

TURING COMPLETE COMPUTATION WITH SYNFIRE RING-BASED NEURAL NETWORKS

DARPA - LIFELONG LEARNING MACHINES (L2M)
PI MEETING

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Laboratory of Mathematical Economics
Université Paris II, Paris, France

September 22, 2019, Chicago, IL, USA

PROJECT SUMMARY

- ▶ We introduce a bio-inspired paradigm for neural computation based on the concept of **synfire rings**.
- ▶ PHASE 1: Propose a **Turing-complete neural architecture** based on synfire rings.
- ▶ PHASE 2: Develop **learning algorithms** on this architecture:
 - ★ Towards **neuromorphic implementation**.
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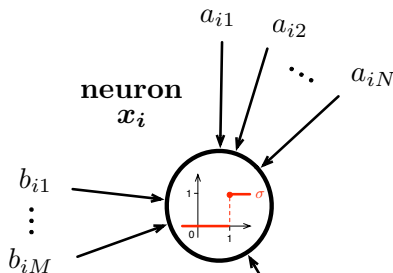
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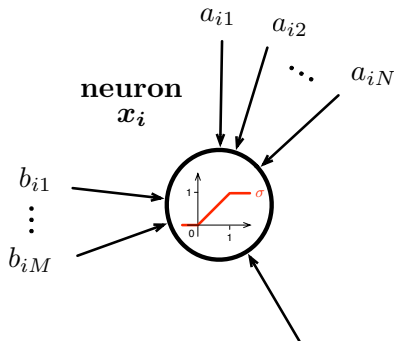
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BOOLEAN RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS



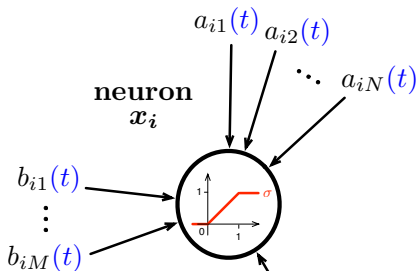
$$x_i(t+1) = \theta \left(\sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \cdot x_j(t) + \sum_{j=1}^M b_{ij} \cdot u_j(t) + c_i \right)$$

SIGMOID RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS



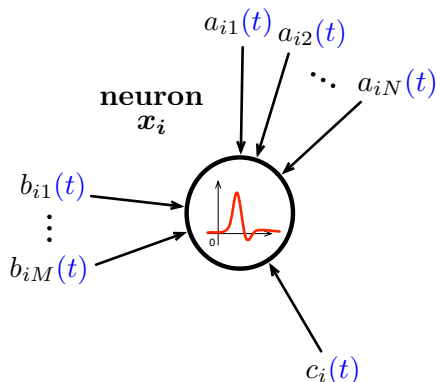
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SPIKING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS



Neurons' activities are modelled by Izhikevich or Hodgkin-Huxley differential equations.

HODGKIN-HUXLEY SPIKING NEURAL NETWORKS

$$\alpha_n(V_m) = \frac{0.01(10 - V_m)}{\exp(\frac{10 - V_m}{10}) - 1}$$

$$\beta_n(V_m) = 0.125 \exp(\frac{-V_m}{80})$$

$$\alpha_m(V_m) = \frac{0.1(25 - V_m)}{\exp(\frac{25 - V_m}{10}) - 1}$$

$$\beta_m(V_m) = 4 \exp(\frac{-V_m}{18})$$

$$\alpha_h(V_m) = 0.07 \exp(\frac{-V_m}{20})$$

$$\beta_h(V_m) = \frac{1}{\exp(\frac{30 - V_m}{10}) + 1}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n(V_m)(1 - n) - \beta_n(V_m)n$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m(V_m)(1 - m) - \beta_m(V_m)m$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \alpha_h(V_m)(1 - h) - \beta_h(V_m)h$$

$$C_m \frac{dV_m}{dt} = I - \bar{g}_K n^4 (V_m - V_K) - \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V_m - V_{Na}) - \bar{g}_l (V_m - V_l)$$

STATE OF THE ART RESULTS

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| \mathbb{Q} | FSA REG | TM P | TM/poly(A) P/poly | TM/poly(A) P/poly | |
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- Computational states of the machines are represented by spiking configurations of the network.
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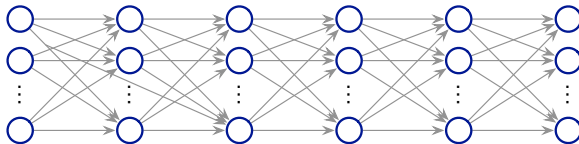
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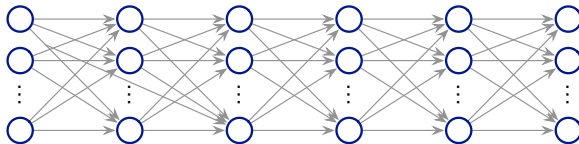
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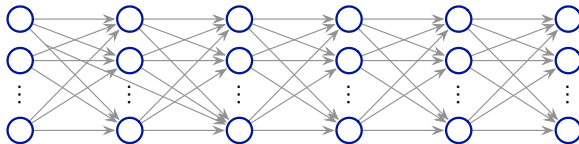
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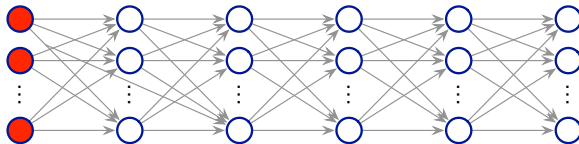
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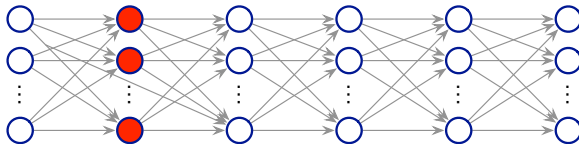
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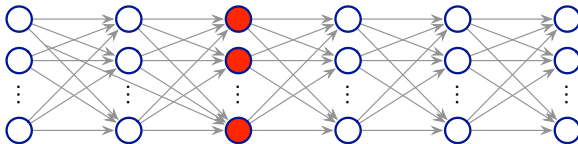
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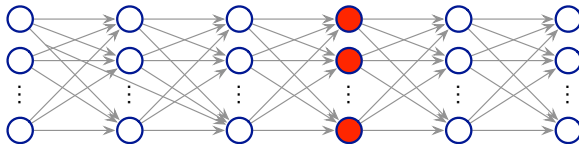
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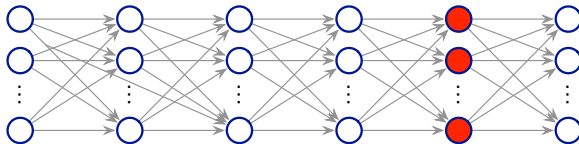
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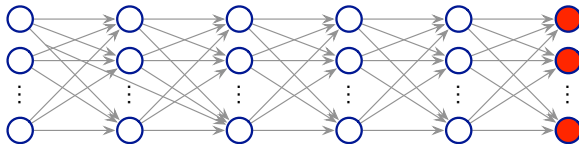
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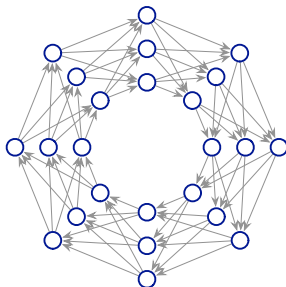
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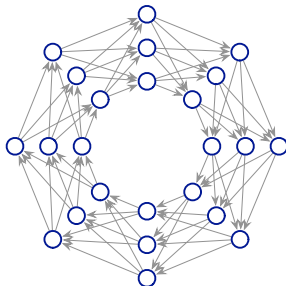
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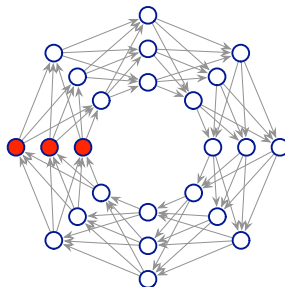
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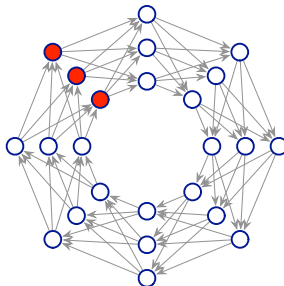
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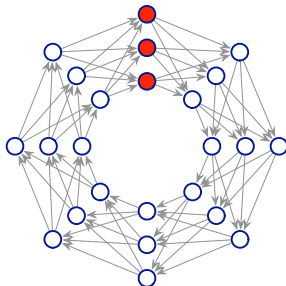
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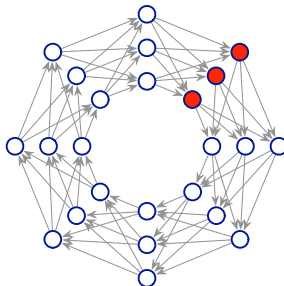
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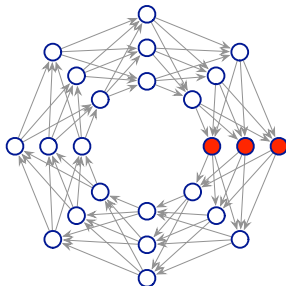
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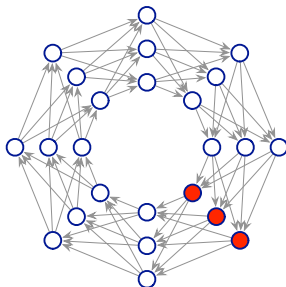
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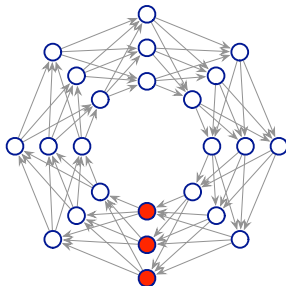
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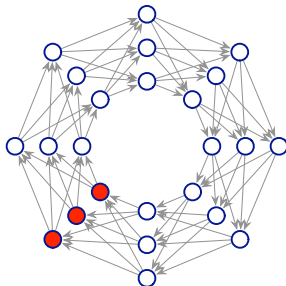
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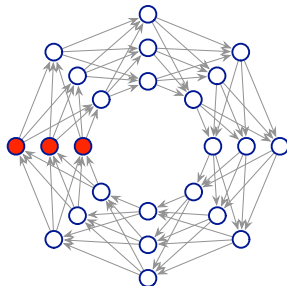
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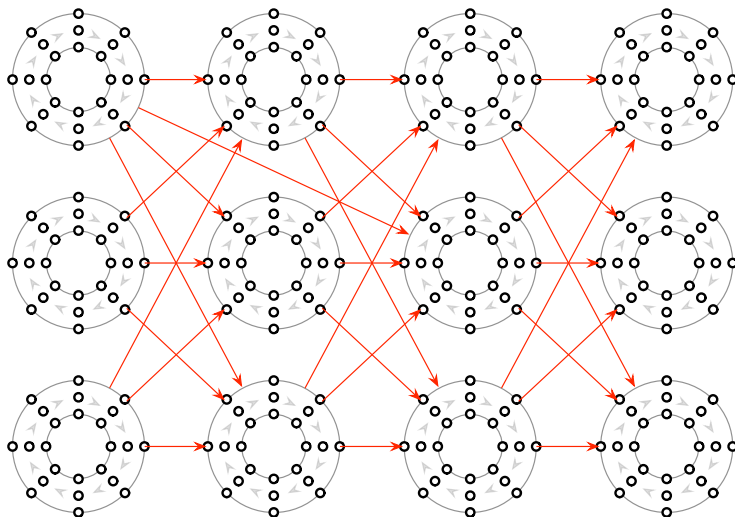


