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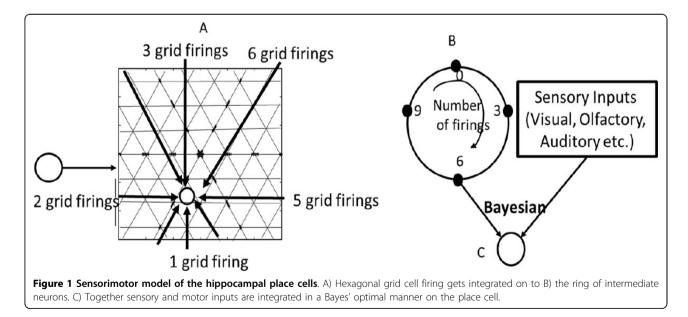
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# The sensori-motor model of the hippocampal place cells

Anu Aggarwal

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The hippocampal formation contains the head direction cells, the grid cells and the place cells which work as an internal GPS for the brain. The head directions cells can sense the direction in which the animal is moving, based on which the entorhinal grid cells fire at regular intervals as the animal is at the corners of an equilateral triangle and the hippocampal place cells [1] fire when the animal is at a place in the environment. Several mathematical models [2] have been proposed to explain firing pattern of the place cells, most of which consider place cell firing to be the result of integration of either sensory or processed motor inputs (received via the grid cells). Only the oscillatory interference model mentions the role of both sensory and motor inputs in place cell firing but does not explain how this information is remembered. However, empirical observations [2-6] indicate a role for both the sensory and the grid cell inputs in place cell firing and a one to one correspondence between the grid and the place cell firing patterns. Anatomical evidence [7] indicates that an area of the medial entorhinal cortex is primarily connected to a similar area of the hippocampus along the dorso-ventral axis. All the above is not possible if the place cell firing depended on integration of inputs from several grid cells or on integration of either sensory or motor inputs alone as proposed by the current models. Moreover, the



Correspondence: aaagganu@gmail.com

Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742, USA



© 2015 Aggarwal This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/ zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated. animals without binocular vision, in whom most place cell recordings have been done, ought to have different mechanism for mapping the environment than those with binocular vision. Due to lack of depth perception, the former could be using the matrix formed by grid cells to hang the objects as seen by their eyes to get an accurate estimate of position. Therefore, we propose that the place cells integrate both sensory and motor inputs to them in a Bayes' optimal manner (Fig. 1). Also each place cell is connected to only one grid cell. As the animal enters an environment, the place cell resets. While the animal moves around in the environment, the grid cell firing causes movement along the ring of intermediate cells which wraps around. As soon as the sensory inputs identify the place to be of significance and cause a place cell to fire, by Hebbian learning, synapses develop between the place cell and the intermediate neuron which is firing concurrently in the ring. These synaptic connections help the animal to retrieve the location correctly during future encounters. This model offers improvements over the prior models as it explains the empirical observations more closely.

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