

In the name of GOD

## Project 2 (LIF population)

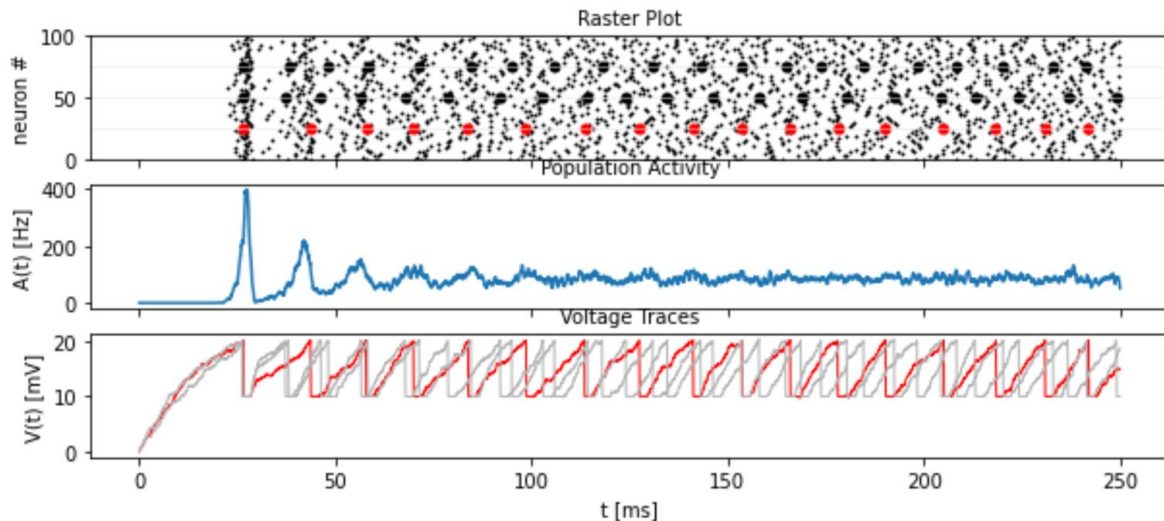
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In this project we want to see how a neural populations with different parameters responds to various situations.

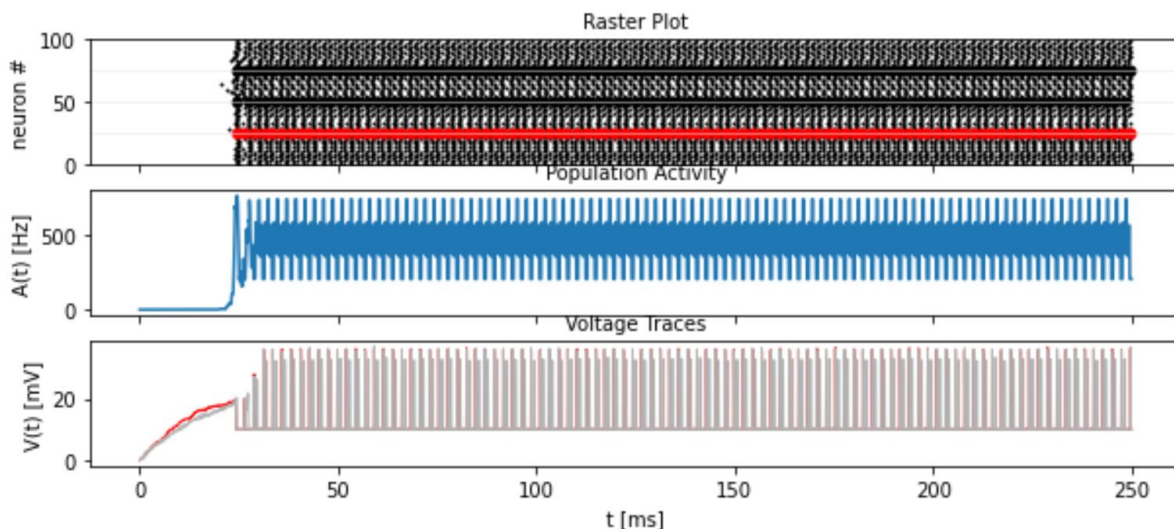
We use neurodynex library for convenience and brian2 for units .

Using global variables combined with a function, enables us to easily change parameters and test the population. It also makes the code short and easy to understand .