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SYNFIRE RING ARCHITECTURE



NEURAL COMPUTATION WITH SYNFIRE RINGS

- ▶ We introduce a paradigm of abstract neural computation based on *synfire rings*.
- ▶ Computational states are represented by sustained activities of synfire rings, i.e., attractors.
- ▶ The transitions between such attractors are perfectly controlled by the inputs.
- ▶ The global computational process is robust to some kinds of architectural plasticities and synaptic noises.

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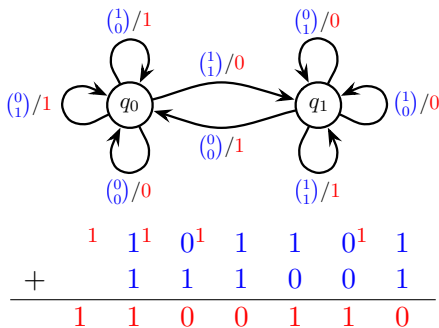
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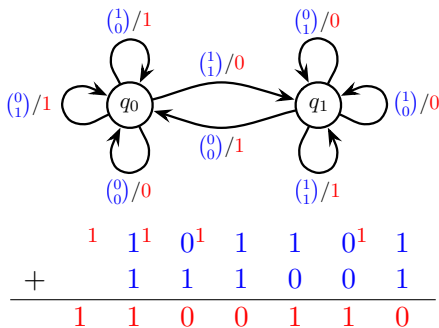
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- For this purpose, we need to simulate *transitions* between ring activities.

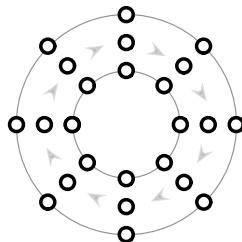
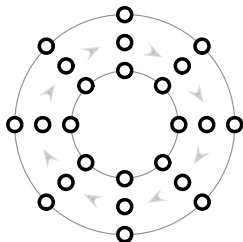
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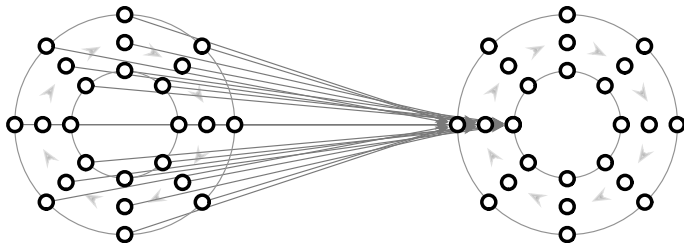


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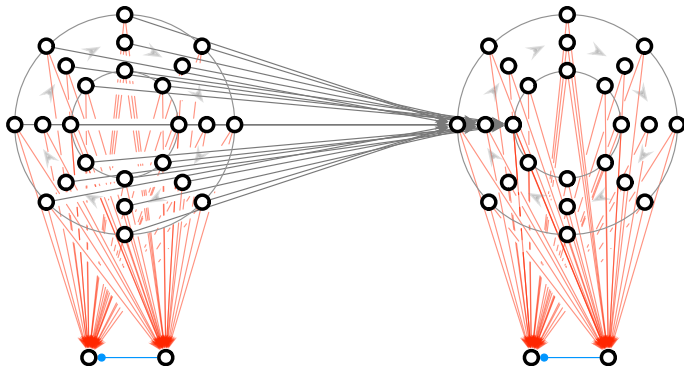
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



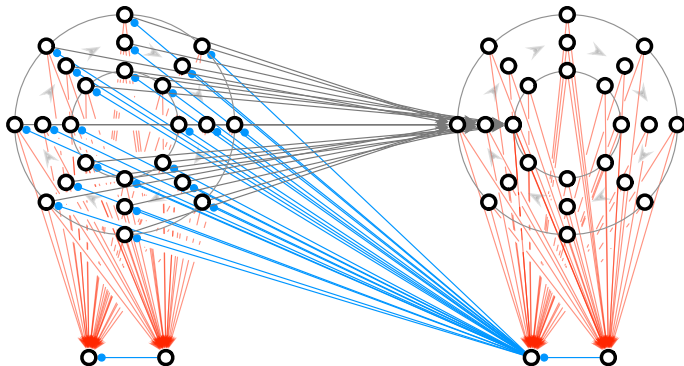
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



