

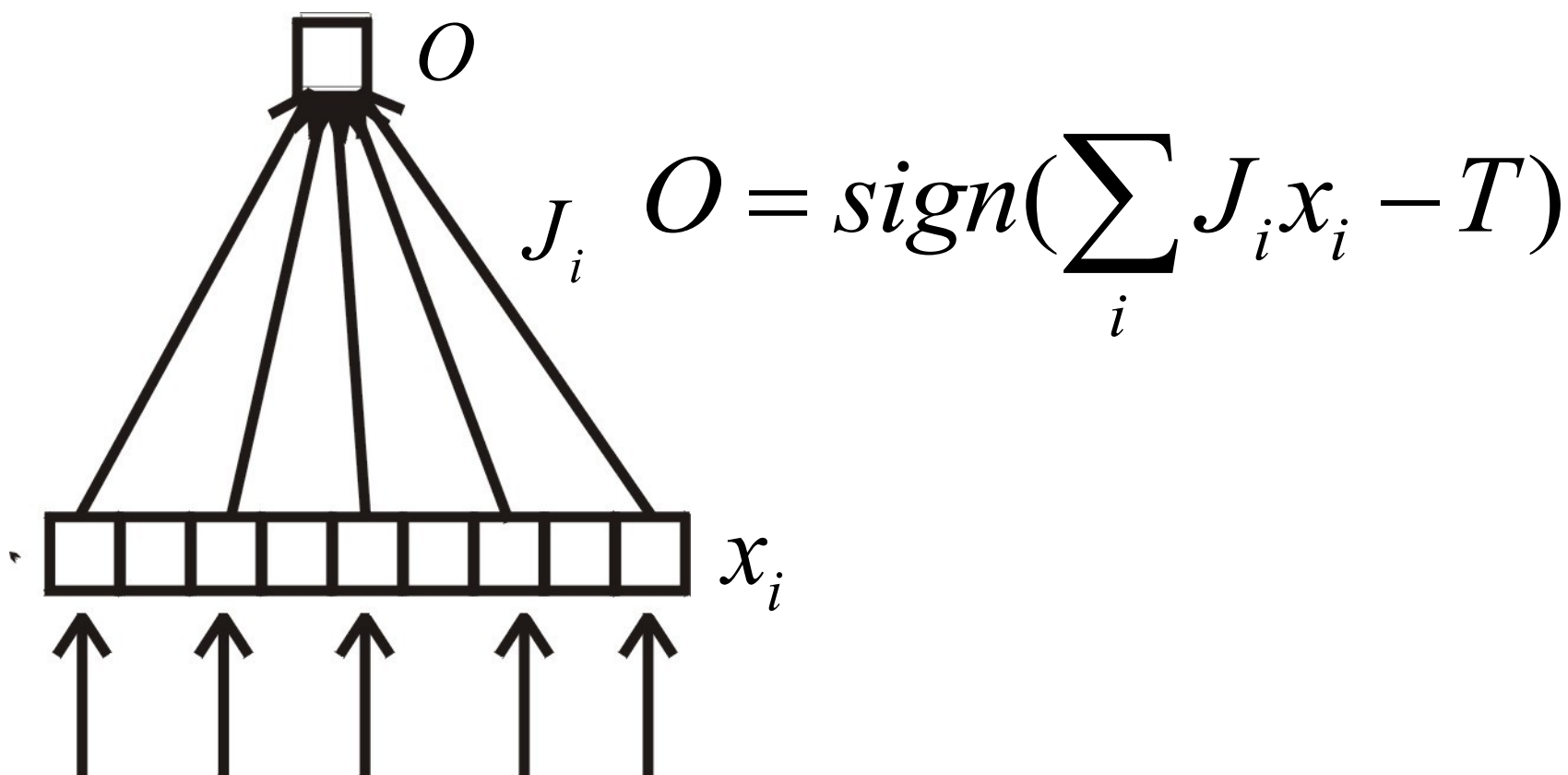
Information Processing in Cortical Neural Networks with Dynamic Synaptic Connections

