

Efficient Event-based Delay Learning in Spiking Neural Networks

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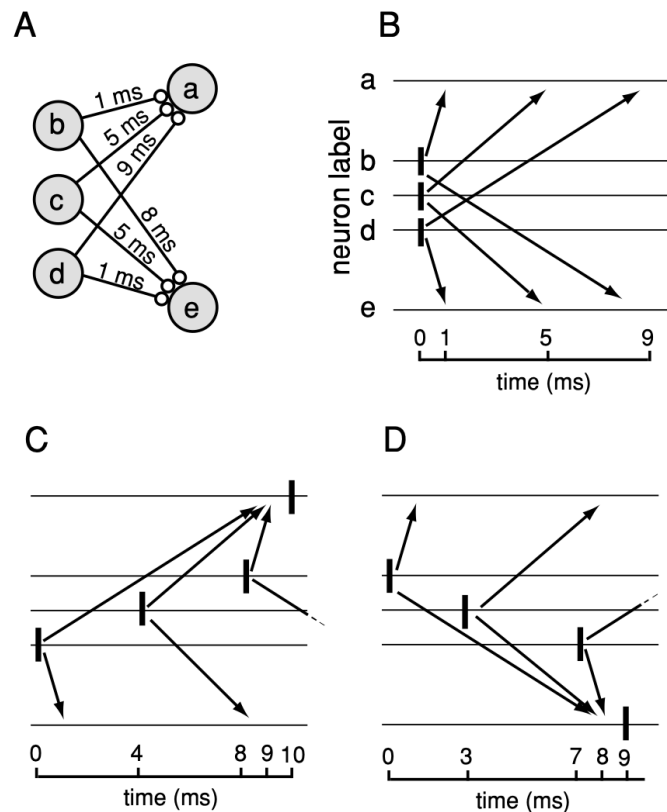
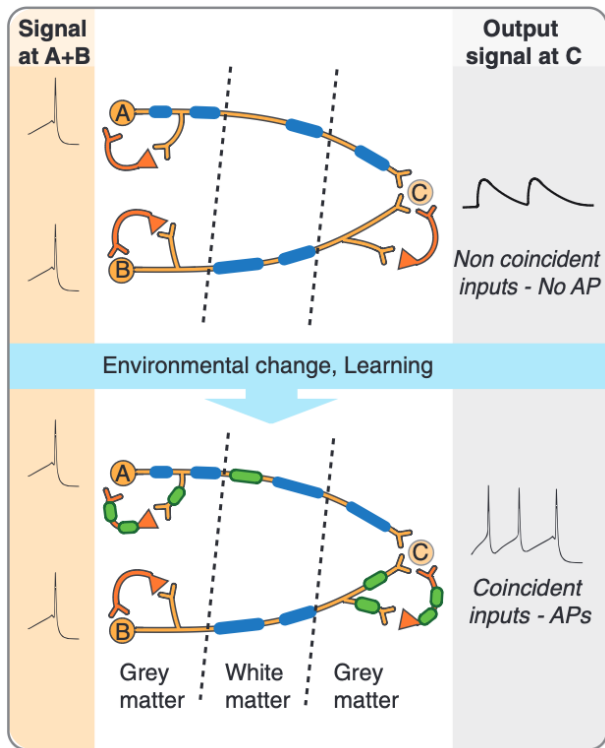
GeNN

