# Contents

**Part I Basic Ideas and Fundamentals: Why are complex-valued neural networks inevitable?**

**1 Complex-valued neural networks fertilize electronics** ..... 3
1.1 Imitate the brain, and surpass the brain ..... 3
1.2 Create a "Superbrain" by enrichment of the information representation ..... 4
1.3 Application fields expand rapidly and steadily ..... 6
1.4 Book organization ..... 8

**2 Neural networks: The characteristic viewpoints** ..... 9
2.1 Brain, artificial brain, artificial intelligence (AI), and neural networks ..... 9
2.2 Physicality of brain functions ..... 12
2.3 Neural networks: General features ..... 13

**3 Complex-valued neural networks: Distinctive features** ..... 17
3.1 Activation functions in neurons ..... 17
3.1.1 Nonlinear activation functions in real-valued neural networks ..... 17
3.1.2 Problem concerning activation functions in complex-valued neural networks ..... 18
3.1.3 Construction of CVNNs with partial derivatives in complex domain ..... 20
3.1.4 Real-Imaginary-type activation function ..... 22
3.1.5 Amplitude-phase-type activation function ..... 23
3.1.6 Significance in complex-domain treatment in relation to the amplitude-phase-type activation function ..... 25
3.2 What is the sense of complex-valued information and its processing? ..... 26
3.3 In what fields are CVNNs effective? ..... 28

3.3.1 Electromagnetic and optical waves, electrical signals in analog and digital circuits . . . 28
3.3.2 Electron wave . . . 32
3.3.3 Superconductors . . . 33
3.3.4 Quantum computation . . . 33
3.3.5 Sonic and ultrasonic waves . . . 33
3.3.6 Compatibility of controllability and adaptability . . . 34
3.3.7 Periodic topology and metric . . . 34
3.3.8 Direct use of polar coordinates . . . 36
3.3.9 High stability in recurrent dynamics . . . 36
3.3.10 Preservation of relative directions and segmentation boundaries in two-dimensional information transform . . 37
3.3.11 Chaos and fractals in complex domain . . . 37
3.3.12 Quaternion and other higher-order complex numbers . . . 37
3.4 Investigations in complex-valued neural networks . . . 38
3.4.1 History . . . 38
3.4.2 Recent progress . . . 40

**4 Constructions and dynamics of neural networks . . . 43**
4.1 Processing, learning, and self-organization . . . 43
4.1.1 Pulse-density signal representation . . . 43
4.1.2 Neural dynamics . . . 45
4.1.3 Task processing . . . 45
4.1.4 Learning and self-organization . . . 45
4.1.5 Changes in connection weights . . . 46
4.2 Hebbian rule . . . 46
4.3 Associative memory . . . 49
4.3.1 Function: Memory and recall of pattern information . . . 49
4.3.2 Network construction and processing dynamics . . . 49
4.3.3 Energy function . . . 53
4.3.4 Use of generalized inverse matrix . . . 55
4.3.5 Weight learning by sequential correlation learning . . . 55
4.3.6 Complex-valued associative memory . . . 56
4.3.7 Amplitude–phase expression of Hebbian rule . . . 57
4.3.8 Lightwave neural networks and carrier-frequency-dependent learning . . . 59
4.4 Function approximation . . . 61
4.4.1 Function: Generation of desirable outputs for given inputs . . . 61
4.4.2 Network construction and processing dynamics . . . 62
4.4.3 Learning by steepest descent method . . . 64
4.4.4 Backpropagation learning . . . 65
4.4.5 Learning by complex-valued steepest descent method . . 67
4.4.6 Function approximation by use of complex-valued Hebbian rule . . . 72

4.4.7 Backpropagation learning by backward propagation of teacher signals instead of errors . . . 73
4.5 Adaptive clustering and visualization of multidimensional information . . . 76
4.5.1 Function: Vector quantization and visualization . . . 76
4.5.2 Network construction, processing, and self-organization 76
4.5.3 Complex-valued self-organizing map: C-SOM . . . 79
4.6 Markov random field estimation . . . 80
4.6.1 Function: Signal estimation from neighbors . . . 80
4.6.2 Network construction and processing dynamics . . . 80
4.6.3 Learning correlations between signals at a pixel and its neighbors . . . 81
4.7 Principal component analysis . . . 82
4.7.1 Function: Extraction of principal information in statistical data . . . 82
4.7.2 Network construction and dynamics of task processing and self-organization . . . 83
4.8 Independent component analysis . . . 85