Misha Tsodyks

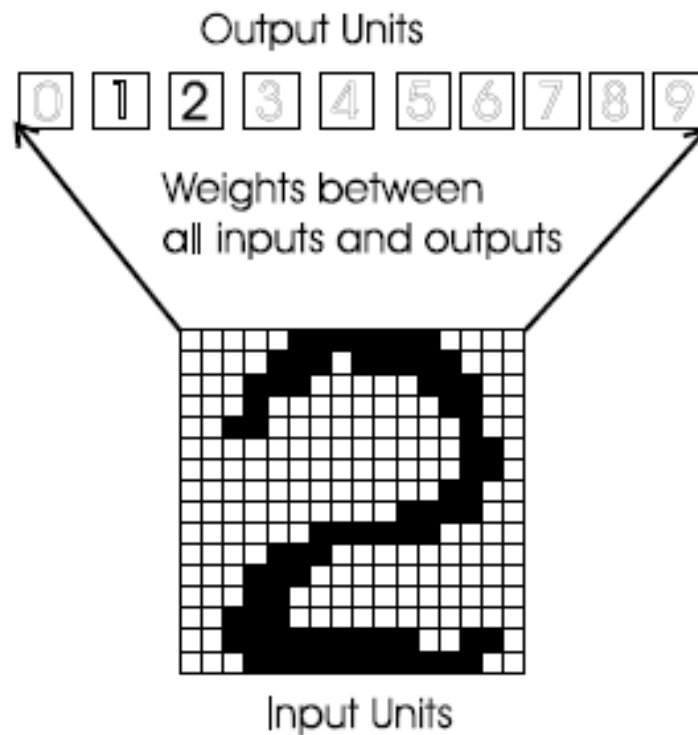
Weizmann Institute of Science

Complexity in Jerusalem 2008

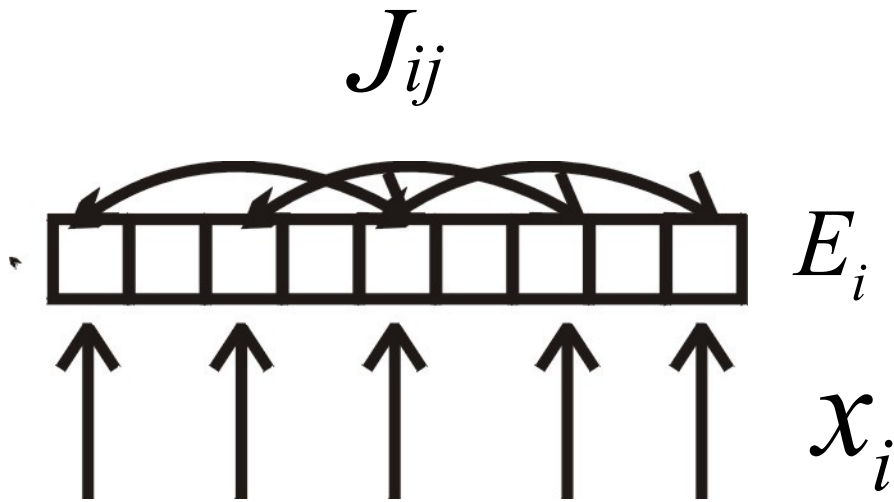
Feed-forward networks: Perceptron



Simple network

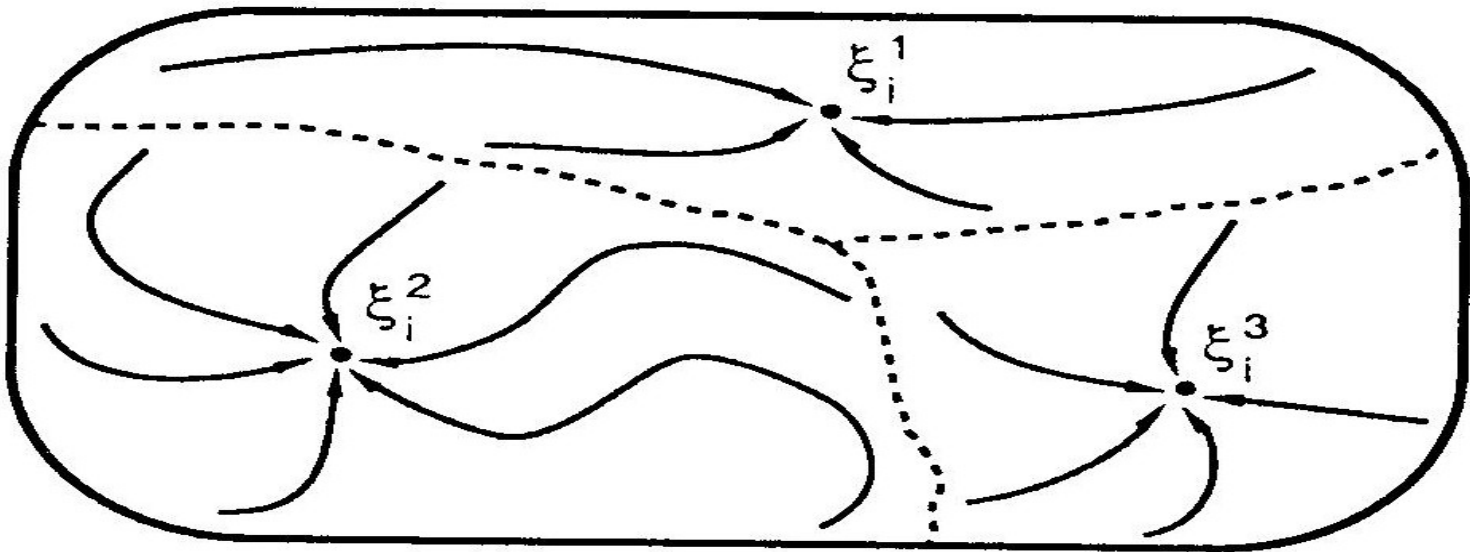


Recurrent networks

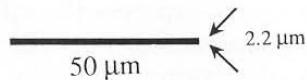


$$\tau \dot{E}_i = -E_i + g\left(\sum_j J_{ij} E_j + x_i\right)$$

Memory patterns as network attractors

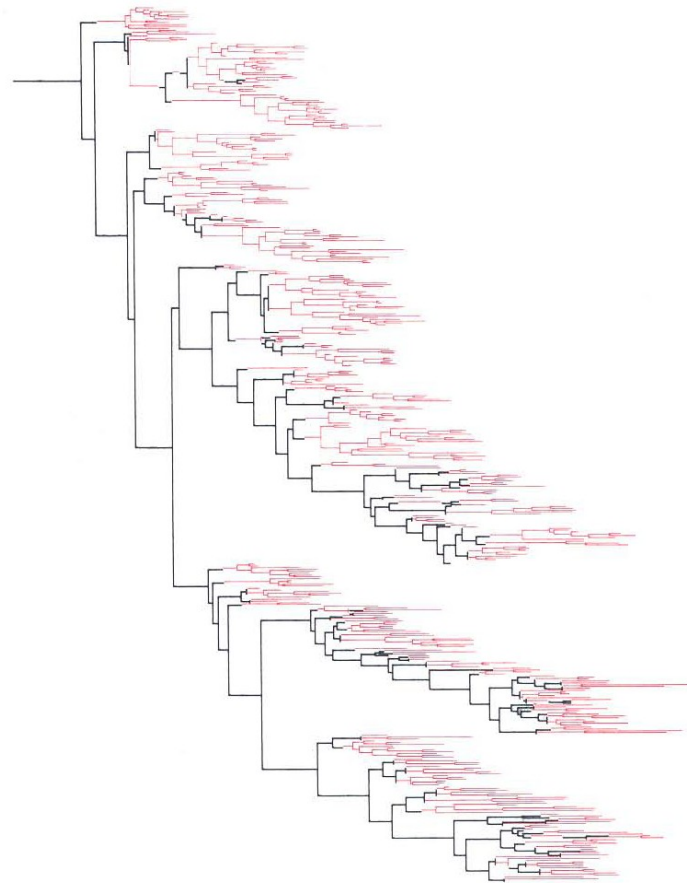


Purkinje cell reconstruction

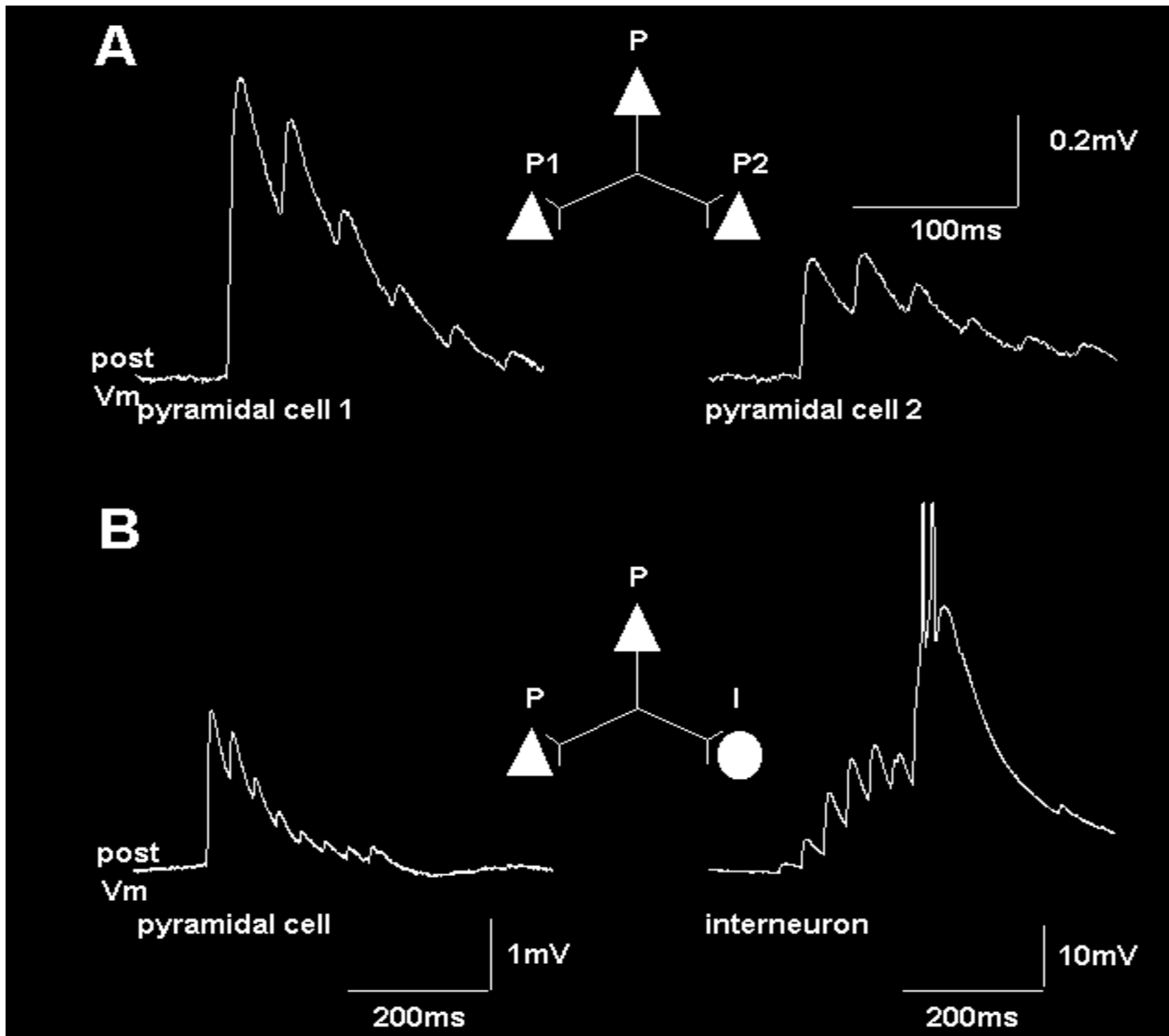


Rapp, Yarom & Segev 1992

Multi-compartment modelling

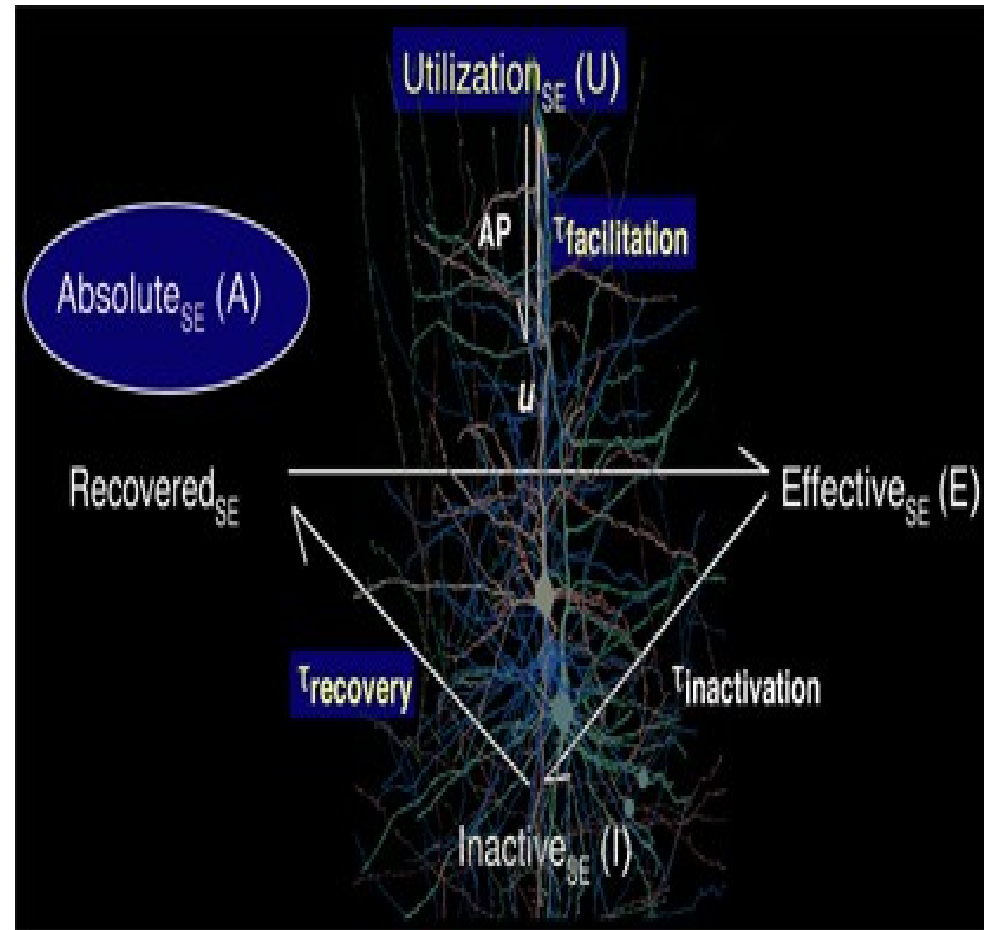


Short-term Synaptic Plasticity



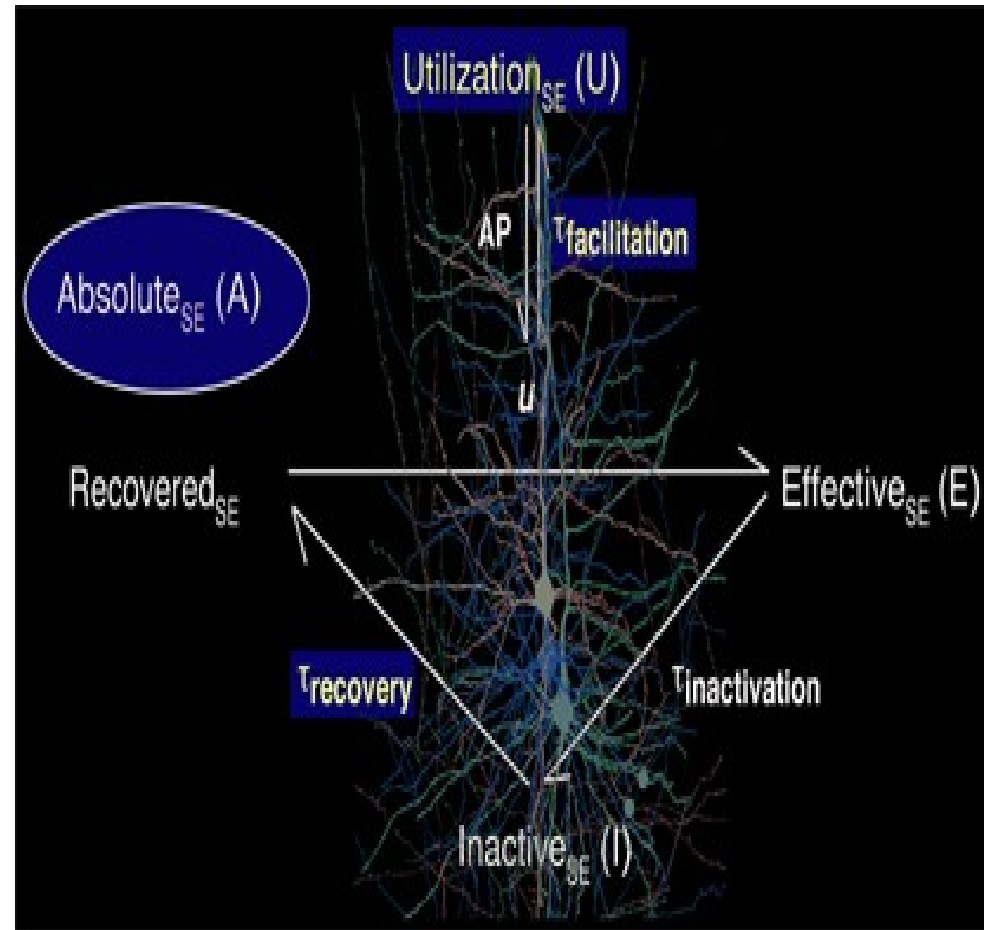
A Phenomenological Approach to Dynamic Synaptic Transmission

- **4 Key Synaptic Parameters**
 - Absolute strength
 - Probability of release
 - Depression time constant
 - Facilitation time constant



A Phenomenological Approach to Dynamic Synaptic Transmission

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- **2 Synaptic Variables**
 - Resources available (x)
 - Release probability (u)

