

Week 5 – part 2 : Sources of Variability



Neuronal Dynamics: Computational Neuroscience of Single Neurons

Week 5 – Variability and Noise: The question of the neural code

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✓ 5.1 Variability of spike trains

- experiments

5.2 Sources of Variability?

- Is variability equal to noise?

5.3 Three definitions of Rate code

- Poisson Model

5.4 Stochastic spike arrival

- Membrane potential fluctuations

5.5. Stochastic spike firing

- subthreshold and superthreshold

Week 5 – part 2 : Sources of Variability



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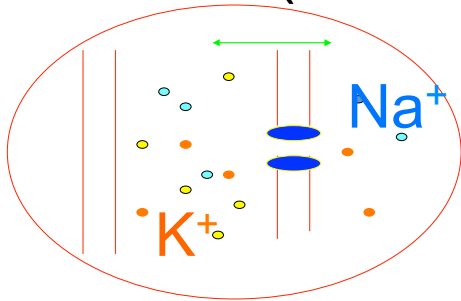
- Membrane potential fluctuations

5.5. Stochastic spike firing

- subthreshold and superthreshold

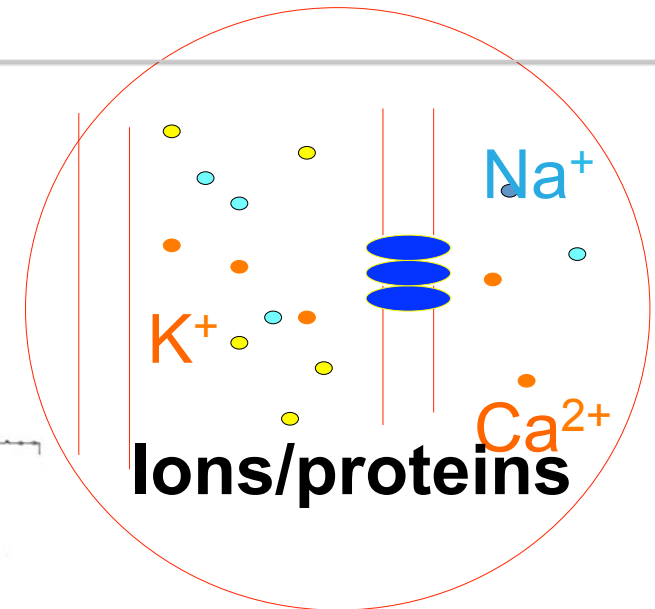
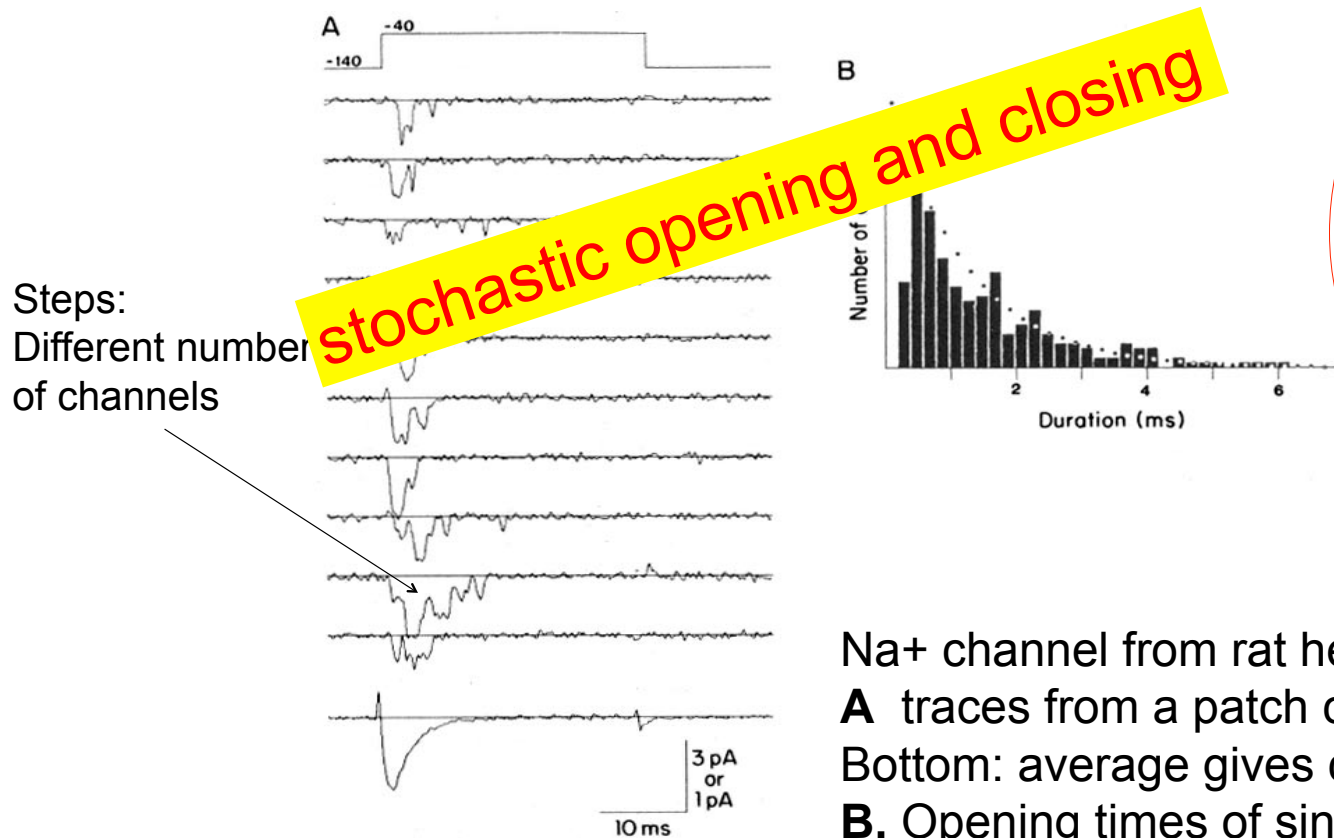
Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2. Sources of Variability

