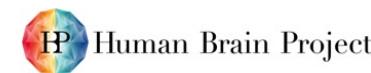


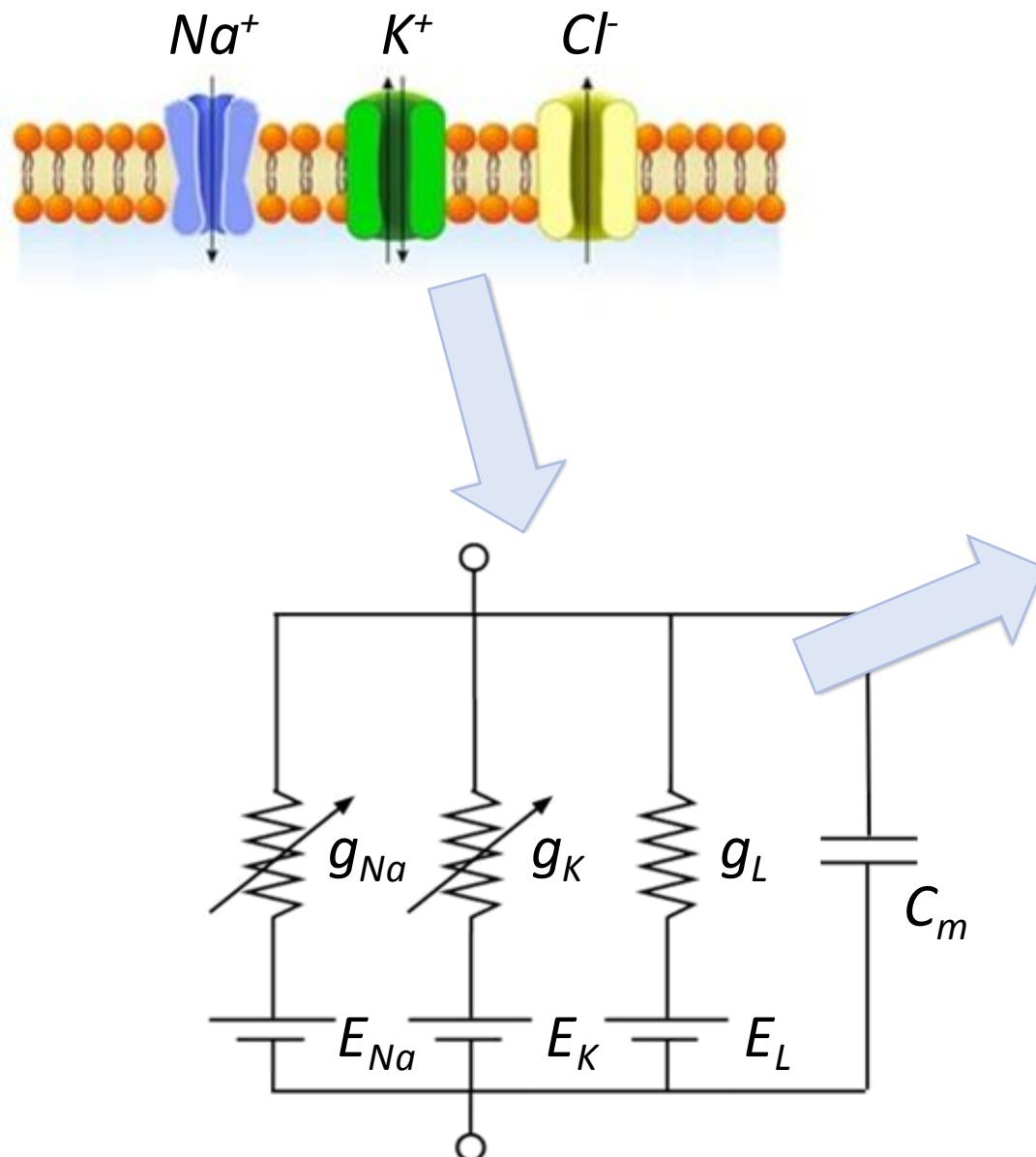
NESTML: CODE GENERATION FOR NEURON AND SYNAPSE MODELS

18 July 2020 | CNS2020 | Charl Linssen <c.linssen@fz-juelich.de>



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the European Union





neuron hodgkin_huxley:

state:

V_m mV = -65 mV

Act_m , Act_n , $Inact_h$...

end

equations:

```
shape syn_psc_kernel = exp(-t / tau_syn)
function I_Na pA = g_Na * Act_m**3 * Inact_h * (V_m - E_Na)
function I_K pA = ...
function I_L pA = g_L * (V_m - E_L)
V_m' = -(I_Na + I_K + I_L) / C_m
    + convolve(syn_psc_kernel, spikes)
Act_n' = (alpha_n * (1 - Act_n) - beta_n * Act_n) / ms
Act_m' = ...
Inact_h' = ...
end
```

parameters:

C_m pF = 250 pF

$V_{threshold}$ mV = 40 mV

...

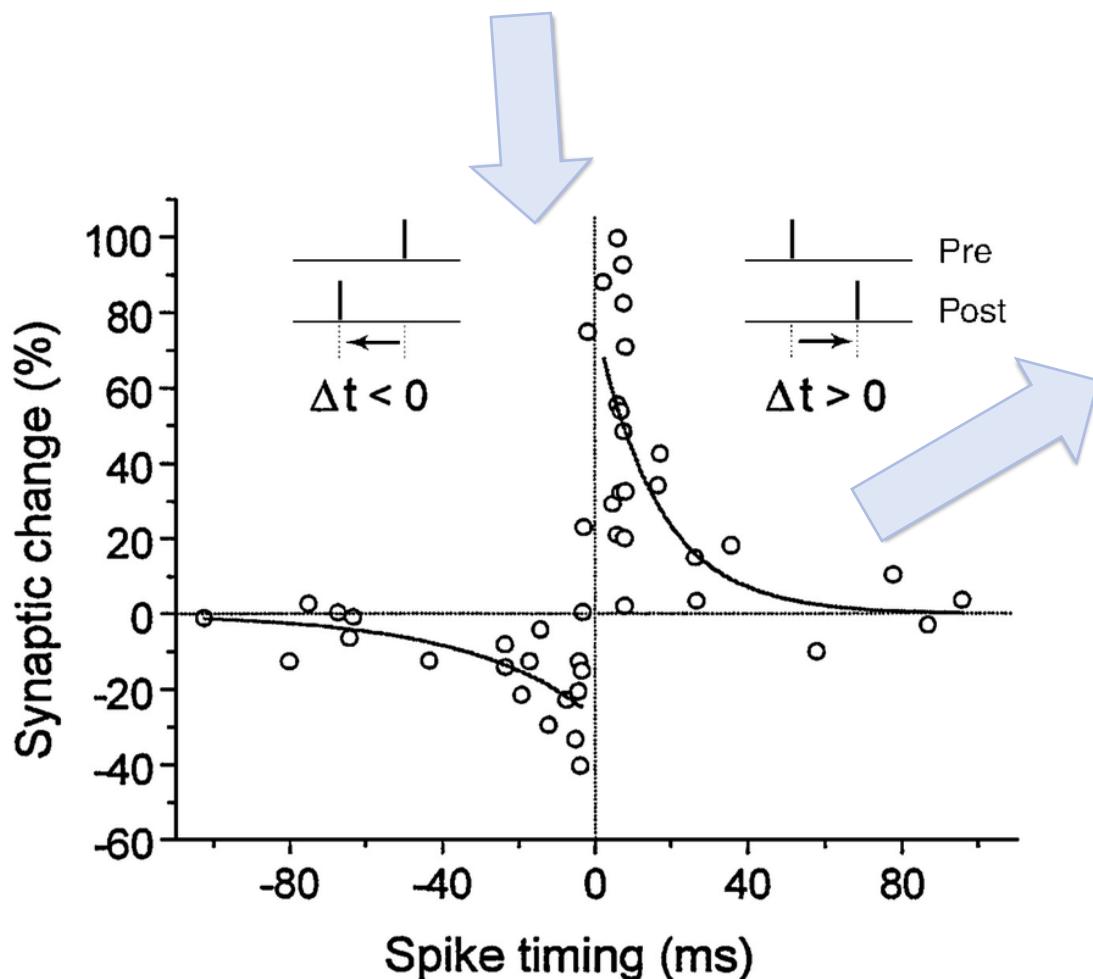
end

update:

```
integrate_odes()
if  $V_m \geq V_{threshold}$ :
    emit_spike()
end
end
end
```

nest::ml

NMDA (Ca^{2+})



synapse stdp:

state:

```
w nS = 1 nS  
tr_post real = 0  
tr_pre real = 0
```

end

equations:

```
tr_pre' = tr_pre / tau_tr  
tr_post' = tr_post / tau_tr
```

end

input:

```
pre_spikes nS <- spike  
post_spikes nS <- post spike
```

end

preReceive:

```
w -= alpha * tr_post          # depress synapse  
tr_pre += 1                   # update presynaptic trace  
deliver_spike(w, delay)       # to postsynaptic partner
```

end

postReceive:

```
w += alpha * tr_pre          # potentiate synapse  
tr_post += 1                  # update postsynaptic trace
```

end

```
# parameters: tau_tr, alpha, delay  
end
```

nest::ml

What is NESTML?



