

2026 KPS Spring Meeting

2026년 봄

학술논문발표회 및 제102회 정기총회

- 2026.4 제44권 제1호
- Bulletin of the Korean Physical Society
- 한국물리학회 회보

일시: 2026년 4월 21일(화) ~ 24일(금)

장소: 대전컨벤션센터 제1전시장

[I10-st] Complex Systems I

2026. 04. 23 Thursday 17:00~18:24

Room: 202

좌장: 박혜진 인하대학교

Chair: PARK Hye Jin (Inha University)

I10.01 [17:00 - 17:12]

Discontinuous Transitions in Double-Threshold Watts Model on Hypergraphs with Cardinality Heterogeneity / KIM Juwon¹, LEE Deok-Sun^{2,3}, GOH KWANG-IL^{*1} (¹Department of Physics, Korea University, ²School of Computational Sciences, KIAS, ³Center for AI and Natural Sciences, KIAS)

I10.02 [17:12 - 17:24]

Role of large groups and hubs in ferromagnetic ordering on heterogeneous hypergraphs / SON Gangmin¹, BATTISTON Federico², LEE Deok-Sun^{1,3}, GOH KWANG-IL^{*4} (¹School of Computational Sciences, KIAS, ² Department of Network and Data Science, Central European University, ³Center for AI and Natural Sciences, KIAS, ⁴Korea University)

I10.03 [17:24 - 17:36]

Feedback percolation on complex networks / JANG Hoseung¹, MIN Byungjoon^{*2,1} (¹Advanced-Basic-Convergence Research Institute, Chungbuk National University, ²Department of Physics, Chungbuk National University)

I10.04 [17:36 - 17:48]

Robust Classification under Structural Sparsity in a Hippocampus-Inspired Artificial Neural Network / KIM Sang-Yoon¹, LIM Woochang^{*1} (¹Department of Science Education, Daegu National University of Education)

I10.05* [17:48 - 18:00]

Gate Control Improves Routing Efficiency for Periodic Traffic / SONG Hyunwook¹, CHOI Hoyun², KAHNG Byungnam^{*1} (¹Department of Energy Engineering, KENTECH, ²School of Computational Sciences, KIAS)

I10.06 [18:00 - 18:12]

A Null-Based Gravity Model for Trade Networks / LEE Daekyung^{*1} (¹Supply Network Modelling, Supply Chain Intelligence Institute Austria)

I10.07* [18:12 - 18:24]

Anti-correlated Noise Provably Ensures Stable Convergence to Flat Minima / BAEK Yongjoo^{*1},

Robust Classification under Structural Sparsity in a Hippocampus-Inspired Artificial Neural Network

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Abstract:

We investigate robustness to structural sparsity in a hippocampus-inspired artificial neural network (OurANN) for image classification. OurANN is composed of functional modules - dentate gyrus (DG), CA3, and CA1 - rather than conventional hidden layers. DG enforces sparse competitive representations, CA3 provides recurrent stabilization, CA1 integrates stabilized activity for readout, and shortcut connections (EC→CA3 and EC→CA1) preserve signal flow under sparse connectivity. As a baseline, we use a conventional multilayer perceptron (CANN) with three feedforward hidden layers whose numbers of units match those of DG, CA3, and CA1. Using the MNIST dataset as a controlled benchmark, we sweep the inter-layer connection probability p_c from 1.0 down to 0.01 and evaluate robustness using global degradation rates and robustness indices, together with local performance metrics. In the dense and moderate regimes ($p_c = 1.0 \sim 0.1$), OurANN and CANN exhibit nearly identical performance, indicating no intrinsic advantage under weak sparsity. Differences begin to emerge in the sparse regime ($p_c = 0.1 \sim 0.05$), where OurANN shows slower performance degradation. In the extremely sparse regime ($p_c = 0.05 \sim 0.01$), OurANN exhibits clear and persistent robustness, while CANN performance rapidly collapses. Although CANN robustness can be partially recovered through brute-force scaling of layer size, achieving robustness comparable to OurANN requires substantially increased parameter redundancy. These results distinguish structured robustness in OurANN, arising from hippocampus-inspired architectural organization, from brute-force scaled robustness in CANN, achieved through parameter expansion.

Keywords:

Hippocampus-Inspired ANN, Classifier, Structural Robustness, MNIST