

Self-sustained Thought Processes in a Dense Associative Network

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Abstract. Several guiding principles for thought processes are proposed and a neural-network-type model implementing these principles is presented and studied. We suggest to consider thinking within an associative network built-up of overlapping memory states. We consider a homogeneous associative network as biological considerations rule out distinct conjunction units between the information (the memories) stored in the brain. We therefore propose that memory states have a dual functionality: They represent on one side the stored information and serve, on the other side, as the associative links in between the different dynamical states of the network which consists of transient attractors.

We implement these principles within a generalized winners-take-all neural network with sparse coding and an additional coupling to local reservoirs. We show that this network is capable to generate autonomously a self-sustained time-series of memory states which we identify with a thought process. Each memory state is associatively connected with its predecessor.

This system shows several emerging features, it is able (a) to recognize external patterns in a noisy background, (b) to focus attention autonomously and (c) to represent hierarchical memory states with an internal structure.

1 Introduction

The notion of ‘thinking’ comes in various flavors. We may associate thinking with logical reasoning or with a series of associative processes. The latter activity is performed effortlessly by the human brain and is at the center of the investigation we will present here. We will consider in particular associative processes which may occur also in the absence of any interaction of the brain with the outside world. It is clear that without any prior stored information - our memories - this kind of thought process would be semantically empty. We do therefore investigate the autonomous generation of a time-series of memory-states by a cognitive system, being it natural or artificial.

We consider consequently thought processes to be characterized by the spontaneous activation of one memory state by another one, leading to a history of

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memory states. This process should be autonomous and no outside regulative unit should be needed in order to control this dynamical process. In order to make sense, each activated memory state should be closely associated to its predecessor. A history of random memory states would not possibly classify as a true thought process.

A key question in this context is then: When can two or more memory states be considered to be closely associated? Intuitively this is not a problem: Remembering a trip to the forest with our family for a picnic we may associate this activity with a trip to the forest to cut a Christmas tree. These two memory-states are intuitively related. When we store new memory states, like the two trips to the forest in the above example, in our brain, the appropriate associative links need to be generated spontaneously. But how should our brain be capable of finding all possible relations linking this new information associatively with all previously stored memory-states? An exhaustive search would not be feasible, the time needed to perform it would be immense.

This computational problem of embedding new memory states into their relevant semantic context would not occur if no explicit associative links would be needed at all. This can be achieved when considering networks with overlapping memory states. In this case no additional conjunction units describing associative links in between two stored memories are needed. These associative links would be formed by other memories. Any new information learned by the network then acquires naturally meaningful associative links whenever it shares part of its constituent information with other memory states.

We do therefore consider a homogeneous network, with only one kind of constituent building block: the memories themselves. The memory states then show a dual functionality: depending on the initial condition, an associative link in between two or more activity centers could be either a stationary memory state by itself or it could serve to form an association in between two sequential memory states in the course of a thought process.

We propose a generalized neural-network model capable of simulating the here defined kind of thought processes. We do not claim that actual thought processes in biological cybernetic systems (in our brain for instance) will be described accurately by this model. However, the kind of thought processes proposed here seem to be a mandatory requirement if a homogeneous associative network without an external regulative unit wants to acquire true information-processing capabilities. In such kind of networks the information-processing must be self-organized by an autonomous dynamical process. From a functional point of view it is evident that this self-regulated information processing needs to be implemented in biological cognitive systems, like the human brain, in one way or another.

We note that these self-organized association processes work only within dense associative networks, where essentially all activity centers are connected among themselves, forming what one calls in network-theory a 'Giant Strongly Connected-Component' [1]. In a sparse network there would be many unconnected subclusters incapable to communicate autonomously. Therefore we con-

sider here dense and homogeneous associative networks (dHAN) and one might argue that the human brain does fall into this category.

2 Associative and Homogeneous Networks

We consider an associative network with N sites, which we also call activity centers (AC). Each AC represents some specific biologically relevant information, normally in a highly preprocessed form [2]. Examples are ACs for colors, shapes, distances, movements, sounds and so on. Each AC is characterized by the individual activity $x_i \in [0, 1]$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$). An AC is active when x_i is close to one. We identify ensembles of active ACs with memory states [3].

In addition to the activity levels x_i we introduce for every AC a new variable $\varphi_i \in [0, 1]$, which characterizes the level of the individual activity reservoirs. This variable plays, as it will become clear from the discussions further below, a key role in facilitating the self-sustained thought process and distinguishes the dHAN from standard neural networks [4].