SBML



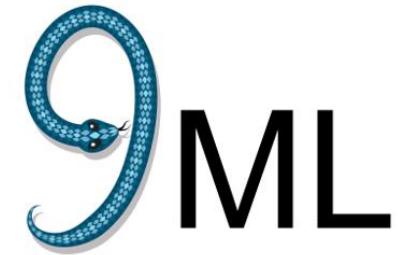
NestML



NeuroML (v. 1)



PyNN



NineML



NeuroML (v. 2)

What is NESTML?

NESTML is a **domain-specific language** for **neuron and synapse models**.

- Low on boilerplate, redundancy
- Speak in the vernacular of the neuroscientist (keywords such as "neuron", "synapse")
- Programming-language-like (`if V_m ≥ threshold: ...`)

NESTML comes with a **code generation toolbox**.

- Code generation (model definition but *not* instantiation)
- Platform-awareness (loose platform coupling)

```

spiking_neuron iaf_psc_delta:
  state:
    V_m mV = 0
  end

  equations:
    shape G = exp(-t / tau_syn)
    V_m' = -(V_m - V_rest)/tau
           + (I_ext + convolve(G, spikes))/C_m
  end

  parameters:
    C_m      pF = 250 pF
    tau       ms = 10 ms
    ...
  end

  input:
    spikes pA <- spike
    I_ext <- current
  end

  update:
    integrate_odes()
    if V_m > threshold:
      V_m = V_reset
      emit_spike()
    end
  end
end
```

Comparison between NESTML and generated code

terub_neuron_gpe (left)

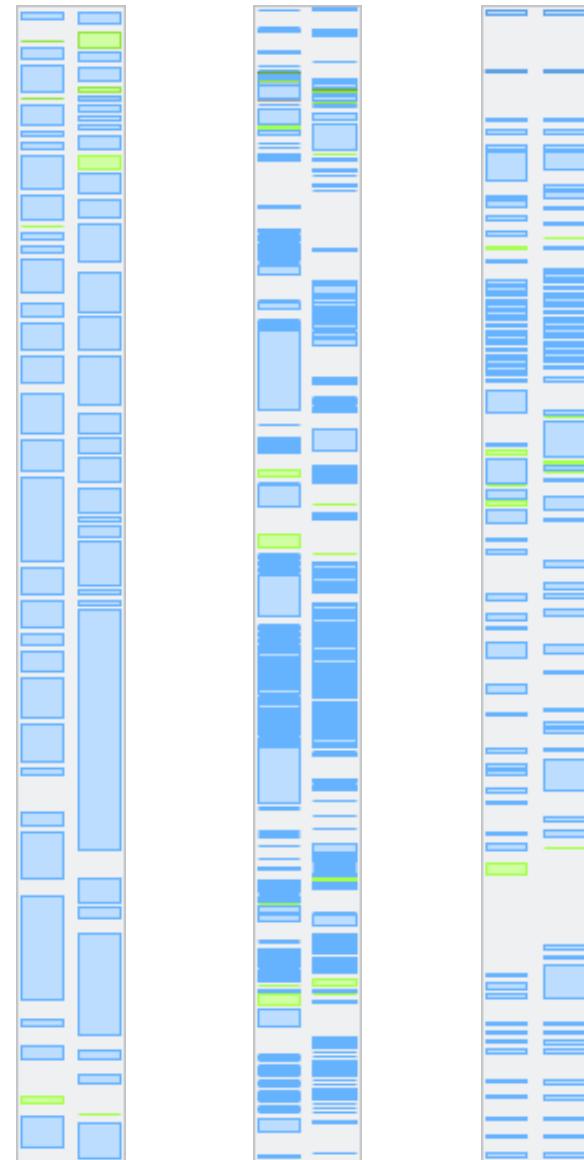
vs.

aeif_cond_alpha (right)

Legend:

- lines can be matched, but content differs
- lines exist on one side but not the other
- complete match (no difference)

.nestml .h .cpp

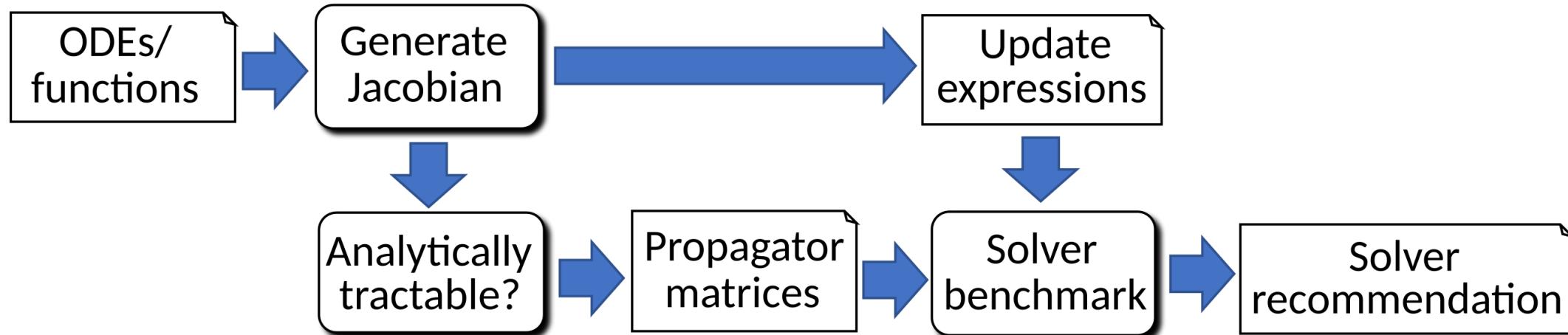
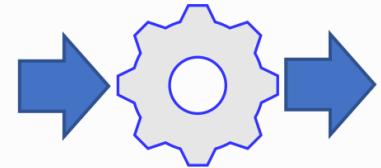


Automated processing of differential equations

equations:

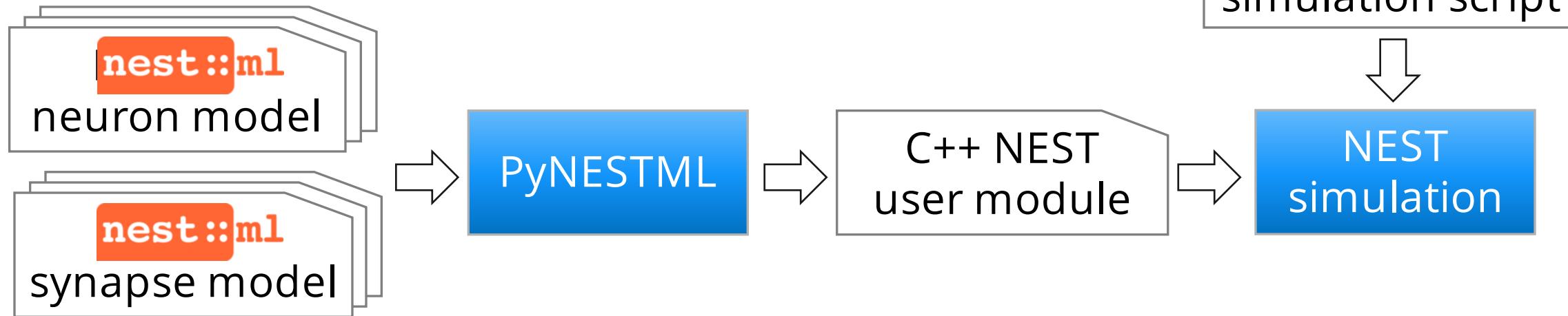
```
h_Na' = (h_infNa - h_Na) / t_hNa  
[...]  
shape g'' = (-2/tau_syn) * g' - (1/tau_syn**2) * g  
[...]  
V_m' = (-I_leak - I_syn_exc - I_syn_inh + I_e) / C_m  
[...]  
end
```

