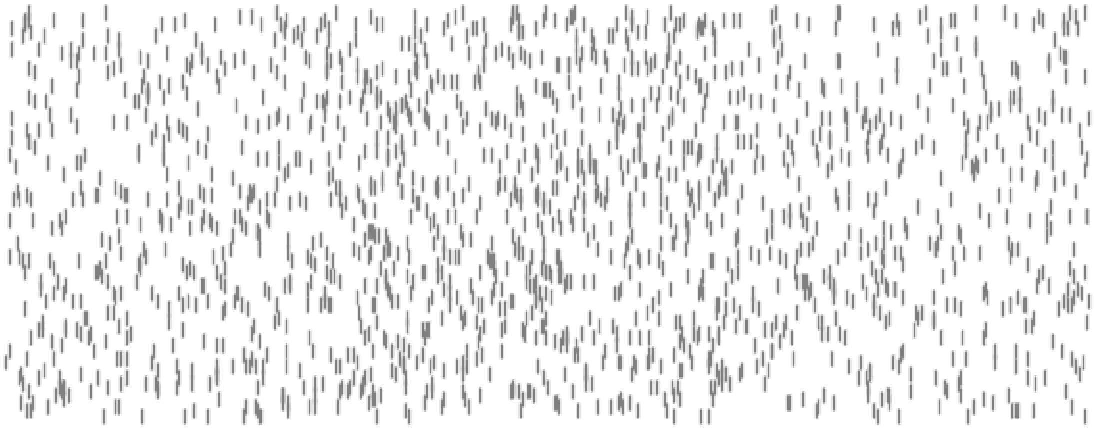

Spiking neural network simulation with Brian

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Why study networks of neurons?

- Studying neurons in isolation has its limits
  - the brain is **highly recurrent**, the output of a neuron affects the network and therefore its input
- Everything we perceive, think, or do, results from the **activity of many neurons**
- **Memories** (short and long-term) are stored on the network level, not in individual neurons
- **Dynamics of the network** (and not just of individual neurons) are important for healthy brains ("brain rhythms") as well as in disease (e.g. epilepsy)

Modelling networks of neurons

Three main components:

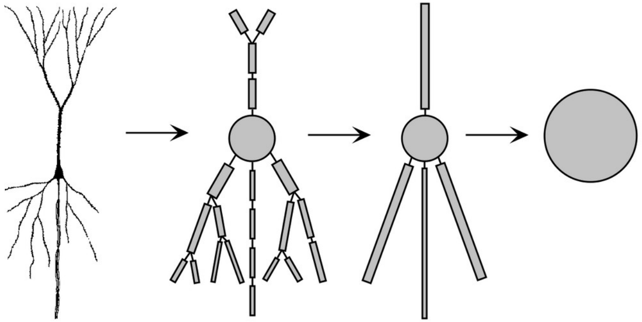
1) Individual neurons
   How is a single neuron modeled?

2) Synaptic connectivity
   Which neurons connect to each other?

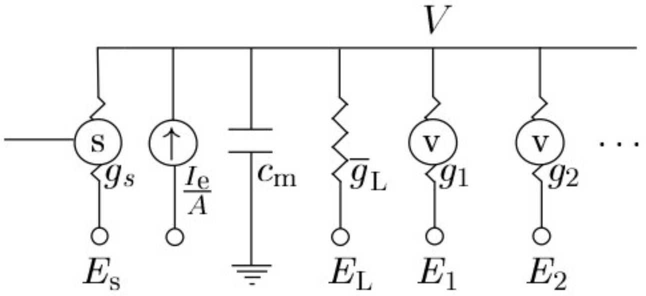
3) Synaptic models
   What is the effect of a spike arriving at the synapse?
   Also: how does this effect change over time (plasticity)

