

Inferring dynamical properties of subsampled neural networks

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87

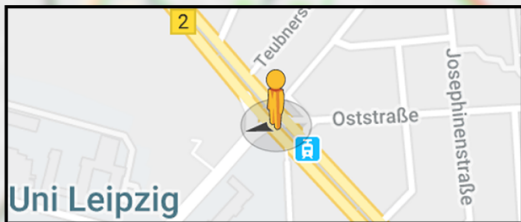
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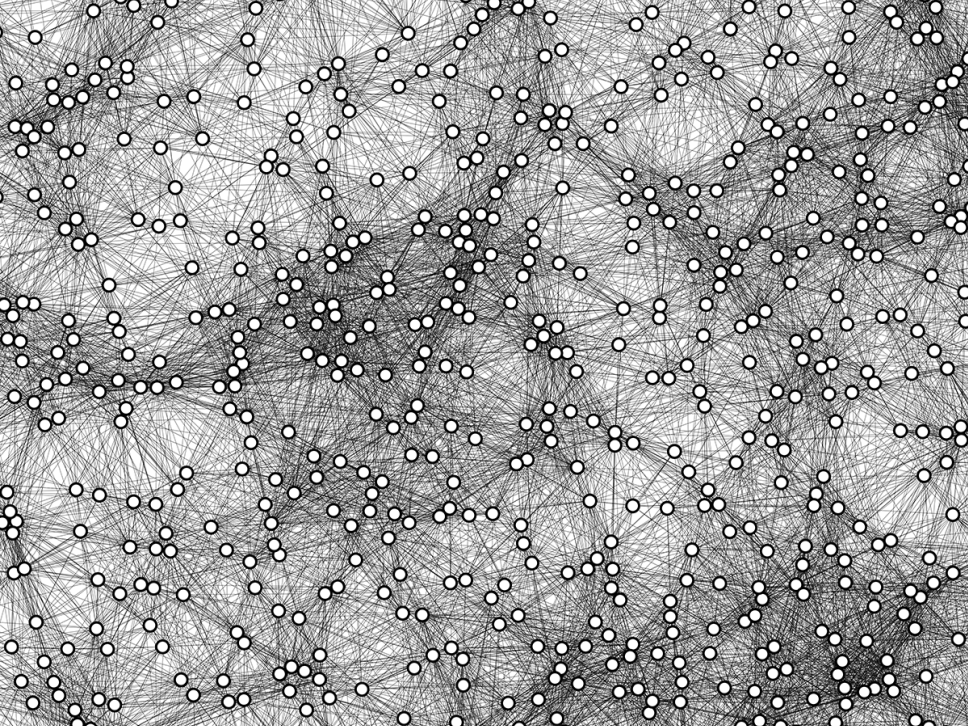
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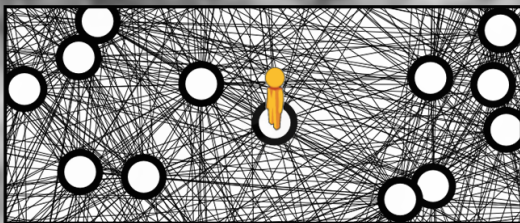
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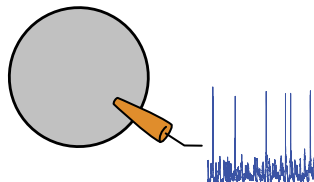
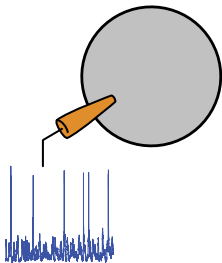
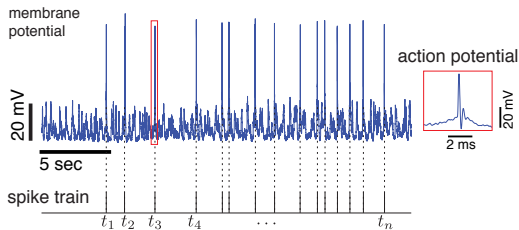
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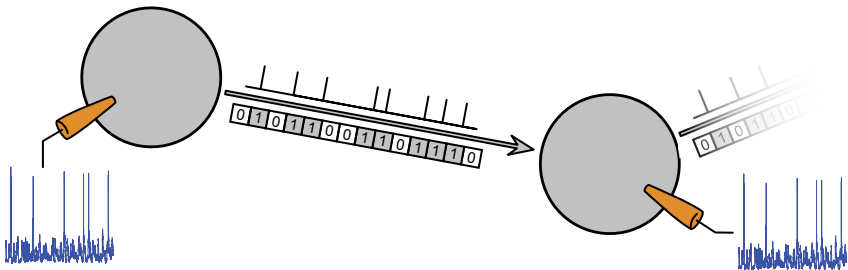
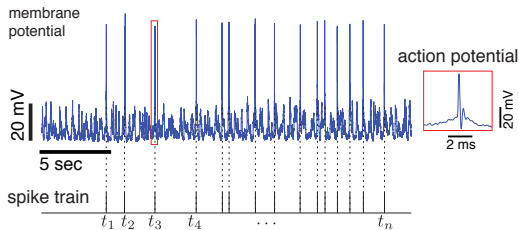




