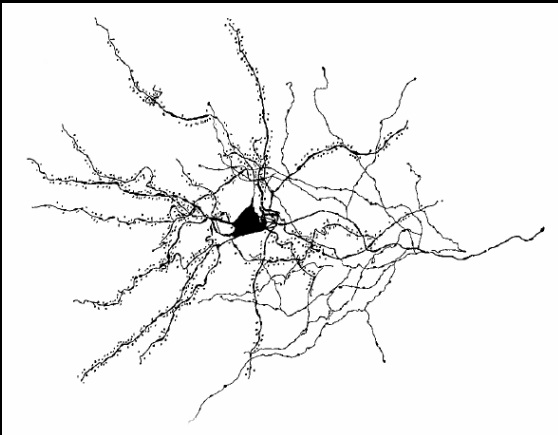
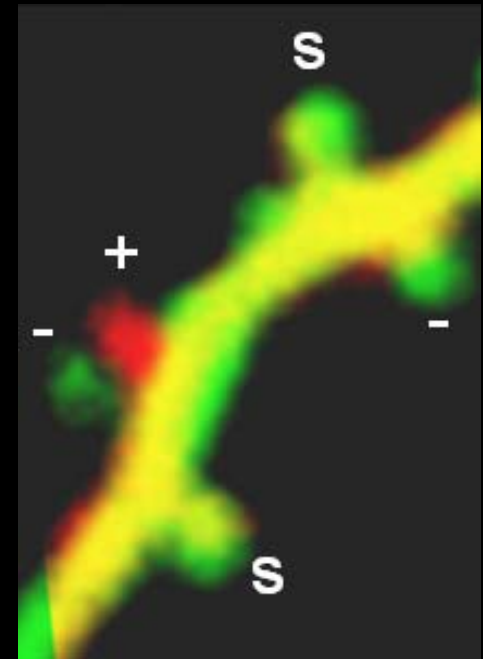
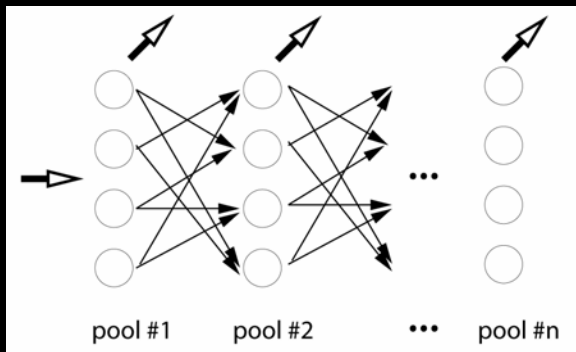


Three Theoretical Problems Suggested by Recent Bird Song Experiments

Professor Henry Greenside
Department of Physics, Duke University



March 21, 2008

Outline

1. Mechanism of sequence generation: synfire chains?
2. Quantitative connection between song learning and spine growth and decay in HVC?
3. Mechanism of LMAN variability engine?

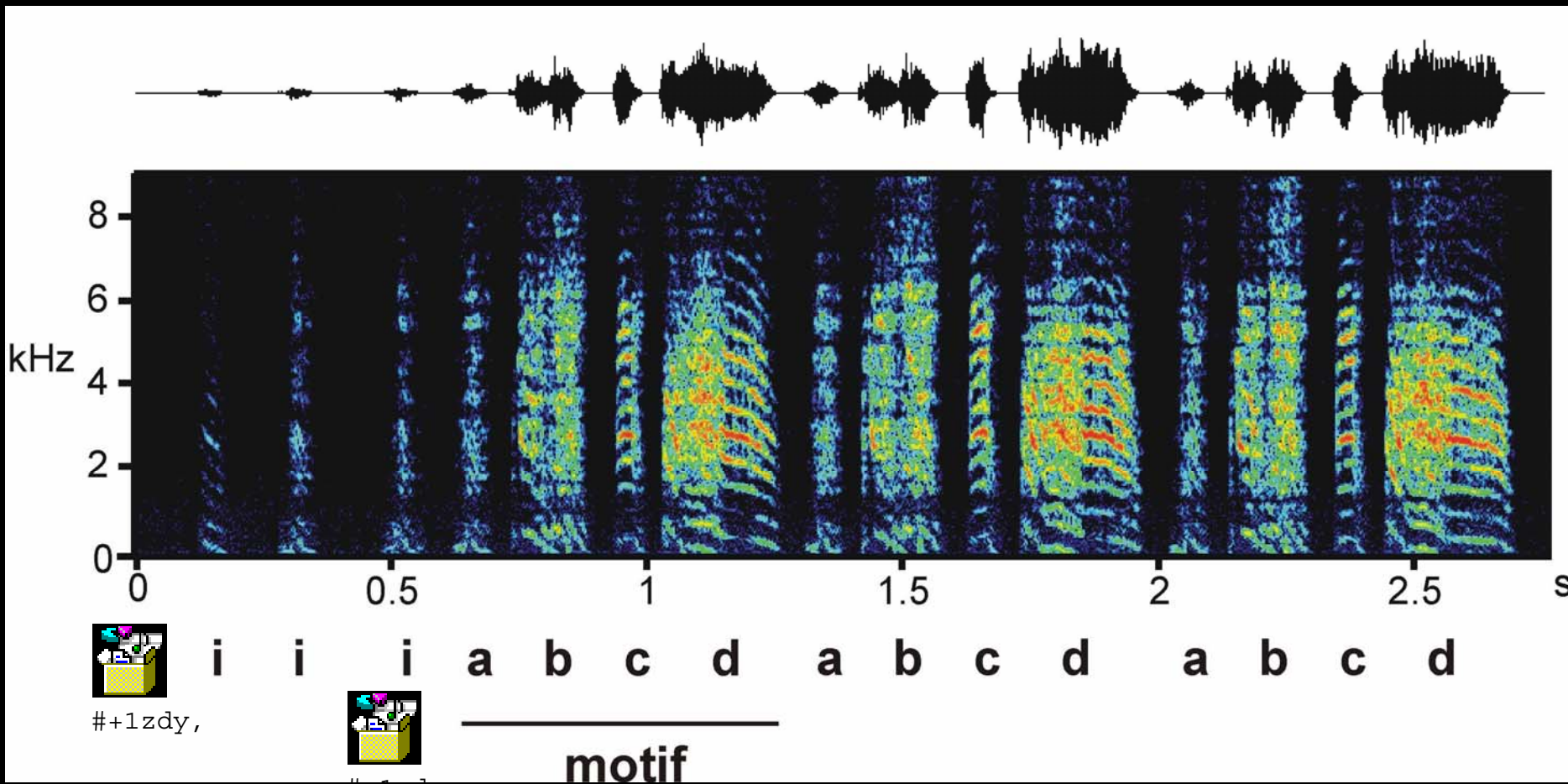
Songbirds: Auditory-Guided Vocal Learning



1. Sequence memorization, production, motor learning.
2. Songbirds inherently motivated to learn conspecific highly stereotyped songs.
3. NIH interest: language deficits (stuttering).



Zebra Finch Temporal Structure: Notes, Syllables, and Motifs

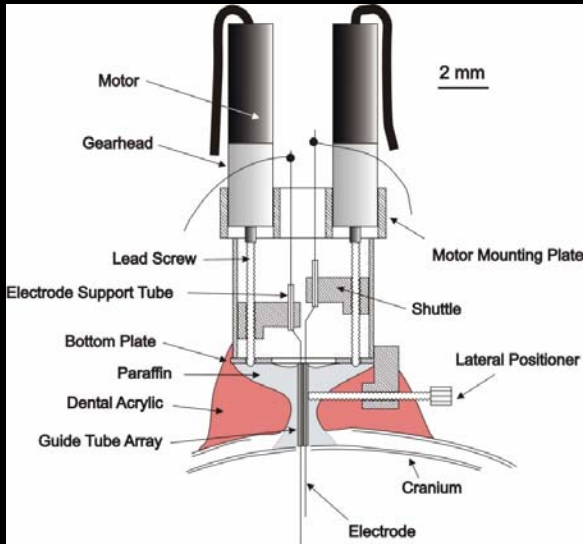


Sequence Generation Mechanisms

- Asymmetric recursive Hopfield networks (Sompolinsky, Kleinfeld, others).
- Central pattern generator plus delay lines.
- Circular feedforward chains.
- Hierarchical (inter-nuclear) dynamics.

Experimental constraints: Hopfield net not easily consistent with sparse excitatory firing, tonic inhibitory firing. Anatomy?

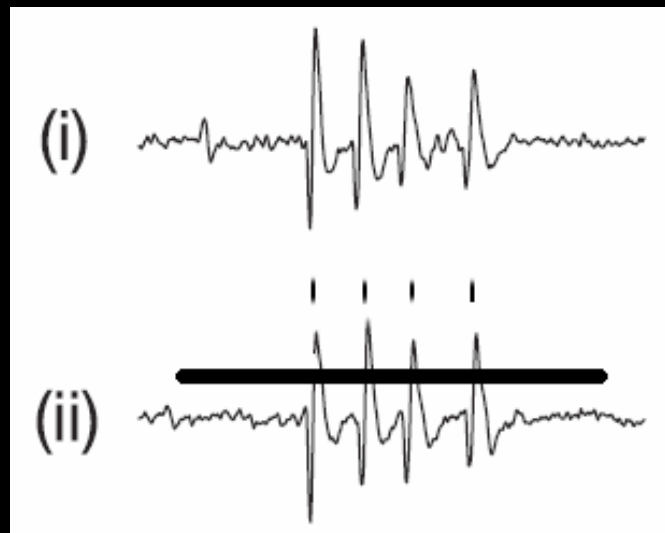
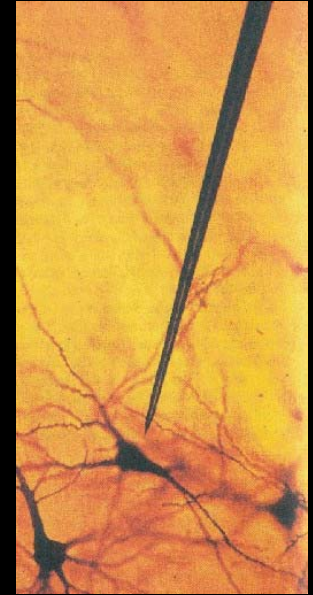
Activity of Neurons During Singing