Individual neurons

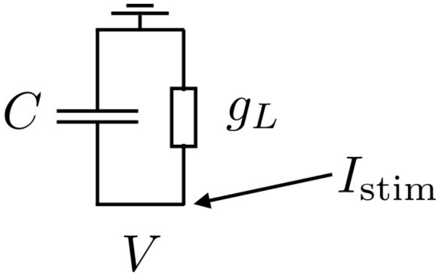
Spatially extended model



Point-neuron model



Hodgkin-Huxley formalism



integrate-and-fire model

→ see lecture/tutorial 09

Synaptic models

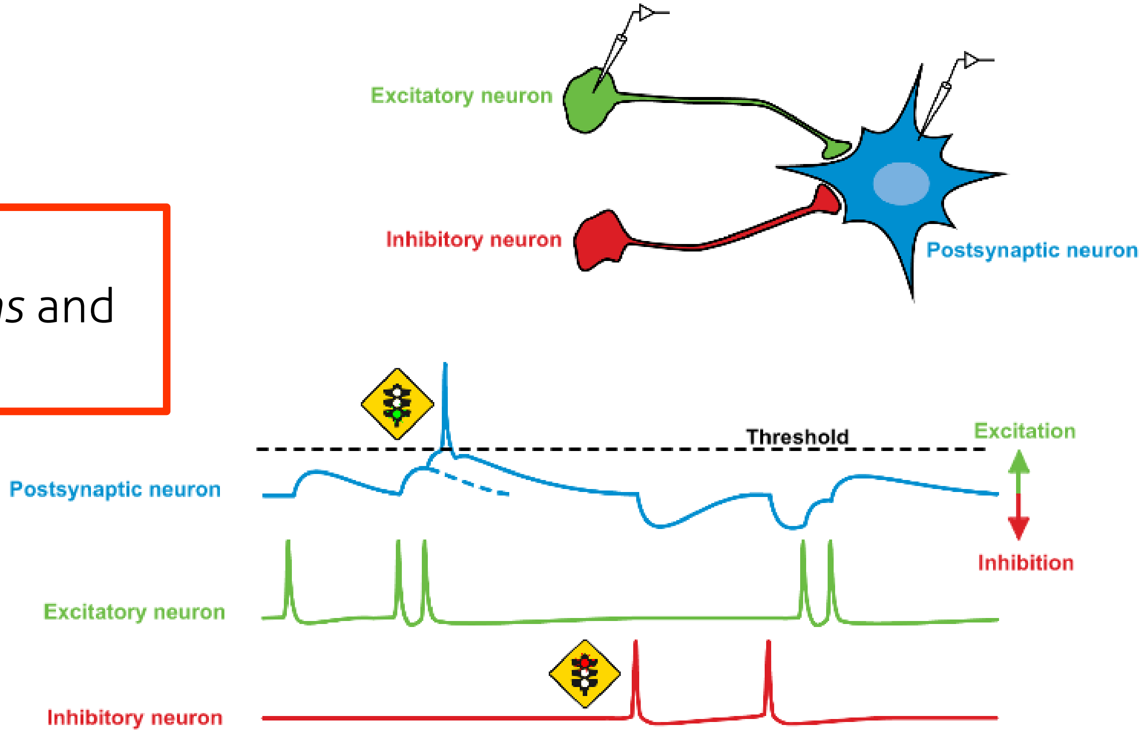
Synapses

?

Why can we talk about excitatory/inhibitory *neurons* and not just synapses?

!