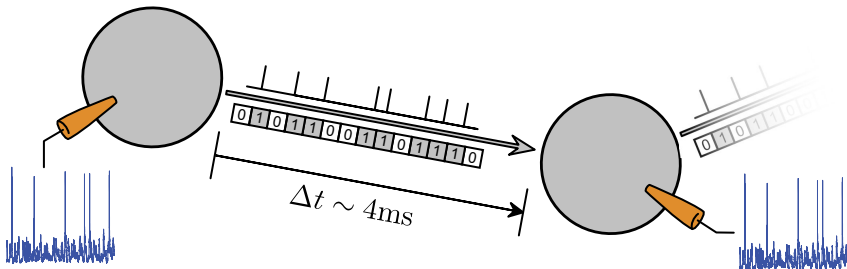
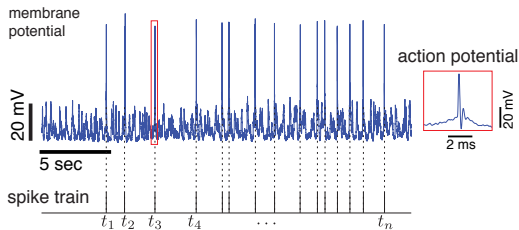
Activity propagates with Δt



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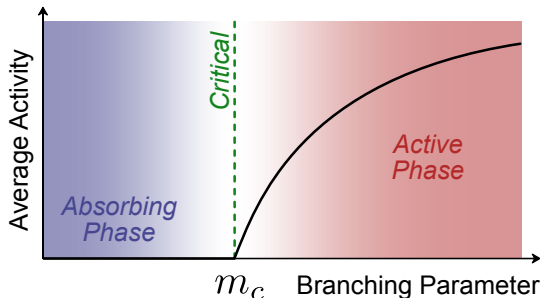


How to measure activity propagation?

- Average activity $A_t = \sum_{\text{active neurons}}$

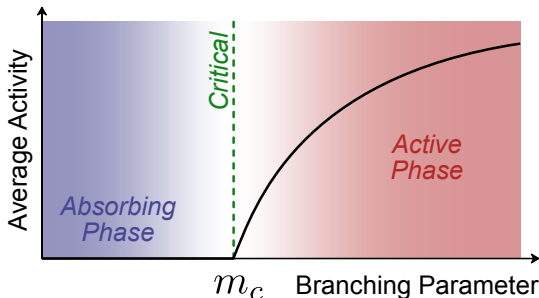
How to measure activity propagation?

- Average activity $A_t = \sum_{\text{active neurons}}$
- Average number of neurons each active neuron excites recurrently:
Branching Parameter m



How to measure activity propagation?

- Average activity $A_t = \sum_{\text{active neurons}}$
- Average number of neurons each active neuron excites recurrently:
Branching Parameter m
- Many connections \leftrightarrow Mean field: $m_c = 1$



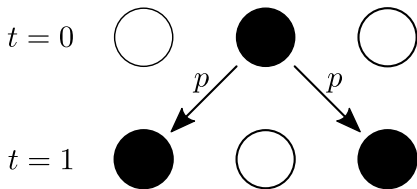
Example model: 1d Branching Network

- Neuron \rightarrow node with state 0 or 1
- Each node connected to two other nodes (neighbours)

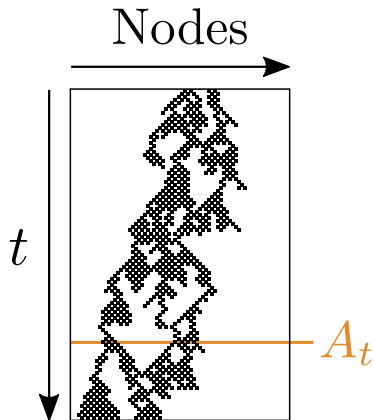


Example model: 1d Branching Network

- Neuron \rightarrow node with state 0 or 1
- Each node connected to two other nodes (neighbours)
- Time step:
 - Activate each neighbour with probability p
 - Become inactive (unless activated by a neighbour)