We consider here a continuous-time (t) evolution, $x_i = x_i(t)$ and $\varphi_i = \varphi_i(t)$. The differential equations ($\dot{x}_i(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x_i$)

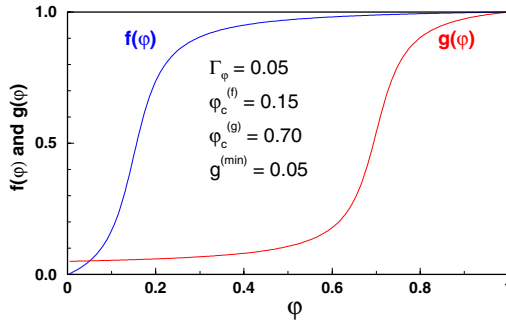


Fig. 1. Illustration of the reservoir-functions $f(\varphi)$ and $g(\varphi)$ as defined by Eq. (4) for $\varphi_c^{(f)} = 0.15$, $\varphi_c^{(g)} = 0.7$, $\Gamma_\varphi = 0.05$ and $g^{(min)} = 0.05$

Table 1. Sets of model-parameters used for the simulations presented here. w/z denote the non-zero matrix elements of the link-matrices $w_{i,j}/z_{i,j}$ entering Eq. (1). The filling/depletion rates for the reservoir Γ_φ^\pm and x_c enter Eq. (3). The critical reservoir-levels for inhibition and activation, $\varphi_c^{(f/g)}$ enter Eq. (4), as well as the width Γ_φ for the reservoir function and the minimal values $f^{(min)} = 0$ and $g^{(min)}$.

	w	z	x_c	Γ_φ^+	Γ_φ^-	$\varphi_c^{(f)}$	$\varphi_c^{(g)}$	Γ_φ	$g^{(min)}$
(a)	0.15	-1.0	0.85	0.004	0.009	0.15	0.7	0.05	0.00
(b)	0.15	-1.0	0.50	0.005	0.020	0.15	0.7	1.00	0.10

$$\dot{x}_i = (1 - x_i)\Theta(r_i)r_i + x_i[1 - \Theta(r_i)]r_i \quad (1)$$

$$r_i = b_i + g(\varphi_i) \sum_{j=1}^N w_{i,j}x_j + \sum_{j=1}^N z_{i,j}x_j f(\varphi_j) \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_i = \Gamma_{\varphi}^{+} \Theta(x_c - x_i)(1 - \varphi_i) - \Gamma_{\varphi}^{-} \Theta(x_i - x_c) \varphi_i . \quad (3)$$

determine the time-evolution of all $x_i(t)$. Here the r_i are growth rates and the b_i the respective biases.¹ We will discuss the role of the bias further below, for the time being we consider $b_i \equiv 0$, if not stated otherwise.²

The function $\Theta(r)$ occurring in Eq. (1) is the step function: $\Theta(r) = 1, 0$ for $r > 0$ and $r < 0$ respectively. The dynamics, Eqs. (1) and (3), respects the normalization $x_i \in [0, 1]$ and $\varphi_i \in [0, 1]$ due to the prefactors $(1 - x_i)$, $(1 - \varphi_i)$ and x_i , φ_i for the growth and depletion processes.

The neural-network-type interactions in between the activity centers are given by the matrices $0 \leq w_{i,j} \leq w$ and $z_{i,j} \leq -|z|$ for excitatory and inhibitory connections respectively. The breakdown of the link-matrix in an excitatory and inhibitory sector can be considered as a reflection of the biological observation that excitatory and inhibitory signals are due to neurons and interneurons respectively. Any given connection is either excitatory or inhibitory, but not both at the same time: $w_{i,j}z_{i,j} \equiv 0$, for all pairs (i, j) . We do not consider here self-interactions (auto-associations): $w_{i,i} = z_{i,i} \equiv 0$.

We consider here the recurrent case with $w_{i,j} = w_{j,i}$ and $z_{i,j} = z_{j,i}$, but the model works fine also when this symmetry is partially broken. This will happen anyhow dynamically via the reservoir-functions $f(\varphi)$ and $g(\varphi)$. These functions govern the interaction in between the activity levels x_i and the reservoir levels φ_i . They may be chosen as washed-out step functions of a sigmoidal form like

$$g(\varphi) = g^{(min)} + \left(1.0 - g^{(min)}\right) \frac{\text{atan}[(\varphi - \varphi_c^{(g)})/\Gamma_{\varphi}] - \text{atan}[(0 - \varphi_c^{(g)})/\Gamma_{\varphi}]}{\text{atan}[(1 - \varphi_c^{(g)})/\Gamma_{\varphi}] - \text{atan}[(0 - \varphi_c^{(g)})/\Gamma_{\varphi}]} , \quad (4)$$

with a suitable width Γ_{φ} . For an illustration see Fig. 1. The effect of the reservoir functions depends on the value of the respective reservoir-levels φ_i , which are governed by Eq. (3).

