

Simulation technology for brain-scale neuronal networks at single neuron resolution – Part 1

Geilo Winter School 2020

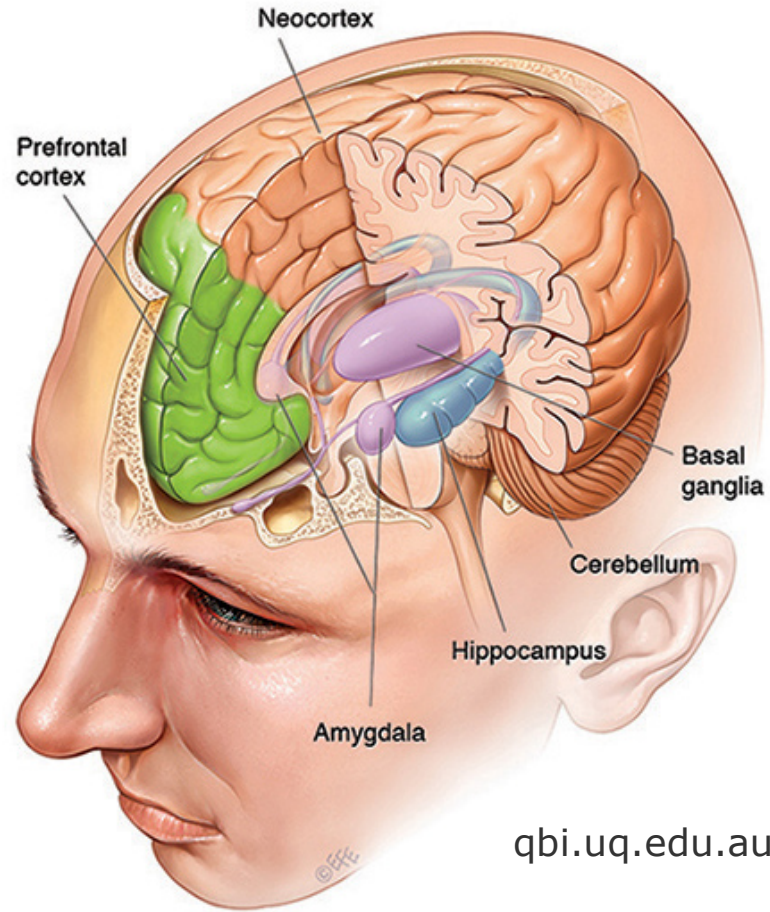
Susanne Kunkel



Norwegian University
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Terminology

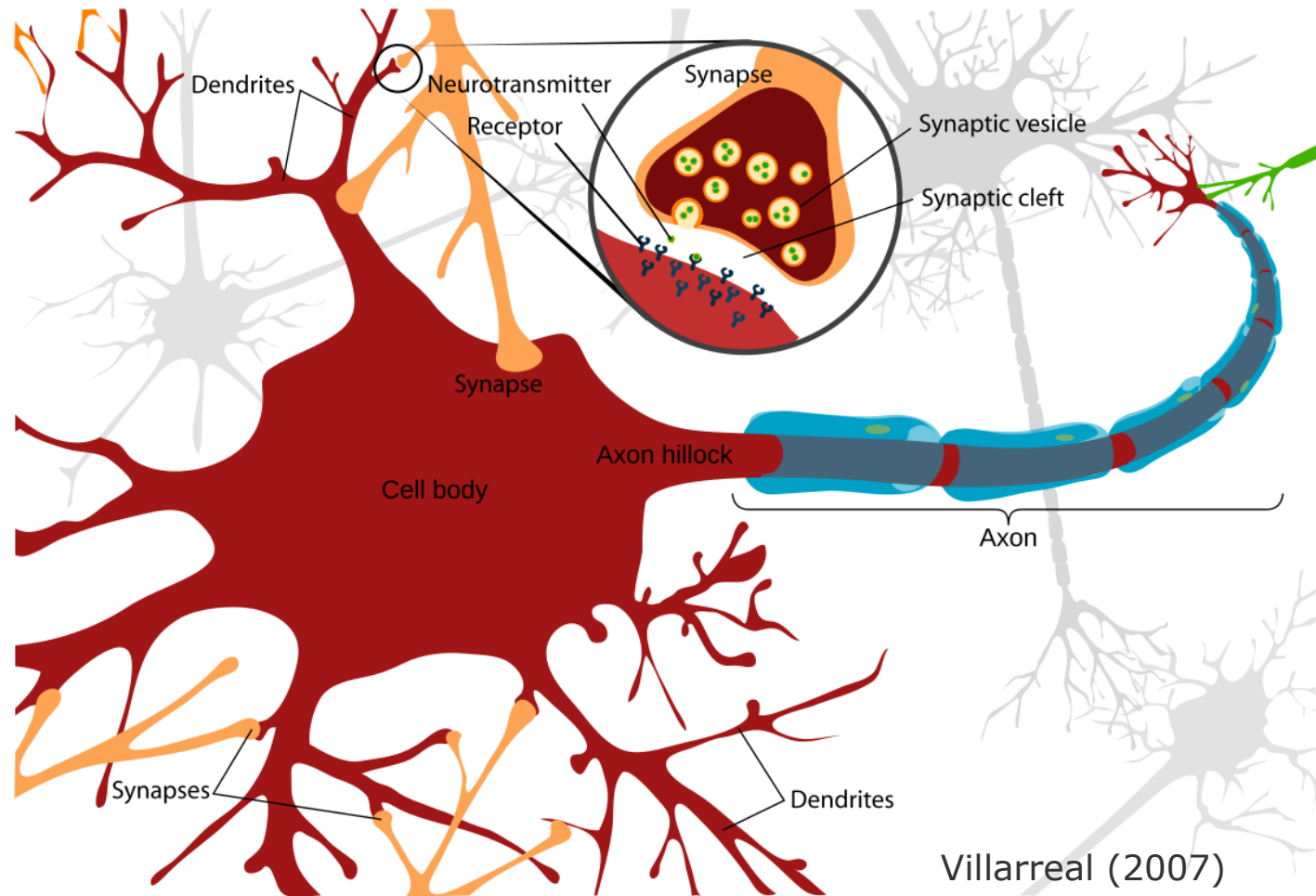
- Cortex
 - Higher brain functions
- Amygdala
 - Fear conditioning
- Hippocampus
 - Episodic memory
- Cerebellum
 - Fine tuning
- Basal ganglia
 - Action selection



