

Msc thesis
Mathematical Modelling and Computation

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

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Supervisors

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February 11th 2021

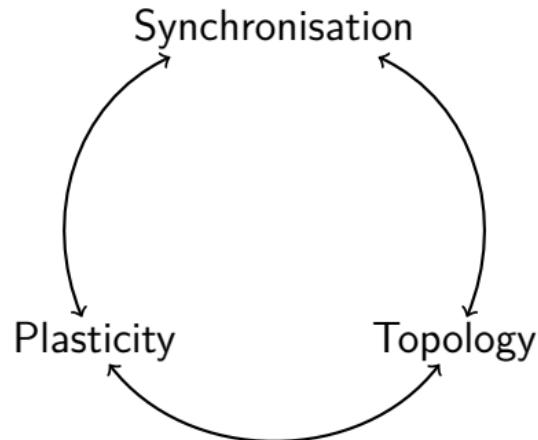
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Contents

Holistic approach



Introduction

Neuron dynamics

How do neurons communicate?

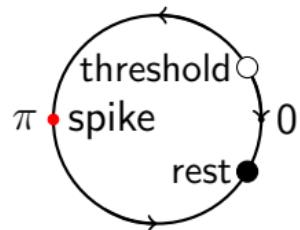
- Neurotransmitters
- Action potential = explosion of electrical activity

How do neurons learn?

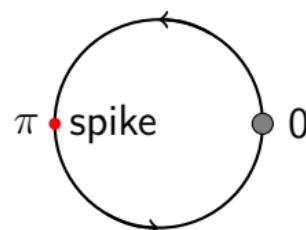
- *Fire and wire*: Correlation of neuronal activity