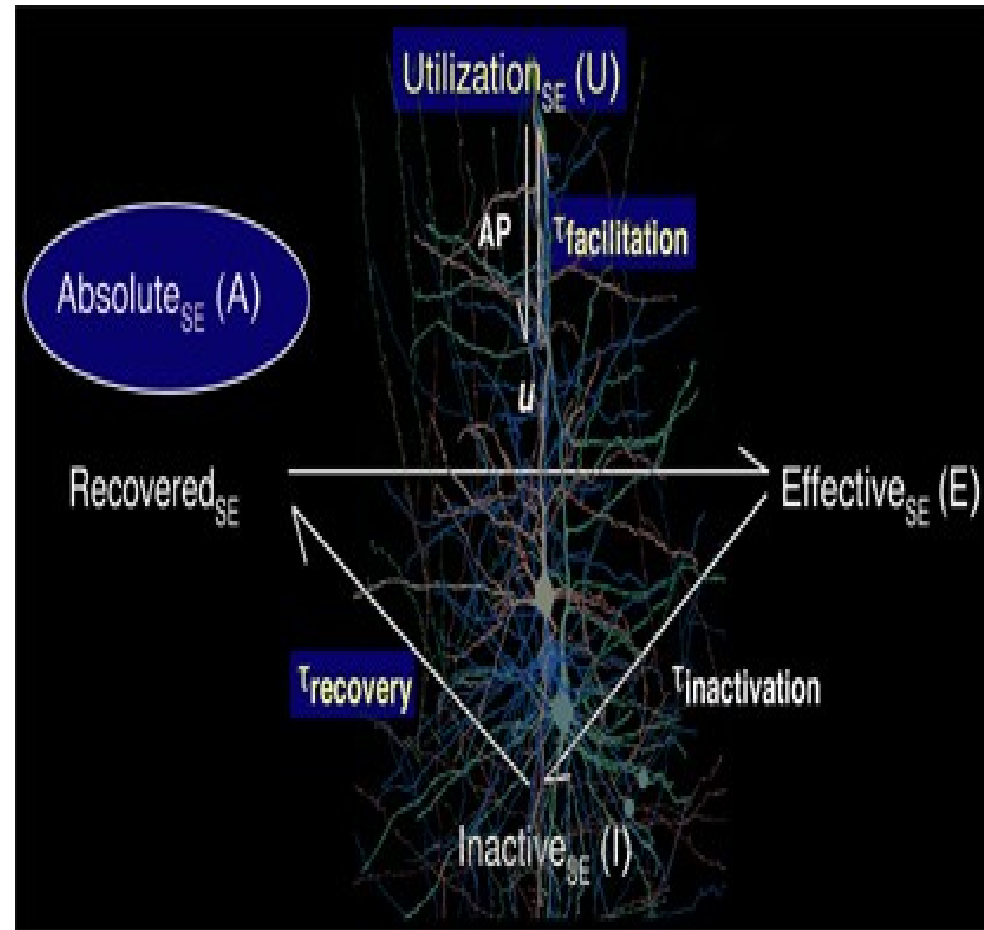


A Phenomenological Approach to Dynamic Synaptic Transmission

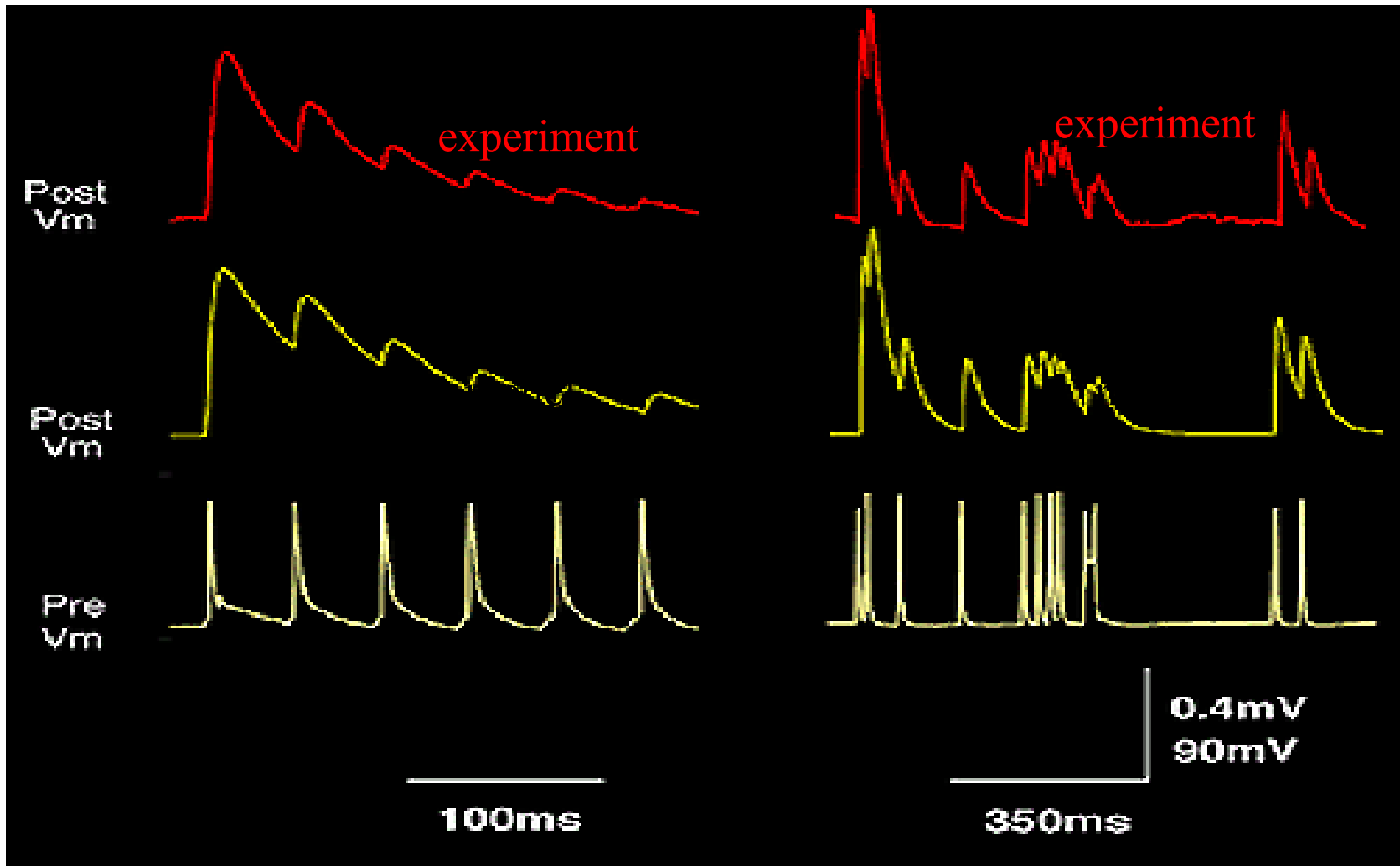
- **4 Key Synaptic Parameters**
 - Absolute strength
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- **2 Synaptic Variables**
 - Resources available (x)
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$$\frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{u - U}{\tau_f} + U(1 - u)\delta(t - t_{sp})$$

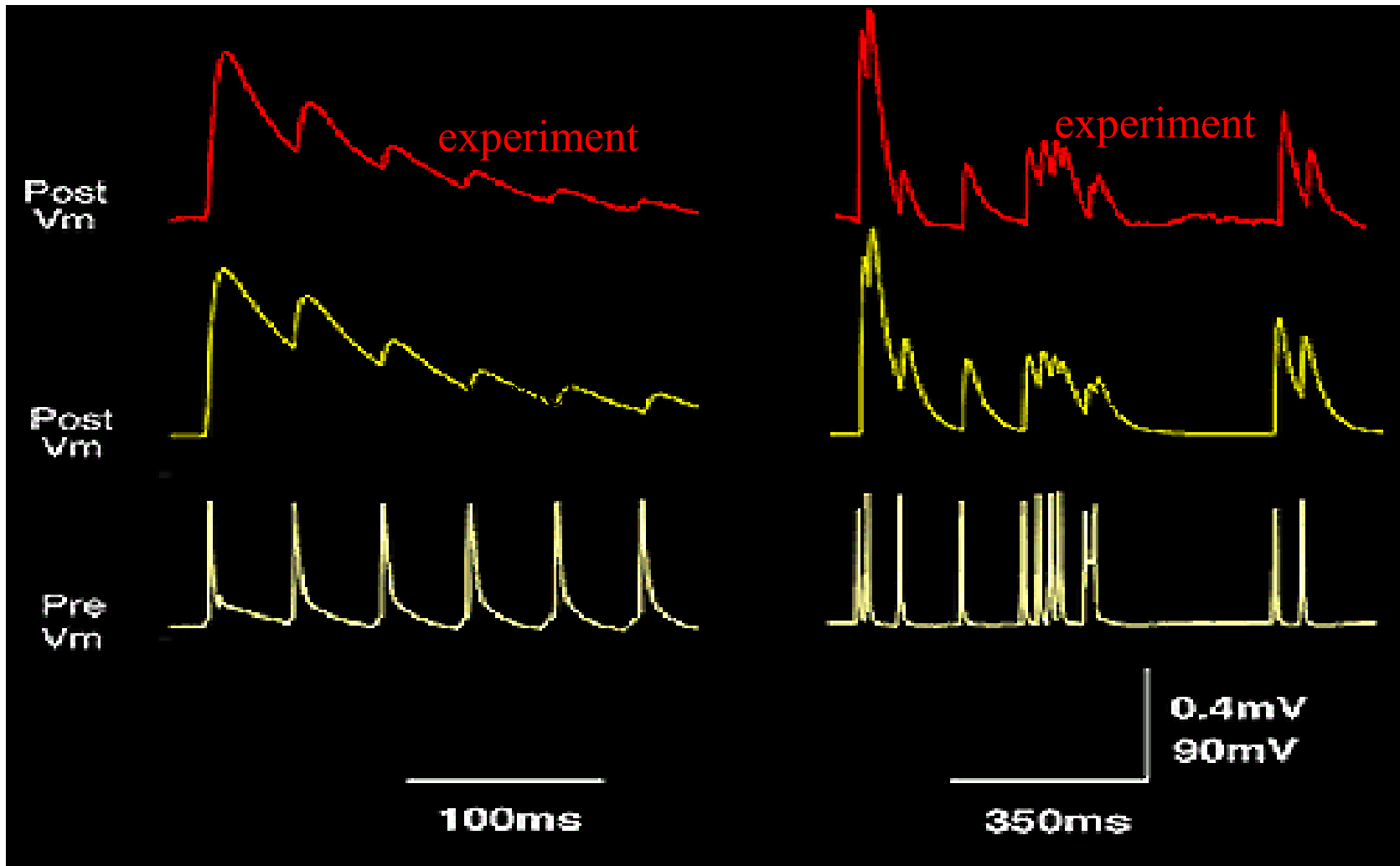
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1 - x}{\tau_d} - ux\delta(t - t_{sp})$$



Testing the Model: Depressing Synapses

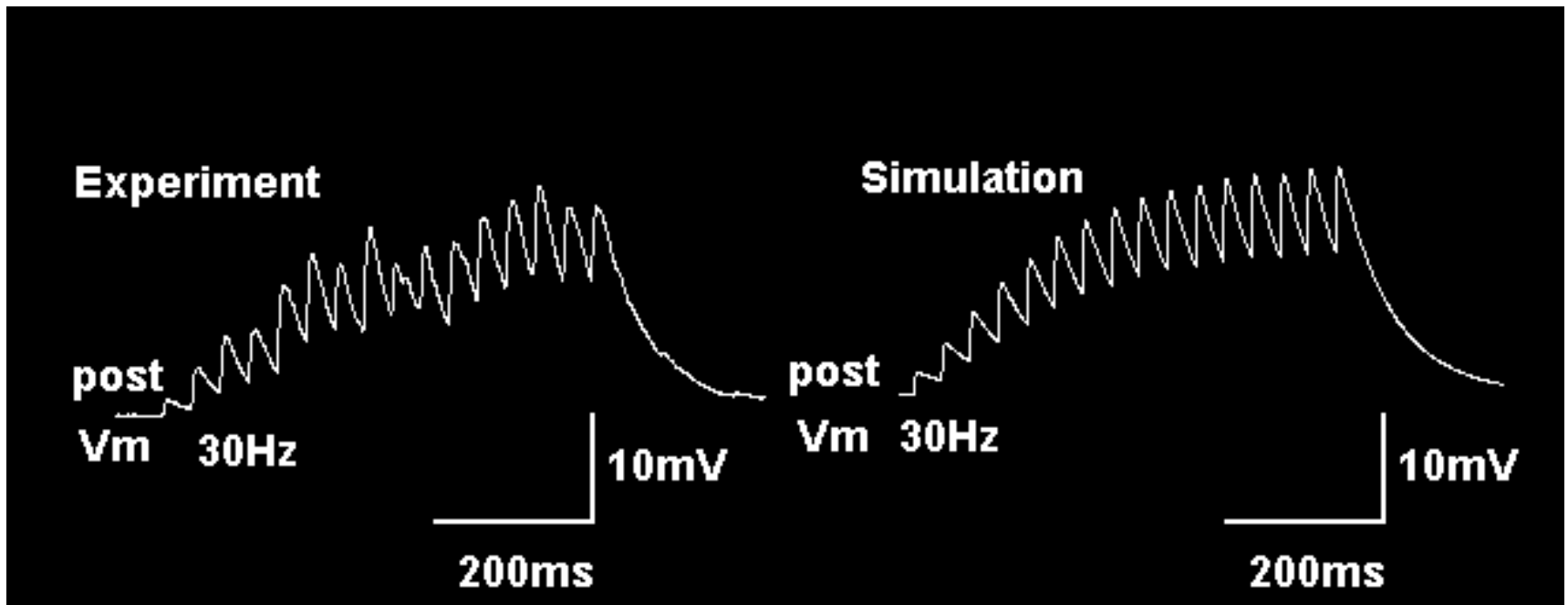


Testing the Model: Depressing Synapses

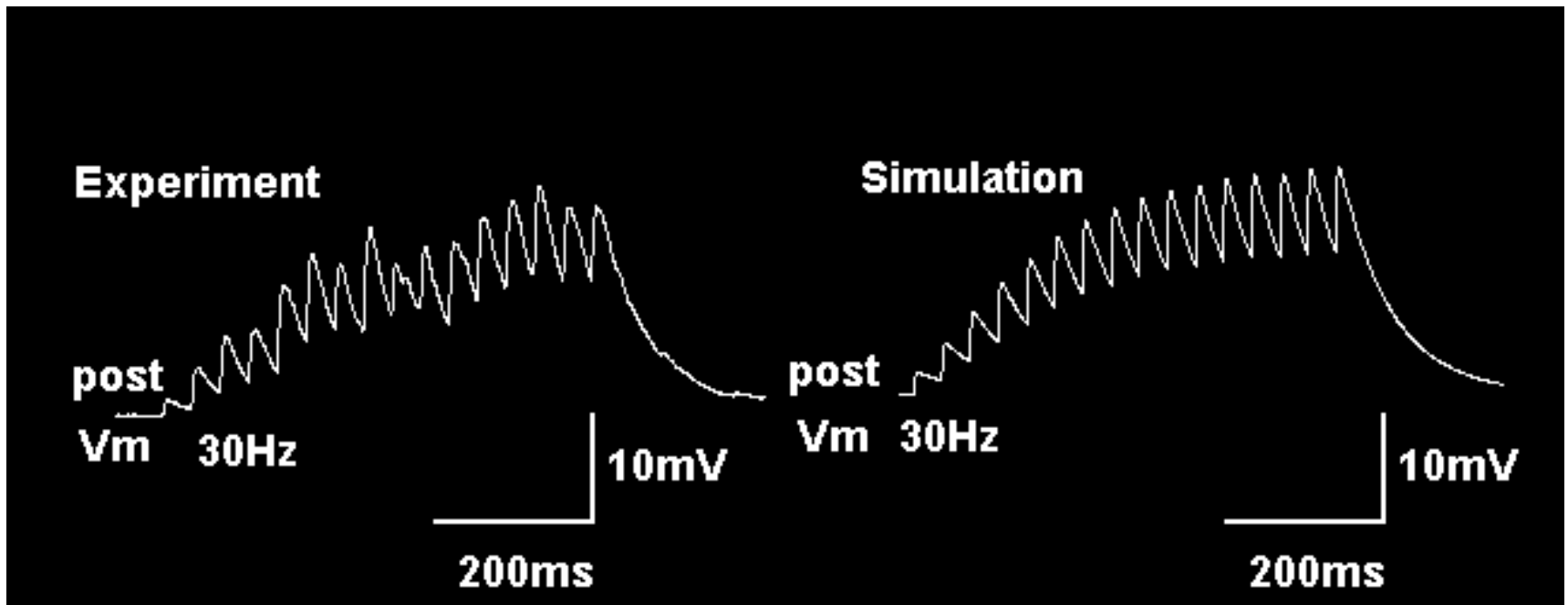


$$U \square 0.5 \quad \tau_d \square 1\text{sec} \quad \tau_f \rightarrow 0$$

Facilitation ($\tau_f \gg \tau_d$)