qbi.uq.edu.au

Terminology

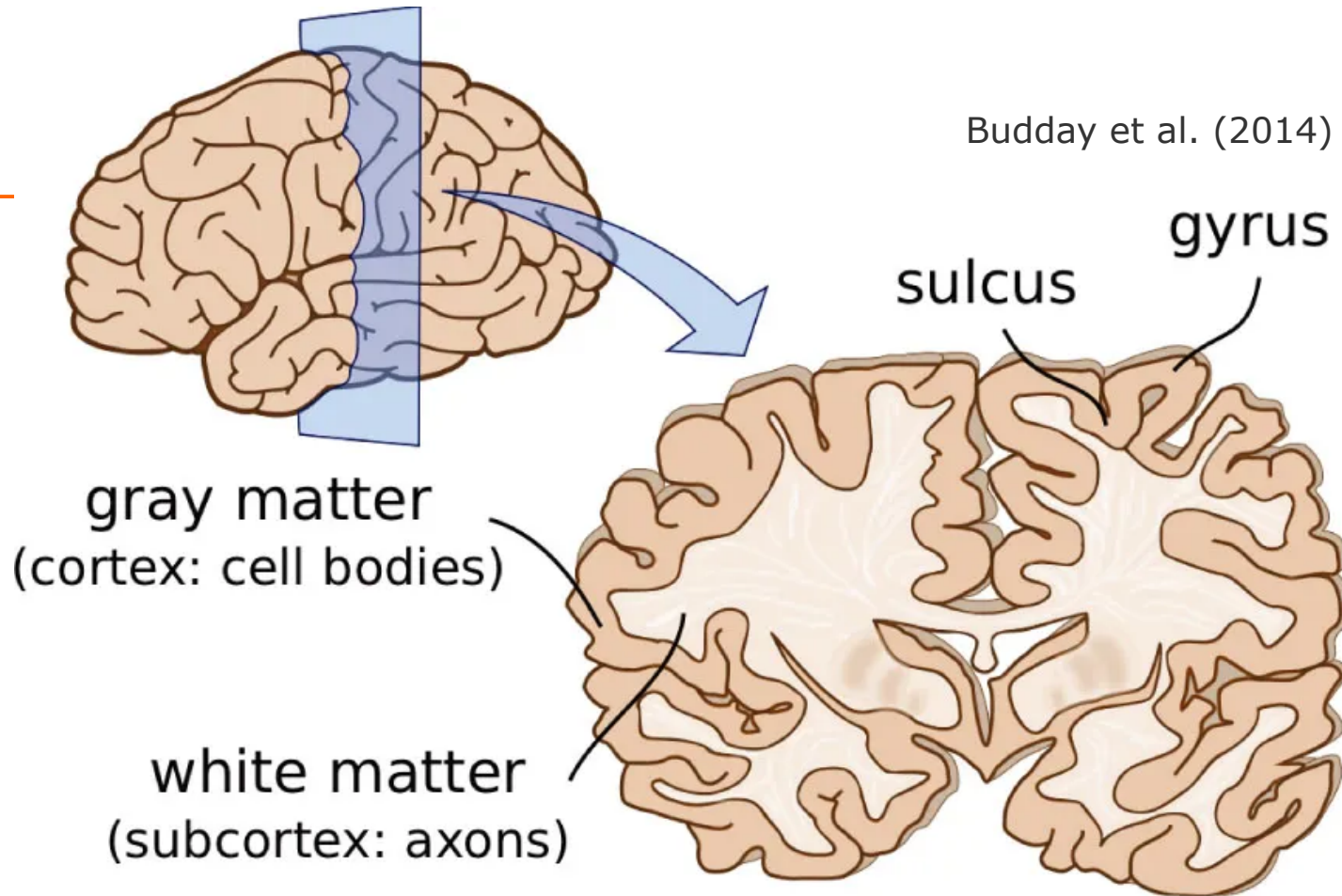
- **Neuron**
 - Microscopic building block of the brain
- **Synapse**
 - Connection from one neuron onto another neuron
- **Spike**
 - Neuronal signal
 - Electrical pulse



