Effect of Network Architecture on Burst and Spike Synchronization in A Scale-Free Network of Bursting Neurons

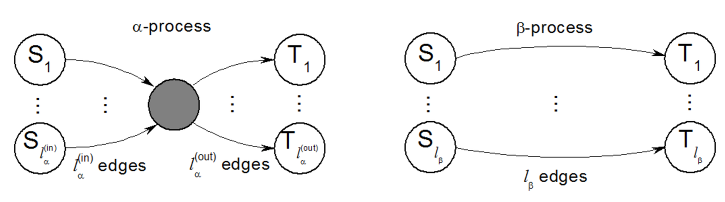
Woochang Lim and Sang-Yoon Kim
Institute for Computational Neuroscience and Department of Science Education
Daegu National University of Education, Daegu, South Korea

Introduction

- **Bursting with the Slow and Fast Time Scales**
  Bursting: Neuronal activity alternates, on a slow timescale, between a silent phase and an active (bursting) phase of fast repetitive spikings
- **Synchronization of Bursting Neurons**
  Two Different Synchronization Patterns Due to the Slow (**Burst Synchronization**: Synchronization between the bursting onset or offset times) and Fast (**Spike Synchronization**: Synchronization between intraburst spikes) Time Scales of Bursting Activity
- **Complex Topology of Real Brain**
  - Connection architecture of the real brain reveals complex topology such as small-worldness and scale-freeness which are neither regular nor random.
  - Our neuronal model: Scale-Free Network (SFN)
- **Purpose of Our Study**
  Investigation of Effect of Network Architecture on Burst and Spike Synchronization in A Directed SFN

Directed SFN of Inhibitory Bursting Neurons

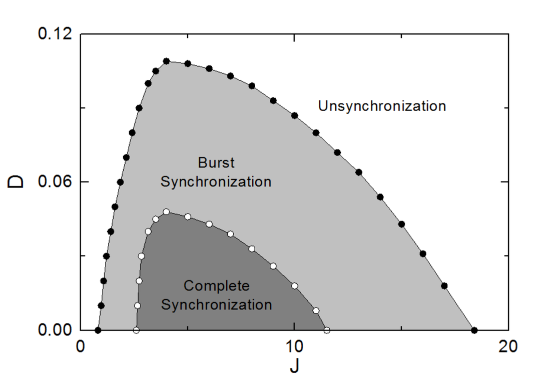
- **Directed SFN**
  Directed Variant of the Barabasi-Albert SFN model
  α-process: Directed version of BA model
  Growth and preferential directed attachment
  β-process: Symmetric preferential attachment
  without addition of new nodes (No growth)



- **Directed SFN of Inhibitory Suprathreshold Bursting Hindmarsh-Rose Neuron**

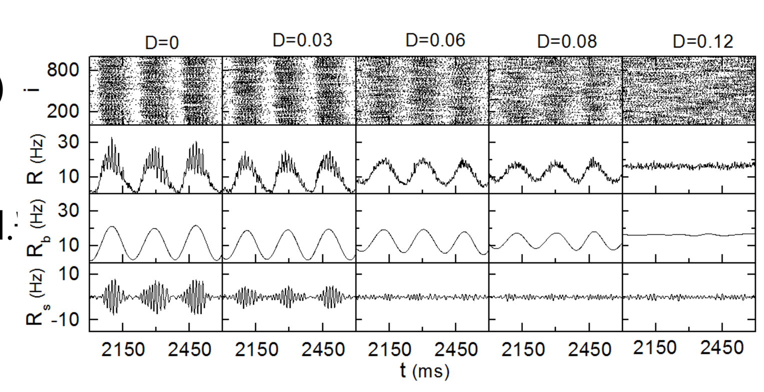
Burst and Complete Synchronization in Directed SFN for I_{DC}=1.4

- **State Diagram in the J-D Plane**
  - Burst Synchronization
  - Complete Synchronization
    (compose of both burst and spike synchronization)