Theory: The Theta Neuron Model Model Description

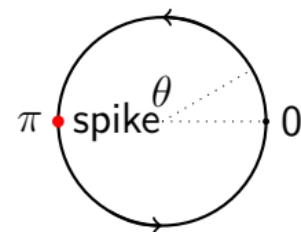
- Normal form of SNIC bifurcation



Excitable regime: $I < 0$

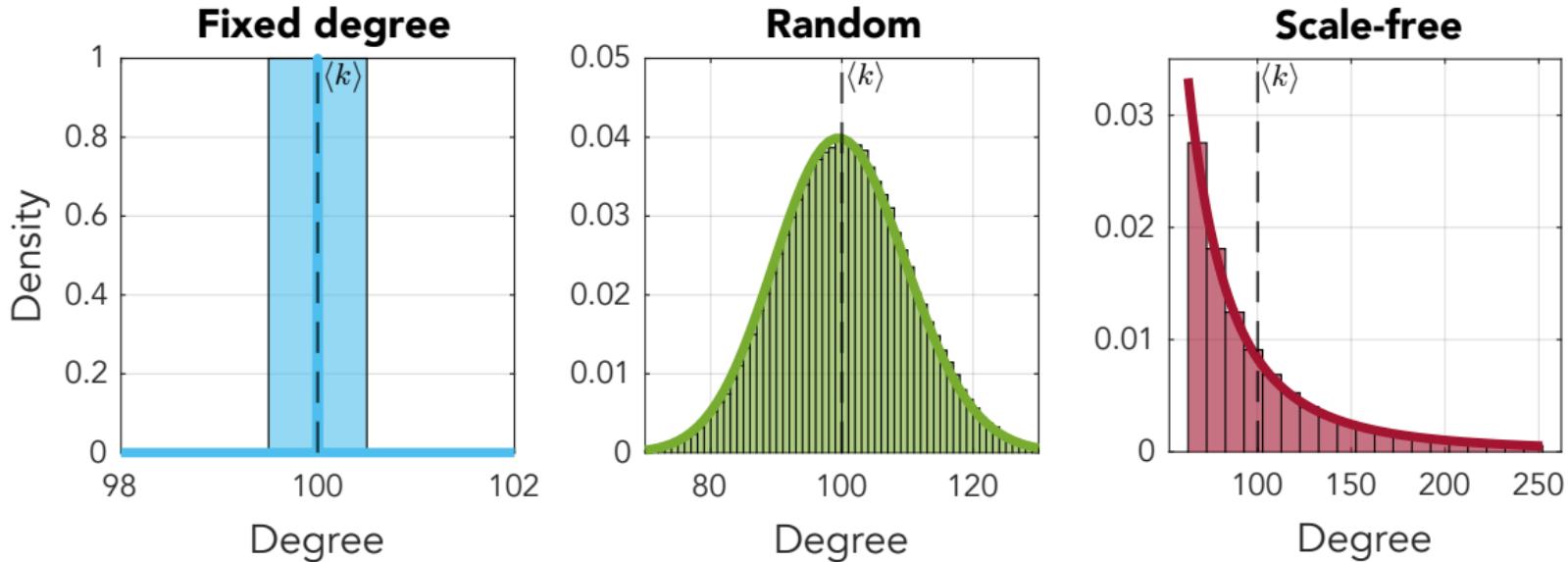


Bifurcation: $I = 0$



Periodic regime: $I > 0$

Theory: Network Topologies
Three basic networks



Theory: Network Topologies Networks of Theta neurons

- For arbitrary network topology:

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

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

- Capture average/mean synchronisation

$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N e^{i\theta_j} \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}_o$$

Theory: Mean Field Reduction

Predict synchronisation dynamics

The *MFR* = solution for $Z(t)$

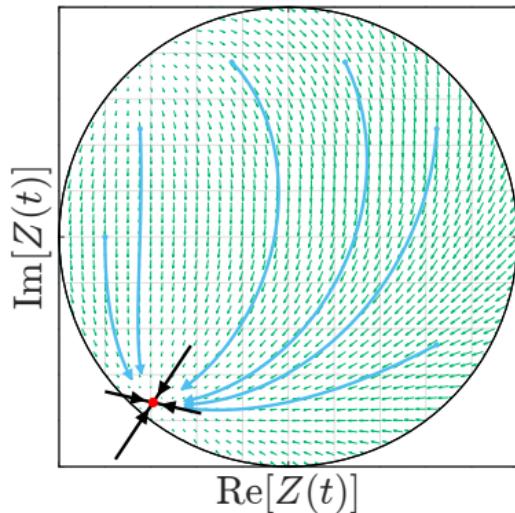
- Simple for fixed-degree networks: one equation

Solution? Formulate $Z(t)$ per degree $z(\mathbf{k}, t)$!

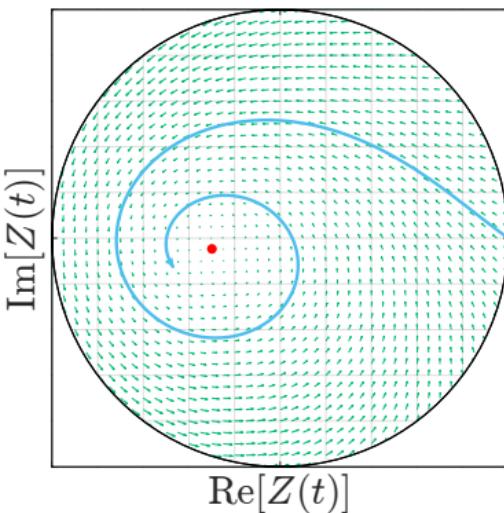
- Less unique degrees than neurons
- = less equations!

$$\bar{Z}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} P(\mathbf{k}) z(\mathbf{k}, t) \quad \bar{Z} \in \mathbb{C}_o$$

