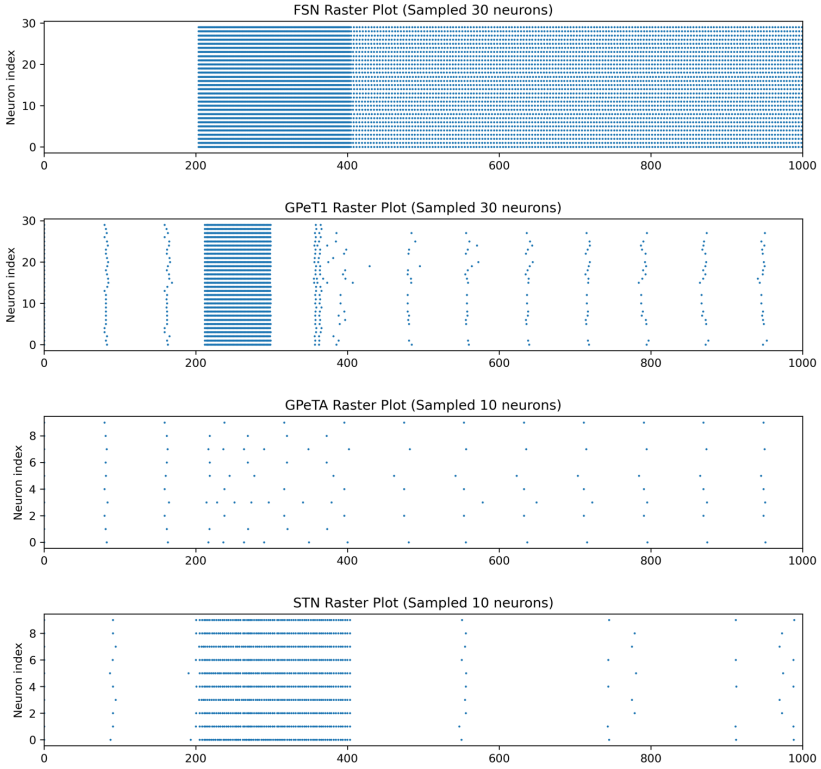
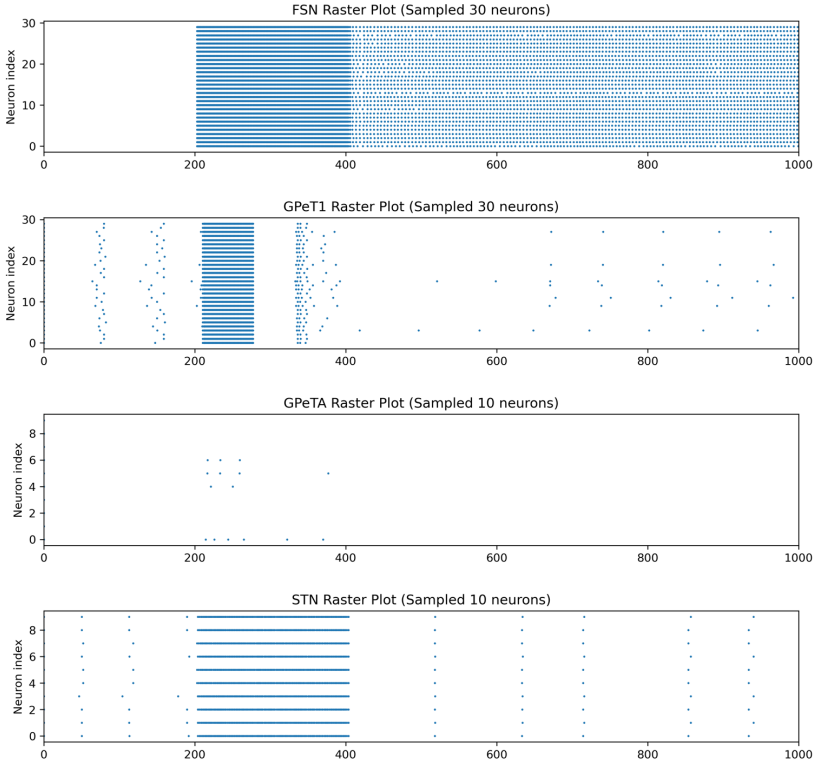
Simulation Result