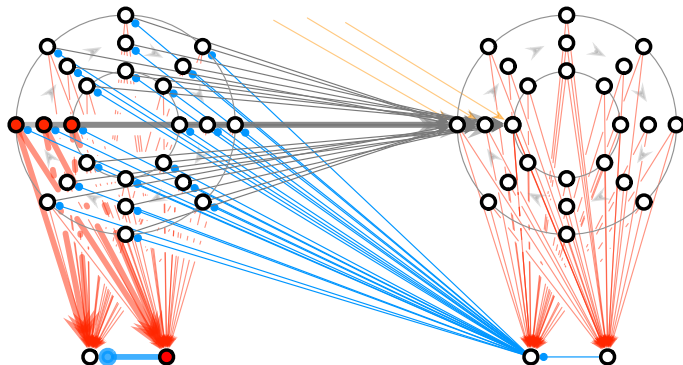
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



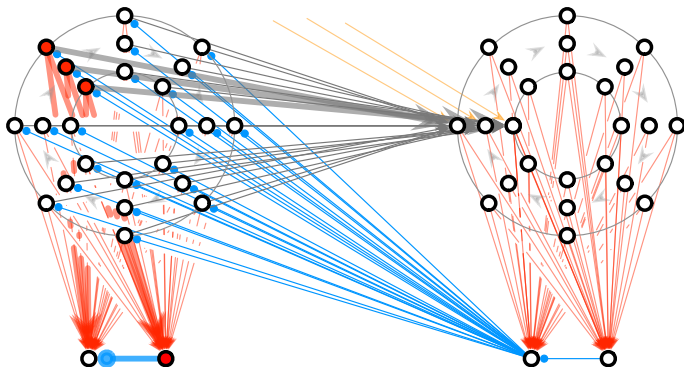
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



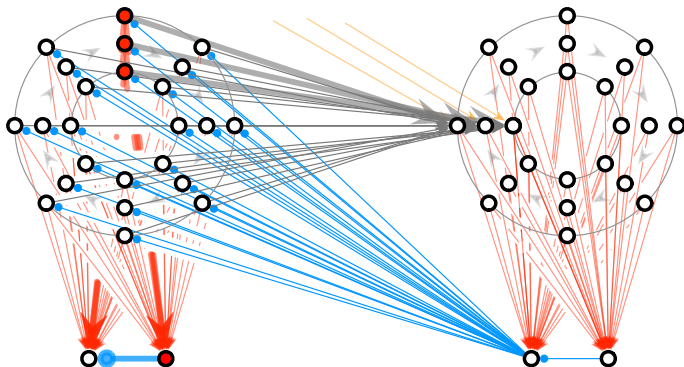
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



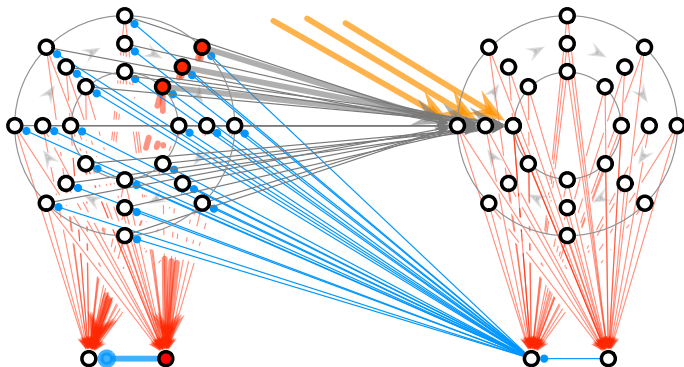
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



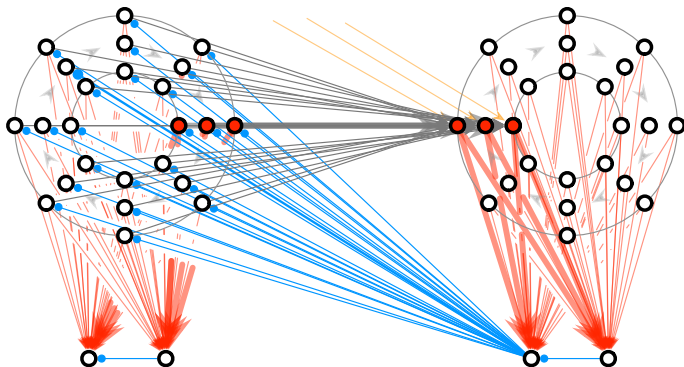
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



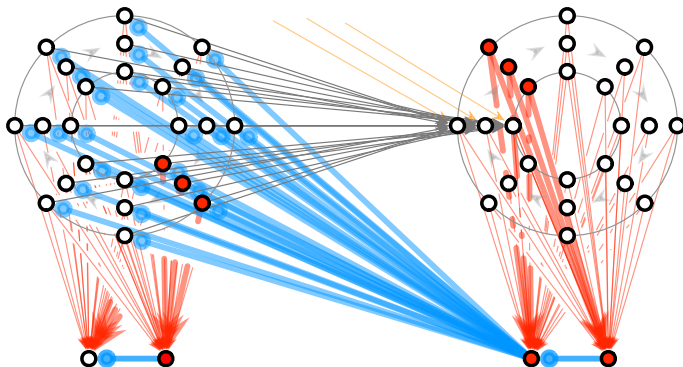
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



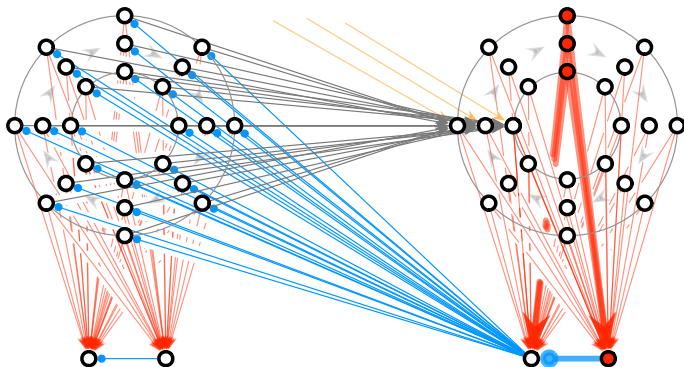
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



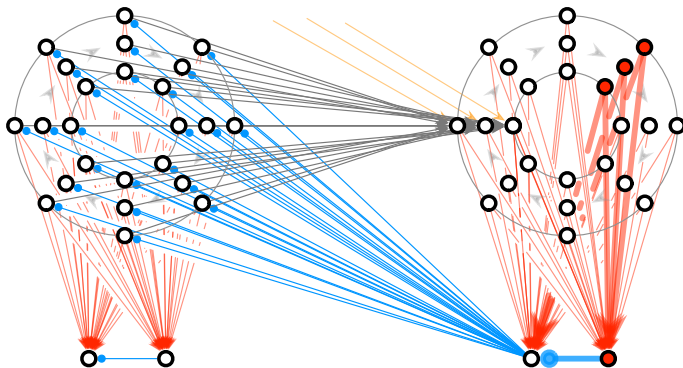
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



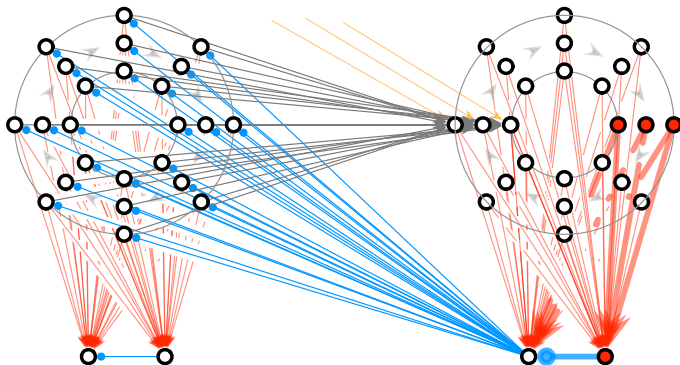
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