We first run a population of 800 excitatory and 200 inhibitory with default neurodynex parameters:

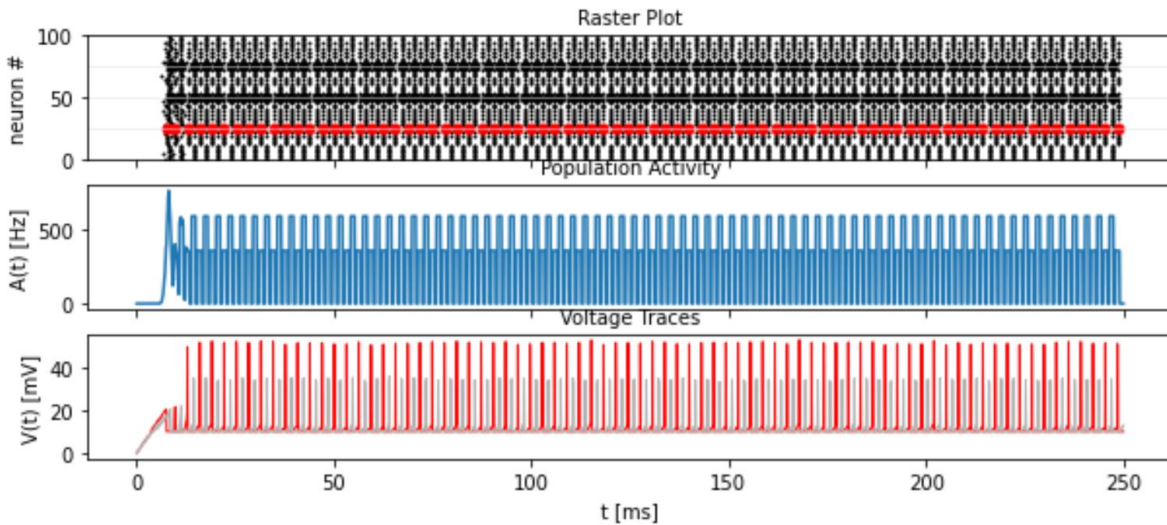


Now we change some parameters to see what happens let's first connect all cells together and see how the network evolves :



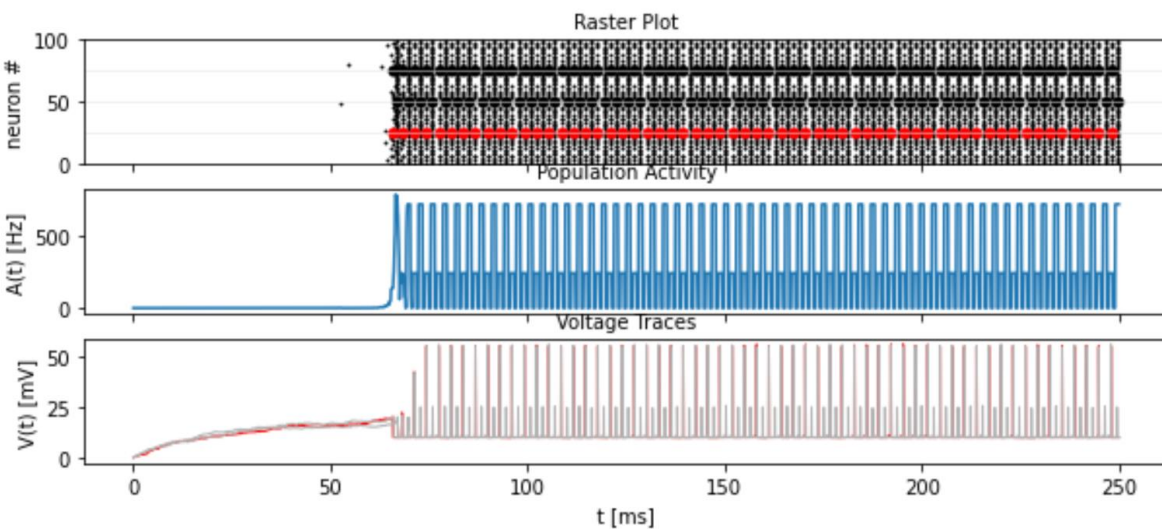
We can see that when some portion of neurons fire, suddenly all the network sparks. It's because when all neurons are connected to each other they have great influence on the whole network.

Now I change input current to 30. \* b2.Hz :



It changes the fire rate and the correlation of the network .