→ "Dale's law"
Neurons release the same neurotransmitter(s) on every synapse



ⓒ2000 UTHSCH

Neuroscience online

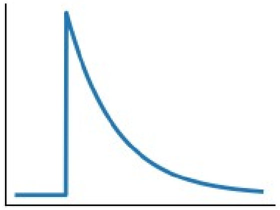
Synaptic models

Synapses

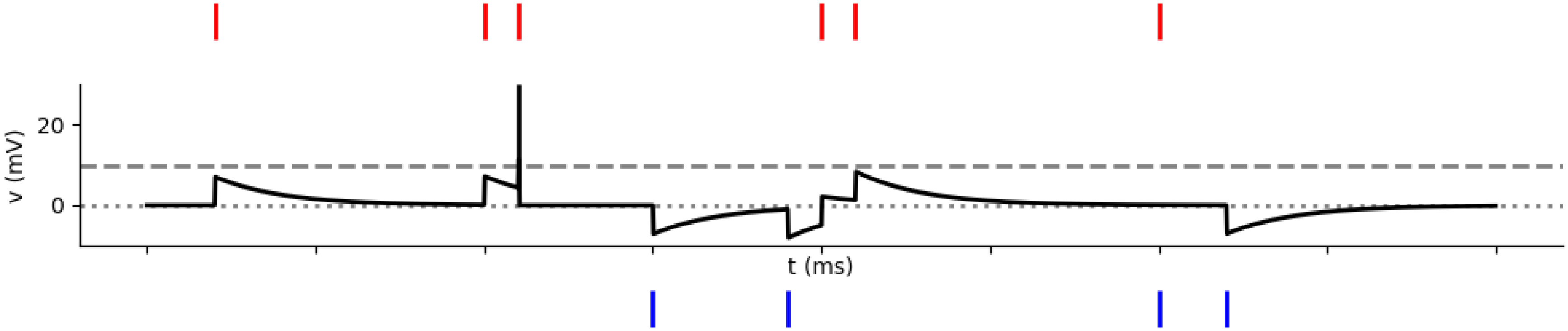
weight from j to i

For each spike: increase V_m by J_{ij}

membrane potential



"delta synapse"

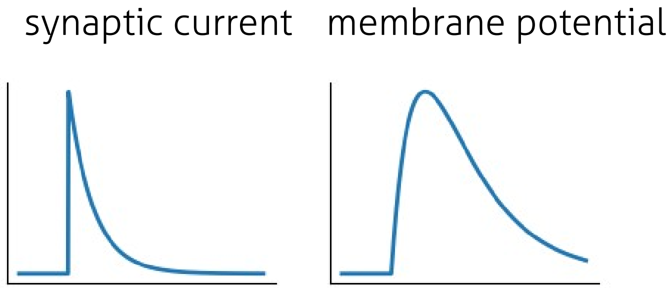


Synaptic models

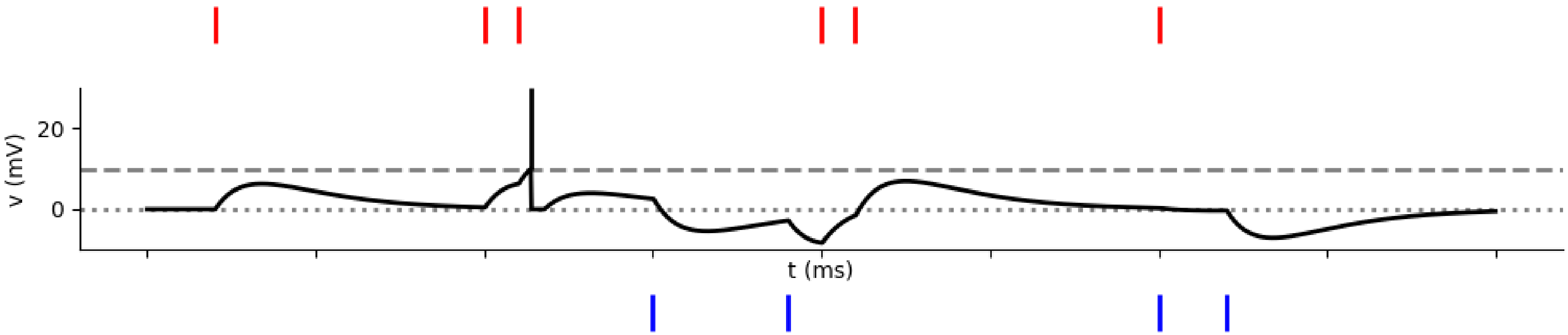
Synapses

For each spike: increase I_{syn} by J_{ij}

Between spikes: I_{syn} exponentially decays to 0



Current-based synapse



Synaptic models

Synapses

$I_{syn} = g_{syn} (E_{syn} - V_m)$

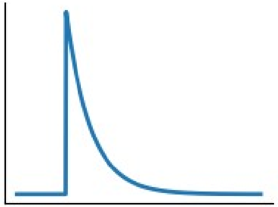
For each spike:

increase g_{syn} by J_{ij}

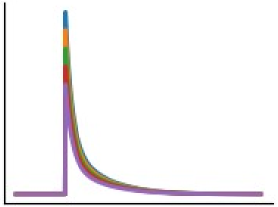
Between spikes:

g_{syn} exponentially decays to 0

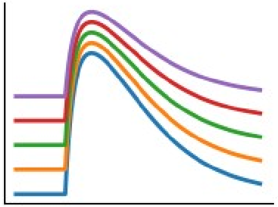
synaptic conductance



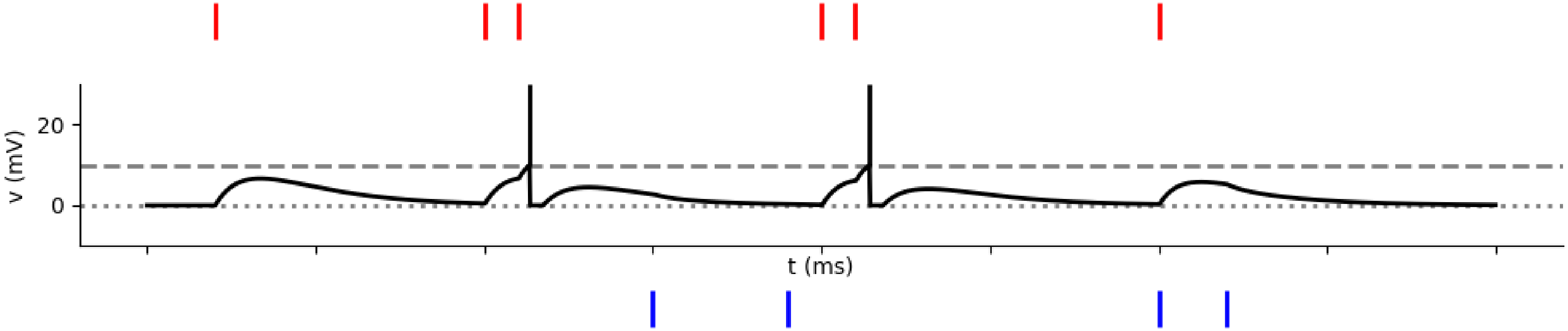
synaptic current



membrane potential

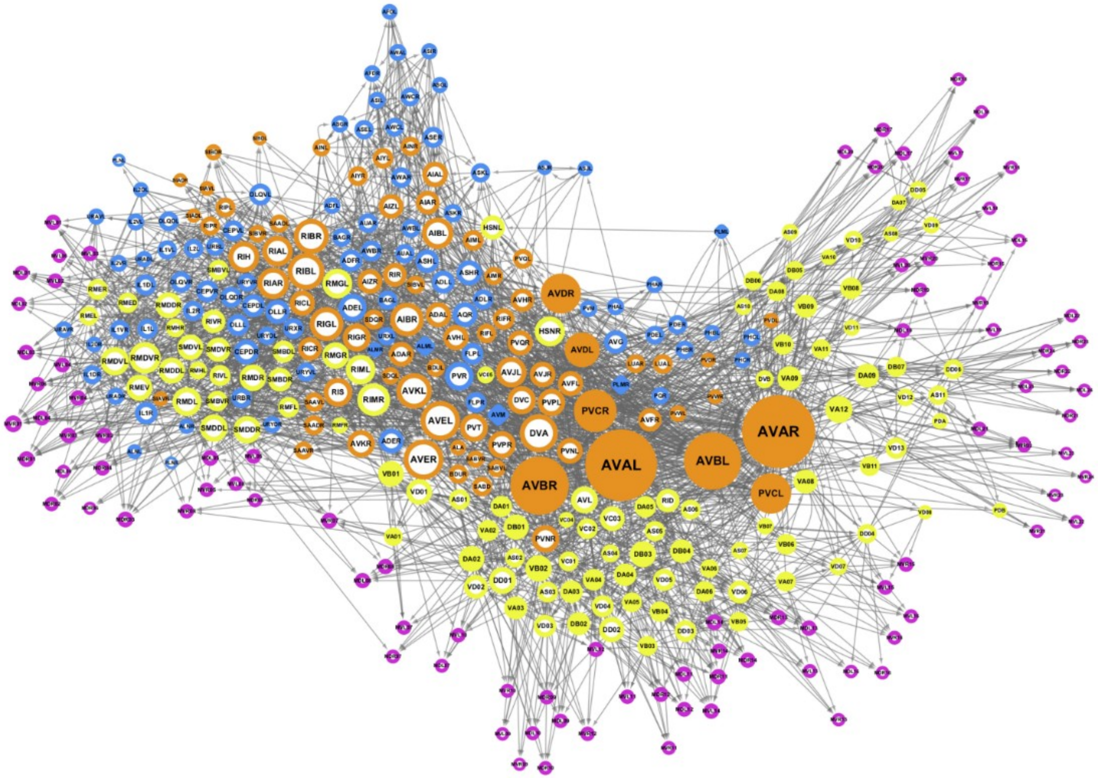