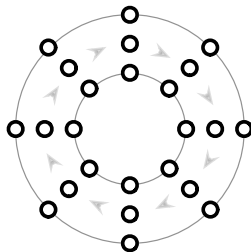
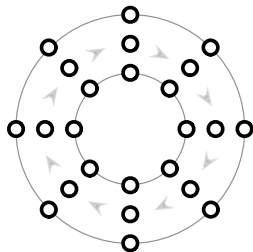
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



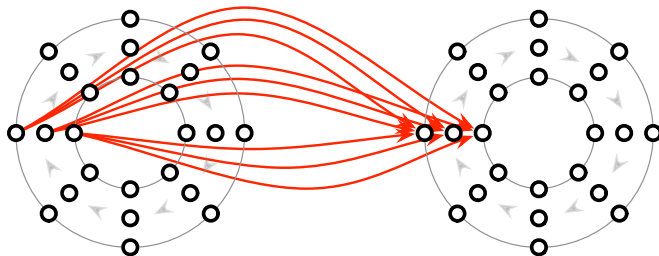
RING TRANSITION 1: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



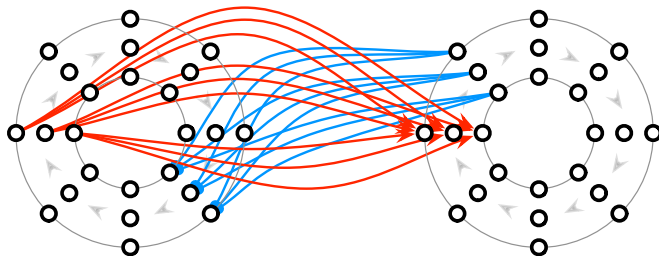
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



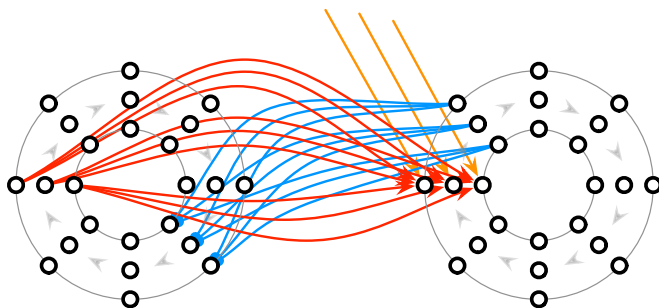
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



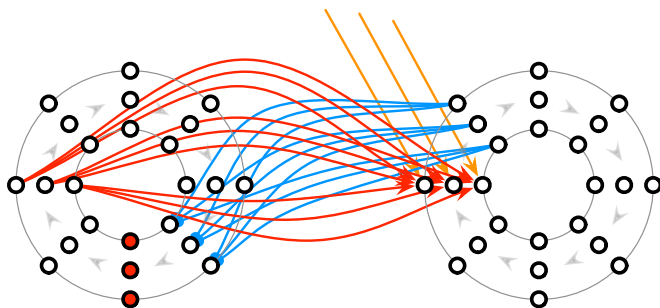
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



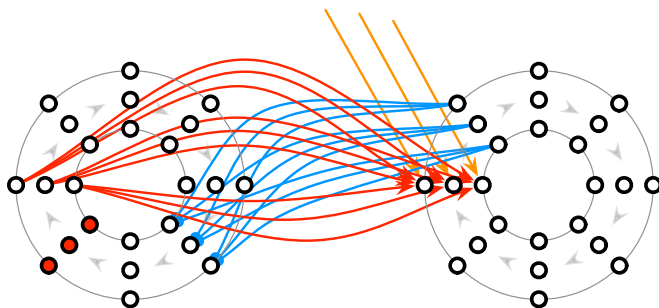
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



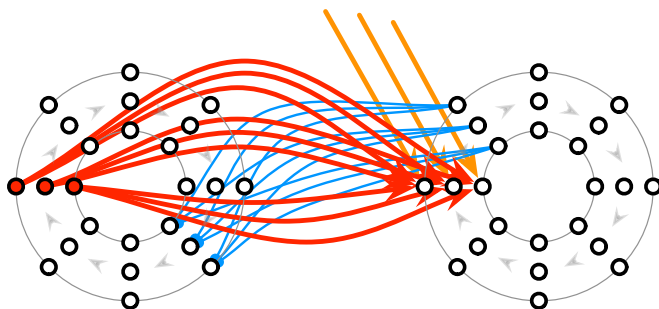
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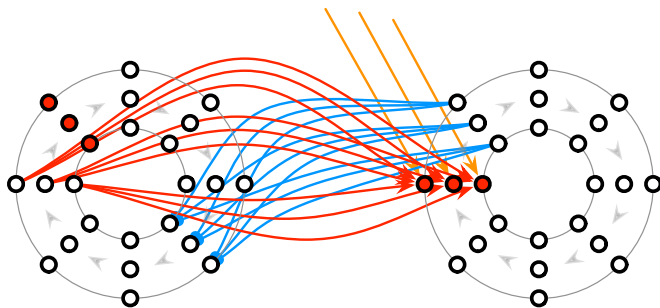
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



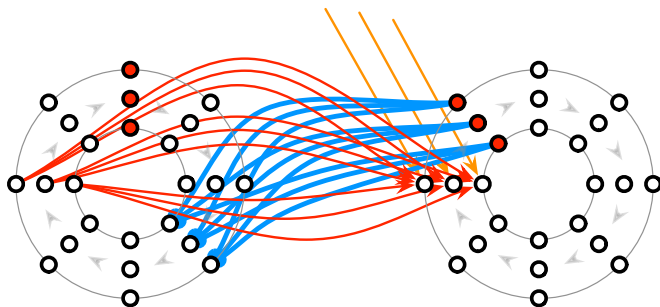
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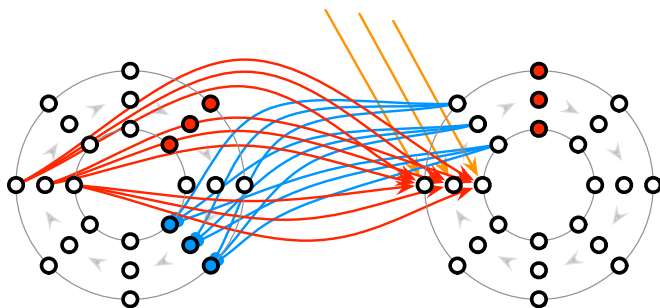
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



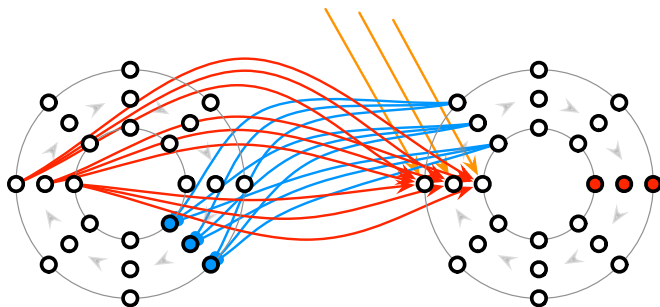
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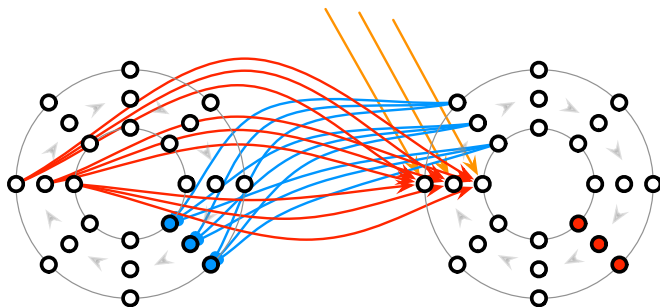
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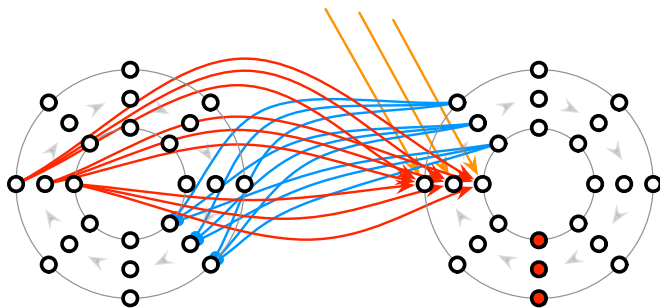
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