Terminology

- Cortex
 - Higher brain functions

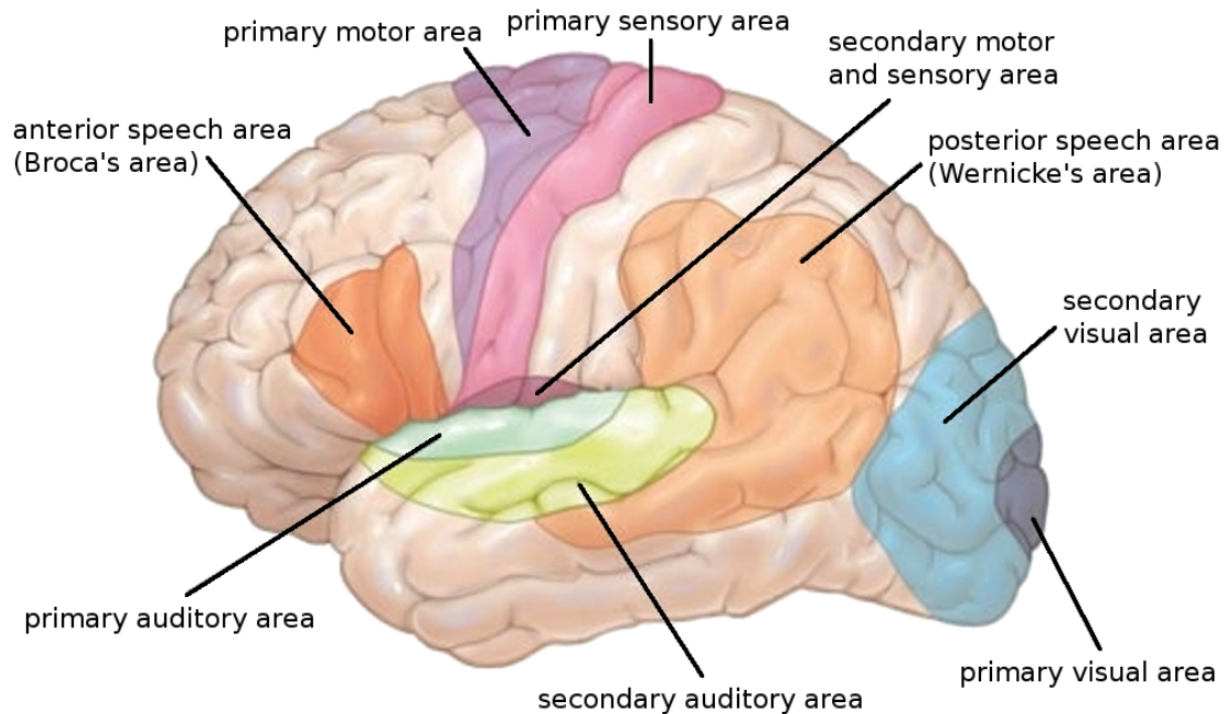
Budday et al. (2014)



Why brain-scale models?

