**Exploration and Modeling of Neuron Tuning Curve**

A dissertation presented

by

Baihan Lin

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**Mentors:**

Prof. Adrienne Fairhall

Dr. Alison Weber

**Author:**

Baihan Lin

**Abstract:**

This thesis is to explore the utilization of MATLAB into the modeling and visualization of neuron tuning curve. The problem being solved here is simulating he experiment using 300 ms spike train in response to the input. The data is arranged in variable “spiketrain” and consists of matrixes of trials, each of which has millisecond timebins which are either zero if there was no spike in that bin, or one if there was.

The objective of the thesis is to plot raster plots of the spike train, calculate the sum, mean, and standard deviation within and among the trials, and compare them under different stimulus via distribution plot and d-prime. In further exploration, here models the whole process using different methods in different angles towards the mapping of tuning curve and discuss the possible manipulation to the tuning curve for an improvement of discriminability between data.

**Keyword:**

Matlab, Sum, Mean, Standard Deviation, D’ (d-prime), Gaussian Distribution, Histogram

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**Question 1:**

**(To Generate Noisy Data)**

**Two goals:**

1. Make raster plots
2. Calculate Mean and Standard Deviation

Here to compare, I changed the variables of generateNoisyData from input to pre-set. So the example here is input as 50 or 70, trial number both 1000.

**generateNoisyData5090** (7090 is basically the same, thus not shown here)

% This code will generate a spiking response to an input (which is 50 here) based on a tuning

% curve and assuming Poisson firing. The response adapts with a fixed

% timecourse. It runs 90 trials.

x1 = 50; % stimulus input

ntrials = 90; % trails

maxrate = 300; % 30 Hz max firing rate

rate = maxrate\*tuningCurve(x1);

tau = 100; % adaptation time constant in msec

nmsec = 300; % number of milliseconds to record for

times= 1:nmsec; % time units

spiketrain5090 = zeros(ntrials,nmsec); % set up output data

ratecurve = rate\*exp(-times/tau)\*.001; % adapting rate function

for j = 1:ntrials;

for i = 1:nmsec;

if(rand(1)<ratecurve(i)),

spiketrain5090(j,i) = 1;

end;

end;

end;

**Mean Codes:**

%\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 1:

% make spiketrain workspace

generateNoisyData5090; % spiketrain5030 workspace: 50input, 90trials

generateNoisyData7090; % spiketrain7030 workspace: 70input, 90trials

% make rastor plot with two subplots.

figure;

subplot(2,1,1)

rastor5090 = imagesc(spiketrain5090);

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('trails')

title('stimulus input = 50');

subplot(2,1,2)

rastor7090 = imagesc(spiketrain7090);

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('trails');

title('stimulus input = 70');

%% Do the statistics

% make matrix to store the sum of spikes in each trail in a column

Sum5090 = sum(spiketrain5090, 2);

Sum7090 = sum(spiketrain7090, 2);

% calculate the means of spikes in different trails

Mean5090 = mean(Sum5090);

Mean7090 = mean(Sum7090);

disp(['Mean of input 50 and 70 are ', num2str(Mean5090), ' and ', num2str(Mean7090)]);

% calculate the standard deviation of spikes in different trails

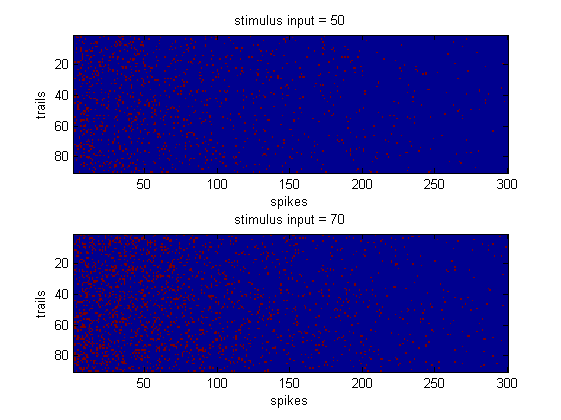
Std5090 = std(Sum5090);

Std7090 = std(Sum7090);

disp(['Standard Deviation of input 50 and 70 are ', num2str(Std5090), ' and ', num2str(Std7090)]);

So finally, the statistics we calculated will be printed out on screen. The graph is on next page 🡪

**Graph (raster plots)**

****

**Figure 1. The comparison between the spike raster plots under stimulus input 50 and 70, trials number 1000.**

**Display on screen would be:**

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\ZKE7FVR3ONZB)J[XY8M1L]0.jpg

**Question 2:**

**(Discriminate the Response)**

**Two Goals:**

1. Make Distribution Histogram
2. Calculate D’ (d-prime) as an indicator of discriminability

**Mean Codes:**

**Notes:** here all the main codes depend on their previous cells, and here they are just extracted to be explained in different chapters.