The
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Institute

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Sussex AI

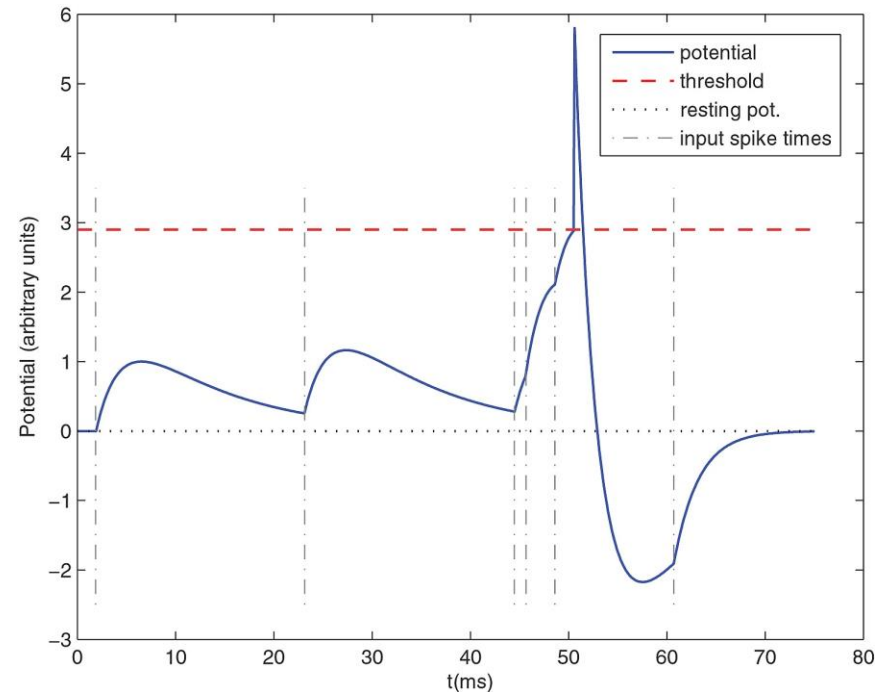
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Dataset	Method	Rec.	Delays	#Params	Top1 Acc.
SHD	EventProp-GeNN (Nowotny et al., 2022)	✓	✗	N/a	84.80±1.5%
	Cuba-LIF (Dampfhofer et al., 2022)	✓	✗	0.14M	87.80±1.1%
	Adaptive SRNN (Yin et al., 2021)	✓	✗	N/a	90.40%
	SNN+Delays (Patiño-Saucedo et al., 2023)	✗	✓	0.1M	90.43%
	TA-SNN (Yao et al., 2021)	✗	✗	N/a	91.08%
	STSC-SNN (Yu et al., 2022)	✗	✗	2.1M	92.36%
	Adaptive Delays (Sun et al., 2023b)	✗	✓	0.1M	92.45%
	DL128-SNN-Dloss (Sun et al., 2023a)	✗	✓	0.14M	92.56%
	Dense Conv Delays (ours)	✗	✓	2.7M	93.44%
	RadLIF (Bittar & Garner, 2022)	✓	✗	3.9M	94.62%
DCLS-Delays (2L-1KC)	✗	✓	0.2M	95.07±0.24%	
SSC	Recurrent SNN (Cramer et al., 2022)	✓	✗	N/a	50.90 ± 1.1%
	Heter. RSNN (Perez-Nieves et al., 2021)	✓	✗	N/a	57.30%
	SNN-CNN (Sadovsky et al., 2023)	✗	✓	N/a	72.03%
	Adaptive SRNN (Yin et al., 2021)	✓	✗	N/a	74.20%
	SpikGRU (Dampfhofer et al., 2022)	✓	✗	0.28M	77.00±0.4%
	RadLIF (Bittar & Garner, 2022)	✓	✗	3.9M	77.40%
	Dense Conv Delays 2L (ours)	✗	✓	10.9M	77.86%
	Dense Conv Delays 3L (ours)	✗	✓	19M	78.44%
	DCLS-Delays (2L-1KC)	✗	✓	0.7M	79.77±0.09%
	DCLS-Delays (2L-2KC)	✗	✓	1.4M	80.16±0.09%
DCLS-Delays (3L-1KC)	✗	✓	1.2M	80.29±0.06%	
DCLS-Delays (3L-2KC)	✗	✓	2.5M	80.69±0.21%	
GSC-35	MSAT (He et al., 2023)	✗	✗	N/a	87.33%
	Dense Conv Delays 2L (ours)	✗	✓	10.9M	92.97%
	Dense Conv Delays 3L (ours)	✗	✓	19M	93.19%
	RadLIF (Bittar & Garner, 2022)	✓	✗	1.2M	94.51%
	DCLS-Delays (2L-1KC)	✗	✓	0.7M	94.91±0.09%
	DCLS-Delays (2L-2KC)	✗	✓	1.4M	95.00±0.06%
	DCLS-Delays (3L-1KC)	✗	✓	1.2M	95.29±0.11%
	DCLS-Delays (3L-2KC)	✗	✓	2.5M	95.35±0.04%

