Dr. Cristian Jimenez Romero, Dr. Claudia Bachmann and Prof. Abigail Morrison Jülich Supercomputing Centre – Forschungszentrum Jülich

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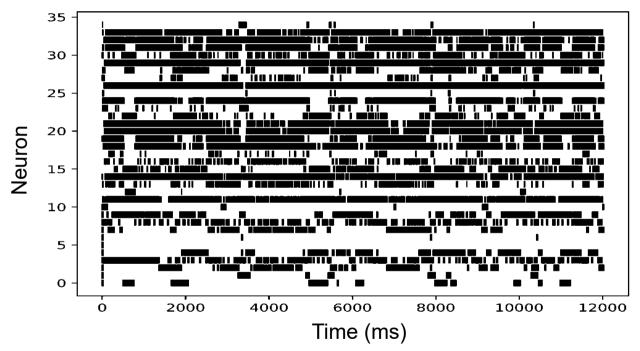


Figure 1: parallel recordings of neuronal activity in 35 neurons during 12000 ms.

Background

Meassuring the connectivity between neurons in the brain is a hard problem because:

- The use of different imaging techniques and tracing experiments, can be very laborious, time-consuming and may involve animal experiments.
- Even with the most advanced imaging techniques it is still not possible to snapshot the detailed connectivity of large networks in vivo.
- A single neuron in some areas of the brain may have >10.000 synapses (connections) with other neurons.

Problem

The methodes to reconstruct the topology of biological neural networks based on network activity have limited accuracy and are mostly limited to synthetic data lacking biological relevant dynamics.

Given

- We will provide the students with both synthetic and real datasets from parallel recordings of neuronal activity.
- Some of the datasets will include information describing the topology of the corresponding neural network.
- The datasets without topological information will be used to test and evaluate the performance of the proposed solutions.

Reconstructing the Topology of Spiking Neural Networks

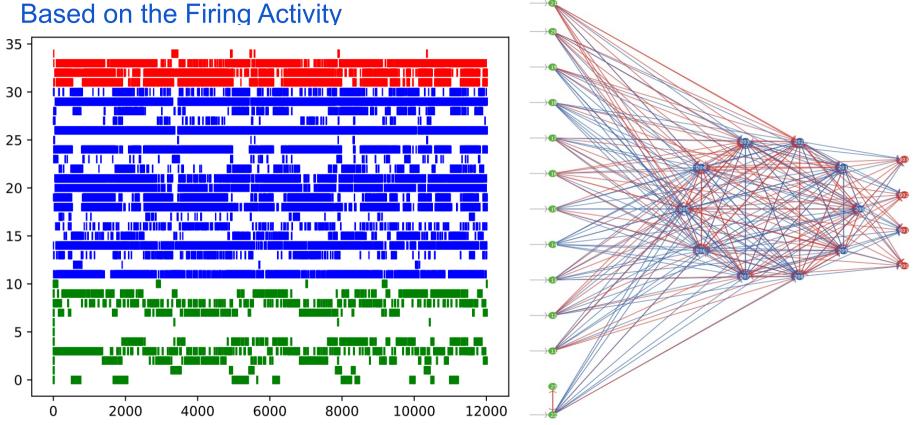


Figure 2: parallel recordings of neuronal activity (left) with ground truth network topology (right).



Wanted

- First reconstruction of a tiny network with 3 neurons.
- Calculate the overall number of connections.
- Estimate the number of positive (excitatory) and negative (inhibitory) connections.
- Infer the distribution of the connection strengths across the network.

Goal

To develop an algorithm for reconstructing the topology of a spiking neural network based on its spiking activity.

Thank you!

