Exploration 1

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Part 1 Classical HH Model

1. Using HodgkinHuxleyOriginal.py, implement the classical HH model as described in the handout HodgkinHuxley.pdf. In the classical model, the rest potential is 0.0 mV.

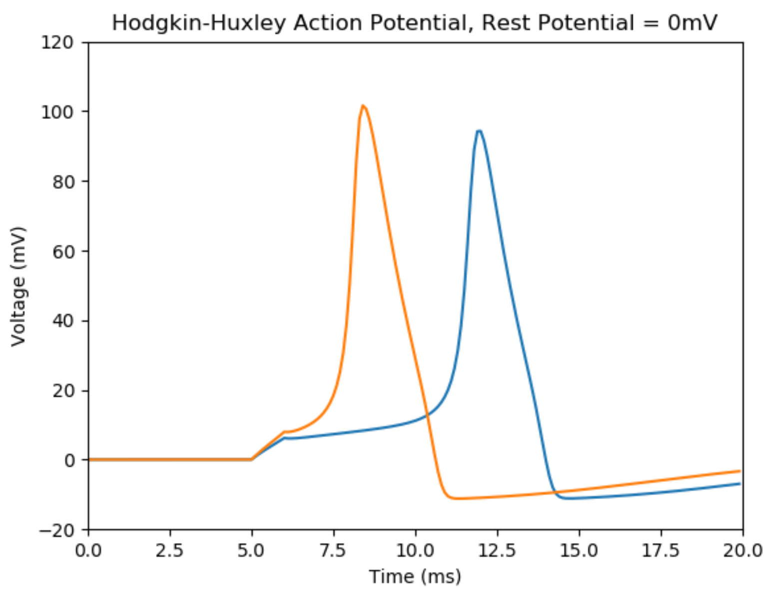

Figure 1: Result 1.1

2. Change the model so the rest potential is -60.0 mV. You will need to change the rate constants and the Nernst potentials.

Answer:

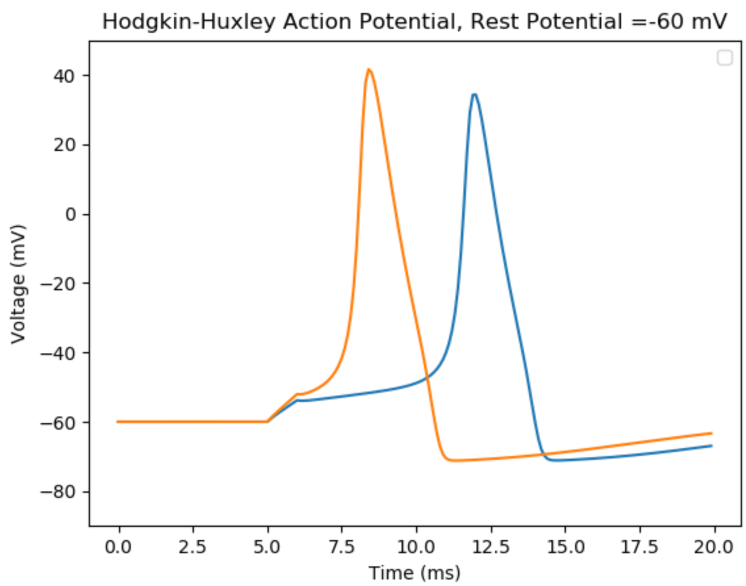

Figure 2: Result 1.2

3. After 5msec, apply a 1 msec pulse and determine the threshold current in nA. What is the threshold.

Answer:

The threshold is 1.5nA.