For $x_i > x_c$ (high activity level) the reservoir-level φ_i decreases with the rate Γ_{φ}^{-} . For $x_i < x_c$ (low activity level) the reservoir-level φ_i increases with the rate Γ_{φ}^{+} . A low reservoir level will have two effects: The ability to suppress another activity center via an inhibitory link $z_{i,j}$, which will be reduced by $f(\varphi_i) \in [0, 1]$ and the activation by other centers via an excitatory link $w_{i,j}$, which will be reduced by $g(\varphi_i) \in [0, 1]$, see Eq. (2).

The dynamics induced by Eq. (1) leads to a relaxation towards the next stable memory state within a short time-scale of $\Gamma_r^{-1} \approx |w_{i,j}|^{-1} \approx |z_{i,j}|^{-1}$ (for

¹ The differential equations (1) and (2) are akin to the Lotka-Volterra equations discussed by Fukai and Tanaka [5].

² The time-unit is arbitrary in principle and could be tuned, as well as most of the parameters entering Eqs. (1) and (2), in order to reproduce neurobiologically observed time-scales. For convenience one could take a millisecond for the time unit, or less.

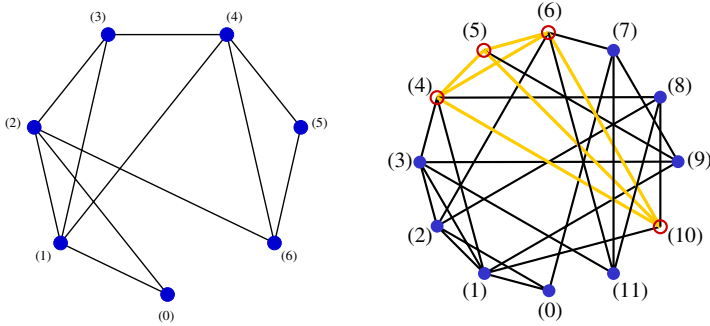


Fig. 2. Two small networks for illustrational purposes. The arrangement of the activity centers (filled blue circles) is arbitrary, here we have chosen a circular arrangement for a good overview. Shown are the excitatory links (the non-zero matrix elements of $w_{i,j}$, black lines). Two activity centers not connected by $w_{i,j}$ are inhibitorily connected via $z_{i,j}$. Left: A seven-center network with five stable memory states: $(0,1,2)$, $(1,2,3)$, $(1,3,4)$, $(4,5,6)$ and $(2,6)$. Right: A 12-center network with 7 2-center memory states, 7 3-center memory states and one 4-center memory state (which is highlighted). It contains a total of 28 links (non-zero matrix-elements of $w_{i,j}$).

the non-zero matrix-elements of the link-matrices). Choosing the rates Γ_φ^\pm for the reservoir dynamics to be substantially smaller than the relaxation-rates Γ_r we obtain a separation of time-scales for the stabilization of memory states and for the depletion/filling of the activity reservoirs $\varphi_i(t)$ described by Eq. (3). This separation of time-scales is evident in the simulations presented in Fig. 3. For illustrational purposes we present the activity-levels for a (very) small system, the 12-center network illustrated in Fig. 2. The time-scales of the dynamics are however system-size independent. We note, that only a finite number of centers are active at any given time. Before we discuss the dynamics of the thought process more in detail in Sect. 3, we will take a closer look at the nature of the transient attractor stabilized for short time-scales.

2.1 Memory States

We consider here memory states which contain only a finite number, typically between 2 and 7, of constituent activity centers. This is a key difference between the dHAN investigated here and standard neural networks, where a finite fraction of all neurons might be active simultaneously [6].

The stabilization of memory states made up of clusters with a finite number $Z = 2, 3, \dots$ of activity centers is achieved by an inhibitory background of links:

$$z_{i,j} \leq z < 0, \quad \forall (w_{i,j} = 0, i \neq j) . \tag{5}$$

In Fig. 2 we illustrate a 7-center network. Illustrated in Fig. 2 by the black lines are the excitatory links, i.e. the non-zero matrix-elements of $w_{i,j}$. All pairs (i, j) of activity-centers not connected by a line in Fig. 2 have $z_{i,j} \leq -|z|$. If $|z|$ is big

enough, then only those clusters of activity centers are dynamically stable, in which all participating centers are mutually connected.

To see why, we consider an AC (i) outside a Z-center memory state (MS). The site (i) cannot have links (finite $w_{i,j}$) to all of the activity centers (j) making up this memory state. Otherwise (i) would be part of this MS. There are therefore maximally $Z - 1$ positive connections in between (i) and the MS. The dynamical stability of the memory state is guaranteed if the total link-strength between (i) and the MS is not too strong:

$$|z| > \sum_{j \in \text{MS}} w_{i,j}, \quad |z| > (Z - 1)w, \quad (6)$$

where the second equation holds for the uniform case, $w_{i,j} \equiv w > 0$.

