



HAL
open science

A simple spiking neuron model based on stochastic STDP

Pascal Helson, Etienne Tanré, Romain Veltz

► **To cite this version:**

Pascal Helson, Etienne Tanré, Romain Veltz. A simple spiking neuron model based on stochastic STDP. International Conference on Mathematical Neuroscience, May 2017, Boulder, United States. <hal-01652036>

HAL Id: hal-01652036

<https://hal.science/hal-01652036v1>

Submitted on 29 Nov 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

1. FRAMEWORK

STDP: Thought to be responsible for memory, synaptic plasticity is the change of strength of neuron's links. Popular plasticity models are based on Spike Timing Dependent Plasticity (STDP):

Hebb's law (1949):

"When an axon of cell A [...] repeatedly or persistently takes part in firing (a cell B), [...] A's efficiency, as one of the cells firing B, is increased" [1]

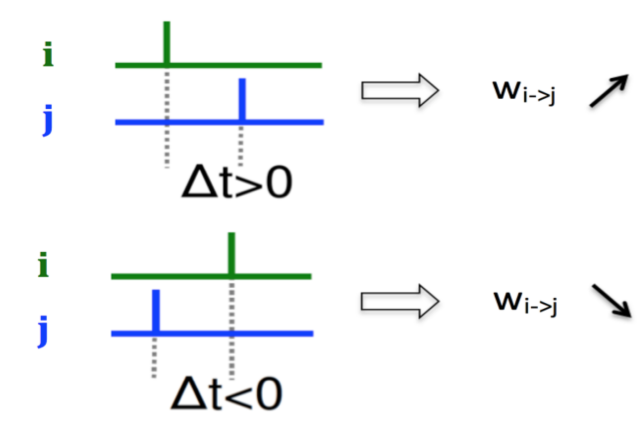


Fig: In STDP, order of spikes is crucial

Problem: Current models use deterministic plasticity rules whereas the biological mechanisms involved are mainly stochastic ones. Moreover, there exists few mathematical studies [2] taking into account the precise spikes timings. Finally, there is a need to understand how to bridge the time scale gap at the synapse level and how weights dynamics interplay with the network one.

Novelty: Stochastic STDP rule with discrete synaptic weights which allows a mathematical analysis of their dynamics.

2. MODEL CONSTRAINTS

- Rich enough to reproduce biological phenomena
- Simple enough to be analyzed mathematically and simulated
- Observe global properties of the network due to neurons firing

5. SIMULATIONS

Biologically coherent parameters:

Even if simple, our model depends on many parameters. First, let's detail the probability to jump:

$$p^+(s) = A_+ e^{-\frac{s}{\tau_+}} \text{ and } p^-(s) = A_- e^{-\frac{s}{\tau_-}}$$

