

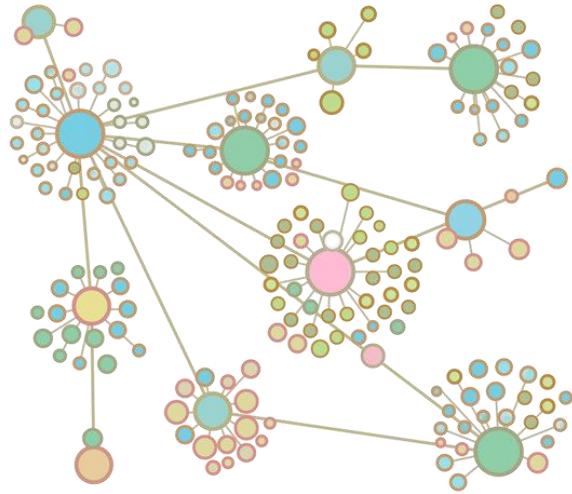
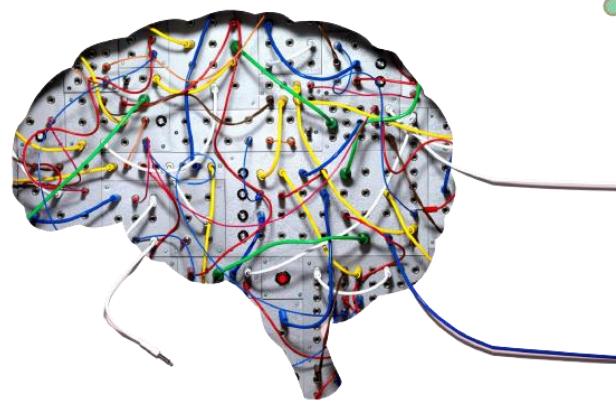


# Effect of Multiple Synaptic delays in Neural Plasticity

By Raul Adell Segarra

- ➡ Motivation
- ➡ Introduction
- ➡ Methods
- ➡ Results
  - ➡ Small motives
  - ➡ Larger networks
- ➡ Conclusions and future perspectives

## Primitive motivation: Effect of neuron's spatial distributions in plasitcy



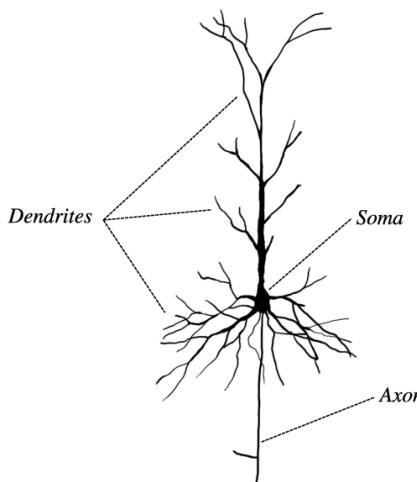
## Motivation

### References:

- Google images: <https://www.magisnet.com/2021/01/neurociencia-y-aprendizaje/>  
Google images : <https://www.inc.com/christine-lagorio/your-brain-in-2050-according-to-neuroscience.html>  
Google images : [https://pt.slideshare.net/JayVanBavel/the-neuroscience-of-cooperation?next\\_slideshow=true](https://pt.slideshare.net/JayVanBavel/the-neuroscience-of-cooperation?next_slideshow=true)

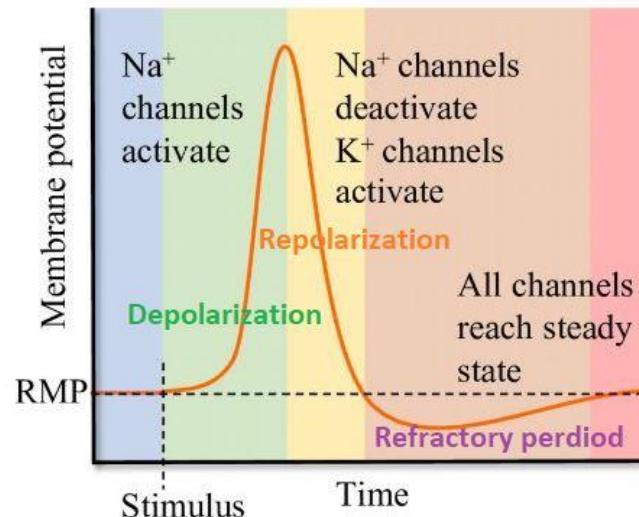
# INTRODUCTION

## Neuron structure



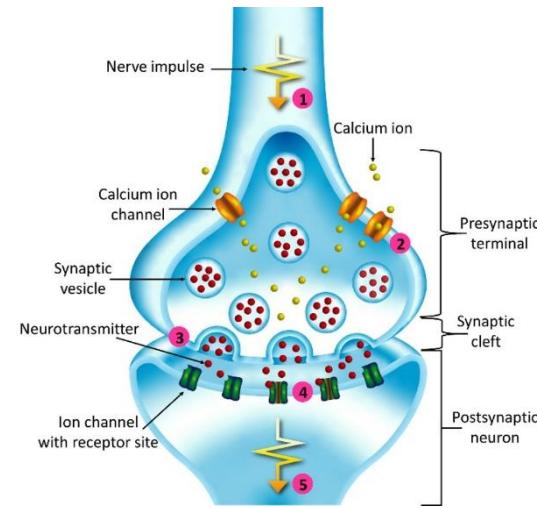
Marian C Diamond. "Response of the brain to enrichment". In: Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciencias 73.2 (2001), pp. 211–220.

## Action potential



Parul Verma et al. "Using bifurcation theory for exploring pain". In: Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research 59.6 (2019), pp. 2524–2535.

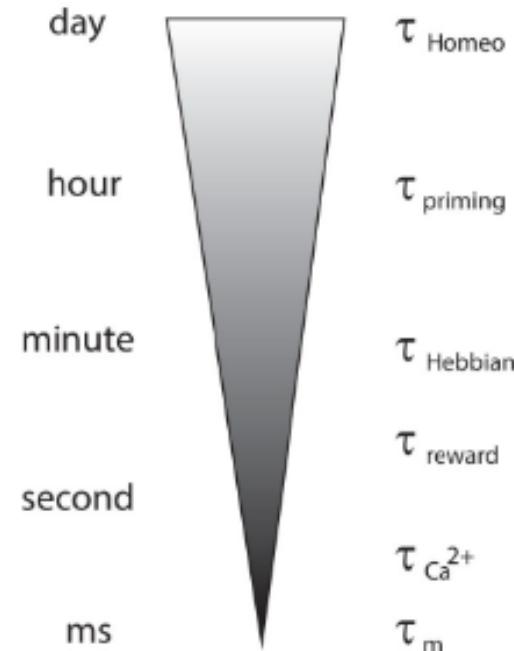
## Synapse



Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University OIST. Diagram of synaptic transmission. 2020. url: <https://www.oist.jp/news-center/photos/diagram-synaptic-transmission>.

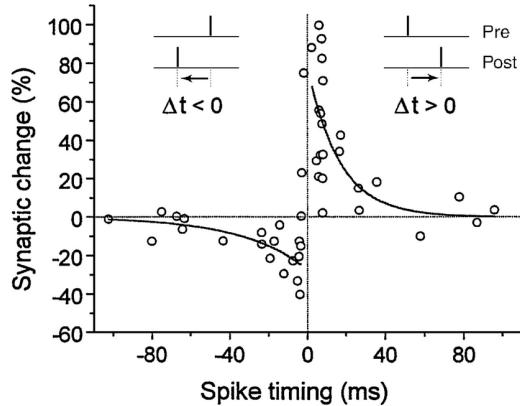
Classification depending  
on:

- Neuron part affected physiologically
- Time to induce a change
- Time scale of persistence



Yger, P., & Gilson, M. (2015). Models of Metaplasticity: A Review of Concepts. *Frontiers In Computational Neuroscience*, 9

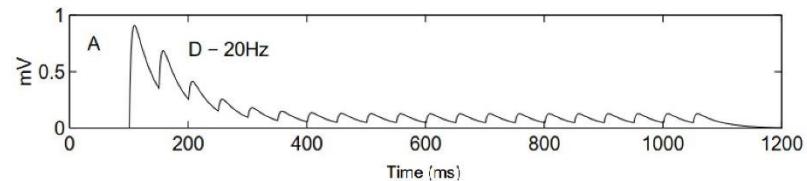
- Spike Time-Dependent Plasticity



Guo-qiang Bi and Mu-ming Poo. "Synaptic modifications in cultured hippocampal neurons: dependence on spike timing, synaptic strength, and postsynaptic cell type". In: *Journal of neuroscience* 18.24 (1998), pp. 10464–10472.

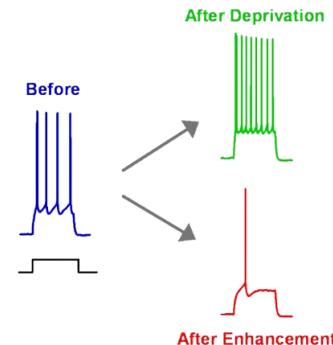
## Introduction (II): Plasticity

- Short term plasticity



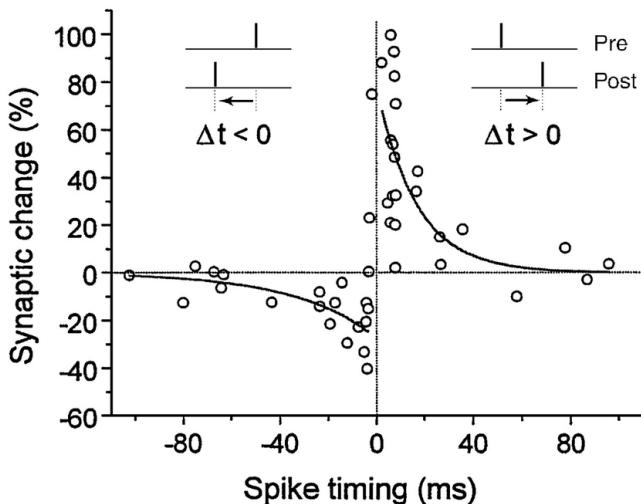
Misha Tsodyks, Klaus Pawelzik, and Henry Markram. "Neural networks with dynamic synapses". In: *Neural computation* 10.4 (1998), pp. 821–835.

