

# Brain-IT

Brain simulation and Brain-like  
computing

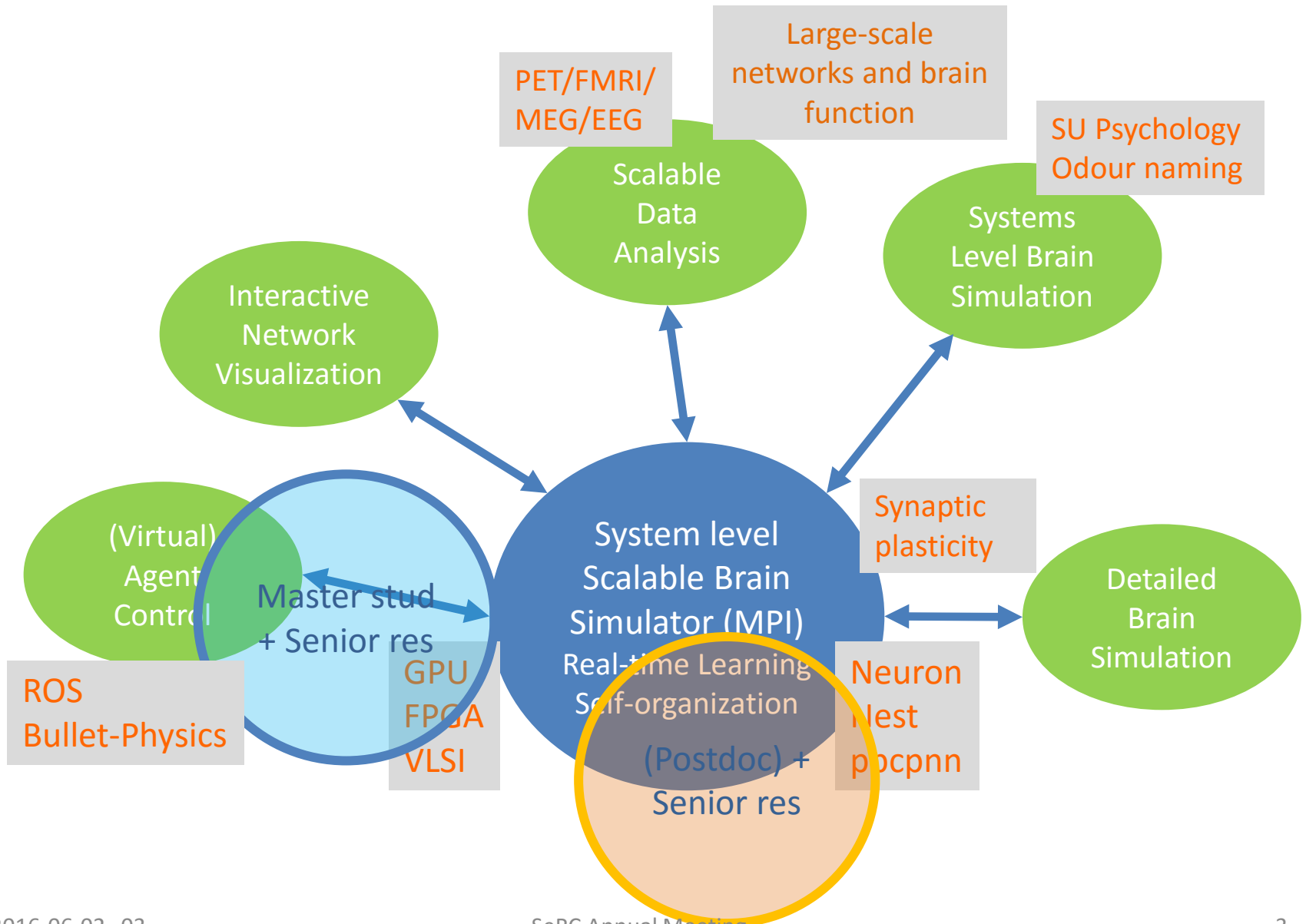
Anders Lansner, SU (and KTH)

# Origins of SeRC/Brain-IT

- Computational neuroscience, neuroinformatics at KTH
  - Understanding the brain
- KTH Brain-IT → SeRC Brain-IT community
  - Workshops, meetings
  - 20+ participants, KTH, SU, KI
  - Steering group, plan to recruit Coordinator
- SeRC Brain-IT MCP
  - Jeanette Hellgren Koteleski (KI, SU)
    - Synaptic plasticity, learning
  - Anders Lansner (SU)
    - "Brain simulation and Brain-like computing"
      - Large-scale, complex, neural networks that learn and behave
  - Peter Fransson (KI)
    - Dynamics of large-scale human brain networks