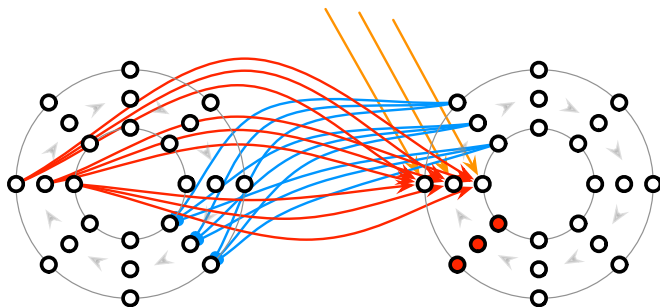
RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



RING TRANSITION 2: EXCITATORY/INHIBITORY SYSTEM



AUTOMATA & RNNs WITH SYNFIRE RINGS

The construction is generic, therefore, the following results hold:

THEOREM (CABESSA & MASULLI 17, CABESSA ET AL. 17, CABESSA & TCHAPTCHET 18, CABESSA & SIMA 19)

- ▶ *Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some **Boolean** neural network composed of synfire rings.*
- ▶ *Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some (noisy) **Izhikevich** spiking neural network composed of synfire rings.*
- ▶ *Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some **Hodgkin-Huxley** spiking neural network composed of synfire rings.*

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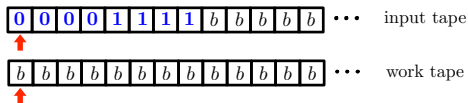
- ▶ Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some *Boolean* neural network composed of synfire rings.
- ▶ Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some (noisy) *Izhikevich* spiking neural network composed of synfire rings.
- ▶ Any finite state automaton can be simulated by some *Hodgkin-Huxley* spiking neural network composed of synfire rings.

SIMULATIONS

Play movies...

SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

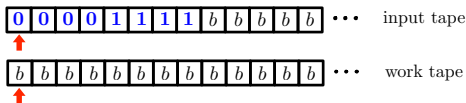
- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



| Program <i>current state: q_{in}</i> | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| (q_{in}, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S) | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | |
| $(q_0, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ |
| $(q_0, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| (q_0, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S) | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, 1, 0)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 1)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 0)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{rej}, b, 0, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 0) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, 0, S, S)$ |
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| $(q_1, 0, 1)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{rej}, 0, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 0, 1) \mapsto (q_{rej}, 0, 1, S, S)$ |

SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

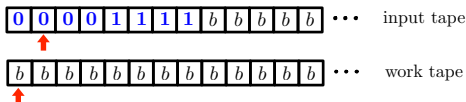
- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



| Program | | current state: q_{in} | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| (q_{in}, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S) | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | |
| $(q_0, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ |
| $(q_0, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| (q_0, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S) | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, 1, 0)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 1)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ |
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SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

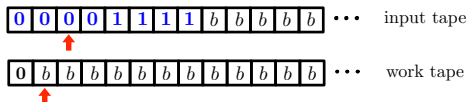
- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



| Program | | current state: q_0 | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| (q_{in}, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S) | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | |
| $(q_0, 0, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ |
| $(q_0, 1, b)$ | \mapsto | $(q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| (q_0, b, b) | \mapsto | (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S) | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, 1, 0)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 1)$ | \mapsto | $(q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ |
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SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

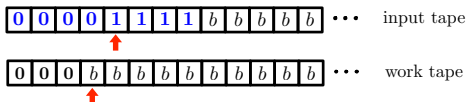
- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



| Program | | current state: <i>q_{0bis}</i> | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| (q_{in}, b, b) | $\mapsto (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S)$ | | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b)$ | $\mapsto (q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b)$ | $\mapsto (q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | | |
| $(q_0, 0, b)$ | $\mapsto (q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 0, b) \mapsto$ | $(q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ |
| $(q_0, 1, b)$ | $\mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto$ | $(q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| (q_0, b, b) | $\mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto$ | (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S) |
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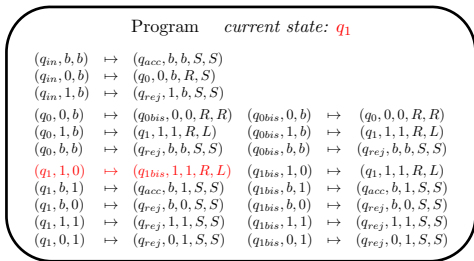
SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



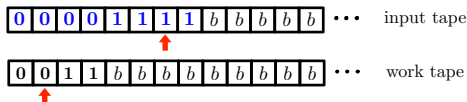
| Program current state: <i>q_{0bis}</i> | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| $(q_{in}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S)$ | | | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | | | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | | | |
| $(q_0, 0, b) \mapsto (q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ | | |
| $(q_0, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | | |
| $(q_0, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ | | |
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- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
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SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

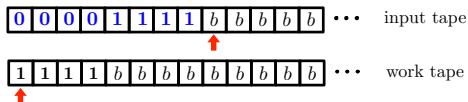
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| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Program | | current state: q_{1bis} |
| $(q_{in}, b, b) \mapsto$ | (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S) | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b) \mapsto$ | $(q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b) \mapsto$ | $(q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | |
| $(q_0, 0, b) \mapsto$ | $(q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ |
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| $(q_1, 1, 0) \mapsto$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 1) \mapsto$ | $(q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, b, 0) \mapsto$ | $(q_{rej}, b, 0, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 0) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, 0, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, 1, 1) \mapsto$ | $(q_{rej}, 1, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 1) \mapsto (q_{rej}, 1, 1, S, S)$ |
| $(q_1, 0, 1) \mapsto$ | $(q_{rej}, 0, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 0, 1) \mapsto (q_{rej}, 0, 1, S, S)$ |

SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

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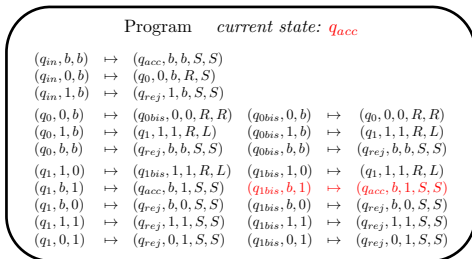
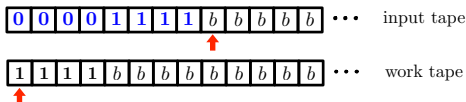


Program current state: q_{1bis}

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| $(q_{in}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, b, S, S)$ | | |
| $(q_{in}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, b, R, S)$ | | |
| $(q_{in}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, 1, b, S, S)$ | | |
| $(q_0, 0, b) \mapsto (q_{0bis}, 0, 0, R, R)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 0, b) \mapsto (q_0, 0, 0, R, R)$ | |
| $(q_0, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{0bis}, 1, b) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | |
| $(q_0, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ | $(q_{0bis}, b, b) \mapsto (q_{rej}, b, b, S, S)$ | |
| $(q_1, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_{1bis}, 1, 1, R, L)$ | $(q_{1bis}, 1, 0) \mapsto (q_1, 1, 1, R, L)$ | |
| $(q_1, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | $(q_{1bis}, b, 1) \mapsto (q_{acc}, b, 1, S, S)$ | |
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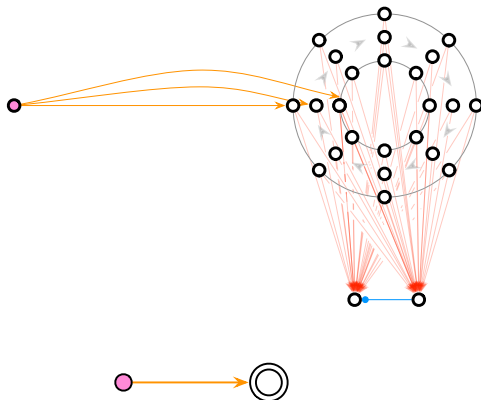
SIMULATION OF BOUNDED-SPACE TURING MACHINES

