



Laboratorio de  
Sistemas Dinámicos



## Lecture 2

# Dynamical models, neurons and experimental data.

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& INFINA – CONICET, ARGENTINA

CONICET



School on The Next Era of Network Science

ICTP-SAIFR - São Paulo, Brasil – March 2-6, 2026



# Recording neural activity



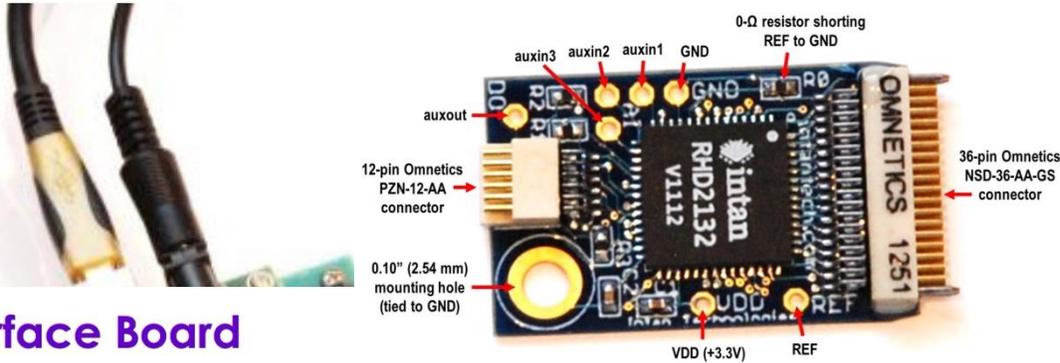
Now that we have a model for spikes,  
we want to record real spikes!

Or is it the other way around?

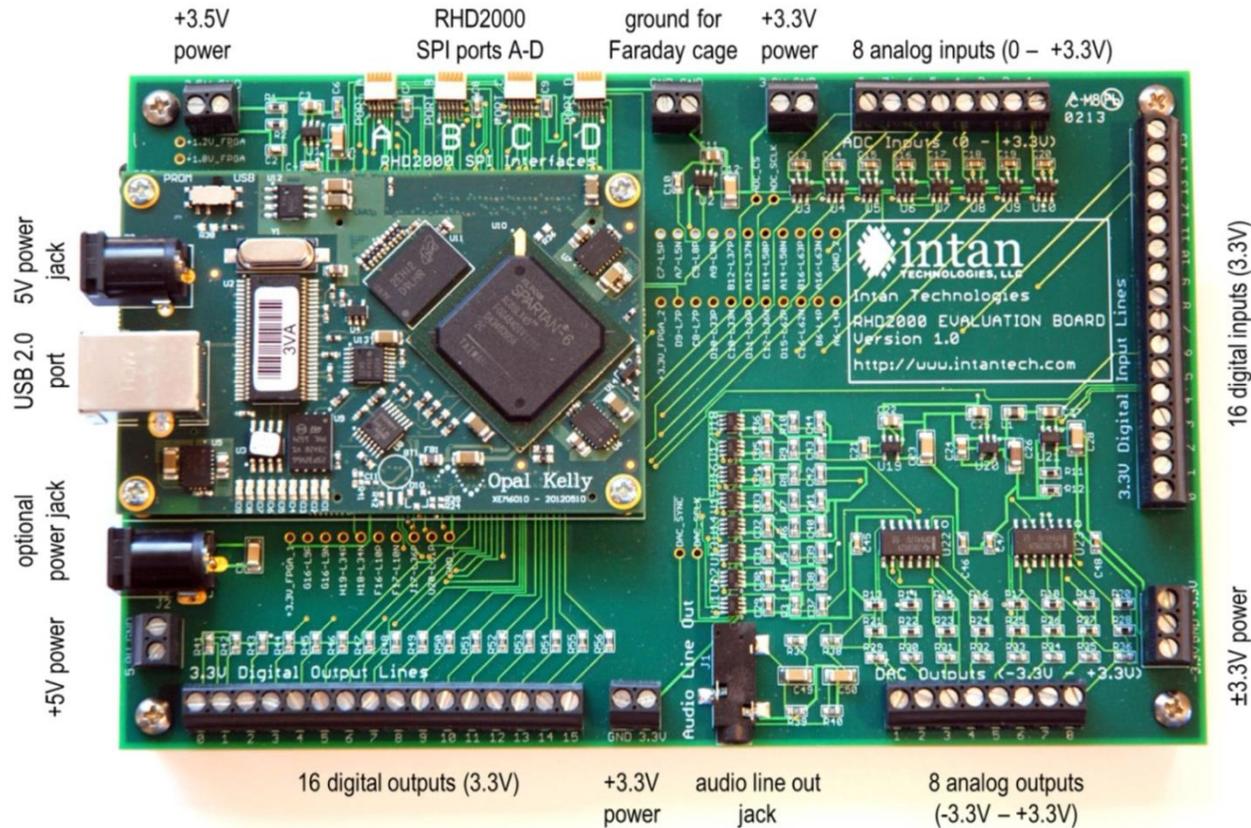
We first make **recording of spikes** and propose to use  
**dynamical models of spikes**  
**to make sense of our recordings**  
(we are just measuring few spikes out of many, many more!)



# Measuring electrical activity in the brain



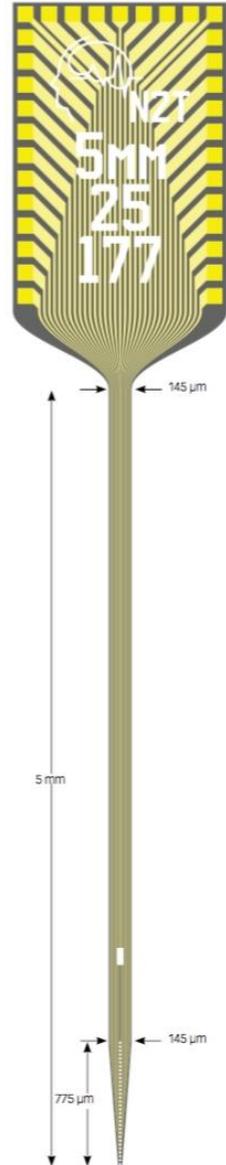
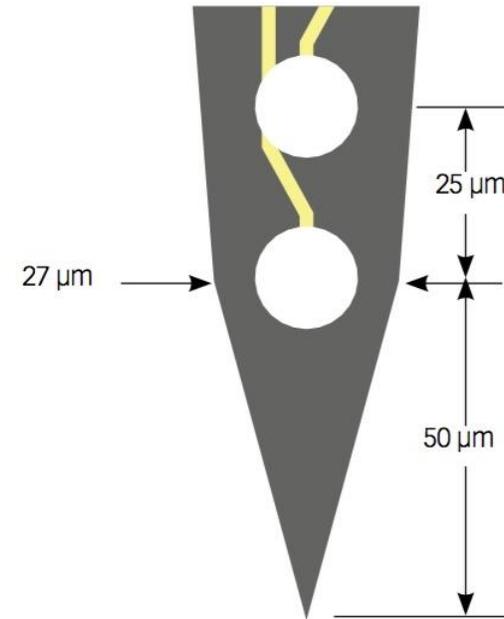
## RHD2000 USB Interface Board



## INTAN + Neuronexus

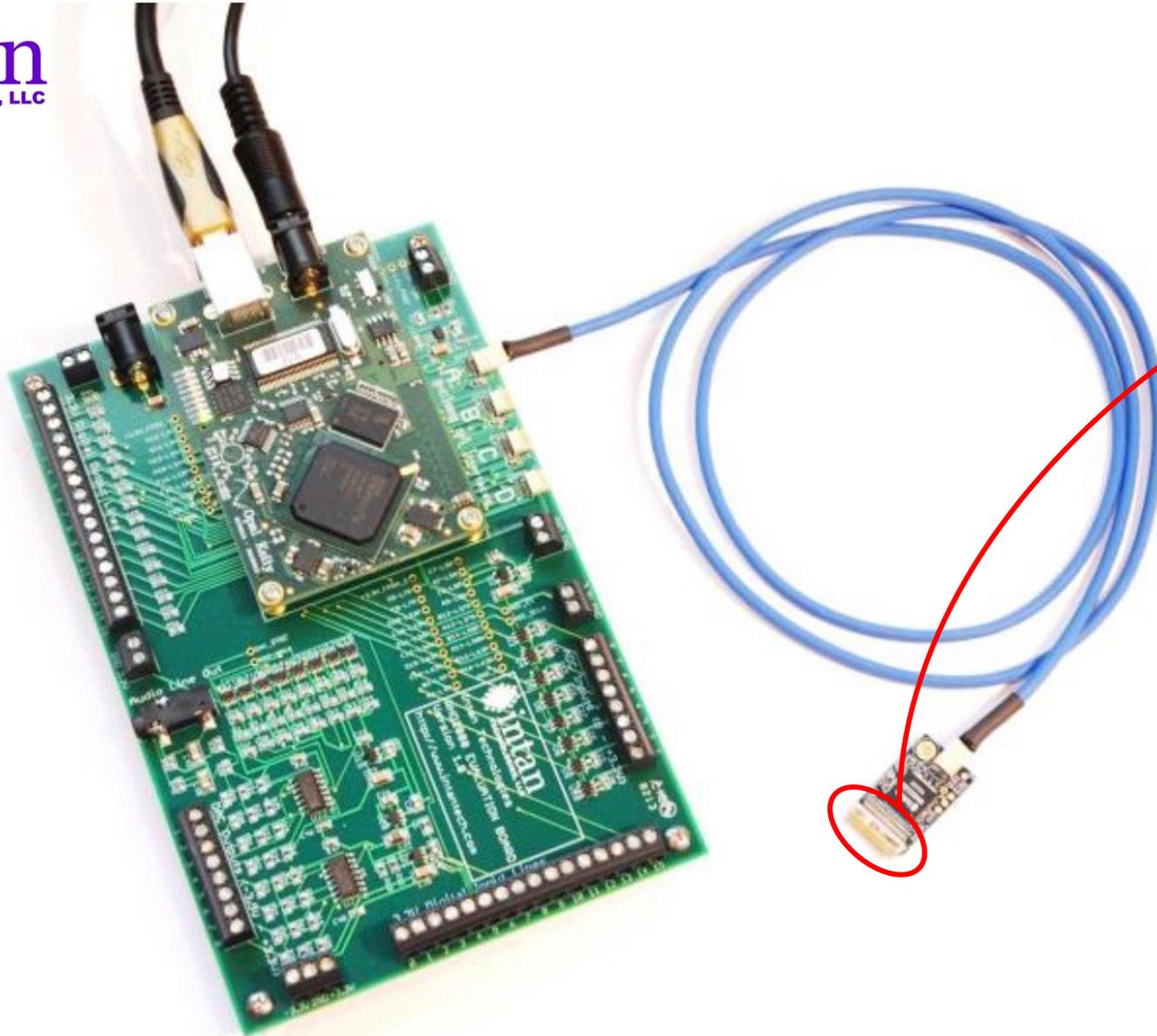


## 32-channel silicon probe





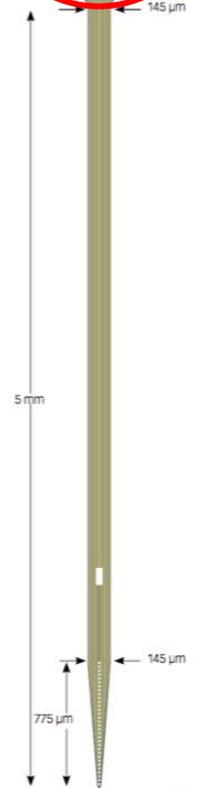
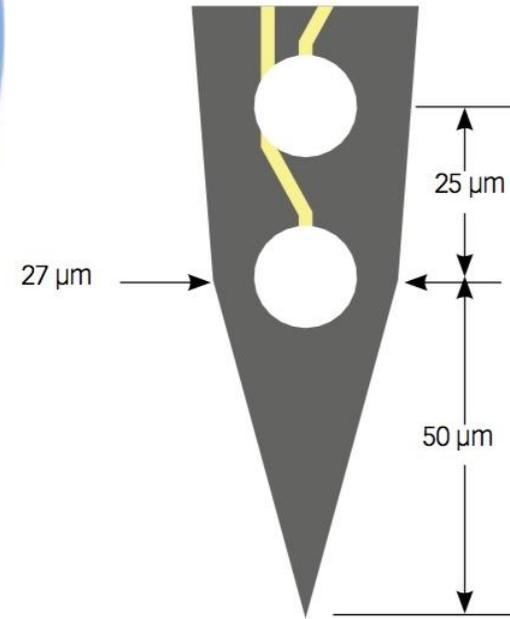
# Measuring electrical activity in the brain



INTAN + Neuronexus

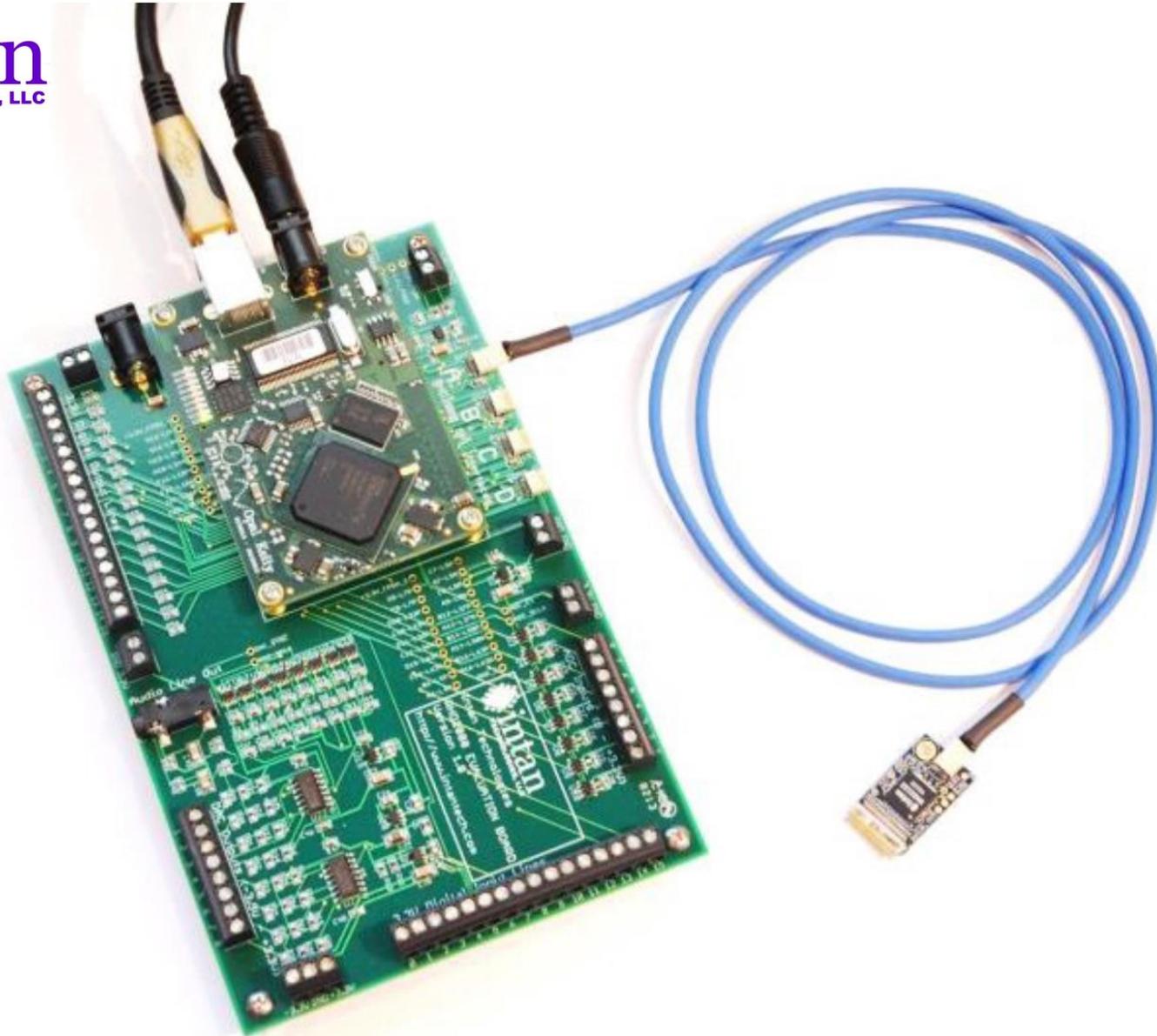


32-channel silicon probe

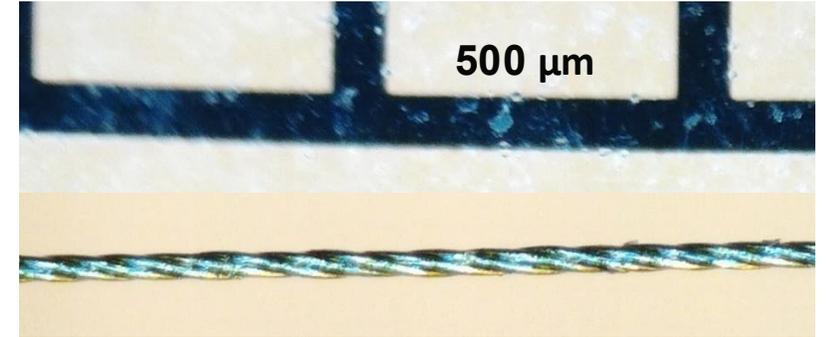




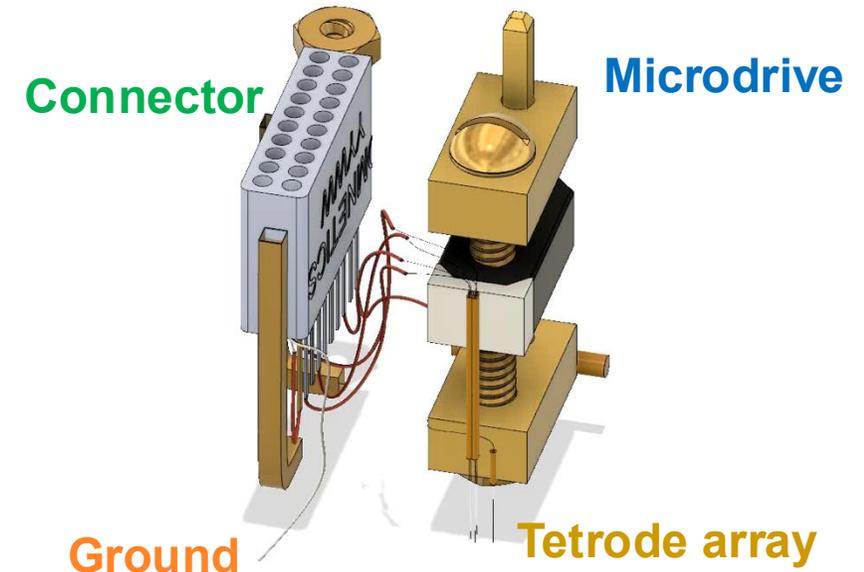
# Measuring electrical activity in the brain



