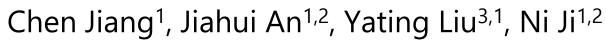
Brain Bandit: A Biologically Grounded Neural Network for Efficient Control of Exploration





Chinese Institute for Brain Research, Beijing Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences China Agricultural University



ICLR 2025, Singapore

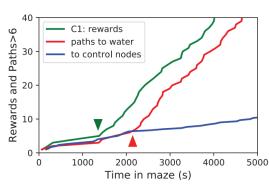


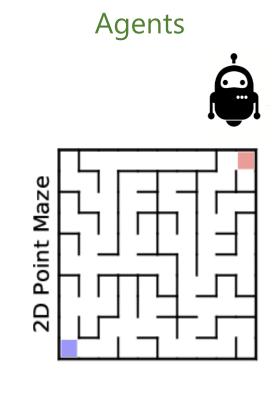


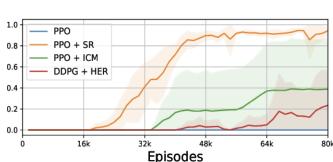
How do humans and animals learn fast & with few samples?

Animals

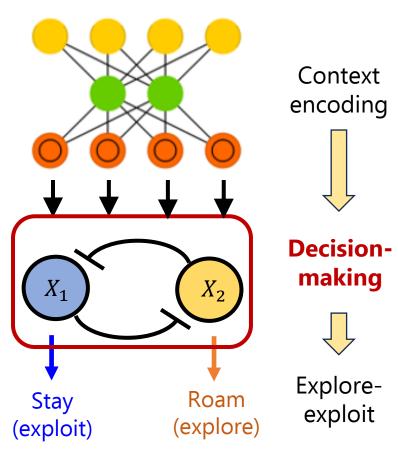








Biological neural networks

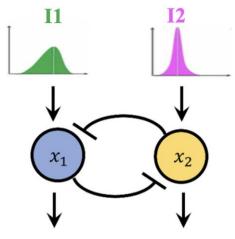


Ji et al. *eLife* 2021b

See also: X-J Wang 2008 Heric and Sakata, 2019 Mei et al., 2023

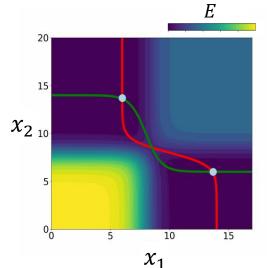
A bio-grounded neural network for explore-exploit balance

Brain Bandit Network (BBN)





P(Action 2)



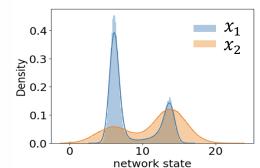
P(Action 1)

Continuous Hopfield network (with stochastic input)

$$\tau_i \frac{dx_i}{dt} = -\gamma_i x_i + \sum_{j \neq i}^N w_{ij} f(x_j) + b_i + \bar{I}_i + \sigma_i dW(t)$$
 Self-decay mutual inhibition activity baseline mean external input

Hopfield energy

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,i\neq j}^{N} w_{ij} f\left(x_{i}\right) f\left(x_{j}\right) + \sum_{i}^{N} \left[x_{i} f\left(x_{i}\right) - \int_{0}^{x_{i}} f(x) dx \right] - \sum_{i}^{N} b_{i} f\left(x_{i}\right) \right\} - \left\{ \sum_{i}^{N} \bar{I}_{i} f\left(x_{i}\right) \right\}$$



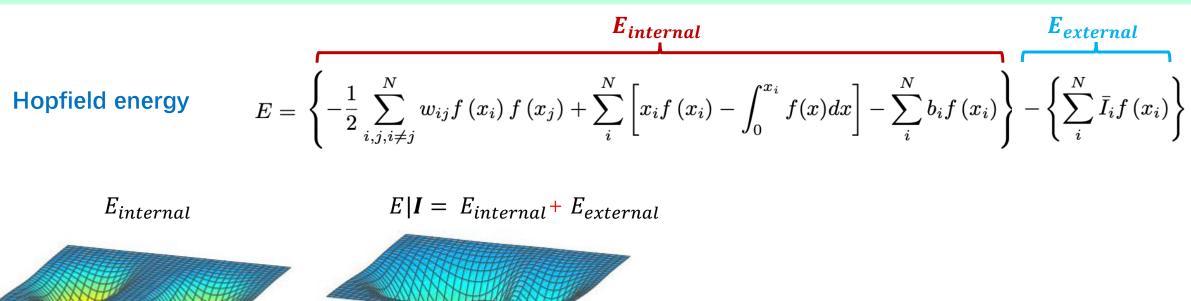
E =

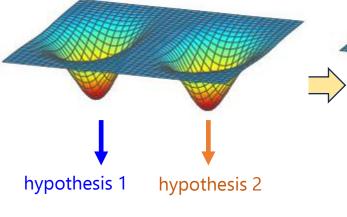
State probability distribution (Boltzmann)

