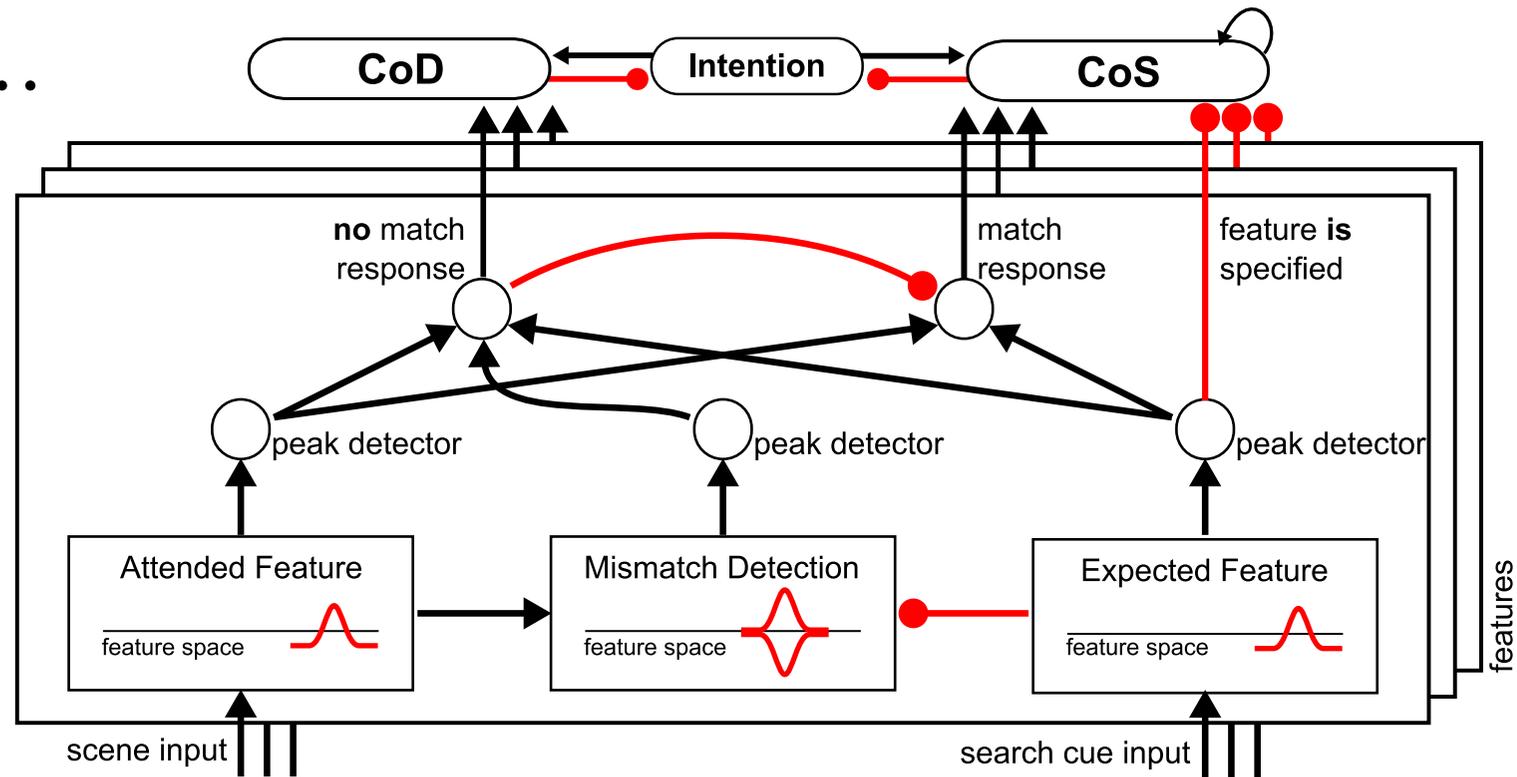


a) nothing happens in the COS field

- generally: CoD as a time out...
- the “clock” is started by the onset of the intention..
- frontier: how to bridge large temporal gaps ...

b) something happens in the CoS field that differs from the prediction

■ => mis-match detection...