Such functions enable to be close to **biological experiments:**

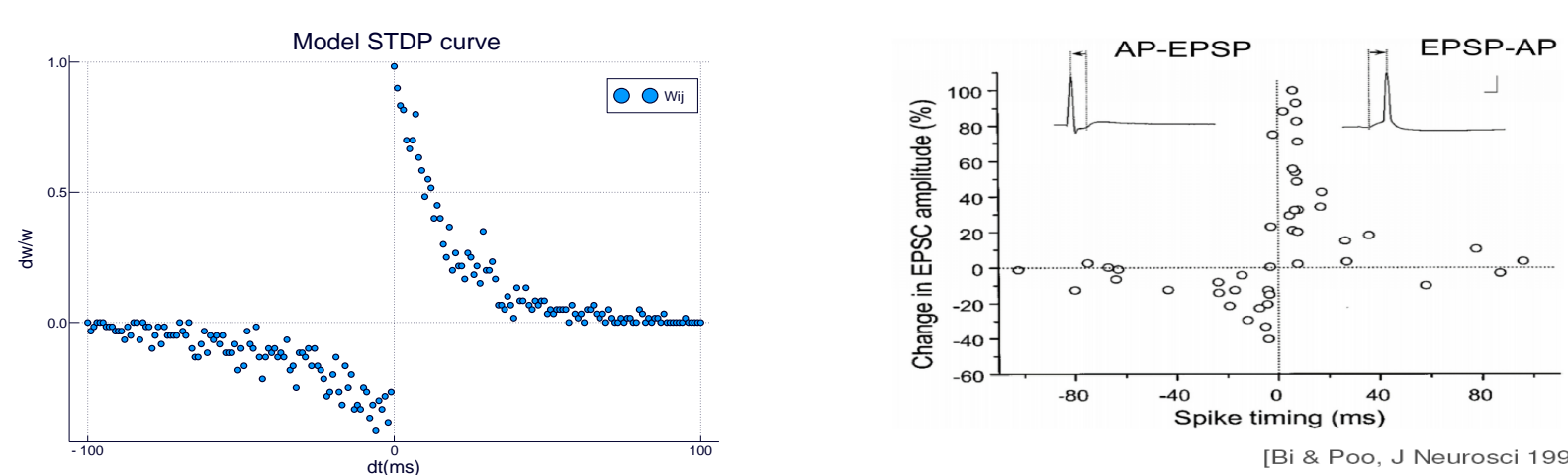


Fig: Bi-Poo experiment on our model compare to the real one

Parameters for the figure are: $A_+ = 1$, $A_- = 0.4$, $\tau_- = 2\tau_+ = 34ms$ as in [6]. These parameters have to be added to the first ones: β , α_m , α_M . Time of influence of a spike 1ms so $\beta \sim 1$. Firing rates of neurons are bounded by $\alpha_m \sim 0.01$ and $\alpha_M \leq \beta$. STDP parameters are in the following range: $\tau_{+/-} \in [5, 40]$, $A_{+/-} \in [0, 1]$. Finally, $\epsilon \in [0.1, 0.01]$.

Analytic versus Numeric:

First, we wanted to visually show our limit model is licit. In simulations, an easy value to get is the sum of jump rates of weights:

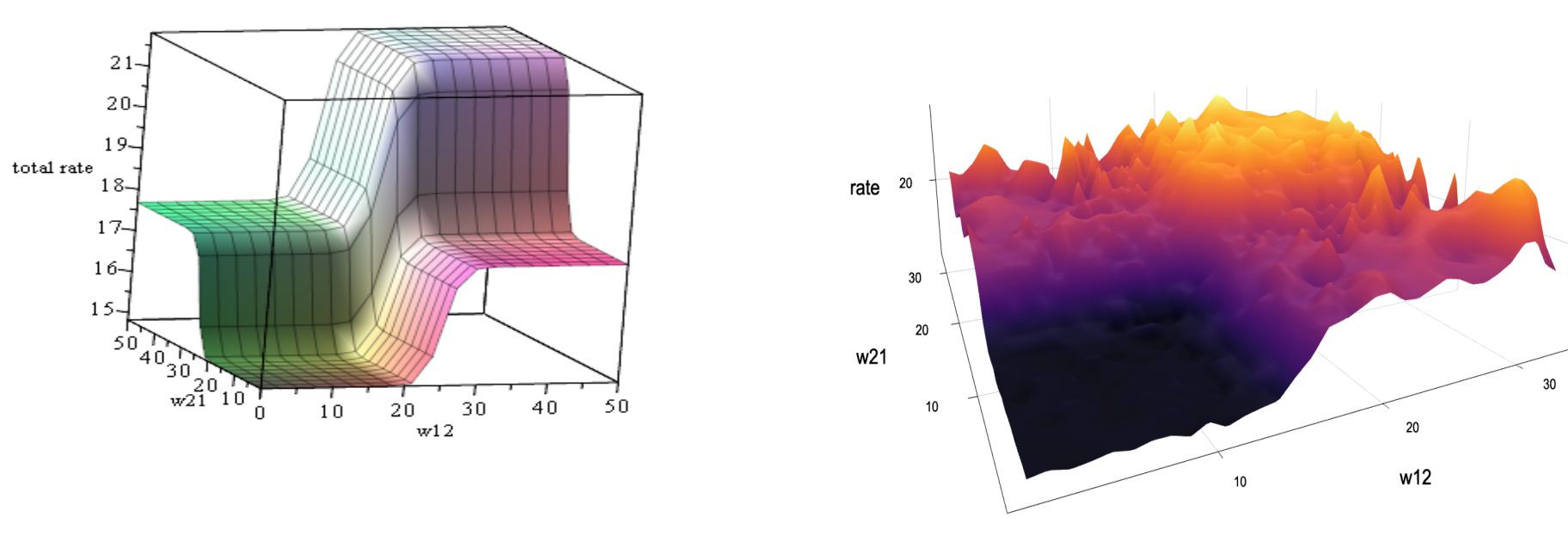


Fig: Analytic (left) and numerical (right) total jump rate of weights, 2 neurons.