For an illustration of this relation we consider the case $x_3 = x_4 = x_5 = x_6 = 0$ and $x_0 = x_1 = x_2 = 1$ for the 7-center network of Fig. 2. The growth-rate for center (3) is then: $r_3 = 2w - |z|$. For $2w - |z| > 0$ center (3) would start to become active and a spurious state (1,2,3,4) would result. Taking $2w - |z| < 0$ both (0,1,2) and (1,2,3) are stable and viable 3-center memory states.

A ‘spurious memory state’ of the network would occur if a group of ACs remains active for a prolonged time even though this grouping does not correspond to any stored memory state. No such spurious memory state is dynamically stable when Eq. (6) is fulfilled. For the simulation presented here we have chosen $|z|/w > 6$. This implies that memory states with up to $Z = 7$ activity centers are stable, see Table 1 and Eq. (6).

This kind of encoding of the link-matrices is called a ‘winners-take-all’ situation³, since fully interconnected clusters will stimulate each other via positive intra-cluster $w_{i,j}$. There will be at least one negative $z_{i,j}$ -link in between an active center of the winning memory state to every out-of-cluster AC, suppressing in this way the competing activity of all out-of-cluster activity centers.

2.2 Hierarchical Memory States

In the above discussion we have considered in part the uniform case $w_{i,j} \equiv w$ for all non-zero excitatory links. In this case, all features making up a memory state are bound together with the same strength. Such a memory state has no internal structure, it is just the reunion of a bunch of semantic nodes with no additional relations in between them. Memory states corresponding to biological relevant objects will however exhibit in general a hierarchical structure [8] [9]. Let us give an example: A memory state denoting a ‘boy’ may involve a grouping of ACs corresponding to (face), (shirt), (pants), (legs), (red), (green) and so on. This memory state is well defined in our model whenever there are positive links $w_{i,j} > 0$ in between all of them.

There is now the need for additional information like: is ‘red’ the color of the shirt or of the trousers? That is, there is the need to ‘bind’ the color red

³ Our winners-take-all setting differs from the so-called ‘K-winners-take-all’ configuration in which the K most active neurons suppress the activities of all other neurons via an inhibitory background [7].

preferentially to one of the two pieces of clothes. It is possible to encode this internal information into the memory state ‘boy’ (face,shirt,pants,legs,red,green,...) by appropriate modulation of the internal connections. In order to encode for instance that red is the color of the shirt, one sets the link (red)-(shirt) to be much stronger than the link (red)-(pants) or (red)-(legs). This is perfectly possible and in this way the binding of (red) to (shirt) is achieved. The structure of the memory states defined here for the dHAN is therefore flexible enough to allow for a (internal) hierarchical object representation.

No confusion regarding the colors of the shirt and of the pants arises in the above example when variable link-strengths $w_{i,j}$ are used. Note however, that this is possible only because small and negative links $z_{i,j}$ are not allowed in our model, a key difference to the most commonly used neural-network models. If weak inhibitory links would be present, the boundary of memory states could not be defined precisely. There would be no qualitative difference in between a small negative and a small positive synapsing strength. Furthermore, the stability condition Eq. (6) would break down.

3 Dynamical Thought Processes

In Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 we present an autonomous thought process within a 12-center network with 15 stable memory states, illustrated in Fig. 2. We have chosen a small network here to discuss the properties of the dynamical thought process in detail. The model is however completely scalable and we have performed simulations of networks containing several thousands of sites without any problem on

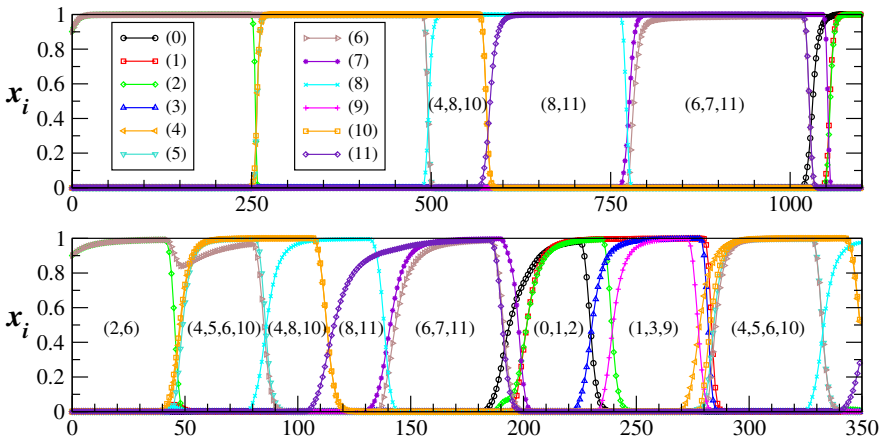


Fig. 3. The activity $x_i(t)$ for the thought process $(2, 6) \rightarrow (4, 5, 6, 10) \rightarrow (4, 8, 10) \rightarrow (8, 11) \rightarrow (6, 7, 11) \rightarrow (0, 1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 3, 9) \rightarrow (4, 5, 6, 10)$ for the 12-site network in Fig. 2. Top/Bottom: Using the parameter sets (a)/(b) of Table 1. Note the different scaling for the respective time-axis.