ODE-toolbox



Typical NESTML workflow

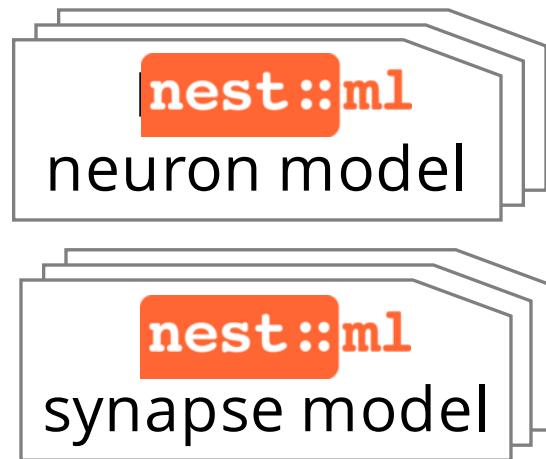
```
>>> nest.Install('nestmlmodule')
>>> pre, post = nest.Create('iaf_psc_exp', 2)
>>> nest.Connect(pre, post,
    'all_to_all', syn_spec={'synapse_model': 'stdp'})
>>> nest.Simulate(1000)
```



```
$ ls -l models
iaf_psc_exp.nestml
stdp.nestml

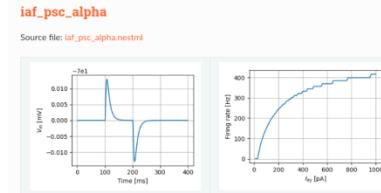
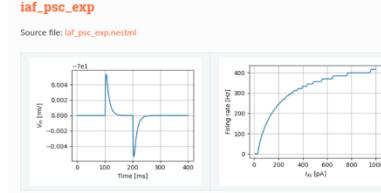
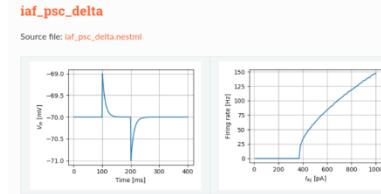
$ nestml --input_path=models
```

NESTML documentation workflow



```
$ ls -l models  
iaf_psc_exp.nestml  
stdp.nestml  
  
$ nestml --input_path=models
```

View the NESTML models library at
https://nestml.readthedocs.io/en/latest/models_library/



iaf_psc_alpha
Source file: [iaf_psc_alpha.nestml](#)

This model will instead be simulated using the numerical solver that is recommended by ODE-toolbox during code generation.

Description

Implementation of the simple spiking neuron model introduced by Izhikevich [1]. The dynamics are given by:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0.04v^2 + 5v + 140 - u + I$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = a(bv - u)$$

if $v \geq V_{th}$:
 v is set to c
 u is incremented by d

v jumps on each spike arrival by the weight of the spike
As published in [1], the numerics differs from the standard forward Euler technique in two ways:

1. the new value of u is calculated based on the new value of v , rather than the previous value
2. the variable v is updated using a time step half the size of that used to update variable u .

This model will instead be simulated using the numerical solver that is recommended by ODE-toolbox during code generation.

Authors

Hanuschkin, Morrison, Kunkel

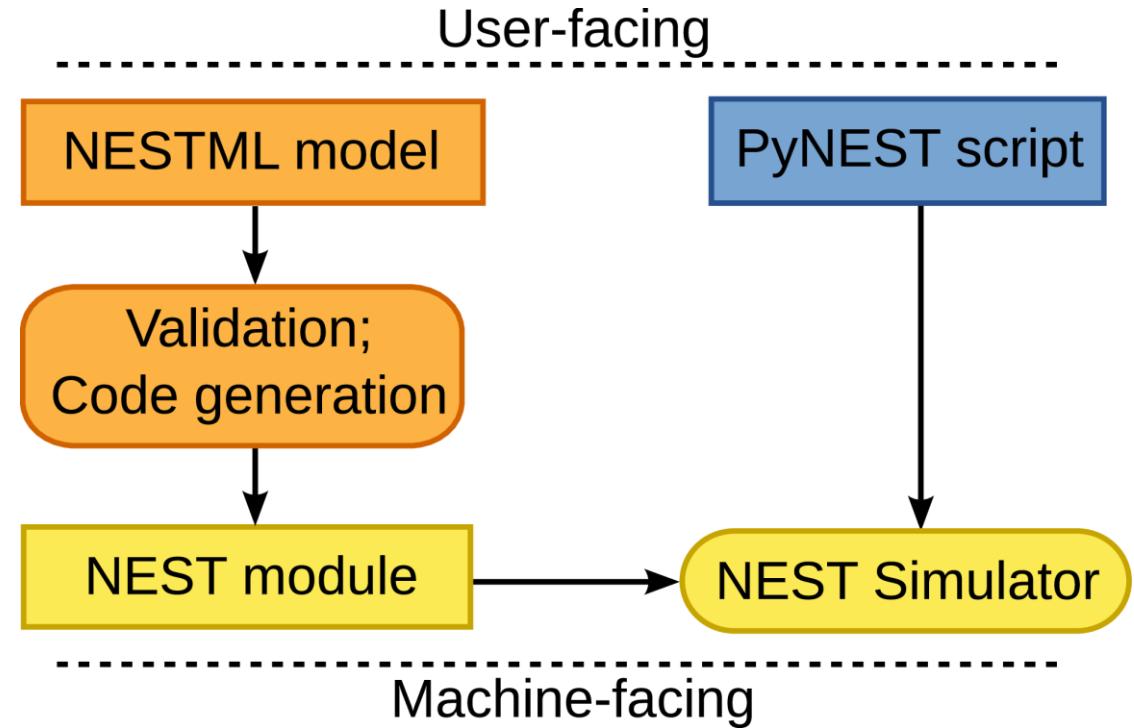
References

[1] [1, 2] Izhikevich, Simple Model of Spiking Neurons, IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks (2003) 14:1569-1572

