## **Equations**

The model neuron is described by two differential equations, the membrane potential (V) and the fraction of activated delayed rectifier  $K^+$  channels (n):

$$C\frac{dV_j}{dt} = -\left[I_{Na_j} + I_{K_j} + I_{l_j} + I_{syn,e_j} + I_{syn,i_j} - I_{app}\right]$$
(4)

$$\frac{dn_j}{dt} = \alpha_n(V_j)(1 - n_j) - \beta_n(V_j)n_j \tag{5}$$

The neuron diversity activity is established in the population by randomly choosing the applied current parameter,  $I_{app}$ , from a uniform distribution over the range -10 to  $5\mu A/cm^2$ 

The Na<sup>+</sup> current is simplified and assumes instantaneous activation as in Rinzel (1985):

$$I_{Na} = g_{Na} m_{\infty}^{3}(V_{j})(0.8 - n_{j})(V_{j} - V_{Na})$$
 (6)

The K<sup>+</sup> and leakage currents are, respectively:

$$I_{K_{j}} = g_{K} n_{j}^{4} (V_{j} - V_{K}) \tag{7}$$

$$I_{l_i} = g_l(V_j - V_l) \tag{8}$$

A subgroup of the N neurons in the population are inhibitory ( $N_i$  neurons), while the remainder are excitatory ( $N_e$  neurons). The synaptic currents have the form

$$I_{syn,e_j} = g_{syn,e_j}(V_j - V_{exc}) \tag{9}$$

$$I_{syn,i_i} = g_{syn,i_i}(V_i - V_{inh})$$

$$\tag{10}$$

where the excitatory and inhibitory synaptic conductances are:

$$g_{syn,e_k} = \frac{\bar{g}_{syn}}{N} \sum_{j}^{N_e} a_j s_j - a_k s_k \tag{11}$$

$$g_{syn,i_k} = \frac{\bar{g}_{syn}}{N} \sum_{j}^{N_i} a_j s_j - a_k s_k$$
 (12)

The maximum strength of any one synapse is  $\bar{g}_{syn}$ . The sums are over all neurons except for the postsynaptic neuron itself. For each of N neurons, the neuron activity  $a_j$  and efficacy  $s_j$  are described by:

$$\frac{da_j}{dt} = \Pi(V_j)\alpha_a(1 - a_j) - \beta_a a_j \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{ds_j}{dt} = \alpha_s (1 - s_j) - \Pi(V_j) \beta_s s_j \tag{14}$$

The function  $\Pi(V_j)=1/(1+e^{(v_{th}-V_j)/kv_j})$  reflects synaptic release when the presynaptic voltage  $V_j$  depolarizes above  $V_{th}$  during an action potential. The average network activity and synaptic efficacy are  $\langle a \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j$  and  $\langle s \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N s_j$ , respectively.

Network model parameters are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Parameters of the network model using Hodgkin-Huxley-type neurons

Parameter	Description	Value
$g_l$	Leak conductance	0.1 S/cm <sup>2</sup>
$V_l$	Leak reversal potential	-10.6 mV
$g_{Na}$	Sodium conductance	36 mS/cm <sup>2</sup>
$V_{Na}$	Sodium reversal potential	115 mV
$g_k$	Potassium conductance	12 mS/cm <sup>2</sup>
$V_k$	Potassium reversal potential	-12 mV
$ar{g}_{syn}$	Max. synaptic conductance	3.6 mS/cm <sup>2</sup>
$V_{exc}$	Excitatory reversal potential	70 mV
$V_{inh}$	Inhibitory reversal potential	70 to -12 mV
$I_{app}$	Input or applied current	-10 to 5 μA/cm <sup>2</sup>
$\alpha_a$	Synaptic activation rate	1 ms <sup>-1</sup>
$eta_a$	Synaptic decay rate	0.1 ms <sup>-1</sup>
$\alpha_s$	Synaptic recovery rate	0.0015 ms <sup>-1</sup>
$oldsymbol{eta}_s$	Synaptic depression rate	0.12 ms <sup>-1</sup>
$V_{th}$	Threshold for activation/depression	40 mV