$$P(\mathbf{x}) \propto e^{-E(\mathbf{x})/D(\mathbf{\sigma})}$$

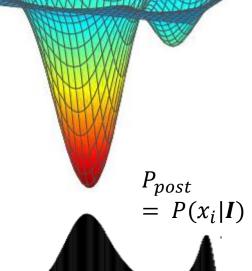
Hopfield, PNAS 1984 Ackley, Hinton, Sejnowski, Cognitive Science 1985

BBN samples the Bayesian posterior of the decision variable





$$P_{prior} = P(x_i)$$



Hinton and Sejnowski, 1983 (for discrete Hopfield network)

Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Washington, D. C., June, 1983

OPTIMAL PERCEPTUAL INFERENCE

Geoffrey E. Hinton Terrence J. Sejnowski

Computer Science Department Carnegie Mellon University

Biophysics Department The Johns Hopkins University

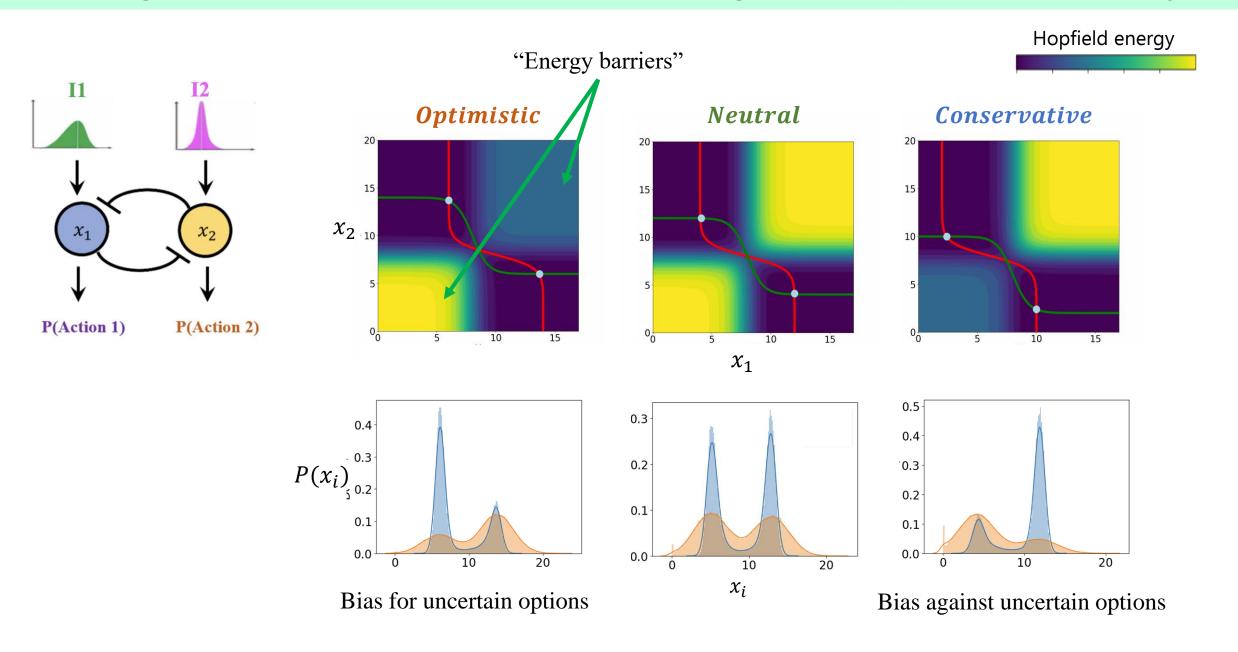
Hopfield energy

Bayesian inference

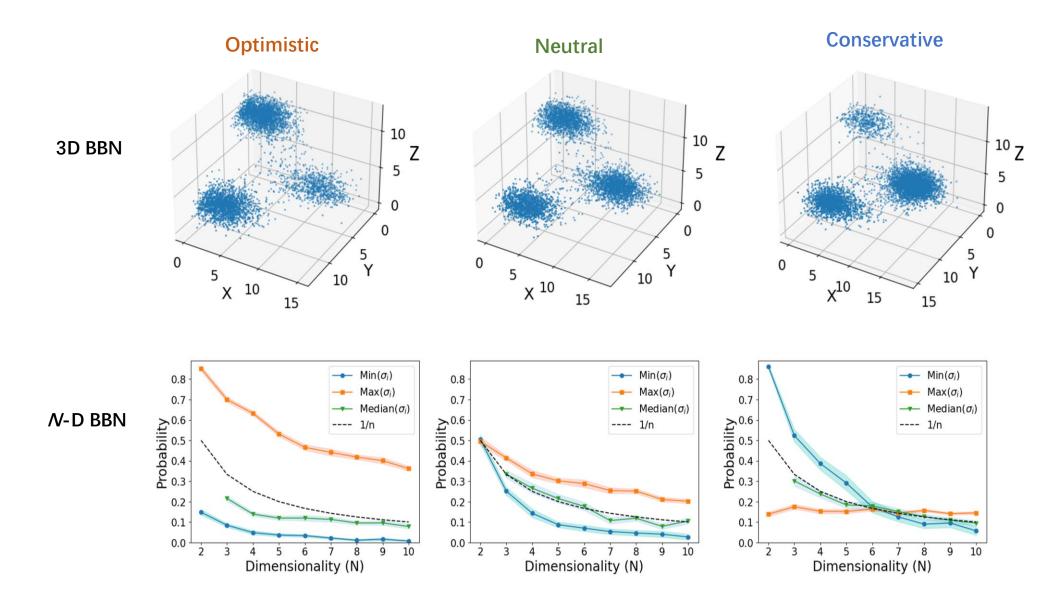
$$p_{k} = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-\Delta E_{k}/T})} = 1/(1 + e^{-(\ln \frac{p(h)}{p(h)} + \ln \frac{p(e|h)}{p(e|h)})})$$

$$= 1/(1 + \frac{p(h) p(e|h)}{p(h) p(e|h)})$$

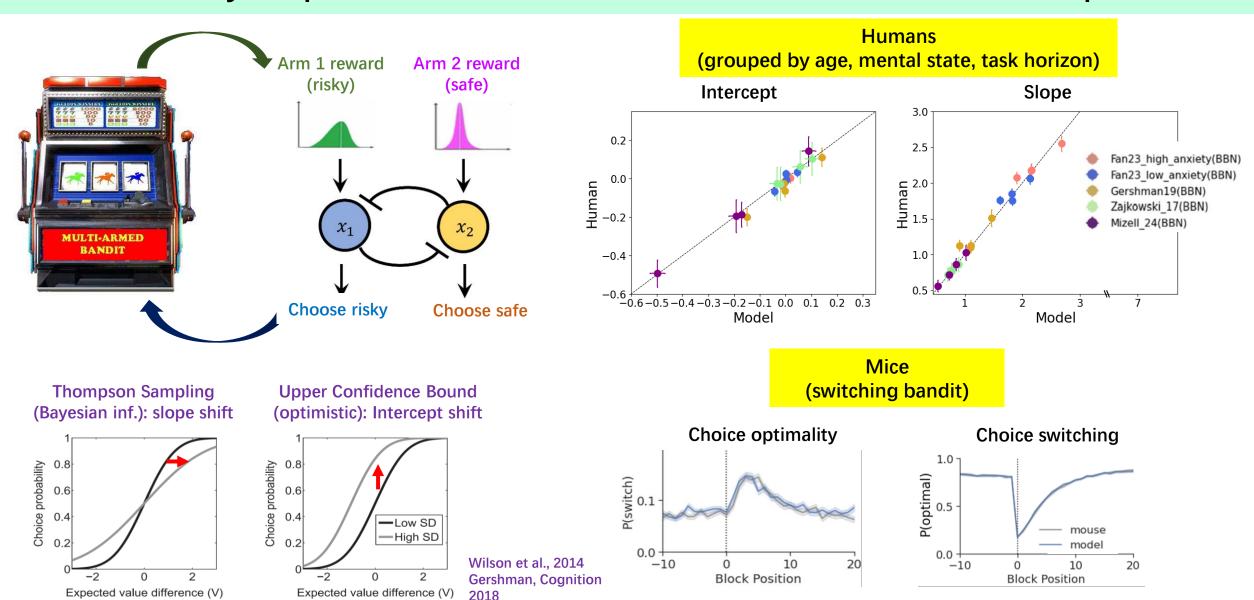
BBN generates tunable bias for or against input uncertainty