- Homeostatic or Metaplasticity

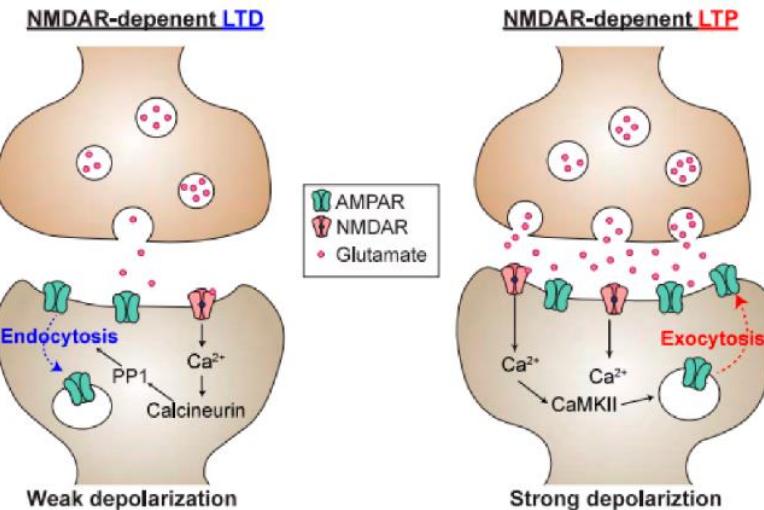


Watt, Alanna J., and Niraj S. Desai. "Homeostatic plasticity and STDP: keeping a neuron's cool in a fluctuating world." *Frontiers in synaptic neuroscience* (2010): 5.

## Experimental evidence



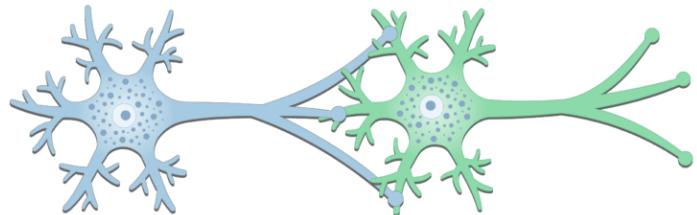
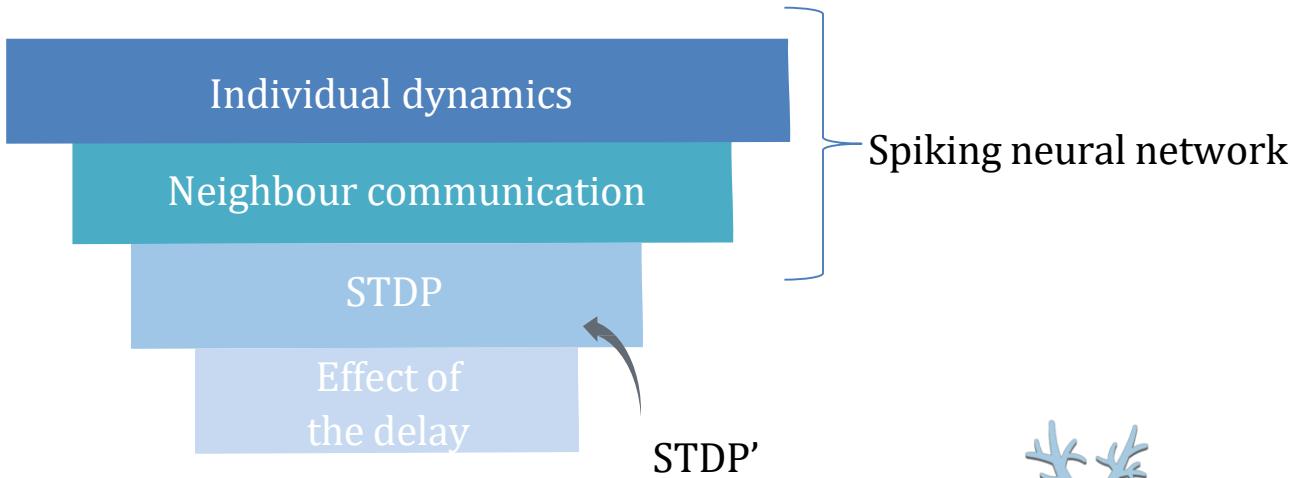
## Biological mechanism



Guo-qiang Bi and Mu-ming Poo. "Synaptic modifications in cultured hippocampal neurons: dependence on spike timing, synaptic strength, and postsynaptic cell type". In: *Journal of neuroscience* 18.24 (1998), pp. 10464–10472.

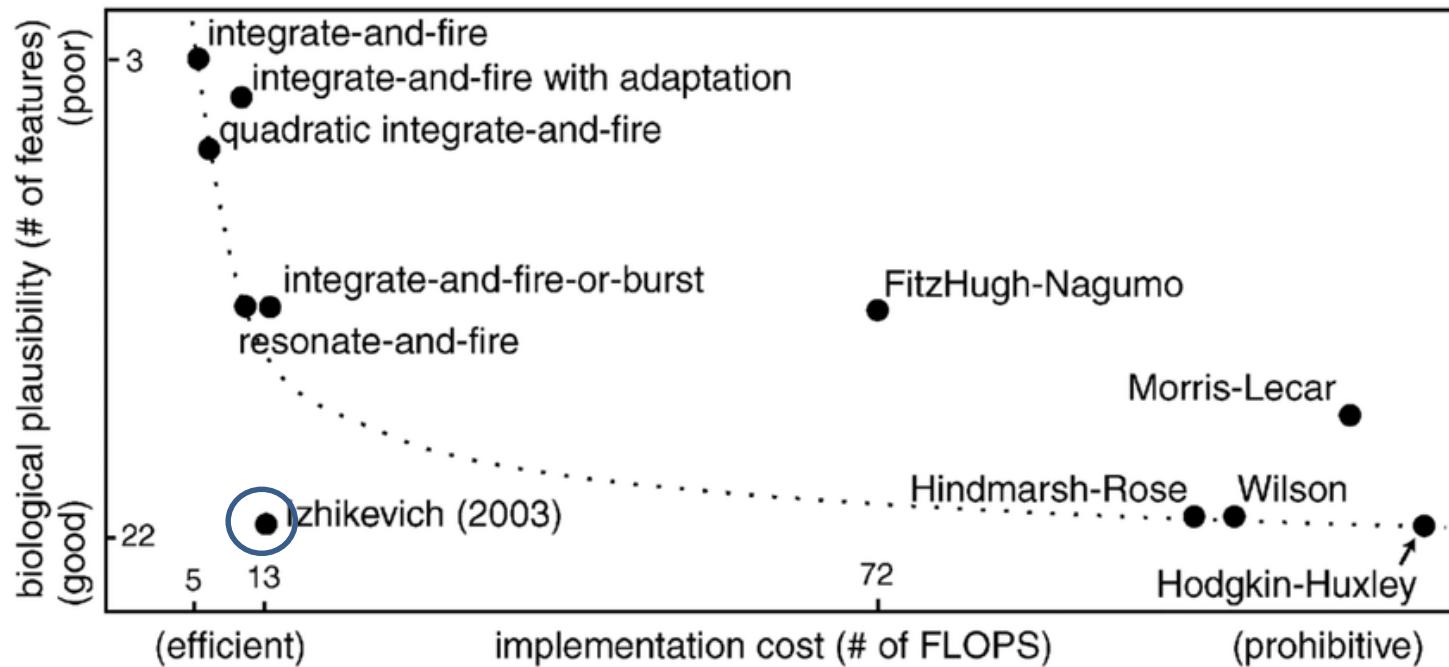
Jo Soo Hyun, Takafumi Inoue, and Akiko Hayashi-Takagi. "Multi-Scale Understanding of NMDA Receptor Function in Schizophrenia". In: *Biomolecules* 10.8 (2020), p. 1172.

# METHODS



Google images: <https://www.pngegg.com/es/png-pdqis>

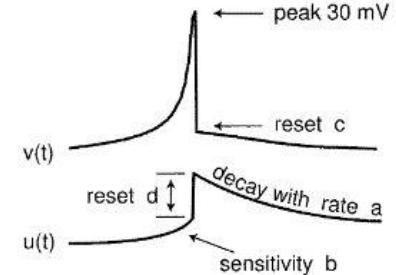
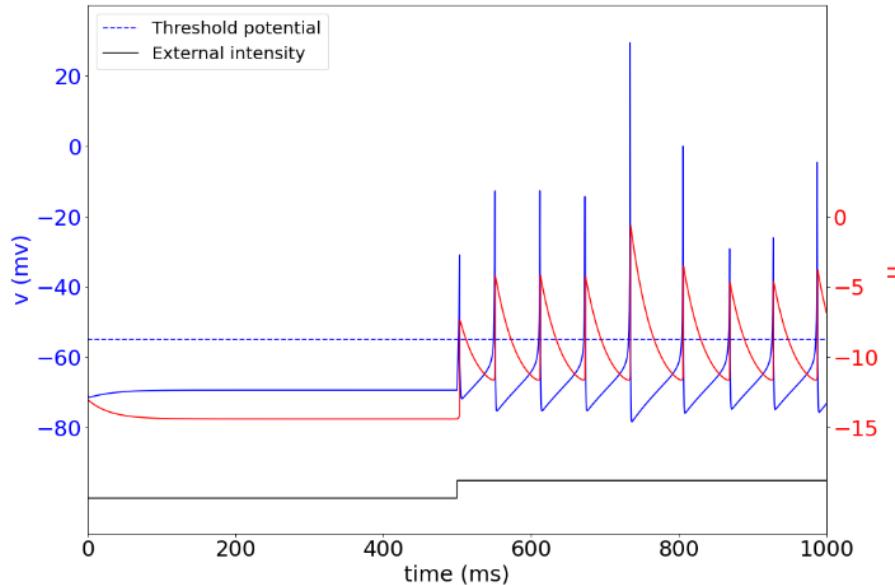
## Comparison of different spiking models



## Methods (I): Spiking

Eugene M Izhikevich. "Which model to use for cortical spiking neurons?" In: IEEE transactions on neural networks 15.5 (2004), pp. 1063–1070.

$$\begin{cases} v' = 0.04v^2 + 5v + 140 - u + I_{ext} \\ u' = a(bv - u) \quad \text{if } v \geq 30\text{mV}, \text{ then } \begin{cases} v \leftarrow c \\ u \leftarrow u + d \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

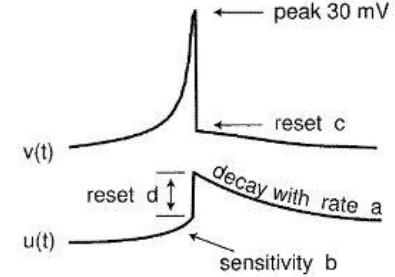


Eugene M Izhikevich. "Simple model of spiking neurons". In: IEEE Transactions on neural networks 14.6 (2003), pp. 1569–1572.