- 200ms ~ 400ms에 input current



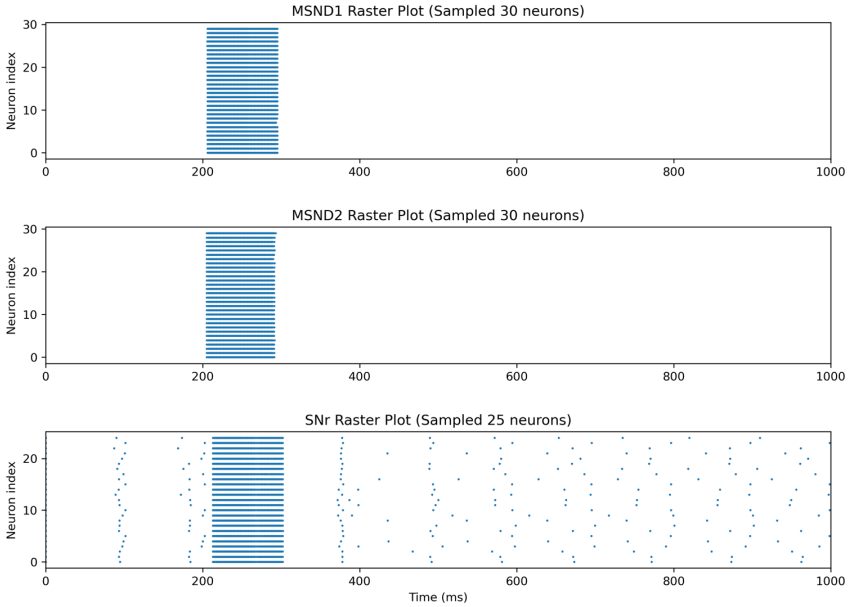
Normal



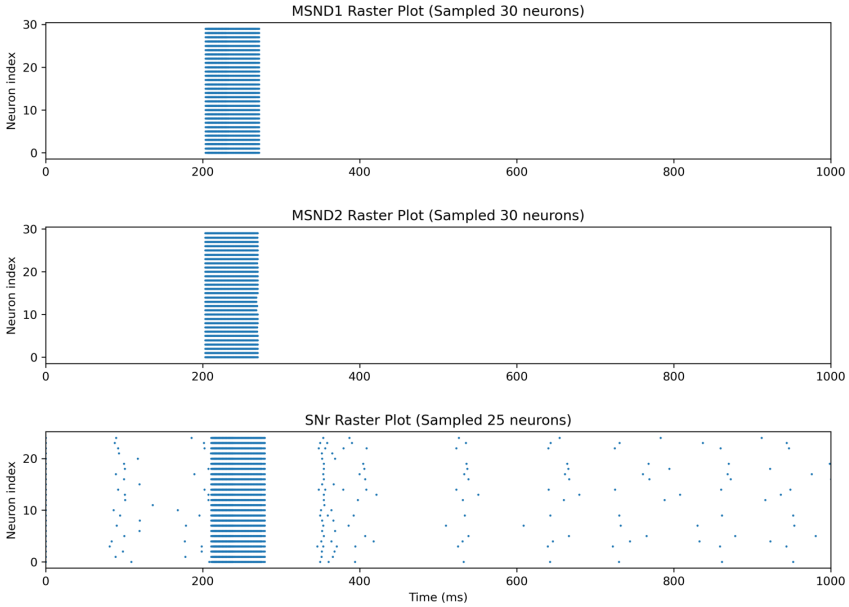
PD

Simulation Result

- 200ms ~ 400ms에 input current



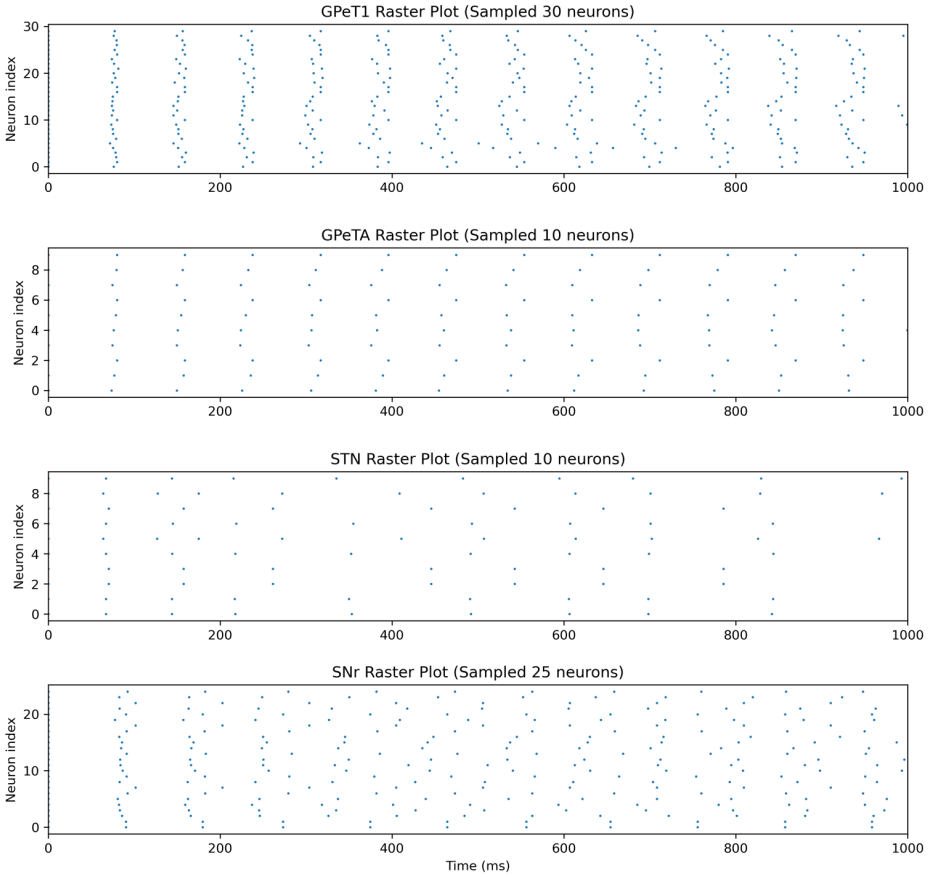
Normal



PD

Simulation Result

- 선형적으로 증가하는 input 부여



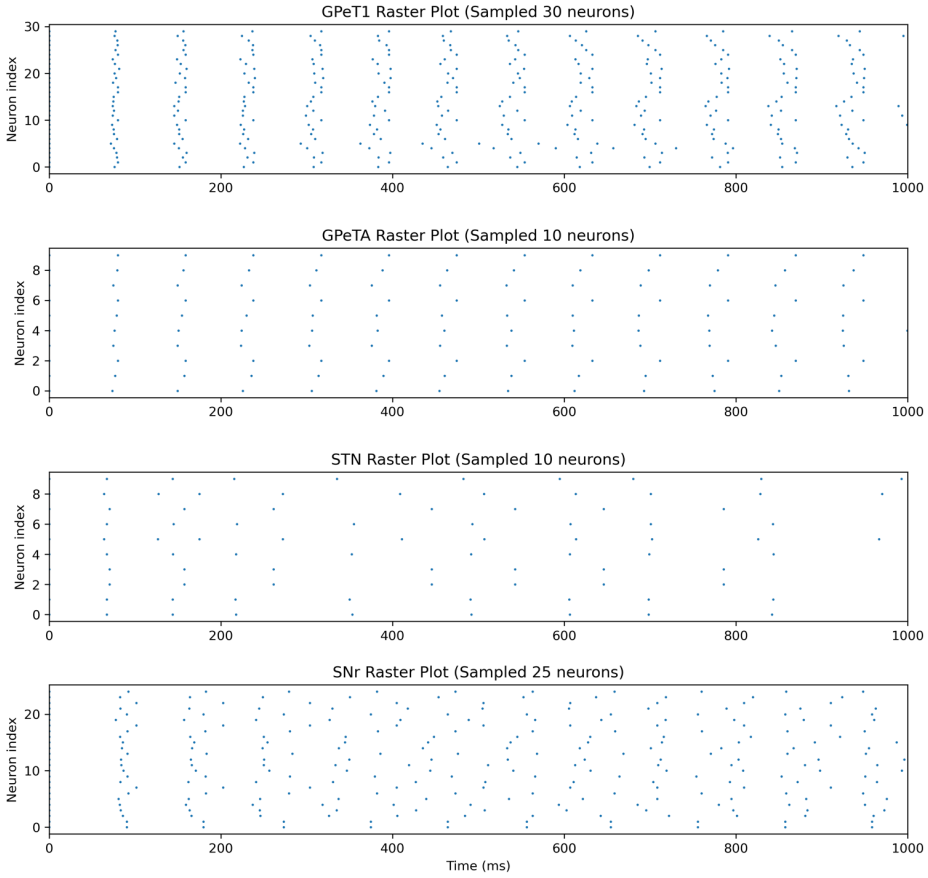
Normal

```
"FSN": {
"equation": "((t / second) / 1000 * 646 + 3 * randn())
* Hz"
},
"MSND1": {
"equation": "((t / second) / 1000 * 448 + 3 * randn())
* Hz"
},
"MSND2": {
"equation": "((t / second) / 1000 * 592 + 3 * randn())
* Hz"
},
"STN": {
"equation": "((t / second) / 1000 * 170 + 3 * randn())
* Hz"
}
```