- ▶ We move to the simulation of bounded-space Turing machines.
- ▶ Turing machine recognizing the non regular and non context-free language $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



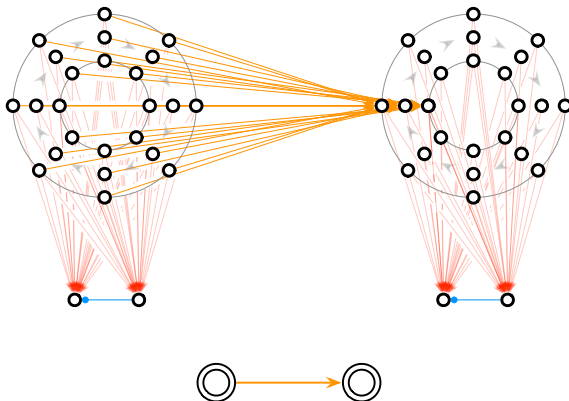
FIBRES OF CONNECTIONS & INHIBITORY SYSTEM

► cell to ring excitatory



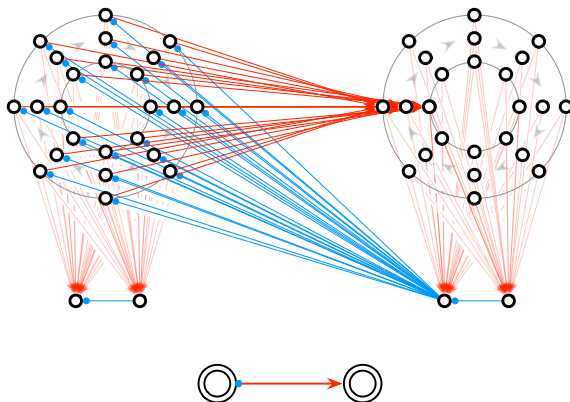
FIBRES OF CONNECTIONS & INHIBITORY SYSTEM

► constant excitatory

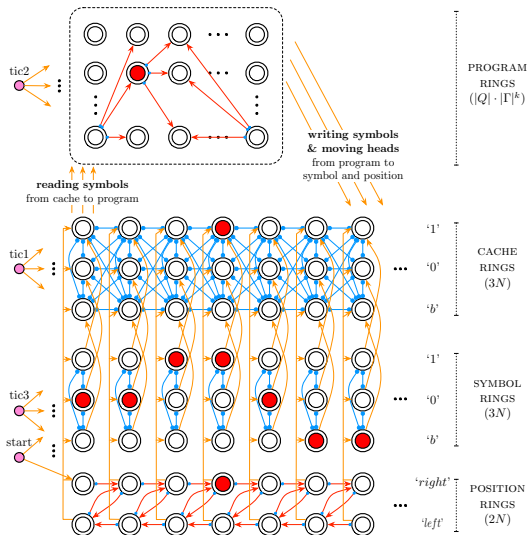


FIBRES OF CONNECTIONS & INHIBITORY SYSTEM

- constant excitatory / one-shot inhibitory

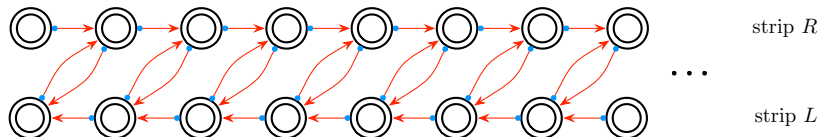


GENERAL ARCHITECTURE



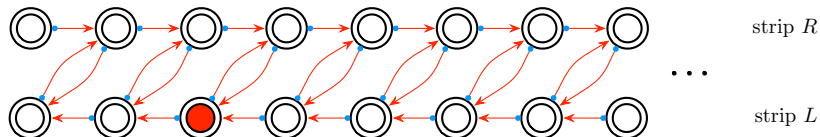
POSITION RINGS

- ▶ Used to store the current position of the head.
- ▶ Composed of a “left” and a “right” strip.
- ▶ excitatory/inhibitory connections.



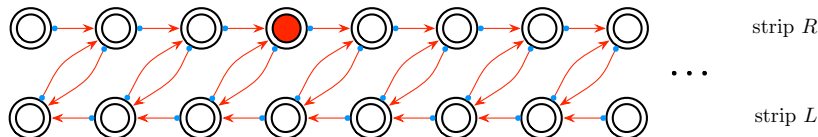
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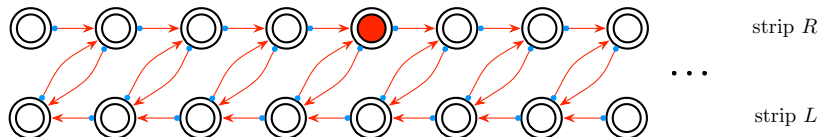
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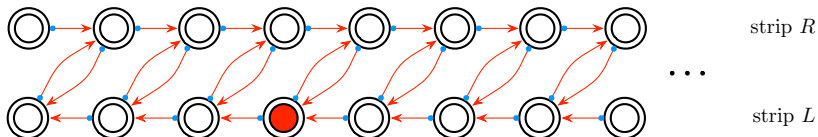
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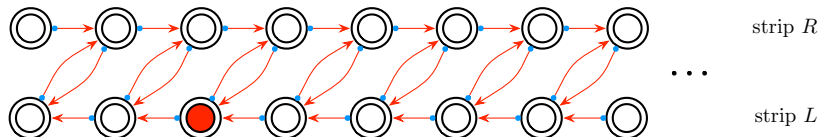
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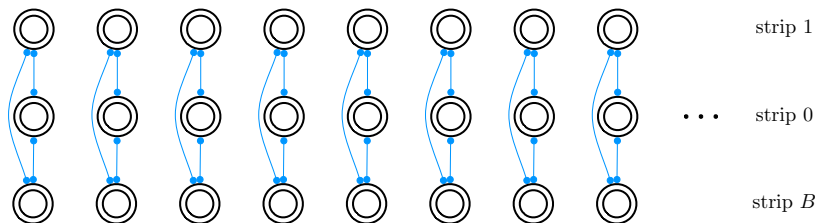
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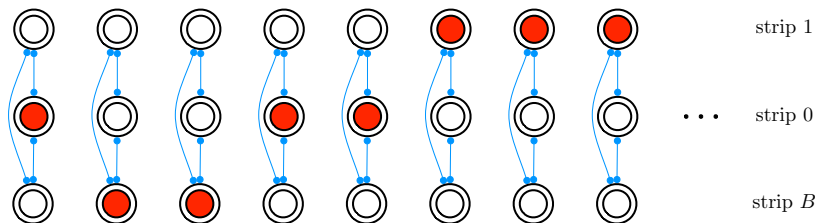
SYMBOL RINGS

- ▶ Used to store the symbols written on the tape.
- ▶ Composed of a “blank”, a “0” and a “1” strip.
- ▶ inhibitory/inhibitory connections.