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 2:

% try to create line of best fit models: Gaussian distribution

x=0:50;

f5090 = 90\*exp(-(x-Mean5090).^2/(2\*Std5090.^2))/(Std5090\*sqrt(2\*pi));

f7090 = 90\*exp(-(x-Mean7090).^2/(2\*Std7090.^2))/(Std7090\*sqrt(2\*pi));

% make frequency distribution histogram

figure;

scale = 0:50;

Distribution5090 = histc(Sum5090, scale);

bar(scale,Distribution5090)

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('frequency')

hold on

Distribution7090 = histc(Sum7090, scale);

bar(scale, Distribution7090,'r')

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('frequency')

xlim([0 50])

ylim([0 20])

title('Distribution Histogram of Spikes')

% for Gaussian distribution

hold on

plot(x, f5090)

hold on

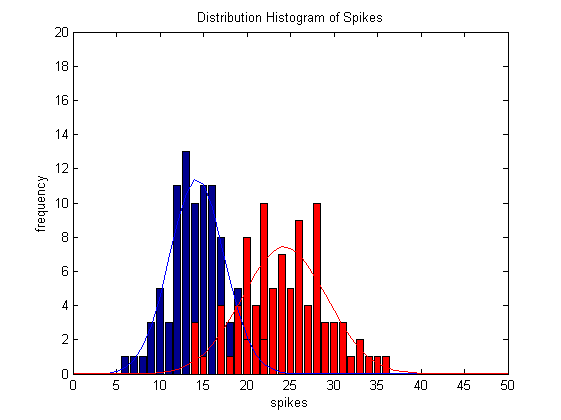
plot(x, f7090, 'r')

% explor how discriminable

dprime = abs((Mean5090 - Mean7090)/sqrt((Std5090^2+Std7090^2)/2))

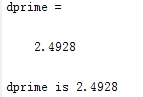
disp(['dprime is ', num2str(dprime)])

**Graph (distribution histograms)**

****

**Figure 2. The comparison between the distribution histograms and their simulated Gaussian distribution under stimulus input 50 and 70, trials number 1000.**

**Display on screen would be:**



**Question 3:**

**(Map out the tuning curve)**

**Three Attempts**

**(Exploration 🡪 Problem-Solving 🡪 Extending):**

1. Method 1: the dumb -------- to explore the tendency
2. Method 2: the functional ---to generalize the model
3. Method 3: the cool ----------to try a new direction

**Mean Codes:**

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 3

% Map out the tuning curve, with error bars

choice = input('So here we are at question 3, the fun part.\n To map out the tuning curve, I tried 3 methods.\n Which of my 3 methods do you like to use?\n 1: the dumb method, to explore the trend\n 2: the functional method, to generalize the model\n 3:the cool method, to try a new direction\nplease enter 1, 2, or 3. Thx!\n')

switch choice

case 1

disp('please wait for a little while...Thank you for the patience.')

figureTuningCurveMethod1;

case 2

disp('This is fast. So you may only wait for a few seconds...Thank you for the patience.')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

case 3

disp('Every innovation comes at a price.\n Please wait for a little while...Thank you for the patience.')

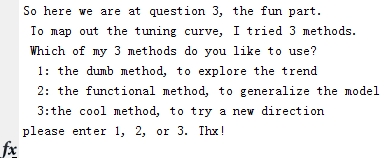
figureTuningCurveMethod3;

otherwise

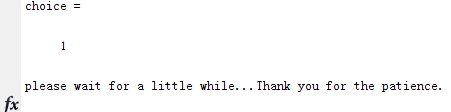
disp('Please make the right choice, alright?')

end

**Display on screen would be:**



**If press 1:**



**Then this code runs:**

**figureTuningCurveMethod1**

% This is the most orthdoxical, simplistic and dumb method among the three I thought of.

% So here I basically created 20 different scripts to replicate what I did

% in question 1 and 2, then plotted them on the graph here.

generateNoisyData101000; % spiketrain workspace: 10input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData201000; % spiketrain workspace: 20input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData301000; % spiketrain workspace: 30input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData401000; % spiketrain workspace: 40input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData501000; % spiketrain workspace: 50input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData601000; % spiketrain workspace: 60input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData701000; % spiketrain workspace: 70input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData801000; % spiketrain workspace: 80input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData901000; % spiketrain workspace: 90input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1001000; % spiketrain workspace: 100input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1101000; % spiketrain workspace: 110input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1201000; % spiketrain workspace: 120input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1301000; % spiketrain workspace: 130input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1401000; % spiketrain workspace: 140input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1501000; % spiketrain workspace: 150input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1601000; % spiketrain workspace: 160input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1701000; % spiketrain workspace: 170input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1801000; % spiketrain workspace: 180input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData1901000; % spiketrain workspace: 190input, 1000trials

generateNoisyData2001000; % spiketrain workspace: 200input, 1000trials

% make matrix to store the sum of spikes in each trail in a column

Sum101000 = sum(spiketrain101000, 2);

Sum201000 = sum(spiketrain201000, 2);

Sum301000 = sum(spiketrain301000, 2);

Sum401000 = sum(spiketrain401000, 2);

Sum501000 = sum(spiketrain501000, 2);

Sum601000 = sum(spiketrain601000, 2);

Sum701000 = sum(spiketrain701000, 2);

Sum801000 = sum(spiketrain801000, 2);

Sum901000 = sum(spiketrain901000, 2);

Sum1001000 = sum(spiketrain1001000, 2);

Sum1101000 = sum(spiketrain1101000, 2);

Sum1201000 = sum(spiketrain1201000, 2);

Sum1301000 = sum(spiketrain1301000, 2);

Sum1401000 = sum(spiketrain1401000, 2);

Sum1501000 = sum(spiketrain1501000, 2);

Sum1601000 = sum(spiketrain1601000, 2);

Sum1701000 = sum(spiketrain1701000, 2);

Sum1801000 = sum(spiketrain1801000, 2);

Sum1901000 = sum(spiketrain1901000, 2);