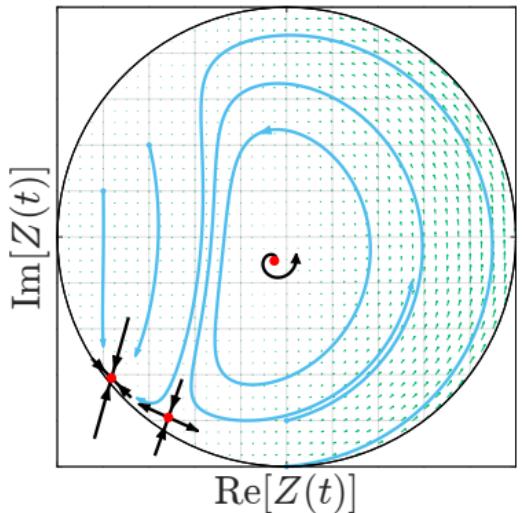
Theory: Mean Field Reduction Fixed-degree networks



(a) PSR



(b) PSS



(c) CPW

Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

Goals

$Z(t)$ can be measured and predicted: are they the same?

- Formulate directed networks
- Construct adjacency matrix from degree distribution
- Initial conditions
- Compare directed and undirected networks

Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

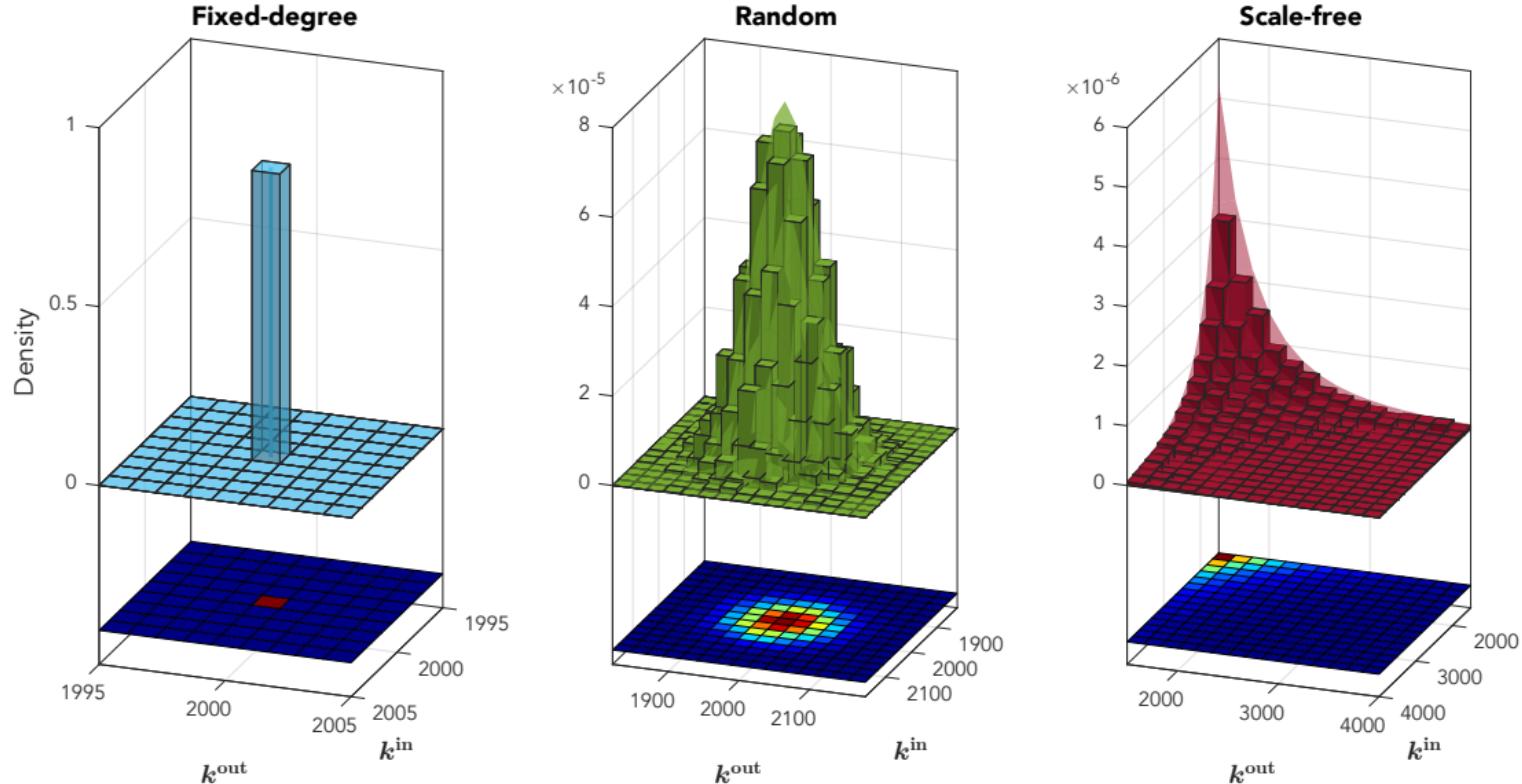
Directed networks

Sample degree vectors from bivariate distribution? Difficult!

- Use independant univariate distributions as marginal
- In- and out degree vectors are a permutation

Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

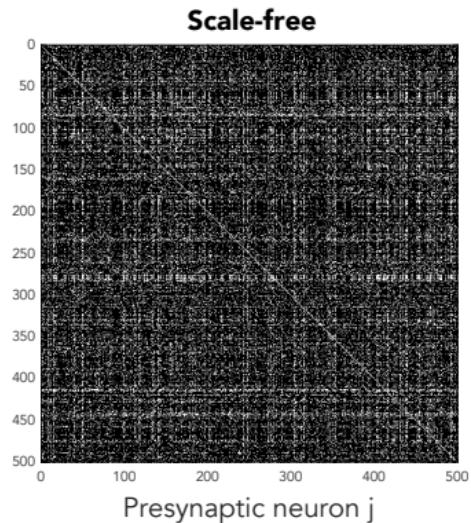
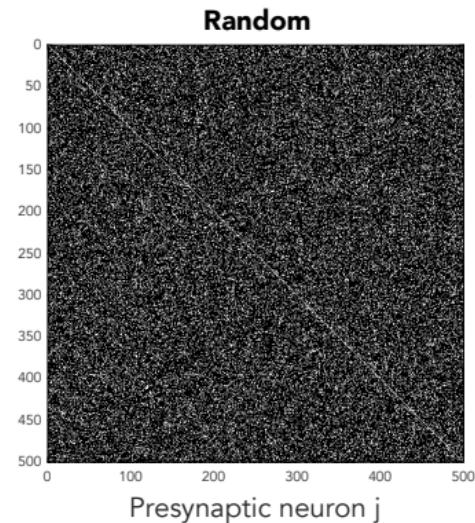
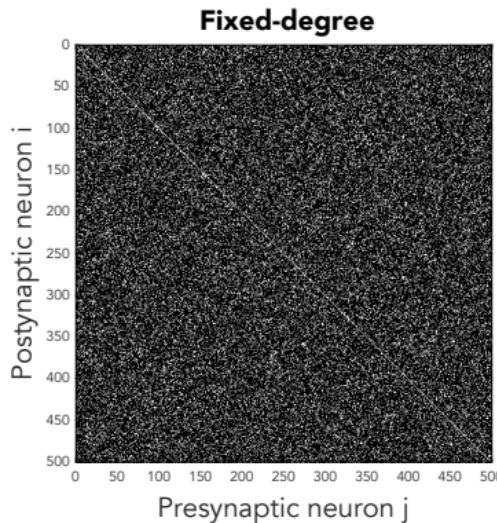
Directed networks



Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

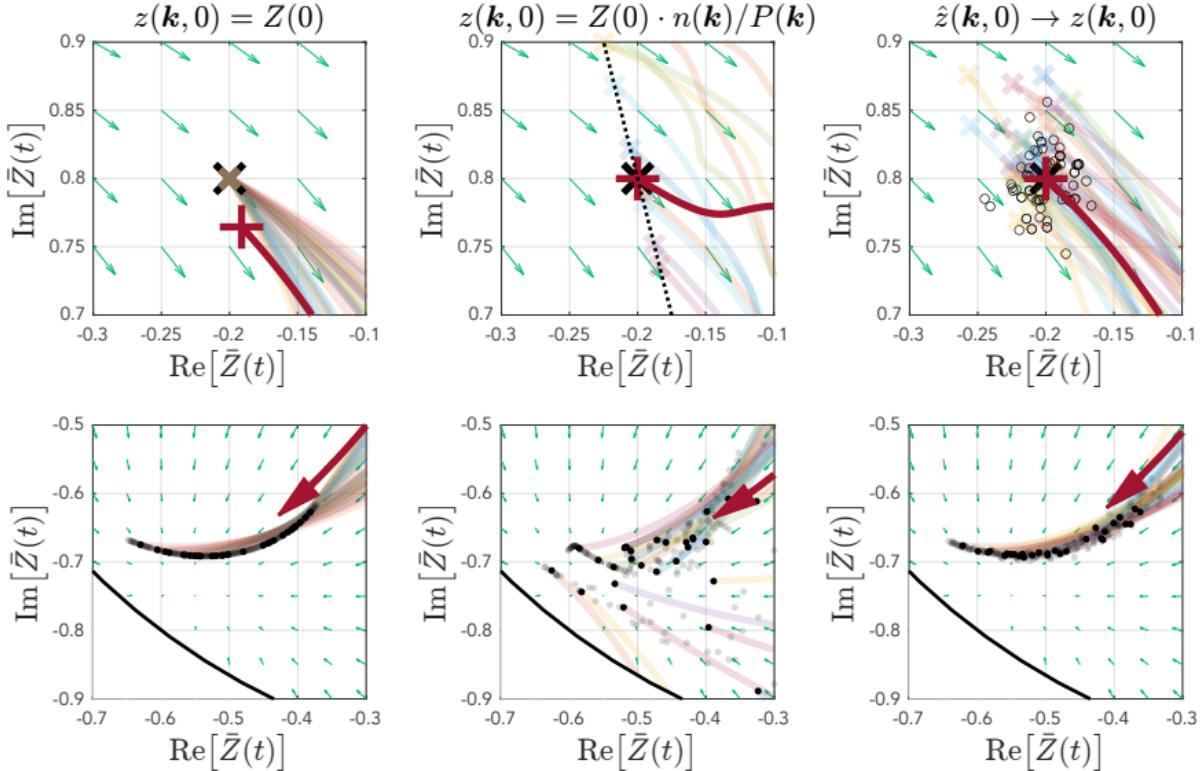
Adjacency matrix

Find a probable solution by sampling from the in- and outdegrees