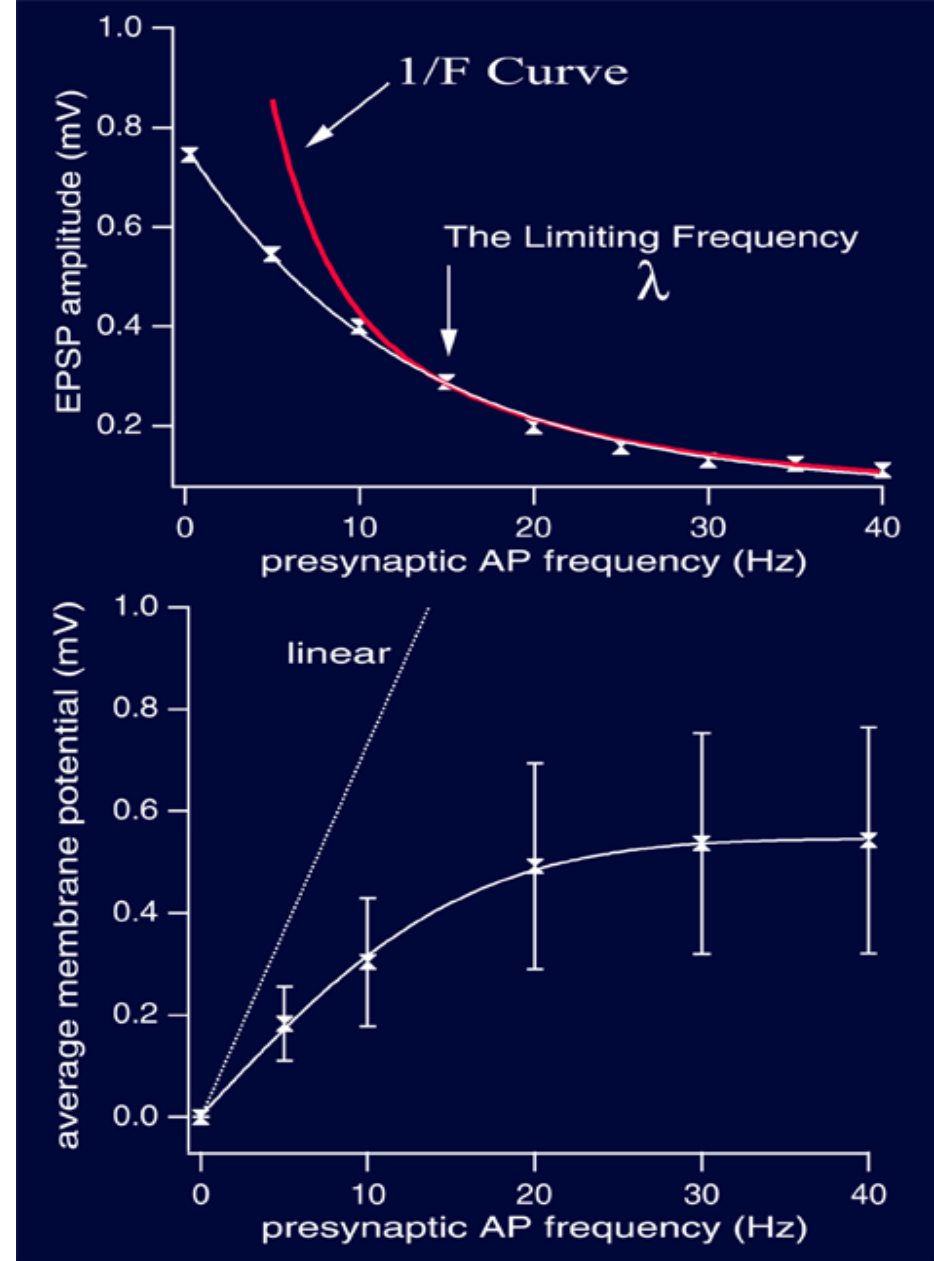
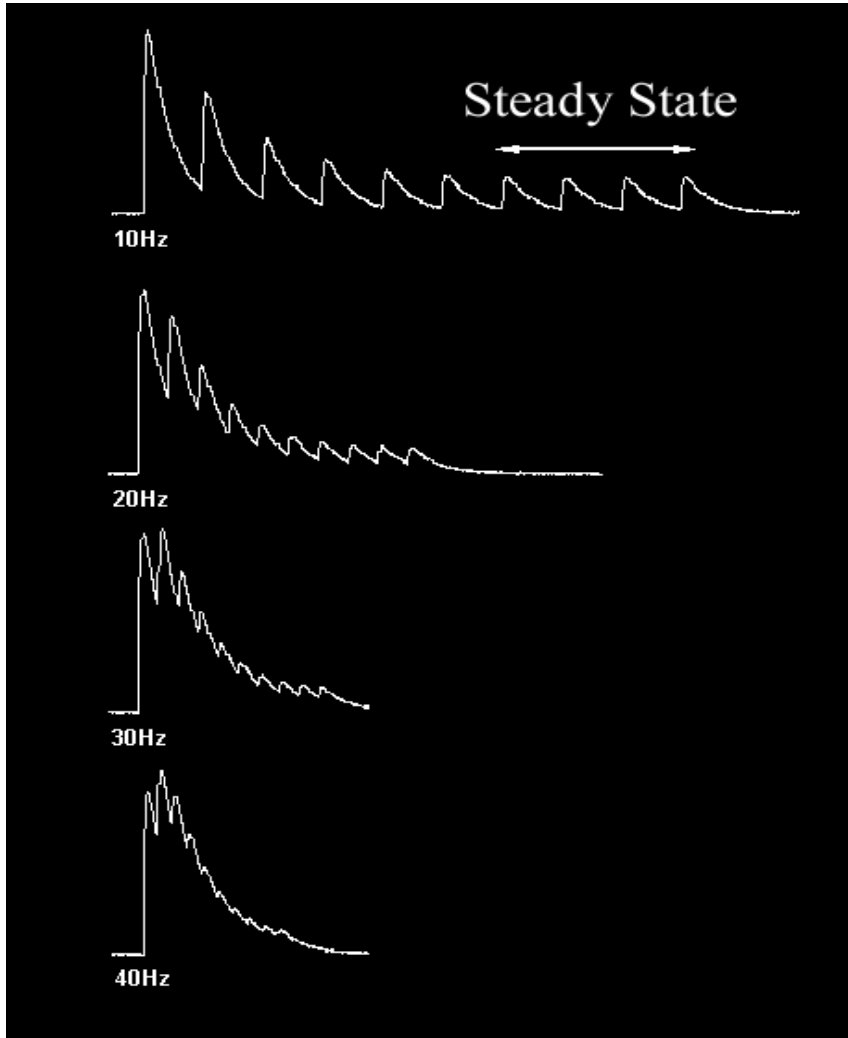


Facilitation ($\tau_f \gg \tau_d$)



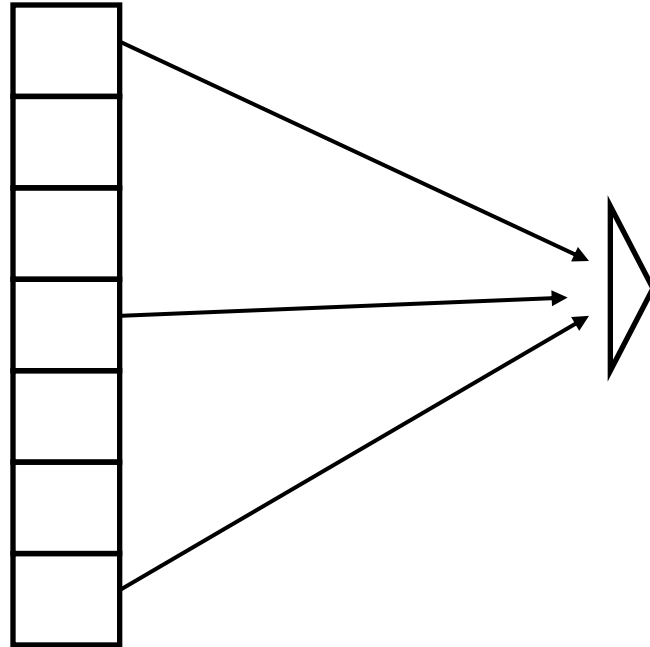
$$U \square 0.1 \quad \tau_d \square 0.1 \text{sec} \quad \tau_f \square 1 \text{sec}$$

