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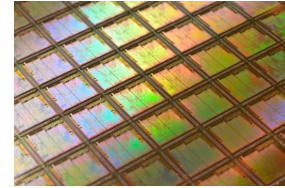
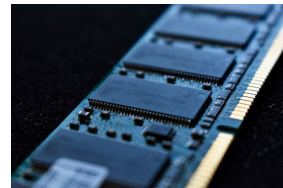
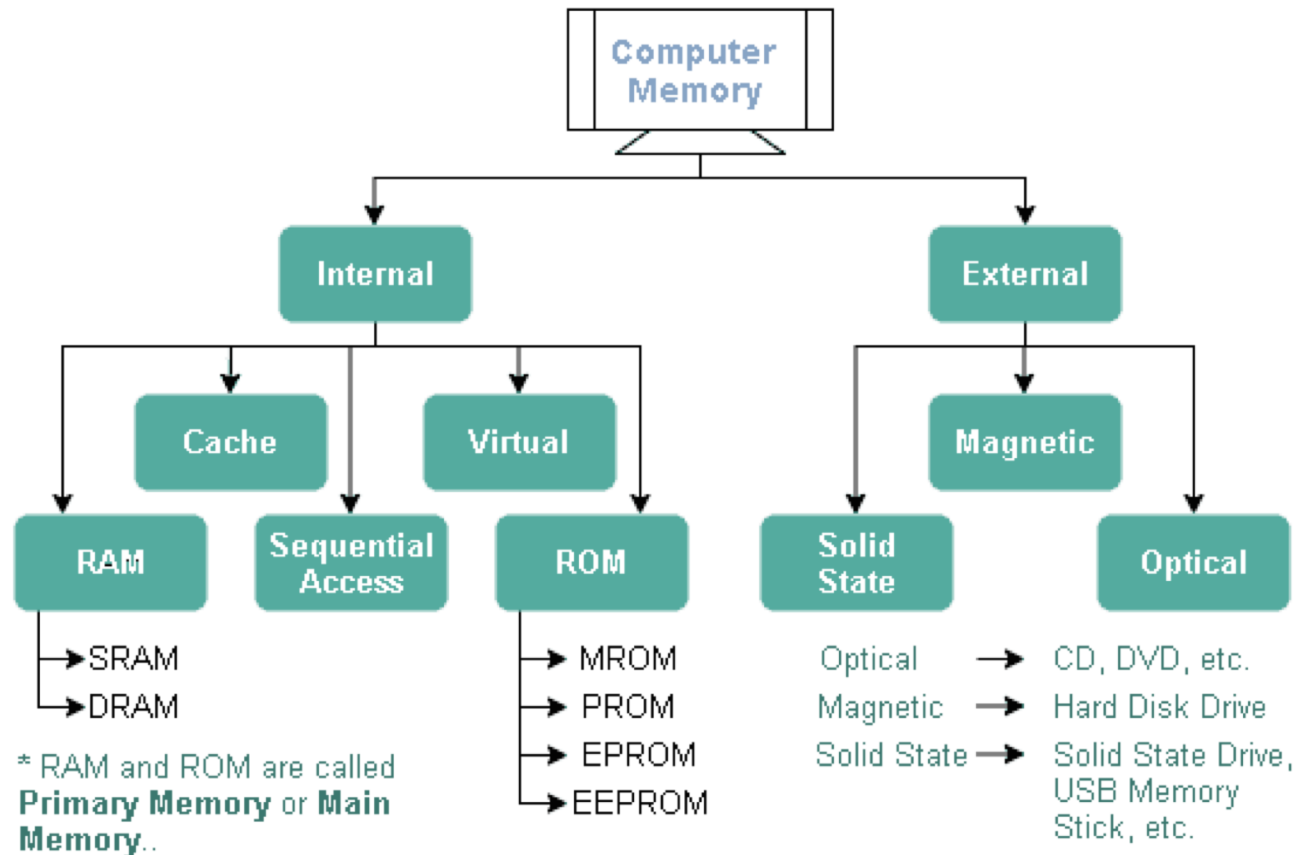
<http://clmnlab.com>

**Recent studies on human learning
and memory using neuroimaging
and non-invasive brain stimulation**

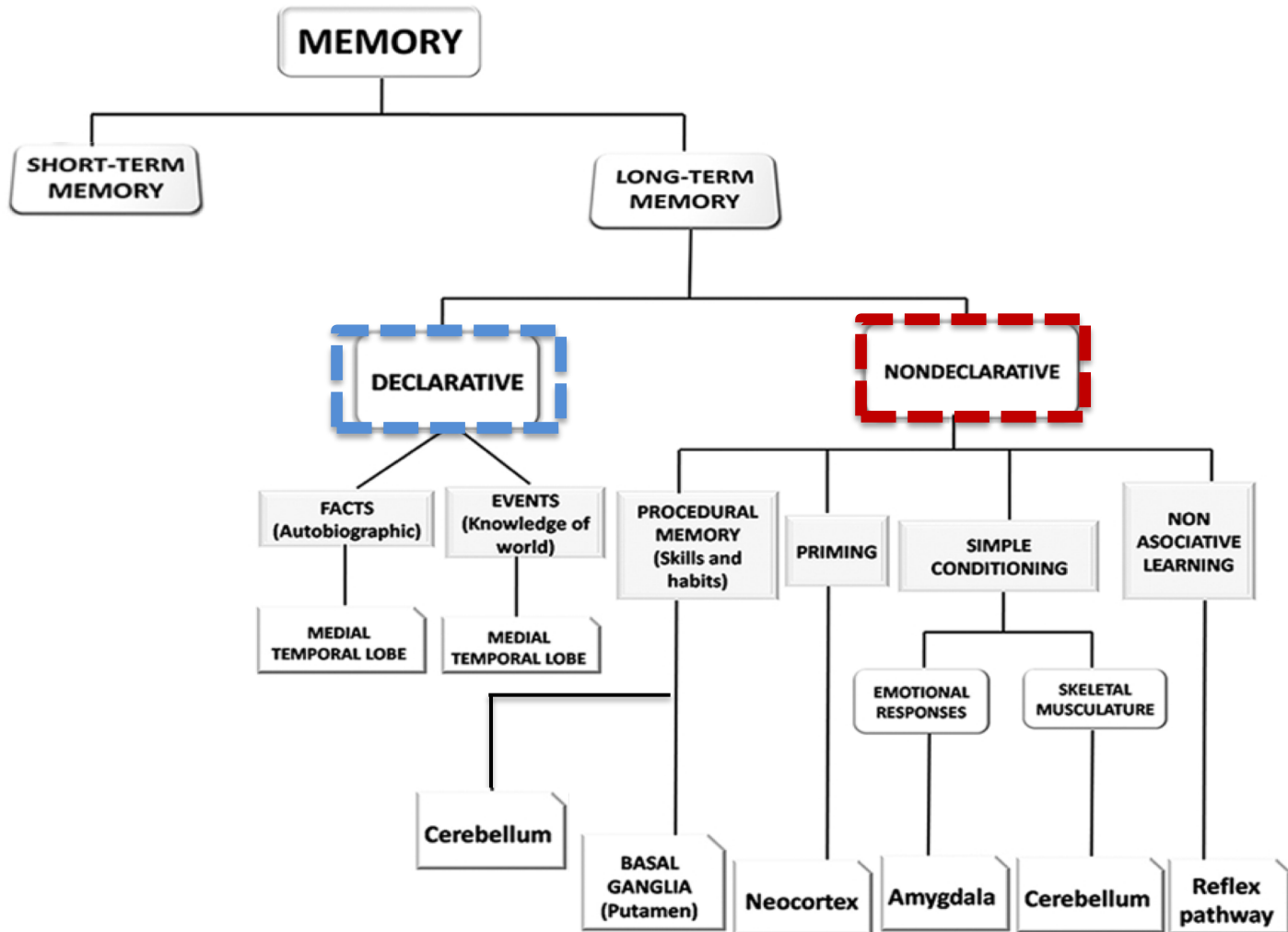
Date: Feb 25 (Thu), 2021

한국뇌공학회 심포지엄

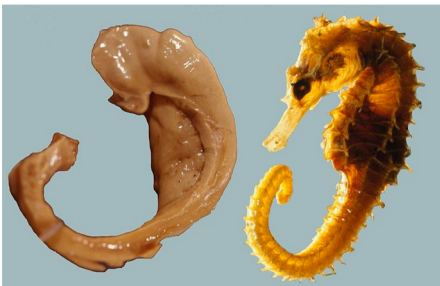
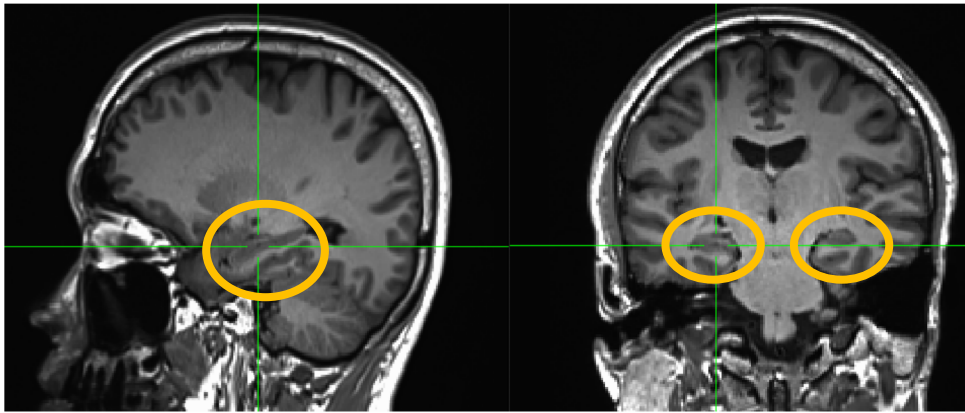
Types of computer memory



