Introduction to Scientific Python

LIF Neuron

CCNSS 2018

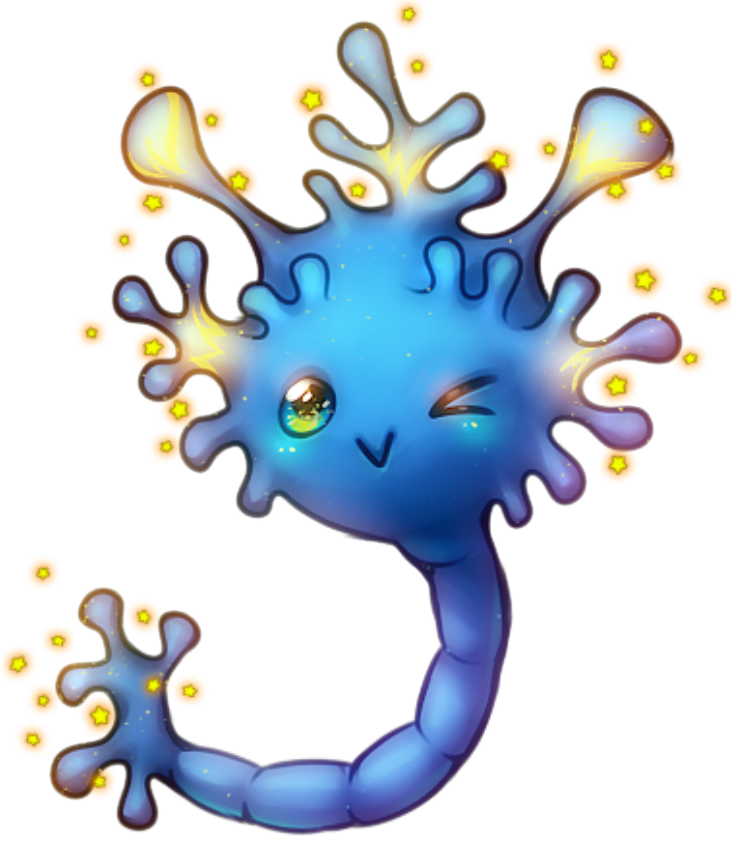
Overview

Overview

LIF neuron simulation

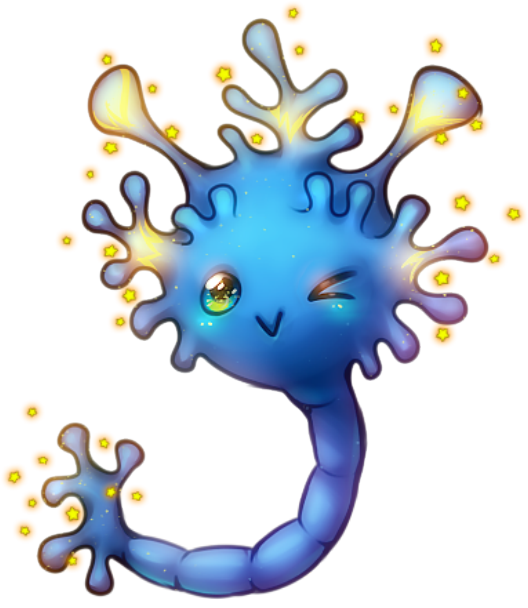
Structure your Python code

Advanced topics



Coding Time!

LIF Neuron Exercise



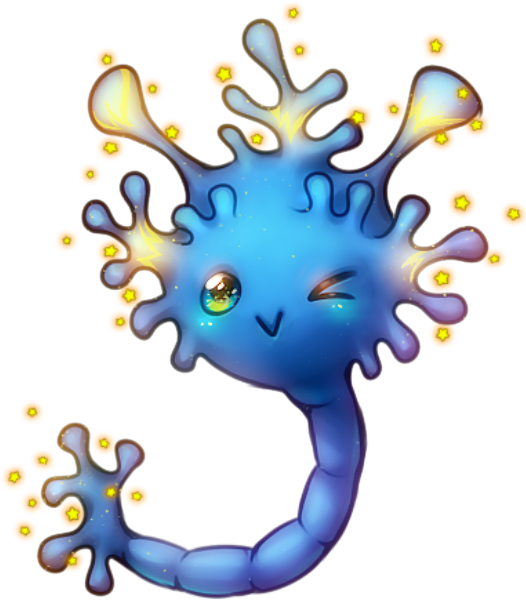
Objective

Implement LIF neuron

Extract ensemble stats

Produce nice graphs!!!

