

## Week 2 – part 3 : Hodgkin-Huxley Model



# Neuronal Dynamics: Computational Neuroscience of Single Neurons

## Week 2 – Biophysical modeling: The Hodgkin-Huxley model

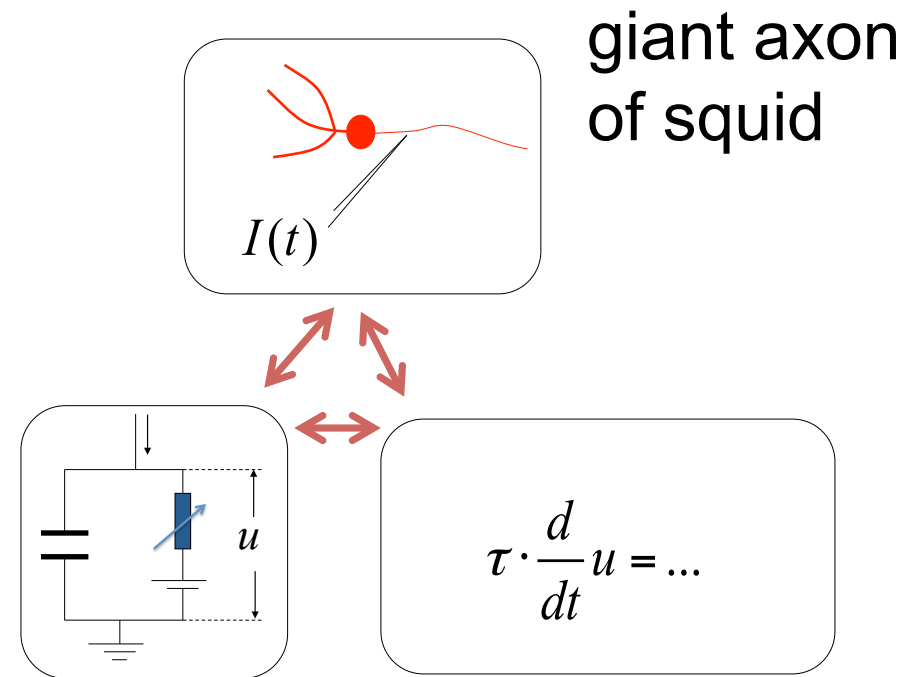
Wulfram Gerstner

EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland

- ✓ 2.1 Biophysics of neurons
  - Overview
- ✓ 2.2 Reversal potential
  - Nernst equation
- 2.3 Hodgkin-Huxley Model
- 2.4 Threshold in the Hodgkin-Huxley Model
  - where is the firing threshold?
- 2.5. Detailed biophysical models
  - the zoo of ion channels

# Neuronal Dynamics – 2.3. Hodgkin-Huxley Model

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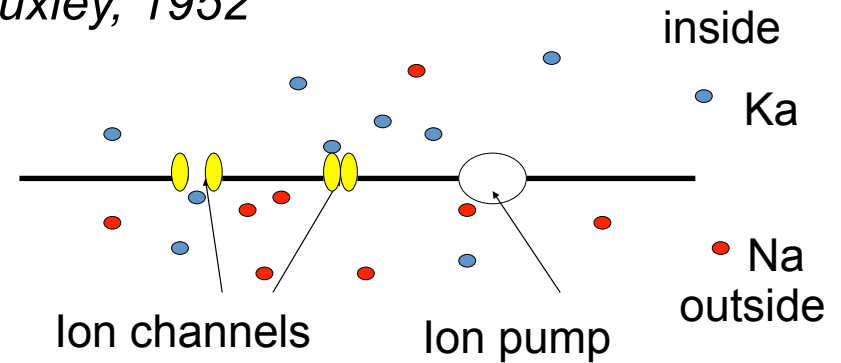
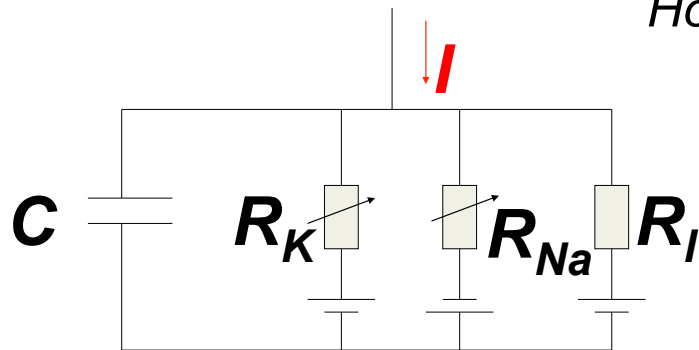
→ Hodgkin-Huxley model

*Hodgkin&Huxley (1952)*

*Nobel Prize 1963*

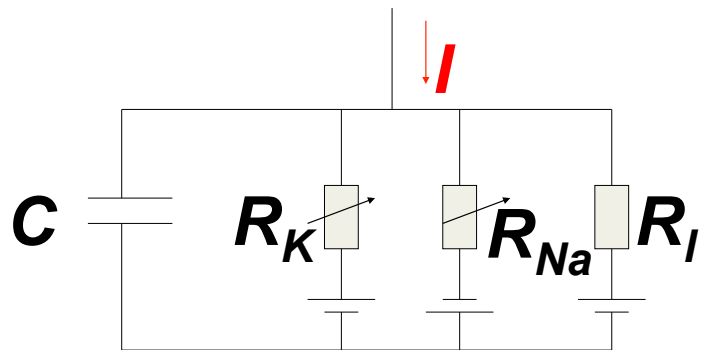
## Neuronal Dynamics – 2.3. Hodgkin-Huxley Model