Then change input current to 9. \* b2.Hz:

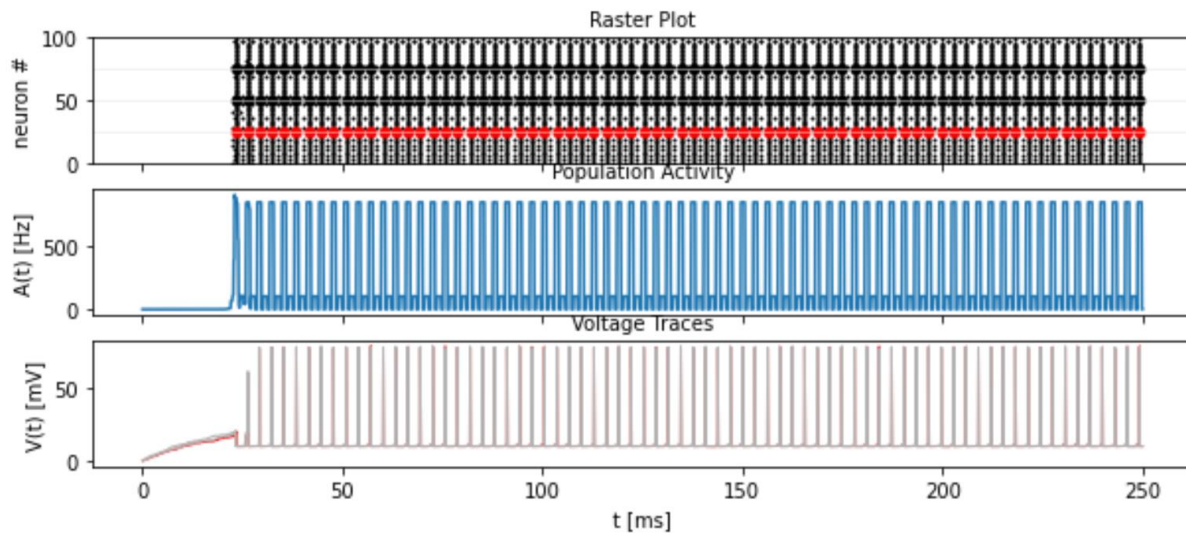


We see the decrease of fire rate as expected .

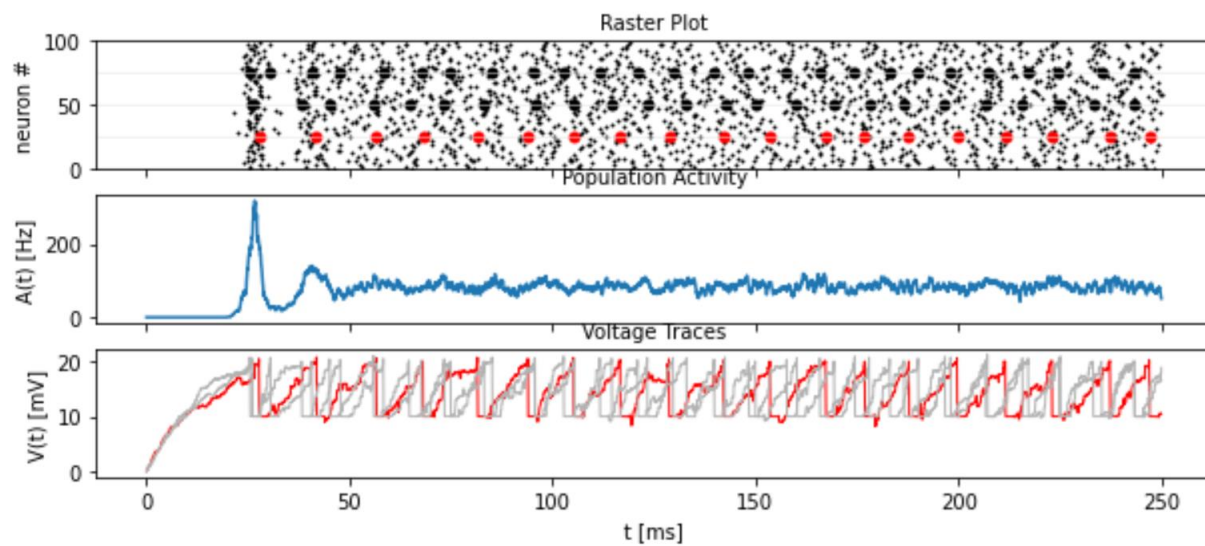
Now we turn the input back to default and play with connection\_probability, weight of synapses and importance of inhibitory cells :