- Brain function involves the interaction of different brain areas

Encyclopaedia
Britannica (2007)



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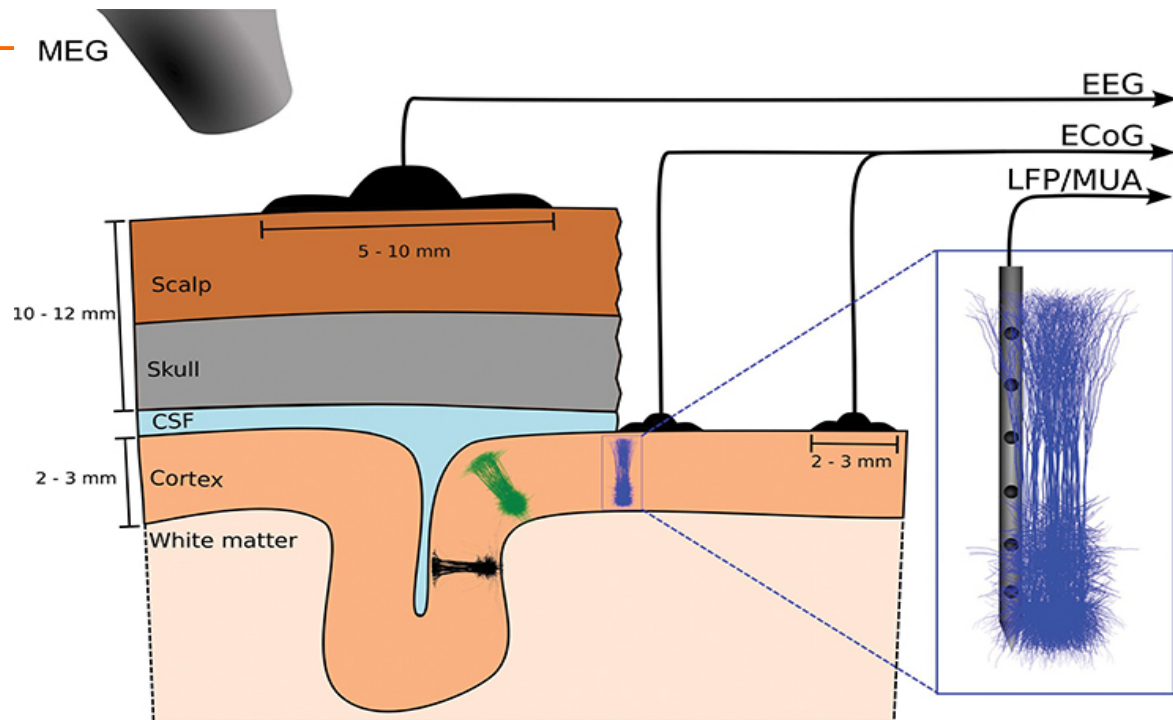
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Why brain-scale models?

- Meso-scale and macro-scale measures to investigate brain function and dysfunction

Examples:

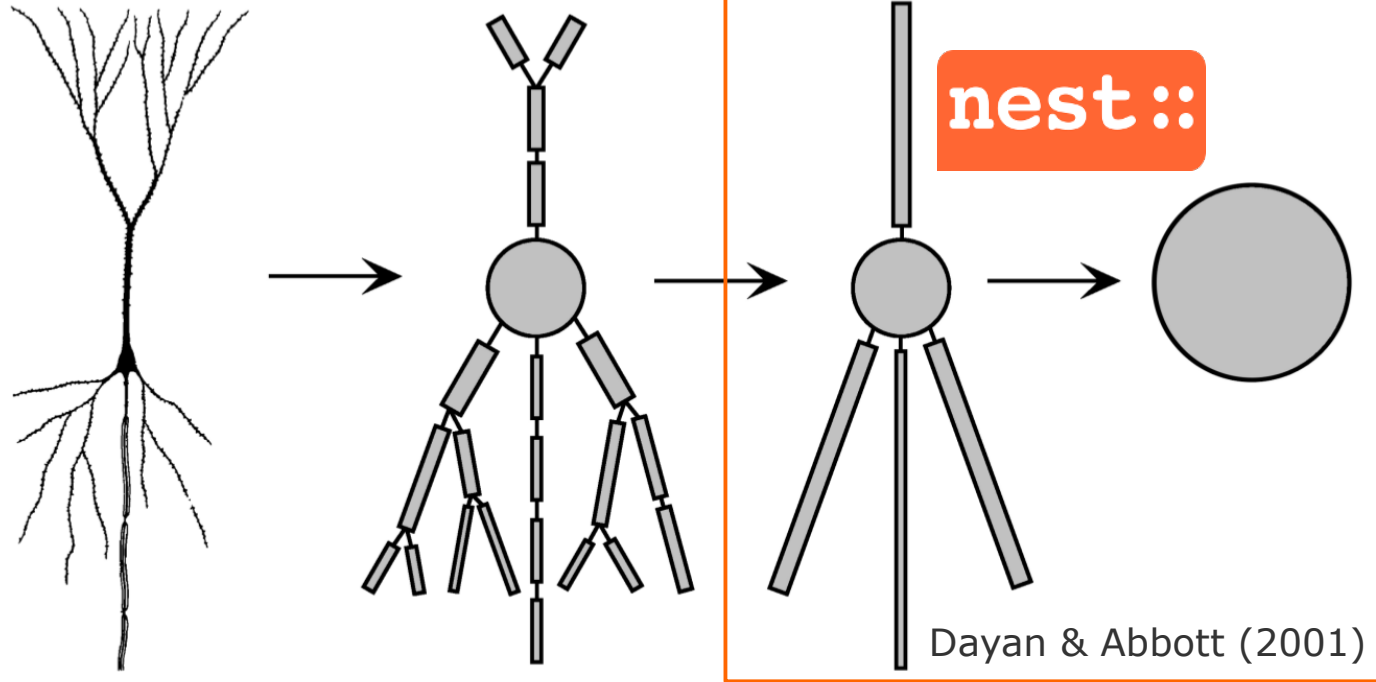
- Macro scale: EEG
- Meso scale: local field potentials (LFP)