- Intrinsic noise (ion channels)



- Finite number of channels
- Finite temperature

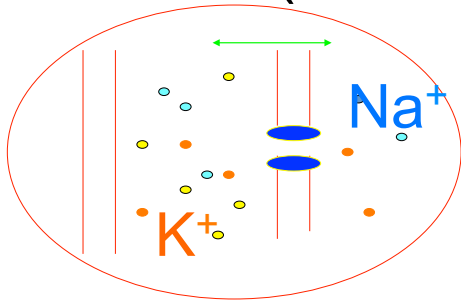
Review from 2.5 Ion channels



Na⁺ channel from rat heart (*Patlak and Ortiz 1985*)
A traces from a patch containing several channels.
Bottom: average gives current time course.
B. Opening times of single channel events

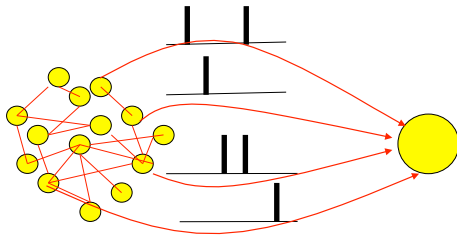
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- Network noise (background activity)

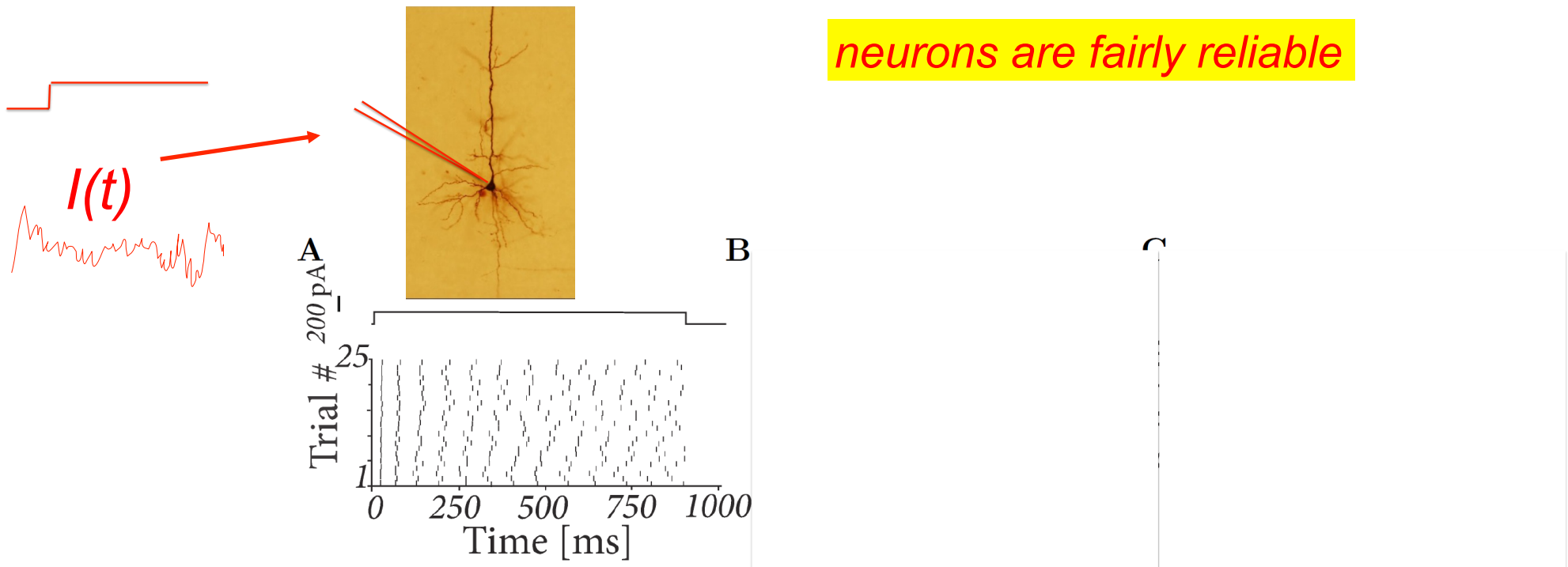


- Spike arrival from other neurons
- Beyond control of experimentalist

————→ Check intrinsic noise by removing the network

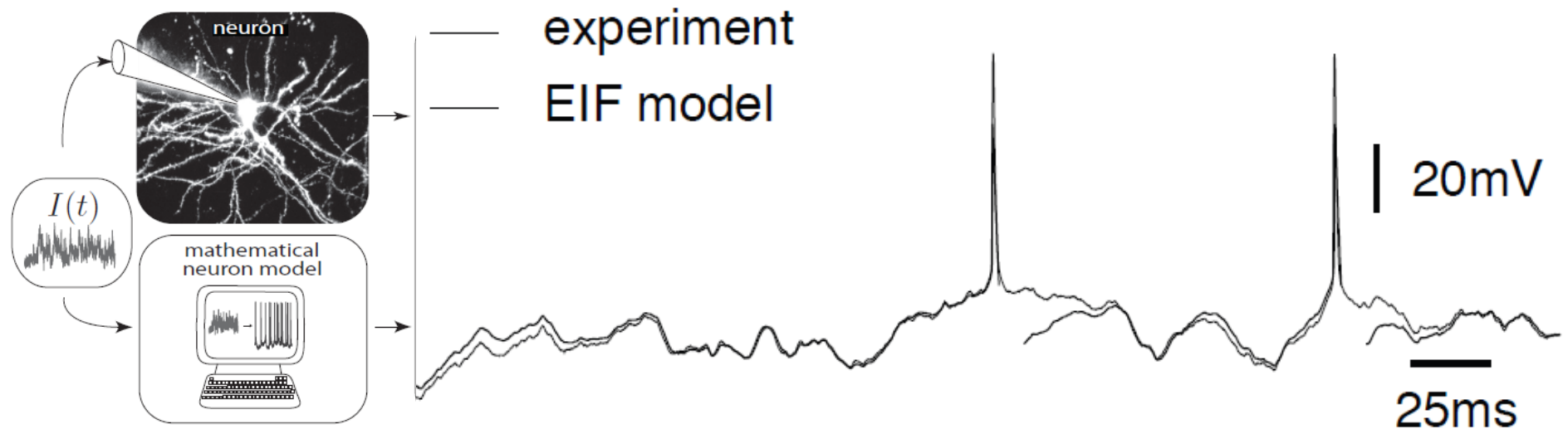
Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2 Variability in vitro