We get similar results in the case of 2 neurons. In higher dimension it is hard to get equivalent analytic and numerical precision.

Weight divergence:

A big problem in plasticity models is the divergence of weights. We could have put hard bounds or soft bounds but we wanted to see in which limits weights diverged without them. We tested some criteria of non divergence of weights in our model. In particular in the article [7], such a criteria is to have the integral of the learning window negative. Nevertheless, it is not the case for our model. In a really simple case, our limit model enabled us to find parameters for which this criteria leads to a weight divergence.

One weight free and 2 neurons:

We get a birth and death process with w_{21} fixed, $w = (w_{12}, w_{21})$:

$$w_{12} \rightarrow w_{12} + \Delta w : r_+(w) > 0$$

$$w_{12} \rightarrow w_{12} - \Delta w : r_-(w) > 0$$

6. CONCLUSION

We showed divergence of weights even when integral of the learning window is negative. Additive terms, depending on weights, seem necessary to avoid divergence in the context of biological parameters. However, our first mathematical results are encouraging for deeper study and our model showed more interesting behavior than those already presented: bidirectional as unidirectional connections can be strong.

3. NEURONAL NETWORK MODEL

Individual neuron: Simple model for the membrane potential [3].

At time t , the neuron i is $\begin{cases} \text{at rest if } V_t^i = 0 \\ \text{excited if } V_t^i = 1 \end{cases}$

Dynamic of V_t^i :

$$0 \xrightleftharpoons[\beta]{\alpha_i(W_t, V_t)} 1$$

- $\beta = \text{constant}$
- $\alpha_i(W_t, V_t) = f\left(\sum_{j=1}^N W_t^{ij} V_t^j\right) + \alpha_m$ with $f(x) = \frac{\alpha_M}{1 + e^{-\sigma(x - \theta)}}$

Remark: α_i depends on current neurons states and weights

Dynamic of synaptic weights W_t :

Weights have probability to change only when a neuron jumps from 0 to 1:

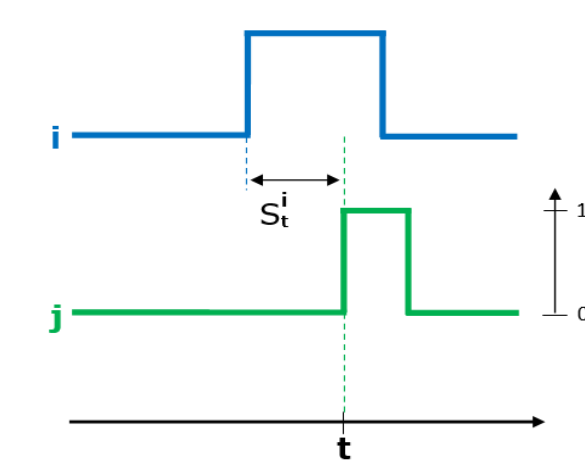


Fig: Dynamic of neurons i and j in time

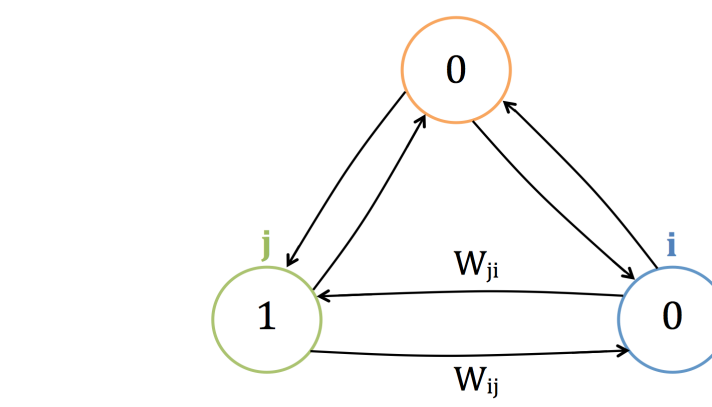


Fig: 3 neurons, state in circle, weights on links

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{P}(W_t^j = W_{t-}^j + \Delta w) = p^+(S_t^j) \\ \mathbb{P}(W_t^j = W_{t-}^j) = 1 - p^+(S_t^j) \\ \mathbb{P}(W_t^j = W_{t-}^j - \Delta w) = p^-(S_t^j) \\ \mathbb{P}(W_t^j = W_{t-}^j) = 1 - p^-(S_t^j) \end{cases}$$

Remark: Need to have access to S_t in a Markovian manner

In that particular case, $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} r_{+/-}(w) = R_{+/-}$ exist and we can prove the process converges to its unique invariant measure if $R_+ - R_- < 0$. We computed, thanks to (1), the difference $r_+(w) - r_-(w)$. It depends on (w_{12}, w_{21}) . We found parameters, $A_+ = 0.8$, $A_- = 0.7$, $w_{21} < 70$, for which w_{12} diverges when the integral of the learning window is negative:

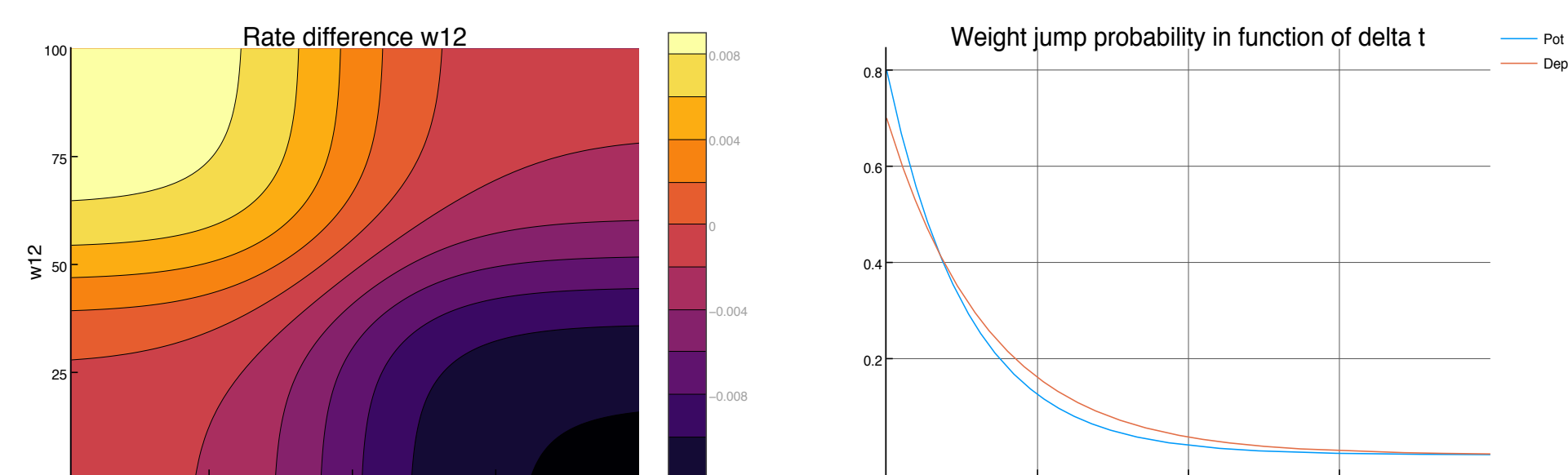


Fig: Plot of $r_+(w) - r_-(w)$.

Fig: Plot of p^+ , p^- on the same graph.