Hagen et al. (2018)

Level of abstraction

- Point-neuron models
 - Abstract away neuronal morphology
(no dendrites or axon)
- Few-compartment neuron models
- Enable large-scale simulation



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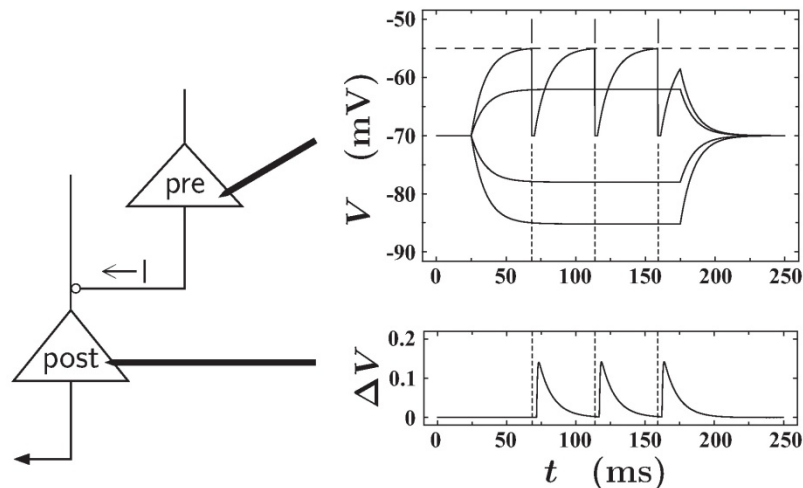
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Fundamental interactions

- Simple neuron models

→ Exact integration



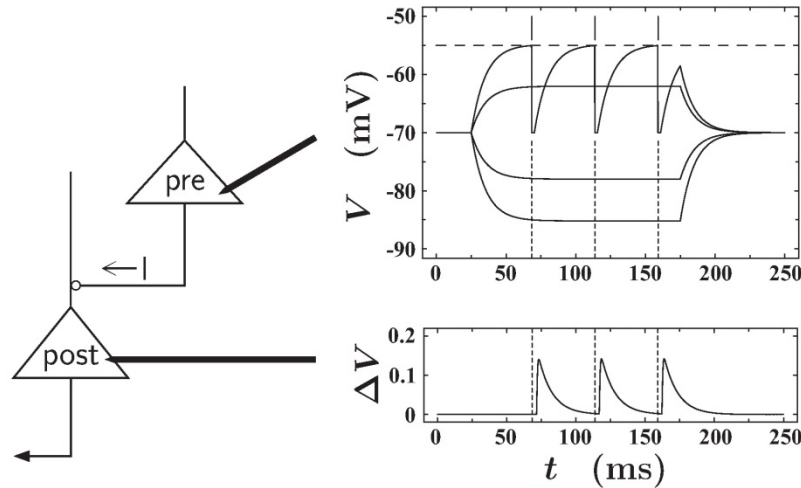
Spike of presynaptic neuron causes small excursions of postsynaptic membrane potential

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_x &= 0 \\ \dot{I}_{\text{syn}} &= -\frac{1}{\tau} I_{\text{syn}} + \xi \\ \dot{V} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} V + \frac{1}{C_m} I_{\text{syn}} + \frac{1}{C_m} I_x \end{aligned}$$