**Part II Applications: How wide are the application fields?**

**5 Land-surface classification with unevenness and reflectance taken into consideration** . . . 89
5.1 Intereferometric radar . . . 89
5.2 CMRF model . . . 90
5.3 CMRF model and complex-valued Hebbian learning rule . . . 93
5.4 Construction of C-SOM image classification system . . . 94
5.5 Generation of land-surface classification map . . . 96
5.6 Summary . . . 97

**6 Adaptive radar system to visualize antipersonnel plastic landmines** . . . 99
6.1 Ground penetrating radars . . . 99
6.2 Construction of C-SOM plastic landmine visualization system dealing with frequency- and space-domain texture . . . 100
6.3 Adaptive signal processing in C-SOM . . . 101
6.3.1 Feature vector extraction by paying attention to frequency domain information . . . 101
6.3.2 Dynamics of C-SOM classification . . . 103
6.4 Visualization of antipersonnel plastic landmines . . . 104
6.4.1 Measurement parameters . . . 104
6.4.2 Results of observation and classification . . . 106
6.4.3 Performance evaluation by visualization rate . . . 107
6.5 Summary . . . 107

**7 Removal of phase singular points to create digital elevation map** . . . . . 109
7.1 Phase unwrapping . . . . . 109
7.2 Noise reduction with a complex-valued cellular neural network 111
7.3 System construction . . . . . 113
7.4 Dynamics of singular-point reduction . . . . . 115
7.5 DEM quality and calculation cost . . . . . 116
7.6 Summary . . . . . 117

**8 Lightwave associative memory that memorizes and recalls information depending on optical-carrier frequency** . . . . . 119
8.1 Utilization of wide frequency bandwidth in optical neural networks . . . . . 119
8.2 Optical-carrier-frequency dependent associative memory: The dynamics . . . . . 122
8.2.1 Recalling process . . . . . 122
8.2.2 Memorizing process . . . . . 122
8.3 Optical setup . . . . . 123
8.4 Frequency-dependent learning . . . . . 124
8.5 Frequency-dependent recall experiment . . . . . 127
8.6 Summary . . . . . 128

**9 Adaptive optical-phase equalizer** . . . . . 129
9.1 System construction . . . . . 129
9.2 Optical setup . . . . . 130
9.3 Dynamics of output phase-value learning . . . . . 132
9.4 Performance of phase equalization . . . . . 133
9.5 Summary . . . . . 134

**10 Developmental learning with behavioral-mode tuning by carrier-frequency modulation** . . . . . 135
10.1 Development, context dependence, volition, and developmental learning . . . . . 135
10.2 Neural construction and human-bicycle model . . . . . 137
10.3 Developmental learning in bicycle riding . . . . . 140
10.3.1 Task 1: Ride as long as possible . . . . . 141
10.3.2 Task 2: Ride as far as possible . . . . . 144
10.3.3 Comparative experiment: Direct FML in Task 2 . . . . . 145
10.3.4 Comparison between the results . . . . . 145
10.4 Summary . . . . . 146

**11 Pitch-asynchronous overlap-add waveform-concatenation speech synthesis by optimizing phase spectrum in frequency domain** . . . . . 147
11.1 Pitch-synchronous and -asynchronous methods in waveform concatenation . . . . . 147
11.1.1 Pitch mark and pitch-synchronous method . . . . . 147
11.1.2 Human senses sound spectrum . . . . . 149
11.1.3 Problem in simple asynchronous speech synthesis . . . . . 149
11.1.4 Pitch-asynchronous methods: Single phase-adjustment method and stepwise phase-adjustment method . . . . . 150
11.1.5 Convolutions and neural networks . . . . . 151
11.2 Construction of stepwise phase-adjustment system . . . . . 151
11.3 Optimization of pulse sharpness . . . . . 154
11.4 Experimental results . . . . . 156
11.5 Summary . . . . . 158

**References** . . . . . 163

**Index** . . . . . 173