

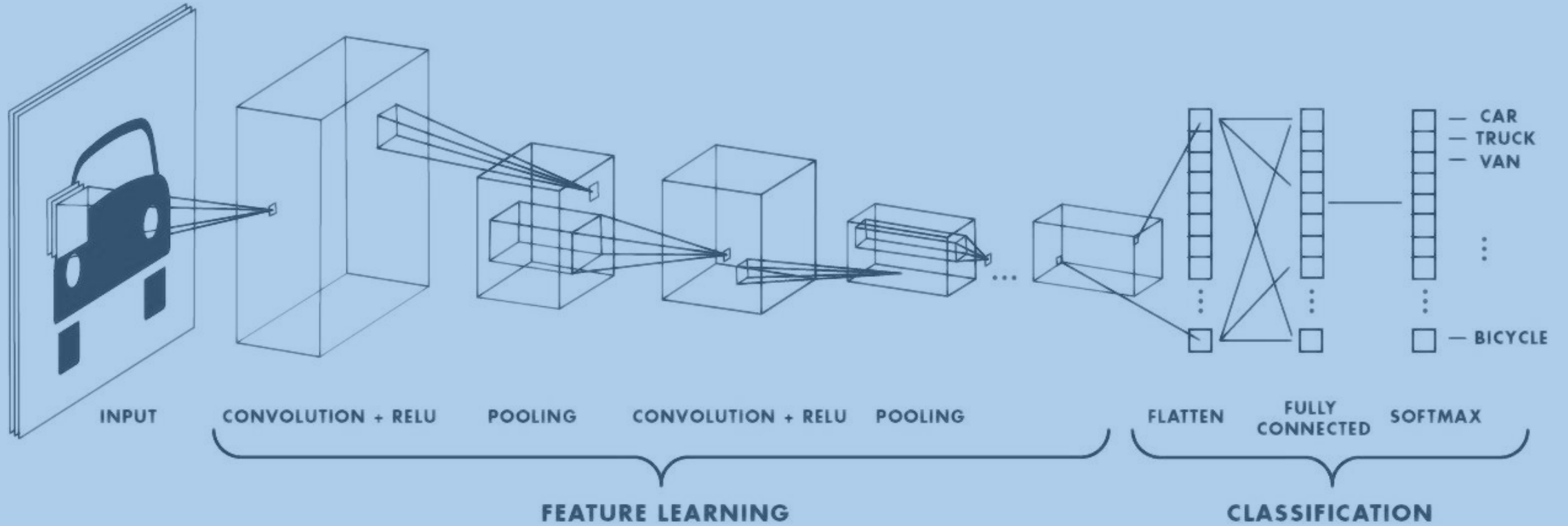
Bridging DFT and DNNs:

A neural dynamic process model of scene representation, categorical visual search and scene grammar in natural scenes