# SeRC Brain-IT projects



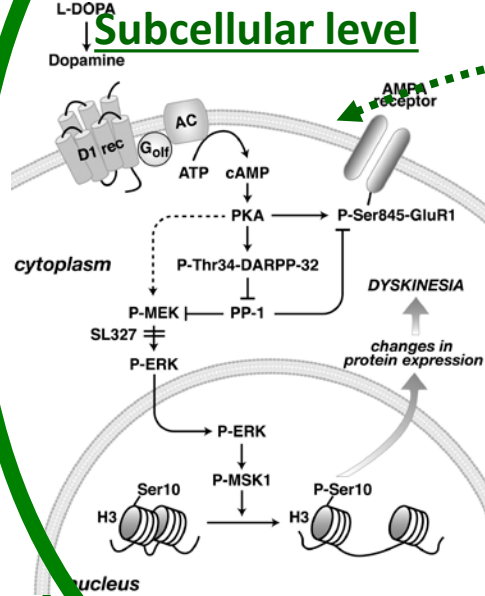
# Jeanette Hellgren Kotaleski, Olivia Eriksson et al. (KTH, SU and KI)

## Framework for *in silico* experiments on learning in the basal ganglia

In particular: **learning and decision making in the basal ganglia**

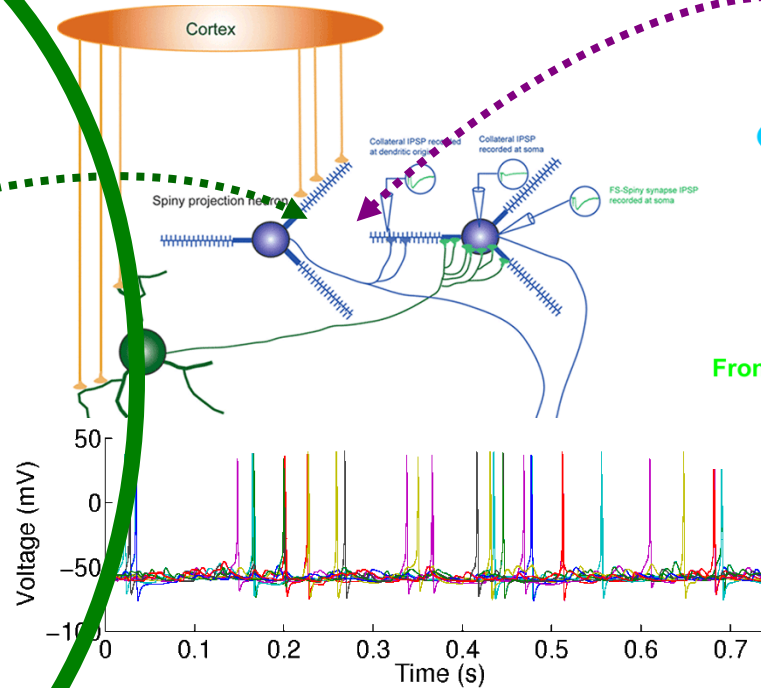
### Neuromodulatory control of plasticity

Here: Identify and investigate rules for learning by modeling receptor induced pathways



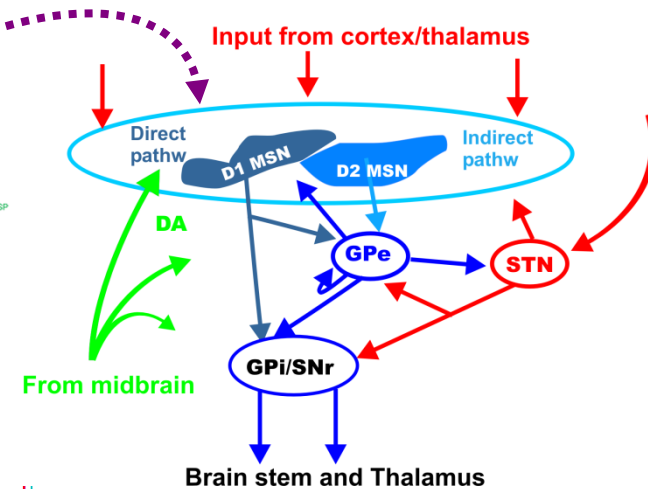
This level also is a bridge over to 'systems biology' and links to drug discovery...

