

Coursework2

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PartA

Question1

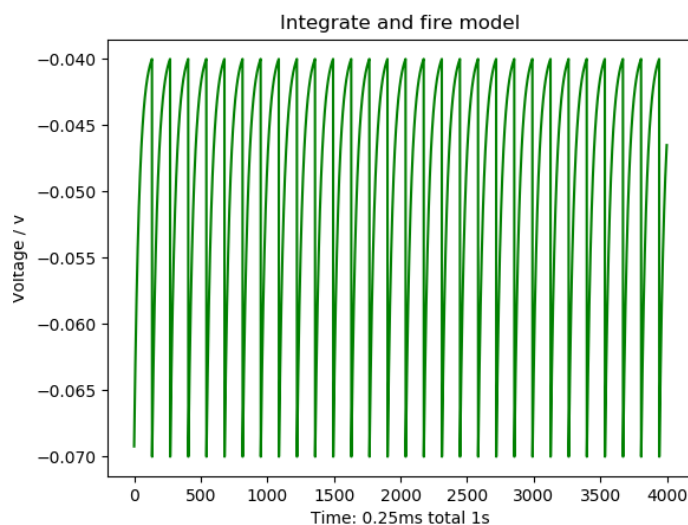


Figure 1: Integrate Spike

Question2

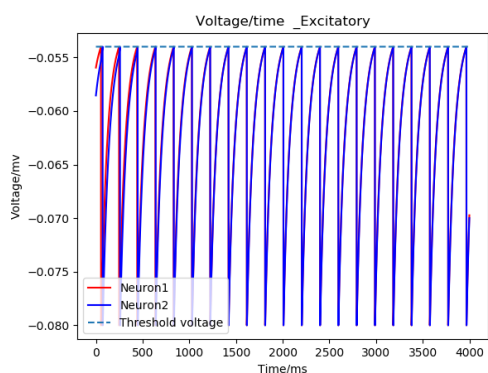


Figure 2: Two neurons Excitatory

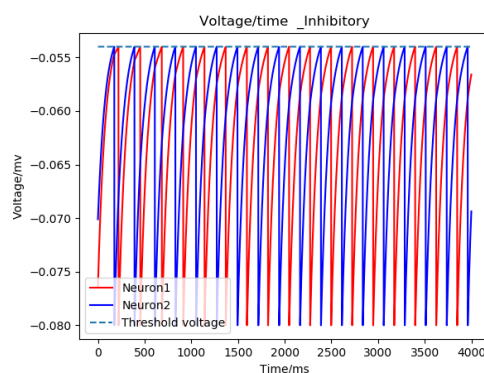


Figure 3: Two neurons Inhibitory

The left graph shows that two neurons have excitatory synaptic connections between each other, and the right is the inhibitory one. Excitatory synaptic connection graph shows that two neurons tend to synchronize. While in inhibitory connection, two neurons have different impulse times. In the same time, One is impulse, and another is calm.

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1) $I_e = (V_{th} - E_L)/R_m$