*Hodgkin and Huxley, 1952*



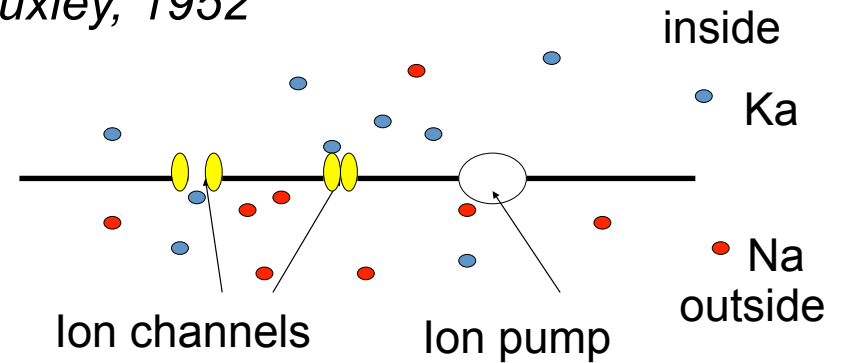
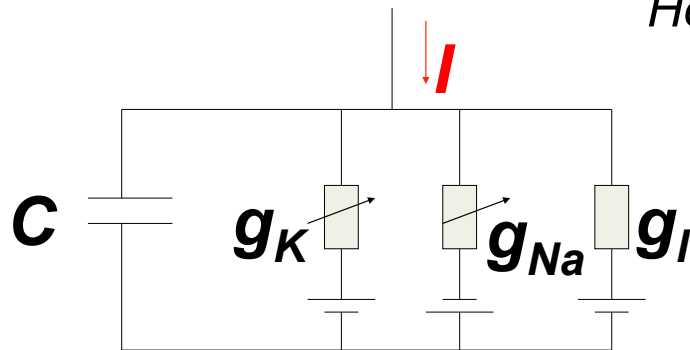
*Mathematical  
derivation*

## Neuronal Dynamics – 2.3. Hodgkin-Huxley Model



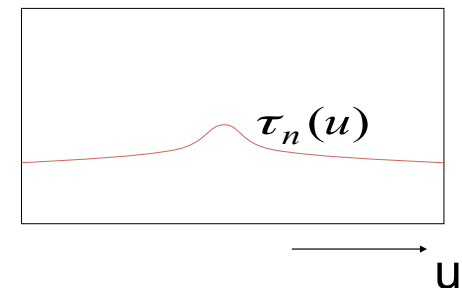
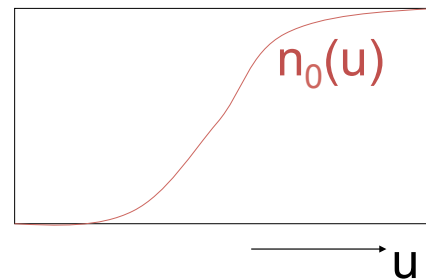
# Neuronal Dynamics – 2.3. Hodgkin-Huxley Model

Hodgkin and Huxley, 1952



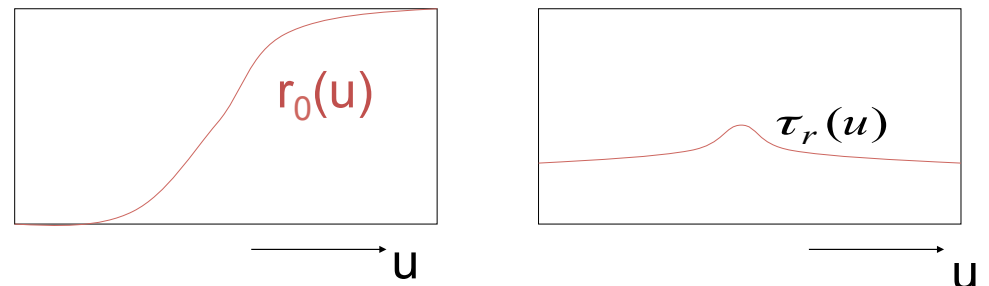
$$C \frac{du}{dt} = \underbrace{-g_{Na} m^3 h (u - E_{Na})}_{I_{Na}} - \underbrace{g_K n^4 (u - E_K)}_{I_K} - \underbrace{g_l (u - E_l)}_{I_{leak}} + \underbrace{I(t)}_{\text{stimulus}}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{m_{\infty}(u) - m}{\tau_m(u)}$$



## Neuronal Dynamics – 2.3. Ion channel

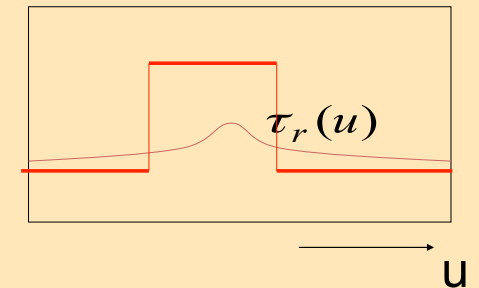
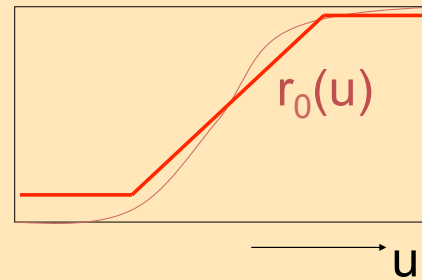
$$C \frac{du}{dt} = - \sum_k I_{ion,k} + I(t)$$



$$I_{ion} = -g_{ion} r^{n_1} s^{n_2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{r - r_0(u)}{\tau_r(u)} \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = -\frac{s - s_0(u)}{\tau_r(u)}$$

## Neuronal Dynamics – Exercise 2.3. Ion channel



$$C \frac{du}{dt} = -g_{ion} r^{n_1} s^{n_2} (u - E_{Na}) + I(t)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{r - r_0(u)}{\tau_r(u)}$$