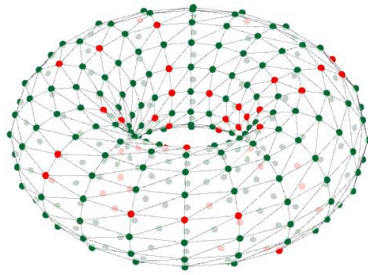


Adding new models of synaptic plasticity



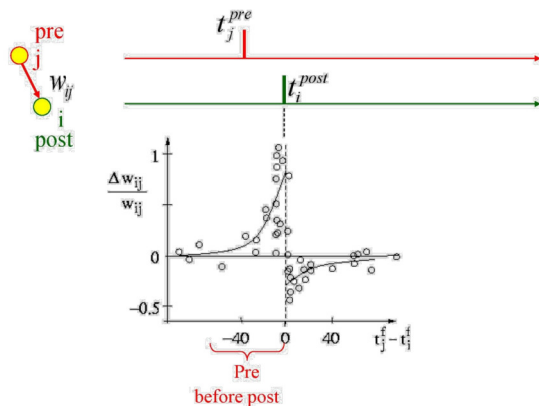
Jamie Knight

SpiNNaker Workshop
September 2016



Introduction to spike-timing dependent plasticity

“Cells that fire together, wire together”



Outline

- Introduction to spike-timing dependent plasticity
- Simulating STDP
- Limitations of pair-based STDP
- Triplet STDP
- SpiNNaker implementation

Simulating STDP - Traces

Pre-synaptic trace

$$\frac{dx_j}{dt} = -\frac{x_j}{\tau_x} + \sum_{t_j^f} \delta(t - t_j^f)$$

Post-synaptic trace

$$\frac{dy_i}{dt} = -\frac{y_i}{\tau_y} + \sum_{t_i^f} \delta(t - t_i^f)$$

At pre-synaptic spike time

$$x_j(t) = 1 + x_j(t_j^f) e^{-\frac{t-t_j^f}{\tau_x}}$$

At post-synaptic spike time

$$y_i(t) = 1 + y_i(t_i^f) e^{-\frac{t-t_i^f}{\tau_y}}$$



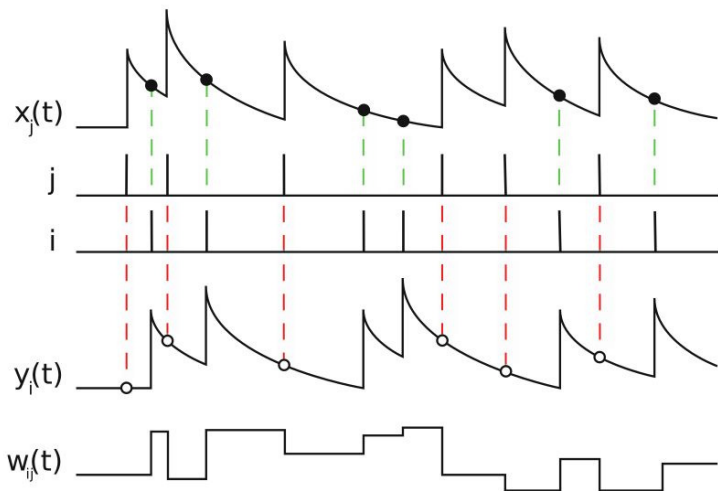
Simulating STDP - Weight update

Pre-synaptic weight update

Post-synaptic weight update

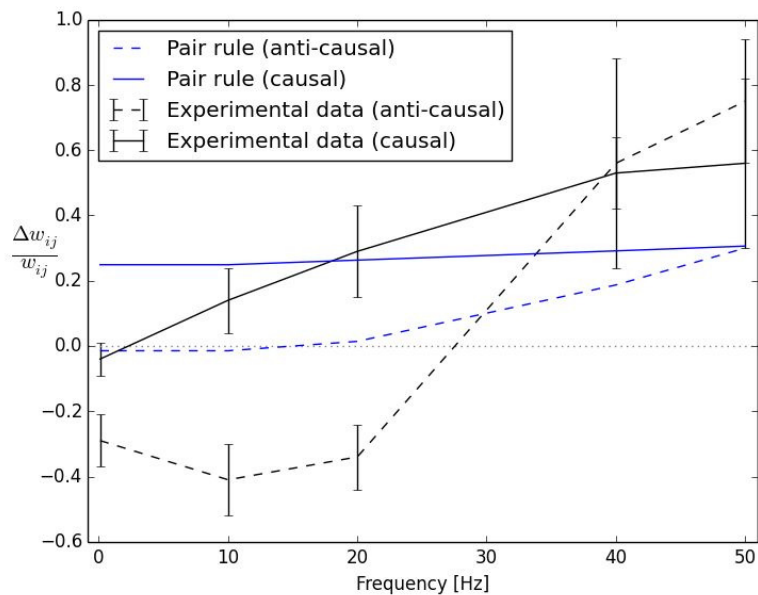
$$\Delta w_{ij}^- = F_-(w_{ij})y_i(t_j^f)$$