Leaky Integrate-and-Fire neuron

Free dynamics	Transition condition	Jumps at transition
$\tau_{\text{mem}} \frac{d}{dt} V = -V + I$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \frac{d}{dt} I = -I$	$(V)_n - \vartheta = 0$ $(\dot{V})_n \neq 0$ <p>for any n</p>	$(V^+)_n = 0$ $I^+ = I^- + W e_n$



Backward propagation

Free dynamics	Transition condition	Jump at transition
$\tau_{\text{mem}} \lambda'_V = -\lambda_V - \frac{\partial l_V}{\partial V}$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \lambda'_I = -\lambda_I + \lambda_V$	$t - t_k^{\text{post}} = 0$ <p>for any k</p>	$(\lambda_V^-)_{n(k)} = (\lambda_V^+)_{n(k)} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{mem}} (\dot{V}^-)_{n(k)}} \left[\vartheta(\lambda_V^+)_{n(k)} + (W^\top (\lambda_V^+ - \lambda_I))_{n(k)} + \frac{\partial l_p}{\partial t_k^{\text{post}}} + l_V^- - l_V^+ \right]$



Gradient updates:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dw_{ji}} = -\tau_{\text{syn}} \sum_{\text{spikes from } i} (\lambda_I)_j$$

Synaptic delays

Free dynamics	Transition condition	Jumps at transition
$\tau_{\text{mem}} \frac{d}{dt} V = -V + I$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \frac{d}{dt} I = -I$	$(V)_n - \vartheta = 0$ $(\dot{V})_n \neq 0$ <p>for any n</p>	$(V^+)_n = 0$ $I^+ = I^- + W e_n \leftarrow \text{Delay here}$

Fixed and learnable synaptic delays

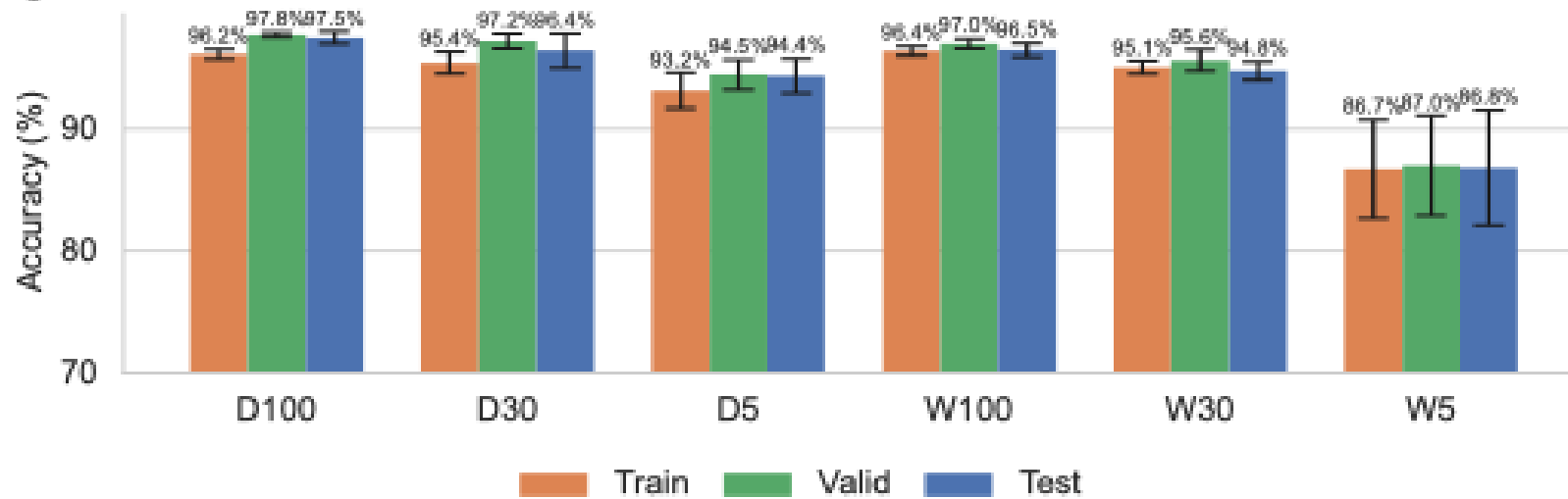
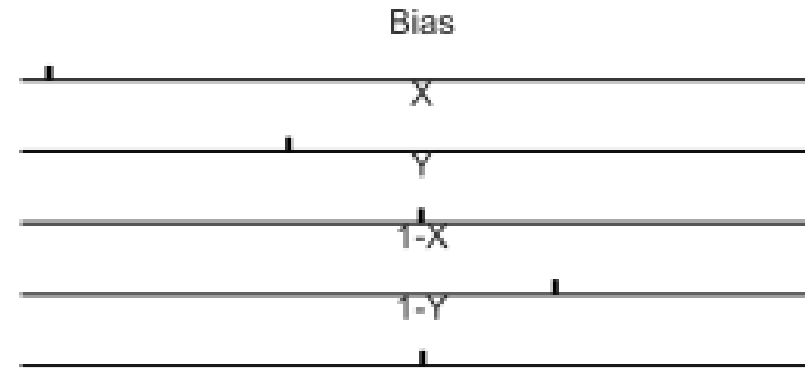
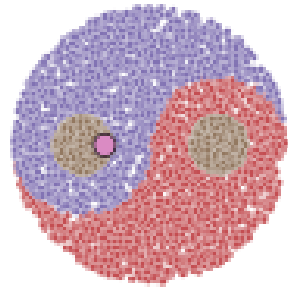
- EventProp updates weights only at spike time:
- That doesn't change when delays are included:
- And delay updates also only happen at spike times