## Methods (I): Izhikevich model

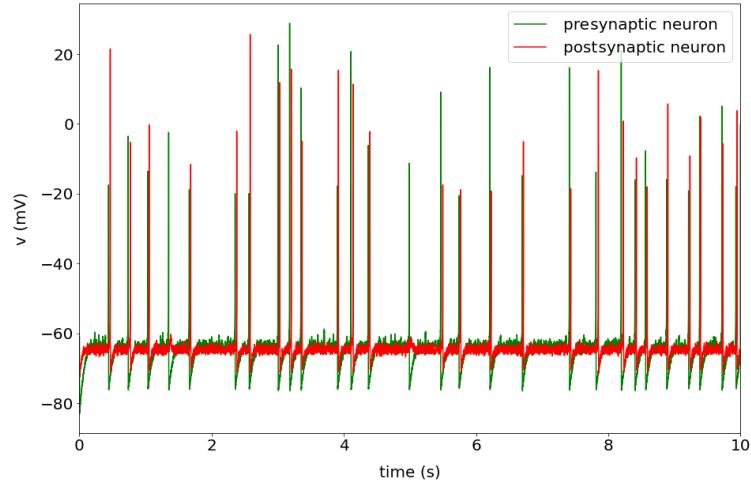
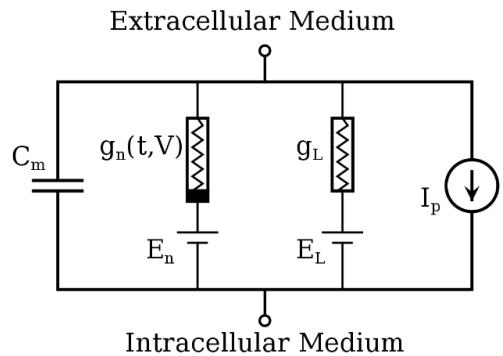
$$\begin{cases} v' = 0.04v^2 + 5v + 140 - u + I_{ext} \\ u' = a(bv - u) \quad \text{if } v \geq 30\text{mV}, \text{ then } \begin{cases} v \leftarrow c \\ u \leftarrow u + d \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Models	biophysically meaningful	tonic spiking	phasic spiking	tonic bursting	phasic bursting	mixed mode	spike frequency adaptation	class 1 excitable	class 2 excitable	spike latency	subthreshold oscillations	resonator	integrator	rebound spike	rebound burst	bistability	DAP	accommodation	inhibition-induced spiking	chaos	# of FLOPS
integrate-and-fire	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
integrate-and-fire with adapt.	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	10
integrate-and-fire-or-burst	-	+	+		+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13
resonate-and-fire	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	10
quadratic integrate-and-fire	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	7
Izhikevich (2003)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13
FitzHugh-Nagumo	-	+	+	-		-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	72
Hindmarsh-Rose	-	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	120
Morris-Lecar	+	+	+	-		-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	600
Wilson	-	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				180
Hodgkin-Huxley	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1200



## Methods (I): Izhikevich model

Eugene M Izhikevich. "Which model to use for cortical spiking neurons?" In: IEEE transactions on neural networks 15.5 (2004), pp. 1063–1070.



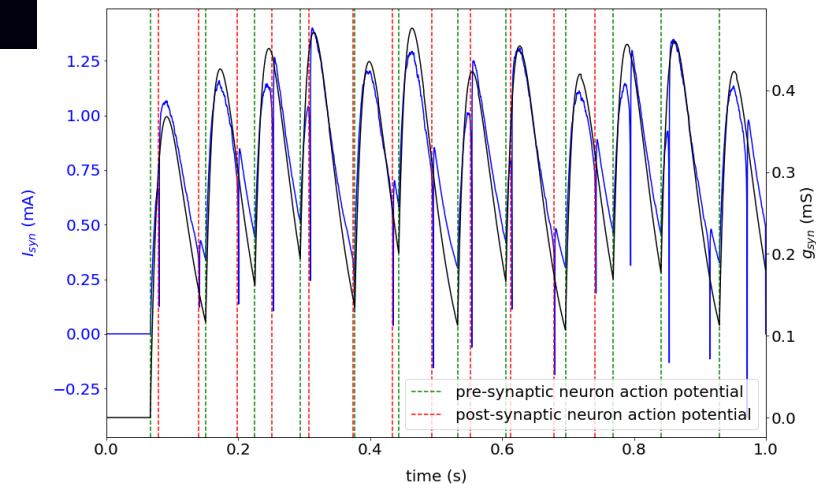
Chemical synapse  
equations



$$\alpha(t-t_s, \pi_\alpha)$$

$$g_{\text{syn}}(t) = \bar{g}_{\text{syn}} \frac{t - t_s}{\pi_\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{t - t_s}{\pi_\alpha}\right)$$

$$I_{\text{syn}}(t) = g_{\text{syn}}(t)(V(t) - E_{\text{syn}})$$



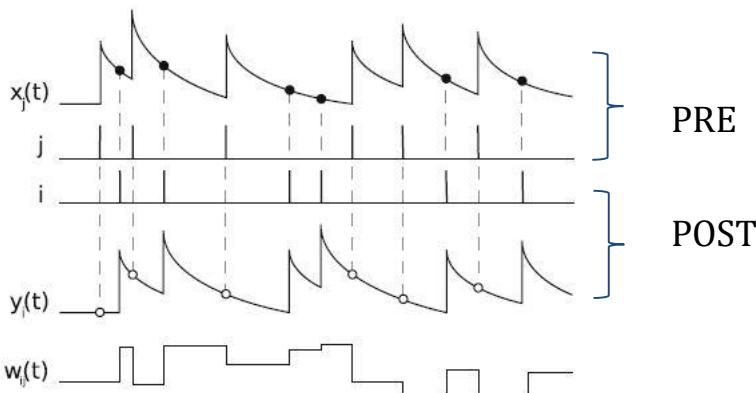
## Methods (II): Synapse models

Huxley A. F. Hodgkin AL. "A quantitative description of membrane current and its application to conduction and excitation in nerve". In: J. Physiology 117 (1952), pp. 500–544.

## Synaptic weight

### Local trace

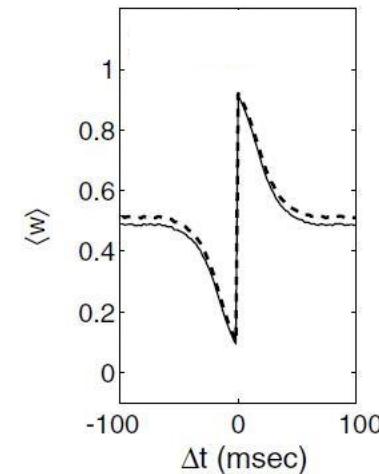
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{x}{\tau} + \sum_{t^f} A (1 - x_-) \delta(t - t^f)$$



Abigail Morrison, Markus Diesmann, and Wulfram Gerstner. "Phenomenological models of synaptic plasticity based on spike timing". In: Biological cybernetics 98.6 (2008), pp. 459–478.

$$I_{syn}(t) = - \sum_{pre} \sum_i \bar{g}_{syn} w_{syn} \alpha(t - t_{i,pre}, \pi_\alpha) (V_{post}(t) - E_{syn,pre})$$

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \begin{cases} -\lambda (1 - w_{ij}) y_i(t_{pre,spike}), & \text{when presynaptic neuron spikes} \\ \lambda w_{ij} x_j(t_{post,spike}), & \text{when postsynaptic neuron spikes} \end{cases}$$

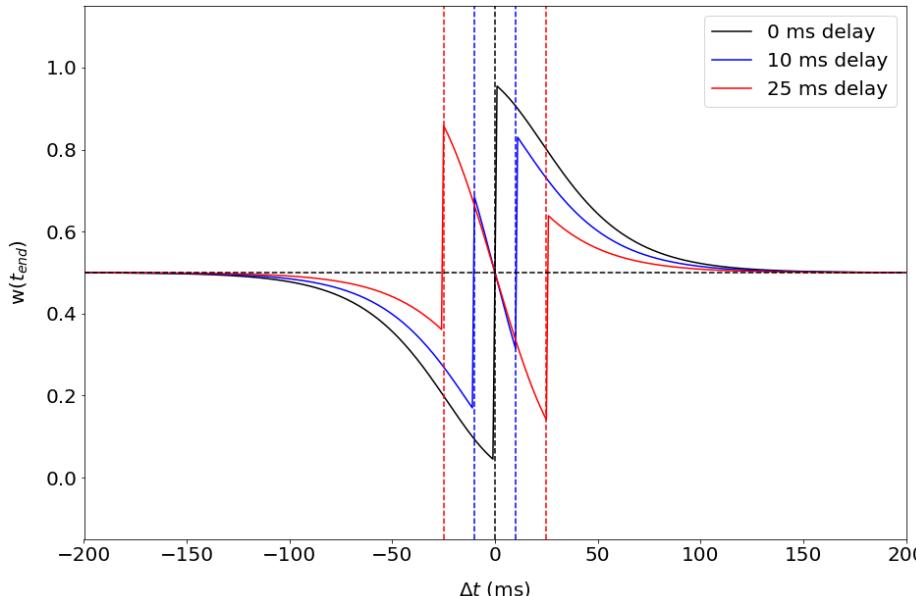


Jonathan Rubin, Daniel D Lee, and H Sompolinsky. "Equilibrium properties of temporally asymmetric Hebbian plasticity". In: Physical review letters 86.2 (2001), p. 364.