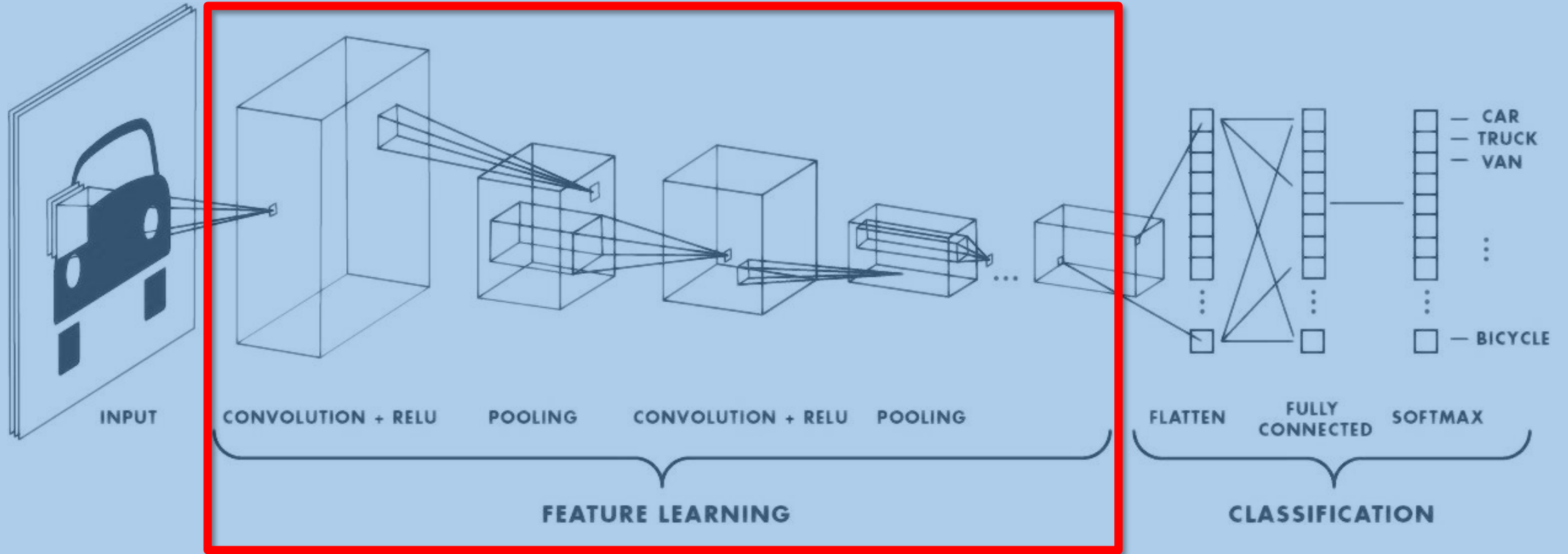
Raul Grieben

24.08.2023

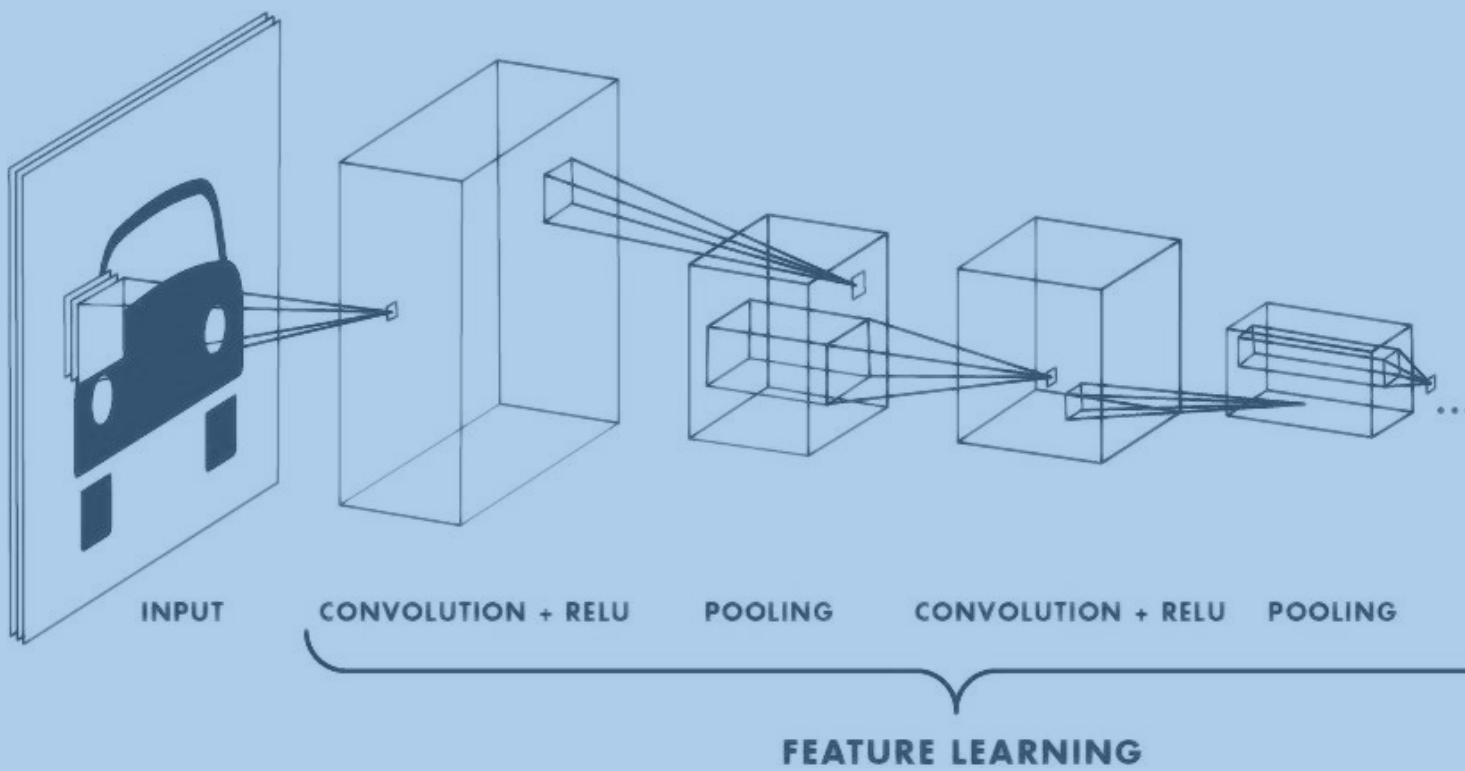
Deep CNN



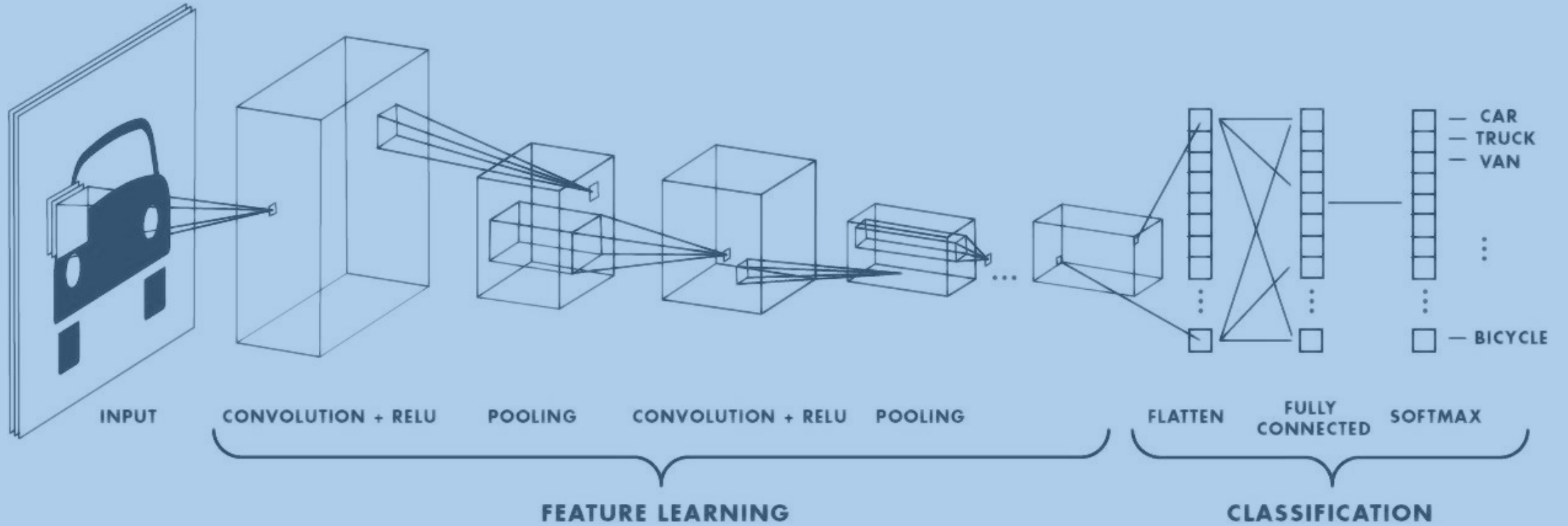
Deep CNN



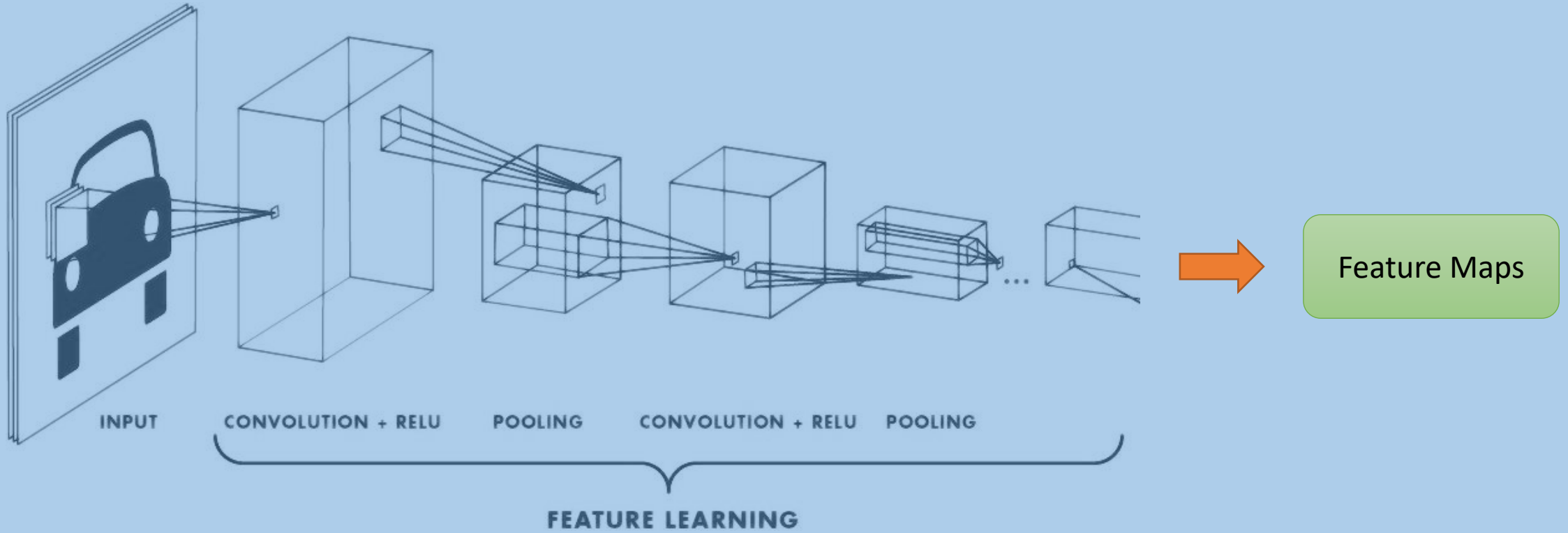
Deep CNN



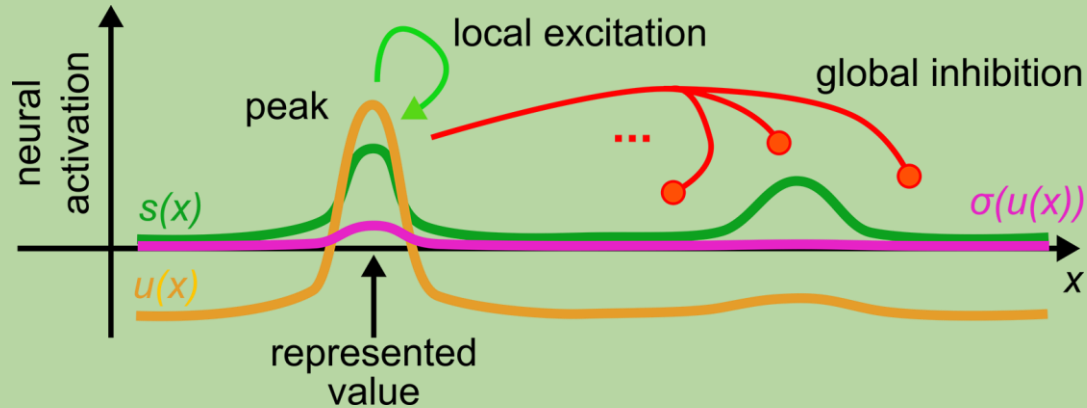
Deep CNN



Deep CNN

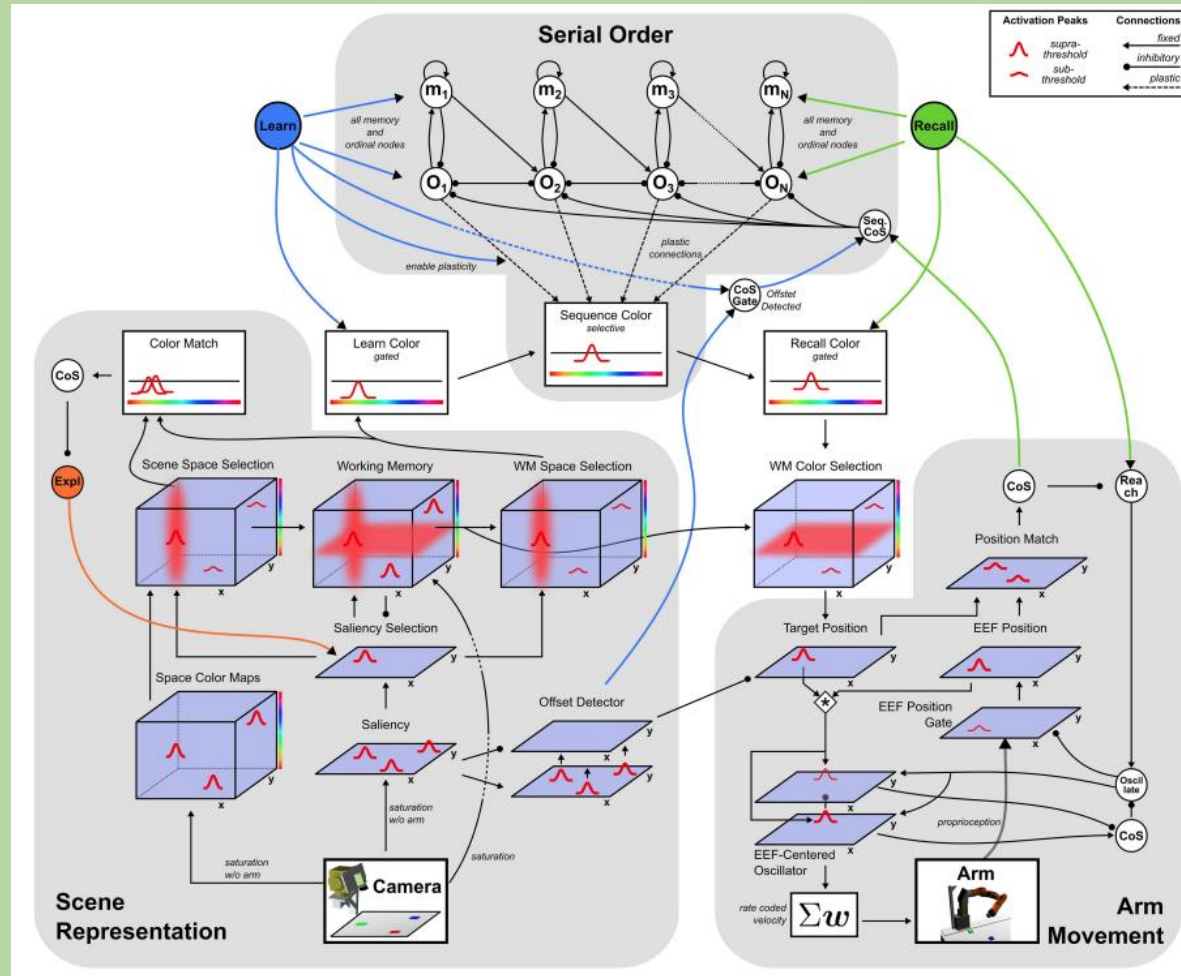


Dynamic Field Theory

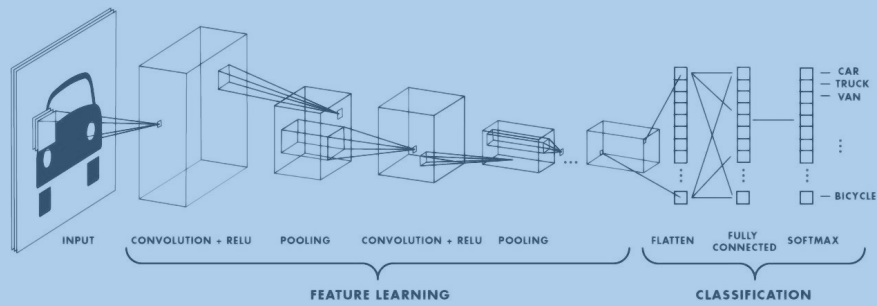


$$\begin{aligned} \tau \dot{u}(x, t) = & -u(x, t) + h + s(x, t) + \xi(x, t) \\ & + \int \omega(x - x') \sigma(u(x', t)) dx' \end{aligned}$$