Sum2001000 = sum(spiketrain2001000, 2);

% calculate the means of spikes in different trails

Meanall(10) = mean(Sum101000);

Meanall(20) = mean(Sum201000);

Meanall(30) = mean(Sum301000);

Meanall(40) = mean(Sum401000);

Meanall(50) = mean(Sum501000);

Meanall(60) = mean(Sum601000);

Meanall(70) = mean(Sum701000);

Meanall(80) = mean(Sum801000);

Meanall(90) = mean(Sum901000);

Meanall(100) = mean(Sum1001000);

Meanall(110) = mean(Sum1101000);

Meanall(120) = mean(Sum1201000);

Meanall(130) = mean(Sum1301000);

Meanall(140) = mean(Sum1401000);

Meanall(150) = mean(Sum1501000);

Meanall(160) = mean(Sum1601000);

Meanall(170) = mean(Sum1701000);

Meanall(180) = mean(Sum1801000);

Meanall(190) = mean(Sum1901000);

Meanall(200) = mean(Sum2001000);

% calculate the standard deviation of spikes in different trails

Stdall(10) = std(Sum101000);

Stdall(20)= std(Sum201000);

Stdall(30) = std(Sum301000);

Stdall(40) = std(Sum401000);

Stdall(50) = std(Sum501000);

Stdall(60) = std(Sum601000);

Stdall(70) = std(Sum701000);

Stdall(80) = std(Sum801000);

Stdall(90) = std(Sum901000);

Stdall(100) = std(Sum1001000);

Stdall(110) = std(Sum1101000);

Stdall(120) = std(Sum1201000);

Stdall(130) = std(Sum1301000);

Stdall(140) = std(Sum1401000);

Stdall(150) = std(Sum1501000);

Stdall(160) = std(Sum1601000);

Stdall(170) = std(Sum1701000);

Stdall(180) = std(Sum1801000);

Stdall(190) = std(Sum1901000);

Stdall(200) = std(Sum2001000);

% make graph

stmls = 10:10:200;

figure;

plot(stmls, Meanall(stmls))

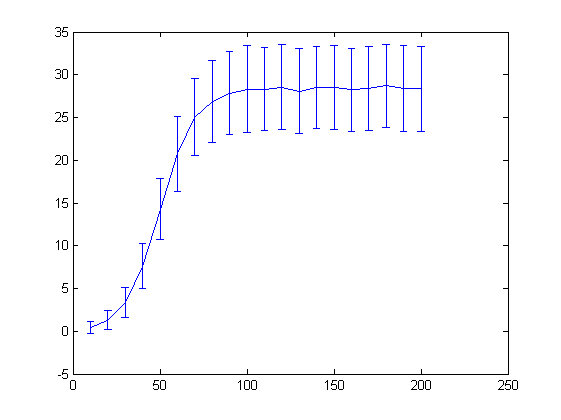
title('Tuning Curve')

xlabel('Stimulus')

ylabel('Response')

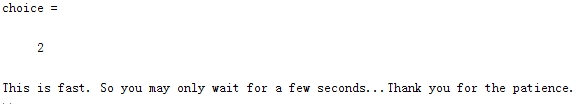
errorbar(stmls,Meanall(stmls), Stdall(stmls))

**Graph by this (tuning curve with error bar)**

****

**Figure 3. the tuning curve mapped based on method 1: the dumb, to explore the tendency.**

**If press 2:**



**Then this code runs:**

**figureTuningCurveMethod2**

%%

% So we use a function that calculate the mean and standard deviation based on the given stimulus input

for k = 1:5:400

[meanall(k),stdall(k)] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(k,1000);

end

stmls = 1:5:400;

figure;

plot(stmls,meanall(stmls))

title('Tuning Curve')

xlabel('Stimulus')

ylabel('Response')

errorbar(stmls, meanall(stmls), stdall(stmls));

**This code calls:**

**generateNoisyDataGeneral**

% This code will generate a spiking response to an input based on a tuning

% curve and assuming Poisson firing. The response adapts with a fixed

% timecourse.

%

% The interesting part of this function is that it is based on the x, which

% is stimulus input, and y, which is trails, that you input in the (). So

% it is a general form of functions like generateNoisyData5090 and

% generateNoisyData7090.

%

%function [Meantemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x, y)

function [Meantemp, Stdtemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x, y)

%function [Meantemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x)

sinput = x; % stimulus input

ntrials = y; % number of trails

maxrate = 300; % 30 Hz max firing rate

rate = maxrate\*tuningCurve(sinput);

tau = 100; % adaptation time constant in msec

nmsec = 300; % number of milliseconds to record for

times= 1:nmsec; % time units

spiketraintemp = zeros(ntrials,nmsec); % set up output data

ratecurve = .001\*rate\*exp(-times/tau); % adapting rate function

for j = 1:ntrials;

for i = 1:nmsec;

if(rand(1)<ratecurve(i)),

spiketraintemp(j,i) = 1;

end;

end;

end;

Sumtemp = sum(spiketraintemp, 2);