From 1d Network to Branching Process



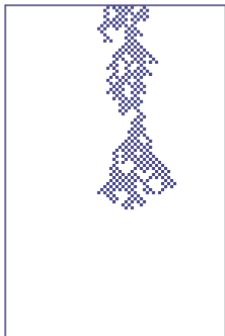
From 1d Network to Branching Process

$$m = m_c$$



From 1d Network to Branching Process

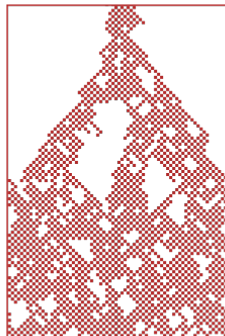
$$m < m_c$$



$$m = m_c$$

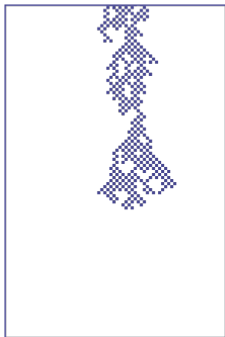


$$m > m_c$$



From 1d Network to Branching Process

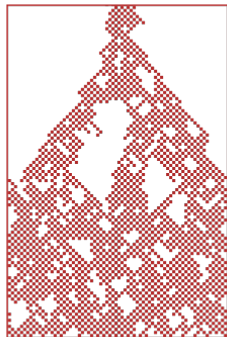
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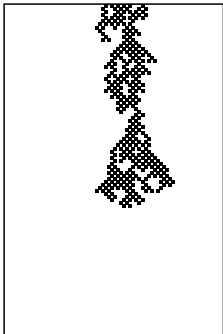


Mean field ($m_c = 1$):
→ Branching process,
observed in experiments

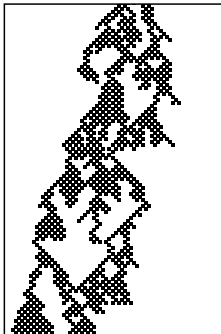
$$\langle A_{t+1} | A_t \rangle = mA_t + H$$

Subsampling

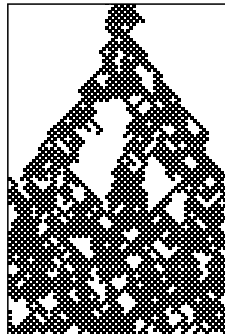
$$m < m_c$$



$$m = m_c$$

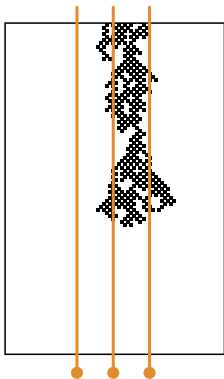


$$m > m_c$$

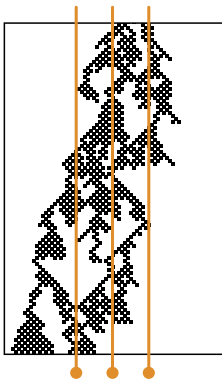


Subsampling

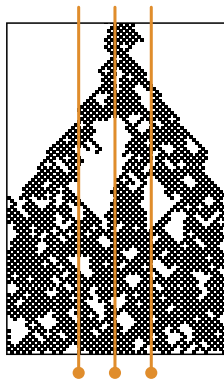
$$m < m_c$$



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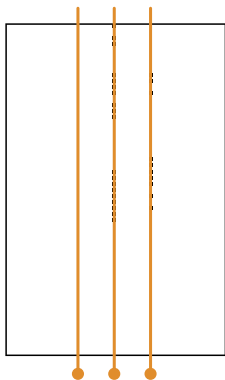
$$m > m_c$$



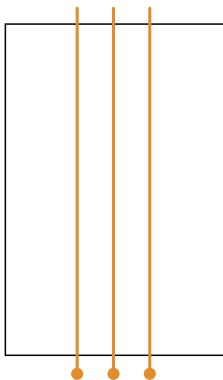
Sampling only a fraction of the
system: $\alpha = \frac{n}{N}$