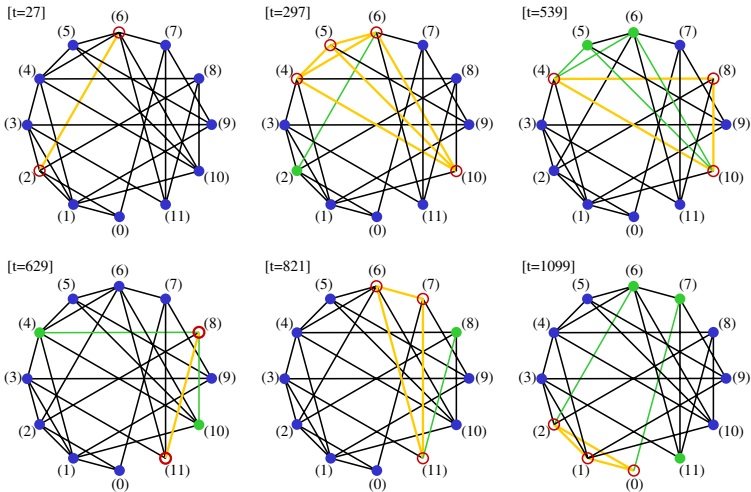


Fig. 4. The thought process $(2, 6) \rightarrow (4, 5, 6, 10) \rightarrow (4, 8, 10) \rightarrow (8, 11) \rightarrow (6, 7, 11) \rightarrow (0, 1, 2)$ of a 12-site network with 7 2-center, 7 3-center and one 4-center memory state. The non-zero excitatory links $w_{i,j} > 0$ differ from the uniform level w randomly by at most 5%. Compare Fig. 3 for the time-evolution of the variables.

standard computers. The choice of synchronous or asynchronous updating procedures is arbitrary here, due to the continuous-time formulation. No particular care needs to be taken for the integration of the differential equations (1) and (3) as the dynamical process has relaxational properties for the short-time dynamics of both the activities $x_i(t)$ as well as for the reservoir levels $\varphi_i(t)$. The model is numerically robust. The dynamics is numerical stable also for the long-time evolution of the activities $x_i(t)$ which is driven by the respective reservoir levels via the reservoir-functions $f(\varphi)$ and $g(\varphi)$.

The simulations presented in Fig. 3 were performed using the two distinct parameter sets listed in Table 1. For the parameter set (a) we observe very rapid relaxations towards one of the memory-states encoded in the link-matrices of the network, as shown in Fig. 2. The reservoir levels are depleted very slowly and the memory-stable becomes unstable and a different memory-state takes over only after a substantial time has passed. Comparing the thought process shown in Fig. 3 with the network of excitatory links of the dHAN shown in Fig. 2 one can notice that (I) any two subsequent memory states are connected by one or more links and that (II) excitatory links have in fact a dual functionality: To stabilize a transient memory state and to associate one memory state with a subsequent one. The model does therefore realize the two postulates for self-regulated associative thought processes set forth in the introduction.

Biologically speaking it is a ‘waste of time’ if individual memory states remain active for an exceedingly long interval. The depletion-rate $\Gamma_{\varphi}^{-} = 0.009$ for the reservoir-levels is very small for the parameter set (a) listed in Table 1. For the parameter set (b) we have chosen a substantially larger depletion-rate $\Gamma_{\varphi}^{-} = 0.02$

together with very smooth reservoir-functions $f(\varphi)$ and $g(\varphi)$ and a finite value for $g^{(min)}$ in order to avoid random drifts for centers active over prolonged periods and fully depleted reservoir levels.

The two thought processes shown in Fig. 3 are for identical link-matrices, only the parameters entering Eqs. (1) and (3) differ. We note that the sequence of memory-state is identical for both parameter sets, the dynamics is stable over a wide range of parameter-values. The history of memory states goes through a cycle, as it is evident for the simulations using the parameter set (b), since the phase-space is finite. The 12-site cluster used in this simulation contains 15 different memory states and the cycle runs over 6 distinct states, a substantial fraction of the total. For larger networks with their very high numbers of stored memory-states [10] the cycle length will be in general very long for any practical purposes. We have, however, not yet performed a systematic study of the cycle-length on the system properties along the same lines usually done for random boolean networks [11].

We note that binary cycles do not occur for the parameters used here. We have chosen $\Gamma_{\varphi}^{+} < \Gamma_{\varphi}^{-}$ and the reservoir levels therefore take a while to fill-up again. Active memory states can therefore not reactivate their predecessors, which have necessarily low reservoir levels and small values for $g(\varphi)$. The same temporal asymmetry could be achieved by choosing $w_{i,j} \neq w_{j,i}$. We do not rule-out the use of asymmetric link-matrices for the dHAN, but it is an important property of the dHAN to be able to establish a time direction autonomously. The types of memory-states storable in the dHAN would otherwise be limited to asymmetric states.