## Methods (III): Plasticity

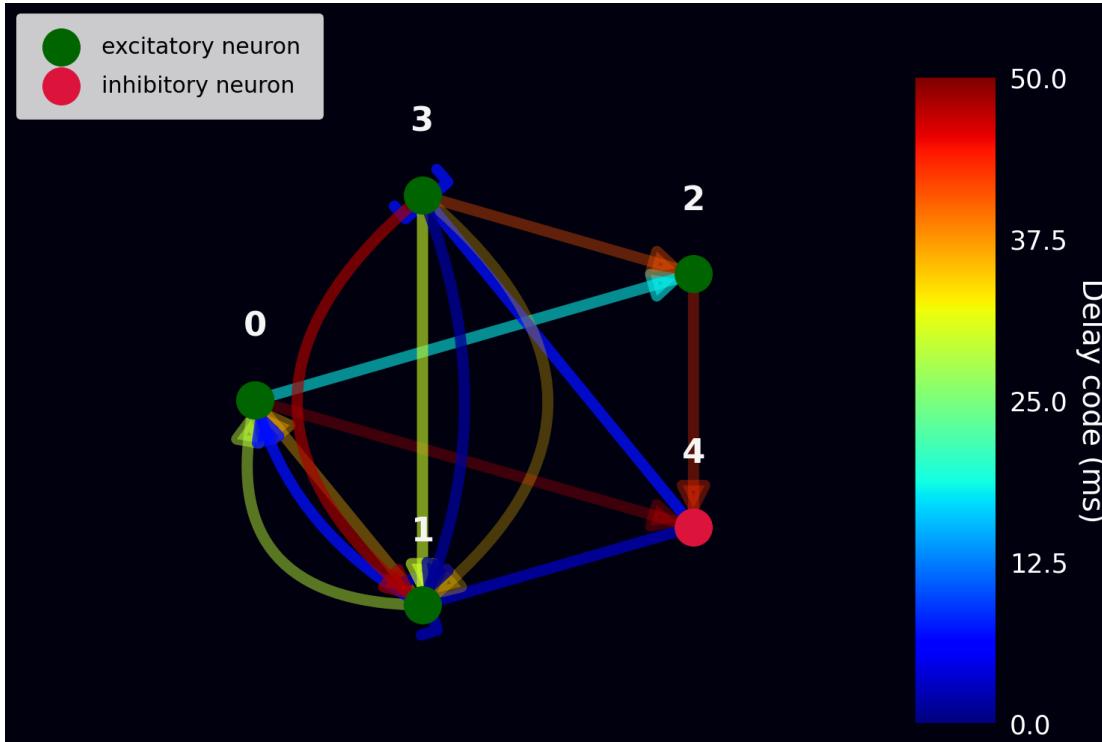
## Proposed model

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \begin{cases} -\lambda (1 - w_{ij}) y_i(t_{\text{prespike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after presynaptic neuron spikes.} \\ \lambda w_{ij} x_j(t_{\text{postspike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after postsynaptic neuron spikes.} \end{cases}$$



Av. propagation speed  $\approx 100 \frac{m}{s}$   
Delay range  $\rightarrow 50 \text{ ms}$

## Methods (IV): Delay implementation



- Edge colour
- Arrow shape & node colour
- Thickness & transparency

## Methods (V): Network & Representation

- Resetting traces:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{x}{\tau} + \sum_{t^f} A^{\textcolor{red}{1}} (1 - x_-) \delta(t - t^f)$$

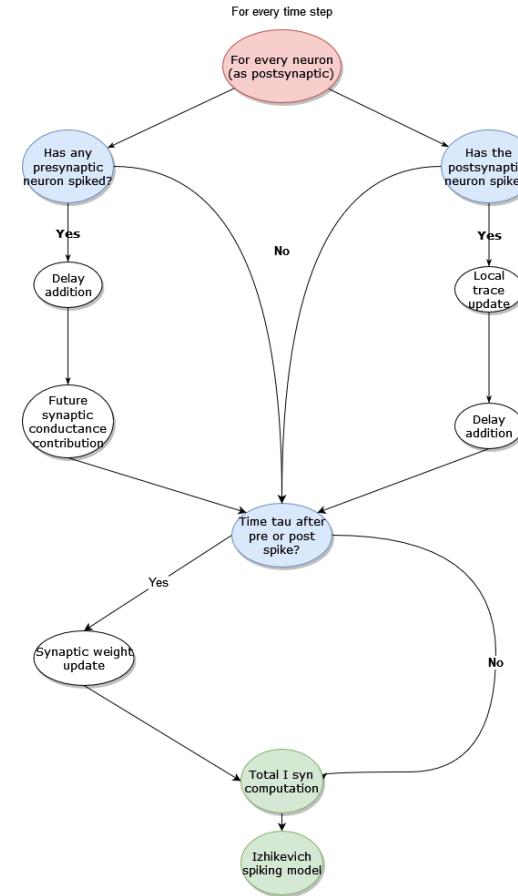
- Limiting negative exponential tails:

$$g_{\text{syn}}(t) = \bar{g}_{\text{syn}} \frac{t - t_s}{\pi_\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{t - t_s}{\pi_\alpha}\right)$$

- JIT compiler

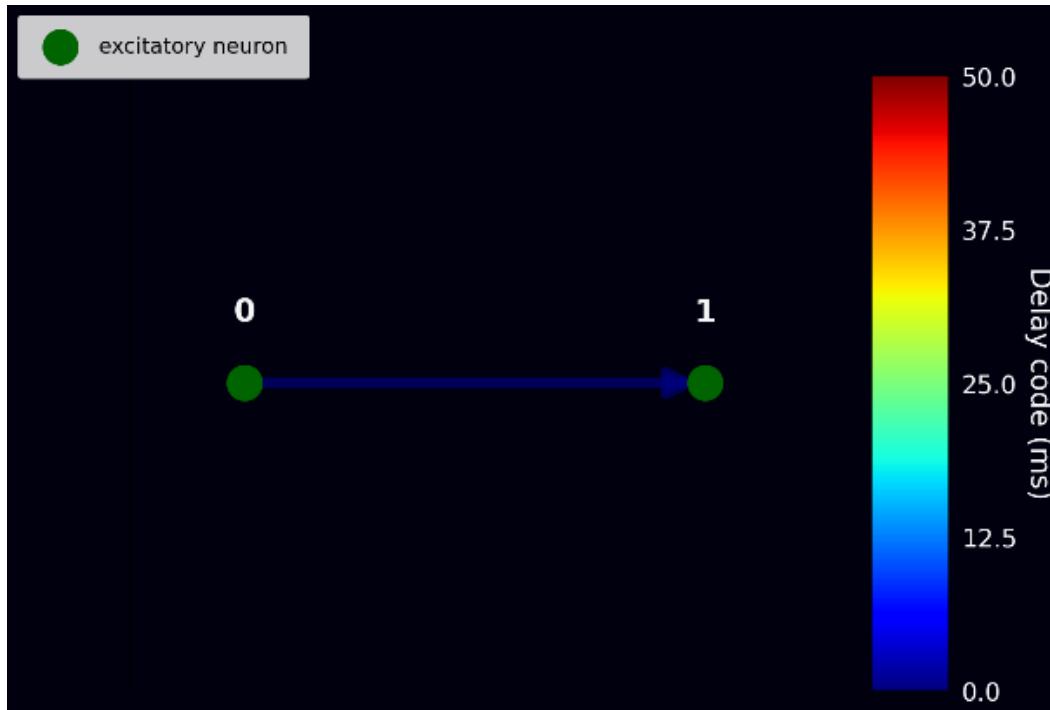


Google images: <https://github.com/numba/numba>

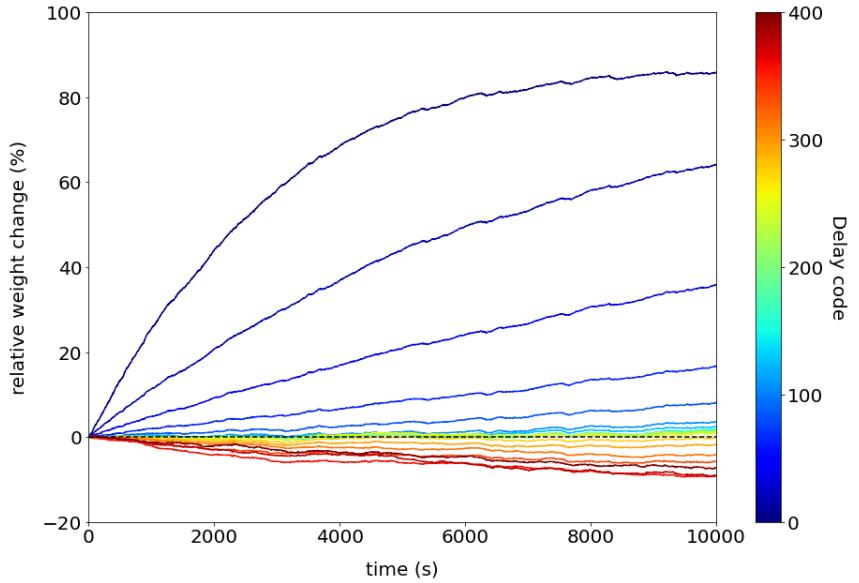


## Methods (VI): Code structure & Optimization

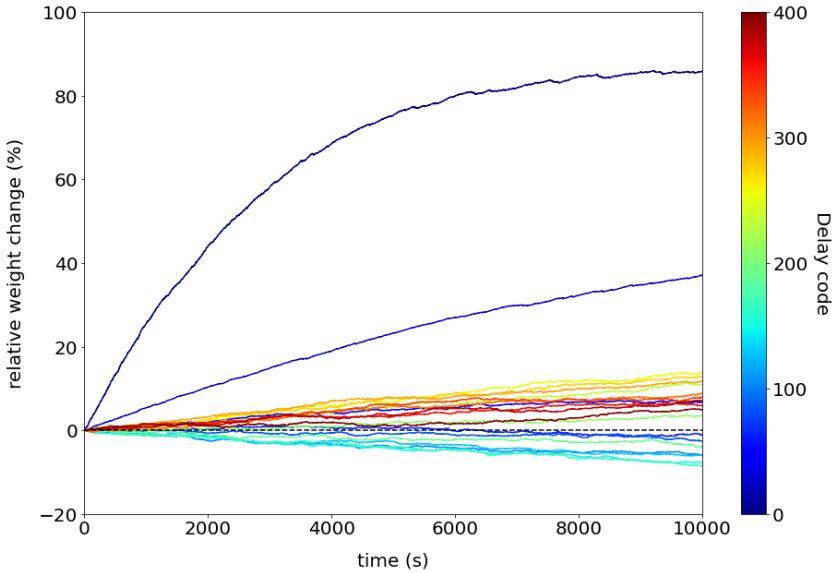
# RESULTS



Results: Model generalisation



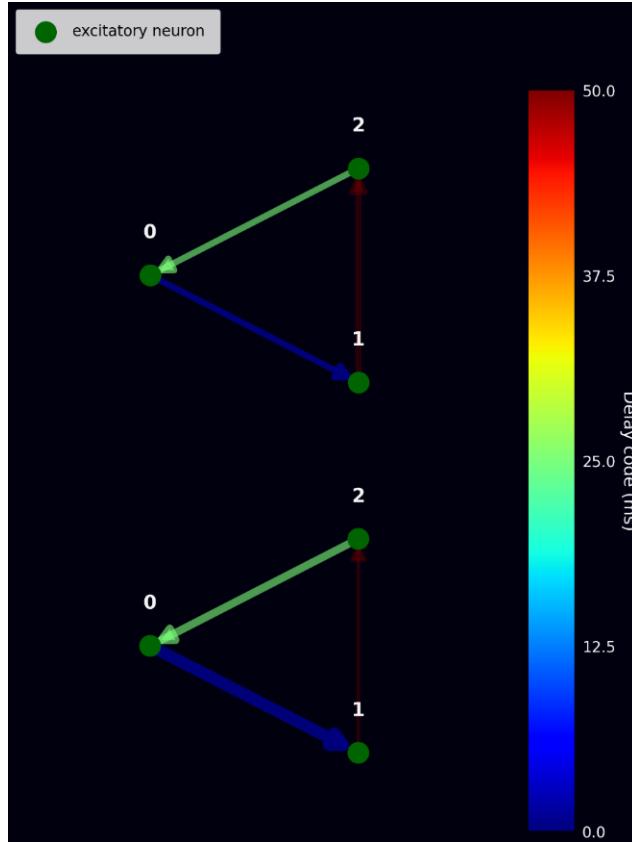
$$\Delta w_{ij} = \begin{cases} -\lambda (1 - w_{ij}) y_i(t_{\text{pre spike}}), & \text{when presynaptic neuron spikes} \\ \lambda w_{ij} x_j(t_{\text{post spike}}), & \text{when postsynaptic neuron spikes} \end{cases}$$