### Microcircuit level



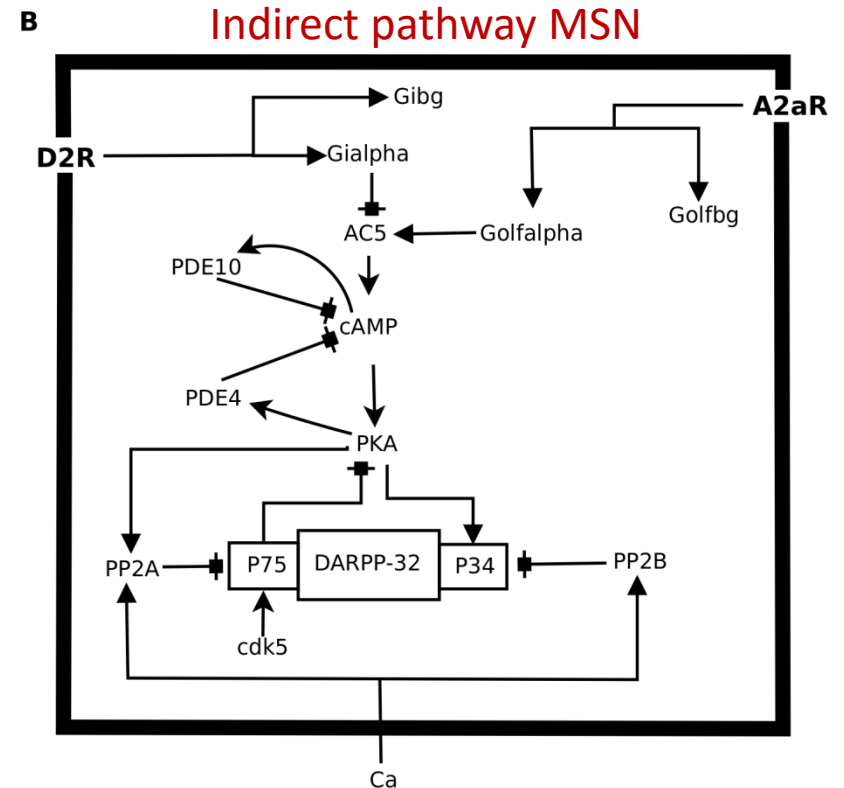
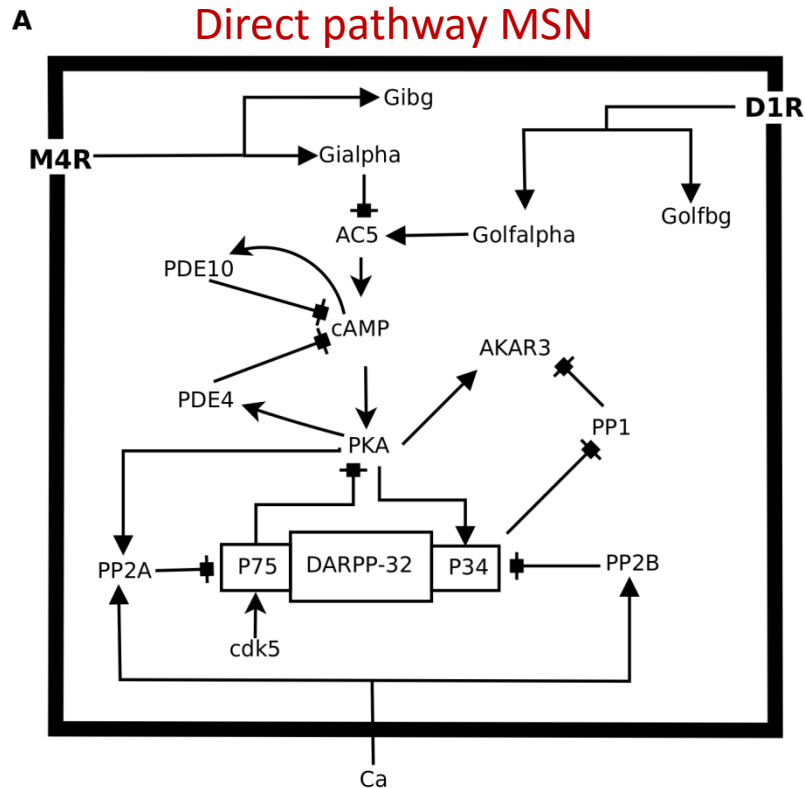
Biophysically detailed models to identify role of membrane and synaptic properties on the local network, for input integration, etc