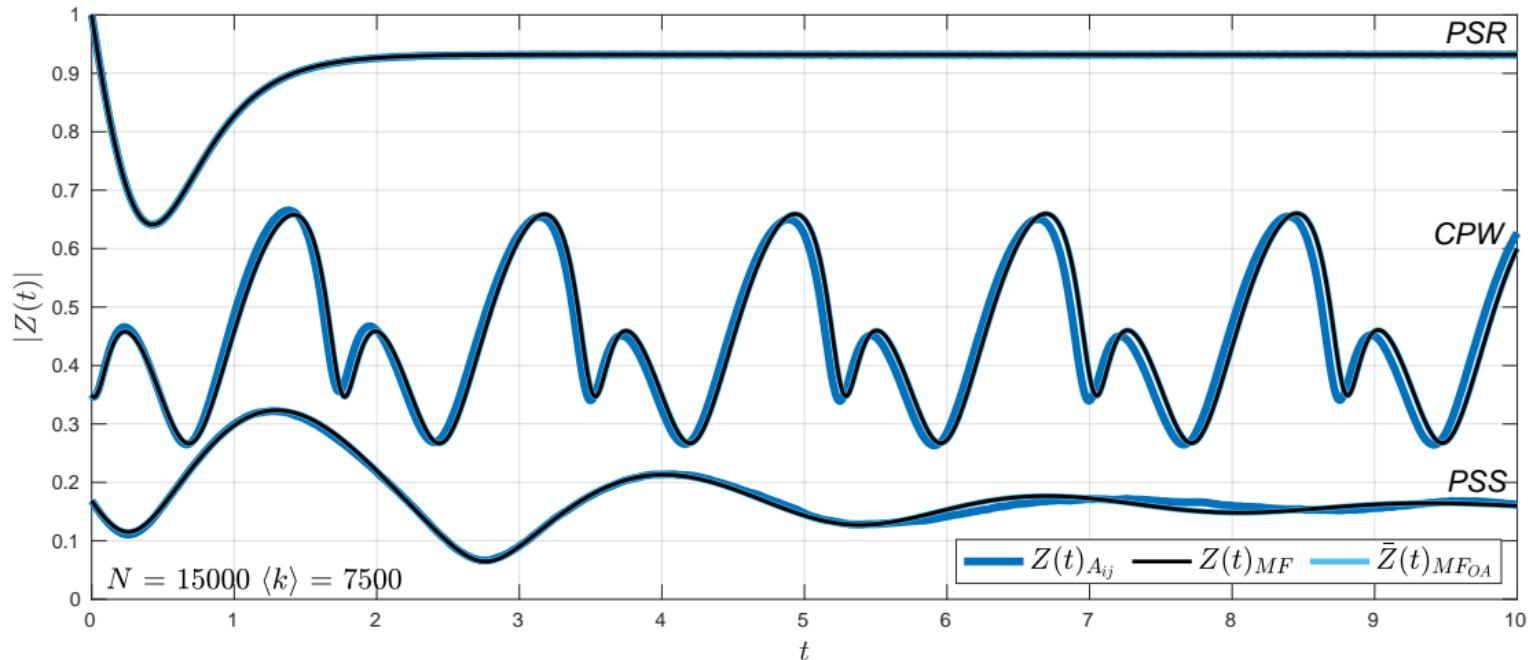
Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

Initial conditions



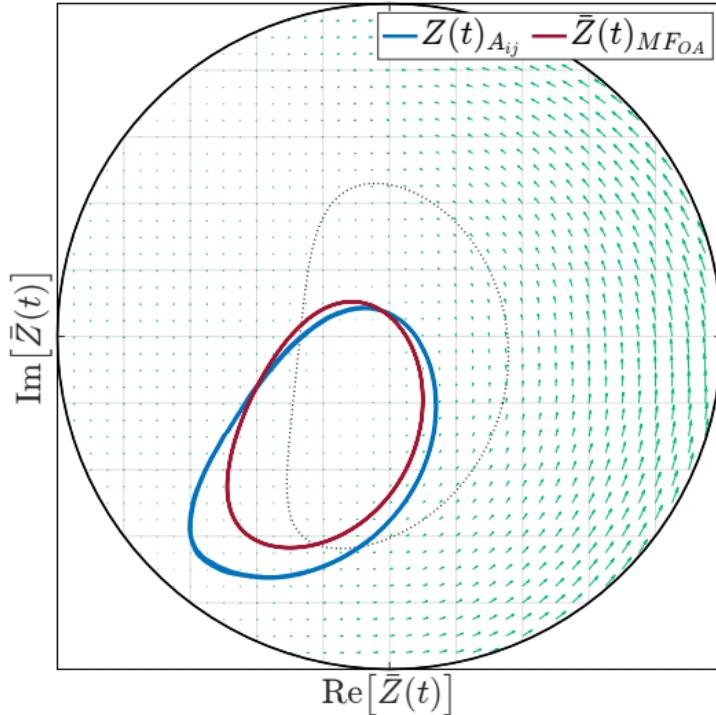
Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