LIF Neuron Exercise



Strategy

No spikes first

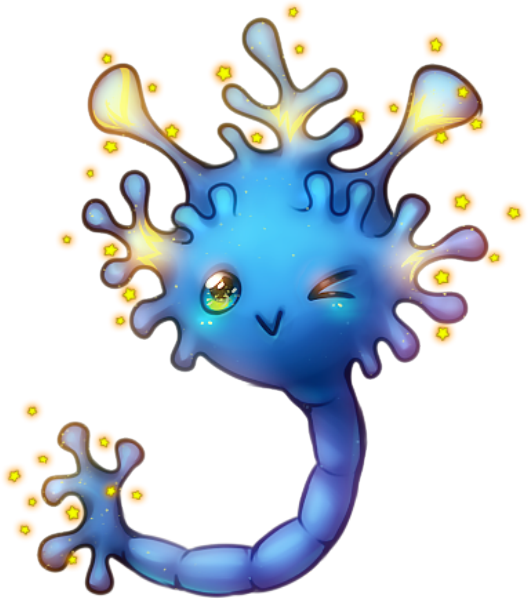
Implement ODE integration

Extend to ensemble stats

Validate stats $\rightleftharpoons$ white noise input

Introduce spikes

LIF Neuron Exercise



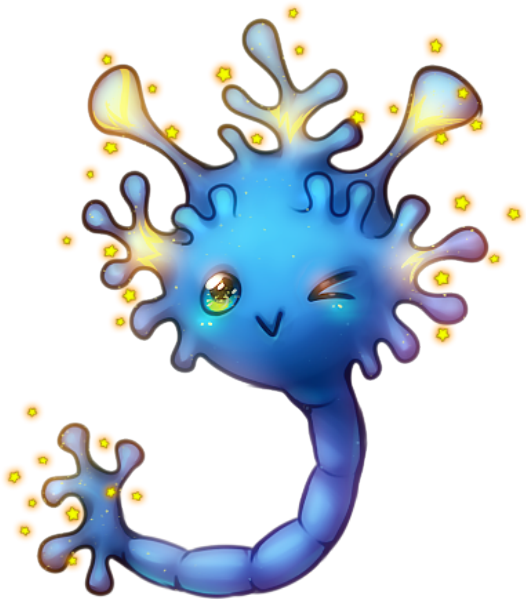
Coding Time!

Start IPython Notebook

(Exercise 1)

Encode simulation parameters

LIF Neuron Exercise



Simulation parameters

```
t_max = 0.15        # second
dt = 1e-3           # second
tau = 20e-3         # second
el = -60e-3         # volt
vr = -70e-3         # volt
vth = -50e-3        # volt
r = 100e-6          # ohm
i_mean = 25e-11     # ampere
```

Control Flow

Control Flow - Loops

While loop

```
t, t_max, dt = 0, 10, 1

while t < t_max:
    print(t)
    t += dt

print("Finished at value t = ", t)
```

```
0
⋮
9
Finished at value t = 10
```

Control Flow - Loops

For loop

```
for t in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
    print(t)

print("Finished at value t = ", t)
```

```
0
⋮
9
Finished at value t = 9
```

Control Flow - Loops

For loop

```
t_max, dt = 10, 1

for t in range(0, t_max, dt):
    print(t)

print("Finished at value t = ", t)
```

```
0
⋮
9
Finished at value t = 9
```

Indentation

Indentation = logical structure

Same spacing = same logical block

Use 4 whitespaces (PEP 8)

http://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/

Indentation

```
for t in range(0, t_max, dt):
    print(t)
```

Control Flow - Conditional

If statement

```
t_max = 10

if t_max >= 5:
    print("t_max is equal to or more than 5 s")
```

```
t_max is equal to or more than 5 s
```

Control Flow - Conditional

If-Else statements

```
t_max = 10

if t_max < 5:
    print("t_max is less than 5 s")
else:
    print("t_max is equal to or more than 5 s")
```

```
t_max is equal to or more than 5 s
```

Control Flow - Conditional

If-Elif-Else statements

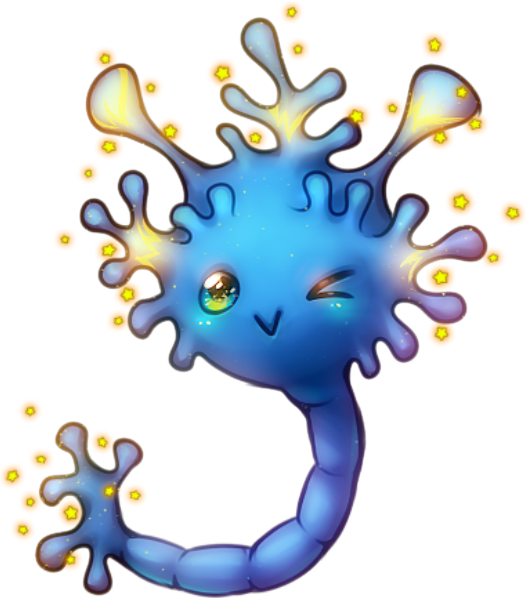
```
t_max = 10

if t_max < 1:
    print("t_max is less than 1 s")
elif t_max <= 0.5:
    print("t_max is between 1 and 5 s")
else:
    print("t_max is more than 5 s")


t_max is more than 5 s
```

Break & Continue

Break and Continue statements

```
t, t_max, dt = 0, 10, 1

while t <= t_max:
    if t > 5:
        print("I'm done!")
        break
    elif t % 2 == 0:
        print(t, "is even")
        t += dt
        continue
    t += dt

print("Finished at value t = ", t)
```