### Systems level



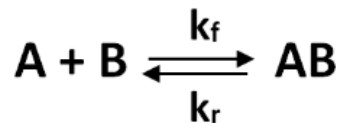
Often somewhat 'reduced', or abstract, models to study e.g.: selection of behaviour, and reward dependent learning, control of motor behaviour via brain stem and spinal cord, etc

# Model of the receptor induced cascades controlling cAMP-PKA



M4R, D2R, A2aR tonically active; D1R not so active at rest

1) Build reaction network



2) Convert it to ODEs

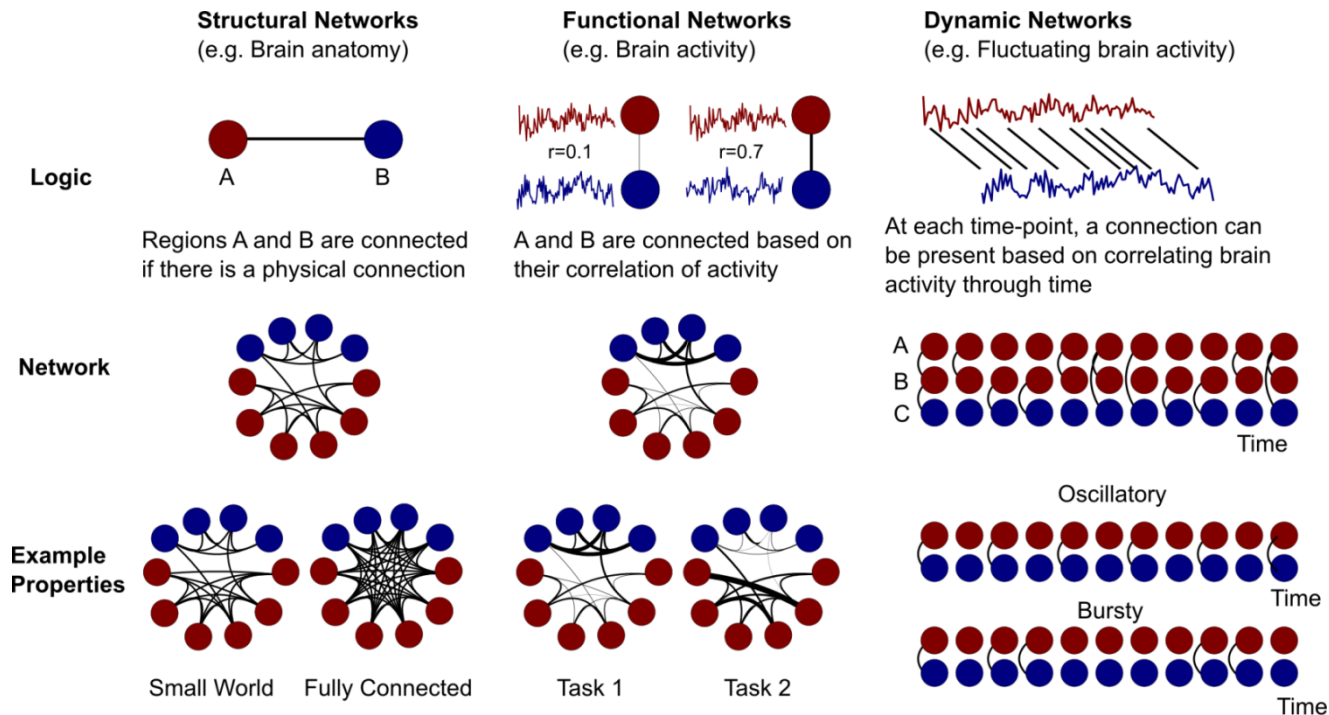
$$\frac{d[AB]}{dt} = k_f \cdot [A] \cdot [B] - k_r \cdot [AB]$$