Dynamic Field Theory

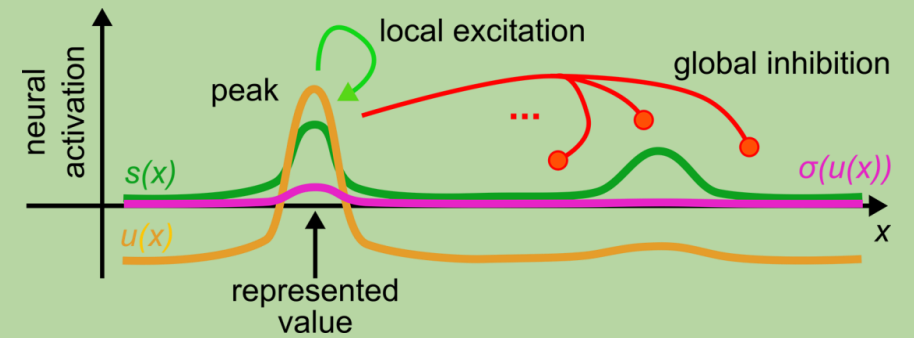


Deep CNN



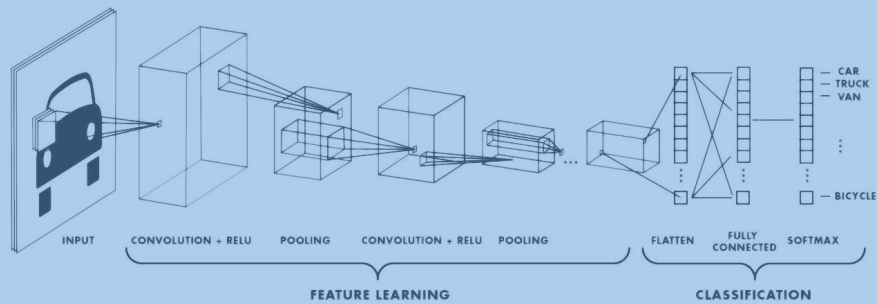
Feed-forward path

Dynamic Field Theory



Higher cognition

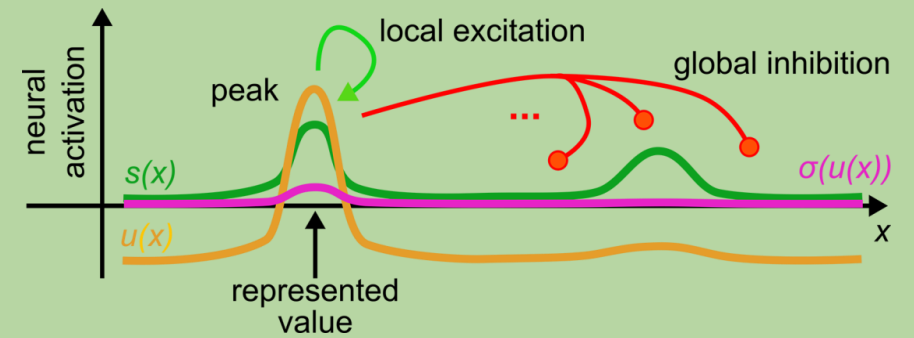
Deep CNN



Feed-forward path

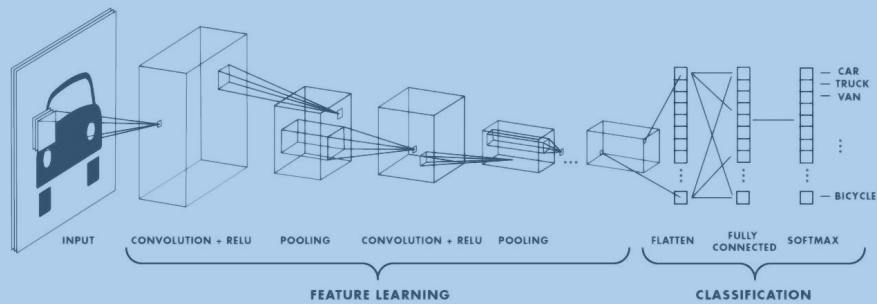
interface

Dynamic Field Theory

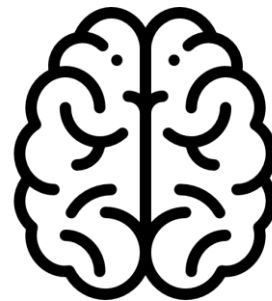
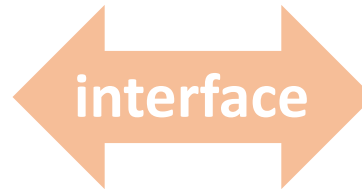