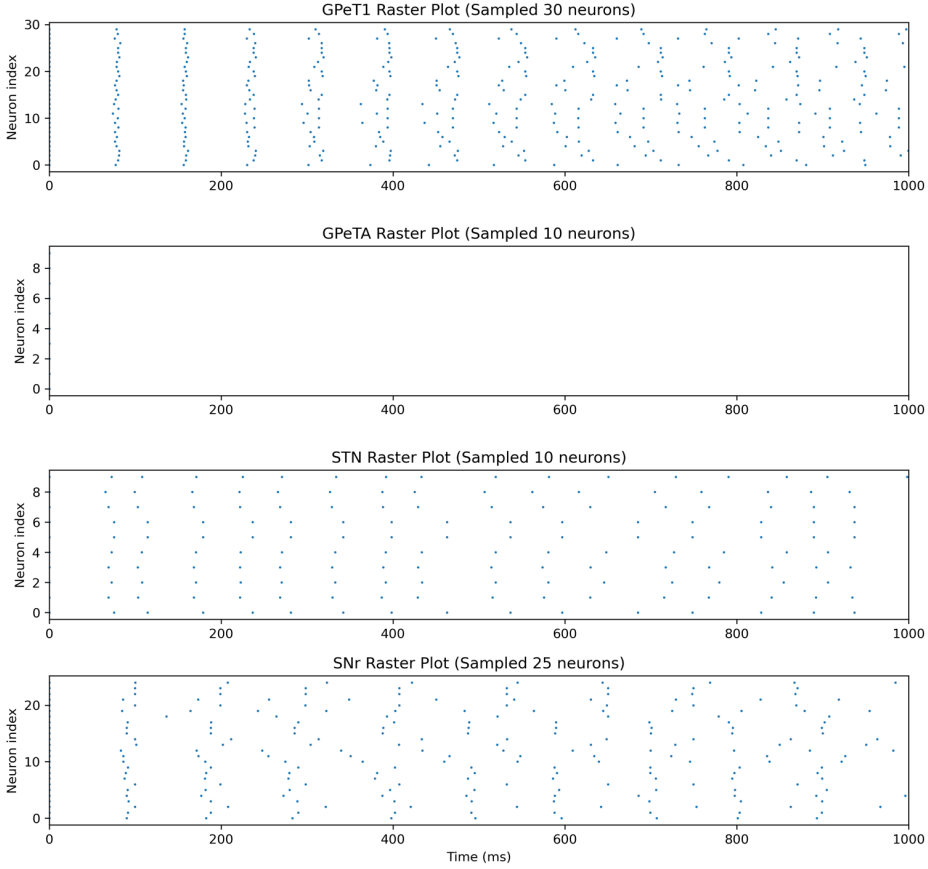
Input Code

Simulation Result

- 선형적으로 증가하는 input 부여



Normal



PD

Discussion

- Population을 증가시켰을 때 모든 시점이 firing되는 결과가 나옴
- 현재는 MSND1을 1,000으로 설정하고 나머지 개수를 논문의 비율에 맞춰 설정한 결과이고, 오른쪽의 그림은 10,000으로 설정했을 때 결과임

- Brian discussion 문의한 결과 아래와 같은 답변을 받았으나 synapse 부분 혹은 다른 부분에 수정이 필요할지 조금 더 찾아봐야 할 것 같습니다

if you have fixed connection probabilities and weights, then each neuron will receive 10 times more input after scaling up the network size.