3) Fit model to data



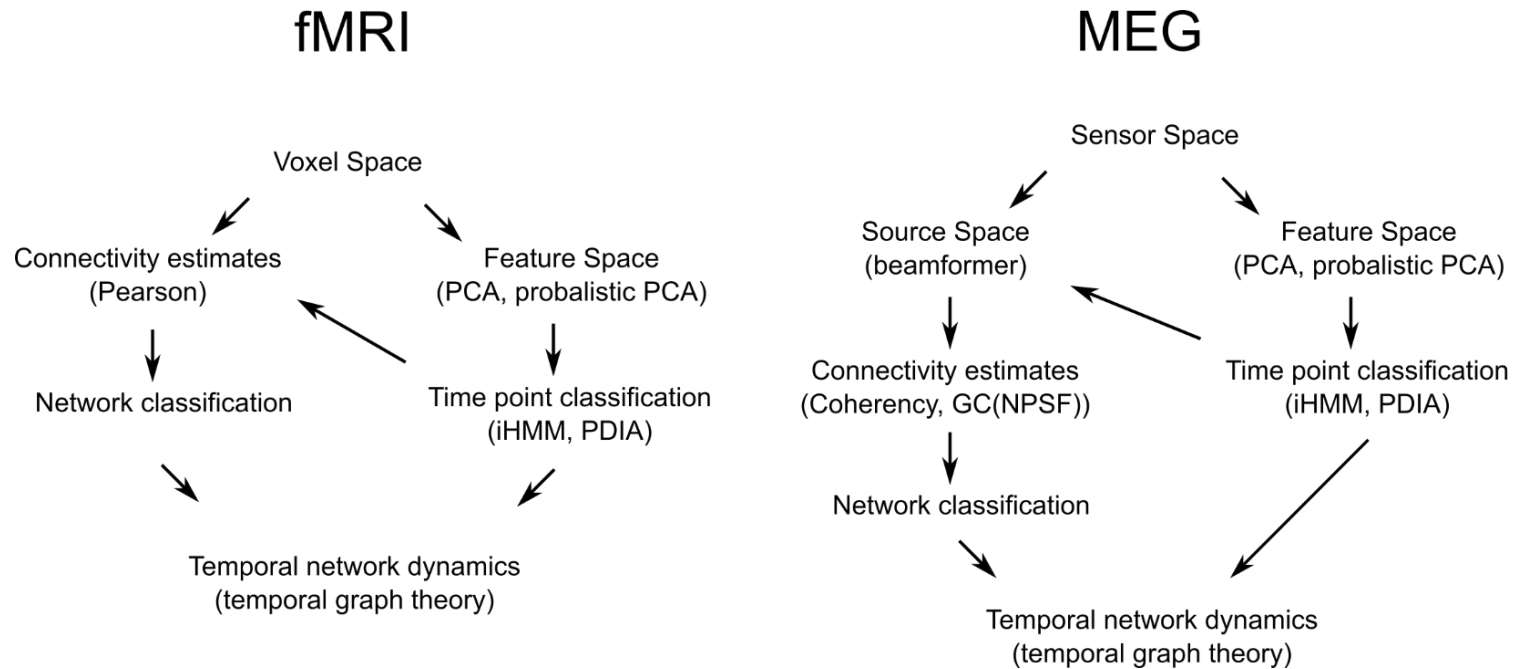
# P Fransson et al. (KI, Clinical neuroscience): Dynamics of the large-scale human brain networks

- Aim: to develop, validate and assess novel methods to detect, characterize and visualize fast, dynamic changes in brain network connectivity (fMRI and MEG data).



- Allows for testing hypotheses regarding integration of brain activity. For example, does communication between large-scale networks occur in the form of bursts of activity?

- To optimize the analysis pipeline of MEG and fMRI data including feature space selection, time point classification, connectivity and coherency estimates, network classification and temporal graph network theory.



- To integrate results obtained with the theoretical and computational work on brain dynamics carried out within the SeRC Brain-IT community





# Brain simulation and Brain-like computing

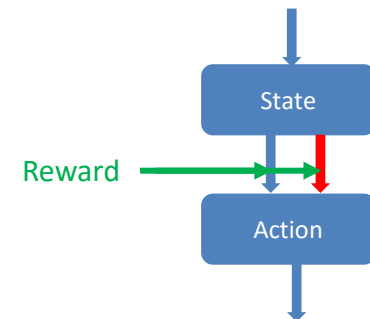
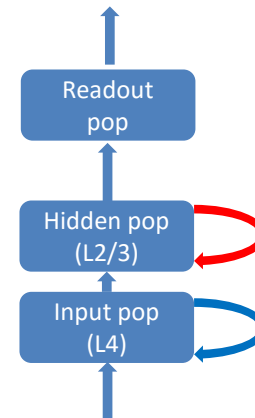
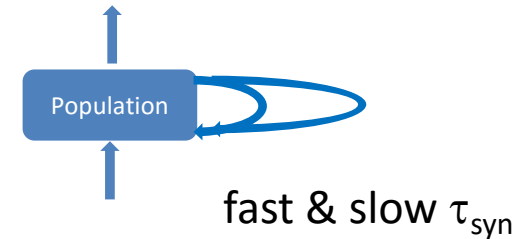
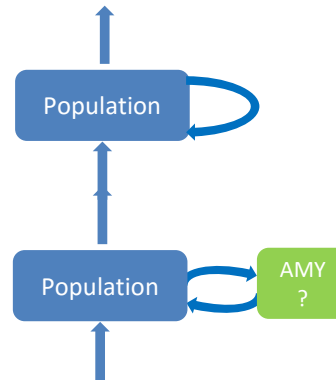