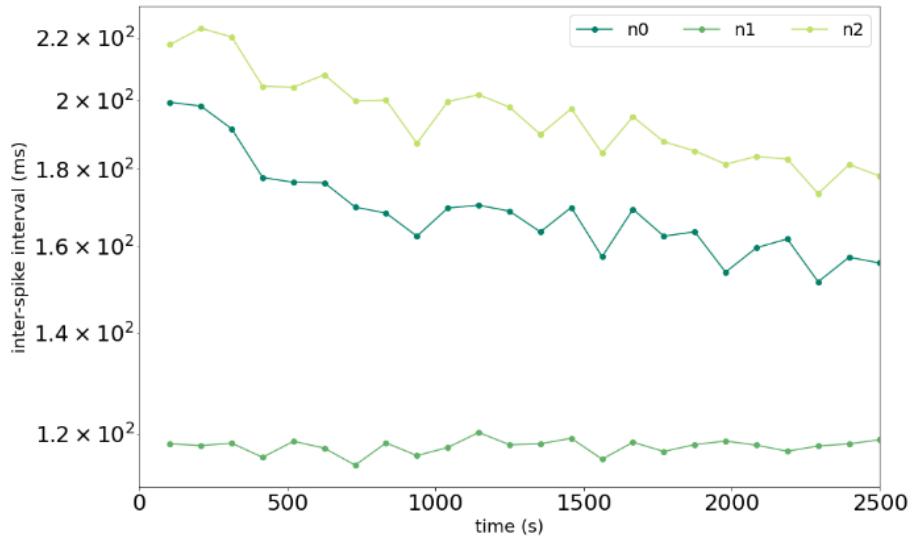
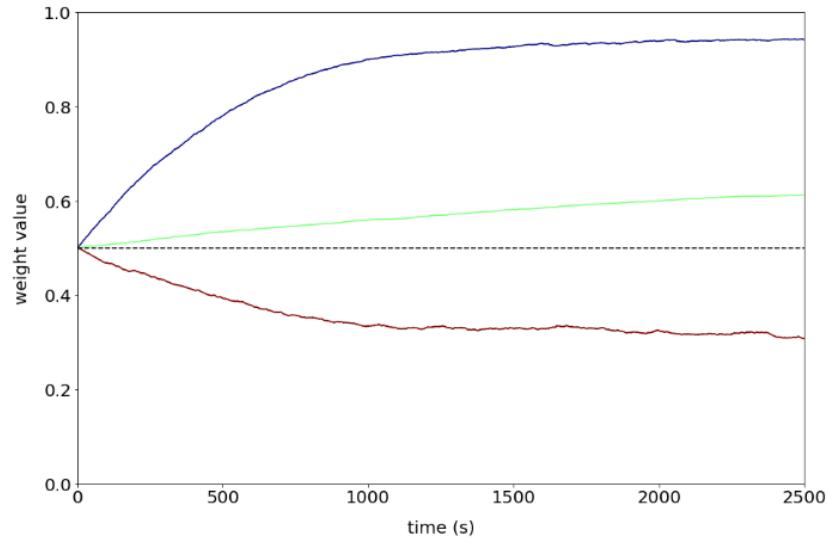
$$\Delta w_{ij} = \begin{cases} -\lambda (1 - w_{ij}) y_i(t_{\text{pre spike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after presynaptic neuron spikes.} \\ \lambda w_{ij} x_j(t_{\text{post spike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after postsynaptic neuron spikes.} \end{cases}$$

## Results: Model generalisation

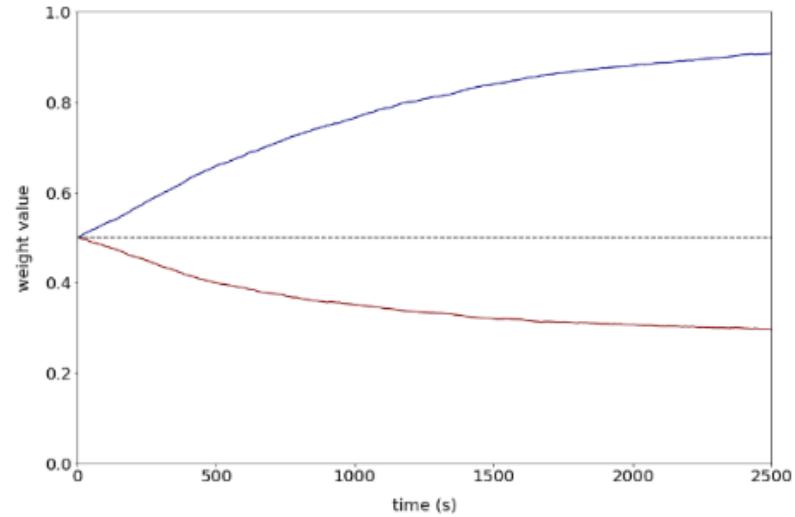
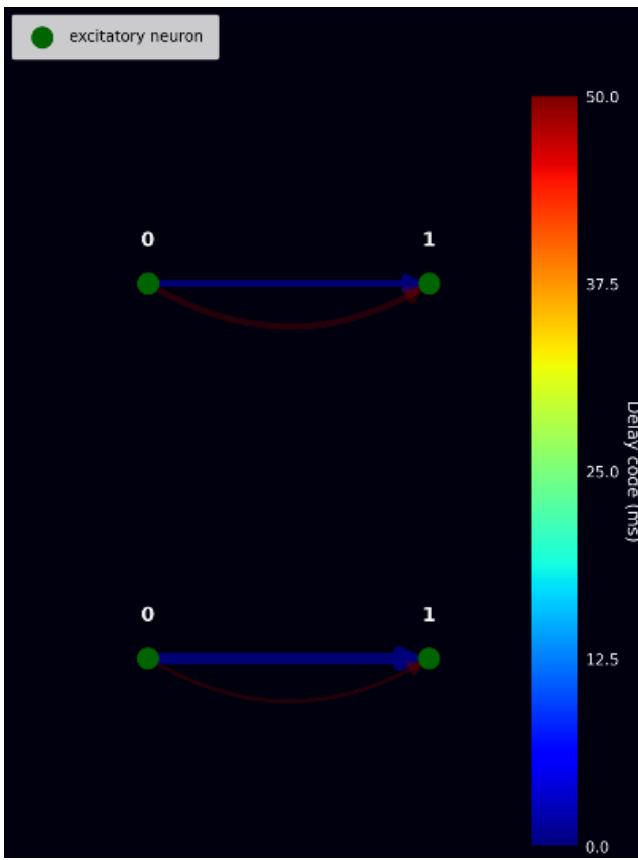
# RESULTS: SMALL MOTIVES



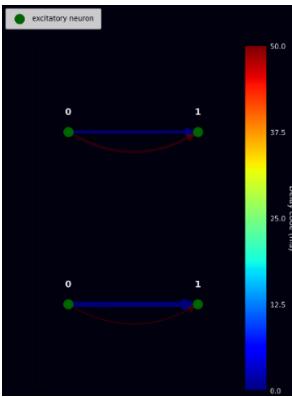
Results: Small motives, Mono-Synapse Configuration



Results: Small motives, Mono-Synapse Configuration



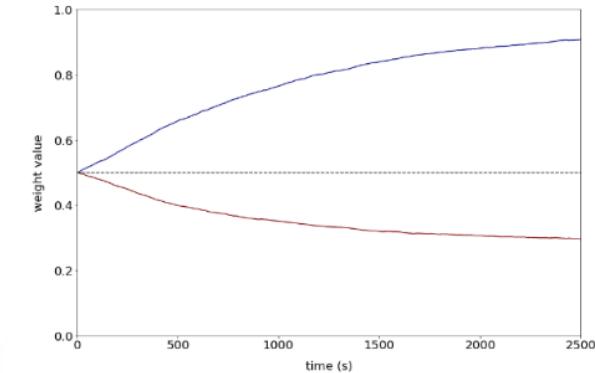
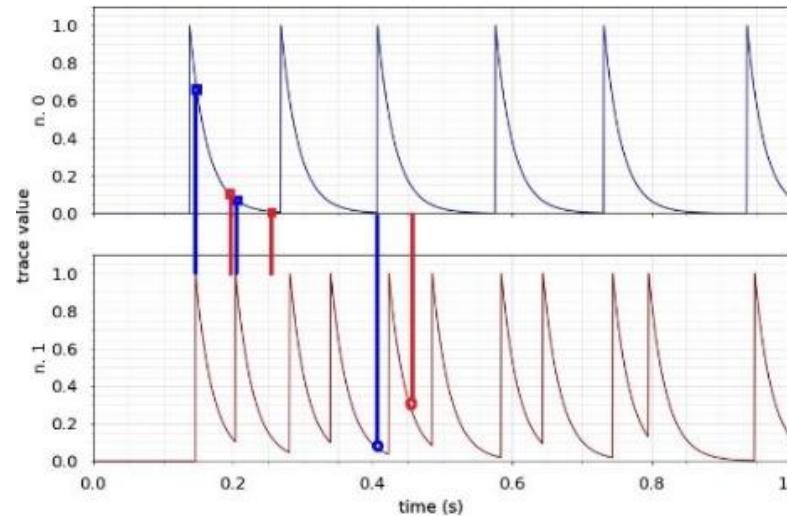
Results: Small motives, Multi-Synapse Configuration



