

NX-465

**Computational neurosciences: neuronal dynamics**

Gerstner Wulfram

| Cursus                                  | Sem.     | Type |
|---|----------|------|
| Auditeurs en ligne                      | E        | Opt. |
| Biocomputing minor                      | E        | Opt. |
| Biomedical technologies minor           | E        | Opt. |
| Computational Neurosciences minor       | E        | Opt. |
| Computational biology minor             | E        | Opt. |
| Computational science and Engineering   | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Computer science                        | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Cybersecurity                           | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Data Science                            | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Electrical Engineering                  |          | Opt. |
| Electrical and Electronical Engineering | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Life Sciences Engineering               | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Neuro-X minor                           | E        | Opt. |
| Neuro-X                                 | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Neuroprosthetics minor                  | E        | Opt. |
| Neuroscience                            |          | Opt. |
| SC master EPFL                          | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Language of teaching       | English         |
| Credits                    | 5               |
| Session                    | Summer          |
| Semester                   | Spring          |
| Exam                       | Written         |
| Workload                   | 150h            |
| Weeks                      | 14              |
| <b>Hours</b>               | <b>4 weekly</b> |
| Lecture                    | 2 weekly        |
| Exercises                  | 2 weekly        |
| <b>Number of positions</b> |                 |

**Summary**

In this course we study mathematical models of neurons and neuronal networks in the context of biology and establish links to models of cognition. The focus is on brain dynamics approximated by deterministic or stochastic differential equations.

**Content****I. Models of single neurons**

1. Introduction: brain, computers, and a first simple neuron model
2. Models on the level of ion current (Hodgkin-Huxley model)
- 3./4. Two-dimensional models and phase space analysis

**II. Neuronal Dynamics of Cognition**

5. Associative Memory and Attractor Dynamics (Hopfield Model)
6. Neuronal Populations and mean-field methods
7. Continuum models and perception
8. Competition and models of Decision making

**III. Noise and the neural code**

9. Noise and variability of spike trains (point processes, renewal process, interval distribution)
- 10: Variance of membrane potentials and Spike Response Models
11. Population dynamics: Fokker-Planck equation

**IV. Plasticity and Learning**

12. Synaptic Plasticity and Long-term potentiation and Learning (Hebb rule, mathematical formulation)
13. Summary: Fitting Neural Models to Data

**Keywords**

neural networks, neuronal dynamics, computational neuroscience, mathematical modeling in biology, applied mathematics, brain, cognition, neurons, memory, learning, plasticity

**Learning Prerequisites**

**Required courses**

undergraduate math at the level of electrical engineering or physics majors  
undergraduate physics.

**Recommended courses**

Analysis I-III, linear algebra, probability and statistics

For SSV students: Dynamical Systems Theory for Engineers or "Mathematical and Computational Models in Biology"

**Important concepts to start the course**

Differential equations, Linear equations,

**Learning Outcomes**

By the end of the course, the student must be able to:

- Analyze two-dimensional models in the phase plane
- Solve linear one-dimensional differential equations
- Develop a simplified model by separation of time scales
- Analyze connected networks in the mean-field limit
- Predict outcome of dynamics
- Prove stability and convergence
- Describe neuronal phenomena
- Test model concepts in simulations

**Transversal skills**

- Plan and carry out activities in a way which makes optimal use of available time and other resources.
- Collect data.
- Continue to work through difficulties or initial failure to find optimal solutions.
- Write a scientific or technical report.

**Teaching methods**

- Classroom teaching, exercises and miniproject. One of the two exercise hours is integrated into the lectures.
- Short mooc-style videos are available as support
- Textbook available as support

**Expected student activities**

- participate in ALL in-class exercises.
- do all homework exercises (paper-and-pencil)
- study video lectures if you miss a class
- study suggested textbook sections for in-depth understanding of material
- submit miniprojects

**Assessment methods**

Written exam (70%) & miniproject (30%)

The miniproject is done in teams of 2 students.

**Supervision**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Office hours | No   |
| Assistants   | Yes  |
| Forum        | Yes  |
| Others       | The teacher is available during the breaks of the class.<br>Some exercises are integrated in class in the presence of the teacher and the teaching assistants. |

## Resources

### Bibliography

Gerstner, Kistler, Naud, Pansinski : Neuronal Dynamics, Cambridge Univ. Press 2014

### Ressources en bibliothèque

- [Neuronal dynamics: from single neurons to networks and models of cognition / Wulfram Gerstner, Werner M. Kistler, Richard Naud, Liam Paninski](#)

### Websites

- <https://neurondynamics.epfl.ch/>
- <https://lcwww.epfl.ch/gerstner/NeuronalDynamics-MOOCall.html>

### Moodle Link

- <https://go.epfl.ch/NX-465>

### Videos

- <https://lcwww.epfl.ch/gerstner/NeuronalDynamics-MOOCall.html>