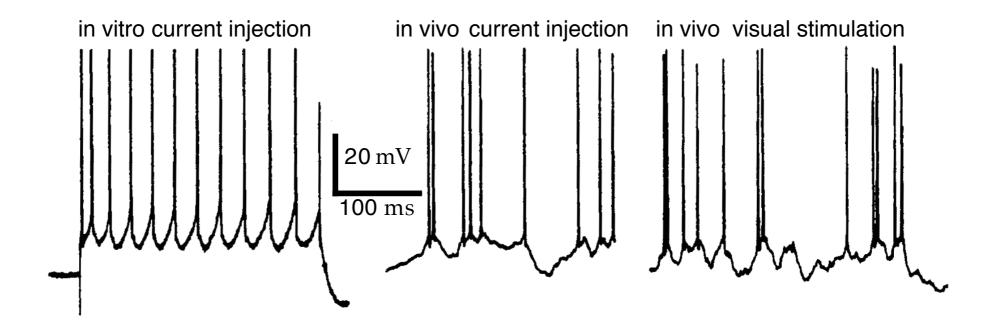
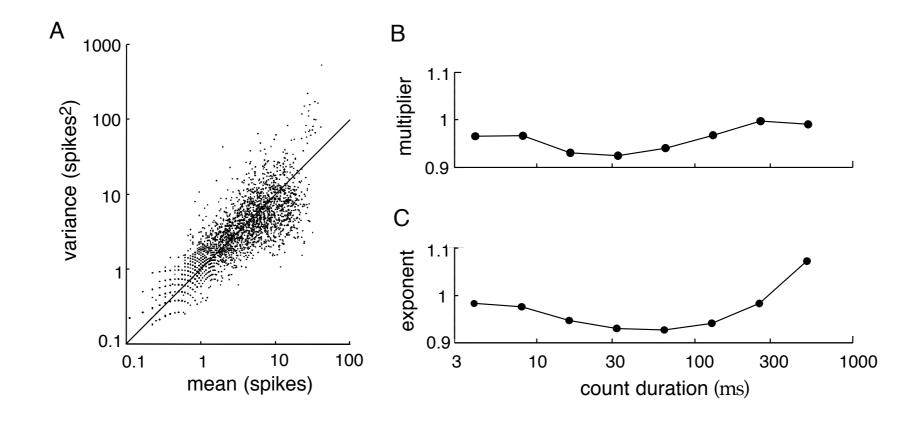
Spike-Train Statistics and Firing-rate model





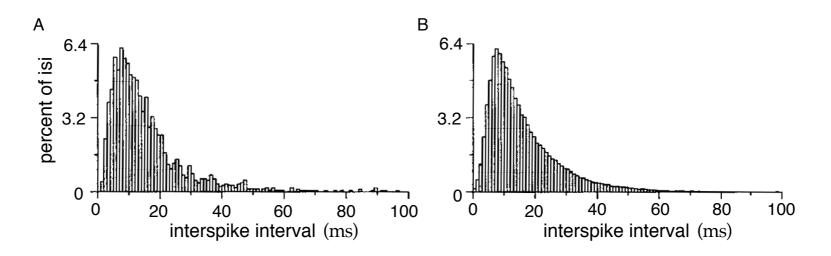
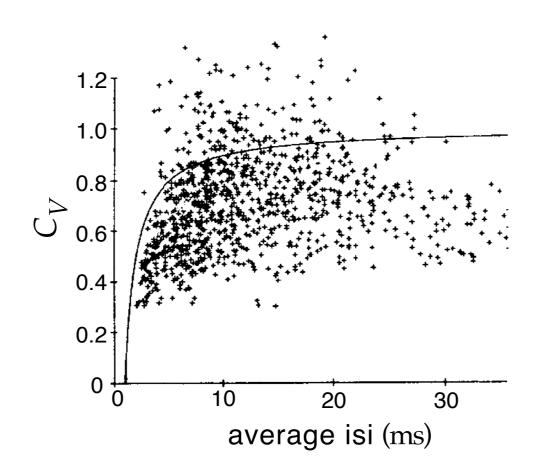