- Started Jan 2016
- Approach: Brain model → Brain computation
  - Detailed brain network models & simulations
    - ODE:s, signal transmission, learning; Event based communication
    - Locomotion, Memory (LTM & WM), Reinforcement learning, Vision; BCPNN learning rule
  - Abstraction → (FPGA/VLSI design) → Applications
    - Modular, weak scaling, small → large brain

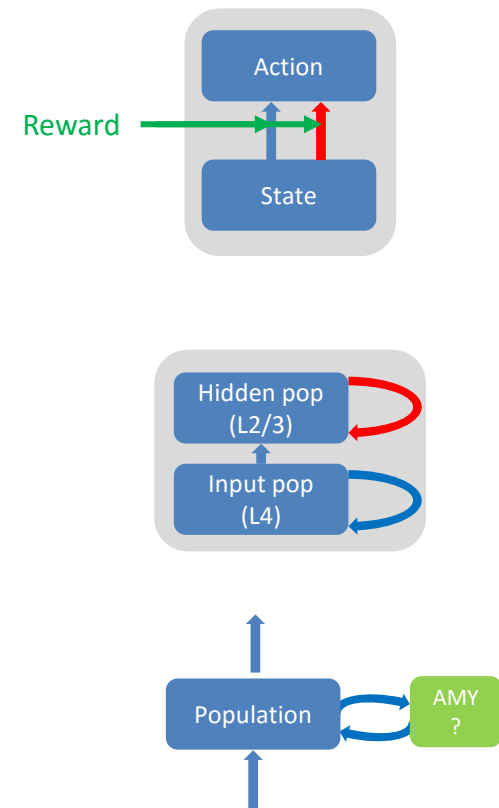
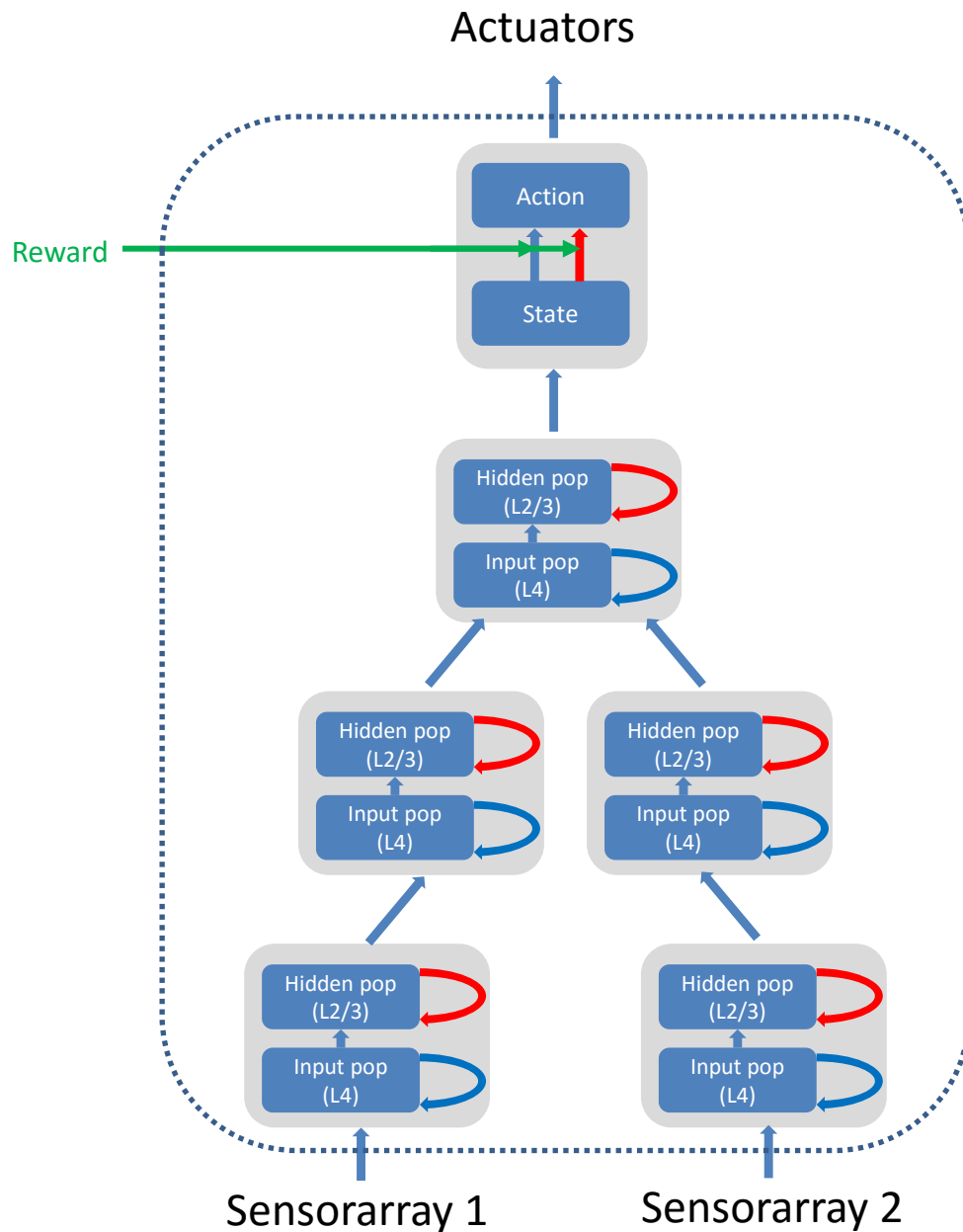