connection\_probability = 1

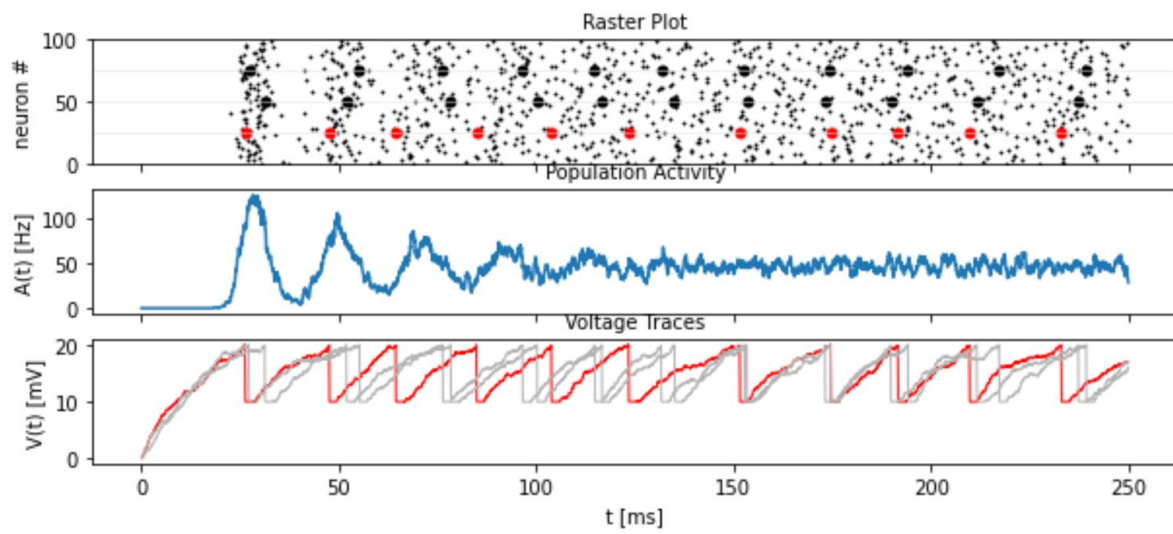
$w_0 = 1 * b_2.mV$



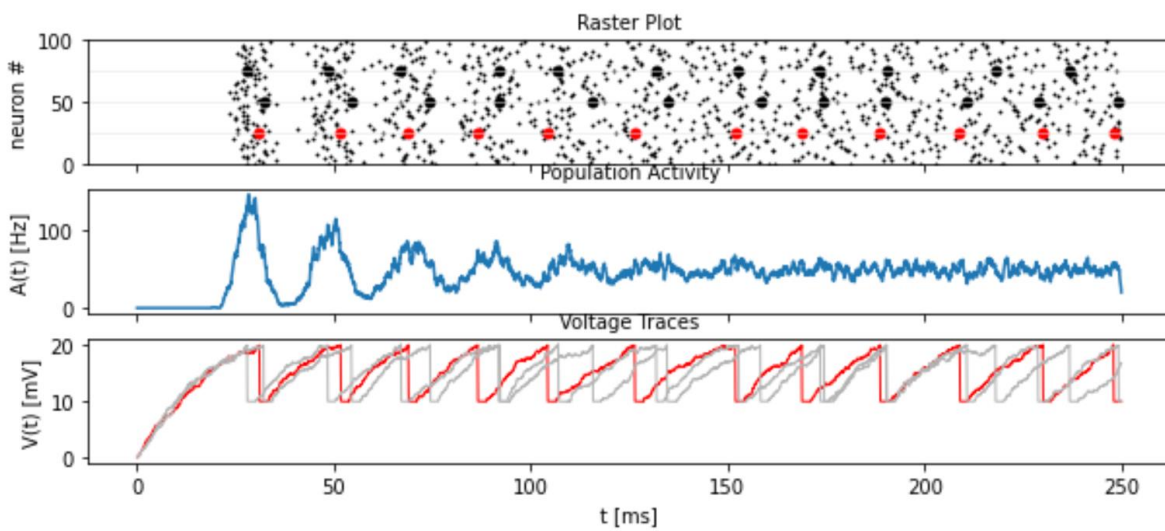
connection\_probability = 0.01



$w_0 = 0.01 * b_2.mV :$

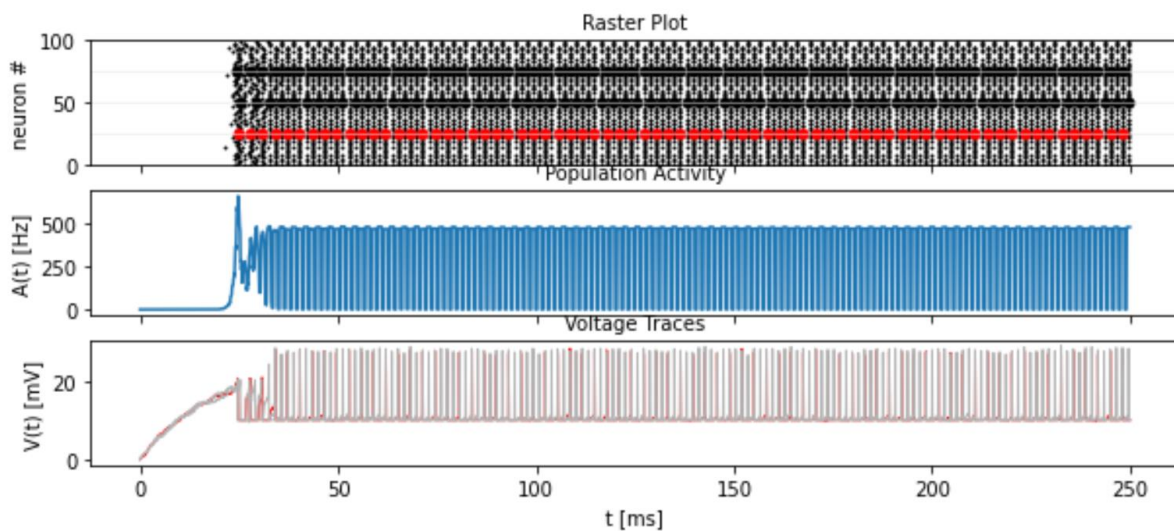


