

The Membrane Voltage

Neurons are excitable cells

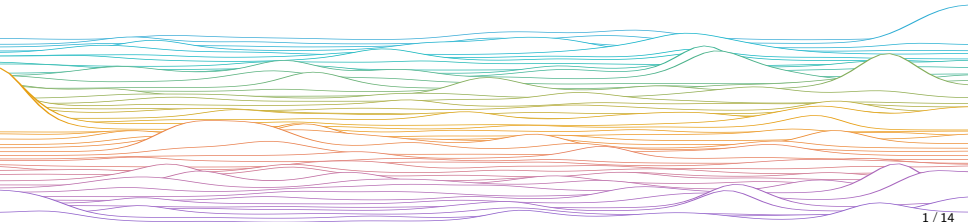
Computational Neuroscience

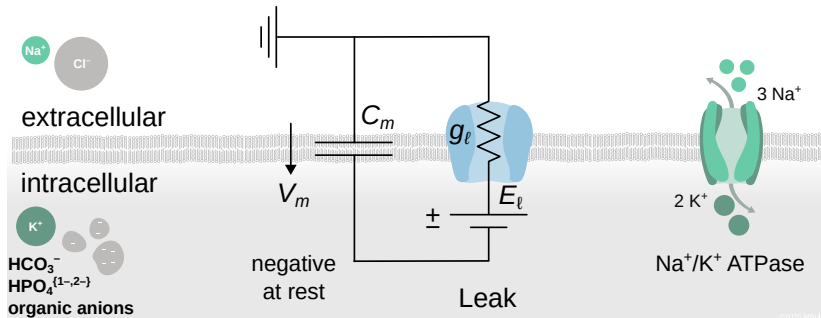
University of Bristol

M Rule

Learning outcomes:

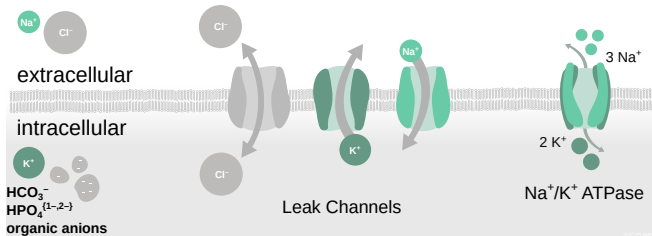
- The effective RC circuit for passive membrane





Remember these?

$V = IR$	Ohm's law
$I = gV$	Ohm's law, conductance form
$I = C\dot{v}(t)$	Definition of capacitance



$$C_m \dot{v} = g_\ell (E_\ell - v)$$

$$C_m = 100 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Farads} \quad (100 \text{ picofarads})$$

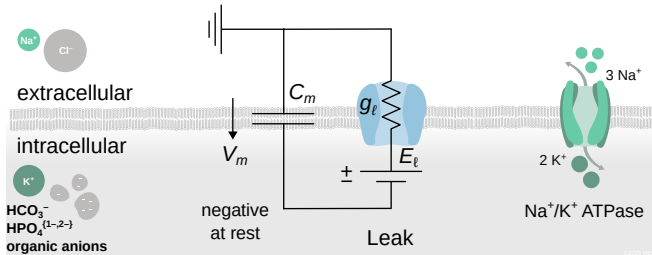
cell membrane capacitance

$$E_\ell = -70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Volts} \quad (-70 \text{ millivolts})$$

resting potential

$$g_\ell = 10 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Siemens} \quad (10 \text{ nanosiemens})$$

leak conductance



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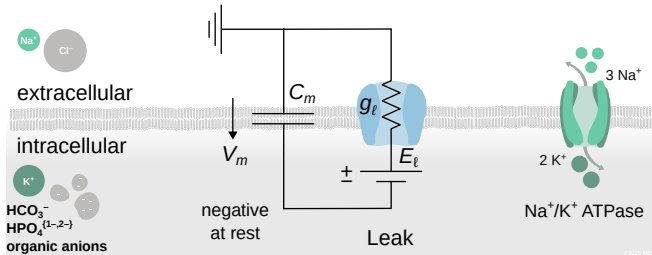
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leak conductance



$$C_m \dot{v} = g_l (E_l - v)$$

$$\tau_m \dot{v} = E_l - v$$

$$C_m = 100 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Farads} \quad (100 \text{ picofarads})$$

cell membrane capacitance

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resting potential

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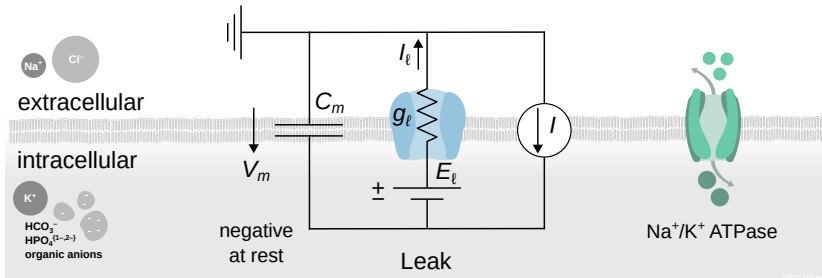
$$R_m = 1/g_l = 100 \times 10^6 \text{ Ohms} \quad (100 \text{ megaohms})$$

membrane resistance

$$\tau_m = r_m C_m = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ seconds} \quad (10 \text{ milliseconds})$$

membrane time constant

Model: A neuron with applied current

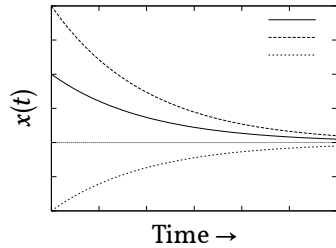


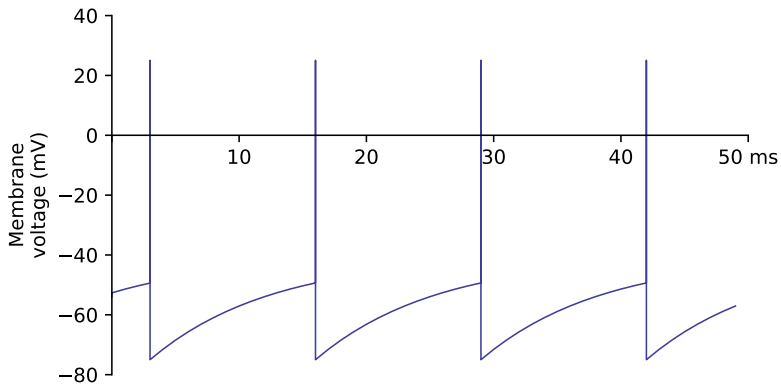
$$\tau_m \dot{v} = E_\ell - v + I$$

When is the previous model good? When is it bad?

Manually plot and solve some examples

Manually plot and solve some examples





Jargon

depolarize v_m increases

repolarize v_m decreases towards resting potential

hyperpolarize v_m is driven below resting potential

Sign conventions

Let $v_m = v_{\text{interior}} - v_{\text{exterior}}$ denote a neuron's membrane voltage

A positive current applied to a neuron makes v_m _____?

- ▶ **Engineer:** increase
- ▶ **Electrophysiologist:** decrease!

Compromise:

- ▶ **inward current** makes the voltage inside the cell more positive, relative to the outside
- ▶ **outward current** makes the voltage inside the cell more negative, relative to the outside

end