4 Details of the Dynamics

In Fig. 5 we present a blowup of the thought process presented in Fig. 3 for the parameter set (b), together with the time-dependence of the growth rates $r_i(t)$. We can clearly observe how competition among the ACs plays a crucial role. For the first transition occurring at $t \approx 78$ sites (1) and (8) compete with each other. Both have two excitatory links with the active cluster (4,5,6,10), see Fig. 2 and Fig. 8. This competition is resolved here by small random differences in between the excitatory links $w_{i,j}$ used here.

The transition occurring at $t \approx 190$ in between the two disjunct memory states (6,7,11) and (0,1,2) takes a substantial amount of time to complete as it goes through the intermediate state (0,7). The memory state (0,7) is actually a valid memory state by itself but is not stabilized here as the AC (7) loses out in the competition with (1) and (2), compare Fig. 5.

Note that in the transition $(4, 8, 10) \rightarrow (8, 11) \rightarrow (6, 7, 11)$ this effect does not occur. The intermediate state (8,11) is stabilized because the reservoir level of (6) had yet not been refilled completely due to a precedent activation. In this case (6) and (7) lose out in competition with (8).

In Fig. 6 we show the results of two simulations on different 12-site clusters with very dense link-matrices $w_{i,j}$ which contain memory-states with up to seven

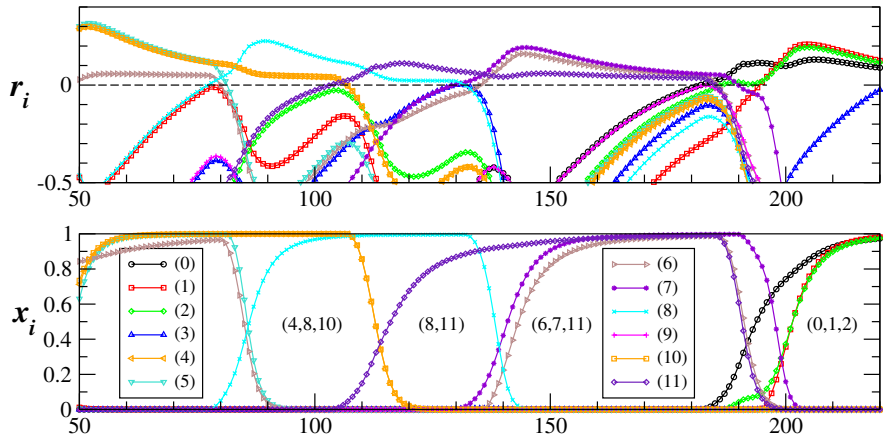


Fig. 5. The growth-rates $r_i(t)$ (top) and the activity $x_i(t)$ (bottom) for the thought process $(4, 5, 6, 10) \rightarrow (4, 8, 10) \rightarrow (8, 11) \rightarrow (6, 7, 11) \rightarrow (0, 1, 2)$ for the 12-site network shown in Fig. 2, using the parameter set (b) of Table 1

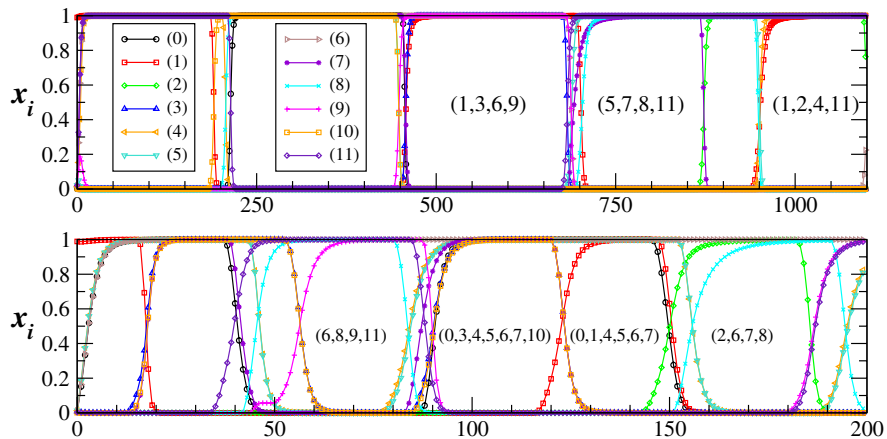


Fig. 6. The activity $x_i(t)$ for two 12-center clusters with a high density of links using the parameter sets (a) and (b) of Table 1 (top/bottom). Top: The thought process is $(1, 4, 6, 7, 11) \rightarrow (0, 6, 7, 8, 10) \rightarrow (1, 3, 6, 9) \rightarrow (5, 7, 8, 11) \rightarrow (2, 5, 8, 11) \rightarrow (1, 2, 4, 11)$. Bottom: The thought process is $(0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10) \rightarrow (3, 6, 8, 10, 11) \rightarrow (6, 8, 9, 11) \rightarrow (0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10) \rightarrow (0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7) \rightarrow (2, 6, 7, 8)$.

centers. Simulations for both set of parameters are shown and we observe that the dynamics works perfectly fine. With the appropriate choice Eq. (6) for the link-strength even networks with substantially larger memory states allow for numerical stable simulations.