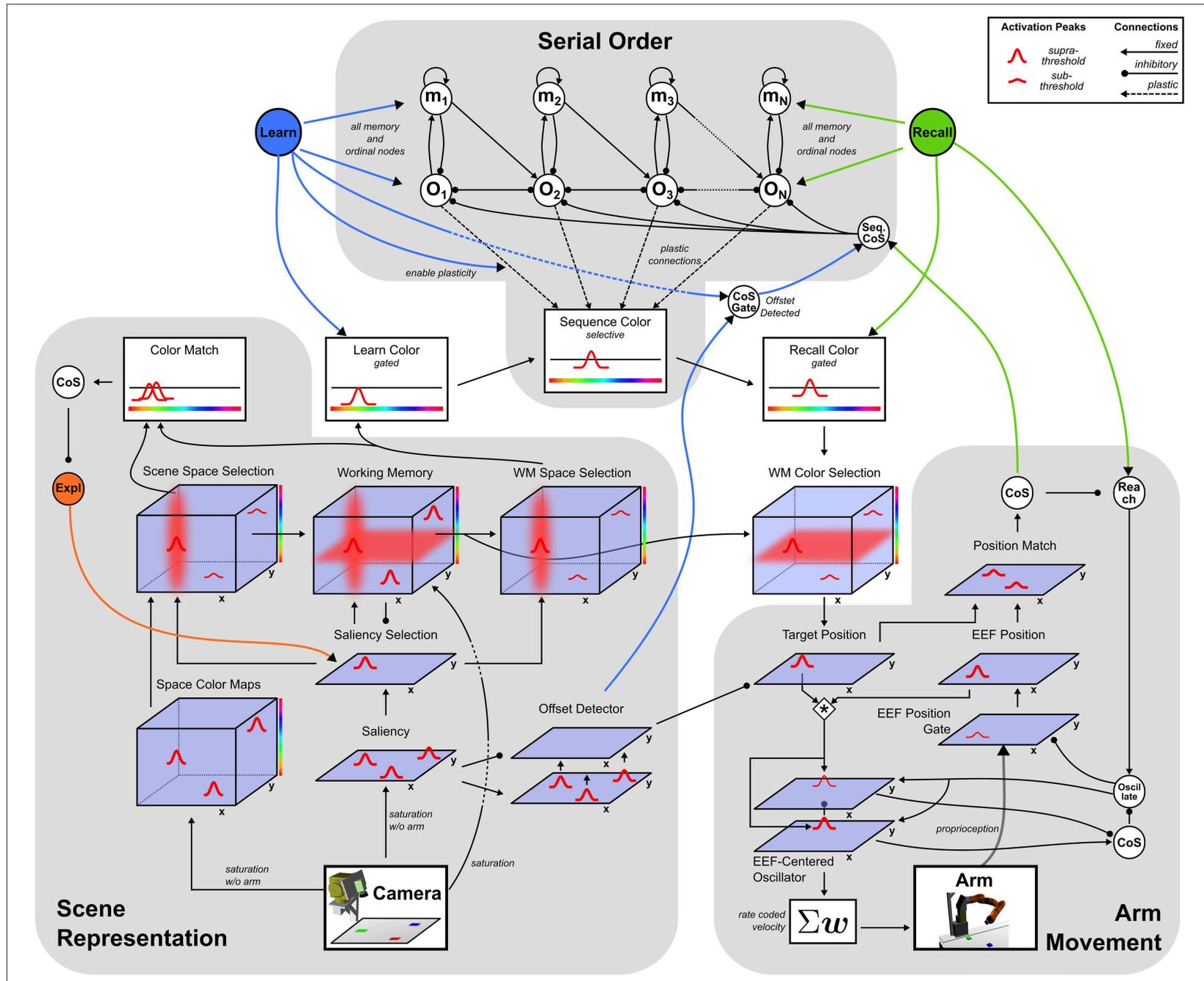
b) something happens in the CoS field that differs from the prediction

- [we have discarded the earlier CoD notion in which we postulated an explicit neural network for the “non” condition (e.g. Richter, Lins, Schöner 2021)]