$$\Delta w_{ij}^+ = F_+(w_{ij})x_j(t_i^f)$$



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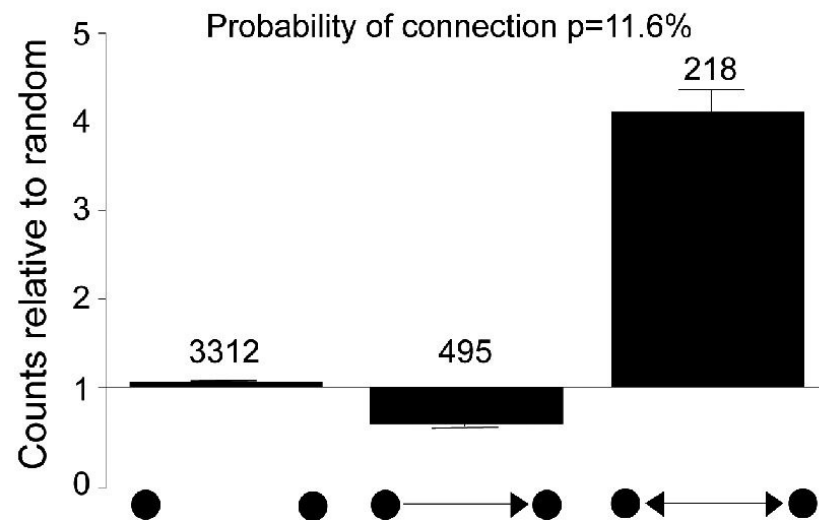
Limitations of pair-based STDP



Sjöström, P. J., Turrigiano, G. G., & Nelson, S. B. (2001). Rate, timing, and cooperativity jointly determine cortical synaptic plasticity. *Neuron*, 32(6), 1149–64.

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Limitations of pair-based STDP



Song, S., Sjöström, P. J., Reigl, M., Nelson, S., & Chklovskii, D. B. (2005). Highly nonrandom features of synaptic connectivity in local cortical circuits. *PLoS Biology*, 3(3), 0507–0519.

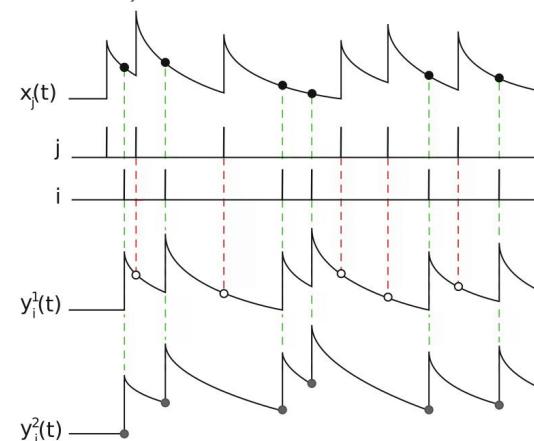
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Triplet STDP

Slow post-synaptic trace

Post-synaptic weight update

$$y_i^2(t) = \left(1 + y_i^2(t_i^f)\right) e^{-\frac{t-t_i^f}{\tau_y^2}} \quad \Delta w_{ij}^+ = F_+(w_{ij})x_j(t_i^f)y_i^2(t_i^{f-})$$



Pfister, J. P., & Gerstner, W. (2006). Triplets of spikes in a model of spike timing-dependent plasticity. *The Journal of Neuroscience : The Official Journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 26(38), 9673–82.

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timing_pair_impl.h
line 7

```
typedef int16_t post_trace_t;
```

timing_pair_impl.h
lines 46-49

```
static inline post_trace_t timing_get_initial_post_trace()
{
    return 0;
}
```

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timing_pair_impl.h
lines 54-66

```
// Get time since last spike
uint32_t delta_time = time - last_time;

// Decay previous trace (y)
int32_t new_y = STDP_FIXED_MUL_16X16(last_trace,
    DECAU_TAU_Y(delta_time));

// Add energy caused by new spike to trace
new_y += STDP_FIXED_POINT_ONE;

log_debug("\tdelta_time=%d, y=%d\n", delta_time, new_y);

// Return new trace_value
return (post_trace_t)new_y;
```

$$y_i(t) = 1 + y_i(t_i^f) e^{-\frac{t-t_i^f}{\tau_y}}$$

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timing_triplet_impl.h
line 7

```
typedef struct post_trace_t
{
    int16_t y1;
    int16_t y2;
} post_trace_t;
```

timing_triplet_impl.h
lines 46-49

```
static inline post_trace_t timing_get_initial_post_trace()
{
    return (post_trace_t){.y1 = 0, .y2 = 0};
}
```

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timing_triplet_impl.h
lines 77-87

```
// Y2 is sampled in timing_apply_post_spike BEFORE the spike
// Therefore, if this is the first spike, y2 must be zero
int32_t new_y2;
if(last_time == 0)
{
    new_y2 = 0;
}
// Otherwise, add energy of spike to last value and decay
else
{
    new_y2 = STDP_FIXED_MUL_16X16(
        last_trace.y2 + STDP_FIXED_POINT_ONE,
        DECAU_TAU_Y2(delta_time));
}
```

$$y_i^2(t) = \left(1 + y_i^2(t_i^f)\right) e^{-\frac{t-t_i^f}{\tau_y^2}}$$

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