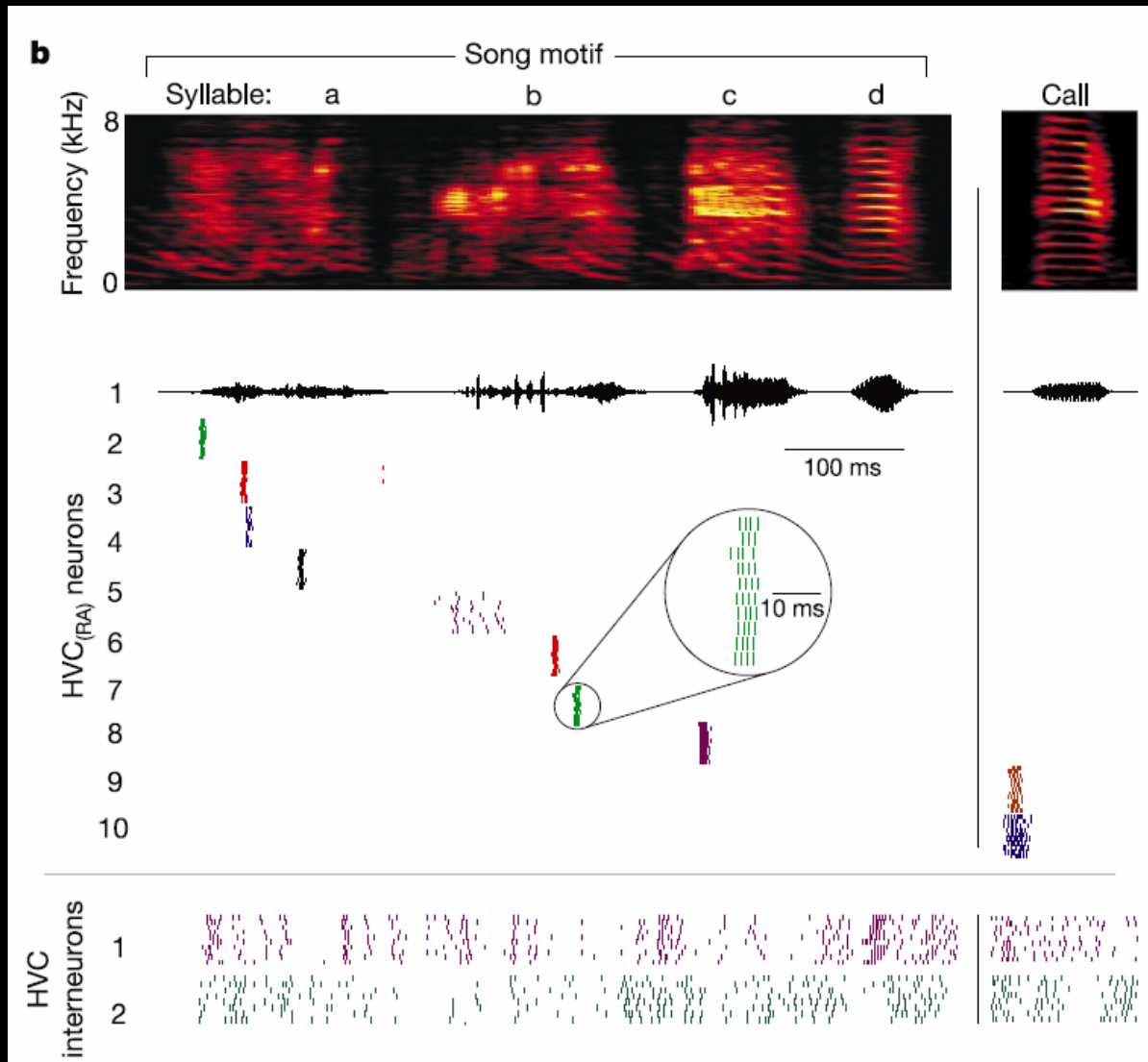
Michale Fee, MIT



Dr. Jon Prather, Mooney Lab



Ultra-sparse Bursting of HVC_{RA} Neurons During Singing



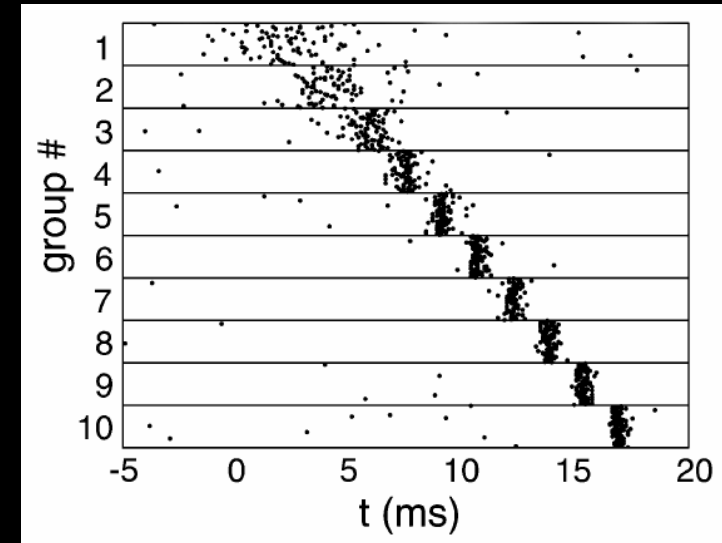
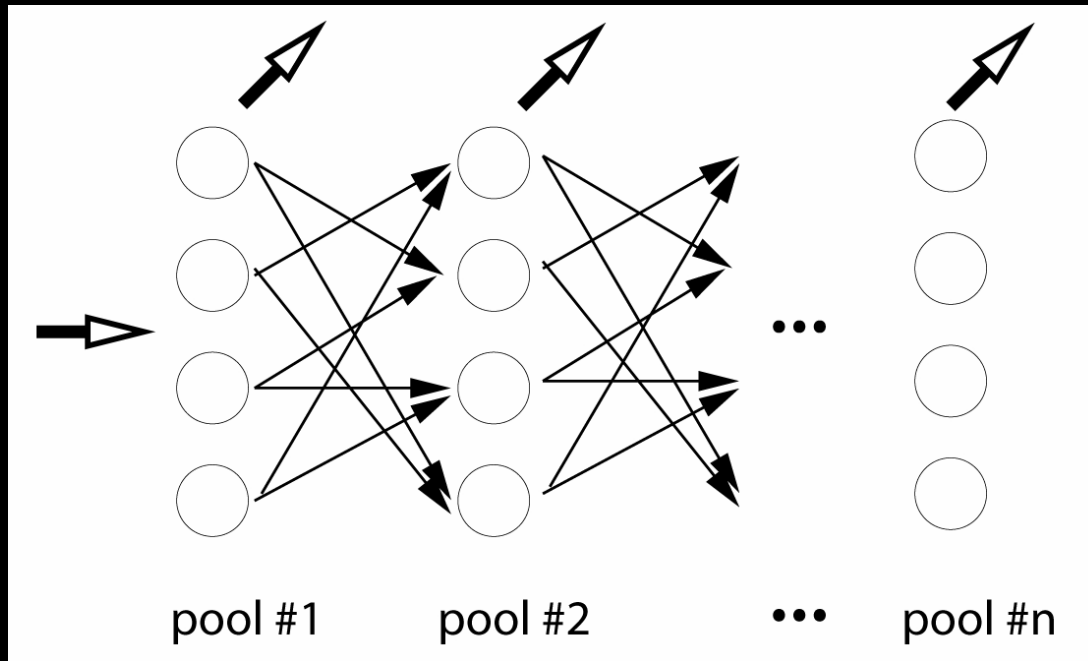
Issues:

sparsity

precision

robustness

A Possible Simple Explanation: Feedforward Synfire Chain



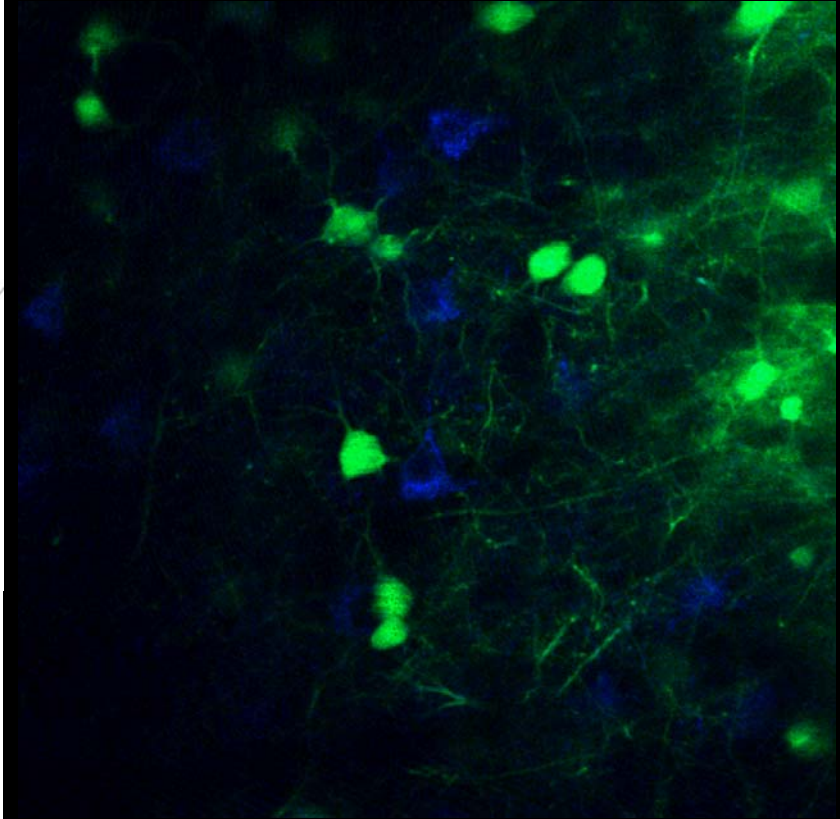
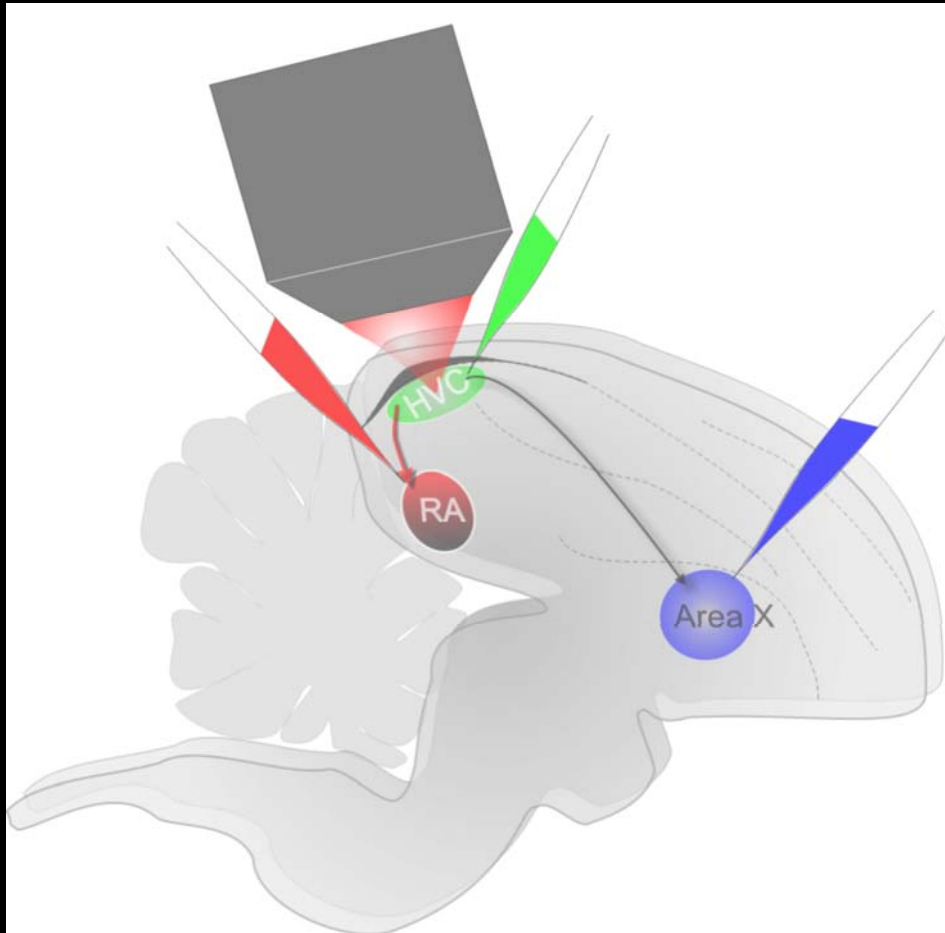
Theoretical support for burst propagation
Li and Greenside 2006,
Jin, Ramanazaglou, and Seung 2007
but further experiments are needed.