The 1/f Law of Release

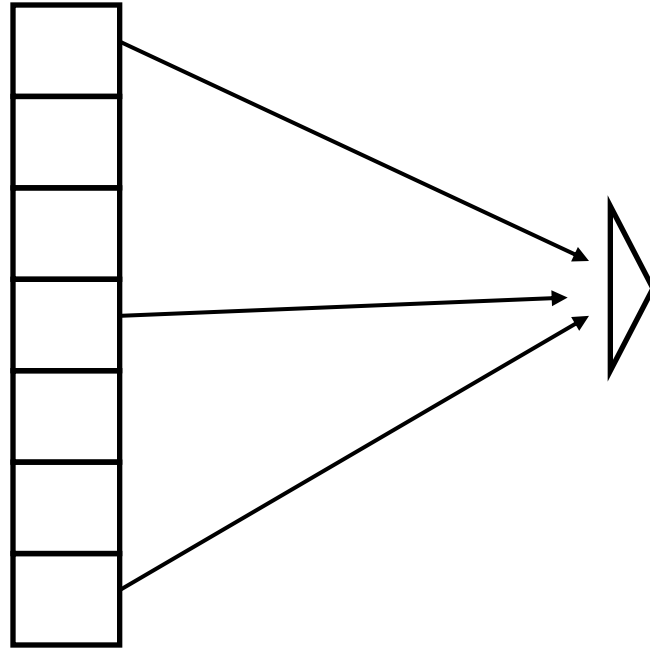


Abbott et al 1997, Tsodyks & Markram 1997

Synaptic depression and neural signalling



Synaptic depression and neural signalling



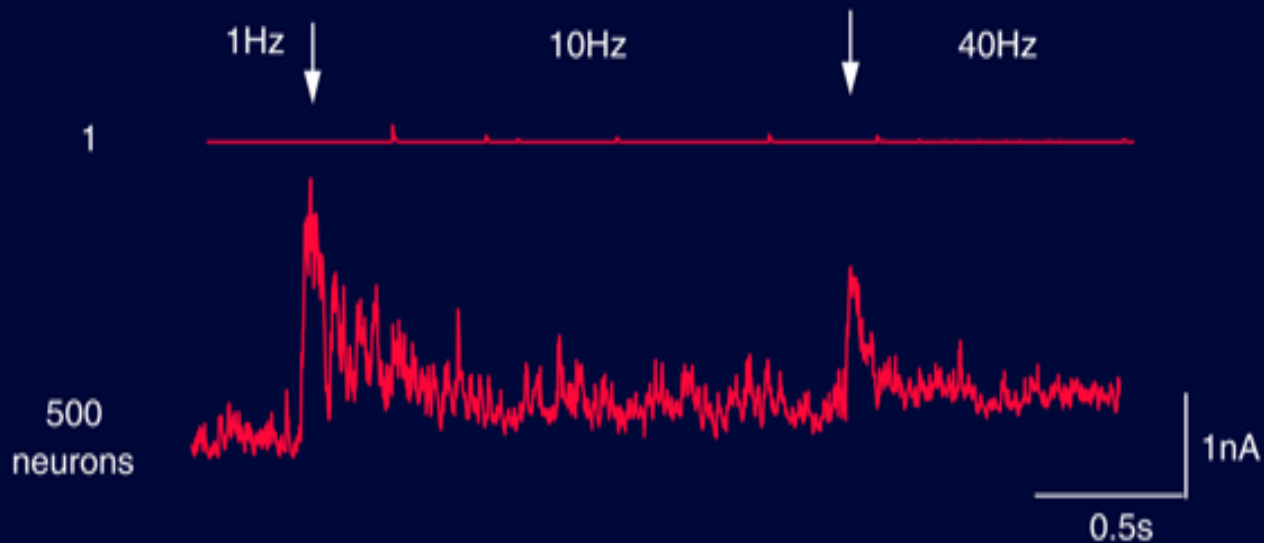
Spiking activity

->

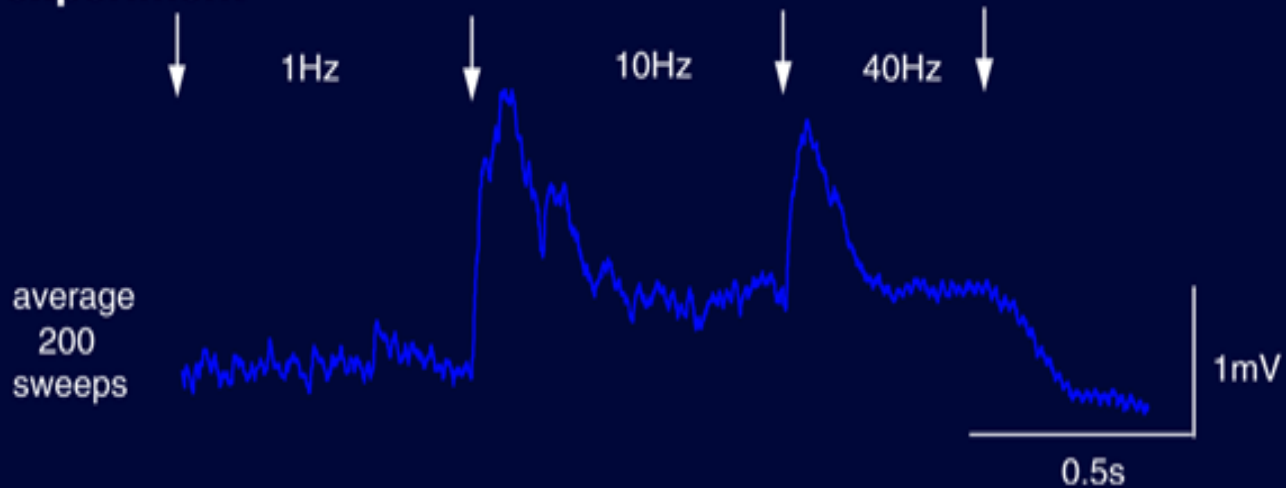
Synaptic current

Emergence Of A Transient Signal

simulation

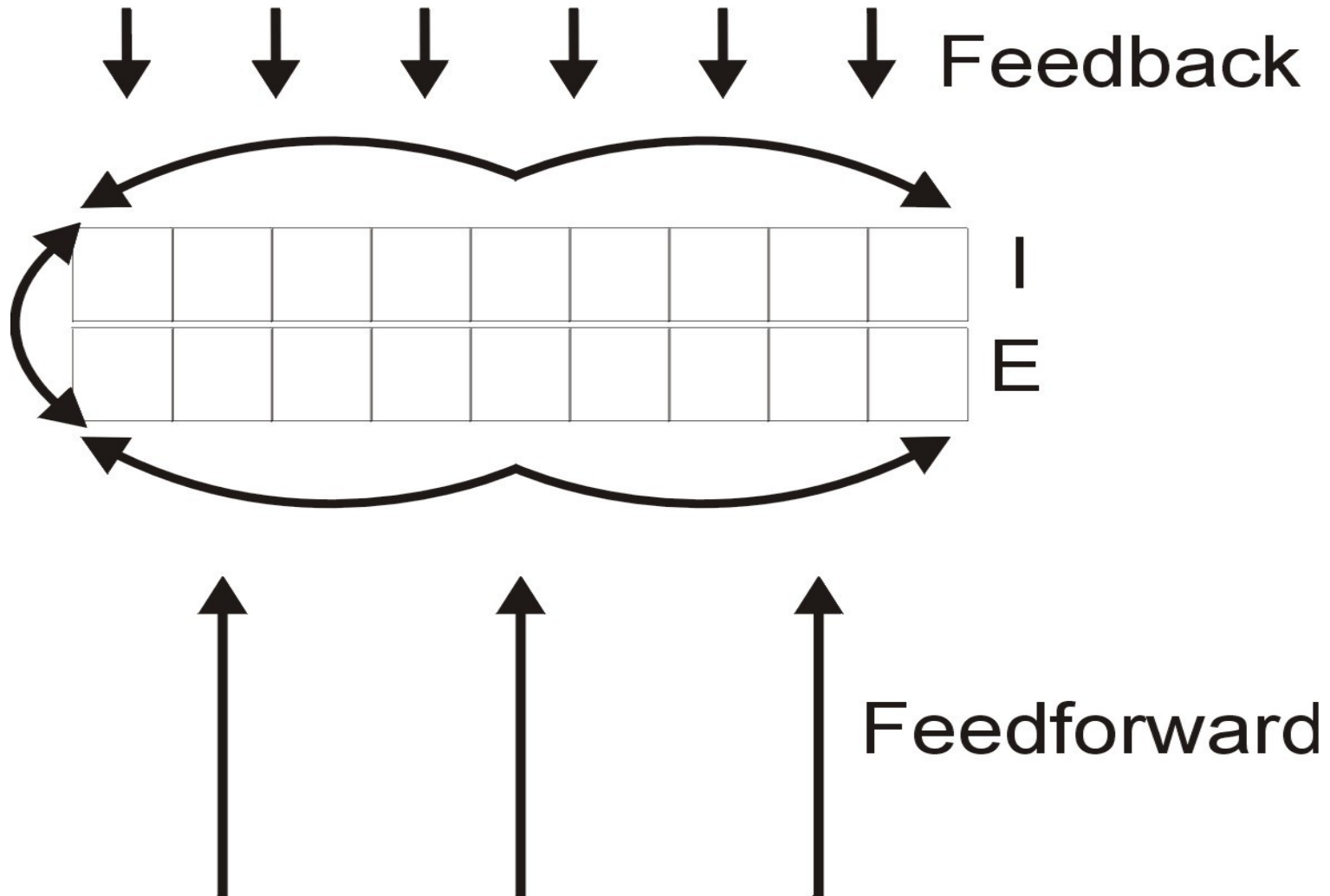


experiment



Recurrent networks with synaptic depression

The Model



Integrate and fire model of a spiking neuron

Dynamics of a membrane voltage

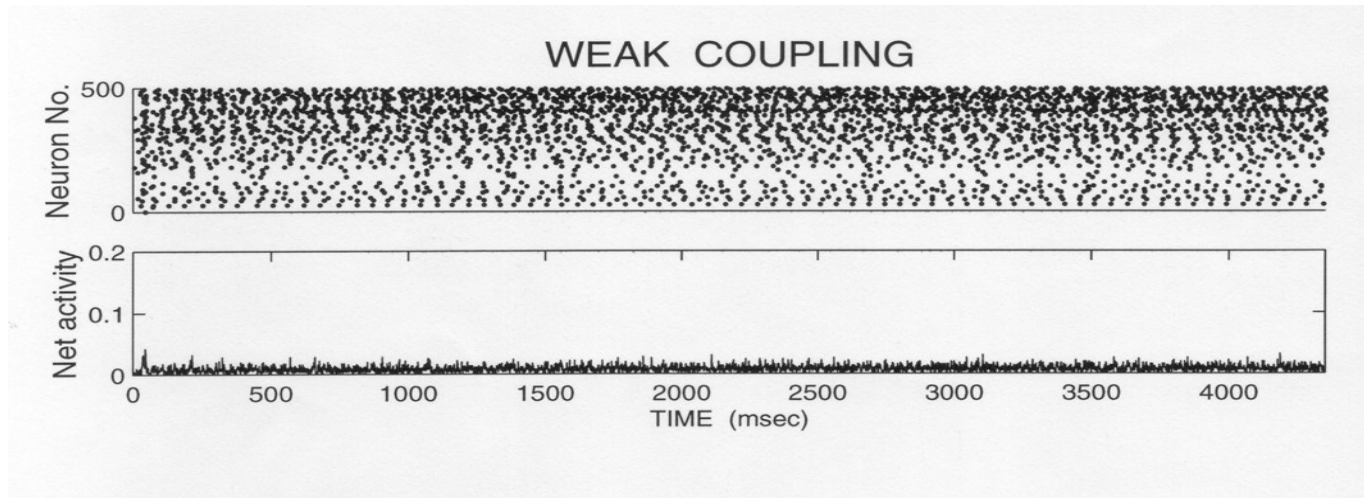
$$\tau \dot{V} = -V + R_{in} I_s$$

Threshold: if $V(t) = \Theta$, A spike has occurred

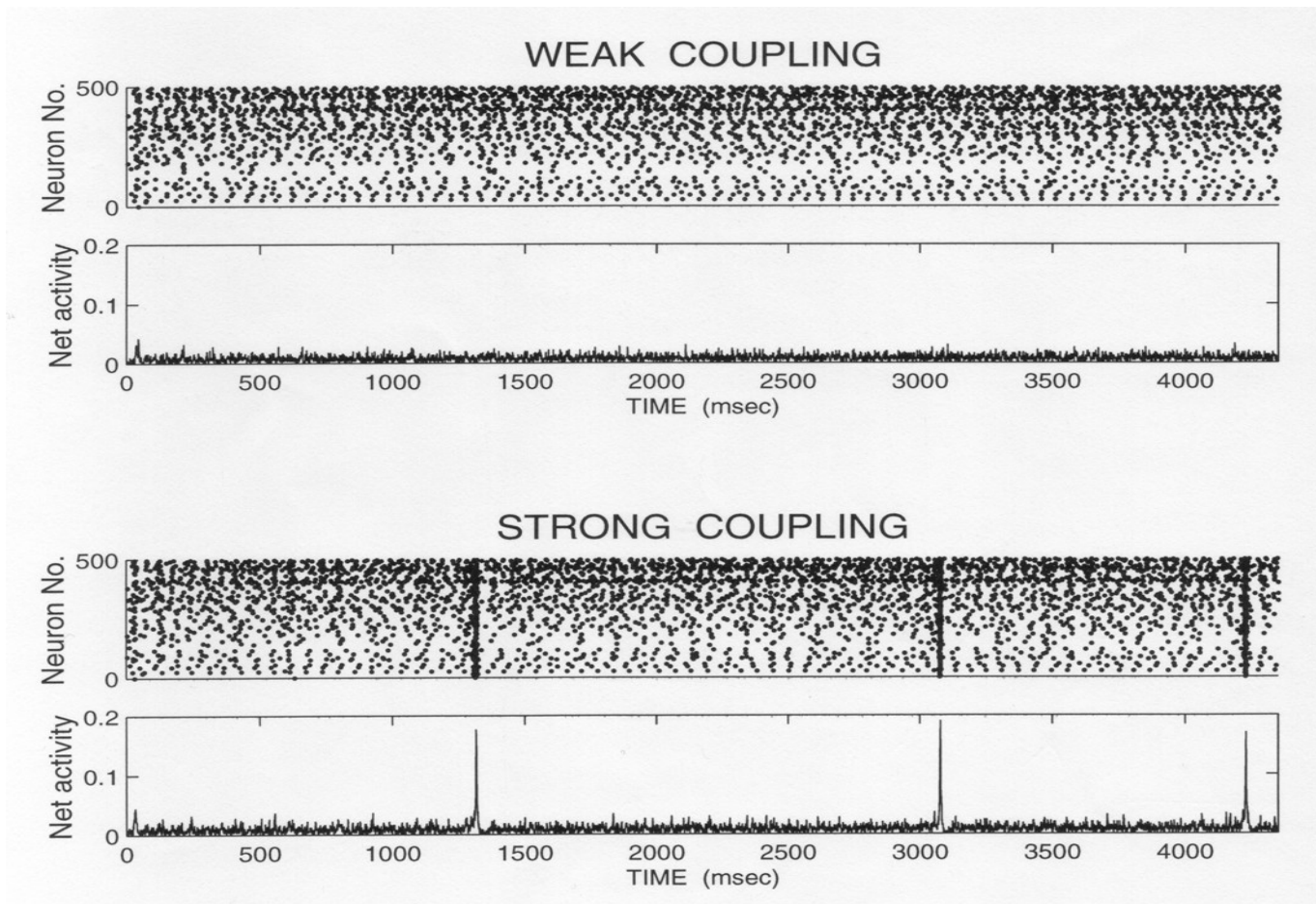
Reset: $V(t_{sp} + 0) = V_{reset}$

Synaptic current: $I_s(t) = \sum_{sp} i_s(t - t_{sp})$

Simulation of Network Activity

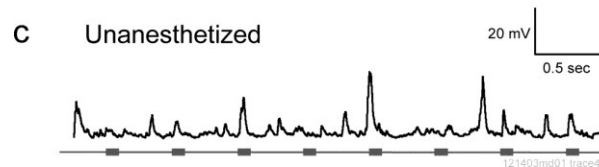
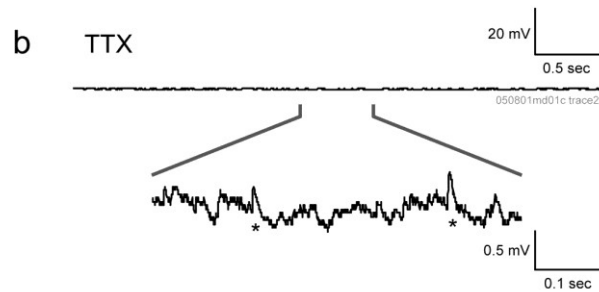
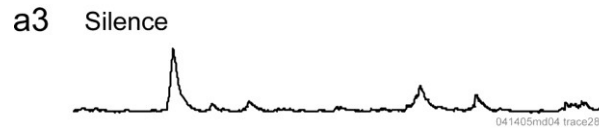
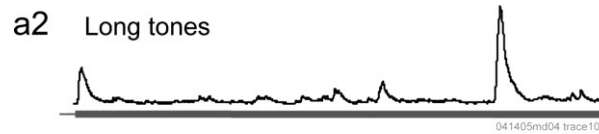
