

# Fields and flows in neural dynamics



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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON eScience Institute

> 2019-11-01 IPAM MLP workshop UCLA































87.35 g 6376 M



86000 M

3690 M

human

Herculano-Houzel 2009.







### ... and multi-scale dynamics in time



neuromodulation SEROTONIN & DOPAMINE



Technically, the only two things you enjoy



memory

action potentials



#### sensation and movement



speech





decisionmaking





neurogenesis





#### seasonal/hormonal fluctuations





circadian rhythms



WHAT PART OF  $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r},t) = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r},t)\right] \Psi(\vec{r},t)$ DON'T YOU UNDERSTAND?

long-term learning and memory

Time

## Data-driven dynamic models to understand neural computations underlying naturalistic behavior



an white recover spreak "Alexander provident the AND THE REAL PROPERTY Jacob Marting and more thank protection of the second secon WHICH WHILE Support and the second of the and the second and the second se man which the the second which we want to the second of the second secon mul the manufarment Sector and the sector "when the Hangar a paper ANTER ANTER AND and the second second www nnr and the second ANTAL ANTAL ANTA Same Sund and a state of the white and the and the second second second WASH. The second and a second and a second and the second white white with the with the state and the second and the second of the second Friend Friend F and many and And the second of the second s much descention Const Channel C. M. Marine Allow and a straight and the mannen windown water All and a state whether a withour CHE WAY about the state of and the state of the section of the H. P.H. M. and the work when why we are wow the work when we want Water and the second state HARRING THE AND THE WALL ..... Contrary and a second where the state where the state of the state Mandel and a start water and a start water and a start and Mar when and and and the second and WWWW Nº H Antes.

### **Simple Example:** Dimensionality Reduction

6400-dimensional data, noisy and varies in time

![](_page_7_Picture_2.jpeg)

80 pixels

80 pixels

#### Principal Component Analysis

![](_page_7_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_7.jpeg)

Independent Component Analysis

![](_page_7_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### Dynamic Mode Decomposition

![](_page_7_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_14.jpeg)

# Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD)

flow past a flexible membrane: velocity field of wake

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_4.jpeg)

Schmid, J Fluid Mechanics 2010.

![](_page_8_Picture_7.jpeg)

### **Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD):** Dynamical system of coupled spatial-temporal modes

data snapshots in time

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 

Rowley et al., J Fluid Mechanics 2009. Schmid, J Fluid Mechanics 2010. Tu et al., J Comp Dyn 2014. Kutz, S. Brunton, BWB & Proctor SIAM 2016.

$$\mathbf{\hat{Y}}(t) = \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{\Lambda}^t \mathbf{z}_0$$

#### To compute DMD:

svd	$1 \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^* \qquad \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^*$
*	2. $\mathbf{U}^* \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} = \mathbf{U}^* \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U} \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{A}}$
eig	3. $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$
*	$4 \cdot \Phi = \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{W}$

eigenvalues: growth/decay, oscillations DMD modes: spatial correlations between measurements

![](_page_9_Picture_10.jpeg)

### **Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD):** Dynamical system of coupled spatial-temporal modes

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_{m-1} \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}$ 

#### http://dmdbook.com

![](_page_10_Figure_6.jpeg)

C Robert Harding / Barcroft Media

![](_page_10_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### When the rank of X is insufficient to capture dynamics:

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

$$\mathbf{\hat{X}}(t) =$$

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_6.jpeg)

### The DMD Spectrum

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Sleep spindle networks in ECoG

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_5.jpeg)

### Extracting spindle network stereotypes by clustering

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_2.jpeg)

BWB, Johnson, Ojemann & Kutz, J Neurosci Methods 2016.

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

Ρ

# Spindle Network 4 Spindle Network 3 magnitude of network stereotype

Spindle Network 3

Spindle Network 4

![](_page_15_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_5.jpeg)

BWB, Johnson, Ojemann & Kutz, J Neurosci Methods 2016.