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dw_{ji}} = -\tau_{\text{syn}} \sum_{\text{spikes from } i} (\lambda_I)_j$$

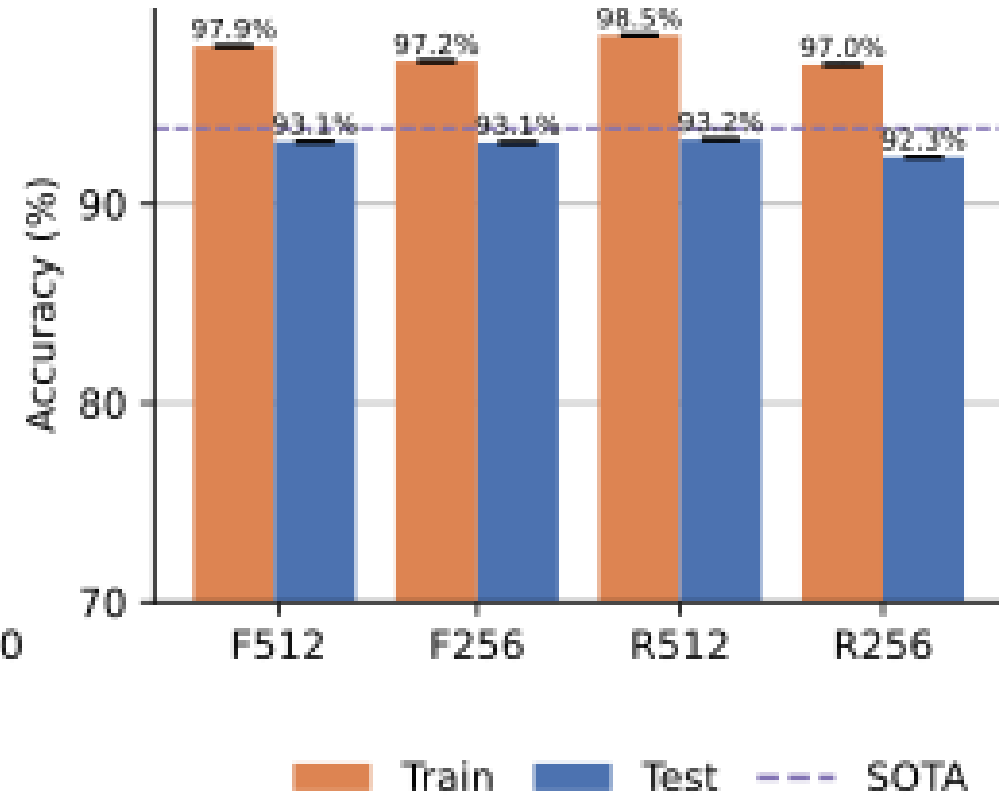
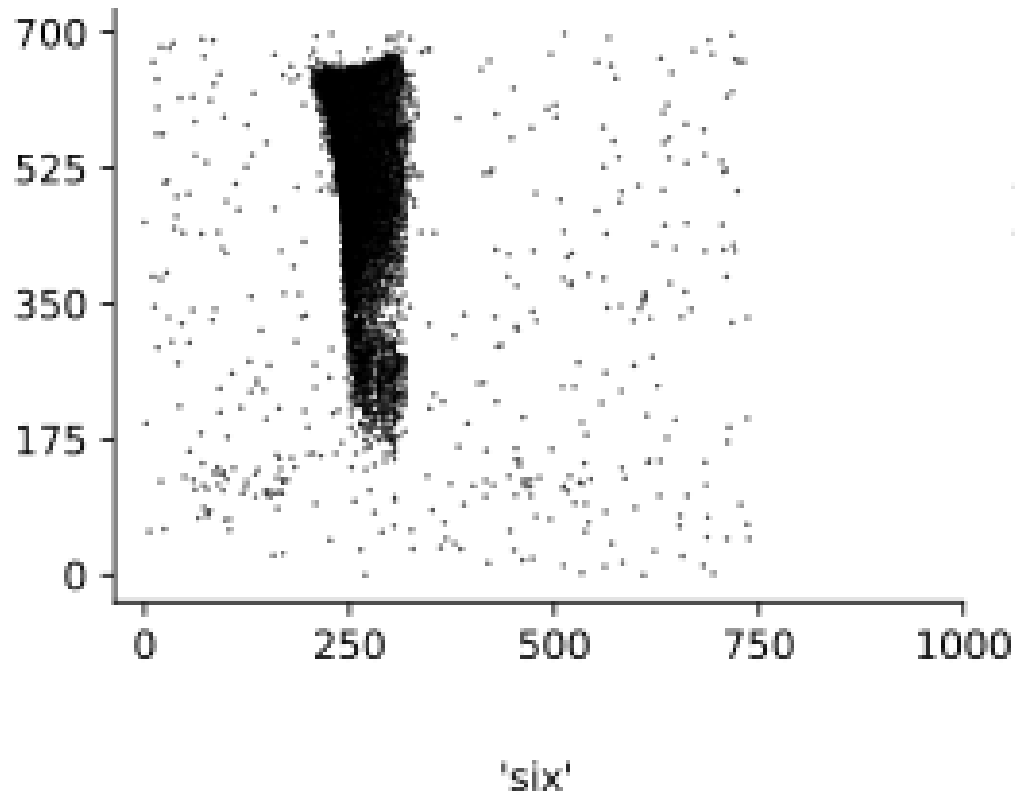
$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dw_{ji}} = -\tau_{\text{syn}} \sum_{t_s \in \text{spikes from } i} (\lambda_I)_j \Big|_{t_s+d_{ji}}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dd_{ji}} = -w_{ji} \sum_{t_s \in \text{spikes from } i} (\lambda_I - \lambda_V)_j \Big|_{t_s+d_{ji}}$$