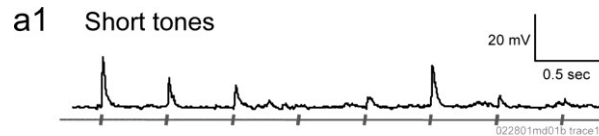


Simulation of Network Activity



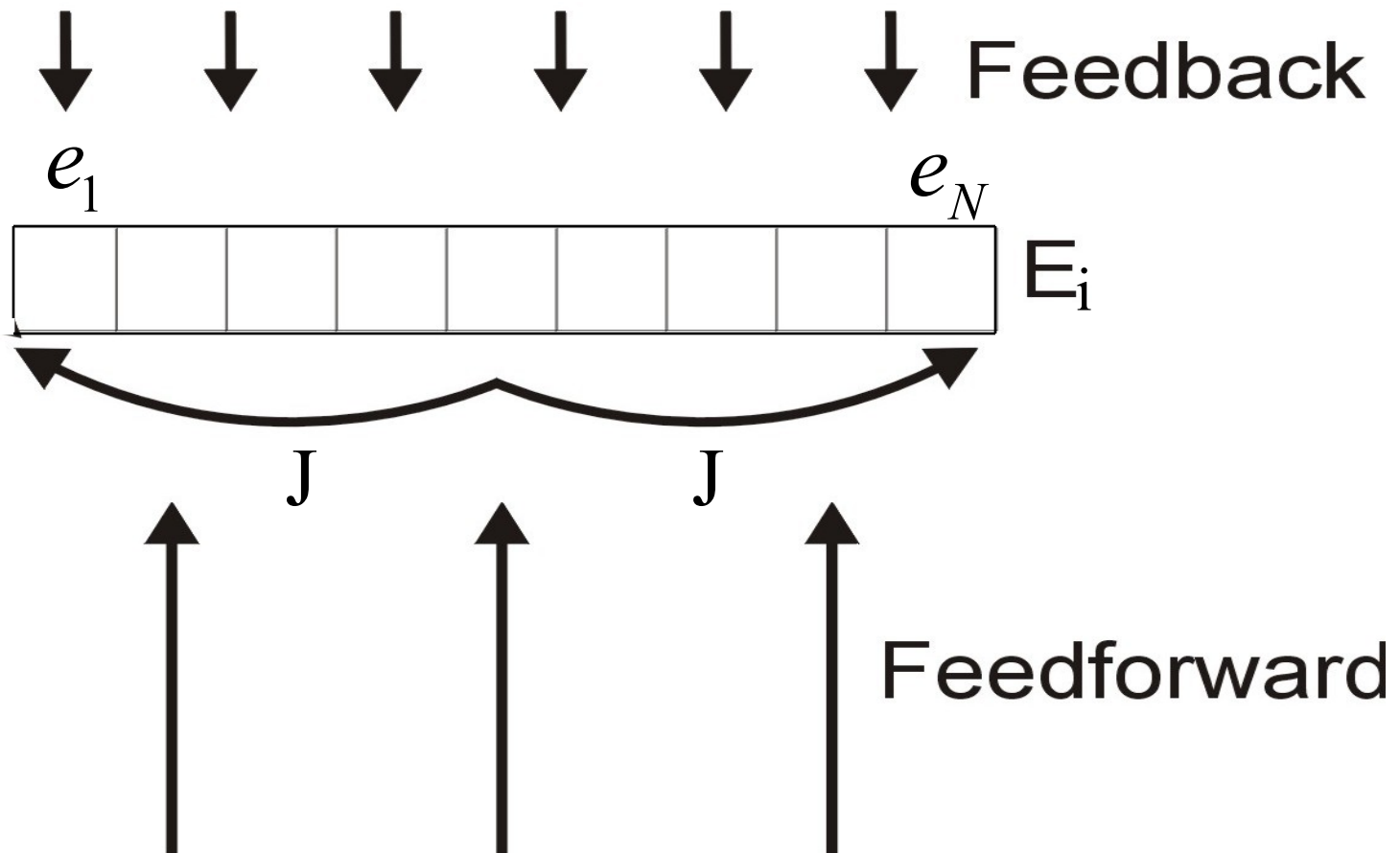
Tsodyks, Uziel & Markram 2000

Experimental evidence for population spikes



Simplified model

(no inhibition, uniform connections, rate equations)



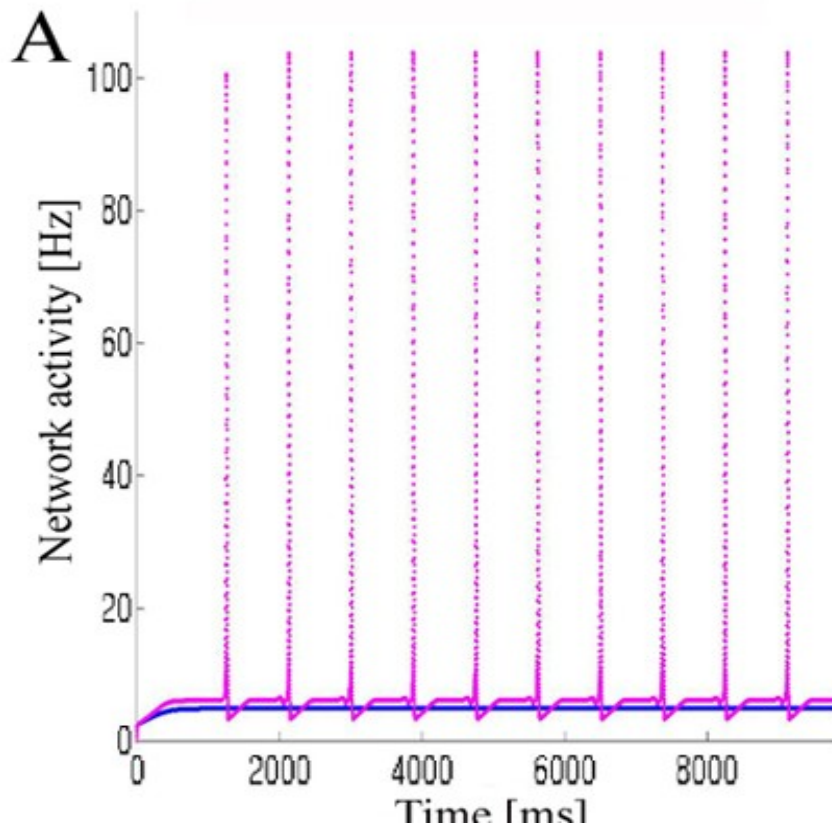
The rate model equations

- There are two sets of equations representing the excitatory units firing rate, E , and their depression factor, x :

$$\tau \frac{dE_i}{dt} = -E_i + \left[\frac{J}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N E_j x_j + e_i \right]_+ \quad \text{— /}$$

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \frac{1 - x_i}{\tau_r} - u x_i E_i$$

Bifurcation

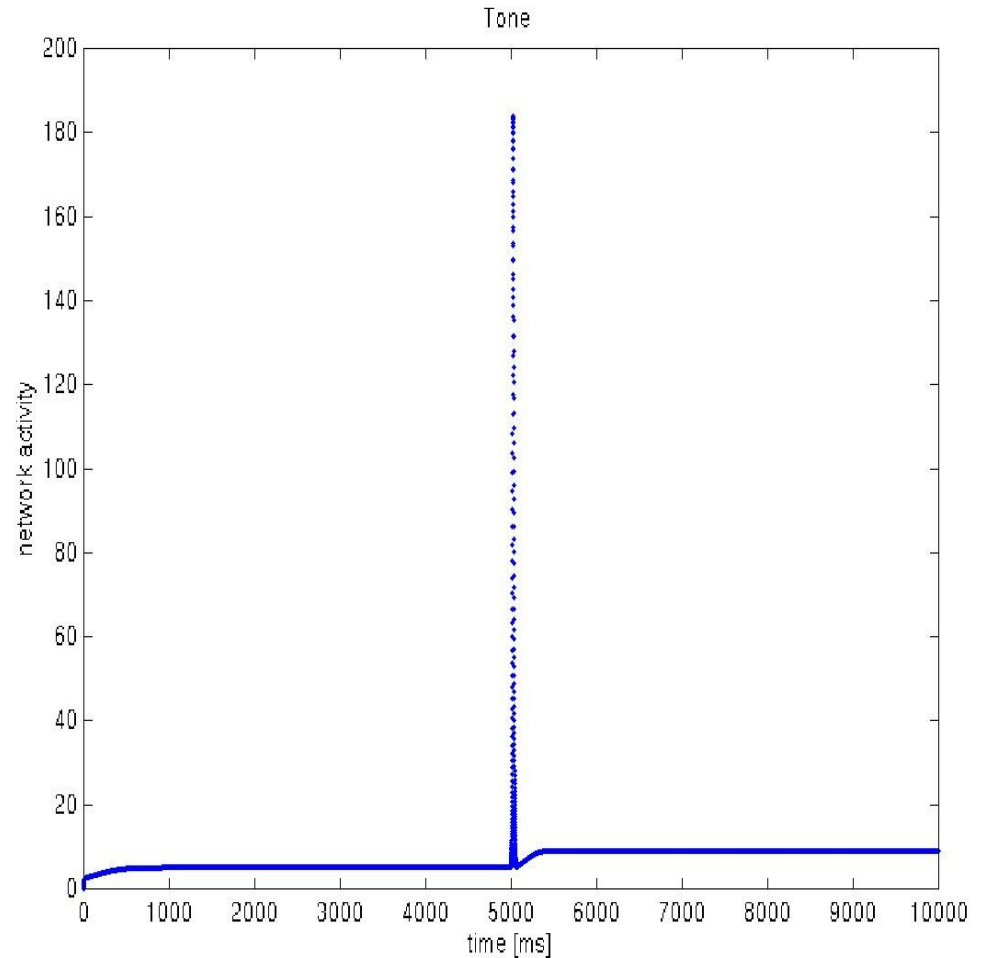


$$J < J_{cr}$$

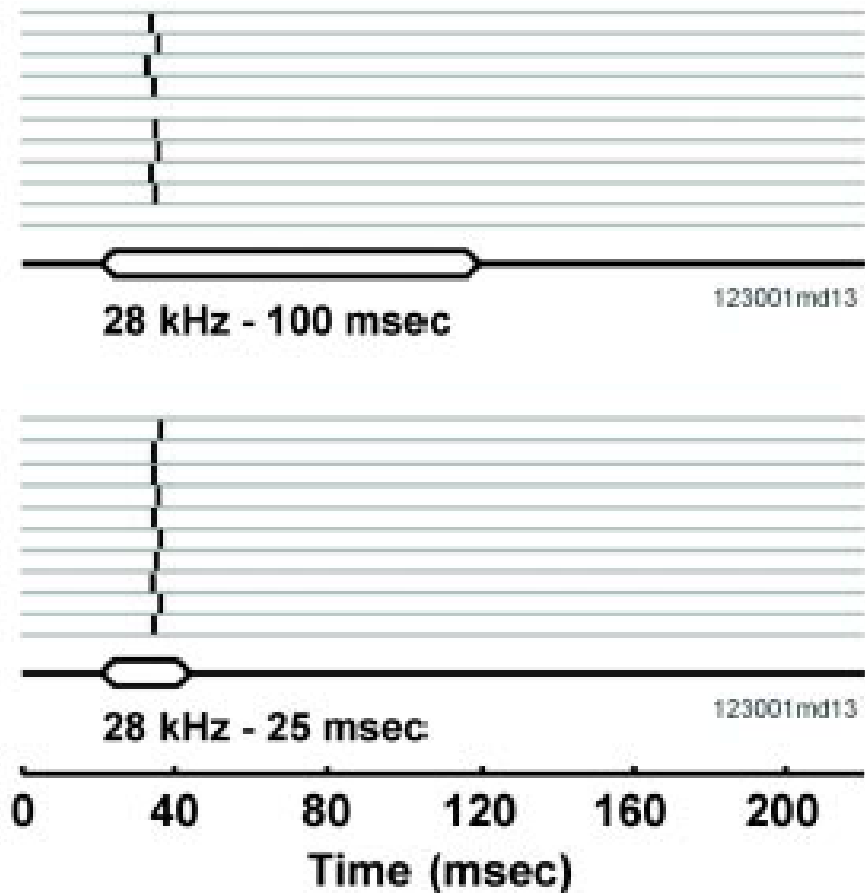
$$J > J_{cr}$$

Tonic input

The tonic stimuli is represented by a constant shift of the $\{e\}$'s, that, when large enough, causes the network to spike and reach a new steady state