Higher cognition

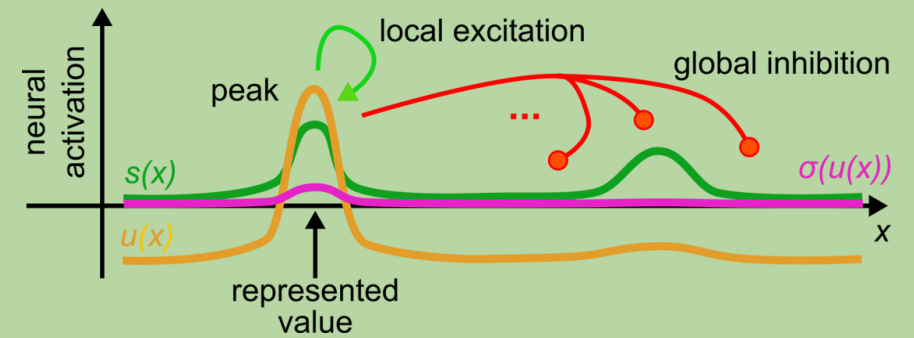
Deep CNN



Feed-forward path

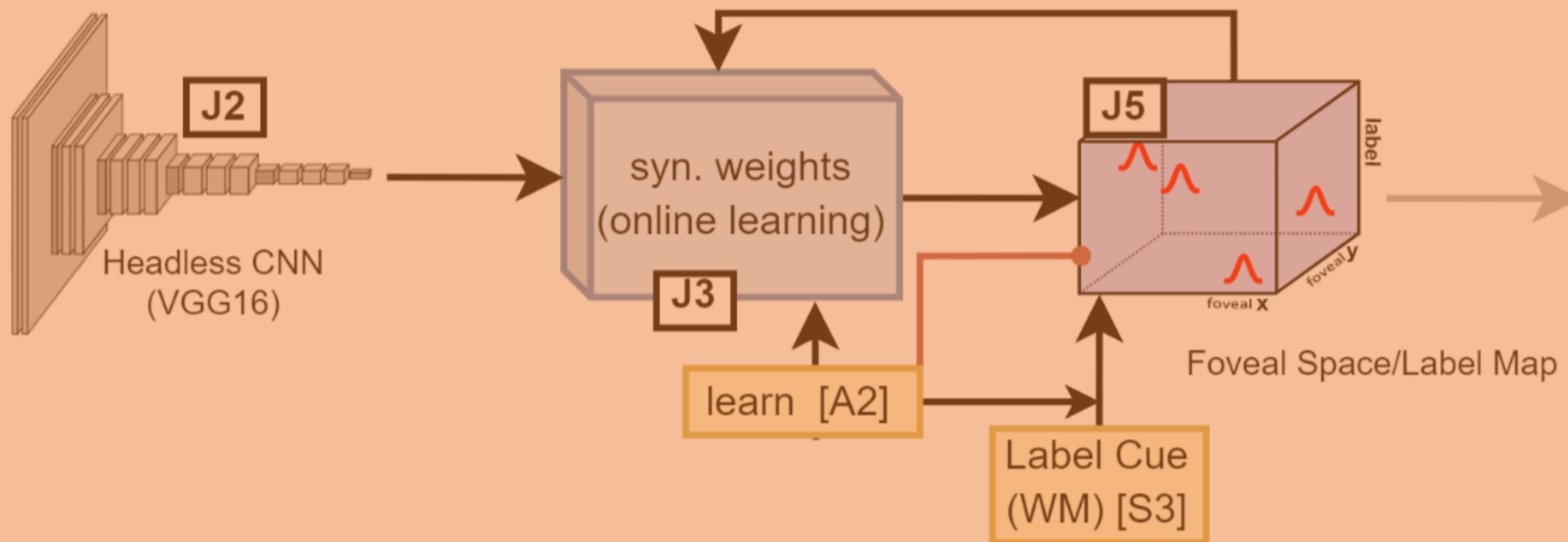


Dynamic Field Theory



Higher cognition

Interface

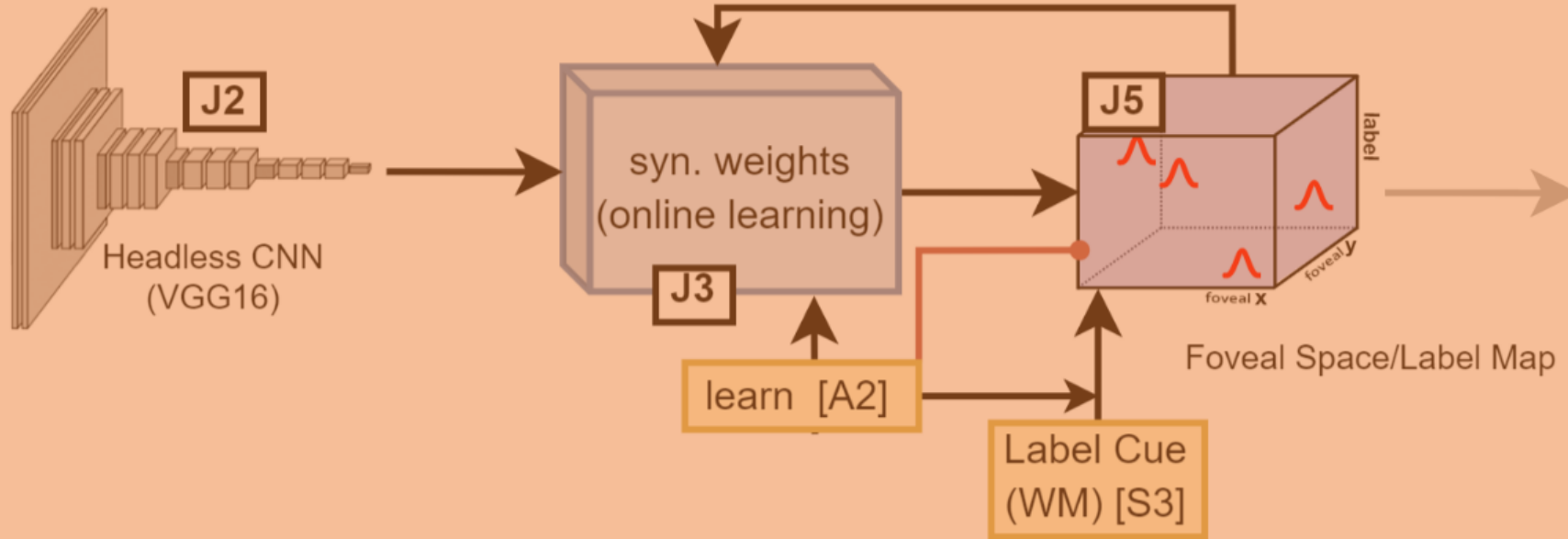


$$\tau_w \dot{w}_{m_f, u_{fsm1}}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \eta \sigma(u_{\text{learn}}) y (y - \Theta) \frac{m_f(x_1, x_2, t)}{\Theta}$$

$$y = \sigma(u_{fsm1}(\mathbf{x}, t))$$

$$\tau_{\Theta} \dot{\Theta} = (y^2 - \Theta),$$

Interface

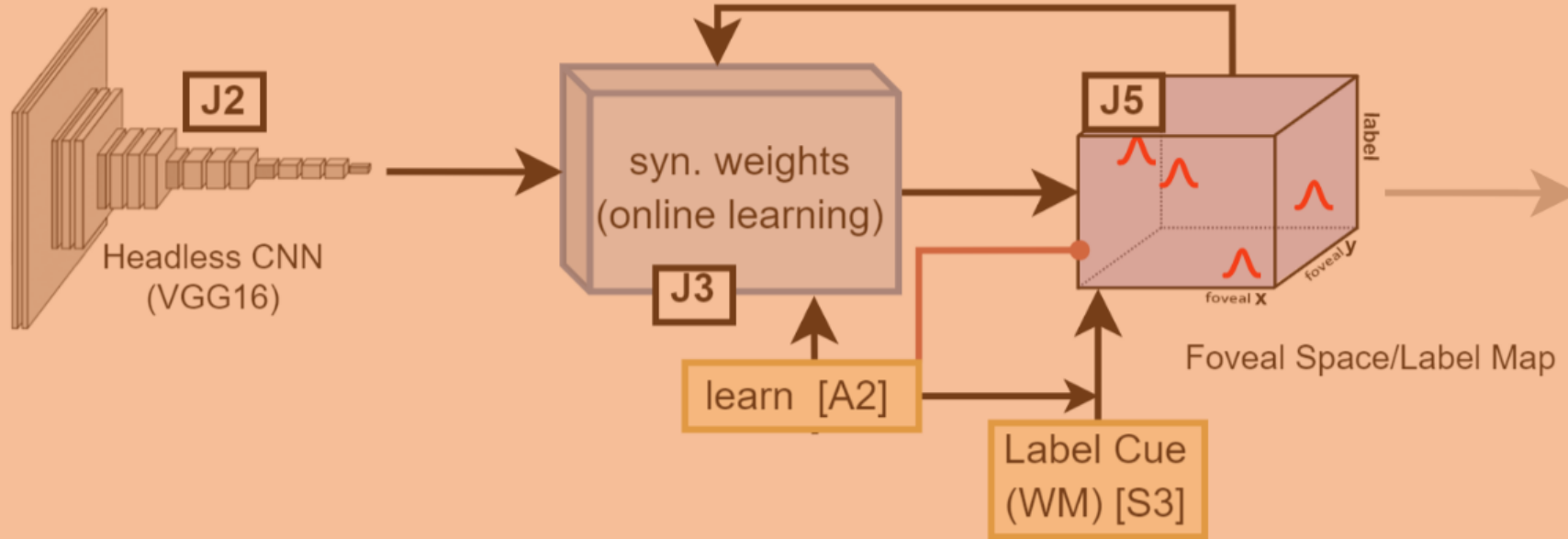


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Interface



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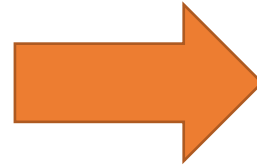
$$y = \sigma(u_{fsm1}(\mathbf{x}, t))$$