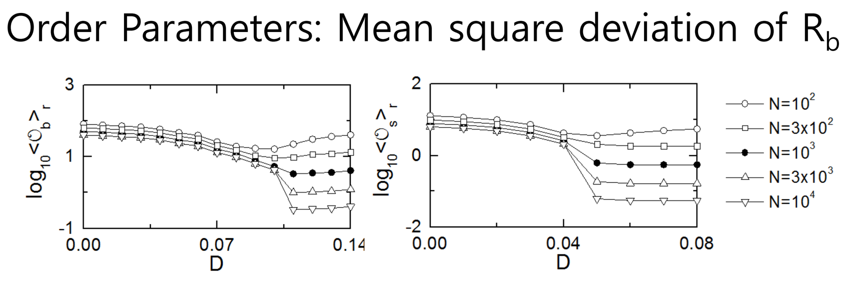


Burst and Complete Synchronization for J=4

- **Characterization of Burst and Spike Synchronization via Separation of Slow (Bursting) and Fast (Spiking) Timescales**
  - Raster Plot of Neural Spikes:
    Population synchronization may be well visiualized.
    Obtained in experiments
  - Instantaneous Population Firing Rate (IPFR) R:
    Describing the population behaviors

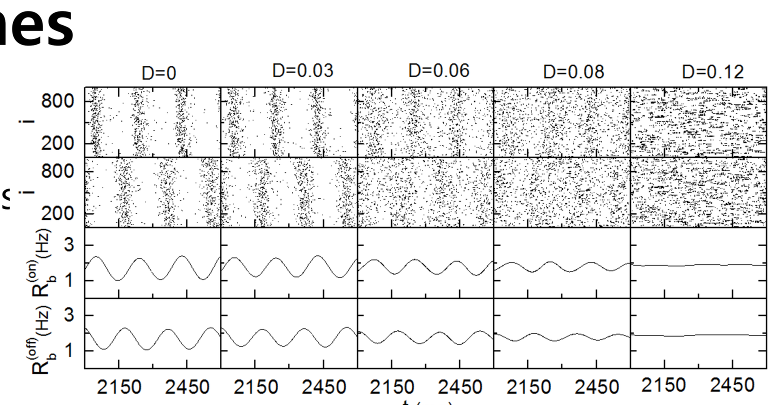


  - Separation of the Slow and Fast Timescales of Bursting Activity via Frequency Filtering
    Instantaneous Population Bursting Rate (IPBR) R_b: Describing the slow bursting behavior
    Instantaneous Population Spiking Rate (IPBS) R_s: Describing the fast spiking behavior
- **Determination for Bursting and Spiking Threshold via Thermodynamics Bursting and Spiking Order Parameters**
  Thermodynamic Bursting ($\mathcal{O}_b$) and Spiking ($\mathcal{O}_s$) Order Parameters: Mean square deviation of R_b and R_s
  For Burst (Intraburst Spike) Synchronization:
  $N\to\infty$, $\mathcal{O}_b$ ($\mathcal{O}_s$) $\to$ non-zero values.
  For Burst (Intraburst Spike) Unsynchronization:
  $N\to\infty$, $\mathcal{O}_b$ ($\mathcal{O}_s$) $\to$ 0.



Characterization of Burst Synchronization Based on Bursting Onset and Offset Times

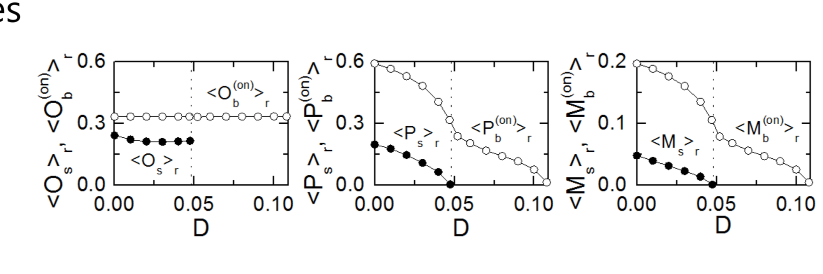
- **IPBRs for Active Phase (Bursting) Onset and Offset Times**
  - Raster plots of active phase onset and offset times
    More direct visualization of bursting behavior.
    $\to$ IPBRs for active phase onset and offset times



Measurement of Degree of Bursting and Intraburst Spike Synchronization

- **Statistical-Mechanical Bursting and Spiking Measures**
  - Occupation Degree: representing the density of stripe in the raster plot
  - Pacing Degree: representing the smearing of stripe in the raster plot
    (average contribution of all microscopic bursting and spiking in the stripe)
  - Statistical-Mechanical Bursting and Spiking Measure:
    Joint Effect of Occupation and Pacing Degrees

As D is increased, the pacing degree for bursting and spiking decreases.



