

CONTENTS

<i>Course 1. Experimenting with theory, by E. Marder</i>	<i>1</i>
1. Overcoming communication barriers	6
2. Modeling with biological neurons-the dynamic clamp	8
3. The traps inherent in building conductance-based models	9
4. Theory can drive new experiments	12
5. Conclusions	13
References	14
 <i>Course 2. Understanding neuronal dynamics by geometrical dissection of minimal models, by A. Borisyuk, J. Rinzel</i>	 <i>17</i>
1. Introduction	21
1.1. Nonlinear behaviors, time scales, our approach	21
1.2. Electrical activity of cells	22
2. Revisiting the Hodgkin–Huxley equations	25
2.1. Background and formulation	25
2.2. Hodgkin–Huxley gating equations as idealized kinetic models	28
2.3. Dissection of the action potential	29
2.3.1. Current-voltage relations	29
2.3.2. Qualitative view of fast-slow dissection	30
2.3.3. Stability of the fast subsystem’s steady states	32
2.4. Repetitive firing	33
2.4.1. Stability of the four-variable model’s steady state	33
2.4.2. Stability of periodic solutions	34
2.4.3. Bistability	35
3. Morris-Lecar model	38
3.1. Excitable regime	41
3.2. Post-inhibitory rebound	42

3.3. Single steady state. Onset of repetitive firing, type II	43
3.4. Three steady states	46
3.4.1. Large ϕ . Bistability of steady states	46
3.4.2. Small ϕ . Onset of repetitive firing, Type I	47
3.4.3. Intermediate ϕ . Bistability of rest state and a depolarized oscillation	50
3.5. Similar phenomena in the Hodgkin-Huxley model	50
3.6. Summary: onset of repetitive firing, Types I and II	51
4. Bursting, cellular level	51
4.1. Geometrical analysis and fast-slow dissection of bursting dynamics	52
4.2. Examples of bursting behavior	53
4.2.1. Square wave bursting	53
4.2.2. Parabolic bursting	55
4.2.3. Elliptic bursting	56
4.2.4. Other types of bursting	57
5. Bursting, network generated. Episodic rhythms in the developing spinal cord	58
5.1. Experimental background	58
5.2. Firing rate model	59
5.2.1. Basic recurrent network	60
5.2.2. Full model	61
5.3. Predictions of the model	63
6. Chapter summary	65
6.1. Appendix A. Mathematical formulation of fast-slow dissection	65
6.2. Appendix B. Stability of periodic solutions	67
References	69

Course 3. Geometric singular perturbation analysis of neuronal dynamics, by D. Terman 73

1. Introduction	77
2. Introduction to dynamical systems	78
2.1. First order equations	78
2.2. Bifurcations	79
2.3. Bistability and hysteresis	82
2.4. The phase plane	83
2.5. Oscillations	84
2.6. Local bifurcations	85
2.7. Global bifurcations	87
2.8. Geometric singular perturbation theory	88

3.3. Mechanisms of synchrony	159
3.3.1. The symmetric case	159
3.3.2. The general case	164
3.4. Application: persistent states	167
4. Conclusion	169
Appendix A. Hodgkin-Huxley and Wang-Buszaki models	172
Appendix B. Measure of synchrony and variability in numerical simulations	174
Appendix C. Reduction of a conductance-based model to the QIF model	175
References	177

Course 5. Some useful numerical techniques for simulating integrate-and-fire networks, by M. Shelley 179

1. Introduction	183
2. The conductance-based I&F model	184
3. Modified time-stepping schemes	185
4. Synaptic interactions	190
5. Simulating a V1 model	192
References	195

Course 6. Propagation of pulses in cortical networks: the single-spike approximation, by D. Golomb 197

1. Introduction	202
2. Propagating pulses in networks of excitatory neurons	203
2.1. The model	203
2.2. Continuous and lurching pulses	205
2.3. Existence, stability and velocity of continuous pulses	206
2.4. Velocity of lurching pulses	212
2.5. The nature of lurching pulses	215
2.6. Finite axonal conduction velocity	216
3. Propagating pulses in networks of excitatory and inhibitory neurons	217
3.1. The model	217
3.2. Fast and slow pulses	219
3.3. Analysis of traveling pulse solutions	220
3.3.1. Volterra representation	220
3.3.2. Existence of traveling pulses	220
3.3.3. Stability of traveling pulses	222
3.3.4. Voltage profile	223
3.4. Theory of propagation of fast and slow pulses	223