connection\_probability = 0.1:



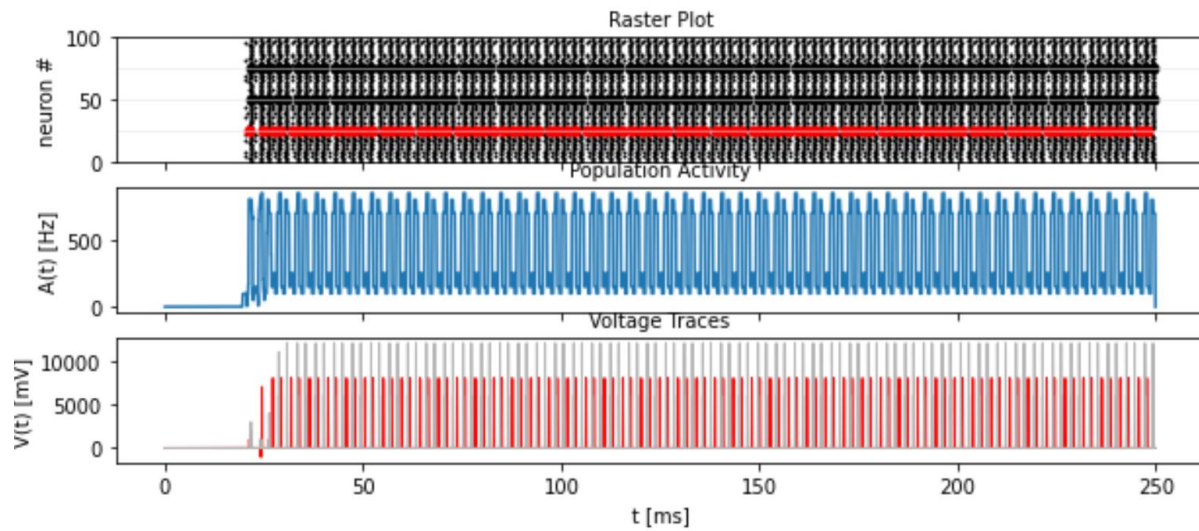
connection\_probability = 0.1

$w_0 = 0.5 * b_2.mV :$





$w_0 = 1000 \cdot b_2 \cdot \text{mV}$ :



We reset the parameters to see how importance of inhibition affects our network:

$N_{\text{Excit}} = 800$

$N_{\text{Inhib}} = 200$

$\text{connection\_probability} = 0.1$

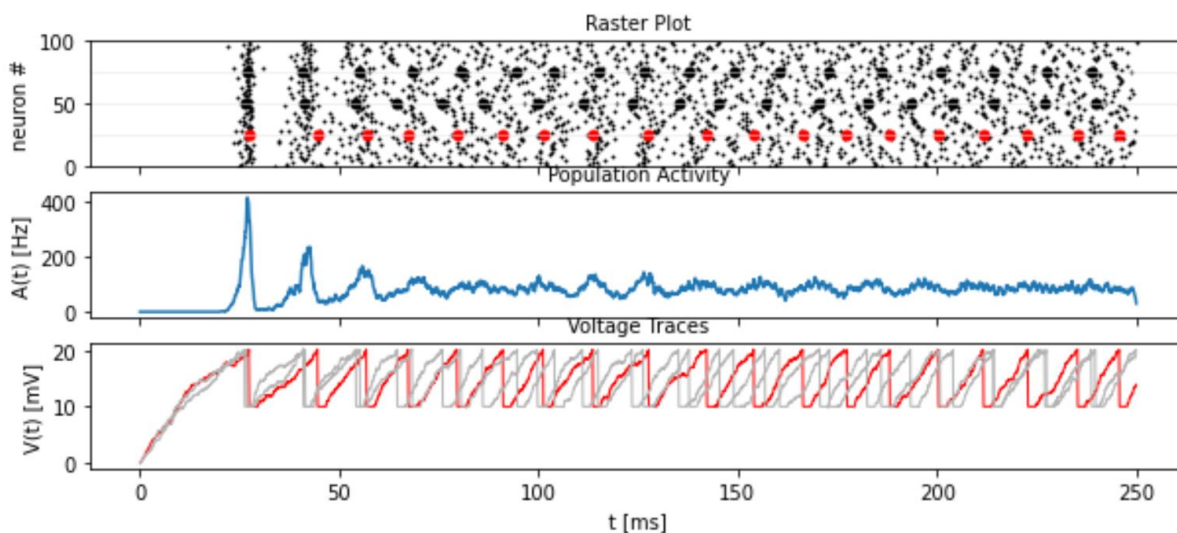
$w_0 = 0.1 \cdot b_2 \cdot \text{mV}$

$g = 1$

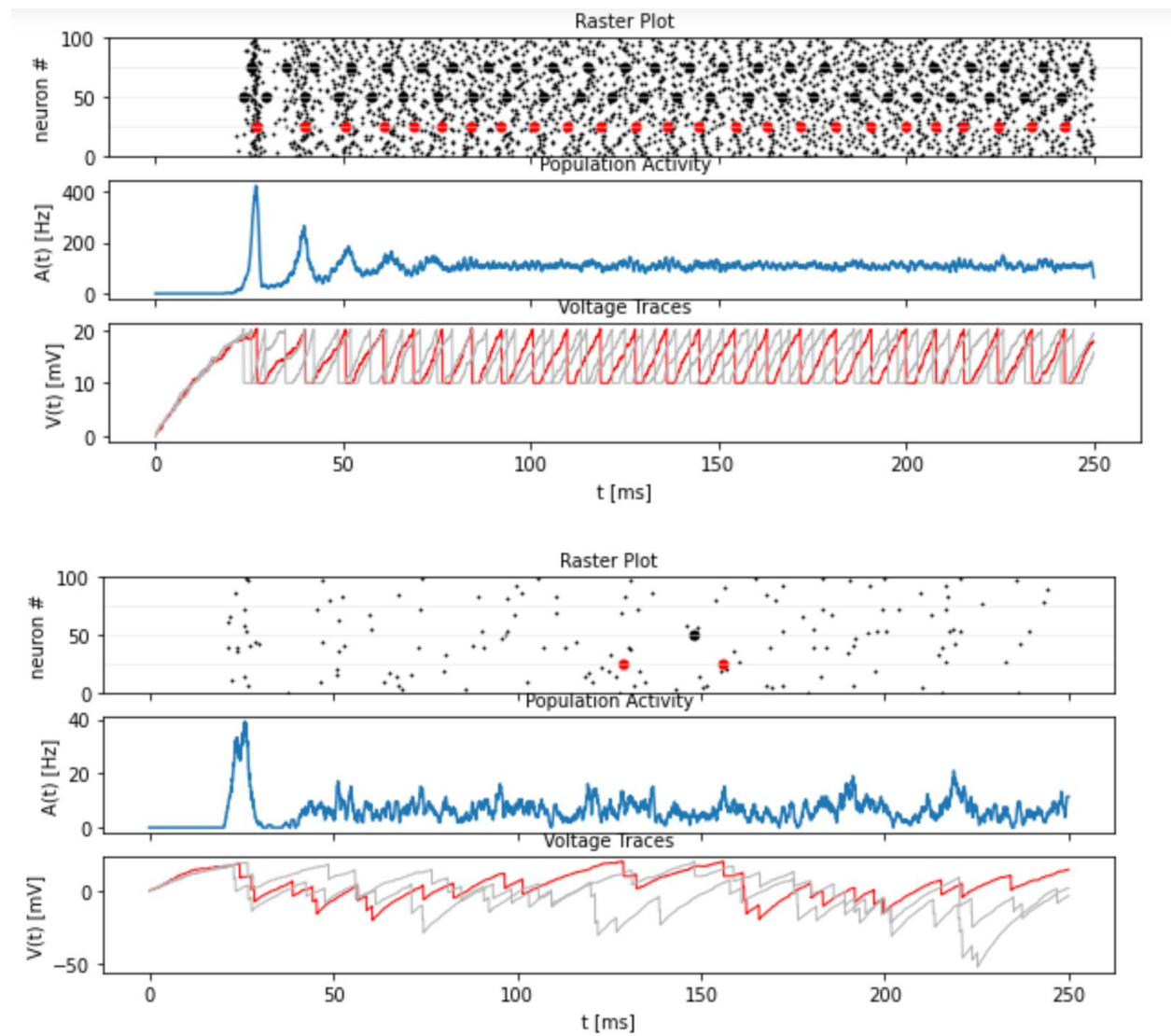
$\text{poisson\_input\_rate} = 13. \cdot b_2 \cdot \text{Hz}$

