

# [Re] Connectivity reflects coding: a model of voltage-based STDP with homeostasis

René Larisch<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Professorship for Artificial Intelligence, Department of Computer Science, Chemnitz University of Technology, D-09107 Chemnitz, Germany

[rene.larisch@informatik.tu-chemnitz.de](mailto:rene.larisch@informatik.tu-chemnitz.de)

## Editor

Name Surname

## Reviewers

Name Surname

Name Surname

Received Feb, 1, 2018

Accepted Feb, 1, 2018

Published Feb, 1, 2018

Licence [CC-BY](#)

## Competing Interests:

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

 [Article repository](#)

 [Code repository](#)

## A reference implementation of

→ Connectivity reflects coding: a model of voltage-based STDP with homeostasis, C. Clopath, L. Büsing, E. Vasilaki and W. Gerstner, In: Nature Neuroscience 13.3 (2010), pp. 344–352, doi= 10.1038/nn.2479

## Introduction

Since the first describing of spike timing-dependent plasticity (STDP) [1], different description of STDP are published to reproduce different experimental findings. The early implementations, so called pair-based STDP learning rules, failed on reproducing some experimental observations, like from triplet or quadruplets experiments [3].

Here, we introduce a reimplementation of the Clopath et al. [2] STDP model, what is enable to reproduce experimental findings of triplet studies. The proposed model try to be more biological plausible than previous models with a theoretical approach, to be a voltage based STDP model. This means, that the occur of long term depression (LTD) or long term potentiation (LTP) depends on the postsynaptic membrane voltage. Clopath and colleagues could show that their learning rule can develop stable weights, as it is necessary for learning receptive fields of V1 simple cells. To achieve stable weights, they implemented a homeostatic mechanism to adjust the amount of generated LTD, over the relation between the average postsynaptic membrane potential and a reference value. Furthermore, their model lead to two different connection structures, depending on the spiking behavior of the neurons [2]. If neurons fire high at the same time, they build strong bidirectional connections (rate code). If neurons fire in a specific temporary order, they connection structure follow that order (temporal code). They used a adaptive exponential integrate-and-fire (AdEx) neuron model.

## Methods

### Overview

From the original model exists a matlab implementation to demonstrate the stable learning of weights on modeldb (<http://modeldb.yale.edu/144566>). This model reimplementation is written in Python (v2.7) and with help of the neuronal simulator ANNarchy [5] (v4.6). For the analysis and the figures we used numpy (v1.11.0) and matplotlib (v1.5.1). Not only the voltage based STDP learning rule is reimplemented,

even the AdEx neuron model. In the supplementary material of the original publication is the matlab source code for a simple example published.

The reimplementation is mainly orientated on the description of neuron model and learning rule in the original publication [2]. Because of the lack on a further description of the homeostatic mechanism and a more precise description of the neuron after a emitted spike, the available matlab code is the second reference for this reimplementation.

## Model description

The neuron model is mainly borrowed from the description the matlab source code. After a spike is the membrane potential set to  $29.4mV$ , one millisecond later to  $29.4mV + 3.462mV$  and another millisecond later to  $E_L + 15mV + 6.0984mV$ . This so called ‘resolution trick’ is to simulate the spike upswing for  $2ms$  after a spike is emitted. Beside this, the equations of the neuron model and the values of the parameters are equal to the description in the original paper and not presented here.

Here, only a short description about the learning dynamic is given. For further information read the original publication by Clopath et al. [2]. The discussed learning rule consists of a term for long term depression (LTD) (Eq. 2) and long term potentiation (LTP) (Eq. 1).

$$LTP_{Term} = A_{LTP} \bar{x}_i (u - \theta_+)_+ (\bar{u}_+ - \theta_-)_+ \quad (1)$$

LTP occurs if the presynaptic spike trace ( $\bar{x}_i$ ) is above zero, the membrane potential  $u$  over the threshold  $\theta_+$  and the membrane potential trace  $\bar{u}_+$  is above  $\theta_-$ . This happens if the postsynaptic neuron spikes short after the presynaptic neuron or if the membrane potential is long enough high, that  $\bar{u}_+$  exceed  $\theta_-$ .

$$LTD_{Term} = A_{LTD} \left( \frac{\bar{u}}{u_{ref}^2} \right) X_i (\bar{u}_- - \theta_-)_+ \quad (2)$$