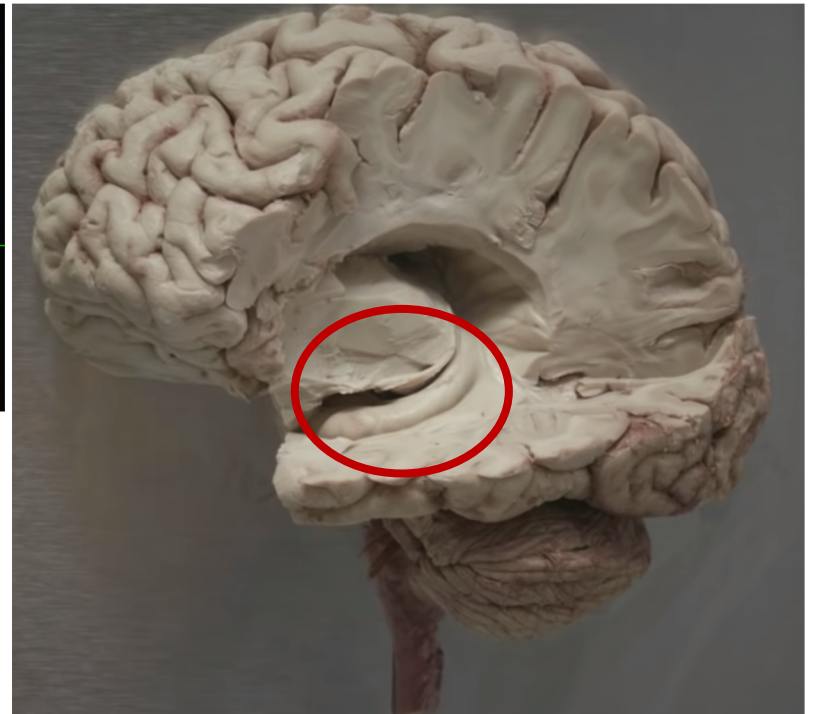
Types of biological memory



Declarative memory: Hippocampus



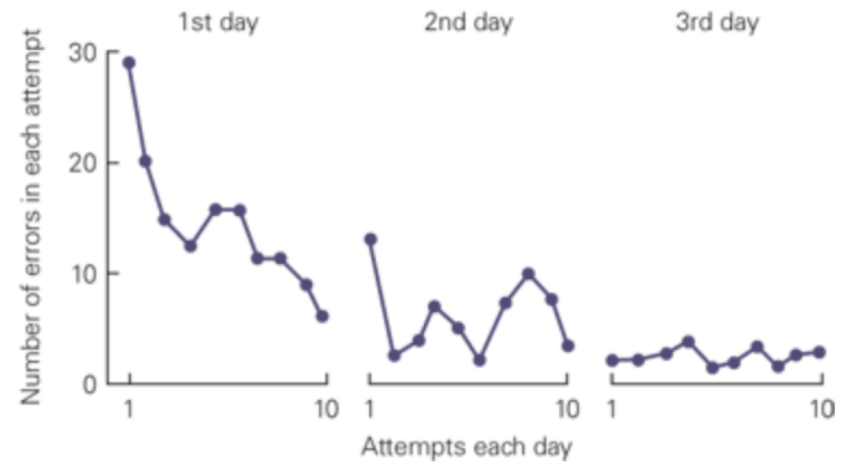
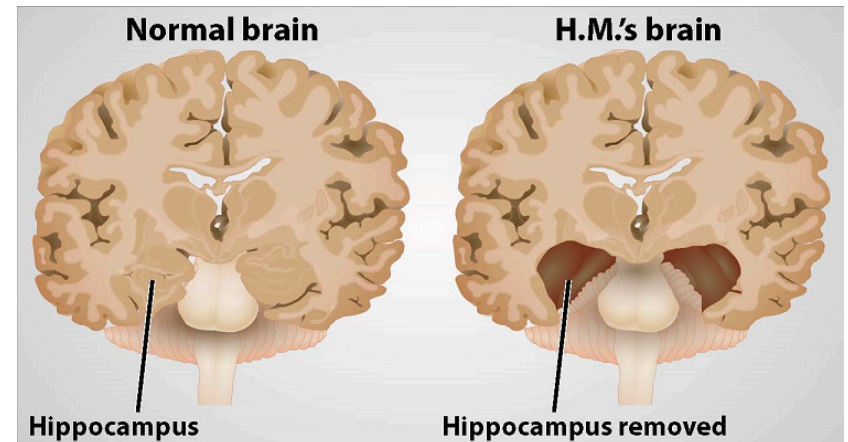
Left: Hippocampus + fornix
Right: Seahorse



Patient HM – Revolution of neuroscience

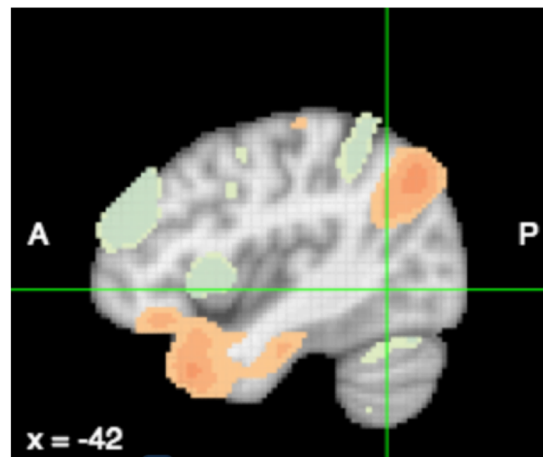
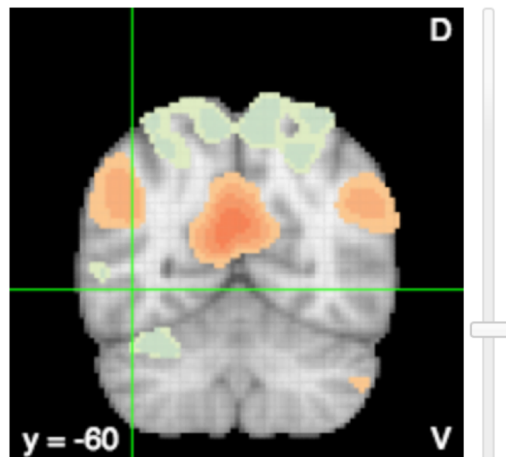
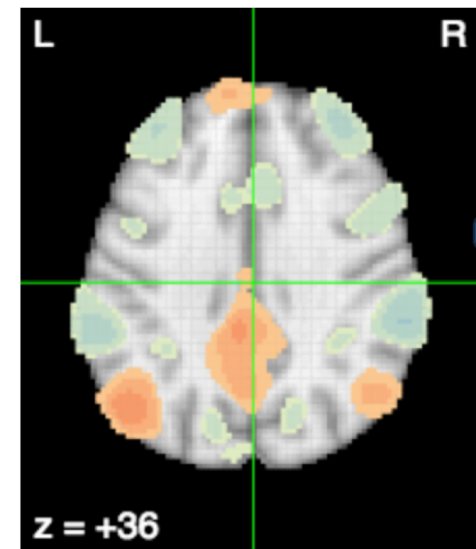
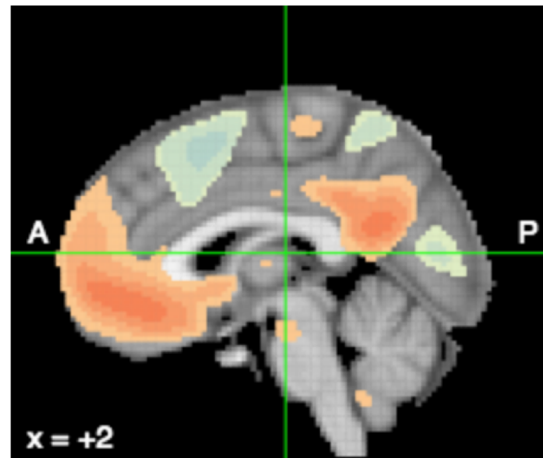
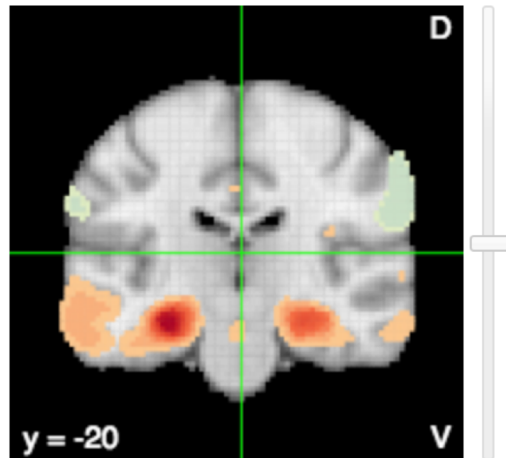


Henry Molaison (1926-2008)
Anterograde amnesia



Impaired **declarative** memory
But, intact **motor** memory

Default mode network



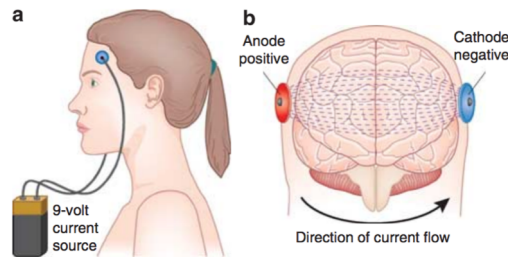
Seed at the body of left hippocampus
Results from 11406 studies
<http://neurosynth.org/>

Can we improve memory function by
modulating hippocampal-cortical
memory network?

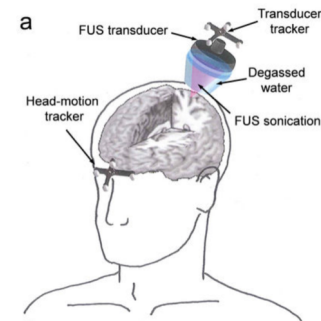
Neuromodulation techniques

How do we modulate brain function?

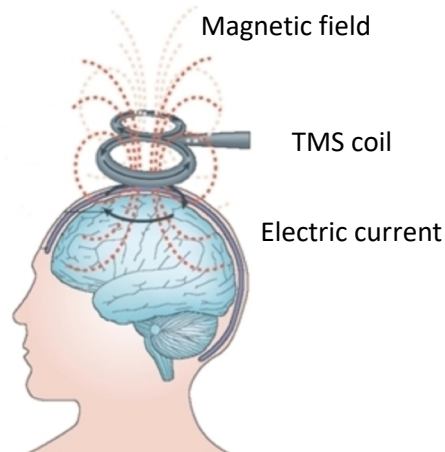
Electrical Stimulation (Non-invasive)



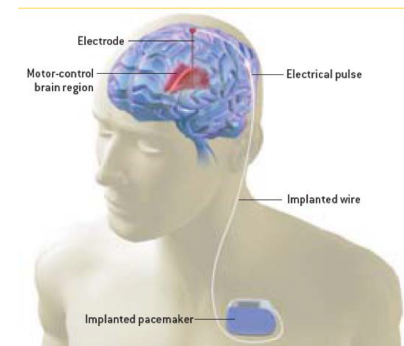
Focused Ultrasound (Non-invasive)