II: Anatomical Changes During Learning?

- Changes in spine volume (synaptic weight).
- Creation and deletion of spines.
- Apoptosis and neurogenesis.

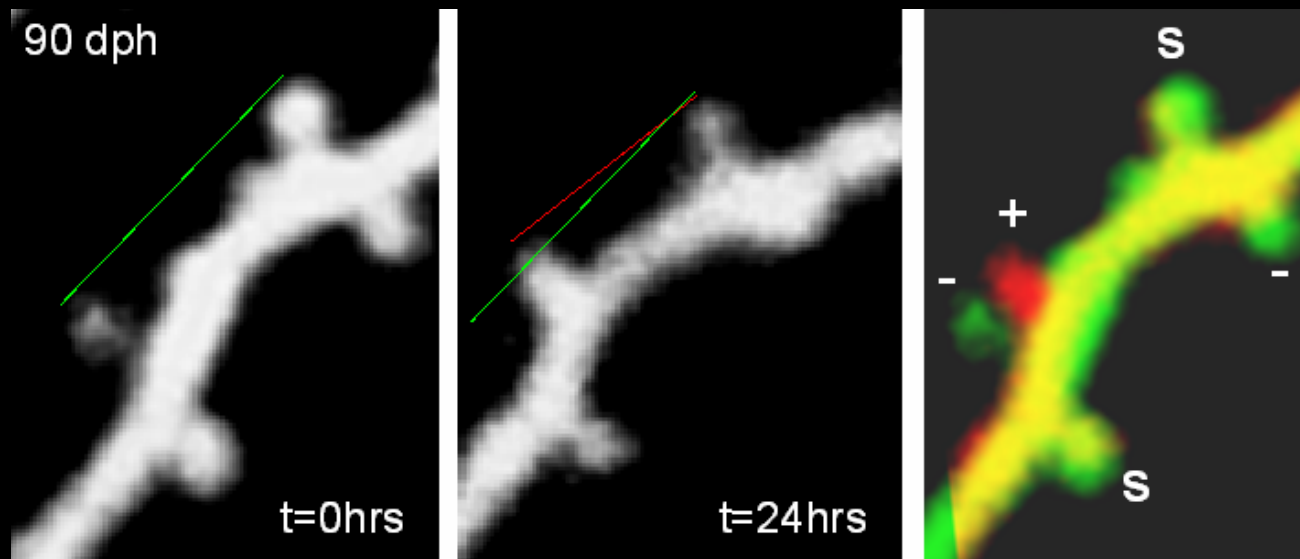
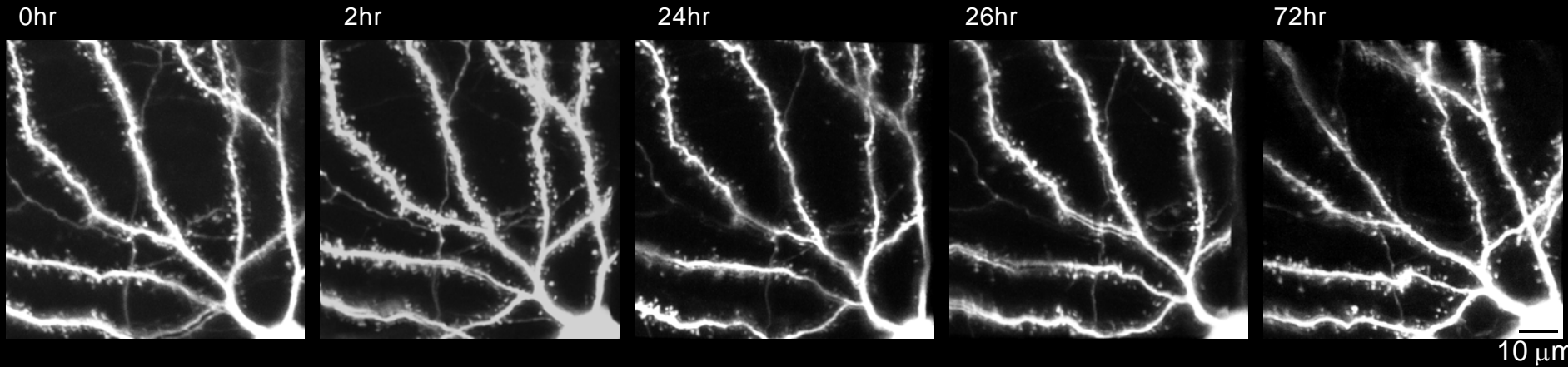
A big question: can we *quantitatively* understand and so predict anatomical changes in HVC during song learning?

Two-Photon Imaging of HVC Neurons *In vivo*

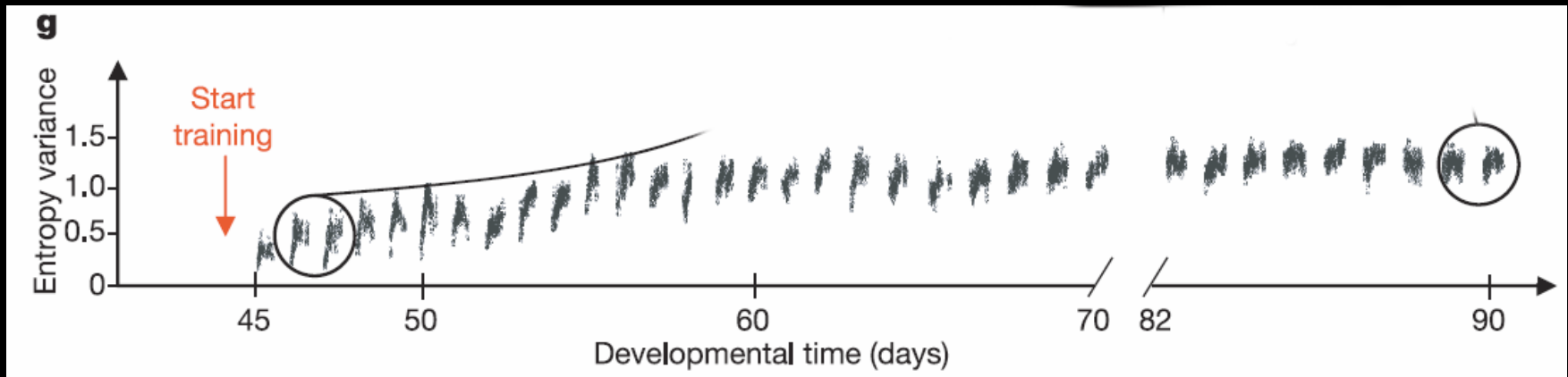


Todd Roberts, Katie Lewin, Rich Mooney
(unpublished)

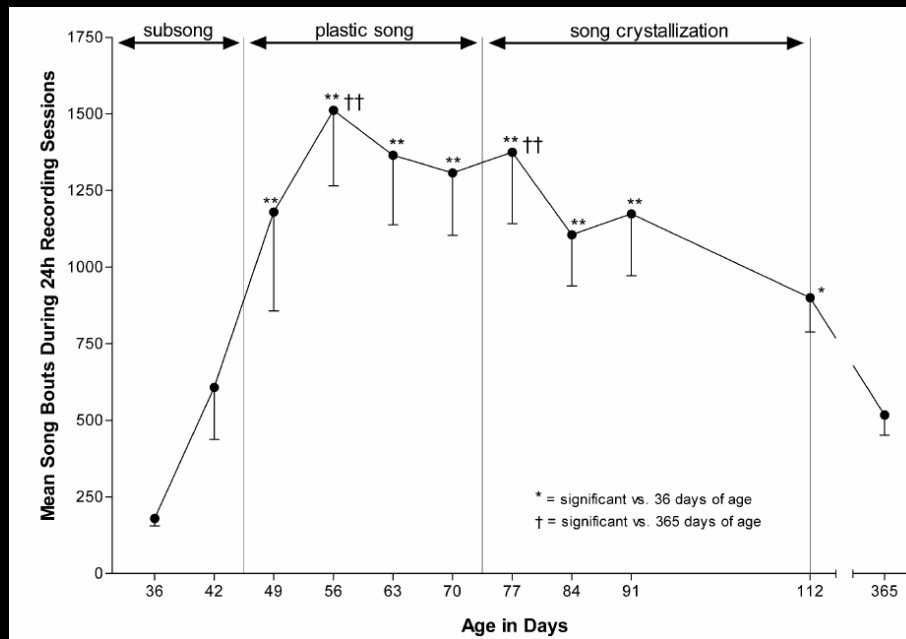
Longitudinal Two-Photon Imaging of HVC Dendritic Spines *In vivo*



III: Song Learning Complicated Process



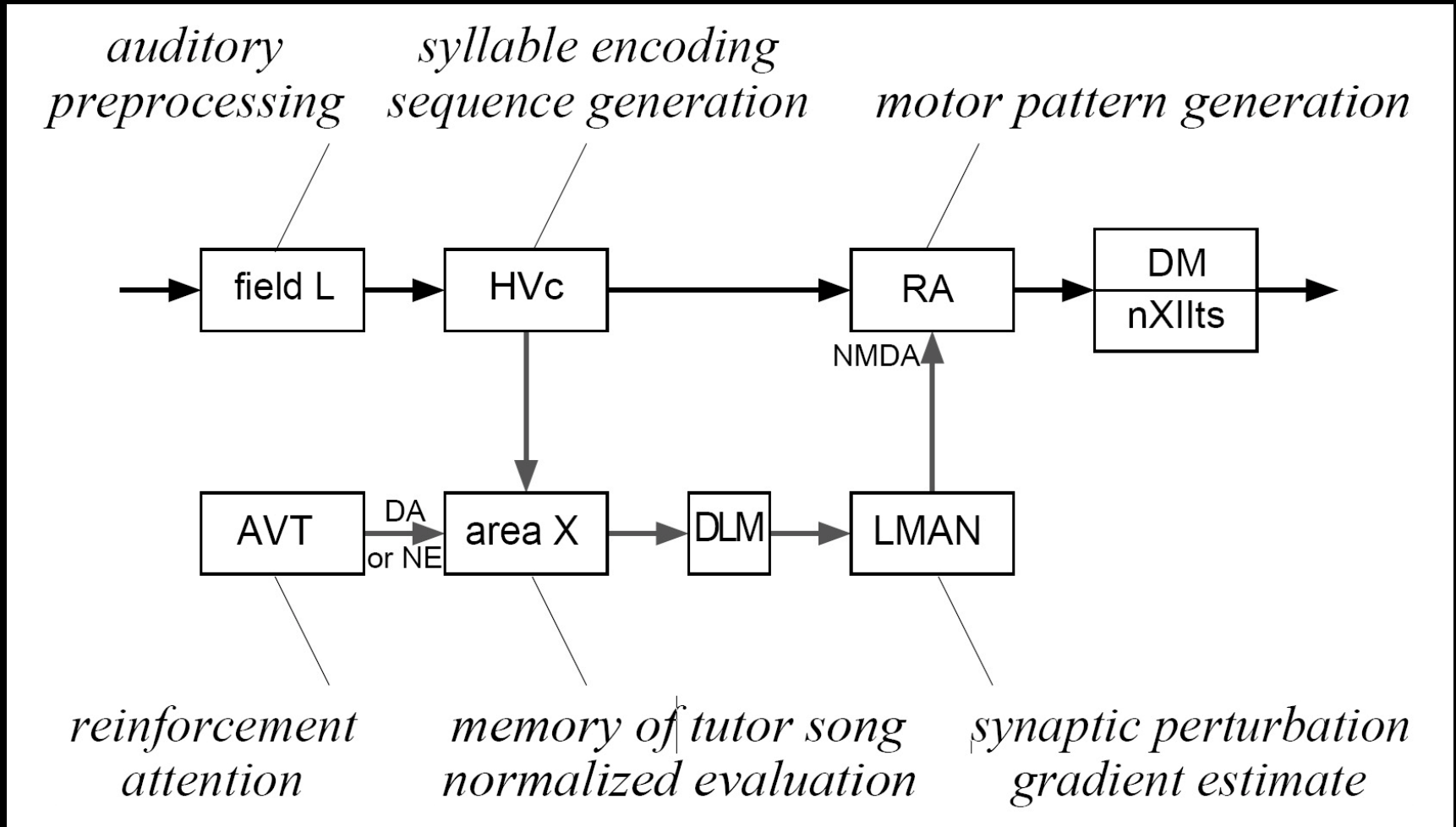
S. Deregnaucourt et al, Nature **433**:710-716 (2005)



