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Multi-sensory integration by constrained self-organization



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Abstract

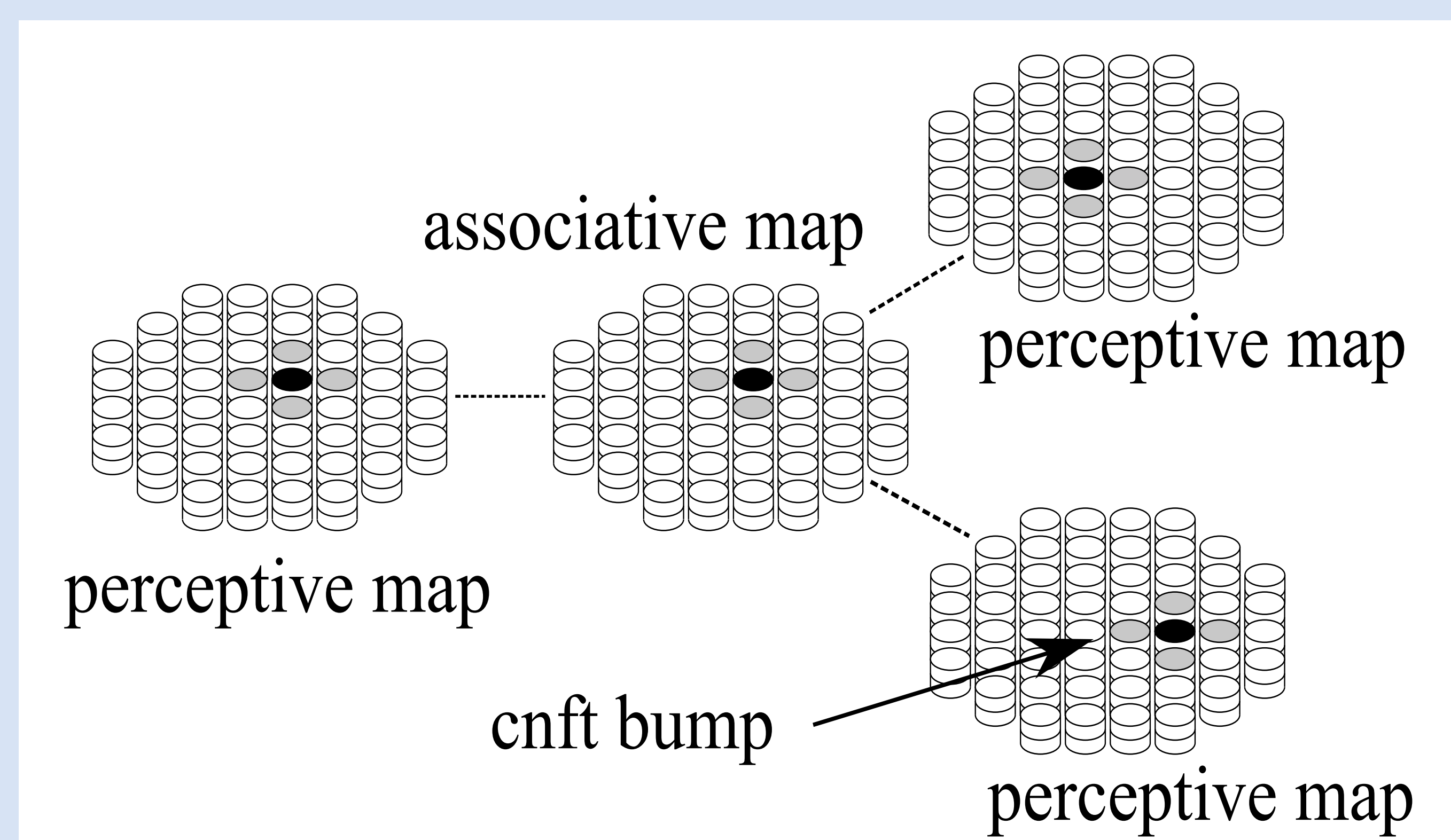
We develop a model for multi-sensory integration to perform sensorimotor tasks. The aim of this model is to provide missing modality recall and generalization using cortically-inspired mechanisms. The architecture consists of several multilevel cortical maps with a generic structure. Each map has to self-organize with a continuous, decentralized and unsupervised learning which provides robustness and adaptability. These self-organizations are constrained by the multimodal context to obtain multi-sensory generalization.

Mechanisms of the model

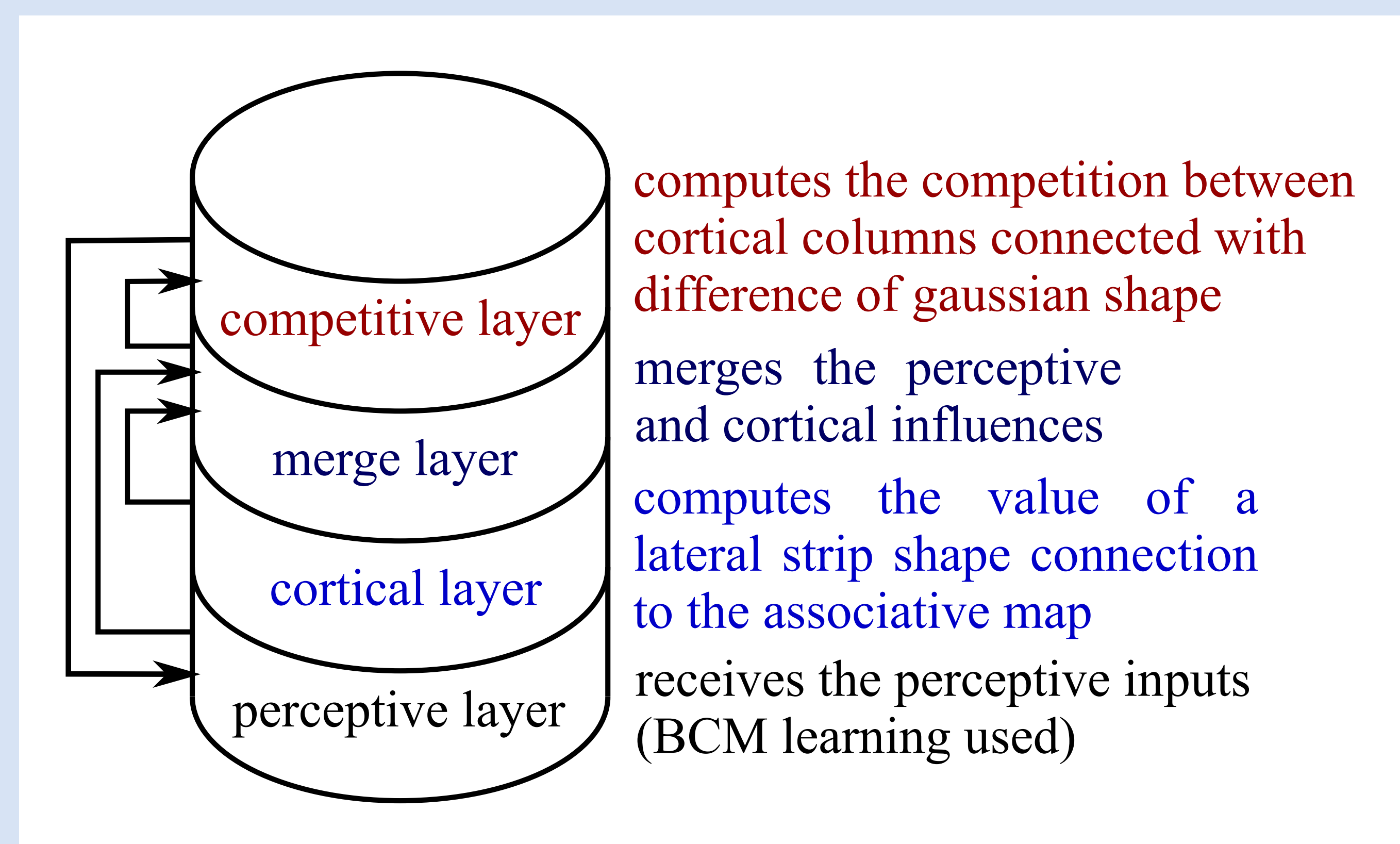
- continuous, decentralized and unsupervised learning
- perception represented by a neural map
- multi-sensory integration through associative map
- emergence of perception by a competitive mechanism (Continuous Neural Field Theory)
- emergence of a multimodal perception thanks to the relaxation of multi-sensory constraints
- neural map self-organization constrained by the multi-sensory context

Description of the model

Multi-sensory interactions



Neural maps: cortical column view



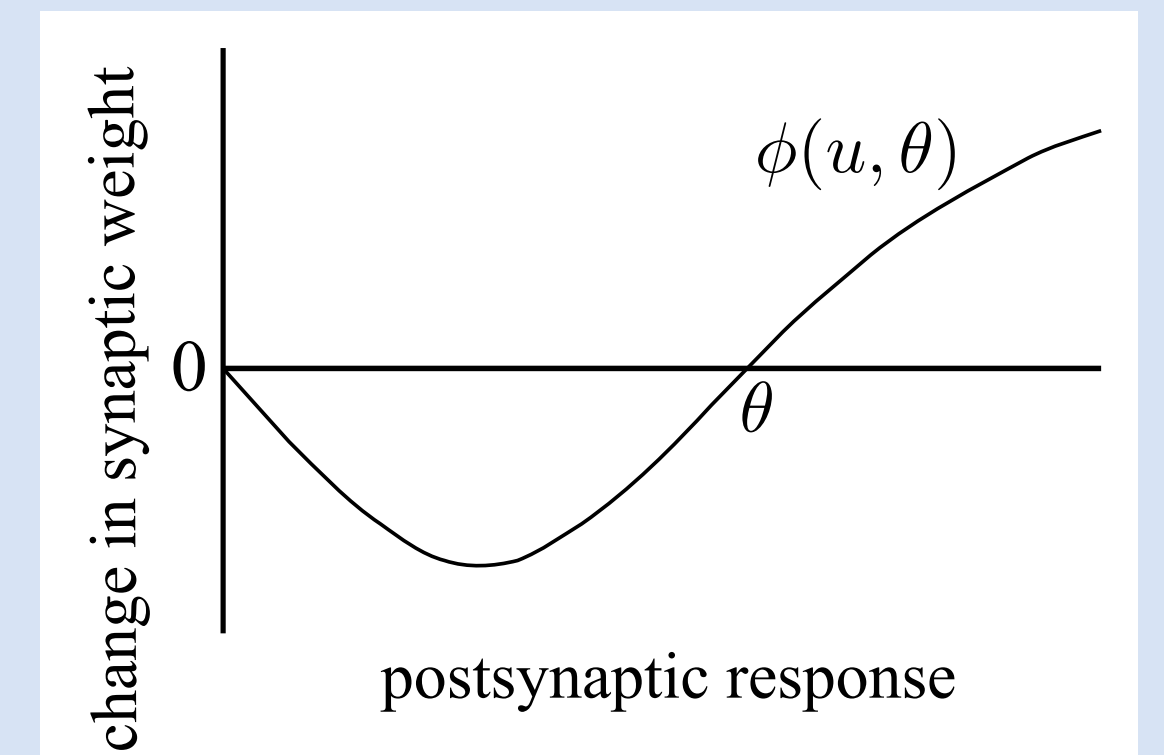
Perceptive layer: BCM's learning rule

BCM's learning rule

$$u = w \cdot x$$

$$\theta = E_{\tau}[u^2]$$

$$\Delta w = \eta * x * \phi(u, \theta)$$



BCM's properties

- spatial competition leading to stimulus selectivity
- weights regulation thanks to the sliding threshold