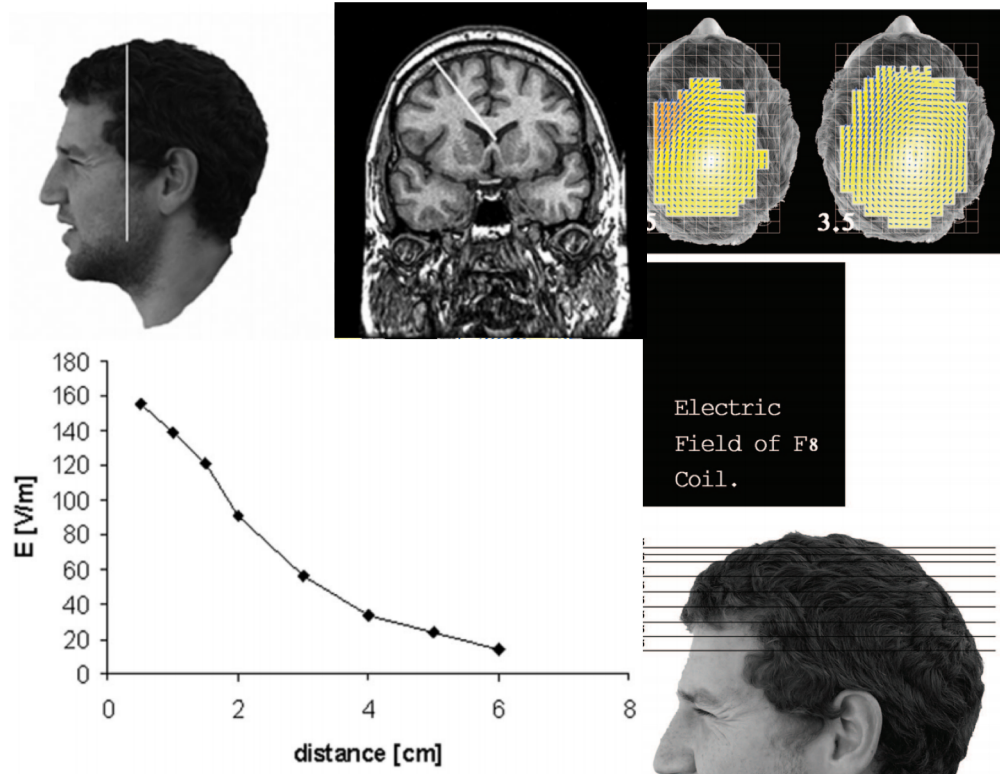
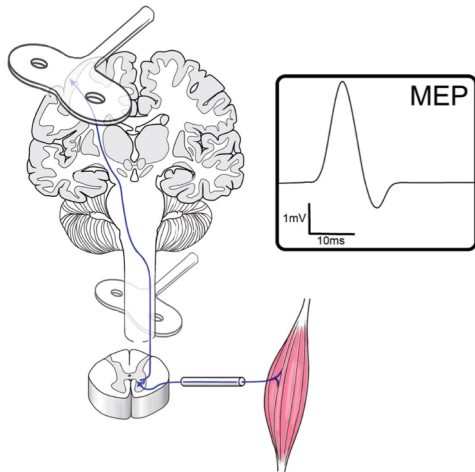
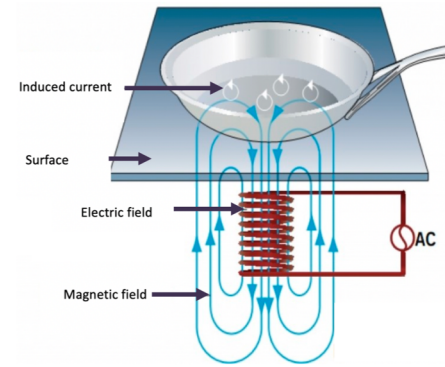
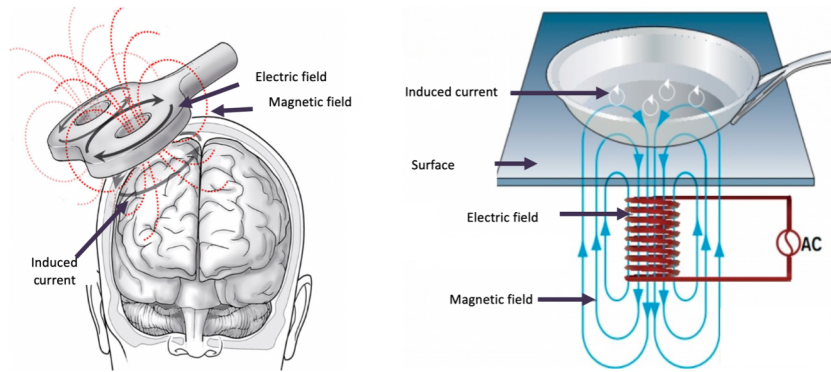
Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (Non-invasive)



Deep Brain Stimulation (Invasive)

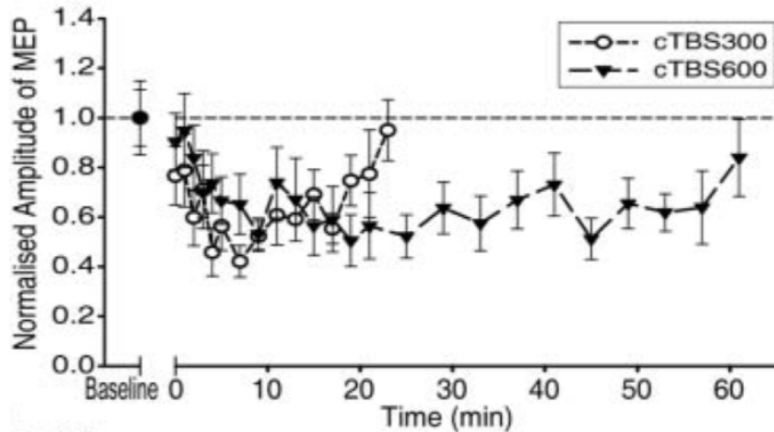
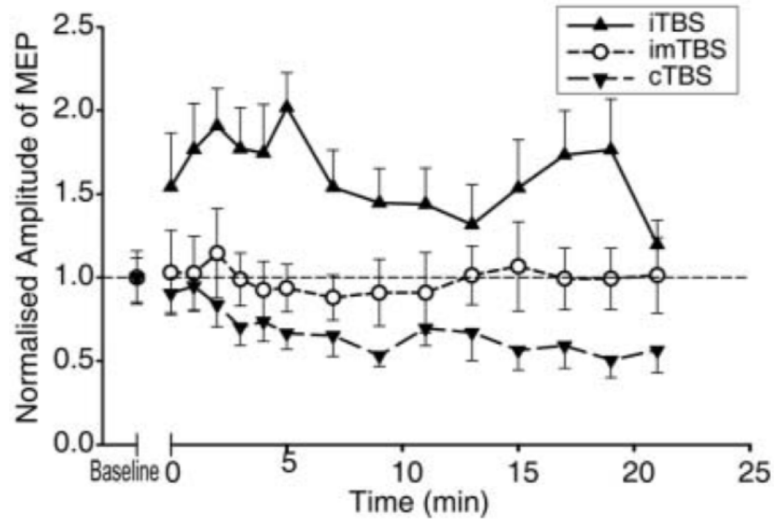