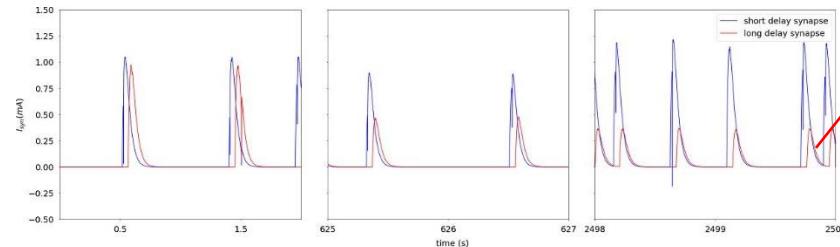
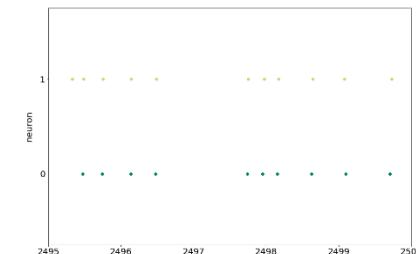
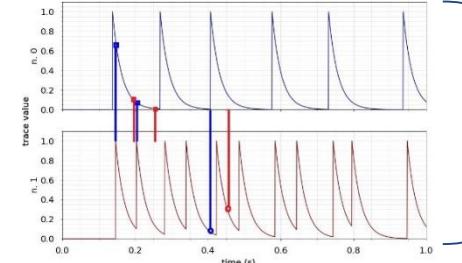
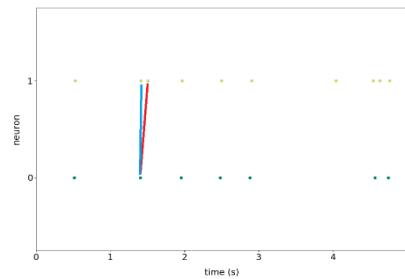
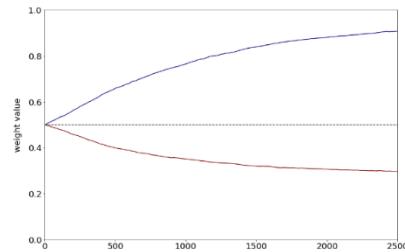
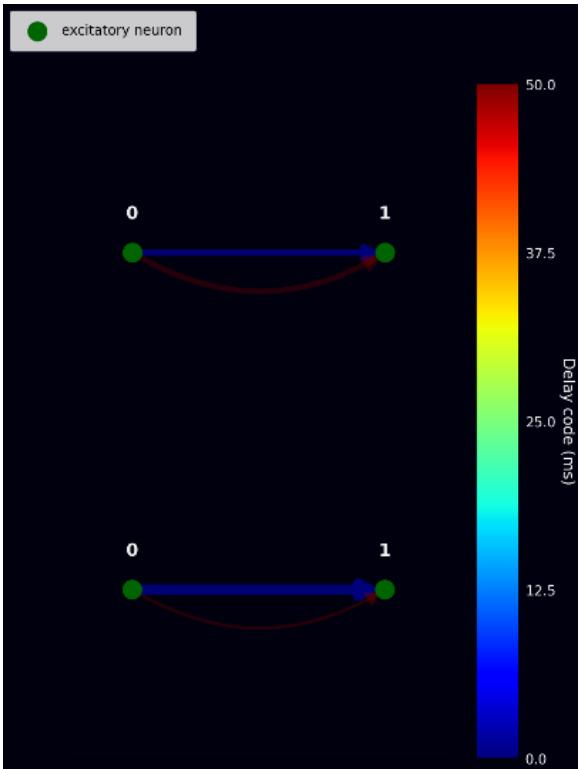
PRE

POST

### Update rule internals



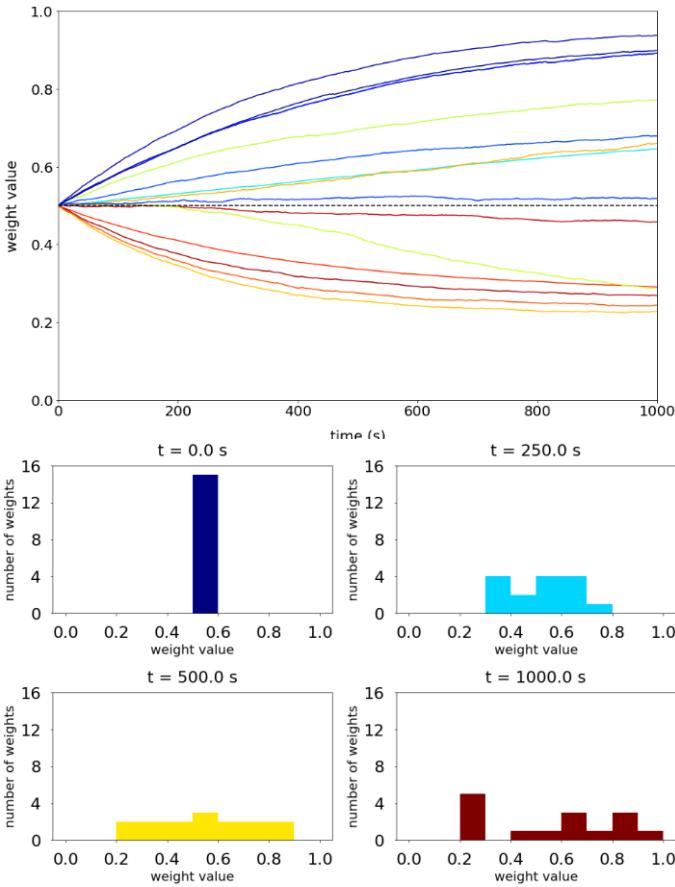
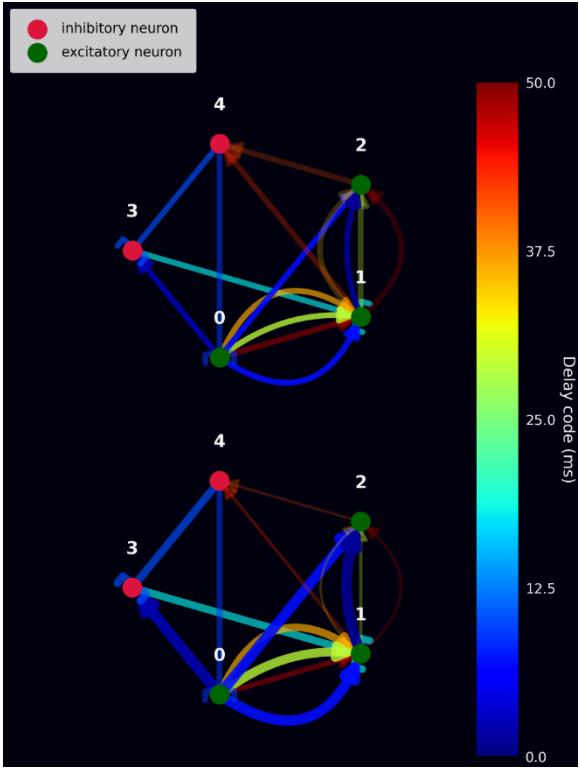
Results: Small motives, Multi-Synapse Configuration



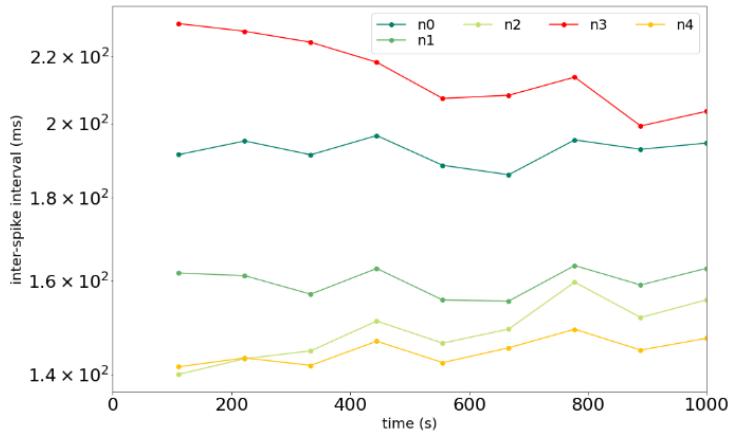
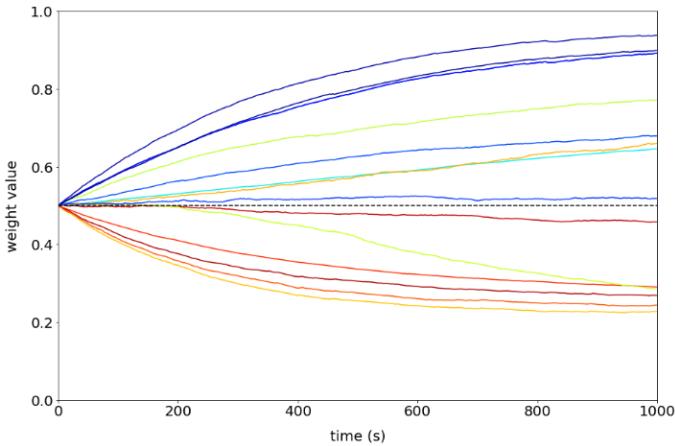
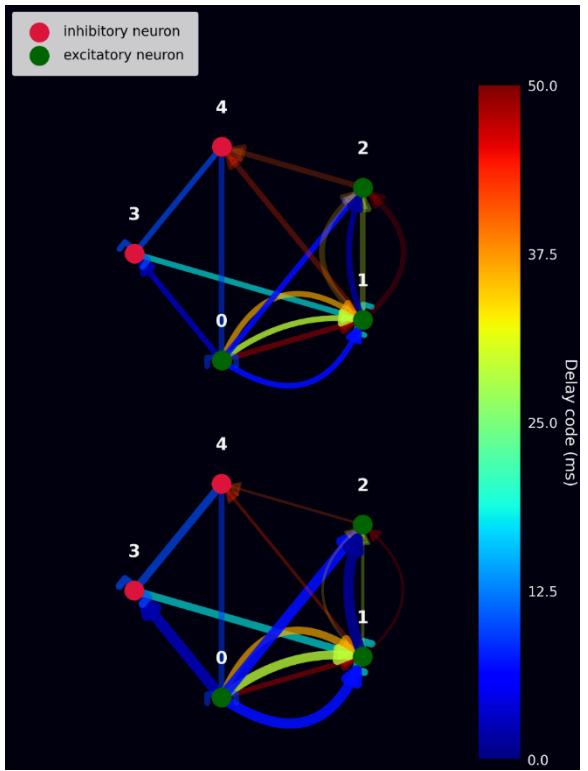
Update rule internals