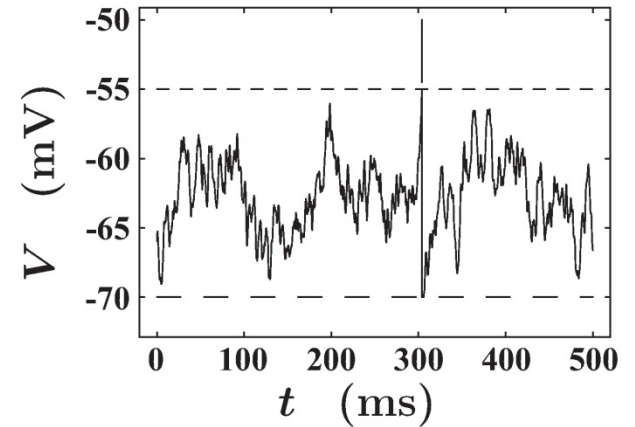
Leaky integrate-and-fire neuron model with exponential postsynaptic currents

NEST: `iaf_psc_exp`

Fundamental interactions



Spike of presynaptic neuron causes small excursions of postsynaptic membrane potential

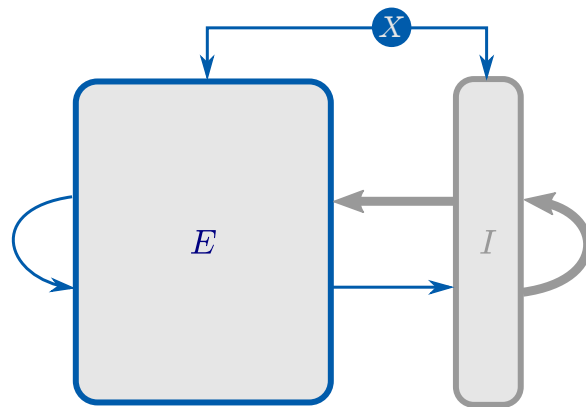


Each neuron receives input from several thousands of other neurons, which causes fluctuations of membrane potential

Balanced random network

- Two populations: more excitatory than inhibitory neurons
- Stronger inhibitory than excitatory synaptic weights
- Asynchronous irregular firing as a result of excitation-inhibition balance

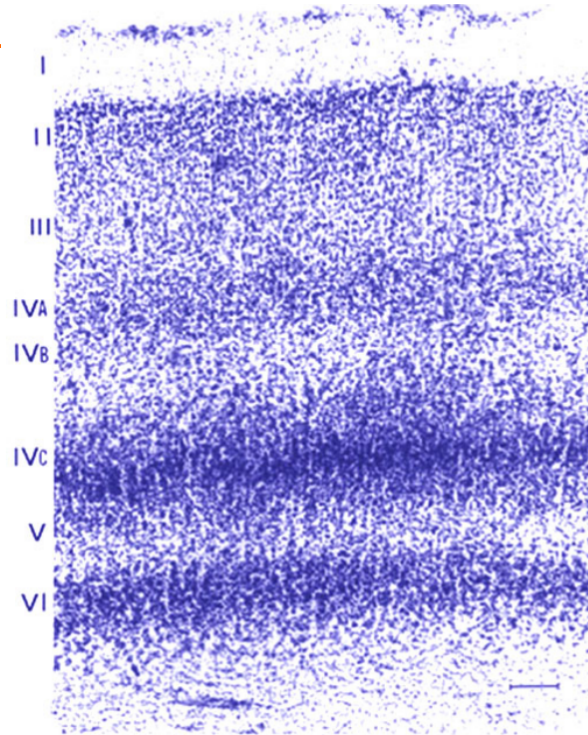
(Brunel, 2000)



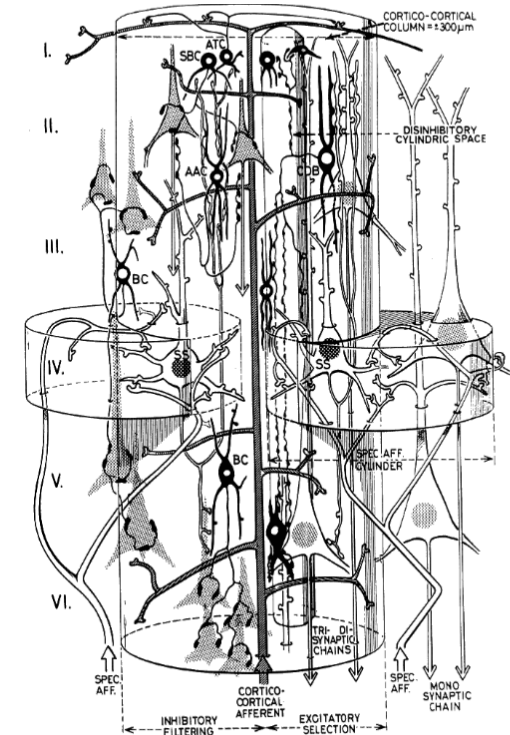
Layers of the cortex

- Up to six distinct vertical layers visible in stained cortical slices
- Differences in number of neurons and connectivity
 - Input layer IV
 - Layers II/III project to other areas
 - Layers V/VI project out of the cortex (e.g. thalamus)