Principle of transcranial magnetic stimulation

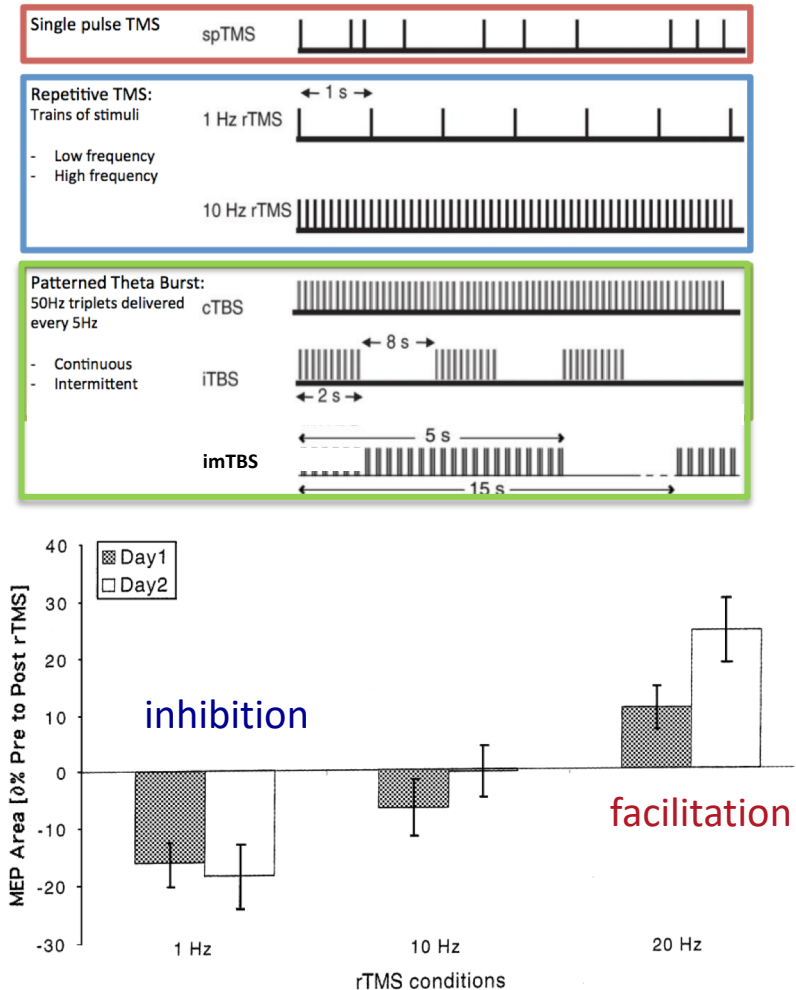


Roth et al., *J Clin Neurophysiol*, 2007

TMS modes



Huang et al., *Neuron*, 2005

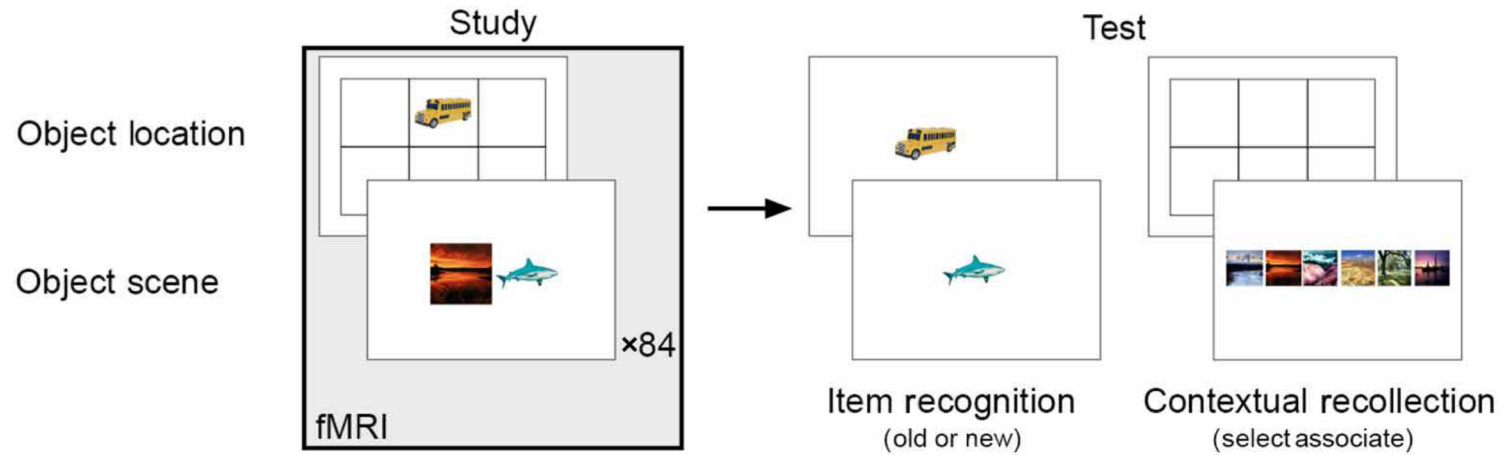


Maeda et al., *Clin Neurophysiol*, 2000

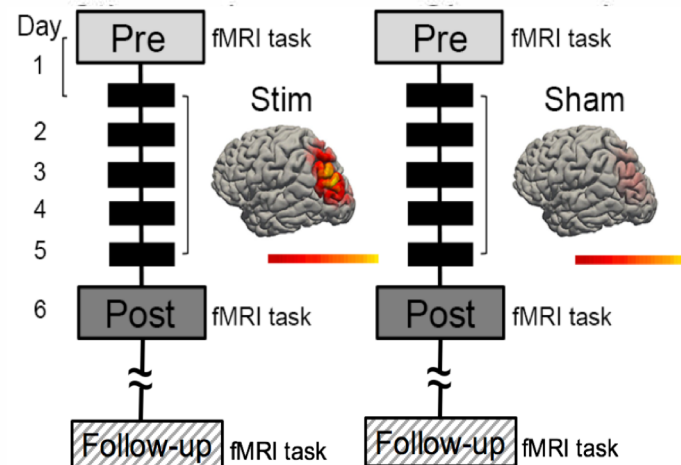
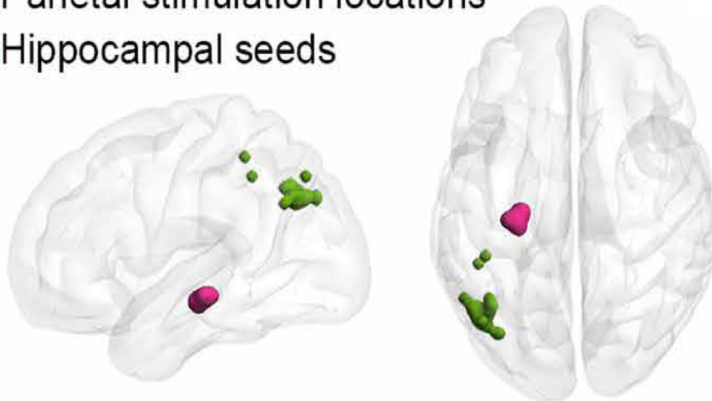
TMS experiment procedure