If the presynaptic neuron spikes, the spike counter ( $X_i$ ) is set to one, otherwise it is zero. Further, if the second trace of the postsynaptic membrane potential above  $\theta_-$  LTD occurs. This can happen when the presynaptic neurons spikes after the postsynaptic. The strength of the LTD term, and with that the balance between LTP and LTD, is adjusted over the ratio between  $\bar{u}$  and the reference value ( $u_{ref}^2$ ), what implements a homeostatic mechanism.

$$\tau_{\bar{u}} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} = [(u - E_L)^2] - \bar{u} \quad (3)$$

These mechanism is computed over the quadratic distance of the membrane potential and the resting potential  $E_L$  (Eq. 3). Further, with a higher activity increases the  $\bar{u}$  and a higher amount of LTD occur and the weights decreases. In contrast, a lower activity decreases the amount of LTD and the weights can increases. Over the ratio with  $u_{ref}^2$ , this mechanism can enforce the connections to decrease down to the minimum weight bound or increase to the maximum weight bound. This make a hard upper and lower bound for the weights necessary and leads to a binomial distribution of the weights.

$$\frac{dw_i}{dt} = -LTD_{Term} + LTP_{Term} \quad (4)$$

All parameters of the neuron model and the basis set of parameters for the learning rule are taken from the original publication. Unfortunately, some parameters of the learning rule differs from experiment to experiment. Mainly the value of the homeostatic mechanism and the maximum weight is different. A table with the different parameters for the different task is .

## Reimplemented Analysis

In the original publication, the authors mentioned the possibility to reproduce spike timing triplet experiments, made in the visual cortex of rats [4]. Further, they investigated the emerged structure of the connectivity depending on the spiking behavior.

To validate the reimplementation, we reproduce the classical spike timing-dependent learning window (Fig. 2a in [2]) and the frequency repetition task to reproduce a triplet experiment (Fig. 2b in [2]). Further the influence of spiking order to connectivity (Fig. 4a, down and Fig. 4b, down in [2]). In the available matlab source code, they presenting stable learning of weights in rate code by 500 input neurons. The firing rate of these neurons follow a Gaussian distribution and the spike timing a Poisson process (similar to Fig. 5a in [2]). This task is reimplemented as well. With this analysis, the functionality of the reimplementation is shown on the main feature of this learning rule, reproduce pair based and triplet STDP data, and the analysis of connection patterns, depending on the neuronal spiking behavior.

The experiment protocols based on the description on the publication of Clopath et al. [2]. The implementation of the learning rule was mainly orientated on the available matlab source code. Despite the effort to be so close as possible on the original implementation and description, the internal processing of the equations by ANNarchy can lead to a different execution order and with this, to other results. Further, the chosen integration time step can have an influence of the computation result. On all reimplemented analysis, a time step of  $\Delta t = 1\text{ms}$  is chosen. Because of this, adaption on some parameters was necessary to reproduce the original results. For the connectivity experiments, the homeostatic mechanism follow Eq. 3.

To reproduce the STDP learning window, we create a list of discrete time points, where the pre- or postsynaptic neuron is active. The presynaptic neuron spikes every  $50\text{ms}$ . The postsynaptic neurons spikes in a range from  $1\text{ms}$  to  $15\text{ms}$  before or after the presynaptic neuron. For the repetition frequency experiment, or the triplet experiment, the number of pre- and postsynaptic spike pairs increases from a pair frequency of  $0.1\text{Hz}$  to  $50\text{Hz}$ . The time between a pre- and postsynaptic spike of a pair is  $10\text{ms}$ . For this experiments, it was necessary to hold  $\bar{u}$  fix. The parameter changes in Tab. 2.

To evaluate the connectivity over the number of spikes, a small network with ten neurons connected to each other was build up. Every neuron receives input from one additional neuron, with Poisson distributed spike timing. Therefore, the PoissonPopulation population type of ANNarchy is used. The firing rate of every Poisson neuron is increased from two to twenty and with that, the firing rate of the ten corresponding neurons in the network.

For temporal order of spiking, the Poisson neurons was replaced with the SpikeSourceArray population type from ANNarchy. With a given list of time steps it is possible to determine the exact spiking time point of the corresponding neuron.

Because the reimplementation of the model based mainly on the matlab source code from modelDB, the emergent of stable weights by presenting a Gaussian input over 500 presynaptic neurons and one postsynaptic neuron. The presynaptic population is implemented with the PoissonPopulation from ANNarchy to achieve a Poisson distributed spiking behavior, as mentioned in the original matlab implementation. Equal to the matlab source code, the learning rates ( $A_{LTP}$  and  $A_{LTD}$ ) are ten times faster to speed up the learning.