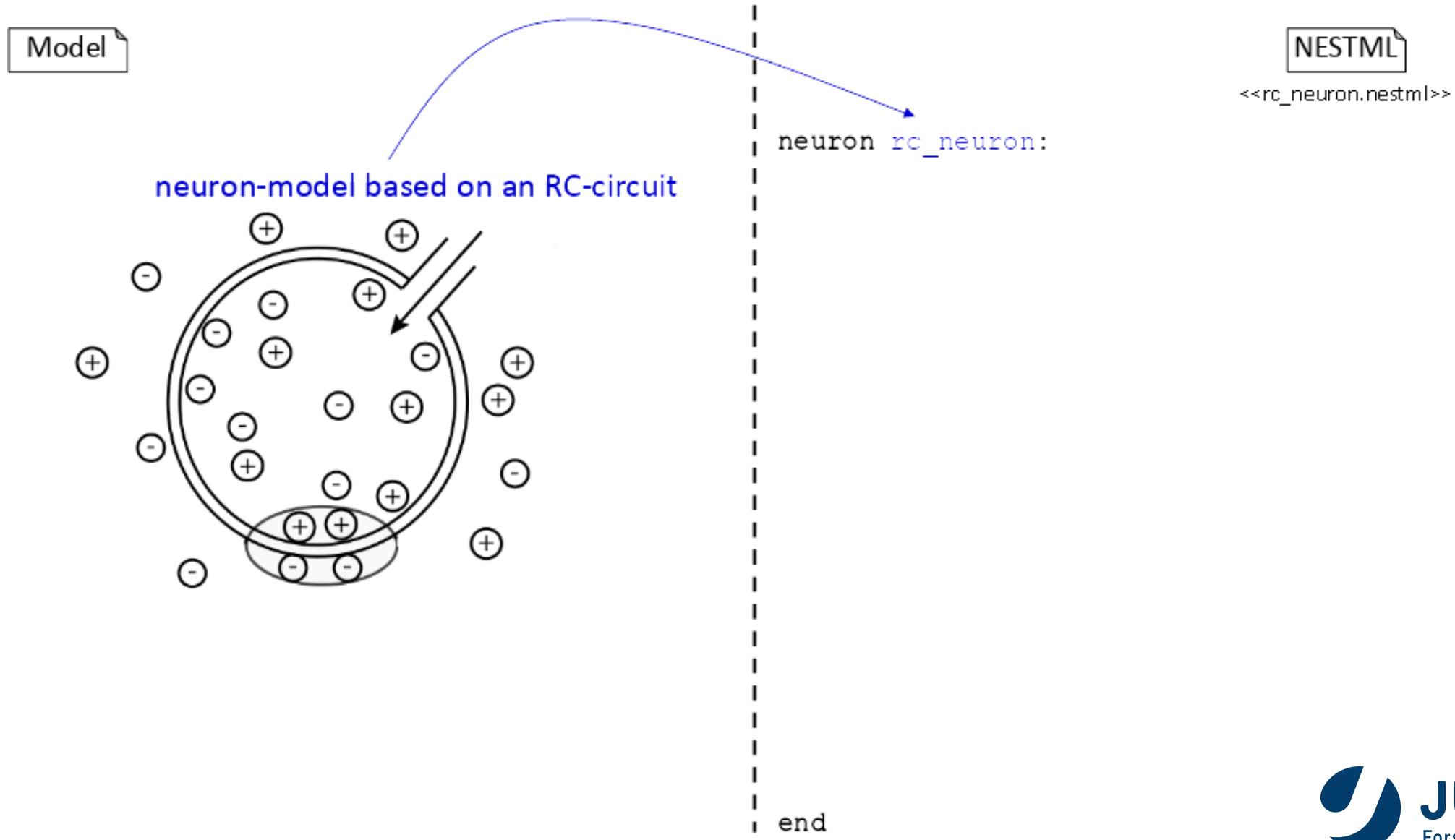
Parameters

Name	Physical unit	Default value	Description
a	real	0.02	describes time scale of recovery variable
b	real	0.2	sensitivity of recovery variable
c	mV	-65mV	after-spike reset value of V_m
d	real	8.0	after-spike reset value of U_m

Integration with NEST Simulator



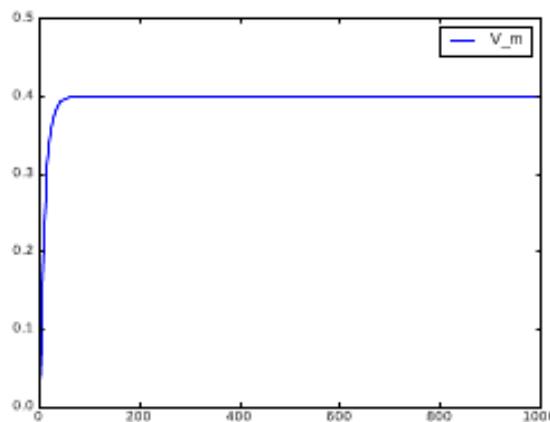
Mapping biological neurons to NESTML



Mapping biological neurons to NESTML

Model

$$\frac{d V_m}{dt} = -\frac{V_m}{\tau_m} + \frac{I_{syn}}{C_m}$$



NESTML

<<rc_neuron.nestml>>

neuron rc_neuron:

initial_values:

V_m mV = 0 mV
end

equations:

$V_m' = -V_m/\tau_m + I_{syn}/C_m$
end

parameters:

 # values taken from experiments
 C_m pF = 250 pF
 τ_m ms = 10 ms
 I_{syn} pA = 10 pA
end

update:

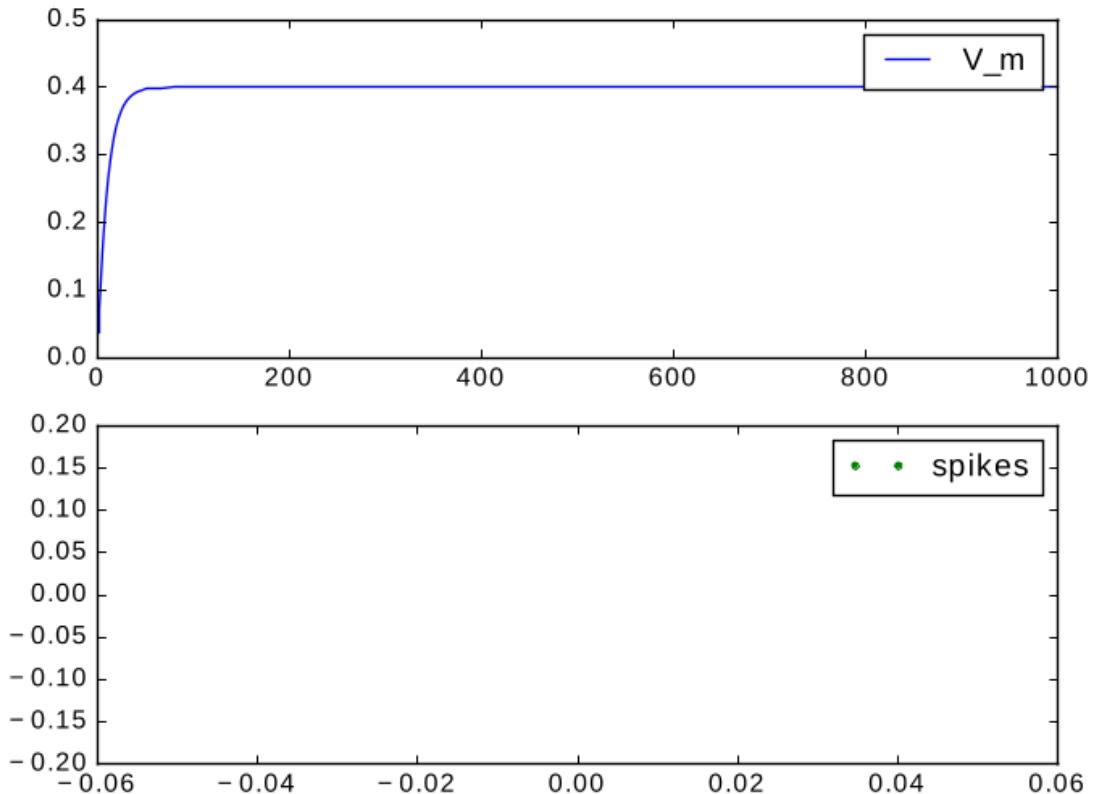
 integrate_odes()
end

end

Mapping biological neurons to NESTML

- Simulating rc neuron for 1000 ms with constant input current of 10 pA

→ Strictly positive membrane potential
→ No spikes

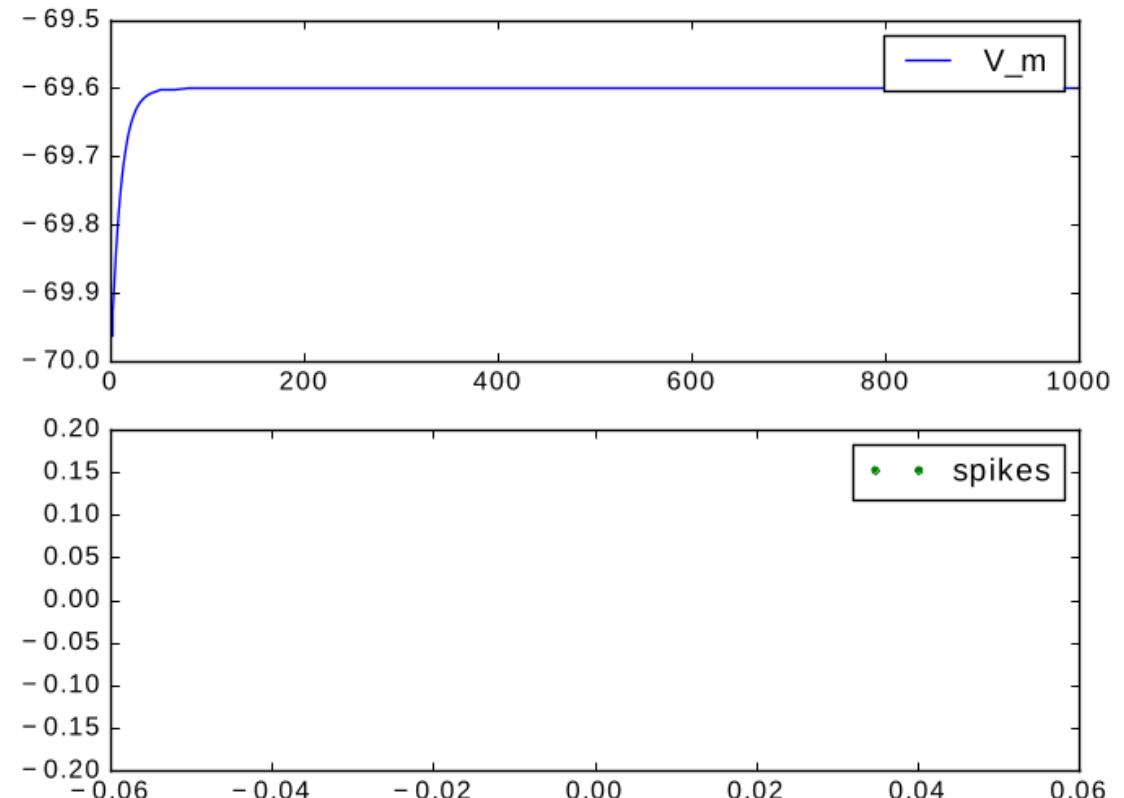


Adding the resting potential E_L

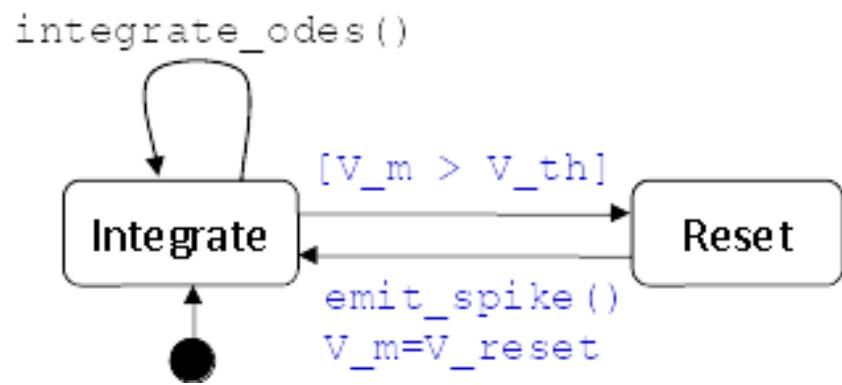
- Shift V_m by E_L :

```
neuron rc_neuron_rest:  
    initial_values:  
        V_m mV = E_L  
    end  
  
    equations:  
        V_m' = -(V_m-E_L)/tau_m + I_syn/C_m  
    end  
  
    parameters:  
        E_L mV = -70 mV  
    end  
  
    ...  
end
```

→ Still no spikes

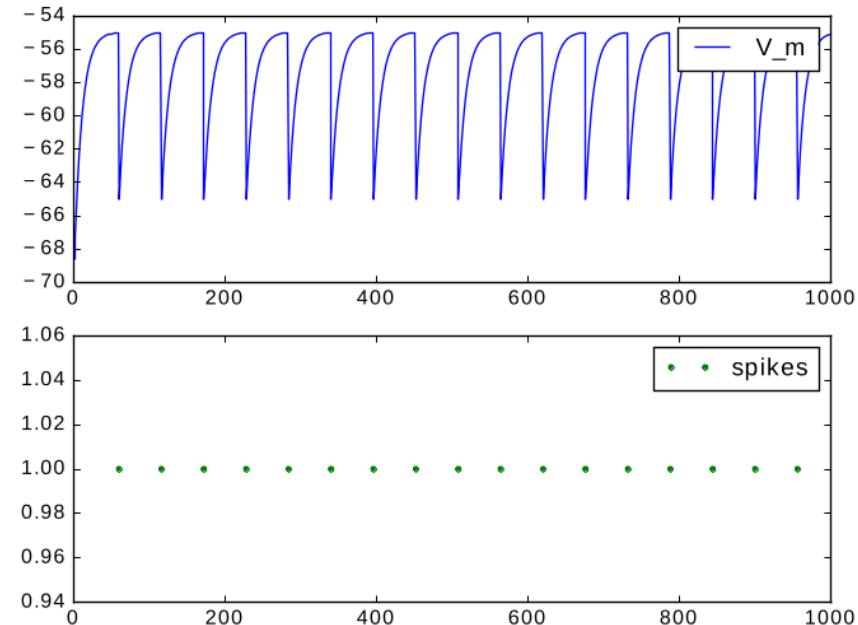
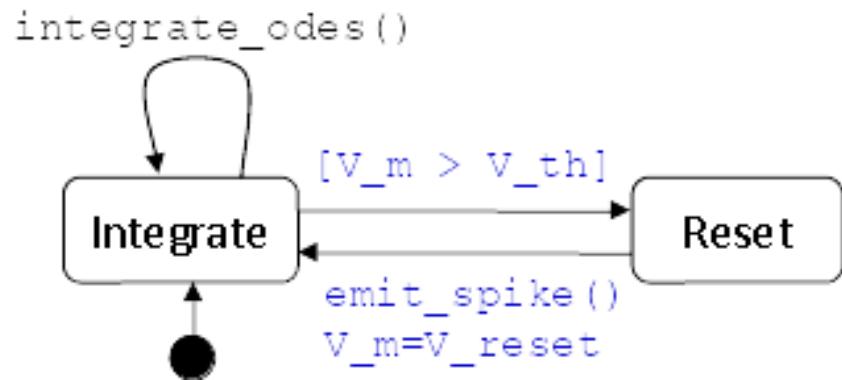


Spiking and reset

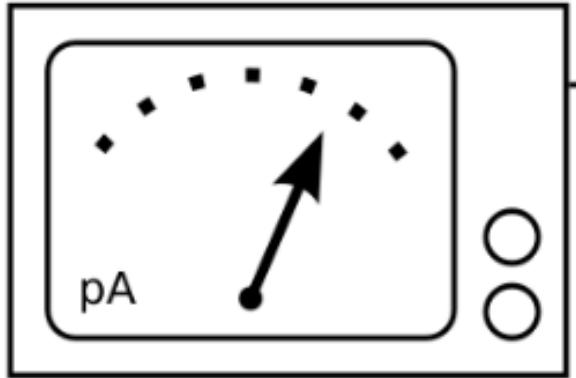


```
neuron rc_fire:  
    parameters:  
        V_th mV = -55 mV - E_L  
    end  
    update:  
        integrate_odes()  
        if V_m >= V_th:  
            V_m = V_reset  
            emit_spike()  
        end  
    end  
    ...  
end
```

Spiking and reset



Injecting currents



DC Generator

neuron rc_neuron:

...