## In-house manufactured tetrodes



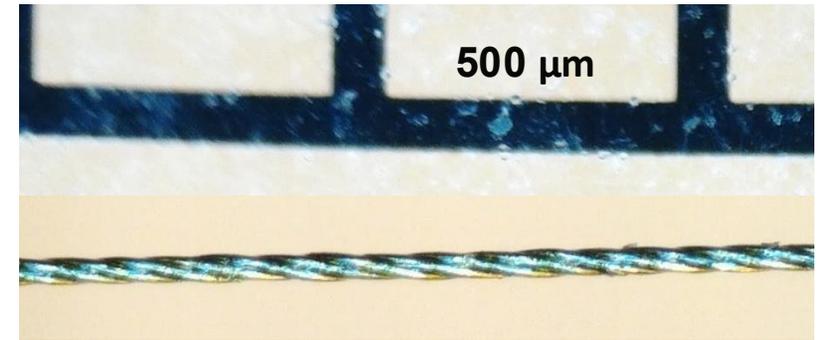
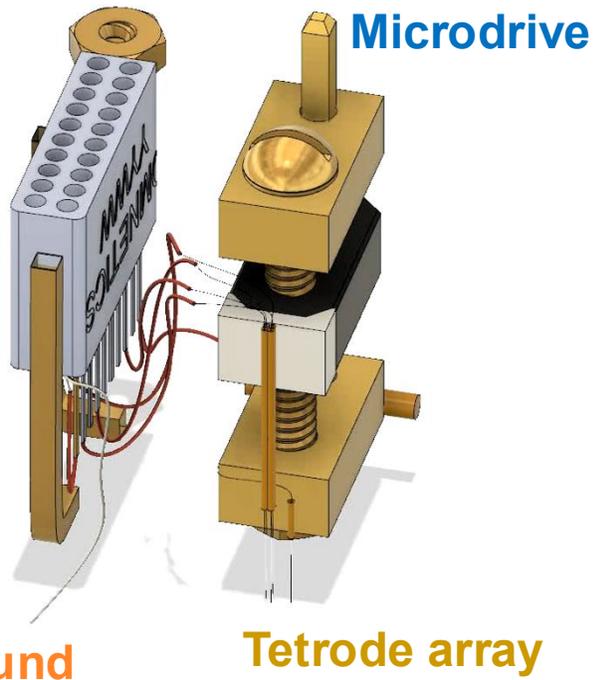
- Diameter 0.0005" (12.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Tungsten, HML coating
- Impedances: 500k to 3 M $\Omega$



# Measuring electrical activity in the brain

- ultra-lightweight
- compact
- customizable
- low-cost

## Connector



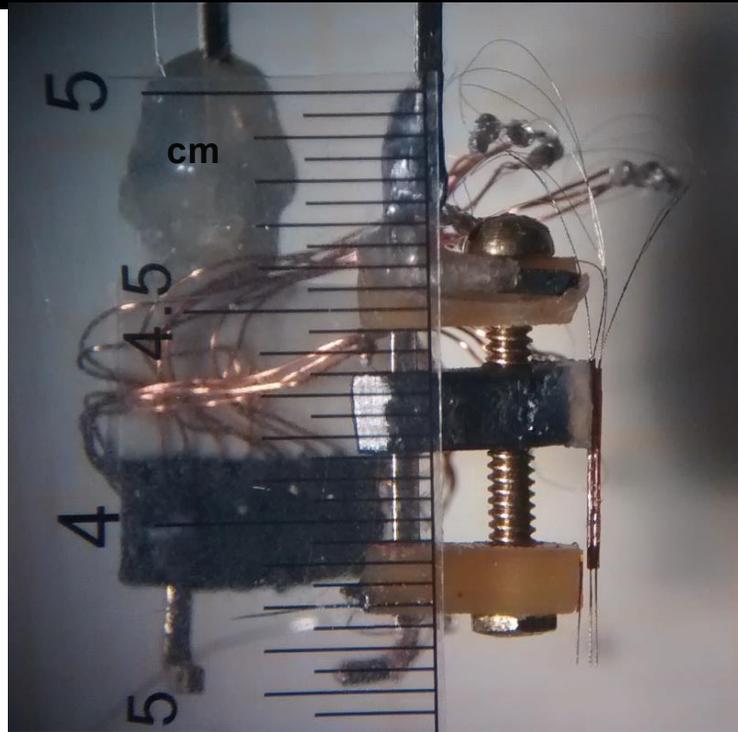
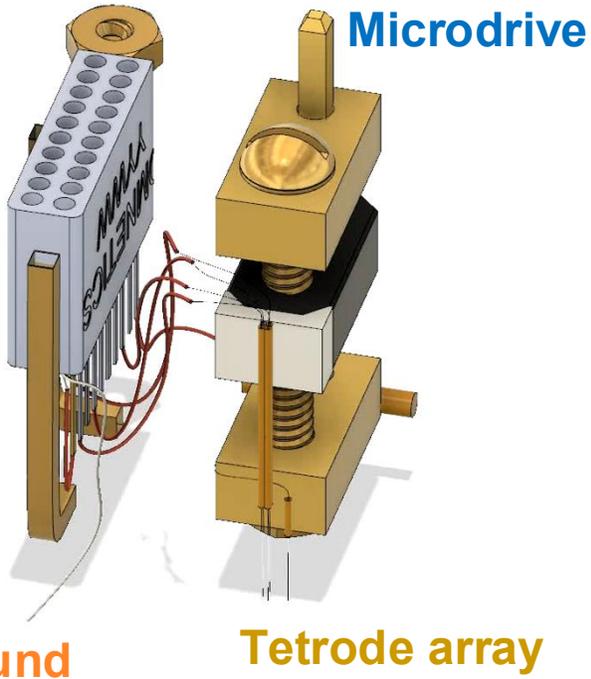
- Tetrodes manufactured in-house
- Diameter 0.0005" (12.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Tungsten, HML coating
- Impedances: 500k to 3 MOhm

# Lightweight recording device

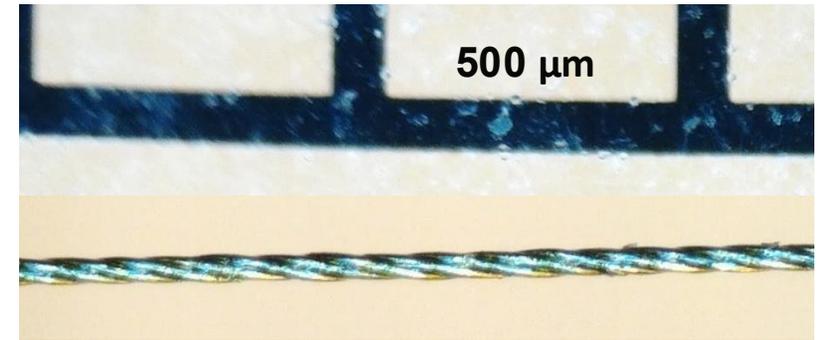


- ultra-lightweight
- compact
- customizable
- low-cost

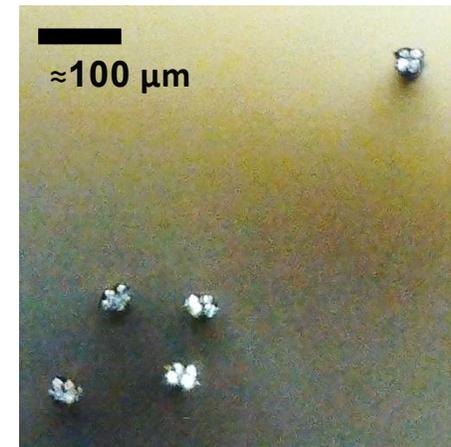
## Connector



- Pitch 90 TPI =  $282 \mu\text{m}/\text{turn}$  (manual step  $\approx 25 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Mass  $< 1\text{g}$
- 15mm tall,  $13\text{mm}^2$  footprint
- Tetrode geometry easy to modify.



- Tetrodes manufactured in-house
- Diameter 0.0005" ( $12.7 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Tungsten, HML coating
- Impedances: 500k to 3 M $\Omega$



- 4-tetrode array (16ch) + Ref
- 2x2 geometry

In collaboration with M. Belluscio



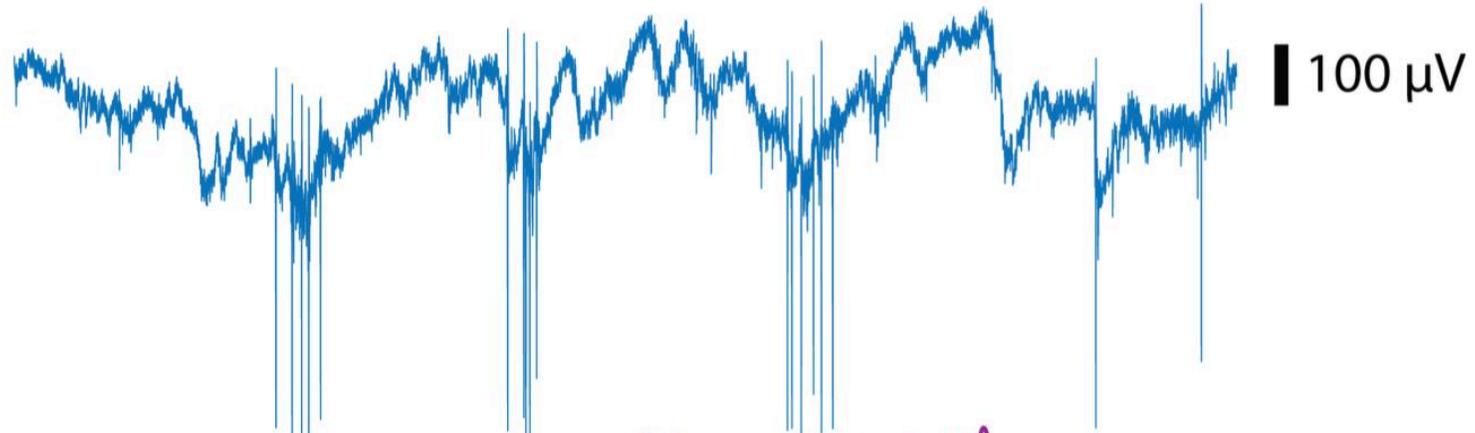
# Neural recordings



# Neural recordings



Raw data

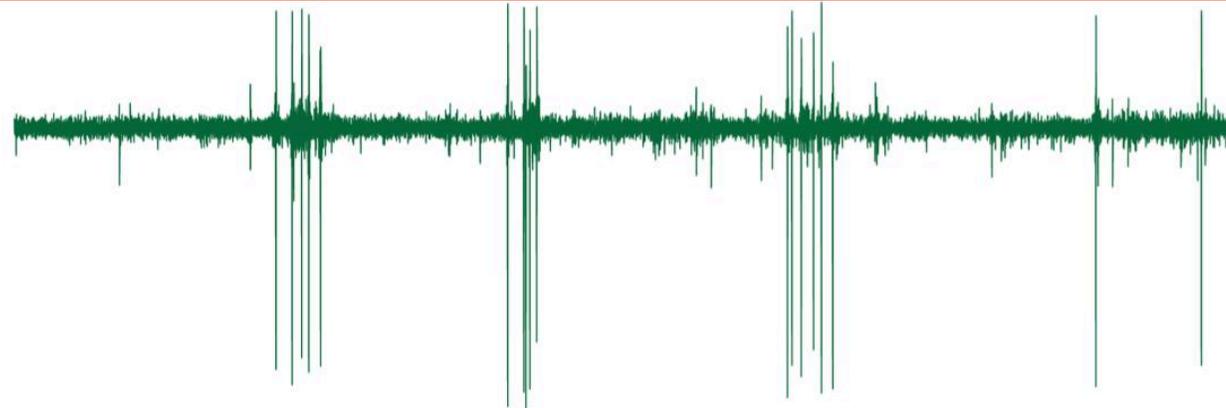


Low-pass  
filter



Local Field Potential  
(LFP)

High-pass  
filter



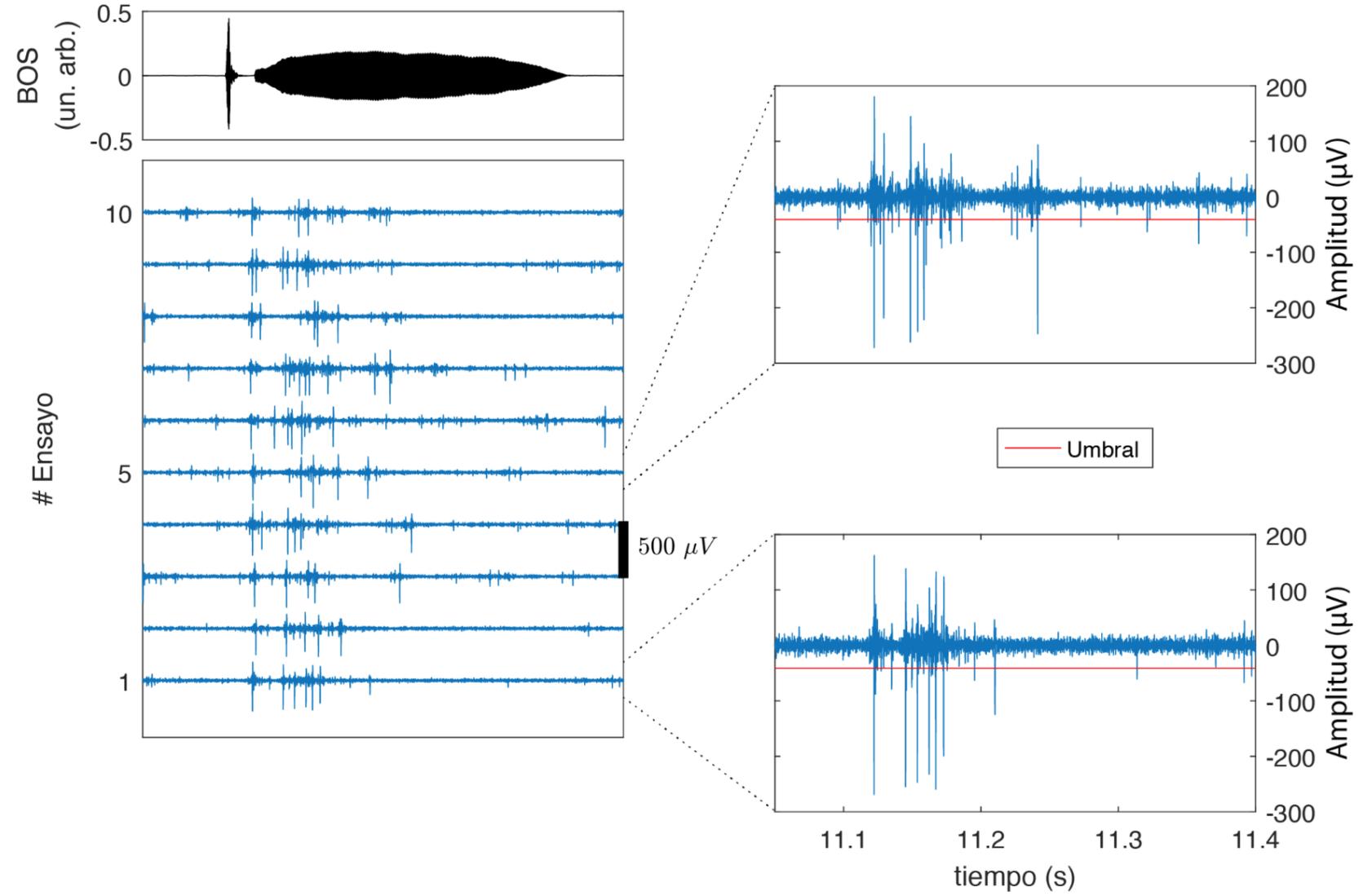
Neuronal activity  
(spikes)

200 ms

# Neural recordings



Neural activity in response to the Bird's Own Song (BOS)



