

Identifying Recurrent Causal Activity Patterns in Spiking Neural Networks

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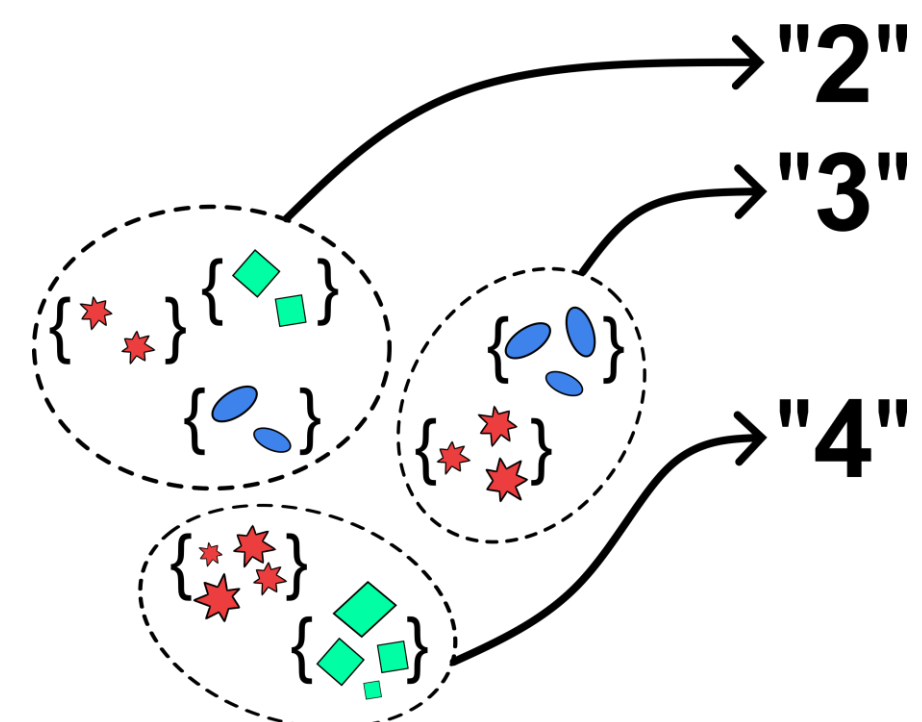
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Introduction

- Neuromorphic computing and neuroscience both seek computational abstractions for spiking neural networks.

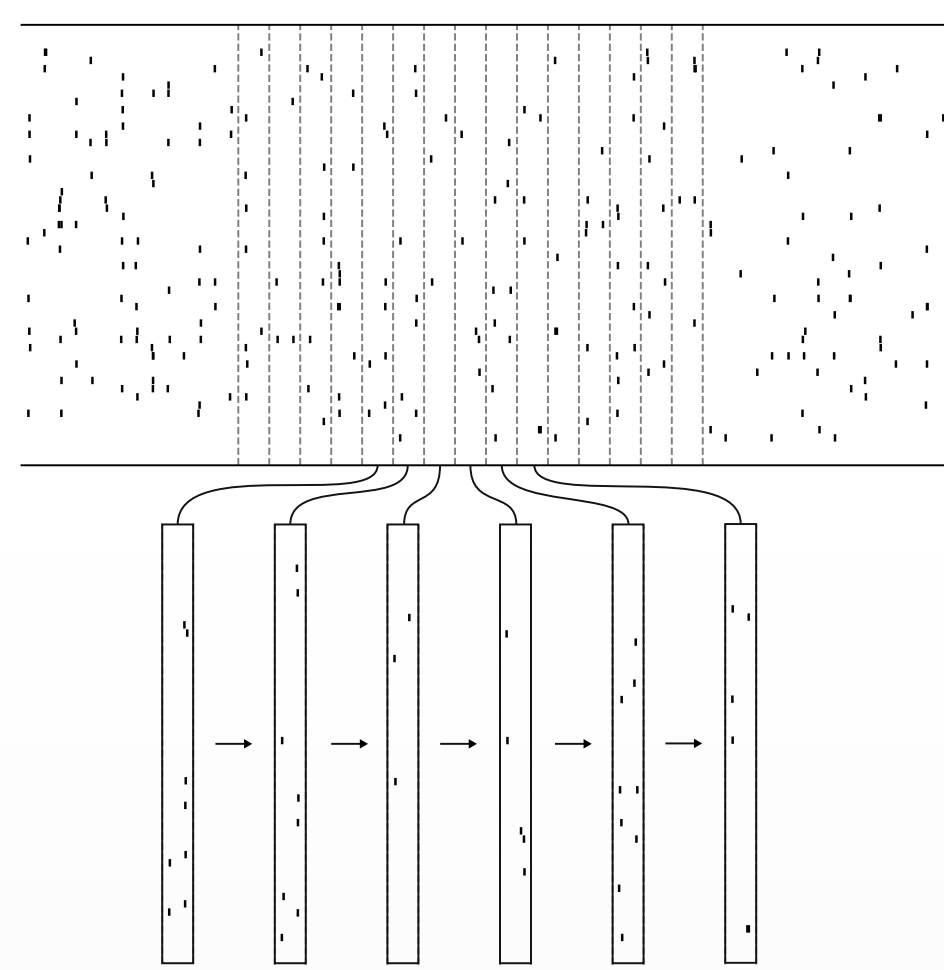
- Computational abstractions emerge from equivalence relations.



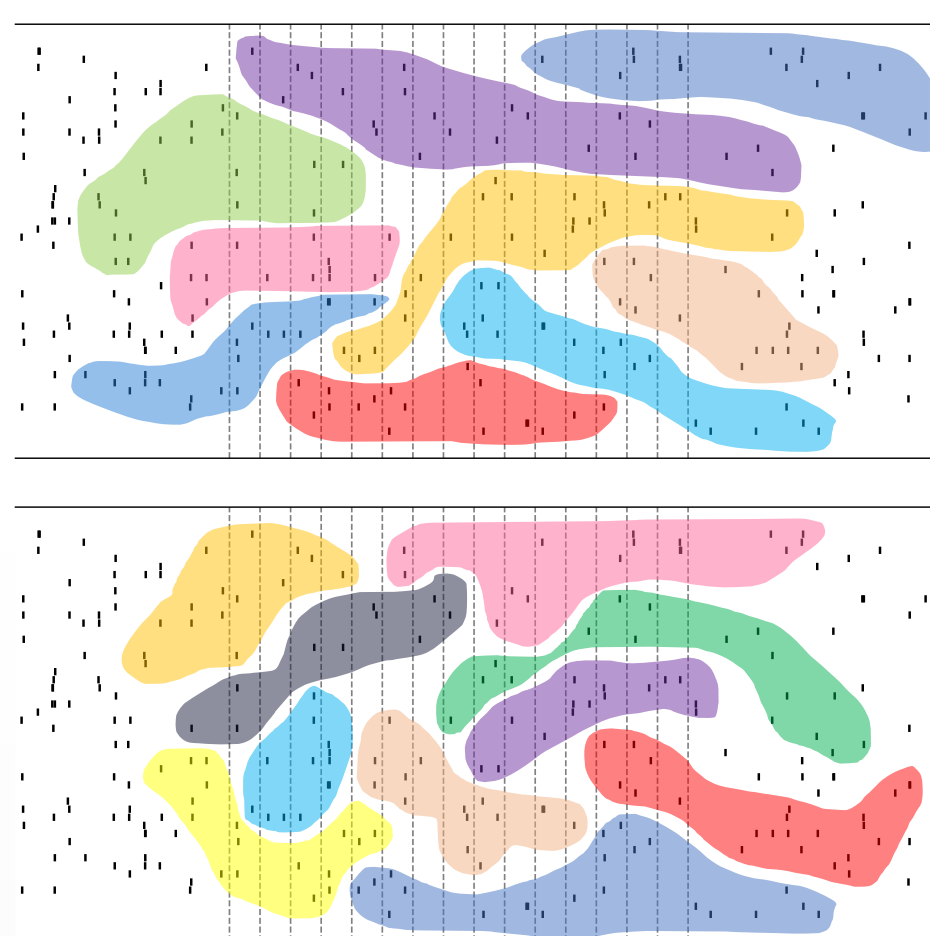
- Equivalence relations defining spiking neural computations should be intrinsically defined in spiking neural networks.

- Spiking neural computation must be grounded by synaptic interactions between neurons.

Decomposing Neural Activity

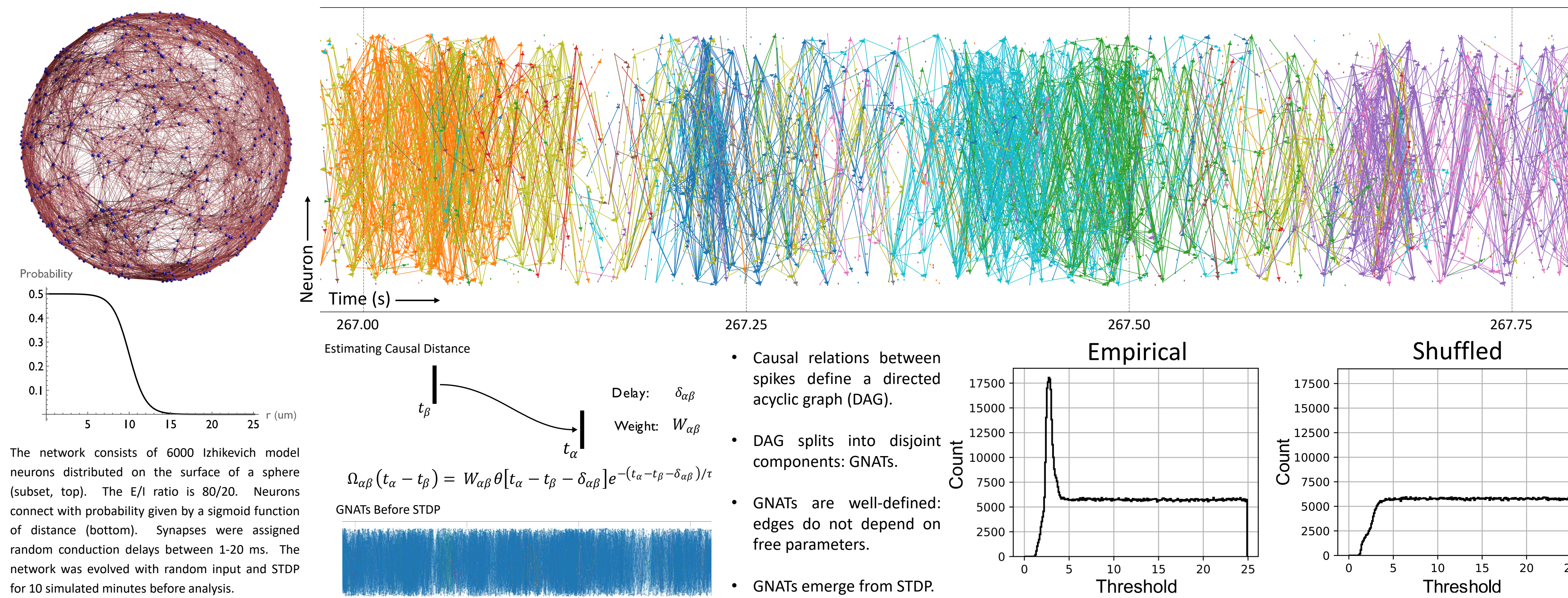


- Neural state vectors are defined by time bins *relative to the experimenter's clock*.
- Computations are defined by the sequence of state vectors.
- Variability requires a probabilistic description of dynamics linking successive state vectors.
- There is no *a priori* reason the brain should respect external time bins.