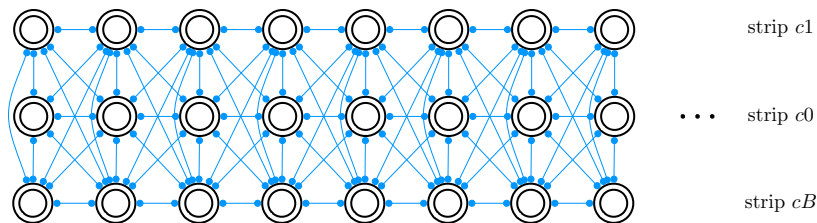
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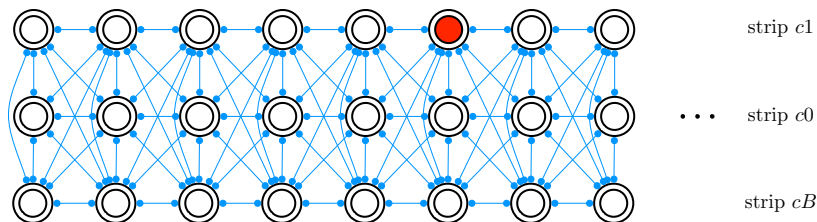
CACHE RINGS

- ▶ Used to store the symbol under the current head's position.
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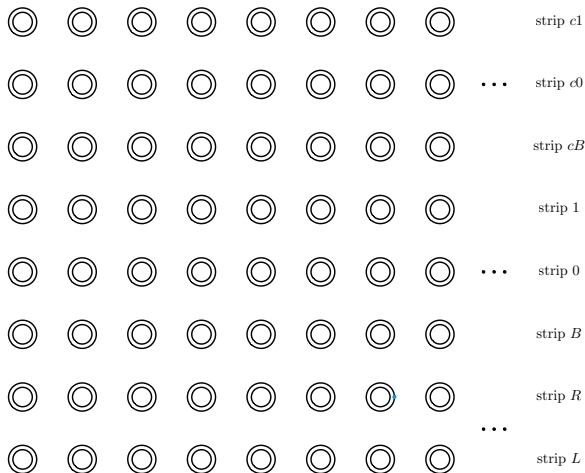


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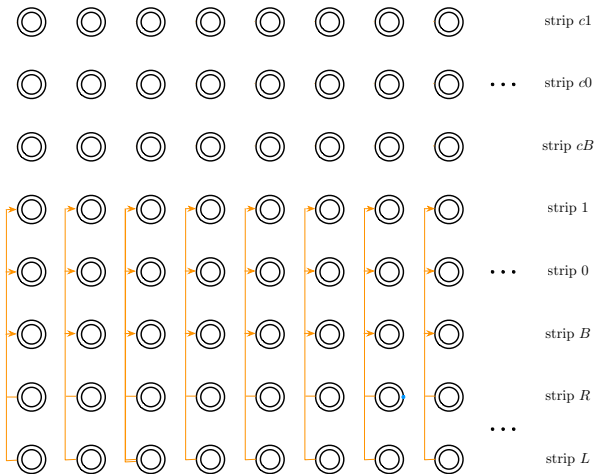
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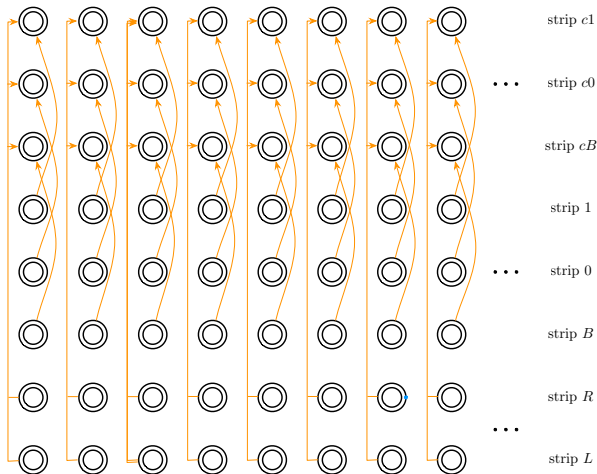
POSITION-SYMBOL-CACHE CONNECTIONS