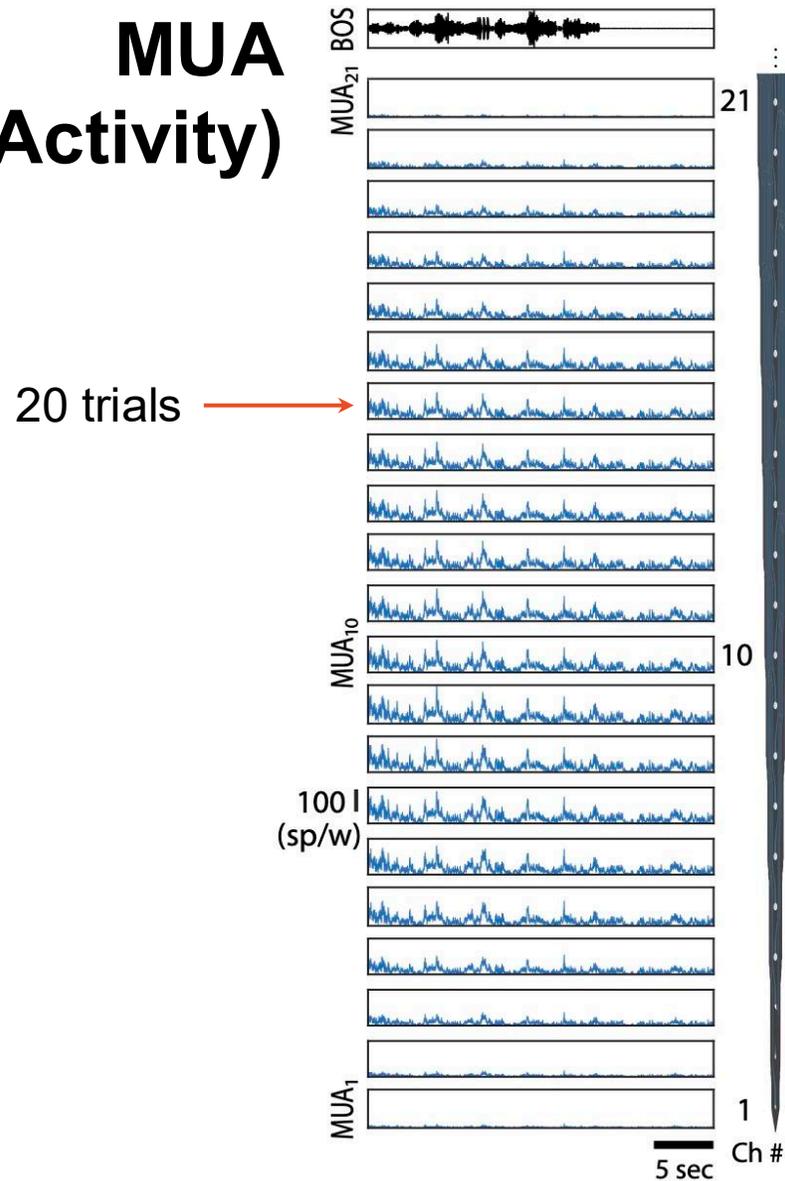
Multi-unit activity  $\longrightarrow$



# Neural recordings



## MUA (Multi-Unit Activity)

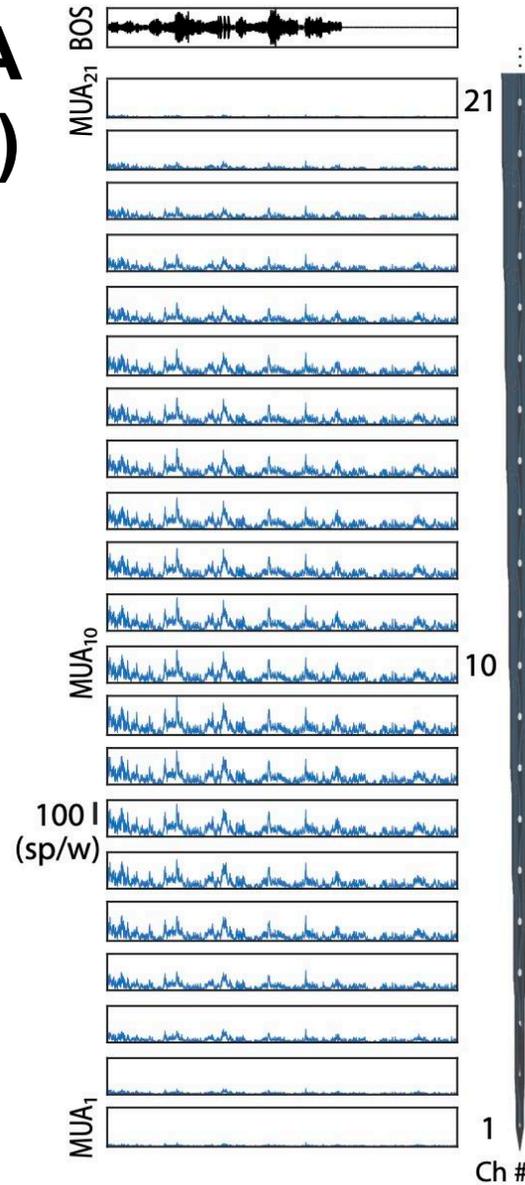




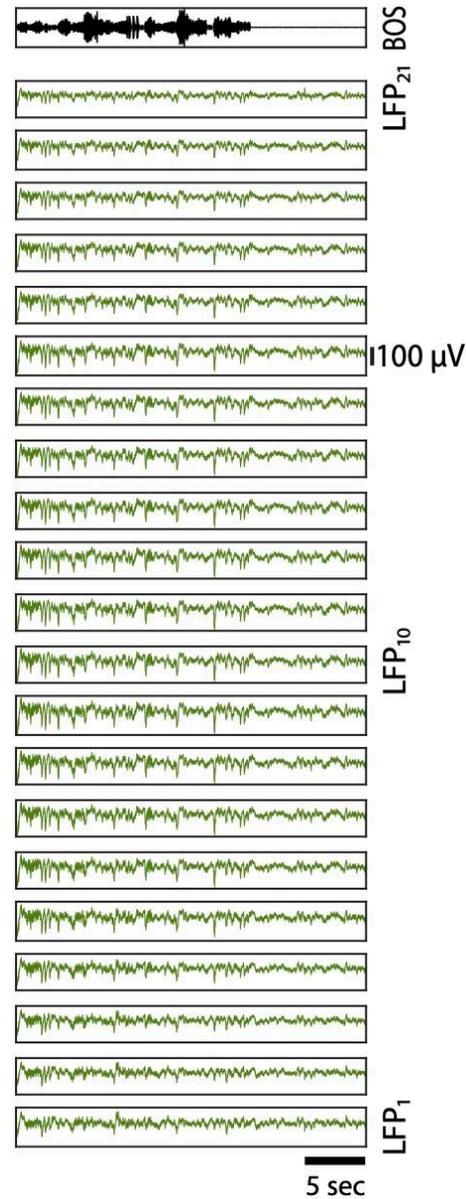
# Neural recordings: LFP and MUA



**MUA**  
**(Multi-Unit Activity)**



**LFP**  
**(Local Field Potential)**

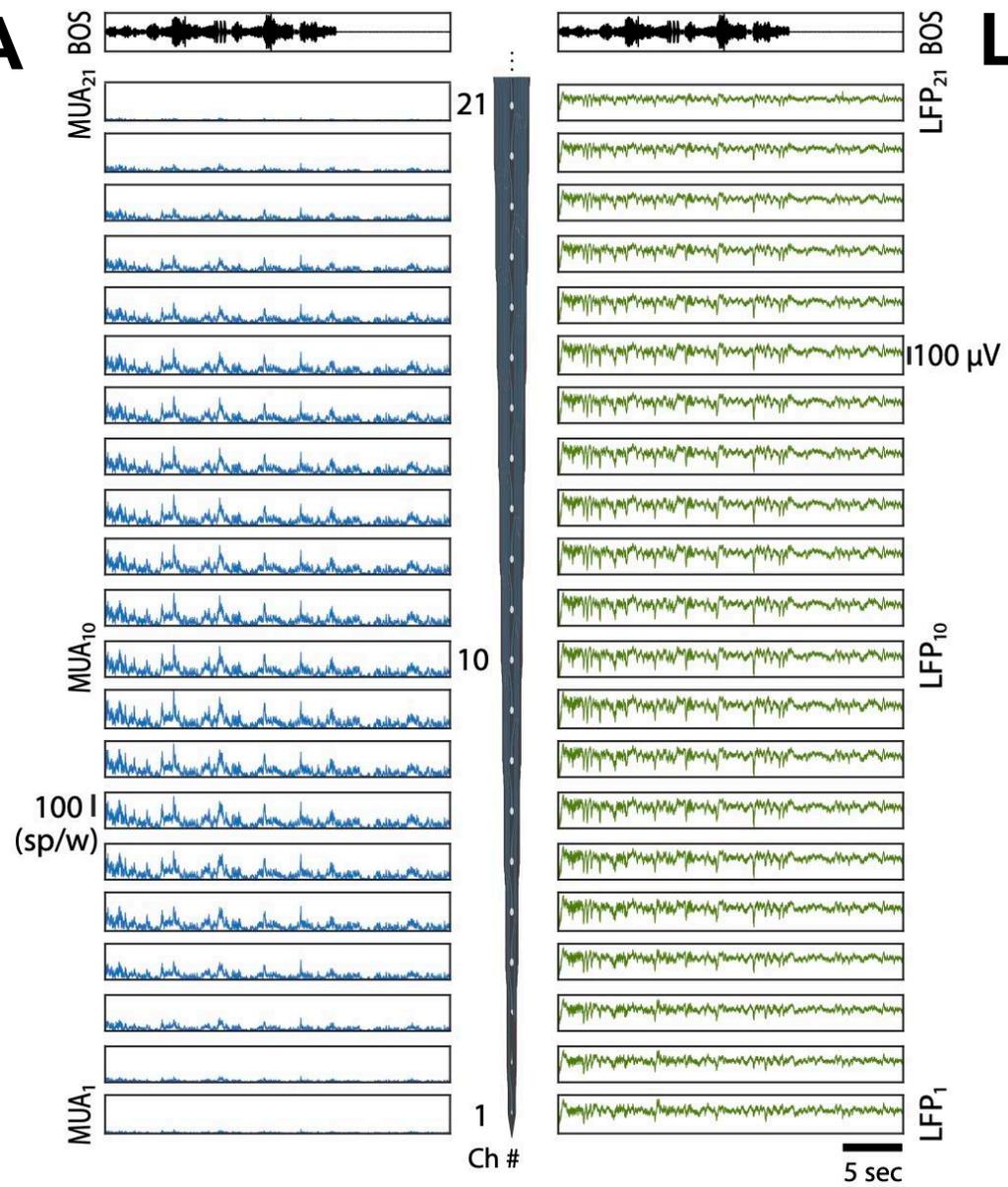


# Neural recordings: LFP and MUA

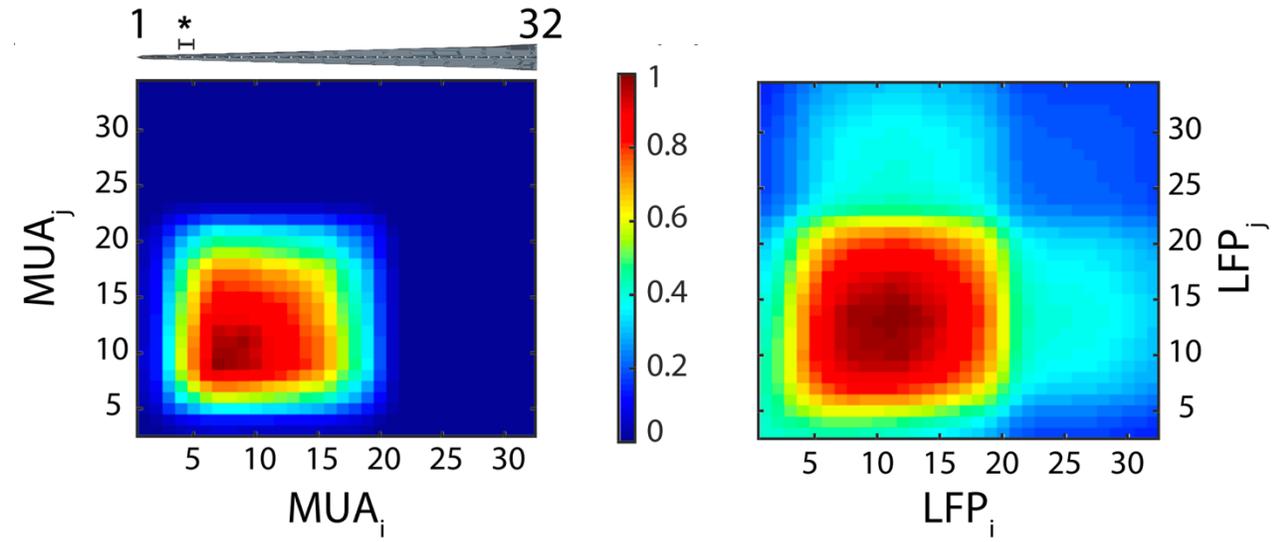


**MUA**

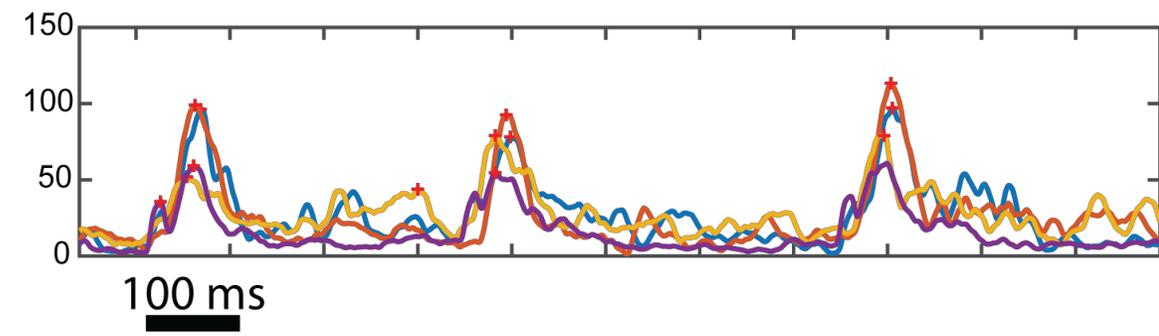
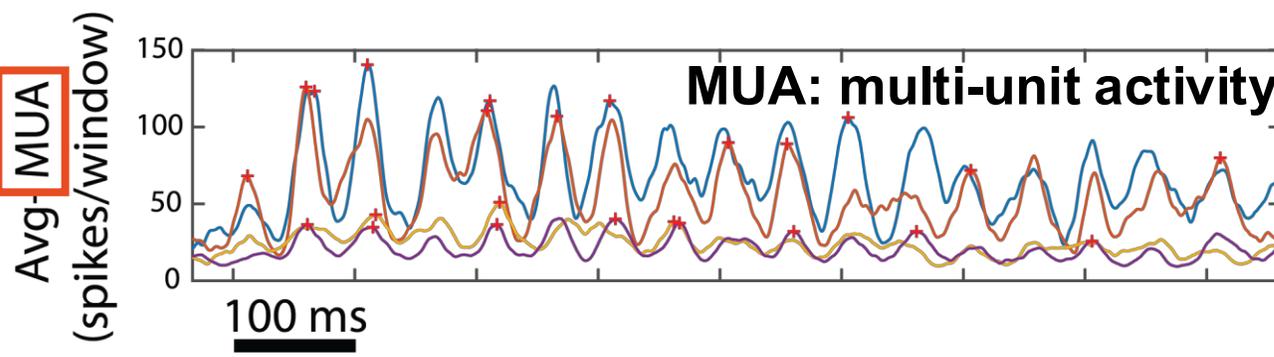
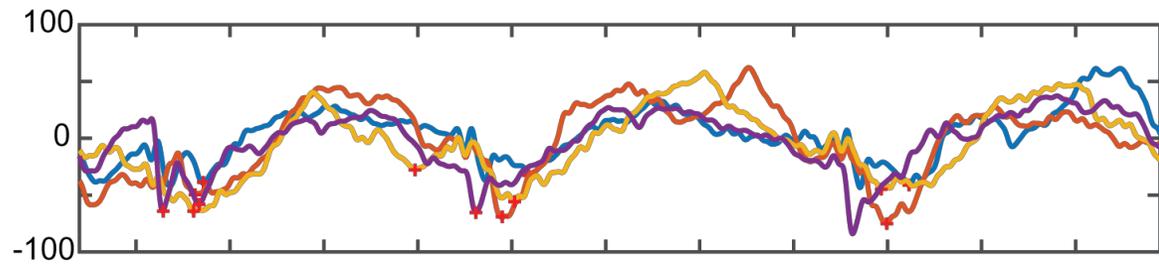
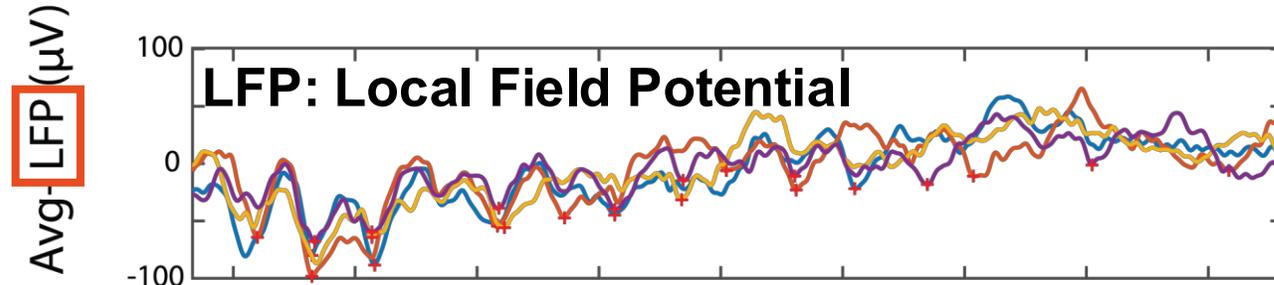
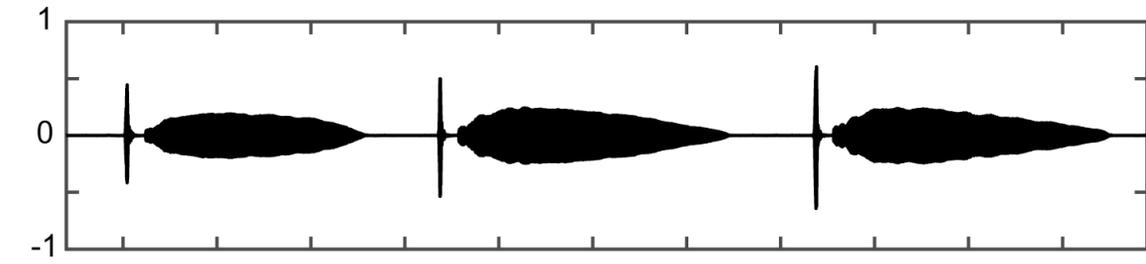
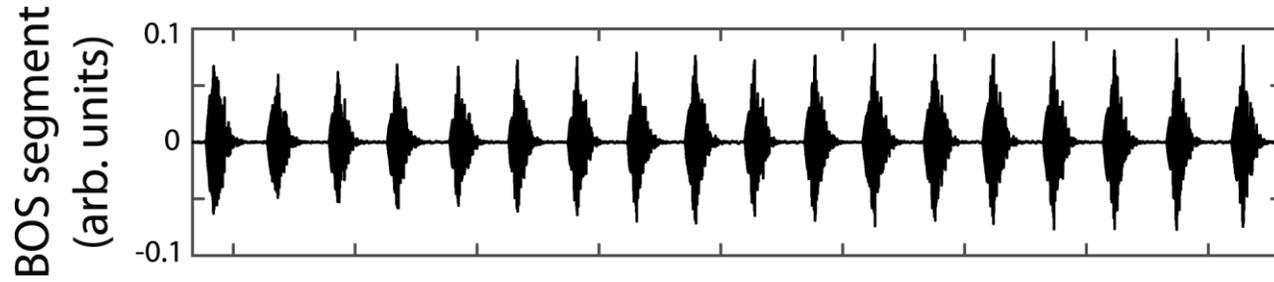
**LFP**