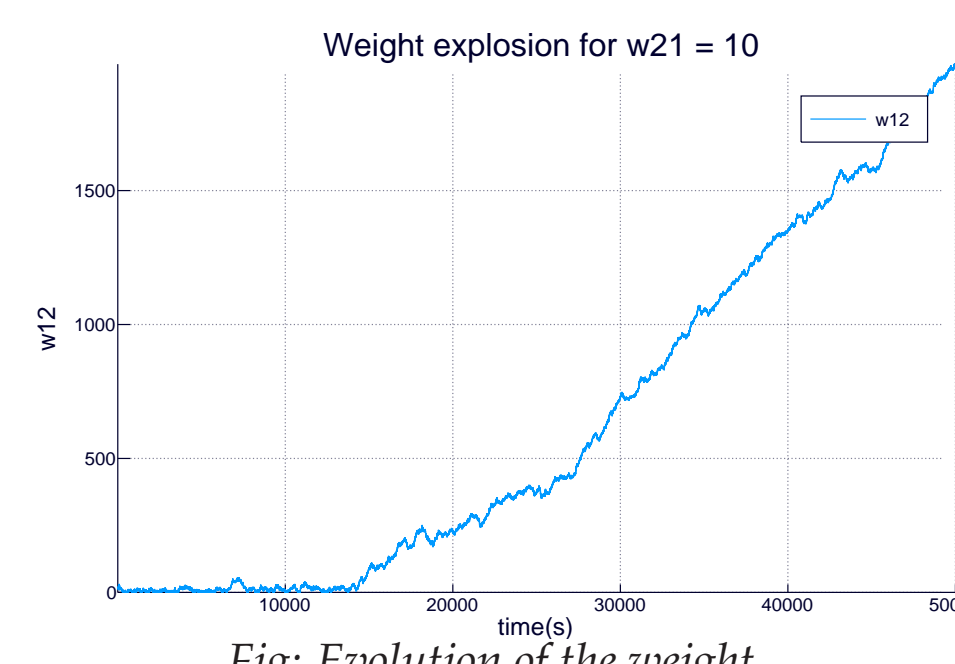
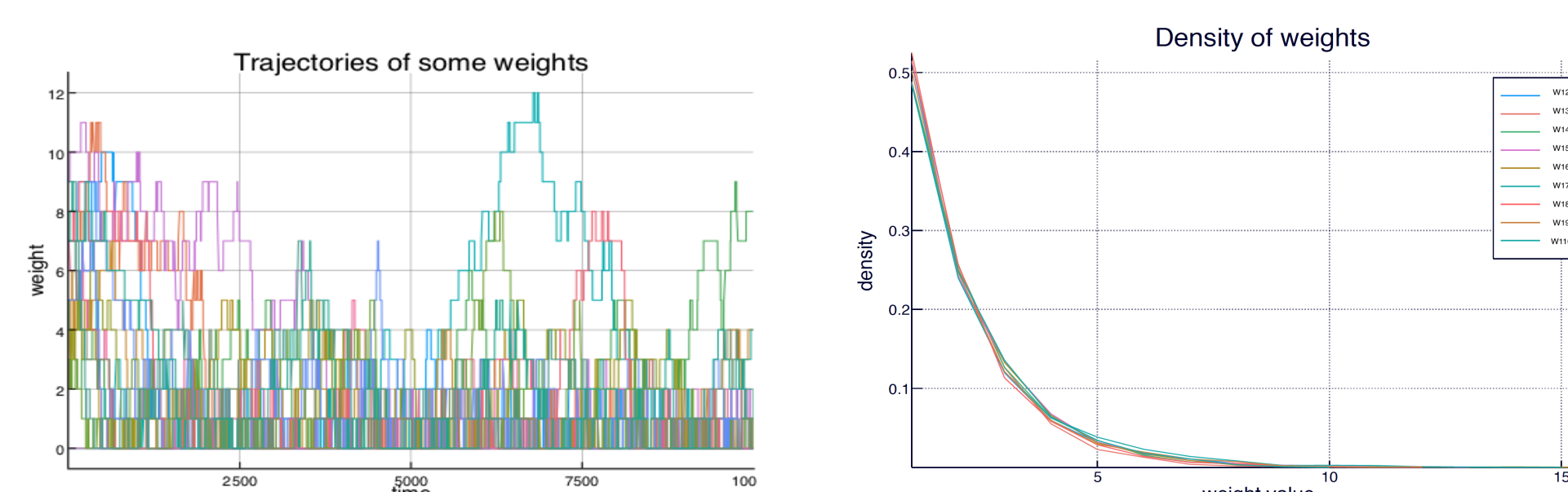