$w_{\text{external}} = 0.1 \cdot b_2 \cdot \text{mV}$

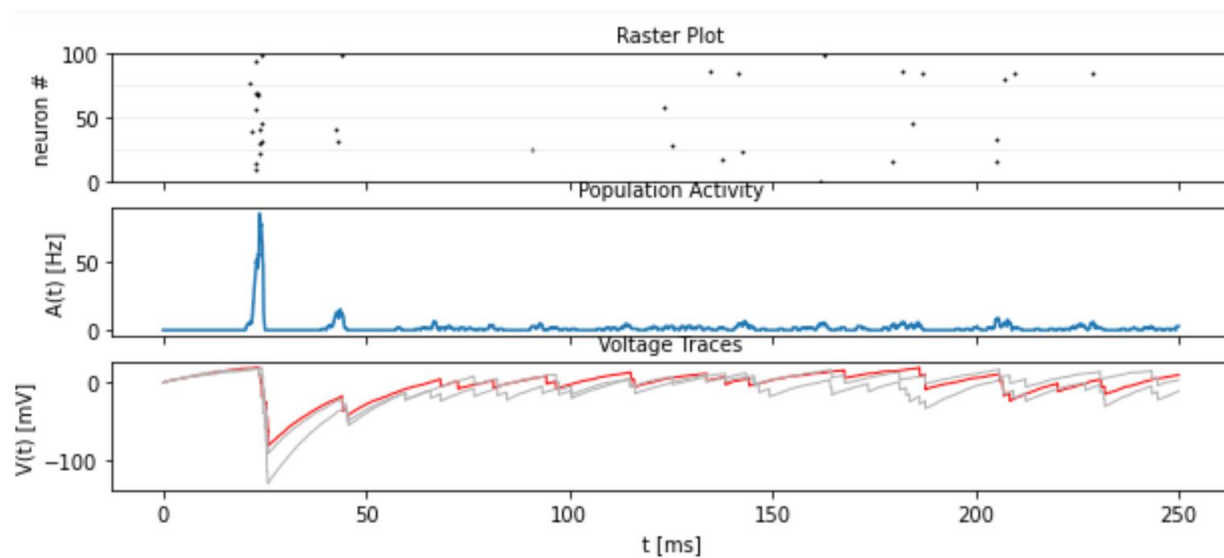
$\text{sim\_time} = 250. \cdot b_2 \cdot \text{ms}$