Selective and coherent activity of episodic memory network

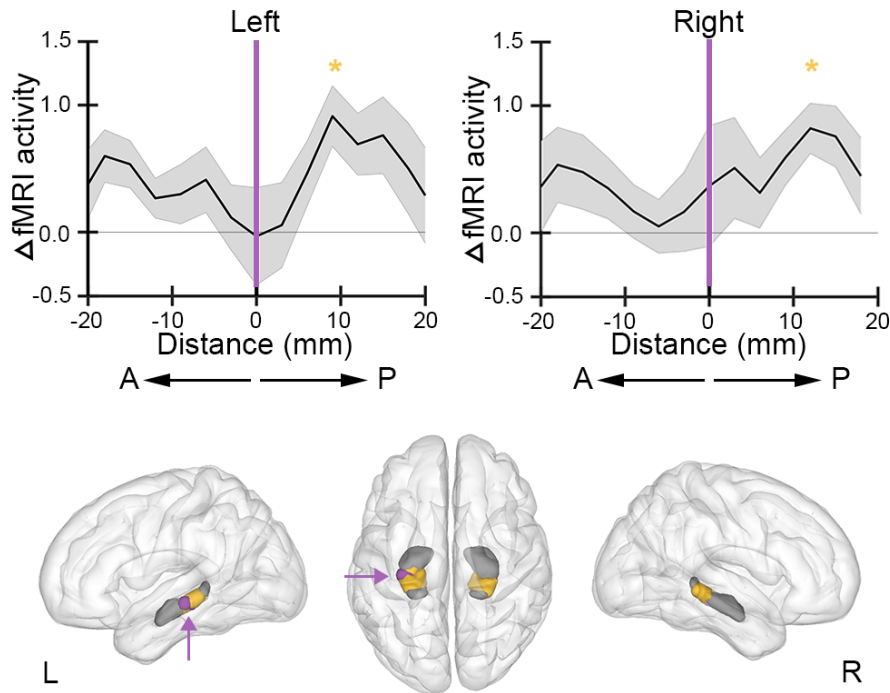


- Parietal stimulation locations
- Hippocampal seeds

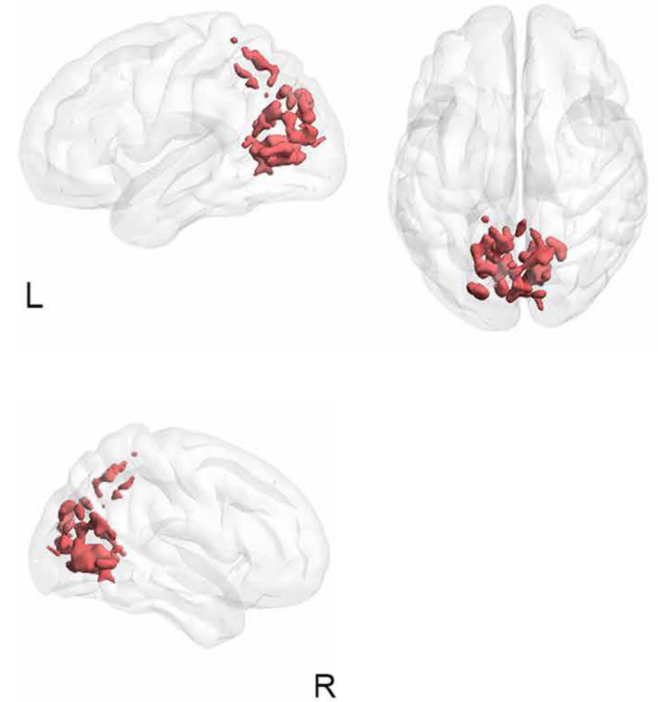


TMS significantly increases activities in hippocampal-cortical networks

Post-Stim > Post-Sham



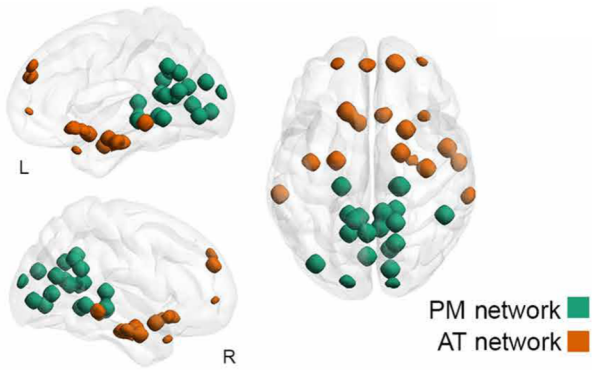
Post-Stim > Post-Sham



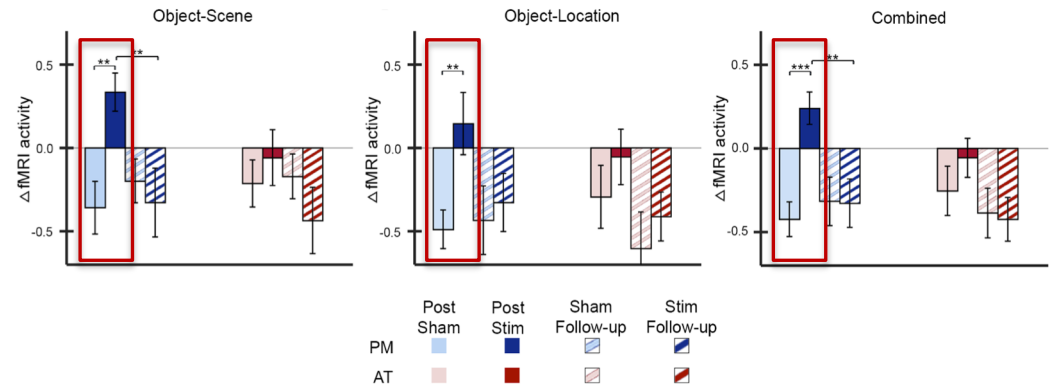
Unpublished data

Kim et al., *Science Advances*, 2018

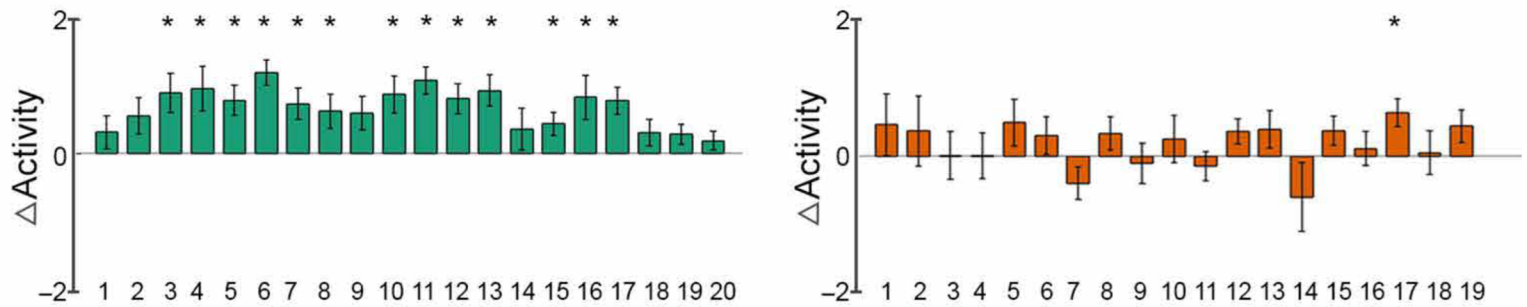
A



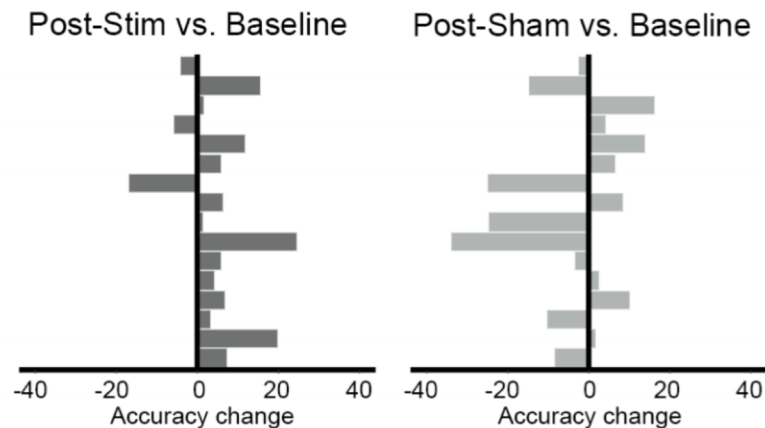
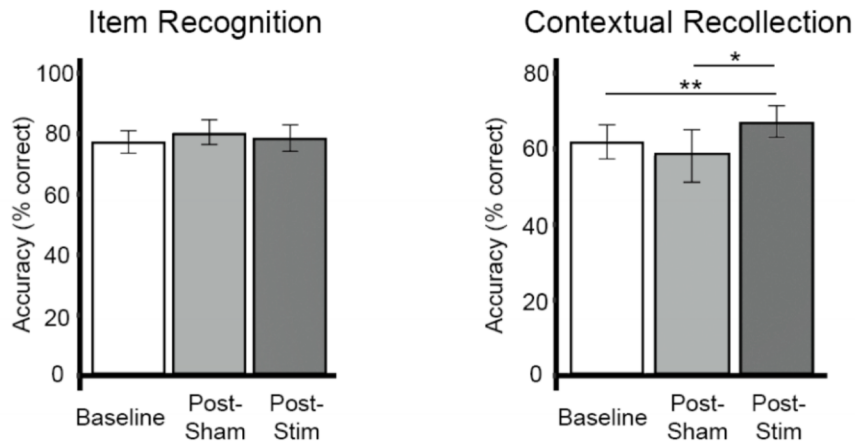
B



C

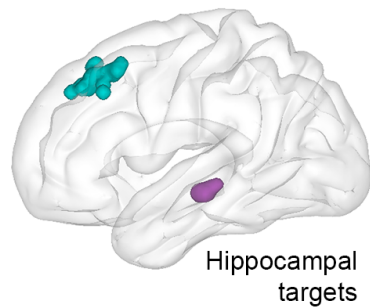


TMS enhances recollection memory accuracy

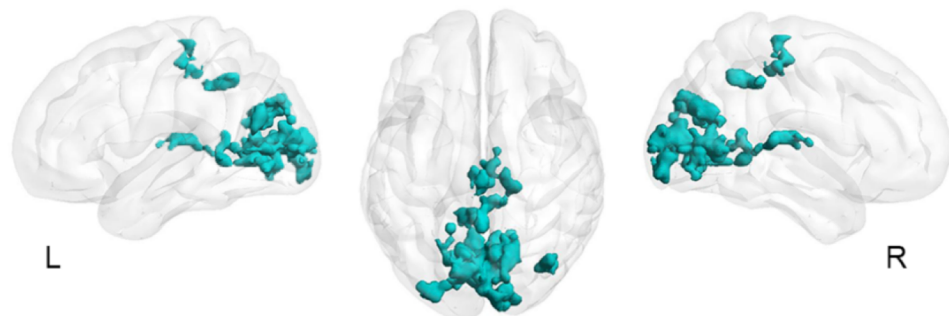
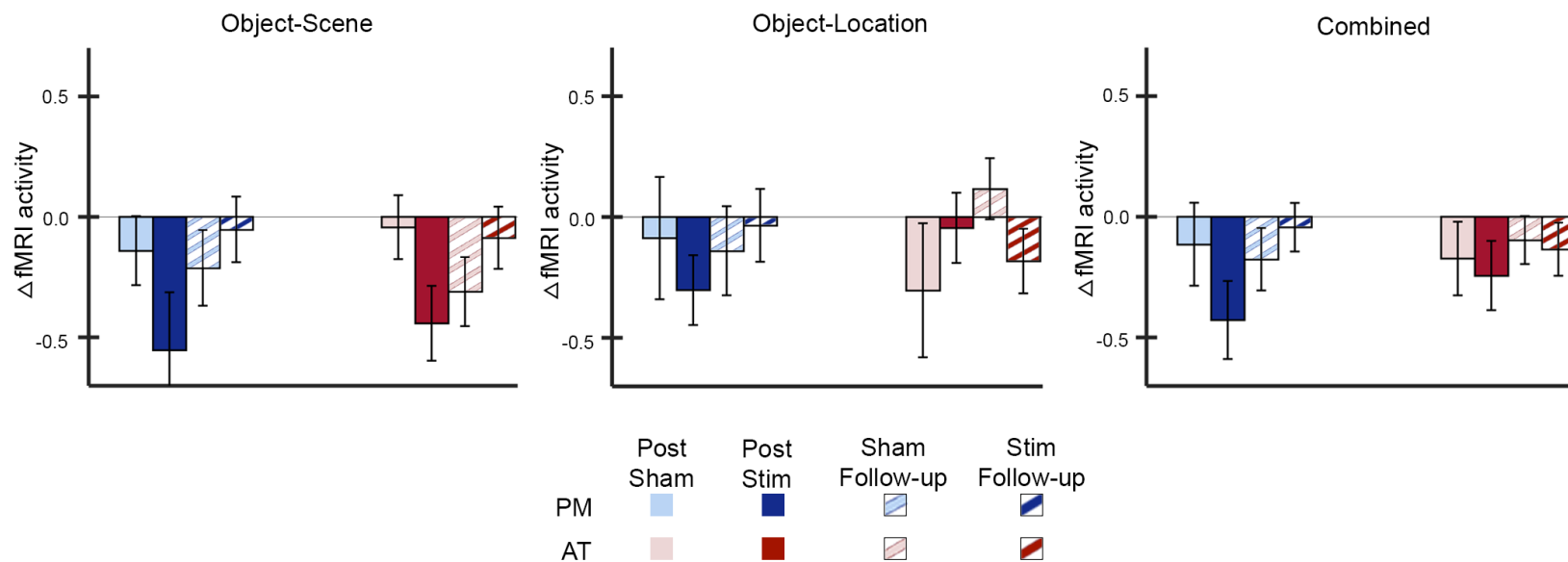


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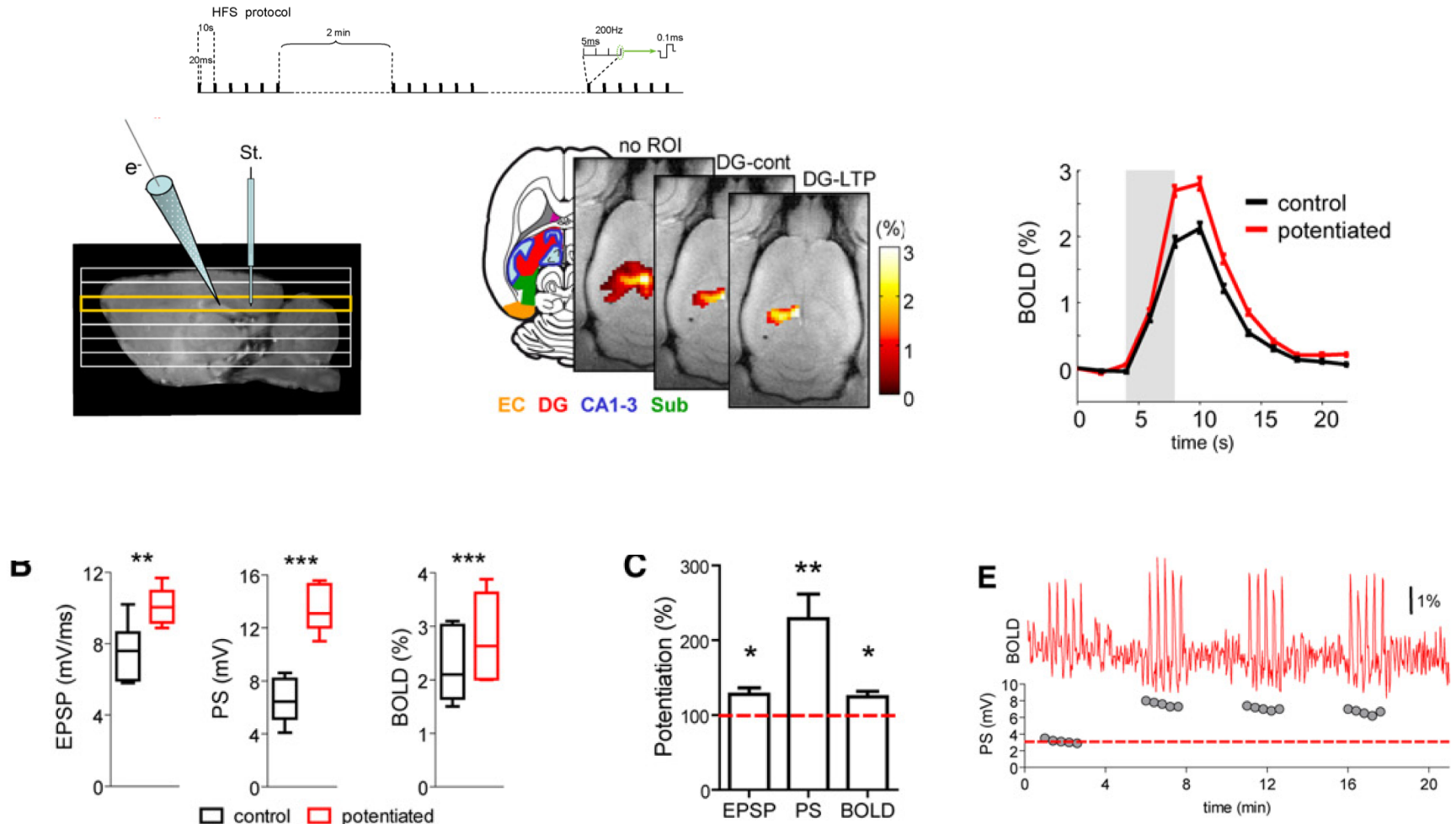
Prefrontal (active-control)
stimulation locations

**C**

Parietal stimulation > Prefrontal control stimulation

**B**

fMRI evidence for LTP-induced neural network reorganization by high frequency electrical stimulation



Application of TMS for treatment of early AD and MCI (Mild-cognitive-impairment) patients