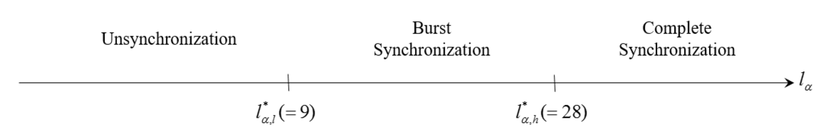
Summary

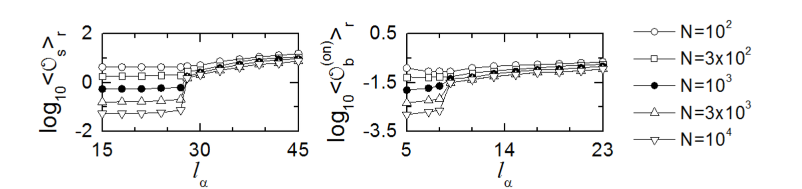
- **Investigation of Burst and Spike Synchronization in Directed SFN of Bursting Neurons**
  - Emergence of Burst and Complete Synchronization
  - Characterization of Burst and Spike Synchronization in terms of Realistic Bursting and Spiking Order Parameters and Statistical-Mechanical Measures
- **Effect of Network Architecture on the Burst and Spike Synchronization**
  With increasing l_α, Δl_α, and β, pacing degree of burst and spike synchronization increase.

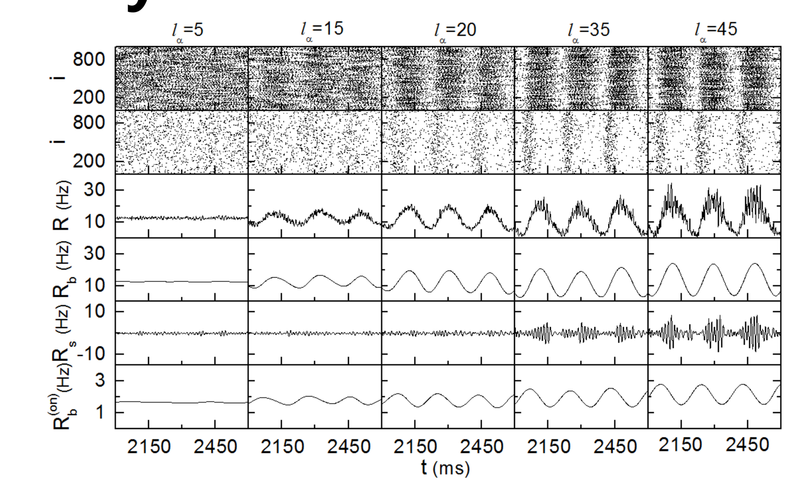
Effect of l_α on Burst and Spike Synchronization

$(I_{DC}=1.4,\ J=4,\ D=0.06,\ \&\ l_\alpha^{(in)}=l_\alpha^{(out)}\equiv l_\alpha)$

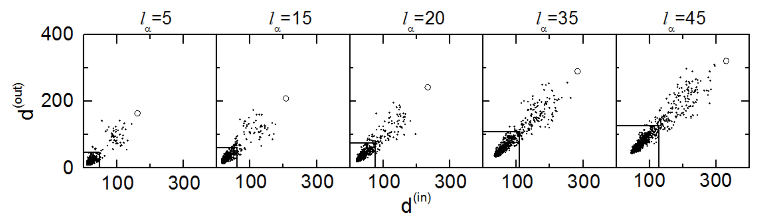
- **Burst and Complete Synchronization**