exponential conductance-based



Synaptic connectivity

- Structured connectivity

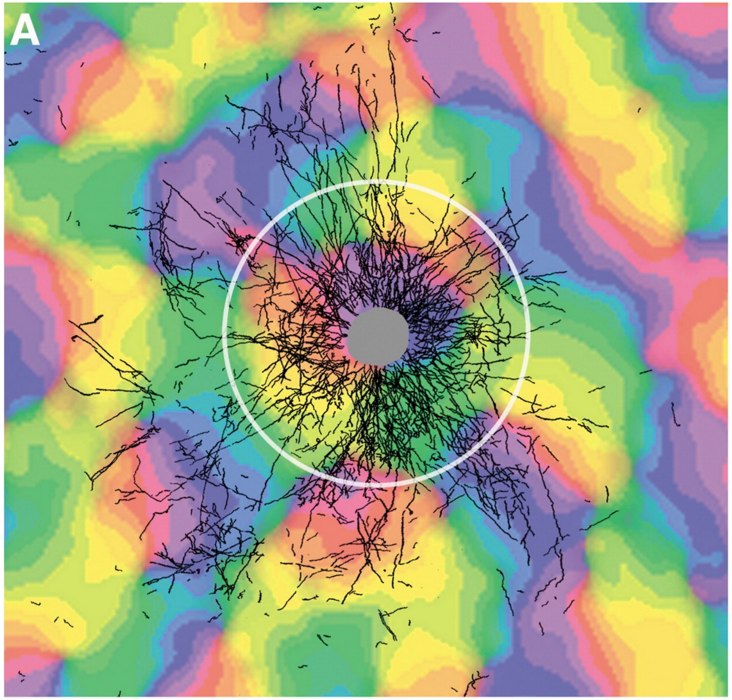


C. elegans connectome

Yan et al., Nature (2017)

Synaptic connectivity

- Structured connectivity



Superficial layers of V1
in Macaque monkeys

Stettler et al., Neuron (2002)