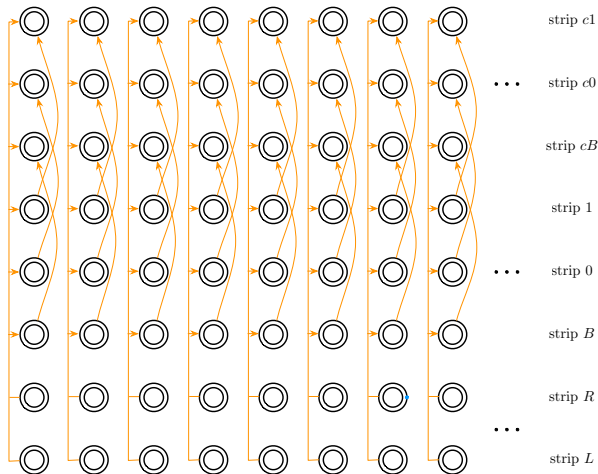
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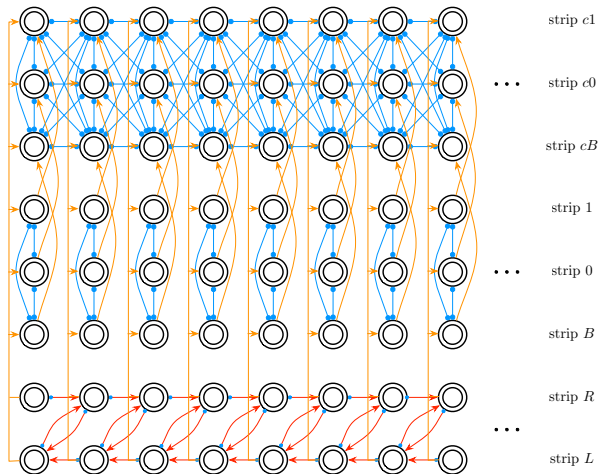
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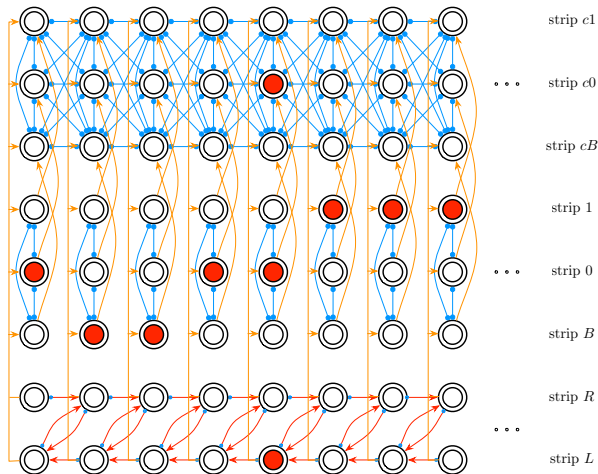
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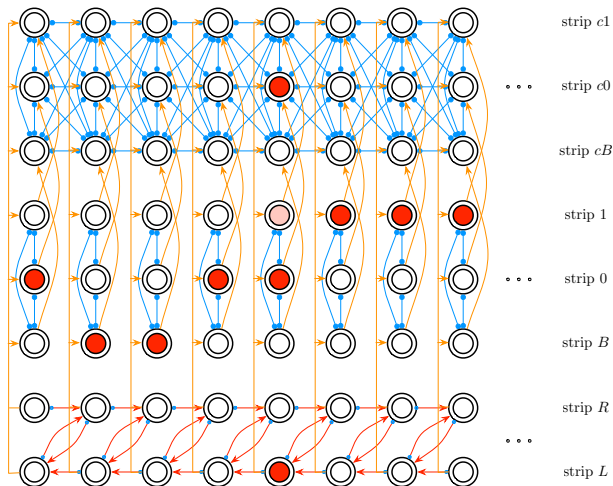
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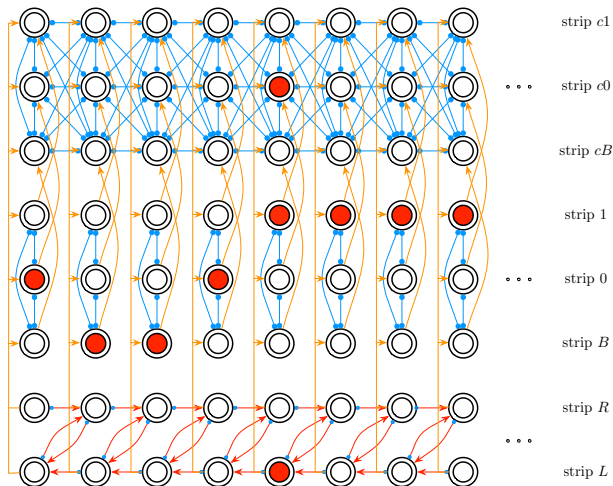
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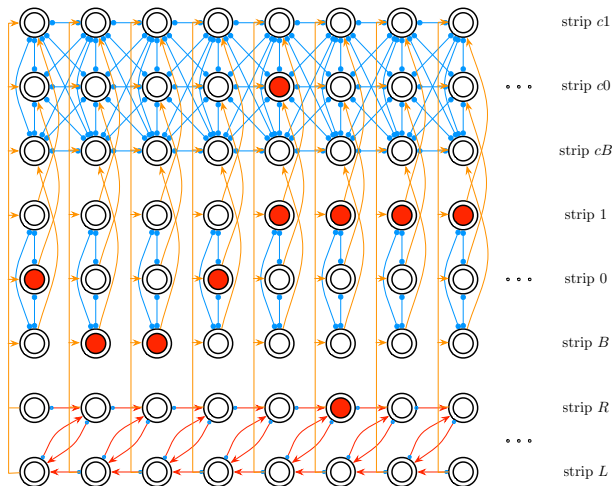
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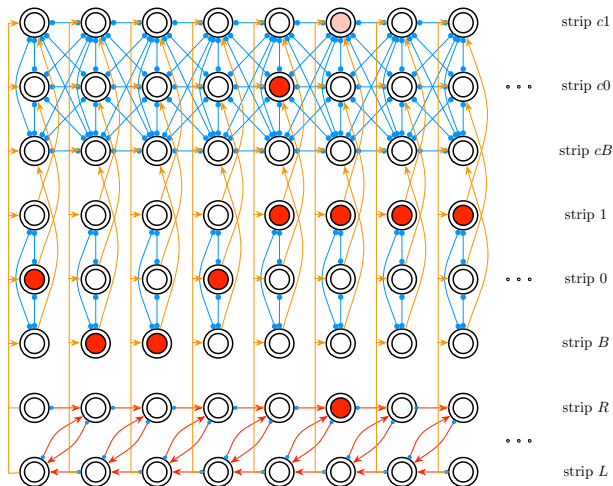
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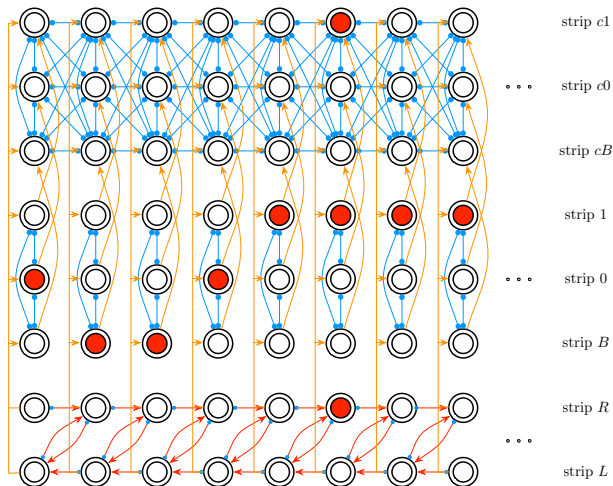
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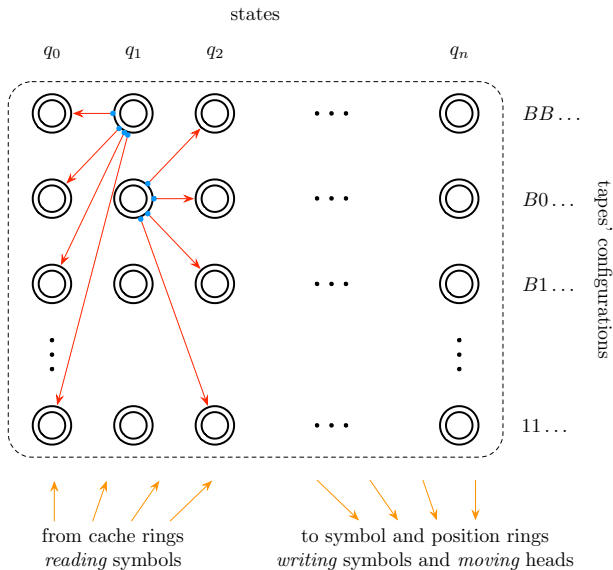
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PROGRAM RINGS



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- ▶ One ring per event “state q_i & current symbols a_1, \dots, a_k ”.
- ▶ Program to program: excitatory/inhibitory:
⇒ change state
- ▶ Cache to program: excitatory
⇒ read current symbol
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⇒ write new symbol
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- ▶ “start” cell: sets the initial configuration of the tape(s).
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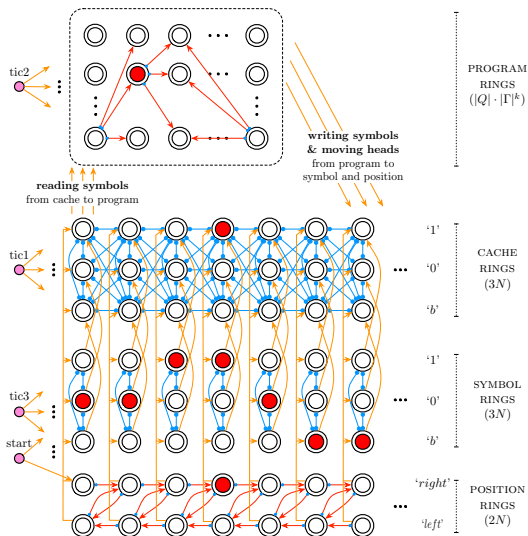
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PUTTING EVERYTHING TOGETHER...



TURING MACHINES & BOOLEAN RNNs WITH SYNFIRE RINGS

The construction is generic, hence, one has the following result:

THEOREM

- ▶ *Any bounded-space Turing machine can be simulated by some Boolean neural network composed of synfire rings.*
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SIMULATION

Play movie...

FUTURE WORK

1. Generalization of the Turing-complete synfire ring architecture to more biological neural models (Hodgkin-Huxley).
2. Develop **learning algorithms** on this architecture:
 - ★ **Reservoir computing** approach:
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3. Towards **neuromorphic implementation**.
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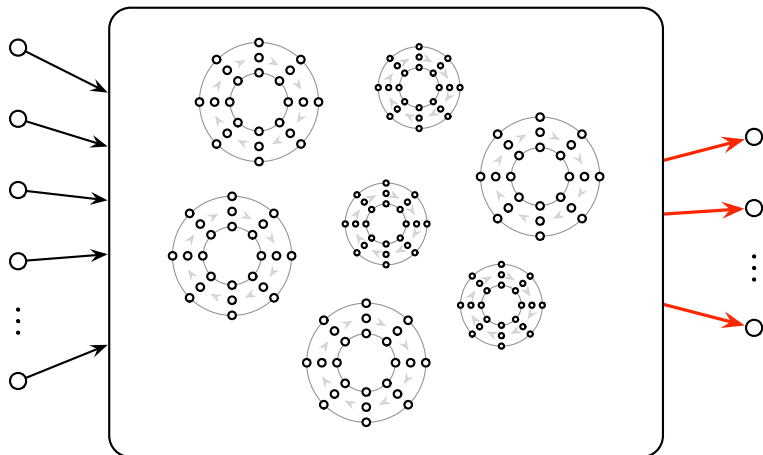
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CONCLUSION

Thank you!