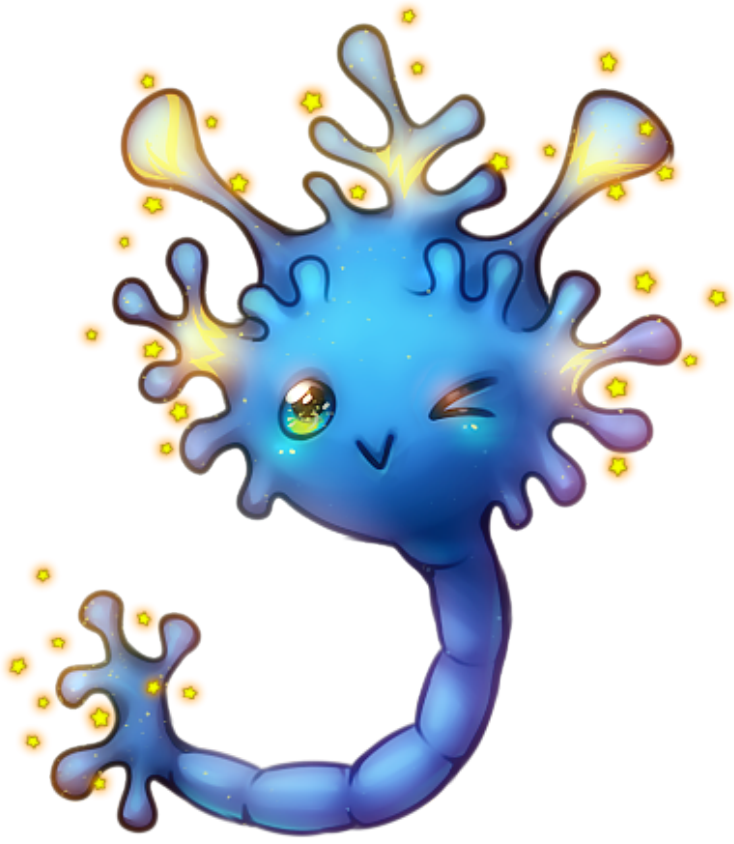
LIF Neuron Exercise



Membrane equation

$$\tau_m \frac{d}{dt} V(t) = E_L - V(t) + RI(t)$$

LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

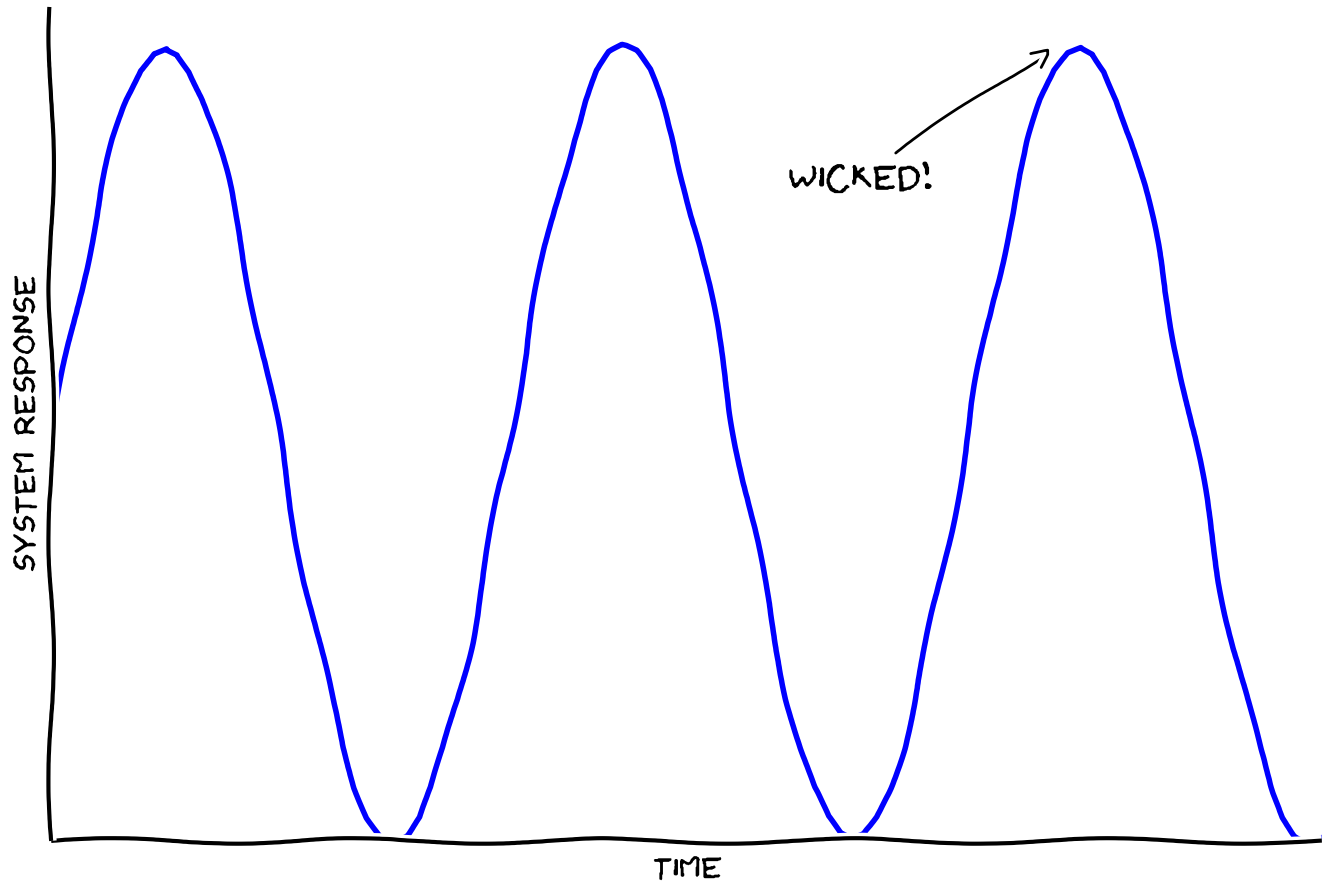
(Exercise 2)