Spatial correlation  
(amplitude weighed)



# Neural recordings: LFP and MUA



**Rhythms in the Brain?**



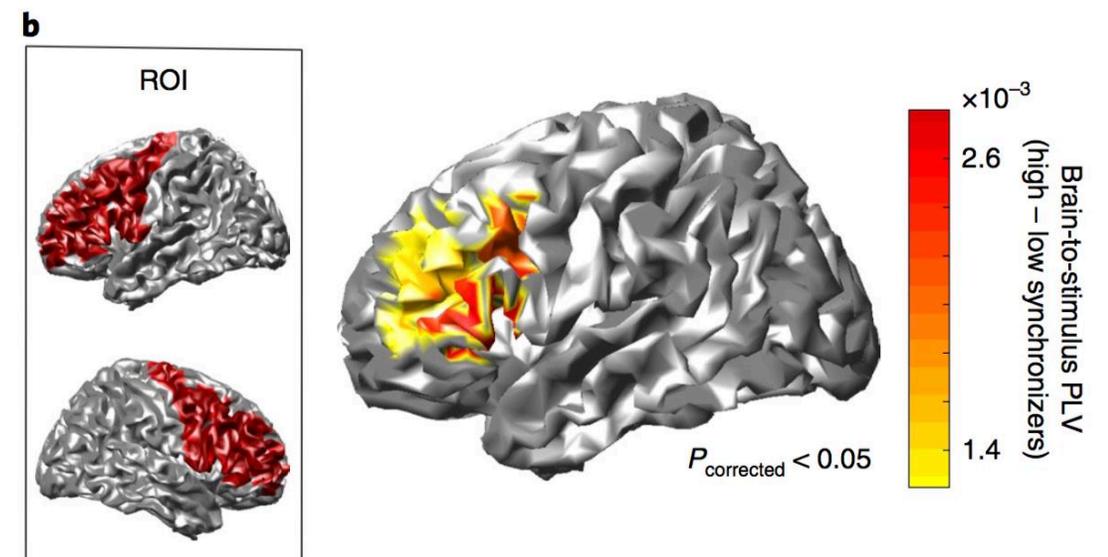
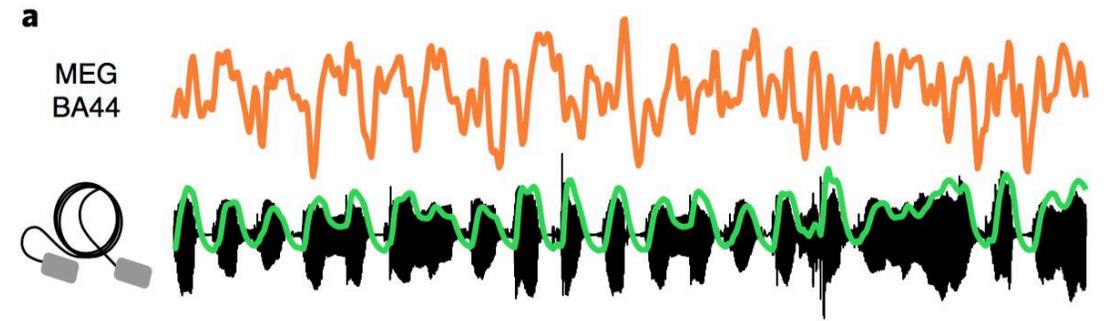
## Speech perception exhibits rhythmicity

When presented with an **acoustic stimulus** (speech or modulated white noise) the auditory cortex tracks the amplitude modulation of the input.

The speech rhythm enhances perception

### Spontaneous synchronization to speech reveals neural mechanisms facilitating language learning

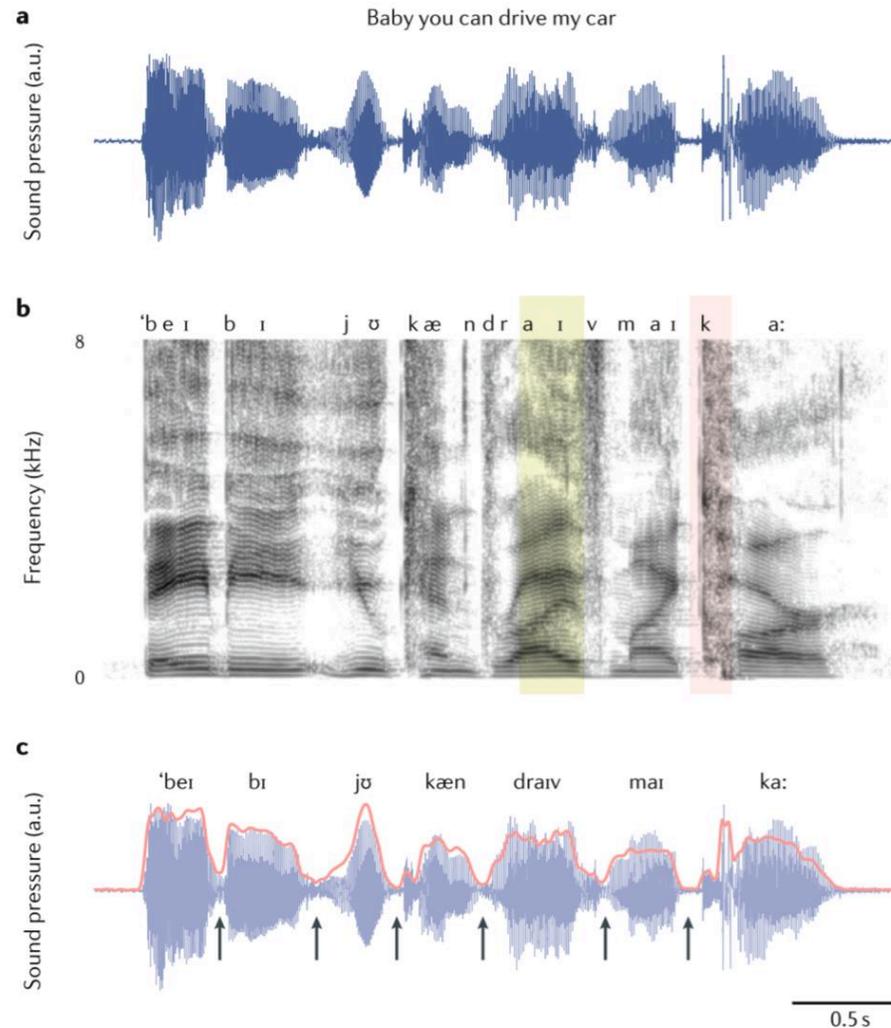
M. Florencia Assaneo<sup>1,7\*</sup>, Pablo Ripollés<sup>1,7</sup>, Joan Orpella<sup>2,3,4,7</sup>, Wy Ming Lin<sup>1</sup>, Ruth de Diego-Balaguer<sup>2,3,4,5,8</sup> and David Poeppel<sup>1,6,8</sup>



# Rhythms in the Speech



Speech production exhibits rhythmicity



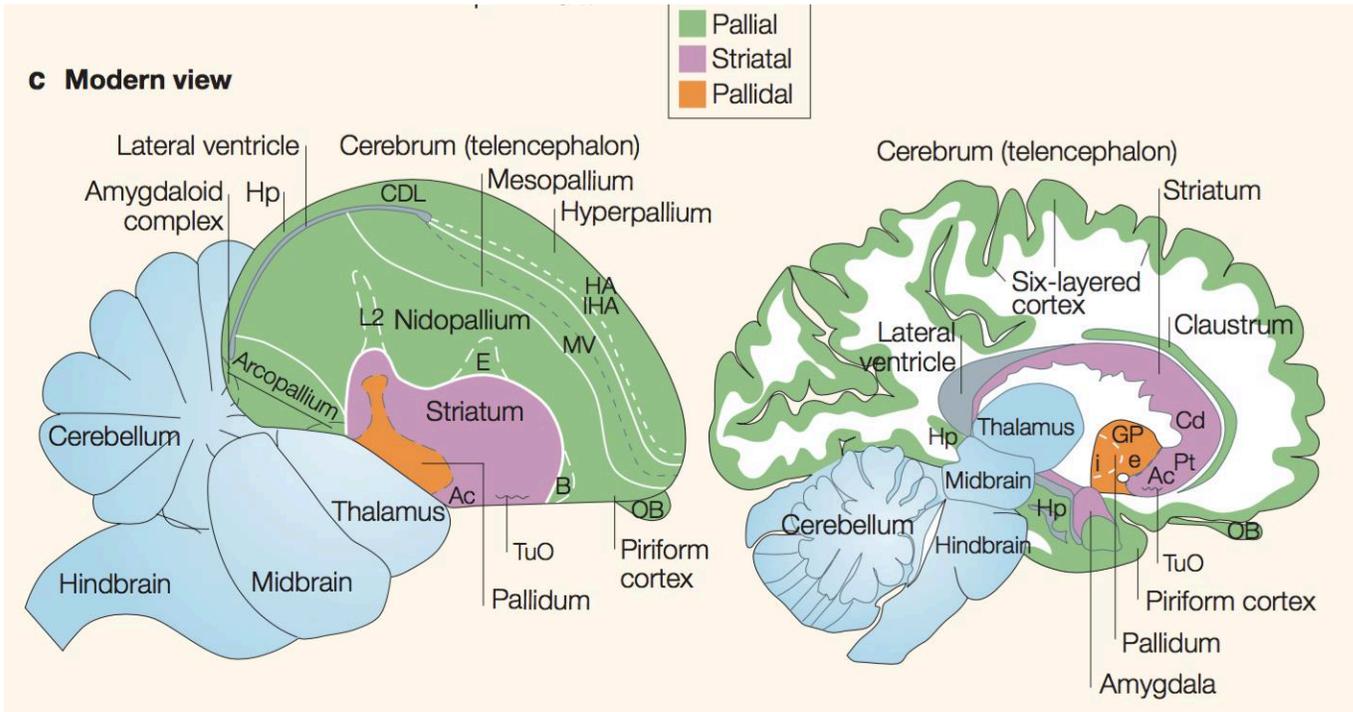
Speech rhythms and their neural foundations

David Poeppel<sup>1,2</sup> and M. Florencia Assaneo<sup>2,3</sup>

NATURE REVIEWS | NEUROSCIENCE



# Rhythms in the Brain of a Songbird?



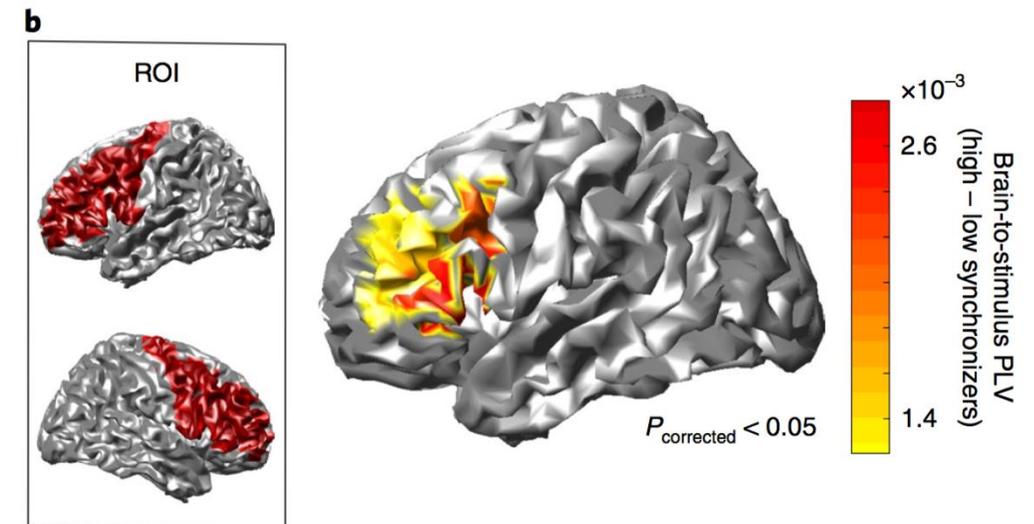
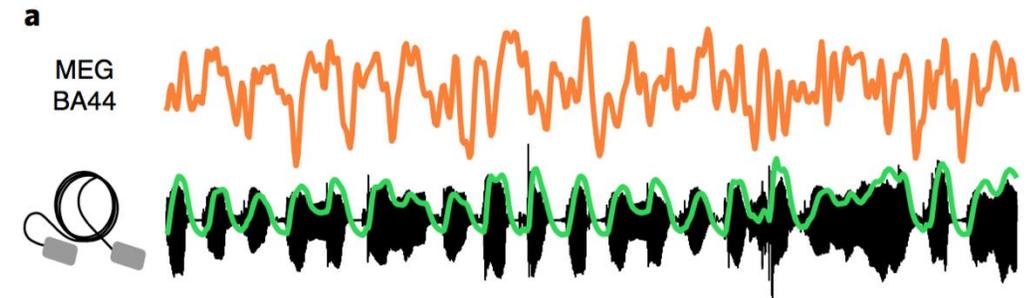
nature  
neuroscience

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-019-0353-z>

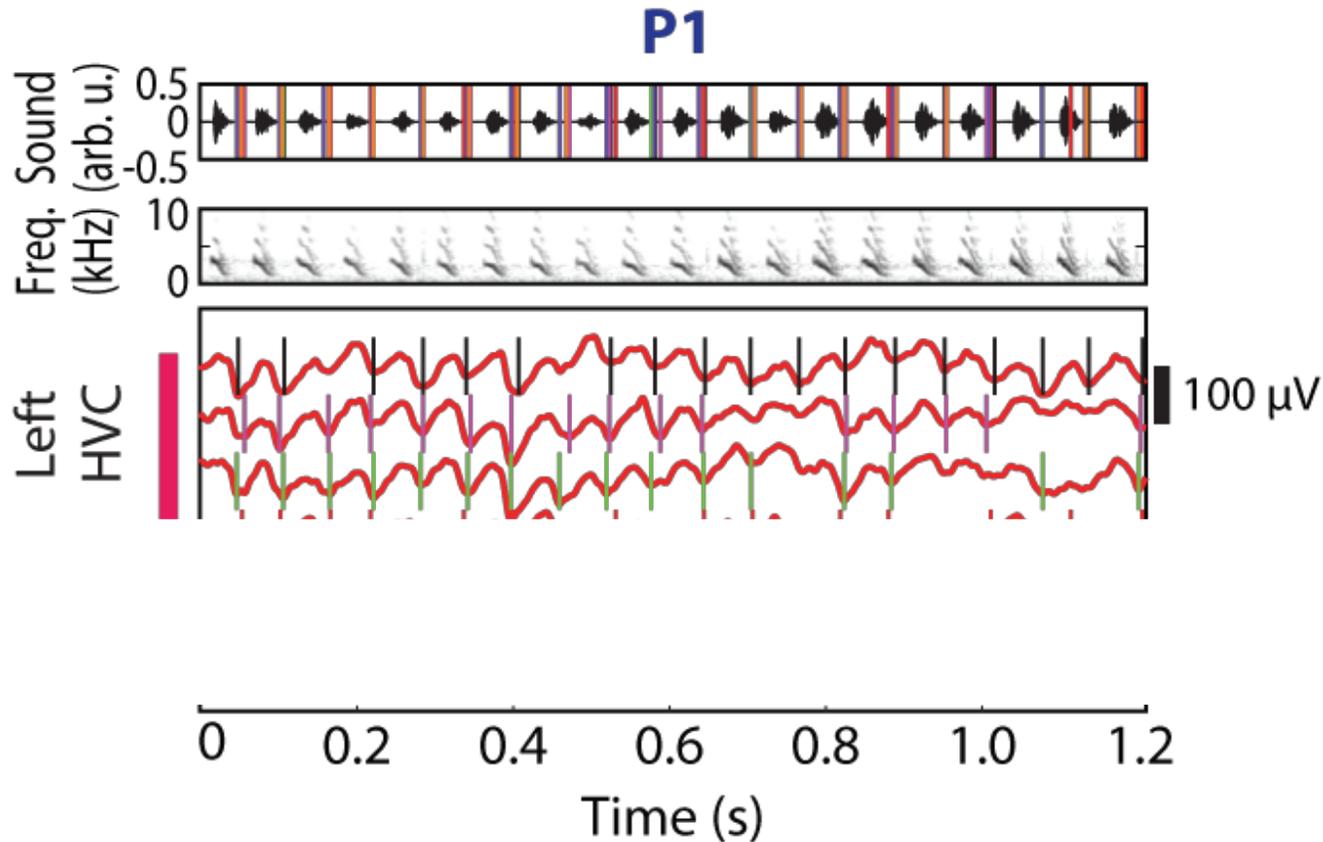
## Spontaneous synchronization to speech reveals neural mechanisms facilitating language learning

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Similar structures mean similar properties?