the minimal current to produce an action potential $I_e = 3nA$

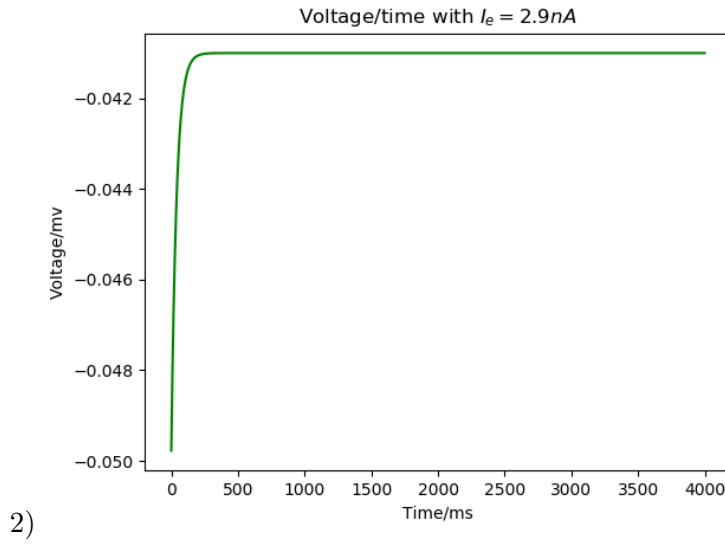


Figure 4: Integrate Spike

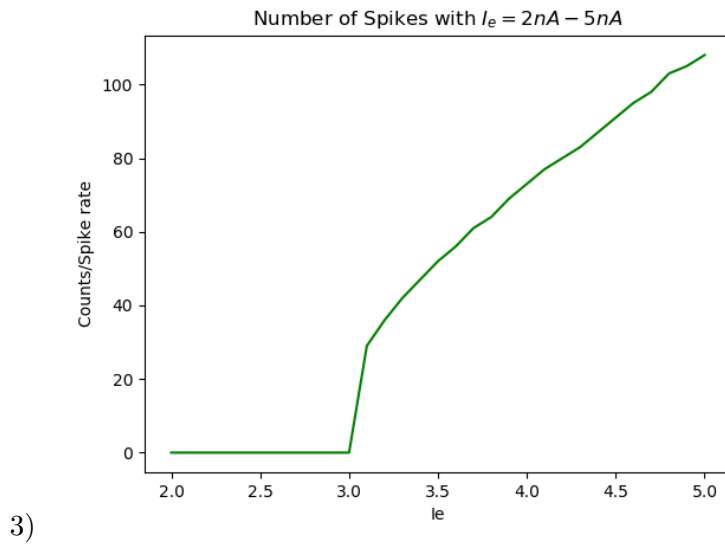


Figure 5: Integrate Spike

PartB

Question 1

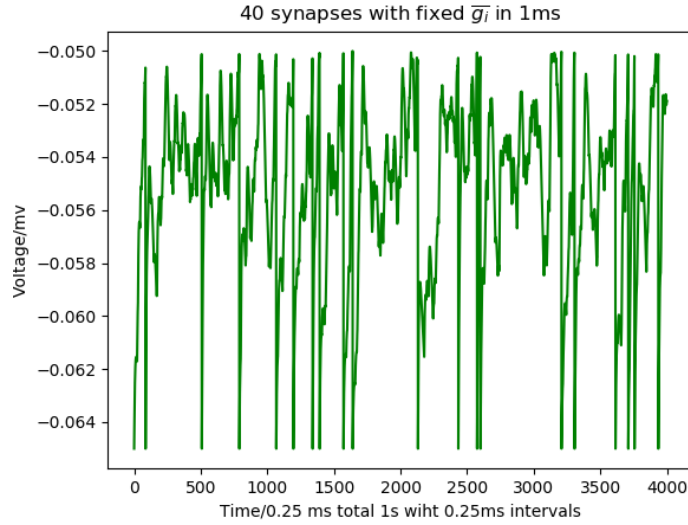


Figure 6: Integrate Spike

Neuron firing irregularly at a rate of roughly 20 Hz

Question 2

1) The Figure 7 shows the synaptic strength distribution converge towards a normal distribution shape which center at nearly 2nS. And figure 8 illustrate the average firing rate of the postsynaptic neuron as a function of time (300s). The Spike rate is stable at around 1Hz after a Convergence stage.

2) The average value of synaptic weight is around 2.0435 nS. In the last 30 seconds, STDP-on mode's fire rate is around at 1Hz, while in STDP-Off mode, the spike rate is around zero. Just one spike in last 30s for STDP-off mode generally.

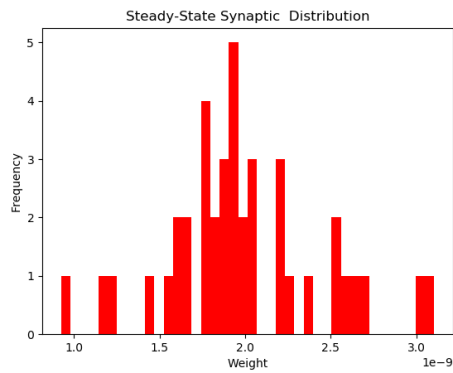


Figure 7: Steady-State synaptic weight with STDP on

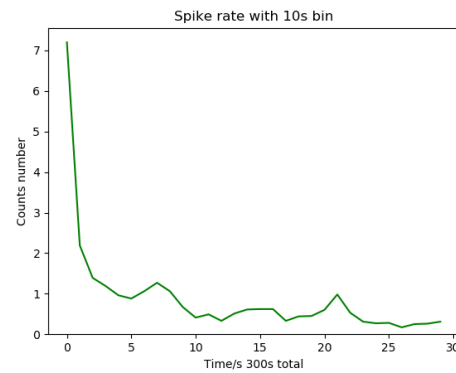


Figure 8: Steady-State spike fire rate with STDP on

Question 3

The figure 9 shows the STDP on mode between 10 and 20Hz, it generally declines with the increasing input frequency. And there are some sudden growth point. However, figure 10 illustrates that the STDP off mode has an upward trend with increasing input frequency. Because, the higher input frequency makes the S increase directly, and g is constant in STDP-off mode. So that, the post-neuron can spike more.

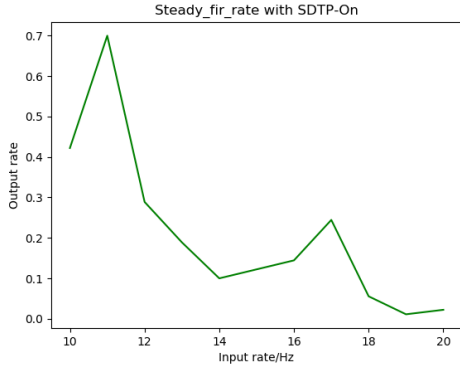


Figure 9: Fire rate with STDP On: input 10-20Hz

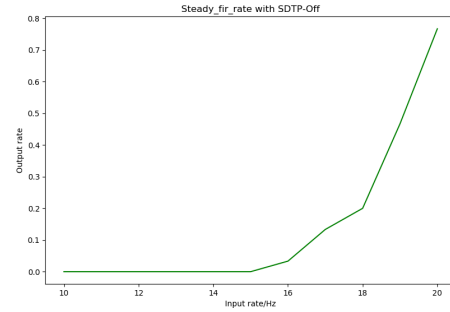


Figure 10: Fire rate with STDP Off: input 10-20Hz

The figure 11 and figure 12 shows the steady-state synaptic strength distribution for $r = 10$ Hz and $r = 20$ Hz for the 'STDP on' case. The higher input frequency's synaptic weights distribution is more even than lower input frequency. The reason could be that higher input frequency makes more pre-synaptic spike. As the 40 pre-synaptic has the same poisson process. Their distribution is more even.

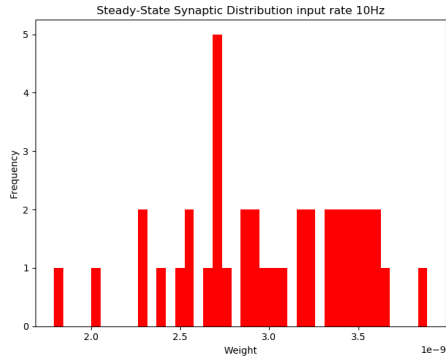


Figure 11: Fire rate with STDP On: input 10 Hz

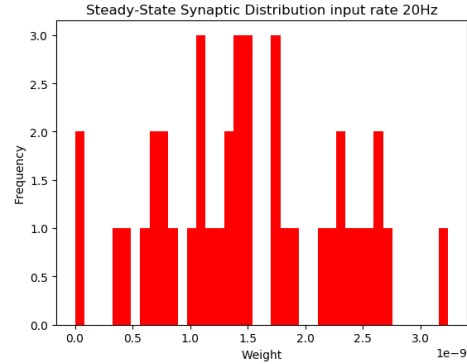


Figure 12: Fire rate with STDP On: input 10 Hz

Question 4

The high degree of correlation (B is high) means that steady-state synaptic weights will be also temporally correlated.

The figure the mean and standard deviation of the steady-state synaptic strengths as a function of B. The green line is mean, while red line is std. There has been a decline in the mean of weight. And the Std is relatively stable and slightly increased, this means that the weight of the synapse is less balanced.