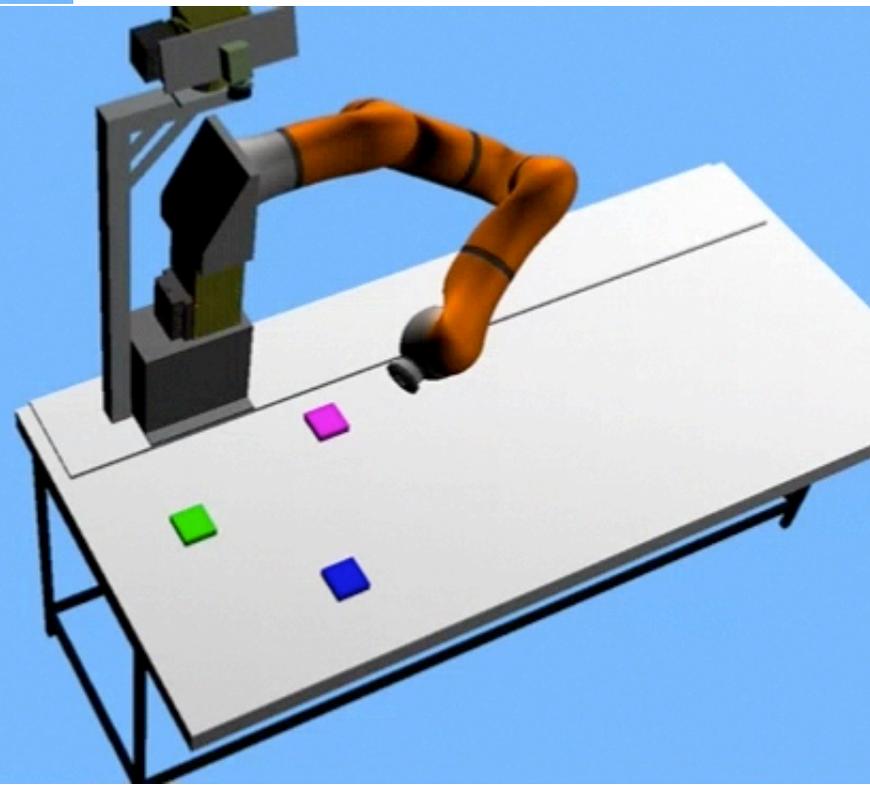
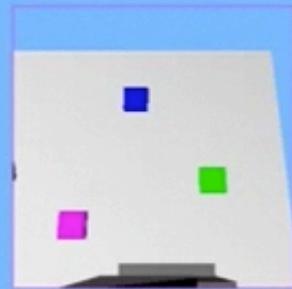
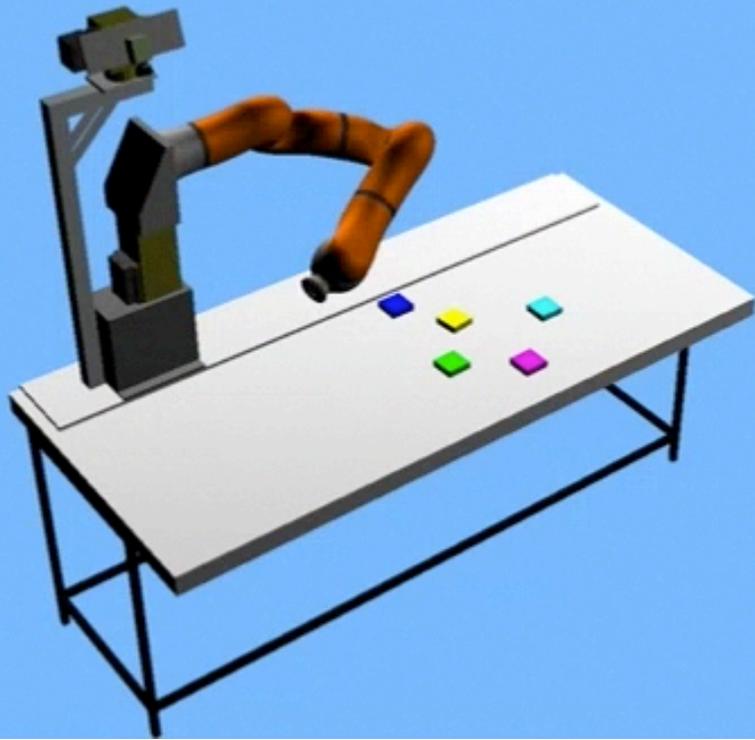
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Serial order demonstrated/enacted