Results



Investigation: Mean Field Reductions for undirected graphs

Results



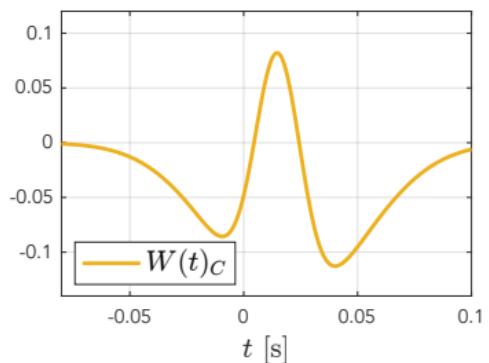
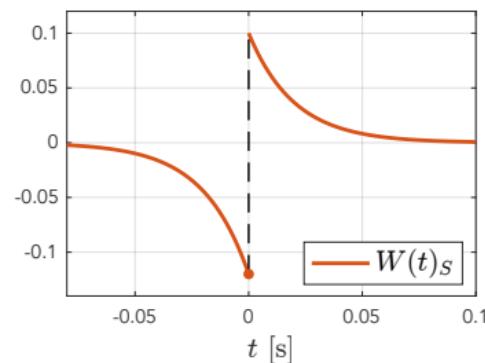
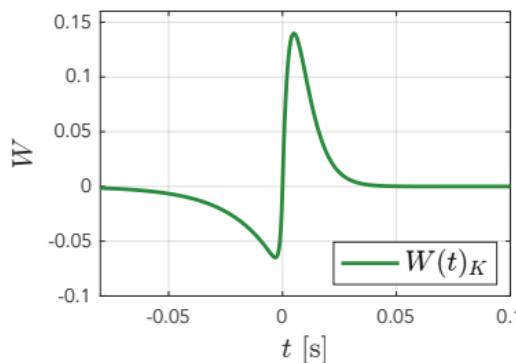
Theory: Hebbian Learning and Synaptic Plasticity

Temporal Interpretation: STDP

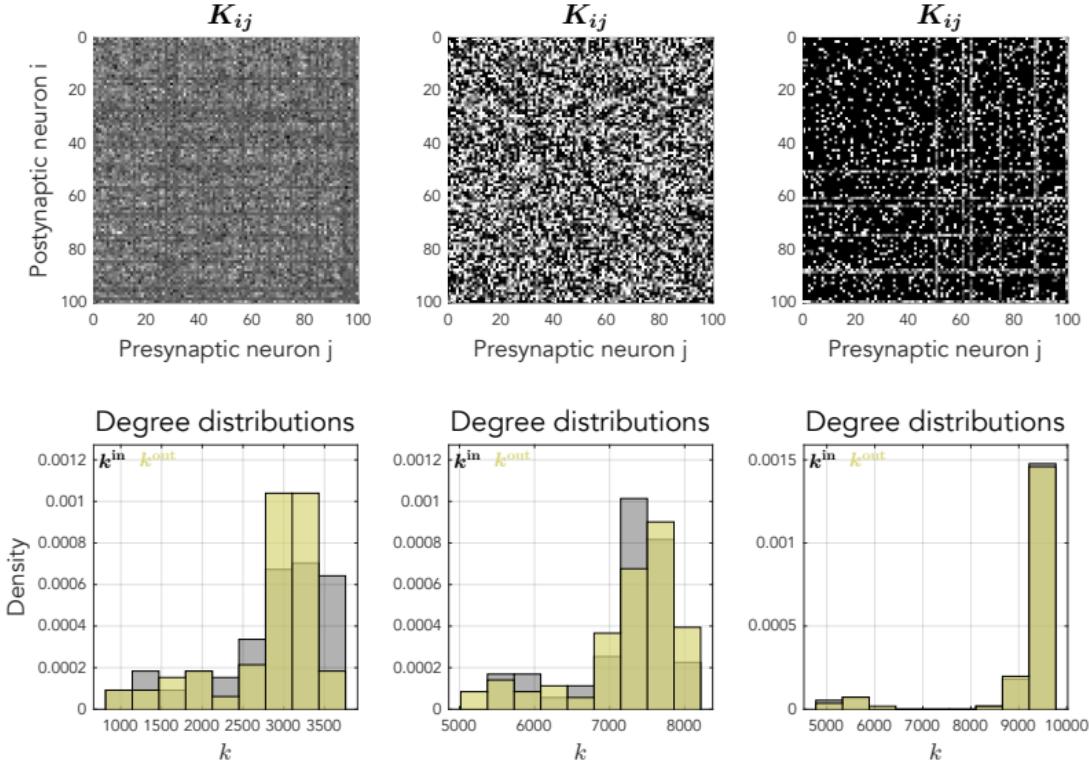
- *Fire and wire*: correlate successive action potentials