Subsampling

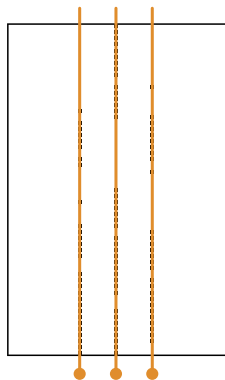
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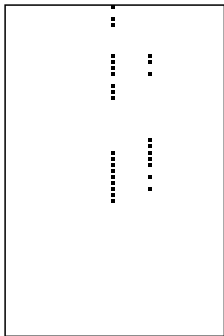
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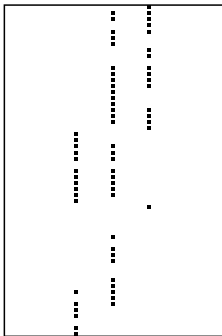
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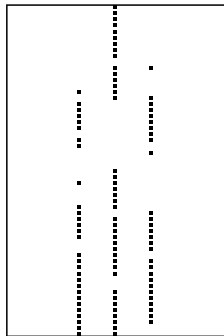
$$m < m_c$$



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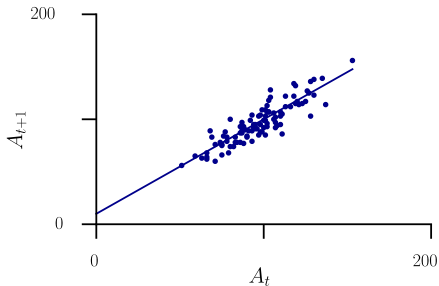
$$m > m_c$$



Sampling only a fraction of the
system: $\alpha = \frac{n}{N}$

$$A_t \rightarrow a_t \approx \alpha A_t$$

Estimating m under Subsampling

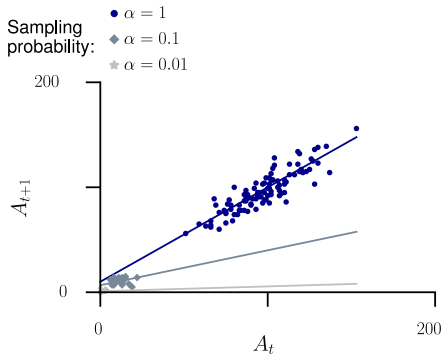


$$\langle A_{t+1} | A_t \rangle = mA_t + H$$

$$\hat{m} = \frac{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})(y_t - \bar{y})}{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$x_t = A_t \quad y_t = A_{t+1}$$

Estimating m under Subsampling



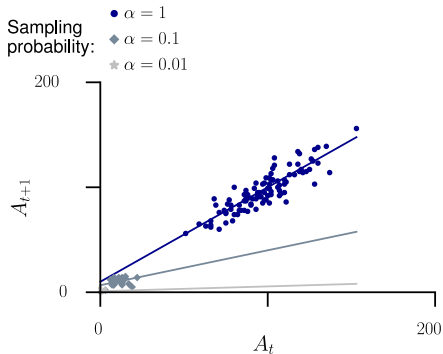
$$\langle A_{t+1} | A_t \rangle = mA_t + H$$

$$\langle a_t | A_t \rangle = \alpha A_t + \beta$$

$$\hat{m} = \frac{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})(y_t - \bar{y})}{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$x_t = A_t \quad y_t = A_{t+1}$$

Estimating m under Subsampling



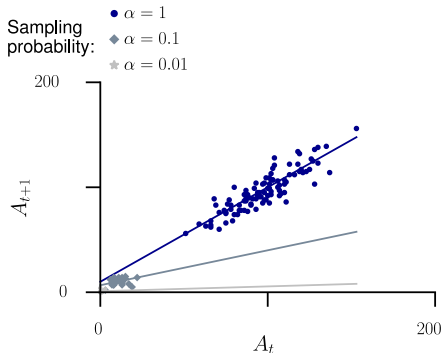
$$\langle A_{t+k} | A_t \rangle = m^k A_t + H \frac{1 - m^k}{1 - m}$$

$$\langle a_t | A_t \rangle = \alpha A_t + \beta$$

$$\hat{r}_k = \frac{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})(y_t - \bar{y})}{\sum_t (x_t - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$x_t = A_t \quad y_t = A_{t+k}$$

Estimating m under Subsampling



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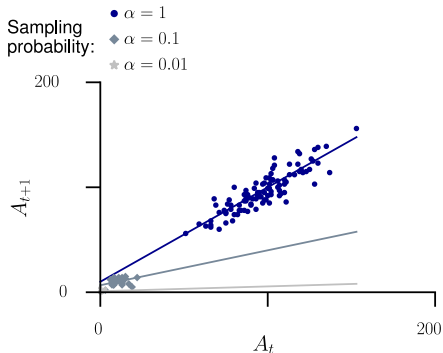
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$$x_t = A_t \quad y_t = A_{t+k}$$