Discrete time integration of $V(t)$

$$V(t+\Delta t) = V(t) + \frac{\Delta t}{\tau_m}(\cdots)$$

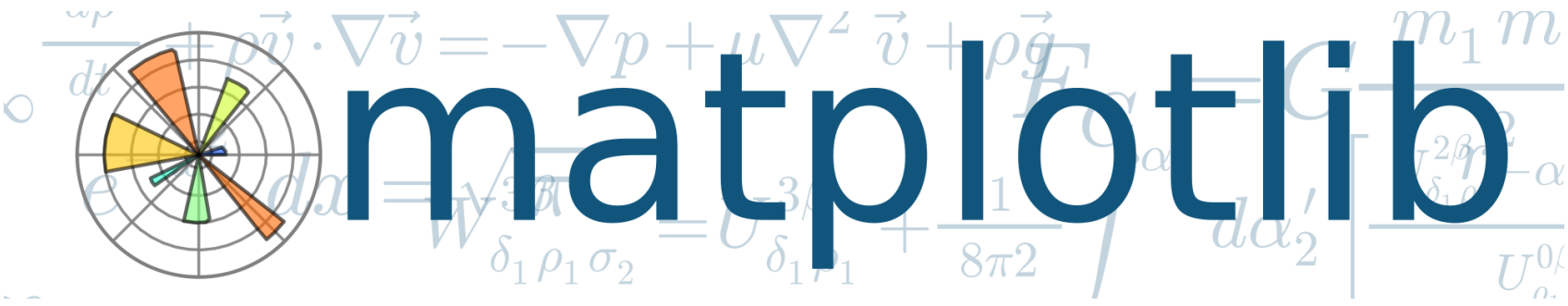
Plotting

Showing Your Stuff



SOME OSCILLATORY SYSTEM

Matplotlib Library



Simple Plot

Key function:

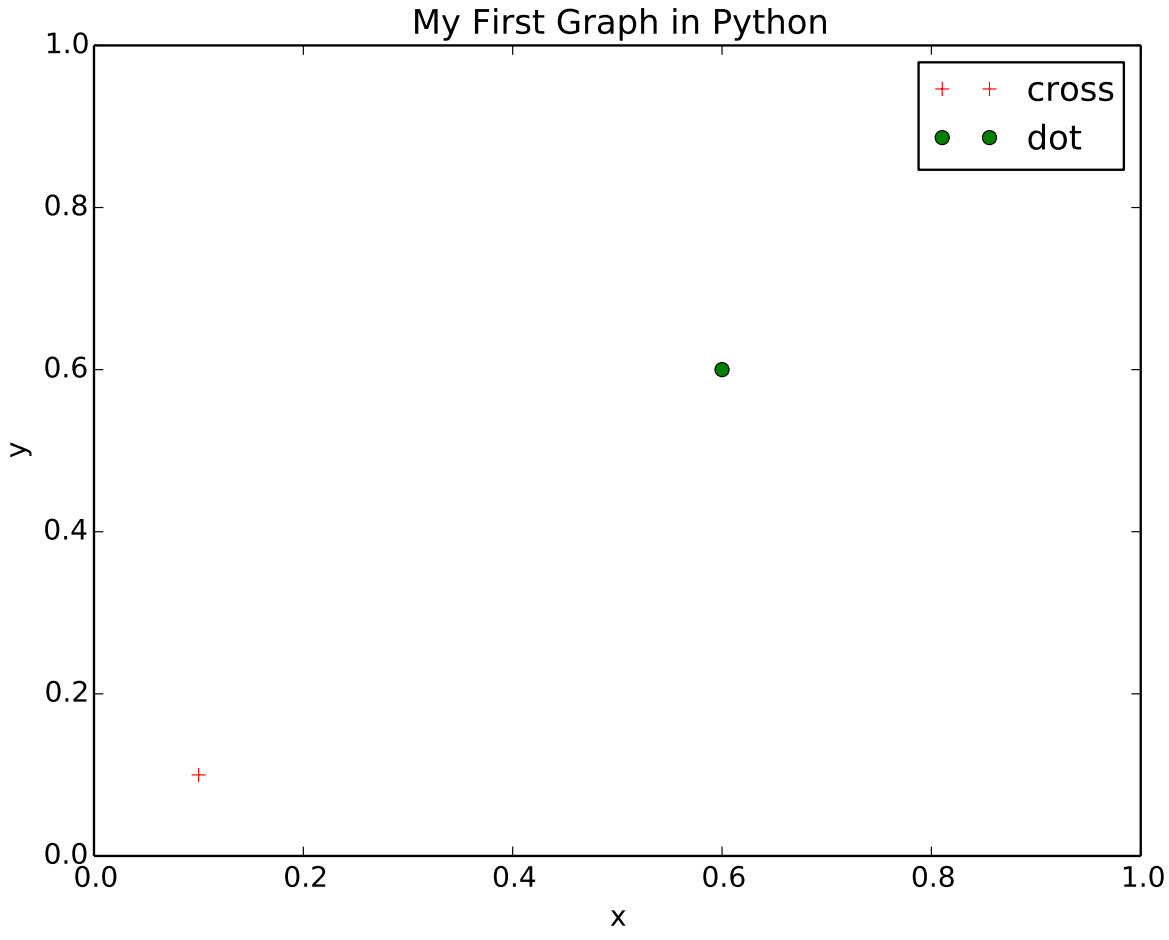
```
plot(x, y, 'r+', label='cross')
```

will plot a red cross at position (x, y) with label 'cross'

Simple Plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x1, y1, x2, y2 = 0.1, 0.1, 0.6, 0.6

plt.figure()
plt.plot(x1, y1, 'r+', label='cross')
plt.plot(x2, y2, 'go', label='dot')

plt.title('My First Graph in Python')
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.legend()

plt.show()
```

Simple Plot


My First Graph in Python
cross
dot
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
y
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
x

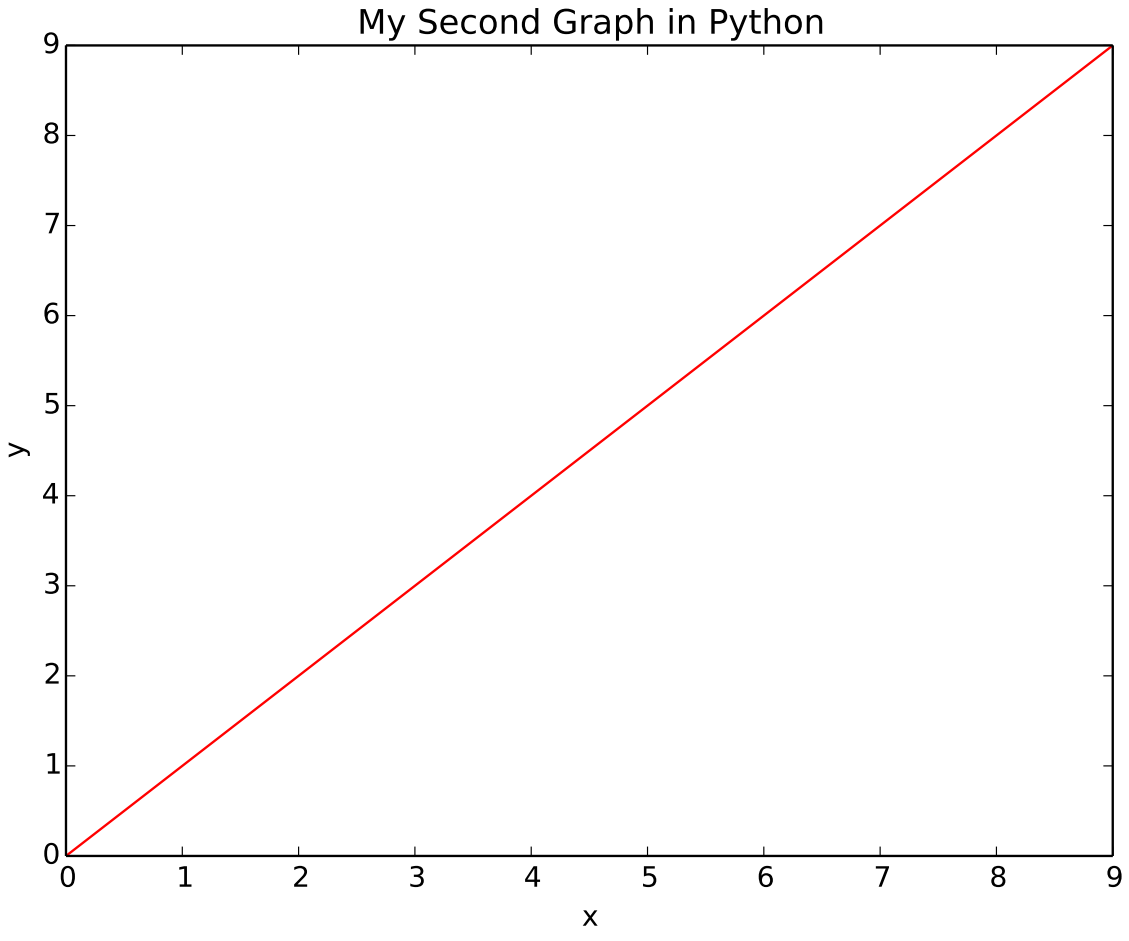
Plotting Lists