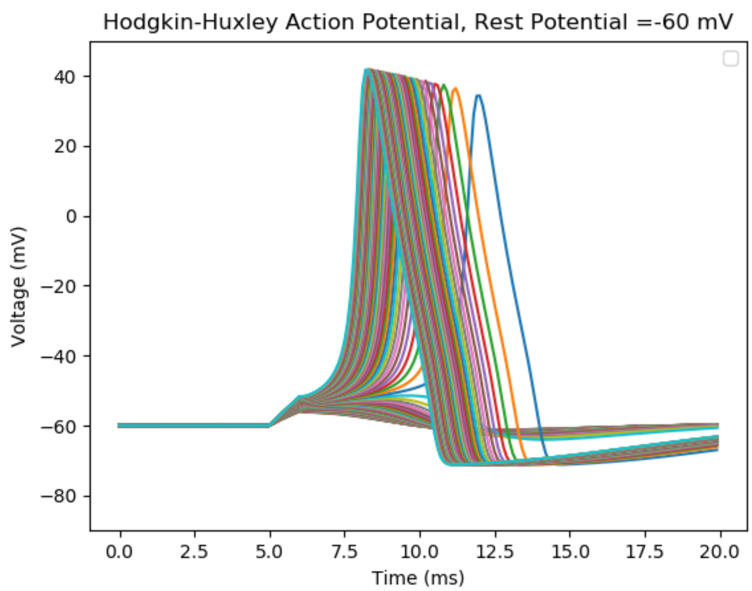

Figure 3: Result 1.3

4. Apply a long (2000 msec or longer) pulse with amplitudes ranging from 0.0 nA to 7nA. What is the firing rate as a function of current amplitude? Use the code IF-HodgkinHuxleyOriginal-skel2.py to show to implement 100 neurons in a group and apply a different current to each cell from 0-99 with the expression

$$group.I =' (7.0 * nA * i)/num_neurons'$$

where i denotes the neuron number.

Answer:

The firing rate as a function of current amplitude is shown in the picture below.

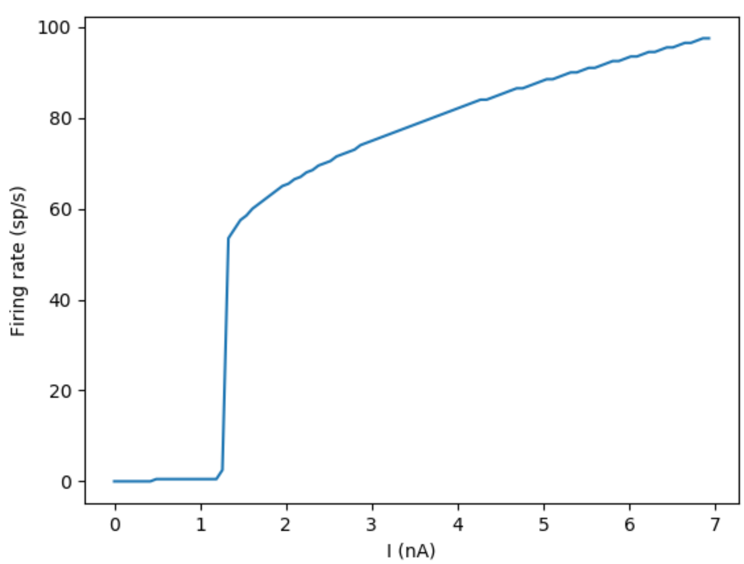

Figure 4: Result 1.4

Part 2 Connor Stevens Model

Modify IF-ConnorsStevensOriginal-skel.py to become the Connor Stevens Model-see handouts connorstevens.pdf and ConnorStevensEqns.pdf. This will involve adding the variables for the A current. The A current is given in terms of $a_\infty, \tau_a, b_\infty, \tau_b$. The infinity values are unitless , while the taus have units of ms. Recall that the differential eqn is of the form

Reproduce as best you can Figure 6.1 in connorstevens.pdf. When turning off the A current, set $gA = 0$ and $EL = -70mV$. Explain the effect of the A current on the firing rate using

$$group.I =' (7.0 * nA * i)/num_neurons'$$

Use the approach in part 1 to obtain the I vs Firing rate plot.

Answer:

The A current constrains the rise time of the membrane potential between action potentials(Cited from Theoretical Neuroscience).

The A current let the firing rate much lower than the one without it. And it lets the firing rate rise continuously but not jump discontinuously.