$$\tau_{\Theta} \dot{\Theta} = (y^2 - \Theta),$$

laboratory stimuli

natural objects and scenes

Basic feature
guidance

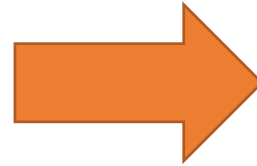


+ Categorical
guidance

laboratory stimuli

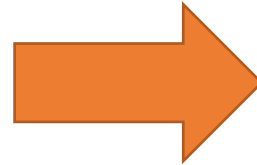
natural objects and scenes

Basic feature
guidance

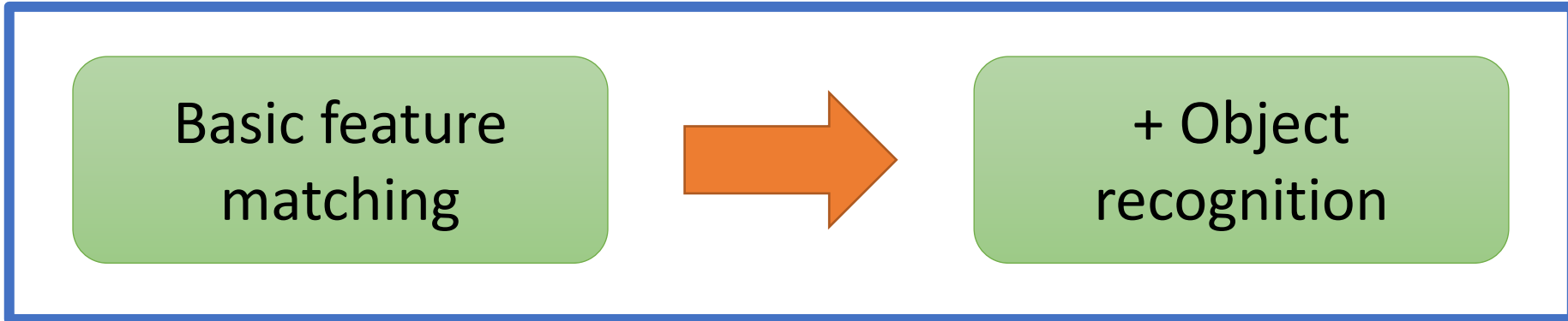


+ Categorical
guidance

Basic feature
matching



+ Object
recognition