Uncertainty bias scales to high-D without re-tuning

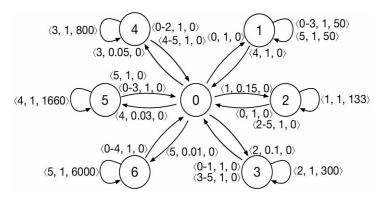


BBN closely captures human and animal bandit choice patterns

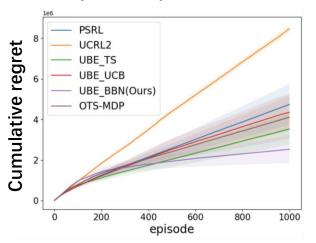


Optimistic BBN promotes efficient exploration in MDP tasks

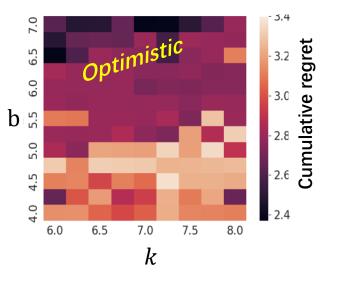
SixArms



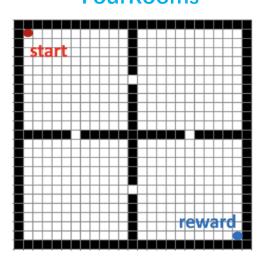
Improved performance

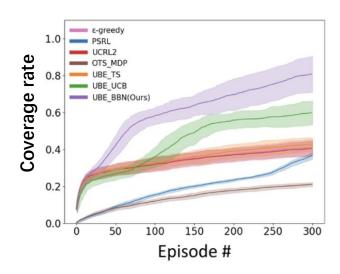


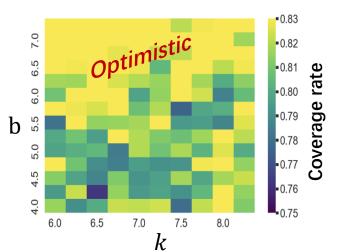
No need for fine-tuning



FourRooms

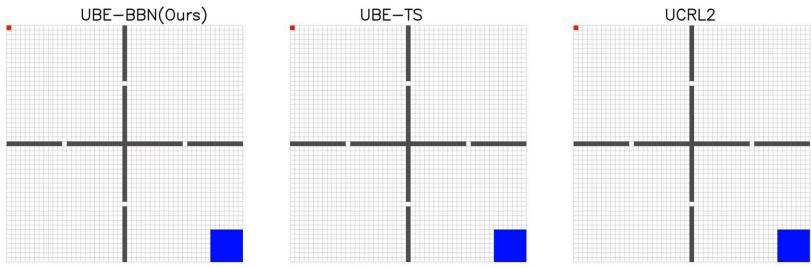




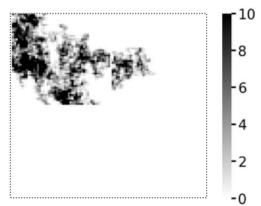


Exploiting attractor persistence further enhances exploration

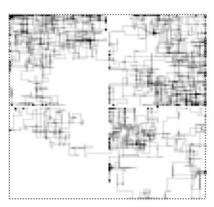




w/ persistence (memory)



w/o persistence (memory)



See also: Amin et al., ICML 2021 Osband et al., ICLR 2020

Current limitations & future promises

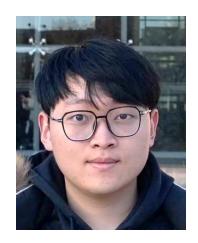
➤ How to estimate uncertainty in continuous space MDP tasks? How does the brain do it?

➤ How does the network learn? → Hebbian learning may work

- **→** Computational cost with SDEs?
 - 1. Replace simulation with better analytical approximation
 - 2. Neuromorphic device

Looking for postdocs, students & collaborators!

Thank you for listening!



Chen Jiang (now @ McGill)



Jiahui An



Yating Liu