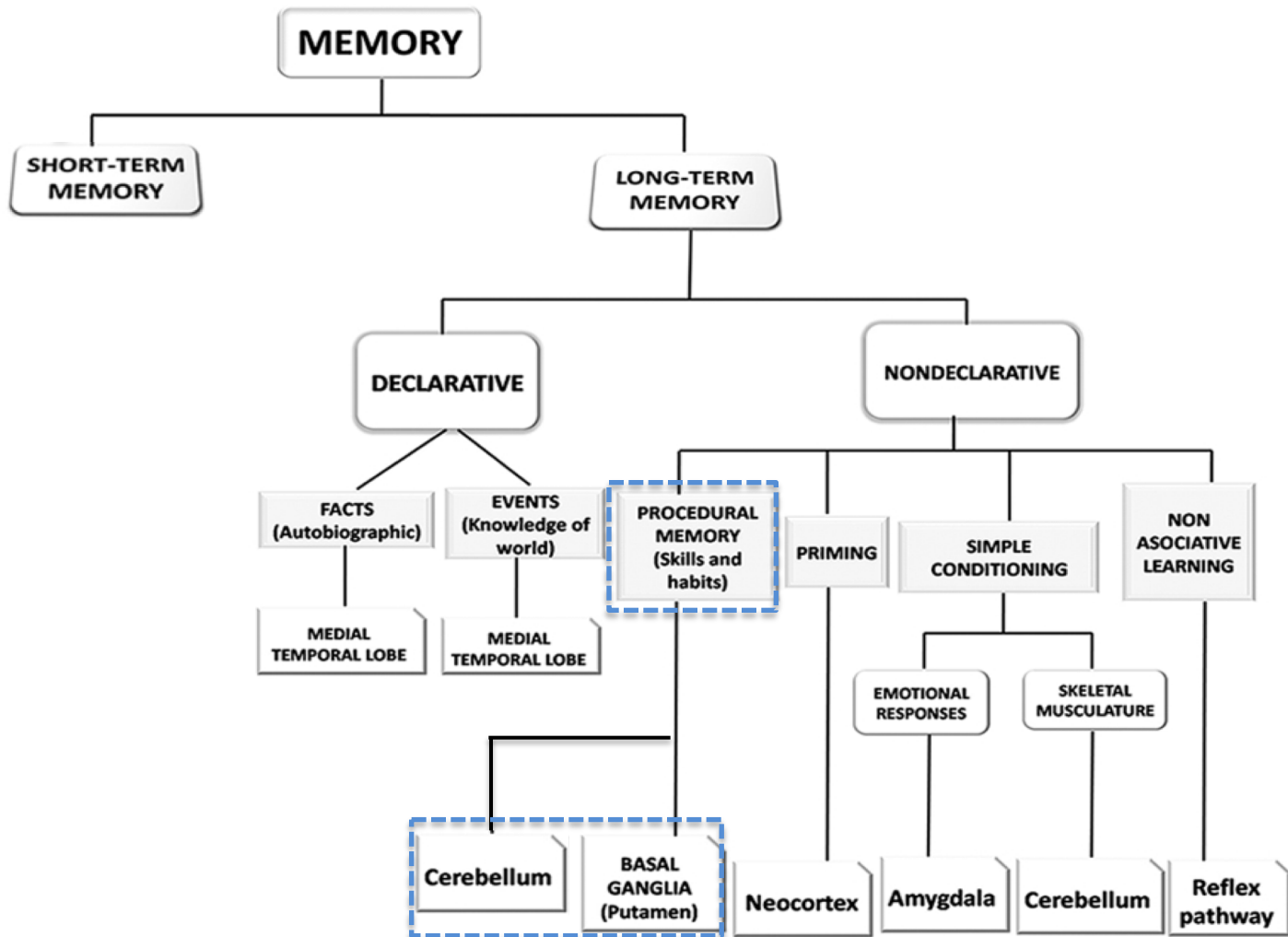


REMED, Korea



ANYMEDI
애니메디솔루션

Taxonomy of biological memory



Michael Polanyi



We know more than we can tell

Michael Polanyi (1891-1976)

Tacit knowledge



Explicit (Declarative) knowledge:
tangible, visible, verbalizable

Tacit (implicit, non-declarative)
knowledge:
intangible, invisible, in verbalizable

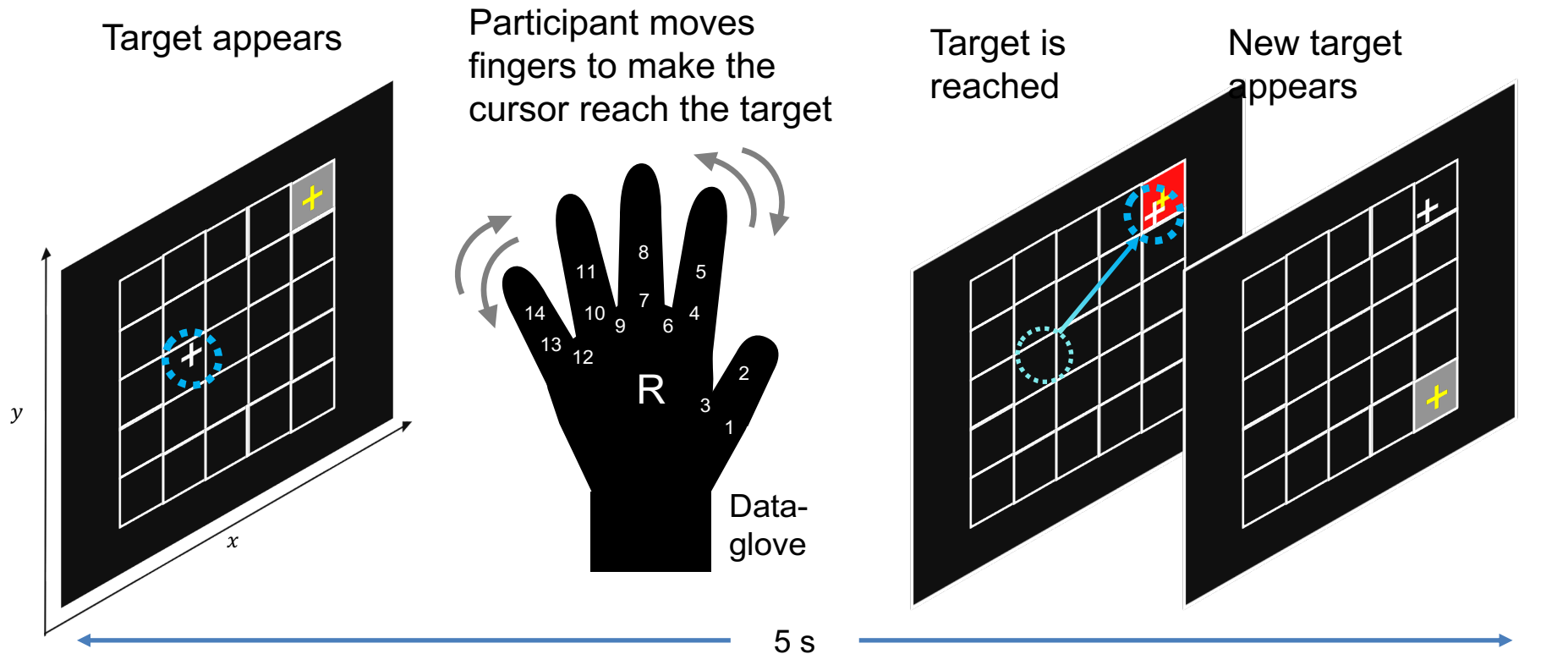
Why motor learning?

Our life is a continuum of motor learning







How do humans acquire new motor skills from scratch?

Experiment Design



$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{x,1} & a_{x,2} & a_{x,13} & a_{x,14} \\ a_{y,1} & a_{y,2} & a_{y,13} & a_{y,14} \end{bmatrix} \times [h_1 \quad h_2 \quad \dots \quad h_{13} \quad h_{14}]^T + \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

-  Cursor (designated by )
-  Target (not reached)
-  Target (reached)