equations:

```
function I_syn pA = I_e + convolve(I_a, spikes) + currents  
V_m' = -V_m/tau_m + I_syn/C_m  
end
```

input:

```
currents pA <- current  
spikes pA <- spike
```

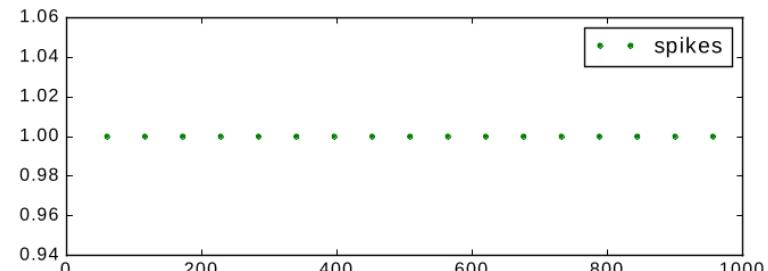
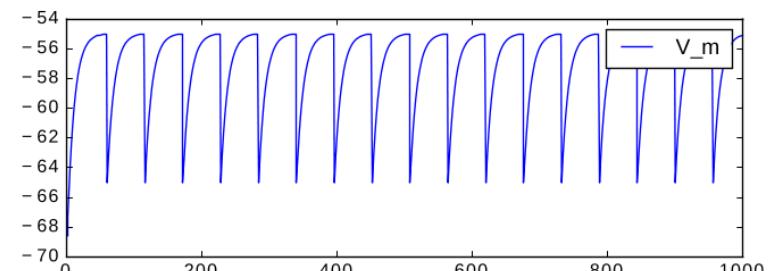
end

output: spike

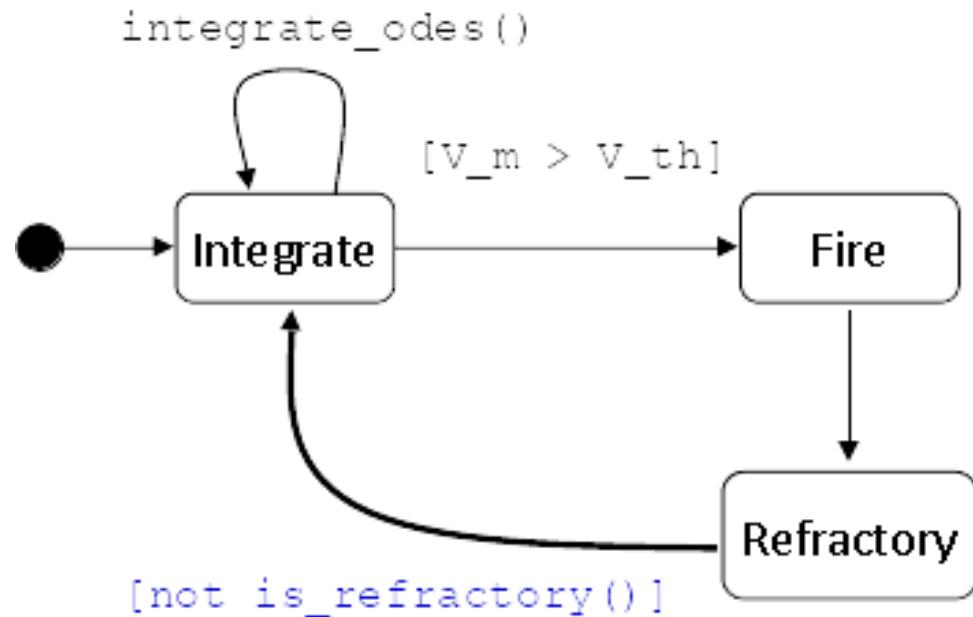
...

end

```
currents = nest.Create('dc_generator', 1,  
                      {'amplitude':  
                       100.0})  
nest.Connect(currents, rc_neuron)
```

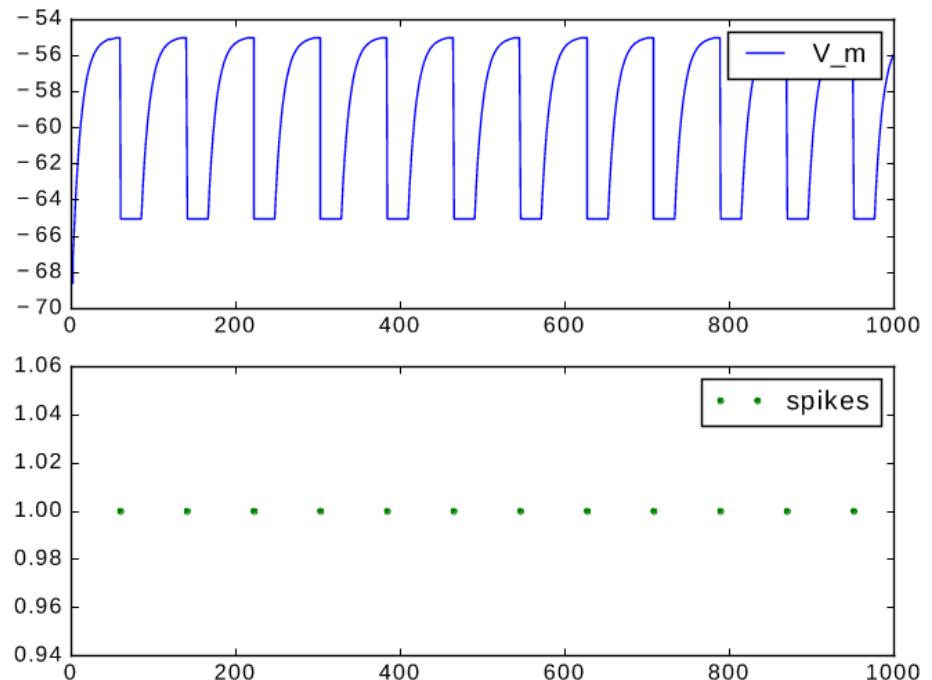
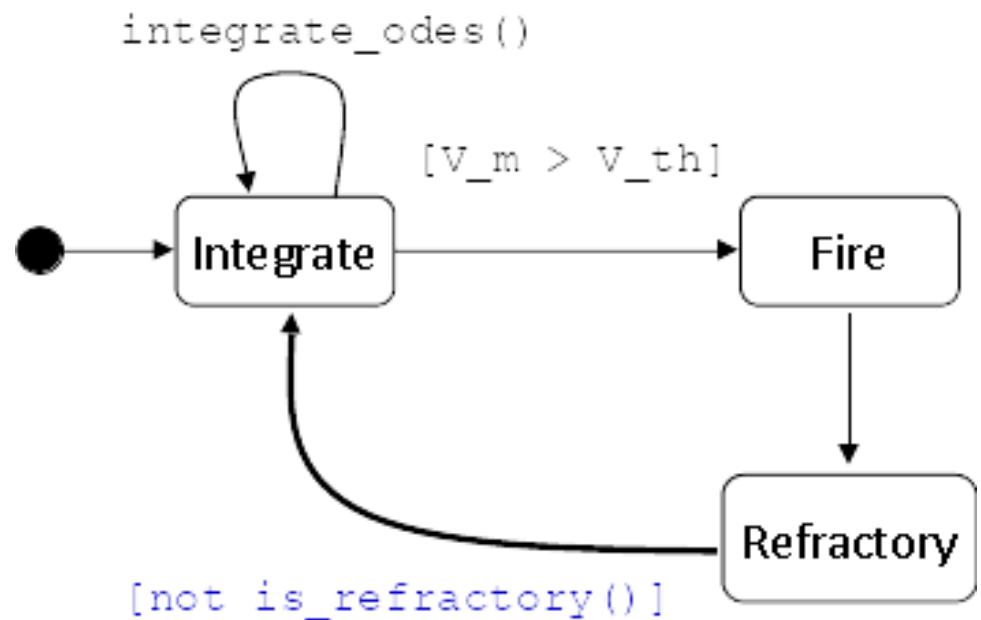