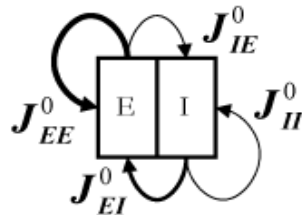


Response of A1 neurons to tonic sounds

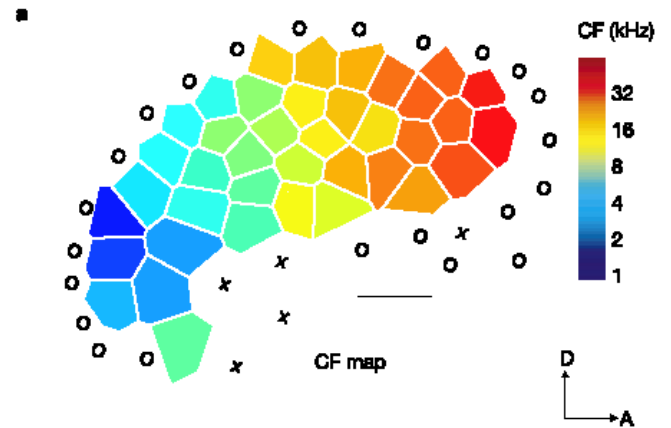
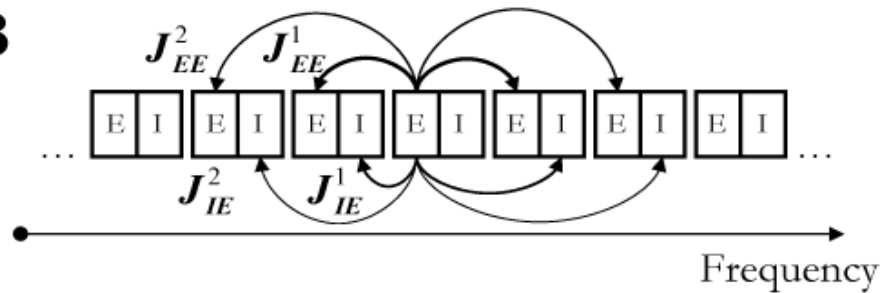


Extended model – A1

A

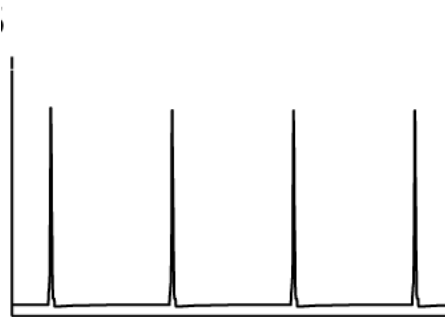


B



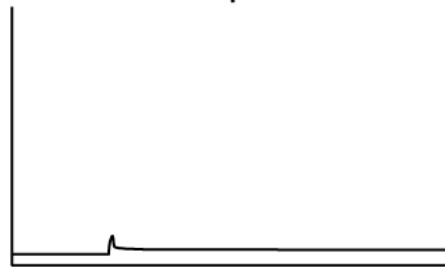
Hyper-sensitive locking suppression

Broad-band noise



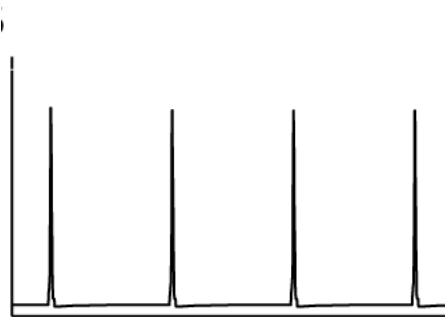
+

Sub-threshold Tone



Hyper-sensitive locking suppression

Broad-band noise

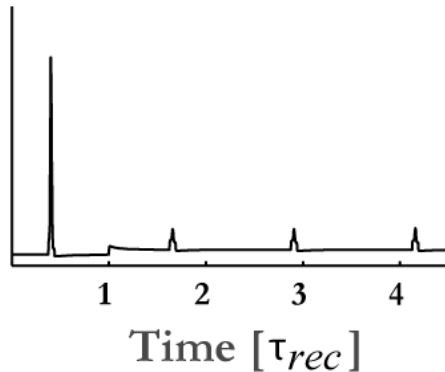


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Sub-threshold Tone

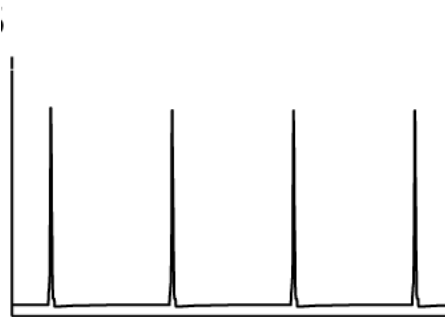


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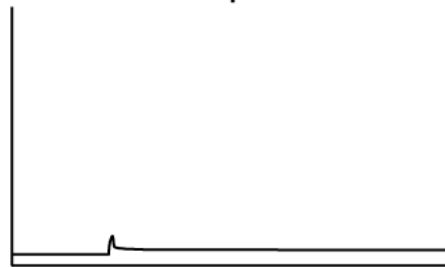
Hyper-sensitive locking suppression

Broad-band noise

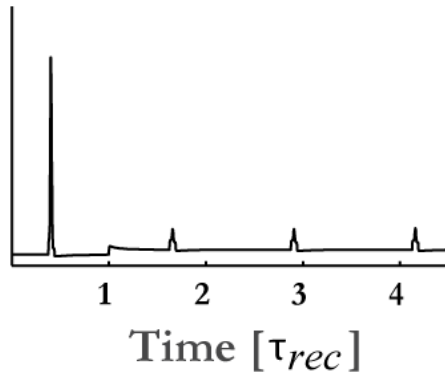


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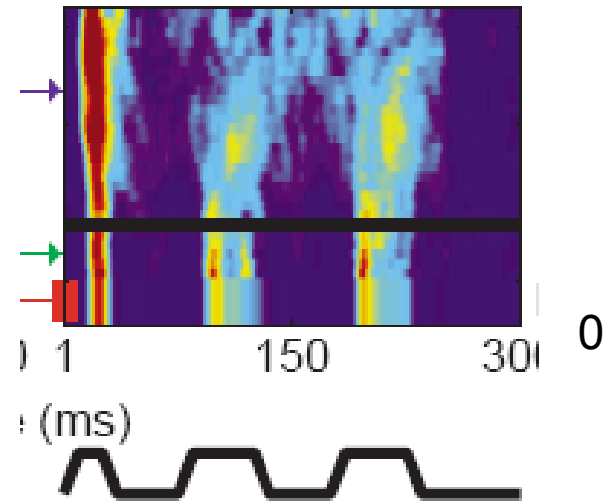
Sub-threshold Tone



=

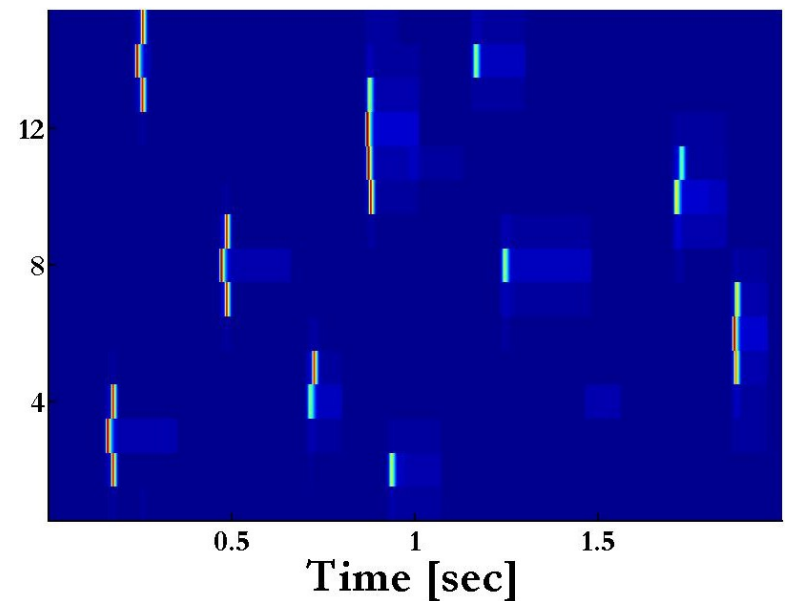
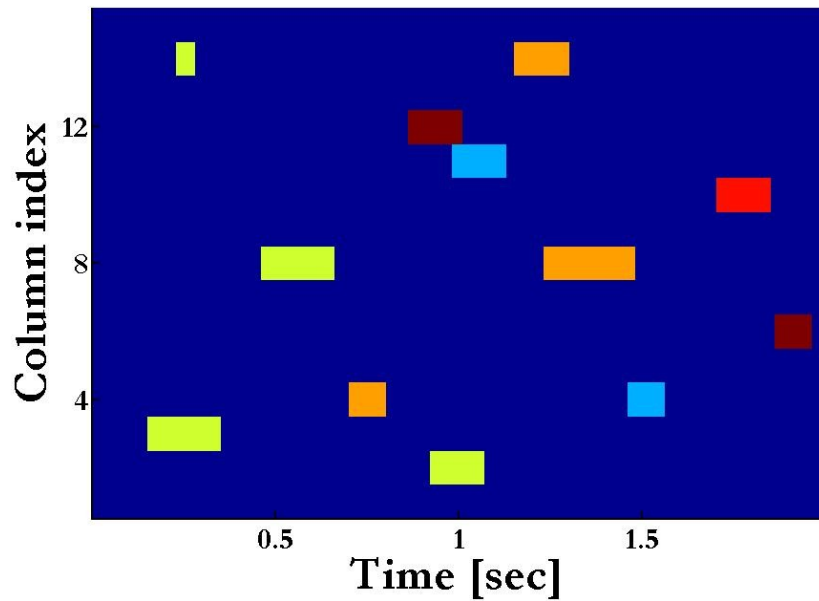