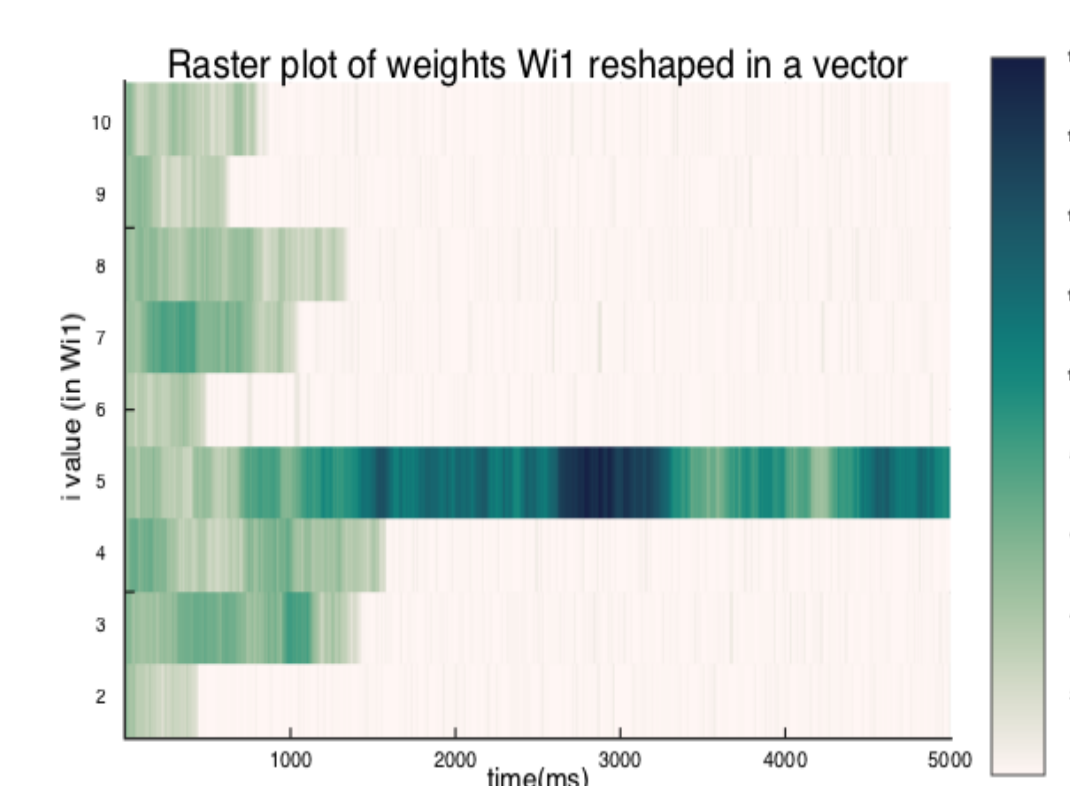
Fig: Evolution of the weight.

10 neurons:

When depression is really higher than potentiation, weights seem to converge to a stationary distribution and have such trajectories:



However, initial weights play an important role. With parameters $A_+ = 0.8$, $A_- = 0.9$, $\beta = 1$, $\alpha_m = 0.01$, $\alpha_M = 0.5$ and $\epsilon = 0.1$, we have no divergence in short time with low initial weights and selection of one weight from big initial ones, $W_0^{i1} = 50$:



The selected weight is different from one trajectory to another.

7. PERSPECTIVES

Maths:

- Weights dynamics
- Mean field approximations

Modeling:

- Simulations to test other plasticity rules
- Neurons states from discrete to continuous

4. MATHEMATICAL RESULTS

Markov process $(V_t, S_t, W_t)_{t \geq 0} \in E$ from (v_0, s_0, w_0) :

- $W_t \in E_1 = \mathbb{R}^{N^2}$: matrix of synaptic weights
- $S_t \in \mathbb{R}_+^N$: last spike of neuron i occurred at time $t - S_t^i$
- $V_t \in I = \{0, 1\}^N$: neuron system state.

Hypothesis: plasticity is slow compared to the network dynamics.