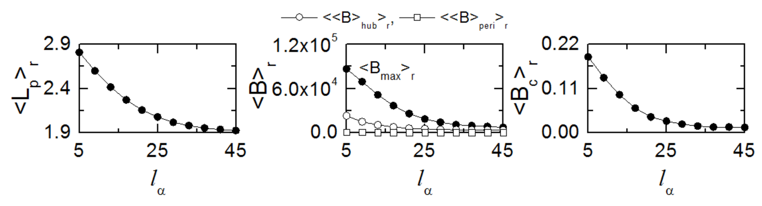






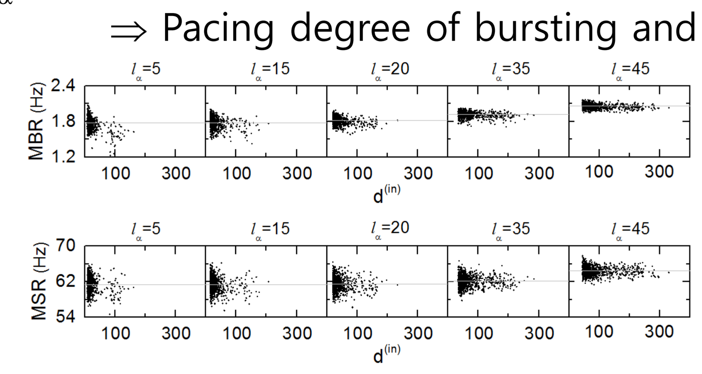
- **Effect of l_α on the Network Topology**
  - Average path length L_p: Typical separation between two nodes in the network
  - Betweenness centrality B_i: Potentiality in controlling communication between other nodes
  - Betweenness centralization B_c: Degree to with B_{max} of the head hub exceeds the B_i of all other nodes

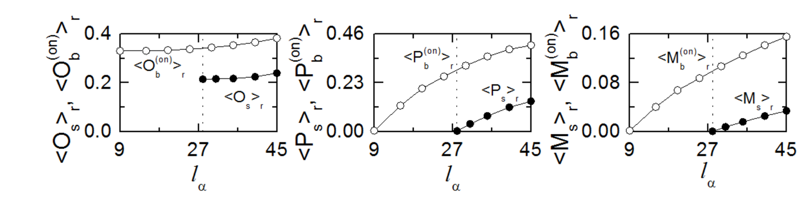




As l_α is increased, L_p decreases.
B_{max} of head hub is much more reduced than the average centralities of the secondary hubs and the peripheral nodes. $\to$ B_c decreases.
$\Rightarrow$ Efficiency of communication between nodes becomes better, which may lead to increase in the degree of burst and spike synchronization.

- **Effect of l_α on the Individual and Population Dynamics**
  As l_α is increased, ensemble-averaged mean bursting rate (MBR) and mean spiking rate (MSR) increase. $\Rightarrow$ Occupation degree of bursting and intraburst spiking increase.
  As l_α is increased, distributions of MBR and MSR are reduced.
  $\Rightarrow$ Pacing degree of bursting and intraburst spiking increase.

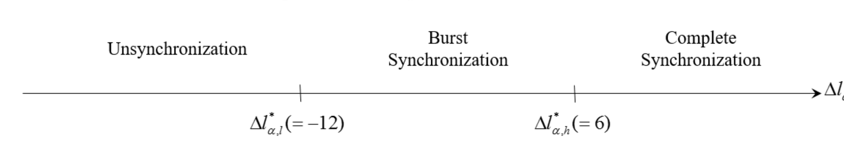


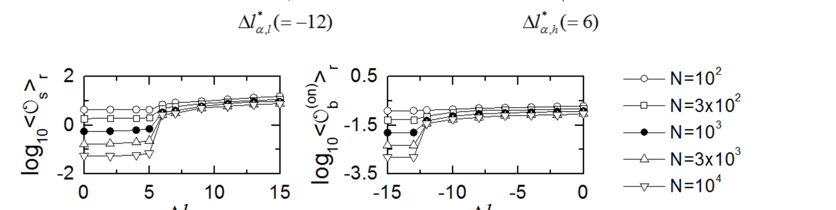


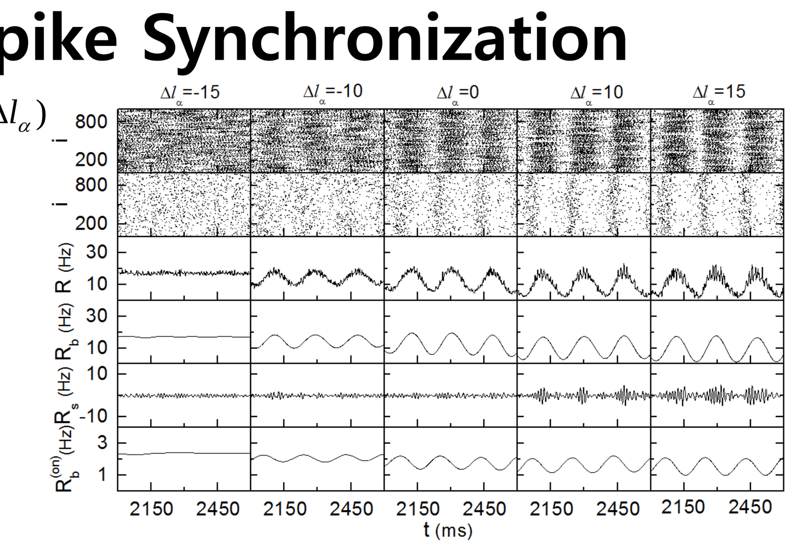
Effect of Δl_α on Burst and Spike Synchronization