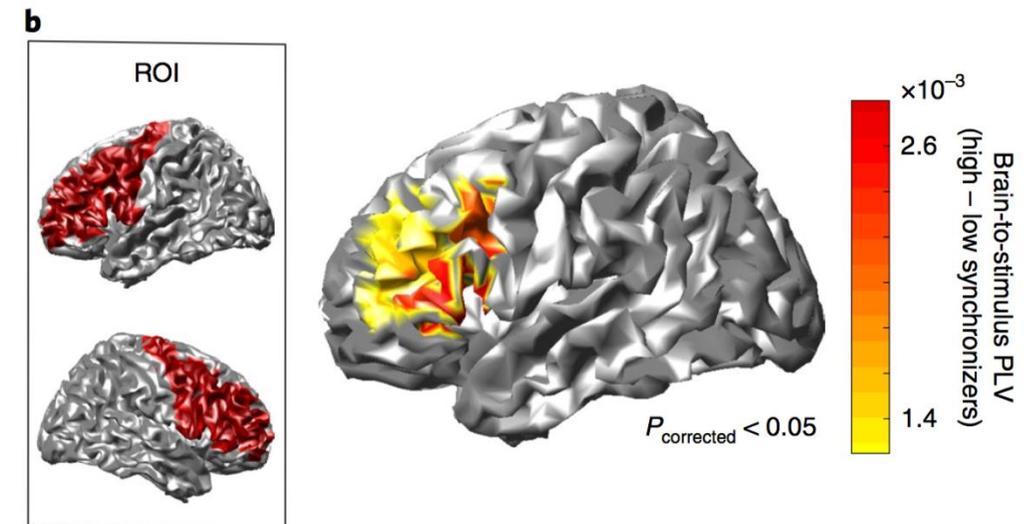
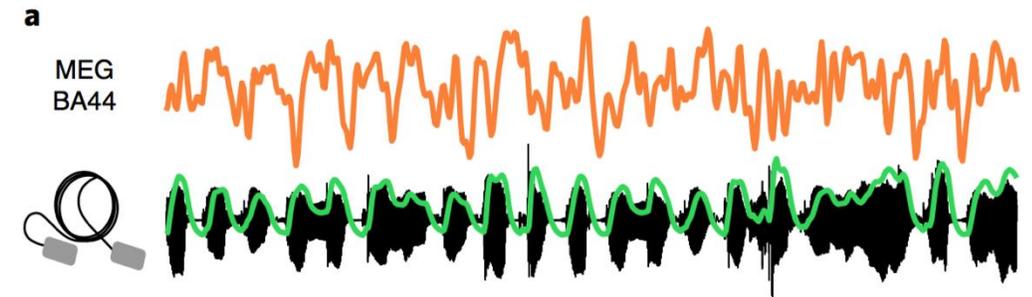
# Rhythms in the Brain of a Songbird !



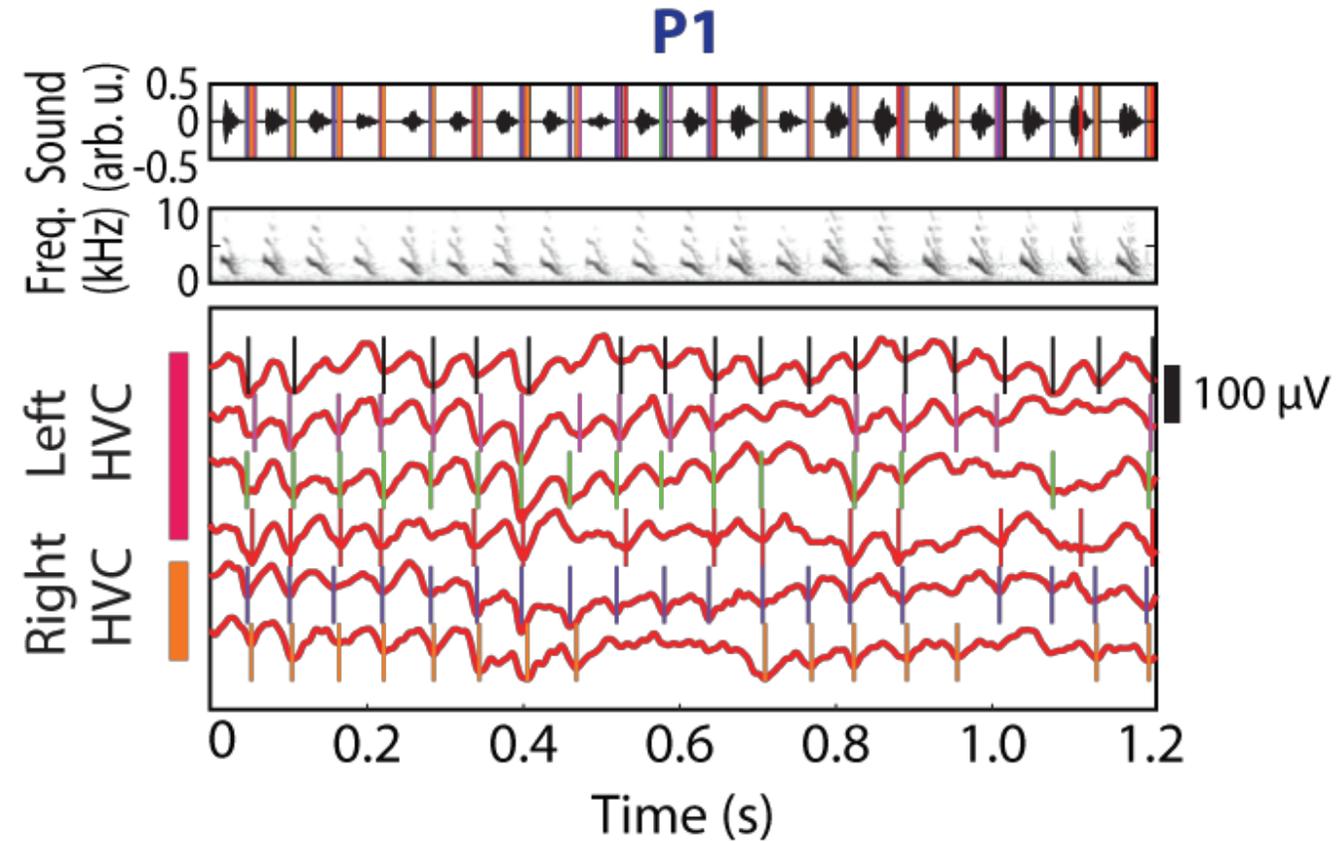
LFP oscillations are phase-locked (synchronization)

## Spontaneous synchronization to speech reveals neural mechanisms facilitating language learning

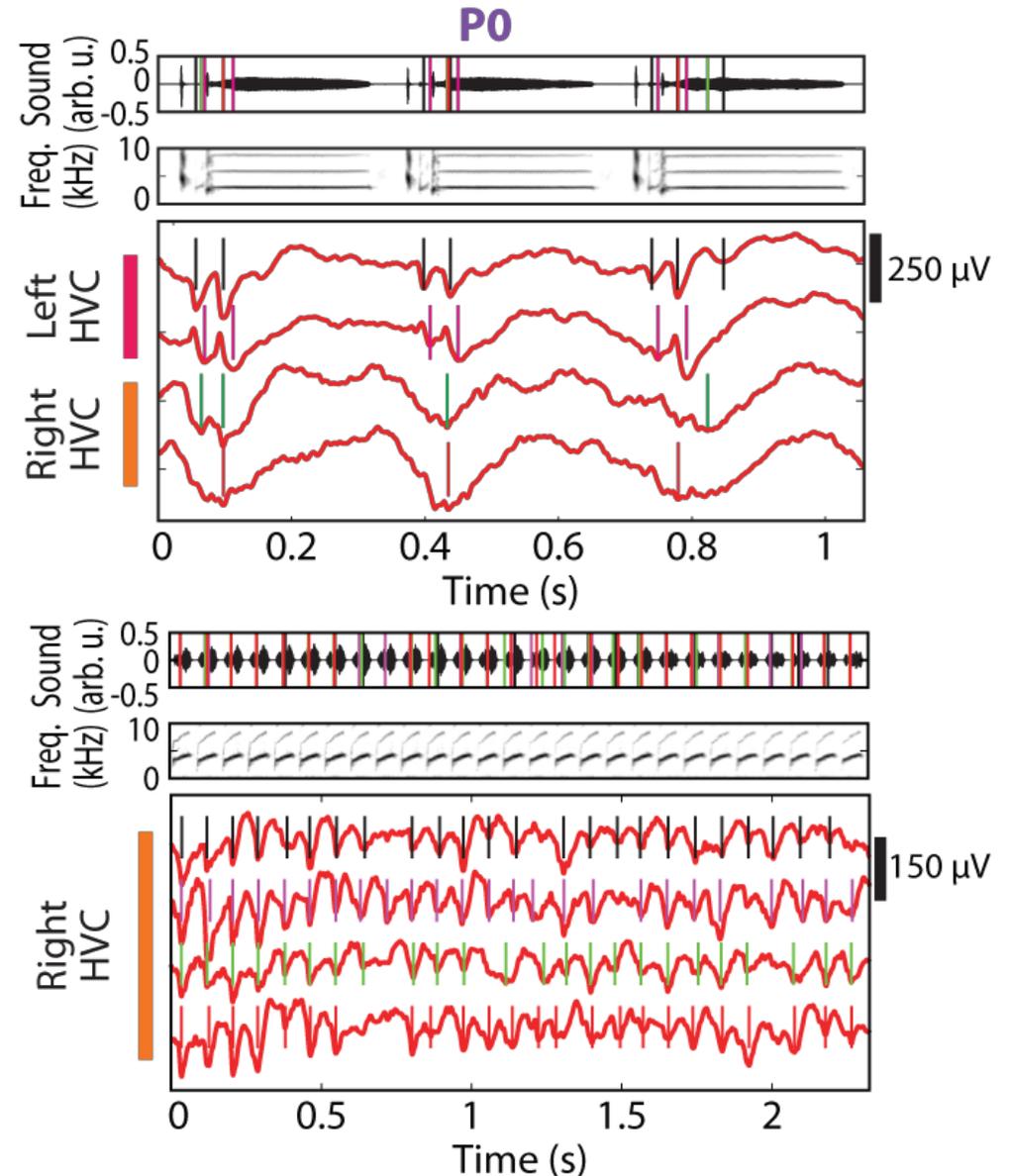
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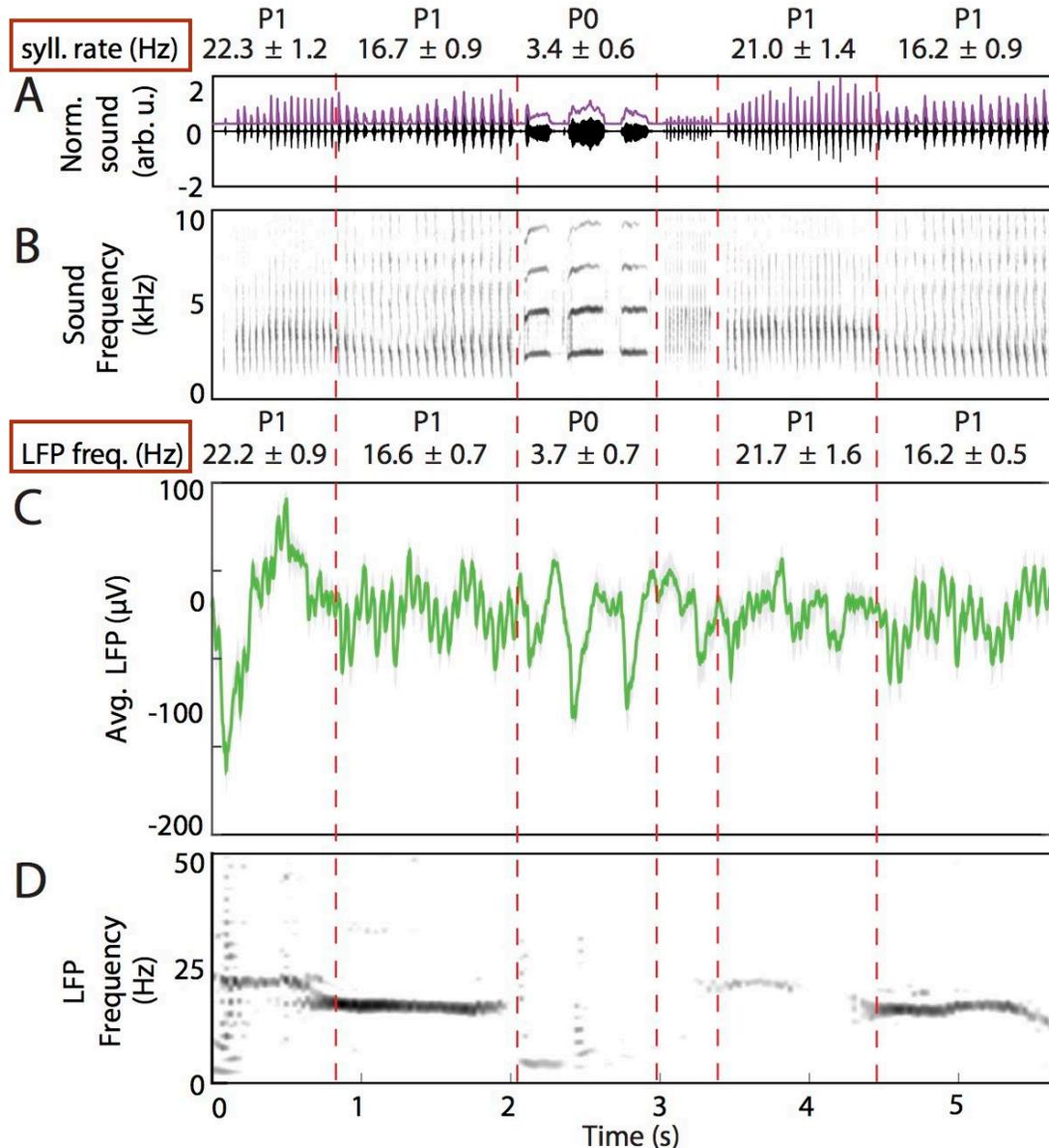
# Rhythms in the Brain of a Songbird !



LFP oscillations are phase-locked (synchronization)



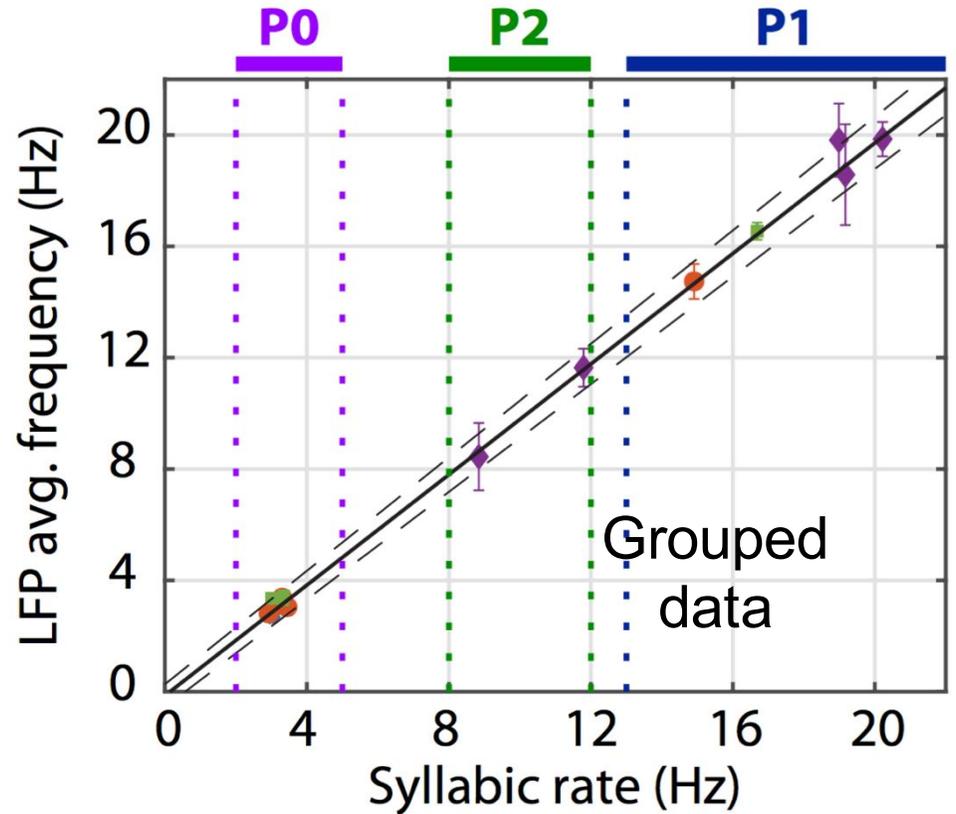
# LFP and coding of behavior (birdsong)



Song

Local Field Potential

LFP oscillations occur at the song syllabic rate



$$LFP_{freq} = a + b s_r$$

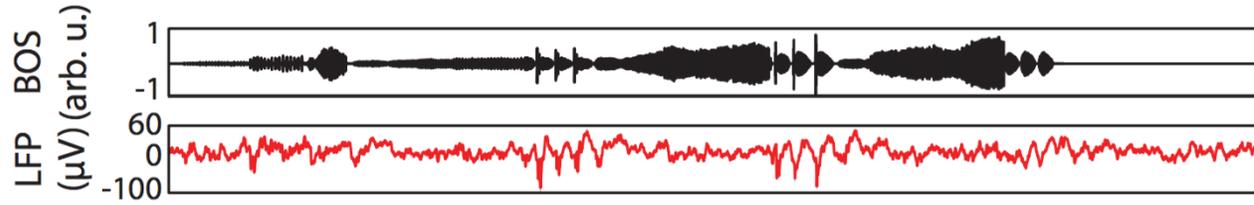
$a = -0.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ Hz}$   
 $b = 0.99 \pm 0.03$



# LFP vs. MUA vs. SUA



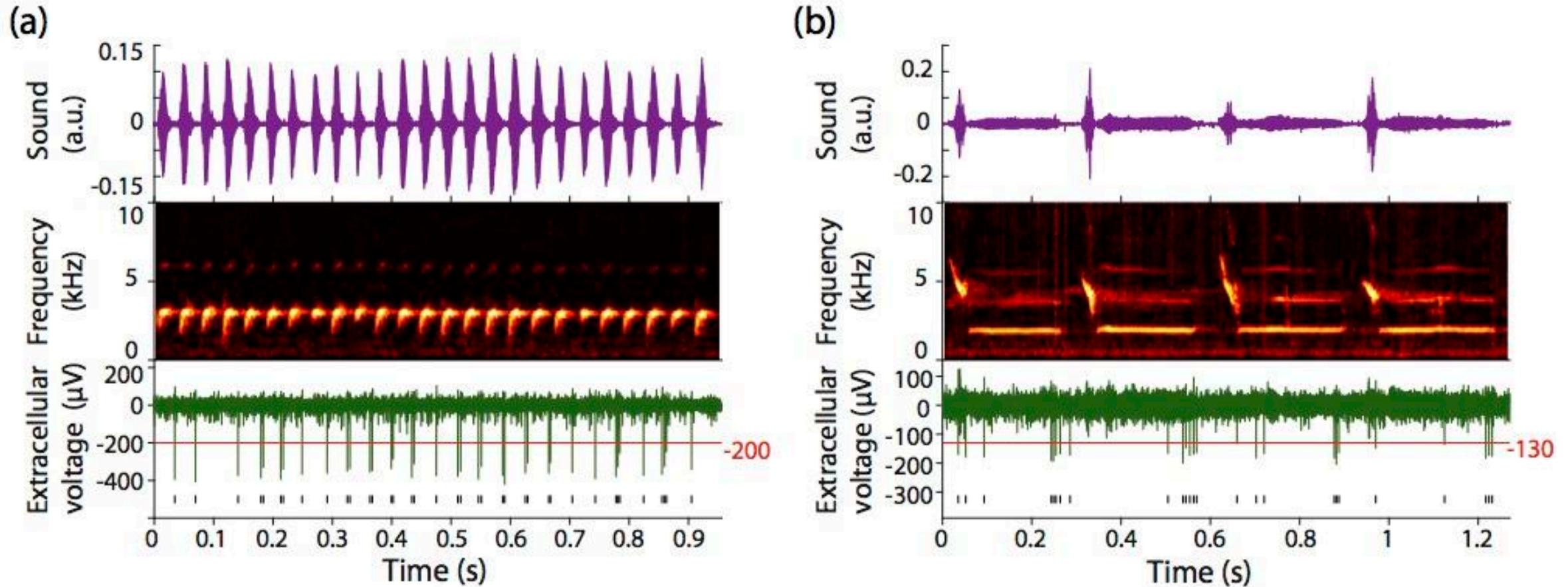
Extracellular recordings in canaries while hearing song (BOS)



# Neural recordings in singing canaries



## Sparse neural activity and complex behavior



P1 syllables

P0 syllables



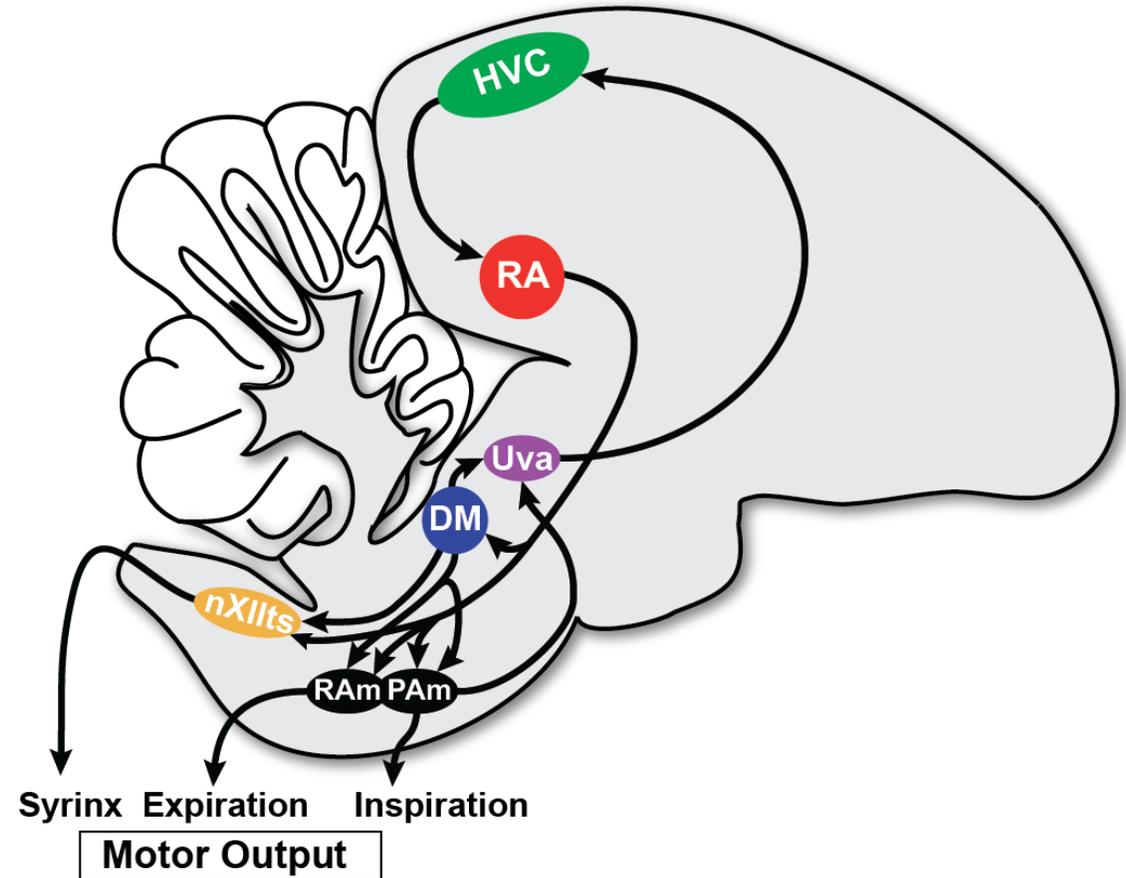
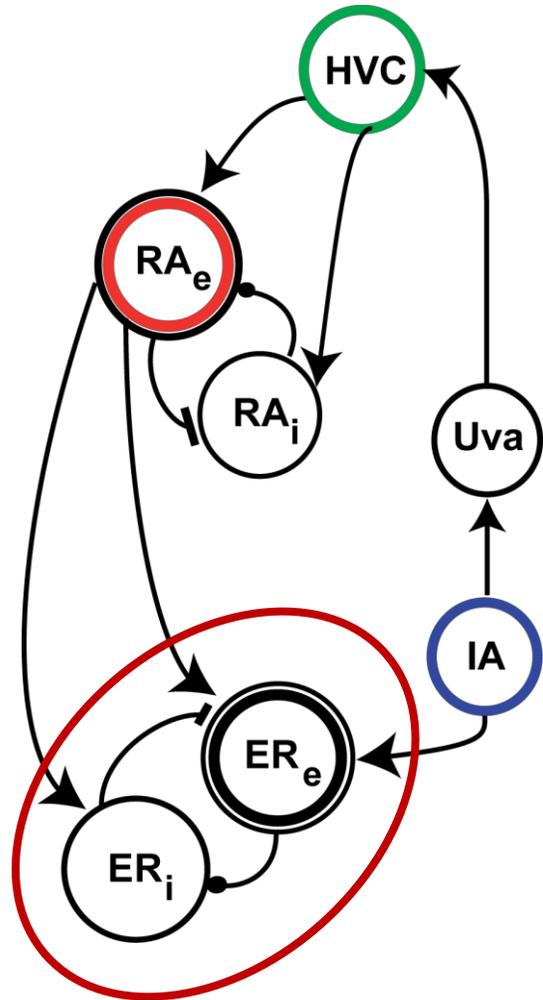
# Sparse neural activity and complex behavior

We build a neural model that can generate a complex behavior (song) with minimum ingredients

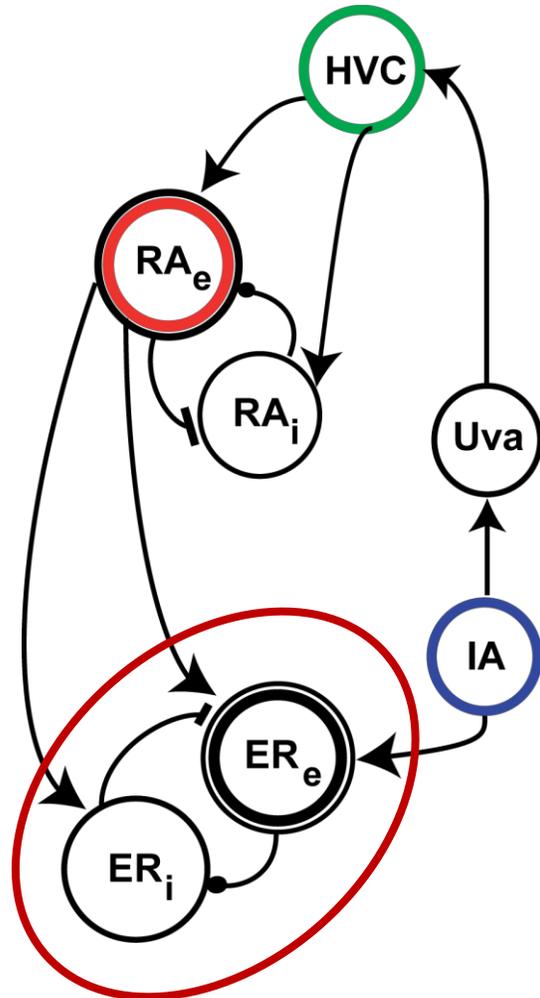
# Building a neural model



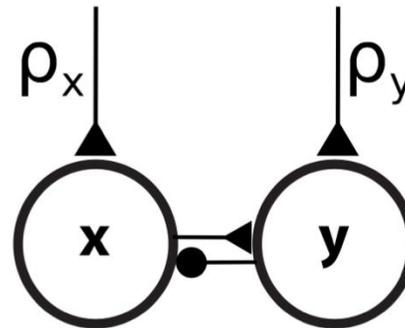
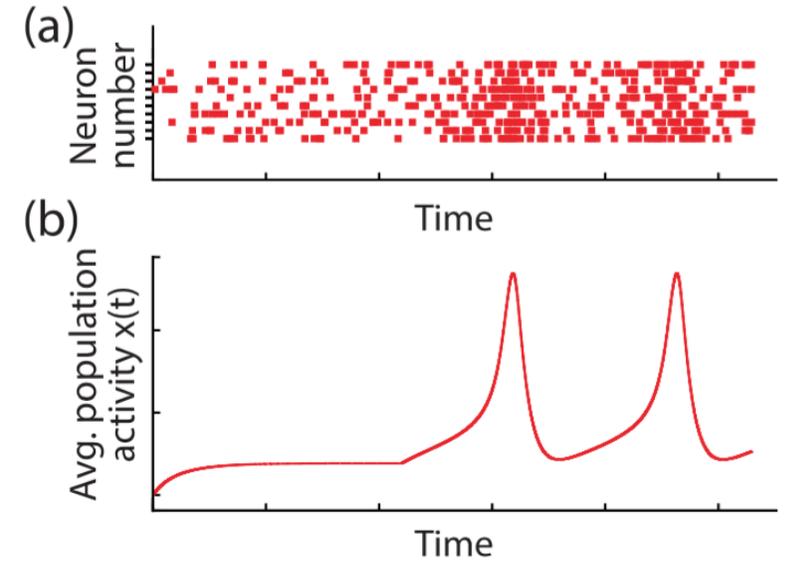
How are these motor gestures generated



# Building a neural model



## Additive model



$$\dot{x} = -x + S(\rho_x + a x - b y)$$

$$\dot{y} = -y + S(\rho_y + c x - d y)$$

with  $S(x) = (1 + e^{-x})^{-1}$

$x$  ( $y$ ) : activity of a population of excitatory (inhibitory) units



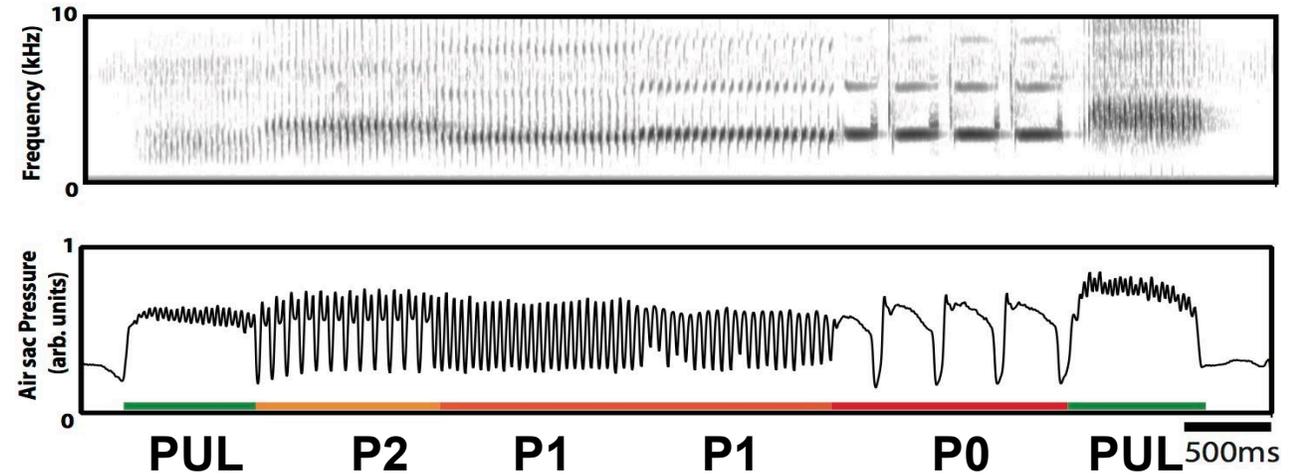
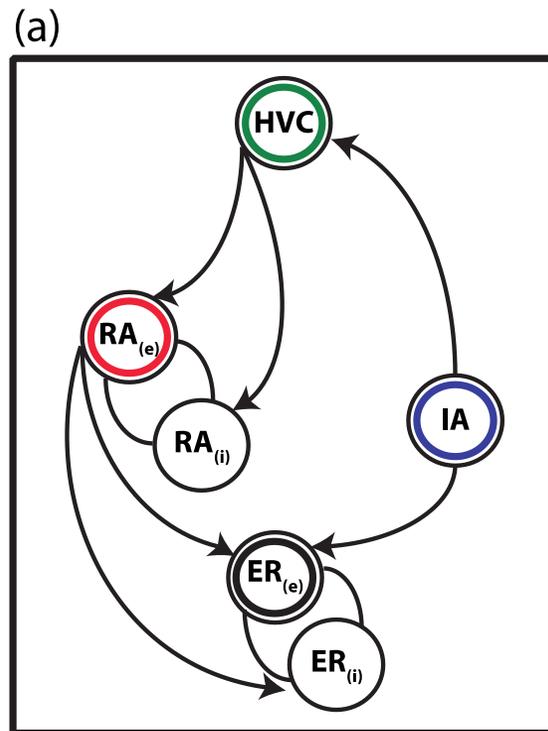
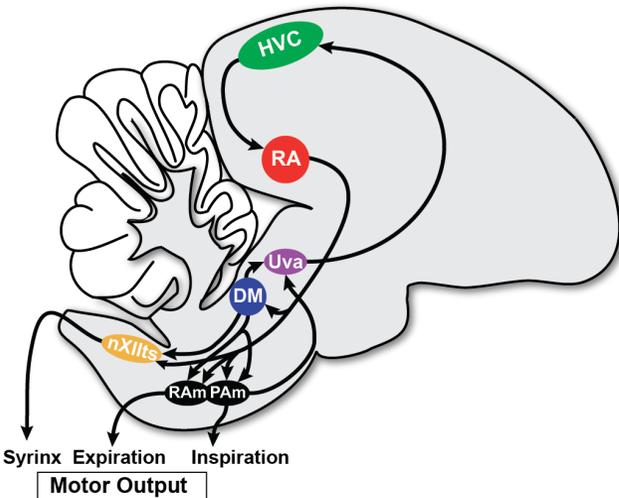
## Dynamical model for the neural activity of singing *Serinus canaria*

Cite as: Chaos 30, 053134 (2020); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5145093>

Submitted: 14 January 2020 . Accepted: 27 April 2020 . Published Online: 18 May 2020

Cecilia T. Herbert , Santiago Boari , Gabriel B. Mindlin , and Ana Amador

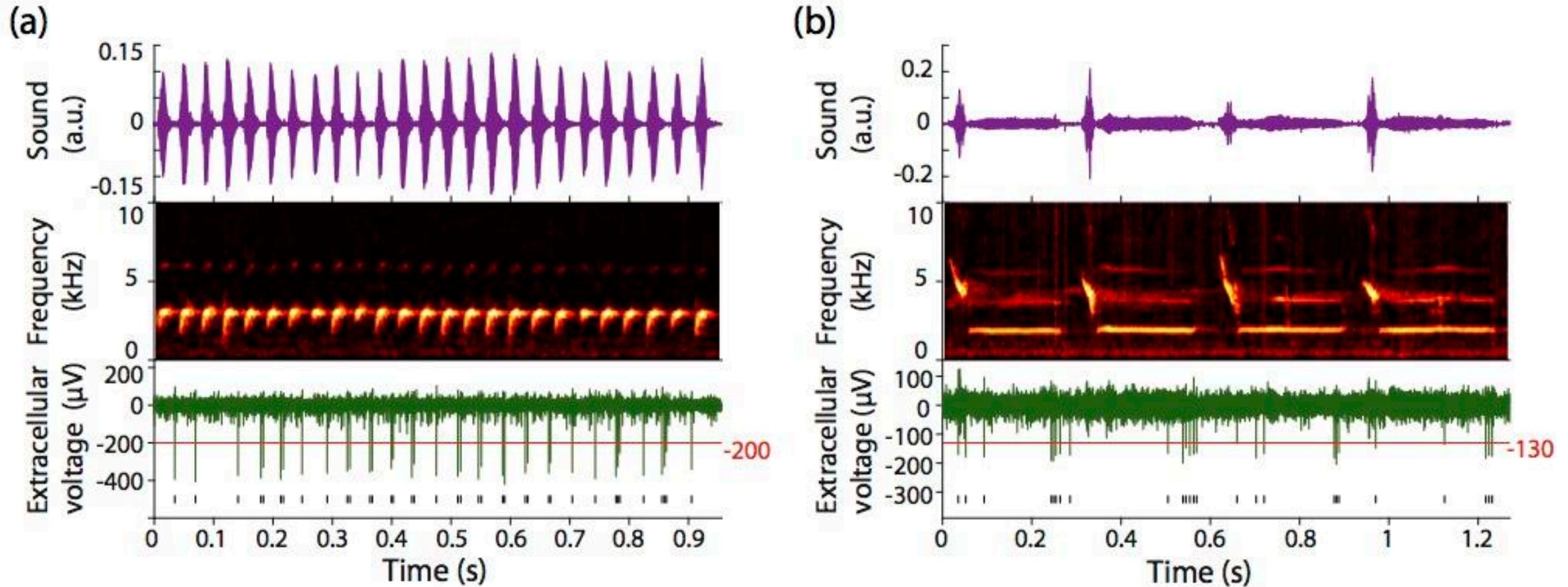
### Behavior and motor gestures



# Neural recordings in singing canaries



## Sparse neural activity and complex behavior



P1 syllables

P0 syllables

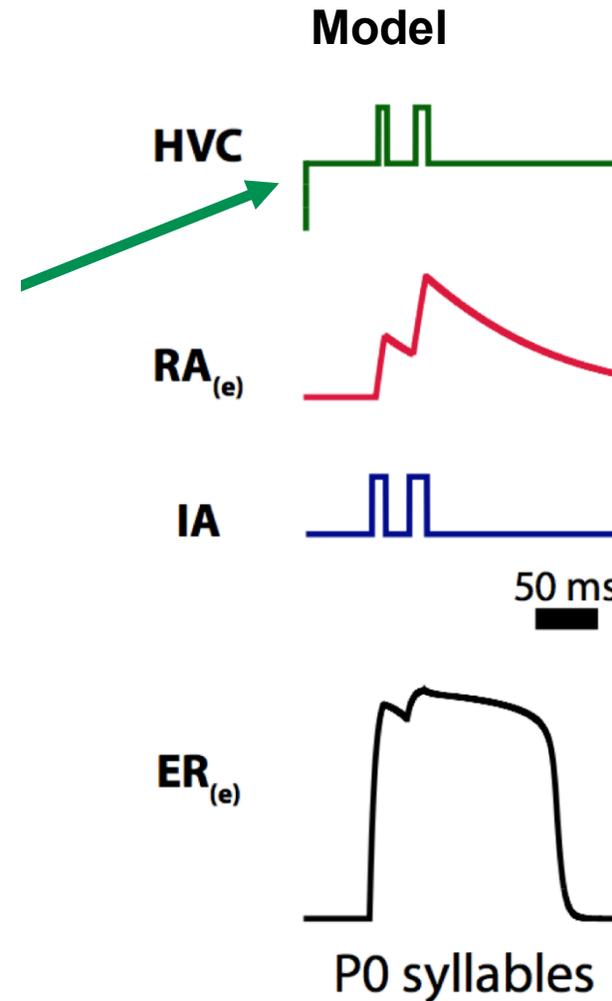
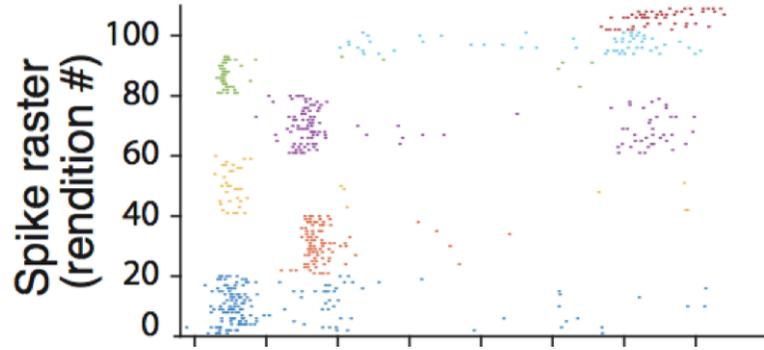


# Neural recordings vs. model



Grouped data : P0 syllables

Spikes per syllable  
*One colour per neuron*



HVC  
extracellular  
recordings  
in singing  
canaries

Neurons  
fire  
at specific  
instances  
of P0  
syllables

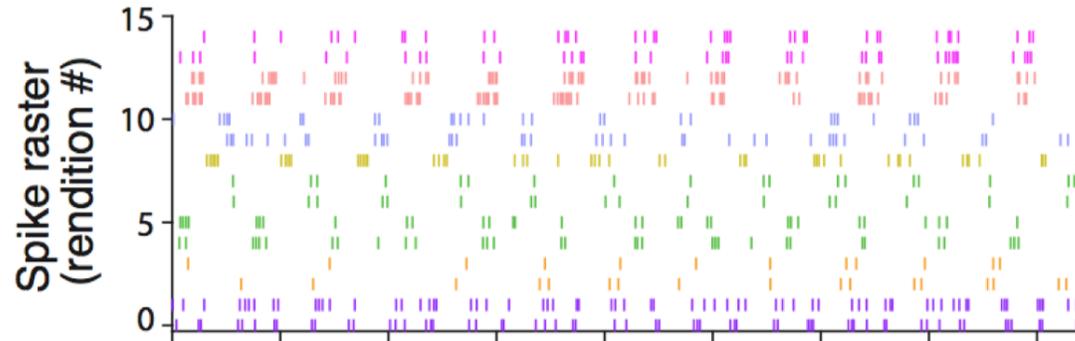


# Neural recordings vs. model

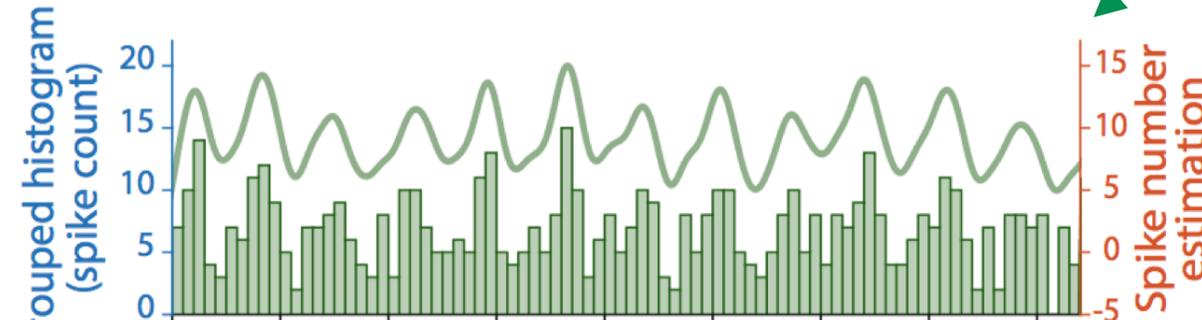


## Grouped data

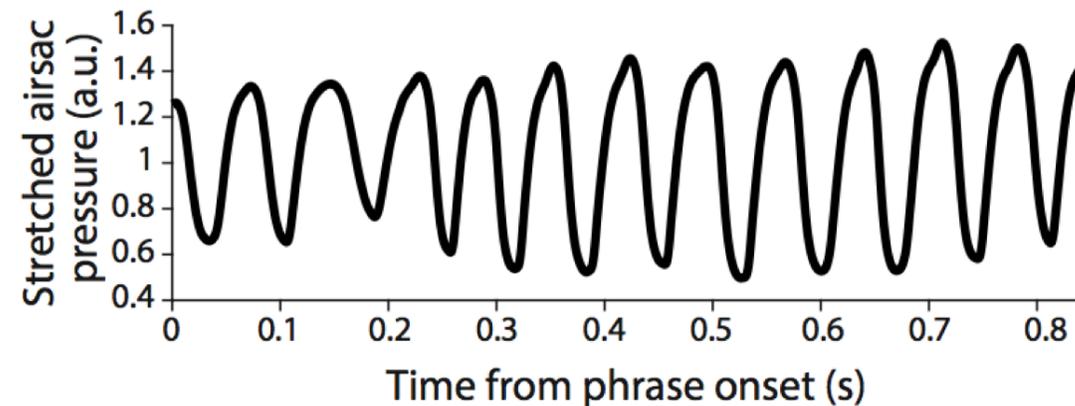
Spikes per phrase (12 syll)  
*One colour per neuron*



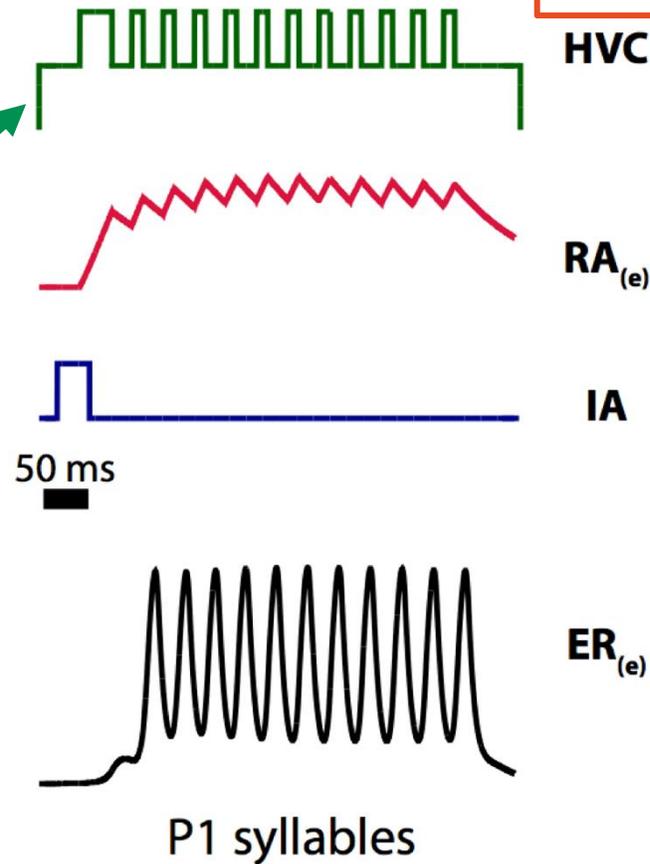
Population neural activity



Air sac Pressure



Model



Extracellular recordings in singing canaries

Neurons fire rhythmically during P1 phrases

See Herbert, Boari, Mindlin & Amador 2020

# Circular model

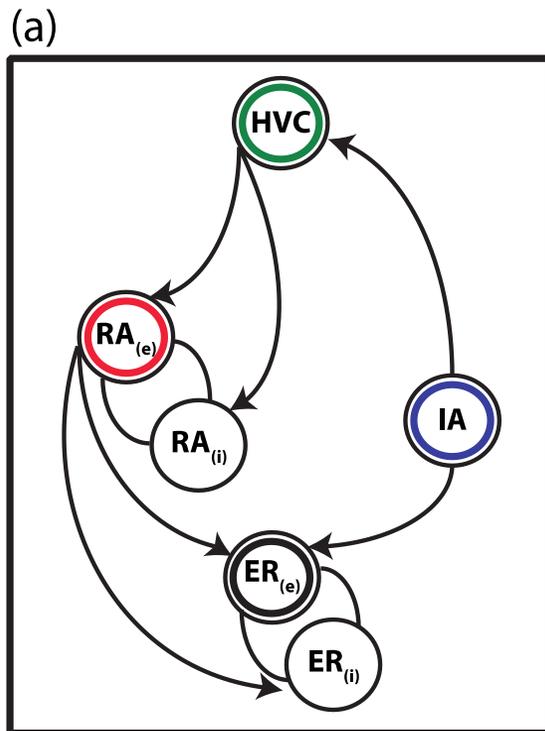
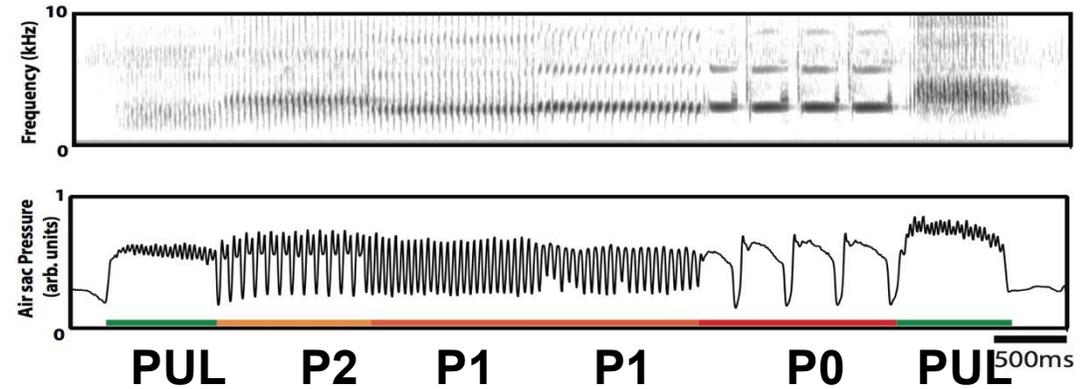


Chaos

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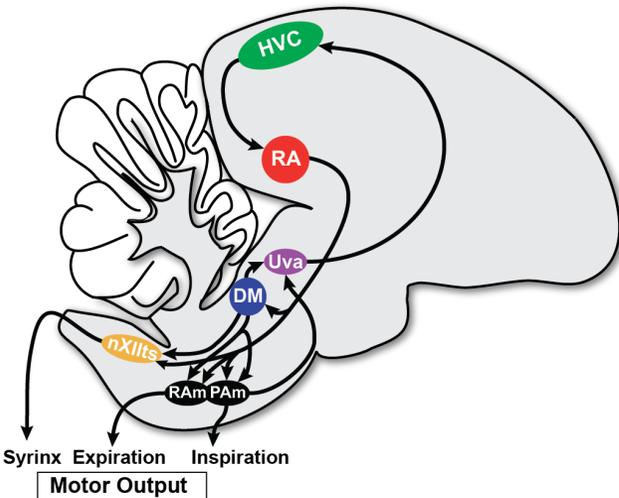


Sparse input

Specific predictions of HVC activity

Complex output

Alonso et al. 2015  
 Herbert et al. 2020





# Conclusions



- Rhythms in a songbird brain are synchronized with behavior (song).
- Low dimensional model allows to study motor control and neural coding in songbirds.
- A distributed neuronal code is proposed for the motor control in the song system.
- Experimental measurements (neural recordings) suggest a motor gesture related neural code.

# Gracias por su atención!



## Collaborators

- ✧ Gabriel B. Mindlin (UBA, CONICET)
- ✧ Daniel Margoliash (Univ. of Chicago)

## PhD Students

- ✧ Cecilia T. Herbert (UBA, Biology)
- ✧ Javier N. Lassa Ortiz (UBA, Biology)
- ✧ Fiamma L. Leites (UBA, Biology)

## Postdocs

- ✧ Santiago Boari (UBA, Physics)



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- ✧ National Institute of Health (NIH, USA)
- ✧ University of Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- ✧ National Council for Science and Technology (CONICET, Argentina)
- ✧ Agencia Nac. de Promoción Científica y Tecnológica (ANPCyT, Argentina)