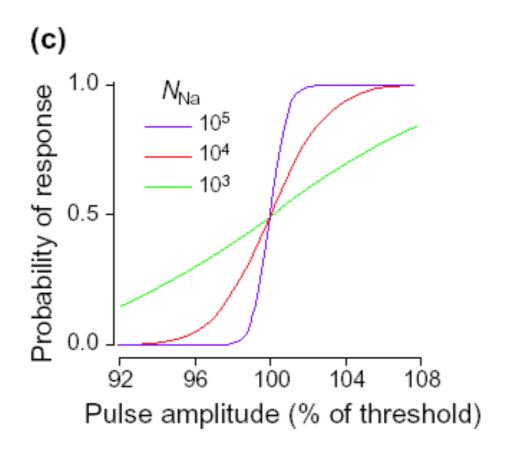
Figure 1.15: (A) Interspike interval distribution from an MT neuron responding to a moving random dot image. The probability of interspike intervals falling into the different bins, expressed as a percentage, is plotted against interspike interval. B) Interspike interval histogram generated from a Poisson model with a stochastic refractory period. (Adapted from Bair et al., 1994.)



Where does the stochasticity come from?

- Channel noise
- Presynaptic sources are noisy

Impact of channel noise on spike generation threshold



Neurons in vitro respond reliably to fluctuating stimulus

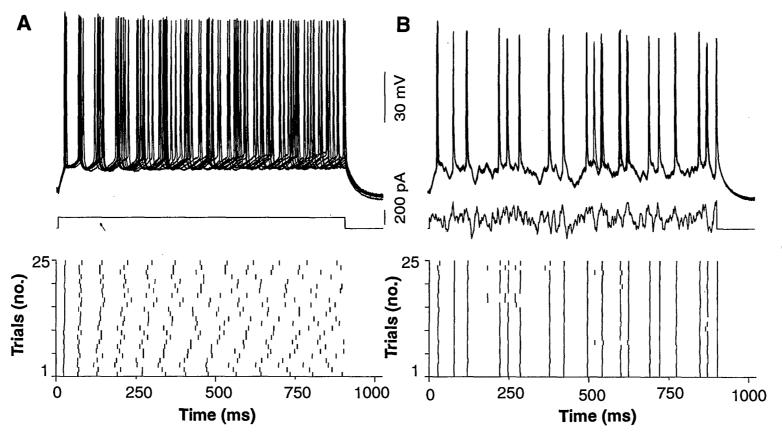
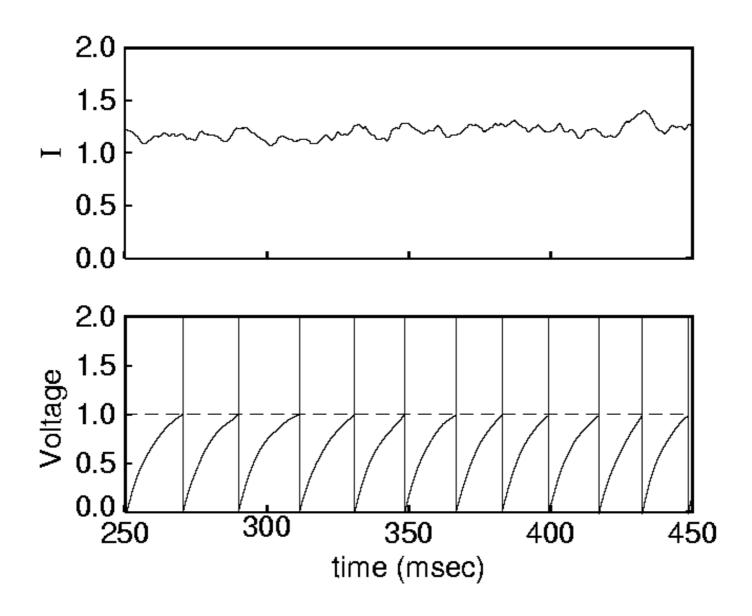


Fig. 1. Reliability of firing patterns of cortical neurons evoked by constant and fluctuating current. (**A**) In this example, a superthreshold dc current pulse (150 pA, 900 ms; middle) evoked trains of action potentials (approximately 14 Hz) in a regular-firing layer-5 neuron. Responses are shown superimposed (first 10 trials, top) and as a raster plot of spike times over spike times (25 consecutive trials, bottom). (**B**) The same cell as in (A) was again stimulated repeatedly, but this time with a fluctuating stimulus [Gaussian white noise, $\mu_s = 150$ pA, $\sigma_s = 100$ pA, $\tau_s = 3$ ms; see (14)].