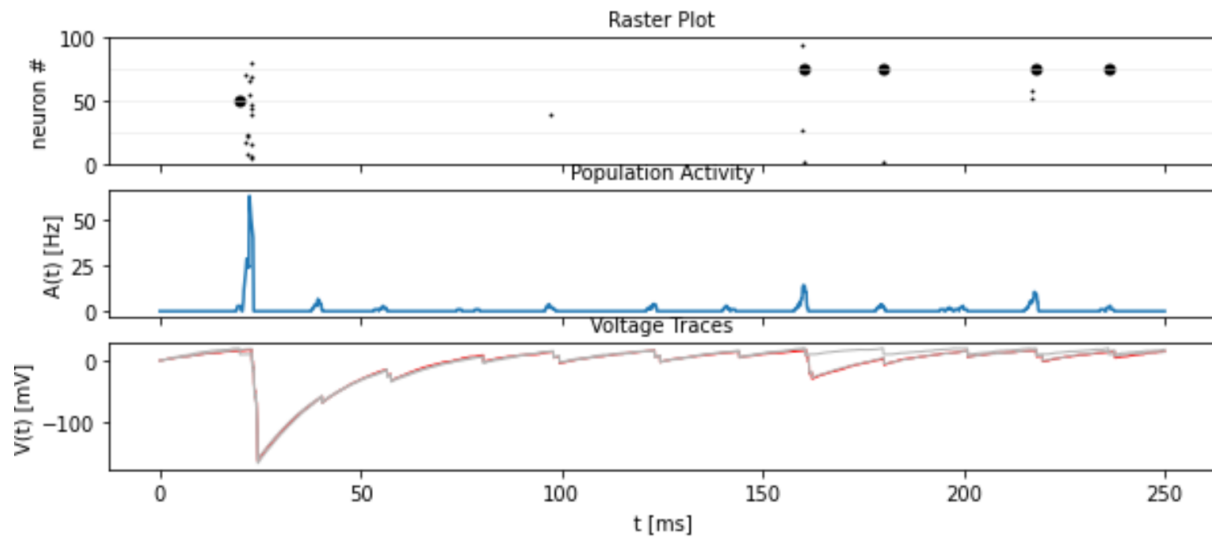


Now change  $g$  to 0 and 100 :

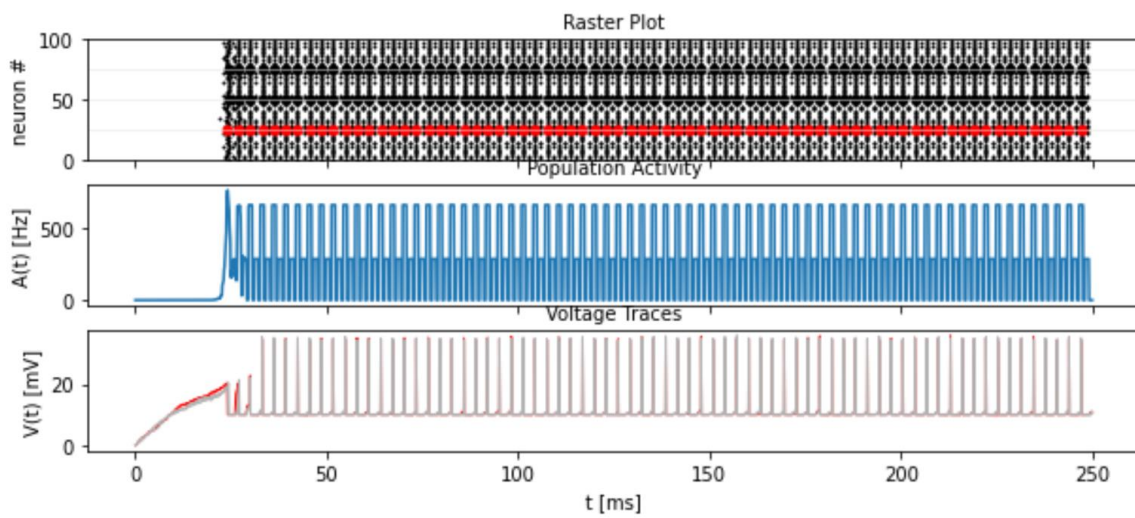


Now that  $g$  is high lets change connection\_probability to 0.5 and 1 :





At the end we change  $g$  to 0 :



If you look close enough you can see the difference in the potential plot .