$(I_{DC}=1.4, J=4,\ D=0.06,\ \tilde{l}_\alpha=20,\ l_\alpha^{(in)}=\tilde{l}_\alpha+\Delta l_\alpha,\ \&\ l_\alpha^{(out)}=\tilde{l}_\alpha-\Delta l_\alpha)$

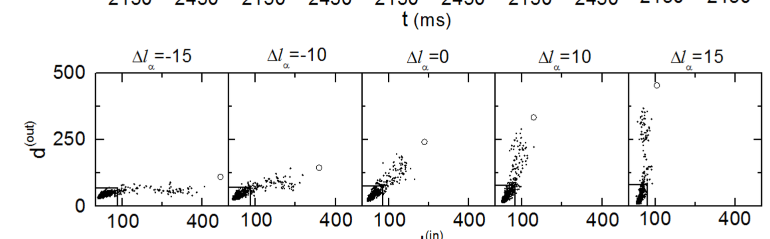
- **Burst and Complete Synchronization**

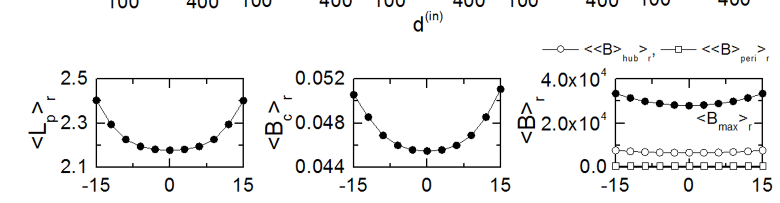




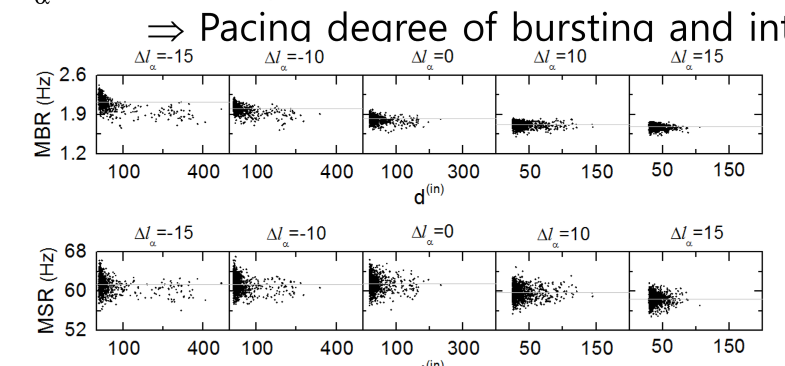


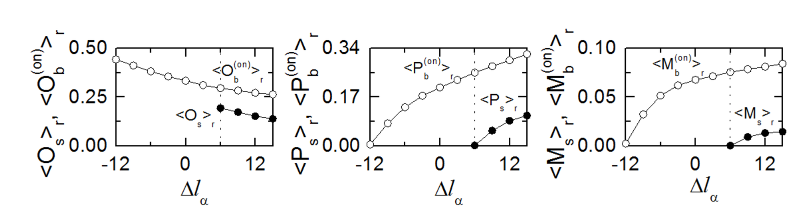
- **Effect of Δl_α on the Network Topology**
  As $|\Delta l_\alpha|$ is increased, L_p increases.
  B_{max} of head hub is much more increased than the average centralities of the secondary hubs and the peripheral nodes. $\to$ B_c increases.
  $\Rightarrow$ Efficiency of communication between nodes becomes better, which may lead to increase in the degree of burst and spike synchronization.





