Event-driven implementation of eligibility propagation

<u>Agnes Korcsak-Gorzo^{1,2}</u>, Jonas Stapmanns^{1,2}, Sacha van Albada^{1,3}, David Dahmen¹, Markus Diesmann^{1,4}

¹ Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-6) and Institute for Advanced Simulation (IAS-6) and JARA-Institute Brain Structure-Function Relationships (INM-10), Jülich Research Centre, Jülich, Germany

² Department of Physics, Faculty 1, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

³ Institute of Zoology University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

⁴ Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Medical School, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

Email: a.korcsak-gorzo@fz-juelich.de

We port eligibility propagation (eprop) [1], a biologically plausible approximation of backpropagation through time for recurrent spiking neural networks, to NEST. Eprop is local in space and time and employs broadcast alignment, i.e., random feedback weights from output neurons to the recurrent network. In contrast to the original fully time-driven implementation in Tensorflow, we show here an implementation that is consistent with the event-driven update of synapses in NEST. Three factors enter this learning rule: the filtered presynaptic spike-trains, the postsynaptic membrane potential, and instructive learning signals emitted by the output neurons. To accumulate the factors until the weight update, we use the NEST archiving infrastructure [2]. As a proof of concept, we demonstrate efficient learning of a regression and a classification task in fully connected networks of a few hundred neurons. We currently study the learning behavior in sparsely connected, Brunel-type [3] networks and larger, more structured networks, like a cortical microcircuit [4].



Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the computing time granted through JARA on the supercomputer JURECA [5] at Forschungszentrum Jülich, funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation under grant agreement number 945539 (Human Brain Project SGA3) and funding from the Helmholtz Association Initiative and Networking Fund under project number SO-092 (Advanced Computing Architectures). We thank Jakob Jordan and Alexander van Meegen for an early implementation and Franz Scherr for helpful discussions.

References

- 1. Bellec et al. (2020). Nature communications, 11(1), 1-15. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17236-y
- 2. Stapmanns et al. (2020). arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08667. https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.08667
- 3. Brunel (2000). Journal of computational neuroscience, 8(3), 183-208. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1008925309027
- 4. Potjans & Diesmann (2014). Cerebral cortex, 24(3), 785-806. https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhs358
- 5. Jülich Supercomputing Centre. (2018). JURECA: Modular supercomputer at Jülich Supercomputing Centre. Journal of large-scale research facilities, 4, A132. https://doi.org/10.17815/jlsrf-4-121-1

Copyright 2021 Korcsak-Gorzo and Stapmanns et al. under Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY-NC 4.0).