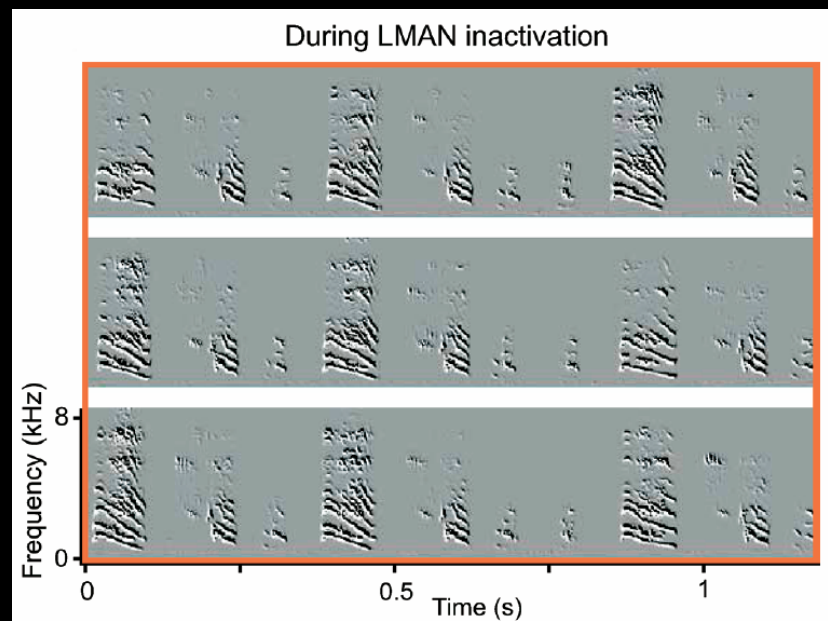
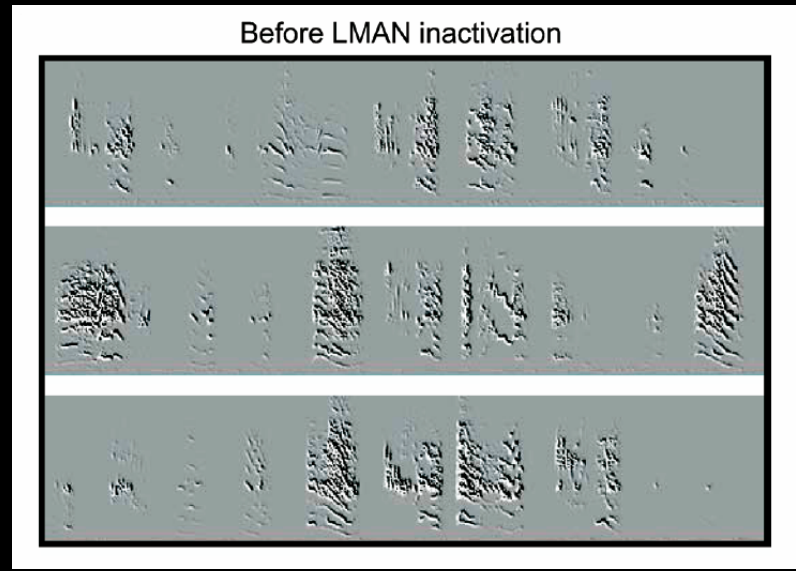
> 50,000 songs
to converge

Johnson et al, Behavioral Brain Research **131**:57-65 (2002)

Doya and Sejnowski 1998: Reinforcement Learning Algorithm Plausible

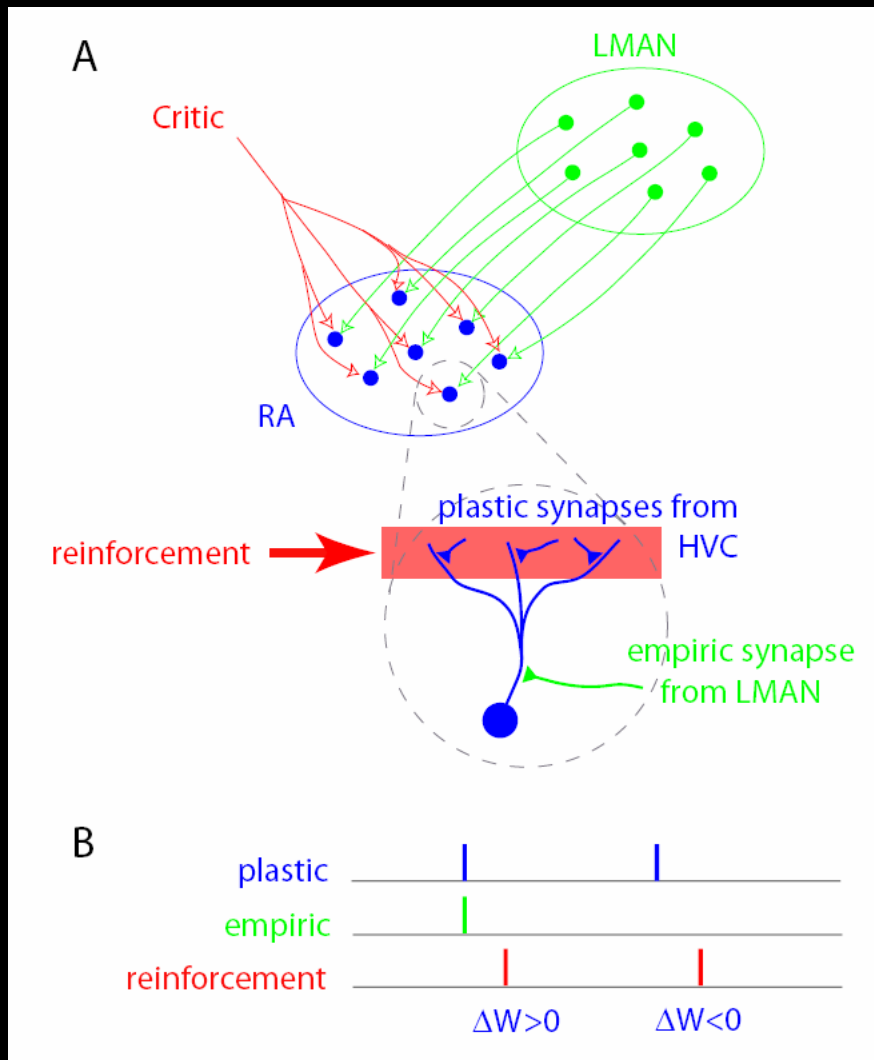


Inactivating LMAN with TTX Reduces Variability in a Juvenile (57 phd) Zebra Finch



Olveczky et al,
PLoS Bio
2005.

Reinforcement Learning at Cellular Level



20:1 HVC to
LMAN synapses

LMAN: NMDA
HVC: AMPA

LMAN to RA
occur before
HVC to RA.

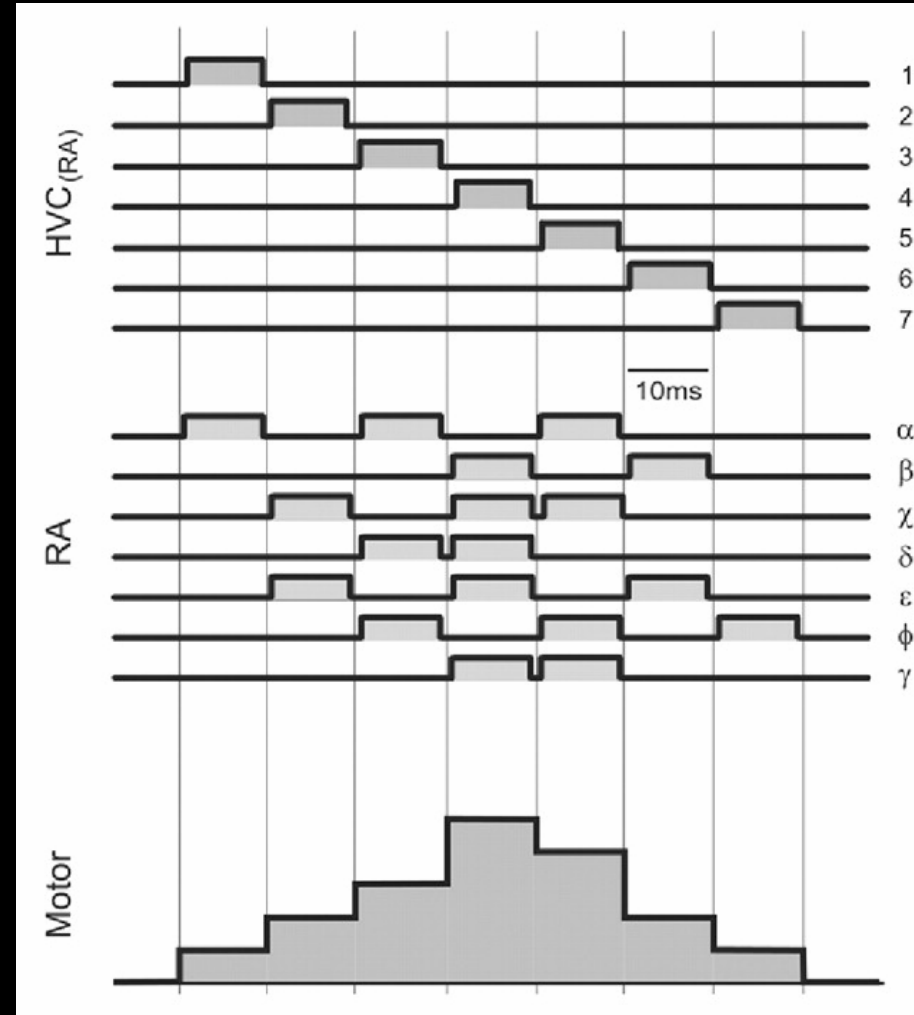
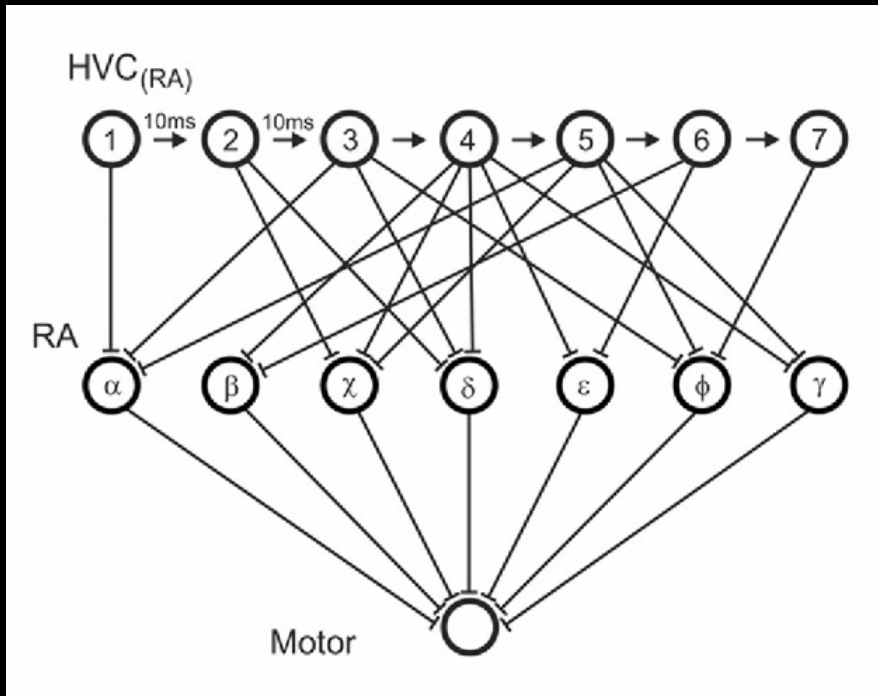
“Model of Birdsong Learning Based on Gradient Estimation by Dynamic Perturbation of Neural Conductances”, Fiete, Fee, Seung J. Neurophys. **98**:2038 (2007).