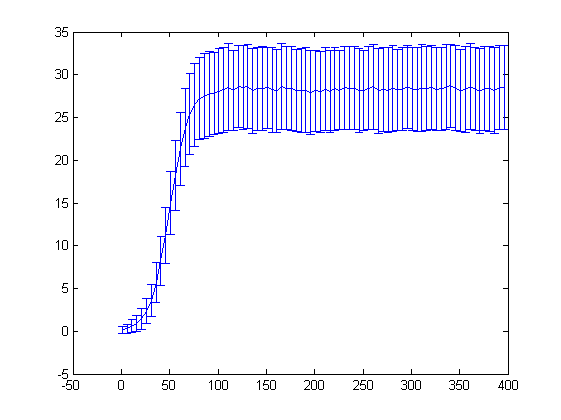
Meantemp = mean(Sumtemp);

Stdtemp = std(Sumtemp);

%stdall(x) = std(Sumtemp)

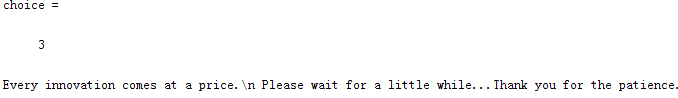
end

**Graph by this (tuning curve with error bar)**

****

**Figure 4. the tuning curve mapped based on method 2: the functional, to generalize the model of the tuning curve.**

**If press 3:**



**Then this code runs:**

**figureTuningCurveMethod3**

% The cool part is that I created a 3D matrix, so one dimension is the

% spikes, one is trails, one is stimulus. The I reduce the dimension using

% methods like mean(), sum(), and std(), finally I sqeeze the matrix into

% two functions of mean and std which can be plotted.

alldata = zeros(ntrials, nmsec, 400);

ntrials = 1000;

nmsec = 300; % number of milliseconds to record for

times= 1:nmsec; % time units

tau = 100; % adaptation time constant in msec

for k = 1:80 % Because I want to plot out all stimulus 1:5:400, thus third dimension is 80.

x1 = 5\*k;

maxrate = 300; % 30 Hz max firing rate

rate = maxrate\*tuningCurve(x1);

ratecurve = rate\*exp(-times/tau)\*.001; % adapting rate function

for j = 1:ntrials;

for i = 1:nmsec;

if(rand(1)<ratecurve(i)),

alldata(j,i,k) = 1;

end

end

end;

end

allmean = mean(squeeze(sum(alldata,2)),1);

allstd = std(squeeze(sum(alldata,2)),1);

stmls = 1:80;

figure;

plot(5\*stmls,allmean(stmls))

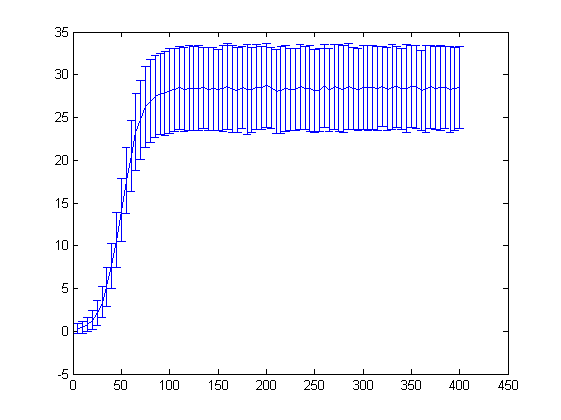
title('Tuning Curve')

xlabel('Stimulus')

ylabel('Response')

errorbar(5\*stmls, allmean(stmls), allstd(stmls))

**Graph by this (tuning curve with error bar)**

****

**Figure 5. the tuning curve mapped based on method 3: the cool, use 3D matrix as a new direction to explroe tuning curve.**

**Question 4:**

**(Increase the discriminability)**

**Three Directions:**

1. Method 1: Change tuningcurve
2. Method 2: Change maxrate
3. Method 3: Change tau

**Mean Codes:**

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 4

% I think of 3 methods.

% Method 1: Change tuningcurve function

% change tunningcurve function: f = 1./(1 + exp(-(x-50)/10))

% to

% f = n\*1./(1% + exp(-(m\*x-50)/10)), where n and m both >1.

% so that the shape of the graph is thinner and taller, and more

% discriminable.

% Method 2: Change maxrate

% increase maxrate to increase rate and make bigger data (taller), thus more discriminable.

% Method 3: Change tau

% increase tau to increase ratecurve and make bigger data (taller), thus more discriminable.

selection = input('So here is question 4.How to make tuning curve more discriminable at 20?\n I got 3 methods to make tuning curve more discriminable. Which to try?\n 1: change tuningcurve function\n 2: change maxrate\n 3: change tau\nplease input 1, 2 or 3 and follow instruction.\n');

[x15, s15] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(15,1000);

[x25, s25] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(25,1000);

result = dprimef (x15, x25, s15, s25);

switch selection

case 1

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection1 = input('Then, we will now change turningcurve function from f = 1./(1 + exp(-(x-50)/10))\n to f = n./(1% + exp(-(m\*x-50)/10)), where n>1, m>1\n Here as an example we set n=5, m=4.\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 4 to see.\n');

switch selection1

case 4

AfterTCchange;

[x115, s115] = generateWeirdData1(15,1000);

[x125, s125] = generateWeirdData1(25,1000);

result1 = dprimef (x115, x125, s115, s125);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result1), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 4!');

end

case 2

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection2 = input('Then, we will now increase maxrate from 300 to n\n Here as an example we set n=600.\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 5 to see.\n');

switch selection2

case 5

AfterMRchange;

[x215, s215] = generateWeirdData2(15,1000);

[x225, s225] = generateWeirdData2(25,1000);

result2 = dprimef (x215, x225, s215, s225);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result2), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 5!');

end

case 3

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection3 = input('Then, we will now increase tau from 100 to n.\n Here as an example we set n=300\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 6 to see.\n');

switch selection3

case 6

AfterTauchange;