neurons are fairly reliable



*Image adapted from
Mainen & Sejnowski 1995*

REVIEW from 4.5: **How good are integrate-and-fire models?**



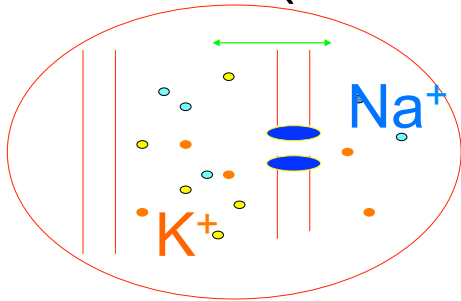
Badel et al., 2008

Aims: - predict spike initiation times
- predict subthreshold voltage

*only possible, because
neurons are fairly reliable*

Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2. Sources of Variability

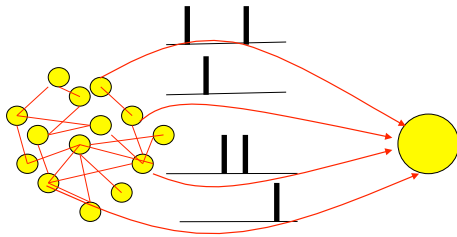
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small contribution!

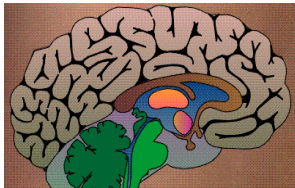
- Network noise (background activity)



- Spike arrival from other neurons
- Beyond control of experimentalist

—————> Check network noise by simulation!

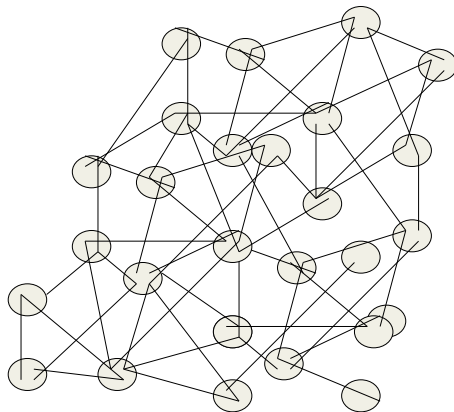
Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2 Sources of Variability



Brain

The Brain: a highly connected system

High connectivity:
systematic, organized in local populations
but **seemingly random**