How Does LMAN Work?

- Can one confirm that birds actually use reinforcement learning? Many hard experimental questions: where is error calculated, what is the reinforcement agent?
- A theoretical step: try to understand how LMAN and HVC synapses interact on dendritic tree of single RA neuron: what are their geometric and physiological relations?

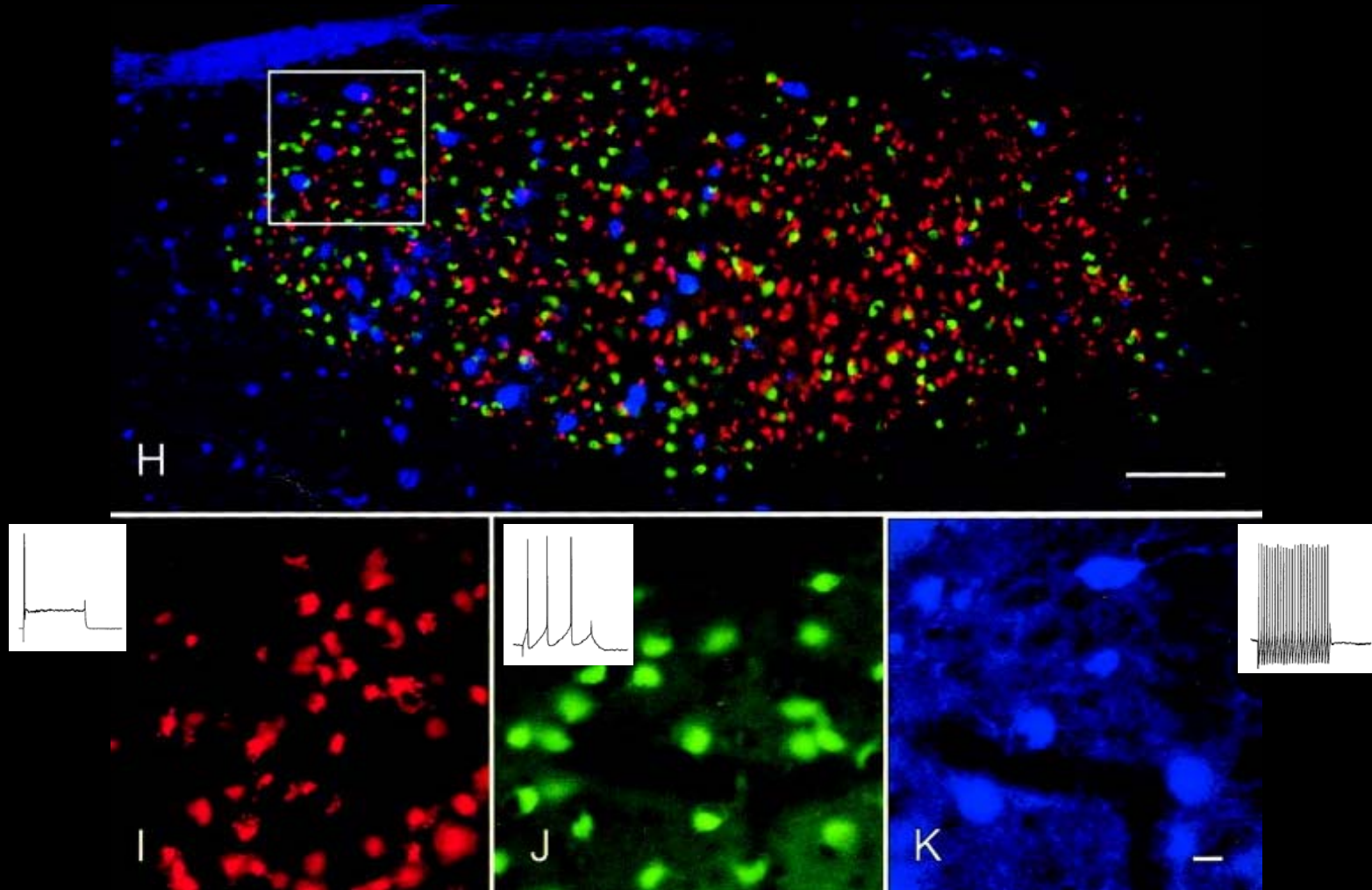
End of Talk
Questions, Discussion?

Hypothesis for Sparseness: HVC_{RA} Neurons Form a Feedforward Network



M. Fee, A. Kozhevnikov, R. Hahnloser
Annals of the New York
Academy of Science
1016: 153–170 (2004).

Anatomical Characterization of Neurons in Songbird Nucleus HVC



red = RA-proj

green = X-proj

blue = interneuron

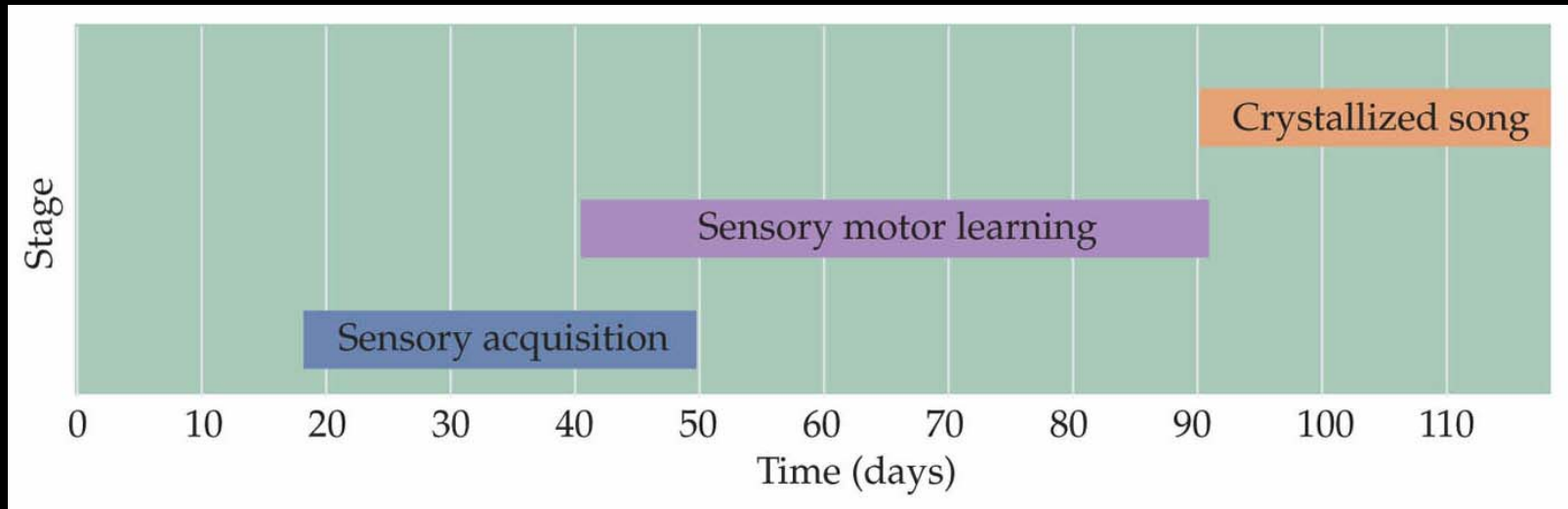
J. Martin Wild et al, *Journal of Comparative Neurology* 483:79-90 (2005)