Schmolesky (2000)



Szentágothai (1978)



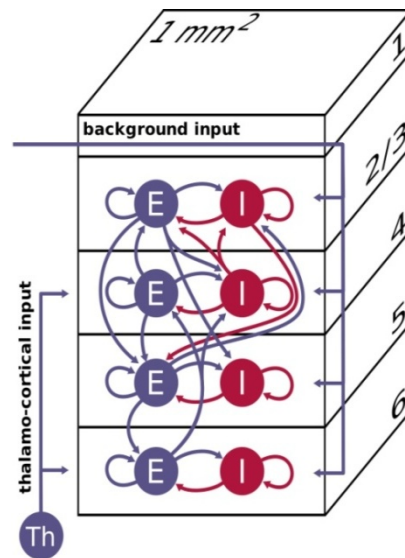
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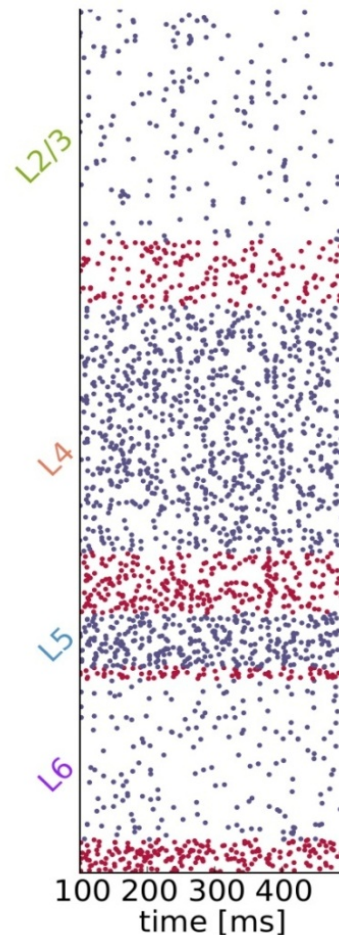
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Microcircuit model

- Each layer represented by a balanced random network
- Connectivity between layers based on experimental data
- Different firing rates in different populations as a result of connectivity (and not of different neuron types)



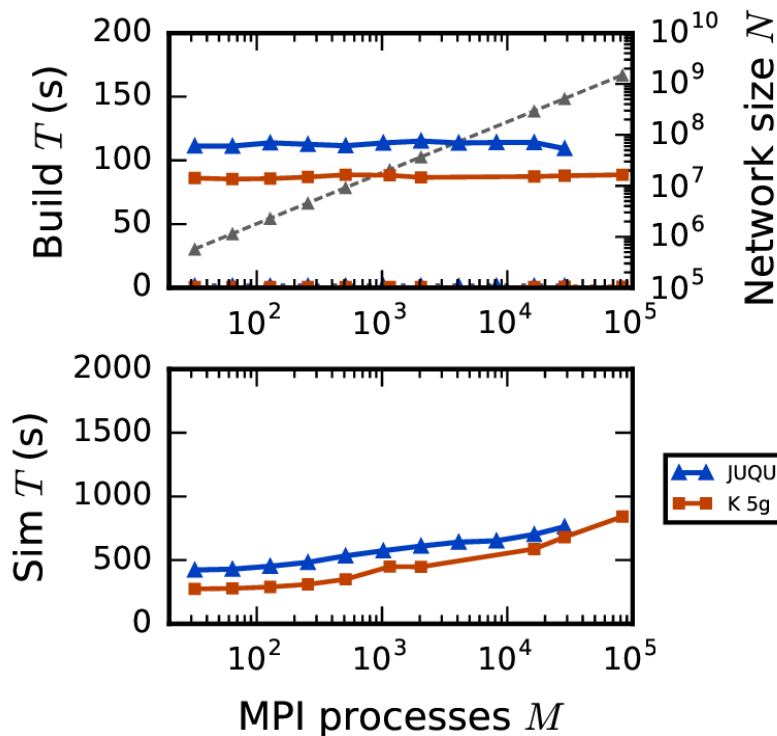
Potjans & Diesmann (2012)