[x315, s315] = generateWeirdData3(15,1000);

[x325, s325] = generateWeirdData3(25,1000);

result3 = dprimef (x315, x325, s315, s325);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result3), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 6!');

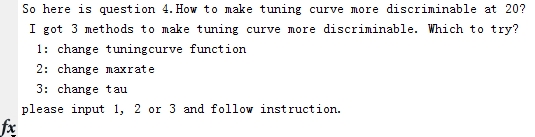
end

otherwise

disp('Please make the right choice, alright?')

end

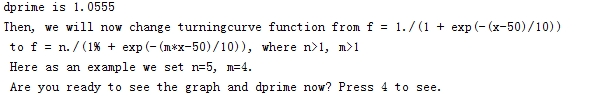
**The screen displays:**



**If press 1**

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\XD_[5N9]1~5%OUU65}Z0}_2.jpg

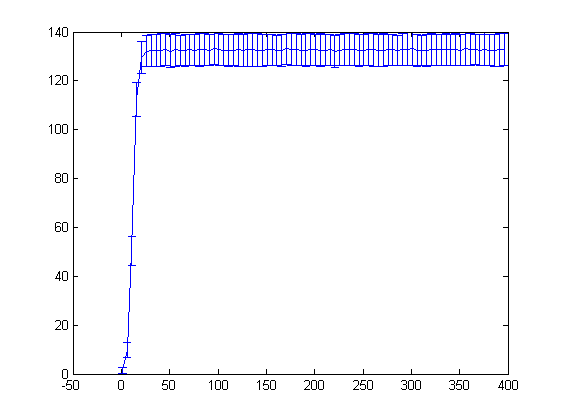
Then the previous scene in question 3 appears, plus the following:



Press 4

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\FA]C6X8WGCX0H0UXIR@C%RX.jpg

And the **Graph:**

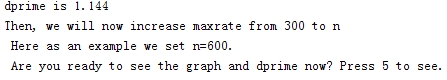
****

**Figure 6. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed tuningCurve function.**

**If press 2**

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\XD_[5N9]1~5%OUU65}Z0}_2.jpg

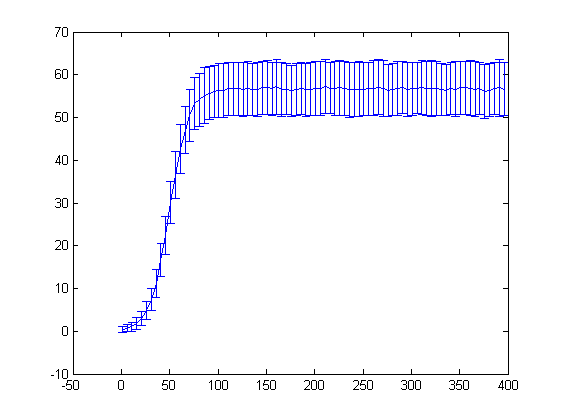
Then the previous scene in question 3 appears, plus the following:



Press 5:

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\5~2%{X){HTH7@((1BJNBJ4C.jpg

And the **Graph:**

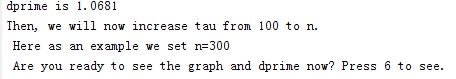
****

**Figure 7. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed maxrate.**

**If press 3**

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\XD_[5N9]1~5%OUU65}Z0}_2.jpg

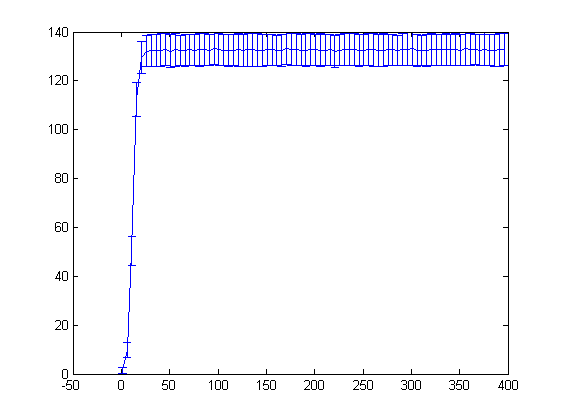
Then the previous scene in question 3 appears, plus the following:



Press 6:

C:\Users\sony\AppData\Roaming\Tencent\Users\1809667024\QQ\WinTemp\RichOle\AS)5LV6Q4)OCNQ`YSO]F48S.jpg