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



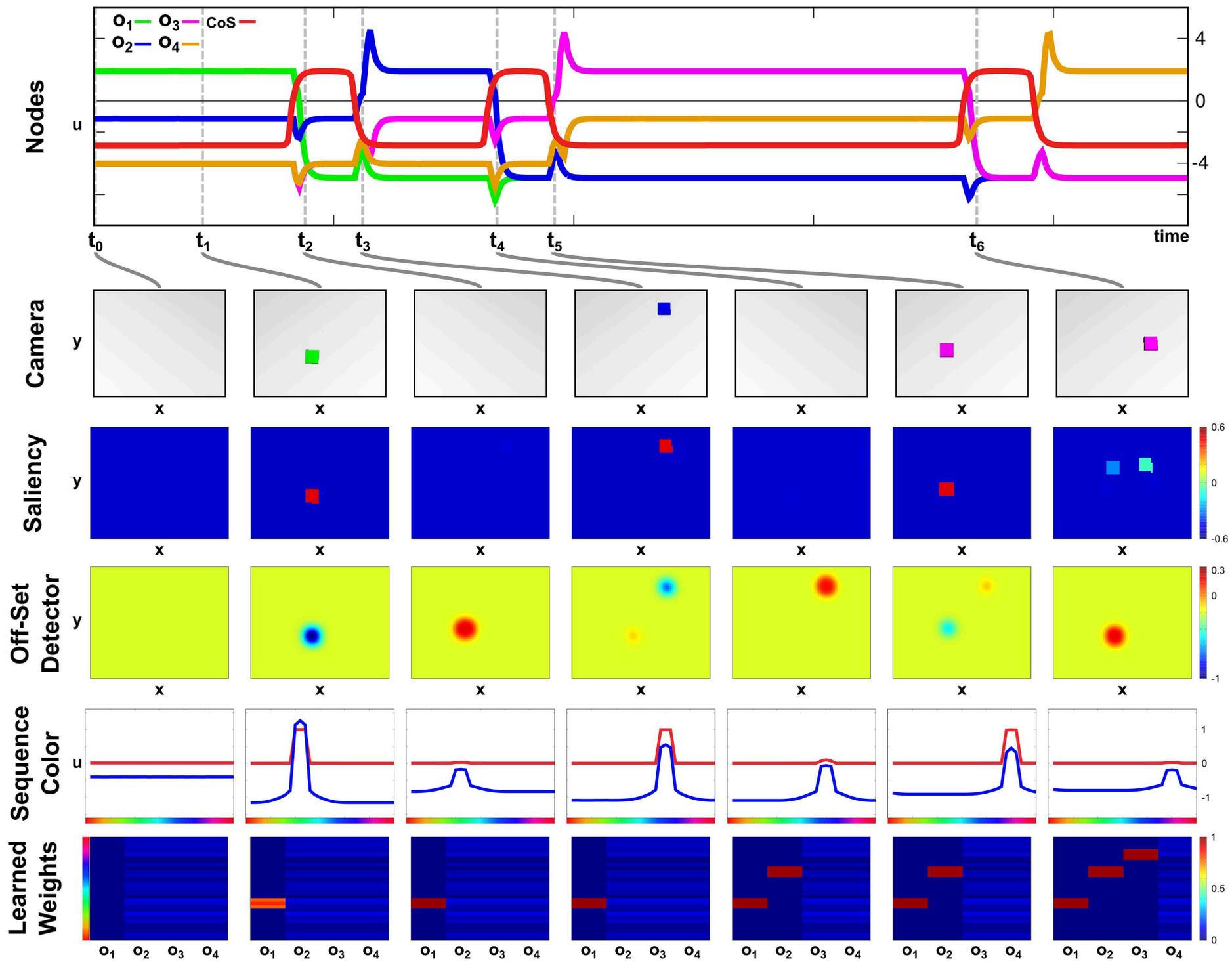


FIGURE 5 | Time course of learning a three element sequence with varying presentation time.

