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About the research centre or Inria department
At the frontier between integrative and computational neuroscience, we propose to model the brain
as a system of active memories in synergy and in interaction with the internal and external world and
to simulate it as a whole and in situation. Major cognitive and behavioral functions (eg attention,
recognition, planning, decision) emerge from adaptive sensorimotor loops involving the external
world, the body and the brain. We study, model and implement such loops and their interactions
toward a fully autonomous behavior. With such a “systemic” approach, we mean that such complex
systems can only be truly apprehended as a whole and in natural behavioral situation. To design the
functioning and learning characteristics of such models at the level of the neuronal circuitry and to
implement them in systems interacting in loops with the world, we combine principles, methods and
tools from different fields of science.

- We model the main cerebral structures and flows of information in the brain (as in
  integrative and cognitive neuroscience), stressing the links between brain, body and
  environment (embodied cognition)
- We use distributed computing formalisms allowing us to implement such models at
different levels of description (as in computational neuroscience)
- We deploy our models at large scale (high performance computing), incarnate them
  in bodies interacting with the environment (autonomous robotics) and simulate them
  interactively with respect to events encountered by a (virtual/real) robot

Not only do we expect to share back such an integrative approach among these different fields of
science, but beyond, we also aim at contributing to other related areas of both life sciences
(neuroscience, medicine) and digital science (computer science, machine learning).

Context
The ANR SOMA project gathers neuroscientists, computer science researchers, hardware architects
and micro-electronics designers to explore the concepts of a Self-Organizing Machine Architecture :
SOMA.

This Self-Organization property already studied in various fields of computer science (artificial neural
networks, multi-agent systems, cellular automata...), is studied for the very first time in a new context with a transverse look from the computational neuroscience discipline to the design of reconfigurable microelectronic circuits. The project focuses on the blocks that will pave the way in the long term for smart computing substrates, exceeding the limits of current technology.

Neurobiological systems have been a source of inspiration for computer science and engineering. The rapid technological improvements of computing devices have recently strengthened this trend through two complementary though with apparently contradictory consequences: by offering a huge computational power, it has made the simulation of very large neural structures possible, and by reaching its end programming and intellectual limitations, it has motivated the emergence of alternative computing devices based on bio-inspired concepts. Thus, by evolving from a personal computing usage to a ubiquitous computing paradigm, present both in daily objects (connected objects, embedded systems) and behind our daily digital services (social networks, emails ...), computing devices and computers deserve now to be rethought: how to represent complex information, how to handle this information, why dissociating data and computation? In front of such issues, the brain still remains our best source of inspiration. It offers us a different perspective on the organization of computing systems to meet the challenges of the increasing complexity of current and future problems to be solved by these systems. Several current issues such as analysis and classification of major data sources (sensor fusion, big data, Internet of things) and the need for adaptivity in many application areas (autonomous drones, driving delegation in automotive systems, space exploration...) lead us to study a desirable property from the brain that encompasses all others: the cortical plasticity.

Assignment
The model will be designed under the supervision of Nicolas Rougier who has an extensive experience
in computational modellling. Predictions of the model will then be tested experimentally by
measuring the neuronal activity in the BG loop and the downstream neural population (in RA) under
the supervision of Arthur Leblois. Chronic electrophysiological recordings in singing birds are
routinely performed in the lab of Arthur Leblois, and will be implemented in a protocol allowing the
induction of song plasticity in young adult birds over short periods of time.

Main activities
The proposed research lies at the interface of neurophysiology, cognitive science, applied
mathematics, and theoretical physics. The concepts and methods that will be used will draw on single
neuron physiology, electrophysiological studies in behaving animals, statistical mechanics, dynamical
system theory, and stochastic differential equations. The aim is to reveal the microscopic (cellular,
nervous) factors which underlie the reorganization of neural circuits during the adaptation of
behaviour. More specifically, the ultimate goal is to propose a framework in which the control of vocal
output is transferred from the BG networks to cortical premotor networks during song learning. To

General Information
- **Theme/Domain**: Computational Neuroscience and Medicine
- **Town/city**: Talence
- **Inria Center**: CRI Bordeaux - Sud-Ouest
- **Starting data**: 2018-09-01
- **Duration of contract**: 3 years
- **Deadline to apply**: 2018-07-31

Contacts
- **Inria Team**: MNEMOSYNE
- **Recruiter**: Rougier Nicolas / nicolas.rougier@inria.fr

About Inria
Inria, the French National Institute for computer science and applied mathematics, promotes “scientific excellence for technology transfer and society”. Graduates from the world’s top universities, Inria’s 2700 employees rise to the challenges of digital sciences. With its open, agile model, Inria is able to explore original approaches with its partners in industry and academia and provide an efficient response to the multidisciplinary and application challenges of the digital transformation. Inria is the source of many innovations that add value and create jobs.

Conditions for application
Send CV, motivation letter, recommendation letters, Master degree’s grade transcripts and any publication/achievement list

Defence Security : This position is likely to be situated in a restricted area (ZRR), as defined in Decree No.
2011-1425 relating to the protection of national scientific and technical potential (PPST). Authorization to enter an area is granted by the director of the unit, following a favourable Ministerial decision, as defined in the decree of 3 July 2012 relating to the PPST.

An unfavourable Ministerial decision in respect of a position situated in a ZRR would result in the
cancellation of the appointment.

Recruitment Policy : As part of its diversity policy, all Inria positions are accessible to people with disabilities.

Warning : you must enter your e-mail address in order to save your application to Inria. Applications must be submitted online on the Inria website. Processing of applications sent from other channels is not guaranteed.
this end, we will combine a theoretical approach (development of a mathematical model of the song system) and an experimental one (chronic neural recording in awake birds, behavioural manipulations). Therefore, a collaboration with a team of physiologists at the IMN, and in particular with Arthur Leblois who has a long-established expertise in the neural mechanisms underlying vocal learning in songbirds.

**Skills**

The candidate must:

- have a solid formation in neurosciences at both the theoretical and experimental levels
- have a prior experience in research (master level)
- be fluent in English

**Benefits package**

- Subsidised catering service
- Partially-reimbursed public transport

**Remuneration**

1982€ / month (before taxes) during the first 2 years, 2085€ / month (before taxes) during the third year.