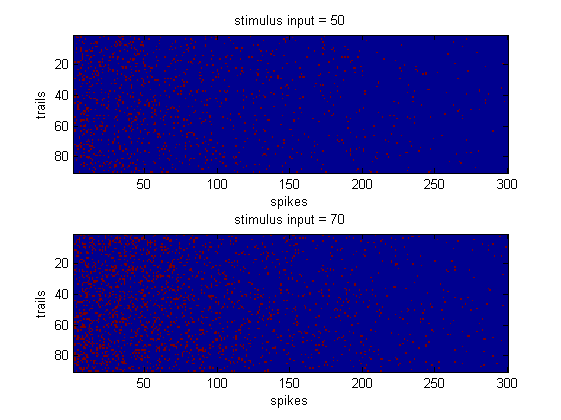
And the **Graph:**

****

**Figure 6. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed tuningCurve function.**

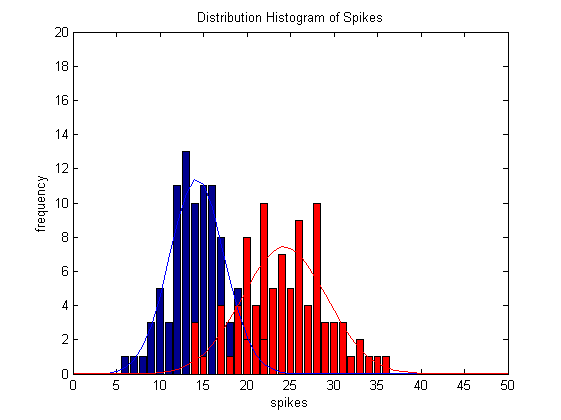
In conclusion, we can see that all three ways successfully increase the discriminability of the response around 20. This is because we change the intrinsic parameter of tuning curve which makes the graph more steep and less spread.

**Graph Summary:**

****

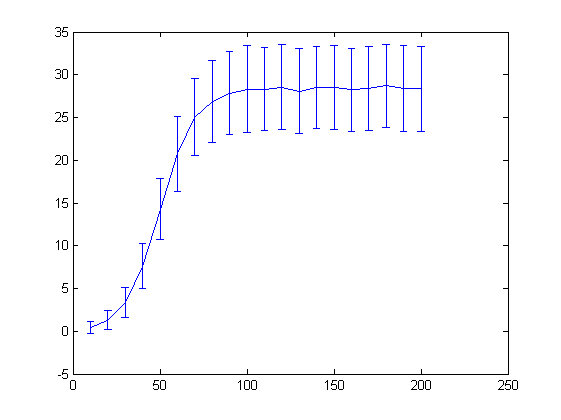
**Figure 1. The comparison between the spike raster plots under stimulus input 50 and 70, trials number 1000.**

Generated in question 1.

****

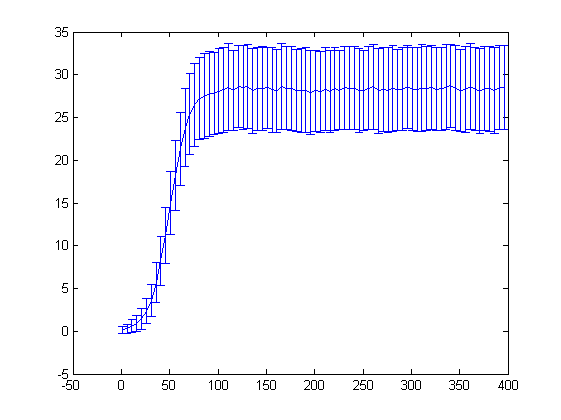
**Figure 2. The comparison between the distribution histograms and their simulated Gaussian distribution under stimulus input 50 and 70, trials number 1000.**

Generated in question 2.

****

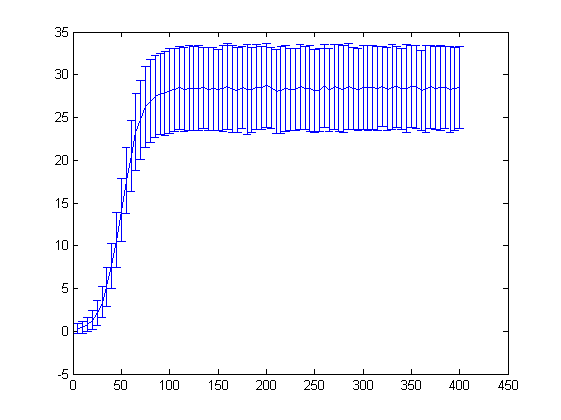
**Figure 3. the tuning curve mapped based on method 1: the dumb, to explore the tendency.**

Generated in question 3, figureTuningCurveMethod1.

****

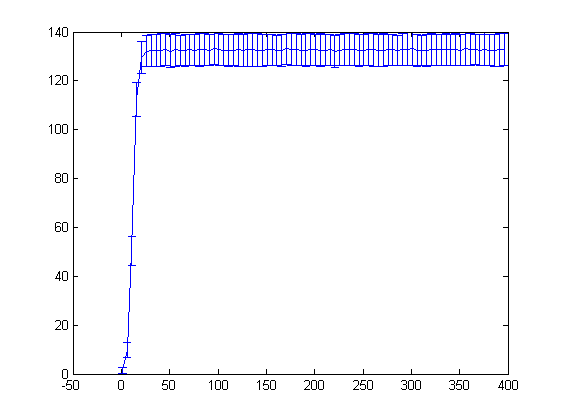
**Figure 4. the tuning curve mapped based on method 2: the functional, to generalize the model of the tuning curve.**

Generated in question 3, figureTuningCurveMethod2.

****

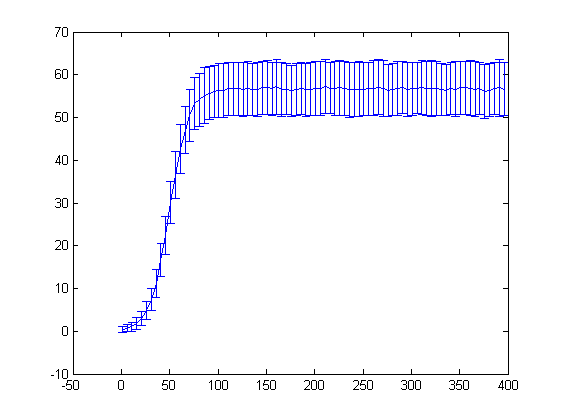
**Figure 5. the tuning curve mapped based on method 3: the cool, use 3D matrix as a new direction to explroe tuning curve.**

Generated in question 3, figureTuningCurveMethod3.