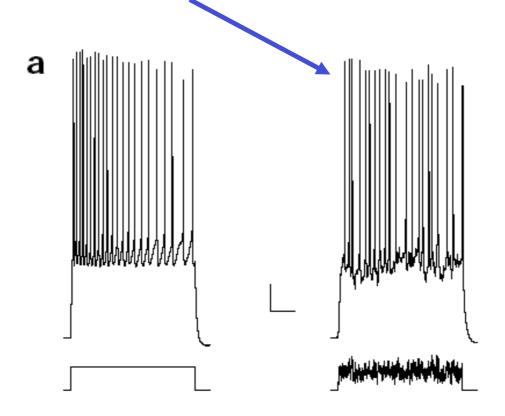
Where does the stochasticity come from?

- Channel noise
- Presynaptic sources are noisy

Integrate and Fire Neuron with K=1000 uncorrelated Poisson synaptic inputs



Simulating synaptic inputs in-vitro



CV=0.28

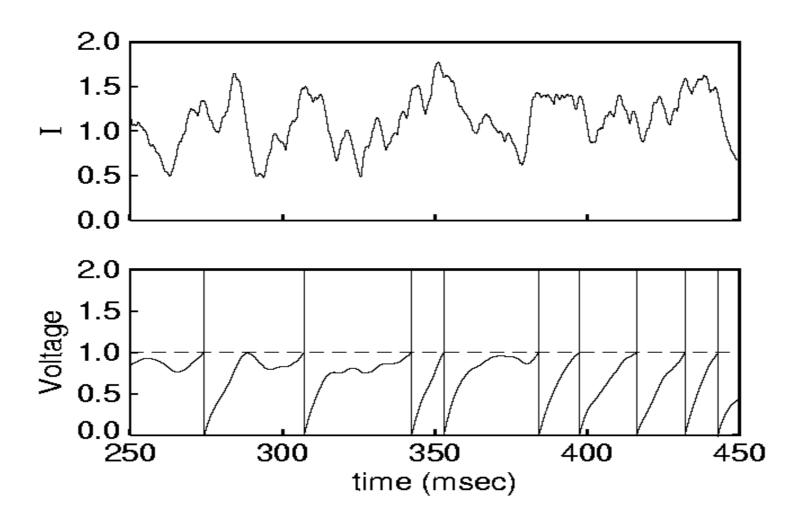
Fano factor=0.06

Two possible solutions

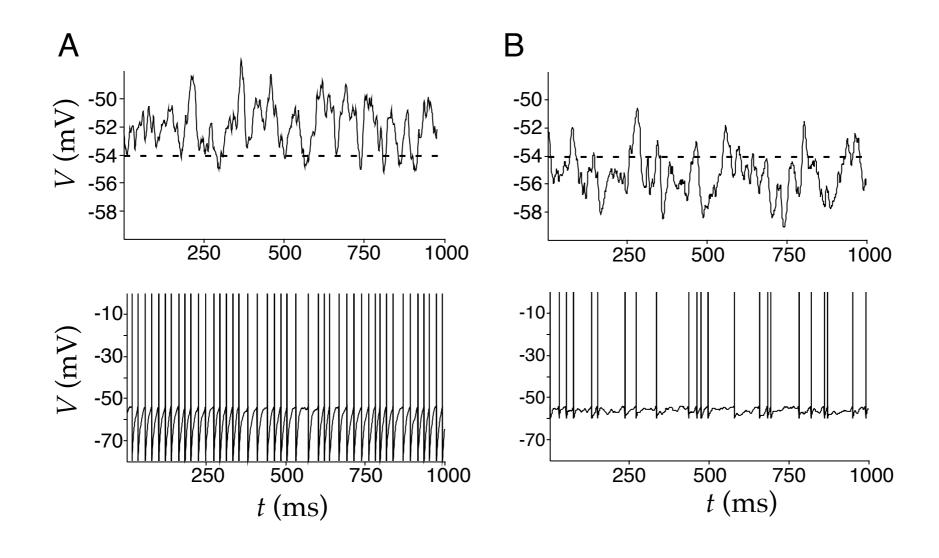
- Correlated Inputs
- Balanced Excitation and Inhibition to push the membrane potential near threshold

Large Fluctuations due to Correlated Inputs

Integrate and Fire Neuron with K=1000 Poisson inputs with c=0.1 correlations



Membrane potential near threshold



Balanced excitation and inhibition as an autoencoder