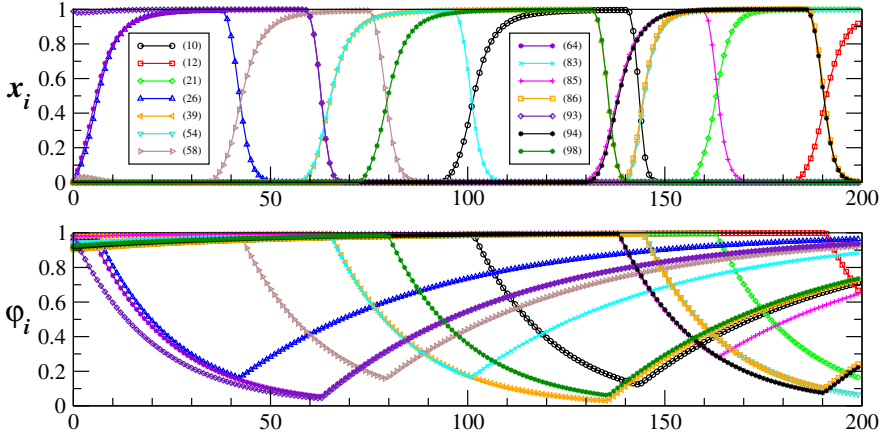


Fig. 7. The activity $x_i(t)$ and the reservoir $\varphi_i(t)$ for a 99-center clusters with 165/143/6 stable memory states containing 2/3/4 centers, using the parameter set (b) of Table 1. The thought process is $(26, 64, 93) \rightarrow (58, 64, 93) \rightarrow (39, 58, 83) \rightarrow (39, 83, 98) \rightarrow (10, 39, 98) \rightarrow (54, 85, 86, 94) \rightarrow (21, 54, 86, 94) \rightarrow (12, 21, 54)$

Finally we present in Fig. 7 the activities and reservoir-levels for a 99-site network, using the parameter set (b). Plotted in Fig. 7 are only the activities and the reservoir-levels of the sites active during the interval of observation. We can nicely observe the depletion of the reservoir-levels for the active centers and the somewhat slower recovery once the activity falls again. Similar results are achieved also by simulations of very big networks.

5 Discussion

We have here investigated the autonomous dynamics of the dHAN and neglected any interaction with the outside world. Sensory inputs would add to the growth rates by appropriate time-dependent modulations of the respective bias $b_i(t)$, see Eq. (2). For any sensory input the bias of the involved activity centers would acquire a finite positive value during the interval of the sensory stimulation.

Taking a look at the growth rates plotted in Fig. 5 it becomes immediately clear that the sensory input needs in general a certain critical strength in order to influence the ongoing thought process. The autonomous thought process and the sensory input compete with each other. This kind of competition does not occur in simple attractor neural networks [11], for which any non-zero input induces the network to flow into the nearest accessible attractor. Both for inputs resembling closely a previously stored pattern as well as for random and nonsensical inputs.

The dHAN considered here will, on the other hand, recognize external patterns only when the input is such that it wins the competition with the ongoing thought process, leading to the activation of the corresponding memory state. The strength of the sensory input necessary for this recognition process to be

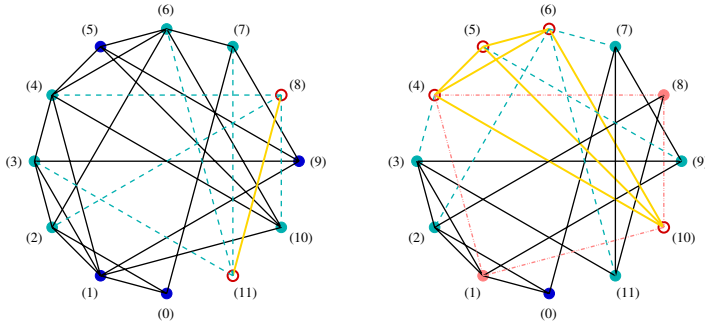


Fig. 8. Dynamical attention-focusing in the 12-site network with the thought process illustrated in Fig. 5, for two different stable memory states. The dashed/dashed-dotted cyan and pink links/circles denote centers linked weakly/strongly (by one/two excitatory links) to the active memory state.

completed successfully depends crucially on the number of links between the current active memory state and the ACs stimulated by the sensory input, as one can see in Fig. 5 and Fig. 8. The sites (1) and (8) have two links to the memory state (4,5,6,10), all other centers have either zero or just one. Any sensory input arriving on sites (1) or (8) would be recognized even for small signal-strength when (4,5,6,10) is active, a sensory input arriving at site (0) would need to be, on the other hand, very large. This property of the dHAN is then equivalent to the capability of focus attention autonomously, an important precondition for object recognition by cognitive systems [12]. Every active memory states carries with it an ‘association cloud’ and any external input arriving within this area of ACs linked directly to the active memory state will enjoy preferential treatment by the dHAN.