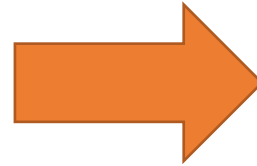




laboratory stimuli

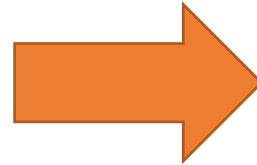
natural objects and scenes

Basic feature
guidance



+ Categorical
guidance

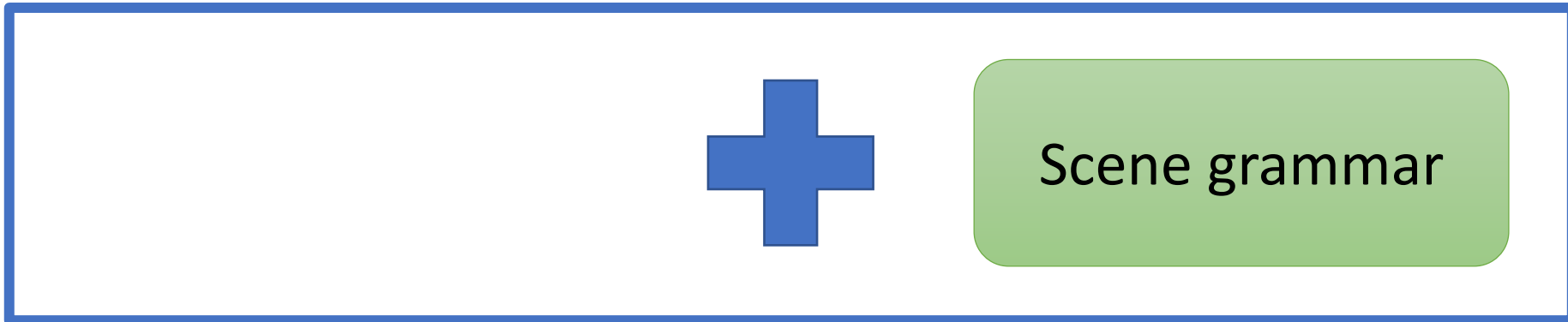
Basic feature
matching



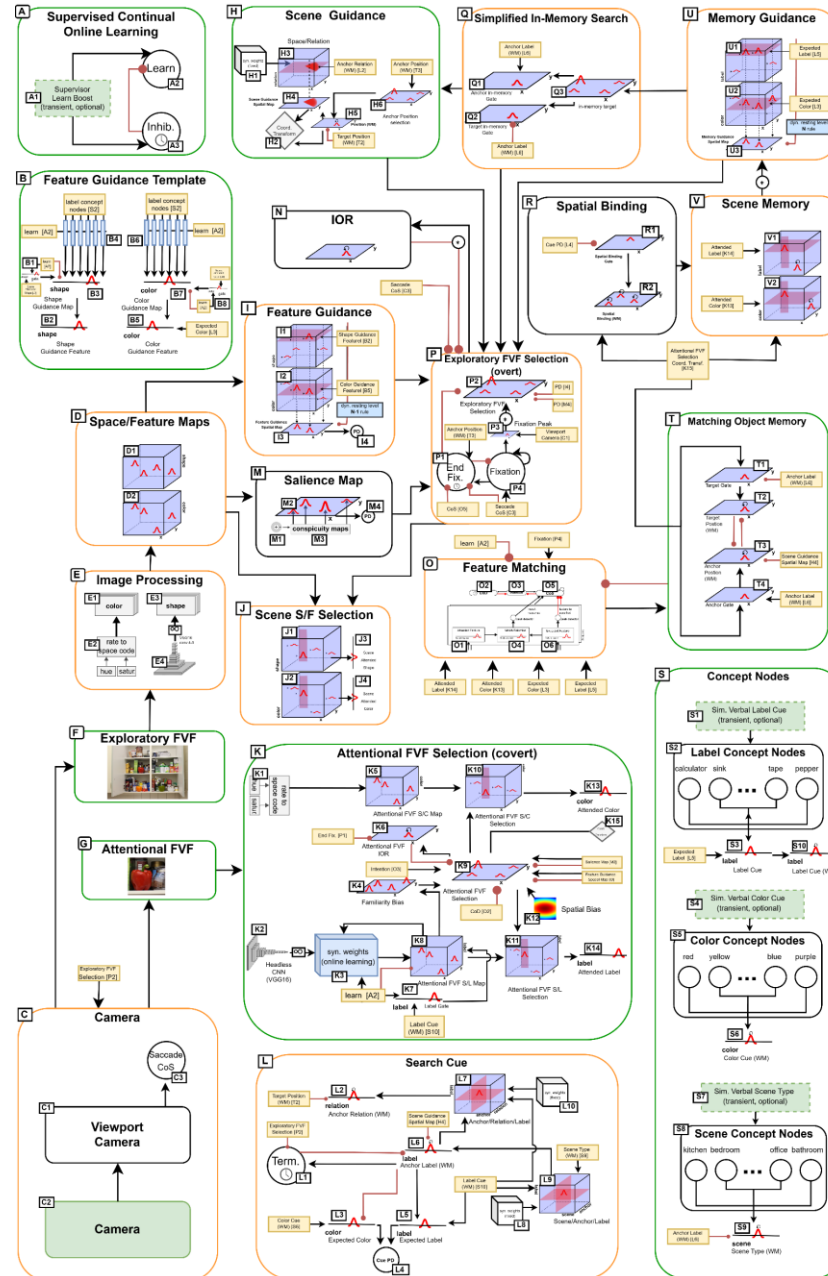
+ Object
recognition



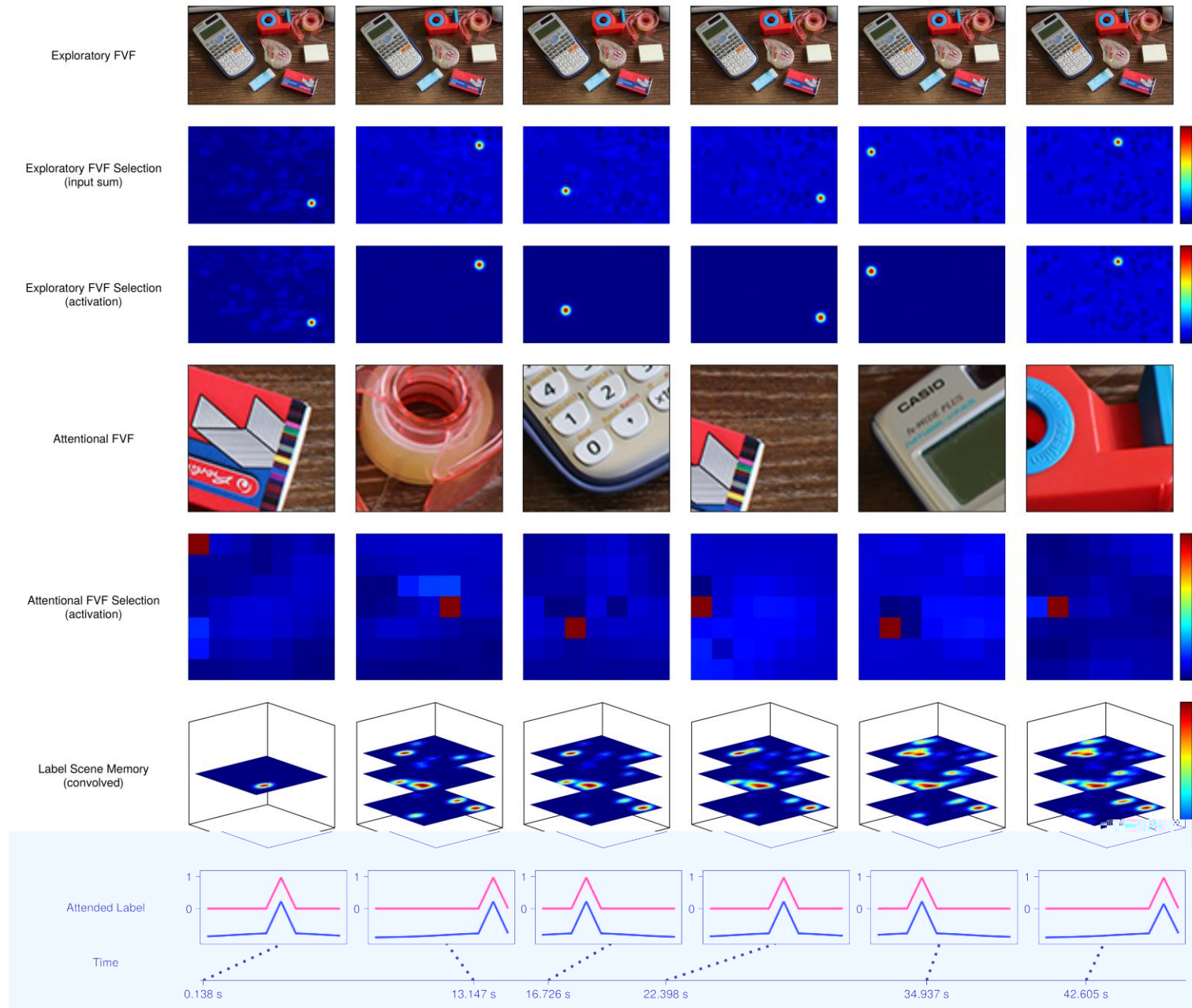
Scene grammar



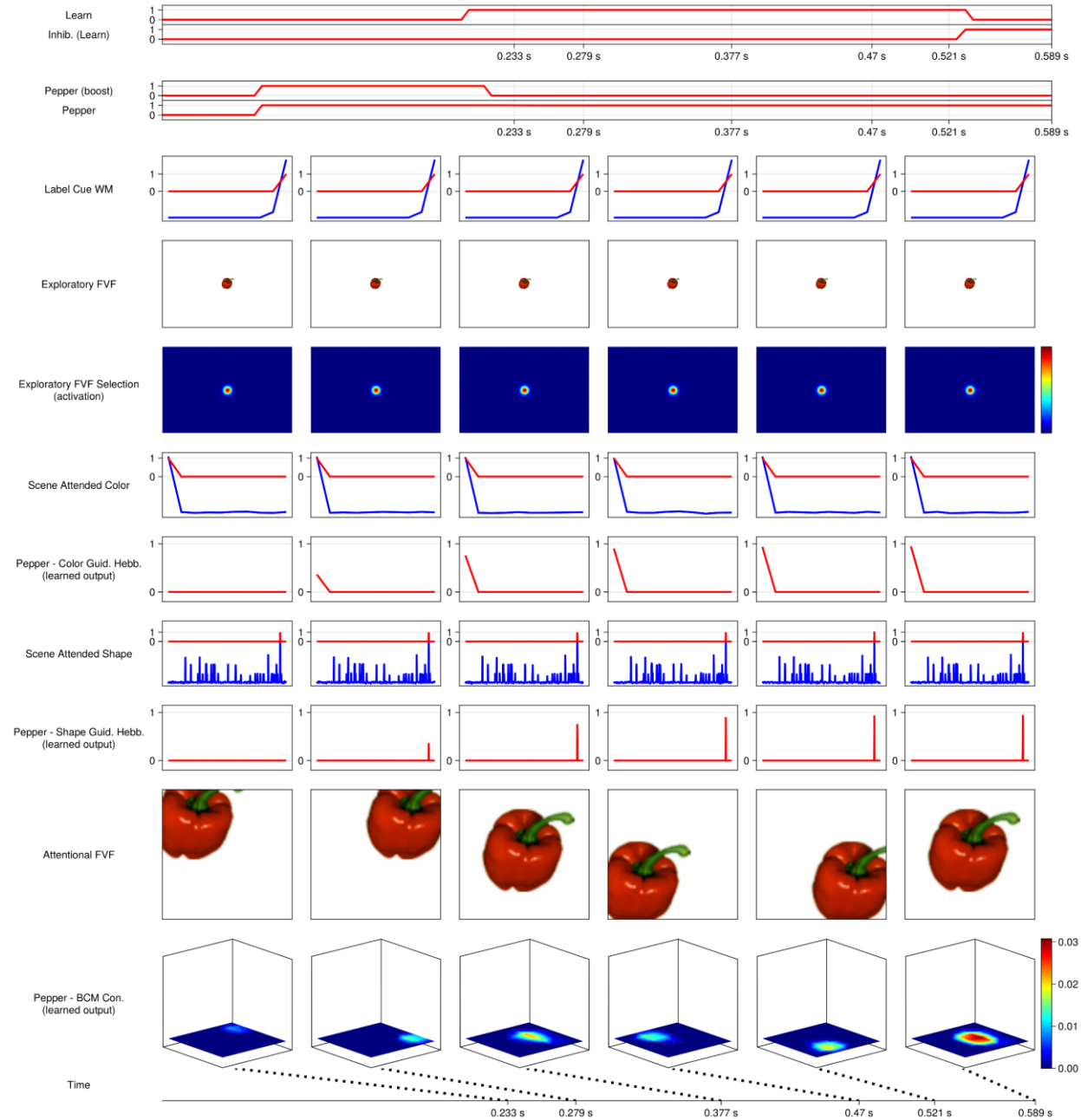
The neural process model