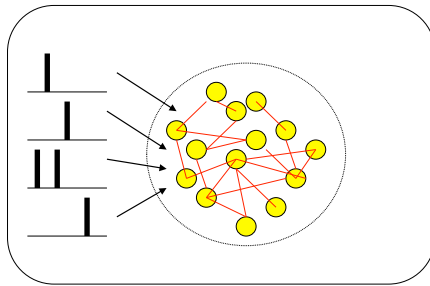


Distributed architecture

10^{10} neurons

10^4 connections/neurons

Random firing in a population of LIF neurons



input { low rate
- high rate

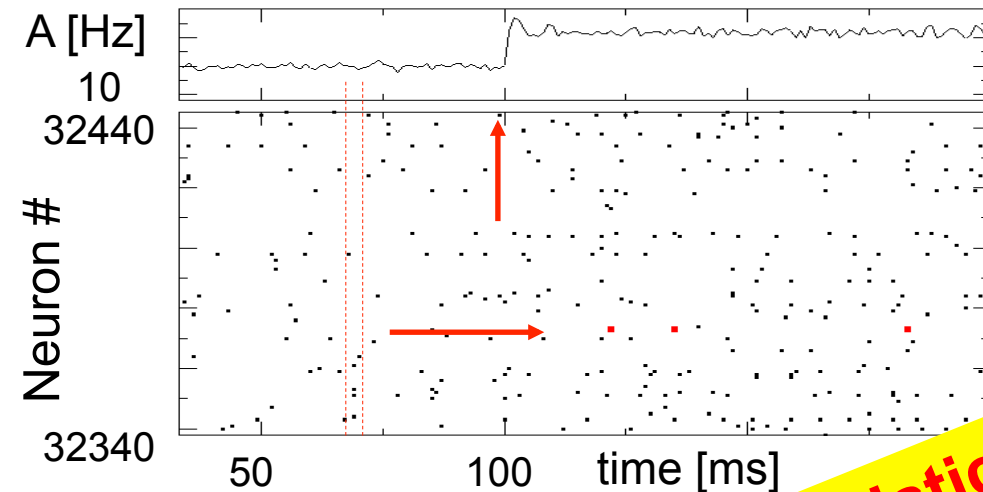
Population

- 50 000 neurons
- 20 percent inhibitory
- **randomly connected**

Brunel, J. Comput. Neurosc. 2000

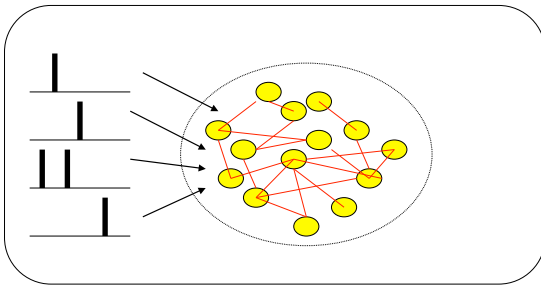
Mayor and Gerstner, Phys. Rev E. 2006