Refractoriness

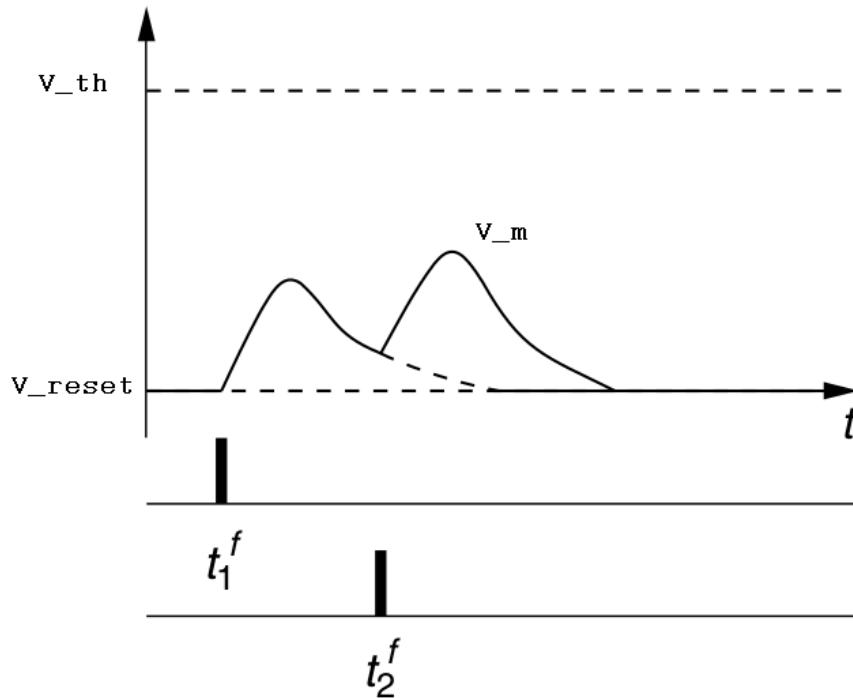
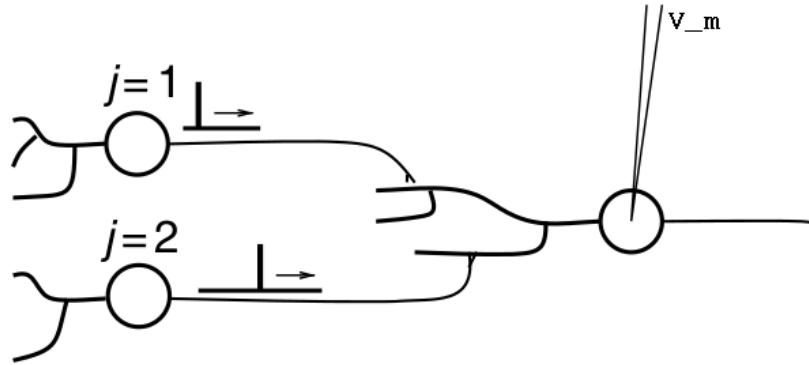


```
neuron rc_refractory:  
    parameters:  
        ref_counts integer = 0  
        ref_timeout ms = 2 ms  
    end  
    internals:  
        timeout_ticks integer = steps(ref_timeout)  
    end  
    update:  
        if ref_counts == 0:  
            integrate_odes()  
            if V_m >= V_th:  
                emit_spike()  
                ref_counts = timeout_ticks  
                V_m = V_reset  
            end  
        else:  
            ref_counts -= 1  
        end  
    end  
end
```

Refractoriness



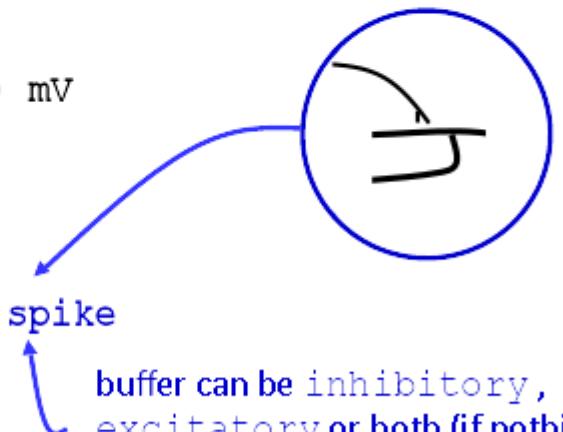
Input handling



(Source: Wulfram Gerstner, Werner M. Kistler, Richard Naud, Liam Paninski-Neuronal Dynamics From Single Neurons to Networks and Models of Cognition)

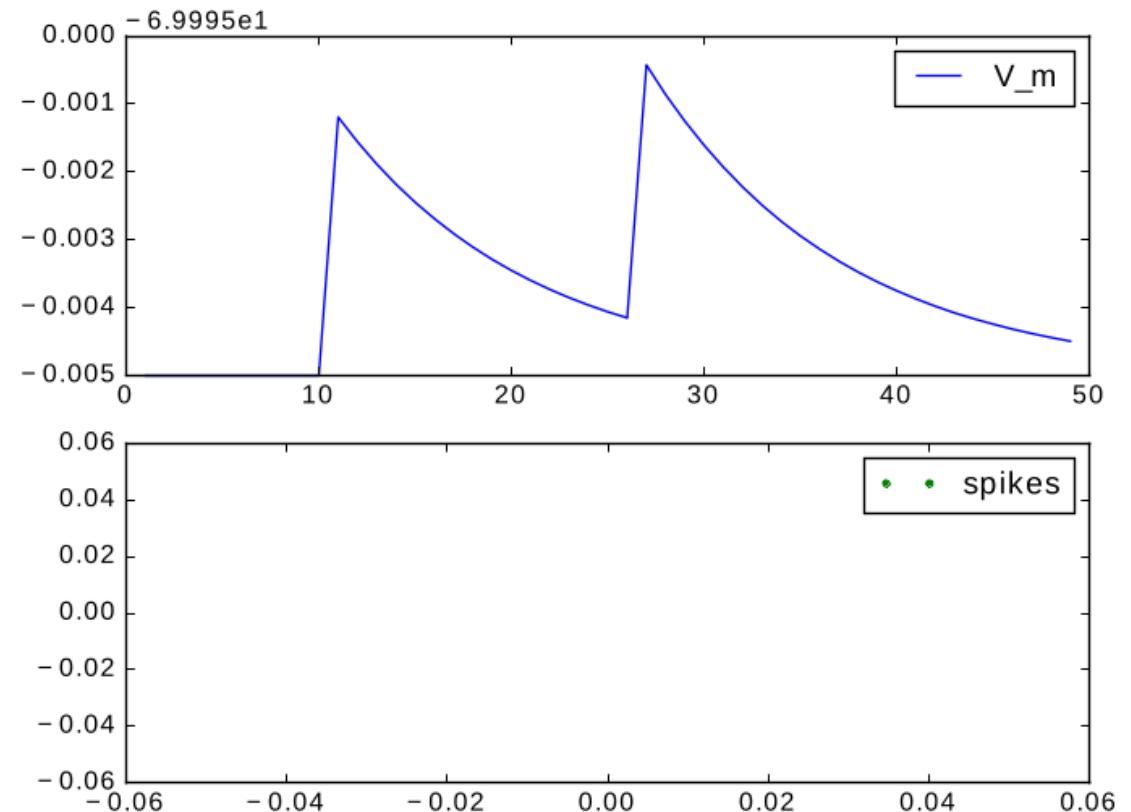
Input handling

```
neuron rc_input:  
    initial_values:  
        V_m mV = E_L  
    end  
  
    equations:  
        V_m' = - (V_m-E_L) /tau_m + I_syn/C_m  
    end  
  
    parameters:  
        E_L mV = -70 mV  
        ...  
    end  
  
    input:  
        I_syn pA <- spike  
    end  
  
    output: spike  
end
```



The diagram shows a circular neuron model with a membrane and a dendrite. A blue arrow points from the text "I_syn pA <- spike" towards the neuron's body, indicating the input connection.

buffer can be inhibitory, excitatory or both (if nothing else stated)