****

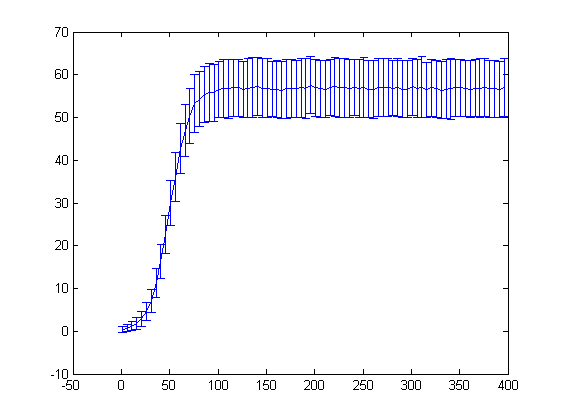
**Figure 6. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed tuningCurve function.**

Generated in question 4, Method 1.

****

**Figure 7. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed maxrate.**

Generated in question 4, Method 2.

****

**Figure 8. the manipulated tuning curve mapped under changed tau.**

Generated in question 4, Method 3.

**Important Codes:**

1. BaihanLinNBIO303HW1

%\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 1:

% make spiketrain workspace

generateNoisyData5090; % spiketrain5030 workspace: 50input, 90trials

generateNoisyData7090; % spiketrain7030 workspace: 70input, 90trials

% make rastor plot with two subplots.

figure;

subplot(2,1,1)

rastor5090 = imagesc(spiketrain5090);

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('trails')

title('stimulus input = 50');

subplot(2,1,2)

rastor7090 = imagesc(spiketrain7090);

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('trails');

title('stimulus input = 70');

%% Do the statistics

% make matrix to store the sum of spikes in each trail in a column

Sum5090 = sum(spiketrain5090, 2);

Sum7090 = sum(spiketrain7090, 2);

% calculate the means of spikes in different trails

Mean5090 = mean(Sum5090);

Mean7090 = mean(Sum7090);

disp(['Mean of input 50 and 70 are ', num2str(Mean5090), ' and ', num2str(Mean7090)]);

% calculate the standard deviation of spikes in different trails

Std5090 = std(Sum5090);

Std7090 = std(Sum7090);

disp(['Standard Deviation of input 50 and 70 are ', num2str(Std5090), ' and ', num2str(Std7090)]);

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 2:

% try to create line of best fit models: Gaussian distribution

x=0:50;

f5090 = 90\*exp(-(x-Mean5090).^2/(2\*Std5090.^2))/(Std5090\*sqrt(2\*pi));

f7090 = 90\*exp(-(x-Mean7090).^2/(2\*Std7090.^2))/(Std7090\*sqrt(2\*pi));

% make frequency distribution histogram

figure;

scale = 0:50;

Distribution5090 = histc(Sum5090, scale);

bar(scale,Distribution5090)

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('frequency')

hold on

Distribution7090 = histc(Sum7090, scale);

bar(scale, Distribution7090,'r')

xlabel('spikes')

ylabel('frequency')

xlim([0 50])

ylim([0 20])

title('Distribution Histogram of Spikes')

% for Gaussian distribution

hold on

plot(x, f5090)

hold on

plot(x, f7090, 'r')

%%

% explor how discriminable

dprime = abs((Mean5090 - Mean7090)/sqrt((Std5090^2+Std7090^2)/2))

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(dprime)])

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 3

% Map out the tuning curve, with error bars

choice = input('So here we are at question 3, the fun part.\n To map out the tuning curve, I tried 3 methods.\n Which of my 3 methods do you like to use?\n 1: the dumb method, to explore the trend\n 2: the functional method, to generalize the model\n 3:the cool method, to try a new direction\nplease enter 1, 2, or 3. Thx!\n')

switch choice

case 1

disp('please wait for a little while...Thank you for the patience.')

figureTuningCurveMethod1;

case 2

disp('This is fast. So you may only wait for a few seconds...Thank you for the patience.')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

case 3

disp('Every innovation comes at a price.\n Please wait for a little while...Thank you for the patience.')

figureTuningCurveMethod3;

otherwise

disp('Please make the right choice, alright?')

end

%%

% \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

% Question 4

% I think of 3 methods.

% Method 1: Change tuningcurve function

% change tunningcurve function: f = 1./(1 + exp(-(x-50)/10))

% to

% f = n\*1./(1% + exp(-(m\*x-50)/10)), where n and m both >1.

% so that the shape of the graph is thinner and taller, and more

% discriminable.

% Method 2: Change maxrate

% increase maxrate to increase rate and make bigger data (taller), thus more discriminable.