```
x = range(10)
print(x)
```

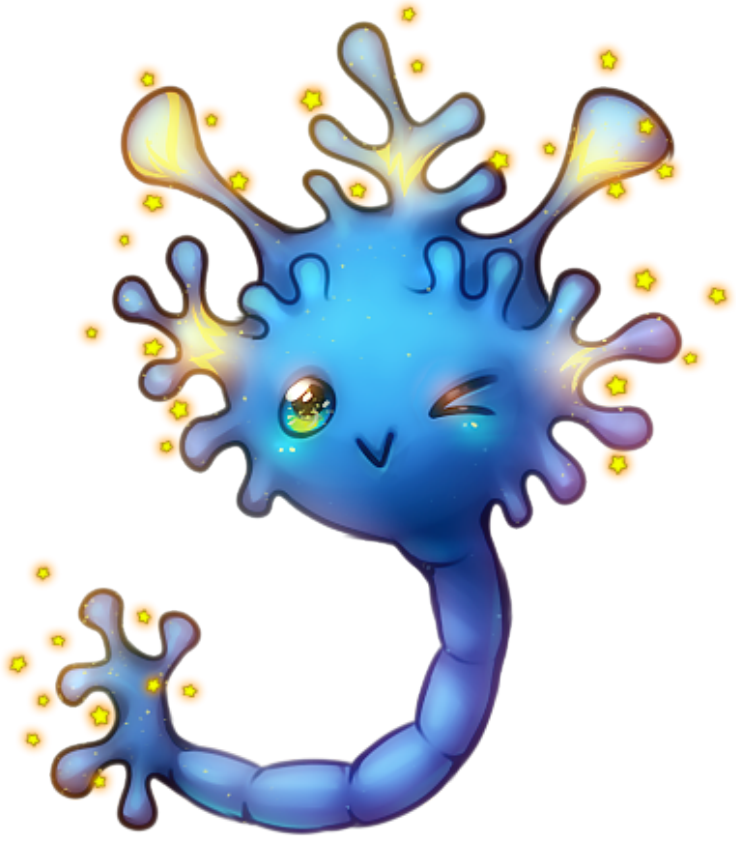
```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
plot(x, x, 'ro')
```

Simple Plot II



LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

(Exercise 3)

Plot $V(t)$ time course

(Exercise 4)

Stochastic input currents

List Indexing

```
mylist = [100, 1000.0, "John", 0.5 + 0.5j]
print(mylist[0])
```

```
100
```

```
mylist = [100, 1000.0, "John", (0.5+0.5j), 10.0]
del mylist[-1]
print(mylist)
```

```
[100, 1000.0, 'John', (0.5+0.5j)]
```

List Slicing

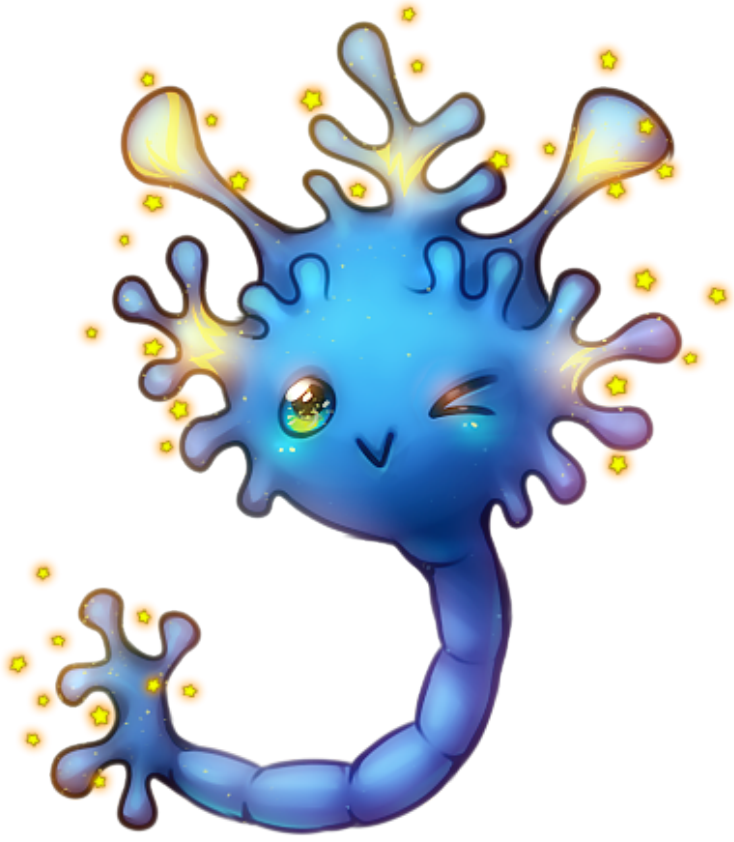
```
mylist = [100, 1000.0, "John", 0.5 + 0.5j]
print(mylist[1:3])
```

```
[1000.0, 'John']
```

```
print(mylist[1:])
```

```
[1000.0, 'John', 0.5 + 0.5j]
```

LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

(Exercise 5, 6, 7 and 8)

Ensemble statistics

Standard Variable Types - Dictionary