Time course of attention selection and building of scene memory

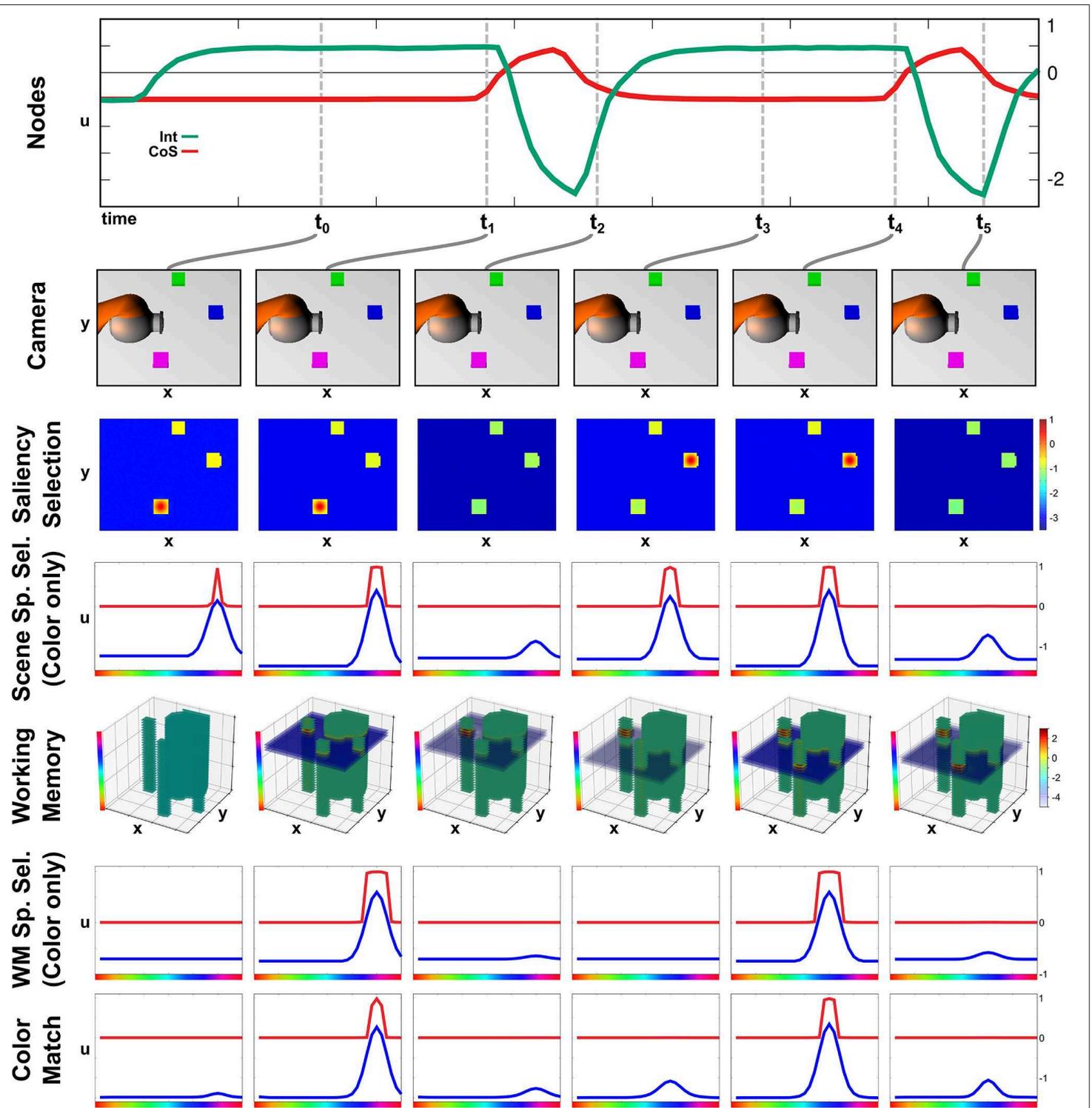


FIGURE 4 | Time course of building a scene memory.