Transmission capability lost

Results: Small motives, Multi-Synapse Configuration



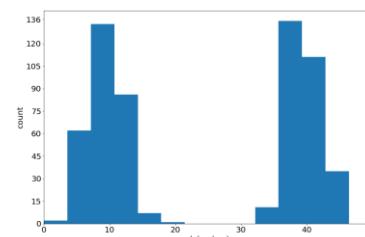
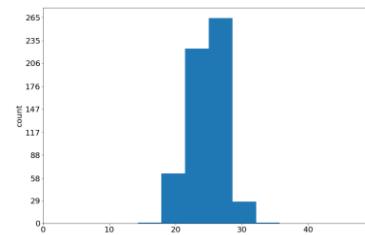
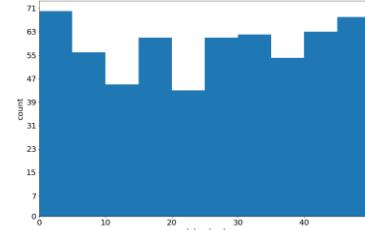
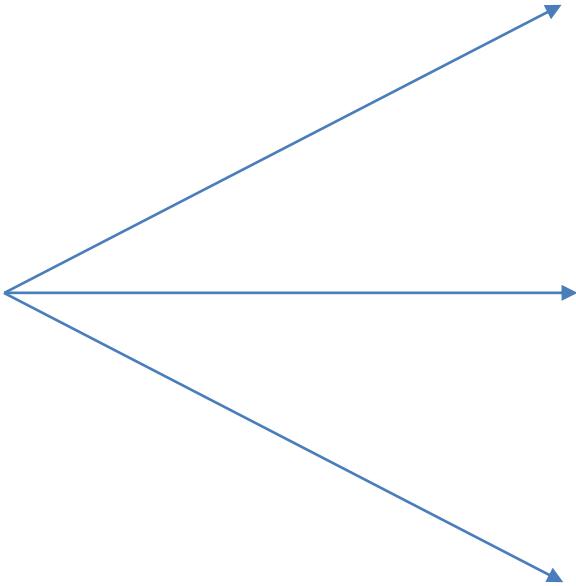
Results: Small motives, Network



Results: Small motives, Network

# RESULTS: LARGER NETWORKS

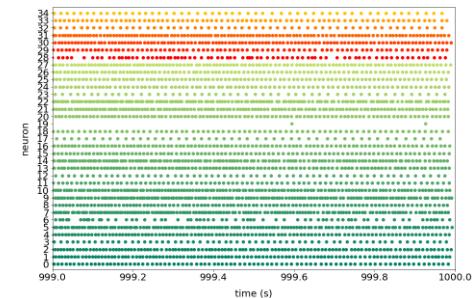
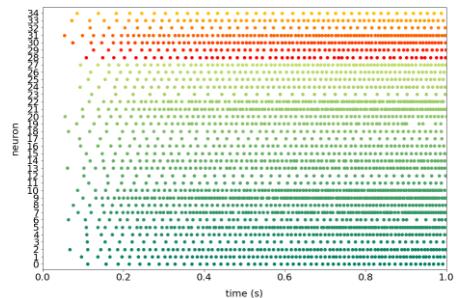
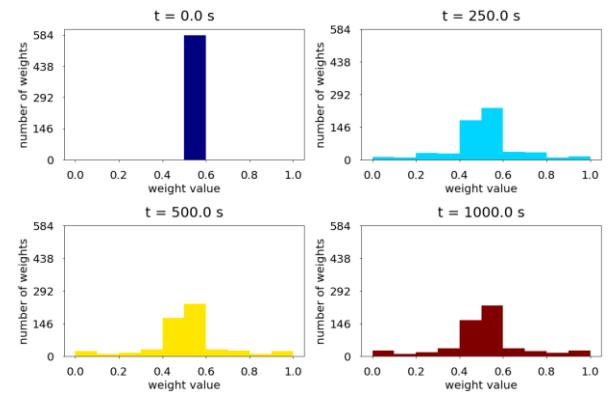
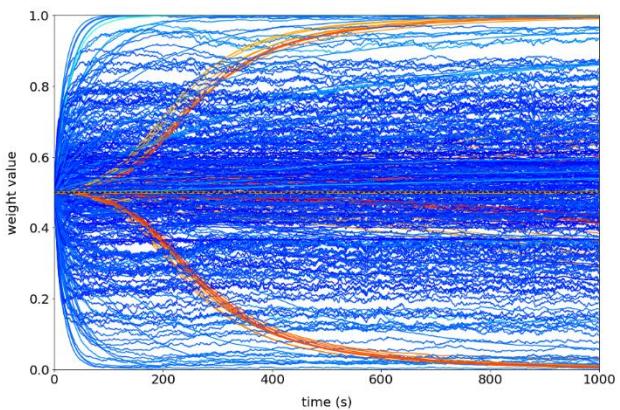
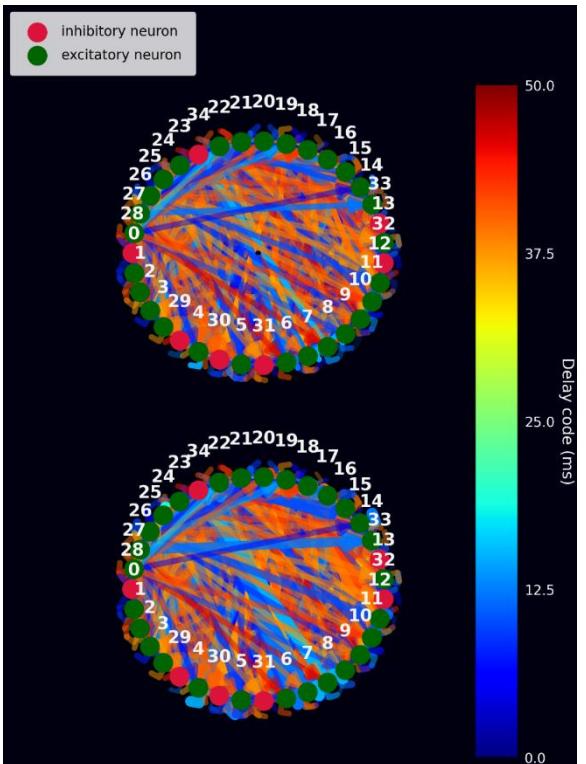
Network:  
-35 neurons  
-595 synapses



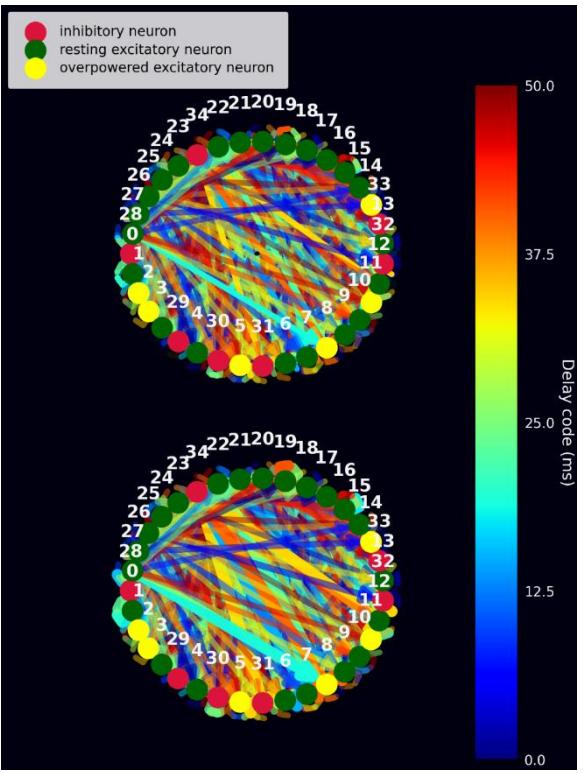
External Intensity Configuration:

- Homogeneous
- Selected stimulation

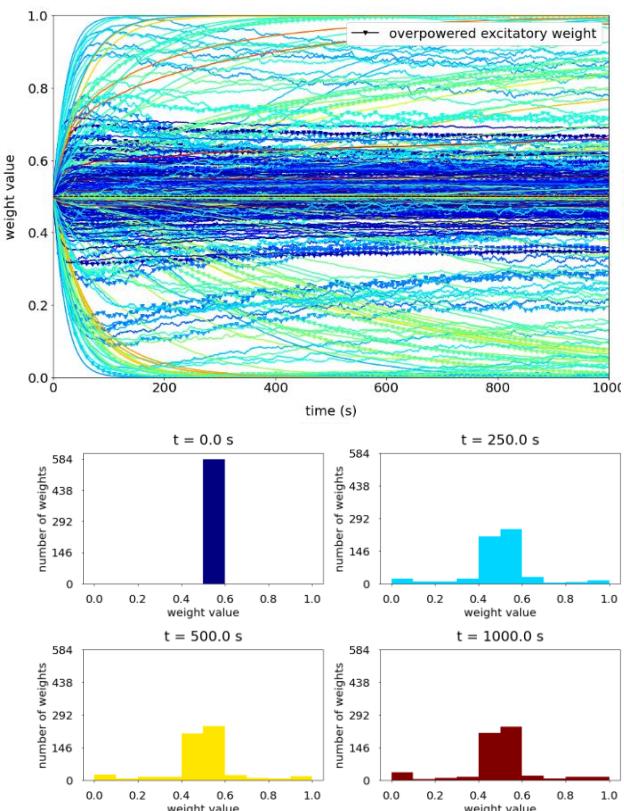
Results: Larger Networks (I)



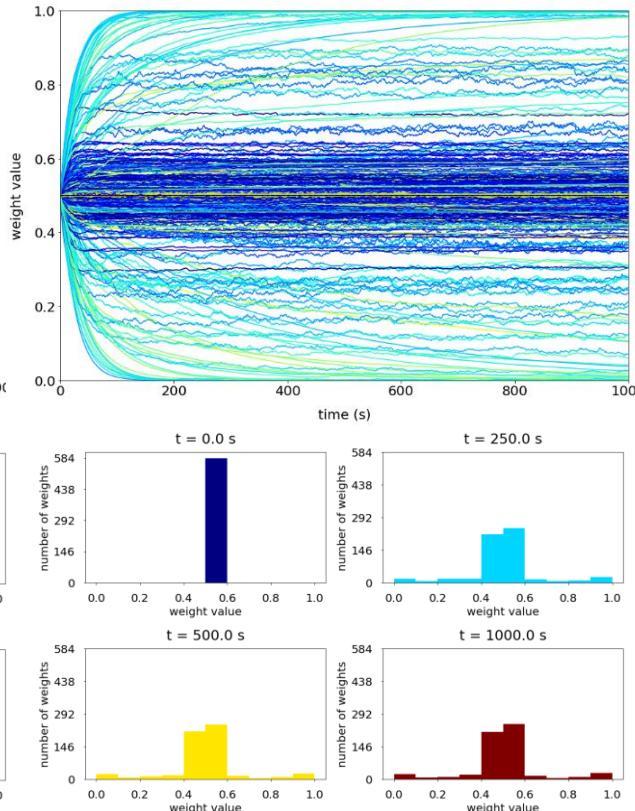
## Results: Larger Networks (II)