```
mydict = {'qty':  100, 'person':  "John"}
print(mydict)
```

```
{'person':  'John', 'qty':  100}
```

```
print(mydict['person'])
```

```
John
```

Standard Variable Types - Dictionary

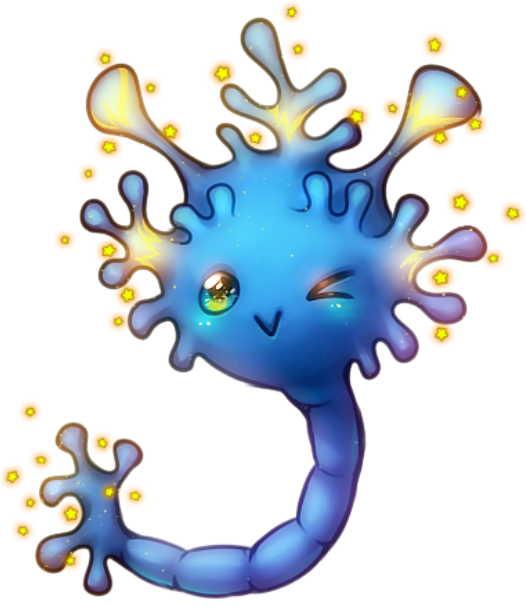
```
mydict = {'qty':  100, 'person':  "John"}
print(mydict.keys())
```

```
['person', 'qty']
```

```
print(mydict.values())
```

```
['John', 100]
```

LIF Neuron Exercise



Membrane equation
with reset condition

If $V(t) < V_{th}$

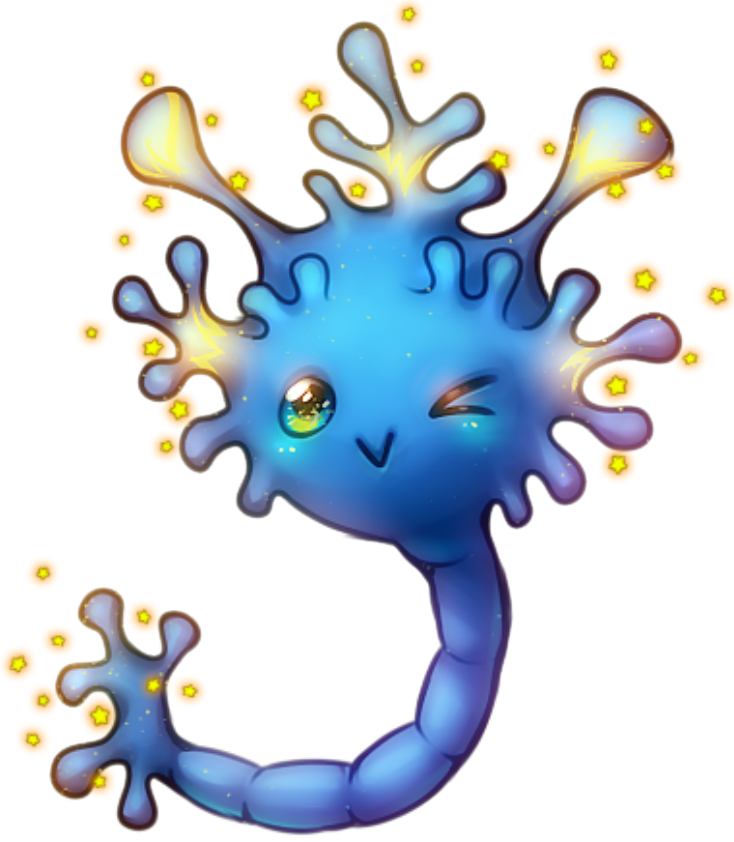
$$\tau_m \frac{d}{dt} V(t) = E_L - V(t) + RI(t)$$

Else

$$V(t) = V_r$$

record spike at time t

LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

(Exercise 9)

Output spikes

(Exercise 10)

Refractory period
Integration step

Structure your Python code

Structure your Python code

Functions

Modules

Packages

Functions

Functions

```
def mysum(a, b):
  '''Return a + b'''
  return a + b


print(mysum(1, 2))
```

```
3
```

```
help(mysum)
```

```
Help on function mysum in module __main__:

mysum(a, b=2)
 Return a + b
```

Functions

Call by argument names

```
print(mysum(a=1, b=2))
```

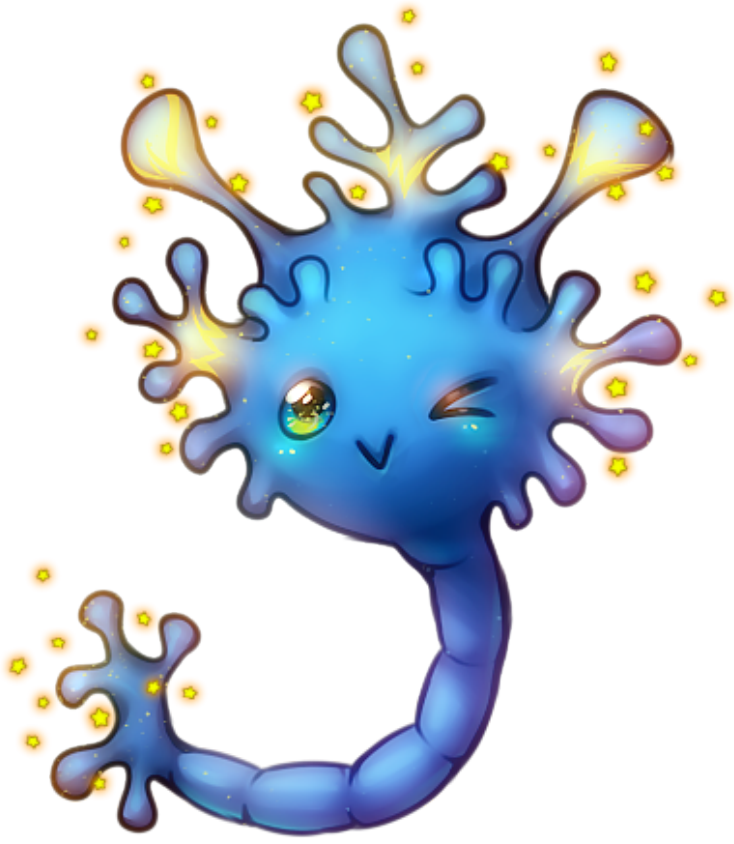
```
3
```

Mandatory arguments vs default values