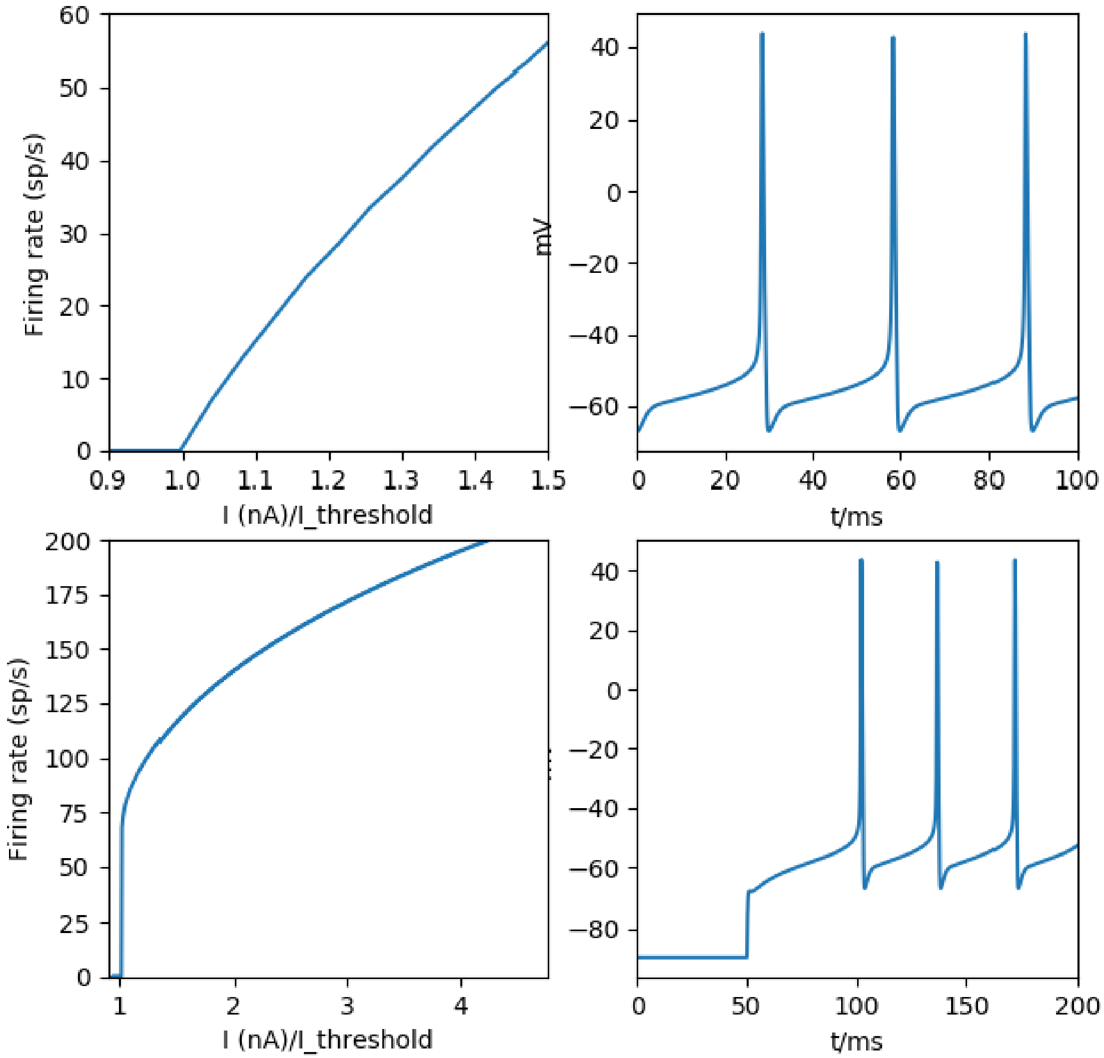

Figure 5: Result 2.1

Part 3 Pyramidal Neuron

Using IF-Pyramidal-skel.py, reproduce the model from the Regular-spiking (RS) Ecell in the paper Input-Dependent Frequency Modulation of Cortical Gamma Oscillations Shapes Spatial Synchronization and Enables Phase Coding (BiophysicalPyramidal.pdf on sakai). Note that the gating variables in the code may have different letters. You can adjust as you wish. Use the approach in part 1

$$group.I =' (7.0 * nA * i)/num_neurons'$$

obtain the I vs Firing rate plot. Explain how the firing rate plot compares with Hodgkin Huxley or Connor Stevens.

Answer:

H-H: The firing rate of Pyramidal model rises continuously from zero point with higher values.

Connor Stevens: The firing rate of Pyramidal model has much higher values than the firing rate of Connor Stevens model. And the rising rate(derivative) is increasing firstly, and then decreasing.