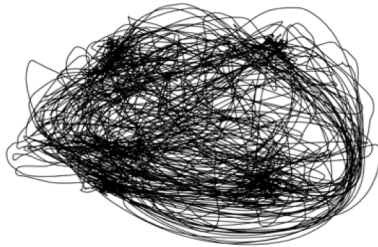
과학하는 인간
호모 사이언스



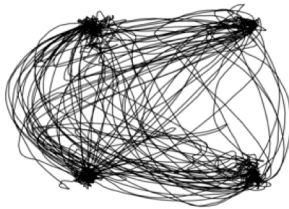
Improvement of motor skills

A

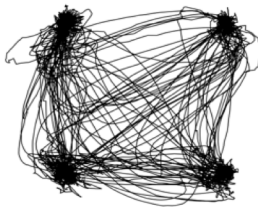
Beginning



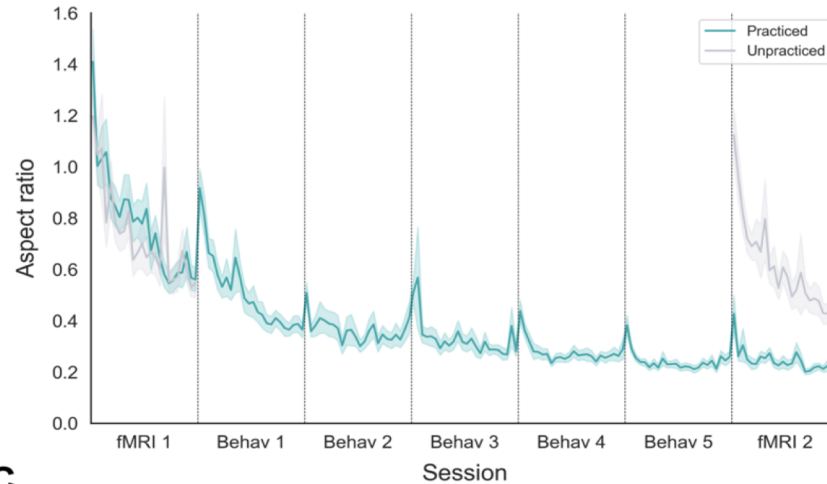
Intermediate



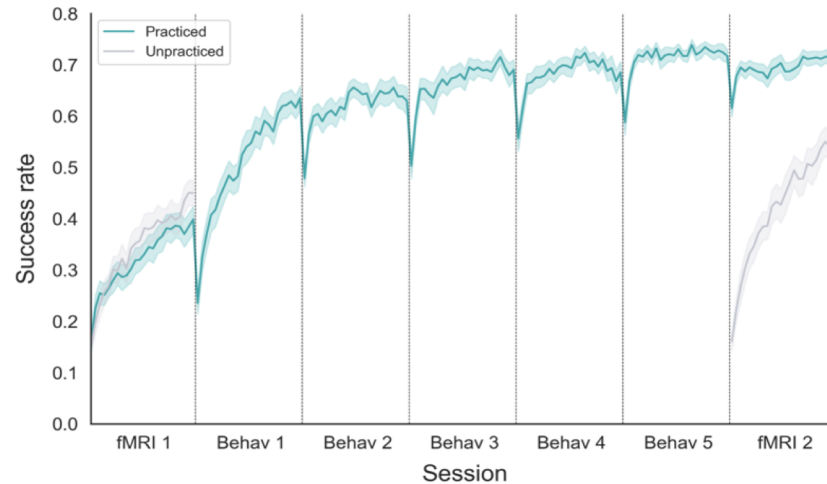
End



B

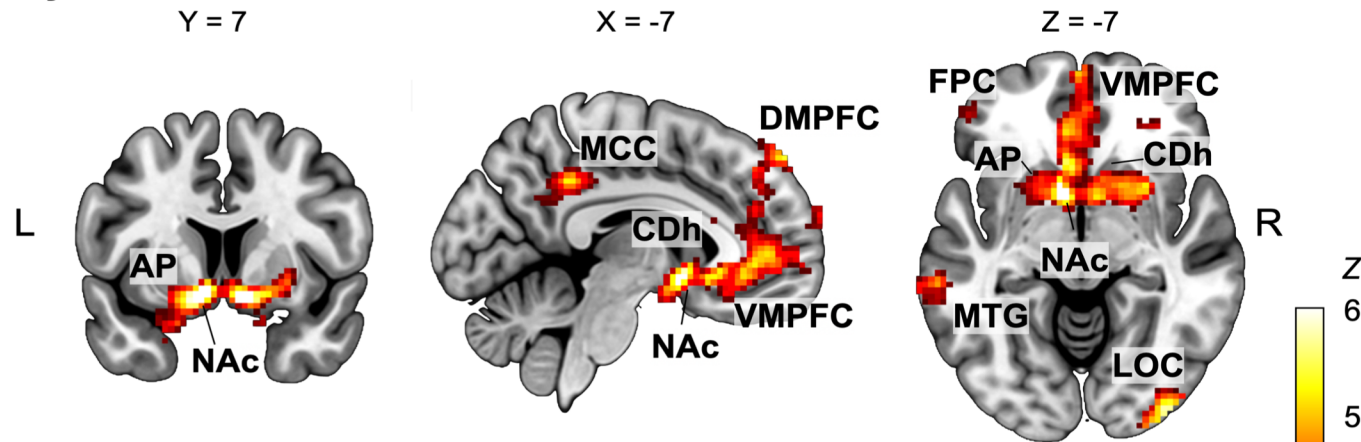


C

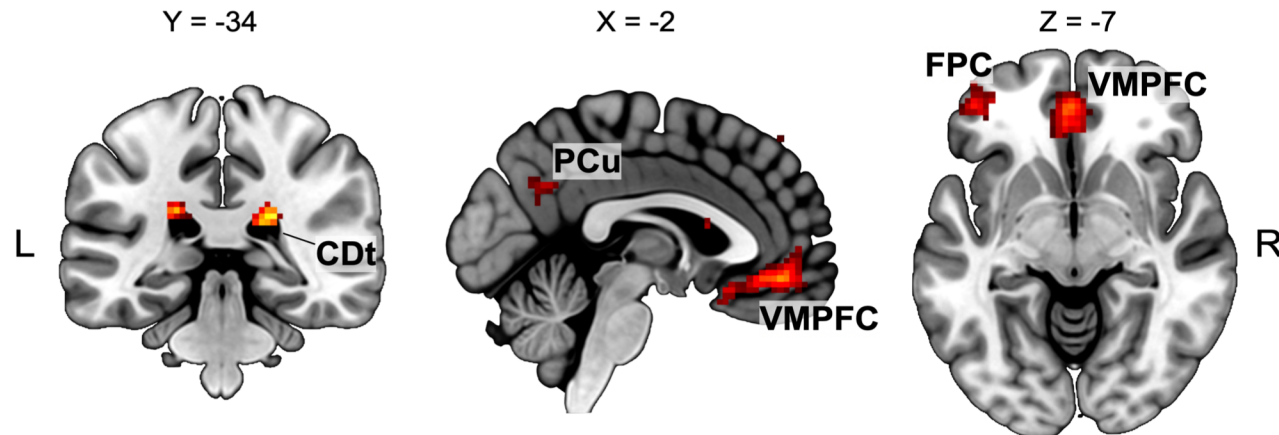


Neural correlates of reward modulation in early and late stage of learning

Early

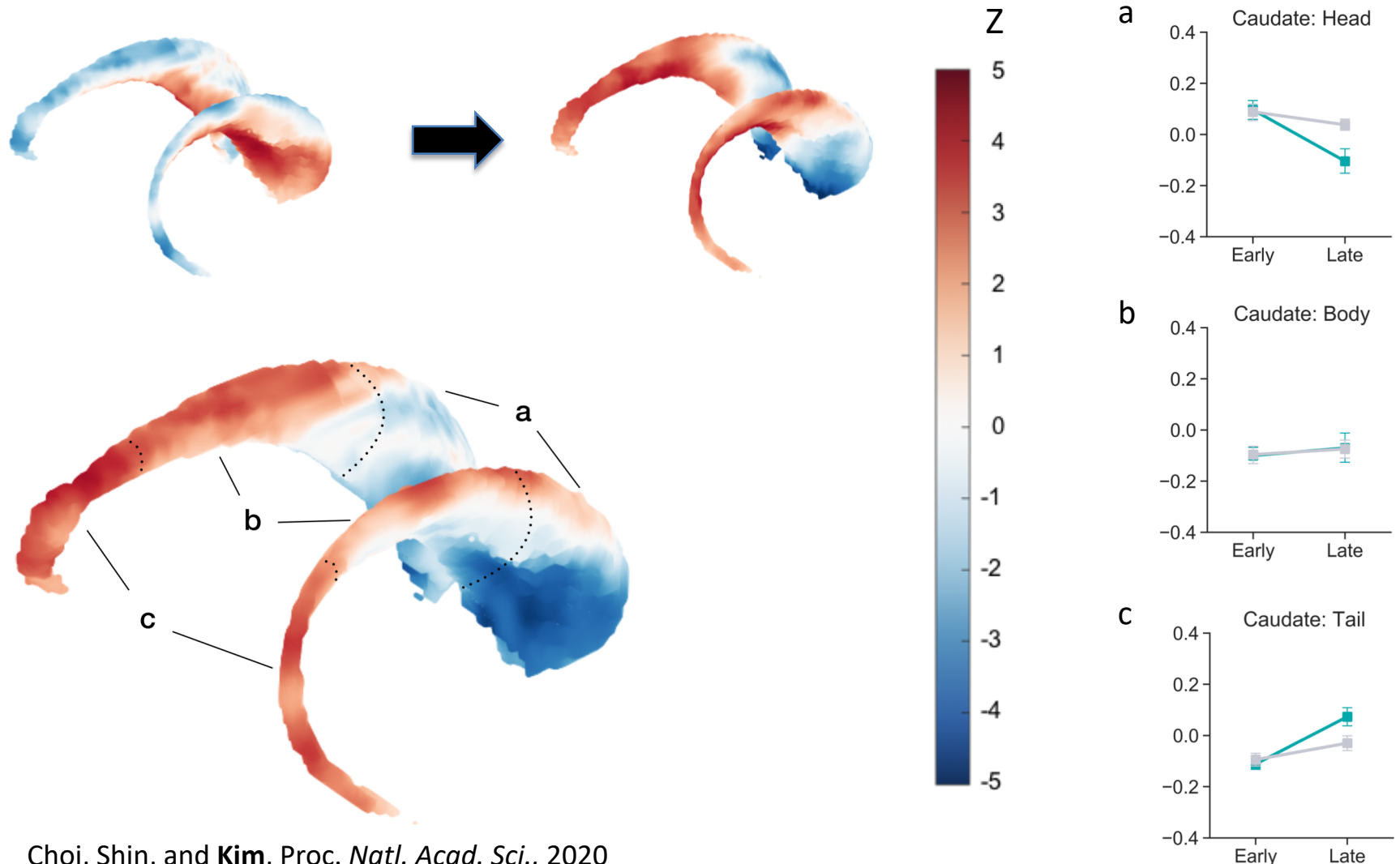


Late

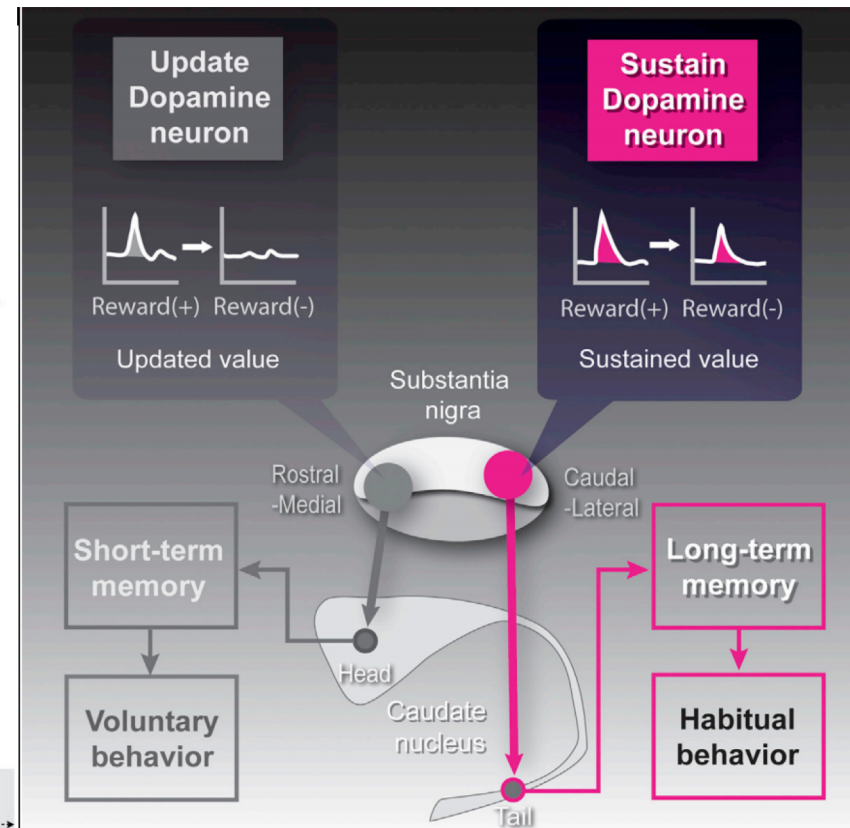
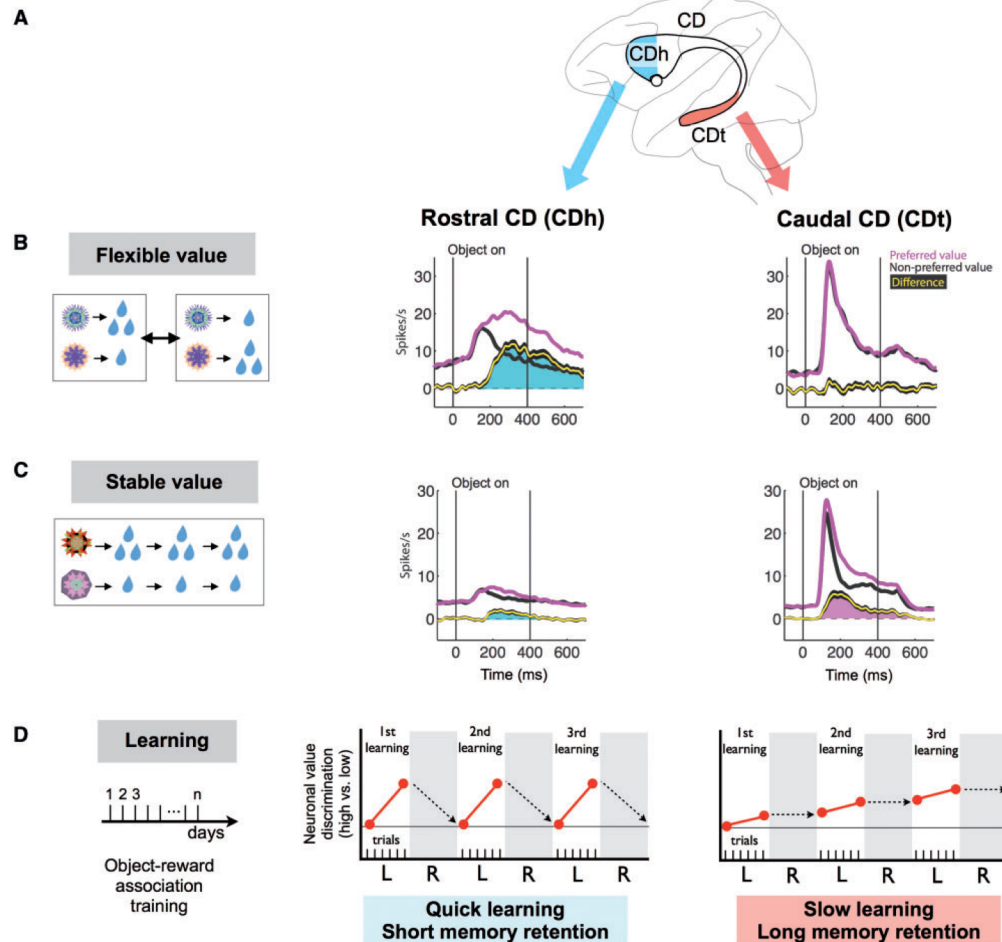