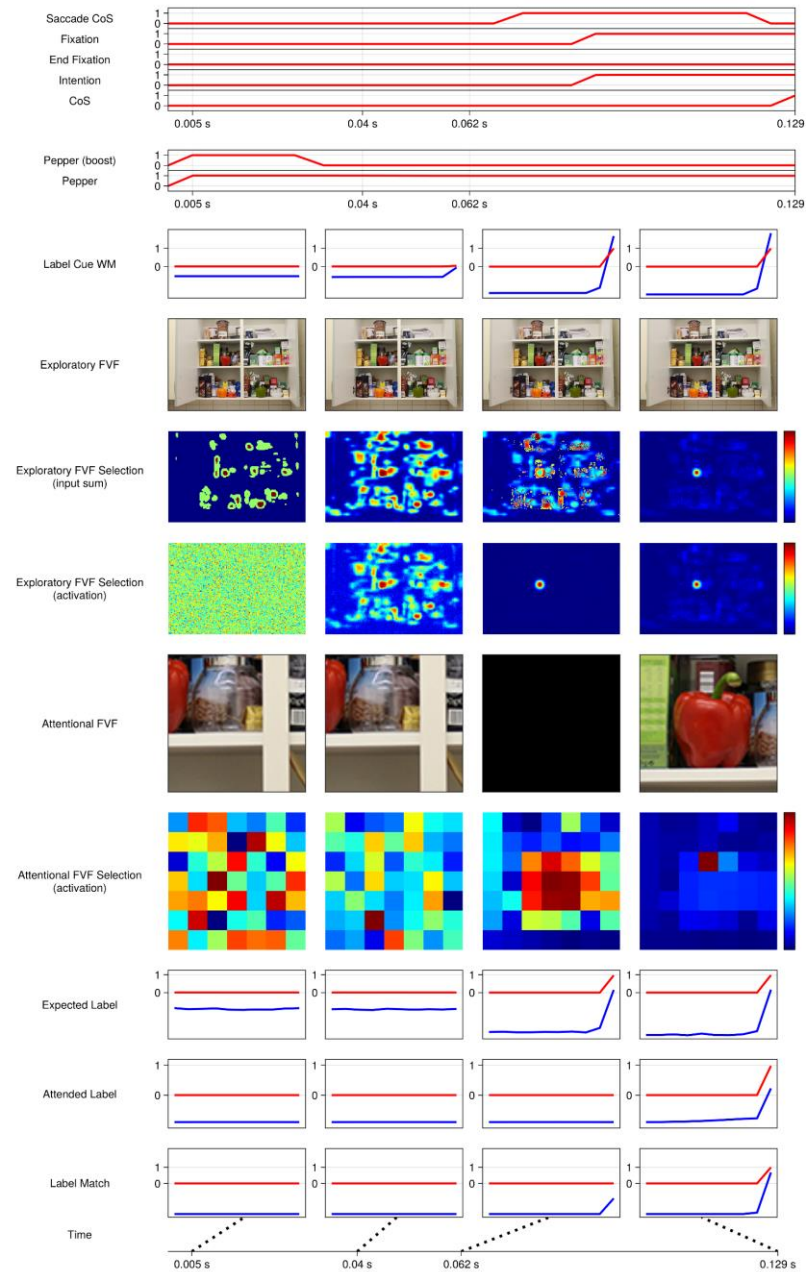
Results



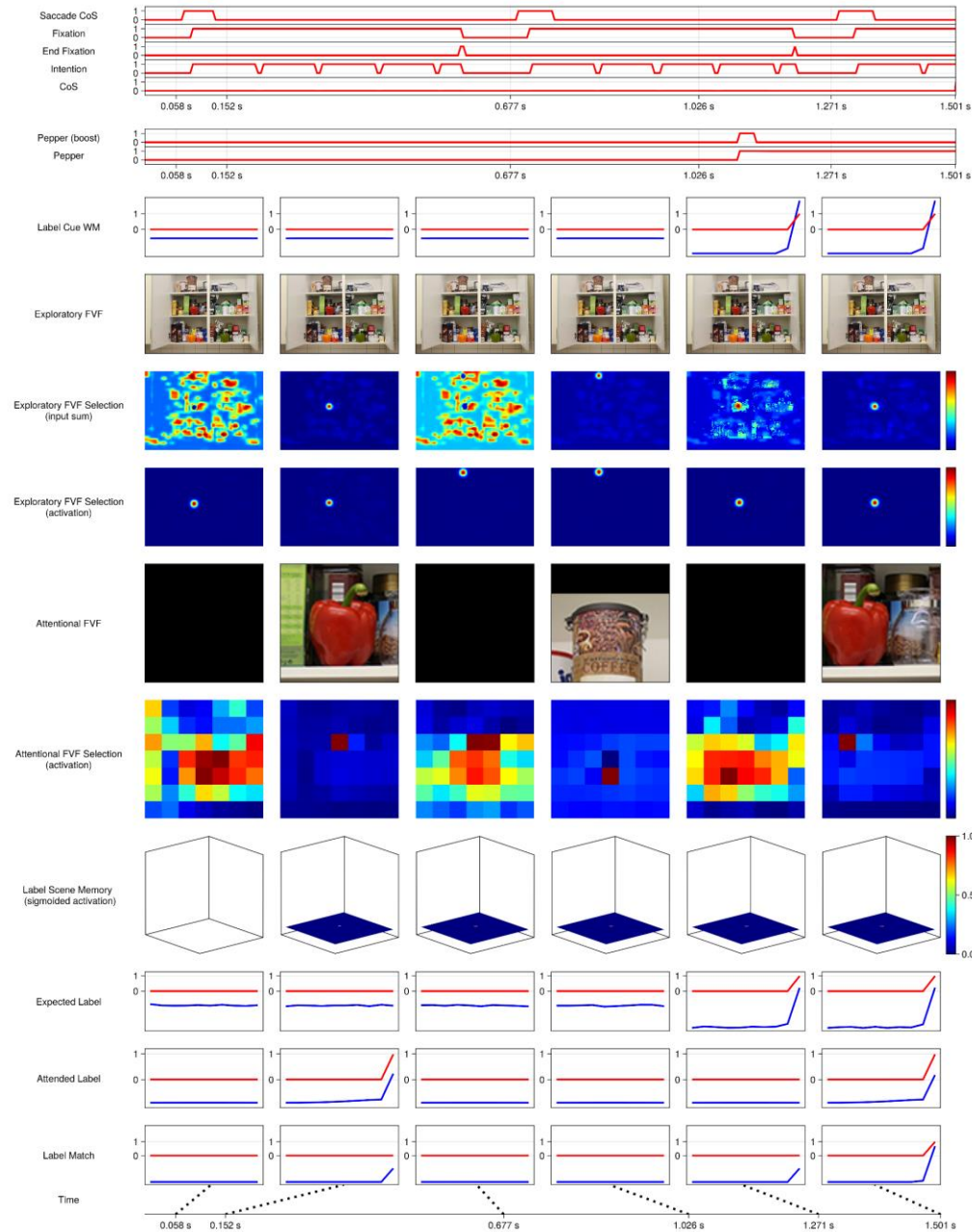
Results



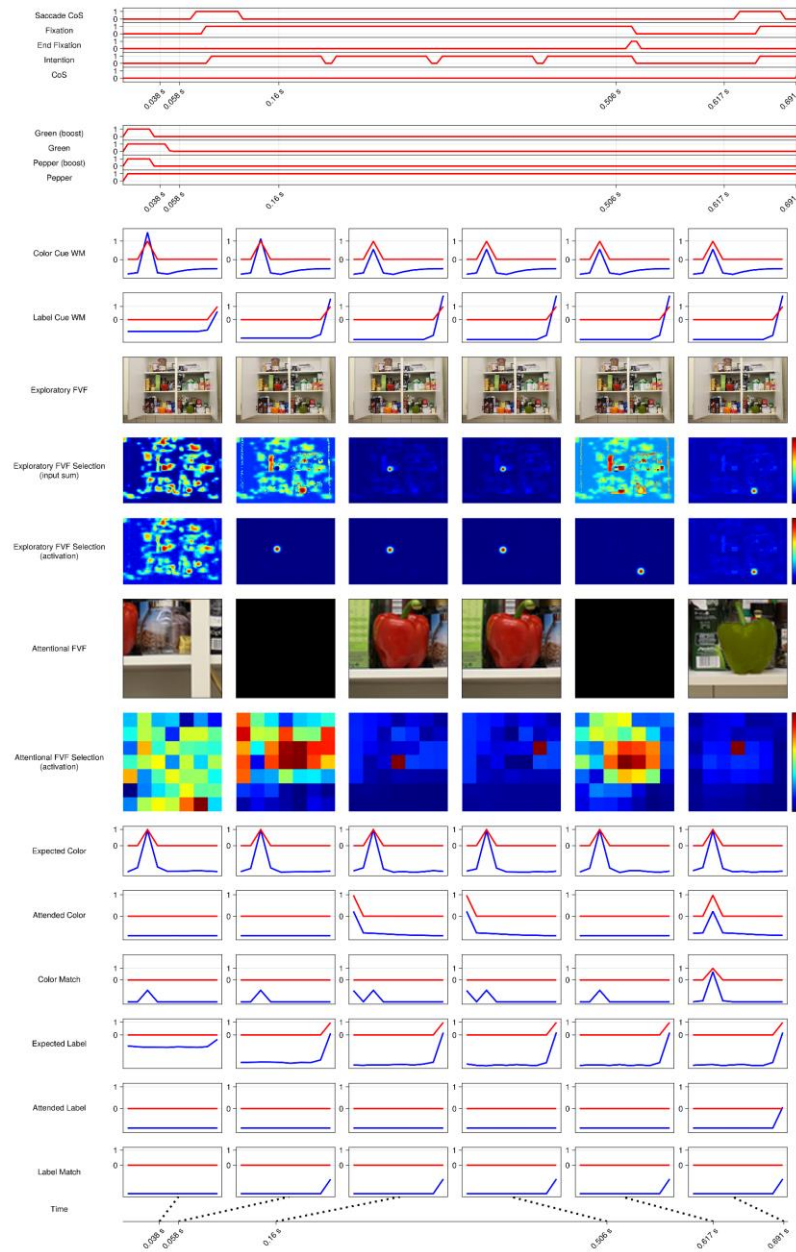
Results



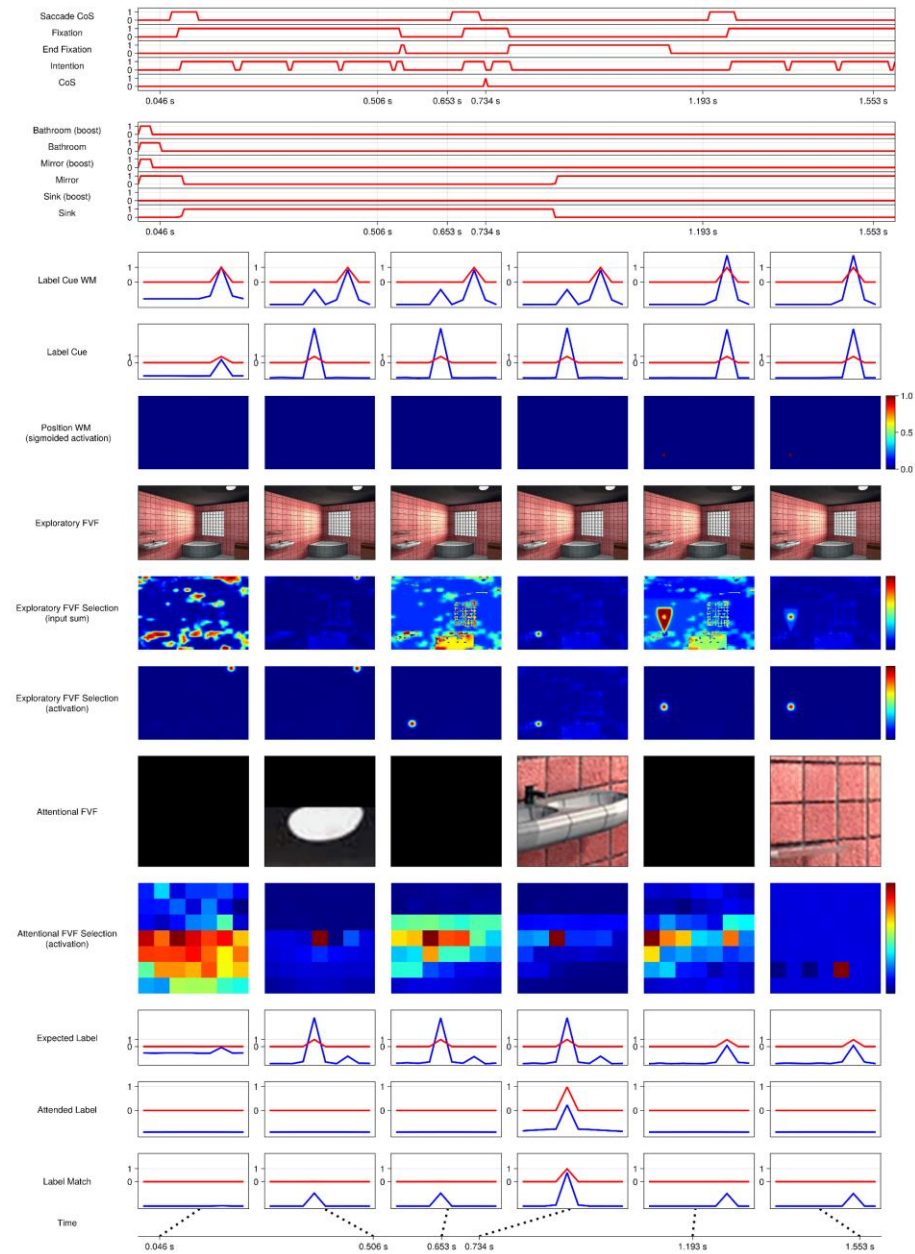
Results



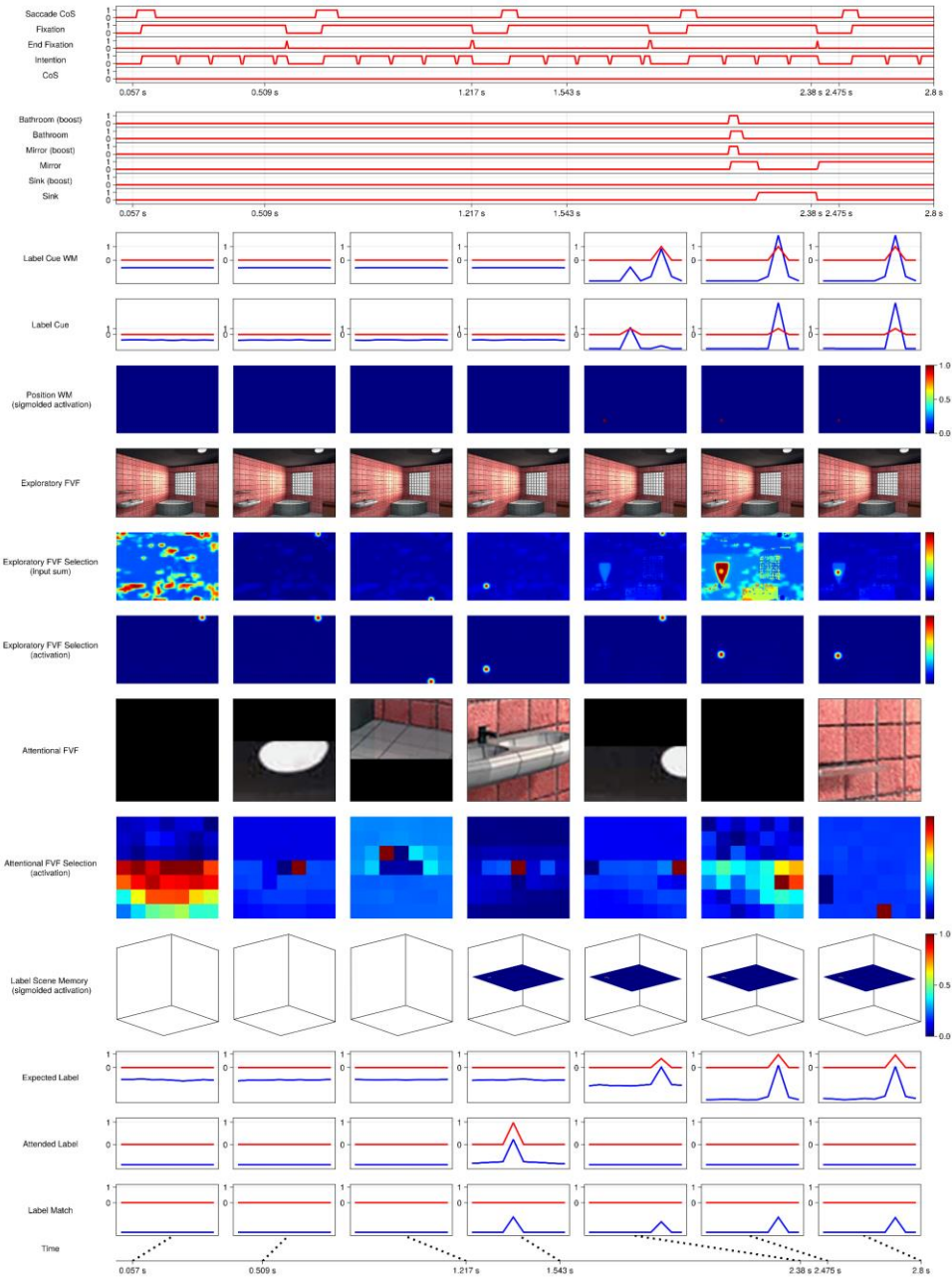
Results



Results



Results



- We have shown a neural process account of visual search and scene memory that autonomously builds a scene representation and performs guided categorical visual search on natural scenes
- We found solutions for three important problems:
 - How the association between a categorical concept and preattentive shape can be learned from the intermediate layer of a CNN
 - How the distributed representation of the CNN feature maps can be mapped to the localist representation of a dynamic neural field
 - How scene grammar emerges from the underlying neural dynamics