![](_page_15_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Extracting time-resolved resting-state networks using DMD

В

![](_page_16_Figure_4.jpeg)

С

![](_page_16_Picture_6.jpeg)

Kunert-Graf, ... BWB, Frontiers Comp Neurosci 2019.

### Group-Level Clustering of DMD Modes (gDMD)

#### Subject-Level Clustering of DMD Modes (sDMD)

![](_page_16_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_0.jpeg)

Kunert-Graf, ... BWB, Frontiers Comp Neurosci 2019.

![](_page_17_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD):** Regression model on the dynamics

... however, often we are interested in perturbations around fixed points or equilibria

Model with affine term

Model without affine term

![](_page_18_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_6.jpeg)

 $x_k$ 

#### Model on centered data

![](_page_19_Figure_0.jpeg)

### **Centering improves the** dynamic mode decomposition

Hirsh, Harris, Kutz & BWB, arXiv:1906.05973.

![](_page_19_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_4.jpeg)

Seth Hirsh

Kameron Decker Harris

![](_page_19_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_9.jpeg)

### **Applications to nonlinear** dynamical systems

#### **Lorenz: subtract center of data**

![](_page_20_Figure_2.jpeg)

Hirsh, Harris, Kutz & BWB, arXiv:1906.05973.

![](_page_20_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_0.jpeg)

### **Time-varying autoregression** with low-rank tensors (TVART)

Harris, Aravkin, Rao & BWB, arXiv:1905.08389.

### Assumptions on tensor

Low tensor rank

![](_page_21_Figure_6.jpeg)

 $\boldsymbol{x}(t+1) \approx \mathbf{A}_k \boldsymbol{x}(t)$ model for data in window k

> NxNxT N = # channels T = # windows

 $\mathbf{Y}_k \approx \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{X}_k$ 

VAR model: reproduce data in each window (least squares)

![](_page_21_Picture_11.jpeg)

NxNxT N = # channels T = # windows

![](_page_21_Picture_13.jpeg)

Kameron Decker Harris

![](_page_21_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

Harris, Aravkin, Rao & BWB, arXiv:1905.08389.

$$\mathbf{A}_{k} = \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \mathbf{D}^{(k)} \mathbf{U}^{(2)},$$
  
where  $\mathbf{D}^{(k)} = \operatorname{diag}\left(\mathbf{u}_{k:}^{(3)}\right)$ 

#### **Regularized cost function:**

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \|\mathbf{Y}_{k} - \mathbf{A}_{k} \mathbf{X}_{k}\|_{F}^{2} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \left( \|\mathbf{U}^{(1)}\|_{F}^{2} + \|\mathbf{U}^{(2)}\|_{F}^{2} + \|\mathbf{U}^{(3)}\|_{F}^{2} \right) + \beta \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{U}^{(3)}),$$

Least squares error

 $\mathbf{A}_k$ 

![](_page_23_Figure_3.jpeg)

Harris, Aravkin, Rao & BWB, arXiv:1905.08389.

#### **2** Parameters

**T** windows

window k

![](_page_23_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_7.jpeg)

MOCAP data

![](_page_24_Figure_9.jpeg)

0.9

700

710

720

730

740

Time (s)

Harris, Aravkin, Rao & BWB, arXiv:1905.08389.

750 760 770 780 790 800

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

Dennis Tabuena

![](_page_25_Picture_3.jpeg)

Bill Moody

Tabuena, Huynh, Metcalf, Richner, Stroh, BWB, Moody & Easton, In review.

![](_page_25_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

Movie from supplemental material of Tabuena, Huynh, Metcalf, Richner, Stroh, BWB, Moody & Easton, *In review.* 

![](_page_26_Picture_3.jpeg)

TVART MODES (3,4,5) SPACE

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

dFoF (scaled from 0 to 1/2 global max, frame:12648

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_8.jpeg)

Nate Linden

Networks of neurons and networks of brain areas expand and contract the effective **dimensionality** of their inputs, potentially making their representations more linear.