The experiments for stable weight learning or to show a specific connectivity pattern require the original homeostatic mechanism. Changes to the default parameters are shown in Tab. 1.

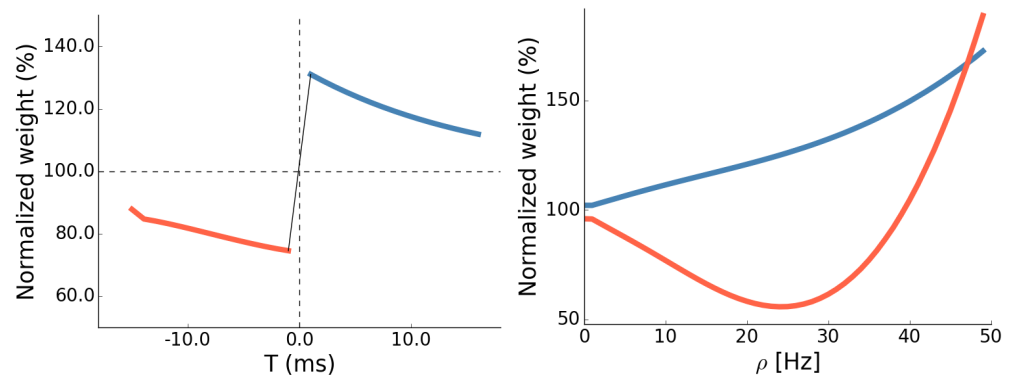
Task	Parameter	Value
------	-----------	-------

**Table 1:** Changed parameter for connectivity experiments.

Task	Parameter	Value
Rate based connectivity	$w_{max}$	$0.25nA$
Temporal based connectivity	$w_{max}$	$0.30nA$
Stable weight by Gaussian input	$w_{max}$	$3.0nA$
Stable weight by Gaussian input	$A_{LTD}$	$1.4 * 10^{-3}$
Stable weight by Gaussian input	$A_{LTP}$	$0.8 * 10^{-3}$

**Table 2:** Changed parameter for weight change experiments.

Task	Parameter	Value
STDP learning window	$\bar{u}$	$80mV^2$
STDP learning window	$\theta_-$	$-60.0mV$
triplet experiment	$\bar{u}$	$120mV^2$



**Figure 1: Reproduce of experimental findings.** Left, the classic STDP learning window. X-axis is the time of a postsynaptic spike in relation to the presynaptic spike. Right, weight changes as a function of pair frequency repetition. Therefore, pre-post pairs are the blue line and post-pre pairs the red line.

## Results

The **Fig. 1 left** shows the classic pair based spike timing learning window. If the postsynaptic neuron spikes before the presynaptic one, LTD occurs (red line). If the postsynaptic neuron spikes after the presynaptic one, LTP occurs (blue line). Therefore, the x-axis is the time difference between a pre- and postsynaptic spike, with reference to the postsynaptic spike. The resulting graph is very similar to the presented one in the original publication. A small different can be seen in the highest positive and negative change. This can be caused by a different internal processing of ANNarchy.

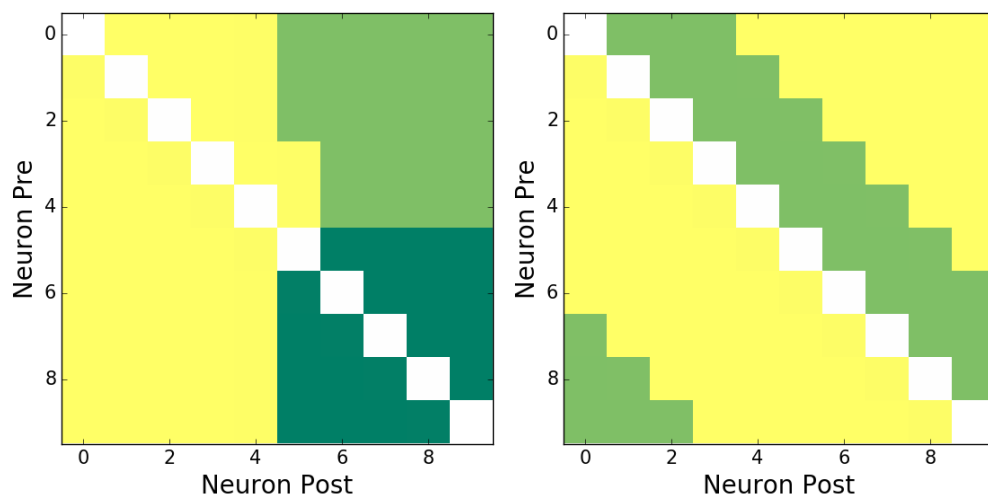
The analysis of the pairing repetition frequency task is seen in **Fig. 1 right**. On lower repetition frequency, post-pre pairs (red line) lead to LTD. At a repetition frequency around 30Hz, the post-pre pairs are under the influence of the next post-pre pair and the post-pre-post triplets lead to LTP. If the repetition frequency of post-pre pairs around 50Hz, the same amount of LTP emerges as in pre-post pairs. Same results was shown in the original paper.