3.4.1. Effects of I-to-E inhibition and slow E-to-E excitation	224
3.4.2. Response to shock initial conditions	227
3.4.3. Effects of strength of fast E-to-E excitation	229
3.4.4. I-to-I conductance and irregular pulses	231
3.4.5. Lurching pulses	233
3.5. Finite axonal conduction velocity	234
3.5.1. Traveling pulse solution with finite axonal conduction velocity	234
3.5.2. Pulse velocity may decrease with c	236
4. Discussion	237
4.1. Types of propagating pulses	237
4.2. Effects of approximations	238
4.3. Application to biological pulses	239
4.3.1. Network without inhibition	239
4.3.2. Network with inhibition	240
Appendix A. Stability of the lower branch	241
References	243

Course 7. Activity-dependent transmission in neocortical synapses, by M. Tsodyks 245

1. Introduction	249
2. Phenomenological model of synaptic depression and facilitation	250
2.1. Synaptic depression	250
2.2. Modeling synaptic facilitation	251
3. Dynamic synaptic transmission on the population level	253
4. Recurrent networks with synaptic depression	256
5. Conclusion	263
References	264

Course 8. Theory of large recurrent networks: from spikes to behavior, by H. Sompolinsky and O.L. White 267

1. Introduction	271
2. From spikes to rates I: rates in asynchronous states	272
2.1. Introduction: rate models	272
2.2. Synchronous and asynchronous states	273
2.3. Synchronous and asynchronous states in highly connected networks	276
2.4. Rate equations for asynchronous networks	279
3. From spikes to rates II: dynamics and conductances	284
3.1. Introduction	284

Contents

3.2. Dynamics of firing rates—linear response theory	285
3.3. Synaptic inputs as conductances	289
3.4. Rate dynamics for slow synapses	292
3.5. Summary	293
4. Persistent activity and neural integration in the brain	295
4.1. Introduction	295
4.2. Dynamics of linear recurrent networks	297
4.3. Recurrent network model of persistence and integration	304
4.4. Single neuron model for integration and persistence	307
5. Feature selectivity in recurrent networks—the ring model	312
5.1. Introduction	312
5.2. The ring network	313
5.3. Stationary solution of the ring model	315
5.4. Symmetry breaking in the ring model	316
6. Models of associative memory	324
6.1. Introduction	324
6.2. Binary networks	324
6.3. The Hopfield model	327
6.4. Networks with sparse memories	332
7. Concluding remarks	338
References	339

Course 9. Irregular activity in large networks of neurons, by C. van Vreeswijk and H. Sompolinsky 341

1. Introduction	345
2. A simple binary model	347
2.1. The model	348
2.2. Population averaged activity	349
2.3. Heterogeneity of the firing rate.	353
2.4. Temporal correlations	357
2.5. Dependence on initial conditions	360
2.6. Non-linearity of response of individual cells	362
3. A memory model	366
3.1. A modified Willshaw model	367
3.2. Mean field equations	368
3.3. Multiple solutions	370
4. A model of visual cortex hypercolumn	372
4.1. The model	373
4.2. Population averaged response	374

Contents

4.3. Quenched disorder	377
4.4. Contrast invariance	380
5. Adding realism: integrate-and-fire network	384
5.1. Current based synapses	384
5.2. Conductance based synapses	388
5.3. Networks with two populations	390
5.4. A model of a hypercolumn	392
5.5. Beyond the Poisson assumption	398
6. Discussion	400
References	402