- **Effect of l_α on the Individual and Population Dynamics**
  As Δl_α is increased, ensemble-averaged MBR and MBR decrease.
  $\Rightarrow$ Occupation degree of bursting and intraburst spiking decrease.
  As l_α is increased, distributions of MBR and MSR are reduced.
  $\Rightarrow$ Pacing degree of bursting and intraburst spiking increase.

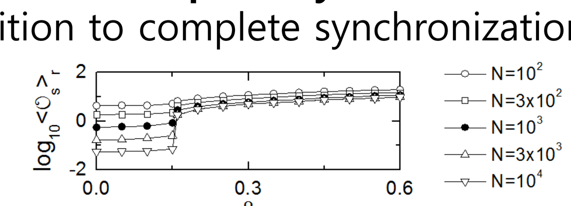


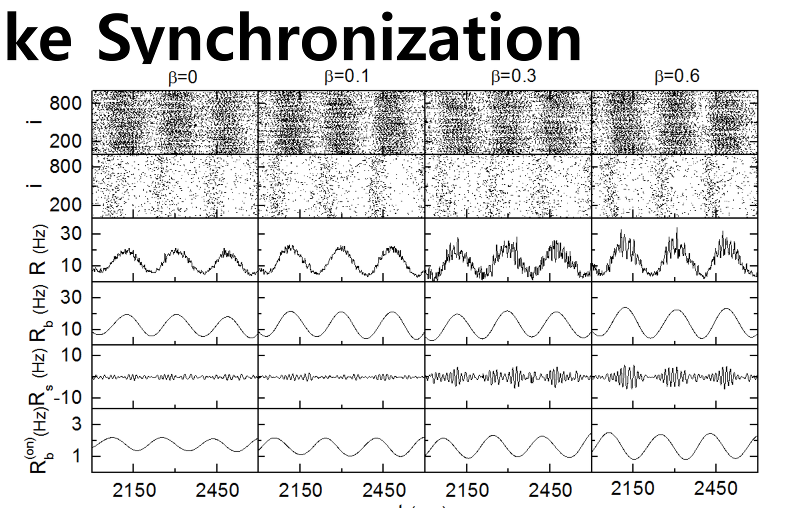


Effect of β on Burst and Spike Synchronization

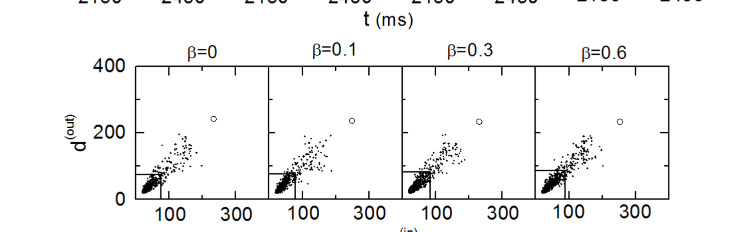
$(I_{DC}=1.4, J=4,\ D=0.06,\ \ l_\alpha^{(in)}=l_\alpha^{(out)}=\tilde{l}_\alpha=20,\ \&\ l_\beta=5)$

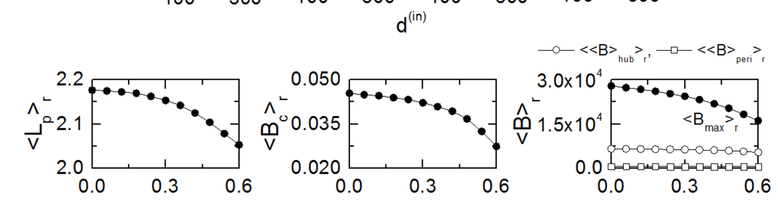
- **Burst and Complete Synchronization**
  Transition to complete synchronization: β*(~0.16)





- **Effect of β on the Network Topology**
  As β is increased, L_p decreases.
  B_{max} of head hub is much more decreased than the average centralities of the secondary hubs and the peripheral nodes. $\to$ B_c decreases.
  $\Rightarrow$ Efficiency of communication between nodes becomes better, which may lead to increase in the degree of burst and spike synchronization.





- **Effect of β on the Individual and Population Dynamics**
  As β is increased, ensemble-averaged MBR and MSR decrease slowly. $\Rightarrow$ Occupation degree of bursting and intraburst spiking decrease slowly.
  As β is increased, distributions of MBR and MSR are reduced.
  $\Rightarrow$ Pacing degree of bursting and intraburst spiking increase.