The multi-step regression (MR) estimator:

$$\hat{r}_k = \alpha^2 \frac{\text{Var}[A_t]}{\text{Var}[a_t]} m^k$$

Estimating m under Subsampling



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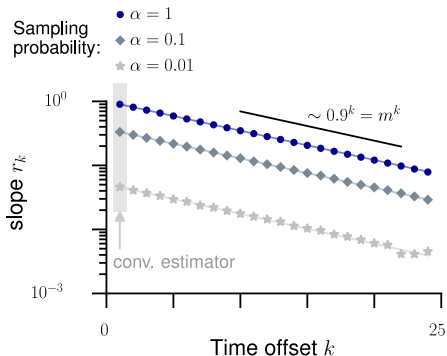
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The multi-step regression (MR) estimator:

$$\hat{r}_k = \alpha^2 \frac{\text{Var}[A_t]}{\text{Var}[a_t]} m^k = b m^k$$

Estimating m under Subsampling



$$\langle A_{t+k} | A_t \rangle = m^k A_t + H \frac{1 - m^k}{1 - m}$$

$$\langle a_t | A_t \rangle = \alpha A_t + \beta$$

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$$\hat{r}_k = \alpha^2 \frac{\text{Var}[A_t]}{\text{Var}[a_t]} m^k = b m^k$$

What about Autocorrelations?

$$r_k \approx m^k = e^{-k\Delta t/\tau} \quad \text{with} \quad \tau = -\Delta t / \log m$$

$$\hat{r}_k = \frac{\langle (A_t - \overline{A_t})(A_{t+k} - \overline{A_{t+k}}) \rangle}{\sigma_{A_t}^2} \quad C(s, t) = \frac{\langle (X_t - \mu_t)(X_s - \mu_s) \rangle}{\sigma_t \sigma_s}$$

Stationary Process ($m < 1$):

$$C(k) = \frac{\langle (X_t - \mu)(X_{t+k} - \mu) \rangle}{\sigma^2} \approx \hat{r}_k$$

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~~$$C(k) = \frac{\langle (X_t - \mu)(X_{t+k} - \mu) \rangle}{\sigma^2} \approx \hat{r}_k$$~~

not in general

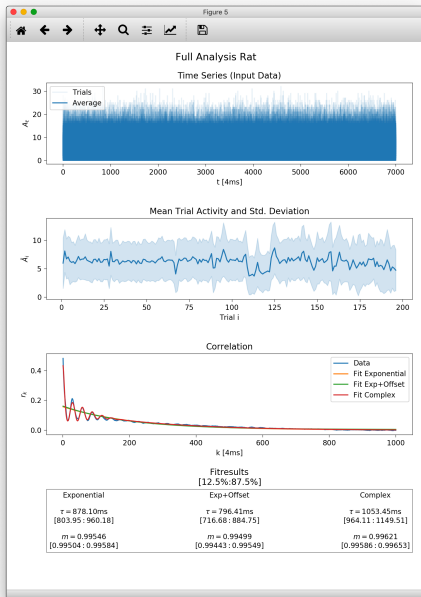


Mr. Estimator

- open-source toolbox
- <https://github.com/Priesemann-Group/mrestimator>
- python (with numpy, scipy, matplotlib)
- one-step installation:
`pip install mrestimator`
- estimates τ and m using multi-step regression

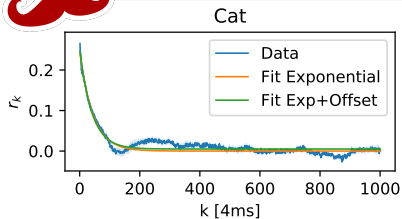


Mr. Estimator





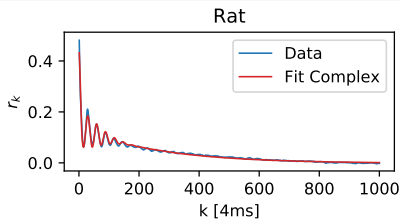
Cat vs. Rat



$$Ae^{-k/\tau} + O$$

$$\tau = 180 \pm 40\text{ms}$$

$$m = 0.977(4)$$



$$Ae^{-k/\tau} + Be^{-(k/\tau_{osc})^\gamma} \cos(2\pi\nu k) + Ce^{-(k/\tau_{gs})^2} + O$$

$$\tau = 1.1 \pm 0.1\text{s}$$

$$m = 0.996(1)$$

$$\nu = 8.4\text{Hz}$$

Where to go from here?

- Disease spreading
- Collaboration on epilepsy:
Christina Stier (University Hospital Göttingen)
- Non-stationary processes:
 - Recurrent $m(t)$: Annika Hagemann
 - External $H(t)$: Jorge de Heuvel
- Hierarchy of time scales:
Jonas Dehning
- Coalescence effects:
Johannes Zierenberg