```
def mysum(a, b=2):
  '''Return a + 2 or a + b'''
  return a + b


print(mysum(1))
```

```
3
```

LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

(Exercise 11)

Use functions

Modules

Modules

```
def mysum(a, b=2):
  '''Return a + 2 or a + b'''
  return a + b
```

Save as file mymath.py

```
import mymath

print(mymath.mysum(1, 2))
```

```
3
```

Import Types

```
import mymath as mm

print(mm.mysum(1, 2))
```

```
3
```

```
from mymath import mysum

print(mysum(1, 2))
```

```
3
```

```
from mymath import *

print(mysum(1, 2))
```

```
3
```

Modules

Word of advice: **be explicit!**

`np.array, plt.plot`

...you'll get used to it.

Packages

Numpy

Numpy

Fundamental package for scientific computing

Linear algebra, Fourier transform and random numbers

N-dimensional `array` object

Broadcasting functions

Integrate C/C++ and Fortran code

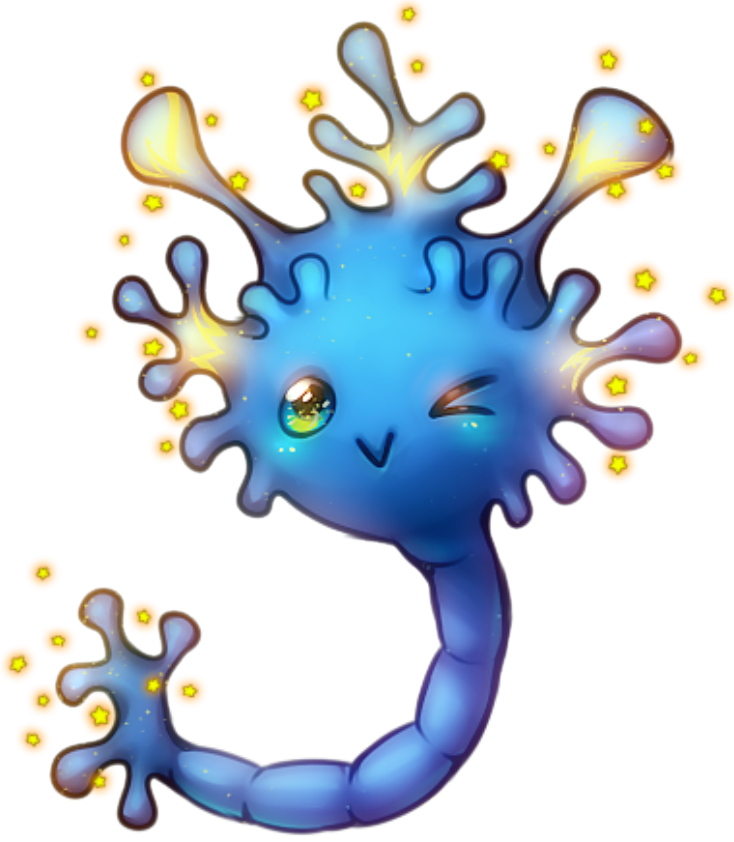
Scipy

Partner of Numpy package

Fundamental library for scientific computing 

Special functions
Integration
Optimization
Interpolation
Signal Processing
Statistics
Multidimensional image processing
...

LIF Neuron Exercise



Coding Time!

(Exercise 12)

Using NumPy

Advanced Topics

List Comprehensions

One-liner `for` loops

```
squares = []
for x in range(5):
    squares += [x**2]
print(squares)
```

```
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16]
```

```
squares = [x**2 for x in range(10)]
print(squares)
```

```
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16]
```

Enumerate Construct

Returning indexes and elements

```
mylist = ['pyramidal', 'inhibitory', 'glial']
for idx, item in enumerate(mylist):
    print(idx, item)
```

```
0 pyramidal
1 inhibitory
2 glial
```

Standard Variable Types - Tuples

Tuples are read-only lists

```
mytuple = (100, 1000.0, "John", 0.5 + 0.5j)
print(mytuple[0:1])
```

```
(100,)
```

```
print(mytuple[0:1][0])
```

```
100
```

Standard Variable Types - Sets

Return unique elements of lists and tuples

```
myset = set([1,1,2,3,4])
print(myset))
```

```
set([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

That's all folks!