Msc thesis

Mathematical Modelling and Computation

The dynamics of adaptive neuronal networks: influence of topology on synchronisation

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Contents

Neuron dynamics

How do neurons communicate?

- Neurons receive neurotransmitters
- Action potential $=$ explosion of electrical activity
- Synapse releases the neurons' neurotransmitter

How can we capture this behaviour?

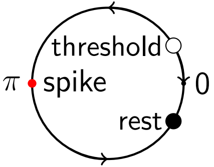
- Human brain consists of $\sim$ 100 billion neurons
- The *MFR* yields the average dynamics of the network

Model Description

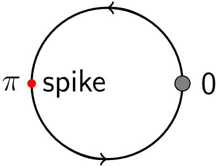
- Formulation

$$\dot{\theta} = (1 - \cos\theta) + (1 + \cos\theta) \cdot I \qquad \theta \in \mathbb{T}$$

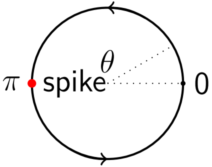
- Normal form of SNIC bifurcation



Excitable regime: $I < 0$



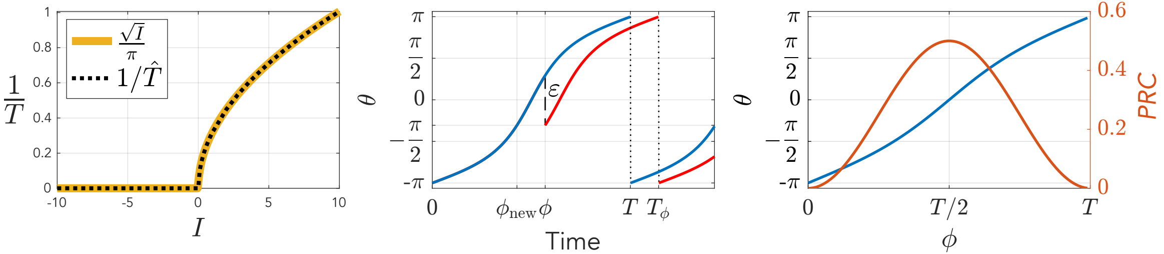
Bifurcation: $I = 0$



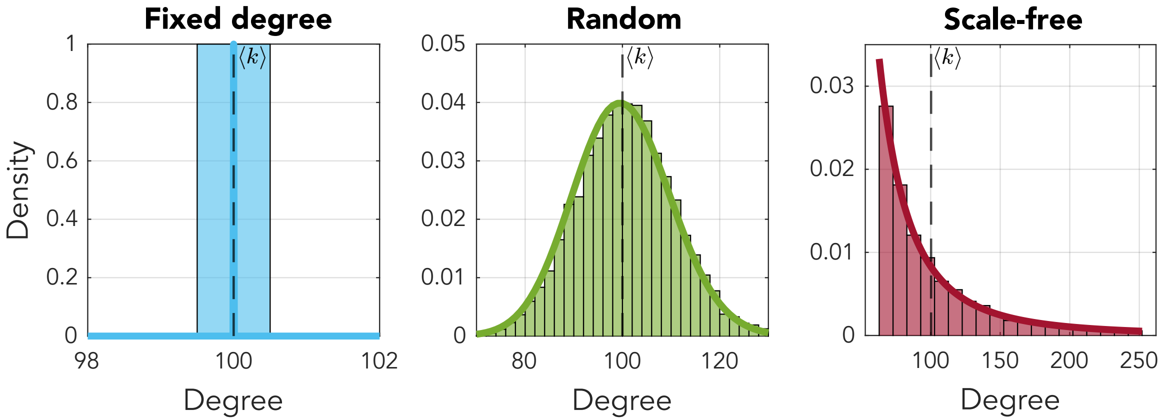
Periodic regime: $I > 0$

Response

- Formulate bifurcations in terms of spiking frequency or phase angle



Three basic networks



Networks of Theta neurons

- For an arbitrary network topology:

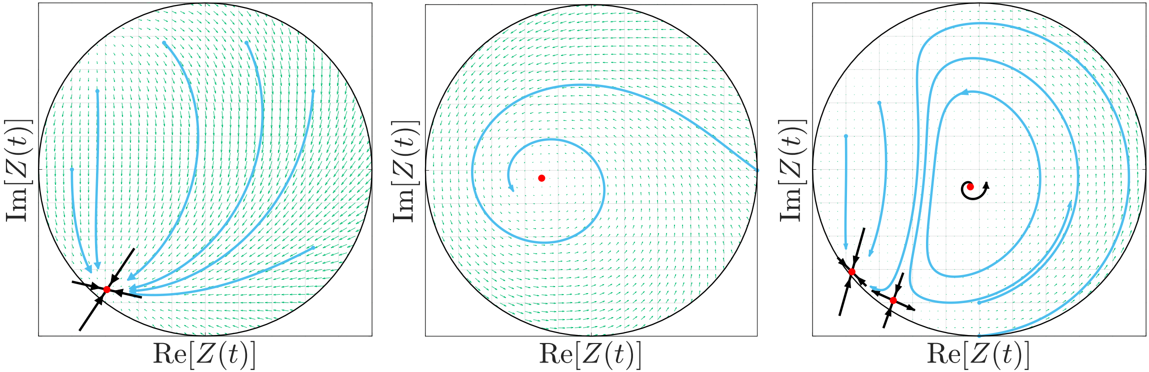
$$\dot{\theta}_i = (1 - \cos\theta_i) + (1 + \cos\theta_i) \cdot [\eta_i + I_i(t)] \qquad \theta_i \in \mathbb{T}^N$$

$$I_i(t) = \frac{\kappa}{\langle k \rangle} \sum_{j=1}^{N} A_{ij} \cdot \mathcal{P}_n(\theta_j)$$

- Capture synchronisation

$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{\mathrm{i}\theta_j} \qquad Z(t) \in \mathbb{C}_{\circ}$$

Predict synchronisation dynamics



Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

Hebbian Learning and Synaptic Plasticity

Investigation: Emerging Network Topologies

Conclusion and Discussion