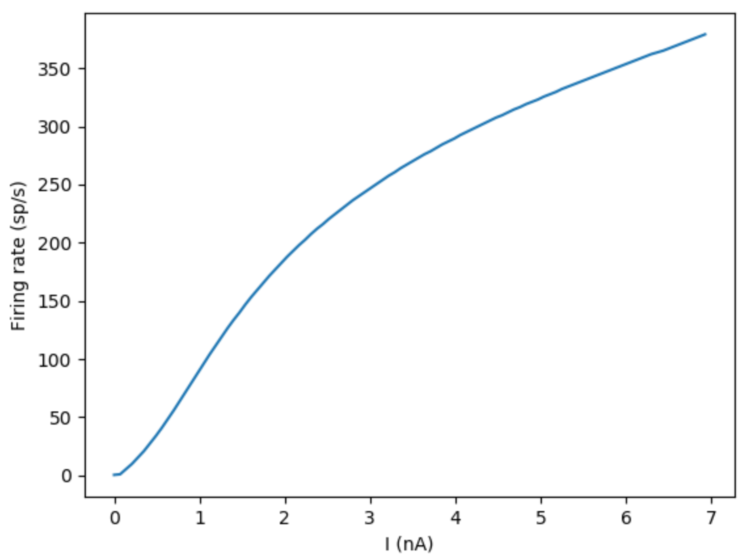

Figure 6: Result 3.1

Part 4 Linear Integrate and Fire Neuron

Remove the Sodium and Potassium currents from the HH model in Problem 1, leaving just the leakage current. Set EL=-60.0 mV. Set the threshold to -40mV. When the potential hits threshold, reset to -60 mV with

$$group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs, threshold =' v > -30*mV', reset =' v = -50*mV',$$
$$method =' euler')$$

Compute the I vs Firing rate plot again using

$$group.I =' (7.0*nA*i)/num_neurons'$$

Show an example output from neuron 75.

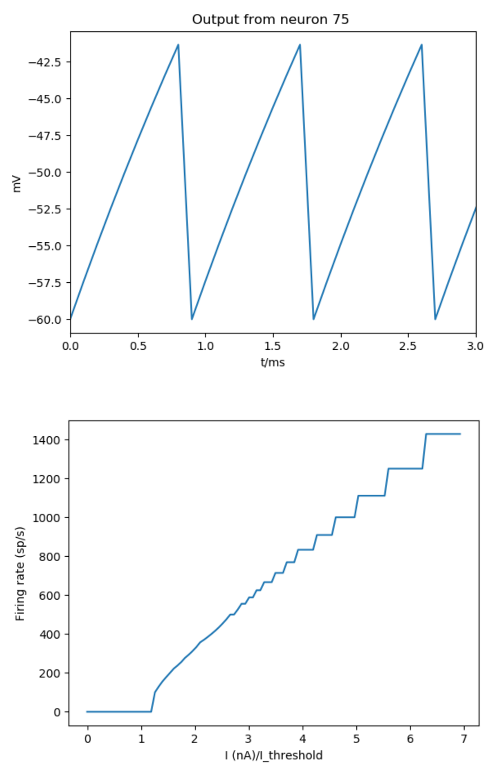

Figure 7: Result 4.1

Appendix

Part 1

Problem 1

```python
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 2

# Parameters
area=20000*umetre**2
Cm = 1*ufarad*cm**-2
El = 10.613*mV
EK = -12.0*mV
ENa = 115.0*mV
E_rest = 0*mV

gl = 0.3*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gNa = 120.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gK = 36.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)


#The model
eqs_ina = '''
ina=gNa * m**3 * h * (ENa-((v+60*mV))) : amp/meter**2

dm/dt = alpham * (1-m) - betam * m : 1
dh/dt = alphah * (1-h) - betah * h : 1

alpham = (0.1/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) /
    (10*mV)) - 1) /ms : Hz
betam = 4*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(18*mV))/ms : Hz
alphah = 0.07*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(20*mV))/ms : Hz
betah = 1/(exp((-(v+60*mV)+30*mV) / (10*mV))+1)/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_ik = '''
ik=gK * n**4 * (EK-(v+60*mV)):amp/meter**2
```

```
dn/dt = alphan * (1-n) - betan * n : 1

alphan = (0.01/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+10*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+10*mV)
    / (10*mV)) - 1)/ms : Hz
betan = 0.125*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(80*mV))/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_il = '''
il = gl * (El-(v+60*mV)) :amp/meter**2
'''

eqs = '''
dv/dt = (ina+ik+il +I/area)/Cm : volt
I : amp
'''
eqs += (eqs_ina+eqs_ik+eqs_il)

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -100*mV',
                    refractory='v > -100*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -60*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596

monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)
group.I = 0*nA
run(5.0*ms,report='text')
group.I[0] = 1.50*nA
group.I[1] = 1.90*nA
run(1*ms, report='text')
group.I = 0*nA
run(14.0*ms)


figure(1)
plot(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[0]/mV) #plot the voltage for neuron
    0 (index starts at 0)
```

```
plot(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[1]/mV) #plot the voltage for neuron
    0 (index starts at 0)
# ylim(-20,120) #set axes limits
# xlim(0,20)
xlabel('Time (ms)')
ylabel('Voltage (mV)')
title('Hodgkin-Huxley Action Potential, Rest Potential = 0mV')

#You can dump your results to a file to visualize separately
savetxt('Vmdata.dat',(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[0]/mV))
#out=np.loadtxt('Vmdata.dat')
#plot(out[0],out[1])
show()
```