Three Stages of Song Learning

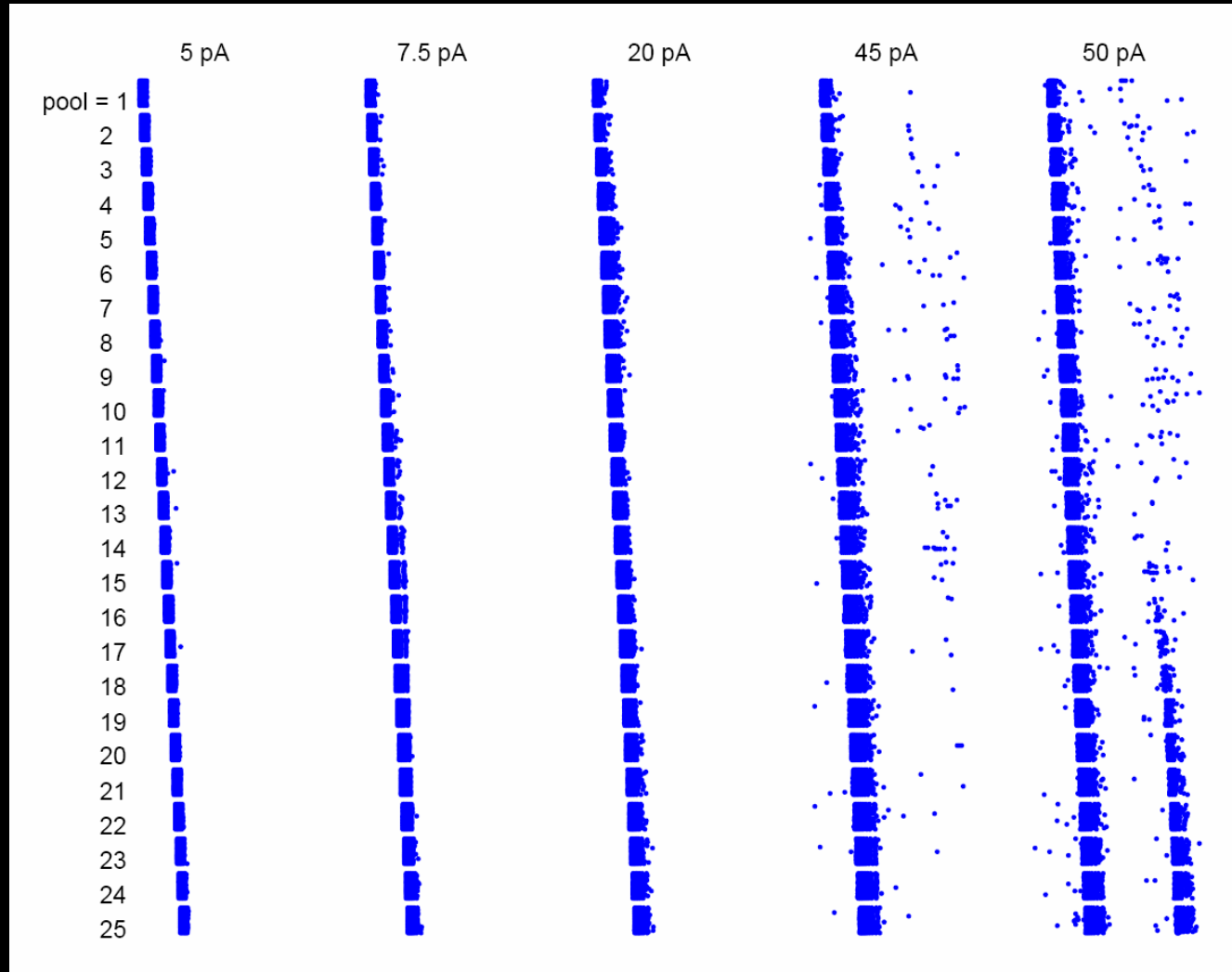


father

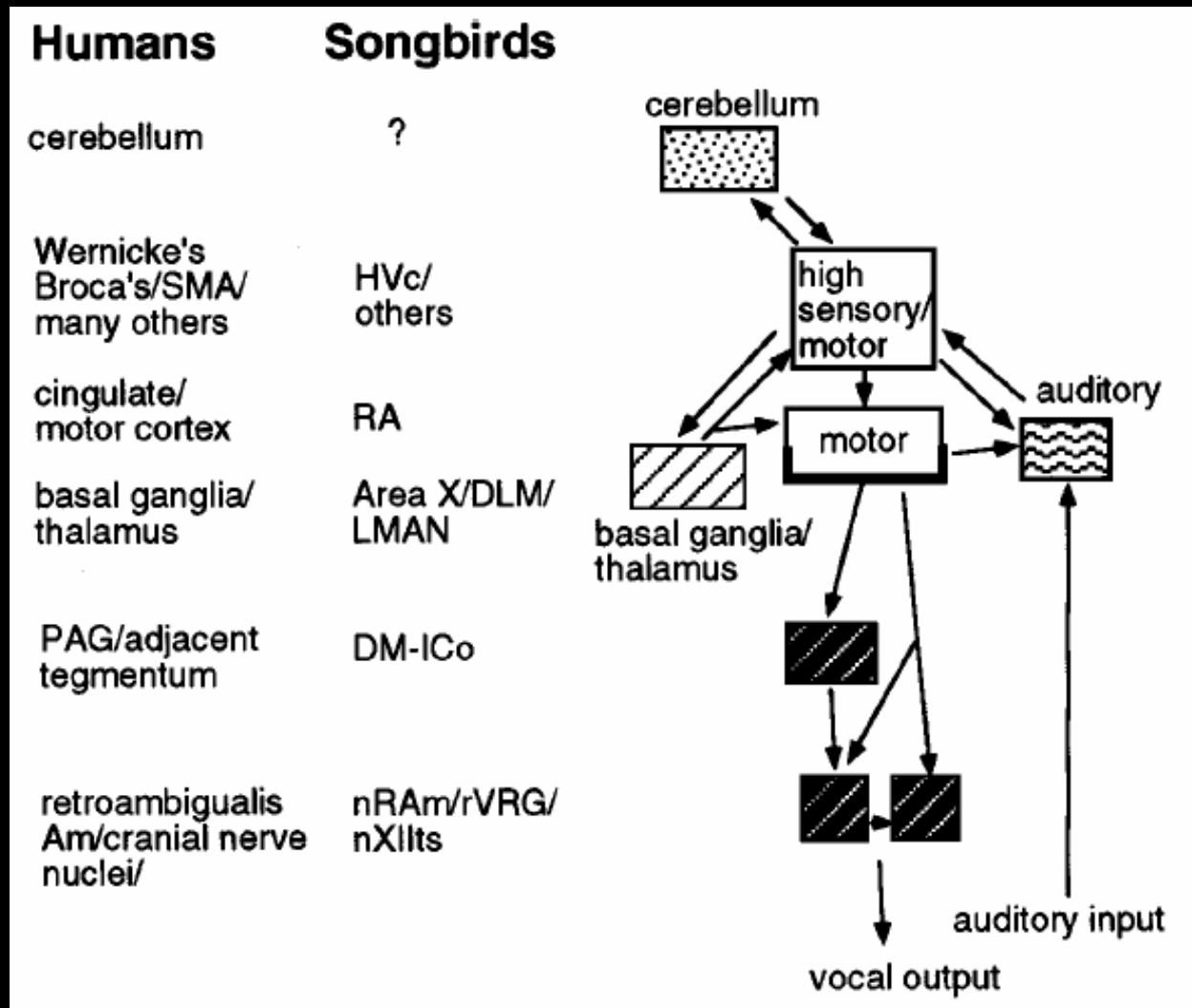
son



Bursts Survive High Levels of Noise and Network Heterogeneities

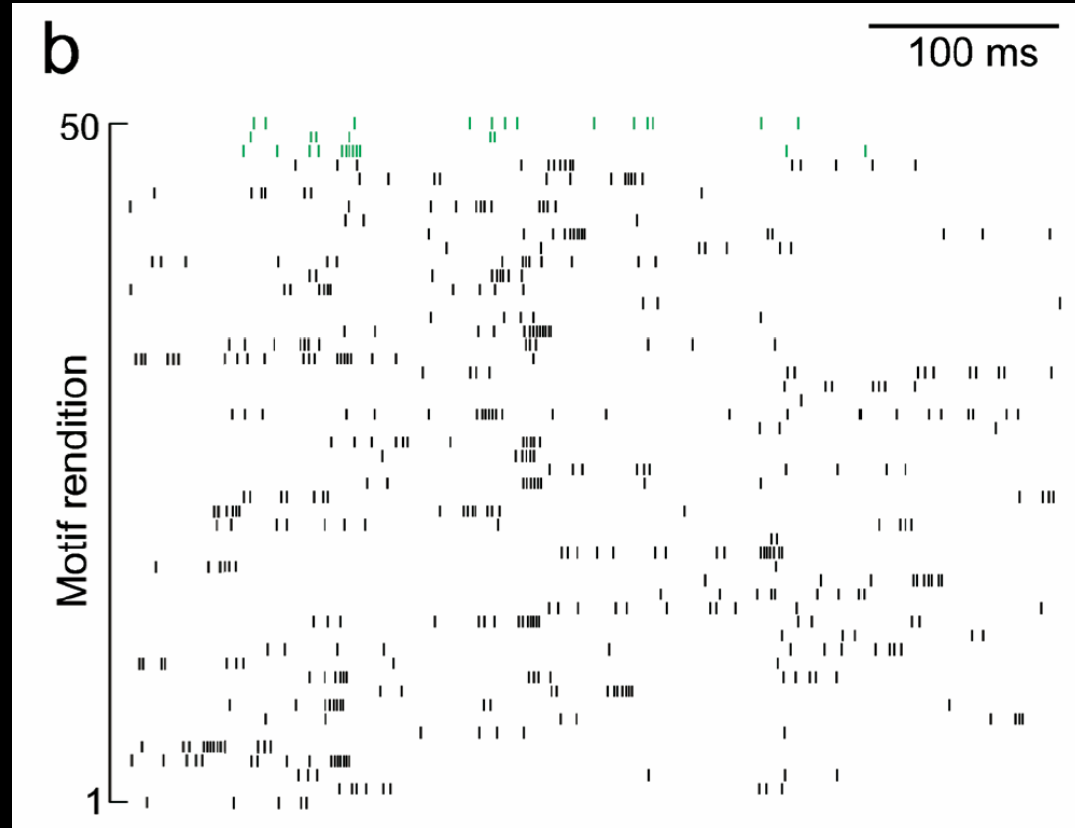
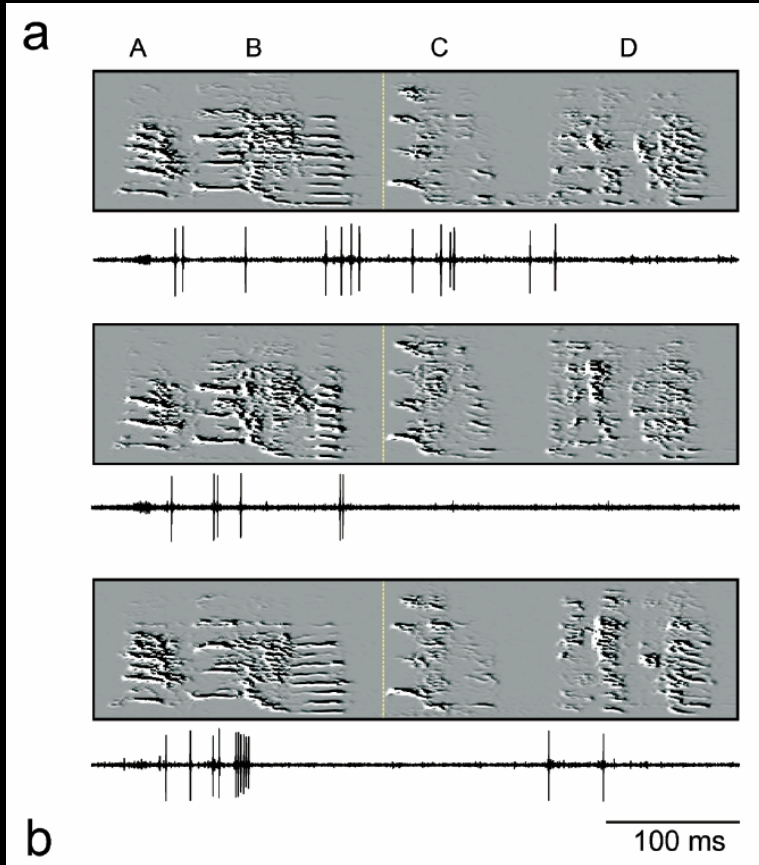


