AUTO ENCODER BASED ON TEMPORAL CODING IN A SPIKING NEURAL NETWORK

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Thesis/Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works.

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ABSTRACT

Auto Encoders using Artificial Neural Networks have achieved a high level of regeneration accuracy whereas Auto Encoders using Spiking Neural Networks are still in their early stage and only a few SNN Auto Encoders have been introduced but with lesser accuracies compared to ANN Auto Encoders. Using SNNs for Auto Encoders is desired as SNNs are one step closer to understand the communication and processing in biological neural networks. Sparse discrete events known as Spikes make SNNs energy efficient especially when implemented using Neuromorphic hardware and Temporal coding scheme with the mapping of 'input value to time of the first generated spike' makes it even more efficient in terms of power consumption and time to generate an output where power consumption and time to encode/decode are the key metrics.

However, the direct application of gradient descent methods is not possible for SNN as the activation functions are non-differentiable. Training an Auto Encoder requires a way to adjusting the network parameters so that the reconstruction loss is minimized. Due to the lack of such training models for SNNs especially with multiple hidden layers, it is a challenging task to implement an Auto Encoder using SNN. In this research, models enable such learning, were analyzed with the aim of selecting a promising model. Based on the selected model for adjust the synaptic weights of the network, an SNN Auto Encoder model is developed which allows the user to configure the network structure and number of neurons in each layer to achieve the desired compression ratio. Considering the demonstrated reconstruction accuracy and convergence rate of the SNN Auto Encoder, it can be concluded that the introduced model is one of the first models which enables to use multilayer Auto Encoder using Spiking Neural Networks.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SNN Spiking Neural Network

ANN Artificial Neural Network

STDP Spike Time Dependent Plasticity

IF Integrate and Fire

LIF Leaky Integrate and Fire

SRM Spike Response Model

PSP Postsynaptic Potential

SGD Stochastic Gradient Decent

MSE Mean Squared Error

PSNR Peak Signal to Noise Ratio