% Method 3: Change tau

% increase tau to increase ratecurve and make bigger data (taller), thus more discriminable.

selection = input('So here is question 4.How to make tuning curve more discriminable at 20?\n I got 3 methods to make tuning curve more discriminable. Which to try?\n 1: change tuningcurve function\n 2: change maxrate\n 3: change tau\nplease input 1, 2 or 3 and follow instruction.\n');

[x15, s15] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(15,1000);

[x25, s25] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(25,1000);

result = dprimef (x15, x25, s15, s25);

switch selection

case 1

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection1 = input('Then, we will now change turningcurve function from f = 1./(1 + exp(-(x-50)/10))\n to f = n./(1% + exp(-(m\*x-50)/10)), where n>1, m>1\n Here as an example we set n=5, m=4.\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 4 to see.\n');

switch selection1

case 4

AfterTCchange;

[x115, s115] = generateWeirdData1(15,1000);

[x125, s125] = generateWeirdData1(25,1000);

result1 = dprimef (x115, x125, s115, s125);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result1), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 4!');

end

case 2

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection2 = input('Then, we will now increase maxrate from 300 to n\n Here as an example we set n=600.\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 5 to see.\n');

switch selection2

case 5

AfterMRchange;

[x215, s215] = generateWeirdData2(15,1000);

[x225, s225] = generateWeirdData2(25,1000);

result2 = dprimef (x215, x225, s215, s225);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result2), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 5!');

end

case 3

disp('You made a great choice!\n Now first look at original graph and d-prime between stimulus 15 and 25.\n')

figureTuningCurveMethod2;

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result)]);

selection3 = input('Then, we will now increase tau from 100 to n.\n Here as an example we set n=300\n Are you ready to see the graph and dprime now? Press 6 to see.\n');

switch selection3

case 6

AfterTauchange;

[x315, s315] = generateWeirdData3(15,1000);

[x325, s325] = generateWeirdData3(25,1000);

result3 = dprimef (x315, x325, s315, s325);

disp(['dprime is ', num2str(result3), '--> Much bigger, right? --> More discriminable.']);

otherwise

disp('You coward, you should have pressed 6!');

end

otherwise

disp('Please make the right choice, alright?')

end

1. generateNoisyDataGeneral

% This code will generate a spiking response to an input based on a tuning

% curve and assuming Poisson firing. The response adapts with a fixed

% timecourse.

%

% The interesting part of this function is that it is based on the x, which

% is stimulus input, and y, which is trails, that you input in the (). So

% it is a general form of functions like generateNoisyData5090 and

% generateNoisyData7090.

%

%function [Meantemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x, y)

function [Meantemp, Stdtemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x, y)

%function [Meantemp] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(x)

sinput = x; % stimulus input

ntrials = y; % number of trails

% ntrials = 1000; % for debugging

% sinput = 10 % for debugging

% ntrils = 20 % for debugging

maxrate = 300; % 30 Hz max firing rate

rate = maxrate\*tuningCurve(sinput);

tau = 100; % adaptation time constant in msec

nmsec = 300; % number of milliseconds to record for

times= 1:nmsec; % time units

spiketraintemp = zeros(ntrials,nmsec); % set up output data

ratecurve = .001\*rate\*exp(-times/tau); % adapting rate function

for j = 1:ntrials;

for i = 1:nmsec;

if(rand(1)<ratecurve(i)),

spiketraintemp(j,i) = 1;

end;

end;

end;

Sumtemp = sum(spiketraintemp, 2);

Meantemp = mean(Sumtemp);

Stdtemp = std(Sumtemp);

%stdall(x) = std(Sumtemp)

end

1. figureTuningCurveMethod2

% So we use a function that calculate the mean and standard deviation based on the given stimulus input

for k = 1:5:400

[meanall(k),stdall(k)] = generateNoisyDataGeneral(k,1000);

end

stmls = 1:5:400;

figure;

plot(stmls,meanall(stmls))

title('Tuning Curve')

xlabel('Stimulus')

ylabel('Response')

errorbar(stmls, meanall(stmls), stdall(stmls));

1. figureTuningCurveMethod3

% The cool part is that I created a 3D matrix, so one dimension is the

% spikes, one is trails, one is stimulus. The I reduce the dimension using

% methods like mean(), sum(), and std(), finally I sqeeze the matrix into

% two functions of mean and std which can be plotted.

alldata = zeros(ntrials, nmsec, 400);

ntrials = 1000;

nmsec = 300; % number of milliseconds to record for

times= 1:nmsec; % time units

tau = 100; % adaptation time constant in msec

%nbin = 400;

for k = 1:80 % Because I want to plot out all stimulus 1:5:400, thus third dimension is 80.

x1 = 5\*k;

maxrate = 300; % 30 Hz max firing rate

rate = maxrate\*tuningCurve(x1);

ratecurve = rate\*exp(-times/tau)\*.001; % adapting rate function

for j = 1:ntrials;

for i = 1:nmsec;

if(rand(1)<ratecurve(i)),

alldata(j,i,k) = 1;

end

end

end;

end

allmean = mean(squeeze(sum(alldata,2)),1);

allstd = std(squeeze(sum(alldata,2)),1);

stmls = 1:80;

figure;

plot(5\*stmls,allmean(stmls))

title('Tuning Curve')

xlabel('Stimulus')

ylabel('Response')

errorbar(5\*stmls, allmean(stmls), allstd(stmls))

**For all other codes, they are all attached in the zip file waiting to be reviewed.**

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Pärt-Enander, E. (1996). *The MATLAB handbook*. Harlow, England: Reading, Mass.

Gonzalez, R. C., Woods, R. E., & Eddins, S. L. (2004). *Digital Image processing using MATLAB*. Upper Saddle River, N.J: Pearson Prentice Hall.

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I will continue the voyage of exploring the infinite realm of computational neuroscience in my academic career fearlessly.

Baihan Lin

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