Problem 2

```
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 2
num_E_rest = -60
# Parameters
area=20000*umetre**2
Cm = 1*ufarad*cm**-2
El = -49.387*mV
EK = -72.0*mV
ENa = 55.0*mV
E_rest = -60*mV
duration = 2*second
gl = 0.3*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gNa = 120.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gK = 36.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)


#The model
eqs_ina = '''
ina=gNa * m**3 * h * (ENa-(v)) : amp/meter**2

dm/dt = alpham * (1-m) - betam * m : 1
dh/dt = alphah * (1-h) - betah * h : 1

alpham = (0.1/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) /
    (10*mV)) - 1) /ms : Hz
betam = 4*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(18*mV))/ms : Hz
alphah = 0.07*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(20*mV))/ms : Hz
betah = 1/(exp((-(v+60*mV)+30*mV) / (10*mV))+1)/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_ik = '''
ik=gK * n**4 * (EK-v):amp/meter**2

dn/dt = alphan * (1-n) - betan * n : 1

alphan = (0.01/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+10*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+10*mV)
    / (10*mV)) - 1)/ms : Hz
```

```
betan = 0.125*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(80*mV))/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_il = '''
il = gl * (El-v) :amp/meter**2
'''

eqs = '''
dv/dt = (ina+ik+il +I/area)/Cm : volt
I : amp
'''
eqs += (eqs_ina+eqs_ik+eqs_il)

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -40*mV',
                    refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -60*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596

monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)
group.I = 0*nA
run(5.0*ms, report='text')
group.I[0] = 1.50*nA
group.I[1] = 1.90*nA

run(1*ms, report='text')
group.I = 0*nA
run(14.0*ms)

signal = 0
figure(1)
for ii in range(num_neurons):
    plot(monitor2.t / ms, monitor2.v[ii] / mV) # plot the voltage
        for neuron 0 (index starts at 0)
    if max(monitor2.v[ii] / mV) > 0 and signal == 0:
        print("The "+ str(ii)+ " neuron is fired, and the amplitude
```

```
            of current is " + str(1.50 + ii * 0.1) + "nA")
        signal = 1
ylim(-90, 50) #set axes limits
# xlim(0, 20)
xlabel('Time (ms)')
ylabel('Voltage (mV)')
legend()
title('Hodgkin-Huxley Action Potential, Rest Potential ='+
    str(num_E_rest) + ' mV')

show()
```

Problem 3

```
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 100
num_E_rest = -60
# Parameters
area=20000*umetre**2
Cm = 1*ufarad*cm**-2
El = -49.387*mV
EK = -72.0*mV
ENa = 55.0*mV
E_rest = -60*mV
duration = 2*second
gl = 0.3*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gNa = 120.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gK = 36.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)


#The model
eqs_ina = '''
ina=gNa * m**3 * h * (ENa-(v)) : amp/meter**2

dm/dt = alpham * (1-m) - betam * m : 1
dh/dt = alphah * (1-h) - betah * h : 1

alpham = (0.1/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+25*mV) /
    (10*mV)) - 1) /ms : Hz
betam = 4*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(18*mV))/ms : Hz
alphah = 0.07*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(20*mV))/ms : Hz
betah = 1/(exp((-(v+60*mV)+30*mV) / (10*mV))+1)/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_ik = '''
ik=gK * n**4 * (EK-v):amp/meter**2

dn/dt = alphan * (1-n) - betan * n : 1

alphan = (0.01/mV) * (-(v+60*mV)+10*mV) / (exp((-(v+60*mV)+10*mV)
    / (10*mV)) - 1)/ms : Hz
```

```
betan = 0.125*exp(-(v+60*mV)/(80*mV))/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_il = '''
il = gl * (El-v) :amp/meter**2
'''

eqs = '''
dv/dt = (ina+ik+il +I/area)/Cm : volt
I : amp
'''
eqs += (eqs_ina+eqs_ik+eqs_il)

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -40*mV',
                    refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -60*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596

monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)

group.I = '(7.0*nA * i) / num_neurons'
monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)
run(duration)
figure(1)
plot(group.I/nA, (monitor.count / duration)/Hz)
xlabel('I (nA)')
ylabel('Firing rate (sp/s)')

show()
```