**Linearity** in representation makes many tasks easier, including classification, modeling of dynamics, and control.

**Koopman operator** 

![](_page_28_Figure_3.jpeg)

Koopman 1931.

#### **Kernel methods**

![](_page_28_Picture_6.jpeg)

Prediction: 
$$\varphi^{-1}(\mathbf{K}\varphi(\mathbf{x}_k)) = \mathbf{x}_{k+1}$$

![](_page_28_Figure_8.jpeg)

Lusch et al., 2018.

#### Data

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### **Dynamics**

![](_page_29_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

Movie by S. Brunton

### Hankel alternative view of Koopman (HAVOK) Representations and Time-Delays

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_2.jpeg)

Steve Brunton S. Brunton, BWB, Proctor, Kaiser & Kutz, Nat Comm 2017.

Related to: Takens 1981. Crutchfield & McNamara, 1987. Abarbanel et al. 1993. Sugihara et al. 2012 Ye et al., 2015

#### Representations and Time-Delays Hankel alternative view of Koopman (HAVOK)

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

Steve Brunton

Crutchfield & McNamara, 1987. Abarbanel et al. 1993. Sugihara et al. 2012

~

Ye et al., 2015

![](_page_32_Picture_6.jpeg)

### Hankel alternative view of Koopman (HAVOK)

Time-delay coordinates, Hankel matrices, and Koopman operators

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

Chaos as an intermittently forced linear system

S. Brunton, BWB, Proctor, Kaiser & Kutz, Nat Comm 2017.

![](_page_33_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

S. Brunton, BWB, Proctor, Kaiser & Kutz, Nat Comm 2017.

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

### Hankel alternative view of Koopman (HAVOK) Model predicts lobe switching

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_0.jpeg)

S. Brunton, BWB, Proctor, Kaiser & Kutz, Nat Comm 2017.

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### Why is this A matrix skew symmetric?

ヽ\_(ツ)\_/⁻

![](_page_37_Figure_3.jpeg)

Connecting **time-delay coordinates** and the **SVD** to **geometric mechanics** and curvature in Frenet-Serret coordinates:

$$\boldsymbol{K}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \kappa_1(t) & 0 \\ -\kappa_1(t) & \ddots & \ddots \\ & \ddots & 0 & \kappa_{r-1}(t) \\ 0 & & -\kappa_{r-1}(t) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

![](_page_37_Picture_6.jpeg)

Hirsch et al., preprint soon!

-60

-30

60

30

0

Seth Hirsh

### What I think I do:

![](_page_38_Picture_1.jpeg)

### What my kids think I do:

3725 My mom and I like to	
My mom really loves	
brans	

#### JAB, 2016

[postdoc] [grad (degree)]

Aaron D. Garcia (Neuro) Aditya Nair, Ph.D. Mech. Eng. Biraj Pandey (Applied Math) Chris Dallman, Ph.D. Neuro. Emil Azadian (CSE) Gabrielle Strandquist (CSE) Kameron Decker Harris, Ph.D. Appl. Math Michelle Hickner (Mech Eng.) Pierre Karashchuk (Neuro) Satpreet Singh (Elec. & Comp. Eng.) Seth Hirsh (Physics) Steven Peterson, Ph.D. Biomed. Eng. Tanvi Deora, Ph.D. Biology Zoe Steine-Hanson (CSE)

DOD AFOSR MURI, FA9550-19-1-0386 NSF NCS, 1630178 NSF CRCNS, 1514556 DOD DARPA, FA8750-18-2-0259 DOD AFRL/RWK, FA8651-16-1-0003 DOD AFOSR, FA9550-18-1-0114 NIH NIMH, 1R01MH117777

Washington Research Foundation Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Burroughs-Wellcome Fund UW Innovation Award The Boeing Company

![](_page_39_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_5.jpeg)