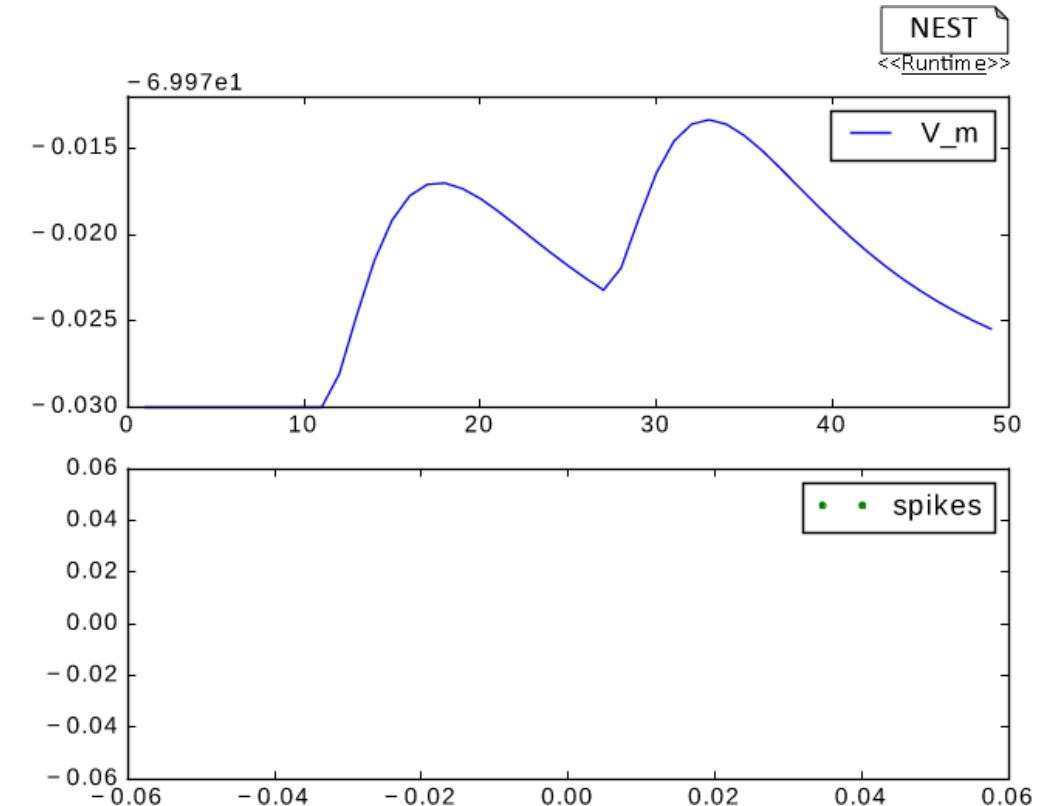


Input handling

```
neuron rc_alpha_response:  
    initial_values:  
        V_m mV = E_L  
        I_a pA = 0 pA  
        I_a' pA/ms = e/tau_syn * pA  
    end  
  
    equations:  
        shape I_a'' = -2 * I_a' / tau_syn - I_a / tau_syn**2  
        V_m' = -(V_m-E_L)/tau_m + convolve(I_a, spikes)/C_m  
    end  
  
    input:  
        spikes pA <- spike  
    end  
  
    output: spike  
  
    update:  
        integrate_odes()  
        ...  
    end  
  
end
```

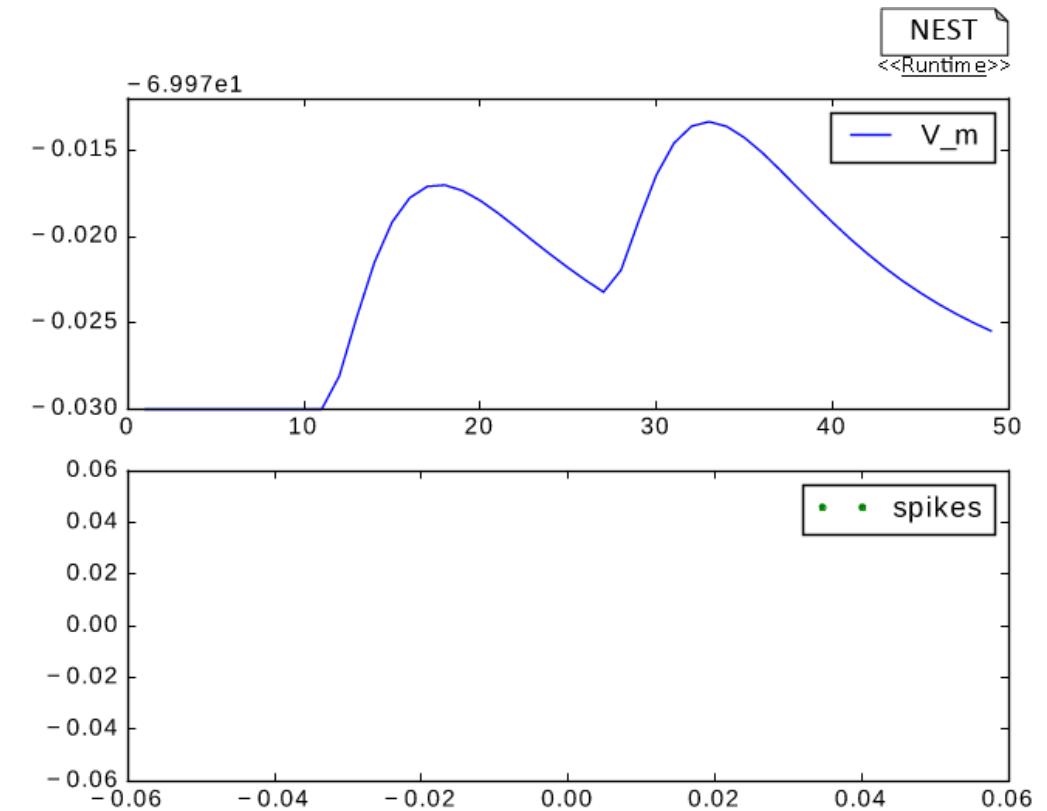
$$\sum_{t_i \leq t, i \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{w \in W} w \cdot I_a(t_i - t)$$

$$= \sum_{t_i \leq t, i \in \mathbb{N}} I_a(t_i - t) \sum_{w \in W} w$$

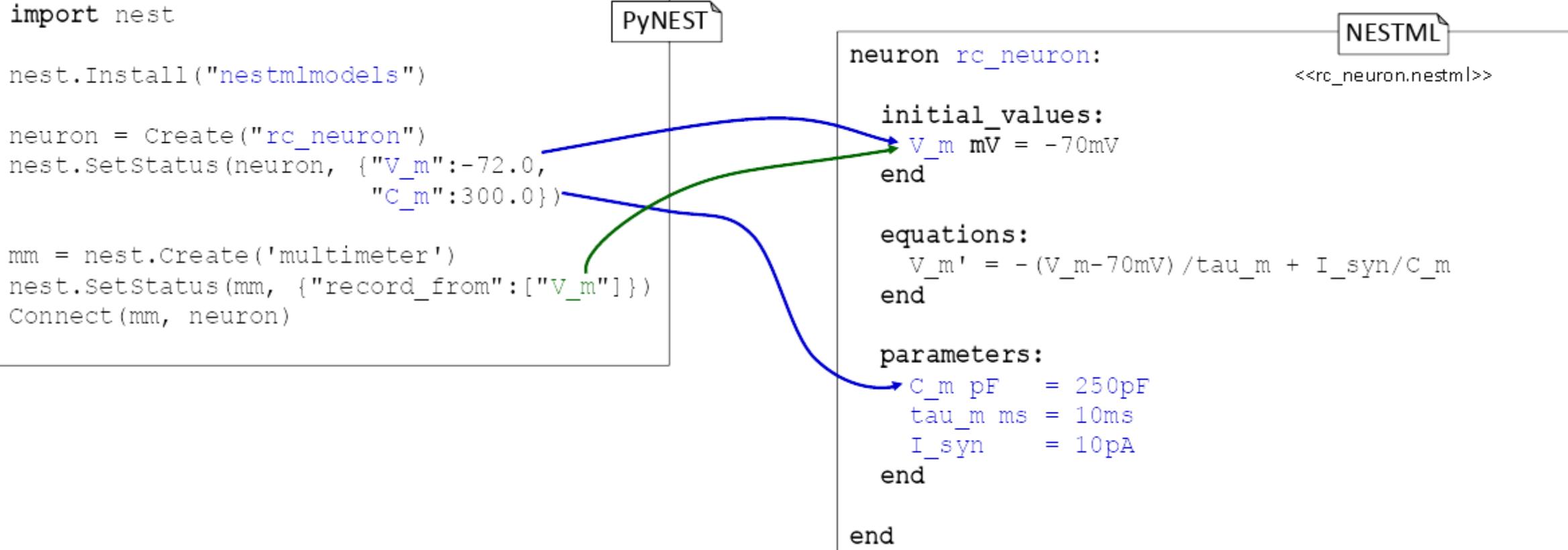


Shape notation

```
neuron rc_alpha_response_shape:  
    state:  
        V_m mV = E_L  
    end  
  
    equations:  
        shape I_a = (e/tau_syn) * t * exp(-t/tau_syn)  
        V_m' = -(V_m-E_L)/tau_m + convolve(I_a, spikes)/C_m  
    end  
  
    input:  
        spikes pA <- spike  
    end  
  
    output: spike  
  
    update:  
        integrate_odes()  
        ...  
    end  
  
end
```



PyNEST API of generated NEST module



Thank you!

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Inga Blundell
Tanguy Fardet
Jessica Mitchell
Sara Konradi



nest::ml

<https://github.com/nest/nestml>

 **JÜLICH**
Forschungszentrum
Member of the Helmholtz Association

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