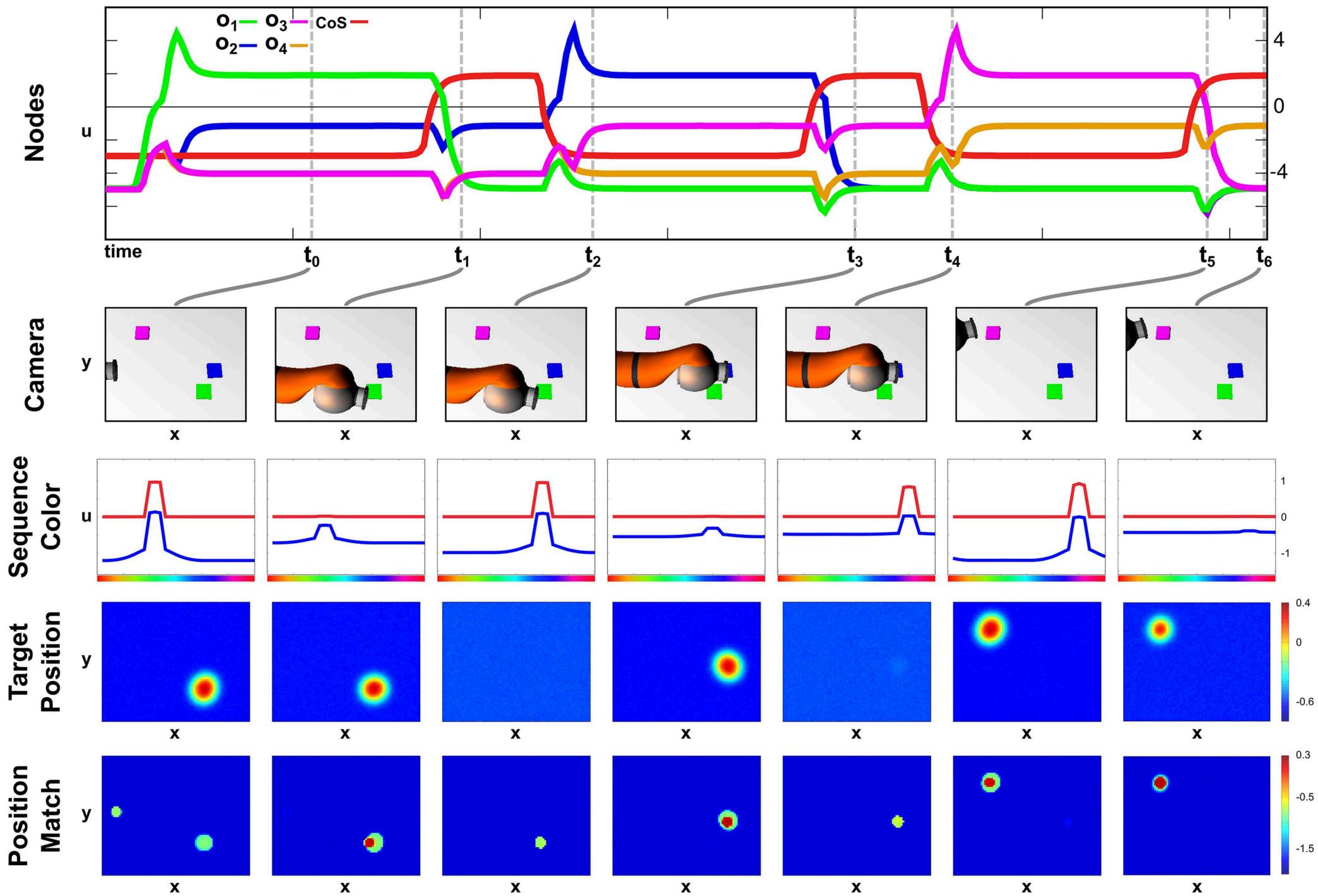
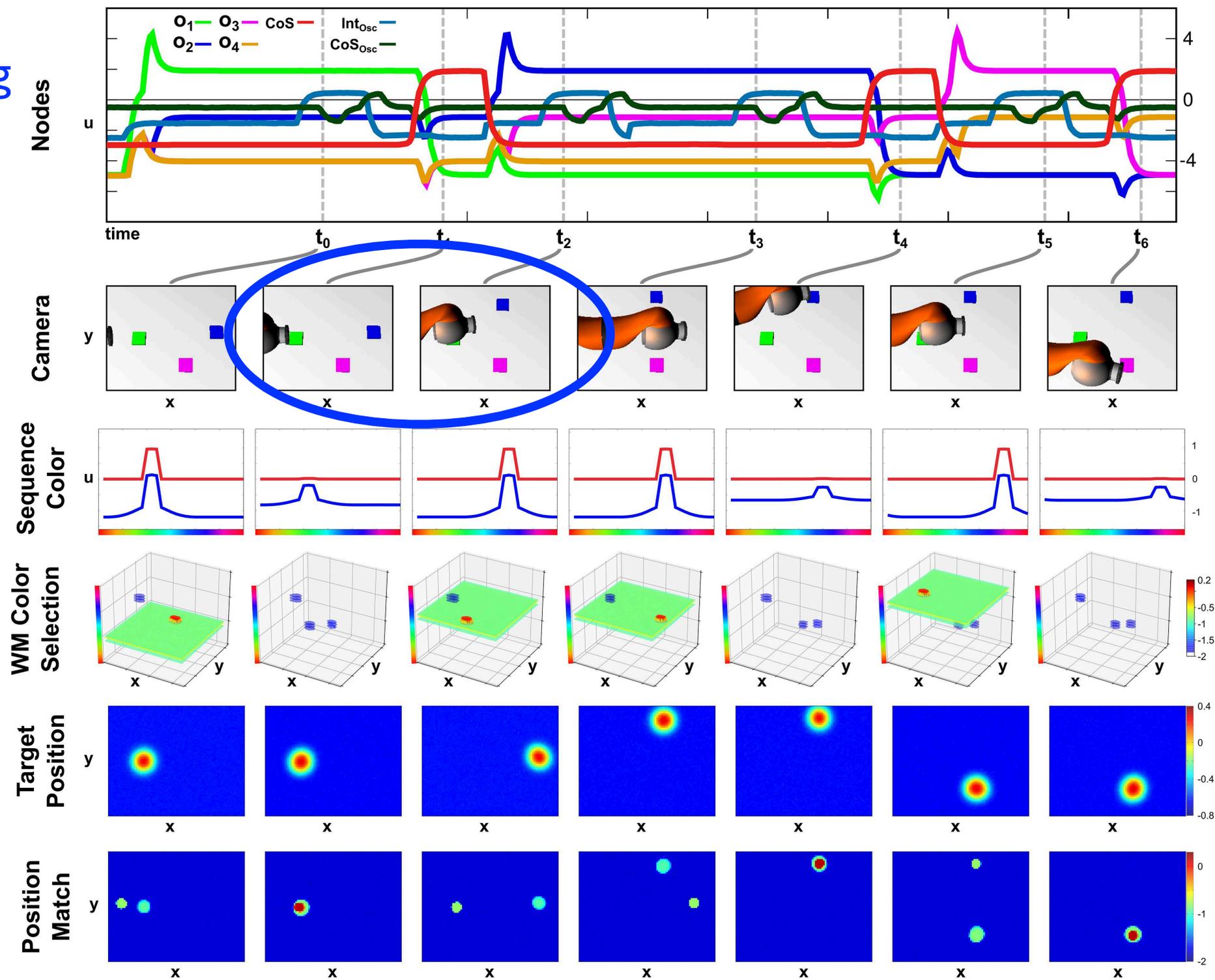


FIGURE 6 | Time course of recalling a three element sequence through pointing at colored objects.

online
updating



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Conclusion

- the principles of DFT
 - localist representations for stable states
 - that may become unstable in a controlled way
 - through the “condition of satisfaction”
- enable the autonomous generation of sequences of mental states or action
 - critical step toward higher cognition

Outlook

- are all neural states of the “intentional” kind... with a CoS?

 - “direction of fit”

- frontier: goals... true autonomy