Vogels et al., 2005



**Network of deterministic
leaky integrate-and-fire:
'fluctuations'**

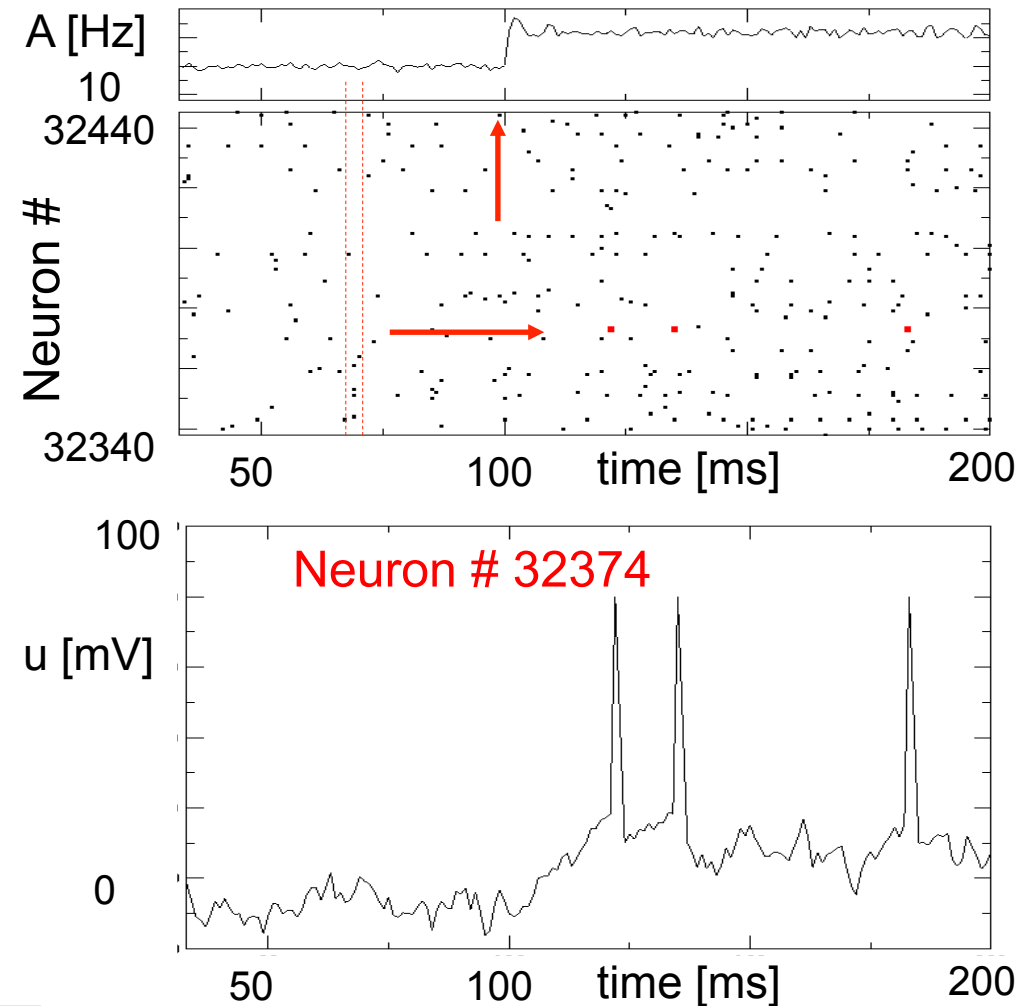
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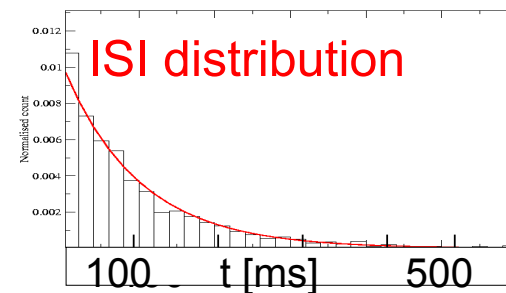
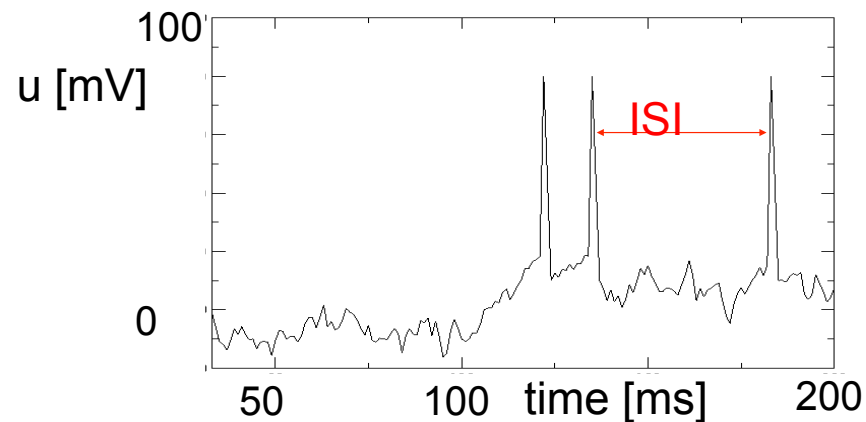
- 50 000 neurons
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Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2. Interspike interval distribution