Part 2

Problem 1

```
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 100
duration = 2*second

# Parameters
area = 20000*umetre**2
Cm = 1*ufarad*cm**-2
El = -17.0*mV
EK = -72*mV
ENa = 55.0*mV
EA= -75.0*mV

gl = 0.3*msiemens/cm**2
gNa = 120.0*msiemens/cm**2
gK = 20*msiemens/cm**2
gA=  47.7*msiemens/cm**2

#The model
eqs_ina = '''
ina=gNa * m**3 * h * (ENa-v) : amp/meter**2
dm/dt = alpham * (1-m) - betam * m : 1
dh/dt = alphah * (1-h) - betah * h : 1
alpham = 0.38/mV*(v+29.7*mV)/(1-exp(-0.1*(v+29.7*mV)/mV ) )/ms : Hz
betam = 15.2*exp(-0.0556*(v+54.7*mV)/mV)/ms : Hz
alphah = 0.266*exp(-0.05*(v+48*mV)/mV)/ms : Hz
betah = 3.8/(1+exp(-0.1*(v+18.*mV)/mV))/ms : Hz
'''




eqs_iA = '''
iA=gA * a**3 * b * (EA-v) : amp/meter**2
a =
    (((0.0761*exp(0.0314*(v+94.22*mV)/mV))/(1+exp(0.0346*(v+1.17*mV)/mV)))**(1/3))
```

```
    : 1
b = ((1/(1+exp(0.0688*(v+53.3*mV)/mV)))**4) : 1
'''

eqs_ik = '''
ik=gK * n**4 * (EK-v):amp/meter**2
dn/dt = alphan * (1-n) - betan * n : 1
alphan = (0.02*(v+45.7*mV)/mV)/(1-exp(-0.1*(v+45.7*mV)/mV))/ms : Hz
betan = 0.25*exp(-0.0125*(v+55.7*mV)/mV)/ms : Hz
'''

eqs_il = '''
il = gl * (El-v) :amp/meter**2
'''

eqs = '''
dv/dt = (ina+ik+il+iA+I/area)/Cm: volt
I : amp
'''
eqs += (eqs_ina+eqs_ik+eqs_il+eqs_iA)
# re-run spikes
# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -40*mV',
                    refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -68.0*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596


monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)
group.I = -1.8*nA
run(50.0*ms)
group.I = '(7.0*nA * i) / num_neurons'

monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)

run(duration)
```

```
fig = figure(1)

ax4 = fig.add_subplot(224)
plot(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[24]/mV) #plot the voltage for
    neuron 0 (index starts at 0)
xlim(0, 200)
xlabel('t/ms')
ylabel('mV')

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -40*mV',
                    refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -68.0*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596


monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)

group.I = '(7.0*nA * i) / num_neurons'

monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)

run(duration)

ax1 = fig.add_subplot(221)
plot(group.I/nA/1.7, (monitor.count / duration)/Hz)
ylabel('Firing rate (sp/s)')
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(222)
plot(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[25]/mV) #plot the voltage for
    neuron 0 (index starts at 0)
xlim(0, 200)
# xlabel('t/ms')
ylabel('mV')


# turned off
```

```
gA=  0 *msiemens/cm**2
El = -70*mV
# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                    threshold='v > -40*mV',
                    refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='exponential_euler')
group.v = -68.0*mV
group.m=0.0529
group.n=0.3177
group.h=0.596

monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)

group.I = '(7.0*nA * i) / num_neurons'

monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)

run(duration)
ax3 = fig.add_subplot(223)
plot(group.I/nA/1.7, (monitor.count / duration)/Hz)
xlabel('I (nA)/I_threshold')
ylabel('Firing rate (sp/s)')


show()
```