# “Functional network motifs”

- Attractor memory
  - Long-term, short-term
  - Sequence learning
  - Attentional gating
  - Cortex, Amygdala, ...
- Reinforcement learning
  - Cortex - Basal ganglia
- Perception/Classification
  - Cortex

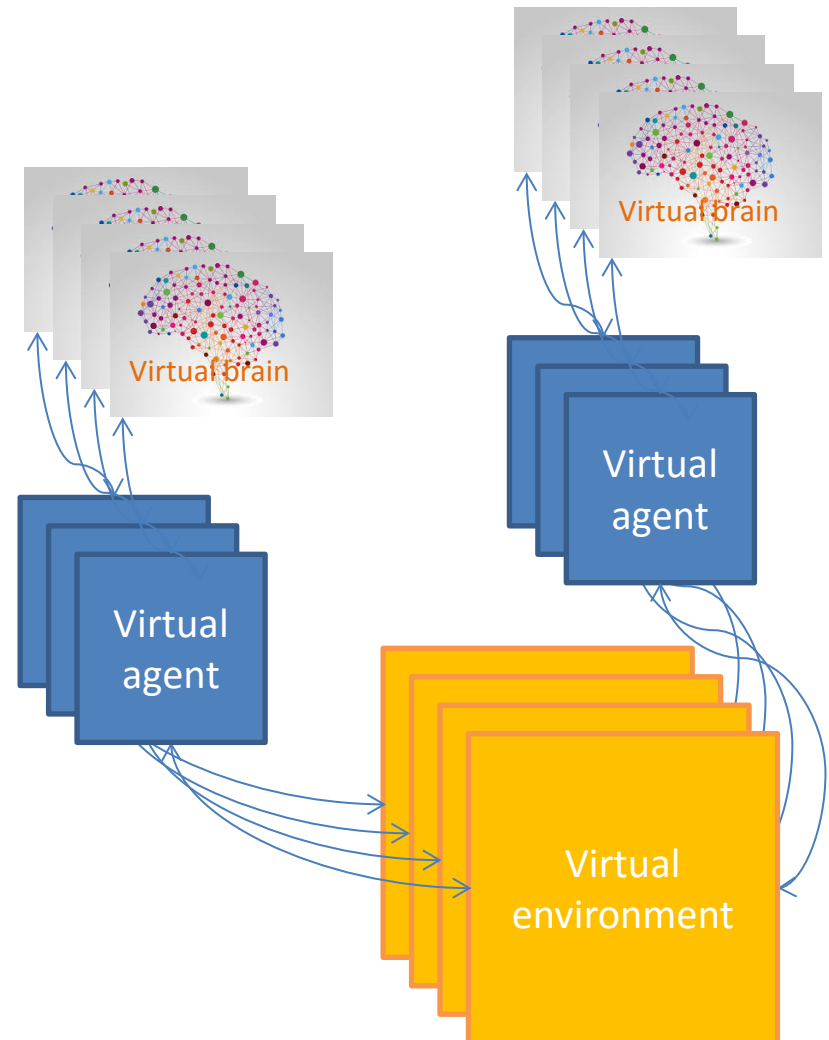


# Tools for building and running artificial brains



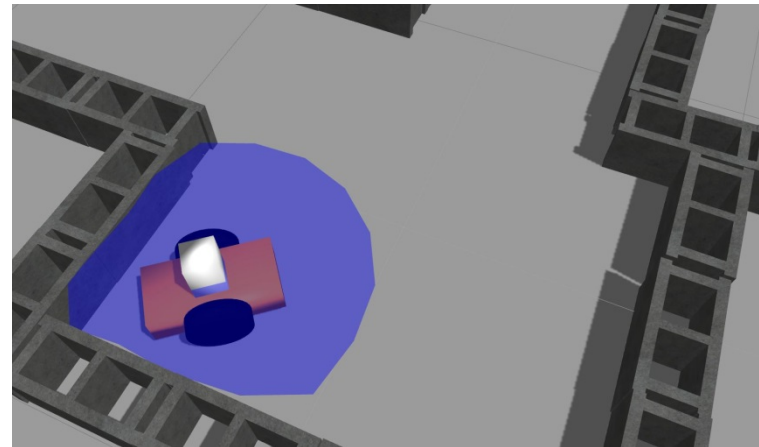
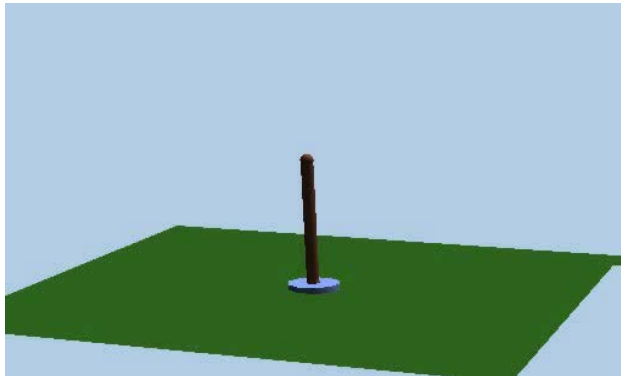
# Simulator development (MPI)

- Extending *pbcpnn* code
- Deep network structure
  - Structural plasticity (“rewiring”)
- Evaluation (ML datasets)
  - Wine, RocksAndMines, MNIST
- MUSIC interface
  - KTH developed
  - Event based, continuous



# Virtual agent control

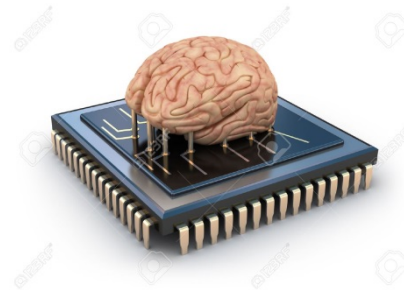
- Artificial brain (insect/mouse ...)
- Closed loop (sensors, actuators)
  - Via MUSIC interface, in progress
- Two MPI apps, reinforcement learning



- Örjan Ekeberg
- Naresh Balaji Ravichandran (MSc)

# GPU implementation, VLSI design

- Aim: real-time, modularity, perfect weak scaling
- GPU implementation
  - Future clusters, MPI + CUDA/OpenCL
  - Research engineer recruited (ICT)
- FPGA, VLSI: KTH ICT Ahmed Hemani
  - (other funding)
  - Based on MPI version
  - Real time or faster
  - eBrain, eBrain++
  - New postdoc recruited
  - Estimate: Embedded mouse brain (22 nm, 2 W)



# Summary and Future

- SeRC Community
- SeRC Brain-IT – 3 complementary MCP:s
- Brain simulation and Brain-like computing
  - Scalable simulator, MPI, GPU, FPGA, VLSI
  - Tools for specifying network-of-networks =>
  - Artificial brains for virtual agents
  - Evaluation on pole balancing, collision avoidance, ... more to come
- Future: Migration to real robot with embedded VLSI brain



Thank you!

Questions?