Modification of the BCM's learning rule

Feedback modulation of BCM

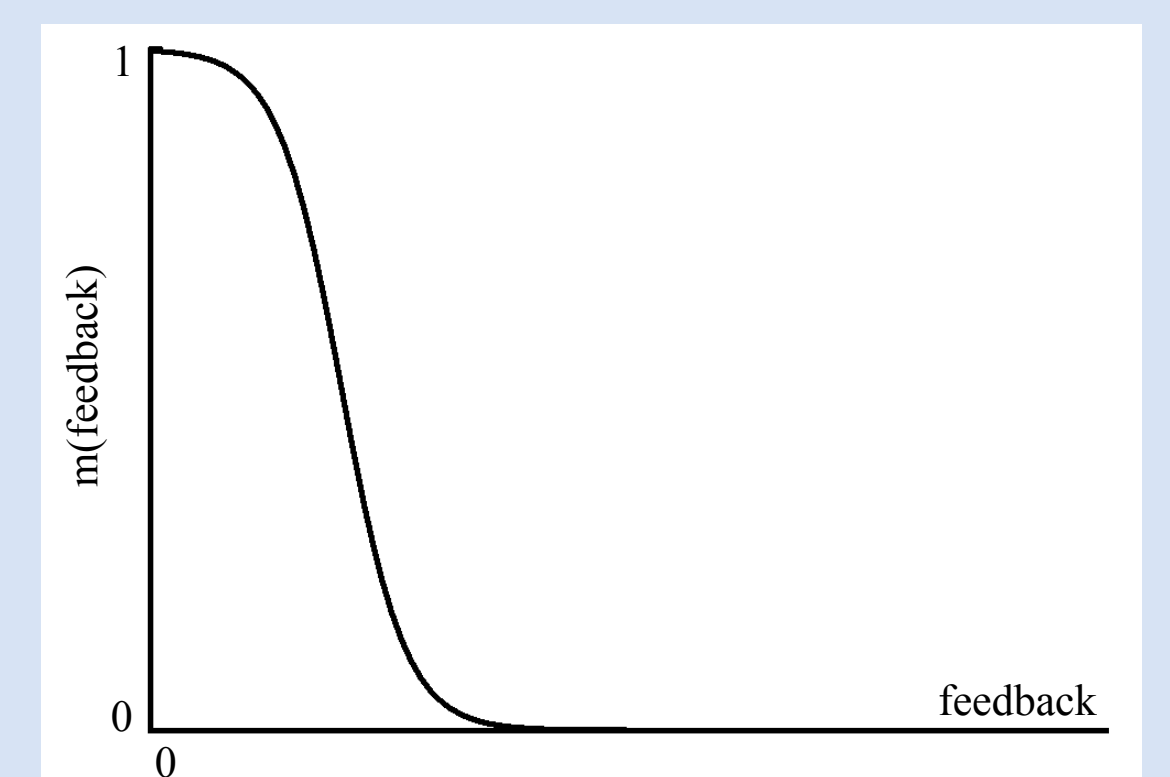
- modulation of the neuron activity influences the neuron selectivity
- activity bump is used as feedback modulation signal
- spatial coherence of the bump creates self-organization at the map level