Part 3

Problem 1

```python
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 100
duration = 3.0 * second

# Parameters
area = 20000 * umetre ** 2
Cm = (1 * ufarad * cm ** -2)
defaultclock.dt = .02 * ms
div = defaultclock.dt

# The model

ENa = 50.0 * mV
gnabar = 50 * msiemens * cm ** -2
VT1 = -61.5 * mV
VT = -61.5 * mV
EK = -90.0 * mV
gkbar = 4.8 * msiemens * cm ** -2
EKm = -90.0 * mV
gmbar = 0.15* msiemens * cm ** -2
glbar = 0.0205 * msiemens / cm ** 2
El = -70 * mV
tau_max = 1123.5*ms

eqs_na = """
ina = gnabar*m**3*h*(ENa-v) : amp/meter**2
dm/dt  = (am1*(1-m)-bm1*m): 1
dh/dt  = (ah1*(1-h)-bh1*h): 1
am1=0.32*(13-(vu-VT/mV))/(exp((13-(vu-VT/mV))/4.0)-1.0)/ms: Hz
bm1=(0.28*((vu-VT/mV)-40)/(exp(((vu-VT/mV)-40)/5.0)-1.0))/ms: Hz
ah1 = 0.128*exp(-(vu-17-VT/mV)/18)/ms: Hz
bh1 = 4/(1+exp(-(vu-40-VT/mV)/5))/ms: Hz
"""

# IM channel () non-inactivating
```

```
eqs_m = """
im = gmbar*c*(EKm-v) : amp/meter**2
dc/dt = ((cv - c)/tau_c) : 1
cv = 1/(1+exp(-(v/mV+35)/10)) : 1
tau_c =
    (tau_max/(3.3*exp(((v+35*mV)/20)/mV)+exp((-(v+35*mV)/20)/mV)))
    : second
"""

# Delayed Rectifier K channel
eqs_k = """
ik = gkbar*b**4*(EK-v): amp/meter**2
db/dt  = (ab*(1-b)-bb*b): 1
ab=0.032*(vu-15-VT1/mV)/(1.0 - exp(-(vu-15-VT1/mV)/5.0))/ms:Hz
bb=0.5*exp(-(vu-10-VT1/mV)/40)/ms : Hz

"""

# Leak
eqs_leak = """
il = glbar*(El-v) : amp/meter**2
"""

eqs = """
dv/dt = (il + ik+ +ina+ im + I/area)/Cm : volt
vu = v/mV : 1 # unitless v
I: amp
"""
eqs += eqs_leak + eqs_k + eqs_na + eqs_m

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
P1 = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs, clock=Clock(defaultclock.dt),
                threshold='v > -40*mV', refractory='v > -40*mV',
                    method='euler')

P1.I = '1.3*nA * i / num_neurons'

monitor = SpikeMonitor(P1)
monitor2 = StateMonitor(P1, ('v'), record=True)
net = Network(P1, monitor, monitor2)
```

```
net.run(duration)

figure(1)
plot(P1.I / nA, monitor.count / duration)
xlabel('I (nA)')
ylabel('Firing rate (sp/s)')
show()
```

Part 4

Problem 1

```
from brian2 import *

num_neurons = 100
duration = 2000*ms
# Parameters
area=20000*umetre**2
Cm = 1*ufarad*cm**-2
El = -60*mV
EK = -72.0*mV
ENa = 55.0*mV
E_rest = -60*mV

gl = 0.3*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gNa = 120.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)
gK = 36.0*(msiemens)/(cm**2)


#The model
eqs_il = '''
il = gl * (El-v) :amp/meter**2
'''

eqs = '''
dv/dt = (il +I/area)/Cm : volt
I : amp
'''
eqs += (eqs_il)

# Threshold and refractoriness are only used for spike counting
group = NeuronGroup(num_neurons, eqs,
                  threshold='v > -40*mV',
                  reset='v=-60*mV',
                  method='euler')
group.v = -60*mV
monitor2=StateMonitor(group,'v',record=True)
group.I = '(7.0*nA * i) / num_neurons'
```

```
monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)

run(duration)
figure(1)
plot(monitor2.t/ms, monitor2.v[74]/mV) #plot the voltage for
    neuron 0 (index starts at 0)
xlim(0, 3)
xlabel('t/ms')
ylabel('mV')
title('Output from neuron 75 ')
figure(2)
plot(group.I/nA, (monitor.count / duration)/Hz)
xlabel('I (nA)/I_threshold')
ylabel('Firing rate (sp/s)')
show()
```