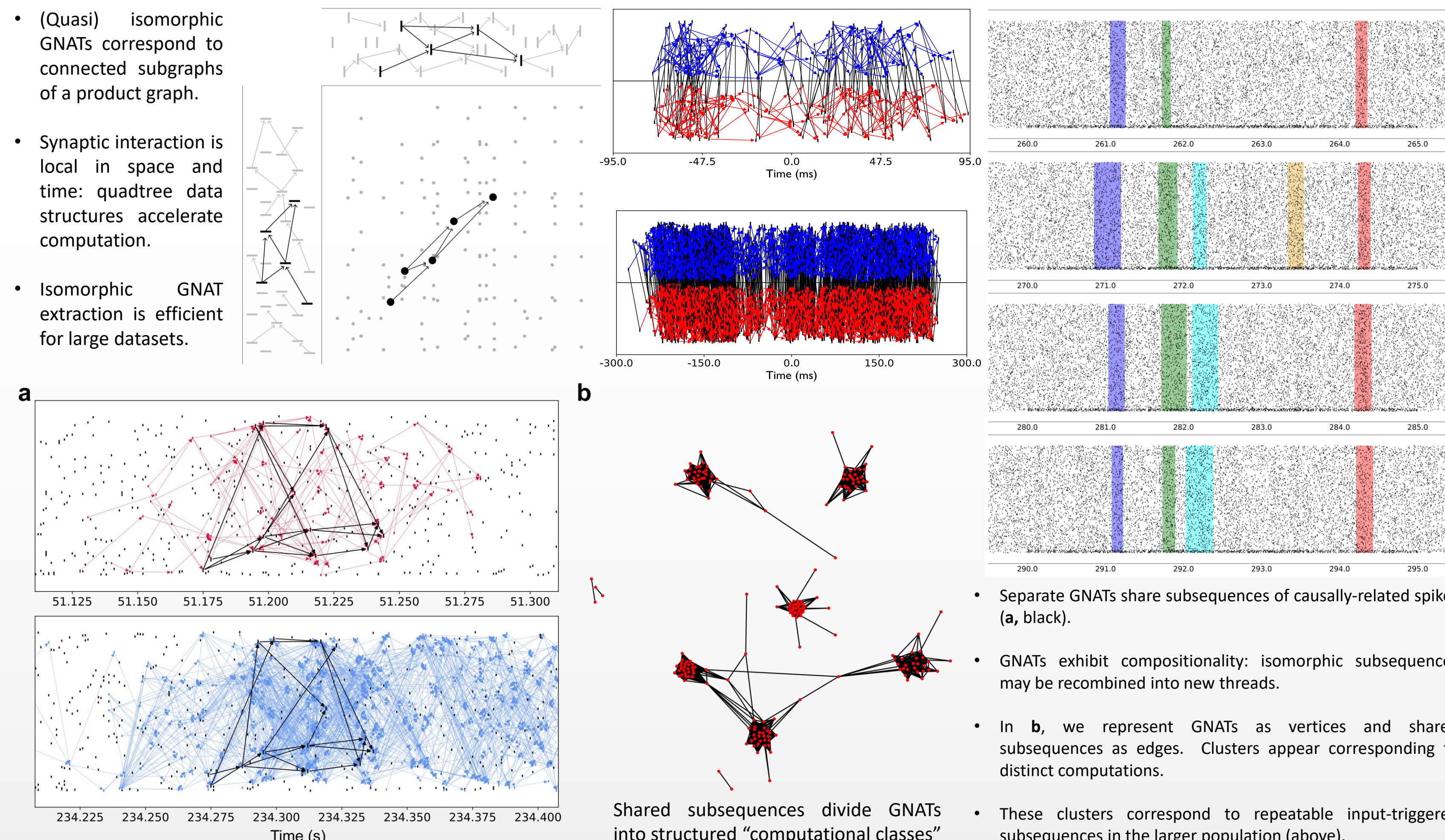
- The connectome establishes causal relationships between spikes.
- This causal relation is intrinsic to the neural circuit and *independent from the experimenter*.
- Synaptic relations bind spikes into disjoint, temporally-extended partitions.
- Distinct underlying *causal* processes could produce similar *temporal* sequences. Which one matters for computation?

Graphical Neural Activity Threads (GNATs)

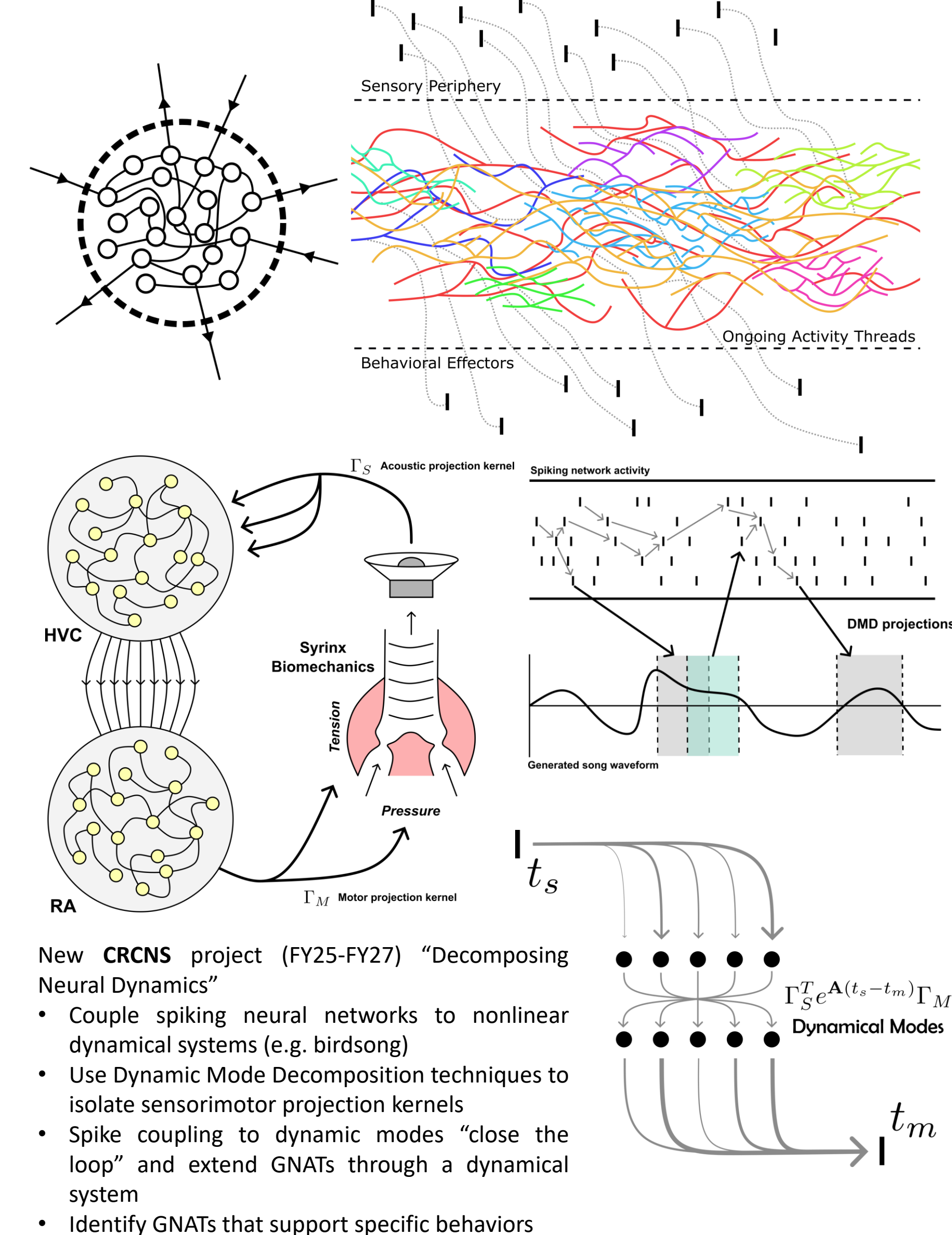


Identifying Isomorphic GNATs

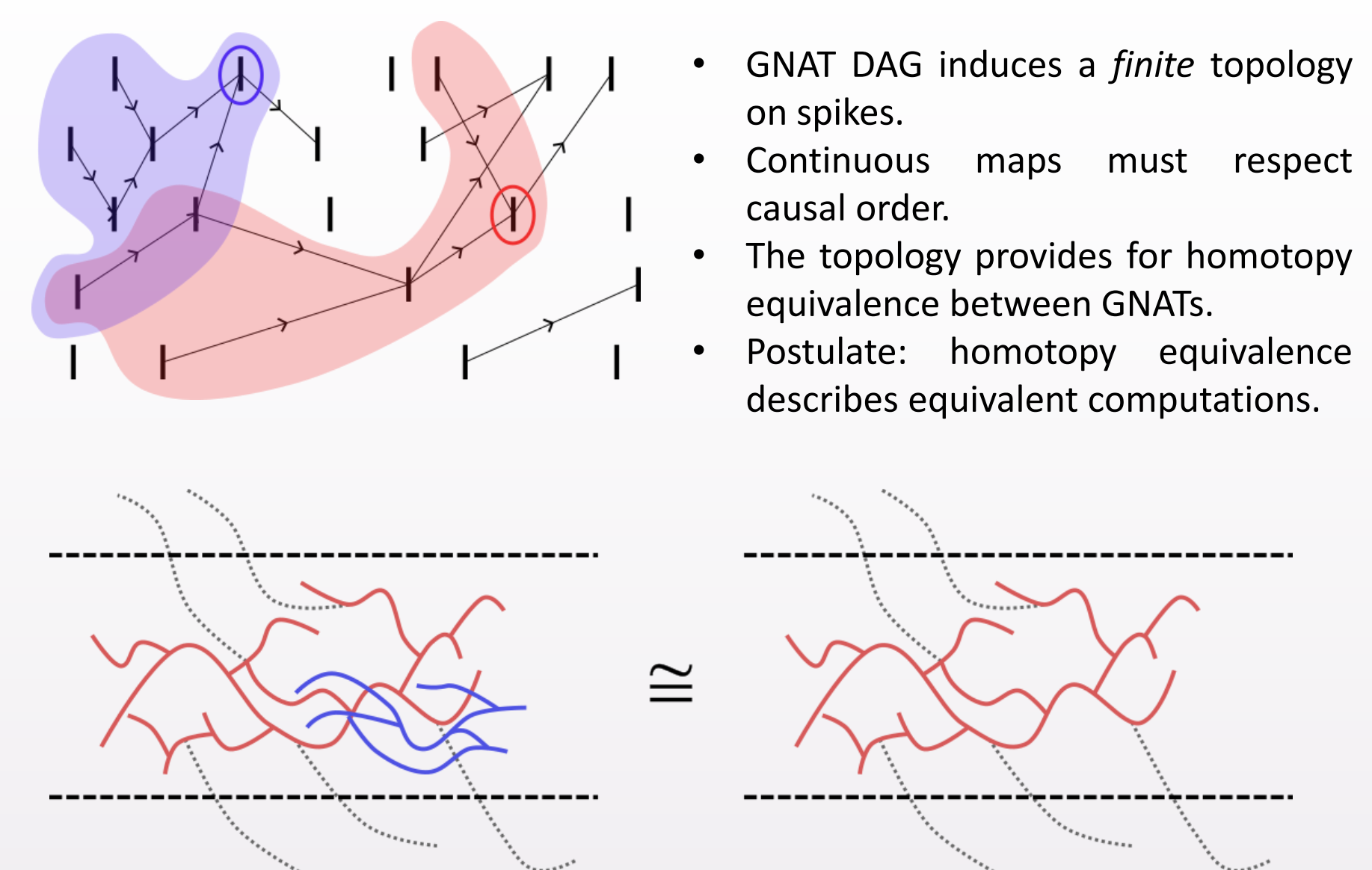
- (Quasi) isomorphic GNATs correspond to connected subgraphs of a product graph.
- Synaptic interaction is local in space and time: quadtree data structures accelerate computation.
- Isomorphic GNAT extraction is efficient for large datasets.



Next Steps



GNATs and Topology



Preprint: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.16684>
GNATFinder code: <https://github.com/sandialabs/GNATFinder>

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