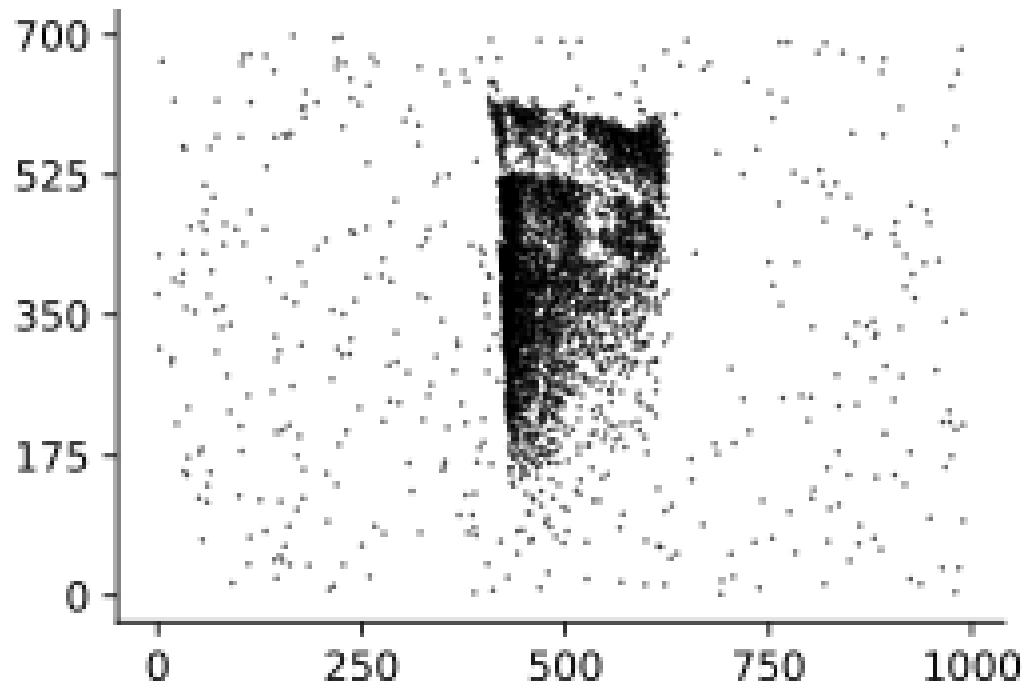
Yin-Yang



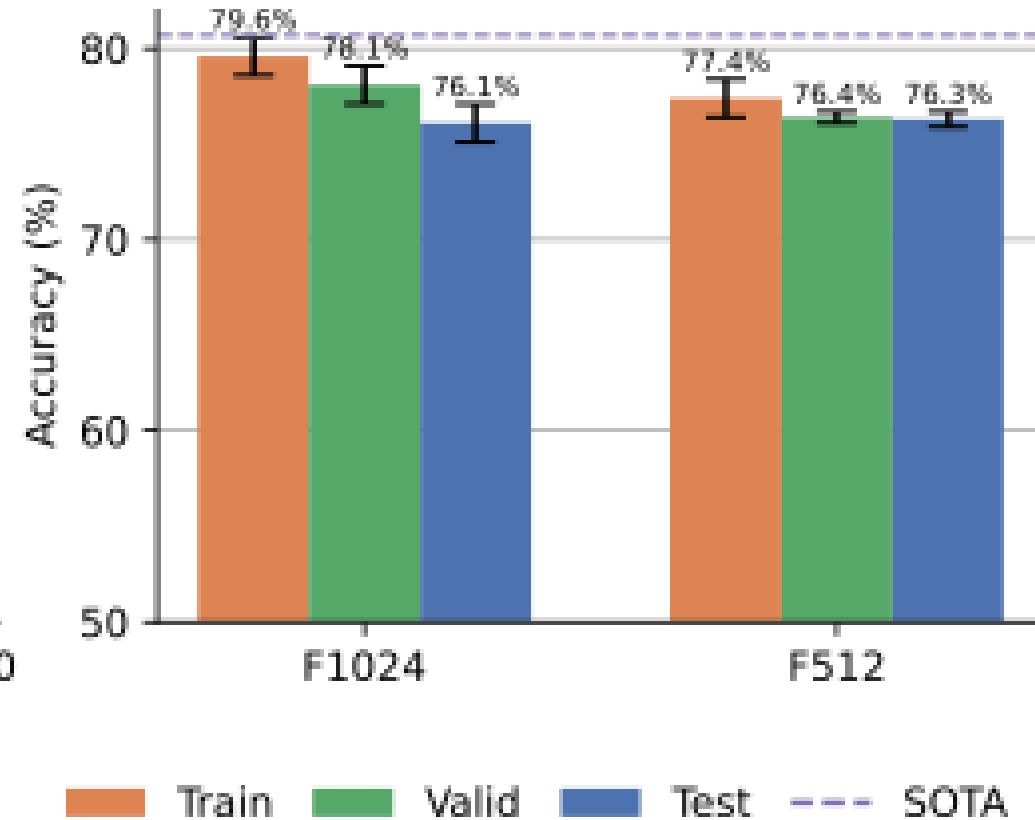
Spiking Heidelberg Digits



Spiking Speech Commands



'four'



Benchmarking