Mathematically, this hypothesis enables us to consider the probability that the weight changes are really small. This probability is $\sum_{\tilde{w}} \phi_\epsilon(s, w, \tilde{w}) = O(\epsilon)$. Our **process dynamic** is then given by:

$$\begin{aligned} (v, s, w) &\rightarrow (v - e_i, s, w) : \delta_1(v^i) \beta \\ (v, s, w) &\rightarrow (v + e_i, s - s_i e_i, w) : \phi_\epsilon(s, w, w) \delta_0(v^i) \alpha(w, v) \\ (v, s, w) &\rightarrow (v + e_i, s - s_i e_i, \tilde{w}) : \phi_\epsilon(s, w, \tilde{w}) \delta_0(v^i) \alpha(w, v) \end{aligned}$$

- $(e_i)_i$ is the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^N
- $\phi_\epsilon(s, w, \tilde{w})$ gives the probability to jump in \tilde{w} knowing s

Results:

We derive an equation for the slow weight dynamic alone, in which neurons dynamics are replaced by their stationary distributions. We work on the time scale $\tau_\epsilon = \frac{t}{\epsilon}$ when $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

1. Invariant measure:

When $W_t = w$ is fixed, there exists a **unique invariant measure** π_w for the process $(V_t, S_t)_{t > 0}$:

- Existence: Lyapunov function as in [4]
- Uniqueness: characterization of Laplace transform of π_w

We didn't find explicitly $(v, s) \mapsto \pi_w(v, s)$ but we studied its behavior near the diagonal $s_i = s_j$. We prove that it is not continuous in most cases at the diagonal:

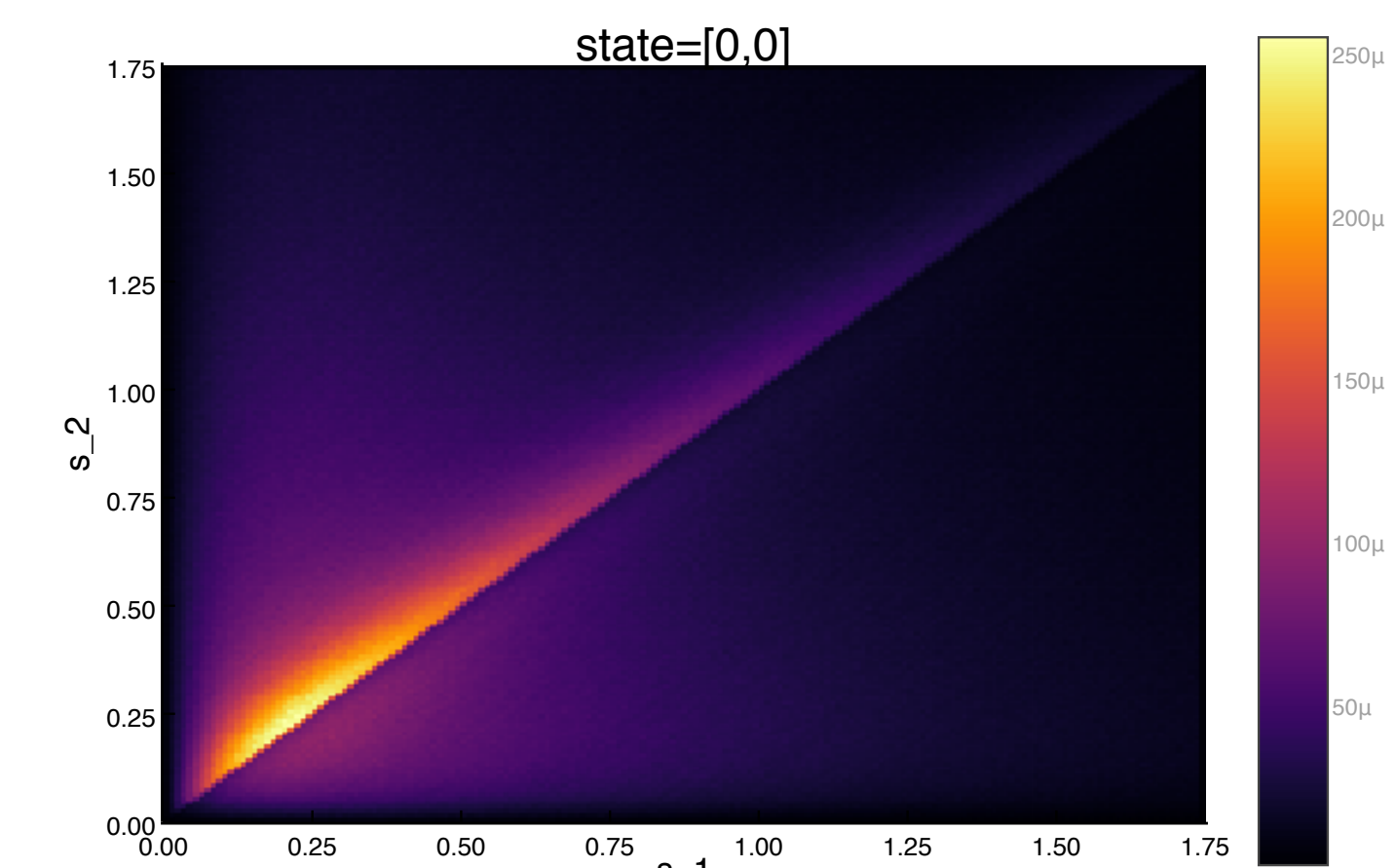


Fig: Invariant measure in neuron state (0,0), 2 neurons.

2. Slow fast analysis:

Let $(V_t, S_t, W_t)_{t \geq 0}$ such that $(V_t, S_t) \sim \pi_{W_t}$ and (W_t) is the solution of the martingale problem associated to the operator C :

$$Cf(w) = \int_{E_2} Af(v, s, w) \pi_w(ds, dv) \quad (1)$$

Using [5], we prove that $(V_{\tau_\epsilon}, S_{\tau_\epsilon}, W_{\tau_\epsilon})_{t \geq 0}$ converges in law to $(V_t, S_t, W_t)_{t \geq 0}$ when $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Discussion:

This time scale separation gives the infinitesimal generator of the weight dynamic on the slow time scale. **However, we don't know explicitly π_w but its Laplace transform.** Under some simple assumptions, we can get explicitly the dynamic of the weights which is a Markov chain on $\{(w_{ij})_{i,j}, w_{ij} = w_0^{ij} + k\Delta w \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ with inhomogeneous jump rates depending on the Laplace transform of π_w . Thus, we don't need to simulate the all network any more, only the limit model. Moreover, we can analyze the weights dynamics. An example is given in simulations.

REFERENCES

- [1] D. Hebb. The Organization of Behavior In Wiley & Sons '49
- [2] G. Ocker, A. Litwin-Kumar, B. Doiron. Self-organization of microcircuits in networks of spiking neurons with plastic synapses In PLOS Computational Biology '15
- [3] M. Benayoun, J. Cowan, W. van Drongelen and E. Wallace. Avalanches in a Stochastic Model of Spiking Neurons. In PLoS Computational Biology '10
- [4] S. Meyn and R. Tweedie. Stability of Markovian processes II In Advances in Applied Probability '93
- [5] T. Kurtz. Averaging for martingale problems and stochastic approximation In Applied Stochastic Analysis '92
- [6] M. Gilson, T. Fukai and A. Burkitt. Spectral Analysis of Input Spike Trains by Spike-Timing-Dependent Plasticity In PLOS Computational Biology '12
- [7] R. Kempster, W. Gerstner and L. Van Hemmen. Intrinsic stabilization of output rates by spike-based Hebbian learning In Neural computation '01
- [8] G. Bi and M. Poo. Synaptic modifications in cultured hippocampal neurons: dependence on spike timing, synaptic strength, and postsynaptic cell type. In Journal of neuroscience '98
- [9] M. Davis. Piecewise-deterministic Markov processes: A general class of non-diffusion stochastic models In Journal of the Royal Statistical Society '84
- [10] P.J. Sjöström. Spike-timing dependent plasticity In Frontiers Media SA '12
- [11] M. Gilson, A. Burkitt and J.L. van Hemmen. STDP in Recurrent Neuronal Networks In Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience '10