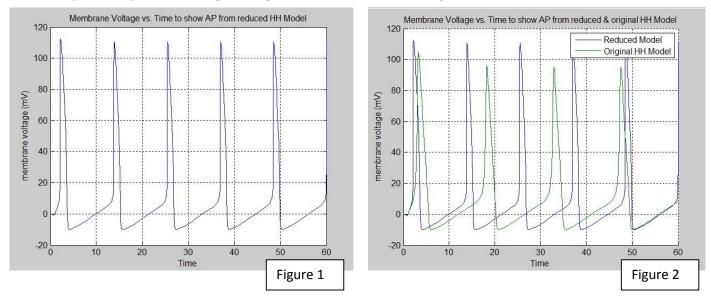
David Young

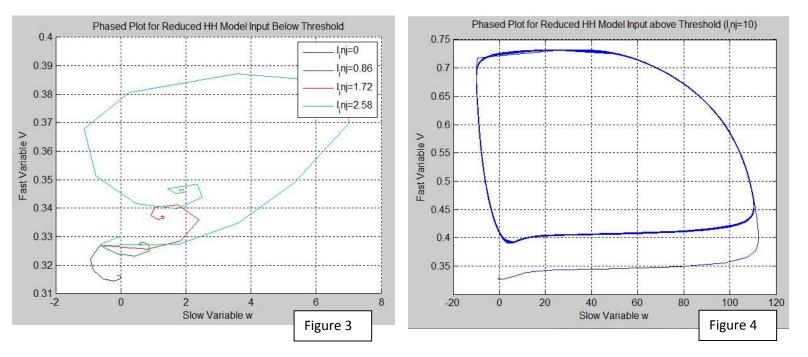
11/11/2013

CLAB 5: Dynamical Systems Approach to Neuron Modelling

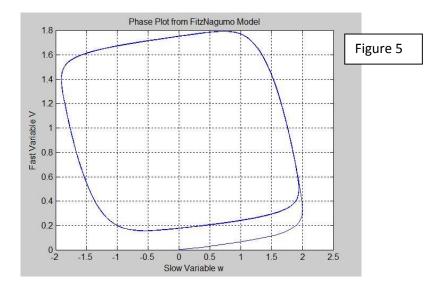
The Reduced HH model is still capable of producing an action potential. Such is shown in Figure 1. A comparison with an action potential produced using the original HH model is shown in Figure 2.



Figures 3 and 4 show the sub threshold and suprathreshold responses of the reduced HH model. By combining V&m together as well as combining n&h together, the reduced model uses only 2 variables instead of the 4 required by the original HH model. This makes an analytical approach to understanding the model far easier.

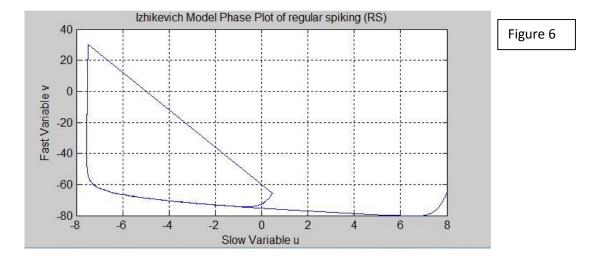


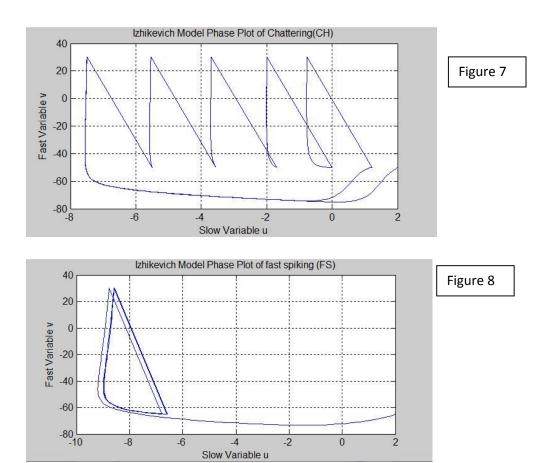
The dynamics shown in the graphs above are similar to those of the Fitz Nagumo Model shown in Figure 5.



Despite being less realistic, the Fitz-Nagumo model also allows a viewer to see a graphical or geometrical explanation of the firing behavior in Neurons. In both models there is not a 100% defined threshold that corresponds to an all or nothing event, but instead a range of responses to stimuli that range from subthreshold to suprathreshold (see Fig3 and 4 for HH model range of response). The appearance of an all or nothing spiking behavior comes from the V null cline and its quick fall offs. If a trajectory trails too close, it will diverge... appearing to create a threshold behavior. Both models explain the repetitive excitation of a neuron with increasing injected current. As I_inj increases, the intersection of the null clines moves from the left most part of the V null cline to the right because the V null cline shifts up and the n null cline stays put. This is a movement from a stable left section to an unstable middle section where the model then predicts periodic spiking.

In figures 6, 7 & 8, plots of v vs. u are shown for 3 types of spiking behavior: Regular Spiking (RS), Chattering (CH) and Fast Spiking (FS), respectively.





Discussants:

- 1. Satish
- 2. Matt Everett