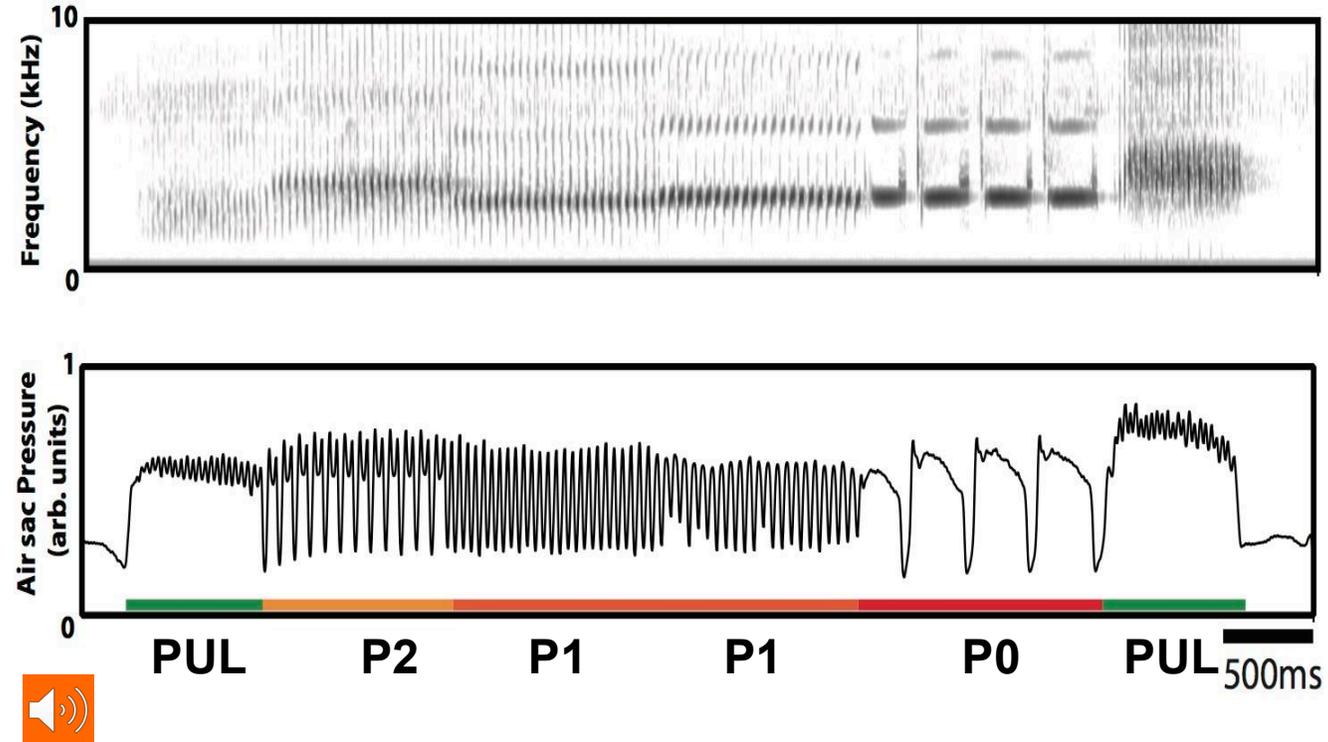




# Rhythms in a canary song



## Canary song

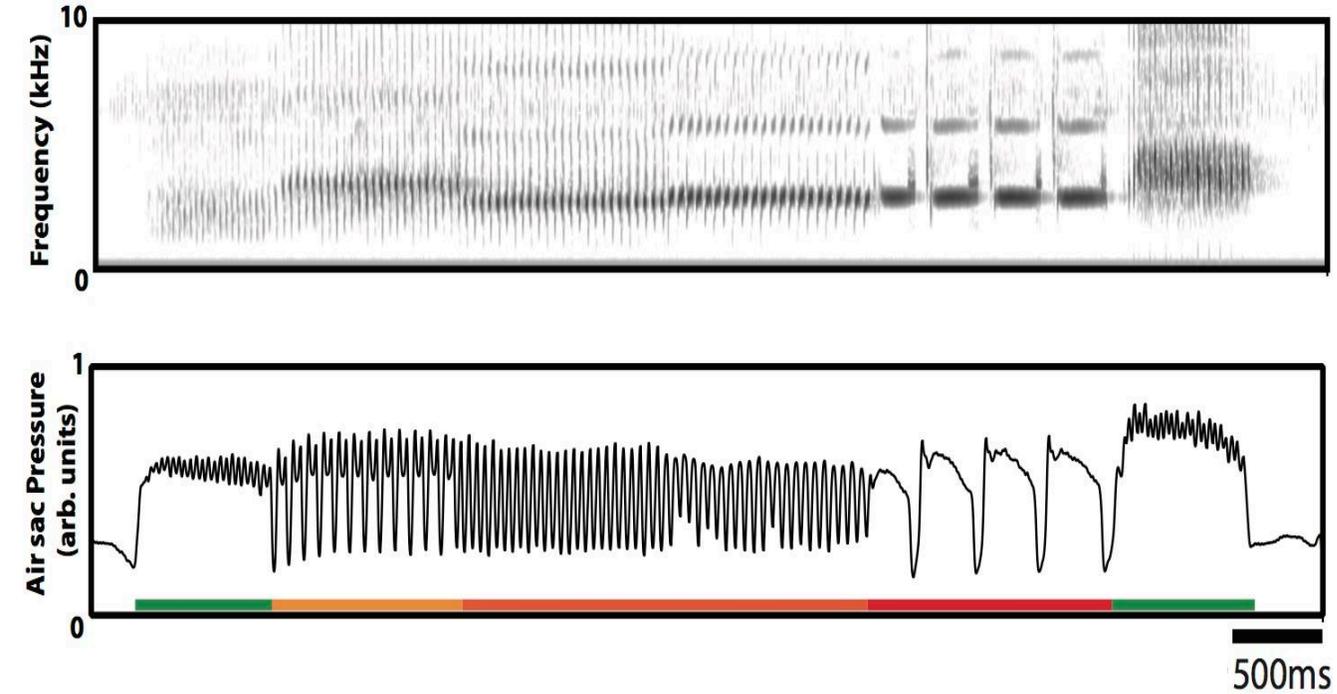


Air sac pressure: Motor gestures

# Looking carefully at the behavior

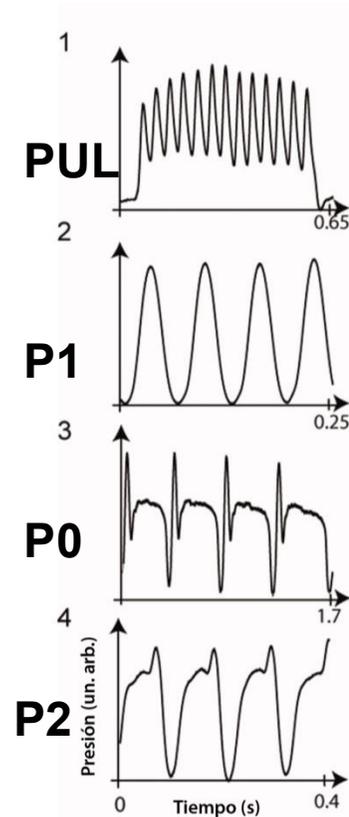


## Canary song



Air sac pressure: Motor gestures

## Classifying using motor gestures

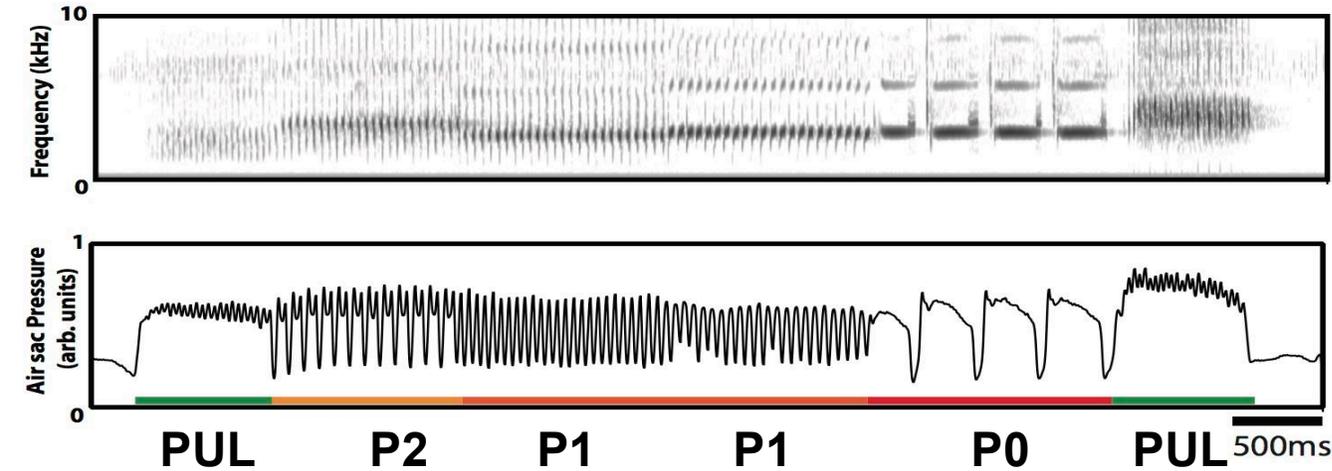


Canary syllables can be grouped in **4 categories** using motor gestures

# Looking carefully at the behavior

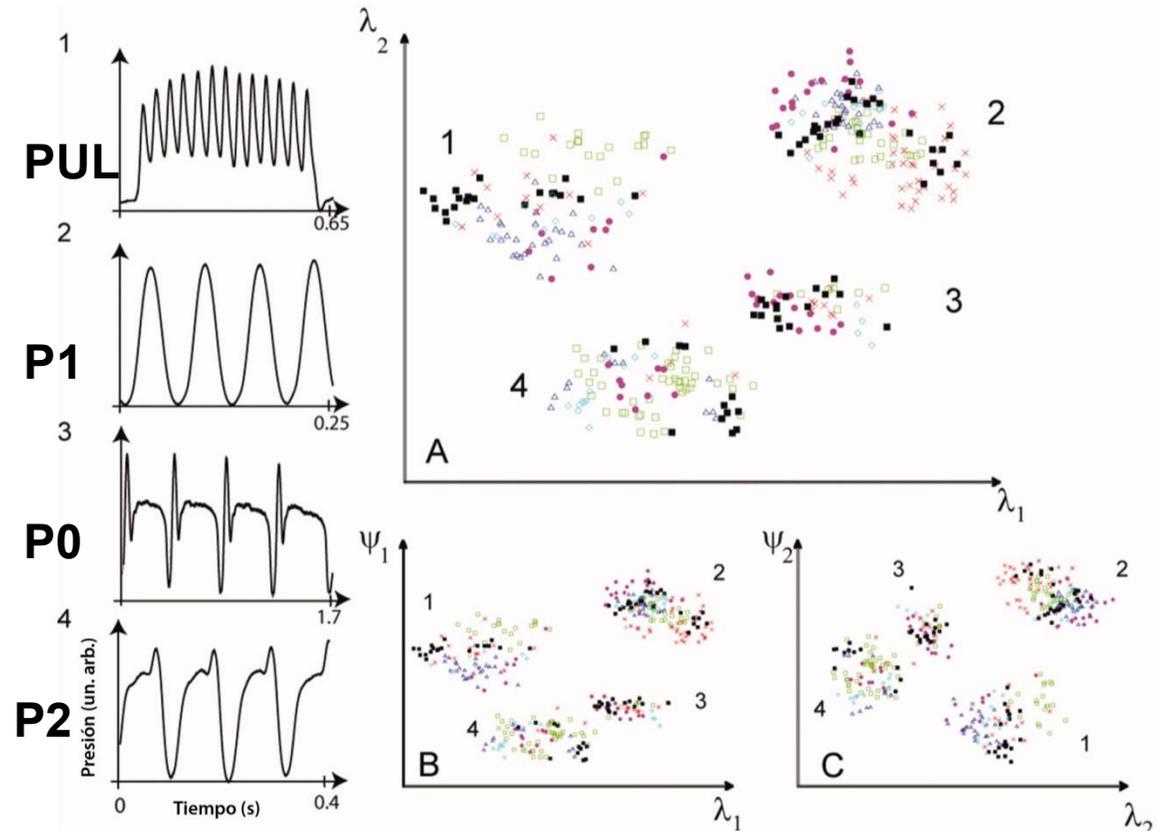


## Canary song



4 rhythms classified  
by motor gestures  
4 groups of syllable rates

## Classifying using motor gestures



Canary syllables can be grouped in **4 categories** using motor gestures

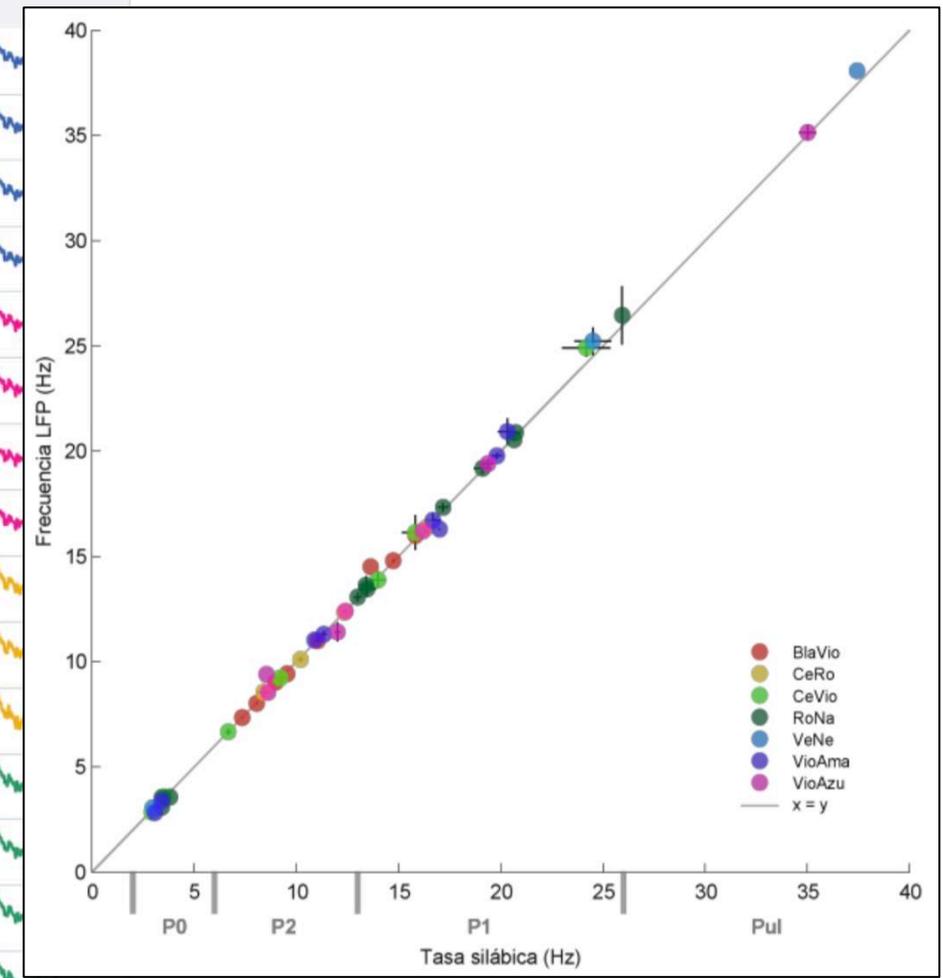
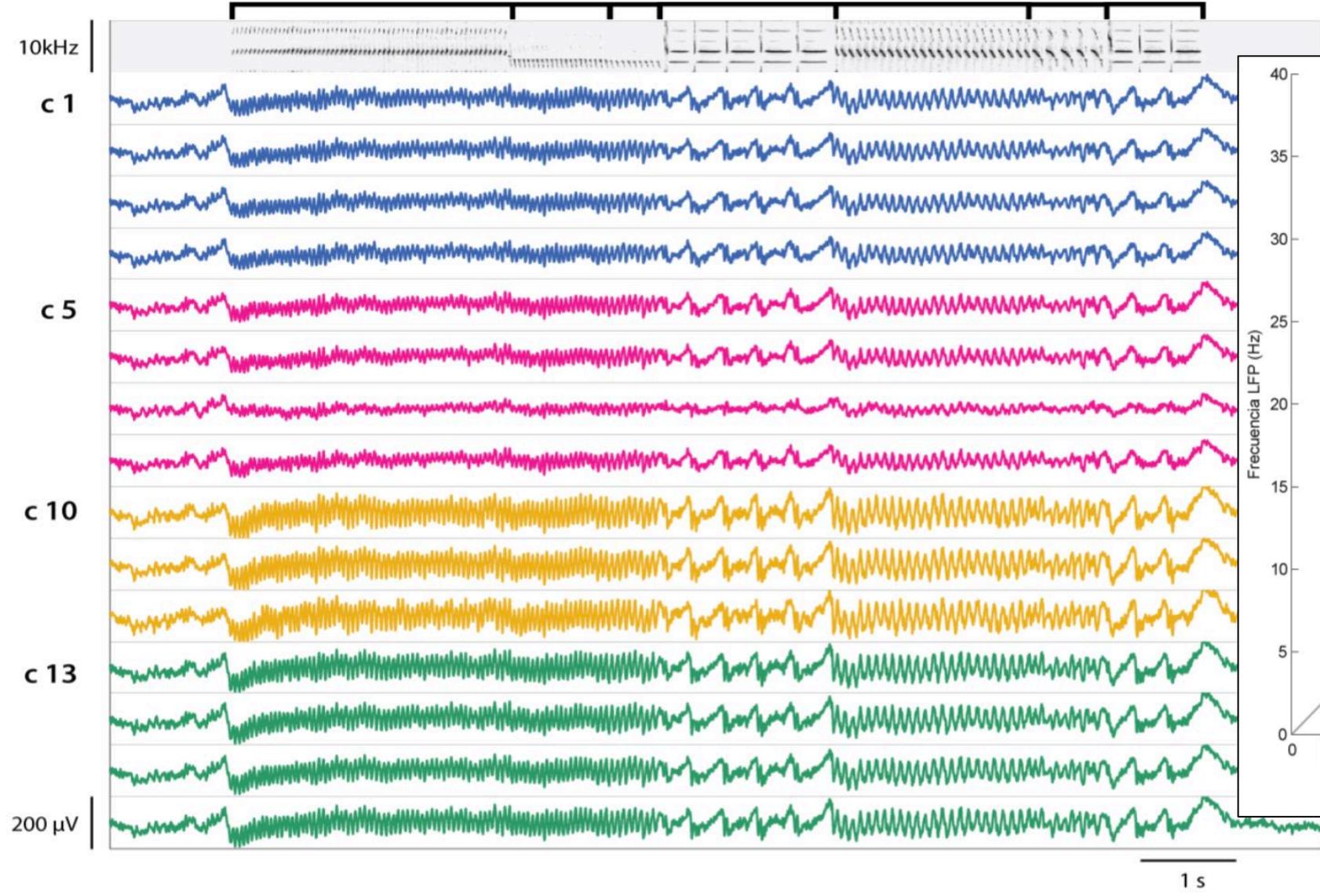


# Singing canaries





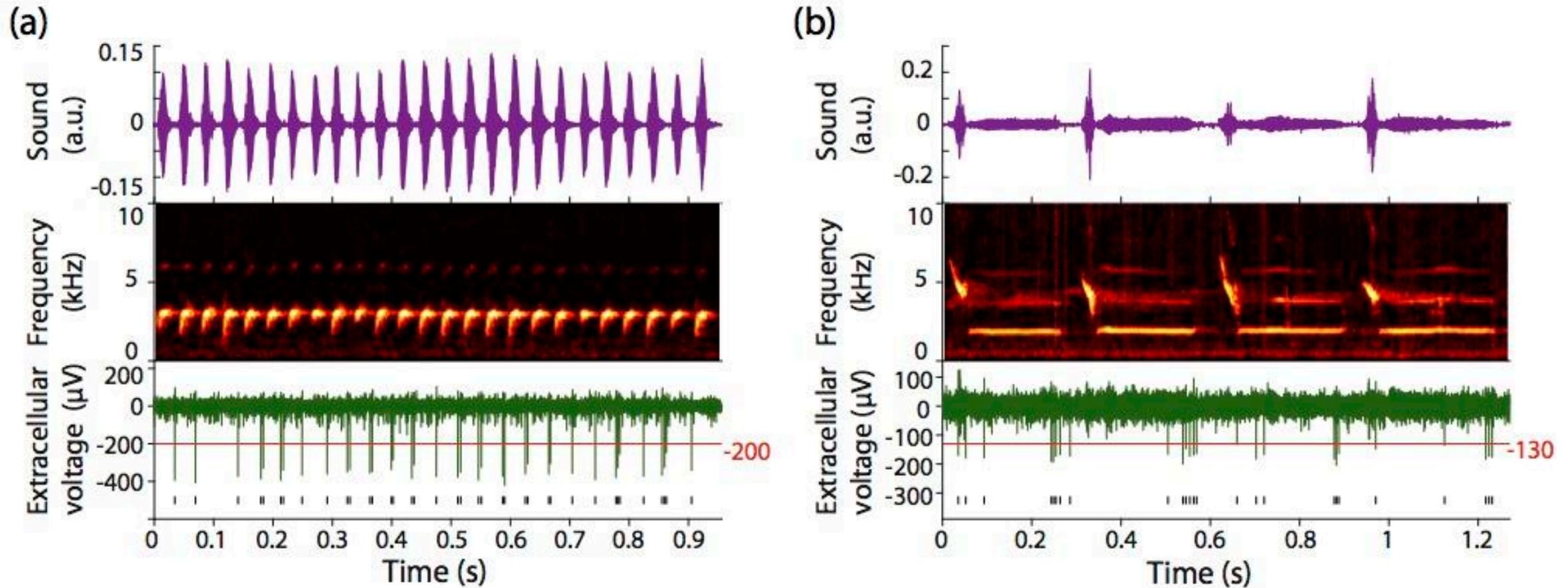
# Singing canaries: LFP



# Neural recordings in singing canaries



## Sparse neural activity and complex behavior



P1 syllables

P0 syllables



# Rhythms in the Brain of a Songbird



Local Field Potentials are locked to behavior

LFP frequencies  $\sim$  syllable repetition rate

- ✓ in auditory responses  
(presentation of the Bird's own song)
- ✓ during song production