Course 10. Network models of memory, by N. Brunel 407

1. Introduction	411
2. Persistent neuronal activity during delayed response experiments	412
2.1. Discrete working memory: persistent activity in the delayed match to sample experiments	412
2.2. Plasticity of persistent activity patterns induced by learning	414
2.3. Spatial short-term memory: persistent activity in the oculomotor delayed response task	417
2.4. Parametric short-term memory	418
2.5. Persistent activity in slices	420
3. Scenarios for multistability in neural systems	421
3.1. Single cell	421
3.2. Local network	422
3.3. Networks involving several areas	422
4. Networks of binary neurons with discrete attractors	423
4.1. The Hopfield model	423
4.1.1. Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) analysis	425
4.1.2. Statistical mechanics of the Hopfield model	426
4.1.3. Critiques of the Hopfield model	429
4.2. Robustness to perturbations of the synaptic matrix	430
4.3. Models with 0,1 neurons and low coding levels	432
4.4. Summary—models with binary neurons and analog synapses	433
4.5. A model with binary synapses: the Willshaw model	434
4.6. Optimal capacity of networks of binary neurons	436
4.7. Other generalizations of the Hopfield model	439
5. Learning	439
5.1. Supervised learning: the perceptron learning algorithm	440
5.2. Unsupervised learning—palimpsest models	442

5.3. Palimpsest models with analog synapses	442
5.4. Unsupervised learning in networks with discrete synapses	443
5.5. Summary	445
6. Networks of spiking neurons with discrete attractors	445
6.1. A cortical network model	447
6.2. Dynamics of networks of spiking neurons—single population analysis	448
6.3. Two population networks	451
6.4. Storing binary non-overlapping patterns in the cortical network model	452
6.5. Spontaneous and persistent activity in the large C , sparse coding limit	456
6.6. Capacity	458
6.7. Stability of persistent states vs synchronized oscillations	458
7. Plasticity of persistent activity	459
7.1. Learning correlations between patterns separated by delay periods	459
7.2. Network subjected to DMS task with a fixed sequence of samples	461
7.3. Network subjected to pair-associate tasks	463
7.4. Transitions between states in the absence of external inputs in networks of spiking neurons	463
8. Models with continuous attractors	465
9. Conclusions	468
References	470

*Course 11. Pattern formation in visual cortex, by
P.C. Bressloff* 477

1. Introduction	481
2. The functional architecture of V1	485
2.1. Retinotopic map	485
2.2. Feature maps	488
2.3. Long-range horizontal and feedback connections	491
3. Large-scale models of V1	493
3.1. Planar model of V1	493
3.2. Receptive fields and the feedforward input h	495
3.3. Orientation pinwheels as organizing centers for feature map $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{r})$	501
3.4. Long-range connections and the weight distribution w	503
3.5. Coupled hypercolumn model of V1	506
4. Pattern formation in a single hypercolumn	511
4.1. Orientation tuning in a one-population ring model	511

4.2. Derivation of amplitude equation using the Fredholm alternative	513
4.3. Bifurcation theory and $O(2)$ symmetry	517
4.4. Two-population model	519
4.5. Amplitude equation for oscillatory patterns	521
4.6. Mean-field theory	524
5. Pattern formation in a coupled hypercolumn model of V1	528
5.1. Linear stability analysis	529
5.2. Marginal stability	532
5.3. Doubly-periodic planforms	535
5.4. Amplitude equation	538
5.5. Bifurcation theory and shift-twist symmetry	540
5.6. Selection and stability of patterns	542
5.7. From cortical patterns to geometric visual hallucinations	545
6. Pattern formation in a planar model of V1	547
6.1. Homogeneous weights	547
6.2. Pinning of cortical patterns by spatially periodic horizontal connections	550
6.3. Ginzburg-Landau equation	556
6.4. Commensurate-incommensurate transitions in cortex	558
7. Pattern formation in a model of cortical development	561
8. Future directions	568
References	570

Course 12. Symmetry breaking and pattern selection in visual cortical development, by F. Wolf 575

1. Introduction	579
2. The pattern of orientation preference columns	582
3. Symmetries in the development of orientation columns	583
4. From learning to dynamics	587
5. Generation and motion of pinwheels	588
5.1. Random orientation maps	588
5.2. Gaussian fields from a dynamic instability	593
5.3. Predicting pinwheel annihilation	596
6. The problem of pinwheel stability	597
7. Weakly nonlinear analysis of pattern selection	598
7.1. Amplitude equations	599
7.2. Fixed points of the amplitude equations and their stability	601
7.3. Linking amplitude equations and field dynamics	606
7.4. Extrinsic stability	612