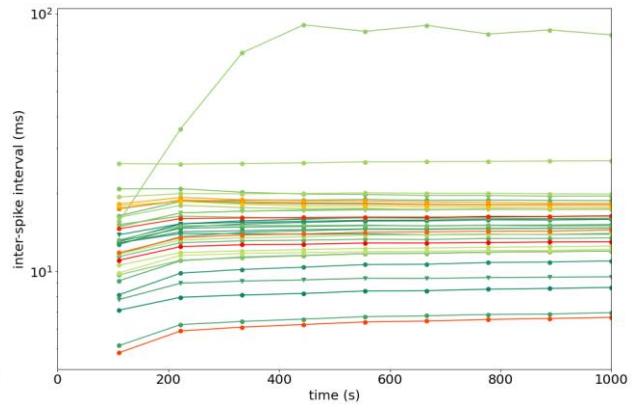
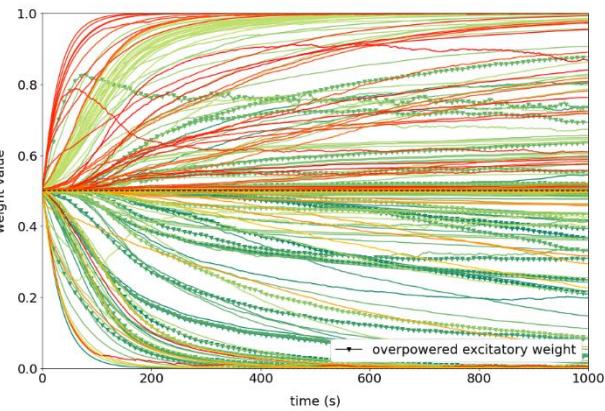
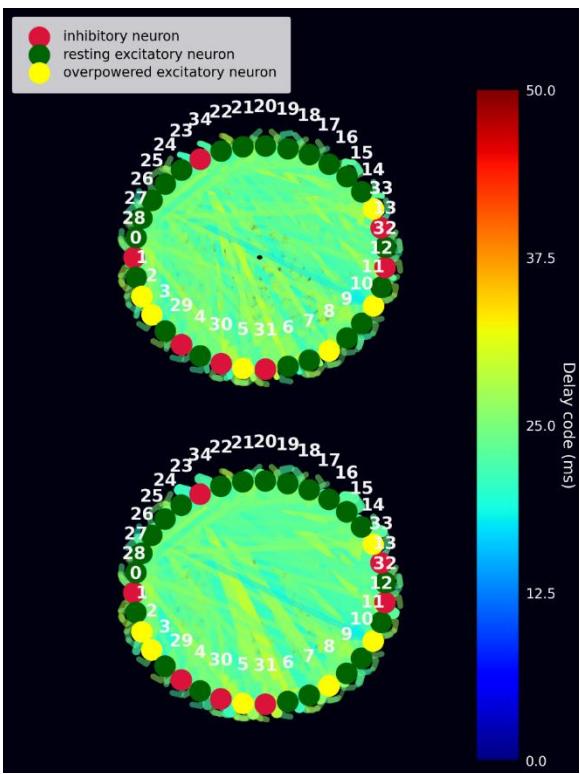
Selected stimulation



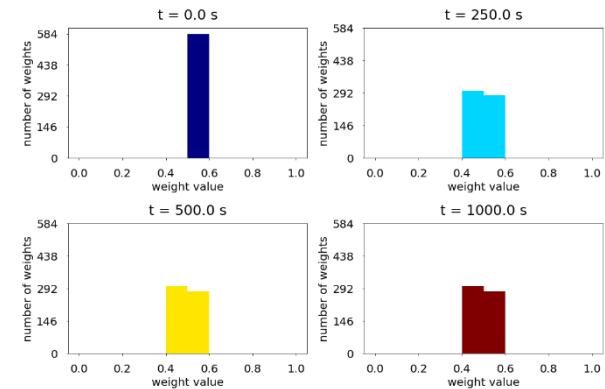
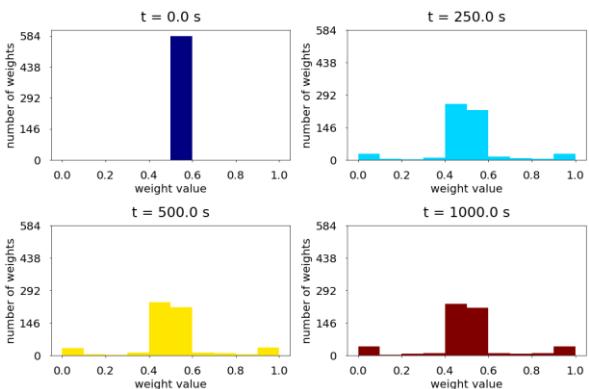
Homogeneous stimulation



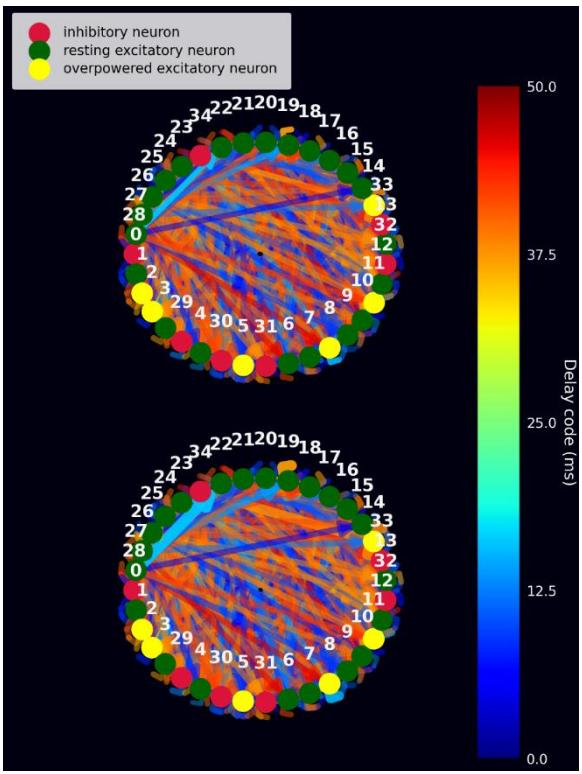
Results: Larger Networks (III)



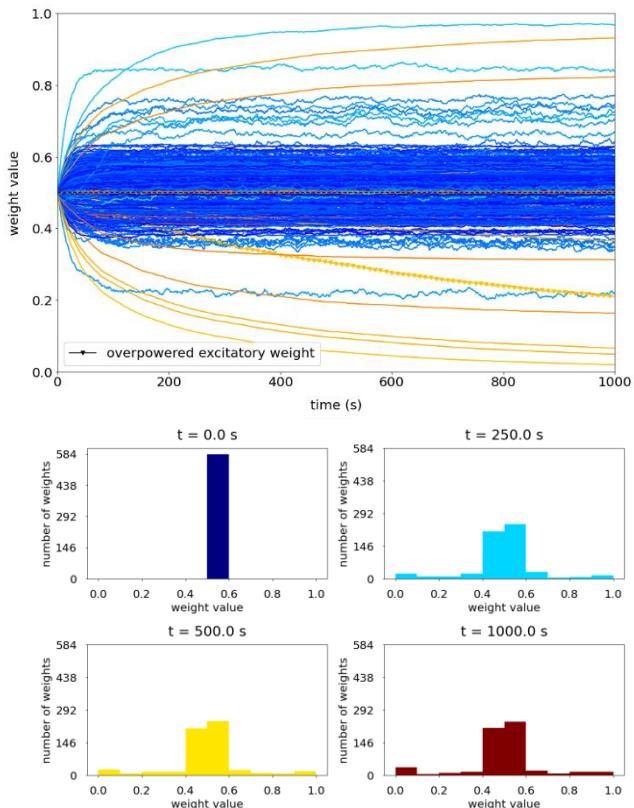
Homogeneous stimulation



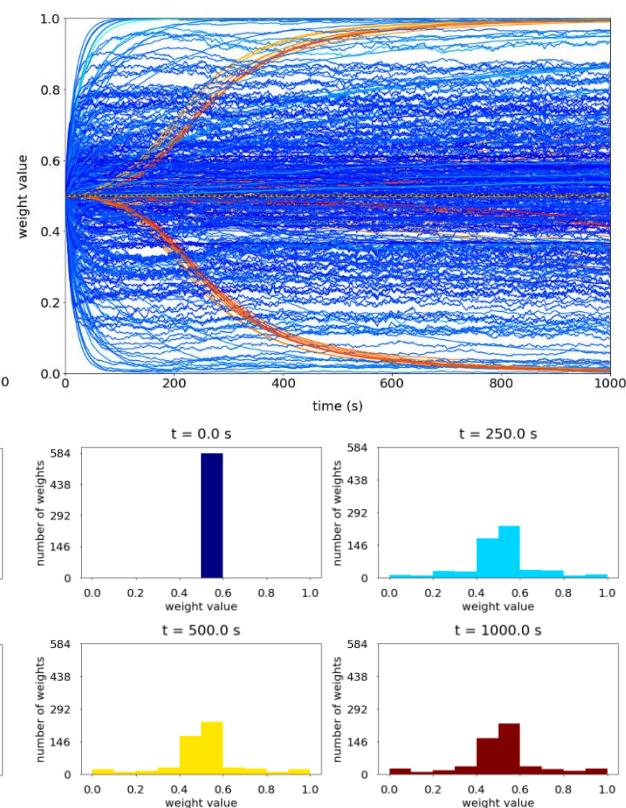
## Results: Larger Networks (IV)



Selected stimulation



Homogeneous stimulation



Results: Larger Networks (V)

## Conclusions

- Synaptic weight evolution according to it's associated delay.
- Delay distribution affects to the final state of the network.
- This happens with and without selected stimulation. Thus, the network learns this stimulation.

## Future perspectives

- Quantification of the evolution of topological features of networks
- More realistic external stimulation
- Bigger networks with more realistic delay distributions
- Cooperation or competition interactions
- Interaction with other plasticity mechanisms

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \begin{cases} -\lambda (1 - w_{ij}) y_i(t_{\text{pre spike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after presynaptic neuron spikes.} \\ \lambda w_{ij} x_j(t_{\text{post spike}} + \tau), & \text{a time } = \tau \text{ after postsynaptic neuron spikes.} \end{cases}$$