## Conclusion

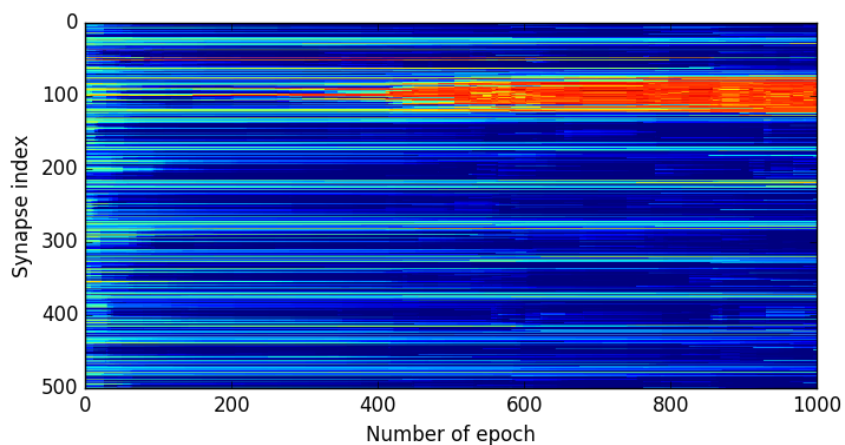
Conclusion, at the very minimum, should indicate very clearly if you were able to replicate original results. If it was not possible but you found the reason why (error in the original results), you should explain it.

## References

- [1] 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. ISSN: 0270-6474. eprint: <http://www.jneurosci.org/content/18/24/10464.full.pdf>. URL: <http://www.jneurosci.org/content/18/24/10464>.
- [2] Claudia Clopath et al. "Connectivity reflects coding: a model of voltage-based STDP with homeostasis". In: *Nature Neuroscience* 13.3 (2010), pp. 344–352. ISSN: 1097-6256. DOI: [10.1038/nn.2479](https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.2479). URL: <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/nn.2479>.



**Figure 2: Different connectivity patterns.** Depending on the activity emerge different connectivity patterns between the neurons. The color scheme is different from them in the original publication. Weak connections are yellow, strong unidirectional connections are bright green and dark green are strong bidirectional connections. **Left**, between neurons with similar high firing rates develop strong connections. **Right**, connection pattern follow the temporal order of the occurred spikes.



**Figure 3: Stable weights on Poisson distributed Input.**

- [3] Jean-pascal Pfister and Wulfram Gerstner. "Beyond Pair-Based STDP: a Phenomenological Rule for Spike Triplet and Frequency Effects". In: (2006). Ed. by Y. Weiss, B. Schölkopf, and J. C. Platt, pp. 1081–1088. URL: <http://papers.nips.cc/paper/2923-beyond-pair-based-stdp-a-phenomenological-rule-for-spike-triplet-and-frequency-effects.pdf>.
- [4] Per Jesper Sjöström, Gina G Turrigiano, and Sacha B Nelson. "Rate, Timing, and Cooperativity Jointly Determine Cortical Synaptic Plasticity". In: *Neuron* 32.6 (2001), pp. 1149–1164. ISSN: 0896-6273. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273\(01\)00542-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273(01)00542-6). URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0896627301005426>.
- [5] Julien Vitay, Helge Dinkelbach, and Fred Hamker. "ANNarchy: a code generation approach to neural simulations on parallel hardware". In: *Frontiers in Neuroinformatics* 9 (2015), p. 19. ISSN: 1662-5196. DOI: [10.3389/fninf.2015.00019](https://doi.org/10.3389/fninf.2015.00019). URL: <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fninf.2015.00019>.