Synaptic connectivity

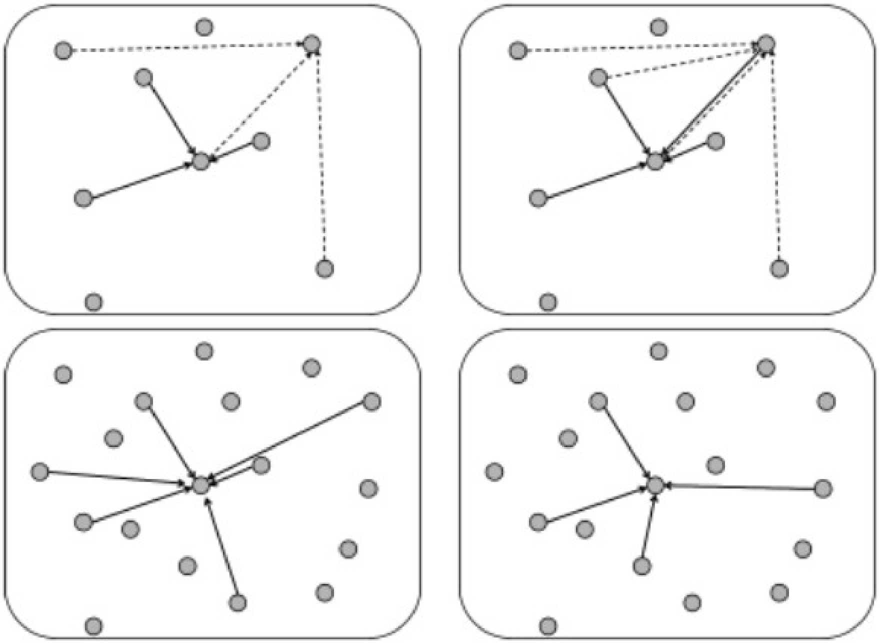
- Unstructured (random) connectivity

Fixed probability

Fixed number of inputs

N = 9

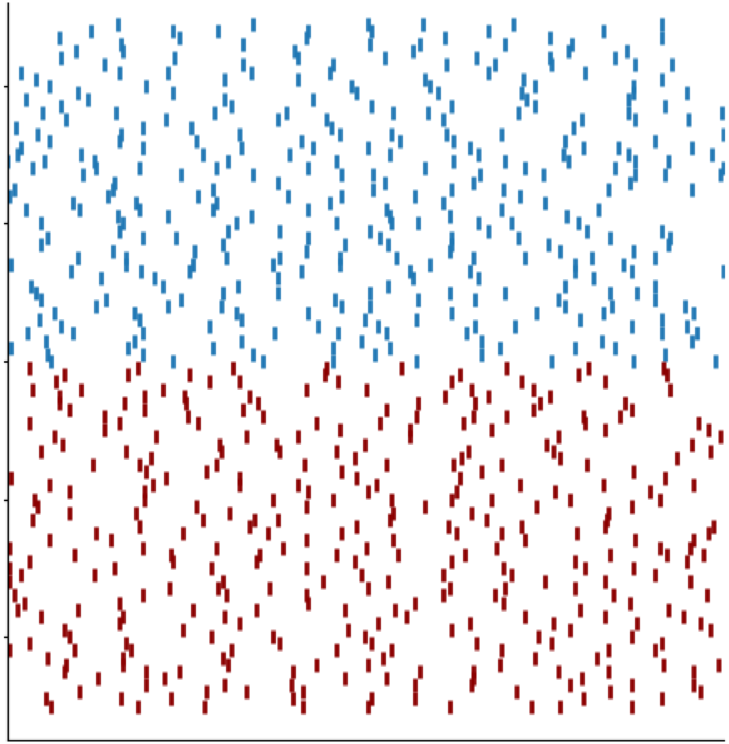
N = 18



Gerstner et al., Neuronal Dynamics , chapter 12

Network dynamics

How can we characterize network activity?



Individual neurons:
Weakly or strongly active?
Firing regularly or irregularly?

Firing rate,
ISI distribution → CV

Network:
Synchronized or unsynchronized?
Oscillating?

e.g. spectral analysis
(auto)correlation

The

BRIAN

simulator

Brian's approach

- *Philosophy*: Mathematical model descriptions
  - Flexible system to define models with equations
  - Takes care of numerical integration / synaptic propagation
  - Physical units
- *Technology*: Code generation
  - High-level descriptions transformed into low-level code
  - Transparent to user

More info

Website: https://briansimulator.org

Documentation: https://brian2.readthedocs.io

Discussion forum: https://brian.discourse.group

Articles:

Stimberg, Marcel, Romain Brette, and Dan FM Goodman. "Brian 2, an Intuitive and Efficient Neural Simulator." ELife 8 (2019): e47314. https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.47314.

Stimberg, Marcel, Dan F. M. Goodman, Victor Benichoux, and Romain Brette. "Equation-Oriented Specification of Neural Models for Simulations." Frontiers in Neuroinformatics 8 (2014). https://doi.org/10.3389/fninf.2014.00006