Human Versus Songbird Anatomy



A. Doupe and P. Kuhl, *Ann. Rev. Neurosci* 22:567-632 (1999)

LMAN_{RA} Neuronal Firing During Singing Is Highly Variable in Juveniles

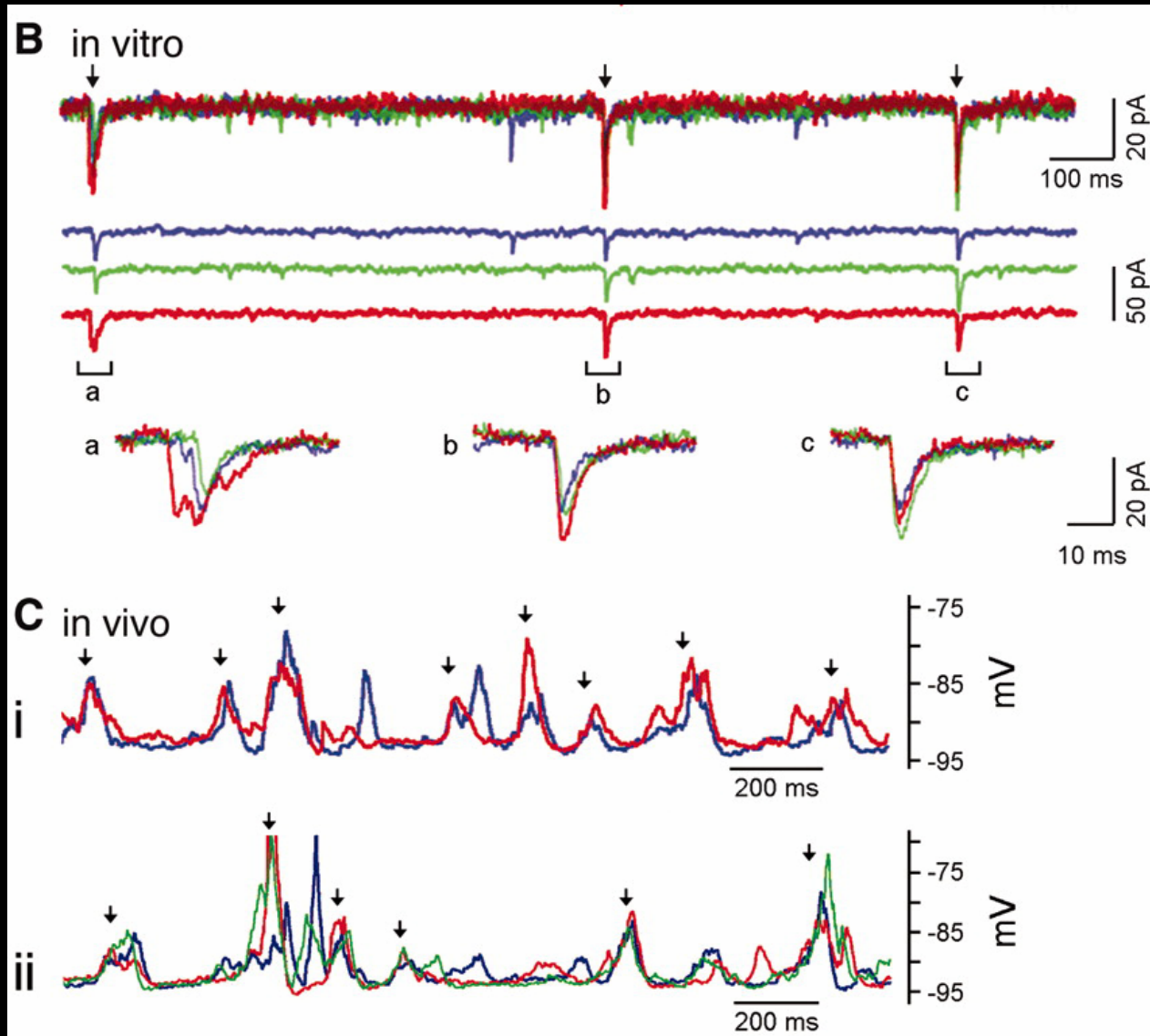


67 days post hatch

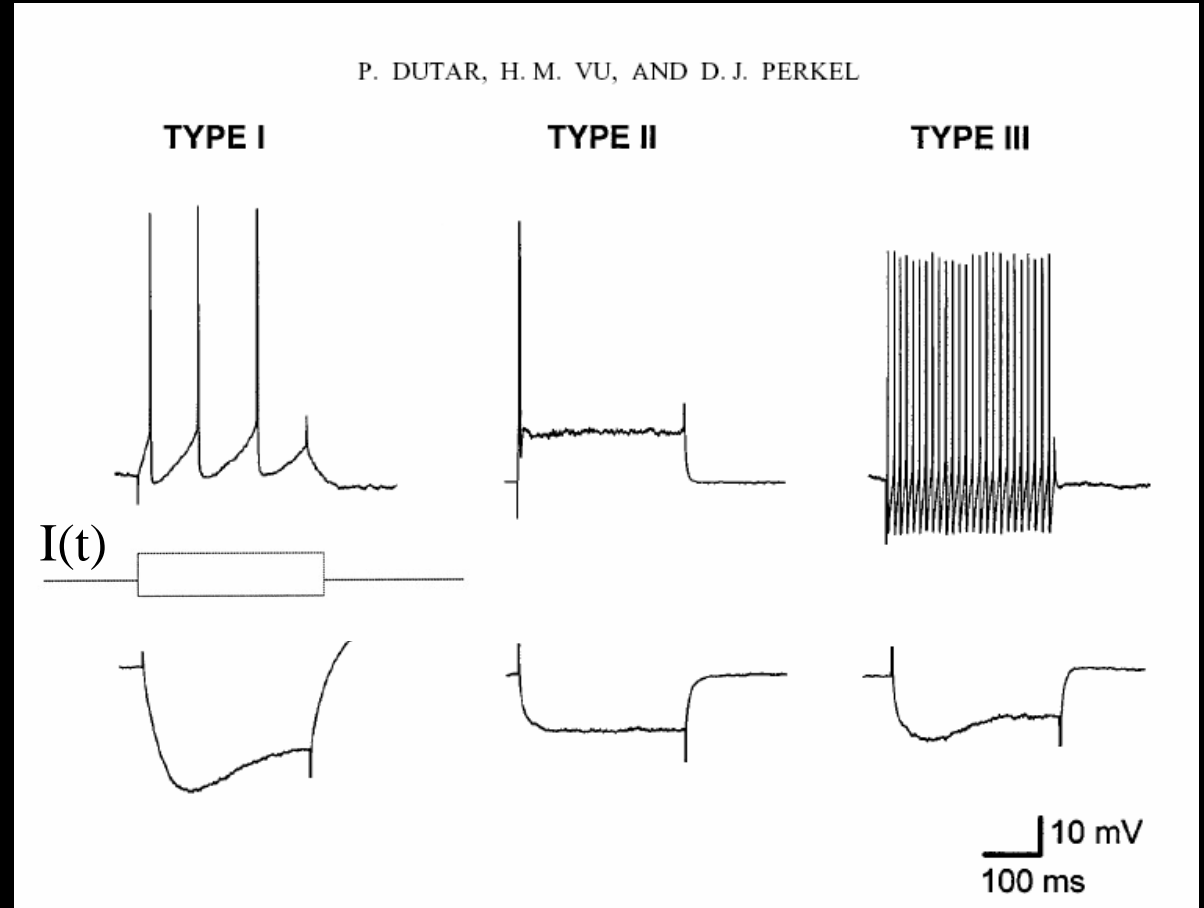
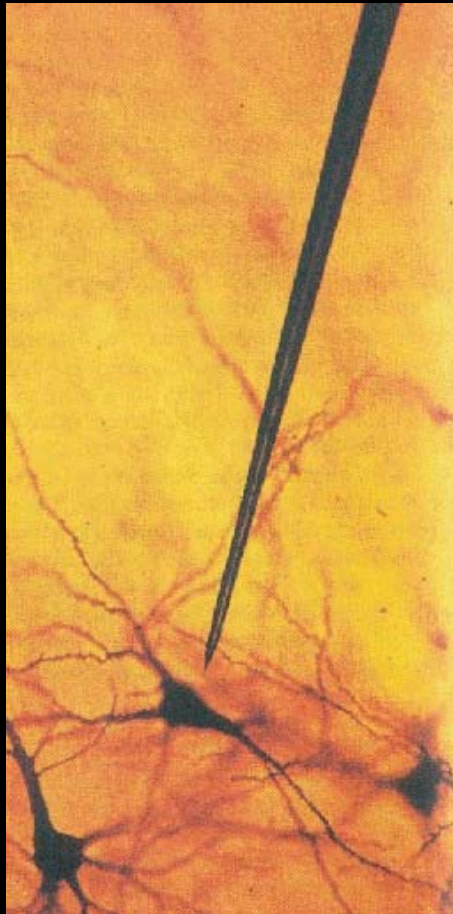
Bence P. Olveczky, Aaron S. Andalman, and Michale S. Fee, PLoS Biology 3(5):1-8 (2005)
“Vocal Experimentation in the Juvenile Songbird Requires a Basal Ganglia Circuit”

Precise Reproducible Cortical Dynamics?

Ikegaya et al, Nature 304:559 (2004)



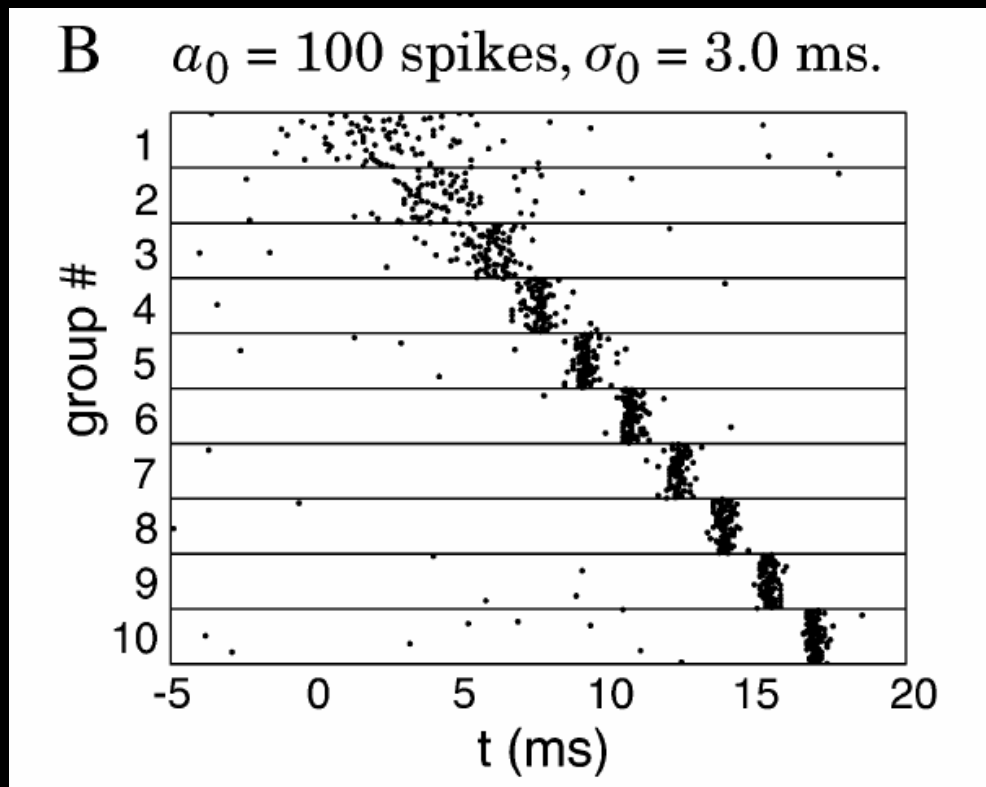
Characterization of HVC Neurons *in vitro*: Response to Constant Current Injections



P. Dutar et al, Journal of Neurophysiology **80**:1828-1383 (1998)

Note: Data obtained from brain slices in immersion chamber.

Stable Synfire Propagation



“Propagation of cortical synfire activity: survival probability in single trials and stability in the mean”

Marc-Oliver Gewaltig and Markus Diesmann and Ad Aertsen
Neural Networks **14**:657-673 (2001)

What About Bursts in Synfire Chains?

Li and Greenside, Jin et al

PHYSICAL REVIEW E 74, 011918 (2006)

Stable propagation of a burst through a one-dimensional homogeneous excitatory chain model of songbird nucleus HVC

MengRu Li and Henry Greenside

10 parameters per neuron for leaky-integrate-and-fire model with simplest synapses.

30 parameters for Hodgkin-Huxley single-compartment neuron with simple synapses.

Extremely difficult to pin down parameters from existing data.