- Variability of interspike intervals (ISI)

here in simulations,
but also *in vivo*

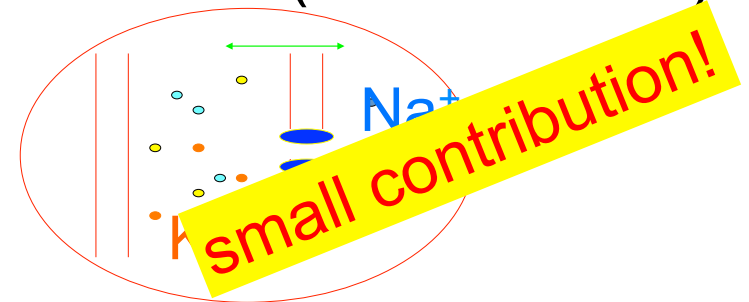


Variability of spike trains:
broad ISI distribution

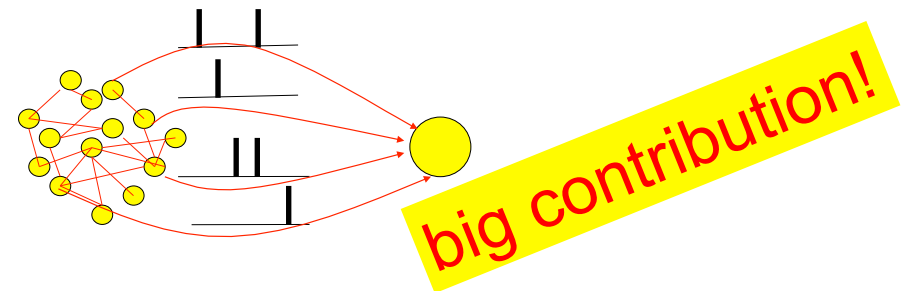
Brunel,
J. Comput. Neurosc. 2000
Mayor and Gerstner,
Phys. Rev E. 2005
Vogels and Abbott,
J. Neuroscience, 2005

Neuronal Dynamics – 5.2. Sources of Variability

- Intrinsic noise (ion channels)



- Network noise



Neuronal Dynamics – Quiz 5.1.

A- Spike timing in vitro and in vivo

- ☐ Reliability of spike timing can be assessed by repeating several times the same stimulus
- ☐ Spike timing in vitro is more reliable under injection of constant current than with fluctuating current
- ☐ Spike timing in vitro is less reliable under injection of constant current than with fluctuating current
- ☐ Spike timing in vitro is more reliable than spike timing in vivo
- ☐ Nothing is known about spike timing in humans in vivo

B – Interspike Interval Distribution (ISI)

- ☐ An isolated deterministic leaky integrate-and-fire neuron driven by a constant current can have a broad ISI
- ☐ A deterministic leaky integrate-and-fire neuron embedded into a randomly connected network of integrate-and-fire neurons can have a broad ISI
- ☐ An isolated deterministic Hodgkin-Huxley model as in week 2 driven by a constant current can have a broad ISI