Unlearning mechanism in BCM

$$u = w * x + f(\text{feedback})$$

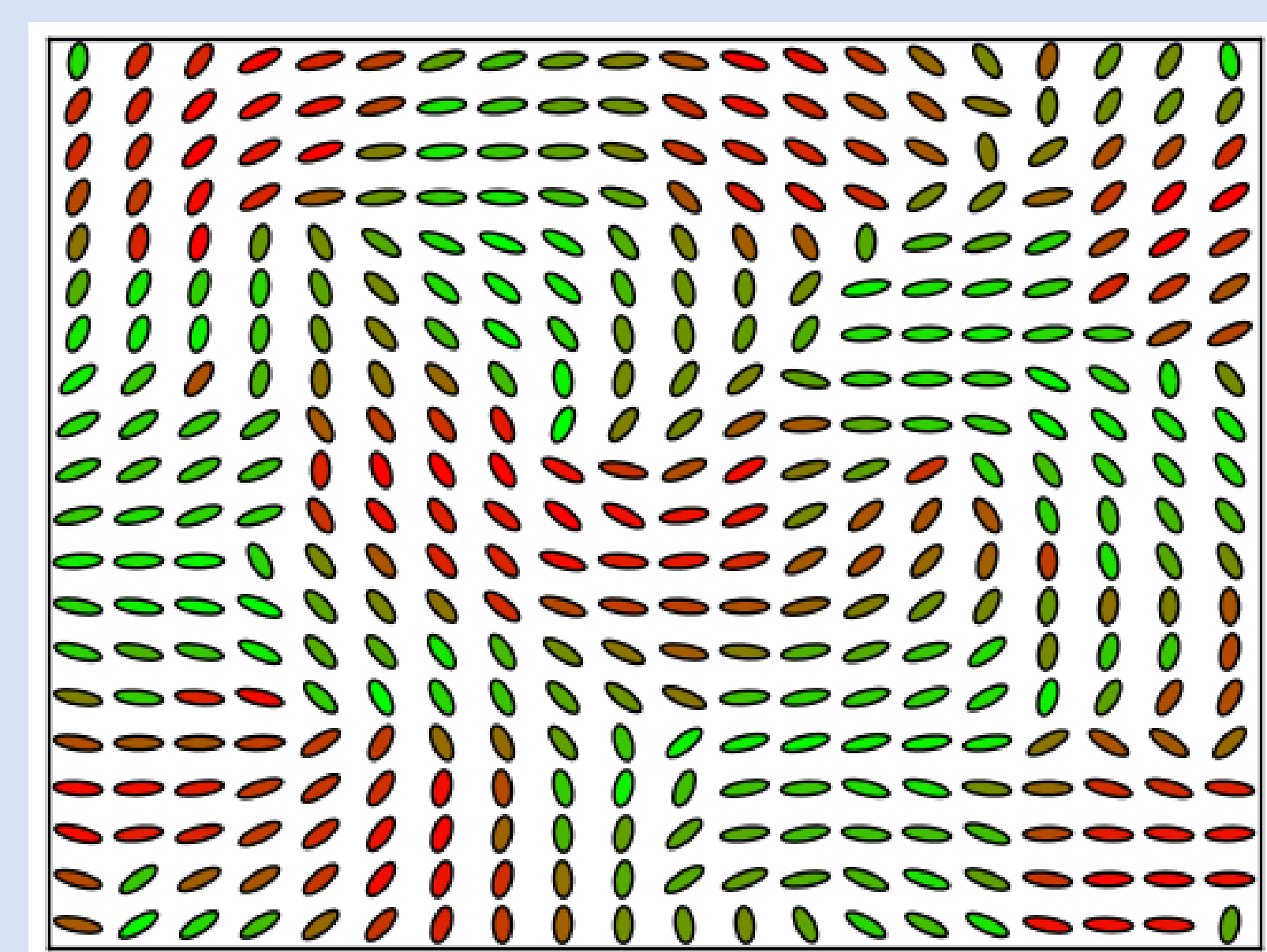
$$\theta = E_{\tau}[u^2]$$

$$\Delta w = \eta * x * u * (u - \theta - \alpha * m(\text{feedback}) * \chi * u^2)$$



- decreases weights when an inconsistency is detected (u high and feedback low)
- useful for bootstrapping (neuron selectivity has to develop before feedback can be consistent)
- helps to relax multimodal constraints
- must allow the addition of a new perception in a incremental way

Results



Map self-organization (orientation + colour)

Conclusion

With the modified learning rule, we obtain the self-organization of the map, which can be influenced by the multi-sensory context.