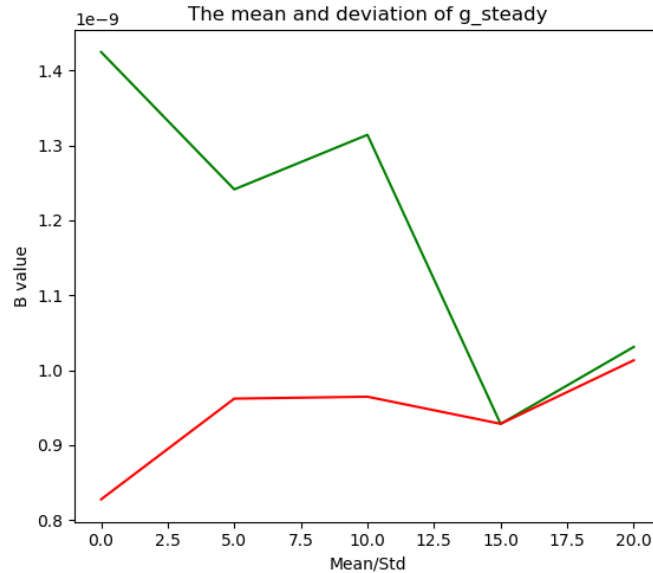


Figure 13: Integrate Spike

B=0 means input frequency is fixed, and small standard deviation it is because, in 300s, each synapse has the same position (same active probability) But for B=20, the synapse face different position process in different time. The probability is variant, When the post-protrusion is activated, the frequently activated pre-synapse has a larger weight value.

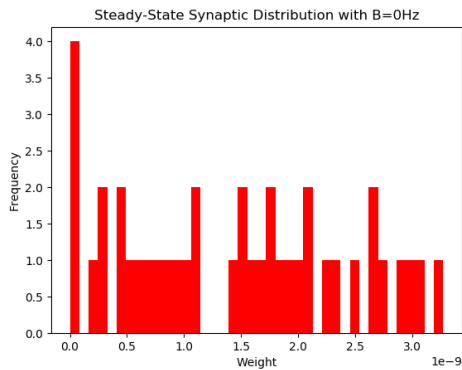


Figure 14: Steady-State synaptic weights with B = 0

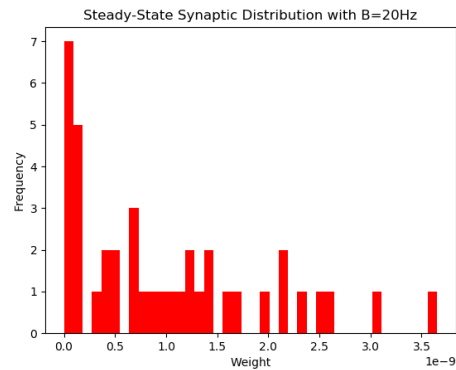


Figure 15: Steady-State synaptic weights with B = 20

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The plot is like the bell shape with the tallest in the middle, decreasing on both sides. The figure 16 shows cross-correlogram in the start 20s and last 100s. The value of last 100 seconds is obvious smaller than the beginning 20s. The firing rate declines with time, and is stable to around 1Hz, it means that postsynaptic triggers fewer times. So that the total counts for the same interval (such as for $\Delta t = 0$). And in STDP mode, the group of synaptic inputs with the strongest correlations ‘wins’, at the beginning, these synaptics nearly have the same correlations, it makes the value of $\Delta t = 0$ largest. But with the simulation just some synaptics win, so that the curve has some same value at around zero. And the overall value of cross-correlogram is decreased, because $V_- > V_+$, the total weight goes down.

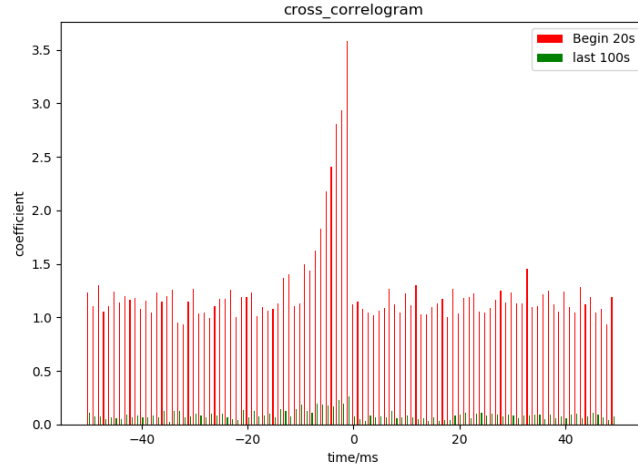


Figure 16: cross-correlogram for both cases (start and end of the simulation)