5.1 Biological Considerations

At first sight the model Eq. (1) possesses an unbiological feature. Neglecting the $f(\varphi)$ and $g(\varphi)$ for a moment, the total effective link strength $w_{i,j} + z_{i,j}$ is discontinuous: Either strongly negative ($w_{i,j} = 0$, $z_{i,j} \leq -|z|$), or weakly positive ($0 \leq w_{i,j} \leq w$, $z_{i,j} = 0$), as illustrated in Fig. (9). This property of the link-matrices between the constituent activity centers is crucial for the whole model. It is essential for the stability of the individual memory states, see in Sect. 2.1, and it forms the basis for hierarchical object representations, as discussed in Sect. 2.2. It constitutes a key difference between our and other models of neural networks [11].

The effective link-strength $w_{i,j} + z_{i,j}$ does however not correspond to the bare synapsing-strength in biological neural assemblies. It represents an effective coupling in between local or distributed centers of neural activities and this kind of discontinuous behavior may actually result quite naturally from a simple coupling via intermediate inhibitory interneurons, as illustrated in Fig. (9). When

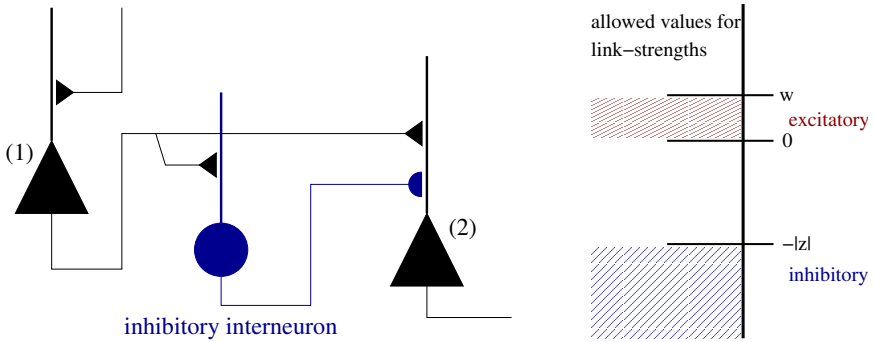


Fig. 9. Illustration of a network of interacting neurons leading to an effective discontinuous inter-neural coupling. Left: The excitatory neuron (1) connects both directly to neuron (2) and indirectly via the inhibitory interneuron. An activation of the interneuron by neuron-(1) may lead to complete inhibition of neuron-(2), masking completely the direct excitatory (1)-(2) link. Right: The resulting range for the allowed link-strengths for the excitatory links $w_{i,j}$ (red shaded region) and for the inhibitory links $z_{i,j}$ (blue shaded region).

the interneuron is active, the effective coupling is strongly inhibitory. When the interneuron is quiet, the coupling is weakly excitatory with Hebbian-type learning. When the interneuron is active, it might as well inhibit the target neuron completely. Integrating out the intermediate inhibitory interneuron leads in this way to an effective discontinuous inter-neuron coupling.

Biologically speaking, one observes that inhibitory synapses are placed all over the target neurons, on the dendrites, the soma and on the axon itself. Excitatory synapses are, however, located mainly on the dendrites. This observation suggests that inhibitory synapses may indeed preempt the postsynaptic excitatory potentials, giving functionally rise to a model like the one proposed here.

6 Conclusions

We have proposed, discussed and implemented a central principle for the self-generated time-series of mental states of a cognitive system - the notion of “duality” for memory states. A cognitive system can make use of the stored information - the memories - only if these memories can be related to each other. We believe that no separate conjunction units are necessary for this job. Memory states and conjunction units responsible for the time-evolution of the thought process are - in our view - just two different aspects of the same coin: Memory states can either be activated, just as normal memory states are supposed to behave, or act as associative links, enabling the dynamics of the thought process.

There may exist a range of possible implementations of this principle, here we have shown that an associative network with overlapping memory states of a generalized neural-network-type will autonomously generate a history of

transient memory states when suitable couplings to local reservoir levels are introduced. This self-regulating model exhibits, to a certain extent, autonomous data-processing capabilities with a spontaneous decision-making ability. Here we have been concerned with showing the feasibility of this approach. Further research will be necessary to show that this self-regulating system can carry out specific cognitive tasks.

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