Equations

$$C_m \frac{dv_i^k}{dt} = \sum_{m=1}^N g_m(t; v_i^k) v_m i v_i^k \phi + I_{i;e}^k(t) + I_{i;s}^k(t) + \dots_i^k(t)$$

$$I_{i;s}^k(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N M_{ij}^k \sum_{u(j)}^X I_s(t i t_{j;u(j)}^{k_i 1}; v_i^k):$$

$$I_s(t; v) = g_s C(t = \tau_s) e^{i t = \tau_s} (v_s i v)$$

$$g_m(t; v) = \hat{g}_m x_1^u(t) x_2^v(t)$$

$$\tau(v) \frac{dx}{dt} = x_1(v) i x$$

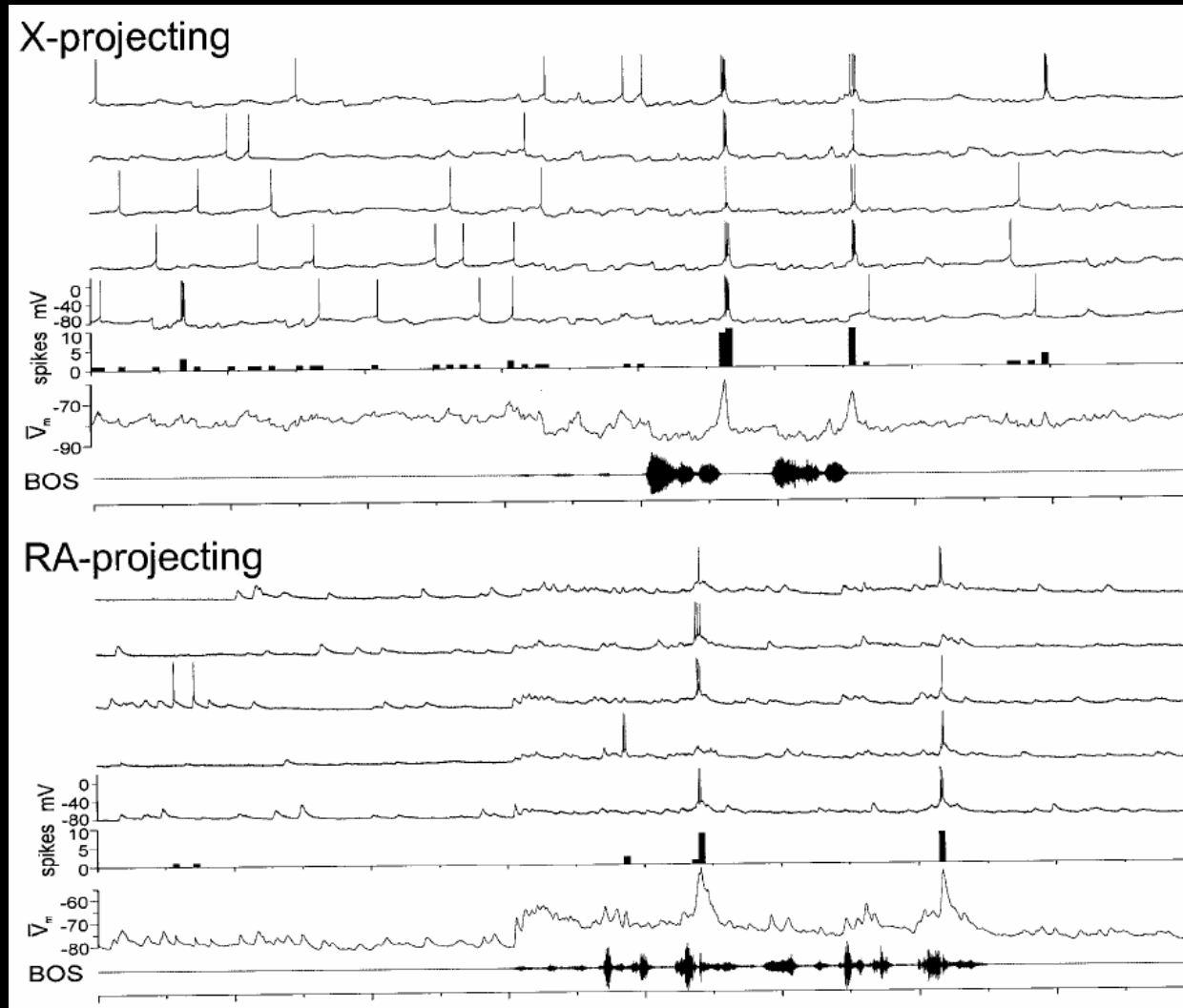
$$\tau(v) = t_2 + t_1 \sum_{i=1}^3 1 + e^{i ((v_i v_2) = v_3)} i 1$$

$$x_1(v) = \sum_{i=1}^3 1 + e^{i (v_i v_0) = v_1} i 1$$

Puzzles

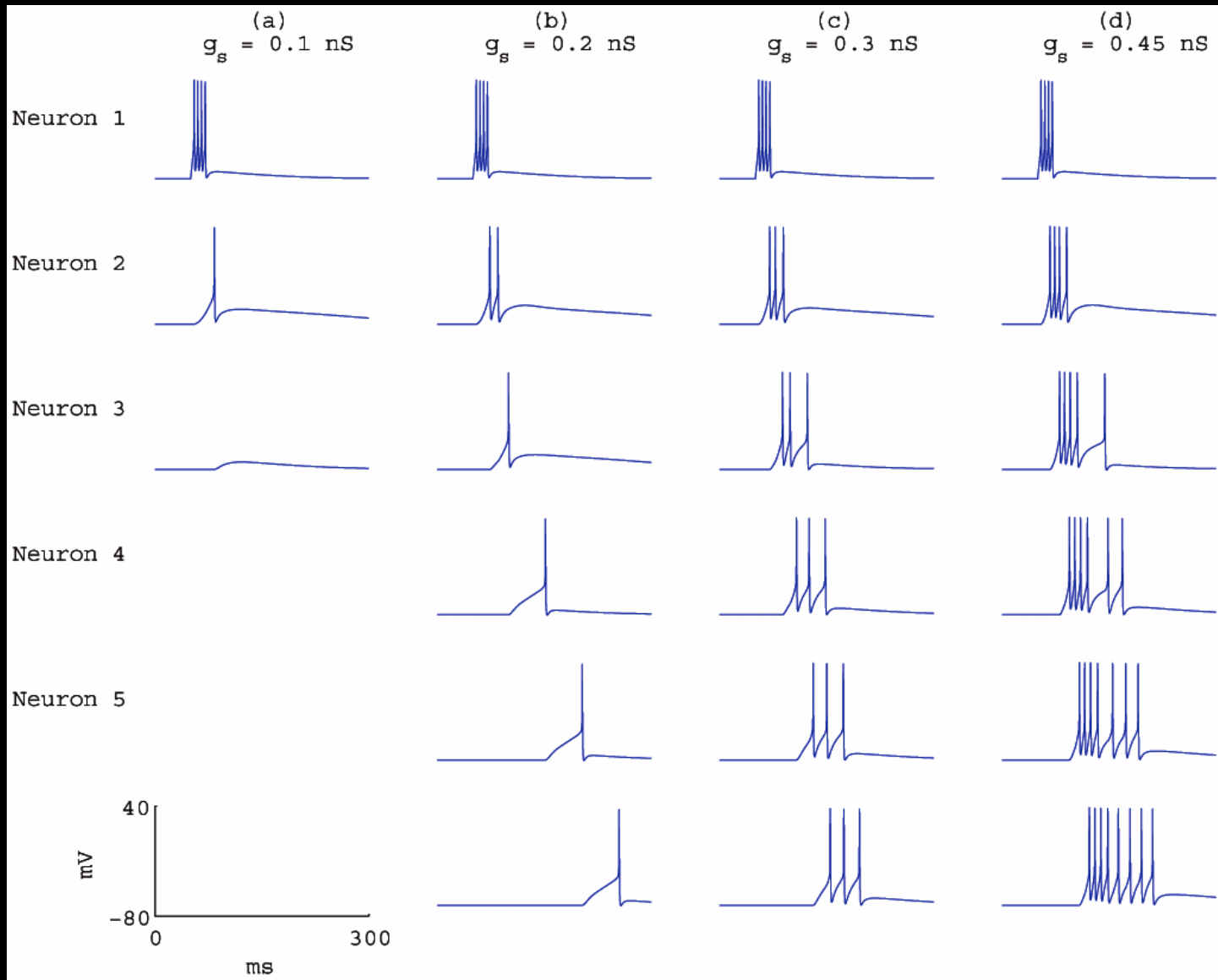
- Embedded synfire chain calculations: much harder to achieve stable propagation.
- Songbirds like Bengalese finches have complex “finite state” grammars, hard to reconcile with synfire chains.
- Human speech and recursive Chomskian grammars?

Sparse Bursting Occurs During Audition In Anesthetized Zebra Finch



Richard Mooney, *Journal of Neuroscience* 20(14):5420-5436 (2000)

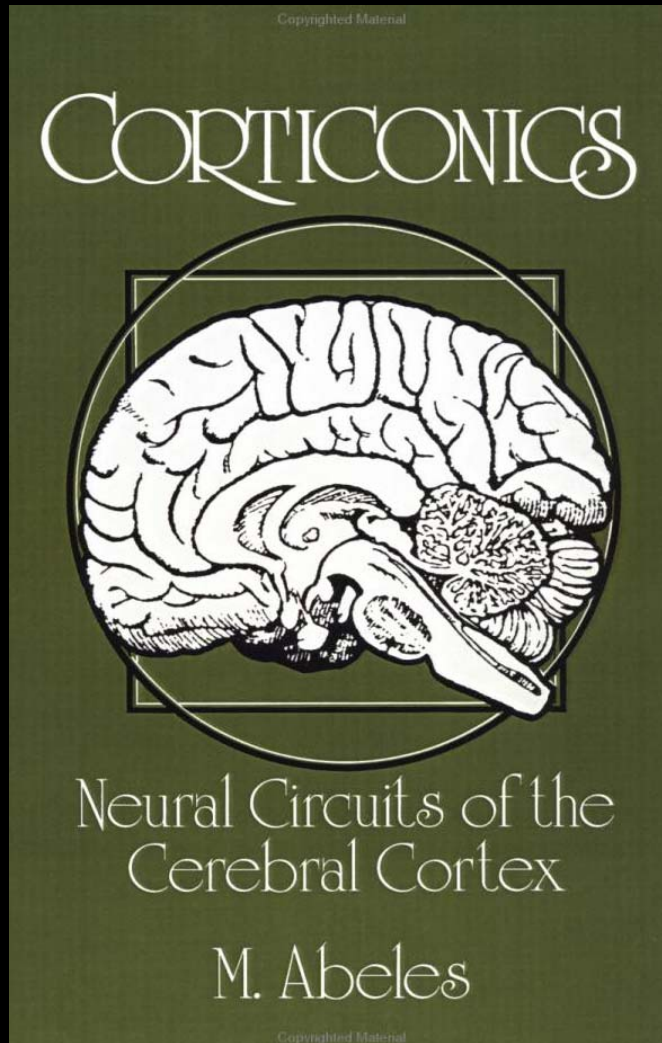
Stability and Instability of a Burst



Questions

- *Sparse* firing: why do the HVC_{RA} fire just once over such a long time interval? Intrinsic and causal or externally driven?
- *Precise* firing: how do the HVC_{RA} fire with a reproducible precision of better than 1 ms?
- *Robustness*: how does precise firing survive neurogenesis in adult HVC?

Synfire Chains, 1991



- Robust transmission
- Precise transmission
- Solution to binding...

In Vivo Intracellular Characterization of HVC Neurons in Anesthetized Bird