*Voxel-wise $p < 0.001$, corrected $p < 0.05$

Gradual transition of reward modulation in the caudate nucleus



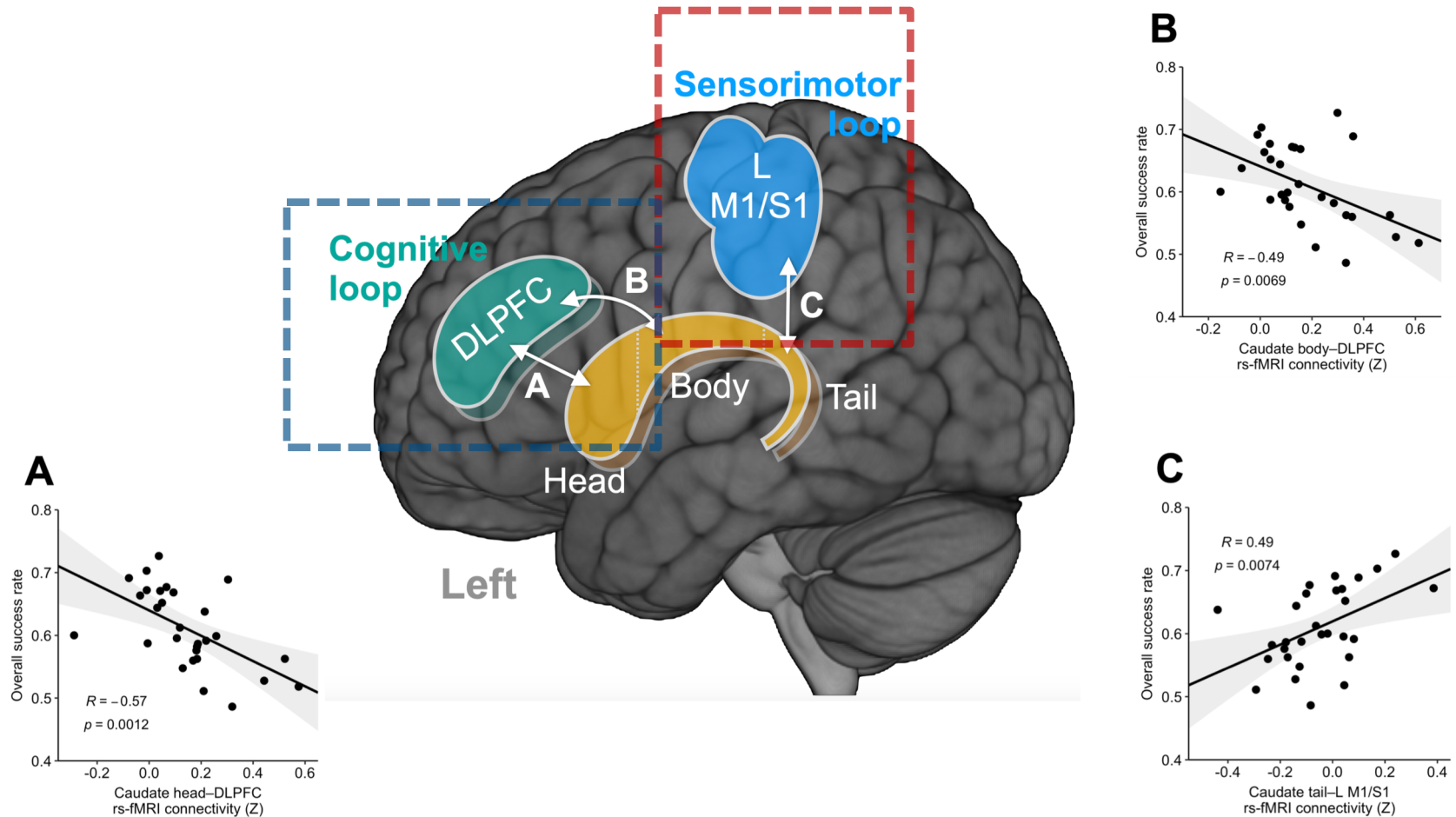
NHP studies identified parallel circuits in the caudate nucleus for object skill learning



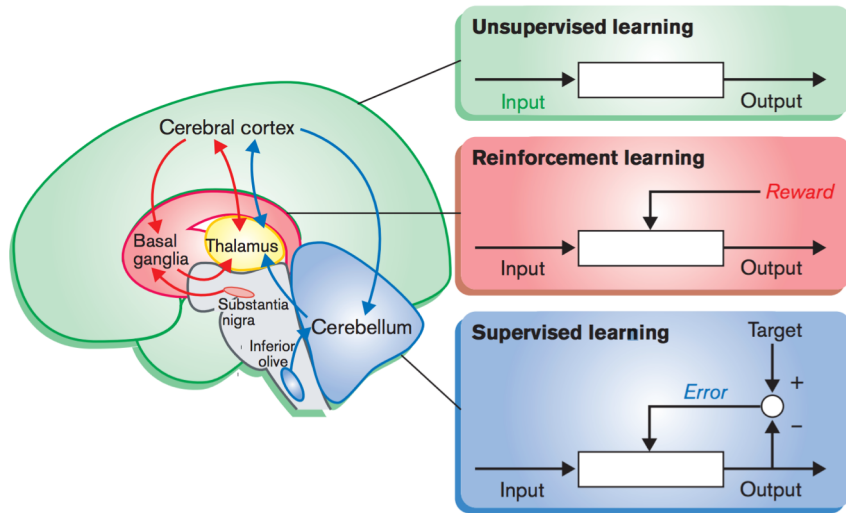
HF Kim, AG Ghazizadeh, O Hikosaka, *Cell*, 2015

HF Kim and O Hikosaka, *Brain*, 2015

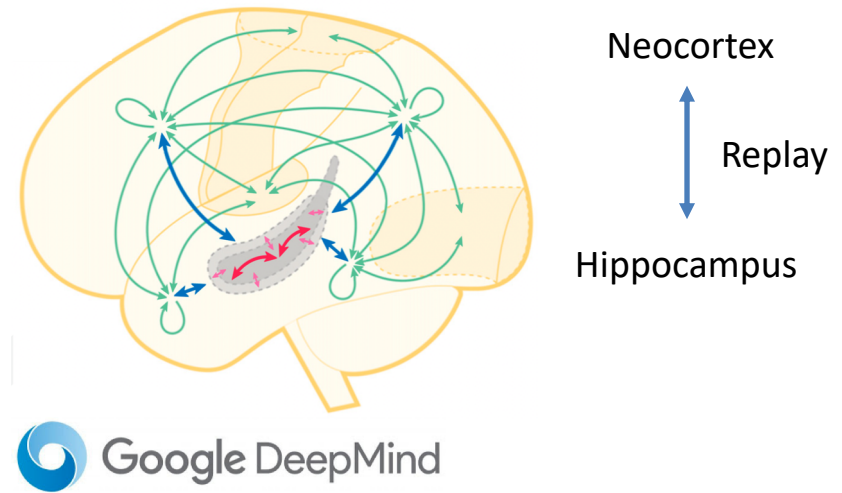
Cortical-caudate interactions predict individual learning performance



Conclusion: Complementary memory systems



Doya, *Curr Opin Neurobiol*, 2000

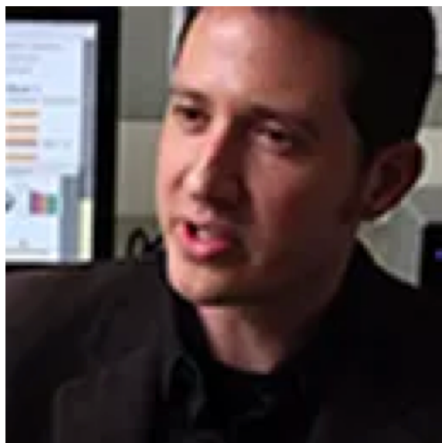


Kumaran et al., *Trend. Cogn. Sci.*, 2016

Key Questions

1. **Strong AI**: How can human brains generalize learning across multiple tasks?
2. **Efficiency of the brain**: How can human brains learn from very few samples?
3. **Augmented learning**: How can noninvasive brain stimulation (e.g., TMS) enhance learning?

Acknowledgement



Joel Voss
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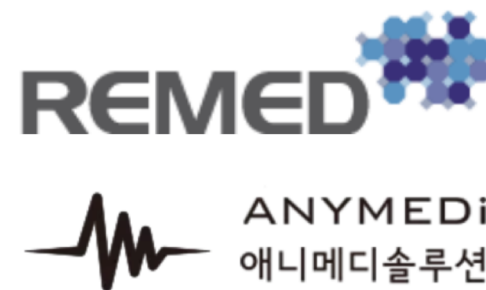
Dr. Na, Duk Ryul
Alzheimer's Disease
Samsung Medical Center



Emily Yunha Shin
CNIR, IBS



Yera Choi
CNIR, IBS



Participating
Company