Multi-area model

Simulation technology
ready for much larger
networks

- 4 million neurons
- 6000 synapses per neuron



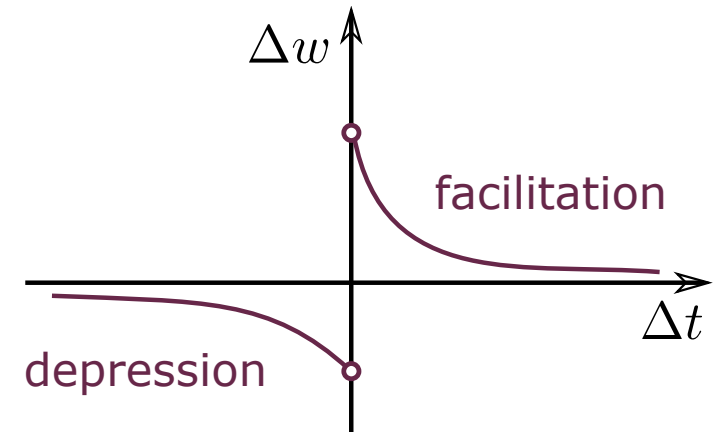
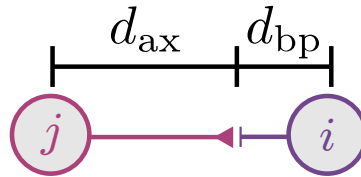
18,000 neurons
per process
11,250 synapses
per neuron

Jordan et al. (2018)

Synaptic plasticity

Spike-timing dependent plasticity (STDP)

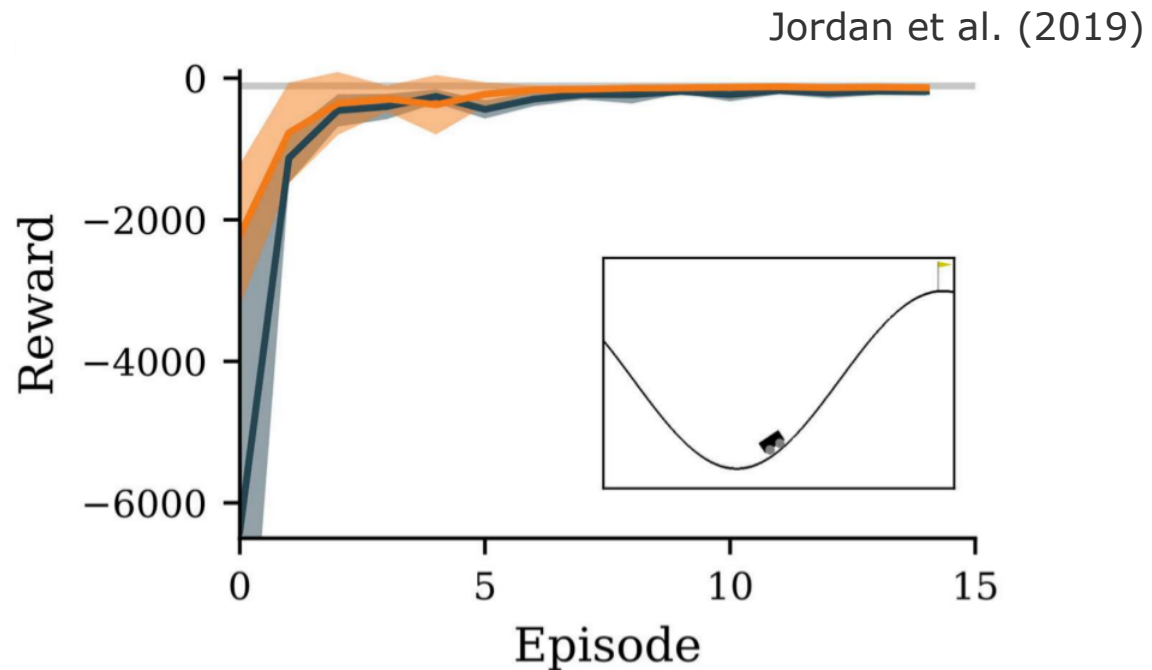
- Synaptic weight increases/decreases in response to pre- and postsynaptic spikes occurring within a few milliseconds



Top-down modeling

Neuronal networks solving problems

- Actor-critic architecture for reinforcement learning simulated with NEST
- Training on different environments from the OpenAI Gym
 - e.g. mountain car



NEST Conference 2020

Where?

NMBU campus at Ås

When?

June 29/30, 2020

July 1–3, 2020 (Hackathon)

www.nest-simulator.org



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