Tone amplitude

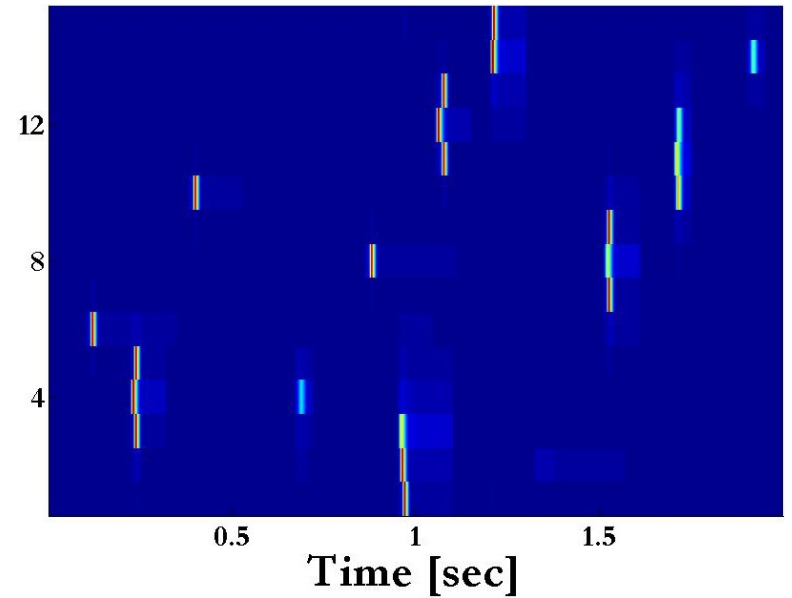
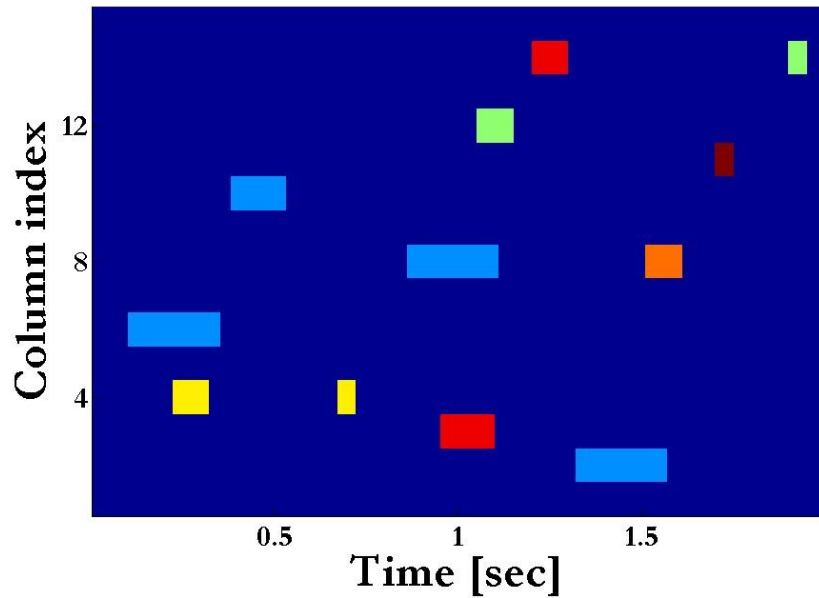


(Nelken et al, Nature 1999)

Network response to complex stimuli

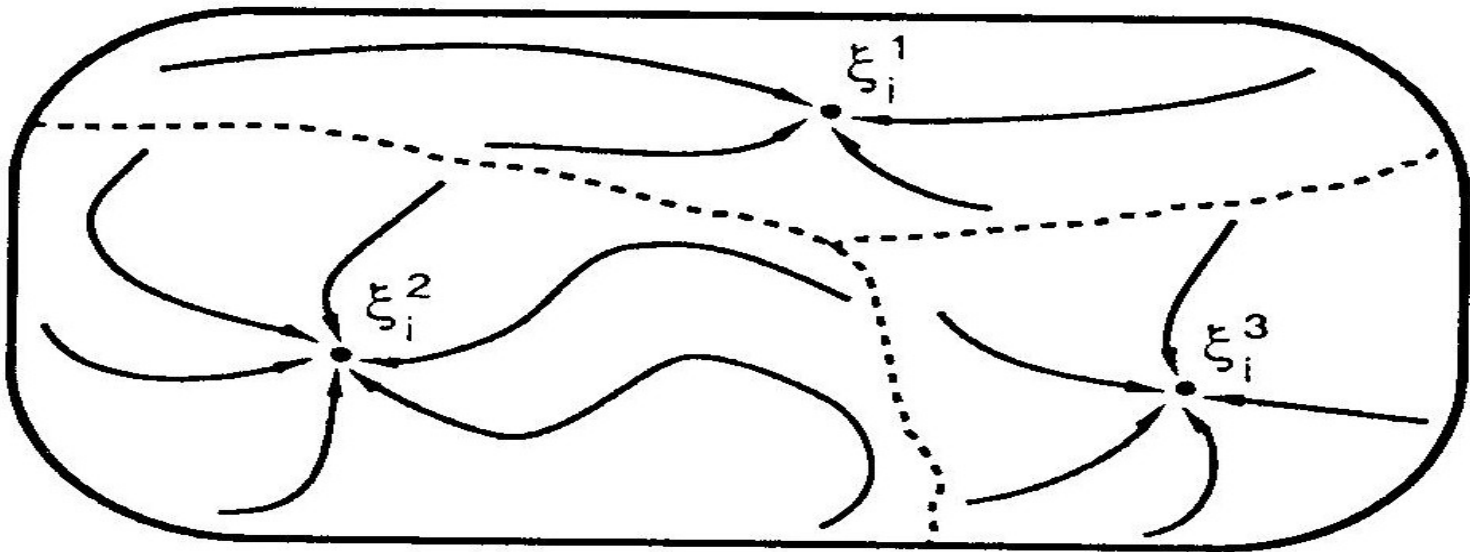


Network response to complex stimuli

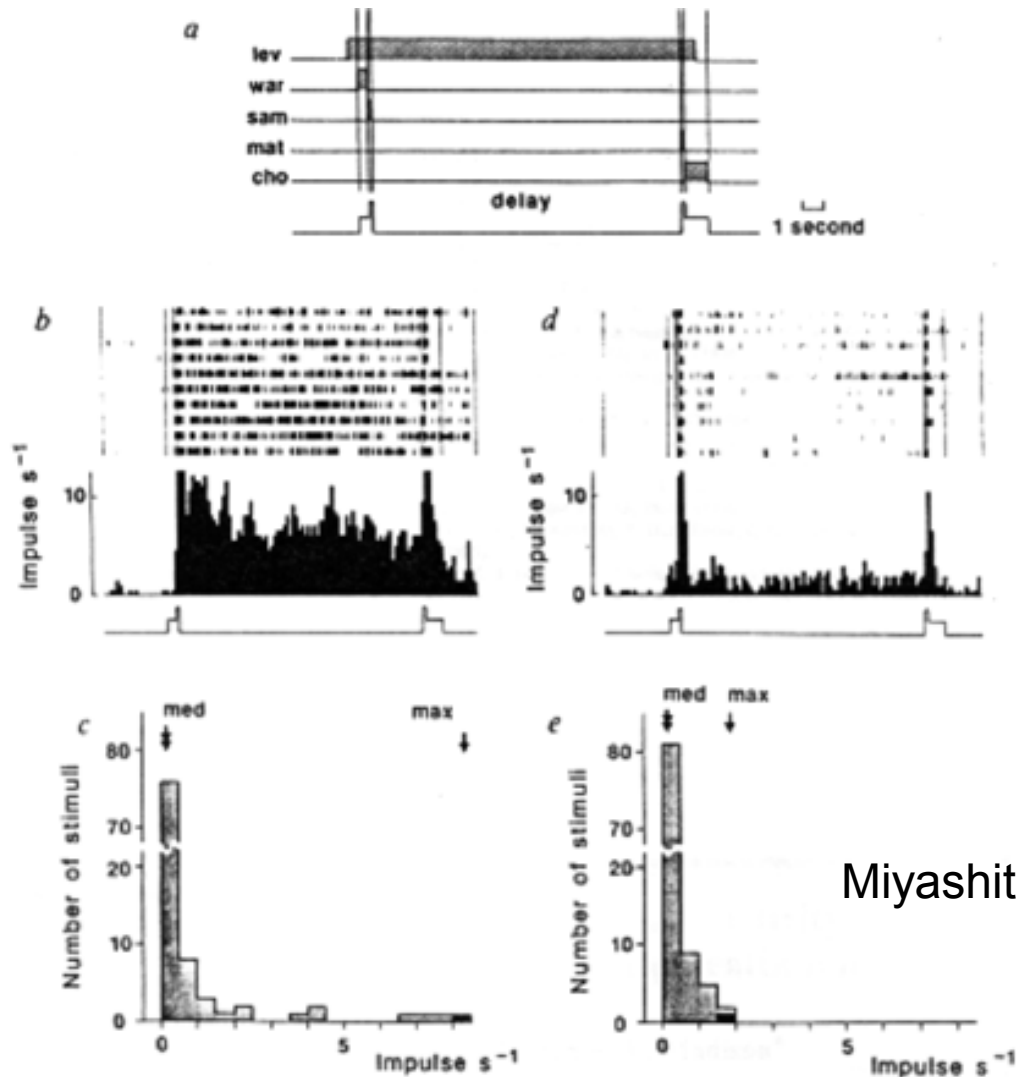


Synaptic theory of working memory

Memory patterns as network attractors

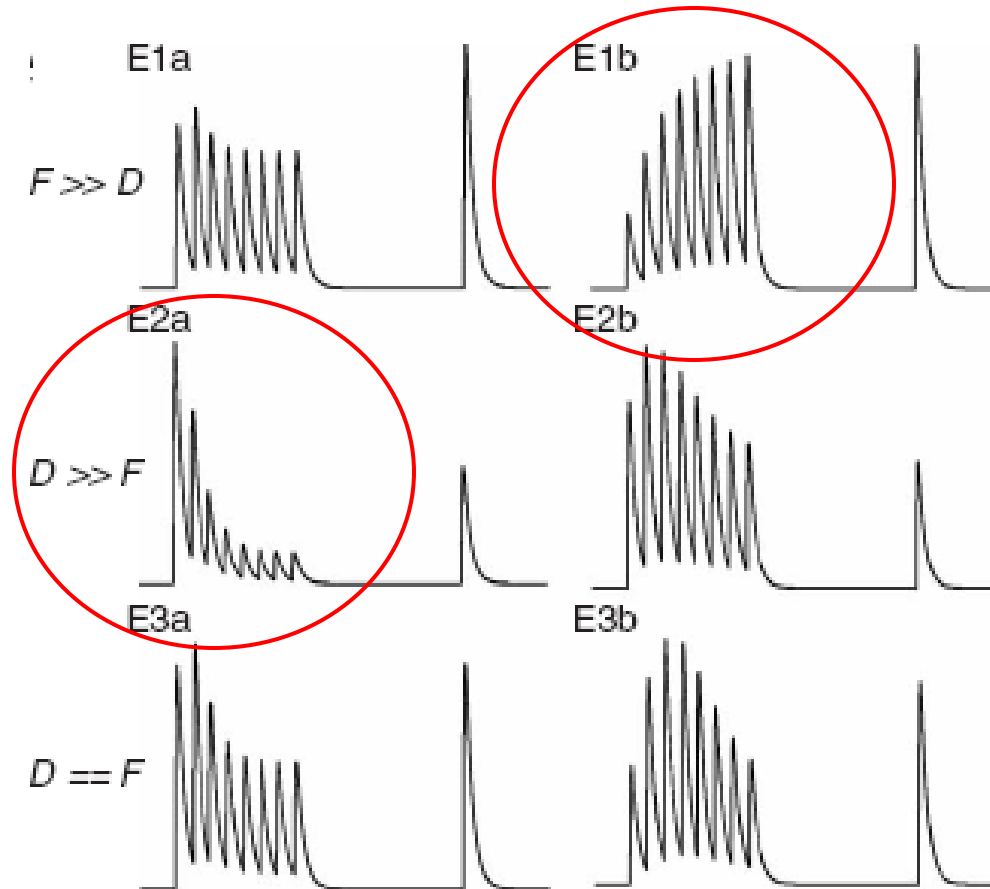


Persistent activity



Miyashita et al, Nature 1988

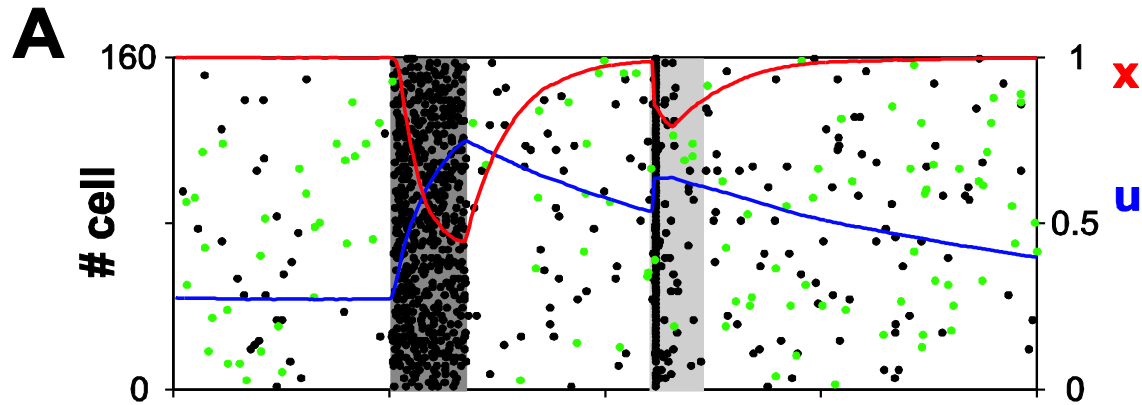
Synaptic diversity in the pre-frontal cortex



New idea

- To hold short-term memories with facilitation level of recurrent connections
- Use spiking activity only when the memory is needed for processing, and/or to refresh the synapses ('rehearsal').

Integrate and fire network simulations



Thanks to:

Henry Markram (WIS)

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