

**Exercise: Three-layer Dynamic Field model**

The three-layer Dynamic Field model consists of an excitatory layer,  $u(x, t)$ , which receives afferent sensory input,  $S(x, t)$ , a shared inhibitory layer,  $v(x, t)$ , and second excitatory layer,  $w(x, t)$  that receives excitatory input primarily from the first excitatory layer.

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau \dot{u}(x, t) &= -u(x, t) + h_u + S(x, t) + \int dx' c_{uu}(x - x') \sigma(u(x', t)) \\
&\quad - \int dx' c_{uv}(x - x') \sigma(v(x', t)) + \int dx' c_{uw}(x - x') \sigma(w(x', t)) \\
\tau \dot{v}(x, t) &= -v(x, t) + h_v \\
&\quad + \int dx' c_{vu}(x - x') \sigma(u(x', t)) + \int dx' c_{vw}(x - x') \sigma(w(x', t)) \\
\tau \dot{w}(x, t) &= -w(x, t) + h_w + \int dx' c_{ww}(x - x') \sigma(w(x', t)) \\
&\quad - \int dx' c_{wv}(x - x') \sigma(v(x', t)) + \int dx' c_{wu}(x - x') \sigma(u(x', t))
\end{aligned}$$

The kernels,  $c_{ij}(x - x')$ , projecting across the levels ( $i \neq j$ ) or mediating lateral excitatory interaction ( $i = j$ ) are all gaussian with positive strength, but may vary in width and strength:

$$c_{ij}(x - x') = c_{i,j,\text{strength}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(x - x')^2}{2\sigma_{ij}^2} \right].$$

External input localized around  $x_{\text{input}}$  is supplied only to the  $u$ -layer in the form

$$S(x, t) = S_{\text{strength}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(x - x_{\text{input}})^2}{2\sigma_{\text{input}}^2} \right].$$

The sigmoidal function is given by

$$\sigma(u) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-\beta u]}.$$

Use the interactive simulator `interactive_sim31` to understand how this model works.

1. Set the parameters of the  $u$ - and  $w$ - layer identically. Induce a peak in the  $u$ -layer through input and then turn input off. At appropriate setting, you should see emergent working memory in that a peak is induced in both the  $u$ - and the  $w$ - layer by the input, but only the  $w$ -layer peak is sustained when input is removed.
2. Try to reproduce change detection: induce a peak through input and remove input, leaving a sustained peak in the  $w$ -layer. Then try to induce a peak with the same input strength at the same versus at a different location.
3. Have fun trying more things. . .