$$\Delta \text{Synaptic strength} \sim \sum_{t_j^f, t_i^n \in \mathcal{T}} W(t_j^f - t_i^n)$$

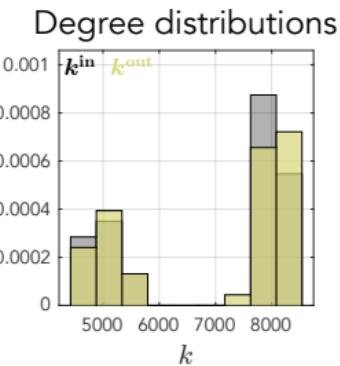
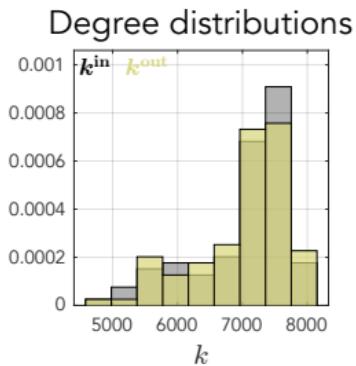
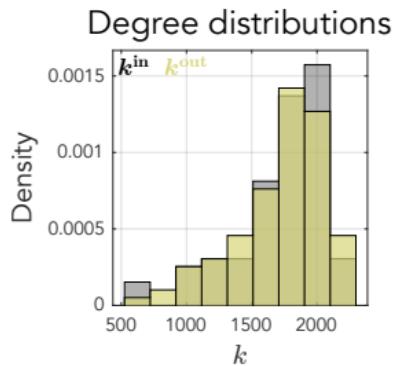
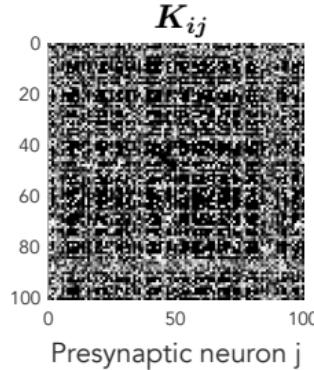
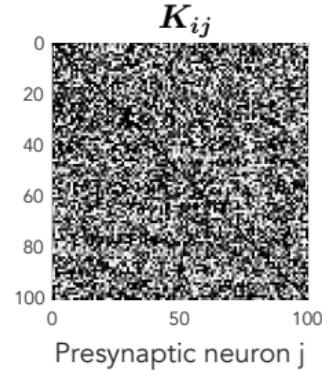
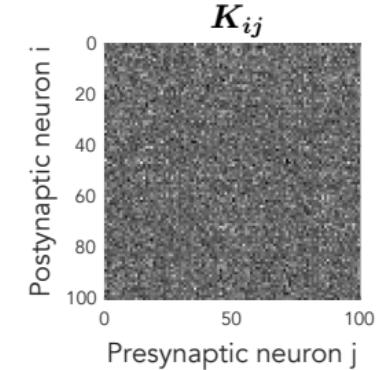
- *IP*: adjust neuron sensitivity to incoming action potentials



Investigation: Emerging Network Topologies *STDP*



Investigation: Emerging Network Topologies ***STDP + IP***



Accomplishments

- Built and simulated directed networks
- Compared simulation and prediction at every timepoint
- Network structure emerges from learning strategy
- Unification of dynamics *on* and *of* networks

Future Work

- Further investigation of initial and final conditions
- Computational challenges

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